

CQ PRESS

GUIDE TO

# U.S. ELECTIONS

SIXTH EDITION



# GUIDE TO U.S. ELECTIONS





GUIDE TO

# U.S. ELECTIONS

Sixth Edition



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**T**HE SIXTH EDITION of CQ Press's *Guide to U.S. Elections* is published following the historic national elections of 2008, in which Barack Obama became the first African American to be elected president of the United States and whose principal opponent in the primary contest to win the Democratic Party nomination was a woman, Hillary Rodham Clinton. The significance of Obama's election included that fact that it had only been four or five decades since African Americans were often unable even to vote in many states and areas of the nation. The 2008 election was also notable because it drew into the campaigns and the voting booths thousands of young persons, just old enough to vote or still in their twenties, who had previously shunned electoral politics. In addition, the 2008 voting reaffirmed the growing strength of the Democratic Party and the declining fortunes of the Republican Party, at least for the near-term future. In addition to Obama's victory, Democrats won commanding control of both houses of Congress and in the process became the dominant party in all regions of the nation except the South.

The revised *Guide to U.S. Elections* tells this remarkable story while, at the same time, setting the events of recent years in the context of the long historical development of politics and elections in the United States. The volume has been expanded in many ways to provide readers a logical and comprehensive explanation of voting—the fundamental act of self-government.

The editors of this new edition have retained numerous features and content from earlier editions, including multiple means of accessing information, such as use of cross-reference page flags and several indexes. This edition also continues to emphasize the origins and development of U.S. elections at the federal and state levels as well as the rise of such important issues as campaign finance reform. Its historical background provides a framework for better understanding the comprehensive array of election returns that are the central feature of the *Guide*.

**Part 1: Elections in America.** This section provides readers a broad overview of the U.S. elections system. The introductory chapter, "The Evolution of American Elections," outlines the history of elections, with a particular emphasis on the last seventy years of the twentieth century

and the early years of the twenty-first. This chapter also includes a list of election milestones for more than two hundred years.

The second chapter, "Elections: An Expanding Franchise," discusses the long—and often slow—expansion of the franchise in the United States from a highly restricted right to vote in its earliest days to the universal voting privilege that exists today.

**Part 2: Political Parties.** First appearing in the previous edition, Chapter 3 on campaign finance was developed to chronicle the overriding importance—and influence—of campaign spending and contributions as they became one of the most controversial aspects of U.S. elections. Substantially revised for this edition, this chapter highlights the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 and its consequences, intended and otherwise. Chapter 4, "Politics and Issues, 1945–2008," helps readers to better understand the historical context in which elections since World War II have been held.

Chapter 5, "Political Party Development," provides a history of the evolution of parties, examines party systems, and addresses the question of why two parties. Chapter 6, "Historical Profiles of American Political Parties," profiles all major and most minor U.S. parties, many of which no longer exist.

Part 2 also contains chapter 7, which discusses the southern electoral experience, including the historical significance of southern primaries that wielded a disproportionate impact upon the American electoral process during much of the twentieth century.

**Part 3: Presidential Elections.** This section reviews all U.S. presidential races and includes a detailed elections chronology, nominating convention highlights, platforms, ballots, electoral college results (with accompanying maps), and popular vote returns for primaries and general elections.

**Part 4: Congressional Elections.** This section provides detailed election returns for Congress from 1842 to the present in the House and from 1913 (when popular vote was first used) to the present in the Senate. The election data are supported by chapters explaining the history and evolution of voting for members of the legislative branch of government.



## ICPSR HISTORICAL ELECTION RETURNS FILE

The election returns obtained from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research for the *Guide to U.S. Elections* represent constituency-level totals for candidates appearing in elections for the offices of president from 1824 to 1973, for governor and U.S. representative from 1824 to 1973, and for U.S. senator from 1913 to 1973. Returns for the elections from 1974 through 2008 were obtained by CQ Press chiefly from its own research and publications and with the generous assistance of researchers and reporters at Congressional Quarterly.

The 1824 starting point for the ICPSR Historical Election Returns File was based on consideration of such factors as the pronounced trend by that time toward popular election of the presidential electors as well as the availability, accessibility, and quality of returns for presidential, gubernatorial, and House elections.

### COLLECTION OF DATA

The original data collection effort, begun in 1962, was supported by the Social Science Research Council and the National Science Foundation. The addition of contemporary election returns is supported by the annual membership fee of more than 300 colleges and universities affiliated with the consortium.

As is the case with any enterprise of the magnitude represented by this data collection, many individuals contributed to its development and growth. Those who provided the initial impetus for the project include Lee Benson, Allan G. Bogue, Dewey Grantham Jr., Samuel P. Hays, Morton P. Keller, V. O. Key Jr., Phillip Mason, Richard P. McCormick, Warren E. Miller, Thomas J. Pressly, William H. Riker, and Charles G. Sellers Jr. The ad hoc Committee to Collect the Basic Quantitative Data for American Political History of the American Historical Association employed the assistance of more than one hundred archivists, historians, and political scientists in the collection of the data.

Through the efforts of Warren E. Miller, the executive director of the consortium, financial support was obtained for completion of the data collection, conversion to electronic form, and the extensive processing that followed. The data collection and processing were successively directed by Walter Dean Burnham, Howard W. Allen, and Jerome M. Clubb at the Survey Research Center and later the Center for Political Studies in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan.

The initial data collection was conducted by scholars in the various states who volunteered their time and effort in locating little-known publications, searching state and local archives for unpublished data, exploring newspaper files, and evaluating the accuracy and reliability of these sources. In as many cases as possible, multiple sources were consulted. While general preference was given to official sources, these scholars were charged with the task of evaluating all available resources in terms of their quality and completeness. While source

annotations in their entirety are too extensive to publish here, information on the sources for returns from specific elections can be obtained from the ICPSR.

The result of this initial effort and subsequent work by the ICPSR staff was the recovery of returns for more than 90 percent of all the elections for president, governor, senator, and representative in the period covering 1824 to 1973. This estimate was based on a review of the periodicity of elections by state and office, indicating where elections apparently occurred but no returns could be located. Such hypotheses were confirmed by reference to state manuals and histories or the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774–1996* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Staff Directories, 1997), which records changes in the membership of state delegations.

### FORMAT OF ELECTION RETURNS FILE

In the ICPSR data format, an *election* is defined as a set of returns by party or candidate for a specified office in a specified state at a specified time. As a result, the collection through 1973 includes returns for more than 25,000 individual elections and records the names of almost 115,000 candidates.

The ICPSR data also preserve the party designations appearing in each original source. Consequently, almost 1,700 unique partisan labels appear in the collection, most of which, of course, represent short-lived or localized minor parties and the combinations and permutations of multiparty support received by individual candidates. In the ICPSR data collection, separate vote totals are recorded for candidates who appeared more than once on a ballot with different and distinct party designations. In short, the data are presented in the collection virtually as they appeared in the original sources, without combining candidate or party totals.

A comprehensive series of error-checking procedures was carried out on these data, and errors discovered through them were corrected. The ICPSR maintains returns for these elections at the county level in separate and larger electronic files. Using these data, it was possible to ascertain that the individual candidate returns summed to the total number of votes cast in the county. Subsequently, county returns were calculated as a check against the state or congressional district level returns by candidate and in terms of the total number of votes cast. All discrepancies encountered in this process were resolved where possible, and appropriate corrections to the electronic files were made. No further systematic error checks are planned, although errors discovered through the use of the data are corrected as they are reported to the ICPSR.

**Requests for Electronic Data.** Requests for electronic data from the ICPSR Historical Election Returns File should be addressed to Executive Director, Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1248. Alternatively, visit the ICPSR Web site: [www.icpsr.umich.edu](http://www.icpsr.umich.edu).

Readers also will find in this section a listing of senators, their dates of service in office, and senate primary election returns.

Part 4 also includes chapter 22 on the history of reapportionment and redistricting, the historically decennial process that realigns representation in the House after every census. The chapter discusses the unprecedented “mid-decade” redistricting in Texas during the 1990s that at the time

helped promote the GOP into majority control of the House; the party would enjoy this majority until its fortunes started to decline in the 2006 elections. The chapter also examines the way that population location, growth, and decline have affected the allocation of House seats throughout U.S. history.

**Part 5: Gubernatorial Elections.** This section follows the pattern of the previous sections with a detailed listing of

general and primary returns for the election of governors, supported by chapter 27 discussing gubernatorial history. A list of governors and their dates in office is included.

### Finding Information

A reader can locate information in a number of ways. The table of contents offers an overall view of the book's scope and allows quick access to major sections. Primary divisional headings direct a reader quickly to more specific information. A separate listing identifies tables, figures, and boxes.

The reader can also turn to one of the six candidate indexes: presidential; House; Senate general; Senate primary; gubernatorial general; and gubernatorial primary. Each of these indexes lists the year(s) each candidate ran for office.

The general index provides references to all sections of the *Guide*, except the popular returns, which are indexed in the candidate indexes. The general index can be used independently as a source of information separate from the candidate indexes.

### ICPSR and Other Election Data

The bulk of election returns used in the *Guide to U.S. Elections* for presidential, gubernatorial, Senate, House, and southern primary races was supplied by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. Except where noted, returns through 1972 came from the ICPSR. (See box, *ICPSR Historical Election Returns File*, p. xviii, and details on the presentation of these returns in this book, pp. 753, 967, 1433, and 1597.)

CQ Press is grateful to the ICPSR staff for its assistance and advice in supplementing this information since the first

edition in 1975. We thank especially Richard C. Rockwell, executive director, and Erik W. Austin, director of archival development.

Major sources used to update or supplement the ICPSR data are identified at the beginning of each section. The primary sources include the biennial *America Votes* series, compiled by Richard M. Scammon, Alice V. McGillivray, and Rhodes Cook; and *American State Governors, 1776–1976*, Vol. 1, by Joseph E. Kallenbach and Jessamine S. Kallenbach. Additional valuable assistance in adding and correcting data and supplying missing full names has been provided by elections scholars Michael Dubin and Kenneth C. Martis.

### Contributors

Any reference book of 2000 pages that was first published nearly thirty-five years ago is the work of many individuals, and this edition of the *Guide* is no exception.

The sixth edition was under the general direction of volume editor David R. Tarr, former executive editor and director of book publishing at CQ Press, who also revised a number of chapters. He was assisted by Rhodes Cook, the editor of CQ Press's *America Votes* series, who shared reams of voting data from the 2008 election and answered many questions about earlier contests. Contributors to the volume include Gerald Pomper of Rutgers University; Joe Cantor, a retired expert on campaign finance with the Congressional Research Service for many years; David Hosansky, Miles Pomper, and John Moore, former Congressional Quarterly reporters; Deborah Kalb, Washington, D.C., a freelance writer and frequent contributor to CQ Press books; Fenton Martin, librarian of the Political Science Research Collection at Indiana University; and Doug Goldenberg-Hart, senior acquisitions editor at CQ Press.

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- Joseph E. Kallenbach and Jessamine S. Kallenbach: *American State Governors, 1776–1976*, vol. 1, Oceana Publications, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. Copyright 1977.

- Svend Petersen: *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections, with Supplementary Tables Covering 1968–1980*, Greenwood Press, Westport, Conn., and London, England, reprint. Copyright 1963, 1968, 1981.

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The volume was edited by former CQ Press staffer Jon Preimesberger.

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Inevitably in a reference work of this size and complexity, errors and omissions occur. We are grateful to the diligent readers who have noted possible errors in earlier editions and have supplied additional details where existing information was missing or incomplete. In all cases, editors have attempted to verify new details brought to our attention and have made revisions where possible. CQ Press again invites comments and suggestions from scholars and other users of the *Guide to U.S. Elections*.

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# The 2008 Election: Transforming American Politics

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**T**HE DRAMA OF THE ELECTION of 2008 came from its leading man, Sen. Barack Obama of Illinois. As the first African American to be elected president of the United States—indeed the first national candidate of his race with a reasonable chance of winning—his ascent to power marked a transformation in American politics and an epochal ending to this nation's sad heritage of slavery and segregation. Obama's victory was also historically distinctive around the world, for he was the first African American elected leader of any nation where whites were the majority of the electorate. Obama's election was significant beyond its racial import. The immediate drama of 2008 was another turn in the longer plotline of American politics.

In 2008 the institutional structure of the elections remained stable and normal by historical standards. Presidential victory, as prescribed in the Constitution, came from winning an absolute majority of the electoral college, where Obama gained 365 votes to his opponent Sen. John McCain's 173 votes. In all but two states (which allocated votes by district), these electoral votes were awarded to the candidate who received a majority of the state's popular vote. (Unlike the controversial results in the presidential election of 2000, and in the earlier 1876 contest, there were no disputes in the counting of the 2008 votes.)

As is typical in the United States, the election featured only two significant parties: the Democrats and the Republicans. To win the single national office of the presidency (and gain the required electoral majority), politicians must form multistate coalitions. Although many minor parties entered the 2008 contest, they had no significant support, in contrast to previous elections where independent candidates deprived a major party candidate of a national victory. For instance, in 1992 Democratic candidate Bill Clinton won the presidency with only 43 percent of the popular vote over George H. W. Bush's 37 percent because H. Ross Perot of the Reform Party took almost 19 percent (but no electoral votes). In 2000 some supporters of Al Gore blamed Ralph Nader of the Green Party for the Democrats losing the election to Republican George W. Bush. Nader took nearly three million votes nationwide and won crucial shares in closely

fought Florida and New Hampshire, where a win in either state would have given Gore the White House.

The results of the 2008 election were quite different. The tally was resolute: Democrat Obama won 69.5 million votes, the largest vote in history for any candidate, achieving 53.7 percent of the national popular total and a margin of 9.5 million over Republican McCain. That was the most decisive presidential election victory in a generation, except for Ronald Reagan's second presidential election victory in 1984. The senator from Chicago became only the fourth Democratic nominee in U.S. history to win a decisive majority of the popular vote—joining the lonely figures in the party pantheon of Andrew Jackson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Lyndon Johnson. Restoring the Democrats to the White House, Obama reversed the outcome of George W. Bush's minority selection in 2000 and his thin 51.2 percent majority in 2004.

The number of voters in the 2008 election increased to nearly 132 million, 61.6 percent of eligible adult citizens. Although this turnout was only a 1.5 percent increase over 2004, it represented a continuing revival of voting turnout from the low points in preceding decades. Voting participation rose more than 10 percent in a dozen states, while dropping slightly in six noncompetitive states. One reason for this increase was the spread of early mail and absentee voting, enabling voters to cast their ballots without traveling to polling stations. More than 30 million ballots were actually cast before the official election day, November 4. Overall turnout grew considerably among nonwhite voters, in response to the extended contest for the Democratic presidential nomination and Obama's candidacy. Minority voters constituted more than a quarter of the total turnout, the largest proportion ever recorded.

Obama's campaign also changed the nation's electoral map. In the last quarter of the twentieth century, the Republican Party approached an "electoral lock" on the presidency, based on its dominance in the South, lower Midwest, Plains, and Mountain West. Democrats seemed confined to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the upper Midwest. To win the White House with this limited coalition, Democrats



required victories in almost all of these states, neglecting wide swathes of the nation. (When Democrats lost just one critical state—Florida in 2000 and Ohio in 2004—they also lost the national electoral count.)

Obama gained a national victory by carrying twenty-eight states, the District of Columbia, and a single electoral vote from Nebraska. He captured all states that supported John Kerry in 2004 as well as nine states that had voted for Bush. In contrast to four years earlier, Obama swept the Midwest, carried three of the former Confederate states in the South, and mobilized new voters to win three of the eight states in the Rocky Mountains. He may have laid the foundation for a “blue wall” of Democratic states, engendering the basis for long-term national victories.

The patterns of individual voting also changed considerably, as Obama gained Democratic votes among virtually every social group, in particular younger voters and minority groups, whether African American, Hispanic, or Asian. Despite the concerns that racial prejudice would lose votes for Obama, a candidate of mixed racial parentage, whites (other than those in the Deep South) increased their support of the Democrats. The white shift was limited, as a majority continued to vote Republican as they have for forty years, but Obama actually fared better among white voters than most recent Democratic candidates, all of them Caucasians.

In addition, Obama’s financial success may have ended the utility of the federal regulation of presidential election spending begun in 1974. That system would have given the Democratic candidate government funds for the fall campaign, in return for a limitation of \$84 million in his direct spending. Obama rejected the government money, instead relying on innovative solicitation of donations through the Internet. His campaign raised \$750 million from more than three million contributors during the course of his nomination and general election efforts. In these combined efforts, he outspent McCain by a 3–1 margin, changing the parameters of money in politics.

Obama accomplished this by recreating the larger conduct of campaigns, most notably moving American elections decisively into the era of computer and Internet politics. His campaign organization developed an e-mail list of 13 million addresses and sent more than one billion e-mail messages, sponsored 35,000 volunteer groups, 3.2 million Facebook enrollments, and made three million phone calls to spur turnout in the last four days before the election. The electronic campaign was reinforced by the most extensive ground canvas in U.S. presidential history, mobilizing millions of paid and volunteer staff to identify supporters, register them as voters, and get them to mark their ballots early or at the polls.

If it is true that the election of 2008 changed American politics, it built on a long, rich and varied political tradition,

a tradition that remains persistent, influential, and extensive. While the outcome of a presidential race often dominates election coverage, the full story must include what happens before voters go to the polls. Competitive elections have been held for more than two centuries in the United States, and the vote for the presidency is not the only vote that Americans cast. Nearly 550 federal offices, including representatives and senators, are contested over the six-year electoral cycle, and races for governorships and other state and local posts push into the thousands the total number of people chosen each year.

To encompass such a vast array of information, *Guide to U.S. Elections* is conveniently divided into five parts to allow for quick and specific research. Parts 1, 2, and 3 outline the U.S. political system and electoral process. Parts 3, 4, and 5 make it possible for readers from Alabama to Wyoming to trace how their states have voted in presidential, congressional, and gubernatorial elections for as long as the states have been part of the Union. Last but not least, several thorough indexes make it easy to find information quickly.

Part 1, “Elections in America,” is valuable in showing how the constitutional framework of a separately elected chief executive and legislature has survived for more than two centuries through a process of adaptation. While the United States has the oldest continuous history of competitive elections, suffrage was far from democratic for more than half this period. As Chapter 2, “Elections: An Expanding Franchise,” clarifies, the right to vote was initially restricted to adult white males with property, and some states followed the English practice of the period by not allowing Catholics or Jews to vote. In the nineteenth century, a large majority of white males were enfranchised, but women did not earn the right to vote until the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. For African Americans, although many were temporarily enfranchised after the Civil War, their right to vote was not guaranteed until the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Constitutional amendments since 1961 have also extended the presidential vote to residents of the District of Columbia, prohibited poll taxes, and lowered the voting age to eighteen. More recently, legislation has facilitated voting through “motor-voter” registration and improvements in electoral administration through the Help Americans Vote Act of 2002.

Part 2 “Political Parties” explains that American elections take place within a structure of partisanship deeply rooted in the institutions and historical development of the U.S. political system, despite the Founders’ disdain of “factions.” Chapter 5, “Political Party Development,” outlines that electoral competition between two parties emerged soon after the implementation of the Constitution, revived in the 1820s, and continued through a series of competitions among Federalists, Democrat-Republicans (soon renamed

Democrats), Whigs, and Republicans. Although two major parties usually dominated, third, fourth, and other minor parties contested many elections. Since the Civil War, the basic competition has been between Republicans and Democrats, but the two parties have changed their relative positions back and forth and have regularly been challenged by other social and political movements.

Chapter 6, “Historical Profiles of American Political Parties,” throws light on what is obscured by the assertion that the United States has a two-party system. Third parties have not won the White House or many seats in Congress but their interventions have sometimes determined which of the two leading parties won and forced changes in their positions. Chapter 7, “The Southern Electoral Experience,” explains how state institutions were used to maintain a system of racially biased competition in which whites could vote but African Americans could not until the federal courts and Congress guaranteed the right of people of all races to vote.

Although presidential races are often turned into personality contests, they are also about issues, as Chapter 4, “Politics and Issues, 1945–2008,” illustrates. Democrats Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson won elections emphasizing expansive social programs financed through taxation, while other Democratic candidates have lost on these same issues. Republican Ronald Reagan campaigned against big government and won two elections, while fellow Republican Barry Goldwater took a similar position and was buried in a landslide by Johnson and his Great Society program. Commitments of troops to battle overseas have long fostered political debate, as seen in controversies over American interventions in Iraq and, earlier, in Korea and Vietnam.

The 2008 presidential race centered on economic issues, as the nation endured a financial collapse that threatened a plunge toward depression. The voters’ retrospective disapproval of the Bush administration, on issues of the economy as well as the war in Iraq, boosted Obama and doomed McCain. Appeals to moral values, such as those involved in abortion or gay marriage, faded from their prominence in previous elections, such as in 2004, as voters focused more on the issues that affected their ability to make ends meet and keep their jobs.

Presidential candidates may appeal to voters as personalities, but they owe their place on the ballot to the party that nominates them. Part 3, “Presidential Elections,” documents the changing path to securing the nomination. Chapter 9, “Chronology of Presidential Elections,” provides an overview of all of the major elections since the emergence of the electoral process to the election of Obama in 2008.

The stage for presidential elections is set by the parties’ nomination of candidates. From the launch of party politics until the mid-twentieth century, national conventions of party elites decided who would be the Democratic and

Republican candidates. In recent years, however, primaries have become critical in winning party leadership, as described in Chapter 10 “Presidential Primaries.” The structure of primaries, however, has been inconsistent—changing over the years and held at different times and by different rules in the several states.

The primary system has been transformed in recent years and was dramatically different in 2008. “Front-loading,” the shift of state contests to earlier dates, has resulted in a virtual national primary, with a near-majority of delegates to the national conventions chosen on a single day. For Republicans in 2008, the effect was the early victory of McCain. For Democrats, the effect was the early narrowing of the race to two candidates, Obama and Sen. Hillary Clinton of New York, who contended throughout the spring in a series of contests that eventually engaged voters in every state. The Democratic contest also stands out for the unprecedented exclusion of convention delegates chosen in defiance of the party’s national nomination rules and the critical role of “superdelegates,” ex-officio party leaders and elected officials.

Paralleling the dominant impact of primaries, the autonomous power of the national conventions further eroded in 2008, as discussed in Chapter 12, “Nominating Conventions.” The party meetings have become little more than ritual endorsements of the presidential candidates chosen in the earlier direct contests, and even the vice-presidential nominees are no longer selected by convention delegates. In 2008 the running mates—Delaware senator Joseph Biden and Alaska governor Sarah Palin, the first woman on a Republican ticket—were selected in advance by the prospective presidential nominees. Part 3 concludes with the roles and final tallies of the popular vote and electoral college vote in Chapter 16, “Popular Vote Returns for President,” and Chapter 17, “The Electoral College.”

Electing a president is only one part of a U.S. national election, which also involves the choice of all 435 members of the House of Representatives and a third of the Senate, which is likely to determine which party controls the upper house of Congress. The outcome of elections for the House and Senate is critical in determining what a president can and cannot do domestically. Part 4, “Congressional Elections,” documents the results of elections for the House since 1824 and since the popular election of senators began in 1913. In the past three decades, an increase in split-ticket voting (an individual voting for candidates of different parties for president and for Congress) has led to an era of divided government, with different parties in control of the White House and Congress. Divided government has been deplored on the grounds that it blurs accountability for the actions of government and makes it more difficult for the president, the only official accountable to the nation as a whole, to carry through a party program. Nevertheless, it became typical after 1968; one party controlled both



branches of the national government for only six years during the last third of the twentieth century.

However, in the opening years of the twenty-first century, there has been some return to the historical patterns of one party-control of the White House and both houses of Congress. Republicans enjoyed this power during most of the first six years of the administration of George W. Bush. Democrats took control of both houses of Congress in 2006 and then increased their power in 2008 with Obama's capture of the presidency and increased margins of 257–178 in the House and 60–40 in the Senate. With parties in a position to enact their promised programs, these electoral turnabouts may presage a period of renewed party responsibility and accountability.

However, at the level of the congressional district, elections to the House of Representatives are often uncompetitive. In 2008 the average representative won by a landslide, and in only fifty seats was the margin of victory less than 10 percent. In fifty-six seats around the country there was no real contest, because one party or the other failed to name a candidate. Still, competition was greater in 2008 than four years earlier, when only twenty seats had relatively close races and sixty-six had only one major party candidate.

In a federal system, the governors of the fifty states are closer to their voters than is the president. Part 5, "Gubernatorial Elections," outlines the outcome of gubernatorial elections from the beginning of the United States and gives an overview of the role of governor, with information on methods of election and term limits. The section also lists every governor who has served in the United States, including the short period for the new nation after the Revolutionary War but before the adoption of the Constitution.

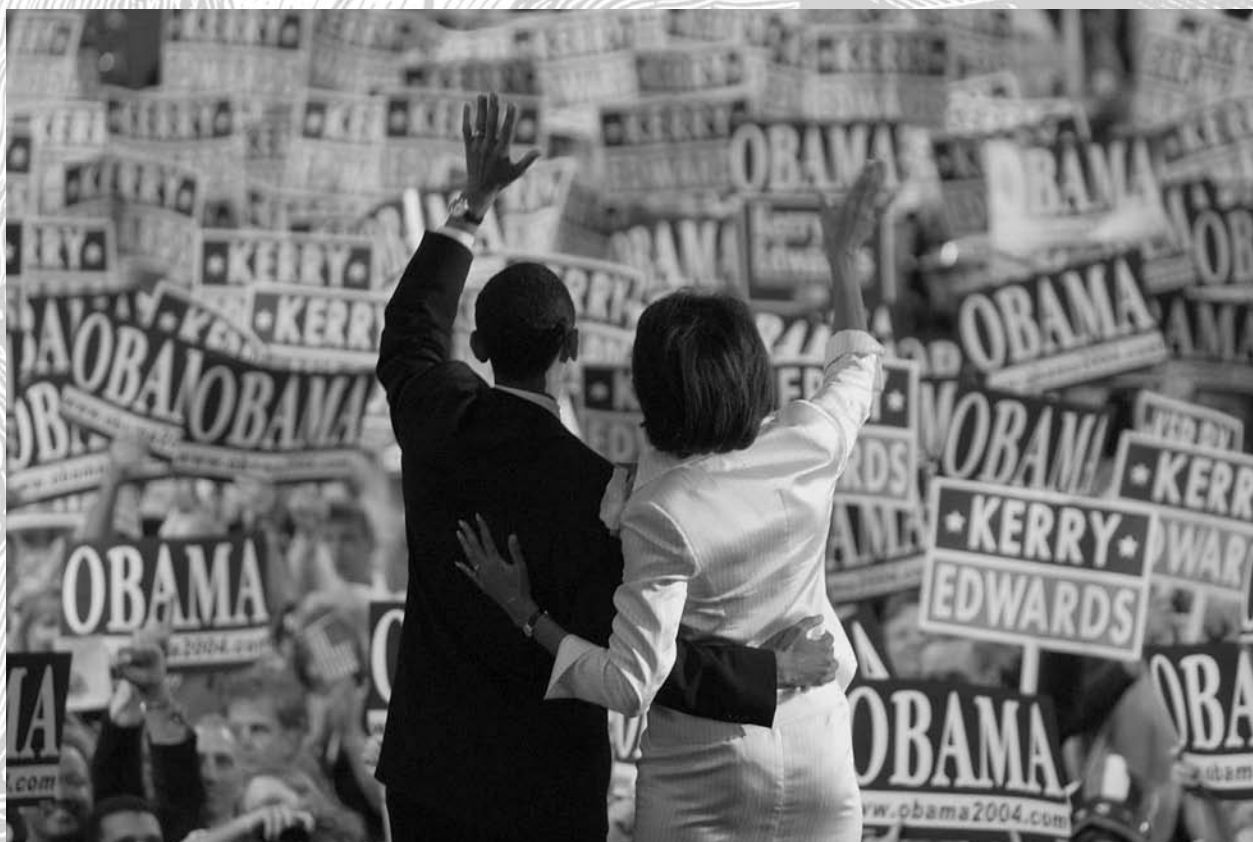
Given the number of offices up for election in a four-year period and the number of elections since 1789, any reference book on elections must be large to be useful. This sixth edition of the *Guide to U.S. Elections* is comprehensive, offering readers a one-stop service, bringing together results that would otherwise be scattered across many books and libraries and often unavailable or hidden on Web sites. It was designed to invite hours of browsing for insights into American politics of the past, present, and speculative future. New features build on decades of authoritative work on U.S. elections by CQ Press staff and their associates at Congressional Quarterly to present complex information clearly in both prose and in tables.



## PART I



## ELECTIONS IN AMERICA



CHAPTER 1      The Evolution of American Elections

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CHAPTER 2      Elections: An Expanding Franchise

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# The Evolution of American Elections



**A**ERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY has been a story of eras—and eras within eras. Throughout it all, there have never been more than two major parties at one time occupying center stage. At first, there were the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans; through the first half of the nineteenth century, the Democrats and the Whigs; and since the Civil War, the Democrats and the Republicans.

External events have played a major role in which party held the upper hand. The successful prosecution of the Civil War propelled the Republicans into dominance for nearly three-quarters of a century. The Great Depression helped move the Democrats into hegemony for the generation that followed. The turmoil of the 1960s—from racial rioting in many of the nation's cities to the controversial war in Vietnam—left a political landscape that Democrats and Republicans contested for the next half century, with the GOP dominant in presidential elections and Democrats more successful in congressional races, and both parties competitive in state elections. Interludes have occurred within each era, where the partisan balance has temporarily shifted, but only rarely have shifts produced a fundamental political realignment.

During this history of U.S. elections, the American electorate has steadily grown and become more diverse. Barely 365,000 voters cast ballots in the election of 1824, the first in which there is record of a nationwide popular vote for president. Fewer than five million voters participated in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln became the nation's first Republican president, beginning an era of GOP hegemony that lasted almost one-third of the way through the twentieth century. Nearly 40 million voters took part in the Depression-era election of 1932, which conclusively shifted the balance of power to the Democrats, led by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, for the next generation.

More than 105 million voters cast ballots in the election of 2000, which—in its historic closeness—confirmed a nation at the dawn of the twenty-first century evenly divided between the two major parties. Republican George W. Bush had won a bare majority of electoral votes, even

though he was the first presidential winner in more than a century to lose the popular vote. In the 2004 elections, which drew more than 122,295,000 voters, Bush won a narrow but clear reelection victory, topping Democrat John F. Kerry in both the popular and electoral votes; Republican retained slim majorities in both the House and Senate. But the Bush years of GOP dominance began to unwind in 2006 when Democrats recaptured both house of Congress and came to a complete end in 2008 when Democrat Barack Obama won a convincing victory for president with 52.9 percent of the more than 131 million votes cast. Democrats also enlarged their congressional majorities.

In 2008 there were about 208 million eligible Americans of voting age (excluding noncitizens who were of voting age), of whom an estimated 74 percent took the critical first step of registering to cast a ballot. The estimated registration rate of eligible voters since 1960 has ranged from 66 percent to the record set in 2008. In addition, exit polls from recent elections showed increasing voting by minorities—principally blacks, Hispanics, and Asians.

That diversity was a far cry from the early years of the Republic, when the franchise was largely limited to a comparative handful of white male landowners. Women were not given the right to vote until 1920; large numbers of blacks across the South were denied the ballot until the 1960s; and it was not until 1971—in the midst of the Vietnam War—that the voting age was lowered nationally from twenty-one to eighteen.

The steady expansion of the voting pool has been accompanied by demographic changes that have dramatically altered the complexion of the electorate. In its formative years the Republic was a rural, agrarian society. It became increasingly urban in the decades of industrialization and immigration that followed the Civil War. As the nation became more mobile over the course of the twentieth century, the population began to move out from central cities into sprawling, fast-growing suburbs.

Gradually, the suburbs have assumed the balance of power in American politics. Tending to have a more mobile, more affluent, and less politically rooted citizenry than the

cities or small-town America, the suburbs have been bastions of political independence. Since the end of World War II, they have often been the decisive voting bloc in state and national elections.

With the rise of the suburbs, and independent voting in general, voters have been increasingly willing to split their ticket between candidates of different parties. The result has been long periods of divided government—primarily a Republican president and a Democratic Congress, but in the waning years of the twentieth century, a Democratic president and a Republican Congress. That was reversed in the early years of the new century under Republican president George W. Bush but abruptly swung again the other way with Barack Obama winning in 2008 and Democrats strengthening congressional majorities.

## CHALLENGING THE TWO PARTIES

Through it all, third parties have remained part of the supporting cast, though assuming an increasingly critical role in influencing election outcomes in recent years. George W. Bush's 2004 victory was the first in four presidential elections in which the winner received a majority of the popular vote. Obama repeated that feat in 2008.

Throughout American history, third parties have served as a “miner’s canary”—warning the two major parties of areas of disaffection within the body politic—on the slavery question before the Civil War, on trade and currency issues in the late nineteenth century, on government and corporate reform in both the early and late twentieth century, and the issues of states’ rights and racial politics at midcentury. Traditionally, however, third parties have had neither the money nor the numbers of supporters to effectively compete. The boldest of the lot have rallied around a well-known “celebrity” as their national standard-bearer—such as former presidents Martin Van Buren (the Free Soil nominee in 1848) and Theodore Roosevelt (the Progressive Party nominee in 1912). Roosevelt finished second in the election of 1912, and his Progressives won several seats in Congress. This minor success has been about as good as it gets for third parties. Those parties that could reach even 5 percent of the presidential vote have been few and far between.

That changed a bit, though, in the volatile political atmosphere of the late twentieth century. Former Alabama governor George C. Wallace mounted a third-party campaign in 1968 that polled 13.5 percent of the nationwide popular vote, carried five southern states, and served as an important bridge in the transformation of the South from a cornerstone of the Democratic Party to the prime building block of the Republican Party. Twelve years later moderate Republican John B. Anderson of Illinois drew 7 percent of the vote running as an Independent. In 1992 Texas billionaire

H. Ross Perot won 19 percent, also as an Independent, and four years later took 8 percent as the nominee of his newly created Reform Party. Neither, however, won any electoral votes.

Collectively, third parties polled in double-digit percentages in the two presidential elections of the 1990s for the first time in back-to-back elections since the eve of the Civil War. Perot’s showing in 1992 was the best for a third-party candidate since Theodore Roosevelt drew 27 percent of the vote in 1912.

Recent voter willingness to consider options beyond the two major parties has not been limited to the presidency. Over the course of the 1990s, independents or third-party candidates won governorships in Alaska, Connecticut, Maine, and Minnesota. In spring 2001 James M. Jeffords of Vermont tipped the Senate balance to the Democrats by changing his party affiliation from Republican to Independent. When he retired he was succeeded by a House member, Bernie Sanders, a longtime Independent in the state. In 2006 Democratic senator Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut lost a primary contest—largely over his support of the Iraq war—but went on to win reelection as an Independent and continued to caucus with Senate Democrats.

But third-party candidates played no role in 2008 where Obama and his GOP opponent, Sen. John McCain, divided nearly all of the vote. No minor party candidates received even 1 percent of the total votes cast and few reached that level in individual states.

## THE BASIC LAYOUT

The American electoral process has remained essentially the same since the Republic was launched in 1789. The president serves a term of four years and from the beginning has been formally elected by a majority vote of the electoral college. Each state’s electoral vote is equal to its total of senators and House members. If no candidate wins an electoral vote majority, the choice is made by the House of Representatives. That has happened twice, in 1800 and 1824. On four occasions—1824, 1876, 1888, and 2000—the winner of the electoral vote has lost the popular vote.

Senators are elected to six-year terms, with two per state. One-third of the Senate is up for election every two years. Senators were first elected by their state legislatures, but since 1913 they have been elected by direct popular vote.

Members of the House of Representatives serve two-year terms and represent districts within states, the number allotted to each state determined after each decennial census. From the beginning of the Republic, House members have been elected by popular vote.

More than two-thirds of the governors are elected in midterm elections, not in the presidential election year. Five states—Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and New

Jersey—elect their governor in off-years, either the year after or the year before a presidential election.

The length of terms for governors and their method of selection are a matter for each state to decide. In the nation's formative years, terms were of one, two, or even three years, with some states electing their governors by popular vote and others leaving that power in the hands of the state legislature. Over time, though, terms grew longer and election by direct popular vote became universal. In 1900 nearly half the states had four-year gubernatorial terms. In 2008 all but two states—New Hampshire and Vermont—did.

Members of Congress can serve as many terms as they wish. Presidents, though, have been limited to two terms since 1951, and most states currently impose a limit of two consecutive terms on their governors. The presidential limit required a constitutional amendment that grew from Franklin D. Roosevelt's decision in 1940 to run again after having served the two terms that had been traditional limit since George Washington. FDR won that year and again in 1944, although he served only a few months of his last term before dying. A movement in the 1990s to limit the terms of members of Congress through state legislation was stymied when the Supreme Court ruled in 1995 that limitations could be imposed only through a constitutional amendment. (*See box, Limiting Terms, p. 919, Vol. II.*)

Over the course of the nation's history, there have been three periods of great electoral reform. The first, in the 1820s and 1830s, saw several steps taken toward direct democracy—an expansion of the vote among white males as property and taxpaying qualifications began to be relaxed; the institution of popular balloting on a nationwide basis for presidential electors; and the advent of party conventions to nominate presidential candidates. Before conventions, the selection of a party's standard-bearer had been made in most cases by a caucus of the party's members in Congress.

The second great period of electoral reform came in the early 1900s, with the institution of direct election of senators, the creation of the first presidential primaries to give voters an advisory role in the nominating process, and the extension of the vote to women.

The third period of electoral reform came in the 1960s and 1970s. The vote was extended to millions of blacks across the South; the voting age was lowered across the country from twenty-one to eighteen; the number of presidential primaries increased, to the point they replaced conventions as the determining factor in the nominating process; and “one person, one vote” became the law of the land in drawing congressional districts. In addition, public financing of presidential elections was launched, although this method of paying for the increasingly expensive campaigns was becoming obsolete by 2008 as new methods of raising vast sums of money—particularly using the Internet—were emerging.

As the size of the electorate has grown over the decades, voter participation—as a percentage of the voting-age population—has tended to decline. However, this trend was showing signs of reversing in the early years of the twenty-first century.

In the late 1800s, for instance, around 80 percent of eligible voters often cast ballots in presidential elections. With the waves of foreign immigration around the turn of the century, followed by the expansion of the vote to women, turnout rates plunged to roughly 50 percent in the early 1920s. Turnout moved upward into the 60 percent range in the 1960s, only to begin falling downward again with the lowering of the voting age in the early 1970s. By the end of the twentieth century, the national turnout rate hovered around 50 percent for presidential elections and 35 percent for midterm elections, when the number of ballots cast is always much lower.

The 2004 election saw an upsurge in voter turnout, with 60.7 percent casting ballots. In 2008 that turnout rate dropped back to 56.8 percent in spite of intense interest in the contest as a result of the candidacy of Democrat Obama, the first African American on a major party ticket, who went on to win in November.

The national turnout rate, historically measured as a percentage of the voting-age population (VAP)—eighteen and older since 1971—became a controversial number as scholars in the latter years of the 1990s began to examine the make-up of the VAP. The historical concept included large numbers of persons who, although of voting age, were ineligible to vote. These included noncitizens, such as illegal immigrants, individuals in prison or other institutions and thereby ineligible to vote, and overseas persons previously not counted.

Adjusting the VAP for these categories provided a different, and scholars said a more accurate, way of looking at turnout, the voter-eligible population (VEP). In 2008 the VEP turnout was estimated at between 61.7 and 63 percent for president, with the variance resulting from different calculations of persons to include or exclude from the VAP. In 2004 the presidential rate was estimated between 60.1 and 60.6 percent. Both were notable improvements over the 2000 elections with a turnout rate of approximately 54 percent. (*See Table 1-1, p. 6.*)

Still, there are some basic constants about voter turnout. The proportion of those voting tends to increase with age, income, and education; whites tend to vote at a higher rate than minorities; and women vote at a somewhat higher rate than men.

## REPUBLICANS START FAST

The first period of electoral reform took place under the long shadow of Andrew Jackson, a Democrat with both a

TABLE 1-1 **Growing Franchise in the United States, 1930–2008**

Figures in this table are based on historical totals of voting-age citizens in the United States—the voting-age population. This number came under increased scrutiny as election analysts began excluding persons who are of legal voting age but ineligible to cast ballots, primarily because they are not U.S. citizens. When noncitizens are excluded, along with smaller numbers of individuals such as those in prison or mental institutions, voting participations percentages increase by one to three points. For this table, CQ Press editors have continued to use the traditional voting-age population concept because of the lack of accurate historical data. In addition, calculations by analysts often differ because of varying methodologies used in deciding which groups of individuals should be excluded from the voting-age table.

Year	Estimated Population of Voting Age	Vote Cast for Presidential Electors		Vote Cast for U.S. Representatives	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1930	73,623,000	—	—	24,777,000	33.7
1932	75,768,000	39,758,759	52.5	37,657,000	49.7
1934	77,997,000	—	—	32,256,000	41.4
1936	80,174,000	45,654,763	56.9	42,886,000	53.5
1938	82,354,000	—	—	36,236,000	44.0
1940	84,728,000	49,900,418	58.9	46,951,000	55.4
1942	86,465,000	—	—	28,074,000	32.5
1944	85,654,000	47,976,670	56.0	45,103,000	52.7
1946	92,659,000	—	—	34,398,000	37.1
1948	95,573,000	48,793,826	51.1	45,933,000	48.1
1950	98,134,000	—	—	40,342,000	41.1
1952	99,929,000	61,550,918	61.6	57,571,000	57.6
1954	102,075,000	—	—	42,580,000	41.7
1956	104,515,000	62,026,908	59.3	58,426,000	55.9
1958	106,447,000	—	—	45,818,000	43.0
1960	109,672,000	68,838,219	62.8	64,133,000	58.5
1962	112,952,000	—	—	51,267,000	45.4
1964	114,090,000	70,644,592	61.9	65,895,000	57.8
1966	116,638,000	—	—	52,908,000	45.4
1968	120,285,000	73,211,875	60.9	66,288,000	55.1
1970	124,498,000	—	—	54,173,000	43.5
1972	140,777,000	77,718,554	55.2	71,430,000	50.7
1974	146,338,000	—	—	52,495,000	35.9
1976	152,308,000	81,555,889	53.5	74,422,000	48.9
1978	158,369,000	—	—	55,332,000	34.9
1980	163,945,000	86,515,221	52.8	77,995,000	47.6
1982	169,643,000	—	—	64,514,000	38.0
1984	173,995,000	92,652,842	53.3	83,231,000	47.8
1986	177,922,000	—	—	59,619,000	33.5
1988	181,956,000	91,594,809	50.3	81,786,000	44.9
1990	185,812,000	—	—	61,513,000	33.1
1992	189,524,000	104,425,014	55.1	96,239,000	50.8
1994	193,650,000	—	—	69,770,000	36.0
1996	196,511,000	96,277,223	49.0	92,272,000	47.0
1998	200,515,000	—	—	65,896,772	32.9
2000	205,814,000	105,396,627	51.2	97,226,268	47.2
2002	214,557,000	—	—	73,449,133	34.2
2004	215,694,000	122,295,345	56.7	111,910,944	51.9
2006	220,603,000	—	—	80,136,543	36.3
2008	230,917,000	131,313,725	56.9	120,723,615	52.3

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1996* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996); Federal Election Commission, *Federal Elections 96* (Washington, D.C.: Federal Election Commission, 1997); Rhodes Cook, *America Votes 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1999–2009).

large and a small “d.” At first, the Democrats’ prime competition came from the ill-starred Whig Party, whose only two presidential victories (in 1840 and 1848) were followed by the death in office of the winner.

The Whigs dissolved in the political turmoil that preceded the Civil War, with the newly formed Republican

Party filling the void. Rooted solely in the North and with opposition to the expansion of slavery into the territories as their primary cause, the Republicans made headway quickly, winning control of the House of Representatives in 1858, just four years after the party came into existence.



With regional fissures within the more broadly based Democratic Party turning into a chasm, Republicans captured the presidency and both houses of Congress in 1860. Democrats broke apart that year, with the northern and southern wings of the party each fielding a presidential ticket. The split enabled the GOP standard-bearer, Abraham Lincoln, to win the White House with less than 40 percent of the popular vote, the lowest winning percentage for any presidential candidate with the exception of the election of 1824.

Republicans were to dominate the political scene for the next seventy-two years—controlling the White House for fifty-six of those years, the Senate for sixty and the House for fifty. In the traumatic years in the wake of the Civil War, Republicans “waved the bloody shirt,” and offered the nation a succession of former officers in the Union Army as their presidential standard-bearers, beginning in 1868 with Ulysses S. Grant. As wartime memories faded, the GOP was able to tie together a winning coalition of urban and rural voters above the Mason-Dixon line, while the South remained solidly Democratic.

Democratic problems were compounded by their convention nominating rules. While Republicans nominated their presidential candidate by simple majority vote, Democrats until 1936 required a two-thirds majority. The result, on occasion, was a long, exhausting convention that ultimately nominated a colorless compromise candidate.

During the period from 1860 to 1932, the Republicans had only one convention that took more than twenty ballots to choose a nominee. This occurred in 1880 when the GOP took thirty-six ballots to nominate James A. Garfield. The Democrats had five conventions in that period requiring more than twenty ballots, culminating with the party’s 1924 conclave, which took 103 ballots to pick the little-known John W. Davis. Altogether, during this Republican era, GOP presidential candidates won a majority of the popular vote ten times, the Democrats only once and that in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden lost by one electoral vote to Rutherford B. Hayes.

This era saw only two Democrats advance to the White House: Grover Cleveland, who won two nonconsecutive terms in the late nineteenth century, and Woodrow Wilson, who capitalized on the split within Republican ranks in 1912 between President William Howard Taft and former president Theodore Roosevelt. Both Cleveland and Wilson, however, were elected without a majority of the popular vote. Cleveland won in 1884 with 48.9 percent and in 1892 with 46.0 percent of the popular vote; Wilson was elected in 1912 with 42 percent and in 1916 with 49.2 percent. (See box, *Electoral Anomalies*, p. 8.)

Republicans rebounded strongly from the eight-years of Wilson’s presidency dominating both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue in the 1920s. The party was at its zenith at the beginning of 1929. Herbert Hoover had been elected

president the previous November with 58 percent of the vote—the second-highest winning percentage up to that time in the nation’s history—and Republicans held roughly 60 percent of the seats in both the Senate and House.

Yet in the entrails of the 1928 election returns were early signs of changes to come in the party coalitions. In nominating Alfred E. Smith, the first Roman Catholic to head a major-party presidential ticket, Democrats temporarily lost much of their base in the South but made inroads among the burgeoning number of urban ethnic voters in the North, which proved lasting.

Smith was the first Democratic presidential candidate in the 1920s to win a state outside the South, carrying Massachusetts and Rhode Island. At the same time, voters in the nation’s most populous state, New York, elected Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt as governor to succeed Smith.

With the stock market crash in October 1929 and the onset of the Great Depression, more dramatic changes in the political landscape came quickly. In the midterm election of 1930, Democrats won control of the House and pulled nearly even with the Republicans in the Senate.

## DEMOCRATS TAKE CHARGE

In 1932 Democrats completed their breakthrough, easily capturing the White House and both houses of Congress. Roosevelt led the Democratic sweep, besting Hoover in all but six northeastern states, and his long coattails helped Democrats emerge with more than 70 percent of the seats in the House and more than 60 percent in the Senate.

Just as important were the next two elections that affirmed that 1932 was not a one-time anti-Republican vote but the start of a new political era in which the Democrats would dominate. Historically, the party occupying the White House has lost congressional seats in midterm elections, but in 1934 Democrats added to their hefty majorities in both the Senate and the House. In 1936 they gained even more seats, as FDR swept to a landslide reelection victory. Roosevelt carried all but two states, Maine and Vermont, securing 60.8 percent of the popular vote (second only to Lyndon B. Johnson’s 61.1 percent in 1964) and winning the electoral vote 523 to 8, the most lopsided margin in the nation’s history. Meanwhile, the Democrats emerged from the 1936 election with 333 seats in the House and 75 seats in the Senate, the most that either party has held in either chamber. At the state level, the Democratic success was equally broad, as their total of governorships soared to thirty-eight, compared with just seven for the Republicans (with the other three going to third parties or independents).

Put another way, the Republicans—who had dominated American politics since the Civil War—were about as close to extinction as any major party has been. They

## ELECTORAL ANOMALIES

The American political system sometimes produces a result that deviates from what normally would be expected. One such anomaly is the phenomenon of *minority* presidents—the eighteen presidents elected through 2004 without receiving a majority of the popular vote. (See Table 8-3, p. 261.)

Four of those candidates actually lost the popular vote to their opponents and still won the presidency: John Quincy Adams in 1824; Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876; Benjamin Harrison in 1888; and George W. Bush in 2000.

In Adams's case, the election was thrown to the House of Representatives after he and three other candidates failed to gain the required majority of electoral college votes. Under the Twelfth Amendment, the House had to choose from among the three highest vote-getters. It chose Adams, who had run second to Andrew Jackson in both popular and electoral votes. The third contender, Treasury Secretary William H. Crawford, was paralyzed from a recent stroke. Speaker Henry Clay, who ran fourth and was therefore out of the running, helped swing the House vote to Adams.

Only one other presidential election was decided by the House. That was in 1800 when Thomas Jefferson and his intended vice president, Aaron Burr, tied in the electoral vote before the Twelfth Amendment required separate voting for president and vice president. The House chose Jefferson on the thirty-sixth ballot to succeed John Adams, father of John Quincy Adams, and Burr became vice president.

In 1876 Democrat Samuel J. Tilden outpolled Republican Hayes, but Tilden was one electoral vote short of a majority, with the nineteen electoral votes of three southern states in dispute. To resolve the crisis Congress set up a special fifteen-member commission, which decided all disputed votes in Hayes's favor, giving him a bare majority victory of 185 votes to Tilden's 184. Under a compromise that broke the impasse, Hayes agreed to remove federal troops from the South after he took office, ending the Reconstruction era that had bitterly divided the nation. Southern whites gained domination of Congress, and Republican industrial interests solidified a hold on presidential politics that lasted until Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected in 1932.

### ELECTORAL VOTE EFFECT

All other instances of a president's being elected with less than a majority of the popular vote (including Harrison in 1888 and Bush in 2000) were attributable to

the electoral college system, which tends to exaggerate narrow victories and permit a minority president to claim something of a mandate to enact the administration's legislative agenda.

In 1888 Republican Harrison trailed Democratic president Grover Cleveland in the popular vote, 48.6 percent to 47.8 percent, with other candidates sharing the 3.6 percent remainder. But by winning New York and other populous states of the North and West, Harrison took 58.1 percent of the electoral vote, a clear majority. Four years later the ousted Cleveland defeated Harrison to become the only president to serve two nonconsecutive terms.

In the election of 2000, Vice President Al Gore, the Democratic candidate, outpolled Republican George W. Bush by approximately 540,000 votes out of more than 105 million cast nationwide. The popular vote count was bitterly contested in Florida for a month following the election. Bush prevailed in Florida and in twenty-nine other states, winning 271 electoral votes; Gore carried twenty states and the District of Columbia, for 267 electoral votes. (Gore was officially credited with 266 electoral votes because a so-called faithless elector in the District of Columbia withheld her vote from Gore to protest the District's lack of voting representation in Congress.)

With his 49.2 percent popular vote reelection victory in 1996, Bill Clinton became only the third president in history to win two terms with less than half of the vote each time. (He won in 1992 with 43.0 percent.) The other two were Cleveland, 1884 and 1892, and Woodrow Wilson, in 1912 and 1916.

An electoral vote anomaly of another sort arose in 1872 when famed newspaper editor Horace Greeley, the Democratic/Liberal Republican presidential candidate, died after losing the election to Ulysses S. Grant. Electors from the six states he won divided their votes among other candidates. Three of the electors voted for Greeley anyway, but Congress did not recognize their votes.

In another unusual circumstance, Vice President James S. Sherman died shortly before the 1912 election that he and President William Howard Taft lost to Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall. It was too late for Sherman's name to be changed on the ballots in every state, so his electoral votes went to his replacement, Nicholas Murray Butler.

staggered away from the election of 1936 with just 20 percent of the seats in the House of Representatives, 18 percent of those in the Senate, 15 percent of the nation's governorships, and just 2 percent of the electoral vote for president.

During the next decade, the Republicans would steadily gain ground while the Democrats lost it. The Democrats remained the nation's majority party for the next generation, however, because they were able to maintain the cornerstone of their new coalition, the South and the cities. The South, in particular, had a strong voice in the party's congressional leadership. Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Lyndon Johnson of Texas held the post of Senate majority leader for much of the 1940s and 1950s, while Sam Rayburn

of Texas served as House speaker through much of the same period.

To be sure, Democratic dominance during this period was not monolithic. Republicans won both houses of Congress in the midterm election of 1946 and again in 1952, when Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower won the first of his two terms as president. Congressional Republicans were also able to frustrate more than one Democratic president during this period by joining with conservative Democrats, mainly from the South, to form a "conservative coalition" that prevailed on a number of issues.

Still, the Democrats' hegemony from 1932 to 1968 was about as solid as it had been for the Republicans during the



### ODDITIES IN CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

Congressional elections have produced a number of anomalies, particularly in the South, where slavery, the Civil War, Reconstruction, and racial antagonisms created special problems in the electoral process. The counting of slaves for the apportionment of House seats posed an especially difficult problem.

Under a compromise adopted in the Constitution (Article I, section 2) every five slaves would be counted as three persons. After the Civil War and the emancipation of slaves, the Fourteenth Amendment required that blacks be fully counted for apportionment purposes. On this basis, several Southern states tried to claim additional representation on readmission to the Union. Tennessee, for example, elected an extra U.S. representative in 1868, claiming that adding the full slave population entitled the state to nine instead of eight House members. Virginia and South Carolina followed suit. But the House refused to seat the additional representatives, requiring the states to wait for the regular reapportionment after the 1870 census for any changes in their representation.

A formula in the Fourteenth Amendment, designed to coerce southern states to accept black voting participation by reducing House seats wherever voting rights were abridged, never was implemented because of its complexity. Instead, the Republican-controlled House unseated Democrats from districts in former Confederate states where abuses of the right to vote were charged. Between 1881 and 1897, the House unseated eighteen Democrats on this basis.

Another anomaly, of a different sort, arose from the 1930 midterm election, when the beginning of the Great Depression threatened to end the Republicans' seventeen-year domination of the House. On election night in November it appeared that the Republicans had nevertheless retained the House by a narrow margin. The tally showed 218 Republicans elected, against 216 Democrats and one independent. But in those days, before the Twentieth Amendment moved up the convening date, thirteen months elapsed between the election and the convening of the new Congress. During that interval, an unusually large number of deaths (fourteen) occurred among the newly elected representatives.

In special elections to fill the vacancies, several had no effect on the political balance because the same party retained the seat. But in three cases

Republicans who died were replaced by Democrats, tipping the balance to the Democrats' favor in time for them to organize the new Congress in December 1931. A fourth Republican vacancy went to the Democrats in early 1932.

When the Seventy-second Congress convened on December 7, 1931, House Democrats held the edge, 219 to 215, with one independent. As the majority, they were able to elect as Speaker John Nance Garner of Texas. In 1932 Garner was elected as Franklin D. Roosevelt's first vice president.

Even without the special election gains, control of the House likely would have passed to the Democrats in 1931. Immediately after the 1930 general election, a group of Farm Belt Republicans announced that they would withhold their votes from veteran Speaker Nicholas Longworth of Ohio and allow the Democrats to organize the House, which they did. The vote for Garner as Speaker was 218 to 207, a margin greater than the three seats the Democrats gained during the preceding thirteen months.

The 1972 House election oddity resulted from the preelection disappearance of two House Democrats, Majority Leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana and Nick Begich of Alaska, during an Alaskan airplane trip. Despite their absence, both were reelected. Boggs's wife, Lindy, was elected to succeed him after he was declared legally dead in 1973. Begich was declared legally dead after the 1972 election, and a special election to replace him was held in 1973.

Similarly, a dead man was elected to the U.S. Senate for the first time in 2000. Running for a Senate seat, Democratic governor Mel Carnahan of Missouri was killed in an airplane crash three weeks before the November election. As it was too late for officials to remove his name from the ballot, Carnahan polled 50.5 percent of the vote to defeat Republican incumbent John Ashcroft. Although some in his party thought Ashcroft could make a strong case in challenging the result, Ashcroft did not. Democrat Roger B. Wilson, who succeeded to the office of Missouri governor, appointed Carnahan's widow, Jean, to the seat until a special election could be held in 2002. Alongside this Senate oddity was another unique occurrence in 2000: Hillary Rodham Clinton became the first first lady to win elective office when she captured a New York Senate seat.

previous era, except that it was just half as long. The Democrats held the White House for twenty-eight of the thirty-six years, and both the Senate and the House for thirty-two of them.

Unlike the previous GOP era, though, when Republicans were arguably strongest near its close, Democrats were most dominant at the beginning of their era—when Republicans were clearly identified as the “party of the Depression” and Democrats were associated with the activist, optimistic government of FDR's New Deal.

From 1940 through 1956, the Democratic share of the presidential vote declined each election. But it was the end of World War II, or perhaps more precisely, the death of Roosevelt in April 1945, that marked a transition from a strongly Democratic era to a more tenuous one.

Through the post-Depression years of the 1930s and the war effort in the early 1940s, FDR defined American politics. With his death, and the end of World War II several months later, the political playing field changed. The electorate began to grow more mobile, suburbs began to sprout, and voters began to show an increasing independence from the political machines and their interest group allies that held sway in the past. Neither party had a leader to loom over the political landscape as FDR did through his four presidential election victories.

The dominant mood that swept both sides of the Atlantic in the wake of World War II was a desire for change. In the British parliamentary elections of 1945, the Conservative government of Winston Churchill was thrown out of

*President Abraham Lincoln discusses battlefield strategy with his Union generals. From the 1860s to the 1930s, the Republican Party dominated national politics.*



office. The following year, the Democrats lost both houses of Congress. It was also widely assumed that in 1948 the Democrats would lose the presidency as well. Roosevelt's successor, Harry S. Truman, had trouble persuading voters, and many in his party, that he was up to the job. The broad Democratic coalition that FDR patched together—from conservative white southerners on one hand, to urban ethnics, union members, and minority voters on the other—showed signs of coming apart.

Both the liberal and conservative wings of the Democratic Party fielded tickets of their own in 1948. On Truman's left was former vice president Henry A. Wallace (number two during FDR's third term), who led the Progressive Party. On Truman's right, South Carolina governor J. Strom Thurmond headed the States' Rights Party, informally called the Dixiecrats.

The rest is legend. Trailing Republican Thomas E. Dewey in the polls throughout much of the year and looking hopelessly beaten, Truman ran a spirited fall campaign that produced one of the greatest upsets in American political history. Truman carried twenty-eight states, rolling over the New York governor in every region except the Northeast, while the Thurmond and Wallace challenges were held in check. Thurmond carried four southern states, but Truman won the rest of the region. Wallace did not carry any states.

However, the Democrats' euphoria with Truman's comeback victory and the election of a Democratic Congress masked the fact that Truman had won with less than a majority of the popular vote (49.5 percent), a poorer showing than FDR in any of his four presidential election victories. The 1948 election was conducted against a backdrop of voter apathy; turnout was just 51 percent of the voting-age population, the lowest for any presidential election since the 1920s.

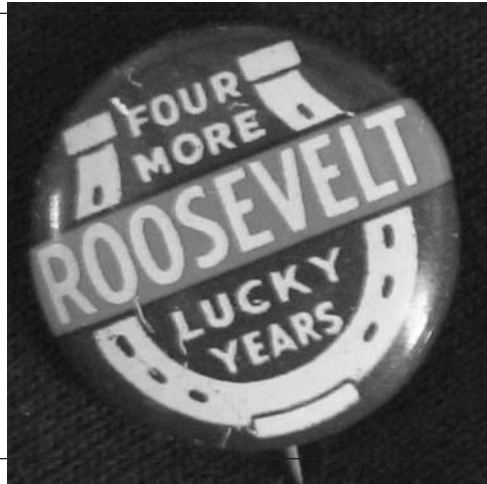
Four years later, Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower won the White House and helped the GOP win both houses of Congress as well. But it soon became apparent that Ike's was a personal, not a party, victory. In 1954 Democrats regained Congress, and two years later they added seats to their congressional majorities, even as Eisenhower was coasting to a landslide reelection victory.

## POSTWAR POLITICS: KENNEDY AND NIXON

It was not Eisenhower—who had led the Allied troops during World War II—who defined American politics in the immediate postwar period, but two junior officers in the Navy, John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon. They proved to be among the most ambitious and successful politicians of their generation.

Both won House seats in 1946: Democrat Kennedy in the Boston area; Republican Nixon in the fast-growing suburbs of southern California. Both won Senate seats in the early 1950s. Although Nixon was elected vice president in 1952, Kennedy also vaulted onto the national stage in 1956 with a nearly successful bid for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination.

The two faced each other in the presidential election of 1960 in a race that was close from beginning to end. Throughout, it had a special drama to it, particularly surrounding Kennedy. As vice president, Nixon had the air of a semi-incumbent and ran unopposed for the Republican nomination. Kennedy did not have that luxury, and as a Catholic, believed he had to demonstrate his electability in the scattered array of presidential primaries. He succeeded, culminating with a legendary victory over Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota in heavily Protestant West Virginia, which put Kennedy within reach of the nomination.



*Two political campaign buttons of the 1930s promote Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Democratic Party as the remedy to the Great Depression. From the 1930s to the 1990s the Democrats were the congressional power.*

Voter interest in the race, already high, was heightened that fall by a series of televised debates—the first ever between presidential nominees. On election day, 63 percent of the voting-age population turned out, the highest percentage in any presidential contest since World War I. The result was one of the closest presidential elections ever, with Kennedy winning by barely 100,000 votes out of nearly 70 million cast.

Critical to Kennedy's victory was the Democrats' urban base. His winning margin in New York City (New York), Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), Baltimore (Maryland), Detroit (Michigan), Chicago (Illinois), and St. Louis (Missouri), was larger than his victory margin in the state each was in. As Truman did twelve years earlier, Kennedy was able to win a large portion of the South.

The political environment of the 1960s, though, was buffeted by trauma and tragedy, starting with Kennedy's assassination in November 1963. The event created a sympathy vote of sorts for Kennedy's successor, Lyndon Johnson, who led a Democratic landslide the following year almost equal in scope to the party's sweeping win in 1936. Johnson defeated Republican senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona with a record 61.1 percent of the popular vote, and the Democrats emerged with 295 seats in the House and 68 in the Senate, their highest totals since the 1930s.

The Democratic landslide of 1964 was not nearly so total nor its effects so lasting as the one in 1936. Moderate Republicans—such as New York's Nelson A. Rockefeller, Pennsylvania's William W. Scranton, Michigan's George W. Romney, and Ohio's James A. Rhodes—still held a number of big-state governorships. While winning the Deep South, from Louisiana to South Carolina, Goldwater established a beachhead among conservative white southerners that Republican presidential candidates exploited in the following decades.

Instead of reviving the Democratic era, the election of 1964 was widely seen as the end of an era. Against the

backdrop of an increasingly unpopular war in Southeast Asia and racial rioting in many of the nation's cities, Johnson launched a series of liberal and controversial programs that he called the "Great Society." In 1966 Republicans gained forty-seven seats in the House and three in the Senate. Two years later, they won the presidency.

## SPLIT-LEVEL REALIGNMENT

The election of 1968 proved to be one of those rare elections, reminiscent of 1860 and 1932, that realigned American politics for the much of the next forty years. However, instead of producing a top-down realignment seen at all levels of government, the 1968 election brought about a split-level realignment, with Republicans dominating presidential contests, but Democrats retaining the upper hand in Congress for much of the period.

The political environment in 1968 was highly volatile. Not only was there war abroad and racial rioting at home, but violence affected the presidential campaign as well. Civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in April 1968. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York, a brother of the late president and a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, was killed two months later after winning the California primary.

That August, Vice President Humphrey was nominated by the Democratic convention in Chicago, as thousands of protestors took to the streets to oppose both the Vietnam War and the lack of openness in the party's nominating process. Humphrey had not competed that spring in a single primary state, but, backed by the party establishment, he was nominated on the first ballot. Down in the polls and with the Democrats divided, Humphrey rallied in the fall but still fell roughly 500,000 votes short of Republican Nixon, with nearly ten million votes going to third-party candidate George Wallace. Nixon and Wallace



*John F. Kennedy used the relatively new medium of television to defeat Richard Nixon in the 1960 presidential election.*



emphasized law and order, though, with Wallace also touting states' rights.

Nixon won only 43 percent of the popular vote yet carried thirty-two states. The focus of political transition was in the South, where Nixon won seven states, Wallace carried five, and Humphrey, just one (LBJ's home state of Texas). It was by far the fewest number of southern states that any Democratic presidential nominee had carried since the Civil War.

For the rest of the century and into the first decade of the next, the South became the cornerstone of the Republican presidential coalition. Through the 1970s and 1980s, the GOP also dominated presidential voting in the burgeoning suburbs and much of rural America, which helped give the party five victories in a twenty-year span. The lone Democratic winner in this period was Jimmy Carter, who in the wake of the Watergate scandal that forced Nixon's resignation from office in 1974, won by a margin of only 2 percentage points two years later.

The rest of the century Republican presidential candidates won by huge margins. Nixon in 1972, Ronald Reagan in 1980 and 1984, and George H. W. Bush in 1988 each carried at least forty states, with Nixon and Reagan sweeping forty-nine in their landslide reelection victories. So dominant had the GOP become at the presidential level that by the late 1980s there was talk of a Republican "lock" on the electoral college.

In the wake of the GOP's presidential victory in 1968, many political observers assumed that it would not be long before the party dominated at other levels as well. Population

trends seemingly were in their favor—with the ongoing movement from the cities to the suburbs, and from the Frost Belt of the Midwest and eastern states to the Sun Belt of the South and Southwest. The Democratic behemoths of the New Deal days—industrial states from Massachusetts to Illinois—were rapidly losing both voters and congressional seats to Republican-trending states in the booming region from Florida to California.

Yet Democrats continued to control Congress as well as most of the nation's statehouses. With an assist from Reagan's coattails, Republicans would win the Senate in 1980 for a six-year span, but would not take both houses of Congress until 1994, by which time Democrat Bill Clinton was in the White House in the only other victory by his party until 2008. Democrats also held a majority of the nation's governorships for virtually the entire period from 1968 to 1994; the GOP gained ground after that but politics in the states remained competitive.

In previous eras a party's congressional strength often ebbed and flowed with the fortunes of its presidential candidates. After 1968, however, the link between the two was conspicuously weaker. Presidential coattails shortened almost to the point of nonexistence, and congressional politics entered what might be considered a "dead ball" era.

Big partisan swings in Congress became fewer and farther between. From 1932 until 1968, for instance, there were seven elections in which there was a swing of at least forty House seats from one party to the other. Between 1968 and 2008 there were only two such elections—the

post-Watergate contest of 1974, in which the Democrats added to their already hefty majorities, and 1994, when the GOP gained control of the House for the first time in forty years.

Altogether, from 1968 until 2008, one party controlled both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue for just ten of the forty years—the four years of the Carter administration in the late 1970s, the first two years of the Clinton administration in the early 1990s, and four years of George W. Bush's administration following 2000. For eighteen years, there was a Republican president and a Democratic Congress; for six years, a Democratic president and a Republican Congress. The other six years, there was a Republican president and Senate, but a Democratic House.

"Divided government" described the unique new political arrangement. It was attributable, in part, to changes in the country—namely, an increasingly independent electorate of voters willing to split their tickets. It was also attributable, in part, to changes in the system—with incumbents increasingly able to raise huge sums of money independent of declining party organizations, money that was often plowed into expensive media advertising campaigns that deterred significant competition.

In part, some say, it was attributable to attitudinal differences between the parties, with the Democrats' more positive attitude toward government enabling the party to find more attractive candidates than the GOP. In part, it was also attributable to simple bad luck that befell each party. Republican efforts to complete a top-down realignment were first stalled in the mid-1970s by the Watergate crisis that forced Nixon from office, in the early 1980s after Reagan's election, by a severe recession, and after 2000, following Bush's election, by increasing public disapproval of a war in Iraq launched by the president in 2003.

Meanwhile, Democrats were hindered by a series of divisive presidential nominating contests in the 1970s and 1980s that left their nominees in a weakened condition, with Democratic congressional candidates keeping their distance from the national ticket. The infighting in Democratic primary campaigns was a product of dramatic changes in their presidential nominating process. After the tumultuous convention in Chicago in 1968, party rules were rewritten to shift control from a cadre of Democratic leaders and elected officials to grassroots voters.

The result was a dramatic growth in presidential primaries, first spread across the calendar from midwinter to late spring, then increasingly concentrated in February and March. By the 2008 campaign the primary season had shifted even more into January for a few states and early February for many more. Growing from fifteen in 1968 to forty-one primaries in 2008 in states with electoral votes, the primaries quickly became the preeminent part of the presidential nominating process for both parties. (See *Chapter 10*.)

The 2008 primary season was the most remarkable of all. Although the Republican candidate, Sen. John McCain, locked up his nomination early, the Democratic contest—featuring senators Hillary Rodham Clinton and Barack Obama—carried through the winter and spring before being settled conclusively with Obama the winner.

No candidate since Humphrey in 1968 has been nominated without first competing in the primaries, and no candidate since Democrat George McGovern in 1972 has been nominated without winning the most primary votes. In the process, the party's summertime convention has been reduced to little more than a giant, made-for-TV pep rally for the party faithful.

Still, the number of voters casting ballots in the presidential primaries has rarely been more than one-third of those participating in the fall election. Like so much else in America's electoral history, 2008 was a remarkable exception. More than 57 million votes were cast in the primaries of the two major parties. No other primary season had come close to the 2008 record. (See *Table 10-1*, p. 363.)

## THE ERA OF CLOSENESS

For nearly a quarter century after 1968, the basic norm had been a Republican president and a Democratic Congress. In the early 1990s, however, the political equation reversed. Since Kennedy, every Democrat that had won the presidency has been from the South. In 1992 Democrats captured the White House with an all-southern ticket led by Arkansas governor Bill Clinton with Tennessee senator Al Gore as his running mate. The Democratic ticket consciously positioned itself near the political center.

Meanwhile, President George H.W. Bush was bedeviled on several fronts. His success a year earlier in the Persian Gulf War—where the United States led a coalition of twenty-eight nations in turning back an Iraqi invasion of neighboring Kuwait—was overshadowed by the widespread perception of recession in 1992. Conservative Republicans were restive, upset by a tax hike in the middle of his administration. Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot also mounted a well-financed Independent candidacy that aimed much of its fire at Bush and the Republicans.

Clinton won with just 43 percent of the popular vote but still scored the most sweeping Democratic presidential victory since 1964. He carried thirty-two states, making deep inroads into the suburbs and even rural America. In addition, Democratic majorities in both the Senate and the House accompanied him to Washington.

Yet there were signs in the 1992 vote that the long era of Democratic dominance on Capitol Hill was waning. In the congressional primaries that spring and summer, a post-war record nineteen incumbents were beaten, fourteen of them Democrats. That fall Democrats lost ten more House seats.



Cartoonist Herb Block illustrates the 1994 landmark GOP takeover of Congress.

The first two years of the Clinton administration, culminating with an ill-starred attempt to overhaul the national health care system, left the Democrats even more vulnerable. Republicans in 1994 took advantage of that vulnerability with their promises for government reform outlined in a document called the “Contract with America.” Republicans gained fifty-two seats in the House and eight in the Senate, to win both houses of Congress for the first time since 1952. The GOP posted gains in all parts of the country in 1994, gaining six House seats in Washington state alone, where one of the Democratic casualties was House Speaker Thomas S. Foley. In addition, the number of Republican governors jumped to thirty, the party’s highest total in a quarter century.

Yet it was the South, already the cornerstone of the Republican presidential coalition, that was the centerpiece of the party’s landslide in 1994. The combination of anti-Clinton sentiment, a plethora of Democratic retirements, and favorable congressional redistricting that eliminated a number of racially marginal Democratic districts finally enabled the Republicans to capture dozens of districts across the South that had been voting Democratic for president for decades.

Just as it had been for the Democrats, the South quickly became the GOP’s prime building block, both at the presidential and congressional levels. It has not only

provided Republicans since 1994 with more congressional seats than any other region, but also many of their leading voices on Capitol Hill, including Newt Gingrich of Georgia (House Speaker from 1995 through 1998), Trent Lott of Mississippi (Senate majority leader from 1996 until June 2001), Richard K. Armey of Texas (House majority leader from 1995 to 2003), Bill Frist of Tennessee (Senate majority leader from 2003 to 2006), and Thomas DeLay (House majority leader from 2003 to 2005). In 2000 the South was crucial to the election of Republican governor George W. Bush of Texas as president. He swept all 163 of the region’s electoral votes, 60 percent of his nationwide total.

Yet in the closing years of the twentieth century, neither party was able to expand its beachhead into dominance of the political process. The new Republican majority in Congress, led by Gingrich, was widely seen as overplaying its hand, and it steadily lost seats in the elections following 1994. President Clinton, after winning an easy reelection victory in 1996, was impeached in 1998 for lying about his relationship with a White House intern, a personal embarrassment that also discomfited his Democratic allies.

As a result, American politics at the end of the twentieth century grew closer and closer at all levels, culminating in the election of 2000, which became an instant classic because of its almost-impossible-to-resolve closeness. For the first time since 1888, there were different winners in the electoral vote (Republican George W. Bush) and the popular vote (Democrat Al Gore). Bush’s margin of five in the electoral vote was the closest since 1876; Gore’s margin of barely 500,000 votes in the popular vote was the closest since 1968.

The closeness of the election led to a historic intervention by the U.S. Supreme Court, which by a 5–4 margin halted the recount in Florida, where the national electoral college outcome hung in the balance. The Court’s ruling that the manual recount violated voters’ civil rights left an uncertain legacy for the U.S. electoral process. (See “Cliff-hanger Election: 2000,” p. 344.)

The 50–50 Senate tie that resulted from the 2000 election was the first partisan tie in the upper chamber since the election of 1880. The postelection breakdown in the House of 221 Republicans, 212 Democrats, and 2 Independents was the closest disparity between the two parties in the lower chamber since 1952.

The 2002 and 2004 elections, although retaining the narrow majorities characteristic of the late twentieth century, saw a strengthening of the Republican hold on the federal government. In an unusual midterm feat for a party controlling the White House, Republicans picked up seats in both the House and Senate in the 2002 contests, winning control of the Senate (which had reverted to Democratic hands in mid-2001) in the process. In 2004 Bush won reelection and his party again gained seats in both houses of Congress.



That GOP hold began to crumble in the 2006 elections when Democrats recaptured both the Senate and House, although by a narrow margin in the Senate. Republicans were burdened by an unpopular war in Iraq, numerous Republican scandals in Congress, and the rapidly falling popularity of their president.

The 2006 election was prelude to 2008. In that historic election Democrats retained control of Congress, significantly increasing their margins in both chambers. In a landmark event, Barack Obama, an African American, won the presidential race, winning nearly 53 percent of the popular vote and 365 electoral votes to 173 for his opponent, Sen. John McCain. Although Obama's win was not on the landslide scale of Roosevelt or Johnson, many considered it substantial enough to give the new president a legitimate mandate for a different approach to national and international issues than had prevailed under his predecessor.

## A TALE OF TWO NATIONS

Geographically, the vote in the dramatic 2000 election divided the nation into two distinct sectors—a Republican-oriented “L-shaped” sector that included the South, the Plains, and the Mountain states plus Alaska; and a Democratic-oriented bicoastal, industrial heartland sector that was composed of the Northeast, the industrial Midwest, and the Pacific Coast states plus Hawaii. That pattern held in the 2004 election, where few states changed from Republican “red” to Democratic “blue” or vice versa: New Hampshire went Democratic in 2004, giving the Democrats a sweep in the Northeast, while Iowa and New Mexico went Republican.

The Republican “L” was much more rural and geographically expansive, though it did include the heart of the fast-growing Sun Belt. The Democratic bicoastal-industrial sector was more urban and generally slower growing.

In 2008 the “L” remained, but in a battered form as Obama picked up a number of states in the grouping that previously were solidly Republican. Democratic candidates for the House and Senate also scored gains in the “L” states, as well as elsewhere. Over the previous eight years the nation had moved from a nearly even split between the parties after 2000, to a decidedly Republican-leaning posture after 2004, and then to a landscape after the 2006 midterm voting and the 2008 national election that favored the Democrats. Whether that orientation would last was expected to depend on how well the newly empowered Democrats dealt with the vast issues facing the United States in 2008, including a financial crisis as severe as any since the 1930s and challenging international conflicts. Many analysts after the 2008 election theorized that if Obama and his party did well against these issues, the Democrats had the opportunity to produce a political realignment as sweeping as those that defined earlier eras.

The “L” alignment had been in the making in presidential elections for several decades. From 1968 through 1988, Republicans often won the White House by dominating the “L” so conclusively that they were free to roam at will for votes in the Democrats’ domain. In the 1990s Clinton reversed the equation, showing such strong appeal in the bicoastal-industrial midlands that he was free to make forays into the “L,” ultimately making the Republican base look like a piece of Swiss cheese.

For many years, the disparity between the two sectors was merely a phenomenon of presidential elections, because Democrats dominated congressional voting across the country. That changed in 1994 when the Republican tidal wave that swept the GOP into control on Capitol Hill came rolling out of the “L.” In 1996 Republicans won the presidential and congressional voting within the “L” (albeit the former quite narrowly), while Democrats held the edge in presidential and congressional voting outside the “L” (with the advantage quite large in balloting for the White House).

It was the 2000 election, however, that marked a full coming of age for this “tale of two nations.” The “L” was decisively Republican; the rest of the country decisively Democratic. Bush swept all but one state in the “L” (narrowly losing New Mexico—although this area became a complete sweep for Bush in 2004 with his New Mexico victory). Gore, the Democratic candidate, won nineteen of twenty-four states in the bicoastal-industrial midlands. Bush enjoyed a huge electoral-vote lead of 218 to 5 in the Republican sector of the country. Gore posted an advantage of a 261 to 53 in the Democratic sector (with the one “faithless” Democratic elector from the District of Columbia). Bush won the South, Plains states, and Mountain West by a margin of 5.3 million in the popular vote. Gore won the Northeast, industrial Midwest, and Pacific West by more than 5.8 million votes. Congressional election results followed the same overall geographic trend.

The 2004 elections, with its outcome so similar to that of 2000, only confirmed the idea of the two-nation America. In the months leading up to the 2004 contest, the airwaves and newspapers were filled with talk of “red-state” and “blue-state” America; the presidential campaign was fought primarily in the dozen or so states viewed as “purple,” or competitive.

The fundamental features of this national configuration did not entirely reverse in 2008, but there were enough changes to at least increase the future likelihood of more competitive states. Obama won the popular vote by a margin of 7 percentage points, less than a half dozen other presidents but still a clear-cut victory. He won by 9.5 million votes, the widest of any nonincumbent presidential candidate in history. It came about because the Democrats were so solidly in command on the coasts outside the “L” that Obama was free to campaign seriously in states that the party had previously conceded to the GOP. Obama won

*George Washington set many precedents during his two terms, often consciously so. Here, he delivers his inaugural address, in April 1789.*



all the nineteen states that Sen. John Kerry, the 2004 Democratic presidential candidate, had won plus nine others that had supported Bush including Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia (all historically GOP southern states); Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio (in the Midwest); and Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico (in the West). Essentially, the Obama effort flipped the earlier “L” pattern that allowed Bush, secure in that area, to contest Democratic states.

The Democratic victory was all the more impressive because it brought into Congress an enlarged majority (a gain of eight Senate seats and a net gain of twenty-one House seats) that was more attuned to the national Democratic Party than in any recent time. In the Northeast, the single remaining Republican was defeated. Notably, the party’s southern wing was a shadow of its former self. By 2008 southern Democrats were becoming fewer and fewer, removing from the political picture an array of politicians, many in powerful congressional positions, who would not hesitate to join with Republicans in a “conservative coalition” against Democratic proposals. By 2000 that coalition was extinct. By 2008 southern Democrats still in office were only 10 percent of the party’s Senate membership and less than a quarter in the House. When Clinton won his first term as president in 1992, more than a quarter of all Senate Democrats and nearly a third of House Democrats hailed from the South. This diminution of the southern influence presented the prospect of a more united party behind the President Obama.

## HISTORIC MILESTONES IN U.S. ELECTIONS

The following chronology lists the historic events in more than 210 years of U.S. elections.

### 1787

The “Great Compromise” at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia pacifies the smaller states by giving each state two senators and a House delegation based on population, assuring even the smallest state at least three votes in Congress (and in the electoral college). Senators are to be elected by the state legislatures (changed in 1913 to popular vote election by the Seventeenth Amendment) for six-year terms. Representatives are to be popularly elected to two-year terms.

### 1789

George Washington wins the first U.S. presidential election on February 4. The election is tantamount to unanimous as Washington receives the maximum possible number of electoral votes, sixty-nine. John Adams, second with thirty-four votes, wins the vice presidency. Washington is inaugurated on April 30 in New York City.

### 1800

Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr tie in electoral votes for the presidency. The election devolves to the House of Representatives, which elects Jefferson. The unforeseen possibility of a tie vote leads to adoption of the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution (1804), requiring separate electoral college voting for president and vice president.

### 1807

Jefferson formalizes Washington’s two-term precedent for presidents by declining to run a third time. Jefferson sets forth his reasons in a December 10 letter to the Vermont state legislature, which had asked him to run for a third term. Seven other states sent similar letters.



**1824**

“King Caucus” dies, ending the decades-long system of presidential candidate selection by congressional party caucuses. State legislatures nominate four candidates representing different factions of the Democratic-Republican Party. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee wins the popular vote but falls short of the required electoral vote majority, throwing the election to the House for the second time in U.S. history. The House elects John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, who placed second in both the electoral and popular vote. Jackson’s loss leads to his election in 1828 and formation of the present-day Democratic Party.

**1831**

The first national party conventions are held in Baltimore. The Anti-Masons nominate William Wirt in September and the National Republicans nominate Henry Clay in December. Both lose to President Jackson in 1832.

**1832**

The Democrats hold their first national convention, also in Baltimore, and adopt a two-thirds rule for presidential nomination. Jackson is nominated for reelection by the required two-thirds majority vote.

**1837**

For the first and only time, the Senate decides a vice-presidential election as the Constitution provides. Democrat Martin Van Buren’s running mate, Richard M. Johnson, falls one vote short of the required majority because Virginia electors object to his moral character. The Senate nevertheless votes along party lines (33–16) to elect Johnson.

**1840**

Van Buren and Johnson become the first sitting president and vice president defeated for reelection. They lose to Whigs William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. Harrison dies April 4, 1841, after just one month in office, and Tyler establishes the precedent for the vice president’s becoming president rather than just the “acting president.”

**1844**

The Democrats nominate the first “dark-horse” presidential candidate, James K. Polk, who wins the election.

**1854**

Antislavery sympathizers opposed to the expansion of slavery into the western territories gather at Ripon, Wisconsin, and form the Republican Party. With the Whigs torn over the slavery issue, the Republicans soon emerge as the Democrats’ counterpart in the nation’s two-party system.

**1856**

Democrat Franklin Pierce becomes the only elected president denied renomination by his party. He had alienated fellow northerners by signing legislation that made the Kansas territory a bloody battleground over the slavery issue. James Buchanan wins the nomination and the presidency.

**1860**

The new Republican Party elects its first president, Abraham Lincoln, and the divided nation advances toward Civil War. The election is the last in which at least one state (South Carolina) has no popular voting for president. (South Carolina allows popular voting after the war, when it and other former Confederate states resume participation in presidential elections.)

**1865**

President Lincoln is assassinated six weeks after beginning his second term. He dies on April 15 after being shot the night before by John Wilkes Booth. Vice President Andrew Johnson succeeds to the presidency and immediately comes in conflict with the radical northern Republicans who plan harsh postwar treatment of the rebel states. The Radical Republicans gain control of Congress in the 1866 midterm elections and later impeach Johnson, who narrowly escapes conviction.

**1870**

The Fifteenth Amendment, enfranchising newly freed slaves, is ratified on February 3. The first blacks are elected to Congress: Republican Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi serves in the Senate from 1870 to 1871. Mississippi Republican Blanche K. Bruce is elected to the Senate in 1874 and is the first black member to serve a full term in that chamber.

**1874**

The donkey and elephant emerge as symbols of the Democratic and Republican parties after drawings by Thomas Nast. They are important as guides to illiterate and semiliterate voters and are a boon to editorial cartoonists.

**1876**

A special commission decides a contested presidential election for the first and only time. Democrat Samuel J. Tilden wins the popular vote against Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, but the electoral vote outcome hangs on a single vote, with votes of three southern states in dispute. Congress appoints a commission that reaches a compromise on March 2, 1877, and awards the vote to Hayes, 185–184, in return for his pledge to remove federal troops from the South.

Romualdo Pacheco, California Republican, is the first Hispanic elected to Congress.

**1881**

On July 2, near the beginning of his term, President James A. Garfield is shot by Charles J. Guiteau in Washington, D.C. The bullet lodges near Garfield's spine, and he dies on September 19. He is succeeded by Vice President Chester A. Arthur, who fails to win the Republican nomination in 1884.

**1887**

Congress enacts the Electoral Count Act, which charges states with resolving future electoral vote disputes similar to the one that followed the Tilden-Hayes contest in 1876.

**1888**

Benjamin Harrison becomes the third president elected without winning the popular vote. He defeats incumbent Democrat Grover Cleveland with 233 electoral votes to Cleveland's 168.

**1892**

A mechanical voting machine built by Jacob H. Myers is used for the first time at Lockport, New York. Inventor Thomas A. Edison had received his first patent for a similar machine twenty-three years earlier.

**1901**

The first presidential primary law is passed in Florida. The primary gets its biggest impetus when the 1904 Republican convention refuses seating to backers of Wisconsin governor Robert M. La Follette, leader of the party's Progressive wing. In 1905 La Follette successfully promotes legislation in his state that provides for primary election of delegates to national party conventions.

Six months after his inauguration, President William McKinley is shot in Buffalo, New York, by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist disturbed by social injustice. The president dies a week later, on September 14, and is succeeded by Vice President Theodore Roosevelt. In 1904 Roosevelt is elected to a full four-year term.

**1912**

Former president Theodore Roosevelt deserts the Republican Party to run on his own Progressive "Bull Moose" ticket. He attains the highest third-party vote in history, but the GOP split helps to elect Democrat Woodrow Wilson.

**1913**

Popular election of senators becomes the norm when the Seventeenth Amendment is ratified, replacing election by state legislatures. Some states instituted popular election of senators before it became mandatory, beginning with the 1914 midterm elections.

**1916**

The first woman, Jeannette Rankin, Montana Republican, is elected to the U.S. House, four years before the Nineteenth



*The first woman to serve in Congress, Jeannette Rankin entered Congress in 1917, four years before ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote.*

Amendment ensures women's suffrage in all states. During her two terms (1917–1919 and 1941–1943) Rankin becomes the only member of Congress to vote against both World Wars.

**1918**

Socialist Party leader Eugene V. Debs is sentenced to ten years in prison for his antiwar statements. He nevertheless receives almost a million votes in 1920, his last election. President Warren G. Harding frees him in 1921.

**1920**

The Nineteenth Amendment, giving full voting rights to women, is ratified on August 26. Some states allowed women to vote as early as 1890 (Wyoming).

**1923**

Harding dies in office August 2. Calvin Coolidge becomes president.

**1924**

The first women governors are elected: Miriam "Ma" Ferguson in Texas and Nellie Tayloe Ross in Wyoming. Both succeed their husbands.

**1928**

The first Roman Catholic, New York governor Alfred E. Smith, is nominated for president on a major party ticket (Democratic). The urbanite Smith favors repeal of Prohibition, opposes the Ku Klux Klan, and is an unabashed liberal—all considered "alien traits" by much of the still rural, dry United States. He loses to Republican Herbert C. Hoover.

**1932**

In Chicago, Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes the first major party candidate to accept the presidential nomination in person. He promises a “new deal” for the American people. The Democrats win control of the White House and Congress as the nation battles the Great Depression, the worst in U.S. history. Roosevelt’s first three and a half months in office produce an unprecedented flood of economic legislation and establish the “hundred-day” yardstick for measuring the initial success of future presidents.

**1934**

The second session of the Seventy-third Congress meets for the first time on January 3 in accordance with the Twentieth Amendment (the so-called Lame Duck Amendment) to the Constitution. The amendment, ratified in 1933, also fixes January 20 as the beginning of each four-year presidential term, effective in 1937.

**1936**

At their convention, Democrats abolish the two-thirds majority rule for presidential or vice-presidential nomination, which previously resulted in protracted balloting. The South objects because the rule gives the region virtual veto power over any nominee. To make up for the loss, the South is given more votes at later conventions.

**1940**

President Roosevelt breaks the traditional two-term limit for presidents when he is elected for a third term. His popular margin of victory narrows from four years earlier, however, in part because some voters object to his disregard of the unwritten “no-third-term” rule.

The Republicans hold the first televised national convention, in Philadelphia.

**1944**

The Supreme Court in *Smith v. Allwright* outlaws so-called white primaries. Previously, political parties as “private” organizations, particularly in the South, were permitted to exclude blacks from membership and participation.

**1945**

Roosevelt dies in office April 12 and is succeeded by Harry S. Truman.

**1948**

President Truman fools the pollsters and defeats his Republican challenger, Thomas E. Dewey. The upset produces a historic photo of Truman gleefully holding up the erroneous *Chicago Daily Tribune* banner headline, “Dewey Defeats Truman.”

**1951**

The Twenty-second Amendment, setting a two-term limit for presidents, is ratified February 27. The law excludes

Truman, who became president in 1945 on Roosevelt’s death and was elected in his own right in 1948, but Truman declines to seek another full term in 1952.

**1952**

In danger of being dumped as Dwight D. Eisenhower’s running mate for ethical lapses, Richard Nixon saves himself with an emotional address to the nation September 23. It becomes known as the “Checkers speech” because Nixon refers to a little gift dog he refuses to give up.

**1954**

Strom Thurmond of South Carolina becomes the only senator ever elected by write-in vote.

**1958**

Hiram L. Fong, Hawaii Republican, is elected senator, making him the first Asian American member of Congress.

**1960**

The first debate between presidential candidates, Democrat John F. Kennedy and Republican Nixon, is televised in Chicago on September 26. The 1960 general election is the first in which television is the dominant national news medium. With a narrow victory over Nixon, Kennedy becomes the first Catholic president.

**1961**

Ratification of the Twenty-third Amendment on March 29 gives District of Columbia residents the right to vote in presidential elections.

**1962**

The Supreme Court in *Baker v. Carr* permits federal court suits to require reapportionment and redistricting of state legislative districts that violate the principle of one person, one vote. The Court later extends the requirement to congressional districts.

**1963**

*Gray v. Sanders*, the first major one-person, one-vote Supreme Court decision, is handed down on March 18. The Court rules that Georgia’s “county unit” system of electing officers to state posts violates the equal protection guarantee of the Fourteenth Amendment by giving more weight to the votes of persons in rural counties than in urban counties.

President Kennedy is assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas, on November 22. He is succeeded by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, a former Senate majority leader who wins approval of much of Kennedy’s “New Frontier” legislative program.

**1964**

The Twenty-fourth Amendment is ratified on February 4, abolishing the poll tax as a requisite to voting in primary or

general elections for president and other federal officials. The controversial tax had often been a bar to voting, especially among poor blacks.

The *Wesberry v. Sanders* decision is handed down by the Supreme Court on February 17, extending the one-person, one-vote doctrine to congressional districts. The Court rules that substantial disparity in a state's district populations results in unequal representation in the U.S. House. Congressional districts should be as nearly equal in population "as is practicable."

## 1964

President Johnson scores the largest popular vote landslide in history, taking 61.1 percent of the vote to Barry Goldwater's 38.5 percent. LBJ's margin surpasses Franklin Roosevelt's 60.8 percent victory over Alfred M. Landon's 36.5 percent in 1936.

## 1964–1965

Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in employment, public accommodations, and federally funded programs. Passage helps pave the way for the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which provides protections for African Americans wishing to vote.

## 1967

The Twenty-fifth Amendment, ratified February 10, sets procedure in case of presidential disability or vacancy in the office of vice president.

## 1968

Urban riots break out in response to the April assassination of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis.

Widespread opposition to the Vietnam War prompts President Johnson to decline renomination. Robert F. Kennedy, a leading candidate for the nomination, is assassinated in Los Angeles by Sirhan Sirhan in June. Riotous protests against the candidacy of Johnson's handpicked successor, Hubert H. Humphrey, mar the Democratic convention at Chicago and the party split helps to elect Republican Nixon. At their convention the Democrats drop the controversial unit rule allowing convention delegations to vote as a whole despite minority objections. (The Republican Party never used the unit rule.)

In 1968 congressional elections, New York Democrat Shirley Chisholm becomes the first African American woman elected to the U.S. House.

## 1969

*Powell v. McCormack*, the landmark Supreme Court decision handed down on June 16, prohibits the House of Representatives from adding to the constitutional qualifications for House membership. The Court rules that the House lacked the authority to exclude a duly elected representative

who met the constitutional qualifications of age, residence, and citizenship. The decision reinstates Adam Clayton Powell, New York Democrat, who was excluded for misconduct and misuse of public funds.

## 1971

The Twenty-sixth Amendment lowers the voting age to eighteen nationally. Ratification takes only 107 days, less than half the time required for any other constitutional amendment. It is spurred by an unusually large number of young people in the population, together with the Vietnam War, where eighteen-year-olds can be conscripted into the army.

Congress passes the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, which creates the Federal Election Commission (FEC), limits spending for political advertising by candidates for federal office, and requires full disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures. Major amendments are enacted in 1974 and 1976. In 1976 the spending limits are found unconstitutional except for presidential candidates who accept public financing of their campaigns.

## 1972

Alabama governor George C. Wallace is shot May 15 at a Laurel, Maryland, shopping center while campaigning for the Democratic presidential nomination. Partially paralyzed, he withdraws as a candidate.

President Nixon easily wins the election that culminates in the first presidential resignation. A preelection burglary at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington's Watergate Hotel is traced to Republican operatives. Investigation discloses Nixon's active role in the subsequent attempted cover-up.

The Democrats adopt McGovern-Fraser Commission proposals opening the party to more participation by women and minorities. The commission's guidelines are designed to counteract rules and practices that inhibited access to the states' delegate-selection process or diluted the influence of those who had access.

## 1973

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigns his office on October 10 as part of a plea bargain with federal prosecutors. Agnew faced trial on corruption charges from his years as governor of Maryland. In the first use of the Twenty-fifth Amendment (1967) to fill a vacancy in the vice presidency, President Nixon nominates Gerald R. Ford, who wins confirmation by Congress.

## 1974

Facing near-certain impeachment in the Watergate scandal, President Nixon resigns August 9 and is succeeded by Vice President Ford. Ford is the first president to take office without being elected by the electoral college as vice president or president.

**1976**

In *Buckley v. Valeo*, the Supreme Court sanctions public financing of presidential elections but bars spending limits for candidates who reject federal funding.

The first debate of vice-presidential candidates, Democrat Walter F. Mondale and Republican Robert J. “Bob” Dole, is televised October 15 in Houston, Texas.

**1981**

The Iranian hostage crisis that plagued the presidency of Jimmy Carter ends January 20 when the Americans held hostage for 444 days are freed as Ronald Reagan becomes president. Reagan is wounded in an assassination attempt March 30 outside a Washington hotel.

**1984**

Democratic presidential nominee Mondale chooses Geraldine Ferraro of New York as his running mate. Ferraro, a three-term House member, becomes the first woman nominated on a major party presidential ticket.

**1988**

Republican George H.W. Bush defeats Democrat Michael S. Dukakis to become the first sitting vice president since Martin Van Buren (in 1836) to win the presidency.

**1989**

Virginia elects the first African American governor, L. Douglas Wilder, Democrat.

**1990**

Electing Democrat Joan Finney as governor, Kansas becomes the first state to have a woman governor, senator (Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Republican), and House member (Jan Meyers, Republican) at the same time.

**1992**

Bush, also like Van Buren, is defeated after a single term in office. Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot mounts the strongest-ever individual presidential campaign and receives 18.9 percent of the popular vote as an Independent. Perot’s candidacy splits the GOP vote. Democrat Bill Clinton is elected despite accusations of infidelity during his years as governor of Arkansas.

Carol Moseley Braun of Illinois wins election as the first black woman U.S. senator. California becomes the first state to have two woman senators, Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein.

**1994**

In a midterm setback to the Democratic administration of President Bill Clinton, the Republican Party wins control of

both chambers of Congress for the first time in forty years. The House GOP strategy engineered by Newt Gingrich of Georgia centers on his proposed “Contract with America.” The House elects Gingrich as Speaker.

**1995**

Ruling in an Arkansas case, *U.S. Term Limits Inc. v. Thornton*, the Supreme Court on May 22 strikes down state attempts to impose term limits on House and Senate members. Only a constitutional amendment can change the qualifications for service in Congress, the Court rules.

**1996**

President Clinton is the first Democrat elected to a second full term since Franklin Roosevelt in 1936. Newt Gingrich of Georgia is the first Republican reelected as Speaker of the House in sixty-eight years.

The election results are subtly historic. Only ten years out of 140 has the country had a Democratic president and Republican Congress. The election also clearly establishes the South as the GOP’s new bastion. With the Plains and Rocky Mountain states, half the country is strongly Republican. The other half, made up of the Northeast, Midwest, and Pacific Coast states, is strongly Democratic. In 1996 some states, notably Oregon, conduct the first experiments with elections by mail, other than those associated with absentee voting.

Washington state elects the first Asian governor, Democrat Gary Locke, a Chinese American.

**1998**

The nation is stunned in January by revelation of a sex scandal that threatens the Clinton presidency. Clinton is accused of having an affair in 1995–1997 with a twenty-one-year-old White House intern. Clinton at first denies the allegations, both to the news media and under oath in court depositions, then later admits to having the affair. After receiving independent counsel Kenneth W. Starr’s report to Congress the House impeaches Clinton December 19 on charges of perjury and obstruction of justice.

**1999**

With Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist presiding, the Senate, largely voting along party lines, acquits Clinton on both impeachment charges. With a two-thirds majority (67 votes) needed for conviction, neither article receives even a simple majority (51 votes).

**2000**

For the first time, the Supreme Court in effect settles a disputed presidential election. Thirty-six days after the election, the Court, voting 5–4 in *Bush v. Gore*, upholds George



*During his 2008 presidential campaign and through the transition period, Democrat Barack Obama used the Web site Change.gov to illustrate his platform's message of change.*



W. Bush's narrow popular vote victory over Al Gore in Florida. The Court rules that to continue the hand recount of punch-card ballots without uniform standards would deny Bush equal protection of the laws. The action gives Bush 271 electoral votes, one more than needed to win. It also gives the country its second father-son presidential pair, matching John Adams in 1796 and his son John Quincy Adams in 1824. Bush's father, George H.W. Bush, was elected president in 1988.

The 2000 election is the fourth in which the popular vote winner loses the election. Gore receives 48.4 percent of the popular vote to Bush's 47.9 percent.

Gore's running mate, Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut, is the first person of Jewish descent to run on a major party ticket.

Hillary Rodham Clinton wins a New York Senate seat, becoming the first presidential wife elected to public office.

## 2001

The Senate, evenly split between the two major parties at 50–50, enters into a historic power-sharing arrangement. Although it remains under GOP control by virtue of Vice President Richard Cheney's role of breaking tie votes as presiding Senate officer, the Democrats gain equal seats on committees, equal funding, and other powers previously given only to the party in majority. The rare arrangement is short-lived, however, as Sen. James Jeffords of Vermont, a moderate, bolts the Republican Party to become an Independent in June 2001, giving control of the Senate to the Democrats for the first time since 1994.

## 2002

Congress passes the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002, the so-called McCain-Feingold campaign finance law, which places restrictions on soft money and issue ads. Meanwhile, the disputed 2000 election sparks passage of the Help America Vote Act of 2002, which authorizes funding to help states meet new federal election standards.

In the 2002 elections, the Republicans gain seats in the Senate and House, a rare midterm occurrence for the party in control of the White House. Senate victories enable the GOP to regain control of the upper chamber.

## 2004

In an election marked by heavy turnout, President George W. Bush wins reelection, defeating Democrat John F. Kerry by a slim electoral and popular vote majority. The close 51–48 percentage split in the popular vote still reflects a country deeply divided. The Republicans also win seats in both the House and Senate, solidifying the GOP's control of the legislative branch of government.

## 2006

Republican fortunes, burdened by an unpopular war in Iraq and plummeting polls for President George W. Bush, begin to unravel as Democrats win control of both the House and the Senate, albeit the latter by a narrow margin of 51–49. In the House Democrats win a commanding margin of 233–202.

## 2008

Democrats stage a noteworthy presidential primary contest that lasts until June with the junior senator from Illinois, Barack Obama, eventually defeating fellow senator Hillary Rodham Clinton of New York, the former first lady.

Republican presidential nominee John McCain chooses then-Alaska governor Sarah Palin as his vice-presidential running mate. Palin becomes the first woman to run on a GOP presidential ticket.

In the general election the Republican Party's decline that began in 2006 turns into a rout as the nation elects Obama, its first African American president. Democrats also pick up eight seats in the Senate and a net of twenty-one in the House, capturing all seats in the Northeast, making inroads in traditionally GOP states, and relegating Republicans largely to their stronghold in the South.

# Elections: An Expanding Franchise

**F**EW ELEMENTS of the American political system have changed so markedly over the years as has the electorate. Since the early days of the nation, when the voting privilege was limited to the upper economic classes, one voting barrier after another has fallen to pressures for wider suffrage. First, men who did not own property, then women, then African Americans, and finally young people obtained the franchise. By the early 1970s virtually every adult citizen eighteen and older had won the right to vote.

But by the end of the 1990s only about half of those eligible to vote were exercising that right in high-profile presidential elections, and only between 30 percent and 40 percent of those eligible were bothering to vote in midterm congressional elections. The highly charged partisanship that characterized American politics and the closely fought elections after the turn of the twentieth century, which brought more voters to the polling booth, increased the turnout rate. For the 2008 presidential election turnout was nearly 62 percent of eligible voters as measured by the calculations of one voting scholar. Nevertheless, voting in midterm elections for Congress only remained low and even the higher presidential turnout still meant that nearly four of ten Americans could not or chose not to go to the polls.

The actual turnout rate was difficult to determine because of different ways of measuring the size of the voting population, which was driven in large part by an increasing influx of immigrants, who were not American citizens and therefore could not vote. Census Bureau surveys asking persons if they had voted tended to show higher turnout rates than examinations of actual voting data by scholars and voting analysts. (See box, *Measuring Voter Turnout*, p. 27; Tables 2-1 and 2-2, pp. 24, 28; Figure 2-1, p. 25; and Table 1-1, p. 6.)

The comparatively low turnout led some observers to speculate that people stayed away from the polls because they were disillusioned with the political process. Others said concern about low turnout was overblown, often pointing to voter registration, which—in spite of questions about its accuracy—suggested that a substantial portion of citizens who cared enough about participating in the election process did in fact go to the polls.

## MORE VOTERS, CHANGING VOTER PATTERNS

What was indisputably true was that over the course of more than two centuries, the United States brought increasingly more citizens into the election process. During the nation's first decades, all thirteen of the original states restricted voting to adult male property holders and taxpayers. The Framers of the Constitution apparently were content to continue this time-honored practice. The Constitutional Convention adopted without dissent the recommendation of its Committee of Detail that qualifications for the electors of the House of Representatives "shall be the same... as those of the electors in the several states of the most numerous branch of their own legislatures."<sup>1</sup>

Under this provision fewer than half of the adult white men in the United States were eligible to vote in federal elections. With women and indentured servants disqualified, fewer than one of every four white adults could cast a ballot. Slaves also were ineligible to vote, although freed slaves could vote in some states if they met whatever other qualifications the state placed on its voters.

Those practices actually represented a liberalization of restrictions on voting that had prevailed at one time in the colonial period. Roman Catholics had been disenfranchised in almost every colony; Jews in most colonies; Quakers and Baptists in some. Not until 1842 did Rhode Island permit Jews to vote.

For half a century before the Civil War, the electorate was steadily broadened. The new western settlements supplied a stimulus for allowing all men to vote, and Jacksonian democracy encouraged its acceptance. Gradually, seven states that had limited voting strictly to men who owned property substituted a taxpaying qualification, and by the middle of the century most states had removed even that requirement.

The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868, made everyone born or naturalized in the United States a citizen and directed Congress to reduce the number of representatives from any state that disenfranchised adult male citizens for any reason other than commission of a crime. Although no such reduction was ever made, that amendment—together



TABLE 2-1 **The Nation's Voters, 1980–2006 (Percentages of voting-age populations who said they had voted)**

This table is based on figures reported by the Census Bureau from its periodic survey of voters. The totals shown at the bottom are higher than compilations using voting totals compared to the number of persons eligible to vote in an election. One reason for the difference may be the social norm that holds voting as an appropriate action for a citizen. This may prompt some respondents to say they voted even if they did not. The bureau also notes that its questions ask only if a respondent voted, not the contest in which the ballot was cast. For a comparison of total turnout rates using actual votes and an estimate of eligible voters, see Table 2-2, p. 28, and box, Measuring Voter Turnout, p. 27. See also Table 1-1, p. 6.

	Presidential election years							Congressional election years						
	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	1982	1986	1990	1994	1998	2002	2006
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>														
White	61	61	59	64	56	56	60	50	47	47	47	43	44	46
Black	51	56	52	54	51	54	56	43	43	39	37	40	40	39
Hispanic	30	33	29	29	27	28	28	25	24	21	19	20	19	19
<b>Gender</b>														
Male	59	59	56	60	53	53	56	49	46	45	44	41	41	42
Female	59	61	58	62	56	56	60	48	46	45	45	42	43	45
<b>Age</b>														
18–20	36	37	33	39	31	28	41	20	19	18	17	14	15	17
21–24	43	44	38	46	33	35	43	28	24	22	22	19	19	22
25–34	55	55	48	53	43	44	47	40	35	34	32	28	27	28
35–44	64	64	61	64	55	55	57	52	49	48	46	41	40	40
45–64	69	70	68	70	64	64	67	62	59	56	56	54	53	54 <sup>1</sup>
65 and older	65	68	69	70	67	68	69	60	61	60	61	60	61	61 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Region</b>														
Northeast	59	60	57	61	55	55	59	50	44	45	45	41	41	43
Midwest	66	66	63	67	59	61	65	55	50	49	49	47	47	51
South	56	57	55	59	52	54	56	42	43	42	41	37	42	40
West	57	59	56	59	52	50	54	51	48	45	46	42	39	42
<b>Education</b>														
8 years or less	43	43	37	35	28	27	24	36	33	28	23	25	19	17
High school														
Less than graduate	46	44	41	41	34	34	35	38	34	31	27	25	23	23
Graduate or equivalent	59	59	55	58	49	49	52	47	44	42	41	37	37	38
College														
Some college or associate degree	67	68	65	69	61	60	66	53	50	50	49	46	46	47
Bachelor or advanced degree	80	79	78	81	73	72	74	67	63	63	63	57	59	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>44</b>

1. The categories for 2006 are different: 45–54, 54 percent; 55 and older, 63 percent; 65–74, 64 percent; 75 and older, 61 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

with the Fifteenth Amendment, which said that the right to vote could not be denied on the basis of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”—legally opened the polling booths to black men.

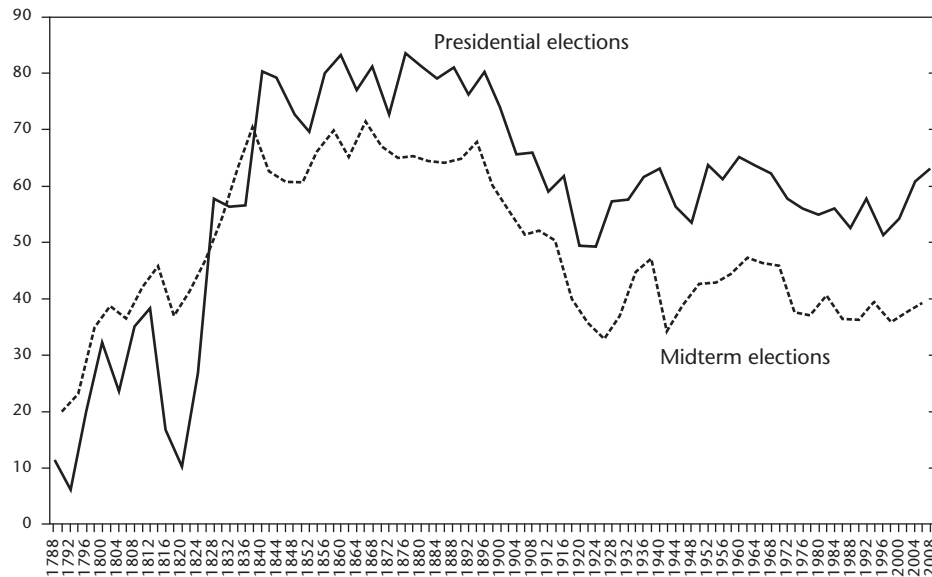
Former slaves did vote in the years immediately following the Civil War, but by the turn of the twentieth century, most southern states had in place laws and election practices that effectively barred blacks from voting. Not until passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 would the promise held out by the Fifteenth Amendment begin to be fulfilled.

Women fought for nearly ninety years to win their right to vote; success came with ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920. In 1971 the Twenty-sixth

Amendment lowered the voting age to eighteen for federal, state, and local elections. A Supreme Court ruling in 1972 effectively required states to reduce the time citizens had to live there to be eligible to vote; no state now requires more than a thirty-day residency. By the beginning of the 1990s, only insanity, a felony conviction, or failure to meet a residency requirement barred voting-age citizens from going to the polls, and there was growing controversy over whether the vote should be denied to felons—especially those who had completed their sentences.

By the first decade of the twenty-first century, all of these issues were being debated. States around the country had differing rules about whether to allow people with

FIGURE 2-1 Voter Turnout Rates, Presidential and Midterm Elections, 1789–2008



SOURCE: Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, *Vital Statistics on American Politics, 2009–2010*, (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2010).

mental illness or a mental disability to vote, and the issue had sparked discussion, including among those working with disabled people and senior citizens suffering from dementia, as to who should be allowed to participate in the voting process. As of 2008, only two states, Maine and Vermont, placed no limitations on felons' voting rights. Requirements varied in other states, and some were considering changes; in 2007 Florida, for example, restored voting rights to more than 115,000 felons who met certain qualifications. States also had varying laws when it came to residency requirements for voting.

Residents of the District of Columbia were given the right to vote in presidential elections with ratification of the Twenty-third Amendment in 1961. In 1970 Congress authorized residents of the nation's capital to elect a nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives. In early 2009 legislation passed both chambers of Congress giving the District a representative in the House with full voting rights. As part of the legislative deal, the chamber was enlarged by two seats: one for the heavily Democratic District and a second to Utah, a Republican-leaning state. However, by spring the bill was caught up in controversy over a Senate amendment concerning gun controls in the city. In addition, the legislation if it became law was expected to be challenged in court as unconstitutional.

### Turnout Trends

Most significant liberalizations of election law have resulted in a sharp increase in voting. From 1824 to 1856, a period of gradual relaxation in the states' property and taxpaying qualifications for voting, voter participation in presidential

elections increased from 3.8 percent to 16.7 percent of the population. In 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment gave women the franchise, participation rose to 25.1 percent.

Between 1932 and 1976 both the voting-age population and the number of voters in presidential elections roughly doubled. Except for the 1948 presidential election, when barely half the people of voting age went to the polls, the turnout in the years after World War II through 1968 was approximately 60 percent, according to Census Bureau surveys. The surveys roughly matched the actual calculation of presidential votes as a percentage of the voting-age population. This relatively high figure was attributed to a high sense of civic duty that permeated American society in the immediate postwar years, a population more rooted than it was to be later in the century, and to new civil rights laws encouraging blacks to vote.

Despite larger numbers of people voting, the rate of voter participation slumped after 1968. In that year's presidential election, 61 percent of the voting-age population went to the polls. In the following years, the turnout rate fell to between 50 and 55 percent for the rest of the century, as measured against the voting-age population standard then widely in use, before starting to rise again.

The famous postwar baby boom, together with a lower voting age, had produced by the early 1970s a disproportionate number of young voters, many of whom Census Bureau studies showed were the least likely to vote. In the 1972 presidential election, the first in which eighteen-year-olds could vote nationwide, some 11 million young voters entered the electorate. But the actual number of voting participants was

only 4.4 million greater than in 1968, resulting in a five-point drop in the ratio of eligible to actual voters.

Reasons for changing turnouts have been long debated. One often-stated opinion is public cynicism about the political process. Mark Mellman, a Democratic campaign consultant, expressed a typical view: “There’s a sense that the political system is out of their control on one hand and not responsive on the other.” Campaigns that once thrived at the grassroots level—with storefront political headquarters manned by volunteers and stocked with buttons and stickers—were being waged through the more impersonal medium of television and, more recently, the Internet and other electronic devices such as cell phones and other personal communication devices.

But another school of thought has contended that low turnout might be overrated as an indicator of voter apathy and cynicism. As expressed by Richard Scammon, former director of the U.S. Bureau of the Census: “Peace and prosperity can generally operate to keep the vote down.... In a sense, a low voter turnout is consent. A pool of disinterest may be valuable for a democracy.”<sup>2</sup>

Others who have studied voter turnout doubt there has been a real decline. Prof. Michael P. McDonald of George Mason University, who has done extensive examinations of voter eligibility, wrote that declining turnout rates after 1971 were “entirely explained by the increase in the ineligible population.”<sup>3</sup> McDonald and other scholars, and even the U.S. Census Bureau, note that the voting-age population has increasingly been skewed by the presence of persons of legal age but who are not citizens or otherwise entitled to vote, largely immigrants but also including prison felons, individuals on probation, and mentally incapacitated persons. McDonald contended that in 1972 the number of noncitizens in the United States was under 2 percent of the voting-age population, but had increased to nearly 8.5 percent by 2004. (*See below and box, Measuring Voter Turnout*, p. 27; and Table 2-2, p. 28.)

Even so, McDonald noted that his calculations showed an average national midterm turnout rate from 1974 to 2002 of 39.4 percent, which meant that six out of ten potential voters chose not to go to the polls. His calculations for presidential election years showed higher turnout, but still rarely above 55 percent starting in 1972.

Public opinion polls have long detected public disenchantment with politics. But the Scammon view was given new impetus in the elections of the first decade of the twenty-first century.

The 2000 election with no incumbent drew 105.4 million people to the polls, creating a voter turnout of 51 percent, as measured by the traditional all-inclusive standard of voting-age population. (McDonald calculated the turnout at 54.2 percent.) But the 2000 presidential race was as contentious as any in the past half century, with the winner—George W. Bush—losing the popular vote and winning the

electoral vote, and the White House, only after the Supreme Court decided against ballot recounts in the contested state of Florida. The anger over this election, combined with Bush administration policies and decisions, set the stage for ever-higher public interest in public issues over the next eight years.

Traumatic national events—particularly the 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, but also the Bush administration’s decision to invade Iraq in a war that was still continuing in 2009—fueled partisan fervor that pointed to the converse of Scammon’s argument.

Bush won reelection in 2004—both the electoral and popular votes—but the controversy that surrounded him and his policies helped push voter turnout to more than 122 million, with a turnout rate of at least 60 percent and more by some calculations.

The swirling controversies of this period carried into the 2006 midterm elections, in which the Democrats recaptured control of both houses of Congress—for the House, this was the first time Republicans had lost control since 1994. Most analysts attributed the Republican defeat to popular disapproval of the Iraqi war, which was reinforced by various other GOP woes, including a series of ethics and lobbying corruption scandals. The 2006 elections set new records for voter participation. Political analyst Rhodes Cook wrote that the turnout rate for the U.S. House was the highest since 1982. “Then, 39.5 percent of the citizen voting age population took part. This time the rate was 39 percent of the eligible citizen voting-age population,” Cook wrote.<sup>4</sup>

Unexpected developments can propel voting participation. Two occurred in 2007 and 2008. One was a worldwide financial crisis that began in 2007 and produced the most serious economic contraction since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Second was the candidacy and eventual election as president of the country’s first African American, Barack Obama, in 2008. That year there were about 208 million eligible Americans of voting age (excluding noncitizens who were of voting age); an estimated 74 percent of these people registered to vote, a record. The estimated registration rate of eligible voters between 1960 and 2008 ranged from 66 percent to this record-breaking 2008 figure. Of those more than 131 million persons cast ballots for all presidential candidates that year.

Outside the issue of how many Americans voted, one other question persistently asked is whether the results would be different if everyone voted. In a paper that they wrote in 1998, two University of California political scientists, Benjamin Highton and Raymond E. Wolfinger, answered: probably not. “The two most common demographic features of nonvoters are their residential mobility and youth, two characteristics that do not suggest political distinctiveness,” they wrote. “To be sure, the poor, less educated, and minorities are overrepresented among nonvoters. But the young and the transient are even more numerous....

## MEASURING VOTER TURNOUT

Calculating the number and the percentage of citizens who vote in U.S. elections is a commonly used measure of the political involvement of American citizens. Increasingly, the numbers are in dispute because there are different ways to define the universe of citizens who make up the voting population. Most calculations show the turnout rate in midterm congressional elections is dismally low, about 33 percent to 40 percent of potential voters. The turnout rate for presidential elections is higher, sometimes reaching more than 60 percent, but even that level means a substantial slice of voters could not vote or did not care enough to vote.

The controversy that has arisen in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries are rooted in identifying the correct number of citizens of voting age—eighteen years since 1972—who are eligible. A sizeable number of persons over eighteen are not eligible to vote because they are—in the largest numbers—immigrants who are not citizens or who are otherwise barred from voting because they are in prison or on parole or mentally incapacitated, which are barriers in most states.

The largest and all inclusive group of people who meet the age standard is called the voting-age population (VAP) and historically has been based on Census Bureau surveys done near election days. As scholars have taken a closer look at the component of VAP that cannot vote, thereby creating a voter-eligible population (VEP), accurate measurement has become more possible, almost always resulting in a higher voter turnout number. However, there is no single authority for a VEP number and the historical VAP framework has continued to be used in many analyses.

For the 2004 election, the Census Bureau calculated that 58.3 percent of the VAP voted. But it also calculated what it called the citizen population, removing noncitizens from the base. By this measure 63.8 percent of eligible voters went to the polls. The bureau also noted a third criterion: registration, which is required in every state except North Dakota before a person can vote. The bureau, using its survey results, calculated that 88.5 percent of registered voters went to the polls, but noted that about 55 million persons who said they were a citizen were not registered.

Care should be taken with these numbers as well. When states report turnout rates, they calculate the participation based on the numbers of voters on their rolls, though some states differentiate between active and inactive voters. For 2004 there were only a handful of states with turnout rates below 60 percent or more than 80 percent. It is likely that many political observers have access to

these numbers when they compare turnout figures over time. This comparison reflects so-called “list inflation,” which means many names remain on the voter rolls after ineligibility occurs, normally by simply moving to a new address or another jurisdiction. The bureau survey approach attempts to minimize this impact.

Some students of voting behavior note that Census Bureau numbers are based on survey techniques and not actual nose counts, as is done—in effect—with ballots that when tallied provide a definitive number. But the bureau clearly states that its surveys ask if a respondent voted, not the specific election contest in which he or she voted. Still others may have responded positively reflecting the societal norm that voting is a “good” thing for an American citizen to do.

Many scholars have spent considerable effort trying to sort out the issues involved in measuring turnout rates as part of the larger academic goal of determining whether the American electorate really is as disinterested in politics as many observers, such as editorial writers, have long lamented.

Generally, efforts to fine-tune the numbers at the state and national level, mostly by excluding persons of age but who cannot vote, have shown modestly higher voting rates than ascribed to the electorate in most popular renditions. One such scholar, Michael P. McDonald at George Mason University, calculated the 2004 presidential VAP rate at 55.4 percent and the VEP rate at 60.1 percent, still lower than the Census Bureau’s estimates. (*See Table 2-2, p. 28.*) But other scholars and organizations, including the Center for the Study of the American Electorate at the American University, have produced different turnout estimates.

In addition, many estimates historically have been calculated using the vote for the highest office. In presidential years, that is the vote for White House candidates. But in midterm elections in a state it usually is a race for governor or senator, if such an office is up for election. For national purposes, however, an alternative measurement that is often used is the total vote for House candidates, even though that number may be skewed by two factors: (1) several states do not report voting totals in individual races where there was only one candidate even though voters actually went to the polls; and (2) even in states that do report voting totals for all congressional races, many voters just do not cast any ballot in these uncontested races.

The basic problem confronting any analysis of turnout behavior remains. It is not how many persons cast ballots, but rather which rate is used and how the universe of eligible persons is calculated.

What our findings have demonstrated is that the ‘party of nonvoters’ is truly heterogeneous. Taken as a whole, nonvoters appear well represented by those who vote.”<sup>5</sup>

Nonetheless, studies by the Census Bureau have shown marked differences in participation among various classes of voters. Older voters tend to vote at a higher rate than younger voters. Well-educated voters tend to vote at a higher rate than those less educated. Whites tend to vote at a higher rate than blacks and Hispanics. (*See Table 2-1, p. 24.*)

### Growth of Independents

Although more people identify themselves as Democrats than Republicans, there has been a steady rise over the past half century in voters who do not identify with either party. The American National Election Studies (ANES), a long-running detailed record of voting behavior, recorded for 2004 that 49 percent of voters identified themselves as Democrats, 41 percent as Republicans, and 10 percent as independents. (The figures for 1952, the first year of ANES

TABLE 2-2 Eligible Voter Turnout Rates

Scholars, journalists, and voting analysts have for years lamented what appeared to be a declining rate of voter turnout in elections, which they feared showed a national lack of interest in politics and in deciding which party would control governmental powers. Not everyone agrees.

Declining turnout analyses have traditionally used actual vote counts compared to the voting-age population (VAP), persons eighteen years and older. (See Table 1-1, p. 6.)

But the VAP number increasingly came under scrutiny as one of its components—immigrants of age but not U.S. citizens and therefore not eligible to vote—grew rapidly in the 1990s and after 2000. Scholars began to look at a turnout rate that showed votes cast in terms of the voter eligible population (VEP). To get a VEP analysts removed from the VAP persons of legal age but who are not eligible to vote because they are not citizens. Increasingly, the largest group was immigrants, but included others in prison, on probation, or mentally incapacitated. With this approach the turnout rate is higher than calculations using VAP.<sup>1</sup>

The figures in the table below were prepared by Prof. Michael P. McDonald of George Mason University. He estimates that the average midterm turnout rate from 1974 to 2002 was 39.4 percent. His calculations include votes for House and Senate seats and for governor depending on which drew the highest number of votes.

Presidential election years		Congressional election years	
2008	61.6		
2004	60.1	2006	40.3
2000	54.2	2002	39.5
1996	51.7	1998	38.1
1992	58.1	1994	41.1
1988	52.8	1990	38.4
1984	55.2	1986	38.1
1980	54.2	1982	42.1

1. Another often quoted measure of turnout came from Census Bureau surveys that asked a representative sample of Americans if they had voted. The bureau's numbers showed a higher turnout rate than analyses using actual votes cast and either VAP or VEP. (See Table 2-1, p. 24.)

SOURCE: United States Elections Project, George Mason University, <http://elections.gmu.edu>.

data, were 57, 34, and 6 percent.) But when the ANES survey data was broken into finer parts, the 2004 results showed 33 percent of respondents said they were Democrats, 28 percent said they were Republicans, and 39 percent said they were independents. (See Figure 2-2, p. 29.) The latter category included persons who said they were either an independent Democrat or an independent Republican. In 1952 this larger grouping showed 23 percent of respondents identifying themselves as independent.

The impact of an expanding independent political population was seen in the dramatic midterm elections of 2006, in which Democrats won control of both the House and the Senate after being in the minority in the House every year since 1994 and most of the time in the Senate. Exit polls in 2006 showed that Democratic candidates were favored by 57 percent of voters who claimed they were not affiliated with their major party. Moreover, this group made up 26 percent of all voters, a huge target population that many analysts believed held the balance of power in future elections.

Yet when it comes to the act of voter registration, most voters still sign up with one of the two major parties; at least that is the case in the twenty-nine states (and the District of Columbia) where there is such a choice to be made. According to a compilation by the political newsletter *Ballot Access News*, prepared by Richard Winger, in early 2007, Democrats had the registration advantage in thirteen states plus the District of Columbia (a total that included the four most populous states where voters can register by party—California, Florida, New York, and Pennsylvania). Republicans led in seven states (all in the Plains or Rocky Mountain region), and independents had the edge in nine states, four of them in the Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey). The distribution was roughly the same as a decade earlier. Winger's compilation showed 42 percent of the registrants were Democrats and 32 percent Republicans. Significantly a quarter of the registrants identified themselves as independent, a finding in keeping with other measurements of the voting population that showed the continued growth in this segment. Winger updated the study using registration information as of October 2008 and found that approximately 44 percent were Democrats and approximately 31 percent Republicans, with a little more than a quarter considering themselves independents or members of smaller parties. This time, Democrats were ahead in fifteen states plus the District; Republicans ahead in five (Arizona, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming); and independents in nine.<sup>6</sup>

Over the years, slightly different measurements have been taken by political analyst Curtis Gans. He reported that in 2006, 37 percent registered as Democrats, 31 percent as Republicans, and 17 percent as “other,” a category made up largely of persons claiming independent status. In 1962, when data was available for only thirteen states, the totals were 48 percent Democratic registration, 25 percent Republican, and only 1.4 percent “other.” This time snapshot reflected measurements by other scholars and polling organizations that recorded the steady strengthening of the Republican Party to increasing parity with Democrats, who had dominated since the New Deal days of the 1930s. In 2008 Gans estimated that partisan registration trends for that year in the states that register by party were as follows: 38.7 percent Democratic, 28.9 percent Republican, and 22.7 percent other.

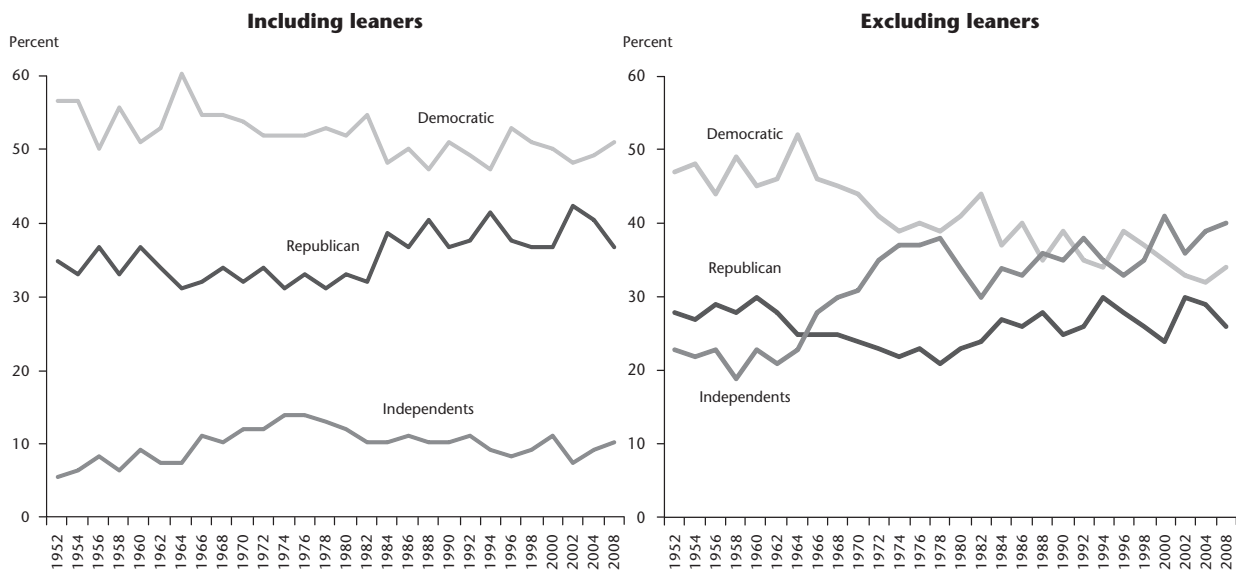
However, the number of registered voters nationwide at any given time is impossible to calculate. States have different registration deadlines; people who move may be registered in more than one state at the same time, or temporarily may not be recorded in any state; and some states do not require preregistration before voting, while others do not require towns and municipalities to keep registration records. (See box, *Measuring Voter Turnout*, p. 27.)

### Competitive Election Changes

After years of lackluster election competition in the latter decades of the twentieth century, a more robust political



FIGURE 2-2 Partisan Identification, National Election Studies, 1952–2008



NOTE: "Leaners" are independents who consider themselves closer to one party. There was no update of the National Election Studies series in 2006.

SOURCE: Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, *Vital Statistics on American Politics, 2009–2010* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2010). Calculated by the editors from National Election Studies data, Center for Political Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (<http://www.electionstudies.org>).

scene appeared to be underway starting with the 2000 national elections. The presidential election that year was essentially a draw with the Democratic candidate, Al Gore, capturing the popular vote by more than a half-million ballots, while the Republican, George W. Bush, won the electoral vote and the White House. Four years later Bush improved slightly on his first election by winning both the popular and electoral counts, but by narrow margins that had been seen only rarely in the twentieth century. Most analysts said the parties at that level were in a nearly dead heat with the outcomes heavily dependent on issues of the day and the organizational strengths of each candidate. That pattern shifted with Obama's election in 2008; the Democrat won a solid victory in the electoral college, as well as in the popular vote, thanks in part to the unpopularity of the outgoing Bush administration and a collapsing economy.

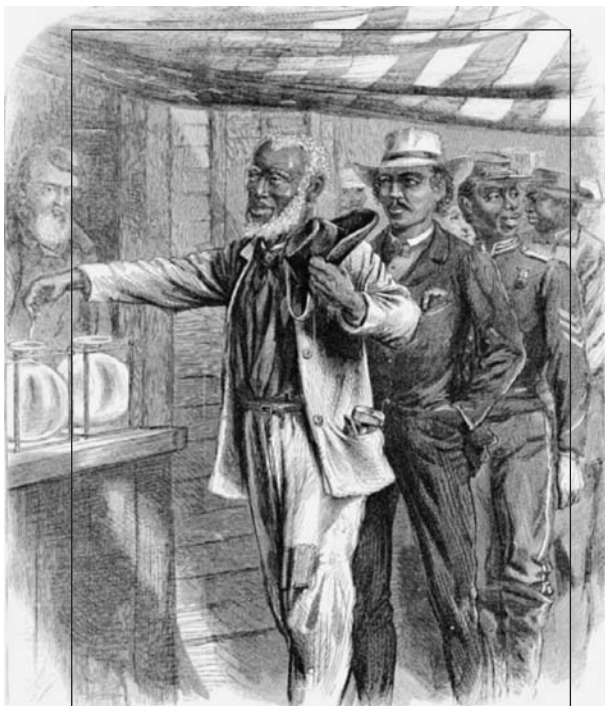
The midterm congressional elections showed a continuing pattern of largely noncompetitive House races, at least until 2006, when voter anger on several issues cost Republican incumbents more than in recent past elections. Senate contests also showed the value of incumbency, although that too suffered in 2006, but the peculiarities of contests for that chamber—especially the election of only one-third of the members each time—made senatorial contests less useful as a national measure of political competitiveness in Congress.

On the other hand, all members of the House are elected every two years. Scholars for years noted that most of the 435 races do not involve serious competition between the two

major parties. In 1994, the year the GOP won control of Congress for the first time since 1952, there were nearly one hundred competitive districts, measured by a winning percentage of less than 55 percent of the total vote. In 2002 the number was less than fifty seats; in 2004 it was just thirty-two seats. But in 2006 the number of districts with winners below 55 percent jumped to sixty-eight, the highest in a decade; the figure was sixty-two in 2008. Political analyst Rhodes Cook noted that the Democratic victory in 2006 was national in scope, with Democrats gaining in all regions, that two-thirds came in states or districts carried by President Bush in 2004, that most defeated Republicans were not newcomers but veterans with the advantage of incumbency, and that most of the losing GOP members did not have close races in 2004. These dramatic changes were interpreted largely as voter anger over an unpopular war in Iraq, a variety of GOP ethics scandals, and a bungled federal government response to the devastation wrought by Hurricane Katrina on a number of southern states in 2005.

The Democrats did well again in 2008; Cook noted that the party succeeded throughout the country, with most of their House pickups in seats that President Bush had won in 2004. Democrats picked up eight Senate seats, ousting five incumbent Republicans and winning three open seats. Democrats also picked up twenty-four House seats (including three in special elections held earlier in 2008). One difference from 2006, according to Cook, is that about half the Republican losses were in seats where there was no incumbent running for reelection; of those who lost, some were longtime veterans while others were relatively new. Republicans, however,





*Blacks, including a Union soldier, are depicted casting their first ballots in an image published November 16, 1867. In fact, it would take another hundred years to secure voting rights for African Americans.*

managed to win four House seats they had lost in 2006 or in 2008 special elections, and they snapped up the seat of Louisiana Democrat William Jefferson, who was under indictment, in a December 2008 runoff.

## THE BLACK VOTE: A LONG, PAINFUL STRUGGLE

In no period of American history were all black people excluded from the polls. At the time of the Constitutional Convention, free blacks had the right of suffrage in all the original states except Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. Their right to vote stemmed from the fact that the first black people were brought to America not as slaves but as indentured servants, who could expect freedom after a fixed number of years' service to a master. By 1800, however, the majority of black people were held in slavery. As it grew, so did disenfranchisement. At the outbreak of the Civil War, black Americans were disfranchised, solely on the basis of their race, in all except six of the thirty-three states.

President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 freed the slaves but did not accord them voting rights. To ease the impact of change on the South, Lincoln preferred to move cautiously in expanding the black electorate. After the Civil War several southern states promptly enacted "Black Codes" barring the newly liberated slaves

from voting or holding office. Radical Republicans in Congress responded by passing the Reconstruction Act of 1867, which established provisional military governments in the Southern states. The return of civilian control was conditioned on their ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, which buttressed individual liberty with "due process" and "equal protection" under the law. The amendment's second section threatened to reduce any state's representation in Congress for denying the vote to any male citizen twenty-one years of age or older.

The Reconstruction Act further stated that a secessionist state could not be readmitted to the Union unless it extended the franchise to all adult males, white and black. Congress followed in February 1869 by submitting the Fifteenth Amendment, prohibiting racial discrimination in voting, to the states. It was ratified twelve months later.

The Radical Republican majority in Congress feared that unless blacks were allowed to vote, Democrats and ex-rebels would quickly regain control of the national government. In the presidential election of 1868, in fact, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant defeated his Democratic opponent, Horatio Seymour, by fewer than 305,000 votes; the new black vote probably decided the election.

Former slaves obtained important positions in the governments formed under the Reconstruction Act of 1867. P.B.S. Pinchback served briefly as acting governor of Louisiana; Mississippi, South Carolina, and Louisiana had black lieutenant governors. Between 1870 and 1900, southern states sent twenty-two black men to Congress—two of them, Hiram R. Revels and Blanche Kelso Bruce, represented Mississippi as senators. Bruce served a full six-year term (1875–1881) and was a presiding officer of the Republican National Convention of 1880.

The white South did not yield gracefully to this turn of events. Gunnar Myrdal noted in his landmark study of black people in America, *An American Dilemma*, that: "The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were... looked upon as the supreme foolishness of the North and, worse still, as an expression of ill-will of the Yankees toward the defeated South. The Negro franchise became the symbol of the humiliation of the South."<sup>7</sup>

## After Reconstruction

Congress in 1870 passed an enforcement act to protect black voting rights in the South, but the Supreme Court in 1876 ruled that Congress had exceeded its authority. In the case of *United States v. Reese*, the Court held that the Fifteenth Amendment did not give anyone the right to vote; it simply guaranteed the right to be free from racial discrimination in exercising that right. The extension of the right to vote itself, the Court said, was up to the states, not the federal government. Therefore, the Court said, Congress had overreached its power to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment when it

enacted the 1870 law that penalized state officials who denied blacks the right to vote, or refused to count their votes, or obstructed them from voting.

At the same time, the North clearly was growing weary of the crusade for betterment of the condition of blacks. When the first federal troops were withdrawn in April 1877, the remaining Radical Reconstruction governments in the South quickly disintegrated. Some of the newly enfranchised citizens continued to vote, but by 1900, according to historian Paul Lewinson in his book *Race, Class and Party*, “all factions united in a white man’s party once more, to put the Negro finally beyond the pale of political activity.”<sup>8</sup>

Mississippi led the way in prohibiting black political activity. A new state constitution drawn up in 1890 required prospective voters to pay a poll tax of two dollars and to demonstrate their ability to read any section of the state constitution or to interpret it when read to them.

### ***Literacy Tests for Voters***

In Mississippi and other southern states that adopted voter literacy tests, care was taken not to disfranchise illiterate whites. Five states exempted white voters from literacy and some other requirements by “grandfather clauses”—regulations allowing prospective voters, if not otherwise qualified, to register if they were descended from persons who had voted, or served in the state’s military forces, before 1867. Other provisions allowed illiterates to register if they owned a certain amount of property or could show themselves to be of good moral character—requirements easily twisted to exclude only blacks.

At one time or another, twenty-one states imposed literacy requirements as a condition for voting. The first to do so, Connecticut in 1855 and Massachusetts in 1857, sought to disqualify a flood of European immigrants. Between 1890 and 1910, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, and Oklahoma adopted literacy tests—primarily to restrict the black vote.

Nineteen of the twenty-one states demanded that voters be able to read English, and all but four of them (New York, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii) required the reading of some legal document or passage from the state or federal Constitution. Either in lieu of or in addition to the reading requirements, fourteen states required an ability to write.

As applied in the South, literacy tests and other voting restrictions virtually disenfranchised black citizens. Outside the South the New York test was by far the most stringent, although there were seldom any complaints that it was applied in a discriminatory way. Despite pressures by civil libertarians, Congress declined for years to void literacy tests on grounds that to do so would violate a state’s right to impose its own voting requirements.

Reports of extreme voter discrimination in the South gradually moved Congress to search for remedial legislation. In 1965 it passed a sweeping Voting Rights Act that suspended literacy tests in seven southern states and parts of another. Five years later Congress expanded the law to bar all voter-literacy tests. The landmark legislation was extended repeatedly in the following years, becoming the foundation for a transformation of the political structure of the Southern states.

### ***Poll-Tax Barrier to Voting***

The first poll taxes in America were substitutes for property ownership and were intended to enlarge the voting franchise. But only a few states retained them at the time of the Civil War. They were afterward revived for a far different purpose—to restrict the franchise—in all eleven states of the old Confederacy: Florida (1889), Mississippi and Tennessee (1890), Arkansas (1892), South Carolina (1895), Louisiana (1898), North Carolina (1900), Alabama (1901), Virginia and Texas (1902), and Georgia (1908).

The ostensible purpose was to “cleanse” elections of mass abuses, but the records of constitutional conventions held in five southern states during the period revealed statements praising the poll tax as a measure to bar blacks and poor whites from the polls. Some historians have asserted that the main intent of these measures was to limit the popular base of a so-called agrarian revolt inspired by the Populist Party against the existing political structure.<sup>9</sup>

After the Populist era many states voluntarily dropped use of the poll tax, including six southern states—North Carolina (1920), Louisiana (1934), Florida (1937), Georgia (1945), South Carolina (1951), and Tennessee (1953). Proposals to abolish the poll tax were introduced in every Congress from 1939 to 1962. By 1960 only four states still required its payment by voters. In August 1962 the House approved a constitutional amendment—already accepted by the Senate—that outlawed poll taxes in federal elections, and that amendment, the Twenty-fourth, was ratified in January 1964. In 1966 the Supreme Court held that the poll tax was an unconstitutional requirement for voting in state and local elections as well. “Voter qualifications have no relation to wealth nor to paying or not paying this or any other tax. Wealth, like race, creed, or color, is not germane to one’s ability to participate intelligently in the electoral process,” Justice William O. Douglas wrote for the majority in *Harper v. Virginia Board of Elections*.

### ***White Primaries***

Even more than literacy tests or poll taxes, perhaps the most effective disfranchisement of southern blacks was their exclusion from the Democratic Party’s primary elections. In the solidly Democratic South of the post-Reconstruction era, winning the party’s nomination virtually assured

election. Being excluded from voting in the primary was equivalent to being excluded from voting altogether.

Not until 1941 did the Supreme Court make clear that Congress had the power to regulate primary, as well as general, elections. Indeed, in a 1921 decision involving campaign spending, *Newberry v. United States*, the Court seemed to say that Congress lacked power to regulate primary elections. This doubt about the reach of federal power encouraged the eleven states that had composed the Confederacy to begin systematic exclusion of black voters from the primary. The Democratic Party was often organized on a statewide or county basis as a private club or association that could freely exclude blacks.

The effort of Texas to use the white primary to shut blacks out of the political process came before the Supreme Court in five cases, brought over a span of twenty-five years. In 1923 the Texas Legislature passed a law forbidding blacks to vote in the state Democratic primary. Dr. L.A. Nixon, a black resident of El Paso, challenged the law, arguing that it clearly violated the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. In the case of *Nixon v. Herndon*, decided in 1927, the Supreme Court agreed with Nixon's Fourteenth Amendment claim.

After the 1927 *Herndon* decision, the Texas Legislature authorized the executive committees of state political parties to establish their own qualifications for voting in the primary. Dr. Nixon again sued, challenging the law as racially discriminatory. Attorneys for the state argued that the Fourteenth Amendment's equal protection clause did not apply because the party, not state officials, set up the allegedly discriminatory standards.

With Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo writing for a five-member majority, the Court held in 1932 that the executive committee of the Democratic Party acted as a delegate of the state in setting voter qualifications and that its action was equivalent to state action and was thus within the scope of the equal protection guarantee, which it violated (*Nixon v. Condon*).

The Texas Democratic Party responded by acting without state authorization to put itself off-limits to black voters. Confronted with this situation, the Court in 1935 retreated to its *Newberry* reasoning and ruled, in *Grovey v. Townsend*, that in this instance the party had acted not as a creature of the state but as a voluntary association of individuals. As such, its actions—even in controlling access to the vote—were not restricted by the Constitution.

In 1941 the Court switched signals again, discarding the *Newberry* doctrine in the case of *United States v. Classic*. *Classic* was not a racial discrimination case but instead concerned a man convicted of falsifying election returns. His conviction was based on a federal law that made it a crime “to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution.” He challenged his conviction,

arguing that the right to vote in a primary election was not a right secured by the Constitution.

But the Court upheld the conviction, ruling that the primary was an integral part of the election process. The authority of Congress under Article I, section 4, to regulate elections included the authority to regulate primary elections, wrote Justice Stone, “when, as in this case, they are a step in the exercise by the people of their choice of representatives in Congress.”

Three years later, in 1944, the Court overturned *Grovey* and held the all-white primary unconstitutional. This case, *Smith v. Allwright*, arose out of the refusal of S.S. Allwright, a county election official, to permit Lonnie E. Smith, a black man, to vote in the 1940 Texas Democratic primary. Smith sued, saying Allwright had deprived him of his civil rights. Smith was represented by two attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), William H. Hastie and Thurgood Marshall. Both were later made judges, with Marshall becoming the first black member of the Supreme Court.

The relentless effort of Texas Democrats to maintain the white primary at last came to an end in 1953 with another Supreme Court decision. In one Texas county an all-white Democratic organization conducted all-white primary elections under the name of Jaybird Club, a self-declared private club. In *Terry v. Adams* the Court declared this a ploy in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment.

### **Physical and Psychic Coercion**

Throughout this period legal devices to curtail black political activity were buttressed by physical and economic intimidation. As Myrdal wrote: “Physical coercion is not so often practiced against the Negro, but the mere fact that it can be used with impunity... creates a psychic coercion that exists nearly everywhere in the South.... [I]t is no wonder that the great majority of Negroes in the South make no attempt to vote and—if they make attempts which are rebuffed—seldom demand their full rights under the federal Constitution.”<sup>10</sup>

Any who summoned up the courage to try to register encountered various delays and harassment. The scornful question “What do you want here, nigger?” often sufficed to send a black person away. If the applicants persisted, the registrar was likely to ignore them, tell them that there were no more registration forms, or direct them to another place of registration, which, if it existed, was usually closed. Southern registrars also displayed a tendency to lose registration forms filled out by black applicants.

More subtle practices limited black political participation in the North as well. With the exception of Chicago, white-controlled city machines excluded black people from any significant role in politics for the first half of the twentieth century. During that time, Congress did virtually nothing to encourage black voting.



## Civil Rights Legislation

Not until the 1950s, when the civil rights movement began to gather force, did Congress, at the urging of the executive branch, begin to reassert federal power to ensure the right of black citizens to vote. Its first action was passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, which was intended to enforce the voting guarantee set out in the Fifteenth Amendment.

The 1957 act authorized the attorney general to bring lawsuits to halt public and private interference with the right of black people to vote, and expanded federal jurisdiction over such suits. The law also created the Civil Rights Commission to investigate and publicly disclose problems of racial discrimination, including voting problems. The investigatory procedures of the commission and the authorization of the federal lawsuits were upheld by the Supreme Court in 1960, in *United States v. Raines*.

Responding to reports that progress in securing voting rights for blacks still was slow even under the provisions of the 1957 act, Congress in 1960 passed a measure that permitted the U.S. attorney general to sue a state for deprivation of voting rights even if the individuals named initially as defendants—usually voting registrars—had left office. This provision remedied a situation that had arisen in a suit brought by the United States against Alabama voting officials. In addition, Title VI of the 1960 law authorized the appointment of special federal “voting referees” to oversee voter registration in counties where a federal court detected a pattern of voter discrimination.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 mandated state adoption of standard procedures and requirements for all persons seeking to register to vote. The law also required local officials to justify rejecting an applicant who had completed the sixth grade or had equivalent evidence of intellectual competence. Other provisions of the 1964 law expedited the movement of voting rights cases to the Supreme Court.

In two cases brought under the 1964 act, *United States v. Louisiana* and *United States v. Mississippi*, the Supreme Court in 1965 sanctioned the government’s efforts to break the pattern of case-by-case litigation of voting rights violations. The Court upheld federal power to challenge a state’s entire constitutional legal framework for voter registration and conduct of elections.

### The Voting Rights Act

But progress still was slow. In Dallas County, Alabama, three new federal laws and four years of litigation had produced the registration of only 383 black voters out of a potential pool of fifteen thousand. On March 8, 1965, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. led a “Walk for Freedom” to dramatize the need for additional efforts in behalf of registering black voters in Selma, the county seat, and elsewhere in the South. The violence of the reaction of local white law enforcement officers and white bystanders to the peaceful demonstration drew nationwide attention to the dimensions of the problem.

A week later, President Lyndon B. Johnson addressed a joint session of Congress to ask for passage of a new voting rights measure to close legal loopholes that enabled local officials to stall black voter registration. Johnson explained that “no law that we now have on the books... can ensure the right to vote when local officials are determined to deny it.” Later that month, NAACP official Roy Wilkins appeared before a Senate committee on behalf of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights to urge Congress to “transform this retail litigation method of registration into a wholesale administration procedure registering all who seek to exercise their democratic birthright.” Within five months Congress had approved the sweeping Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The law suspended literacy tests and provided for the appointment of federal supervisors of voter registration in all states and counties where literacy tests or similar qualifying devices were in effect on November 1, 1964, and where fewer than 50 percent of the voting-age residents had registered to vote or voted in the 1964 presidential election.

The law established criminal penalties for persons found guilty of interfering with the voting rights of others. State or county governments in areas of low voter registration were required to obtain federal approval of any new voting laws, standards, practices, or procedures before implementing them. A state or county covered by the act could escape from the law’s provisions if it could persuade a three-judge federal court in the District of Columbia that no racial discrimination in registration or voting had occurred in the previous five years.

The act placed federal registration machinery in six southern states (Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Virginia), Alaska, twenty-eight counties in North Carolina, three counties in Arizona, and one in Idaho.

Passage of the Voting Rights Act heralded a significant increase in the number of blacks registered to vote. Within four years, almost a million blacks had registered to vote under its provisions. The Civil Rights Commission reported in 1968 that registration of blacks had climbed to more than 50 percent of the black voting-age population in every southern state. Before the act, black registration had exceeded 50 percent in only three: Florida, Tennessee, and Texas. The most dramatic increase occurred in Mississippi, where black registration rose from 6.7 percent to 59.8 percent of the voting-age population.<sup>11</sup>

### Voting Law Extended

In renewing the act in 1970 for an additional five years, its supporters turned back the efforts of southern senators to dilute key provisions. State and local governments were forbidden to use literacy tests or other voter-qualifying devices, and the triggering formula was altered to apply to any state or county that used a literacy test for voting and where less than 50 percent of the voting-age residents were registered

## CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR HOUSE AND SENATE ELECTIONS

### ARTICLE I, SECTION 2

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined By adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

### ARTICLE I, SECTION 3

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

### ARTICLE I, SECTION 4

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

on November 1, 1968, or had voted in the 1968 general election.

Under the 1970 law, the preclearance requirement applied to those areas affected by the 1965 law and ten more: three Alaska districts; Apache County, Arizona; Imperial County, California; Elmore County, Idaho; the Bronx, Kings (Brooklyn), and New York (Manhattan) counties, New York; and Wheeler County, Oregon.

By the time the act was due for its second extension in 1975, an estimated two million black people had been added to the voting rolls in the South, more than doubling the previous total. The number of blacks holding elective office also increased. The Joint Center for Political Studies reported that the number of black elected officials in the seven southern states covered by the Voting Rights Act had gone up from fewer than one hundred in 1964 to 963 in just ten years. The total included one member of the House of Representatives, thirty-six state legislators, and 927 county and municipal officials.

The Voting Rights Act was renewed for seven years and substantially expanded in 1975. The triggering formula was amended to bring under coverage of the law any state or

county that was using a literacy test in 1972 and where less than 50 percent of the residents eligible to vote had registered as of November 1, 1972. Two additional provisions gave greater protection to certain language minorities, defined as persons of Spanish heritage, Native Americans, Asian Americans, and Alaskan natives.

The federal preclearance provisions were expanded to apply to any jurisdiction where:

- The Census Bureau determined that more than 5 percent of the voting-age citizens were of a single language minority.
- Election materials had been printed only in English for the 1972 presidential election.
- Fewer than 50 percent of the voting-age citizens had registered for or voted in the 1972 presidential election.

These amendments significantly expanded coverage of the act, bringing in all of Alaska, Texas, and Arizona, and selected counties in several other states, including California and Florida. In addition, provisions were added requiring certain parts of the country to provide bilingual voting materials.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different day.

#### ARTICLE I, SECTION 5

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

#### AMENDMENT XIV

(RATIFIED JULY 28, 1868)

*Section 2.* Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Congress approved a third extension of the act on June 23, 1982, two months before the law was due to expire. The 1982 legislation represented a major victory for a coalition of civil rights groups that included black, Hispanic, labor, religious, and civic organizations. Many of them had criticized President Ronald Reagan's administration for its hesitation and reservations about earlier versions and certain features of the measure.

However, the bill received widespread bipartisan support and strong backing from members of both chambers, including southerners. More than twice as many southern Democrats in both the Senate and House voted for passage in 1982 than in 1965 when the law was first approved. The steady upward trend in southern support for the act reflected changing social and political mores, and a great increase in black voting in the South.

The 1982 law had four main elements. First, it extended for twenty-five years provisions that required nine states and portions of thirteen others to obtain Justice Department approval for any changes in their election laws and procedures. Second, starting in 1984, a jurisdiction could be released from the restrictions by showing a clean voting

#### AMENDMENT XVII

(RATIFIED MAY 31, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

#### AMENDMENT XX

(RATIFIED JANUARY 23, 1933)

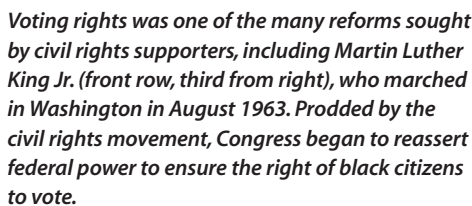
*Section 1.* The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

*Section 2.* The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

rights record for the previous ten years. Third, it overturned a 1980 Supreme Court ruling that "intent to discriminate" must be shown to prove a violation. Fourth, it extended the bilingual election provisions through 1992.

The requirement for Justice Department approval of election-law changes figured prominently in redistricting being carried out in the affected states on the basis of the 1990 census. While that proved to be a matter of considerable controversy, which continued even after the next census in 2000, there is little doubt that the Voting Rights Act has had a positive effect on the numbers of blacks winning elective office. According to the most recent compilation by the Joint Center for Political Studies as of early 2007, the number of black elected officials nationwide totaled 9,101. By comparison the number in 1970 was 1,469. The total in 2001 also included nearly 597 state legislators and one governor, more than 900 positions at the county level, just above 4,000 in municipal offices, 1,044 in judicial or law enforcement positions, and 1,937 in education offices. (These totals were from the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands.) In addition, as of early 2009, there were forty-one black House members and one black senator.





### *Black Voting Patterns*

went to Democratic candidates. The 2006 black vote was 10 percent of the total, the same as in 1998 (flawed exit polls in 2002 were not made public). Census Bureau surveys showed that black turnout declined modestly over the twenty-five years from the 1982 midterm elections to 2006. From a high of 43 percent in 1982 the rate declined to 41 percent in 2006. Exit polls in 2006 indicated the turnout rate was 40.4 percent. Due to the interest in Obama's candidacy in 2008, black voter participation increased, according to exit polls, from 11 percent to 13 percent of the overall electorate. Obama won 95 percent of the black vote that year.

Not surprisingly, the unprecedented assertion of federal power over electoral and voting matters embodied in the Voting Rights Act was immediately challenged as exceeding the constitutional authority of Congress and encroaching on states' rights. But in 1966, in direct contrast to its post-Civil War rulings, the Supreme Court firmly backed the power of Congress to pass such a law. In that case, *South Carolina v. Katzenbach*, the state argued that Congress had exceeded its authority in suspending South Carolina voting standards, permitting the use of federal election examiners, and adopting a "triggering" formula that affected some states but not others. At the Court's invitation, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia filed briefs in support of South Carolina's challenge. Twenty other states filed briefs in support of the law.

The Supreme Court rejected all constitutional challenges to the act. “Congress,” wrote Chief Justice Earl Warren for the decision’s 8–1 majority, “has full remedial powers [under the Fifteenth Amendment] to effectuate the constitutional prohibition against racial discrimination in voting.” The federal approval requirement for new voting rules in the states covered by the act, Warren observed, “may have been an uncommon exercise of congressional power, as South Carolina contends, but the Court has recognized that exceptional conditions can justify legislative measures not otherwise appropriate.”

Although the basic constitutionality of the Voting Rights Act was now settled, a steady stream of voting rights cases came to the Court in the late 1960s and the 1970s, testing the scope and application of the law. But the Court continued to back and broadly interpret the act. In the 1969 case of *Gaston County v. United States*, for example, the Court refused to let a North Carolina county reinstate a literacy test.

### ***Some Exceptions Allowed***

In 1975, however, the Court held in *Richmond v. United States* that a federally approved annexation plan did not violate the Voting Rights Act—even if it reduced the percentage of black voters in the city’s population—so long as there were legitimate reasons for the annexation. Despite its willingness to affirm the sweeping provisions of the 1965 law, the Court refused to interpret it as forbidding all use of racial criteria in legislative redistricting or as requiring that blacks be given proportional representation on elected bodies.

In a 1976 decision, *Beer v. United States*, the Court upheld a city’s reapportionment of the districts from which city council members were chosen. The change resulted in an increase in the number of black council members, but not in a proportional representation of black voters among the council members. The Court held that the Voting Rights Act was satisfied so long as such changes did not reduce the voting strength of racial minorities.

The next year, in *United Jewish Organizations of Williamsburg v. Cary*, the Court upheld New York’s 1974 redistricting law, which purposely redrew certain districts to give them nonwhite majorities. The county (Kings) affected in the case was one of three in New York that had been brought under the coverage of the Voting Rights Act by the 1970 amendments to that law. The Hasidic Jewish community of the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn objected that the new boundaries divided their voting strength between two districts. The objectors argued that such use of racial criteria in the redistricting deprived them of equal protection guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment and diluted their voting strength in violation of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The Constitution did not prevent all use of racial criteria in districting and apportionment, wrote Justice Byron R. White for the seven-member Supreme Court majority in that case. Nor, he continued, did it “prevent a State subject to the Voting Rights Act from deliberately creating or preserving black majorities in particular districts in order to ensure that its reapportionment plan complies with [the act]...”

“There is no doubt,” White continued, that the state, in drawing new district lines, “deliberately used race in a purposeful manner. But its plan represented no racial slur or stigma with respect to whites or any other race, and we discern no discrimination violative of the Fourteenth Amendment nor any abridgment of the right to vote on account of race within the meaning of the Fifteenth Amendment.”

In the 1980 case of *Mobile v. Bolden*, the Court for the first time narrowed the reach of the Voting Rights Act. Justice Potter Stewart wrote on behalf of a 6–3 majority that the fact that no black person had ever been elected city commissioner in Mobile, Alabama, under the city’s challenged system of at-large elections was not enough to prove the system was in violation of the Voting Rights Act and the

Constitution. “The Fifteenth Amendment does not entail the right to have Negro candidates elected,” Stewart wrote, but only guaranteed that blacks would be able to “register and vote without hindrance.”

### ***Mobile Decision Overturned***

The decision set off a reaction in Congress that resulted in specific language being written into the 1982 extension of the Voting Rights Act declaring that a voting practice or law that had the effect of discriminating was in violation of the federal law, whatever the local intent might have been. In 1986 the Court applied the new test to *Thornburg v. Gingles*, ruling that six of North Carolina’s multimember legislative districts impermissibly diluted the strength of black votes in the state. The fact that very few black candidates had been elected from those districts was enough to prove that the system was in violation of the law, the Court held.

In 1991 the Supreme Court relied on the 1982 revisions of the Voting Rights Act to rule that the act applied to the election of judges.

### ***Later Court Decisions***

Entering the 1990s, blacks and Hispanics were still underrepresented in Congress. To remedy this situation, the Justice Department sought to use the “preclearance” provision of the Voting Rights Act to encourage states with histories of minority voting rights violations to create so-called majority-minority districts—districts where black or Hispanic populations were in the majority. With newly drawn majority-minority districts, the 1992 election produced a large increase in the total of black and Hispanic House members. The number of blacks jumped from twenty-six to thirty-nine, the number of Hispanics from eleven to seventeen. But some of the districts were sharply criticized as a form of racial gerrymandering because of their irregular shapes, and the Supreme Court in 1993 demonstrated that these districts would come under tough legal scrutiny.

At issue in 1993 was a district that wound its way in a snakelike fashion through central North Carolina, picking up black neighborhoods in four metropolitan areas. The district, drawn at the urging of the Justice Department, was challenged by a group of white voters who alleged that North Carolina had set up “a racially discriminatory voting process” and deprived them of the right to vote in “a color-blind” election. Their suit was dismissed by a federal district court but reinstated by the Supreme Court in a 5–4 decision, *Shaw v. Reno* (1993).

In her opinion for the Court, Justice Sandra Day O’Connor acknowledged that racial considerations could not be excluded from the redistricting process. But she said that in “some exceptional cases” a plan could be “so highly irregular that, on its face, it rationally cannot be understood as anything other than an effort to segregate voters on the basis of race.” To justify such a plan, O’Connor said, the

government must show that it is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling government interest.<sup>12</sup>

The *Shaw v. Reno* decision returned the case to a lower court for further hearings. Meanwhile, challenges to racially drawn redistricting plans were proceeding in other states, which the Court used to refine its position on racial redistricting. In 1995 the Court struck down a Georgia plan that had created three black-majority districts, including one that stretched from the Atlanta suburbs across half the state to the coastal city of Savannah. The 5–4 vote in *Miller v. Johnson* was the same as in the North Carolina case, but the Court made clear that challenges were not limited to plans with irregularly shaped districts.

Writing for the majority, Justice Anthony M. Kennedy argued that government should not treat citizens as members of a racial class, and he said that the Georgia map could not be justified on the grounds that it was necessary to comply with the Voting Rights Act because the Justice Department had incorrectly interpreted the law to require the maximum number of majority-black districts be created. Redistricting plans were subject to challenge, Kennedy said, if race was “the predominant factor motivating the legislature’s decision to place a significant number of voters within or without a particular district.”

The decision was widely criticized. President Bill Clinton called the ruling “a setback in the struggle to ensure that all Americans participate fully in the electoral process.” But the criticism did not sway the Court’s majority. In 1996 the same five-justice majority in *Shaw v. Hunt* rejected the serpentine North Carolina district that it had scrutinized in 1993, arguing that the state had neglected traditional districting criteria, such as compactness, while overemphasizing the importance of race. The Court in *Bush v. Vera* (1996) also found that Texas had improperly used racial considerations in the drawing of three congressional districts. District maps in parts of Florida, Louisiana, New York, and Virginia were also successfully challenged on the basis of race. The Court, however, let stand Illinois’ Hispanic majority-minority district after the state argued successfully that it had a “compelling state interest” in it.

Civil rights groups complained that the effect of the rulings would make it more difficult for minorities to be elected to Congress. But their warnings were tempered by the election results. In 1999 there were thirty-seven blacks in the House (down two from 1993) and eighteen Hispanics (up one from 1993). Similar results were seen in the elections in the first decade of the twenty-first century. At the beginning of the 111th Congress in 2009 there were forty-two blacks and twenty-seven Hispanics, not including nonvoting delegates. (See Chapter 20.) In addition, Obama had won the presidency in 2008, the first African American to do so.

In a setback for civil rights organizations, the Court ruled in January 2000 that governments covered by the Voting Rights Act can obtain federal approval for election law

changes as long as the revisions do not leave minorities worse off than before. In an earlier related decision, in 1997 the Court said the Justice Department could not withhold approval solely because an election law change diluted minority voting strength. At issue was the law’s section requiring localities with a history of discrimination to obtain prior approval from Justice before making any change in voting practices or procedures.

In a 2003 case, however, the Court gave states subject to the law discretion to move blacks out of majority-minority districts if they offset the reduced voting strength with gains in minority groups’ political influence elsewhere. The ruling upheld a legislative districting plan in Georgia, written by Democrats, that moved blacks out of majority-minority districts to increase Democratic voting strength in adjoining districts.

In 2006 the Court ruled in a matter involving a redistricting plan in Texas that had been spearheaded several years earlier by powerful Republican Rep. Tom DeLay, in an effort to maximize the number of House seats in the state held by the GOP. The Court upheld the bulk of the Texas plan but also ruled that a geographically large district represented by a Hispanic Republican was in violation of the Voting Rights Act.

The Voting Rights Act was reauthorized for twenty-five years in 2006. In 2009 the Court ducked a challenge to the law’s key section that required many jurisdictions, mostly in the South, to have federal oversight of election practices because of past discriminatory actions. But the court appeared skeptical of the need for continued oversight, which observers said could mean the statute would face future challenges.

## WOMEN’S VOTE: A VICTORY IN STAGES

The drive for women’s suffrage, which began in the late 1830s, was closely related in the beginning to the movement for abolition of slavery. Women, because of their extensive legal disadvantages under the common law, often compared their lot to that of slaves and thus directed the bulk of their political activity against proposals for extending slavery. Women were disfranchised at every level of government. Only in New Jersey did they have a theoretical right to vote. That right had been included inadvertently in the state constitutions of 1776 and 1797, but the state legislature repealed the provision at the outset of the nineteenth century when some women actually attempted to vote.

Early victories for the women’s suffrage movement came mostly in connection with school elections. Kentucky in 1838 gave the right to vote in such elections to widows and unmarried women with property that was subject to taxation for school purposes. Kansas in 1861 gave women the vote on all school questions, and by 1880 Michigan, Utah, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts had followed suit.





*Supporters of the Nineteenth Amendment—giving women the right to vote—picket the White House in 1916. The Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in 1920.*

The Woman's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York, in July 1848 is generally cited as the beginning of the women's suffrage movement in the United States. But the Declaration of Principles, which Elizabeth Cady Stanton read at that meeting and which thereafter became a sacred text for the movement, was a much broader and more revolutionary document than a simple claim for the franchise.

### Steps toward the Vote

Direct-action tactics first were applied by suffragists shortly after the Civil War, when Susan B. Anthony urged women to go to the polls and claim the right to vote under terms of the newly adopted Fourteenth Amendment. In the national elections of 1872, Anthony voted in her home city of Rochester, New York; she subsequently was tried and convicted of the crime of "voting without having a lawful right to vote." For almost a quarter of a century, Anthony and her followers pressed Congress for a constitutional amendment granting women's suffrage. On January 25, 1887, the Senate finally considered the proposal but rejected it by a 16–34 vote.

The suffrage forces had more success in some western states. As a territory, Wyoming extended full suffrage to women in 1869 and retained it upon becoming a state in 1890. Colorado, Utah, and Idaho granted women voting rights before the turn of the century. But after that the advocates of suffrage for women encountered stronger opposition, and it was not until the height of the Progressive movement that other states, mostly in the West, gave women full voting rights. Washington granted equal suffrage in 1910, California in 1911, Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon in 1912, Montana and Nevada in 1914, and New York in 1917.

Opponents argued that women were the "weaker sex," that their temperament was unsuited to make the kinds of

decisions necessary in casting a ballot, and that suffrage might alter the relationship between the sexes. In the two decades preceding women's enfranchisement, extravagant claims were made by extremists on both sides. Radical feminists often insisted that women voters would be able to cleanse American politics of its corruption and usher in some ill-defined, utopian golden age. Antifranchise forces were as far-reaching in their claims. During World War I, Henry A. Wise Wood, president of the Aero Club of America, told the House Committee on Woman Suffrage that giving women the vote would mean "the dilution with the qualities of the cow of the qualities of the bull upon which all the herd's safety must depend." The January 1917 issue of *Remonstrance*, an antisuffrage journal, cautioned that women's suffrage would lead to the nationalization of women, free love, and communism.<sup>13</sup>

### Constitutional Amendment

On the eve of World War I, the advocates of militant tactics took the lead in a national campaign for women's rights. In the congressional elections of 1914, they set out to defeat all Democratic candidates in the nine states (which had increased to eleven by election day) where women had the right to vote. They held the majority Democrats in Congress responsible for not submitting a constitutional amendment to the states for their approval of women's voting rights. Only twenty of the forty-three challenged candidates were elected. However, this showing of electoral strength did not move President Woodrow Wilson to take up their cause.

President Wilson's opposition to a constitutional amendment prompted a series of stormy demonstrations by the suffragettes around the White House and other sites in Washington after the United States had entered World War

I. The demonstrators insisted that it was unconscionable for this country to be denying its female citizens a right to participate in government while at the same time it was fighting a war on the premise of “making the world safe for democracy.”

At the direction of the administration, thousands of the women demonstrators were arrested and brought to trial. Some were beaten by hostile crowds—often made up of soldiers and sailors who viewed the demonstrations as unpatriotic. At their trials, many of the women stood mute or made speeches advocating suffrage and attacking President Wilson for his refusal to endorse the constitutional amendment.

The jailing of many of these women caused a severe housing problem for District of Columbia penal authorities and created a wave of sympathy for the suffragettes. Public support for their position was heightened by the prisoners’ claims that they had been treated inhumanely and had been subjected to unsanitary conditions in prison. To protest these conditions, some of the prisoners went on a hunger strike, and the authorities resorted to forced feeding, an action that aroused even greater public sympathy.

President Wilson capitulated, announcing on January 9, 1918, his support for the proposed suffrage amendment. The House approved it the next day by a 274–136 vote, one vote more than the necessary two-thirds majority. But the Senate fell short of the two-thirds majority in October 1918 and again in February 1919. However, when the Congress elected in November 1918 met for the first time on May 19, 1919, it took little more than two weeks to gain the required majorities in both chambers.

On August 18, 1920, Tennessee became the thirty-sixth state to approve the amendment, enough for ratification. On August 26, Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby signed a proclamation formally adding the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It stated simply that “The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.”

In the 1920 presidential election, the first in which women could vote, it was estimated that only about 30 percent of those who were eligible actually voted. Analyses of the 1924 election indicated that scarcely one-third of all eligible women voted while more than two-thirds of the eligible men had done so. The women’s electoral performance came as a bitter blow to the suffragists. In more recent national elections, however, surveys by the Census Bureau have found that voting participation by women is about the same as that of men.

Even so, by 2006 women’s representation in Congress was well below half although their numbers continued to increase: in the 110th Congress, which began in 2007, seventy-one women served in the House and sixteen in the Senate. In addition, three additional women represented Guam,

the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia. At the start of the 111th Congress, in 2009, there were seventeen women in the Senate and seventy-four in the House, plus the three delegates from Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia, marking a record number of women in Congress.

The 110th Congress also saw an historic first: Rep. Nancy Pelosi, a Democratic representative from the San Francisco area of California, was elected Speaker of the House, the first time in history that a woman had risen to that position. She was reelected to the post for the 111th Congress, which began in January 2009.

The 2008 presidential election saw for the first time a female contender for the White House with a reasonable chance of winning. Hillary Rodham Clinton, the former first lady who was serving her second term as a Democratic senator from New York, fell short, losing in the Democratic primary to eventual presidential victor Barack Obama. She waged a long, drawn-out battle, but her candidacy inspired many women voters to participate in the electoral process. Also in 2008, Alaska governor Sarah Palin became the first woman on a Republican national ticket when presidential nominee John McCain chose her as his running mate (Geraldine Ferraro had been Walter Mondale’s running mate on the Democratic ticket in 1984).

## THE EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD VOTE

Twenty-one was the minimum voting age in every state until 1943, when Georgia lowered it to eighteen—the age at which young men were being drafted to fight in World War II. The slogan “Old enough to fight, old enough to vote” had a certain logic and public appeal. But no other state followed Georgia’s lead until after the war. In 1946 South Carolina Democrats authorized eighteen-year-olds to vote in party primaries, but later withdrew that privilege. In 1955 Kentucky voters lowered the voting age to eighteen. Alaska and Hawaii, upon entering the Union in 1959, adopted minimum voting ages of nineteen and twenty, respectively.

Meanwhile, in 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower had proposed a constitutional amendment granting eighteen-year-olds the right to vote nationwide, but the proposal was rejected by the Senate. Eventually Congress was persuaded—perhaps by the demographics of America’s fast-expanding youth population, which during the 1960s had begun to capture the nation’s attention; perhaps by the separate hopes of Republicans and Democrats to win new voters; perhaps by the Vietnam War in which the young were called on to fight again. In the Voting Rights Act of 1970, Congress added a provision to lower the voting age to eighteen in all federal, state, and local elections, effective January 1, 1971.

On signing the bill into law, President Richard Nixon restated his belief that the provision was unconstitutional because Congress had no power to extend suffrage by





*Young supporters cheer for then-presidential hopeful Barack Obama during a rally at the University of Pittsburgh on April 22, 2008. Youth voter turnout was slightly up in 2008.*

statute, and directed Attorney General John N. Mitchell to ask for a swift court test of the law's validity. The Supreme Court, ruling in *Oregon v. Mitchell* only weeks before the law was due to take effect, sustained its application to federal elections but held it unconstitutional in regard to state and local elections.

After the Court ruled, Congress wasted little time in approving and sending to the states a proposed Twenty-sixth Amendment to the Constitution, stating: "The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." The proposal received final congressional approval March 23, 1971, and was ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states by July 1, record time for a constitutional amendment.

More than 25 million Americans became eligible to vote for the first time in the 1972 presidential election. It was the biggest influx of potential voters since women won the right to vote in 1920. But the younger age group has not fulfilled its potential power at the polls; in election after election, younger voters have had the lowest turnout rate of any age category.

The Census Bureau, however, reported that young adults in the eighteen- to twenty-four-year-old-range showed a substantial increase in both registration and voting between the 2000 and 2004 national elections. Its voter survey showed that between those two elections the registration rate increase 7 percentage points and the voting rate

increased 11 percentage points. Exit polls for the 2008 race indicated that youth voter turnout was up slightly, due in large part to Obama's appeal to young people and their enthusiasm for his candidacy.

## REMOVING OBSTACLES TO VOTING

In the late twentieth century the federal government and the states took steps to increase participation in the electoral process. The Voting Rights Act of 1970 helped pave the way in removing residency restrictions on new voters. Another major federal initiative, the "motor-voter" law of 1993, was designed to increase the ease of voter registration. Other measures to increase voter turnout came at the state level, with a number of states experimenting with new voting methods, such as mail-in ballots.

### Reducing Residency Requirements

Every state at some time has imposed a minimum period of residence in the state (and some of them a shorter period of residence in a county or voting district) as a qualification for voting. The rationale for this practice has been that individuals cannot vote intelligently, at least on state and local affairs, until they have lived in an area for a given period of time. Until the 1970s most of the states required one year's residence for voting. At one time or another, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Rhode Island, and South Carolina required residency of as much as two years.

In 1970 thirty-three states imposed residency requirements of one year, fifteen required six months, and two

(New York and Pennsylvania) three months. As another condition for voting in 1970, every state except New Hampshire required voters to have lived in the same county or voting district for a stipulated period of time. The most stringent of these requirements were in Maryland and Texas, where six months was required in the county and voting district.

Federal voting rights legislation in 1970 permitted voting in presidential elections after thirty days of residence. This provision, upheld by the Supreme Court, extended the franchise to about five million people who might otherwise have been disqualified from voting in the 1972 presidential election. Soon thereafter the Court decided (*Dunn v. Blumstein*) that a state cannot constitutionally restrict the franchise to persons who lived in the state at least one year and in the county at least three months. The 6–1 opinion, rendered March 21, 1972, caused all the states to change their residency requirements. By 1980 nineteen states and the District of Columbia had no minimum residency requirement, and no other state imposed more than a thirty-day residence requirement except Arizona, which required fifty days. Ten years later, Arizona lowered its requirement to twenty-nine days.<sup>14</sup>

### Voters Living Abroad

In 1976 President Gerald R. Ford signed legislation establishing uniform voting procedures for American citizens who lived overseas. The law gave Americans abroad the right to vote by absentee ballot in federal elections in the state in which they had their last voting address. The Senate Rules Committee had reported in May 1975 that studies showed that “nearly all of these private citizens outside of the United States in one way or another are strongly discouraged, or are even barred by the rules of the states of their last domicile, from participation in presidential and congressional elections.”<sup>15</sup>

In 1978 Congress approved legislation that prevented states from using evidence that an American living overseas voted in a state or federal election as proof of residency for tax purposes. Sponsors said many Americans living abroad did not vote because they feared they might have to pay additional taxes.

In 2008 the issue was focused on members of the military who were outside the United States. A January 2009 study by the Pew Center on the States, titled “No Time to Vote: Challenges Facing America’s Overseas Military Voters,” charged that “more than a third of states do not provide military voters stationed abroad with enough time to vote or are at high risk of not providing enough time.”

### Election Reform: New Efforts

Efforts to update the country’s voting system have challenged voting experts and politicians for decades. They have struggled to reconcile the need for accessibility, to allow the

greatest number of eligible voters access to the polls, while also ensuring that the voting system remains secure and immune to fraud and cheating. These efforts were sparked by the chaos surrounding the 2000 election, although some related reforms already had been made.

With the exception of North Dakota, all states require a person to register before being allowed to vote. Consequently, numerous organizations including political parties, interest groups, and citizen organizations have increasingly focused on getting individuals on the voting rolls well in advance of election day.

In most Western nations government agencies sign up voters, but the United States places the burden for qualifying for electoral participation on the citizen. Although the procedure is still somewhat cumbersome, a variety of state and federal legislation, capped by the National Voter Registration Act or so-called motor-voter legislation, and the 2002 Help America Vote Act have made voter registration a higher profile activity and in many ways more convenient.

Signed into law by President Bill Clinton on May 20, 1993, motor-voter required states to provide all eligible citizens the opportunity to register when they applied for or renewed a driver’s license. It also required states to allow mail-in registration and to provide voter registration forms at agencies that supplied public assistance, such as welfare checks or help for people with disabilities. Compliance with the federally mandated program was required by 1995. Costs were to be borne by the states.

Partly as a result of the legislation, a record number of new voters, some ten million, signed up in the first three years following implementation of the act. By the 2004 elections, the Census Bureau reported that 142 million Americans who were eligible to vote were registered.

Congressional Republicans had opposed the legislation on political grounds, primarily because they believe that it would allow citizens of traditional Democratic constituencies—the urban poor and minorities, among others—easier access to the voting booth. Opponents also argued that easier registration could lead to election fraud.

But motor-voter had neither the negative results that critics feared nor the positive impact that supporters hoped. One year after the law was enacted, Republicans won control of both houses of Congress; they retained control of the House until January 2007 and held the Senate for most of that same period. Meanwhile, in spite of the increased number of registered voters, election turnout continued to decline until the elections starting in 2000.

For the 2004 election, according to the Census Bureau’s survey for that year, 19 percent of registered voters obtained their registration while getting a driver’s license or identification card at a motor vehicle department. This was second to registrations done at a county or other government registration office, a quarter of the registered total.

## Election Reform after 2000

In the wake of the disputed 2000 presidential election, many lawmakers and others decided that it was time to take a hard look at the country's voting system. Images of poll watchers in Florida examining hanging chads, black-robed judges weighing the fate of the state's vote tally, and, most importantly, the nation—and the world—remaining uncertain for more than a month after election day of the identity of the next president sparked an interest in reforming the election process.

Among the various commissions formed was the National Commission on Federal Election Reform, headed by former presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter under the auspices of the Century Foundation. The panel released a report in August 2001; among its recommendations were that each state should have a statewide system of voter registration, that each state should allow provisional voting by any voter claiming to be qualified to vote there, that Congress should pass legislation to hold federal elections on holidays, and that Congress should approve legislation to make absentee voting easier.

On October 29, 2002, just days before the midterm elections, President George W. Bush signed the Help America Vote Act of 2002 into law. The measure authorized almost \$3.9 billion over three years to help states meet new federal election standards. It called for the federal government to assist states in purchasing new voting equipment and training poll workers and election officials. It also mandated that states allow voters to cast provisional ballots if the voter's eligibility was in question and correct mistakes on their ballots before leaving the polling location. It also included provisions against voter fraud, stating that first-time voters would need to show a driver's license or give the last four digits of their Social Security number. Voters registering by mail would need to show a photo identification card or document that verified their name and address.<sup>16</sup>

"The vitality of America's democracy depends on the fairness and accuracy of America's elections," Bush said in remarks at the signing ceremony for the bill. "When problems arise in the administration of elections, we have a responsibility to fix them. Every registered voter deserves to have confidence that the system is fair and elections are honest, that every vote is recorded and that the rules are consistently applied."

The bill had passed overwhelmingly in Congress, 92–2 in the Senate and 357–48 in the House, following partisan fights and negotiations that lasted for months. Most of the provisions were designed to take effect in the few years following Bush's signing of the law.

Among the changes put into place by the Help America Vote Act was the creation of a federal Election Assistance Commission. Its mandate included providing technical assistance in federal election administration, administering payments to states to meet the law's requirements, and

developing a national program for testing and certification of voting systems.

The Help America Vote Act was mostly an outgrowth of the controversies that swirled around the contentious 2000 national election—the closest and perhaps the most hotly debated presidential election in modern U.S. history—but also of election problems that had been obvious to voting officials for years. By the turn of the twenty-first century states were also experimenting with various other measures designed to increase voter turnout, including election-day voter registration, easier absentee balloting, and elections by mail.

In the late 1970s President Carter proposed federal legislation to allow voters to register at the polls on election day, but it was not enacted. Several states, though, have adopted election-day registration on their own, including Minnesota. In 1998, when Reform Party candidate Jesse Ventura closed fast to win the Minnesota governorship, more than 330,000 citizens registered to vote on election day (which represented 16 percent of the ballots cast). As of October 2008, according to the National Association of Secretaries of State, eight states (Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) allowed election-day registration, three others (Alaska, Connecticut, and Rhode Island) allowed it for voters wishing to vote for president, and North Carolina offered it during its early voting period but not on election day. Of the remaining states, most required registration twenty to thirty days before an election but others set the deadline at fifteen or fewer days before the polls opened.

Because many potential voters do not have the time or capability to travel to the polls on a given day absentee voting gained wider acceptance in the first years of the new century, with Western states taking the lead. As of 2008, more than half the states had an "early voting" option, including "no-fault" absentee voting open to all voters with no need to plead sickness, disability, or any other reason for wanting to vote before election day. In recent years, a few states, such as Colorado, Texas, and Tennessee, tried opening voting-style booths before election day in stores or other public places.

Some states have tested another alternative: dispensing with voting booths altogether and conducting elections by mail to encourage higher participation. Proponents argue that the benefits of voting by mail—including convenience, speed, and lower costs—outweigh the disadvantages, including the possible abuse of the system, and the lost sociability that comes with gathering at the polls.

By the 2004 election, according to the Census Bureau's survey that year, 80 percent of voters reported they voted on election day and 20 percent voted earlier, either in person or by mail. More than 12 percent of those votes were by mail. Oregon led the way to mail voting, starting with using

mail-in votes to fill a vacant Senate seat in 1996. The winner was Democrat Ron Wyden, the first senator elected by mail. The new procedure, begun that year, received good reviews. More than three-quarters of Oregonians polled said they preferred voting by mail over going to the polling places. Women and older voters were strongest in favor of mail voting.

Oregon subsequently became the first state to decide to hold all elections by mail, approving a ballot measure in 1998 requiring vote by mail in biennial primary and general elections. The measure eliminated polling places, but it did not affect existing law allowing absentee ballots or voting at local election offices. By October 2008 thirty-seven of Washington state's thirty-nine counties had vote-by-mail-only systems; overall, seven states had jurisdictions where vote-by-mail was the primary form of voting.

The bitterly contested 2000 presidential election exposed serious flaws not just in how Americans cast their ballots, but in how the news media project and report the results. In the aftermath of the thirty-six-day Florida count-down, there was broad agreement that both systems needed overhauling. In Congress, state legislatures, and network television boardrooms, proposals for change abounded. Many of the changes were made in time for the 2004 elections. These changes proved, however, not to be a panacea. There were widespread complaints in 2004 that the new, computerized voting machines lost votes or gave them to the wrong candidate, with no way to prove the mistakes because the devices left no "paper trail" for a recount.

### Voting Systems

- **Punch Cards.** Among all the proposals for reforming voting systems, the one that seemed to command the widest agreement was phasing out the obsolescent punch cards widely used in 2000 in Florida and in much of the nation. The technology, introduced in the 1960s, features the infamous *chad*, the tiny bit of paper that the voter punches out with a stylus to indicate his or her candidate choice. Failure to dislodge the chad fully (leaving it "hanging" or "dimpled") can lead to the vote's not being counted by the electronic reader.

The lack of standards for discerning the voter's intent by visual inspection of punch-card ballots was at the heart of Florida's recount problem and the U.S. Supreme Court's action in *Bush v. Gore*, which halted the spectacle of election officials holding ballots up to the light, looking for dented or incompletely detached chads. Florida counties using punch cards reported about 4 percent of six million ballots cast (240,000 ballots) were void, four times the rate of counties using optical scanning systems.

Nationwide, two basically similar punch-card systems, the Votomatic and the Datavote, were still in widespread use

in 2004. According to the Federal Election Commission (FEC), 18.6 percent of voters used punch-card systems in 2004, down from 37.0 percent in 2000.

- **Optical Scans.** The most common voting system in 2004 was the increasingly popular marksense or optical scanning device used by 32.2 percent of voters. In marksense systems, the voter uses a marker to fill in an incomplete arrow or other empty block to indicate candidate choice on a ballot card. The card is then fed into a device that "reads" the card and tabulates the votes.

An advantage of optical scan over punch cards is that the cards leave a "paper trail" that can be inspected in a manual recount. Ballots spoiled by overvotes or marks outside the designated areas are rejected by the machine and deposited by precinct officials in a locked receptacle. The voter is then given a new ballot, which the machine reads and stores if the new card is properly filled out. In case of a manual recount, the voted ballot cards can be tabulated with little or no guesswork as to the voter's intent. Nevertheless, this is not a fool-proof system. A disputed 2008 Senate race in Minnesota, which was so close it was not resolved until June 30, 2009, when the state's highest court ruled for the challenger, involved contested ballots. Many of those were never counted.

- **Mechanical Lever Machines.** Other than paper ballots, lever machines are the oldest type of voting system. One invented by Jacob H. Myers, a maker of safes, was first officially used at Lockport, New York, in 1892, twenty-three years after Thomas A. Edison patented a similar machine. By the 1930s voting machines were being used in almost all major U.S. cities.

The machine booths typically featured a large lever that closed a privacy curtain as the voter entered. The voter pressed small levers to indicate candidate choices, or a larger lever to vote a straight party ticket. The lever that closed the curtain also opened it, returned the levers to their unvoted position, and rotated counters to record the vote. When the polls closed the machines were sealed to prevent tampering in case of a recount.

In the 2004 presidential election 12.8 percent of voters used mechanical voting machines. But these machines were no longer being made, and computer-based systems were rapidly taking their place.

- **Paper Ballots.** Before voting machines came into widespread use, most states adopted a type of government-printed ballot introduced in Australia in 1876. It gave voters more privacy by sparing them the need to ask for a party-printed ballot. In the age of computers, 6.0 percent of U.S. voters in 2004 still used paper ballots, primarily in small communities. Absentee voting was also



largely by paper ballot. One state, Oregon, was conducting all elections by mail.

- **Direct Recording Electronic.** Called DRE for short, these are the newest voting systems. They display choices that the voter enters by touch-screen, button, or rotation device. A keyboard may be provided for write-in votes. The voter's choices are directly recorded in electronic memory and added to the totals for each candidate. According to the FEC, 28.9 percent of voters used DREs in 2004.
- **Mixed.** The remaining 1.5 percent of voters in 2004 were in jurisdictions using combinations of old and new voting technologies.

Polls taken after the 2000 election showed broad public support for a stronger federal role in election administration. Many voters indicated they were unaware that states set most of the voting rules, even for presidential and congressional elections. A *Washington Post*–ABC News poll showed most Americans favored moving toward a national voting system, including a standard ballot design, a uniform poll closing time, and consistent rules for manual recounts.

Many reform bills proposed funding for studies or modernization of equipment. Florida officials estimated it would cost \$25 million to replace punch-card systems in twenty-four counties. In states where election officials were elected, as in Florida, reformers called for switching to bipartisan or nonpartisan appointed boards.

Although computer voting raised privacy and security concerns, prospects were bright for increased use of Internet voting systems. Arizona pioneered in this area in its 2000 Democratic primary, which gave voters a choice of using paper ballots, computer terminals, or mail-in ballots. The innovation produced a record turnout.

### Media Projections

The news media's past success in calling election results minutes after the polls close was based on exit polling, a relatively new technique. Through 2004, exit polls had been widely used in only six presidential elections. Until the system went spectacularly wrong in Florida in 2000, it had been remarkably accurate. But it took only that one embarrassment to force the media to reexamine themselves and promise changes to ensure the Florida mistake would not be repeated.

The reporting troubles began at 7:47 p.m. on November 7, 2000, when the networks called Vice President Al Gore the winner in Florida. About two hours later, they began retracting the call for Gore. At 2:16 a.m., some networks projected Texas governor Bush as the winner; they later retracted in a race too close to call.

Most of the projections were based on data from Voter News Service (VNS), a consortium formed by the

Associated Press and the ABC, CBS, CNN, Fox, and NBC networks. Until 2000 VNS had only one other major error—in 1996 when for a time it projected a Democrat as the upset winner of a U.S. Senate seat in New Hampshire.

Warren Mitofsky, a former Census Bureau statistician hired by CBS, is credited with developing exit polling in the 1960s. By interviewing many thousands of citizens just after they have voted, pollsters could accurately predict election results without waiting for the official vote count. They also could gain some insight into why the voters acted as they did, along with indications of how the vote divided along lines of age, sex, race, religion, and income.

Before the formation of VNS, Jimmy Carter's decision to concede to Ronald Reagan in the 1980 presidential race at about 10:00 p.m. eastern time on election day, while polls were still open in California, aroused controversy about exit polls and the networks' decisions to "declare" winners early. Some felt that this practice discouraged voters who had not yet cast their ballots because they thought their votes could not make a difference.

A few states subsequently tried to ban exit polls by creating so-called no-First-Amendment-zones near voting places, making it difficult if not impossible for poll takers to identify and interview people who had just voted. But the courts ruled that First Amendment free speech and free press rights cannot be excluded from selected areas.

Congress considered similar legislation, but none was passed. In 1985 the broadcast networks pledged to Congress that they would not release exit poll results from a state until the polls closed there. The premature, erroneous call for Gore in Florida in 2000, as in the national 1980 case, drew criticism because it came while people were still voting in the state's mostly Republican western panhandle, in the central time zone. Although voting in the state's large eastern time zone had already closed, some potential voters in the panhandle said they stayed home after hearing Gore had "won" Florida.

What caused the wrong call? VNS managers said it was "a combination of many factors," including an unexpected increase in absentee ballots and possible underestimation of the black and Cuban votes. The later call for Bush, also wrong, was based on incorrect data from Volusia County and underestimating Palm Beach County's outstanding votes, the report said. VNS founder Mitofsky, an election night analyst for CBS and CNN, said later he probably would have made the same call for Gore again. "Every bit of information we had was clearly pointing to a Gore call." That information was based on actual vote totals, he said, so exit polls were "not the source of the problem."

In early 2001 ABC, CBS, and NBC promised not to declare winners in future elections in any state until all of its polls are closed. Members of Congress were skeptical, saying they had heard the same thing in 1985. The networks also



pledged they would review VNS's performance and make changes in their coverage, including more explanations of exit polling and how races are called.

In 2004, under new guidelines and a new consortium, the National Election Pool, the networks again paid thousands of dollars for exit polling, again with seriously flawed results. Two firms, Edison Media Research of New Jersey and Mitofsky International of New York, collected the pool data, which were to be released to the networks in six batches, beginning at 1 p.m. on election day. The networks had pledged to withhold these figures from televised reports until polls had closed in that state. Soon after the first scheduled release, the results began appearing on the Internet. They had been leaked to blogs, short for Web logs, operated by independent journalists or commentators. They showed the Democratic challenger, John Kerry, leading in swing states that President Bush actually carried.

What went wrong this time? In a postelection report and interviews, the two pollsters in charge, Joe Lenski of Edison Media and Mitofsky, suggested several reasons: that exit pollers were too far away to interview voters, that Democrats were more willing to be interviewed than were Republican voters, that Republicans may have snubbed the poll takers because of perceived media bias, that too few women were included in the samples, and that bloggers who disseminated the leaked data did not fully understand what they were putting on the Web.

But the exist polling business got better marks in the subsequent elections. In the 2008 national elections the system performed better than earlier.

### Elections in 2006 and 2008

The midterm congressional elections in 2006 were the first held after the 2002 Help America Vote Act was fully in force. The elections were widely considered a success because only one race was challenged over registration or voting irregularities that could have changed the outcome. In Florida's 13th district, the race was decided by 369 votes, with Republican Vern Buchanan declared the winner. He was sworn in at the beginning of the 110th Congress. The loser, Democrat Christine Jennings, contested the outcome, charging that it was skewed by electronic voting machine errors. Jennings filed suit in a Florida court. A task force of the House Administration Committee also was looking into the dispute in mid-2007, but the following year, the House dismissed Jennings's challenge. Buchanan defeated Jennings in a 2008 rematch.

But voter activist groups pointed to problems in numerous jurisdictions in 2006, including incorrect registration information, voter identification rules requiring photo identification cards, voting machine problems and insufficient ballots, poorly trained or absent poll workers, and long waiting lines. Nevertheless, the potential voting

catastrophe that some observers had predicted, partly from major issues that surfaced during 2006 primaries, did not materialize. Preliminary studies after the November 2008 voting indicated that the elections system in place also operated relatively smoothly.

The controversial voter identification requirements in Indiana and Georgia, requiring a government issued photo identification card, proved to be less of an issue that originally feared as voter turnout increased relative to 2004. Critics of the identification card requirements, however, said the increased turnout was not a full measure because it did not account for voters who may have stayed away from the polls because they lacked a picture identification card.

A challenge to the Indiana law, *Crawford v. Marion County Election Board*, rose to the Supreme Court, which decided in April 2008 in favor of Indiana. The justices turned aside arguments that the Indiana law made it difficult for the poor and members of minority groups. In October 2008 the Court also ruled on another voting case, *Brunner v. Ohio Republican Party*, that had direct bearing on the ability to challenge voters' eligibility. The state Republican Party had sued the state secretary of state, Democrat Jennifer Brunner, to compel her to provide local officials with information about any mismatching data that could make it more difficult for a given voter to cast a ballot. The Supreme Court overturned a lower court ruling that had sided with the state Republicans. Ohio had been a highly contested state in 2004, with the Republican Bush narrowly winning its electoral votes; it was a battleground again in 2008, but this time the Democrat Obama won.

Voting machines also turned out to be less of an issue than feared. Some electronic machines, in the words of one observer, began to "show their age," but few serious problems were reported, even in areas using the most advance touch screen equipment.

Nevertheless, that nation experienced the first drop in the use of electronic voting equipment, according to a study released in October 2008 by the group Election Data Services. The percentage of registered voters using electronic voting equipment declined from 37.6 percent in 2006 to 32.6 percent in 2008. The group reported that more than 58.9 percent of U.S. counties would use optical scan voting systems in the 2008 election, representing more than 56.2 percent of registered voters, up from 49.6 percent of voters using that system in 2006. In addition, 0.10 percent of voters would use punch cards, 6.7 percent lever machines, and 0.2 percent hand-counted paper ballots; 4.2 percent lived in counties with mixed systems in use.

Meanwhile, various states around the country were trying new methods to make voting more accessible while retaining measures of security. The National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS), in a fall 2008 study, reported that the task was large, given that the country had approximately

7,800 local election jurisdictions, 200,000 polling sites, two million poll workers, and 125 million voters. NASS noted that twenty-four states were conducting public outreach campaigns in advance of the voting, focusing particularly on new voters. Thirty-seven states provided toll-free voter hotlines for comments and questions; and half the states were working to get voters familiar with the equipment they would be using. The NASS report also said that most states accept requests for ballots by fax, phone, or e-mail, and that eleven states allow a voter to return his or her ballot via e-mail.

Early voting also was introduced on a larger scale than ever before in 2008. An estimated 38 million early votes were cast in those states that allowed persons to cast ballots prior to the normal November election day. But whether early voting, and other “convenience voting” such as no excuse absentee voting, election-day registration, and all types of mail balloting, increased voter participation remained controversial. Political analyst Curtis Gans said 2008 convenience voting did not help turnout and may have hurt. Gans argued that in most years—1998 was an exception—“states which adopt these reforms have a worse performance in the aggregate than those who do not.” He added that election-day registration, however, did tend to help turnout.

The exit polling business also was getting ready for election day, trying to overcome problems of the past. In an October 29, 2008, interview with the Pew Research Center’s Andrew Kohut, Edison Media Research’s Joe Lenski said that his group was working to avoid previous problems. Among the steps they had taken: finding older interviewers, giving networks more historical data, and adhering to a 5 p.m. quarantine before disseminating its findings to the news organizations. Unlike recent elections, the exit polling that

was done on election day went relatively smoothly with none of the huge mistakes of earlier years.

Voter registration and polling place delays were important concerns for 2008. Although the election was marked in some places by long lines, overall there seemed to be fewer problems than in the previous two presidential elections, perhaps due to the scrutiny the election officials were under.

Even with the relative smoothness of 2008 voting experts said that many issues remained. Among these were:

- **Poll Workers.** Better screening and much enhanced training was needed for the persons hired to run the voting booths on election day, especially as registration verification and voting systems became more complex.
- **Poll Watchers.** These are groups, usually associated with political parties, that are present outside polling places who are sometimes confused by voters as being election officials. Poll watchers historically emerged to challenge potential voter fraud, with individuals from all parties keeping watch on others. But local officials were increasingly worried that voters might be intimidated by challenges from these groups.
- **Voter Registration Groups.** Another concern of voting analysts is the role played by organizations formed, or hired, to register voters. While getting more people registered to vote is desirable in principle, there were increasing instances of registration groups innocently or intentionally misusing the registration information they gathered, such as by turning in only names they think support their interests or creating false registrations that election officials have inadequate time to check.



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# Campaign Finance

**C**AMPAIGN FINANCE changed dramatically during the past century, going from its early free-wheeling days to a heavily regulated system. Campaigns now must disclose where their money comes from and how it is spent. Contributors must adhere to specific limits on how much they can give to federal candidates. Detailed campaign reports are available for public scrutiny, even on the Internet. Presidential candidates have the option of limiting their election spending in return for public funds. Campaigns have to hire lawyers and bookkeepers just to comply with federal laws.

The changes have, indeed, been striking. Yet the similarities have been striking as well. Demands for reform at the beginning of the twentieth century sounded much the same as those voiced at the end. Reformers still were calling for curbs on the ability of special interests and wealthy individuals to dominate the flow of campaign money and for disclosure of the sources and uses of money moving outside federal disclosure requirements.

Some of these calls were answered at the beginning of the twenty-first century with the passage of the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (BCRA)—also called the McCain-Feingold act after its two Senate sponsors, John McCain of Arizona and Russell D. Feingold of Wisconsin. That law's primary goals were to ban unlimited and basically unregulated "soft" money contributions to the national political parties, and to regulate preelection "issue advertising" by independent groups. Even though both of these provisions were intended to curtail campaign spending, candidates for federal office spent \$1 billion more in 2004 than in 2000 and in 2008 spent \$1 billion more than they did in 2004.

## Campaign Finance Debate

Continuing debates on campaign finance reform over the past century have highlighted the vastly different views people held on the system and on what, if anything, needed fixing. Democrats and Republicans have typically taken opposing views on issue after issue, with many votes in Congress routinely dividing along partisan lines. Some proposals were favored by one chamber but not the other, or by Congress but not the White House.

Despite the lack of consensus, there were some issues that repeatedly surfaced. Members of Congress were well aware that the consequences of constant fund-raising were both personal and institutional. This underscored for many the fundamental issues in the enduring debate: one was the high cost of running for office; that in turn led to another problem—the incessant search for contributions to pay the bills, often from wealthy and interested donors.

The relentless search for money would spawn other controversies over the years. For a time, political action committees (PACs) were seen by many reformers as the villains. Others saw the fund-raising advantage of incumbents as a nearly insurmountable obstacle for congressional challengers. In the 1990s new controversies erupted and the targets for reform changed yet again. Soft money contributions and issue advocacy ads were seen by many as major loopholes in the system. The secrecy surrounding the political activities of some unregulated groups also galvanized new reform efforts at the turn of the twenty-first century.

## Campaigns' High Costs

"Politics has got so expensive that it takes lots of money to even get beat with," humorist Will Rogers remarked in 1931.<sup>1</sup> If it was true then, it is much more so today.

For some prospective candidates, that cost is too high. These people and others see the high costs and the perception that elections are "bought and sold" as contributing to public cynicism about the political process. Others have raised concerns that the cost of running for office has given wealthy candidates the advantage over others of more modest means and that it may have fueled reliance on more sophisticated—often negative—media advertising. But on the other side of the issue are those who say that the expenditures are not too high—maybe not even high enough—when compared to overall government spending or commercial advertising. For example, The \$4 billion spent by the nation's leading advertiser in 2004, General Motors, roughly equaled the total amount estimated by the Center for Responsive Politics to have been spent by all candidates and groups in the 2004 federal elections.<sup>2</sup> The latter group projected the 2008 federal elections would cost \$5.3 billion.<sup>3</sup>

## CAMPAIGN FINANCE GLOSSARY

Following is a glossary of some commonly used terms in the campaign finance field. It was drawn from documents produced by the Federal Election Commission (FEC), Center for Responsive Politics, Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, and Congressional Quarterly. The definitions reflect the laws and regulations in force as of 2009.

**Bundling.** The practice of aggregating separate contributions from various individuals for delivery to a candidate, thereby generating clout for the individual or organization that collects and delivers the contributions. The bundler may focus on employees of a particular business, members of a particular profession, or activists committed to a particular policy. Because the bundler typically merely forwards batches of checks made out by individuals to a candidate, the contributions do not count against the bundler's contribution limits.

**Hard Money.** Money raised and spent for federal election campaigns under the limitations, prohibitions, and requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA).

**Independent Expenditures.** Money spent for such things as broadcast advertisements or direct mail that expressly advocates the election or defeat of a federal candidate and deemed "independent" so long as the individual or group making the expenditure does not coordinate, cooperate, or consult in any way with the candidate's campaign. These expenditures are regulated by federal election laws, and while individuals or groups may spend unlimited amounts of money on independent campaign efforts, they must report these expenditures to the FEC once they reach a certain level.

**Issue Advocacy Advertising.** Refers to advertisements by individuals and groups that typically discuss candidates in the context of certain issues without specifically advocating a candidate's election or defeat. Such ads may not be subject to election law regulation and thus may be financed with soft money. The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (McCain-Feingold) and FEC rules have sought to regulate at least some of these ads, that is, television and radio ads that refer to a clearly identified federal candidate and are targeted to voters within thirty days before a primary election or sixty days before a general election. Under McCain-Feingold, such ads are considered "electioneering communications, which may not be financed" by corporations or unions. (A 2007 Supreme Court ruling narrowed the effect of this prohibition by permitting some nonprofit corporations to finance such communications if they are not clearly related to an election.) Individuals and unincorporated groups may also make electioneering communications, but they

must disclose the identity of those funding the ad (if the cost of the communication exceeds \$10,000) as well as the names of large donors.

**Political Action Committee (PAC).** Organizations created by interest groups to raise and spend money for candidates. They are typically begun by corporations, industries, trade associations, labor unions, ideological groups, and others with shared policy interests. A "leadership PAC" is such a committee run by one or more congressional leaders, or other members who aspire to leadership positions. When members outside the leadership structure started creating PACs, the term "politician's PAC" also came into use. Contributions to this type of PAC are considered separate from contributions to the campaign committee of the individual member who sponsored the PAC. These PACs are subject to the same constraints as other PACs.

**Soft Money.** Money raised and spent outside the limitations and prohibitions of the FECA and, therefore, impermissible for activities directly related to federal election campaigns, but which may have at least an indirect impact on federal elections. Until McCain-Feingold, this money was raised primarily by the national, state, and local Republican and Democratic parties, initially for grassroots and party-building activities and later for issue ads. The parties could use the funds for get-out-the-vote efforts, administrative costs, generic party advertising, and to help state and local candidates. (Activities that benefited both federal and state and local candidates had to be funded in part by hard money.) McCain-Feingold prohibited national parties, members of Congress, federal officials, and federal candidates from raising soft money. Officeholders and candidates can, however, raise up to \$20,000 per donor for nonprofit groups involved in federal elections. McCain-Feingold also required that state, local, and district party committees fund "federal election activities" (as defined) only with hard money. An exception—known as the "Levin Amendment"—was made to allow state and local parties to fund purely grassroots voter registration and get-out-the-vote efforts with soft money (contributions are limited to \$10,000 per party organization), as long as state law permits. Federal officeholders and national parties, however, cannot raise "Levin funds," and all receipts and disbursements of these funds must be disclosed.

**527 Groups.** 527 groups are tax-exempt organizations that engage in political activities, most commonly PACs, party committees, and candidate committees. In recent years, however, 527 organizations have been established to engage in issue advocacy only and have thus been able to finance their activities through unlimited soft money donations. In 2000 Congress required that these 527s had to register with the IRS and file periodic disclosure reports on contributors and spending.

Herbert Alexander, a prominent scholar of campaign financing, estimated the total for campaign spending at all levels of U.S. elections in 1996 at \$4.2 billion. The price tag for federal campaigns was \$2.8 billion, \$500 million more than in 1992.

Several factors have contributed to the spiraling costs of campaigns. The most obvious cause has been inflation. As the costs of other goods and services in the economy have inflated, so too have those of campaigns. But even when inflation is accounted for, the cost of campaigns has increased dramatically in recent decades. A key reason has

been the rise in the cost of fund-raising and of educating the electorate.

Since the 1960s campaigns have undergone tremendous change. Most campaigns have been transformed from the simply having volunteers stuff envelopes and the candidate canvass voters to highly technical, mechanized ones that are likely to use computerized mass mailings and Internet sites to solicit contributions and thirty-second television ads to get their message across to voters. Candidates hire political consultants to direct their campaigns and polling companies to tell them how they are doing. All of the

high-tech trappings of modern campaigns cost money—big money.

Population growth affects campaigns—as the electorate expands so too does the cost of reaching voters. With the U.S. population going from 203,302,031 in 1970 to 281,421,906 in 2000, the population of a congressional district, on average, went from 467,000 to 647,000.

House candidates' campaign costs are also affected by the demographics of districts. Candidates in urban, suburban, or rural districts run different campaigns with different price tags. Television ads may not be cost-effective in an urban district, but they may be the only way a rural candidate can reach far-flung constituents.

The proliferation of media outlets has increased the cost as well. People are listening to or watching many more stations than they used to, so to reach them, campaigns have to spread their ads around.

The level of competition in a campaign also affects spending. A crowded field of candidates seeking their party's presidential nomination will generate greater spending than uncontested races. The same is true for congressional candidates. Costs stay down if an incumbent has little or no opposition, but expenses rise sharply if an electoral threat appears. This is also true of contests for open congressional seats, which frequently are the most competitive races. In open-seat races, explained political scientist Gary Jacobson, "neither candidate enjoys the benefits of incumbency, both parties normally field strong candidates, and the election is usually close." Senate races also tend to attract money, according to Jacobson, because incumbent senators are often perceived as vulnerable, most of their challengers are well-known public figures, and elections to the 100-member Senate have a greater political impact than do those to the 435-member House.<sup>4</sup>

Some observers believe that so much money is raised in campaigns because so much money is available. But candidates have reasons to raise as much money as they can. One of these is "deterrence." Front-runners and incumbents want to use their campaign "war chests" to scare off potential opponents. If this deterrence does not work, incumbents want to be ready for any surprises their opponents may create.

Incumbents also feel more secure with sizable reserves in the bank. President Bill Clinton felt vulnerable in the wake of the GOP takeover of Congress after the 1994 election. To ensure that he would not be a one-term president, the Democratic Party raised record amounts money, including soft money for use in issue ads. Similarly, congressional incumbents like the security of deep reserves. They want to be ready in case a millionaire opponent decides to run against them. They want to be able to counter negative issue ads or independent expenditures. House members may anticipate a tough challenge because of an upcoming redistricting. Others stockpile money in case they decide to run for higher office, such as a House member running for the Senate or a senator running for the presidency.

### *Quest for Money*

By many accounts, one of the most onerous tasks a politician faces is fund-raising. The public funding system was aimed in part at relieving presidential candidates of this burden. However, candidates still must raise a certain amount to qualify for matching funds during the presidential primaries. Moreover, even though presidential campaigns may be publicly funded, the candidates still play a major role in their parties' fund-raising activities, and, increasingly, candidates are choosing not to participate in the public finance system.

In congressional races, fund-raising "takes a toll of the time, energy, and attention of legislators," according to political scientist Frank J. Sorauf, who has written extensively on campaign financing. "It is a task that tires even the most enthusiastic fund-raisers, and it depresses those incumbents who find it distasteful."<sup>5</sup>

Facing reelection contests every two years, members of the House are essentially campaigning and fund-raising all the time. One election campaign runs into the next. Even in the Senate, where the six-year term was once considered a luxury, members are beginning their campaigns earlier and earlier. Races with multimillion-dollar price tags require increased attention to fund-raising.

For some that price is too high. When Democratic Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey announced that he would not seek a fourth term in the Senate in 2000, he said that a powerful factor in his decision was "the searing reality" that he would have had to spend half of every day between his mid-February 1999 announcement and the November 2000 election fund-raising. He explained:

To run an effective campaign, I would have to ask literally thousands of people for money. I would have had to raise \$125,000 a week, or \$25,000 every working day. That's about \$3,000 an hour—more than lots of people earn in a month—distracted from the job I was hired to do.<sup>6</sup>

More than a few find the task demeaning as well. At one Democratic Party training session, candidates were offered the following advice: "Learn how to beg, and do it in a way that leaves you some dignity."<sup>7</sup> That may be easier said than done, as former senator Tom Daschle, D-S.D., found during his successful 1986 campaign to unseat an incumbent senator: "You're with people you have nothing in common with. You have a cosmetic conversation. You paint the best face you can on their issues and feel uncomfortable through the whole thing. You sheepishly accept their check and leave feeling not very good."<sup>8</sup>

At least he left with the check, which is more than can be said for many challengers. Attempting to unseat a sitting member of Congress is an enormously difficult task for a number of reasons, not the least of which is the obstacle of having to bankroll a campaign. Rep. David E. Price, D-N.C., a political scientist who ran successfully against an





incumbent in 1986, said that he had undertaken few ventures as difficult and discouraging as raising money for his primary campaign. He held small fund-raisers, sent mail appeals to party activists, and approached potential large contributors, with mixed success. He and his wife contacted people on their old Christmas card lists, as well as professional colleagues and family members. They took out a second mortgage on their home. Price won the primary but still found fund-raising for the general election a continuing struggle. He later reflected on his campaign:

I will...never forget how difficult it was to raise the first dollars. I understand quite well why many potentially strong challengers and potentially able representatives simply cannot or will not do what it takes to establish financial "viability" and why so many who do reach that point can do so only on the basis of personal wealth. The modus operandi of most large contributors, PACs, and even party committees often makes their calculations of an incumbent's "safety" a self-fulfilling prophecy.<sup>9</sup>

The difficulties that surround fund-raising have institutional, as well as personal, consequences. For one thing, the time members of Congress spend raising money is time away from the business of legislating. Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said that one of his biggest problems when he served as Senate majority leader was accommodating the senators' need for time away from the floor to raise money for their campaigns. "They have to go raise the

money and they don't want any roll-call votes," Byrd lamented. "Now how can a majority leader run the Senate under such circumstances?" To Byrd the culprit was clear: "Mad, seemingly limitless escalation of campaign costs."<sup>10</sup> Byrd ended up revamping the Senate's work schedule in 1988 to give members time off to campaign and attend fund-raisers.

As Price indicated, there is another institutional consequence: the high cost of elections discourages people from running for Congress. "Potential challengers or candidates for open seats realize that unless they can raise a lot of money, they have little chance of winning," political scientists David Magleby and Candice Nelson wrote in 1990. As a result, party committees have found "it is increasingly hard to convince people to run, given the low probability of success and the high investment of time and money necessary to even hope to be competitive."<sup>11</sup>

## CONTROVERSY SURROUNDS FINANCING SYSTEM

Critics of the campaign financing system became increasingly vocal in the closing decades of the twentieth century. But reaching a consensus on what was wrong with the system, let alone what would make it right, seemed almost impossible at times.

Some expressed dismay at skyrocketing campaign costs, but others said the costs were small when compared with a major corporation's advertising budget or what Americans spent on cosmetics or gambling.<sup>12</sup>

Some deplored the influx of unlimited "soft" money from corporations, labor unions, and individuals to the political parties, but others welcomed the resulting resurgence of parties as major players in electoral politics.

Some wanted to regulate advertising they said crossed the line between advocating issues to advocating particular candidates, but others defended the ads as important tools in educating voters.

Some condemned the role special interests, particularly political action committees (PACs), played in American politics, but others defended this role as a manifestation of democracy's pluralism.

Some called for limits on congressional campaign spending, but others charged that limits would only further entrench incumbents and put challengers at a disadvantage.

Some saw public money as the way to eliminate outside influences in politics, but others scoffed at the use of taxpayer money.

Some criticized independent expenditures for or against candidates, but others saw such spending as part of their First Amendment right to free speech.

Beyond specific policy disagreements was the less tangible love-hate relationship some politicians had with the

system. A presidential candidate might call for a ban on soft money, while at the same time benefiting from an elaborate advertising campaign paid for with party soft money. Members of Congress were being asked to vote to change a system that returned the vast majority of them to the halls of Congress election after election. As West Virginia senator Byrd once explained: “We are afraid to let go of the slick ads and the high-priced consultants, afraid to let go of the PAC money and the polls, unsure that we want to change the rules of the game that we all understand and know so well.”<sup>13</sup>

The McCain-Feingold reform act of 2002 did more to change the way federal campaigns were financed than any legislation since the 1970s. But the new system continued to be the subject of fierce debate along with calls continued for additional reform.

### History of Uncertainty

Reformers for decades faced the enormous task of proposing legislation that would bridge the differences between Democrats and Republicans, representatives and senators, incumbents and challengers. Politicians were apprehensive of the unknowns that surrounded change—how each party would adapt to it and whether it might give the opposing party an advantage.

Their caution was well-founded. It was difficult to calculate all the ramifications of the many reform proposals on the table at any one time. As political scientist Sorauf described it: “Available money seeks an outlet, and if some outlets are narrowed or closed off, money flows with increased pressure to the outlets still open. It is the law that systems of campaign finance share with hydraulic systems.”<sup>14</sup>

There had been ample examples of changes with unanticipated results. Congressional attempts to curtail the influence of the wealthy “fat cat” donors in the wake of the 1970s Watergate scandal resulted in limits more stringent on individual contributions than on political committees. This made contributions through PACs much more attractive to some givers and in turn became a significant factor in the rise of PACs.

Section 527 of the tax code—written in the wake of the Watergate scandal to set tax rules for political groups—contained a loophole allowing a new breed of political organizations to avoid disclosing their campaign spending, which Congress has made some efforts to change since 2000.

The dramatic growth of soft money was another example of a development no one had anticipated. Soft money was the unlimited, largely unregulated money contributed primarily to political parties for activities and expenses not directly related to specific federal elections. It was called “soft” to distinguish it from the “hard money” that was used for federal election campaigns and regulated by the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA)—money that was “hard” to raise because of the FECA’s limits and

restrictions. Although corporations and labor unions had been prohibited from participating directly in federal elections for a good part of the twentieth century and individuals were subject to an aggregate contribution limit beginning in the 1970s, soft money opened a whole new outlet for contributing to the parties or spending on purportedly non-federal activities.

In the 1970s the Federal Election Commission (FEC), the independent agency charged with overseeing compliance with the federal election laws, relaxed some of the rules covering the separation of federal campaign funds from state and local parties’ nonfederal money. The FEC allowed the state and local parties for the first time to use nonfederal soft money to pay for a portion of their administrative expenses, as well as voter drives and generic party activities, even if they had an indirect effect on federal campaigns. Congress then passed legislation to encourage greater participation of these parties in presidential election campaigns, allowing them to spend unlimited amounts of hard money on things such as voter drives and campaign materials.

The combination of these actions by the FEC and Congress triggered the surge in soft money. Once the national parties determined that they, too, could use soft money for certain expenses, they began raising millions of dollars for their nonfederal accounts. Soon the money was being spent not only for get-out-the-vote drives but for major advertising campaigns said to promote party issues, not candidates. Being able to use soft money for certain party expenses had the added advantage of freeing up more hard dollars for direct aid to federal candidates, further fueling the upward spiral of campaign spending.

Uncertainty over the effect of rewriting campaign finance law permeated the 2001–2002 debate on reform legislation. Both parties had become quite proficient at raising soft money. Which party would have the advantage if soft money were curtailed or eliminated? Which would benefit if some of the contribution limits on hard money were raised as a tradeoff for a soft money ban? If the parties no longer had access to soft money, would special interests have an increased advantage? Much was at stake, and the political ramifications of each provision and each amendment were carefully weighed as Capitol Hill once again contemplated changing the system.

### Public Dissatisfaction with the System

Though debates over how to change the system were fueled by partisan concerns, public disapproval was the driving force behind the move to reform federal campaign finance laws. At the close of the twentieth century, the public registered a deep disdain for the system.

A 1997 public opinion survey found that a majority of Americans (57 percent) were dissatisfied with the state of the political system, and the role of money was one of the



main sources of that discontent. About two-thirds of those polled cited as major problems the excessive influence of political contributions on elections and government policy, as well as the conflict of interest created when elected officials solicited or took contributions while making policy decisions. Majorities also said that elected officials spent too much time fund-raising and that the high cost of campaigns discouraged good people from running for office.

Similarly, a Gallup poll in January 2001 found that 56 percent of Americans were dissatisfied with the country's campaign finance laws, and another poll in March 2001 showed that Americans, by a margin of 76 percent to 19 percent, favored new laws limiting contributions by individuals or groups to the political parties.<sup>15</sup>

But fundamental changes in the campaign finance system have never come easily. Reform advocate Fred Wertheimer, while serving as Common Cause president, summed it up: "There are no fights like campaign finance fights because they are battles about the essence of politics and power."<sup>16</sup>

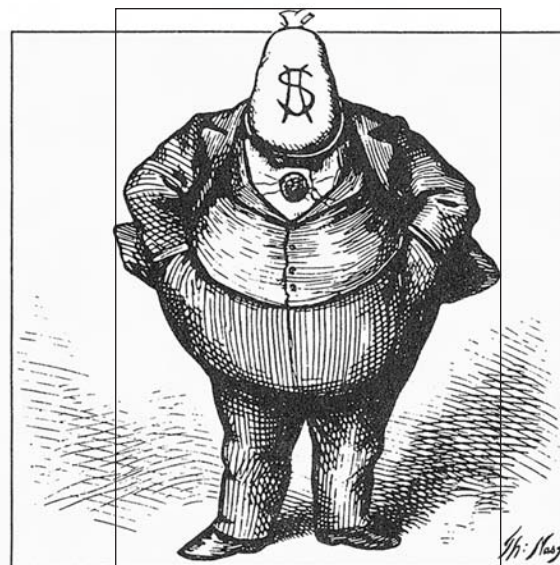
## FINANCING CAMPAIGNS: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

More than 100 years worth of events led up to the passage of the McCain-Feingold act of 2002. These events shed light on how the law's central objectives were determined and why, after decades of resistance, Congress passed major reform legislation. The history of campaign finance also helps explain the criticisms this most recent law has faced in ensuing elections. (See box, *Campaign Finance History in a Nutshell*, p. 94.)

In early American politics the source of money to finance a political campaign was never a question. Politics was a gentleman's pursuit and the gentleman paid. But, as political scientist Robert Mutch pointed out, the expenses were small and campaigns in the modern sense were few. "Candidates were supposed to attract support by virtue of their reputations, not by actually mingling with voters," Mutch wrote.<sup>17</sup> Candidates' expenses might have included the costs of printing and distributing campaign literature or perhaps providing food and drink for the voters on election day.

George Washington, for example, during his campaign for the House of Burgesses in Virginia in 1757, dispensed twenty-eight gallons of rum, fifty gallons of rum punch, thirty-four gallons of wine, forty-six gallons of beer, and two gallons of cider royal! "Even in those days this was considered a large campaign expenditure," writer George Thayer observed, "because there were only 391 voters in his district, for an average outlay of more than a quart and a half per person."<sup>18</sup>

But by the early nineteenth century, money had begun to play an increasingly significant role. Politics no longer was the exclusive domain of the wealthy merchant or the gentleman farmer. The professional politician had emerged. Lacking personal wealth, the new breed was dependent on



*Links between money and politics were a target for editorial cartoonists even before Thomas Nast drew this in 1871.*

others for campaign support and on salaries for their livelihood. The need for campaign money also grew with the expansion of the electorate in the 1820s, as more and more states switched to a system of selecting presidential electors by popular vote. Candidates found that reaching an expanded pool of voters required mass propaganda, and that, in turn, required money.

Modern political parties also had begun to emerge, and with them came the spoils system. When a new president came in, government jobs were transferred to his supporters. It was not long before the new appointees were having to pay for the privilege of a government job, with the political parties exacting percentages from the salaries of federal employees.

The first known cases of assessments on government workers were levied by the Democratic Party on U.S. customs employees in New York City during the 1830s. But attempts to legislate against the practice went nowhere because, as Mutch noted, "few politicians were willing to eliminate such a valuable source of party funds, and the system of assessments continued to grow."<sup>19</sup>

The first provision of federal law relating to campaign finance was incorporated into an act of March 2, 1867, making naval appropriations for fiscal 1868. The act's final section read:

And be it further enacted, That no officer or employee of the government shall require or request any workingman in any navy yard to contribute or pay any money for political purposes, nor shall any workingman be removed or discharged for political opinion; and any officer or employee of the government who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be dismissed from the service of the United States.

Reports circulated the following year that at least 75 percent of the money raised by the Republican Congressional Committee came from federal officeholders. Continued agitation on this and other aspects of the spoils system in federal employment—tragically highlighted by the assassination in 1881 of President James A. Garfield by a disappointed office seeker—led to adoption of the 1883 Civil Service Reform Act. The act, also known as the Pendleton Act, authorized the establishment of personnel rules, one of which stated, “That no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund...and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.” The law made it a crime for any federal employee to solicit campaign funds from another federal employee.

But shrewd campaign managers found money elsewhere. Business money had become increasingly important in the post–Civil War period and was dominant by the close of the century. In the legendary 1896 campaign between Republican William McKinley and Democrat–Populist William Jennings Bryan, McKinley’s successful effort was managed by Marcus A. (Marc) Hanna, a wealthy Ohio financier and industrialist who turned the art of political fund-raising into a system for assessing campaign contributions from banks and corporations.

As these political contributions grew, so too did public concern over the role of corporate money in politics. “The concern among the electorates of the industrialized nineteenth century was that their elected representatives might not be the real policymakers, that government might still be controlled by those who provided campaign funds,” Mutch wrote.<sup>20</sup> In the late 1800s, several states enacted campaign finance laws, some requiring disclosure of information on the sources and uses of campaign contributions and others actually prohibiting corporate contributions. The push was on for action on the national level.

## Early Legislation

Reacting to the increasingly lavish corporate involvement in political campaigns, the hearty band of reformers known as the “muckrakers” pressed for the nation’s first extensive campaign finance legislation. During the first decade of the twentieth century, they worked to expose big business’s influence on government through unrestrained spending on behalf of favored candidates.

### *Corporate Contribution Ban*

Revelations during congressional hearings that several corporations had secretly financed Theodore Roosevelt’s 1904 presidential campaign provided impetus for change. The establishment of the National Publicity Law Organization, headed by former representative Perry Belmont, D-N.Y., focused further attention on the issue.

President Roosevelt, in his annual message to Congress, proposed on December 5, 1905, that “all contributions

by corporations to any political committee or for any political purpose should be forbidden by law.” Roosevelt repeated the proposal the following December, suggesting that it be the first item of congressional business.

Congress in 1907 passed the first federal campaign finance law, the Tillman Act, which made it unlawful for a corporation or a national bank to make “a money contribution in connection with any election” of candidates for federal office. Although Roosevelt is generally regarded as having initiated the series of actions leading to the 1907 law, Mutch points out that the bill passed by Congress had actually been written and introduced five years earlier.<sup>21</sup>

Also in 1907, Roosevelt gave his support to a drive for public funding of party organizations, but nothing would come from that effort until the 1970s.

### *Disclosure Mandated*

Three years later, the first Federal Corrupt Practices Act (also known as the Publicity Act of 1910) was passed, establishing disclosure requirements for U.S. House candidates. Specifically, the law required every political committee “which shall in two or more states influence the result or attempt to influence the result of an election at which Representatives in Congress are to be elected” to file with the clerk of the House of Representatives, within thirty days after the election, the name and address of each contributor of \$100 or more, the name and address of each recipient of \$10 or more from the committee, and the total amounts that the committee received and disbursed. Individuals who engaged in similar activities outside the framework of committees also were required to submit such reports.

The following year legislation was passed extending the filing requirements to committees influencing Senate elections and requiring candidates for House and Senate seats to file financial reports. (Popular election of senators, instead of election by state legislatures, was mandated by the Seventeenth Amendment, approved by Congress in 1912 and ratified in 1913.) Both pre- and postelection reports were required. The most important innovation of the 1911 act was the limit that was placed on the amount candidates could spend campaigning for nomination and election: candidates for the Senate, no more than \$10,000 or the maximum amount permitted in their states, whichever was less; for the House, no more than \$5,000 or the maximum amount permitted in their states, whichever was less.

### *1925 Corrupt Practices Act*

No further changes in federal campaign law were made for more than a decade. But then the system was overhauled with passage of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, which served as the basic campaign finance law until the early 1970s.

The Teapot Dome scandal gave Congress the push it needed to pass reform legislation. During a congressional

investigation of alleged improprieties in the Harding administration's leasing of naval oil reserves to private operators, it had been discovered that an official of the company that had leased the Teapot Dome reserve in Wyoming had not only bribed the official in charge of the leasing but had also contributed generously to the Republican Party to help retire the party's 1920 campaign debt. The contribution had been made in a nonelection year and therefore did not have to be reported under existing law—a loophole that was closed by the 1925 act's requirement that contributions of \$100 or more be reported, whether made in an election year or not.

The 1925 act regulated campaign spending and disclosure of receipts and expenditures by House and Senate candidates, as well as disclosure by national political committees and their subsidiaries and by other committees seeking to influence elections in more than one state. The 1925 act limited its restrictions to general election campaigns because the Supreme Court in 1921 had ruled that Congress did not have jurisdiction over primaries.

The act revised the amounts that candidates could legally spend. Unless a state law prescribed a smaller amount, the act set the ceilings at \$10,000 for a Senate candidate and \$2,500 for a House candidate; or an amount equal to three cents for each vote cast in the last preceding election for the office sought, but not more than \$25,000 for the Senate and \$5,000 for the House.

The 1925 act incorporated the existing prohibition against campaign contributions by corporations and national banks, the ban on solicitation of political contributions from federal employees by candidates or other federal employees, and the requirement that reports on campaign finances be filed. It prohibited giving or offering money to anyone in exchange for his or her vote. In amending the provisions of the 1907 act on contributions, the new law substituted for the word "money" the phrase "a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value."

The Corrupt Practices Act, however, was riddled with loopholes and contained no provisions for enforcement. It did not mandate publication of the reports or review of the reports for errors and omissions. It did not require reports of contributions and expenditures in either presidential or congressional primary campaigns, nor in connection with a party's presidential nomination. It did not require reports by political committees so long as they confined their activities to a single state and were not actual subsidiaries of a national political committee. Frequently, congressional candidates reported they had received and spent nothing on their campaigns, maintaining that the campaign committees established to elect them to office had been working without their "knowledge and consent."

Candidates were able to evade the spending limitations by channeling most of their campaign expenditures through separate committees that were not required to report federally, thus making the federal ceilings, from a practical standpoint, meaningless.

No candidate for the House or the Senate ever was prosecuted under the 1925 act, although it was widely known that most candidates spent more than the act allowed and did not report all they spent. Only two persons elected to Congress—Republicans William S. Vare of Pennsylvania and Frank L. Smith of Illinois, both elected to the Senate in 1926—were excluded from office for spending in excess of the act's limits.

The 1925 act's requirement that political committees seeking to influence the election of presidential electors in two or more states file contribution and spending reports was challenged in the courts as an unconstitutional infringement on states' rights. The Supreme Court in 1934, in *Burroughs and Cannon v. United States*, upheld the act's applicability to the election of presidential electors and implicitly sanctioned federal regulation of campaign financing in congressional elections.

On the topic of disclosure, the Court stated: "Congress reached the conclusion that public disclosure of political contributions, together with the names of contributors and other details, would tend to prevent the corrupt use of money to affect elections. The verity of this conclusion reasonably cannot be denied."

### ***Hatch Act and Labor Restrictions***

During the period between the early efforts to regulate spending and the broad reforms of the 1970s, some laws related to campaign financing were enacted, although they had less direct effects than the corrupt practices laws. A 1939 law, commonly called the Hatch Act but also known as the Clean Politics Act, barred federal employees from active participation in national politics and prohibited collection of political contributions from persons receiving relief funds provided by the federal government.

A 1940 amendment to the Hatch Act made several significant additions to campaign finance law. It placed a ceiling of \$3 million in a calendar year on expenditures by a political committee operating in two or more states. (In practice, however, the parties easily evaded this stipulation.) The 1940 amendment forbade federal contractors, whether individuals or companies, to contribute to any political committee or candidate. It also asserted Congress's right to regulate primary elections for the nomination of candidates for federal office and made it unlawful for anyone to contribute more than \$5,000 to a federal candidate or political committee in a single year. But Congress opened a big loophole when it specifically exempted from this limitation "contributions made to or by a state or local committee."

Three years later Congress passed the War Labor Disputes Act (Smith-Connally Act), temporarily extending the 1907 prohibition on political contributions by national banks and corporations to include labor unions. This prohibition was made permanent by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act).

### Restrictions on Primaries

Legislative and judicial decisions in the first half of the twentieth century repeatedly redefined the relationship of campaign finance laws to primary elections. The 1911 act limiting campaign expenditures in congressional elections covered primaries as well as general elections. In 1921, however, the Supreme Court in the case of *Newberry v. United States* struck down the law's application to primaries on the ground that the power the Constitution gave Congress to regulate the "manner of holding elections" did not extend to party primaries and conventions. The Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 exempted primaries from its coverage.

The Hatch Act amendments of 1940 made primaries again subject to federal restrictions on campaign contributions despite the *Newberry* decision. This legislation was upheld in 1941, when the Supreme Court in *United States v. Classic* reversed its *Newberry* decision by ruling that Congress had the power to regulate primary elections when the primary was an integral part of the process of selecting candidates for federal office. The *Classic* decision was reaffirmed by the Court in 1944 in *Smith v. Allwright*. When the Taft-Hartley Act was adopted in 1947, its prohibition of political contributions by corporations, national banks, and labor organizations was phrased to cover primaries as well as general elections.

### Loopholes Abound

Even with the revisions of the 1930s and 1940s, the campaign system was filled with loopholes, which were the target of legislation offered in Congress since the 1950s. In a 1967 message to Congress proposing such reforms, President Lyndon B. Johnson said of the Corrupt Practices and Hatch acts: "Inadequate in their scope when enacted, they are now obsolete. More loophole than law, they invite evasion and circumvention."

### Contributors' Loopholes

The Corrupt Practices Act required the treasurer of a political committee active in two or more states to report at specified times the name and address of every donor of \$100 or more to a campaign. To evade such recording, a donor could give less than \$100 to each of numerous committees supporting the candidate of his choice. A Senate subcommittee in 1956 checked the contributions of sums between \$50 and \$99.99 to one committee. It found that of ninety-seven contributions in that range, eighty-eight were more than \$99, including fifty-seven that were exactly \$99.99.

Technically, an individual could not contribute more than \$5,000 to any national committee or federal candidate. However, he or she could contribute unlimited funds to state, county, and local groups that passed along the money in the organization's name.

Members of the same family could legally contribute up to \$5,000 each. A wealthy donor wanting to give more

than \$5,000 to a candidate or a political committee could privately subsidize gifts by relatives.

Both parties relied on big contributors. Well-known contributors to the Republicans included the Mellons, Rockefellers, and Whitneys. Among the Democrats' donors were the Laskers, Kennedys, and Harrimans. Large contributions also came from foreigners.

*Corporations.* Corporations could skirt the prohibition of contributions to a political campaign by giving bonuses or salary increases to executives in the expectation that as individuals they would make corresponding political contributions to candidates favored by the corporation.

Political campaign managers learned to watch for contribution checks drawn directly on corporate funds and to return them to avoid direct violation of the law. Often this money made its way back to the political managers in some other form.

Corporations were allowed to place advertisements in political journals, even though there was no apparent benefit to the corporations from the ads, and they could lend billboards, office furniture, equipment, mailing lists, and airplanes to candidates or political committees. If a loan of this kind was deemed a violation of the letter of the law, the corporation could rent these items to a candidate or committee, instead of lending them, and then write off the rental fee as uncollectible.

*Unions.* Labor unions could contribute to a candidate or political committee funds collected from members apart from dues (thus the origin of separate segregated funds, or political action committees; see below). Money from union treasuries could be used for technically "nonpartisan" purposes, such as promoting voter registration, encouraging members to vote, or publishing the voting records of members of Congress or state legislators.

Organized labor's registration and get-out-the-vote drives overwhelmingly supported Democratic candidates, being keyed to areas where regular Democratic efforts were considered deficient or where an overwhelming Democratic vote was traditionally necessary to overcome a Republican plurality in some other section of the district, state, or country.

Public service activities, such as union newspapers or radio programs, could be financed directly from regular union treasuries. As with corporate newspapers and radio programs, a sharply partisan viewpoint could be, and often was, expressed.

### Candidates' Loopholes

Federal or state limitations on the amount of money a candidate might knowingly receive or spend were easily evaded. A loophole in the law enabled numerous candidates to report that they received and spent not one cent on their campaigns because any financial activity was conducted without their "knowledge or consent." In 1964 four senators reported that their campaign books showed zero receipts and zero expenditures.



Four years later, when Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., reported no receipts or expenditures, one of his staff explained that they were careful to make sure that McGovern never saw the campaign receipts. Two senators elected in 1968—William B. Saxbe, R-Ohio, and Richard S. Schweiker, R-Pa.—reported general election expenditures of \$769,614 and \$664,614, respectively, to their state authorities, while reporting expenditures of only \$20,962 and \$5,736, respectively, to the secretary of the Senate.

Another measure of the recorded figures' incompleteness was the contrast between the reported total political spending in 1960—\$28.3 million—and the \$175 million spending estimate by political experts. In 1962 candidates reported \$18.4 million spent in congressional races, but Congressional Quarterly estimated the actual total at almost \$100 million.

The credibility gap fostered by the "knowledge or consent" loophole was widened further because the Federal Corrupt Practices Act applied only to political committees operating in two or more states. If a committee operated in one state only and was not a subdivision of a national committee, the law did not apply. If a committee operated in the District of Columbia only, receiving funds there and mailing checks to candidates in a single state, the law did not cover it.

Limits on the expenditures that a political committee might make were evaded by establishing more than one committee and apportioning receipts and expenditures among them, so that no one committee exceeded the limit. Because the law limited spending by a political committee operating in two or more states to \$3 million annually, the major parties formed committees under various names, each of which was free to spend up to \$3 million.

Although the Corrupt Practices Act provided criminal penalties for false reporting or failure to report, successive administrations ignored them, even though news reporters repeatedly uncovered violations. Eisenhower administration attorney general Herbert Brownell stated in 1954 the Justice Department's position that the initiative in such cases rested with the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House, and that policy was continued.

Secretaries of the Senate and clerks of the House for many years winked at violations of the filing requirements. The situation changed in 1967 when former representative W. Pat Jennings, D-Va., became House clerk. He began sending lists of violations to the Justice Department for prosecution, but the department refused to act.

### **Attempts at Reform**

Attempts to rewrite the 1925 act were made regularly during the 1950s and 1960s but with little success.

In April 1962 the President's Commission on Campaign Costs issued a report recommending proposals to encourage greater citizen participation in financing presidential campaigns. The commission had been named in

October 1961 by President John F. Kennedy. Alexander Heard, dean of the University of North Carolina Graduate School, was the chairman. Herbert Alexander, director of the Citizens' Research Foundation, was the executive director. Among the commission's recommendations were that:

- Tax credits or deductions be given for certain levels of individuals' political contributions.
- The existing limits on expenditures of interstate political committees and individual contributions to those committees be repealed, leaving no limit.
- All candidates for president and vice president and committees spending at least \$2,500 a year be required to report expenditures made in both primary and general election campaigns.
- A Registry of Election Finance be established to help enforce political financing regulations.
- The government pay the transition costs of a president-elect during the period between election and inauguration.

In May 1962 President Kennedy submitted to Congress five draft bills encompassing proposals identical or similar to the commission's. But the only bill reported was one to finance transition costs, and it died on the House floor.

*Tax Checkoff Attempt.* Congress did not act again in the area of campaign finance until the mid-1960s, when it passed a tax checkoff plan to provide government subsidies to presidential election campaigns. An act approved in 1966 authorized any individual paying federal income tax to direct that one dollar of the tax due in any year be paid into a Presidential Election Campaign Fund. The fund, to be set up in the U.S. Treasury, was to disburse its receipts proportionately among political parties whose presidential candidates had received five million or more votes in the preceding presidential election. Congress, however, failed to adopt the required guidelines for distribution of the funds, so the act was in effect voided in 1967 (the idea was later enacted into law in 1971).

*Concern over Skyrocketing Costs.* But the mood in Washington was beginning to change. In addition to growing irritation with the toothlessness of the disclosure laws, uneasiness was increasing over campaign costs.

Rising campaign costs were evident soon after World War II ended. Heard wrote in 1960:

Radio and television broadcasting eat up millions. Thousands go to pay for rent, electricity, telephone, telegraph, auto hire, airplanes, airplane tickets, registration drives, hillbilly bands, public relations counsel, the Social Security tax on payrolls. Money pays for writers and for printing what they write, for advertising in many blatant forms, and for the boodle in many subtle guises. All these expenditures are interlarded with outlays for the hire of



donkeys and elephants, for comic books, poll taxes and sample ballots, for gifts to the United Negro College Fund and the Police Relief Association, for a \$5.25 traffic ticket in Maryland and \$66.30 worth of “convention liquor” in St. Louis.<sup>22</sup>

Radio and television ads came to occupy a greater and greater portion of campaign budgets, as broadcasting emerged as the dominant political medium in the 1960s. “Overall, political broadcasting increased from 17.3 percent of the estimated total of all political spending (\$200 million) in 1964 to 19.6 percent (of \$300 million) in 1968, ensuring its position as the largest single cost in political campaigns,” according to Herbert Alexander.<sup>23</sup>

Congressional incumbents came to see limits as necessary to prevent media costs from draining campaign treasuries and making candidates increasingly dependent on wealthy contributors and powerful lobbying groups. Many Democrats saw a limit on TV outlays as a way to overcome what they viewed as the Republicans’ lopsided advantage in raising money.

In addition, incumbents of both parties feared that, without limits, rich challengers could use TV “blitzes” to overpower them, a concern that had been fanned in 1970 by the high-cost campaigns of two relative unknowns—Rep. Richard L. Ottinger of New York and Ohio parking-lot magnate Howard M. Metzenbaum—who succeeded in winning Democratic primary races for the U.S. Senate, although they lost in the general election.

Against this backdrop of skyrocketing campaign costs, the administration of Richard Nixon tightened enforcement of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, successfully pressing charges in 1969 against corporations (mostly in California) that had contributed money in 1968.

## CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM IN THE 1970s AND 1980s

By the 1970s, all sides acknowledged the need for new campaign finance legislation. Within a five-year period—between 1971 and 1976—Congress passed four major laws that changed the way political campaigns for national office were financed and conducted. While the first of these laws were initiated before the campaign abuses exposed during the Watergate scandal, those revelations intensified the efforts of reformers at the national and state levels, as well as the courts.

### 1971 Reform Laws

In 1971 Congress passed two separate pieces of legislation: the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) of 1971, which for the first time set a ceiling on the amount federal candidates could spend on media advertising and required full disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures; and the Revenue Act of 1971, which included a tax checkoff

section to allow taxpayers to contribute to a general public campaign fund for eligible presidential candidates.

### FECA: Media Limits and Disclosure

The 1971 act was the first major piece of campaign finance legislation passed since 1925. It combined two sharply different approaches to reform. One section clamped limits on how much a federal candidate could spend on all forms of communications media. The second part provided, for the first time, for relatively complete and timely public reports by candidates on who was financing their campaigns and how much they were spending. Meaningful disclosure would reduce the likelihood of corruption and unfair advantage, it was argued.

*Media Limits.* The bill went into effect April 7, 1972, sixty days after President Nixon signed it. The heart of the new law was the section placing ceilings on media costs, which was applicable separately to the primary campaign and to the general election. For a House candidate, the limit was set at \$50,000 or ten cents for each voting-age person in the congressional district, whichever was greater. For a Senate candidate, the limit was \$50,000 or ten cents for each voting-age person in the state.

The ceiling, which was to rise automatically with the cost of living, applied to spending for television, radio, newspaper, magazine, billboard, and automated telephone advertising. The centerpiece of this section was the restriction that no more than 60 percent of the overall media total could go for radio and television advertising. In practice, this meant in the 1972 elections that a candidate for the House could spend no more than \$52,150 for *all* media outlays in the primary campaign and no more than \$52,150 in the general election campaign. (The cost-of-living factor had raised these figures from the initial \$50,000.) In each case, only \$31,290 of the overall media total could go for radio and television.

Because of population differences between states, the figures for Senate races ranged from an overall media limit of \$52,150 in thinly populated states such as Alaska and Montana (of which only \$31,290 could be for radio and television) to as much as \$1.4 million in California (of which about \$840,000 could be for radio and television).

Presidential limits also were computed on the basis of ten cents per voting-age person. For each presidential candidate, the overall media limit was \$14.3 million, of which less than \$8.6 million could be used for radio and television.

*Disclosure Requirements.* The 1971 FECA required that any candidate or political committee in a federal campaign file quarterly spending and receipts reports that itemized receipts or expenditures of \$100 or more by listing the name, address, occupation, and place of business of the contributor or recipient. During election years, reports were also required to be filed fifteen and five days before an election, and any contribution of \$5,000 or more had to be

reported within forty-eight hours if received after the last preelection report.

Closing numerous loopholes in previous law, the statute applied the reporting requirements to primaries, conventions, and runoffs as well as to the general election. Any political committee had to report, even if it operated in only one state, provided it spent or received in excess of \$1,000 a year. This meant, in effect, that the loophole of avoiding reports by having separate finance committees in each state was eliminated for presidential candidates and that members of Congress with finance committees operating only in their home states would henceforth have to report their receipts and expenditures.

The reports were to be filed with the House clerk for House candidates, secretary of the Senate for Senate candidates, and General Accounting Office (GAO) for presidential candidates. These would be made available for public inspection within forty-eight hours of being received and would be periodically published; reports also were required to be filed with the secretary of state of each state and made available for public inspection by the end of the day on which they were received.

On the theory that disclosure was the key to eliminating corruption, all the prior, ineffective spending and contribution limits were repealed, except provisions barring contributions directly from corporate funds and directly from union dues money. (However, *voluntary* funds raised from union members and administered by a separate segregated fund (political action committee) were permitted.)

Proponents of reform, cognizant of the partisan considerations that could have threatened any revision of campaign laws, worked to avoid writing a law that would favor any political party or candidate. Republicans, aware of the relatively healthy financial condition of their party in 1971, were eager to protect their coffers; Democrats did not want to jeopardize their large contributions from organized labor.

The reform movement also included various groups outside Congress, such as the National Committee for an Effective Congress, the chief pressure group; Common Cause; labor unions; and some media organizations.

### ***Tax Checkoff to Fund Presidential Campaigns***

The Revenue Act of 1971 containing the income tax checkoff cleared Congress on December 9, 1971, after a bitter partisan debate dominated by the approaching 1972 presidential election. President Nixon reluctantly signed the bill, but he forced a change in the effective date of payouts from the fund until the 1976 election as the price of his acquiescence.

The plan gave each taxpayer the option beginning in 1973 of designating one dollar of his or her annual federal income tax payment for a general campaign fund to be divided among eligible presidential candidates. Those filing joint returns could designate two dollars.

Democrats, whose party was \$9 million in debt following the 1968 presidential election, said the voluntary tax checkoff was needed to free presidential candidates from obligations to their wealthy campaign contributors. Republicans, whose party treasury was well stocked, charged that the plan was a device to rescue the Democratic Party from financial difficulty.

### **1972 (Watergate) Election**

Both 1971 laws were campaign finance milestones, but they left intact the existing system of private financing for the 1972 presidential campaign. While the FECA drew high marks for improving campaign disclosure and received some credit for reducing media costs, its successes were overshadowed by the massive misuse of campaign funds that characterized Watergate, one of the nation's worst political scandals.

The predominant theory at the time of the FECA's passage was that merely by writing a good, tight campaign finance law emphasizing disclosure, Congress could reduce excessive contributions from any one source to any one candidate. Candidates, according to this theory, would want to avoid the appearance of being dominated by a few large donors. Good disclosure would allow the public to identify the political activities of special interest groups and take necessary corrective action at the polls.

But it did not work that way. Huge individual and corporate donations were near the center of the Watergate scandal as largely unreported private contributions financed the activities of the 1972 Nixon reelection campaign. Of the \$63 million collected by the Nixon camp, nearly \$20 million was in contributions from 153 donors giving \$50,000 or more. More than \$11 million was raised during the month before the FECA disclosure rules took effect on April 7, 1972, including \$2.3 million on April 5 and \$3 million on April 6.<sup>24</sup>

The Finance Committee for the Reelection of the President kept its lists covering the pre-April 7 period confidential until a Common Cause lawsuit sought disclosure under provisions of the old Federal Corrupt Practices Act and forced them into the open in 1973. Such reticence was partly explained by the existence of questionable contributions to the Nixon campaign: \$200,000 in financier Robert Vesco's attaché case; a \$100,000 secret donation from millionaire industrialist Howard Hughes, which Nixon confidant Bebe Rebozo purportedly kept locked in a safe deposit box; and \$2 million pledged to Nixon by the dairy industry.

Illegal corporate gifts also motivated secrecy. In a report issued in July 1974, the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities (known as the Senate Watergate Committee) charged that "during the 1972 presidential campaign, it appears that at least thirteen corporations made contributions totaling over \$780,000 in corporate

funds... Of these, twelve gave approximately \$749,000 to the president's reelection campaign, which constituted the bulk of the illegal corporate contributions."

The primary sources of such corporate money, according to the Senate committee, were "foreign subsidiaries." Other sources included corporate reserves and expense accounts. The committee added that "although the bulk of the contributions preceded April 7, 1972, there was no disclosure of any of the contributions until July 6, 1973—or fifteen months after almost all of them were made."

Presidential lawyer Herbert Kalmbach, who headed the corporate gifts campaign, in June 1974 was sentenced to six to eighteen months in jail and fined \$10,000 after pleading guilty to illegal campaign operations. Kalmbach collected more than \$10 million from U.S. corporations, the bulk of it before April 7, 1972. According to staff reports of the Senate Watergate Committee, Kalmbach and other fund-raisers sought donations on an industry-by-industry basis, by using an influential corporate executive to raise money among other executives in his industry.

The leading individual giver in the 1972 campaign was Chicago insurance executive W. Clement Stone, chairman of the Combined Insurance Co. of America. In the April 7–December 31, 1972, reporting period monitored by the GAO, Stone was listed as giving \$73,054 to reelect Nixon. But even before the revelations forced by Common Cause, Stone had admitted to pre-April giving of \$2 million. The second highest giver was Richard Scaife, heir to the Mellon banking and oil fortune, who contributed \$1 million to Nixon's reelection before April 7.

John Gardner, then the head of Common Cause, said in April 1973:

Watergate is not primarily a story of political espionage, nor even of White House intrigue. It is a particularly malodorous chapter in the annals of campaign financing. The money paid to the Watergate conspirators before the break-in—and the money passed to them later—was money from campaign gifts.<sup>25</sup>

Gardner's charge was dramatically confirmed by President Nixon's August 5, 1974, release of a June 23, 1972, tape recording of conversations between himself and his chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman. The tape revealed that Nixon was told at that time of the use of campaign funds in the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in and agreed to help cover up that fact. Nixon's resignation August 9, 1974, followed the August 5 disclosure.

### ***Disclosure's Role in 1972 Elections***

The campaign disclosure provisions of the 1971 FECA proved extremely useful, enabling scholars and the relevant committees of Congress to get a clear picture for the first time of patterns of contributions and spending. Emerging from the reports were data on enormous contributions by the milk industry, on corporate contributions, on formerly

concealed large contributions by individuals, and on "laundered money"—information that played a key role in uncovering misconduct in the Watergate scandal.

Although thousands of reports were late or faulty, overall compliance with the disclosure law probably was fairly good. Nevertheless, a great many problems remained. The reports, especially those made in the last few days before the election, were extremely difficult for a reporter or a rival political camp to collate and decipher. Multiple contributions by a wealthy individual made to one candidate through a system of dummy organizations with cryptic names were difficult to track rapidly. Investigating an industry-wide campaign of financial support to a candidate or a group of candidates proved to be an extremely tedious task.

State finance committees and other committees—with titles such as Democrats for Nixon or Writers for McGovern—were created to prevent big contributors from being inhibited by high gift taxes. An individual could give up to \$3,000, tax-free, to an independent campaign committee. Records showed that the Nixon campaign benefited from 220 of these finance committees. McGovern had 785 such committees, according to his national campaign treasurer, Marian Pearlman, "created for Stewart Mott." General Motors heir Mott, who donated about \$400,000 to McGovern, even declared himself a campaign committee.

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) interpreted campaign committees as being independent if one out of three officers was different from officers for other committees, if the candidates supported by the committees were different, or if the committees' purposes were different. As a result, campaign finance committees proliferated in 1972, and contributors were hardly deterred from giving large sums to one candidate.

More important, the crucial element in effectiveness of the law was enforcement. The Justice Department was given sole power to prosecute violations, despite its forty-six-year record of somnolence in enforcing previous regulations. It was traditionally understood that Justice Department bureaucrats feared to undertake vigorous enforcement lest they endanger the party in power and be fired.

The question became: Would the department make a powerful, massive effort not only to round up serious violators but to require that reports be on time and complete? Without such action from the department, the practice of filing sloppy, incomplete, or even misleading reports, and filing them late, would clearly vitiate much of the effect of the law and render it null in practice.

Although thousands of violations—some serious but most technical (late or incomplete)—were referred to the Justice Department in 1972 and 1973 by the House, Senate, and GAO, only a handful of prosecutions resulted. During the 1972 campaign the department had only one full-time attorney supervising enforcement of the act, according to reports.

Another provision in the law requiring periodic reporting of contributions and expenditures further impeded enforcement. According to many members of Congress, the frequent filing of these reports during primary and general election campaigns by all political committees of candidates created monumental bookkeeping chores for the candidates. Correspondingly, the mammoth number of reports filed with the House clerk, the Senate secretary, and the comptroller general made closer scrutiny practically impossible.

To remedy the latter problem, Common Cause, at a cost of more than \$250,000 and thousands of hours from volunteer workers, organized teams of people in 1972 to collect and collate information on reports, which it then distributed to the press in time for use before election day.

Fred Wertheimer, who at that time was the legislative director of Common Cause, said the aim was to make the law work and to give it a good start. But it was clear that depending on private organizations alone probably would be inadequate. Unless some permanent way were found, perhaps at government expense, to speed up collation and distribution of the materials—particularly late in the campaign—the objectives of disclosure would be undermined.

### ***Media Expenditures in 1972***

The 1972 election was more expensive than any that preceded it. About \$425 million was spent in all races, with the Senate Watergate Committee estimating that the presidential race cost about \$100 million, more than double the \$44.2 million spent in the 1968 presidential election. During the 1972 campaign, presidential and Senate outlays for radio and television campaign advertising dropped sharply compared with 1968 and 1970, but whether this decline resulted from the FECA's media advertising limits was unclear.

In the presidential race, part of the drop was because of the strength of incumbent Nixon, who had loads of free airtime available to him when he chose to address the nation in “nonpolitical” speeches as president, instead of seeking paid time as merely a candidate.

The drop in Senate spending was less easily explained, but many senators said one factor was the realization that broadcast media, while enormously effective, did not provide the quantum leap in campaigning techniques that had been expected. The notion that television could “do it all,” which was virtually an article of faith in the late 1960s and in 1970, had begun to fade, and more resources were put into other forms of advertising and into traditional organizational and legwork efforts. Broadcast spending totals also were reduced by the requirement in the 1971 law that TV stations charge politicians the lowest unit rate for that time slot.

Also, many senators learned in 1972 that TV station coverage was not well designed for campaign purposes in many areas. In some large states, such as Kentucky, it was impossible to cover the whole state with stations broadcasting

only within that state. To cover border areas, it was necessary to buy time on stations located in other states, only a portion of whose viewers were in Kentucky. To send a message to one corner of the state a candidate had to pay for coverage outside the state as well, a wasteful and costly practice.

The same was true in some large central metropolitan areas located between two or three states. For northern New Jersey, a candidate had to pay rates for New York too, because many of the stations in that area broadcast simultaneously to New York City, Connecticut, and northern New Jersey.

Some senators found it cheaper under these conditions to use other ways of reaching the voters. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) reports showed that while a handful of senators went slightly over their campaign limits, the TV limits as a whole were observed. Because of the TV “targeting” problems, many in Congress began to argue that a flat spending limit for TV was too inflexible. They said an overall spending limit for all campaign costs—similar to that repealed in 1971, but with real scope and enforcement teeth—would be better. Such a proposal, they argued, would still limit any massive use of TV because a candidate would not be able to exceed his total campaign spending limit. But it would allow greater flexibility as to which portion of overall costs went to TV and which to other items.

The media limits were repealed in 1974.

### **1974 FECA Amendments**

Almost two and a half years after it passed the FECA of 1971, Congress, reacting to presidential campaign abuses and public opinion favoring reform, enacted another landmark campaign reform bill that substantially overhauled the existing system of financing election campaigns. Technically, the 1974 law was a set of amendments to the 1971 legislation, but in fact it was the most comprehensive campaign finance bill Congress had ever passed, before or since.

The new measure, which President Gerald R. Ford signed into law October 15, repealed some provisions of the 1971 law, expanded others, and broke new ground in such areas as public financing and contribution and expenditure limitations.

The Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974:

- Established a Federal Election Commission (FEC) consisting of six voting members—two appointed by the president and four designated by congressional leaders—as well as two nonvoting members, the clerk of the House and secretary of the Senate. All six voting members had to be confirmed by both the House and Senate.
- Instituted numerous contribution limitations, including: for individuals, a limit of \$1,000 per candidate per primary, runoff, or general election, not to exceed \$25,000 to all federal candidates, parties, and committees annually; for political committees, a limit of





*With congressional leaders looking on, President Gerald R. Ford signs the Federal Election Campaign Act Amendments of 1974.*

\$5,000 per candidate per election, with no aggregate limit; for presidential and vice-presidential candidates and their families, a limit of \$50,000 to their own campaigns. A limit of \$1,000 was established for independent expenditures on behalf of a candidate by outside groups. Cash contributions of more than \$100 were prohibited, as were foreign contributions in any amount.

- Set limits on spending by federal candidates and the national parties, including: a total of \$10 million per candidate for all presidential primaries, \$20 million per candidate in the presidential general election, and \$2 million for each major political party's nominating convention and lesser amounts for minor parties' conventions; \$100,000 or eight cents per voting-age person in their state, whichever was greater, for Senate primary candidates and \$150,000 or twelve cents per voting-age person, whichever was greater, for Senate general election candidates; and \$70,000 for House primary candidates and \$70,000 for House general election candidates. National party spending on behalf of its candidates was limited to \$10,000 per candidate in House general elections; \$20,000 or two cents per voting-age person in the state, whichever was greater, for each Senate general election candidate; and two cents for every voting-age person in presidential general elections. (These party expenditures were not counted in candidates' spending totals.) Senate spending limits were applied to House candidates who represented a whole state. The act exempted certain expenditures from the limits and provided that the limits would increase with inflation.

The act repealed the media spending limits adopted in 1971.

- Extended voluntary public funding for presidential campaigns to include not only general election campaigns but also prenomination campaigns and national nominating conventions. Eligible candidates seeking a presidential nomination would receive public funds matching their privately raised money within prescribed limits. Eligible candidates in a general election would each receive \$20 million U.S. Treasury grants (to be adjusted for inflation) to finance their campaigns. Eligible political parties would receive grants of \$2 million (to be adjusted for inflation) to conduct their nominating conventions. The amendments stipulated that if the level of money in the tax checkoff fund established by the 1971 Revenue Act was insufficient to finance all three stages of the electoral process, the funds would be disbursed, on a pro-rata basis, for the general election, the conventions, and the primaries, in that order.
- Created a number of disclosure and reporting requirements, including: that each campaign establish one central committee through which all contributions and expenditures on behalf of that candidate would be reported; reporting of names and addresses, as well as occupation and place of business, of those contributing more than \$100; filing of full reports of contributions and expenditures with the FEC ten days before and thirty days after each election, and within ten days of the close of each quarter. Presidential candidates were not required, however, to file more than twelve reports in any one year.



The final bill did not contain Senate-passed provisions for partial public financing of congressional campaigns. Senate conferees dropped the fight for some form of public financing for House and Senate races in return for higher spending limits for congressional campaigns and a stronger independent election commission to enforce the law.

### ***Buckley v. Valeo***

As soon as the 1974 law took effect, it was challenged in court by a diverse array of plaintiffs, including Sen. James L. Buckley, C-N.Y.; former senator Eugene J. McCarthy, D-Minn.; the New York Civil Liberties Union; and *Human Events*, a conservative publication. They filed suit on January 2, 1975.

Their basic arguments were that the law's new limits on campaign contributions and expenditures curbed the freedom of contributors and candidates to express themselves in the political marketplace and that the public financing provisions discriminated against minor parties and lesser-known candidates in favor of the major parties and better-known candidates.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on August 14, 1975, upheld all of the law's major provisions, thus setting the stage for Supreme Court action. The Supreme Court handed down its ruling, *Buckley v. Valeo*, on January 30, 1976, in an unsigned 137-page opinion. In five separate, signed opinions, several justices concurred with and dissented from separate issues in the case.

In its decision, the Court upheld the provisions that:

- Set limits on how much individuals and political committees could contribute to candidates and other political committees.
- Provided for voluntary public financing of presidential primary and general elections.
- Required the disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures of more than \$100.

But the Court overturned other features of the law, most prominently ruling that the mandatory campaign spending limits were unconstitutional violations of the First Amendment guarantee of free expression. For presidential candidates who voluntarily accepted public funding of their campaigns, however, the ceiling on expenditures remained intact. The Court also struck down the method for selecting members of the FEC.

### ***Spending Limits Overturned***

The Court stated: "A restriction on the amount of money a person or group can spend on political communication during a campaign necessarily reduces the quantity of expression by restricting the number of issues discussed, the depth of their exploration and the size of the audience

reached. This is because virtually every means of communicating ideas in today's mass society requires the expenditure of money."

Only Justice Byron R. White dissented on this point; he would have upheld the limitations. Rejecting the argument that money is speech, White wrote that there are "many expensive campaign activities that are not themselves communicative or remotely related to speech."

Although the Court acknowledged that both contribution and spending limits had First Amendment implications, it distinguished between the two by saying that the act's "expenditure ceilings impose significantly more severe restrictions on protected freedom of political expression and association than do its limitations on financial contributions."

The Court removed all the limits imposed on political spending—by House, Senate, and presidential campaigns and by party nominating conventions—and, by so doing, weakened the effect of the contribution ceilings. To plug a loophole in the contribution limits, the bill also had placed a \$1,000 annual limit on how much an individual or group could spend independently to support or oppose a particular candidate. However, the independent expenditure ceiling, the opinion said, was a clear violation of the First Amendment. The Court wrote:

While the...ceiling thus fails to serve any substantial governmental interest in stemming the reality or appearance of corruption in the electoral process, it heavily burdens core First Amendment expression... Advocacy of the election or defeat of candidates for federal office is no less entitled to protection under the First Amendment than the discussion of political policy generally or advocacy of the passage or defeat of legislation.

The Court also struck down the limits on how much of their own money candidates could spend on their campaigns. The law had set a \$25,000 limit on House candidates, \$35,000 on Senate candidates, and \$50,000 on presidential candidates. "The candidate, no less than any other person, has a First Amendment right to engage in the discussion of public issues and vigorously and tirelessly to advocate his own election and the election of other candidates," the opinion said.

The ruling made it possible for wealthy candidates to finance their campaigns and thus to avoid the limits on how much others could give them. The Court wrote that "the use of personal funds reduces the candidate's dependence on outside contributions and thereby counteracts the coercive pressures and attendant risks of abuse to which the act's contribution limitations are directed." (As in the case of spending limits, the Court allowed candidate limits in conjunction with voluntary public finance programs.)

Justice Thurgood Marshall rejected the Court's reasoning in striking down the limit on how much candidates

may spend on their campaigns. “It would appear to follow,” he said, “that the candidate with a substantial personal fortune at his disposal is off to a significant ‘head start.’” Moreover, he added, keeping the limitations on contributions but not on spending “put[s] a premium on a candidate’s personal wealth.”

### ***FEC Makeup Faulted***

The Court held unanimously that the FEC was unconstitutional, as the method for appointing commissioners violated the Constitution’s separation-of-powers and appointments clauses because some members were named by congressional officials but exercised executive powers. The justices refused to accept the argument that the commission, because it oversaw congressional as well as presidential elections, could have congressionally appointed members. The Court wrote:

We see no reason to believe that the authority of Congress over federal election practices is of such a wholly different nature from the other grants of authority to Congress that it may be employed in such a manner as to offend well established constitutional restrictions stemming from the separation of powers.

According to the decision, the commission could exercise only those powers Congress was allowed to delegate to its own committees—investigating and information gathering. The Court ruled that only if the commission’s members were appointed by the president, as required under the Constitution’s appointments clause, could the FEC carry out the administrative and enforcement responsibilities the law originally gave it.

The last action put Congress on the spot, because the justices stayed their ruling for thirty days, until February 29, 1976, to give the House and Senate time to “reconstitute the commission by law or adopt other valid enforcement mechanisms.” As it developed, Congress took much longer than thirty days to act, and instead of merely reconstituting the commission, it passed a whole new campaign finance law.

### **1976 FECA Amendments**

The Court decision forced Congress to return to campaign finance legislation once again. The 1976 election campaign was already under way, but the Court said that the FEC could not continue to disburse public funds to presidential candidates so long as some commission members were congressional appointees.

President Ford had wanted only a simple reconstitution of the commission, but Congress insisted on going much further. The new law, arrived at after much maneuvering and arguing between Democrats and Republicans, closed old loopholes and opened new ones, depending on one’s point of view.

In its basic provision, the law signed by the president May 11, 1976, reconstituted the FEC as a six-member panel (with no more than three from the same political party, effectively meaning there would be three Democrats and three Republicans) appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. Commission members were not allowed to engage in outside business activities. The commission was given exclusive authority to prosecute civil violations of the campaign finance law and was vested with jurisdiction over violations formerly covered only in the criminal code, thus strengthening its enforcement power. But the bill also required an affirmative vote of four members for the commission to issue regulations and advisory opinions and initiate civil actions and investigations. The commission was limited to issuing advisory opinions only for specific fact situations, and Congress was given the power to disapprove proposed regulations.

A major controversy that delayed enactment stemmed from organized labor’s insistence that corporate fund-raising activity through PACs be curtailed. Labor was angered by the FEC’s SunPAC advisory opinion in November 1975 that encouraged the growth of corporate PACs. In the wake of Watergate, many corporations had been skittish about what they were permitted to do. Not until the FEC released its landmark ruling in the case involving the Sun Oil Co.’s political action committee did many businesses feel comfortable in establishing PACs. The FEC decision was in response to Sun Oil’s request to use general funds to create, administer, and solicit voluntary contributions to its political action committee. Besides approving the request, the decision allowed business PACs to solicit its employees as well as stockholders for contributions. Labor PACs had been restricted to soliciting only their members.

Eventually a compromise was reached between the Democrats, who did not hesitate to use their overwhelming numerical strength to make changes that would have severely restricted the ability of business to raise political money, and the Republicans, who lacked the strength to fend off the antibusiness amendments but had the votes to sustain a filibuster and a veto.

Labor won some but not all of its goals. The final law permitted company committees to seek contributions only from stockholders and executive and administrative personnel and their families. It continued to restrict union PACs to soliciting contributions from union members and their families. Twice a year, however, union and corporate PACs were permitted to seek campaign contributions, by mail only, from all employees and stockholders. Such contributions would have to remain anonymous and would be received by an independent third party that would keep records but pass the money on to the PACs.

The final bill contained another provision prompted by the Supreme Court decision. Besides finding the FEC’s

makeup unconstitutional, the Court had thrown out the 1974 law's limitations on independent expenditures as a clear violation of the First Amendment. To plug the potential loophole, Congress required political committees and individuals making independent political expenditures of more than \$100 to swear that the expenditures were not made in collusion with the candidate.

The 1976 legislation also set some new contribution limits: an individual could give no more than \$5,000 a year to a PAC and \$20,000 to the national committee of a political party (the 1974 law had set no specific limits on contributions to political committees); a PAC could give no more than \$15,000 a year to the national committee of a political party; and party committees could give a combined total of up to \$17,500 a year to a Senate candidate.

### 1979 FECA Amendments

In a rare demonstration of harmony on a campaign finance measure, Congress in late 1979 passed legislation to eliminate much of the red tape created by the FECA and to remove any disincentives to grassroots and political party activity it may have created. Agreement was not difficult because the drafters concentrated on solving FECA's non-controversial problems.

The amendments, signed into law by President Jimmy Carter on January 8, 1980, reduced FECA's paperwork requirements in several ways. First, the act decreased the maximum number of reports a federal candidate would have to file with the FEC during a two-year election cycle from twenty-four to nine. For Senate candidates, the number of reports mandated over the six-year election cycle was reduced from twenty-eight to seventeen. Second, candidates who raised or spent less than \$5,000 in their campaigns would not have to file reports at all. In 1978 about seventy House candidates, including five winners, fell below the \$5,000 threshold. Previously, all candidates were required to report their finances regardless of the amount. Also, candidates would have to report in less detail. The legislation raised the threshold for itemizing both contributions and expenditures to \$200 from \$100. The threshold for reporting independent expenditures was also increased, from \$100 to \$250.

In 1976 political party leaders had complained that the FECA almost completely precluded state and local party organizations from helping with the presidential campaign. Because they had only limited federal funds to spend, both the Democratic and Republican presidential campaigns focused on media advertising, and they cut back spending on items such as buttons and bumper stickers that traditionally were used in promoting grassroots activity.

In response to the complaints, the 1979 law permitted state and local party groups to purchase, without limit, campaign materials for volunteer activities to promote any

federal candidate. Those items included buttons, bumper stickers, handbills, brochures, posters, and yard signs. Also, those party organizations were allowed to conduct, without financial limit, certain kinds of voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives on behalf of presidential tickets.

The incidental mention of a presidential candidate on the campaign literature of local candidates was no longer counted as a campaign contribution. Previously, such references had been counted, which created paperwork problems in reporting those costs to the FEC. Local party groups would be required to report their finances only if annual spending for volunteer activities exceeded \$5,000 or if costs for nonvolunteer projects were more than \$1,000. Before, such groups had to file campaign reports if total spending exceeded \$1,000 a year.

Volunteer political activity by individuals was encouraged by raising to \$1,000, from \$500, the amount of money a person could spend in providing his or her home, food, or personal travel on behalf of a candidate without reporting it to the FEC as a contribution. If the volunteer activity was on behalf of a political party, the person could spend up to \$2,000 before the amount was treated as a contribution.

The 1979 act also prohibited members from converting leftover campaign funds to personal use. However, those in Congress at the time of the law's enactment were exempted. Because Senate rules flatly prohibited personal use of such funds by former members as well as incumbents, the bill's exemption was of benefit only to sitting House members. The loophole became a target for reformers and caused resentment among senators and younger House members who could not take advantage of it. In 1989 Congress moved to close it by including a provision in an ethics-and-pay law that forced the grandfathered House members to either leave Congress before the beginning of the 103rd Congress in 1993 or lose their right to take the money. The funds that could be converted were frozen at no more than what they had on hand when the 1989 ethics law was enacted.

### Protracted Reform Debates

The reform movement that culminated in the sweeping post-Watergate FECA in 1974 was frustrated in its inability to enact public financing of congressional elections. The 1976 *Buckley v. Valeo* decision made clear to reformers that only through a voluntary system of public financing could campaign spending limits be imposed. Before the 1970s were out, those looking to reform campaign financing would renew their efforts on behalf of public financing of congressional elections and upon the failure of those efforts shift their focus to curbing the growing influence of PACs. These efforts presaged the protracted stalemate of the 1980s over the combined issues of public financing, campaign spending limits, and PAC restrictions.

### ***Congressional Public Funding Defeated***

Following the 1976 election, the spotlight quickly focused on extending public financing to House and Senate races. Prospects for passage seemed far better than they had been in 1974, the last time the proposal had been considered. At that time, leading officials, from the White House on down, had been either opposed or seemingly indifferent to its passage.

But in 1977 Jimmy Carter, a strong advocate of public funding, was in the White House. Key congressional leaders favored the proposal. The Democrats had an overwhelming advantage in the House, far larger than during the 93rd Congress (1973–1975), when the House rejected congressional public financing after it had been approved by the Senate.

Despite the high hopes of public financing supporters, legislation to extend the concept to congressional races was blocked in 1977 by a filibuster in the Senate and opposition in the House Administration Committee. Renewed attempts to push the legislation in 1978 and 1979 also went nowhere.

### ***Focus Shifts to Curbing the Role of PACs***

The rapid growth in the 1970s and 1980s of PAC money and influence in the electoral process generated a great deal of controversy. Defenders of PACs insisted they were an outgrowth of a democratic society. “PACs are both natural and inevitable in a free, pluralist democracy,” political scientist Larry J. Sabato wrote. “In fact, the vibrancy and health of a democracy depend in good part on the flourishing of interest groups and associations among its citizenry.”<sup>26</sup>

But critics branded PACs as a source of tainted money because their giving often was tied to specific legislation, to a leadership position, to membership on a certain committee, or to the mere fact of incumbency. Wertheimer voiced Common Cause’s view before the Senate Rules Committee in 1989: “It is increasingly clear that PAC participation represents a threat to the public trust in the integrity of our electoral and congressional decision-making processes.”<sup>27</sup>

One member of Congress who renounced PAC contributions said he thought PACs symbolized why voters had become alienated from politics. “People feel like it’s big money, big business, big labor, the lobbyists who are represented, that little by little the playing field has been tilted,” Romano L. Mazzoli, D-Ky., stated in 1990.<sup>28</sup>

However, a fellow Democrat in the House held the opposite view. In an opinion piece in the *Washington Post* in 1994, John Lewis, D-Ga., argued that PACs “give working people and people with little means the ability to participate in the political process.” He went on: “Many of these people who contribute through a ‘checkoff,’ or small deduction from their paycheck each week, would effectively be denied participation in the process if it weren’t for their union or company PAC.”<sup>29</sup>

PACs became a dominant issue in campaign finance debates in the 1980s and 1990s. But the question of what to do, if anything, about them was a particularly divisive one between the parties and the chambers. Democrats were more dependent on PAC contributions than were Republicans, and House members relied on them far more than senators. Those who wanted to curb PAC influence put forward proposals ranging from banning them completely to limiting how much PACs could give or candidates could receive from PACs.

In 1979 reformers in Congress began to focus on the growing influence of PACs and succeeded in getting the House to pass the Obey-Railsback amendment (to an FEC authorization bill), which reduced the limit on how much money a PAC could contribute to a House candidate and placed an aggregate limit on the amount a House candidate could accept from all PACs. The bill died in the Senate the following year under the threat of a filibuster. Although the bill applied only to House races, opponents in the Senate feared that its passage could renew interest in public financing or could lead to PAC spending ceiling in Senate races. While several years passed before the issue was debated again, the House vote in 1979 ushered in a more than decade-long focus by reformers on PAC restrictions as a central goal.

In 1986 a measure comparable to the 1979 House bill passed the Senate. It first adopted an amendment offered by the Democrats that would have set caps on what a candidate could take from PACs overall and singly and also would have closed loopholes on PAC giving that generally favored Republicans. The Senate then adopted a Republican counterproposal to prohibit PAC contributions to national party organizations, which Democrats relied on more heavily than the GOP. But the legislation got caught in partisan maneuvering over who should get the credit—or blame—for reforming campaign finance guidelines, and which party would suffer the most under the proposed restrictions. A final vote was never taken.

### ***Independent Expenditures***

The Supreme Court in the *Buckley* decision ruled that the 1974 FECA \$1,000 ceiling on independent expenditures was a clear violation of the First Amendment right of free expression. Independent expenditures are defined as communications that expressly advocate the election or defeat of a candidate but are made without consultation or coordination with any candidate or any candidate’s committee or agent.

Although there is no limit on the amount that can be spent, independent expenditures are subject to FECA disclosure requirements and must be paid for with funds that are legally permitted in a federal election campaign. In other words, an independent expenditure could not be financed by union or most corporate money (certain small, ideologically based nonprofit corporations are exempt), nor by a contribution from a foreign national.



Independent expenditures have been controversial for several reasons. Some question whether such expenditures are truly independent. Others criticize the clout it gives a wealthy individual or an organization to influence the outcome of an election. Still others point out that candidates themselves sometimes resent this outside interference even when the communication favors their campaigns.

### ***Bundling***

Bundling refers to an intermediary pulling together contributions to a certain candidate from a number of individual donors and passing those checks on in a “bundle” to the candidate. The intermediary earns the gratitude of the candidate without having the money count against its own contribution limits. Bundling can be done by an individual, PAC, or political party committee.

For bundling to be legal, however, the original donors must retain control over designation of the eventual recipient. The entity that bundles the checks must report its role to the FEC, although anyone designated by a campaign to raise funds is exempt from reporting requirements. New requirements were imposed under the 2007 ethics reform law to require identification on FEC disclosure forms of registered lobbyists and their PACs who bundle contributions.

Critics argue that because there are no limits on the overall amount a conduit group may collect and pass on to a candidate, bundling essentially allows the group to circumvent the election law’s contribution limits. But bundlers say they are simply matching donors with like-minded candidates.

The Council for a Livable World, a nuclear arms control lobbying group, first bundled checks in 1962, sending contributions to an obscure Democratic Senate candidate from South Dakota named George McGovern. But it was EMILY’s List, which backs Democratic women candidates who favor abortion rights, that perfected the practice. In addition to its regular PAC contributions, EMILY’s List required its members to contribute a minimum of \$100 to at least two candidates endorsed by the group.

EMILY’s List was something of an exception. In most cases, according to political scientist Sorauf, bundlers and the interests they represented were not publicly known. In a discussion of PAC bundling, Sorauf wrote: “Virtually all the important information that PACs must and do disclose to the FEC is lost if organized giving is simply bundled instead.”<sup>30</sup> While bundling never emerged as a major focus of reformers in the 1970s, it has remained an issue even in present times.

## **COMPREHENSIVE REFORM EFFORTS IN THE 1980s AND 1990s**

With Democrats regaining control of the Senate in 1986, its leadership made comprehensive campaign finance

reform—featuring public funding and spending limits in congressional elections and curbs on PACs—a legislative priority. In 1987 the Senate debated the most comprehensive bill to come before Congress since 1974, but it ultimately was shelved after a record-setting eight cloture votes failed to cut off a Republican filibuster.

The cornerstone of the Senate Democrats’ bill in the 100th Congress (1987–1988) was campaign spending limits, which backers saw as the key to curbing skyrocketing election costs. But such limits were bitterly opposed by Republicans, who thought a spending cap would institutionalize the Democrats’ majority in Congress. Another key element that many Republicans abhorred was for public financing for Senate candidates who agreed to abide by spending limits. Most Republicans said it represented a government intrusion into what generally had been a private realm. Republicans also criticized the bill’s aggregate limit on what Senate candidates could accept from PACs on the ground that the provision would favor the well-organized, well-funded PACs that could donate early in an election cycle, freezing out other PACs that wanted to donate later.

The protracted debate over the bill was marked by extraordinary partisanship and elaborate parliamentary maneuvering. Majority Leader Robert Byrd attempted to break the GOP filibuster by keeping the Senate in session around the clock. During one of two all-night sessions, Republicans responded in kind, by repeatedly moving for quorum calls and then boycotting the floor. That forced Democrats to keep enough members present to maintain the quorum needed for the Senate to remain in session. Byrd then resorted to a little-known power of the Senate, last used in 1942, to have absent members arrested and brought to the floor. This led to the spectacle of Oregon Republican Bob Packwood being arrested and physically carried onto the Senate floor in the wee hours of February 24, 1988.

A truce was eventually reached, the final unsuccessful cloture vote was taken, and the bill was pulled from the floor. A later attempt to adopt a constitutional amendment to overcome the *Buckley v. Valeo* decision forbidding mandatory campaign spending limits suffered a similar fate, as it would in later Congresses.

In the 101st Congress (1989–1990), the House and Senate passed separate bills—both generally backed by Democrats and strongly opposed by Republicans—containing voluntary spending limits and public financing or benefits and reducing the influence of PACs. But the two chambers’ proposals differed substantially. The Senate would have dismantled PACs, while the House would have set tighter limits on their contributions. The bills also were wide apart on the issue of soft money. The Senate proposal would have taken a big step toward imposing federal rules on state election activities; the House plan limited itself primarily to abuses that cropped up in the 1988 presidential



campaigns. Facing these broad differences late in the session, as well as a threat from President George H.W. Bush to veto any bill with campaign spending limits, conferees on the two bills never met.

Bush in 1989 had proposed what he called a “sweeping system of reform” that sought to eliminate most PACs, enhance the role of political parties, and grind down the electoral advantages enjoyed by incumbents (including one of the major weapons in an incumbent’s arsenal, the frank, by banning “unsolicited mass mailings” from congressional offices). Democrats had assailed the Bush plan as baldly partisan. Even within the GOP, there was no consensus on major items such as curbing the frank and eliminating certain PACs.

With campaign finance overhaul presumed dead for the year, lawmakers attempted to peel off the one part of the effort that every politician could agree on: getting broadcasters to lower advertising rates for candidates. But neither chamber acted on the proposal because the effort encountered opposition not only from broadcasters but also from Common Cause, which said the legislation would provide a major benefit to incumbents without dealing with the fundamental problems in the campaign finance system.

Scandals in the 102nd (1991–1992) Congress heightened pressure on both chambers to enact some type of reform measure. The Senate was rocked by the Keating Five savings and loan investigation of 1990–1991, which Common Cause characterized as “the smoking gun” that proved the corruption of the election finance system. On the House side, scandals at the House Bank and Post Office reignited the campaign finance issue in 1992, as House Democratic leaders grasped for reform measures large and small.

Both chambers passed bills in 1991 to limit spending and subsidize campaigns with public dollars. The bills, however, were vastly different, and finding common ground seemed unlikely. But with the impetus of the ethics scandals, conferees came up with a compromise bill, in part by letting each chamber live by its own rules on public financing. The Senate backed off from its ban on PACs, and the House went along with the Senate’s more restrictive language on soft money. But in the end what they produced was a Democratic bill and, without bipartisan support, it was doomed. President George H.W. Bush—objecting to its spending limits, public funding, and creation of separate systems for House and Senate campaigns—vetoed the bill. The Senate fell nine votes short of overriding Bush’s veto. In the wake of the legislation’s failure in 1992, both Democrats and Republicans aggressively argued that the other side stymied their efforts at reform.

Given the strong backing from Democrats in the previous Congress and incoming President Clinton’s vow to overhaul the system, the 103rd Congress (1993–1995) opened with high expectations for enactment of a new

campaign finance law. Both chambers did pass bills in 1993, but again they were radically different. The Senate bill banned PACs, while the House bill set an aggregate cap on PAC contributions to a campaign. Both measures contained spending limits but offered vastly different incentives to encourage candidates to comply. House and Senate Democrats worked out a compromise, but the bill died late in the 1994 session when a GOP-led filibuster blocked the Senate from sending its bill to conference.

Failure to enact the bill in 1994 was a major defeat for Clinton and Democratic congressional leaders. Democrats, however, had set the stage for defeat by waiting until the eleventh hour to come up with a compromise version. Indeed, the long history of the legislation was rich with evidence that many Democrats in both chambers shared GOP objections to establishing a system that would provide congressional candidates with federal subsidies. Other Democrats, particularly in the House, were deeply, if privately, opposed to an overhaul of the system that had protected their seats and majority status for years. In the end, it was the inability of Democrats to iron out their internal differences that delayed the bill so long that it became vulnerable to procedural snags. Some supporters of the legislation blamed Clinton, who had campaigned on the issue but exerted little pressure on Congress to pass reform in 1994.

The Republican takeover in the next Congress (1995–1997) made little difference in campaign finance legislation. Despite promises to overhaul the system, Republicans had no more success than their Democratic predecessors. The most memorable development on campaign finance in 1995 turned out to be the least important: a much-publicized handshake by President Clinton and House Speaker Gingrich on agreement to create a commission to explore changes in the system. Nothing came of it.

With their new majority status in Congress helping to fill GOP election coffers, many Republicans found themselves loath to change the system. Although rank-and-file members managed to force the leadership to allow floor debates on the issue, Congress failed to pass legislation in either chamber. A bipartisan effort to revise campaign finance laws was stopped once again by a filibuster in the Senate. The bill called for voluntary spending limits in return for certain incentives and would have banned PAC and soft money contributions. In the House, a GOP bill that would have set new contribution limits for individuals and PACs was defeated, in part because of an unrelated provision that would have required labor unions to get signed agreements from workers before using their dues for political contributions. A House Democratic alternative was defeated as well.

By the mid-1990s and particularly during the 1996 elections, the explosive growth of soft money and issue advocacy advertising added a new urgency to the campaign

*Protesters from the National Campaign Finance Reform Coalition wave signs and shout slogans intent on convincing President George H. W. Bush not to veto campaign finance legislation in 1992. Bush vetoed the bill, and campaign finance reform was dead for the remainder of the decade.*



finance debate, along with a major campaign finance scandal in that election. Suddenly, Congress's long-standing preoccupation with PACs, spending limits, and public funding gave way to efforts to curtail the types of campaign spending that were wholly unregulated by the FECA. In short, Congress switched its focus from trying to *improve* the regulatory system to *saving* it, as soft money and issue advocacy had grown in importance to the point of rendering the FECA's limits and prohibitions almost meaningless.

## Major Loopholes

### Soft Money

Campaign finance laws adopted at various points in the twentieth century barred corporations and unions from contributing to federal campaigns and set an annual ceiling on an individual's aggregate contributions to federal candidates, PACs, and party committees. The laws, however, did not prevent these entities from giving "soft" money—unlimited and largely unregulated contributions—to political party committees for activities ostensibly unrelated to federal candidates. It was called "soft" to distinguish it from the tightly regulated "hard" dollars (money that was "hard" to raise because of the law's limitations) that could go directly to parties, PACs, and candidates for use in federal campaigns.

Soft money donations skyrocketed in the 1990s, as did the controversy surrounding them. For some, soft money represented a return to the pre-Watergate era when fat cat contributors won special access with six-figure donations. But party officials lauded the contributions, saying they kept party organizations relevant and strong.

Ironically, soft money was an outgrowth of the tough post-Watergate reforms that sought to clamp down on flagrant campaign finance abuses. FECA in 1974 set limits on contributions and augmented public financing of presidential elections. But the new law was so strict that candidates, party committees, and even academics joined in protest following the 1976 election cycle, arguing that the new rules were stifling volunteer and grassroots party activity. For example, bumper stickers, lawn signs, and the like were considered in-kind contributions to the candidates. Also, public financing of presidential campaigns had brought with it restrictions on spending and tight limits on additional fund-raising by parties and campaign committees. The campaigns opted to spend their resources on advertising rather than local party activities. Party leaders complained that the new law had almost completely eliminated state and local party organizations and grassroots volunteer activities from presidential campaigns.

Responding to those complaints, the FEC issued a controversial ruling in 1978 allowing a state party to use money that was not permitted under federal campaign finance law—in this case, money from corporate and union treasuries—to pay for a portion of grassroots and generic party activities, even if they indirectly aided federal candidates. Previously, the FEC had allowed the use of nonfederal money to pay a portion of a party's overhead and administrative costs but had barred the use of such money to pay for any portion of get-out-the-vote or voter registration activities because of their indirect effect on federal races.

FEC Commissioner Thomas E. Harris issued a sharp dissent to the agency's 1978 ruling, arguing that it would

allow the use of corporate and union money to pay most of the costs of voter drives because there usually were more state and local elections than federal races in a state. “His point was not lost on party leaders, who quickly began to adapt their financial strategies to take advantage of the new opportunities inherent in the FEC’s decision,” political scientist Anthony Corrado observed. Because the national parties also were involved in state and local election activities, it was assumed that they too could use money not permitted under the FECA for certain expenses as long as they kept this nonfederal money in a separate account.<sup>31</sup>

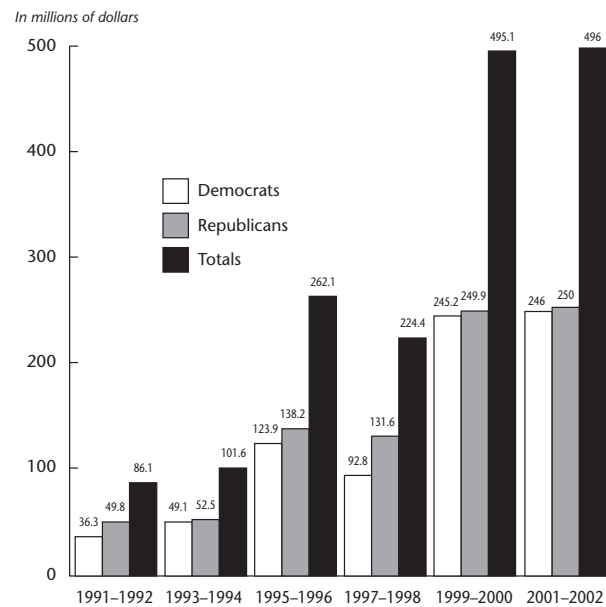
Then in 1979 Congress approved amendments to the FECA allowing state and local parties to spend as much as they wanted on campaign materials for volunteer activities to promote any federal candidate. Such items included buttons, bumper stickers, handbills, brochures, posters, and yard signs. Also, those party organizations were allowed to conduct, without financial limit, certain kinds of voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives on behalf of presidential tickets.

The 1978 FEC ruling and the 1979 amendments gave rise to the soft money phenomenon. The FEC had sanctioned the use of both federal and nonfederal money for election activities as long as it was kept in separate accounts, and the 1979 law allowed state parties to spend unlimited amounts for activities that would aid their entire slate of candidates, including federal candidates. With traditional funding sources restricted by the FECA contribution limits, there was a strong incentive for parties to find other sources of money so they could take advantage of the new avenues opened to them.

Republicans were faster to seize on soft money’s possibilities in the 1980 presidential campaign, but Democrats quickly caught up and resisted early calls to abolish the practice. The rapid growth of soft money led Common Cause to sue the FEC to force it to tighten its regulations. In a partial victory, a federal judge ordered the agency to amend its rules; one of the effects of the new rules was to make national party soft money reportable. Previously, disclosures of soft money had been largely voluntary; however, at the beginning of 1991, regulations went into effect requiring that the money be reported to the FEC and the reports be made available to the public.

In the 1992 election cycle, the first in which soft money had to be reported, the national party committees reported soft money receipts of \$86 million—\$49.8 million went to the Republicans and \$36.3 million to the Democrats. By the 1996 cycle, the parties were aggressively seeking soft money and managed to raise \$262 million—\$138.2 million went to the GOP and \$123.9 million to the Democrats. Moreover, they had found an important new use for it: television issue advocacy advertising. “To a certain extent, there was only so much money you could spend on get-out-the-vote,”

FIGURE 3-1 National Soft Money Receipts



NOTE: The 2001–2002 election cycle was the last in which the national parties could raise soft money.

SOURCE: Federal Election Commission.

explained Corrado. “But once you started moving to advertising, the demand for soft money rose dramatically.”<sup>32</sup>

The parties’ pursuit of soft money played a key role in the scandal that erupted in the 1996 presidential election. (See “1996 Scandal,” p. 75.) It was the most significant campaign finance scandal since Watergate. Despite the scandal and resulting embarrassment, the parties’ appetite for soft money continued unabated. In fact, soft money, which previously had been largely a phenomenon of presidential politics, became a major factor in congressional politics as well. One study found the growth in party soft money activity, including party issue advocacy, to be “the most important money and politics development in the 1998 congressional elections.”<sup>33</sup>

Democratic Party committees—the national committee and congressional campaign committees—raised \$92.8 million in the 1997–1998 election cycle compared with \$49.1 million in the last midterm election in 1994, while Republicans raised \$131.6 million compared with \$52.5 million in 1994. The numbers jumped again in the 1999–2000 election cycle when the Democrats’ national party committees had soft money receipts of \$245.2 million and the Republicans, \$249.9 million. Because the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 prohibited the national party committees from accepting soft money contributions, the 2001–2002 election cycle was the last during which soft money was raised.

Democratic Party committees raised \$246 million, while Republican committees raised \$250 million—impressive amounts for a nonpresidential election cycle.

The booming soft money business on Capitol Hill had some reformers wondering why, if soft money was to be used for generic party-building activities and for state and local elections, the congressional campaign committees were raising it. Most of the committees claimed they were taking on broader party functions and giving to state and local candidates. Soft money also became an attractive option for congressional fund-raisers who believed that the two national committees were so focused on presidential contests that they had neglected voter turnout in competitive House and Senate races. However, a big reason for their aggressive pursuit of soft money was the purchase of issue ads.

### *Issue Advocacy Ads*

Issue advocacy advertising is a type of communication that is supposed to promote certain ideas or issues, as opposed to express advocacy ads that call for the election or defeat of particular candidates. As such, issue advocacy constitutes a form of soft money, whereby money may be spent in ways that impact federal elections, but which is not raised and spent in accordance with federal election law. The line between the two types of advertising, however, can be rather thin at times and nearly impossible to discern. In a study of issue ads by the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg Public Policy Center, the center's director, Kathleen Hall Jamieson, called the distinction between issue advocacy and express advocacy "a fiction."<sup>34</sup>

Issue ads may be broadcast on television or radio, conveyed by telephone, or printed in fliers or mailers. They usually point out a particular candidate's position on a given issue, painting either a dark or glowing picture of the candidate based on that one position, be it abortion or term limits or environmental protection or whatever. Most important, however, the ads stop just short of specifically asking for a vote for or against a candidate.

The Supreme Court in its 1976 *Buckley* decision ruled that limits on campaign contributions applied only to "communications that in express terms advocate the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate for federal office." A footnote in the ruling defined express terms to include such phrases as "vote for," "elect," or "support." As a result, many took the position that if issue ads did not include such terms, they were not subject to any reporting requirements or source restrictions.

The use of issue ads by the parties and outside groups grew dramatically in the 1990s, although there were no exact numbers available since soft money expenditures for issue ads did not have to be disclosed. The Annenberg Public Policy Center estimated that between \$135 million and \$150 million was spent in the 1995–1996 election cycle, rising to

between \$250 million and \$341 million in the 1997–1998 election cycle, and to \$509 million in the 1999–2000 cycle. The center estimated that the level declined to \$404 million in the 2003–2004 election cycle, the first in which the parties could not use soft money to finance issue advertising. A more common measure of issue advocacy spending in the most recent elections is based on the amount of spending reported to the IRS by 527 groups, the principal practitioners of issue advocacy today (see discussion below). According to the Center for Responsive Politics, 527 groups with a federal focus (excluding state and local parties and candidates) spent \$442.5 million in 2004 (close to the Annenberg estimate that year), \$207 million in 2006, and, preliminarily, \$258.3 million in 2008.<sup>35</sup>

Soft money was used for the first time in a big way to pay for issue ads in the 1996 election. Federal regulations then barred the national parties from using soft money for more than 40 percent of the costs of such ads, while limits on state parties varied depending on the ratio of federal to nonfederal candidates. Interest groups and individuals, however, had no restrictions on how much unregulated money they could spend on the ads.

The potency of issue advocacy was vividly illustrated in the 1996 election cycle, when the largest labor union, the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), spent \$35 million on an issue ad campaign—\$25 million on paid media and the rest on direct mail and related organizing activities. The ads, which focused on such issues as Medicare, minimum wage, education, and pensions, ran heavily in vulnerable Republican districts. A coalition of business groups, formed to counter labor's effort, spent \$5 million on issue ads.

Republicans learned in the 1998 campaign that negative issue ads can sometimes backfire. In the final week of the campaign, the National Republican Congressional Committee (NRCC) began running three ads addressing President Clinton's affair with White House intern Monica Lewinsky. Many analysts thought the ads, which had the approval of House Speaker Newt Gingrich, were a mistake and that the GOP should have kept their focus on basic issues that affect voters' everyday lives, such as education and jobs. The ad campaign contributed to the ill will in the House that ultimately caused Gingrich to step down as Speaker.

Opponents of issue ads said they were nothing more than thinly veiled pitches for or against individual candidates and represented a giant loophole in campaign spending laws. They also complained that the public had no way of knowing who paid for the ad. For example, according to the Annenberg Center's study, the top spender on issue ads in the 2000 election cycle was an organization called Citizens for Better Medicare, which spent an estimated \$65 million. Most people were not aware of the fact that the group was funded primarily by the pharmaceutical industry.



But supporters argued that issue ads educated the public and helped create a better-informed electorate. They insisted that any limits on issue advocacy would impede their constitutional right to free speech.

### **Section 527 Groups**

In 2000, as Congress was immersed in the debate that would lead to the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002, a new controversy erupted over so-called Section 527 groups. These organizations—named after Section 527 of the tax code—are political groups formed to influence elections. Section 527 was written in 1975 after the Watergate scandal to set tax rules for political groups. Originally, they were expected to report their fund-raising and spending to the FEC, just as do all other political committees (whether candidates, PACs, or parties). But as long as the groups did not contribute money or expressly advocate the election or defeat of a specific candidate, they were not required to report anything or otherwise comply with the regulations of the FECA. They could run ads attacking or praising a candidate; they could distribute voter guides condemning the political philosophy of candidates; and they could engage in other political activities that fell under the broad title of “issue advocacy.” Individuals, corporations, unions, even foreign governments, could donate unlimited amounts of money to them, none of which had to be disclosed. They were ideal vehicles—even sanctioned by federal tax laws—for the then-burgeoning issue advocacy activities in elections.

Because there were no public registration laws for such groups, their numbers and influence were incalculable. They ranged ideologically from the far left to the far right, and several were affiliated with prominent special interest groups, such as the Christian Coalition, the League of Conservation Voters, and the Sierra Club. Some were closely affiliated with GOP congressional leaders. Others were independent.

Special attention was focused on this type of group when two backers of presidential candidate George W. Bush of Texas formed a 527 group called Republicans for Clean Air, which ran about \$2.5 million worth of television ads before the March 2000 primaries attacking Bush’s challenger, Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., for his environmental record.

### **1996 Scandal**

During the 1996 presidential election campaign, public attention was riveted on the flaws of the campaign finance system by allegations that foreign money—particularly Chinese—had made it into the campaign in violation of federal law; in addition, it appeared that the parties’ pursuit and use of soft money may have crossed the line into illegal activity.

Much of the focus was on the Democrats. As the scandal unfolded, it was revealed that the Democratic National Committee (DNC) had accepted nearly \$3 million in illegal or suspect contributions, money the DNC said it would return. The fund-raising tactics of President Clinton and Vice President Albert “Al” Gore Jr. were also central to the scandal. The news media provided accounts of the Clintons entertaining large donors at private White House coffees and inviting some contributors for overnight stays in the Lincoln bedroom or to go along on government foreign trade missions, and of Gore making fund-raising calls from his office and attending a controversial fund-raiser at a Buddhist temple in California.

The Republican-led Congress launched investigations in both chambers, which seemed to do little more than embarrass the Democrats for their fund-raising excesses. Senate Governmental Affairs Committee investigators in 1997 came up with no proof of allegations that the Chinese government had conspired to influence U.S. elections through large campaign contributions or that the White House had knowingly accepted illegal foreign contributions or that the Clinton administration ever changed policy in exchange for campaign contributions. Along the way, however, Democrats managed to reveal that a Republican National Committee (RNC) think tank, the National Policy Forum, had also accepted foreign money that may have been passed on to the RNC. A parallel campaign finance investigation was conducted by the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

Various requests were made for the appointment of an independent counsel to look into alleged Democratic fund-raising abuses. High-ranking officials, such as FBI Director Louis J. Freeh and the head of the Justice Department’s Campaign Financing Task Force, Charles G. LaBella, urged Attorney General Janet Reno to do so. Reno concluded, however, that the allegations did not meet the standard for such an appointment.

Reno declined to get into the area of soft money because it did not fall under the provisions of the FECA. The attorney general looked at fund-raising phone calls made by Clinton from the White House and Gore from his office but determined that they were to solicit soft money and therefore did not violate the ban on soliciting contributions (as defined in federal election law, that is, hard money) on federal property. Moreover, according to Reno, Clinton’s calls were from the White House residence, which was not covered by the solicitation ban.

The attorney general also examined the question of whether the Clinton-Gore campaign committees had been illegally involved in the political issue ad campaign financed by the DNC. A preliminary investigation by FEC auditors had concluded that both the DNC and the RNC had coordinated millions of dollars worth of issue ads with their



respective presidential candidates' campaign committees, making the ads an in-kind contribution in violation of federal spending limits for presidential candidates who accept public funding. But Reno found no criminal intent to violate the law by Clinton or Gore, based on the fact that they had been advised by counsel that the advertising campaign complied with the law. (The FEC subsequently rejected the auditors' recommendations that the campaigns of Clinton and Republican candidate Robert J. "Bob" Dole be required to repay millions in public funding.)

Another request for an outside investigation of Gore came in the midst of his 2000 presidential race. Robert Conrad, who had taken over as head of the Campaign Financing Task Force, urged Reno to appoint a special counsel to investigate whether Gore had told the truth when questioned by the task force about the White House coffees and the luncheon at the Buddhist temple. During the interview, Gore insisted that he had not known the event at the Buddhist temple was a fund-raiser. A key figure at that event was later convicted of campaign finance law violations growing out of a scheme to tap the temple, among other sources, for money to illegally reimburse "straw" donors listed as contributors on reports filed with the FEC. Reno concluded that the transcript of the Gore interview did not reflect false statements or perjury but rather misunderstandings over what was being asked.

While rejecting calls for independent counsels, Reno emphasized that the Justice Department's task force was conducting an ongoing investigation into allegations of wrongdoing in the 1996 election cycle. As of early 2001, the task force had brought charges against two corporations and twenty-six people, most of whom were Democratic contributors or fund-raisers. The various charges included making illegal foreign or corporate contributions and channeling donations through conduit or "straw" contributors who were later reimbursed. The two corporations and twenty-one individuals had either pled guilty or been convicted, one person had been acquitted, and four others were fugitives. One plea bargain agreement included a record \$8.6 million in fines.

## NEW LAWS IN THE 2000s

In the wake of the 1996 elections, advocates of campaign finance reform began the most intensive effort since the 1970s to restrict the flow of money in federal elections, only to see their proposed overhaul fail in the 105th Congress (1997–1999). They had hoped revelations of campaign abuses in the 1996 election and the emergence of major loopholes in the law would outrage the public sufficiently to put pressure on Congress to move legislation, but Republican leaders focused instead on investigations into Democratic fund-raising activities. The House passed a sweeping

measure after its backers surmounted attempts by the GOP leadership to block its consideration on the House floor. The leaders relented in the face of a growing number of signatures on a discharge petition to bring the bill to the floor without committee action, a procedural move that would have cost the leadership control of the floor and allowed backers to debate a variety of campaign finance bills on their own terms. A Senate bill succumbed once again to a filibuster.

Interestingly, the focus of the campaign finance debate had greatly changed this time around. PAC contributions, spending limits, and public funding were no longer the dominant themes. In fact, the House-passed bill included no provisions in those areas. On the Senate side, sponsors of campaign finance legislation dropped those provisions in an attempt to broaden GOP support for their bill. The House and Senate bills focused instead on soft money and issue advocacy advertising, reflecting the dramatic growth of both in the 1990s and the enormous controversy surrounding them. The bills would have banned national parties from receiving or spending soft money and would have prohibited state and local parties from using soft money for federal election activity. They also would have redefined express advocacy so that more of what was then classified as issue advocacy advertising would be regulated.

In the 106th Congress (1999–2001), the House passed a bill that was substantively the same as the legislation it had approved in 1998. Senate sponsors put aside—at least for the time being—their proposal to more closely regulate issue ads and opted instead for a narrow bill that focused on banning soft money. They hoped this move would neutralize GOP opponents' argument that the bill was a violation of free speech rights, at least enough to pick up the votes to overcome a filibuster. But the new strategy, as with previous ones, failed. In an August 2000 television interview, Senator McCain, one of the reform effort's leaders, vowed to tie up the Senate the next year until campaign finance reform was passed. "We will have blood all over the floor of the Senate until we accede to the demands now, not the wishes, the demands of the American people to be represented in Washington again," McCain insisted.<sup>36</sup>

## 527 Disclosure Required

Success, however, was partially realized during the 106th Congress when Congress agreed in 2000 to close one campaign finance loophole. Months after he had dropped out of a presidential campaign built on a call for an overhaul of campaign finance laws, McCain led a successful effort to win passage of legislation to require full disclosure of contributors and spending by 527 groups. McCain had been targeted during the primary campaign by one such group. While Congress was already considering the broader legislation that was to become the McCain-Feingold act, it turned its



*Lawmakers from both parties and both houses of Congress played key roles in passing the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act, the first major overhaul of campaign finance laws in 30 years. Seen here from left to right: Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz.; Rep. Martin Meehan, D-Mass.; Rep. Christopher Shays, R-Conn.; and Sen. Russell Feingold, D-Wis.*

attention to 527 disclosure, without addressing the more fundamental question of issue advocacy regulation. Instead, Congress dealt with 527 groups by amending the tax code, which established such groups, rather than the election code.

The new law, passed overwhelmingly by both chambers, required any Section 527 group that raised at least \$25,000 annually to report to the IRS each donor of \$200 or more and any spending of more than \$500. The IRS and the groups were required to make the reports public. The law excluded groups already filing reports with the FEC, as political committees that were fully regulated by the FECA.

### **Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (BCRA)**

During the 107th Congress, the Senate passed the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002, sponsored by John McCain, R-Ariz., and Russell D. Feingold, D-Wis., and the House passed a similar bill sponsored by Christopher Shays, R-Conn., and Martin Meehan, D-Mass. President George W. Bush signed the final bill into law on March 27, 2002. The new law, often called McCain-Feingold, became effective on November 6, 2002—immediately following the 2002 elections.

The battle for reform, which began in a sense after the 1979 FECA Amendments and changed its focus several times, was finally energized to success, thanks to Democratic gains in the Senate in the 2000 election, the conversion of conservative Republican Sen. Thad Cochran of Mississippi to their cause, and McCain's heightened political clout in the wake of his 2000 election run for president. Cochran's support was touted as providing the sixtieth vote needed to shut down the perennial filibuster against campaign finance-related legislation.

The campaign reform act's central goals were to ban national parties from raising soft money and state and local parties from spending it in connection with federal elections and to prevent other organized groups from running issue ads that refer to specific federal candidates just before an election. The new law also increased many hard money contribution limits and indexed them for future inflation, to make hard money a more attractive option to participants in elections vis-à-vis soft money. Limits on contributions by individuals were doubled, from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per candidate, per election. Higher limits also were placed on individual contributions to national, state, and local party committees. The aggregate limit on all contributions by individuals was raised from \$25,000 per year to \$95,000 per two year election cycle, with sublimits of \$57,500 to all party committees and PACs and \$37,500 to all candidates.

The new law still permitted federal politicians to give campaign contributions to each other and to other candidates. Federal officeholders could give a candidate up to \$2,000 per election out of their personal campaign accounts, and up to \$5,000 per election out of their leadership PACs. These were separate PACs formed by members of Congress or other political leaders independent of their campaign committees and were often associated with presidential hopefuls, congressional leaders, or would-be leaders.

The reform act prohibited members of Congress, federal officials, and federal candidates from raising soft money for their parties. Officeholders and candidates could, however, raise money for outside advocacy groups—including 527 organizations—but restricted their solicitations only to individuals if the group was involved in federal elections and limited donations resulting from such solicitations to

## THE BIPARTISAN CAMPAIGN REFORM ACT OF 2002 (MCCAIN-FEINGOLD)

The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (BCRA), also known as McCain-Feingold (after its primary Senate sponsors), was the first major overhaul of federal campaign finance laws since 1974—more than ninety pages long—aimed principally at banning “soft money” by political parties and regulating election-time issue advertising on radio and television by corporations, unions, and other interest groups. Here are the major provisions of the law:

- **Soft money: national party committees.** National parties cannot accept or spend soft money—unregulated contributions from corporations, labor unions, and wealthy individuals—ostensibly intended for “party-building” activities, such as voter registration, but often used to at least indirectly benefit federal candidates’ campaigns.
- **Soft money: state and local parties.** Nonnational political parties cannot spend soft money on “federal election activities,” as defined in McCain-Feingold. State and local parties may spend soft money on voter registration and mobilization under certain conditions.
- **Tax-exempt organizations.** National, state, and local parties may neither solicit money from nor contribute to any nonprofit that spends money on federal elections or to any so-called 527 organization that is not also registered with the Federal Election Commission (FEC) as a political committee.
- **Hard money contribution limits.** Effective January 1, 2003, individual contribution limits for candidates for federal office doubled to \$2,000 per election, indexed to grow with inflation; aggregate contribution limits for individuals raised to \$95,000 per two-year election cycle (with sublimits of \$37,500 to candidates and \$57,500 to parties and political action committees (PACs), also indexed for inflation. Limits on individual contributions to state and local parties raised to \$10,000 per year and to national parties to \$25,000 per year (indexed for inflation). Contribution limits for PACs unchanged.
- **Electioneering communications.** Created new term in federal election law for broadcast, cable, or satellite communications that name candidates for federal office or show their likeness and are targeted at candidates’ states or districts within sixty days of a general election or thirty days of a primary. Required disclosure of such communications to FEC but prohibited labor unions and corporations from directly funding “electioneering communications.”
- **Independent and coordinated expenditures.** Required FEC to issue new rules regulating coordination between candidates or parties and outside groups. The regulation cannot require formal evidence of coordination to treat spending by outside groups as a regulated “contribution” instead of an unregulated “independent expenditure.”

\$20,000 per donor. The law also required that state, local, and district party committees fund federal election activities, as newly defined, only with hard money. An exception—known as the “Levin Amendment”—was made to allow state and local parties to fund purely grassroots efforts, like voter registration and get-out-the-vote, with soft money (with contributions limited to \$10,000 per party organization), as long as state law permitted it. Federal officeholders and national parties, however, could not raise “Levin Amendment” funds, and all receipts and disbursements of these funds had to be disclosed.

The law addressed issue advocacy by defining a new term in federal election law: “electioneering communication,” which included broadcast, cable, or satellite advertisements that clearly refer to a candidate within sixty days of a general election or thirty days of a primary. National, state, and local parties could spend only hard money on electioneering communications. Federal and state candidates were permitted to raise and spend only hard money for advertising that attacks or promotes a federal candidate.<sup>37</sup>

McCain-Feingold prohibited corporations and unions from using treasury money to make targeted electioneering communications, but allowed their activities to continue to be financed through a PAC.<sup>38</sup> Because PACs raise and spend money in accordance with federal regulations, their

expenditures were considered hard money. Individuals and unincorporated groups could also make electioneering communications, but they had to disclose the identity of those funding the ad, as well as the names of large donors.

In addition, McCain-Feingold established new guidelines regulating coordinated and independent expenditures. As enacted, McCain-Feingold required parties to essentially choose between making coordinated expenditures for a candidate (subject to limits) or independent expenditures on behalf of them (subject to no limits). The Supreme Court overturned this provision in December 2003.<sup>39</sup>

### McCain-Feingold Challenged in Court

Shortly after the McCain-Feingold act became law, Sen. Mitch McConnell, R-Ky., and several groups filed suit challenging the law’s constitutionality on First Amendment grounds (*McConnell v. FEC*). On May 2, 2003, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia struck down the law’s prohibition on soft money but retained the ban for electioneering communications that clearly identify a federal candidate. The court also approved the act’s provisions that prohibit federal officials and candidates from raising soft money. The district court issued a stay to its ruling on May 19, 2003, which kept the law in effect as enacted, pending review by the Supreme Court.<sup>40</sup>

TABLE 3-1 Contribution Limits for 2009–2010 Election Cycle

Donors	Recipients				
	Candidate committee	PAC <sup>1</sup>	State, district, and local party committee <sup>2</sup>	National party committee <sup>3</sup>	Special limits
Individual	\$2,400* per election <sup>4</sup>	\$5,000 per year	\$10,000 per year combined limit	\$30,400*	Overall biennial limit of \$115,500 * per year (\$45,600 to all candidates and \$69,900 <sup>5</sup> to all PACs and parties)
State, district, and local party committee <sup>2</sup>	\$5,000 per election combined limit	\$5,000 per year	Unlimited transfers to other party committees		
National party committee <sup>3</sup>	\$5,000 per election	\$5,000 per year	Unlimited transfers to other party committees		\$42,600* to Senate candidate per campaign <sup>6</sup>
PAC <sup>1</sup> (multicandidate) <sup>7</sup>	\$5,000 per election	\$5,000 per year	\$5,000 per year combined limit	\$15,000 per year	
PAC <sup>1</sup> (not multicandidate) <sup>7</sup>	\$2,400* per election	\$5,000 per year	\$10,000 per year combined limit	\$30,400* per year	

NOTES: \*These limits are indexed for inflation.

1. PACs include both separate segregated funds (sponsored by a corporation, union, or other organization) and nonconnected PACs (those unaffiliated with a sponsoring organization).
2. A state party committee shares its limits with local and district party committees in that state unless a local or district committee's independence can be demonstrated.
3. A party's national committee, Senate campaign committee, and House campaign committee are each considered national party committees, each with separate limits except for "special limit" on contributions to Senate candidates.
4. Each of the following is considered a separate election with a separate limit: primary election, caucus, or convention with authority to nominate; general election; runoff election; and special election.
5. No more than \$45,600 of this amount may be contributed to states and local parties and PACs.
6. This limit is shared by the national committee and the Senate campaign committee.
7. A multicandidate committee is a political committee that has been registered for at least six months, has received contributions from more than fifty contributors and, with the exception of a state party committee, has made contributions to at least five federal candidates. Most of what are commonly referred to as PACs do attain multicandidate committee status (thus eligible for higher limits on contributions to candidates).

SOURCE: Federal Election Commission.

On September 8, 2003, the Supreme Court heard oral arguments in *McConnell v. FEC*. On December 10, 2003, in its most far-reaching campaign finance ruling since *Buckley v. Valeo* in 1976, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the act's key provisions. In a 5–4 decision that surprised many observers, the Court validated the law's restrictions on the raising and spending of soft money and on electioneering communications. The only provisions the Court invalidated were the requirement that parties choose between making "independent expenditures" or "coordinated expenditures" on behalf of candidates, and its prohibition on persons aged seventeen and under making campaign contributions.<sup>41</sup>

Since the *McConnell* ruling in 2003, the Supreme Court has twice revisited specific provisions of McCain-Feingold. On June 25, 2007, the Court ruled in *Federal Election Commission v. Wisconsin Right to Life, Inc.* that the act's prohibition on corporate and union funding of electioneering communications was unconstitutional as it applied to ads the Wisconsin group had sought to run. The ruling did not overturn

McCain-Feingold's prohibition on union and corporate funding of electioneering communications outright, but it did limit the law's application. The Court recognized that Wisconsin group's ad could be reasonably be interpreted as something other than an appeal to vote for or against a candidate and hence could not be seen as the functional equivalent of express advocacy. Henceforth, in the view of one legal analysis, "only ads that are susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than an exhortation to vote for or against a candidate can be regulated."<sup>42</sup>

In 2008 the Supreme Court overturned the constitutionality of McCain-Feingold's so-called millionaire's amendment, which had allowed individual contribution limits and party-coordinated expenditure limits to be raised to assist candidates opposed by wealthy congressional candidates who exceeded specified levels of personal spending on their campaigns. On June 26, 2008, the Court ruled in *Davis v. Federal Election Commission* that the provision placed undue burdens on the free speech of candidates without being sufficiently justified by a compelling



governmental interest in lessening corruption.<sup>43</sup> While the provision had been included in McCain-Feingold to help level the playing field, it proved to be a complicated policy to execute.

## CANDIDATES' FUND-RAISING AND SPENDING

By 2009 three elections had been held under the new campaign finance reform law. Each election had candidates and election participants adapt to both changes in the law and changes in how money is raised and spent. The Internet dramatically showed how candidates can raise great amounts of money with far less overhead cost than ever before, as was illustrated in the primary campaign of Democrat Howard Dean seeking the presidency in 2004 and particularly in the successful campaign of Illinois senator Barack Obama for the White House in 2008. Modern elections are complex financial affairs, and the McCain-Feingold act introduced new complications. Fund-raisers, accountants, lawyers, and a variety of consultants play crucial roles in today's campaigns. Decisions on how to raise money and how to marshal a campaign's resources can be key to electoral success.

Money and services pour in from a vast array of sources—not all of them controlled by the candidate—including individuals, PACs, party committees, candidates themselves and their families, and independent organizations running their own campaigns to influence the outcome. For those running for president, public funding has been an important element since 1976, although its importance has declined in recent elections as major candidates have opted not to participate. Money flows out for rent, computers, salaries, polls, consulting fees, printing, postage, and radio, television, and newspaper advertising.

Much of the money that at one time moved in the shadows of campaigns is now a matter of public record, thanks to the stringent disclosure provisions of the FECA. All candidates for federal office, once they cross a certain threshold, periodically must submit to the FEC itemized accounts of contributions and expenditures in excess of \$200 and debts and obligations owed to or by the candidate or committee. These detailed reports, which are made public by the FEC, provide a window on the modern political campaign.

### Fund-Raising by Presidential Candidates

FEC figures for the 2004 presidential election indicated that a field of twelve candidates reported receipts in the prenomination campaign totaling nearly \$674 million. This was nearly twice the \$343 million raised by the eighteen candidates who sought the Republican or Democratic nomination in 2000, which was in turn \$100 million more than seventeen candidates raised in the 1996 primaries. Preliminary figures

TABLE 3-2 **Campaign Spending by Candidates for Federal Office: 1976–2008 (in millions of dollars)**

The cost of running for federal office has risen inexorably in the more than three decades since Congress enacted the legislation in 1974 that is the basis of the campaign spending laws in effect in 2008. This table shows expenditures under direct control of candidates' campaigns in primary and general elections, including runoff elections. The amounts do not reflect additional spending by parties and outside groups, either within or outside of federal election regulatory system; those numbers are extraordinarily difficult to capture accurately, which invariably leads to reliance on estimates for total campaign costs. As such, these amounts represent the strictest measure of election costs over time but do not reflect the full range of election-related spending in contemporary elections.

	House	Senate	President	Total
1976	\$71.5	\$44.0	\$66.9	\$182.4
1978	\$109.7	\$85.2	—	\$194.9
1980	\$136.0	\$102.9	\$92.3	\$331.2
1982	\$204.0	\$138.4	—	\$342.4
1984	\$203.6	\$170.5	\$103.6	\$477.7
1986	\$239.3	\$211.6	—	\$450.9
1988	\$256.5	\$201.2	\$210.7	\$668.4
1990	\$265.8	\$180.4	—	\$446.2
1992	\$404.3	\$270.8	\$192.2	\$867.3
1994	\$404.4	\$316.9	—	\$721.3
1996	\$472.5	\$286.6	\$239.9	\$999.0
1998	\$448.3	\$287.5	—	\$735.8
2000	\$566.6	\$431.9	\$343.1	\$1,341.6
2002	\$611.1	\$321.8	—	\$932.9
2004	\$658.5	\$495.6	\$717.9	\$1,872.0
2006	\$853.1	\$558.9	—	\$1,412.0
2008	\$937.7	\$428.6	\$1,759.2	\$3,125.5

NOTES: Figures are in millions of dollars, not adjusted for inflation. Figures for 2008 are preliminary.

SOURCE: Presidential data for 1976–2004 and congressional data for 1976–1990: Kelly D. Patterson, "Spending in the 2004 Election," in *Financing the 2004 Election*, ed. David B. Magleby, Anthony Corrado, and Kelly D. Patterson (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press, 2006), 75; congressional data for 1992–2004: U.S. Federal Election Commission, "Congressional Candidates Spend \$1.16 Billion During 2003–2004," press release, June 9, 2005; congressional data for 2006–2008: Center for Responsive Politics, "Stats at a Glance"; "Price of Admission," <http://www.opensecrets.org/overview/index.php>; <http://www.opensecrets.org/overview/index.php>; presidential data for 2008: Center for Responsive Politics, "Stats at a Glance," <http://www.opensecrets.org/overview/index.php>.

for 2008 showed a doubling in fund-raising over 2004, with an estimated \$1.6 billion raised by primary candidates.<sup>44</sup>

Individual donors constituted the single most important source of money for 2004 primary candidates (\$611.4 million), followed by public funding payouts from the U.S. Treasury (\$28 million). Other sources included contributions by PACs (\$3.5 million) and transfers from prior campaigns (\$6.8 million). For the first time in 2004, both major party nominees declined matching funds during the primaries (in 2000 George W. Bush had become the first nominee to have declined primary matching funds). Democrat Howard Dean, considered the early Democratic frontrunner in

2004 also declined primary matching funds. President George W. Bush raised \$269.6 million in the 2004 prenomination campaign—almost three times more than he raised for the Republican 2000 primaries. John F. Kerry raised \$234.6 million, a new record for a Democratic nominee.<sup>45</sup>

For the 2004 general election campaign, the two major party candidates each received \$74.6 million in public funding. In return, they agreed to limit themselves for the most part to that amount and not accept outside money. In 2008 only the Republican nominee, John McCain, accepted public funds in the general election, amounting to \$84.1 million. Barack Obama became the first president elected since the onset of public funding to have declined public funds in both the primary and general elections.

There are several exceptions to the no-outside-money rule for candidates who participate in public financing. Publicly funded candidates may accept private contributions to a special account maintained exclusively to pay for expenses related to complying with federal campaign finance law. This is known as a general election legal and accounting compliance (GELAC) fund. Bush and Kerry raised an additional \$21 million in GELAC funds during the 2004 general election.<sup>46</sup> In addition, publicly funded candidates may spend up to \$50,000 of their own money. Also, political parties are permitted to spend a specific amount of money on behalf of their candidates, in the form of coordinated expenditures.

There are invariably, of course, millions of additional dollars being spent to influence the outcome of presidential primaries and elections. Financial activity of 2004 presidential candidates and national conventions topped \$1 billion, an increase of 56 percent over spending in 2000. Labor unions, corporations, and other organizations spent big money on things such as issue ads and get-out-the-vote efforts. Individuals, political parties, and other groups spent \$192.4 million independently advocating for or against candidates. In 2000 these efforts totaled \$14.7 million and in 1996, \$1.4 million. Much of the independent spending in 2004 was undertaken by the national party organizations. The DNC reported expenditures of \$120 million, and the RNC spent \$18.2 million. The RNC reported spending \$45.8 million on generic media ads, and the DNC spent \$24 million on similar ads. In addition, the parties spent a total of \$32.1 million on coordinated expenditures during the general election, as the FECA permitted each party to spend up to \$16.25 million in this manner.<sup>47</sup>

### **Public Funding**

Presidential elections have been financed in part by public funds since 1976, with the inauguration of a voluntary system of matching funds for primary election candidates and full funding for presidential nominees who agree to spending limits. It was hoped that the program would reduce the

influence of wealthy donors, relieve candidates of some fund-raising burdens, and level the playing field plan so qualified candidates would not be shut out by the spiraling costs of campaigns.

*Background.* Concern over the financing of elections was not a modern phenomenon. Wealthy donors had begun playing a role in politics long before the Civil War. Industrialism only expanded their influence. Entrepreneurs who donated money to Ulysses S. Grant in the 1868 election included Jay Cooke, Cornelius Vanderbilt, A.T. Stewart, Henry Hilton, and John Astor. “Never before was a candidate placed under such great obligation to men of wealth as was Grant,” wrote one historian.<sup>48</sup>

Concern over the influence of big business and big donors grew in the wake of revelations by “muckraking” journalists and agitation by Progressive Party reformers. Corporations, banks, railroads, and other businesses had become major sources of political money, with many corporations reportedly making donations to the national parties of \$50,000 or more.<sup>49</sup>

The role of campaign professionals also triggered alarm among reformers. Marc Hanna, an Ohio mining magnate and a key strategist for William McKinley in the elections of 1896 and 1900, raised money for the Republican Party through a systematic assessment of banks and corporations in amounts that were said to represent their share in the nation’s prosperity. He used the money to make McKinley financially solvent, to influence possible delegates, and to pay for the kind of mass propaganda campaign that would change the face of national politics forever. As if to validate the notoriety that surrounded him, Hanna was said to have commented: “There are only two important things in politics. The first is money, and I can’t remember the second.”<sup>50</sup>

McKinley’s successor, Theodore Roosevelt, accepted large gifts in his 1904 campaign, arguing that “the wrong lies not in receiving the contribution” but in exercising improper pressure or making promises to get it.<sup>51</sup>

Not all agreed. Legislation to use public funds to finance presidential elections was first introduced in 1904 by Rep. William Bourke Cockran, a Democrat from New York. Cockran believed that “it might be possible for the government of the United States to do away with any excuse for soliciting large subscriptions of money” by using public funds to finance elections. In his December 1907 annual message, Roosevelt joined those calling for the “very radical measure” of public funding of party organizations. But no action was taken.

Congress did approve legislation in 1907 to ban bank and corporate gifts to federal candidates and in the ensuing decades placed other restrictions and requirements on the campaign finance system. (See “Corporate Contribution Ban,” p. 57.) But it would be more than a half century before public funding was enacted, and approval did not come easily.

*Program Established.* Beginning in the mid-1950s, presidential public funding bills were introduced regularly in Congress. Support grew and in 1966 Congress approved a plan to set up a fund to provide money to presidential general election campaigns through payments to their political parties. The program was to be financed by allowing taxpayers to check a box on their income tax forms if they wished to designate \$1 of the tax payment (\$2 for a joint return) to go to the fund. However, the following year—before the program ever went into effect—Congress suspended it, pending the adoption of guidelines for distributing the money. Congress never adopted the guidelines.

After a bitter partisan struggle, Congress in 1971 again enacted public funding legislation. The Revenue Act of 1971 created the Presidential Election Campaign Fund for federal financing of presidential general election campaigns through direct payments to qualifying presidential candidates who agreed to limit their spending to the amount of the federal subsidy. The fund was to be financed by a voluntary \$1 tax checkoff (\$2 if a joint return) on federal tax returns.

Democrats, whose party was deeply in debt and traditionally received less campaign financing than the Republican Party, sponsored and defended the public funding proposal. They argued that such a plan would remove politics from the influence of large contributors. Republicans decried the move as a brazen political act and, with the help of a veto threat from President Richard Nixon, succeeded in winning approval for postponing implementation of the fund until after the 1972 presidential election.

Comprehensive campaign finance legislation enacted in 1974 extended public funding to presidential primaries and nominating conventions.

The constitutionality of the 1974 statute was quickly challenged in the courts by a diverse group of plaintiffs who claimed, among other things, that its contribution and spending limits curbed freedom of expression. In the landmark 1976 *Buckley v. Valeo* decision, the Supreme Court found key parts of the statute to be unconstitutional, including most of its expenditure limits. However, the Court upheld public financing and its spending limits because, unlike the others, these restrictions were voluntary—candidates were free to reject public funding and the limits that came with it. (See *Buckley v. Valeo*, p. 66.)

The presidential election funding system set up by the 1971 and 1974 acts has remained basically the same, with only a few changes over the years. Congress in 1993 tripled the tax checkoff to \$3 (\$6 for a joint return).

*How It Works.* To be eligible to receive public funds, presidential candidates and party convention committees must meet certain requirements.<sup>52</sup> Once the FEC determines that these have been met, it certifies the amount of money the U.S. Treasury should pay out of the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.

There are three main components of the program:

- **Primary matching funds.** Partial payments are made to eligible presidential primary candidates through a matching program. The federal government will match up to \$250 of the total contribution by an individual to a candidate. (Individuals may contribute up to \$2,400 to a candidate (based on 2009 FEC revisions), but only the first \$250 can be matched.) Party and PAC contributions are not eligible for matching.

To participate in the matching program, a candidate first must raise more than \$100,000, of which more than \$5,000 must be raised in each of twenty states. Because only \$250 of each contribution counts toward this threshold, there would have to be more than twenty individual donors in each of those states. A candidate must agree to a total national spending limit of \$10 million plus a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), as well as state-by-state limits (\$200,000 plus COLA, or sixteen cents times the state's voting age population, whichever is greater). A candidate also must agree to limit personal spending on the campaign to \$50,000. (Some expenses are exempt from the spending limits.)

Primary candidates can lose their eligibility for matching funds if they fail to receive 10 percent of the vote in two consecutive primaries. However, they may regain that eligibility once they exceed 20 percent in a later primary. Candidates who are no longer actively campaigning may continue to request matching funds to wind down their campaigns and pay off campaign debts.

In the 2004 presidential race, candidates who accepted public funding were allowed to spend \$45 million on their prenomination efforts. This figure was up slightly from the \$41 million publicly funded candidates were allowed to spend in 2000. Because Republican nominee Bush and Democrats Kerry and Dean declined public funds in the 2004 primaries, matching funds certified by the FEC dropped off considerably between the 2000 and 2004 election cycles. In 2000 the FEC certified \$62 million in matching funds to ten primary candidates, while in 2004 it certified only \$28 million to eight presidential primary candidates. In 2008, with several prominent candidates opting out of public funding (including Hillary Clinton, Obama, and McCain), only \$21.7 million in matching funds was paid out to eight candidates.

- **Nominating conventions.** Major political parties are entitled to receive \$4 million, plus COLA, for their national presidential nominating conventions. (The subsidy base originally was \$2 million, but it was raised to \$3 million in 1979 and to \$4 million in 1984.) A qualified minor party may receive funding based on its nominee's share of the popular vote in the previous presidential election.

The two major political parties each received \$14.9 million for their 2004 presidential nominating conventions and \$16.8 million for their 2008 conventions. Party

convention committees in theory could not spend more than the amount to which their parties were entitled. However, the FEC has permitted additional spending from a variety of sources. Host state and city governments and local groups such as businesses and labor unions have been permitted to provide certain supplemental services. For example, a host city could provide additional public transportation to and from the convention site, or a business could sell or rent equipment to the convention committee at a discount. Contributions could also be accepted for a special account used to pay legal and accounting expenses incurred in complying with the campaign finance law. In addition, local officials and businesspeople could establish “host committees” ostensibly to promote their city and its commerce during the convention. Although these committees had to report their receipts and expenditures to the FEC, there were no restrictions on who could contribute to these committees or how much they could give. Host committees for the 2004 Republican national convention raised \$85.7 million, while Democratic host committees reported raising \$56.8 million; preliminary data showed 2008 Republican convention committees raised \$57 million and Democratic committees raised \$61 million.<sup>53</sup>

- General election funding. Major party nominees who are eligible for public funding in the general election receive a grant of \$20 million, plus COLA. In the 2004 race this amounted to \$74.6 million each and in 2008 to \$81.4 million.

To receive public funds, the nominees must agree to limit their spending to that amount and may not accept private contributions to their campaign. Certain legal and accounting expenses related to complying with the campaign finance law are exempt from these requirements. Also, candidates may contribute up to \$50,000 of their own money without having it count against the expenditure limit.

Minor party candidates and new party candidates may be eligible for partial funding in the general election. A minor party candidate is the nominee of a party whose candidate received between 5 and 25 percent of the total popular vote in the last presidential election. The amount the minor party candidate receives is based on the party’s performance in that preceding election. A new party candidate—the nominee of neither a major nor a minor party—may become eligible for public funds after the Election Day if he or she receives at least 5 percent of the popular vote. Minor and new party candidates who accept public funds are subject to the same expenditure limit and other requirements as major party candidates, although because they do not receive as much as the major party candidates, they may supplement their partial public funds with private contributions.

*Participation.* Nearly \$1.5 billion in public funding had been given out through the 2008 presidential election. From 1976 through 2008, a total of \$1.3 billion in public funding

for primary and general elections was distributed: \$363.9 million to one hundred primary candidates, and \$919.7 million to seventeen major party nominees and three independent or third-party candidates. In addition, \$187.4 million in public funding was given out for the nominating conventions of the two major parties and one minor party.<sup>54</sup>

From the start of the program through 2000, the norm was for presidential candidates to accept public funding. Even candidates who may have philosophically opposed public financing were persuaded to participate because of the easier access to funds and, in a larger sense, to the widespread acceptance of the public funding system in the political community and the media. The rare exceptions included Republicans John Connally in 1980 and Steve Forbes in 1996 and 2000. Independent candidate H. Ross Perot did not take public funding for his 1992 general election campaign, but he accepted it when he ran again in 1996 as the Reform Party nominee. The “norm” began to change in 2000 when George W. Bush became the first candidate to win a major party nomination after forgoing primary matching funds. With a wide fund-raising network in place, Bush’s campaign did not wish to be constrained by the system’s spending limits, and it proved to be a smart calculation. Again in 2004, Bush refused public funding in the primaries and was joined in that decision by Democrats Kerry and Dean, ironically both long-time public finance supporters. In 2004 Kerry became the first Democrat to win the party nomination after declining primary matching funds. In 2008 the system’s decline in appeal to candidates had reached the point where neither of the two leading contenders for the Democratic nomination—Clinton and Obama—accepted public funds, while the emerging Republican nominee McCain opted out of the system after first signaling his intention to participate. To cap it off, Obama became the first nominee of either party to refuse public funding in the general election, after demonstrating unprecedented ability to raise private funds throughout the election year. His success in November underscored the dire state of the presidential public finance system, as 2008 became the first year since 1976 in which public funds played a distinctly minor role in the financing of the election.

Judging by the number of taxpayers who mark “yes” to the tax checkoff, the general public has not been too fond of the program either, even though the contribution adds nothing to their tax obligation. From a high of 28.7 percent of taxpayers participating in the program in the 1980 tax year, the participation rate has been in general decline ever since, reaching a low of only 0.1 percent in the 2005 tax year.<sup>55</sup>

*Pros and Cons.* People have long had strong opinions on public funding. Supporters have viewed it as the ultimate answer to perceived corrosive effects of money in politics, bolstering public confidence and constituting a quintessentially democratic, egalitarian system. On the other hand,



opponents have seen it as a waste of tax money, which artificially skews the results and forces taxpayers to fund candidates whom they may vigorously oppose.”

An FEC report cited three problems the public funding program was supposed to correct:

- “The disproportionate influence (or the appearance of influence) of wealthy contributors;
- “The demands of fund-raising that prevented some candidates from adequately presenting their views to the public; and
- “The increasing cost of Presidential campaigns that effectively disqualified candidates who did not have access to large sums of money.”<sup>56</sup>

An examination of public funding’s affect on these three problems produces a mixed score sheet. In an attempt to put an end to the dominant role of wealthy donors—the so-called fat cats—the public funding program for primary campaigns was designed specifically to encourage candidates to seek out numerous small contributions from individual donors. In the general election campaign, if a candidate accepted public funding, no outside contributions were permitted.

Before the 2004 elections, campaigns could partially rely on unregulated contributions to circumvent these seemingly stringent rules. Through the use of soft money donations to national party committees, big donors continued to be major players in presidential politics. By the 2000 presidential election campaign, it had become commonplace for corporations, labor unions, and wealthy individuals to make donations of \$100,000 or more to party soft money accounts. According to FEC figures, soft money donations to national party committees amounted to \$495.1 million in the 1999–2000 election cycle, up from \$262.1 million in 1996 and \$86.1 million in 1992.

Whether candidates had been relieved of the burdens of fund-raising was debatable. While major party candidates no longer had to spend time raising money for their general election campaigns, they instead began to devote time and energy to raising funds for their parties’ soft money accounts. In the wake of McCain-Feingold and the end to party-raised soft money, opportunities continued to exist for soft money to influence the system in the form of issue advocacy and other spending by outside groups. As for primary races, critics had long expressed concern that candidates had to work harder to find numerous small individual donors to meet the requirements of the matching program. However, given the stunning successes of candidates like Dean and Obama in raising small donations via the Internet, that assessment too may be changing.

The program’s plan to level the playing field through a combination of public funding and expenditure limits has

had mixed results. Supporters have argued that public funding has helped candidates compete, pointing to the fact that in the elections from 1976 to 1996, challengers, who historically had been underfunded, defeated three incumbent presidents.<sup>57</sup> Yet, outside money, in the form of soft money and independent expenditures, could still skew the results of publicly funded campaigns. Of course, since the program was voluntary there was no assurance that all candidates would be playing by the same rules. Republican candidates in the race for their party’s 2000 nomination found themselves competing against front-runner George W. Bush who declined public funding. Elizabeth Dole dropped out of the race in October 1999—months before the first primary—after concluding she would never be financially competitive with Bush. “The bottom line is money,” Dole said as she announced her withdrawal. At the time, she reportedly had \$861,000 in cash on hand, while Bush had \$37.7 million.<sup>58</sup>

In the 2008 election, the public financing system was rendered almost meaningless due to the nonparticipation of the three leading candidates (Clinton, Obama, and, in the primaries, McCain), while long-standing assumptions about money in politics were challenged by new forms of fund-raising. Supporters of public financing were left with a sense of urgency about enacting legislation to bolster the system through higher spending limits and greater levels of public funds, lest the system die of disuse.

### *Individual Contributions*

Political campaigns for the White House and Congress have traditionally been financed largely by the contributions of individual donors. The biggest difference today is that many more contributors are now involved in the process, especially as candidates have learned to take advantage of fund-raising on the Internet. The pre-Watergate contributors of unlimited amounts of money to federal candidates were largely replaced by smaller donors, who either gave directly to a candidate or contributed through a political party committee or PAC. The big donors, of course, did not disappear. After coming up against statutory limits on direct contributions to federal campaigns, they found other outlets, such as soft money contributions to the parties.

Under the new limits established by the McCain-Feingold act, an individual could give a primary candidate up to \$2,000 (before future adjustments for inflation) during the entire primary season, no matter how many presidential primaries the candidate entered. An individual could give another \$2,000 to a candidate during the general election campaign, if the candidate was permitted to accept private funds.

As noted above, contributions by individuals are especially important during the presidential primary season because these are the only donations eligible for federal matching. The idea behind matching only \$250 of an individual donation and requiring candidates to meet a \$100,000

threshold was to make them demonstrate broad-based support.

Twelve presidential campaigns in 2004 reported that 90 percent of their total prenomination receipts had come from individual contributions directly to their campaigns—\$611.4 million out of a nearly \$674 million total. Individual donors were also the dominant source of campaign money for most of the primary candidates who did not receive public funding. In 2004 Republican Bush, for example, reported receipts of \$259 million coming from individual donors, while Democrat Kerry reported \$215 million and Dean reported \$51 million.

Preliminary data for 2008 show that of the \$1.8 billion raised by presidential candidates during that election cycle, 77 percent, or nearly \$1.4 billion, came from individuals giving directly to candidates.<sup>59</sup>

### Political Parties

As would be expected, political party committees maintain, at least officially, a neutral stance during the presidential primary season as members fight it out for the party's nomination. Little more than \$28,000 in party contributions was reported in the 2004 primary campaign, illustrating how negligible party contributions are at that point of the election cycle. Of this amount, \$23,476 came from Republican state and local committees and \$4,892 came from Democratic state and local committees.

*Conventions.* However, the parties have a highly visible role in the general election campaign. They hold national conventions where their presidential and vice-presidential candidates are formally nominated. The parties work hard to impress the American people with their presidential ticket and national platform and to invigorate party regulars to go out and campaign for a victory in November.

But there is other work to be done. The political parties also use the conventions to entertain campaign contributors—the more the donors have given, the more lavish and exclusive the occasion. The guests are warmly rewarded for their past generosity, and then asked for more. As former GOP chair Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., put it: “You’ve got most of your die-hard supporters in one place... It’s a very, very critical source of money for both parties.”<sup>60</sup>

But the political parties have to compete with lobbyists and other interests who are doing their elaborate entertaining to curry favor with powerful politicians. “Nominating conventions are less and less about nominating, and more and more about networking and partying,” said Jim Owen, a spokesperson for the Edison Electric Institute, a trade association that joined with other energy-related trade associations to sponsor tributes to powerful members of Congress at both the Republican and Democratic 2000 conventions.<sup>61</sup> Together, the two parties received a total of \$29.8 million in public funds for their nominating conventions. Republican

and Democratic host committees raised a total of \$142.5 million to support convention activities.

In 2007 Congress enacted a new ethics law that sought to address the perception that lobbyists used convention-time fund-raising for politicians to gain undue influence. A provision of the Honest Government and Open Leadership Act prohibited members of Congress from attending such events if paid for by lobbyists.

*Coordinated Expenditures.* During the general election campaign, national party committees are permitted to make “coordinated expenditures” to support their nominee. The parties make the actual expenditures for goods and services rather than giving the money to the candidate’s campaign, but they may consult with the campaign on how the money should be spent. This money is used for everything from consultants and media costs to lodging and car rentals.

The total amount that parties can spend is determined by a formula: 2 cents multiplied by the national voting-age population and adjusted for the cost of living. In the 2004 campaign, this amounted to \$16.3 million for each party and in 2008 to \$19.1 million each. This money does not count against a publicly funded candidate’s spending limit, but the parties must report expenditures to the FEC. In 2008 the two parties spent \$25.3 million in coordinated expenditures. The parties spent \$32.1 million in 2004, \$27.2 million in 2000, and \$18.7 million in 1996.

A legal challenge to any type of restriction on what political parties could spend to help specific candidates (presidential or congressional) was halted by the Supreme Court in June 2001. The Court by a narrow 5–4 vote in *Federal Election Commission v. Colorado Republican Federal Campaign Committee* (known as “Colorado II”) upheld strict limits on what political parties could spend in coordination with candidates.

*Independent Expenditures.* A new avenue for parties was opened in 1996 when the Supreme Court, in its 1996 ruling in *Colorado Republican Federal Campaign Committee v. Federal Election Commission*, held that state and national parties were free to make unlimited expenditures in a congressional campaign as long as the party and the candidate were not working together. The Court thus rejected the prevailing assumption that a party was uniquely connected to its candidates—especially given the coordinated expenditures it made on behalf of its candidates—and could not act independently of them.

But the parties showed little interest in taking advantage of the ruling in the 1996 presidential campaign—the only party independent expenditures for or against presidential candidates were made by state and local committees, and they amounted to less than \$18,000. The national party committees reported no independent expenditures for or against presidential candidates in the 2000 race, and state and local committees reported spending less than \$21,000.

By 2004, however, the parties showed a strong interest in using independent expenditures to advocate the election or defeat of presidential candidates. The DNC reported spending \$120 million, while the RNC spent \$18.2 million. The Republicans also reported spending \$45.8 million on generic media ads, while the DNC spending on similar ads totaled \$24 million. Today, parties may make both coordinated and independent expenditures on behalf of their candidates, requiring that they set up separate operations for each.

*Soft Money.* The marked increase in party independent spending in 2004 may be attributed in part to the McCain-Feingold act's ban on soft money. For much of the previous decade, parties had focused primarily on raising soft money. The passage of McCain-Feingold in 2002 brought an end to this system and in so doing required the parties to adjust their fund-raising efforts.

Before 2002, soft money had an enormous effect on presidential campaigns. Although this money could not by law be used for federal candidates, when it was channeled into such grassroots activities as voter registration, education, and turnout, or bought generic party advertising, party candidates at all levels benefited. The money also could be used to pay a portion of the overhead expenses of party committees, thus freeing up federal money for other uses. Moreover, soft money became an increasingly significant source for funding issue advocacy advertising—those ads that promoted the party's positions but did not “expressly advocate” the election or defeat of candidates.

In 1996 the parties raised a combined total of \$262 million in soft money. Four years later, the parties raised a combined total of \$495 million in soft money. Approximately \$300 million of this came from 800 donors, each of whom contributed a minimum of \$120,000. Soft money represented 42 percent of total party receipts in 2000, up from just 5 percent in 1984.<sup>62</sup>

### ***Candidate's Money***

Those candidates who accept public funding must also accept a \$50,000 limit on how much of their own money they can contribute to the campaign. But for those who do not take public funds the sky's the limit, as H. Ross Perot and Malcolm S. “Steve” Forbes demonstrated in recent elections.

Perot, who made his fortune in the computer industry, spent more than \$63 million of it in pursuit of the presidency in 1992. In the end, he won nearly 19 percent of the popular vote, the third best showing for a third-party candidate in U.S. history. If he had raised the required amount of money from individuals and spent only \$50,000 of his own money, Perot would have been eligible for public funding retroactively. Obviously, he did not. However, when he ran again in 1996—this time as the Reform Party candidate—he received more than \$29 million in public funds.<sup>63</sup>

Publishing magnate Forbes unsuccessfully sought the Republican nomination in 1996 and again in 2000. In 1996 Forbes loaned his campaign nearly \$38 million. During the 2000 prenomination campaign, he forgave most of that debt and gave his 2000 race nearly \$39 million.

### ***Political Action Committees***

Most PACs are permitted to contribute \$5,000 per candidate per election, with no overall limit, and to give \$15,000 per year to a national party committee. But PACs spend little of their money on presidential candidates, preferring instead to focus on congressional races whose outcome could have direct impact on their legislative interests on Capitol Hill. Indeed, PACs are “mostly invisible” in presidential primary politics, according to academics Wesley Joe and Clyde Wilcox. The two cited a study of the 1996 campaign that found that “no presidential candidate raised as much as 4 percent of their total receipts from PACs.”<sup>64</sup>

FEC figures showed that PACs contributed just \$2.5 million to presidential candidates in the 2000 race. They reported another \$5.9 million in independent expenditures for or against presidential candidates. In 2004 neither the Bush nor the Kerry campaigns received more than 1 percent of their contributions from PACs, but both benefited from PAC spending, particularly in the final weeks of the general election campaign. Between Labor Day and election day, PACs spent more than \$25 million. Although this spending paled in comparison to spending by 527 groups, PACs were able to use “express advocacy” language that asked the public to support or oppose candidates—a powerful advantage that the 527s did not enjoy. Preliminary figures for 2008 show that less than 1 percent of presidential candidates' funds came from PACs (\$5.7 million out of \$1.8 billion).<sup>65</sup>

In addition to creating PACs, companies, trade associations, and labor unions are allowed to promote specific candidates in mailings and phone calls that reach only their employees or members, but not the general public. FEC regulations permit unlimited spending on such communication efforts. In 2004 membership organizations reported \$12.3 million in communications to their members. PACs supporting Kerry outspent those backing Bush by more than four-to-one, with most of the spending going toward television and radio ads, hats, T-shirts, mass mailings, yard signs, and phone calls.<sup>66</sup>

### ***Spending by Presidential Candidates***

In the 2004 prenomination campaign, twelve contenders reported spending a total of more than \$661 million. This was much greater than 2000, when eighteen candidates spent a combined total of only \$326 million. The two major party nominees—Bush and Kerry—rejected federal matching funds in the primary campaign and its \$45 million spending limit. Bush (who also rejected limits in 2000)

reported expenditures of \$268.9 million, while Kerry reported \$224.8 million.

In the 2004 general election, both Bush and Kerry accepted public funding and agreed to abide by the \$74.6 million spending limit. Each party could spend an additional \$16.3 million in conjunction with its presidential ticket. Together, the two parties reported coordinated expenditures of \$32.5 million.

But these numbers represent only a portion of what was actually spent in the 2004 battle for the White House once everything was tallied up. Many millions more poured into the campaign in the form of issue advocacy, generic advertising, and independent expenditures.

The FEC estimated that the financial activity of 2004 presidential candidates and national conventions totaled more than \$1 billion. This amount represented a 56 percent increase over what was spent during the 2000 presidential campaign. In addition to spending by the candidates and convention committees, individuals, parties, and other groups reported \$192.4 million in independent expenditures. In 2000 independent expenditures totaled \$14.7 million, and in 1996, \$1.4 million.

In 2008 preliminary data showed that the candidates alone spent nearly \$1.8 billion in the primary and general elections, shattering all previous records. This does not reflect the enormous amounts spent by outside groups.<sup>67</sup>

### *Planes, Polls, and Pizza*

In their study of the 1996 prenomination campaign, Joe and Wilcox noted the various challenges candidates face in seeking their party's presidential nomination. Contenders must make important decisions on issues, strategy, and tactics, but—"above all"—they must raise enough money to get their message across:

Money does not buy victory, but without it a candidate cannot get on the plane and fly to the next stop, cannot answer his or her opponents charges with a television advertisement, cannot commission a poll, or even pay for pizza to feed campaign workers.<sup>68</sup>

The authors pointed out that the money chase had become particularly important in recent campaigns because of the increasingly compressed nomination period. Beyond paying for planes and pizza, there was a certain image that came with successful fund-raising. According to Joe and Wilcox, journalists devoted much air time and newspaper space to candidates' fund-raising prowess in the 1996 campaign. "Indeed, articles as early as October 1995 began to discount candidates who had done less well than expected in the fund-raising race—nearly five months before the first caucus or primary was held."<sup>69</sup>

Some factors are beyond a candidate's control. For instance, President Clinton was virtually unopposed for the

Democratic nomination in 1996, but his challenger, Republican Robert J. "Bob" Dole, had to battle a number of primary opponents for his party's nomination. Clinton had the luxury of spending his primary money to advance his general election campaign, while Dole had to focus on the next round of primaries. At the same time, Clinton's campaign was bolstered by DNC issue ads paid for with the enormous amounts of soft money that the White House had begun raising in 1995. It was only after Dole secured the GOP nomination that the RNC began running its issue ads to benefit its candidate—and just in time, too, since Dole was nearly out of money.

In 2004 Democrat Kerry was in a position similar to that of Dole in 1996. He was facing an incumbent president who was unopposed for the Republican nomination, and he had to battle a number of strong challengers for his party's nomination. President Bush had the luxury of advancing his general election campaign during the primaries, while Kerry was forced to spend millions just to secure the Democratic nomination.

Candidates can also be put at serious disadvantage when an opponent decides to spend millions of a personal fortune in pursuit of a presidential nomination—as Forbes did in 1996 and 2000. Similarly, a candidate who declines public funding for the primaries (Bush in 2000; Bush, Kerry, and Dean in 2004; and Obama, Clinton, and McCain in 2008) may have some distinct advantages over opponents who accept public funding and the fund-raising requirements and spending limits that go with it. Indeed, the decision to not take public funds reflects a confidence by the candidate that he or she can raise vast sums of money without undue difficulty.

### *Media Expenditures*

Presidential candidates must get out their message as quickly, as widely, and as efficiently as possible. Today there is only one sure way of doing that: through television advertising. As a result, media expenditures have come to dominate the budgets of modern presidential campaigns.

Between March 3 and October 28, 2004, Bush, Kerry, and the outside groups supporting them spent approximately \$575 million on television ads. More than half of this amount was spent in the five battleground states of Florida, Iowa, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Kerry and the groups supporting him spent \$70.2 million in Florida, and Bush and his supporters spent \$46 million. In Iowa, the Kerry forces spent \$11.2 million, and the Bush camp spent \$8.4 million. Kerry and his allies spent \$68 million in Ohio, while Bush and his spent \$36 million. In Pennsylvania, Kerry and his supporters spent \$46.2 million, and Bush and his backers spent \$29.4 million. The pro-Kerry forces spent just under \$20 million in Wisconsin and the pro-Bush forces spent \$13 million.<sup>70</sup>



Reaching a nationwide audience necessitates a big media budget. In 1996 Clinton and Dole each spent more than 60 percent of their general election budgets on electronic advertising, most of it on television, according to an analysis by the Campaign Study Group (CSG) for the *Washington Post*.<sup>71</sup> Clinton spent \$46.1 million, nearly 63 percent of his total expenditures, and Dole, \$46.9 million, or about 61 percent.

In a discussion of the CSG study, campaign finance expert Corrado pointed out that Clinton and Dole had spent significantly less on media in their primary campaigns: \$13.1 million (about 32 percent) by Clinton and \$7.2 million (about 18 percent) by Dole. Their media budgets increased substantially in the general election campaign because they no longer had fund-raising expenses to worry about and party soft money (which was still legal) was paying for voter mobilization programs.<sup>72</sup>

With so much more money available in the general election campaign, the Clinton and Dole campaigns “pursued the most sophisticated advertising strategies yet seen in a national election,” according to Corrado. “New technologies allowed the candidates to target markets and messages more precisely than ever before, and dramatically expanded the speed with which they could respond to an opponent’s message or change their media buys.”<sup>73</sup> A campaign could have a response ad on the air within a day or two, sometimes even the same day.

Moreover, campaigns could monitor ads in many more media markets than just the national ones, which allowed them to tailor their response ad to a particular local audience and save money on the less expensive local media buys. “As the experience of 1996 indicates, the future may be found in highly localized media buying, digital transmissions, day-by-day media strategies, and the Internet,” Corrado concluded.<sup>74</sup> The 2004 elections confirmed Corrado’s predictions: Bush and Kerry spent the majority of their media budgets targeting the most competitive states with messages tailored to appeal to local voters.

Preliminary data from 2008 showed that among total expenditures by all presidential candidates in the primary and general elections, \$637.6 million was spent on media advertising, constituting 35.5 percent of total expenditures. Obama’s campaign spent 47.9 percent (\$364 million) of its \$730 million in total expenditures on media.<sup>75</sup>

### Fund-Raising by Congressional Candidates

In the highly competitive 2005–2006 election cycle, which saw both the House and Senate shift power to the Democrats, congressional candidates raised a total of \$1.5 billion. These figures represent a 27 percent increase in receipts over those raised in the 2003–2004 election cycle. Senate candidates raised a total of \$634 million, with incumbents attracting nearly \$351 million, challengers raising about \$183

million, and open-seat candidates raising nearly \$100 million. House candidates took in a total of nearly \$872 million. The incumbents’ share was \$539 million, while challengers raised \$178 million and open-seat candidates \$155 million.<sup>76</sup>

The great bulk of this money came from two principal sources: individual contributors and PACs. Lesser amounts came from the candidates themselves, usually in the form of loans, and from the political parties.

### Individual Contributions

In 2006 individuals were limited to contributions of \$2,100 per candidate per election (a primary election, general election, and special election are considered separate elections with separate limits), \$26,700 a year to a national party committee, and \$5,000 a year to a PAC, with an overall limit of \$101,400 per two-year election cycle. Direct contributions by individuals to House and Senate campaigns in the 2005–2006 election cycle amounted to nearly \$865 million, about 60 percent of their total receipts. When broken down by chamber, individual contributions accounted for nearly 69 percent (\$383.5 million) of Senate candidates’ receipts and about 55 percent (\$481.5 million) of House candidates’ receipts.

Individual donors’ reasons for giving are varied, as political scientist Paul Herrnson pointed out in a study of House races. They may give simply because they want to see a change in Congress. They may want access to influential incumbent members, or they may like hobnobbing with political elites. They may want to support those with whom they share a common ethnic, racial, or religious bond.<sup>77</sup>

Although rarely used by individuals in congressional elections, an “independent expenditure” is another avenue for affecting elections. PACs and political parties have used independent expenditures more than individual donors have, but a \$1.1 million expenditure in 1984 by businessperson Michael Goland urging the defeat of Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill.—reportedly because of his Middle East stance—highlighted the potential of such spending when Percy lost. Independent expenditures must be reported to the FEC when they exceed \$250 per year.

### Political Action Committees

PACs have been around for some time. The Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) founded the first modern PAC in 1943 when labor unions were barred from contributing directly. But their significance increased dramatically in the 1970s and 1980s. The number of registered PACs was 608 at the end of 1974, when the FEC first began its PAC count. It grew steadily in the 1970s and 1980s and has hovered in the 4,000 range since the mid-1980s. In 2008 the number stood at 4,292. Registration, however, does not necessarily imply that the PAC actually made contributions during an election cycle.

*Direct Contributions.* The more telling statistics on PAC growth are those on PAC giving. In the 1979–1980 election cycle, PACs contributed \$55 million to congressional candidates; in the 1989–1990 election cycle, they reported contributions of nearly \$150 million. By 1999–2000 the total had reached more than \$245 million, constituting almost 32 percent of House candidates' receipts but less than 12 percent of contributions to Senate candidates. During the 2005–2006 election cycle, PAC contributions to congressional candidates totaled \$369.5 million, up 19 percent from the 2003–2004 cycle. Senate candidates attracted \$71.1 million from PACs, while House candidates collected \$298.4 million.

Why the explosive growth in PAC numbers and dollars? The answer can be found in part in the reform legislation of the 1970s. In 1971 Congress sanctioned the use of regular corporate and union funds to pay the overhead costs of PACs. Legislation in 1974 placed more stringent limits on individual contributions than on those of PACs. Most PACs, in fact, could give five times more than an individual contributor to a candidate—\$5,000 versus \$1,000. That same year Congress also lifted restrictions on the formation of PACs by government contractors.

PACs also tended to fill a void left by weakened political parties in the 1970s. "As citizen loyalties to political parties waned, as the party organizations weakened, and as the parties lost control of campaigns to the media and candidates, interest groups became the political organization of choice for many Americans concerned about specific (and even narrow) interests and issues," explained political scientist Frank J. Sorauf.<sup>78</sup>

Additional impetus for growth came in 1975 when the FEC ruled that the Sun Oil Co. could establish a PAC and solicit contributions to SunPAC from stockholders and employees; the ruling eliminated the last barrier that had prevented corporations from forming PACs. FEC figures show that the number of corporate PACs jumped from 139 at the time of the SunPAC ruling in November 1975 to 433 by the end of 1976. PACs also reaped benefits from the Supreme Court's 1976 decision striking down restrictions on independent spending.

Reaction to the rapid growth of PAC numbers and influence varied dramatically. Some saw it as a manifestation of democracy at work in a pluralist society, while others perceived it as a threat by special interests to the integrity of the electoral system and governmental process.

But certain facts about PACs have been beyond dispute. For one thing, PACs have been overwhelmingly oriented toward incumbents. FEC figures showed that 80 percent of the money given by PACs to congressional candidates in the 2005–2006 election cycle went to incumbents, while only 10 percent went to challengers and 9 percent to open-seat candidates.

While some critics contend that PACs are out to buy votes with their contributions, many observers believe that their aim is to buy access to members in positions to help—or hinder—their cause. An example of this could be seen in the jump in contributions business PACs made to Democratic incumbents in the House during the 1980s. This increase was attributed to the persuasive powers of California Rep. Tony Coelho, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee in the early 1980s, who was said to have convinced traditionally conservative PACs of the logic of having access to a sitting member of the House instead of wasting money on a challenger who was likely to lose.

Thus, pragmatism won out over ideology, as corporate PAC contributions to Democrats edged up to more than 50 percent. But with the Republican takeover of Congress in the mid-1990s, corporate PACs were able to return to old loyalties. "Their ideological brethren had taken control of Congress. At the same time, the newly powerful House Republicans launched an aggressive campaign to cajole the PACs into making up for their past indiscretions by cutting off the Democrats and giving as much money as possible to Republicans," wrote Larry Makinson of the Center for Responsive Politics, a nonpartisan research organization.<sup>79</sup>

In the 2005–2006 election cycle, corporate PACs gave roughly twice as much to the Republicans as to the Democrats in both chambers—about \$90 million to the GOP and about \$45 million to the Democrats. Labor PACs, however, showed none of the corporate PACs' pragmatism. They were in the Democratic camp when the Democrats controlled Congress and they were in the Democratic camp when the GOP was in control. Of the \$55.8 million labor PACs gave to congressional candidates in that same period, about \$49 million went to Democrats.

*Independent Expenditures.* In addition to direct contributions to candidates, individuals, parties, and PACs also can make independent expenditures. One often-cited example of the potency of carefully targeted independent expenditures occurred in 1980 when the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC) spent more than \$1 million against six liberal Senate incumbents, four of whom were defeated. But independent spending did not become a major PAC tactic because, as Sorauf pointed out, these expenditures can earn more enmity than gratitude from candidates and do not produce the close political relationship with candidates that PACs are seeking.<sup>80</sup>

In the 2005–2006 election cycle, parties and PACs spent an additional \$261.5 million advocating the election or defeat of congressional candidates, without coordinating with the campaigns. Party committees accounted for \$223.7 million (86 percent) of these independent expenditures. Independent expenditures in 2004 congressional races totaled less than half the 2006 amount, \$129.7 million, of

which \$116.1 million were made by parties. Before passage of McCain-Feingold, parties were permitted to use a mix of hard and soft money for generic activities, some of which included advertising that referred to federal candidates without advocating their election or defeat. Under McCain-Feingold, national parties are prohibited from raising or spending soft money for federal election activity.<sup>81</sup>

**Leadership PACs.** Although PACs are usually associated with interest groups outside Congress, a small but influential group of PACs called “leadership PACs”—also known as “personal PACs,” “member PACs,” or “politicians’ PACs”—exists within Congress. These are separate PACs formed by members of Congress or other political leaders independent of their campaign committees. These PACs are often created by presidential hopefuls, congressional leaders, or would-be leaders. “In almost all cases—and this is central to their role as brokers—sponsoring individuals are raising and giving money at least in part to support their own political careers, positions, or goals,” Sorauf wrote.<sup>82</sup>

Leadership PACs offer several other advantages, according to former FEC commissioner Trevor Potter. A PAC can accept \$5,000 from individual donors, and because these PACs are considered to be separate from a candidate’s campaign committee, the candidate can accept contributions from the same source twice—once for the campaign committee and once for the leadership PAC. These PACs also are increasingly being used as a source of funding for a member’s travel or other political expenses.<sup>83</sup> In the 2007–2008 election cycle, leadership PACs made \$37 million in contributions to federal candidates, down slightly from the \$42 million given in the 2006 elections.<sup>84</sup>

In addition to giving \$5,000 per election out of their leadership PACs, Congress members can give candidates a maximum of \$2,400 per election (as of 2009) out of their campaign accounts.

### ***Assistance from Political Parties***

Political parties traditionally have provided direct assistance to candidates in two ways: through contributions and through payments to vendors in a candidate’s behalf. The latter, known as “coordinated expenditures,” fund any number of campaign services such as polling, research, direct mailings, advertising, or buying TV time.

Party committees also persuade others to contribute. Convincing PACs, individuals, and incumbent House and Senate members to support a party’s most competitive challengers and open-seat candidates has been one of the major tasks of the congressional campaign committees.<sup>85</sup> These congressional, or Hill, committees are the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, National Republican Senatorial Committee, Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, and the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Parties have found other ways to aid candidates, creating a great deal of controversy along the way. This type of assistance has over time ranged from get-out-the vote drives to so-called issue ads that stop just short of asking for a vote to independent expenditures in support of a party’s candidates.

**Direct Contributions, Coordinated Expenditures.** McCain-Feingold included several provisions to allow parties to raise money more easily and to spend more to assist their candidates. The limit on what the national and senatorial party committees could give to a senate candidate was raised from a combined total of \$17,500, not indexed for inflation, to \$35,000, adjusted for inflation (\$42,600 in the 2010 election cycle). The limit on individual contributions to state parties was raised from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per year and to national parties from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per year (\$30,400 in the 2010 election cycle).

Under the FECA, party committees may spend up to two cents for every person of voting age in coordinated expenditures for Senate candidates and at-large House candidates (in the 2008 elections, this ranged from \$84,100 to \$2.3 million); in House races in multidistrict states, the law’s limit of \$10,000 plus cost-of-living adjustment amounted to \$42,100 in the 2008 elections. Because these limits apply to a national or a state party, one can cede its authority to the other, in effect doubling these limits. Coordinated funds may only be used in general elections.

The Republican Party has historically proven itself to be the more successful fund-raiser of the two parties. GOP fund-raising prowess certainly could be expected when it was the majority party in Congress, but Herrnson found that some of their advantage was more permanent, including a superior direct-mail fund-raising list and a wealthier constituency.<sup>86</sup> The 2008 election, however, saw a change in the relative status of the two parties.

In the 2003–2004 election cycle, national, state, and local Republican Party committees reported federal (hard dollar) receipts of \$892.9 million and expenditures of \$875.7 million; the Democratic committees that year raised \$730.9 million and spent \$710.4 million. In the highly competitive midterm elections of 2006, the GOP party committees raised \$792.8 million and spent \$723.6 million; the Democrats raised \$599.7 million and spent \$606.2 million. In the 2008 elections, a strong Democratic trend resulted in the Democratic committees overtaking the GOP, raising \$959.8 million to the Republicans’ \$920.3 million and spending \$954.3 million to the GOP’s \$791.9 million.<sup>87</sup> FEC data for 2006 showed the Democratic Party committees contributed \$4.1 million directly to congressional candidates and made coordinated expenditures of \$20.7 million. Republicans that year contributed about \$1.9 million to congressional candidates and spent \$14.2 million on coordinated expenditures.<sup>88</sup>

While direct contributions and expenditures by the parties constitute a comparatively small percentage of the overall receipts of candidates, parties help candidates in other ways.

*Independent Expenditures.* After the Supreme Court ruled in 1996 that political parties could make independent expenditures on behalf of their candidates, the Republican Party jumped right in, making \$10 million in independent expenditures in the 1996 election campaign. Democrats spent \$1.5 million. GOP independent expenditures dropped off significantly in the 1998 midterm election campaign—less than \$264,000 was reported; Democrats again spent \$1.5 million. In the 2000 congressional elections, Republicans reported spending \$1.6 million and Democrats, \$2.3 million. By 2004 independent spending mushroomed to \$88 million by Republicans and \$176.5 million by Democrats. Much of this spending, however, was on behalf of presidential candidates Kerry and Bush: The DNC reported making independent expenditures of \$79.4 million on the presidential race while the RNC spent \$5 million. Independent spending in 2006 totaled \$108.1 million by the Democrats and \$115.6 million by the Republicans.

*Other Assistance.* Political parties like to act as conduits, passing contributions through their committees to candidates. Thanks to sophisticated computers and mass mailings, a party can target those who might be interested in a race and encourage them to contribute. Through a practice called “earmarking,” a contributor can direct money to a candidate or committee through an intermediary, such as the party. The money counts against the donor’s contribution limit for the recipient candidate. If the party directs or controls who the recipient will be, it will count against the party limit as well. The party must report to the FEC any earmarked contributions it receives and forwards.

### ***Candidate’s Money***

Another source of money for congressional campaigns is the candidate’s personal bank account. Candidates can reach as deeply into their pockets as they want because there are no limits on how much they may contribute or loan to their campaigns. Deep personal pockets are not only welcomed by the parties but are sometimes even expected. Political scientists David Magleby and Candice Nelson wrote in 1990 that the political parties may expect challengers and open-seat candidates to give or loan their campaigns \$25,000 or more in House races and even more for Senate campaigns.<sup>89</sup>

Candidates usually opt to loan the money to their campaigns in the hope that, if they win, they may be able to get some of it back from fund-raising after the election. The McCain-Feingold law sought to curb this practice by placing a cap of \$250,000 on the amount of candidates’ loans to their campaigns that may be paid back from amounts contributed after the election.

In 1974 Congress attempted to set limits on how much House and Senate candidates could contribute to their own campaigns, but before the limits could take effect they were ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in the 1976 *Buckley* decision. The Court ruled that “the candidate, no less than any other person, has a First Amendment right to engage in the discussion of public issues and vigorously and tirelessly to advocate his own election.”

In keeping with the law’s intent to clean up campaign finance activities, the justices also wrote that “the use of personal funds reduces the candidate’s dependence on outside contributions and thereby counteracts the coercive pressure and attendant risks of abuse to which the act’s contribution limitations are directed.”

Most political observers agreed that the Court had given wealthy contenders a tremendous advantage. Simply having access to money and a willingness to pour a lot of it into a campaign does not guarantee victory in November—or even in a primary. But wealthy candidates can afford expensive, professional consultants and plan their strategy with greater assurance than candidates without a personal fortune.

Money enables the wealthy, but unknown, candidate to make the first splash in a crowded field of relatively obscure contenders for an open seat in Congress. While dozens of potential candidates may jockey for position, the one who can begin a campaign with an early television blitz is likely to start several lengths ahead.

Television stations require campaigns to pay their bills before any material is aired. For this reason, candidates who have the ability to loan or contribute a sizable sum can purchase expensive television advertising whenever they want. Those who are less well-off financially are forced to wait until the money comes in before beginning their media buy. It is not surprising that leaders of congressional party campaign committees have in recent years sought to recruit wealthy candidates to run for office, particularly in high-cost states where having an abundance of personal resources can be invaluable.

As the campaign progresses, especially after the primary, the advantage of personal wealth diminishes. Candidates without a personal fortune then have greater access to other sources of money, particularly from party coffers; the field is smaller, making it easier for voters to draw clear distinctions between the candidates; and more free publicity is available as the general election draws nearer. There are many cases where a rich candidate was able to clear out the primary field but then lost in the general election.

While candidates’ ability to bankroll a large portion of their campaigns has many advantages, it also has several potential disadvantages. The most obvious and frequently encountered is that it opens self-financed candidates to charges that they are trying to “buy” the election. Sometimes the opposition levels the charge; often the media raise it.



Another disadvantage is that outside money is harder to raise from potential contributors who may assume the rich candidates do not need their money. In some cases that may be true. But from a political standpoint, a healthy list of contributors can give a campaign more credibility by indicating that the candidate, besides having a fat war chest, has a broad base of support.

FEC figures for the 2003–2004 election cycle showed that congressional candidates loaned themselves \$39.4 million, which was 4 percent of all receipts. The record for use of personal money belongs to Democrat Jon S. Corzine of New Jersey, a Wall Street businessperson who loaned his successful 2000 Senate campaign \$60.2 million. Corzine's generosity to his campaign easily surpassed the previous record set by Michael Huffington, a first-term Republican House member from California who spent \$28.3 million of his money—\$16.3 million in contributions and \$12 million in loans—in his 1994 Senate campaign, but lost by 2 percent to Democratic Sen. Dianne Feinstein. More recently, in 2004, Illinois Democrat Blair Hull spent \$28.7 million of his personal wealth in an unsuccessful primary bid for the party's Senate nomination (he lost to Barack Obama). In 2006 three Senate candidates spent more than \$10 million of their personal wealth in unsuccessful election bids: Ned Lamont D-Conn., Pete Ricketts, R-Neb, and Jim Pederson, D-Ariz. Thus, while money may be a critical asset in making one competitive, it does not, in and of itself, guarantee success in the end.

In an effort to prevent self-financed candidates from “buying” elections, McCain-Feingold included the so-called millionaire's amendment, which raised the limits on contributions from individuals and parties to candidates who faced a self-financed opponent who exceeded specified amounts of spending. While this provision was in effect in the 2004 and 2006 elections, it was declared unconstitutional by a 2008 Supreme Court ruling in the case of *Davis v. Federal Election Commission*.

### Spending by Congressional Candidates

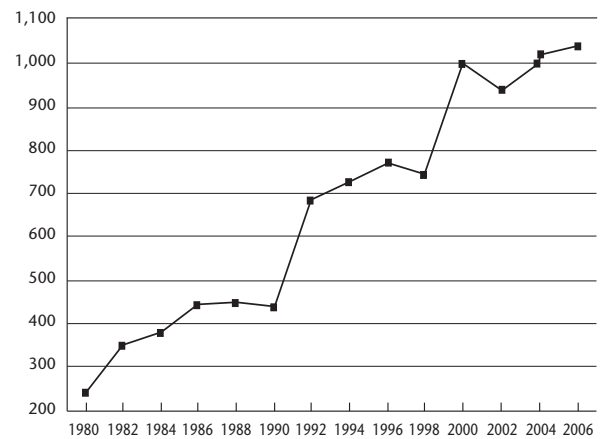
Congressional candidates spent about \$1.4 billion in the 2005–2006 election cycle. This figure represented spending increases of about 14 percent for Senate races and about 32 percent for House races since 2004.

How money is spent varies from one campaign to another. The needs of a House candidate are different from those of a Senate candidate. The needs of a challenger are different from those of an incumbent. A Senate candidate in a large state runs a different campaign than a candidate in a small state. Representatives of urban, suburban, and rural congressional districts run vastly different campaigns. Costs skyrocket in hotly contested races and are negligible in races with little or no opposition.

But some generalizations may be made. Campaigns have to pay for staff and rent. They hire consultants, media

FIGURE 3-2 Congressional Campaign Spending by Election Year

In millions of dollars



SOURCE: Federal Election Commission.

experts, and polling firms. They send out computerized mailings. They buy postage, buttons, bumper stickers, billboards, newspaper ads, radio spots, and television time—lots of television time.

### Television Costs

Television advertising plays a significant role in campaigns. For many candidates, being on or off the air can determine the outcome of the election. “The hard fact of life for a candidate is that if you are not on TV, you are not truly in the race,” former senator Ernest F. Hollings, D-S.C., told a congressional committee in 1990.<sup>90</sup>

It is also costly. “You simply transfer money from contributors to television stations,” summed up former senator Bill Bradley, D-N.J., in 1991.<sup>91</sup>

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) in a 1997 report on proposals to give candidates free or reduced-rate television time found electronic media advertising to be the single largest category of aggregate Senate and House campaign expenditures. (This category included radio and TV airtime, production costs, and consultant fees.) Studies of the 1990, 1992, and 1994 elections cited by CRS found these costs consumed about 27 percent of campaign budgets in House races and about 40–45 percent in Senate races. The percentages went up for more competitive races and in Senate races in larger states, as well as for challengers and open seat contenders.<sup>92</sup>

Although television has been an important tool in House campaigns, it has not been consistently so. For example, Sara Fritz and Dwight Morris in a *Los Angeles*

*Times* study found that in the 1990 campaign more than a quarter of House incumbents reported spending no money on broadcast advertising.<sup>93</sup> In urban centers such as Los Angeles, New York, and Chicago, it was not seen as cost effective. An assistant to Rep. Howard L. Berman, D-Calif., who represented the San Fernando Valley suburbs of Los Angeles, explained:

You spend thousands for one thirty-second spot on one TV station, in a city where cable is rampant and there are a zillion channels. There are sixteen to seventeen congressional districts in L.A., so the vast majority of those who see it are not your constituents and can't vote for you anyway.<sup>94</sup>

In rural areas and in the Southwest, however, costs can be dramatically lower. Herrnson noted that in 1998 a thirty-second prime-time ad would have cost \$35,000 in a New York City congressional district but only \$1,200 in Texas's 11th District.<sup>95</sup>

### **Other Costs**

Congressional candidates face a variety of other costs in their pursuit of a seat in the House or Senate. As with media costs, there are many variables. Incumbents, challengers, and open-seat candidates will allocate funds differently, depending on the competitiveness of the race, the size of their constituency, and, of course, their resources.

In a study of the 1992 races, Dwight Morris and Murielle E. Gamache found that House incumbents on average spent about 25 percent of their money on overhead, which included everything from rent, office furniture, telephones, and computers to salaries, taxes, travel, and food. About 15 percent was spent on fund-raising (events, direct mail, and telemarketing); 4 percent on polling; 27 percent on electronic and other advertising; 20 percent on other campaign activity (voter contact mail, actual campaigning, and food, gifts, and other expenses for staff and volunteers); 5 percent on donations (to other candidates, political parties, and civic organizations); and 4 percent on miscellaneous gifts and expenses. Senate incumbents reported about 25 percent on overhead, 21 percent on fund-raising, 3 percent on polling, 41 percent on advertising, 8 percent on other campaign activities, 1 percent on donations, and 2 percent on miscellaneous items.<sup>96</sup>

### **Record Spending**

The average cost of winning a Senate seat nearly tripled during the twenty-year period of 1986 to 2006, from \$3.1 million to \$8.8 million. Controlled for inflation during this period, this amounted to a 57 percent increase. Average spending by winning House candidates during this twenty-year period nearly quadrupled, from \$359,577 to \$1.3 million. Controlled for inflation, this constituted a 91 percent rise.<sup>97</sup>

The most expensive House race through 2006 was the 2000 race in California's 29th District. Incumbent Republican Rep. James E. Rogan spent nearly \$6.9 million, while his Democratic opponent Adam Schiff spent nearly \$4.4 million. Rogan was among just a handful of incumbents who lost their seats. This record was nearly matched in 2006 in Florida's 13th District, where an open seat left vacant by Katherine Harris's run for the Senate saw Republican Vernon Buchanan spend \$8.1 million and Democrat Christine Jennings spend \$3.2 million. Before 2000, the most costly House contest had been waged in 1998 between Newt Gingrich, the Republican Speaker of the House, and his Democratic challenger, Gary Pelphrey, who spent a combined \$7.6 million. Of that total, Pelphrey spent \$11,232 and Gingrich spent the rest.<sup>98</sup> But apparently much of Gingrich's money was not spent to defeat Pelphrey. A study by the Center for Responsive Politics of the first fifteen months of the election cycle found that Gingrich had spent \$3.7 million by that point, even though he did not yet have a registered opponent, and that the "bulk of Gingrich's expenditures supported a direct-mail fund-raising operation, a costly technique used primarily to develop a wider base, especially useful for candidates contemplating a presidential run."<sup>99</sup> Moreover, Gingrich used a sizable portion of his campaign funds to assist other candidates and committees. For example, his reports to the FEC indicated a "transfer of excess funds" in the amount of \$500,000 to the National Republican Campaign Committee in October 1998 and of \$100,000 to his personal PAC in November 1998.

Expensive Senate races have become more and more common in today's elections. The record in combined candidate spending for a Senate seat is held by the New York contest in 2000 between Democrat Hillary Clinton and Republican Rick Lazio, who together spent \$70.5 million in that race; a close runner-up was the New Jersey race that year between Democrat Jon Corzine and Republican Bob Franks, who spent a combined total of \$69.9 million. Other major spending races in recent years includes the \$43.1 million spent by Democrat Al Franken and Republican Norm Coleman in Minnesota in 2008, the \$46.5 million spent by Democrat Hillary Clinton and Republican John Spencer in New York in 2006, the \$46 million spent by Democrat Bob Casey and Republican Rick Santorum in Pennsylvania in 2006, and the \$36 million spent by Democrat Tom Daschle and Republican John Thune in South Dakota in 2004.

### **Incumbent Advantage**

Finally, it should be noted that incumbency offers some distinct advantages, as members of Congress routinely demonstrate. Voters typically return congressional incumbents to Washington en masse. Of the House incumbents who sought reelection in 2004, 98.2 percent won. The last time the reelection rate in the House dipped below 90 percent was in 1992

## CAMPAIGN FINANCE HISTORY IN A NUTSHELL

1868. In a bill making naval appropriations, Congress prohibits “any officer or employee of the government” from soliciting money for political purposes from “any workingman in any navy yard” and barred firing a worker “for political opinion.”

1883. Following assassination in 1881 of President James A. Garfield by a disappointed office seeker, Congress passes the Civil Service Reform Act, better known as the Pendleton Act, protecting “public service” workers from “any obligation to contribute to any political fund.” The act made it a crime for a federal employee to solicit campaign funds from another employee.

1907. Congress passes the Tillman Act, the first federal campaign finance law, making it unlawful for a corporation or a national bank to make “a money contribution in connection with any election” of candidates for federal office.

1910. In the first effort at disclosure, the Publicity Act of 1910 is approved by Congress, requiring every political committee “which shall in two or more states” attempt to influence general elections to file with the House clerk the name and address of every contributor of \$100 or more, every recipient of \$10 or more, and the total amounts received and disbursed by the committee. Similar reports are required of individuals.

1911. Filing requirements are extended to cover prenomination efforts and to committees seeking to influence Senate elections. Also requires candidates for both chambers to file financial reports. Spending limits are imposed on candidates: Senate, up to \$10,000; House, up to \$5,000, or lesser amounts for both as provided by state law.

1925. Congress passes the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, establishing the basic campaign finance law in effect until the 1970s. Spending ceilings are set at \$10,000 for a Senate candidate and \$2,500 for a House candidate (or a lower limit under state law) or an amount equal to three cents for each vote cast in the last preceding election for the office sought, but not more than \$25,000 for the Senate and \$5,000 for the House. The law continues earlier disclosure prohibitions but drops coverage of primary elections (based on 1921 Supreme Court ruling overturning such regulation). Outlaws offering money in return for a vote. Corrupt Practices Act proves to be riddled with loopholes and provides no enforcement mechanism. No congressional candidate is ever prosecuted under the law.

1939. The Hatch Act is passed, barring federal employees from active participation in national politics.

1940. Congress amends the Hatch Act to place a \$3 million annual ceiling on receipts and expenditures for any political committee operating in at least two

states. The law places a \$5,000 annual limit on contributions to candidates or national committees in connection with a federal election. Federal contractors, whether individuals or companies, are barred from contributing to any political committee or candidate. Primary elections are brought under the law.

1943. The War Labor Disputes Act (Smith-Connally Act), temporarily extends the 1907 prohibition on political contributions by national banks and corporations to include labor unions, a prohibition that is made permanent by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act).

1966. Congress approves a tax checkoff allowing an individual paying federal income tax to direct that one dollar of the annual tax due be paid into a Presidential Election Campaign Fund, which would disburse receipts proportionately among political parties whose presidential candidates had received five million or more votes in the preceding presidential election. The legislation is effectively voided in 1967 when Congress fails to adopt guidelines for distribution of funds.

1971. Congress passes two landmark bills: the Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA), which for the first time sets a ceiling on the amount federal candidates can spend on media advertising and requires full periodic disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures; and the Revenue Act, which includes a tax check-off section to allow taxpayers to contribute to a general fund to finance the campaigns of eligible presidential candidates. FECA also expands reporting of receipts and expenditures and closes loopholes in earlier laws. Most previous spending and contribution limits are repealed, reflecting the legislation’s emphasis on disclosure.

1974. Responding to campaign abuses from 1972 elections, Congress overhauls the 1971 FECA law in the most comprehensive campaign finance bill ever passed, before or since (as of 2009). The legislation:

- Establishes the Federal Election Commission (FEC).
- Institutes new contribution limits and prohibits cash contributions of \$100 or more and foreign contributions of any kind.
- Sets limits on spending by federal candidates and on coordinated spending by the national parties.
- Extends voluntary public financing for presidential campaigns, then in effect for general elections, to prenomination campaigns and national nominating conventions.
- Establishes new and tougher reporting requirements for candidates.

and the time before that was in 1974. Even in 2006, a major “change” election, the reelection rate for House incumbents only fell to 94 percent. On the Senate side the reelection rates have also been high, albeit much more erratic, in part because of the relatively small number of races involved. In the 2004 election, the reelection rate for incumbents was 96 percent, a jump from the 86 percent level 2002; in 2006 it dropped to 79 percent, the lowest level since 2000.

This advantage of congressional incumbents at the polls has produced much study and speculation. According

to Roger H. Davidson and Walter J. Oleszek, political scientists have launched “a veritable cottage industry” to answer the question of why incumbents are so formidable.<sup>100</sup>

Several reasons can be cited. Incumbents have name recognition. They have a public record to run on, which can be especially helpful if they can demonstrate they have voted to protect the interests of their constituents and have brought home federal grants and projects. Incumbents are highly visible because of easy and regular access to the media.

1976. The Supreme Court, in *Buckley v. Valeo*, a challenge to the 1974 legislation, upholds contribution limits, voluntary public financing of presidential campaigns, and disclosure requirements, but the Court overturns key limits on spending—whether by candidates' campaigns, from candidates' personal wealth, or by independent groups—as a violation of the First Amendment's guarantee of free expression. The justices also declare the FEC to be unconstitutional as then constituted, as it exercised executive branch functions but was appointed in part by Congress.

1976. Responding to the Supreme Court's decision, Congress revises FECA once again. The most important change is to reconstitute the Federal Election Commission to meet Court objections about the agency's makeup and authority. The legislation also sets new contribution limits and compromises in a business-labor dispute over rules for political action committees (PACs).

1977. A Senate filibuster blocks efforts to extend public financing to congressional campaigns.

1979. In a bipartisan effort seldom seen in campaign financing legislation, Congress eliminates much red tape created by FECA and removes some disincentives to grassroots and political party activity. State and local parties are allowed to spend as much as they want on campaign materials for volunteer activities to promote any federal candidate, including such items as buttons, bumper stickers, handbills, brochures, posters, and yard signs, and to conduct, without financial limit, certain kinds of voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives on behalf of presidential tickets. These provisions, along with a controversial 1978 FEC advisory opinion, helped open the door to significant levels of so-called "soft money" spending by political parties. The legislation also prohibits members of Congress from converting leftover campaign funds to personal use, but exempts those in office when the legislation becomes law. (In 1989 Congress closes this "grandfather clause" for existing members.)

1980s. Protracted campaign finance debate focuses on the role of PACs and on whether to extend the system of public financing and spending limits that exists in presidential elections to congressional elections, as well. Congress remains deadlocked, with no consensus on these issues among the parties, the political elites, and the public.

1990s. Issue advocacy ads become a major issue as parties and outside groups begin extensive use of "soft money" for communications that ostensibly promote certain ideas or issues, as opposed to calling for the election or defeat of particular candidates. Critics argue that the distinction is all but invisible and that

these ads amount to support of or opposition to a candidate even if they do not use "express advocacy" language for or against a person. Combined with soft money spending by parties, these methods threaten to make FECA's regulatory system increasingly irrelevant.

2000. Congress acts to require disclosure to the Internal Revenue Service of contributions to and spending by organizations known as Section 527 groups, after a section in the Internal Revenue Code. Section 527 groups become part of the debate over issue advocacy, as they are uniquely suited to engage in it. So long as they do not contribute money or expressly advocate election or defeat of a candidate, 527s are not required to report spending or adhere to other FECA requirements. Critics say these groups can spend unlimited sums attacking or praising a candidate and engage in other activities under the rubric of issue advocacy.

2002. Congress passes the most sweeping campaign finance law in decades, titled the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA), but better known as the McCain-Feingold bill after the primary Senate sponsors, John McCain of Arizona and Russell D. Feingold of Wisconsin. The legislation, signed by President George W. Bush on March 27, 2002, is designed to ban national parties and federal candidates and officials from raising soft money and state and local parties from spending it in connection with federal elections, and to require disclosure of issue ads that refer to specific federal candidates just before an election and ban their funding by unions and corporations. (See box, *The Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (McCain-Feingold)*, p. 78.)

2003. The Supreme Court, in *McConnell v. FEC*, upholds the constitutionality of the central provisions of the 2002 legislation. In 2007 the Court qualifies and constricts the prohibition on issue advocacy ads, and in 2008 overturns provisions intended to help candidates facing wealthy opponents who can finance campaigns from their own assets, sections of the law popularly known as the "millionaire's amendment."

2008. Public financing of elections plays a distinctly minor role for the first time since the program began in 1976. Democratic presidential candidate Barack Obama declines public funds for both his primary and general election campaign and becomes the first president elected to reject this money since public financing began. His opponent John McCain accepts public funds for the general election. Obama's ability to raise vast sums of private money through small donations collected on the Internet bolsters the view of many commentators that the struggling public financing system may have been dealt a fatal blow, unless the system is revamped by further congressional action.

A real plus for incumbents is that they continue to receive their salary throughout the campaign. Many challengers are not so lucky. Candidates are not permitted to pay themselves a salary from their campaign account. The prospect of campaigning full-time without a salary for a year or more probably has deterred many a potential candidate from running.

Moreover, incumbents enjoy a number of perquisites, the most important being large staffs on Capitol Hill and in state or district offices ready to respond to the needs and

inquiries of constituents. Thanks to the franking privilege, most letters and newsletters to constituents can be mailed free of charge, although there are restrictions aimed at curbing blatant use of the privilege for political purposes or just before an election. Members also benefit from allowances for phone calls and for travel back to their home district or state.

Incumbents also enjoy a distinct advantage in raising money for their reelection campaigns. Preliminary FEC figures showed that House incumbents had a fund-raising



advantage over challengers of four to one in 2007–2008. On average, House incumbents raised \$1,356,139 for their campaigns while their challengers raised \$336,152. The advantage of incumbents in the Senate was also remarkable. On average, Senate incumbents raised \$8,804,559 in 2007–2008 while their challengers raised \$1,155,407.<sup>101</sup>

Typically, both individual donors and PACs favor incumbents over challengers. In the 2004 campaigns, about 60 percent of all individual contributions went to incumbents and only 17 percent to challengers. The rest went to open-seat races. The percentage was much higher for PAC contributions—about 79 percent went to incumbents.

Over the years the implications of the tilt toward incumbents have preoccupied members, reformers, and observers of Congress alike. Some warned of a trend toward a “permanent Congress” with little turnover, and they deplored PACs “buying” access to members of Congress. But others dismissed the notion and framed these contributions in a more positive light—contributors wanted to go with a winner, and most incumbents were seen as sure bets.

Fears of incumbents’ advantage were allayed in the 1990s when an anti-incumbent sentiment, redistricting, and the 1995 GOP takeover of both houses of Congress for the first time in forty years ushered in a new generation of lawmakers. Indeed, the turnover was so great that by the start of 2001 almost two-thirds of the House—65 percent—had first been elected in 1992 or later. On the Senate side, forty-five senators had been in that chamber for six years or less, a figure not matched since 1981.

### Ongoing Debate

Several years have passed and several elections have occurred since Congress enacted McCain-Feingold in 2002. While that law did more to change the way campaigns for federal office are financed than any legislation since the 1970s, it was by no means the final answer to the thorny problems involved in regulating money in politics. Although McCain-Feingold was largely upheld in the Supreme Court’s initial review in 2003, its scope has been narrowed by subsequent court rulings on electioneering communications and the “millionaire’s amendment.” McCain-Feingold ended the system that had allowed the parties to collect hundreds of millions of dollars in unregulated, soft money, but serious questions remained over the ability of government to regulate the activities of outside groups.

After McCain-Feingold’s enactment, reformers turned their focus to the perceived loophole that allows 527 groups to raise and spend soft money in the same way that the parties did before the reform act was enacted. The sponsors of the McCain-Feingold act claimed that the law’s primary goal

was to stop federal officeholders from soliciting corporate and union soft money and that it was never intended to reduce the total amount of money spent in elections.<sup>102</sup> Critics, however, claimed that the change brought about was virtually meaningless because 527 groups are essentially operating as “shadow parties” that have injected many millions of unregulated dollars into federal elections.

McCain-Feingold’s sponsors in 2004 proposed new legislation barring 527 groups from raising and spending unlimited amounts of money on federal campaigns, by requiring them to register with the FEC if their primary purpose is to influence federal campaigns.<sup>103</sup> They have also turned to the courts for help in establishing that 527s are already barred from participating in federal elections by the FECA. They maintain that the FEC has not enforced that law and should either be replaced by a tougher agency or ordered by a judge to better regulate 527 activity. For their part, many 527 groups are passionate about participating in electoral politics and vow to become fixtures in both federal and local elections.<sup>104</sup> This debate continues.

In the wake of the 2008 election, those seeking to further regulate money in politics face new challenges. First, the presidential public financing system lies in tatters, having proven to be irrelevant in an election in which the three most prominent contenders opted out of the system in the primaries and the ultimate winner opted out in the general election as well. Reformers have proposed a major piece of legislation to reinvigorate the public funding system by substantially raising spending limits to reflect the true costs of today’s campaigns and inject far more public funds to induce candidate participation. Yet it was not clear in early 2009 that the current public finance system had enough supporters left to succeed in the effort to save it.

Second, the extraordinary success of Obama in raising an unprecedented amount of money from a record number of contributors, in large part through the Internet and without a trace of scandal, may have undercut a basic contention of reformers, that is, that large amounts of money are inherently corrosive of the electoral process. Many observers pointed to his campaign as epitomizing the values cherished in a democracy, wherein the people retain ultimate authority in choosing their leaders and no one’s voice is heard above all others. While many cautioned that Obama may constitute an anomaly and that his success cannot be easily replicated, questions remain regarding fundamental questions of the need to regulate money in elections. The one thing that was clear is that the heated debate over the financing of elections is likely to continue, as it has throughout the history of American politics.<sup>105</sup>



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# Politics and Issues, 1945–2008



**W**HAT AN EXTRAORDINARY six decades it was. For much of the period the United States and the Soviet Union were locked in a cold war. Then suddenly the war was over, the Soviet Union collapsed, and the Berlin Wall came tumbling down. Economic boom times mingled with recessions, including the worldwide financial crisis that by the end of 2008 was the most serious since the Great Depression of the 1930s. In 2009, as a new administration took office, the U.S. government was pouring billions of dollars into American business—particularly the financial sector—to ward off a new depression. In the process the government was becoming a lender of last resort to banks, insurance companies, the housing industry, and even auto manufacturers. Congress early in the new year was debating a federal stimulus plan that was expected to reach nearly a trillion dollars. Until a Republican revolution in the 1990s proved otherwise, Democrats for much of the time appeared to be the permanent majority in Congress, even while Republicans increasingly dominated in the race for the presidency.

Civil rights battles tore at the conscience of the nation, and barriers to equal rights and opportunity gave way. A vast legislative program called the Great Society built on Depression era New Deal programs and the federal social safety net held tight—until the federal government ended its sixty-one-year-old promise of welfare and turned it over to the states. Technology advances ushered in the age of television, space exploration, computers, and astounding medical advances. Human beings walked on the moon and everyday people ventured onto the Internet's information highway and social networking.

The nation was battered by a divisive war in Southeast Asia. It mourned the loss of a young president and other leaders cut down by assassins' bullets. It weathered scandals that led to the resignation of one president and the impeachment of another. It survived a presidential election that showed the country almost evenly divided politically and in the end was decided by the Supreme Court.

As a new century dawned, the worst terrorist attacks ever on American soil forever altered the United States and

the world. People and nations around the globe debated the appropriate responses to such violence as American troops marched to war in the Middle East nations of Afghanistan and Iraq, with an initial support of voters that eventually turn to strong disapproval. A seemingly embattled president was elected to a second term in the face of adversity, accomplishing what his father had not little more than a decade before. Then, perhaps as remarkable as any earlier event, the nation in 2008 elected an African American, Barack Obama, president.

Changes seemed to come at breathtaking speed. It was, indeed, an extraordinary period in American history.

## Politics of Consensus

When the leaders of the World War II generation stepped aside for a new generation in the closing decade of the twentieth century, they turned over a different country from the one they inherited a half century earlier. A country once seemingly bound together by a politics of national consensus, particularly in foreign policy, was torn by an increasingly wide ideological chasm in social, economic, and political ideas that spawned a politics of division.

The United States had emerged from World War II in general agreement over its domestic and foreign policy goals. Much of the American public accepted the New Deal's expansion of the role of government into a quasi-welfare state, which they expected to provide a safety net. Coming out of World War II with vivid memories of the Great Depression of the 1930s, most Americans wanted a government that would protect them from social and economic misfortune. Even the Republican administration of war hero Dwight D. Eisenhower in the 1950s and most of the dominant liberal wing of the GOP largely accepted the basic welfare state tenets inherited from the New Deal.

On the international front, there was consensus as well. The American public understood that the United States was now a global power and could not retreat into the isolationism that characterized the 1930s and earlier decades. As the first atomic power and leader of the community of free nations, the United States found itself at the forefront of

the struggle to contain world communism. It constructed a complex series of global alliances, was the architect of the economic revival of postwar Europe, and entered the Korean War to maintain its position in Asia. In the context of the cold war struggle between democratic nations, led by the United States, and the Communist bloc, led by the Soviet Union, the overall direction of U.S. policies went unquestioned for several decades.

While this consensus was real, and in foreign policy all but unavoidable in light of the cold war, it camouflaged a festering unhappiness and discontent among a significant number of conservative Republicans, and some sympathetic Democrats, who never fully bought into the GOP liberal wing's embrace of New Deal heritage. This previously latent force emerged dramatically in 1964 in a challenge by conservative GOP presidential candidate Barry Goldwater. The U.S. voters overwhelmingly rejected the challenge at the time but that election turned out to be the harbinger of a fundamental shift in the political fortunes—and the ideological underpinnings—of the major political parties and country's political direction. Strains in the bipartisan consensus were not far off, as the country headed into a turbulent forty-year period.

### **Toll on National Unity**

After his landslide victory over Goldwater in 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson moved to greatly expand the nation's social safety net through a comprehensive domestic program, known as the Great Society, to fight poverty, ignorance, disease, and other social problems. In time, some of the more controversial programs were ended and rising crime rates and urban riots in the 1960s made many people less sympathetic to the needs of the poor. However, the core of the Great Society in areas such as health care, education, and civil rights endured.

But the national consensus on U.S. policy abroad started to fall apart, even in the face of a continued agreement about the cold war struggle between the two superpowers. The root of the disintegrating consensus was in the Southeast Asian country of Vietnam, where a civil war between the communist North and the noncommunist South broke out in the aftermath of the end of colonialism following World War II. Politically in the United States, the war was projected on the superpower struggle and South Vietnam was seen as a possible “domino” that could fall to Communist expansion. Consequently, the United States was drawn into the conflict—first with economic help and military aid and later with troops—that turned the war into one of the most painful and divisive experiences in U.S. history. Despite the deployment of hundreds of thousands of troops and the use of modern air power from the mid-1960s into the early 1970s, the U.S. military could not break the will of the Communist forces to continue fighting, with the North

eventually taking over the South after the U.S. forces withdrew. Disagreement over the morality and necessity of the war divided the American people and led to angry social protest and debate. For the first time since the end of World War II, serious questions were raised about the U.S. role as a global policeman. The Vietnam War had produced the first real cracks in the foreign policy consensus.

The assassinations in the 1960s of President John F. Kennedy, civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., and New York senator Robert F. Kennedy, the president's brother, added to the nation's turmoil. Then, in the early 1970s, came Watergate, perhaps the greatest political scandal in U.S. history. Revelations of White House involvement in a burglary and other political sabotage, as well as cover-up efforts, severely damaged the American public's confidence in government and led to the conviction of many top government officials and the resignation of President Richard Nixon under the threat of imminent impeachment. It was the first resignation of a president in U.S. history.

Vietnam and Watergate together exacted a heavy toll on national unity and the authority of government. To these were added huge economic dislocations during the 1970s resulting from rampant double-digit inflation, an economic recession and an oil embargo—imposed by Arab oil-producing nations displeased with the West's pro-Israeli stance—that sent prices even higher and created seemingly endless lines at the gas station. The long cascade of bad news from the 1960s onward was capped in the late 1970s when Iranian revolutionaries seized the American embassy in Tehran and held fifty-two Americans hostage for 444 days, making the United States look foolish and impotent.

### **Big Government Out of Style**

By the 1980s, many Americans were becoming increasingly disenchanted with “big government.” Ronald Reagan—who in 1964 gave a notable televised campaign speech for Barry Goldwater that established his credentials as an articulate spokesperson for the conservative wing of the party—successfully campaigned for the White House with a message that included a promise to get the federal government “off the backs of the people.” Reagan's view that government was not the solution to the problem, but rather the problem itself, seemed to strike a sympathetic chord with many Americans.

It was a sentiment that would expand through the 1980s and have significant ramifications in the 1990s. In his successful bid for the White House in 1992, Democrat Bill Clinton stressed the need to reinvent government to make it more efficient. Public weariness with big government—and the high taxes it took to run it—was seen as a decisive factor in the GOP takeover of both chambers of Congress for the first time in forty years. The Democrats, long seen as the creator and protector of popular domestic programs, lost control of Congress in the 1994 elections.

The GOP majority worked with the Democratic White House to implement another of Clinton's campaign promises to "end welfare as we know it." Their effort brought an end to the federal welfare guarantee that dated back six decades to the New Deal and instead shifted responsibility to the states.

### Foreign Policy Quandary

Historic changes were sweeping the international arena as well. The demise of Soviet communism produced the most profound changes in the global landscape in half a century. A series of tumultuous events in 1991 culminated in the breakup of the Soviet Union, sweeping away the superpower rivalry that had shaped U.S. foreign policy since the end of World War II.

The new era brought the promise of reduced tensions and dramatic cuts in national security expenditures. Yet it soon became clear that the post-cold war era would be no less prone to violence and instability than its predecessor. No longer facing the clearly defined military threat the Soviet Union had posed, the United States found itself increasingly involved in operations run by the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as regional conflicts proliferated.

But there was no consensus on the direction of U.S. foreign policy because there was no agreement on the national interests of the United States in the post-cold war world.

### Partisan Divide

The 1990s and early 2000s proved to be one of the most partisan periods in American history. The underpinnings of this partisanship had been developing for many years, rooted both in the politics of the era and changing public attitudes. An important factor was the exceptionally long Democratic dominance in Congress and the corresponding Republican frustrations at perceived mistreatment. Another was the emerging conservative hold on the Republican Party that more starkly than in previous decades contrasted the new GOP to the still largely liberal Democratic Party that favored activist government. A third was the increasing disappearance of the middle in both parties as Republican moderates, often identified with eastern New England Republicanism, left office in retirement or defeat and conservative southern Democrats switched parties, retired, or were defeated in the increasingly Republican South. This left both parties more solidly in the control of their wings farthest from the center and eager to do battle with the other. The public's distaste for this conflict combined with its increasing distrust in government—identified by many observers as starting with Vietnam and Watergate—and the expansion of divisive social issues such as abortion, religious influence in politics, and parental authority also contributed.

In Congress, the mantra of "to get along, go along" that had prevailed for decades gave way to a new adversarial approach, largely developed by back-bench Republicans who concluded they would never get more than dismissive attention from Democrats without a direct frontal attack. This was the battle plan developed by Rep. Newt Gingrich of Georgia and like-minded colleagues. The tone was set over a period of years but was brought center stage in 1989 when Democrat Jim Wright of Texas became the first House Speaker in history to be forced by scandal to resign in the middle of his term. The move against Wright was led by Gingrich, who would go on to spearhead the GOP takeover of the House in 1995 and become Speaker. Clinton's 1992 defeat of an incumbent Republican president, George H. W. Bush, added to the tension between the parties.

Intense party-line voting and heightened incivility at a time of divided government and narrow majorities in Congress proved to be a perfect recipe for gridlock in the 1990s. Just how far things had deteriorated was illustrated by budget battles that resulted in partial shutdowns of the federal government. The animosity was palpable, as each side waited for the other to blink.

The political divide in Washington got appreciably wider when the House GOP launched an investigation that led to the impeachment of President Clinton on charges of perjury and obstruction of justice for his attempts to cover up an affair with a White House intern. The articles of impeachment were adopted on party-line votes. The Senate fulfilled its constitutional duty to try the case—against the better judgment of many members—but did not come close to convicting and removing Clinton from office. The tone of the Senate trial was much less rancorous and partisan than that of the House proceedings and Clinton was acquitted with the support of every Senate Democrat and some Republicans.

The political dynamics of the president's impeachment—only the second in U.S. history—were complex. The impeachment was a testament to the power of the social conservatives who dominated the House Republican Caucus and leadership, as well as its electoral base. It was an illustration of the bitter partisan split that had all but paralyzed the House, as well as a sign of deep cultural division over standards of personal behavior for public officials. It also showed—and may have added to—the erosion of the political middle ground that had hamstrung moderates from both parties. Public disapproval of the impeachment inquiry was thought to have contributed to GOP losses in the 1998 elections. House Speaker Gingrich resigned in the election aftermath.

The bitter partisanship in Washington and divisions among the American people continued in the 2000 elections. The closely fought races narrowed the GOP margin in the House and split the Senate right down the middle,



*The intense partisan rancor of the 1990s culminated in the impeachment of a president. Here on January 7, 1999, the one hundred members of the Senate take an oath of impartiality at the start of the trial of President Bill Clinton, who ultimately was acquitted.*



50–50. The presidential race hung in the balance for five weeks, while Democrat Albert “Al” Gore Jr., who had won the national popular vote, battled Republican George W. Bush for the electoral votes of Florida, which would put one of them over the top in the electoral college. Bush had a slim lead, but the Gore camp was certain that would disappear with vote recounts. A decision by a sharply divided Supreme Court ended the Democratic push for more recounts and secured the White House for Bush. Some political observers thought the 2000 elections, with no presidential incumbent, would answer questions about the direction voters wanted the nation to take. But a new politics of national consensus did not appear imminent in the wake of the evenly divided electorate, the debacle in Florida that left the true winner in the voting uncertain, and charges that a politicized Supreme Court had essentially given the White House to the Republicans.

Although Bush professed to be “a uniter, not a divider,” partisanship and legislative gridlock remained entrenched throughout his first term. Democrats and Republicans only came together on a handful of major issues, such as education and campaign finance reform. One event, however, seemed to bring all Americans together—the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. Republicans and Democrats alike united behind the president as he launched a war against Afghanistan, the training ground for the terrorists. When Bush took U.S. soldiers into Iraq in 2003, this national unity, however, began to crumble. Some felt the new military direction was unwise. The major question before the electorate in 2004 was who was best able to win the war in Iraq and lead the country in this new era when terrorists could hit so devastatingly close to

home. Although Democrats nominated a Vietnam War hero, John F. Kerry of Massachusetts, voters by a slim majority returned Bush to the White House, perhaps with the belief that it was best not to change presidents while at war. At the start of 2005, as U.S. casualties continued to mount in Iraq, and to a lesser extent in Afghanistan, the prosecution of the war in Iraq was turning into yet another issue that divided Americans.

The national judgment on the war, and more broadly on the Bush administration, came in 2006 when Democrats won back control of both the House and the Senate, although the latter by just a single vote. Bush refused to back down on Iraq and in fact sent more troops in a “surge” to contain expanding violence, particularly between sects within the population. The surge was roundly condemned but in time appeared to quell the worst of the violence and lay the groundwork for other tactics that brought a measure of stability by 2009, although the future remained uncertain.

It was against this background that a young and junior senator from Illinois, Barack Obama, announced in early 2007—against all odds—that he was going to run for president. As an African American, and in the shadow of much better known candidates, he was accorded little chance. But with a masterful nationwide campaign, and an army of enthusiastic volunteers, Obama won first the nomination and then, by a 53–46 percent majority, the presidency itself.

As if to prove the ancient warning about being careful what one asks for, Obama came into office in 2009 amidst the worst economic crisis the nation, and the world, had faced in more than half a century. The United States

officially went into recession in December 2007. By the following fall a long-inflating housing bubble had burst, thousands of homeowners—many unqualified to be owners but placed there by lax lending standards—were in foreclosure, the banking industry and liquidity were seizing up, famous Wall Street firms were either into bankruptcy or being sold off, unemployment was rising monthly, dozens of businesses were in bankruptcy or liquidation, and even the venerable American automobile industry was on the lip of bankruptcy.

Obama's predecessor, George W. Bush, and federal economic officials in the Treasury, Federal Reserve, and other departments, had already begun throughout 2008 to put the government's strength as a lender of last resort into action. By the end of the year the flow of federal money had turned into a torrent of hundreds of billions of dollars to aid crucial segments of the economy, especially the financial sector. Obama, with an expanded Democratic majority in Congress, took up the effort in 2009 with plans to enact vastly larger stimulus and rescue programs.

Following is a narrative chronology of the political and legislative events of the years from the end of World War II until 2009, putting in perspective the national and state elections that took place during that period.

## POST–WORLD WAR II YEARS

By the end of World War II the American people had come to two fundamental decisions that would have a deep influence on the political life of the nation in the postwar years from 1945 through the mid-1960s. In domestic affairs, Americans in general had concluded that the social and economic reforms of the New Deal years ought to be preserved and that government had a legitimate role in protecting the individual against economic disaster. On the international front, isolationism clearly was rejected in favor of acceptance of a role of active leadership for the United States in world affairs.

These two decisions paved the way for a politics of national consensus in the postwar years. The ideological conflicts of the 1930s were softened, and it was possible for the two major political parties to argue more about means and less about basic national aims.

The main issue usually was which party could best provide for the needs of the people in a steadily expanding economy and at the same time provide firm, reliable leadership for the United States and the free world in a protracted cold war with the Communist bloc. Implicit in both parties' appeals were two basic elements: an acceptance of government's role in the social welfare field and close industry-government ties at home, coupled with a desire to avoid nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union abroad. When, in 1964, one of the two major national parties sought to

deny this postwar consensus in both its domestic and foreign aspects, it encountered the most sweeping electoral repudiation in a quarter-century.

By and large the Democratic Party was more successful than the Republican in presenting itself as the party better able to carry out the national consensus in the postwar years. Three Democrats were elected to the presidency—Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson—while only one Republican, Dwight D. Eisenhower, was successful, and then largely because of his status as a hero of World War II. Of the ten Congresses elected in the postwar period, eight had Democratic and only two had Republican majorities. Except for brief periods in 1947–1948 and 1951–1954, the Democrats held a majority of the state governorships. Democrats maintained regular majorities in most state legislatures. Even the eight-year incumbency of a Republican president failed to strengthen the Republican Party appreciably.

The frequent Democratic victories, however, did not reflect the depth of loyalty to the Democratic Party that had existed in the 1930s, when the fresh recollection of the Great Depression maintained an unwavering Democratic mandate. In fact, the political movements of the postwar period demonstrated a rapidly changing and ambiguous electoral mandate: Republicans scored major victories in 1946 and 1952, but the Democrats achieved significant and far-reaching success in 1948, 1958, and 1964.

Even in the years of party sweeps, voters showed an increasing tendency to vote for the candidate rather than the party. The trend toward split tickets was especially evident in 1956, when Eisenhower was reelected by a landslide but the Democrats held Congress, and in 1964, when numerous Republican candidates eked out narrow victories despite the massive national vote for Johnson. Part of the trend toward split tickets could be attributed to an increasingly well-educated electorate. But it also seemed to reflect a willingness among the voters to support superior candidates of either party—candidates who represented, in large part, the domestic and foreign policy consensus of the postwar era.

In the early 1960s a new awareness emerged on the issue of civil rights. Civil rights for African Americans had divided northern and southern Democrats in Congress for decades and had even caused a rump southern Dixiecrat Party in the 1948 presidential election. But pressures for equal rights for blacks continued to increase and reached a climax with a series of nationwide demonstrations in 1963. Many white Americans, with church and union groups at the fore, joined the fight for legislative action for equal rights. The result was the comprehensive, bipartisan sponsored Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Throughout the postwar period Congress was slower to reflect the national consensus on major issues than was

the president or the judicial branch of the government. As a rule it was the executive branch that proposed major new programs in fields such as education, welfare, and domestic aid—programs that Congress accepted slowly if at all. The Supreme Court, with its 1954 decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, sparked the movement toward bringing blacks into the mainstream of American life. Other decisions of the Court on constitutional rights, ranging from legislative apportionment to the rights of witnesses and the accused, far outstripped anything Congress was willing to consider.

When Congress did assume a more central role—helping, for instance, to formulate and develop foreign aid programs from the mid-1940s on, pushing aggressively for broader domestic programs while Eisenhower was in the White House, or remolding and expanding the scope of the 1964 Civil Rights Act—its actions stood out as exceptions to the pattern of executive or judicial initiative.

Congress's conservatism and its reticence in initiating programs were based in large part on the committee seniority system and restrictive legislative rules. Committee chairs often were southern Democrats or midwestern Republicans, representing the most rigidly held districts and states. The congressional representatives least able to build up seniority, and thus the least likely to head committees, were those from the politically volatile suburbs and city fringe areas where the major new population movements—and many major problems—of the postwar era occurred.

During this period the House, intended by the Framers of the Constitution to be the chamber closest to the people, actually was the more conservative body, blocking a substantial amount of legislation approved by the Senate. The Senate, especially after the liberal Democratic sweep of 1958, became markedly liberal in its orientation. A principal explanation for the Senate's position was that metropolitan centers, with their pressing demands, had sprung up in virtually every state, prompting senators to be responsive to their needs.

The postwar era might be remembered as one in which both American parties became truly national. Democrats extended their power and influence into midwestern and northern New England territory that had been unwaveringly Republican in the past. Republicans made significant new breakthroughs in the growing industrial South and in their best years won the votes of millions of Americans who had never voted Republican before.

The 1964 election, at the end of the era, left the Democratic Party in control of most of the power centers, from the presidency to the state legislatures. But many Republicans, noting the somber outcome of an election in which their party had moved far to the right and by implication had repudiated the national stance on most matters, began to work to return the party to a central course. The 1964 election, by

underlining the strength of the American consensus on vital issues of domestic economy, civil rights, and foreign policy, had demonstrated anew the broad opportunities for a party willing to offer solutions to national needs.

### 1945–1947: The Seventy-Ninth Congress

The death of a president who had led his country through twelve years of economic and military crisis, the end of the greatest war in history, and the inauguration of the atomic age all took place in the two-year interval between Franklin D. Roosevelt's election to a fourth term in 1944 and the 1946 midterm congressional elections.

The president died April 12, 1945, of a cerebral hemorrhage. Two weeks later, on April 25, delegates from Allied powers gathered in San Francisco to write the United Nations charter. (The Senate ratified the charter July 28, a contrast to the unwillingness of the same body in 1919 to join the League of Nations.) On April 28 Italian partisans captured and butchered dictator Benito Mussolini. Adolph Hitler was reported to have committed suicide April 29 in his ruined Berlin chancery while Soviet troops poured into the city. Germany surrendered unconditionally on May 7.

In the Pacific, American airplanes administered the coup de grace to the tottering Japanese empire by dropping the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima August 6, 1945; another was used on Nagasaki August 9. World War II ended with the unconditional surrender of Japan on August 14.

In 1944, running on the theme that the nation should not "change horses in the middle of the stream," President Roosevelt had won an unprecedented fourth term with a national vote plurality of 3,594,993 (of 47,976,670 cast) and a total of 432 (of 531) electoral votes. Reversing Democratic losses in the 1942 midterm elections, Congress went heavily Democratic. After the 1944 election, fifty-seven Democrats and thirty-eight Republicans were in the Senate, and the House was balanced 243–190 in favor of the Democrats. Less than three months later Roosevelt was dead.

Roosevelt's successor, Harry S. Truman, took office April 12. He faced a perplexing task as he sought to hold together the coalition of big-city machines, organized labor, conservative southern Democrats, farmers, minority groups, ethnic and religious blocs, and intellectual liberals, which FDR had brought together for his successive electoral victories.

Pent-up political tensions erupted with the end of World War II. The country was hit by a wave of strikes that climaxed in a May 1946 nationwide rail strike, which President Truman tried to break with a proposal to draft strikers into the army, thus incurring deep resentment in the ranks of organized labor. On the right wing, southern Democrats continued to abandon the administration on almost every item of domestic legislation as they had since 1938. Conservative forces in Congress pressed for a

relaxation of wartime price controls far more rapidly than Truman thought advisable.

Despite its failure to reach agreement on such basic issues as labor-management relations, a national housing program, federal aid to schools, and national health insurance, the Seventy-ninth Congress produced some notable legislation, including the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, which transferred control over all aspects of atomic energy development from the War Department to a civilian Atomic Energy Commission.

The Employment Act of 1946, considerably weaker than the “Full Employment” bill first proposed—which bordered on a government guarantee of jobs for all—nevertheless broke new ground in fixing responsibility for national economic policies. The Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946 authorized a program of matching federal grants to state and local health bodies for hospital construction. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 cut the number of standing committees in the House and the Senate, provided for preparation of an annual legislative budget to complement the president’s budget, and raised the salaries of senators and representatives from \$10,000 to \$12,500, plus a \$2,500 tax-free expense account. Included in the law, as a separate title, was the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, requiring lobbyists to register and report their lobbying expenses.

Congress also authorized a fifty-year loan of \$3.75 billion to Great Britain, intended to assist the British in removing trade and currency exchange restrictions hampering postwar programs for economic reconstruction and trade liberalization.

### **1946 Midterm Elections**

The 1946 congressional election campaign was marked by two events disadvantageous to the administration. First, President Truman on September 20, 1946, dismissed Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, former vice president (1941–1945) and only original New Dealer still remaining in the cabinet and a spokesperson of labor and progressive groups. The dismissal followed a speech Wallace gave—which Wallace had read to Truman in advance—criticizing the allegedly anti-Soviet tone of the foreign policy of Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. The incident encouraged Republicans to pin the “red” label on all candidates for whom Wallace subsequently spoke during the campaign.

A second bad break for the administration came in a seven-week national meat shortage just before the election. Truman was forced to issue an order, October 14, ending all meat price controls. His action drew sharp criticism from organized labor and a charge by the Republican national chairman, Rep. B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, that he was taking action “after the horse has gone to the butcher shop.” The mood of the country was clearly in favor of an early end

to all remaining wartime controls. The pent-up frustrations of wartime were directly appealed to in the Republican slogans: “Had enough?” and “It’s time for a change.” Reece promised that a Republican Congress would restore “orderly, capable, and honest government in Washington and replace controls, confusion, corruption, and communism.”

Symptomatic of the tone of the times—pictured by contemporary observers as a desire to return to “normalcy”—were two election-morning newspaper headlines. One read, “Gay Crowd Hails Return of National Horse Show.” A second read, “Crackers, Sugar Back in Stores.”

The Democratic congressional campaign was lackadaisical. Democratic national chairman Robert E. Hannegan warned the country that a GOP victory would be a “surrender to the will of a few who want only large profits for themselves.” Truman failed to hit the campaign trail, and he scarcely offered any comment on the important races and issues.

The Democrats appeared to depend in large measure on frequent radio broadcasts of the late president Roosevelt’s campaign addresses recorded in earlier years. The most publicized activity for Democratic candidates was carried out by the political action committee of the labor group Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), headed by the controversial Sidney Hillman.

### **Results of the 1946 Elections**

The 1946 campaign proved to be the most successful for the Republicans since the 1920s—and the best year they would have for many years to come. Across the nation Republicans swept Senate, House, and gubernatorial contests. The Republicans increased their Senate membership from thirty-eight to fifty-one seats, while the Democrats slipped from fifty-seven to forty-five seats.

Among the new Republican senators were John W. Bricker of Ohio, Irving M. Ives of New York, William E. Jenner of Indiana, William F. Knowland of California (who had been appointed to the Senate in 1945), George W. Malone of Nevada, Arthur V. Watkins of Utah, and John J. Williams of Delaware. The Progressive candidate, Robert La Follette Jr. of Wisconsin, lost to Republican Joseph R. McCarthy. With the exception of Ives, all represented their party’s most conservative wing.

The House Republican delegation rose from 190 seats to 246 seats, while the Democratic delegation dropped from 243 to 188; this was the lowest figure since the 1928 elections. The ratio among the nation’s governorships changed from 26–22 in favor of the Democrats to 25–23 in favor of the Republicans.

Important Republican gubernatorial victories included the reelection of Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Earl Warren of California and the elections of Robert F. Bradford of Massachusetts, Alfred E. Driscoll of



New Jersey, James H. Duff of Pennsylvania, Thomas J. Herbert of Ohio, Kim Sigler of Michigan, and L.W. Youngdahl of Minnesota. The only Democrats to win in generally two-party states were William L. Knous of Colorado, William P. Lane Jr. of Maryland, and Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming.

### 1947–1949: The Eightieth Congress

In 1947 and 1948 the nation proceeded to shake off most of the remaining wartime economic controls and to enjoy an economic boom marred somewhat by substantial inflation and the beginnings of the first postwar recession in late 1948. Americans began to realize that the postwar period would be one of continuing international tensions rather than a return to “normalcy.”

The foreign scene was darkened by increasing Soviet intransigence at the United Nations; by the civil war in Greece and Communist pressures on Turkey, which led to the announcement of the Truman Doctrine in 1947; by the ouster of noncommunists from the Hungarian government in May 1947; by the Communist coup d'état in Czechoslovakia in February 1948; and by the beginning of the Soviet blockade of Berlin in April 1948. Faced with the responsibility of formulating new solutions for the new problems of the postwar era, the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress wrote some basic laws that governed domestic and foreign policy for many years to come.

On May 15, 1947, Congress approved the Greek-Turkish aid program requested by President Truman (the Truman Doctrine). The concept of massive economic aid to European countries to assist them in their postwar recovery, suggested by Secretary of State George C. Marshall, received final congressional approval in passage of the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) April 2, 1948. International tensions paved the way for congressional approval of a peacetime draft law June 19, 1948.

The legislation that placed the most strain on bipartisan foreign policy was extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Congress in 1948 turned down presidential requests for a three-year extension, granting only a single year's extension in a limited form.

During its first session, the Eightieth Congress approved legislation for unifying the armed forces under a single Department of Defense with separate army, navy, and air force departments under the secretary of defense, and for forming the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

In domestic affairs, the Democratic president and Republican Congress generally were at loggerheads. Presidential recommendations to extend New Deal social welfare concepts were largely ignored by Congress. The most significant single piece of domestic legislation approved by the Congress was the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act, passed over President Truman's veto June 23, 1947. The bill outlawed the closed shop, jurisdictional

strikes, and secondary boycotts, and was bitterly opposed by organized labor. Its chief provisions were to remain on the statute books throughout the postwar period.

The Eightieth Congress completed two significant actions concerning the office of president: it passed a bill, approved by Truman on July 18, 1947, making the Speaker of the House and the president pro tempore of the Senate the next two in line of succession to the presidency after the vice president, ahead of the secretary of state and other cabinet members. In a slap at President Roosevelt's four terms, it sent to the states a constitutional amendment limiting the tenure of future presidents to two terms. The Twenty-second Amendment became law in February 1951. National attention in summer 1948 shifted to communism as Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, self-confessed former Communist Party members, appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee and charged that numerous high administration officials during the 1930s and war years had been members of communist spy rings. Chambers's August 3 testimony that former State Department aide Alger Hiss had been a communist spy became the most celebrated case of all. It was highly dramatized on nationwide television on August 25, when Hiss and Chambers confronted each other at a hearing of the committee.

### *The 1948 Campaigns*

Truman's underdog victory in the 1948 presidential election set the pattern of rapid and startling reversals in domestic political trends during the postwar years. His victory was accompanied by a Democratic congressional and gubernatorial sweep that reversed, in overwhelming measure, the Republican triumph of 1946.

The year 1947 had appeared to be a favorable one for Truman. The Marshall Plan, his “get-tough-with-Russia” policy, his advocacy of government action to curb rising prices, and his willingness to deal firmly with labor leader John L. Lewis had all increased the president's popularity in sharp contrast to its nadir at the time of the 1946 elections. In the November 1947 elections the Democrats were especially successful, electing a governor in Kentucky and winning other important races.

By late spring 1948, however, Truman's popularity had plummeted to such depths that leaders of his party cast about for another nominee to head the Democratic ticket. Several developments contributed to the sharp dip in presidential popularity. Reacting in part to Henry A. Wallace's December 1947 announcement that he was forming a third party, Truman included in his 1948 State of the Union address requests for new social welfare legislation plus a call for a straight \$40 tax cut for every individual in the nation. Even some liberal Democrats accused the president of having made a “political harangue” in the most partisan spirit.



*In his 1948 whistle-stop campaign Harry S. Truman traveled more than 31,700 miles across the country and delivered 356 speeches to win a surprising victory.*

In February the president's advocacy of a far-sweeping civil rights program, based on recommendations of his civil rights commission, created a predictably bitter reaction in the southern wing of his party. The stage was set for the States' Rights ticket, putting four parties in the upcoming presidential campaign. Truman's reelection in the face of open revolts on the left wing (Wallaceites) and the right wing (Dixiecrats) seemed almost impossible.

Fearing defeat for the party in the November elections, an unusual coalition of Democrats began to press in late spring for General Dwight D. Eisenhower's nomination by the Democratic National Convention. The coalition included states' rights advocates from the South, big-city bosses from the North, and party liberals. In statements on June 5 and 9, however, Eisenhower made clear his refusal to consider seeking or accepting the nomination. Neither Eisenhower's political philosophy nor his party were known; it was not until 1952 that he identified himself as a Republican.

A brief effort to draft Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas also collapsed. No obstacle remained to Truman's renomination when the Democrats assembled gloomily in Philadelphia July 12 for their thirtieth national convention.

Truman was nominated on the first ballot on July 15, receiving 947½ votes to 263 for Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia. Senate Democratic leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, who had roused the delegates with a fiery keynote speech July 12, was later nominated for vice president.

Truman's acceptance speech created a sensation. Lashing into the Republicans as "the party of special interests," he called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, criticized Congress

for its failure to control prices or pass a housing bill, and said that the tax reduction measure approved was a "Republican rich-man's tax bill." He then announced it was his duty to call Congress back into session on July 26 to act on anti-inflation measures, housing, aid to education, a national health program, civil rights, an increase in the hourly minimum wage from 40 cents to 75 cents, extension of Social Security, public power and cheaper electricity projects, and a new "adequate" displaced-persons bill.

The closing day of the Democratic convention was marked by a walkout of delegations from Mississippi and Alabama, when the convention, at the instigation of Minneapolis mayor Hubert H. Humphrey and other party liberals, adopted a tough substitute civil rights plank. Following an impassioned speech by Humphrey in behalf of the stronger plank, the convention approved it by a 651½ to 582½ vote, substituting it for a noncontroversial plank recommended by the Resolutions (Platform) Committee.

Rebellious southerners from thirteen states convened in Birmingham, Alabama, on July 17 as the States' Rights Party and nominated Gov. J. Strom Thurmond, D-S.C., for president and Gov. Fielding L. Wright, D-Miss., for vice president. They urged southern Democratic parties to substitute Thurmond and Wright for Truman and Barkley as the Democratic candidates on the ballot. The convention adopted a platform terming the national Democratic civil rights plank "this infamous and iniquitous program" that would mean a "police state in a totalitarian, centralized, bureaucratic government." The platform stated, "We stand for the segregation of the races and the integrity of each race."

Another group met in Philadelphia in July. Calling itself the Progressive Party, it nominated Henry A. Wallace for president and Sen. Glen H. Taylor, D-Idaho, for vice president. Party leaders denied that the party was communist-dominated, though most observers considered it heavily influenced by the extreme left. In his acceptance speech, Wallace blamed Truman for the Berlin crisis. He said there had been a "great betrayal" following President Roosevelt's death in which the administration inaugurated its "get tough" policy, thus "slamming the door" on peace talks with the Soviet Union. The Progressive platform called for a program of U.S. disarmament, a conciliatory policy toward the Soviet Union, an end to segregation, nationalization of key industries, repeal of Taft-Hartley, high farm price supports, and the Townsend plan, giving a \$100 monthly pension to everyone at the age of sixty.

Scenting victory, Republicans engaged in a lively contest for their party's presidential nomination. The three chief candidates were New York governor Thomas E. Dewey, former Minnesota governor Harold E. Stassen, and Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Taft enjoyed the support of most of the more conservative party regulars.

As the primaries developed during the spring, it first appeared that Stassen might be on his way to the nomination. After losing to Dewey in New Hampshire, he won an overwhelming victory in Wisconsin over Dewey and native son Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who had been considered the strong favorite. Stassen won nineteen delegates to eight for MacArthur and none for Dewey. In the Nebraska primary Stassen again won against Dewey, Taft, and several other candidates whose names were placed on the ballot.

Observers began to predict Stassen's nomination, but he then made what later appeared to be a serious error. He entered the May 4 Ohio primary, bluntly antagonizing the Taft wing of the party. (He won only nine of the twenty-three contested delegate spots, the rest going to Taft.) In Oregon, where Stassen had been an early favorite, he lost to Dewey in the May 21 primary (117,554 votes to 107,946), after a radio debate between the two men in which Stassen endorsed and Dewey opposed outlawing the Communist Party. Observers believe the debate and primary returns effectively finished Stassen's chances.

When the Twenty-fourth Republican National Convention opened in Philadelphia June 21, the Dewey victory already seemed probable. Taft was handicapped because many conservatives considered his stands for federal aid to education and housing too liberal, while many party professionals feared his coauthorship of the Taft-Hartley Act might harm the party among union voters. California governor Earl Warren and Michigan senator Arthur Vandenberg both had hopes that a convention deadlock might turn the delegates toward them, but neither ambition was justified. Dewey began with the solid bloc of New York delegates and enjoyed substantial support in delegations from every part of the country.

In first ballot voting June 24, with 547 needed to win, Dewey received 434 votes to 224 for Taft and 157 for Stassen. Favorite-son candidates shared the rest. On the second ballot Dewey's total rose to 515 against 274 for Taft and 149 for Stassen. Following this, the other candidates quickly fell behind Dewey. His nomination on the third roll call was merely a formality.

During the following night Dewey conferred with influential party leaders and decided on Governor Warren as his running mate. The party adopted a platform backing a "bipartisan" foreign policy; foreign aid to anticommunist countries; "full" recognition of Israel; housing, anti-inflation, and civil rights legislation; and promised a fight against communists inside and outside government.

The Truman and Dewey campaigns became historic examples. The Truman effort showed how a determined candidate can win by going to the people, even with the odds against him; the Dewey performance was an example of how a supposedly sure candidate can lose by waging a lackluster campaign of overconfidence.

Truman undertook a 31,700-mile "barnstorming" whistle-stop tour by train, appearing before an estimated six million persons. At each opportunity the president would deliver one of his "give-'em-hell" attacks on the Republicans. The "do-nothing Republican Eightieth Congress" was Truman's chief target: "When I called them back into session, what did they do? Nothing. Nothing. That Congress never did anything the whole time it was in session." If the Republicans win, "they'll tear you apart." The Republicans are "predatory animals who don't care if you people are thrown into a depression.... They like runaway prices."

Toward the end of the campaign Truman began a special appeal to minority racial and religious groups, calling for strong civil rights legislation and condemning Republican leaders for passing the Displaced Persons Act, which he said discriminated against Catholics and Jews.

Dewey's campaign was characterized by his aloofness and cool manner, his skirting of issues and his diffuse, repetitious calls for "national unity." Dewey called the Eightieth Congress "one of the best," but he failed to come to the defense of its individual programs even when they were under direct attack from Truman. Assured by the pollsters, campaign strategists, advertising consultants, and reporters that he had the election well in hand, Dewey refrained from direct or forceful answers to any of the Truman attacks. Even more than Dewey, vice-presidential candidate Warren disdained to enter the partisan fray.

The Dewey program was particularly vague on farm legislation, which was a new field to him as a New York governor. "There are some people who would like to inject politics into the necessities of food raising in our country. I don't believe in that," Dewey said. He expressed a general support for price supports, not indicating whether they should be at parity or close to it or on a flexible or rigid scale. Meanwhile, farm prices were taking a nosedive that was concerning farmers across the Midwest. Also, storage capacity in grain elevators was short, adding to rural dissatisfaction.

Both the Progressive and Dixiecrat movements, meanwhile, were faltering. Wallace became increasingly identified with the communists and few "liberal" leaders joined his cause. His campaign crowds dwindled to a fraction of their size earlier in the year.

The Dixiecrat ticket failed to make substantial headway as most southern governors and senators—including some who had been most vociferous in denouncing Truman's civil rights proposals—chose the route of party regularity and backed the president. Only four southern Democratic parties—those in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—followed through on the plea of the Birmingham convention to put Thurmond and Wright on the ballot as the regular Democratic nominees. They went on the ballot as States' Rights Party candidates in ten other states: Arkansas,

## ACTIONS OF THE “DO-NOTHING” EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

The Eightieth Congress (1947–1949), characterized by a hard-campaigning President Harry Truman as the “do-nothing Republican Eightieth Congress,” actually passed a great deal of legislation, some of which Truman wanted, some over his serious objections. A partial list of Eightieth Congress actions:

- Truman doctrine of aid to Greece and Turkey.
- Marshall Plan for aid to Europe.
- Peace treaties approved with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania.
- Inter-American Treaty of Mutual Assistance approved.
- Vandenberg Resolution favoring collective and regional mutual assistance pacts.
- Unification of armed forces under Department of Defense; creation of Central Intelligence Agency.
- \$65 million building loan for UN headquarters.
- Peacetime draft law.
- Passage of Taft-Hartley Act, over veto.
- Presidential succession change.
- Constitutional amendment to limit presidential tenure to two terms.
- Hope-Aiken flexible price support bill.
- Newsboys excluded from Social Security system, over veto.
- A tax-reduction bill, over veto.
- Liberalized housing credit terms.
- Extended rent control.

California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

With the first election eve returns from the northeastern states, Truman took a lead that he never lost despite the closeness of the election. As the night wore on, state after state considered “safe Republican” moved into the Truman column. Dewey carried Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, and New York (the last three evidently because of usual Democratic voters defecting to Wallace). But the president carried Massachusetts, won the border states, took all but four southern states (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina) that were in the Dixiecrat column and carried the farm belt. Finally California fell in his column. When Ohio conclusively went for Truman at 11 o’clock Wednesday morning, November 3, Dewey conceded.

The election returns seemed to indicate that the Democratic New Deal philosophy was so generally accepted by the electorate that the president’s warnings of a return to “Republican” depression days remained a telling point. On a less philosophical level many observers felt the Truman “Mr. Average” approach, compared to Dewey’s “Olympian airs,” drew a large sympathy vote from the average people in the street for the conceded “underdog.”

### *Results of the 1948 Elections*

With the Truman victory the Democrats took control of Congress with commanding majorities in both the Senate and the House. The Democrats picked up nine Senate seats to make the new balance 54–42 in their favor. Among the new Democratic senators were Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), Paul H. Douglas (Illinois), Hubert H. Humphrey

(Minnesota), Estes Kefauver (Tennessee), Robert S. Kerr (Oklahoma), and Clinton P. Anderson (New Mexico). Republican Margaret Chase Smith was elected senator from Maine. In the House, Democrats made a net gain of seventy-five seats; the new total was 263 Democrats and 171 Republicans.

The Democrats also ran strong in gubernatorial contests, winning twenty of the thirty-two seats up for election and reversing the Republican trend of the immediate past years. The new totals were thirty Democratic and eighteen Republican governorships. Among the new Democratic governors were Chester Bowles (Connecticut), Adlai E. Stevenson (Illinois), and G. Mennen Williams (Michigan).

### **1949–1951: The Eighty-First Congress**

The international situation in the years 1949 and 1950 was marked by stabilization and cooling of tensions in Europe, in sharp contrast to renewed Communist conquest and the threat of nuclear war in Asia. In April 1949 the North Atlantic Treaty was signed by the United States, Canada, and ten European nations, agreeing that “an armed attack against any one or more of them in Europe and North America shall be considered an attack against all.” A direct reaction to Communist power moves, which included the 1948 takeover of Czechoslovakia, the treaty of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) laid down a policy of containment of Soviet expansionist ambitions that helped to preserve a territorial status quo on the European continent for years to come. On September 30, 1949, the Soviets lifted a blockade of Berlin, which had been in effect since April 1, 1948.



In Asia, however, the Western position was disintegrating rapidly. On January 22, 1949, the Chinese Communists took Beijing. On April 23 they crossed the Yangtze and captured Nanjing. On August 6 Secretary of State Dean Acheson blamed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "reactionary" clique for the Communist victory and gave notice that no further aid would be given Chiang's government. On December 7, 1949, the Nationalist Chinese government fled to Formosa, later known as Taiwan.

The takeover of mainland China by a hostile Communist power did not shake the Western world, however, as much as the surprise attack of Communist North Korean troops on South Korea on June 25, 1950. The UN Security Council immediately ordered a cease-fire. Two days later President Truman ordered U.S. forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur to repel the North Koreans. This became a UN "peace action" but was largely an American venture. U.S. involvement in Korea led to a near-wartime mobilization of the U.S. economy. It also led to President Truman's dispute with General MacArthur over the proposed bombing of Manchuria, which in turn led to Truman's dismissal of MacArthur in April 1951. As the war dragged on for two years with heavy U.S. casualties, it became a source of great frustration for the American people.

In other important developments, the Soviet Union in September 1949 exploded its first atomic bomb, ending the U.S. atomic monopoly; India was proclaimed independent in January 1950; Alger Hiss was found guilty of perjury on January 21, 1950; and Truman, in January 1950, authorized the Atomic Energy Commission to produce the hydrogen bomb.

In his inaugural address January 20, 1949, President Truman included a "Point IV" proposal of American foreign policy for "a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas." Over the succeeding years, foreign aid assistance for capital investment to build up the economies of fledgling nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America became a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy.

When the heavily Democratic Eighty-first Congress assembled in Washington January 3, 1949, liberals had high hopes that it would enact a new body of social welfare legislation such as that proposed by Truman in the 1948 campaign. The first signs for the Truman program seemed bright as the House on January 3 adopted a new rule to break the power of its Rules Committee to bottle up legislation indefinitely. The "twenty-one-day rule" provided that, if the Rules Committee failed to act on a bill after twenty-one legislative days, the chair of the legislative committee that originally approved it could ask the House to vote on whether to consider the measure or not, with a majority vote required to bring the bill to the floor. The rule was

dropped by the House when the Eighty-second Congress organized in 1951.

On January 5 Truman appeared before Congress to urge a sweeping new Fair Deal program of social reform. But Congress in general proved to be a disappointment to the liberal camp on domestic issues. Approval was given to a long-range housing bill providing for expanded federal programs in slum clearance, public housing, and farm improvement programs, which Truman signed into law July 15, 1949, "with deep satisfaction." The administration also scored an important victory in passage of the Social Security Expansion Act of 1950 and a limited victory in a 1949 minimum wage increase. But otherwise the Fair Deal program hit formidable obstacles.

Other legislation, such as that to continue the Marshall Plan, military assistance to friendly foreign nations, and a two-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act cleared Congress with some bipartisan support. The Senate on July 21, 1949, approved the North Atlantic Treaty by a two-thirds margin. In domestic affairs important steps toward streamlining the executive branch of the government were made in the Government Reorganization Act of 1949.

An explosive new issue, meanwhile, had developed on the domestic scene. In a February 11, 1950, speech in Wheeling, West Virginia, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R-Wis., charged that there were fifty-seven communists working in the State Department, a charge promptly denied by the department. Until his formal censure by the Senate in 1954, McCarthy and his freewheeling accusations of communist sympathies among high- and low-placed government officials absorbed much of the public attention. The phenomenon of McCarthyism had a major effect on the psychological climate of the early 1950s.

### ***The 1950 Midterm Elections***

The liberal Democratic trend apparent in Truman's surprise 1948 victory was sharply reversed in the 1950 elections as Republicans exploited the issues of inflation, Korea, communism, and corruption, to make strong comebacks in congressional and gubernatorial elections.

Truman, delivering his only major speech of the campaign November 4, 1950, sought to bolster the Democratic effort with charges similar to those he leveled against the Republicans in 1948: that they were captives of "special interests," that they would undo the country's progress toward peace and prosperity if they gained control of the national government. Truman said the Republicans were "isolationists" and that "any farmer who votes for the Republican Party ought to have his head examined."

The Republican campaign assumed a far more aggressive tone than it had in 1948. Sen. Robert A. Taft, R-Ohio, said the administration was responsible for high prices, high taxes, the loss of China to the Communists, and the Korean conflict. (Republicans pointed frequently to a January 12, 1950, speech

by Secretary of State Dean Acheson before the National Press Club in which Acheson described the U.S. defensive line in the East Asian in such a way as to exclude Korea.)

Typical of other Republican attacks was a November 4 reply to Truman by Harold Stassen, charging that the “blinded, blundering, bewildering” East Asian policy of the “spy-riddled” Truman administration was directly to blame for American casualties in Korea.

McCarthy’s charges of communism in high places in the government played an important part in the campaign. Whether or not the voters believed all of McCarthy’s charges, many seemed to accept the thesis that there was something drastically wrong with U.S. foreign policy and that Acheson was a likely villain.

In Maryland, the prominent veteran Democratic senator Millard E. Tydings was defeated by John Marshall Butler, an obscure Republican, after a campaign in which Tydings was accused of having “whitewashed” the State Department as head of a Senate committee investigating McCarthy’s charges of communism in the department. Butler was later accused of countenancing distribution of a campaign leaflet with a doctored photograph showing Tydings with U.S. Communist leader Earl Browder.

In California, Republican representative Richard M. Nixon ran for the Senate against Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, a prominent liberal Democrat. Nixon’s charges that Douglas voted frequently with New York representative Vito Marcantonio, a member of the American Labor Party, whose voting record was often depicted as procommunist, established the image of Nixon as a ruthless campaigner, an image that would harm him in future races.

Another Senate contest with communism as the chief issue took place in North Carolina, where Willis Smith defeated incumbent Frank P. Graham in a June 24 Democratic primary runoff. Smith charged that Graham was badly tainted with socialism because of his alleged “associations with communism.”

Among major issues stressed by the Republicans was Truman’s program for compulsory health insurance for all, termed “socialized medicine” by doctors who fought it both in the primaries and in the general elections. The issue was thought to have contributed to the defeat of several Democratic senators, including Claude Pepper of Florida and Graham of North Carolina in primaries and Elbert D. Thomas of Utah and Glen H. Taylor of Idaho in the general election. But in each one of these cases and in the California Senate race, the “soft-on-communism” issue, at its peak in 1950, played a more important role.

### ***Results of the 1950 Elections***

The two most closely watched Senate battles were in Ohio, where Republican senator Robert Taft was the target of an all-out attempt by organized labor to defeat him because of

his coauthorship of the Taft-Hartley Act, and in Illinois, where Senate majority leader Scott W. Lucas was challenged by former Republican representative Everett McKinley Dirksen, who campaigned as a conservative near-isolationist. The election returns showed Taft the winner in Ohio by a gigantic 431,184 vote margin (57.5 percent), while Dirksen upset Lucas with 294,354 votes to spare (53.9 percent). Both Taft and Dirksen would later serve as their party’s Senate leader.

Assessment of the election returns showed that, while the Democrats retained nominal control of Congress (the Senate by two votes, the House by thirty-five), Truman’s Fair Deal influence on Congress had been virtually nullified. Outside the conservative southern states, the Democrats elected only 126 House members to 196 for the Republicans.

On the Senate side, the Republicans won eighteen and the Democrats nine of the nonsouthern contests. In addition to Dirksen and Nixon, new senators included George A. Smathers, D-Fla.; A.S. Mike Monroney, D-Okla.; and James H. Duff, R-Pa., who was one of the prime movers for the nomination of Eisenhower in 1952.

### **1951–1953: The Eighty-Second Congress**

The Korean conflict continued to dominate American life in 1951 and 1952 and led directly to the defeat of the Democrats in the 1952 elections. On April 11, 1951, President Truman removed General Douglas MacArthur from his command of UN and U.S. forces in the East Asia. MacArthur had wanted to pursue Chinese Communist forces across the Yalu River to their sanctuary in Manchuria to destroy the air depots and lines of supply being used to sustain their war effort in Korea. On March 25 MacArthur had threatened Communist China with air and naval attack. These steps, running contrary to the Truman administration policy under Secretary of State Dean Acheson, led to MacArthur’s removal. Negotiations for a truce along the Thirty-Eighth Parallel began July 10, 1951, but the fighting continued for another two years.

In other international developments, the Japanese peace treaty was signed in San Francisco on September 8, 1951. War between Germany and the United States was formally ended October 19. On May 26, 1952, a peace contract between Germany and the Western allies was signed. In November 1952 the United States exploded the first hydrogen bomb.

A major domestic controversy developed in 1952 when Truman on April 8 ordered seizure of the nation’s steel mills to avert a strike by 600,000 CIO steel workers. On June 2, however, the Supreme Court ruled the seizure illegal. The workers struck from June 3 to July 25.

The Eighty-second Congress accomplished little outside the realm of foreign and military affairs. None of the

Fair Deal proposals expounded by the president and the Democratic leadership in 1948 and 1950—national health insurance, aid to education, and increased public health benefits—was enacted into law.

In 1951 the nation's interest was captured by the televised crime hearings of a Senate subcommittee chaired by Sen. Estes Kefauver, D-Tenn. The hearings exposed nationwide criminal organizations that reaped huge illegal profits, influencing local politicians and buying protection.

### *The 1952 Campaigns*

President Truman ended any speculation about his third-term ambitions by announcing March 29 that he would not be a candidate for reelection. The field of possible Democratic nominees included Senator Kefauver; Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson, D-Ill.; W. Averell Harriman of New York; Vice President Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky; Sen. Robert S. Kerr, D-Okla.; and Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga. Stevenson was Truman's personal choice for the nomination and was offered presidential support as early as January. Truman was willing to back Barkley after Stevenson's repeated disavowals of interest in the nomination; however, influential labor leaders vetoed Barkley's nomination, forcing him to withdraw on the eve of the convention.

Stevenson consistently professed his disinterest in the nomination and only submitted to a draft movement in his behalf while the 1952 Democratic convention, which convened in Chicago July 21, was in progress. The support for Stevenson, already strong, began to snowball with the July 24 announcement of Thomas J. Gavin, President Truman's alternate as a delegate from Missouri, that he would vote for Stevenson on Truman's instructions. Stevenson ran second to Kefauver in both the first and second ballots.

Only on the third ballot, not completed until 12:25 a.m. on July 26, did Stevenson move close to nomination as Harriman withdrew in his favor. A unanimous nomination by acclamation was then moved and carried. Following a conference with President Truman, Stevenson chose Sen. John J. Sparkman, D-Ala., a backer of the national Democratic Party on most issues except civil rights, as his running mate. The convention then confirmed his choice by acclamation.

The contest for the Republican presidential nomination, despite other entries in the field, was fought out between the supporters of two relatively clearly defined groups within the party: Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio represented the conservative midwestern and southern wing of the party, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower became the candidate of the "internationalist" wing of the party centered on the East and West coasts. Other announcements of candidacy were made by California governor Earl Warren and by Harold E. Stassen.

Eisenhower in early 1952 was on duty in Paris as commanding general of the new North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The major political question as 1952 began was whether he would permit his name to be put forth for the Republican nomination. Previously he had always rejected talk of his running for president, and he had declined to make his political affiliations known. The mystery ended on January 7 when Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., R-Mass., announced that he was entering Eisenhower's name in the March 11 New Hampshire primary after having received assurances from the general that he was a Republican. In a January 8 statement from Paris, Eisenhower confirmed his Republican loyalties and said he would run for president if he received a "clear-cut call to political duty." Eisenhower said, however, that he would not actively seek the nomination. Despite his refusal to campaign, Eisenhower ran strongly in most of the primaries where his name was entered.

When the Twenty-fifth Republican National Convention opened in Chicago on July 7, the delegate issue was the hottest—and one of the first—items of business. In a preliminary test the convention voted 658–548 against allowing delegates with disputed seats to vote on other delegate contests until their own credentials were accepted. This resolution, which had been endorsed by twenty-five of the nation's Republican governors, prevented disputed Taft delegates from the South from voting for each other's seating. The victory of the Eisenhower forces on this issue foreshadowed the general's eventual nomination.

Korea, foreign affairs, corruption in government, internal communism, and the domestic economy were the major issues of the 1952 campaign. Of these, only the domestic economy—booming through the stimulation of the Korean War—proved to be in any way a plus for the Democrats. The other issues aided the Republican campaign.

The most dramatic episode of the campaign opened September 18 with an article in the *New York Post*, charging that GOP vice-presidential nominee Richard Nixon had been the beneficiary of an allegedly secret fund financed by California businesses. For a week, controversy raged with many demands that Nixon resign from the ticket so that the corruption issue against the Democrats would not be diluted.

Eisenhower declined to take a firm stand on Nixon's continuance on the ticket. Finally, Nixon on September 23 went on nationwide television for a melodramatic defense of the moral rectitude of the fund and to make a complete accounting of his own relatively limited personal assets. In this speech Nixon referred to his wife's "respectable Republican cloth coat" and a gift dog, Checkers—"regardless of what they say about it, we're going to keep it."

Response to Nixon's speech overwhelmingly favored keeping him on the ticket. Eisenhower immediately issued a statement lauding Nixon for his bravery in a

“tough situation.” At a September 24 meeting between the two men in Wheeling, West Virginia, Eisenhower announced that Nixon had completely “vindicated himself.”

### ***Results of the 1952 Elections***

In contrast to 1948, when the pollsters and commentators had all foreseen a sweeping Dewey victory, there was a marked reluctance to make a firm prediction on the outcome of the 1952 campaign. But when the returns started to roll in election eve, it was clear that Eisenhower had won by a landslide and that his victory had probably never been in doubt.

Only nine of the forty-eight states went for Stevenson, and they were in the South or border areas (West Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina). Every state across the East, Midwest, and West went for Eisenhower; and the tide rolled on into many parts of the South, with the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket carrying Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, Virginia, and Tennessee.

The electoral vote count was 442 for Eisenhower, 89 for Stevenson. In popular votes Eisenhower won a plurality by 6,621,242 votes. He polled 33,936,234 votes, the highest number of votes ever received by a presidential candidate. But in defeat Stevenson won 27,314,992 votes, the highest number ever received by a losing candidate.

Seeking explanations for the Eisenhower landslide, observers found a multitude of reasons. The doubts, fears, and frustrations stemming from the stalemated Korean War, the Hiss case and the communist spy trials, revelations of corruption in the federal government, rising prices, and high taxes—all contributed to a strong desire for a change in executive leadership. Stevenson’s divorce and wit were thought to be unpopular with many voters. Sparkman’s identification with the white supremacy views of the Alabama Democratic Party harmed the ticket among black voters.

The lack of enthusiasm for the Republican congressional leadership, the memory of the Depression, and fear of reversal of social-economic gains of the Democratic years might have nullified these Republican advantages, however, if the Republicans had not found in Eisenhower an ideal candidate to allay such fears. A national hero, a man whose leadership had already been proven in World War II and in laying the groundwork for the North Atlantic Alliance, Eisenhower also had the invaluable asset of a personality that charmed voters and the image of being “above politics.” Few could seriously believe that “Ike” would scuttle the New Deal reforms.

The uniquely personal aspect of Eisenhower’s victory was underlined by the narrow margins with which Republicans moved into control of Congress, despite the presidential landslide. Republicans made a net gain of twenty-two

House seats to a new total of 221, only three more than the 218 needed to give them control. The Democratic House total slipped from 235 to 213. In Senate elections the Republicans made a net gain of only one seat, just enough to give them a one-seat edge in the new Senate. The new Senate totals were forty-eight Republicans, forty-seven Democrats, and one Independent (Wayne Morse of Oregon, formerly a Republican).

In what proved to be a significant Senate race, thirty-five-year-old Democratic representative John F. Kennedy defeated Republican Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., a top leader in the Eisenhower drive for the GOP presidential nomination, by a 70,737-vote margin in Massachusetts. Other newly elected senators included Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz.; Stuart Symington, D-Mo.; Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.; Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash.; and Albert Gore, D-Tenn.

On the gubernatorial level, Republicans solidified the national lead they had achieved in 1950 by winning five new seats. The winners were Christian A. Herter, R-Mass.; William G. Stratton, R-Ill.; J. Caleb Boggs, R-Del.; George N. Craig, R-Ind.; and Hugo Aronson, R-Mont. The new governorship totals were thirty Republicans and eighteen Democrats.

### **1953–1955: The Eighty-Third Congress**

Many Americans had hoped that Eisenhower’s election to the presidency would usher in an era of domestic tranquility and international stability. In some respects these wishes were fulfilled. There was a more harmonious relationship between the president and Congress than at any time since World War II. A Korean armistice was finally signed July 27, 1953, with prisoner repatriation following shortly thereafter.

Republicans claimed that President Eisenhower’s action in instructing the U.S. Seventh Fleet to stop shielding Communist China from any possible Nationalist Chinese attacks, combined with information relayed to the Chinese that the United States would resort to full-scale war in Korea if the Communists refused to come to peace terms, were decisive factors in persuading the Communists to come to terms. Democrats replied that the terms of the armistice were no better than those the Truman administration had previously rejected.

Even with a return to relative stability in Korea, however, the international situation remained in flux on other fronts. Soviet premier Joseph Stalin died March 5, setting off a contest for succession in the Soviet Union. On July 7, 1953, an uprising that broke out in Communist-held East Germany was quelled when the Communists called in Soviet troops and tanks, which mowed down civilians revolting in the streets of East Berlin. The United States did not intervene, drawing into question the wisdom of the “liberation” policy spelled out by Republican campaigners in 1952.





*Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy was Congress's most notorious anticommunist investigator of the post-World War II period. McCarthy's abuse of committee power led to his censure by the Senate in 1954 and reform in congressional committee procedures.*

On August 20, 1953, the Soviet Union announced the successful testing of its first hydrogen bomb. President Eisenhower went before the United Nations on December 8 to urge the major powers to cooperate in developing the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The United States on January 21, 1954, launched the *Nautilus*, the first atomic-powered submarine.

The curtain began to go down on France's colonial empire as the nation admitted defeat in its seven-and-a-half-year war against Communist infiltration in Indo-China and submitted to a partition of Vietnam at the spring 1953 Geneva conference on Far Eastern affairs; France subsequently withdrew forces from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. Threatened Communist inroads in Central America were reversed, however, by U.S.-supported anticommunist forces, which invaded Guatemala and overthrew the communist-oriented government of President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman in June 1954.

The Eighty-third Congress produced few innovations in domestic or foreign policy, but neither did it reverse New Deal social reforms. During the first session (1953), foreign aid and military appropriations were pared, the controversial Reconstruction Finance Corp. was abolished, legislation was passed giving the states title to the oil-rich coastal lands previously claimed by the federal government, and Congress permitted the president to carry out a governmental reorganization creating a new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which it had denied President Truman in 1949 and 1950.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy and his unrestrained accusations of communist influence throughout the government

remained a domestic issue. Taking over the chair of the Senate Government Operations Committee in 1953, McCarthy conducted hearings and investigated the State Department, Voice of America, Department of the Army, and other agencies. An opinion-stifling "climate of fear" in many government agencies was said to be one of the results of his probes. The Army-McCarthy hearings, televised in spring 1954, were the climax of McCarthy's career, but his bullying tactics led finally to his censure by the Senate on December 2, 1954. McCarthy's influence waned steadily thereafter. He died in May 1957.

The Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, handed down a unanimous decision declaring racial segregation in the public schools to be unconstitutional. The opinion, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren (whom Eisenhower had appointed on the death of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson in 1953), began a major movement toward racial desegregation across the nation. It inspired bitter hostility in the southern states.

A potential Democratic comeback with the nation's voters was presaged by special elections held during 1953. The traditional Republican hold on New Jersey was broken by the election of Democrat Robert B. Meyner to the governorship. Special elections in the New Jersey Sixth and Wisconsin Ninth Districts resulted in the election of two Democrats, Harrison A. Williams Jr. in New Jersey and Lester Johnson in Wisconsin. They were the first members of their party ever to win in either of those districts.

### ***The 1954 Midterm Elections***

The Republican success under Eisenhower in winning both houses of Congress in 1952 was not repeated in 1954. Democrats made significant comebacks, recapturing control of both House and Senate and reversing the Republican gubernatorial trend of recent years. But the swing back to the Democrats, while it indicated that the Republican Party was probably much weaker than its popular president, was by no means strong enough to spell a major change in the nation's mood. Although it was in the majority, much of the Democratic Party strength was concentrated in the conservative South.

President Eisenhower appealed to the voters to return a Republican Congress and he campaigned harder and longer than any other president had ever done in a midterm election. He claimed that Congress had enacted fifty-four of sixty-four legislative proposals he had submitted and that this "batting average of .830" was "pretty good in any league." (Congressional Quarterly figures showed Congress had approved 150 of 232 specific Eisenhower requests for a batting average of .647.)

In an October 8 televised address he warned that a Democratic congressional victory would start "a cold war of partisan politics between the Congress and the Executive Branch," which would block "the great work" his

administration had “begun so well.” Congressional Democratic leaders Sam Rayburn and Lyndon B. Johnson, both of Texas, replied in a joint telegram to the president that “there will be no cold war conducted against you by the Democrats” and complained that the president had made an “unjust attack on the many Democrats who have done so much to cooperate with your Administration and to defend your program against attacks by members of your own party.”

In a last-minute effort to bolster the Republican vote in critical states, Eisenhower made an unprecedented one-day, 1,521-mile flying trip on October 29, 1954, to address crowds in Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Kentucky, and Wilmington, Delaware. In these speeches he implied that Democratic administrations had been able to boast of full employment and prosperity only during war. Following the campaign some observers speculated that Eisenhower may have kept many women’s votes by reminding them that the Republicans had put an end to the “futile casualties” in Korea. There was general agreement that his campaign activities averted a still stronger Democratic trend, especially in congressional elections. Vice President Nixon played a controversial role in the campaign, charging that the Democrats were unfit to govern because of their record on the communist issue.

On the issue of mounting unemployment in several areas of the country, Democrats charged Republicans with a “callous” attitude toward the problem, while Republicans replied that they had provided jobs without war. Public power was also an issue, with Democrats accusing Republicans of “give-aways” to private interests, while Republicans replied that Democratic public power policy had tended toward socialism and government monopoly.

### ***Results of the 1954 Elections***

Democrats moved into control of the Senate by a 48–47–1 margin as compared with the 49–46–1 Republican edge before the election. Among the new senators were Richard L. Neuberger, D-Ore., former vice president Alben W. Barkley, D-Ky., and Clifford P. Case, R-N.J.

In the House the new lineup was 232 Democrats and 203 Republicans, a net Democratic gain of nineteen seats over the previous Congress, which had had 221 Republicans and 213 Democrats.

The Democratic congressional majorities grew throughout the remainder of the Eisenhower years. Sam Rayburn, D-Texas, again became Speaker of the House, and Lyndon B. Johnson, D-Texas, Senate majority leader—posts they held through the rest of the decade.

Republicans fared even worse in the governorship races. Including the Democratic victory of Edmund S. Muskie in the September 13 Maine election, the Democrats ousted Republicans from eight state governments, and the Republicans failed to take a single Democratic seat. The gubernatorial balance shifted from 29–19 in favor of the

Republicans to 27–21 in favor of the Democrats. In the New York governorship election to succeed retiring three-term governor Thomas E. Dewey, a Republican, Democrat Averell Harriman won a narrow 11,125-vote plurality over Republican senator Irving M. Ives. Other Democratic gubernatorial winners included Abraham Ribicoff in Connecticut, Orville Freeman in Minnesota, and George M. Leader in Pennsylvania.

### **1955–1957: The Eighty-Fourth Congress**

Cooperation between a middle-of-the-road president and a middle-of-the-road Congress, tension in the Formosa Strait, growing pressures in Africa and Asia for independence from colonial rule, the Geneva “summit” conference, presidential illnesses, “de-Stalinization” in the Soviet empire, revolt in Poland and Hungary, war over the Suez Canal—these events were highlights of the last half of President Eisenhower’s first term in office.

Divided responsibility for government brought unexpectedly harmonious sessions of Congress, with nothing resembling the “cold war of partisan politics” predicted in 1954 by Eisenhower if the Democrats were to take control of Congress. Administration measures fared almost as well as they had during the Republican Eighty-third Congress, again with substantial aid from Democrats.

Especially in foreign affairs the Democratic leadership cooperated substantially with the president. Early in 1955 Congress approved the resolution Eisenhower had requested to give him authority to employ U.S. armed forces to defend Formosa. Prompted by Communist Chinese bombardment of the off-shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu, the resolution also gave the president authority to defend, in addition to Formosa, “related positions and territories now in friendly hands,” an evident reference to Quemoy and Matsu. Attempts in the Senate to delete this authority were overwhelmingly rejected.

The Senate approved, by almost unanimous votes, the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (which created the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization—SEATO), plus protocols ending the occupation of Germany, restoring sovereignty to West Germany, and permitting West German rearmament and NATO membership. The peace treaty with Austria, creating an independent, neutral state, was signed in Vienna on May 15 and was approved by the Senate June 7, 1955. The controversial constitutional amendment offered by Sen. John W. Bricker, R-Ohio, to trim the president’s treaty-making powers was reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1956, but it was not brought up for Senate debate because of the president’s firm opposition. In 1955 the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was extended for three years, the longest single extension since 1945. Foreign aid appropriations came fairly close to matching presidential requests.

Domestic enactments by the politically divided government were less impressive. The two most important measures approved by Congress appeared to be the multibillion dollar federal highway program, providing for a 41,000-mile interstate superhighway program as part of the most extensive public works project in the nation's history, and the Agricultural Act of 1956, which included the soil bank program that supporters hoped would limit farm surpluses and raise farmers' incomes. Congress also voted an increase in the minimum wage to \$1 an hour (as opposed to the ninety-cent figure recommended by the administration).

On the international scene the first conference of Asian-African countries met April 18–27, 1955, in Bandung, Indonesia. Delegates endorsed an end to colonialism, called for national independence, and demanded UN membership for all states that qualified under the UN charter (including Communist China). In the following month the Warsaw Treaty, counterpart to NATO for the Communist satellites of Eastern Europe, was ratified.

At the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow, February 14–25, 1956, Nikita Khrushchev proclaimed a new party line, which included destruction of Joseph Stalin as a national idol. The rush to “de-Stalinize” however, unleashed forces in the Communist world that the Soviet Union was able to control only by bloody repressions of the June 28, 1956, workers revolt in Poznan, Poland, and the revolt of Hungarians in October and November of 1956.

Reacting adversely to Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser's acceptance of Soviet-bloc arms and economic agreements with the Communist world, the United States on July 19, 1956, informed Egypt that it was withdrawing its offer to aid in construction of the Aswan Dam on the Nile River. Britain on July 20 announced it was also withdrawing from the project. On July 26 Egypt seized the British-held Suez Canal and denounced the Western powers. Prolonged negotiations during the summer and fall failed to persuade Egypt to modify its decision on nationalizing the canal, and on October 29 Israel launched an invasion of Egypt. The move was coordinated with the British and French governments, which attacked Egypt on October 31. The Suez Canal was blocked by sunken and scuttled ships. The Soviet Union stepped into the controversy, threatening atomic war if Britain and France refused to retreat. The United Nations, led by the United States, condemned the French, British, and Israeli moves. A UN cease-fire ended the fighting November 7, and a UN international peace force moved in to enforce the peace, the terms of which allowed Egypt to regain control of the canal and forced Israeli withdrawal.

The question of President Eisenhower's health hung over the nation for a year before the November 1956 election. On September 24, 1955, the sixty-four-year-old president was stricken by a heart attack, which totally incapacitated him for a period of days and necessitated his hospitalization

for almost two months. Republican leaders, who had confidently expected Eisenhower to seek (and easily win) reelection in 1956, suddenly faced the possibility that he might not be available. As the president gradually improved, party leaders, particularly GOP national chairman Leonard W. Hall, repeatedly urged him to run again despite his illness. After thorough physical examinations, Eisenhower on February 29, 1956, announced that he was convinced that his health would permit him to carry the “burdens of the Presidency” under a reduced work schedule and that he would seek reelection.

On June 8 the president was again hospitalized, this time with ileitis. He underwent successful surgery on June 9 and was once more hospitalized for several weeks. Again the possibility arose that he might not seek reelection. But on July 10 Eisenhower made it clear he would go ahead with his campaign for reelection.

Without the question of presidential illness, there would probably have been little doubt, at any time, that Ike could achieve reelection. The presidential illness, however, added an element of uncertainty to the entire campaign and made the Democratic nomination appear far more “worth having” than might otherwise have been the case.

### *The 1956 Campaigns*

A familiar cast stepped forward to seek the Democratic presidential nomination: Adlai E. Stevenson, the 1952 nominee; Tennessee senator Estes Kefauver, the popular primary choice of 1952; and New York governor Averell Harriman. Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas was supported for the nomination by several southern leaders, but he had little backing outside the South.

Early in the spring it appeared that Kefauver might again sweep the primaries. After winning the New Hampshire Democratic primary without opposition on March 13, he went on to pick up 56 percent of the vote in the March 20 Minnesota primary against Stevenson. The decisive contest came on June 5 in California, where both men had waged vigorous campaigns. The results: Stevenson, 1,139,964; Kefauver, 680,722. The Kefauver campaign limped along for a few more weeks. On July 26 Kefauver announced his withdrawal in favor of Stevenson.

When the Democratic National Convention met in Chicago on August 13, Stevenson and Harriman were the only two serious candidates for the nomination. Harriman's candidacy, discounted by most observers, received a boost when former president Truman on August 11 endorsed him. But in the vital contest for actual delegate votes, Stevenson, with Kefauver's support, was too far ahead to be stopped. On the first ballot on August 16 Stevenson was nominated with 905½ votes to 210 for Harriman, 80 for Johnson, and the remainder scattered.

Historically, the most significant event at the 1956 convention was the cliff-hanging decision about the Democratic vice-presidential nominee. Following his nomination, Stevenson made a brief appearance before the convention to tell the delegates he had decided “to depart from the precedents of the past.” He said “the selection of the vice-presidential nominee should be made through the free processes of this convention.”

After a stiff two-ballot contest, Kefauver, on August 17, narrowly won the vice-presidential nomination over Massachusetts senator John F. Kennedy. With 686½ votes required for nomination, Kennedy’s total moved as high as 648 at one point during the second ballot. But a series of vote switches gave the nomination to Kefauver, who had 755½ votes against 589 for Kennedy and 27½ scattered. Other unsuccessful aspirants for the vice-presidential nomination, all of whom received substantial first-ballot votes, were Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee, and New York mayor Robert F. Wagner.

The vice-presidential fight marked Kennedy’s entry into presidential politics. The good showing that Kennedy had made, particularly in southern delegations, convinced his backers that despite his Roman Catholic faith Kennedy could be elected president.

The convention on August 16 adopted a platform including a compromise civil rights plank. It termed Supreme Court rulings “the law of the land” but made no specific pledge to apply the Court’s decisions and denounced the use of force to implement them. A move by a northern liberal group led by Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Sen. Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, and Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York to insert a pledge to “carry out” the Court’s decisions, was defeated by voice vote on the convention floor.

On the Republican side from February 29, when Eisenhower announced he would seek a second term, there was no visible opposition to his renomination. Senate minority leader William F. Knowland, R-Calif., had previously announced his “provisional” candidacy, if Eisenhower were not to run, but Knowland quickly withdrew it. The president swept all the primaries where his name was entered.

With the GOP presidential nomination a foregone conclusion, interest centered on the Republican vice-presidential nomination. Eisenhower declined to make an early clear-cut endorsement of Richard Nixon for renomination as vice president and was reported to have suggested to Nixon that he consider a cabinet assignment or another government post, if Nixon planned to seek the GOP presidential nomination at a later date.

Presidential disarmament adviser Harold E. Stassen on July 25 attempted to spark a “stop Nixon” movement, claiming that Nixon’s presence on the ticket might cost Eisenhower as much as 6 percent of the vote in the fall and

endanger Republican congressional campaigns. No major Republican leaders came forward to support Stassen and the stop-Nixon move quickly faded. At Eisenhower’s request Stassen actually ended by making a seconding speech for Nixon at the convention, which met in San Francisco August 20–23.

The convention adopted without dissent a platform pledging a “continuation of peace, prosperity and progress.” Threatened opposition to the civil rights plank evaporated after the Resolutions Committee modified an earlier and “stronger” version and proposed a plank acceptable to both northern and southern delegates.

The attack on Egypt and uprisings in Hungary and Poland dominated the news during the last weeks of the 1956 campaign, eclipsing domestic issues and changing the emphasis in international policy debates.

Early in the campaign Eisenhower boasted that his administration had offered, “in all levels of government,” an “honest” regime of “good judgment,” “tolerance,” and “conciliation.” The voters were asked to reelect him to keep the country “going down the straight road of prosperity and peace.” Vice President Nixon, answering Democratic criticisms of Eisenhower administration foreign policy, said the families of “157,000 Americans who were killed, wounded or missing in Korea” could testify “whether we have peace today.” Nixon said “the great majority of the American people have enjoyed the best four years of their lives under the Eisenhower Administration.”

Stevenson’s first approach was to challenge the effectiveness of Eisenhower’s executive leadership, putting forth his gospel of “the New America” under a Democratic Party that “can build as we have to build.” He criticized the administration for failing to pass school aid legislation and other vitally needed domestic programs. He said the administration had “pilloried innocent men and women under the pretense of conducting loyalty and security investigations.”

The tone of the campaign began to change as debate mounted over Stevenson’s proposals to end the draft and stop U.S. testing of hydrogen bombs. The Stevenson proposal to end the draft drew the reply from Eisenhower that he saw “no chance of ending the draft and carrying out the responsibilities for the security of the country.”

The debate was disturbed, however, by the beginning of the Hungarian uprising on October 23 and the Israeli attack on Egypt on October 29. Whatever the merits of the Stevenson proposals, they appeared to be badly timed in view of the international situation. Eisenhower again stressed that “we need our military draft for the safety of our nation” and that the country must have the “most advanced military weapons.” With war threatening both in the Mideast and in Eastern Europe, the general public reaction seemed to be that it was a bad time to change leaders, especially considering the president’s military background.



### ***Results of the 1956 Elections***

President Eisenhower was reelected with the largest popular vote in history and a plurality second only to that of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936. Eisenhower came out with 35,590,472 votes (457 electoral votes) and Stevenson with 26,022,752 (73 electoral votes). Eisenhower's plurality was 9,567,720 votes.

In the North the president carried or ran unusually well in many urban areas formerly considered safe Democratic areas. More blacks voted Republican than in any election since pre-New Deal days. The only states where Eisenhower pluralities dropped from 1952 were several farm states where Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and administration agricultural policies were highly unpopular.

The presidential election did not have the necessary coattail effect to give Republicans control of Congress. Although the returns indicated Ike's tremendous popularity with voters, the outcome for other offices made it clear that most citizens still identified their interests with those of the Democratic Party. For the first time since 1848 the winning presidential candidate was unable to carry at least one house of Congress for his party.

The Democrats amazingly maintained their 49–47 lead in the Senate, taking Republican seats in Colorado, Idaho, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to make up for their losses in New York, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Democratic senator Wayne Morse, the man whom the Republicans had wanted most to defeat, won over former secretary of the interior Douglas McKay. Newly elected senators included Thruston B. Morton, R-Ky.; Joseph S. Clark, D-Pa.; Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y.; Frank Church, D-Idaho; and Frank J. Lausche, D-Ohio.

In the House the Democrats added to the twenty-nine-seat margin they had achieved in 1954, bringing their ranks to 234 as against 201 Republicans.

The Democrats made a net gain of one new governorship for a new 28–20 balance in their favor. Important Democratic gubernatorial victories included two in normally Republican farm states: Herschel C. Loveless in Iowa and George Docking in Kansas. Other Democrats winning previously held Republican governorships were Foster Furcolo in Massachusetts and Robert D. Holmes in Oregon. Republicans winning Democratic gubernatorial seats were C. William O'Neill in Ohio, Cecil Underwood in West Virginia, and Edwin L. Mechem in New Mexico.

### **1957–1959: The Eighty-Fifth Congress**

The first two years of Eisenhower's second term in office were marked by two major events, one domestic and one foreign, in fall 1957. On September 4 a controversy over admission of black students to the previously all-white Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, reached a showdown as the National Guard, ordered out by Gov. Orval Faubus, prevented the black students from entering the

school. A federal court on September 21 ordered removal of the National Guard. But when the black students reentered the school two days later, they were ordered to leave by local authorities because of fear of mob violence. Eisenhower then ordered federal troops sent into Little Rock to enforce the court's order, and the school began operation on an integrated basis.

The spectacle of angry, racist crowds in the face of fixed bayonets rioting to prevent black children from entering the school shocked the world. The scene was offset in part by the use of federal troops to enforce the constitutional rights of U.S. citizens. Throughout the South, however, the reaction was one of bitterness toward Eisenhower for using troops to enforce a deeply resented Supreme Court decision.

The second major event in fall 1957 was the Soviet Union's successful launching, on October 4, of the first manufactured satellite, Sputnik I, into an orbit around the world. Congress and the nation responded with anger, frustration, and alarm, directed chiefly at the Eisenhower administration because it had not pressed the U.S. effort to beat the Soviets into outer space and because it showed, at least initially, little concern about the Soviet achievement. More profound concern developed about the quality of U.S. education, especially in scientific fields. The first successful U.S. satellite, Explorer I, was launched by the Army from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on January 31, 1958.

Other major international events in 1957 and 1958 included:

- On March 25, 1957, the Common Market (European Economic Community) and Euratom (European Atomic Energy Community) treaties were signed in Rome by France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, and West Germany. These treaties were significant steps toward the U.S.-supported goal of a united Europe.
- Vice President and Mrs. Nixon narrowly escaped injury from Communist-inspired riots while on a goodwill tour in Caracas, Venezuela, on May 13, 1957.
- Great Britain exploded its first hydrogen bomb, May 15, 1957.
- Former premier Georgii M. Malenkov, former foreign minister V.M. Molotov, and L.M. Kaganovich were purged by the Soviet Presidium under Nikita Khrushchev's leadership, July 3–4, 1957, for alleged pro-Stalinist activities. On March 27, 1958, Chairman Khrushchev completed solidification of power by succeeding Nikolai A. Bulganin as premier.
- Charles de Gaulle became head of the French government on June 1, 1958, averting threatened civil war.



*President Dwight D. Eisenhower (third from the right) meets with Senate leader Lyndon Johnson and Vice President Richard Nixon, to his left. To his right are House Speaker Sam Rayburn and GOP leaders Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen and Rep. Charles Halleck. Behind Eisenhower are CIA director Allan Dulles, (left) Secretary of State Christen Herter, and Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy. During Eisenhower's two terms there was generally a harmonious relationship between the White House and Congress.*

- At the request of the Lebanese government, U.S. Marines were dispatched to Lebanon on July 15, 1958, to forestall a threatened effort by Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser's United Arab Republic and the Soviet Union to overthrow Lebanon's pro-Western regime. U.S. troops withdrew in August after calm was restored.
- In fall 1958 the United States and the Soviet Union began a three-and-one-half-year unpoliced moratorium on nuclear weapons tests.

Major domestic events included the development of the most serious postwar recession, in mid-1957 and lasting through 1958; a stroke suffered by President Eisenhower November 25, 1957, from which he was pronounced "completely recovered" on March 1, 1958; and the resignation of Sherman Adams, assistant to the president. Adams's resignation in September 1958 followed revelations before a House subcommittee that he had interceded with various federal agencies in behalf of his friend, Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, and that he had received gifts from Goldfine. The Goldfine-Adams episode hurt the Eisenhower administration on the corruption-in-government issue and was one of several elements contributing to the Democratic sweep in the 1958 congressional and gubernatorial elections.

The Eighty-fifth Congress established a record of moderate productivity, all its chief enactments bearing the "middle-of-the-road" stamp that was the natural result of compromise between a "mildly conservative" president and the "mildly liberal" congressional leadership of House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson, both of Texas.

The mounting recession pushed the federal budget increasingly into the red, with a \$2.8 billion deficit in fiscal

1958 and a \$12.4 billion deficit for the fiscal 1959 budget, approved in mid-1958.

In foreign policy the Senate in 1957 approved the International Atomic Energy treaty (stemming from President Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace program). During its first session, Congress approved the Mideast Resolution (Eisenhower Doctrine), in response to the president's request for advance authority to use U.S. troops to protect free Middle East nations from "overt armed aggression" by "power hungry Communists." During the second session, Congress acceded readily to the president's request for authority to extend financial aid and technical assistance to the newly formed European Atomic Energy Community.

A military reorganization bill was approved by Congress in 1958. This bill eliminated the "separately administered" provision for army, navy, and air force written into the 1947 National Security Act and made it clear that the three military departments were to operate under the direction and control of the secretary of defense. Legislation passed in July 1958 established a civilian-controlled National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Both houses organized permanent standing committees on space matters.

The major domestic bill passed in 1957 was the Civil Rights Act. The bill created the executive Commission on Civil Rights and empowered the attorney general to seek injunctions when individuals are denied the right to vote. With strengthening amendments in succeeding years, this legislation gave more and more black citizens the power of the ballot, viewed by the bill's advocates as the foundation of most other civil liberties.

The most notable accomplishment of Congress's 1958 session was passage and signature by the president of the Alaska statehood bill, culminating decades of pressure to admit the territory to the Union.

Other important actions of the second session included emergency housing and highway construction legislation to help stem the recession; passage of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, including \$295 million for loans to needy college students; the Transportation Act of 1958, designed to revive the failing railroads; and passage of a low-support farm bill with few controls generally in line with administration proposals.

Under the leadership of Democratic national party chairman Paul M. Butler, a policy-making Democratic Advisory Committee was organized in November 1956 and became the chief voice for the militantly liberal Democratic point of view. It made sharp partisan attacks on the Eisenhower administration. Democratic congressional leaders Rayburn and Johnson had been asked to join but instead actively opposed it, expressing a preference for policy formulation through regular Democratic congressional leadership channels. Many of the committee's statements reflected severe criticism of the Democratic congressional leadership for alleged lack of sufficiently aggressive opposition to the Eisenhower administration. (The committee was eventually abolished in March 1961 after the Democratic takeover of the White House. The new Democratic national party chairman, John M. Bailey, said the committee had "served a function" only when the party was out of power.)

### *The 1958 Midterm Elections*

The swing of the political pendulum against the Republicans and in favor of the Democrats was apparent as early as mid-1957. It ended November 25, 1958, with a clean Democratic sweep in Alaska's first election as a state. The over-all national result was the most thorough Democratic victory since the Roosevelt landslide year of 1936.

In August 1957 Democrat William Proxmire easily won the Wisconsin Senate seat of the late Republican senator Joseph R. McCarthy, who had died May 2 of the same year. In the November 1957 off-year elections the Democrats reelected New Jersey Democratic governor Robert B. Meyner by a plurality of nearly 200,000 votes, also scoring important victories in Virginia and New York. In the Maine elections on September 8, 1958, the Democrats swept that normally Republican state, electing a Democratic governor, a Democratic senator, and two Democratic representatives.

The Republicans began the 1958 campaign with a number of handicaps. The Adams-Goldfine incident had been a source of profound embarrassment for the Eisenhower administration, only partly relieved by Adams's resignation in September. Although recovery from the 1957–1958 recession was already under way, the recession had served to weaken seriously voter confidence in the Eisenhower prosperity formula. Another crisis in the Formosa Strait, with renewed Communist China shelling of Quemoy and Matsu, reminded voters that the administration had yet to find a

solution for the China problem. Sputnik had weakened voter confidence in the Eisenhower administration's defense and space programs.

In many states the Republicans backed ballot initiative proposals for right-to-work laws that were bitterly opposed by organized labor. This inspired labor to work particularly hard to get its members out to vote: against right-to-work and for Democrats. A major portion of the blame for Republican debacles in states such as Ohio and California was attributed to GOP right-to-work stands. Still another incident harming the Republicans was deep southern resentment against Eisenhower's ordering of paratroops into Little Rock in 1957. This effectively curtailed Republican efforts for new inroads in the South.

In the campaign the Democrats charged that the Republicans had callously allowed the country to slip into a serious recession, showing little regard for the interests of the unemployed. Adlai Stevenson on October 18 said that the crises over Quemoy, desegregation, education, and recession "could have been avoided if we had an administration which thought in advance instead of waiting placidly on the fairways until the mortal danger is upon us and then angrily calling out the Marines." "The tragedy of the Eisenhower Administration," Stevenson said, "is that its only weapons seem to be platitudes or paratroops."

Alarmed by the apparent Democratic inroads, the Republicans held an October 6 White House strategy session that produced a manifesto declaring that if a new Democratic Congress were elected, "we are certain to go down the left lane which leads inseparably to socialism." In Baltimore, on October 31, Eisenhower used such terms as "political free spenders," "gloomdogger," and "extremist" to describe his Democratic opponents.

House Speaker Rayburn on November 1 predicted that a new Democratic-controlled Congress would not fight the president despite "desperation" oratory in which Rayburn said Eisenhower went "pretty far in accusing us of being radicals and left-wingers." Rayburn said that "in the past about 85 percent of the time Eisenhower's programs were just an extension of Democratic principles....not going to hate Eisenhower bad enough for us to change our principles."

Much of the hard campaigning for Republican candidates throughout the country was done by Vice President Nixon. On October 21 Nixon said that the Democratic Party was split between "essentially moderate" Democratic leaders in Congress and the group "which presently controls the Democratic National Committee, which is radical in its approach to economic problems (and) bitterly partisan in its criticism of the Eisenhower foreign policy."

As the campaign progressed, the Republicans came under increasingly heavy Democratic fire for being antilabor. Eisenhower and Nixon refused to endorse the right-to-work laws, but the president called for legislation to let

workers “free themselves of their corrupt labor bosses who have betrayed their trust.”

In reply to the potent Democratic “missile gap” issue of allegedly slow U.S. progress in rockets and missiles, Eisenhower repeatedly declared that no more than \$1 million had been spent on development of long-range missiles in any year before he became president, but that “the so-called missile gap is being rapidly filled.”

### ***Results of the 1958 Elections***

As election returns poured in during the evening of November 4, it was clear that the Democratic tide had engulfed Republicans in virtually every area of the nation. Including the November 25 Alaska election, the results showed a new Senate of sixty-four Democrats and thirty-four Republicans, a Democratic gain of fifteen seats and a Republican loss of thirteen from the 49–47 Democratic edge in 1956. Democrats gained seats in California (where Republicans were embroiled in internecine fights and the right-to-work issue), Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Utah, West Virginia (two seats), and Wyoming, and took the two new seats from Alaska, which became a state January 3, 1959.

The new Democratic senators included Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, Clair Engle of California, Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey, and Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia. New Republicans elected to the Senate were Kenneth B. Keating of New York and Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania.

In the House there were 282 Democrats, forty-eight more than the previous Congress's total and the highest figure since the 1936 elections. Republicans slipped from 201 to 154 seats. Republican House losses were heaviest in the Midwest, where twenty-three seats were lost (many in the traditional Republican heartland), and in the East, where twenty were lost. Only two incumbent Democratic House members were defeated: Rep. Coya Knutson of Minnesota, evidently as a result of her marital difficulties, and Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas, a moderate on racial issues defeated on a write-in vote by Dale Alford, a Democratic archsegregationist in Arkansas's Fifth (Little Rock) District.

In gubernatorial races there was a net switch of five governorships, plus the new Alaska governorship, to the Democrats for a new total of thirty-five Democratic and fourteen Republican governors. Important Democratic gubernatorial victories included Edmund G. Brown in California (over Senate minority leader William F. Knowland); Michael V. DiSalle in Ohio; Ralph G. Brooks in Nebraska; Ralph Herseth in South Dakota; Gaylord A. Nelson in Wisconsin; and J. Millard Tawes in Maryland. Democrats also reelected Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff in Connecticut by a record majority and reelected Democratic governor George Docking in traditionally Republican Kansas.

The brightest spot in the entire picture for the Republicans was Nelson A. Rockefeller's New York victory over incumbent governor Averell Harriman by a 573,034-vote margin. Republicans also won the Oregon governorship with Mark Hatfield and the Rhode Island governorship with Christopher Del Sesto.

### **1959–1961: The Eighty-Sixth Congress**

Relations between the United States and the Soviet Union dominated the international news, running the gamut from cordial to extremely bitter during 1959–1960. In November 1958 Soviet premier Nikita S. Khrushchev had demanded an end to the four-power occupation of Berlin and threatened to turn control of Allied supply lines to West Berlin over to East Germany, asking that Berlin be made into a demilitarized “free city.” The Soviet Union set May 27, 1959, as the deadline for the end of the occupation of Berlin. An international crisis, threatening atomic war, appeared to develop over the ensuing months. But when the Big Four foreign ministers sat down for consultations in Paris the following May, the Soviet deadline had been lifted and no changes in the Berlin status quo evolved.

Meanwhile, President Eisenhower had lost his key foreign policy adviser when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was stricken by cancer early in 1959. Dulles resigned by April 15 and died on May 24. Undersecretary Christian A. Herter, former Massachusetts representative and governor, succeeded Dulles.

A period of moderation in U.S.-Soviet relations followed. Vice President Nixon on July 22 left for a thirteen-day tour of the Soviet Union. Nixon received a friendly reception by Russian crowds. In September, at Eisenhower's invitation, Khrushchev visited the United States for consultations with the president and a transcontinental tour. But the 1959 “spirit of Camp David” failed to result in a lasting thaw in the cold war.

In May 1960, just before a scheduled Big Four summit conference in Paris, the Soviet Union announced that an American plane had been shot down over its territory. The United States at first said no violation of Soviet air space had been intended. After Khrushchev revealed that the pilot of the U-2 reconnaissance plane had confessed to being on an intelligence-gathering flight for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Secretary of State Herter admitted that the United States had engaged in “extensive aerial surveillance of the USSR.” President Eisenhower took full responsibility for the flights, terming them a “distasteful but vital necessity.”

When the Big Four met May 16, Khrushchev denounced the “spy flight” and demanded a U.S. apology and punishment of responsible officials before the summit conference could continue. He withdrew an already-accepted invitation to Eisenhower to visit the Soviet Union in June 1960. Eisenhower said the flights had been discontinued and would not



begin again, but he refused to accept Khrushchev's ultimatum. The conference collapsed, and leaders withdrew to their capitals amid mutual recriminations.

The incident weakened the confidence of many voters in the Republicans' skill in handling foreign affairs. Some observers later speculated that if there had been no U-2 incident, and if the summit conference and the Eisenhower trip to the Soviet Union had proceeded as planned, the country might have been in no mood to replace the Republican hold on the White House in the November elections.

Other important international developments in 1959 and 1960 included the following:

- Fidel Castro assumed power in Cuba after collapse of the Batista dictatorship on January 1, 1959. Communist influence and control over the Castro revolution became increasingly evident in the succeeding years.
- A revolt by the Tibetan people against Chinese Communist rule was crushed in March 1959.
- Eisenhower made goodwill visits to Europe, Asia, and Africa in December 1959, to Latin America in February-March 1960, and to the East Asia in early summer 1960. Leftist riots in Japan protesting the new U.S.-Japanese treaty of mutual security and cooperation forced Eisenhower to cancel plans to include that country in his East Asian Tour.
- The French tested their first nuclear device in the Sahara, February 13, 1960.
- The Belgian Congo gained independence, becoming the Republic of the Congo on June 30, 1960; soon thereafter the country was plunged into civil war, resulting in UN intervention in July 1960.

On the domestic front heavy Democratic majorities in the Eighty-sixth Congress failed to produce the kind of pro-labor, liberal legislation for which many observers had seen a mandate in the 1958 election returns. The two major accomplishments of Congress—Hawaiian statehood and a labor reform law—were in fact just as much administration as Democratic bills.

Statehood for Hawaii, signed into law March 18, 1959, after fifty-nine years of territorial status for the one-time island kingdom, added a fiftieth state to the Union on August 21, 1959. The new state elected the nation's first two representatives of Chinese and Japanese ancestry: Sen. Hiram L. Fong, a Republican, and Rep. Daniel K. Inouye, a Democrat.

In the waning days of the 1959 session, Congress passed a "strong" labor regulation law (the Landrum-Griffin bill), which contained major Taft-Hartley Act amendments favored by business and opposed by organized labor. The continuing exposure of union corruption

and labor-management collusion by the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field had produced a deluge of letters, telegrams, and editorials calling for action.

The relatively mild Kennedy bill for labor regulation was passed by the Senate April 25. The House, on August 13, by a 229–201 roll call, approved a tougher measure, the Landrum-Griffin bill, which incorporated important Taft-Hartley reforms sought by President Eisenhower. The vote was a major victory for Eisenhower and the House Republican leadership under the newly chosen minority leader, Charles A. Halleck of Indiana. It was a defeat for House Speaker Sam Rayburn, who preferred a milder measure. Most of Landrum-Griffin was incorporated in the conference committee compromise.

Determined to prevent adoption of expensive domestic programs suggested by liberal Democrats, Eisenhower sought to dramatize the issue of "spending" in his press conferences and other public utterances. Grassroots response was so positive that he was able to galvanize the Republican minority and invigorate the Republican-southern Democratic coalition, preventing passage of most liberal measures and rallying sufficient strength to sustain his vetoes of all but a handful of those that did pass. Thus Democratic proposals for a wide program of aid for school construction and teachers' salaries, for a massive area redevelopment program, for an increased minimum wage, and for medical care for the aged under Social Security all came to naught.

During 1960, however, the liberals found a new issue on which to base their call for increased social welfare legislation: the need for a rapid rate of growth in the national economy. The issue of economic growth developed too late to assist in passage of liberal measures in the Eighty-sixth Congress, but it provided campaign fodder for Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy in the 1960 presidential campaign.

The failure of many important domestic bills to clear Congress was largely attributed to the continuing party division between the executive and legislative branches and the approaching presidential elections. In 1959, for instance, the Senate took time out for a long and bitter debate that ended in rejection of the president's nomination of Lewis L. Strauss to be secretary of commerce. In 1960 a \$750 million pay raise for federal employees was passed over the president's veto. Scanting victory in the upcoming elections, Democrats refused to pass a bill creating thirty-five badly needed new federal judgeships.

After long debate over the "missile gap" and the general adequacy of the nation's defense effort, Congress passed the president's defense budget with few overall changes in 1959 but in 1960 added \$600 million more than Eisenhower had requested. The missile gap became a major issue in the 1960 presidential campaign, only to recede as an apparent mirage early in 1961.

During the postconvention session of Congress that began August 8, 1960, Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy, a Massachusetts senator, and his running mate, Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson, failed in their efforts to complete action on major Democratic legislation planks. The Senate approved the Kennedy minimum wage bill, but the measure died when House conferees refused to budge from their own truncated version. Medical care for the aged under the Social Security system—a second “must” bill—was rejected by the Senate, and a school construction bill expired when the House Rules Committee refused to send it to conference. As Congress adjourned September 1 and the campaign began in earnest, Republicans made the most of their opponents’ plight.

### *The 1960 Campaigns*

The Twenty-second Amendment to the Constitution, placing a two-term limitation on the presidency, meant that Eisenhower was ineligible to seek reelection in 1960. Adlai E. Stevenson’s record of two defeats for the presidency appeared to preclude him from being the choice as the Democrats’ candidate, barring a convention deadlock. Thus both parties were faced with the prospect of coming up with new nominees in 1960. For the Republicans the choice appeared relatively easy since Vice President Richard Nixon had been in the public eye for eight full years. Nixon had been an extremely active vice president, he was a tireless campaigner for GOP candidates, and he had strong support in Republican organizations throughout the country. For the Democrats the choice was more difficult because no members of the party had clearly established themselves as leaders of presidential stature.

In a departure from the American tendency to select governors for presidential nominees, all four chief contenders for the Democratic nomination were senators. In order of their announcements they were Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Stuart Symington of Missouri, and Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. Of these four, only Kennedy and Humphrey chose to campaign in the primaries. In the end the primaries were the decisive factor in Kennedy’s victory.

Symington dismissed primary contests as useless and Johnson maintained that he could not carry out his Senate duties properly and simultaneously run in numerous individual primaries. (Congressional Quarterly 1960 Senate Voting Participation scores showed an average of 80 percent for all Democrats. Kennedy scored 35 percent, Humphrey 49 percent; both campaigned extensively during the session. Symington scored 58 percent, and Johnson, 95 percent.)

The issue of Kennedy’s religion dominated much of the preconvention and general-election debate and speculation about his chances. Not since 1928, when the Democrats nominated Alfred E. Smith of New York for the presidency,

had a Roman Catholic headed a national ticket. Smith had been resoundingly defeated, with many normally Democratic but heavily Protestant states going against him, although considerations other than religion, perhaps equally important, ran against Smith. In the intervening years Roman Catholics had become a far larger segment of the population than before (16 percent in 1928; 22.8 percent by 1960, with especially large concentrations in the urban areas in the biggest states). The consensus was that the nation had become far more tolerant in its religious outlook.

The spring primaries produced a string of unbroken victories for Kennedy. Unopposed, he piled up an impressive 43,372 vote total in the early-bird New Hampshire primary March 8. In May Humphrey withdrew after the West Virginia primary, leaving Symington and Johnson as opponents for Kennedy. Just before the convention it appeared that Stevenson might reenter the race.

At the Democratic National Convention, which opened in Los Angeles on July 11, Kennedy won on the first ballot. After conferring with Democratic leaders, he announced that Lyndon B. Johnson would be his running mate. Most observers were surprised that Johnson, powerful Senate majority leader and almost ten years Kennedy’s senior, would accept the nomination. Most party liberals expressed consternation at Kennedy’s selection. Later it became evident that Johnson’s presence on the ticket was probably an essential element in holding most of the South behind Kennedy and achieving Democratic victory in one of the closest presidential elections in U.S. history.

Without any significant opposition, Nixon breezed through the primaries and at the Republican National Convention was nominated July 27, receiving 1,321 votes to ten for Barry Goldwater. He selected UN ambassador and former Massachusetts senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. as his running mate.

By election day, November 8, Kennedy had covered 75,000 miles and visited forty-six states, while Nixon had traveled more than 60,000 miles and appeared in all fifty states. Speaking as often as a dozen times a day, both candidates were seen and heard by millions of voters, in person as well as on radio and television, in what may have been the most talkative as well as the most expensive campaign on record at the time.

The central issue, Kennedy asserted time and again, was the need for strong presidential leadership to reverse the nation’s declining prestige abroad and lagging economy at home. Arguing that the position of the United States relative to that of the Soviets had deteriorated under the Eisenhower administration, he called for a stepped-up defense effort and an enlarged federal role in a wide variety of fields at home and abroad “to get America moving again.”

In an unprecedented series of face-to-face encounters, candidates Kennedy and Nixon appeared on four nationally

televised, hour-long programs during which they were questioned by panels of journalists and permitted to rebut each other's answers. The time was provided free of charge by the networks when Congress suspended the equal time provision of the Communications Act for the duration of the 1960 campaign. The audiences for the four debates were estimated by the Arbitron rating service at 70 to 75 million, 61 million, 65 million, and 64 million, respectively.

Republicans generally were dismayed by Nixon's appearance on the first debate, blaming it on poor lighting and their candidate's unaggressive stance, but they found little fault with the remaining three programs. Democrats regarded all the debates as highly successful on grounds that they served to demolish the GOP theme of Kennedy's "immaturity" and to project his personality to millions of undecided voters, many of whom were disturbed by his Catholic faith.

### ***Results of the 1960 Elections***

On election day 68,838,219 Americans—the largest number up to that time—cast ballots for president. Kennedy emerged the victor with a solid majority in the electoral college. But his popular-vote plurality over Nixon was only 118,574 votes, the smallest vote margin thus far in the twentieth century. In eleven states—eight won by Kennedy, three by Nixon—a shift of less than 1 percent of the vote would have switched the state's electoral votes.

The Kennedy-Johnson ticket carried twenty-three states with 303 electoral votes. They put together a coalition of eastern states (including New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey), central industrial states (Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota) and several of the traditionally Democratic southern states (including Johnson's own Texas) that was sufficient to win, despite loss of almost the entire West and farm belt and several southern states.

Democrats maintained their heavy majorities in Congress and among the nation's governors in 1960, but Republicans were able to make some important gains, especially in the House of Representatives. Republican gains, taking place in the face of a victory for Democratic candidate Kennedy, appeared due in part to the return of normally Republican seats to the GOP to offset the serious losses suffered by Republicans in the 1958 Democratic sweep.

The continued heavy Democratic congressional majority, especially in the Senate, made it appear unlikely that Republicans would be able to regain control of Congress at any time during President-elect Kennedy's first term in the White House.

The Republicans made a gain of two Senate seats, replacing Democrats in Delaware and Wyoming. Despite advance predictions of possible trouble for Republican Senate incumbents in Massachusetts and New Jersey, both were able to withstand the Kennedy tide in those states.

Democrats held their seats in Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, and Montana, where Republican challengers ran energetic campaigns. The new Senate balance was sixty-four Democrats and thirty-six Republicans.

The Republican Senate gain was reduced when Senator-elect Keith Thomson, R-Wyo., died on December 9 and was replaced by Democrat J. J. Hickey. But the Senate balance returned to 64–36 in May 1961, when Republican John Tower won the Texas Senate seat vacated by Lyndon B. Johnson, the new vice president.

In House elections Republicans made a net gain of twenty seats. The new House had 263 Democrats and 174 Republicans, as compared to a 283–154 balance in the previous Congress.

In contrast to most presidential elections, the victory of the national Democratic ticket did not appear to play an important part in most congressional contests. If Kennedy coattails existed at all, they were probably evident in New York, which he carried by a wide margin and where three incumbent GOP representatives were defeated; in Connecticut, where Democrats held two close seats; and in New Jersey, where one Republican seat went Democratic. All other Democratic House gains appeared to be the result of special local conditions.

The most important Republican congressional gains came in the Midwest, where Nixon ran a strong race. Widespread and deep-seated anti-Catholic sentiment, combined with a marked cooling off of the farm issue, which hurt midwestern Republicans so badly in 1958, appeared to form the basis of much of the increased Republican midwestern strength in both presidential and local races.

Many Republican gains, which came through midwestern farm states but also in Connecticut, Maine, Ohio, Vermont, Oregon, and Pennsylvania, seemed to mark the return to the GOP fold of traditionally Republican congressional districts, which had gone Democratic in 1958 in a temporary protest against Republican policies.

In gubernatorial races the Democrats captured seven seats from the Republicans, and the Republicans captured six from the Democrats. The new lineup was thirty-four Democrats to sixteen Republicans, a net gain of one for the Democrats. Among the governors elected were Democrats Otto Kerner of Illinois, Matthew E. Welsh of Indiana, John B. Swainson of Michigan, and Frank B. Morrison of Nebraska. Republican governors elected included John A. Volpe of Massachusetts, Elmer L. Andersen of Minnesota, Norman A. Erbe of Iowa, and John Anderson Jr. of Kansas.

### **1961–1963: The Eighty-Seventh Congress**

Hopes were high, both in America and abroad, when John F. Kennedy took office as president January 20, 1961. In his inaugural address Kennedy called on Americans and all free people "to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle...

## MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHO BECAME PRESIDENT

From James Madison to Barack Obama, twenty-five presidents have served previously in the House of Representatives, or the Senate, or both.

Following is a list of these presidents and the chambers in which they served. Three other presidents—George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson—had served in the Continental Congress, as had James Madison and James Monroe.

James A. Garfield was elected to the Senate in January 1880 for a term beginning March 4, 1881, but declined to accept in December 1880 because he had been elected president. John Quincy Adams served in the House for seventeen years after his term as president, and Andrew Johnson after his presidency returned to the Senate five months before he died.

### HOUSE ONLY

James Madison  
James K. Polk  
Millard Fillmore  
Abraham Lincoln  
Rutherford B. Hayes  
James A. Garfield  
William McKinley  
Gerald R. Ford  
George H.W. Bush

### SENATE ONLY

James Monroe  
John Quincy Adams  
Martin Van Buren  
Benjamin Harrison  
Warren G. Harding  
Harry S. Truman  
Barack Obama

### BOTH CHAMBERS

Andrew Jackson  
William Henry Harrison  
John Tyler  
Franklin Pierce  
James Buchanan

Andrew Johnson  
John F. Kennedy  
Lyndon B. Johnson  
Richard Nixon

SOURCES: *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774–1996* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Staff Directories, 1996); *American Political Leaders 1789–2005* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2005).

against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease and war itself.” Kennedy urged Americans: “Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.”

Some of this idealism was translated into specific programs and action during the next two years. Kennedy established the Peace Corps, sending young Americans to underdeveloped nations, to provide trained personnel for development projects. Fulfilling another campaign promise, Kennedy got congressional approval of a U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. On March 14, 1961, the president announced an Alliance for Progress with the countries of Latin America, under which the United States would step up aid to the other Americas but expect to see political and social reforms to guarantee true democracy and promote stability and progress in those countries.

In the domestic field, several items of “liberal” legislation that had failed passage because of a stalemate between President Eisenhower and a Democratic Congress were enacted into law. Chief among these were a hike in the minimum wage to \$1.25, a subsidy program for economically distressed areas in the United States, widening of Social Security benefits, a \$4.88 billion omnibus housing bill, stepped-up federal aid to localities to battle water pollution, and a vastly increased public works program.

The first two years of Kennedy’s term, however, contained disappointments, both foreign and domestic. In January 1961 the administration had high hopes of a period of

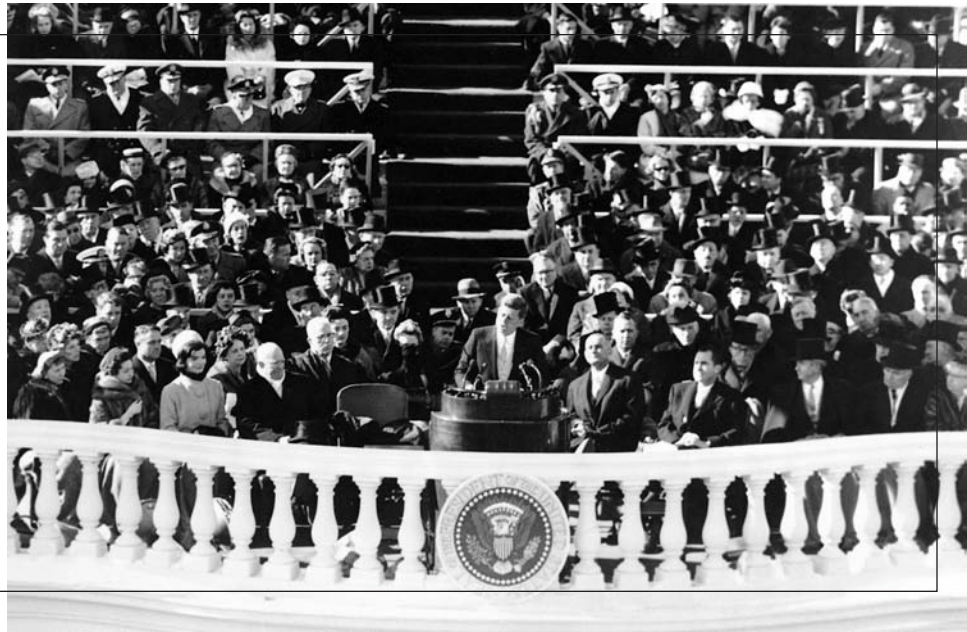
relaxed tensions with the Soviet world. Congratulating Kennedy on his election, Soviet premier Nikita S. Khrushchev had expressed the “hope that while you are at this post the relations between our countries will again follow the line along which they were developing in Franklin Roosevelt’s time.” Khrushchev made specific mention of chances for early conclusion of a nuclear test ban treaty and a German peace treaty. During the first week of Kennedy’s presidency, the Soviet government freed two U.S. Air Force RB-47 pilots who had been held in the Soviet Union since their plane was downed off Soviet shores in July 1960. But the optimism of January 1961 seemed more like overconfidence by late 1961 as the tide of events continued to run almost consistently against the nation’s foreign policy objectives.

On April 17, 1961, 1,200 Cuban refugees—recruited, trained, and supplied by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency—landed ninety miles south of Havana; their announced goal was to overthrow the Communist-oriented regime of Fidel Castro. Within three days the invasion had been crushed, inflicting a disastrous blow to American prestige and to that of the new president.

Kennedy met with Khrushchev June 3–4, 1961, in Vienna. At this summit conference Khrushchev made clear his determination to sign a peace treaty with the East German Communist regime, a move long interpreted in the West as part of the effort to force the Western powers out of West Berlin. The Vienna confrontation convinced Kennedy that it was time to muster public support in behalf of a “firm



*John F. Kennedy delivers a memorable and eloquent inaugural address January 20, 1961.*



stand” in Berlin. In a July 25 televised report to the nation, he called for an immediate buildup of U.S. and NATO forces along with an extra \$3.5 billion in U.S. defense funds. Congress promptly granted his requests.

Khrushchev’s reply was to threaten Soviet mobilization and to boast that the Soviets could build a hundred-megaton nuclear warhead. Much more damaging to the West, however, was the Communists’ unexpected action on August 13 in sealing off the border between East and West Berlin. The wall virtually stopped the large flow of refugees from East to West that had bled the Communist regime of much of its most valuable personnel during the postwar years.

Adding immeasurably to the tension over Berlin was the Soviet announcement on August 30, 1961, that it would break the three-year voluntary moratorium on testing of nuclear weapons because of the “ever increasing aggressiveness of the policy of the NATO military bloc.” The Soviet test series began September 1 and concluded in November 1961. Their tests completed, the Soviets returned to the test ban negotiations in Geneva on November 28. The United States, however, refused to reimpose an uncontrolled moratorium on itself and, between April 25 and November 4, 1962, carried out a series of tests underground and in the atmosphere.

Two southeast Asian nations, Laos and Vietnam, were thorny problems for the new administration. Fearful that a Communist takeover of Laos would make the Western position in Vietnam untenable, the administration supported establishment of a “neutral” government in Laos, in the hope that the tiny kingdom could serve as a buffer. In Vietnam increased Communist guerrilla activity forced increased commitment of U.S. military “advisers,” who soon found themselves in the thick of military engagements.

Cuba, however, remained the chief foreign policy problem of the administration. The Castro regime became increasingly identified as a Soviet satellite and was expelled from the Organization of American States. During summer 1962 Soviet arms began to pour into Cuba. On October 22 President Kennedy told the American people in a radio-television address that U.S. aerial surveillance of the Soviet military buildup in Cuba had produced “unmistakable evidence” that “a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capacity against the Western Hemisphere.”

As countermeasures the president announced “a strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba” and said that U.S. ships would begin checking incoming shipments to the island. He called on the Soviet leader to withdraw his offensive weapons from Cuba.

For several days the Soviets continued preparation of their missile sites, and the world wondered whether it might be plunged into war. On October 27 Khrushchev, apparently unwilling to take the ultimate risk, sent a note to Kennedy in which he agreed to remove the offensive weapons systems from Cuba under UN observation and supervision in return for removal of the U.S. quarantine and agreement not to launch an invasion of the islands.

In succeeding weeks the removal of the bases took place at a relatively rapid rate. Castro, however, blocked UN inspection, and the United States never formalized its agreement not to invade Cuba. Thousands of Soviet troops and technical personnel remained on the island, along with a heavy array of “defensive” weapons.

Kennedy’s chief domestic problem during his first two years in office was the lagging condition of the U.S.

economy. The new administration made clear its commitment to a general monetary and fiscal policy aimed at the inducement of economic growth, even at the price of heavy federal budget deficits. Federal expenditures rose from \$81.5 billion in fiscal 1961 to \$87.8 billion in fiscal 1962 and \$94.3 billion in estimated figures for fiscal 1963. The federal deficit rose from \$3.8 billion in 1961 to \$6.4 billion in 1962 and dropped slightly to \$6.2 billion for fiscal 1963.

Aided in part by the sharply increased federal expenditures under Kennedy, the 1960 recession tapered off by mid-1961. But the basic underlying problems remained.

Although President Kennedy had himself served in the House for six years and in the Senate for eight, relations between his administration and Congress were far from ideal. The change in Democratic leadership in both houses, some congressional apprehension about use of political power by the new administration, and a continuing “conservative coalition” between Republicans and southern Democrats all tended to slow down if not wreck parts of the Kennedy program.

Most apparent and serious was the shift in leadership. The elevation of Lyndon B. Johnson to the vice presidency removed one of the strongest majority leaders in the history of the Senate. He was succeeded by Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., a mild-mannered man who lacked Johnson’s drive.

On November 16, 1961, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, D-Texas, died of cancer. Rayburn had been a member of the House for almost forty-nine years and had served as Speaker for seventeen years (twice interrupted by brief periods of Republican majorities). Any successor would have faced difficulties in filling the shoes of “Mr. Sam,” a man who understood the House and, until his later years, could draw together the disparate elements of his party with remarkable success. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, elevated from the majority leadership to be Speaker, faced the unenviable task of succeeding Rayburn. His first year in office was considered a qualified success.

The Eighty-seventh Congress ended on an acrimonious note. A year-long feud between the House and Senate on procedural issues regarding appropriation bills was symptomatic of a broader rift between the two chambers that had been growing for several years. The dispute held up several fund bills for months (well beyond July 1, the start of the new fiscal year) and helped prolong the 1962 session to October 13. Not since the Korean War year of 1951 had a session lasted until so late in the autumn.

During the ensuing months increasing discussion was heard of the need to modernize and streamline congressional procedures.

### ***The 1962 Midterm Elections***

The Kennedy administration entered the 1962 campaign determined to reinforce the narrow margin by which the

president had been elected in 1960 and to prevent serious losses in Democratic congressional strength. The off-year elections of 1961 had produced mixed results. In a May 1961 special election in Texas the Democrats had lost the Senate seat vacated by Vice President Johnson to Republican John Tower. Not since Reconstruction days in the 1870s had Texas sent a Republican to the Senate.

But in the November 1961 elections, Democrat Richard J. Hughes, aided by a personal appearance on his behalf by President Kennedy, won the New Jersey governorship against Republican James P. Mitchell, secretary of labor in the Eisenhower administration. Mayor Robert F. Wagner, a political ally of the president, easily won reelection in New York City. The administration felt confident that with sufficient presidential campaigning, the party could fare well in the 1962 elections.

Kennedy set the tone for the 1962 battle in a July 23 press conference. Declaring that the congressional Republicans were almost wholly negative on domestic social legislation, he said that he would go all-out to defeat them in the fall campaign. Kennedy said a Democratic gain of one or two Senate seats and five or ten House seats would make it possible to enact controversial administration bills in such fields as Medicare, public works, mass transit, and urban affairs. He said the 1962 elections would give the American people a “clear” choice: to “anchor down” by voting Republican or to “sail” by voting Democratic.

In midsummer the president began to make flying campaign trips to various states every weekend and some weekdays. Until halted by the Cuban crisis October 20, the president’s campaigning promised to be the most vigorous of any U.S. president in a midterm election. In every appearance he went down the line for all Democratic candidates. The president was accorded a warm personal reception in most cities, confirming the high degree of personal popularity with the people that had been recorded in Gallup polls. Whether his plea to elect “more Democrats” was making a serious impression remained in doubt, however.

By October public uneasiness over the Communist arms buildup in Cuba was growing. Republicans made a central campaign issue of Cuba, and most observers thought the GOP would make some gains. But the president’s October 22 announcement of a naval quarantine of Cuba and his ultimatum to Khrushchev blunted the Republican arguments and rallied the country behind him.

The Republicans began the 1962 campaign in hopes they could win important congressional and gubernatorial gains and thereby increase their effectiveness as an opposition party in Washington and prepare for a possible presidential comeback. They counted on the traditional pattern of midterm gains for the party out of power to help them in the congressional elections.

The party, however, was suffering from image problems. The congressional wing of the GOP, headed by Senate

minority leader Everett Dirksen, R-Ill., and House minority leader Charles Halleck, R-Ind., had dominated the news of Republican activity in Washington since Eisenhower's retirement. Deprived of the expertise of the executive branch, Hill Republicans came up with few legislative initiatives and had few counterproposals to the stream of legislative requests that flowed from the White House. The only serious competition to Dirksen and Halleck for the Republican spotlight was Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, whose outspoken conservatism made him the favorite of the right wing throughout the country. Moderate and liberal Republicans received scant attention. Eisenhower had retired; Nixon was embroiled in the race for the governorship of California; New York governor Nelson A. Rockefeller was busy preparing for his reelection campaign in New York and wrestling with possible adverse effects of his divorce announced late in 1961.

The Republicans waged the 1962 campaign with familiar issues: the need for fiscal responsibility in government, calls for a balanced budget, and warnings of the dangers of encroaching federal (especially executive) power. But the GOP lacked any single strong issue, such as the demand for an end to wartime controls in 1946 or alleged Democratic responsibility for the Korean War in 1950, with which to rout the Democrats. For a while they hoped Cuba would be that issue, but the president's firm action in late October effectively deprived them of it. In the end improved Republican organizations, especially in the big cities, helped the party to some victories. But the only region of the country in which they made any significant congressional gains was the South, where they jumped from nine to fourteen seats.

### ***Results of the 1962 Elections***

The Democratic Party confirmed its heavy majorities in both houses of Congress and among the states' governors. Democrats avoided "normal" midterm losses of the party in power by gaining four Senate seats and suffering only a nominal loss in the House. Not since 1934 had the presidential party fared so well in a midterm election. Democrats said that, in contrast to the familiar patterns of major midterm losses by the presidential party, the 1962 results constituted a real vote of confidence in the administration.

Republicans replied that they saw "no endorsement of the New Frontier and its policies." They pointed out that President Kennedy had not carried Democrats into office with him in 1960, actually losing twenty House seats that year, so that there were fewer vulnerable seats for the GOP to pick off in 1962. The Republicans argued that the national House vote for the GOP had actually risen to 47.7 percent, 4.0 points higher than 1958 and 2.7 points higher than 1960. Privately, however, Republicans expressed deep disappointment that they had not been able to register important gains, especially in the House.

Congressional reapportionment after the 1960 census had caused major shifts in the distribution of seats in the House. The eastern states lost a net of seven seats; the South, one; and the Midwest, four. The western states were the beneficiaries, picking up ten new seats; eight of them went to California.

Democrats controlled the California legislature, which redistricted in 1961. As a result they gained eight seats from California in the 1962 elections. A similar Republican gerrymander in New York State misfired, and Republican gains in other areas barely balanced the Democratic bonus from California.

Republicans were especially disappointed by their net loss of four Senate seats. The new Senate was so heavily Democratic that the Republicans had no real hope of regaining control until 1968 or later.

Despite a heavy turnover in the governorship elections (Democrats took seven from the Republicans and lost a like number), the gubernatorial party balance remained 34–16 in favor of the Democrats. The Republicans, however, did seize control of several important state governorships including those of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

The most devastating defeat of the year was suffered by former vice president Nixon, who was soundly defeated for governor of California only two years after barely missing election to the presidency. Other political veterans retired by the voters included longtime senators Homer E. Capehart, R-Ind. and Alexander Wiley, R-Wis.; Rep. Walter H. Judd, R-Minn.; and Gov. Michael V. DiSalle, D-Ohio.

The potential national leaders elected in 1962 included Republican representative William W. Scranton, elected governor of Pennsylvania by 486,651 votes; former auto maker George W. Romney, a Republican who ended fourteen years of Democratic control of the Michigan governorship; youthful Democratic state representative Birch Bayh, who toppled Homer Earl Capehart in the Indiana Senate race; Edward M. "Ted" Kennedy, youngest brother of the president, who was elected to the Senate from Massachusetts; and Robert Taft Jr., a Republican who was elected representative at large from Ohio.

Among the new senators elected in 1962 was Democrat Abraham A. Ribicoff, former governor of Connecticut and first secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in the Kennedy administration. Hawaiian voters sent Rep. Daniel K. Inouye, a Democrat, to the Senate. He was the first senator of Japanese ancestry. The new governorship roster included James A. Rhodes, R-Ohio; John A. Love, R-Colo.; Karl Rolvaag, D-Minn.; John B. Connally, D-Texas; and John A. Burns, D-Hawaii.

Among the "miracle men" of 1962 were Philip H. Hoff, who became the first Democratic governor of Vermont in more than a century, and Henry L. Bellmon, who became Oklahoma's first Republican governor since the state joined the Union.

Incumbents who won impressive victories included Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., reelected by a plurality of almost one million; Republican Senate whip Thomas H. Kuchel, R-Calif., reelected by a quarter-million vote margin despite the 296,758-vote triumph of Democratic governor Edmund G. “Pat” Brown over Nixon in the same state’s balloting; Sen. Thruston B. Morton, former national chairman of the Republican Party, reelected against powerful Democratic opposition in Kentucky; and New York governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, whose plurality was down slightly from its 1958 level but still big enough to make him appear the top contender for the 1964 Republican presidential nomination.

Across the nation, voters showed a continuing tendency to disregard traditional party lines in choosing people for high office. The success of Democrats in the traditional Republican states of northern New England and breakthroughs for the Republicans in the South—including a near miss in the Alabama Senate race—attested to the possible development of significant new voting patterns.

### 1963–1965: The Eighty-Eighth Congress

The years 1963–1964 were good years for most Americans as the nation enjoyed continued economic prosperity and international affairs remained relatively tranquil. These same years, however, witnessed the assassination of a president, the launching of the most profound equal rights drive since the Civil War, and seizure of control of one of the major American political parties by staunch conservatives.

John F. Kennedy was shot on November 22, 1963, as his motorcade moved through cheering crowds in downtown Dallas. Approximately one-half hour later the president was pronounced dead. A special presidential commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, reported September 27, 1964, that Lee Harvey Oswald, “acting alone and without advice or assistance,” had shot the president. The report also said Jack Ruby was on his own in killing Oswald and that neither was part of “any conspiracy, domestic or foreign,” to kill President Kennedy. The report called for an overhauling and modernization of the Secret Service, the group entrusted with physical protection of the president, and of FBI procedures.

At 1:39 p.m., November 22, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson took the oath of office as the thirty-sixth president aboard the presidential jet plane just before its departure from Dallas to Washington. The next few days witnessed President Kennedy’s funeral; the confluence in Washington of heads of state, dignitaries, and emissaries from governments all over the world to pay their respects to the dead president; and the resolute grasp of the reins of power by President Johnson.

The new president’s political roots reached into the liberalism of the New Deal on the one hand and into the



*Lyndon Johnson takes the presidential oath aboard Air Force One en route to Washington after John F. Kennedy’s assassination.*

conservatism of political life in his native Texas on the other. His wealth of experience in American political life, especially in Congress, served him well as he moved into the presidency. He quickly embraced the salient features of President Kennedy’s program, especially the tax cut bill and civil rights legislation; moved to win the confidence of the liberal community by a well-publicized “war on poverty” in America; and won the confidence of the business community and many conservatives by ordering strict economies in federal spending. Johnson’s foes accused him of political sleight-of-hand in being both liberal and conservative at the same time, but opinion polls—and the 1964 elections—indicated the American people approved wholeheartedly.

The issue of civil rights produced a profound domestic crisis for the United States in 1963 and 1964. Discontented with the pace of their advances in all spheres of life, African Americans pressed for full rights in every field from voting to employment, from education to housing.

President Kennedy, in February 1963, had sent his first civil rights legislative program to Congress—one characterized by liberals of both parties as “thin.” On April 3 mass demonstrations for equal rights began in Birmingham, Alabama. Dramatized by the use of children in the demonstrations and the use of dogs and hoses by the police against the blacks, events in Birmingham sparked a determined nationwide series of protests. By the end of 1963 demonstrations had taken place in more than 800 cities and towns, climaxed by a gigantic but orderly “March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom” in which more than 200,000 persons participated on August 28.

The demonstrations began primarily with black protesters, but millions of white Americans—most noticeably



church groups and college students—took interest in the lot of black Americans. At the same time, however, many northern whites showed their hostility to the civil rights drive because it appeared to threaten de facto segregation in housing, employment, and education. Capitalizing on white northern fears, Alabama's segregationist governor, George C. Wallace, entered spring 1964 Democratic presidential primaries in Wisconsin, Indiana, and Maryland and won 33.8, 29.8, and 42.8 percent of the vote in the respective races. But when the new Republican national leadership sought to cultivate the "white backlash" vote in the 1964 presidential campaign, the effort proved singularly unsuccessful outside a few Deep South states.

In early June 1963 congressional Republicans and liberal Democrats began to press for strong civil rights legislation, and on June 11 President Kennedy told the nation: "We cannot say to 10 percent of the population that...the only way they are going to get their rights is to go into the streets and demonstrate." A week later he submitted a new and broadened civil rights program to combat discrimination in public accommodations, schools, jobs, and voting, which he urged Congress to enact.

For a while it appeared the bill might go aground, but in November the House Judiciary Committee reported a bipartisan civil rights measure, the fruit of conferences between administration leaders and Republican congressional civil rights advocates. Working under cloture, the Senate passed the bill June 19, 1964, by a 73–27 vote. The House passed the amended bill July 2, and President Johnson signed it into law a few hours later. Among other things the bill expanded federal power to protect voting rights; guaranteed access to all public accommodations and public facilities for all races, with federal power to back up the pledge; gave the federal government power to sue for school desegregation; outlawed denial of equal job opportunities in businesses or unions with twenty-five or more workers; and authorized the federal government to intervene in any court suit alleging denial of equal protection of the laws. It was the most sweeping civil rights measure in American history.

Determined to prevent economic stagnation and give the country's economy a major boost forward, President Kennedy in January 1963 proposed a \$10.3 billion personal and corporate income tax cut to take effect July 1, 1963. After protracted hearings in the House and Senate, the final version, reducing taxes \$11.5 billion annually, was signed into law by President Johnson February 26, 1964.

In the meantime the economy, which the tax bill had been designed to help, was doing surprisingly well on its own. The 1963 gross national product reached \$585 billion, and the Council of Economic Advisers predicted a \$623 billion level in 1964. With the exception of unemployment, which remained above 5 percent of the workforce, most economic indicators continued a gradual upward rise during

1963 and 1964. In October 1964, 71.2 million Americans were employed. Despite the rise in the economy, only a few economists saw any serious threat of inflation.

In his State of the Union message January 8, 1964, Johnson called for an "unconditional" declaration of "war on poverty in America." The poverty program constituted the chief innovation in the president's legislative proposals. Submitting his specific program to Congress March 16, he called for a fiscal 1965 outlay of \$962.5 million to fight poverty. When Congress finished action on his request in August, it had authorized \$947.5 million, only \$15 million less than the draft proposal, with approval of almost all the president's requests. As enacted, the bill authorized ten separate programs under the supervision of the Office of Economic Opportunity, created by the bill. Major sections authorized a Job Corps to provide youths with work experience and training in conservation camps and in residential training centers, a work-training program to employ youths locally, a community action program under which the government would assist a variety of local efforts to combat poverty, an adult education program, and a "domestic peace corps" program.

The years 1963 and 1964 witnessed a steady relaxation in the tensions of the cold war, perhaps the closest approximation to an East-West detente since 1945. At the beginning of 1963, U.S.-Soviet relations were at a standoff, produced by Russian withdrawal of missiles from Cuba in October 1962. By mid-1963 a Soviet-Chinese rift had deepened, and a lessening of U.S.-Soviet tensions was evident.

In a speech on June 10, 1963, Kennedy announced that the United States, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain would begin talks on a partial test ban, apart from the seventeen-nation Geneva talks that had dragged on intermittently without much hope since 1958. Then, before many realized that progress was at last to be made, a limited treaty was initialed in Moscow July 25. The Senate consented to ratification September 24.

A moderately optimistic tone pervaded U.S.-Soviet relations in 1964. On April 20 both the United States and the Soviet Union announced they were going to cut back their production of nuclear materials for weapons use. The growing tensions between China and the Soviet Union caused the Soviets to turn their attention more and more inward. On October 16 the Western world was shocked to hear that Nikita S. Khrushchev had been ousted from his duties as premier and also as first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. He was replaced as premier by Aleksei N. Kosygin and as party secretary by Leonid Brezhnev, possibly presaging a prolonged struggle for power within the Soviet hierarchy. The new Soviet leaders quickly made it clear they would follow Khrushchev's policy of "peaceful coexistence" with the West.

The Kennedy-Johnson administration's Alliance for Progress suffered as democratically elected regimes were

deposed in Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, and Bolivia. The Johnson administration faced its first major foreign policy crisis in January 1964 when large-scale violence broke out in Central America as Panamanians protested the 1903 treaty under which the United States administered the Panama Canal and Americans enjoyed special privileges in the Canal Zone. The United States was encouraged, however, when President Joao Goulart of Brazil, accused of conducting a leftist and chaotic administration, was deposed in a bloodless coup on April 1, 1964.

Apparently upset by Vietnam government moves against Buddhists, suicidal burnings by Buddhist monks, corruption within the government, and inadequate military success against the Communist Viet Cong, the State Department in 1963 gradually curtailed aid to the Vietnamese regime of President Ngo Dinh Diem. On November 1 a military coup ended the Diem regime. The State Department denied participation in the coup, but unofficially it admitted that it might have encouraged the “proper climate” for such a revolt. The new ruling junta in Vietnam was itself overturned by a coup in January 1964, starting a series of bewildering governmental shifts that lasted through 1964 as the military situation continued to deteriorate.

The off-year elections of November 1963 provided no definite clue to possible trends for 1964. Democrats maintained control of the Kentucky and Mississippi governorships and the Philadelphia mayoralty in the top three races, but the GOP vote was up sharply in all three areas.

Top Republican takeovers of the year were scored in New Jersey, where the Assembly reverted to GOP hands to give the Republicans majorities in both houses, and in Indiana, where the GOP elected twenty-five new mayors. The Republicans also scored gains in Virginia and Mississippi legislative elections. Democratic Representative John F. Shelley won election as mayor of San Francisco, ending fifty-five years of GOP control in technically nonpartisan elections. Suburban New York also showed some Democratic gains.

### ***The 1964 Campaigns***

From the beginning of 1964 it was apparent that President Johnson was the strong favorite to win a full four-year White House term in his own right. As the Democrats gathered in Atlantic City for their convention on August 24, Johnson kept silent about his final decision for a running mate. In a move unprecedented in American politics, he appeared before the Democratic National Convention just before his nomination the same evening to announce to the delegates that Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota was his choice for the vice-presidential slot.

The most fascinating story of the 1964 presidential campaign, however, lay in the opposition party. Throughout the postwar years, the Republican Party, despite its

conservative inclinations, had generally embraced the wide consensus of U.S. politics: agreement on basic social welfare responsibilities of the government together with a firm but not bellicose policy toward the Communist world. But in 1964 the Republican Party turned abruptly from the moderate course. For president it nominated a militantly conservative two-term Arizona senator, Barry Goldwater, known for his hostile views toward the power of the federal government and his apparent willingness to risk nuclear confrontation with the Soviets to advance the Western cause. The course set by Goldwater brought the Republican Party its most devastating defeat in more than a quarter-century. Republican ranks in Congress and the state legislatures were greatly reduced. Even worse, national confidence in the party was so badly shaken that it seemed it might take years to recoup.

Early in 1964, however, only one Republican of national stature was willing to speak out on the possible dangers of Goldwater and his philosophy for the Republican Party. That man was New York governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, who had entered the race for the GOP nomination November 7, 1963. Rockefeller symbolized the eastern progressive wing of the Republican Party that had dominated Republican National Conventions since 1940. The other leaders of the Republican Party’s moderate wing—governors William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania and George W. Romney of Michigan, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., and former vice president Richard M. Nixon—all were thought to harbor some presidential ambitions, but none was willing to take the plunge in the presidential primaries or to risk an open challenge to the Goldwater wing of the party.

The “National Draft Goldwater Committee,” which organized formally in the spring of 1963, aimed both at nominating Goldwater and at remaking the entire Republican Party into a vehicle for militant conservatism. Their aim appeared to be the reforming of two U.S. political parties along straight liberal versus conservative lines. By the autumn of 1963 the years of Goldwater stewardship within the ranks of the Republican Party had begun to bear fruit. Goldwater supporters held important positions in the Republican Party apparatus. Rep. William E. Miller, R-N.Y., who would later become Goldwater’s vice-presidential running mate, was the Republican national chairman.

The Republican National Convention, meeting in San Francisco July 13–16, turned sharply to the right, rejecting the party’s moderate tone of the postwar years and substituting instead an unabashed conservatism in domestic affairs and all-out nationalism in foreign policy.

Goldwater’s controversial stands and his failure to advance meaningful alternative solutions to national problems relieved Johnson of having to spell out in any substantial detail what his plans for the “great society” were. For the

most part Johnson confined himself to calls for national unity and remarks aimed at broadening the breach between Goldwater and the bulk of moderate and liberal Republicans. Johnson was so successful in preempting the vital “middle ground” of American politics that a Democratic victory was assured long before election day.

### ***Results of the 1964 Elections***

In the November 3 elections President Johnson led the Democratic Party to its greatest national victory since 1936. Not only did Johnson win a four-year White House term on his own, amassing the largest vote of any presidential candidate in history, but his broad coattails helped the Democrats score major gains in the House of Representatives and increase their already heavy majority in the Senate.

The Johnson-Humphrey ticket ran 15,951,378 votes ahead of the Goldwater-Miller ticket, easily exceeding the record national popular vote plurality of 11,073,102 by which Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated Alfred M. Landon in 1936. The final, official vote for Johnson-Humphrey was 43,129,566; for Goldwater-Miller, 27,178,188.

Johnson won forty-four states and the District of Columbia (which voted for the first time for president, under the terms of the Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution). His electoral vote total was 486. Goldwater won six states with a total of fifty-two electoral votes. The Democratic presidential victory began in New England and the East, where Johnson carried every state and chalked up a better than 2–1 majority.

The Democratic sweep continued through the Republican midwestern heartland, where every state also cast its electoral vote for Johnson. The president was the winner in every mountain and Pacific state except Arizona, Goldwater’s home state. California, which had boosted Goldwater to the Republican nomination in the June primary, went for Johnson by more than a million votes.

Only an unusual degree of ticket splitting saved the Republican Party from almost total annihilation in races for congressional and state posts. As it was, the Republicans were reduced to their lowest congressional levels since Depression days. In elections to the House, the Republicans suffered a net loss of thirty-eight seats. The new House balance was 295 Democrats and 140 Republicans, the lowest GOP membership figure since the 1936 elections. Among the more serious Republican House losses were seven seats in New York, five in Iowa, and four each in New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, and Washington. Many of the northern Republican representatives defeated were among their party’s most conservative, representing formerly “safe Republican” seats. For example, fifty-four Republican House members had backed Goldwater’s nomination drive in June by signing a statement saying his nomination would “result in substantial increases in Republican membership

in both houses of Congress.” Of these, seventeen were defeated, another three retired but saw their districts go Democratic, and all but six saw their winning percentages dwindle. Of the twenty-one northern Republicans who had voted with Goldwater against the 1964 Civil Rights Act, eleven were defeated. Republicans who disassociated themselves from Goldwater and his policies were generally more successful. The most spectacular Republican House victory of the year was scored by Rep. John V. Lindsay of New York, who refused to endorse Goldwater but won a 71.5 percent victory in his district, while Johnson was carrying it by more than 2–1.

The only area of significant Republican House gains was the deep South, where Goldwater coattails helped the party elect five new representatives in Alabama and one each in Georgia and Mississippi. They were the first Republican House members from these states since Reconstruction. But at the same time three conservative GOP southern House members—two in Texas, one in Kentucky—were going down to defeat.

One result of the election was to erode the power base of the “conservative coalition” between Republicans and southern Democrats. Not only would there be less conservative representation in the House, but the relative strength of northern liberals in the Democratic House Caucus would be increased substantially.

The Senate elections resulted in a net Democratic gain of two seats, making the new balance sixty-eight Democrats and thirty-two Republicans. Not since the elections of 1940 had the Democrats held such a heavy majority. But the major story was not the new Democratic Senate gains of 1964 but the fact that the members of the liberal Democratic class of 1958 were all reelected to office. The Democrats’ gain of thirteen formerly Republican seats in 1958 had effected a basic realignment of power within the Senate, giving it a much more liberal orientation than the House. The Republicans had long looked forward to 1964 as the year when they would win back many of the class of 1958 seats.

The Democrats actually won three GOP Senate seats in 1964: Kenneth Keating’s seat in New York, taken by Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the slain president; J. Glenn Beall’s seat in Maryland, won by Democrat Joseph D. Tydings; and the New Mexico seat of interim senator Edwin L. Mechem, won by Rep. Joseph M. Montoya. The sole GOP gain was in California, where George Murphy scored an upset victory over interim senator Pierre Salinger, former presidential press secretary.

A major blow to the GOP was the defeat in Ohio of Robert Taft Jr., who was challenging Democratic senator Stephen M. Young. Before the election Taft had been looked to as a major future leader of his party. But the Goldwater “drag”—Johnson won Ohio by 1,027,466 votes—was too much for Taft to overcome.

In gubernatorial elections, the Republicans scored gains in Washington, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts, and lost seats they had held in Arizona and Utah. The result was a net gain of one for the GOP. But the already heavy Democratic majority was not weakened significantly. The new lineup was thirty-three Democrats and seventeen Republicans.

Without Goldwater at the head of the ticket the Republicans might have scored much better. Their most disappointing defeat came in Illinois, where Charles H. Percy, who had been regarded as a possible future presidential candidate, went down to defeat in the Democratic landslide.

The most spectacular GOP governorship win was scored by Michigan governor George Romney, seeking reelection. He withstood a Johnson landslide of more than 2–1 to win reelection. The outcome established Romney, who had refused to endorse Goldwater's candidacy, as a powerful future leader of his party.

Among the new governors elected were Samuel P. Goddard, D-Ariz.; Roger D. Branigin, D-Ind.; Daniel J. Evans, R-Wash.; and Warren P. Knowles, R-Wis.

Democratic governors who won substantial reelection victories despite the Republican complexion of their states included Frank B. Morrison of Nebraska, Harold E. Hughes of Iowa, John W. King of New Hampshire, and Philip H. Hoff of Vermont. But in normally Democratic Rhode Island, Republican governor John H. Chaffee won reelection with 61.3 percent of the vote, while Goldwater received only 19.1 percent of the state's vote.

## THE VIETNAM WAR YEARS

The years of the 1960s and 1970s were some of the most turbulent in the nation's history. The seeds of the great upheavals ahead were already sprouting even before President John F. Kennedy's death in November 1963. The country's role in the Vietnam War was inching upward. Black Americans were becoming ever more insistent in demanding an end to all forms of racial discrimination. A huge generation of teenagers, born in the post–World War II baby boom, were reaching college age and were preparing to challenge authority on a scale unprecedented in American history. There were also growing indications of conservative political strength, especially within the Republican Party.

In the late 1960s the nation experienced a series of cataclysmic changes that, while they did not appear to endanger the basic economic health of the nation, did jeopardize the postwar politics of consensus and promise as yet unpredictable changes in the social and political climate of American life. Only when the nation found itself entangled in a seemingly endless and unwinnable war in Vietnam in the mid-1960s did the first major cracks appear in the

general national consensus behind U.S. foreign policy. For the first time serious doubts were raised about the role of the nation as a global policeman, and there were indications that a period of limited isolationism might come in the wake of any Vietnam settlement.

Through the 1964 election the United States had enjoyed remarkably stable two-party politics in the postwar years. No major ideological gulfs existed between the parties, and although the Democrats were more frequently victorious at the polls than the Republicans (an apparent legacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal), few Americans were deeply concerned when the party in power changed in Washington or the state capitals. Indeed, two-party politics infused virtually every region of the country for the first time in its history. As the parties became more competitive, personal allegiances shifted more frequently and ticket splitting became an American electoral pastime.

When Barry Goldwater was repudiated at the polls in 1964, the post–New Deal consensus seemed to have been reaffirmed. Indeed, the year 1965 saw the last major burst of legislative accomplishments and national optimism that the country was to witness for some time. With the large Democratic majorities created by the Johnson landslide, Congress enacted federal aid to education, a national health insurance program, and a voting rights act.

But the Johnson administration's fortunes soon changed. The decision to commit massive U.S. ground forces to Vietnam resulted in increased opposition at home to American participation in the war. The war further stimulated student unrest on the campuses resulting in siege conditions at some universities. Blacks burst forth in anger and destroyed large sections of American cities. The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy were assassinated in 1968.

The Democratic Party coalition broke open under these strains in 1968, with the challenge to President Johnson's renomination and the Independent candidacy of Alabama governor George C. Wallace. The result was that Republican Richard Nixon was elected to the presidency.

At the end of the 1960s both parties were clearly in transition. The Democrats, in order to hold their solid base among low-income voters and minorities, would be obliged to remain strong advocates of wide-ranging social reform. But that course could possibly seal their eventual downfall in the South, even if an increased black vote in that region compensated for some of that loss. While organized labor had turned out a strong Democratic vote in 1968, its leaders were having increasing difficulty in convincing workers that they should remain unswervingly loyal to the Democratic Party.

The Republicans, even in winning the presidential election of 1968, received only 43 percent of the national vote and had to recognize that in their major base of



support—the predominantly white, middle-class rural areas and small cities—they faced a diminishing asset in overall population terms. It was clear that the Republicans' growing strength in the burgeoning white suburban areas of America would hold solidly only as long as the party maintained domestic prosperity and found a way to calm inner-city tensions.

During his first term President Nixon too had to deal with antiwar demonstrations. But his policy of gradual withdrawal of American troops, climaxing with the peace settlement of January 1973, finally removed the war from the top of the American political agenda.

At the same time, with the passage of the baby-boom generation out of college and into the labor market, the nation's campuses became more peaceful. The movement of many African Americans onto the voter rolls, into public office, and into more jobs and better housing seemed to relieve some of the racial tension.

But at the very moment when things began looking better, the nation was hit by a fresh series of calamities. Throughout 1973 and 1974 the Watergate scandal implicated several top public officials, including the president himself, in illegal activities. The immediate result was the first presidential resignation in U.S. history, but the deeper ramifications could be found in the weakening of the confidence of the people in their government and leaders.

While the revelations were continuing, the United States was hit with an energy crisis when the Arab states cut off the flow of oil during the October 1973 war in the Middle East. Even when the flow was resumed, the price had been jacked up more than 300 percent, and this increase, combined with other trends in the economy, produced some of the worst inflation in the nation's history. Buffeted by these forces, seemingly beyond their control, many Americans wondered about the future of their country and the stability of their economic and political system.

President Gerald R. Ford, with his low-key personality and image of personal integrity, helped calm the country after these misfortunes. But he was not seen by many as a strong leader and was almost defeated for the presidential nomination of his party in the 1976 primaries.

### **1965–1967: The Eighty-Ninth Congress**

Buoyed by the largest party majorities enjoyed by any president in three decades, Lyndon Johnson led the Eighty-ninth Congress in an amazingly productive 1965 session. The scope of the legislation was even more impressive than the number of major new laws. In the course of the year, Congress approved programs that had long been on the agenda of the Democratic Party—in the case of medical care for the aged under Social Security, for as long as twenty years. Other long-standing objectives were met by enactment of aid to primary and secondary schools, college scholarships, and immigration reform.

The pace of the 1965 session was so breathless as to cause a major revision of the image, widely prevalent in preceding years, of Congress as structurally incapable of swift decision. The change was because of three primary elements not always present in past years: the decisive Democratic majorities elected in 1964, the personal leadership of President Johnson, and the shaping of legislation to obtain maximum political support in Congress.

The expanded Democratic pluralities were most significant in the House, where the Democrats had not only gained thirty-eight seats over the Republicans in the 1964 elections but had also traded a number of conservative Democratic votes in the South for liberal Democratic votes in the North. The new liberal strength in the House showed itself most dramatically in passage of the aid to education and medical care (Medicare) bills. The Senate had passed similar measures in previous years only to see them blocked by the hitherto powerful coalition of Republicans and conservative southern Democrats in the House. But the “conservative coalition,” where it did appear in House roll call votes, was victorious only 25 percent of the time in 1965, compared with 67 percent in 1962 and 1964 and 74 percent in 1961, the first year of President Kennedy's term.

The president gained maximum political effect from his efforts to build a broad consensus of support. An excise tax cut, designed to keep the economy growing steadily, appealed to business and consumer interests alike. Lack of strong opposition from business circles made it easier for Democrats to mount the Great Society program of greatly increased civil benefits and tended to smother Republican protests that Congress was merely rubber stamping ill-conceived administration proposals.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, the most comprehensive legislation to ensure the right to vote in ninety years, was prompted by the brutal suppression of demonstrations in Selma, Alabama, and other parts of the South. The bill went beyond the milder courtroom remedies of earlier civil rights acts. In the wake of this legislation, an additional 500,000 southern blacks were registered by the time of the 1966 elections.

Other legislation included a housing bill authorizing \$7.8 billion to fund new and existing housing programs through 1969 and a bill establishing a cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The year 1965 was punctuated by major crises in Vietnam. Faced with the threat of success by the Viet Cong Communist insurgents in South Vietnam, President Johnson initiated large-scale bombing raids in North Vietnam, which was giving major aid to the Viet Cong. When this tactic failed to turn the unfavorable course of the war, he ordered a vast increase—from about 20,000 to eventually more than 140,000—in American troop strength in the South and an aggressive prosecution of the land war. Both steps required new outlays for personnel and materiel.



*Capt. Donald R. Brown of the 2nd Battalion of the 46th Vietnamese regiment rushes to cover through a rice paddy while under attack during the Vietnam War. The war was a divisive issue in politics for more than a decade.*

Despite highly vocal criticism of his Vietnam policy by a small band of senators, Congress overwhelmingly approved Johnson's special request for funds.

The Vietnam budget pressures soon had serious effects on the domestic economy. As 1966 began, the U.S. economy was already strained to its noninflationary limit. After fifty-nine months of stable economic growth, it was near full employment. Plant capacity was in full use. Any sizable increase in demand under these conditions would be bound to result in inflation. This is precisely what occurred as the defense budget shot upward, without any significant offsetting measures to cut back on other purchasing power. The cost-of-living index jumped from 111.0 percent in January to 113.8 percent in August. The president early in the year asked and received congressional approval of a \$5.9 billion bill to accelerate certain types of tax payments and reimpose 1965 excise tax levies, but the measure was hardly adequate to counter the Vietnam spending boom. Almost every leading economist in the nation called for a general tax increase, but President Johnson refused.

With the public increasingly concerned with inflation and the Vietnam War, congressional Republicans found new Democratic allies in the effort to curb the Great Society—not only its spending programs but almost any measure providing social reform. Despite strong persuasive efforts by the president, the administration was rebuffed on many major bills.

An important reason for the defeat of the administration's new civil rights proposals was a wave of summertime riots in black "ghetto" areas of the large cities. In August 1965 a six-day disturbance had erupted in Los Angeles's predominantly black Watts area, with about 7,000 youths participating in rioting, looting, and arson. The National

Guard finally restored order, but only after thirty-four deaths. In the summer of 1966 other riots followed in the black areas of several other American cities. The 1966 riots were attributed not only to decades of frustration among urban blacks in education, housing, and employment fields but to the growth of a new philosophy of "black power," expounded by extremist civil rights groups such as the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

In the House, Rep. John William McCormack of Massachusetts continued as Speaker. Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana remained as Senate majority leader, with Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois his Republican counterpart. House minority leader Charles Halleck of Indiana was defeated for reelection to his leadership post by Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, just before the formal opening of the Eighty-ninth Congress. Ford's election as minority leader was a continuation of the revolt of younger House Republicans that had begun with Ford's election as House GOP Conference chairman two years before. As in 1963 the leadership struggle seemed to be based less on ideological differences than on the question of which representative could give the most forceful leadership to the depleted Republican House ranks.

The 1964 elections had left the Republicans at such a low point that some resurgence seemed inevitable. In 1965 it began in a spectacular way as Republican-Liberal John V. Lindsay won election as mayor in heavily Democratic New York City. Lindsay's victory, combined with the victories of liberally inclined Republican candidates for district attorney in Philadelphia and mayor in Louisville, Kentucky, signaled a potential Republican resurgence on the left in the very areas where Goldwater had been weakest—in the major

cities and especially among blacks and other minority groups.

In New Jersey, however, the Republican gubernatorial candidate took a conservative tack similar to that of the 1964 Goldwater campaign and found himself defeated by Democratic governor Richard J. Hughes by a record 363,572-vote margin. Democrats also held the Virginia governorship and legislature and easily maintained control of the mayors' offices in major cities such as New Haven, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Detroit. In Cleveland a black state legislator running as an Independent came within 2,143 votes of upsetting the incumbent Democratic mayor. In the smaller cities some of the most interesting contests took place on June 8 in Hattiesburg and Columbus, Mississippi, where the first Republicans of the twentieth century—all staunch conservatives—were elected mayors.

### ***The 1966 Midterm Elections***

From the beginning of the 1966 campaign, the Democrats realized that they faced formidable odds if they hoped to maintain their overwhelming margins of control in Congress and in the state governorships and legislatures. Yet at the end of 1965 it looked as if the minority Republicans might be held to minimal gains. The first session of the Eighty-ninth Congress had passed laws with benefits for almost every segment of the population. President Johnson still enjoyed the wide “consensus” support he had enjoyed in 1964, from every group from organized labor to big business and minorities. The economy, however, was booming on virtually every front.

By the beginning of the 1966 campaign, however, it was apparent that the odds had shifted significantly to the benefit of the Republicans. Behind the change was the escalation of the Vietnam War, with its heavy toll both in American lives and dollars. The conflict in Vietnam, because of its limited nature, increased frustrations across the country and began to undermine public support of the administration in power.

The war effort generated inflationary pressures that were being felt throughout the country by mid-1966. The Republicans were able to argue with some effectiveness that the Johnson administration should be cutting down, rather than increasing, national expenditures for a wide variety of Great Society programs. Moreover, those very social welfare programs that had looked so politically attractive at the end of 1965 were beginning to encounter serious administrative difficulties, with wide gaps between the administration's promises to improve educational standards, end conditions of poverty, and ensure racial peace, and its ability to deliver on those promises.

President Johnson's popularity plummeted during the year; wide splits appeared in the Democratic Party in many important states; and at the same time several attractive

Republican candidates appeared to lead the GOP in critical states—in sharp contrast to the unpopularity of Goldwater, the party's 1964 standard bearer.

Early in 1965 the Democrats had launched an ambitious Operation Support from within the Democratic National Committee, designed to reelect a large portion of the seventy-one freshman Democratic representatives who came into office in the 1964 Democratic sweep—thirty-eight of them from formerly Republican districts. But while Operation Support functioned smoothly in 1965, it tended to fall off in 1966 as the national committee obeyed presidential orders to cut back on its activities to pay off a heavy debt left from the 1964 campaign.

The Republican congressional effort, on the other hand, was bolstered by a massive fund-raising campaign that made it possible to funnel thousands of dollars into every doubtful congressional district in the country. Reports just before the elections showed national-level gifts of \$1.6 million to GOP congressional candidates from their party headquarters, compared with only \$250,000 from national-level Democratic committees.

The primary season indicated some significant shifts in the political landscape. In California, long a bastion of liberal Republicanism, actor Ronald Reagan, an outspoken conservative, won a sweeping gubernatorial primary victory over more liberal opposition. In the Virginia primary two aging House members of traditional conservative southern Democracy were defeated by younger men of more moderate persuasion. In Florida the mayor of Miami, Robert King High, won the Democratic gubernatorial primary with liberal support over the more conservative incumbent governor. Staunch segregationist candidates, on the other hand, won Democratic gubernatorial primaries in the Deep South: Jim Johnson in Arkansas, Lester Maddox in Georgia, and Lurleen Wallace, wife of outgoing governor George C. Wallace (who was ineligible to succeed himself), in Alabama.

As the campaign gathered steam in the fall, the Republicans concentrated their fire increasingly on the issues of inflation, Vietnam, crime, and the alleged credibility gap between what President Johnson and his administration said they were doing and their actual performance.

### ***Results of the 1966 Elections***

The Republican Party reasserted itself as a major force in American politics by capturing eight new governorships, three new seats in the Senate, and forty-seven additional House seats in the November 8 elections. In a striking comeback from its devastating defeat of 1964, the GOP elected enough new governors to give it control of twenty-five of the fifty states with a substantial majority of the nation's population. The Senate and House gains left the party still short of a majority but in a position of new power and relevance on the national scene.

A new vigor shown by Republican candidates across the country marked a return to more competitive two-party politics and the possibility that the 1968 presidential election could be closely contested. The vast majority of successful Republican candidates, both for congressional and state offices, appeared to have rejected the ultraconservative ideology espoused by former senator Barry Goldwater. But the winning Republicans did represent a somewhat more conservative philosophy than that of the president and his administration, reflecting a national movement to the right, which many observers felt was reflected in the slowdown on major domestic reforms in the closing session of the Eighty-ninth Congress. The 1966 elections appeared to lay the groundwork for a strong moderate Republican challenge to Johnson in 1968.

The party control among the state governorships shifted from 33–17 in favor of the Democrats to 25–25, the greatest Republican strength since the early 1950s. The Republicans gained California and held New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan to give them control of five of the nation's seven largest states. In addition to California, the Republicans added Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, and New Mexico to the list of governorships under their control. Among the new Republican governors were Winthrop Rockefeller of Arkansas; Claude R. Kirk Jr. of Florida (in the traditionally Democratic state); and Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland, a political moderate who defeated George P. Mahoney, the narrow victor in a three-way Democratic primary who had pitched his campaign to the “white backlash” vote. (In general, “backlash” candidates were unsuccessful in the elections.) Republican gubernatorial candidate Howard Callaway won a plurality of the votes in the one-time impregnable Democratic stronghold of Georgia. But Callaway failed to poll an absolute majority, and under the Georgia constitution, the election was thrown into the state legislature, which chose the Democratic runner-up, Lester Maddox.

The Republicans' most spectacular gain was in the House, where they picked up fifty-two seats and lost only five to the Democrats. The new party lineup in the House would be 248 Democrats and 187 Republicans. The Republican total in the thirteen southern states rose to twenty-eight seats, compared with only fourteen in 1962. In Senate elections Republicans gained seats in Illinois, Oregon, and Tennessee, giving them thirty-six seats to the Democrats' sixty-four. Democrats failed to take any Senate seats from the Republicans.

In the state legislatures the Republicans scored net gains of 156 senate seats and 401 seats in the lower houses, reflecting not only the strong party trend running in the Republicans' favor but the fact that reapportionment, by adding seats in suburban areas, was helping them as much as it helped the Democrats, if not more.

## 1967–1969: The Ninetieth Congress

The United States in 1967–1968 underwent two of the most trying years in its history as a rising wave of rioting and looting swept over its largely black central cities, the Vietnam War continued to build in human and dollar costs, inflationary pressures mounted, and two major national leaders were assassinated. President Johnson, recognizing the inability of his administration to command continued strong popular support, announced in March 1968 that he would not seek reelection to a second full term in the White House.

The Vietnam War became increasingly troublesome. It often overshadowed civil rights and city problems, distorted the U.S. economy, and loomed over U.S. foreign policy. Its cost soared to more than \$2 billion a month. Reflecting the expense of the war, the federal budget by fiscal 1969 was at a record \$186 billion, with \$80 billion of that for defense.

Hopes for a political settlement in Vietnam were buoyed on October 31, when President Johnson announced he was ordering a complete halt to all American bombing of the North. Though not officially confirmed, it was believed that the bombing halt was undertaken with tacit agreement that it would last only so long as the North Vietnamese did not use it to their military advantage. A new and complicated round of negotiations then began in Paris on the means and protocol for substantive peace negotiations.

The patterns of violence in American life reasserted themselves when two prominent Americans became victims of assassins' bullets. The first was the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who was shot and killed April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. Following his death, rioting, looting, and burning broke out in black districts in more than one hundred cities. On June 5 another apostle of social progress and reconciliation between the races was struck down. Leaving the Los Angeles hotel ballroom in which he had made his California presidential primary victory statement, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot in the head and died twenty-five hours later.

## The 1968 Campaigns

Few presidential election years in the history of the nation brought as many surprising developments as 1968. Just a year before the election, it appeared likely that the two candidates might be President Johnson for the Democrats and Michigan's governor George W. Romney for the Republicans. But by late winter 1968 both Johnson and Romney were out of the picture, and each of the major parties was plunged into spirited fights for their presidential nominations. During 1968 continued racial tensions in the nation led to fears that Alabama's former governor George C. Wallace, running as the candidate of his own American Independent Party, might win a major share of the national vote or at least cause deadlock in the electoral college.



For the Democrats the year of surprises began November 30, 1967, when Minnesota's Eugene McCarthy announced that he would enter four 1968 presidential primaries to demonstrate opposition to the Johnson policies. McCarthy's candidacy struck an immediate chord of response, especially among younger Americans who shared his fervent distaste for the war in Vietnam. Most political observers discounted the seriousness of McCarthy's candidacy, but in the March 12 presidential primary in New Hampshire, McCarthy scored an amazing "moral" victory by gathering 42 percent of the vote against the president's 49 percent.

The McCarthy vote in New Hampshire then triggered another major surprise: the entry of Robert Kennedy into the Democratic presidential race, announced March 16. On March 31 President Johnson stunned the nation by announcing, at the end of a lengthy radio and television address on Vietnam policy, that he would not seek reelection in 1968.

After Johnson withdrew, the race for the Democratic nomination turned into a three-way affair: McCarthy, Kennedy, and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, who entered the fray in April. On June 4, in the conclusive California primary, Kennedy emerged the narrow victor over McCarthy, only to be assassinated as he left the hotel ballroom where he had claimed victory.

The death of Kennedy, who had shared McCarthy's Vietnam views while taking a far more aggressive stance on urban and minority problems, was followed by an eerie moratorium in Democratic politics as the shaken party factions sought to decide on their next move. But within weeks Humphrey emerged as the odds-on favorite for the nomination.

While violence flared in the city streets and thousands of police and guards imposed security precautions unprecedented in the annals of American presidential conventions, the Thirty-fifth Democratic National Convention met August 26–29 in Chicago to nominate Humphrey of Minnesota for the presidency and to endorse the controversial Vietnam policies of the Johnson-Humphrey administration. Humphrey's selection as running mate was Maine's Sen. Edmund S. Muskie. In the campaign that followed, Muskie's calm-voiced appeals for understanding between the groups in American society would prove an asset for the Democratic ticket.

In a minority were the antiwar factions that rallied around the candidacies of McCarthy and George McGovern. The McCarthy forces mounted a series of challenges to the Humphrey faction, on credentials, rules, the platform, and the nomination itself. An unprecedented number of credentials were challenged. McCarthy, McGovern, and other liberal factions won their greatest breakthrough on convention rules, obtaining abolition of a mandatory unit rule for the 1968 convention and at every level of party activity leading up to and including the 1972 convention.

Many Humphrey-pledged delegates also backed the move. For the first time in recent party history, the functioning of party machinery at every level had been questioned. Humphrey won his party's nomination, but he would lead a bitterly divided party into the autumn campaign.

In the Republican Party, George Romney had established himself as the early leader in the race for the nomination, but his liberalism was distasteful to many orthodox Republicans. He was followed into the GOP race by Richard Nixon, who made his long-anticipated candidacy formal on February 1. The two front-runners entered the New Hampshire presidential primary, but it soon became apparent to Romney that he faced a likely loss, and on February 28 he surprised the nation by withdrawing from the contest. Nixon won an overwhelming victory in the March 12 New Hampshire GOP primary. Moderate and liberal Republicans hoped that New York governor Nelson A. Rockefeller would step into the void created by Romney's withdrawal, but Rockefeller declared on March 21 that he would not run because "the majority of (Republican) leaders want the candidacy of Richard Nixon."

Without significant opposition Nixon swept the Wisconsin, Indiana, Nebraska, Oregon, and South Dakota primaries, shedding most of the "loser" image he had acquired from his 1960 defeat for president and 1962 defeat for governor of California. Rockefeller reversed his ground once again by entering the race on April 30, but even in the primaries where write-ins were permitted, the vote for him was generally low.

The Republican National Convention, meeting in Miami Beach August 5–8, wrote a moderately progressive party platform and then chose candidates for president and vice president who, at the moment of their selection, seemed to be taking increasingly restrictive attitudes on the sensitive national issues of law, order, and civil rights.

Nixon won nomination for the presidency on the first ballot, bearing out the predictions of his campaign organization. For vice president, at Nixon's suggestion, the Republicans selected Spiro T. Agnew, governor of Maryland since his election in 1966. The selection of Agnew, one of the major surprises of the year, was announced by Nixon the morning after his own nomination, and in the wake of almost-solid all-night conferences with Republican leaders, chiefly those of a conservative bent. Liberal Republicans were outraged at Agnew's designation.

Nixon seemed to represent the middle ground of the Republican Party of 1968, substantially to the right of Governor Rockefeller and well to the center of the road compared to the conservative Ronald Reagan. The Republican platform of 1968, adopted by the convention August 6 without a floor fight or any amendments, was generally moderate in tone and contained a preamble calling for a major national effort to rebuild urban and rural slums and attack the root causes of poverty, including racism.

To conduct his second campaign for the presidency, Nixon assembled a massive—and doubtless the best-financed—campaign organization in U.S. history. Nixon was intent on avoiding the mistakes of his 1960 campaign, when a frenetic campaign pace resulted in exhaustion and snap decisions.

A central theme of Nixon's campaign was an appeal to a group he called the "forgotten Americans," whom Nixon defined as "the nonshouters," those who "work in America's factories, run America's business, serve in Government, provide most of the soldiers who died to keep us free." By suggesting that his administration would look chiefly to the interest of this group, Nixon was able to make a strong bid for the support of white suburban and small-town America, the traditional heartland of GOP strength in the nation.

Humphrey's bid for the presidency got off to a depressing start in September 1968 with sparse crowds, disordered schedules, and vicious heckling by left-wing, antiwar elements virtually everywhere he sought to speak. Humphrey's first task was to establish some measure of independence from the vastly unpopular Johnson administration. A significant step to win some of the antiwar Democrats to his side came in a September 30 televised address from Salt Lake City, when he said he would stop the bombing of North Vietnam "as an acceptable risk for peace." When President Johnson actually took that step on October 31, Humphrey could hardly restrain his glee. The combination of his softened stand and the presidential position won him, at least at the last moment, the support of many of the Democrats who had been most disaffected at Chicago.

Humphrey endorsed virtually all the social advances of the Kennedy-Johnson years but called for a substantial broadening of domestic efforts to solve the problems of cities and minorities. He charged that Nixon's economic policies would bring America "back to McKinley," with recessions and unemployment like those the country experienced during the Eisenhower-Nixon years.

Wallace had announced on February 8, 1968, that he would run for president as a third-party candidate under the banner of the American Independent Party. His campaign had a narrower goal: to win the balance of power in electoral college voting, thus depriving either major party of the clear electoral majority required for election. Wallace made it clear that he would then expect one of the major party candidates to make concessions in return for sufficient support from the Wallace supporters to win election. Wallace indicated he expected the election to be resolved in the electoral college and not go to the House of Representatives for resolution. At the end of the campaign, it was revealed that he had obtained affidavits from all his electors in which they promised to vote for Wallace "or whomsoever he may direct" in the electoral college.

### *Results of the 1968 Elections*

In one of the closest elections of the century Nixon on November 5 was elected president. In percentage terms, Nixon had 43.4 percent of the popular vote, the lowest winning percentage for a presidential candidate since 1912, when Woodrow Wilson won by 41.9 percent. Humphrey's percentage was 42.7; Wallace's was 13.5.

For the Republican Party, Nixon's victory had special significance. He was the first successful GOP presidential contender since the 1920s who was closely identified with the party organization. The victories of Dwight D. Eisenhower in the 1950s, followed by Nixon's defeat in 1960, had raised the possibility that the Republicans might lack the broad appeal ever to win a presidential victory unless their candidate possessed special nonparty appeal.

The Democrats had feared that the election would bring a final dissolution of the grand Democratic coalition that had controlled the federal government in most elections since the 1930s. The election returns did show the South deserting the Democratic Party in presidential voting, the Deep South to Wallace, the border South to Nixon. But the other elements of the Democratic coalition held together remarkably well, helping the party to win the electoral votes of several major states and to return a high proportion of its congressional incumbents.

Preelection surveys of Wallace voters had indicated that if they had been obliged to choose between Nixon and Humphrey, about twice as many would have preferred Nixon as Humphrey. If Wallace had not been on the ballot, Nixon would possibly have carried some of the five Deep South states that went for Wallace, possibly building up a stronger national vote lead in the process. But it was difficult to tell from the election returns whether Wallace had hurt Nixon or Humphrey more in the nonsouthern states.

Another bright spot for the Republicans was on the governorship level, where the GOP added five seats for a new total of thirty-one. But the Democrats retained control of both houses of the Congress.

In the Senate, Republicans gained five new seats, for a total of forty-two, the largest number they had held since 1956. The gain was a major accomplishment for the GOP. It was the biggest gain since 1950, when the Republicans also won five new seats. The breakdown for the new Senate was fifty-eight Democrats and forty-two Republicans. In the Ninetieth Congress, there had been sixty-three Democrats and thirty-seven Republicans. Republicans actually won seven seats previously held by Democrats, but since Democrats won two seats previously held by Republicans, the net gain for the Republicans was five. No incumbent Republican standing for reelection was defeated, while four incumbent Democrats lost their bids for additional terms.

The makeup of the new Senate was expected to result in a shift, although not a dramatic one, to the right. While

liberal strength remained the same as in the Ninetieth Congress, strength among moderate senators dropped and strength among conservative senators rose correspondingly.

The seven Republicans who captured Senate seats previously held by Democrats included Barry Goldwater, former senator from Arizona and unsuccessful Republican presidential candidate in 1964. Goldwater, whose previous service gave him seniority over the other Republican freshmen, replaced retiring Carl Hayden, president pro tempore of the Senate.

Three Republican representatives also won Senate seats previously held by Democrats. They were Edward J. Gurney of Florida, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, and Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania. Other Republicans winning seats previously held by Democrats were Henry L. Bellmon of Oklahoma and William B. Saxbe of Ohio. The other two freshman Republicans were Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky and Rep. Robert J. "Bob" Dole of Kansas. The two Democrats who won seats previously held by Republicans were Alan Cranston of California and Iowa governor Harold E. Hughes.

In the House the party breakdown when the Ninety-first Congress convened was 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans. In all Republicans took nine seats from the Democrats and lost five of their own for a four-seat net gain. Republicans had scored a net gain of forty-seven seats in the 1966 elections and had won a special election to fill a Democratic vacancy earlier in 1968. The Republicans had lost thirty-eight seats in the 1964 elections.

Of the 435 representatives elected in November, 396 were incumbents (223 Democrats and 173 Republicans), and only thirty-nine (twenty Democrats and nineteen Republicans) were newcomers. The new winners included two former representatives, one a Democrat and the other a Republican.

The new Congress would have the smallest crop of freshman members in years. Between 1940 and 1948 an average of ninety-six newcomers were elected to each new House. The average dropped to sixty-eight between 1950 and 1958 but rose to seventy-two between 1960 and 1966. In 1964 there were ninety-one newcomers elected and in 1966, seventy-three.

In gubernatorial races the Republican Party, winning thirteen of the year's twenty-one races and capturing seven seats held by Democrats, increased its control of the nation's statehouses from twenty-six to thirty-one. Even after the selection of a Democrat to succeed Vice President-elect Agnew, the GOP would boast thirty governors, equaling its holdings after the Eisenhower sweep of 1952, when there were two fewer states.

In light of the extremely close presidential race and the continuing, though narrowed, control of Congress by the Democrats, the Republican margin of ten governorships

gave the party its most broad-based mandate for leadership. The GOP scored a net gain of three seats each in the East and the Midwest and lost one in the West. There were no party changes in the South.

Nixon's coattails had a less decisive effect than did Eisenhower's four national elections earlier. Nixon carried six of the seven states in which Republicans took governorships formerly held by Democrats (including two incumbents), but it was far from clear who helped whom in several of those races. In Montana an easy Nixon win failed to save Gov. Tim M. Babcock, an early Nixon backer. In Rhode Island, the only other race in which a Republican incumbent was beaten, Gov. John H. Chaffee's advocacy of a state income tax appeared to be the major factor in his defeat.

Battling for seats vacated by Democratic incumbents, Republicans won in Indiana, Iowa, West Virginia, New Hampshire, and Vermont. State matters, primarily fiscal, were the main issues in all five states. The Democrats suffered particularly through the voluntary retirement of their popular governors in normally Republican Iowa, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Except for Montana and Rhode Island, the Democrats picked up no seats formerly held by Republicans.

Republicans scored minimal gains in the contests for state legislature seats around the country. As a result of the elections, they would control twenty legislatures, the same number controlled by the Democrats. (The other ten were split in control or nonpartisan.) The GOP rose in strength from 41.8 to 43.4 percent of the seats in all senate chambers around the country but held static at just over 42 percent of all seats in lower houses.

### 1969–1971: The Ninety-First Congress

The Ninety-first Congress, which adjourned on January 2, 1971, compiled a substantial record of domestic accomplishments despite drawn-out disputes with President Nixon over foreign policy and spending.

The Senate made the first substantial attempt since World War II to challenge the president's authority on foreign policy and military involvement. Although the House generally agreed to uphold President Nixon's requests to finance new weapons systems and to send money and troops into Vietnam, the Senate engaged in numerous long debates on those issues.

It was in domestic legislation, however, that Congress compiled its most substantial record of accomplishment. This legislation included major air and water pollution control measures, a \$25-billion education authorization, and a bill extending the 1965 Voting Rights Act and allowing eighteen-year-olds to vote in national elections. In the final days of the 1970 session, Congress completed action on a bill extending the food stamp program that, for the first time, provided free food stamps for the poorest families.

Congress and the administration worked to establish new federal agencies. Foremost among these was the government-owned postal corporation to replace the Post Office Department. Congress also agreed to the president's reorganization plans to set up an independent Environmental Protection Agency and a National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration in the Commerce Department.

Problems concerning the economy dominated Nixon's first two years in office, and Congress attempted periodically to deal with these problems. In 1969 it enacted a major overhaul of the tax code. It sliced funds from military, foreign aid, and space requests and added money to numerous domestic programs, notably education, health, training, and pollution control. Congress enacted a federal spending ceiling for fiscal 1971, as it had for fiscal years 1969 and 1970.

Congress engaged in debates over the Vietnam War in attempts to limit deployment of troops and reduce spending. The Senate voted twice to repeal the 1964 Tonkin Gulf resolution, and the House eventually went along.

### ***The 1970 Midterm Elections***

Despite the unprecedented off-year campaign efforts of President Nixon and Vice President Agnew, most observers felt the Republicans suffered a net loss in the elections of November 3, 1970. In their drive to improve the Republican position in Congress and in state capitals, the president campaigned for candidates in twenty-three states during the weeks preceding the election, and the vice president visited twenty-nine states.

Although the effect of a presidential appearance for a candidate was unclear, Nixon and Agnew could point to victories in several states where they campaigned: Senate victories in Maryland, Connecticut, Ohio, and Tennessee, for example, and gubernatorial victories in Connecticut, Tennessee, California, Arizona, Iowa, Vermont, and Wyoming. Administration efforts failed to pay off in other states on the Republican target list. Democratic candidates were elected to the Senate in Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada, North Dakota, and Indiana, despite the high-level administration campaigning. Nixon or Agnew visits also failed to persuade voters to elect Republican senators in California, Texas, Illinois, or Florida.

The most spectacular third-party victory of the year was that of James L. Buckley of New York, a Conservative Party candidate who was elected to the Senate with a minority of the votes. Buckley's election was made possible by a division of the votes for the Republican-Liberal incumbent, Charles E. Goodell, and the Democratic candidate, Rep. Richard L. Ottinger.

Another third-party success belonged to Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Virginia. In March 1970 the veteran Democrat announced that he would not run as a Democrat because of a party "loyalty oath" that he claimed would force him to

commit himself to the Democratic presidential candidate in 1972. Byrd ran as an Independent, easily defeating the Democratic and Republican candidates.

A second incumbent Democratic senator who ran as an Independent was Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut. Dodd had been censured by the Senate in 1967 for diverting funds from testimonial events and campaign contributions to his personal use. He was regarded as unlikely to win the Senate nomination in a Democratic primary. His Independent candidacy divided the Democratic vote and helped elect a Republican, Rep. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., to his seat.

### ***Results of the 1970 Elections***

Republicans registered a net gain of two Senate seats in the November 3 elections, leaving Democrats with a majority of fifty-five to forty-five in the Ninety-second Congress. Of the thirty-five Senate seats being contested, eleven were won by Republicans, twenty-two by Democrats, one by a Conservative Party candidate, and one by an Independent. Democrats had held twenty-five of the seats and Republicans, ten. Republicans who captured Democratic seats were Rep. Weicker, Rep. J. Glenn Beall Jr. of Maryland, Rep. Robert Taft Jr. of Ohio, and Rep. W. E. Brock III of Tennessee.

In Minnesota, Hubert H. Humphrey won back a seat in the Senate, where he had served from 1949 to 1964, when he became vice president. He defeated Republican representative Clark MacGregor for the seat of retiring Democrat Eugene J. McCarthy. In Texas, former Democratic representative Lloyd M. Bentsen defeated Rep. George Bush for the seat held by Ralph W. Yarborough, a Democrat defeated in the May 2 primary.

The Democratic Party showed renewed strength in the Great Plains and the West Coast in the 1970 elections as it gained nine House seats to open up a 255–180 margin for the Ninety-second Congress. Republicans claimed success in limiting Democratic gains to less than the thirty-eight-seat average pickup recorded by the nonpresidential party in off-year elections during this century. Democrats said their gains were significant because President Nixon's 1968 victory carried in few of the marginal candidates, who are normally easy prey to the party out of power in off-year contests.

Registering the most impressive net gain in statehouses by any party since 1938, Democrats in 1970 took thirteen governorships from Republican control, while losing only two, in Tennessee and Connecticut. The balance of state power shifted dramatically from eighteen Democratic and thirty-two Republican governors before the election to twenty-nine Democratic and twenty-one Republican governors.

State-level gains were doubly significant in 1970. Democratic control of a majority of the states furnished vital power bases for the 1972 presidential elections. Democrats won Ohio and Pennsylvania and held Texas, thus



controlling three of the most populous states. Democrats also wrested from Republican control Alaska, Florida, Arkansas, and Oklahoma and the western and midwestern states of Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Republicans continued to hold New York, California, Michigan, and Illinois.

Republicans went into the 1970 elections holding fifty-one of the ninety-nine state legislative bodies (Nebraska has a unicameral legislature). This figure included the two nominally nonpartisan legislatures of Minnesota and Nebraska, which were controlled by conservative, Republican-oriented majorities. Democrats held the other forty-eight chambers. Following the 1970 elections, Democrats gained control of eight new legislative bodies, giving them control of fifty-six.

### 1971–1973: The Ninety-Second Congress

The years 1971–1973 saw some of the boldest and most dramatic presidential initiatives in years. In the summer of 1971 President Nixon imposed wage and price controls on the economy, announced that he would visit Communist China, and planned a summit meeting with Soviet leaders. His visits to China and the Soviet Union in 1972 gave Nixon a strong boost in his campaign for reelection.

Dissent over the Vietnam War, which seemed on the rise in spring 1971, had waned by midyear following troop withdrawal announcements by Nixon. At year's end 45,000 additional troops were scheduled for withdrawal, practically bringing to an end the offensive combat involvement of U.S. ground forces. By late 1972 it appeared that a settlement of the Vietnam War, or at least a cease-fire and return of U.S. prisoners, was imminent. Presidential aide Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese officials had hammered out a nine-point agreement, but the Saigon government balked, and the elusive peace had to await a final agreement in January 1973.

In October 1972 Congress gave President Nixon a major legislative victory: passage of a general revenue-sharing measure. The bill was the only one of the president's "six great goals" to pass during the Ninety-second Congress. In 1972 Congress also approved the Equal Rights Amendment, forty-nine years after it was introduced. The amendment was sent to the states for ratification March 22 after the Senate passed it 84–8.

On June 17, 1972, five men were arrested in the Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate building in Washington, D.C. This incident was the beginning of a process that was to continue over the next two years and destroy a presidency. The break-in was immediately tagged the "Watergate caper" by the press. But by the time the election arrived it had become the "Watergate affair," and it was being examined seriously. In the months following the celebrated break-in, allegations of a widespread network of political espionage and sabotage engineered by

the Republicans were carried in the news media. Charges of involvement were leveled by the Democrats and the press against persons in high positions in the White House and the Committee for the Reelection of the President.

Seven men were indicted on criminal charges, three civil suits were filed, and one man was found guilty in a Florida court on a minor charge related to Watergate. Two congressional committees initiated staff investigations of the allegations. Watergate repeatedly surfaced in the presidential campaign, with Democratic nominee George McGovern and his campaign pursuing the charges and President Nixon and his staff denouncing them. Investigators and reporters began to backtrack: meetings, phone calls, financial transactions, and other related events were traced back months before the incident.

### *The 1972 Campaigns*

President Nixon was in a strong position to seek another term as the 1972 presidential election year opened. His wage and price control system had curbed the inflationary spiral, while increased federal spending cut into the unemployment rate. His scheduled trips to Beijing and Moscow promised widespread publicity and a focus on the "peace" half of a peace and prosperity theme. Although he had alienated small groups of Republicans on the left and right wings of his party, Nixon could count on being renominated without much trouble.

The Democrats, meanwhile, headed toward a bruising battle for the nomination that would rip their party apart. Although Maine senator Edmund S. Muskie looked like a strong possibility for the nomination in late 1971, his centrist liberal political stance was not enough to hold the party together. His candidacy soon collapsed in the rush of primary voters toward the left or right wings of the party. Still angry over the Vietnam War, left-wing party activists gathered behind Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota. On the right, Alabama governor George C. Wallace gathered voters angry with busing and the rapid pace of social change in general.

Other well-known candidates who entered the fray for the Democratic presidential nomination were Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. Several other hopefuls failed to gain any significant momentum; among them were former senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota and Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York. Chisholm was the first African American to run in a series of presidential primaries.

McGovern began his upward climb to the nomination by a stronger than expected showing in the New Hampshire primary. Although Muskie won the popular vote there, he was labeled a loser because he received far fewer votes than expected. From there it was downhill for Muskie, and after he ran fourth in the Pennsylvania primary on April 25, he

ceased active campaigning. McGovern, meanwhile, ran first in Wisconsin on April 4, then won Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oregon, and beat Humphrey in a June 6 showdown in California. From there on he was practically assured of the nomination, although there was a last-minute effort at the convention to stop him.

McGovern's highly vocal and long-standing opposition to the Vietnam War caused many political analysts to look on him as a one-issue candidate. But his major problem was one of recognition. Public opinion polls indicated that he had only 2 percent support from the voters in the field of prospective Democratic nominees. By mid-March, after two months of extensive campaigning, McGovern had gained only 3 percentage points in the polls.

Beyond any doubt the reform commission that McGovern had headed after the disastrous Democratic convention of 1968 had changed the face of the Democratic Party. Beyond any doubt the changes favored McGovern's candidacy by expanding the party's base and bringing more women, minorities, and youths into the process.

At the convention, McGovern's winning of the nomination was never really in doubt, even before the balloting began, and he moved steadily toward his goal. The Democrats chose Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri as their nominee for vice president. But on July 25 Eagleton disclosed that he had voluntarily hospitalized himself three times between 1960 and 1966 for "nervous exhaustion and fatigue." Since 1966, said the candidate, he had "experienced good, solid, sound health." But Eagleton's statement, culminating an investigation by reporters of his past difficulties under stress, started a sequence of developments that included increasing pressure for Eagleton to withdraw from the ticket. After a meeting with McGovern on July 31, Eagleton withdrew from the ticket.

His presidential campaign sidetracked, McGovern announced August 5 that his choice to replace Eagleton was R. Sargent Shriver, former director of the Peace Corps and the Office of Economic Opportunity, U.S. ambassador to France, and member of the Kennedy family through marriage. In a display of unity and anti-Nixon oratory, the newly enlarged Democratic National Committee at an August 8 meeting in Washington nominated Shriver with 2,936 of the 3,013 votes cast.

In the Republican camp the renomination of President Nixon did not go completely unchallenged. He had opposition from both the left and the right. Assailing the president from the left was California representative Paul N. McCloskey Jr., who based his campaign on opposition to administration policies and its deception of the news media. McCloskey withdrew six days after the New Hampshire primary because of insufficient funds, but his name remained on the ballot in twelve other states as a symbolic protest. Nixon's opponent on the right was Ohio representative John

M. Ashbrook, who attacked the president for what he called his failure to live up to 1968 promises in fiscal matters, foreign affairs, and defense posture. Ashbrook's name was on the ballot in eleven state presidential primaries.

The Republican National Convention was a gigantic television spectacular from start to finish. The main business of the convention, the nomination of President Nixon and Vice President Agnew to a second term, was a preordained ritual.

Nixon did little campaigning for his second term. Because of his strong lead in the polls and lack of speech making, the president also was in the enviable position of making few, if any, concrete campaign pledges to the electorate. He enunciated the major themes of the campaign in his acceptance speech before the Republican convention, emphasizing the divisions in the Democratic Party and urging dissatisfied Democrats to downplay traditional party loyalty.

From almost every standpoint the Democratic campaign contrasted sharply with that of the Republicans. McGovern and his running mate were on the road incessantly from Labor Day until election day. McGovern tried in vain to draw Nixon into debate. His initial tax and welfare reform proposals attracted widespread criticism and helped alienate several traditional sources of Democratic strength, such as ethnic groups and blue-collar workers. When he substituted Shriver for Eagleton, he was attacked for poor judgment and vacillation. His chief issue, administration conduct of the Vietnam War, lost whatever remaining effect it might have had when an administration-negotiated peace appeared to be in sight during the last days of the campaign.

Rather than moving into the offensive against the administration, McGovern was kept on the defensive throughout the campaign, constantly forced to explain earlier positions and rebut Republican charges. The break-in at Democratic headquarters at Watergate in June and ensuing disclosures of the alleged involvement of administration officials in espionage and sabotage directed against the Democrats were potentially damaging, but the revelations failed to excite the voters enough to head off the Nixon sweep.

### *Results of the 1972 Elections*

Nixon swept back into the White House on November 7 with a devastating landslide victory over McGovern. He carried a record of forty-nine states for a total of 520 electoral votes. Only Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, with a meager seventeen electoral votes between them, went for McGovern. The Nixon landslide was the first Republican sweep since Reconstruction of the once solid Democratic South. By runaway margins Nixon took all eleven states of the old Confederacy, plus all the border states.

Americans engaged in massive ticket splitting in the 1972 election. Nixon's landslide victory was not reflected in

significant Republican gains in Congress or in governorships. Despite the avalanche of votes for Nixon, the Democrats scored a net gain of two seats in the Senate, thereby increasing their majority to 57–43 in the Ninety-third Congress. Of the thirty-three seats contested, the Democrats won sixteen and the Republicans won seventeen. Nineteen of those seats had been controlled by the Republicans in the Ninety-second Congress, fourteen by the Democrats.

The most significant, and surprising, element of the Democratic gain was the upset of four seemingly well-entrenched Republican incumbents: Gordon Allott of Colorado, J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware, Jack Miller of Iowa, and Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. If it had not been for Republican gains in three southern states (North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Virginia), the Democratic majority in the Senate would have been much larger.

Half of the eight new Democrats were considered significantly more liberal than the incumbent Republicans they upset. In this category were Floyd K. Haskell, who beat Allott in Colorado; Joseph R. Biden Jr., who defeated Boggs in Delaware; Dick Clark, who retired Miller in Iowa; and Rep. William D. Hathaway, who upset Smith in Maine. A fifth Democrat, Rep. James Abourezk, defeated Republican Robert W. Hirsch in South Dakota to take the seat of retiring Republican incumbent Karl E. Mundt. Abourezk was considered far more liberal than the conservative Mundt.

Two more Democrats were conservatives who replaced conservatives. Sam Nunn of Georgia and J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana defeated Republican opponents to fill the seats of Democratic incumbents David H. Gambrell of Georgia and the late Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana. The remaining Democrat, Walter “Dee” Huddleston, defied the southern election trend by winning his race against Republican Louie B. Nunn in Kentucky for the seat of retiring Republican John Sherman Cooper. Both the incumbent and his successor were moderates.

Final returns showed that Republicans gained thirteen House seats in the 1972 elections, far short of the number they needed to win control of the House. The thirteen-seat pickup was slightly more than the four House seats gained when President Nixon first was elected in 1968, but it was far less than the winning party usually has gained in a presidential landslide. A close look at the House figures showed that the president not only lacked coattails but appeared to have little if any perceptible effect on House races.

The only semblance of coattail effects in the election was in the South, where the Republicans took seven House seats out of Democratic hands. For several states the election of Republican representatives meant drastic breaks with tradition.

The 1972 election was the first to take place after the reapportionment and redistricting that followed the 1970 census. More than a dozen entirely new districts were

created, and others had major changes in their boundary lines. Most of these changes tended to favor the Republicans, because many new districts were placed in fast-growing Republican suburbs and because legislatures in several key states drew the lines to partisan Republican advantage.

Redistricting also played a significant part in the defeat of House incumbents. Thirteen incumbents, eight Democrats and five Republicans, were defeated. For nine of these incumbents, seven of them Democrats, redistricting was the dominant factor in their defeat. Three lost because redistricting forced them to run against other incumbents.

The House of Representatives in the Ninety-third Congress looked quite a bit different from its predecessor, but the reasons were mainly because of redistricting and retirement, not election defeats. The new count was 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans.

Chalking up a net gain of one, the Democrats in 1972 retained the wide margin of statehouse control they won in 1970, holding thirty-one governorships to the Republicans' nineteen. (Democrats had gained the Kentucky governorship in the 1971 off-year elections.) Of the eighteen seats up for election in 1972, Democrats won eleven and Republicans won seven. Despite upsets in several states, the net result was only a minimal change in party power.

Republicans lost governorships in Delaware, Illinois, and Vermont, while ousting Democrats in Missouri and North Carolina. Close races in New Hampshire, North Carolina, Washington, and West Virginia were won by Republicans, who also upset a favored Democratic candidate in Indiana. As expected, Republicans won gubernatorial contests in Iowa and Missouri.

Incumbent or favored Republicans were upset by Democrats in Illinois, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Vermont, while Democratic incumbents were reelected in Arkansas, Kansas, South Dakota, and Utah. In Montana and Texas, Democrats were elected to succeed retiring Democratic governors. As expected, the Democratic challenger unseated Delaware's Republican incumbent by capitalizing on the issue of taxes.

In West Virginia's gubernatorial race, which drew national attention, Republican governor Arch A. Moore Jr. put together his general popularity and campaigning ability with Nixon's strong showing in the state—and the obvious incongruity of a millionaire populist candidate running in one of the nation's poorest states—to defeat Democratic challenger John D. “Jay” Rockefeller IV, the secretary of state.

### 1973–1975: The Ninety-Third Congress

The legislative activities of the Ninety-third Congress were overshadowed by one of the nation's greatest political crises: Watergate. Watergate dominated the news from the beginning of the second Nixon administration in January 1973 until the president's resignation on August 9, 1974. The year



*Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D-N.C. (center) leads the televised hearings of the Senate Watergate Committee that exposed a web of political scandals in the Nixon administration, leading to the president's resignation in 1974.*

1973 opened with the trial of the seven Watergate burglars beginning January 8. Five of the seven defendants pleaded guilty a few days after the trial opened, while the remaining two stood trial and were found guilty by the end of the month. Sentencing was March 23.

From mid-May until early August 1973, American television screens were filled with politicians and former government officials testifying before the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities—the Watergate committee. Most important of all information produced by the hearings was the revelation that tape recordings had been made of many presidential conversations in the White House during the period in which the break-in occurred and the cover-up began. The tapes contained evidence that ultimately led to Nixon's resignation.

Immediately after the existence of the tapes was made public on July 16, a struggle for the recordings began. The legal battle would last a year, from July 23, 1973, to July 24, 1974, when the Supreme Court ruled that Nixon had to turn over the tapes to U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica for use as evidence in the Watergate cover-up trial.

In the midst of the tapes battle, Spiro Agnew, on October 10, 1973, became the second vice president in American history to resign. Under investigation for multiple charges of alleged conspiracy, extortion, and bribery, Agnew agreed to resign and avoided imprisonment by pleading *nolo contendere* to charges of income tax evasion.

Two days after Agnew's resignation, President Nixon nominated House minority leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan as his successor. Ford became the fortieth vice president of the United States on December 6, 1973.

While Americans were reeling from these events, they were overtaken by an energy crisis, as a result of the Arab oil embargo, and some of the worst inflation to hit the economy in peacetime history.

But even as public attention focused on the presidency and the economic problems of the country, Congress was passing landmark legislation representing an attempt to change the balance of power between the presidency and Congress. Among measures enacted were limits on a president's right to impound money, the establishment of a more thorough method for Congress to consider the federal budget, and restrictions on the president's war-making powers.

Investigation of Watergate continued. After two months of closed congressional hearings beginning May 9, 1974, and a series of televised debates beginning July 24, the House Judiciary Committee voted to recommend three articles of impeachment.

On August 5 Nixon released three previously undisclosed transcripts. The conversations showed clearly Nixon's participation in the cover-up. In a written statement the president acknowledged that he had withheld the contents of the tapes despite the fact that they contradicted his previous declarations that he had not known of or participated in the cover-up. These admissions destroyed almost all of Nixon's remaining support in Congress. On August 8 Nixon announced his resignation, to be effective at noon the next day, and Vice President Ford became the nation's thirty-eighth president.

A month after assuming office, Ford pardoned Nixon "for all offenses against the United States which he, Richard Nixon, has committed or may have committed" during his years as president.

President Ford nominated Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York to fill the vice-presidential vacancy. On December 10 the Senate gave its approval by a 90–7 vote, and on December 19, 1974, the House by a 287–128 vote. Thus the nation for the first time had both a president and a vice president chosen under the Twenty-fifth Amendment to the Constitution rather than by a national election.

Reacting to presidential campaign abuses, Congress in 1974 enacted a landmark campaign reform bill that radically overhauled the existing system of financing election campaigns. The new measure cleared Congress October 10, 1974, and was signed into law five days later by President Ford. It established the first spending limits ever for candidates in presidential primary and general elections and in primary campaigns for the House and Senate.

Although the Arab nations had lifted their oil embargo, they and other oil producing states refused to lower the posted price for oil. The energy situation became intertwined with the grave economic problems President Ford inherited on taking office. Within months, he and Congress



*President Richard Nixon announces his resignation in August 1974. Revelations about campaign finance abuses tied to the Watergate scandal, which had brought about Nixon's downfall, spurred the most significant overhaul of campaign finance laws in the nation's history.*



were trying to get together on an economic-energy package that reflected the inseparability of the two crises. The continuing high oil prices played havoc with the international monetary system and contributed heavily to the deepening worldwide recession.

### ***The 1974 Midterm Elections***

Republicans paid the bill in November 1974 for two years of scandal and economic decline, losing heavily in congressional and gubernatorial elections throughout the country and slipping deeper into a minority status. Democrats gained forty-three seats in the House, three seats in the Senate, and four new governorships.

As soon as the November 5 election returns were in, Republicans began looking for comfort in the fact that parties holding the White House normally lose heavily in midterm elections. But it was a small comfort. Democrats went into the 1974 election with nearly 60 percent of the seats in the Senate and House. For the most part, the Democratic gains in the House were not marginal seats won by Republicans in a previous presidential sweep but solid Republican districts.

If there was one region that disappointed Republicans the most, it was the South. Shortly before the election the South was thought to be the one Republican bright spot. Losses were expected to be lightest in that area, and there was a good chance for the party to gain half a dozen House seats. As it turned out, Republicans lost ten House seats in the South and won only two Democratic ones.

The Midwest proved even more disastrous for Republicans. Before the election the Midwest had been the only region of the country in which Republicans held a majority of the House seats. But with a net Democratic gain of fourteen seats there, that was no longer true.

A look at the demographics of the election yielded another interesting conclusion: Republicans suffered badly

in the suburbs, where much of the so-called emerging Republican majority was supposed to lie. The striking fact about these suburban districts was that they were not marginal. In many cases the suburban districts that went Democratic contained thousands of former Democrats who left their party behind as they became prosperous enough to move outside the city limits. The new suburban middle class had been hard hit by recession and inflation, and Republicans may have paid the price.

Perhaps more important, however, was the prevalence in the suburbs of independent and ticket-splitting voters. Surveys had consistently shown a clear majority of independent voters favoring Democratic congressional candidates in 1974, and the switch in the independent vote probably was concentrated in the suburbs.

The heavy turnover decreed by the election—eleven new senators, ninety-two new representatives, forty incumbent representatives defeated—broke one of the most consistent political patterns of previous years. The tendency since World War II had been for incumbents to seek reelection as long as they were physically able to serve and for nearly all of them to win.

In 1974 that changed. Thanks to the combination of retirement and defeat, there were more first-termers elected to the Ninety-fourth House than to any other since 1949. More than one-third of the new House was elected either in 1972 or 1974.

### ***Results of the 1974 Elections***

The Democrats scored a net gain of three Senate seats in the November 5 elections. A fourth gain came later in New Hampshire, where the state ballot law commission had at first declared Republican Louis C. Wyman the winner by two votes. But the Senate refused to seat Wyman, eventually declaring a vacancy that Democrat John Durkin filled after

winning a special election in September 1975. In addition, the Democrats had gained a seat in Ohio by appointment early in 1974, which they held in the November balloting.

Two incumbents, both Republicans, were defeated in the election. Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky lost by a substantial margin to Democratic governor Wendell H. Ford. In Colorado, Republican Peter H. Dominick was swamped by Democrat Gary W. Hart.

Democrats also captured two seats from which incumbent Republicans were retiring. In a major upset in Vermont, Patrick J. Leahy beat Rep. Richard W. Mallary in a close race and became the first Democratic senator in the state's history. Leahy replaced retiring George D. Aiken, the Senate's senior Republican.

The Republicans' only Senate gain was in Nevada, where former governor Paul Laxalt was the winner by 624 votes.

In other races for vacant seats, there were no shifts in party lineup. Democratic representative John C. Culver won the seat of retiring Harold E. Hughes in Iowa. In North Carolina former state attorney general Robert B. Morgan easily held the seat of Sam J. Ervin Jr. Two Democrats who defeated incumbents in primaries, former astronaut John H. Glenn of Ohio and Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, won landslide victories over weak Republican opposition.

Republicans, while losing Aiken's seat, held onto the Utah Senate seat of Wallace F. Bennett, who retired. Salt Lake City mayor Jake Garn won easily over Democratic representative Wayne Owens.

The Democratic gain was kept modest because the Republicans managed to hold their vulnerable Utah seat and to reelect three incumbents who had been in serious trouble: Senators Robert J. "Bob" Dole of Kansas, Henry L. Bellmon of Oklahoma, and Milton R. Young of North Dakota.

Three Democratic incumbents in difficult races won reelection. They were Birch Bayh of Indiana, George McGovern of South Dakota, and Mike Gravel of Alaska. Other incumbents in both parties won easily.

In the House, Democrats gained forty-three seats, pushing their number just above the two-thirds mark. They had already made a net gain of five seats in special elections and a party switch, raising their total in the last days of the Ninety-third Congress to 248. Thus, after the elections, they had won 291 seats.

The Democratic trend was as broad as it was deep. It took away four Republican seats in New Jersey and four in California. It took five in Indiana, five in New York, three in Illinois, and two in Michigan. In nearly all cases the change to a new member of the House appeared to mean at least a slight shift to the left. There were a few new conservative Democratic representatives in the new House, such as John Birch Society member Lawrence P. McDonald of Georgia,

but they were exceptions. For the most part liberal Democrats who retired were replaced by persons of similar persuasion, and conservative Republicans were replaced by Democrats who ran against them from the left.

The Republican group in the House was also expected to shift slightly toward liberalism even as it shrank by forty-three members. Nearly every House Republican beaten November 5 was counted among the conservatives; the liberal and moderate Republicans generally had little trouble winning reelection. The only serious casualty among the Republican moderates was John Dellenback of Oregon. Moderates such as John B. Anderson of Illinois and Paul N. McCloskey Jr. of California won without serious contest.

Election night was not pleasant for Republicans who remained loyal to President Nixon in the days just before his resignation. Four Republicans who supported Nixon during the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry were beaten decisively. They were David W. Dennis of Indiana, Wiley Mayne of Iowa, and Joseph J. Maraziti and Charles W. Sandman Jr. of New Jersey. Harold V. Froehlich of Wisconsin, who supported two articles of impeachment against Nixon but opposed the third, also was defeated. All the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee who consistently voted to impeach Nixon were reelected, as were several Nixon defenders.

Democrats increased their firm hold on the nation's governorships from thirty-two to thirty-six. Of the thirty-five seats up for election, Democrats won twenty-seven, Republicans won seven, and an Independent was elected in Maine. The new lineup of governorships was thirty-six Democrats, thirteen Republicans, and one Independent. Not since the 1930s had the Democrats—or any party—held as many as thirty-six of the nation's governorships.

Republicans lost governorships in three of the nation's ten largest states—New York, California, and Massachusetts. They suffered three losses in the mountain states—Wyoming, Colorado, and Arizona. Besides these states Republicans also lost control of governorships in Oregon, Connecticut, and Tennessee, for a total loss of nine.

The Democrats also suffered some gubernatorial reverses, despite their overall net gain. In Alaska, Ohio, Kansas, and South Carolina, Republicans picked up state capitols held by Democrats, leaving the Republicans with a net loss of five. Democrats also lost Maine to an Independent.

Perhaps the two greatest upsets in the gubernatorial races occurred in Maine and Ohio. In Maine voters rejected both major political parties, choosing instead James B. Longley, who ran as an Independent. Longley was the first Independent to be elected governor of any state since 1930. In Ohio, Democratic governor John J. Gilligan lost to former Republican governor James A. Rhodes.

Minority groups fared well in gubernatorial contests. Both Arizona and New Mexico elected Spanish-surnamed

governors, Arizona for the first time in history and New Mexico for the first time in fifty-six years. In Hawaii Democrat George R. Ariyoshi became the first Japanese-American to hold the governorship of any state.

There were fifteen other newcomers, for a total of nineteen new governors. Among them were Edmund G. “Jerry” Brown Jr., D-Calif.; Ella T. Grasso, D-Conn.; Michael S. Dukakis, D-Mass.; David L. Boren, D-Okla.; James B. Edwards, R-S.C.; and Jay Hammond, R-Alaska.

## YEARS OF UNEASY PEACE

By the time Jimmy Carter took the oath as president in January 1977, America’s confidence had been shaken by almost a decade and a half of violence and scandal. The country had in effect lost its first war; had gone through a series of political assassinations and its first case of presidential resignation; had been besieged by urban, campus, and racial violence; and had experienced the strains of an energy crisis and rampant inflation. In large part Carter’s victory stemmed from the weariness of the voters with the normal political leadership of the country and their search for a new start. But however great the hopes, President Carter soon became embroiled in national problems and Washington politics. Critics charged him with inflexibility and lack of leadership. His energy bill was stalled and dismantled in Congress. Inflation resumed its seemingly inexorable rise. By mid-1979 few were optimistic that the nation’s energy shortages and economic ills would be resolved any time soon. The debate over solutions continued to preoccupy the nation and its leaders.

The Democrats saw a reversal of fortunes in the 1980 election when conservative Ronald Reagan swept Carter from office. Reagan was the first GOP president since Dwight D. Eisenhower to have his party in a majority position in either chamber. The election gave conservatives a chance to control or influence national policy in the executive and legislative branches of government.

In line with his conservative ideology, President Reagan instigated huge tax cuts, which were largely credited with moving the country from recession to prosperity. The president came into office speaking in a traditional Republican manner, calling for a balanced budget. But he presided over the biggest deficits in American history, transforming the United States from the world’s biggest creditor nation to the world’s biggest debtor nation. During his tenure, the national debt increased nearly threefold, from \$931 billion to \$2.69 trillion.

The Reagan foreign policy took many turns, gradually toning down an early ideological bent and a tendency to exert military muscle—such as in the 1983 invasion of Grenada and the 1986 bombing of Libya. But the focus always was on the Soviet Union. Over the years the United States had grown accustomed to dealing with a Soviet Union that

was predictable. Kremlin leaders came and went, but the fundamental Soviet policies remained the same, and Washington did not have to be particularly creative in responding to them. Mikhail Gorbachev, who came to power in March 1985, during the early stage of Reagan’s second term, upset many of the underlying assumptions about Soviet behavior.

At the outset President Reagan vested much of his energy in strengthening the armed forces. He left the presidency as an apostle of superpower disarmament, welcoming U.S.-Soviet summitry that he had once disdained and discarding his earlier belief that the Soviet Union was an “evil empire.” Reagan had vowed never to deal with terrorists, but he suffered the humiliation of a White House scandal that involved the secret sale of arms to Iran in an attempt to release American hostages in Lebanon—and the illegal siphoning of some of the sale proceeds to Central American guerrilla fighters.

President Reagan’s final year in office was one of warming relations between Washington and Moscow. He took his unique brand of politicking to Moscow May 29–June 2, 1988, for an upbeat summit meeting at which he and Gorbachev exchanged documents ratifying an arms control treaty they had signed the previous December in Washington. It was the first arms treaty ratified by the two countries since 1972 and the first to ban an entire class of nuclear weapons—ground-launched intermediate-range nuclear-force missiles.

Perhaps Reagan’s ultimate accolade from the nation’s voters was their elevation of his vice president and preferred successor, George H.W. Bush, to the Oval Office. In winning the party’s nomination and then the presidency in 1988, Bush portrayed himself as the rightful heir to the Reagan legacy.

## 1975–1977: The Ninety-Fourth Congress

The years 1975–1976 gave America a significant respite from the high political temperature of the previous several years. With Richard Nixon out of office and the Vietnam War over, the two great issues that had convulsed the country for so long were gone. But even as the country was cooling off, it found itself stalemated on the prime issues facing it. Congress and the president failed to agree on a workable energy program. A strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union was put off. While inflation lessened, unemployment jumped to alarming heights.

As the Ninety-fourth Congress opened, there were clear differences over what steps to take to cure the continuing economic ills of inflation and recession. The Democrats were calling for a massive tax cut, emergency jobs for the unemployed, housing construction subsidies, an end to certain tax shelters, and other proposals aimed at closing tax loopholes.

President Gerald R. Ford, who in late 1974 had called for a tax increase to combat inflation, in March 1975 reluctantly agreed to a tax cut package drafted by the Democrats

that was retroactive to January 1. He and his advisers insisted that it was just as important to fight inflation as to reduce taxes. For this reason, he vetoed as too inflationary the Democrats' bill to create more than one million jobs; the veto was sustained by Congress even though the national unemployment rate was climbing to its high of 9.2 percent in May. Ford subsequently made an about-face and agreed to a compromise version that had a lower price tag but contained many of the same jobs programs.

No subject consumed more time during the first session of the Ninety-fourth Congress than energy legislation. But despite the amount of time expended in debate and hearings on energy issues, the legislation enacted fell far short of setting a national energy policy. Congress and the White House were deadlocked on fundamental energy questions, with Ford unable to sell his programs and the Democratic majority unable to draft viable alternatives. After a temporary compromise allowed extension of energy controls until mid-December, a more lasting resolution was attained under which controls would continue until early 1979.

In 1976 Congress generally agreed with the administration's request for increased defense spending. Impressed by evidence of a Soviet military buildup, Congress gave the Defense Department virtually all Ford had requested and accepted the principle that defense spending must continue to grow beyond the amount needed to cover inflation.

### *The 1976 Campaigns*

Both parties witnessed an intense struggle for the presidential nominations in 1976, with President Ford barely surviving an effort by former California governor Ronald Reagan to deny him the Republican nomination and the Democrats selecting an obscure former governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter.

Because of the scandals of the Nixon regime and the perceived weakness of the Ford administration, Carter was heavily favored to take the presidency at the beginning of the fall campaign. But the race gradually narrowed, until on election day Carter won by only 2.1 percentage points.

Carter's nomination represented a repudiation of the political establishment by Democratic primary voters. Such well-known names as Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, 1972 vice-presidential nominee Sargent Shriver, and Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona, all fell before the little-known Georgian who espoused an anti-Washington rhetoric combined with an appeal to the old virtues. Tired of political corruption and what they perceived as too much government interference in their lives, voters responded positively to Carter's appeal, despite his lack of experience in the federal government.

On December 2, 1974, Carter announced his candidacy for the 1976 presidential nomination. His speech before the National Press Club included most of the themes

of his campaign: restoration of public trust in government; reforms to make government more open and more efficient; a comprehensive energy policy; thorough tax reform; "a simplified, fair, and compassionate welfare program"; and a comprehensive national health program.

Carter won the New Hampshire primary February 24 with 28.4 percent in a field of nine candidates, including write-ins. In Massachusetts on March 2, Carter ran behind Jackson, Udall, and Wallace but picked up sixteen delegates. The same day he won Vermont's advisory primary with more than 42 percent against three other candidates. His next major test came March 9 in Florida, where he had vowed to defeat Wallace. When all the votes were counted, Carter had beaten Wallace 34.5 to 30.5 percent. Jackson was third with 23.9. Most observers felt that if Jackson had stayed out of the race Carter's victory over Wallace would have been much stronger.

Carter ended what was the longest primary season up to that point with 38.8 percent of all votes cast. Of the twenty-seven presidential preference primaries, Carter finished first in seventeen and second in eight. On the way to the nomination, he eliminated a dozen candidates who entered the campaign and showed enough strength to block his greatest potential rival, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Carter brought the Democratic Party's diverse elements together in July at its national convention. The four-day convention in New York City was the party's most harmonious in twelve years and a stark contrast to the bitter and divisive conventions of 1968 and 1972.

Balloting for president was merely a formality. Besides Carter, three other names were placed in nomination: Udall, California governor Jerry Brown, and antiabortion crusader Ellen McCormack. The proceedings, however, turned into a love-feast as Udall before the balloting and Brown afterwards appeared at the convention to declare their support for Carter. On the presidential roll call, Carter received 2,238 of the convention's 3,008 votes, topping the needed majority a little more than halfway through the balloting with the vote from Ohio. The following morning Carter announced that his choice for vice president was Minnesota senator Walter F. Mondale.

Ford ran his campaign on his two-year performance record as president. The plan was to cultivate the image of an America healed of its divisive internal wounds, involved in a promising economic recovery, and at peace both at home and abroad. In doing this Ford had many of the incumbent's powers of policy making, media access, and patronage. All of these were to be used against Ronald Reagan, who announced his candidacy November 20, 1975.

Ford began early to capitalize on his position, spending considerable time in the fall of 1975 traveling across the country. Knowing that Reagan would have to make bold stands on key issues, Ford hoped to remain presidential in his own low-key manner.



At first the plan seemed to work. Ford won New Hampshire by about 1,500 votes. In Florida, where he was once thought far behind, the president was helped by older voters' fears that Reagan would alter the Social Security system. Ford scored a convincing victory. Following a big win in Illinois March 16, Ford strategists hoped to build a party consensus that would force Reagan to withdraw and support the president's nomination before the campaign moved into Reagan's Sun Belt strongholds. As they had done privately before the campaign had begun, Ford's supporters began publicly urging Reagan to pull out of the race in the name of party unity. It was at that point that the plan, as scheduled, began to bog down.

Reagan scored a series of important victories in the South and Southwest. By mid-May the Ford candidacy had fallen behind in the convention delegate count. Ford survived with a large victory in his home state of Michigan on May 18, breaking Reagan's momentum. Added to that victory were stepped-up efforts to cash in on Ford's incumbency with a flurry of patronage in key primary states and more effective usage of Ford's access to the press. The two candidates split the six May 25 primaries evenly, with Ford taking Kentucky, Tennessee, and Oregon. The border state wins were interpreted as a success for Ford, showing he could compete with Reagan for conservative votes.

The president finally regained the edge in the delegate count in late May by persuading his technically uncommitted supporters in New York and Pennsylvania to declare for him. Ford ended the primary season with an easy win in New Jersey and a hefty margin in Ohio. Reagan kept close with a landslide victory in California, ensuring that the nomination would turn on the status of the uncommitted delegates to the convention.

The Republican delegates arrived in Kansas City for their convention in August more evenly split than they had been since 1952. Both President Ford, breaking with tradition, and Ronald Reagan arrived in town three days before the balloting to continue their pursuit of delegates.

On the presidential roll call, Reagan, bolstered by the votes in California and some Deep South states, took a healthy lead. But Ford's strength in the big northeastern states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio—and others such as Minnesota and Illinois pushed Ford ahead. There was a pause as the Virginia delegation was individually polled. Then West Virginia put the president over the top.

The final vote was 1,187 for Ford, 1,070 for Reagan, one vote from the New York delegation for Commerce Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, and one abstention. On a voice vote the convention made the nomination unanimous.

Ford the next day selected Sen. Robert J. "Bob" Dole of Kansas as his running mate after Reagan ruled out his acceptance of the second spot. Dole was seen as an effective

gut fighter against the Carter forces who would allow Ford to keep his campaign style presidential.

Ford's basic campaign strategy was to portray himself as an experienced leader, a calm and reasonable man who had restored openness and respect to the presidency. Carter's strategy was to attack Ford as an inept leader who lacked the imagination and instincts to move the country forward.

Also campaigning was Eugene J. McCarthy, who ran as an Independent, unaffiliated with any party. The McCarthy campaign was aimed at people who had been frequent non-voters in the past, a group making up nearly half the potential electorate. The Democrats, however, saw the McCarthy voter as a liberal Democrat who would choose Carter over Ford in a two-way race.

### *Results of the 1976 Elections*

On November 2 Jimmy Carter swept the South, took a majority in the East, and did well enough in the Midwest to struggle home with a victory. But it was not easy. Carter's win in Ohio by 11,000 votes still left him with the smallest electoral college margin since Woodrow Wilson won reelection in 1916. Without Ohio's twenty-five electoral votes, Carter's total would have dropped to 272, giving him the smallest edge in a hundred years.

In several states McCarthy's Independent candidacy appeared to have tipped the balance to Ford, although in the national popular vote count McCarthy made little impact, receiving less than 1 percent of the total.

Carter won by welding together varying proportions of Roosevelt's New Deal coalition: the South, the industrial Northeast, organized labor, minorities, and the liberal community. Carter won majorities in each of these regions and voting groups and made a better than usual showing for a Democratic candidate in the rural Midwest.

Ford made his best showing in the West, winning 53 percent of the popular vote and carrying all but one state, Hawaii. Neither Ford nor Carter ran well in the region during the primaries, but Ford benefited from traditional Republican strength and the absence of an intensive Carter effort in the region to score a series of one-sided victories.

An unusual number of new people were elected to the Senate in 1976, but it changed little in ideology and none at all in party lineup. Voters turned nine incumbent senators out of office, more than in any year since 1958. But they took care to treat both parties about the same way, and when the Ninety-fifth Congress convened in January, there were sixty-two Senate Democrats and thirty-eight Republicans, just as there were in the Senate that had left in October.

It was an extraordinarily large freshman class—eighteen, including the replacement for Vice President-elect Mondale. Ten of the first-termers were Democrats; eight were Republicans. The large-scale rejection of incumbents had not been expected. The nine who lost represented more than one-third of all the incumbents seeking reelection. By

## GOVERNORS WHO BECAME PRESIDENT

When George W. Bush was elected president in 2000 and 2004, he continued a recent trend of sitting or former governors advancing to the White House. Between 1976 and 2008, sitting or former governors won seven of the nine presidential elections. The two exceptions were George Bush, father of George W. Bush, and Barack Obama. Over the course of U.S. history, seventeen presidents have served previously as state governors.

Following is a list of these presidents and the states in which they served as governor. Thomas Jefferson's term of governor of Virginia was during the Revolutionary War. Two other presidents served as governors of territories: Andrew Jackson was the territorial governor of Florida and William Henry Harrison was the territorial governor of Indiana.

PRESIDENT	STATE	PRESIDENT	STATE
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Theodore Roosevelt	New York
James Monroe	Virginia	Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey
Martin Van Buren	New York	Calvin Coolidge	Massachusetts
John Tyler	Virginia	Franklin D. Roosevelt	New York
James K. Polk	Tennessee	Jimmy Carter	Georgia
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	Ronald Reagan	California
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	Bill Clinton	Arkansas
Grover Cleveland	New York	George W. Bush	Texas
William McKinley	Ohio		

SOURCE: *American Political Leaders 1789–2005* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2005).

some stroke of challengers' luck, virtually every senator who found himself in a difficult race lost.

Three Democratic senators in the "class of 1958"—Vance Hartke of Indiana, Gale W. McGee of Wyoming, and Frank E. Moss of Utah—lost decisively. The other four were easy winners. They were Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey, Howard W. Cannon of Nevada, and Edmund S. Muskie of Maine.

But the group of senators that did worst in 1976 was the Republican "class of 1970," who had won their first terms six years earlier with Nixon administration help. All six senators ran for second terms in 1976, and four were beaten: J. Glenn Beall Jr. of Maryland, Bill Brock of Tennessee, James L. Buckley of New York (elected as a Conservative), and Robert Taft Jr. of Ohio.

The classes of 1958 and 1970 thus accounted for seven of the nine incumbent defeats on November 2. The other two beaten incumbents were Democrats John V. Tunney of California and Joseph M. Montoya of New Mexico.

The ten new Democrats were Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii, John Melcher of Montana, Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio, Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan, Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, Jim Sasser of Tennessee, Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska, and Wendell R. Anderson, appointed from Minnesota.

The eight new Republicans were John H. Chafee of Rhode Island, John C. Danforth of Missouri, Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, S.I. "Sam" Hayakawa of California, John Heinz of Pennsylvania, Richard G. Lugar of Indiana,

Harrison "Jack" Schmitt of New Mexico, and Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming.

In the House the Democratic freshmen taught the Republicans a lesson in the power of incumbency, winning reelection almost unanimously to ensure a Democratic majority by the same 2–1 margin the party held in the Ninety-fourth Congress. Democrats won 292 House seats, and the Republicans, 143.

The Democratic freshmen used the perquisites of office with consummate skill to build political strength and resist close identification with the rest of Congress and the federal bureaucracy. The nationwide Republican effort to brand them as big-spending radicals flopped and left the House GOP in the same minority status as before the elections.

Only thirteen House incumbents—eight Democrats and five Republicans—lost their seats. This was far below the number retired by the voters in 1974, when thirty-six Republicans and four Democrats were defeated in the Watergate landslide that raised the Democrats to overwhelming dominance in the chamber.

The majority of the open Democratic seats were safe, while most of the Republican ones were up for grabs, and many were won by the Democrats. The GOP held onto only nine of its seventeen seats while winning three held by Democrats, for a net loss of five in this open category.

In gubernatorial races the Democrats gained one more governorship, defeating Republican candidates in nine states out of the fourteen. The new lineup was thirty-seven Democrats, twelve Republicans, and one Independent, James B. Longley of Maine. Most of the races for governor ended as

expected. Voters reelected five incumbents, defeated two others, and elected nine new governors.

The one real upset was in Missouri, where Democrat Joseph P. Teasdale defeated Republican governor Christopher S. “Kit” Bond by 13,000 votes. Bond, Missouri’s first GOP governor since World War II, was expected to win a second term.

Four states—Montana, North Dakota, Utah, and Washington—chose Ford over Carter but elected Democratic governors. Delaware voted for Carter but elected a Republican as governor.

### 1977–1979: The Ninety-Fifth Congress

With a new and unknown president taking office in January 1977, Congress and the nation waited expectantly to see how Carter would tackle the intractable problems of energy and the economy. In addition, the new president would have to work out a constructive relationship with a Congress that had asserted its power after a long period of presidential dominance. It was also a Congress that had selected new Democratic leadership on both sides of the Capitol, caused by the retirement of Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla.

In foreign affairs the country was at peace, but the administration had to plunge into the labyrinths of relations with the Soviet Union and China and wrestle with attempts to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Carter did not hesitate to get to work on these difficult problems, early proposing an economic stimulus package and an energy program. It soon became clear, however, that major roadblocks stood in the way of enacting significant legislation, especially in the energy area.

The lack of consensus on crucial issues, both in Congress and among the public, was one problem. Another was the continued rivalry between the legislative and executive branches, with congressional leaders accusing the new administration of ineptness and lack of leadership and the executive pointing to Congress’s inherent inability to lead.

The partial deadlock reflected the malaise of a country that seemed to be ending its era of predominance in the world and continued economic expansion at home. How the country would cope with the new era remained unclear at the close of 1978.

The House installed Thomas P. “Tip” O’Neill Jr., D-Mass., as Speaker. In a sharp contest for House majority leader, moderate representative Jim Wright of Texas won out. In the Senate, Democratic whip Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia was chosen unanimously as the new majority leader. Republicans also had a leadership contest for Senate minority leader, with Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., the victor.

In January 1978 President Carter presented Congress with his major tax cut and reform program. After working

on taxes most of the year, Congress gave final approval October 15 to an \$18.7 billion tax cut for 1979 that included a substantial reduction in the tax on capital gains. The bill provided individual income tax reductions that were designed to offset Social Security and inflation-induced tax increases for 1979. In addition, it provided about 4.3 million taxpayers—mostly in the middle- and upper-income ranges—with generous capital gains tax reductions. For businesses, the bill included a reduction in corporate income tax rates and expanded investment tax credits.

In April 1977 Carter introduced his energy policy. For most of 1978 the measure was bogged down in the conference committee trying to resolve differences over the natural gas pricing section. Finally, on October 15, 1978, Congress cleared the bill and sent it to the president.

In summer 1977 a political scandal hit the Carter administration that damaged the president’s popularity. Questions were raised in the press about the propriety of a number of transactions that Bert Lance, Carter’s director of the Office of Management and Budget, had engaged in during his banking career. The Lance matter preoccupied the White House until Lance’s resignation in September 1977.

The Carter administration in 1977 laid the groundwork for two treaties with Panama, which were ratified by the Senate in April 1978. One would turn over the Panama Canal to Panama by 2000; the second guaranteed the U.S. right to defend the canal after that date.

Carter’s greatest foreign policy triumph came in September 1978 when he met at Camp David with Egyptian president Anwar Sadat and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin to hammer out the outlines of a Middle East peace. The success of that effort gave Carter a major boost in prestige and in the polls, and it laid the groundwork for a possible solution to the thirty-year-old Middle East conflict.

President Carter had one more big foreign policy surprise for 1978. In a joint communiqué issued December 15, the United States and the People’s Republic of China announced that they would formally recognize each other January 1, 1979, and would exchange ambassadors and establish embassies March 1. This announcement ended another long-standing dispute: the thirty-eight-year refusal of the United States to recognize the Communists as the rulers of China.

### *The 1978 Midterm Elections*

Republicans in the 1978 midterm campaign were curiously unable to capitalize on their carefully developed issues in what ought to have been their kind of year. Without a Republican president to have to defend, GOP congressional candidates were free to run against every branch of the federal government, an approach that brought them enormous gains the last time they tried it, in 1966. Besides, the rise of tax resentment gave them a drum to beat, and they pounded



*President Jimmy Carter, center, grasps hands with Egyptian president Anwar Sadat and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin at the signing of the Camp David peace accords on March 26, 1979.*

on it in virtually every contested congressional district in the country.

Humiliated by their failure to gain any House or Senate seats at all in 1976, Republicans redesigned their strategy for the 1978 campaign. In the House they abandoned their attempts to defeat many of the Democrats first elected in 1974, switching to place their emphasis on older incumbents weak in constituent service and name identification. In both the House and Senate they involved themselves in primaries to see that promising candidates won.

But Republican leaders made one other decision that did not work as well as they had hoped: they chose to base congressional campaigns throughout the country on a plan, proposed by Rep. Jack F. Kemp of New York and Sen. William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware, to cut federal income taxes by one-third. It was difficult to find a Republican nominee in any contested state or district who did not talk about Kemp-Roth.

The Republican approach allowed Democratic opponents to seize the popular side of the issue by charging that a Kemp-Roth tax cut was inflationary. Democrats insisted that spending cuts were the proper course, co-opting normal Republican rhetoric.

### **Results of the 1978 Elections**

The 1978 elections produced a Republican gain of three seats in the Senate, along with the second largest freshman Senate class in the history of popular elections. The new Senate lineup for the Ninety-sixth Congress was fifty-nine Democrats and forty-one Republicans. The Democratic total included Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Virginia, elected as an Independent. While the GOP increase was not overwhelming, it was slightly greater than what GOP officials themselves expected a year before.

The GOP newcomers included Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas, the first woman elected to the Senate without being preceded in Congress by her husband, and Thad Cochran, the first Republican senator elected in Mississippi since 1875. The only African American in the Senate during the Ninety-fifth Congress, Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, was defeated.

The large freshman classes of 1976 and 1978 differed markedly from their counterparts of the previous generation. The new freshman classes represented no distinct national trends. The 1976 class of eighteen was composed of eight Republicans and ten Democrats, and the 1978 newcomers included eleven Republicans and nine Democrats. The large Senate turnover in the 1970s meant that nearly half the members—forty-eight—were in their first terms as of January 1979.

The most notable conservative gains in the Senate occurred in Iowa, where Republican Roger Jepsen unseated incumbent Dick Clark, and in New Hampshire, where incumbent Democrat Thomas J. McIntyre lost to Gordon Humphrey.

The Democratic class of 1972 turned out to be somewhat more vulnerable than the Republican group. Democrats lost Clark, William D. Hathaway of Maine, and Floyd K. Haskell of Colorado. In addition to their defeats, the seat of retiring Democratic senator James Abourezk of South Dakota was captured by the Republicans.

Freshmen Democrats included Howell Heflin and Donald Stewart (both of Alabama), David Pryor (Arkansas), Paul E. Tsongas (Massachusetts), Carl Levin (Michigan), Max Baucus (Montana), J. James Exon (Nebraska), Bill Bradley (New Jersey), and David L. Boren (Oklahoma). Republican newcomers were William L. Armstrong (Colorado), William S. Cohen (Maine), Rudy Boschwitz and David Durenberger (Minnesota), Larry Pressler (South Dakota), John Warner (Virginia), and Alan K. Simpson (Wyoming).

In the House, Republicans made modest inroads on the lopsided Democratic majority, making a net gain of eleven seats. But Democrats remained in firm control, winning 277 seats to 158 for the GOP. With a record fifty-eight open seats in the House, Republicans hoped to make their biggest gains in the thirty-nine open districts held by Democrats. But that strategy brought only a net gain of two, as Republicans captured eight Democratic-held open seats but lost six of their nineteen vacant seats to the Democrats.

Campaigning against incumbents, usually a harder task, proved surprisingly successful for the GOP, as fourteen Democratic House members were defeated, compared to five Republicans. It was the largest number of Democratic defeats since 1966, when thirty-nine House Democrats, many of them brought in during the 1964 presidential landslide, lost their jobs.



In gubernatorial politics Republicans moved a step closer to respectability, increasing the number of statehouses under their control from twelve to eighteen. William Clements's upset election in Texas, Richard L. Thornburgh's come-from-behind triumph in Pennsylvania, and James A. Rhodes's narrow survival in Ohio guaranteed that the GOP would enter the 1980 election year with governors in five of the ten "megastates." That news diluted the Republican disappointment at failing to oust Democratic governor Hugh L. Carey in New York or even to come close against incumbent Democrat Jerry Brown in California.

### 1979–1981: The Ninety-Sixth Congress

The first session of the Ninety-sixth Congress passed into history as a contradiction. Members came to Washington in 1979 spurred by a nationwide antigovernment mood. Legislators, even some of the more liberal ones, talked bravely of the need to limit federal spending. Contrary to the rhetoric, which continued throughout the year, that session of Congress voted for massive new spending efforts and laid the groundwork for significant new federal involvement in the lives of American businesses and citizens.

The most massive expansion of the federal role was in the package of energy legislation, which was the focus of congressional debate most of the year. It called for spending billions of dollars on synthetic fuels development and imposing a major federal presence in the energy industry. It also was a year when advocates of more defense spending finally recouped from the travails of the Vietnam era and won a pledge of extra billions for the military from a president who initially opposed such increases.

Support for the energy package was grounded in troubled U.S. relations with oil-exporting nations and a continuing upward spiral in the cost of imported oil. Those trends were exacerbated by the crumbling of relations between the United States and Iran after militant Iranians seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and held fifty-three Americans hostage for the return of that nation's deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Advocates of higher defense spending, using the Iranian hostage situation as an example, argued more vigorously than ever before that America's strength and influence in the world were declining and that U.S. military strength was falling far behind that of the Soviet Union.

But if Congress acted with determination on energy and some other issues, it acted virtually not at all on the economic troubles of the nation. Faced with double-digit inflation and the threatened onset of a recession, Congress—much like the president—did not seem to know what to do. It appeared both were marking time until 1980 to decide whether federal action would help or worsen America's economic problems.

Congress showed little interest in social, consumer, and environmental legislation. The realization was growing

that the federal budget was not open-ended and that government spending decisions required some distasteful choices. Nevertheless, members approved Carter's request to create a separate Department of Education.

In 1980, facing an aggressive and unified Republican Party and worried by its own reputation for big spending, the Democratic-controlled Congress began the election year concentrating on trimming programs in order to balance the federal budget. A recession combined with spiraling inflation soon dashed the Democrats' balanced-budget hopes. But these new economic woes also did nothing to encourage the Democrats to resume pushing for some of their favorite programs. In addition, because of escalating campaign pressures, Democratic leaders delayed until after the election consideration of the budget and a number of other key bills.

By year's end, however, the Democrats found their scheme had backfired. Instead of rewarding them for their restraint, the elections had deprived them of their control of the White House and Senate and put them in a substantially weaker position in the House in 1981.

### *The 1980 Campaigns*

President Carter won enough delegates in his party's primaries and caucuses to win the Democratic presidential nomination. But he faced significant opposition at the convention from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Carter led Kennedy throughout the primary season, but as the convention neared, the momentum seemed to be with Kennedy. Although Carter continued to win more caucus delegates, Kennedy won five of the last eight primaries, which kept him in contention.

At the same time, the president's position in the popularity polls dropped, and Carter found himself in the midst of an embarrassing controversy over his brother Billy's connection with the Libyan government.

Alarmed by Carter's apparently diminishing reelection prospects, several party leaders grew concerned that a Carter defeat in November would drag down dozens of state and local candidates across the country. They called for an "open convention" that could nominate a compromise candidate. They also teamed up with Senator Kennedy to urge defeat of a proposed convention rule that would bind all delegates to vote on the first ballot for the candidate under whose banner they were elected.

When the convention opened, Carter could count 1,981.1 delegates pledged to him—315 more than he needed for the nomination. Kennedy had 1,225.8 delegates, and the only chance he had to gain the nomination was to defeat the rule. There were 122.1 uncommitted delegates and two for other candidates.

In the days before the convention opened Kennedy strategists claimed that there were continuing defections from the Carter camp. On Sunday they said they were within

fifty to a hundred votes of the majority needed to overturn the rule binding the delegates. But the Kennedy predictions and hopes proved to be exaggerated. The final tally on the rule showed 1,936,418 delegates favoring the binding rule and 1,390,580 opposing it. Passage of the rule ensured Carter's renomination. Shortly after the vote, Kennedy ended his nine-month challenge to the president by announcing that his name would not be placed in nomination on August 13.

But Kennedy did not withdraw from the platform debate. The bitterly contested party platform pitted Carter against Kennedy and a coalition of special interest groups. The final document was filled with so many concessions to the Kennedy forces that it won only a halfhearted endorsement from the president.

Kennedy capped his platform victories with an August 12 appearance before the delegates in which he presented a stunning speech to a tumultuous ovation. His speech created a sense of enormous energy within the hall and left the feeling that a significant political event had occurred.

By the following day Carter began to reassert control over the convention. In a statement issued just hours after the platform debate ended, the president refused to accept—as diplomatically as possible—many of the platform revisions. In his carefully worded statement, Carter did not flatly reject any of Kennedy's amendments, but he did not embrace them either. Carter concluded his statement with the unity refrain that had become the hallmark of every White House comment on the platform since the drafting process began: "The differences within our party on this platform are small in comparison with the differences between the Republican and Democratic party platforms."

Carter won his party's presidential nomination on the first ballot, and his vice president, Walter F. Mondale, easily won renomination. Kennedy pledged his support and even made a brief appearance at the podium with Carter and Mondale as the convention drew to a close. But it was uncertain whether the appeals for unity had succeeded.

On the Republican side Ronald Reagan had carefully cultivated an image as the presumed GOP front-runner for 1980 from the day President Ford was defeated by Carter in 1976. During the primaries Reagan lost only four of the state preference primaries he entered. In states that chose their delegates in caucuses, Reagan was even more impressive, winning just under 400 of the 478 delegates picked by caucuses. But it was in the early primaries that Reagan was able to pare the field from a half-dozen major candidates to just two.

In South Carolina on March 8 Reagan knocked former Texas governor John B. Connally out of the race. Ten days later he deflated John B. Anderson's surging campaign with a victory in the representative's home state of Illinois. A similar result two weeks later in Wisconsin forced Anderson out of the GOP contest and into an unsuccessful independent bid for the White House.

After four quick defeats Senate minority leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee dropped out. Neither Rep. Philip M. Crane of Illinois nor Sen. Robert J. "Bob" Dole of Kansas had ever caught the voters' attention. On March 15 former president Gerald Ford put to rest growing speculation that he might jump into the race in an effort to stop Reagan. By April the GOP contest was reduced to former Texas representative George H. W. Bush's frantic efforts to catch Reagan in a few major states. It was too little, too late.

Having outdistanced all the competition, Reagan easily won his party's 1980 nomination at the Republican National Convention in Detroit. Reagan won on the first ballot, receiving 1,939 of the 1,994 delegate votes. His nomination was then made unanimous.

The unusual anticipation over the selection of the vice-presidential nominee provided the only suspense at the convention. Rumors circulated that Ford was being tapped for the second spot. Ford himself had encouraged that speculation, although he declined to spell out his conditions. It became clear he wanted responsibilities that would have made him, in effect, co-president with Reagan. Late on July 16 the Reagan-Ford arrangement fell apart, and the two men agreed that it would be better for Ford to campaign for the GOP ticket than to be a member of it. The speculation prompted Reagan to make an unusual visit to the convention hall at 12:15 a.m. on July 17 to announce his choice of George H.W. Bush as his running mate.

The American hostage crisis was injected into the campaign in the eleventh hour when Iranian leaders miscalculated that Carter would accept their demands in return for release of the hostages before election day. Although Carter tried to keep the negotiations—which reached a peak during the weekend before November 4—out of the campaign, the publicity given them so close to the election worked against the president.

But what hurt Carter the most, in the opinion of many analysts, was his inability to improve the state of the economy. Throughout the fall campaign, Reagan blamed Carter for almost tripling the inflation rate he had inherited from the Ford administration. During 1980 the rate averaged about 13 percent.

### *Results of the 1980 Elections*

No one publicly forecast the rout that developed election night. Reagan's triumph was nationwide. In most of the states that were expected to be close or to go for Carter, Reagan won, frequently by comfortable margins. In states Reagan was expected to carry, he won overwhelmingly. Reagan easily carried every region of the country, including the keystones of Carter's victory four years before—the industrial Northeast and the president's native South.

Reagan carried forty-four states in all, for a total of 489 electoral votes. Carter, the first Democratic incumbent president denied reelection since 1888, won only six states

and the District of Columbia for a total of forty-nine electoral votes.

The Republican victory did not stop with the presidency. The GOP won control of the Senate for the first time in a quarter-century. Although the Democrats retained their majority in the House, the national shift to the political right combined with a variety of scandals, complacency by some incumbents, and unusually strong Reagan coattails cost the Democrats a net loss of thirty-three seats in the House. That made the Republicans twenty-six seats shy of controlling the House, although conservative Democrats were expected to give the GOP an ideological edge on many issues.

The twelve Senate seats won by Republicans represented the largest net gain in the Senate for any party since 1958, when the Democrats took control over fifteen new seats. The new lineup was fifty-three Republicans and forty-seven Democrats. The 1980 GOP Senate victory was the first since 1952 and ended the longest one-party dominance of the Senate in American history.

In addition to their increases the Republicans held on to the ten seats that were up in 1980. That included holding three open seats in Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, and North Dakota and the New York seat of Republican senator Jacob K. Javits, who was defeated for renomination in the primary but ran for reelection on the Liberal Party ticket.

Democrats had twenty-four seats up in 1980 and lost half of them. Not only would the Senate be more Republican; it would be noticeably more conservative. Several pillars of Democratic liberalism went down to defeat, including George McGovern of South Dakota, Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, and John C. Culver of Iowa.

To replace the Democrats, Republicans elected a freshman Senate class made up largely of dedicated conservatives. Representatives Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, Steven D. Symms of Idaho, James Abdnor of South Dakota, and Robert W. Kasten Jr. of Wisconsin had compiled distinctively conservative records in the House. John P. East of North Carolina, an expert in conservative political thought, was expected to carry out his beliefs in the Senate.

But there was a contingent of Republican moderates that could leaven some of the conservative impulses. Warren Rudman of New Hampshire, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, and Slade Gorton of Washington all were from the moderate wing of their party.

Among the losing Democrats were four of the six prime targets of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, which prepared hard-hitting ads attacking the records of liberal senators. The targeted senators were Birch Bayh of Indiana, Culver of Iowa, McGovern of South Dakota, Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri, Frank Church of Idaho, and Alan Cranston of California. Bayh, Culver, McGovern, and Church went down to defeat.

In the House the lineup going into the election was 273 Democrats to 159 Republicans. There also were three vacancies that had been held by Democrats. After the November vote, the new lineup was 243 Democrats to 192 Republicans. The Democratic total included one Independent.

The Republican net gain of thirty-three seats was the largest increase for the GOP since 1966. Most of the GOP gains came at the expense of incumbents. In all, thirty-one of the 392 incumbents running for reelection were turned out. Of those, twenty-seven were Democrats who lost to Republicans. Only three incumbent Republicans were defeated.

There were seventy-four new faces in the new House, three fewer than in 1978. Republican freshmen had the edge with fifty-two seats, compared to twenty-two for the Democrats. Four new women—all Republicans—were elected, bringing the total number of women in the House to nineteen. There were four black freshmen, for a total of seventeen black voting members. All were Democrats.

Republicans increased their hold on governorships by four states, bringing their nationwide total to twenty-three. Democrats still maintained a lead, with twenty-seven governors' chairs. The Republican additions came in states west of the Mississippi River: Arkansas, Missouri, North Dakota, and Washington.

The Republican gain continued the party's gradual comeback on the gubernatorial level. After 1968, when the party won thirty-one governorships compared with the Democrats' nineteen, GOP gubernatorial fortunes slid to a low of twelve in 1977. The party began to make gains again in 1978, boosting its total by six. In 1979 the GOP added another governor in Louisiana.

Despite the party's success in gubernatorial races, Republicans advanced only negligibly in state legislatures, which were to redraw political boundaries in post-1980 census redistricting.

## 1981–1983: The Ninety-Seventh Congress

Dominated by Republicans for the first time in two and a half decades and guided by a forceful and popular president, Congress took bold steps in 1981 toward reducing the federal government's scope. Following the wishes of President Reagan, the Ninety-seventh Congress slashed government spending, cut taxes for individuals and business, and slimmed down federal regulatory activities.

The 1980 elections not only swept a conservative Republican into the White House but also floated the GOP into its first Senate majority since January 1955. The change in control meant that committee leadership shifted to the Republicans and that the Democrats were relegated to minority leadership. The new Senate majority leader was Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee.

In the House the Democrats, under the leadership of Tip O'Neill of Massachusetts, were still in the majority, though by a slimmer margin, 243–192, than they enjoyed in the previous Congress. However, the conservative leanings of many of their numbers made the Democratic leadership's grasp on House proceedings tentative at times.

When Reagan entered office in January 1981, he laid out what appeared to some to be contradictory goals for his presidency. To revitalize the economy and strengthen the nation, he would cut federal spending yet increase spending for defense, reduce taxes yet balance the budget. Many traditional Republicans in Congress were uneasy with this “supply-side” economic approach. But the GOP leaders in both houses proved to be effective and loyal lieutenants for their president.

Congress enacted \$35.2 billion in fiscal 1982 program reductions, cut nearly \$4 billion more from appropriations, approved a cut in individual and business taxes totaling \$749 billion over a five-year period, and added about \$18 billion to the fiscal 1982 defense budget drafted by President Carter the year before. But the federal deficit for the year appeared to be heading over the \$100 billion mark, and the economy was in recession. In the process of getting his program enacted, Reagan exhausted his winning coalition, stretched congressional procedures out of shape, and bruised sensitive legislative egos.

Almost all the sweeping budget cuts Congress approved were made in one package, the budget “reconciliation” bill. The use of the reconciliation method in such a massive way was criticized by some members as an abuse of the budget process. The budget bill touched on virtually every federal activity except defense. Included in it were a multitude of changes in existing law, including provisions to tighten eligibility for public assistance, cut funds for subsidized housing programs, reduce school lunch subsidies, and cut Medicaid payments to the states.

In September, when Reagan proposed a second package of \$13 billion in further spending cuts and \$3 billion in unspecified revenue increases for 1982, the president's coalition began to crumble. Even members who had worked hard for Reagan's first round of cuts had no stomach for a second in a single year. Moderate House Republicans threatened to desert him unless he shielded their pet programs. Conservative Democrats threatened to bail out over the growing deficit, and the Reagan team was split over the question of tax increases.

The president maintained symbolic pressure on Congress to make additional spending cuts, even bringing the government to a halt for a day in late November by vetoing a temporary funding resolution. But Congress was unwilling to make the cuts he demanded. The appropriations process ground to a halt, and the government limped through the end of the year on a series of temporary funding resolutions.

On defense, Congress granted Reagan's request for significant spending increases. The \$200 billion fiscal 1982 defense appropriation was the largest peacetime appropriations bill ever approved.

Congress grew increasingly independent of the White House in 1982. The legislators adhered to President Reagan's general course of restraining domestic programs while increasing military spending, but they rejected many of the president's specific proposals. They substantially rewrote Reagan's fiscal 1983 budget and persuaded the president to support a large tax increase only a year after passing his three-year tax cut plan.

While modifying or rejecting many of Reagan's requests, Congress did not originate much of its own legislation in 1982. Faced with soaring federal deficits, members spent a lot of their time defending existing programs from budget cuts rather than trying to create new ones.

### *The 1982 Midterm Elections*

The 1982 midterm elections produced major change in the House but left the Senate comparatively untouched. A combination of redistricting and recession produced a huge crop of eighty-one House freshmen, fifty-seven of them Democrats. In the previous thirty years only three other elections had brought in that many new Democrats.

Redistricting played a major role in 1982. This was the election in which reapportionment, the rise of the Sun Belt, and the decline of the Frost Belt were supposed to catch up with the Democrats, setting in motion a decade of conservative and Republican advance of power in the House. But it did not work out that way.

The Sun Belt proved the Republicans' greatest disappointment. The nationwide shift in population away from the industrial North gave southern and western states seventeen new districts, and the GOP at one time hoped to take at least a dozen of them. But Democratic legislative cartography and unfriendly federal court action got in the way, and in the end Democrats won ten of the seventeen.

### *Results of the 1982 Elections*

The only thing remarkable about the 1982 Senate results was the sheer absence of change. Not only did the party ratio remain the same—fifty-four Republicans and forty-six Democrats—but ninety-five of the one hundred senators were incumbents. The class of five newcomers was the smallest in the sixty-eight-year history of popular Senate elections.

That stability was itself a dramatic reversal of recent election trends. During the previous decade a Senate seat had been one of the most difficult offices in U.S. politics to hold. While reelection rates for House incumbents regularly had run above 85 percent, senators struggled against well-financed challengers and effective special interest groups.



The Senate outcome was neither the “ratifying” election that Republicans had hoped for after their landslide of 1980 nor the “correcting” election that Democrats had wanted. But there were favorable results for both parties. Republicans kept their beachhead on Capitol Hill, ensuring that Reagan would be the first Republican president since Herbert Hoover to have a GOP Senate majority throughout his four-year term.

Democrats broke even in an election that could have relegated them to minority status in the Senate for a long time. Of the thirty-three seats that were contested in 1982, the Democrats were defending nineteen. They ended up winning 60.6 percent of the races.

In the House, Democrats scored a twenty-six-seat gain, as voters expressed antipathy toward President Reagan’s economic program but stopped short of repudiating it altogether. The outcome revealed an unusual degree of voter frustration with a party only two years into national power.

Democrats won 269 seats to 166 seats for the GOP, giving the Democrats a 103-seat advantage. Going into the election, Democrats held 241 seats and Republicans 192, with vacancies in two districts formerly occupied by Democrats. Twenty-six Republican incumbents and three sitting Democrats were beaten, nearly a mirror image of the 1980 election, in which the GOP lost three incumbents and unseated twenty-eight Democratic members.

Hurt by losses in the economically distressed Midwest, Republicans saw their hold on the nation’s governorships dwindle to sixteen in the November 2 elections. The Democrats controlled statehouses in thirty-four states. The GOP’s net loss of seven statehouses—the party dropped nine and picked up two—ended a comeback in the party’s gubernatorial fortunes. Republicans had been posting gains since 1977, when they hit a low point of twelve governors’ chairs.

Of the Republican governors’ seats that switched to the Democrats, five were in the Midwest, where the recession had been most acute, hitting both manufacturing and farming. Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin opted for Democrats. Republican incumbents were retiring in all these states except Nebraska, where Gov. Charles Thone was turned out.

Republicans also encountered a setback in their progress in the South. They held four of the region’s thirteen governorships in 1982; in 1983 they had just two. Only Tennessee’s Lamar Alexander won reelection.

In addition, Democrats took over GOP governors’ seats in Alaska and Nevada. Republicans assumed power in California, where George Deukmejian edged out Democrat Tom Bradley, and in New Hampshire, where GOP challenger John H. Sununu unseated Democratic incumbent Hugh Gallen. Each party had six open seats at stake. Democrats held all theirs except for California. Republicans managed to retain only Iowa.

Democrats also turned the tables on the GOP in state legislative elections, regaining most of the chambers taken by the Republicans in the previous two elections and ending a six-year decline in the number of legislatures under Democratic control.

### **1983–1985: The Ninety-Eighth Congress**

Congress and President Reagan generally kept to their own turf in 1983, each going about business with little involvement from the other side. Unlike the first two years of the Reagan administration, when the president essentially wrote the economic script, Congress conducted its 1983 debate on deficits without Reagan’s overt participation. While Congress tried to assert itself on foreign policy, Reagan consistently called the global shots.

There were important bipartisan agreements in 1983 on Social Security, jobs legislation, the War Powers Resolution, and fiscal 1984 appropriations bills. But these were rare commodities in a year in which political motivations ranked above policy considerations.

The prime example of this dilemma was the way Congress and Reagan reacted to massive federal deficits. No matter how many experts said soaring deficits hurt the economy, few people were willing to take the politically risky steps needed to cure the problem. Reagan made a calculated decision to stay out of the deficit debate, thereby ducking any responsibility for tax increases his advisers viewed as a 1984 election liability. Antideficit rhetoric was a constant refrain among legislators, but Congress took little decisive action on the issue.

Standing behind Reagan, House Speaker O’Neill in September helped push through a measure allowing the president to keep U.S. troops in Lebanon for up to eighteen months. In backing Reagan on Lebanon, Congress for the first time invoked major parts of the 1973 War Powers Resolution. On October 23, 241 U.S. Marines, sailors, and soldiers and fifty-eight French paratroopers were killed by a terrorist truck bomb in Beirut. Subsequent efforts to revise or revoke the measure keeping troops in Lebanon failed in both houses. Under congressional pressure, Reagan announced in February 1984 that he had ordered the troop withdrawal.

Congress reluctantly continued to back Reagan’s policy in Nicaragua. The House twice voted to force Reagan to stop backing rightist forces that were fighting to overthrow that country’s leftist government. When the Senate refused to go along, a compromise was reached limiting aid to the rebels and requiring Reagan to seek explicit approval from Congress for additional aid.

Reagan won widespread approval in both chambers for the October 25 invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada. The president said the invasion was necessary to protect some one thousand Americans, mostly medical students,



*President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev confer in Washington. Relations between the two superpowers improved over the course of Reagan and Gorbachev's four summit meetings.*

from civil strife that erupted following the murder of Marxist prime minister Maurice Bishop.

Reagan was victorious in most of his defense fights with Congress. He won the go-ahead for production of the MX missile, although the House came within a handful of votes of killing funding for the project.

On domestic issues Reagan met many disappointments on Capitol Hill in 1984. The president could not persuade Congress to approve his social agenda, which featured constitutional amendments to ban abortion and allow school prayer. Nor did Congress adopt his plan to give tuition tax credits to parents who sent their children to private schools or his enterprise zone system to provide tax relief to businesses that created jobs in depressed areas.

One of the biggest problems remained the massive federal deficit. Although Congress took actions designed to reduce the deficit by \$149 billion over three years, the tax increases and spending cuts were viewed as a mere “down payment” on a larger remedy. While legislators spent much of 1984 talking about the evils of the swelling federal deficit, they took only a first step toward a cure. Instead, many members figured they would deal with the problem in 1985, after the November elections.

### ***The 1984 Campaigns***

The focus in the early months of the presidential election was not on Reagan but on the Democratic candidates seeking their party's nomination. Sen. Alan Cranston of California was the first to toss his hat in the ring formally, announcing his candidacy February 2, 1983. But Walter Mondale had informally started his campaign shortly after he and President Jimmy Carter lost to Reagan and George H. W. Bush in 1980.

Mondale was never particularly popular with the voters. His public personality and speaking style were bland, his traditional “New Deal” Democratic message seemed stale and, to many, ineffective, and his identification as a candidate of the special interests led voters to look closely and often approvingly at Mondale's competitors.

Before the primaries began, Mondale's main opponent seemed to be John Glenn, senator from Ohio and former astronaut. But the first delegate selection event of the season, the Iowa precinct caucuses of February 20, was disastrous for Glenn as well as for two other conservative Democrats in the race, South Carolina senator Ernest F. Hollings and former Florida governor Reubin Askew. Together these three drew less than 10 percent of the vote. In New Hampshire a week later the results for Glenn, Hollings, and Askew were just as discouraging. Hollings and Askew withdrew from the race.

Other challenges came from Colorado senator Gary Hart and from George McGovern, the former South Dakota senator whose losing 1972 presidential campaign Hart had managed. Glenn and McGovern withdrew from the race after Super Tuesday, leaving in contention Mondale, Hart, and the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the first black to pursue seriously the presidential nomination of any major political party.

Hart's momentum was blunted almost as quickly as it began. In the week after Super Tuesday, he ran behind Mondale in six of seven delegate selection events. Then Mondale got a much-needed boost by winning the New York and Pennsylvania primaries. His chance to eliminate Hart evaporated when Hart won Ohio and Indiana. Mondale continued to lead in the number of delegates committed to him, and with his win in New Jersey June 5 he had enough delegates to win the nomination. But his campaign ended on the same lackluster note that had characterized most of the last four months; the same day Mondale claimed the nomination, Hart won three other primaries including California's.

Despite the difficult, sometimes bitter, primary season campaign, Democrats mustered a display of party unity at their convention in San Francisco and made a historic vice-presidential choice. The Democratic National Convention picked Mondale to be the party standard bearer against President Reagan. As in much of his drive for the nomination, Mondale was almost overshadowed again, this time by the attention generated by his selection of New York representative Geraldine A. Ferraro to be his running mate. Ferraro was the first woman ever chosen for the national ticket by a major party.

President Reagan enjoyed the smoothest road to renomination that any presidential candidate could have. Brimming with confidence that President Reagan and Vice President Bush would be “the winning team” in November, a jubilant Republican Party held its convention in Dallas August 20–23. With the ticket's renomination certain

beforehand, the convention was more a celebration for GOP activists than a business meeting. Criticisms from the party's shrinking band of moderates, worried by the strongly conservative tone of the platform, did little to dispel the optimistic mood of delegates, who looked forward with confidence to Reagan's easy reelection victory.

Highlights of the fall campaign were the two presidential debates. The first, held October 7, was focused on domestic issues. Mondale made a strong showing, which lessened his negative image. Equally important was the perception that Reagan turned in a poor performance; the seventy-three-year-old president seemed tired and disorganized, leading journalists and Democrats to suggest that age was catching up with Reagan.

The second debate, on October 21, focusing on foreign affairs, was a draw in the opinion of most analysts. The debate was not a significant boost to Mondale's campaign, and it allowed Reagan to ease concerns about his age and competence raised by his performance during the first debate. The vice-presidential candidates also held a nationally televised debate, on October 11. Most analysts viewed it as a draw or gave a slight edge to Bush.

Almost every thrust Mondale made was effectively parried by his Republican opponents. Mondale's efforts to draw attention to the massive budget deficits run up during Reagan's first term by promising a tax increase did not stand a chance against Reagan's promise not to raise taxes. Similarly, Mondale's attempts to paint Reagan as a man who favored the rich over the poor, the majority over the minority, did not overcome charges that Mondale was a tool of the special interests.

In the end perhaps no Democrat could have defeated Reagan in 1984. For one thing most voters thought they were better off than they had been four years earlier. (Reagan first asked that question during his 1980 run against Carter and Mondale.) Perhaps more important, voters seemed to respond to Reagan's upbeat attitude and his promise of continued peace and prosperity.

### ***Results of the 1984 Elections***

There was never much doubt that Reagan, one of the most popular presidents in American history, would win reelection in 1984. It would be hard to imagine a vote more decisive than the balloting that gave him his victory. Winning all but one state, he drew 59 percent of the popular vote, and he won a record 525 electoral votes.

Despite the size of Reagan's victory, its meaning remained unclear. The vote clearly exposed the Democrats' limited appeal in presidential elections. On the other hand, Democrats held their own in other elections. In the Senate, rather than gaining as most presidents do, Reagan lost two seats, reducing the Republican majority to 53–47. In the House of Representatives the president's party gained

fourteen seats, far short of the historical average for landslides. The GOP gained one governor for a lineup of sixteen Republicans and thirty-four Democrats. Only in the state legislatures did the Republican Party make gains that could be considered significant.

Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats came away with quite what they wanted from the 1984 struggle for control of the Senate. Democrats had hoped to regain the majority they lost in 1980, when Republicans took control of the Senate for the first time since the 1954 elections. Republicans hoped that President Reagan's march to reelection would bring about a modest reprise of 1980, making the GOP hold on the Senate more secure.

But in this election Reagan was no trailblazer. Democrats retained thirteen of the fourteen seats they were defending, and a trio of Democratic House members captured Republican seats: Illinois representative Paul Simon edged out Sen. Charles H. Percy; Iowa representative Tom Harkin defeated Sen. Roger W. Jepsen; and Tennessee representative Albert "Al" Gore Jr. took the seat being vacated by Senate majority leader Howard H. Baker Jr. Countering the good news for the Democrats was an unexpected outcome in Kentucky: the defeat of Sen. Walter "Dee" Huddleston at the hands of Mitch McConnell.

Thus Democrats won a net gain of two Senate seats, shifting the party ratio to fifty-three Republicans and forty-seven Democrats. That standing was an improvement over the preelection ratio of 55–45 but a comedown from the Democrats' 1983 prediction that the party could recapture Senate control by picking up a number of Republican seats Democrats regarded as shaky.

As it turned out, Democrats failed to win most of the GOP seats in the "at risk" category. The biggest Democratic disappointment came in North Carolina, where GOP incumbent Jesse Helms narrowly won his bitter battle with Democratic governor James B. Hunt Jr. It was the most expensive Senate contest up to that time, with the campaigns spending a total of about \$22 million.

In four other key states where Democrats had hoped to pull upsets, Republicans prevailed easily: Mississippi senator Thad Cochran won against former governor William Winter; Sen. Gordon J. Humphrey won a second term in New Hampshire; Texas representative Phil Gramm, who switched parties in 1983, replaced retiring GOP senator John Tower; and Sen. Rudy Boschwitz took 58 percent of the vote in Minnesota, encountering no problems with Mondale's coattails because the Democratic presidential nominee barely carried his home state.

For the second time in a little more than a decade, Republicans watched with disappointment as their presidential standard bearer swept triumphantly across the nation followed by a threadbare retinue of new U.S. House members. The November 6 elections revealed considerable

hesitation nationwide over an all-out endorsement of Republican policies, as voters in district after district stopped short of backing GOP challengers who campaigned on their loyalty to Reagan. After several closely contested battles were decided, Republicans had gained fourteen seats, falling well short of making up the twenty-six seats they lost in the 1982 midterm elections. One seat, still undecided at year's end, eventually remained Democratic.

Not counting the undecided seat, Democrats retained control of the House with 252 members to the GOP's 182. Going into the election, Democrats held 266 seats and Republicans 167, with vacancies in a New Jersey district previously held by a Republican and in a Kentucky district held by a Democrat. Those seats stayed in their respective parties' hands and were filled for the remainder of the term in special elections. As a result of the election there were forty-three House freshmen in 1985, a small class, due mostly to the relatively low number of open seats in 1984.

The gubernatorial elections did little to dent the Democratic Party's 2–1 advantage in governorships. Republicans notched victories in North Carolina, Rhode Island, Utah, and West Virginia, where the statehouses were left vacant by departing Democratic incumbents. But the Democrats captured three seats, toppling Republican incumbents in North Dakota and Washington and picking up the seat left open by retiring GOP governor Richard A. Snelling in Vermont.

Republicans thus scored a net gain of one seat, boosting the total governorships under their control from fifteen to sixteen and reducing the number of states in the Democratic column from thirty-five to thirty-four. The GOP's showing represented an improvement over 1982, when the party suffered a net loss of seven seats. Republicans still remained a long way, however, from capturing a majority of governorships, a feat they had last accomplished in 1969.

### 1985–1987: The Ninety-Ninth Congress

The Ninety-ninth Congress compiled an extraordinary record. It revised the tax code more dramatically than at any time since World War II, rewrote immigration law, approved the most far-reaching environmental bills since the 1970s, boosted student aid, reversed President Reagan's policy toward South Africa, and joined him in openly seeking to overthrow Nicaragua's leftist government.

Congress seized the legislative initiative from the White House in 1985 and dominated the Capitol Hill agenda to a degree unmatched since President Reagan took office in 1981. Although Reagan was able to rescue his top domestic priority—tax-overhaul legislation—with a last-minute personal lobbying campaign, the close call was a testament to the altered relationship between the White House and Capitol Hill.

On other issues ranging from deficit reduction to federal farm spending, from South Africa sanctions to Middle

East arms sales, Congress called the shots, in stark contrast to the opening year of Reagan's first term.

Lawmakers made a historic year-end decision: passage of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation, which mandated paring of the federal deficit over the next five years until the budget was balanced in fiscal 1991. Although Congress embraced the budget reduction plan—offered by Republican senators Phil Gramm of Texas and Warren B. Rudman of New Hampshire and Democratic senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina—as the best hope for future deficit control, many who shaped the measure were skeptical about its chances for working.

Deficit reduction had been the top priority of Senate majority leader Robert J. “Bob” Dole, R-Kan., when the Ninety-ninth Congress opened, but the expected deficit bequeathed to the next Congress remained about \$180 billion.

In the two most important elections of 1985, moderation seemed to be the winning theme. Democrats retained the governorship in Virginia with Gerald L. Baliles, who mimicked the moderate philosophy of outgoing Democratic governor Charles S. Robb. Similarly, New Jersey Republican governor Thomas H. Kean thrived at the polls by positioning himself as more moderate than his party's national image. Because neither of the gubernatorial elections produced a partisan shift, the nationwide party lineup of governors remained at thirty-four Democrats and sixteen Republicans—unchanged from 1984.

### *The 1986 Midterm Elections*

The 1986 Senate campaigns deserve special notice for what they said about the state of electioneering in the latter half of the 1980s. Most spectacularly they laid to rest a theory that took hold in 1980—that the GOP's superior financial resources give it an infallible ability to win close contests. The notion gained widespread currency in 1982, when the GOP's high-tech campaign techniques and last-minute infusions of money saved several endangered Republican candidates. That year the GOP won five of the six contests in which the winner took 52 percent or less of the vote.

But in 1986 nine of the eleven races won by 52 percent or less went to Democrats. That achievement came in spite of daunting obstacles: the National Republican Senatorial Committee's nearly 8–1 funding advantage over its Democratic counterpart, a \$10 million nationwide GOP get-out-the-vote effort, and an army of consultants, pollsters, media advisers, and GOP field staff at the disposal of Republican candidates.

The difference lay in what each side did with the resources at its disposal. In many contests Democrats latched onto issues—of substance and of personality—that by election day were helping them frame the terms of the debate. Even more important, while the GOP was spending much of its money on television advertising and on a



technology-driven voter mobilization effort, Democrats built on their strength at the grass roots. They developed extensive local organizations and, especially in the South, reawakened old party apparatuses and alliances.

In a year when there were so many close contests, the Republicans' lack of organizational depth hurt them, particularly in states where Democrats latched onto local issues that seemed more compelling to voters than national Republican pleas to keep the Senate in GOP hands.

The most striking examples of the Democrats' ability to outcampaign their opponents came in the South. All Democrats there used a variation on a single theme: that they were home-grown state patriots, while their opponents were national Republicans with little interest in local affairs. These Democrats used their state's traditional base to surmount better-financed Republican efforts.

### ***Results of the 1986 Elections***

Democrats on November 4, 1986, regained control of the Senate, which they had lost to the GOP in 1980. Six Republicans who won their seats that year were defeated in their bids for reelection, as Democrats captured nine GOP seats and lost only one of their own to take a 55–45 Senate majority. The results also gave Democrats the largest class of freshman senators since 1958. Of the thirteen new senators, eleven were Democrats.

The party's most significant set of victories came in the South, where Democrats won six of seven Senate contests. Their gains elsewhere were scattered across the map. Farm unrest in the Midwest cost two GOP members of the class of 1980 their seats. In Washington State, controversy over the possible locating of a high-level nuclear waste site in Hanford helped Brock Adams unseat Republican Slade Gorton.

The Democrats' other gains came in Maryland, where Rep. Barbara A. Mikulski easily won the seat of retiring GOP senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr., and in Nevada, where Rep. Harry Reid defeated former representative Jim Santini for the right to succeed retiring GOP senator Paul Laxalt. The sole Republican pickup was in Missouri. There, former governor Christopher S. "Kit" Bond won the seat held by retiring Democratic veteran Thomas F. Eagleton.

Not every potentially close Senate election broke the Democrats' way. In Oklahoma and Pennsylvania, Democratic representatives James R. Jones and Bob Edgar tried to turn local economic troubles to their advantage. Neither, however, could arouse the core Democratic constituency in the western half of their states. GOP senators Don Nickles of Oklahoma and Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania both won handily. In Idaho, Democratic governor John V. Evans lost to conservative Republican senator Steven D. Symms.

In North Carolina, Democrat Terry Sanford won with a campaign that stressed his long-standing ties to the state and painted incumbent James T. Broyhill as a captive of the

Washington establishment. In Alabama, Rep. Richard C. Shelby waged a successful campaign against Republican senator Jeremiah Denton, whom he accused of being more interested in his personal agenda of "family" and social issues than in helping Alabama's economy.

Democratic representative John B. Breaux overcame an early lead by GOP representative W. Henson Moore to hold on to the Louisiana seat of retiring Democratic senator Russell B. Long. Breaux hammered away at Moore as a representative of GOP policies that were hurting Louisiana's farmers and its oil and gas industry.

In Georgia, Rep. Wyche Fowler ran an almost picture-perfect campaign against Republican incumbent Mack Mattingly. Fowler carried just under two-thirds of the state's 159 counties.

Florida's Democratic governor Bob Graham, a popular moderate, put Paula Hawkins on the defensive by portraying the first-term senator as a lightweight with a narrow focus. Hawkins won only 45 percent of the vote, the worst showing of any Senate incumbent.

Superior organization proved to be the key element in Democratic representative Timothy E. Wirth's victory over GOP representative Ken Kramer for the Senate seat left vacant by retiring Colorado Democrat Gary Hart. In California, where media ads played a crucial role, Democratic senator Alan Cranston ran a masterful campaign that kept Rep. Ed Zschau's legislative record in the spotlight for much of the campaign and prevented the Republicans from focusing on Cranston's performance.

House Republicans lost only five seats in 1986, giving the Democrats a 258–177 edge for the One Hundredth Congress. It was an extraordinarily good election for incumbents of both parties. The five Republican incumbents who went down to defeat were Mike Strang of Colorado; Webb Franklin of Mississippi; Fred J. Eckert of New York; and Bill Cobey and Bill Hendon, both of North Carolina. The Democrats suffered only one incumbent casualty: Robert A. Young of Missouri. The number of incumbents defeated was the lowest in postwar history.

The freshman House class of 1986 included twenty-three Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats. That was larger than the forty-three-member freshman class of 1984 but much smaller than the seventy-four-member GOP-dominated class of 1980 and the Democrat-heavy, eighty-member contingent elected in 1982.

The Republican Party made a strong showing in gubernatorial contests in 1986, winning a net gain of eight governorships. The Democrats, who entered the election holding thirty-four of the fifty governorships, saw their advantage drop to 26–24. The GOP count was the largest since 1970, when the party last held a majority of the governorships.

Republicans unseated Democratic incumbents in Texas and Wisconsin and won nine open seats that had been

held by Democrats, including upset wins in Alabama and Arizona and a solid victory in Florida. Those victories were offset by the loss of three open Republican seats: in Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.

The base of the Republican success was a small core of popular incumbents: California's George Deukmejian, Rhode Island's Edward DiPrete, and New Hampshire's John H. Sununu. The farm crisis that helped oust at least two Republican senators did not hurt most of the party's gubernatorial nominees. Iowa incumbent Terry E. Branstad won, as did three GOP candidates for open seats: Mike Hayden in Kansas, Kay A. Orr in Nebraska, and George S. Michelson in South Dakota. Republicans also picked up the governorship in Maine.

Democratic ineptness aided the Republicans in several states, particularly in Alabama, where Guy Hunt became the state's first Republican governor since Reconstruction. In Illinois, incumbent GOP governor James R. Thompson was considered vulnerable to a challenge from Adlai E. Stevenson III, until two associates of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. won Democratic primaries for state office, causing Stevenson to renounce his own nomination and run as an Independent. A three-way race in Arizona helped elect conservative Republican Evan Mecham to succeed Democratic governor Bruce Babbitt in Arizona.

Despite the GOP's poor showing in Senate elections in the South, the party made its greatest gubernatorial gains in that region. In addition to picking up Texas and Alabama, the GOP elected Tampa mayor Bob Martinez in Florida, former governor and senator Henry L. Bellmon in Oklahoma, and Carroll A. Campbell Jr. in South Carolina.

Democrats claimed three of the four seats being given up by Republican incumbents. Their largest catch was Pennsylvania, where Bob Casey defeated Lt. Gov. William W. Scranton III.

Republicans, however, were disappointed in their efforts to capture state legislatures. Nationwide, Democrats improved their lead in the number of legislative seats they controlled by 179 and won control of the legislatures in twenty-eight states, two more than they dominated before the election. Republicans controlled both chambers in ten legislatures, down from eleven before the election. Legislative control was split between the two parties in eleven states. (Nebraska has a nonpartisan, unicameral legislature.)

### 1987–1989: The One Hundredth Congress

The One Hundredth Congress, by its number, had a historic resonance. It convened in the year that the United States was celebrating the bicentennial of its Constitution and the government of checks and balances created by that Constitution.

Fittingly enough, members commemorated the separation of powers that lay at the heart of the Constitution by

challenging the president over the Iran-contra affair and by checking his attempt to reshape the judiciary through the appointment of a controversial justice to a pivotal Supreme Court vacancy. The budget deficit engendered partisan wrangling within Congress and between Congress and the president for much of 1987. After the October 19, 1987, stock market crash, however, Congress and Reagan reached accord on a two-year deficit-reduction package.

For the first time since 1981 Democrats were in control of both chambers. Senate Democrats returned to power with a 55–45 margin; Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia was restored to his former position as majority leader. House Democrats, who increased their already formidable edge to 258–177, named Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas to succeed Speaker O'Neill, who had retired in 1986. Wright was unopposed.

Two issues consumed as much if not more congressional attention than the perennial budget battles. The Iran-contra affair rarely left the front pages from February 1987, when a White House commission said the president had all but lost control of his national security apparatus, to November, when the Senate and House select committees investigating the scandal published their report. Continual revelations about the White House plan to sell arms to Iran in exchange for U.S. hostages in the Middle East and the subsequent diversion of some of the arms sale profits to “contra” guerrillas fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua severely damaged Reagan's public standing.

Almost as soon as the Iran-contra hearings concluded, Reagan's nomination to fill a Supreme Court vacancy created an equally clamorous controversy. Reagan nominated Robert H. Bork, a federal appeals court judge who had gained notoriety when, as solicitor general in 1973, he fired Watergate special prosecutor Archibald Cox. After a bitter fight, Bork was rejected. Reagan's second nominee, Douglas H. Ginsburg, was forced to withdraw his nomination after he admitted that he had smoked marijuana when he was a law student and law professor. Reagan's third nominee, Anthony M. Kennedy, was confirmed unanimously in February 1988.

Despite these divisive battles and other flare-ups between the Republican White House and the Democratic Congress, the two sides managed to reconcile their differences on a number of major issues, including measures to bail out the Farm Credit System and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. For all its productivity, however, the One Hundredth Congress left for its successor a pile of unfinished business, with the deficit-ridden federal budget teetering at the top.

### *The 1988 Campaigns*

Vice President George H.W. Bush's nomination for the presidency was never in any real jeopardy. His candidacy,

though, generated little enthusiasm, which encouraged several Republicans to enter the race. Two contenders, former Delaware governor Pierre S. du Pont IV and former secretary of state Alexander M. Haig Jr., left the race early.

The Iowa caucuses gave the Bush forces a momentary scare when their candidate came in third behind Sen. Robert J. “Bob” Dole of Kansas and television evangelist Pat Robertson. A week later Bush trounced Dole in New Hampshire and then went on to sweep sixteen states on Super Tuesday, shutting Dole out of the March 8 events altogether. New York representative Jack F. Kemp, who had hoped to win the backing of the party’s conservative wing, did not fare well in the early primaries and decided to leave the race after Super Tuesday.

Bush confirmed his standing with Republican voters on March 15, decisively winning Illinois. Dole left the race two weeks later. On April 26 Bush won enough Pennsylvania delegates to clinch the Republican nomination.

On the Democratic side eight candidates entered the contest: former Arizona governor Bruce Babbitt; Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware; Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts; Rep. Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri; Sen. Albert “Al” Gore Jr. of Tennessee; former senator Gary Hart of Colorado; civil rights leader Jesse Jackson; and Sen. Paul Simon of Illinois. Dukakis did not emerge as the clear front-runner until well into the primary schedule.

By mid-March Jackson had accumulated more primary votes than any other Democrat and only four fewer delegates than Dukakis. Then came Wisconsin, where Dukakis beat Jackson by more than 200,000 votes. Dukakis followed his Wisconsin victory with a decisive win in New York. Dukakis went on to win all the remaining primaries except in the District of Columbia, which Jackson took. Even then, Dukakis was not assured of enough delegates until the last round of voting on June 7.

After years of internal warfare the Democrats staged a remarkable show of unity at their convention in Atlanta. The prospects for party peace were not at all guaranteed as the party gathered for its July 18–21 conclave. In the weeks before the convention Dukakis had two main tasks: to select a running mate and to find a way to involve Jackson in the fall campaign.

Jackson seemed to have scaled back his implicit demands that the vice-presidential nomination be offered to him. At the same time Dukakis seemed to find ways to demonstrate his respect for Jackson without pandering to him. Both men appeared close to accommodation on platforms and rules issues. Then, on July 12, Dukakis announced that he had chosen Texas senator Lloyd Bentsen to be his running mate. The decision angered Jackson supporters, who noted that Bentsen was both southern and conservative and who believed that Jackson and his message had been

slighted. But Dukakis, Bentsen, and Jackson subsequently held a meeting and smoothed things over.

Jackson’s willingness to compromise on the platform contributed greatly to the bonhomie of Atlanta, signaling a victory of pragmatism over idealism. As a result the rest of the convention was tension-free, providing the backdrop for a Hollywood-style finale. Jackson himself kicked off the unity collaboration in an electrifying speech that unfurled his famous call for social justice and offered strong words of praise for Dukakis.

With the conclusion of Jackson’s speech, his virtual domination of the convention gave way to the business at hand. On July 20 Democratic delegates nominated Dukakis, who won 2,876.25 votes to Jackson’s 1,218.5. Jackson conceded by telephone, and the convention then ratified Dukakis’s nomination by acclamation.

Running behind Michael Dukakis in the public opinion polls, Vice President Bush came to the Republican National Convention in New Orleans in August with one main task: to convince delegates and the viewing public that he was not the “wimp” pictured by political cartoonists. His choice of Sen. James Danforth “Dan” Quayle of Indiana as his running mate, however, heightened many of the doubts he had sought to dispel.

To maintain some suspense, Bush had not been expected to name his choice for vice president until the last day of the convention. But at a welcoming ceremony on August 16, he announced his selection. Concern about Quayle’s youth and government inexperience quickly surfaced. A major controversy erupted when reporters questioned Quayle about whether he had used family influence to get into the Indiana National Guard in 1969 to avoid service in the Vietnam War. While controversy swirled around Quayle’s selection, the convention business proceeded as if nothing unusual were happening. With no fights over the platform or party rules (both were approved without debate), the Republicans could concentrate on positioning themselves for the fall campaign.

Although Democrats began the fall campaign with high hopes for November, the campaign turned out to be a downhill slide for Dukakis. Dukakis left the Democratic convention as much as seventeen points ahead of Bush in some polls. That lead evaporated under a withering Republican attack that began at the GOP convention. Despite continuing reservations among voters about the Quayle nomination, Bush surged ahead in the polls at the end of August. He maintained that advantage throughout the fall, emphasizing at every opportunity that Dukakis was a liberal out of step with the mainstream. Many scorned Bush for his tactics, but few argued with their effectiveness.

Bush’s ability to keep Dukakis on the defensive was reflected in the public opinion polls. A week before the election, they gave Bush as much as a twelve-point lead.

### ***Results of the 1988 Elections***

George H. W. Bush was elected the nation's forty-first president on November 8, winning 54 percent of the popular vote. Bush's victory confirmed that, absent economic crisis or White House scandal, the burden of proof was on the Democrats to convince voters that their party could be trusted with the executive branch of the federal government.

Bush was the first candidate since John F. Kennedy to win the White House while his party lost seats in the House. Unlike Kennedy's, Bush's victory margin was substantial in a number of states. His inability to carry others into office may have been partly due to his message, which was essentially a call to "stay the course."

In reviewing the results of the 1988 Senate elections, both parties had cause for rue and relief. But it was the Republicans who felt the keener disappointment. Democrats won nineteen of the thirty-three races, maintaining the 55–45 majority they had seized in the 1986 elections. They successfully defended fifteen of their eighteen seats and took over Republican seats in Connecticut, Virginia, Nebraska, and Nevada.

GOP Senate leader Robert J. "Bob" Dole conceded on election night that reclaiming the Senate had not been realistic in 1988. The Republican Party could be pleased at capturing three historically Democratic seats as well as holding eleven of its own fifteen. Of the four the GOP lost, the only surprise came in Connecticut, where incumbent Lowell P. Weicker Jr. was edged out by Joseph I. Lieberman.

The GOP had all but conceded the other three seats to the Democrats a year before the election. In Virginia former governor Charles S. Robb succeeded Republican Paul S. Trible Jr., who retired after a single term. David K. Karnes of Nebraska lost to former Democratic governor Robert Kerrey, and Chic Hecht of Nevada lost to sitting Democratic governor Richard H. Bryan.

The only Democratic incumbent the Republicans defeated was John Melcher of Montana. Conrad Burns became the state's first Republican senator elected in forty-two years. The other two new Republican seats in the Senate were won by House minority whip Trent Lott of Mississippi and Rep. Connie Mack of Florida. The latest emblems of the GOP's new day in the Old South, they replaced retiring Democrats John C. Stennis and Lawton Chiles.

An important measure of a party's performance in any election year is its score in contests where no incumbent is running. In this category the GOP won four of six. The party held on to retiring Robert T. Stafford's seat in Vermont, where at-large representative James M. Jeffords had no trouble moving in. In Washington State former GOP senator Slade Gorton, whom the voters had turned out two years before, was elected to succeed retiring Republican senator Daniel J. Evans. Mack and Lott picked up the other two open seats.

The two Democrats winning open seats were Robb and Herbert Kohl of Wisconsin. Kohl succeeded Democrat William Proxmire, who retired.

In the House of Representatives election day was cause for celebration for more than 98 percent of the members seeking reelection. Only six of 408 incumbents on the ballot lost, four Republicans and two Democrats. The Democrats picked up a net of two seats, putting the partisan lineup in the House at 260 Democrats and 175 Republicans.

The most prominent member to fall was Fernand J. St Germain of Rhode Island, who was soundly rejected after being dogged by questions about his ethical conduct. In Georgia the Democrats had little trouble knocking off Republican representative Pat Swindall, who was under indictment for allegedly lying to a grand jury about a money-laundering scheme.

Democratic representative Bill Chappell Jr. lost his Florida district after being battered by public questions about his links to a defense-procurement scandal. Democratic representative Roy Dyson of Maryland, also plagued by unfavorable stories about his links to the procurement scandal and his conduct in office, narrowly eked out a victory over a challenger he was expected to trounce.

Many victories in 1988 depended on more than political skills, personality, and partisan appeal. The powers of incumbency—free mailing, press attention, and fund-raising advantages—played a significant role in the election.

If the advantage of incumbency helped to explain why Republicans were having trouble reducing the Democratic advantages in the House, it did little to explain why they made no headway in the battle for open seats. In all, only three of the twenty-seven open seats changed partisan hands, with the Democrats winning two formerly GOP seats and the Republicans winning one seat held by the Democrats.

The 1988 results were unlikely to encourage challengers mulling the 1990 election. The 98 percent reelection rate from 1986 may well have played a role in discouraging competition in 1988, one of the quietest election years in recent memory.

There were twelve gubernatorial races on November 8. Of the nine governors seeking reelection, eight won, all by stressing their managerial skill. The only incumbent to fail, West Virginia Republican Arch A. Moore Jr., was ousted because voters had lost confidence in his ability to steer the state's struggling economy toward better times. Democrat Gaston Caperton defeated Moore. Two other GOP governors were as embattled as Moore—Edward DiPrete in Rhode Island and Norman H. Bangerter in Utah—but both eked out victories over stiff Democratic competition.

Those narrow GOP victories deflated the Democrats' high expectations of gubernatorial gains in 1988. Democrats were defending only four seats, compared with the GOP's eight. In addition, the three Democratic incumbents seeking



reelection seemed solid, while Republicans looked to be struggling in at least four states. But on November 8 the Democrats scored a net gain of just one governorship, bringing to twenty-eight their number of chief executives. The GOP held twenty-two governorships.

While Democrats may have been disappointed in the results of the gubernatorial elections, Republicans suffered a setback in their efforts to take control of Democratic-held state legislatures in time to influence the next redistricting. The November 8 elections left the GOP controlling both houses in only eight states, down from nine going into the election. The Democrats retained control of twenty-eight and thirteen other state legislatures were split. (Nebraska's unicameral legislature did not organize along partisan lines.)

## THE POST-COLD WAR ERA

When the history of the early 1990s is written, the signal event will surely be the collapse of Soviet communism and the dissolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The world watched as, one by one, the countries of the Warsaw Pact broke away from the Soviet Union to turn toward democracy and market economies and then as the Soviet Union itself broke apart. Seemingly overnight, the super-power rivalry that had dominated U.S. defense and foreign policy for nearly half a century was over.

For many Americans, however, these astounding events were overshadowed by economic recession. Faced with slow economic growth and high levels of unemployment, more and more people began to fear that they and their children would never be able to realize the American dream of a continually improving standard of living.

Those fears were to make Republican George H.W. Bush a one-term president. Bush, entering the White House on the popularity of his predecessor, Ronald Reagan, saw his public approval ratings soar to record heights after the successful U.S.-led military action against Iraq in 1991. But Bush was never able to persuade voters that he had a credible plan for rejuvenating the economy or addressing other domestic problems, including a failing health insurance system and the huge budget deficits caused in part by the Reagan-Bush economic policies.

The Democratic-controlled Congress gave the president little quarter, although the two did cooperate to enact a far-reaching rewrite of the Clean Air Act. Other major achievements of the 101st and 102nd Congresses included measures to make public and work places accessible to Americans with disabilities and to restructure the thrift industry. But severe image problems overshadowed these achievements. More often than not, the Democratic Congress clashed with the Republican White House, with legislative gridlock the result. This perceived ineptitude

combined with numerous scandals to drive congressional approval ratings to record lows.

The military victory in Iraq was the crowning moment of George Bush's presidency. But the euphoria was fleeting. Almost as soon as the war had ended, Democrats succeeded in turning the nation's attention to the economy's miserable performance.

When Bush assumed office, the economy was still in what would become the longest peacetime expansion to that time. Unemployment stood at 5.3 percent, and the inflation rate was 4.2 percent. But the expansion slowed during the first quarter of 1989, and the economy slid into recession.

The single action that may have dealt the biggest blow to Bush's political fortunes occurred in 1990 when Bush broke his 1988 campaign promise not to raise taxes. Concerned that a hemorrhaging deficit could severely damage the economy and his own reelection chances in 1992, Bush sought the help of Democrats to work out a bipartisan package deal that was expected to reduce the deficit by \$500 billion over the next five years.

## 1989–1991: The 101st Congress

Despite the momentous events that rocked the world and nation in 1989–1991, Congress's focus was on internal politics. Congress was consigned to a role that was, if not peripheral, at most reactive. Moreover, the 1988 elections had not given either the new Republican president, George H.W. Bush, or the Democratic-controlled Congress any clear mandate, and neither party had a compelling agenda of its own.

For much of the two years, congressional attention was focused inward, on events surrounding the resignations of House Speaker Jim Wright, D-Texas—the first time in history a Speaker had quit midterm—and House Majority Whip Tony Coelho, D-Calif. Questions about their personal ethics forced both men out of office. Thomas S. Foley of Washington was elected to succeed Wright as Speaker. Ethics problems also surfaced for five senators who had intervened with federal regulators in behalf of an ailing savings and loan institution. The senators became known as the Keating Five, after the thrift's owner, Charles H. Keating Jr.

In the Senate, Democrat George J. Mitchell of Maine was serving his first years as majority leader, where he cautiously proceeded to impose order on the legislative schedule and to find consensus among Democrats. Most senators said Mitchell lived up to his promise to have an open, consultative leadership style. Relations with Republicans were easier than they had been under his predecessor, Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va.

The 101st Congress had some impressive accomplishments, including a plan to reduce the deficit, a massive overhaul of the Clean Air Act, a child-care assistance bill, a rights bill for the disabled, and broad revisions of

immigration laws and federal housing and farm programs. These achievements were overshadowed in the minds of many people, however, by Congress's unfinished agenda—notably its inability to pass campaign finance legislation—and the drone of ethics inquiries, partisan caviling, and congressional irresolution. An ugly and public battle over the budget in 1990 provided one of the low points. Rank-and-file House members humiliated the congressional leadership when they rejected a package agreed to by the leaders and the White House.

### ***The 1990 Midterm Elections***

War and recession hovered ominously over the 1990 campaign, but neither figured prominently in its outcome. Instead, the election campaigns looked more like a series of hard-fought city council contests, shaped largely by personalities, local issues, and a pronounced absence of clear-cut national themes.

In reaching a compromise on the federal budget just weeks before the election, President Bush and Congress's Democratic leadership prevented the election from becoming a referendum on economic policy. Divisive issues such as taxes and abortion played out inconsistently across party and state lines. Even the growing prospects for war with Iraq failed to stir a wide-ranging debate over U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf.

### ***Results of the 1990 Elections***

While frustrated voters talked about “throwing the bums out,” on November 6 they returned incumbents to Washington en masse. Only one of the thirty-two Senate incumbents seeking reelection lost, while only fifteen of the 406 House members who ran in the general election were defeated.

Altogether, the Republicans lost one Senate seat and eight House seats, weakening the administration's hand. Bush had come to depend on a strategy of governing by veto in dealing with the heavily Democratic Congress. (As it turned out, a Bush veto was not overridden until the final days of the 102nd Congress.)

Colorado in 1990 became the first state to impose term limits on federal officeholders. (California, Colorado, and Oklahoma voters also adopted ballot initiatives capping the service of state legislators.) But the broad anti-incumbent sentiment expressed toward Congress in preelection polls did not materialize at the ballot box. (*See box, Term limits, p. 170.*)

Only one Senate incumbent, Republican Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, was defeated. In the House, 96 percent of the incumbents seeking reelection were returned. Total turnover, including retirements, amounted to just 10 percent.

Despite winning more House seats (267) in 1990 than in any other election since the recession-year contest of

1982, the Democrats' share of the total, nationwide congressional vote was their lowest for any midterm election since 1966. In 1990 Democratic candidates drew just 52.9 percent of all House votes. By comparison, when Democrats captured 269 seats in 1982, their share of the nationwide congressional vote was 55.2 percent, more than 2 percentage points higher than in 1990.

The statehouses proved to be the real workshop of democracy in 1990. Anti-incumbent sentiment overtook sitting Republican governors in four states and Democratic governors in two. Eight other statehouses also changed hands, with four going to Republicans, three to Democrats, and one (Alaska) to the Alaska Independence Party. All told, fourteen governorships switched from one party to another and more incumbent governors were toppled than in any other year since 1970.

Six of twenty-three gubernatorial incumbents who sought reelection lost their jobs. Two of the losses—Democrats James J. Blanchard of Michigan and Rudy Perpich of Minnesota—came as surprises.

In Connecticut, former GOP senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr. won the seat vacated by Democrat William A. O'Neill. Weicker, a maverick liberal Republican who lost a 1988 Senate reelection bid, chose to run on his own ticket instead of competing for the GOP nomination.

Alaska voters were similarly unfettered by convention, electing former Republican governor Walter J. Hickel. Hickel had thrown the race into disarray by jumping in on the Alaska Independence Party ticket only six weeks before the election. Republicans had nominated state senator Arliss Sturgulewski, but some were uncomfortable with her abortion rights stance, and even her running mate abandoned the ticket to run with Hickel.

Significant changes occurred in the off-years as well. In Virginia in 1989, the state that billed itself as the “cradle of the Confederacy,” Democratic lieutenant governor L. Douglas Wilder had become the nation's first elected black governor, succeeding another Democrat. In addition, the Democrats had won the New Jersey statehouse from the Republicans in the only other governorship up that year. The GOP picked up Arizona's governorship in February 1991, when Republican candidate Fife Symington won a runoff election. The Republicans gained another statehouse in March 1991 when Louisiana governor Buddy Roemer, elected as a Democrat in 1987, switched parties. That left the lineup at twenty-seven Democrats, twenty-one Republicans, and two independents.

### ***1991–1993: The 102nd Congress***

Hobbled by partisanship and purse strings, the 102nd Congress produced one of the shortest lists of legislative accomplishments in recent memory. Congress and the president enacted some notable measures, including the first overhaul of energy regulations in a decade, new regulation of the

## TERM LIMITS

The president of the United States, the governors of most states, and an increasing number of state legislators are limited to a fixed number of terms in office. But efforts in the 1990s to limit the tenure of members of Congress proved unsuccessful. The Supreme Court found state attempts to limit congressional terms to be unconstitutional and a congressional push to adopt a constitutional amendment limiting terms failed to attract the requisite number of votes. The departure of scores of senior lawmakers through retirement and electoral defeat tempered the movement as well.

### BACKGROUND

The issue of term limits has been around since the nation's beginning. The original states' suspicion of a strong executive caused several to limit their governors' tenure. The Articles of Confederation had limited the terms of delegates to the Continental Congress. An early draft of the Constitution also included a tenure limitation for members of what was to become the House of Representatives, but the provision was dropped without dissent or debate. Alexander Hamilton also persuaded the delegates to the Constitutional Convention not to require rotation for the presidency. Anti-Federalists complained about the lack of a rotation provision in their unsuccessful effort to prevent ratification of the Constitution.

Despite the lack of mandatory limits, voluntary retirement from federal office was common through the nineteenth century. George Washington unintentionally established a precedent by stepping down from the presidency after completing his second four-year term. The two-term tradition held until Franklin D. Roosevelt won a third term in 1940 and a fourth in 1944. After Roosevelt's death in 1945, Republicans began advocating a constitutional amendment to limit the president to two four-year terms. The Twenty-second Amendment setting the mandatory limits was approved by Congress in 1947 and ratified by the required number of states in 1951.

A proposal to include in the Twenty-second Amendment a limit on congressional terms failed miserably. The issue surfaced from time to time over the years, but it did not gain in importance until late in the century. Popular resentment against Congress as an institution had been building for some time. Members were increasingly viewed as being primarily responsive to large donors whose contributions, combined with the other built-in advantages of incumbency, seemed to be making incumbents impossible to remove in an election. Republicans took up the issue in the 1980s, in part out of frustration with the Democrats' dominance of Congress since the 1950s.

The case for limits was helped along by a series of nagging scandals in the 1980s and early 1990s. The decade began with "Abscam," the exposure of bribetaking by several members of Congress that resulted in the first expulsion of a member since the Civil War. The trend continued with the resignation of the Speaker of the House in 1989 under an ethics cloud and ended with the 1991

exposure of routine overdrafts by more than a hundred representatives at the House's bank for members.

### TERM LIMITS MOMENTUM

The terms limits movement came onto the national political scene in the early 1990s, with supporters winning ballot initiatives or gaining terms limit laws in twenty-three states within five years.

Supporters argued that mandatory retirement requirements were necessary to bring new people and viewpoints into Congress, to reduce the constant pressure to get reelected, and to control federal spending, which they said resulted from career politicians getting too close to special interest groups seeking federal funds. Opponents countered that term limits would strip Congress of experienced legislators, diminish the political power of less-populated states that were helped by their members gaining seniority, and would merely speed up, not solve, the problem of legislators getting too friendly with special interest groups. Depriving citizens of the right to vote for an incumbent would be undemocratic, opponents added.

In 1994 Republicans made term limits an integral part of their "Contract with America," a platform of ten promises that helped them take control of the House after forty years of Democratic rule. But opponents of term limits pointed to the GOP takeover as proof that voters could express their dissatisfaction at the ballot box and that Congress did not need institutionalized term limits.

### MOVEMENT STALLS

The Supreme Court weighed in on the issue in a 1995 case challenging an Arkansas term limits law. In a 5–4 decision in *U.S. Term Limits Inc. v. Thornton*, the Court held that the states had no power to change the qualifications for serving in Congress. Those qualifications are minimum age (twenty-five for the House and thirty for the Senate); minimum length of citizenship (seven years for the House and nine years for the Senate); and residence in the state choosing its representation in Congress. The ruling did not affect laws limiting the terms of state officeholders.

The decision left supporters of congressional term limits only one solution: a constitutional amendment. But the outlook was not promising given the fact that just two months before the *Thornton* decision a proposed constitutional amendment had failed in the House for lack of the two-thirds majority needed to pass it.

An attempt in the Senate in 1996 to call up a term limits amendment for a vote was blocked by a filibuster. In 1997 another attempt in the House again failed to attract the number of votes needed for passage. In 2001, meanwhile, in *Cook v. Gralik*, the Supreme Court ruled that Missouri could not include information on congressional candidates' opposition to term limits on election ballots.

cable television industry, and aid to the former Soviet republics. But the number of achievements paled in comparison with the number of bills that were considered but never enacted.

The 102nd Congress had hardly begun when its signal event arrived on Capitol Hill. After three days of somber but passionate debate, Congress on January 12, 1991, gave President Bush authorization to use force if needed to oust

Iraqi invading forces from Kuwait. The vote was the closest Congress had come to declaring war since December 8, 1941. Indeed, many considered the Persian Gulf resolution to be the functional equivalent of a declaration of war.

Less than two months later, a triumphant Bush ascended the dais in the House of Representatives to tell the assembled Congress—and the nation—“Aggression is defeated; the war is over.”

The end of the shooting war abroad, however, marked the beginning of a shouting war at home, as lawmakers turned their attention from the victory overseas to the sagging economy and other domestic concerns. But the budget deal that the White House and Congress wrote in 1990, combined with partisan politics in 1991, made significant progress on domestic issues nearly impossible. The Republican president used his veto, real and threatened, to stall Democratic measures he did not like, such as civil rights and extended unemployment benefits legislation. Compromises were forged only after Bush’s standing in the public opinion polls began to fall.

Once the war was successfully concluded, Operation Desert Storm receded from preeminence on the national agenda with startling speed. By late August, in what was likely to be a far more momentous development, the Soviet Union was falling apart.

While the war debate was Congress’s finest hour in 1991, considerable competition existed for its low point. Two leading contenders were the confirmation hearings of Clarence Thomas to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court and the revelation that House members routinely wrote checks on the House bank without having the funds to cover them.

Thomas, a federal court of appeals judge, had been named to succeed Justice Thurgood Marshall, who was retiring. Thomas’s conservative credentials had already made his confirmation as the second black to sit on the Court a subject of great controversy, but the hearings turned into a national soap opera in October after law school professor Anita F. Hill alleged that Thomas had sexually harassed her, and lurid details poured out of the hearing room. Thomas was confirmed, but the Senate’s handling of the situation left women outraged and led many senators to call the confirmation process flawed.

The two-year Keating Five investigation also came to a conclusion in 1991. The Senate Ethics Committee reprimanded Alan Cranston, D-Calif., and it criticized in writing the four other senators—Democrats Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, John Glenn of Ohio, and Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan, and Republican John McCain of Arizona—for their poor judgment in acting in behalf of Charles Keating, who owned a savings and loan that went bankrupt at a \$2 billion cost to federal taxpayers.

Perhaps nothing symbolized the gridlock in Washington so much as the debate over urban aid in the wake of the

Los Angeles riots in April 1992—the worst incident of domestic violence in twenty years. Congress and President Bush could not agree either on the amount and kind of aid or on how that aid should be funded. Democrats had to settle for \$500 million in aid, a third of what they had proposed.

Congress’s internal strife complicated matters. Along with the members’ bank overdrafts problem, House leaders had to deal with a scandal at the House Post Office involving allegations that legislators had converted public funds into cash and that patronage employees sold drugs at the federal facility. Several employees pleaded guilty to various charges and a federal grand jury subpoenaed expense account records of three House members, including Ways and Means Chair Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois.

### *The 1992 Campaigns*

A year before the 1992 presidential campaign began, President Bush seemed poised for one of the smoothest reelections in White House history. After he led the nation to victory in the brief Persian Gulf War, the president’s popularity soared. Yet when he formally launched his candidacy in Washington on February 12, 1992, Bush faced the prospect of spirited competition not only in the fall from the Democrats but also in the Republican primaries.

In the intervening eleven months, the economy had gone into what even the president called a “free fall.” So, too, had Bush’s popularity. The president had dropped from a peak of 89 percent approval in the Gallup Poll in March 1991 to 44 percent in February 1992. Not much that the White House did before or during the campaign helped revitalize either the economy or the president’s political standing.

On the Democratic side, the nomination of Arkansas governor Bill Clinton seemed the most likely outcome as the campaign got under way. His campaign was well positioned on all major fronts—organization, message development, fund-raising, and endorsements. Clinton’s early primary wins put him far ahead of the other Democratic contenders, but continuing doubts about Clinton’s character raised questions about the governor’s electability.

In addition to Clinton, just four other Democrats actively sought the nomination as the primary season began: former Massachusetts senator Paul E. Tsongas, former California governor Edmund G. “Jerry” Brown Jr., and senators Tom Harkin of Iowa and Bob Kerrey of Nebraska. None of the four had much following beyond their regions, and all of them were long shots for the nomination. Brown, however, ran an innovative campaign, placing a \$100 limit on contributions, which could be pledged by dialing a toll-free 800 number.

On the eve of the New Hampshire primary in February, renewed controversies surfaced about Clinton’s draft status during the Vietnam War and allegations of marital



infidelity. Calls went out for new candidates to enter the race. Some prominent Democrats considered but then dropped the idea because the nominating system seriously handicapped any late entry into the race.

As a result, voters in most states did not have a wide choice. In only five primaries could Democrats choose from a full field of active candidates. Clinton, Brown, and Tsongas were the only candidates in another ten primaries. As Har-kin, Kerrey, and then Tsongas dropped out, Clinton's main competition in the last two dozen primaries came from Brown.

Although he lost in New Hampshire, Clinton became the first Democrat to win primary victories in each of the ten largest states. He scored more primary victories (thirty-two) than any other Democratic candidate ever had. His nearly 10.5 million primary votes were more than any previous candidate, Democrat or Republican, had ever won in the history of the presidential primaries.

Bush's nomination for a second term was never in jeopardy, despite his sagging popularity. His only real challenge came from the party's conservative wing, which had been suspicious of Bush since at least 1980 when he ran for the nomination against Ronald Reagan, the conservatives' hero. Seizing what he saw as an opportunity, conservative commentator Patrick J. Buchanan, a former speechwriter for President Richard Nixon and one-time communications director for the Reagan White House, entered the race.

Although he collected fewer than one hundred delegates, Buchanan found some support in his attacks on Bush. Bush won every primary, but he wound up with less than three-fourths of the Republican primary ballots, a far lower share than the last three elected Republican presidents (Reagan, Nixon, and Eisenhower) had received on their road to reelection.

Former Louisiana state representative David Duke also ran a limited campaign for the presidency. But the former Ku Klux Klan member won little support among Republicans and ended his campaign on April 22.

After the conventions, Bush continued to try to focus voter attention on Clinton's character. But Clinton began the final phase of the campaign as the front-runner, and nothing Bush did ever dislodged the Democrat from that position. By the time of the presidential debates in mid-October, the political community had reached virtually unanimous agreement that without a major news development or a Clinton misstep Bush was likely to lose his bid for a second term.

### ***Results of the 1992 Elections***

A plurality of American voters listened to Democratic presidential candidate Clinton's call for change in 1992 and turned President Bush out of office after only one term.

Clinton carried thirty-two states and the District of Columbia, won 370 of 538 electoral votes, and outscored Bush by 5 percentage points—43 percent to 38 percent.

Clinton's was the most sweeping triumph for any Democrat since President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964 and the best showing for any Democratic challenger since Franklin D. Roosevelt ousted Republican Herbert Hoover from the White House in 1932. In placing Clinton, 46, and his running mate, Sen. Albert "Al" Gore Jr. of Tennessee, 44, at the head of the government, Americans for the first time elected a president and vice president both born after World War II.

The widespread desire for a change in government also benefited independent candidate H. Ross Perot, a Texas billionaire who spoke bluntly of the need to reduce the federal budget deficit. Perot won 19 percent of the popular vote, the largest vote total for an independent candidate in presidential election history and the biggest vote share since 1912, when Theodore Roosevelt ran under the Progressive Party banner. However, Perot won no electoral votes.

Change also reached Congress, where voters added record numbers of women, African Americans, and Hispanics. The new Senate would be the most diverse up to that time, with the addition of four women, including Carol Moseley Braun, the first black woman ever elected to the body. More than one-fourth of the House members in 1993 would be freshmen, a result of retirements and redistricting as well as voter rejection of incumbents.

Overall, however, the partisan lineup in Congress was virtually the same, with the Democrats firmly in control of both chambers. The lineup in the Senate remained at fifty-seven Democrats and forty-three Republicans. At the beginning of the 103rd Congress, the House had 258 Democrats, 176 Republicans, and one independent. The Republicans had gained ten seats.

Anti-incumbency and "Year of the Woman" themes may have worked well in some Senate and House elections, but they had little effect in the twelve gubernatorial races in 1992. Voters seemed more concerned about economics and ethics. The four incumbent governors running for reelection—all Democrats—were returned to office. A former Democratic governor also won back his job after an eight-year absence. The three women running for governor in Montana, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island all lost. Women held the governorships in Kansas, Oregon, and Texas.

Altogether, Democrats won three seats formerly held by Republicans, while the GOP picked up one seat held by a Democrat, for a net gain of two seats for the Democrats. That gave the Democrats a total of thirty governorships; the Republicans held eighteen. Two governors were Independents.

Voters in fourteen states in 1992 approved limits on the number of terms their representatives and senators in Congress could serve.

## A PARTISAN ERA

Enormous political change took place in the remaining years of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first. Political upheaval became almost commonplace. As power shifted between the two parties and political divisions in Washington and among the American people widened, long-held assumptions no longer seemed to fit.

For decades, voters more often than not had sent a Republican to the White House but chosen Democrats to represent them on Capitol Hill. The Democrats took control of the House in the elections of 1954 and held on to it for forty years. The party controlled the Senate as well for all but six of those years. Republicans won six of the nine presidential elections in that same period.

One theory put forward to explain the split voting was that during the nearly half-century cold war the American people felt more comfortable with Republicans in the White House handling defense and foreign policy. At the same time they liked having the Democrats in charge of domestic programs and constituent services. But this arrangement was no longer so compelling once the cold war ended and taxpayer disenchantment with big government began to mount.

That's when the political pendulum started to swing. Voters turned Republican president George H. W. Bush out of office in the 1992 election. Bush, who had long experience in foreign affairs and had soared in popularity after presiding over the U.S. victory in the Persian Gulf War, fell on the sword of domestic pocketbook issues and lost his reelection bid to a former war protester, Arkansas governor Bill Clinton.

Capitol Hill was also on the brink of historic change as voter dissatisfaction mounted. People resented paying taxes to a federal government they increasingly perceived as wasteful, overreaching, and inefficient. Democrats proved unable to meet the challenge with much creativity or effectiveness, as could be seen in their failed attempts to overhaul the health care system. Almost from its beginning in 1993, the 103rd Congress was afflicted with a creeping case of paralysis. By the final days of the 1994 session, an end-of-era atmosphere had settled over the Capitol, especially in the House of Representatives.

The mood was fitting. In the 1994 midterm elections, voters flocked to GOP congressional candidates in record numbers, while at the same time the Democrats had difficulty motivating their core constituents. As a result, the Republicans won in a landslide, capturing the House and

Senate and promising to enact the conservative "Contract with America" legislative proposals on which they had run.

At first, the GOP and its contract agenda seemed unstoppable, especially in the House. Roused from decades-old routines by the new Republican majority, Congress became an institution more active, more partisan, and more willing to defy a president than ever before in the post-World War II period. But in the end the conservatives' confrontational style backfired and voters started to blame the GOP for gridlock in Washington. The Republicans lost control of the debate and their message just as the White House and the once passive congressional Democrats found new self-assurance and grew more confident about attacking GOP priorities. Realizing that they were taking a beating in the public opinion polls, the Republicans softened their rhetoric and abandoned their hard-charging tactics to ensure GOP majority control in the next Congress.

They succeeded in holding on to Congress in the 1996 elections but the White House was Clinton's. Although he had looked like a one-term president after the 1994 elections, Clinton instead became the first Democratic president since Franklin D. Roosevelt to be reelected. The result was the continuation of the historically unusual political arrangement in Washington of a Democratic president and a Republican Congress. But it was even more unusual to have that arrangement ratified by the voters in a presidential election. Never before had voters reelected a Democratic president and simultaneously entrusted both chambers of Congress to the GOP.

Just how deep the divisions were in Washington became all too apparent in the next few years. House Republicans in 1998 launched an inquiry into a White House sex scandal that culminated in the impeachment of Clinton on charges that included lying to a federal grand jury about his affair with a White House intern. It was only the second presidential impeachment in U.S. history. The GOP went ahead with the impeachment proceedings despite heavy losses in the 1998 midterm elections that many interpreted as voter disapproval of the impeachment inquiry. Many in the party instead had placed the blame for the election losses on House Speaker Newt Gingrich of Georgia, who in the aftermath gave up his leadership position and resigned his House seat. Although Clinton was acquitted in the Senate, his impeachment ordeal left a deep reservoir of acrimony and bitterness in Washington.

It was hard to imagine that anything could surpass the tumult of 1998. But then came the 2000 election. It was the presidential election that provided the real drama and proof of the deep political divisions in the country. Democrat Albert "Al" Gore Jr. won the nationwide popular vote by more than a half million votes, but the vote in the electoral college remained uncertain for five weeks after the election as the two parties fought over the electoral votes of Florida,

which would put one of them over the top. Republican George W. Bush had a razor-thin edge in Florida's popular vote, but the Democrats, charging that there had been problems with voting machines, demanded manual recounts. The battle was fought in county, state, and federal court-houses. In the end, a decision by a very divided U.S. Supreme Court halted the Democrats' push for further recounts and allowed the Florida votes, and thus the election, to go to Bush.

In the 2000 congressional elections the GOP won a fourth term in the majority, but it was also the third straight election in which the Republicans lost House seats. The election resulted in a 221–212 party split in the House, with two independents. The nine-seat difference was the closest after a House election since 1952. The Senate was even closer—a 50–50 tie for the first time in more than a century. Bush's victory meant that Richard B. Cheney, the incoming vice president and presiding Senate officer, would have the tie-breaking vote in the Senate, thus assuring continued GOP control of that chamber. This rare arrangement was short-lived, however, as moderate Republican James Jeffords of Vermont left the GOP to become an independent in June 2001, giving majority control of the Senate to the Democrats for the first time since 1994.

President Bush came into office not acting like someone who had won the White House in such a narrow and unusual fashion; instead, he opted to project an image of political strength. Slim margins in both houses of Congress throughout Bush's first term led to a good deal of political gridlock and high levels of partisanship, but some major pieces of domestic legislation were approved, including tax cuts, an education bill, campaign finance reform, and Medicare reform. The Republicans regained control of the Senate in the 2002 elections. For only the third time in a century, and the first time since 1934, the party in control of the White House won seats in a midterm election. The GOP regained the Senate by winning two seats and expanded its majority in the House by picking up six seats.

But the biggest change during Bush's first presidential term occurred on September 11, 2001, when terrorists attacked the United States, altering the nation's focus and changing the administration's priorities. The Bush administration launched wars in Afghanistan, and later Iraq, and created the Department of Homeland Security. For only the third time in a century, and the first time since 1934, the party in control of the White House won seats in a midterm election. Bush ran a reelection campaign in 2004 based primarily on his role as a wartime leader, defeating Democratic Massachusetts senator John F. Kerry, himself a hero of the Vietnam War. In 2004 the Republicans held onto the White House while picking up seats in both houses of Congress. In the Senate the GOP gained four seats to widen their majority to fifty-five versus forty-four Democrats and

one Independent. In the House the GOP added three seats to increase their majority to 232 versus 202 Democrats and one Independent.

That year was the high-water mark for the GOP. Increasing public disapproval of the Iraq war, combined with a series of congressional scandals, almost all involving Republicans, gave Democrats the opening they needed. In the 2006 midterm elections they won back control of both chambers, setting the stage for a final two-year showdown with Bush leading up to the 2008 elections.

The momentum that started in 2006 gained strength over the following two years as the president's popularity plummeted. Democrats were helped in 2008 by signs the economy was heading into serious trouble, highlighted by a bursting of the housing bubble that had sent nominal home value to heights that seemed impossible to maintain. When the bubble burst in 2007 it revealed a huge swath of subprime mortgages involving individuals and families who had inadequate income and assets to be homeowners. Their plight was exacerbated by job losses as the economy headed toward recession. Soon hundreds of thousands of these homes were in foreclosure.

The growing economic storm, which broke most seriously in September 2008 with the failure of a venerable Wall Street firm, Lehman Brothers, combined with the continued unpopularity of the war in Iraq, propelled the Democratic Party to full control of the national agenda. Voters elected Illinois senator Barack Obama president by a popular vote margin of 53–46 percent and gave increased margins to Democrats in both the House and Senate.

### 1993–1995: The 103rd Congress

The Democrats had won the presidency and retained Congress in 1992 with a promise of moderate, constructive change. Clinton ran as a “New Democrat” who would have government do fewer things but do them better. Clinton said he would restrain “big nanny” government and reduce the federal budget deficit—an issue forced to the top of the national agenda in part by the independent candidacy of billionaire H. Ross Perot (who received 19 percent of the popular vote). At the same time, the Clinton who campaigned in 1992 was brilliant in addressing the concerns of middle-class voters. He promised to get serious about public finances, but partly as a way to guarantee the financial future of such programs as health care, old-age pensions, and education.

This broad mix of somewhat contradictory expectations went largely unmet. Congress waited for President Clinton to send a reform program with specific measures for it to pass. But when the new president—distracted, unfocused, and inexperienced—had difficulty getting his program started, Congress failed to take the initiative in major areas until it was too late to build a record to defend

in the 1994 elections. When the 103rd adjourned in the fall of 1994, the *Washington Post* called it the worst Congress in living memory, and the *Baltimore Sun* called it simply “dysfunctional.”

Clinton was distracted in the early going by symbolic issues of importance to certain Democratic constituencies: such as the acknowledgment of gays in the military and the promotion of more women to the highest ranks of government. Clinton also sacrificed much of his time and energy to foreign crises in Somalia and Haiti, which were of little interest to most Americans. These issues did little to build momentum for Clinton’s legislative program. On the gay issue, he buckled under to opposition from Congress and the military establishment. He succeeded in finding a woman to be attorney general, but only after two highly publicized and embarrassing misfires. While Clinton sent ideas to Congress on many issues, there was no effective follow-up.

Eventually, the Clinton administration and the Democratic leadership in Congress did agree to go to the voters in 1994 with accomplishments in three key areas—health care, crime, and reducing the deficit. The goal was to lend plausibility to the idea that the Democrats could still deliver on the issues they had raised—and voters had responded to—in 1992.

The 103rd Congress managed to pass a deficit-reduction package in 1993, but without attracting a single Republican vote in either chamber. That left the majority open to the GOP’s charge that the bill was more surely a tax-and-spend package than a reduction in the deficit or in unnecessary spending. During the 1994 and 1996 campaigns, Republicans would call the deficit reduction package “the largest peacetime tax increase in American history.” The same could have been said of the last two tax increases enacted by Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush in 1982 and 1990, respectively, which in constant dollars (adjusted for inflation) were even larger. But the charge stuck, in part because neither Clinton nor congressional Democrats did much to convince the nation that higher taxes were necessary. They argued that only the wealthiest Americans were really paying higher income taxes under the 1993 law, but Republicans replied by noting that the gasoline tax had been raised for everyone.

The Omnibus Crime Bill of 1994 was another disappointment in political terms. The Democratic leadership tried to cobble together three bills in one: a tough anticrime bill to please conservatives; a gun-control bill to please liberals; and a facilities construction and jobs creation bill to please voters in the communities affected. When the Republicans attacked the bill as bloated with pork and violating Second Amendment rights, the House Democratic leaders had trouble keeping their troops in line (the Congressional Black Caucus defected, in part to protest the bill’s provisions

expanding use of the death penalty). The majority party could not muster the votes to bring the bill to the floor for official consideration in August 1994, a rare and humiliating event.

The leadership had to go humbly to the Republicans, led by then Minority Whip Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., and rewrite parts of the bill to get the votes for floor consideration. Some observers considered this a watershed in the forty-year history of Democratic control, and it took place less than three months before the midterm elections.

But an even greater debacle overtook the Democratic leadership in both chambers in their effort to enact an overhaul of the nation’s health care system. Clinton placed First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton at the head of a special panel on the issue. Her panel held hearings that were closed to the public before presenting a complex and unwieldy bill to Congress, where various individuals, committees, and factions were already working on their versions. In the end, no bill had enough support to emerge from the pivotal House committee, and an eleventh-hour effort to fashion a viable bill in the Senate collapsed in the face of Republican opposition.

These major failures more than offset the 103rd Congress’s legislative successes, which included enactment of the “Brady Bill” to require a waiting period for handgun purchases and ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)—and NAFTA was passed mostly with Republican votes.

### ***The 1994 Midterm Elections***

If the congressional Democrats ended the 103rd Congress in disarray, the House Republicans were on the march. A younger and more combative generation, led by Gingrich, completed their takeover of the party in the House when Minority Leader Robert Michel of Illinois announced he would retire. Gingrich and his cohorts then drew up a ten-plank “Contract with America” that was signed by virtually every Republican running for the House in fall 1994—incumbents and challengers alike. It promised a more responsive institution in which issues would be debated in the light of day and brought to an up-or-down vote. On substantive matters, the Republicans continued to promise lower taxes; a balanced budget; smaller, less intrusive government; and the promotion of morality, ethics, and “family values” in society and government.

Gingrich accused the Democrats of breaking faith with the American people by promising a “New Democrat” administration but governing as free-spending and arrogant “Old Democrats” out of touch with the people. He predicted that the Republicans would regain the House after four decades of Democratic rule.

Although that seemed a bold prediction, there had been signs that the voters were pulling back from the



Democrats almost as soon as they had installed them in power. In December 1992, within weeks of Clinton's election, a special runoff election in Georgia brought the defeat of an incumbent Democrat, Sen. Wyche Fowler. The runoff had been forced by the state's majority-vote requirement, which was repealed in time to elect another Democrat to the state's other Senate seat by a plurality in 1996. In June Kay Bailey Hutchison gained another Senate seat for the GOP in a special election to replace Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, who had resigned to become secretary of the Treasury. In November 1993 Republicans won both of the gubernatorial elections held (Christine Todd Whitman in New Jersey and George F. Allen in Virginia) and claimed the mayor's office in New York City as well.

But neither Gingrich's brash self-confidence, nor the election results leading up to November 1994, quite prepared Washington for what happened.

### ***Results of the 1994 Elections***

The nation's verdict on the first two years of the Clinton administration—and on the 103rd Congress—could not have been clearer: the Republicans made a net gain of fifty-two House seats—their biggest gain since 1946—and seized control of that chamber for the first time in forty years. They stormed into the majority in the Senate for the first time in eight years with a net gain of eight seats.

Six prominent national Democratic leaders were among the thirty-four incumbent representatives, two incumbent senators, and four incumbent governors defeated for reelection. Thomas S. Foley of Washington was the first Speaker of the House to be unseated since the political turmoil leading into the Civil War. Rep. Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, chair of Ways and Means and an architect of the tax overhaul of 1986 and the budget agreements of 1990 and 1993, and Rep. Jack Brooks of Texas, chair of the House Judiciary Committee and an author of the Omnibus Crime Bill, both lost. (At the time of his defeat, Rostenkowski was under federal indictment on embezzlement, fraud, and cover-up charges.) Sen. Jim Sasser of Tennessee, chair of the Senate Budget Committee and another author of the 1990 and 1993 budget agreements, was defeated by a Republican doctor, Bill Frist. Had Sasser won, he was expected to be elected the new Democratic leader of the Senate.

Governors Mario Cuomo of New York and Ann Richards of Texas, traditional liberals who had made stirring speeches to Democratic national conventions in 1984 and 1988 respectively, were also defeated. Their loss put GOP governors at the helm in all but one (Florida) of the nation's largest states. Republicans also unseated incumbent Democratic governors in Alabama and New Mexico and gained open gubernatorial offices in Connecticut, Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wyoming. They lost open seats in Alaska and Maine (to an

Independent), leaving themselves with a 30–19 lead in governors—their first such advantage since 1970. The GOP also made substantial gains in state legislatures.

For the first time since 1920, not a single incumbent Republican representative, senator, or governor was defeated for reelection. The Senate got its first freshman class with no Democrats since the Constitution was amended in 1913 to provide for popular election of senators. Democrats gained just four open seats in the House and the open governorship of Alaska.

The new Republicans in the Senate were Jon Kyl of Arizona, Olympia J. Snowe of Maine, Spencer Abraham of Michigan, Rod Grams of Minnesota, John Ashcroft of Missouri, Mike DeWine of Ohio, James Inhofe of Oklahoma, Rick Santorum of Pennsylvania, Bill Frist and Fred Thompson of Tennessee, and Craig Thomas of Wyoming.

Several incumbent Democrats won closely contested Senate races: Dianne Feinstein was reelected in California, Edward Kennedy in Massachusetts, Frank Lautenberg in New Jersey, Jeff Bingaman in New Mexico, and Charles S. Robb in Virginia. The Democrats also won close governorship races in Florida and Georgia. Otherwise the GOP victory was their most complete since the 1920 landslide that followed World War I.

### **1995–1997: The 104th Congress**

The Republicans seemed to misread the nation almost as soon as the election celebrations were over. Just as the Democrats had spoiled their post–1992 opportunity to become the dominant party of the post–cold war era, the GOP set itself up for a backlash in the 1996 elections that would give Clinton a second term and bring the Democrats back to life, if not to the majority, in the House.

But before the Republicans overreached themselves, and alienated the American voter by their combative style and uncompromising assault on government, they succeeded in restoring the House of Representatives as a functioning, open, and responsive institution of government.

Elected Speaker without opposition in his party, Gingrich held his Republican majority to the “Contract with America” that virtually all had signed. In the first one hundred days of the 104th Congress, the GOP kept its promise of reform. The House voted on all elements of the Contract, passing all but the congressional term limit (which needed two-thirds to amend the Constitution).

Among other things, the Contract items required Congress to appropriate money to pay for federally mandated programs and required that workplace regulations that Congress long ago imposed on private businesses also apply to Congress itself (including employee safety and equal employment opportunities). Congress also gave the president a line-item veto with which to strike out “pork-barrel” spending (the Supreme Court, however, would strike

it down as unconstitutional in 1998). The House also passed a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution, which failed the two-thirds majority test in the Senate by one vote.

Moreover, the new Republican majority streamlined the House, eliminating committees and sharply reducing staff and budget. It passed rules requiring open debate and public voting on issues. Sensing the public mood, the Democrats went along with most of these reforms. But the more important political question was to what ends these procedural reforms would be used. It was on these substantive issues that the GOP may have misinterpreted its mandate.

Speaker Gingrich, like President Clinton two years earlier, wanted to do everything he heard his voters calling for and do it right away. He called the GOP victory “a revolution.” The centerpiece of his revolution was a proposed budget he said would cut taxes and move toward a balanced budget while protecting Social Security and Medicare. The voters did not believe him, and the Democrats worked as hard to demonize the Republican budget as the GOP had worked to defeat health care and other initiatives in the 103rd Congress. There were warning signs of voter unease as early as the summer of 1995, but the new House Republicans were determined to push for their agenda.

Their aggressiveness on the budget issue gave President Clinton a major opportunity to revive his fortunes. Gingrich and other Republican leaders were convinced Clinton would not dare veto their budget and appear to be blocking tax cuts and a balanced budget on the eve of his reelection campaign.

However Clinton vetoed their budget, gambling that the public had turned suspicious of the GOP leadership. In the showdown that followed, the federal government went through two partial shutdowns in late 1995 and 1996. To the horror of congressional Republicans, polls showed the public siding with Clinton and blaming the shutdowns on Congress. It was the media-savvy president who appeared reasonable and interested in serious negotiations. The Republicans lost much of their momentum, goodwill, and sense of direction. They did not accomplish as much as they might have, and in 1998 they found themselves maneuvered into enacting a largely Democratic agenda that included raising the minimum wage.

Their strongly ideological approach to sensitive issues such as immigration, English-only language requirements, and affirmative action cost them votes among Hispanic and Asian Americans while gaining few votes within their base. Similarly, they energized opposition by threatening to repeal a popular ban on semi-automatic assault weapons and by attacking popular restrictions on mining and logging on public lands.

Still the 104th Congress was able, with bipartisan support, to enact the most comprehensive social welfare legislation in sixty years. The 1996 welfare reform act ended the

federal guarantee of a handout and attempted to move welfare recipients back into the job market. Congress also passed legislation extending a worker’s right to retain current health insurance coverage after leaving a job.

### *The 1996 Campaigns*

Starting in mid-1995, Clinton began a recovery as remarkable as Bush’s decline four years earlier. The 1994 election freed Clinton to ignore the Democratic left—except on such symbolic issues as race relations, equal opportunities for women, and improved educational opportunities. He moved quickly to the command positions at the center, promising to protect the American people from the “radical right.”

Objections from the Democratic left were muted—even when Clinton signed the welfare reform bill—and Clinton ran unopposed for renomination in 1996. In the meantime, the Republicans were unable to rally behind a single champion who could unify the party, present a cogent alternative to Clinton, and plausibly propose to govern the country.

The Republicans, dominated by Main Street economic conservatives, rallied behind Sen. Robert J. “Bob” Dole of Kansas, the majority leader in the Senate. Dole was next in line in the GOP hierarchy, and he had many powerful friends. But he was also the choice of the establishment for want of a better candidate. Some supply-side Reagan Republicans, preaching tax cuts as the key to economic growth and a balanced budget, supported Sen. Phil Gramm of Texas. Others preferred Malcolm S. “Steve” Forbes, a political neophyte who was heir to a publishing fortune and willing to spend freely.

Most of the social conservatives and economic nationalists were led once again by Patrick J. Buchanan, who had made a long-shot run for the nomination in 1992. After some rough early going (he lost in New Hampshire), Dole pulled ahead and clinched the Republican nomination by the end of March. He fell behind Clinton in the polls early in 1996, however, and he was never able to convince voters that he had a unifying view that would help him control his party and govern the country. Moreover, the quintessential “man of the Senate” did not appear to enjoy campaigning. Clinton, whose ebullient optimism and love of people were genuine, again proved himself a superb campaigner regardless of his limited success on the substantive issues.

### *Results of the 1996 Elections*

On November 5, Clinton became the first Democrat since Franklin Roosevelt to win more than one presidential election. The results were strikingly similar to the voting of 1992. Only five states voted differently from four years earlier: Florida and Arizona switched to Clinton, in part because Hispanics moved toward the Democrats and in part

because older voters were distrustful of the GOP on Social Security and Medicare. Georgia, Montana, and Colorado switched to the GOP. Clinton won with 49 percent of the vote to Dole's 41 percent. It was an improvement on the 43 percent Clinton had taken in 1992, but it fell shy of a majority. Perot, campaigning under the Reform Party banner, garnered less than half of the 19 percent he had won four years earlier as an independent. Clinton enjoyed a huge 16 percent margin among women voters and even larger majorities among single women and among blacks and Hispanics of both sexes.

Unlike 1992, Clinton claimed no broad mandate for reform. The total vote cast was eight million less than in 1992; and the percentage of eligible voters who turned out at the polls (49 percent) was the lowest since 1924.

Remarkably, the voters chose at the same time to return a Republican Congress, in a distant echo of the results of 1956 and 1848. Considering the presidential result, the congressional results were strikingly similar to 1994. The Republicans had a net loss of only nine seats in the House, and a net gain of two in the Senate, for a 227–207 edge in the House (with one Independent), and a 55–45 margin in the Senate.

The nine new Republican senators were Jeff Sessions of Alabama, Tim Hutchinson of Arkansas, Wayne Allard of Colorado, Sam Brownback and Pat Roberts of Kansas, Susan Collins of Maine, Chuck Hagel of Nebraska, Gordon Smith of Oregon, and Mike Enzi of Wyoming. New Democratic senators were Max Cleland of Georgia, Richard J. Durbin of Illinois, Mary L. Landrieu of Louisiana, Robert G. Torricelli of New Jersey, Jack Reed of Rhode Island, and Tim Johnson of South Dakota.

Unlike the bloodbath of 1994, only three Democratic House incumbents were defeated in 1996, along with eighteen Republicans. Only one incumbent senator, Republican Larry Pressler of South Dakota, and no incumbent governor was defeated. Democratic House gains in the Northeast and the West Coast were partly offset by GOP gains in the Mountain West, and by further Republican gains in the South.

Since the 1994 election, the GOP had gained the governorship of Louisiana in late 1995, and West Virginia in 1996, while losing New Hampshire. Clinton's successor as governor of Arkansas resigned after conviction of a felony and was succeeded by a Republican lieutenant governor, leaving the nation with thirty-two Republican governors, seventeen Democrats, and one Independent (in Maine). The new governor of West Virginia, Cecil Underwood, had been the youngest in the nation when he was first elected in 1956. After winning a second term, forty years later, he was now the oldest at seventy-two.

### 1997–1999: The 105th Congress

The 105th Congress started off fairly low-key. The partisan confrontation and inflexibility of the preceding Congress



*As congressional leaders and White House officials watch, President Bill Clinton signs the balanced budget agreement of 1997—one of the few issues Republicans and Democrats could agree on.*

seemed to give way to a spirit of moderation and compromise characteristic of earlier times. Together the two parties began to compile a modest record of legislative accomplishments.

But by the end of the Congress things were anything but low-key, bipartisan, or moderate. The 105th Congress went into the history books, when, for only the second time ever, the House voted to impeach a president.

At the outset of the Congress, members of both parties agreed that the November 1996 elections had sent a message that encouraged cautious legislating. Republican leaders worked through the committee system to build majority coalitions—many of them bipartisan—to pass bills. Lawmakers looked more often for common ground with their adversaries rather than sticking to ideological purity. The profile of controversial leaders such as House Speaker Newt Gingrich, R-Ga., receded into the background.

This more traditional style of legislation won Republicans what the bravado of the last Congress had not. The most notable example was a landmark, bipartisan agreement to balance the budget by 2002 while providing the biggest tax cut since the Reagan administration. GOP leaders also got all thirteen regular appropriations bills enacted, abandoning the take-it-or-leave-it strategy that had triggered two government shutdowns and hurt Republicans during their first two years in power. When the Republican congressional leaders did attempt to force President Clinton to accept several controversial policy riders attached to a must-pass disaster relief bill, their ill-conceived plan backfired—Clinton vetoed the bill and the Republicans were forced to retreat.

Both parties had to contend with infighting. The debacle over the disaster relief bill accelerated a revolt against Gingrich that had been brewing secretly for months.

Ultimately the coup was unsuccessful, but it illuminated growing discontent with his leadership and forced Gingrich to assume a more traditional role as Speaker by becoming more involved in the day-to-day operations of the House. Gingrich had been only narrowly reelected Speaker at the beginning of the Congress and just weeks later, because of ethics infractions, had become the first Speaker in history to be formally reprimanded by the House.

On the Democratic side, Clinton suffered his biggest defeat in the first session when House Democrats refused to support the renewal of “fast-track” authority, which guaranteed expedited votes, with no amendments allowed, on trade agreements the president submitted to Congress.

Despite their cooperation on certain issues, fighting between the parties still went on outside the legislative arena. GOP hearings into campaign finance excesses in the 1996 election made for some embarrassing moments for the Democrats—and a few for the Republicans as well.

But this battle paled in comparison to the partisan warfare that broke out in the second session. Revelations about a Clinton sex scandal emerged early in the session, casting a shadow over the 105th Congress until its final hours when the House voted to impeach the president.

Clinton’s impeachment arose out of the findings of an independent counsel, Kenneth W. Starr, who had been appointed in 1994 to investigate a tangled web of political and financial relationships involving an Arkansas land investment—known as Whitewater—by the Clintons in the 1970s and 1980s. Over the years Starr’s investigation widened and in January 1998 the independent counsel began looking into allegations that Clinton had had an extramarital affair with White House intern Monica S. Lewinsky, lied about it under oath, and urged her to lie about it under oath. Clinton had denied having a sexual relationship with Lewinsky in a civil deposition in a sexual harassment lawsuit brought against him by former Arkansas state employee Paula Corbin Jones. Lewinsky had signed an affidavit in that case, also denying a sexual relationship with Clinton.

When the allegations became public just days after Clinton’s testimony in the Jones case, the president quickly and vehemently denied all charges. But in August, during testimony before the Starr grand jury videotaped at the White House, Clinton admitted having had a relationship with Lewinsky that was “not appropriate” and that he had “misled” the public about it. He insisted that his testimony in the Jones case had been “legally accurate” because of the definition the lawyers used for “sexual relations.”

In September, Starr reported the findings of his investigation to Congress, leveling eleven specific charges of wrongdoing against Clinton. After the House voted to release Starr’s report, lurid details of the affair were quickly and widely disseminated in the media and over the Internet. Polls indicated that though the public was embarrassed and

shocked, people were loath to drag it out further in public proceedings.

But in October the House authorized an impeachment inquiry and on December 11 and 12, the House Judiciary Committee voted along strict party lines to recommend four articles of impeachment. On December 19, despite public opposition and with the concurrence of only a handful of Democrats, the full House adopted, by a vote of 228–206, an article accusing the president of perjury in his August 1998 testimony before the Starr grand jury, and, by a vote of 221–212, a second article accusing the president of obstruction of justice. The House rejected, by a vote of 205–229, an article accusing him of perjury in his deposition in the Jones case, and, by a vote of 148–285, an article alleging abuse of power. Before the vote, Democrats staged a brief protest by walking out of the House chamber en masse. They were upset because the Republican majority would not allow a floor vote on an alternative presidential censure resolution.

Because many Republican leaders believed that voter support for Clinton would eventually wane as the scandal unfolded and that the GOP would reap the benefits at election time, they did not push a legislative agenda in the second session as strongly as in previous years. Although some consequential measures cleared in 1998, none approached the magnitude of the 1997 budget agreement.

### *The 1998 Midterm Elections*

The 1998 election year opened in January with the disclosure of Clinton’s affair with Lewinsky. It closed with Congress preparing to hold impeachment hearings. The impending inquiry into Clinton’s behavior undoubtedly was the biggest cloud hanging over the congressional elections. But no one was certain of the outcome.

Democrats hoped they could turn the scandal against Republicans, attacking the impeachment hearings as a partisan witch hunt. Republicans generally refrained from making the scandal a major issue in the elections, choosing to ride the tide rather than make waves. They feared a voter backlash if they overplayed their hand. Party leaders said the scandal’s greatest impact would be on voter turnout. Both parties realized their fates hinged on motivating their voter base.

### *Results of the 1998 Elections*

With the economy healthy and the nation at peace, Clinton’s popularity remained high through the midterm elections despite the scandal. In an apparent backlash against impeachment, voters sent five more Democrats to the House, handing Republicans the slimmest majority in the House since 1955. The embarrassing setback prompted Gingrich to resign as Speaker and leave the House. It also reinforced the Republican majority’s resolve to impeach Clinton.



In the final analysis, the election brought little turn-over in either the House or Senate. The incoming House would contain 223 Republicans, 211 Democrats, and one Independent. In the Senate, the breakdown remained the same at fifty-five Republicans and forty-five Democrats. As usual, incumbents were the overwhelming favorites. All but seven of the 401 House members seeking reelection won. Just three of the thirty-four senators up in 1998 were defeated—Alfonse M. D’Amato, R-N.Y., Lauch Faircloth, R-N.C., and Carol Moseley Braun, D-Ill.

Despite these status quo results, Gingrich initially touted the election as the “first time in seventy years that Republicans kept control of the House for a third term.” Democrats gloated that it was the first time since 1934 that the party controlling the White House gained seats in an off-year election—and the first time since James Monroe in 1822 that the president’s party picked up House seats in his sixth year in office.

Democrats defied history and conventional wisdom in putting back together much of their old New Deal coalition. Outreach efforts by the party and its allies to encourage blacks, Hispanics, union members, gays, women, and Jews to get out and vote succeeded in the low-turnout midterm environment. The party even restored some of its luster in the eyes of white men in certain races by nominating conservative or centrist candidates.

Republicans were left arguing whether appeals to their conservative base had been too weak, or had been so strong as to drive away potential voters. GOP base turnout had been taken almost as a given, with conservatives expected to cast votes in anger over Clinton’s behavior. Instead, many conservatives had grown dispirited as they saw Clinton appearing to survive yet another scandal. They also were angry at congressional Republicans for a less-than-frugal end-of-session budget deal.

Gingrich had strengthened his hand in 1998, after surviving the previous year’s overthrow attempt. But ill will and nagging doubts about his ability to lead Republicans in the majority returned in the wake of the unwieldy budget deal and a failed, last-ditch attempt by GOP leaders to improve their electoral standing by running television commercials that focused on Clinton’s marital affair. Gingrich’s decision to resign came three days after the November 3 election and just hours after he drew a challenge from a candidate who appeared to have the stature and connections to beat him—Appropriations Committee Chair Robert L. Livingston, R-La. House Republicans endorsed Livingston to succeed Gingrich, but shortly before the House voted to impeach Clinton the Speaker-designate announced that he would resign from Congress in response to a sex scandal of his own. Republicans quickly turned to J. Dennis Hastert of Illinois to be the next Speaker.

Senate Republicans fared far better at the polls than their House counterparts, managing to retain their

comfortable ten-seat edge. But just a few months earlier, Republicans had dared to dream of sixty seats, enough to overcome a partisan filibuster. Instead, they preserved the numerical status quo, prompting some rumbles of discontent.

Overall, eight new senators were elected—four Republicans and four Democrats. The Republicans were: Michael D. Crapo of Idaho, Peter Fitzgerald of Illinois, Jim Bunning of Kentucky, and George V. Voinovich of Ohio. Democrats included Blanche Lincoln of Arkansas, Evan Bayh of Indiana, Charles E. Schumer of New York, and John Edwards of North Carolina.

Republicans managed to hold on to the lion’s share of the nation’s governorships, with sixteen incumbents reelected and two defeated, and seven freshmen elected. Democrats had six incumbents reelected, none defeated, and five freshmen elected. This translated into a net loss of one governorship for the GOP, taking the party down to thirty-one. Democrats, who had controlled thirty-one governorships when Clinton entered the White House in 1993, remained well behind at seventeen. The remaining two governorships were won by independents—one incumbent and one freshman.

Republicans watched the Bush brothers, George W. and Jeb, coast to victories in Texas (reelection for George W.) and Florida (first term for Jeb). Sons of former President George H.W. Bush, they would be the first brothers to simultaneously preside over two states since Nelson and Winthrop Rockefeller held sway over New York and Arkansas in the late 1960s. With control of two of the biggest prizes in electoral votes, the Bush brothers were assured a decidedly prominent place on the political landscape.

But the GOP lost the biggest prize—California—when Democrat Gray Davis, California’s lieutenant governor, soundly defeated his Republican opponent. California was expected to gain as many as five congressional seats after the 2000 census. With Democrats also controlling the California legislature, the party had high hopes of drawing congressional lines to maximize its strength.

The Minnesota race provided one of the biggest surprises of the 1998 state elections when Reform Party candidate Jesse “The Body” Ventura, a former professional wrestler, was elected governor.

### 1999–2001: The 106th Congress

The 106th Congress would have been seen as historic for its timing alone, spanning the end of one millennium and the beginning of another. But it was what went on between the opening and closing gavels that made it another Congress for the history books.

At the beginning, the Senate, for only the second time ever, conducted a trial of impeachment charges against a president. Although President Clinton was acquitted and Congress attempted to go about its business, partisan

warfare was never far from the surface. Two years of feuding and open distrust left the 106th Congress unable to complete its business on time. The two sides agreed to call a truce and return for a lame-duck session after the 2000 election. The idea was to let the voters decide which party, and which philosophy, they preferred to see lead. But the message the American voters sent could not have been murkier.

The outcome of the presidential race hung in the balance for five weeks after election day, as the Democratic candidate, Vice President Albert “Al” Gore Jr., and his Republican opponent, Texas governor George W. Bush, fought over Florida’s electoral votes. Although the Republicans managed to retain control of Congress, they saw their already thin margin narrowed even more. For many, the end of partisan strife was not in sight. Even the Clinton era was not going to end, thanks to the election of Hillary Rodham Clinton to the Senate from New York—a first for a first lady.

The Senate impeachment trial had opened on January 7, 1999—just one day after the 106th Congress convened—amid pomp, solemnity, and pledges to avoid the acrimony that had permeated the House impeachment proceedings. At the outset few believed that the Senate would muster the two-thirds supermajority needed to convict and remove Clinton from office, especially with the president’s popularity high and the public seemingly weary of the scandal. Acquittal seemed all but certain when only fifty-six senators voted to keep the case alive in a January 27 vote.

The Senate deliberated behind closed doors for three days before rendering its verdict of acquittal on February 12, when Supreme Court chief justice William H. Rehnquist posed the final question of the trial: “Senators, how say you? Is the respondent, William Jefferson Clinton, guilty or not guilty?” By that point the only real suspense centered on whether either article would garner a simple majority of Senate support. That would have provided a legally meaningless but symbolically important victory for the Republicans who pushed the House to impeach Clinton. But the House prosecutors, who had chafed under limitations imposed by senators during the trial, failed to achieve even that modest goal.

Article I, alleging Clinton committed perjury before a federal grand jury, steadily lost support as the trial progressed and was defeated, 45–55. Ten Republicans joined with all forty-five Democrats in rejecting the charge. Article II, which alleged a scheme by the president to obstruct justice, was regarded by most senators as the far stronger count. But it was defeated on a vote of 50–50. Five Republicans, all of them moderates from the Northeast, joined unanimous Democrats in rejecting the charge.

Technically, it was over, but the fallout would be felt for some time. Nonelection years are often when Congress gets its best work done, but chances for a productive 1999 legislative season were undermined by the bitter partisanship left

over from impeachment. Clinton used his veto to stop any GOP-backed legislation he opposed. Republicans returned the favor by stalling Democratic legislation. The Senate majority dealt Clinton a stinging defeat by rejecting a treaty to expand restrictions on nuclear testing.

The 106th Congress was sidetracked by other events besides impeachment. Just six weeks after Clinton’s acquittal, NATO launched an aerial bombing campaign against Serbia to halt the Serbs’ drive to “ethnically cleanse” in Kosovo. That overshadowed Washington’s domestic policy debate and submerged the agendas of both parties. Shootings in April at a high school in Littleton, Colorado, also shocked the nation and prompted renewed debate on gun control.

By the end of the first session, the list of work left in progress outstripped the session’s accomplishments. Democrats made their familiar “do-nothing-Congress” complaint, and indeed there were weeks when the House considered little substantive legislation and the Senate slogged through long lists of amendments. One major accomplishment was enactment of a law allowing banks, securities firms, and insurance companies to compete on one another’s traditional turf.

Things did not improve in the second session. Presidential politics were partly to blame, but there were other factors as well. House and Senate Republicans could not agree on how to proceed on politically difficult measures such as broader federal regulation of managed health care plans, which died in a House-Senate conference. While House Republicans pushed legislation they knew could pass with their razor-thin majority, Senate Republicans were less eager to engage in the procedural wrangling necessary to move their priorities. Senate Democrats mastered the art of the filibuster and used it well, slowing the Senate to a crawl when they disagreed with the GOP leadership.

Perhaps the year’s most impressive accomplishment was passage of legislation to give China permanent normal trade status. Other successes included legislation to restore Florida’s Everglades and the first change, albeit a narrow one, in federal campaign finance law in two decades.

Republicans and Democrats both wanted to add a prescription drug benefit to Medicare but disagreed on the best way to accomplish it. Both chambers passed bills to increase the minimum wage but were unable to iron out their differences. Republicans got two important pieces of their tax strategy—repeal of the estate tax and the so-called marriage tax penalty—through both chambers but failed to override Clinton vetoes. Both sides did agree on a bill to allow more senior citizens to earn as much as they wanted without losing Social Security benefits.

As the scheduled adjournment neared, Republicans decided to reverse the pattern of earlier years when they basically gave in to Clinton’s spending demands. The two sides fought bitterly over the final appropriations measures

and a lame-duck session became inevitable. After the presidential contest was finally settled in Bush's favor, an emboldened GOP leadership insisted on more concessions from Clinton than he had made in the past.

### *The 2000 Campaigns*

The impeachment of President Clinton left Democratic candidates in 2000 in a difficult position: How could they capitalize on the Clinton administration's stellar economic performance while distancing themselves from the scandals that tainted his presidency? No one had a tougher time wrestling with this dilemma than Vice President Al Gore.

Gore's position as the presumptive Democratic party nominee for president initially looked as if it would go unchallenged, as prominent Democrats declined to run. Among them were House minority leader Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, civil rights activist and two-time presidential hopeful Jesse Jackson, and senators Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, John F. Kerry of Massachusetts, and Paul Wellstone of Minnesota. But then Bill Bradley, a former New York Knicks basketball star and former three-term senator from New Jersey, jumped into the contest.

Both Gore and Bradley were considered centrist "New Democrats" because of their free-market and free-trade credentials and their views on foreign policy. Bradley hoped that weariness with the scandals of the Clinton presidency would attract support. He was especially critical of the Clinton-Gore campaign's fund-raising in the 1996 presidential race and campaigned on a platform of reforming the campaign finance system. But Bradley failed to excite the Democratic faithful and, despite a strong showing in New Hampshire—garnering nearly 46 percent of the vote compared to Gore's nearly 50 percent—did not win a single primary. Bradley dropped out of the race March 9, just two days after the Super Tuesday primaries in eleven states.

The GOP presidential nomination race began with a crowded field. Early dropouts included former cabinet secretary Elizabeth Dole, former vice president James Danforth "Dan" Quayle, Ohio representative John R. Kasich, former Tennessee governor Lamar Alexander, and conservative commentator Patrick J. Buchanan, who switched to the Reform Party. Those still in the race at the beginning of 2000 were Bush, Arizona senator John McCain, Utah senator Orrin G. Hatch, publisher Malcolm S. "Steve" Forbes, and former Reagan administration officials Gary Bauer and Alan Keyes. Of the six, only Bush, McCain, and Forbes were said to be in contention. Forbes, after spending more than \$38 million of his fortune, dropped out shortly after finishing third in the February 8 Delaware primary.

Bush, son of President George H.W. Bush and the presumed front-runner for the Republican nomination, faced an aggressive challenge from McCain. The Arizona

senator had a solidly conservative record but still won support from independents and Democrats, who were attracted by his anti-establishment message, compelling personal story as a prisoner of war during the Vietnam conflict, and platform that called for reforming the campaign finance system and fighting pork-barrel government spending. McCain's eighteen-point win in New Hampshire stunned the Bush campaign. The Texas governor bounced back in South Carolina, but McCain regained footing with victories in Michigan and his home state of Arizona. Next Bush won the Virginia and Washington primaries. McCain's crusade came to an end on Super Tuesday, when Bush defeated him in seven of the eleven contests, including those in California, New York, Ohio, and Missouri.

The presidential primary season continued into June, but, with their respective nominations sown up by early March, Gore and Bush quickly focused on their general election campaigns. Both men, mindful of perceived weaknesses in their candidacies, made shrewd choices for running mates. Bush, seen by some critics as lacking the experience, especially foreign policy, and even the intellect needed for the Oval Office, chose Richard B. Cheney, who had served as a U.S. representative from Wyoming, White House chief of staff under President Gerald R. Ford, and secretary of defense under Bush's father. Cheney's selection had the desired affect of reassuring potential supporters. Gore needed to deflect public dissatisfaction with Clinton's behavior and with his role as vice president in the 1996 campaign finance scandal. To do this, he turned to Joseph I. Lieberman, a Connecticut senator who had won praise for publicly condemning Clinton for the Lewinsky scandal, sharply criticizing the White House for the 1996 fund-raising scandal, and attacking Hollywood for placing profits over moral values. Lieberman was the first person of Jewish descent ever to run on a national ticket.

The Reform Party, which won nearly 19 percent of the vote in 1992 and 8 percent in 1996, all but self-destructed in 2000. Its presidential ticket was eligible to receive \$12.6 million in public funding available for the 2000 campaign because of the party's performance in the last presidential election. When Patrick J. Buchanan left the Republican Party and sought the Reform Party nomination, his candidacy split the party and turned its convention into a shouting match between rival factions. In the end, Buchanan got the nomination of one of the factions and ultimately the federal money.

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader emerged as the nominee of the Green Party. Not much attention was paid to Nader until it dawned on Democrats that if Nader took votes away from Gore in closely contested states, Bush could win their electoral votes. The Gore campaign tried in the closing days of the race to win over Nader supporters, but nearly three million cast their votes for Nader.

Bush and Gore waged a close and costly battle for the White House. The two fought over everything from the pocketbook issues of taxes and gasoline prices to their competing visions for education, the health care system, Social Security, and Medicare. Bush, hoping to capitalize on the Clinton scandals, promised to restore dignity and respect to the presidency. Gore tried to distance himself from Clinton's troubles by emphasizing that he was his own man, while still taking some credit for the prosperity the nation enjoyed during the Clinton era.

The polls showed Gore and Bush moving up and down in the polls during the campaign, but as the election approached they were basically running neck and neck. The election was expected to go down to the wire, but no one could have anticipated the tumult that lay ahead.

### **Results of the 2000 Elections**

Gore and Bush had appeared to be locked in a virtual dead heat—and rightfully so. American voters were almost evenly divided over their choice for the next president, as evidenced by the near-tie vote cast for president on November 7. The deep political divide in the country was reflected in the congressional races as well, resulting after several recounts in a 50–50 split in the Senate and another razor thin edge for the GOP in the House. Not since the Eighty-third Congress (1953–1955) had the margins been nearly this close in both chambers. The last time the Senate had been evenly split was in the Forty-seventh Congress (1881–1883).

Gore clearly led Bush in the popular vote nationwide. But the electoral college count was anything but clear. Florida emerged as the make-or-break state—whoever won Florida's twenty-five electoral votes would win the White House. Election night gave a vivid preview of the chaos that was to come: the television networks first declared Gore the winner in Florida, then Bush, and finally said it was too close to call. Gore at one point called Bush to concede the election but retracted his concession about an hour later.

In the days that followed, Bush at first was said to have won by almost 1,800 votes, but an automatic recount triggered by that slim margin cut the difference to a little more than 300 out of nearly six million votes cast. Bush's attempts to claim victory set off a firestorm. Absentee ballots were still arriving and Gore forces requested hand counts in several heavily Democratic counties. Both sides traded accusations and lawsuits were filed in local, state, and federal court. Manual recounts led to a debate over whether examiners could properly discern the intent of voters who had not punched their ballots all the way through and whether such votes should count.

The atmosphere was bitterly partisan. For starters, the election hinged on the outcome in a state where Bush's brother, Jeb Bush, was governor, although he did initially



***Election officials and volunteers in West Palm Beach, Florida, scrutinize imperfectly punched ballots in the 2000 presidential election. The disputed Florida vote put the nation on hold for five weeks before the U.S. Supreme Court stopped the state's recount, effectively giving the election to George W. Bush.***

recuse himself. The secretary of state who under state law had the discretion to certify the results was a Republican who had campaigned for Bush in New Hampshire during the primary race. All the judges on the Florida Supreme Court had been appointed by Democratic governors (one with the concurrence of a Republican governor). Vote counts by Democratic election boards were closely watched by official GOP observers who could challenge their actions. Both sides brought out their party elders and held dueling press conferences. Demonstrators held noisy protests. The Republican-controlled Florida legislature threatened to intervene and choose its slate of electors if things were not resolved by the time the winning electors were to meet in the state capital to cast their votes. Members of the U.S. Congress championed their party's candidates. In the midst of all the confusion, GOP vice-presidential candidate Cheney suffered a mild heart attack and was sidelined for several days.

The Bush campaign failed to get a federal court in Atlanta to stop the recounts. After the Florida Supreme Court permitted the manual recounts to continue and set a new deadline for certification of the results, the Bush campaign claimed that the state court had overstepped its bounds and appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. When the court-set deadline of November 26 arrived, the recounts had not been completed, but Bush was certified the winner by 537 votes. Democrats contested the certified results in court and pushed for completion of the recounts.

After hearing arguments on Bush's appeal of the state court decision, the U.S. Supreme Court on December 1 vacated that decision and sent the case back to the



Florida Supreme Court for clarification. On December 8, the Florida Supreme Court, by a 4–3 vote, ordered manual recounts of thousands of disputed ballots and added votes discovered in recounts to Gore’s total. The Bush campaign appealed the decision and the next day the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5–4 to halt the recounts and set a date for arguments in the case.

On December 12 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Florida’s hand counting of votes violated the Constitution because it did not treat all votes equally. The Court’s holding that the recount violated the Constitution was 7–2, but a narrow 5–4 majority on the Court also found that it was too late to improve the hand counting and stopped any further action in Florida. That decision cemented the vote total certified on November 26, which had Bush ahead.

Although Gore said he disagreed with the Court’s finding, he acknowledged the finality of the decision and the authority of the Court by formally conceding the election to Bush on December 13. Bush would be the first president since Benjamin Harrison in 1888 to win the electoral college vote but lose the popular vote.

Although overshadowed by the presidential election, the congressional elections provided drama as well. Republicans went into the 2000 election with a 54–46 edge in the Senate but came out locked in a 50–50 tie with the Democrats. The party breakdown had remained uncertain for some time after the election. A close race in Washington state between Republican incumbent Slade Gorton and Democratic former representative Maria Cantwell went to Cantwell after a recount. But it was not until the presidential contest was settled that the final Senate breakdown was known. Lieberman, Gore’s running mate, had not only run on the Democratic Party’s national ticket but had also sought reelection to his Senate seat. If Lieberman had become vice president, the Republican governor of Connecticut likely would have appointed a Republican as Lieberman’s successor. Lieberman’s return to the Senate resulted in the first tie in more than a century.

The Democrats lost one incumbent senator—Charles S. Robb of Virginia—and the open seat of retiring Democrat Richard H. Bryan in Nevada. Four GOP Senate incumbents were defeated in addition to Gorton—Spencer Abraham of Michigan, John Ashcroft of Missouri, Rod Grams of Minnesota, and William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware. Of these, the most stunning upset came in the Missouri contest, where the late Gov. Mel Carnahan—who died in a plane crash four weeks before the election—won by nearly 50,000 votes, or 50 percent to Ashcroft’s 48 percent. Interim governor Roger Wilson had promised to appoint Carnahan’s widow, Jean, to the seat for two years. Ashcroft declined to challenge the results. Republicans also lost the sole open GOP-held seat of retiring Sen. Connie Mack.

New York’s historic Senate race between Democratic first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Republican representative Rick A. Lazio was the biggest political story through much of the election year, until overtaken by the closeness of the presidential contest and Missouri’s bizarre Senate race. Clinton became the first first lady ever elected to public office when she prevailed over Lazio to take the seat left open by retiring Democratic senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

On the House side, Republicans knew right after the election that they had retained control. But here again it was more than five weeks before they knew by what margin. After the completion of several recounts, the final breakdown was 221 Republicans, 212 Democrats, two Independents. The 221–212 split meant a two-vote gain for the Democrats.

With congressional districts due to be redrawn with the 2000 census data, there was heightened interest in state elections. After the November 7 elections, the GOP held twenty-nine governorships, while Democrats held nineteen, with independents in Maine and Minnesota. Of the eleven gubernatorial races in 2000, the Democrats won eight and the GOP, three. The only Democratic gain—and the only seat where party control changed—came in West Virginia, where Democratic representative Bob Wise defeated Republican governor Cecil H. Underwood. The elections also resulted in the election of five woman governors, a record number.

As a result of the election, Republicans controlled eighteen state legislatures and Democrats, sixteen. In fifteen states, control was divided. Nebraska’s unicameral legislature was nonpartisan. Eight Democratic governors led Democrat-controlled legislatures, and thirteen Republicans governed GOP-controlled legislatures.

## 2001–2003: The 107th Congress

The 107th Congress started out amidst confusion and partisanship. The presidential election had taken more than a month to resolve, involving judicial intervention by the U.S. Supreme Court, and the legislature itself was divided. The House was under narrow Republican control—a continuation of the pattern that had been in place since the watershed 1994 elections. But the Senate faced a fifty-fifty split, with Republicans in control because of the vice president’s tie-breaking vote. This unusual situation resulted in a historic power-sharing agreement under which each party would have equal representation on committees although Republicans would chair the panels.

This unique arrangement came to an abrupt halt several months later, when Sen. James Jeffords, a centrist Republican from Vermont, announced that he was leaving the GOP, giving majority control to the Democrats. In June, he became an Independent who caucused with the

Democrats. Senate majority leader Trent Lott, a Mississippi Republican, switched roles with Senate minority leader Tom Daschle, a Democrat from South Dakota—another historic event for the 107th Congress. Democrats took over committee chairmanships, and a new agreement gave Democrats a one-seat majority on committees.

On the House side, House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert, an Illinois Republican, continued in his position, as did Majority Leader Richard Armey and Majority Whip Thomas DeLay, both of Texas. The Democrats retained Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri as their leader. David Bonior of Michigan continued to hold the number-two Democratic post, but he stepped down in January 2002 and was succeeded by Nancy Pelosi of California, the first woman to hold such a high-ranking post.

Bush's first year in office—indeed, his entire first term—was dramatically affected by the events of September 11, 2001, when al Qaeda terrorists hijacked four U.S. planes and flew two into New York City's World Trade Center towers and one into the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C., killing thousands. The fourth crashed in rural Pennsylvania, killing all on board.

Before the terrorist attacks, the country had been focused more on issues closer to home, including the economy, which, after the boom years of the late 1990s, had dipped into recession. In addition, with the cold war at an end, many Americans had not spent as much time worrying about other parts of the world, including the Middle East, the hijackers' home ground. The attacks changed everything, putting the country on a wartime footing with new government agencies coordinating terrorist-fighting activities and the United States engaged in combat in Afghanistan and then Iraq.

In the days immediately following the attacks, the president's popularity skyrocketed. His ratings had been languishing, standing at 51 percent just before the attacks and cresting at 90 percent later in September as the country rallied behind him. Congress, previously fractious, also gathered behind Bush and his agenda for fighting terrorism. It passed a \$40 billion emergency spending bill and a resolution that authorized using force against terrorist groups and nations that back them. In addition, it passed the controversial USA PATRIOT Act, which gave the attorney general more power to go after suspected terrorists. Capitol Hill itself faced the threat of terrorism when an anthrax scare resulted in the closure of some congressional office buildings beginning in October 2001.

The terrorist attacks also sparked the largest federal government reorganization in decades, when Bush signed legislation in late 2002 creating a new Department of Homeland Security. At first, the president had resisted the idea of a new federal department, preferring instead to house the homeland security bureaucracy within the White

House under former Pennsylvania governor Tom Ridge. But Bush eventually threw his support behind the creation of a new department, and Congress, after a debate that stretched over several months, approved legislation in November 2002. The department, which officially came into existence on March 1, 2003, brought together various functions—including the U.S. Customs Service, the recently created Transportation Security Administration, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service—that had been part of other agencies.

Bush, meanwhile, had acted quickly on his resolve to track down terrorists, quickly launching military action in Afghanistan that resulted in the toppling of that country's Taliban regime, which had allowed the al Qaeda network behind the September 11 attacks to operate there.

Next, the president turned his sights on Iraq and its leader, Saddam Hussein. In September 2002, Bush went to the United Nations to make his case for U.S. military action against Iraq. The administration sought to link Hussein—Bush's father's nemesis from the 1991 Gulf War—to Osama bin Laden, the leader of the al Qaeda terrorists who struck the United States. The administration also made the case that Hussein had restarted developing weapons of mass destruction, a program that had been curtailed after Iraq's defeat in the Gulf War. Later in fall 2002, following a lengthy debate, Congress approved a special resolution giving the president authority to launch military action against Iraq.

On the domestic side, Bush acted quickly after his 2001 inauguration to push for one of his key campaign pledges: a massive tax cut. Congress approved a \$1.35 billion cut, the first of several large tax cuts during Bush's first term. The president also succeeded in winning congressional backing for a bipartisan education reform bill known as No Child Left Behind; Congress passed the education bill in late 2001 and Bush signed it into law in January 2002.

Congress also addressed the problems with the nation's election system in the wake of the 2000 Florida crisis, passing the Help America Vote Act, which Bush signed just before election day 2002. The act provided federal money to help states update voting equipment and foster better voter education, among other provisions. In another attempt at political reform, Congress approved and Bush signed the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002, also known by the names of its chief Senate sponsors, Republican John McCain of Arizona and Democrat Russell Feingold of Wisconsin. The act's provisions included a ban on federal candidates' and national parties' spending and raising of "soft money."

A lame-duck session after the 2002 elections ended without agreement on most of the fiscal year 2003 spending bills.

Meanwhile, in the 2001 off-year elections, New York City had selected Michael Bloomberg, a Republican, as

mayor, succeeding another Republican, Rudolph Giuliani, who had made a national name for himself in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks. Democrats fared well in the New Jersey and Virginia gubernatorial races, however. Democrat James McGreevey won in New Jersey and Democrat Mark Warner won in Virginia, marking gains for the party in both states, which had been governed by Republicans.

### ***The 2002 Midterm Elections***

Generally, midterm elections spell trouble for the party of an incumbent president. But Bush broke that pattern in 2002, as his vigorous campaigning for Republican candidates in the months before election day apparently helped the GOP pick up seats in both the House and Senate. Just in the final week before the elections, for example, Bush visited fifteen states.

The 2002 midterm campaigns were held against the backdrop of the 2001 terrorist attacks and the congressional battles over authorizing war in Iraq and, earlier, creating the Department of Homeland Security. The focus on national security and defense played to the strengths of the Republican Party, which for decades has been perceived in the polls as stronger on such issues than the Democrats. The minority party failed to make a strong overall case for change, despite troubles with the nation's economy and the federal budget, which had plunged back into deficit after the boom years of the late 1990s when the Clinton era had produced budgetary surpluses.

### ***Results of the 2002 Elections***

In what seemed to be vindication for Bush and his wartime policies, in 2002 Republicans won back the Senate and maintained control of the House, giving the GOP control of both the executive and legislative branches. The GOP regained the Senate by winning two seats and expanded its majority in the House by picking up six seats.

In the Senate, Republicans picked up seats in Georgia, Minnesota, and Missouri. In Georgia, GOP representative Saxby Chambliss upset Democratic senator Max Cleland, in a vicious race featuring an ad that sought to paint Cleland, who had lost both legs and an arm in Vietnam, as being weak on homeland security issues. In Minnesota, Democrat Walter Mondale—the former vice president who had stepped in late in the campaign to replace Democratic senator Paul Wellstone, who had been killed in a plane crash—lost to the former Republican mayor of St. Paul, Norm Coleman. In Missouri, former Republican representative Jim Talent defeated incumbent Democrat Jean Carnahan, who had been appointed two years earlier to fill the seat of her late husband. The GOP won five open seats: Rep. John Sununu won in New Hampshire; former cabinet secretary Elizabeth Dole in North Carolina; Rep. Lindsey Graham in South Carolina; former governor Lamar Alexander

in Tennessee; and state attorney general John Cornyn in Texas.

The Democrats picked up a Senate seat in Arkansas, where state attorney general Mark Pryor defeated incumbent Republican Tim Hutchinson. Democrat Frank Lautenberg, a longtime former senator, held the New Jersey Senate seat being vacated by scandal-plagued Democratic senator Robert Torricelli. The results gave Republicans a two-seat pickup in the Senate for a total of fifty-one Republicans, forty-eight Democrats, and Independent James Jeffords of Vermont.

Republicans also fared well in the House, thanks in part to redistricting after the 2000 census, in which Republican areas in the South and West won seats at the expense of Democratic-leaning areas of the North and East. In addition, when drawing new boundary lines, both parties managed to protect their incumbents. Congressional Quarterly ranked only forty-five seats as highly competitive as the election approached, and in the end, 96 percent of House members were successful in their reelection bids—an unusual situation for the first House elections after a census.

Several House races featured two incumbents battling each other in a redistricted seat; of those contests, Republicans won most of them. In Mississippi, Republican Chip Pickering defeated Democrat Ronnie Shows; in Illinois, Republican John Shimkus was victorious over Democrat David Phelps; in Connecticut, veteran Republican Nancy Johnson won over Democrat Jim Maloney; but in Pennsylvania, Democrat Tim Holden defeated Republican George Gekas.

On the gubernatorial front, Gov. Jeb Bush of Florida, the president's brother and a prominent figure in the 2000 presidential controversy in the Sunshine State, won reelection. Overall, volatility was common, as twenty governorships switched from one party to the other with the Democrats gaining seats. The new governorship totals were twenty-six Republicans to twenty-four Democrats.

### **2003–2005: The 108th Congress**

The 108th Congress, perhaps even more than its predecessor, was noted for its partisan gridlock. With both the Senate and the House under narrow Republican control and Democrats itching to win either the Senate, the House, or—most temptingly—the White House in 2004, many legislative items died without being resolved.

The 108th saw some new faces amidst its top leadership. Sen. Bill Frist of Tennessee was selected as the new Senate majority leader, after his predecessor, Trent Lott of Mississippi, faced a storm of criticism for making controversial remarks about South Carolina senator J. Strom Thurmond's segregationist past. Kentucky's Mitch McConnell was the new majority whip, the number-two post. Tom Daschle of South Dakota and Harry Reid of Nevada continued in their positions for the Democrats.

On the House side, Speaker J. Dennis Hastert of Illinois retained his post, while Thomas DeLay of Texas moved up to the number-two Republican post of majority leader and Roy Blunt of Missouri succeeded DeLay as majority whip. Ohio's Deborah Pryce became chair of the House Republican Conference. Meanwhile, Nancy Pelosi of California made history by becoming the first woman to head a political party in Congress, when she was selected as Democratic minority leader. She replaced Richard A. Gephardt, who had stepped down. Maryland's Steny Hoyer replaced Pelosi as minority whip, and New Jersey's Robert Menendez became chairman of the Democratic Caucus, the first Hispanic to hold such a high post.

The war against Iraq, and its aftermath, dominated much of the 108th Congress. On March 19, 2003, a "coalition of the willing," led by the United States and the United Kingdom, attacked Iraq. Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein's government soon toppled, and on May 1, Bush stood on the *U.S.S. Abraham Lincoln*, a sign behind him reading "Mission Accomplished," to announce that large-scale combat operations in Iraq were over. However, hostilities continued and U.S. casualties mounted, leading to growing opposition, especially among Democrats, and widespread anti-American sentiment throughout the world. The financial costs of the war increased as well; Congress approved a \$78 billion supplemental spending measure for fiscal 2003, followed by an \$87 billion supplemental for fiscal 2004.

Domestically, the 108th Congress's modest successes included a sweeping Medicare reform bill. Among its provisions was a prescription-drug benefit for seniors. But even the passage of that legislation, in November 2003, faced charges of partisanship, after Republican leaders held the vote on the House-Senate conference version of the bill open for almost three hours (instead of the usual fifteen minutes) as they sought a few more supporters for the legislation; it passed the House on a close 220–215 vote.

Another issue sparking partisanship, which also had been a factor in the 107th Congress and continued into the 108th (and beyond) was Bush's judicial nominees. In such a narrowly divided Senate, Democrats succeeded in blocking several of the nominees, whom they considered too conservative, and Frist was unable to line up the sixty votes needed to force a vote. Republicans, for their part, staged a lengthy debate in November 2003, accusing Democrats of being "obstructionist." Democrats countered that Republicans used similar tactics to stall many of President Clinton's judicial nominees in the 1990s.

The 2003 off-year elections, meanwhile, saw a surprising special gubernatorial race in California, where Republican movie star Arnold Schwarzenegger won election to succeed Democrat Gray Davis, who was removed after an unusual recall campaign. Republicans also picked up governorships in Mississippi—where Haley Barbour, a former

chairman of the Republican National Committee, defeated incumbent Democrat Ronnie Musgrove—and in Kentucky, where Rep. Ernie Fletcher, a Republican, defeated Democrat Ben Chandler. Democrats picked up Louisiana, where Democrat Kathleen Blanco defeated Republican Bobby Jindal.

### *The 2004 Campaigns*

With the midterm contests over, political attention quickly moved on to the 2004 presidential battle, where Bush planned to seek reelection as a wartime president fighting global terrorism. The president, with an unchallenged ride to his party's nomination, focused on this central message.

One question facing the president was whether he would retain Vice President Cheney on his 2004 ticket. Cheney's poll ratings were low, and he had been out of public view for much of the time after September 11. The vice president suffered from heart trouble, and his former company, Halliburton, was under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission, eventually agreeing to pay a \$7.5 million penalty in a settlement. But Bush opted to keep Cheney on the ticket, and the vice president played an important role on the campaign trail, attacking the Democrats for being what he considered soft on terrorism.

The Democratic field, meanwhile, was wide open. During 2001 and into 2002, speculation had centered on Al Gore, who, after all, had won the popular vote in 2000. Many assumed the former vice president would seek a rematch with Bush in 2004. However, Gore decided in December 2002 against a run, and a large group of Democrats plunged into the contest.

Several of the candidates were senators, including Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut, who had been Gore's running mate in 2000; John F. Kerry of Massachusetts, a long-serving member of the Senate who first became known in the early 1970s when, as a decorated Vietnam veteran, he opted to oppose the war; and John Edwards, a freshman from North Carolina who had made his money as a trial lawyer. Bob Graham of Florida also entered the race, only to drop out before the first contest.

Other candidates included Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the former House minority leader, who had strong backing from labor unions; and Rep. Dennis Kucinich of Ohio, whose strong position against the Iraq war won him support from some on the Democratic left. Former Vermont governor Howard Dean also took a strong antiwar position and attracted support from many voters, including young people, by his use of innovative Internet campaign strategies. Also running were retired general Wesley Clark, former Illinois senator and ambassador Carol Moseley Braun, and the Reverend Al Sharpton.

While the faltering economy at home was one focus of Democratic attacks on the Bush administration, the



ongoing conflict in Iraq soon came to dominate much of the news. Bush had declared an end to major combat activities, but violence continued and U.S. casualties mounted. Dean's antiwar focus soon launched him into the front-runner position in the Democratic nomination contest.

But with the January 19 Iowa caucuses approaching, Kerry began to rise in the polls, assisted by the surprise appearance in Iowa on Kerry's behalf of Jim Rassmann, a Green Beret whose life Kerry had saved in Vietnam. Kerry's wartime experience gave him a boost among Iowa voters, and he won the contest. Edwards came in a surprising second, and the once front-runner Dean dropped to third. Gephardt, who had hoped for stronger support from his labor allies, placed fourth and pulled out of the contest.

Kerry, who called himself the "comeback Kerry," saw his momentum continue into the all-important New Hampshire primary on January 27. After Kerry's victory in New Hampshire, he won most of the other contests, and gradually his competition dropped out. Kucinich stayed in the race for months, appealing to more activist members of the party although he did not manage to raise large amounts of money.

Kerry selected Edwards as his vice-presidential running mate, a choice that was almost expected. The North Carolinian had attracted much positive attention in the primaries, although he won only South Carolina, the state where he was born. Edwards, the son of a millworker, played up his working-class southern roots and was seen as a good contrast to the more patrician-appearing Kerry. In addition, Edwards's youthful appearance contrasted with the vice president's elder-statesman qualities.

The race between Bush and Kerry was close through much of the summer. But a group called Swift Boat Veterans for Truth started airing attack ads against Kerry, criticizing his service in Vietnam. Kerry had used his Vietnam experience as a key theme in his campaign, and this negative ad began to hurt him in the polls. In addition, the Bush team had success in portraying the Democrat as a "flip-flopper," using his votes on the Iraq war as one example; Kerry had voted for the congressional authorization for the use of force in Iraq but later voted against an \$87 billion supplemental spending bill. Kerry managed to turn the race back into a neck-and-neck contest after the first presidential debate September 30, a forum in which he came through as a serious, intelligent candidate while the president seemed to scowl and grimace as Kerry spoke.

As election day, November 2, approached, attention focused on about a dozen competitive states that were neither Democratic "blue" nor Republican "red." These so-called purple states were where the candidates spent much of their time and television advertising money. They included Florida, the site of the 2000 controversy; several

midwestern states—Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; New Hampshire; and New Mexico.

### *Results of the 2004 Elections*

As expected, turnout was high in the 2004 elections, especially in the battleground states, as both parties sought to mobilize their base voters and register new ones. The race between Bush and Kerry came down to the wire, and Democrats had hopes of winning seats in the Senate and perhaps the House as well. With the 2000 election as a backdrop, lawyers had mobilized on both sides, and some observers were predicting another drawn-out fight over the White House.

In the end, most of the states followed their 2000 pattern, supporting the same party for president that they had four years earlier. Bush carried Florida more easily than he had in 2000; it was Ohio that kept people in suspense overnight this time around. Kerry conceded the election the morning after the election, on November 3, unable to overcome Bush's margin in Ohio. Republicans solidified their control over the capital, winning a second White House term for Bush and padding their majorities in both the Senate and House.

Bush succeeded this time in winning both the popular vote—51 percent to Kerry's 48—and the electoral vote—286–252. Ralph Nader, the third-party candidate whom many Democrats had blamed for Gore's loss in 2000, was a negligible factor in 2004. The only states to switch sides from 2000 to 2004 were Iowa and New Mexico, which went Republican, and New Hampshire, which went Democratic.

In the Senate, Republicans scored a net gain of four, ending up with fifty-five seats. Democrats faced their biggest losses in the South, where five of their incumbents—Bob Graham of Florida, John Edwards of North Carolina, Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, Zell Miller of Georgia, and John Breaux of Louisiana—retired. Republicans swept all five seats, and a crop of new GOP senators was elected: Mel Martinez, former Bush secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in Florida; Rep. Richard Burr in North Carolina; Rep. Jim DeMint in South Carolina; Rep. Johnny Isakson in Georgia; and Rep. David Vitter in Louisiana. Republicans also held an open seat in Oklahoma, where former representative Tom Coburn was elected. But the GOP's biggest victory came in South Dakota, where former representative John Thune knocked off Senate minority leader Tom Daschle, whom Republicans had labeled an "obstructionist."

Democrats managed to pick up two GOP-held open seats, in Colorado and Illinois, where Sens. Ben Nighthorse Campbell and Peter Fitzgerald, respectively, were retiring. Ken Salazar, the Colorado state attorney general, and rising political star Barack Obama, an Illinois state senator, won election.

In the House, too, Republicans picked up seats, scoring a net gain of three. Most of those GOP gains were the result of a controversial Republican-backed redistricting plan in Texas, the second since the 2000 census. Republicans picked up five seats in Texas; among those defeated were longtime Democratic representatives Martin Frost and Charles Stenholm. Republicans also won a seat in Indiana, where Democratic representative Baron Hill lost to Republican Mike Sodrel, and picked up an open Democratic seat in Kentucky, where Republican Geoff Davis was elected.

Democrats picked up two GOP-held open seats; Ken Salazar's brother, John, won election to a Colorado House seat and Brian Higgins won an open seat in New York state. In addition, Democrat Melissa Bean defeated longtime Republican incumbent Phil Crane in Illinois, and Democrat John Barrow defeated freshman Republican representative Max Burns in Georgia. Overall, though, with the exception of the turmoil in Texas, few House seats changed hands in 2004.

Governors' races saw more volatility, although the party breakdown remained at twenty-eight Republicans and twenty-two Democrats. Republicans picked up governorships in Indiana and Missouri, while Democrats picked up Montana and New Hampshire. The most controversial gubernatorial contest came in Washington State, in a battle that echoed the 2000 presidential race. Democrat Christine Gregoire took office after apparently narrowly defeating Republican Dino Rossi; the results were challenged in the state's court in 2005, where Gregoire prevailed.

At the start of 2005, Republicans were in the majority in both houses of the state legislature in twenty states and Democrats in nineteen states, with ten states split (Nebraska's legislature is unicameral and nonpartisan). At the federal level, although Republicans retained command of all branches of government after the 2004 elections, their control was narrow, and continued partisanship seemed likely as Bush was sworn in for a second term and the 109th Congress set to work.

### 2005–2007: The 109th Congress

Historians may see the two-year period of 2005 to 2007 as the closing bookend of President George W. Bush's time in the White House, even though he would remain there for an additional twenty-four months. The 109th Congress, the period of these two years, remained firmly in Republican control, as it had for all of Bush's years since his presidency began in 2001, except for the Senate between 2001 and 2003 when Democrats held a one-vote edge.

The strains that grew from an activist and aggressive period of governing by a unified and ideologically conservative political party were increasingly visible by the time the 109th Congress had adjourned, and the voters' judgment on the GOP was stark. In the November 2006

midterm elections, Democrats recaptured control of both houses of Congress—the House of Representatives by a comfortable margin that granted full control of the chamber and the Senate by a narrow margin that required—and allowed—constant maneuvering, even compromising, by both parties in the 110th Congress, the final two years of the Bush presidency.

Still, with the Republicans firmly in control of the 109th Congress, the GOP pushed through much new legislation favored by the party and the political, economic, and social interests that undergird its base of supporters. But the strains were evident as party discipline, especially in the House, began an inelegant unraveling while the Democrats developed an unaccustomed order in their ranks. These two unexpected changes in the political dynamics in Congress left House Republicans and to a lesser extent the Senate GOP challenged to muster majority votes on bills entirely from their caucuses. It often was not possible. Even though legislation did get to the president's desk, much of the 109th Congress was devoted to political posturing leading up to the fall elections that commentators and candidates alike sensed might be a Democratic year.

Some part of the GOP's problems were of its own making, reflecting an increasingly unpopular presidency, and part stemmed from events over which there was no control.

The most significant uncontrollable events were two massive hurricanes that swept through the Gulf of Mexico, devastating much of the coastal region. The first, and more damaging, was Hurricane Katrina, which hit Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi on August 29, 2005, flooding 80 percent of New Orleans and creating vast swaths of destruction throughout the area. The second was Hurricane Rita, which hit the gulf region a month later, coming on land at the Texas-Louisiana border. The political fallout grew out of a bungled relief effort by federal government emergency agencies following Katrina. Americans watched endless television coverage showing thousands of people waiting for help that did not come until much later. The government's slow and mismanaged response to the human and economic damage colored national perception of the Bush administration for months afterward.

Public shock over the government's response to the hurricanes fed into a growing voter dismay over the continuing war in Iraq that Bush had launched in 2003. American casualties continued to rise and bloody sectarian violence among Iraqi groups, plus a growing body of terrorists drawn to the unstable nation, projected an image of administrative incompetence in carrying out the war that had begun with success in toppling the regime of Saddam Hussein.

Not all of the Republicans' woes came from natural disasters. Throughout the 109th Congress they were plagued

*President Bush shakes hands with members of a Marine combat patrol unit at an airbase in the Anbar province of Iraq in 2007. Support for the war diminished during Bush's second presidential term as American casualties and sectarian violence in Iraq continued to increase.*



with ethical issues that the Democrats later were to gleefully portray as a “culture of corruption.” The most serious was an indictment in September 2005 in Texas of GOP majority leader Tom DeLay in an alleged fund-raising scandal. DeLay stepped aside, replaced by Majority Whip Roy Blunt, Mo., but pledged to return to power after clearing his name. He never did. In January 2006 DeLay said he would not try to regain his leadership job, and in June he resigned from the House. His downfall was closely related to his ties to disgraced lobbyist Jack Abramoff, who that same January agreed to cooperate with prosecutors looking into favors he traded for political help from members of Congress. DeLay’s departure meant the House GOP had lost its most effective leader in decades, a person famous for lining up and delivering the votes his party needed to enact much of President Bush’s agenda after 2001. DeLay’s successors simply did not have the capacity to replicate his talents.

Abramoff’s downfall led to other House Republican scandals. Rep. Bob Ney of Ohio, who had already be tied into the Abramoff investigation, stepped down as a committee chair, while maintaining his innocence of wrongdoing, before—in fall 2006—pleading guilty to two federal counts of conspiracy and false statements in the influence-peddling scandal. Randy “Duke” Cunningham of California, resigned his seat in December 2005 after pleading guilty to bribery and tax evasion. Cunningham was an influential voice on defense issues. He admitted accepting at least \$2.4 million in bribes to use his position on the House Appropriations Committee to steer funds to defense contractors. In late 2006 Mark Foley of Florida resigned following revelation of inappropriate e-mails and instant messages sent over several years to both serving and former teenage male pages. The episode haunted the Republicans because of the impression that the GOP leadership, from the Speaker on down, knew

of Foley’s conduct for some time and had done nothing to deter it.

Viewed from the Democratic perspective, the 109th Congress was a disaster for the Republicans, and more than a few Republicans agreed. Much went wrong. The annual budget process all but broke down in 2006, although key defense measures—including for the Iraq war—did get through. Nine of eleven appropriations bills were left for 2007, with Congress merely passing continuing resolutions to keep the government operating. Republicans also failed to enact legislation to make a substantial dent in the cost of entitlement programs.

An effort to rewrite immigration policy failed, despite an unexpected collaboration by Bush and some Democrats to find middle ground. The legislation failed in the face of a fundamental split in Republican ranks between its business-oriented wing, which wanted to find ways to keep and even expand the illegal immigrant labor force, and cultural and social conservatives of the party focused on border security and tough measures to expel the same people. They argued illegal immigrants stole jobs from U.S. citizens and threatened to erode the nation’s predominant culture.

Nevertheless, the two sessions did not make for a completely do-nothing Congress as the Democrats alleged. Coming off the highly successful 2004 election, the GOP-dominated Congress moved quickly to revise the bankruptcy code, enact a substantial energy program, authorize a massive highway and mass transit program, limit class-action suits, set national standards for drivers’ licenses, and deal with methods of handling enemy detainees caught in the wars following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. In 2006 Congress rewrote pension law to give more protection to workers, cut taxes by \$70 billion over five years and extended previous tax cuts, and completed a five-year

package aimed at cutting \$38.8 billion from programs including student loans, Medicaid, and Medicare. Congress also reauthorized the landmark Voting Rights Act.

Perhaps the most important legacy of the period for Bush and his GOP allies in Congress was the nomination and confirmation of two new, youthful, and conservative Supreme Court justices. These new members held out renewed hope to conservatives that their long-sought goal of moving the Court further to the political right was now within their grasp. The first change was the confirmation of John G. Roberts Jr. as chief justice, the first change in that position since 1986. His long-time predecessor, William H. Rehnquist had died September 3, 2005. Roberts was easily confirmed and sworn in September 29. Roberts had spent just two years on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. But because both Rehnquist and Roberts were conservatives, the change did not immediately affect the Court's alignment. The second appointment held out the promise of doing just that.

On July 1, 2005, Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman on the Court, announced her retirement. Although appointed by Ronald Reagan, O'Connor had become the key swing vote on the Court, siding with neither the liberal nor the conservative wing—much to the frustration of conservatives nationwide. (Originally, Roberts was nominated to replace her; when Rehnquist died, Bush changed his nomination to chief justice.) Bush later settled on Samuel A. Alito Jr., a judge on the Third Circuit Court of Appeals who, like Roberts, had a strong conservative record. Democrats and liberals aggressively opposed him, saying he was hostile to abortion rights, civil rights, and workers' rights, and that he favored government and big business over individual rights. But the effort fizzled in the face of Alito's indisputable legal credentials for the job and the GOP's determined majority to get him on the court. Although a Senate filibuster was attempted, it was easily put down in January 2006 by a 72–25 vote, and Alito was confirmed the following day, 58–42.

### ***The 2006 Midterm Elections***

The Republican Party's ascendancy in Washington stalled in the 2006 elections. In a national sweep that resembled the Republican takeover of Congress in 1994, Democrats regained control of both chambers by picking up a net of thirty seats in the House and six in the Senate. The Democrats gained seats in each of the four national regions including eleven House seats—the largest number—in the Northeast. Only one Republican survived in that part of the country, making the once rock-solid GOP region more like a Democratic bastion. In the Midwest, Democrats picked up nine House seats, reducing the Republican majority there to a near dead heat, 49–51. Even in the South, which by the first decade of the new century had become the core

of Republican strength, the Democrats picked up six House seats, although they still trailed the GOP by a substantial margin, 57–85.

Moreover, Democrats won twenty of the year's thirty-six gubernatorial contests and had control of eight more state legislatures than the GOP.

The turnaround was astonishing in light of the increasingly solid hold on Washington that the GOP had built since 2002. In 2004 the Republicans held onto the White House while picking up seats in both houses of Congress. In the Senate the GOP gained four seats to widen their majority to fifty-five versus forty-four Democrats and one independent. In the House the GOP added three seats to increase their majority to 232 versus 202 Democrats and one independent. The success prompted House Majority Leader DeLay to declare that the foundations were in place for a "permanent" Republican majority in Congress.

President Bush's declining popularity, reflected most significantly in widespread disapproval of the war in Iraq and buffeted by the government's inept response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005, was seen in Democratic 2006 gains in districts carried by Bush in the 2004 presidential elections: two-thirds of Democratic gains came in states or districts that had favored Bush just two years earlier.

The defeat of GOP incumbents accounted for all the Senate Republican losses. In the House, Democrats picked up twenty-two Republican seats in which incumbents were running in the general election. The other eight Democratic wins were in open-seat contests.

Nevertheless, incumbency remained an important bulwark for both parties. All Democratic incumbents who ran for reelection won, and all open seats previously held by a Democrat were retained by the party. On the Republican side only one in ten GOP incumbents running lost in the general election. Overall 94 percent of House incumbents won; in Senate races the figure was almost 79 percent.

Election analysts noted that most defeated Republican House candidates did not have close races in 2004 and were veteran members with at least eight years in the chamber. To achieve their victory, Democrats expanded the playing field that had become smaller in recent years. In 1994, when the GOP won control of Congress, there were nearly 100 competitive House races (those with a winning margin of under 55 percent of the total vote), according to elections expert Rhodes Cook. The number was fewer than fifty in 2002 and just thirty-six in 2004. But in 2006 the number of competitive races rose to sixty-eight. Most of those seats were held by Republicans, and Democrats won many of them.

Although many of the GOP problems were of their own making, or were uncontrollable such as the Iraqi war and Hurricane Katrina, Republicans also were faced with a better organized and more determined Democratic campaign structure.



For the first time in many years the notoriously disorganized Democrats had in place congressional and campaign leaders who made their party competitive. The Senate and House leaders, Harry Reid of Nevada, and Nancy Pelosi of California, maintained unusual party unity among rank-and-file members, allowing them to thwart much of the Republican agenda.

Sen. Charles E. Schumer, D-N.Y., brought a mastery of campaign fund-raising to the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. Rep. Rahm Emanuel, D-Ill., proved an able head of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee by significantly expanding the number of districts that had competitive races in 2006. Both men aggressively sought out attractive Democratic candidates to challenge GOP incumbents.

### 2007–2009: The 110th Congress

The 110th Congress was the first since 1993 controlled by Democrats. But unlike 1992, when Bill Clinton was in the White House, Democrats in 2007 faced Republican president George W. Bush, who threatened and exercised robust use of his veto. Moreover, Democrats controlled the Senate by a single vote, giving the GOP ample room to block Democratic proposals.

The two-year span of the Congress proceeded—until its last several months—largely along the lines that observers had expected of a government divided between the White House of one party and legislators of the other: funding of programs was approved, some significant legislation was passed, and compromises—and political posturing—were in vogue. But the 110th Congress was different because of events near its end that few persons anticipated, or even thought possible: a near meltdown of the financial system of the nation and most of the world. By the beginning of 2009 the United States had been in an officially declared recession for more than a year and nearly every other nation faced economic declines as serious as any since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

In the United States, Congress, the White House, and every federal agency with financial and economic authority, from the Federal Reserve and the Treasury to bank and security regulators, acted to prevent a wholesale collapse of the economy. The starting point of the crisis was debated, but its spread involved the collapse of a housing market boom that had vastly expanded the nominal value of homes in most parts of the nation, a condition that economists and others—many in retrospect—recognized as a classic bubble. Underlying it was the existence of a vast subprime mortgage crisis characterized by reckless lending to persons with inadequate assets and income to be homeowners. These home buyers began to default in ever larger numbers as the economy contracted and unemployment rose. Eventually the foreclosure tsunami spread to many

better qualified borrowers who also found themselves overextended as housing prices fell, the stock market swooned, and their personal financial worth shrunk. Increasing numbers of owners found their mortgages greater than the value of their homes.

The housing crises spread to the entire financial system, through the ever-increasing number of loans in default or near default that were packaged in opaque securities sold to investors who had little ability to know what was toxic in their holdings and what was not. That in turn led to a lack of confidence in which banks were unwilling to lend even to other banks for fear that the loans were at risk. Eventually, this lack of confidence led to a widespread credit crunch, where even borrowers with good credit ratings were unable to secure loans at reasonable prices.

By September 2008 the federal government had seized control of the two huge housing agencies—Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae—that owned or guaranteed about \$5 trillion worth of the \$12 trillion in mortgages issued on U.S. houses. More bad economic news followed as the venerable Wall Street investment bank Lehman Brothers filed for bankruptcy and the Federal Reserve injected \$85 billion into the insurance giant American International Group (AIG) in exchange for almost 80 percent of its stock, essentially nationalizing the company. Other Wall Street firms disappeared in their traditional form as they converted to regular banking status, subjecting themselves to federal oversight.

During this period the government, particularly the Federal Reserve, pumped billions of dollars into the economy and cut interest rates to historically low levels. Meanwhile the stock market continued a wild ride up and down, but mainly down. By the end of the year investors had lost about \$7 trillion in value, according to one calculation. Others said the worldwide losses of all types probably went to at least \$25 trillion.

Congress was drawn deeply into the crises in September, but earlier in 2008 it had passed two other pieces of legislation as economic conditions deteriorated. In February it cleared a \$151.7 billion economic stimulus bill that focused on tax rebates for families and individuals. In July Congress approved a bill that started out to provide foreclosure relief to homeowners. But at the urging of Bush Treasury Secretary Henry M. Paulson Jr., legislators added an open-ended authority to the department to shore up Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Then on September 18, Paulson, with Federal Reserve chairman Ben S. Bernanke, went to congressional leaders with a plea for a \$700 billion program to acquire presumably worthless mortgage-based assets from financial companies and buy stock in threatened institutions to contain a serious rupture from increasing foreclosure and plummeting house prices. Congress approved the program, called the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), with unusual speed, but only after the House at first rejected

it, sending the stock market plunging, amid unexpected constituent anger over bailing out huge financial firms. Paulson later began using some of the money to capitalize banks rather than just buy up toxic assets. The banks, however, proved reluctant through the remainder of the year to accelerated lending. With unknown amounts of toxic assets still in the hands of thousands of investors, the credit crunch worsened.

Later in the year Congress balked at approving a multibillion assistance package for the nation's three main auto manufacturers, General Motors (GM), Ford, and Chrysler. GM and Chrysler were on the verge of bankruptcy by the end of the year from plummeting car sales caused by the recession and drastically reduced availability of credit for consumer to purchase cars. Car sales had already declined as gas prices neared \$5.00 a gallon in some locations. Ford was slightly better off but it too faced bankruptcy if GM went down, taking with it dozens of suppliers from which Ford also bought parts.

The assistance, \$25 billion, was blocked in the Senate by Republicans. With the threat of a massive economic collapse in manufacturing, and tens of potential thousands of job losses, the Bush White House pledged \$17.4 billion to the auto firms from the TARP program but with requirements that each company by February come up with detailed plans to turn around their business. Included was a demand that union wages be reduced to the level paid by nonunion foreign manufacturers with U.S. plants, although the difference in hourly rates was not large for active employees. The American companies, however, were burdened by substantial costs—legacy costs, as they were known, to many thousands of retirees in medical care and retirement benefits.

### *The 2008 Campaigns*

When the 2008 votes were tallied, America had elected Barack Obama, an Illinois senator, as the first African American president, an outcome that most observers thought inconceivable a quarter century earlier. Although Obama's election made 2008 "one for the books," in the words of many political commentators, by the time the primaries and caucuses ended and candidates were anointed at the conventions, the "firsts" of the 2008 cycle had become an impressive list.

- Most remarkable of all was Obama's capturing the nomination of a major political party.
- For the first time ever, both candidates had been born outside the continental United States, Obama in Hawaii on August 4, 1961, to a white woman from Kansas and a black man from Kenya, and his opponent, Sen. John McCain, an Arizona Republican, at a U.S. naval base in Panama's U.S. Canal Zone on August 29, 1936.

- Two sitting members of the Senate were the major party candidates, the first time this had ever occurred. It also was the first time since 1960 that a sitting senator was elected. That year Sen. John F. Kennedy, D-Mass., defeated incumbent vice president Richard M. Nixon, who also was a former senator.
- For only the second time in U.S. history a woman was selected to run on a major party ticket as the vice-presidential candidate. McCain selected then-Alaska governor Sarah Palin as his running mate. In 1984 Geraldine A. Ferraro had been the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, but she was on the losing ticket headed by former senator and Vice President Walter Mondale.
- The 2008 race was the first since 1928 that no incumbent president or vice president sought the nomination, and was the first since 1952 that neither the incumbent president nor vice president was running on the final ticket.
- The Democratic contest featured an African American male and a woman as the two most prominent candidates, a match-up that virtually no one could have imagined in previous national elections.
- The initial Democratic front-runner was a woman, the first time in American history that a woman ran a competitive race for the nomination.
- The election cost vastly more than any previous contest.
- The use of the Internet, cell phones, and other electronic devices entered the mainstream for the first time, helping candidates to raise funds and mobilize and energize grassroots supporters.
- Obama's ability to raise vast sums allowed him to reject public financing for the primary and general election campaigns, the first time this had occurred since the system was created in 1976. Although his opponent, Sen. John McCain, accepted public funding for his general election campaign, Obama's success at raising private funds lend campaign finance experts to speculate that the public financing system may have been dealt a fatal blow.

Obama and McCain were not the early favorites of journalists and others who handicap the political races. The early-on favorite for the Democratic nod was Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton, the former first lady during Bill Clinton's presidency, and a New York senator after leaving the White House. She had long been expected to run and formally announced on January 20, 2007. Obama, who had received an unexpected boost from Sen. Ted Kennedy, D-Mass.,

*Democrat Barack Obama and Republican John McCain square off in a presidential debate at Hofstra University in October 2008. This election marked the first time that the majority party candidates were both sitting members of the Senate.*



announced on February 10, 2007. McCain announced his candidacy on April 25, 2007.

Both parties fielded a lengthy list of candidates. On the Democratic side, John Edwards, a former senator from North Carolina and the 2004 vice-presidential candidate, was widely admired and thought to have a meaningful chance in the race. Bill Richardson, the governor of New Mexico, was an early candidate along with several other figures less well known on the national scene, including Sen. Joe Biden of Delaware who eventually was picked by Obama as his running mate.

But the Democratic contest quickly settled into one between Obama and Clinton, with the latter continuing to be seen as the hands-on favorite to win. Obama, however, laid out a systematic nationwide campaign to contest not only the smaller states with primaries but also most of the caucus states; the Clinton campaign did not follow this strategy, relying more on the big-state primaries. In addition, the Clinton campaign struggled with disorganization and internal rivalries that hurt its focus.

Unexpectedly, the Democratic campaign continued from the earliest voting in caucuses and primaries in January 2008 until the final contests on June 3. Most observers believed the decision would be so clear by March that the primaries scheduled after that would be of little significance. As it turned out, Obama all but won the nomination in the February primaries, starting with Super Tuesday, February 5, and continuing through the rest of the month. On February 5, he won seven primaries and Clinton won eight. But the rest of the month he won six and Clinton won none. In

these six wins, he garnered almost 60 percent of the aggregate vote.

Both candidates aggressively contested the primaries that came after, starting on March 4, known as Critical Tuesday. But as this period emerged, it became clear that Clinton—absent a major collapse of the Obama campaign—could never assemble enough delegates to top Obama.

Depending on the method of counting the actual votes cast in the primaries, Clinton won a narrow majority, with a little more than 17,700,000 to Obama's 17,400,000. (Edwards, who had closed his campaign on January 30, won just a little more than one million votes.) The Clinton numbers, however, were skewed by events in Michigan and Florida in January. Both states, in violation of party rules moved their primaries into that month, several weeks before the party allowed voting except for a few states, such as New Hampshire, that had historically held voting earlier. The party initially said those states delegates would not be seated at the convention, although it later changed its mind. Obama's name did not appear on the primary ballot in Michigan, while Clinton's did. Neither candidate campaigned in those states. But without the vote that Clinton won in Michigan, Obama would have had the lead in the nationwide Democratic primary total.

On the Republican side, McCain—to the surprise of many handicappers—started strongly, winning the New Hampshire primary On January 18 by nearly six percentage points over his most formidable competitor, Mitt Romney, the former governor of neighboring Massachusetts.

Romney won his boyhood state, Michigan, on January 15 and was competitive in Florida on January 29. But after that, Romney began to fade as McCain piled up more wins with strong margins. On February 5, Super Tuesday, McCain won nine primaries to Romney's two. Romney quite the race on February 7.

McCain had other challengers who stayed in the race longer, including Mike Huckabee, the governor of Arkansas, Rudolph Giuliani, the former New York mayor, and Fred Thompson, a former senator from Tennessee. Huckabee formally continued until March 3, and his name and others appeared on ballots after that. But only the quixotic campaign of Ron Paul, a conservative representative from Texas who ran as the Libertarian candidate for president in 1988, continued on to be the last to drop out. In the end, he amassed more than 1,600,000 votes, the fourth highest in the GOP primaries, although still only 5.6 percent of all votes cast.

Once Obama and McCain had secured their nominations, the fall campaign was a relatively standard election contest, although punctuated by several memorable events. Obama led comfortably in the polls through much of the period, gaining strength as the campaign wore on and the national and world economy continued its plunge into deeper recession. Economic conditions became the defining issue, significantly overshadowing the Iraq war, which earlier was expected to be the defining controversy for voters.

McCain, on September 24, in an unexpected move that surprised even GOP stalwarts, announced he was suspending his campaign to return to Washington to participate in congressional negotiations on the economic crisis. He also called for a postponement of the televised debate with Obama that was scheduled later in the week in Mississippi. His move was praised by supporters as statesmanlike but derided by opponents as a political ploy. Both candidates returned to Washington that week but their presence made little difference in thrashing out legislation. Obama insisted that the Mississippi debate go on as scheduled, which McCain ultimately agreed to. The debate was one of three held by the presidential candidates; one debate was held between the vice presidential nominees. All of them, the presidential ones in particular, were seen as useful and often informative, but none appeared to change many voter minds. Neither Obama nor McCain made serious mistakes or gaffs during the sessions.

Obama's ability to draw large and enthusiastic crowds continued throughout the campaign as he went both to strong Democratic states and into areas normally considered Republican territory. Analysts noted he was continuing his fifty-state strategy of the primary campaign by spending much time in such states as Virginia, North Carolina, and Florida that had been beyond the reach of Democrats in previous presidential elections. McCain, by contrast, while

drawing respectable crowds, did not approach the extent of Obama's campaign.

An unexpected wrinkle in the campaign, and a notable distraction for McCain, was his running mate, Alaska governor Sarah Palin. Little was known of her, or her credentials to be on a national ticket, before she was plucked out of relative obscurity by seventy-two-year-old McCain. Once on the ticket, however, she was subject to withering examination by both journalists and by others—many of them Democratic partisans—who questioned whether she had had sufficient exposure to national and international issues to become president, should that need arise. Her campaign, and by extension McCain's, was hurt by several fumbling interviews she agreed to on national television conducted by network anchors. Nevertheless, Palin's presence as the running mate, as expected, drew enthusiastic approval from the Republican base of conservatives, especially Christian conservatives, which had been suspicious of McCain from the start.

The cost of national elections continued its inexorable rise in 2008, reaching into the trillions of dollars. Expenditures under the direct control of candidates' campaigns for president and Congress in primary and general elections that year totaled more than \$3.1 trillion dollars. For president alone it was almost \$1.7 trillion. In addition, spending by parties and outside groups, which are difficult to track accurately, added many millions to the sum. (*See Table 3-2, p. 80.*)

### ***Results of the 2008 Elections***

It was a Democratic year, giving the party a platform to potentially rewrite the political alignment in the nation for years into the future, depending on how well the new president and the dominant Democratic Congress handled the economic, security, environmental, and other issues facing the nation and the world.

With a masterful nationwide plan and the support of an army of enthusiastic supporters not seen in decades, Obama won the presidency and helped his party increase the congressional majorities. He captured nearly 53 percent of the popular vote and 365 electoral votes to 173 for his opponent McCain. Although not of the magnitude of a landslide, Obama's victory was legitimately seen as a mandate for a different approach to national and international issues than had prevailed under his predecessor.

Throughout the latter decades of the twentieth century and into the early years of the next, Republicans had typically won the presidency and Democrats controlled Congress. Except for Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1981 and Bill Clinton from 1993 to 2001, Republicans held the White House from 1969 to 2009. Democrats had less success in Congress, losing it to the GOP in 1994 and not regaining it until 2007, except for a brief period in the Senate between 2001 and 2003. The national distribution of party allegiances was



based on Democratic strength on the coasts and in most Midwest and New England areas with the GOP controlling an “L” shaped area from the Rockies to the Southwest and across the South. The 2008 elections suggested a weakening of this pattern that portended Democratic strengths in the future.

Although fundamental features of this partisan division continued, Obama’s success increased the likelihood of more competitive states in future elections. Obama won the popular vote by a margin of 7 percentage points, less than a half dozen other presidents, but still a clear-cut victory. He won by 9.5 million votes, the widest of any nonincumbent presidential candidate in history. This was possible because Democrats dominated the coastal states outside the “L,” allowing Obama to seriously contest states that the party previously conceded to the GOP. With this effort, Obama won all the nineteen states that John Kerry, the 2004 Democratic candidate, had won plus nine others that had supported Bush including Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia (all historically GOP southern states), Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio (in the Midwest), and Colorado, Nevada, and New

Mexico (in the West). Essentially, the Obama effort flipped the earlier “L” pattern that allowed Bush, secure in that area, to contest Democratic states.

The Democratic victory brought into Congress an enlarged majority (a gain of eight Senate seats and a net gain of twenty-one House seats) that probably was well attuned to the national Democratic Party. In the Northeast, a single-remaining Republican was defeated. The Democrats’ southern wing was a shadow of its former self. By 2008 southern Democrats were greatly reduced in numbers, removing from the political picture an array of politicians, many in powerful congressional positions, who joined Republicans in a “conservative coalition” against Democratic proposals. By 2008 that coalition was extinct. Southern Democrats still in office in 2008 were only 12 percent of the party’s Senate membership and under a quarter in the House. When Bill Clinton won his first term as president in 1992, more than a quarter of all Senate Democrat’s and nearly a third of House Democrats hailed from the South. This diminution of the southern influence presented the prospect of a more united party behind the new president.

# Political Party Development

**P**OLITICAL PARTIES are organizations that seek to gain control of government to further their members' social, economic, ideological, or personal goals. The United States has usually had a two-party system, dominated since 1860 by the Democratic and Republican parties. Yet hundreds of political parties have formed since the 1790s, and "third parties" have occasionally had a strong impact on presidential elections.

The United States did not start out with a two-party system—or any parties at all. This central aspect of American politics was unplanned and had no formal constitutional or legal status. Indeed, having seen the ill effects of overzealous parties in monarchical England and in premodern times, the Framers hoped to avoid similar problems with what they called factions. Thus, in *Federalist* No. 10 James Madison bragged that one of the Constitution's great virtues was that it would control "the mischiefs of faction." In 1789 Thomas Jefferson declared: "If I could not go to heaven but with a party, I would not go there at all." Similarly, in his farewell address in 1796 George Washington warned that, in elective popular governments, the dangers of excess in the "spirit of party" demanded "a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame."

By the time Washington issued his warning, however, he was the perceived head of the Federalist Party, which faded after 1800 and, except for some local officeholders, was dead by 1821. Meanwhile, since 1794 Madison and Jefferson had been the leaders of another party, variously called the Democratic-Republicans, the Jeffersonian Democrats, and the Jeffersonian Republicans, but today understood as the kernel of the world's first mass-based political party, the modern Democratic Party.

## POLITICAL ISSUES AND THE EMERGENCE OF PARTIES

The debate over ratification of the Constitution led to the organization of factions but not parties. Future Democratic-Republicans and Federalists, such as Madison and Alexander Hamilton, worked together for ratification, just as future

Democratic-Republicans and Federalists, such as James Monroe and Eldridge Gerry, worked against it.

Ratification brought about a new national government: presidential electors unanimously elected Washington as the first president, and nearly half of them supported John Adams, who was easily elected vice president. Washington's cabinet included future leaders of the nation's first two parties: the future Federalist leader Hamilton and the future leader of the Democratic-Republicans, Jefferson.

By the end of Washington's administration, the two parties had emerged in full battle gear. The parties differed over the nature of public policy and the interpretation of the Constitution. The Federalists, led by Hamilton, Adams, and John Jay, favored a national government vigorously involved in economic development. Key to the Federalist program was the establishment of a national bank, federal funding at face value of all state and national bonds issued during the Revolution, and a flexible interpretation of the Constitution. The Federalists also wanted to strengthen diplomatic and commercial ties with England.

Jefferson's followers, called Democratic-Republicans at this time, opposed funding the war debts at par because many of the original bond holders had sold their bonds at depreciated values to speculators. Their hostility to commerce and business also led them to oppose the establishment of a national bank. Unsuccessful on these issues, the Democratic-Republicans were nonetheless able to thwart Hamilton's plan to use high tariffs to stimulate commerce and manufacturing in the new country. Jefferson and his followers wanted a strict interpretation of the Constitution, favored states' rights over national power, and in foreign policy supported France in its wars with England.

## Presidents, Parties, and Policies, 1800–1860

By the time of Jefferson's election in 1800, ending the period of Federalist control, the party concept was entrenched in U.S. politics. Despite his previous denunciation of parties, Jefferson justified his party leadership as a necessary opposition to the "Monocrats of our country." Jefferson's election by the House, after a tied electoral vote between him and

## PARTY SYSTEMS

Historians and political scientists often use the concept of “party systems” to refer to eras that seem to hang together in terms of major party alignment. Although some scholars dispute the concept, many divide U.S. electoral history into six periods of party development, with each period covering about thirty to thirty-five years. Each era typically begins with one or more “critical elections” that transform the parties’ voter bases. The first period, from 1789 to approximately 1824, marked the emergence of a two-party system. It lasted from George Washington’s presidency through the end of the “Virginia Dynasty,” including the two terms of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, all from Virginia. During this period, suffrage was gradually extended to most white men. Party organizations were not very developed and emerged only during presidential elections.

The second party system, from 1828 until the late 1850s, marked the years from Andrew Jackson’s first election through the demise of the Whig Party. This period of close national party competition saw the development of continuing party organizations, exemplified by the creation of party nominating conventions and the adoption of formal party platforms.

The third era, beginning with Abraham Lincoln’s election in 1860, continued until the twilight of the nineteenth century. The Republican Party won all but two presidential elections in this period—Democrat Grover Cleveland won two nonconsecutive terms. Still, the races were closely contested, including victory by a single disputed electoral vote in 1876 and thin popular margins in battleground states such as Ohio and New York in later elections.

The 1896 election, won convincingly by William McKinley, marked a transition to a fourth period of clear Republican dominance, built on Republican control in the Northeast and Midwest. At the same time, the South became solidly Democratic. Progressives also represented an important movement during this era,

which persisted through World War I and the 1920s. Running for a third term as a Progressive in 1912, Theodore Roosevelt ran far ahead of incumbent Republican President William Howard Taft.

The election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 marked another great electoral realignment. Roosevelt was swept into the office on the coming-of-age of previous waves of immigrants and the economic dislocations of the Great Depression. Through Lyndon B. Johnson’s landslide election in 1964, the Democrats won seven of nine presidential elections—the other two went to Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower—and held control of Congress in all but four years.

Although different from previous eras, a sixth party system appeared to develop from 1968 to 2004, one less stable than previous periods. Republicans, most notably Ronald Reagan, won most presidential elections, but Democrats held control of Congress until 1995. Massive voter realignments saw historic shifts to a Republican South and a Democratic Northeast and Pacific Coast. Independent candidates had some impact during this time, but by 2004 voters were firmly attached, in almost equal proportions, to the two major parties, with the Republicans holding majorities in the Senate and House. The national parties were now fully developed as fund-raisers and campaigners and had built centralized, efficient and technologically advanced organizations.

The election of Barack Obama opened the prospect of a new party alignment, dominated by the Democratic Party. Aided by the severe economic conditions and the historic unpopularity of President George W. Bush, Obama extended the party’s sway to parts of the South, Midwest, and Mountain states, and drew large support from African Americans, Latinos, and young voters. Democrats also increased the congressional majorities they had won in the previous midterm election and drew ahead in voters’ partisan identifications. Future party alignments would depend on the record of the new Obama administration.

Aaron Burr, led to adoption of the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution in 1804. That amendment, which required electors to vote separately for president and vice president, further buried the likelihood of “partyless” U.S. elections.

Despite his philosophical support for limited government, Jefferson in practice expanded the national government’s reach. He used presidential power without constitutional warrant to purchase the Louisiana Territory from France, doubling the size of the nation, and imposed an embargo on commerce during the Napoleonic wars. He became a vigorous party leader as well, using the disciplinary clout of the party caucus in Congress and encouraging the development of a favorable partisan press. Presidential nominations came to be centralized in the congressional caucus, aiding a string of election victories by Jefferson’s party that lasted through the first two decades of the nineteenth century.

Federalists nearly won the presidency back in 1800 and 1812, but the party quickly withered after the War of 1812,

when many party leaders opposed the war and flirted with secession, most notably at the Hartford Convention of 1814–1815. The party was effectively dead by the end of 1820, when Democratic-Republican Monroe ran unopposed for reelection.

A system with only one party was less stable than a system with two or more parties. In 1824 four Democratic-Republican candidates competed for the presidency, with none getting a majority of the popular or the electoral vote. The House of Representatives chose John Quincy Adams, who ran second in both categories. Andrew Jackson, who had led in popular and electoral votes, immediately began his successful campaign for the next presidential election in 1828. In 1832 the Anti-Masonic Party made its brief appearance, winning seven electoral votes, while Jackson was easily reelected. Jackson inherited the mantle of Jefferson and his party, while his political and personal opponents, such as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and John Quincy Adams, migrated in the 1830s to the newly formed Whig Party. In



*Political parties emerged in part from differences over policy in President George Washington's cabinet. Left to right: President Washington, Secretary of War Henry Knox, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, and Attorney General Edmund Randolph.*

1836 four Whigs, representing different regions of the country, competed for the presidency unsuccessfully against Jackson's heir, Martin Van Buren.

The Whigs won the presidency in 1840 and 1848; the Jacksonian Democrats won in 1836, 1844, 1852, and 1856. The Whigs favored a national bank, federal support for economic development such as canals and railroads, national bankruptcy laws, protective tariffs, and a relatively humane policy toward Native Americans. The Democrats disagreed with all these positions. Whigs opposed territorial acquisition, especially by force. Democrats, proclaiming that it was the "manifest destiny" of the United States to control the continent, annexed Texas, eventually pushed the United States into a war with Mexico to gain new territory in the Southwest, and peacefully incorporated the northwestern Oregon territories into the Union.

The Democrats pushed for universal adult white male suffrage throughout the country, but at the same time worked to take the vote away from free blacks and to strengthen slavery at the national and local level. Jackson's presidency is most remembered for his veto of the rechartering of the Second Bank of the United States, his successful opposition to internal improvements, and his policy of Indian removal, which pushed almost all Native Americans in the east into the Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). On an important issue that seemed to transcend party politics, Jackson vigorously opposed extreme states' rights ideology when South Carolina attempted to nullify a federal tariff. However, following the nullification crisis, the Democrats became increasingly solicitous of states' rights and southern demands for protections for slavery.

The nation had close competition between two major parties in the 1840s, but third parties influenced some elections. The Whigs won their first presidential election in 1840, portraying Gen. William Henry Harrison as the embodiment of populist values. Democrats returned to power four years later with the victory of a "dark horse," James K. Polk, over the Whig leader, Clay. In 1848, however, the Free Soil candidate, former president Van Buren, won more than 290,000 votes, many of which would have otherwise gone to the Democratic candidate. As a result, the Whig candidate, Gen. Zachary Taylor, won the election. Yet the victorious Whigs of 1848 managed to carry only four states in 1852, and the party disappeared two years later. The 1856 election saw two new parties emerge: the Know Nothing (American) Party—a single-issue party opposed to immigration—and the Republican Party.

The Republicans adopted many Whig policies while centering their program on opposition to the extension of slavery into the western territories. Many Republican leaders were former Whigs, including Abraham Lincoln and his future secretary of state, William H. Seward. Others came from the antislavery wing of the Democratic Party, among them Lincoln's first vice president, Hannibal Hamlin, and his future secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. In 1856 the Republican candidate, John C. Fremont, and the Know Nothing candidate, former president Millard Fillmore, together won about 400,000 more popular votes than Democrat James Buchanan, but Buchanan had the plurality of popular votes and, more important, carried nineteen states to win the election. Buchanan was the first "sectional" president since 1824, as fourteen of the states he carried



were in the South. This election underscored that the Democrats had become the party of slavery and the South.

The proslavery southerners who controlled the Democratic Party insisted on fidelity to their program to expand slavery into the territories. This arrangement unraveled in 1860, as the Democrats split into two parties—regular Democrats nominating Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and southern Democrats nominating John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Moderates in the North and the South supported the Constitutional Union Party, which hoped to hold the Union together by not discussing any of the key issues. The two Democratic parties and the Constitutional Unionists together received more popular votes than the Republican candidate, Lincoln (who was not even on the ballot in many southern states), who won less than 40 percent of the popular vote. But Lincoln carried every northern state, and eighteen states overall, easily winning a majority of the electoral college.

### Parties in U.S. Politics Since 1860

Lincoln's election and the Union victory in the Civil War set the stage for a period of intense party competition for the rest of the nineteenth century. Republicans won most presidential victories, including the disputed election of 1876, but the margins of victory were narrow after Reconstruction ended in the South, and Democrats frequently held majorities in the House of Representatives.

During this period the Republican programs included vigorous military action to preserve the Union, constitutional amendments to abolish slavery and guarantee the civil rights of African Americans, homestead laws to facilitate western settlement, federal support for a transcontinental

railroad, protective tariffs, and the suppression of Mormon polygamists in the West. Democrats favored lower tariffs; opposed emancipation and civil rights; and championed white immigrants (but not immigrants from Asia), labor unions, and (at the end of the century) small farmers in the South and West. In international affairs, the late-nineteenth-century Republicans favored expansion, ultimately leading to war with Spain and the acquisition of an overseas empire, while Democrats opposed these trends, with Grover Cleveland (the only Democratic president in this period) refusing to annex Hawaii. From 1868 to 1908 various third parties ran candidates. With the exception of the Populists in 1892, however, none ever won any electoral votes.

Republicans became the dominant national party in the election of 1896, winning a decisive victory for William McKinley, and continuing to hold the White House for all but eight years of the next generation. The Republican dominance was based on a sectional coalition of the northern states, combining support from business owners, industrial workers, smaller communities, Civil War veterans, and the few African Americans allowed to vote. Democrats absorbed the Populist program of relief to farmers through the free coinage of silver, but the party found its support largely confined to the South, the sparsely populated areas of the Rocky Mountain states, and the immigrant communities of large cities.

The Democrats won their only two presidential elections in this period with New Jersey governor Woodrow Wilson as their candidate. In 1912 a third party determined the outcome of the presidential race. The Republicans split as former president Theodore Roosevelt tried, and failed, to gain renomination after a term out of the

*Illustration of the Republican nomination convention of 1860 that chose Abraham Lincoln for president.*



White House. Roosevelt thought that his successor, William Howard Taft, had abandoned the progressive goals of the party. Running on the Progressive (“Bull Moose”) ticket, Roosevelt carried six states and won about half a million more popular votes than Taft. Together they outpolled Wilson, but Wilson carried forty states and won the election. Various third parties ran presidential candidates in the 1920s and 1930s, but only Robert M. La Follette, running as the Progressive Party presidential candidate in 1924, won any electoral votes.

Party fortunes changed with the Great Depression of the 1930s, making the Democrats the majority party. New York governor Franklin D. Roosevelt won an overwhelming victory in 1932, and his New Deal policies created a new majority coalition of immigrant descendants, big city voters, labor union members, racial minorities, and white southern party loyalists. Beginning with Roosevelt’s four terms, this coalition would win all but two presidential elections, and congressional majorities in most years, for the next thirty-six years, interrupted only by the two-term Republican administration of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Between the 1910s and the 1940s, Democrats became increasingly internationalist, while Republicans opposed U.S. entrance into the League of Nations after World War I and were isolationist in the 1930s as the world moved toward a second world war. By the 1930s blacks began to leave the Republican Party, forced out by “lily white” Republicans in the South and welcomed into the emerging New Deal coalition. The Republicans by this time had become the party of conservative business interests, white Protestants (outside the South), small town and rural northerners, and owners of small businesses.

In 1948 southern “Dixiecrats,” who abandoned the Democratic Party to protest President Harry S. Truman’s support for civil rights and racial equality, took four Deep South states. Some other Democrats supported former vice president Henry A. Wallace, running on the Progressive ticket that year. Despite these defections, Truman won.

By the 1960s Republicans and Democrats had swapped their historic approaches to the issue of African American civil rights. In 1964 large numbers of white southerners left the Democratic Party over President Lyndon B. Johnson’s support for civil rights. Although Johnson that year won the most overwhelming victory since FDR, he lost five southern states to Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater. These results presaged a total reversal of past voting patterns: the “Solid South” eventually became the base of a conservative Republican coalition, while the Democrats gained predominance in the Northeast and the Pacific coast.

Since the 1960s the Democratic constituency has generally included urban, northern, and western liberals; a diminishing plurality of Catholics and a predominance of Jews; African Americans, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and



***Franklin D. Roosevelt’s presidential victory in 1932 ushered in an era of Democratic control of the federal government.***

ethnic minorities; blue-collar workers; and the underprivileged, with increasing support from professionals, women and those with postcollege education. Republicans are more popular with conservatives, southerners, white Protestants, men, small-town residents, and the affluent in business.

Changing party alignments began to appear in 1968. For the next generation, continuing to the 2004 election, Republicans won the White House most frequently—seven of ten times. But the period also evidenced considerable shifting of voter preferences and close contests.

Republicans returned to power in 1968 under former vice president Richard Nixon, but with only a slim plurality of the popular vote. George C. Wallace, running in 1968 as the presidential candidate of the segregationist American Independent Party, captured five states in the South. Most of his supporters voted Republican in subsequent elections. In the aftermath of the Watergate scandal, Democrat Jimmy Carter won one term in 1976, followed by Republicans Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush.

Strong minor parties developed in this period. In 1980 Rep. John B. Anderson ran on the National Unity Party ticket and carried more than 5 million popular votes, but he did not affect the outcome of the election won by Reagan. In 1992 H. Ross Perot ran as an independent and won almost 20 million votes. Perot highlighted the importance of the national debt and perhaps nudged a change in policy toward balanced budgets. When he ran again in 1996 on the Reform Party ticket, he only received less than half of his previous support. Although Perot never won any electoral votes, his presence in the two races meant that Democrat Bill Clinton won the presidency twice without gaining a majority of the total popular vote.

The lack of a popular mandate became more serious in 2000, when Texas governor George W. Bush trailed

Democratic vice president Albert “Al” Gore Jr. by half a million votes. Bush still gained a slim electoral majority of 271–267, but only after a month of contentious court disputes and a controversial decision of the U.S. Supreme Court. Amid the anxieties of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the country and the U.S. war in Iraq, Bush then won reelection in 2004, defeating Sen. John F. Kerry of Massachusetts. Bush’s plurality of 3 million gave him 51 percent of the popular vote to Kerry’s 48 percent. Partisanship rose, both in the halls of Congress and in the mass electorate, making politics more bitter and complicating compromise on policy issues.

The election of 2008 portended major changes in party fortunes, as Democratic senator Barack Obama of Illinois won decisively, with a plurality of 9 million popular votes and a strong electoral majority of 365–173 over Republican senator John McCain of Arizona. Obama’s victory was a historic breakthrough as he became the first African American president and was only the fourth Democratic candidate in history to achieve a winning margin of at least 53 percent of the popular vote. New Democratic strength in the South, Midwest, and Mountain states, and large support among African Americans, Latinos, and young voters raised the possibility of long-term realignment.

## INTERNAL PARTY POLITICS

American political parties have mirrored the development of the larger society. They have broadened from small coterries of elite leaders to mass organizations, and from factions conducting limited campaigns to elaborate, well-financed, vote-seeking organizations.

### Presidential Nominations

Nominating methods reflect this evolution. Presidential nominations were originally made in secret meetings of party legislators in Congress, which came to be derided as “King Caucus.” But these meetings were too confined and did not represent the breadth of the emerging parties. The 1824 election of John Quincy Adams, nominated by the Massachusetts Legislature, showed that the caucus had lost its sway. The House of Representatives decided the election when none of the four candidates, all Democratic-Republicans, failed to win the required electoral vote majority. In the 1828 election, the opposing candidates, Adams and Andrew Jackson, were nominated by state legislatures, a brief transition to the convention system.

The first national nominating convention was held by the Anti-Masonic Party in 1831, and was soon imitated in 1832 by Jackson’s Democratic Party. Although the opposition Whigs did not follow suit immediately, the conventions were fully established as the party nominating method by 1840, a year that also saw the adoption of the first party

platforms. Each party soon created a national committee to coordinate campaign efforts—the Democrats in 1848, the Republicans at their first national convention in 1856.

For the rest of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, the conventions stood as the parties’ ultimate authority. Nominations were made through alliances of the state parties represented there, often involving a long series of ballots, negotiations among party leaders or “bosses” in fabled “smoke-filled rooms,” and the emergence of dark horses in the late stages of the party conclaves. The results of the negotiations ranged widely in quality. The nation benefited when Abraham Lincoln won nomination after three ballots by the Republicans in 1860 and Franklin D. Roosevelt after four Democratic ballots in 1932. However the conventions also chose Republican Warren G. Harding after ten ballots in 1920 and Democrat John Davis after a record-setting 103 ballots in 1924.

The presidential nominating process began to change with the initiation of state primary elections in the first decade of the twentieth century. National nominating conventions have remained a staple of the political party system, but in the age of primaries and television they have become more show than substance. With the presumptive nominee known well in advance, the convention nomination is a ritualistic formality, although the convention still has the important duty of writing a party platform and establishing rules for party government. Vice-presidents, once selected after convention negotiations to promote party unity, are now in fact selected by the presidential candidate even before the conventions meet.

The Democratic convention of 1952, which chose Adlai Stevenson to oppose Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower, was the most recent to require more than one ballot to select a nominee. Multiple ballots were common earlier, particularly at Democratic conventions because of the party’s rule requiring a two-thirds majority for nomination. Democrats dropped the rule, never used by Republicans, in 1936.

The primary system was a creation of the Progressive era of the early twentieth century. After Progressive governor Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin pushed through a state primary law in 1905, other states followed, but the primaries did not become widespread until 1972. Primary elections and state caucuses became the *de facto* presidential nominating mechanisms after the tumultuous 1968 Democratic convention, won by Hubert H. Humphrey without entering any primaries.

As the Democrats strengthened their primary rules in the 1970s and 1980s, primaries proliferated in both parties, and they came earlier and earlier in the election year. By 2000 the two parties held a record forty-four primaries—including ones in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico—with most of them occurring before April. In 2004



## WHY TWO PARTIES?

The two-party system in the United States is unique. Every other democratic country has at least three significant parties, and often considerably more. In Great Britain, for example, the vote is divided among the New Labour, Conservative, and Liberal Democratic parties. While U.S. history has included important third parties, they have generally (except for the modern Republican party) had short lives.

Analysts offer various explanations for the persistence of the U.S. two-party system. Some attribute it to the lack of social conflicts that have fueled politics in other nations, particularly in Europe. For example, being committed to a republican form of government from the beginning, monarchist factions have not survived within the U.S. constitutional system. The separation of church and state has removed another potential conflict, between secular and religious parties. Moreover, no strong socialist movement has developed in America; the nation, including its labor unions, has accepted capitalism as the basic economic structure. In the absence of these cleavages, the ideological range of American parties has been relatively narrow, and electoral competition could be expressed by only two parties.

A related explanation emphasizes the open and nondiscriminatory character of American parties. When protest movements and third parties have arisen, the major parties have acted quickly to appeal to these sentiments, as the Democrats in 1896 responded to the Populists of 1892, and the Republicans absorbed much of the movement of George Wallace after 1968. Because of the loose structure of the major parties, and the near-universal use of primary elections to choose candidates, dissidents have found it simpler to seek power within a major party than to maintain an independent organization.

the Republicans dropped many primaries as unnecessary for Bush's uncontested renomination, but primaries remained decisive in the Democratic race won by Sen. John F. Kerry.

Primaries took on new forms in the unique election of 2008. Republicans concluded their nominating contest early, when McCain won decisive victories over a diverse set of challengers in New Hampshire and Florida. Democrats engaged in a six-month contest that eventually took on the quality of a national primary, since voters in every state (and territory) had the opportunity to participate before the nomination was foreclosed. Eventually, after 37 million cast ballots, Sen. Obama won a narrow victory over Sen. Hillary Clinton of New York.

### Party Organization

For much of their history, American parties have had little formal national organization, constituting little more than alliances of state parties, briefly uniting every four years to wage the presidential campaign. Because elections and parties are regulated primarily through state legislation, the national parties had no inherent connection to the electoral process, and their national committees could be accurately described as locales of "politics without power."

The U.S. electoral system provides a further institutional incentive. The two major parties are given automatic access to the ballot, while other groups must prove their eligibility, for example by gathering a large number of petition signatures. Moreover, since 1972 Republicans and Democrats have received federal funds for their presidential nominating conventions and election campaigns; other parties receive funds only after the election, and only if they gain at least 5 percent of the national vote.

The presidency is probably the single most important foundation of the American adherence to a two-party system. It is a single office—unlike a parliamentary cabinet—which cannot be shared among many factions and requires a majority vote in the electoral college to win the White House. Both features of the presidential election system encourage politicians to consolidate their efforts into only two alliances, one supporting and one opposing the administration in power. Factional splits, conversely, are discouraged because they will aid the opposition party.

U.S. history provides many examples of these consolidating effects of the presidency. As regional conflicts grew before the Civil War, the Whigs split and was quickly absorbed into the southern Democratic and northern Republican parties. Division among the Republicans elected Democrat Woodrow Wilson in 1912, and the absorption of the American Independent Party by the Republicans contributed to a GOP landslide in 1972. The Reform Party, though winning a fifth of the vote in 1992, soon disappeared, reaffirming the national tradition of two-party competition.

Although the Democrats took a small step toward national party building with creation of a press office in 1928, the parties' structures remained highly decentralized as late as 1972, when each national committee had only thirty employees. Then the parties modernized, reflecting the nationalization of politics, the emergence of new voting groups, the dominant importance of television and other mass media in campaigning, and the recommendations of a series of party reform commissions.

The new significance of national party organizations is evidenced in many ways. The Republicans opened a national headquarters on Capitol Hill in 1970, the Democrats in 1984. Each committee now has a paid permanent staff of about 300 persons, sophisticated media studios, and extensive research, fund-raising, and organizational activities.

The national parties now regulate the composition of state party delegations to the national conventions, requiring gender equality and, among the Democrats, representation of ethnic minorities. The national and state parties collaborate in fund-raising and in campaign spending, and the national parties provide organization and training assistance to state and local party groups.



The nationalization of the American economy and political process has gone hand-in-hand with a change in the basis of party loyalties. These loyalties are now based primarily on policy preferences in regard to the issues of government's role in the economy, foreign policy, race, and lifestyle or morality. Past attachments based on family heritage or local patronage have lesser impact today, providing an additional basis for active national parties.

The parties and the national candidates have incorporated new technology of the mass media and the computer age into their campaign organizations. As the means of communication have developed in the past one hundred years, the parties have shifted successively from the print press to radio, television, cable television, the Internet, e-mail, cell phones, and text messaging, and computer social networks such as blogs, YouTube, and Facebook. The Obama campaign of 2008 set a new standard of electoral mobilization, sending a billion e-mail messages to its supporters and contributors.

### Party Finance

The role of the national parties has expanded significantly in campaign finance. In 1976 the six federal party committees (including the congressional and Senate campaign committees as well as the national committees) raised about \$60 million. By the election of 2008, these committees had become major players. In races for the House and Senate, the party committees spent \$250 million, in addition to candidate expenditures. In contrast to most previous elections, Democrats had far greater treasuries, an advantage of more than double the Republican totals. The national party committees spent an equivalent amount in the presidential race, with Republicans now more well-heeled, by a two-to-one margin. But Democrats still led in overall presidential spending, with Obama raising unprecedented contributions, another quarter-of-a-billion dollars in two months of the fall campaign, mostly in small amounts. Obama could raise these large funds because, by refusing public financing, he was not limited in soliciting private donors. McCain did accept \$84 million in federal funds but also was prohibited to raise additional private money. (See *"Candidates' Fund-raising and Spending,"* p. 80.)

Federal and state campaign finance reforms enacted since the 1970s have both helped and hindered political parties. Beginning in 1976 presidential candidates became eligible for public financing of their campaigns, which reduced their reliance on money from large contributors seeking favors. However, the legislation allowed "soft money," contributions given directly to the parties, ostensibly for party building but often diverted to indirect support for the party's candidate. The reform legislation also permitted interest groups and candidates to form political action committees (PACs) to raise and spend money for campaigns. This

further reduced candidates' dependence on the political parties, with the result that more campaigns became candidate-centered rather than party-centered.

The parties reasserted their role in the 1990s by accumulating large soft money contributions, which reached half a billion dollars in the 2000 election. The large amount of these funds led to the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act of 2002 (also known as McCain-Feingold law, for its authors), which abolished soft money. Despite this legislation, outside money continued in the 2004 election, through contributions to independent campaign groups (known as "527s," for the tax code provision legalizing their efforts). Groups such as the pro-Democratic Americans Coming Together and the pro-Republican Swift Boat Veterans for Truth spent \$450 million.

Despite fears that their role would be diminished by the new legislation and the independent groups, the parties proved resilient in the 2004 and 2008 elections. Their funds actually surpassed what they had raised earlier, even though they no longer could raise soft money and had to rely on lower individual contributions. Through solicitations on the Internet and other recruiting methods, the parties broadened their financial bases to include millions of new donors of smaller contributions. The financing changes also spurred the parties to a renewed emphasis on grassroots campaigning and to less dependency on media advertisements.

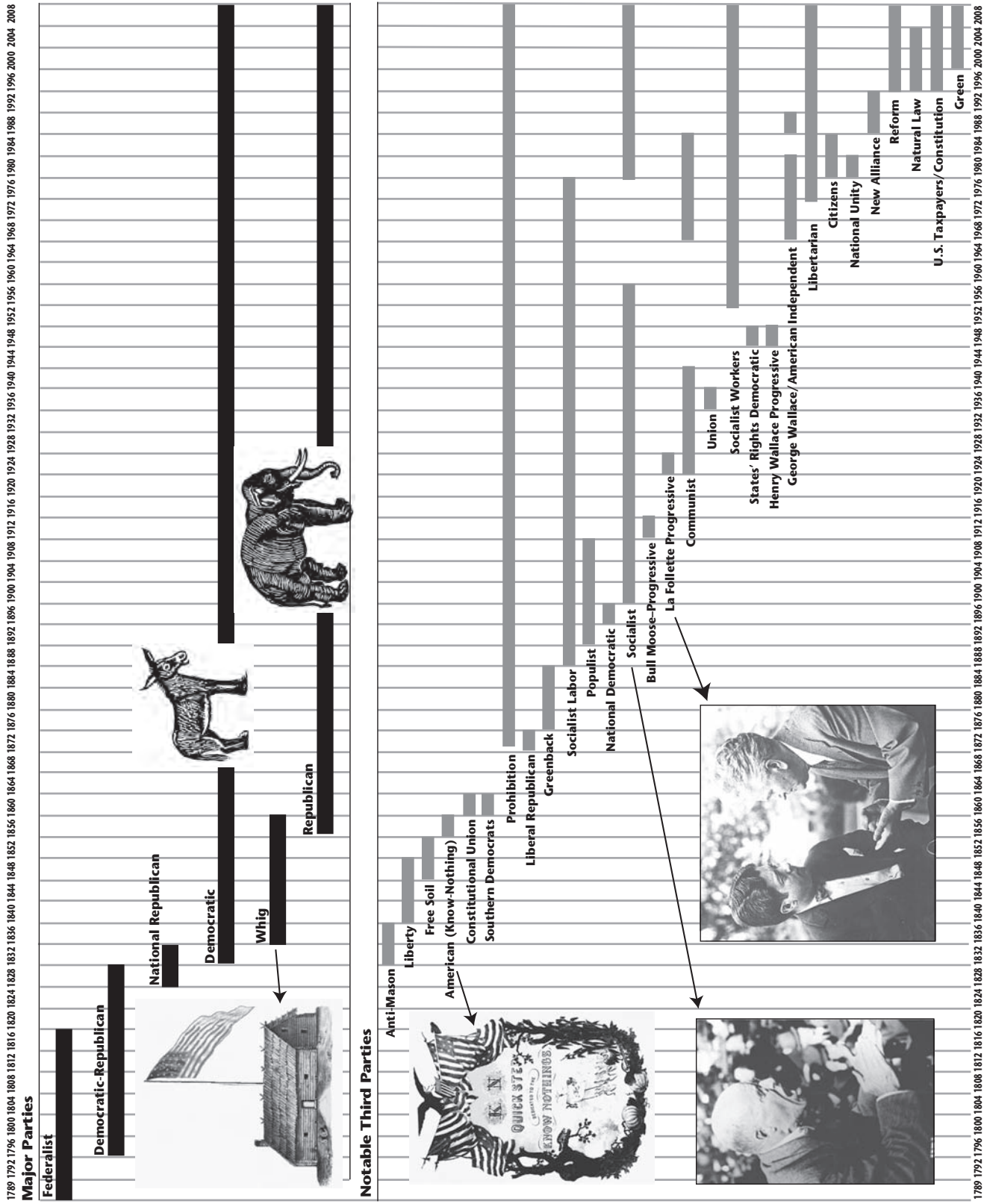
The system of public financing probably collapsed in 2008. Candidates were finding the strictures of the law too confining, and most of the major candidates opted out of the system during the primaries. The Supreme Court narrowed the effect of the law by allowing interest groups to broadcast "issue ads," thinly disguised support for favored candidates. Obama's innovative and hugely productive use of the Internet to gather millions of smaller contributions is likely to set the pattern for future campaigns. In a suggestive combination of old and new campaigning, the Obama organization used much of these contributions to support intensive local voter mobilization, perhaps another foreshadowing of the course of presidential campaigns.

### THIRD PARTIES

Although the United States has always had a two-party system, third parties have sometimes played a vital role in the political order. No third-party candidate has ever been elected to the presidency, but many have been elected to other federal, state, and local offices, or affected the balloting results. Moreover, issues spotlighted by minor parties have often been later incorporated into the platforms of the major parties.

But these minor parties have been quite different in their character and effects. Some have been doctrinal parties that have spoken for a particular ideology that has little

Figure 5-1 American Political Parties, 1789–2008



resonance in the general electorate, such as the perennial Prohibitionists and Socialists, and more recently the Libertarians and Greens.

Another group has included parties of protest that have risen and fallen rapidly. These parties have raised issues of burning concern to substantial numbers; their protests have often prompted a fast response by one or both of the major parties; but these third parties soon thereafter have disappeared.

A third group has constituted parties of secession, efforts to change the direction of the major parties. Typically, they have heralded shifts in the composition and voting constituencies of the major parties. Contemporary examples have been Wallace's American Independent Party, which initiated the movement of southern white conservatives into the Republican Party after 1968 and Anderson's National Unity Party candidacy in 1980, which began the countervailing shift of liberal votes away from the Republicans.

### Nineteenth-Century Third Parties

In 1844 the Liberty Party, which opposed slavery, won 2.3 percent of the presidential vote, and it may have affected the outcome of the election. In 1848, the less radical Free Soil Party, which was dedicated to stopping the spread of slavery in the territories, played the role of spoiler. Running former president Martin Van Buren, the party won enough votes, mostly from Democrats, to enable the Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor, to defeat Democrat Lewis Cass. The demise of the party was caused primarily by the rise of the Republican Party, which took up its stance in opposition to slavery in the territories.

In the 1850s the American Party, otherwise known as the Know Nothing Party, reaped large votes in Pennsylvania and New York and even briefly gained control over the Massachusetts government. The party's main goals were excluding Catholics from public office, enacting restrictive immigration laws, and establishing literacy tests for voting.

Parties such as the Greenback Party (1874–1884) and the Prohibition Party, which started in 1869 and has continued ever since, never attracted many votes on the national level, but their success came in convincing one of the major parties to take up their cause. Eventually the Republican Party embraced Prohibition, while the Democratic Party espoused the expansion of the money supply, albeit with the free coinage of silver rather than by printing greenbacks.

The Populist (or People's) Party, which represented the interests of farmers and labor, arose in the South and West in the 1880s. Because it spoke for a perennial debtor class, the party tended to favor the free coinage of silver and backed free trade and the regulation of the railroads. The Populist platform would eventually be adopted by the Democratic Party under its 1896 presidential candidate, William Jennings Bryan.



*Norman Thomas, the Socialist Party candidate for president, marches down Milwaukee's Wisconsin Avenue during his 1932 campaign.*

### Third Parties in the Twentieth Century

The Socialist Party came to prominence in the Progressive era, with members winning state and local offices and serving in Congress. The party ran Eugene V. Debs for president four times, the last in 1920, when Debs (campaigning from a federal penitentiary, where he was imprisoned for opposition to World War I) tallied 915,490 votes (3.4 percent). Later, Norman Thomas would serve as the Socialist Party standard bearer in several elections, gaining his largest tally of 884,649 votes (2.2 percent) in 1932.

The Progressive Party had a greater impact. As the Bull Moose Party, it became the vehicle for Theodore Roosevelt's attempt to recapture the White House in 1912, running against Democrat Woodrow Wilson and Republican William Howard Taft. When Taft's people prevented Roosevelt delegates from some states from being seated at the Republican convention, and reiterated support for the incumbent's policies, Roosevelt bolted the party and ran as a Progressive, outpolling Taft. The split of the Republican vote brought victory for Wilson. In 1924 the Progressive Party ran Robert M. La Follette for president, capturing 16.6 percent of the vote and thirteen electoral votes.

In 1948, using the Progressive Party label, Henry A. Wallace, Franklin D. Roosevelt's former vice president and secretary of agriculture, scored 2.4 percent of the vote in a

four-way race that saw Harry S. Truman reelected. Wallace ran to the left of Truman on both domestic and foreign affairs, where he pushed for greater cooperation with the Soviet Union. The 1948 election also saw the emergence of another third party, the States' Rights, or Dixiecrat, Party. The Dixiecrats nominated J. Strom Thurmond, the governor of South Carolina, for president, opposing the Democratic Party's adoption of a civil rights plank in its 1948 platform. Thurmond won 2.4 percent of the vote and thirty-nine electoral votes, and he would go on to become a fixture in the Republican Senate.

In the close 1968 presidential race between Richard Nixon and Hubert H. Humphrey, George C. Wallace, the governor of Alabama, captured 13.5 percent of the popular vote and forty-six electoral votes. He ran on the American Independent ticket, pushing a conservative and somewhat racist agenda. He hoped to win sufficient states to bargain his electoral votes for policy concessions from the major candidates.

In 1992 Perot ran for president as an independent, receiving 18.9 percent of the vote but no electoral votes. In 1996 he ran again under the Reform Party banner, receiving only 8.4 percent of the vote, and again no electoral votes. In 2000 the Reform Party seemed destined for oblivion as it split down the middle over the contested nomination of

Patrick J. Buchanan for president; by 2004 the party was virtually extinct.

In the 2000 race another third party made a better showing than the Reform Party. Ralph Nader, running on the Green Party ticket, won 2.7 percent of the vote. Some political analysts believed that Nader may have siphoned away enough Democratic votes from Democrat Gore, particularly in Florida, to throw electoral votes and the White House to Republican Bush. However, others point out the counterbalancing effect that Reform Party candidate Buchanan may have had by drawing votes away from Bush in states that barely went to Gore.

In the 2004 and 2008 elections, 112 third parties were on the ballot in one or more states. These included such perennial entries as the Prohibition, Socialist, and Socialist Workers parties, as well as more recent contestants, the Libertarian, Reform, Natural Law, U.S. Taxpayers, and Green parties. However, among this panoply of electoral choices, all of the minor parties together gained only 1 percent of the national vote in either contest. Nader's standing fell precipitously from 2000, and he was hardly noticed in these two elections. Having seen the possible consequences of a "wasted vote," voters returned to the Republicans and Democrats. These elections again demonstrated the historical pattern of dominance by the two major parties.





# Historical Profiles of American Political Parties

**A**LTHOUGH POLITICAL PARTIES are not directly mentioned in the U.S. Constitution, they emerged early in the nation's history to become and remain an integral part of the American system of elected government. Today, as well as when they appeared in the 1790s, they satisfy an important need for U.S. democracy: bringing people with the same beliefs together to govern at the local and national levels. At nearly every moment in the nation's history there have been two major political parties in operation. Since the 1860s, the Democratic and Republican parties have been dominant.

Third parties also have had an important role in history: providing the forum for radical ideas, not accepted by the ruling parties of the day, to take root. Ideas such as the abolition of slavery, women's suffrage, minimum wages, and Social Security were first advocated by third parties before they were eventually adopted by the major parties and accepted by the nation as a whole. This chapter examines the origins, development, and important policy ideas of all major parties and noteworthy third parties in U.S. history.

## AMERICAN INDEPENDENT PARTY (1968– ) AND AMERICAN PARTY (1972– )

Both the American Party and the American Independent Party descended from the American Independent Party that served as the vehicle for George C. Wallace's third-party presidential candidacy in 1968. Under either flag, the organization has had a contentious history extending into the twenty-first century and spawning new third-party groups.

Wallace, governor of Alabama (1963–1967; 1971–1979), burst onto the national scene in 1964 as a Democratic presidential candidate opposed to the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Entering three primaries outside his native South—in Wisconsin, Indiana, and Maryland—he surprised political observers by winning between 30 percent and 43 percent of the Democratic primary vote in the three states. His unexpectedly strong showing brought the term “white backlash” into the political vocabulary as a description of the racial undertone of the Wallace vote.

In 1968 Wallace broke with the Democrats and embarked on his second presidential campaign as a third-party candidate under the American Independent Party label. His candidacy capitalized on the bitter reactions of millions of voters, especially white blue-collar workers, to the civil rights activism, urban riots, antiwar demonstrations, and heavy federal spending on Johnson administration “Great Society” programs that marked the mid-1960s. With the help of his Alabama advisers and volunteer groups, Wallace was able to get his party on the ballot in all fifty states.

The former governor did not hold a convention for his party, but in October he announced his vice-presidential running mate (retired air force general Curtis LeMay) and released a platform. In the November election the Wallace-LeMay ticket received 9,906,473 votes (13.5 percent of the popular vote), carried five southern states, and won forty-six electoral votes. The party's showing was the best by a third party since 1924, when Robert M. La Follette collected 16.6 percent of the vote on the Progressive Party ticket.

After his defeat in that election, Wallace returned to the Democratic Party, competing in Democratic presidential primaries in 1972 and 1976. Wallace's American Independent Party began to break into factions after the 1968 election but in 1972 united behind John G. Schmitz, a Republican U.S. representative from southern California (1970–1973), as its presidential nominee. Thomas J. Anderson, a farm magazine and syndicated news features publisher from Tennessee, was the party's vice-presidential candidate. In many states, the party shortened its name to American Party. In the November election, the Schmitz-Anderson ticket won 1,099,482 votes (1.4 percent of the popular vote) but failed to win any electoral votes. The ticket ran best in the West, taking 9 percent of the vote in Idaho, 7 percent in Alaska, and 6 percent in Utah.

In December 1972 a bitter fight occurred for the chairmanship of the American Independent Party between Anderson and William K. Shearer, the chairman of the party in California. Anderson defeated Shearer, retaining control of the party but renaming it the American Party. Shearer,

over the following four years, expanded his California-based group into a new national party. He had kept the name American Independent Party in California and made that the name of the new nationwide group.

By 1976 there were two distinct entities: the American Party headed by Anderson and the American Independent Party headed by Shearer.

The 1976 American Party convention was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, in June. Anderson was nominated for president and Rufus Shackleford of Florida for vice president.

The party's nomination of Anderson followed its failure to enlist a prominent conservative to lead the ticket. Both Gov. Meldrim Thomson Jr. of New Hampshire and Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina were approached, but both decided to remain in the Republican Party. With well-known conservatives declining the party's overtures, the convention turned to Anderson. He easily won the nomination on the first ballot by defeating six party workers.

Anderson's campaign stressed the "permanent principles" of the party, augmented by the 1976 platform. These principles included opposition to foreign aid, U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations, and an end to trade with or recognition of communist nations. The platform included planks opposing abortion, gun control, the Equal Rights Amendment, and government-sponsored health care and welfare programs. In general, the party favored limits on federal power and was against budget deficits except in wartime.

The American Party was on the ballot in eighteen states, including eight states where the American Independent Party was also listed. In seven of those eight states, Anderson ran ahead of the American Independent Party ticket. Anderson's strength was spread fairly evenly across the country. His best showings were in Utah (2.5 percent of the vote) and Montana (1.8 percent). But Anderson's total of 160,773 popular votes (0.2 percent) placed him almost 10,000 votes behind the American Independent Party candidate nationally.

The American Independent Party convention met in Chicago in August 1976 and chose former Georgia governor Lester Maddox (1967–1971), a Democrat, as its presidential nominee and former Madison, Wisconsin, mayor William Dyke, a Republican, as its vice-presidential candidate. Maddox won a first-ballot nomination over Dallas columnist Robert Morris and former representative John R. Rarick, a Democrat of Louisiana (1967–1975).

At the convention, a group of nationally prominent conservatives made a bid to take over the party and use it as a vehicle to build a new conservative coalition. Richard Viguerie, a fund-raiser for Wallace and a nationally known direct mail expert, was the leader of the group. He was joined at the convention by two leading conservatives—William Rusher, publisher of the *National Review*, and

Howard Phillips, the former head of the Office of Economic Opportunity (1973) and leader of the Conservative Caucus, an activist conservative group. Viguerie, Phillips, and Rusher all argued that the American Independent Party should be overhauled, changed from a fringe group to a philosophical home for believers in free enterprise and traditional moral values. They also hoped they could attract Helms, Thomson, or representative Philip M. Crane, R-Ill. When none of these men agreed to run on the American Independent Party ticket, Viguerie and his allies found themselves unable to successfully promote Morris, a lesser-known substitute.

Many American Independent Party members favored Maddox because they saw him as a colorful personality, one capable of drawing media attention and perhaps of picking up the 5 percent of the national vote needed to qualify the party for federal funding. Maddox never came close to that goal, however, achieving only 0.2 percent of the national vote (170,531). It was his 51,098 votes in California, where American Party nominee Anderson was not on the ballot, that enabled Maddox to run slightly ahead of Anderson nationally.

Despite the power struggle between Anderson and Shearer, there was little difference between their two party platforms. As did the American Party, the American Independent Party opposed abortion, gun control, forced busing, foreign aid, and membership in the United Nations.

By 1980 neither party was much of a force in American politics. Both retained the same basic platforms, but each was on the ballot in only a handful of states. The American Independent Party's nominee, former representative Rarick, ran in only eight states. Economist Percy L. Greaves Jr., the American Party candidate, was listed in just seven.

The American Independent Party did not field a presidential candidate in 1984, while the American Party placed Delmar Dennis, a book publisher from Pigeon Forge, Tennessee, on the ballot in six states.

Dennis also ran under the American Party banner in 1988 and, with his running mate, Earl Jeppson, received 3,475 votes. The American Independent Party fared better with their candidates, presidential nominee James C. Griffin and vice-presidential nominee Charles J. Morsa, receiving 27,818 votes.

By 1992 the fortunes for both parties had dwindled even further. American Party presidential nominee Robert J. Smith and running mate Doris Feimer were on the ballot only in Utah, where they received 292 votes. In 1996 the American Party ticket of Diane Beall Templin and Gary Van Horn made the ballot in two states, Colorado and Utah, and collected a total of 1,847 votes. The American Independent Party did not field a presidential ticket in the 1990s, nor did either party in 2000 or 2004, although persons associated with the parties did run under the banner of the Constitution Party.

In 2008 the American Independent Party broke into factions with different groups claiming leadership. One group continued a relationship with the Constitution Party and supported its candidate for president, Chuck Baldwin. Another group, which also had supported the Constitution Party, backed away from that link and allied with a new party called America's Independent Party, which had as its presidential candidate Alan Keyes of Maryland. Keyes drew little support, winning just 47,674 votes in eleven states. Most of the votes, 40,673, came in California.

### **ANTI-FEDERALISTS (1789–1796)**

Never a formal party, the Anti-Federalists were a loosely organized group opposed to ratification of the Constitution. With the ratification of the Constitution in 1788, the Anti-Federalists served as the opposition to the Federalists in the early years of the Republic.

Anti-Federalists were primarily rural, agrarian men from inland regions who favored individual freedom and states' rights, which they felt would be jeopardized by the new Constitution. After ratification, the efforts of the Anti-Federalists led to adoption of the first ten amendments, the Bill of Rights, which spelled out the major limitations on federal power.

As the opposition faction in Congress during the formative years of the Republic, the Anti-Federalists basically held to a strict interpretation of the Constitution, particularly in regard to the various economic proposals of Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton to centralize more power in the federal government.

Although never the majority faction in Congress, the Anti-Federalists were a forerunner of Thomas Jefferson's Democratic-Republican Party, which came into existence in the 1790s and dominated American politics for the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

### **ANTI-MASONIC PARTY (1828–1836)**

Born in the mid-1820s in upstate New York, the Anti-Masonic Party focused the strong, anti-elitist mood of the period on a conspicuous symbol of privilege, the Masons. The Masons were a secret fraternal organization with membership drawn largely from the upper class. Conversely, the appeal of the Anti-Masonic movement was to the common man—poor farmers and laborers especially—who resented the secrecy and privilege of the Masons.

The spark that created the party came in 1826, when William Morgan, a dissident Mason from Batavia, New York, allegedly on the verge of exposing the inner workings of the order, mysteriously disappeared and never was seen again. Refusal of Masonic leaders to cooperate in the inconclusive investigation of Morgan's disappearance led to

suspicious that Masons had kidnapped and murdered him and were suppressing the inquiry.

From 1828 through 1831, the new Anti-Masonic Party spread through New England and the Middle Atlantic states, in many places establishing itself as the primary opposition to the Democrats. In addition to its appeal to the working classes, particularly in northern rural areas, and its opposition to Masonry, the Anti-Masons displayed a fervor against immorality, as seen not only in secret societies but also in slavery, intemperance, and urban life.

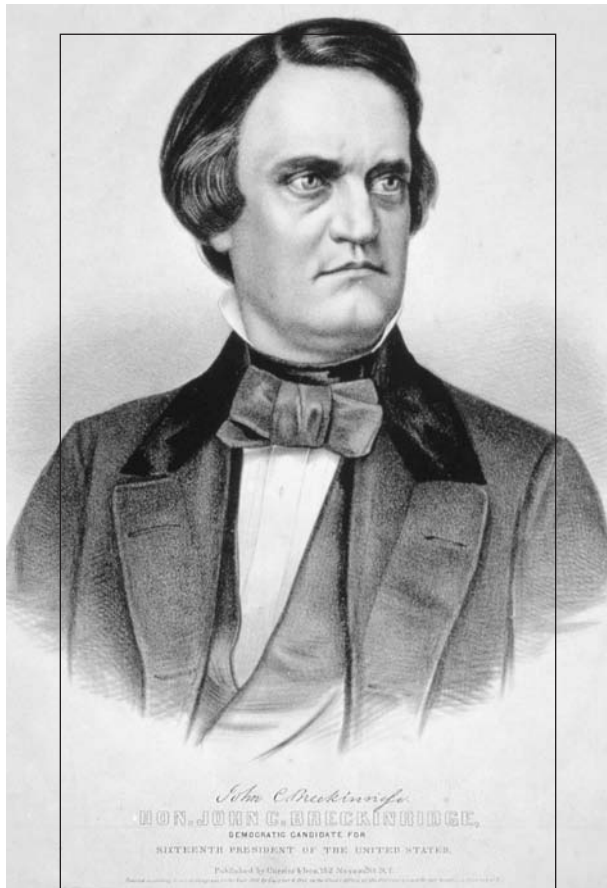
In September 1831 the party held the first national nominating convention in American history. One hundred and sixteen delegates from thirteen states gathered in Baltimore, Maryland, and nominated former attorney general William Wirt of Maryland for the presidency. In the 1832 elections, Wirt received only 100,715 votes (7.8 percent of the popular vote) and carried just one state, Vermont, but it was the first third party in U.S. politics to win any electoral college votes. The Anti-Masons did reasonably well at other levels, winning the Vermont governorship several years and competing in close elections in a few other states. In the U.S. House they had fifteen members in the Twenty-second Congress (1831–1833) and twenty-four in the Twenty-third Congress (1833–1835).

But the decline of Masonry, especially in New York, where the number of lodges dropped from 507 in 1826 to forty-eight six years later, robbed the Anti-Masons of an emotional issue and hastened their decline. The 1832 election was the high point for the Anti-Masons as a national party. In the 1836 campaign the party endorsed Whig candidate William Henry Harrison. Subsequently, the bulk of the Anti-Masonic constituency moved into the Whig Party. In 1836 the major parties also held their own conventions and wrote their own platforms. Despite its short life, the Anti-Masons were one of the most important American third parties, contributing to the openness of the system and establishing party platforms and conventions as part of modern political practices.

### **BRECKINRIDGE (SOUTHERN) DEMOCRATS (1860)**

Agitation over the slavery issue, building for a generation, reached a climax in 1860 and produced a sectional split in the Democratic Party. Throughout the midnineteenth century the Democrats had remained unified by supporting the various pieces of compromise legislation that both protected slavery in the southern states and endorsed the policy of popular sovereignty in the territories. But in 1860 southern Democrats wanted the Democratic convention (meeting in Charleston, South Carolina) to insert a plank specifically protecting slavery in the territories. When their





***John C. Breckinridge was the incumbent vice president under James Buchanan and the 1860 presidential candidate for the southern wing of the Democratic Party, which wanted to protect slavery in the territories.***

plank was defeated, delegates from most of the southern states walked out.

The northern wing of the party, after recessing for six weeks, reconvened in Baltimore, Maryland, where Sen. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois was nominated as its presidential candidate. Most of the southern delegates, plus those from California and Oregon, nominated their own ticket in a rump convention held after Douglas's selection. John C. Breckinridge (1821–1875) of Kentucky, the incumbent vice president under President James Buchanan, accepted the southern wing's nomination. Joseph Lane, a states' rights advocate from Oregon, was selected as his running mate. After the formation of the two sectional tickets, two separate Democratic national committees operated in Washington, D.C., to oversee their campaigns.

The platforms of the Douglas and Breckinridge Democrats agreed that the Fugitive Slave Law must be enforced, but the Breckinridge Democrats also insisted on a federal

slave code for the territories and on the right of slaveholders to take their slave property into the western territories, decisions that the Douglas platform said it would leave to the Supreme Court and that the Republican Party and its candidate, Abraham Lincoln, absolutely opposed. The four-way election also included John Bell of the Constitutional Union Party.

The Breckinridge ticket placed third in popular votes behind Lincoln and Douglas, receiving 848,019 votes (18.1 percent of the popular vote) and winning eleven of the fifteen slave states, which placed it second in electoral votes with seventy-two. Although the combined Douglas-Breckinridge vote amounted to a plurality of the ballots cast, the split in Democratic ranks was a boon to the campaign of the Republican candidate, Lincoln, who won with less than 40 percent of the vote. Lincoln's victory in the electoral college, however, did not depend on a divided opposition, for he took an absolute majority to win regardless. Breckinridge's support came mostly from the South, although it did not necessarily reflect the degree of proslavery sentiment in the region, since some voters who later supported secession voted for Douglas or Bell, and many of Breckinridge's supporters were traditional Democrats who did not see themselves as voting on secession. Indeed, Breckinridge saw himself as the only candidate who could prevent secession, since if he won, the South would happily remain in the Union.

Lincoln's election led to secession by seven Deep South states, and four more joined the Confederacy soon after his inauguration. Before Lincoln's inauguration, Vice President Breckinridge worked with other Democrats in Washington to fashion a compromise that might prevent a civil war. On the main point of contention, however, slavery in the territories, Lincoln would not budge, so no settlement could be reached. Breckinridge, while still vice president, had been elected to the U.S. Senate, his term to begin when his vice presidency ended. As a senator in 1861 he defended the right of southern states to secede and opposed Lincoln's efforts to raise an army.

By late 1861 Union and Confederate forces alike had entered Kentucky, and Breckinridge offered his services to the Confederacy. He resigned from the Senate before it expelled him for his pro-Confederate behavior. He served as a major general in the Confederate army and then as Confederate secretary of war. During the war the Southern Democrats provided much of the leadership for the Confederate government, including its president, Jefferson Davis.

When the war ended with the Confederacy's defeat and slavery's abolition, the particular issues that had animated Breckinridge's presidential bid in 1860 no longer mattered. The Southern Democrats made no attempt to continue as a separate sectional entity and rejoined the national Democratic Party.

## CITIZENS PARTY (1979–1984)

Organized in 1979 as a coalition of dissident liberals and populists, the first Citizens Party convention chose author and environmental scientist Barry Commoner as its 1980 presidential candidate and La Donna Harris, wife of former Democratic senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, as his running mate. The Citizens Party ticket ran on the central theme that major decisions in America were made to benefit corporations and not the average citizen. The party proposed public control of energy industries and multinational corporations; a halt to the use of nuclear power; a sharp cut in military spending; and price controls on food, fuel, housing, and health care.

Commoner ran in all of the large electoral vote states except Florida and Texas. He made his biggest push in California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania, where party leaders believed they could tap a “sophisticated working-class population” and appeal to political activists who had been involved in the environmental and antinuclear movements that sprang up in the late 1970s.

The Commoner-Harris ticket was on the ballot in twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia in 1980. Party leaders asserted that it was the largest number of ballot positions attained by any third party in its first campaign. In addition to its presidential ticket, the Citizens Party also fielded twenty-two candidates for other offices, including two for the U.S. Senate and seven for the House. The Citizens Party won 234,294 votes in the 1980 presidential election, or 0.3 percent of the vote.

As its 1984 presidential nominee, the Citizens Party chose outspoken feminist Sonia Johnson of Virginia. Johnson first attracted national attention in 1979, when the Mormon Church excommunicated her for supporting the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). In 1982 she staged a thirty-seven-day hunger strike in an unsuccessful effort to pressure the Illinois legislature to approve the ERA. The Citizens Party selected party activist Richard J. Walton of Rhode Island to accompany Johnson on the ticket. Winning 72,200 votes in 1984, the ticket garnered 0.1 percent of the vote. That was the last year that the Citizens Party fielded a national ticket.

## COMMUNIST PARTY (1919–)

In 1919, shortly after the Russian Revolution, Soviet communists encouraged American left-wing groups to withdraw from the Socialist Party and to form a communist party in the United States. The party arose at that time as part of the social and economic turmoil that followed World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia. Two major organizations emerged from the American Socialist Party: the larger Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party.

But both were aggressively prosecuted by the U.S. government in the period around 1920, causing a drop in their already small membership and forcing them underground.

By the mid-1920s, the Communist Party of the USA was formed to implant the revolutionary aims of the Soviet Union in America. William Z. Foster, a labor organizer, was the party's first presidential candidate, in 1924. National tickets were run every four years through 1940 and from 1968 through 1984, but the party's peak year at the polls was 1932, when Foster received 103,253 votes (0.3 percent of the popular vote).

The Communists have a distinctive place in American political history as the only party to have had international ties. In 1929 a party split brought the formal creation of the Communist Party of the United States, with acknowledged status as a part of the worldwide communist movement (the Communist International).

The Communist International terminated during World War II, and in 1944 the party's leader in America, Earl Browder, dissolved the party and committed the movement to operate within the two-party system. In the 1944 campaign the Communists endorsed President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who repudiated their support.

However, with the breakup of the U.S.–Soviet alliance after World War II, the Communists reconstituted themselves as a political party. They supported Henry Wallace's Progressive Party candidacy in 1948 but were limited during the cold war period of the 1950s by restrictive federal and state legislation that virtually outlawed the party.

With the gradual easing of restrictive measures, the Communist Party resumed electoral activities in the late 1960s. In a policy statement written in 1966, the party described itself as “a revolutionary party whose aim is the fundamental transformation of society.”

The party's success at the polls, however, continued to be minimal. Its presidential candidates in 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, and 1984—the last year that they appeared on the ballot—each received less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the vote.

## CONSERVATIVE PARTY (1962–)

In 1962 the New York State Conservative Party began to take shape under the direction of J. Daniel Mahoney, a New York attorney, and his brother-in-law, Kieran O'Doherty. They were motivated primarily by the belief that real political alternatives were no longer being offered to the state electorate. They saw the three dominant parties in the state—the Liberal Party, the Democratic Party, and the Republican Party under Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and Sen. Jacob K. Javits—as offering a generally liberal agenda.

Although political commentators predicted the early demise of the party—particularly in the aftermath of Barry

Goldwater's overwhelming defeat in the 1964 presidential elections—the party continued to grow both in membership and in candidate endorsements. In 1965 the nationally known columnist and intellectual William F. Buckley ran for mayor of New York City, generating national publicity for the party. One year later, the Conservative candidate for governor, Professor Paul Adams, outpolled Liberal Party candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., obtaining Row C of the ballot for the party. A party's position on the ballot is determined by the number of votes cast for its candidate for governor. Appearing in Row C is significant because the higher the row, the more notice voters are likely to take of the party's candidates. In 1970 James Buckley was elected to the U.S. Senate on Row C alone, winning nearly 2.3 million votes (38.8 percent of the total vote). From the mid-1970s onward few statewide Republican candidates gained office without a Conservative Party cross-endorsement.

Although the Conservative Party suffered some setbacks, such as the loss of Row C to the Independence (Reform) Party in 1996 and the siphoning off of some supporters to the Right to Life Party, it remains a major force in New York State politics. The Conservative Party has opposed abortion since it became a political issue; nonetheless, the party has occasionally backed abortion rights candidates whose conservative credentials were otherwise satisfactory. The Right to Life Party never backs candidates who support abortion.

Even though some members of the Conservative Party are Protestant fundamentalists, a large part of its membership and much of its leadership are traditionalist Roman Catholics. In a real sense, the rise of the party has mirrored the rise of the conservative movement in America—from Goldwater's capture of the 1964 Republican nomination to Ronald Reagan's electoral triumphs in 1980 and 1984. In addition, the party has successfully fought the image of extremism while generally remaining true to its core principles—tax limitation, education reform, and tough anti-crime policies.

## CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY (1860)

The short-lived Constitutional Union Party was formed in 1859 to promote national conciliation in the face of rampant sectionalism, which included southern threats of secession. The party appealed to conservative remnants of the American (Know Nothing) and Whig parties, who viewed preservation of the Union as their primary goal.

The Constitutional Union Party held its first and only national convention in Baltimore, Maryland, in May 1860. For president the party nominated John Bell of Tennessee, a former senator and speaker of the House of Representatives, who previously had been both a Democrat and a Whig. The convention adopted a short platform, which intentionally

avoided controversial subjects, most notably the divisive slavery issue. Instead, the platform simply urged support for “the Constitution, the Union and the Laws.”

In the fall election, Bell received 590,901 votes (12.6 percent of the popular vote) and won Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. However, the Bell ticket finished last in the four-way presidential race and, together with the sectional split in the Democratic Party, was a prominent factor in the victory of Republican Abraham Lincoln.

In the months after the 1860 election the Constitutional Union Party continued to urge national conciliation, but with the outbreak of the Civil War the party disappeared.

## DEMOCRATIC PARTY (1828–)

The Democratic Party is the oldest political organization in the United States. Indeed, a history of the party is in some ways a political history of the nation. In the first few years of the Republic, political parties did not exist, although factions tied to issues and the personal ambitions of political leaders influenced elections and policies. The Democratic Party traces its roots to this factionalism, beginning with opposition to the Federalist policies of Alexander Hamilton in the first administration of George Washington.

### Origins of the Democratic Party

Opposition to Federalist policies, organized by James Madison and Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, first coalesced around Hamilton's proposal for a national bank, which Congress passed and Washington signed, over the strenuous objections of Jefferson and Madison. The two Virginians were more successful in preventing the adoption of Hamilton's larger plan for federal support for the development of U.S. industry. The Federalists, led by Hamilton and John Adams, favored a strong central government and a flexible interpretation of the Constitution. Key to their program was a national bank, which would facilitate economic growth and strengthen national and international commerce.

Jefferson's Democratic-Republicans advocated “strict construction” of the Constitution and opposed a national bank. Moreover, they favored friendly relations with France, while the Federalists sought to forge friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with England. Both parties had supporters throughout the country, but the Democratic-Republicans were strongest in the South and among slaveowners, and the Federalists were strongest in New England and among men with commercial and manufacturing interests. From the 1790s until the late 1820s various terms—Democratic-Republicans, Jeffersonian Republicans, Jeffersonian Democrats, and National Republicans—were applied to the people and leaders who, opposed to the Federalists, gradually became known as Democrats.

The Democratic-Republicans grew stronger as the Federalists began to fade during the presidency of Adams. A new alliance of agrarian southerners and urban northerners helped Jefferson defeat Adams in 1800 and win reelection in 1804. After Jefferson the presidency went to his friends and allies, Madison (1809–1817) and James Monroe (1817–1825). By 1820 the Federalist Party had all but disappeared, and Monroe won reelection with no opposition.

Indicative of the change in the party of Jefferson was its attitude toward the Bank of the United States. In 1791 Jefferson and Madison had vigorously opposed the creation of this bank, arguing that establishment of such a bank was unconstitutional. It is arguable that the genesis of the modern Democratic Party dates from that bank debate. In 1811 the bank's twenty-year charter expired, and the Democrats who controlled Congress and the presidency did not renew it. By 1816, however, Madison supported the creation of a new bank and renounced his former opposition to it. Congress, controlled by Democrats, passed the bill.

The inherent instability of one-party politics became clear in 1824, as four candidates—Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William Crawford, and Henry Clay, all claiming to represent the Jeffersonian tradition—ran for president. No candidate received a majority of popular or electoral votes, and the House of Representatives chose John Quincy Adams, although Jackson had received more popular votes and more electoral votes. After 1824 the old Jeffersonian party unraveled. John Quincy Adams had broken with the Federalist Party during the War of 1812 and had served as Monroe's secretary of state, but he was never a true "Jeffersonian." By the end of his administration in 1829 he and supporters such as Clay emerged as members of a faction that eventually became the Whig Party.

## The Jackson Legacy

Jackson, hero of the War of 1812, defeated incumbent John Quincy Adams in 1828 and became the first president to represent the "Democratic Party." The party has maintained that name ever since, although it was often divided over issues such as slavery, economic policy, and national unity in the nineteenth century and foreign policy, civil rights, and economic policy in the twentieth.

Jackson, nominated in 1828 by the Tennessee legislature, led the Democrats to adopt a nominating convention as the method for choosing the party's future standard-bearers. The Democrats held their first national convention at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1832, eight months after the Anti-Masons held the first such convention, also in Baltimore. The 1832 Democratic convention adopted two rules that lasted more than a century. The two-thirds rule, requiring a two-thirds majority for nomination, led to numerous floor fights over the choosing of a Democratic presidential candidate. The unit rule allowed convention delegations to



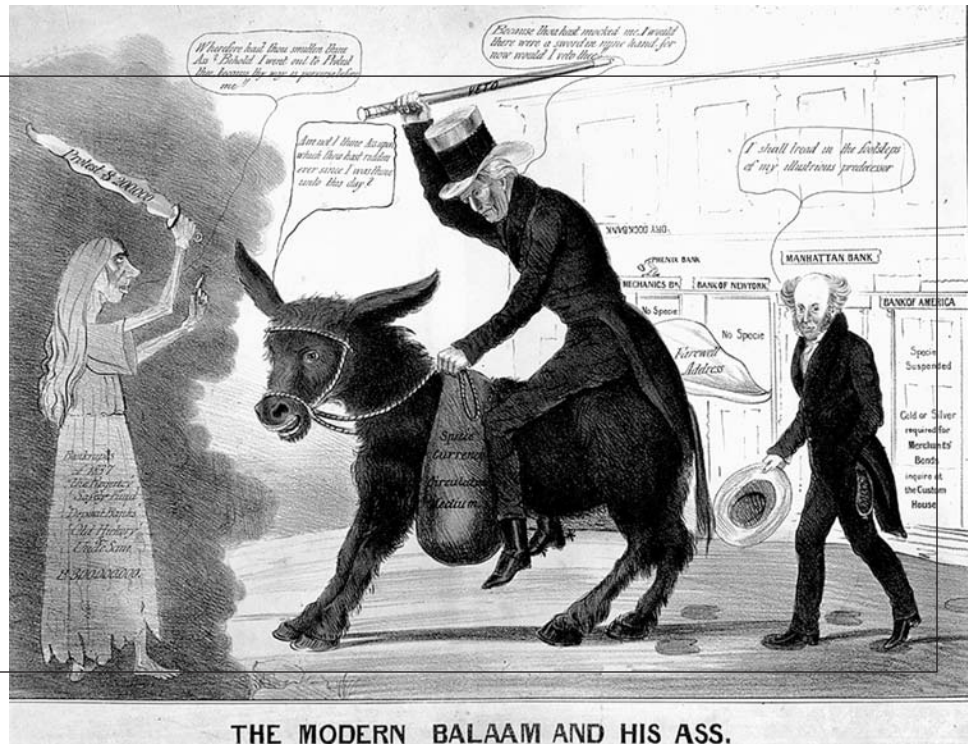
*In 1828 Andrew Jackson became the first president to represent the Democratic Party.*

override minority objections within the delegation and to vote as a whole for one candidate or position.

From Jackson's election in 1828 through the end of James Buchanan's term in 1861, the Democrats dominated national politics. In this period the Democrats opposed any national bank, high tariffs, internal improvements, and even a uniform bankruptcy law. High points of Jackson's presidency included his veto of bills to support internal improvements and to extend the charter of the Second Bank of the United States. Jackson and other Democrats in this period vigorously supported territorial expansion through Native American removal, the annexation of Texas, and ultimately the Mexican-American War. Their support for territorial gains followed Jefferson's expansionist policies that led to the peaceful acquisition of Louisiana from France in 1803. Most Democrats, and almost all party leaders, supported the demands of the South between 1828 and 1861 on issues involving slavery. Meanwhile, Jackson's opponents—led by Clay, Daniel Webster, and William Henry Harrison—formed the Whig Party. The Whigs—who favored higher tariffs, a national bank, federally funded internal improvements, and a weak presidency—provided the main opposition to the Democrats until the emergence of the Republican Party in 1854.



*In the first appearance of the Democratic donkey, this unfavorable 1837 political cartoon shows Martin Van Buren walking behind his predecessor, Andrew Jackson, who rides the donkey.*



Jackson's election ushered in an era known as "Jacksonian Democracy," which stressed political equality—for white men. Jacksonians throughout the country made war on black voters, taking away their voting rights in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Tennessee, and North Carolina and opposing their voting rights elsewhere. Jackson himself led the movement to force Native Americans out of the states east of the Mississippi River.

Jefferson, already considered the "father" of the Democratic Party, had been the first president to remove officeholders and replace them with his supporters. Jackson renewed this policy through the "spoils system," a term that stemmed from the phrase "to the victors go the spoils." As the party in power during most of the period from 1829 to 1861, the Democrats controlled the growing bureaucracy and rewarded many supporters with patronage jobs.

Jackson's legacy was a Democratic Party that endured into the twenty-first century. Dominating national politics from its outset, the Democrats lost the presidential election only twice (in 1840 and 1848) between 1828 and 1860. From Jackson's inauguration in 1829 until 2009, the Democrats controlled the House of Representatives for fifty-six two-year sessions and the Senate for forty-seven sessions (plus more than one and one-half years of the 107th Congress from 2001 to 2003). The number of years that the Democrats controlled the House or Senate during this period was more than the combined years of control by the Whig and Republican Parties.

Despite their long-term success, the Democrats barely survived their severest test, over slavery and secession. In 1846 northern Democrats supported the Wilmot Proviso, introduced in the House by Pennsylvania Democrat David Wilmot. The proviso would have prohibited slavery in any territory acquired during the Mexican-American War. Southern Democrats uniformly opposed the proviso. In 1848 many antislavery Democrats from New York, Pennsylvania, and New England voted for former president Martin Van Buren, who was running on the Free Soil Party ticket. These defections led to the election of the Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor. The Democrats regained the presidency in 1852, but slavery soon splintered the party. In 1856 Democrat Franklin Pierce became the first elected president denied renomination by his party. He had alienated fellow northerners by signing legislation that allowed slavery into Kansas Territory, which in turn led it to become a battleground between pro- and antislavery forces. Another northerner, Buchanan, won the nomination but also was a one-term president. By 1860 many northern Democrats, among them Sens. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio and Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, had joined the new Republican Party.

At the 1860 convention in Charleston, South Carolina, northern and southern Democrats were divided over how much support to give slavery in the territories. Northerners, backing Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, favored opening all territories to slavery under a system of popular sovereignty, in which settlers would decide for themselves whether to

permit slavery. Most of the southerners bolted after the defeat of platform planks endorsing a federal slave code for the territories and guaranteeing the right of slaveowners to carry their human property into all federal territories. The northern delegates nominated Douglas for president, while the southern Democrats nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Even had the Democrats remained united, it is doubtful they could have prevented the Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln, from winning an electoral majority, as he swept every free state except New Jersey, which he split with Douglas. The split in the Democratic Party presaged the more important split in the nation, which occurred with the secession of eleven southern states in 1860–1861.

### Decline and Resurgence

During the Civil War, northern Democrats remained divided. War Democrats generally supported the war effort and Lincoln's initial goal of bringing the South back into the Union, although they objected to Lincoln's emancipation policies and after 1863 were far less enthusiastic about the war or its goals. Throughout the war, by contrast, the Copperhead faction opposed the war effort and sought peace negotiations with the Confederacy.

Democrats came back together after the Civil War, but both their commitment to white supremacy and their image of disloyalty continued. During Reconstruction, Democrats opposed civil rights laws and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which were designed to establish citizenship for African Americans, recognize their civil rights, and guarantee their voting rights. As late as the 1880s, the Democrats were termed the party of "rum, romanism, and rebellion," because of the party's opposition to temperance laws, its support among Irish Catholics, and the fact that much of its support came from former Confederates.

In 1876 the Democratic governor of New York, Samuel J. Tilden, won the popular vote against Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, but Tilden lost the election when a congressional compromise awarded Hayes all the disputed electoral votes of three southern states. Election fraud, intimidation, and outright violence by white southern Democrats prevented thousands of African Americans from voting. Had the election been run fairly, it is likely that Hayes would have won outright. As part of the compromise that brought Hayes to the White House, the new president promised to remove federal troops from the South, effectively ending Reconstruction. Their removal led to a gradual disfranchisement of blacks in the South, which soon became solidly Democratic and would remain largely so until the presidential election of 1964. Despite a virtual lock on all southern electoral votes, the Democrats captured the presidency only twice between 1860 and 1912; New York governor Grover Cleveland won in 1884 and 1892.

By the late nineteenth century the Democratic Party's policies had changed somewhat from the antebellum period. Still a "white man's party," it was hostile to African Americans' civil rights and to Chinese immigration. With slavery ended, however, the party had dropped its aggressive expansionism of the earlier period. Cleveland refused to annex Hawaii, and some Democrats opposed the Spanish-American War in 1898. Democrats remained hostile to high tariffs, but they split on the issue of an expansive monetary policy; western Democrats favored the free coinage of silver, and eastern Democrats, among them Cleveland, opposed it. Most southern whites gave their allegiance to the Democrats, but in the North by the 1890s, and especially following the 1893 depression, economic and cultural issues outweighed memories of Civil War enmity in voter choices between the two major parties.

The GOP continued to dominate presidential politics for twelve years into the twentieth century. In 1912 the Republicans split when former president Theodore Roosevelt failed in his attempt to gain his party's nomination over the incumbent, William Howard Taft. Roosevelt ran in the general election anyway, on the Progressive—or Bull Moose—ticket, winning six states and 4.1 million votes. Roosevelt came in second, and Taft a distant third, but Taft and Roosevelt combined for 1.3 million more popular votes than the Democrat, New Jersey governor Woodrow Wilson. Had the Republicans been united, their candidate—either Roosevelt or Taft—would have won. But divided they enabled Wilson to carry forty states and the election, ending the Democrats' long presidential drought. Wilson demonstrated the Democrats' hostility to civil rights and racial equality, as he ordered the segregation of all federal facilities in Washington, D.C. He was a progressive reformer on many issues, however, and brought such innovations as the Federal Reserve System, in contrast to historic Democratic hostility to federal government intervention in the economy.

Wilson also led the Democrats to embrace a more internationally engaged foreign policy. Before the Civil War, the Democrats, in part spurred by the demands of the South for more territory for slavery, had pursued an aggressive policy of land acquisition, ultimately leading to war with Mexico. Pre-Civil War Democrats had had little interest in international affairs beyond the Western Hemisphere, however. In 1917, by contrast, Wilson successfully guided the American entry into World War I, and he continued his internationalist policies after the end of the war, as he vainly attempted to bring the United States into the League of Nations. For the next half-century the Democratic Party stood for intervention and international responsibility, while the Republicans retreated into a large measure of diplomatic isolationism.

After World War I the Republicans took back the White House in 1920, kept it in 1924, and won again with Herbert Hoover's 1928 victory over Democrat Alfred E.

Smith, the first Roman Catholic presidential nominee who was then governor of New York. After the stock market crashed in 1929, however, the Great Depression paved the way for a new Democratic dominance in the White House and an even longer one in Congress.

### **New Deal to Great Society**

The election of Franklin D. Roosevelt—Smith's successor as governor of New York—in 1932 made a dramatic and lasting change in U.S. politics. Democrats sang “Happy Days Are Here Again” as they became the majority party and rallied behind FDR's bold New Deal programs. Democrats, long the party of states' rights and localism, became identified with national initiatives on economic and social issues. During the New Deal, rural electrification brought light and heat to much of the nation; a range of programs helped the poor and the unemployed; the nation's labor policy went through a sea change with the Wagner Labor Relations Act; and massive public works programs, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, not only created jobs but constructed public buildings, roads, and dams. Once a party opposed to regulation, the Democrats helped create the regulatory state. Social programs, most notably Social Security, set the stage for the modern industrial state that provides a social safety net for citizens.

At Roosevelt's urging, the 1936 Democratic convention abolished the controversial two-thirds rule, which in effect had given the South a veto in choosing the national party ticket. Southern delegates agreed to a compromise, basing the size of future delegations on a state's Democratic voting strength instead of population size.

During the Roosevelt years and after, for the first time in its history, the Democratic Party welcomed African American support and even backed some civil rights legislation, and President Roosevelt and his successor, Harry S. Truman, issued executive orders to combat some types of racial segregation and other discrimination. The “New Deal coalition”—northern blacks, southern whites, farmers, labor unionists, intellectuals, and ethnic urban voters—kept Roosevelt and Truman in office for twenty consecutive years, ending in 1953.

Immediately before and during World War II, Roosevelt pushed an international agenda, building on Wilson's legacy. Here Roosevelt had the support of southern Democrats, who opposed some of his domestic agenda. Opposition came from Republican isolationists, but, unlike Wilson, FDR was able to bring the nation along with him, and the United States took the lead in establishing the United Nations (UN) after the war. Roosevelt died suddenly in 1945, three months into his record fourth term, turning the government abruptly over to his vice president, Truman. The new president continued Roosevelt's internationalist policy, first with the Marshall Plan to help Europe recover

from World War II and then with the development of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other international defense pacts. In 1950 Truman pushed for UN intervention when North Korea attacked South Korea, and soon the United States was heavily involved in an Asian war.

In domestic politics, Truman pushed an activist agenda that he called the “Fair Deal” and called for expanded enforcement of African Americans' civil rights. Running for another term in 1948, he confronted schisms within his party from two quarters: the South and the left. Displeased with Truman's civil rights plank, conservative southerners bolted the Democratic Party in 1948 and ran J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina as the States' Rights Democratic (Dixiecrats) nominee. Under the Progressive Party banner, Henry A. Wallace (Roosevelt's vice president before Truman) also challenged the incumbent. Thurmond won four states; Wallace took none. Despite the split, Truman defeated the Republican Party's overconfident candidate Thomas E. Dewey.

After Truman left office in 1953, a Republican, Dwight D. Eisenhower, served the next two terms, but then the Democrats took back the White House in 1960, as Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts narrowly defeated Eisenhower's vice president, Richard Nixon. Kennedy's slogan, “New Frontier,” mirrored the candidate's youthfulness (he was forty-three years old when elected) as well as traditional Democratic slogans, such as Wilson's “New Freedom,” FDR's “New Deal,” and Truman's “Fair Deal.” A pivotal issue in the 1960 campaign was religion, as Kennedy's Roman Catholic faith stirred strong debate as it did for Smith in 1928. But Kennedy weathered the controversy, in part because of his strong performance in a nationally televised series of presidential debates, the first ever in the nation's history. In office, Kennedy continued the Democratic agenda of internationalism, establishing the Peace Corps and providing aid to the pro-Western regime in South Vietnam, as well as fashioning an active domestic agenda, with a massive tax cut and federal programs in housing. Kennedy made tentative moves toward an expanded role for the national government in civil rights, but he moved cautiously because of the power of southern whites within the Democratic Party.

After Kennedy's assassination in November 1963, President Lyndon B. Johnson completed much of Kennedy's “New Frontier” agenda and called for additional programs in pursuit of the “Great Society,” including a civil rights program that was termed by some a “Second Reconstruction.” Applying all the skills he had learned as Senate majority leader (the position he held before becoming Kennedy's vice president), Johnson pushed through the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Johnson's support for civil rights ended the “solid South” as a Democratic stronghold. In 1964 Johnson won a full term in a landslide. Carrying all but six states, he took 61.1 percent of the popular vote, the largest share of

the vote won by any presidential candidate in the nation's history. The Deep South, however, supported the Republican nominee, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, who had opposed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and had flirted with the ultraright John Birch Society and segregationist White Citizens' Councils. Johnson's mandate enabled him to win passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, further solidifying Democratic support among African Americans although further undermining Democratic power among white southerners.

But the first two years of the Johnson presidency proved to be its high-water mark. As the president steadily expanded U.S. involvement in an increasingly unpopular war in Vietnam, the Democratic Party split openly. Johnson decided against running for reelection in 1968, while two antiwar senators, Robert F. Kennedy of New York, brother of the slain president, and Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, mounted a dramatic duel for the nomination in scattered primaries across the nation that spring. But Kennedy was assassinated the night he won the California primary in early June, and McCarthy lacked the strength among party insiders to make a serious bid for the nomination at the Democratic convention in August. Held in Chicago, it was marred by police violence against antiwar demonstrators in downtown Chicago and turmoil within the convention hall. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, who had not entered any primaries, was nominated. But he faced an uphill fight during the fall, complicated by the American Independent candidacy of George C. Wallace, former Democratic governor of Alabama. In the end, Humphrey lost narrowly to Republican Nixon.

### **Carter and Clinton Presidencies**

Still chafing from the dissension and bossism at the 1968 convention and the subsequent loss to Nixon, the Democrats in the 1970s drastically reformed their delegate-selection and nominating rules, encouraging minority representation, dividing delegations equally between men and women, and awarding delegates to candidates in proportion to their primary votes. The party's 1972 candidate, Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, had initially led the commission that drafted many of the reforms. The changes enhanced the role of primaries in the nominating process, leading to more primaries and fewer state caucuses.

The 1972 election was the last privately financed presidential election until 2008. Nixon raised \$61.4 million versus McGovern's \$21.2 million. McGovern, running as a peace candidate with a commitment to massive domestic spending, lost to Nixon in a landslide. The election-related Watergate scandal, however, drove Nixon from office two years later and brought Vice President Gerald R. Ford to the presidency. Evidence from the Watergate investigation showed that Nixon's operatives had used "dirty tricks" in the

Democratic primaries to sabotage the candidacy of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, who might have been a more formidable candidate than McGovern.

A fast start in the primaries in 1976, following Ford's unpopular full pardon of President Nixon for his criminal activities in the Watergate cover-up, helped the relatively unknown Jimmy Carter. The former Georgia governor won the Democratic nomination, then defeated incumbent Ford in the general election. Carter's primary strategy also served him in 1980, staving off a renomination challenge from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, brother of the late president. But Carter's inability to curb inflation or obtain the release of American hostages held in Iran for 444 days doomed him to a one-term presidency and to defeat at the hands of Republican Ronald Reagan.

Although the popular Reagan handily won reelection in 1984, his vice president and successor, George H. W. Bush, fell victim in 1992 to Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas, as Democrats returned to the White House after twelve Republican years. As a presidential candidate Clinton addressed economic worries. His advisers reminded campaign workers, "It's the economy, stupid," and the strategy worked. He was the first Democrat to win the White House without taking Texas and, with Sen. Albert "Al" Gore Jr. of Tennessee as his running mate, the first president elected on an all-South ticket since 1828.

Clinton won as a moderate, declaring that "the era of big government is over." Behind him was a modified New Deal coalition that included "Reagan Democrats," union members, women, African Americans, Hispanics, Jews, a majority of Roman Catholics, public-sector employees, and intellectuals. But Clinton's presidency got off to a rocky start. In one of his first acts he instituted a controversial "don't ask, don't tell" policy toward homosexuals in the military. His convention call for a "new covenant with the American people" never caught on as a slogan, and he and First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton failed in 1994 in an abortive attempt to reform the nation's health system. That fall, voters broke the Democratic lock on Congress, turning both chambers over to Republican control.

Two years later the electorate opted to continue a divided government, giving Clinton another four-year term in 1996 while leaving Congress in GOP hands. Although he was the first Democrat elected to a second full term since Franklin Roosevelt, Clinton again won with less than a majority of the popular vote. For the moment, Clinton's victories eased doubts that the Democrats' once-solid South had become a Republican bastion. Of the eleven states of the Old Confederacy, the Clinton-Gore ticket won four in 1992 and four in 1996. Unfortunately for the Democrats that success did not hold up four years later.

Democrats made history on various fronts from 1960 through the end of the century. In 1960 the party ran the



nation's first successful Catholic presidential candidate in John Kennedy. In 1968 New York voters elected Democrat Shirley Chisholm as the first black woman member of the U.S. House, and in 1992 another Democrat, Carol Moseley Braun of Illinois, became the first black woman U.S. senator. When former vice president Walter F. Mondale chose Geraldine A. Ferraro as his running mate against Reagan in 1984, she became the first woman in U.S. history to run on a major party ticket. In 1989 L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia became the first African American to be elected a state governor. In 2000 the Democratic nominee for president, Vice President Gore, chose Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut as his running mate. This was the first time a candidate of Jewish descent was on a national ticket. Also in 2000, Hillary Rodham Clinton became the first presidential wife to seek a major elective office, a U.S. Senate seat from New York, which she won.

Nevertheless, the 2000 elections were a major disappointment for Democrats. Gore lost a close and disputed election to Republican George W. Bush, son of the former president. Moreover, the Republicans retained control of both houses of Congress, although by the narrowest of margins. Still, it gave the GOP full control of the federal government for the first time in nearly a half century and sent the Democrats to the sidelines as the loyal opposition, but with little leverage to block the GOP program much less advance their own.

In the South, the Republicans reasserted primacy, showing that this region was now the center of their party. Bush won the entire South—the eleven states of the Old Confederacy plus Kentucky and Oklahoma. Bush even won Gore's home state of Tennessee and Clinton's home state of Arkansas. The Democrats' strength was on the West and East coasts, north of Virginia, and into the industrial heartland. The GOP dominated everywhere else—a giant "L"-shaped area from the South through the Plains states and Southwest and into the Mountain states. This pattern continued to dominate in the next two years but showed signs of weakening in 2008.

Democrats gained some solace in June 2001 when Sen. James Jeffords of Vermont left the Republican Party to become an Independent, swinging control of the upper chamber to the Democrats for the rest of the 107th Congress. But the Democrats' success was short-lived, as Republicans recaptured the Senate in 2002 midterm elections and expanded their majorities in both houses of Congress in 2004.

The presidential election in 2004 proved to be a reprise of 2000. The nominating process was short for both parties. President Bush ran unopposed for the Republican nomination. Sen. John F. Kerry of Massachusetts quickly nailed down the Democratic nomination. But in spite of a record turnout of more than 122 million voters in fall 2004—nearly

17 million more than in 2000—only three states switched party hands from four years earlier, two of them going to the Republicans. It provided Bush with a more clear-cut victory than 2000.

### **Democratic Resurgence: 2006–2008**

The GOP successes in 2000, 2002, and 2004, combined with the Republican takeover of Congress in 1994, left analysts thinking the Democrats might become a minority party for many years. The analysis did not foresee the descent into unpopularity that awaited Bush, who had by the middle of his second term become one of the most controversial and divisive presidents in history. Most important to this decline was the continuing war in Iraq, launched in 2003, that showed no sign of ending by 2006. But Bush also continued to push other unpopular initiatives in economic and social policy.

All of this gave the Democrats the opening they needed. In 2006 their party won back control of both chambers of Congress, albeit the Senate by a single vote. That outcome helped set the stage for 2008, when the presidential race would have no incumbent. In that contest Democratic presidential nominee Barack Obama, a junior senator from Illinois, won 53 percent of popular vote to become the first African American to reach the White House. Obama won by 9.5 million votes, more than any other any nonincumbent presidential candidate. The humbled GOP also lost more seats in both houses of Congress, losing the last seat it held in New England, and being relegated largely to its redoubt in the southern states.

In the presidential election Obama won 365 electoral votes to 173 for his opponent, Sen. John McCain of Arizona. In 2008 the "L" on the electoral map remained, but in a battered form as Obama picked up a number of states in the grouping that previously were solidly Republican. Democrats controlled the coasts outside the "L," allowing Obama to campaign seriously in previously solid GOP states. With this effort, Obama won all the nineteen states that Kerry won in 2004 plus nine others that had supported Bush, such as Indiana, North Carolina, Virginia, and Colorado. When the votes were all counted, the nation had moved from a nearly even split between the parties after 2000, to a decidedly Republican leaning posture after 2004, and then to a landscape after the 2006 midterm voting and the 2008 national election that favored the Democrats.

### **DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN PARTY (1792–1828)**

The Democratic-Republican Party developed in the early 1790s as the organized opposition to the incumbent Federalists and successor to the Anti-Federalists, who were a loose alliance of elements initially opposed to the ratification of



*Retracing part of the route taken by Abraham Lincoln, President-elect Barack Obama, Vice President-elect Joe Biden and their wives arrive in Baltimore, Md., during their inaugural whistle stop train tour in January 2009. In the 2008 election, Obama won twenty-eight states, including nine that had supported Bush in the 2004 election.*

the Constitution and subsequently to the policies of the George Washington administration, which were designed to centralize power in the federal government.

Thomas Jefferson was the leader of the new party, whose members as early as 1792 referred to themselves as Republicans. This remained their primary name throughout the party's history, although in some states they became known as Democratic-Republicans, the label used frequently by historians to avoid confusing Jefferson's party with the later Republican Party, which began in 1854. Party members were called Jeffersonian Republicans as well.

The Democratic-Republicans favored states' rights, a literal interpretation of the Constitution, and expanded democracy through extension of suffrage and popular control of the government. The party was dominated by rural, agrarian interests, intent on maintaining their dominance over the growing commercial and industrial interests of the Northeast. The principal strength of the party came from states in the South and Middle Atlantic.

The Democratic-Republicans first gained control of the federal government in 1800, when Jefferson was elected president and the party won majorities in both houses of Congress. For the next twenty-four years the party controlled both the White House and Congress, the last eight years virtually without opposition. For all but four years during this twenty-four-year period, there was a Virginia–New York alliance controlling the executive branch, with all three presidents from Virginia—Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe—and three of the four vice presidents from New York. Lacking an opposition party, the Democratic-Republicans in the 1820s became increasingly divided. In 1824, when four party leaders ran for president, John Quincy Adams

won the election in the House of Representatives, although Andrew Jackson had received more popular votes.

The deep factionalism evident in the 1824 election doomed the Democratic-Republican Party. The two-party system revived shortly thereafter with the emergence of the National Republican Party, an outgrowth of the Adams faction, and the Democratic-Republican Party, the political organization of the Jackson faction. After 1830 the Jacksonians adopted the name Democratic Party.

### **DIXIECRATS (STATES' RIGHTS PARTY) (1948)**

The States' Rights Democratic Party was a conservative southern faction that bolted from the Democrats in 1948. The immediate reason for the new party, popularly known as the Dixiecrats, was dissatisfaction with President Harry S. Truman's civil rights program. But the Dixiecrat effort to maintain a segregated way of life was also an attempt to demonstrate the political power of the twentieth-century southern Democrats and to reestablish their importance in the Democratic Party.

The Mississippi Democratic Party's state executive committee met in Jackson, Mississippi, in May 1948 to lay the groundwork for the Dixiecrat secession. The meeting called for a bolt by southern delegates if the Democratic National Convention endorsed Truman's civil rights program. When the convention did approve a strong civil rights plank, the entire Mississippi delegation and half the Alabama delegation left the convention. Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi invited all anti-Truman delegates to meet in Birmingham, Alabama, three days after the close of the Democratic convention to select a states' rights ticket.

Most southern Democrats with something at stake—national prominence, seniority in Congress, patronage privileges—shunned the new Dixiecrat Party. The party's leaders came from the ranks of southern governors and other state and local officials. The Birmingham convention chose two governors to lead the party: J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for president and Wright of Mississippi for vice president.

Other than the presidential ticket, the Dixiecrats did not run candidates for any office. Rather than try to develop an independent party organization, the Dixiecrats, whenever possible, used existing Democratic Party apparatus.

The party was on the ballot in only one state outside the South and in the November election received only 1,157,326 votes (2.4 percent of the popular vote). The Thurmond ticket carried four Deep South states where it ran under the Democratic Party label, but it failed in its basic objective to prevent the reelection of President Truman.

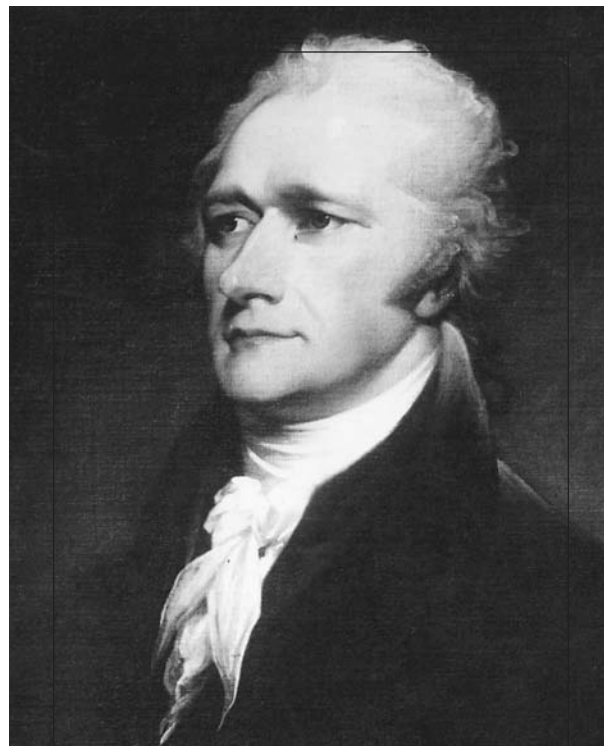
After the election the party ceased to exist almost as abruptly as it had begun, with most of its members returning to the Democratic Party. In a statement upon reentering the Democratic fold, Thurmond characterized the Dixiecrat episode as “a fight within our family.” (While serving in the U.S. Senate sixteen years later, Thurmond switched to the Republican Party.)

## FEDERALISTS (1792–1816)

Two related groups in late-eighteenth-century American politics called themselves Federalists. First were the proponents of ratifying the Constitution as framed in 1787, chief among them Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. They were successful. Next was the group that dominated national politics in the 1790s, as Americans began to form political parties.

The two groups were not identical. Madison, successful in promoting adoption of the new Constitution, led a political opposition that emerged in 1792. He, along with fellow Virginian Thomas Jefferson, argued for strict construction, or a narrow interpretation, of the powers of the new national government and organized a rival political party, the Democratic- (or Jeffersonian) Republicans, which came to power with Jefferson's election in 1800.

The Federalist Party, led by Hamilton as President George Washington's secretary of the Treasury, dominated national politics during the administrations of Washington and John Adams. The Federalists wanted to make the national government stronger by assuming state debts, chartering a national bank, and supporting manufacturing interests. In foreign affairs, they pursued policies that would protect commercial and political harmony with England, goals that led to ratification of Jay's Treaty in 1795. Under the treaty, England withdrew the last of its troops from



*The Federalist Party, led by Alexander Hamilton, dominated national politics during the first two presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams.*

American outposts and the United States agreed to honor debts owed to British merchants.

Though committed to a republican form of government, Federalists believed society to be properly hierarchical. Federalists such as William Cooper of New York and Henry Knox of Massachusetts professed that politics was an arena best left to the “natural aristocracy” of wealthy and talented men. Consequently, Federalists generally sought to limit suffrage, tighten naturalization policy, and silence anti-administration opinions. Recent examinations of the Federalists have disclosed a softer side to their conservatism, showing that, as self-proclaimed protectors of society, they sometimes sought to protect the basic rights of minorities. They tended to be more sympathetic than their Jeffersonian opponents to the plight of Native Americans and African Americans and less resistant to the inclusion of women in political processes.

Federalists drew their support primarily from the Northeast, where their procommercial and promanufacturing policies attracted merchants and businesspeople. Although they had some southern strongholds in parts of Virginia and the Carolinas (especially Charleston), Federalists

had considerably less success in attracting the support of western farmers and southern planters who opposed their elitism, antislavery bias, and promanufacturing economic policies.

Several factors contributed to the demise of the Federalist Party. Its passage of the highly unpopular Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 served as a rallying cry for Jeffersonian Republicans. A more important factor may have been the Federalists' sharp division in the 1800 elections over Adams's foreign policy. Second-generation Federalists continued to mobilize regional support, mainly in New England, and, after Jefferson's unpopular embargo forbidding exports (1807–1809), they made a national comeback of sorts in the 1808 and 1812 elections. Many Federalists opposed the War of 1812, however, and in 1814 the Hartford Convention, a meeting of arch-Federalists, considered secession from the union, thereby permanently tainting the Federalist name and ending the party's legitimacy at the national level. Federalists continued to play a limited, though sometimes important, role in state and local politics into the 1820s, challenging for key offices in several states.

Federalist leadership during the nation's critical early years contributed greatly to preserving the American experiment. In large part they were responsible for laying the foundation for a national economy (later carried forward by the National Republicans and then the Whigs), a national foreign policy agenda, and creating a strong national judicial system. The last of these was perhaps the Federalists' most enduring legacy as John Marshall used his position as chief justice (1801–1835) to incorporate Federalist principles into constitutional law.

## FREE SOIL PARTY (1848–1852)

Born as a result of opposition to the extension of slavery into the newly acquired southwest territories, the Free Soil Party was launched formally at a convention in Buffalo, New York, in August 1848. The Free Soilers were composed of antislavery elements from the Democratic and Whig parties as well as remnants of the Liberty Party. Representatives from all the northern states and three border states attended the Buffalo convention, where the slogan “Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free Men” was adopted. This slogan expressed the antislavery sentiment of the Free Soilers as well as the desire for cheap western land.

Former Democratic president Martin Van Buren (1837–1841) was selected by the convention as the party's presidential candidate and Charles Francis Adams, the son of President John Quincy Adams (1825–1829), was chosen as his running mate.

In the 1848 election the Free Soil ticket received 291,501 votes (10.1 percent of the popular vote) but was unable to carry a single state. The party did better at the

congressional level, winning nine House seats and holding the balance of power in the organization of the closely divided new Congress.

The 1848 election marked the peak of the party's influence. With the passage of compromise legislation on slavery in 1850, the Free Soilers lost their basic issue and began a rapid decline. The party ran its second and last national ticket in 1852, headed by John Hale, who received 155,210 votes (4.9 percent of the popular vote). As in 1848, the Free Soil national ticket failed to carry a single state.

Although the party went out of existence shortly thereafter, its program and constituency were absorbed by the Republican Party, whose birth and growth dramatically paralleled the resurgence of the slavery issue in the mid-1850s.

## GREEN PARTY (1996– )

Although new to the United States, the Green Party was part of a decentralized worldwide movement for peace, social justice, and the environment. Until the collapse of international communism and the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Greens were best known for their political inroads in Germany. But the German party lost ground after opposing reunification and it only recently has returned to prominence as the junior coalition partner of Germany's left-of-center Social Democratic Party.

With famed consumer activist Ralph Nader heading its ticket, the Green Party made an impressive debut in U.S. presidential politics in 1996. Nader received 685,040 votes (0.7 percent of the popular vote) to finish fourth, albeit a distant fourth, behind the Reform Party's H. Ross Perot. Four years later, Nader made an even more impressive showing, winning 2,882,738 votes (2.7 percent of the total vote), and finished third, well ahead of other third-party candidates in the 2000 race. Nader received votes in every state except three (North Carolina, Oklahoma, and South Dakota), a significant increase from four years earlier when he was on the ballot in barely twenty states. As before, Nader ran best in New England and the West. As in 1996, his running mate in 2000 was Winona LaDuke of the White Earth reservation in Minnesota. A Harvard graduate, LaDuke was active as an advocate and writer on human rights and Native American environmental causes.

Unlike four years earlier, however, Nader and LaDuke in 2000 ran an aggressive and active campaign. Nader took his populist, anticorporate campaign to a variety of venues, ranging from TV studios to union meetings, in a bid to put together what he described as a “blue-green” coalition of disaffected voters. Nader was on the ballot in a number of closely contested states but most were won by the Democratic nominee, Al Gore, who was seen by analysts as the candidate most likely to be hurt by Nader's presence in the contest. Of these states, none was more important than



Florida. In that state, Nader took more than 97,400 votes in a contest decided by a few hundred in favor of Republican George W. Bush. That win put Bush over the top in electoral votes and gave the White House back to the Republicans. Some political observers thought that had Nader not been on the ticket, Gore would have won Florida and the White House. However, some analysts believed that a conservative candidate, Patrick J. Buchanan, who ran on the Reform Party ticket, drew enough votes in several states to probably give those states to Gore, assuming that most of the Buchanan voters would have supported Bush rather than Gore. Had Buchanan not been running Bush had a plausible chance to win those states, giving him a solid electoral college majority, which would have made the Florida contest moot. In 2004 Nader ran again for president, but as an independent. He sought the endorsement of the Green Party, although not its nomination. At their convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in June, the Greens nominated a party activist, David Cobb of Texas, rather than endorse Nader's "no nomination" strategy. Patricia La Marche of Maine was chosen as Cobb's running mate.

The separate tickets did not turn out well for either candidate. Nader and his running mate, Peter Camejo of California, failed to make the ballot in almost one-third of the states and polled less than 500,000 votes nationwide. The Green Party ticket drew 119,859 votes and fell from third in the popular vote standings in 2000 to sixth in 2004.

In 2008 the Green Party turned to another set of candidates, but the result was about the same. Their presidential candidate was Cynthia A. McKinney, a former Democratic representative from Georgia. Her running mate was Rosa Clemente, of New York. The party was on the ballot in thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia, drawing 161,313 votes. The total was about a third better but still left the party in sixth place among third parties that year.

## GREENBACK PARTY (1874–1884)

The National Independent or Greenback-Labor Party, commonly known as the Greenback Party, was launched in Indianapolis in November 1874 at a meeting organized by the Indiana Grange. The party grew out of the Panic of 1873, a post-Civil War economic depression, which hit farmers and industrial workers particularly hard. Currency was the basic issue of the new party, which opposed a return to the gold standard and favored retention of the inflationary paper money (known as greenbacks), first introduced as an emergency measure during the Civil War.

In the 1876 presidential election the party ran Peter Cooper, a New York philanthropist, and drafted a platform that focused entirely on the currency issue. Cooper received 75,973 votes (0.9 percent of the popular vote), mainly from agrarian voters. Aided by the continuing depression, a

Greenback national convention in 1878 effected the merger of the party with various labor reform groups and adopted a platform that addressed labor and currency issues. Showing voting strength in the industrial East as well as in the agrarian South and Midwest, the Greenbacks polled more than one million votes in the 1878 congressional elections and won fourteen seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. This marked the high point of the party's strength.

Returning prosperity, the prospect of fusion with one of the major parties, and a split between the party's agrarian and labor leadership served to undermine the Greenback Party. In the 1880 election the party elected only eight representatives and its presidential candidate, Rep. James B. Weaver of Iowa, received 305,997 votes (3.3 percent of the popular vote), far less than party leaders expected.

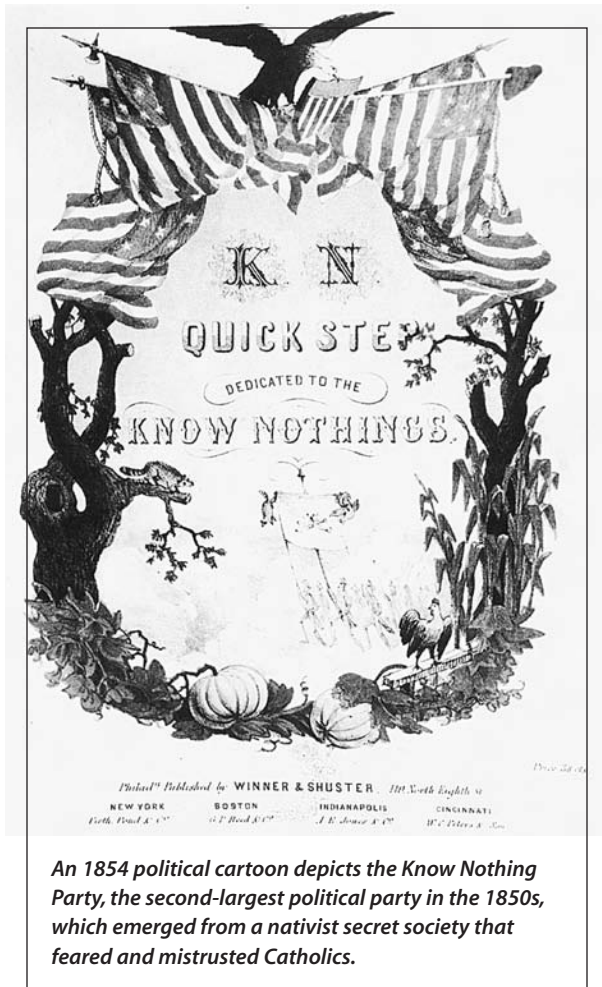
The party slipped further four years later, when the Greenbacks' candidate for president, former Massachusetts governor Benjamin F. Butler, received 175,096 votes (1.7 percent of the popular vote). With the demise of the Greenbacks, most of the party's constituency moved into the Populist Party, the agrarian reform movement that swept the South and Midwest in the 1890s.

## KNOW NOTHING (AMERICAN) PARTY (1856)

The Know Nothing (or American) Party of the 1850s was the most formidable nativist political organization in American history; for two years in middle of that decade it was the nation's second-largest party. Nativism involved the fear of aliens and opposition to an internal minority believed to be un-American. Members of the American Party would be called Know Nothings because when asked about their organization they were instructed to say, "I know nothing." For them, fear and hatred of Catholics, particularly "papist conspirators," created this need for secrecy.

The Know Nothings emerged from one of the many nativist secret societies proliferating in the pre-Civil War period. The migration of millions of Catholics from Ireland and Germany stimulated an intense anti-alien activism in the United States. Key leaders of the Order of the Star Spangled Banner saw their group as a useful instrument for shaping a new political party in 1853. Like nativists of earlier decades, leaders of the Know Nothing Party accused Catholics of undermining the public school system and of being responsible for a host of social problems accompanying the influx of so many poverty-stricken newcomers into the great port cities.

The party emerged at a critical moment in U.S. political history. The slavery controversy was ripping apart the Whig Party, and the Democratic Party was suffering fissures in different states and sections. Out of this turmoil came a flood of members to the new nativist movement. For many people, a party organized around nativist themes—one that



**An 1854 political cartoon depicts the Know Nothing Party, the second-largest political party in the 1850s, which emerged from a nativist secret society that feared and mistrusted Catholics.**

advanced “American” interests and stood for stability and union—offered a way out of the conflict between northern and southerner, abolitionist and slaveholder. A common crusade against foreigners, they thought, could cement broken institutions and warring people.

The political divisions of the day meant that Know Nothing membership varied from section to section. In New York, where the party was born and had its strongest support, the leadership was composed of conservative Whig refugees, men who opposed free soil and antislavery elements in their former party. These included James Barker and Daniel Ullmann, the party candidate in the New York gubernatorial race in 1855. In New England the antislavery wing of the former Whig Party, “Conscience Whigs,” played the key role. Leaders in Massachusetts included Henry Wilson, president of the state senate who was a U.S. senator in 1855, and Henry J. Gardner, elected governor in the Know Nothing landslide that year. Also swelling the party rolls in New England were abolitionists from the other major party, anti-Nebraska Act Democrats.

In the Midwest, where Know Nothings struggled to find support, nativists sought fusion with “Free Soil”

activists in Indiana and Illinois, but in Wisconsin two factions (the Sams and the Jonathans) shared anti-alien attitudes yet split over slavery.

In the South, which contained a small immigrant population, nativism appealed to those who viewed “aliens” in the North as threatening to the southern way of life because it was assumed that newcomers would be opposed to slavery. The nativist party in the South represented an escape from the divisive struggle that threatened civil strife, but it had only limited impact.

Despite its political success in 1854 and 1855, the national Know Nothing Party could not survive the anti-slavery controversy. At the party gathering in Philadelphia in June 1855, a proslavery resolution led to wild debate and a massive defection led by Massachusetts nativists but including representatives from many other states. Further divisions in the party, including personal rivalries between New York leaders Barker and Ullmann, created more problems.

In 1856 the party nominated former president Millard Fillmore as its presidential candidate. But Fillmore—who had joined a Know Nothing lodge as a political maneuver and had never been a real nativist—failed at the polls, trailing in a three-way race with only 22 percent of the popular vote and taking only Maryland’s eight electoral college votes. The Know Nothings did not recover, losing members rapidly in subsequent months. In 1857 the party held its last national council.

## **LIBERAL PARTY (1944– )**

New York State’s Liberal Party was founded in 1944 by anti-communist trade unionists and other politically liberal individuals who left communist-dominated political parties. Many of the state’s labor and educational leaders were instrumental in creating the party, which for years billed itself as the nation’s “longest existing third party.” Yet by failing to win enough votes in the state’s gubernatorial election in 2002, the Liberals lost their automatic ballot status, although voters could continue to register as Liberals in declaring their party affiliation.

The Liberal Party has played a major role in a number of New York elections. It provided crucial support for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944 and John F. Kennedy in 1960. Some political historians believe Roosevelt and Kennedy owed their national victories to the Liberal Party vote that carried New York for them. John Lindsay, nominally a Republican, won reelection in New York City’s 1969 mayoral race as the Liberal Party candidate. In 2000 Democrat Hillary Rodham Clinton won the Liberal line in her campaign for the U.S. Senate, although the party continued to maintain its independence, describing itself in 2000 as an “alternative to a state Democratic Party dominated by local party machines rife with

corruption and a Republican Party controlled by special interests.”

The party proclaims to nominate candidates on the basis of “merit, independence, and progressive viewpoints.” Many of the state’s most prominent liberal politicians have sought and won the party’s nomination for New York City mayor, governor, and U.S. senator, regardless of their major party affiliation. When the party has not run candidates of its own, it has usually been supportive of Democrats. Sometimes, however, the party’s role has been that of a spoiler, particularly in close races, where its support represents the balance of power. In modern Senate races, for example, political analysts say Liberal Party endorsement of moderate or liberal candidates has sometimes drawn enough votes from Democratic candidates to throw the election to conservative Republicans.

The party is active in pushing its political agenda, which supports abortion rights, universal health care, and public education (it has aggressively opposed school voucher programs, for example). Its successful Supreme Court suit for congressional reapportionment contributed to the 1968 election of Shirley Chisholm of New York, the first African American woman elected to the House of Representatives.

Through the latter part of the twentieth century, the Liberal Party served as a counterweight in Empire State politics to New York’s Conservative Party. In 1966, for instance, each party’s gubernatorial candidate drew over a half million votes. The Liberal nominee was Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.

Both parties have lost ground at the polls since then, the Liberals a bit more than the Conservatives (which have retained automatic ballot status). New York party enrollment figures in April 2005 showed the Conservatives with 156,186 registered voters, the Liberals with less than half as many (73,554).

## LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY (1872)

A faction of the Republican Party, dissatisfied with President Ulysses S. Grant’s first term in office, withdrew from the party in 1872 to form a new party. Composed of party reformers, as well as anti-Grant politicians and newspaper editors, the new party focused on the corruption of the Grant administration and the need for civil service reform and for an end to the Reconstruction policy in the South.

The call for the Liberal Republican national convention came from the state party in Missouri, the birthplace of the reform movement. The convention, meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, in May 1872, nominated Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, for president and Missouri governor B. Gratz Brown as his running mate. Greeley, the choice of anti-Grant politicians but suspect among reformers, was

not popular among many Democrats either, who recalled his longtime criticism of the Democratic Party.

With the hope of victory in the fall election, however, the Democratic National Convention, meeting in July, endorsed the Liberal Republican ticket and platform. The coalition was an unsuccessful one, as many Democrats refused to vote for Greeley. He received 2,834,761 votes (43.8 percent of the popular vote) but carried only six states and lost to Grant by more than 750,000 votes out of nearly 6.5 million cast. Greeley died shortly after the election.

Underfinanced, poorly organized, and dependent on the Democrats for their success, the Liberal Republicans ceased to exist after the 1872 election.

## LIBERTARIAN PARTY (1971– )

In the brief period of four years, 1972 to 1976, the Libertarian Party leaped from a fledgling organization on the presidential ballot in only two states to the nation’s largest third party. They have largely retained that status ever since, when measured in terms of quantity of federal and nonfederal candidates and success in ballot access.

Individual responsibility and minimal government interference are the hallmarks of the Libertarian philosophy. The party has favored repeal of laws against so-called victimless crimes—such as pornography, drug use, and homosexual activity—the abolition of all federal police agencies, and the elimination of all government subsidies to private enterprise. In foreign and military affairs, the Libertarians have advocated the removal of U.S. troops from abroad, a cut in the defense budget, and the emergence of the United States as a “giant Switzerland,” with no international treaty obligations. Libertarians also have favored repeal of legislation that they believe hinders individual or corporate action. They have opposed gun control, civil rights laws, price controls on oil and gas, labor protection laws, federal welfare and poverty programs, forced busing, compulsory education, Social Security, national medical care, and federal land-use restrictions.

Formed in Colorado in 1971, the party nominated John Hospers of California for president in 1972. On the ballot only in Colorado and Washington, Hospers garnered 3,673 votes (including write-in votes from other states). But he received a measure of national attention when a Republican presidential elector from Virginia, Roger MacBride, cast his electoral vote for the Libertarian presidential nominee.

MacBride’s action made him a hero in Libertarian circles, and the party chose him as its 1976 standard-bearer at its August 1975 convention in New York City. MacBride had served in the Vermont legislature in the 1960s and was defeated for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in that state in 1964. In the 1970s he settled on a farm near

Charlottesville, Virginia, and devoted himself to writing and party affairs. He was cocreator of the television show *Little House on the Prairie*.

Making a major effort in 1976, the Libertarians got on the ballot in thirty-two states, more than Eugene J. McCarthy—who ran independent of any political party—or any other third-party candidate that year. The reward was a vote of 173,011, more than for any other minor party candidate but far below McCarthy's total and only 0.2 percent of the national vote. MacBride's strength was centered in the West; he received 5.5 percent of the vote in Alaska and 1 percent or more in Arizona, Hawaii, and Idaho. He also ran well ahead of his national average in California (0.7 percent) and Nevada (0.8 percent). His running mate was David P. Bergland, a California lawyer.

In 1980 the Libertarian Party appeared on the ballot in all fifty states and the District of Columbia for the first time. The party also fielded about 550 candidates for other offices, a number that dwarfed other third-party efforts. The party nominees, Edward E. Clark of California for president and David Koch of New York for vice president, garnered 921,299 votes or 1.1 percent of the vote nationwide. It was the highest vote total obtained by the Libertarian national ticket to date and would have been higher if not for the fact that the independent candidacy of John Anderson dominated media attention in 1980 that did not go to the two major parties. As in previous elections, the major support for the Libertarians came from western states.

Of all third-party presidential candidates running in 1984, the Libertarians appeared on the greatest number of ballots: thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia. David Bergland, who had run in 1976 for the second slot, was the party's presidential candidate, and Jim Lewis, a Connecticut business executive, his running mate. The ticket, though, received only 228,314 votes, less than one-fourth the number the Libertarians had garnered four years earlier. In 1988 the Libertarian presidential and vice-presidential nominees—Ron Paul (a Republican House member from Texas before and after he was a Libertarian) and Andre V. Marrou, respectively—were on the ballot in all fifty-one jurisdictions save four and received 432,179 votes.

In 1992 Nevada real estate broker Marrou was the presidential nominee with running mate Nancy Lord, a lawyer from Georgia. The pair was on the ballot in all states and the District of Columbia and had a campaign budget of \$1 million. Marrou received 291,627 votes in a fourth-place finish behind H. Ross Perot, who stole most of the third-party candidates' thunder that year. The Libertarians maintained their strong base in the West, especially in California, Nevada, and Hawaii, where they also ran candidates in 1992 for most House seats.

In 1996 the Libertarians regained voting strength but nevertheless dropped to fifth place in the presidential race

behind Perot and Ralph Nader of the newly formed Green Party. The Libertarian candidate, financial analyst Harry Browne of Tennessee, and running mate, Jo Anne Jorgensen of South Carolina, drew 485,798 votes or 0.5 percent of the total. It was the party's best showing since 1980.

The Libertarian result in the 2000 presidential race was similar but not as favorable. The party won votes in forty-nine states, but its candidates, again Browne and running mate Art Olivier of California, won just 386,024 votes, or 0.4 percent of all votes, down 20 percent from four years earlier.

The Libertarians fielded a new ticket in 2004, headed by computer programmer and constitutional scholar Michael Badnarik of Texas, with Richard Campagna of Iowa as his running mate. But the results were largely the same, with the Libertarian national ticket collecting roughly 400,000 ballots. In 2008 Bob Barr, a Texas representative, was the party's presidential nominee, joined by Wayne Allyn Root of Nevada as the vice-presidential candidate. As before, it had a national presence and received 532,432 votes, second among third-party efforts to Ralph Nader who ran as an independent. The Barr-Root ticket was on the ballot in forty-five states, missing only Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Oklahoma, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Yet while the Libertarians have yet to score a big breakthrough at the ballot box, they remain a role model for other third parties in their ability to get their candidates on the ballot. Party candidates have been listed in most states and the District of Columbia in both presidential and midterm elections for many years. The party brings in dozens of Libertarian candidates for other offices across the country as well, typically winning more than one million votes in U.S. House contests alone.

## LIBERTY PARTY (1839–1848)

Born in 1839, the Liberty Party was the product of a split in the antislavery movement between a faction led by William Lloyd Garrison that favored action outside the political process and a second led by James G. Birney that proposed action within the political system through the establishment of an independent antislavery party. The Birney faction launched the Liberty Party in November 1839. The following April a national convention with delegates from six states nominated Birney for the presidency.

Although the Liberty Party was the first political party to take an antislavery position, and the only one at the time to do so, most abolitionist voters in the 1840 election supported the Democratic or Whig presidential candidates. Birney received only 6,797 votes (0.3 percent of the popular vote).

Aided by the controversy over the annexation of slaveholding Texas, the Liberty Party's popularity increased in



1844. Birney, again the party's presidential nominee, received 62,103 votes (2.3 percent of the popular vote) but again, as in 1840, carried no states. The peak strength of the party was reached two years later in 1846, when in various state elections Liberty Party candidates received 74,017 votes.

In October 1847 the party nominated Sen. John P. Hale of New Hampshire for the presidency, but his candidacy was withdrawn the following year when the Liberty Party joined the broader-based Free Soil Party.

## **NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (1896)**

A conservative faction in favor of the gold standard, the National Democrats bolted the Democratic Party after the 1896 convention adopted a prosilver platform and nominated William Jennings Bryan for president. With the nation in the midst of a depression and the Populists in the agrarian Midwest and South demanding monetary reform, currency was the dominant issue of the 1896 campaign. This produced a brief realignment in U.S. politics.

The Republican Party was controlled by leaders who favored maintenance of the gold standard, a noninflationary currency. Agrarian midwestern and southern Democrats, reflecting a populist philosophy, gained control of the Democratic Party in 1896 and committed it to the free coinage of silver, an inflationary currency demanded by rural elements threatened by debts. The Democrats attracted prosilver bolters from the Republican Party, but gold standard Democrats, opposed to the Republicans' protectionist position on the tariff issue, established an independent party.

Meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana, in September 1896, the National Democrats adopted a platform favoring maintenance of the gold standard and selected a ticket headed by seventy-nine-year-old Illinois senator John M. Palmer. Democratic president Grover Cleveland and leading members of his administration, repudiated by the convention that chose Bryan, supported the National Democrats. During the campaign the National Democrats encouraged conservative Democrats to vote either for the National Democratic ticket or for the Republican candidate, William McKinley. The Palmer ticket received 133,435 votes (1.0 percent of the popular vote), and McKinley defeated Bryan.

In the late 1890s returning prosperity and the Spanish-American War overshadowed the currency issue, and the intense Democratic Party factionalism that produced the National Democratic Party faded.

## **NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY (1828–1832)**

The Democratic-Republican Party splintered after the 1824 election into two factions. The group led by Andrew Jackson retained the name Democratic-Republicans, which

eventually was shortened to Democrats; the other faction, headed by President John Quincy Adams, assumed the name National Republicans. The new party supported a protective tariff, the Bank of the United States, federal administration of public lands, and national programs of internal improvements. But Adams's belief in a strong national government contrasted with the period's prevailing mood of populism and states' rights.

The Adams's forces controlled Congress for two years, 1825 to 1827, but as party structures formalized the National Republicans became a minority in Congress and suffered a decisive loss in the 1828 presidential election. Running for reelection, Adams was beaten by Jackson. Adams received 43.6 percent of the popular vote and carried eight states, none in the South. Henry Clay, the party's candidate against Jackson four years later, had even less success. He received only 37.4 percent of the popular vote and carried just six states, none of which, again, were in the South.

Poorly organized, with dwindling support and a heritage of defeat, the National Republicans went out of existence after the 1832 election, but their members provided the base for a new anti-Jackson party, the Whigs, which came into being in 1834.

## **NATIONAL UNITY PARTY (INDEPENDENT JOHN B. ANDERSON) (1980–1988)**

Republican representative John B. Anderson of Illinois formed the National Unity Campaign as the vehicle for his independent presidential campaign in 1980. Anderson began his quest for the presidency by trying to win the Republican Party nomination. But as a moderate in a party becoming more and more conservative, he won no primaries and could claim only fifty-seven convention delegates by April 1980, when he withdrew from the Republican race and declared his independent candidacy.

Anderson focused his campaign on the need to establish a viable third party as an alternative to domination of the political scene by the Republican and Democratic parties. The National Unity Campaign platform touted the Anderson program as a "new public philosophy"—more innovative than that of the Democrats, who "cling to the policies of the New Deal," and more enlightened than that of the Republicans, who talk "incessantly about freedom, but hardly ever about justice." Generally, the Anderson campaign took positions that were fiscally conservative and socially liberal. He and his running mate, former Democratic governor Patrick J. Lucey of Wisconsin, tried to appeal to Republican and Democratic voters disenchanted with their parties and to the growing bloc of voters who classified themselves as independents.

The National Unity Campaign ticket was on the ballot in all fifty states in 1980, although Anderson had to wage costly legal battles in some states to ensure that result. In the

end, the party won 6.6 percent of the presidential vote, more than the 5 percent necessary to qualify for retroactive federal campaign funding.

In April 1984 Anderson announced that he would not seek the presidency again. He said that instead he would focus his energies on building the National Unity Party, which he had established officially in December 1983. He planned to concentrate initially on running candidates at the local level. In August Anderson endorsed Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic nominee for president, and his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro.

The National Unity Party did not run a presidential candidate in the 1988 race and by 1992 was no longer a political party.

### NATURAL LAW PARTY (1992–2004)

The Natural Law Party ran three presidential campaigns from 1992 to 2000, with John Hagelin of Iowa the party's standard-bearer each time. He drew 39,179 votes in 1992, 113,668 in 1996, and 83,520 in 2000. In the latter year Hagelin sought to broaden the scope of his campaign by challenging Patrick J. Buchanan for the Reform Party nomination. Losing that contest, Hagelin and his Reform Party supporters set up a splinter Reform Party that later joined in coalition with the Natural Law Party.

Hagelin, a Harvard-trained quantum physicist, was born in Pittsburgh in 1954 and grew up in Connecticut. He became associated with Maharishi International University in Iowa in 1983. His running mate on the Natural Law Party ticket in 1992 and 1996 was fellow Maharishi scientist Mike Tompkins, a Harvard graduate and specialist in crime prevention programs. In 2000, Hagelin was joined on the ticket by Nat Goldhaber of California.

The Natural Law Party once described itself as “the fastest growing grassroots party,” standing for the environment, education, economic growth, job creation, and lower taxes. Despite its title, the party seemed to have little connection with the philosophic concept of natural law, which holds that some rules of society—such as the prohibition against murder—are so basic and inherent that they must be obeyed whether or not they are legislated. Hagelin and the party advocated prevention-oriented government and meditative, tension-relieving programs “designed to bring national life into harmony with natural law.”

Hagelin was on the ballot in thirty-eight states in 2000. Because the Natural Law Party fulfilled the necessary requirements, it was assured automatic ballot access in ten states in the next presidential election. However, in April 2004 the party announced that it was closing its national headquarters and focusing its efforts on a new nonelectoral entity, the U.S. Peace Government, dedicated to creating permanent peace in the United States and the world.

### NEW ALLIANCE PARTY (1988–1992)

The New Alliance Party formed in the late 1980s to promote a combination of minority interests. Self-described as “black-led, multiracial, pro-gay and pro-socialist,” the party aggressively filed lawsuits to attain ballot access. In 1988 presidential candidate Lenora B. Fulani, a New York psychologist, drew 217,219 votes nationwide for a fourth-place finish. Her best showing was in the District of Columbia, where she received more than 1 percent of the vote.

In 1992, with the party qualifying for \$1.8 million in federal matching funds, Fulani ran again, this time with California teacher Maria Munoz as a running mate. Fulani campaigned for equal employment for all. “I believe that a job at a union wage is the right of all Americans,” she said. The New Alliance ticket appeared on the ballot in thirty-nine states and the District of Columbia and received 73,714 votes, slightly less than 0.1 percent nationwide.

### PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY (1967–)

Although founded in Michigan, the radical Peace and Freedom Party has been active largely in California—the only state where it appeared on the ballot in 2004. From the outset, the party worked with the California Black Panther Party to oppose U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War and espouse black nationalism and other so-called New Left causes. The first Peace and Freedom nominee for president, in 1968, was Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver. Running with various vice-presidential candidates, Cleaver received 36,563 votes.

Cleaver's autobiographical, antiracist polemic, *Soul on Ice*, was published in 1968. After the election Cleaver, a paroled convict awaiting trial for murder, went into exile. On his return years later, he became a born-again Christian.

Before the 1968 election, black activist-comedian Dick Gregory broke with the Peace and Freedom Party and set up the similarly named Freedom and Peace Party with himself as the presidential nominee. He received 47,133 votes.

After 1968 no Peace and Freedom candidate attracted significant numbers of presidential votes until 1980, when Maureen Smith and Elizabeth Barron received 18,116. In 1972, however, noted pacifist and pediatrician Benjamin Spock, the People's Party nominee, ran under the Peace and Freedom banner in California. He received 55,167 votes there and 23,589 votes in other states.

In 1974 the California Peace and Freedom Party declared itself to be socialist. In recent elections its presidential ticket has received at least 10,000 votes: 1988, Herbert Lewin and Vikki Murdock, 10,370; 1992, Ron Daniels and Asiba Tupahache, 27,961; 1996, Marsha Feinland and Kate McClatchy, 25,332; and 2004, Leonard Peltier and Janice Jordan, 27,607. In subsequent years the party did not run a presidential candidate.

## PEOPLE'S PARTY (1971– )

Delegates from activist and peace groups established the People's Party at a November 1971 convention held in Dallas, Texas. The initial cochairmen were pediatrician Benjamin Spock and author Gore Vidal.

The People's Party first ran a presidential candidate in 1972. They chose Spock for president and black activist Julius Hobson of Washington, D.C., for vice president. Despite hopes for widespread backing from the poor and social activists, the ticket received only 78,756 votes, 0.1 percent of the national total, with 55,167 of those votes from California alone.

At its convention, held in St. Louis, Missouri, August 31, 1975, the People's Party chose black civil rights activist Margaret Wright of California for president and Maggie Kuhn of Pennsylvania, a leader in the Gray Panthers movement for rights for the elderly, for vice president. Kuhn, however, declined the nomination and was replaced on the ticket by Spock.

The party platform focused on cutting the defense budget, closing tax loopholes, and making that money available for social programs. Other planks included redistribution of land and wealth, unconditional amnesty for war objectors, and free health care. In her campaign, Wright stressed the necessity for active participation by citizens in the governmental process, so that institutions and programs could be run from the grass roots up rather than from the top down.

As in 1972, the party's main backing came from California, where it was supported by the state Peace and Freedom Party. Wright's total national vote in 1976 was 49,024, and 85.1 percent (41,731 votes) of those votes came from California. The party has not fielded a presidential candidate since 1976.

## POPULIST (PEOPLE'S) PARTY (1891–1908)

The Populist (or People's) Party, a third party founded in May 1891 in Cincinnati, Ohio, grew out of a period of agrarian revolt and remained politically active until 1908. Following the Civil War, farmers battled falling commodity prices, high railroad rates, and heavy mortgage debt. The Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange), organized in 1867 by Oliver Kelley, began as a group intent on improving educational and social opportunities for farmers and their families but soon adopted economic and political initiatives such as the cooperative movement of the 1870s. The inability of the Grange to give farmers an effective political voice led many Grangers in the 1880s to join the Farmers' Alliance, a precursor to the Populist Party. More aggressive and politically oriented, the Farmers' Alliance considered all agricultural problems as economic and pursued remedies such as political education and cooperative marketing, particularly in the South, as a



*Also nominated by the Populist Party and the Silver Republican Party, William Jennings Bryan ran for president in 1896 as the Democratic candidate after crusading against the gold standard. He was defeated by the Republican candidate, William McKinley.*

means to break the grip of merchants who extended credit through crop liens.

Women, while active members, held far fewer offices in the Farmers' Alliance than those in the Grange. Existing racial prejudices led to the separate creation of a Colored Farmers' National Alliance in 1888.

In June 1890 Kansas farmers founded the People's Party based on the Southern Alliance platform, which included government ownership of railroads, free and unlimited coinage of silver, and a subtreasury (a system by which farmers could turn over a staple crop to a government warehouse and receive a loan for 80 percent of its value at 2 percent interest per month). As a national third party in 1891, the Populists also sought a farmer-laborer political coalition that championed the belief, expressed by Minnesota Populist Ignatius Donnelly, that the "public good is paramount to private interests."

For a time, the party attempted to bridge the racial gulf and recruited black farmers as well as white. Populism

in the South, however, became mired in the volatility of race, epitomized by Georgia's Tom Watson and South Carolina's Benjamin Tillman. Although not immune to the negative racial and ethnic overtones of the period, the Populist Party was nevertheless more concerned with achieving economic reforms, a humane industrial society, and a just polity than it was with attacking cultural issues. The party's greatest support came from white land-owning cotton farmers in the South and wheat farmers in the West.

The Populists rallied behind a policy of monetary inflation in the expectation that it would increase the amount of currency in circulation, boost commodity prices, and ease farmers' indebtedness. In 1892, when the People's Party nominated James B. Weaver of Iowa as its presidential candidate, its demands included a graduated income tax, antitrust regulations, public ownership of railroads, and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of sixteen to one. But Democrat Grover Cleveland was elected to a second term, with Weaver carrying only four states in the West. In 1896 the Populists nominated William Jennings Bryan, a free-silver candidate from Nebraska who was also the Democratic nominee, but the Republicans won with William McKinley.

Having lost on the silver issue and having lost their identity through a "fusion" with the Democrats, the Populists declined in strength and influence, particularly as new discoveries of gold eased the monetary crisis and agricultural conditions improved. Although the People's Party receded, some of the reforms it had championed, including a graduated income tax, were instituted during the Progressive era. The Populists' main significance lay in their visionary use of politics to turn a spotlight on the conditions facing farm families and thereby seek more democratic reform measures.

## PROGRESSIVE (BULL MOOSE) PARTY (1912)

A split in Republican ranks, spurred by the bitter personal and ideological dispute between President William Howard Taft (1909–1913) and former president Theodore Roosevelt (1901–1909), resulted in the withdrawal of the Roosevelt forces from the Republican Party after the June 1912 GOP convention and the creation of the Progressive Party two months later. The new party was known popularly as the Bull Moose Party, a name resulting from Roosevelt's assertion early in the campaign that he felt as fit as a bull moose. While the Taft-Roosevelt split was the immediate reason for the new party, the Bull Moosers were an outgrowth of the Progressive movement that was a powerful force in both major parties in the early years of the twentieth century.

Roosevelt had handpicked Taft as his successor in 1908. But his disillusionment with Taft's conservative philosophy came quickly, and with the support of progressive Republicans Roosevelt challenged the incumbent for the



*Former president Theodore Roosevelt split from the Republican Party in 1912 and created the reform-minded Progressive Party, which became more commonly known as the Bull Moose Party after Roosevelt said that he felt as fit as a bull moose.*

1912 Republican presidential nomination. Roosevelt outpolled Taft in nine of the ten presidential primaries where the two went head to head. Taft nevertheless won the nomination with nearly solid support in the South and among party conservatives, providing the narrow majority of delegates that enabled him to win the bulk of the key credentials challenges.

Although few Republican politicians followed Roosevelt in his bolt, the new party demonstrated a popular base at its convention in Chicago in August 1912. Thousands of delegates, basically middle- and upper-class reformers from small towns and cities, attended the convention that launched the party and nominated Roosevelt for president and California governor Hiram Johnson as his running mate. Roosevelt appeared in person to deliver his "Confession of Faith," a speech detailing his nationalistic philosophy and progressive reform ideas. The Bull Moose platform reflected key tenets of the Progressive movement, calling for more extensive government antitrust action and for labor, social, government, and electoral reform.

Roosevelt was wounded in an assassination attempt while campaigning in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in October,



but he finished the campaign. In the general election Roosevelt received more than 4 million votes (27.4 percent of the popular vote) and carried six states. His percentage of the vote was the highest ever received by a third-party candidate in U.S. history, but his candidacy split the Republican vote and enabled the Democratic nominee, Woodrow Wilson, to win the election. The Progressive Party had minimal success at the state and local levels, winning thirteen House seats but electing no senators or governors.

Roosevelt declined the Progressive nomination in 1916 and endorsed the Republican candidate, Charles Evans Hughes. With the defection of its leader, the decline of the Progressive movement, and the lack of an effective party organization, the Bull Moose Party ceased to exist.

### **PROGRESSIVE PARTY (La FOLLETTE) (1924)**

Similar to the Bull Moose Party of Theodore Roosevelt, the Progressive Party that emerged in the mid-1920s was a reform effort led by a Republican. Wisconsin senator Robert M. La Follette led the new Progressive Party, a separate entity from the Bull Moosers, which, unlike the middle- and upper-class Roosevelt party of the previous decade, had its greatest appeal among farmers and organized labor.

The La Follette Progressive Party grew out of the Conference for Progressive Political Action (CPPA), a coalition of railway union leaders and a remnant of the Bull Moose effort that was formed in 1922. The Socialist Party joined the coalition the following year. Throughout 1923 the Socialists and labor unions argued over whether their coalition should form a third party, with the Socialists in favor and the labor unions against it. It was finally decided to run an independent presidential candidate, La Follette, in the 1924 election but not to field candidates at the state and local levels. La Follette was given the power to choose his running mate and selected Montana senator Burton K. Wheeler, a Democrat.

Opposition to corporate monopolies was the major issue of the La Follette campaign, although the party advocated various other reforms, particularly aimed at farmers and workers, which were proposed earlier by either the Populists or Bull Moosers. But the Progressive Party itself was a major issue in the 1924 campaign, as the Republicans attacked the alleged radicalism of the party.

Although La Follette had its endorsement, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) provided minimal support. The basic strength of the Progressives, as with that of the Populists in the 1890s, derived from agrarian voters west of the Mississippi River. La Follette received 4,832,532 votes (16.6 percent of the popular vote) but carried just one state, his native Wisconsin. When La Follette died in 1925, the party collapsed as a national force. It was revived for a time by La Follette's sons on a statewide level in Wisconsin in the mid-1930s.

### **PROGRESSIVE PARTY (WALLACE) (1948)**

Henry A. Wallace's Progressive Party resulted from the dissatisfaction of liberal elements in the Democratic Party with the leadership of President Harry S. Truman, particularly in the realm of foreign policy. The Progressive Party was one of two bolting groups from the Democratic Party in 1948; conservative southern elements withdrew to form the States' Rights Party.

Wallace, the founder of the Progressive Party, was secretary of agriculture, vice president, and finally secretary of commerce under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He carried a reputation as one of the most liberal idealists in the Roosevelt administration. Fired from the Truman cabinet in 1946 after breaking with administration policy and publicly advocating peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union, Wallace began to consider the idea of a liberal third-party candidacy. Supported by the American Labor Party, the Progressive Citizens of America, and other progressive organizations in California and Illinois, Wallace announced his third-party candidacy in December 1947.

The Progressive Party was launched formally the following July at a convention in Philadelphia, which ratified the selection of Wallace for president and Sen. Glen H. Taylor, D-Idaho, as his running mate. The party adopted a platform that emphasized foreign policy—opposing the cold war anticommunism of the Truman administration and specifically urging abandonment of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. These measures were designed to contain the spread of communism and bolster noncommunist nations. On domestic issues the Progressives stressed humanitarian concerns and equal rights for both sexes and all races.

Representatives of women, youth, African Americans, Jews, and Hispanic Americans were active in the new party. But the openness of the Progressives brought Wallace a damaging endorsement from the Communist Party. Believing the two parties could work together, Wallace accepted the endorsement while characterizing his philosophy as “progressive capitalism.”

In 1948 the Progressives appeared on the presidential ballot in forty-five states, but the Communist endorsement helped keep the party on the defensive the entire campaign. In the November election Wallace received only 1,157,326 votes (2.4 percent of the national popular vote), with nearly half of the votes from the state of New York. Not only were the Progressives unable to carry a single state, but President Truman won reelection. The Progressives had poor results in the congressional races as well, failing to elect a single representative or senator.

The Progressive Party's opposition to the Korean War in 1950 drove many moderate elements out of the party, including Wallace. The party ran a national ticket in 1952 led by Vincent Hallinan, but it received only 140,023 votes

nationwide or 0.2 percent of the national popular vote. The party crumbled completely after the election.

## PROHIBITION PARTY (1869– )

Prohibition and temperance movements sought to legislate an end to consumption of intoxicating beverages. Colonial and early national Americans preferred alcohol to impure water or milk and more expensive coffee or tea. By 1825 those over fifteen years of age drank an average of seven gallons of pure alcohol per year, diluted in cider, beer, wine, and distilled liquor; white males typically consumed substantially more, women much less, and black slaves very little. Physicians, Protestant ministers, and temperance advocates concerned about damage to health, morals, and industrial production urged voluntary abstinence from drinking. After achieving remarkable success, the temperance movement sought legal banishment of liquor. During the 1850s a dozen states—led by Maine in 1851—adopted alcohol bans.

After the Civil War, temperance crusaders created effective political pressure groups: the Prohibition Party in 1869, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874, and the Anti-Saloon League of America in 1895. Their campaigns won adoption of numerous statewide prohibition and local option laws, the latter giving individual communities the right to outlaw the sale of alcohol. In 1913 Congress banned shipment of liquor into any state that chose to bar it. Dissatisfied by uneven and sometimes short-lived state and local successes, goaded by rivalries between the Anti-Saloon League and competing temperance groups, and

inspired by adoption of the first federal constitutional amendments in more than forty years (the income tax and direct Senate election amendments of 1913), reformers began calling for a total, permanent, nationwide solution to the liquor problem: a prohibition amendment to the Constitution.

National prohibition gathered support from evangelical Protestant denominations, feminists, nativists opposed to the recent flood of immigrants who drank, progressive social and political reformers, and industrial employers. Employing the unusual political tactic of pledging electoral support or punishment solely on the basis of a candidate's stand on the single issue of alcohol, proponents of Prohibition were able to get more and more supporters elected to Congress. U.S. entry into World War I against Germany added a final argument of patriotism, because the army needed the grain for bread and the troops needed to be sober to perform effectively. The Eighteenth (or Prohibition) Amendment was adopted with bipartisan backing in January 1919 and went into effect one year later; it operated with mixed success for fourteen years.

The Republicans, who were responsible for enforcement as the party in power throughout the 1920s, continued to defend Prohibition even as the Democrats' support was waning, especially in the urban North, as first Al Smith and later Franklin D. Roosevelt aligned with the repeal campaign. Differences regarding Prohibition were among the most clear-cut partisan divisions in the 1932 elections and helped account for the shift in the national political balance during the depths of the Great Depression. National Prohibition, widely viewed as a mistake, was repealed by the



*Members of the Congressional Districts Modification League present a petition to Congress urging modification of the National Prohibition Law. The petition contained more than 5,000,000 names.*

Twenty-first Amendment, which was ratified in December 1933.

The party remained after the repeal of Prohibition, however, becoming the longest-running third party in American history in the twentieth century. The party has run a national ticket in every presidential election since 1872, but its candidates have never carried a single state. After the 1976 election, the Prohibition Party changed its name to the National Statesman Party, and its 1980 candidate registered using that party name. The 1984 candidate, Earl F. Dodge of Colorado, emphasized that his party—on the ballots once again as Prohibitionists—no longer focused on a single issue: the party backed religious liberty and an antiabortion amendment. Dodge ran again in 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000, and 2004. In 2000 the party could only muster 208 votes nationwide and fell short of that total four years later. It did slightly better in 2008, winning 653 votes in three states with a new presidential candidate, Gene C. Amondson of Washington.

## **REFORM PARTY (INDEPENDENT ROSS PEROT) (1992–)**

The Reform Party emerged almost full grown from Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot's independent self-financed presidential candidacy of 1992. That year Perot drew the highest vote share of any independent or third-party candidate in eighty years. Relying heavily on his wealth and on grassroots volunteer efforts to get his name on the ballot in all fifty states and the District of Columbia, Perot received 19,741,657 votes or 18.9 percent of the nationwide vote. He did not win any sizable constituency or receive any electoral votes, but he drew a respectable 10 percent to 30 percent in popular voting across the nation.

Perot, who announced the possibility of his candidacy in February 1992, ran his early unofficial campaign mainly on one issue—eliminating the federal deficit. He had the luxury of personally funding his entire campaign, which included buying huge amounts of television time. He won additional exposure through participation in the fall presidential debates. Drawing on the disenchantment of voters, Perot and his folksy, no-nonsense approach to government reform struck a populist chord. But he also demonstrated his quirkiness by bizarrely withdrawing from the presidential race in mid-July and then reversing himself and reentering in October. He chose as his running mate retired admiral James B. Stockdale, who as a navy flier had been a prisoner during much of the Vietnam War.

United We Stand America (UWSA), formed from the ashes of Perot's candidacy, did not bill itself as an official political party. Promoting itself instead as a nonpartisan educational organization, UWSA called for a balanced budget, government reform, and health care reform. The

group's leaders did not endorse candidates or offer them financial assistance.

In 1993 Perot, rather than UWSA, commanded considerable attention on Capitol Hill, from marshaling grassroots support on congressional reform to unsuccessfully opposing the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Democrats and Republicans were unable to co-opt his following as they had those of major third-party movements in the past. Perot continued to use his supporters' anger with government and the political process to sustain himself as an independent political force. In fall 1995 Perot created a full-fledged political party, the Reform Party that qualified for federal funding in 1996 and went along with the limitations that acceptance of the money entailed. By garnering more than 5 percent of the 1992 presidential vote, Perot's party qualified in 1996 for some \$30 million, less than half the amount he spent from his own pocket four years earlier.

Perot was challenged for the Reform Party nomination by Richard D. Lamm, a former Democratic governor of Colorado who had shown a willingness to risk voter displeasure. Lamm called, for example, for deep cuts in Medicare, the popular health care program for the elderly. Perot defeated Lamm in an unusual two-stage nominating procedure, starting with speeches by the candidates at a convention in Long Beach, California, followed by a mail, phone, and computer vote with the winner announced a week later in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Ballots had been sent to 1.3 million voters who were registered party members or signers of its ballot access petitions. Less than 50,000 votes, though, were actually cast, with Perot a winner by a margin of nearly 2-to-1.

Perot again was on the general election ballot in all states. He chose as his running mate Pat Choate, a native Texan and economist who had coached Perot in his unsuccessful fight against NAFTA. The Reform Party also had congressional candidates in ten states.

Locked out of the presidential debates in 1996, Perot spent much of his campaign money on television “infomercials” espousing the party's principles. Besides a balanced budget these included higher ethical standards for the White House and Congress, campaign and election reforms, a new tax system, and lobbying restrictions.

Even with his restricted campaign budget, Perot again placed third in the national election after the two major party candidates. However, his 8,085,402 votes, 8.4 percent of the total, came to less than half of his 1992 achievement of 18.9 percent, a third-party figure surpassed in the twentieth century only by former president Theodore Roosevelt and his Bull Moose candidacy of 1912. As in 1992, Perot won no electoral votes.

In 1998 the Reform Party scored a high-profile victory when former professional wrestler Jesse Ventura was elected governor of Minnesota running on the party label. Ventura's

victory helped give the Reform Party the look of a growth stock, and several well-known personalities publicly considered running for the party's presidential nomination in 2000, including former Connecticut governor Lowell P. Weicker Jr. and financier Donald Trump. Ultimately, they did not run, although Patrick J. Buchanan did, bolting the Republican Party in October 1999.

Highly public party infighting followed, with Perot loyalists arrayed against Buchanan supporters. The latter claimed they offered the party energy and new blood; the former contended Buchanan was intent on a hostile takeover designed to give the Reform Party a socially conservative face.

Calling the party "dysfunctional," Ventura announced in February 2000 that he was leaving the national party and subsequently identified only with the Independence Party of Minnesota. In June Perot publicly distanced himself from his creation by declining to run against Buchanan in the party's mail-in primary in July. But John Hagelin, the candidate of the Natural Law Party in 1992 and 1996, did enter.

The Reform Party's convention in Long Beach, California, in August, disintegrated into two competing conclaves: one favorable to Buchanan, the other, dominated by Perot loyalists, favorable to Hagelin. After Buchanan wrested control of the party and nomination, the Hagelin forces set up a splinter Reform Party. Hagelin chose Nat Goldhaber of California for the vice-presidential spot on his ticket. In September the splinter group joined in coalition with the Natural Law Party, Hagelin's old party.

Nevertheless, Buchanan retained control of the Reform Party apparatus, and a federal court awarded him full use of the \$12.6 million in federal funds that Perot's 1996 showing had qualified the party's 2000 nominee to receive. Buchanan chose Ezola Foster, a California teacher, for his running mate. The bipartisan Commission on Presidential Debates, however, denied Buchanan participation in the three presidential debates held in October, as his support in the polls stayed well under the 15 percent required by debate organizers to qualify.

The actual 2000 election results were a major disappointment to Reform Party supporters. Although commentators thought Buchanan's message would attract many social conservatives, the party garnered only 449,077 votes, just 0.4 percent of the total presidential vote. Some commentators, however, noted that Buchanan was on the ballot in four competitive states that were won by Democratic candidate Al Gore, in essence offsetting any damage done to Gore by the Green Party candidacy of Ralph Nader. In 2004 the Reform Party did not run a presidential candidate and endorsed the independent candidacy of Nader, providing him with their ballot line in a handful of states. In 2008 its candidate, Ted Weill, received only 481 votes, all of them in Mississippi.

## REPUBLICAN PARTY (1854– )

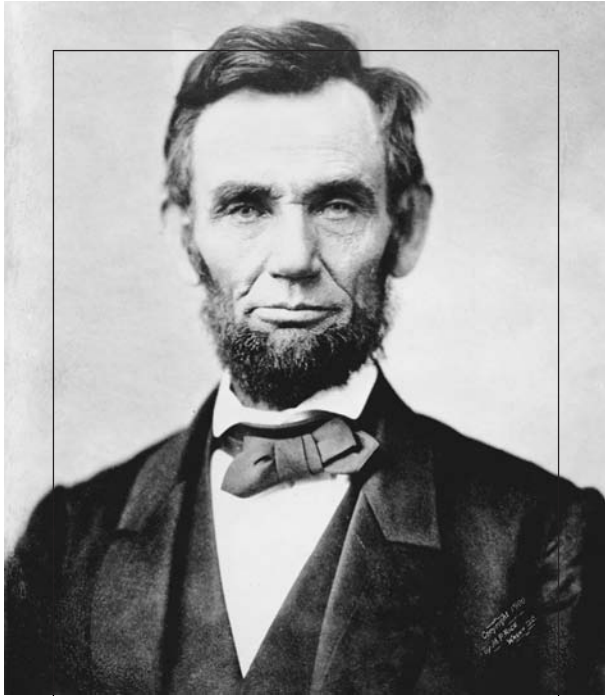
The Republican Party, founded in 1854, dominated national politics from 1860 to the New Deal era and presidential politics for most of the period from 1968 to 1992 and again from 2000 to 2008. The party emerged in 1854–1856 out of a political frenzy, in all northern states, revolving around the expansion of slavery into the western territories. The new party was so named because "republicanism" was the core value of American politics, and proponents of the new party argued that it was mortally threatened by the expanding "slave power." The enemy was not so much the institution of slavery or the mistreatment of the slaves. Rather, it was the political-economic system that controlled the South, exerted disproportionate control over the national government, and threatened to seize power in the new territories.

### Origins through Reconstruction

The party came into being in reaction to federal legislation allowing the new settlers of Kansas Territory to decide for themselves whether to adopt slavery or to continue the Compromise of 1820, which explicitly forbade slavery there. The new party lost on this issue, but in addition to bringing in most northern Whigs, it gained support from "Free Soil" northern Democrats who opposed the expansion of slavery. Only a handful of abolitionists joined. The Republicans adopted most of the modernization programs of the Whigs, favoring banks, tariffs, and internal improvements and adding, as well, a demand for a homestead law that would provide free farms to western settlers. In state after state, the Republicans outmaneuvered rival parties (the old Whigs, the Prohibitionists, and the Know Nothings), absorbing most of their supporters without accepting their doctrines.

The 1856 campaign, with strong pietistic, Protestant overtones, was a crusade for "Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men, and Fremont!" John C. Fremont was defeated by a sharp countercrusade that warned against fanaticism and the imminent risk of civil war. By the late 1850s the new party dominated every northern state. It was well positioned to win the White House, despite its almost complete lack of support below the Mason-Dixon line. Leaders such as William H. Seward of New York and Salmon P. Chase of Ohio were passed over as presidential candidates in 1860 because they were too radical in their rhetoric and their states were safely in the Republican column. Abraham Lincoln was more moderate and had more appeal in the closely divided midwestern states of Illinois and Indiana. With only 40 percent of the popular vote, Lincoln swept the North and easily carried the electoral college. Interpreting the Republican victory as a signal of intense, permanent Yankee hostility, seven states of the Deep South seceded and formed their own confederation.





*President Abraham Lincoln succeeded in uniting the Republican Party to fight for the preservation of the Union after the secession of southern states.*

The Republicans had not expected secession and were baffled by it. The Lincoln administration, stiffened by the unionist pleas of conservative northern Democrats, rejected both the suggestion of abolitionists that the slaveholders be allowed to depart in peace and the insistence of Confederates that they had a right to revolution and self-governance.

Lincoln proved brilliantly successful in uniting all the factions of his party to fight for the Union. Most northern Democrats were likewise supportive until fall 1862, when Lincoln added the abolition of slavery as a war goal. All the state Republican parties accepted the antislavery goal except Kentucky. In Congress the party passed major legislation to promote rapid modernization, including measures for a national banking system, high tariffs, homestead laws, and aid to education and agriculture. How to deal with the ex-Confederates was a major issue; by 1864 radical Republicans controlled Congress and demanded more aggressive action against slavery and more vengeance toward the Confederates. Lincoln held them off, but just barely. His successor, Andrew Johnson, proved eager to reunite the nation, but the radicals seized control of Congress, the party, and the army and nearly convicted Johnson on a close impeachment vote.

Ulysses S. Grant, former commander of the Union army, was elected president in 1868 with strong support

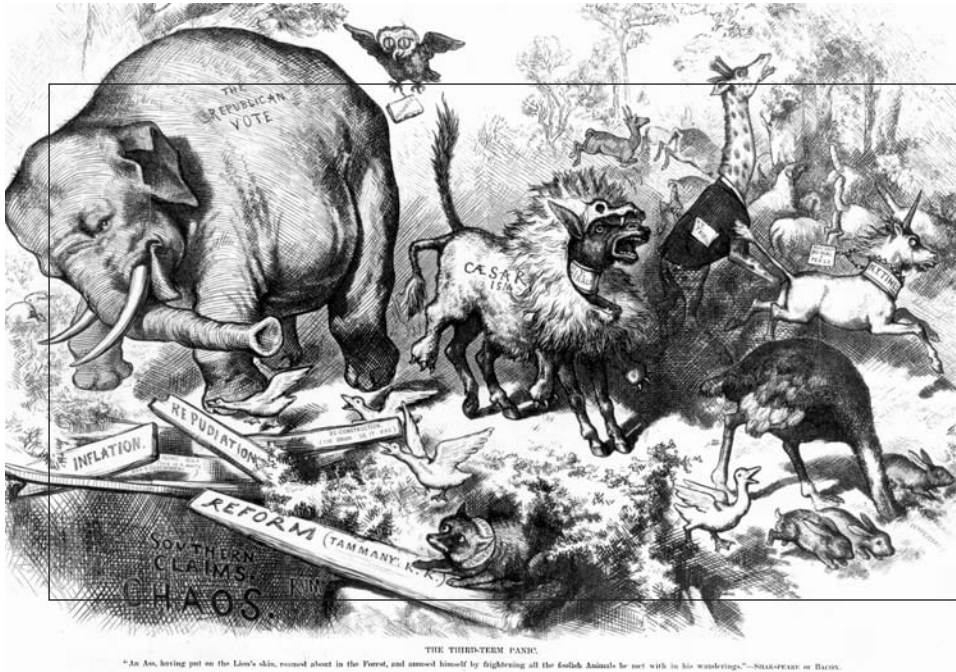
from radicals and the new Republican regimes in the South. He in turn vigorously supported radical Reconstruction programs in the South, the Fourteenth Amendment, and equal civil and voting rights for the freedmen. Most of all, he was the hero of the war veterans, who gave him strong support. The party had become so large that factionalism was inevitable, hastened by Grant's tolerance of high levels of corruption. The Liberal Republicans split off in 1872 on the grounds that it was time to declare the war finished and bring the troops home from the occupied southern states.

### Late Nineteenth Century

The 1873 depression energized the Democrats. They won control of the House and formed "Redeemer" coalitions that recaptured control of each southern state, often using threats and violence. The Compromise of 1877 resolved the disputed 1876 election by giving the White House to the Republicans and control of the southern states to the Democrats. The GOP, as it was now nicknamed, split into "Stalwart" and "Half-Breed" factions. In 1884 "Mugwump" reformers split off and helped elect Democrat Grover Cleveland.

In the North the Republican Party proved most attractive to men with an ambitious vision of a richer, more modern, and more complex society and economy. The leading modernizers were well-educated men from business, finance, and the professions. Commercial farmers, skilled mechanics, and office clerks largely supported the GOP, while unskilled workers and traditional farmers were solidly Democratic. The moral dimension of the Republican Party attracted pietistic Protestants, especially Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Scandinavian Lutherans, and Quakers. By contrast, the high church or "liturgical" denominations (Roman Catholics, Mormons, German Lutherans, and Episcopalians) were offended by Republican crusaders who wanted to impose their moral standards, especially through prohibition and control over public schools.

Millions of immigrants entered the political system after 1850 and many started voting only a few years after arrival. The Catholics (Irish, German, and Dutch) became Democrats, but the Republicans won majorities among the Protestant British, German, Dutch, and Scandinavian newcomers and among German Jews. After 1890 new, much poorer ethnic groups arrived in large numbers—especially Italians, Poles, and Yiddish-speaking Jews. For the most part they did not become politically active until the 1920s. After 1876 southern voting was quite distinct from the rest of America—with few white Republicans, apart from pockets of GOP strength in the Appalachian and Ozark Mountain counties. The party remained popular among black southerners, even as disenfranchisement minimized their political role. (They were allowed to select delegates to the Republican national convention.)



*The Republican elephant made its first appearance in a Thomas Nast illustration for Harper's Weekly on November 7, 1874.*

In the 1888 election, for the first time since 1872, the Republicans gained control of the White House and both houses of Congress. New procedural rules in the House gave the Republican leaders (especially Speaker Thomas Reed) the ability to pass major legislation. New spending bills, such as one that provided generous pensions to Civil War veterans, coupled with the new McKinley tariff, made the GOP the target of charges of “paternalism.” Democrats ridiculed the “Billion Dollar Congress,” to which Reed shot back, “It’s a billion dollar country!”

At the grassroots level, militant pietists overcame the advice of more tolerant professionals to endorse statewide prohibition. In the Midwest, reformers declared war on the large German community, trying to shut down their parochial schools as well as their saloons. The Republicans, relying too much on the old-stock coalition that had always dominated the party’s voting base, were badly defeated in the 1890 off-year election and the 1892 presidential contest, won by Cleveland. Alarmed professionals reasserted control over the local organizations, leading to a sort of “bossism” that (after 1900) fueled the outrage of progressives. Meanwhile, a severe economic depression struck both rural and urban America in 1893—on Cleveland’s watch. The depression, combined with violent nationwide coal and railway strikes and snarling factionalism inside the Democratic Party, led to a sweeping victory for the GOP in 1894.

The party seemed invincible in 1896, until the Democrats unexpectedly selected William Jennings Bryan as their presidential candidate. Bryan’s hugely popular crusade against the gold standard, financiers, railroads, and industrialists—indeed, against the cities—created a crisis for

Republican candidate William McKinley and his campaign manager, Mark Hanna. Because of civil service reforms, parties could no longer finance themselves internally. Hanna solved that problem by directly obtaining \$3.5 million from large corporations threatened by Bryan. During the next century, campaign finance would be hotly debated. McKinley promised prosperity for everyone and every group, with no governmental attacks on property or ethnic groups. The business community, factory workers, white-collar workers, and commercial farmers responded enthusiastically, becoming major components of the new Republican majority. As voter turnout soared to the 95 percent level throughout much of the North, Germans and other ethnic groups grew alarmed by Bryan’s moralism and voted Republican.

### Early Twentieth Century

Rejuvenated by their triumphs in 1894 and 1896 and by the glamour of a highly popular short war in 1898, against Spain over Cuba, the Philippines, and other Spanish possessions, the Republicans rolled to victory after victory. However, the party had again grown too large, and factionalism increasingly tore it apart.

The break within the party came in 1912 over the issue of progressivism. President William Howard Taft favored conservative reform controlled by the courts; former president Theodore Roosevelt found grassroots support in attacking Taft, bosses, courts, big business, and the “malefactors of great wealth.” Defeated at the convention, Roosevelt bolted and formed a third party, the Progressive—or Bull Moose—Party. The vast majority of progressive politicians refused to follow Roosevelt’s action, which allowed the

conservatives to seize control of the GOP, which they kept for the next quarter century. Roosevelt's quixotic crusade also allowed Democrat Woodrow Wilson to gain the White House with only 42 percent of the vote. But after Wilson's fragile coalition collapsed in 1920, the GOP won three consecutive presidential contests.

Herbert Hoover, elected in 1928, represented the quintessence of the modernizing engineer, bringing efficiency to government and the economy. His poor skills at negotiating with politicians hardly seemed to matter when the economy boomed in the 1920s and Democrats were in disarray. However, when the Great Depression hit in the 1930s, his political ineptitude compounded the party's weaknesses. For the next four decades, whenever Democrats were at a loss for words, they could always ridicule Hoover.

### New Deal and Democratic Dominance

The Great Depression sidelined the GOP for decades. The old conservative formulas for prosperity had lost their magic. The Democrats, by contrast, built up majorities that depended on labor unions, big-city machines, federal relief funds, and the mobilization of Catholics, Jews, and African Americans. However, middle-class hostility to new taxes, and fears about a repeat of the World War I, eventually led to a Republican rebound. Franklin D. Roosevelt's immense popularity gave him four consecutive victories, but by 1938 the GOP was doing quite well in off-year elections when FDR's magic was not at work.

In 1948 taxes were high, federal relief had ended, and big-city machines were collapsing, but union strength helped Harry S. Truman reassemble FDR's coalition for one last hurrah. The year 1948 proved to be the high-water mark of class polarization in American politics; afterward, the differences narrowed between the middle class and the working class.

The issues of Korea, communism, and corruption gave World War II hero Dwight D. Eisenhower a victory in 1952 for the Republicans, along with narrow control of Congress. However, the GOP remained a minority party and was factionalized, with a northeastern liberal element basically favorable to the New Deal welfare state and the policy of containing communist expansion, versus midwestern conservatives who bitterly opposed New Deal taxes, regulation, labor unions, and internationalism. Both factions used the issue of anticommunism and attacked the Democrats for harboring spies and allowing communist gains in China and Korea. New York governors Thomas E. Dewey and Nelson Rockefeller led the liberal wing, while senators Robert Taft of Ohio and Barry Goldwater of Arizona spoke for the conservatives. Eisenhower represented internationalism in foreign policy, and he sidetracked the isolationism represented by Taft and Hoover.

Richard Nixon, who was Eisenhower's vice president, was identified with the eastern wing of the GOP when he

was nominated in 1960 to succeed Eisenhower. Nixon lost because the Democrats had a larger base of loyal supporters, especially among Catholics who turned out to support their candidate, John F. Kennedy. The defeat of yet another candidate sponsored by the eastern "establishment" opened the way for Goldwater's 1964 crusade against the New Deal and Kennedy's successor Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society programs. Goldwater and his conservative supporters permanently vanquished the eastern liberals, but in turn his crushing defeat as the GOP presidential candidate in 1964 retired many old-line conservatives. Goldwater in 1964 and independent George Wallace in 1968 took southern whites and many northern Catholics away from their Democratic roots, while at the same time the Democratic commitment to civil rights won over nine-tenths of all African American voters.

### Republican Revival

Democrat Johnson won an overwhelming victory in 1964 and brought with him a large Democratic majority in Congress that enacted sweeping social programs that Johnson called the Great Society. However, support for these programs collapsed in the mid-1960s in the face of violence and protest over racial anger as the civil rights movement gained steam, the increasingly unpopular Vietnam War, generational conflicts, the perception of increased crime, burning inner cities growing in part from the assassination of important civil rights leaders, and charges that the federal government was badly out of control.

Nixon seized the moment and ran again, winning narrowly in 1968. As president he largely ignored his party—his 1972 reelection campaign was practically nonpartisan but wildly successful as he buried his Democratic opponent. But Nixon was not to serve out his second term. The Watergate scandal, which revealed White House and presidential involvement in criminal activities, forced him to resign from office in the face of certain congressional impeachment and removal from office. Nixon's self-destruction wreaked havoc in the 1974 election, in which Democrats swept to a massive victory in off-year contests, and set the stage for the Carter interregnum.

Georgia governor Jimmy Carter won the White House for the Democrats in 1976 but his presidency crashed long before it expired in 1981. Foreign affairs were unusually salient, as public opinion saw failure in policy toward the Soviet Union, Middle Eastern nations that forced an energy crises by withholding oil supplies, and Iranian revolutionaries that held Americans hostage for months. "Stagflation" in the economy meant a combination of high unemployment and high inflation. Most of all there was a sense of drift or, worse, of malaise. The country craved leadership.

Republican Ronald Reagan answered that need. A former movie actor and governor of California, Reagan had





*President Ronald Reagan meets with Republican members of Congress in front of the White House in 1984.*

been a supporter of Goldwater and an articulate spokesperson for the conservative views that the 1964 presidential candidate set in motion. Reagan led a political revolution in 1980, capitalizing on grievances and mobilizing an entirely new voting bloc, the religious right. Southern Baptists and other fundamentalists and evangelicals had been voting Democratic since the New Deal. Suddenly they began to react strongly against a perceived national tolerance of immorality (especially regarding abortion and homosexuality), rising crime, and America's apparent rejection of traditional family values. Reagan had vision and leadership qualities that many in the political establishment did not initially understand. Reagan oversaw a massive military buildup, large tax cuts, and—inadvertently—a massive increase in the national debt.

By 1984 inflation had declined significantly, unemployment had eased, profits were soaring, some changes had been made in the Social Security system, and Reagan carried forty-nine states in winning reelection. Most astonishing of all was Reagan's aggressive pursuit of cold war policy, followed closely by the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of international communism in most nations. The best issue for the Democrats was the soaring national debt—long a conservative theme. For the first time since 1932, the GOP pulled abreast of the Democrats in terms of party identification on the part of voters. A greater number of higher-income people were voting Republican, which was not offset by the lower-income groups that had always been the mainstay of the Democratic Party. By the 1980s a gender gap was apparent, with men and housewives more Republican while single, divorced, and professional women tended to be Democratic. Groups that were part of the religious right helped deliver to the GOP the votes of their membership. Those gains were largely offset by the Democratic increases among well-educated voters (those with college

and postgraduate degrees) for the party's positions on social issues such as multiculturalism and a tolerance of homosexuality and abortion.

Vice President George H.W. Bush rode to the White House in 1988 on Reagan's popularity and could himself claim important victories in the cold war and in the Middle East, where the Persian Gulf War liberated Kuwait in 1991 after an invasion by neighboring Iraq. But Bush—so knowledgeable on international affairs—seemed unconcerned about taxes, deficits, and other domestic issues that bothered Americans far more. Most importantly, Bush was ambushed by the remnants of a nasty recession in 1990–1991 just as he was running for reelection in 1992, allowing Arkansas governor Bill Clinton to take back the White House for the Democrats.

The 1990s was a decade of travail for the Republican Party at the presidential level. It lost the 1992 and 1996 presidential elections to Clinton, the first time the GOP had lost successive White House elections since 1960 and 1964. Clinton proved a popular if controversial president, raising the specter that the generally Republican trend of recent decades had finally been broken. However, the GOP roared back in 1994, gaining control of Congress—both the House and Senate—for the first time since 1952 as well as control of governors' mansions in nearly all the major states. This remarkable achievement was engineered in important part by an ambitious Republican representative from Georgia, Newt Gingrich, who had worked his way into the GOP House leadership. As a result of the Republican victory in 1994, he became House Speaker but then proceeded to all but self-destruct through an aggressive and ultimately futile combat with Clinton over programs and policies.

The rancorous leadership of Gingrich soured politics in Washington, and he was unable to deliver on most of his conservative program that he called the "Contract with America." The Republican condition worsened when the party attempted to impeach and remove Clinton from office over a scandal that had its roots in a messy affair between the president and a young female intern in the White House that Clinton at first denied. The public, appalled at the scandal, never showed enthusiasm for removing Clinton and the Senate refused to convict the president after the House—in highly partisan proceedings—approved impeachment. This event, the Gingrich overreaching, and other missteps by Republicans gradually whittled down the Republican's control of Congress in the 1996 and 1998 elections.

Nevertheless, in the 2000 elections the Republican Party achieved a dream long thought impossible. In a contested election, former president Bush's son, George W. Bush, defeated Democrat Albert "Al" Gore Jr. This victory—although one of the most narrow in history—revived the GOP dominance of national-level politics that began with Nixon in 1968. Equally important, the GOP retained control



of Congress, giving it complete control of the federal government for the first time since 1954. To be sure, their margin in the House was further eroded and the margin in the Senate evaporated entirely with an exact tie of fifty Democrats and fifty Republicans, with the GOP retaining control since the new vice president could break a tie vote. However, with the defection of moderate Republican senator Jim Jeffords of Vermont to the independent ranks in June 2001, the Senate reverted to Democratic control.

As the presidential party, the Republicans scored an unusual midterm success in 2002, regaining the Senate, expanding their margin in the House, and maintaining a majority of the nation's governorships. But that was merely a warm up for the presidential election of 2004. It was the first presidential contest to be held after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; the first after the start of the war in Iraq; the first after a state court in Massachusetts approved gay marriage; and the first since Bush initially won the White House in 2000 on a split decision—winning the electoral vote but losing the popular vote.

To his critics, virtually everything about Bush was controversial—from the furor over his initial election to the president's embrace of an ideologically conservative agenda driven by an assertive leadership style. The 2004 campaign was waged against the backdrop of an uncertain economy, with both parties evenly matched—unified and well-financed. On election day, Republicans were able to strengthen their grip on both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. Bush was reelected with 51 percent of the vote. Republicans extended their majorities in the Senate and House. For good measure, the GOP maintained a clear majority of governorships in the election that produced the nation's highest voter turnout ever (more than 122 million votes).

The results seemed to suggest that the Republicans were on the lip of reestablishing the dominance they had enjoyed in the decades after the Civil War until Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 made the Democrats ascendant for twenty years in the presidency and longer in Congress. The appearance was misleading. Except for a period after the 2001 terrorist's attacks, when Bush's popularity was extraordinary high, as president he turned out to be a highly divisive leader. Even without any voter mandate in 2000, his administration undertook aggressive policy initiatives attuned to a conservative base of backers, including deep tax cuts, deregulation of industries, environment policy changes, proposed entitlement reforms vigorously opposed by most Democrats, and social issues, particularly abortion. Unexpectedly, his administration showed little restraint on government spending, wiping out budget surpluses left by Clinton.

But one decision by Bush, more than any other, stood out. In 2003 he ordered a military invasion of Iraq, on the pretense that the nation was developing weapons of mass destruction. Such weapons were never found, but the U.S.

military soon found itself in a quagmire that it could not win but could not leave. This war galvanized opposition to Bush and was a major factor in sending his popularity to record low levels.

For the Republican Party, the result was a disaster that ended any hope the GOP was about to become the dominant force in American politics for the foreseeable future. In 2006, riding on voter discontent over the war and many other issues, Democrats recaptured control of both the House and the Senate, setting the stage for a 2008 showdown when there would be no presidential incumbent running. While the Iraq war remained as controversial as it had been two years earlier, as the 2008 election campaign wore on, the nation's—and the world's—attention shifted to the plummeting economy—as serious as any downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930s. This financial crisis, occurring on the Republican watch, added to voter discontent, already high over Iraq and other Bush administration policies.

In the 2008 the Republicans chose Arizona senator John McCain, a prominent figure in Congress for twenty-five years, as their presidential nominee. McCain, who had survived heroically as a prisoner of war during the Vietnam War, added the first woman to a GOP presidential ticket by choosing Alaska governor Sarah Palin for a running mate. However, the American populous voted for change over experience and elected youthful Illinois senator Barack Obama decisively by a margin of 53 to 46 percent. Obama brought with him even larger Democratic margins in both chambers of Congress.

In early 2009 even the most loyal Republicans admitted that their brand was in shambles as they began to search about for a future course. An early sign appeared when the Republican National Committee (RNC) elected a black Maryland Republican, Michael Steele, a former lieutenant governor in that state, as chairman of the party. In one of his first acts, Steele requested the resignation of everyone in the RNC, in order—press reports indicated—to install a new set of faces for the future.

## **SOCIALIST PARTY (1901–)**

The inception of the Socialist Party marked a unique, brief era of leftist organizational unity. Founded in 1901 by New York attorney Morris Hillquit and railroad worker and labor leader Eugene Debs, the Socialist Party brought together the Social Democratic Party; Social Laborites; Christian Socialists; a wing of the Socialist Labor Party; and followers of Henry George, Edward Bellamy, and assorted populist sympathizers. Rapid growth and early success continued through the 1912 presidential election, when Debs earned 6 percent of the votes cast and some 1,200 Socialist Party candidates won state and local elections, including seventy-nine mayoral races.

Despite the party's continued strong showing in the 1916 and 1920 elections, World War I took a toll on the Socialist Party. Although party members were already persecuted for their opposition to the war, the Sedition Act of 1918 resulted in additional arrests and prevented the Socialist Party from using the mail to communicate with branches beyond its East Coast and Midwest bases. While many, including Debs, were being sent to prison for either their pacifist views or Sedition Act violations, the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia led by Vladimir Lenin further hastened the party's demise.

By 1919, Leninist sympathizers threatened to take over the Socialist Party leadership. A schism ensued, resulting in the expulsion of radical party elements and the invalidation of the national executive committee elections. Thereafter, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party became two distinct organizations with decidedly different agendas. By breaking with its labor roots, the Socialist Party lost its legitimacy as an agent of radical social action. Debs's death in 1926 signaled the end of the worker-oriented party and the start of a more urban-middle-class-centered party under Norman Thomas's leadership. The Socialist Party, which had 9,500 members in 1929, experienced a revival between 1929 and 1934: membership increased during the Great Depression to almost 17,000 in 1932, when Thomas polled almost 900,000 votes in the presidential race, and to 20,000 members in 1934.

Many new members were young militants who increasingly disagreed with the party's old guard. Until Hillquit died in 1933, the old guard held their own, but they lost their grip thereafter. At the 1934 party convention in Detroit, the young militant wing, joined by Thomas and the Milwaukee mayor, Daniel W. Hoan, passed a new Socialist Party declaration of principles that the old guard believed encouraged too forcefully the nonelectoral seizure of power and sympathized too greatly with Soviet Russia. The old guard formally broke away in 1936 and formed the Social Democratic Federation (SDF). Party membership fell to 12,000 in 1936 and shrank to 6,500 the following year. More important, Thomas garnered only 187,000 votes during the 1936 presidential election and less than 100,000 in 1940.

From 1933 to 1940 the Socialist Party experienced further internal strains by criticizing President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal. Party members viewed New Deal programs as more sympathetic to corporate interests than to organized labor's concerns. Remaining party members split over wartime policy, with Thomas leading a pacifist faction; the party lost any influence it had as it was effectively co-opted by Roosevelt. Only in the cities of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, did the old Socialist Party maintain a real presence. However, Thomas continued to run as the Socialist presidential candidate through the 1948 election.

In the post–World War II era, all radicalism was suspect. Although the Socialists made inroads into the Congress of Industrial Organizations and helped organize Detroit autoworkers and southern sharecroppers, the party disintegrated as an organization. The party continued to field a presidential candidate until the 1960 election, when it failed to run a candidate. Radicals shifted their emphasis from organized labor to civil rights and, later, worked against the war in Vietnam.

In the early 1960s the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee (DSOC), the New American Movement (NAM), and the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) became the main organizational vehicles for the New Left—all working outside the constraints of third-party politics. The SDS faded after Martin Luther King's assassination in 1968 and the Paris Peace Accords in 1973. Meanwhile NAM devoted its energies to feminism, gay rights, and local community organizing into the early 1980s.

The DSOC continued to operate in the old socialist manner as the left wing of the New Deal coalition—not as a separate political party as much as a socialist force within the Democratic Party and the labor movement. The DSOC was successful in attracting activists such as machinist union leader William Winpisinger, feminist Gloria Steinem, and gay rights activist Harry Britt. Bernard Sanders, member of Congress from Vermont who was first elected in 1991, was the first self-avowed socialist elected to Congress in decades and perhaps the best known since Victor Berger served in the House of Representatives during the 1920s.

NAM and DSOC completed a formal merger in 1983 and emerged as the Democratic Socialists of America (DSA). The DSA brought together for the first time since World War I the disparate segments of leftist opinion, including the SDF and former socialists and communists. Although the American left was in disarray in the late 1960s and the administrations of Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush were by and large conservative, a kind of socialist revival occurred by the beginning of the twenty-first century. Although membership remained low, Socialist Party influences such as government-supported health care, minimum wage, and human rights were more apparent in the national political debate than at any time since the 1960s. In addition, the Socialist Party resumed running a presidential ticket in 1976 and has continued to do so in most elections since then, although the Socialists did not receive more than 15,000 votes in any of them. In 2008 its presidential candidate, Brian P. Moore, received 7,301 votes.

## **SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY (1874– )**

The Socialist Labor Party, the first national socialist party in the United States, ranks second only to the Prohibitionists

among third parties in longevity. Formed in 1874 by elements of the Socialist International in New York, it was first known as the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party. In 1877 the group adopted the name Socialist Labor Party. Throughout the 1880s the party worked in concert with other left-wing third parties, including the Greenbacks.

The Socialist Labor Party ran national tickets in every presidential election from 1892 through 1976. The party collected its highest proportion of the national vote in 1896, when its candidate received 36,356 votes (0.3 percent of the popular vote).

Led by the autocratic Daniel DeLeon (1852–1914), a former Columbia University law lecturer, the Socialist Labor Party became increasingly militant and made its best showing in local races in 1898. But DeLeon's insistence on rigid party discipline and his opposition to the organized labor movement created a feeling of alienation among many members. Moderate elements bolted from the party, eventually joining the Socialist Party of Eugene V. Debs, which formed in 1901.

The Socialist Labor Party continued as a small, tightly organized far-left group bound to DeLeon's uncompromising belief in revolution. As late as 1976 the party advocated direct worker action to take over control of production and claimed 5,000 members nationwide, although it has not run a presidential ticket under the Socialist Labor banner since then.

## **SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (1938–)**

The Socialist Workers Party was formed in 1938 by followers of the Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky. Originally a faction within the U.S. Communist Party, the Trotskyites were expelled in 1936 on instructions from Soviet leader Joseph Stalin. A brief Trotskyite coalition with the Socialist Party ended in 1938 when the dissidents decided to organize independently as the Socialist Workers Party. Through its youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance, the Socialist Workers Party was active in the anti-Vietnam War movement and contributed activists to civil rights protests.

Since 1948 the party has run a presidential candidate, but its entries have never received more than 0.1 percent of the popular vote. In 1992 presidential candidate James Warren was on the ballot in thirteen states and the District of Columbia and drew 23,096 votes nationwide. The party's 2004 candidate, James E. Harris Jr. of Georgia, received barely 7,000 votes.

In 2008 the party garnered a total of 7,561 votes with two sets of candidates running, separately, in thirteen states.

## **UNION PARTY (1936)**

Advocating more radical economic measures in light of the Great Depression, several early supporters of President

Franklin D. Roosevelt broke with him and ran their own ticket in 1936 under the Union Party label. Largely an outgrowth of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice, the new party also had the support of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of a movement for government-supported old-age pensions, and Gerald L. K. Smith, self-appointed heir of Louisiana senator Huey P. Long's share-the-wealth program.

Father Coughlin was the keystone of the Union Party and was instrumental in choosing its presidential ticket in June 1936—Rep. William Lemke, R-N.D., for president and Thomas O'Brien, a Massachusetts railroad union lawyer, for vice president. The new party did not hold a convention. The party's platform reportedly was written by Coughlin, Lemke, and O'Brien and was similar to the program espoused by Coughlin's National Union. Among the features of the Union Party platform were proposals for banking and currency reform, a guaranteed income for workers, restrictions on wealth, and an isolationist foreign policy.

Lacking organization and finances during the campaign, the party further suffered from the increasingly violent and often anti-Semitic tone of the oratory of both Coughlin and Smith.

The Union Party failed miserably in its primary goal of defeating Roosevelt. Roosevelt won a landslide victory and the Lemke ticket received only 892,267 votes (2 percent of the popular vote). The party standard-bearers were unable to carry a single state, and the Union Party's candidates for the House and Senate all were defeated. The party continued on a local level until it was finally dissolved in 1939.

## **U.S. LABOR PARTY (INDEPENDENT LYNDON LaROUCHE) (1973–)**

Formed in 1973 as the political arm of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), the U.S. Labor Party made its debut in national politics in 1976. The NCLC, a Marxist group, was organized in 1968 by splinters of the radical movements of the 1960s. Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., the party's chairman (then of New York) and a self-taught economist who worked in the management and computer fields, became its 1976 presidential nominee and Wayne Evans, a Detroit steelworker, his running mate.

The party directed much of its fire at the Rockefeller family. It charged that banks controlled by the Rockefellers were strangling the U.S. and world economies. In an apocalyptic vein, the party predicted a world monetary collapse by election day and the destruction of the country by thermonuclear war by summer 1977.

LaRouche's party developed a reputation for harassment because of its shouted interruptions and demonstrations against its political foes, including the Communist Party and the United Auto Workers. It accused some

left-wing organizations and individuals, such as linguist Noam Chomsky and Marcus Raskin and his Institute for Policy Studies, of conspiring with the Rockefellers and the Central Intelligence Agency.

During the 1976 campaign, LaRouche was more critical of challenger Jimmy Carter than President Gerald R. Ford. He depicted Ford as a well-meaning man out of his depth in the presidency, but Carter as a pawn of nuclear war advocates and a disgracefully unqualified presidential candidate. LaRouche captured only 40,043 votes, less than 0.1 percent of the national vote. He was on the ballot in twenty-three states and the District of Columbia.

Although the U.S. Labor Party did not run a presidential candidate in the 1980 election, LaRouche ran a strident campaign—as a Democrat. By this time, LaRouche’s politics had shifted to the right, and his speeches were fraught with warnings of conspiracy.

He continued his crusade in 1984 but as an “independent Democrat,” dismissing Democratic presidential nominee Walter F. Mondale as an “agent of Soviet influence.” LaRouche received 78,807 votes, or 0.1 percent of the vote, in the fall election.

In 1988 LaRouche again attempted to run as a Democrat but, failing the nomination, garnered 25,562 votes under the banner of the National Economic Recovery Party. On December 16, 1988, LaRouche and six of his associates were convicted on forty-seven counts of mail fraud and conspiracy to commit mail fraud. LaRouche was sentenced to fifteen years in prison.

In 1992 the unflagging LaRouche ran again for president from his jail cell. As a convicted felon, he no longer had the right to vote himself. LaRouche ran as an independent although his name appeared on several state ballots under various party names, including Economic Recovery. His supporters, experienced in winning ballot access, placed him on the ballot in seventeen states and the District of Columbia. He received 26,333 votes nationwide.

In 1996 LaRouche’s name disappeared from the general election ballot, although he continued to be a quadrennial entry in the Democratic primaries. LaRouche ran in the party’s primaries in every election from 1980 through 2004, with his best showing in 1996 when President Bill Clinton had no major opposition for renomination. That year, LaRouche drew nearly 600,000 Democratic primary votes (5.4 percent of the party’s total primary ballots). In 2004 LaRouche received barely 100,000 votes in the Democratic primaries.

## U.S. TAXPAYERS PARTY AND CONSTITUTION PARTY (1992–)

Opposing taxes, welfare, abortion, and affirmative action, the U.S. Taxpayers Party made its first appearance in a

presidential election in 1992. Its nominee, Howard Phillips of Virginia, drew 43,434 votes. Phillips, longtime chairman of the Conservative Caucus, founded the party to counter what he perceived to be a left-of-center movement by the Republican Party under George H.W. Bush. Failing to recruit rightist icons such as Patrick J. Buchanan, Oliver North, or Jesse Helms to be the party’s nominee, Phillips ran himself as its standard-bearer. In 1996 Phillips was on the ballot in thirty-nine states, and he received 184,658 votes or more than four times his 1992 total. Of the eighteen minor parties receiving at least 750 votes that year, the Taxpayers Party received the fourth highest total.

By 2000 the U.S. Taxpayers had changed its name to the Constitution Party, to more broadly reflect its conservative agenda. Phillips was willing to step aside when the prospect of the party nominating a more prominent politician was possible. First, it was Sen. Robert C. Smith of New Hampshire, a short-lived independent who returned to the Republican Party in September 1999. Second, was Republican presidential contender Alan Keyes, who indicated in spring 2000 that he might bolt to the Constitution Party if the GOP weakened the antiabortion plank in the party’s platform. It did not, and Keyes stayed in the Republican Party. The party nominated Phillips once again, and he won 98,004 votes in 2000, the sixth highest total of all presidential candidates that year.

In 2004 Phillips did step aside in favor of Michael Peroutka, a lawyer and head of the state party in Maryland, who was paired on the Constitution Party ticket with Charles O. “Chuck” Baldwin of Florida. They made it on the presidential ballot in thirty-six states and received more than 140,000 votes, which placed the Constitution Party in fifth place in 2004 in the popular vote count.

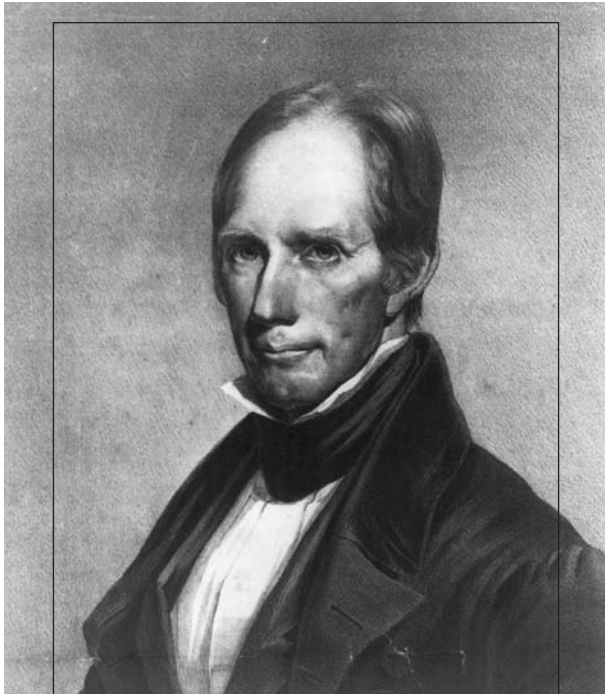
In 2008 Baldwin became the presidential candidate, paired with Darrell L. Castle of Tennessee. The party did relatively well, drawing in 197,453 votes in forty-five states.

## WHIG PARTY (1834–1856)

Whigs were nineteenth-century modernizers who saw President Andrew Jackson (1829–1837) as a dangerous man with a reactionary opposition to the forces of social, economic, and moral change. As Jackson purged his opponents, vetoed internal improvements, and killed the Bank of the United States, alarmed local elites fought back.

The Whigs, led by Henry Clay, celebrated Clay’s vision of the “American System.” They demanded government support for a more modern, market-oriented economy, in which skill, expertise, and bank credit would count for more than physical strength or land ownership. They also sought to promote industrialization through high tariffs, a business-oriented money supply based on a national bank, and a vigorous program of government-funded “internal improvements,”





*Henry Clay led the 19th century Whig Party toward the goal of a more modern, market-oriented economy with increased industrialization.*

especially expansion of the road and canal systems. As well, the Whigs championed the creation of public schools, private colleges, charities, and cultural institutions.

The Democrats, by contrast, harkened back to the Jeffersonian ideal of an equalitarian agricultural society, insisting that traditional farm life bred republican simplicity, whereas modernization threatened to create a politically powerful caste of rich aristocrats who might subvert democracy. In general, the Democrats enacted their policies at the national level; the Whigs' greatest success was at the state level.

Although the Whigs won votes in every socioeconomic class, including the poorest, they appealed especially to more prosperous Americans. The Democrats likewise won support up and down the income ladder, but they often sharpened their appeals to the working class by ridiculing the aristocratic pretensions of the Whigs. Most bankers, storekeepers, factory owners, master mechanics, clerks, and professionals favored the Whigs. Moreover, commercially oriented farmers in the North voted Whig, as did most large-scale planters in the South.

In general, the commercial and manufacturing towns and cities were heavily Whig, save for Democratic wards filled with recent Irish Catholic and German immigrants. Waves of Protestant religious revivals in the 1830s injected a moralistic element into the Whig ranks. Nonreligious

individuals who found themselves the targets of moral reform, such as calls for prohibition, denounced the Whigs as Puritans and sought refuge in the Democratic Party. Rejecting the automatic party loyalty that was the hallmark of the tight Democratic Party organization, the Whigs suffered from factionalism. Yet the party's superb network of newspapers provided an internal information system.

Whigs clashed with Democrats throughout what historians term the "Second American Party System." When they controlled the Senate, Whigs passed a censure motion in 1834 denouncing Jackson's arrogant assumption of executive power in the face of the true will of the people as represented by Congress. Backing Henry Clay in 1832 and a medley of candidates in 1836, the opposition finally coalesced in 1840 behind a popular general, William Henry Harrison, and proved that the national Whig Party could win the White House. Moreover, in the 1840s Whigs won 49 percent of gubernatorial elections, with strong bases in the manufacturing Northeast and in the border states. Yet the party revealed limited staying power. Whigs were ready to enact their programs in 1841, but Harrison died and was succeeded by John Tyler, an old-line Democrat who never believed in Whiggery and was, in fact, disowned by the party while he was president. Factionalism helped defeat Henry Clay, the Whig presidential candidate, in 1844. In 1848 opportunity beckoned as the Democrats split. By ignoring Clay and nominating a famous war hero, Gen. Zachary Taylor, the Whigs papered over their deepening splits on slavery, and they won the White House for the second (and last) time. The trend, however, was for the Democratic vote to grow faster and for the Whigs to lose more and more marginal states and districts.

The Whigs were unable to deal with the slavery issue after 1850. Almost all of their southern leaders owned slaves. The northeastern Whigs, led by Daniel Webster, represented businessmen who loved the national flag and a national market but cared little about slavery one way or another. Many Whig voters in the North, however, felt slavery was incompatible with a free labor-free market economy, and the two sides were unable to find a compromise that would keep the party united. Furthermore, the burgeoning economy made full-time careers in business or law much more attractive than politics for ambitious young Whigs. For example, the party leader in Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, simply abandoned politics for several years after 1849. When new issues of nativism, prohibition, and antislavery burst on the scene in the mid-1850s, no one looked to the fast-disintegrating Whig Party for answers. In the North most ex-Whigs joined the new Republican Party, and in the South they flocked to a new, short-lived "American" (Know Nothing) Party. During the Lincoln administration (1861–1865), ex-Whigs enacted much of the "American System"; in the long run, America adopted Whiggish economic policies coupled with the Democrats' penchant for a strong presidency.

## WORKERS WORLD PARTY (1959– )

With the Hungarian citizen revolt and other developments in eastern Europe providing some impetus, the Workers World Party in 1959 split off from the Socialist Workers Party. The party theoretically supports worker uprisings in all parts of the world. Yet it backed the communist governments that put down rebellions in Hungary during the 1950s, Czechoslovakia in the 1960s, and Poland in the 1980s. Workers World is an activist revolutionary group that, until 1980, concentrated its efforts on specific issues, such as the antiwar and civil rights demonstrations during the 1960s and 1970s. The party has an active youth organization, Youth Against War and Fascism.

In 1980 party leaders saw an opportunity, created by the weakness of the U.S. economy and the related high unemployment, to interest voters in its revolutionary ideas.

That year it placed Deirdre Griswold, the editor of the party's newspaper and one of its founding members, on the presidential ballot in ten states. Together with her running mate Larry Holmes, a twenty-seven-year-old black activist, Griswold received 13,300 votes. In 1984 Holmes ran as the presidential candidate, getting on the ballot in eight states and receiving 15,329 votes. In 1988 Holmes ran with Gloria La Riva, and they garnered 7,846 votes. La Riva ran as the presidential candidate in 1992 and was on the ballot only in New Mexico, where she received 181 votes.

The Workers World Party dramatically improved its electoral fortunes in 1996. Its candidate, Monica Moorehead of New Jersey, was on the ballot in twelve states and received 29,082 votes. But the party's vote has plummeted sharply from even that modest total. In 2004, the Workers World ticket headed by John Parker, an antiwar activist from California, drew less than 2,000 votes.



# The Southern Electoral Experience

**A**MERICA'S SOUTHERN STATES have played a rich and colorful role in the nation's electoral history, arguably more so than any other region. Although the home to many of the founding generation, the South's notoriety stems at least as much from turbulent Civil War period, which fixed its control by Democrats, to the twenty-first century, when it had become a bastion of Republican strength. By the 2008 elections, the South was almost a GOP fortress against losses in other regions including the party's historical strongholds.

The South includes the eleven states of the Civil War Confederacy: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. By 2008 political analysts usually added Oklahoma and Kentucky.

During the first half of the twentieth century, the Democratic Party's primaries became, in effect, the region's deciding elections. In his classic study *Southern Politics in State and Nation*, V.O. Key Jr. concluded, "In fact, the Democratic primary is no nominating method at all. The primary is the election." That was in 1949, before Republicans began seriously challenging Democrats for hegemony in the region.

But Key's observation holds true for the twentieth century up through the time of his study and for much of the following period until the region became at first competitive and then largely a Republican redoubt. Of the 132 elections to the Senate held in the eleven former Confederate states in the period 1919–1948, the Democratic nominee won 131 times. The only exception was a special election in Arkansas in 1937 when the Democratic nominee lost to an independent Democrat.

The southern shift to the Republican Party began in earnest on the presidential level in 1964, when Barry Goldwater's criticisms of civil rights laws found a wide audience. In 1972 Republican presidential nominee Richard Nixon carried all eleven states of the Old South with at least 65 percent of the vote. In 1984 and 1988 Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush did almost as well, carrying every state in the Old South with at least 58 percent (Reagan) or 54 percent (Bush) of the vote. Although the Democrats regained the White House in

1992 and 1996, the party's all-southern ticket of Gov. Bill Clinton of Arkansas and Sen. Albert "Al" Gore Jr. of Tennessee carried only four southern states in both elections. In 1992 Clinton and Gore won Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Tennessee. In 1996 the ticket lost Georgia but picked up Florida—the first time the state had gone Democratic since 1976. In the close 2000 presidential race, Republican George W. Bush won each of the thirteen southern states, including Tennessee, the home state of his Democratic opponent Gore. Bush repeated his thirteen-state southern sweep in 2004, with the region providing him with more than half his winning total of electoral votes (153 of 286). The pattern broke—to an extent—in 2008 when Democrat Barack Obama won three of these states, Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia.

From the 1960s to the 1990s, the growth of the Republican Party in southern congressional delegations was steady but slower than on the presidential level. The first popularly elected Republican U.S. senator from the South, John G. Tower of Texas, won a special election in 1961. Thereafter, Republicans won their first Senate seats in South Carolina (1966), Tennessee (1966), Florida (1968), North Carolina and Virginia (1972), Mississippi (1978), Alabama and Georgia (1980), and Arkansas (1996). In 2004 Louisiana became the last southern state to popularly elect a Republican senator.

Thirty years of political realignment in the South culminated in the 1994 congressional elections when the Republican Party won majority status in the South. Not since Reconstruction had the GOP held a majority of the region's seats in the House or in the Senate. The historic election also ushered in Republican control of Congress with southern GOP leadership: in 1995 Newt Gingrich of Georgia was elected Speaker of the House and in 1996 Trent Lott of Mississippi was elected Senate majority leader. Gingrich stepped down as Speaker after a poor showing by the Republicans in the 1998 midterm elections, and his job ultimately went to J. Dennis Hastert of Illinois. The post of House majority leader was held by a Republican Texan from 1995 to 2005—with Richard Armey holding the post from 1995 to 2002 and Tom DeLay until 2005. Meanwhile, when Lott stepped down as Senate majority leader in late 2002, he was replaced by



another son of the south, Bill Frist of Tennessee, who held the post until 2006. The southern face of the Republican congressional leadership has been matched by a steady increase in GOP members from the region that was still proceeding in the early twenty-first century. By 2005 Republicans outnumbered Democrats in the eleven southern states by the lopsided margins of eighteen to four in Senate seats and eighty-two to forty-nine in U.S. House seats.

By 2005 Republican dominance in the South looked secure for the foreseeable future. The dramatic population influx in the 1980s and 1990s had reshaped the southern political landscape to the Republicans' advantage. Old-time Democratic voters were overwhelmed in many parts of the South by more independent or GOP-oriented newcomers. Younger voters found the region's historical Democratic roots irrelevant to their concerns. The GOP also aggressively fielded candidates where it once gave the Democrats a free ride. For their part, these candidates emphasized traditional values, an emphasis that resonated among the region's white voters, who constituted a majority of the electorate in every southern state. Although most of the Senate contests in the South were competitive in the 1990s, one sign of the emerging Republican dominance in the region came in 1990 when Republican senator Thad Cochran of Mississippi faced no Democratic opposition in the general election. By the early 2000s, the Democrats were struggling to stay competitive in high-profile races across the South. Not only did George W. Bush sweep the region's presidential balloting in 2000 and 2004, but all five open Democratic Senate seats up for grabs in 2004 went Republican.

The appearance of invincibility, however, was just that—appearance—at least for one election, 2008. As in so many other ways, 2008 was a break with the immediate past that few observers thought possible. The most profound break was the election of Barack Obama as president, the first African American to win that office. For the South, Obama's victory had a special significance as he, and congressional Democrats, challenged across the region. Obama won the popular vote in three of the thirteen states—Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia—that had previously been locks for the GOP, albeit his North Carolina victory was by a plurality of a little more than 14,000 votes. Obama did less well in the other southern states, but he held his opponent, Sen. John McCain of Arizona, to less than 55 percent of the vote in Georgia and South Carolina. The Democratic victories were preceded by a similar surge in registration in two key states—Florida and North Carolina—where Democrats gained a majority of voters on the elections rolls.

The congressional races showed a similar pattern. Democrats won two Republican Senate seats, one held by incumbent Elizabeth Dole in North Carolina and the other an open seat in Virginia. The Virginia win was significant because it gave both Senate seats and the governorship to

Democrats, suggesting the changing political makeup of that state. In North Carolina a Democrat also won the governorship held by a term-limited Democratic predecessor.

In House races in the thirteen southern states, Democrats picked up six seats while losing three, but Republicans still held 56 percent of that region's 142 seats. In the Senate, the GOP also held sway with 73 percent of the region's twenty-six senators. In addition, Senate Democrats were a much smaller portion of their party's regional strength compared to counterparts in the House. The seven southern-state Democratic senators who remained in office as of April 1, 2009, constituted only 12 percent of the party's roster of fifty-eight votes, including two independents who voted with Democrats. By comparison, the sixty-two southern-state Democrats in the House were 24 percent of the party's total membership. Nevertheless, for both chambers the mix of southern members in Congress continued to change in a way likely to favor the national Democratic Party. Most of the older conservative Democrats from the South in both chambers, many holding committee chairs or other leadership positions or—in the Senate—with a proclivity to filibuster, had retired or been defeated by 2008, removing an important stumbling block to the national party.

Whether the Democratic inroads in 2008 were permanent, or a passing deviation from the longer trend in that region, remained to be seen. But analysts noted that the Democratic gains came in states that were experiencing important population changes as more committed or leaning Democrats moved into the region.

## THE HISTORICAL ROLE OF PRIMARIES

Until changing demographics and the disappearance of old-line conservative Democrats altered the dynamics of southern politics, the real story—as V.O. Key noted a half century earlier—was in the primaries. Whoever won the primary election, which meant the Democratic primary, was almost guaranteed to win the regular election.

The South along with the rest of the nation instituted primaries during the first two decades of the twentieth century. By 1920 all eleven states of the Old South were choosing their Democratic senatorial nominees through the primary process.

But because the primaries were, for all practical purposes, the deciding election, many legislators began to doubt the effectiveness of a system that frequently allowed a candidate in a multi-candidate race to win a plurality of the popular vote—and thus the Democratic nomination that ensured election—even though he received only a small percentage of the total primary vote.

In recognition of this anomaly, most southern states adopted the runoff primary—a second election following the first primary, usually by two to four weeks—that

matched only the top two contenders from the first primary. The runoff system was adopted in Alabama in 1931, Arkansas in 1939, Georgia in 1917 with the county unit system (see “*County Unit System: Georgia*,” p. 250), Louisiana in 1922, Mississippi in 1902, North Carolina in 1915, South Carolina in 1915, and Texas in 1918.

In several states, there has been an on-again, off-again relationship with the runoff. Arkansas adopted the runoff in 1933, abandoned it in 1935, then reinstituted it in 1939. Florida adopted the runoff in 1929 but suspended it in 2001. Virginia adopted the runoff in 1969 but repealed it in 1971. In states that have them, runoffs are traditionally triggered if no candidate wins a majority of the vote in the primary. But that is not always the case. In the 1990s, North Carolina lowered the percentage of the primary vote needed to nail down the nomination from a majority to 40 percent.

Tennessee is the only southern state to have never adopted or tinkered with a runoff, instead nominating in the primary even if that means the winner is far short of a majority. In Tennessee’s 1974 gubernatorial race, former representative Ray Blanton won the Democratic nomination with only 22.7 percent of the vote in a field of a dozen candidates. Blanton went on to win in November.

Runoffs—primary or general elections—are not always obligatory even in the states that have them. In most cases, if the second-place finisher in the primary does not want a runoff, the first-place candidate is then the winner without a runoff. In the North Carolina Republican gubernatorial primary of 2004, for example, front-runner Patrick Ballantine took just 30.4 percent of the vote. However, Richard Vinroot who placed a close second with 30.0 percent, declined the opportunity for a runoff. No runoff was held and Ballantine automatically became the Republican nominee. (Ballantine lost the general election to Democratic governor Michael F. Easley, 42.9 percent to 55.6 percent.)

This pattern held true in 2006 as well. Florida, for example, had five primary races, including those for governor and senator, in which the eventual general election candidate received less than 50 percent, but no runoff was held. By contrast, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas all held runoffs to establish primary winners with more than 50 percent. In one Georgia race, a House incumbent—Cynthia A. McKinney, a Democrat—was defeated in the runoff after coming in first in the initial primary.

In 2008 a long-serving House Democrat, William Jefferson in Louisiana, lost a general election runoff, but in another incumbent Sen. Saxby Chambliss, R-Ga., easily won reelection after barely missing the 50 percent level in the first round of voting.

Jesse L. Jackson, contender for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination, mounted an attack against the runoff feature in the spring of that year. Jackson hoped to persuade the ten other southern states to join Tennessee in

TABLE 7-1 Preference and Runoff Primaries

State	Preferential primary	Runoff primary adopted
Alabama	Until 1931	1931
Arkansas	—	1939 <sup>1</sup>
Florida	Until 1929	1929 <sup>2</sup>
Georgia	—	1917 <sup>3</sup>
Louisiana <sup>4</sup>	Until 1922	1922
Mississippi	—	1902
North Carolina	—	1915
South Carolina	—	1915
Tennessee <sup>5</sup>	—	—
Texas	—	1918
Virginia <sup>6</sup>	—	—

1. Arkansas adopted the runoff in 1933, abandoned it in 1935, and reinstituted it in 1939.

2. Florida adopted the runoff in 1929, but it was suspended in 2001 and was not used in immediate subsequent elections.

3. Georgia held runoffs under the county unit system until 1963.

4. Louisiana used the runoff “for a time prior to 1916,” according to political scientist V.O. Key Jr.; in 1975 Louisiana adopted an initial *nonpartisan* primary followed by a general election runoff. In 2008 it returned to a party primary system in Senate and House voting.

5. Tennessee has never used the preferential or runoff primary. Candidates are nominated by winning a plurality.

6. Virginia adopted the runoff primary in 1969 and repealed it in 1971.

NOTE: In some states with a runoff where redistricting drew a legal challenge that forced alterations in the election calendar, the runoff was temporarily suspended for that election cycle.

SOURCE: Alexander Heard and Donald S. Strong, *Southern Primaries and Elections*, Reprint 1950 (Salem, N.H.: Ayers, 1970); V.O. Key Jr., *Southern Politics in State and Nation* (New York: Knopf, 1949); and offices of the Florida and Virginia secretary of state.

avoiding the runoff. Jackson argued that runoffs injured black candidates’ chances of victory because in the second election whites, who made up the majority of registered voters, usually voted on the basis of race. Jackson carried his plea to the Democratic National Convention, which defeated his move to abolish runoffs, 2,500.8 to 1,253.2. Supporters of runoffs argued that they prevented the election of fringe candidates when more broadly acceptable candidates split the vote in hotly contested primaries. In addition, conservative southerners opposed having a national convention decide their state’s election procedures.

## PREFERENTIAL PRIMARIES

Three southern states—Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana—tried to avoid the effort and expense of runoff elections by experimenting with a preferential system of primary voting. All three later switched to the runoff system—Alabama after the election of 1930, Florida after the election of 1928, and Louisiana (whose system was similar to Alabama’s) after the election of 1920. Louisiana modified its system yet again in 1975, this time to a two-step process: an initial nonpartisan primary followed by a general election runoff between the

two top finishers (if the leading candidate in the first round of voting did not receive a majority of the vote).

Under the preferential system voters, instead of simply marking an X opposite one candidate's name, write the digits 1 or 2, beside the names of two candidates. This indicates the "preference" order voters give each of the candidates, the number one indicating their first choice, the number two their second choice. To determine the winner, without a runoff, second-choice votes are added to the first-choice votes and the candidate with the highest combined total wins.

### Alabama

Under the Alabama system, each voter expressed a first and second choice. If no candidate received a majority of the first choices, all but the two leaders were eliminated. All second choices expressed for the two leaders were then added to their first-choice totals, the candidate with the highest combined total winning.

In the Democratic primary for U.S. senator on May 13, 1920, for a special four-year term to fill a vacancy, the candidates were J. Thomas Heflin and three persons whose first names are not available: White, O'Neal, and Rushton. Heflin, with 49,554 first-choice votes, led the field but received only 37.9 percent of the total. White ran second with 34,854 first-choice votes, or 26.6 percent; O'Neal had 33,174 first-choice votes, or 25.4 percent, and Rushton was last with 13,232 first-choice votes, or 10.1 percent. Thus, in many southern states a runoff would have been necessary. But instead of a runoff, all second-choice votes cast for the two leaders—Heflin and White—were added to their first-choice ballots. A total of 11,062 second-choice votes were cast for Heflin by voters whose first choice had gone to one of the other three candidates. Added to his first-choice vote of 49,554, this gave Heflin a grand total of 60,016 votes. White received 12,699 second-choice votes—more than Heflin—but the second-choice votes were not enough to raise his grand total above Heflin's. White thus wound up with a grand total of 47,553 votes, and Heflin was the winner.

### Florida

The Florida system of preference voting differed somewhat from the Alabama system. In Florida, as in Alabama, each voter expressed a first and second choice. Also as in Alabama, if no candidate received a majority of first choices, all candidates but the two highest first-choice candidates were eliminated. To determine the winner, the second choices expressed for the two highest *on the ballots of eliminated candidates only* were added to the first-choice totals. (In Alabama, the second choices for the two leaders expressed on ballots for *all* candidates, including the two leaders, were added to the first-choice totals.)

The preference system, however, did not prove useful. Apparently it was too confusing for voters, most of whom did not bother to cast second-choice votes. In the Alabama election discussed above, for example, there were 130,814 first-choice votes, but only 34,768 second-choice votes.

### Louisiana

Not satisfied with either the partisan runoff or the preferential primary, Louisiana adopted a law in 1975 that allowed its voters to participate in an initial open primary followed by a runoff general election, if needed, between the two top finishers. In the primary, all candidates of all parties were to be on the ballot, but party designations were optional and at the individual candidate's discretion. A candidate receiving more than 50 percent of the primary vote would be unopposed in the general election. If no candidate received more than 50 percent of the vote, the two candidates receiving the greatest number of votes—regardless of party—would oppose each other in the runoff general election. In 1978 Louisiana dispensed with the runoff general election if the primary winner received more than 50 percent of the vote. In 2008 it returned to a party primary system.

The two different outcomes were on display in two of Louisiana's recent Senate races. In 2002 Democratic incumbent Mary L. Landrieu led the first-round voting with 46.0 percent of the vote. But because she had not attained a majority, she was forced into a runoff with the first-round runner-up, Republican Suzanne Haik Terrell, who had finished second with 27.2 percent. In the December runoff the result was much closer, but Landrieu prevailed with 51.7 percent of the vote. Two years later, when veteran Democratic senator John B. Breaux was vacating his seat, Republican representative David Vitter took 51.0 percent of the vote in the first round, and no runoff was necessary.

## COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM: GEORGIA

Another variant of the primary system was Georgia's county unit system. Each county in the state was apportioned a certain number of unit votes. The candidate who received the largest number of popular votes in the county was awarded all the county's unit votes, even if he won only a plurality and not a majority. A candidate had to have a majority of the state's county unit votes to win the primary; otherwise a runoff became necessary. The runoff also was held on the basis of the county unit system.

For example, as of 1946, there were 410 county unit votes. The eight most populous counties had six unit votes each, the next thirty most populous counties had four each, and the remaining 121 counties had two each. The system was weighted toward rural and sparsely populated areas, because every county, no matter how small, had at least two unit votes.

The county unit system sometimes produced winners who received less than a majority of popular votes. Although no senators were ever elected through the county unit system without also attaining a majority of the popular vote, political scientist Key found that in two of sixteen gubernatorial races between 1915 and 1948 the winner of a majority of county units received less than a majority of the popular votes. In a third case, that of 1946, the winner of the county unit vote, Eugene Talmadge, actually received fewer popular votes than his chief opponent, James V. Carmichael.

The county unit system fell before the Supreme Court's "one-person, one-vote" doctrine. In the 1963 case, *Gray v. Sanders*, the court declared the Georgia county unit system unconstitutional because of the disparity in representation between the urban and rural areas.

## SPECIAL ELECTIONS

As in other states, special elections in the South are held to fill vacancies for Senate seats when they occur. However, vacancies sometimes happen at times inconvenient for going through the lengthy runoff primary process before the special election. Either the filing deadline for the primaries has passed, or the vacancy occurs in a year when there is no regular primary scheduled. In such cases, when Democrats still ruled the region, the Democratic state committee sometimes selected the party nominee without holding a primary.

This process led to unexpected results. In Arkansas in 1937, for example, a special election was held on Oct. 19 for the five years remaining in the term of Democratic senator Joseph T. Robinson, who had died in office. The Democratic state committee chose Gov. Carl E. Bailey as the party's official nominee. But Rep. John E. Miller promptly jumped into the race as an independent Democrat, complaining that Democratic voters had not been given a choice of who their nominee should be. The result was a Miller victory, with 60.5 percent of the vote.

In an even more sensational case, this time in a regular election, the Democratic Party leadership in South Carolina found its wishes thwarted in 1954 when it nominated Edgar A. Brown following the death of Sen. Burnet R. Maybank, who had won renomination in the June Democratic primary. Former governor Strom Thurmond, feeling aggrieved that he had been deprived of a chance for the Senate nomination, entered the November election as a write-in candidate. With the backing of the outgoing governor, James F. Byrnes, Thurmond won the race overwhelmingly, 143,444 to 83,525—making him the only senator ever elected on a write-in vote.

To avoid the pitfalls sometimes encountered when candidates are chosen without a primary, Texas adopted a method of holding special elections for U.S. House and

Senate seats similar to the one currently used in Louisiana for general elections. All candidates, no matter which party they belong to, compete in a free-for-all first election. If no one receives a majority, a second election is held between the top two candidates, regardless of party. Thus, the second election could occur between two Democrats, between two Republicans, or between a Democrat and a Republican or even between third-party candidates. The system received its first prominent test in the 1961 special Senate contest to fill the vacancy caused when Democratic senator Lyndon B. Johnson resigned to become vice president. In the first contest, there were seventy-three candidates competing, with Republican John G. Tower and Democrat William Blakley finishing first and second. The second election resulted in a Tower victory by a vote of 448,217 to 437,874.

This electoral system was also employed in Texas's 1993 special Senate election to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Democratic senator Lloyd Bentsen to become secretary of the Treasury in the Clinton administration. Former Democratic representative Robert Krueger had been appointed to fill the vacancy in early 1993. But Krueger narrowly trailed Republican Kay Bailey Hutchison among the field of two dozen candidates in the first round of voting that May, and he was decisively defeated by Hutchison in the June runoff by a margin of more than two-to-one.

## RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Closely connected with the history of southern Democratic primaries is the issue of race. In many southern states, African Americans were long barred from participation in the Democratic primary, either on a statewide basis or in various counties. To exclude blacks from the primaries, the Democratic Party was designated as a private association or club. The practice was defended as constitutional because the Fifteenth Amendment, ratified in 1870, prohibited only *states*, not private associations, from denying the right to vote to persons on account of race or color. However, in 1944 the Supreme Court, in the case of *Smith v. Allwright*, declared the white primary unconstitutional, holding that it was an integral part of the election machinery for choosing state and federal officials.

## Poll Tax

Another device used in limiting both black and white voters was the poll tax, which required the payment of a fee before voting. The amount of the poll tax ranged from one to two dollars, but in Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, and Georgia the tax was cumulative before 1945. Thus, a new voter in Georgia could face up to \$47 in fees. Various regulations as to the time and manner of payment of the tax also substantially reduced the number of voters. In Mississippi, for example, a person wanting to vote in the Democratic



primary (usually held in August) had to pay the poll tax on or before the first day of the two preceding Februarys—long before most voters had even begun to think about the election.

The poll tax was barred in federal elections by ratification of the Twenty-fourth Amendment in January 1964. The amendment simply stated that the “right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election... shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any other State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.”

### **Literacy Tests**

The literacy test was another method used to limit the southern franchise to whites. Voters were required to read and/or write correctly—usually a section of the state or

federal Constitution. Sometimes, voters who could not pass the test could have the materials read to them, to see if they could “understand” or “interpret” it correctly. This provision allowed local voting officials, inevitably whites, to judge whether voters passed the tests; it usually resulted in whites passing and blacks failing.

However, in his study of southern politics, Key concluded that informal pressures—including economic reprisals and other sanctions—were more important in limiting the black franchise than were the official suffrage limitations.


By the 1970s most formal bars to voting in the South, and many informal ones, had been lifted, either by constitutional amendment, federal laws, state action, or protest movements.

**PART III****★ PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS**

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# Introduction



**T**HE U.S. SYSTEM OF SELECTING a president and vice president through indirect means is perhaps more complicated than it needs to be. But it has worked with few major repairs for more than two hundred years, generally satisfying the citizenry and meeting the nation's changing needs.

The election happens every four years and permits the peaceful transfer of power or continuation of the status quo for four more years, no matter how bitter or divisive the campaign that preceded it. Indeed, the American electoral system differs from those of other nations and, for all its flaws, is the envy of many other countries. From time to time, however, pressure mounts for abolishing the electoral college system in favor of the direct popular election process used in other major democracies. After each such wave of protest, the demands for reform have gradually faded and the electoral college has survived into the twenty-first century—even weathering the bitter 2000 election and the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the United States.

Nevertheless, significant changes have taken place within the system. As the nation and the electorate have grown and technology has evolved, presidential elections have become more expensive. In 2008 preliminary data showed that the candidates alone spent nearly \$1.8 billion in the primary and general elections, shattering all previous records. This does not reflect the enormous amounts spent by outside groups. Overall, total outlays were estimated at \$3.1 billion. (See Table 3-2, p. 80.)

Because of the high costs, money and its abuses account for the biggest continuing blemish on the system, despite the myriad campaign finance reforms enacted since the 1970s to avoid corruption and lessen the influence of special interests. On the more positive side, presidential nominations have become more open and representative of the voters at large. Party bosses no longer dictate the choice of nominees. Instead, the nominations are won through a hard-fought series of primary elections and party caucuses, where rank-and-file party members have an opportunity to express their preference. Once forums for determining who

would head the presidential ticket, national party conventions today perform different functions, including ratification of the nominations won in the primaries.

As televised spectacles, the conventions remain important to the parties' public relations efforts during the intense weeks before the November election. Although ratings have dropped in recent years, millions of people still watch the conventions on television, and major political parties try to capture and hold as much of that audience as possible. With expert advice they have streamlined the proceedings to showcase their nominees in prime time as the countdown begins to election day. In these final campaign stages, today's nominees usually keep intact the organizations they built to help them survive the primaries. These increasingly professional organizations are made up of the candidate, his or her family, a running mate, polling and political consultants, fund-raisers, media consultants, issues advisers, schedulers, advance persons, and others. Campaign strategies must be carefully managed if the candidate is to move successfully through the primary season, the nominating conventions, and the general election campaign.

## WHO RUNS FOR PRESIDENT

Candidates for president or vice president must meet the same few constitutional requirements. They must be at least thirty-five years old and natural-born citizens who have "been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States."

Another requirement, one that affects very few people, is that the candidate must *not* have been elected president twice before. The Twenty-second Amendment, ratified in 1951, limits presidents to two four-year terms. A vice president who succeeds to the presidency and serves more than two years may be elected president only once. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose breaking of the two-term tradition prompted the term limitation, is the only president who served more than eight years. He died in 1945 at the start of his fourth term.



*Democratic senator Barack Obama shakes hands with supporters during his presidential campaign in Los Angeles, California, on February 20, 2007.*



More than half (twenty-six) of the nation's presidents have been lawyers, including Barack Obama. He was the forty-fourth president but only the forty-third person to hold the office; (Grover Cleveland is counted twice because he served two separate terms.) Twenty-five presidents served in Congress. Fourteen have been vice presidents. Nineteen presidents have been territorial or state governors. Most presidents have served in the military and three were career generals: Zachary Taylor, Ulysses S. Grant, and Dwight D. Eisenhower. (See *"Roads to the White House,"* p. 264.)

Even for well-known public figures, the decision to seek the presidency is a difficult one. The prospective candidates must make complicated calculations about financial and time requirements; they must sort out the tangle of party and state rules and the makeup of the electorate in each state; and they must assess their ability to attract endorsements, recruit a competent staff, and develop an "image" suitable for media presentation. Would-be candidates must also consider the effect a campaign will have on their families, the psychological demands of the office, and possible revelations about their personal lives that might hinder a campaign.

An example of family considerations arose in 1996 from the popularity of retired general Colin L. Powell, the first African American to head the armed forces joint chiefs of staff and one of the architects of the successful 1991 Persian Gulf War. Although polls that year showed Powell would have been a strong contender for the Republican presidential nomination, he declined to seek it, saying he had promised his wife he would stay out of politics. (A pledge he reiterated while serving as secretary of state from

2001 to 2005.) Also in 1996, the man who won the Republican nomination, Robert J. "Bob" Dole, worried that the press would disclose an affair he had while married to his first wife. In his televised debates with President Bill Clinton, who had faced a similar scandal in 1992, Dole did not raise the character issue, reportedly fearing it would open himself to the same criticism. Although Dole's affair was disclosed before the election, it received scant attention and was not a major factor in Dole's defeat.

## THE EXPLORATORY STAGE

The first stage in a presidential campaign is the exploratory stage, when the candidates "test the waters" for a try at the nation's highest office. Before announcing, a candidate routinely establishes a political action committee (PAC) to raise money and an exploratory committee to help assess the candidate's chances of challenging the competition. The exploratory advisers identify likely opponents and consider funding prospects and other preliminary factors, and if conditions appear favorable, the committee may form the nucleus of the candidate's campaign organization.

Since 1976, when Jimmy Carter won the presidency after a two-year campaign, candidates have tended to announce their intentions well ahead of the election, in part to have time to build a strong public profile and in part because early fund-raising can be crucial to a campaign. In 2000, with Clinton barred from seeking a third term, the looming White House vacancy drew a large field of Republican candidates. Among the first to form an exploratory committee in 1999 was Elizabeth Dole, wife of the 1996

TABLE 8-1 U.S. Presidents and Vice Presidents

President and political party	Born	Died	Age at Inauguration	Native of	Elected from	Term of service	Vice president
George Washington (F)	1732	1799	57	Va.	Va.	April 30, 1789–March 4, 1793	John Adams
George Washington (F)			61			March 4, 1793–March 4, 1797	John Adams
John Adams (F)	1735	1826	61	Mass.	Mass.	March 4, 1797–March 4, 1801	Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson (DR)	1743	1826	57	Va.	Va.	March 4, 1801–March 4, 1805	Aaron Burr
Thomas Jefferson (DR)			61			March 4, 1805–March 4, 1809	George Clinton
James Madison (DR)	1751	1836	57	Va.	Va.	March 4, 1809–March 4, 1813	George Clinton
James Madison (DR)			61			March 4, 1813–March 4, 1817	Elbridge Gerry
James Monroe (DR)	1758	1831	58	Va.	Va.	March 4, 1817–March 4, 1821	Daniel D. Tompkins
James Monroe (DR)			62			March 4, 1821–March 4, 1825	Daniel D. Tompkins
John Q. Adams (DR)	1767	1848	57	Mass.	Mass.	March 4, 1825–March 4, 1829	John C. Calhoun
Andrew Jackson (D)	1767	1845	61	S.C.	Tenn.	March 4, 1829–March 4, 1833	John C. Calhoun
Andrew Jackson (D)			65			March 4, 1833–March 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren
Martin Van Buren (D)	1782	1862	54	N.Y.	N.Y.	March 4, 1837–March 4, 1841	Richard M. Johnson
W. H. Harrison (W)	1773	1841	68	Va.	Ohio	March 4, 1841–April 4, 1841	John Tyler
John Tyler (W)	1790	1862	51	Va.	Va.	April 6, 1841–March 4, 1845	
James K. Polk (D)	1795	1849	49	N.C.	Tenn.	March 4, 1845–March 4, 1849	George M. Dallas
Zachary Taylor (W)	1784	1850	64	Va.	La.	March 4, 1849–July 9, 1850	Millard Fillmore
Millard Fillmore (W)	1800	1874	50	N.Y.	N.Y.	July 10, 1850–March 4, 1853	
Franklin Pierce (D)	1804	1869	48	N.H.	N.H.	March 4, 1853–March 4, 1857	William R. King
James Buchanan (D)	1791	1868	65	Pa.	Pa.	March 4, 1857–March 4, 1861	John C. Breckinridge
Abraham Lincoln (R)	1809	1865	52	Ky.	Ill.	March 4, 1861–March 4, 1865	Hannibal Hamlin
Abraham Lincoln (R)			56			March 4, 1865–April 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson
Andrew Johnson (R)	1808	1875	56	N.C.	Tenn.	April 15, 1865–March 4, 1869	
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	1822	1885	46	Ohio	Ill.	March 4, 1869–March 4, 1873	Schuyler Colfax
Ulysses S. Grant (R)			50			March 4, 1873–March 4, 1877	Henry Wilson
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	1822	1893	54	Ohio	Ohio	March 4, 1877–March 4, 1881	William A. Wheeler
James A. Garfield (R)	1831	1881	49	Ohio	Ohio	March 4, 1881–Sept. 19, 1881	Chester A. Arthur
Chester A. Arthur (R)	1830	1886	50	Vt.	N.Y.	Sept. 20, 1881–March 4, 1885	
Grover Cleveland (D)	1837	1908	47	N.J.	N.Y.	March 4, 1885–March 4, 1889	Thomas A. Hendricks
Benjamin Harrison (R)	1833	1901	55	Ohio	Ind.	March 4, 1889–March 4, 1893	Levi P. Morton
Grover Cleveland (D)	1837	1908	55	N.J.	N.Y.	March 4, 1893–March 4, 1897	Adlai E. Stevenson
William McKinley (R)	1843	1901	54	Ohio	Ohio	March 4, 1897–March 4, 1901	Garret A. Hobart
William McKinley (R)			58			March 4, 1901–Sept. 14, 1901	Theodore Roosevelt
Theodore Roosevelt (R)	1858	1919	42	N.Y.	N.Y.	Sept. 14, 1901–March 4, 1905	
Theodore Roosevelt (R)			46			March 4, 1905–March 4, 1909	Charles W. Fairbanks
William H. Taft (R)	1857	1930	51	Ohio	Ohio	March 4, 1909–March 4, 1913	James S. Sherman
Woodrow Wilson (D)	1856	1924	56	Va.	N.J.	March 4, 1913–March 4, 1917	Thomas R. Marshall
Woodrow Wilson (D)			60			March 4, 1917–March 4, 1921	Thomas R. Marshall
Warren G. Harding (R)	1865	1923	55	Ohio	Ohio	March 4, 1921–Aug. 2, 1923	Calvin Coolidge
Calvin Coolidge (R)	1872	1933	51	Vt.	Mass.	Aug. 3, 1923–March 4, 1925	
Calvin Coolidge (R)			52			March 4, 1925–March 4, 1929	Charles G. Dawes
Herbert Hoover (R)	1874	1964	54	Iowa	Calif.	March 4, 1929–March 4, 1933	Charles Curtis
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	1882	1945	51	N.Y.	N.Y.	March 4, 1933–Jan. 20, 1937	John N. Garner
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)			55			Jan. 20, 1937–Jan. 20, 1941	John N. Garner
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)			59			Jan. 20, 1941–Jan. 20, 1945	Henry A. Wallace
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)			63			Jan. 20, 1945–April 12, 1945	Harry S. Truman
Harry S. Truman (D)	1884	1972	60	Mo.	Mo.	April 12, 1945–Jan. 20, 1949	
Harry S. Truman (D)			64			Jan. 20, 1949–Jan. 20, 1953	Alben W. Barkley
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	1890	1969	62	Texas	N.Y.	Jan. 20, 1953–Jan. 20, 1957	Richard Nixon
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)			66		Pa.	Jan. 20, 1957–Jan. 20, 1961	Richard Nixon
John F. Kennedy (D)	1917	1963	43	Mass.	Mass.	Jan. 20, 1961–Nov. 22, 1963	Lyndon B. Johnson
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	1908	1973	55	Texas	Texas	Nov. 22, 1963–Jan. 20, 1965	
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)			56			Jan. 20, 1965–Jan. 20, 1969	Hubert H. Humphrey

(Continued)

TABLE 8-1 U.S. Presidents and Vice Presidents (continued)

President and political party	Born	Died	Age at Inauguration	Native of	Elected from	Term of service	Vice president
Richard Nixon (R)	1913	1994	56	Calif.	N.Y.	Jan. 20, 1969–Jan. 20, 1973	Spiro T. Agnew
Richard Nixon (R)			60		Calif.	Jan. 20, 1973–Aug. 9, 1974	Spiro T. Agnew Gerald R. Ford
Gerald R. Ford (R)	1913	2006	61	Neb.	Mich.	Aug. 9, 1974–Jan. 20, 1977	Nelson A. Rockefeller
Jimmy Carter (D)	1924		52	Ga.	Ga.	Jan. 20, 1977–Jan. 20, 1981	Walter F. Mondale
Ronald Reagan (R)	1911	2004	69	Ill.	Calif.	Jan. 20, 1981–Jan. 20, 1985	George H.W. Bush
Ronald Reagan (R)			73			Jan. 20, 1985–Jan. 20, 1989	George H.W. Bush
George H.W. Bush (R)	1924		64	Mass.	Texas	Jan. 20, 1989–Jan. 20, 1993	Dan Quayle
Bill Clinton (D)	1946		46	Ark.	Ark.	Jan. 20, 1993–Jan. 20, 1997	Albert Gore Jr.
Bill Clinton (D)			50			Jan. 20, 1997–Jan. 20, 2001	Albert Gore Jr.
George W. Bush (R)	1946		54	Conn.	Texas	Jan. 20, 2001–Jan. 20, 2005	Richard B. Cheney
George W. Bush (R)			58			Jan. 20, 2005–Jan. 20, 2009	Richard B. Cheney
Barack Obama (D)	1961		47	Hawaii	Ill.	Jan. 20, 2009–	Joseph R. Biden Jr.

NOTE: D—Democrat; DR—Democratic-Republican; F—Federalist; R—Republican; W—Whig.

Republican nominee. She decided against running, citing the difficulty of competing against Texas governor George W. Bush's fund-raising powerhouse. Several other prominent Republicans challenged Bush, including Arizona senator John McCain, who won the primaries in New Hampshire and six other states. But he, like the other contenders, eventually ceded the nomination to Bush.

Dole's decision to pull out of the race one year before the election illustrates a characteristic of U.S. presidential elections: they are endurance contests. From start to finish they are much longer, for example, than the few months typically devoted to parliamentary elections in Great Britain. By Labor Day, a good two months before the November election, many American voters are tired of listening to the candidates and have already made up their minds how they will vote.

## THE PRIMARY AND CAUCUS SCHEDULE

If a candidate decides to seek a major party nomination, the next step is to enter the primaries and caucuses where Democratic and Republican party members select delegates to their national conventions. The states and the parties have a wide variety of rules for ballot access qualifications and allocation of delegates. Candidates must follow legal requirements to qualify for state contests, and they also have to adapt their campaign strategies to each state's particular circumstances. In 2008 the Democratic Party penalized its state organizations in Florida and Michigan for scheduling primaries earlier than party rules allowed. However, at the national convention in August the party relented and the delegations from both states were seated with full voting rights. Sen. Obama, then the party's presumptive nominee for president, requested that they be seated.

The process of filing to be a presidential candidate can be daunting. In 1988 Rep. Patricia Schroeder of Colorado cited the complexity of state rules as a major factor in her decision not to seek the Democratic presidential nomination. Independent H. Ross Perot made it a condition of his 1992 candidacy that his supporters obtain enough signatures to get his name on the ballot in all fifty states. They succeeded.

Traditionally, the New Hampshire primary and the Iowa caucus are the first delegate-selection events, a head start that gives the two states extraordinary influence over the selection process. (For forty years beginning in 1952, no president was elected without first winning the New Hampshire primary. Bill Clinton broke that precedent in 1992, as did George W. Bush in 2000 and Obama in 2008). Critics have complained that the system is unrepresentative because both states are predominantly rural, with largely white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant populations. But no serious efforts have been made to change the pattern.

Democratic Party rules prevent other states from scheduling their primaries earlier than the New Hampshire and Iowa events. Republican caucuses are permitted earlier in Alaska, Hawaii, Louisiana, and Guam. For other states and territories, the primary and caucus period begins in late February or early March and ends in early June. The early primaries have grown in importance. Especially when the campaign does not have an obvious front-runner, the early contests single out a possible leader. After several early tests, the field of candidates shrinks. In 2000 both Republican Bush and Democrat Albert "Al" Gore Jr. had secured their party's nomination by mid-March, a feat made possible by the "front loading" of primaries earlier and earlier in presidential election years. In that election year sixteen states

held presidential primaries on Super Tuesday, March 7. Although Bush defeated McCain in most of the primaries after New Hampshire, McCain nevertheless received more than five million votes in the 2000 primaries—the most ever amassed by a Republican candidate who did not win the nomination. In 2008, when he won the nomination, McCain received almost ten million primary votes. (See “2008 Presidential Primaries,” pp. 477–486.)

In 2004, with President Bush unopposed for renomination, Sen. John F. Kerry of Massachusetts had clinched the Democratic nomination for president by early March, after several of his challengers had dropped out, including Sen. John Edwards of North Carolina, who exited March 3. Kerry later chose Edwards as his running mate.

The 2008 presidential primaries, with Bush ineligible to run for a third term, drew large fields of candidates from both parties—nine Democrats and thirteen Republicans. Most of these had dropped out well before the fall nominating conventions.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

The primary season culminates in the two national party conventions, usually held in late July or August. At these conventions, where guests and reporters outnumber the thousands of delegates, the presidential and vice-presidential nominees are formally selected and a party platform, setting out the party’s goals for the next four years, is approved. In recent elections, the convention also has become an important occasion for showcasing party unity after the sometimes divisive primary battles. In 2008 the two major parties held back-to-back conventions in late August and early September. In 2004 and 2008, each party received about \$50 million in federal funds for its convention, mostly for security.

The first national convention was held in 1831, and for more than a century afterward state party leaders had the ultimate say in deciding who the presidential nominee would be. As direct primaries took hold in the twentieth century, this influence began to wane. Then in the 1970s and 1980s, the Democrats initiated a series of presidential selection reforms that opened the nominating process. The reforms were expected to result in more open conventions, but instead they led to even more primaries. (See box, *Changes in Democrat’s Nominating Rules*, p. 495.)

Victory in the primaries, however, does not mean the primary leader faces no opposition at the convention. Other candidates may stay in the race because they hope to benefit if the leader falters, or they may use the bloc of delegates committed to them to bargain for specific planks in the platform or to influence the selection of the vice-presidential nominee.

Before the widespread use of primaries, the conventions were more competitive and frenetic than they are

TABLE 8-2 **Campaign Lengths for Presidential Candidates, 2008**

Aspirants for the White House often begin their campaigns for the nomination months before the nominating conventions, sometimes as long as two years earlier. Candidates for the party that does not hold the White House, or in years where there is no incumbent such as 2008, usually begin the earliest. This table shows the dates on which Democratic and Republican candidates for the 2008 contest officially opened their campaigns and the dates on which they dropped out. For the two winners, Barack Obama and John McCain, the dates listed are the days on which they officially received their party’s nomination at the conventions, although their campaigns continued to election day.

	Announcement date	End date
<b>Democrats</b>		
Joseph R. Biden, Del.	Jan. 13, 2007	Jan. 3, 2008
Hillary Clinton, N.Y.	Jan. 20, 2007	June 7, 2008
Christopher Dodd, Conn.	Jan. 11, 2007	Jan. 3, 2008
John Edwards, N.C.	Dec. 28, 2006	Jan. 30, 2008
Mike Gravel, Alaska	April 17, 2006	May 25, 2008
Dennis Kucinich, Ohio	Dec. 12, 2006	Jan. 24, 2008
Barack Obama, Ill.	Feb. 10, 2007	Aug. 27, 2008
Bill Richardson, N.M.	Jan. 27, 2007	Jan. 10, 2008
Tom Vilsack, Iowa	Nov. 30, 2006	Feb. 23, 2007
<b>Republicans</b>		
Sam Brownback, Kan.	Jan. 20, 2007	Oct. 19, 2007
John Cox, Ill.	March 9, 2006	Oct. 28, 2007
Jim Gilmore, Va.	Jan. 9, 2007	July 14, 2007
Rudy Giuliani, N.Y.	Nov. 20, 2007	Jan. 29, 2008
Mike Huckabee, Ark.	Jan. 29, 2007	March 4, 2008
Duncan L. Hunter, Calif.	Jan. 25, 2007	Jan. 22, 2009
Alan Keyes, Md.	Sept. 14, 2007	April 28, 2008
John McCain, Ariz.	April 25, 2007	Sept. 4, 2008
Ron Paul, Texas	March 11, 2008	June 12, 2008
Mitt Romney, Mass.	Feb. 13, 2007	Feb. 7, 2008
Tom Tancredo, Colo.	Jan. 27, 2007	Dec. 20, 2007
Fred Thompson, Tenn.	June 1, 2007	Jan. 22, 2008
Tommy Thompson, Wisc.	Dec. 16, 2006	Aug. 11, 2007

today. All the candidates still in the race had substantial campaign operations at the conventions. Campaign managers and strategists kept in close contact with state delegations. Candidates deployed floor leaders and “whips” to direct voting on the convention floor and to deal with any problems that arose among state delegations. In addition, “floaters” wandered the crowded floor in search of any signs of trouble. Floor leaders, whips, and floaters often wore specially colored clothing or caps so that they could be spotted easily on the convention floor.

This spectacle, however, became a rarity. It has been decades since either major party took more than one ballot to nominate a president. But in 1996 Reform Party founder Perot faced opposition from former Colorado governor Richard D. Lamm. In a two-step procedure the party nominated Perot at the second of two conventions.





At party conventions, nominating speeches mark the beginning of the formal selection process. These remarks are usually followed by a series of short seconding speeches, and all of the speeches are accompanied by floor demonstrations staged by delegates supporting the candidate. For many years a good deal of convention time was taken up by the nomination of favorite sons, candidates nominated by their state's delegation. Such nominations were seldom taken seriously, and since 1972 both parties have instituted rules that have effectively stopped them.

In recent years, the balloting for the presidential nominee has been anticlimactic. More attention focuses on whom the presidential nominee will select as a running mate. Even then, much of the suspense has been removed because the leading presidential candidates may have named their running mates well before the convention begins. That was not the case in 2008, when Republican nominee John McCain, just before the convention, surprised the political world by choosing a woman, the little-known Alaska governor, Sarah Palin, as his running mate.

With the young, politically moderate, all-southern ticket of Clinton and Gore in 1992 an obvious exception, the choice of the vice-presidential candidate often has been motivated by an effort to balance the ticket geographically. For years, a balanced ticket was one that boasted an easterner and a midwesterner. More recently, the balance has shifted so that the split is more often between a northerner and a southerner. Some examples: Democrats John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas in 1960, Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota in 1964, Jimmy Carter of Georgia and Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota in 1976, Kerry of Massachusetts and Edwards of North Carolina in 2004, and Obama of Illinois and Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware in 2008; and Republicans Barry Goldwater of Arizona and William E. Miller of New York in 1964, George W. Bush of Texas and Richard B. Cheney of Wyoming in 2000, and McCain of Arizona and Palin of Alaska in 2008.

Ideology also plays a part in the balance. A liberal presidential candidate may be paired with a more conservative running mate to attract a broader base of voters. Or the choice of the vice-presidential candidate may be used to appease party factions who are unhappy with the presidential candidate. Additionally, governors generally choose running mates with Washington credentials, such as senators. With the increasing number of vice presidents who go on to be president, more attention is given to the abilities of the person who is chosen, and more prominent figures are willing to accept the nomination.

The method for nominating the vice-presidential candidate mirrors the procedure for presidential nominations. The climax of the convention then occurs with the two nominees' acceptance speeches and their first appearance together, with their families, on the podium.

## GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The traditional opening of the presidential election campaign is Labor Day, just two months before the general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. In recent years, however, candidates have been unwilling to wait until Labor Day to capitalize on their postconvention bounce in the polls.

The campaign organization for the general election is usually an extension of the nomination organization, and it is separate from the national and state party organizations. Nominees normally have the prerogative of naming their party's national committee chair to help coordinate the campaign.

The national campaign committee, usually based in Washington, D.C., receives its funding from the Federal Election Commission (FEC). In exchange for federal funding, the campaign must agree not to spend more than it receives from the FEC. From 1975, when federal funding of elections began, to 2004 all major party nominees accepted the government funds for their general election campaigns. In 2008, however, Democrat Obama rejected public money for the fall campaign so that he could continue his highly successful fund-raising operation. Republican McCain accepted the federal funds and accused Obama of reneging on his pledge to do the same. Neither candidate took the checkoff money for their primary campaigns. (*See Chapter 3.*) A president running for reelection has inherent advantages that may tilt the balance in the incumbent's favor. The incumbent already has the stature of the presidency and is able to influence media coverage by using official presidential actions and "pork-barrel politics" to appeal to specific constituencies. The president also benefits from the public's reluctance to reject a tested national leader for an unknown quantity.

In times of economic or foreign policy difficulties, however, the president's prominence can have negative effects on the campaign. President Carter's bid for a second term was plagued by both a sagging economy and Iran's continued holding of U.S. citizens as hostages. In 1992, after achieving record-high approval ratings for success in the Gulf War, President George H.W. Bush saw his reelection hopes dashed by an economic recession, which he was slow to acknowledge and which the Democrats used to advantage with their emphasis on "it's the economy, stupid."

## Debates

Now almost taken for granted, presidential and vice-presidential candidate debates are a relatively recent phenomenon. Until the second half of the twentieth century, White House nominees did not debate. Richard Nixon and Kennedy began the debate tradition on September 26, 1960, with the first of four televised meetings. When Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas held their famed debates in

TABLE 8-3 “Minority” Presidents

Under the U.S. electoral system, there have been eighteen presidential elections (decided by either the electoral college itself or by the House of Representatives) where the victor did not receive a majority of the popular votes cast in the election. Four of these presidents—John Quincy Adams in 1824, Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and George W. Bush in 2000—actually trailed their opponents in the popular vote.

The following table shows the percentage of the popular vote received by candidates in the eighteen elections in which a “minority” president (designated by boldface type) was elected:

Year Elected	Candidate	Percentage of Popular Vote	Candidate	Percentage of Popular Vote	Candidate	Percentage of Popular Vote	Candidate	Percentage of Popular Vote
1824	Jackson	41.34	<b>Adams</b>	30.92	Clay	12.99	Crawford	11.17
1844	<b>Polk</b>	49.54	Clay	48.08	Birney	2.30		
1848	<b>Taylor</b>	47.28	Cass	42.49	Van Buren	10.12		
1856	<b>Buchanan</b>	45.28	Fremont	33.11	Fillmore	21.53		
1860	<b>Lincoln</b>	39.82	Douglas	29.46	Breckinridge	18.09	Bell	12.61
1876	Tilden	50.97	<b>Hayes</b>	47.95	Cooper	0.97		
1880	<b>Garfield</b>	48.27	Hancock	48.25	Weaver	3.32	Others	.15
1884	<b>Cleveland</b>	48.50	Blaine	48.25	Butler	1.74	St. John	1.47
1888	<b>Cleveland</b>	48.62	<b>Harrison</b>	47.82	Fisk	2.19	Streeter	1.29
1892	<b>Cleveland</b>	46.05	Harrison	42.96	Weaver	8.50	Others	2.25
1912	<b>Wilson</b>	41.84	T. Roosevelt	27.39	Taft	23.18	Debs	5.99
1916	<b>Wilson</b>	49.24	Hughes	46.11	Benson	3.18	Others	1.46
1948	<b>Truman</b>	49.52	Dewey	45.12	Thurmond	2.40	Wallace	2.38
1960	<b>Kennedy</b>	49.72	Nixon	49.55	Others	0.72		
1968	<b>Nixon</b>	43.42	Humphrey	42.72	Wallace	13.53	Others	.33
1992	<b>Clinton</b>	43.01	G.H.W. Bush	37.45	Perot	18.91	Others	.64
1996	<b>Clinton</b>	49.24	Dole	40.71	Perot	8.40	Others	1.65
2000	Gore	48.38	<b>G.W. Bush</b>	47.87	Nader	2.74	Others	1.01



*In 1960 Vice President Richard Nixon speaks during the first televised presidential debate while his opponent, Sen. John F. Kennedy, takes notes. Since 1976 televised debates have become a regular part of each presidential campaign.*

1858 they were Senate candidates; they did not debate as presidential candidates two years later.

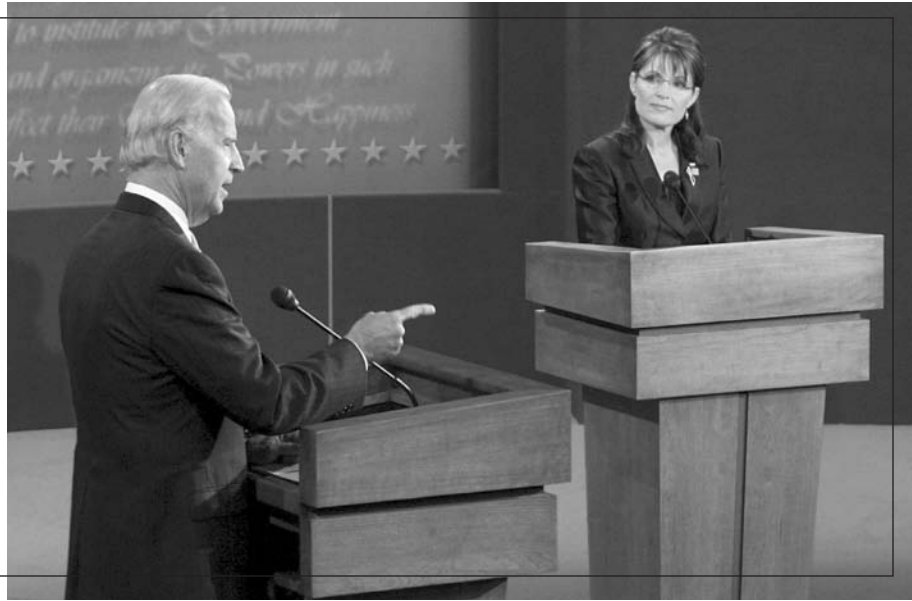
There were no debates from 1960 until 1976, when President Gerald R. Ford, running behind in the polls, agreed to debate the Democratic nominee, former Georgia governor Carter. The relatively unknown Carter gained stature in the exchange when Ford made a gaffe by saying he did

not believe East European nations were under Soviet Union control. Since 1976 all major party nominees have debated on live television. Independent candidate Perot was included in the presidential debates in 1992, but he was excluded as the Reform Party nominee in 1996.

Unlike formal, academic debates, the presidential confrontations have been loosely structured, at first with a panel



*Democratic senator Joe Biden and Republican governor Sarah Palin deliberate during the vice presidential debate at Washington University on October 2, 2008.*



of journalists or audience members asking the questions. Beginning in 1992, debate sponsors began having a journalist moderator question the candidates, with the audience sometimes allowed to participate. Throughout, there have been no judges to award points and therefore no way to determine who “won” or “lost” except by public opinion polling. Media commentators make immediate assessments of winners and losers, however, and their judgments undoubtedly influence the public’s opinion about which candidate “won” the debate.

With one exception, vice-presidential nominees have debated since 1976 when Ford’s running mate Bob Dole faced Democrat Mondale. There was no debate in 1980 between Vice President Mondale and the Republican nominee, George H.W. Bush. The nominees in 2000, Republican Cheney and Democrat Joseph I. Lieberman, debated once. In 2004 Vice President Cheney and Edwards, the Democratic nominee, also debated once, as did 2008 nominees Palin and Biden.

Early in the presidential debate era, the television networks or the League of Women Voters sponsored the debates. Since 1988 they have been sponsored by the bipartisan Commission on Presidential Debates.

### The Popular Vote

The United States’ winner-take-all electoral college system gives presidential and vice-presidential nominees an incentive to campaign where the votes are. Because in most states the leading vote-getter wins all that state’s electoral votes, the system encourages nominees to win as many populous states as possible. Nominees generally spend most of their time in closely contested states, and just enough time in “likely win” states to ensure victory. Appearances in unfavorable states are usually symbolic efforts to show that the candidate is not conceding anything.

In the electoral college, states have votes equal to their representation in Congress: two for the senators and at least one for the representatives, for a total of 538 votes. (The District of Columbia has the three votes it would have if it were a state.) Two states, Maine and Nebraska, permit splitting their electoral votes between the state-wide winner and the winner in each of the congressional districts (two in Maine, three in Nebraska). No such split had occurred until 2008, when Obama won one district and one electoral vote in Nebraska. (See “Electoral College,” p. 263; and Chapter 17, *The Electoral College*.)

Four times in U.S. history—most recently in 2000—the winner of the presidential popular vote has lost the electoral college vote. In these and other close presidential races, a shift of a few hundred votes within one or two states could have changed the result of the election. In the most notable example, in 2000 Bush won Florida’s twenty-five electoral votes by a scant 537 votes out of more than six million popular votes cast. After the Supreme Court halted Gore’s requested manual recount, those 537 votes gave Bush the bare electoral vote majority he needed to win.

The disputed Florida election brought renewed calls for abolition or reform of the electoral college system. But it also spurred demands for modernization of methods of casting, recording, and reporting of the popular vote throughout the United States. The election brought to light that 37 percent of all U.S. registered voters were still being required to use outmoded punch-card voting systems similar to those blamed for much of the difficulty in Florida. By 2004, largely to avoid a repeat of the Florida fiasco, many states and counties had modernized their voting systems, cutting in half the percentage of voters using punch-card systems. (See “Removing Obstacles to Voting,” p. 41.)

Previously, little attention had been paid nationally to voting systems. Each state or locality was free to purchase whatever type of system it wanted or could afford, although the FEC set standards for such equipment and recommended purchase of systems that met those standards.

Campaign finance reform and efforts to make registration easier and increase voter participation received higher priority from most groups in the final decades of the twentieth century. The National Voter Registration Act of 1993, the motor-voter act, which enabled people to obtain registration forms when they picked up driver's licenses, was an example of laws that helped put millions more people on the voting rolls. Yet the changes did not necessarily translate into higher turnouts at the polls. (See *"Elections: An Expanding Franchise,"* p. 23.)

By 2008 most jurisdictions had modernized their voting systems, with many using some form of optical scanning in which the voters use a marker to fill in their ballots, which can then be read by the machine. Some such systems leave a "paper trail," whereby the ballots can be stored and recounted if necessary. The 2008 elections elicited few complaints nationwide about the voting technology. Nevertheless, the most persistent complaints were over systems that lacked a paper trail for verifying the election result at a particular polling place. After 2008, states and manufacturers continued to work to address these complaints.

Similarly, actions to expand the electorate took place at both the state and federal levels. Voting qualifications varied widely because the U.S. Constitution (Article I, Section 2) permits the states to set their own voting standards. Early in the nation's history, the states dropped their property qualifications for voting, but some retained literacy tests as late as 1970.

On the federal level the Constitution has been amended five times to circumvent state qualifications denying the franchise to certain categories of people. The Fourteenth Amendment, ratified in 1868, directed Congress to reduce the number of representatives from any state that disfranchised adult male citizens for any reason other than commission of a crime. However, no such reduction was ever made. The Fifteenth Amendment, ratified in 1870, prohibited denial of the right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," and the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 prohibited denial of that right "on account of sex." The Twenty-fourth Amendment, which came into effect in 1964, barred denial of the right to vote in any federal election "by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax." Finally, in 1971 the Twenty-sixth Amendment lowered the voting age to eighteen in federal, state, and local elections.

Congress in the 1950s and 1960s enacted a series of statutes to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment's guarantee against racial discrimination in voting. A law passed in 1970 nullified state residence requirements of longer than thirty

days for voting in presidential elections, suspended literacy tests for a five-year period (the suspension was made permanent in 1975), and lowered the minimum voting age to eighteen years from twenty-one, the requirement then in effect in most states. A 1970 Supreme Court ruling upheld the voting-age change for federal elections but invalidated it for state and local elections. In the same decision the Court upheld the provision on residence requirements and sustained the suspension of literacy tests with respect to both state and local elections. The Twenty-sixth Amendment was ratified six months after the Court's decision.

The right to vote in presidential elections was extended to citizens of the District of Columbia by the Twenty-third Amendment, ratified in 1961. District residents had been disfranchised from national elections except for a brief period in the 1870s when they elected a nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives. In 1970 Congress took another step toward full suffrage for District residents by again authorizing the election of a nonvoting delegate to the House.

Through the various state or federal reforms, virtually all citizens aged eighteen or over were eligible to vote at the beginning of the twenty-first century. By 2001, following the decennial census, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated the nation's voting-age population at 205.8 million. But a relatively low 105.4 million voted in the 2000 presidential election, for a turnout rate of 51.2 percent. The numbers improved in the 2004 election when 122.3 million, or 56.7 percent, voted for president, the highest turnout since 1968. In 2008 the presidential turnout was slightly higher at 131.3 million, or 56.8 percent of the voting-age population. (See also *alternative calculations*, p. 28.)

Because the United States does not register voters nationally, reliable figures on the number of registered voters were not available until motor-voter required states to report the numbers to the FEC. In 1996 the states reported a total of 146.2 million registered voters. Using that figure, only about 71.0 percent of voting-age citizens were registered in 2000, and the turnout was about 72.1 percent.

## ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Even after the winner has declared victory and the loser has conceded defeat, at least two more steps must be taken before a president-elect is officially declared. The first occurs on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December. On that day electors meet in their respective state capitals to cast their votes for president.

Each state has as many electors as it has members of Congress. Typically, slates of electors are pledged before the popular election to each of the presidential nominees. The presidential nominee who wins the state wins that state's electors. Although the Constitution does not require electors to remain faithful to their pledge of support for a





particular candidate, many states have laws to that effect. Such laws, however, are generally regarded as unenforceable and likely unconstitutional. There have been several instances in which “faithless electors” did not vote for their party’s nominee.

The second step occurs when the electors’ ballots are opened and counted before a joint session of Congress in early January. The candidate who wins a majority of the vote is declared the president-elect and is inaugurated three weeks later on January 20. The counting of electoral votes by a joint session of Congress is normally a routine affair. But in 2001 a number of Democratic House members attempted unsuccessfully to have Florida’s controversial twenty-five electoral votes for George W. Bush thrown out. Likewise, in 2005 several House Democrats and one Democratic senator, Barbara Boxer of California, failed to block the counting of Ohio’s twenty electoral votes on grounds that thousands of mostly minority voters had been disfranchised by numerous irregularities. By contrast, the electoral vote counting on January 8, 2009, was conducted without incident. Obama and Biden each received 365 electoral votes to 173 each for McCain and Palin.

In the rare event that no presidential candidate receives a majority of the electoral college vote, the election is thrown into the House of Representatives. If no vice-presidential candidate receives a majority of the electoral college vote, the Senate makes the selection.

## TERM OF OFFICE

A president’s term begins with inauguration at noon on January 20 following the November election. Until the Twentieth Amendment was ratified in 1933, presidents were not inaugurated until March 4, leaving a four-month hiatus between the election and the inauguration. The briefer interval established by the so-called lame-duck amendment shortened the period in which the nation had, in effect, two presidents—the outgoing president and an incoming president-elect. Yet the amendment allowed time for an orderly transition between the old and the new administrations.

The Twentieth Amendment took effect in 1933 after President Franklin Roosevelt and Vice President John Nance Garner had been sworn in. In 1937, at the beginning of their second terms, they became the first president and vice president inaugurated on January 20.

## ROADS TO THE WHITE HOUSE

The earliest tradition concerning the path to the presidency developed around the secretary of state, who was considered the preeminent cabinet officer and therefore the most important person in the executive branch after the president. Thomas Jefferson was George Washington’s first secretary of

state. Although he left the cabinet early in Washington’s second term, he went on to become leader of the newly formed Democratic-Republican Party and its candidate for president in 1796, 1800, and 1804. Losing to John Adams in 1796, Jefferson came back to win four years later.

In turn, James Madison, Jefferson’s secretary of state for two terms, won the presidency in 1808. Madison had been a close ally of Jefferson’s in the political struggles of the 1790s and served throughout Jefferson’s two presidential terms as secretary of state (1801–1809). During his first term as president, Madison appointed fellow Virginian James Monroe as his secretary of state. And following in what was rapidly becoming a tradition, Monroe went on to the presidency in 1816, serving two terms (1817–1825).

Throughout Monroe’s terms, the secretary of state was John Quincy Adams, son of former president John Adams. At the end of Monroe’s second term, five major candidates entered the race to succeed him. Three were cabinet officers, including Adams. After none of the candidates acquired a majority in the electoral college, the House of Representatives chose Secretary of State Adams.

Adams was the last secretary of state to go directly from his cabinet post to the White House. After him, only two secretaries of state made it to the White House at all—Martin Van Buren, who was secretary of state under President Andrew Jackson from 1829 to 1831 and president from 1837 to 1841, and James Buchanan, who served as secretary of state from 1845 to 1849 under President James K. Polk and as president from 1857 to 1861.

Two other institutions died at approximately the same time as the cabinet tradition—the Virginia dynasty and “King Caucus,” a derogatory term referring to the congressional party caucuses that met throughout the early 1800s to designate presidential nominees.

After the four Virginians who occupied the presidency during the first thirty-six years of the Republic—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—there have been no elected presidents who were born in and made their careers in Virginia. John Tyler was born there but succeeded to the presidency from the vice presidency in 1841 and was not renominated. Three other presidents were born in Virginia but made their careers elsewhere—William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, and Woodrow Wilson.

During its heyday, the Washington-centered mentality of King Caucus had virtually guaranteed that cabinet officers should be among those most often nominated by the party in power. But the caucus came under attack as being undemocratic and unrepresentative and ceased to function as a presidential nominating mechanism after 1824. It was eventually replaced by the national party conventions, bodies that are not connected with Congress and that, as of the 2008 presidential election, had never met in the national capital.

## Military Men

The next cycle of American politics, from the presidency of Jackson (1829–1837) to the Civil War, saw a variety of backgrounds qualify candidates for the presidency. One of the most prevalent was the military. Jackson, who ran in 1824 (unsuccessfully), 1828, and 1832, was a general in the War of 1812, gaining near-heroic stature by his defeat of the British at the Battle of New Orleans in January 1815. Like most military officers who rose to the presidency, however, Jackson was only a part-time military man. As a politician, he had served in the U.S. House during Washington's presidency and in the Senate during the administration of John Adams, as well as later under Monroe and John Quincy Adams.

Other candidates during this era who were or had been military officers included William Henry Harrison, a Whig candidate in 1836 and 1840; Taylor, the Whig candidate in 1848; Winfield Scott, the 1852 Whig candidate; Franklin Pierce, the Democratic nominee in 1852; and John C. Fremont in 1856, the Republican Party's first presidential candidate. From 1824 through 1856, all but one presidential election (1844) featured a major candidate with a military background.



*Career general Ulysses S. Grant was elected president in 1868 and 1872.*

Like Jackson, Harrison had a mixed military and political career. A member of a distinguished Virginia family, he was the son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Harrison served in Congress during the John Adams administration and again under Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams. In between, he battled American Indians and the British during the War of 1812.

Taylor and Scott led victorious armies in the Mexican War. Pierce also had a command in the Mexican War, although he had been primarily a politician, with service in both the House and the Senate during the 1830s and 1840s. Fremont was famous as an explorer as well as for a dashing military campaign through California during the Mexican War. Later, he was a U.S. senator from the young state of California (1850–1851).

The smoldering political conflicts of the 1840s and 1850s probably contributed to the naming of military men for the presidency. Generals usually had escaped involvement in national politics and had avoided taking stands on the issues that divided the country—slavery, expansion, the currency, and the tariff. In 1840, for example, the Whigs adopted no platform or statement of principle; they simply nominated Harrison and assumed that his personal popularity plus the resentments against Van Buren's administration would suffice for Whig victory. They were correct.

Later on, the nature of the Civil War almost automatically led at least one of the parties to choose a military officer as presidential standard-bearer every four years. To have been on the “right” side during the war—fighting to save the Union and destroy slavery—was a major political asset in the North and Midwest, where tens of thousands of war veterans were effectively organized in the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). The GAR became part of the backbone of the Republican Party during the last third of the nineteenth century.

Consequently, it became customary for Republicans to have a Civil War officer at the head of their ticket. Except for James G. Blaine in 1884, every Republican presidential nominee from 1868 to 1900 had served as an officer in the Union Army during the Civil War. Blaine, who had spent the war years as a Maine state legislator and a member of the U.S. House, lost the election to Grover Cleveland.

Of all the late-nineteenth-century Republican nominees, however, only Ulysses S. Grant, who was elected president in 1868 and 1872, was a professional military man. The others—Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, James A. Garfield in 1880, Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and 1892, and William McKinley in 1896 and 1900—were civilians who volunteered for Civil War service. Two of them—Hayes and Garfield—were elected to the House while serving in the army. At the time of their presidential nominations, Hayes was governor of Ohio, Garfield was minority leader of the U.S. House and a senator-elect, Harrison was a former senator from Indiana, and McKinley was a former governor of Ohio.

## WHAT THEY DID BEFORE THEY BECAME PRESIDENT

This list gives the terms of office for each president and the public jobs each held before becoming president.

**George Washington.** 1759–1774, Virginia House of Burgesses; 1774–1775, delegate to Continental Congress; 1775–1783, commanding general of Continental Army; 1787, president, Constitutional Convention; 1789–1797, president.

**John Adams.** 1771, Massachusetts colonial legislature; 1774–1778, Continental Congress; 1778, minister to France; 1779, delegate to Massachusetts constitutional convention; 1780–1782, minister to the Netherlands; 1785–1788, minister to Great Britain; 1789–1797, vice president; 1797–1801, president.

**Thomas Jefferson.** 1769–1774, Virginia House of Burgesses; 1775, delegate to Continental Congress; 1775, delegate to Virginia convention; 1776, delegate to Continental Congress; 1776–1779, Virginia House of Delegates; 1779–1781, governor of Virginia; 1784–1789, envoy and minister to France; 1789–1793, secretary of state; 1797–1801, vice president; 1801–1809, president.

**James Madison.** 1774, Colonial Committee of Safety; 1776, delegate to Virginia convention; 1776–1777, Virginia House of Delegates; 1777, Virginia State Council; 1778, Virginia Executive Council; 1779–1783, Continental Congress; 1784–1786, Virginia House of Delegates; 1786–1788, Continental Congress; 1787, delegate to Constitutional Convention; 1789–1797, U.S. House (Va.); 1801–1809, secretary of state; 1809–1817, president.

**James Monroe.** 1780, Virginia House of Delegates; 1781–1783, governor's council; 1783–1786, Continental Congress; 1786, Virginia House of Delegates; 1787, delegate to Constitutional Convention; 1790–1794, U.S. Senate (Va.); 1794–1796, minister to France; 1799–1803, governor of Virginia; 1803, minister to England and France; 1804, minister to Spain; 1810, Virginia House of Delegates; 1811, governor of Virginia; 1811–1817, secretary of state; 1814–1815, secretary of war; 1817–1825, president.

**John Quincy Adams.** 1794–1796, minister to Netherlands; 1796–1797, minister to Portugal; 1797–1801, minister to Prussia; 1802, Massachusetts Senate; 1803–1808, U.S. Senate (Mass.); 1809–1814, minister to Russia; 1815–1817, minister to Great Britain; 1817–1825, secretary of state; 1825–1829, president.

**Andrew Jackson.** 1788, solicitor for western North Carolina; 1796, delegate to Tennessee constitutional convention; 1796–1797, U.S. House (Tenn.); 1797–98, U.S. Senate (Tenn.); 1798–1804, Tennessee Supreme Court; 1807, Tennessee Senate; 1812, commander, U.S. militia; 1814, U.S. Army; 1821, territorial governor of Florida; 1823–1825, U.S. Senate (Tenn.); 1829–1837, president.

**Martin Van Buren.** 1813–1820, New York Senate; 1815–1819, New York attorney general; 1821–1828, U.S. Senate (N.Y.); 1829, governor of New York; 1829–1831, secretary of state; 1831, minister to Great Britain; 1833–1837, vice president; 1837–1841, president.

**William Henry Harrison.** 1798–1799, secretary of Northwest Territory; 1799–1800, U.S. House (territorial delegate); 1801–1813, territorial governor of Indiana; 1812–1814, U.S. Army; 1816–1819, U.S. House (Ohio); 1819–1821, Ohio Senate; 1825–1828, U.S. Senate (Ohio); 1828, minister to Colombia; 1841, president.

**John Tyler.** 1811–1816, Virginia House of Delegates; 1816, Virginia State Council; 1817–1821, U.S. House (Va.); 1823–1825, Virginia House of Delegates; 1825–1827, governor of Virginia; 1827–1836, U.S. Senate (Va.); 1838–1839, Virginia House of Delegates; 1841, vice president; 1841–1845, president.

**James Knox Polk.** 1821–1823, chief clerk, Tennessee Senate; 1823–1825, Tennessee House; 1825–1839, U.S. House (Tenn.); 1839–1841, governor of Tennessee; 1845–1849, president.

**Zachary Taylor.** 1808–1849, U.S. Army; 1849–1850, president.

**Millard Fillmore.** 1828–1831, New York Assembly; 1833–1835, U.S. House (N.Y.); 1837–1843, U.S. House (N.Y.); 1848–1849, New York controller; 1849–1850, vice president; 1850–1853, president.

**Franklin Pierce.** 1829–1833, New Hampshire House; 1833–1837, U.S. House (N.H.); 1837–1842, U.S. Senate (N.H.); 1846–1848, U.S. Army; 1850, delegate to New Hampshire constitutional convention; 1853–1857, president.

**James Buchanan.** 1814–1815, Pennsylvania House; 1821–1831, U.S. House (Pa.); 1832–1833, minister to Russia; 1834–1845, U.S. Senate (Pa.); 1845–1849, secretary of state; 1853–1856, minister to Great Britain; 1857–1861, president.

**Abraham Lincoln.** 1833, postmaster, New Salem, Illinois; 1835–1840, Illinois General Assembly; 1847–1849, U.S. House (Ill.); 1861–1865, president.

**Andrew Johnson.** 1828–1829, alderman, Greeneville, Tenn.; 1830–1833, mayor, Greeneville, Tenn.; 1835–1837, Tennessee House; 1839–1841, Tennessee House; 1841, Tennessee Senate; 1843–1853, U.S. House (Tenn.); 1853–1857, governor of Tennessee; 1857–1862, U.S. Senate (Tenn.); 1862–1865, military governor of Tennessee; 1865, vice president; 1865–1869, president.

**Ulysses S. Grant.** 1843–1854, U.S. Army; 1861–1865, general, U.S. Army; 1867–1868, secretary of war; 1869–1877, president.

The Democrats, who had been split over the war, had few prominent military veterans to choose from. Only twice between 1860 and 1900 did the Democrats pick a Civil War officer as their nominee, and both lost. In 1864, during the war, the Democrats nominated Gen. George B. McClellan, the Union military commander who had fallen out with

President Abraham Lincoln. In 1880 Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock of Pennsylvania was the Democrats' choice.

### New York and Indiana

From the Civil War to the midtwentieth century, several governors or former governors of New York were

**Rutherford B. Hayes.** 1857–1859, Cincinnati city solicitor; 1861–1865, U.S. Army; 1865–1867, U.S. House (Ohio); 1868–1872, governor of Ohio; 1876–1877, governor of Ohio; 1877–1881, president.

**James A. Garfield.** 1859, Ohio Senate; 1861–1863, U.S. Army; 1863–1880, U.S. House (Ohio); 1881, president.

**Chester A. Arthur.** 1871–1878, collector for Port of New York; 1881, vice president; 1881–1885, president.

**Grover Cleveland.** 1863–1865, assistant district attorney of Erie County, N.Y.; 1871–1873, sheriff of Erie County, N.Y.; 1882, mayor of Buffalo, N.Y.; 1883–1885, governor of New York; 1885–1889, president; 1893–1897, president.

**Benjamin Harrison.** 1862–1865, U.S. Army; 1864–1868, reporter of decisions, Indiana Supreme Court; 1879, member, Mississippi River Commission; 1881–1887, U.S. Senate (Ind.); 1889–1893, president.

**William McKinley.** 1861–1865, U.S. Army; 1869–1871, prosecutor, Stark County, Ohio; 1877–1883, U.S. House (Ohio); 1885–1891, U.S. House (Ohio); 1892–1896, governor of Ohio; 1897–1901, president.

**Theodore Roosevelt.** 1882–1884, New York State Assembly; 1889–1895, U.S. Civil Service Commission; 1895, president of New York City board of police commissioners; 1897, assistant secretary of the Navy; 1898, U.S. Army; 1899–1901, governor of New York; 1901, vice president; 1901–1909, president.

**William Howard Taft.** 1881–1882, assistant prosecutor, Cincinnati; 1887, assistant city solicitor, Cincinnati; 1887–1890, Cincinnati Superior Court; 1890–1892, U.S. solicitor general; 1892–1900, U.S. Circuit Court; 1900–1901, president of Philippines Commission; 1901–1904, governor general, Philippine Islands; 1904–1908, secretary of war; 1907, provisional governor of Cuba; 1909–1913, president.

**Woodrow Wilson.** 1911–1913, governor of New Jersey; 1913–1921, president.

**Warren G. Harding.** 1895, auditor of Marion County, Ohio; 1899–1903, Ohio Senate; 1904–1905, lieutenant governor of Ohio; 1915–1921, U.S. Senate (Ohio); 1921–1923, president.

**Calvin Coolidge.** 1899, city council of Northampton, Mass.; 1900–1901, city solicitor of Northampton, Mass.; 1903–1904, clerk of the courts, Hampshire County, Mass.; 1907–1908, Massachusetts House; 1910–1911, mayor of Northampton, Mass.; 1912–1915, Massachusetts Senate; 1916–1918, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts; 1919–1920, governor of Massachusetts; 1921–1923, vice president; 1923–1929, president.

**Herbert Hoover.** 1914–1915, chairman of American Committee in London; 1915–1918, chairman, Commission for the Relief of Belgium; 1917–1919, U.S. food administrator; 1919, chairman, Supreme Economic Conference in Paris; 1920, chairman, European Relief Council; 1921–1928, secretary of commerce; 1929–1933, president.

**Franklin D. Roosevelt.** 1911–1913, New York Senate; 1913–1920, assistant secretary of the Navy; 1929–1933, governor of New York; 1933–1945, president.

**Harry S. Truman.** 1926–1934, administrative judge, court of Jackson County, Missouri; 1935–1945, U.S. Senate (Mo.); 1945, vice president; 1945–1953, president.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower.** 1915–1948, U.S. Army; 1950–1952, commander of NATO forces in Europe; 1953–1961, president.

**John F. Kennedy.** 1941–1945, U.S. Navy; 1947–1953, U.S. House (Mass.); 1953–1961, U.S. Senate (Mass.); 1961–1963, president.

**Lyndon B. Johnson.** 1935–1937, Texas director of National Youth Administration; 1937–1948, U.S. House (Texas); 1949–1961, U.S. Senate (Texas); 1961–1963, vice president; 1963–1969, president.

**Richard M. Nixon.** 1942–1946, U.S. Navy; 1947–1951, U.S. House (Calif.); 1951–1953, U.S. Senate (Calif.); 1953–1961, vice president; 1969–1974, president.

**Gerald R. Ford.** 1949–1973, U.S. House (Mich.); 1973–1974, vice president; 1974–1977, president.

**Jimmy Carter.** 1946–1953, U.S. Navy; 1955–1962, chairman, Sumter County (Ga.) Board of Education; 1963–1967, Georgia Senate; 1971–1975, governor of Georgia; 1977–1981, president.

**Ronald Reagan.** 1967–1975, governor of California; 1981–1989, president.

**George H.W. Bush.** 1942–1945, U.S. Navy; 1967–1971, U.S. House (Texas); 1971–1973, ambassador to the United Nations; 1974–1975, chief of U.S. Liaison Office, Beijing, People's Republic of China; 1976–1977, director of Central Intelligence Agency; 1981–1989, vice president; 1989–1993, president.

**Bill Clinton.** 1977–1979, attorney general of Arkansas; 1979–1981, governor of Arkansas; 1983–1993, governor of Arkansas; 1993–2001 president.

**George W. Bush.** 1995–2000, governor of Texas; 2001–2009, president.

**Barack Obama.** 1997–2004, Illinois State Senate; 2005–2008, U.S. Senate (Ill.); 2009–, president.

Democratic standard bearers. The 1868 nominee was Horatio Seymour, who had been governor there 1853–1855 and again 1863–1865. In 1876 the Democrats chose Samuel J. Tilden, New York's reform governor who was battling Tammany Hall. In 1884 Cleveland, another New York reform governor, captured the Democratic

nomination. He went on to become the first Democrat to win the White House in twenty-eight years. Cleveland was again the Democratic nominee in 1888 and 1892.

Besides being the most populous state, New York was a swing state in presidential politics. During the period from Reconstruction through the turn of the century, most





southern states voted Democratic, although the Republicans usually carried Pennsylvania, the Midwest, and New England. A New Yorker appeared as the nominee for president or vice president of at least one of the major parties in every election from 1868 through 1892.

This general tradition was maintained through the candidacy of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican governor of New York, in 1948. Only twice between 1868 and 1948 was there no New Yorker on the national ticket of at least one of the major parties—for president or vice president. Once, in 1944, both major party presidential nominees, Democrat Franklin Roosevelt and Republican Dewey, were from New York.

From 1952 to 2008, however, no New Yorkers were nominated by a major party for president and only three for vice president. The latter three were Rep. William E. Miller, R, in 1964; Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro, D, in 1984; and Rep. Jack Kemp, R, in 1996. Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952 and Richard Nixon in 1968 were technically residents of New York but were generally identified with other states. President Gerald R. Ford's vice president, Nelson A. Rockefeller, was a former governor of New York, but he was appointed to the vice presidency. He was not asked to be on the ticket when Ford ran in 1976.

Another major swing state in the years from the Civil War through World War I was Indiana. In most elections during this period a prominent Indianan found his way onto one of the major party's national tickets. In the thirteen presidential elections between 1868 and 1916, an Indianan appeared ten times on at least one of the major parties' national tickets. However, from 1916 to 2008 only two Indianans, Wendell Willkie in 1940 and Dan Quayle in 1988 and 1992, were major party nominees.

### Governors

From 1900 to 1956 Democrats tended to favor governors for the presidential nomination, whether from New York or elsewhere. Democratic governors who received their party's presidential nomination included Wilson of New Jersey in 1912, James M. Cox of Ohio in 1920, Alfred E. Smith of New York in 1928, Franklin Roosevelt of New York in 1932, and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois in 1952.

During the same period, Republican presidential nominees had a wide variety of backgrounds. There were two cabinet officers (Secretary of War William Howard Taft in 1908 and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover in 1928), a Supreme Court justice (Charles Evans Hughes in 1916), a U.S. senator (Warren G. Harding in 1920), two governors (Alfred M. Landon of Kansas in 1936 and Dewey of New York in 1944 and 1948), a private lawyer (Willkie in 1940), and a general (Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956). Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, the 1924 nominee, and Theodore Roosevelt of New York, the 1904 nominee, who

succeeded to the presidency from the vice presidency, had been governors of their respective states.

Curiously, the two world wars did not produce a plethora of military candidates. The only general besides Eisenhower who made a strong bid for a presidential nomination was Gen. Leonard Wood, who had commands in the Spanish-American War and World War I. Wood led on five ballots at the 1920 Republican National Convention before losing out on the tenth ballot to Harding. Otherwise only a few military men were even mentioned for the presidency in the twentieth century—most notably Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the 1940s and 1950s (he got little support at Republican conventions) and Colin Powell in the 1990s.

### Senators and Former Vice Presidents

An abrupt change took place in 1960 with the nominations of John F. Kennedy, a senator, and Nixon, a former senator and sitting vice president. It was only the second time in the twentieth century that an incumbent U.S. senator was nominated for the presidency. The first time was in 1920 when the Republicans nominated Harding from Ohio. In the nineteenth century the phenomenon also had been rare, with National-Republican Henry Clay in 1832, Democrat Lewis Cass in 1848, and Democrat Douglas in 1860 the only incumbent senators nominated for president by official party conventions. Republican Garfield was a senator-elect at the time of his election in 1880. Beginning with Kennedy's ascension from the Senate to the White House in 1960, senators dominated presidential campaigns until 1976. During those sixteen years every major party nominee was a senator or former senator.

The nomination of Nixon, like the nomination of Kennedy, was also a sign of things to come. It was the first time since 1860 and only the third time in the history of party nominating conventions that an incumbent vice president was chosen for the presidency. Beginning in 1960 the vice presidency, like the Senate, became a presidential training ground. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was chosen by the Democrats for president in 1968. That same year the Republicans renominated Nixon, who went on to win the presidency eight years after being vice president.

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew was the leading contender for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination before his resignation in October 1973. In 1984 former vice president Walter Mondale, who had served under Jimmy Carter, emerged as the Democratic choice for the presidential nomination. When George H.W. Bush won the presidency in 1988, after filling the second spot under Ronald Reagan for eight years, it marked the first time a sitting vice president had been elected president since Van Buren in 1836. Democratic Vice President Al Gore tried to duplicate Bush's success in 2000. He won the popular vote but lost in the electoral college to Bush's son, George W. Bush.

Even defeated vice-presidential nominees have been considered for the nomination—witness Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Massachusetts in 1964; Edmund S. Muskie of Maine in 1972; Sargent Shriver of Maryland in 1976; Bob Dole of Kansas in 1980, 1988, and 1996 (when he was the Republican nominee); Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut in 2004; John Edwards of North Carolina in 2008.

Only four senators or former senators secured the top spot on a major party ticket between 1976 and 2004—Mondale in 1984, Dole in 1996, Gore in 2000, and John Kerry in 2004—and all suffered defeat. Several senators were also tapped as vice-presidential running mates: Mondale with Carter and Dole with Ford in 1976; Lloyd Bentsen with Dukakis and Quayle with George H.W. Bush in 1988; Gore with Bill Clinton in 1992; Lieberman with Gore in 2000, and Edwards with Kerry in 2004.

In the 2008 election senators dominated the presidential primaries and the general election. Six of the nine Democratic candidates were senators or former senators. Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton of New York and Sen. Barack Obama of Illinois were the top two contenders over a field that included Sen. Joseph Biden of Delaware, Sen. Christopher Dodd of Connecticut, and former senators Edwards of North Carolina and Mike Gravel of Alaska. In the Republican contest Sen. John McCain of Arizona quickly bested twelve other candidates including Sen. Sam Brownback of Kansas and former senator Fred Thompson of Tennessee. However the most historical aspect of the 2008 presidential race was the fact that for the first time a woman, Clinton, and an African American, Obama, vied for the top of a major party ticket, with Obama eventually winning the nomination and the presidency.

### Governors Reconsidered

The 1976 campaign saw the reemergence of governors as leading contenders in the nomination sweepstakes. Between 1976 and 2004 governors or former governors won seven out of eight presidential elections. Although there was no shortage of senators in the 1976 races, it was the governors who attracted the most attention. Former California

governor Reagan came close to depriving incumbent Ford of the Republican presidential nomination. The Democratic nominee and eventual winner, former Georgia governor Carter, faced a dramatic last-minute challenge from the governor of California at the time, Edmund G. “Jerry” Brown Jr. In 1980 Reagan (the Republican nominee), Carter (the Democratic nominee), and Brown were candidates again along with former Democratic Texas governor John B. Connally. In 1984 former Florida governor Reubin Askew vied unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination as incumbent Reagan easily gained his reelection.

In 1988 and 1992 the field of Democratic presidential candidates contained a near equal mix of governors and senators, but two Democratic governors established momentum early in the primaries. In 1988 Massachusetts governor Michael S. Dukakis won enough delegates by June to take the Democratic nomination, but he lost to Vice President George H.W. Bush in the November general election. In 1992 Arkansas governor Clinton fought off several Democratic contenders—including another challenge from Brown of California—to secure the nomination. Clinton went on to defeat Bush in 1992 and Dole in 1996. In 2000 Bush’s son, George W. Bush, governor of Texas, locked up the Republican nomination in March and then defeated Vice President Gore who had moved to the top of the Democratic ticket. In the 2004 campaign, two governors joined the crowded Democratic field: former Florida governor and sitting senator Daniel Robert “Bob” Graham and Vermont governor Howard Dean. Dean became the early Democratic front-runner before losing the nomination to Massachusetts senator Kerry, who had also served previously as lieutenant governor. Bush prevailed over Kerry in the November election.

In 2008 four of the thirteen Republican candidates for president were former governors—Jim Gilmore of Virginia, Mike Huckabee of Arkansas, Mitt Romney of Massachusetts, and Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin. A sitting governor, Sarah Palin of Alaska, became the party’s candidate for vice president. Among Democrats, Gov. Bill Richardson of New Mexico and Tom Vilsack of Iowa were the only sitting or former governors among the presidential candidates.



# Chronology of Presidential Elections

**I**N THE EARLY YEARS of the Republic, the American colonists and their leaders were ambivalent about the concept of democracy. On the one hand, Americans searched for ways to prevent the kind of tyranny they had experienced at the hand of elite rulers such as King George of England. On the other hand, political elites feared the instability that might result from mass participation in politics. This ambivalence was evident in the compromise for presidential selection worked out at the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and in the halting steps the nation took toward party competition.

The presidential selection process has changed significantly since George Washington was elected to his first term in 1789. The electoral college is still the center of the system, but all of the related institutions and processes are dramatically different, in part because the constitutional provisions for presidential selection are so vague.

The major features of the electoral system have developed over time as a process of trial and error. The Constitution contains no provisions for organizing political parties, nominating candidates, or campaigning for office. The Framers assumed, incorrectly, that the selection process would be a reasoned one that would transcend petty partisanship. The original provision for balloting by the electoral college was flawed and had to be superseded by the Twelfth Amendment in 1804.

Until the eighteenth century, competitive elections were rare. The nation's first legislative body, the Virginia House of Burgesses, had largely single-candidate elections until the 1700s, and later, even when the elections for state legislatures attracted more than one candidate, there was little active campaigning. It was only with the decline of homogeneous communities and the end of elite control over politics that election contests began to occur.

The very concept of the political party—a way to organize electoral coalitions—was viewed with distrust by the nation's earliest leaders. As George Washington described the dangers of parties in a letter: "A fire not to be quenched; it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest instead of warming it should consume."<sup>1</sup> Only

after the experience of factional debate in Congress, where bitter strife developed over issues such as banking, tariffs, and slavery, did the idea of parties seem necessary and capable of control.

## EMERGENCE OF THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

The method of choosing presidential and vice-presidential candidates has moved through four distinct phases, according to political scientist Richard P. McCormick.<sup>2</sup> The first phase was a period marked by uncertain and hazardous rules that lasted until the Twelfth Amendment was ratified in 1804. The second phase, continuing through 1820, saw the decline of the Federalists as a national force and the dominance of the Democratic-Republicans. This phase is associated with "King Caucus"—the nomination of candidates by congressional caucuses. In the third phase, King Caucus was replaced by factional politics and unsettled rules for selecting candidates. The fourth phase—still in effect today—evolved between 1832 and 1844. It is characterized by a two-party system that nominates candidates by national conventions. In recent years, however, the conventions have been rendered obsolete by mass politics, which takes the form of mass media presentations of candidates to the public and mass participation of party members in primary elections.

### Washington's First Election: 1789

Establishment of the rules for democratic decision making in the United States occurred inauspiciously. The states completed their separate ratifications of the Constitution in July 1788—nearly nine months after the close of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. The Continental Congress then decided that New York City would serve as the seat of government. There, on September 13, 1788, Congress passed a resolution requiring the states to appoint electors on the first Wednesday in January, the electors to assemble and vote in their respective states on the first Wednesday in February, and the new government to convene on the first Wednesday in March.





Under the Constitution, the method of choosing electors was left up to the individual state legislatures. (See *Methods of Choosing Electors*, p. 820.) The requirement that all electors be chosen on the same day proved to be troublesome for the states. Some did not have time to call elections. In New York, for example, where electors were to have been chosen by the legislature, dissension between the two houses led to a stalemate and prevented the state from participating in the election.

No formal nomination of candidates took place in 1788. Nevertheless, it had been widely anticipated since the Constitutional Convention the previous year that George Washington of Virginia, the reluctant hero of the Revolutionary War, would be president. The only real question was who would be the vice president. Leaders of the Federalists, a group organized in the fall of 1787 to achieve ratification of the Constitution, ultimately decided to support John Adams of Massachusetts.

The inherent flaws of the electoral system became evident quickly. Under the Constitution, each elector was to cast two votes for president. The two votes had to be for different persons, and the two candidates could not both receive votes from a common home state. The individual receiving the votes of a majority of the electors was to be named president, and the person receiving the second highest total was to be named vice president. Because no distinction was made between balloting for president and vice president, it was possible for more than one candidate to receive an equal number of votes, thereby throwing the election into the House of Representatives. It also was possible that a candidate for vice president—through fluke or machination—actually could end up with the most votes and become president.

The Federalist leader Alexander Hamilton recognized the danger, and his personal animosity toward Adams aggravated his concern. In response, he plotted to siphon away votes from Adams. In a letter to James Wilson of Pennsylvania, Hamilton wrote: “Everybody is aware of that defect in the constitution which renders it possible that the man intended for vice president may in fact turn up president.” To prevent such a crisis, Hamilton recommended that several votes that would otherwise have gone to Adams be thrown away on other candidates: “I have proposed to friends in Connecticut to throw away 2 [votes], to others in New Jersey to throw away an equal number and I submit to you whether it would not be well to lose three or four in Pennsylvania.”<sup>3</sup>

Hamilton’s efforts were successful. Washington was unanimously elected president with sixty-nine electoral votes. Adams, however, won the vice presidency with only thirty-four electoral votes. Just two states—New Hampshire and his own Massachusetts—voted solidly for him. Because in other states Federalist leaders withheld support from Adams and sometimes worked against him, he did not

receive *any* votes from Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, and South Carolina, and he received only one vote from New Jersey. The remaining votes were spread among ten other candidates, including John Jay, John Hancock, Robert Harrison, John Rutledge, and George Clinton.

Although the new government was supposed to open its doors on March 4, 1789, not enough members of Congress had arrived in New York City by that date to achieve a quorum. When the Senate finally convened on April 6 and counted the electoral votes, a messenger was dispatched on horseback to deliver the news to President-elect Washington at his home in Mount Vernon, Virginia. He received the news on April 14. Washington then set out for New York where he was sworn in on April 30.

Before the end of Washington’s first term as president, political divisions developed that would lead to a party system. James Madison emerged as the *de facto* opposition leader in Congress. Seventeen members of the House of Representatives regularly sided with Madison, and a bloc of fifteen supported the administration. The other dozen or so members of the House switched back and forth between the administration’s and Madison’s faction.<sup>4</sup>

The election of 1789 demonstrated the potential for partisanship and intrigue in presidential contests. It also revealed the weaknesses of the existing election calendar (which had made it difficult for New York to participate in the election) and reminded participants of the danger of the constitutional “defect” in the selection process that made it possible for the person intended to be vice president to become president.

### Washington’s Reelection: 1792

Washington remained first in the hearts of his countrymen when his first term as president drew to a close in 1792. But the facade of national unity was showing signs of crumbling as bitter oppositional factions began to develop. From this arose a system of electoral competition.

Washington won a second unanimous term as president in 1792, but the election did produce competition for vice president. An overtly partisan contest broke out when the Democratic-Republicans, as one faction was now known, decided to challenge the Federalist Adams. Some of Adams’s approving statements about the British angered populists, who campaigned behind the scenes against him. Adams managed to win, but not before bitter partisan identities had developed in response to the nation’s only unanimous administration.

The election was different from the 1789 one in another way as well. The election calendar was changed and made more flexible by an act of Congress that allowed states to choose electors within a thirty-four-day span before the first Wednesday in December when the electors met to vote. The new law remained in effect until 1845.

Thomas Jefferson, the leader of the Democratic-Republicans, chose not to run for vice president in 1792, in part because he came from the same state as President Washington. Because electors could vote for only one candidate from their state, Jefferson was tacitly precluded from receiving the large electoral vote of Virginia. Besides, a “balanced ticket” required regional diversity. Instead, Democratic-Republican leaders from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina chose New York governor George Clinton as their candidate at a meeting in Philadelphia in October 1792. The endorsement of Clinton was a milestone in the evolution of the presidential nominating process and a step away from the Framers’ original understanding of the selection process.

Both Washington and Adams were reelected, but Clinton scored well in the electoral college. Adams received 77 electoral votes to Clinton’s 50 (with four votes going to Jefferson and one to Sen. Aaron Burr of New York), and Washington was reelected president by a unanimous electoral vote of 132.

The political tensions brought out by the Adams-Clinton contest became even tauter as policy controversies arose. Jefferson resigned as secretary of state in 1793 in protest over Secretary of the Treasury Hamilton’s growing influence in foreign affairs. Jefferson complained: “In place of that noble love of liberty and Republican government which carried us triumphantly through the war, an Anglican, Monarchical, and Aristocratical party has sprung up, whose avowed subject is to draw over us the substance as they have already done the forms of the British government.” Even Washington was subject to attacks. A Pennsylvania politician wondered aloud if Washington had not “become the tyrant instead of the saviour of his country.”<sup>5</sup>

News of the French Revolution’s period of terror divided the nation’s political leaders. Federalists recoiled in horror with the news of a democratic revolution gone awry, while democrats such as Jefferson expressed sympathy for France’s struggle. The U.S. government’s use of troops to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794, approval of the Jay Treaty of 1794, and maneuvering between the warring French and British also polarized the young nation into factions. State-level Democratic-Republican societies formed during this period in opposition to the Federalists.

### The First Succession: 1796

Washington decided not to run for president again in 1796, even though the Constitution did not bar a third term and public sentiment supported it. With Washington out of the race, the United States witnessed its first partisan contest for president. Washington’s Farewell Address, published in summer 1796, was “a signal, like dropping a hat, for the party racers to start.”<sup>6</sup>

On the Democratic-Republican side, Jefferson faced no opposition as the presidential candidate; a consensus of



*John Adams, the Federalist presidential candidate, won the election of 1796 despite opposition by some members of his own party, including Alexander Hamilton. Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson won the vice presidency. The Twelfth Amendment (1804) precluded future split-ticket administrations.*

party leaders selected him to run in 1796. But a caucus of Democratic-Republican senators was unable to agree on a running mate, producing a tie vote for Burr of New York and Sen. Pierce Butler of South Carolina that ended with a walk-out by Butler’s supporters. As a result, there was no formal Democratic-Republican candidate to run with Jefferson.

The Federalists, by contrast, held what historian Roy F. Nichols has described as a “quasi caucus” of the party’s members of Congress in Philadelphia in May 1796.<sup>7</sup> The gathering chose Vice President Adams and Minister to Great Britain Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina as the Federalist presidential and vice-presidential candidates. The choice of Adams was not surprising because he was Washington’s vice president. Nevertheless, Adams was unpopular in the South, and he continued to be disliked by Hamilton. As a result, Hamilton tried to use the “defect” in the Constitution to make Pinckney president instead of Adams. He urged northern electors to give equal support to Adams and Pinckney in the hopes that the South would not vote for Adams and that Pinckney would therefore win the most votes.



Had the northern electors followed Hamilton's advice, Pinckney might have won the presidency. Instead, eighteen votes were thrown to other Federalists (thereby preventing a Pinckney claim to the presidency), giving Adams the presidency with seventy-one electoral votes. Pinckney—with fifty-nine votes—was not even able to win the vice presidency. Jefferson—the candidate of the opposing Democratic-Republican ticket—came in second with sixty-eight votes and became Adams's vice president. Although the results again played up the defects in the constitutional procedure for electing presidents, Federalists and Democratic-Republicans did not seem unduly concerned that the president and vice president were of opposing parties. Both sides felt that they had prevented the opposition from gaining total victory.

For the first and last time, a foreign figure played an active and public role in the election. French ambassador Pierre Adet promoted Jefferson's campaign in appearances and in written statements. Whether the Adet effort helped or hurt Jefferson is uncertain. The effort aroused supporters of France but angered others who favored Great Britain or resented outside interference.

### Jefferson's Revenge: 1800

The election of 1800 was the first in which both parties used congressional caucuses to nominate candidates for their tickets. Such caucuses were an important innovation in the presidential selection process because they formalized partisan alignments in Congress and demonstrated the emergence of organized political parties.

President Adams was hated bitterly by farmers, populists, and states' rights advocates. In one of the nation's first professionally run smear campaigns, Adams was denounced as a "hideous hermaphroditical character which has neither the force and firmness of a man, nor the gentleness and sensibility of a woman."<sup>8</sup>

Federalist members of Congress met in the Senate chamber in Philadelphia on May 3, 1800, to choose their candidates. As in previous presidential election years, Federalists were divided in their support of Adams, yet they felt they had to nominate him because he was the incumbent president. Their ambivalence toward Adams was revealed, however, when they nominated both Adams and Maj. Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina without giving preference to one or the other for president. Pinckney was the elder brother of the Federalist vice-presidential candidate in 1796.

The choice of Pinckney was made at Hamilton's insistence. Once again Hamilton was plotting to use the constitutional defect against Adams. In 1796 South Carolina had voted for an all-southern ticket—Jefferson and Thomas Pinckney—even though the two were of opposing parties. Hamilton hoped that South Carolina would vote the same

way in 1800, and that all other Federalist electors could be persuaded to vote for Adams and Charles Pinckney. That would give Pinckney more votes than Adams, thus making him president.

Although the deliberations of the Federalist caucus were secret, the existence of the meeting was not. It was described by the local Democratic-Republican paper, the Philadelphia *Aurora*, as a "Jacobinical conclave." Further denunciations by the paper's editor, Benjamin F. Bache, earned him a personal rebuke from the U.S. Senate.

The Democratic-Republicans once again chose Jefferson as the presidential candidate by consensus. On May 11 a caucus of Democratic-Republican members of Congress met at Marache's boarding house in Philadelphia to choose a running mate. Their unanimous choice was Burr.

Although there was no such thing as a formal party platform in 1800, Jefferson wrote fairly detailed statements of principle in letters to various correspondents. Among other things, the Democratic-Republicans believed in states' rights, a small national government, and a relatively weak executive. They opposed standing armies in peacetime, a large naval force, and alliances with other countries. They also denounced the Alien and Sedition Acts, which had been passed by the Federalists in 1798, ostensibly to protect the nation from subversives given the threat of war with France.

The presidential election in 1800 witnessed other signs of formal public campaigning. Tickets listing the names of Democratic-Republican electors were printed and distributed in a number of states, including New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Speeches in behalf of the candidates increased markedly. Partisan newspapers also helped to spread the party positions—the number of newspapers in the United States had grown dramatically in the last decade of the century, from 91 to 234.<sup>9</sup> Despite attempts by the Federalist Party to muzzle the opposition press with the passage of the Sedition Act of 1798, partisan newspapers on both sides actively defamed the opposition. Ultimately, the Sedition Act worked against the Federalists by turning the Democratic-Republicans into public champions of a free press.

Increased partisan activity spurred voter participation. Because electors still were chosen indirectly in twelve of the sixteen states, voters often expressed themselves through state legislative elections as a means of influencing future presidential elections.<sup>10</sup> The seeds were being sown for a new phase in the development of the presidential election process.

A harbinger of Democratic-Republican success came in May when the New York state party won state legislative elections. Burr managed the campaign in the state, building a machine with ward and precinct organizations. Burr's efforts showed the importance of large-scale mobilization—a lesson that would not be lost on the party in future years.



When the electors voted in December, the constitutional defect did not work as Hamilton had hoped. Instead of resulting in a Pinckney victory, the defect produced an unexpected tie vote between the two Democratic-Republican candidates, Jefferson and Burr—each of whom had seventy-three electoral votes. Adams came in third with sixty-five, and Pinckney followed with sixty-four. In accord with the Constitution, the election was thrown into the Federalist-controlled House of Representatives.

Some Federalists felt that Burr was the lesser of the two evils and plotted to elect him president instead of Jefferson, even though Jefferson was clearly the presidential candidate. Hamilton helped to squelch the idea as he preferred Jefferson over Burr. After thirty-six ballots, Jefferson carried a majority in the House of Representatives. The crisis—which could have fatally wounded the nation by calling into question the legitimacy of the new president—was over. Jefferson was elected president and Burr, vice president.

The near disaster brought about by the constitutional defect led to the passage of the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution in September 1804. It called for electors to vote for president and vice president on separate ballots, thereby clarifying who was the presidential candidate and eliminating the possibility of a tie between the principal candidate and the running mate.

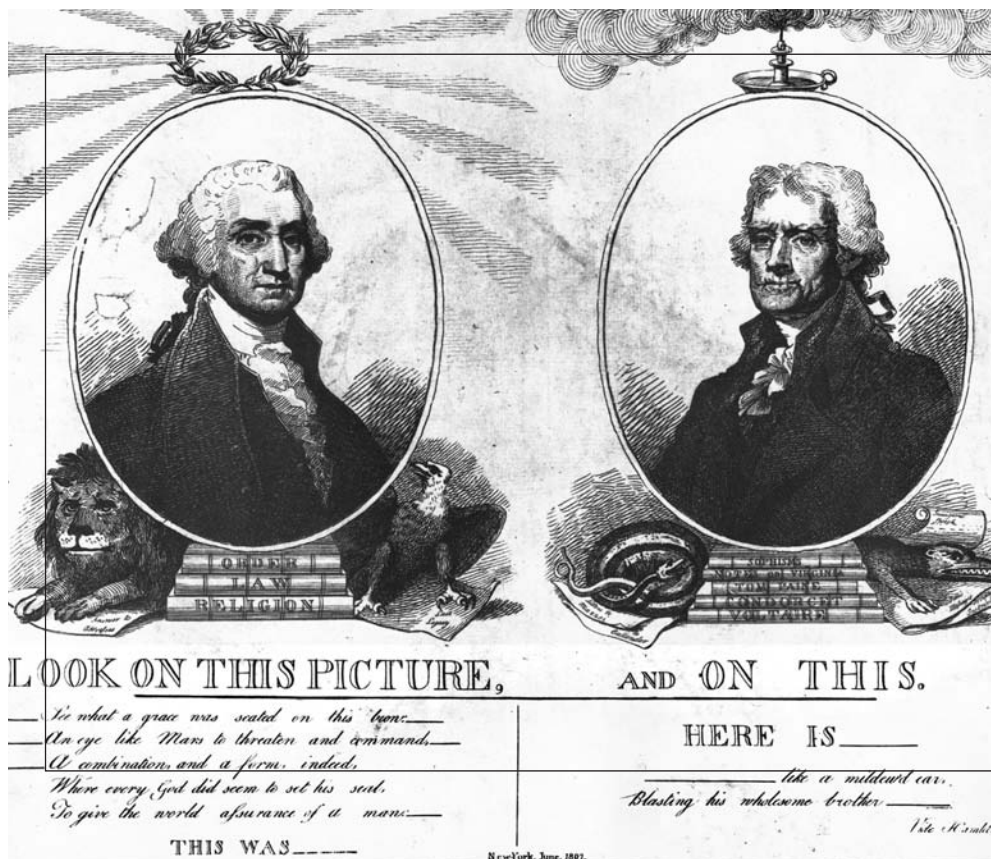
### Jefferson's Reelection: 1804

By the 1804 election, President Jefferson had grudgingly accepted the emergence of a party system. Indeed, the president wrote that year: “The party division in this country is certainly not among its pleasant features. To a certain degree it will always exist.”<sup>11</sup>

Jefferson's record—lower taxes, a reduced national debt, repeal of the Alien and Sedition Acts, and purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France—assured him of a second term. Particularly important was Jefferson's willingness to expand the nation's reach and power with the Louisiana Purchase, which compromised his philosophical preference for a small republic. The opposition's case against Jefferson was personal. But the voters were not convinced of the need to make a change.

The 1804 election was the first one held after the Twelfth Amendment went into effect, requiring electors to cast separate votes for president and vice president. Therefore as of that election, parties always specifically designated their presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The Democratic-Republicans retained the caucus system of nomination in 1804, as they did for the next two decades, and for the first time they publicly reported their deliberations. When the party caucus met on February 25,



This 1807 anti-Jefferson cartoon compares Washington and Jefferson in contrasting images of good and evil.



1804, it attracted 108 of the party's senators and representatives.

President Jefferson was renominated by acclamation, but Vice President Burr, who had fallen out with his party, was not considered for a second term. On the first nominating roll call publicly reported in U.S. political history, New York governor George Clinton was chosen by the caucus to run for vice president. He received sixty-seven votes and easily defeated Sen. John Breckinridge of Kentucky, who collected twenty votes. To "avoid unpleasant discussions" no names were placed in nomination and the vote was conducted by secret ballot.

Before adjourning, the caucus appointed a thirteen-member committee to conduct the campaign and promote the success of Democratic-Republican candidates. A forerunner of party national committees, the new campaign group included members of both the House and Senate, but with no two persons from the same state. Because the Twelfth Amendment had not yet been passed when the caucus met, the committee was designed to "manage" the vote of Democratic-Republican electors to ensure that the events of 1800 were not repeated. In fact, that precaution was not necessary because the Twelfth Amendment was ratified in September—well before the electors voted.

By 1804 the Federalist Party had deteriorated badly. The new era of dominance by the Virginia-led Democratic-Republicans had begun. The Federalists did not even hold a congressional caucus to elect their nominees. Instead, Federalist leaders informally chose Charles Cotesworth Pinckney for president and Rufus King of New York for vice president. How the Federalists formulated this ticket is not clear. There is no record in 1804 of any formal meeting to nominate Federalist candidates.

The Federalists then mounted a disorganized and dispirited national campaign. Despite concerted efforts to win at least the votes of New England, the Federalists failed miserably. Pinckney received only 14 electoral votes—those of Connecticut and Delaware, plus 2 from Maryland. Jefferson, the Democratic-Republican candidate, was the overwhelming victor with 162 electoral votes.

### **Madison's Victory: 1808**

Following Washington's precedent, Jefferson refused to seek a third term of office. The nation was bitterly divided over Jefferson's policy toward France and Britain. In an attempt to stay out of their war, Jefferson had supported a trade embargo so that neither country would seize American ships. But the embargo only undermined U.S. business interests. Under political attack, Jefferson decided to return to his beloved home of Monticello near Charlottesville, Virginia.

Despite the unpopularity of the administration's European policy, Jefferson's secretary of state and chosen successor, Madison, won the presidency in 1808. Jefferson's

retirement provided a serious test to the authority of the Democratic-Republican congressional caucus to select presidential candidates. The caucus met on January 23, 1808, after, for the first time, a formal call was issued. Sen. Stephen R. Bradley of Vermont, chairman of the 1804 caucus, issued the call to all 146 Democratic-Republicans in Congress and several Federalists sympathetic to the Democratic-Republican cause. A few party leaders questioned Bradley's authority to call the caucus, but various reports indicate that between eighty-nine and ninety-four members of Congress attended.

As in 1804, the balloting took place without names being formally placed in nomination. Madison easily won the presidential nomination with eighty-three votes. Despite earlier support for future secretary of state James Monroe among Democratic-Republicans in Virginia, and Vice President Clinton's desire to be president, each won only three votes at the caucus. But the caucus overwhelmingly renominated Clinton as vice president, giving him seventy-nine votes; runner-up John Langdon of New Hampshire collected five votes.

The Democratic-Republican caucus also repeated its practice of appointing a committee to conduct the campaign. Membership was expanded from thirteen to fifteen House and Senate members, and it was formally called the "committee of correspondence and arrangement." The committee was authorized to fill vacancies on the national ticket, should any occur. Before the caucus adjourned, it passed a resolution defending the caucus system as "the most practicable mode of consulting and respecting the interest and wishes of all." Later caucuses adopted similar resolutions throughout the history of the system.

Still, the Democratic-Republicans suffered divisions as 40 percent of their members of Congress had refused to attend the nominating caucus. Monroe refused to withdraw from the presidential race even after his defeat in the caucus. Clinton, although nominated for vice presidency, was angry at not being nominated for president—so much so that he publicly denounced the caucus, as did Monroe's supporters. Pro-Clinton newspapers in New York launched harsh attacks on Madison and even suggested a Clinton-Monroe ticket. Some Clinton supporters went so far as to hope that Federalists would nominate Clinton for president later in the year. But such a thought was unpalatable to the Federalists, who ultimately nominated Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

The Federalists chose their ticket at a secret meeting of party leaders in New York City in August 1808. Initially, the meeting was called by the Federalist members of the Massachusetts legislature. Twenty-five to thirty party leaders from seven states, all north of the Potomac River except South Carolina, attended the national meeting. Despite the suggestion from Massachusetts representatives that Clinton be nominated, the gathering decided to run the same ticket they had chosen in 1804: Pinckney and King.

The Federalists did not actively publicize their ticket. The party itself was divided and devoid of leadership. Indeed, many Virginia Federalists formally endorsed Monroe, even though he was a Democratic-Republican. Others preferred to align themselves with Clinton.

In the end, Madison achieved a wide margin of victory with 122 electoral votes; Pinckney came in second with 47 votes. Monroe received no electoral votes. For the sake of future party unity, Democratic-Republicans had retained Clinton as their vice-presidential nominee even though he had tried to subvert Madison's candidacy. Clinton won, receiving 113 electoral votes for vice president. He even received 6 electoral votes from New York for president.

### Madison's Reelection: 1812

The winds of war were sweeping through presidential politics when Madison sought a second term in 1812. In response to constant agitation by "war hawks," the president asked Congress on June 1 for a declaration of war against Great Britain. Madison, benefiting from the public's willingness to rally in times of national emergency, swept to a second term. The Federalists did not field a candidate but supported a dissident from Madison's party.

The possibility of war had long hung over the United States. Great Britain had taken American ships captive for years—boarding the vessels, taking cargo, and intimidating seamen. Anti-British political forces also charged that the British had encouraged Native Americans in their attacks against settlers in the North and West.

The Democratic-Republican Party held its quadrennial nominating caucus on May 18, 1812. Only eighty-three of the 178 Democratic-Republicans in Congress participated. The New England and New York delegations in particular were poorly represented. Many of the New Yorkers supported the candidacy of their state's lieutenant governor, DeWitt Clinton (George Clinton's nephew), who also was maneuvering for the Federalist nomination. New England was noticeably upset with Madison's foreign policy, which was leading to war with England. Others did not attend the caucus because they opposed the system in principle.

Madison won a near-unanimous renomination in the caucus, receiving eighty-two votes. John Langdon of New Hampshire got the vice-presidential nomination by a wide margin, collecting sixty-four votes to sixteen for Gov. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts. But Langdon declined the nomination, citing his age (seventy) as the reason. The Democratic-Republicans held a second caucus on June 8 to select another vice-presidential candidate. Gerry was the clear winner with seventy-four votes, and he responded with a formal letter of acceptance. Ten members of Congress who had not been present at the first caucus also took the opportunity to endorse Madison's presidential candidacy.

Democratic-Republicans from New York were unwilling to accept the choice of Madison. They held their own caucus, composed of nearly all party members from the New York state legislature, where they unanimously nominated Clinton, who responded with a written "Address" that was a precursor to party platforms. Clinton won the endorsement of the Federalists as well.

As they had four years earlier, the Federalists convened a three-day secret meeting in New York City. The September meeting was more than twice the size of the 1808 gathering, with seventy representatives from eleven states attending. Delegates were sent to the conference by Federalist general committees, with all but nine of the delegates coming from the New England and Middle Atlantic states.

Debate centered on whether to run a separate Federalist ticket or to endorse Clinton. After much debate, they decided to endorse Clinton, and they nominated Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania for vice president. Originally, the caucus's decision was meant to be kept a secret, but leaks eventually were reported by Democratic-Republican newspapers.

The presidential election of 1812 was the first wartime contest for power in the United States. The Federalists, calling Madison a dupe of French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, aligned themselves with the cause of peace and unimpeded commerce. In some northern states the Federalists even adopted the Peace Party label.

Despite all the opposition, President Madison beat Clinton by an electoral vote count of 128–89. The vote reflected the growing split between southern agricultural states, which supported Madison, and northern commercial states, which supported Clinton. Indeed, the common bond that held the Clinton coalition together was a hatred of Virginia—the kingmaker of the Democratic-Republican Party.

The 1812 race was the last real campaign by the Federalists. Disgraced by their obstructionist tactics during the war, isolated by their talk of secession from the Union, and unable to coordinate a national campaign, the Federalists faded from a system increasingly marked by permanent party competition.

### Monroe's Victory: 1816

Monroe, President Madison's old foe who had left the Democratic-Republican Party in 1808, seemed like an unlikely presidential candidate for the party in 1816. But not only did Monroe return to the Democratic-Republican fold, he also won the White House without any opposition.

The inconclusive War of 1812 colored American politics for years. The United States and Great Britain fought to a stalemate, and then both sides offered conditions for ending the war that the other would not accept. The British, for example, demanded control over the Great Lakes and Mississippi River for commerce, as well as the creation of a

Native American state in the Northwest. In the end, both parties simply accepted the end of hostilities. An American representative said the treaty was “a truce rather than a peace.”<sup>12</sup> Inconclusive or not, the war sparked a generation of nationalism. Rufus King revived the Federalist Party in 1816 with his race for the governorship of New York. But he lost the race and afterward found the job of maintaining the party a “fruitless struggle.” Efforts were made to convene another secret meeting in Philadelphia to nominate candidates for president and vice president, yet the party held no such meeting. With the Federalists not running candidates, nomination by the Democratic-Republican caucus was tantamount to election.

Despite his opposition to Madison in 1808, Monroe had been accepted back into the Democratic-Republican fold in the years that followed. In 1811 Madison had named him secretary of state; by 1816 he was Madison’s heir apparent. But many states were increasingly jealous of the Virginia dynasty that had held a grip on the presidency since 1804. Democratic-Republicans in such states opposed Monroe (himself a Virginian) and favored Secretary of War William H. Crawford of Georgia.

A Democratic-Republican caucus met in the House chamber on March 12, 1816, but only fifty-eight members of Congress—mostly Crawford supporters—attended. With the expectation of better attendance, a second caucus was held on March 16. It drew 119 of the 141 Democratic-Republicans in Congress. There, Monroe narrowly defeated Crawford by a vote of 65–54. Forty of Crawford’s votes came from five states: Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina. The vice-presidential nomination went to New York governor Daniel D. Tompkins, who easily outdistanced Pennsylvania governor Simon Snyder, 85–30.

The nominations of Monroe and Tompkins revived a Virginia–New York alliance that extended back to the late eighteenth century. With the lone exception of 1812, every Democratic-Republican ticket from 1800 to 1820 was composed of a presidential candidate from Virginia and a vice-presidential candidate from New York.

With the Federalist Party still in disarray, the Democratic-Republican ticket won easily. Monroe received 183 electoral votes. The three states that had chosen Federalist electors—Connecticut, Delaware, and Massachusetts—cast their 34 electoral votes for King.

Although the collapse of the Federalists ensured Democratic-Republican rule, it also increased intraparty friction and spurred further attacks on the caucus system. Twenty-two Democratic-Republican members of Congress had not attended the second party caucus, and at least fifteen were known to be opposed to the system. Mass meetings around the country protested the caucus system.<sup>13</sup> Opponents asserted that the writers of the Constitution did not envision the caucus, that presidential nominating should not be

a function of Congress, and that the caucus system encouraged candidates to curry the favor of Congress.

### Monroe’s Reelection: 1820

The 1820 election took place during the “Era of Good Feeling,” a phrase coined by a Boston publication, the *Columbian Centinel*, to describe a brief period of virtual one-party rule in the United States. But that phrase glosses over serious sectional divisions that were growing during Monroe’s presidency. The divisions, however, did not prevent Monroe from winning another term.

Sectional strife was on the brink of eruption during Monroe’s first term over the admission of Missouri as a new state. Tensions between northern and southern states had simmered for years. The emotional core of the struggle was slavery. Therefore whichever region controlled Congress might decide whether slavery was extended into new territories—and the shape of the nation’s economy and culture—for years to come.

In the Senate, there was a tenuous balance between the two regions—eleven free states and eleven slave states—but the admission of Missouri threatened that balance. The two sides finally agreed to a compromise in which both Missouri and Maine would apply for statehood at the same time, Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state. Monroe remained neutral in the debate leading up to the compromise. Despite a financial panic in 1819, he retained overwhelming popular support, bolstered by peace and a wave of nationalistic feeling that overshadowed any partisan divisions.

While the United States struggled over the slavery issue, President Monroe embarked on a bold new foreign policy. Still smarting over the British presence in North America that had resulted in the War of 1812, the president declared that the United States would view any European attempts to colonize the Western Hemisphere as acts of hostility. The Monroe Doctrine claimed the hemisphere as the preserve of the United States. It was the boldest venture yet of the nation into foreign policy and permanently defined America’s role in world affairs.

Although several rival Democratic-Republican candidates aspired to win the presidency when Monroe retired in 1824, none wanted to challenge his reelection in 1820. A nominating caucus was called for early March, but fewer than fifty of the Democratic-Republican Party’s 191 members of Congress showed up. The caucus voted unanimously to make no nominations and passed a resolution explaining that it was inexpedient to do so because so few of the party’s members were in attendance. Although Monroe and Tompkins were not formally renominated, electoral slates were filed in their behalf.

Because the Federalist Party was finally dead, Monroe ran virtually unopposed. Even John Adams, the last Federalist president, voted for Monroe as an elector from Massachusetts.

Only one elector, a Democratic-Republican from New Hampshire, cast a vote against Monroe, supporting instead John Quincy Adams, son of the former president.

### Last of the Old Order: 1824

The 1824 election, in an odd way, represented everything that the Framers of the Constitution had hoped to see. Without a permanent party system, a number of candidates vied for the presidency. Unable to win an electoral majority, the top three finishers saw their names submitted to the House of Representatives for a final decision. The candidate representative of elite interests and sensibilities and who had House ties won.

But if the 1824 election of John Quincy Adams represented something old, it also represented something new. The popular vote winner and House loser, Andrew Jackson, protested loudly that the election had been stolen from the people. In fact, soon he would mobilize the Democratic Party around a populist rallying cry. American politics would never be the same.

In 1824, as in 1820, only one working party existed in the United States: the Democratic-Republican. But that party had an abundance of candidates competing for the presidency: Secretary of State Adams of Massachusetts, Senator Jackson of Tennessee, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, House Speaker Henry Clay of Kentucky, and Secretary of the Treasury William H. Crawford. The number of candidates, coupled with the growing democratization of the U.S. political system, led to the demise of King Caucus in 1824.

Early on, Crawford was the leading candidate. He had strong southern support and appeared likely to win the support of New York's Democratic-Republicans. Because it was assumed that he would win a caucus if one were held, Crawford's opponents joined the growing list of caucus opponents. But Crawford's apparent invincibility suddenly ended in September 1823 when he suffered a paralytic stroke. Nearly blind and unable even to sign his name, he was incapacitated and stayed in seclusion for months.

In early February 1824, eleven Democratic-Republican members of Congress issued a call for a caucus to be held in the middle of the month. Their call was countered by twenty-four other members of Congress from fifteen states who deemed it "inexpedient under existing circumstances" to hold a caucus. They claimed that 181 members of Congress were resolved not to attend if a caucus were held.

The caucus convened in mid-February, but only sixty-six members of Congress showed up. Three-quarters of those attending came from just four states—Georgia, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia. Despite his illness, Crawford won the caucus nomination with sixty-four votes. Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania was selected for vice president with fifty-seven votes. The caucus adopted a

resolution defending its actions as "the best means of collecting and concentrating the feelings and wishes of the people of the Union upon this important subject." The caucus also appointed a committee to write an address to the people. As written, the text of the address viewed with alarm the "dismemberment" of the Democratic-Republican Party.

In fact, the action of the caucus just aggravated splits in the party. Because so few members of Congress attended the caucus—almost all of them Crawford supporters—opponents could argue that the choice was not even representative of the Democratic-Republicans serving in Congress. Crawford was roundly criticized as being an illegitimate candidate. His opponents derided King Caucus, and his physical condition made it even easier for them to reject his nomination. As it stood, other candidates simply refused to follow the caucus's decision. Never again were candidates chosen by the caucus system.

With the caucus devoid of power and the party lacking unity or leadership, there was no chance of rallying behind a single ticket. In addition, many political issues proved to be divisive. Western expansion and protective tariffs, for example, benefited some parts of the country but hurt others. Thus the various candidates came to represent sectional interests.

The candidates themselves recognized that such a crowded field was dangerous. The election would be thrown into the House of Representatives if no candidate received a majority. The candidates therefore made efforts to join forces. Adams tried to lure Jackson as his running mate. Adams was a short, stocky, aloof, well-educated New Englander who came from a family of Federalists, while Jackson was a tall, thin, hot-tempered war hero with little formal education who came to epitomize a new brand of populist democracy. In trying to recruit Jackson onto their team, Adams's supporters envisaged a ticket of "the writer and the fighter." Jackson would have nothing of it.

In the meantime, Crawford dropped Gallatin as his vice-presidential running mate. His supporters then tried to persuade Clay to drop his quest for the presidency and join the Crawford team. They hinted that Crawford's physical condition was such that he would probably not finish out a term of office if elected (in fact, he lived ten more years). But Clay was not swayed. Calhoun then dropped his race for the presidency and joined efforts with Jackson.

Four candidates remained in the field, and each collected electoral votes. None, however, received a majority. Jackson received the most with ninety-nine, followed by Adams with eighty-four, Crawford with forty-one, and Clay with thirty-seven. Therefore the election was thrown into the House of Representatives.

In accordance with the Twelfth Amendment, the names of the top three candidates—Jackson, Adams, and Crawford—were placed before the House. Clay, who had





come in fourth and was Speaker of the House, would play a major role in tipping the balance in favor of one of the candidates.

In contrast to Jackson, Adams actively lobbied for support, and the Capitol rocked with rumors of corruption. Clay informed Adams in January that he would support the New Englander in the House election—a major blow to Jackson. Shortly thereafter, a letter in a Philadelphia newspaper alleged that Adams had offered Clay the post of secretary of state in return for his support. Adams went on to win the House election narrowly by carrying thirteen out of twenty-four state delegations. Jackson came in second with seven, and Crawford third with the remaining four. Consequently, the candidate who won the most electoral votes and the most popular votes did not win the presidency.

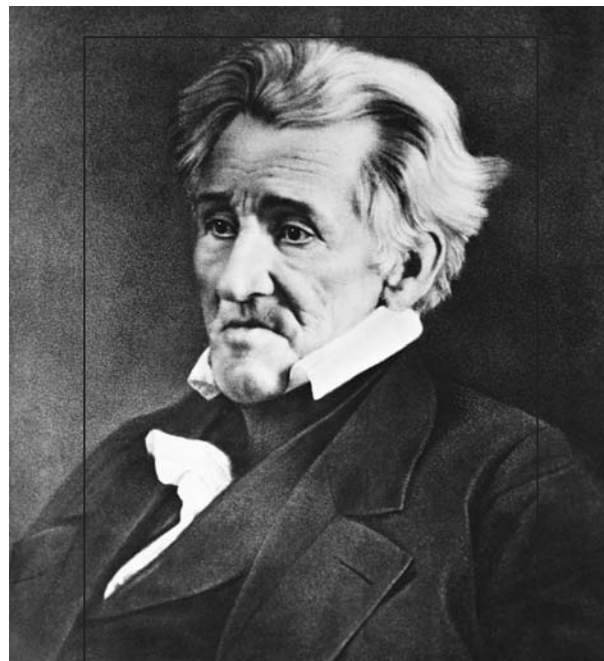
Jackson was furious at what he considered to be unfair bargaining between Adams and Clay. He felt that the will of the people had been thwarted, and he seethed when President Adams proceeded to name Clay secretary of state as rumor had indicated he would. In this way, the events of 1824 kindled the flame of popular democracy. The stage was set for a rematch between Adams and Jackson in 1828.

## AGE OF JACKSON

Andrew Jackson was in many ways the perfect man to usher in an age of popular politics, although his rhetoric was more populist than his style of governing. The textbook version of U.S. history depicts Jackson as a coarse man of the frontier, a war hero, a battler of banks and moneyed interests, and a leader of the unschooled and exploited men who built a mass party on patronage and charismatic leadership. Jackson, from Tennessee, was the first politician to break the Virginia dynasty that had governed the country since the Revolution. After his bitter defeat in the 1824 election, Jackson fought back and grabbed the reins of government in the turbulent election of 1828. These two elections signaled the passing of elite politics and the rise of popular politics. In 1828 Jackson roused the people to turn Adams and his aristocratic clique out of office.

But the Jacksonian folklore has serious flaws. Jackson traveled in elite business circles, for example, and one of his greatest contributions as president was the creation of a more rationally organized bureaucracy.<sup>14</sup> Still, the textbook depiction of Jackson suffices to show some trends in U.S. politics, including the development of a stable mass party system, sectionalism, urbanization, and shifts in the debate about U.S. expansionism.

While President John Quincy Adams was struggling with warring factions in Washington, an opposition force was gathering strength and, in fact, was able to deal the president a number of humiliating defeats. Adams's desire for a national program of roads and canals, education, and



*After losing the election of 1824 to John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson soundly defeated Adams in 1828. A hero of the 1812 Battle of New Orleans, Jackson held strong appeal to the common man.*

research in the arts and sciences antagonized even the most nationalistic groups in the country. U.S. participation in a conference of countries from the Western Hemisphere and the imposition of a tariff (a tax on imported goods designed either to raise revenues or to protect domestic industries from foreign competition) also were divisive issues. But even though Adams was under constant personal attack, the opposition was divided on the same issues. The opposition was united, however, behind “Old Hickory.”<sup>15</sup>

Jackson, hero of the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, had a strong appeal to the common man even though he traveled in the circles of southern gentlemen. People who met with Jackson talked of his unerring “intuition” about people and politics. Jackson’s decision to push for reforms of the punishment of debtors was an important gesture to small businesspeople and workers who were held to a kind of indentured servitude to their creditors. Sen. Martin Van Buren of New York, Jackson’s strongest supporter in the Northeast, said the people “were his blood relations—the only blood relations he had.”<sup>16</sup>

## Jackson’s First Victory: 1828

Jackson and his running mate, John C. Calhoun, easily beat Adams in their 1828 rematch; Jackson won 178 electoral votes, and Adams won 83. (Calhoun also had been vice

president under John Quincy Adams.) Of the popular vote, Jackson received 643,000 votes (56.0 percent) to Adams's 501,000 (43.6 percent). Sectional splits showed in the vote distribution. Adams held all but 1 of New England's electoral votes, all of Delaware's and New Jersey's, 16 of New York's 36 votes, and 6 of Maryland's 11 votes. Jackson took all the rest—the South and the West. The election, then, was decided by the newly enfranchised voters in the burgeoning regions of the country. The U.S. electorate, however, was expanding not only in the West but also in the original states. Between 1824 and 1856 voter participation grew from 3.8 percent to 16.7 percent of the total population.<sup>17</sup>

Jackson had only begun to exert electoral influence with his revenge victory over Adams. The expanded pool of politically involved citizens that had brought Jackson victory also brought him demands for patronage jobs with the federal government. Van Buren, a master machine politician from New York State, tutored the beleaguered new president in dealing with the office seekers. Jackson replaced fewer than one-fifth of the government's employees, which he defended as a perfectly reasonable "rotation in office" that would keep the ranks of the bureaucracy fresh. But the effect of his system was greater. Appointees of previous administrations were able to retain their jobs only when they expressed loyalty to Jackson and his party. Far more important than any government turnover, Jackson's spoils system inaugurated an age in which mass party loyalty was a paramount concern in politics.

The increased importance of loyalty, to the president and to the party, became clear with Jackson's dispute with Vice President Calhoun and the subsequent purging of the cabinet. A growing feud between Jackson and Calhoun came to a head when a personal letter in which Calhoun criticized Jackson's conduct of the Seminole Indian campaign and the 1818 invasion of Florida became public. In a letter to Calhoun during the cabinet crisis, Jackson wrote: "Et tu, Brute." A purge of Calhoun men in the cabinet followed the incident. Secretary of State Van Buren enabled the president to make the purge when he and Secretary of War John Eaton, both Jackson allies, resigned their posts; the president then called on the whole cabinet to quit.

The central element of the Jacksonian program was expansion. Much like twentieth-century politicians who would talk about economic growth as the key to opportunity, Jackson maintained that movement West “enlarg[ed] the area of freedom.”<sup>18</sup> The administration fought to decentralize the management of expansion. Jackson railed against the “corrupt bargain” between the government and banks, joint-stock companies, and monopolies, which, he said, were squeezing out the average person seeking opportunity.

Indeed, Jackson opposed the Bank of the United States and promoted state banks because of his desire to free finance capital from central control. In his first term, the president carried on a long-running battle with Nicholas Biddle, the head of the Bank of the United States, and with Congress over the status of the bank. Alexander Hamilton



*This 1836 cartoon depicts Jackson attacking the Bank of the United States with his veto stick. Vice President Van Buren, center, helps to kill the monster, whose heads represent Nicholas Biddle, president of the bank, and directors of the state branches.*



had created the bank to manage the nation's monetary policy and investment, but Jackson opposed it as a tool of the eastern financial establishment. Jackson may have failed to close the bank, but he did manage to strip it of much of its basic authority and functions by placing its deposits in a number of regional institutions.

Jackson's presidency was activist from the beginning. His administration negotiated treaties with France, the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and Mexico. Jackson himself established a distinctive interpretation of federalism when he vetoed a number of public improvement bills as unconstitutional infringements of local affairs. He also called for a tariff that would yield revenues for dispersal to the states for their public projects—an early form of “revenue sharing.” Jackson also signed the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which provided for settlement of the territory west of the Mississippi River. Late in his first term, Jackson's strong stand defeated the South Carolina legislature's claim that it could “nullify,” or declare “null and void,” federal tariff legislation that the state disliked.

### Jackson's Reelection: 1832

There was never any doubt that Jackson would be renominated in 1832; in fact, several state legislatures endorsed him before the convention. Jackson's political strength was also underscored with the introduction of a quintessentially party-oriented institution: the national party convention. Jacksonians from New Hampshire proposed the Democratic convention of 1832, and the president and his advisers jumped at the opportunity. The only previous national convention had been held by the Anti-Masonic Party in 1831. Conventions had been the principal means of selecting candidates for local offices since the early part of the century. Especially when compared with the caucus system that preceded it, the convention system was a democratic leap forward.

The convention system enabled the parties to gather partisans from all geographic areas, and it welded them together as a cohesive unit that ultimately was accountable to the electorate, if only in a plebiscitary way. Voters had the opportunity to give approval or disapproval to a party program with one vote. Historian Eugene H. Roseboom has written: “It was representative in character; it divorced nominations from congressional control and added to the independence of the executive; it permitted an authoritative formulation of a party program; and it concentrated the party's strength behind a single ticket, the product of compromise of personal rivalries and group or sectional interests.”<sup>19</sup>

Given Jackson's popularity in 1832, the purpose of the convention was to rally behind the president and select a new vice-presidential candidate. Van Buren got the nomination, despite lingering resistance from Calhoun supporters and various “favorite sons” (prominent state and local leaders of state party organizations).

As in 1828, Jackson's political opposition was fragmented. The Whigs—the opposition party that had developed from grassroots protests in the North and West against Jackson's tariff and development policies—held their national convention in Baltimore in December 1831 and unanimously nominated Henry Clay of Kentucky for president. Eighteen states used a variety of selection procedures to determine who would be their convention delegates. The party's platform sharply criticized the Jackson administration's patronage practices, relations with Great Britain, and ill-tempered congressional relations, as well as Supreme Court decisions.

In the election, the incumbent easily dispatched the opposition. “The news from the voting states blows over us like a great cold storm,” wrote Rufus Choate, a prominent lawyer, to a friend.<sup>20</sup> Despite last-minute maneuvering to unite the opposition to Jackson and a well-financed campaign by the Bank of the United States, the president won 219 electoral votes to Clay's 49, Independent John Floyd's 11, and Anti-Mason William Wirt's 7. Jackson won all but seven states. Clay won Kentucky, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Delaware, plus five electors from Maryland. Jackson won 702,000 popular votes to Clay's 484,000 and Wirt's 101,000.<sup>21</sup>

Jackson, who finally left the political stage in 1837, changed the face of U.S. politics. Even if his pretensions to being an everyman were overstated, he opened up the system to mass participation, and he forced politicians to listen to popular demands. He developed the notion of a strong party organization. He fought, and eventually defeated, the national bank by withdrawing its funds and placing them in state banks. He strongly opposed two forces that could have torn the nation apart—the nullification principle of state sovereignty and the Supreme Court's bid for broader discretion over political issues (that is, to review legislation and state actions)—by simply proclaiming the law to be “unauthorized by the Constitution” and “therefore null and void.”

### Van Buren's Win: 1836

Many historians consider the election of 1836 to be the most important event in the development of the party system. Van Buren, a Democratic follower of Jackson and a theorist on the role of political parties in a democratic system, easily won the election against an uncoordinated Whig Party. The defeat eventually persuaded Whig leaders of the need for a permanent organization for political competition. The emergence of two permanent parties extinguished the American suspicion of the morality of a party system based on unabashed competition for the levers of power.

Van Buren, who had allied with Jackson during the cabinet controversies and promoted his philosophy of parties and patronage, received the Democratic nomination in 1836 at a convention packed with Jackson administration



appointees. The vice-presidential nomination of Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, whose earlier relationship with a mulatto woman caused controversy, damaged the ticket in the South, but the Democrats won anyway.

The Whigs' campaign strategy was to run several favorite sons to prevent any candidate from getting a majority of the electoral votes, thereby throwing the election into the House of Representatives. As one Whig put it: "The disease [Democratic rule] is to be treated as a local disorder—apply local remedies."<sup>22</sup> The Whig expectation was that one of two favorite sons—Gen. William Henry Harrison of Ohio or Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee—would be selected by the House after the electoral college vote proved inconclusive.

Van Buren, however, had Jackson's machine and his personal backing and was able to overcome the Whigs' local strategy. Thus in this race, the last for the White House before presidential elections became dominated by two national parties, Van Buren took 170 electoral votes—22 more than he needed for election. Of the Whig candidates, Harrison received 73 electoral votes; White, 26; and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, 14. Willie Mangum, an Independent Democrat from North Carolina, received 11 electoral votes from the South Carolina legislature, which was hostile to White because of his role in nullification politics. Van Buren won 764,000 popular votes (50.8 percent); Harrison, 551,000 (36.6 percent); White, 146,000 (9.7 percent); and Webster, 41,000 (2.7 percent). For the only time in history, the Senate selected the vice president, Van Buren's running mate Johnson, who had fallen one vote shy of election by the electoral college. In the Senate, Johnson defeated Francis Granger by a 33–16 vote.

Van Buren was besieged with problems practically from the minute he took the oath of office in March 1837. About midway through his term, the economy crashed after years of feverish business growth, overspeculation in land and business, huge private debt accumulation, and unregulated financial and trade practices. Van Buren's approach to the economic crisis alternated between stubborn refusal to fix a mess that he had not created and action that was guaranteed to antagonize key interest groups.

When Van Buren moved to create an independent treasury to insulate the federal government from state financial institutions, he was opposed by conservative Democrats who were supporters of the state financial institutions that Jackson had promoted in his legendary national bank battles. When Van Buren was not hit from the right, he was hit from the left. The nascent labor movement called for protection of jobs and wages and made protests against monopoly and privilege.

## IDEA OF A PARTY SYSTEM

Whatever problems Martin Van Buren had in governing, he should receive credit at least for helping to establish the

principle of party government in the United States. That principle, much derided in the early days of the nation's history, now enjoys widespread allegiance.

Van Buren's arguments for a party system—contained in his book, *An Inquiry into the Origin and Course of Political Parties in the United States*—were similar to the economic principle of Adam Smith, which had held that the pursuit of selfish ends redounded to the good of the entire community. American leaders from George Washington through John Quincy Adams had believed that self-interested factions endangered the functioning and virtue of the Republic. These leaders also had warned against the dangers of democracy, which they often called "mob rule." In the worst possible scenario, permanent parties with strong ideological stances appealed to the mass public for support, undermining the ability of national leaders to guide public virtue.<sup>23</sup>

The basic tension that Van Buren had to resolve was the system's need for stability and responsible leadership and the parties' imperative to gain office. How could a party's selfish desire to run the government and award patronage and contracts to political allies benefit the whole system?

Van Buren argued that the absence of parties—that is, collections of people from disparate backgrounds—resulted in a system of personal politics that fueled demagoguery, perpetual campaigns, and a lack of accountability. Personal presidential politics was more polarizing than the politics of consensus or of coalition building. Presidents should be able to do their job without constant carping from outsiders who fancied themselves prospective presidents. Mass parties with certain partisan principles would enable presidents to get the backing they needed to do their work.

Moreover, the existence of two parties would enable the nation to move beyond its many cleavages—that is, toward the general interest and away from simple clashes of particular interests. Competition among parties, like competition among economic enterprises, would bring about a situation in which disparate demands would be promoted by a party. The key was to achieve a balance of competing forces. Summarizing Van Buren, political scientist James W. Ceaser has written:

Established parties ... may stand "over" the raw electoral cleavages, possessing some leeway or discretion about which potential issues and electoral divisions will be emphasized and which will be suppressed or kept at the fringes. This discretion is exercised according to the interests of the organizations and the judgement of their leaders. But it is important to keep in mind that the degree of this discretion is limited.... Their discretion is always threatened or held in check by the possibility that they might be displaced by a new party having as its goal the advancement of a certain policy.... When a sufficiently powerful and enduring issue exists, an impartial reading of American party history suggests that the party system in the end will have to respond to it, regardless of how the established parties initially react.<sup>24</sup>





The Age of Jackson brought a fundamental shift from republican to democratic values as the nation's territory and activities expanded. Republicanism was the product of a variety of strains of thought—from the Romans Cicero and Tacitus and the Greek Polybius to the Frenchman Charles Montesquieu—that stressed the need for a balancing of interests to produce public virtue. Republicans worried about excess in any single form of governance, particularly “mob rule.” For them, *democracy* was a term of derision. That is why the Constitution contained many buffers against this and other forms of excess.

Republicanism declined in many stages. A greater stress on the individual's role in society, embodied in the work of Adam Smith and David Hume, restricted the kinds of issues open to public deliberation. At the same time, the pace of economic change undermined established patterns. As the nation demanded large-scale projects (such as canals and railways), and as rival factions looked to the mobilization of larger and larger parts of the electorate to augment their strength, democratic rhetoric gained respectability. Mass party participation became a vehicle for pursuing civic virtue and balance, and the notion of a constant opposition party gained strength. If the democratic process had enough constitutional “checks,” political thinkers now reasoned, the harmful “mob” aspects of democracy could be tempered. The development of the Jacksonian party as a way of arbitrating interests was the final stage in republican decline and democratic ascendance.

Political scientist Russell Hanson has noted that the new democratic ethos sprang from one of the same goals as the old republican ethos: development of a public spirit by rising above particular restraints. “Support for popular sovereignty became the lowest common denominator for a Democratic Party composed of interests seeking liberation from a variety of sectionally specific restraints on the ‘will of the people.’”<sup>25</sup>

A two-party system persisted as the nation drifted toward civil war, but it was not a simple two-party system. The Democrats and Whigs competed for the presidency and other political offices until 1856, when the Republican Party fielded its first national ticket and made the Whigs obsolete. But the parties were so unstable that their many elements were constantly forming and breaking up coalitions—and threatening to bolt from the system itself. Moreover, a series of third parties entered the national electoral arena for short periods, applying or relieving pressures on the two major parties.<sup>26</sup>

Only by examining the parties and their various factions and struggles can one understand the presidential contests in the two decades before the Civil War, and the way that the Civil War revealed the basic fault lines of U.S. politics.

## The Whigs' Victory: 1840

The Whigs developed to fill the role of their British namesake, which had been to mount a republican opposition to the royal ruling power. When the rise of Andrew Jackson and his supposedly imperial presidency threatened the “balance” of the United States, the Whigs rose to restore that balance. The Whigs saw Jackson's Democrats as a faction of the most dangerous variety—a majority faction that had the ability to trample liberties in its mad scramble for spoils.

The key to Whiggery was the notion of balanced development. The Whigs opposed the war with Mexico and other expansionist programs because they feared the perils of overextending the nation's abilities and getting entangled with foreign powers. They favored internal improvements, but only as a way of maintaining balance and staving off the corruption of the Jackson era. The protective tariff was central to the Whigs' program of internal development and protection from outsiders. According to Hanson,

Even in America, which was uniquely blessed by an abundance of natural resources and a citizenry of hardy stock, there was need for informed guidance and direction of progress. For the Whigs, government was the primary agent of this progress. Government represented a strong and positive force to be used in calling forth a richer society from the unsettled possibilities of America. In the economic realm this meant that government was responsible for providing the essential conditions for a sound economy, namely, a reliable currency, ample credit, and the impetus for internal improvements. In the social realm, the government was responsible for promoting virtue in its citizenry through education and exhortation.<sup>27</sup>

The Whigs' desire for balance and compromise was intended to give the party a national rather than a sectional identity. Moreover, their tendency to nominate widely popular military heroes helped to create at least the illusion of a party of national dimensions. A series of Senate battles with President Jackson, especially the tariff battles of 1833, which resulted in an unsatisfying compromise, gave impetus to grassroots organizations in the North and West and to Southern Democratic opponents. In fact, the Whigs developed first in the South where voters were dissatisfied with Jackson's selection of Van Buren as his running mate. There, loose coalitions elected candidates in the 1834 and 1835 state and congressional elections. Westerners also organized to oppose the Democratic Party, which was headed by a New Yorker.

The first serious Whig presidential contest was a loss, but an encouraging one. In 1836 the Whig tickets headed by William Henry Harrison and others had shown surprising appeal in the loss to the Democrat Van Buren. The Whigs had won Jackson's home state of Tennessee and neighboring Georgia, as well as three border slave states, and were strong

competitors elsewhere. Harrison had carried the old Northwest (now the Midwest) and had come close in northern states such as Pennsylvania.

Because of the rise of the antislavery “conscience Whigs,” the Whigs eventually moved to a completely different base of support—the North rather than the South and West—but their early organizing at least broke the Democratic stranglehold on the latter two regions. The Whigs nominated Harrison in 1840 after a nomination struggle with Henry Clay. A Clay supporter, John Tyler of Virginia, was the vice-presidential nominee. This time, the popular if politically inexperienced hero of the War of 1812 won his ticket to the White House. Harrison defeated the incumbent Van Buren in an electoral vote landslide, receiving 234 of the 294 electoral votes—all the states except Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, New Hampshire, South Carolina, and Virginia. For the popular vote, Harrison won 1.3 million (52.9 percent) to Van Buren’s 1.1 million (46.8 percent).

According to political scientist Richard P. McCormick,

The campaign of 1840 brought the American party system at last to fruition. In every region of the country, and indeed in every state, politics was conducted within the framework of a two-party system, and in all but a handful of states the parties were so closely balanced as to be competitive. In broad terms, it was the contest for the presidency that shaped this party system and defined its essential purpose.<sup>28</sup>

Harrison’s campaign was as vague as his government experience was unimpressive. The image of Harrison as a sort of frontier everyman—which received its popular expression when a Baltimore newspaper mocked him as a sedentary man who would sit in a log cabin and drink cider rather than perform great deeds of leadership—was the theme of numerous parades and mass meetings. On issues from banking and currency to slavery, Harrison spoke in generalities. Harrison’s strategist acknowledged that he advised the candidate to “say not a single word about his principles or creed. Let him say nothing—promise nothing.”<sup>29</sup>

As it happened, Harrison did not have an opportunity to do much as president besides discipline the aggressive Clay. Clay had assumed that he and the rest of the congressional leadership would play the leading role in the government, but Harrison quickly dispelled that notion in a note rebuking him. But one month after his inauguration, the sixty-eight-year-old Harrison developed pneumonia and died. On April 6, 1841, the burdens of the presidency fell on Vice President Tyler, who became the first to assume the office after the death of a president.

The rift between the White House and Congress widened under Tyler. Clay acted as if he were prime minister during a special session of Congress, pushing through a legislative program that included a recharter of the long-controversial Bank of the United States, higher import taxes,

and distribution of proceeds from land sales to the states. Tyler, a lifetime states’ rights advocate, vetoed two bills for a national bank, and the Whigs in Congress and his cabinet began a bitter feud with the president. In 1842 Clay left the Senate to promote his presidential aspirations, and everyone in the cabinet except Secretary of State Daniel Webster quit. Tyler was all alone, but he did manage to defeat the Whig program in his four years as president.

### Polk’s Dark-Horse Victory: 1844

The Democrats were transformed into a well-organized party by Jackson and Van Buren between 1828 and 1836. But, as with the Whigs, the Democratic Party became vulnerable because of the irreconcilable differences among many of its parts.

From the beginning, the Democratic Party had contained contradictory elements. According to political scientist James L. Sundquist: “The party had been formed originally as an alliance between Southern planters and New Yorkers and had always spanned both regions. Northern men of abolitionist sympathies were accustomed to sitting with slaveholders in presidential cabinets and collaborating with them in the halls of Congress.”<sup>30</sup> But northern Democrats went so far as to organize antiabolitionist rallies in their cities and towns, and newspapers and churches also defended slavery.

The deepest Democratic divisions—which eventually would lead to the failure not only of the party but also of the nation—were the regional differences based on slavery. But other, more complex divisions also affected the operation of the Democratic Party. When the party was able to reconcile or even delay action on the divisive issues, it won. When the divisions burst into the open, the party was in trouble.

James K. Polk of Tennessee, the first “dark-horse” candidate in history, defeated the Whig Henry Clay in 1844 by supporting an expansionist program and winning the support of the solid South. One of the key issues in the campaign was whether Texas should be admitted to the Union and, if so, whether it should be a slave or free state. President Van Buren in 1840 had opposed annexation—opposition that may have cost him the presidency—and the Democrats and Whigs hedged on the issue for the next eight years. In 1844 Polk endorsed the annexation of Texas as a slave state; that was enough for him to lock up the South.

During the 1844 nominating convention, the Democrats finessed the sectional dangers of the Texas issue by combining it with a call for occupying Oregon and eventually bringing that state into the Union. The Democrats also appealed to Pennsylvania and the rest of the Northeast by supporting a high tariff. Both parties spoke out against the growing foreign elements in the cities, but the Whigs were more effective because of the Democrats’ swelling immigrant ranks.

In the election, the Democrat Polk defeated the Whig Clay, winning 1.34 million votes (49.5 percent) to Clay's 1.30 million (48.1 percent) and 170 electoral votes to Clay's 105. Clay received his strongest support from five northeastern states and five border slave states. Of the expansionist Northwest, only Ohio fell in the Clay column.

The Liberty Party—an abolitionist party formed out of more than two hundred antislavery societies in time for the 1840 election—may have been the deciding factor in the 1844 race. Although the party received only 2.3 percent of the popular vote and no electoral votes, it was strong enough in New York to prevent the Whigs from winning that state's crucial thirty-six electoral votes. Those votes went to the Democrat Polk rather than to the Whig Clay.

The depth of the Democrats' divisions were agonizingly evident even when the party won elections and started to pass out spoils and make policy. Like Harrison, the Whig who had won the presidency four years before, President Polk faced the antagonisms of party factions when he began making appointments after his 1844 win. Westerners were angry when they were shut out of the cabinet and Polk vetoed a rivers and harbors bill. Supporters of both Van Buren and John Calhoun were angry that their faction did not win more prominent positions. Northeasterners were upset at tariff cuts. The New York split between the reformist "Barnburners" and the party-regular "Hunkers"—who disagreed on every issue, including banks, currency, internal improvements, and political reforms—also disrupted the administration.

Creating still more dissension was the war with Mexico (1846–1848), fought because of the dispute over the Texas border and the possible annexation of California. Northerners resented the country's fighting Mexico over a slave state.

### Whig Success under Taylor: 1848

In 1848 the Whigs recaptured the White House behind another military hero, Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was vague on most political issues. Hailing from Louisiana, where he was a slave owner, Taylor defeated the irrepressible Clay and Gen. Winfield Scott for the nomination on the fourth convention ballot. His running mate was New Yorker Millard Fillmore. Clay mounted an impressive public campaign that drew large crowds, but the Whigs had lost too many times with Clay.

The Whigs were so determined to avoid sectional and other splits that they not only nominated the popular Taylor but also eschewed writing a platform. Despite such extreme measures to maintain unity, the convention was disturbed by squabbles between pro- and antislavery forces on the question of the Wilmot Proviso, which would ban slavery in any territory the United States obtained from Mexico.

At the Democratic national convention, Sen. Lewis Cass of Michigan defeated Sen. James Buchanan of

Pennsylvania and Supreme Court Justice Levi Woodbury for the presidential nomination, and Gen. William Butler was picked as his running mate. (The Democratic incumbent Polk had declared after taking his office that he would not seek a second term.) But the convention experienced splits between two New York factions: the Barnburners, who were part of the antislavery movement, and the more conservative Hunkers, who had ties to Southerners. The Barnburners finally defected from the party to become part of the Free Soil Party.

The Democrats behind Cass praised the administration of the beleaguered Polk, defended the war with Mexico, congratulated the French Republic that emerged from the wave of revolution in Europe, and did everything it could to avoid the nasty slavery issue. The nomination of Cass—a "doughface," or northerner with southern principles—was expected to appeal to both sides of the simmering issue.

But Taylor defeated Cass, winning 1.4 million popular votes (47.3 percent) to Cass's 1.2 million (42.5 percent). New York Democrat Van Buren, the former president, running on the Free Soil ticket, won 291,500 votes (10 percent) but no electoral votes. Taylor received 163 electoral votes to Cass's 127, with a strong showing in the North. Taylor won Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont in the North; Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee in the border states; and Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana in the Deep South. This combination was enough to beat Cass's coalition of seven slave states, six northwestern states, and two New England states.

On July 10, 1850, Fillmore succeeded to the presidency when Taylor died suddenly. After consuming too many refreshments at a Fourth of July celebration, Taylor had developed cramps and then a fatal illness, probably typhoid fever.

Despite this turn of events, Fillmore was unable to secure the party nomination two years later, in 1852, although he had an early lead in convention polling. Gen. Scott won the nomination, and the Whigs entered into permanent decline.

## SLAVERY DIVIDES THE NATION

The Whigs' electoral strategy with dealing with the nation's disagreements was to select military heroes as candidates and take vague stances on issues. When divisive issues erupted, however, the party suffered.

The tariff issue and their mildly probusiness stance gave the Whigs strength in the North. But, like the Democrats, they also needed to attract support in the South—a goal they sought by trying to keep the slavery question out of their rhetoric. The Whigs could count on being

competitive in the border slave states but not in the rest of Dixie. In 1844 Henry Clay had won only the northern rim of slave states (Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee).

The abolitionist movement, which may be dated to the founding of William Lloyd Garrison's newspaper, the *Liberator*, in 1831, posed problems for the Whigs that eventually proved fatal. The antislavery belt developed in the Whigs' strongest territory—New England—and westward into the modern-day Midwest. Abolitionism was largely an upper- or middle-class and religious cause. But it also became a partisan issue: the Whigs, the party out of power for years, needed an issue with which to confront the Democrats, and slavery was a useful one, even if the Whigs' antislavery stance in the North contradicted their accommodating stance in the South.

As Sundquist has noted, both the Whig and Democratic parties in the pre-Civil War era attempted to ignore the slavery issue, but the Whigs had less room to maneuver. The Democrats' agrarian and populist position gave them the solid South as a foundation, and they could make a variety of antiabolitionist appeals to the rest of the electorate. Democrats could argue that their support for slavery in the South was compatible with their many "moderate" positions. The appeal of Senators Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and James Buchanan rested on such a coalition-building strategy. The Whigs, however, included vociferous opponents of slavery who could not be reconciled easily with "moderate" positions. Abolitionism had upper-class and religious roots that were difficult to use as a foundation. The support the Whigs were able to retain in the South was based on their positions on local issues. In sum, the Whigs did not have the same potential to build a national party organization as the Democrats.

Because both parties contained slavery sympathizers and opponents, neither was willing to take a principled stand against the institution, particularly where it already existed. This was not the case, however, for issues such as westward expansion, banking questions, public improvements, the tariff, and foreign relations, where their differences were more evident. But third parties such as the Liberty and Free Soil parties had no such hesitations about pressing the slavery issue. In fact, sectional cleavages were so strong that in 1836 Congress passed a "gag rule" that forbade the reading of antislavery statements in Congress. Such attempts to silence abolitionist fervor were in vain, however, because politics was entering an age of mass communication and organization. The slavery issue would become irrepressible.

The slavery issue split the Whigs badly with the controversy over the admission of Texas to the Union in 1845. A splinter group of young party members calling themselves the "Conscience Whigs" argued for a straightforward

statement of principle against slavery. An opposition group, "Cotton Whigs," wanted to defuse the slavery issue by ignoring moral arguments and simply calling for a halt to annexation. The party split became complete with Clay's Compromise of 1850, which admitted California as a free state, ended slave trade in the District of Columbia, and admitted Texas but reduced its size by splitting off the New Mexico territory. After agitation from Conscience Whigs and General Winfield Scott's nomination in 1852, the party was irreparably rent by the slavery issue.

The 1852 Whig convention platform contained several statements supporting states' rights and the principles behind Clay's compromise<sup>31</sup>—concessions made by northern Whigs to win southern support for their presidential favorite, General Scott. But when no Whigs voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, which permitted new states to determine individually the slavery question, the Whigs' remaining ties to Dixie were severed.

The Whigs' strength in the Northwest was almost nonexistent. Only Ohio, in 1844, went for the Whigs even once over the course of the 1844, 1848, and 1852 presidential elections. Previously strong ties between the "lake region" and the South deteriorated as immigrants and others moved from the Northeast to the Northwest and, after the completion of railroad links, the two regions developed strong economic ties.

The Whigs' last gasp came in 1852, when Scott was demolished by Democrat Franklin Pierce, who won all thirty-one states except two in New England (Massachusetts and Vermont) and two border states (Kentucky and Tennessee). In 1856 the Whigs split their votes among Democrat Buchanan, former Whig Millard Fillmore, and Republican John C. Fremont. At that time, not all Whigs were ready yet to join the nascent Republican Party because of the extremism of some of the party's abolitionists. But the majority of Whigs folded into the Republicans in 1860 when Republican presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln avoided a white "backlash" by insisting that he supported slavery where it existed and opposed its spread only because of how it would affect the economic fortunes of poor northern whites.

The Democrats suffered a North-South cleavage that Lincoln exploited in the 1860 election against Douglas. Southern Democrats were intent on protecting slavery, and control of Congress was necessary to their strategy. They believed that extension of slavery to the new states joining the Union was needed to maintain their congressional strength. In short, the extension of slavery was the issue that most divided the Democratic Party.

Northern Democrats were willing to allow Dixie to maintain its peculiar institution but were scared about their electoral prospects if slavery should expand. At first they rallied to Douglas's doctrine of "popular sovereignty"



(under which the people of new states could decide whether to adopt slavery), but they became nervous when Lincoln hammered away at his argument that any unchecked slavery threatened the freedom of whites as well as blacks. Lincoln argued that Democrats such as Douglas wanted to make slavery a national, rather than an individual state, institution.

Lincoln planted seeds of doubt about partial solutions to the slavery extension question by asserting that slavery could extend to whites if it were nationalized: “If free negroes should be made *things*, how long, think you, before they will begin to make *things* out of poor white men?”<sup>32</sup> Lincoln also maintained that the extension of slavery into new territories would close off those areas for whites seeking upward mobility: “The whole nation is interested that the best use be made of these Territories. We want them for homes of free white people. This they cannot be, to any considerable extent, if slavery shall be planted within them.”<sup>33</sup>

Following Lincoln’s lead, the growing movement against the extension of slavery was based on a concern for the upward mobility of labor. Rather than stressing the common interests of blacks and poor, northern, white laborers, the antiextension movement played up the competition between the two groups. Horace Greeley’s vision of the frontier as “the great regulator of the relations of Labor and Capital, the safety valve of our industrial and social engine” left little room for the extension of slavery into the new territories.<sup>34</sup>

### Democrat Pierce’s Victory: 1852

Clay’s congressional compromise on slavery in the territories, known as the Compromise of 1850, turned out to be the major reason for the Democrats’ 1852 victory. The compromise addressed the slavery question in all of the new U.S. territories by making concessions to both sides of the struggle. For the North, California would be admitted as a free state, and the slave trade (but not slavery itself) would be abolished in the District of Columbia. For the South, fugitive slave laws would be strengthened, and the New Mexico territory would be divided into two states where the voters, exercising popular sovereignty, would decide the slave issue.

The compromise was designed to settle the issue of slavery in new territories once and for all. But the slavery issue could not be contained by region; it had an increasingly important “spillover” effect. Because of concerns about the congressional balance of power and the difficulties of enforcing slavery provisions such as the fugitive slave law in states that opposed slavery, it was impossible to isolate the slavery question into particular regions as Clay intended.

President Zachary Taylor had stalled action on the compromise for months and even suggested that California and New Mexico might become independent nations. But

his successor, Fillmore, had thrown his support behind the compromise. The Whigs were divided on the proposal.

General Scott won the Whig nomination in 1852 after platform concessions to the party’s southern delegation. Scott’s appeal was always limited to the North, while Fillmore appealed to the South and Daniel Webster appealed to New England. Scott won on the fifty-third ballot.

Pierce, governor of New Hampshire, a dark-horse candidate who gained fame with his Mexican War record, won the Democratic nomination in 1852. His vice-presidential running mate was Sen. William Rufus de Vane King of Alabama. The party held together a coalition of groups with contradictory positions on the slavery issue and regional affairs. The convention, meeting in Baltimore, pledged to “abide by, and adhere to” Clay’s compromise and to do what it could to smother the slavery issue.

Attempts to inject issues of economics and foreign affairs into the election failed, and the campaign degenerated into squabbles over personalities. Pierce easily won with 1.6 million popular votes (50.8 percent) to Scott’s 1.4 million (43.9 percent). Pierce carried twenty-seven states and 254 electoral votes to Scott’s four states and 42 electoral votes. Free-Soil candidate John P. Hale took 4.9 percent of the popular vote and won no electoral votes.

### The Democrats’ Bruising Victory: 1856

By 1856 the national parties were coming apart. The North-South split had eliminated the Whigs as a national party and was rendering the Democrats into two camps, damaging the party’s chances for winning national elections in the decades ahead. A new national party, the Republican Party, emerged from the remnants of the Whigs and dissatisfied members of other factions.

Congress had opened the slavery issue by passing the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. The act declared “null and void” the Missouri Compromise of 1820, which had prohibited slavery in new territories north of the 36°30’ parallel except in Missouri. The 1854 legislation created two territories (Kansas and Nebraska) from the original Nebraska territory and left the slavery issue to be determined by popular sovereignty there and in the Utah and New Mexico territories.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act was a vehicle to spur the development of the West. Such development was part of a long-standing American approach to creating opportunity and freedom via growth. Senator Douglas of Illinois—the promoter of the law and the main advocate of popular sovereignty—held that the law was necessary if the country was to be bound together by rail and telegraph lines and was to drive Great Britain from the continent. The latter goal was based on the widely held suspicion that Britain was exploiting the slavery issue to distract American politics and stunt the growth of the nation.

Whatever the economic motives for unification, the Kansas-Nebraska Act was bitterly divisive. Northern state legislatures passed resolutions denouncing the law. The development of sectional parties continued. A flood of new settlers into Kansas, and the violence that accompanied balloting over whether Kansas was to be a free or a slave state, further inflamed passions. Neighboring Missourians took part in the controversy, arguing that their status as slave owners would be undermined if Kansas voted to be free.

After an 1854 meeting in Ripon, Wisconsin, where the party was first proposed, the Republican Party developed quickly. The Republicans had developed a strong grassroots organization in the Northwest after the Kansas-Nebraska Act passed in 1854 and attracted disgruntled abolitionists, Whigs, Know-Nothings, Northern Democrats, and members of the Liberty and Free Soil parties who were troubled by the possible extension of slavery. Uncertainty about how the extension of slavery would affect laborers who sought opportunity in the territories also helped to unite the new coalition.

The first Republican nominating convention met in Philadelphia in 1856 with delegates from all of the free states, four border states, three territories, and the District of Columbia. The party's opposition to slavery was far from unanimous, but its willingness to address rather than suppress the issue enabled it to redefine the political dialogue. Besides strong antislavery statements, the party platform contained proposals for several internal improvements advantageous to the North. The party did not offer anything to the solidly Democratic South. To win a national election, it would have to sweep the North. Col. John Charles Fremont was named the Republicans' first presidential candidate. Former Whig senator William Dayton of New Jersey received the vice-presidential nomination.

The Democrats, in endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1856, continued rapidly on the path of becoming a southern party. Meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, after seventeen roll-call votes, the party nominated the pro-South Buchanan as presidential candidate. John Breckinridge of Kentucky, who later served as a Confederate general, was Buchanan's running mate. The Democrats' platform stressed limited federal government and sought compromises on slavery. Benefiting from close wins in Buchanan's home state of Pennsylvania and in New Jersey, and in western states such as Illinois, Indiana, and California, the Democrats won the White House. But the only strong region for the Democrats was the South. Buchanan won all the slave states except Maryland. Overall, Buchanan won 1.8 million popular votes (45.3 percent) to Fremont's 1.3 million (33.1 percent). The electoral college gave Buchanan a 174–114 victory.

The nativist American Party—or the “Know-Nothings,” as they were called—nominated former Whig president Fillmore, but the party was never able to move

beyond an urban strength based on parochial resistance to immigration and Catholicism. Fillmore won only the state of Maryland; overall, he got 873,000 popular votes (21.5 percent) and 8 electoral votes.

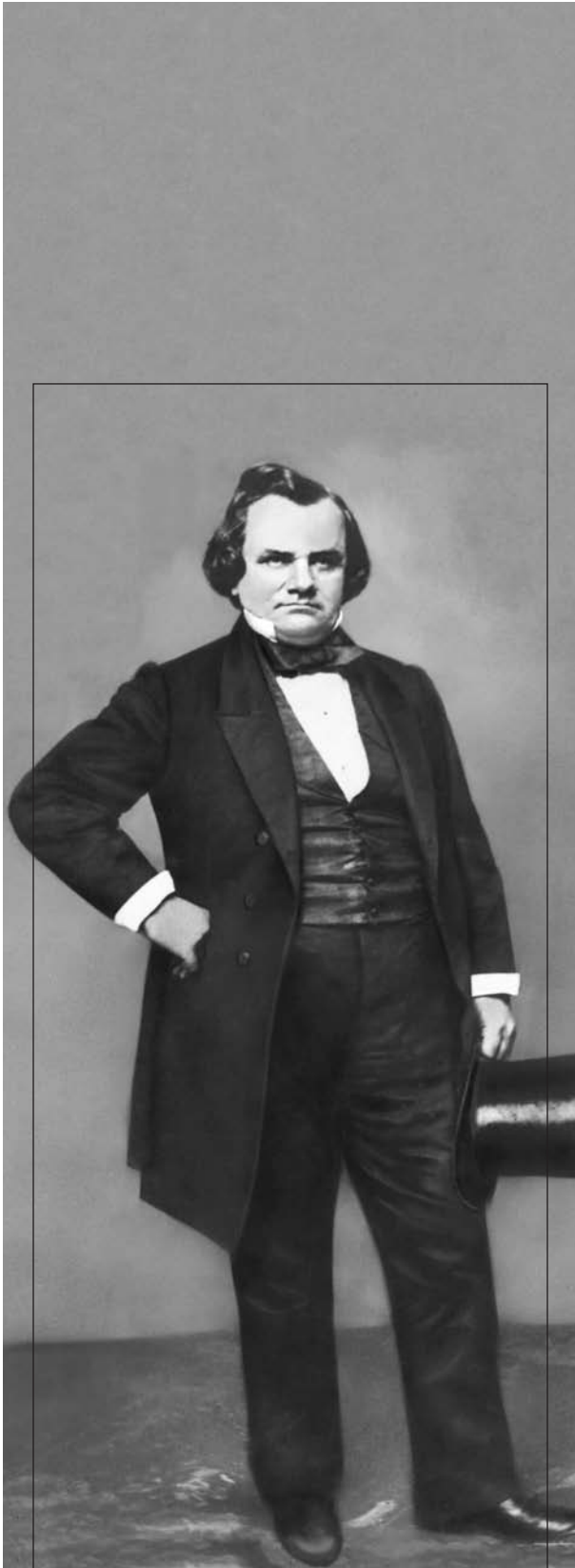
### The Fateful Election: 1860

When the time came for the 1860 presidential campaign, the Democrats had become hopelessly split over slavery. The biggest sticking point was the Supreme Court's infamous 1857 *Dred Scott* decision, which, by decreeing that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in a territory, was just what Southerners favoring popular sovereignty wanted. Yet it also created uncertainty about any legislature's authority over slavery. If Congress could not regulate slavery, could state legislatures? Illinois senator Douglas insisted on state resolution of the slavery issue. However, the Democratic administration of President Buchanan had waged war on Douglas earlier by ousting his allies from the federal bureaucracy for opposing the administration's pro-southern stance on the Kansas issue. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, who later became president of the Confederate States of America, led Southern Democrats in Congress who argued that Congress had the right to promote and protect slavery in new territories.

At the Democratic convention in Charleston, South Carolina, Douglas managed several moderate platform victories, defeating resolutions that called for acceptance of the *Dred Scott* decision and protection of slavery in the territories. But Douglas's success prompted delegates from ten southern states to bolt the convention. After disputes over quorum rules and fifty-seven ballots, the Democrats were unable to muster the necessary two-thirds majority for Douglas. The convention therefore adjourned, reassembled in Baltimore in June, and faced disputes about the seating of delegates that caused further defections from the South. With southern radicals effectively eliminated from the convention, Douglas swept to a unanimous nomination victory.

Meanwhile, the southern defectors held their own Democratic convention in June and nominated Vice President Breckinridge for the presidency. The Southern Democrats insisted that they were the backbone of the party and could win the White House as they had been strong enough to elect Buchanan four years before. The Constitutional Union Party, which developed as a futile attempt to repair the nation's geographic divisions, nominated moderate John Bell of Tennessee.

With the *Dred Scott* decision as a rallying point for popular control of government, and the Democrats in disarray, the Republicans held a frenzied convention in Chicago. After the convention blocked several radical candidates, Lincoln, the former U.S. representative of Illinois, emerged as the compromise choice. Although Lincoln had lost the



*Stephen Douglas, at five feet and four inches, was the 1860 Democratic candidate for president.*

1858 Senate race to Douglas two years earlier, his stance against the expansion of slavery into the territories had made him a national figure. The fact that Lincoln was widely supported throughout Illinois also had improved his chances at the Chicago convention.

None of the four major candidates seeking the presidency, however, could compete seriously throughout the nation. The two Southerners, Breckinridge and Bell, were doomed from the start, because the South's electoral vote total was significantly below that of the North. The presidential winner was likely to be a candidate from the North, the region with the most electoral votes—that is, either Lincoln, a Republican, or Douglas, a Democrat.

Lincoln won easily with a total of 180 electoral votes to Breckinridge's 72, Bell's 39, and Douglas's 12. Lincoln's closest competitor in the popular vote was Douglas. Lincoln had 1.9 million northern popular votes (40.0 percent); Douglas had 1.4 million (29.5 percent) spread out geographically. The two other principal candidates received much less support, which was concentrated in the South: Breckinridge won 848,000 popular votes (18.1 percent); Bell, 591,000 (12.6 percent).

Thanks to the wide-ranging Republican coalition—one that eluded the Whigs in their last years of existence—Lincoln was able to count on strength in the areas that Fremont had won in 1856: New England and the upper Northwest, as well as New York and Ohio. Lincoln's political ties to Illinois, where he practiced law and began his public career, would help in Illinois and Indiana, and his background as a former Whig was a plus in the Ohio valley. The coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio were attracted to the party's high-tariff policy. Urban immigrants, particularly Germans, were attracted by the Republican support of homestead (frontier settlement) legislation and the Lincoln campaign's "Vote Yourself a Farm" appeal.<sup>35</sup> The vice-presidential selection of Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, a former Democrat, broadened the coalition beyond partisan lines. Lincoln's oft-stated desire not to challenge slavery where it then existed was an appeal to border states.

The Republicans succeeded in 1860 because they were able to pull together a variety of potentially warring factions. But above all else the Republicans stood against the extension of slavery into new territories. By accepting slavery where it already existed but warning against the spread of the system, the Republicans divided the Democrats and picked up support from a diverse array of otherwise contentious factions—abolitionists, moderate abolitionists, and whites who feared for their position in the economy. Moreover, the *Dred Scott* decision enabled the Republicans to rail publicly against the high court in the tradition of Jefferson and Jackson. While opposing the Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty, the Republicans picked up some states' rights sympathizers by having a middle-ground slavery stance.



Because some Southerners had vowed to secede from the Union if Lincoln won the election, in the period before Lincoln's inauguration congressional committees sought to put together a compromise that would save the nation from civil war. They failed, however, because of Lincoln's refusal to abandon his policy of containing slavery. He rejected proposals for popular sovereignty or a slave-free geographic division of western states, and he would not comment on proposals for constitutional amendments or popular referenda on the issue.

After Lincoln was elected, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and Florida seceded from the Union and on February 7, 1861, adopted a constitution forming the Confederate States of America. After a protracted standoff between Union soldiers who held Fort Sumter and the Confederate soldiers who controlled South Carolina, the Confederates fired on the fort. Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee then joined the Confederacy on April 13, 1861, and the Civil War was under way.

### The Civil War Election: 1864

The Union's military difficulties in 1861 and 1862 created resentment against and impatience with President Lincoln. The splits that developed in the Republican Party seemed to imperil his chances for renomination and reelection.

From the beginning of his administration, Lincoln suffered because of the difficulty he had finding a general who could successfully prosecute the war. Repeated military setbacks and stalemates—such as the Battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Confederate general Robert E. Lee's escape after the battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg), and heavy casualties in the drive to Richmond—hurt the Republicans. Publicized conflicts with Union generals such as George McClellan caused further damage. In addition to the military problems, the president's announcement in September 1862 of the emancipation of slaves in rebellious states (the Emancipation Proclamation) created legal and political controversy.

In the 1862 midterm elections, the Republicans experienced widespread losses in congressional and state elections. Among the more bitter defeats for Lincoln was Democrat John Stuart's victory in the president's old congressional district in Illinois. By the time of the presidential election, Stuart, a former law partner of the president, was an ardent political foe.

The military frustrations gave rise to deep divisions within Lincoln's cabinet. Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase was a constant critic of Lincoln's capacity to serve as commander in chief, and the Philadelphia banker Jay Gould briefly led a movement for Chase's nomination for president in 1864. Chase withdrew only after the Lincoln forces dealt him a severe blow at the party caucus in his home state of Ohio. Other radicals met in Cleveland in May 1864 and



*Republican presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln stood tall at six feet and four inches.*





## PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY

In 1861, two weeks before Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated in Washington, D.C., as the sixteenth president of the United States, another president was inaugurated in Montgomery, Alabama. On February 18, 1861, Jefferson Davis became the first and only president of the Confederate States of America.

Davis was born in Christian (now Todd) County, Kentucky, on June 3, 1808. He was the youngest of the ten children of Samuel and Jane Davis, who moved their family to a small Mississippi plantation when Jefferson was a boy. He attended private schools and Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, before his oldest brother, Joseph, secured his appointment to West Point in 1824.

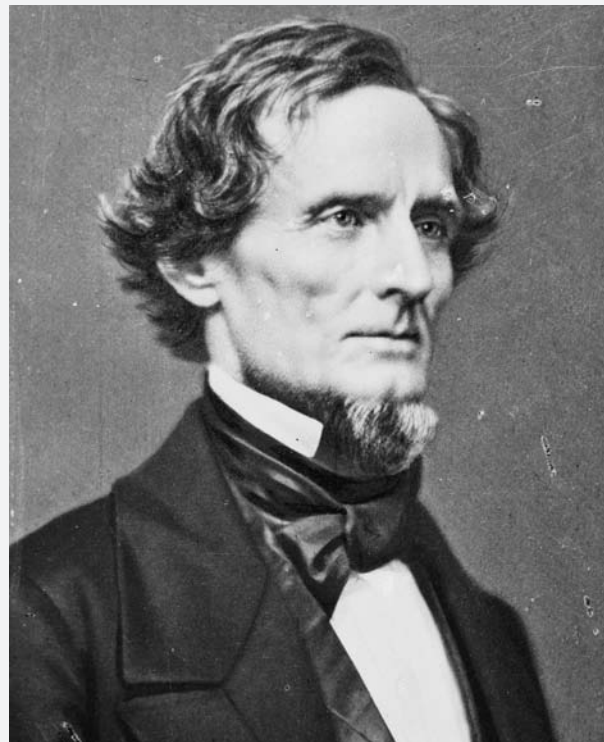
After graduating from the academy, Davis was stationed in Wisconsin under Col. Zachary Taylor. There he saw action in the Black Hawk War during the early 1830s and fell in love with Taylor's daughter, Sarah Knox. In 1835 he left the army, married Sarah, and settled on a one-thousand-acre plantation in Mississippi, which was given to him by his brother Joseph. Tragically, Sarah died from malaria three months after the wedding, and for several years Davis devoted himself to developing his land and wealth.

In 1845 Davis married Varina Howell, a member of the Mississippi aristocracy, and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. He served in Washington less than a year before the Mexican War began, and he gave up his seat to accept a commission as a colonel. He became a national hero when his company made a stand at the Battle of Buena Vista that was said to have saved Gen. Zachary Taylor's army from defeat.

In 1847 he left the army and was elected to the Senate. He served there until 1851, when he ran unsuccessfully for governor of Mississippi. He returned to Washington in 1853 after being appointed secretary of war by President Franklin Pierce. Davis was credited with strengthening the armed forces during his time in office. He also was influential in bringing about the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico in 1853, which added southern areas of present-day Arizona and New Mexico to the United States.

In 1857 Davis was reelected to the Senate. Although he became a leading spokesperson for the South, he did not advocate secession until 1860 when it had become inevitable. Davis hoped to be appointed commanding general of the South's army, but instead he was chosen as president by a convention of the seceding states.

Davis believed his first priority as president was to preserve Southern independence. He tried to secure French and British assistance for the Confederacy, but he was largely unsuccessful. Similar to what Lincoln did with the Northern army, Davis helped develop military strategy and on occasion interfered with the



Jefferson Davis

plans of his generals. In managing the war effort, Davis was hampered by his paradoxical position. The South could fight most effectively as a unified nation run by the central government in Richmond, but the Southern states had succeeded in part to preserve their rights as independent states. Davis took actions, including the suspension of *habeas corpus* and the establishment of conscription, that were regarded as despotic by many Southerners.

When the Union's victory appeared imminent in early 1865, Davis fled south from Richmond and was captured by federal troops. He was indicted for treason and imprisoned for two years, but he never stood trial. He lived in Canada and Europe for several years before retiring to Mississippi. There he wrote his *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, which was published in 1881. He died in New Orleans on December 6, 1889.

named John Fremont to run against Lincoln in the fall. Fremont withdrew only after a series of Union military victories strengthened Lincoln's political standing.

The president manipulated the Republican convention in Baltimore brilliantly, ensuring not only his renomination but also the selection of pro-Union governor Andrew Johnson of Union-occupied Tennessee—a lifelong Democrat—as the vice-presidential candidate. Lincoln professed

indifference about a possible running mate. "Wish not to interfere about V.P. Cannot interfere about platform," he said in a letter. "Convention must judge for itself."<sup>36</sup> Nevertheless, he maneuvered to build support for Johnson. Johnson's selection was in accord with the desire of the party, which also called itself the Union Party as a way to attract Democrats and to develop nationwide unity. Yet Lincoln's reelection drive was so uncertain that he obliged

his cabinet in August 1864 to sign a statement pledging an orderly transition of power if he lost. The statement read: "This morning, as for some days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this Administration will not be reelected. Then it will be my duty to so cooperate with the President-elect, as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration; as he will have secured his election on such ground that he cannot possibly save it afterwards."<sup>37</sup>

The man for whom Lincoln anticipated arranging a wartime transition was Democratic nominee George McClellan, whom Lincoln had fired as general in January 1863. McClellan had won the Democratic nomination with the strong backing of "peace Democrats" such as Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio, who was arrested by Union general Ambrose E. Burnside after making a series of antiwar speeches. (Vallandigham later took up exile in Canada.) McClellan's running mate was Rep. George Pendleton of Ohio, who after the war would sponsor landmark civil service reform legislation.

Although popular with his soldiers, General McClellan had not won a single major battle of the war despite many infusions of extra troops. Yet he blamed Lincoln for the losses. Indeed, he was a vocal critic of the administration. McClellan's presidential campaign was built around a call for a cease-fire and a convention to restore the Union. He and his fellow peace Democrats also criticized the administration's violation of civil liberties and other unconstitutional actions.

Lincoln's fortunes improved in the two months before the election. When Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman took Atlanta after a scorched-earth march through the South, the Confederacy was left badly divided geographically. The military victory cut off the Gulf states from the Confederate capital of Richmond. Gen. Philip Sheridan had had important successes in the Shenandoah Valley, and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant had fared well in Virginia.

Not only did the Democrats face a Republican Party reconstituted for the war election as the Union Party and united by recent military victories, but McClellan also had a difficult time developing consistent campaign themes. He was at various times conciliatory toward the Confederacy and solicitous of the soldiers who fought for the Union. The balancing problem was underscored by the inclusion of both war and peace songs in the *McClellan Campaign Songster*, a piece of campaign literature.<sup>38</sup> McClellan also had a difficult time selling his message to northern industrialists who were profiting from munitions procurement.

Not until the arrival of election results from three state elections on October 11 were Lincoln and the Unionists confident that they would win the national election in November. Republican victories in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were the first concrete indications that Lincoln's fortunes had turned around.

Lincoln overwhelmed McClellan by winning all of the loyal states except Delaware, Kentucky, and New Jersey for a 212–21 electoral vote victory. Lincoln garnered 2.2 million popular votes (55.0 percent) to McClellan's 1.8 million (45.0 percent). The electoral votes of Louisiana and Tennessee, the first Confederate states to return to the Union, were not accepted by Congress.

## POSTWAR RADICALISM

The end of the Civil War left the nation almost as divided as it had been in the antebellum years. Concerns about punishment of the rebel states, the status of the freedmen, and economic development replaced slavery as the principal sources of disagreement.

The nation undoubtedly would have experienced bitter splits no matter who had served as chief executive, but the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865, shortly after the Confederate surrender, created a crisis of leadership. Lincoln's vice president, Andrew Johnson, ascended to the presidency and quickly came into conflict with the radical Northern Republicans who controlled Congress. Johnson, a Democrat from Tennessee, was stubborn, which only aggravated the troubles that were inevitable anyway because of his party and regional background.

Johnson intended to continue Lincoln's plans for the reconstruction of the North and South "with malice toward none"; he chafed at the notion of the South as a conquered territory. A states' rights politician, Johnson attempted to put together a coalition of moderates from all parts of the country that would bring about a quick reconciliation between his administration and Congress.

But Congress was intent on establishing political institutions that would respect the rights of former slaves and promote economic growth and vowed to use military occupation to destroy the South's old political elite.<sup>39</sup> Thus Johnson and Congress fought over bills that would extend the life of the Freedmen's Bureau (an agency established to help blacks make the transition from slavery to citizenship) and guarantee the franchise and equal protection to blacks, with the result that Johnson vetoed both bills. Johnson also opposed the Fourteenth Amendment, which guaranteed equal protection, as well as the stipulation that Confederate states approve the amendment as a condition of their readmission to the Union.

When the Radical Republicans took over Congress in the 1866 midterm elections, the war with Johnson began in earnest. In March 1867 Congress established limited military rule in recalcitrant Southern states and in May passed the Tenure of Office Act limiting the president's right to dismiss his appointees. Johnson contemptuously disregarded the tenure act and fired Edwin Stanton, his secretary of war. For this action Johnson was impeached by the House



and tried by the Senate. When the Senate voted in May 1868, he avoided the two-thirds total needed for conviction by a single vote (35–19).

### The Grant Victories: 1868 and 1872

Ulysses S. Grant was more than a concerned citizen during the dispute between Johnson and Congress. Despite its portrayal in many history books as a clear instance of congressional abuse of power, the affair was more complicated. All of the players in the drama negotiated their way with care, and almost none of them escaped without major scars. Grant was a central figure, and his style of maneuvering was dictated by his ambition to succeed Johnson as president.

Radical Republicans in Congress achieved a lasting victory when they secured passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 over President Johnson's veto, but they were increasingly disturbed by reports that the statute was not being enforced. A congressional investigation of violence against blacks in Memphis concluded that the Freedmen's Bureau

could not enforce civil rights without help. Radicals began to look to Secretary of War Stanton to enforce the law that the president clearly disliked and repeatedly subverted. When Stanton indicated that he would carry out the law in the Confederacy as Congress intended, Johnson began to think about replacing him. At this point Congress passed the Tenure of Office Act over Johnson's veto in May 1867, reasoning that its constitutional "advise and consent" powers over appointments could be extended to removal as well. Johnson, however, decided to test the law's constitutionality.

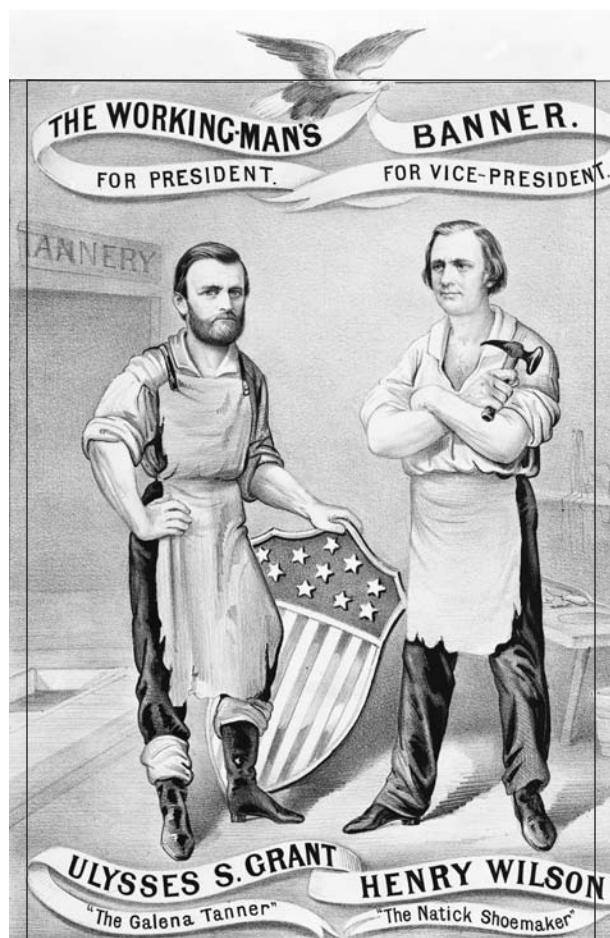
In replacing Stanton, Johnson's concern—and indeed the concern of all involved—was who could assume the secretary of war post with minimal threat to Johnson's position. The president first considered General Sherman but decided to appoint Grant on a temporary basis. Originally a Democrat and supporter of moderate policies toward the South, Grant worried about appearing too close to the unpopular president. As a result, after vaguely assuring Johnson that he would accept a temporary appointment, Grant hedged. He increasingly expressed support for the notion that appointees should interpret and obey laws according to congressional intent. Eventually Grant told the president in a letter that he could not accept the appointment.

After the drama of Johnson's impeachment in 1868, Grant was in a good position to seek the White House. He had avoided allying himself with controversy during both Johnson's search for a replacement for Stanton and the ensuing impeachment battle. In fact, he and Chief Justice Salmon Chase were the only ones not tainted by the affair. Grant even managed to maintain his public posture of disinterested duty. Thus during one of the nation's ugliest political episodes, Grant looked clean. He was ready for a presidential campaign.

As Johnson endured his Senate impeachment trial in March, Grant won his first electoral victory. A New Hampshire congressional campaign, which normally would favor the Democrat, became an early Grant referendum when Republican candidate Donald Sickles told voters that a vote for a Republican was a vote for Grant; Sickles won. Just before the Republican convention in May, a Soldiers and Sailors Convention "nominated" Grant. Yet he avoided an excessively military image when he vowed to reduce the size of the standing army. Grant was on his way.

Grant won the presidential nomination without opposition. The real battle at the 1868 Republican convention was for the vice-presidential nomination. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, the Speaker of the House, won on the sixth ballot; eleven candidates received votes on the initial roll call.

The Democrats had a difficult time finding a nominee. Johnson sought the Democratic nomination, but his appeal was to the South. (Because many Southern states were still outside the Union, Northern politicians were selecting the nominee.) Chief Justice Chase, highly regarded for his



*The 1872 Republican campaign called voters' attention to the humble backgrounds of presidential candidate Ulysses S. Grant and his running mate, Henry Wilson.*



fairness during Johnson's Senate trial, was a possibility, but his strong stand for black suffrage was a barrier. Sen. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana was strong in the East, and George Pendleton of Ohio, the party's vice-presidential candidate four years earlier, was strong in the West. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock of Pennsylvania presented the opportunity of running one military hero against another.

After twenty-three bitter ballots in a sweltering New York City, Horatio Seymour, the national party chair and popular war governor of New York, accepted the Democratic nomination against his will. Gen. Francis P. Blair Jr. of Missouri was the vice-presidential nominee. The party platform called for the rapid reentry of Confederate states to the Union, state authority over suffrage questions, and the "Ohio Idea," which promised an inflationary money supply that would help the indebted South.

Both sides were well financed in the election, but the Republicans had the edge. The Republican Party's probusiness positions on the tariff, railroad grants, and the currency attracted millions of dollars. Newspapers and magazines tended to be pro-Republican because of their urban business orientations.

Grant, who ran his campaign from his home in Galena, Illinois, was vague about issues ranging from the currency to voting rights. Appearances in Colorado with fellow generals Sherman and Sheridan were taken to be endorsements. Everything seemed to go Grant's way. Even the traditional campaign gossip about the sexual activities of candidates did not hurt him. Charges that Grant was excessively problack—"I am Captain Grant of the Black Marines, the stupidest man that was ever seen" were the lyrics of one ditty<sup>40</sup>—helped him with the recently enfranchised citizens. Without the black vote, Grant probably would have lost the popular vote and perhaps the electoral vote. Results from October state elections that favored the Republicans created a brief movement for Seymour and Blair to quit the contest so that the Democrats could name a new ticket. Instead, Seymour took the October results as an incentive to get on the campaign stump. Seymour was a good speaker, but he still came up short.

Grant defeated Seymour by 3.0 million (52.7 percent) to 2.7 million votes (47.3 percent). The electoral vote tally was 214 for Grant and 80 for Seymour. Finally, Grant won all but eight of the thirty-four states taking part in the election. He benefited from Radical Republican reconstructionist sentiment in the North and newly enfranchised blacks in the South.

With Grant's ascension to the presidency in 1869, the Republican Party entered a new era—what the German sociologist Max Weber would have called a shift from "charismatic" to "rational" institutional authority. In other words, the party shifted its devotion from a great moral cause to its own survival as an organization. It had begun as a coalition

of activists fervently opposed to the expansion of slavery (many opposed slavery itself) and to the rebellion of Southern states from the Union. The Republicans' 1868 victory under Grant was the first not dominated wholly by crisis conditions.

The Republicans had a strong base of support: eastern bankers, manufacturers, railroad tycoons, and land speculators. With the old Confederacy under the control of military governments and with blacks given the franchise, the Republicans had strength in the South. The West was restive, however, because of depressed farm prices, high taxes, and debt. The industrial-agrarian split between North and South before the Civil War would be resumed as an East-West split in the years after the war.

The Republican leadership itself was changing. Age was claiming a number of the early Republican leaders, such as Thaddeus Stevens, William Seward, Benjamin Wade, Charles Sumner, James Grimes, Stanton, and Chase. New party leaders included Senators Roscoe Conkling of New York, Oliver Morton of Indiana, Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Zachariah Chandler of Michigan, and Representatives Benjamin Butler of Massachusetts, John Logan of Illinois, James A. Garfield of Ohio, and James G. Blaine of Maine.

As for the new Grant administration, it was undistinguished. The new president's inaugural address—spoken without the traditional company of the outgoing president because Grant had neglected to respond to Johnson's polite letters—was decent but uninspiring. Grant vowed that "all laws will be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not," that debtors would not be tolerated, and that blacks should get the vote throughout the country and Indians should be offered "civilization and ultimate citizenship."<sup>41</sup> With a few important exceptions, cabinet positions went to old Grant cronies.

In 1869 the nation experienced a financial panic when financiers Jay Gould and Jim Fisk attempted to corner the world's gold market. Their scheme led to "Black Friday," September 24, 1869. Gould and Fisk had met with President Grant and had urged him not to sell government gold, therefore keeping the price of gold high. At the last minute, however, Grant decided to reject their advice and dumped \$4 million worth of gold on the market. That dumping caused a severe drop in gold prices, breaking up the Gould-Fisk conspiracy but also causing tremendous losses for thousands of speculators. It was the worst disaster on Wall Street up to that time. Although it did not cause a depression, the South and West were hard hit by the financial retrenchment program that followed. Tariff rates remained high on most manufactured goods, despite tentative efforts to reform the system.

The spoils system was in full swing during the Grant years. Grant himself was not involved in the scramble for booty, but his family and aides were often shameless in their greed. When Grant learned that liberal Republicans were



planning an independent presidential campaign against him in 1872, he took the edge off the spoils issue by creating the Civil Service Reform Commission, but his neglect of the commission made it ineffective.

Before the 1872 election, the *New York Sun* exposed the Crédit Mobilier scandal. The newspaper reported that the firm's board of directors had many of the same members as the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which hired it to build a transcontinental route, and that Crédit Mobilier had paid its board exorbitant profits. To avoid a public investigation, Crédit Mobilier offered stock to Vice President Colfax and Representative (later president) Garfield. Colfax lost his place on the Republican ticket for his role in the scandal; Sen. Henry Wilson of New Hampshire took his position as the vice-presidential candidate in 1872.

Liberal Republicans, unhappy with protective tariffs, spoils, and the uneven administration of the Southern states, bolted the party in 1872. The group was interested in policies such as civil service and free trade that would promote individual virtue in a laissez-faire economic system. The reformers thought they had a chance to win. The German-born senator Carl Schurz of Missouri wrote to a friend that "the administration with its train of offices and office-mongers [is] the great incubus pressing upon the party.... The superstition that Grant is the necessary man is rapidly giving way. The spell is broken, and we have only to push through the breach."<sup>42</sup>

Candidates for the nomination from this group of Republicans included former ambassador to Great Britain Charles Francis Adams, son of President John Quincy Adams and grandson of President John Adams; Supreme Court Justice David Davis; Chief Justice Salmon Chase; Sen. Lyman Trumbull of Illinois; and Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*. Greeley won the nomination on the sixth ballot and ran as a Democrat and Liberal Republican. The Democrats were so weak that they did not field a candidate of their own. They endorsed the Greeley ticket. (Charles O'Connor of New York was nominated by a group of "Non-coalition Democrats" for president. He did not accept the nomination.)

Since his early days as a newspaper reporter, when he described President Van Buren as an effeminate failure, Greeley had won fame as a pungent social critic. He was a crusading, abolitionist editor and a dedicated reformer, but his rumpled appearance and unpolished speaking style made him appear "unpresidential." Greeley was unable to parlay an amalgam of promises to various interest groups—blacks, soldiers, immigrants, and laborers—into a victory over Grant. Groups that Greeley actively courted found him wanting for a variety of reasons, and even though Greeley advocated the tariff favored by the North, he could not cut into Grant's northeastern strength. One Republican cartoon that revealed Greeley's difficult task showed a fence on

which sat a laborer, skeptical because of Greeley's stand against strikes, and a black, concerned because of Greeley's advocacy of amnesty for Confederates. Sitting on the sidelines was a German, upset with Greeley's prohibitionist stance: "Oh! Yaw! You would take my Lager away, den you must get widout me along!"<sup>43</sup>

Even though he went on the stump and delivered a series of impressive speeches, Greeley never had a chance. Republican gubernatorial victories in North Carolina in August and in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana in October were clear harbingers that the Republican Party would do well in November. Grant took the entire North and the newly admitted South with 3.6 million popular votes (55.6 percent). Greeley won three border states, as well as Tennessee, Texas, and Georgia, with 2.8 million popular votes (43.9 percent). Less than a month after the election, Greeley died. Of the electoral votes, which were cast after Greeley's death, Grant received 286; the Democrats' 63 electoral votes were scattered among various candidates, and 17 Democratic electoral votes were not cast.

### Compromise: 1876

The pattern of Republican, northern, and business domination of presidential politics was institutionalized in the 1876 election. Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, the three-time governor of Ohio, lost the popular vote and had a questionable hold on the electoral college vote, but he managed to beat Democrat Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency when the election was settled by a special commission created by Congress. (Hayes won 4.0 million votes to Tilden's 4.3 million—48.0 and 51.0 percent of the popular vote, respectively.) Perhaps the most controversial election outcome in history, some feared it would set off a second civil war.

The problem arose when the vote tallies in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana were called into question. Violence had accompanied the voting in all three states, but President Grant had not sent in federal troops to ensure fair balloting. On those states hung the electoral outcome. There was good reason to be suspicious of any vote count in those and other Southern states. While the Republicans had controlled the balloting places and mounted vigorous drives to get blacks to the polls, the Democrats had used physical intimidation and bribery to keep blacks away. The bitterness between northern interests and southern whites was apparent in the violence that often took place at polls.

When state election board recounts and investigations did not settle the question of the vote tallies, Congress took up the matter. An electoral commission made up of five senators (three majority-party Republicans, two minority Democrats), five representatives (three majority-party Democrats, two minority Republicans), and five Supreme Court justices (two from each party, one independent) assembled to hear complaints about the disputed states. At

the last minute the independent justice disqualified himself, and his place was taken by a Republican who was accepted by Democrats because they considered him to be the most independent of the Republican justices. Weeks of bargaining followed, during which the Republican vote totals of the disputed states were confirmed and the Southern Democrats extracted promises of financial aid and political independence from the federal government.

When the validity of the Florida vote count for Hayes was challenged, the commission responded that it did not have the capacity to judge the actual conduct of the balloting, only the validity of the certificates presented to Congress. That decision gave the state to Hayes. Challenges to the vote counts of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon were dismissed in a similar way, so Hayes was awarded the presidency by a single electoral vote, 185 to 184.

The compromise not only settled the partisan dispute between Hayes and Tilden but also established a rigid alignment of political interests that would dominate U.S. politics for the next half-century. Although Democrats won occasional victories, the Republican, eastern, conservative, business-oriented establishment held sway over the system until Franklin Roosevelt's election in 1932.

The institutional form of the regional splits created by the compromise remained much longer. Historian C. Vann Woodward has argued that secret wheeling and dealing among congressional and party leaders institutionally divided the political system by party, region, economic interest, and governmental branches. Northern Republican industrial interests were given control of the presidential election process, and southern Democratic agricultural interests were given autonomy over their regional politics, which led to domination of Congress.<sup>44</sup> This alignment was not completely dislodged until the passage of important civil rights legislation in the 1960s.

To reward southern Democrats for throwing the 1876 election to the Republican Hayes, northern politicians agreed to pull federal troops out of the South and to allow southern whites to take over the governments. Within months Southern states were erecting a powerful edifice of racial discrimination that would last until the 1960s. Former South Carolina governor Daniel H. Chamberlain, a Republican, later summed up the deal:

What is the president's Southern policy? [I]t consists in the abandonment of Southern Republicans and especially the colored race, to the control and rule not only of the Democratic Party, but of that class of the South which regarded slavery as a Divine Institution, which waged four years of destructive war for its perpetuation, which steadily opposed citizenship and suffrage for the negro—in a word, a class whose traditions, principles, and history are opposed to every step and feature of what Republicans call our national progress since 1860.<sup>45</sup>

## AGE OF REPUBLICANISM

From 1860 to 1908, the Republicans won eleven elections; the Democrats won only two. Only Grover Cleveland could put together Democratic wins, and he was as conservative on most issues as the Republicans of the period. Presidential election winners after the Great Compromise were Rutherford B. Hayes (1876), James A. Garfield (1880), Cleveland (1884), Benjamin Harrison (1888), Cleveland (1892), William McKinley (1896 and 1900), Theodore Roosevelt (1904), and William Howard Taft (1908).

The political aspirants of the day were required to adhere to the creed of high tariffs, laissez-faire economics, and tight money. Tight money policies—the restricted issuance of currency, which favored bankers and other established interests but hurt debtors and those seeking more rapid expansion of some kinds of investment and spending—provided rare openings for effective Democratic resistance to Republican hegemony. Resistance did develop, however, when the scramble for tariff protections created obvious inequities among businesses and hardships for the consumer. Yet populist uprisings, such as Democrat William Jennings Bryan's 1896 campaign, faltered because of strong mobilization by the Republicans and divisions within the Democratic ranks. Bryan failed to bring a likely Democratic constituency—the worker—into the fold. Eastern business owners were able to portray their interest in industrial growth as a common concern with labor and Bryan's western agrarian alliance as a danger to that growth.

Although the Republican Party dominated presidential politics, the parties were well balanced in Congress and in state governments until the class and sectional cleavages of the 1890s. The Senate was split evenly in 1881, 37–37, and two years later the Republicans had a 38–36 edge. The Democrats had made gains in northern congressional races, and Republicans were making smaller gains in the South. The House tended to provide a majority for whichever party held the White House.

### Garfield Carries the Republican Banner: 1880

Hayes honored his pledge to serve only one term, setting off a scramble for both parties' nominations in 1880. When the early momentum for a third term for Grant faltered, the Republican contest became a battle between Grant, Sen. James G. Blaine of Maine, and Treasury secretary John Sherman of Ohio. Grant was able to muster a first-ballot plurality but could not attract new supporters as the balloting proceeded. A stalemate between Blaine and Sherman ensued.

Rep. Garfield of Ohio, a former preacher who was impressive in his oratory and organization for Sherman, was the compromise choice for the nomination. He selected as his running mate Chester A. Arthur, the collector of the Port of New York, an important patronage job.



The Democrats named Gen. Winfield Hancock of Pennsylvania and former Indiana representative William English to head their ticket. The Democratic platform advocated the gold standard, a low tariff designed to raise revenue, civil service reform, restrictions on Chinese immigration, and a belated criticism of the 1876 deal that gave the presidency to Hayes. Except for the tariff and 1876 questions, the Democrats' platform was close to the Republicans' statement of principles.

The regional breakdown of support, with most of the North and West falling in Garfield's camp and the South lining up behind Hancock, gave the presidency to Garfield. The popular vote was close—4.45 million (48.27 percent) to 4.44 million (48.25 percent)—but Garfield won a 214–155 electoral vote victory.

The festering issue of patronage and civil service came to a head shortly after Garfield's inauguration. On July 2, 1881, Charles Guiteau, a man later described as a “disappointed office-seeker,” shot Garfield while he was en route to Williams College to deliver a commencement address. Garfield died in September, and Arthur became president.

The outstanding feature of Arthur's presidency was the easy passage of the Pendleton Act—legislation that set up a commission to regulate the provision of federal jobs and the behavior of civil servants. The number of federal workers removed from the patronage system was at first small, but successive presidents widened the coverage of nonpartisan workers so that today less than 1 percent of all federal workers are appointed by the president.<sup>46</sup> The tariff question also emerged as crucial during the Arthur presidency. The Tariff Act of 1883 “gave little or no relief to the consumer and took care of every important industrial interest.”<sup>47</sup> The Democrats opposed the bill and later worked for the gradual lowering of rates, but they failed. The tariff would be a major issue in later elections.

### Democrat Cleveland Wins: 1884

Arthur wanted the Republican nomination in 1884, and his record as stand-in for the assassinated Garfield arguably should have earned him the nod—even though no successor president during the nineteenth century had been nominated by his party. Not only was he an important player in civil service reform and the tariff issue, but he initiated modernization of the navy and vetoed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which prohibited Chinese laborers from entering the United States for ten years. His veto of the \$19 million rivers and harbors bill was a model of fiscal probity.

Blaine of Maine—secretary of state in Arthur's administration—stood in the president's way. After months of public appeals by old-line Republicans interested in stronger leadership and more generous patronage from their party, Blaine quit his administration position and opposed Arthur for the nomination.



*The fiery oratory of 1884 Republican candidate James G. Blaine captured the imagination of the political establishment, but it was not enough to win him the election over Democrat Grover Cleveland.*

Blaine was the most charismatic figure of the period. A former teacher, editor, state legislator, and member of Congress, Blaine's fiery oratory captured the imagination of the political establishment. He had made a national name for himself when he opposed an 1876 congressional resolution expressing forgiveness to Civil War rebels including the Confederate president, Jefferson Davis. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, a rising political figure in the Republican Party, said of Blaine: “Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight,

James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every traitor to his country.”<sup>48</sup> The sobriquet “Plumed Knight” caught on.

The Republican convention in Chicago praised Arthur’s administration and fudged the tariff issue. The tariff that passed in 1883 was the product of the efforts of swarms of lobbyists for private interests. The Republican platform promised better protection for raw wool interests, angered by their treatment in 1883, and a generally protective stance for domestic industry. The platform also called for an international currency conference, railway regulation, a national agency for labor affairs, and further improvements in the navy.

At a frenzied convention, Blaine took the lead over Arthur on the first ballot. Old-line party leaders quickly united behind Blaine, while Arthur was unable to consolidate the support of reform Republicans still skeptical of his leadership abilities from his days as a patronage politician and collector of the Port of New York. Blaine won the nomination on the fourth ballot. Gen. John Logan of Illinois received the vice-presidential nomination.

The Democrats nominated Cleveland after skirmishes with Sen. Thomas F. Bayard Jr. of Delaware and Sen. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana. Hendricks, whose liberal expansionist currency stance would balance the more conservative stance of Cleveland, was named the vice-presidential candidate. The Democratic platform vaguely promised reform of the tariff laws to make them fairer and, even more vaguely, promised a more honest and efficient administration.

Cleveland was a former teacher, lawyer, assistant district attorney, and reform mayor of Buffalo who had won the governorship of New York only two years before. Members of both parties consistently underestimated Cleveland’s intellect and resolve. As governor, he had made enemies through his vetoes of low public transit fares and aid to sectarian schools. He also had defied Tammany Hall, the Democratic Party organization that dominated New York politics, especially in New York City.

Cleveland’s nomination signaled a triumph for the “educational politics” characteristic of urban progressivism. (Progressives took a patriarchal view of politics in which elites assumed an obligation to better their social underlings through education and various social services.) In a move away from the highly partisan and vitriolic campaigns of the post–Civil War era, Cleveland and other disciples of former New York governor Samuel Tilden promoted their program through a “literary bureau” that distributed pamphlets describing the party’s policy positions. Campaign themes were developed at the national level and disseminated via the mails and meetings with the many professional and community organizations. The educational style was adopted by Republican candidate Harrison in 1888.<sup>49</sup>

In contrast, Blaine’s campaign was one of the dirtiest in U.S. history. He first attempted to spark sectional antagonisms with his “bloody shirt” warnings that the South was trying to reassert its rebel ways through Cleveland. Blaine also tried to rouse the fears of business with claims that Cleveland would institute free trade policies damaging to domestic industries. But that appeal failed because the Democratic platform’s plank on the tariff laws specifically supported protection of those interests. Finally, Blaine tried to make a scandal of Cleveland’s admission that he had fathered a child out of wedlock years before. Cleveland was charged, among other things, with kidnapping and immuring both the mother and child to cover up the story.

The campaign eventually turned on Cleveland’s victory in New York, which resulted from a number of blunders by Blaine. One blunder had occurred years before, when Blaine mocked New York party boss Roscoe Conkling: “The contempt of that large-minded gentleman is so wilted, his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supereminent, overpowering, turkey-gobbler strut, has been so crushing to myself that I know it was an act of the greatest temerity to venture upon a controversy with him.”<sup>50</sup> Conkling was so peeved by the turkey image that he spent his whole career battling Blaine, including the presidential campaign of 1884. Even Blaine’s running mate, Logan, sympathized with Conkling in the dispute.

The other Blaine faux pas occurred a week before the election when a Protestant minister praised Blaine and proclaimed, “We are Republicans, and do not propose to leave our party and identify ourselves with the party whose antecedents have been rum, Romanism, and rebellion.” Blaine did not divorce himself from the remark, which angered New York Democrats—and ethnic voters everywhere—and cost him many votes. Later the same day Blaine attended a formal dinner with a number of wealthy persons that became known as “the millionaires dinner.” That event belied Blaine’s claim to speak for ordinary people.

Of Irish background, Blaine appealed to Irish immigrants in New York for their votes. But Cleveland countered Blaine’s Irish tactic by obtaining the last-minute endorsement of the powerful Tammany leader Edward Kelly. On the Saturday before the election, he attended a parade in New York City that attracted 40,000 people chanting: “Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine, the Monumental Liar from the State of Maine!” With the help of an economic downturn and the “Mugwumps”—independents and liberal Republicans offended by Blaine—Cleveland won the presidency.

The race, however, was close. Cleveland received 4.9 million votes (48.5 percent) to Blaine’s 4.8 million (48.3 percent). He won the solid South, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, and, most important, New York (although by only 1,047 out of 1.13 million votes cast). Still, the election controversy did not end with the balloting. The *New York*





*Tribune* originally reported that Blaine had won the race, fueling fears about an election deadlock similar to the Hayes-Tilden contest of 1876. But Cleveland received 219 electoral votes to Blaine's 182, making the Democrat the clear winner.

Cleveland's first two years in the White House were productive. His inaugural address and cabinet selections elicited wide praise. His style of leadership—examined closely in the newspapers—appeared refreshingly unassuming. The Cleveland agenda included issues such as tariff reform (cutting rates on the “necessaries of life”), modernization of the navy, civil service, expansion, and land law reform. The president oversaw passage of the Presidential Succession Act and the Electoral Count Act, changes in currency policy, and labor controversies.

Just as he had done during his terms as mayor of Buffalo and governor of New York, Cleveland icily refused to compromise his values. This steadfastness proved to be a problem, however, when Cleveland entered the White House. Thousands of Democratic Party workers went to Washington seeking jobs in the new administration only to be disappointed. “Ah, I suppose you mean that I should appoint two horse thieves a day instead of one,” Cleveland said in response to one party leader.<sup>51</sup> In vetoing pension bills, Cleveland called their sponsors “blood-suckers,” “coffee-boilers,” “pension leeches,” and “bums.”<sup>52</sup> The president appeared just as aloof to labor when a record number of strikes and disturbances swept the nation in 1886; the federal troops that Cleveland sent to the Haymarket riot in Chicago killed thirty people.

When Cleveland did bend to political realities, his timing was off. After standing firm against patronage when party enthusiasm for reform was at its height, Cleveland disappointed reformers when he allowed lieutenants such as First Assistant Postmaster Adlai E. Stevenson to distribute favors.

The biggest controversy of the Cleveland administration involved tariffs. Concerned about federal budget surpluses that threatened to stall economic activity, Cleveland prodded the House of Representatives to pass tariff reductions. The Senate responded with a protective (high) tariff measure.

### The Republican Recovery: 1888

The tariff issue propelled the two parties into the 1888 election. At their national convention the Democrats nominated Cleveland by acclamation and chose seventy-five-year-old judge Allen G. Thurman of Ohio for the vice presidency. The Democrats tried to soften their low-tariff image by promising that open trade would open world markets to domestic industries. Lower tariffs were said to be necessary for avoiding disastrous federal budget surpluses, preventing the development of monopolies, and ensuring consumers reasonable prices for basic goods.



*Captioned “Another Voice for Cleveland,” this 1884 cartoon played on Cleveland’s admission that he had fathered an illegitimate son.*

As for the Republicans, a politics-weary Blaine sent word from Florence and Paris that he would not be a candidate in 1888, leaving the race open to some lesser political lights, including Sen. John Sherman of Ohio, Gov. Russell Alger of Michigan, Sen. William Allison of Iowa, and Sen. Harrison of Indiana. At the Republican national convention Sherman led the early balloting but quickly lost ground to Alger and Harrison. After extensive backroom maneuvering, including a last-minute plea by party members to Blaine to accept the nomination, Harrison, who had the backing of state party bosses, won on the ninth ballot. Levi Morton, a banker, got the vice-presidential nomination.

Harrison, a senator from Indiana, was a former Civil War brigadier and the grandson of President William Henry Harrison. Characterized by a scandal-free if colorless demeanor, Harrison was a good speaker, but he often appeared aloof. One historian wrote: “Those who talked with him were met with a frigid look from two expressionless steel grey eyes; and their remarks were sometimes answered in a few chill monosyllables devoid of the slightest note of interest.”<sup>53</sup> Harrison pledged a modernized navy, civil service reforms, and the traditional Republican policies to protect trusts and restrict U.S. markets.

The election turned, as in 1884, on New York and Indiana—both states with extensive evidence of voter intimidation and manipulation of vote counts. Harrison won the two states narrowly—New York by only 14,373

votes out of the 1.3 million cast—and captured the White House. Except for Connecticut and New Jersey, Harrison swept the North and West. Cleveland won the South. Overall, Harrison won 5.4 million popular votes (47.8 percent) and 233 electoral votes; Cleveland won 5.5 million popular votes (48.6 percent) and 168 electoral votes.

Cleveland left the White House with an unusual amount of good will among the public because of his honest tariff campaign. His popularity increased during the next four years as the economy hit slumps and as the former president, while practicing law, delivered speeches calling for a more egalitarian brand of politics. Cleveland would be back in 1892 for vindication.

With a majority in Congress and a president in the White House—the first time the party had accomplished such a feat in a dozen years—the Republicans went about their business briskly after the election. Postmaster General John Wanamaker dispensed patronage with zeal. President Harrison signed into law the McKinley Tariff Act and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. The former raised duties on manufactured goods to their highest level ever but also included provisions for negotiating with other countries to bring the rates down. The silver act loosened the money supply, which stimulated economic activity but angered creditors and bankers (money, when it is more readily available, is worth less).

### **Cleveland's Comeback: 1892**

The 1890 midterm elections brought huge Democratic gains. Voters all over the country—but especially in the depressed farm belt—rebelled against the inflation that high tariffs brought. The Republicans held on to the Senate, but the new House of Representatives had 235 Democrats, 88 Republicans, and 9 Farmers' Alliance members. The brief experiment with party government ended with two years of stalemate.

President Harrison evoked widespread discontent in 1892 for both his demeanor and his policies, but no Republican could mount an effective challenge. Through their strong party government, Republicans had cast their lot with Harrison and had few places to turn for an alternative. Political wizard Mark Hanna, a wealthy coal magnate who had become a powerful behind-the-scenes Republican strategist, promoted Ohio governor William McKinley, and Secretary of State Blaine became an alternative when he abruptly quit the administration just before the Republican convention. But Harrison received a first-ballot nomination. Former minister to France Whitelaw Reid of New York got the vice-presidential nomination.

In the battle for the Democratic nomination, Cleveland enjoyed widespread backing among rank-and-file voters, but party leaders were suspicious. New York governor David B. Hill got a head start when he called a “snap” state

convention and won the delegation. An “anti-snapper” convention from New York sent a rival delegation to the national party convention. Democrats across the country rebelled at Hill's move and rapidly switched their support to Cleveland.

Another problem for Cleveland was the rising sentiment in agrarian states for free and unlimited coinage of silver—a way of boosting sagging farm prices by inducing inflation in the overall economy. Cleveland always had opposed this solution. The former president's consistent, principled stance on the issue not only added to his reputation for integrity but also kept business- and finance-dominated northeastern states in the Democratic camp. Cleveland defeated Hill for the nomination on the first ballot and selected his former first assistant postmaster Adlai Stevenson of Illinois as his running mate.

The fall campaign was uneventful. Historian Eugene Roseboom wrote: “Honest bearded Benjamin Harrison confronting honest mustached Grover Cleveland in a tariff debate was a repeat performance that did not inspire parades with torches or the chanting of campaign ditties.... Democrats, out of power, could assail Republican tariff policy without clarifying their own position.”<sup>54</sup>

Cleveland won easily. He received 5.6 million popular votes (46.1 percent) to Harrison's 5.2 million (43.0 percent) and 277 electoral votes to Harrison's 145. Populist general James B. Weaver, advocating expansion of currency and limits on interest rates, won 1.0 million popular votes (8.5 percent) and 22 electoral votes.

## **AGE OF REFORM**

Throughout the period dominated by Republican conservatism—from Ulysses S. Grant's election in 1868 to William McKinley's 1896 win—movements for the reform of political and economic institutions gathered strength at all levels of the American political system. The so-called populists and progressives did not overturn the system, as their rhetoric sometimes suggested, but over time they made major changes in the operation and discourse of U.S. politics.

Depending on the time and place, Americans who called themselves “populists” and “progressives” promoted such contradictory notions as strict morals and free spirits, tight money and loose money, redistribution to the masses and control of the economy by elites, federal intervention and local control of politics, the opening and closing of electoral participation, technological progress and a return to a long-gone pastoral ideal, individualism and community action, ethnic celebration and immigration barriers, scientific investigation and religion, and internationalism and isolationism.

Reformism was the response to the pressures of national expansion, urban development, and growth. Both major parties had adopted probusiness, laissez-faire policies



in the latter part of the nineteenth century; indeed, the parties seemed to exist mainly to ensure the terrain was suitable for economic expansion. But the lack of any program to deal with the undesired consequences of explosive growth led to an accumulation of problems that demanded attention. The most obvious problems evolved on the opposite ends of the rural-urban continuum: on the farms and in the cities.

The farm problem developed as the United States became a major economic power in the world. Agriculture expanded on a vast scale to feed the booming cities and, with international trade, to bring foreign capital to the United States. By 1880 the value of U.S. wheat and flour exports nearly equaled that of cotton exports.<sup>55</sup> As agriculture became part of the international market, farmers became dependent not only on the vagaries of the weather but also on the fluctuations of currency in the larger economy.

In the thirty years after the Civil War, prices for farm staples fell steadily. A debt that could have been paid by producing one thousand bushels of grain immediately after the war required three thousand bushels in 1895. The more farmers produced to meet their obligations, the more prices fell to exacerbate their problems. A solution to the problem required confronting a wide array of issues, including tight money, bankers who charged 20 percent interest for loans, monopolies among farm equipment producers, high tariffs, railroad price gouging, shipping inflation, warehouse monopolies, and land speculation. Throughout the farm belt, particularly in the West, tens of thousands of farmers developed an "intense class consciousness."<sup>56</sup>

All these issues received attention from a variety of third parties and independent organizations, but the two major parties usually were inattentive. The Granger Movement of the 1870s, for example, took hold in several farm states and elected new legislatures and high state officials. The Greenback Party attempted to merge a labor-farmer alliance with a doctrine of silver use for public debts. Later, the Farmers' Alliance politicized the same issues. In 1892 the Populist Party had won 8.5 percent of the vote on a platform calling for free coinage of silver.

Another site of growing reformist strength was the city. The dominance of machines of both parties in the cities established an electoral system based on patronage but stubbornly opposed to any coherent program for addressing urban ills such as poverty, poor housing, unsanitary conditions, transportation, education, and unfair workplace practices. Electoral fraud spurred mostly middle-class reformers to devise new electoral and city government machinery, while social problems incited some insurgent class politics.<sup>57</sup> The labor movement developed strength during this period.<sup>58</sup>

Other parts of the progressive agenda developed with a greater understanding of the nationalization of the economic and political systems. The wider sphere of economic activities created calls for regulation of corporations,

railroads, and banks, as well as attention to health and environmental concerns and product safety.

Until the ascendance of William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic presidential nominee in 1896, 1900, and 1908, the reformers had been unable to capture a major party. Partly because political activism was based at the state and local level, neither national party had adopted the reformers' widely variegated program as its own. But the depression of 1888 caused the populist forces to pull together more than they had during previous economic downturns, probably because of the accumulated effects of inaction. The earlier panic of 1873 had created a sectional rather than a party split, with the Democrats eventually adopting a more conservative stance on the debate over whether the currency should be expanded to spur economic activity and redistribute social burdens.<sup>59</sup>

The Republican presidential candidates in the post-Civil War years steadfastly opposed the class-oriented proposals of the progressive movement, especially the loose-money demands. The only Democrat to win the presidency since the Civil War was Cleveland, a stubborn advocate of hard money and other conservative economic policies, in 1884 and 1892. President Cleveland vetoed dozens of private pension bills, only grudgingly accepted railroad regulation, and did not address domestic problems in any comprehensive way. Cleveland's public statements on the currency question were especially strong. He called the use of silver "a dangerous and reckless experiment" that was "unpatriotic."<sup>60</sup> On the question of labor, Cleveland was just as conservative: he called out federal troops to put down the Pullman strike of 1894 and regularly preached about the evils of disorder that the labor movement seemed to foster.

Despite the complexity of the agriculture issue, the most concerted populist action concentrated on the currency question. The drive to overturn the prevailing conventional economic thought by moving from a gold (tight) to a gold and silver (loose) money standard captured the imagination of the entire farm belt stretching from the Southeast to the prairie and silver-producing states of the West. The silver standard was a very simple answer to the problem of farm prices: "If money was scarce, the farmer reasoned, then the logical thing was to increase the money supply."<sup>61</sup>

### Republican McKinley Triumphs: 1896 and 1900

Gold runs on banks, manipulation of the gold crisis by J. P. Morgan and other leading financiers, Supreme Court decisions favoring corporations, and antilabor actions all stirred up resentment in the South and West. The silver sentiment escalated. The Democratic convention in 1896 called for the issuance of silver and rejected a resolution praising President Cleveland.<sup>62</sup> The movement for a silver currency found an eloquent advocate in Bryan, a member of the House of Representatives from Nebraska, who defeated Richard P. Bland of Missouri for the 1896

Democratic presidential nomination on the strength of his fiery “Cross of Gold” speech.

The speech was one of the most emotional and successful in U.S. history. Bryan attacked eastern financiers and businessmen who exploited farmers. Using a theme to which his fall campaign would return, Bryan sought to expand the traditional Democratic conception of the independent working man to include farmers and factory workers.<sup>63</sup> In his speech’s fortissimo, Bryan declared: “You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.”<sup>64</sup>

In 1896 the Republicans nominated Ohio governor McKinley after brilliant maneuvering by his manager, Mark Hanna. Hanna’s chief strengths were fund-raising and his mastery over state party organizations.

McKinley had little difficulty defeating Bryan. McKinley outspent the prairie populist by as much as ten-to-one, and he attracted the disaffected progold wing of the Democratic Party.<sup>65</sup> The Grand Old Party (or GOP as it was by then called) platform called for retention of the gold standard unless international negotiations could produce a bimetallic (silver and gold) currency system. The platform also called for restored tariff protections and an aggressive foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere.

Bryan’s campaign was a political hurricane. He spent just \$650,000, most of it donated by silver interests, compared with the millions McKinley spent. But Bryan traveled 18,000 miles and gave 600 speeches, and his campaign staffers put out an impressive quantity of literature. Several million copies of *Coin’s Financial School*, a prosilver pamphlet, were distributed during fall 1896. Other silverites also maintained busy speaking schedules in the fall.

Bryan’s appeal to industrial workers to join his coalition of independent businesspeople failed, largely because they depended for their livelihoods on the very eastern interests that Bryan attacked. McKinley won not only the East but also the small cities and towns in Bryan’s southern and western belt of support. Bryan was unable to win rural areas in the East. McKinley won the popular vote 7.1 million (51.0 percent) to 6.5 million (46.7 percent) and the electoral vote 271–176.

The effect of the 1896 presidential election was lasting. James Sundquist wrote: “For 20 years the two-party system had been based on dead issues of the past. It had offered the voters no means of expressing a choice on the crucial issues of domestic policy around which the country had been polarizing.... Then suddenly, with the nomination of Bryan in 1896, the party system took on meaning once again.”<sup>66</sup>

The new Republican coalition included residents of cities, where capital and labor were both reasonably content with the economic growth that the GOP tariff policy promoted; farmers in the East and Midwest, who had strong ties to the “party of Lincoln” and who had come to favor high

tariffs; Catholic, German Lutheran, and other liturgical Christian denominations; and some border states. Sundquist noted: “It was the persistence of the Civil War attachments that made the realignment of the North so largely a one-way movement—pro-Republican.”<sup>67</sup>

After 1896 the competitive party balance that had prevailed for years gave way to lopsided party strength according to region—Democrats in the South, Republicans in the North. Strong opposition parties disappeared in all regions of the country, vesting political power in the hands of those already part of the system.

As political scientist E. E. Schattschneider has observed:

The 1896 party cleavage resulted from the tremendous reaction of conservatives in both major parties to the Populist movement.... [S]outhern conservatives reacted so strongly that they were willing to revive the tensions and animosities of the Civil War and the Reconstruction in order to set up a one-party sectional southern political monopoly in which nearly all Negroes and many poor whites were disenfranchised. One of the most important consequences of the creation of the Solid South was that it severed permanently the connection between the western and the southern wings of the Populist movement.<sup>68</sup>

Conservative Republicans won the White House in all but two (1912 and 1916) of the nine elections from 1896 to 1928. During this period the country experienced economic prosperity that blunted the possible activism of workers and the previous activism of farmers. With good harvests and rising commodity prices, the agrarian revolt fizzled. The development of new ore extraction methods and discovery of new gold deposits made calls for silver to expand the currency supply superfluous. The Spanish-American War in 1898, which McKinley reluctantly entered and the burgeoning mass media publicized, created a patriotic fervor.

McKinley’s reelection in 1900 was even stronger than his 1896 election. He won 7.2 million popular votes (51.7 percent) to Bryan’s 6.4 million (45.5 percent), and 292 electoral votes to Bryan’s 155. McKinley swept to victory with all states except the South and the silver states of the West (Colorado, Montana, Idaho, and Nevada).

### Rise of Theodore Roosevelt: 1904

Because Vice President Garret A. Hobart died in office in 1899, the Republicans selected New York’s progressive governor, Theodore Roosevelt, to share the ticket with McKinley in the 1900 election. Roosevelt, an independent-minded environmentalist and trust-buster, was promoted for vice president by New York GOP boss Thomas Platt, who wanted to rid the state of him and his progressive politics. Roosevelt was reluctant to take the job: “I am a comparatively young man yet and I like to work.... It would not entertain me to preside in the Senate.”<sup>69</sup> He accepted, however, when a convention movement and McKinley prevailed on him.





When McKinley was assassinated in 1901 and Roosevelt became president, presidential politics came under the influence of a variant of the progressive movement. As Gabriel Kolko and other historians have demonstrated, Roosevelt's administration was friendly to many of the GOP's traditional conservative allies. But Roosevelt's rhetoric and his legacy of regulation and conservation had strong progressive or reformist elements.<sup>70</sup>

Roosevelt's leadership of the progressives was an example of generational politics. (As each generation assumes control over political and social structures, it stamps those institutions with its distinctive style and ethos.) The new president grew up in an era in which economic expansion was straining the nation's fabric, causing political figures to seek idealistic but pragmatic solutions to a wide variety of problems. The previous generation had grown up in a simpler age when "politics were devoid of substance, built around appeals to tradition and old loyalties and aimed at patronage."<sup>71</sup>

Roosevelt steered his party toward conservation of natural resources, enforcement of antitrust laws, promotion of the concerns of labor, and railroad regulation. The government's suit to dissolve the Northern Securities Company under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and Roosevelt's intervention in the anthracite coal miners' strike, both in 1902, established the tenor for an activist presidency. TR (the first president identified by his initials) also used his office as a "bully pulpit" to promote his progressive ideology.

Facing his first election at the top of the ticket, Roosevelt had no trouble winning the Republican nomination in 1904. The party's convention, arranged in advance at the White House, unanimously voted for Roosevelt and his platform of trust-busting, tariffs, labor relations, and activist foreign policy. Sen. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana was the GOP vice-presidential nominee.

To oppose the rambunctious Roosevelt, the Democrats selected a sober-visaged judge. Alton Parker, the chief justice of the New York State Court of Appeals, received the backing of the Democratic Party's conservative establishment when former president Cleveland turned down entreaties to make a fourth presidential run. Parker was opposed by William Randolph Hearst, a member of Congress and newspaper magnate. Bryan forced the party to adopt a liberal platform, as a balance to the conservative judge.

The Roosevelt victory was a landslide. He won 7.6 million votes (56.4 percent) to Parker's 5.1 million (37.6 percent) and carried all but the southern states. Roosevelt won 336 electoral votes to Parker's 140. Both houses of Congress were overwhelmingly Republican. President Roosevelt pledged not to seek another term because he had already served most of McKinley's second term. He occupied himself with his progressive agenda and groomed his secretary of war, William Howard Taft, as his successor.

## Roosevelt Picks Taft: 1908

Roosevelt appeared to be genuinely dismayed by talk in 1907 of a possible third term, so he made public shows of his support for Taft. Because he also was able to line up state delegations for Taft, the nomination was never in doubt. Taft, through Roosevelt, was particularly strong among Republicans in the South. Attempts to restrict southern representation and pass a more liberal party platform were defeated.

Taft had impressive governmental experience. Before joining Roosevelt's cabinet, he had been a Cincinnati judge, U.S. solicitor general, federal circuit judge, head of the U.S. Commission on the Philippines, and the first civil governor of the Philippines.

Roosevelt's only problem in pushing Taft at the convention was avoiding a stampede in his own favor. Despite a highly disciplined convention, the galleries demonstrated wildly for Roosevelt. But Taft—a newcomer to electoral politics—easily won the nomination on the first ballot. He had 702 votes to the runner-up Philander C. Knox's 68. Rep. James S. Sherman of New York was selected as his running mate.

The Democrats nominated William Jennings Bryan for the third time. The electoral disaster that befell Judge Parker in 1904 was said to be evidence that the party needed an aggressive challenger to the Republicans rather than another conservative candidate. The Democrats were bereft of new talent, especially in competitive states in the East and Midwest, and turned to Bryan despite his disastrous campaign record and the warnings of former president Cleveland.

Taft campaigned on the Roosevelt record. Bryan called for government ownership of railroads and other liberal measures—such as a lower tariff, campaign finance reform, a graduated income tax, labor reforms, and greater enforcement of antitrust and other business regulations.

With Roosevelt and Taft promoting much of the progressive agenda, Bryan's message was no longer distinctive, and Taft won easily. He gathered 7.7 million popular votes (51.6 percent) to Bryan's 6.4 million (43.1 percent), and 321 electoral votes to Bryan's 162. The North, most of the West, and the border states went into the Republican column.

## Wilson and the Divided Republicans: 1912 and 1916

Taft was not, by temperament, an ideal executive. His lifelong ambition had been to serve on the Supreme Court, and his disciplined legal mind and collegial nature eventually would enable him to become one of the high court's most able chief justices. (He was appointed to the Court by President Warren G. Harding in 1921.) But Taft foundered in the presidency. He carried out Roosevelt's program of business regulation and conservation, yet Roosevelt responded not



*Woodrow Wilson traveled widely in the 1912 election campaign. His dynamic presence and reformist rhetoric appealed to the crowds who came to hear.*

with gratitude but with a series of nasty statements and plans for a campaign against Taft.

The tariff issue proved to be Taft's early trouble spot. Taft was committed to reducing tariffs, but he was less cautious than Roosevelt, who had fudged the divisive issue. As a result, Taft quickly became embroiled in a fight with Congress, which wanted to raise tariffs. The Senate remolded House legislation to push up various duties, and Taft publicly promoted the legislation after he managed to secure new corporate taxes and tariff reductions for raw materials. Overall, then, Taft proved ineffective and indecisive on the tariff issue and, as a consequence, began losing his party.

The Glavis-Ballinger affair further muddled the image of the administration. The scandal broke when the chief forester of the Interior Department, Gifford Pinchot, charged that Secretary Richard A. Ballinger had betrayed the cause of conservation and had even engaged in corrupt practices regarding minerals and water power. Pinchot also charged that Ballinger had wrongly fired another Interior official, Louis Glavis, for trying to expose the scandal. Pinchot took his complaints directly to Taft, but Taft sided with Ballinger and urged Pinchot to drop the matter. After an

indignant Pinchot went public with the issue, Taft fired him, fueling suspicion of a cover-up at Interior. The incident was a major embarrassment to Taft because of the priority that conservation had received under Roosevelt and because of the inevitable complaints that Taft was betraying his mentor on the issue.<sup>72</sup>

Divisions within the Republican Party eventually created rival Taft and Roosevelt factions. Tariffs, Arizona's new state constitution (which included a provision for recall of the governor which Taft opposed), treaties, and antitrust issues split the former president and the sitting president. In many ways, the dispute was over personalities. Taft carried out Roosevelt's program but lacked his fervor and decisiveness. In a still conservative age, progressives felt they needed more aggressive leadership than the judicially tempered Taft would ever give them.

Roosevelt spent more than a year of Taft's term hunting in Africa, but he was an active speaker and campaigner when he returned to the United States. He gave a detailed accounting of his philosophy of government in a 1912 speech in Columbus, Ohio, calling for binding votes on public issues, recall of elected officials, and curbs on judicial power. When a dump-Taft movement decided in 1911 that Wisconsin senator Robert La Follette had no chance to defeat the president for the GOP nomination, party discontents turned to the energetic and still young (fifty-two years) Roosevelt.

Roosevelt made an all-out effort for the Republican nomination, entering twelve primaries and winning all but three. More specifically, Roosevelt won 278 delegates in states with primaries to Taft's 48 and La Follette's 36. In today's system, Roosevelt probably would have marched to a first-ballot nomination. (Today, more delegates are allocated by popular votes than by the party organizations, which then dominated the process.) Three crucial Republican states—Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio—went for Roosevelt. He clearly, then, had great popular appeal and vote-getting ability—perhaps more than ever.

But Taft won the nomination. The president controlled the party machinery, and most of the convention's delegates were sent by the state party machines. Roosevelt challenged the credentials of Taft delegates at the Chicago convention, and the nomination's outcome turned on battles over almost one-fourth of the delegates. The fight went to the floor of the convention, but Taft's smooth operation defeated Roosevelt. Roosevelt appeared at the convention to buoy his forces and cry foul.

After the defeat, Roosevelt urged his supporters to continue their fight, which motivated some bolting progressive delegates to organize a convention in August to mount a third-party effort. The bolters formed the Progressive Party. When Roosevelt remarked to a reporter during the GOP convention, "I'm feeling like a bull moose," his vigorous campaign had a symbol.



With the Republicans divided, the Democrats saw their first opportunity to win the presidency since Cleveland in 1892. As the 1912 Democratic convention in Baltimore neared, several national candidates and favorite sons were vying for the nomination. The front-runner was House Speaker James Beauchamp “Champ” Clark of Missouri, a party regular who had party organization support and years of experience to recommend him.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey—who held a doctorate in political science and who had moved into politics after a distinguished career as professor and president at Princeton University—was another strong candidate. Wilson’s virtues were the opposite of Clark’s. He did not have an extensive political record for opponents to attack, and he was supported enthusiastically because of his dynamic presence and reformist rhetoric. Although the New Jersey machine had brought Wilson into politics, he quickly asserted his independence and became something of a crusader.

As a newcomer to national politics, Wilson both refreshed and alienated Democratic crowds in speeches before the convention. He came out strongly for the “radical” platform of referendum, initiative, and recall, prompting a newspaper to report: “The boldness, the directness, the incisiveness, the fearlessness, and the force of the ‘Virginian-Jerseyan’s’ words crashed at times through the throng like a series of thunderbolt jolts.”<sup>73</sup> But Wilson’s embrace of the progressive agenda and attacks on business alienated many southerners; even the delegates from Wilson’s home state of Virginia opposed him at the convention.

Other Democratic candidates were the conservative representative Oscar Underwood of Alabama, author of a historic tariff act; another conservative, Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio; and four favorite-son governors. Clark appeared to have won the nomination when a Tammany bloc of delegates moved to support him after he won a tenth-ballot majority. The requirement for a two-thirds majority, however, gave other candidates time to maneuver. Wilson almost dropped out of the race, but Bryan’s late transfer of his support from Clark to Wilson created a bandwagon effect for Wilson. On the forty-sixth ballot, Wilson accumulated the necessary two-thirds of delegates for the nomination. Gov. Thomas Marshall of Indiana, one of the favorite-son candidates, was picked to be the vice-presidential nominee because Underwood, Wilson’s choice, would not accept it.

The Democratic platform was progressive. It called for tariff reduction, utility regulation, banking reforms, legislation to curb monopolies, a national income tax, direct election of senators, campaign finance reforms, and a national presidential primary. Roosevelt actually praised Wilson as “an able man” in the early fall and said he might not have started a third-party effort if he had known Wilson would be the Democrats’ candidate. But Wilson and Roosevelt

eventually criticized each other’s approach to government, especially after Wilson expressed reservations about government activism.<sup>74</sup>

Wilson easily won the election, receiving 435 electoral votes to Roosevelt’s 88 and Taft’s 8. The Republican split obviously helped Wilson; if Roosevelt and Taft had combined their totals of 4.1 million votes (27.4 percent) and 3.5 million votes (23.2 percent), they would have topped Wilson’s 6.3 million (41.8 percent). Yet even though Wilson was a minority president, there was a clear Democratic trend since the Democrats had taken over the House and replaced several Republican governors in the 1910 midterm elections. It was the worst showing ever for an incumbent president—third place with only two states.

Whatever the strength of Wilson’s “mandate,” he acted as though he had won by a landslide. His first term was one of the most productive in U.S. history. With the Democrats in control of Congress, and with a shrewd political adviser in Col. Edward M. House, Wilson adopted a reform agenda that had been percolating at various levels of government for years. He broke precedent by delivering his first State of the Union message to Congress in person. At the center of the message was a call for reductions in tariff rates. After a bitter fight that raged for a month, Wilson went public with a demand that members of Congress reveal their property holdings. The revelations, in response to public pressure, showed close links between their holdings and the kinds of tariff protections on the books. Congress soon was shamed into passing tariff cuts of 15 percent. More than 100 items were placed on a free-trade list for the first time.

Wilson also addressed other areas successfully: taxes (institution of a graduated income tax in 1913, which replaced reliance on tariffs and various excise and user taxes); banking regulation (the Glass-Owen Act of 1913, which created the Federal Reserve system); antitrust legislation (the Clayton Anti-Trust Act of 1914, creation of the Federal Trade Commission in 1914); labor relations (Section 6 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, which exempted unions from antitrust strictures); agriculture (the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916); conservation (creation of the National Park Service in 1916); and the judiciary (the appointment of Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court).

Despite his strong leadership—highlighted by his stirring oratory—Wilson still faced the prospect in 1916 of a tough reelection. He had won the presidency in 1912 with only 41.8 percent of the popular vote, and the escalating war in Europe was beginning to disturb the American process of steady economic growth.

Public opinion on the Great War was volatile, largely because more than a third of the U.S. population was either foreign born or the offspring of foreign-born parents. Some 11 million Americans surveyed in the 1910 census were of

direct German or Austrian descent, and another five million were from Ireland. Many other immigrants were Russian, Italian, Hungarian, British, and French. Wilson sought to diffuse feelings for the immigrants' native lands when he denounced "hyphenism"—the tendency of many citizens to identify themselves with appellations that linked their ethnic origins and American status—but politicians at lower levels tailored their campaigns to specific nationality voting blocs.<sup>75</sup>

Wilson and Vice President Marshall won renomination without any opposition. The most significant event of the Democratic convention was the passage of the platform, which indicated the party's main campaign theme. By calling for national universal suffrage, Wilson helped himself in the eleven western states where women already had won the vote. The platform praised "the splendid diplomatic victories of our great president, who has preserved the vital interests of our government and its citizens, and kept us out of war." The latter phrase would be repeated endlessly during the fall.<sup>76</sup>

The Republicans gave the presidential nomination to Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes. Hughes was silent in the months before the convention, but a number of party leaders lined up enough delegates for him to win a third-ballot nomination. Other potential candidates in 1916 included former president Roosevelt, former senator Elihu Root of New York, former vice president Fairbanks, and Senators John Weeks, Albert Cummins, and Lawrence Sherman. Fairbanks won the vice-presidential nomination.

Prosperity and reformism limited the campaign themes available to the Republicans. The GOP railed against Wilson's foreign policy as "shifty expedients" and "phrasemaking" that put the United States in danger of entering the war. Hughes turned out to be a bad campaigner, but he bridged the gap between conservative and progressive Republicans that had cost the party the 1912 election. Wilson was occupied with Congress throughout the summer of 1916, but he emerged to give a series of speeches in the fall. Democratic strategists, meanwhile, conceived and executed a masterful strategy to return Wilson to the White House. The Democrats concentrated all their resources on "swing states" and ignored states they thought Wilson was sure to lose. Illinois, for example, was ignored since it was a certain Republican state. Bryan, Wilson's secretary of state, toured the West.

Wilson won one of the closest elections in history. California, an uncertain state, ensured Wilson's victory when, because of the urban vote, it went the president's way late in the campaign. The margin of victory was 3,420 votes in that state. The president defeated Hughes by a margin of 9.1 million (49.2 percent) to 8.5 million popular votes (46.1 percent). The electoral college gave Wilson 277 votes and Hughes 254.

Even though Wilson's campaign in 1916 was based on his determination to stay out of the Great War, the United States entered the war in 1917. Wilson's conduct of the war

won him the status of war hero, but his diplomatic efforts after the war failed. Wilson was the architect of the Treaty of Versailles, which created a League of Nations to prevent future wars. But Wilson was unable to induce the Senate to approve the treaty, and he left office in 1921 a broken and dispirited man.

## **"RETURN TO NORMALCY" AND THE ROARING TWENTIES**

After the tumult of Woodrow Wilson's domestic reforms, World War I, and the divisive battle over the Versailles treaty, the time was ripe for a period of conservatism and Republican government. Deep resentment had developed toward Wilson and the Democratic Party, and the Democrats themselves were divided over many issues, including economic regulation, Prohibition, and race relations.

Blessed with good luck, substantial financial backing, and a strong trend toward split-ticket voting, beginning in the 1920s the Republicans were able to resume their dominance over national politics with three successful presidential campaigns: Warren G. Harding in 1920, Calvin Coolidge in 1924, and Herbert C. Hoover in 1928.

The 1920s are usually pictured as a time of steady, unexciting politics. The conservatives dominated the federal government, and occupying the White House were men who spoke of "normalcy" and a noninterventionist brand of politics in both domestic and foreign affairs. One of the symbols of the age was President Coolidge's program of tax cuts, which reduced the rates on the wealthy. The wartime Revenue Act of 1918 had driven tax rates to the highest point in U.S. history—77 percent in the highest brackets. In 1921, 1923, and 1926, Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon presented to Congress proposals to cut taxes, the most controversial being the reduction in the maximum surtax from 77 to 25 percent. Congress eventually cut the surtax to 40 percent in 1924 and 20 percent in 1926.<sup>77</sup>

But the sober men who filled the presidency in the twenties met challenges from progressives of both parties in Congress and in the state governments. On a wide range of issues—including relief of the poor, subsidies for the depressed farm sector, regulation of utilities, immigration, race relations, states' rights, tax cuts, and Prohibition—the conservative presidents encountered strong challenges. They frequently responded by vetoing legislation, but such an expedient would not prevent the pressures for a more activist government from developing.

### **Harding and "Normalcy": 1920**

Harding, a product of the GOP machine of Ohio, emerged from a crowded and largely unknown pack to win the Republican nomination in 1920 at a convention dominated by economic interests such as oil, railroads, and steel. The





*Democratic presidential candidate James M. Cox of Ohio, left, and vice-presidential candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt (one year before he was stricken with polio) campaign in the 1920 election. They lost to Republican presidential candidate Warren G. Harding and his running mate, Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts.*



early candidates were Gen. Leonard Wood, an old Roosevelt ally; Gov. Frank Lowden of Illinois, who married into the Pullman family and therefore had ample financing for a campaign; and Sen. Hiram Johnson of California, whose progressive and isolationist stances put him in good stead with voters in many states. A dozen favorite sons hoped that a deadlocked convention might bring the nomination their way. All of the candidates were on hand in Chicago to maneuver for the nomination.

While Wood, Johnson, and Lowden performed reasonably well in the primaries, Harding won only his home state of Ohio and did not arouse much popular enthusiasm. But under the direction of a shrewd campaign manager, Harry Daugherty, Harding gained the support of the party's bosses and won the nomination on the tenth ballot after a brief interview with them in the "smoke-filled room" that was synonymous with boss control. Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, a favorite-son contender for president, became Harding's vice-presidential candidate.

The Democrats selected Gov. James Cox, also from Ohio, after lengthy platform battles and balloting for the nomination. Early ballots put former Treasury secretary William G. McAdoo and Attorney General Mitchell Palmer in the lead, but Cox gained steadily and had the nomination by the forty-fourth roll call. The convention then rapidly selected thirty-eight-year-old Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, the assistant secretary of the navy, to be Cox's running mate.

The image of Wilson hung over the convention and would hang over the fall campaign. The Democratic platform praised Wilson's conduct of the war and his domestic reform program. But the results in the November election indicated deep unease over the Democratic administration.

Harding amassed 16.1 million popular votes (60.3 percent) to Cox's 9.1 million (34.2 percent), and 404 electoral votes to Cox's 127. Harding carried the North and West including Oklahoma and all of the southern and border states except Tennessee and Kentucky.

Harding's landslide victory was termed "election by disgust" by political analysts. The wartime sacrifices demanded under Wilson were widely perceived as the cause of Harding's victory rather than a desire for the ideology or policy proposals that Harding was offering. The *New York Post* editorialized: "We are in the backwash from the mighty spiritual and physical effort to which America girded herself when she won the war for the Allies.... The war has not been repudiated, though the administration that fought it has been overwhelmed. We are now in the chill that comes with the doctor's bills."<sup>78</sup>

The electorate's ability to shift allegiances from the Republicans to the Democrats and back again—from one period to the next, and from one level of government to the next—suggested a dissolution of partisan alignments. The addition of women to the electorate after passage of the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 and the increasing

independence among all voters induced uncertainty. National exhaustion from the war and the lack of sharp ideological differences between the candidates produced apathy. The electorate's instability was suggested by the divisions within both parties on high-profile issues such as Prohibition, the League of Nations, agricultural policies, and other social and economic matters—among them, technical assistance and trust busting. The appearance of numerous “blocs” in both parties represented “little if anything more than a transitory alignment upon a particular vote or issue.”<sup>79</sup>

The shifts in control of congressional and state offices also indicated electoral instability. The Democrats had had comfortable control of Congress under Wilson, but in 1920 the Republicans gained a majority of 301 to 131 in the House and 59 to 37 in the Senate. Impressive liberal gains in congressional and state elections in the midterm election of 1922 appeared to be a slap at the Harding administration. The high turnover of votes also indicated unstable party affiliations: the 14.2 percentage point increase in the Republican vote between the 1916 and 1920 presidential elections was the largest since the Civil War, another time of turmoil.<sup>80</sup>

President Harding died on August 2, 1923, of a heart attack, just as revelations of kickbacks and favoritism in the administration began to surface and several members of the administration quit and two committed suicide. The investigation into the so-called Teapot Dome scandal—so named after the site of naval oil reserves that were transferred to private hands in exchange for bribes—would last five years. The Democrats hoped to make the scandal a major issue in the 1924 election, but Democratic complicity in the wrongdoing and the personal integrity of Harding's successor, Calvin Coolidge, defused the issue.

### Coolidge Cleans Up: 1924

President Coolidge fired Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty and other members of Harding's clique and projected an image of puritan cleanliness. Coolidge—a taciturn man who had slowly climbed the political ladder in Massachusetts from city council member to city solicitor, mayor, state legislator, lieutenant governor, and governor before he became vice president—expounded a deeply individualistic Yankee philosophy that helped to separate him from the corrupt men in the Harding White House.

Except for appointing as attorney general Harlan Fiske Stone, former dean of the Columbia University School of Law, Coolidge allowed others to finish cleaning up the mess left behind by Harding. The new president was concerned about unnecessarily alienating himself from party leaders.

By the time Coolidge sought the presidency on his own in 1924, the economy had rebounded. One of the most conservative presidents ever, Coolidge's platform called for additional tax cuts but said nothing substantive about increasingly salient agriculture and labor issues. Coolidge



*President Calvin Coolidge stands by radio equipment used on an automobile during his 1924 campaign.*

also pushed an isolationist foreign policy plank. He won the nomination on the first ballot.

While the Republicans were able to “Keep Cool with Coolidge,” the Democrats spent sixteen days in a seemingly endless attempt to pick a nominee in New York's sweltering Madison Square Garden. A fight developed because the party was badly split between its northeastern urban bloc and its more conservative southern and western rural bloc. New York governor Alfred E. Smith and former Treasury secretary William McAdoo of California were the key combatants at the convention until the delegates were freed from the instructions of party bosses on the one-hundredth ballot.

Suspensions between the two regional blocs were intense. A platform plank denouncing the Ku Klux Klan created the most controversy. Northerners wanted an explicit repudiation of the society that preached hatred of blacks, Catholics, and Jews; in the end, southerners would settle only for a vaguely worded rebuke. (The Klan had infiltrated the party in many rural areas.) Another divisive issue was Prohibition, with northerners attacking the initiative and southerners supporting it. These sectional splits would cripple the Democrats in the 1924 and 1928 elections.

After the delegates were freed from instructions, a stampede developed for John W. Davis of West Virginia, a lawyer with Wall Street connections. The ticket was balanced with the vice-presidential selection of Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, the younger brother of three-time presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan.

The Progressive candidacy of Robert La Follette complicated the calculations of voters, particularly those on the liberal end of the political spectrum. Because the Democrats had a nearly impenetrable hold on the South, La Follette was not given a reasonable chance of winning. But the conservatism of both Coolidge and Davis meant that La Follette was the only liberal in the race. Still, many liberals voted for

Davis or even Coolidge because of the fear of an inconclusive election that would have to be resolved in the House of Representatives.

Coolidge won the election easily, with the Democrats polling their smallest percentage ever. Coolidge won 54.1 percent of the vote, Davis won 28.8 percent, and La Follette won 16.6 percent. Coolidge attracted 15.7 million popular votes and 382 electoral votes; Davis, 8.4 million and 136; and La Follette, 4.8 million and 13.

On August 2, 1927, when Coolidge announced his decision not to seek reelection by passing out a brief note to reporters and then refusing further comment, the Republicans began jockeying for the nomination for the 1928 election.

### Hoover Succession: 1928

Secretary of Commerce Hoover was the obvious choice to replace Coolidge at the head of the GOP ticket. A native of Iowa who learned mining engineering at Stanford University, Hoover was immensely popular with most of the party. Hoover's administration of Belgian relief and food distribution programs during World War I had earned him the status of statesman and humanitarian.

Hoover began working for the nomination soon after Coolidge dropped out, spending \$400,000 in the nominating phase of the election. He won the nomination on the first ballot over Governors Frank Lowden of Illinois and Charles Curtis of Kansas. Curtis was named Hoover's running mate.

Hoover was religious in his zeal for what he called "the American system" of free enterprise and individualism. He

did not see any inconsistency in having the government vigorously support businesses with tax breaks, tariffs, public provision of infrastructures, and police protection, while at the same time denying relief to people in need. Hoover appeared to be less rigid than Coolidge, however. He proposed creation of a special farm board and said he would consider legislation to protect labor unions from abuses in the use of court injunctions.

Al Smith, the Tammany-schooled governor of New York, was the Democratic nominee. Smith had the support of all the party's northern states, and he won a first-ballot nomination. Sen. Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas was the vice-presidential candidate.

Smith's candidacy polarized the electorate, particularly the South. He was the first Catholic to be nominated for president by a major party, and he endured religious slurs throughout the fall. Moreover, he favored repeal of Prohibition, still a divisive issue, and he was an urbanite, a problem for a nation that had nurtured a rural ideal since Thomas Jefferson. Because he also was a machine politician, he presented a problem for anyone outside (and many people inside) the nation's great cities. He also was a strong opponent of the Klan, which put him in trouble in the South. Finally, he was an unabashed liberal who proposed public works, farm relief programs, stronger protection of workers, and regulation of banking and industry.

During the fall campaign, Hoover acted like the incumbent and Smith barnstormed the country, trying in vain to pick up support in the South and West. The 1928 campaign was the first with extensive radio coverage, and

*In 1932 World War I veterans, seeking early receipt of their service bonuses, staged a protest by setting up camps near the Capitol. President Herbert C. Hoover ordered federal troops, headed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, to disperse the veterans with tear gas.*





Hoover generally fared better than Smith on the airwaves. Hoover, the small-town boy who made good, represented fulfillment of the American Dream; Smith, the inner-city boy who made good, also embodied that ideal, but he had too many ethnic traits for much of the nation to realize it.

The November election produced another Republican landslide. Hoover carried forty states with 21.4 million popular votes (58.2 percent) and 444 electoral votes, while Smith carried only eight states with 15.0 million popular votes (40.8 percent) and 87 electoral votes. As disastrous as the election appeared to be for the Democrats, it put them in position to build a wide-ranging coalition in future years.

Smith carried only six southern states, but the defection of the others was temporary. More important to the Democrats' long-range fortunes was the movement of cities into the Democratic column, where they would stay for the rest of the century. Immigrants in cities were expanding their vision from local politics to the national stage for the first time. In all, Smith diverted 122 northern counties from the GOP to the Democratic Party. Catholics, whose turnout previously had been low, turned out in record numbers. Smith also seemed to pick up some of the Progressive farm vote that La Follette had tapped before; in Wisconsin, for example, the Democratic vote jumped from 68,000 to 450,000 from 1924 to 1928. Finally, Smith's candidacy put the Democrats solidly in the "wet" column, just as the national temper began to resent Prohibition.

President Hoover impressed political observers with his managerial skills and "coordinating mind." With passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act in June 1929, the administration appeared to address the most pressing economic problem for the business-minded president. He met some legislative setbacks, but, overall, the Great Engineer appeared to be in good political condition as the nation looked back over his record when Congress began its recess in summer 1929.

The national economic and social fiesta that had begun at the close of World War I came to an abrupt end on October 29, 1929. After climbing to dizzying new heights for months, the stock market crashed. First described by economists and politicians as a temporary interruption of the good times, the crash quickly led to a wave of business and bank failures, mortgage foreclosures, wage cuts, layoffs, and a crisis of political leadership. By the end of Hoover's term in 1933, more than 12 million workers had lost their jobs; the unemployment rate was approximately 25 percent. An October 1931 advertisement for 6,000 jobs in the Soviet Union brought 100,000 American applications.<sup>81</sup>

President Hoover, who had celebrated his inauguration with a prediction that poverty and hunger were near an end, did not know how to cope with the crisis. In a special session that Hoover called, Congress created the Federal Farm Board to coordinate marketing of agricultural

products, but Hoover steadfastly opposed further moves, especially subsidies. In 1930 Hoover signed the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act to protect manufacturers, but, true to the predictions of economists and bankers, the tariff only aggravated economic conditions by hurting foreign trade.

Hoover later approved agricultural relief and public works programs and established the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The president refused to approve direct relief to the unemployed and businesses, but he did approve some loans and aid to specific sectors of the economy.

Despite his earnest and tireless efforts, Hoover became a figure of widespread enmity. The low point of his distinguished career came when World War I veterans petitioned for early receipt of their service bonuses, which, by contract, were not to be paid until 1945. They set up camp in Washington, singing old war songs and carrying placards that bore their pleas. The "Bonus Army" numbered 20,000 at its height. When Hoover feared a protracted protest, he ordered federal troops to take over buildings where some veterans were camping. In two skirmishes, two veterans were killed. The president then sent in Gen. Douglas MacArthur with tanks, infantry, and cavalry soldiers. (MacArthur's junior officers included Dwight D. Eisenhower and George Patton.) After successfully removing the veterans, the military forces overran nearby veterans' camps in a rain of fire and tear gas. Thousands of veterans and their families fled the burning district.

The administration's tough stance against a defeated, ragtag band of former war heroes shocked and embittered the nation. The barricaded White House and administration statements about "insurrectionists" symbolized a dangerous gulf between the government and the people.

Partly because of the economic crisis he did not create, but also because of his dour and unimaginative demeanor, Hoover probably never had a chance to win reelection. The 1930 midterm elections indicated a loss of confidence in the administration. The House went Democratic, 219 to 214, and the Senate came within a seat of going Democratic as well.

Those election results did not convey the bitterness and despair that the Depression would aggravate before the next presidential campaign. Hoover was mercilessly ridiculed in newspapers and in Democratic speeches. The Democratic Party coordinated a comprehensive anti-Hoover campaign that made the president politically impotent.

### **"The New Deal" Election: 1932**

Franklin D. Roosevelt, fifth cousin to Theodore Roosevelt, was the perfect candidate to oppose Hoover. The New York governor had been an activist in state politics, first opposing the state's Tammany machine and then pioneering many relief and reconstruction programs that Hoover refused to expand to the national scale. Roosevelt had been the party's vice-presidential candidate twelve years earlier,





*Franklin D. Roosevelt campaigns by car in West Virginia, October 19, 1932.*

and he had served in the federal government as assistant secretary of the navy.

Perhaps more important than any of his political accomplishments were FDR's image of strength and optimism and his deft handling of hot issues and disparate members of the potential Democratic coalition. Although he was a polio victim, Roosevelt often smiled—a devastating contrast to Hoover. (Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, wrote: "If you put a rose in Hoover's hand, it would wilt."<sup>82</sup>) Roosevelt was able to campaign for the presidency without putting forth a comprehensive program: the simple promise of a change in leadership was enough.

Some observers found the man from Hyde Park wanting. Journalist Walter Lippmann, for example, complained that Roosevelt was "a pleasant man who, without any important qualifications for the office, would like very much to be president."<sup>83</sup> But those detractors and a large field of Democratic candidates were not able to keep Roosevelt from his "rendezvous with destiny."<sup>84</sup>

The Democratic field included the 1928 Democratic standard-bearer, Smith; Speaker of the House John Nance Garner; Gov. Albert Ritchie of Maryland; Gov. George White of Ohio; Gov. Harry Byrd of Virginia; and former senator James Reed of Missouri. Most considered Smith more of a "stalking horse" for the anti-FDR forces than a serious candidate on his own. Garner had impressive backing from the newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst and former Democratic candidate William McAdoo.

The many favorite sons in the race threatened to deadlock the convention and deny the nomination to the front-runner, as they had done so often in the past. Roosevelt had difficulty with his region of the country because of his opposition to the Tammany machine in New York. Acquiring the required two-thirds vote of delegates for the nomination was difficult for Roosevelt or any other candidate, but FDR eventually won on the fourth ballot when he promised the vice-presidential slot to Garner.

In U.S. political history, Franklin Roosevelt was the first candidate to appear before the convention that nominated him. In an acceptance speech to the conventioners who had staged wild rallies in his support, Roosevelt made passing reference to the "new deal" that his administration would offer Americans. That phrase, picked up in a newspaper cartoon the next day, came to symbolize the renewal for which Americans yearned as riots and radicalism seemed to threaten the nation's spirit and the legitimacy of its institutions.

Roosevelt conducted an active fall campaign, traveling 23,000 miles in forty-one states to quell suspicions that his physical handicaps would deter him from performing his job. Besides barnstorming the nation, Roosevelt took to the radio airwaves—he was the first sophisticated electronic media candidate—where he conveyed a sense of warmth and confidence. He also showed an intellectual bent and an open mind when he called on academics and professionals—the famed "brain trust"—for their expert advice on the issues.

Roosevelt won 22.8 million votes (57.4 percent) to Hoover's 15.8 million (39.6 percent). Forty-two of the forty-eight states and 472 of the 531 electoral votes went for Roosevelt. The election was a landslide and a realignment of the major forces in U.S. politics.

## NEW DEAL COALITION

The profound effect of Franklin D. Roosevelt's victory on U.S. politics can hardly be overstated. The New Deal coalition that Roosevelt assembled shaped the political discourse and electoral competition of the United States until the late 1960s. In many respects, that coalition is a central element of politics today.

The new Democratic coalition brought together a disparate group of interests: southerners, African Americans, immigrants, farmers, capital-intensive producers, international businessmen, financiers, urbanites, trade unions, intellectuals, Catholics, and Jews. Rexford Tugwell called it "the most miscellaneous coalition in history."<sup>85</sup> These blocs were not always in perfect harmony—for example, the Democrats juggled the demands of blacks and white southerners with great difficulty—but they were solid building blocks for national political dominance.

The dominance was impressive. Between 1932 and 1964, the Democrats won seven of nine presidential elections. The only successful Republican, Dwight D. Eisenhower, could just as easily have run as a Democrat. Party leaders in fact asked him to run as a Democrat in 1948 and 1952, and his name was entered in some Democratic primaries in 1952.

The strength of Roosevelt's rule was attributable partly to the president's personality. He could be soothing. When he gave his first "fireside chat" about the banking crisis, the nation responded with cooperation; the raids and violence at banks ended in a matter of weeks. More important than his soothing nature was his ability to experiment and shift gears. Professor James David Barber described Roosevelt's many public postures:

Founder of the New Deal, modern American democracy's closest approximation to a common political philosophy, Roosevelt came on the scene as the least philosophical of men—"a chameleon in plaid," Hoover called him. Firm fighter of yet another Great War, Roosevelt appeared to H.L. Mencken in 1932 as "far too feeble and wishy-washy a fellow to make a really effective fight." Architect of world organization, he introduced himself as totally concerned with America's domestic drama. His name is inseparable from his generation's great social revolution; in 1932, nearly all the heavy thinkers scoffed at him as just another placebo politician—a "pill to cure an earthquake," said Professor [Harold] Laski.<sup>86</sup>

More important than personality was what Roosevelt had to offer the many groups in his coalition. As historian

Richard Hofstadter has noted, the New Deal was "a series of improvisations, many adopted very suddenly, many contradictory."<sup>87</sup> The Roosevelt credo was: "Save the people and the nation, and if we have to change our minds twice a day to accomplish that end, we should do it."<sup>88</sup>

Until the vast expenditures of World War II, there was not enough pump-priming to end the Depression, but Roosevelt's initiatives touched almost everyone affected by the slump.<sup>89</sup> For the jobless, there were unemployment insurance and public works programs such as the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps. For the poor, there were categorical aid programs. For westerners, there were conservation measures. For the banks, there was the famous holiday that stopped runs on holdings, and there were currency and securities reforms. For farmers, there were incentives and price supports and cooperatives. For the aged, there was Social Security. For southerners, there was the Tennessee Valley Authority. For southern whites, there was a hands-off policy on race matters. For blacks, there were sympathy and jobs programs. For those living in rural areas, there was electrification. For families, there were home loans. For the weary worker eager for a few rounds at the local tavern, there was the repeal of Prohibition. For laborers, there was acknowledgment of the right to negotiate for their share of the national wealth. For business, there were the Federal Emergency Relief Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act, as well as diplomatic negotiation to reduce trade barriers.

The remarkably divergent interests in the coalition were underscored by the politics of race. Blacks moved en masse to the Democratic Party from their traditional position in the "Party of Lincoln," partly because of Hoover's failure but also because of the inclusive rhetoric of the New Deal. Yet Roosevelt was too concerned about his bloc of southern support to accept even antilynching legislation.

Scholars have argued that the New Deal coalition did not indicate a wholesale shift in existing political loyalties, but rather that new groups such as urbanites and blacks had joined an already stable alliance to tip the competitive balance of U.S. parties. The political discourse in the United States changed not because all or even most groups changed their behavior but because new groups and issues became involved.<sup>90</sup>

The core of Roosevelt's winning coalition was easy to describe: "Southern white Protestants, Catholics, and non-Southern white Protestants of the lowest socioeconomic stratum together accounted for roughly three-fourths of all Americans of voting age in 1940 who thought of themselves as Democrats. By way of contrast, these three groups provided only about 40 percent of the smaller cadre of Republican identifiers."<sup>91</sup> Within the Democratic coalition, there were both new and old elements.

Although the Democratic Party encompassed new constituencies and addressed new issues, it retained many of



its traditional supporters. The segregated “Jim Crow” South had consistently been in the Democratic column; in 1896, for example, the South’s percentage support for Democrat William Jennings Bryan exceeded that of the rest of the nation by 15.3 points. Even in 1928, when Al Smith’s Catholicism reduced support for the Democrats to under 50 percent for the first time, the Deep South supported the Democrats more than the border South did.<sup>92</sup> To the South, the Democrats were reliably the party of white supremacy and agricultural interests, while Republicans favored the industrial interests of the North.

Outside the South, the Democratic Party was the party of immigrants and Catholics. Since Andrew Jackson’s day, the overwhelmingly Democratic voting patterns of Catholics had contrasted with the split vote of Protestants in the United States. The Catholic-Protestant divisions represented “not so much religious as more general ethnocultural traditions.”<sup>93</sup> The Democratic hold on the Catholic vote was reinforced by the heavy immigration into northern cities in the last half of the nineteenth century. While the anti-Catholic Ku Klux Klan received Democratic backing in the South, it received Republican backing in the North, pushing northern Catholics decisively into the Democratic Party.

A steady base in the Democratic Party consisted of laborers and the poor. From the first party machines in the early nineteenth century to Bryan’s campaign on behalf of the depressed farm belt in 1896 to Woodrow Wilson’s acceptance of labor bargaining in 1914, the Democrats had shown sympathy for the less-privileged classes. Such sympathies often were constricted by prejudice or conservatism, but the Democrats offered more hope of representation than the business-oriented Republicans. Roosevelt solidified the support of the poor and laboring classes.<sup>94</sup> Sundquist has written: “The party system undoubtedly reflected some degree of class before the realignment, but there can be little doubt that it was accentuated by the event. It was in the New Deal era that tight bonds were formed between organized labor and the Democratic Party, that ties equally close if less formal and overt were formed between business and the GOP, and that politics for the first time since 1896 sharply accented class issues.”<sup>95</sup> Roosevelt consistently received the support of more than two-thirds of the voters of low socioeconomic status.<sup>96</sup>

New converts to the Democratic Party included blacks and Jews. The inclusion of blacks into the New Deal coalition underscored a “multiplier effect” at work within thriving interest group politics. The Republicans received the black vote in the seventeen elections from Reconstruction to 1932. That year, Roosevelt received 35 percent of the black vote, but his black support was as low as 23 percent in Chicago and 29 percent in Cincinnati.<sup>97</sup> Even though Roosevelt did little to promote black interests in the South, where most blacks lived but could not vote, the black vote for him

increased to 70 percent in 1936 and 1940. Migration of blacks to the North and the spillover effects of Roosevelt’s many domestic programs brought blacks to the Democratic Party.

Jews, who had voted Republican since their numbers swelled during immigration around the turn of the century, turned to the Democrats as they became the more liberal party. Roosevelt got 85 percent of the Jewish vote in 1936 and 84 percent in 1940. New Deal assistance programs and Roosevelt’s efforts to fight Nazism appealed to Jews, but perhaps more important was “the historic pattern of discrimination which forced or disposed Jews to oppose conservative parties.”<sup>98</sup> The class division that split other social groups was absent in the Jewish population.

In many ways, the whole of the New Deal was greater than the sum of its parts. Political scientist Samuel Beer has argued that two long-competing visions of U.S. politics—the national idea and the democratic idea—at last came together during Roosevelt’s administration. With the New Deal, the Democratic Party was able to combine its traditional concern for local, individualistic interests with a national vision. By bringing “locked-out” groups into the system, the Democrats enhanced both nation building and individual freedoms. The parts, put together, created a stronger whole. Beer quotes the French sociologist Emile Durkheim: “The image of the one who completes us becomes inseparable from ours.... It thus becomes an integral and permanent part of our conscience...”<sup>99</sup>

The political genius of “interest-group liberalism”<sup>100</sup> was not just that it offered something to everyone, but that it created a new age of consumerism in which everyone’s interest was in economic growth rather than structural change. The general good was defined as growth. The potentially divisive competition over restricted and unequally distributed resources was avoided with a general acceptance of growth as the common goal. When there was growth, everyone could get a little more. That public philosophy became a permanent part of American political discourse.

### Roosevelt’s First Reelection: 1936

Roosevelt’s coalition and leadership were so strong that he became the only president to win more than two elections. He won four elections and served a little more than twelve years in the White House before dying in office at the start of his fourth term.

Roosevelt’s four electoral triumphs caused Republicans to fume about his “imperial” presidency; all they could do in response to FDR was to promote a constitutional amendment to limit presidents to two terms. But more important than this perception was the way Roosevelt shaped the U.S. political agenda. For many people of the time, it was difficult to imagine the United States under any other leader.



*President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Republican opponents during his three successful reelection campaigns were, from left: Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas in 1936; former Democrat and business executive Wendell L. Willkie in 1940; and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York in 1944. Dewey ran again and lost against President Truman in 1948.*

It is possible that Roosevelt could have forged an even stronger liberal coalition than he did. But Roosevelt was a pragmatist above all else and alternately angered and wooed such groups as business, labor, farmers, and the military. For example, Roosevelt kept his distance from Upton Sinclair's populist campaign for governor of California in 1934. Because he threatened business interests, Sinclair was the target of a sustained personal attack by business and other conservative forces in the state in what one authority has called the first media campaign in American history. Sinclair's losing effort, the historian Greg Mitchell argued, undermined the power of reformers nationally.<sup>101</sup>

Roosevelt's three successful reelection drives evoked a changing response from Republicans. Roosevelt's first reelection opponent, in 1936, was Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, who strongly criticized every aspect of the New Deal. After 1936, Republican candidates did not criticize federal intervention in economic and social affairs but rather the speed and the skill of Democratic intervention. In the third election the Republicans argued that Roosevelt was a "warmonger" because he tilted toward Great Britain in World War II. The GOP also argued in the third and fourth elections that Roosevelt threatened to become a "dictator" by exceeding the traditional two-term limit.

Landon was the early favorite for the Republican nomination in 1936. Sen. Charles McNary of Oregon, Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, and *Chicago Daily News* publisher Frank Knox provided weak opposition. A Republican bolter for Theodore Roosevelt's "Bull Moose" candidacy in 1912, Landon was consistently to the left of the GOP. Historian James MacGregor Burns observed: "Landon had just the qualities of common sense, homely competence,

cautious liberalism and rocklike 'soundness' that the Republicans hoped would appeal to a people tiring, it was hoped, of the antics and heroics in the White House."<sup>102</sup>

In 1936 the Republicans could not have stated their opposition to the popular New Deal in any stronger terms. The platform read: "America is in peril. The welfare of American men and women and the future of our youth are at stake. We dedicate ourselves to the preservation of their political liberty, their individual opportunity, and their character as free citizens, which today for the first time are threatened by government itself."<sup>103</sup>

The Republicans called for ending a wide range of government regulations, returning relief to state and local governments, replacing Social Security, balancing the budget, and changing tariff and currency policies. Landon's only innovation was to call for a constitutional amendment allowing the states to regulate the labor of women and children; the Supreme Court had struck down a New York minimum wage law in 1935. After Landon won the nomination on the first ballot, he selected Knox as his running mate.

The only time the two presidential candidates met was at a meeting Roosevelt called with state governors in Des Moines to discuss farm relief and a recent drought. FDR hoped to put Landon on the spot about farm relief. But Landon turned out to be the aggressor, demanding that FDR address the dire situation of 100,000 starving farmers in Oklahoma. FDR responded that he had some federal agencies working on programs "just as fast as the Lord will let them." When Landon said that such an answer was small consolation, Roosevelt retorted: "What more can you say to the hungry farmer, governor? The machinery will be put in gear just as fast as the Lord will let *you*?"<sup>104</sup>



Landon's campaign possessed a lavish war chest of \$9 million, benefited from the defections of Democratic stalwarts such as John Davis and Al Smith (the party's presidential nominees in 1924 and 1928) and well-coordinated campaign work by business lobbies, and engaged in smear campaigns that portrayed Social Security as a simple "pay reduction" measure and Roosevelt as physically and mentally ill. Landon also argued that New Deal spending was just another form of spoils politics, a charge Roosevelt addressed by folding postmasters into the civil service system.

The only important innovation at the Democratic convention was the repeal of the party's requirement that a candidate receive two-thirds of the delegates to win the nomination. After some arm twisting, southern delegates backed the change, but the governor of Texas wondered aloud if the change was designed for a third Roosevelt run in 1940. Roosevelt was renominated without opposition. He asked Vice President John Nance Garner to run with him a second time.

In response to Landon's GOP nomination and agitation by leaders of the left and right—including Huey Long of Louisiana, Father Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit, Dr. Francis Townsend of California (who espoused a federal pension plan for senior citizens), and the Socialist Norman Thomas of New York—President Roosevelt in his acceptance speech launched a rhetorical war against "economic royalists" who opposed his programs. He dropped the idea of a "unity" campaign in favor of a partisan ideological attack intended to gain a mandate for a variety of stalled programs rather than a personal vote of confidence.<sup>105</sup>

At first, Roosevelt had planned a low-key campaign of "conciliation," but when Landon got the GOP nomination he decided to wage the more aggressive campaign. After all, Landon had run an impressive nominating campaign and was thought to appeal to American pinings for governmental stability. In the early stages of the fall campaign, Roosevelt pretended not to be a partisan politician. He crisscrossed the country making "official" inspections of drought states and public works programs and delivering speeches on electrical power, conservation, and social welfare programs, among other topics. Roosevelt assigned Postmaster General James Farley the task of addressing party rifts and Republican charges of spoils.

At the end of September, Roosevelt assumed the role of partisan leader. The president answered Republican charges point by point, then lashed out at the Republicans in biting, sarcastic terms. As the campaign progressed and Roosevelt sensed a strong response from the large crowds to his attacks, the attacks became stronger. At the close of the campaign, he said:

We have not come this far without a struggle and I assure you that we cannot go further without a struggle. For

twelve years, our nation was afflicted with a hear-nothing, see-nothing, do-nothing government. The nation looked to the government but the government looked away. Nine mocking years with the golden calf and three long years of the scourge! Nine crazy years at the ticker and three long years at the breadlines! Nine mad years of mirage and three long years of despair! And, my friends, powerful influences strive today to restore that kind of government with its doctrine that that government is best which is most indifferent to mankind.... Never before in all of our history have these forces been so united against one candidate as they stand today. They are unanimous in their hate for me—and I welcome their hatred.<sup>106</sup>

Especially to sophisticated campaign technicians of the modern age, a poll that predicted a big Landon victory provides some amusement. The *Literary Digest*, which had predicted past elections with accuracy, conducted a postcard poll of its readers that pointed toward a Landon landslide. But the heavy middle- and upper-class bias of the magazine's readership meant that the views of the voters on the lower rungs of the economic ladder were left out of the sample. To this day, the poll is cited as the prime example of bad survey group selection.

The failure of the *Literary Digest's* survey pointed to the most salient aspect of the election results: the heavy class divisions among the voters. Polls showed that class divisions widened starting around the midpoint of Roosevelt's first term. The broad support Roosevelt had enjoyed because of a common economic disaster had hardened along class lines by the time of the 1936 election.

In the 1936 election, Roosevelt won 27.7 million popular votes (60.8 percent) to Landon's 16.7 million (36.5 percent). Roosevelt carried all but two of the forty-eight states, and he took 523 of the 531 electoral votes. In addition, the Senate's Democratic majority increased to 75 of 96 seats, and the House majority increased to 333 of 435 seats. Roosevelt even ran ahead of candidates—such as gubernatorial candidate Herbert Lehman of New York—who had been recruited to boost his vote totals in various states. In fact, the Democratic victory was almost too overwhelming, Roosevelt suggested, because it would encourage Democrats to fight among themselves rather than with Republicans.

### Roosevelt's Third Term: 1940

Soon after his 1936 landslide, Roosevelt tempted fate with a proposal that would have increased the size of the Supreme Court from nine to fifteen members in order to "pack" the Court with justices closer to the president's political philosophy. In 1935 and 1936 the high court had struck down important New Deal initiatives such as the Agriculture Adjustment Act, the National Recovery Administration, and the tax on food processing.

Roosevelt shrouded his proposal in statements of concern about the capacities of some of the Court's older

justices. In a fireside speech, Roosevelt said the Court's failure to keep pace with the other "horses" in the "three-horse team" of the federal government constituted a "quiet crisis."<sup>107</sup> The elderly chief justice, Charles Evans Hughes, belied that charge with the energy he brought to the tribunal. But Roosevelt refused to compromise on the bill, and it became an executive-legislative dispute. The proposal was widely seen as a brazen power play, and Congress defeated it by summer 1937.

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt eventually got the judicial approval he wanted for his initiatives—what was called "the switch in time that saved nine." The Court appeared to shift its philosophy during the court-packing affair, and, before long, enough justices had retired so that Roosevelt could put his stamp on the Court.

Other problems awaited Roosevelt in the second term. Splits in the labor movement gave rise to violence during organizing drives, and the president responded haltingly. After his rift with business over the full range of New Deal policies, Roosevelt appeared to be drifting. Conservatives in Congress were more assertive than ever in opposing the "socialist" measures of the Roosevelt years. The only major New Deal legislation in the second term was the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which abolished child labor and set a minimum wage and an official rate of time-and-a-half for overtime.

As Roosevelt looked toward a third term in 1940, the widening war in Europe posed a difficult problem. Nazi Germany had invaded the Rhineland, Poland, France, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg and had made alliances with Italy and the Soviet Union. Japan had invaded China. Adolph Hitler launched the Battle of Britain in summer 1940; all-night air raids of London came soon afterward.

British prime minister Winston Churchill desperately petitioned Roosevelt to provide fifty naval destroyers. Britain's need for the destroyers was so great that Roosevelt balked at asking Congress for help. He reasoned that congressional action probably would take three months, and isolationists might even block action, dealing a crippling blow to Britain. After lengthy debate within the administration, Roosevelt agreed to send Churchill the destroyers as part of a "lend-lease" agreement. The United States received British bases in the Caribbean as part of the deal.

A favorite parlor game as the 1940 election approached was guessing whom Roosevelt might tap as his successor. Roosevelt publicly maintained that he did not want another term, but he refused to issue a definitive statement begging off the race. Despite the historic precedent against third terms, Roosevelt wanted to remain president. To avoid the appearance of overzealousness, however, Roosevelt wanted the Democrats to draft him in 1940.

While the nation waited for Roosevelt to act, Vice President Garner announced his candidacy for his boss's

job. Postmaster General Farley and Secretary of State Cordell Hull also wanted to be president, and Roosevelt gave both vague assurances of support. Roosevelt, whose relations with Garner had soured since the court-packing episode (which Garner opposed), simply watched the vice president struggle to gain a respectable public profile. The Farley and Hull prospects withered without the help of the old master.

From a distance, Roosevelt watched state Democratic delegations declare their support. Polls showed Roosevelt's fortunes rising with the deepening European crisis. Just before the GOP convention, Roosevelt appointed Republicans Henry Stimson and Frank Knox to his cabinet. But Roosevelt did not reveal his plans for 1940, even to his closest aides. The president did not forbid aides such as Harry Hopkins to work on a draft, but he did not get involved because he wanted the Democrats to call on him and not the other way around.

At the Chicago convention, Sen. Alben Barkley told the delegates: "The president has never had, and has not today, any desire or purpose to continue in the office of president.... He wishes in all earnestness and sincerity to make it clear that all the delegates of this convention are free to vote for any candidate."<sup>108</sup> The statement was followed by an hour-long demonstration and Roosevelt's first-ballot nomination.

The convention mood turned sour, however, when Roosevelt announced that he wanted the liberal secretary of agriculture, Henry Wallace, as his running mate. The announcement disgruntled delegates who already had lined up behind other candidates. But Wallace eventually beat Alabama representative William Bankhead, his strongest opponent for the nomination.

The Republicans mounted their strongest challenge to Roosevelt in 1940, largely based on the charge that Roosevelt was moving the United States toward involvement in the world war. Several moves toward military preparedness had failed at the hands of isolationists in Congress. When Roosevelt asked for increases in defense spending after Gen. Francisco Franco's victory in Spain and Germany's annexing of Austria in 1938, critics asserted that the president was attempting to cover up domestic failures with foreign adventures. Roosevelt pressed on, however, and Congress passed the Selective Service Act and increases in military spending in 1940.

The Republican field in 1940 included several fresh faces: Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, son of the former president; District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York City; and Sen. Charles L. McNary of Oregon and Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan who had been considered long shots for the Republican nomination in 1936. The freshest face of all was Wendell L. Willkie, a utility executive who had never run for political office. A large, affable man, former



Democrat Willkie had barnstormed the country for seven years speaking in opposition to the New Deal.<sup>109</sup> Hundreds of “Willkie clubs” sprang up in summer 1940, and a number of publications, including Henry Luce’s *Time* magazine, chronicled Willkie’s career and encouraged the Willkie groundswell. Despite concern about Willkie’s lack of political experience, which led to a “stop Willkie” movement, the Indianan won a sixth-ballot nomination by acclamation. Senator McNary, the Republicans’ Senate floor leader, reluctantly accepted the vice-presidential nomination.

Traveling 30,000 miles in thirty-four states, Willkie gave some 540 speeches. By the time his campaign ended, his already husky voice had turned hoarse. The Republicans spent lavishly and organized grassroots clubs for Willkie across the country. “No Third Term” campaign buttons were popular with Willkie supporters. Charges against Roosevelt of managerial incompetence, “warmongering,” and imperial ambitions punctuated the Willkie effort. A dramatic moment came when labor leader John L. Lewis called on workers to back Willkie.

After a period of strictly “presidential” behavior, Roosevelt took to the campaign trail with partisan vigor. He answered Willkie’s warmongering charges with a promise never to involve the United States in “foreign wars” (which left Roosevelt free to respond to a direct attack).

The alienation of some Democratic and independent voters was symbolized by Vice President Garner, who did not even vote. Roosevelt won, but by the slimmest popular vote margin of any race since 1912. He received 27.3 million popular votes (54.7 percent) to Willkie’s 22.3 million (44.8 percent). The electoral vote tally was 449–82.

### The War and Its Legacy: 1944

Roosevelt’s third term and fourth election were dominated by World War II. Japan attacked U.S. bases at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. The president, speaking before Congress, declared the date of the surprise attack “a day that will live in infamy.” Congress shook off its isolationist inclinations and declared war. A few days after Pearl Harbor, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States, confronting the nation with a two-front war.

The war did for the economy what the New Deal, by itself, could not: it brought economic prosperity. The number of unemployed workers fell from eight million to one million between 1940 and 1944. The boom brought seven million more people, half of them women, into the job market. Inflation, worker shortages, and occasional shortages in raw materials posed problems for wartime agencies. The number of U.S. families paying taxes quadrupled, and by 1945 tax revenues were twenty times their 1940 level. Budget deficits reached new heights.<sup>110</sup>

The fighting in Europe and Asia was grim for the first two years of the president’s new term. Isolationist sentiment

again built up in Congress, with the Midwest proving the region most resistant to Roosevelt’s foreign policy. Criticism of how the Roosevelt administration was managing U.S. participation in the wars on both fronts was rampant. The administration won key congressional votes on the war but faced stubborn resistance on domestic measures. In the 1942 midterm elections, the Republicans gained ten seats in the Senate and forty-seven seats in the House—a major repudiation of Roosevelt.

After several setbacks, the Allied forces won impressive victories. Roosevelt and Churchill worked closely together. Allied forces, led by General Eisenhower, routed the Axis powers in North Africa in 1942. The Soviet Union beat back a Nazi assault on Stalingrad in the winter of 1942–1943. The Allies invaded and occupied Italy in 1943 before crossing the English Channel to confront the Nazis in France in 1944. In September 1944 British and American troops entered Germany. In the Pacific war, American offensives protected Australia in 1942 and secured the Philippines in 1944.

Despite the bitter opposition that prevailed through much of his third term, Roosevelt had no trouble winning a fourth term in 1944. The Allies found greater success on the battlefield and on the sea, and the nation did not appear willing to risk untested leadership to prosecute the war. The Republicans turned to the governor of New York, Thomas Dewey. Willkie wanted another shot at the White House, and his best-selling book *One World* put him in the public eye, but old-line conservatives blamed him for the 1940 election defeat. Governors John Bricker of Ohio and Harold Stassen of Minnesota and Gen. Douglas MacArthur were the other hopefuls.

Dewey’s primary victories over Willkie in the Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Oregon primaries ended Willkie’s public career. Dewey was too far in front to stop. At the convention he won a nearly unanimous first-ballot nomination after Bricker and Stassen dropped out. After Gov. Earl Warren of California refused the vice-presidential nomination, Bricker accepted it.

The party platform extolled the virtues of free enterprise but did not criticize the concept of the New Deal and even made bids for the votes of blacks and women. In his acceptance speech Dewey criticized “stubborn men grown old and tired and quarrelsome in office.”<sup>111</sup>

The 1944 election marked the early resistance of the South to the modern Democratic Party. Roosevelt was a shoo-in for the nomination, but southerners wanted a replacement for Wallace as vice president, restoration of the two-thirds nominating rule, and a platform declaration of white supremacy. Dissatisfied southerners threatened to bolt the party in November, but when the party adopted only a vague civil rights plank in its platform, southern discontent dissipated. The rest of the platform called for an internationalist thrust in foreign policy and further New Deal-style reforms domestically.

Roosevelt expressed support for Wallace but said he would allow the convention to pick his running mate. Wallace gave a stirring convention speech but disturbed conservatives with his stand against the poll tax and for equal opportunity for all “regardless of race or sex.” Sen. Harry S. Truman of Missouri, who had won fame as a critic of defense spending, beat Wallace for the vice-presidential nomination on the second ballot.

The Democratic campaign was dominated by references to the need for wartime unity and reminders of the Republican rule under Hoover. One leaflet bore the words “Lest We Forget” and a photograph of an unemployed man selling apples in front of a “Hoover Club”; an inset photograph showed Dewey conferring with former president Hoover. The Republicans spent nearly as much money in 1944 as they had in the record-setting 1936 election.

Roosevelt won with 25.6 million popular votes (53.4 percent) to Dewey’s 22.0 million (45.9 percent). The electoral vote was 432 to 99. But President Roosevelt, who reshaped U.S. politics at all levels, did not have the opportunity to see the end of the war or to participate in the making of the postwar world. On April 12, 1945, less than three months after his fourth inauguration, he collapsed while sitting for a portrait in Warm Springs, Georgia, and died a few hours later.

### Truman Presidency: 1948

The shock of President Roosevelt’s death was perhaps greatest for the former haberdasher and machine politician who succeeded him. Truman had been a last-minute choice as FDR’s running mate the previous year, and he never became a part of Roosevelt’s inner circle. Truman did not know about the most important military program of the age—the Manhattan Project, which, in a race with the Nazis, was developing a nuclear bomb in secrecy in the out-of-the-way places of Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Hanford, Washington; and Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Truman also faced a problem of stature. Roosevelt had done nothing less than redefine the presidency in his twelve years in office. He not only effected a partisan realignment in U.S. politics, but he changed the very scope of government activity. As would become clear during the Eisenhower presidency, even Republicans had come to accept, grudgingly, the notion that the government ought to play an active role in stimulating the economy and addressing the needs of specific constituency groups.

Another problem facing Truman: many people could not fathom a presidency without Roosevelt. One member of the White House staff said later: “It was all so sudden, I had completely forgotten about Mr. Truman. Stunned, I realized that I simply couldn’t comprehend the presidency as something separate from Roosevelt. The presidency, the White House, the war, our lives—they were all Roosevelt.”<sup>112</sup> Other

aides could not bring themselves to call Truman “Mr. President,” as if so doing would dishonor the late president.

Truman’s personality could not have presented a greater contrast to that of Roosevelt. Plain-speaking, blunt, middle-class, midwestern, high school educated, wheeling-and-dealing, and surrounded by old pals from the Pendergast machine of Missouri (the Democratic organization that dominated politics in the state), Truman offended people who had been accustomed to the charisma of Roosevelt. The new first lady, Bess Truman, also paled in comparison to her predecessor, the dynamic, more public Eleanor Roosevelt. Nevertheless, Truman showed absolute loyalty to the New Deal, but that would never be enough for many old Roosevelt hands and a nation entering a difficult period of postwar readjustment.

By the time the 1948 election neared, Truman was in grave political shape. He brought former president Hoover back from exile for special projects—one of the many ways he rankled the sensibilities of former Roosevelt aides and Eleanor Roosevelt. Truman also professed a desire to “keep my feet on the ground” and avoid the “crackpots and lunatic fringe” that had surrounded FDR.<sup>113</sup> Toward that end he got rid of Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace and others. The independent journalist I.F. Stone wrote of Truman’s personnel moves: “The little nameplates outside the little doors ... began to change. In Justice, Treasury, Commerce and elsewhere, the New Dealers began to be replaced by the kind of men one was accustomed to meeting in county courthouses.”<sup>114</sup>

The politics of postwar adjustment was difficult. The Republican 80th Congress, elected in 1946, sought to dismantle many New Deal programs, and it frustrated anti-inflation efforts. Truman, then, had to duel with Congress, vetoing 250 bills (eleven vetoes were overridden). Tentative civil rights initiatives disgruntled the South. Labor unrest was on the rise. Truman’s efforts to “contain” Soviet geopolitical ambitions not only created splits among Democrats but also brought attacks from Republican isolationists. To make matters worse, Truman was said to have performed inadequately at Potsdam, the conference of World War II victors held in the summer of 1945 that established many geographic borders in Europe.

The situation was so bad that Roosevelt’s own son promoted General Eisenhower and Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas for a 1948 run for the Democratic nomination against Truman. Truman, in other words, was doing a good job antagonizing both the left and the right. In August 1948 the Democratic convention appeared to reflect a dangerously polarized nation. The convention began with a feeling of desperation when Eisenhower and Douglas refused to run. Then a “states’ rights” plank offered by southern delegates was defeated, and, after strong speeches by Minneapolis mayor Hubert H. Humphrey and others, a



*In 1948 pollsters and the media fed Republican candidate Thomas Dewey's overconfidence in his campaign to unseat President Harry S. Truman. Truman had the last laugh on the press and his opponent.*



strong northern civil rights plank passed. The party's New Deal and northern machine elements decided that southern defection would be less damaging than northern defection.

Defect is just what some southerners did. The "Dixiecrats," under the leadership of South Carolina's governor J. Strom Thurmond, left the convention to conduct their fall campaign. Thurmond's candidacy ran under the Democratic Party label in four states (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina) and under the States' Rights Democratic Party elsewhere in the South. Meanwhile, the party's left wing, behind Henry Wallace, protested Truman's Marshall Plan (a multimillion-dollar program to rebuild the economies of western Europe), military buildup, and confrontational stance toward the Soviet Union. It, too, ran its own fall campaign under the banner of the Progressive Citizens of America (the Progressive Party).

The seeds of Dixie defection were planted long before the convention. In 1947 the President's Committee on Civil Rights issued a report calling for the protection of the rights of all minorities. It was just the kind of spark southern segregationists needed to begin a dump-Truman drive and to organize their own campaign in 1948. The Southern Governors Conference in March 1948 recommended that southern states send delegates to the Democratic convention and electors to the electoral college who would refuse to back a pro-civil rights candidate.

As political scientist V.O. Key Jr. has shown, the degree of resistance to civil rights in southern states depended on two basic factors: the proportion of blacks in the population

and the strength of the two-party system. Key argued that the existence of a large black population led to stronger Democratic measures against black enfranchisement and led whites to support the Democratic Party in greater numbers. "To them [the whites in such districts], a single Negro vote threatened the whole caste system."<sup>115</sup> Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina ended up voting for the Thurmond ticket. Other southern states found broader economic and political issues more compelling than race and voted for Truman.<sup>116</sup>

Many of FDR's old political allies eventually got behind Truman, but the president's election prospects looked bleak. Some support was grudging—Eleanor Roosevelt offered a straightforward endorsement only to rebut newspaper reports that she favored the Republicans. While the Democratic Party was badly fractured, the Republican Party united behind Dewey.

Dewey, who had been the 1944 GOP candidate, survived a large field in 1948 to become the nominee once again. Senator Taft of Ohio was the main threat, but his isolationism and dull public demeanor were liabilities. The most spirited opposition came from Governor Stassen of Minnesota, who appealed to the more liberal and internationalist wing of the party. An anathema to party bosses, Stassen proved his strength in a series of primary victories. Other candidates or potential convention contenders included Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur, Governor Warren, and Senator Vandenberg. Polls showed all of the Republicans but Taft beating Truman.<sup>117</sup>

Dewey gained the preconvention momentum he needed with an impressive primary victory over Stassen in Oregon. He spent three weeks in the state, while Stassen frittered away his time and resources with a hopeless challenge to Taft in the Ohio primary. Dewey was especially tough in a primary debate with Stassen about communism. With these successes, as well as his impressive organizational strength and mastery over convention mechanics, Dewey won the presidential nomination on the third ballot. Warren was selected as the vice-presidential nominee.

Dewey was part of a new breed of Republican leaders—pragmatic and accepting of the New Deal and the international role that the United States would play in the postwar era. He expressed support for the basic tenets of postwar liberalism, including Social Security, civil rights, and the United Nations. In the 1948 campaign, Dewey planned to put himself above the slashing attack style of President Truman. His constant calls for national unity—spoken in a baritone voice and perfect English—expressed broad public acceptance of the vast changes in U.S. politics over the previous twenty years.

From the beginning of the campaign, the media and professional politicians gave Truman little chance of retaining the White House. Early polls showed Dewey with such a strong lead that pollsters simply stopped surveying voters. But the polls failed because of a bias in the way the questions were asked and a presumption that the large undecided vote would cast their ballots in the same way as the rest of the population, when it in fact heavily favored Truman.<sup>118</sup>

Dewey was so certain of victory that he ran as if he were the incumbent. He made a series of bland, almost diplomatic statements rather than energetic campaign speeches. Dewey appeared confident that his advice to one audience—“Vote your own interests”—would attract an amalgam of disaffected groups. Never even mentioning the president’s name, Dewey calmly canvassed the country and just smiled when people called him “President Dewey.” Dewey was careful to avoid the overaggressive posture that he thought had ruined his 1944 campaign against Roosevelt. He even made some initial cabinet and policy decisions.

Truman’s strategy from the beginning was simply to mobilize the New Deal coalition. The biggest danger was apathy, he and campaign aide Clark Clifford reasoned, so the best strategy was to give the voters a reason to go to the polling booths. Because the Democrats were the majority party, they had to concentrate mainly on getting their long-time supporters to the polls.

Truman ran a scrappy and blunt underdog campaign that could have been mistaken for an outsider’s effort. Truman was the president, but he ran against the Washington establishment. Crisscrossing the nation on a whistle-stop train tour, Truman traveled 31,000 miles and spoke before six million people. He turned his record of vetoes into an asset,

claiming that the “do-nothing” Republican 80th Congress made him do it. He assailed the conservative Republican record on inflation, housing, labor, farm issues, and foreign affairs. The president drew large crowds—sometimes many times the size of Dewey’s crowds—but he was virtually the only political professional who thought he would win.

Truman himself predicted in October that he had 229 solid electoral votes to Dewey’s 109 and Thurmond’s 9; 189 votes, he said, could go either way. The best anyone would say about the Truman campaign was that its fighting spirit improved the Democrats’ chances to win the Senate. Truman answered the Republicans’ claims of liberalism and reformism by criticizing the GOP for obstructing his policies. Truman’s outsider taunt was constant: “that no-account, do-nothing, Republican 80th Congress!”<sup>119</sup>

Despite the *Chicago Tribune*’s now-famous headline—“Dewey Defeats Truman”—President Truman prevailed. Early returns put Truman in front, but it was expected that the later-reporting western states would give Dewey the win. When California and Ohio went into the Truman column midmorning on Wednesday, Dewey conceded defeat.

Considering the Democratic defections, Truman’s appeal was widespread. He won twenty-eight states with 24.11 million votes (49.51 percent) and might have won more in the South and North with a united party—as it was, Thurmond won 22 percent of the vote in the South. Dewey won 21.97 million votes (45.12 percent), and Thurmond polled 1.17 million votes (2.40 percent). Henry Wallace won 1.16 million votes (2.38 percent) but no electoral votes. Wallace’s candidacy may have cost Truman New York, Michigan, and Maryland. Yet Wallace may have done Truman a favor by freeing him from the taint of being the most liberal candidate in a time when the electorate was weary of liberalism. Particularly because the Republicans did not have a midwesterner on their ticket and talked about cutting back agricultural subsidies, farmers felt safer with Truman. In all, Truman won 303 electoral votes, Dewey, 189, and Thurmond, 39.

The Democratic defections may have helped Truman by making him the candidate of the center. The Wallace campaign freed the president from suspicions on the right, and the Thurmond defection strengthened Truman’s more liberal northern constituency. In addition, the defections may have inspired Democratic voters to turn out in larger numbers than they would have had victory seemed certain.

In the end the election mostly confirmed long-held partisan allegiances. In the words of political scientist Angus Campbell and his colleagues, it was a “maintaining” election: “The electorate responded to current elements in politics very much in terms of its existing partisan loyalties. Apparently very little of the political landscape attracted strong feeling in that year. But what feeling there was seemed to be governed largely by antecedent attachments to one of the two major parties.”<sup>120</sup>



### **“I Like Ike”: 1952**

Truman’s political fortunes worsened during his second term to the extent that he decided belatedly against making a bid for the Democratic nomination. In 1952, for the first time in twenty-four years, neither party had an incumbent president as its nominee.

The Democrats suffered from a weariness that is bound to affect any party that has been in power for twenty years. Problems and opponents’ frustrated ambitions were piling up, and in General Eisenhower the Republicans were able to recruit a candidate with universal appeal who was coveted by both parties. The national mood in the years before the 1952 election was sour. The nation was tiring of price controls, recurring scandals among members of the White House staff, and the Korean War, which the Truman administration had begun in 1950 but did not appear interested in either winning or pulling U.S. troops out of. The Republicans asked for a chance to “clean up the mess” in Washington and punctuated their appeals with the question: “Had enough?”

The Truman administration had met with repeated frustration in dealing with Congress. On civil rights, tariffs, taxes, labor reform, and the sensationalized question of communist sympathizers in the government, Truman had had to cope with a stubborn Democratic Congress, which, in turn, became more stubborn after Republican gains in the 1950 midterm elections. When Truman seized control of the steel mills because he said the steelworkers’ strike threatened the nation’s security, he was rebuffed by the Supreme Court.<sup>121</sup>

Truman’s biggest problems, however, had concerned cronyism and war. Republicans in congressional investigations and on the stump had hammered away at conflict-of-interest scandals in Truman’s administration, creating nationwide sentiment to “clean up” Washington with a new administration. Meanwhile, the United States was mired in a stalemate in Korea—a distant war that was being fought inconclusively under the aegis of the United Nations, with uncertain goals (was it to protect South Korea or to defeat North Korea as well?) and uncertain enemies (was the People’s Republic of China an opponent as well as North Korea?). Truman evoked ire with his firing of General MacArthur, who wanted to take the war into China, and with the slow movement toward a settlement. Just as the nation had tired of sacrifices in World War I under Woodrow Wilson, it had tired of sacrifices under Truman.

General Eisenhower—who had just left the presidency of Columbia University to take charge of the forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)—was recruited by Republicans to run when it appeared that other GOP candidates lacked the national appeal to win the White House. Senator Taft was running again, but his isolationism was considered a liability in the postwar age of internationalism.

Stassen, MacArthur, and Warren were other likely Republican candidates.

Eisenhower’s popular appeal was revealed when he attracted 50.4 percent of the vote in the New Hampshire primary to Taft’s 38.7 percent and Stassen’s 7.1 percent. Eisenhower performed well in the northeast area primaries, and Taft generally performed well in the Midwest. A write-in campaign for Eisenhower almost upset Stassen in his home state of Minnesota.

When the GOP convention finally met in Chicago, Taft had the lead in convention delegates. In crucial delegate-seating contests, many of them played out on national television, Eisenhower defeated Taft and won the right to seat pro-Eisenhower insurgents from the South. Taft had relied on the old strategy of mobilizing state machines, but such tactics looked unsavory on television. Eisenhower had undisputed popular appeal, and he won on the first ballot after his early lead turned into a stampede.

Eisenhower selected Sen. Richard Nixon of California as his running mate. The thirty-nine-year-old conservative had won national recognition with his activities on the controversial House Committee on Un-American Activities, which investigated the alleged Soviet ties of Alger Hiss, a former State Department official. Hiss would serve time for a perjury conviction.

The Democrats moved haltingly toward putting together a ticket. Truman did not announce his decision to stay out of the race until April, after two primary losses. Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who had gained fame with his televised hearings on organized crime, ran an aggressive primary campaign and entered the convention with the lead in delegates. Other candidates included Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, Vice President Alben Barkley, Sen. Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, and Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia.

The eventual nominee was Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, grandson of Grover Cleveland’s second vice president. Stevenson had had experience in the navy and State departments before running for governor. President Truman had privately recruited Stevenson for the race—at first unsuccessfully. Then Truman and Illinois backers set up a draft movement for Stevenson, which the governor disavowed until the last minute. Kefauver was the early leader in convention balloting, but Stevenson, always close, pulled into the lead on the third ballot.

Stevenson’s campaign was an eloquent call to arms for liberals and reformers. Years later Democrats would recall that the campaign had inspired the generation that would take the reins of power under John F. Kennedy in 1960. Democratic politics at all levels in the 1950s and 1960s would revolve around battles between party regulars and reformers.

Stevenson did not have a chance, however, against the popular Eisenhower. Some southern states bolted the

Democratic Party, and the Republicans hammered away at the misdeeds of the Democratic administration under Truman. Such issues as the 1949 communist revolution in China (“Who lost China?”), the protracted Korean War, administration corruption, and the alleged communist infiltration of the government captured the nation’s attention more than Stevenson’s oratory.

More than anything, however, the desire for party change rather than policy change determined the election. The Republican evocation of the theme of “Corruption, Korea, and Communism” did not challenge the policies that the Democrats offered the nation as much as the way they executed those policies. Eisenhower was a proven administrator and was free of the taint of everyday U.S. politics. Stevenson was a reformer himself, but his campaign had the conspicuous backing of President Truman. Stevenson’s divorce and his public support of Hiss were constant if only vaguely stated issues.

The campaign’s biggest controversy developed when newspaper reports alleged that Nixon had used a “secret fund” provided by California millionaires to pay for travel and other expenses. To a Democratic Party weary of charges of impropriety, the revelation offered an opportunity to accuse Nixon of being beholden to special interests. Nixon admitted the existence of the fund but maintained that he used the money solely for travel and that his family did not accept personal gifts.

Nixon originally reacted to the story by asserting that it was a communist smear. When Eisenhower would not publicly back his running mate, speculation developed that Ike would ask Nixon to leave the ticket—and the Republican *New York Herald Tribune* openly called for him to drop out. When Nixon decided to confront his accusers with a television speech, campaign aides told him he would be dropped if the public reaction was not favorable.

Nixon’s speech was remarkable. He denied any impropriety and stated that the Stevenson campaign was hypocritical in its criticisms because it had similar funds. More specifically, Nixon denied that he had accepted such gifts as a mink coat for his wife, Pat; he said that his wife wore a “Republican cloth coat.” He acknowledged, however, receiving a pet dog named Checkers from a Texas admirer: “And you know, the kids love that dog, and I just want to say this right now, that regardless of what they say about it, we’re going to keep it.”<sup>122</sup> His folksy message and appeal for telegrams created a wave of sympathy, which Eisenhower rewarded with a pledge of support. The crisis was over.

In a personal victory—surveys showed that the nation still favored the programs of the New Deal but simply wanted to put the cronyism, sacrifices, and Korean War behind it—Eisenhower swept to the White House. Ike won the entire North and West, parts of the South, and some border states—a total of thirty-nine states to Stevenson’s

nine. His 442 electoral votes and 33.9 million popular votes (55.1 percent) overwhelmed Stevenson’s 89 electoral votes and 27.3 million popular votes (44.4 percent). The election of 1956 would bring more of the same.

### Eisenhower’s Reelection: 1956

Despite his age (sixty-six) and having had a heart attack in 1955, Eisenhower was the strong favorite to be the GOP nominee for another term. Close cooperation with the Democratic congressional leadership and a “hidden-hand” leadership style seemed to comport with the electorate’s wishes for normalcy.<sup>123</sup> The White House staff was ably run by the chief of staff, Sherman Adams, and foreign policy was supervised by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. The genius of Eisenhower’s management style was his use of aides as “lightning rods” for unpopular policies.

Even without lightning rods, Eisenhower probably would have fared well. The economy was booming, and Eisenhower had quickly brought the Korean War to a close. His nuclear policy gave the nation a “bigger bang for the buck” in defense spending and kept the troop requirements low. Federal housing and highway programs gave impetus to suburbanization, now considered part of the middle-class American Dream. Issues that would in the future become divisive, such as civil rights, were muffled.

The only unsettled Republican issue was whether Nixon would again be the vice-presidential candidate. Eisenhower offered him a cabinet post, and Stassen mounted a campaign to replace Nixon with Massachusetts governor Christian Herter. After some hesitation, however, Eisenhower stood by his controversial running mate.

In the Democratic camp, Kefauver challenged Stevenson for the right to face Eisenhower in the fall. After impressive primary victories in New Hampshire and Minnesota for Kefauver, the Stevenson campaign fought back with a string of primary wins in states as varied as California, Florida, and Oregon.

Former president Truman endorsed New York governor Harriman—not Stevenson—at the opening of the Democratic convention. A variety of other favorite sons entered the race. But with the help of Eleanor Roosevelt, Stevenson was able to win the nomination for a second time. Stevenson won on the first ballot.

Stevenson left the vice-presidential slot open to the convention delegates. Kefauver eventually won, after battling Senators John Kennedy, Albert A. Gore, and Hubert Humphrey and New York mayor Robert Wagner. The open contest highlighted the future national political potential of Kennedy, who, according to later accounts, mainly intended not to win the second spot on the ticket but to gain visibility for a 1960 presidential run.

The campaign was bereft of real issues. Eisenhower’s campaigning was a tempered appeal to American values and





bipartisan consensus. Nixon was left the job of hacking away at the opposition; he called Stevenson “Adlai the Appeaser” and a “Ph.D. graduate of Dean Acheson’s cowardly College of Communist Containment.”<sup>124</sup> Overall, however, the campaign was an example of what James David Barber has called “the politics of conciliation,” with little conflict or desire for change.

Whether or not the electorate was “asleep,” as frustrated critics charged, Eisenhower nailed down another strong victory. He won forty-two states, 457 electoral votes, and 35.6 million popular votes (57.4 percent), compared with Stevenson’s six states, 73 electoral votes, and 26.0 million popular votes (42.0 percent). In an unprecedented development, however, both houses of Congress went to the opposition.

### Kennedy and the Politics of Change: 1960

The periodic national desire for change came at the expense of the Republicans in 1960, when Massachusetts senator Kennedy became the youngest person ever elected president by defeating Vice President Nixon. The presidential election was foreshadowed by the 1958 midterm election, when the Democrats made impressive gains in Congress. An economic recession and generational politics created the first major shift toward liberalism since the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The “Class of ’58” decisively changed the discourse of U.S. politics. After the election the Democrats held 64 of 98 Senate seats and 283 of 436 House seats, and thirty-five states had Democratic governors. The time appeared ripe for reopening issues that had long been stifled such as civil rights, urban problems, and education.<sup>125</sup>

The 1960 Democratic field was dominated by senators—Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Humphrey of Minnesota, and Stuart Symington of Missouri. Each had important advantages and disadvantages. Kennedy was from a wealthy and politically minded family, but his Catholicism and undistinguished Senate record were liabilities. Johnson was a masterful majority leader, but no southerner had won the White House since James K. Polk in 1844. Humphrey was popular in the Midwest, but he lacked financial backing and was considered too loquacious and liberal. Symington had a strong Senate record and Truman’s backing, but he was considered colorless, and Truman’s backing carried liabilities.

Former Illinois governor Adlai Stevenson, the party’s nominee in 1952 and 1956, stood on the sidelines, hoping that a convention deadlock or draft movement would bring him another chance for the White House. Early speculation was that the convention would be deadlocked and a compromise candidate would have to emerge. It appeared likely that the nomination would go to Symington, Johnson, Humphrey, or to one of the two senior candidates, Stevenson and Kefauver; the other candidates were good bets for the vice-presidential slot.



*In the 1960 presidential campaign, John F. Kennedy, seen here greeting supporters in Charleston, worked hard to win the West Virginia primary. His victory in this overwhelmingly Protestant state blunted the issue of his Catholicism and set him on the way to a first-ballot nomination.*

Kennedy presented the most intriguing candidacy. He was the son of Joseph P. Kennedy, the millionaire who had been Roosevelt’s ambassador to Britain before their bitter break over U.S. involvement in World War II. John Kennedy also was an Ivy League graduate (of Harvard University), a war hero (described in the book *P.T. 109*), and a Pulitzer Prize winner (for *Profiles in Courage*). With an experienced campaign staff, he had won an overwhelming reelection to the Senate in 1958. Moreover, he had been planning a run for the White House for years.

There were Kennedy skeptics, however. No Catholic except Alfred Smith had been a major party nominee, and Smith’s bitter loss and the anti-Catholic sentiments he aroused in 1928 made political professionals wary of naming another Catholic. Some considered Kennedy, at age forty-three, to be too young. Others focused on the influence of Joseph Kennedy, who had bankrolled his son’s political career.<sup>126</sup> Truman’s comment captured the crux of Kennedy’s liabilities: “It’s not the Pope I’m afraid of, it’s the Pop.”<sup>127</sup>

To address the doubts, Kennedy entered political primaries that would enable him to demonstrate vote-getting ability and to confront the religion problem. The two key primaries were Wisconsin and West Virginia. In Wisconsin, Kennedy would answer the charge that he was too conservative. But the Kennedy strategists were divided about whether he should oppose Senator Humphrey of neighboring Minnesota. Wisconsin’s growing independence in party politics

eventually convinced them, however, that it would present a low risk in return for the possibility of beating Humphrey in his native region. In West Virginia, Kennedy would attempt to blunt the religion issue by attracting the votes of an overwhelmingly Protestant electorate.

In the end, Kennedy defeated Humphrey in Wisconsin. Kennedy's impressive campaign treasury enabled him to staff offices in eight of the ten congressional districts in the state; Humphrey had only two offices. Humphrey maintained that the defeat stemmed from crossover Republican Catholic votes and was therefore illegitimate. (Most of the state's Catholics, who made up 31 percent of the population, belonged to the GOP.) But to Kennedy and many political observers, it was still an important victory.

Humphrey wanted to even the score in West Virginia. If Humphrey had quit the campaign and left Kennedy with no opponents, as many advised him to do, a Kennedy victory would have attracted little attention.<sup>128</sup> But Kennedy was able to use the Appalachian state as a way to deflect the religion issue as well as the "can't win" problem. Kennedy had a thorough organization in West Virginia, and he worked hard. He had commissioned polls in the state as far back as 1958 in anticipation of the presidential race.

Kennedy's handling of the religion question in the primaries was shrewd and would be repeated in the fall campaign. He framed the question as one of tolerance—which put Humphrey on the defensive because he had never tried to exploit the religion issue. Kennedy had his campaign workers plant questions about how his religious beliefs would affect his loyalty to the nation, to which the candidate replied with a stock answer: "When any man stands on the steps of the Capitol and takes the oath of office as president, he is swearing to uphold the separation of church and state; he puts one hand on the Bible and raises the other hand to God as he takes the oath. And if he breaks the oath, he is not only committing a crime against the Constitution, for which the Congress can impeach him—but he is committing a sin against God."<sup>129</sup>

Kennedy's direct confrontation of the religion issue worked to his benefit. Kennedy had the money to get his message across: his television expenditures alone in the state totaled \$34,000, while Humphrey had only \$25,000 for the whole primary campaign in West Virginia.<sup>130</sup> Early polls gave Humphrey wide leads, and interviews elicited strong reservations about Kennedy's Catholicism. As the commercials aired and the primary neared, the lead became smaller, and voters privately said they would vote for Kennedy.

JFK, as he asked headline writers to call him instead of the youthful-sounding "Jack," easily won the primary, taking 61 percent of the vote to Humphrey's 39 percent. He was on his way to a first-ballot nomination.

The Kennedy campaign staffers managed the Democratic convention with consummate skill. Had they failed to

gain a majority on the first ballot, pressure might have developed for another candidate. But the Kennedy team efficiently lobbied delegations to augment support; the vice-presidential slot was vaguely offered to several politicians. In the end, Lyndon Johnson was the surprise choice for running mate. Even Kennedy supporters had doubts about Johnson, but the selection of the southerner was a classic ticket-balancing move.<sup>131</sup>

Central to Kennedy's winning campaign was his younger brother Robert F. Kennedy. A former counsel to Republican senator Joseph McCarthy, Robert developed into the consummate political operative. He was JFK's confidant, chief strategist, delegate counter, fund-raiser, taskmaster, and persuader. Biographer Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. wrote that Robert Kennedy's strength "lay in his capacity to address a specific situation, to assemble an able staff, to inspire and flog them into exceptional deeds, and to prevail through sheer force of momentum."<sup>132</sup>

Vice President Nixon was the overwhelming choice for the Republican nomination. Nelson A. Rockefeller, elected governor of New York in 1958, was a liberal alternative, but he announced in 1959 that he would not run. There was a brief surge for Rockefeller when he criticized the party and its "leading candidate," but meetings with Nixon settled the differences. Some conservatives were disgruntled with Nixon, but their efforts for Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona would have to wait until 1964.

Nixon selected United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge as his running mate, and the party platform and rhetoric stressed the need for experience in a dangerous world. Nixon promised to continue President Eisenhower's policies. He attempted to portray Kennedy as an inexperienced upstart, even though he was Kennedy's senior by only four years and the two had entered Congress the same year. Nixon led in the polls at the traditional Labor Day start of the fall campaign.

Kennedy's campaign was based on a promise to "get the nation moving again" after eight years of calm Republican rule. Specifically, he assured voters that he would lead the nation out of a recession. The gross national product increased at a rate of only 2.25 percent annually between 1955 and 1959. Economists puzzled over the simultaneously high unemployment and high inflation rates.<sup>133</sup> Kennedy repeatedly called for two related changes in national policy: pump up the economy and increase defense spending dramatically.

The Democrat faced up to the religion issue again with an eloquent speech before the Greater Houston Ministerial Association, and he attracted attention from civil rights leaders when he offered moral and legal support to the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. after King was arrested for taking part in a sit-in at an Atlanta restaurant. While Kennedy appealed to the party's more liberal and moderate



wing, Johnson toured the South to appeal to regional pride and to assuage fears about an activist government.

The high point of the campaign came on September 26, 1960, when the candidates debated on national television before 70 million viewers. Kennedy was well rested and tanned; he had spent the week before the debate with friends and associates. Nixon was tired from two solid weeks of campaigning; he had spent the preparation period by himself. Their appearances alone greatly influenced the public's perception of the debates.

Kennedy's main objective had been simply to look relaxed and "up to" the presidency. He had little to lose. Nixon was always confident of his debating skills, and he performed well in the give-and-take of the debate. But the rules of debating—the way "points" are allocated—are not the same for formal debating and televised encounters. Kennedy's managers prepared their candidate better for the staging of the debate. Nixon's five-o'clock shadow reinforced the cartoon image of him as darkly sinister. As a result of all these factors, polls of radio listeners found that Nixon had "won" the debate, but polls of the more numerous television viewers found that Kennedy had "won." Historian Theodore H. White wrote: "It was the picture image that had done it—and in 1960 it was television that had won the nation away from sound to images, and that was that."<sup>134</sup>

While Kennedy called for a more activist and imaginative approach to world problems, Nixon stressed the candidates' similarities so much that their differences paled into insignificance. Kennedy called for a crusade to eliminate want and to confront tyranny. Nixon responded: "I can subscribe completely to the spirit that Senator Kennedy has expressed tonight."<sup>135</sup> With ideology an unimportant part of the debate, the images of personal character the candidates were able to project gained in importance.

The candidates held three more debates, addressing issues such as Fidel Castro's Cuba, whether the United States should defend the Chinese offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu in the event of a military strike by China, and relations with Nikita Khrushchev's Soviet Union. None of the debates had the effect of the first, which neutralized Nixon's quasi-incumbency advantage. Nor was Nixon greatly helped by President Eisenhower, who did not campaign for his protégé until late in the campaign.

The election results were so close that Nixon did not concede his defeat until the afternoon of the day after the election. After a vacation in Florida and Nassau, Nixon returned to Washington on November 19 to consider a series of charges that voter fraud had cost him the election. A shift of between 11,000 and 13,000 votes in a total of five or six states could have given Nixon the electoral vote triumph. Nixon said he decided against demanding a recount because it would take "at least a year and a half" and would throw the federal government into turmoil.<sup>136</sup> Other

commentators have pointed out that had Nixon, for instance, challenged voting irregularities in Illinois in Democratic precincts in Chicago, irregularities in Republican rural areas of the state could have been challenged by Kennedy.

When the electoral college voted, Kennedy won 303 electoral votes to Nixon's 219. Democratic senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia attracted 15 electoral votes. Kennedy won twenty-three states to Nixon's twenty-six. (Six Alabama electors and all eight Mississippi electors, elected as "unpledged Democrats," as well as one Republican elector from Oklahoma cast their votes for Byrd.) The overall popular vote went 34.2 million for Kennedy and 34.1 million for Nixon. The margin was about two-tenths of 1 percent, or 118,574 votes. Moreover, the margins in many states were close. Kennedy won Illinois by 8,858 votes and Texas by 46,242 votes. Despite statements that the religion question would hurt Kennedy, it probably helped him by mobilizing Catholics on his behalf. Gallup polls showed that 78 percent of Catholics voted for JFK. Although Catholics were a traditional Democratic constituent group—supporting the party by margins of three or four to one—they had shown support for Republicans Eisenhower and Senator McCarthy.<sup>137</sup> In addition, Kennedy put together a predictable coalition: he won the support of voters in the Northeast, in most of the South, and in cities, plus blacks and union workers. Upper New England, the Midwest, and the West went primarily to Nixon.

After the election, Kennedy and Goldwater discussed, in an informal way, how they would conduct their campaigns for the presidency in 1964. The two expected to win their parties' nominations easily, and they talked about crisscrossing the nation in head-to-head debates, which would set a new standard for national campaigns.<sup>138</sup>

The Kennedy-Goldwater campaign never came to be, however. On November 22, 1963, while riding in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, President Kennedy was assassinated by a gunman named Lee Harvey Oswald.<sup>139</sup> Vice President Johnson assumed the presidency.<sup>140</sup>

In his brief administration, Kennedy had compiled a record disappointing even to many of his supporters. The Bay of Pigs fiasco in which a Central Intelligence Agency plan—begun under Eisenhower—to overthrow the Cuban government failed miserably, the inability to obtain passage of landmark civil rights legislation, budget deficits and a drain of gold supplies from the United States, confrontations with the Soviet Union in Cuba, Hungary, and Berlin, and the nascent U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War created doubts about the young president's control of the government.

Kennedy had, however, made a start on many important issues. Arms control initiatives such as the test ban treaty, economic growth through tax cuts, modernization of the military, the successful management of the Cuban Missile Crisis, civil rights and other domestic initiatives, the

Peace Corps and Alliance for Progress, and growing world stature all offered hope for the second term. It would fall to Johnson, the legendary former Senate majority leader, to bring the Kennedy plans to fruition. First acting as the loyal servant of the slain president, then on his own, Johnson was able to bring to legislative enactment many of the initiatives long cherished by liberals—most notably the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which was considerably stronger than the Kennedy bill that had stalled in Congress.

### **“All the Way with LBJ”: 1964**

From the time of his sad but graceful ascension to the White House, Johnson was never in doubt as the Democrats’ 1964 nominee. He was expected to select an eastern or midwestern liberal as his running mate, and he did so when he tapped Senator Humphrey of Minnesota at the convention, which his campaign organization stage-managed down to the last detail. The only dissent from Democratic unity was provided by Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, whose segregationist campaign took advantage of a backlash against the civil rights movement. Wallace entered three primaries against Johnson-allied favorite sons, and he polled 43 percent of the vote in Maryland. Wallace talked about mounting a third-party bid in the fall, but he backed off.

The Republicans were divided into two bitter camps led by Senator Goldwater of Arizona, the eventual nominee, and by Governor Rockefeller of New York. The nomination contest was a struggle for the soul of the party. Other active and inactive candidates included Ambassador to Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge, former vice president Nixon, and Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania. After a New Hampshire primary victory by Lodge, achieved through a well-organized write-in drive while he was still ambassador to Vietnam, Goldwater and Rockefeller scrapped through a series of primaries. The moderate Lodge later helped Scranton in a late effort to recruit uncommitted delegates to stop Goldwater, but by then it was too late. Goldwater lined up strong delegate support to get the nomination before the primary season even began, but he needed to use the primaries to show that he had vote-getting ability. The state organizations that backed him also needed evidence that his conservative message would find popular acceptance.

In the “mixed” nominating system then in place, candidates were able to pick and choose the primaries that best suited their strategies. Front-runners avoided risks, and long shots entered high-visibility and often risky contests as a way to attract the attention of party professionals. As expected, Goldwater won widespread support in the southern state conventions and had strong primary showings in Illinois and Indiana. Rockefeller beat Lodge in Oregon, but the decisive test came when Goldwater narrowly upset Rockefeller in California.



*In accepting the 1964 Republican nomination, Sen. Barry Goldwater called for a moral crusade, declaring, “Extremism in defense of liberty is no vice; moderation in pursuit of justice is no virtue.”*

More important than the confusing preconvention contests was the rhetoric. Both the conservative Goldwater and the liberal Rockefeller vowed to save the party from the other’s ideology. Goldwater, who rode the bestseller success of his *Conscience of a Conservative* to hero worship among conservatives, made a vigorous case against New Deal politics and for American sway in world politics: “I don’t give a tinker’s damn what the rest of the world thinks about the United States, as long as we keep strong militarily.”<sup>141</sup> Rockefeller implied that Goldwater would risk nuclear war and would recklessly dismantle basic social programs.

The nominating contest was a regional as well as an ideological struggle. The westerner Goldwater—backed by labor-intensive manufacturers, small business and agricultural enterprises, and domestic oil producers—opposed internationalist banking and commercial interests.<sup>142</sup> Goldwater made eastern media the objects of scorn. Rockefeller and his family, of course, represented the apex of the eastern establishment. Because of his strategy, Goldwater isolated his campaign from the manufacturing and financial interests that had been at the center of American economic growth for a generation.

Bitter battles over the party platform and unseemly heckling of Rockefeller displayed the party’s divisions at the convention. When the conservatives won the nomination and the platform, there was no reconciliation. Goldwater selected Rep. William Miller of New York, another conservative, as his running mate and vowed to purge the party of liberal and moderate elements.

In a defiant acceptance speech, Goldwater painted a picture of the United States as inept in international affairs and morally corrupt in domestic pursuits, and he vowed an all-out crusade to change the situation: “Tonight there is





violence in our streets, corruption in our highest offices, aimlessness among our youth, anxiety among our elderly, and there's a virtual despair among the many who look beyond the material successes toward the inner meaning of their lives.... Extremism in defense of liberty is no vice; moderation in pursuit of justice is no virtue."<sup>143</sup>

To a nation experiencing prosperity and unaware of the true proportions of its involvement in Vietnam, the "choice, not an echo" that Goldwater offered was a moral crusade. But the American consensus was built on material, consumer foundations, and an "outsider" appeal would have to wait until the system's foundations became unstable.

The divided GOP made for easy pickings for Johnson. The fall campaign was dominated by Goldwater's gaffes, which started long before the campaign began. He said, for example, that troops committed to NATO in Europe probably could be cut by at least one-third if NATO "commanders" had the authority to use tactical nuclear weapons in an emergency.<sup>144</sup> Goldwater also proposed a number of changes in the Social Security system, called for selling off the Tennessee Valley Authority, criticized the civil rights movement, and denounced the Supreme Court, the National Labor Relations Board, and the federal bureaucracy. Except for the use of nuclear weapons and changes in Social Security, most of Goldwater's proposals when taken alone were not shocking. But the sum of his proposals—and his sometimes halting explanations—scared many voters.

President Johnson campaigned actively to win a mandate for an activist new term. He traveled throughout the country making speeches to build a consensus for his domestic programs as well as his reelection. Johnson resisted Goldwater's frequent calls for televised debates. The nation's prosperity was probably enough to keep the president in the White House.<sup>145</sup>

Johnson desperately wanted a personal mandate to pursue a variety of domestic programs that fell under the rubric of the "Great Society"—a term that Johnson used in a 1964 commencement address (borrowed from a book of the same title by British socialist Graham Wallas). The desired landslide—underscored by his campaign slogan, "All the Way with LBJ"—was essential to initiatives in civil rights, health care, community action, education, welfare, housing, and jobs creation. Central to the landslide was not only economic prosperity but also peace in the world's trouble spots. Johnson therefore ran as a "peace" candidate.

But while he was trying to build a coalition that would sustain his domestic initiatives, Johnson faced an increasingly difficult dilemma about the U.S. role in Vietnam. The United States had been involved in opposing Ho Chi Minh's revolution against French colonial rule in the 1940s and 1950s, and under Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy the United States had made a commitment to the leaders of South Vietnam (created after the failure of the 1954 Geneva

accord) as a bastion against communist expansion in Asia. But talk of war would likely imperil the domestic initiatives of the Great Society.

So while Johnson was campaigning as the peace candidate in 1964, he also was preparing for a major increase in U.S. involvement in Vietnam. As early as February 1964, the administration began elaborate covert operations in Southeast Asia and prepared a resolution to give the president a "blank check" in Vietnam.<sup>146</sup> By June the resolution was ready, and the Pentagon had chosen ninety-four bombing targets in North Vietnam and made provisions for bombing support systems on the ground. But on June 15, Johnson decided to delay major offensives until after the election.<sup>147</sup> In August Johnson sent to Congress what would be known as the Tonkin Gulf resolution, which granted the president broad authority to wage war in Vietnam. The resolution passed quickly and nearly unanimously—after all, the president had instructed congressional leaders to get an overwhelming majority so his policy would be bipartisan.

Johnson also seized on Rockefeller's use of the peace issue during the Republican primaries against Goldwater. He alluded to some of Goldwater's scarier statements about war, and he pledged that "we are not about to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."<sup>148</sup> A week before the election Johnson said: "The only real issue in this campaign, the only one you ought to get concerned about, is who can best keep the peace."<sup>149</sup>

Johnson's popular vote landslide was the largest in U.S. history. He won 61 percent of the popular vote to Goldwater's 38 percent (or 43.1 million to 27.2 million votes). In the electoral college Johnson received 486 votes to Goldwater's 52, and he carried forty-four states—all but Goldwater's home state of Arizona and five deep South states. In addition, the Democratic Party amassed huge majorities in both the Senate (67–33) and the House of Representatives (295–140).

On election day, Johnson created a working group to study "immediately and intensively" the U.S. options in Southeast Asia.<sup>150</sup> The war was increasing far beyond what most supporters of the Tonkin Gulf resolution or "peace" supporters of the president imagined. In 1965 alone the number of U.S. troops in Vietnam increased from 15,000 to nearly 200,000.<sup>151</sup>

## BREAKUP OF CONSENSUS

A long period of uncertainty in American politics began sometime after Lyndon B. Johnson's landslide victory over Barry Goldwater in 1964. By 1968 some 30,000 Americans had been killed in action in Vietnam, and television was bringing the war into the living rooms of American families. Despite repeated assertions that the United States was

defeating the North Vietnamese enemy, U.S. bombing efforts and ground troops did not break the resolve of the communists in the North or their sympathizers who had infiltrated the South. The corrupt South Vietnamese government and army appeared to lack the will to fight the war on their own.

In the United States, the opposition to the war developed as the casualties mounted, and the administration experienced a “credibility gap” because of its statements about the war. Before the United States left Vietnam in 1975, 55,000 Americans had died in combat. Perhaps more important than the number of casualties—about the same as in the Korean War—was the long-term commitment that the United States appeared to have made with little evidence of progress. The “quagmire,” as *New York Times* reporter David Halberstam called the war, was perhaps typified by the program of intense U.S. bombing raids that were judged by many experts to be ineffectual against the North’s guerrilla warfare strategy.<sup>152</sup>

As opposition to the war grew among an increasingly vocal and well-organized minority, strains developed in Johnson’s economic and domestic programs. Starting with the riots in the Watts section of Los Angeles in 1965, urban areas sizzled with resentment of the mainstream liberal establishment. Detroit, Newark, and many major U.S. cities erupted in other riots that burned miles of city streets and caused millions of dollars in damage. The assassination of civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. in Memphis in April 1968 led to riots throughout the nation. Even before the riots, however, a conservative reaction against the Great Society had developed.

The activities of the Great Society were many and varied. Most prominent were the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, Head Start, Model Cities, mass transit legislation, food stamps, Medicare and Medicaid, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, college loans, and housing programs that included subsidies for the poor.

The conservative backlash was apparent before many programs had time to do their work. Efforts such as the Model Cities program and the Community Action Program, which mandated that poverty programs promote “maximum feasible participation” by the poor themselves, often were badly organized. The programs also created new struggles over jurisdiction in cities that already were notorious for divisive politics. Liberal efforts that predated the Great Society, such as school desegregation, only added to the tensions in cities.

The alarming increase in street crime in the late 1960s contributed to changing political attitudes. Even though African Americans and the poor were the chief victims of the increase, the issue was salient for conservative whites. Many tied the breakdown in order to the growth of the welfare state caused by the Great Society. The crime rate seemed

to many to be nothing less than ingratitude on the part of the poor. James Sundquist wrote: “While increasing millions were supported by welfare, rising state and local taxes made the citizen more and more aware of who paid the bill. And while he armed himself for protection against thieves or militants, the liberals were trying to pass legislation to take away his guns.”<sup>153</sup>

The crime problem was an important element in both national and metropolitan politics. Polls taken in the late 1960s showed that half the women and a fifth of the men in the country were afraid to walk alone in their own neighborhoods at night.<sup>154</sup> In Alabama, Gov. George Wallace was drawing increased support from groups rooted in prejudice and resentment. The fear of crime also would be an important element in Richard Nixon’s 1968 campaign.

### “Nixon Now”: 1968

With the nation divided over the war and domestic policy, the Democrats entered the 1968 campaign in an increasingly perilous state. In December 1967 Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota challenged President Johnson for the Democratic nomination, a campaign driven by McCarthy’s antiwar stance. McCarthy did unexpectedly well against Johnson’s write-in candidacy in the New Hampshire primary on March 12, 1968, drawing 41.9 percent of the vote to Johnson’s 49.6 percent. Seeing the president’s weakness, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York declared his antiwar candidacy on March 16. Anticipating a devastating defeat in the upcoming Wisconsin primary, Johnson unexpectedly announced his withdrawal from the campaign in a televised address March 31.

Vice President Hubert Humphrey took Johnson’s place as the administration’s candidate. Humphrey, however, did not enter the primaries, which quickly turned into a duel between McCarthy and Kennedy. In April McCarthy won three primaries where Kennedy was only a write-in candidate. In May Kennedy won the Indiana and Nebraska primaries before losing Oregon to McCarthy. Appearing to gain the upper hand when he won in California on June 4, Kennedy was shot after making his acceptance speech in Los Angeles and died June 6. Kennedy’s death threw the Democratic Party into turmoil.

At the chaotic party convention in Chicago, a site Johnson had chosen for what he thought would be his renomination, Humphrey emerged as the Democratic Party’s candidate on the strength of endorsements from state party organizations. Although he did not participate in the party’s primaries (the last major party nominee to do so), the vice president took the nomination on the first ballot after Chicago Mayor Richard Daley committed the Illinois delegation to him. Humphrey won with support from the traditional elements of the Democratic coalition—labor, African Americans, urban voters—plus the backers of



*Former vice president Richard Nixon tapped into widespread discontent over the Vietnam War and domestic turmoil to win the 1968 presidential election, one of the closest in U.S. history.*

President Johnson. Humphrey appealed to many of the party's "moderates" on the issue of the Vietnam War.

Preliminary battles over rules and delegate seating, the representativeness of the party, and the Vietnam War caused ugly skirmishes on the convention floor. The party's platform eventually endorsed the administration's war policy, including bombing, but strong opposition to this plank left the Democrats divided.<sup>155</sup>

The real story of that convention, however, was outside the convention halls where demonstrations for civil rights and an end to the war met brutal rejection from the police. After three days of sometimes harsh verbal and physical battles with antiwar demonstrators in city parks, graphically broadcast on television and extensively reported in newspapers, the police charged a group of protesters who planned a march on the convention. Theodore H. White described the scene that played on national television:

Like a fist jolting, like a piston exploding from its chamber, comes a hurtling column of police from off Balbo into the intersection, and all things happen too fast: first the charge as the police wedge cleaves through the mob; then screams, whistles, confusion, people running off into Grant Park, across bridges, into hotel lobbies. And

as the scene clears, there are little knots in the open clearing—police clubbing youngsters, police dragging youngsters, police rushing them by their elbows, their heels dragging, to patrol wagons, prodding recalcitrants who refuse to enter quietly.<sup>156</sup>

Humphrey and his running mate, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, faced an uphill fight.

The Republicans united behind Richard Nixon, the 1960 nominee whose political career had seemed at an end after he lost the 1962 California gubernatorial election. The GOP did not have to deal with any of the divisiveness of the 1964 Goldwater-Rockefeller battle.

Nixon outspent Humphrey two-to-one. He also followed a carefully devised script that avoided the exhausting schedule of his 1960 campaign and capitalized on the national discontent created by the Vietnam War, urban riots, political assassinations, and popular concern about the speed of change wrought by the Great Society. Nixon traveled the high road in his own campaign by calling for the nation to unite and heal its wounds. Nixon's main offer was change. "I must say the man who helped us get into trouble is not the man to get us out."<sup>157</sup> Nixon gave few major addresses, preferring instead interviews with local newspapers and broadcasters.

As President Johnson resisted calls for a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam, Nixon said he had a "secret plan" to end the war. He appealed to weary Democrats with his pledge of an activist administration and alternative approaches to dealing with some of the problems the Great Society addressed. Nixon promised to give African Americans, in his words, "a piece of the action with a program to encourage entrepreneurial activity in cities." The "new Nixon" appeared willing to deal with the Soviet Union, which he had scorned earlier in his career. Meanwhile, his vice-presidential nominee, Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland, offered a slashing critique of the Democrats to middle-class and blue-collar Americans who resented the civil rights laws, government bureaucracy, Vietnam War protesters, and the young protest generation.

Alabama governor Wallace, heading up one of the strongest third-party campaigns in U.S. history, ran as an antiestablishment conservative, railing away at desegregation, crime, taxes, opponents of the war in Vietnam, social programs, and "pointy-head" bureaucrats and "intellectual morons." His American Independent Party, mainstream politicians feared, might win enough states to deny a majority to either Nixon or Humphrey, throwing the contest into the House where Wallace could have held the balance of power.<sup>158</sup>

Humphrey, however, made steady inroads into Nixon's support by disassociating himself from Johnson's Vietnam policies. Johnson on November 1 ordered a halt to all bombing of North Vietnam, but this change in policy was not enough to win the election for Humphrey.

The 1968 election was one of the closest in U.S. history. Nixon's victory was not confirmed until the day after the election when California, Ohio, and Illinois—each with close counts—finally went into the Nixon column. Nixon attracted 31.8 million votes (43.4 percent of all votes cast); Humphrey, 31.3 million votes (42.7 percent); and Wallace, 9.9 million votes (13.5 percent). Nixon won thirty-two states and 301 electoral votes, compared with Humphrey's thirteen states and 191 electoral votes. Nixon won six southern states (Wallace won five others), all of the West except Texas, Washington, and Hawaii, and all the midwestern states except Michigan and Minnesota. Humphrey won all of the East except New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, and Delaware, plus West Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

The turmoil of 1968 transformed the nominating process. Democrats, in the aftermath of the chaos of their 1968 convention, adopted rules to make primaries the center of the nominating process. The Chicago convention, dominated by party professionals at the expense of many important constituencies—African Americans, women, youth—had nominated a candidate who did not compete in any primaries. The key reform was a limit on the number of delegates that state committees could choose—after 1968, no more than 10 percent of the delegation.

### Nixon's Reelection: 1972

Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota was the miracle candidate of 1972, but his miracle did not last long enough. Maine Sen. Edmund Muskie, the vice-presidential nominee in 1968, was the early favorite to win the Democratic nomination.

No fewer than fifteen entered the race, twelve with serious hopes of winning or influencing the final selection. Some twenty-two primaries to choose 60 percent of the party's delegates—a third more than in 1968—were scheduled over four months. The marathon would be decided by accidents, media strategy, and a confusing array of voter choices that changed with each new development.

Muskie was badly damaged before the New Hampshire primary when he appeared to cry while lashing back at the *Manchester Union Leader's* strong and unrelenting attacks on his campaign and on his outspoken wife, Jane. Muskie won New Hampshire's primary with 46.4 percent of the vote, which was considered a "disappointing" showing. McGovern, the antiwar candidate, won 37.1 percent of the vote. Political pundits anointed him the real winner.

After New Hampshire, the Democrats battled through the summer. In the popular primary vote before the late summer California primary, McGovern actually stood in third place behind Wallace and Humphrey but delegate allocation rules gave him edge. McGovern had 560 delegates to Humphrey's 311. Wallace had 324 delegates, but he was

paralyzed after being shot in a Maryland shopping center on May 15, 1972, essentially taking him out of contention.

The big McGovern-Humphrey showdown was California, which McGovern won by five percentage points. McGovern also won a majority of the delegates in New Jersey, South Dakota, and New Mexico on the last day of the primary season.<sup>159</sup>

After platform battles over welfare, busing, and the Vietnam War, McGovern won the nomination handily. But the unfocused organization of the conventions at the time, which parties in later years were to correct, prevented McGovern from delivering his acceptance speech—one of the best speech of his career—until almost three o'clock in the morning, when most television viewers already were in bed.

He selected Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri as his running mate after several others declined. This was another public relations disaster. Rumors began circulating that Eagleton had been hospitalized for exhaustion in the early 1960s. Eagleton finally told the McGovern campaign that he had been hospitalized three times for nervous exhaustion and fatigue, and his treatment included electroshock therapy. Despite McGovern's public statement that he was "1,000 percent for Tom Eagleton, and I have no intention of dropping him," Eagleton left the ticket less than two weeks after his nomination. McGovern eventually replaced Eagleton with his sixth choice, R. Sargent Shriver, former executive of the Peace Corps and Office of Economic Opportunity. But the aura of confusion that surrounded the Eagleton affair and the search for a new vice-presidential candidate hurt the campaign badly. The columnist Tom Braden likened it to a school teacher who could not control the class: "Nice people, too. One looks back with sympathy and a sense of shame. But at the time—was it that they were too nice?—their classes were a shambles. The erasers flew when they turned their backs."<sup>160</sup>

President Nixon and Vice President Agnew were easily renominated and Nixon was in full command of the fall campaign. He paraded a litany of accomplishments—peace talks in Paris over the Vietnam War, a diplomatic opening to China, an arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, and a number of domestic initiatives.

Nixon won all but Massachusetts and the District of Columbia in the fall election. His popular vote margin was 47.2 million to McGovern's 29.2 million; the electoral college cast 520 votes for Nixon and only 17 for McGovern. Nixon's 60.7 percent share of the popular vote stood second only to Johnson's 61.1 percent in 1964.

On the surface, it appeared in 1972 that American politics was entering an age of calm consensus. At the time of the election, the economy was temporarily strong. Moreover, opposition to the Vietnam War had faded as the two sides negotiated in Paris to end the conflict, and the United States had signed an important nuclear arms treaty with the





Soviet Union and had made important diplomatic moves with that country and the People's Republic of China. Nixon's landslide victory appeared to be a mandate and a vote of confidence.

But trouble loomed. The war in Vietnam continued, as did the antiwar protests, and generational cleavages remained. The economy experienced the first of many "shocks" in 1973 when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed to ban oil exports to the United States. The economic turmoil that resulted in the United States was topped off with a wage and price freeze. In addition, a warlike atmosphere existed between the White House and the media, as well as other individuals and organization that the administration, and Nixon himself, perceived as enemies. But none of these issues compared to the developing Watergate scandal. All of these tensions combined to create a dark side to U.S. politics in the 1970s.<sup>161</sup>

The Watergate affair, most observers thought, was the worst political scandal in U.S. history. For the first time, a president was forced to leave office before his term expired. President Nixon resigned on August 9, 1974, when it became apparent that the House of Representatives would impeach him for "high crimes and misdemeanors" and the Senate would convict him. In addition, a number of Nixon aides, including his first attorney general and campaign manager, John Mitchell, would spend time in jail because of the scandal.

At its simplest, the Watergate affair was a simple burglary, followed by a cover-up by President Nixon and his aides. In the summer of 1972, several employees of the Committee to Re-elect the President were arrested when breaking into and bugging the Democratic National Committee's offices at the posh Watergate complex in Washington. The break-in was not a major issue in the 1972 election, but the next year a Senate committee began an investigation of the entire affair.

During the investigation, a presidential aide revealed that Nixon had secretly taped Oval Office conversations with aides. These tapes became the center of the Watergate battle with Nixon resisting their release and investigators demanding them. Nixon did eventually hand over some of the tapes but not all. Then, in summer 1974, the Supreme Court ruled that Nixon had to surrender even more tapes, which indicated that he had played an active role in covering up the Watergate scandal. Nixon resigned the presidency when his impeachment and conviction appeared certain after he lost all semblance of Republican support in Congress. The impeachment articles charged him with obstruction of justice, abuse of presidential powers, and contempt of Congress.

Many scholars of the Watergate affair maintain that the illegal campaign activities were just part of a tapestry of illegal activities in the Nixon administration—including

secretly bombing Cambodia, accepting millions of dollars in illegal campaign contributions, offering government favors in return for contributions, "laundering" money through third parties, wiretapping and burglarizing a wide variety of people thought to be unsupportive of the president, offering executive clemency to convicted campaign workers, engaging in "dirty tricks" to discredit other political figures, compromising criminal investigations by giving information to the people under scrutiny, and using government funds to renovate the president's private residence.<sup>162</sup>

In 1973 Nixon's vice president, Spiro Agnew, resigned after pleading "no contest" to charges of taking bribes while he was governor of Maryland. After Agnew's resignation on October 10, 1973, Nixon named House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, a longtime GOP stalwart, to become vice president under the Twenty-fifth Amendment. Ford, who had never entered a national election, then became president after Nixon's resignation and quickly attracted the support of the American public with his modest, earnest disposition. He responded to the widespread feeling that Nixon's isolation in the Oval Office had contributed to his downfall by promising to work closely with Congress and to meet with the press regularly.

One month after becoming president, however, Ford granted Nixon a full pardon for all crimes he may have committed while president. Ford testified before Congress that he believed Nixon had suffered enough and that the nation would have been badly torn if a former president were brought to court to face criminal charges. Critics asserted that Ford had made a "deal" in which Nixon resigned the presidency in exchange for the pardon.<sup>163</sup> Ford selected former New York governor Nelson Rockefeller to be his vice president. Rockefeller received Senate and House confirmation on December 10 and 19, respectively. Ford's pardon, which drew widespread public condemnation, was later seen as a significant factor in his loss in the presidential race of 1976, which was won by Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter.

### Election of "Jimmy Who?": 1976

With the benefit of the Watergate scandal and Ford's pardon of Nixon, the Democrats won resounding victories in the 1974 midterm elections. The Democrats gained fifty-two House seats and four Senate seats creating stronger majorities and reducing the number of members with allegiance to the old system of organizing congressional business.

The moralistic zeal of the "Watergate class" forced major changes on Congress as well as on the presidency and the nation's process of pluralistic political bargaining. The new crop of legislators was so large that it was able to undermine the seniority system that had ordered the way Congress had operated for years. The new system of committee assignments led to a proliferation of subcommittees on which most members had prominent roles. That, in turn,



*Virtually unknown to the country at the outset of the campaign, former Georgia governor Jimmy Carter emerged from a field of candidates to win the Democratic nomination and the presidency. His casual and honest approach appealed to many voters.*

created a fragmented policymaking process—less susceptible to coercion by presidents and party leaders but more susceptible to interest group politics.<sup>164</sup>

The 1976 campaign was the first governed by campaign finance reform legislation enacted in 1971 and 1974. The Federal Election Campaign Act (FECA) of 1971 limited campaign expenditures and required disclosure of campaign receipts and expenditures. The Revenue Act of 1971 created a tax check-off that enabled taxpayers to allocate \$1 of their taxes for public financing of elections. The FECA amendments of 1974 limited spending and donations for both primary and general election campaigns, established a system of partial public funding of elections, and created the Federal Election Commission to monitor campaign activities.

The Democrats and their eventual nominee, former Georgia governor Jimmy Carter, continued to exploit the nation's discontent through the 1976 election. Ronald Reagan, a former movie actor and California governor, added to the Republican Party's vulnerability by waging a stubborn primary campaign against President Ford.

The Democrats appeared headed for a long and bitter nomination struggle for the third time in a row. A few candidates—such as senators Henry Jackson of Washington and Birch Bayh of Indiana and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama—had greater stature than others, but their appeal was limited to specific factions of the Democratic coalition. Other candidates included Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, and Gov. Edmund G. “Jerry” Brown Jr. of California. Church and Brown entered the race late, and Hubert Humphrey of

Minnesota and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts awaited a draft in the event of a deadlocked convention.

The moderate Carter, whose name recognition in polls stood in single figures when the campaign began, executed a brilliant campaign strategy to win the nomination on the first ballot. Constructing strong organizations for the Iowa caucuses and the New Hampshire primary, Carter won both contests by slim margins. Although liberal candidates Udall and Bayh together polled more votes than Carter, it was Carter who received cover billings on national magazines and live interviews on morning television talk shows.<sup>165</sup> Within a matter of days, Carter went from long shot to front-runner. Carter had strong challenges from others in the remaining primaries but gathered ample delegates and endorsements by the time of the Democratic convention in New York for a first-ballot nomination.

The GOP was divided between Ford and Reagan. Ford won the early contests, but Reagan scored big wins in the North Carolina and Texas primaries. Reagan was put on the defensive with his proposals for transferring welfare obligations to the states, but when he focused on foreign policy he had success. For example, he attacked Ford for his policy of détente with the Soviet Union and his negotiation of a treaty that would forfeit U.S. control of the Panama Canal.

Carter emerged from the Democratic convention with a wide lead over Ford, but the race was too close to call by election day. A number of gaffes—such as an interview Carter gave to *Playboy* magazine, his ambiguous statements about abortion, and his confused observations on tax reform—hurt the Democratic contender.<sup>166</sup> Ford also gained in the polls when he began to use the patronage powers of the presidency and effectively contrasted his twenty-seven years of Washington experience to Carter's four years as governor of Georgia.

For the first time since 1960, the major candidates took part in televised debates. As the outsider, Carter helped himself by demonstrating a good grasp of national issues and by appealing to Democrats to vote the party line. Ford hurt himself with a claim that eastern European nations did not consider themselves to be under the control of the Soviet Union.<sup>167</sup> The remark was intended to be testimony to the Europeans' sense of national identity, but it was interpreted as evidence of the president's naiveté.

Carter's main advantage was regional pride. The Democrats had long since lost their hold over the South, but Carter gained widespread support as the first candidate nominated from the region on his own in more than a century. The Democratic Party's many factions—including such big city mayors as Richard Daley of Chicago and Abraham Beame of New York, civil rights activists, and organized labor—put on a rare display of unity.

Carter defeated Ford by a slim margin, winning 40.8 million votes (50.1 percent) to Ford's 39.1 million (48.0 percent). In the electoral college, 297 votes went to Carter,

240 to Ford. Carter won by pulling together the frazzled New Deal coalition of industrial and urban voters, African Americans, Jews, and southerners. Ford won the West, and Carter won the South, except Virginia. Ford won all the states from the Mississippi River westward except Texas and Hawaii, plus states in his native Midwest like Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana. Ford also won Connecticut and the three northernmost New England states—New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

### **Carter's Uncertain Leadership: 1980**

After his election, President Carter's ability to hold the coalition together was limited. The growing influence of the mass media, the fragmenting effects of interest groups, poor relations with Congress, and difficult issues that cut across many different sectors—inflation and unemployment, long gasoline lines from restricted oil imports, and the more general energy crisis, the Iran crisis in which revolutionary militants seized the U.S. embassy and held Americans hostage for the remainder of Carter's term, relations with the Soviet Union, and budget austerity moves such as proposed cutbacks in water projects and social welfare—all damaged Carter's governing ability.

As the 1980 election approached, voters were poised to reject a president for the fourth time in a row including Ford's 1976 loss, Nixon's resignation, and Johnson withdrawal. Carter appeared to have lost all but his institutional strength: he controlled party processes, such as the primary schedule; he had access to key financial support and skilled political operatives; and he shaped much of the political agenda. But opponents were attacking from both wings: Massachusetts senator Kennedy on the left, and Ronald Reagan and others from the right. As a result, Carter was unable to forge a lasting consensus on important issues. Kennedy, however, was unable to develop campaign themes or to adequately answer questions about his personal conduct in the 1969 Chappaquiddick incident in which a woman died after a car he was driving went off a bridge.

Carter won the nomination on the first ballot despite a variety of stop-Carter efforts. But his campaign entered the fall contest as a wounded army unable to generate much enthusiasm from the troops.

The Republicans united early behind Reagan. By April 22, 1980, less than two months after the New Hampshire primary, six candidates had dropped out of the race, and George H. W. Bush, Reagan's only surviving competitor, was significantly behind in the delegate count. Reagan's campaign experienced an early scare when Bush beat Reagan in the Iowa caucuses, but Reagan rebounded, changed campaign managers and tactics, and won a string of primaries and caucuses. By the time of the convention, Reagan was the consensus candidate, and he improved party unity by adding Bush to the fall ticket.

Reagan called on the electorate to replace politics that he said was marked by "pastels," or compromising and uncertain policies, with "bold colors." Reagan's proposed bold strokes included a 30 percent reduction in marginal income tax rates based on a "supply-side" economic theory—which even Bush had said was a dangerous kind of "voodoo economics"—and massive increases in military expenditures. At the same time Reagan criticized Carter's alleged vacillation and his commitment to liberal policies.

President Carter, who was vulnerable as the hostage crisis neared its first anniversary (on November 4, election day) and high inflation and unemployment rates persisted, attempted to portray Reagan as a dangerous, heartless, and inexperienced amateur.

Carter strategists also were concerned about the independent candidacy of Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois, a moderate who dropped out of the Republican race when it became clear that conservatives would dominate that party. After some stronger support in the polls, Anderson stood at about 10 percent for the final two months of the campaign. Carter was concerned that Anderson would take more votes from him than from Reagan, even though analysis of Anderson support suggested otherwise.<sup>168</sup>

Polls before election day predicted a close race. Reagan, however, won all but six states and took the White House in an electoral landslide, 489 electoral votes to 49. Reagan won 51 percent of the vote, while Carter managed 41 percent and Anderson 7 percent. Even more surprising than Reagan's electoral landslide was the Republican takeover of the Senate. Newly formed conservative groups targeted several Senate liberals, creating the biggest Senate turnover since 1958. The Republicans now held the Senate by a 53–46 margin.

President Reagan was able to parlay his claims of an electoral mandate into wide-ranging changes in tax, budget, and military policies. Among other things, he won passage of a three-year, 25 percent cut in tax rates that would reduce federal revenues by \$196 billion annually by the time the three-stage program was in place. He also secured omnibus legislation that cut the domestic budget by \$140 billion over four years and increased defense spending by \$181 billion over the same period. The media hailed Reagan as the most successful handler of Congress since Lyndon B. Johnson.

### **NEW CONSERVATIVE DISCOURSE**

Ronald Reagan's rise ushered in a new period of conservatism in the American political discourse. The vigorous conservative campaigns for the presidency and Congress were accompanied by a host of new "think tanks" and publications with a restyled set of philosophical and policy pronouncements.

A celebrated event of the conservative revival was the publication in 1980 of George Gilder's *Wealth and Poverty*, a

far-reaching attack on welfare state policies that rested on supply-side economic theory. Gilder argued that free markets and low taxes promoted not only economic efficiency and growth but also other benefits such as family strength and artistic creativity. Gilder's book was a central element of Reagan's campaign for major tax cuts.<sup>169</sup> But the supply-side arguments of Gilder and others were only the most visible signs of the conservative movement. Reagan's criticism of the Supreme Court decisions on abortion and school prayer helped to bring evangelical Christians into the political process. Businesses and conservative philanthropists, meanwhile, sponsored an unprecedented level of public policy research that shaped the debate of elections and government policy.<sup>170</sup>

Reagan's political appeal, according to scholar Garry Wills, turned on his ability to blend contradictory elements of American culture such as capitalism, conservatism, and individualism. While Reagan decried the decline of "traditional American values," for example, he extolled the dynamic economic system that demanded constant change. Wills wrote: "There are so many contradictions in this larger construct that one cannot risk entertaining serious challenge to any of its details. In Reagan, luckily, all these clashes are resolved. He is the ideal past, the successful present, the hopeful future all in one."<sup>171</sup>

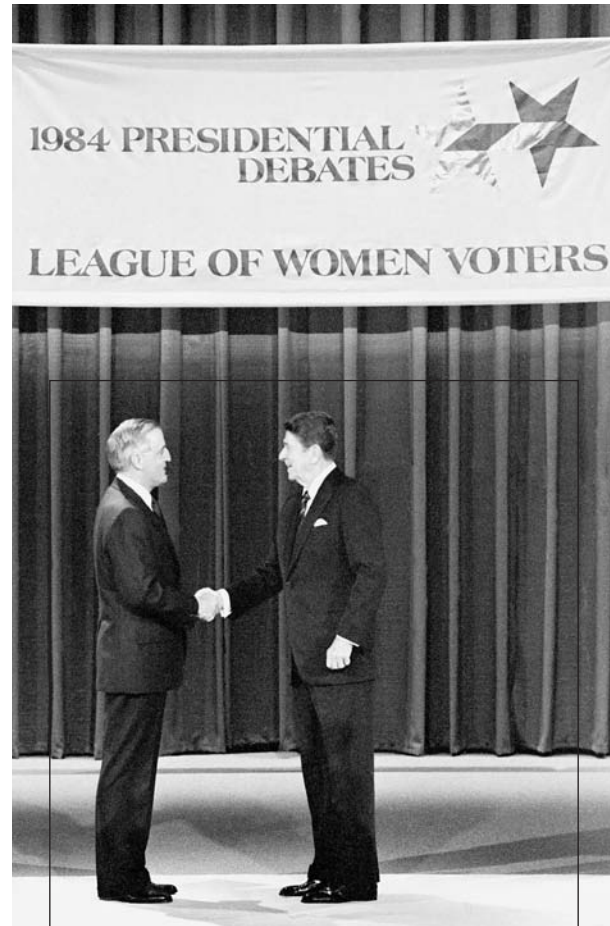
Using the "bully pulpit" of the presidency, Reagan was able to overwhelm his opponents with his vision. When Democrats criticized specific Reagan policies, Reagan deflated them with expressions of disdain for "little men with loud voices [that] cry doom."<sup>172</sup> Jeane Kirkpatrick's depiction of Democrats as the "blame America first crowd" neatly expressed the way the Reagan rhetoric foreclosed debate on major policy issues such as the budget and trade deficits, military spending, the U.S. role in the third world, and U.S.-Soviet relations.

By the time the 1984 campaign took place, much of the nation had adopted Reagan's terms of debate. The Democratic candidate that year, Walter F. Mondale, in the first debate congratulated Reagan for restoring national pride and suggested not that Reagan should be ousted but rather that he be given a graceful retirement. Mondale's campaign was basically conservative: he did not propose a single new social program and called the federal budget deficit the nation's top problem.

### Reagan's Landslide: 1984

Reagan's popularity dipped to 44 percent in 1983—about the average for modern presidents—but it rebounded when the economy later picked up.<sup>173</sup> As the 1984 election approached, Reagan faced no opposition from Republicans, but a large field of Democrats sought the right to oppose him in the fall.

The Democrats' early front-runner was former vice president Walter Mondale, who had accumulated a wide



*Democrat Walter Mondale and Republican Ronald Reagan shake hands prior to the presidential debate. While Mondale performed well in the first presidential debate, Reagan's overwhelming popularity brought him an easy victory in the 1984 election.*

range of endorsements (AFL-CIO, National Education Association, United Mine Workers, and the National Organization for Women) and an impressive campaign treasury. The more conservative senator John Glenn of Ohio, the first American to orbit the earth, was considered a strong challenger. Other candidates included senators Gary Hart of Colorado, Alan Cranston of California, and Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, civil rights leader Jesse Jackson, former presidential candidate George McGovern, and former Florida governor Reubin Askew.

The early results eliminated all but Mondale, Hart, and Jackson just sixteen days after the New Hampshire primary. Hart became the serious challenger to Mondale when he finished second in Iowa and first in New Hampshire, creating substantial media coverage. After Mondale recovered, the two fought head-to-head until the convention. Jackson,





the second African American to run for the presidency, stayed in the race to promote his liberal party agenda.<sup>174</sup>

After interviewing a wide range of candidates, Mondale selected Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York as his running mate—the first woman ever to receive a major party nomination for national office. Ferraro's vice-presidential candidacy was plagued by controversy over her husband's questionable real estate, trusteeship, and tax practices and her stand on abortion. The controversies hindered the Democratic campaign's effort to articulate its vision for the nation.<sup>175</sup>

Mondale ran a generally conservative campaign, concentrating on a proposed tax increase to address the unprecedented budget deficit of more than \$200 billion and proposing no new social programs. Mondale criticized Reagan's record on the arms race, but he did not outline basic disagreements on other foreign affairs issues. He charged that Reagan, the oldest president in history, was lazy and out of touch. Only late in the campaign, when his speeches became unabashedly liberal and combative, did Mondale create any excitement. He never was within ten percentage points of Reagan in the polls. Reagan's campaign was a series of rallies with masses of colorful balloons and confident talk about the United States "standing tall" in domestic and world affairs. Reagan was so sure of victory that he made a last-minute trip to Mondale's home state of Minnesota with the hope of completing a fifty-state sweep of the nation.

As it was, Reagan won forty-nine states, with two-to-one margins in eight states. Mondale won only the District of Columbia and his home state of Minnesota, where he beat Reagan by only two-tenths of a percentage point. In the

popular vote, Reagan won 54.5 million votes (58.8 percent) to Mondale's 37.6 million (40.6 percent). In the electoral college, he received 525 votes to Mondale's 13 votes.

Reagan's two landslides and the conservative discourse of his administration led many experts to wonder if they were witnessing a "realignment"—a major shift in political alliances among a variety of social, economic, and ethnic groups.<sup>176</sup> The trend during the 1970s and 1980s appeared to be one of a Democratic hold on congressional and state elections and Republican dominance of presidential elections. Some experts pointed to the electorate's ticket-splitting tendencies as evidence of "dealignment"—a breakdown of the old system without development of an entirely new system.<sup>177</sup>

### Bush's Ascendancy: 1988

The election of 1988 was the first after 1968 in which an incumbent president did not run. With no major figure and no major issues, the campaign was an usual affair. Fourteen candidates struggled to develop an identity with the voters, and the campaign lurched from one symbolic issue to the next, never developing the overarching themes of previous campaigns.

In the absence of any major new issues, and in a time of general peace and prosperity, Republican vice president George H.W. Bush won the presidency. Bush defeated Democratic Massachusetts governor Michael S. Dukakis by a margin of 54 percent to 46 percent—48.9 million votes to 41.8 million votes. Bush's electoral vote margin was more impressive, 426–111. A negative campaign and limited voter registration efforts resulted in the lowest voter turnout rate since the 1920 and 1924 race percentages of 49 percent of

*After two popular terms as president, Ronald Reagan and wife Nancy pass leadership of the "Reagan Revolution" to newly inaugurated President George H. W. Bush and wife Barbara in 1989.*



voting age citizens. Just a little more than 50 percent of those voters cast ballots for president in 1988.

Bush, benefiting from the Nixon-Reagan presidential coalition, won all the states of the old Confederacy, the entire West except Oregon and Washington, and several northern industrial states. Dukakis originally had hoped to crack the South by selecting a favorite son, Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. of Texas, as his running mate, but that tactic failed. Dukakis lost crucial states that he had fought for to the end, such as California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri. He won New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, West Virginia, Iowa, Rhode Island, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

President Ronald Reagan's retirement after two full terms created a political void. Perhaps the most popular president since Dwight D. Eisenhower in the 1950s, Reagan's dominance of national politics left little room for other figures to establish presidential stature.

Reagan's fiscal and social policies reduced the possibility for candidates to offer ambitious new programs. The national government's huge budget deficits—which exceeded \$200 billion, compared with about \$73 billion in the last year of the Carter administration—checked any grandiose new spending plans. The Reagan debt had exceeded the debt of the previous thirty-eight presidents.

Reagan also had reshaped the dialogue on foreign affairs. He maintained strong opposition to the Soviet Union and other “Marxist” nations with his policies in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Angola. He also had projected an image of strength with military action in Libya and Grenada. At the same time, however, he had co-opted his critics by meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev several times and signing a nuclear arms control agreement. Reagan even asserted that the Gorbachev regime was fundamentally different from previous Soviet regimes, which he had called the “evil empire.”

The one issue that threatened Bush throughout 1988 was the Iran-contra scandal. Revelations that the Reagan administration had traded arms to Iran in exchange for the release of hostages held in Lebanon, then used the proceeds illegally to fund the war in Nicaragua, raised questions about Bush's role in the matter. Administration officials admitted lying to Congress, destroying evidence, and operating outside normal government channels; one top official even attempted suicide. The question of Bush's involvement in the affair, however, fizzled after months of inconclusive questioning.

Dukakis selected conservative senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas as his running mate before the Atlanta Democratic convention. No Democrat had won the presidency without winning Texas since the state became part of the nation in 1845, a tradition that continued in 1988.

The July convention was a success for the Democrats. After a week of Bush-bashing and Democratic conciliation,

Dukakis gave an effective acceptance speech peppered with statements in Spanish and Greek. Dukakis left the convention with a double-digit lead over Bush in the polls.

The Republican convention in August did not start out as well. Bush announced his vice-presidential selection, Sen. James Danforth “Dan” Quayle of Indiana, when he arrived in New Orleans. After revelations that Quayle had avoided military service in the Vietnam War by enlisting in the Indiana National Guard, many Republicans criticized Bush's choice. Some even said that Quayle might have to be dropped from the ticket.<sup>178</sup> By the end of the convention, however, the Republicans had weathered the storm. Bush delivered a crisp address, which provided the appealing self-portrait the vice president needed, and moved into the fall campaign for a close battle with Dukakis.

Bush took the offensive immediately after the August GOP convention and hit Dukakis as a “liberal” out of touch with American “values.” The Bush campaign's “Willie Horton” commercial—which told of a black prisoner raping a woman while out on a weekend release program—was particularly controversial. As Bush pounded away at these symbolic issues (effectively drowning out other major issues such as the national debt, trade deficit, housing, education, U.S.-Soviet relations, the environment, and ethics in government), Dukakis's “negative” ratings with voters soared. Roger Ailes, Bush's media adviser, admitted that the Bush camp knew it would have to define Dukakis. The Bush thus campaign spent its time “avoiding mistakes, staying on the attack, and giving them [media] pictures,” Ailes said.<sup>179</sup>

Not believing the attacks would affect his standing with undecided voters—and believing they might even hurt Bush—Dukakis did not respond forcefully to the frontal assault until October. By then, however, Bush had effectively defined Dukakis as a newcomer to national politics. Dukakis's counteroffensive in the last two weeks of the campaign came too late. As Dukakis fell behind Bush, his campaign pinned its hopes on two nationally televised debates. Dukakis performed well in the first debate, but Bush appeared to “win” the second debate. Dukakis failed to gain on Bush.

After months of inconsistent and confusing strategy, Dukakis finally developed a strong appeal in the last two weeks of the campaign. He told voters he was on their side and portrayed Bush as a toady to the wealthy. Dukakis said the middle class had been “squeezed” by the policies of the Reagan administration and that the Democrats would provide good jobs, affordable housing and health care, and tough enforcement of environmental protection laws.

But it was not enough. Bush, who had made a fortune in the oil business before entering politics and was the son of a former U.S. senator, persuaded more voters that his experience and values were what they wanted in the very personal choice of a president.

## CLINTON ERA

In March 1991, in the aftermath of the U.S.-led victory over Iraq in the Persian Gulf War, President George H.W. Bush received the highest approval ratings since opinion polling began: around 90 percent of respondents said they approved of his performance as president. But just a year later, Bush was struggling to keep his job—and he failed.

Bill Clinton's victory over Bush in 1992 could have been viewed, on the one hand, as a dramatic shift in American politics. Touting his campaign slogan of "change," the forty-six-year-old Arkansas governor repeatedly blasted the Republican White House for its inattention to domestic problems such as the budget deficit, health care, welfare, civil rights, crime, trade, and economic investment. President Bush, Clinton said, was too obsessed with foreign policy and unconcerned with domestic affairs.

On the other hand, Clinton's election could have been viewed as an aberration. Only the second Democrat elected president since 1968, Clinton got only 43 percent of the vote in a three-candidate race. Voters said they voted against Bush, not for Clinton. The independent candidacy of Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot may have cost Bush the election, as much by tarnishing his reputation as by taking away the votes of the angry middle class. Even people who supported Clinton expressed reservations about his character. Voters reacted warily to reports of Clinton's avoidance of military service in Vietnam, marital infidelity, and conflicts of interest while governor, and to his evasiveness about smoking marijuana as a student. On policy questions, Clinton was well informed, but sometimes he appeared insincere. A label pinned on Clinton in Arkansas—"Slick Willie"—stuck.

President Bush began the election cycle looking unbeatable. Coasting on the apparent success of his leadership

during the Gulf War, Bush appeared to have the strength to lead the United States into what he called the "new world order." In 1989 the countries of the so-called Soviet bloc—East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary—had broken from communist rule in a series of nonviolent revolutions. In August 1991 an attempted coup against Mikhail Gorbachev's "perestroika" government in the Soviet Union had failed. Afterward, the Soviet regime—Communist Party and all—had collapsed. The Bush presidency had overseen the most remarkable realignment of world politics since World War II.

Indeed, Bush took credit for presiding over the dramatic changes, but those American "victories" also undermined his position. The Republican Party had dominated recent presidential politics at least partly because of its hawkish policies during the cold war. With the end of the Soviet threat, the GOP no longer had a "gut" issue to use against the Democrats. Bush had a hard time adjusting.

Despite high polling numbers, President Bush faced serious challenges from the start. Despite three decades in public life, Bush had never conveyed a coherent identity or campaign theme. His advisers planned to "narrowcast" messages to selected groups until the summer, when Bush would deliver his big "what-I-stand-for" speech. But by that time, Bush's opponent had defined him as weak and unprincipled. His attempt to divert attention to Clinton's foibles only intensified Bush's image as uncertain of his own values and goals.<sup>180</sup>

By spring 1992 Bush's base had crumbled. The president had decided to "sit" on his high popularity ratings and win reelection by avoiding mistakes. Bush's chief of staff, John Sununu, summed up the strategy: "There's not another single piece of legislation that needs to be passed in the next two years for this president. In fact, if Congress wants to

*Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton talks with young people on a program hosted by the MTV cable channel. The 1992 campaign was revolutionary in the way candidates used nontraditional media to reach voters.*



come together, adjourn, and leave, it's all right with us."<sup>181</sup> The results of this strategy were devastating. In May 1992 a poll found that 76 percent of the public disapproved of the way Bush was handling the economy.<sup>182</sup> His overall approval rating dropped an unprecedented 57 percentage points from the end of the Gulf War to the beginning of the 1992 GOP convention.

A bitter anti-incumbent mood dominated the new campaign year. Nationwide, reformers promoted the idea of term limits for elected officials as a way to sweep out career politicians.<sup>183</sup> Perot, who had parlayed his wealth into a number of headline-grabbing exploits over the years, became a viable independent candidate.<sup>184</sup> His pithy statements about how to “fix” government captured the imagination of the public.

Pennsylvania voters sent a warning shot to the White House when they rejected the 1991 Senate candidacy of Bush's friend and first attorney general, Richard Thornburgh. Democrat Harris Wofford, appointed to the seat that had opened with the death of Sen. John Heinz in April 1991, won on a platform of national health care and a return to domestic priorities—themes that Clinton reprised in 1992.

Bush's major domestic initiative—the budget law passed in October 1990—angered the Republican Party's right wing. Conservatives had long distrusted Bush because of his past moderate positions on taxes, abortion, civil rights, and social programs. The budget act, which increased taxes by \$150 billion, broke the pledge of “no new taxes” that Bush had taken in the 1988 presidential campaign.

As the recession and other domestic crises deepened, the president seemed increasingly out of touch. Bush's reported confusion over the use of bar codes at a grocery store symbolized his elite background and isolation. After race riots in Los Angeles drew the nation's attention to the severity of poverty, Bush was photographed teaching baffled-looking urban youths how to use a fishing pole. In a political environment couched in symbolism, these images did not help the candidate.

Bush had begun his term with less party support than any president in history—the Democrats controlled the Senate by ten seats and the House by eighty-five seats. As a result, Bush's legislative initiatives were routinely labeled “dead on arrival.” In 1989, for the first time, the Senate rejected an incoming president's cabinet nominee when it voted down former senator John G. Tower's bid to be secretary of defense. In his dealings with Capitol Hill, Bush had vacillated between confrontation and compromise. In fact, Bush regularly tussled with Congress, vetoing forty-four bills between 1989 and 1992.

### Three-Way Race: 1992

The Democratic field grew slowly. Besides Clinton, the field included former Massachusetts senator Paul E. Tsongas,



*Independent H. Ross Perot mounted his 1992 campaign for presidency by relying on his own money and appearing on television talk shows, such as here with Larry King.*

former governor Edmund G. “Jerry” Brown Jr. of California, senators Thomas Harkin of Iowa and Robert Kerrey of Nebraska, and Gov. L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia. Wilder dropped out, however, before the first contest and others faded in the March primaries. Clinton won the “invisible primaries” before the formal balloting began; he attracted \$3.3 million in contributions by the end of 1991.<sup>185</sup>

By calling himself a “new Democrat,” Clinton hoped to separate himself from some of the rejected Democratic candidates of the past: Jimmy Carter, Walter Mondale, and Michael Dukakis. In keeping with this strategy, Clinton promised to move beyond liberal orthodoxy and “reinvent government.”<sup>186</sup> His record in Arkansas suggested a willingness to oppose liberal nostrums on issues such as the death penalty, economic growth, and public education.

The centerpiece of Clinton's strategy was to appeal to the “forgotten middle class.” Suburbanites, the working class, and southerners and westerners had abandoned the Democratic Party since the late 1960s. Unfortunately for the Democrats, these groups composed a growing part of the electorate. In fact, many pundits argued that these groups gave the Republicans a “lock” on the presidency.<sup>187</sup> Clinton's goal, then, was to forge a new ideological center and “pick” the lock.

Clinton led the polling before the New Hampshire primary until he ran into trouble when the media questioned his character. A woman claimed that she and Clinton had had an affair, and Clinton was reported to have misled an Army Reserves recruiter as part of a scheme to avoid service in Vietnam. But Clinton hit back. Appearing on the





television news magazine *60 Minutes* after the January 1992 Super Bowl game, Clinton admitted he had “caused pain” in his marriage but said he and his wife had solved their problems. Hillary Clinton’s appearance with her husband seemed to close the matter.

Tsongas and Brown won the occasional contest after New Hampshire, but Clinton rolled to the nomination starting with his March 3 victory in the Georgia primary. Clinton’s sweep of southern states on “Super Tuesday,” March 10, and his decisive wins in Michigan and Illinois on March 17 practically clinched the nomination.

Clinton won thirty-one state primaries with 51.8 percent of the vote; Tsongas, four states with 18.1 percent; and Brown, two states with 20.1 percent.<sup>188</sup> Democratic leaders nevertheless searched for an alternative, worried about Clinton’s ability to confront the character issue. In March almost half the Democratic voters in Connecticut’s primary said Clinton lacked the “honesty or integrity” to be president.<sup>189</sup> Party professionals, however, became resigned to Clinton’s nomination.

President Bush faced an unusually pointed challenge from conservative columnist and former White House aide Patrick J. Buchanan, who charged that Bush had betrayed the conservative faith. His main point of attack was the 1990 tax increase. Although in the end Bush won New Hampshire, the media focused on the 37 percent of the vote that the underdog Buchanan received. But Buchanan thereafter never matched his New Hampshire numbers.

The campaign of the Texas billionaire, H. Ross Perot, unsettled Republicans’ plans to build on their base in the South and West. Perot’s folksy antigovernment rhetoric appealed to voters in the suburbs and high-growth areas of the 1980s—the heart of the GOP base since Richard Nixon’s 1968 campaign. Perot waged an aggressive campaign on the television talk show circuit and said he would spend up to \$100 million of his own money. But as his unofficial campaign progressed, the media raised doubts about his background and grasp of government. By summer more people viewed Perot unfavorably than favorably.

Perot dropped out of the campaign before he had a chance to announce his entry formally. He pointed out that Clinton’s selection of well-respected Gore as his running mate indicated that the Democrats were “getting their act together.” He also recognized that his campaign might split the vote badly and send the election into the House of Representatives.

Perot resumed his campaign in the fall, blaming his temporary exit on a Republican “dirty tricks” effort to smear his family. By then the critical reporting had faded. But it was too late for Perot because his erratic behavior had driven away supporters and curious voters alike.

Even though Perot had no real chance to win, his campaign was significant. He spent \$60 million of his money,

mostly to purchase half-hour television advertisements. Some of the ads, dubbed “infomercials,” won critical acclaim for their plain talk about the dangers of the federal budget deficit. Perot’s bluntness lent credibility to his relentless attacks on Bush.

The communications revolution changed the way the candidates reached voters as candidates appeared in settings once considered undignified for potential presidents. Television talk shows provided a way for candidates to bypass the establishment media. The blurred lines between news and entertainment were perhaps most evident on cable television in the rock music MTV channel’s ongoing coverage of the presidential campaign. New outlets were especially important for candidates facing credibility problems in mainstream media (Clinton) and for the insurgents (Perot and Brown).

Clinton parroted Perot’s rhetoric about the evils of special-interest influence in Washington and promised reforms of the campaign finance system. Clinton, however, also raised money aggressively. The Democrats raised \$71 million in 1992, \$9 million more than the Republicans.<sup>190</sup> Clinton’s selection of moderate senator Gore of Tennessee as a running mate was central to his fall strategy. Gore’s service in Vietnam and military expertise countered Clinton’s suspect status in foreign policy. Moreover, Gore’s Washington experience going back to 1976 helped Clinton to compensate for his lack of federal government experience. Finally, Gore’s reputation as an intellectual—he wrote an acclaimed book about the environment in 1992<sup>191</sup>—contrasted with Vice President Dan Quayle’s lightweight reputation.

The Republican convention in Houston was a turning point in the campaign. Strategists decided to shore up Bush’s right-wing support and raise doubts about Clinton’s character. The party’s platform committee was dominated by the right-wing Christian Coalition. Speeches by Patrick Buchanan, Pat Robertson, and Marilyn Quayle, questioning the Democrats’ patriotism and arguing for a rollback of civil liberties, played badly. Bush’s lost convention opportunity was apparent in the meager 3 percentage point “bounce” in poll support, compared with Clinton’s 17 to 20 percent increase after the Democratic convention.<sup>192</sup>

Clinton ran a sophisticated general election campaign, coordinated from the “war room” in Little Rock by strategists, led by James Carville, who choreographed every aspect of the campaign, from television commercials to talk show appearances to speechwriting to the bus tours of small towns. The campaign professionals were especially adept at answering charges from the opposition. When Bush attacked, Clintonites issued instant, detailed responses. The quick response prevented Bush’s charges from dominating the news cycle.

The Bush-Quayle fall campaign was erratic. Early on, it focused on “family values,” critiquing the Democrats as elitists out of touch with ordinary people. Then Bush used

the powers of incumbency by announcing billions of dollars in grants to different states. All along, Bush criticized Clinton's character and experience. But the personal attacks often appeared shrill; at one point, he called Clinton and Gore "bozos" and said "my dog Millie" would be better at foreign policy than they. Bush criticized Clinton's visit to the Soviet Union as a student and suggested that he wanted to import British-style socialism to the United States.

Bush's credibility came under fire in the campaign's final days when a special prosecutor indicted former defense secretary Caspar Weinberger and released a memorandum that indicated Bush had participated in the arms for hostages scandal—the Iran-contra affair—much more actively than he had acknowledged.

The Clinton-Gore ticket gave the Democrats a solid base in the border states on which to build. With Arkansas and Tennessee in the Democratic camp, the Democrats built outward into the old Confederacy (Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky), north into the industrial states (Illinois, Michigan, Ohio), and west and north into the farm states (Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin). The Democrats had consistently lost those states in presidential elections in the past generation, despite strong support in congressional and statewide races. The Democrats also built on their core of support in the Northeast (winning all the states from Maine to West Virginia) and capitalized on disgruntlement with Bush in the West (California, Colorado, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington went for Clinton). That was enough to "pick" the Republican "lock" on the electoral college.

Clinton took only 43 percent of the popular vote but garnered 370 electoral votes. This compared with Bush's 38 percent of the popular vote and 168 electoral votes. Perot's 19 percent share of the vote was the largest percentage a third party had won since 1912, but he did not win any electoral votes. The hard anti-incumbent mood of the electorate, stoked by Perot, helped to produce the highest voter turnout rate since 1960. Some 55 percent of voting-age citizens participated in the election.

### Clinton's Reelection: 1996

In 1994 many voters sent a strong message of disapproval with President Clinton's record by electing a Republican Congress. That dramatic event led many political analysts to conclude that Clinton would be a one-term president but they did not anticipate that the new GOP Congress, led prominently by controversial House Speaker Newt Gingrich of Georgia, would incorrectly interpret the 1994 election results as a mandate for their conservative ideological agenda and then push for substantial—and unpopular—policy reform. This miscalculation provided President Clinton with a new opportunity to redefine himself and to rehabilitate his political future.



*President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore accept their renomination at the Democratic National Convention in August 1996. In the general election Clinton became the first Democratic president reelected to a second term since Franklin Roosevelt in 1936.*

While the Republicans strove aggressively for conservative policy change, Clinton adopted more moderate positions and portrayed himself as a check against the "extremism" of the GOP agenda. That tack proved successful by the end of 1995. With the president and Republican legislators feuding over spending priorities, Congress failed to pass a budget in time to avoid two temporary government shutdowns. As the impasse persisted, the Republican Congress began to get the blame from voters, and the president benefited from the comparison. This budgetary standoff against Congress was perhaps the single most important event to Clinton's political rehabilitation.

The president entered the 1996 election season with renewed political strength and high approval ratings. In addition to the political miscalculations of the majority in Congress, Clinton benefited from a strengthening economy. In addition, he did not face a challenge for renomination, while the GOP nomination contest was an expensive, highly negative, and divisive process.

From the beginning Senate Majority Leader Robert J. "Bob" Dole of Kansas was the clear front-runner for the Republican Party's nomination. He had the broadest party support of any announced candidate, the most prominent endorsements, and the best grassroots campaign organization. Although there never was any serious doubt that he would be the Republican nominee, for several months Dole had to fight off a large group of presidential contenders.

Dole's eventual nomination—even after losing the traditionally crucial battleground primary in New Hampshire



to television commentator Pat Buchanan—did not ensure a united Republican Party to challenge the president. Although Dole had long supported the antiabortion stance of many in his party, social conservatives who made up a crucial bloc of the Republican vote were not convinced of his commitment to their cause while party moderates worried that Dole would allow the Christian right to force his campaign to adopt positions enabling Democrats to once again capitalize on the “extremism” charge.<sup>193</sup>

Even after his nomination was ensured, Dole’s campaign failed for weeks to capture the public’s attention. In part he appeared too much a part of the GOP agenda in Congress that Democrats had successfully defined as harshly conservative. Dole in June resigned from the Senate to campaign full time for the presidency.

At his nominating convention in San Diego, Dole performed a tough balancing act in keeping warring moderates and social conservatives from dividing the party. Dole especially sought to avoid the kind of negative publicity that had surrounded “family values night” at the 1992 GOP convention in Houston.<sup>194</sup> The Republicans struck an awkward compromise: although the party platform was conservative and kept the antiabortion plank, the convention that the country saw on television was moderate in tone and did not feature prime-time addresses by controversial figures such as Buchanan and television evangelist Pat Robertson.

Throughout the campaign season, Clinton often seemed to be running against the unpopular Gingrich and the Republican Congress more than he was taking on Dole. What made Clinton’s campaign so strong, in part, was his governing strategy of what one key aide called “triangulation”: that is, separating himself from the unpopular elements of both political parties and establishing a less partisan identity at the center of the political spectrum. To achieve that end, Clinton adopted a number of policy initiatives that were conservative, but also largely popular. He signed a welfare reform bill that liberals in his party opposed, pushed for imposition of a V-chip in televisions to allow parents to screen program content for children and for a television program rating system, proposed a balanced budget by the year 2002, and extolled his record in reducing the federal budget deficit. Clinton also stayed true to his Democratic roots by opposing congressional efforts to reduce Medicare spending and weaken environmental regulation and by proposing new government programs to make college education more affordable.

Clinton’s strategy was effective. He took away from Dole’s campaign a number of issues that usually help Republican presidential candidates, such as welfare reform, deficit reduction, and family values. He kept his Democratic base by positioning himself as the only viable check against the “extremism” of the Republican Congress.

Billionaire Perot, who ran again under the Reform Party banner, also benefited somewhat from the negative

Clinton press. Although he had never been a serious factor in 1996 as he had been as an independent candidate in 1992—and as a result was excluded from the presidential debates—Perot’s support increased by several percentage points in the late polls. But in the end, Perot had little impact on the elections. Because of a perceived strong economy and a substantial reduction in the federal debt, the public frustration with the two major parties that had given growth to Perot’s candidacy in 1992 simply did not exist in 1996.

Clinton easily won reelection with 49.2 percent of the popular vote and 379 electoral votes to Dole’s 40.7 percent and 159 electoral votes. Reform Party candidate Perot polled 8.4 percent of the vote, less than half of his 1992 total, and once again received no electoral votes.<sup>195</sup> Clinton’s victory made him the first Democrat to win reelection since Franklin D. Roosevelt won his second term in 1936. He became the first Democrat to be elected to the presidency along with a Republican-controlled Congress. Clinton won every state he had captured in 1992, except for Georgia, Montana, and Colorado. However, he picked up Florida and Arizona—becoming the first Democratic presidential candidate to win Florida since 1976 and first to win Arizona since 1948. The so-called gender gap was key to Clinton’s victory: while the male vote was evenly split between the two candidates, Clinton won the female vote by 16 percent, the largest margin ever. Clinton also beat Dole among every age group and was the clear choice of minorities: he received 80 percent of the black vote and 70 percent of the Hispanic vote.<sup>196</sup>

Yet three facts remained discouraging for Clinton. First, for the second straight election he had failed to win a majority of the popular vote. Second, voter turnout was less than 50 percent, the lowest since 1924. Third, Democrats failed to regain control of Congress, despite the unpopularity of Gingrich and many of his Republican colleagues. Given this scenario, it was difficult for the president to credibly claim that he had achieved any kind of mandate from the American people.

Perhaps most remarkable in 1996 was how little had changed despite expenditures of about \$500 million by the two major parties. Political analysts referred to the 1996 elections as reaffirming the status quo, an important difference from both the 1992 and 1994 elections in which voters expressed frustration with the existing political arrangement and sought substantial changes in their government.

## NEW CENTURY, OLD PARTISANSHIP

The last presidential election of the twentieth century, the closest in forty years, brought the nation to the brink of a constitutional crisis that was narrowly averted only after an unprecedented thirty-six days of rancorous arguing and litigation over who won, Democrat Al Gore or Republican

George W. Bush. The eventual outcome, with Texas governor Bush the official winner, did little to unite the electorate, which had split a hundred million votes almost evenly between the two major party candidates.

Although Gore, the departing vice president, clearly won the national popular vote in the 2000 race by more than a half-million votes, Bush claimed the 25 electoral votes of Florida, where the election had been extremely close. Ultimately the state certified Bush as the popular vote winner in Florida, raising the GOP candidate's nationwide electoral vote total to 271, one more than he needed to win. Gore unsuccessfully contested the election on grounds that the state had stopped the recounts prematurely, leaving thousands of machine-processed ballots not subjected to the scrutiny of human eyes in a hand recount.

In the end, a sharply divided U.S. Supreme Court halted the Florida count, effectively deciding the election in Bush's favor. It was the first time the Court had taken up a disputed presidential election. In a historic election studded with anomalies, "firsts," and ironies, the Court for the first time immediately released audio tapes of its hearings on the suit.

The tumult focused new attention on proposals to abolish or reform the electoral college system. It brought to light the need to modernize the problem-prone voting systems still in use in many states besides Florida. It also exposed serious flaws in the technology that broadcast media rely on to project election results minutes after the polls have closed. Repercussions of the event would be felt for many years to come.

Bush's victory marked the fourth time in U.S. history that the popular vote loser gained the presidency. The first such election, in 1824, was won by John Quincy Adams, who, like Bush (son of former president George H. W. Bush), was the son of a president, John Adams. Although Andrew Jackson won the 1824 popular vote, none of the four candidates received the required electoral vote majority and the House of Representatives decided the election in Adams's favor. All four candidates represented factions of the Democratic-Republican Party. In an 1828 rematch with Adams, Jackson won the presidency under the banner that became the modern day Democratic Party. (See "*Last of the Old Order: 1824*," p. 279.)

The second contested presidential election, in 1876, was more analogous to the Bush-Gore dispute in that it too involved charges of irregularities in the election process. New York Democrat Samuel J. Tilden won the national vote against Ohio Republican Rutherford B. Hayes, but controversies over the popular votes in three southern states, including Florida, led to rival sets of electoral vote results being sent to Congress from the three states. Lacking a procedure for resolving the dispute, Congress formed a bipartisan special commission, including Supreme Court justices,

that gave the votes to Hayes in return for concessions to the South. Hayes thereby won the presidency by a single electoral vote, a margin only one vote lower than Bush's. (See "*Compromise: 1876*," p. 296.)

In 1887 Congress enacted the Electoral Vote Count Act, specifying procedures for settling electoral vote disputes. One year later Republican Benjamin Harrison won the 1888 presidential election even though Democrat Grover Cleveland received more popular votes. The 1887 act did not come into play, however, because Harrison decisively won the electoral college vote, 233 to 168. (See "*The Republican Recovery: 1888*," p. 301; and Chapter 17, *The Electoral College*.)

Had the Supreme Court not intervened in 2000, it was conceivable that Florida might have sent competing sets of electors' votes to Congress. Although that did not happen, the rules of the 1887 act thwarted efforts by some House members to challenge Florida's electoral votes. In one of the ironies of the election, it fell to Gore as Senate president to reject his supporters' objections.

### Favorites Win Nomination

From the outset, the election was Gore's to lose. It is almost axiomatic that the party in power retains the White House in times of peace and prosperity. Gore stood to inherit the advantage of running on Clinton's successes, especially an economy that had gone from record federal deficits to record surpluses, which opened the prospect of retiring the \$3.7 trillion national debt while safeguarding popular but expensive social programs. Clinton could also claim legislative successes in welfare reform and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) as well as foreign policy efforts in Bosnia, Kosovo, Northern Ireland, and the Middle East.

Despite his high job approval ratings, Clinton himself was a handicap for Gore. Republicans tried to tie Gore closely to the GOP's view of Clinton administration shortcomings, particularly Clinton's December 1998 impeachment for lying under oath about his affair with White House intern Monica Lewinsky. The Republicans' strategy was to run against "Clinton-Gore" rather than against Gore alone.

The 2000 primary season was lackluster, dominated by Gore for the Democrats and Bush for the Republicans. Both locked up their nominations early. Gore had to face a strong nomination challenge from former New Jersey senator Bill Bradley. Bradley, failing to win a single primary in the opening round, dropped out of the race in early March.

Gore's need to distance himself from Clinton's indiscretions was implicit in his choice of Joseph I. Lieberman as his running mate. An Orthodox Jew, the first of his faith to run on a major party ticket, Lieberman was known for speaking



*George W. Bush and Al Gore compete for moderator Jim Lehrer's attention during the final presidential debate held October 17, 2000, in St. Louis. Although Gore was given a slight edge in most disinterested postdebate analyses of who won or lost, Bush did better than expected, and, presenting a more likable persona, improved his standing with voters over the course of the three debates.*



out on moral issues and family values. Although he voted in the Senate to acquit Clinton, Lieberman had publicly taken the president to task for his dalliance with Lewinsky.

Bush entered the race in early 1999 and quickly established himself as the favorite of the Republican establishment and its campaign donors. Without a sitting Democratic president to compete against, the contest attracted a dozen hopefuls for the GOP nomination, but even before the kickoff Iowa caucuses in January 2000 half of the field dropped out.

By early February, Bush, publisher Malcolm S. “Steve” Forbes Jr., and Sen. John McCain of Arizona remained the only serious contenders. Forbes, who finished third in New Hampshire, ended his campaign after a less impressive showing in Delaware. McCain was perceived as a moderate despite a solid conservative voting record in the Senate. This, and his penchant for bluntness, appealed to many non-Republicans, who could vote in the growing number of open or semi-open GOP primaries. McCain upset Bush in the New Hampshire and Michigan primaries, but Bush went on to win a cluster of March 7 primaries. In all, McCain defeated Bush in seven of the eighteen primaries he entered, but Bush won enough convention delegates to clinch the nomination in March. Bush chose Richard B. Cheney, the former representative from Wyoming and defense secretary under Bush’s father, for his running mate.

The Green Party candidate, consumer advocate Ralph Nader, threatened to take votes from Democrats. He received almost 1 percent of the presidential vote in 1996 and was aiming for 5 percent in 2000.

With polls continuing to show the electorate almost evenly divided, the major party race settled down to basically a personality contest between two Ivy Leaguers—Gore (Harvard) and Bush (Yale). The public perceived Bush as personable but perhaps not so intelligent as Gore, despite Bush’s master’s degree from Harvard’s business school.

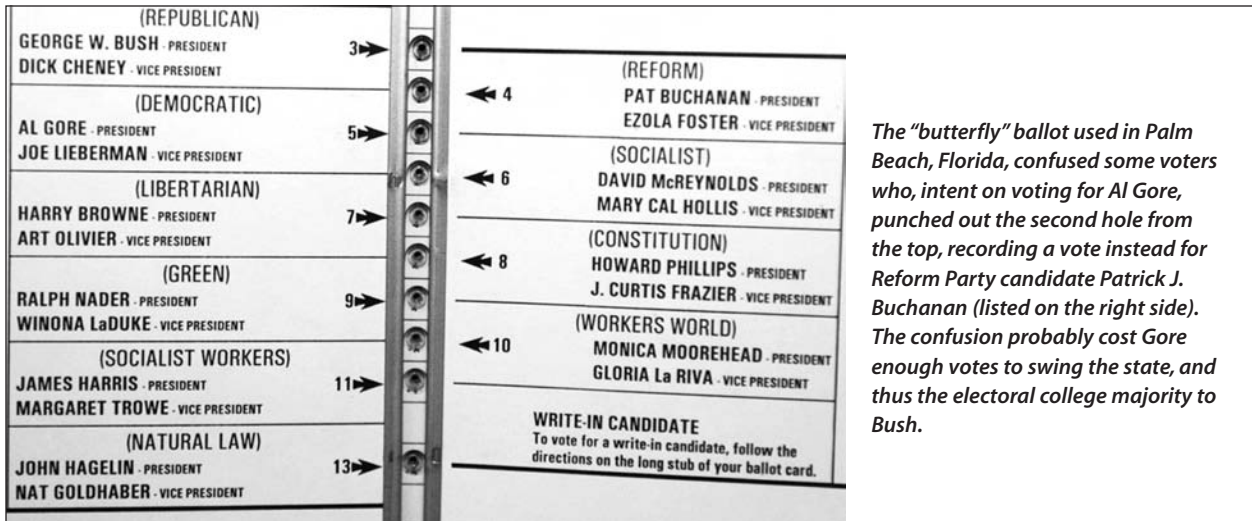
Gore’s primary asset was his experience, sixteen years in Congress and eight years in the vice presidency, against Bush’s six years as Texas governor. But being vice president was no guarantee of success. Only four sitting vice presidents, including Bush’s father in 1988, had been elected president.

With the cold war over and much of the electorate economically better off than they were eight years earlier, traditionally Democratic pocketbook and social issues dominated the campaign—Social Security, education, health care, abortion rights, and gun control. The huge federal surpluses fueled the money issues, with Bush pushing for tax cuts and heavier outlays for antimissile research and development.

Some Gore supporters thought the vice president distanced himself too much from Clinton, thereby sacrificing the opportunity to share credit for the booming economy and other positive aspects of the Clinton legacy. Clinton himself was said to feel “underused” by the Gore campaign. By the final weeks of the campaign Gore became less reluctant to run on Clinton’s record, but it was too late to make much of an impression on undecided voters.

### Cliff-Hanger Election: 2000

The election had been expected to be close. Bush and Gore ran neck-and-neck in public opinion polls, right up to election day. Problems with the crucial Florida vote erupted almost immediately on election day November 7, 2000. Voters in Palm Beach County reported difficulties with an unusual “butterfly” punch-card ballot. Some Democratic voters there thought that they had inadvertently voted for Reform Party nominee Pat Buchanan instead of for Gore. In some of the other twenty-four counties using outmoded punch-card systems, but with regular ballot forms, voters said they were unable to punch out the hole for the candidate of their choice.



Within hours, as news of the problems spread, people around the world became familiar with the obscure noun *chad*, singular or plural, meaning the tiny piece of paper that is pushed out in a punch-card system. If the chad is only dented (dimpled) or partially dislodged, the voting machine may not register the punch as a vote. Therein lay the basis for much of the contention in the days and weeks that were to follow.

Besides leading nationwide in the popular vote, Gore outside of Florida led in the electoral college vote, 267 to 246 (after the counting of the absentee vote in Oregon and New Mexico concluded several days later). The entire 2000 presidential election therefore hung on the final results of the popular vote in Florida, which would determine the winner of the state's twenty-five electoral votes.

The close election triggered an automatic machine recount, showing Bush ahead by about 300 votes in Florida. But the Gore camp focused on the thousands of votes that the machines rejected as under-voted, showing no vote for president, or over-voted, showing more than one vote for presidential candidates. Only a manual count of those ballots could discern votes that the machines could not detect, Gore lawyers argued."

In what may have been a tactical mistake, Gore did not request an immediate statewide revote or recount. Instead his lawyers fought to keep hand counts going where Gore was picking up votes, in mostly Democratic counties such as Broward, Miami-Dade, and Volusia, and in Palm Beach County where the butterfly-ballot had recorded an unlikely 3,407 votes for Pat Buchanan, three times more than he received elsewhere in the state. Buchanan himself said it appeared he received votes meant for Gore. Just as fiercely, the Bush forces fought to stop the hand counts. They argued that the votes had been legally counted and recounted, including military and other absentee ballots

that favored Bush, and that the canvassers had no uniform standards for gauging the difference between a vote and a nonvote on a punch-card ballot. Allowing more time for recounts, they said, would be changing the rules after the game started.

During the weeks of contentious legal maneuvering over the Florida vote, partisan tempers flared throughout the United States. Large groups of demonstrators in Florida and Washington, D.C., shouted at the television cameras and waved signs supporting Bush and his vice-presidential choice, Cheney, or Gore and his running mate, Lieberman.

But it was a race against the calendar, and Katherine Harris was the timekeeper. Harris, Florida's secretary of state and former cochair of Bush's campaign in the state, announced November 13 that counties had until the following day, the date set in state law, to submit their returns, without any manual recount figures. Lawsuits stayed Harris's hand, however, and the manual counts proceeded by fits and starts until Sunday, November 26, under an extension granted by the seven-member Florida supreme court, made up mostly of Democratic appointees. That evening Harris ceremoniously "certified" Bush as the Florida winner by 537 votes out of six million cast.

The battle was by no means over, however. Gore formally contested the election and Bush meanwhile protested the deadline extension to the U.S. Supreme Court, which heard the arguments December 1. In Tallahassee, after hearing two days of televised testimony, Leon County Circuit Judge N. Sanders Sauls ruled that Gore failed to prove the need for manual recounts. Gore's witnesses had testified that "chad buildup" and poorly maintained equipment could prevent voters from cleanly punching out a machine-read ballot. Gore received another setback the same day, December 4, when the U.S. Supreme Court returned the deadline-extension case to the Florida high court for clarification.

## COUNTDOWN IN FLORIDA

The following is a day-by-day chronology of the events surrounding the disputed presidential election results from Florida in the 2000 race between Republican George W. Bush and Democrat Al Gore.

**November 7, 2000.** Election in Florida too close to call, with Bush holding narrow lead. TV networks retract premature reports declaring Gore winner of state's twenty-five electoral votes.

**November 8–10.** Gore calls Bush to concede early November 8 then calls back to withdraw concession. Gore seeks hand recounts in four largely Democratic counties. Bush has unofficial 1,784-vote lead November 9. After all but one of Florida's sixty-seven counties complete machine recount required by state law, Bush lead falls to 327 votes.

**November 11–14.** Broward, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and Volusia counties undertake manual recounts requested by Gore; federal court on November 13 rejects Bush bid to block hand counts; Volusia finishes recount November 14.

**November 13.** Florida secretary of state Katherine Harris says she will enforce state law deadline of November 14 for counties to submit returns and will not include manual recounts; election boards in Volusia and Palm Beach counties ask state court judge to overturn deadline.

**November 14–16.** Leon County Circuit Judge Terry P. Lewis says Harris must justify her position on deadline; Harris reaffirms decision November 15; Lewis hears new round of arguments November 16.

**November 17.** Lewis upholds Harris's decision to disregard manual recounts, but Florida supreme court bars certification of state results pending oral arguments on November 20; federal appeals court rejects Bush suit over manual recounts.

**November 18.** Bush lead grows to 930 votes with absentee ballots; Bush campaign criticizes Democrats for challenging absentee votes from military.

**November 21.** Florida supreme court rules manual recounts must be included in presidential race if submitted to Harris by 5:00 p.m., Sunday, November 26.

**November 22–24.** Bush running mate Richard B. Cheney has heart attack, leaves Washington hospital two days later after surgery to insert stent in artery. Shouting, fist-waving crowd, including Republican congressional aides, tries to enter private room where recounts resume in Miami-Dade. County stops recount, pleading too little time and denying intimidation by the demonstrators. State supreme court on November 23 rejects Gore suit to force Miami-Dade to resume counting. U.S. Supreme Court agrees to hear Bush appeal of Florida supreme court action allowing extended deadline for certifying presidential race.

**November 25–26.** Manual recounts: Broward finishes November 25; Palm Beach falls just short of completion November 26. Harris announces

November 26 that state elections canvassing board certifies Bush as winner by 537-vote margin; Bush claims victory, says he and Cheney are "honored and humbled" to have won Florida's electoral votes.

**November 27–29.** Gore formally contests the Florida election on November 27. He sues in Leon County Circuit Court, in Tallahassee, claiming the number of legal votes "improperly rejected" and illegal votes counted in Nassau, Palm Beach, and Miami-Dade counties is enough to change outcome. Judge N. Sanders Sauls orders ballots brought to Tallahassee for possible counting. More than one million ballots are trucked with police escort to the state capital.

**December 1.** U.S. Supreme Court hears Bush appeal of deadline extension. Florida justices refuse to order revote requested in Palm Beach County because of controversial "butterfly ballot" used there.

**December 2–3.** Judge Sauls hears testimony on whether 13,000 ballots from Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties should be manually counted. Both sides call witnesses on reliability of punch-card voting systems.

**December 4.** Sauls rejects Gore's request for manual recount and refuses to decertify Bush as winner. U.S. Supreme Court asks state high court to explain its November 21 action allowing manual recounting and extending deadlines.

**December 8–9.** Florida justices order hand count of ballots on which machines found no vote for president. U.S. Supreme Court unexpectedly halts the hand counts the next day.

**December 10–11.** U.S. Supreme Court receives briefs and hears arguments in *Bush v. Gore*.

**December 12.** U.S. Supreme Court splits 5–4 in ruling for Bush against further hand counts. Florida legislature convenes special session to meet the federal deadline for designating presidential electors. Twenty states miss the deadline by a few days.

**December 13.** Gore concedes election, congratulates Bush and jokingly adds "and I promised him that this time I wouldn't call him back."

**December 18.** Presidential electors meet in state capitals to cast votes.

**January 6, 2001.** Congress meets in joint session to count electoral votes. As Senate president, Vice President Gore presides over his own defeat. Twenty Gore supporters, mostly Congressional Black Caucus members, try to block Florida's votes but Gore rejects each representative's objection because none has also been signed by a senator as the 1887 Electoral Vote Count Act requires. One District of Columbia elector, Barbara Lett-Simmons, withholds her vote from Gore in protest of the District's lack of representation in Congress. Final electoral vote tally is 271 for Bush, 266 for Gore with one abstention.

**January 20.** Inauguration of Bush as president and Cheney as vice president. Largely nonviolent protests mar—but do not disrupt—the inaugural parade.

Gore scored a short-lived victory December 8 when the Florida court by a 4–3 vote ordered a resumption of the hand counts, only to have the U.S. Supreme Court quickly halt them the following day, pending its decision in *Bush v. Gore*. In its 5–4 decision, handed down December 12, the Court majority ruled for Bush that the lack of uniform standards for manual recounts denied “equal protection of the laws” to Florida voters. The Court split along ideological lines in the unsigned decision. In the majority were conservatives William Rehnquist, Antonin Scalia, Clarence Thomas, Anthony Kennedy, and Sandra Day O’Connor. Dissenting were liberals or moderates Stephen Breyer, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, David Souter, and John Paul Stevens.

The Court action left 42,000 Florida under-votes unexamined, including 35,000 from the punch-card counties, but it effectively resolved the 2000 presidential race and possibly averted a constitutional crisis that might have arisen had the dispute resulted in Florida’s sending two sets of electoral votes to Congress. The state legislature had already designated a slate of electors committed to Bush. Faced with a hopeless situation, Gore folded his campaign and conceded December 13.

When the presidential electors met in their states December 18 to cast their ballots, one District of Columbia elector, Barbara Lett-Simmons, withheld her vote from Gore in protest of the District’s lack of representation in Congress. This reduced Gore’s electoral vote total to 266 against 271 for Bush. Gore received 51.0 million votes (48.4 percent) to 50.5 million (47.9 percent) for Bush. Gore’s lead in the popular vote was 539,947. Nader’s 2.8 million votes amounted to 2.7 percent of the total. Buchanan received less than 1 percent with 447,798 votes.

An embarrassing loss to Gore was his home state of Tennessee and its eleven electoral votes. Had he won there he would have had an electoral vote majority and the Florida vote would have been irrelevant. Likewise, had Gore received a fraction of the Nader vote in several close states, including Florida, he would have been over the top in electoral votes. Political analyst Rhodes Cook, however, pointed out while Nader may have siphoned off Gore voters in Florida and elsewhere, Reform Party candidate Pat Buchanan, whose supporters traditionally lean Republican, may have prevented Bush from winning a few states that went closely for Gore. “[T]here were 30 additional electoral votes that Bush may have won if Buchanan had not been in the race, compared to 29 more electoral votes that may have gone to Gore if Nader had not run. In short, the effect of the two third-party candidates on the electoral vote was essentially a wash.”<sup>197</sup>

Nationwide, African Americans voted nine to one for Gore. On January 6, 2001, twenty House members, mostly members of the Congressional Black Caucus, tried to disqualify Florida’s electoral votes as Congress met in joint

session to count the electoral votes. As Senate president by virtue of his being U.S. vice president, Gore one by one ruled the objections out of order because they had not been signed by a senator as required by law. None of the 100 members of the new Senate, evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats, including presidential spouse Hillary Rodham Clinton of New York, had signed a challenge to the Florida votes. Gore in his concession had asked his supporters to accept the Court verdict and the “finality of the outcome.”

The lingering bitterness put a damper on the inauguration of Bush as the forty-third U.S. president on January 20, 2001. On the cold, rainy Saturday, thousands of protesters, under tight security, lined the Pennsylvania Avenue parade route to the White House. They were noisy and visible, but there were relatively few arrests and clashes with the police. Long and bitter as it was, the thirty-six-day 2000 election “night” was shorter and perhaps less vitriolic than its 1876 counterpart, which extended from November 7 to two days before inauguration, then in March. Because March 4, 1877, fell on a Sunday, President Hayes was sworn in privately at the White House and the public ceremonies took place quietly on Monday.

Similarly, the nation witnessed another peaceful transfer of power with the Bush-Cheney inauguration. As historian David McCullough phrased it, the peacefulness was typical of past inaugurations but perhaps for a different reason. “As close as it was, this election was not about visceral issues like slavery or war—things people are really passionate about,” McCullough said. “The nation is closely divided, certainly, but we seem to be divided over which party controls the middle of the political spectrum. I’m not sure it’s happened quite like that before.”<sup>198</sup>

## Effect of 2001 Terrorist Attacks

Entering the White House in January 2001, Bush moved rapidly on his priorities and managed to push through a \$1.35 billion tax cut—a key campaign pledge; additional tax cuts followed in subsequent years. Despite his pledge to be “a uniter, not a divider,” education reform was the only major bipartisan legislation the president passed in 2001. The new administration faced a sharply divided Congress. Although Democrats had made some gains, Republicans retained a narrow majority in the House. The 2000 elections had caused a 50–50 split in the Senate as the Democrats had picked up five seats. Because Cheney, as vice president, could cast tie-breaking votes, the chamber was still under effective Republican control. But in May, after Republican James Jeffords of Vermont opted to leave his party and become an Independent who caucused with the Democrats, the Democrats took control of the Senate.

Vice President Cheney played a key role in the Bush White House. Cheney added gravitas and a seasoned foreign





policy background to the inner circle of a president regarded by many as lacking in international experience. Cheney had a history of heart trouble, and in June 2001, after tests that showed occasional irregular heartbeats, he had a pacemaker implanted.

The events of September 11, 2001, altered the course of Bush's first term in office. A presidency that had seemed more focused on domestic issues suddenly was faced with the worst terrorist attack on U.S. soil in the country's history. That morning, terrorists hijacked four U.S. planes, crashing two of them into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center, a Manhattan landmark, and one of them into the Pentagon, just outside Washington, D.C., in Virginia. The fourth plane crashed in a Pennsylvania field. Everyone aboard the planes was killed; several thousand more died on the ground; the towers collapsed.

The unprecedented, massive attacks on U.S. soil shifted the Bush administration's focus to a "war on terrorism." The president, whose popularity ratings had been dropping before the attacks, saw it rocket upward to a historic 90 percent as the country rallied behind him. His visit to Ground Zero in New York several days after the attacks, where he spoke with rescue workers, was seen as a high point of his first year in office.

One impact of September 11 was a heightened sense of security affecting the entire country and the way the government functioned. For example, although Cheney remained an important part of the president's circle of advisers, for security reasons, he often traveled to what was called an "undisclosed location." Public tours of the White House were suspended temporarily and a part of E Street, close to the building, was shut down.

Another change involved the shape of the federal government bureaucracy. Bush called for a White House Office of Homeland Security, to be headed by former Pennsylvania governor Thomas Ridge. While Bush originally opposed the idea of a new federal Department of Homeland Security, he changed his mind and joined Democratic-led calls for its creation. Bush signed a bill in late 2002 creating the department, which officially came into existence on March 1, 2003. The reorganization was the largest in the federal government since the late 1940s and involved the merging of a variety of agencies, including the Secret Service, the Coast Guard, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A third outgrowth of the terrorist attacks was the actual "war on terror" itself. The United States that had basked in a post-cold war hiatus in which international concerns took a back seat found itself in the midst of a full-fledged war. A strongly supportive Congress approved a \$40 billion emergency appropriation, as well as a resolution that authorized using force against terrorist groups and countries that backed them. U.S. forces attacked Afghanistan, toppling the Taliban government that had supported September 11 mastermind Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda

terrorist network, and began to prepare for a possible invasion of Iraq.

In 2002 and into 2003, the Bush administration pushed for military action against the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein. Bush's father had fought a war against Iraq more than a decade earlier, but Saddam remained in power. The George W. Bush administration sought to link Saddam to Osama bin Laden and al Qaeda. In addition, the White House focused on what it called Saddam's "weapons of mass destruction." In fall 2002 Congress approved military action against Iraq. The U.N. Security Council unanimously backed a resolution seeking stringent weapons inspections in Iraq by the international body and granting Saddam a final chance to disarm. In February 2003 Secretary of State Colin Powell delivered a forceful slide presentation to the United Nations, laying out the administration's case for war.

The war began on March 19, 2003, with a "coalition of the willing," in Bush's words, with the most prominent member—Britain—joining the United States in its attack on Iraq. However, many other countries that had joined Bush's father in the first Gulf War, including France, opted out of this one. Saddam's regime fell within several weeks, and on May 1 Bush triumphantly spoke on the U.S.S. *Abraham Lincoln*, in front of a banner reading "Mission Accomplished," to declare the end of large-scale combat operations in Iraq.

The terrorist attacks also affected the U.S. economy, which already had been faltering. The budget surplus in effect when Bush came into office, \$86 billion in fiscal year 2000, turned into a deficit. By fiscal year 2004, the deficit had reached \$412 billion.<sup>199</sup>

In addition to his foreign policy concerns, the president devoted much of 2002 to campaigning for Republican candidates around the country. Generally, midterm elections had resulted in losses for the president's party, the only twentieth-century exceptions being in 1934 and 1998. Also incumbent presidents usually do not throw themselves into off-year elections. But Bush's hard work paid off, and the Republicans picked up seats in both the House and Senate, maintaining control of the House and—even more important—winning back control of the Senate. Still, the Republican margin in both chambers was narrow, and Congress continued to be bitterly divided during the next two years.

No sooner were the 2002 midterm elections over than attention shifted to the 2004 presidential contest, in which Bush was seeking election to a second term. Unlike his father, who in his 1992 reelection bid had seen a tough primary challenge from conservative challengers, Bush faced no primary opposition. During Bush's 2004 reelection campaign, issues of terrorism and the new term "homeland security" were at the forefront. Bush successfully used his incumbency to portray an image of strength in the face of the terrorist enemy, despite a lackluster economy and the growing unpopularity of his venture into Iraq.

## Bush's Reelection: 2004

For much of 2001 and 2002, many political observers had assumed that Gore would run for president again in 2004 in a rematch with Bush. But in December 2002, Gore declared that he would not run for president, leaving the Democratic without a leading candidate.

A large groups of contenders immediately jumped in, including Sen. Lieberman of Connecticut, Gore's vice-presidential running mate in 2000; John F. Kerry, a long-serving senator from Massachusetts who had made his name in the early 1970s as a decorated Vietnam veteran who turned against the war; and Sen. John Edwards, the charismatic first-term senator from North Carolina who had been a successful trial lawyer. A number of others joined also including former Vermont governor Howard Dean.

The sputtering economy at home and, in particular, the war in Iraq became the major issues in the primary campaign. Lieberman was a hawk on Iraq. Kerry had voted for the congressional authorization for the use of force against Iraq, but he later voted against an \$87 billion supplemental authorization, which laid the foundation for Bush's later criticism of the senator as a "flip-flopper." Although Bush had declared an end to major combat activities in Iraq, violence continued there, and U.S. military forces were to extend their tours amid increasing casualties. Dean and others forged strong antiwar positions, and as 2003 wound on, Dean's antiwar stance—in addition to his innovative use of the Internet to raise money—propelled him to the front of the pack. The 2004 election marked the first time the Internet became a primary source of fund-raising for political campaigns.

Dean had been the front-runner at the end of 2003, but the momentum shifted as the 2004 caucuses and primaries began. Kerry and Edward gained strength while the others faded and one by one dropped out. With more primary wins, Kerry locked up the nomination and selected Edwards, who had performed well in the primaries and attracted a popular following, as his running mate.

The Kerry campaign, as did the Bush campaign, decided against taking federal matching funds during the primaries. Kerry raised \$234.6 million during that period. After their conventions, each candidate was given \$74.6 million in public financing for the general election.

The Democrats held their convention in late July, in Kerry's home town of Boston—the first time the city had hosted a convention. Kerry focused on his Vietnam-era service, rather than his Senate record. The convention was later remembered for another event: the keynote address delivered by future president Barack Obama of Illinois, who was running at that time for the U.S. Senate. His speech was a spectacular success, overshadowing even the primary figures present. Obama went on to win his Senate race that year to become the third African American senator since Reconstruction.

Kerry emerged from his convention without much of a "bounce," or rise in the polls; the race was still close. In August, a group called Swift Boat Veterans for Truth began airing anti-Kerry ads attacking the candidate's service in Vietnam. Kerry was slow to respond to the ads; the Bush campaign, meanwhile, while saying it had nothing to do with the ads, was equally slow to condemn them. In addition, the Bush campaign was having success with its portrayal of Kerry as a "flip-flopper" who switched positions at will on the Iraq war and would not provide a steady hand in the White House at a time of national crisis.

Bush kept Cheney on the ticket for the 2004 campaign, although some observers speculated the president might select a more popular figure. Cheney had been out of the public eye for much of the time since the September 11 attacks. In addition, his former company, Halliburton, was involved in controversy, including an investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Halliburton eventually agreed to pay a penalty of \$7.5 million in a settlement with the SEC. Cheney's history of heart trouble also was a factor. But Bush relied on Cheney, and the vice president was an enthusiastic campaigner on the trail, focusing much of his attention on what he described as Kerry's weakness regarding the terrorist threat.

The president opted to forego federal matching funds during the primary phase of the campaign, which allowed him to raise as much money as he could. In total, he raised \$269.6 million during the primaries. The Republicans held their convention from August 30 to September 2, later than usual, in New York City, the site of the September 11, 2001, attack. At the convention, the focus was on the president's success in fighting global terrorism. Bush emerged from the convention with an average bounce of six percentage points.

The three major networks chose not to broadcast much of either convention in 2004, accelerating a decline in network coverage of conventions. But various cable-news outlets, such as CNN, C-SPAN, MSNBC, and Fox News Channel, covered the events, as did public broadcasting.

Kerry's service in Vietnam continued to be an issue, as press reports focused on additional Swift Boat ads. But Bush's Vietnam era career also was examined as news organizations looked into his National Guard service and tried to pin down whether the future president had performed his duty adequately or had received preferential treatment. No definitive report ever emerged.

In the wake of the Republican convention, Bush held his lead in many polls, leading analysts to predict an easier-than-expected win for the president. The Democratic challenger seemed unable to capitalize on either the worsening situation in Iraq or the less-than-robust economy. In Iraq, insurgents continued to mount a terror campaign, and the weapons of mass destruction—a key rationale for the Bush administration's invasion of



Iraq—had not been found. In addition, the U.S. military was suffering the fallout from a scandal uncovered that spring involving U.S. soldiers abusing Iraqi prisoners at Iraq's Abu Ghraib prison.

In the first of three presidential debates, Kerry came through as poised and intelligent, improving his image. Bush, meanwhile, seemed to grimace and scowl as his opponent spoke, and the president often appeared less focused in his answers than did the Democrat. Kerry received a postdebate "bounce" that turned the contest back into a horse race. The other debates were more even.

In the days leading up to November 2, 2004, polls showed a tight race between Bush and Kerry with the election probably dependent on a handful of competitive states including New Hampshire, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, New Mexico, Nevada, and Florida. When voters went to the polls in November, the tally was close, as most of the states lined up as they had in 2000. Bush carried Florida, the state that had proved so troublesome four years earlier. Ohio—a Bush state in 2000—was harder to predict, although Bush appeared to be holding a narrow lead, and most of the networks declined to call a winner overnight. The next day, November 3, Kerry, convinced that Bush's margin of more than 100,000 votes in Ohio could not be overcome, conceded the election to Bush. Republicans also welcomed the news that they had, for the second election in a row, picked up seats in the House and Senate, solidifying their control on Washington.

Bush won 51 percent of the vote to Kerry's 48 percent and an electoral college majority of 286–252. (One elector from Minnesota ended up voting for Edwards, so the final total was 286–251.) The election of 2004 involved more fund-raising and spending than any other presidential contest in U.S. history. According to the Federal Election Commission, private and public spending during 2004 on presidential candidates and national conventions totaled a little more than \$1 billion, "56 percent more than comparable activity during the 2000 campaign."<sup>200</sup>

Bush was sworn in for his second term on January 20, 2005, by Supreme Court Chief Justice William Rehnquist, then ill with cancer. Because it was the first presidential inauguration since September 11, 2001, the central area of Washington, D.C., was locked down under unprecedented security. Access to the parade route along Pennsylvania Avenue was limited; the blocks close to the route were cordoned off with high metal barriers. Two thousand out-of-town police officers united with about 4,000 local officers in the effort.<sup>201</sup> In his inaugural address, Bush called for an expansion of freedom across the world. As befitted a president known for his early-to-bed routines, Bush attended the inaugural balls that night but still managed to get home to the White House by 10:00 p.m., an hour and 22 minutes ahead of schedule.<sup>202</sup>

## Democrats Take Back Congress: 2006

Although President Bush won a close but clear reelection victory and was still working with a Republican-controlled Congress, his second term would prove difficult. In the first year of that term, Bush faced problems on the domestic as well as the international front, causing his popularity to slide.

One defining moment for the Bush administration in 2005 was its response to Hurricane Katrina, a monster storm that hit the U.S. Gulf Coast in late August, causing major damage along the seaboard and devastating the low-lying city of New Orleans. The flooding caused more than a thousand deaths and led to thousands of displaced residents leaving the city. The administration, particularly the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), was widely criticized for responding too slowly and too clumsily to the disaster.

Bush also had little success with a top domestic priority that year: changes to the Social Security system to encourage investment in private accounts. Democrats were successful in labeling the plan risky, and Bush never gained momentum with the public or even the GOP Congress. Another event that backfired on Republicans was the case of Terri Schiavo, a Florida woman who had been in a coma for many years. Her husband sought to remove the feeding tube that was keeping her alive, while her parents wanted her to remain on it. Top Republican officials backed keeping Schiavo alive, pushing through legislation that Bush signed, but eventually court decisions led to the tube's being removed, and Schiavo died on March 31, 2005.

Meanwhile, Bush's top political advisor, Karl Rove, and Vice President Cheney's top aide, Lewis "Scooter" Libby, were implicated in an ongoing investigation relating to the leaking of the identity of CIA agent Valerie Plame to the media during Bush's first term, causing more political headaches for the White House. Libby was later convicted in 2007 for his role in the matter.

In addition, the Iraq war was going poorly. The country was increasingly unsafe, with roadside bombs targeting U.S. troops and American casualties rising. Although Iraq had held elections in January, by the end of 2005 the situation had deteriorated, with violence on the upswing; growing numbers of Americans thought the invasion of Iraq had been a mistake. The fallout from the Abu Ghraib torture scandal continued.

Bush was successful, however, in putting a more rightward-leaning stamp on the Supreme Court, by appointing two relatively young conservative justices. John G. Roberts Jr. was fifty when he took his seat as chief justice in September 2005, and Samuel Alito was fifty-five when he became an associate justice in January 2006. While Roberts replaced a conservative chief justice, William Rehnquist, Alito replaced a moderate, Sandra Day O'Connor, who had been a swing vote in many key decisions.

Overall Bush was not the positive factor for Republicans in Congress that he had been four years earlier when he helped his party win additional seats in a midterm election. In addition Republicans in Congress had to deal with numerous unfolding ethical scandals. In the largest congressional bribery scheme to date, Rep. Randy “Duke” Cunningham of California in November 2005 resigned after pleading guilty to taking more than \$2.4 million in bribes from defense contractors. A bigger scandal had erupted a few months earlier in August 2005 when Republican lobbyist Jack Abramoff, who had ties to many GOP politicians, was indicted for wire fraud. In 2006 House Majority Leader Tom DeLay of Texas and Rep. Bob Ney of Ohio, who were connected to Abramoff, were among those who had resigned their seats under ethical clouds. Ney eventually was sentenced to prison. Finally, two months before the election, Republican Mark Foley of Florida resigned his House seat after it became known that he sent inappropriate e-mails to congressional pages.

As the election neared, political observers expected gains for Democrats, but few predicted the Democratic sweep that gave the party control of both the House and Senate. The Democrats emerged with a substantial margin in the House, 233–202, but with just a one vote majority in the Senate. The 51–49 majority included two independents. In the House, Nancy Pelosi of California was elected Speaker, the first woman to hold that office.

With Democrats controlling the committee chairmanships, Bush faced a tough final two years in office, with little chance that his priorities would get much attention. Indeed, as the 110th Congress began that January, attention already had shifted to the 2008 presidential race and the battle to succeed the increasingly unpopular president.

### Obama Leads Democrats: 2008

Both the Republican and Democratic parties, leading up to the 2008 presidential race with no incumbent, featured large candidate fields, with a range of personalities and political backgrounds. On the GOP side, there was no obvious front-runner, in contrast to Bush’s dominance of the field in 2000. The candidates included longtime Arizona senator John McCain, a Vietnam War veteran and former prisoner of war who had mounted a spirited, independent-minded effort in 2000; former Massachusetts governor Mitt Romney, a wealthy entrepreneur and businessman who headed the 2002 Olympic Games in Salt Lake City; former Arkansas governor Mike Huckabee, who also was a Baptist minister; and former New York mayor Rudolph “Rudy” Giuliani, who had become a household name in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attacks on his city.

Huckabee unexpectedly won the Iowa caucuses, the nation’s first. The important New Hampshire primary followed with McCain winning, beating Romney who had been governor of neighboring Massachusetts. Romney won



*President-elect Barack Obama meets with President George W. Bush in November 2008, discussing the economic crisis and other pressing issues during the transition period.*





Michigan, his boyhood state where his father was once governor, and the Nevada primary. But McCain gained strength thereafter, essentially locking up the nomination with big wins in the major wave of primaries in February and March.

The Democratic side was large also, but with a single front-runner: Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton of New York. Clinton already had made history by becoming the first first lady to win a Senate seat, in 2000, as her husband's second term as president was ending. She won reelection in 2006. Many women were thrilled at the prospect of a female candidate leading the Democratic pack for the White House.

But despite Clinton's prominence, a host of other candidates jumped into the race, including Sen. Obama of Illinois. A young African American first-term senator, Obama also had been spoken of as a possible presence on a national ticket since his leap to prominence at the 2004 Democratic National Convention, where he gave a dramatic and widely praised keynote address. Obama won his Illinois Senate seat that year, and in January 2007 announced that he was forming a presidential exploratory committee. Like Clinton, Obama generated much excitement. His youth—he was born in 1961—and his unusual family background—his mother a white Kansan, his father a black Kenyan, and Obama's childhood in Hawaii and Indonesia—made for a captivating campaign story. Obama initially did not have widespread backing in the African American community because many black Americans had been fond of President Clinton and had transferred that favorable opinion to his wife. But Obama, whose campaign skillfully employed the Internet to win support, quickly gained traction among young people.

Former North Carolina senator John Edwards, John Kerry's running mate in 2004, was an early favorite. Other candidates included New Mexico governor Bill Richardson, Delaware senator Joseph R. Biden, Connecticut senator Chris Dodd, Ohio representative Dennis Kucinich, and former Alaska senator Mike Gravel. Most competed aggressively in the early period but quickly faded as the campaign became a race between Clinton and Obama.

The Obama campaign worked hard on grassroots efforts, and the underdog candidate's team continued to be known for its technological savvy and its appeal to youthful voters. A well-organized group, the Obama campaign made a strong pitch in Iowa, a predominately white state with a tiny black population. On January 3, Obama won the Iowa caucuses, with Edwards just edging Clinton for second place; the Illinois senator demonstrated that a black candidate could triumph in an overwhelmingly white area.

In New Hampshire Clinton won a narrow victory with Obama second. The battle between the two was fully joined. Clinton was running as the candidate of experience, while Obama focused on a theme of change. A crucial issue was the Iraq war. Clinton voted for it in 2003 while Obama had

opposed it from its earliest days when he was still a state senator, giving him additional credibility among the party's antiwar activists. Clinton contrasted her years of experience with Obama's relative lack of time on the national and world political stage. Clinton, who still retained the backing of many female supporters, sought to win working-class voters and those with fewer years of formal education. She racked up solid victories in states such as Pennsylvania and Ohio, with large white working-class populations. Although large numbers of African Americans initially backed Clinton, many gradually shifted to Obama's camp.

Obama, unlike Clinton, waged a national campaign, focusing on smaller caucus and primary contests as well as the large battleground states. With this strategy he continued to pile up delegates throughout February and March, essentially collecting so many that Clinton had an almost impossible task of overtaking him. Nevertheless, the remarkable contest continued until the last primaries in June before being conclusively settled in Obama's favor.

The Democrats held their convention from August 25–28 in Denver, the second time that city had hosted a Democratic convention. Both former President Clinton and his wife gave Obama strong endorsements. Hillary Clinton even made the magnanimous gesture of halting the roll call of states in the middle to call for Obama's nomination by acclamation, which the delegates did. Most of the proceedings took place at an indoor convention hall, but Obama delivered his acceptance speech on the last night at Denver's football stadium, to accommodate a larger crowd of approximately 80,000.

Obama's moment was quickly eclipsed when, the day after his speech, McCain announced his choice of running mate: Alaska governor Sarah Palin. Reporters scrambled to learn more about the little-known Palin, who had served as governor for less than two years and previously was mayor of the small town of Wasilla, Alaska. Palin, a conservative, quickly became a controversial figure. A charismatic politician who referred to herself as a "hockey mom" and used folksy expressions such as "you betcha," Palin drew strong support from the GOP's conservative base, one of McCain's objectives in picking her over more conventional choices. Her selection marked another historic first in an election season filled with them: she was the first woman on a national Republican ticket. Democrats in 1984 had nominated Geraldine Ferraro as their vice-presidential candidate.

The four-day Republican convention opened the following Monday, August 31, in St. Paul, Minnesota. But the first day's events were curtailed as a major hurricane headed toward the U.S. Gulf Coast. Republicans did not want to remind voters about the controversial government response to Katrina in 2005. The convention resumed full-scale activities on Tuesday. The most-awaited event was Palin's

Wednesday night speech, viewed as a success for the Alaska governor and the McCain ticket overall. McCain's speech on the convention's closing day, Thursday, came as something of an anticlimax.

Palin's selection gave a lift to the GOP ticket in national polls. The McCain campaign also saw an upsurge in contributions, many apparently from members of the conservative Republican base. However, the presence of a woman on the GOP ticket did not seem to shift many disappointed Clinton supporters to the GOP ticket. Additionally, while Palin energized members of the Republican Party, her missteps and panned media interviews seemed to have a negative effect on the rest of the populace.

In mid-September, the country's economy, which had been sputtering, began a major meltdown, turning into the most serious financial crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s. The stock market plummeted, and a series of major financial institutions either went bankrupt or were bailed out by the federal government. The economy soon replaced the Iraq war as the leading issue in the campaign. Against that backdrop, Obama began to make gains in the polls, as dispirited voters sought a change from the Republican-controlled White House.

The presidential and vice-presidential candidates participated in a series of widely anticipated televised debates, as had become the custom. While the debates rarely present an opportunity for a knockout blow, Obama had the most to lose if he came off looking unpresidential alongside the older, more experienced McCain. Obama, with his calm demeanor, confidence, and grasp of the facts, proved up to the task and a majority of viewers felt he won the debates, if only slightly. The vice-presidential debate also garnered a lot of attention, but in that meeting observers gave the more experienced Biden the nod over the well-rehearsed, folksy Palin. Yet no debate moved either campaign significantly forward or backward.

As the fall campaign season progressed, the economy deteriorated still further. The Bush administration and Congress put together a \$700 billion rescue package designed to help financial institutions considered "too big to fail." The declining economic situation continued to benefit the Obama campaign, which maintained slight leads in national polls as well as in many of the battleground states. McCain's postconvention, post-Palin-selection bounce had dissipated, and the Republican campaign turned more negative as the weeks went on.

The McCain campaign's frustration also stemmed from its relative lack of campaign funds. McCain had opted to take federal campaign matching funds for the general election, meaning that he received \$84.1 million for the general election phase of the campaign, but he could not raise additional funds. Obama, meanwhile, opted out of the federal matching system—the first major party candidate to

do so during the general election phase since the system had been set up—allowing him to build up a huge sum of money from which to draw when he needed to boost campaign advertising in one key state or another, which McCain's people could not match. Obama's campaign raised approximately \$742 million in total and spent approximately \$712 million, compared to McCain's total figures of approximately \$367 raised and \$326 spent, according to the Center for Responsive Politics. Obama's use of the Internet to accomplish this was foreshadowed by Howard Dean in his unsuccessful campaign four years earlier.

In 2004 Bush had won a narrow victory by capturing a few crucial swing states, such as Ohio and Florida. This time, as the election grew closer, Obama was slightly ahead in many competitive states, including some that Bush had won in 2004. For example, Virginia and North Carolina, which had not gone Democratic in decades, were polling slightly for Obama. To counteract the Democratic inroads into Republican states, the McCain forces made a big push in Pennsylvania, which Kerry had won in 2004, a state that Clinton had won in the primaries.

November 4 saw substantial voter turnouts—the highest since the 1960s—as Americans sought to participate in what was shaping up to be a milestone for the country. Obama not only won all the traditional Democratic-leaning states the Kerry won, such as Pennsylvania, but was also able to pull out victories in states that Kerry had been unable to win. Among the "Bush states" that Obama won were Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, and Colorado. Obama won 69.5 million votes (53 percent) to McCain's 59.9 million votes (46 percent) and his electoral college victory was 365 to McCain's 173. That night, Obama appeared with his family to deliver a speech at an emotional mass rally in Chicago's Grant Park.

In addition to Obama's historic victory, Democrats picked up additional seats in Congress, getting them close to sixty Senate seats, the number needed to halt a filibuster, while padding their House majority. Against the backdrop of Bush's unpopularity, the economic collapse, and the ongoing wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, Republicans had had their worst showing in many years.

The country woke up the next morning to the once-unbelievable reality that an African American had won the country's highest office and with his family would take up residence in the White House. The international reaction was positive, a contrast to the negative image the United States and President Bush had in the wake of the Iraq War.

Throughout the two-and-a-half month transition period, the Bush administration and the Obama team worked together with Congress to come up with potential solutions for the economic situation. Obama was more reticent when it came to international issues, opting for the most part to remain silent until he was in the White House.



During the transition Obama surprised many by selecting his primary rival Clinton to be secretary of state. Other cabinet appointments included former Justice Department official Eric Holder as attorney general and, in a bipartisan nod, Republican holdover Robert Gates as defense secretary. But not all nominations went smoothly. Treasury secretary nominee Timothy Geithner was confirmed by the Senate 64–30 only after acknowledging his failure to pay payroll taxes in previous years. The same embarrassing issue of failing to pay federal income taxes sunk the nomination of former Senate majority leader Tom Daschle to be secretary of health and human services. The position was seen as key for Obama, who made health care reform a major campaign theme. Obama would eventually

nominate Kansas governor Kathleen Sebelius for the cabinet post.

Washington prepared for a record-breaking turnout, and unprecedented security measures for Obama's inauguration on January 20, 2009. The entire National Mall was filled, with huge television screens placed along its length, as approximately 1.8 million people gathered to see the inauguration, which occurred without incident under clear and sunny skies but in exceptionally cold temperatures. In anxious economic times, the new president strove to reassure the American people: "Today I say to you that the challenges we face are real, they are serious and they are many. They will not be met easily or in a short span of time. But know this America: They will be met."<sup>203</sup>



## NOTES

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2. Richard P. McCormick, *The Presidential Game: The Origins of American Presidential Politics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1982), chap. 1.

3. *Ibid.*, 33–34.

4. Reichley, *Life of the Parties*, 42.

5. *Ibid.*, 49.

6. Robert J. Dinkin, *Campaigning in America: A History of Election Practices* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1989), 18.

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8. Bruce L. Felkner, *Political Mischief: Smear, Sabotage, and Reform in U.S. Elections* (New York: Praeger, 1992), 31.

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10. Edward Stanwood, *A History of the Presidency* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1898), 63.

11. John F. Hoadley, *Origins of American Party Politics, 1789–1803* (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1986), 191.

12. T. Harry Williams, *The History of American Wars: From Colonial Times to World War I* (New York: Knopf, 1981), 134.

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14. Matthew A. Crenson, *The Federal Machine* (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1971), 11–30.

15. Jackson biographer Robert V. Remini explains the nickname "Old Hickory." In an arduous five-hundred-mile march, Jackson gave his three horses to wounded soldiers and marched on foot with his troops to give them moral support. The soldiers serving under him agreed that their general was as tough as hickory. "Not much later," Remini writes, "they started calling him 'Hickory' as a sign of their respect and regard; then the affectionate 'Old' was added to give Jackson a nickname ... that admirably served him thereafter throughout his military and political wars." Robert V. Remini, *Andrew Jackson* (New York: Harper and Row, 1969), 54.

16. Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., *The Age of Jackson* (New York: New American Library, 1945), 34.

17. *Guide to Congress*, 5th ed. (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2000), 807.

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19. Eugene H. Roseboom, *A History of Presidential Elections* (New York: Macmillan, 1970), 106.

20. Schlesinger, *Age of Jackson*, 55.

21. Estimates of vote totals vary, especially in the years before standardized methods of balloting. Discrepancies developed because of disputes about stuffing ballot boxes, the eligibility of some voters, absentee ballots, and simple counting and reporting difficulties in the premedia age.

22. Roseboom, *History of Presidential Elections*, 112.

23. Hanson, *Democratic Imagination*, 54–120.

24. *Ibid.*, 140–141.

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26. See Albert O. Hirschman, *Exit, Voice, and Loyalty* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1970).

27. Hanson, *Democratic Imagination*, 138.

28. Richard P. McCormick, "Political Development and the Second Party System," in *The American Party Systems: Stages of Development*, ed. William Nisbet Chambers and Walter Dean Burnham (New York: Oxford University Press, 1967), 102.

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32. Richard Hofstadter, *The American Political Tradition* (New York: Vintage, 1948), 113.

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40. William S. McFeely, *Grant* (New York: Norton, 1981), 283.

41. *Ibid.*, 288–289.

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50. Peck, *Twenty Years of the Republic*, 41.
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52. *Ibid.*, 144.
53. *Ibid.*, 169.
54. Roseboom, *History of Presidential Elections*, 290.
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58. See David Montgomery, *The Fall of the House of Labor* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987).
59. Sundquist, *Dynamics of the Party System*, 116–118.
60. *Ibid.*, 143, 152.
61. Hofstadter, *American Political Tradition*, 187.
62. Sundquist, *Dynamics of the Party System*, 149–152.
63. Hofstadter, *American Political Tradition*, 192–193.
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86. *Ibid.*, 238.
87. Hofstadter, *American Political Tradition*, 332.
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89. See Robert Lekachman, *The Age of Keynes* (New York: Random House, 1966).
90. Schattschneider argues in *The Semisovereign People* that the key element of any conflict is the extent to which the protagonists are able to control how many people get involved. Every “scope of conflict” has a bias. The size of the group involved in the conflict is almost always open to change. Schattschneider writes: “A look at political literature shows that there has indeed been a long-standing struggle between the conflicting tendencies toward the privatization and socialization of conflict” (p. 7). The New Deal was a stage of socialization of conflict.
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92. *Ibid.*, 43.
93. *Ibid.*, 46.
94. *Ibid.*, 64–74, 112; Sundquist, *Dynamics of the Party System*, 214–224.
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96. Ladd and Hadley, *Transformations*, 82.
97. *Ibid.*, 58–59.
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101. Greg Mitchell, *The Campaign of the Century: Upton Sinclair’s Race for Governor of California and the Birth of Modern Media Politics* (New York: Random House, 1992).
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106. *Ibid.*, 282–283.
107. *Ibid.*, 300.
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109. Barber, *Pulse of Politics*. This book tells the story behind the Willkie movement and the role played by Henry R. Luce, the founder of Time Inc.
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115. V.O. Key Jr., *Southern Politics in State and Nation* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1984), 649.
116. *Ibid.*, 330–344.
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121. Richard Neustadt, *Presidential Power* (New York: Wiley, 1980), 10, 12–14, 16, 18, 19, 22–25, 43, 67–68, 178.
122. Garry Wills, *Nixon Agonistes* (New York: New American Library, 1969), 91.





123. Fred Greenstein, *The Hidden-Hand Presidency* (New York: Basic Books, 1982).
124. Barber, *Pulse of Politics*, 269.
125. Eric F. Goldman quipped, "The returns, as the gangsters said, made even Alf Landon look good," in *The Crucial Decade* (New York: Vintage, 1960), 326.
126. The elder Kennedy always had planned for his sons to enter national politics. He originally pushed his eldest son, Joseph Jr., but the son died in combat in World War II. John was next; he ran for Congress in 1946. Robert, the third Kennedy son, served as an aide to Sen. Joseph McCarthy before managing John's 1960 presidential campaign and serving as his attorney general. Edward, the youngest, worked on the 1960 campaign and won his first Senate race in 1962.
127. Merle Miller, *Plain Speaking* (New York: Berkeley, 1974), 199.
128. Theodore H. White, *The Making of the President 1960* (New York: Atheneum, 1961), 114–116.
129. *Ibid.*, 128.
130. *Ibid.*, 130.
131. *Ibid.*, 198–204.
132. Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., *Robert F. Kennedy and His Times* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1978), 193.
133. Henry Fairlie, *The Kennedy Promise* (New York: Dell, 1972), 30–31.
134. White, *Making of the President 1960*, 329.
135. *Ibid.*, 327.
136. Richard M. Nixon, *Six Crises* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1962), 412.
137. White, *Making of the President 1960*, 397–401.
138. Sen. Barry Goldwater, letter to the author, January 25, 1988.
139. The Warren Commission, appointed by Johnson, concluded that Oswald acted alone, but Oswald himself was killed before he had a chance to give full testimony. Many experts dispute the Warren Commission conclusion.
140. The Kennedy assassination fomented passage of the Twenty-fifth Amendment, which provides for a more orderly system of replacement. Previously, when a vice president ascended to the White House after the death or removal of a president, the vice presidency was left vacant. The amendment provides for presidential appointment of a vice president to fill the vacant spot. It also provides for at least temporary replacement of the president in the case of disability. The latter provision developed out of a concern that the country could have become leaderless had Kennedy been physically or mentally impaired but not killed.
141. Barber, *Pulse of Politics*, 167.
142. Thomas Ferguson and Joel Rogers, *Right Turn: The Decline of the Democrats and the Future of American Politics* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1986), 53.
143. Theodore H. White, *The Making of the President 1964* (New York: New American Library, 1965), 261.
144. *Ibid.*, 353.
145. The central importance of economic conditions to electoral politics is widely documented. See, for example, Stanley Kelley Jr., *Interpreting Elections* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1983); Edward R. Tufte, *Political Control of the Economy* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1978); and Campbell, et al., *The American Voter*. On the link between economic conditions and the 1964 election, see Kelley, *Interpreting Elections*, 194.
146. Stanley Karnow, *Vietnam: A History* (New York: Viking, 1983), 358.
147. *Ibid.*, 362.
148. *Ibid.*, 395.
149. James David Barber, *The Presidential Character* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1972), 34.
150. Karnow, *Vietnam*, 403.
151. *Ibid.*, 479.
152. David Halberstam, *The Best and the Brightest* (New York: Random House, 1969).
153. Sundquist, *Dynamics of the Party System*, 384.
154. *Ibid.*, 383.
155. The administration plank supported a bombing halt only when it "would not endanger the lives of our troops in the field," did not call for a reduction in search-and-destroy missions or a withdrawal of troops until the end of the war, and advocated a new government in Saigon only after the war had ended. The minority plank, drafted by McCarthy and McGovern, called for an immediate halt to the bombing, reduction of offensive operations in the South Vietnamese countryside, a negotiated troop withdrawal, and encouragement of the South Vietnamese government to negotiate with communist insurgents. After nearly three hours of debate, the minority plank was defeated, 1,567 and 3/4 to 1,041 and 1/4.
156. Theodore H. White, *The Making of the President 1968* (New York: Atheneum, 1969), 371.
157. Roseboom, *History of Presidential Elections*, 603.
158. See Russell Baker, *The Next President* (New York: Dell, 1968).
159. Theodore H. White, *The Making of the President 1972* (New York: New American Library, 1973), 129.
160. *Ibid.*, 207.
161. On the politics of the period, see Sundquist, *Dynamics of the Party System*, 393–411; and Theodore H. White, *America in Search of Itself* (New York: Harper and Row, 1981). Good accounts of the Watergate scandal include those by Theodore H. White, *Breach of Faith* (New York: Atheneum, 1975); Jonathan Schell, *The Time of Illusion* (New York: Knopf, 1976); and Lewis Chester et al., *Watergate* (New York: Ballantine, 1973).
162. See Bruce Odes, ed., *From the President: Richard Nixon's Secret Files* (New York: Harper and Row, 1989).
163. Seymour Hersh, "The Pardon," *Atlantic*, August 1983, 55–78.
164. David J. Vogler, *The Politics of Congress* (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1977), 15–20, 25–26, 34, 147–155, 243–245.
165. For a good account of Carter's 1976 Iowa victory, see Hugh Winebrenner, *The Iowa Precinct Caucuses* (Ames: University of Iowa Press, 1987), 67–93.
166. Jules Witcover, *Marathon* (New York: Viking, 1977), 545–560.
167. Responding to a question during a debate, Ford said: "There is no Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, and there never will be under a Ford administration.... I don't believe ... that the Yugoslavians consider themselves dominated by the Soviet Union. I don't believe that the Romanians consider themselves dominated by the Soviet Union. I don't believe that the Poles consider themselves dominated by the Soviet Union." *Ibid.*, 597, 598.
168. Richard Harwood, ed., *The Pursuit of the Presidency 1980* (New York: Berkeley, 1980), 305–307.
169. George Gilder, *Wealth and Poverty* (New York: Basic Books, 1980). Another prominent supply-side tract is that by Jude Wanniski, *The Way the World Works* (New York: Basic Books, 1978). A sympathetic summary of the whole movement can be found in Robert Craig Paul, *The Supply-Side Revolution* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1984).
170. Ferguson and Rogers, *Right Turn*, 86–88, n. 245.
171. Garry Wills, *Reagan's America: Innocents at Home* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1987), 387.
172. *Ibid.*, 385.
173. Ferguson and Rogers, *Right Turn*.
174. Rep. Shirley Chisholm of Brooklyn, New York, was the first African American to seek a major party nomination. Her participation in the 1972 Democratic primaries won 151 delegates.

175. Geraldine Ferraro, with Linda Bird Francke, *Ferraro: My Story* (New York: Bantam, 1985), 164.
176. V.O. Key Jr., "A Theory of Critical Elections," *Journal of Politics* 17 (February 1955): 3–18.
177. Paul R. Abramson, John H. Aldrich, and David W. Rohde, *Change and Continuity in the 1984 Elections*, rev. ed. (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1986), 286–287.
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179. Nelson W. Polsby and Aaron Wildavsky, *Presidential Elections: Contemporary Strategies of American Electoral Politics*, 8th ed. (New York: Basic Books, 1991), 248.
180. Michael Duffy and Dan Goodgame, *Marching in Place: The Status Quo Presidency of George Bush* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1992), 267–268.
181. Quoted in Michael Nelson, "The Presidency: Clinton and the Cycle of Politics and Policy," in *The Elections of 1992*, ed. Michael Nelson (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1993), 144.
182. Paul J. Quirk and Jon K. Dalager, "The Election: A 'New Democrat' and a New Kind of Presidential Campaign," in Nelson, *Elections of 1992*, 61.
183. The unofficial manifesto of this movement is that by George F. Will, *Restoration: Congress, Term Limits, and the Recovery of Deliberative Democracy* (New York: Free Press, 1993).
184. Perot's rescue of his employees from Tehran during the 1979 Iranian revolution, for example, resulted in a best-selling book—Ken Follett's *On Wings of Eagles* (New York: Morrow, 1983)—and a made-for-TV movie. Earlier, he had founded a national organization to support President Nixon's Vietnam policy. Later, his company's merger with General Motors provoked a public dispute that cast him as the problem solver and GM officials as entrenched bureaucrats.
185. Ryan J. Barilleaux and Randall E. Adkins, "The Nominations: Process and Patterns," in Nelson, *Elections of 1992*, 38–39.
186. See David Osborne and Ted Gaebler, *Reinventing Government: How the Entrepreneurial Spirit Is Transforming the Public Sector* (Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1992), for a manifesto of Clinton's approach to government reform.
187. For an excellent treatment of the importance of the middle class and suburbanism on modern American politics, see Thomas Byrne Edsall and Mary D. Edsall, *Chain Reaction: The Impact of Race, Rights, and Taxes on American Politics* (New York: Norton, 1991).
188. Barilleaux and Adkins, "The Nominations," 48–49.
189. Duffy and Goodgame, *Marching in Place*.
190. Daniel Hellinger and Dennis R. Judd, *The Democratic Facade* (Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 1994), 180.
191. Al Gore, *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1992).
192. Ross K. Barker, "Sorting Out and Suiting Up: The Presidential Nominations," in *The Election of 1992*, ed. Gerald M. Pomper (Chatham, N.J.: Chatham House, 1993), 67.
193. See Mark J. Rozell and Clyde Wilcox, "It Isn't the Old Christian Right Anymore," *Los Angeles Times*, April 29, 1996, B5.
194. See Clyde Wilcox and Mark J. Rozell, "Dole's Delicate Balancing Act," *Christian Science Monitor*, June 4, 1996, 20.
195. Green Party candidate Ralph Nader polled 0.7 percent and Libertarian Harry Browne polled 0.5 percent. Rhodes Cook, "Even with Higher Vote, Clinton Remains Minority President," *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, January 18, 1997, 185–188.
196. Howard Fineman, "Clinton's Big Win," *Newsweek*, November 18, 1996, 8–13; Rhodes Cook, "Clinton's Easy Second-Term Win Riddles GOP Electoral Map," *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, November 9, 1996, 3189–3194.
197. Rhodes Cook, "The Nader Factor: Overrated?" *Rhodes Cook Letter*, January 2001, 7.
198. See Ken Ringle, "For Jan. 20, a Peaceful Precedent," *Washington Post*, January 10, 2001, C9.
199. John F. Harris, "Deficit Worries Threaten Bush Agenda," *Washington Post*, February 7, 2005, A5.
200. Federal Election Commission.
201. Del Quentin Wilber, "From Across U.S., 2,000 Police Officers Volunteer for Duty," *Washington Post*, January 18, 2005, B1.
202. Roxanne Roberts, "On Inaugural Night, ISO an After-Party with a Pulse," *Washington Post*, January 22, 2005, C1.
203. "Barack Obama's Inaugural Address." Transcript as transcribed by CQ Transcriptions. <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/01/20/us/politics/20text-obama.htm>.



# Presidential Primaries

**T**HE QUADRENNIAL PROCESS of electing a president has two distinct parts—the nominating process and the general election. In contrast to the stable character of the general election—a one-day nationwide vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November—the nominating process has changed many times in the nation’s history.

Modifications in the nominating process have been dramatic—beginning with congressional caucuses in the early nineteenth century, through the heyday of the national conventions over the next century and a half, to the present nominating system, where conventions merely ratify the choices made months earlier by Democratic and Republican primary and caucus voters.

While originating in the Progressive Era in the early twentieth century, primaries were few and far between until after the 1968 election. The Democrats’ tumultuous convention in Chicago that year encouraged both parties, but the Democrats in particular, to look for ways to open the nominating process to broader participation. Primaries quickly mushroomed—from fifteen in 1968, to thirty-six in 1980, to forty-four (including those in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) in 2000, declining slightly to thirty-nine for both parties in 2008, including a primary and caucus in Puerto Rico.

Their significance increased as well. Gone were the days when candidates could win their party’s nomination without entering the primaries. No nominee of either major party has done so since Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968. Gone too were the days when candidates could win their party’s nomination without first proving broad-based popularity among millions of voters. Beginning with Democrat George McGovern in 1972 through 2004, every major party nominee has first been his party’s highest vote-getter in the primaries. In 2008 Hillary Clinton actually won slightly more votes in the primaries than her fellow Democrat Barack Obama but fewer votes once caucus states were included. In the process, the once climactic conventions have become little more than giant pep rallies, ratifying the

choices of Democratic and Republican primary and caucus voters and providing the staging ground for the parties’ general election campaigns.

The larger role of primary voters has also meant that the ability to mobilize voters has become more important than the bargaining skills of professional politicians. As a result, nominating campaigns now emphasize the skills of political consultants, the ability to use the Internet and influence the mass media, candidate-specific get-out-the vote and mobilization efforts, and the organizational clout of interest groups such as evangelical ministries and labor unions.

## FRONT-LOADED PROCESS

As the number of primaries has grown, more and more states have moved their primaries forward to dates near the beginning of the election year in a bid to heighten their influence (a process that has become known as front-loading). As a result, with the notable exception of the Democrats in 2008, nominations have been settled earlier and earlier. In 1968 only New Hampshire’s primary was held before the end of March. In 1980 ten states held primaries before the end of that month. By 1988 the number surpassed twenty. In 2008 the pace accelerated: exactly half the country (twenty-five) states held primaries by the end of February. These states included Florida and Michigan, which flouted Democratic Party rules by moving their contests to January to have a larger impact on the candidate selection. Only three states, under the party rule—New Hampshire and South Carolina—were allowed to hold primaries before February. Indeed, including states choosing delegates by party caucuses, about two-thirds of the nation completed its actions by that early date.

The result has generally been an increasingly truncated nominating process that has followed a clear pattern. Early votes—caucuses in Iowa and a primary in New Hampshire—have winnowed the field to a handful of candidates. Then, after a short period of unpredictability, one candidate has scored a knockout in the glut of March primaries—a





## TYPES OF PRIMARIES AND PROCEDURES

In many respects, the presidential nominating process is similar to a modern-day Alice in Wonderland. Its basic dynamics do not always appear logical. Primaries and caucuses are strewn across the calendar from January to June, culminating with party conventions in the summer. A nomination is won by a candidate attaining a majority of delegates, an honor that is formally bestowed at the conventions but for decades has been informally achieved much earlier during the primary season.

Size is less important in determining a state's importance in the nominating process than its tradition and place on the calendar (early is best). Hence the quadrennial starring role for Iowa and New Hampshire, and the bit parts frequently assigned to larger states, such as California or Texas.

States have different ground rules in the nominating process. Some have caucuses, many more have primaries. Almost all primaries currently allocate a state's delegates in line with the voters' presidential preference, but a few are nonbinding "beauty contests," with the delegates elected independently of the preference vote.

Rules on voter participation vary from state to state. Some states hold "closed" contests, which are open only to a party's registered voters. Some hold "semi-open" events, which allow independent voters to participate along with registered members of the party. About half the states have "open" primaries or caucuses, in which any registered voter can participate.

The parties themselves also have different playing fields. From 1980 to 2000, Democrats did not allow any states except Iowa, New Hampshire, and sometimes Maine to hold a primary or caucus before early March, but the party loosened these rules in 2004. They were loosened further for the 2008 campaign in an effort to strike regional, economic, and racial balance. After twelve states applied to hold early primaries and caucuses, the Democratic National Committee permitted

Nevada to conduct a caucus between Iowa and New Hampshire and South Carolina to conduct a primary in late January, one week after New Hampshire. All other states were permitted to conduct primaries and caucuses beginning February 5. The rules stated that any states or candidates that violated these guidelines would face sanctions—the loss of all or at least half of their delegates votes.

That threat that took on new importance in the tight 2008 race after Florida and Michigan held primaries in January. While all the candidates adhered to their pledges not to campaign in these two states, Hillary Clinton bent the rules. She was the only candidate entered on the Michigan ballot, which she won, not surprisingly. In Florida, other candidates were listed on the ballot, but there was some unofficial campaigning for Clinton, unlike the other candidates, leading her to a popular majority. As the contest between Clinton and Barack Obama remained tight through the spring, the inclusion and counting of delegates from these states became an increasingly important issue. Republicans in 2008 took a less contentious position, in keeping with past practice. States that held Republican primaries outside the established window lost half their delegates.

Since 1984, Democrats have reserved between 10 and 20 percent of their delegate seats for high-level party and elected officials (such as Democratic governors, members of Congress, and members of the party's national committee). Often called "superdelegates," these automatic delegates do not have to declare a presidential preference, although they usually follow their state's primary vote. Given the close race between Obama and Clinton the battle for these superdelegates became heated. Although Clinton originally led among these members of the party "establishment," Obama's ability to eventually win them over (463–257) proved a crucial part of his victory. (Republicans did not have "superdelegates" until their 2004 convention, when they gave automatic representation to members of the Republican National Committee, a small group.)

victory ratified by a string of essentially meaningless primary votes over the spring months.

The Republican Party stuck to this script in 2008. Former Arkansas governor Mike Huckabee, a favorite of evangelicals, scored a surprise victory in the Iowa caucuses, a contest in which former governor Mitt Romney of Massachusetts finished second, and in which the eventual Republican nominee, Arizona Sen. John McCain, finished third even without active campaigning. McCain won in New Hampshire, consolidated his advantage over Huckabee with a victory in South Carolina the next day, and led Romney in a series of primaries in late January and early February. The race effectively ended after McCain emerged as the clear winner of the Super Tuesday primaries on February 5. Romney conceded February 7 and Huckabee retired from the field in early March.

The Democratic Party contest also quickly focused on two senators, Clinton of New York and Obama of Illinois. Obama won a surprising victory in the Iowa caucuses, a

state with few minority voters. Clinton won her own surprising victory in the New Hampshire primary and the race became a tug of war for four more months.

Clinton began as the clear front-runner with the personal prestige she gained as first lady when her husband was president from 1993 to 2001, the support of the party establishment, her large financial resources, and her appeal as the first female candidate for the White House with a reasonable chance of winning. She expected to win a significant set of states on "Super Tuesday" February 5 that would all but prevent Obama from overtaking her. Clinton did score primary victories in such large states as California, New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey that day, but Obama won his Illinois and Missouri, and he used his appeal to African Americans to help win Georgia and Alabama in the South. As he would throughout the nominating contest, Obama took advantage of an impressive ground organization to win nearly all of the caucuses, some by lopsided margins, thus netting substantially more delegates. Moreover, in those

Since they began party reform in the 1970s, Democrats have required states to distribute delegates among their candidates in proportion to their vote, statewide and in congressional districts. Since the 1992 conventions, the Democrats have set a 15 percent floor for candidates to share in the proportionate distribution at each level. This system proved helpful to Obama in 2008. Having organized early in most states, he was able to win delegates throughout the nation, and could reap a proportion of delegates even where he trailed in the statewide vote. An analysis indicates that if Democrats had employed a statewide winner-take-all system (in which the candidate winning the most votes statewide wins all the delegates), Obama probably would have lost the nomination to Clinton, largely because of her victories in larger states such as New York and California. In reality, although Obama trailed by eighty-four delegates in these two states, he neutralized his losses there by winning bigger margins in Illinois and Georgia, a net of eighty-six delegates. Overall, Clinton won twenty-one of the forty primaries, a net gain of forty-six delegates. Obama's victories in all but one of the seventeen smaller caucus constituencies netted him more, 141 delegates.

Republicans, in contrast, allow a variety of delegate allocation methods, including proportional representation, statewide winner-take-all congressional district and statewide winner-take-all (in which the high vote-getter in a district wins that district's delegates and the high vote-getter statewide wins all the at-large delegates), or some combination of the three. Still another method used by Republicans is the selection of individual delegates, often unpledged to any candidate, in a "loophole," or direct election, primary.

How delegates are actually elected can vary from state to state. Most primary states hold presidential preference votes, in which voters choose among the candidates who have qualified for the ballot in their states. Although preference votes may be binding or nonbinding, in most states the vote does commit the delegates. For

those primaries in which the preference vote is binding on delegates, state laws vary as to the number of ballots at the convention through which delegates must remain committed. Delegates may be bound for as few as one ballot or as many ballots as a candidate remains in the race. For the first time national Democratic rules in 1980 bound delegates for the first ballot unless released beforehand by the candidate they were elected to support. The rule became a flash point of controversy that year between the front-runner, President Jimmy Carter, and his major challenger, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. While Kennedy wanted the binding rule dropped, the Carter forces prevailed, keeping the rule in effect and enabling Carter to win the nomination on the first ballot. During the quadrennial review of party rules after the election, the binding rule was dropped, but presidential candidates retained the right to replace disloyal delegates with more faithful ones.

Until 1980 the Republicans had a rule requiring delegates bound to a specific candidate by state law in primary states to vote for that candidate at the convention regardless of their personal presidential preferences. That rule was repealed at the party's 1980 convention.

The final authority on delegate selection is the party itself, at its national convention. Regardless of state law or previous procedures, the convention can decide which delegates to seat to represent a state, and that decision is binding. Disputes on delegate credentials have sometimes been critical in party conventions, for example in the Republican nomination of Dwight Eisenhower in 1952 and the Democratic nomination of George McGovern in 1972. In 2008, despite Clinton's primary leads in Michigan and Florida, the Democratic National Committee first barred all delegates from those states, then softened to admit half. That decision proved to be the final nail in the coffin for Clinton's campaign. At the convention itself, in a gesture toward party unity, all of the delegates were seated for the ritual confirmation of Obama's nomination.

states where he ran behind in the primaries, Obama took advantage of Democratic rules that divided delegates in proportion to the candidates' votes to prevent Clinton from obtaining overwhelming delegate victories.

Obama also built on new forms of Internet fundraising and mobilization that party chairman Howard Dean had pioneered in 2004 to overcome Clinton's initial significant financial advantage. With the contest close, the loyalties of superdelegates—party officials and officeholders who were automatically allotted a slot at the convention—and the fate of contested delegates from Michigan and Florida became far more important. Superdelegates originally backed Clinton, but their allegiance shifted as Obama began winning in their states. Eventually he would lead by 463–257 among these officials. The race was effectively over after Obama won a decisive victory in North Carolina and nearly carried Indiana in May. But the final denouement came in the last weekend of the primary season when the Democratic National Committee decided that it would seat at

the convention only half of the delegates chosen in the Michigan and Florida primaries. Clinton emerged with only twenty-four additional delegates, an insignificant consolation prize.

The last time the Democrats had an extended contest for the presidential nomination was 1984, when former vice president Walter F. Mondale and Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado battled into the final week of Democratic primaries before Mondale won enough delegates to secure his nomination. Republicans had not had a competitive nominating contest at the time of its national convention since the 1976 Republican race between President Gerald R. Ford and former governor Ronald Reagan of California.

Front-loading has generally worked to the advantage of the most prominent candidates. In the contemporary system, only aspirants who already have popular recognition and campaign money can realistically compete in what is almost a nationwide primary. In nearly every contest since 1980 (with Obama in 2008 a notable exception), the



eventual nominee has either led in opinion polls or raised the most money—and usually both—before, and often many months before, any voters have actually cast their primary ballots.

The need for early public recognition has resulted in the disappearance of the fabled “dark horse,” a candidate of little prominence who develops strength over the course of the primary season. The large cost of widespread campaigning has further limited opportunities for surprises. As a result, candidates are withdrawing earlier in the nominating process, even before the first primary vote, as happened with Sen. Elizabeth Dole of North Carolina in the Republican 2000 race and Sen. Bob Graham of Florida in the Democratic 2004 race. The increasing cost of these campaigns has also undermined the system of public funding for presidential campaigns, with the most prominent candidates relying on private contributions rather than federal funds. These funds were first rejected by George W. Bush in 2000; following his precedent, the most prominent Democrats in 2008—Clinton and Obama—relied only on private contributions for their extensive war chests. McCain, a champion of public financing, proved an exception to this rule, turning to the public funding system for his campaign.

## AN EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS

During the early years of the nation, presidential nominations were decided by party caucuses in Congress (derided by their critics as “King Caucus”). At the dawn of the Jacksonian era in the 1830s, though, the nominating role shifted to national conventions, a broader-based venue where party leaders from around the country held sway.

In the early twentieth century, presidential primaries appeared on the scene, adding a new element of grassroots democracy and voter input. But for the next half century, the primaries were relatively few in number and played a limited advisory role. Nominations continued to be settled in the party conventions.

After World War II, American society became more mobile and media-oriented, and once-powerful party organizations began to lose their clout. An increasing number of presidential aspirants saw the primaries as a way to generate popular support that might overcome the resistance of party leaders. Both Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952 and Democrat John F. Kennedy in 1960 won a string of primary victories that demonstrated their voter appeal and made their nominations possible. Yet conventions continued to be the most important part of the nominating process until 1968.

## Legacy of the Progressive Era

Primaries may seem entrenched in the electoral process, but they are relatively recent replacements for the old smoke-filled rooms where party bosses once dictated the choice of

presidential nominees. Presidential primaries originated as an outgrowth of the Progressive movement in the early twentieth century. Progressives, fighting state and municipal corruption, objected to the links between political bosses and big business and advocated returning the government to the people.

Part of this “return to the people” was a turn away from what were looked on as boss-dominated conventions. The primary idea in time spread from state and local elections to presidential contests. Because there was no provision for a nationwide primary, state primaries were initiated to choose delegates to the national party conventions (delegate-selection primaries) and to register voters’ preferences on their parties’ eventual presidential nominees (preference primaries).

Florida enacted the first presidential primary law in 1901. The law gave party officials an option of holding a party primary to choose any party candidate for public office, as well as delegates to the national conventions. However, there was no provision for placing names of presidential candidates on the ballot—either in the form of a preference vote or with information indicating the preference of the candidates for convention delegates.

Wisconsin’s progressive Republican governor, Robert M. La Follette, gave a major boost to the presidential primary following the 1904 Republican National Convention. At that convention, the credentials of La Follette’s progressive delegation were rejected and a regular Republican delegation from Wisconsin was seated instead. Angered by what he considered unfair treatment, La Follette returned to his home state and began pushing for a presidential primary law. The result was a 1905 Wisconsin law mandating the direct election of national convention delegates. The law, however, did not include a provision for indicating the delegates’ presidential preference.

La Follette’s sponsorship of the delegate-selection primary helped make the concept a part of the progressive political program. The growth of the progressive movement rapidly resulted in the enactment of presidential primary laws in other states.

The next step in presidential primaries—the preferential vote for president—took place in Oregon. There, in 1910, Sen. Jonathan Bourne, a progressive Republican colleague of La Follette (by then a senator), sponsored a referendum to establish a presidential preference primary, with delegates legally bound to support the primary winner. By 1912, with Oregon in the lead, a dozen states had enacted presidential primary laws that provided for either direct election of delegates, a preferential vote, or both. By 1916 the number had expanded to twenty-six states.

The first major test of the impact of presidential primary laws—in 1912—demonstrated that victories in the primaries did not ensure a candidate’s nomination. Former president Theodore Roosevelt, campaigning in twelve

TABLE 10-1 **Votes Cast and Delegates Selected in Presidential Primaries, 1912–2008**

Year	Democratic Party			Republican Party			Total	
	Number of primaries	Votes cast	Delegates selected through primaries (%)	Number of primaries	Votes cast	Delegates selected through primaries (%)	Votes cast	Delegates selected through primaries (%)
1912	12	974,775	32.9	13	2,261,240	41.7	3,236,015	37.3
1916	20	1,187,691	53.5	20	1,923,374	58.9	3,111,065	56.2
1920	16	571,671	44.6	20	3,186,248	57.8	3,757,919	51.2
1924	14	763,858	35.5	17	3,525,185	45.3	4,289,043	40.4
1928	16	1,264,220	42.2	15	4,110,288	44.9	5,374,508	43.5
1932	16	2,952,933	40.0	14	2,346,996	37.7	5,299,929	38.8
1936	14	5,181,808	36.5	12	3,319,810	37.5	8,501,618	37.0
1940	13	4,468,631	35.8	13	3,227,875	38.8	7,696,506	37.3
1944	14	1,867,609	36.7	13	2,271,605	38.7	4,139,214	37.7
1948	14	2,151,865	36.3	12	2,653,255	36.0	4,805,120	36.1
1952	16	4,928,006	38.7	13	7,801,413	39.0	12,729,419	38.8
1956	19	5,832,592	42.7	19	5,828,272	44.8	11,660,864	43.7
1960	16	5,687,742	38.3	15	5,537,967	38.6	11,224,631	38.5
1964	16	6,247,435	45.7	16	5,935,339	45.6	12,182,774	45.6
1968	15	7,535,069	40.2	15	4,473,551	38.1	12,008,620	39.1
1972	21	15,993,965	65.3	20	6,188,281	56.8	22,182,246	61.0
1976	27	16,052,652	76.0	26	10,374,125	71.0	26,426,777	73.5
1980	34	18,747,825	71.8	34	12,690,451	76.0	31,438,276	73.7
1984	29	18,009,217	52.4	25	6,575,651	71.0	24,584,868	59.6
1988	36	22,961,936	66.6	36	12,165,115	76.9	35,127,051	70.2
1992	39	20,239,385	66.9	38	12,696,547	83.9	32,935,932	72.7
1996	35	10,996,395	65.3	42	14,233,939	84.6	25,230,334	69.2
2000	40	14,045,745	64.6	43	17,156,117	83.8	31,201,862	70.8
2004	37	16,182,439	67.5	27	7,940,331	55.5	24,122,770	63.1
2008	38	36,995,069 <sup>1</sup>	68.9	39	20,840,681	79.8	57,686,569	72.8

NOTES: The number of primaries held include those in which delegates were elected and pledged to specific candidates. A few states also held "beauty contest" primaries that were nonbinding; in those states pledged delegates were selected in caucuses.

1. Figure includes 149,181 votes cast in a New Mexico contest in February. That contest was technically a caucus but had many characteristics of a regular primary. See page 486, footnote 3; New Mexico returns page 481. For all by-state primary votes see Chapter 11, page 377; for 2008 page 477.

SOURCE: Percentages of delegates selected are from Congressional Quarterly.

Republican primaries, won nine of them, including Ohio, the home state of incumbent Republican president William Howard Taft. Roosevelt lost to Taft by a narrow margin in Massachusetts and to La Follette in North Dakota and Wisconsin.

Despite this impressive string of primary victories, the convention rejected Roosevelt in favor of Taft. With primaries confined to a quarter of the states, Taft supporters kept control through the Republican National Committee (RNC), which ran the convention, and the convention's credentials committee, which ruled on contested delegates. Moreover, Taft was backed by many state organizations, especially in the South, where most delegates were chosen by caucuses or conventions dominated by party leaders.

On the Democratic side, the 1912 convention more closely reflected the primary results. Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey and Speaker of the House Champ Clark of Missouri were closely matched in total primary votes, with Wilson only 29,632 votes ahead of Clark. Wilson emerged with the nomination after a long convention struggle with Clark.

## Decline and Revival of the Primaries

After the first wave of enthusiasm for presidential primaries, interest waned. By 1935, eight states had repealed their presidential primary laws. The diminution of reform zeal during the 1920s, the preoccupation of the country with the Great Depression in the 1930s, and war in the 1940s appeared to have been leading factors in this decline. Also, party leaders were not enthusiastic about primaries; the cost of conducting them was relatively high, both for the candidates and the states. Many presidential candidates ignored the primaries, and voter participation often was low.

But after World War II, interest picked up again. Some politicians with presidential ambitions, knowing the party leadership was not enthusiastic about their candidacies, entered the primaries to try to generate political momentum. In 1948 Harold Stassen, Republican governor of Minnesota from 1939 to 1943, entered presidential primaries in opposition to the Republican organization and made some headway before losing in Oregon to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. In 1952 Sen.





*Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968 was the last candidate to win a major party's presidential nomination without entering the primaries.*

Estes Kefauver, D-Tenn., riding a wave of public recognition as head of the Senate Organized Crime Investigating Committee, challenged Democratic Party leaders by winning several primaries, including a New Hampshire upset of President Harry S. Truman, who announced three weeks later that he would not run for reelection. The struggle between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft for the Republican Party nomination that year also stimulated interest in the primaries.

In 1960 Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts challenged Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota in two primaries: Wisconsin, which bordered on Humphrey's home state, and West Virginia, a labor state with few Catholic voters. (Kennedy was Roman Catholic, and some questioned whether voters would elect a Catholic president.) After Kennedy won both primaries, Humphrey withdrew from the race. The efforts of party leaders to draft an alternative to Kennedy came to be viewed as undemocratic by rank-and-file voters. Primaries now significantly challenged approval by party leaders as the preferred route to the nomination. Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, R-Ariz., in 1964 and former vice president Richard Nixon in 1968 also were able to use the primaries to show their vote-getting and organizational abilities on the way to becoming their party's presidential nominees.

Party domination of presidential nominations ended in 1968, amid the turmoil of the Vietnam War. Although the Republicans calmly chose Nixon, the nominating process tore the Democrats apart. Sens. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota and Robert F. Kennedy of New York used the handful of Democratic primaries that spring to protest the war in Vietnam, together taking more than two-thirds of the party's primary vote and driving President Lyndon B. Johnson from the race.

History might have been different if Kennedy had not been assassinated after his victory in the California primary that June. But without Kennedy on the scene, the party's embattled leadership was able to maintain a tenuous control of the convention that August in Chicago, nominating Vice President Humphrey.

But Humphrey's nomination came at a price. Extensive street demonstrations in opposition to Humphrey and the war were met by brutal police force. On the floor of the convention, insurgent delegations were rebuffed, amid televised curses and fist fights. For the first time in several generations, the legitimacy of the convention itself was thrown into question. As an outgrowth, a series of Democratic rules review commissions began to overhaul the presidential nominating process to encourage much greater grassroots participation.

## NOMINATIONS REFORM: REVERSAL OF FORTUNE

Democrats and Republicans have considered and enacted reforms of the nominating process frequently since the 1960s. Typically, the party that has lost the presidential election is more active, hoping to improve its chances in the next election, while the winners bask in complacency.

The initial thrust toward reform came from the Democrats, after their narrow defeat in the 1968 election. A commission originally headed by Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota established standards for broader and timely participation in the nominating process, which resulted in widespread adoption of primaries in place of party caucuses. Republicans followed suit, although more cautiously and more slowly.

### Democrats Experiment with New Rules

Despite the growing importance of primaries, party leaders until 1968 maintained some control of the nominating process. With only a handful of the fifteen to twenty primaries regularly contested, candidates could count on a short primary season. The primaries began in New Hampshire in March, then candidates tested their appeal during the spring in Wisconsin, Nebraska, Oregon, and California before resuming their courtship of party leaders. In 1968—admittedly an unusual year, with incumbent Democratic

president Lyndon B. Johnson suddenly withdrawing from his race for reelection, and the leading Democratic candidate (Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York) assassinated a few weeks before the convention—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was able to gain the party's nomination without entering a single primary.

But after 1968, the Democrats began altering their nominating rules, in an effort to reduce the alienation of liberals and minorities from the political system and to allow voters to choose their leaders. Republicans, who won in 1968 and four of the five presidential elections that followed, were slow to make any changes to their rules. (*See boxes, Changes in Democrats' Nominating Rules, p. 495; GOP Primary Rules, p. 497.*) The immediate result was a dramatic increase in presidential primaries that enhanced the chances of outsiders and produced Democratic presidential candidates such as McGovern, a liberal who lost in a landslide to Nixon in 1972, and Jimmy Carter, a former governor of Georgia who beat incumbent President Ford in 1976 but lost to Reagan in 1980.

In 1980 a then-record thirty-seven primaries (including those in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) provided more opportunity for mass participation in the nominating process than ever before. President Carter and Republican nominee Reagan were the clear winners of the long primary season. Although Carter received a bare majority of the cumulative Democratic primary vote, he was still more than 2.5 million votes ahead of his major rival, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. With no opposition in the late primary contests, Reagan emerged as a more one-sided choice of GOP primary voters. He finished nearly 4.8 million votes ahead of his closest competitor, George H.W. Bush.

Disheartened by Carter's massive defeat in 1980, the Democrats revised their nominating rules for the 1984 election. The party created a new bloc of so-called superdelegates—party leaders who were not formally committed to any presidential candidate. This reform had two main goals. First, Democratic leaders wanted to ensure that the party's elected officials would participate in the nomination decision at the convention. Second, they wanted to ensure that these uncommitted party leaders could play a major role in selecting the presidential nominee if no candidate was a clear front-runner.

While the reforms of the 1970s were designed to give more influence to grassroots activists and less to party regulars, this revision was intended to bring about a deliberative process in which experienced party leaders could help select a consensus Democratic nominee with a strong chance to win the presidency.

The Democrats' new rules had some expected, as well as unexpected, results. For the first time since 1968, the number of primaries declined and the number of caucuses increased. The Democrats held only thirty primaries in 1984

(including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico). Yet, as did McGovern in 1972 and Carter in 1976, Colorado Sen. Gary Hart used the primaries to pull ahead (temporarily) of former vice president Walter F. Mondale, an early front-runner whose strongest ties were to the party leadership and its traditional core elements. (Still, Mondale wound up with more primary votes than Hart.) In 1984 the presence of superdelegates was important because about four out of five backed Mondale.

A few critics regarded the seating of superdelegates as undemocratic, and there were calls for reducing their numbers. Yet to those of most influence within the party, the superdelegates had served their purpose. In the following years, the Democratic National Committee (DNC) set aside additional seats for party leaders, increasing the number of superdelegates from 14 percent of the delegates in 1984 to 18 percent in 1996, edging close to 20 percent by 2008. All members of the DNC were guaranteed convention seats, as were all Democratic governors and members of Congress.

### Moving the Windows

In the 1970s the primary calendar started slowly, giving little-known candidates the time to raise money and momentum after doing well in the early rounds. Most of the primaries then were held in May and June. But the schedule of the nominating process has been less favorable to dark horses since then. States began to move forward on the calendar in a bid to increase their influence, heightening the need for candidates to be well-organized and well-funded at the beginning of the primary season.

Democrats sought to put a brake on the calendar sprawl toward the beginning of the election year by instituting a "window," structuring the calendar to prohibit party primaries or caucuses before early March, with the exception of Iowa, New Hampshire, and, for a while, Maine.

Many states crept right up to this early March firewall, scheduling their primary in March—gradually at first, but then in tidal wave proportions in 1988, with the creation of a full-scale primary vote across the South on the second Tuesday in March that came to be known as "Super Tuesday." By doing so they hoped to steer the nomination toward a centrist son of the South, such as Sen. Albert "Al" Gore Jr. of Tennessee.

The Democratic "window" proved to be a confining brick wall for the Democrats in 2000. With no primaries scheduled for five weeks after New Hampshire, the party and its likely nominee, Gore—now vice president—disappeared from the news, while Republican George W. Bush continued to gain media attention. Attempting to recoup in 2004, Democrats allowed states to select delegates as early as a week after New Hampshire, and eighteen states—mostly small in population—took advantage of the opportunity to hold nine primaries and nine caucuses.

## SELECTION BY CAUCUS

In the current primary-dominated era of presidential politics, which began three decades ago, caucuses have survived in the quiet backwater of the nominating process. The impact of caucuses decreased in the 1970s as the number of primaries grew dramatically. Previously, a candidate sought to run well in primary states mainly to have a bargaining chip with which to deal with powerful leaders in the caucus states. Republicans Barry Goldwater in 1964 and Richard Nixon in 1968 and Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968 all built up solid majorities among caucus state delegates that carried them to their parties' nominations. Humphrey did not compete in a single primary state in 1968.

After 1968, candidates placed their principal emphasis on primaries. First George McGovern in 1972—and then incumbent Republican president Gerald R. Ford and Democratic challenger Jimmy Carter in 1976—won nomination by securing large majorities of the primary state delegates. Neither McGovern nor Ford won a majority of the caucus state delegates. Carter was able to win a majority only after his opponents' campaigns collapsed.

More recently, there has been an increase in the number of states employing caucuses to choose convention delegates, mostly in smaller states. The increase was slight among Democrats, but more extensive among Republicans in 2004, when the party saw little reason to spend money or time in an uncontested renomination of President George W. Bush. The primaries continue to be the major prizes and to receive the most attention from the media and the candidates.

In 2008, however, the caucuses again became important, because they were critical in the nominating campaign of Democrat Barack Obama. The Illinois senator owed the margin of his victory over fellow senator Hillary Clinton to the delegates he accumulated in his well-designed efforts in the seventeen states and territories choosing delegates at caucuses.

### COMPLEX METHOD

Compared with a primary, the caucus system is complicated. Instead of focusing on a single primary election ballot, the caucus presents a multitiered system that involves meetings scheduled over several weeks, sometimes even months. There is mass participation at the first level only, with meetings often lasting several hours and attracting only the most enthusiastic voters or dedicated party members.

Despite the diffusion of primaries over more weeks, Democrats remained dissatisfied with the concentration of selection at the beginning of the election year. There was too little time, critics said, for voters to consider alternatives and to test the campaign mettle of the declared candidates. After their defeat in the 2004 election, Democrats established a new reform group, the Commission on Presidential Nomination Timing and Scheduling.

The commission attempted to strike regional, economic, and racial balances, while allowing only one or two



*Obama supporters cheer during January 2008 caucuses in Le Mars, Iowa.*

The operation of the caucus varies from state to state, and each party has its own set of rules. Most begin with precinct caucuses or some other type of local mass meeting open to all who identify with the party, and even sometimes to all voters. In most states, there is at least one more step, sometimes two or three. Delegates in Iowa, for example, are elected at the precinct caucuses to county conventions, which are followed by congressional district conventions and the state convention, the two levels where the national convention delegates are chosen.

Participation, even at the first level of the caucus process, typically consists of local party activists. Many rank-and-file voters find a caucus complex, confusing, or intimidating. When a candidate arouses great popular enthusiasm, however, as Obama did in 2008, large numbers may come to the caucuses. In Washington State in 2008, more people—almost a quarter of a million—attended the caucuses than voted in the later (and less significant) primary.

In light of these characteristics, caucuses offer a opportunity particularly for candidates who arouse passionately dedicated supporters. That was evident as long ago as 1972, when a surprisingly strong showing in the Iowa precinct

“first-tier” caucuses and one or two “first-tier” primaries before February 5. After twelve states applied to hold early primaries and caucuses, the Democratic National Committee permitted Nevada to conduct a caucus between Iowa and New Hampshire and South Carolina to conduct a primary in late January, one week after New Hampshire. All other states were permitted to conduct primaries and caucuses beginning February 5. The rules stated that any states or candidates that violated these guidelines would face sanctions, including the loss of all or at least half of their delegates

caucuses helped to propel Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, an ardent foe of the Vietnam War, toward the Democratic nomination. In the same state in 2008, Democrats came out in record numbers for Obama and Mike Huckabee, Governor of Arkansas and an ordained minister, won the Republican caucuses due to the fervor of evangelical Christians.

Iowa has become the kick-off point for the quadrennial nominating process. It is not unusual for a politician, mulling a presidential run, to give a speech in Iowa as long as three or four years before an election. The state has become increasingly important and increasingly expensive for ambitious presidential candidates, as they must shell out money for everything from straw votes to radio and TV advertising. Sometimes, grassroots organization can overcome this need. Huckabee won the state in the face of large expenditures by Governor Mitt Romney. Obama did spend large sums in Iowa, but won many other caucus states with small spending.

Although the basic steps in the caucus process are the same for both parties, the rules that govern them are vastly different. Democratic rules have been revamped substantially since 1968, establishing national standards for grassroots participation. Democrats provide for proportional representation, dividing delegates to the next level of selection among candidates who receive support by at least 15 percent of caucus participants. Republican rules have remained largely unchanged, with the states given wide latitude in drawing up their delegate-selection plans.

## CAUCUSES

For both the Republican and Democratic parties, the percentage of delegates elected from caucus states began a sharp decline throughout the 1970s, a trend that has continued. In 2008 primaries were held in thirty-six states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and among Democrats living abroad. Washington State held both a primary and caucuses, with Republican delegates chosen in the primary and Democratic delegates through caucuses. In Texas, Republicans chose candidates through the primary, while Democrats used both methods, two-thirds of the delegates chosen in the primary, one-third through separate caucuses held the same day. The Democrats elected 85.4 percent of their pledged national convention delegates in primaries, against only 14.6 percent in caucuses. (However, 19.3 percent of the total convention consisted of “superdelegates,” unpledged

party and elected officials.) The Republicans in 2008 chose 84.5 percent of their pledged delegates in primaries and the rest by caucus or state committee; the convention also included 129 unpledged members of the Republican National Committee.

The caucus system is often criticized. Some have complained that they are easily dominated by party officials or organized interest groups such as church members, labor union members, and teachers, or open to capture by ideological extremists. The prominence of the Iowa caucus is sometimes seen as unrepresentative, especially among Democrats, because of the small proportion of minority group members in the state.

Yet in the elections of the twenty-first century, Iowa has again enjoyed center stage. In 2000, the campaigns of the eventual nominees—Gov. George W. Bush of Texas and Vice President Al Gore—were successfully launched in Iowa. In 2004 Iowa became an important turning point in the party’s contest, when Sen. John Kerry overcame the initial enthusiasm for Gov. Howard Dean of Vermont. In 2008 Obama’s surprise victory in Iowa became the foundation of his defeat of the Democratic front-runner, Senator Clinton. On the Republican side, Huckabee’s win lifted him from obscurity to prominence and gave strong impetus to his campaign, which would eventually last longer than all the other major challenges to front-runner John McCain.

The major complaint about the caucus process is that it does not involve enough voters, and that the low turnouts are not as representative of voter sentiment as a higher-turnout primary. The combined turnout for both parties for the Iowa caucuses in 2000, for example, was roughly 150,000, less than half the number that turned out for the New Hampshire primary a week later. But this criticism is not always appropriate. In 2008 more than twice as many Democrats participated in the Iowa caucus than in the New Hampshire primary, and more Republicans attended the Iowa meetings than later voted in New Hampshire.

Staunch defenders believe a caucus has party-building attributes a primary cannot match. They note that several hours at a caucus can involve voters in a way that quickly casting a primary ballot does not. Following caucus meetings, the state party comes away with lists of thousands of voters who can be tapped to volunteer time or money, or even to run for local office. While the multitiered caucus process is often a chore for the state party to organize, a primary is substantially more expensive.

votes. The potential sanctions became an issue in 2008 when Florida and Michigan violated the rules by scheduling primaries in January. The rules also did little to discourage front-loading: sixteen primaries were held on “Super Tuesday,” February 5. Nonetheless, the Democratic Party got its wish for a drawn-out contest that tested the mettle of its candidates and boosted party registration efforts. In primary voting in the states, including Michigan and Florida, just under 37 million votes were cast. When Puerto Rico’s primary is added, the total was more than 37 million.

## Republican Efforts

The Republican Party was slower to change its nominating procedures: it did not guarantee delegate seats to its leaders until the 2000 convention voted to make members of the RNC automatic superdelegates at the party’s convention in 2004. Republicans had not acted before that in part because their rules permit less rigid pledging of delegates, which generally has led to substantial participation by Republican leaders, despite the absence of guarantees.





## CHOOSING A RUNNING MATE: THE BALANCING ACT

In modern times, with presidential candidates wrapping up their party's nominations early in the primary season, the greatest suspense before a national convention had centered on the selection of a running mate. But this closely watched selection process is a recent development and it, too, has been passing out of the hands of the convention delegates.

During the country's first years, the runner-up for the presidency automatically took the second slot, although that system did not last long. In 1800 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr found themselves in a tie for electoral votes, even though Jefferson was the Democratic-Republicans' clear choice to be the top of the ticket. Burr's supporters, however, were unwilling to settle for the lesser office. The deadlock went to the House of Representatives, where Jefferson needed thirty-six ballots to clinch the presidency. It also led to the Twelfth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1804, providing for separate electoral college balloting for president and vice president.

With the emergence of political parties after 1800, candidates ran as teams. Once party conventions began in 1831, delegates, with the guidance of party bosses, began to do the choosing. Sometimes the vice presidency was used as a bargaining chip, as when Franklin D. Roosevelt won the critical support of Texas by endorsing Rep. John Nance Garner for the second slot.

Only in 1940 did presidential nominees begin regularly hand-picking their running mates. That year, after failing to persuade Secretary of State Cordell Hull to accept the vice presidency, Franklin D. Roosevelt forced Henry A. Wallace on a reluctant Democratic convention by threatening to not run a third time if Wallace was rejected. Four years later, Roosevelt turned to Sen. Harry S. Truman to replace Wallace. The only exception to the practice that Roosevelt established came in 1956, when Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson left the choice up to the convention.

If the selection of a running mate often resembled an afterthought, it could be because the position itself was not especially coveted. John Adams, the first to hold the job, once complained, "My country has in its wisdom contrived for me the most insignificant office that ever the intention of man contrived or his imagination conceived."

The vice presidency has become a significant office in more recent times, both within government and politically. There is now a reasonable chance that whoever fills the position will get a chance to move up, either by succession or election. Almost every vice president elected since 1952 has later been nominated for president. In 1988 George H.W. Bush became the first vice president to be elected directly to the White House since Martin Van Buren in 1836. As of 2008, fourteen presidents had held the second-ranking post, seven in the twentieth century.

Also, since the mid-1970s the vice presidency has evolved from the somnolent office it once was; during this period five vice presidents enjoyed responsibility their predecessors did not. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who served under Gerald R. Ford, was given considerable authority in domestic policy coordination. Walter F. Mondale and George H.W. Bush helped to set policy for their respective presidents. Bill Clinton placed Albert "Al" Gore Jr. in charge of a "reinventing government" task force as well as environmental and high-tech initiatives. George W. Bush gave Richard B. Cheney wide influence throughout the government, particularly in foreign and defense policy. Many aspiring politicians now see the office as the premier base from which to campaign for the presidency.

Yet whoever is selected is often scrutinized for how well the choice balances (or unbalances) the ticket. One important factor is geography, which

Clinton of Arkansas used unconventionally in choosing Sen. Gore of Tennessee to form the first successful all-southern ticket in 164 years. Forty-six-year-old Clinton also chose someone in his own age group (Gore, forty-four) in another unbalancing act. Because George W. Bush and his vice-presidential choice, Cheney, both lived in Texas before their nominations, Cheney had to return to Wyoming to fulfill the constitutional requirement that the two executive officials come from different states. Other traditional factors weighed by nominees are religion and ethnicity. In modern national politics, however, those considerations seemed to be losing their place to race, gender, and age. In 1984 the Democrats chose Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York to be their vice-presidential candidate, the first woman to receive a major party nomination; Republicans followed up in 2008 with the nomination of Gov. Sarah Palin of Alaska.

Until Barack Obama's election in 2008, no African American had been selected by either party to fill any part of the ticket. In 1988 many Democrats thought that Jesse Jackson deserved second place on the ticket. Jackson had received 29 percent of the primary vote to 43 percent for Michael Dukakis. Instead, the fifty-four-year-old Dukakis chose Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, then sixty-seven, balancing the Democratic ticket by age as well as geographically and philosophically.

Age has become an important criterion with the rise of the "baby-boomer" generation. In 1988 George H.W. Bush surprised many by selecting Sen. James Danforth "Dan" Quayle of Indiana. Quayle was forty-one years old and had a relatively brief career in politics—two terms in the House of Representatives before his election to the Senate in 1980. Because of Quayle's youth and good looks, it was even suggested by some critics that Bush had selected him to appeal to young voters and women. Similar criticism was lobbed at McCain in the 2008 campaign, who at seventy-two was nearly three decades older than the forty-four-year-old Palin.

In 2000 Texas governor George W. Bush also took age into consideration, but in the opposite direction from his father, in choosing a running mate. The younger Bush chose Cheney, an experienced Washington hand, who was a former Wyoming representative and defense secretary in the elder Bush's administration. Obama in 2008 adopted a similar tack in 2008, picking the more senior Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Joseph R. Biden Jr., a six-term senator, as his running mate.

When it was his turn atop the ticket in 2000, Gore too broke new ground. Rather than pick a southern baby-boomer as Clinton had, Gore chose Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut, the fifty-eight-year-old chair of the centrist Democratic Leadership Council and the first member of the Jewish faith to win a place on the national ticket of either major party. The Democrats' attention to age, as well as region, became evident again in 2004, when presidential candidate John F. Kerry chose a young southerner, Sen. John Edwards of North Carolina.

Recent presidential candidates, such as Gore and Kerry, and both Obama and McCain in 2008, have also developed a new practice, when they announced their choice of a vice-presidential candidate, after extensive investigations, even before the convention convened. In so doing, they demonstrated the final loss of independent power by the national convention. Delegates now had no function other than to be cheerleaders at the campaign launch of leaders who had been chosen without any deliberation by the party delegates.

When they were regularly winning the White House in the 1970s and 1980s, Republicans showed little interest in tinkering with the nominating process; they were happy to leave that as a concern of the Democrats. But once the GOP lost two presidential elections in the 1990s, many Republicans began to decry the front-loaded primary calendar that produced nominees within a few weeks of voting.

At their convention in San Diego in 1996, Republicans approved a rules change designed to help spread out the calendar. States were offered bonus delegates if they held their primary or caucus later, but the offer received few takers in 2000. Yet in the wake of that year's Bush-McCain contest, a party commission headed by former Tennessee senator and national GOP chairman Bill Brock recommended that the presidential primary calendar be dramatically overhauled, so that small states would vote first in 2004 and large states would vote last. That plan, called the "Delaware Plan," because of its state of origin, was shot down at the 2004 Republican national convention. The Republicans, like the Democrats, however chose to punish some states that held primaries before February 5. Under 2004 Republican National Committee (RNC) rules, no state was permitted to hold its primary before that date. In 2008 five states—Wyoming, New Hampshire, Michigan, South Carolina, and Florida—moved their primaries ahead and the RNC subsequently stripped them of one-half of their apportioned delegates. At their 2008 national convention, Republicans ensured that South Carolina and New Hampshire would not suffer a similar fate in the 2012 campaign, permitting them to hold primaries in January of that year.

### Regional Primaries and Super Tuesdays

In addition to internal party concerns with the nominating process, other critics often found other problems of presidential primaries, including the length of the primary season (nearly twice as long as the general election campaign), the expense, the physical strain on the candidates, and the variations and complexities of state laws.

To deal with these problems, several states in 1974 and 1975 discussed the feasibility of creating regional primaries, in which individual states within a geographical region would hold their primaries on the same day. Supporters of the concept believed it would reduce candidate expenses and strain and would permit concentration on regional issues. The push toward regional primaries has generally been undermined by the more prominent development of front-loading.

The regional primary idea achieved some limited success in 1976 when three western states (Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon) and three southern states (Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee) decided to organize regional primaries in each of their areas. Attempts also were made in New England to construct a regional primary. But New Hampshire would

not participate because its law required the state to hold its primary at least one week before any other state. Only Vermont joined Massachusetts in holding a simultaneous presidential primary, on March 2.

In 1980 and 1984, limited regional primaries were held again in several areas of the country. Probably the most noteworthy was the trio of southern states (Alabama, Florida, and Georgia) that voted on the second Tuesday in March in both years. It became the basis for "Super Tuesday," which became a full-blown southern-oriented regional primary in 1988.

Sixteen states—a dozen from the South—held primaries on Super Tuesday, March 8, 1988. The long-held goal of many southern political leaders to hold an early regional primary was finally realized. Most of the GOP primaries were winner-take-all, and when Vice President George H. W. Bush swept every Republican primary on Super Tuesday, he effectively locked up the GOP nomination. For the Democrats, Gov. Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts also fared well on Super Tuesday. But despite Dukakis's victories, the Rev. Jesse Jackson—the first significant African American candidate for a major party presidential nomination—kept the contest going into June.

### "March Madness"

By 1992 Super Tuesday had become part of a general rush among states to hold their primaries as early as possible. Dubbed "March Madness," after the college basketball tournament excitement at that time each year, the early clustering of primaries—seventeen states held primaries in February or March—was viewed with dismay by some political analysts. They said it could lead to nominees being locked in before most voters knew what was happening, resulting in less informed and deliberative voting in the general election.

In 1996 the process was even more heavily weighted in favor of early primaries, as more than two-thirds of them were held before the end of March. The idea of regional primaries also came the closest to fruition in 1996. "Junior Tuesday Week" (March 2–7) featured primary voting in ten states (five of which were in New England); Super Tuesday (March 12) had seven primaries (six of which were in the South); and "Big Ten" Tuesday (March 19) had four primaries in the industrial Midwest—Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. By the time California (which had moved its primary forward in the hope of increasing its sway on the nominating process) held its primary on March 26 (along with two other western states—Nevada and Washington), Sen. Robert J. "Bob" Dole of Kansas had all but clinched the Republican nomination.

In 2000 there were not only a glut of early primaries, but a large concentration on a single day—March 7. The clustering on this date—the first Tuesday of the month—was not

PRESIDENTS' REELECTION CHANCES

The record of U.S. presidential elections in the twentieth century and at the start of the twenty-first indicates that a smooth path to renomination is essential for incumbents seeking reelection. Every president who actively sought renomination during this period was successful. Those who were virtually unopposed within their party won another term. But all the presidents who faced significant opposition for renomination ended up losing in the general election.

The following chart shows the presidents who sought reelection to a second term since 1900, whether they had “clear sailing” or “tough sledding” for renomination and their fate in the general election.

Theodore Roosevelt did not seek renomination in 1908, after the completion of almost two full terms, even though he was eligible to run. However, four years later, he did seek another Republican nomination. Although he won most primaries, he was defeated at the Republican convention and then ran, unsuccessfully, as the Progressive Party candidate. Tellingly, President William H. Taft, who won the bitter fight against Roosevelt for the Republican nomination, lost in the general election to Democrat Woodrow Wilson.

Another two presidents—Harry S. Truman in 1952 and Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968—faced significant opposition at the end of their tenure and declined to run for another term. Truman was eligible for a third term because he was exempted from the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution, which established the two-term limit. Johnson came to the presidency in 1963, completing John F. Kennedy’s term, and was eligible for another four years.

A president with an asterisk (\*) next to his name, such as George W. Bush in 2004, was completing his first full four-year term when he sought reelection. A dash (—) indicates there were no presidential preference primaries. The primary vote for President Johnson in 1964 included the vote cast for favorite sons and uncommitted delegate slates; Johnson was subsequently nominated by

acclamation at the Democratic convention. George H.W. Bush in 1992 had to fight off a significant challenge by Patrick J. Buchanan in the Republican primaries before he went on to win 95 percent of the convention delegates.

	Incumbent's Percentage of:		
	Primary vote	Convention delegates	General election result
<b>"Clear Sailing"</b>			
William McKinley (1900)*	—	100%	Won
Theodore Roosevelt (1904)	—	100	Won
Woodrow Wilson (1916)*	99%	99	Won
Calvin Coolidge (1924)	68	96	Won
Franklin D. Roosevelt (1936)*	93	100	Won
Franklin D. Roosevelt (1940)	72	86	Won
Franklin D. Roosevelt (1944)	71	92	Won
Harry S. Truman (1948)	64	75	Won
Dwight D. Eisenhower (1956)*	86	100	Won
Lyndon B. Johnson (1964)	88	100	Won
Richard Nixon (1972)*	87	99	Won
Ronald Reagan (1984)*	99	100	Won
Bill Clinton (1996)*	88	100	Won
George W. Bush (2004)*	98	100	Won
<b>"Tough Sledding"</b>			
William H. Taft (1912)*	34%	52%	Lost
Herbert Hoover (1932)*	33	98	Lost
Gerald R. Ford (1976)	53	53	Lost
Jimmy Carter (1980)*	51	64	Lost
George H.W. Bush (1992)*	72	95	Lost

coincidental. It was the earliest date allowed by Democratic rules for states other than Iowa and New Hampshire to hold their primary or caucus. Eleven states scheduled primaries on March 7, 2000, creating a de facto national primary that became variously known as “Titanic Tuesday” or the new “Super Tuesday,” although the large southern-oriented vote of the same name remained on the second Tuesday in March.

Political analysts predicted the huge volume of early primaries would result in both parties’ nominations being decided by the ides of March, which is what occurred. George W. Bush and John McCain battled almost evenly through the seven states that held Republican primaries in February—Bush winning four, McCain, three. In March, Bush’s well-financed campaign machine proved decisive as he dominated the vote March 7, and McCain withdrew soon afterwards. The result was the same on the Democratic side as it was on the Republican: an early knockout by the front-runner, Vice President Gore.

The regional primary effort then declined. In 2004, while the bulk of the New England states continued to vote on the first Tuesday in March, only a four-state remnant of the South remained grouped together on the second Tuesday, and there was no cohesion among either states in the Midwest or West.

The most notable change was the dramatic movement toward a broad-based, coast-to-coast vote on the first Tuesday in March. The day’s primaries and caucuses involved states with a third of the nation’s population, including three of the seven most populous states—California, New York, and Ohio. When Sen. John Kerry of Massachusetts won all but Vermont that day (and the Minnesota caucuses), his nomination was assured.

In 2008 this broad, virtually national primary took place a month earlier, on February 5, essentially ensuring both McCain’s nomination and a drawn-out contest for the Democratic Party.

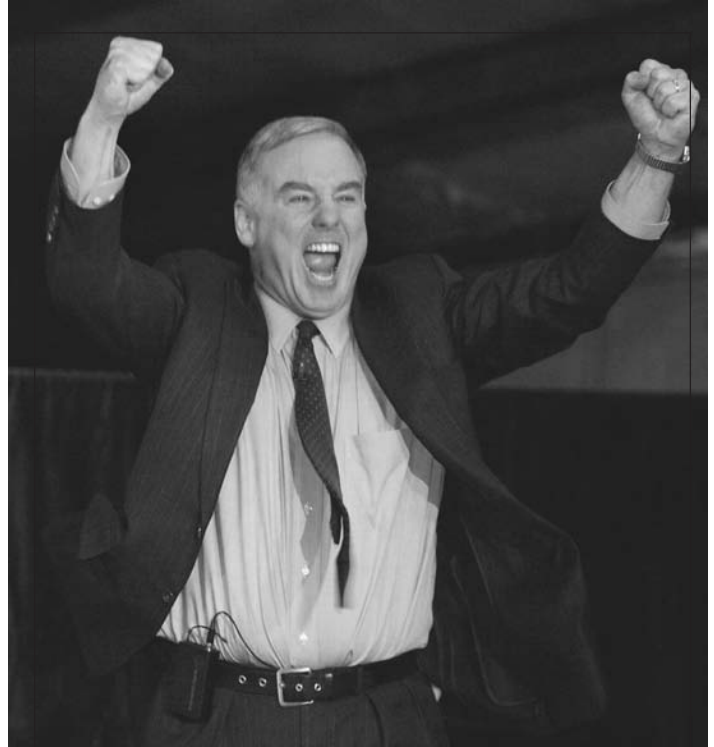
## NOMINATIONS TODAY

During the past decades, the country has established a distinct process for presidential nominations. Many issues remain under debate, about that process itself and about its effects on the general election.

### Current Process

Even though much of the primary calendar has changed dramatically since the 1960s, the accepted starting points have remained Iowa and New Hampshire. The two states illustrate the two different types of delegate-selection processes available to the states. Iowa is a caucus; New Hampshire is a primary. Primaries require voters only to cast a ballot, an exercise that usually takes just a few minutes. The deliberative nature of a neighborhood caucus, though, often requires the commitment of an afternoon or evening.

Both states have made their early events into cottage industries with the help of candidates and the media. More than ever, Iowa and New Hampshire are about the only states left where candidates have some personal role. They can woo voters one-on-one, whether in bowling alleys, coffee shops, or the frequent gatherings in neighborhood living rooms. Yet, as the importance of these contests has increased, they have also turned to extensive television advertisements to deliver their message more broadly. For if there is one thing that has become certain in recent years, once the New Hampshire primary is over and candidates must compete in several states simultaneously, there is a frenetic burst of



*Presidential candidate Howard Dean's primal scream after losing the 2004 Iowa Caucuses—seen on television and in newspapers across the country—may have contributed to his demise as front-runner and John Kerry's rise to take the Democratic nomination.*

## VICE PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE BECOME PRESIDENT

Fourteen vice presidents have gone on to become president: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, Harry S. Truman, Richard Nixon, Lyndon B. Johnson, Gerald R. Ford, and George H. W. Bush.

Of those, all but Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren, Nixon, and Bush first became president on the death or resignation of their predecessor. Only two—Van Buren in 1836 and Bush in 1988—have been elected president at a time of widespread suffrage while they held the office of vice-president.

Nine vice presidents since 1900 have run unsuccessfully for president:

- Thomas R. Marshall, Democratic vice president under Woodrow Wilson from 1913 to 1921, failed to win the nomination in 1920.
- Charles G. Dawes, Republican vice president under Coolidge from 1925 to 1929, unsuccessfully sought the nomination in 1928 and 1932.
- John Nance Garner, Democratic vice president under Franklin D. Roosevelt from 1933 to 1941, ran unsuccessfully (against Roosevelt) for the nomination in 1940.
- Henry A. Wallace, Democratic vice president under Roosevelt from 1941 to 1945, was Progressive Party nominee in 1948.
- Alben W. Barkley, Democratic vice president under Truman from 1949 to 1953, failed to win the 1952 nomination.
- Richard Nixon, Republican vice president under Dwight D. Eisenhower from 1953 to 1961, was the GOP nominee in 1960. (He won the nomination in 1968 and 1972.)
- Hubert H. Humphrey, Democratic vice president under Lyndon Johnson from 1965 to 1969, was the Democratic nominee in 1968.
- Walter F. Mondale, Democratic vice president under Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1981, was the Democratic nominee in 1984.
- Al Gore, Democratic vice president under Bill Clinton from 1993 to 2001, was the Democratic nominee in 2000.



## GROWTH OF PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES: MORE AND MORE, EARLIER AND EARLIER

The number of primaries has grown in recent decades along with states holding those primaries earlier in the presidential election year. The result is that a nominating system that once featured primaries sprinkled across the spring is now front-loaded with the bulk of the primaries held during the winter months of February and March. In 2004 for the first time New Hampshire held its first-in-the-nation primary in January.

In 2008 South Carolina also held party-sanctioned primaries in January. In addition, two states—Michigan and Florida—moved their primaries into January, in violation of party rules prohibiting any state other than New Hampshire and South Carolina from voting before February 1. Both states faced party sanctions that threatened to eliminate or reduce their delegate representations at the national conventions, although the controversy was resolved before the parties met.

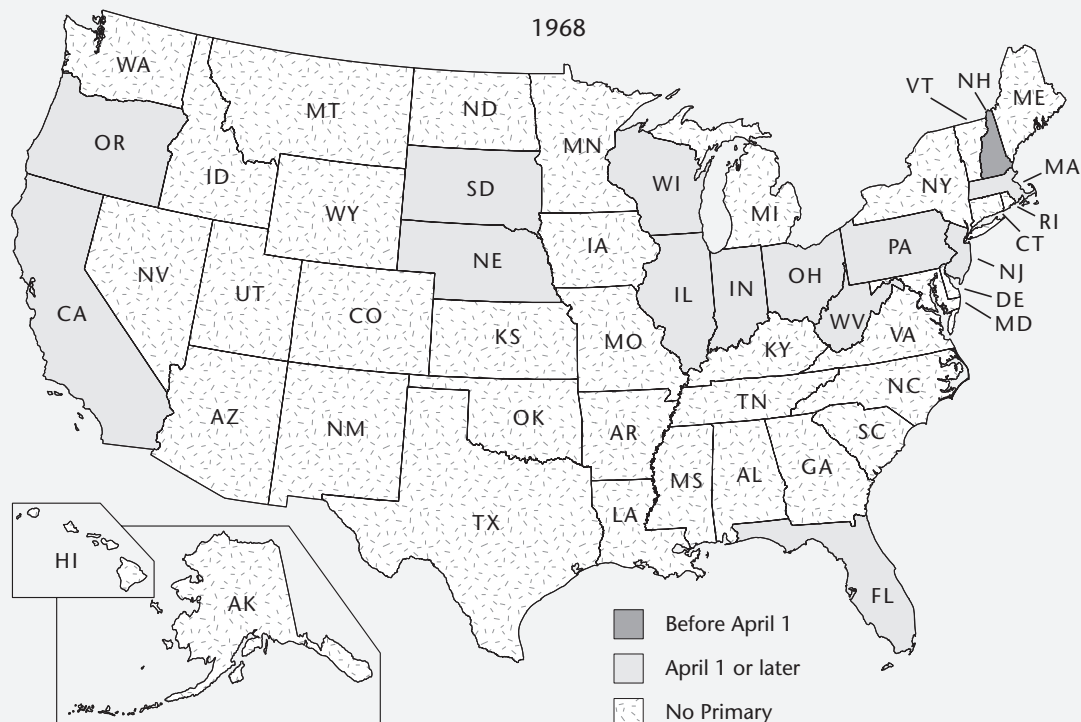
One state, New Mexico, split its primary activity. Democrats held an event in February technically called a caucus but with characteristic that resembled a regular primary; it is included in the February total. New Mexico Republicans held a regular primary in June, which is included in the total for that month. However, the total, 41, counts the two New Mexico votes as a single vote.

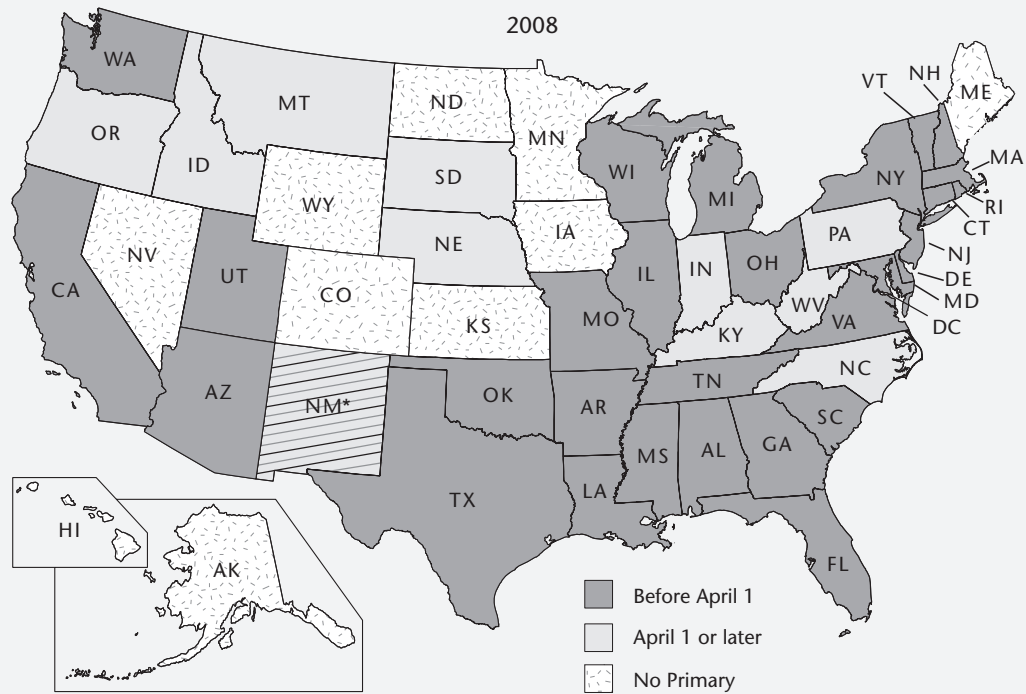
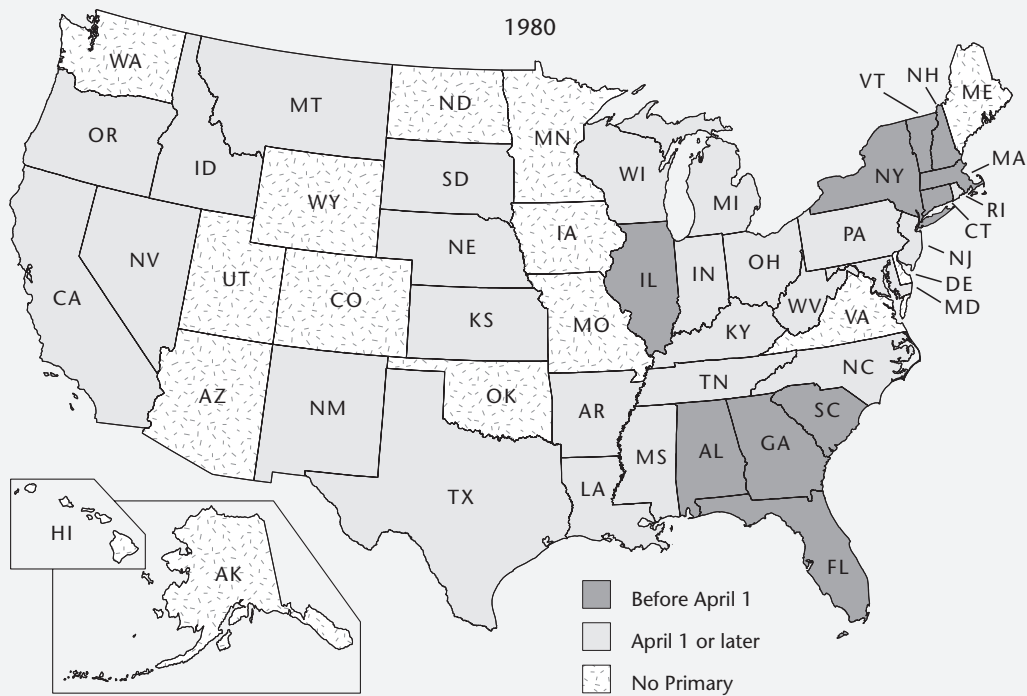
Following is a list of primaries held in each month of every nominating season from 1968 through 2008. Primaries included are those in the fifty states and the District of Columbia in which at least one of the parties permitted a direct vote for presidential candidates, or there was an aggregated statewide vote for delegates. Primaries in the U.S. territories, such as Puerto Rico, are not included.

	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
February	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	9	22 <sup>1</sup>
March	1	3	5	9	8	20	15	24	20	14	5
April	3	3	2	4	3	3	5	1	2	1	1
May	7	11	13	13	11	7	10	8	9	7	7
June	4	4	6	9	7	5	7	4	5	5	3 <sup>2</sup>
Total	15	21	27	36	30	37	39	42	43	38	41

1. Total includes a New Mexico Democratic presidential primary on February 5. This event was officially a caucus but had attributes of a regular primary. It was run by the Democratic Party in the state and was open exclusively to registered Democrats, who could vote by mail or in person at the more than 150 caucus sites between noon and 7 p.m. The results were used to assign pledged delegates to the candidates.

2. Total includes New Mexico Republicans who held a direct primary on June 3.





\* New Mexico's Democratic contest was held in February, while the Republican contest was held in June. (See page 486, footnote 3.)



tarmac-to-tarmac campaigning heavily dependent on media advertising.

To be taken seriously, candidates are expected to win at least one of these two early states, with New Hampshire usually the more important of the pair. With one exception, every presidential nominee since 1976 has won either Iowa or New Hampshire and finished no lower than third in the other. However, the importance of these states has been questioned. Bill Clinton, in 1992, did not seriously contest Iowa in deference to the home-state appeal of Sen. Tom Harkin and finished second in New Hampshire behind a New Englander, former senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts. George W. Bush, in 2000, won the Iowa caucuses but lost to Sen. John McCain in New Hampshire. In 2008 the eventual nominees, McCain and Obama, both won only one of the two contests.

### Change in the Future

The many innovations in the nominating process over the years continue to stimulate ideas for further change. These include:

- Changes in timing of the state primaries, such as those of the Republican “Delaware Plan.” A major motive behind these suggestions is to reduce the influence of Iowa and New Hampshire, often considered unrepresentative of the national parties’ voters, especially among Democrats. Another purpose is to limit front-loading, so as to provide more opportunities for less prominent candidates to make their case.
- A single national primary to allow all voters to have an equal impact on the presidential nomination. This change would require federal legislation, at least, and perhaps a constitutional amendment.
- A system of regional primaries, whose order would be rotated every four years, recommended by the secretaries of state of all fifty states. This plan would give the first region to vote a considerable advantage, although that power would shift from one region to another in each election.
- Revived power of the national convention to choose, or at least influence, the selection of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates. One suggestion along these lines is that the parties hold their conventions early to reduce the number of candidates to the most serious aspirants, leading to a national party primary among the remaining candidates.

Still, even without the Democrats or Republicans opting for bold changes, the nominating process is by nature evolutionary. Every four years at least a few states move their

primary or caucus dates, creating a new calendar; and nearly every four years, at least one of the parties makes a change in its rules that proves significant. That effect will surely be evident for the 2012 elections as well.

### Effect on Elections

Voters in presidential primaries are numerous but still represent a portion of the citizenry and may actually be unrepresentative of the national electorate. Voter turnout is usually much higher in a primary than a caucus, but even in primaries the turnout is generally much lower than in a general election. In New Hampshire, for instance, where interest in the presidential primary is probably greater than in any other state, nearly 400,000 voters turned out in February 2000 for the two presidential primaries, but that was still less than the general election turnout of 572,000. In 2004, when only the Democrats had a contest, 220,000 persons voted in the Democratic primary, but the total fall turnout was three times greater. The Iowa caucuses showed even greater differences—a Democratic caucus vote in 2004 of 124,000, compared to the party’s general election vote of 742,000. The 2008 campaign proved an exception to this trend as the 239,000 that turned out for the Democratic caucus that year was nearly double the participation in 2004.

Rules governing voter participation play a role in the comparatively low turnouts for the nominating process. Every primary is not as open as a general election, where any registered voter can participate. A number of states limit participation to registered Democrats and Republicans. Some others allow independents to participate but list them on the voting rolls afterward as members of the party in which they cast their primary ballot.

Still, the vast majority of registered voters across the country can participate in a presidential primary or caucus if they want to do so. The fact that more do not has generated the conventional wisdom that the nominating process is dominated by ideological activists—liberals on the Democratic side, conservatives on the Republican.

That is debatable in the primaries, where the winners in recent years generally have been from the mainstreams of both parties. Candidates perceived as more extreme such as Republican Pat Robertson in 1988 or Democrat Howard Dean in 2004 have had limited primary success. An ideological bent is usually more evident in the low-turnout world of the caucuses, where a small cadre of dedicated voters can significantly affect the outcome.

### Evaluation

The political community continues to debate whether the current primary-dominated nominating process is better than the old system in which party leaders controlled the selection process. But it is a fact that the increased number of

primaries helps provide valuable clues about the voter appeal of candidates in the general election. Nominees that have exhibited broad-based appeal among the diverse array of primary voters in the winter and spring have gone on to be quite competitive in the fall, while those nominees who have struggled through the primaries showing limited appeal among one or two of their party's major constituency groups have usually been buried under landslides in November.

It is also true that the current system frequently results in quick decisions on the presidential candidates, which may

come before their qualities are fully assessed by the voters, and that the process favors candidates who are already well-known and well-financed. The system of front-loading may also create, according to some critics, a "rush to judgment," which excludes a full evaluation of other talented aspirants. The diminished role of party politicians may mean that their expert skills and expert judgments are given too limited a role in choosing the next leaders of the nation. These questions are likely to induce continued changes in the American nominating process.





# Presidential Primary Returns, 1912–2008

**P**RESIDENTIAL PRIMARY RETURNS for all elections from 1912 to 2008 are presented in this chapter. The main source for the primary returns from 1912 through 1952 is James W. Davis, *Presidential Primaries: Road to the White House* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1980). CQ Press has supplemented Davis's material with the following sources: Louise Overacker, *The Presidential Primary* (New York: Arno, 1974)—the source used by Davis for the 1912–1924 returns; Walter Kravitz, “Presidential Preference Primaries, 1928–1956,” a 1960 Library of Congress study; Paul Davis, Malcolm Moos, and Ralph Goldman, *Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1954); the offices of the secretaries of state; and state handbooks and newspapers. All statistics and footnotes are from Davis, unless otherwise indicated.

The basic source for the primary returns from 1956 to 2008 is the *America Votes* series, published biennially by CQ Press in Washington, D.C. Richard M. Scammon and Alice V. McGillivray of the Elections Research Center, Washington, D.C., created the series first published in 1956. Since 1996 the series has been compiled under the direction of Rhodes Cook. All statistics and footnotes are from Scammon, McGillivray, or Cook, unless otherwise indicated.

Figures in the following charts represent one of three types of votes:

- Votes cast directly for a presidential candidate.
- Votes cast for delegates whose candidate preference was indicated on the ballot.

- Votes cast for unpledged delegates. (Included in the “unpledged” category were delegates designated on the ballot as “uninstructed” and “no preference.” In recent years beginning in the 1980s these returns usually were labeled as “Uncommitted.”)

For the delegate-at-large vote in 1912–1924 primaries, Overacker listed the average vote for delegates at large. For the 1928–1952 delegate-at-large vote, Davis listed the highest vote received by any one delegate at large. CQ Press editors followed Davis's style for subsequent years.

Percentages in the following tables have been calculated to two decimal points and then rounded; 0.05 percent appears as 0.1 percent. Therefore, columns of percentages do not always total 100 percent. Major presidential candidates, primary winners, favorite sons, members of Congress, and prominent national and state political figures are included in the state-by-state primary results. Minor candidates, including most write-ins, have been grouped largely in the “Others” category.

The primary tables are intended as a record of the two major American political parties and thus list only Republican and Democratic contests. Where available other candidates receiving votes in third-party presidential primaries are listed in the footnotes.

## 1912 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
March 19 <b>North Dakota</b>					
Robert M. La Follette (Wis.)	34,123	57.2	John Burke (N.D.) <sup>1</sup>	9,357	100.0
Theodore Roosevelt (N.Y.)	23,669	39.7			
William H. Taft (Ohio)	1,876	3.1			
March 26 <b>New York</b> <sup>2</sup>					
April 2 <b>Wisconsin</b>					
La Follette	133,354	73.2	Woodrow Wilson (N.J.)	45,945	55.7
Taft	47,514	26.1	Champ Clark (Mo.)	36,464	44.2
Roosevelt	628	0.3	Others	148	0.2
Others	643	0.4			
April 9 <b>Illinois</b>					
Roosevelt	266,917	61.1	Clark	218,483	74.3
Taft	127,481	29.2	Wilson	75,527	25.7
La Follette	42,692	9.8			
April 13 <b>Pennsylvania</b>					
Roosevelt	282,853 <sup>3</sup>	59.7	Wilson	98,000 <sup>3</sup>	100.0
Taft	191,179 <sup>3</sup>	40.3			
April 19 <b>Nebraska</b>					
Roosevelt	45,795	58.7	Clark	21,027	41.0
La Follette	16,785	21.5	Wilson	14,289	27.9
Taft	13,341	17.1	Judson Harmon (Ohio)	12,454	24.3
Others	2,036	2.6	Others	3,499	6.8
April 19 <b>Oregon</b>					
Roosevelt	28,905	40.2	Wilson	9,588	53.0
La Follette	22,491	31.3	Clark	7,857	43.4
Taft	20,517	28.5	Harmon	606	3.3
Others	14	—	Others	49	0.3
April 30 <b>Massachusetts</b>					
Taft	86,722	50.4	Clark	34,575	68.9
Roosevelt	83,099	48.3	Wilson	15,002	29.9
La Follette	2,058	1.2	Others	627	1.2
Others	99	0.1			
May 6 <b>Maryland</b>					
Roosevelt	29,124	52.8	Clark	34,021	54.4
Taft	25,995	47.2	Wilson	21,490	34.3
			Harmon	7,070	11.3
May 14 <b>California</b>					
Roosevelt	138,563	54.6	Clark	43,163	71.5
Taft	69,345	27.3	Wilson	17,214	28.5
La Follette	45,876	18.1			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 21 Ohio</b>					
Roosevelt	165,809	55.3	Harmon	96,164	51.7
Taft	118,362	39.5	Wilson	85,084	45.7
La Follette	15,570	5.2	Clark	2,428	1.3
			Others	2,440	1.3
<b>May 28 New Jersey</b>					
Roosevelt	61,297	56.3	Wilson	48,336	98.9
Taft	44,034	40.5	Clark <sup>4</sup>	522	1.1
La Follette	3,464	3.2			
<b>June 4 South Dakota</b>					
Roosevelt	38,106	55.2	Wilson <sup>5</sup>	4,694	35.2
Taft	19,960	28.9	Clark <sup>5</sup>	4,275	32.0
La Follette	10,944	15.9	Clark <sup>5</sup>	2,722	20.4
			Others	1,655	12.4
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Roosevelt	1,164,765	51.5	Wilson	435,169	44.6
Taft	766,326	33.9	Clark	405,537	41.6
La Follette	327,357	14.5	Harmon	116,294	11.9
Others	2,792	0.1	Burke	9,357	1.0
	2,261,240		Others	8,418	0.9
				974,775	

1. Burke was the “favorite son” candidate, according to the North Dakota secretary of state.

2. Primary law optional in 1912. Republicans elected pledged delegates but figures not available.

3. Unofficial figures.

4. Write-in.

5. No presidential preference. Three sets of delegates ran: one labelled “Wilson-Bryan,” which came out openly for Wilson; one “Wilson-Clark-Bryan,” which became identified with Clark; one Champ Clark, which was accused by the Clark people of being a scheme to split the Clark vote. The “Wilson-Clark-Bryan” list polled 4,275 and the Champ Clark list 2,722. The delegates were given to Wilson by the convention.



## 1916 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 7 Indiana</b>					
Charles W. Fairbanks (Ind.) <sup>1</sup>	176,078	100.0	Woodrow Wilson (N.J.)	160,423	100.0
<b>March 14 Minnesota</b>					
Albert B. Cummins (Iowa)	54,214	76.8	Wilson	45,136	100.0
Others	16,403	23.2			
<b>March 14 New Hampshire</b>					
Unpledged delegates	9,687	100.0	Wilson	5,684	100.0
<b>March 21 North Dakota</b>					
Robert M. La Follette (Wis.)	23,374 <sup>2</sup>	70.4	Wilson	12,341	100.0
Others	9,851 <sup>2</sup>	29.6			
<b>April 3 Michigan</b>					
Henry Ford (Mich.)	83,057	47.4	Wilson	84,972	100.0
William A. Smith (Mich.)	77,872	44.4			
William O. Simpson (Mich.)	14,365	8.2			
<b>April 4 New York</b>					
Unpledged delegates	147,038	100.0	Wilson	112,538	100.0
<b>April 4 Wisconsin</b>					
La Follette <sup>1</sup>	110,052	98.8	Wilson	109,462	99.8
Others	1,347	1.2	Others	231	0.2
<b>April 11 Illinois</b>					
Lawrence Y. Sherman (Ill.) <sup>1</sup>	155,945	90.2	Wilson	136,839	99.8
Theodore Roosevelt (N.Y.) <sup>3</sup>	15,348	8.9	Others	219	0.2
Others	1,689	1.0			
<b>April 18 Nebraska</b>					
Cummins	29,850	33.7	Wilson	69,506	87.7
Ford	26,884	30.3	Others	9,744	12.3
Charles E. Hughes (N.Y.) <sup>3</sup>	15,837	17.9			
Roosevelt <sup>3</sup>	2,256	2.5			
Others	13,780	15.6			
<b>April 21 Montana</b>					
Cummins	10,415	89.9	Wilson	17,960	100.0
Others	1,173	10.1			
<b>April 25 Iowa</b>					
Cummins	40,257	100.0	Wilson	31,447	100.0
<b>April 25 Massachusetts</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>4</sup>	60,462	57.3	Wilson	19,580	100.0
Roosevelt <sup>4</sup>	45,117	42.7			
<b>April 25 New Jersey</b>					
Roosevelt <sup>3</sup>	1,076	73.7	Wilson	25,407	100.0
Hughes <sup>3</sup>	383	26.3			
<b>April 25 Ohio</b>					
Theodore E. Burton (Ohio) <sup>1</sup>	122,165	86.8	Wilson	82,688	97.2
Roosevelt <sup>3</sup>	1,932	1.4	Others	2,415	2.8

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Ford <sup>3</sup>	1,683	1.2			
Hughes <sup>3</sup>	469	0.3			
Others	14,428	10.3			
<b>May 2 California</b>					
Unpledged delegates	236,277	100.0	Wilson	75,085	100.0
<b>May 16 Pennsylvania</b>					
Martin G. Brumbaugh (Pa.) <sup>1</sup>	233,095	86.3	Wilson	142,202	98.7
Ford <sup>3</sup>	20,265	7.5	Others	1,839	1.3
Roosevelt <sup>3</sup>	12,359	4.6			
Hughes <sup>3</sup>	1,804	0.7			
Others	2,682	1.0			
<b>May 16 Vermont</b>					
Hughes <sup>3</sup>	5,480	70.0	Wilson	3,711	99.4
Roosevelt <sup>3</sup>	1,931	24.6	Others	23	0.6
Others	423	5.4			
<b>May 19 Oregon</b>					
Hughes	56,764	59.8	Wilson	27,898	100.0
Cummins	27,558	29.0			
Others	10,593	11.2			
<b>May 23 South Dakota</b>					
Cummins	29,656	100.0	Wilson	10,341	100.0
<b>June 6 West Virginia</b>					
5			5		
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Unpledged delegates	453,464	23.6	Wilson	1,173,220	98.8
Brumbaugh	233,095	12.1	Others	14,471	1.2
Cummins	191,950	10.0			
Fairbanks	176,078	9.2		1,187,691	
Sherman	155,945	8.1			
La Follette	133,426	6.9			
Ford	131,889	6.9			
Burton	122,165	6.4			
Hughes	80,737	4.2			
Roosevelt	80,019	4.2			
Smith	77,872	4.0			
Simpson	14,365	0.7			
Others <sup>5, 6</sup>	72,369	3.8			
	1,923,374				

1. Source for names of "favorite son" candidates: *The New York Times*.

2. Source for vote breakdown: North Dakota secretary of state.

3. Write-in.

4. No presidential preference vote but one set of delegates at large was for Roosevelt and the other set unpledged.

5. Figures not available. Republican winner was Sen. Theodore E. Burton (R Ohio) and Democratic winner was Woodrow Wilson, according to *The New York Times*.

6. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Robert G. Ross who received 5,506 votes in the Nebraska primary, and Henry D. Estabrook who received 9,851 in the North Dakota primary and 8,132 in the Nebraska primary.

## 1920 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 9 New Hampshire</b>					
Leonard Wood (N.H.) <sup>1</sup>	8,591	53.0	Unpledged delegates <sup>1</sup>	7,103	100.0
Unpledged delegates	5,604	34.6			
Hiram Johnson (Calif.) <sup>1</sup>	2,000	12.3			
<b>March 16 North Dakota</b>					
Johnson	30,573	96.1	William G. McAdoo (N.Y.) <sup>2</sup>	49	12.6
Leonard Wood <sup>2</sup>	987	3.1	Others <sup>2</sup>	340	87.4
Frank O. Lowden (Ill.) <sup>2</sup>	265	0.2			
<b>March 23 South Dakota</b>					
Leonard Wood	31,265	36.5	Others	6,612	100.0
Lowden	26,981	31.5			
Johnson	26,301	30.7			
Others	1,144	1.3			
<b>April 5 Michigan</b>					
Johnson	156,939	38.4	McAdoo	18,665	21.1
Leonard Wood	112,568 <sup>3</sup>	27.5	Edward I. Edwards (N.J.)	16,642	18.8
Lowden	62,418	15.3	A. Mitchell Palmer (Pa.)	11,187	12.6
Herbert C. Hoover (Calif.)	52,503	12.8	Others	42,000	47.5
Others	24,729	6.0			
<b>April 6 New York</b>					
Unpledged delegates	199,149	100.0	Unpledged delegates	113,300	100.0
<b>April 6 Wisconsin<sup>4</sup></b>					
Leonard Wood <sup>2</sup>	4,505	15.0	James M. Cox (Ohio) <sup>2</sup>	76	2.2
Hoover <sup>2</sup>	3,910	13.0	Others	3,391	97.8
Johnson <sup>2</sup>	2,413	8.0			
Lowden <sup>2</sup>	921	3.1			
Others	18,350	60.9			
<b>April 13 Illinois</b>					
Lowden	236,802	51.1	Edwards <sup>2</sup>	6,933	32.3
Leonard Wood	156,719	33.8	McAdoo <sup>2</sup>	3,838	17.9
Johnson	64,201	13.8	Cox <sup>2</sup>	266	1.2
Hoover <sup>2</sup>	3,401	0.7	Others	10,418	48.6
Others	2,674	0.6			
<b>April 20 Nebraska</b>					
Johnson	63,161	46.2	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Neb.)	37,452	67.3
Leonard Wood	42,385	31.0	Others	18,230	32.7
John J. Pershing (Mo.)	27,669	20.3			
Others	3,432	2.5			
<b>April 23 Montana</b>					
Johnson	21,034	52.4	Others <sup>2</sup>	2,994	100.0
Leonard Wood	6,804	17.0			
Lowden	6,503	16.2			
Hoover	5,076	12.6			
Warren G. Harding (Ohio)	723	1.8			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
April 27 <b>Massachusetts</b>					
Unpledged delegates	93,356	100.0	Unpledged delegates	21,226	100.0
April 27 <b>New Jersey</b>					
Leonard Wood	52,909	50.2	Edwards	4,163	91.4
Johnson	51,685	49.0	McAdoo <sup>2</sup>	180	4.0
Hoover	900	0.9	Others	213	4.7
April 27 <b>Ohio</b>					
Harding	123,257	47.6	Cox	85,838	97.8
Leonard Wood	108,565	41.9	McAdoo <sup>2</sup>	292	0.3
Johnson <sup>2</sup>	16,783	6.5	Others	1,647	1.9
Hoover <sup>2</sup>	10,467	4.0			
May 3 <b>Maryland</b>					
Leonard Wood	15,900	66.4	5		
Johnson	8,059	33.6			
May 4 <b>California</b>					
Johnson	369,853	63.9	Unpledged delegates	23,831	100.0
Hoover	209,009	36.1			
May 4 <b>Indiana</b>					
Leonard Wood	85,708	37.9	5		
Johnson	79,840	35.3			
Lowden	39,627	17.5			
Harding	20,782	9.2			
May 18 <b>Pennsylvania</b>					
Edward R. Wood (Pa.)	257,841	92.3	Palmer <sup>6</sup>	80,356	73.7
Johnson <sup>2</sup>	10,869	3.8	McAdoo	26,875	24.6
Leonard Wood <sup>2</sup>	3,878	1.4	Edwards <sup>2</sup>	674	0.6
Hoover <sup>2</sup>	2,825	1.0	Others	1,132	1.0
Others <sup>2</sup>	4,059	1.5			
May 18 <b>Vermont</b>					
Leonard Wood	3,451	66.1	McAdoo <sup>2</sup>	137	31.4
Hoover <sup>2</sup>	564	10.8	Edwards <sup>2</sup>	58	13.3
Johnson <sup>2</sup>	402	7.7	Cox <sup>2</sup>	14	3.2
Lowden <sup>2</sup>	29	0.5	Others	227	52.1
Others	777	14.9			
May 21 <b>Oregon</b>					
Johnson	46,163	38.4	McAdoo	24,951	98.6
Leonard Wood	43,770	36.5	Others	361	1.4
Lowden	15,581	13.0			
Hoover	14,557	12.1			
May 25 <b>West Virginia</b>					
Leonard Wood	27,255	44.6	5		
Others	33,849 <sup>7</sup>	55.4			
June 5 <b>North Carolina</b>					
Johnson	15,375	73.3	5		
Leonard Wood	5,603	26.7			



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Johnson	965,651	30.3	Unpledged delegates	165,460	28.9
Leonard Wood	710,863	22.3	Palmer	91,543	16.0
Lowden	389,127	12.2	Cox	86,194	15.0
Hoover	303,212	9.5	McAdoo	74,987	13.1
Unpledged delegates	298,109	9.4	Hitchcock	37,452	6.6
Edward R. Wood	257,841	8.1	Edwards	28,470	5.0
Harding	144,762	4.5	Others <sup>9</sup>	87,565	15.3
Pershing	27,669	0.9			
Others <sup>8</sup>	89,014	2.8		571,671	
	<b>3,186,248</b>				

1. Source: Louise Overacker, *The Presidential Primaries* (1926), p. 238–39. There was no preference vote. In the Republican primary, figures given were for delegates at large favoring Wood and Johnson. In the Democratic primary, although delegates were unpledged, the organization (Robert Charles Murchie) group was understood to be for Hoover. The highest Democratic Hoover delegate received 3,714 votes.

2. Write-in.

3. Source: Overacker, *op. cit.*, p. 238.

4. No names entered for presidential preference in the Republican primary. The real contest lay between two lists of delegates, one headed by Robert M. La Follette and the other by Emanuel L. Philipp.

5. No names entered and no preference vote recorded.

6. Source for name of “favorite son” candidate: *The New York Times*.

7. Most of these votes were received by Sen. Howard Sutherland (R W.Va.). The figure is unofficial.

8. In addition to scattered votes, “others” includes Robert G. Ross who received 1,698 votes in the Nebraska primary.

9. In addition to scattered votes, “others” includes Robert G. Ross who received 13,179 votes in the Nebraska primary.

## 1924 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 11 New Hampshire</b>					
Calvin Coolidge (Mass.)	17,170	100.0	Unpledged delegates	6,687	100.0
<b>March 18 North Dakota</b>					
Coolidge	52,815	42.1	William G. McAdoo (Calif.)	11,273	100.0
Robert M. La Follette (Wis.)	40,252	32.1			
Hiram Johnson (Calif.)	32,363	25.8			
<b>March 25 South Dakota</b>					
Johnson	40,935	50.7	McAdoo <sup>1</sup>	6,983	77.4
Coolidge	39,791	49.3	Unpledged delegates <sup>1</sup>	2,040	22.6
<b>April 1 Wisconsin<sup>2</sup></b>					
La Follette <sup>3</sup>	40,738	62.5	McAdoo	54,922	68.2
Coolidge <sup>3</sup>	23,324	35.8	Alfred E. Smith (N.Y.) <sup>3</sup>	5,774	7.2
Johnson <sup>3</sup>	411	0.6	Others	19,827	24.6
Others	688	1.1			
<b>April 7 Michigan</b>					
Coolidge	236,191	67.2	Henry Ford (Mich.) <sup>4</sup>	48,567	53.4
Johnson	103,739	29.5	Woodbridge N. Ferris (Mich.) <sup>4</sup>	42,028	46.2
Others	11,312	3.2	Others	435	0.5
<b>April 8 Illinois</b>					
Coolidge	533,193	58.0	McAdoo	180,544	98.9
Johnson	385,590	42.0	Smith <sup>3</sup>	235	0.1
La Follette <sup>3</sup>	278	—	Others	1,724	0.9
Others	21	—			
<b>April 8 Nebraska</b>					
Coolidge	79,676	63.6	McAdoo <sup>3</sup>	9,342	57.3
Johnson	45,032	35.9	Smith <sup>3</sup>	700	4.3
Others	627	0.5	Others <sup>3</sup>	6,268	38.4
<b>April 22 New Jersey</b>					
Coolidge	111,739	89.1	George S. Silzer (N.J.) <sup>5</sup>	35,601	97.7
Johnson	13,626	10.9	Smith <sup>3</sup>	721	2.0
			McAdoo <sup>3</sup>	69	0.2
			Others	38	0.1
<b>April 22 Pennsylvania</b>					
Coolidge <sup>3</sup>	117,262	87.9	McAdoo <sup>3</sup>	10,376	43.7
Johnson <sup>3</sup>	4,345	3.3	Smith <sup>3</sup>	9,029	38.0
La Follette <sup>3</sup>	1,224	0.9	Others <sup>3</sup>	4,341	18.3
Others	10,523	7.9			
<b>April 29 Massachusetts</b>					
Coolidge	84,840	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>6</sup>	30,341	100.0
<b>April 29 Ohio</b>					
Coolidge	173,613	86.3	James M. Cox (Ohio) <sup>5</sup>	74,183	71.7
Johnson	27,578	13.7	McAdoo	29,267	28.3

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 5 Maryland</b>					
Coolidge	19,657	93.7	<sup>7</sup>		
Unpledged delegates	1,326	6.3			
Johnson <sup>3</sup>	3	—			
<b>May 6 California</b>					
Coolidge	310,618	54.3	McAdoo	110,235	85.6
Johnson	261,566	45.7	Unpledged delegates	18,586	14.4
<b>May 6 Indiana</b>					
Coolidge	330,045	84.1	<sup>7</sup>		
Johnson	62,603	15.9			
<b>May 16 Oregon</b>					
Coolidge	99,187	76.8	McAdoo	33,664	100.0
Johnson	30,042	23.2			
<b>May 27 West Virginia</b>					
Coolidge	162,042	100.0	<sup>7</sup>		
<b>May 28 Montana</b>					
Coolidge	19,200	100.0	McAdoo	10,058	100.0
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Coolidge	2,410,363	68.4	McAdoo	456,733	59.8
Johnson	1,007,833	28.6	Cox	74,183	9.7
La Follette	82,492	2.3	Unpledged delegates	57,654	7.5
Unpledged delegates	1,326	—	Ford	48,567	6.4
Others	23,171	0.7	Ferris	42,028	5.5
			Silzer	35,601	4.7
	3,525,185		Smith	16,459	2.2
			Others	32,633	4.3
				763,858	

1. No presidential preference vote, as McAdoo's was the only name entered, but a contest developed between "McAdoo" and "anti-McAdoo" lists of delegates. Figures are average votes cast for these lists.

2. In Wisconsin the real contest in the Republican primary was between two lists of delegates, one led by La Follette and one by Emanuel L. Philipp. In the Democratic primary, the real contest was between two lists of delegates, one favoring Smith and one favoring McAdoo.

3. Write-in.

4. Source for names of "favorite son" candidates: *Michigan Manual*, 1925.

5. Source for names of "favorite son" candidates: *The New York Times*.

6. No presidential preference vote provided for. There were nine candidates for the eight places as delegates at large, one of whom announced his preference for Smith during the campaign and received the second highest number of votes.

7. No names entered and no presidential preference vote taken.

## 1928 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 13 New Hampshire</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	25,603	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	9,716	100.0
<b>March 20 North Dakota</b>					
Frank O. Lowden (Ill.)	95,857	100.0	Alfred E. Smith (N.Y.)	10,822	100.0
<b>April 2 Michigan</b>					
Herbert C. Hoover (Calif.)	282,809	97.6	Smith	77,276	98.3
Lowden	5,349	1.8	Thomas Walsh (Mont.)	1,034	1.3
Calvin Coolidge (Mass.)	1,666	0.6	James A. Reed (Mo.)	324	0.4
<b>April 3 Wisconsin</b>					
George W. Norris (Neb.)	162,822	87.1	Reed	61,097	75.0
Hoover	17,659	9.4	Smith	19,781	24.3
Lowden	3,302	1.8	Walsh	541	0.7
Coolidge	680	0.4			
Charles G. Dawes (Ill.)	505	0.3			
Others	1,894	1.0			
<b>April 10 Illinois</b>					
Lowden	1,172,278	99.3	Smith	44,212	91.7
Hoover	4,368	0.4	Reed	3,786	7.9
Coolidge	2,420	0.2	William G. McAdoo (Calif.)	213	0.4
Dawes	756	0.1			
Others	946	0.1			
<b>April 10 Nebraska</b>					
Norris	96,726	91.8	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (Neb.)	51,019	91.5
Hoover	6,815	6.5	Smith	4,755	8.5
Lowden	711	0.7			
Dawes	679	0.7			
Coolidge	452	0.4			
<b>April 24 Ohio</b>					
Hoover	217,430	68.1	Smith	42,365	65.9
Frank B. Willis (Ohio)	84,461	26.5	Atlee Pomerene (Ohio)	13,957	21.7
Dawes	4,311	1.4	Victor Donahey (Ohio)	7,935	12.3
Lowden	3,676	1.2			
Others	9,190	2.9			
<b>April 24 Pennsylvania</b>					
	2			2	
<b>April 28 Massachusetts</b>					
Hoover <sup>3</sup>	100,279	85.2	Smith	38,081	98.1
Coolidge <sup>3</sup>	7,767	6.6	Walsh	254	0.7
Alvan Fuller (Mass.)	1,686	1.4	Others	478	1.2
Lowden <sup>3</sup>	1,040	0.9			
Others	6,950	5.9			
<b>May 1 California</b>					
Hoover	567,219	100.0	Smith	134,471	54.1
			Reed	60,004	24.1
			Walsh	46,770	18.8
			Others	7,263	2.9



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 7 Indiana</b>					
James E. Watson (Ind.)	228,795	53.0	Evans Woollen (Ind.)	146,934	100.0
Hoover	203,279	47.0			
<b>May 7 Maryland<sup>4</sup></b>					
Hoover	27,128	83.3	<sup>5</sup>		
Unpledged delegates	5,426	16.7			
<b>May 8 Alabama</b>					
<sup>5</sup>			Unpledged delegates at large <sup>6</sup>	138,957	100.0
<b>May 15 New Jersey</b>					
Hoover	382,907	100.0	Smith <sup>3</sup>	28,506	100.0
<b>May 18 Oregon</b>					
Hoover	101,129	98.7	Smith	17,444	48.5
Lowden	1,322	1.3	Walsh	11,272	31.3
			Reed	6,360	17.7
			Others	881	2.5
<b>May 22 South Dakota</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>7</sup>	34,264	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>7</sup>	6,221	100.0
<b>May 29 West Virginia</b>					
Guy D. Goff (W.Va.)	128,429	54.0	Smith	81,739	50.0
Hoover	109,303	46.0	Reed	75,796	46.4
			Others	5,789	3.5
<b>June 5 Florida</b>					
<sup>5</sup>			Unpledged delegates at large <sup>8</sup>	108,167	100.0
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Hoover	2,020,325	49.2	Smith	499,452	39.5
Lowden	1,283,535	31.2	Unpledged delegates	263,061	20.8
Norris	259,548	6.3	Reed	207,367	16.4
Watson	228,795	5.6	Woollen	146,934	11.6
Goff	128,429	3.1	Walsh	59,871	4.7
Willis	84,461	2.1	Hitchcock	51,019	4.0
Unpledged delegates	65,293	1.6	Pomerene	13,957	1.1
Coolidge	12,985	0.3	Donahey	7,935	0.6
Dawes	6,251	0.2	McAdoo	213	—
Fuller	1,686	—	Others <sup>10</sup>	14,411	1.1
Others <sup>9</sup>	18,980	0.5		1,264,220	
	4,110,288				

1. Winning Republican delegates were unofficially pledged to Hoover and winning Democratic delegates were unofficially pledged to Smith, according to Walter Kravitz, "Presidential Preferential Primaries: Results 1928–1956" (1960), p. 4.

2. No figures available.

3. Write-in.

4. Source: Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

5. No primary.

6. *The Montgomery Advertiser* of May 3, 1928, described the delegates as independent and anti-Smith.

7. Winning Republican delegates favored Lowden and winning Democratic delegates favored Smith, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 5.

8. *The Miami Herald* of June 6, 1928, described the delegates as unpledged and anti-Smith.

9. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Robert G. Ross who received 8,280 votes in the Ohio primary.

10. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Poling who received 7,263 votes in the California primary, and Workman who received 881 in the Oregon primary and 5,789 in the West Virginia primary.

## 1932 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 8 New Hampshire</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	22,903	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	15,401	100.0
<b>March 15 North Dakota</b>					
Joseph I. France (Md.)	36,000 <sup>2</sup>	59.0	Franklin D. Roosevelt (N.Y.)	52,000 <sup>2</sup>	61.9
Jacob S. Coxey (Ohio)	25,000 <sup>2</sup>	41.0	William H. Murray (Okla.)	32,000 <sup>2</sup>	38.1
<b>March 23 Georgia</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Roosevelt	51,498	90.3
			Others	5,541	9.7
<b>April 5 Wisconsin</b>					
George W. Norris (Neb.)	139,514	95.5	Roosevelt	241,742	98.6
Herbert C. Hoover (Calif.)	6,588	4.5	Alfred E. Smith (N.Y.) <sup>4</sup>	3,502	1.4
<b>April 12 Nebraska</b>					
France	40,481	74.4	Roosevelt	91,393	63.5
Hoover	13,934	25.6	John N. Garner (Texas)	27,359	19.0
			Murray	25,214	17.5
<b>April 13 Illinois</b>					
France	345,498	98.7	James H. Lewis (Ill.)	590,130	99.8
Hoover	4,368	1.2	Roosevelt	1,084	0.2
Charles G. Dawes (Ill.)	129	—	Smith	266	—
			Others <sup>4</sup>	72	—
<b>April 26 Massachusetts</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>5</sup>	57,534	100.0	Smith <sup>5</sup>	153,465	73.1
			Roosevelt <sup>5</sup>	56,454	26.9
<b>April 26 Pennsylvania</b>					
France	352,092	92.9	Roosevelt	133,002	56.6
Hoover	20,662	5.5	Smith	101,227	43.1
Others	6,126	1.6	Others	563	0.2
<b>May 2 Maryland</b>					
Hoover	27,324	60.0	<sup>6</sup>		
France	17,008	37.3			
Unpledged delegates	1,236	2.7			
<b>May 3 Alabama</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Unpledged delegates <sup>7</sup>	134,781	100.0
<b>May 3 California</b>					
Hoover	657,420	100.0	Garner	222,385	41.3
			Roosevelt	175,008	32.5
			Smith	141,517	26.3
<b>May 3 South Dakota</b>					
Johnson <sup>8</sup>	64,464	64.7	Roosevelt	35,370	100.0
Others	35,133	35.3			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 10 Ohio</b>					
Coxey	75,844	58.9	Murray	112,512	96.4
France	44,853	34.8	Roosevelt <sup>4</sup>	1,999	1.7
Hoover	8,154	6.3	Smith <sup>4</sup>	951	0.8
			George White (Ohio)	834	0.7
			Newton D. Baker (Ohio)	289	0.2
			Garner <sup>4</sup>	72	—
<b>May 10 West Virginia</b>					
France	88,005	100.0	Roosevelt	219,671	90.3
			Murray	19,826	8.2
			Others	3,727	1.5
<b>May 17 New Jersey</b>					
France	141,330	93.3	Smith	5,234	61.9
Hoover	10,116	6.7	Roosevelt	3,219	38.1
<b>May 20 Oregon</b>					
France	72,681	69.0	Roosevelt	48,554	78.6
Hoover	32,599	31.0	Murray	11,993	19.4
			Others	1,214	2.0
<b>June 7 Florida</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Roosevelt	203,372	87.7
			Murray	24,847	10.7
			Others	3,645	1.6
<b>TOTALS</b>					
France	1,137,948	48.5	Roosevelt	1,314,366	44.5
Hoover	781,165	33.3	Lewis	590,130	20.0
Norris	139,514	5.9	Smith	406,162	13.8
Coxey	100,844	4.3	Garner	249,816	8.5
Unpledged delegates	81,673	3.5	Murray	226,392	7.7
Johnson	64,464	2.7	Unpledged delegates	150,182	5.1
Dawes	129	—	White	834	—
Others <sup>9</sup>	41,259	1.8	Baker	289	—
	2,346,996		Others <sup>10</sup>	14,762	0.5
				2,952,933	

1. Hoover delegates won the Republican primary and Roosevelt delegates won the Democratic primary, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

2. Unofficial figures.

3. No primary.

4. Write-in.

5. Delegate-at-large vote in Republican and Democratic primaries. Hoover delegates won the Republican primary, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 6. *The New York Times* of April 28, 1932, also reported that the Republican delegates were pledged to Hoover.

6. No names entered, according to the Maryland Record of Election Returns.

7. These were unpledged delegates who favored Roosevelt, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

8. The winning Republican delegation supported Hoover, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 7.

9. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Bogue who received 35,133 in the South Dakota primary.

10. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Leo J. Chassee who received 3,645 in the Florida primary and 3,727 in the West Virginia primary, and Howard who received 5,541 votes in the Georgia primary.

## 1936 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
March 10 <b>New Hampshire</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	32,992	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	15,752	100.0
April 7 <b>Wisconsin</b>					
William E. Borah (Idaho)	187,334	98.2	Franklin D. Roosevelt (N.Y.)	401,773	100.0
Alfred M. Landon (Kan.)	3,360	1.8	John N. Garner (Texas)	108	—
			Alfred E. Smith (N.Y.)	46	—
April 14 <b>Illinois</b>					
Frank Knox (Ill.)	491,575	53.7	Roosevelt	1,416,411	100.0
Borah	419,220	45.8	Others <sup>2</sup>	411	—
Landon	3,775	0.4			
Others <sup>2</sup>	205	—			
April 14 <b>Nebraska</b>					
Borah	70,240	74.5	Roosevelt	139,743	100.0
Landon	23,117	24.5			
Others	973	1.0			
April 28 <b>Massachusetts</b>					
Landon <sup>2</sup>	76,862	80.6	Roosevelt <sup>2</sup>	51,924	85.9
Herbert C. Hoover (Calif.) <sup>2</sup>	7,276	7.6	Smith <sup>2</sup>	2,928	4.8
Borah <sup>2</sup>	4,259	4.5	Charles E. Coughlin (Mich.) <sup>2</sup>	2,854	4.7
Knox <sup>2</sup>	1,987	2.1	Others <sup>2</sup>	2,774	4.6
Others <sup>2</sup>	5,032	5.3			
April 28 <b>Pennsylvania</b>					
Borah	459,982	100.0	Roosevelt	720,309	95.3
			Henry Breckinridge (N.Y.)	35,351	4.7
May 4 <b>Maryland</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Roosevelt	100,269	83.4
			Breckinridge	18,150	15.1
			Unpledged delegates	1,739	1.4
May 5 <b>California</b>					
Earl Warren (Calif.)	350,917	57.4	Roosevelt	790,235	82.5
Landon	260,170	42.6	Upton Sinclair (Calif.)	106,068	11.1
			John S. McGroarty (Calif.)	61,391	6.4
May 5 <b>South Dakota</b>					
Warren E. Green <sup>4</sup>	44,518	50.1	Roosevelt	48,262	100.0
Borah	44,261	49.9			
May 12 <b>Ohio</b>					
Stephen A. Day (Ohio)	155,732	93.4	Roosevelt	514,366	94.0
Landon	11,015	6.6	Breckinridge	32,950	6.0
May 12 <b>West Virginia</b>					
Borah	105,855	84.8	Roosevelt	288,799	97.3
Others	18,986	15.2	Others	8,162	2.7



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 15 Oregon</b>					
Borah	91,949	90.2	Roosevelt	88,305	99.8
Landon	4,467	4.4	Others	208	0.2
Others	5,557	5.4			
<b>May 19 New Jersey</b>					
Landon	347,142	79.2	Breckinridge	49,956	81.1
Borah	91,052	20.8	Roosevelt <sup>2</sup>	11,676	18.9
<b>June 6 Florida</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Roosevelt	242,906	89.7
			Others	27,982	10.3
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Borah	1,474,152	44.4	Roosevelt	4,814,978	92.9
Landon	729,908	22.0	Breckinridge	136,407	2.6
Knox	493,562	14.9	Sinclair	106,068	2.0
Warren	350,917	10.6	McGroarty	61,391	1.2
Day	155,732	4.7	Unpledged delegates	17,491	0.3
Green	44,518	1.3	Smith	2,974	0.1
Unpledged delegates	32,992	1.0	Coughlin	2,854	0.1
Hoover	7,276	0.2	Garner	108	—
Others <sup>5</sup>	30,753	0.9	Others <sup>6</sup>	39,537	0.8
	<b>3,319,810</b>			<b>5,181,808</b>	

1. Delegates favorable to Knox won the Republican primary and Roosevelt delegates won the Democratic primary, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

2. Write-in.

3. No preferential primary held.

4. These delegates were unpledged but favored Landon, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

5. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Leo J. Chassee who received 18,986 votes in the West Virginia primary.

6. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Joseph A. Coutremarsh who received 27,982 votes in the Florida primary and 8,162 votes in the West Virginia primary.

## 1940 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Vote	%		Vote	%
<b>March 12 New Hampshire</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large	34,616	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	10,501	100.0
<b>April 2 Wisconsin</b>					
Thomas E. Dewey (N.Y.)	70,168	72.6	Franklin D. Roosevelt (N.Y.)	322,991	75.4
Arthur Vandenberg (Mich.)	26,182	27.1	John N. Garner (Texas)	105,662	24.6
Robert A. Taft (Ohio)	341	0.4			
<b>April 9 Illinois</b>					
Dewey	977,225	99.9	Roosevelt	1,176,531	86.0
Others <sup>2</sup>	552	0.1	Garner	190,801	14.0
			Others <sup>2</sup>	35	—
<b>April 9 Nebraska</b>					
Dewey	102,915	58.9	Roosevelt	111,902	100.0
Vandenberg	71,798	41.1			
<b>April 23 Pennsylvania</b>					
Dewey	52,661	66.7	Roosevelt	724,657	100.0
Franklin D. Roosevelt (N.Y.)	8,294	10.5			
Arthur H. James (Pa.)	8,172	10.3			
Taft	5,213	6.6			
Vandenberg	2,384	3.0			
Herbert C. Hoover (Calif.)	1,082	1.4			
Wendell Willkie (N.Y.)	707	0.9			
Others	463	0.6			
<b>April 30 Massachusetts</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>3</sup>	98,975	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>3</sup>	76,919	100.0
<b>May 5 South Dakota</b>					
Unpledged delegates	52,566	100.0	Unpledged delegates	27,636	100.0
<b>May 6 Maryland</b>					
Dewey	54,802	100.0	<sup>4</sup>		
<b>May 7 Alabama</b>					
<sup>4</sup>			Unpledged delegates at large <sup>5</sup>	196,508	100.0
<b>May 7 California</b>					
Jerrold L. Seawell <sup>6</sup>	538,112	100.0	Roosevelt	723,782	74.0
			Garner	114,594	11.7
			Unpledged delegates <sup>6</sup>	139,055	14.2
<b>May 14 Ohio</b>					
Taft	510,025	99.5	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>7</sup>	283,952	100.0
Dewey <sup>2</sup>	2,059	0.4			
John W. Bricker (Ohio)	188	—			
Vandenberg <sup>2</sup>	83	—			
Willkie	53	—			
Others	69	—			

Republican			Democratic		
	Vote	%		Vote	%
<b>May 14 West Virginia</b>					
R. N. Davis (W.Va.)	106,123	100.0	H. C. Allen (W.Va.)	102,729	100.0
<b>May 17 Oregon</b>					
Charles L. McNary (Ore.)	133,488	95.9	Roosevelt	109,913	87.2
Dewey	5,190	3.7	Garner	15,584	12.4
Taft	254	0.2	Others	601	0.5
Willkie	237	0.2			
Vandenberg	36	—			
<b>May 21 New Jersey</b>					
Dewey	340,734	93.9	Roosevelt <sup>2</sup>	34,278	100.0
Willkie <sup>2</sup>	20,143	5.6			
Roosevelt <sup>2</sup>	1,202	0.3			
Taft <sup>2</sup>	595	0.2			
Vandenberg <sup>2</sup>	168	—			
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Dewey	1,605,754	49.7	Roosevelt	3,240,054	71.7
Seawell	538,112	16.7	Unpledged delegates	734,571	16.4
Taft	516,428	16.0	Garner	426,641	9.5
Unpledged delegates	186,157	5.8	Allen	102,729	2.3
McNary	133,488	4.1	Others	636	—
Davis	106,123	3.3			
Vandenberg	100,651	3.1		4,468,631	
Willkie	21,140	0.7			
Roosevelt	9,496	0.3			
James	8,172	0.3			
Hoover	1,082	—			
Bricker	188	—			
Others	1,084	—			
	3,227,875				

1. Roosevelt delegates won, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

2. Write-in.

3. An unpledged Republican slate defeated a slate of delegates pledged to Dewey, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 10. Sixty-nine James A. Farley delegates and three unpledged delegates won in the Democratic primary, according to Kravitz, *ibid.* *The New York Times* of May 1, 1940, also reported that most Democratic delegates favored Farley.

4. No primary.

5. Winning delegates were pledged to "favorite son" candidate William B. Bankhead, then Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 10, and *The Montgomery Advertiser* of May 8, 1940.

6. *The Los Angeles Times* of May 8, 1940, reported that the Republican delegation was unpledged. In the Democratic primary, according to Davis, p. 293, unpledged slates were headed by Willis Alien, head of the California "Ham and Eggs" pension ticket which received 90,718 votes; and by Lt. Gov. Ellis E. Patterson, whose slate, backed by Labor's Non-Partisan League, received 48,337 votes.

7. Democratic delegates were pledged to Charles Sawyer (Ohio), according to *Ohio Election Statistics*, 1940, and Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 10.

## 1944 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
March 14 <b>New Hampshire</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	16,723	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	6,772	100.0
April 5 <b>Wisconsin</b>					
Douglas MacArthur (Wis.)	102,421	72.6	Franklin D. Roosevelt (N.Y.)	49,632	94.3
Thomas E. Dewey (N.Y.)	21,036	14.9	Others	3,014	5.7
Harold E. Stassen (Minn.)	7,928	5.6			
Wendell Willkie (N.Y.)	6,439	4.6			
Others	3,307	2.3			
April 11 <b>Illinois</b>					
MacArthur	550,354	92.0	Roosevelt	47,561	99.3
Dewey	9,192	1.5	Others	343	0.7
Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.)	581	0.1			
John W. Bricker (Ohio)	148	—			
Stassen	111	—			
Willkie	107	—			
Others	37,575	6.3			
April 11 <b>Nebraska</b>					
Stassen	51,800	65.7	Roosevelt	37,405	99.2
Dewey	18,418	23.3	Others	319	0.8
Willkie	8,249	10.5			
Others	432	0.5			
April 25 <b>Massachusetts</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large	53,511	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	57,299	100.0
April 25 <b>Pennsylvania</b>					
Dewey <sup>2</sup>	146,706	83.8	Roosevelt	322,469	99.7
MacArthur <sup>2</sup>	9,032	5.2	Others	961	0.3
Franklin D. Roosevelt (N.Y.)	8,815	5.0			
Willkie <sup>2</sup>	3,650	2.1			
Bricker <sup>2</sup>	2,936	1.7			
Edward Martin (Pa.)	2,406	1.4			
Stassen <sup>2</sup>	1,502	0.9			
May 1 <b>Maryland</b>					
Unpledged delegates	17,600	78.9	<sup>3</sup>		
Willkie	4,701	21.1			
May 2 <b>Alabama</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Unpledged delegates at large <sup>4</sup>	116,922	100.0
May 2 <b>Florida</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Unpledged delegates at large <sup>5</sup>	118,518	100.0
May 2 <b>South Dakota</b>					
Charles A. Christopherson <sup>6</sup>	33,497	60.2	Fred Hildebrandt (S.D.) <sup>6</sup>	7,414	52.4
Others <sup>6</sup>	22,135	39.8	Others <sup>6</sup>	6,727	47.6



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 9 Ohio</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>7</sup>	360,139	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>7</sup>	164,915	100.0
<b>May 9 West Virginia</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large	91,602	100.0	Claude R. Linger (W.Va.)	59,282	100.0
<b>May 16 California</b>					
Earl Warren (Calif.)	594,439	100.0	Roosevelt	770,222	100.0
<b>May 16 New Jersey</b>					
Dewey	17,393	86.2	Roosevelt	16,884	99.6
Roosevelt <sup>2</sup>	1,720	8.5	Thomas E. Dewey (N.Y.)	60	0.4
Willkie	618	3.1			
Bricker	203	1.0			
MacArthur	129	0.6			
Stassen	106	0.5			
<b>May 19 Oregon</b>					
Dewey <sup>2</sup>	50,001	78.2	Roosevelt	79,833	98.7
Stassen <sup>2</sup>	6,061	9.5	Others	1,057	1.3
Willkie <sup>2</sup>	3,333	5.2			
Bricker <sup>2</sup>	3,018	4.7			
MacArthur <sup>2</sup>	191	0.3			
Others	1,340	2.1			
<b>TOTALS</b>					
MacArthur	662,127	29.1	Roosevelt	1,324,006	70.9
Warren	594,439	26.2	Unpledged delegates	464,426	24.9
Unpledged delegates	539,575	23.8	Linger	59,282	3.2
Dewey	262,746	11.6	Hildebrandt	7,414	0.4
Stassen	67,508	3.0	Dewey	60	—
Christopherson	33,497	1.5	Others <sup>9</sup>	12,421	0.7
Willkie	27,097	1.2			
Roosevelt	10,535	0.5		1,867,609	
Bricker	6,305	0.3			
Martin	2,406	0.1			
Dirksen	581	—			
Others <sup>8</sup>	64,789	2.9			
	2,271,605				

1. Nine unpledged and two Dewey delegates won the Republican primary, and Roosevelt delegates won the Democratic primary, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

2. Write-in.

3. No primary.

4. *The Montgomery Advertiser* of May 3, 1944, reported that these delegates were pro-Roosevelt but uninstructed.

5. *The New York Times* of May 3, 1944, reported that a contest for delegates took place between supporters of Roosevelt and supporters of Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.). A vote breakdown showing Roosevelt and Byrd strength is unavailable.

6. The winning Republican state was pledged to Stassen, the losing Republican state to Dewey and the two Democratic states to Roosevelt, according to the office of the South Dakota secretary of state and Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

7. Bricker delegates won the Republican primary and Joseph T. Ferguson delegates won the Democratic primary, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 13.

8. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Riley A. Bender who received 37,575 votes in the Illinois primary and Joe H. Bottum who received 22,135 in the South Dakota primary.

9. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Powell who received 6,727 votes in the South Dakota primary.

## 1948 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 9 New Hampshire</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	28,854	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>1</sup>	4,409	100.0
<b>April 6 Wisconsin</b>					
Harold E. Stassen (Minn.)	64,076	39.4	Harry S. Truman (Mo.)	25,415	83.8
Douglas MacArthur (Wis.)	55,302	34.0	Others	4,906	16.2
Thomas E. Dewey (N.Y.)	40,943	25.2			
Others	2,429	1.5			
<b>April 13 Illinois</b>					
Riley A. Bender (Ill.)	324,029	96.9	Truman	16,299	81.7
MacArthur	6,672	2.0	Dwight D. Eisenhower (N.Y.)	1,709	8.6
Stassen	1,572	0.5	Scott Lucas (Ill.)	427	2.1
Dewey	953	0.3	Others <sup>2</sup>	1,513	7.6
Robert A. Taft (Ohio)	705	0.2			
Others <sup>2</sup>	475	0.1			
<b>April 13 Nebraska</b>					
Stassen	80,979	43.5	Truman	67,672	98.7
Dewey	64,242	34.5	Others	894	1.3
Taft	21,608	11.6			
Arthur Vandenberg (Mich.)	9,590	5.2			
MacArthur	6,893	3.7			
Earl Warren (Calif.)	1,761	0.9			
Joseph W. Martin (Mass.)	910	0.5			
Others	24	—			
<b>April 20 New Jersey<sup>3</sup></b>					
Dewey	3,714	41.4	Truman	1,100	92.5
Stassen	3,123	34.8	Henry A. Wallace (Iowa)	87	7.3
MacArthur	718	8.0	Others	2	0.2
Vandenberg	516	5.8			
Taft	495	5.5			
Dwight D. Eisenhower (N.Y.)	288	3.2			
Joseph W. Martin	64	0.7			
Alfred E. Driscoll (N.J.)	44	0.5			
Warren	14	0.2			
<b>April 27 Massachusetts</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>4</sup>	72,191	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>4</sup>	51,207	100.0
<b>April 27 Pennsylvania</b>					
Stassen <sup>2</sup>	81,242	31.5	Truman	328,891	96.0
Dewey <sup>2</sup>	76,988	29.8	Eisenhower	4,502	1.3
Edward Martin (Pa.)	45,072	17.5	Wallace	4,329	1.3
MacArthur <sup>2</sup>	18,254	7.1	Harold E. Stassen (Minn.)	1,301	0.4
Taft <sup>2</sup>	15,166	5.9	Douglas MacArthur (Wis.)	1,220	0.4
Vandenberg	8,818	3.4	Others	2,409	0.7
Harry S. Truman (Mo.)	4,907	1.9			
Eisenhower	4,726	1.8			
Henry A. Wallace (Iowa)	1,452	0.6			
Others	1,537	0.6			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 4 Alabama</b>					
<sup>5</sup>			Unpledged delegates at large <sup>6</sup>	161,629	100.0
<b>May 4 Florida</b>					
<sup>5</sup>			Others <sup>7</sup>	92,169	100.0
<b>May 4 Ohio</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large <sup>8</sup>	426,767	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large <sup>8</sup>	271,146	100.0
<b>May 11 West Virginia</b>					
Stassen	110,775	83.2	Unpledged delegates at large	157,102	100.0
Others	22,410	16.8			
<b>May 21 Oregon</b>					
Dewey	117,554	51.8	Truman	112,962	93.8
Stassen	107,946	47.6	Others	7,436	6.2
Others	1,474	0.6			
<b>June 1 California</b>					
Warren	769,520	100.0	Truman	811,920	100.0
<b>June 1 South Dakota</b>					
Hitchcock <sup>9</sup>	45,463	100.0	Truman <sup>9</sup>	11,193	58.3
			Unpledged Delegates <sup>9</sup>	8,016	41.7
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Warren	771,295	29.1	Truman	1,375,452	63.9
Unpledged delegates	527,812	19.9	Unpledged delegates	653,509	30.4
Stassen	449,713	16.9	Eisenhower	6,211	0.3
Bender	324,029	12.2	Wallace	4,416	0.2
Dewey	304,394	11.5	Stassen	1,301	0.1
MacArthur	87,839	3.3	MacArthur	1,220	0.1
Hitchcock	45,463	1.7	Lucas	427	—
Edward Martin	45,072	1.7	Others	109,329	5.1
Taft	37,974	1.4			
Vandenberg	18,924	0.7		2,151,865	
Eisenhower	5,014	0.2			
Truman	4,907	0.2			
Wallace	1,452	0.1			
Joseph W. Martin	974	—			
Driscoll	44	—			
Others <sup>10</sup>	28,349	1.1			
	2,653,255				

1. Six unpledged and two Dewey delegates won in the Republican primary, and Truman delegates won in the Democratic primary, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 14.

2. Write-in.

3. Source: Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 14.

4. *The Boston Globe* of April 28, 1948, reported that the Republican delegation was "generally unpledged" but was expected to support the "favorite son" candidacy of Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) on the first convention ballot. The *Globe* reported that Democratic delegates were presumed to favor Truman's nomination.

5. No primary.

6. Unpledged, anti-Truman slate, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 15.

7. Unpledged slate, according to Kravitz, *ibid.*

8. Taft won 44 delegates and Stassen nine in the Republican primary, and W.A. Julian won 55 delegates and Bixler one in the Democratic primary, according to Kravitz, *ibid.*

9. Republican delegates were unpledged, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 15. In the Democratic primary, according to Davis, p. 297, the slate led by South Dakota Democratic Party Chairman Lynn Fellows endorsed Truman and the slate headed by former Rep. Fred Hildebrandt (D S.D.) ran uninstructed.

10. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Byer who received 15,675 votes and Vander Pyl who received 6,735 votes in the West Virginia primary.

## 1952 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 11 New Hampshire</b>					
Dwight D. Eisenhower (N.Y.)	46,661	50.4	Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	19,800	55.0
Robert A. Taft (Ohio)	35,838	38.7	Harry S. Truman (Mo.)	15,927	44.2
Harold E. Stassen (Minn.)	6,574	7.1	Douglas MacArthur (Wis.)	151	0.4
Douglas MacArthur (Wis.) <sup>1</sup>	3,227	3.5	James A. Farley (N.Y.)	77	0.2
Others	230	0.3	Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.)	40	0.1
<b>March 18 Minnesota</b>					
Stassen	129,706	44.4	Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	102,527	80.0
Eisenhower <sup>1</sup>	108,692	37.2	Kefauver <sup>1</sup>	20,182	15.8
Taft <sup>1</sup>	24,093	8.2	Truman <sup>1</sup>	3,634	2.8
Earl Warren (Calif.) <sup>1</sup>	5,365	1.8	Dwight D. Eisenhower (N.Y.)	1,753	1.4
MacArthur <sup>1</sup>	1,369	0.5			
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	386	0.1			
Others	22,712	7.8			
<b>April 1 Nebraska</b>					
Taft <sup>1</sup>	79,357	36.2	Kefauver	64,531	60.3
Eisenhower <sup>1</sup>	66,078	30.1	Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	42,467	39.7
Stassen	53,238	24.3			
MacArthur <sup>1</sup>	7,478	3.4			
Warren <sup>1</sup>	1,872	0.9			
Others	11,178	5.1			
<b>April 1 Wisconsin</b>					
Taft	315,541	40.6	Kefauver	207,520	85.9
Warren	262,271	33.8	Others	34,005	14.1
Stassen	169,679	21.8			
Others	29,133	3.8			
<b>April 8 Illinois</b>					
Taft	935,867	73.6	Kefauver	526,301	87.7
Stassen	155,041	12.2	Stevenson	54,336	9.1
Eisenhower <sup>1</sup>	147,518	11.6	Truman	9,024	1.5
MacArthur <sup>1</sup>	7,504	0.6	Eisenhower	6,655	1.1
Warren	2,841	0.2	Others <sup>1</sup>	3,798	0.6
Others	23,550	1.9			
<b>April 15 New Jersey</b>					
Eisenhower	390,591	60.7	Kefauver	154,964	100.0
Taft	228,916	35.6			
Stassen	23,559	3.7			
<b>April 22 Pennsylvania</b>					
Eisenhower	863,785	73.6	Kefauver <sup>1</sup>	93,160	53.3
Taft <sup>1</sup>	178,629	15.2	Eisenhower <sup>1</sup>	28,660	16.4
Stassen	120,305	10.3	Truman <sup>1</sup>	26,504	15.2
MacArthur <sup>1</sup>	6,028	0.5	Robert A. Taft (Ohio)	8,311	4.8
Warren	3,158	0.3	Averell Harriman (N.Y.) <sup>1</sup>	3,745	2.1
Harry S. Truman (Mo.)	267	—	Stevenson <sup>1</sup>	3,678	2.1
Others	1,121	0.1	Richard B. Russell (Ga.) <sup>1</sup>	1,691	1.0
			Others	9,026	5.2



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>April 29 Massachusetts</b>					
Eisenhower <sup>1</sup>	254,898	69.8	Kefauver	29,287	55.7
Taft <sup>1</sup>	110,188	30.2	Eisenhower	16,007	30.5
			Truman	7,256	13.8
<b>May 5 Maryland<sup>2</sup></b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Kefauver	137,885	74.8
			Unpledged delegates	46,361	25.2
<b>May 6 Florida</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Russell	367,980	54.5
			Kefauver	285,358	42.3
			Others	21,296	3.2
<b>May 6 Ohio</b>					
Taft <sup>4</sup>	663,791	78.8	Kefauver <sup>4</sup>	305,992	62.3
Stassen <sup>4</sup>	178,739	21.2	Robert J. Bulkley (Ohio) <sup>4</sup>	184,880	37.7
<b>May 13 West Virginia</b>					
Taft	139,812	78.5	Unpledged delegates at large	191,471	100.0
Stassen	38,251	21.5			
<b>May 16 Oregon</b>					
Eisenhower	172,486	64.6	Kefauver	142,440	72.3
Warren	44,034	16.5	William O. Douglas (Wash.)	29,532	15.0
MacArthur	18,603	7.0	Stevenson	20,353	10.3
Taft <sup>1</sup>	18,009	6.7	Eisenhower <sup>1</sup>	4,690	2.4
Wayne L. Morse (Ore.)	7,105	2.7			
Stassen	6,610	2.5			
Others	350	0.1			
<b>June 3 California</b>					
Warren	1,029,495	66.4	Kefauver	1,155,839	70.4
Thomas H. Werdell (Calif.)	521,110	33.6	Edmund G. Brown (Calif.)	485,578	29.6
<b>June 3 South Dakota</b>					
Taft	64,695	50.3	Kefauver	22,812	66.0
Eisenhower	63,879	49.7	Others <sup>5</sup>	11,741	34.0
<b>June 17 District of Columbia<sup>6</sup></b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Harriman	14,075	74.9
			Kefauver	3,377	18.0
			Others <sup>1</sup>	1,329	7.1

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Taft	2,794,736	35.8	Kefauver	3,169,448	64.3
Eisenhower	2,114,588	27.1	Brown	485,578	9.9
Warren	1,349,036	17.3	Russell	369,671	7.5
Stassen	881,702	11.3	Unpledged delegates	237,832	4.8
Werdel	521,110	6.7	Bulkley	184,880	3.8
MacArthur	44,209	0.6	Humphrey	102,527	2.1
Morse	7,105	0.1	Stevenson	78,583	1.6
Kefauver	386	—	Truman	62,345	1.3
Truman	267	—	Eisenhower	57,765	1.2
Others <sup>7</sup>	88,274	1.1	Kerr	42,467	0.9
	7,801,413		Douglas	29,532	0.6
			Harriman	17,820	0.4
			Taft	8,311	0.2
			MacArthur	151	—
			Farley	77	—
			Others <sup>8</sup>	81,019	1.6
				4,928,006	

1. Write-in.

2. Source: Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 18, and the office of the Maryland secretary of state.

3. No primary.

4. Delegate-at-large vote.

5. These delegates ran on an uninstructed slate, according to Kravitz, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

6. Source: David, Moos, and Goldman, *Nominating Politics in 1952*, Vol. 2, pp. 331–332.

7. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Schneider who received 230 votes in the New Hampshire primary and 350 votes in the Oregon primary, Kenny who received 10,411 in the Nebraska primary, Ritter who received 26,208 and Stearns who received 2,925 in the Wisconsin primary, Slettandahl who received 22,712 in the Minnesota primary, and Riley Bender who received 22,321 votes in the Illinois primary.

8. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Fox who received 18,322 votes and Charles Broughton who received 15,683 votes in the Wisconsin primary, and Compton who received 11,331 and Shaw who received 9,965 in the Florida primary.

## 1956 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 13 New Hampshire</b>					
Dwight D. Eisenhower (Pa.)	56,464	98.9	Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	21,701	84.6
Others	600	1.1	Others	3,945	15.4
<b>March 20 Minnesota</b>					
Eisenhower	198,111	98.4	Kefauver	245,885	56.8
William F. Knowland (Calif.)	3,209	1.6	Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.)	186,723	43.2
Others	51	—	Others	48	—
<b>April 3 Wisconsin</b>					
Eisenhower	437,089	95.9	Kefauver	330,665 <sup>1</sup>	100.0
Others	18,743	4.1			
<b>April 10 Illinois</b>					
Eisenhower	781,710	94.9	Stevenson	717,742	95.3
Knowland	33,534	4.1	Kefauver <sup>2</sup>	34,092	4.5
Others	8,455	1.0	Others	1,640	0.2
<b>April 17 New Jersey</b>					
Eisenhower	357,066	100.0	Kefauver	117,056	95.7
Others	23	—	Others	5,230	4.3
<b>April 24 Alaska</b> (Territory)					
Eisenhower	8,291	94.4	Stevenson	7,123	61.1
Knowland	488	5.6	Kefauver	4,536	38.9
<b>April 24 Massachusetts</b>					
Eisenhower <sup>2</sup>	51,951	95.1	John W. McCormack (Mass.) <sup>2</sup>	26,128	47.9
Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.) <sup>2</sup>	604	1.1	Stevenson <sup>2</sup>	19,024	34.9
Christian A. Herter (Mass.) <sup>2</sup>	550	1.0	Kefauver <sup>2</sup>	4,547	8.3
Richard M. Nixon (N.Y.) <sup>2</sup>	316	0.6	Dwight D. Eisenhower (Pa.) <sup>2</sup>	1,850	3.4
John W. McCormack (Mass.) <sup>2</sup>	268	0.5	John F. Kennedy (Mass.) <sup>2</sup>	949	1.7
Knowland <sup>2</sup>	250	0.5	Averell Harriman (N.Y.) <sup>2</sup>	394	0.7
Others <sup>2</sup>	700	1.3	Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) <sup>2</sup>	253	0.5
			Others <sup>2</sup>	1,379	2.5
<b>April 24 Pennsylvania</b>					
Eisenhower	951,932	95.5	Stevenson	642,172	93.6
Knowland	43,508	4.4	Kefauver <sup>2</sup>	36,552	5.3
Others	976	0.1	Others	7,482	1.1
<b>May 1 District of Columbia<sup>3</sup></b>					
Eisenhower	18,101	100.0	Stevenson	17,306	66.2
			Kefauver	8,837	33.8
<b>May 7 Maryland</b>					
Eisenhower	66,904	95.5	Kefauver	112,768	65.9
Unpledged delegates	3,131	4.5	Unpledged delegates	58,366	34.1
<b>May 8 Indiana</b>					
Eisenhower	351,903	96.4	Kefauver	242,842 <sup>1</sup>	100.0
Others	13,320	3.6			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 8 Ohio</b>					
John W. Bricker (Ohio)	478,453 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	Lausche	276,670 <sup>1</sup>	100.0
<b>May 8 West Virginia</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large	111,883 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large	112,832 <sup>1</sup>	100.0
<b>May 15 Nebraska</b>					
Eisenhower	102,576	99.8	Kefauver	55,265	94.0
Others	230	0.2	Others	3,556	6.0
<b>May 18 Oregon</b>					
Eisenhower	231,418 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	Stevenson <sup>2</sup>	98,131	60.2
			Kefauver <sup>2</sup>	62,987	38.6
			Harriman <sup>2</sup>	1,887	1.2
<b>May 29 Florida</b>					
Eisenhower	39,690	92.0	Stevenson	230,285	51.5
Knowland	3,457	8.0	Kefauver	216,549	48.5
<b>June 5 California</b>					
Eisenhower	1,354,764 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	Stevenson	1,139,964	62.6
			Kefauver	680,722	37.4
<b>June 5 Montana</b>					
S. C. Arnold <sup>4</sup>	32,732	85.7	Kefauver	77,228 <sup>1</sup>	100.0
Others	5,447	14.3			
<b>June 5 South Dakota</b>					
Unpledged delegates <sup>5</sup>	59,374 <sup>1</sup>	100.0	Kefauver	30,940 <sup>1</sup>	100.0
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Eisenhower	5,007,970	85.9	Stevenson	3,051,347	52.3
Bricker	478,453	8.2	Kefauver	2,278,636	39.1
Unpledged delegates	174,388	3.0	Lausche	276,923	4.7
Knowland	84,446	1.4	Unpledged delegates	171,198	2.9
S. C. Arnold	32,732	0.6	McCormack	26,128	0.4
Stevenson	604	—	Harriman	2,281	—
Herter	550	—	Eisenhower	1,850	—
Nixon	316	—	Kennedy	949	—
McCormack	268	—	Others	23,280	0.4
Others <sup>6</sup>	48,545	0.8			
	5,828,272			5,832,592	

1. Figures obtained from Scammon's office. In *America Votes*, Scammon did not record vote totals if a candidate was unopposed or if the primary was strictly for delegate selection.

2. Write-in.

3. Source: Davis, *op. cit.*, pp. 300–301.

4. Voters cast their ballots for S.C. Arnold, "stand-in" candidate for Eisenhower.

5. Slate unofficially pledged to Eisenhower but appeared on the ballot as No preference.

6. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Lar Daly who received 8,364 votes in the Illinois primary, 13,320 votes in the Indiana primary, and 5,447 votes in the Montana primary, and John Bowman Chapple who received 18,743 votes in the Wisconsin primary.



## 1960 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 8 New Hampshire</b>					
Richard M. Nixon (N.Y.)	65,204	89.3	John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	43,372	85.2
Nelson A. Rockefeller (N.Y.) <sup>1</sup>	2,745	3.8	Others	7,527	14.8
John F. Kennedy (Mass.) <sup>1</sup>	2,196	3.0			
Others	2,886	4.0			
<b>April 5 Wisconsin</b>					
Nixon	339,383 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	Kennedy	476,024	56.5
			Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	366,753	43.5
<b>April 12 Illinois</b>					
Nixon	782,849 <sup>2</sup>	99.9	Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	34,332	64.6
Others <sup>1</sup>	442 <sup>2</sup>	0.1	Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.) <sup>1</sup>	8,029	15.1
			Stuart Symington (Mo.) <sup>1</sup>	5,744	10.8
			Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	4,283	8.1
			Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) <sup>1</sup>	442	0.8
			Others <sup>1</sup>	337	0.6
<b>April 19 New Jersey</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large	304,766 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large	217,608 <sup>2</sup>	100.0
<b>April 26 Massachusetts</b>					
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	53,164	86.0	Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	91,607	92.4
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	4,068	6.6	Stevenson <sup>1</sup>	4,684	4.7
Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	2,989	4.8	Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	794	0.8
Henry Cabot Lodge (Mass.) <sup>1</sup>	373	0.6	Richard M. Nixon (Calif.) <sup>1</sup>	646	0.7
Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.) <sup>1</sup>	266	0.4	Symington <sup>1</sup>	443	0.4
Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) <sup>1</sup>	221	0.4	Johnson <sup>1</sup>	268	0.3
Dwight D. Eisenhower (Pa.) <sup>1</sup>	172	0.3	Others <sup>1</sup>	721	0.7
Others <sup>1</sup>	592	1.0			
<b>April 26 Pennsylvania</b>					
Nixon	968,538	98.1	Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	183,073	71.3
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	12,491	1.3	Stevenson <sup>1</sup>	29,660	11.5
Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	3,886	0.4	Nixon <sup>1</sup>	15,136	5.9
Stevenson <sup>1</sup>	428	—	Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	13,860	5.4
Goldwater <sup>1</sup>	286	—	Symington <sup>1</sup>	6,791	2.6
Others <sup>1</sup>	1,202	0.1	Johnson <sup>1</sup>	2,918	1.1
			Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	1,078	0.4
			Others <sup>1</sup>	4,297	1.7
<b>May 3 District of Columbia<sup>3</sup></b>					
Unpledged delegates	9,468	100.0	Humphrey	8,239	57.4
			Wayne L. Morse (Ore.)	6,127	42.6
<b>May 3 Indiana</b>					
Nixon	408,408	95.4	Kennedy	353,832	81.0
Others	19,677	4.6	Others	82,937	19.0
<b>May 3 Ohio</b>					
Nixon	504,072 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	Michael V. DiSalle (Ohio)	315,312 <sup>2</sup>	100.0
<b>May 10 Nebraska</b>					
Nixon	74,356	93.8	Kennedy	80,408	88.7
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	2,028	2.6	Symington <sup>1</sup>	4,083	4.5
Goldwater <sup>1</sup>	1,068	1.3	Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	3,202	3.5
Others <sup>1</sup>	1,805	2.3	Stevenson <sup>1</sup>	1,368	1.5

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			Johnson <sup>1</sup>	962	1.1
			Others <sup>1</sup>	669	0.7
<b>May 10 West Virginia</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large	123,756 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	Kennedy	236,510	60.8
			Humphrey	152,187	39.2
<b>May 17 Maryland</b>					
<sup>4</sup>			Kennedy	201,769	70.3
			Morse	49,420	17.2
			Unpledged delegates	24,350	8.5
			Others	11,417	4.0
<b>May 20 Oregon</b>					
Nixon	211,276	93.1	Kennedy	146,332	51.0
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	9,307	4.1	Morse	91,715	31.9
Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	2,864	1.3	Humphrey	16,319	5.7
Goldwater <sup>1</sup>	1,571	0.7	Symington	12,496	4.4
Others <sup>1</sup>	2,015	0.9	Johnson	11,101	3.9
			Stevenson <sup>1</sup>	7,924	2.8
			Others <sup>1</sup>	1,210	0.4
<b>May 24 Florida</b>					
Nixon	51,036 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	George A. Smathers (Fla.)	322,235 <sup>2</sup>	100.0
<b>June 7 California</b>					
Nixon	1,517,652 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	Edmund G. Brown (Calif.)	1,354,031	67.7
			George H. McLain (Calif.)	646,387	32.3
<b>June 7 South Dakota</b>					
Unpledged delegates	48,461 <sup>2</sup>	100.0	Humphrey	24,773 <sup>2</sup>	100.0
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Nixon	4,975,938	89.9	Kennedy	1,847,259	32.5
Unpledged delegates	486,451	8.8	Brown	1,354,031	23.8
Rockefeller	30,639	0.6	McLain	646,387	11.4
Kennedy	11,935	0.2	Humphrey	590,410	10.4
Goldwater	3,146	0.1	Smathers	322,235	5.7
Stevenson	694	—	DiSalle	315,312	5.5
Lodge	373	—	Unpledged delegates	241,958	4.3
Eisenhower	172	—	Morse	147,262	2.6
Others <sup>5</sup>	28,619	0.5	Stevenson	51,665	0.9
	5,537,967		Symington	29,557	0.5
			Nixon	15,782	0.3
			Johnson	15,691	0.3
			Others <sup>6</sup>	110,192	1.9
				5,687,742	

1. Write-in.

2. Figures obtained from Scammon's office. In *America Votes*, Scammon did not record vote totals if a candidate was unopposed or if the primary was strictly for delegate selection.

3. Source: District of Columbia Board of Elections.

4. No primary.

5. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Paul C. Fisher who received 2,388 votes in the New Hampshire primary and Frank R. Beckwith who received 19,677 in the Indiana primary.

6. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Lar Daly who received 40,853 votes in the Indiana primary and 7,536 in the Maryland primary, Paul C. Fisher who received 6,853 votes in the New Hampshire primary, John H. Latham who received 42,084 in the Indiana primary, and Andrew J. Easter who received 3,881 votes in the Maryland primary.

## 1964 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 10 New Hampshire</b>					
Henry Cabot Lodge (Mass.) <sup>1</sup>	33,007	35.5	Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) <sup>1</sup>	29,317	95.3
Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.)	20,692	22.3	Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.) <sup>1</sup>	487	1.6
Nelson A. Rockefeller (N.Y.)	19,504	21.0	Henry Cabot Lodge (Mass.) <sup>4</sup>	280	0.9
Richard M. Nixon (Calif.) <sup>1</sup>	15,587	16.8	Richard M. Nixon (Calif.) <sup>1</sup>	232	0.8
Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)	2,120	2.3	Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.) <sup>1</sup>	193	0.6
Harold E. Stassen (Pa.)	1,373	1.5	Nelson A. Rockefeller (N.Y.) <sup>1</sup>	109	0.4
William W. Scranton (Pa.) <sup>1</sup>	105	0.1	Others <sup>1</sup>	159	0.5
Others	465	0.5			
<b>April 7 Wisconsin</b>					
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)	299,612	99.7	John W. Reynolds (Wis.)	522,405	66.2
Unpledged delegates	816	0.3	George C. Wallace (Ala.)	266,136	33.8
<b>April 14 Illinois</b>					
Goldwater	512,840	62.0	Johnson <sup>1</sup>	82,027	91.6
Smith	209,521	25.3	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	3,761	4.2
Henry Cabot Lodge <sup>1</sup>	68,122	8.2	Robert F. Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	2,894	3.2
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	30,313	3.7	Others <sup>1</sup>	841	0.9
George C. Wallace (Ala.) <sup>1</sup>	2,203	0.3			
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	2,048	0.2			
Scranton <sup>1</sup>	1,842	0.2			
George W. Romney (Mich.) <sup>1</sup>	465	0.1			
Others <sup>1</sup>	437	0.1			
<b>April 21 New Jersey</b>					
Henry Cabot Lodge <sup>1</sup>	7,896	41.7	Johnson <sup>1</sup>	4,863	82.3
Goldwater <sup>1</sup>	5,309	28.0	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	491	8.3
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	4,179	22.1	Robert F. Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	431	7.3
Scranton <sup>1</sup>	633	3.3	Others <sup>1</sup>	124	2.1
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	612	3.2			
Others <sup>1</sup>	304	1.6			
<b>April 28 Massachusetts</b>					
Henry Cabot Lodge <sup>1</sup>	70,809	76.9	Johnson <sup>1</sup>	61,035	73.4
Goldwater <sup>1</sup>	9,338	10.1	Robert F. Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	15,870	19.1
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	5,460	5.9	Lodge <sup>1</sup>	2,269	2.7
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	2,454	2.7	Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) <sup>1</sup>	1,259	1.5
Scranton <sup>1</sup>	1,709	1.9	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	565	0.7
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) <sup>1</sup>	600	0.7	Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.) <sup>1</sup>	452	0.5
Smith <sup>1</sup>	426	0.5	Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) <sup>1</sup>	323	0.4
George C. Lodge (Mass.) <sup>1</sup>	365	0.4	Others <sup>1</sup>	1,436	1.7
Romney <sup>1</sup>	262	0.3			
Others <sup>1</sup>	711	0.8			
<b>April 28 Pennsylvania</b>					
Scranton <sup>1</sup>	235,222	51.9	Johnson <sup>1</sup>	209,606	82.8
Henry Cabot Lodge <sup>1</sup>	92,712	20.5	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	12,104	4.8
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	44,396	9.8	Robert F. Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	12,029	4.8
Goldwater <sup>1</sup>	38,669	8.5	William W. Scranton (Pa.) <sup>1</sup>	8,156	3.2
Johnson <sup>1</sup>	22,372	4.9	Lodge <sup>1</sup>	4,895	1.9
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	9,123	2.0	Others <sup>1</sup>	6,438	2.5
Wallace <sup>1</sup>	5,105	1.1			
Others <sup>1</sup>	5,269	1.2			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 2 Texas</b>					
Goldwater	104,137	74.7	<sup>2</sup>		
Henry Cabot Lodge <sup>1</sup>	12,324	8.8			
Rockefeller	6,207	4.5			
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	5,390	3.9			
Stassen	5,273	3.8			
Smith	4,816	3.5			
Scranton <sup>1</sup>	803	0.6			
Others <sup>1</sup>	373	0.3			
<b>May 5 District of Columbia<sup>3</sup></b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Unpledged delegates	41,095	100.0
<b>May 5 Indiana</b>					
Goldwater	267,935	67.0	Matthew E. Welsh (Ind.)	376,023	64.9
Stassen	107,157	26.8	Wallace	172,646	29.8
Others	24,588	6.2	Others	30,367	5.2
<b>May 5 Ohio</b>					
James A. Rhodes (Ohio)	615,754 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	Albert S. Porter (Ohio)	493,619 <sup>4</sup>	100.0
<b>May 12 Nebraska</b>					
Goldwater	68,050	49.1	Johnson <sup>1</sup>	54,713	89.3
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	43,613	31.5	Robert F. Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	2,099	3.4
Henry Cabot Lodge <sup>1</sup>	22,622	16.3	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	1,067	1.7
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	2,333	1.7	Lodge <sup>1</sup>	1,051	1.7
Scranton <sup>1</sup>	578	0.4	Nixon <sup>1</sup>	833	1.4
Johnson <sup>1</sup>	316	0.2	Goldwater <sup>1</sup>	603	1.0
Others <sup>1</sup>	1,010	0.7	Others <sup>1</sup>	904	1.5
<b>May 12 West Virginia</b>					
Rockefeller	115,680 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large	131,432 <sup>4</sup>	100.0
<b>May 15 Oregon</b>					
Rockefeller	94,190	33.0	Johnson	272,099 <sup>4</sup>	99.5
Henry Cabot Lodge	79,169	27.7	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	1,365 <sup>4</sup>	0.5
Goldwater	50,105	17.6			
Nixon	48,274	16.9			
Smith	8,087	2.8			
Scranton	4,509	1.6			
Others	1,152	0.4			
<b>May 19 Maryland</b>					
Unpledged delegates	57,004	58.2	Daniel B. Brewster (Md.)	267,106	53.1
Others	40,994	41.8	Wallace	214,849	42.7
			Unpledged delegates	12,377	2.5
			Others	8,275	1.6
<b>May 26 Florida</b>					
Unpledged delegates	58,179	57.8	Johnson	393,339 <sup>4</sup>	100.0
Goldwater	42,525	42.2			
<b>June 2 California</b>					
Goldwater	1,120,403	51.6	Unpledged delegates <sup>5</sup>	1,693,813	68.0
Rockefeller	1,052,053	48.4	Unpledged delegates <sup>5</sup>	798,431	32.0



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>June 2 South Dakota</b>					
Unpledged delegates	57,653	68.0	Unpledged delegates	28,142 <sup>4</sup>	100.0
Goldwater	27,076	32.0			
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Goldwater	2,267,079	38.2	Unpledged delegates	2,705,290	43.3
Rockefeller	1,304,204	22.0	Johnson	1,106,999	17.7
Rhodes	615,754	10.4	Wallace	672,984	10.8
Henry Cabot Lodge	386,661	6.5	Reynolds	522,405	8.4
Byrnes	299,612	5.0	Porter	493,619	7.9
Scranton	245,401	4.1	Welsh	376,023	6.0
Smith	224,970	3.8	Brewster	267,106	4.3
Nixon	197,212	3.3	Robert F. Kennedy	33,810	0.5
Unpledged delegates	173,652	2.9	Henry Cabot Lodge	8,495	0.1
Stassen	113,803	1.9	Scranton	8,156	0.1
Johnson	23,288	0.4	Edward M. Kennedy	1,259	—
Wallace	7,308	0.1	Nixon	1,065	—
Romney	727	—	Goldwater	796	—
George C. Lodge	365	—	Stevenson	452	—
Others <sup>6</sup>	75,303	1.3	Humphrey	323	—
	5,935,339		Rockefeller	109	—
			Others <sup>7</sup>	48,544	0.8
				6,247,435	

1. Write-in.

2. No primary authorized.

3. Source: District of Columbia Board of Elections. No figures available for vote for delegates to Republican convention.

4. Figures obtained from Scammon's office. In *America Votes*, Scammon did not record vote totals if a candidate was unopposed or if the primary was strictly for delegate selection.

5. Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D Calif.) headed the winning slate of delegates and Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles headed the losing slate.

6. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Norman LePage who received 82 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Frank R. Beckwith who received 17,884 votes and Joseph G. Ettl who received 6,704 votes in the Indiana primary, and John W. Steffey who received 22,135 votes and Robert E. Ennis who received 18,859 votes in the Maryland primary.

7. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Lar Daly who received 15,160 votes, John H. Latham who received 8,067 votes, and Fay T. Carpenter Swain who received 7,140 votes in the Indiana primary, and Andrew J. Easter who received 8,275 votes in the Maryland primary.

**1968 Primaries\***

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 12 New Hampshire</b>					
Richard M. Nixon (N.Y.)	80,666	77.6	Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) <sup>1</sup>	27,520	49.6
Nelson A. Rockefeller (N.Y.) <sup>1</sup>	11,241	10.8	Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	23,263	41.9
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) <sup>1</sup>	5,511	5.3	Richard M. Nixon (N.Y.) <sup>1</sup>	2,532	4.6
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) <sup>1</sup>	1,778	1.7	Others	2,149	3.9
George W. Romney (Mich.)	1,743	1.7			
Harold E. Stassen (Pa.)	429	0.4			
Others	2,570	2.5			
<b>April 2 Wisconsin</b>					
Nixon	390,368	79.7	McCarthy	412,160	56.2
Ronald Reagan (Calif.)	50,727	10.4	Johnson	253,696	34.6
Stassen	28,531	5.8	Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.) <sup>1</sup>	46,507	6.3
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	7,995	1.6	Unpledged delegates	11,861	1.6
Unpledged delegates	6,763	1.4	George C. Wallace (Ala.) <sup>1</sup>	4,031	0.5
Romney <sup>1</sup>	2,087	0.4	Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) <sup>1</sup>	3,605	0.5
Others	3,382	0.7	Others	1,142	0.2
<b>April 23 Pennsylvania</b>					
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	171,815	59.7	McCarthy	428,259	71.7
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	52,915	18.4	Robert F. Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	65,430	11.0
McCarthy <sup>1</sup>	18,800	6.5	Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	51,998	8.7
George C. Wallace (Ala.) <sup>1</sup>	13,290	4.6	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	24,147	4.0
Robert F. Kennedy (N.Y.) <sup>1</sup>	10,431	3.6	Johnson <sup>1</sup>	21,265	3.6
Reagan <sup>1</sup>	7,934	2.8	Nixon <sup>1</sup>	3,434	0.6
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) <sup>1</sup>	4,651	1.6	Others <sup>1</sup>	2,556	0.4
Johnson <sup>1</sup>	3,027	1.1			
Raymond P. Shafer (Pa.) <sup>1</sup>	1,223	0.4			
Others <sup>1</sup>	3,487	1.2			
<b>April 30 Massachusetts</b>					
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	31,964	30.0	McCarthy	122,697	49.3
John A. Volpe (Mass.)	31,465	29.5	Robert F. Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	68,604	27.6
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	27,447	25.8	Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	44,156	17.7
McCarthy <sup>1</sup>	9,758	9.2	Johnson <sup>1</sup>	6,890	2.8
Reagan <sup>1</sup>	1,770	1.7	Nelson A. Rockefeller (N.Y.) <sup>1</sup>	2,275	1.0
Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	1,184	1.1	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	1,688	0.7
Others <sup>1</sup>	2,933	2.8	Others <sup>1</sup>	2,593	1.0
<b>May 7 District of Columbia</b>					
Nixon-Rockefeller <sup>2</sup>	12,102	90.1	Robert F. Kennedy <sup>3</sup>	57,555	62.5
Unpledged delegates <sup>2</sup>	1,328	9.9	Humphrey <sup>3</sup>	32,309	35.1
			Humphrey <sup>3</sup>	2,250	2.4
<b>May 7 Indiana</b>					
Nixon	508,362 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	Robert F. Kennedy	328,118	42.3
			Roger D. Branigin (Ind.)	238,700	30.7
			McCarthy	209,695	27.0
<b>May 7 Ohio</b>					
James A. Rhodes (Ohio)	614,492 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	Stephen M. Young (Ohio)	549,140 <sup>4</sup>	100.0

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 14 Nebraska<sup>5</sup></b>					
Nixon	140,336	70.0	Robert F. Kennedy	84,102	51.7
Reagan	42,703	21.3	McCarthy	50,655	31.2
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	10,225	5.1	Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	12,087	7.4
Stassen	2,638	1.3	Johnson	9,187	5.6
McCarthy <sup>1</sup>	1,544	0.8	Nixon <sup>1</sup>	2,731	1.7
Others	3,030	1.5	Ronald Reagan (Calif.) <sup>1</sup>	1,905	1.2
			Wallace <sup>1</sup>	1,298	0.8
			Others	646	0.4
<b>May 14 West Virginia</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large	81,039 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	Unpledged delegates at large	149,282 <sup>4</sup>	100.0
<b>May 28 Florida</b>					
Unpledged delegates	51,509 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	George A. Smathers (Fla.)	236,242	46.1
			McCarthy	147,216	28.7
			Unpledged delegates	128,899	25.2
<b>May 28 Oregon</b>					
Nixon	203,037	65.0	McCarthy	163,990	44.0
Reagan	63,707	20.4	Robert F. Kennedy	141,631	38.0
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	36,305	11.6	Johnson	45,174	12.1
McCarthy <sup>1</sup>	7,387	2.4	Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	12,421	3.3
Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	1,723	0.6	Reagan <sup>1</sup>	3,082	0.8
			Nixon <sup>1</sup>	2,974	0.8
			Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	2,841	0.8
			Wallace <sup>1</sup>	957	0.3
<b>June 4 California</b>					
Reagan	1,525,091 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	Robert F. Kennedy	1,472,166	46.3
			McCarthy	1,329,301	41.8
			Unpledged delegates	380,286	12.0
<b>June 4 New Jersey</b>					
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	71,809	81.1	McCarthy <sup>1</sup>	9,906	36.1
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	11,530	13.0	Robert F. Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	8,603	31.3
Reagan <sup>1</sup>	2,737	3.1	Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	5,578	20.3
McCarthy <sup>1</sup>	1,358	1.5	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	1,399	5.1
Others <sup>1</sup>	1,158	1.3	Nixon <sup>1</sup>	1,364	5.0
			Others <sup>1</sup>	596	2.2
<b>June 4 South Dakota</b>					
Nixon	68,113 <sup>4</sup>	100.0	Robert F. Kennedy	31,826	49.5
			Johnson	19,316	30.0
			McCarthy	13,145	20.4
<b>June 11 Illinois</b>					
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	17,490	78.1	McCarthy <sup>1</sup>	4,646	38.6
Rockefeller <sup>1</sup>	2,165	9.7	Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) <sup>1</sup>	4,052	33.7
Reagan <sup>1</sup>	1,601	7.1	Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	2,059	17.1
Others <sup>1</sup>	1,147	5.1	Others <sup>1</sup>	1,281	10.6

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Reagan	1,696,270	37.9	McCarthy	2,914,933	38.7
Nixon	1,679,443	37.5	Robert F. Kennedy	2,304,542	30.6
Rhodes	614,492	13.7	Unpledged delegates	670,328	8.9
Rockefeller	164,340	3.7	Young	549,140	7.3
Unpledged delegates	140,639	3.1	Johnson	383,048	5.1
McCarthy	44,358	1.0	Branigin	238,700	3.2
Stassen	31,598	0.7	Smathers	236,242	3.1
Volpe	31,465	0.7	Humphrey	166,463	2.2
Robert F. Kennedy	13,338	0.3	Wallace	33,520	0.4
Wallace	13,290	0.3	Nixon	13,035	0.2
Nixon-Rockefeller <sup>2</sup>	12,102	0.3	Rockefeller	5,116	0.1
Johnson	4,805	0.1	Reagan	4,987	0.1
Humphrey	4,651	0.1	Edward M. Kennedy	4,052	0.1
Romney	3,830	0.1	Others <sup>7</sup>	10,963	0.1
Shafer	1,223	—			
Others <sup>6</sup>	17,707	0.4			
				7,535,069	
	4,473,551				

\* Delegate selection primaries were held in Alabama and New York. In *America Votes*, Scammon did not record vote totals if the primary was strictly for delegate selection and there was no presidential preference voting.

1. Write-in.

2. Prior to the primary, the District Republican organization agreed to divide the nine delegate votes, with six going to Nixon and three going to Rockefeller, according to the *1968 Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Vol. XXIV. Figures obtained from Scammon's office.

3. Figures obtained from Scammon's office. Two slates favored Humphrey; a member of an "independent" Humphrey slate received 2,250 votes.

4. Figures obtained from Scammon's office. In *America Votes*, Scammon did not record vote totals if a candidate was unopposed or if the primary was strictly for delegate selection.

5. In the American Party presidential primary, Wallace received 493 of the 504 votes cast, or 97.8% of the vote, according to the office of the Nebraska secretary of state.

6. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Willis E. Stone who received 527 votes, Herbert F. Hoover who received 247 votes, David Watumull who received 161 votes, William W. Evans who received 151 votes, Elmer W. Coy who received 73 votes, and Don DuMont who received 39 votes in the New Hampshire primary, and Americus Liberator who received 1,302 votes in the Nebraska primary.

7. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes John G. Crommelin who received 186 votes, Richard E. Lee who received 170 votes, and Jacob J. Gordon who received 77 votes in the New Hampshire primary.



**1972 Primaries\***

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 7 New Hampshire</b>					
Richard M. Nixon (Calif.)	79,239	67.6	Edmund S. Muskie (Maine)	41,235	46.4
Paul N. McCloskey (Calif.)	23,190	19.8	George S. McGovern (S.D.)	33,007	37.1
John M. Ashbrook (Ohio)	11,362	9.7	Sam Yorty (Calif.)	5,401	6.1
Others	3,417	2.9	Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.) <sup>1</sup>	3,563	4.0
			Vance Hartke (Ind.)	2,417	2.7
			Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) <sup>1</sup>	954	1.1
			Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) <sup>1</sup>	348	0.4
			Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) <sup>1</sup>	197	0.2
			George C. Wallace (Ala.) <sup>1</sup>	175	0.2
			Others	1,557	1.8
<b>March 14 Florida</b>					
Nixon	360,278	87.0	Wallace	526,651	41.6
Ashbrook	36,617	8.8	Humphrey	234,658	18.6
McCloskey	17,312	4.2	Jackson	170,156	13.5
			Muskie	112,523	8.9
			John V. Lindsay (N.Y.)	82,386	6.5
			McGovern	78,232	6.2
			Shirley Chisholm (N.Y.)	43,989	3.5
			Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	5,847	0.5
			Mills	4,539	0.4
			Hartke	3,009	0.2
			Yorty	2,564	0.2
<b>March 21 Illinois</b>					
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	32,550	97.0	Muskie	766,914	62.6
Ashbrook <sup>1</sup>	170	0.5	McCarthy	444,260	36.3
McCloskey <sup>1</sup>	47	0.1	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	7,017	0.6
Others <sup>1</sup>	802	2.4	McGovern <sup>1</sup>	3,687	0.3
			Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	1,476	0.1
			Chisholm <sup>1</sup>	777	0.1
			Jackson <sup>1</sup>	442	—
			Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	242	—
			Lindsay <sup>1</sup>	118	—
			Others	211	—
<b>April 4 Wisconsin</b>					
Nixon	277,601	96.9	McGovern	333,528	29.6
McCloskey	3,651	1.3	Wallace	248,676	22.0
Ashbrook	2,604	0.9	Humphrey	233,748	20.7
"None of the names shown"	2,315	0.8	Muskie	115,811	10.3
Others	273	0.1	Jackson	88,068	7.8
			Lindsay	75,579	6.7
			McCarthy	15,543	1.4
			Chisholm	9,198	0.8
			"None of the names shown"	2,450	0.2
			Yorty	2,349	0.2
			Patsy T. Mink (Hawaii)	1,213	0.1
			Mills	913	0.1
			Hartke	766	0.1
			Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	183	—
			Others	559	—

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>April 25 Massachusetts</b>					
Nixon	99,150	81.2	McGovern	325,673	52.7
McCloskey	16,435	13.5	Muskie	131,709	21.3
Ashbrook	4,864	4.0	Humphrey	48,929	7.9
Others	1,690	1.4	Wallace	45,807	7.4
			Chisholm	22,398	3.6
			Mills	19,441	3.1
			McCarthy	8,736	1.4
			Jackson	8,499	1.4
			Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	2,348	0.4
			Lindsay	2,107	0.3
			Hartke	874	0.1
			Yorty	646	0.1
			Others	1,349	0.2
<b>April 25 Pennsylvania</b>					
Nixon <sup>1</sup>	153,886	83.3	Humphrey	481,900	35.1
George C. Wallace (Ala.) <sup>1</sup>	20,472	11.1	Wallace	292,437	21.3
Others <sup>1</sup>	10,443	5.7	McGovern	280,861	20.4
			Muskie	279,983	20.4
			Jackson	38,767	2.8
			Chisholm <sup>1</sup>	306	—
			Others	585	—
<b>May 2 District of Columbia</b>					
<sup>2</sup>			Walter E. Fauntroy (D.C.)	21,217	71.8
			Unpledged delegates	8,343	28.2
<b>May 2 Indiana</b>					
Nixon	417,069	100.0	Humphrey	354,244	47.1
			Wallace	309,495	41.2
			Muskie	87,719	11.7
<b>May 2 Ohio</b>					
Nixon	692,828	100.0	Humphrey	499,680	41.2
			McGovern	480,320	39.6
			Muskie	107,806	8.9
			Jackson	98,498	8.1
			McCarthy	26,026	2.1
<b>May 4 Tennessee</b>					
Nixon	109,696	95.8	Wallace	335,858	68.2
Ashbrook	2,419	2.1	Humphrey	78,350	15.9
McCloskey	2,370	2.1	McGovern	35,551	7.2
Others	4	—	Chisholm	18,809	3.8
			Muskie	9,634	2.0
			Jackson	5,896	1.2
			Mills	2,543	0.5
			McCarthy	2,267	0.5
			Hartke	1,621	0.3
			Lindsay	1,476	0.3
			Yorty	692	0.1
			Others	24	—

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 6 North Carolina</b>					
Nixon	159,167	94.8	Wallace	413,518	50.3
McCloskey	8,732	5.2	Terry Sanford (N.C.)	306,014	37.3
			Chisholm	61,723	7.5
			Muskie	30,739	3.7
			Jackson	9,416	1.1
<b>May 9 Nebraska</b>					
Nixon	179,464	92.4	McGovern	79,309	41.3
McCloskey	9,011	4.6	Humphrey	65,968	34.3
Ashbrook	4,996	2.6	Wallace	23,912	12.4
Others	801	0.4	Muskie	6,886	3.6
			Jackson	5,276	2.7
			Yorty	3,459	1.8
			McCarthy	3,194	1.7
			Chisholm	1,763	0.9
			Lindsay	1,244	0.6
			Mills	377	0.2
			Kennedy <sup>1</sup>	293	0.2
			Hartke	249	0.1
			Others	207	0.1
<b>May 9 West Virginia</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large	95,813 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	Humphrey	246,596	66.9
			Wallace	121,888	33.1
<b>May 16 Maryland</b>					
Nixon	99,308	86.2	Wallace	219,687	38.7
McCloskey	9,223	8.0	Humphrey	151,981	26.8
Ashbrook	6,718	5.8	McGovern	126,978	22.4
			Jackson	17,728	3.1
			Yorty	13,584	2.4
			Muskie	13,363	2.4
			Chisholm	12,602	2.2
			Mills	4,776	0.8
			McCarthy	4,691	0.8
			Lindsay	2,168	0.4
			Mink	573	0.1
<b>May 16 Michigan</b>					
Nixon	321,652	95.5	Wallace	809,239	51.0
McCloskey	9,691	2.9	McGovern	425,694	26.8
Unpledged delegates	5,370	1.6	Humphrey	249,798	15.7
Others	30	—	Chisholm	44,090	2.8
			Muskie	38,701	2.4
			Unpledged delegates	10,700	0.7
			Jackson	6,938	0.4
			Hartke	2,862	0.2
			Others	51	—
<b>May 23 Oregon</b>					
Nixon	231,151	82.0	McGovern	205,328	50.2
McCloskey	29,365	10.4	Wallace	81,868	20.0
Ashbrook	16,696	5.9	Humphrey	51,163	12.5
Others	4,798	1.7	Jackson	22,042	5.4
			Kennedy	12,673	3.1

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			Muskie	10,244	2.5
			McCarthy	8,943	2.2
			Mink	6,500	1.6
			Lindsay	5,082	1.2
			Chisholm	2,975	0.7
			Mills	1,208	0.3
			Others	618	0.2
<b>May 23 Rhode Island</b>					
Nixon	4,953	88.3	McGovern	15,603	41.2
McCloskey	337	6.0	Muskie	7,838	20.7
Ashbrook	175	3.1	Humphrey	7,701	20.3
Unpledged delegates	146	2.6	Wallace	5,802	15.3
			Unpledged delegates	490	1.3
			McCarthy	245	0.6
			Jackson	138	0.4
			Mills	41	0.1
			Yorty	6	—
<b>June 6 California</b>					
Nixon	2,058,825	90.1	McGovern	1,550,652	43.5
Ashbrook	224,922	9.8	Humphrey	1,375,064	38.6
Others	175	—	Wallace <sup>1</sup>	268,551	7.5
			Chisholm	157,435	4.4
			Muskie	72,701	2.0
			Yorty	50,745	1.4
			McCarthy	34,203	1.0
			Jackson	28,901	0.8
			Lindsay	26,246	0.7
			Others	20	—
<b>June 6 New Jersey</b>					
Unpledged delegates at large	215,719 <sup>3</sup>	100.0	Chisholm	51,433	66.9
			Sanford	25,401	33.1
<b>June 6 New Mexico</b>					
Nixon	49,067	88.5	McGovern	51,011	33.3
McCloskey	3,367	6.1	Wallace	44,843	29.3
"None of the names shown"	3,035	5.5	Humphrey	39,768	25.9
			Muskie	6,411	4.2
			Jackson	4,236	2.8
			"None of the names shown"	3,819	2.5
			Chisholm	3,205	2.1
<b>June 6 South Dakota</b>					
Nixon	52,820	100.0	McGovern	28,017	100.0
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Nixon	5,378,704	86.9	Humphrey	4,121,372	25.8
Unpledged delegates	317,048	5.1	McGovern	4,053,451	25.3
Ashbrook	311,543	5.0	Wallace	3,755,424	23.5
McCloskey	132,731	2.1	Muskie	1,840,217	11.5
Wallace	20,472	0.3	McCarthy	553,955	3.5
"None of the names shown"	5,350	0.1	Jackson	505,198	3.2
Others <sup>4</sup>	22,433	0.4	Chisholm	430,703	2.7
	6,188,281		Sanford	331,415	2.1



Republican		Democratic	
	Votes		Votes
	%		%
		Lindsay	196,406
		Yorty	79,446
		Mills	37,401
		Fauntroy	21,217
		Unpledged delegates	19,533
		Kennedy	16,693
		Hartke	11,798
		Mink	8,286
		"None of the names shown"	6,269
		Others <sup>5</sup>	5,181
			15,993,965

\* Delegate selection primaries were held in Alabama and New York. In *America Votes*, Scammon did not record vote totals if the primary was strictly for delegate selection and there was no presidential preference voting.

1. Write-in.

2. No Republican primary in 1972.

3. Figures obtained from Scammon's office. In *America Votes*, Scammon did not record vote totals if the primary was strictly for delegate selection.

4. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Patrick Paulsen, who received 1,211 votes in the New Hampshire primary.

5. In addition to scattered votes, "others" includes Edward T. Coll, who received 280 votes in the New Hampshire primary and 589 votes in the Massachusetts primary.

**1976 Primaries\***

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>February 24 New Hampshire</b>					
Gerald R. Ford (Mich.)	55,156	49.4	Jimmy Carter (Ga.)	23,373	28.4
Ronald Reagan (Calif.)	53,569	48.0	Morris K. Udall (Ariz.)	18,710	22.7
Others <sup>1</sup>	2,949	2.6	Birch Bayh (Ind.)	12,510	15.2
			Fred R. Harris (Okla.)	8,863	10.8
			Sargent Shriver (Md.)	6,743	8.2
			Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	4,596	5.6
			Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	1,857	2.3
			George C. Wallace (Ala.)	1,061	1.3
			Ellen McCormack (N.Y.)	1,007	1.2
			Others	3,661	4.8
<b>March 2 Massachusetts</b>					
Ford	115,375	61.2	Jackson	164,393	22.3
Reagan	63,555	33.7	Udall	130,440	17.7
"None of the names shown"	6,000	3.2	Wallace	123,112	16.7
Others <sup>1</sup>	3,519	1.8	Carter	101,948	13.9
			Harris	55,701	7.6
			Shriver	53,252	7.2
			Bayh	34,963	4.8
			McCormack	25,772	3.5
			Milton J. Shapp (Pa.)	21,693	2.9
			"None of the names shown"	9,804	1.3
			Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	7,851	1.1
			Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) <sup>1</sup>	1,623	0.2
			Lloyd Bentsen (Texas)	364	—
			Others	4,905	0.7
<b>March 2 Vermont</b>					
Ford	27,014	84.0	Carter	16,335	42.2
Reagan <sup>1</sup>	4,892	15.2	Shriver	10,699	27.6
Others <sup>1</sup>	251	—	Harris	4,893	12.6
			McCormack	3,324	8.6
			Others	3,463	9.0
<b>March 9 Florida</b>					
Ford	321,982	52.8	Carter	448,844	34.5
Reagan	287,837	47.2	Wallace	396,820	30.5
			Jackson	310,944	23.9
			"None of the names shown"	37,626	2.9
			Shapp	32,198	2.5
			Udall	27,235	2.1
			Bayh	8,750	0.7
			McCormack	7,595	0.6
			Shriver	7,084	0.5
			Harris	5,397	0.4
			Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.)	5,042	0.4
			Frank Church (Idaho)	4,906	0.4
			Others	7,889	0.6
<b>March 16 Illinois</b>					
Ford	456,750	58.9	Carter	630,915	48.1
Reagan	311,295	40.1	Wallace	361,798	27.6

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Lar Daly (Ill.)	7,582	1.0	Shriver	214,024	16.3
Others <sup>1</sup>	266	—	Harris	98,862	7.5
			Others <sup>1</sup>	6,315	0.5
March 23 <b>North Carolina</b>					
Reagan	101,468	52.4	Carter	324,437	53.6
Ford	88,897	45.9	Wallace	210,166	34.7
"None of the names shown"	3,362	1.7	Jackson	25,749	4.3
			"None of the names shown"	22,850	3.8
			Udall	14,032	2.3
			Harris	5,923	1.0
			Bentsen	1,675	0.3
April 6 <b>Wisconsin</b>					
Ford	326,869	55.2	Carter	271,220	36.6
Reagan	262,126	44.3	Udall	263,771	35.6
"None of the names shown"	2,234	0.3	Wallace	92,460	12.5
Others <sup>1</sup>	583	—	Jackson	47,605	6.4
			McCormack	26,982	3.6
			Harris	8,185	1.1
			"None of the names shown"	7,154	1.0
			Shriver	5,097	0.7
			Bentsen	1,730	0.2
			Bayh	1,255	0.2
			Shapp	596	0.1
			Others <sup>1</sup>	14,473	2.0
April 27 <b>Pennsylvania</b>					
Ford	733,472	92.1	Carter	511,905	37.0
Reagan <sup>1</sup>	40,510	5.1	Jackson	340,340	24.6
Others <sup>1</sup>	22,678	2.8	Udall	259,166	18.7
			Wallace	155,902	11.3
			McCormack	38,800	2.8
			Shapp	32,947	2.4
			Bayh	15,320	1.1
			Harris	13,067	0.9
			Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	12,563	0.9
			Others	5,032	0.3
May 4 <b>District of Columbia</b>					
<sup>2</sup>			Carter	10,521	31.6
			Walter E. Fauntroy (unpledged delegates)	10,149	30.5
			Udall	6,999	21.0
			Walter E. Washington (unpledged delegates)	5,161	15.5
			Harris	461	1.4
May 4 <b>Georgia</b>					
Reagan	128,671	68.3	Carter	419,272	83.4
Ford	59,801	31.7	Wallace	57,594	11.5
			Udall	9,755	1.9
			Byrd	3,628	0.7
			Jackson	3,358	0.7
			Church	2,477	0.5
			Shriver	1,378	0.3
			Bayh	824	0.2

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			Harris	699	0.1
			McCormack	635	0.1
			Bentsen	277	0.1
			Shapp	181	—
			Others	2,393	0.5
<b>May 4 Indiana</b>					
Reagan	323,779	51.3	Carter	417,480	68.0
Ford	307,513	48.7	Wallace	93,121	15.2
			Jackson	72,080	11.7
			McCormack	31,708	5.2
<b>May 11 Nebraska</b>					
Reagan	113,493	54.5	Church	67,297	38.5
Ford	94,542	45.4	Carter	65,833	37.6
Others	379	0.1	Humphrey	12,685	7.2
			Kennedy	7,199	4.1
			McCormack	6,033	3.4
			Wallace	5,567	3.2
			Udall	4,688	2.7
			Jackson	2,642	1.5
			Harris	811	0.5
			Bayh	407	0.2
			Shriver	384	0.2
			Others <sup>1</sup>	1,467	0.8
<b>May 11 West Virginia</b>					
Ford	88,386	56.8	Byrd	331,639	89.0
Reagan	67,306	43.2	Wallace	40,938	11.0
<b>May 18 Maryland</b>					
Ford	96,291	58.0	Edmund G. Brown Jr. (Calif.)	286,672	48.4
Reagan	69,680	42.0	Carter	219,404	37.1
			Udall	32,790	5.5
			Wallace	24,176	4.1
			Jackson	13,956	2.4
			McCormack	7,907	1.3
			Harris	6,841	1.2
<b>May 18 Michigan</b>					
Ford	690,180	64.9	Carter	307,559	43.4
Reagan	364,052	34.3	Udall	305,134	43.1
Unpledged delegates	8,473	0.8	Wallace	49,204	6.9
Others <sup>1</sup>	109	—	Unpledged delegates	15,853	2.2
			Jackson	10,332	1.5
			McCormack	7,623	1.1
			Shriver	5,738	0.8
			Harris	4,081	0.6
			Others <sup>1</sup>	3,142	0.4
<b>May 25 Arkansas</b>					
Reagan	20,628	63.4	Carter	314,306	62.6
Ford	11,430	35.1	Wallace	83,005	16.5
Unpledged delegates	483	1.5	Unpledged delegates	57,152	11.4
			Udall	37,783	7.5
			Jackson	9,554	1.9



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 25 Idaho</b>					
Reagan	66,743	74.3	Church	58,570	78.7
Ford	22,323	24.9	Carter	8,818	11.9
Unpledged delegates	727	0.8	Humphrey	1,700	2.3
			Brown <sup>1</sup>	1,453	2.0
			Wallace	1,115	1.5
			Udall	981	1.3
			Unpledged delegates	964	1.3
			Jackson	485	0.7
			Harris	319	0.4
<b>May 25 Kentucky</b>					
Ford	67,976	50.9	Carter	181,690	59.4
Reagan	62,683	46.9	Wallace	51,540	16.8
Unpledged delegates	1,781	1.3	Udall	33,262	10.9
Others	1,088	0.8	McCormack	17,061	5.6
			Unpledged delegates	11,962	3.9
			Jackson	8,186	2.7
			Others	2,305	0.8
<b>May 25 Nevada</b>					
Reagan	31,637	66.3	Brown	39,671	52.7
Ford	13,747	28.8	Carter	17,567	23.3
"None of the names shown"	2,365	5.0	Church	6,778	9.0
			"None of the names shown"	4,603	6.1
			Wallace	2,490	3.3
			Udall	2,237	3.0
			Jackson	1,896	2.5
<b>May 25 Oregon</b>					
Ford	150,181	50.3	Church	145,394	33.6
Reagan	136,691	45.8	Carter	115,310	26.7
Others <sup>1</sup>	11,663	3.9	Brown <sup>1</sup>	106,812	24.7
			Humphrey	22,488	5.2
			Udall	11,747	2.7
			Kennedy	10,983	2.5
			Wallace	5,797	1.3
			Jackson	5,298	1.2
			McCormack	3,753	0.9
			Harris	1,344	0.3
			Bayh	743	0.2
			Others <sup>1</sup>	2,963	0.7
<b>May 25 Tennessee</b>					
Ford	120,685	49.8	Carter	259,243	77.6
Reagan	118,997	49.1	Wallace	36,495	10.9
Unpledged delegates	2,756	1.1	Udall	12,420	3.7
Others <sup>1</sup>	97	—	Church	8,026	2.4
			Unpledged delegates	6,148	1.8
			Jackson	5,672	1.7
			McCormack	1,782	0.5
			Harris	1,628	0.5
			Brown <sup>1</sup>	1,556	0.5
			Shapp	507	0.2
			Humphrey <sup>1</sup>	109	—
			Others <sup>1</sup>	492	0.1

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>June 1 Montana</b>					
Reagan	56,683	63.1	Church	63,448	59.4
Ford	31,100	34.6	Carter	26,329	24.6
"None of the names shown"	1,996	2.2	Udall	6,708	6.3
			"None of the names shown"	3,820	3.6
			Wallace	3,680	3.4
			Jackson	2,856	2.7
<b>June 1 Rhode Island</b>					
Ford	9,365	65.3	Unpledged delegates	19,035	31.5
Reagan	4,480	31.2	Carter	18,237	30.2
Unpledged delegates	507	3.5	Church	16,423	27.2
			Udall	2,543	4.2
			McCormack	2,468	4.1
			Jackson	756	1.3
			Wallace	507	0.8
			Bayh	247	0.4
			Shapp	132	0.2
<b>June 1 South Dakota</b>					
Reagan	43,068	51.2	Carter	24,186	41.2
Ford	36,976	44.0	Udall	19,510	33.3
"None of the names shown"	4,033	4.8	"None of the names shown"	7,871	13.4
			McCormack	4,561	7.8
			Wallace	1,412	2.4
			Harris	573	1.0
			Jackson	558	1.0
<b>June 8 California</b>					
Reagan	1,604,836	65.5	Brown	2,013,210	59.0
Ford	845,655	34.5	Carter	697,092	20.4
Others <sup>1</sup>	20	—	Church	250,581	7.3
			Udall	171,501	5.0
			Wallace	102,292	3.0
			Unpledged delegates	78,595	2.3
			Jackson	38,634	1.1
			McCormack	29,242	0.9
			Harris	16,920	0.5
			Bayh	11,419	0.3
			Others <sup>1</sup>	215	—
<b>June 8 New Jersey</b>					
Ford	242,122	100.00	Carter	210,655	58.4
			Church	49,034	13.6
			Jackson	31,820	8.8
			Wallace	31,183	8.6
			McCormack	21,774	6.0
			Others	16,373	4.5

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>June 8 Ohio</b>					
Ford	516,111	55.2	Carter	593,130	52.3
Reagan	419,646	44.8	Udall	240,342	21.2
			Church	157,884	13.9
			Wallace	63,953	5.6
			Gertrude W. Donahey (unpledged delegates)	43,661	3.9
			Jackson	35,404	3.1
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Ford	5,529,899	53.3	Carter	6,235,609	38.8
Reagan	4,758,325	45.9	Brown	2,449,374	15.3
"None of the names shown"	19,990	0.2	Wallace	1,995,388	12.4
Unpledged delegates	14,727	0.1	Udall	1,611,754	10.0
Daly	7,582	0.1	Jackson	1,134,375	7.1
Others <sup>1</sup>	43,602	0.4	Church	830,818	5.2
	10,374,125		Byrd	340,309	2.1
			Shriver	304,399	1.9
			Unpledged delegates	248,680	1.5
			McCormack	238,027	1.5
			Harris	234,568	1.5
			"None of the names shown"	93,728	0.6
			Shapp	88,254	0.5
			Bayh	86,438	0.5
			Humphrey	61,992	0.4
			Kennedy	19,805	0.1
			Bentsen	4,046	—
			Others <sup>4</sup>	75,088	0.5
				16,052,652	

\* Delegate selection primaries were held in Alabama, New York, and Texas. In *America Votes*, Scammon did not record vote totals if the primary was strictly for delegate selection and there was no presidential preference voting.

1. Write-in.

2. Ford unopposed. No primary held.

3. In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Tommy Klein, who received 1,088 votes in Kentucky.

4. In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Frank Ahern who received 1,487 votes in Georgia, Stanley Arnold, 371 votes in New Hampshire, Arthur O. Blessitt, 828 votes in New Hampshire and 7,889 in Georgia, Frank Bona, 135 votes in New Hampshire and 263 in Georgia, Billy Joe Clegg, 174 votes in New Hampshire, Abram Eisenman, 351 votes in Georgia, John S. Gonas, 2,288 votes in New Jersey, Jesse Gray, 3,574 votes in New Jersey, Robert L. Kelleher, 87 votes in New Hampshire, 1,603 in Massachusetts and 139 in Georgia, Rick Loewenherz, 49 votes in New Hampshire, Frank Lomanto, 3,555 votes in New Jersey, Floyd L. Lunger, 3,935 votes in New Jersey, H.R.H. "Fifi" Rockefeller, 2,305 votes in Kentucky, George Roden, 153 votes in Georgia, Ray Rollinson, 3,021 votes in New Jersey, Terry Sanford, 53 votes in New Hampshire and 351 votes in Massachusetts, and Bernard B. Schechter, 173 votes in New Hampshire.

**1980 Primaries<sup>1</sup>**

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
February 17 <b>Puerto Rico</b> <sup>1</sup>			March 16		
George H.W. Bush (Texas) <sup>2</sup>	111,940	60.1	Jimmy Carter (Ga.)	449,681	51.7
Howard H. Baker Jr. (Tenn.) <sup>3</sup>	68,934	37.0	Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.)	418,068	48.0
Benjamin Fernandez (Calif.)	2,097	1.1	Edmund G. Brown Jr. (Calif.) <sup>5</sup>	1,660	0.2
John B. Connally (Texas) <sup>4</sup>	1,964	1.1	Others	826	0.1
Harold Stassen (N.Y.)	672	0.4			
Robert Dole (Kan.)	483	0.3			
Others	281	0.1			
February 26 <b>New Hampshire</b>					
Ronald Reagan (Calif.)	72,983	49.6	Carter	52,692	47.1
Bush	33,443	22.7	Kennedy	41,745	37.3
Baker	18,943	12.1	Brown	10,743	9.6
John B. Anderson (Ill.) <sup>6</sup>	14,458	9.8	Lyndon LaRouche (N.Y.)	2,326	2.1
Philip M. Crane (Ill.)	2,618	1.8	Richard Kay (Ohio)	566	0.5
Connally	2,239	1.5	Others <sup>7</sup>	3,858	3.4
Dole	597	—			
Others <sup>7</sup>	1,876	1.3			
March 4 <b>Massachusetts</b>					
Bush	124,365	31.0	Kennedy	590,393	65.1
Anderson	122,987	30.7	Carter	260,401	28.7
Reagan	115,334	28.8	Brown	31,498	3.5
Baker	19,366	4.8	Others <sup>7</sup>	5,368	0.6
Connally	4,714	1.2	No preference	19,663	2.2
Crane	4,669	1.2			
Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) <sup>7</sup>	3,398	0.8			
Dole	577	—			
Fernandez	374	0.1			
Stassen	218	0.1			
Others <sup>7</sup>	2,581	0.6			
No preference	2,243	0.6			
March 4 <b>Vermont</b>					
Reagan	19,720	30.1	Carter	29,015	73.1
Anderson	19,030	29.0	Kennedy	10,135	25.5
Bush	14,226	21.7	Brown <sup>7</sup>	358	0.9
Baker	8,055	12.3	LaRouche <sup>7</sup>	6	—
Ford <sup>7</sup>	2,300	3.5	Others	189	0.5
Crane	1,238	1.9			
Connally	884	1.3			
Stassen	105	0.2			
Others <sup>7</sup>	53	—			
March 8 <b>South Carolina</b>					
Reagan	79,549	54.7			
Connally	43,113	29.6			
Bush	21,569	14.8			
Baker	773	0.5			
Fernandez	171	0.1			
Stassen	150	0.1			
Dole	117	0.1			
Nick Belluso	59	—			



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 11 Alabama</b>					
Reagan	147,352	69.7	Carter	193,734	81.6
Bush	54,730	25.9	Kennedy	31,382	13.2
Crane	5,099	2.4	Brown	9,529	4.0
Baker	1,963	0.9	William L. Nuckols	609	—
Connally	1,077	0.5	Bob Maddox	540	—
Stassen	544	0.3	Unpledged delegates	1,670	0.7
Dole	447	0.2			
Belluso	141	—			
<b>March 11 Florida</b>					
Reagan	345,699	56.2	Carter	666,321	60.7
Bush	185,996	30.2	Kennedy	254,727	23.2
Anderson	56,636	9.2	Brown	53,474	4.9
Crane	12,000	2.0	Kay	19,160	1.7
Baker	6,345	1.0	No preference	104,321	9.5
Connally	4,958	0.8			
Stassen	1,377	0.2			
Dole	1,086	0.2			
Fernandez	898	0.1			
<b>March 11 Georgia</b>					
Reagan	146,500	73.2	Carter	338,772	88.0
Bush	25,293	12.6	Kennedy	32,315	8.4
Anderson	16,853	8.4	Brown	7,255	1.9
Crane	6,308	3.2	Cliff Finch (Miss.)	1,378	0.4
Connally	2,388	1.2	Kay	840	0.2
Baker	1,571	0.8	LaRouche	513	0.1
Fernandez	809	0.4	Unpledged delegates	3,707	1.0
Dole	249	0.1			
Stassen	200	0.1			
<b>March 18 Illinois</b>					
Reagan	547,355	48.4	Carter	780,787	65.0
Anderson	415,193	36.7	Kennedy	359,875	30.0
Bush	124,057	11.0	Brown	39,168	3.3
Crane	24,865	2.2	LaRouche	19,192	1.6
Baker	7,051	0.6	Anderson <sup>7</sup>	1,643	0.1
Connally	4,548	0.4	Others <sup>7</sup>	402	—
V. A. Kelley	3,757	0.3			
Dole	1,843	0.2			
Ford <sup>7</sup>	1,106	0.1			
Others	306	—			
<b>March 25 Connecticut</b>					
Bush	70,367	38.6	Kennedy	98,662	46.9
Reagan	61,735	33.9	Carter	87,207	41.5
Anderson	40,354	22.1	LaRouche	5,617	2.7
Baker	2,446	1.3	Brown	5,386	2.6
Crane	1,887	1.0	Unpledged delegates	13,403	6.4
Connally	598	0.3			
Dole	333	0.2			
Fernandez	308	0.2			
Unpledged delegates	4,256	2.3			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
March 25 <b>New York</b> <sup>1</sup>					
			Kennedy	582,757	58.9
			Carter	406,305	41.1
April 1 <b>Kansas</b>					
Reagan	179,739	63.0	Carter	109,807	56.6
Anderson	51,924	18.2	Kennedy	61,318	31.6
Bush	35,838	12.6	Brown	9,434	4.9
Baker	3,603	1.3	Finch	629	0.3
Connally	2,067	0.7	Maddox	632	0.3
Fernandez	1,650	0.6	Frank Ahern	571	0.2
Crane	1,367	0.5	Ray Rollinson	364	—
R.W. Yeager	1,063	0.4	"None of the names shown"	11,163	5.8
Alvin G. Carris	483	0.2			
Stassen	383	0.1			
William E. Carlson	311	—			
Donald Badgley	244	—			
"None of the names shown"	6,726	2.4			
April 1 <b>Wisconsin</b>					
Reagan	364,898	40.2	Carter	353,662	56.2
Bush	276,164	30.4	Kennedy	189,520	30.1
Anderson	248,623	27.4	Brown	74,496	11.8
Baker	3,298	0.4	LaRouche	6,896	1.1
Crane	2,951	0.3	Finch	1,842	0.3
Connally	2,312	0.3	Others <sup>7</sup>	509	0.1
Fernandez	1,051	0.1	"None of the names shown"	2,694	0.4
Stassen	1,010	0.1			
Others <sup>7</sup>	4,951	0.5			
"None of the names shown"	2,595	0.3			
April 5 <b>Louisiana</b>					
Reagan	31,212	74.9	Carter	199,956	55.7
Bush	7,818	18.8	Kennedy	80,797	22.5
Stassen	126	0.3	Brown	16,774	4.7
Belluso	155	0.3	Finch	11,153	3.1
Fernandez	84	0.2	Kay	3,362	0.9
C. Leon Pickett	67	—	Maddox	2,830	0.8
"None of the names shown"	2,221	5.3	Don Reaux	2,255	0.6
			Unpledged delegates	41,614	11.6
April 22 <b>Pennsylvania</b>					
Bush	626,759	50.5	Kennedy	736,854	45.7
Reagan	527,916	42.5	Carter	732,332	45.4
Baker	30,846	2.5	Brown	37,669	2.3
Anderson	26,890	2.1	Anderson <sup>7</sup>	9,182	0.6
Connally	10,656	0.9	Bush <sup>7</sup>	2,074	0.1
Stassen	6,767	0.5	Reagan <sup>7</sup>	1,097	0.1
Alvin J. Jacobson	4,357	0.4	Ford <sup>7</sup>	150	—
Fernandez	2,521	0.2	No preference	93,865	5.8
Others	4,699	0.4			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 3 Texas</b>					
Reagan	268,798	51.0	Carter	770,390	55.9
Bush	249,819	47.4	Kennedy	314,129	22.8
Unpledged delegates	8,152	1.5	Brown	35,585	2.6
			Unpledged delegates	257,250	18.7
<b>May 6 District of Columbia</b>					
Bush	4,973	66.1	Kennedy	39,561	61.7
Anderson	2,025	26.9	Carter	23,697	36.9
Crane	270	3.6	LaRouche	892	1.4
Stassen	201	2.7			
Fernandez	60	0.8			
<b>May 6 Indiana</b>					
Reagan	419,016	73.7	Carter	398,949	67.7
Bush	92,955	16.4	Kennedy	190,492	32.3
Anderson	56,342	9.9			
<b>May 6 North Carolina</b>					
Reagan	113,854	67.6	Carter	516,778	70.1
Bush	36,631	21.8	Kennedy	130,684	17.7
Anderson	8,542	5.1	Brown	21,420	2.9
Baker	2,543	1.5	No preference	68,380	9.3
Connally	1,107	0.7			
Dole	629	0.4			
Crane	547	0.3			
No preference	4,538	2.7			
<b>May 6 Tennessee</b>					
Reagan	144,625	74.1	Carter	221,658	75.2
Bush	35,274	18.1	Kennedy	53,258	18.1
Anderson	8,722	4.5	Brown	5,612	1.9
Crane	1,574	0.8	Finch	1,663	0.6
Baker <sup>7</sup>	16	—	LaRouche	925	0.3
Ford <sup>7</sup>	14	—	Others <sup>7</sup>	49	—
Connally <sup>7</sup>	1	—	Unpledged delegates	11,515	3.9
Others <sup>7</sup>	8	—			
Unpledged delegates	4,976	2.5			
<b>May 13 Maryland</b>					
Reagan	80,557	48.2	Carter	226,528	47.5
Bush	68,389	40.9	Kennedy	181,091	38.0
Anderson	16,244	9.7	Brown	14,313	3.0
Crane	2,113	1.3	Finch	4,891	1.0
			LaRouche	4,388	0.9
			Unpledged delegates	45,879	9.6
<b>May 13 Nebraska</b>					
Reagan	155,995	76.0	Carter	72,120	46.9
Bush	31,380	15.3	Kennedy	57,826	37.6
Anderson	11,879	5.8	Brown	5,478	3.6
Dole	1,420	0.7	LaRouche	1,169	0.8
Crane	1,062	0.5	Others <sup>7</sup>	1,247	0.8

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Stassen	799	0.4	Unpledged delegates	16,041	10.4
Fernandez	400	0.2			
Others <sup>7</sup>	2,268	1.1			
<b>May 20 Michigan</b>					
Bush	341,998	57.5	Brown	23,043	29.4
Reagan	189,184	31.8	LaRouche	8,948	11.4
Anderson	48,947	8.2	Others <sup>7</sup>	10,048	12.8
Fernandez	2,248	0.4	Unpledged delegates	36,385	46.4
Stassen	1,938	0.3			
Others <sup>7</sup>	596	0.1			
Unpledged delegates	10,265	1.7			
<b>May 20 Oregon</b>					
Reagan	170,449	54.0	Carter	208,693	56.7
Bush	109,210	34.6	Kennedy	114,651	31.1
Anderson	32,118	10.2	Brown	34,409	9.3
Crane	2,324	0.7	Anderson <sup>7</sup>	5,407	1.5
Others <sup>7</sup>	1,265	0.4	Reagan <sup>7</sup>	2,206	0.6
			Bush <sup>7</sup>	1,838	0.5
<b>May 27 Arkansas<sup>1</sup></b>					
			Carter	269,375	60.1
			Kennedy	78,542	17.5
			Finch	19,469	4.3
			Unpledged delegates	80,904	18.0
<b>May 27 Idaho</b>					
Reagan	111,868	82.9	Carter	31,383	62.2
Anderson	13,130	9.7	Kennedy	11,087	22.0
Bush	5,416	4.0	Brown	2,078	4.1
Crane	1,024	0.8	Unpledged delegates	5,934	11.8
Unpledged delegates	3,441	2.6			
<b>May 27 Kentucky</b>					
Reagan	78,072	82.4	Carter	160,819	66.9
Bush	6,861	7.2	Kennedy	55,167	23.0
Anderson	4,791	5.1	Kay	2,609	1.1
Stassen	1,223	1.3	Finch	2,517	1.0
Fernandez	764	0.8	Unpledged delegates	19,219	8.0
Unpledged delegates	3,084	3.3			
<b>May 27 Nevada</b>					
Reagan	39,352	83.0	Carter	25,159	37.6
Bush	3,078	6.5	Kennedy	19,296	28.8
"None of the names shown"	4,965	10.5	"None of the names shown"	22,493	33.6
<b>June 3 California<sup>1</sup></b>					
Reagan	2,057,923	80.3	Kennedy slate	1,507,142	44.8
Anderson	349,315	13.6	Carter slate	1,266,276	37.6
Bush	125,113	4.9	Brown slate	135,962	4.0
Crane	21,465	0.8	LaRouche slate	71,779	2.1
Fernandez	10,242	0.4	Others <sup>7</sup>	51	—
Others <sup>7</sup>	14	—	Unpledged slate	382,759	11.4



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>June 3 New Mexico</b>					
Reagan	37,982	63.8	Kennedy	73,721	46.3
Anderson	7,171	12.0	Carter	66,621	41.8
Bush	5,892	9.9	LaRouche	4,798	3.0
Crane	4,412	7.4	Finch	4,490	2.8
Fernandez	1,795	3.0	Unpledged delegates	9,734	6.1
Stassen	947	1.6			
Unpledged delegates	1,347	2.3			
<b>June 3 New Jersey</b>					
Reagan	225,959	81.3	Kennedy	315,109	56.2
Bush	47,447	17.1	Carter	212,387	37.9
Stassen	4,571	1.6	LaRouche	13,913	2.5
			Unpledged delegates	19,499	3.5
<b>June 3 Montana</b>					
Reagan	68,744	86.6	Carter	66,922	51.5
Bush	7,665	9.7	Kennedy	47,671	36.7
No preference	3,014	3.8	No preference	15,466	11.9
<b>June 3 Ohio<sup>1</sup></b>					
Reagan	692,288	80.8	Carter	605,744	51.1
Bush	164,485	19.2	Kennedy	523,874	44.4
			LaRouche	35,268	3.0
			Kay	21,524	1.8
<b>June 3 Rhode Island</b>					
Reagan	3,839	72.0	Kennedy	26,179	68.3
Bush	993	18.6	Carter	9,907	25.8
Stassen	107	2.0	LaRouche	1,160	3.0
Fernandez	48	0.9	Brown	310	0.8
Unpledged delegates	348	6.5	Unpledged delegates	771	2.0
<b>June 3 South Dakota<sup>1</sup></b>					
Reagan slate	72,861	82.2	Kennedy slate	33,418	48.6
Bush	3,691	4.2	Carter slate	31,251	45.4
Stassen	987	1.1	Uncommitted slate	4,094	6.0
No preference	5,366	6.1			
<b>June 3 West Virginia</b>					
Reagan	115,407	83.6	Carter	197,687	62.2
Bush	19,509	14.1	Kennedy	120,247	37.8
Stassen	3,100	2.2			
<b>June 3 Mississippi<sup>1</sup></b>					
Reagan slate	23,028	89.4			
Bush slate	2,105	8.2			
Unslated	618	2.4			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>TOTALS<sup>8</sup></b>					
Reagan	7,709,793	60.8	Carter	9,593,335	51.2
Bush	2,958,093	23.3	Kennedy	6,963,625	37.1
Anderson	1,572,174	12.4	Brown	573,636	3.1
Baker	112,219	0.9	LaRouche	177,784	1.0
Crane	97,793	0.8	Kay	48,061	0.3
Connally	80,661	0.6	Finch	48,032	0.3
Stassen	24,753	0.2	Maddox	4,002	—
Fernandez	23,423	0.2	Reaux	2,255	—
Dole	7,298	0.1	Nuckols	609	—
Jacobsen	4,357	—	Ahern	571	—
Kelley	3,757	—	Rollinson	364	—
Yeager	1,063	—	Unpledged delegates	950,378	5.1
Carris	483	—	No preference	301,695	1.6
Belluso	355	—	"None of the names shown"	36,350	0.1
Carlson	311	—	Others	47,128	0.2
Badgley	244	—			
Pickett	67	—		18,747,825	
Unpledged delegates	38,708	0.3			
No preference	15,161	0.1			
"None of the names shown"	14,286	0.1			
Others	25,452	0.2			
	<b>12,690,451</b>				

1. In 1980, 35 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico held presidential primaries. California Democrats and South Dakota Republicans and Democrats held state-type preference primaries. In New York, Democrats had a presidential preference, but Republicans held primaries for the selection of delegates only, without indication of presidential preference. In Mississippi, Republicans elected delegates by congressional districts pledged to candidates and the vote indicated is for the highest of each state's candidates in each congressional district. In Arkansas, the Republicans did not hold a primary although Democrats did. In South Carolina, the Democrats did not hold a primary but Republicans did. The vote in Ohio is for at-large delegates pledged to specific candidates and elected as a group. The Republican and Democratic primaries in Puerto Rico were held on two different dates: February 17 and March 16, respectively.

2. Bush withdrew May 26.

3. Baker withdrew March 5.

4. Connally withdrew March 9.

5. Brown withdrew April 1.

6. Anderson withdrew April 24.

7. Write-in vote.

8. Totals exclude Puerto Rico, where citizens are unable to vote in the general election.

## 1984 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>February 28 New Hampshire</b>					
Ronald Reagan (Calif.)	65,033	86.1	Gary Hart (Colo.)	37,702	37.3
Harold E. Stassen (Pa.)	1,543	2.0	Walter F. Mondale (Minn.)	28,173	27.9
David Kelly (La.)	360	0.5	John Glenn (Ohio)	12,088	12.0
Gary Arnold (Minn.)	252	0.3	Jesse Jackson (Ill.)	5,311	5.3
Benjamin Fernandez (Calif.)	202	0.3	George McGovern (S.D.)	5,217	5.2
Others <sup>1</sup>	8,180	10.8	Ernest F. Hollings (S.C.)	3,583	3.5
			Alan Cranston (Calif.)	2,136	2.1
			Reubin Askew (Fla.)	1,025	1.0
			Stephen A. Koczak (D.C.)	155	0.2
			Gerald Willis (Ala.)	50	—
			Richard B. Kay (Fla.)	27	—
			Others <sup>1</sup>	5,664	5.6
<b>March 6 Vermont<sup>2</sup></b>					
Reagan	33,218	98.7	Hart	51,873	70.0
Others	425	1.3	Mondale	14,834	20.0
			Jackson	5,761	7.8
			Askew	444	0.6
			Others	1,147	1.5
<b>March 13 Alabama</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Mondale	148,165	34.6
			Glenn	89,286	20.8
			Hart	88,465	20.7
			Jackson	83,787	19.6
			Willis	6,153	1.4
			Hollings	4,759	1.1
			Unpledged delegates	4,464	1.0
			Askew	1,827	0.4
			Cranston	1,377	0.3
<b>March 13 Florida</b>					
Reagan	344,150	100.0	Hart	463,799	39.2
			Mondale	394,350	33.4
			Jackson	144,263	12.2
			Glenn	128,209	10.8
			Askew	26,258	2.2
			McGovern	17,614	1.5
			Hollings	3,115	0.3
			Cranston	2,097	0.2
			Kay	1,328	0.1
			Koczak	1,157	0.1
<b>March 13 Georgia</b>					
Reagan	50,793	100.0	Mondale	208,588	30.5
			Hart	186,903	27.3
			Jackson	143,730	21.0
			Glenn	122,744	17.9
			McGovern	11,321	1.7
			Hollings	3,800	0.6
			Unpledged delegates	3,068	0.4

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			Willis	1,804	0.3
			Askew	1,660	0.2
			Cranston	923	0.1
<b>March 13 Massachusetts</b>					
Reagan	58,996	89.5	Hart	245,943	39.0
No preference	5,005	7.6	Mondale	160,893	25.5
Others	1,936	2.9	McGovern	134,341	21.3
			Glenn	45,456	7.2
			Jackson	31,824	5.0
			No preference	5,080	0.8
			Askew	1,394	0.2
			Hollings	1,203	0.2
			Cranston	853	0.1
			Others	3,975	0.6
<b>March 13 Rhode Island</b>					
Reagan	2,028	90.7	Hart	20,011	45.0
Unpledged delegates	207	9.3	Mondale	15,338	34.5
			Jackson	3,875	8.7
			Glenn	2,249	5.0
			McGovern	2,146	4.8
			Unpledged delegates	439	1.0
			Cranston	273	0.6
			Askew	96	0.2
			Hollings	84	0.2
<b>March 18 Puerto Rico</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Mondale	141,698	99.1
			Hart	874	0.6
			Glenn	436	0.3
			Sterling P. Davis (Miss.)	31	—
<b>March 20 Illinois</b>					
Reagan	594,742	99.9	Mondale	670,951	40.4
Others	336	0.1	Hart	584,579	35.2
			Jackson	348,843	21.0
			McGovern	25,336	1.5
			Glenn	19,800	1.2
			Betty Jean Williams (Ill.)	4,797	0.3
			Cranston	2,786	0.2
			Askew	2,182	0.1
			Others	151	—
<b>March 27 Connecticut</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Hart	116,286	52.7
			Mondale	64,230	29.1
			Jackson	26,395	12.0
			Askew	6,098	2.8
			McGovern	2,426	1.1
			Hollings	2,283	1.0
			Unpledged delegates	1,973	0.9
			Glenn	955	0.4
			Cranston	196	0.1



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>April 3 New York</b>					
3			Mondale	621,581	44.8
			Hart	380,564	27.4
			Jackson	355,541	25.6
			Glenn	15,941	1.1
			Cranston	6,815	0.5
			McGovern	4,547	0.3
			Askew	2,877	0.2
			Others	84	—
<b>April 3 Wisconsin<sup>4</sup></b>					
"Ronald Reagan Yes"	280,608	95.2	Hart	282,435	44.4
"Ronald Reagan No"	14,047	4.7	Mondale	261,374	41.1
Others <sup>1</sup>	158	0.1	Jackson	62,524	9.8
			McGovern	10,166	1.6
			"None of the names shown"	7,036	1.1
			Glenn	6,398	1.0
			Cranston	2,984	0.5
			Hollings	1,650	0.3
			Askew	683	0.1
			Others	518	0.1
<b>April 10 Pennsylvania</b>					
Reagan	616,916	99.3	Mondale	747,267	45.1
Others	4,290	0.7	Hart	551,335	33.3
			Jackson	264,463	16.0
			Cranston	22,829	1.4
			Glenn	22,605	1.4
			Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. (Va.)	19,180	1.2
			McGovern	13,139	0.8
			Robert K. Griser (Pa.)	6,090	0.4
			Askew	5,071	0.3
			Hollings	2,972	0.2
			Others	1,343	0.1
<b>May 1 District of Columbia</b>					
Reagan	5,692	100.0	Jackson	69,106	67.3
			Mondale	26,320	25.6
			Hart	7,305	7.1
<b>May 1 Tennessee</b>					
Reagan	75,367	90.9	Mondale	132,201	41.0
Unpledged delegates	7,546	9.1	Hart	93,710	29.1
Others	8	—	Jackson	81,418	25.3
			Unpledged delegates	6,682	2.1
			Glenn	4,198	1.3
			McGovern	3,824	1.2
			Others	30	—
<b>May 5 Louisiana</b>					
Reagan	14,964	89.7	Jackson	136,707	42.9
Unpledged delegates	1,723	10.3	Hart	79,593	25.0
			Mondale	71,162	22.3
			Unpledged delegates	19,409	6.1

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			LaRouche	4,970	1.6
			McGovern	3,158	1.0
			Griser	1,924	0.6
			Kay	1,344	0.4
			Koczak	543	0.2
May 5 <b>Texas</b>					
Reagan	308,713	96.5	3		
Unpledged delegates	11,126	3.5			
May 8 <b>Indiana</b>					
Reagan	428,559	100.0	Hart	299,491	41.8
			Mondale	293,413	40.9
			Jackson	98,190	13.7
			Glenn	16,046	2.2
			Bob Brewster (Fla.)	9,815	1.4
May 8 <b>Maryland</b>					
Reagan	73,663	100.0	Mondale	215,222	42.5
			Jackson	129,387	25.5
			Hart	123,365	24.3
			Unpledged delegates	15,807	3.1
			LaRouche	7,836	1.5
			Glenn	6,238	1.2
			McGovern	5,796	1.1
			Cranston	1,768	0.3
			Hollings	1,467	0.3
May 8 <b>North Carolina</b>					
3			Mondale	342,324	35.6
			Hart	289,877	30.2
			Jackson	243,945	25.4
			No preference	44,232	4.6
			Glenn	17,659	1.8
			McGovern	10,149	1.1
			Hollings	8,318	0.9
			Askew	3,144	0.3
			Cranston	1,209	0.1
May 8 <b>Ohio</b>					
Reagan	658,169	100.0	Hart	608,528	42.0
			Mondale	583,595	40.3
			Jackson	237,133	16.4
			McGovern	8,991	0.6
			Cranston	4,653	0.3
			LaRouche	4,336	0.3
May 15 <b>Nebraska</b>					
Reagan	145,245	99.9	Hart	86,582	58.2
Others	1,403	1.0	Mondale	39,635	26.6
			Jackson	13,495	9.1
			Unpledged delegates	4,631	3.1
			McGovern	1,561	1.0
			LaRouche	1,227	0.8
			Cranston	538	0.4

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			Hollings	450	0.3
			Others	736	0.5
<b>May 15 Oregon</b>					
Reagan	238,594	98.0	Hart	233,638	58.5
Others <sup>1</sup>	4,752	2.0	Mondale	110,374	27.6
			Jackson	37,106	9.3
			Glenn	10,831	2.7
			LaRouche	5,943	1.5
			Others	1,787	0.5
<b>May 15 Idaho</b>					
Reagan	97,450	92.2	Hart	31,737	58.0
"None of the names shown"	8,237	7.8	Mondale	16,460	30.1
			Jackson	3,104	5.7
			"None of the names shown"	2,225	4.1
			LaRouche	1,196	2.2
<b>June 5 California</b>					
Reagan	1,874,897	100.0	Hart	1,155,499	38.9
Others <sup>1</sup>	78		Mondale	1,049,342	35.3
			Jackson	546,693	18.4
			Glenn	96,770	3.3
			McGovern	69,926	2.4
			LaRouche	52,647	1.8
			Others <sup>1</sup>	26	—
<b>June 5 Montana</b>					
Reagan	66,432	92.4	No preference	28,385	83.0
No preference	5,378	7.5	Hart <sup>1</sup>	3,080	9.0
Others	77	0.1	Mondale <sup>1</sup>	2,026	5.9
			Jackson <sup>1</sup>	388	1.1
			Others	335	1.0
<b>June 5 New Jersey</b>					
Reagan	240,054	100.0	Mondale	305,516	45.2
			Hart	200,948	29.7
			Jackson	159,788	23.6
			LaRouche	10,309	1.5
<b>June 5 New Mexico</b>					
Reagan	40,805	94.9	Hart	87,610	46.7
Unpledged delegates	2,189	5.1	Mondale	67,675	36.1
			Jackson	22,168	11.8
			McGovern	5,143	2.7
			LaRouche	3,330	1.8
			Unpledged delegates	1,477	0.8
<b>June 5 South Dakota</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Hart	26,641	50.7
			Mondale	20,495	39.0
			Jackson	2,738	5.2
			LaRouche	1,383	2.6
			Unpledged delegates	1,304	2.5

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>June 5 West Virginia</b>					
Reagan	125,790	91.8	Mondale	198,776	53.8
Stassen	11,206	8.2	Hart	137,866	37.3
			Jackson	24,697	6.7
			LaRouche	7,274	2.0
			Alfred Timinski (N.J.)	632	0.2
<b>June 12 North Dakota</b>					
Reagan	44,109	100.0	Hart	28,603	85.1
			LaRouche	4,018	12.0
			Mondale <sup>1</sup>	934	2.8
<b>TOTALS<sup>5</sup></b>					
Reagan	6,484,987	98.6	Mondale	6,811,214	37.8
"Ronald Reagan No"	14,047	0.2	Hart	6,503,968	36.1
Stassen	12,749	0.2	Jackson	3,282,431	18.2
Kelly	360	—	Glenn	617,380	3.4
Arnold	252	—	McGovern	334,801	1.9
Fernandez	202	—	LaRouche	123,649	0.7
Uncommitted <sup>6</sup>	41,411	0.6	Askew	52,759	0.3
Others	21,643	0.3	Cranston	51,437	0.3
	6,575,651		Hollings	33,684	0.2
			Brewster	9,815	0.1
			Griser	8,014	—
			Willis	8,007	—
			Williams	4,797	—
			Kay	2,699	—
			Koczak	1,855	—
			Timinski	632	—
			Uncommitted <sup>6</sup>	146,212	0.8
			Others	15,796	0.1
				18,009,217	

1. Write-in vote.

2. In Vermont's Liberty Union presidential primary, Dennis L. Serrette received 276 of the 309 votes cast, or 89.3 percent of the vote.

3. No primary.

4. Delegates could vote for or against Reagan within the Republican ticket.

5. Totals exclude Puerto Rico, where citizens are unable to vote in the general election.

6. The Uncommitted category includes votes cast on the following ballot lines: No preference, Unpledged delegates, and "None of the names shown."

## 1988 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>February 16 New Hampshire</b>					
George H.W. Bush (Maine)	59,290	37.6	Michael S. Dukakis (Mass.)	44,112	35.7
Robert Dole (Kan.)	44,797	28.4	Richard A. Gephardt (Mo.)	24,513	19.8
Jack F. Kemp (N.Y.)	20,114	12.8	Paul Simon (Ill.)	21,094	17.1
Pierre S. du Pont IV (Del.)	15,885	10.1	Jesse Jackson (Ill.)	9,615	7.8
Pat Robertson (Va.)	14,775	9.4	Albert Gore Jr. (Tenn.)	8,400	6.8
Alexander M. Haig Jr. (Pa.)	481	0.3	Bruce Babbitt (Ariz.)	5,644	4.6
Harold E. Stassen (Pa.)	130	—	Gary Hart (Colo.)	4,888	4.0
Paul B. Conley (N.Y.)	107	—	William J. du Pont IV (Ill.)	1,349	1.1
Mary Jane Rachner (Minn.)	107	—	David E. Duke (D.C.)	264	0.2
Others <sup>1</sup>	1,958	1.2	Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. (Va.)	188	0.2
			William A. Marra (N.J.)	142	0.1
			Florenzo DiDonato	84	0.1
			Stephen A. Koczak (D.C.)	47	—
			Norbert G. Dennerll (Ohio)	18	—
			Others <sup>1</sup>	3,154	2.5
<b>February 23 South Dakota</b>					
Dole slate	51,599	55.2	Gephardt	31,184	43.6
Robertson slate	18,310	19.6	Dukakis	22,349	31.2
Bush slate	17,404	18.6	Gore	5,993	8.4
Kemp slate	4,290	4.6	Simon	3,992	5.6
Unpledged delegates slate	1,226	1.3	Hart	3,875	5.4
du Pont slate	576	0.6	Jackson	3,867	5.4
			Babbitt	346	0.5
<b>March 1 Vermont<sup>2</sup></b>					
Bush	23,565	49.3	Dukakis	28,353	55.8
Dole	18,655	39.0	Jackson	13,044	25.7
Robertson	2,452	5.1	Gephardt	3,910	7.7
Kemp	1,877	3.9	Simon	2,620	5.2
du Pont	808	1.7	Hart	2,055	4.0
Haig	324	0.7	Others <sup>1</sup>	809	1.6
Others <sup>1</sup>	151	0.3			
<b>March 5 South Carolina</b>					
Bush	94,738	48.5	<sup>3</sup>		
Dole	40,265	20.6			
Robertson	37,261	19.1			
Kemp	22,431	11.5			
du Pont	316	0.2			
Haig	177	0.1			
Stassen	104	0.1			
<b>March 8 Alabama</b>					
Bush	137,807	64.5	Jackson	176,764	43.6
Dole	34,733	16.2	Gore	151,739	37.4
Robertson	29,772	13.9	Dukakis	31,306	7.7
Kemp	10,557	4.9	Gephardt	30,214	7.4
du Pont	392	0.2	Hart	7,530	1.9
Haig	300	0.1	Simon	3,063	0.8
			Babbitt	2,410	0.6



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			Unpledged delegates	1,771	0.4
			LaRouche	845	0.2
<b>March 8 Arkansas</b>					
Bush	32,114	47.0	Gore	185,758	37.3
Dole	17,667	25.9	Dukakis	94,103	18.9
Robertson	12,918	18.9	Jackson	85,003	17.1
Kemp	3,499	5.1	Gephardt	59,711	12.0
Unpledged delegates	1,402	2.1	Unpledged delegates	35,553	7.1
du Pont	359	0.5	Hart	18,630	3.7
Haig	346	0.5	Simon	9,020	1.8
			Duke	4,805	1.0
			Babbitt	2,614	0.5
			LaRouche	2,347	0.5
<b>March 8 Florida</b>					
Bush	559,820	62.1	Dukakis	521,041	40.9
Dole	191,197	21.2	Jackson	254,912	20.0
Robertson	95,826	10.6	Gephardt	182,861	14.4
Kemp	41,795	4.6	Gore	161,165	12.7
du Pont	6,726	0.7	Undecided	79,088	6.2
Haig	5,858	0.7	Hart	36,315	2.9
			Simon	27,620	2.2
			Babbitt	10,296	0.8
<b>March 8 Georgia</b>					
Bush	215,516	53.8	Jackson	247,831	39.8
Dole	94,749	23.6	Gore	201,490	32.6
Robertson	65,163	16.3	Dukakis	97,179	15.6
Kemp	23,409	5.8	Gephardt	41,489	6.7
du Pont	1,309	0.3	Hart	15,852	2.5
Haig	782	0.2	Simon	8,388	1.3
			Unpledged delegates	7,276	1.2
			Babbitt	3,247	0.5
<b>March 8 Kentucky</b>					
Bush	72,020	59.3	Gore	145,988	45.8
Dole	27,868	23.0	Dukakis	59,433	18.6
Robertson	13,526	11.1	Jackson	49,667	15.6
Kemp	4,020	3.3	Gephardt	28,982	9.1
Unpledged delegates	2,245	1.8	Hart	11,798	3.7
Stassen	844	0.7	Unpledged delegates	10,465	3.3
du Pont	457	0.4	Simon	9,393	2.9
Haig	422	0.3	Babbitt	1,290	0.4
			LaRouche	681	0.2
			Richard B. Kay (Fla.)	487	0.2
			Others <sup>1</sup>	537	0.2
<b>March 8 Louisiana</b>					
Bush	83,687	57.8	Jackson	221,532	35.5
Robertson	26,295	18.2	Gore	174,974	28.0
Dole	25,626	17.7	Dukakis	95,667	15.3
Kemp	7,722	5.3	Gephardt	66,434	10.6
du Pont	853	0.6	Hart	26,442	4.2
Haig	598	0.4	Duke	23,390	3.7

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			Simon	5,155	0.8
			Frank Ahern (La.)	3,701	0.6
			Babbitt	3,076	0.5
			LaRouche	1,681	0.3
			Dennerll	1,575	0.3
			Kay	823	0.1
March 8 <b>Maryland</b>					
Bush	107,026	53.3	Dukakis	242,479	45.6
Dole	64,987	32.8	Jackson	152,642	28.7
Robertson	12,860	6.5	Gore	46,063	8.7
Kemp	11,909	5.9	Gephardt	42,059	8.0
du Pont	2,551	1.8	Simon	16,513	3.1
Haig	1,421	0.7	Unpledged delegates	14,948	2.8
			Hart	9,732	1.8
			Babbitt	4,750	0.9
			LaRouche	2,149	0.4
March 8 <b>Massachusetts</b>					
Bush	141,113	58.6	Dukakis	418,256	58.6
Dole	63,392	26.3	Jackson	133,141	18.7
Kemp	16,791	7.0	Gephardt	72,944	10.2
Robertson	10,891	4.5	Gore	31,631	4.4
du Pont	3,522	1.5	Simon	26,176	3.6
No preference	3,416	1.4	No preference	11,866	1.7
Haig	1,705	0.7	Hart	10,837	1.5
Others <sup>1</sup>	351	0.1	Babbitt	4,222	0.6
			DiDonato	1,971	0.3
			LaRouche	998	0.1
			Others <sup>1</sup>	1,405	0.2
March 8 <b>Mississippi</b>					
Bush	104,814	66.1	Jackson	160,651	44.7
Dole	26,855	16.9	Gore	120,364	33.5
Robertson	21,378	13.5	Dukakis	29,941	8.3
Kemp	5,479	3.5	Gephardt	19,693	5.5
			Hart	13,934	3.9
			Unpledged delegates	9,384	2.6
			Simon	2,118	0.6
			Babbitt	2,037	0.6
			LaRouche	1,295	0.4
March 8 <b>Missouri</b>					
Bush	168,812	42.2	Gephardt	305,287	57.8
Dole	164,394	41.1	Jackson	106,386	20.2
Robertson	44,705	11.2	Dukakis	61,303	11.7
Kemp	14,180	3.5	Simon	21,433	4.1
Unpledged delegates	5,563	1.4	Gore	14,549	2.8
du Pont	1,788	0.4	Hart	7,607	1.4
Haig	858	0.2	Unpledged delegates	6,635	1.3
			Duke	1,760	0.3
			Babbitt	1,377	0.3
			LaRouche	664	0.1
			Kay	372	—
			Koczak	241	—
			Dennerll	191	—

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 8 North Carolina</b>					
Bush	124,260	45.4	Gore	235,669	34.7
Dole	107,032	39.1	Jackson	224,177	33.0
Robertson	26,861	9.8	Dukakis	137,993	20.3
Kemp	11,361	4.1	Gephardt	37,553	5.5
No preference	2,797	1.0	Hart	16,381	2.4
du Pont	944	0.3	No preference	16,337	2.4
Haig	546	0.2	Simon	8,032	1.2
			Babbitt	3,816	0.6
<b>March 8 Oklahoma</b>					
Bush	78,224	37.4	Gore	162,584	41.4
Dole	73,016	34.9	Gephardt	82,596	21.0
Robertson	44,067	21.0	Dukakis	66,278	16.9
Kemp	11,439	5.5	Jackson	52,417	13.3
du Pont	938	0.4	Hart	14,336	3.7
Haig	715	0.3	Simon	6,901	1.8
Others <sup>1</sup>	539	0.3	Duke	2,388	0.6
			Babbitt	1,601	0.4
			LaRouche	1,078	0.3
			Koczak	1,068	0.3
			Charles R. Doty (Okla.)	1,005	0.3
			Dennerll	475	0.1
<b>March 8 Rhode Island</b>					
Bush	10,401	64.9	Dukakis	34,211	69.7
Dole	3,628	22.6	Jackson	7,445	15.2
Robertson	911	5.7	Gephardt	2,028	4.1
Kemp	792	4.9	Gore	1,939	4.0
Unpledged delegates	174	1.1	Simon	1,395	2.8
du Pont	80	0.5	Unpledged delegates	809	1.7
Haig	49	0.3	Hart	733	1.5
			Babbitt	469	1.0
<b>March 8 Tennessee</b>					
Bush	152,515	60.0	Gore	416,861	72.3
Dole	55,027	21.6	Jackson	119,248	20.7
Robertson	32,015	12.6	Dukakis	19,348	3.3
Kemp	10,911	4.3	Gephardt	8,470	1.5
Unpledged delegates	2,340	0.9	Hart	4,706	0.8
Haig	777	0.3	Unpledged delegates	3,032	0.5
du Pont	646	0.3	Simon	2,647	0.5
Others <sup>1</sup>	21	—	Babbitt	1,946	0.3
			Others <sup>1</sup>	56	—
<b>March 8 Texas</b>					
Bush	648,178	63.9	Dukakis	579,713	32.8
Robertson	155,449	15.3	Jackson	433,335	24.5
Dole	140,795	13.9	Gore	357,764	20.2
Kemp	50,586	5.0	Gephardt	240,158	13.6
Unpledged delegates	12,563	1.2	Hart	82,199	4.7
du Pont	4,245	0.4	Simon	34,499	1.9
Haig	3,140	0.3	Babbitt	11,618	0.7
			LaRouche	9,013	0.5

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			Duke	8,808	0.5
			W. A. Williams	6,238	0.4
			Dennerll	3,700	0.2
March 8 <b>Virginia</b>					
Bush	124,738	53.7	Jackson	164,709	45.1
Dole	60,921	26.0	Gore	81,419	22.3
Robertson	32,173	13.7	Dukakis	80,183	22.0
Kemp	10,809	4.6	Gephardt	15,935	4.4
Unpledged delegates	3,675	1.6	Simon	7,045	1.9
du Pont	1,229	0.5	Hart	6,266	1.7
Haig	597	0.3	Unpledged delegates	6,142	1.7
			Babbitt	2,454	0.7
			LaRouche	746	0.2
March 15 <b>Illinois</b> <sup>4</sup>					
Bush	469,151	54.6	Simon	635,219	42.3
Dole	309,253	36.0	Jackson	484,233	32.3
Robertson	59,087	6.9	Dukakis	245,289	16.3
Kemp	12,687	1.5	Gore	77,265	5.1
du Pont	4,653	0.5	Gephardt	35,108	2.3
Haig	3,806	0.4	Hart	12,769	0.9
			LaRouche	6,094	0.4
			Babbitt	4,953	0.3
March 29 <b>Connecticut</b>					
Bush	73,501	70.6	Dukakis	140,291	58.1
Dole	21,005	20.2	Jackson	68,372	28.3
Kemp	3,281	3.1	Gore	18,501	7.7
Unpledged delegates	3,193	3.1	Hart	5,761	2.4
Robertson	3,191	3.1	Simon	3,140	1.3
			Babbitt	2,370	1.0
			Unpledged delegates	1,951	0.8
			Gephardt	1,009	0.4
April 5 <b>Wisconsin</b>					
Bush	295,295	82.2	Dukakis	483,172	47.6
Dole	28,460	7.9	Jackson	285,995	28.2
Robertson	24,798	6.9	Gore	176,712	17.4
Kemp	4,915	1.4	Simon	48,419	4.8
Uninstructed delegation	2,372	0.7	Gephardt	7,996	0.8
Haig	1,554	0.4	Hart	7,068	0.7
du Pont	1,504	0.4	Uninstructed delegation	2,554	0.3
Others <sup>1</sup>	396	0.1	Babbitt	2,353	0.2
			Others <sup>1</sup>	513	0.1
April 19 <b>New York</b>					
<sup>3</sup>			Dukakis	801,457	50.9
			Jackson	585,076	37.1
			Gore	157,559	10.0
			Simon	17,011	1.1
			Unpledged delegates	10,258	0.7
			Gephardt	2,672	0.2
			LaRouche	1,153	0.1

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>April 26 Pennsylvania</b>					
Bush	687,323	79.0	Dukakis	1,002,480	66.5
Dole	103,763	11.9	Jackson	411,260	27.3
Robertson	79,463	9.1	Gore	44,542	3.0
			Hart	20,473	1.4
			Simon	9,692	0.6
			Jennifer Alden Wesner (Pa.)	7,546	0.5
			Gephardt	7,254	0.5
			LaRouche	4,443	0.3
<b>May 3 District of Columbia</b>					
Bush	5,890	87.6	Jackson	68,840	80.0
Dole	469	7.0	Dukakis	15,415	17.9
Robertson	268	4.0	Simon	769	0.9
Others <sup>1</sup>	93	1.4	Gore	648	0.8
			Gephardt	300	0.3
			Others <sup>1</sup>	80	0.1
<b>May 3 Indiana</b>					
Bush	351,829	80.4	Dukakis	449,495	69.6
Dole	42,878	9.8	Jackson	145,021	22.5
Robertson	28,712	6.6	Gore	21,865	3.4
Kemp	14,236	3.6	Gephardt	16,777	2.6
			Simon	12,550	1.9
<b>May 3 Ohio</b>					
Bush slate	643,907	81.0	Dukakis slate	869,792	62.9
Dole slate	94,650	11.9	Jackson slate	378,866	27.4
Robertson slate	56,347	7.1	Gore slate	29,931	2.2
			James A. Traficant slate (Ohio)	29,912	2.2
			Hart slate	28,414	2.1
			Douglas Applegate slate (Ohio)	25,068	1.8
			Simon slate	15,524	1.1
			LaRouche slate	6,065	0.4
<b>May 10 Nebraska<sup>5</sup></b>					
Bush	138,784	68.0	Dukakis	106,334	62.9
Dole	45,572	22.3	Jackson	43,380	25.7
Robertson	10,334	5.1	Gephardt	4,948	2.9
Kemp	8,423	4.1	Unpledged delegates	4,763	2.8
Others <sup>1</sup>	936	0.5	Hart	4,220	2.5
			Gore	2,519	1.5
			Simon	2,104	1.2
			LaRouche	416	0.2
			Others <sup>1</sup>	324	0.2
<b>May 10 West Virginia</b>					
Bush	110,705	77.3	Dukakis	254,289	74.8
Dole	15,600	10.9	Jackson	45,788	13.5
Robertson	10,417	7.3	Gore	11,573	3.4
Kemp	3,820	2.7	Hart	9,284	2.7
Stassen	1,604	1.1	Gephardt	6,130	1.8
Conley	994	0.7	Angus W. McDonald (W.Va.)	3,604	1.1



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			Simon	2,280	0.7
			Babbitt	1,978	0.6
			LaRouche	1,482	0.4
			Duke	1,383	0.4
			Dennerll	1,339	0.4
			Traficant	967	0.3
May 17 <b>Oregon</b>					
Bush	199,938	72.8	Dukakis	221,048	56.8
Dole	49,128	17.9	Jackson	148,207	38.1
Robertson	21,212	7.7	Gephardt	6,772	1.7
Others <sup>1</sup>	4,208	1.5	Gore	5,445	1.4
			Simon	4,757	1.2
			LaRouche	1,562	0.4
			Others <sup>1</sup>	1,141	0.3
May 24 <b>Idaho</b>					
Bush	55,464	81.2	Dukakis	37,696	73.4
"None of the names shown"	6,935	10.2	Jackson	8,066	15.7
Robertson	5,876	8.6	"None of the names shown"	2,308	4.5
			Gore	1,891	3.7
			Simon	1,409	2.7
June 7 <b>California</b> <sup>6</sup>					
Bush	1,856,273	82.9	Dukakis	1,910,808	60.9
Dole	289,220	12.9	Jackson	1,102,093	35.1
Robertson	94,779	4.2	Gore	56,645	1.8
Others <sup>1</sup>	115	—	Simon	43,771	1.4
			LaRouche	25,417	0.8
June 7 <b>Montana</b>					
Bush	63,098	73.0	Dukakis	83,684	68.7
Dole	16,762	19.4	Jackson	26,908	22.1
No preference	6,520	7.5	No preference	4,083	3.4
			Gephardt	3,369	2.8
			Gore	2,261	1.9
			Simon	1,566	1.3
June 7 <b>New Jersey</b>					
Bush	241,033	100.0	Dukakis	414,829	63.4
			Jackson	213,705	32.7
			Gore	18,062	2.8
			LaRouche	2,621	0.4
			Marra	2,594	0.4
			Duke	2,491	0.4
June 7 <b>New Mexico</b>					
Bush	69,359	78.2	Dukakis	114,968	61.0
Dole	9,305	10.5	Jackson	52,988	28.1
Robertson	5,350	6.0	Hart	6,898	3.7
Unpledged delegates	2,569	2.9	Gore	4,747	2.6
Haig	2,161	2.4	Unpledged delegates	3,275	1.7
			Babbitt	2,913	1.5
			Simon	2,821	1.5

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>June 14 North Dakota</b>					
Bush	37,062	94.0	<sup>7</sup>		
Rachner	2,372	6.0			
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Bush	8,254,654	67.9	Dukakis	9,817,185	42.8
Dole	2,333,268	19.2	Jackson	6,685,699	29.1
Robertson	1,097,442	9.0	Gore	3,134,516	13.7
Kemp	331,333	2.7	Gephardt	1,388,356	6.0
du Pont	49,781	0.4	Simon	1,018,136	4.4
Haig	26,617	0.2	Hart	389,003	1.7
Stassen	2,682	—	Babbitt	77,780	0.3
Rachner	2,479	—	LaRouche	70,938	0.3
Conley	1,101	—	Duke	45,289	0.2
Uncommitted <sup>8</sup>	57,990	0.5	Traficant	30,879	0.1
Others <sup>9</sup>	8,768	0.1	Applegate	25,068	0.1
	12,165,115		Wesner	7,546	—
			Dennerll	7,298	—
			Williams	6,238	—
			Ahern	3,701	—
			McDonald	3,604	—
			Marra	2,736	—
			DiDonato	2,055	—
			Kay	1,682	—
			Koczak	1,356	—
			du Pont	1,349	—
			Doty	1,005	—
			Uncommitted <sup>8</sup>	232,498	1.0
			Others <sup>10</sup>	8,019	—
				22,961,936	

1. Includes write-in votes.

2. In Vermont's Liberty Union presidential primary, Willa Kenoyer received 199 votes (68.9 percent), Herb Lewin received 65 votes (22.5 percent), and there were 25 scattered write-in votes (8.7 percent).

3. No primary.

4. In Illinois's Solidarity presidential primary, Lenora B. Fulani received 170 votes (100 percent).

5. In Nebraska's New Alliance presidential primary, Lenora B. Fulani received 10 votes (100 percent).

6. In California's American Independent presidential primary, James C. Griffin received 9,762 votes (64.4 percent), James Gritz received 5,401 votes (35.6 percent), and there were 3 scattered write-in votes (0.0 percent). In the Peace and Freedom presidential primary, Lenora B. Fulani received 2,117 votes (35.7 percent), Shirley Isaacson received 1,222 votes (20.6 percent), Larry Holmes received 1,042 votes (17.6 percent), Herb Lewin received 778 votes (13.1 percent), Willa Kenoyer received 411 votes (6.9 percent), Al Hamburg received 353 votes (6.0 percent), and there were 6 scattered write-in votes (0.1 percent).

7. No candidates' names appeared on the Democratic ballot. Tallied write-in votes were for Dukakis (2,890) and Jackson (515).

8. The Uncommitted category includes votes cast on the following ballot lines: Unpledged delegates, Undecided, No preference, Uninstructed delegation and "None of the names shown."

9. In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Isabell Masters who received 539 votes in the Oklahoma primary, Robert F. Drucker who received 83 votes in the New Hampshire primary, William Horrigan who received 76 votes in the New Hampshire primary, and Michael S. Levinson who received 43 votes in the New Hampshire primary.

10. In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Anthony R. Martin-Trigona who received 598 votes—537 votes in the Kentucky primary and 61 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Conrad W. Roy who received 122 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Osie Thorpe who received 96 votes—80 votes in the District of Columbia primary and 16 votes in the New Hampshire primary, William King who received 36 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Edward T. O'Donnell who received 33 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Cyril E. Sagan who received 33 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Frank L. Thomas who received 28 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Claude R. Kirk who received 25 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Irwin Zucker who received 22 votes in the New Hampshire primary, A. A. Van Petten who received 10 votes in the New Hampshire primary, and Stanley Lock who received 9 votes in the New Hampshire primary.

## 1992 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
February 18 <b>New Hampshire</b> <sup>1</sup>					
George H.W. Bush (Texas)	92,233	53.0	Paul E. Tsongas (Mass.)	55,638	33.2
Patrick J. Buchanan (Va.)	65,087	37.4	Bill Clinton (Ark.)	41,522	24.7
James P. Lennane (Fla.)	1,684	1.0	Bob Kerrey (Neb.)	18,575	11.1
Pat Paulsen (Calif.)	600	0.3	Tom Harkin (Iowa)	17,057	10.2
Harold E. Stassen (Minn.)	206	0.1	Edmund G. Brown Jr. (Calif.)	13,654	8.1
Jack Fellure (W.Va.)	36	—	Tom Laughlin (Calif.)	3,251	1.9
George Zimmermann (Texas)	31	—	Charles Woods (Nev.)	2,862	1.7
Tennie Rogers (Calif.)	20	—	Lawrence A. Agran (Calif.)	332	0.2
Others <sup>2</sup>	14,268	8.1	Eugene J. McCarthy (Va.)	211	0.1
			Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. (Va.)	115	0.1
			Stephen Burke (N.Y.)	39	—
			Rufus T. Higginbotham (Texas)	31	—
			Tom Shiekman (Fla.)	23	—
			George W. Bennis (N.Y.)	11	—
			Others <sup>2</sup>	14,498	8.7
February 25 <b>South Dakota</b>					
Bush	30,964	69.3	Kerrey	23,892	40.2
Uncommitted	13,707	30.7	Harkin	15,023	25.2
			Clinton	11,375	19.1
			Tsongas	5,729	9.6
			Brown	2,300	3.9
			Agran	606	1.0
			LaRouche	441	0.7
			Others	137	0.2
March 3 <b>Colorado</b>					
Bush	132,100	67.5	Brown	69,073	28.8
Buchanan	58,753	30.0	Clinton	64,470	26.9
Zimmermann	1,592	0.8	Tsongas	61,360	25.6
Paul S. Jensen (Colo.)	1,332	0.7	Kerrey	29,572	12.3
Rogers	535	0.3	Harkin	5,866	2.4
Others	1,378	0.7	Noncommitted	5,356	2.2
			Woods	1,051	0.4
			Agran	672	0.3
			Burke	532	0.2
			McCarthy	488	0.2
			LaRouche	328	0.1
			Tod H. Hawks	165	0.1
			Shiekman	76	—
			Jeffrey Marsh	59	—
			Louis McAlpine	48	—
			Ray Rollinson	46	—
			Others	481	0.2
March 3 <b>Georgia</b>					
Bush	291,905	64.3	Clinton	259,907	57.2
Buchanan	162,085	35.7	Tsongas	109,148	24.0
			Brown	36,808	8.1
			Kerrey	22,033	4.8
			Uncommitted	17,256	3.8
			Harkin	9,479	2.1

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 3 Maryland</b>					
Bush	168,374	70.1	Tsongas	230,490	40.6
Buchanan	71,647	29.9	Clinton	189,905	33.5
			Brown	46,500	8.2
			Uncommitted	36,155	6.4
			Harkin	32,899	5.8
			Kerrey	27,035	4.8
			LaRouche	4,259	0.8
<b>March 7 South Carolina</b>					
Bush	99,558	66.9	Clinton	73,221	62.9
Buchanan	38,247	25.7	Tsongas	21,338	18.3
David Duke (La.)	10,553	7.1	Harkin	7,657	6.6
Others	482	0.3	Brown	6,961	6.0
			Uncommitted	3,640	3.1
			Bob Cunningham	1,369	1.2
			Woods	854	0.7
			Kerrey	566	0.5
			Angus W. McDonald	268	0.2
			LaRouche	204	0.2
			Others	336	0.3
<b>March 10 Florida</b>					
Bush	608,077	68.1	Clinton	570,566	50.8
Buchanan	285,386	31.9	Tsongas	388,124	34.5
			Brown	139,569	12.4
			Harkin	13,587	1.2
			Kerrey	12,011	1.1
<b>March 10 Louisiana</b>					
Bush	83,744	62.0	Clinton	267,002	69.5
Buchanan	36,525	27.0	Tsongas	42,508	11.1
Duke	11,955	8.8	Brown	25,480	6.6
Paulsen	1,186	0.9	McCarthy	15,129	3.9
Rogers	1,111	0.8	Woods	8,989	2.3
Zimmermann	474	0.4	Burke	4,294	1.1
Others	114	0.1	Harkin	4,033	1.0
			Agran	3,511	0.9
			LaRouche	3,082	0.8
			Kerrey	2,984	0.8
			Marsh	2,120	0.6
			Laughlin	1,857	0.5
			Hawks	1,469	0.4
			Rollinson	1,069	0.3
			McAlpine	870	0.2
<b>March 10 Massachusetts<sup>3</sup></b>					
Bush	176,868	65.6	Tsongas	526,297	66.4
Buchanan	74,797	27.7	Brown	115,746	14.6
No preference	10,132	3.8	Clinton	86,817	10.9
Duke	5,557	2.1	Ralph Nader	32,881	4.1
Others <sup>2</sup>	2,347	0.9	No preference	12,198	1.5
			Kerrey	5,409	0.7
			Harkin	3,764	0.5
			McCarthy	3,127	0.4

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			Agran	2,224	0.3
			LaRouche	2,167	0.3
			Others <sup>2</sup>	2,255	0.3
<b>March 10 Mississippi</b>					
Bush	111,794	72.3	Clinton	139,893	73.1
Buchanan	25,891	16.7	Brown	18,396	9.6
Duke	16,426	10.6	Tsongas	15,538	8.1
Rogers	189	0.1	Uncommitted	11,796	6.2
Others <sup>2</sup>	408	0.3	Harkin	2,509	1.3
			Kerrey	1,660	0.9
			LaRouche	1,394	0.7
			Others <sup>2</sup>	171	0.1
<b>March 10 Oklahoma</b>					
Bush	151,612	69.6	Clinton	293,266	70.5
Buchanan	57,933	26.6	Brown	69,624	16.7
Duke	5,672	2.6	Woods	16,828	4.0
Isabell Masters (Kan.)	1,830	0.8	Harkin	14,015	3.4
Rogers	674	0.3	Kerrey	13,252	3.2
			LaRouche	6,474	1.6
			McAlpine	2,670	0.6
<b>March 10 Rhode Island</b>					
Bush	9,853	63.0	Tsongas	26,825	52.9
Buchanan	4,967	31.8	Clinton	10,762	21.2
Uncommitted	444	2.8	Brown	9,541	18.8
Duke	326	2.1	Uncommitted	703	1.4
Others <sup>2</sup>	46	0.3	Kerrey	469	0.9
			Woods	408	0.8
			Harkin	319	0.6
			LaRouche	300	0.6
			McCarthy	235	0.5
			Laughlin	94	0.2
			Rollinson	91	0.2
			Agran	79	0.2
			Burke	48	0.1
			Others <sup>2</sup>	835	1.6
<b>March 10 Tennessee</b>					
Bush	178,219	72.5	Clinton	214,485	67.3
Buchanan	54,585	22.2	Tsongas	61,717	19.4
Duke	7,709	3.1	Brown	25,560	8.0
Uncommitted	5,022	2.0	Uncommitted	12,551	3.9
Others <sup>2</sup>	118	—	Harkin	2,099	0.7
			Kerrey	1,638	0.5
			Others <sup>2</sup>	432	0.1
<b>March 10 Texas</b>					
Bush	556,280	69.8	Clinton	972,151	65.6
Buchanan	190,572	23.9	Tsongas	285,191	19.2
Uncommitted	27,936	3.5	Brown	118,923	8.0
Duke	20,255	2.5	Woods	30,092	2.0
Zimmermann	1,349	0.2	Kerrey	20,298	1.4
Rogers	754	0.1	Harkin	19,617	1.3



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			LaRouche	12,220	0.8
			Benns	7,876	0.5
			Higginbotham	7,674	0.5
			Hawks	4,924	0.3
			McAlpine	4,009	0.3
March 17 <b>Illinois</b>					
Bush	634,588	76.4	Clinton	776,829	51.6
Buchanan	186,915	22.5	Tsongas	387,891	25.8
Maurice Horton (Ill.)	9,637	1.2	Brown	220,346	14.6
			Uncommitted	67,612	4.5
			Harkin	30,710	2.0
			Kerrey	10,916	0.7
			LaRouche	6,599	0.4
			Agran	3,227	0.2
March 17 <b>Michigan</b>					
Bush	301,948	67.2	Clinton	297,280	50.7
Buchanan	112,122	25.0	Brown	151,400	25.8
Uncommitted	23,809	5.3	Tsongas	97,017	16.6
Duke	10,688	2.4	Uncommitted	27,836	4.8
Others <sup>2</sup>	566	0.1	Harkin	6,265	1.1
			Kerrey	3,219	0.5
			LaRouche	2,049	0.3
			Others <sup>2</sup>	906	0.2
March 24 <b>Connecticut</b>					
Bush	66,356	66.7	Brown	64,472	37.2
Buchanan	21,815	21.9	Clinton	61,698	35.6
Uncommitted	9,008	9.1	Tsongas	33,811	19.5
Duke	2,294	2.3	Uncommitted	5,430	3.1
			Agran	2,688	1.6
			Harkin	1,919	1.1
			Kerrey	1,169	0.7
			McCarthy	1,036	0.6
			LaRouche	896	0.5
April 7 <b>Kansas</b>					
Bush	132,131	62.0	Clinton	82,145	51.3
"None of the names shown"	35,450	16.6	Tsongas	24,413	15.2
Buchanan	31,494	14.8	"None of the names shown"	22,159	13.8
Paulsen	5,105	2.4	Brown	20,811	13.0
Duke	3,837	1.8	Kerrey	2,215	1.4
Masters	1,303	0.6	Gary Hauptli	1,303	0.8
Philip Skow	1,105	0.5	Woods	1,119	0.7
Zimmermann	766	0.4	Don Beamgard	1,009	0.6
Fellure	164	0.1	Harkin	940	0.6
Rogers	85	—	Hawks	765	0.5
Others	1,756	0.8	LaRouche	631	0.4
			Ralph Spelbring	537	0.3
			Marsh	160	0.1
			Agran	147	0.1
			McAlpine	131	0.1
			Others	1,766	1.1

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>April 7 Minnesota</b>					
Bush	84,841	63.9	Clinton	63,584	31.1
Buchanan	32,094	24.2	Brown	62,474	30.6
Uncommitted	4,098	3.1	Tsongas	43,588	21.3
Stassen	4,074	3.1	Uncommitted	11,366	5.6
Ross Perot (Texas) <sup>4</sup>	3,558	2.7	Ross Perot (Texas) <sup>4</sup>	4,250	2.1
Zimmermann	135	0.1	Harkin	4,077	2.0
Rogers	61	—	McCarthy	3,704	1.8
Others <sup>2</sup>	3,895	2.9	Kerrey	1,191	0.6
			Agran	1,042	0.5
			Woods	990	0.5
			LaRouche	532	0.3
			Burke	348	0.2
			McAlpine	183	0.1
			Hawks	111	0.1
			Marsh	106	0.1
			Others <sup>2</sup>	6,624	3.2
<b>April 7 New York</b>					
<sup>5</sup>			Clinton	412,349	40.9
			Tsongas	288,330	28.6
			Brown	264,278	26.2
			Harkin	11,535	1.1
			Kerrey	11,147	1.1
			Agran	10,733	1.1
			McCarthy	9,354	0.9
<b>April 7 Wisconsin</b>					
Bush	364,507	75.6	Clinton	287,356	37.2
Buchanan	78,516	16.3	Brown	266,207	34.5
Duke	12,867	2.7	Tsongas	168,619	21.8
Uninstructed	8,725	1.8	Uninstructed	15,487	2.0
Stassen	3,819	0.8	McCarthy	6,525	0.8
Emmanuel L. Branch	1,013	0.2	Harkin	5,395	0.7
Others <sup>2</sup>	12,801	2.7	Agran	3,193	0.4
			LaRouche	3,120	0.4
			Kerrey	3,044	0.4
			Others <sup>2</sup>	13,650	1.8
<b>April 28 Pennsylvania</b>					
Bush	774,865	76.8	Clinton	715,031	56.5
Buchanan	233,912	23.2	Brown	325,543	25.7
			Tsongas	161,572	12.8
			LaRouche	21,534	1.7
			Harkin	21,013	1.7
			Kerrey	20,802	1.6
<b>May 5 District of Columbia</b>					
Bush	4,265	81.5	Clinton	45,716	73.8
Buchanan	970	18.5	Tsongas	6,452	10.4
			Uncommitted	5,292	8.5
			Brown	4,444	7.2

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 5 Indiana</b>					
Bush	374,666	80.1	Clinton	301,905	63.3
Buchanan	92,949	19.9	Brown	102,379	21.5
			Tsongas	58,215	12.2
			Kerrey	14,350	3.0
<b>May 5 North Carolina</b>					
Bush	200,387	70.7	Clinton	443,498	64.1
Buchanan	55,420	19.5	No preference	106,697	15.4
No preference	27,764	9.8	Brown	71,984	10.4
			Tsongas	57,589	8.3
			Kerrey	6,216	0.9
			Harkin	5,891	0.9
<b>May 12 Nebraska</b>					
Bush	156,346	81.4	Clinton	68,562	45.5
Buchanan	25,847	13.5	Brown	31,673	21.0
Duke	2,808	1.5	Uncommitted	24,714	16.4
Zimmermann	1,313	0.7	Tsongas	10,707	7.1
Rogers	751	0.4	Harkin	4,239	2.8
Others <sup>2</sup>	5,033	2.6	McCarthy	1,520	1.0
			LaRouche	1,148	0.8
			Woods	485	0.3
			Agran	280	0.2
			Others <sup>2</sup>	7,259	4.8
<b>May 12 West Virginia</b>					
Bush	99,994	80.5	Clinton	227,815	74.2
Buchanan	18,067	14.6	Brown	36,505	11.9
Fellure	6,096	4.9	Tsongas	21,271	6.9
			McDonald	9,632	3.1
			Kerrey	3,152	1.0
			LaRouche	3,141	1.0
			Harkin	2,774	0.9
			Woods	1,487	0.5
			Spelbring	1,089	0.4
<b>May 19 Oregon</b>					
Bush	203,957	67.1	Clinton	159,802	45.1
Buchanan	57,730	19.0	Brown	110,494	31.2
Duke	6,667	2.2	Tsongas	37,139	10.5
Others <sup>2</sup>	35,805	11.8	McCarthy	6,714	1.9
			LaRouche	3,096	0.9
			Woods	1,895	0.5
			Agran	1,652	0.5
			Others <sup>2</sup>	33,540	9.5
<b>May 19 Washington</b>					
Bush	86,839	67.0	Clinton	62,171	42.0
Perot <sup>4</sup>	25,423	19.6	Brown	34,111	23.1
Buchanan	13,273	10.2	Perot <sup>4</sup>	28,311	19.1
Stephen D. Michael	2,619	2.0	Tsongas	18,981	12.8
Duke	1,501	1.2	Harkin	1,858	1.3
			Kerrey	1,489	1.0
			LaRouche	1,060	0.7

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 26 Arkansas</b>					
Bush	45,590	87.4	Clinton	342,017	68.0
Buchanan	6,551	12.6	Uncommitted	90,710	18.0
			Brown	55,234	11.0
			LaRouche	14,656	2.9
<b>May 26 Idaho</b>					
Bush	73,297	63.5	Clinton	27,004	49.0
"None of the names shown"	27,038	23.4	"None of the names shown"	16,029	29.1
Buchanan	15,167	13.1	Brown	9,212	16.7
			LaRouche	2,011	3.6
			Agran	868	1.6
<b>May 26 Kentucky</b>					
Bush	75,371	74.5	Clinton	207,804	56.1
Uncommitted	25,748	25.5	Uncommitted	103,590	28.0
			Brown	30,709	8.3
			Tsongas	18,097	4.9
			Harkin	7,136	1.9
			Kerrey	3,242	0.9
<b>June 2 Alabama</b>					
Bush	122,703	74.3	Clinton	307,621	68.2
Uncommitted	29,830	18.1	Uncommitted	90,863	20.2
Buchanan	12,588	7.6	Brown	30,626	6.8
			Woods	15,247	3.4
			LaRouche	6,542	1.4
<b>June 2 California<sup>6</sup></b>					
Bush	1,587,369	73.6	Clinton	1,359,112	47.5
Buchanan	568,892	26.4	Brown	1,150,460	40.2
Others <sup>2</sup>	203	—	Tsongas	212,522	7.4
			McCarthy	60,635	2.1
			Kerrey	33,935	1.2
			Agran	24,784	0.9
			LaRouche	21,971	0.8
			Others <sup>2</sup>	190	—
<b>June 2 Montana</b>					
Bush	65,176	71.6	Clinton	54,989	46.8
No preference	15,098	16.6	No preference	28,164	24.0
Buchanan	10,701	11.8	Brown	21,704	18.5
			Tsongas	12,614	10.7
<b>June 2 New Jersey</b>					
Bush	240,535	77.5	Clinton	243,741	62.1
Buchanan	46,432	15.0	Brown	79,877	20.3
Perot <sup>4</sup>	23,303	7.5	Tsongas	45,191	11.5
			Perot <sup>4</sup>	12,478	3.2
			LaRouche	7,799	2.0
			George H. Ballard	2,067	0.5
			Robert F. Hanson	1,473	0.4

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>June 2 New Mexico</b>					
Bush	55,522	63.8	Clinton	95,933	52.9
Uncommitted	23,574	27.1	Uncommitted	35,269	19.4
Buchanan	7,871	9.1	Brown	30,705	16.9
			Tsongas	11,315	6.2
			Harkin	3,233	1.8
			Agran	2,573	1.4
			LaRouche	2,415	1.3
<b>June 2 Ohio</b>					
Bush	716,766	83.3	Clinton	638,347	61.2
Buchanan	143,687	16.7	Brown	197,449	18.9
			Tsongas	110,773	10.6
			Louis Stokes (Ohio)	29,983	2.9
			Harkin	25,395	2.4
			Kerrey	22,976	2.2
			LaRouche	17,412	1.7
<b>June 9 North Dakota</b>					
Bush	39,863	83.4	Perot <sup>4</sup>	9,516	29.0
Paulsen	4,093	8.6	LaRouche	7,003	21.4
Perot <sup>4</sup>	3,852	8.1	Woods	6,641	20.3
			Shiekman	4,866	14.8
			Clinton <sup>4</sup>	4,760	14.5
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Bush	9,199,463	72.5	Clinton	10,482,411	51.8
Buchanan	2,899,488	22.8	Brown	4,071,232	20.1
Duke	119,115	0.9	Tsongas	3,656,010	18.1
Perot <sup>4</sup>	56,136	0.4	Kerry	318,457	1.6
Paulsen	10,984	0.1	Harkin	280,304	1.4
Horton	9,637	0.1	LaRouche	154,599	0.8
Stassen	8,099	0.1	McCarthy	108,678	0.5
Fellure	6,296	—	Woods	88,948	0.4
Zimmermann	5,660	—	Agran	58,611	0.3
Rogers	4,180	—	Perot <sup>4</sup>	54,755	0.3
Masters	3,133	—	Nader	32,881	0.2
Michael	2,619	—	Stokes	29,983	0.1
Lennane	1,684	—	McDonald	9,900	—
Jensen	1,332	—	McAlpine	7,911	—
Skow	1,105	—	Benns	7,887	—
Branch	1,013	—	Higginbotham	7,705	—
Uncommitted <sup>7</sup>	287,383	2.3	Hawks	7,434	—
Others <sup>8</sup>	79,220	0.6	Burke	5,261	—
	12,696,547		Laughlin	5,202	—
			Shiekman	4,965	—
			Marsh	2,445	—
			Ballard	2,067	—
			Spelbring	1,626	—
			Hanson	1,473	—
			Cunningham	1,369	—



Republican		Democratic	
	Votes		Votes
	%		%
		Hauptli	1,303
		Rollinson	1,206
		Beamgard	1,009
		Uncommitted <sup>7</sup>	750,873
		Others <sup>9</sup>	82,880
			<b>20,239,385</b>

1. In New Hampshire's Libertarian presidential primary, Andre V. Marrou received 3,219 votes (95.0 percent) and there were 168 scattered write-in votes (5.0 percent).

2. Includes write-in votes.

3. In Massachusetts' independent presidential primary, Howard Phillips received 352 votes (25.4 percent), No preference received 269 votes (19.4 percent), James Gritz received 177 votes (12.8 percent), Robert J. Smith received 54 votes (3.9 percent), Darcy G. Richardson received 36 votes (2.6 percent), Erik Thompson received 35 votes (2.5 percent), Earl F. Dodge received 26 votes (1.9 percent), J. Quinn Brisben received 24 votes (1.7 percent), Michael S. Levinson received 21 votes (1.5 percent), and there were 391 scattered write-in votes (28.2 percent).

4. Write-in votes.

5. No primary.

6. In California's American Independent presidential primary, Howard Phillips received 15,456 votes (99.9 percent) and there were 13 scattered write-in votes. In the Libertarian presidential primary, Andre V. Marrou received 15,002 votes (99.9 percent) and there were 12 scattered write-in votes. In the Peace & Freedom presidential primary, Lenora B. Fulani received 4,586 votes (51.6 percent), Ron Daniels received 2,868 votes (32.2 percent), R. Alison Star-Martinez received 1,434 votes (16.1 percent), and there were 6 scattered write-in votes.

7. The Uncommitted category includes votes cast on the following ballot lines: Uncommitted, Noncommitted, No preference, Uninstructed and "None of the names shown."

8. In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Stephen A. Koczak who received 950 votes—659 votes in the Colorado primary, 262 in the Kansas primary and 29 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Paul C. Daugherty who received 771 votes—236 votes in the Kansas primary, 53 votes in the New Hampshire primary and 482 votes in the South Carolina primary, Jack J. H. Beemont who received 735 votes in the Kansas primary, Terrance R. Scott who received 719 votes in the Colorado primary, Billy Joe Clegg who received 518 votes—408 votes in the Mississippi primary and 110 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Charles Doty who received 417 votes in the Kansas primary, Richard P. Bosa who received 349 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Sharon Anderson who received 300 votes in the Minnesota primary, John D. Merwin who received 223 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Beatrice Mooney who received 196 votes in the Minnesota primary, Thomas S. Fabish who received 183 votes—44 votes in the Kansas primary, 114 votes in the Louisiana primary and 25 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Paul B. Conley who received 115 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Hubert D. Patty who received 93 votes—62 votes in the Kansas primary and 31 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Georgiana Doerschuck who received 57 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Michael Levinson who received 44 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Vincent Latchford who received 32 votes in the New Hampshire primary, F. Dean Johnson who received 24 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Norm Bertasavage who received 23 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Jack Trinsey who received 22 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Conrad A. Ryden who received 20 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Oscar A. Erickson who received 16 votes in the New Hampshire primary, and Richard F. Reber who received 14 votes in the New Hampshire primary.

9. In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include John A. Barnes who received 892 votes in the Kansas primary, Mary Jane Rachner who received 620 votes in the Minnesota primary, Raymond Vanskiver who received 510 votes in the Kansas primary, Lenora B. Fulani who received 402 votes in the New Hampshire primary, William D. Pawley who received 364 votes in the Kansas primary, William P. Kreml who received 336 votes in the South Carolina primary, Susan C. Fey who received 308 votes in the Rhode Island primary, Patrick J. Mahoney who received 303 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Jim Hayes who received 279 votes in the Colorado primary, L. Douglas Wilder who received 240 votes—103 votes in the New Hampshire primary and 137 votes in the South Dakota primary, Leonard Talbow who received 202 votes in the Colorado primary, John D. Rigazio who received 186 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Carly Thornton who received 177 votes—125 votes in the New Hampshire primary and 52 votes in the Rhode Island primary, John J. Staradumsky who received 168 votes in the Rhode Island primary, Nathan Averick who received 112 votes—105 votes in the Minnesota primary and 7 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Caroline P. Killeen who received 93 votes in the New Hampshire primary, John P. Cahill who received 83 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Paul Fisher who received 82 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Frank J. Bona who received 65 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Karl J. Hegger who received 61 votes in the New Hampshire primary, William Horrigan who received 53 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Dean A. Curtis who received 43 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Gilbert H. Holmes who received 39 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Ron Kovic who received 36 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Chris Norton who received 31 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Fanny R.Z. Monyek who received 29 votes in the New Hampshire primary, James B. Gay who received 28 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Barry J. Deutsch who received 26 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Cyril E. Sagan who received 26 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Edward T. O'Donnell who received 24 votes in the New Hampshire primary, and Stephen H. Schwartz who received 17 votes in the New Hampshire primary.

## 1996 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>February 20 New Hampshire<sup>1</sup></b>					
Patrick J. Buchanan (Va.)	56,874	27.2	Bill Clinton (Ark.)	76,797	83.9
Bob Dole (Kan.)	54,738	26.2	Pat Paulsen (Calif.)	1,007	1.1
Lamar Alexander (Tenn.)	47,148	22.6	Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. (Va.)	433	0.5
Malcolm S. "Steve" Forbes Jr. (N.J.)	25,505	12.2	Heather Anne Harder (Ind.)	369	0.4
Richard G. Lugar (Ind.)	10,838	5.2	Ted L. Gunderson (Nev.)	70	—
Alan Keyes (Md.)	5,572	2.7	Sal Casamassima (Texas)	45	—
Maurice "Morry" Taylor (Ill.)	2,944	1.4	Others <sup>2</sup>	12,841	14.1
Phil Gramm (Texas)	752	0.4			
Robert K. Dornan (Calif.)	529	0.3			
Susan Ducey (Pa.)	151	0.1			
Charles E. Collins (Fla.)	42	—			
Others <sup>2</sup>	3,845	1.8			
<b>February 24 Delaware</b>					
Forbes	10,709	32.7	Clinton	9,694	90.3
Dole	8,909	27.2	LaRouche	1,046	9.7
Buchanan	6,118	18.7			
Alexander	4,375	13.3			
Keyes	1,729	5.3			
Lugar	717	2.2			
Gramm	216	0.7			
<b>February 27 Arizona<sup>3</sup></b>					
Forbes	115,962	33.4	Clinton	12,303	95.5
Dole	102,980	29.6	No preference	581	4.5
Buchanan	95,742	27.6			
Alexander	24,765	7.1			
Keyes	2,790	0.8			
Lugar	2,064	0.6			
Gramm	857	0.2			
Dornan	735	0.2			
Ducey	539	0.2			
Taylor	148	—			
Others	900	0.3			
<b>February 27 North Dakota<sup>4</sup></b>					
Dole	26,832	42.1	Roland Riemers (N.D.)	651	41.1
Forbes	12,455	19.5	LaRouche	549	34.7
Buchanan	11,653	18.3	Vernon Clemenson (N.D.)	384	24.2
Gramm	5,997	9.4			
Alexander	4,008	6.3			
Keyes	2,030	3.2			
Lugar	559	0.9			
Taylor	200	0.3			
<b>February 27 South Dakota<sup>5</sup></b>					
Dole	30,918	44.7	<sup>6</sup>		
Buchanan	19,780	28.6			
Forbes	8,831	12.8			
Alexander	6,037	8.7			
Keyes	2,378	3.4			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Uncommitted	677	1.0			
Gramm	387	0.6			
Taylor	162	0.2			
March 2 <b>South Carolina</b>					
Dole	124,904	45.1			<sup>6</sup>
Buchanan	80,824	29.2			
Forbes	35,039	12.7			
Alexander	28,647	10.4			
Keyes	5,752	2.1			
Lugar	1,017	0.4			
Gramm	467	0.2			
Taylor	91	—			
March 3 <b>Puerto Rico</b>					
Dole	233,742	97.9			<sup>6</sup>
Gramm	1,454	0.6			
Alexander	1,273	0.5			
Forbes	1,078	0.5			
Buchanan	844	0.4			
Keyes	77	—			
Others	280	0.1			
March 5 <b>Colorado</b>					
Dole	108,123	43.6	Clinton	48,454	88.9
Buchanan	53,376	21.5	LaRouche	5,981	11.0
Forbes	51,592	20.8	Gunderson <sup>7</sup>	92	0.2
Alexander	24,184	9.8			
Keyes	9,052	3.7			
Lugar	1,603	0.6			
March 5 <b>Connecticut</b>					
Dole	70,998	54.4			<sup>6</sup>
Forbes	26,253	20.1			
Buchanan	19,664	15.1			
Alexander	6,985	5.4			
Keyes	2,209	1.7			
Uncommitted	1,699	1.3			
Lugar	1,495	1.1			
Taylor	430	0.3			
Dornan	401	0.3			
Gramm	284	0.2			
March 5 <b>Georgia</b>					
Dole	226,732	40.6	Clinton	95,103	100.0
Buchanan	162,627	29.1			
Alexander	75,855	13.6			
Forbes	71,276	12.7			
Keyes	17,538	3.1			
Lugar	1,971	0.4			
Gramm	1,095	0.2			
Dornan	1,005	0.2			
Collins	661	0.1			
Taylor	307	0.1			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 5 Maine</b>					
Dole	31,147	46.3	Clinton	23,879	88.4
Buchanan	16,478	24.5	Uncommitted	2,433	9.0
Forbes	9,991	14.8	LaRouche	715	2.6
Alexander	4,450	6.6			
Lugar	1,934	2.9			
Uncommitted	1,741	2.6			
Keyes	1,229	1.8			
Gramm	163	0.2			
Taylor	147	0.2			
<b>March 5 Maryland</b>					
Dole	135,522	53.3	Clinton	247,492	84.2
Buchanan	53,585	21.1	Uncommitted	33,417	11.4
Forbes	32,207	12.7	LaRouche	12,290	4.4
Alexander	14,061	5.5			
Keyes	13,718	5.4			
Lugar	2,872	1.1			
Gramm	1,174	0.5			
Dornan	757	0.3			
Taylor	350	0.1			
<b>March 5 Massachusetts<sup>8</sup></b>					
Dole	135,946	47.7	Clinton	135,360	87.1
Buchanan	71,688	25.2	No preference	12,623	8.1
Forbes	39,605	13.9	LaRouche	5,212	3.4
Alexander	21,456	7.5	Others <sup>2</sup>	2,275	1.5
Keyes	5,224	1.8			
Lugar	4,743	1.7			
No preference	3,303	1.2			
Gramm	673	0.2			
Dornan	544	0.2			
Taylor	433	0.2			
Others <sup>2</sup>	1,218	0.4			
<b>March 5 Rhode Island</b>					
Dole	9,664	64.4	Clinton	7,825	89.1
Alexander	2,859	19.0	Uncommitted	535	6.1
Uncommitted	1,252	8.3	LaRouche	392	4.5
Lugar	487	3.2	Others <sup>2</sup>	28	0.3
Buchanan <sup>7</sup>	387	2.6			
Taylor	165	1.1			
Forbes <sup>7</sup>	128	0.9			
Keyes <sup>7</sup>	31	0.2			
Dornan <sup>7</sup>	1	—			
Gramm <sup>7</sup>	1	—			
Others <sup>2</sup>	34	0.2			
<b>March 5 Vermont<sup>9</sup></b>					
Dole	23,419	40.3	Clinton	29,763	96.5
Buchanan	9,730	16.7	LaRouche	699	2.3
Forbes	9,066	15.6	Others <sup>2</sup>	376	1.2
Lugar	7,881	13.6			
Alexander	6,145	10.6			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Gramm	291	0.5			
Taylor	257	0.4			
Others <sup>2</sup>	1,324	2.3			
March 7 <b>New York</b> <sup>10</sup>					
Dole	599,748	55.1	<sup>6</sup>		
Forbes	325,211	29.9			
Buchanan	163,365	15.0			
March 12 <b>Florida</b>					
Dole	511,377	56.9	<sup>6</sup>		
Forbes	181,768	20.2			
Buchanan	162,770	18.1			
Keyes	16,631	1.9			
Alexander	14,142	1.6			
Dornan	4,465	0.5			
Lugar	3,236	0.4			
Gramm	2,994	0.3			
Taylor	1,133	0.1			
March 12 <b>Louisiana</b>					
Dole	37,170	47.8	Clinton	124,931	80.8
Buchanan	25,757	33.1	LaRouche	18,150	11.7
Forbes	10,265	13.2	Elvena E. Lloyd-Duffie (Ill.)	11,620	7.5
Keyes	2,464	3.2			
Alexander	1,642	2.1			
Taylor	491	0.6			
March 12 <b>Mississippi</b>					
Dole	91,639	60.3	Clinton	86,716	92.5
Buchanan	39,324	25.9	LaRouche	7,072	7.5
Forbes	12,119	8.0			
Keyes	2,907	1.9			
Alexander	2,781	1.8			
Dornan	2,123	1.4			
Gramm	475	0.3			
Lugar	141	0.1			
Taylor	84	0.1			
Others	332	0.2			
March 12 <b>Oklahoma</b>					
Dole	156,829	59.3	Clinton	279,454	76.2
Buchanan	56,949	21.5	LaRouche	46,392	12.7
Forbes	37,213	14.1	Lloyd-Duffie	40,758	11.1
Keyes	6,306	2.4			
Alexander	3,436	1.3			
Gramm	1,490	0.6			
Isabell Masters (Kan.)	1,052	0.4			
Lugar	538	0.2			
Collins	451	0.2			
Taylor	278	0.1			
March 12 <b>Oregon</b>					
Dole	206,938	50.8	Clinton	349,871	94.8
Buchanan	86,987	21.3	Others <sup>2</sup>	19,307	5.2



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Forbes	54,121	13.3			
Alexander	28,332	7.0			
Keyes	14,340	3.5			
Lugar	4,971	1.2			
Gramm	2,117	0.5			
Dornan	1,872	0.5			
Taylor	1,344	0.3			
Others <sup>2</sup>	6,492	1.6			
March 12 <b>Tennessee</b>					
Dole	148,063	51.2	Clinton	122,538	88.9
Buchanan	72,928	25.2	Uncommitted	15,144	11.0
Alexander	32,742	11.3	Others <sup>2</sup>	115	0.1
Forbes	22,171	7.7			
Keyes	7,661	2.6			
Uncommitted	3,078	1.1			
Dornan	898	0.3			
Gramm	688	0.2			
Lugar	531	0.2			
Taylor	210	0.1			
Others <sup>2</sup>	416	0.1			
March 12 <b>Texas</b>					
Dole	567,164	55.6	Clinton	796,041	86.4
Buchanan	217,974	21.4	Fred Hudson (Texas)	32,232	3.5
Forbes	130,938	12.8	Harder	28,772	3.1
Keyes	41,746	4.1	LaRouche	28,137	3.1
Uncommitted	19,507	1.9	Gunderson	15,550	1.7
Alexander	18,745	1.8	Lloyd-Duffie	10,876	1.2
Gramm	18,629	1.8	Casamassima	9,648	1.0
Lugar	2,266	0.2			
Ducey	1,093	0.1			
Collins	633	0.1			
Taylor	458	—			
Others	650	0.1			
March 19 <b>Illinois</b> <sup>11</sup>					
Dole	532,467	65.1	Clinton	770,001	96.2
Buchanan	186,177	22.7	Lloyd-Duffie	16,045	2.0
Forbes	39,906	4.9	LaRouche	14,624	1.8
Keyes	30,052	3.7	Harder	6	—
Alexander	12,585	1.5			
Lugar	8,286	1.0			
Gramm	6,696	0.8			
Taylor	2,189	0.3			
Others <sup>2</sup>	6	—			
March 19 <b>Michigan</b>					
Dole	265,425	50.6	Uncommitted	123,640	86.6
Buchanan	177,562	33.9	Others <sup>2</sup>	19,110	13.4
Forbes	26,610	5.1			
Uncommitted	23,109	4.4			
Keyes	15,995	3.1			
Alexander	7,631	1.5			
Lugar	2,175	0.4			
Gramm	1,755	0.3			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Dornan	1,723	0.3			
Taylor	1,018	0.2			
Others <sup>2</sup>	1,158	0.2			
March 19 <b>Ohio</b>					
Dole	640,954	66.5	Clinton	713,153	91.8
Buchanan	208,012	21.6	LaRouche	63,377	8.2
Forbes	58,131	6.0			
Keyes	27,197	2.8			
Alexander	19,530	2.0			
Lugar	9,598	1.0			
March 19 <b>Wisconsin</b>					
Dole	301,628	52.3	Clinton	347,629	97.6
Buchanan	194,733	33.8	Uninstructed	7,005	2.0
Forbes	32,205	5.6	Others <sup>2</sup>	1,534	0.4
Keyes	18,028	3.1			
Alexander	11,213	1.9			
Uninstructed	7,504	1.3			
Lugar	3,215	0.6			
Gramm	2,682	0.5			
Dornan	1,645	0.3			
Taylor	916	0.2			
Others <sup>2</sup>	2,806	0.5			
March 26 <b>California</b> <sup>12</sup>					
Dole	1,619,931	66.1	Clinton	2,342,185	92.8
Buchanan	450,695	18.4	LaRouche	173,953	6.9
Forbes	183,367	7.5	Paulsen <sup>7</sup>	310	—
Keyes	93,577	3.8	Others <sup>2</sup>	6,924	0.3
Alexander	44,130	1.8			
Dornan	23,215	0.9			
Gramm	15,232	0.6			
Lugar	14,801	0.6			
Taylor	5,778	0.2			
Others <sup>2</sup>	1,586	0.1			
March 26 <b>Nevada</b>					
Dole	72,932	51.9	<sup>6</sup>		
Forbes	27,063	19.2			
Buchanan	21,321	15.2			
“None of these candidates”	12,026	8.6			
Alexander	3,289	2.3			
Keyes	1,999	1.4			
Gramm	745	0.5			
Lugar	464	0.3			
Collins	305	0.2			
Taylor	94	0.1			
Others	399	0.3			
March 26 <b>Washington</b>					
Dole	76,155	63.1	Clinton	97,495	98.5
Buchanan	25,247	20.9	LaRouche	1,451	1.5
Forbes	10,339	8.6			
Keyes	5,610	4.6			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Alexander	1,600	1.3			
Gramm	630	0.5			
Lugar	587	0.5			
Dornan	516	0.4			
<b>April 23 Pennsylvania</b>					
Dole	435,031	63.6	Clinton	666,486	92.0
Buchanan	123,011	18.0	LaRouche	57,583	8.0
Forbes	55,018	8.0			
Keyes	40,025	5.8			
Lugar	31,119	4.5			
<b>May 7 District of Columbia</b>					
Dole	2,256	75.5	Clinton	20,568	98.1
Uncommitted	381	12.8	LaRouche	391	1.9
Buchanan	283	9.4			
Others <sup>2</sup>	67	2.2			
<b>May 7 Indiana</b>					
Dole	365,860	70.8	Clinton	329,536	100.0
Buchanan	100,245	19.4			
Forbes	50,802	9.8			
<b>May 7 North Carolina</b>					
Dole	202,863	71.4	Clinton	461,434	80.6
Buchanan	37,126	13.1	No preference	69,790	12.2
Keyes	11,759	4.1	LaRouche	40,936	7.2
Forbes	11,588	4.1			
No preference	10,918	3.8			
Alexander	7,400	2.6			
Lugar	2,558	0.9			
<b>May 14 Nebraska<sup>13</sup></b>					
Dole	129,131	75.7	Clinton	81,854	86.9
Buchanan	17,741	10.4	LaRouche	10,228	10.9
Forbes	10,612	6.2	Others <sup>2</sup>	2,094	2.2
Keyes	5,132	3.0			
Alexander	4,423	2.6			
Lugar	1,127	0.7			
Dornan	847	0.5			
Taylor	460	0.3			
Others <sup>2</sup>	1,118	0.7			
<b>May 14 West Virginia</b>					
Dole	87,534	68.7	Clinton	257,087	86.5
Buchanan	20,928	16.4	LaRouche	40,034	13.5
Forbes	6,222	4.9			
Keyes	4,822	3.8			
Alexander	3,773	3.0			
Gramm	2,391	1.9			
Lugar	1,082	0.8			
Taylor	702	0.6			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 21 Arkansas</b>					
Dole	32,759	76.2	Clinton	239,287	75.8
Buchanan	10,067	23.4	Uncommitted	42,411	13.4
Uncommitted	150	0.3	LaRouche	20,669	6.6
			Lloyd-Duffie	13,136	4.2
<b>May 28 Idaho</b>					
Dole	74,011	62.3	Clinton	35,277	87.7
Buchanan	26,461	22.3	"None of the names shown"	4,951	12.3
"None of the names shown"	12,339	10.4			
Keyes	5,904	5.0			
<b>May 28 Kentucky</b>					
Dole	76,669	73.8	Clinton	211,667	76.7
Buchanan	8,526	8.2	Uncommitted	44,028	16.0
Uncommitted	4,793	4.6	LaRouche	20,324	7.4
Keyes	3,822	3.7			
Forbes	3,400	3.3			
Alexander	3,272	3.2			
Lugar	2,235	2.2			
Gramm	1,122	1.1			
<b>June 4 Alabama</b>					
Dole	160,097	75.5	Clinton	243,588	80.6
Buchanan	33,409	15.8	Uncommitted	45,764	15.2
Uncommitted	11,073	5.2	LaRouche	12,686	4.2
Keyes	7,354	3.5			
<b>June 4 Montana</b>					
Dole	72,176	61.3	Clinton	82,549	90.0
Buchanan	28,581	24.3	No preference	9,176	10.0
No preference	8,533	7.2			
Forbes	8,456	7.2			
<b>June 4 New Jersey</b>					
Dole	180,412	82.5	Clinton	254,004	95.2
Buchanan	23,789	10.9	LaRouche	12,736	4.8
Keyes	14,611	6.7			
<b>June 4 New Mexico<sup>14</sup></b>					
Dole	53,300	75.6	Clinton	109,595	90.3
Buchanan	5,679	8.1	Uncommitted	11,767	9.7
Forbes	3,987	5.7			
Alexander	2,676	3.8			
Keyes	2,265	3.2			
Uncommitted	1,301	1.8			
Dornan	865	1.2			
Taylor	391	0.6			
<b>TOTALS</b>					
Dole	8,427,601	59.2	Clinton	9,730,184	88.5
Buchanan	3,021,935	21.2	LaRouche	597,081	5.4
Forbes	1,425,998	10.0	Lloyd-Duffie	92,435	0.8
Alexander	495,590	3.5	Hudson	32,232	0.3

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Keyes	449,536	3.2	Harder	29,147	0.3
Lugar	127,111	0.9	Gunderson	15,712	0.1
Gramm	71,457	0.5	Casamassima	9,693	0.1
Dornan	42,141	0.3	Paulsen	1,317	—
Taylor	21,180	0.1	Riemers	651	—
Collins	2,092	—	Clemenson	384	—
Ducey	1,783	—	Uncommitted	423,265	3.8
Masters	1,052	—	Others <sup>17</sup>	64,294	0.6
Uncommitted <sup>15</sup>	123,765	0.9			
Others <sup>16</sup>	22,698	0.2			
	<b>14,233,939</b>			<b>10,996,395</b>	

1. In New Hampshire's Libertarian presidential primary, Harry Browne received 653 votes (40.5 percent), Irwin A. Schiff received 336 votes (20.8 percent) and there were 624 scattered write-in votes (38.6 percent).

2. Includes write-in votes.

3. The Arizona Democratic Party held its primary on March 9, 1996.

4. The North Dakota Democratic primary was nonbinding and did not elect delegates. In North Dakota's Libertarian presidential primary, Harry Browne received 147 votes (100.0 percent). In the Natural Law primary John Hagelin received 119 votes (100.0 percent).

5. In South Dakota's Libertarian presidential primary, Harry Browne received 325 votes (65.4 percent) and Irwin A. Schiff received 172 votes (34.6 percent).

6. No primary.

7. Write-in votes.

8. In Massachusetts' Libertarian presidential primary, Harry Browne received 386 votes (44.4 percent), No preference received 237 votes (27.2 percent), Rick Tompkins received 111 votes (12.8 percent), Irwin A. Schiff received 66 votes (7.6 percent) and there were 70 scattered write-in votes (8.0 percent).

9. In Vermont's Liberty Union presidential primary, Mary Cal Hollis received 665 votes (80.1 percent) and there were 165 scattered write-in votes (19.9 percent).

10. Vote was for delegates only; there was no direct vote for candidates.

11. In Illinois' Libertarian presidential primary, Harry Browne received 1,278 votes (74.0 percent) and Irwin A. Schiff received 450 votes (26.0 percent).

12. In California's American Independent presidential primary, Howard Phillips received 19,204 votes (100.0 percent). In the Green presidential primary, Ralph Nader received 22,649 votes (100.0 percent). In the Libertarian presidential primary, Harry Browne received 7,258 votes (50.0 percent), Rick Tompkins received 3,400 votes (23.44 percent), Irwin A. Schiff received 2,215 votes (15.3 percent), Douglass J. Ohmen received 1,517 votes (10.5 percent) and there were 115 write-in votes (0.8 percent). In the Natural Law presidential primary, John Hagelin received 3,779 votes (100.0 percent). In the Peace and Freedom presidential primary, Monica Moorehead received 2,153 votes (33.9 percent), Jan Tucker received 1,512 votes (23.8 percent), Gerald Horne received 1,430 votes (22.5 percent), Mary Cal Hollis received 1,068 votes (16.8 percent), and there were 187 write-in votes (2.9 percent).

13. In Nebraska's Libertarian presidential primary, Harry Browne received 80 votes (89.9 percent) and there were 10 scattered write-in votes (11.1 percent). In the Libertarian Party of Iowa presidential primary, Harry Browne received 49 votes (77.8 percent) and there were 14 scattered write-in votes (22.2 percent).

14. In New Mexico's Green presidential primary, Ralph Nader received 976 votes (65.9 percent), Mary Cal Hollis received 395 votes (26.7 percent) and uncommitted delegates received 110 votes (7.4 percent).

15. The Uncommitted category includes votes cast on the following ballot lines: Uncommitted, No preference, Uninstructed, "None of these candidates" and "None of the names shown."

16. In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Mary "France" Le Tulle who received 940 votes—290 votes in the Nevada primary and 650 votes in the Texas primary, Billy Joe Clegg who received 415 votes—297 votes in the Mississippi primary and 118 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Ann Jennings who received 304 votes in the Arizona primary, Richard P. Bosa who received 216 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Paul Jensen who received 172 votes—99 votes in the Arizona primary and 73 votes in the Puerto Rico primary, Georgiana H. Doerschuck who received 154 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Joann V. Pharr who received 125 votes in the Arizona primary, Hilary Michael Milko who received 109 votes in the Nevada primary, Kenneth Hewitt who received 104 votes in the Arizona primary, Michael Stephen Levinson who received 94 votes—59 votes in the Arizona primary and 35 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Richard D. Skillen who received 80 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Hubert David Patty who received 72 votes—55 votes in the Arizona primary and 17 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Doug Fricke who received 64 votes in the Arizona primary, William James Flanagan who received 48 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Tennie Rogers who received 47 votes—35 votes in the Mississippi primary and 12 in the New Hampshire primary, Charles Holden who received 38 votes in the Arizona primary, Russell J. Fornwalt who received 37 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Clyde Staggs who received 33 votes in the Arizona primary, John B. Hurd who received 26 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Gerald J. McManus who received 20 votes in the New Hampshire primary, and C. A. Aldrich who received 19 votes in the Arizona primary.

17. In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Carmen C. Chimento who received 656 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Caroline P. Killeen who received 391 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Bruce C. Daniels who received 312 votes in the New Hampshire primary, James D. Griffin who received 307 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Stephen Michael who received 94 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Willie Felix Carter who received 85 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Robert F. Drucker who received 81 votes in the New Hampshire primary, David Pauling who received 74 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Vincent S. Hamm who received 72 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Ronald W. Spangler who received 72 votes—10 write-in votes in the California primary and 62 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Frank Legas who received 63 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Michael E. Dass who received 57 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Osie Thorpe who received 50 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Ben J. Tomeo who received 47 votes in the New Hampshire primary, and John Safran who received 42 votes in the New Hampshire primary.



## 2000 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
February 1 <b>New Hampshire</b>					
John McCain (Ariz.)	115,606	48.5	Al Gore (Tenn.)	76,897	49.7
George W. Bush (Texas)	72,330	30.4	Bill Bradley (N.J.)	70,502	45.6
Malcom S. "Steve" Forbes Jr. (N.J.)	30,166	12.7	Charles Buckley (N.H.)	322	0.2
Alan Keyes (Md.)	15,179	6.4	Heather Anne Harder (Ind.)	192	0.1
Gary Bauer (Va.)	1,640	0.7	Jeffrey B. Peters (N.H.)	156	0.1
Orrin G. Hatch (Utah)	163	0.1	John B. Eaton (Mass.)	134	0.1
Dorian Yeager (N.H.)	98	—	Lyndon LaRouche (Va.)	124	0.1
Anthony R. "Andy" Martin (Fla.)	81	—	Jim Taylor (Minn.)	87	0.1
Samuel H. Berry Jr. (Ore.)	61	—	Mark Greenstein (Calif.)	75	—
Kenneth A. Capalbo (R.I.)	51	—	Nathaniel T. Mullins (Mass.)	35	—
Timothy L. Mosby (Calif.)	41	—	Edward T. O'Donnell Jr. (Del.)	35	—
Mark "Dick" Harnes (N.Y.)	34	—	Willie F. Carter (Calif.)	30	—
Richard C. Peet (Va.)	23	—	Randolph "Randy" W. Crow (N.C.)	29	—
Tom Oyler (Kan.)	14	—	Vincent S. Hamm (Colo.)	22	—
Others <sup>1</sup>	2,719	1.1	Thomas Koos (Calif.)	19	—
			Michael Skok (N.Y.)	18	—
			Others <sup>1</sup>	5,962	3.9
February 8 <b>Delaware</b> <sup>2</sup>					
	February 5				
Bush	15,250	50.7	Gore	6,377	57.2
McCain	7,638	25.4	Bradley	4,476	40.2
Forbes	5,883	19.6	LaRouche	288	2.6
Keyes	1,148	3.8			
Bauer	120	0.4			
Hatch	21	0.1			
February 19 <b>South Carolina</b>					
Bush	305,998	53.4	<sup>3</sup>		
McCain	239,964	41.9			
Keyes	25,996	4.5			
Bauer	618	0.1			
Forbes	449	0.1			
Hatch	76	—			
February 22 <b>Arizona</b> <sup>4</sup>					
	March 11				
McCain	193,708	60.0	Gore	67,582	77.9
Bush	115,115	35.7	Bradley	16,383	18.9
Keyes	11,500	3.6	No preference	1,439	1.7
Forbes	1,211	0.4	Harder	1,358	1.6
Hatch	637	0.2			
John R. McGrath (Ariz.)	239	0.1			
Bauer	177	0.1			
James T. Zanon (Ariz.)	54	—			
Chuck See (Ariz.)	28	—			
February 22 <b>Michigan</b>					
McCain	650,805	51.0	Uncommitted	31,655	70.6
Bush	549,665	43.1	LaRouche	13,195	29.4
Keyes	59,032	4.6			
Uncommitted	8,714	0.7			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Forbes	4,894	0.4			
Bauer	2,733	0.2			
Hatch	905	0.1			
Joe C. Schriener (Ohio)	22	—			
February 29 <b>Virginia</b>					
Bush	350,588	52.8			
McCain	291,488	43.9			
Keyes	20,356	3.1			
Bauer	852	0.1			
Forbes	809	0.1			
February 29 <b>Washington</b>					
Bush	284,053	57.8	Gore	202,456	68.2
McCain	191,101	38.9	Bradley	93,375	31.4
Keyes	11,753	2.4	LaRouche	1,170	0.4
Forbes	1,749	0.4			
Bauer	1,469	0.3			
Hatch	1,023	0.2			
March 7 <b>California</b>					
Bush	1,725,162	60.6	Gore	2,155,321	81.2
McCain	988,706	34.7	Bradley	482,882	18.2
Keyes	112,747	4.0	LaRouche	15,911	0.6
Forbes	8,449	0.3			
Bauer	6,860	0.2			
Hatch	5,997	0.2			
March 7 <b>Connecticut</b>					
McCain	87,176	48.7	Gore	98,312	55.4
Bush	82,881	46.3	Bradley	73,589	41.5
Keyes	5,913	3.3	Uncommitted	5,400	3.0
Forbes	1,242	0.7			
Uncommitted	1,222	0.7			
Bauer	373	0.2			
Hatch	178	0.1			
March 7 <b>Georgia</b>					
Bush	430,480	66.9	Gore	238,396	83.8
McCain	179,046	27.8	Bradley	46,035	16.2
Keyes	29,640	4.6			
Bauer	1,962	0.3			
Forbes	1,647	0.3			
Hatch	413	0.1			
March 7 <b>Maine</b>					
Bush	49,308	51.0	Gore	34,725	54.0
McCain	42,510	44.0	Bradley	26,520	41.3
Keyes	2,989	3.1	LaRouche	208	0.3
Uncommitted	1,038	1.1	Richard J. Epstein (Maine)	192	0.3
Forbes	455	0.5	Uncommitted	2,634	4.1
Bauer	324	0.3			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 7 Maryland</b>					
Bush	211,439	56.2	Gore	341,630	67.3
McCain	135,981	36.2	Bradley	144,387	28.5
Keyes	25,020	6.7	Uncommitted	16,935	3.3
Forbes	1,678	0.4	LaRouche	4,510	0.9
Bauer	1,328	0.4			
Hatch	588	0.2			
<b>March 7 Massachusetts</b>					
McCain	324,708	64.7	Gore	341,586	59.9
Bush	159,534	31.8	Bradley	212,452	37.3
Keyes	12,630	2.5	No preference	11,281	2.0
Bauer	1,744	0.3	LaRouche	2,135	0.4
Forbes	1,407	0.3	Others <sup>1</sup>	2,620	0.5
No preference	1,292	0.3			
Hatch	262	0.1			
Others <sup>1</sup>	374	0.1			
<b>March 7 Missouri</b>					
Bush	275,366	57.9	Gore	171,562	64.6
McCain	167,831	35.3	Bradley	89,092	33.6
Keyes	27,282	5.7	Uncommitted	3,364	1.3
Forbes	2,044	0.4	LaRouche	906	0.3
Uncommitted	1,345	0.3	Pat Price (Mo.)	565	0.2
Bauer	1,038	0.2			
Hatch	363	0.1			
Lawrence L. Hornung (Mo.)	94	—			
<b>March 7 New York<sup>5</sup></b>					
Bush	—	51.0	Gore	639,417	65.6
McCain	—	43.4	Bradley	326,038	33.5
Keyes	—	3.3	LaRouche	9,008	0.9
Forbes	—	2.3			
<b>March 7 Ohio</b>					
Bush	810,369	58.0	Gore	720,311	73.6
McCain	516,790	37.0	Bradley	241,688	24.7
Keyes	55,266	4.0	LaRouche	16,513	1.7
Forbes	8,934	0.6			
Bauer	6,169	0.4			
<b>March 7 Rhode Island</b>					
McCain	21,754	60.2	Gore	26,801	57.2
Bush	13,170	36.5	Bradley	19,000	40.6
Keyes	923	2.6	Uncommitted	844	1.8
Uncommitted	114	0.3	LaRouche	199	0.4
Forbes	89	0.2	Others <sup>1</sup>	235	0.5
Bauer	35	0.1			
Hatch	35	0.1			
Others <sup>1</sup>	23	—			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 7 Vermont</b>					
McCain	49,045	60.3	Gore	26,774	54.3
Bush	28,741	35.3	Bradley	21,629	43.9
Keyes	2,164	2.7	LaRouche	355	0.7
Forbes	616	0.8	Others <sup>1</sup>	525	1.1
Bauer	293	0.4			
Others <sup>1</sup>	496	0.6			
<b>March 10 Colorado</b>					
Bush	116,897	64.7	Gore	63,384	71.4
McCain	48,996	27.1	Bradley	20,663	23.3
Keyes	11,871	6.6	Uncommitted	3,867	4.3
Forbes	1,197	0.7	LaRouche	821	0.9
Bauer	1,190	0.7			
Hatch	504	0.3			
<b>March 10 Utah</b>					
Bush	57,617	63.3	Gore	12,527	79.9
Keyes	19,367	21.3	Bradley	3,160	20.1
McCain	12,784	14.0			
Forbes	859	0.9			
Bauer	426	0.5			
<b>March 14 Florida</b>					
Bush	516,263	73.8	Gore	451,718	81.8
McCain	139,465	19.9	Bradley	100,277	18.2
Keyes	32,354	4.6			
Forbes	6,553	0.9			
Bauer	3,496	0.5			
Hatch	1,372	0.2			
<b>March 14 Louisiana</b>					
Bush	86,038	83.6	Gore	114,942	73.0
McCain	9,165	8.9	Bradley	31,385	19.9
Keyes	5,900	5.7	LaRouche	6,127	3.9
Forbes	1,041	1.0	Crow	5,097	3.2
Bauer	768	0.7			
<b>March 14 Mississippi</b>					
Bush	101,042	87.9	Gore	79,408	89.6
Keyes	6,478	5.6	Bradley	7,621	8.6
McCain	6,263	5.4	LaRouche	1,573	1.8
Forbes	588	0.5			
Bauer	475	0.4			
Hatch	133	0.1			
<b>March 14 Oklahoma</b>					
Bush	98,781	79.1	Gore	92,654	68.7
McCain	12,973	10.4	Bradley	34,311	25.4
Keyes	11,595	9.3	LaRouche	7,885	5.8
Forbes	1,066	0.9			
Bauer	394	0.3			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 14 Tennessee</b>					
Bush	193,166	77.0	Gore	198,264	92.1
McCain	36,436	14.5	Bradley	11,323	5.3
Keyes	16,916	6.7	Uncommitted	4,407	2.0
Uncommitted	1,623	0.6	LaRouche	1,031	0.5
Bauer	1,305	0.5	Others <sup>1</sup>	178	0.1
Forbes	1,018	0.4			
Hatch	252	0.1			
Others <sup>1</sup>	75	—			
<b>March 14 Texas</b>					
Bush	986,416	87.5	Gore	631,428	80.2
McCain	80,082	7.1	Bradley	128,564	16.3
Keyes	43,518	3.9	LaRouche	26,898	3.4
Uncommitted	9,570	0.8			
Forbes	2,865	0.3			
Bauer	2,189	0.2			
Hatch	1,324	0.1			
Charles Urban (Texas)	793	0.1			
<b>March 21 Illinois</b>					
Bush	496,685	67.4	Gore	682,932	84.3
McCain	158,768	21.5	Bradley	115,320	14.2
Keyes	66,066	9.0	LaRouche	11,415	1.4
Forbes	10,334	1.4			
Bauer	5,068	0.7			
<b>April 4 Pennsylvania</b>					
Bush	472,398	73.5	Gore	525,306	74.6
McCain	145,719	22.7	Bradley	146,797	20.8
Forbes	16,162	2.5	LaRouche	32,047	4.6
Bauer	8,806	1.4	Others <sup>1</sup>	3,840	0.5
Keyes	7,100	1.1			
Others <sup>1</sup>	1,624	0.2			
<b>April 4 Wisconsin</b>					
Bush	343,292	69.2	Gore	328,682	88.5
McCain	89,684	18.1	Bradley	32,560	8.8
Keyes	48,919	9.9	Uninstructed delegation	4,105	1.1
Forbes	5,505	1.1	LaRouche	3,743	1.0
Uninstructed delegation	3,452	0.7	Others <sup>1</sup>	2,106	0.6
Bauer	1,813	0.4			
Hatch	1,712	0.3			
Others <sup>1</sup>	1,392	0.3			
<b>May 2 District of Columbia</b>					
Bush	1,771	72.8	Gore	18,621	95.9
McCain	593	24.4	LaRouche	796	4.1
Others <sup>1</sup>	69	2.8			
<b>May 2 Indiana</b>					
Bush	330,095	81.2	Gore	219,604	74.9
McCain	76,569	18.8	Bradley	64,339	21.9
			LaRouche	9,229	3.1



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 2 North Carolina</b>					
Bush	253,485	78.6	Gore	383,696	70.4
McCain	35,018	10.9	Bradley	99,796	18.3
Keyes	25,320	7.9	No preference	49,905	9.2
No preference	5,383	1.7	LaRouche	11,525	2.1
Bauer	3,311	1.0			
<b>May 9 Nebraska</b>					
Bush	145,176	78.2	Gore	73,639	70.0
McCain	28,065	15.1	Bradley	27,884	26.5
Keyes	12,073	6.5	LaRouche	3,191	3.0
Others <sup>1</sup>	444	0.2	Others <sup>1</sup>	557	0.5
<b>May 9 West Virginia</b>					
Bush	87,050	79.6	Gore	182,403	72.0
McCain	14,121	12.9	Bradley	46,710	18.4
Keyes	5,210	4.8	Angus W. McDonald (W.Va.)	19,374	7.6
Forbes	1,733	1.6	LaRouche	4,823	1.9
Bauer	1,290	1.2			
<b>May 16 Oregon</b>					
Bush	292,522	83.6	Gore	300,922	84.9
Keyes	46,764	13.4	LaRouche	38,521	10.9
Others <sup>1</sup>	10,545	3.0	Others <sup>1</sup>	15,151	4.3
<b>May 23 Arkansas</b>					
Bush	35,759	80.2	Gore	193,750	78.5
Keyes	8,814	19.8	LaRouche	53,150	21.5
<b>May 23 Idaho</b>					
Bush	116,385	73.5	Gore	27,025	75.7
Keyes	30,263	19.1	"None of the names shown"	5,722	16.0
"None of the names shown"	11,798	7.4	LaRouche	2,941	8.2
<b>May 23 Kentucky</b>					
Bush	75,783	83.0	Gore	156,966	71.3
McCain	5,780	6.3	Bradley	32,340	14.7
Keyes	4,337	4.7	Uncommitted	26,046	11.8
Bauer	2,408	2.6	LaRouche	4,927	2.2
Uncommitted	1,829	2.0			
Forbes	1,186	1.3			
<b>June 6 Alabama</b>					
Bush	171,077	84.2	Gore	214,541	77.0
Keyes	23,394	11.5	Uncommitted	48,521	17.4
Uncommitted	8,608	4.2	LaRouche	15,465	5.6
<b>June 6 Montana</b>					
Bush	88,194	77.6	Gore	68,420	77.9
Keyes	20,822	18.3	No preference	19,447	22.1
No preference	4,655	4.1			
McCain	2	—			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>June 6 New Jersey</b>					
Bush	201,209	83.6	Gore	358,951	94.9
Keyes	39,601	16.4	LaRouche	19,321	5.1
<b>June 6 New Mexico</b>					
Bush	62,161	82.6	Gore	98,715	74.6
McCain	7,619	10.1	Bradley	27,204	20.6
Keyes	4,850	6.4	Uncommitted	3,298	2.5
Uncommitted	600	0.8	LaRouche	3,063	2.3
<b>June 6 South Dakota</b>					
Bush	35,418	78.2	<sup>3</sup>		
McCain	6,228	13.8			
Keyes	3,478	7.7			
James Attia (S.D.)	155	0.3			
<b>TOTALS</b>					
George W. Bush	10,844,129	63.2	Al Gore	10,626,645	75.7
John McCain	5,118,187	29.8	Bill Bradley	2,798,302	19.9
Alan Keyes	914,548	5.3	Lyndon LaRouche	323,014	2.3
Malcom S. "Steve" Forbes Jr.	121,829	0.7	Angus W. McDonald	19,374	0.1
Gary Bauer	60,674	0.4	Randolph "Randy" W. Crow	5,126	—
Orrin G. Hatch	15,958	0.1	Heather Anne Harder	1,550	—
Uncommitted <sup>6</sup>	61,243	0.4	Uncommitted <sup>6</sup>	238,870	1.7
Others <sup>7</sup>	19,549	0.1	Others <sup>8</sup>	32,864	0.2
	17,156,117			14,045,745	

1. Write-in votes.

2. The Delaware Republican Party held its primary on February 8, 2000.

3. No primary.

4. The Arizona Democratic Party held its primary on March 11, 2000.

5. Vote percentages were for delegates only; there was no direct vote for candidates.

6. The Uncommitted category includes votes cast on the following ballot lines: Uncommitted, No preference, Uninstructed, "None of these candidates," and "None of the names shown."

7. In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Charles Urban who received 793 votes in the Texas primary, John R. McGrath who received 239 votes in the Arizona primary, James Attia who received 155 votes in the South Dakota primary, Dorian Yeager who received 98 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Lawrence L. Hornung who received 94 votes in the Missouri primary, Anthony R. "Andy" Martin who received 81 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Samuel H. Berry Jr. who received 61 votes in the New Hampshire primary, James T. Zanon who received 54 votes in the Arizona primary, Kenneth A. Capalbo who received 51 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Timothy L. Mosby who received 41 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Mark "Dick" Harnes who received 34 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Chuck See who received 28 votes in the Arizona primary, Richard C. Peet who received 23 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Joe C. Schriener who received 22 votes in the Michigan primary, and Tom Oyler who received 14 votes in the New Hampshire primary.

8. In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Pat Price who received 565 votes in the Missouri primary, Charles Buckley who received 322 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Richard J. Epstein who received 192 votes in the Maine primary, Jeffrey B. Peters who received 156 votes in the New Hampshire primary, John B. Eaton who received 134 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Jim Taylor who received 87 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Mark Greenstein who received 75 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Nathaniel T. Mullins who received 35 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Edward T. O'Donnell Jr. who received 35 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Willie F. Carter who received 30 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Vincent S. Hamm who received 22 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Thomas Koos who received 19 votes in the New Hampshire primary, and Michael Skok who received 18 votes in the New Hampshire primary.

## 2004 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>January 13 District of Columbia<sup>1</sup></b>					
No Republican Primary			Howard Dean (Vt.)	18,132	42.6
			Al Sharpton (N.Y.)	14,639	34.4
			Carol Moseley Braun (Ill.)	4,924	11.6
			Dennis J. Kucinich (Ohio)	3,481	8.1
			Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. (Va.)	522	1.2
			Florence Walker (D.C.)	257	0.6
			Arthur H. Jackson Jr. (D.C.)	241	0.6
			Vermin Supreme (N.H.)	149	0.4
			Harry W. Braun III (Ariz.)	85	0.2
			Jeanne Chebib (D.C.)	46	0.1
			Lucian Wojciechowski (Calif.)	40	0.1
<b>January 27 New Hampshire<sup>2</sup></b>					
George W. Bush (Texas)	53,962	79.8	John Kerry (Mass.)	84,377	38.4
Richard P. Bosa (N.H.)	841	1.2	Dean	57,761	26.3
John Buchanan (Fla.)	836	1.2	Wesley Clark (Ark.)	27,314	12.4
John Donald Rigazio (N.H.)	803	1.2	John Edwards (N.C.)	26,487	12.1
Robert Edward Haines (N.H.)	579	0.9	Joseph I. Lieberman (Conn.)	18,911	8.6
Michael Callis (N.H.)	388	0.6	Kucinich	3,114	1.4
Blake Ashby (Mo.)	264	0.4	Richard A. Gephardt (Mo.)	419	0.2
Millie Howard (Ohio)	239	0.4	Sharpton	347	0.2
Tom Laughlin (Calif.)	154	0.2	LaRouche	90	—
Bill Wyatt (Calif.)	153	0.2	Willie Felix Carter (Texas)	86	—
Jim Taylor (Minn.)	124	0.2	Moseley Braun	81	—
Mark "Dick" Harnes (N.Y.)	87	0.1	Edward Thomas O'Donnell Jr. (N.H.)	79	—
Cornelius E. O'Connor (Fla.)	77	0.1	Katherine Bateman (Ill.)	68	—
George Gostigian (N.J.)	52	0.1	Randolph "Randy" W. Crow (N.C.)	60	—
Write-in	9,065	13.4	Vincent S. Hamm (Colo.)	58	—
			Robert H. Linnell (N.H.)	49	—
			Gerry Dokka (Ga.)	42	—
			Caroline Pettinato Killeen (Penn.)	31	—
			R. Randy Lee (N.Y.)	15	—
			Braun	13	—
			Mildred Glover (Md.)	11	—
			Fern Penna (N.Y.)	8	—
			Leonard Dennis Talbow (Ariz.)	8	—
			Write-in	358	0.2
<b>February 3 Arizona</b>					
No Republican Primary			Kerry	101,809	42.6
			Clark	63,256	26.5
			Dean	33,555	14.0
			Edwards	16,596	6.9
			Lieberman	15,906	6.7
			Kucinich	3,896	1.6
			Sharpton	1,177	0.5
			Gephardt	755	0.3
			Moseley Braun	325	0.1
			LaRouche	295	0.1
			Dianne Barker	257	0.1
			Bill Wyatt	233	0.1
			Keith Brand	225	0.1
			Penna	208	0.1

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>February 3 Delaware</b>					
No Republican Primary			Kerry	16,787	50.4
			Lieberman	3,706	11.1
			Edwards	3,674	11.0
			Dean	3,462	10.4
			Clark	3,165	9.5
			Sharpton	1,888	5.7
			Kucinich	344	1.0
			Gephardt	187	0.6
			LaRouche	78	0.2
<b>February 3 Missouri</b>					
Bush	117,007	95.1	Kerry	211,745	50.6
Uncommitted	3,830	3.1	Edwards	103,088	24.6
Wyatt	1,268	1.0	Dean	36,288	8.7
Ashby	981	0.8	Clark	18,340	4.4
			Lieberman	14,727	3.5
			Sharpton	14,308	3.4
			Gephardt	8,281	2.0
			Kucinich	4,875	1.2
			Uncommitted	4,311	1.0
			Moseley Braun	1,088	0.3
			LaRouche	953	0.2
			Penna	335	0.1
<b>February 3 Oklahoma</b>					
Bush	59,577	90.0	Clark	90,526	29.9
Wyatt	6,621	10.0	Edwards	89,310	29.5
			Kerry	81,073	26.8
			Lieberman	19,680	6.5
			Dean	12,734	4.2
			Sharpton	3,939	1.3
			Kucinich	2,544	0.8
			Gephardt	1,890	0.6
			LaRouche	689	0.2
<b>February 3 South Carolina</b>					
No Republican primary			Edwards	132,660	45.1
			Kerry	87,620	29.8
			Sharpton	28,495	9.7
			Clark	21,218	7.2
			Dean	13,984	4.8
			Lieberman	7,101	2.4
			Kucinich	1,344	0.5
			Gephardt	828	0.3
			Moseley Braun	593	0.2
<b>February 10 Tennessee</b>					
Bush	94,557	95.5	Kerry	151,527	41.0
Uncommitted	4,504	4.5	Edwards	97,914	26.5
			Clark	85,315	23.1
			Dean	16,128	4.4
			Sharpton	6,107	1.7
			Lieberman	3,213	0.9
			Uncommitted	2,727	0.7
			Moseley Braun	2,490	0.7
			Kucinich	2,279	0.6
			Gephardt	1,402	0.4
			LaRouche	283	0.1

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>February 10 Virginia</b>					
No Republican primary			Kerry	204,142	51.5
			Edwards	105,504	26.6
			Clark	36,572	9.2
			Dean	27,637	7.0
			Sharpton	12,864	3.2
			Kucinich	5,016	1.3
			Lieberman	2,866	0.7
			LaRouche	1,042	0.3
			Gephardt	580	0.1
<b>February 17 Wisconsin</b>					
Bush	158,933	99.1	Kerry	328,358	39.6
Uninstructed Delegation	1,184	0.7	Edwards	284,163	34.3
Write-in	311	0.2	Dean	150,845	18.2
			Kucinich	27,353	3.3
			Sharpton	14,701	1.8
			Clark	12,713	1.5
			Lieberman	3,929	0.5
			LaRouche	1,637	0.2
			Moseley Braun	1,590	0.2
			Gephardt	1,263	0.2
			Uninstructed Delegation	1,146	0.1
			Write-in	666	0.1
<b>February 24 Utah</b>					
No Republican primary			Kerry	19,232	55.2
			Edwards	10,384	29.8
			Kucinich	2,590	7.4
			Dean	1,335	3.8
			Clark	489	1.4
			Lieberman	402	1.2
			Uncommitted	298	0.9
			Gephardt	124	0.4
<b>March 2 California</b>					
Bush	2,216,047	100.0	Kerry	2,002,539	64.4
Nancy Warrick (write-in)	95	—	Edwards	614,441	19.8
Wyatt (write-in)	90	—	Kucinich	144,954	4.7
Ashby (write-in)	56	—	Dean	130,892	4.2
Bradley J. Barton (write-in)	22	—	Sharpton	59,326	1.9
Richard Allen Holtz (write-in)	17	—	Lieberman	52,780	1.7
Richard P. Bosa (write-in)	12	—	Clark	51,084	1.6
Doc Castellano (write-in)	12	—	Moseley Braun	24,501	0.8
			Gephardt	19,139	0.6
			LaRouche	7,953	0.3
			Katarina Dunmar (write-in)	6	—
			James Alexander-Pace (write-in)	4	—
			John Nigro Jr. (write-in)	4	—
			David Giacomuzzi (write-in)	3	—
			Penna (write-in)	3	—
<b>March 2 Connecticut</b>					
No Republican Primary			Kerry	75,860	58.3
			Edwards	30,844	23.7
			Lieberman	6,705	5.2
			Dean	5,166	4.0
			Kucinich	4,133	3.2
			Sharpton	3,312	2.5
			Clark	1,546	1.2



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
			LaRouche	1,467	1.1
			Uncommitted	990	0.8
March 2 <b>Georgia</b>					
Bush	161,374	100.0	Kerry	293,225	46.8
			Edwards	259,361	41.4
			Sharpton	39,123	6.2
			Dean	11,320	1.8
			Kucinich	7,699	1.2
			Lieberman	5,666	0.9
			Clark	4,247	0.7
			Moseley Braun	3,747	0.6
			Gephardt	2,350	0.4
March 2 <b>Maryland</b>					
Bush	151,943	100.0	Kerry	286,955	59.6
			Edwards	123,006	25.5
			Sharpton	21,810	4.5
			Dean	12,461	2.6
			Kucinich	8,693	1.8
			Uncommitted	8,527	1.8
			Lieberman	5,245	1.1
			Clark	4,230	0.9
			Glover	4,039	0.8
			Moseley Braun	2,809	0.6
			Gephardt	2,146	0.4
			LaRouche	1,555	0.3
March 2 <b>Massachusetts</b>					
Bush	62,773	88.8	Kerry	440,964	71.7
No Preference	6,050	8.6	Edwards	108,051	17.6
John Kerry (write-in)	267	0.4	Kucinich	25,198	4.1
John McCain (write-in)	75	0.1	Dean	17,076	2.8
Ralph Nader (write-in)	63	0.1	Sharpton	6,123	1.0
John Edwards (write-in)	50	0.1	Lieberman	5,432	0.9
Scattered write-in	1,376	1.9	No Preference	4,451	0.7
			Clark	3,109	0.5
			Gephardt	1,455	0.2
			Moseley Braun	1,019	0.2
			LaRouche	970	0.2
			Ralph Nader (write-in)	168	—
			Jeremy Robinson-Leon (write-in)	155	—
			George W. Bush (write-in)	91	—
			Hillary Rodham Clinton (write-in)	34	—
			Scattered write-in	892	0.1
March 2 <b>New York</b> <sup>3</sup>					
No Republican primary			Kerry	437,754	61.2
			Edwards	143,960	20.1
			Sharpton	57,456	8.0
			Kucinich	36,680	5.1
			Dean	20,471	2.9
			Lieberman	9,314	1.3
			Gephardt	3,954	0.6
			Clark	3,517	0.5
			LaRouche	2,527	0.4

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 2 Ohio</b>					
Bush	793,833	100.0	Kerry	632,590	51.8
			Edwards	416,104	34.1
			Kucinich	110,066	9.0
			Dean	30,983	2.5
			Lieberman	14,676	1.2
			Clark	12,577	1.0
			LaRouche	4,018	0.3
<b>March 2 Rhode Island</b>					
Bush	2,152	84.9	Kerry	25,466	71.2
Uncommitted	314	12.4	Edwards	6,635	18.6
Write-in	69	2.7	Dean	1,425	4.0
			Kucinich	1,054	2.9
			Uncommitted	415	1.2
			Lieberman	303	0.8
<b>March 2 Vermont</b>					
Bush	25,415	96.7	Dean	44,393	53.6
Write-in	874	3.3	Kerry	26,171	31.6
			Edwards (write-in)	5,113	6.2
			Kucinich	3,396	4.1
			Clark	2,749	3.3
			LaRouche	386	0.5
			Write-in	673	0.8
<b>March 9 Florida</b>					
No Republican primary			Kerry	581,672	77.2
			Edwards	75,703	10.0
			Sharpton	21,031	2.8
			Dean	20,834	2.8
			Kucinich	17,198	2.3
			Lieberman	14,287	1.9
			Clark	10,226	1.4
			Moseley Braun	6,789	0.9
			Gephardt	6,022	0.8
<b>March 9 Louisiana</b>					
Bush	69,205	96.1	Kerry	112,639	69.7
Wyatt	2,805	3.9	Edwards	26,074	16.1
			Dean	7,948	4.9
			Clark	7,091	4.4
			"Bill" McGaughey	3,161	2.0
			Kucinich	2,411	1.5
			LaRouche	2,329	1.4
<b>March 9 Mississippi</b>					
No Republican Primary			Kerry	59,815	78.4
			Edwards	5,582	7.3
			Sharpton	3,933	5.2
			Dean	1,997	2.6
			Clark	1,878	2.5
			Uncommitted	1,370	1.8
			Kucinich	768	1.0
			Lieberman	716	0.9
			LaRouche	239	0.3

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 9 Texas</b>					
Bush	635,948	92.5	Kerry	563,237	67.1
Uncommitted	51,667	7.5	Edwards	120,413	14.3
			Dean	40,035	4.8
			Sharpton	31,020	3.7
			Lieberman	25,245	3.0
			Clark	18,437	2.2
			Kucinich	15,475	1.8
			Gephardt	12,160	1.4
			LaRouche	6,871	0.8
			Crow	6,338	0.8
<b>March 16 Illinois</b>					
Bush	583,575	100.0	Kerry	873,230	71.7
			Edwards	131,966	10.8
			Moseley Braun	53,249	4.4
			Dean	47,343	3.9
			Sharpton	36,123	3.0
			Kucinich	28,083	2.3
			Lieberman	24,354	2.0
			Clark	19,304	1.6
			LaRouche	3,863	0.3
<b>April 27 Pennsylvania</b>					
Bush	861,555	100.0	Kerry	585,683	74.1
			Dean	79,799	10.1
			Edwards	76,762	9.7
			Kucinich	30,110	3.8
			LaRouche	17,528	2.2
<b>May 4 Indiana</b>					
Bush	469,528	100.0	Kerry	231,047	72.8
			Edwards	35,651	11.2
			Dean	21,482	6.8
			Clark	17,437	5.5
			Kucinich	7,003	2.2
			LaRouche	4,591	1.4
<b>May 11 Nebraska</b>					
Bush	121,355	100.0	Kerry	52,479	73.3
			Edwards	10,031	14.0
			Dean	5,400	7.5
			Kucinich	1,490	2.1
			Sharpton	1,367	1.9
			LaRouche	805	1.1
<b>May 11 West Virginia</b>					
Bush	111,109	100.0	Kerry	175,065	69.2
			Edwards	33,950	13.4
			Lieberman	13,881	5.5
			Dean	10,576	4.2
			Clark	9,170	3.6
			Kucinich	6,114	2.4
			LaRouche	4,083	1.6
<b>May 18 Arkansas</b>					
Bush	37,234	97.1	Kerry	177,754	66.6
Uncommitted	1,129	2.9	Uncommitted	61,800	23.2
			Kucinich	13,766	5.2
			LaRouche	13,528	5.1

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 18 Kentucky</b>					
Bush	108,603	92.5	Kerry	138,175	60.1
Uncommitted	8,776	7.5	Edwards	33,403	14.5
			Uncommitted	21,199	9.2
			Lieberman	11,062	4.8
			Dean	8,222	3.6
			Clark	6,519	2.8
			Sharpton	5,022	2.2
			Kucinich	4,508	2.0
			LaRouche	1,806	0.8
<b>May 18 Oregon</b>					
Bush	293,806	94.9	Kerry	289,804	78.6
Write-in	15,700	5.1	Kucinich	60,019	16.3
			LaRouche	8,571	2.3
			Write-in	10,150	2.8
<b>May 25 Idaho<sup>4</sup></b>					
Bush	110,800	89.5	Kerry	25,921	82.3
"None of the names shown"	12,993	10.5	"None of the names shown"	2,479	7.9
Nancy Warrick (write-in)	15		Kucinich	1,568	5.0
			Sharpton	927	2.9
			LaRouche	590	1.9
<b>June 1 Alabama</b>					
Bush	187,038	92.8	Kerry	164,021	75.0
Uncommitted	14,449	7.2	Uncommitted	38,223	17.5
			Kucinich	9,076	4.2
			LaRouche	7,254	3.3
<b>June 1 South Dakota</b>					
No Republican primary			Kerry	69,473	82.3
			Uncommitted	5,105	6.0
			Dean	4,838	5.7
			LaRouche	2,943	3.5
			Kucinich	2,046	2.4
<b>June 6 New Mexico</b>					
Bush	49,165	100.0	No Democratic primary		
<b>June 8 Montana</b>					
Bush	106,407	94.4	Kerry	63,611	68.0
No Preference	6,340	5.6	Kucinich	9,686	10.4
Nancy Warrick (write-in)	1	—	Edwards	8,516	9.1
			No Preference	6,899	7.4
			Clark	4,081	4.4
			LaRouche	750	0.8
<b>June 8 New Jersey</b>					
Bush	141,752	100.0	Kerry	198,213	92.3
			Kucinich	9,251	4.3
			LaRouche	4,514	2.1
			George H. Ballard III	2,826	1.3

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>TOTALS</b>					
George W. Bush	7,632,710	98.0	John Kerry	9,870,033	61.0
Bill Wyatt	10,937	0.1	John Edwards	3,135,346	19.4
Blake Ashby	1,301	—	Howard Dean	894,522	5.5
Nancy Warrick	111	—	Dennis Kucinich	617,281	3.8
Uncommitted <sup>5</sup>	111,236	1.4	Wesley Clark	536,110	3.3
Others <sup>6</sup>	32,093	0.4	Al Sharpton	385,038	2.4
	7,788,388		Joseph I. Lieberman	280,107	1.7
			Lyndon H. LaRouche	104,730	0.6
			Carol Moseley Braun	103,205	0.6
			Richard A. Gephardt	62,955	0.4
			Randolph "Randy" W. Crow	6,398	—
			Mildred Glover	4,050	—
			"Bill" McGaughey	3,161	—
			George H. Ballard III	2,826	—
			Fern Penna	554	—
			Harry W. Braun III	98	—
			Uncommitted <sup>5</sup>	159,940	1.0
			Other <sup>7</sup>	15,088	—
				16,181,442	

1. Results of the District of Columbia Democratic primary were nonbinding. Democratic delegates were selected at a later date via caucus.

2. In New Hampshire, among the Republican write-ins were 2,819 votes for John Kerry, 1,789 for Howard Dean, 1,407 for Wesley Clark, 1,088 for John Edwards and 914 for Joseph I. Lieberman. Among the Democratic write-ins were 257 votes for George W. Bush.

3. Vote percentages were for delegates only, there was no direct vote for candidates.

4. Results of the Idaho Democratic primary were non-binding. Democratic delegates were selected by caucus prior to the primary.

5. The Uncommitted category includes votes cast on the following ballot lines: Uncommitted, No preference, Uninstructed delegation, "None of the names shown."

6. [Republican Others] In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Richard P. Bosa who received 841 votes in the New Hampshire primary, John Buchanan who received 836 votes in the New Hampshire primary, John Donald Rigazio who received 803 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Robert Edward Haines who received 579 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Michael Callis who received 388 votes in the New Hampshire primary, John Kerry who received 267 votes in the Massachusetts primary, Millie Howard who received 239 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Tom Laughlin who received 154 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Jim Taylor who received 124 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Mark "Dick" Harnes who received 87 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Cornelius E. O'Connor who received 77 votes in the New Hampshire primary, John McCain who received 75 votes in the Massachusetts primary, Ralph Nader who received 63 votes in the Massachusetts primary, George Gostigian who received 52 votes in the New Hampshire primary, John Edwards who received 50 votes in the Massachusetts primary, Bradley J. Barton who received 22 votes in the California primary, Richard Allen Holtz who received 17 votes in the California primary, Richard P. Bosa who received 12 votes in the California primary, and Doc Castellano who received 12 votes in the California primary.

7. [Democratic Others] In addition to scattered write-in votes, "others" include Dianne Barker who received 257 votes in the Arizona primary, Florence Walker who received 257 votes in the District of Columbia primary, Arthur H. Jackson who received 241 votes in the District of Columbia primary, Bill Wyatt who received 233 votes in the Arizona primary, Keith Brand who received 225 votes in the Arizona primary, Ralph Nader who received 168 votes in the Massachusetts primary, Jeremy Robinson-Leon who received 155 votes in the Massachusetts primary, Vermin Supreme who received 149 votes in the District of Columbia primary, George W. Bush who received 91 votes in the Massachusetts primary, Willie Felix Carter who received 86 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Edward Thomas O'Donnell Jr. who received 79 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Katherine Bateman who received 68 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Vincent S. Hamm who received 58 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Robert H. Linnell who received 49 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Jeanne Chebib who received 46 votes in the District of Columbia primary, Gerry Dokka who received 42 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Lucian Wojciechowski who received 40 votes in the District of Columbia primary, Hillary Rodham Clinton who received 34 votes in the Massachusetts primary, Caroline Pettinato Killeen who received 31 votes in the New Hampshire primary, R. Randy Lee who received 15 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Leonard Dennis Talbow who received 8 votes in the New Hampshire primary, Katarina Dunmar who received 6 votes in the California primary, James Alexander-Pace who received 4 votes in the California primary, John Nigro Jr. who received 4 votes in the California primary, and David Giacomuzzi who received 3 votes in the California primary.



## 2008 Primaries

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>January 15 New Hampshire</b>					
John McCain (Ariz.)	88,713	37.0	Hillary Rodham Clinton (N.Y.)	112,404	39.1
Mitt Romney (Mass.)	75,675	31.6	Barack Obama (Illinois.)	104,815	36.5
Mike Huckabee (Ark.)	26,916	11.2	John Edwards (N.C.)	48,699	16.9
Rudy Giuliani (N.Y.)	20,344	8.5	Bill Richardson (N.M.)	13,269	4.6
Ron Paul (Texas)	18,346	7.7	Dennis Kucinich (Ohio)	3,891	1.4
Fred Thompson (Tenn.)	2,956	1.2	Joe Biden (Del.)	638	0.2
Duncan Hunter (Calif.)	1,192	0.5	Mike Gravel (Alaska)	404	0.1
Alan Keyes (Md.)	205	0.1	Richard Caligiuri (Pa.)	253	0.1
Stephen Marchuk (N.H.)	127	0.1	Christopher Dodd (Conn.)	205	0.1
Tom Tancredo (Colo.)	63	—	Kenneth Capalbo (R.I.)	108	—
Hugh Cort (Ala.)	35	—	D.R. Hunter (Texas)	95	—
Cornelius O'Connor (Fla.)	46	—	William Keefe (Mass.)	51	—
Albert Howard (Mich.)	43	—	Tom Laughlin (Calif.)	47	—
Vern Wuensche (Texas)	36	—	Randy Crow (N.C.)	37	—
Vermin Supreme (Mass.)	43	—	Michael Skok (N.Y.)	32	—
John Cox (Illinois)	39	—	Ole Savior (Minn.)	30	—
Daniel Gilbert (N.C.)	35	—	Henry Hewes (N.Y.)	17	—
James C. Mitchell Jr. (Illinois)	26	—	William Hughes (Mo.)	16	—
Jack Shepard (Minn.)	28	—	Caroline Killeen (N.Y.)	11	—
Mark Klein (Calif.)	16	—	Tom Koos (Calif.)	10	—
H. Neal Fendig Jr. (Ga.)	13	—	Dal LaMagna (Wash.)	8	—
Write-ins	4,802	2.0	Write in	2,517	0.9
Total	239,699		Total	287,557	
<b>January 15 Michigan<sup>1</sup></b>					
Romney	338,316	38.9	Clinton	328,309	55.2
McCain	257,985	29.7	Kucinich	21,715	3.7
Huckabee	139,764	16.1	Dodd	3,845	0.6
Paul	54,475	6.3	Gravel	2,361	0.4
Thompson	32,159	3.7	Uncommitted	238,168	40.1
Giuliani	24,725	2.8	Total	594,398	
Hunter	2,819	0.3			
Tancredo	457	0.1			
Sam Brownback	351	—			
Uncommitted	18,118	2.1			
Total	869,169				
<b>January 29 South Carolina</b>					
McCain	147,686	33.2	Obama	294,898	55.4
Huckabee	132,943	29.8	Clinton	140,990	26.5
Thompson	69,651	15.6	Edwards	93,801	17.6
Romney	68,142	15.3	Richardson	726	0.1
Paul	16,154	3.6	Biden	693	0.1
Giuliani	9,557	2.1	Kucinich	551	0.1
Hunter	1,051	0.2	Dodd	247	—
Tancredo	121	—	Gravel	245	—
Cort	88	—	Total	532,151	
Cox	83	—			
Fendig	23	—			
Total	445,499				

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
January 29 <b>Florida</b> <sup>2</sup>					
McCain	701,761	36.0	Clinton	870,986	49.8
Romney	604,932	31.0	Obama	576,214	32.9
Giuliani	286,089	14.7	Edwards	251,562	14.4
Huckabee	262,681	13.5	Biden	15,704	0.9
Paul	62,887	3.2	Richardson	14,999	0.9
Thompson	22,668	1.2	Kucinich	9,703	0.6
Alan Keyes	4,060	0.2	Dodd	5,477	0.3
Duncan Hunter	2,847	0.1	Gravel	5,275	0.3
Tom Tancredo	1,573	0.1	Total	1,749,920	
Total	1,949,498				
February 5 <b>Alabama</b>					
Huckabee	227,766	41.3	Obama	300,319	56.0
McCain	204,867	37.1	Clinton	223,089	41.6
Romney	98,019	17.8	Edwards	7,841	1.5
Paul	14,810	2.7	Biden	1,174	0.2
Giuliani	2,134	0.4	Richardson	1,017	0.2
Thompson	1,835	0.3	Dodd	523	0.1
Keyes	778	0.1	Uncommitted	2,663	0.5
Hunter	391	0.1	Total	536,626	
Cort	228	—			
Tancredo	93	—			
Uncommitted	1,234	0.2			
Total	552,155				
February 5 <b>Arizona</b>					
McCain	255,197	47.2	Clinton	229,501	50.4
Romney	186,838	34.5	Obama	193,126	42.4
Huckabee	48,849	9.0	Edwards	23,621	5.2
Paul	22,692	4.2	Richardson	2,842	0.6
Giuliani	13,658	2.5	Kucinich	1,973	0.4
Thompson	9,492	1.8	Sandy Whitehouse (Ariz.)	632	0.1
Hunter	1,082	0.2	Dodd	484	0.1
Keyes	970	0.2	Edward Dobson (Ariz.)	398	0.1
John McGraph (Ariz.)	490	0.1	Gravel	340	0.1
Frank McNulty (Calif.)	333	0.1	Richard Grayson (Ariz.)	322	0.1
Sean Murphy (Ariz.)	269	—	Carl Kruger (S.D.)	291	0.1
John Fitzpatrick (N.Y.)	199	—	Chuck See (Ariz.)	249	0.1
Mitchell	193	—	William Campbell (Ariz.)	248	0.1
David Ruben (Ariz.)	104	—	Frank Lynch (Fla.)	248	0.1
Michael Burzinski (Ariz.)	98	—	Libby Hubbard (Ariz.)	209	—
Jerry Curry (Virginia)	98	—	Michael Oatman (Ariz.)	192	—
Shepard	78	—	Rich Lee (Wash.)	162	—
Bob Forthan (Oregon)	75	—	Peter Bollander (Ariz.)	154	—
Michael Shaw (Ariz.)	62	—	Evelyn Vitullo (Ariz.)	132	—
Cort	58	—	Philip Tanner (Ariz.)	130	—
Gilbert	53	—	Tish Haymer (Ariz.)	107	—
Rick Outzen (Fla.)	53	—	Orion Daley (N.Y.)	98	—
Charles Skelley (Ariz.)	50	—	Leland Montell (Ariz.)	94	—
Rhett Smith (Texas)	44	—	Loti Gest (Ariz.)	82	—
Total	541,035		Total	455,635	

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
February 5 <b>Arkansas</b>					
Huckabee	138,557	60.5	Clinton	220,136	70.1
McCain	46,343	20.2	Obama	82,476	26.2
Romney	30,997	13.5	Edwards	5,873	1.9
Paul	10,983	4.8	Dodd	308	0.1
Giuliani	658	0.3	Richardson	810	0.3
Thompson	628	0.3	Biden	515	0.2
Uncommitted	987	0.4	Kucinich	393	0.1
Total	229,153		Gravel	325	0.1
			Uncommitted	3,398	1.1
			Total	314,234	
February 5 <b>California</b>					
McCain	1,238,988	42.2	Clinton	2,608,184	51.5
Romney	1,013,471	34.6	Obama	2,186,662	43.2
Huckabee	340,669	11.6	Edwards	193,617	3.8
Giuliani	128,681	4.4	Kucinich	24,126	0.5
Paul	125,365	4.3	Richardson	19,939	0.4
Thompson	50,275	1.7	Biden	18,261	0.4
Hunter	14,021	0.5	Gravel	8,184	0.2
Keyes	11,742	0.4	Dodd	8,005	0.2
Tancredo	3,884	0.1	Write-ins	15	—
Cox	3,219	0.1	Total	5,066,993	
Brownback	2,486	0.1			
Write-ins	10	—			
Total	2,932,811				
February 5 <b>Connecticut</b>					
McCain	78,836	52.0	Obama	179,742	50.7
Romney	49,891	32.9	Clinton	165,426	46.7
Huckabee	10,607	7.0	Edwards	3,424	1.0
Paul	6,287	4.1	Dodd	912	0.3
Giuliani	2,470	1.6	Kucinich	846	0.2
Thompson	538	0.4	Biden	440	0.1
Keyes	376	0.2	Richardson	436	0.1
Hunter	137	0.1	Gravel	275	0.1
Uncommitted	2,462	1.6	Uncommitted	3,038	0.9
Total	151,604		Total	354,539	
February 5 <b>Delaware</b>					
McCain	22,628	45.0	Obama	51,148	53.1
Romney	16,344	32.5	Clinton	40,760	42.3
Huckabee	7,706	15.3	Biden	2,863	3.0
Paul	2,131	4.2	Edwards	1,241	1.3
Giuliani	1,255	2.5	Kucinich	192	0.2
Tancredo	175	0.3	Dodd	170	0.2
Total	50,239		Total	96,374	
February 5 <b>Georgia</b>					
Huckabee	326,874	33.9	Obama	704,247	66.4
McCain	304,751	31.6	Clinton	330,026	31.1
Romney	290,707	30.2	Edwards	18,209	1.7
Paul	28,096	2.9	Biden	2,538	0.2
Giuliani	7,162	0.7	Kucinich	2,096	0.2
Thompson	3,414	0.4	Richardson	1,879	0.2

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Keyes	1,458	0.2	Gravel	952	0.1
Hunter	755	0.1	Dodd	904	0.1
Tancredo	324	—	Total	1,060,851	
Total	963,541				
February 5 <b>Illinois</b>					
McCain	426,777	47.5	Obama	1,318,234	64.7
Romney	257,265	28.6	Clinton	667,930	32.8
Huckabee	148,053	16.5	Edwards	39,719	1.9
Paul	45,055	5.0	Kucinich	4,234	0.2
Giuliani	11,837	1.3	Biden	3,788	0.2
Thompson	7,259	0.8	Richardson	3,538	0.2
Keyes	2,318	0.3	Dodd	1,171	0.1
Mitchell	483	0.1	Total	2,038,614	
Tancredo	375	—			
Total	899,422				
February 5 <b>Massachusetts</b>					
Romney	255,892	51.1	Clinton	705,185	56.0
McCain	204,779	40.9	Obama	511,680	40.6
Huckabee	19,103	3.8	Edwards	20,101	1.6
Paul	13,251	2.6	Biden	3,216	0.3
Giuliani	2,707	0.5	Kucinich	2,992	0.2
Thompson	916	0.2	Richardson	1,846	0.1
Hunter	258	0.1	Gravel	1,463	0.1
Tancredo	153	—	Dodd	1,120	0.1
Uncommitted	1,959	0.4	Uncommitted	8,041	0.6
Write-ins	1,532	0.3	Write-ins	3,279	0.3
Total	500,550		Total	1,258,923	
February 5 <b>Missouri</b>					
McCain	193,932	33.0	Obama	405,637	49.3
Huckabee	185,577	31.5	Clinton	394,400	47.9
Romney	172,231	29.3	Edwards	16,592	2.0
Paul	26,439	4.5	Kucinich	805	0.1
Giuliani	3,557	0.6	Richardson	680	0.1
Thompson	3,080	0.5	Biden	619	0.1
Keyes	890	0.2	Gravel	436	0.1
Hunter	275	—	Dodd	245	—
Tancredo	105	—	Write-ins	217	—
Gilbert	88	—	Uncommitted	3,103	0.4
Cort	46	—	Total	822,734	
Uncommitted	2,084	0.4			
Write-ins	123	—			
Total	588,427				
February 5 <b>New Jersey</b>					
McCain	313,459	55.4	Clinton	613,500	53.8
Romney	160,388	28.3	Obama	501,372	43.9
Huckabee	46,284	8.2	Edwards	15,728	1.4
Paul	27,301	4.8	Biden	4,081	0.4
Giuliani	15,516	2.7	Richardson	3,366	0.3
Thompson	3,253	0.6	Kucinich	3,152	0.3
Total	566,201		Total	1,141,199	

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
February 5 <b>New Mexico</b> <sup>3</sup>					
			Clinton	73,105	49.0
			Obama	71,396	47.9
			Edwards	2,157	1.4
			Richardson	1,305	0.9
			Kucinich	574	0.4
			Biden	122	0.1
			Dodd	81	0.1
			Uncommitted	441	0.3
			Total	149,181	
February 5 <b>New York</b>					
McCain	333,001	51.8	Clinton	1,068,496	57.4
Romney	178,043	27.7	Obama	751,019	40.3
Huckabee	68,477	10.7	Edwards	21,924	1.2
Paul	40,113	6.2	Kucinich	8,458	0.5
Giuliani	23,260	3.6	Richardson	8,227	0.4
Total	642,894		Biden	4,321	0.2
			Total	1,862,445	
February 5 <b>Oklahoma</b>					
McCain	122,772	36.6	Clinton	228,480	54.8
Huckabee	111,899	33.4	Obama	130,130	31.2
Romney	83,030	24.8	Edwards	42,725	10.2
Paul	11,183	3.3	Richardson	7,078	1.7
Giuliani	2,412	0.7	Jim Rogers	3,905	0.9
Thompson	1,924	0.6	Dodd	2,511	0.6
Keyes	817	0.2	Kucinich	2,378	0.6
Curry	387	0.1	Total	417,207	
Hunter	317	0.1			
Tancredo	189	0.1			
Gilbert	124	—			
Total	335,054				
February 5 <b>Tennessee</b>					
Huckabee	190,904	34.5	Clinton	336,245	53.8
McCain	176,091	31.8	Obama	252,874	40.5
Romney	130,632	23.6	Edwards	27,820	4.5
Paul	31,026	5.6	Biden	1,531	0.2
Thompson	16,263	2.9	Richardson	1,178	0.2
Giuliani	5,159	0.9	Kucinich	971	0.2
Keyes	978	0.2	Dodd	526	0.1
Hunter	738	0.1	Gravel	461	0.1
Tancredo	194	—	Uncommitted	3,158	0.5
Uncommitted	1,830	0.3	Total	624,764	
Total	553,815				
February 5 <b>Utah</b>					
Romney	264,956	89.5	Obama	74,538	56.7
McCain	15,931	5.4	Clinton	51,333	39.1
Paul	8,846	3.0	Edwards	3,758	2.9
Huckabee	4,252	1.4	Richardson	549	0.4
Giuliani	988	0.3	Biden	462	0.4
Thompson	613	0.2	Kucinich	408	0.3
Hunter	211	0.1	Gravel	166	0.1



Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Keyes	261	0.1	Dodd	117	0.1
Tancredo	3	—	Frank Lynch	72	0.1
Total	296,061		Total	131,403	
February 9 <b>Louisiana</b>					
Huckabee	69,594	43.2	Obama	220,632	57.4
McCain	67,551	41.9	Clinton	136,925	35.6
Romney	10,222	6.3	Edwards	13,026	3.4
Paul	8,590	5.3	Biden	6,178	1.6
Thompson	1,603	1.0	Richardson	4,257	1.1
Giuliani	1,593	1.0	Kucinich	1,404	0.4
Keyes	837	0.5	Dodd	1,924	0.5
Hunter	368	0.2	Total	384,346	
Tancredo	107	0.1			
Gilbert	183	0.1			
Write-ins	521	0.3			
Total	161,169				
February 12 <b>District of Columbia</b>					
McCain	4,198	67.6	Obama	93,386	75.3
Huckabee	1,020	16.4	Clinton	29,470	23.8
Paul	494	8.0	Edwards	347	0.3
Romney	398	6.4	Kucinich	193	0.2
Giuliani	101	1.6	Richardson	145	0.1
Total	6,211		Uncommitted	339	0.3
			Write-in	114	0.1
			Total	123,994	
February 12 <b>Maryland</b>					
McCain	176,046	54.8	Obama	532,665	60.7
Huckabee	91,608	28.5	Clinton	314,211	35.8
Romney	22,426	7.0	Edwards	10,506	1.2
Paul	19,196	6.0	Biden	3,776	0.4
Giuliani	4,548	1.4	Richardson	2,098	0.2
Keyes	3,386	1.1	Kucinich	1,909	0.2
Thompson	2,901	0.9	Gravel	804	0.1
Hunter	522	0.2	Dodd	788	0.1
Tancredo	356	0.1	Uncommitted	11,417	1.3
Total	320,989		Total	878,174	
February 12 <b>Virginia</b>					
McCain	244,829	50.0	Obama	627,820	63.7
Huckabee	199,003	40.7	Clinton	349,766	35.5
Paul	21,999	4.5	Edwards	5,206	0.5
Romney	18,002	3.7	Kucinich	1,625	0.2
Thompson	3,395	0.7	Richardson	991	0.1
Giuliani	2,024	0.4	Biden	795	0.1
Total	489,252		Total	986,203	
February 19 <b>Washington<sup>4</sup></b>					
McCain	262,304	49.5	Obama	354,112	51.2
Huckabee	127,657	24.1	Clinton	315,744	45.7
Romney	86,140	16.3	Edwards	11,892	1.7

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
Paul	40,539	7.6	Kucinich	4,021	0.6
Giuliani	5,145	1.0	Richardson	2,040	0.3
Thompson	4,865	0.9	Biden	1,883	0.3
Keyes	2,226	0.4	Gravel	1,071	0.2
Hunter	1,056	0.2	Dodd	618	0.1
Total	529,932		Total	691,381	
February 19 <b>Wisconsin</b>					
McCain	224,755	54.7	Obama	646,851	58.1
Huckabee	151,707	36.9	Clinton	453,954	40.8
Paul	19,090	4.6	Edwards	6,693	0.6
Romney	8,080	2.0	Kucinich	2,625	0.2
Thompson	2,709	0.7	Biden	755	0.1
Giuliani	1,935	0.5	Richardson	528	—
Hunter	799	0.2	Gravel	517	—
Tancredo	185	—	Dodd	501	—
Uncommitted	850	0.2	Uncommitted	861	0.1
Write-ins	497	0.1	Write-ins	468	—
Total	410,607		Total	1,113,753	
March 4 <b>Ohio</b>					
McCain	656,687	59.9	Clinton	1,259,620	53.5
Huckabee	335,356	30.6	Obama	1,055,769	44.8
Paul	50,964	4.7	Edwards	39,332	1.7
Romney	36,031	3.3	Total	2,354,721	
Thompson	16,879	1.5			
Total	1,095,917				
March 4 <b>Rhode Island</b>					
McCain	17,480	64.8	Clinton	108,949	58.4
Huckabee	5,847	21.7	Obama	75,316	40.4
Paul	1,777	6.6	Edwards	1,133	0.6
Romney	1,181	4.4	Uncommitted	1,041	0.6
Keyes	117	0.4	Total	186,439	
Cort	24	0.1			
Uncommitted	570	2.1			
Total	26,996				
March 4 <b>Texas</b>					
McCain	697,767	51.2	Clinton	1,462,734	50.9
Huckabee	518,002	38.0	Obama	1,362,476	47.4
Paul	66,360	4.9	Edwards	29,936	1.0
Romney	27,264	2.0	Richardson	10,773	0.4
Thompson	11,503	0.8	Biden	5,290	0.2
Keyes	8,260	0.6	Dodd	3,777	0.1
Hunter	8,222	0.6	Total	2,874,986	
Giuliani	6,038	0.4			
Cort	728	0.1			
Hoa Tran	604	—			
Uncommitted	17,574	1.3			
Total	1,362,322				

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>March 4 Vermont</b>					
McCain	28,417	71.3	Obama	91,901	59.3
Huckabee	5,698	14.3	Clinton	59,806	38.6
Paul	2,635	6.6	Edwards	1,936	1.2
Romney	1,809	4.5	Kucinich	1,010	0.7
Giuliani	931	2.3	Write-ins	307	0.2
Write-ins	353	0.9	Total	154,960	
Total	39,843				
<b>March 11 Mississippi</b>					
McCain	113,074	78.9	Obama	265,370	61.1
Huckabee	17,943	12.5	Clinton	159,273	36.7
Paul	5,510	3.8	Edwards	3,933	0.9
Romney	2,177	1.5	Biden	1,815	0.4
Thompson	2,160	1.5	Richardson	1,396	0.3
Giuliani	945	0.7	Kucinich	912	0.2
Keyes	842	0.6	Dodd	739	0.2
Hunter	414	0.3	Gravel	591	0.1
Tancredo	221	0.2	Uncommitted	42	—
Total	143,286		Total	434,071	
<b>April 22 Pennsylvania</b>					
McCain	595,175	72.9	Clinton	1,275,039	54.6
Paul	129,323	15.8	Obama	1,061,441	45.4
Huckabee	92,430	11.3	Total	2,336,480	
Total	816,928				
<b>May 6 Indiana</b>					
McCain	320,318	77.6	Clinton	646,282	50.6
Huckabee	41,173	10.0	Obama	632,073	49.4
Paul	31,612	7.7	Total	1,278,355	
Romney	19,581	4.7			
Total	412,684				
<b>May 6 North Carolina</b>					
McCain	383,085	74.0	Obama	887,391	56.1
Huckabee	63,018	12.2	Clinton	657,669	41.6
Paul	37,260	7.2	Gravel	12,452	0.8
Keyes	13,596	2.6	Uncommitted	23,214	1.5
Write-ins	20,624	4.0	Total	1,580,726	
Total	517,583				
<b>May 13 Nebraska<sup>5</sup></b>					
McCain	118,876	87.0	Obama	46,670	49.4
Paul	17,772	13.0	Clinton	43,979	46.5
Total	136,648		Gravel	3,886	4.1
			Total	94,535	

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>May 13 West Virginia<sup>6</sup></b>					
McCain	90,469	76.0	Clinton	240,890	66.9
Huckabee	12,260	10.3	Obama	92,736	25.8
Paul	6,000	5.0	Edwards	26,284	7.3
Romney	5,242	4.4	Total	359,910	
Giuliani	2,875	2.4			
Keyes	1,441	1.2			
Curry	728	0.6			
Total	119,015				
<b>May 20 Kentucky</b>					
McCain	142,918	72.3	Clinton	459,511	65.5
Huckabee	16,388	8.3	Obama	209,954	29.9
Paul	13,427	6.8	Edwards	14,212	2.0
Romney	9,206	4.7	Uncommitted	18,091	2.6
Giuliani	3,055	1.5	Total	701,768	
Keyes	2,044	1.0			
Uncommitted	10,755	5.4			
Total	197,793				
<b>May 20 Oregon</b>					
McCain	285,881	80.9	Obama	375,385	58.5
Paul	51,100	14.5	Clinton	259,825	40.5
Write-ins	16,495	4.7	Write-ins	6,289	1.0
Total	353,476		Total	641,499	
<b>May 27 Idaho<sup>7</sup></b>					
McCain	87,460	69.7	Obama	23,980	56.0
Paul	29,785	23.7	Clinton	16,122	37.7
Uncommitted	8,325	6.6	Uncommitted	1,966	4.6
Total	125,570		Write-ins	734	1.7
			Total	42,802	
<b>June 3 Montana</b>					
McCain	72,791	76.0	Obama	103,174	56.6
Paul	20,606	21.5	Clinton	74,889	41.1
Uncommitted	2,333	2.4	Uncommitted	4,358	2.4
Total	95,730		Total	182,421	
<b>June 3 South Dakota</b>					
McCain	42,788	70.2	Clinton	54,128	55.3
Paul	10,072	16.5	Obama	43,669	44.7
Huckabee	4,328	7.1	Total	97,797	
Romney	1,990	3.3			
Uncommitted	1,786	2.9			
<b>June 3 New Mexico<sup>3</sup></b>					
McCain	95,378	86.0			
Paul	15,561	14.0			

Republican			Democratic		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
<b>TOTALS</b>					
McCain	9,862,744	47.3	Clinton	17,787,271	48.1
Romney	4,525,518	21.7	Obama	17,493,298	47.3
Huckabee	4,190,913	20.1	Edwards	1,002,848	2.7
Paul	1,165,112	5.6	Richardson	105,912	0.3
Giuliani	591,359	2.8	Kucinich	103,157	0.3
Thompson	272,939	1.3	Biden	81,458	0.2
Keyes	57,602	0.3	Gravel	40,208	0.1
Hunter	37,475	0.2	Dodd	35,198	0.1
Tancredo	8,578	—	Uncommitted	323,339	0.9
Others <sup>8</sup>	12,617	0.1	Write-ins	13,940	—
Uncommitted	91,491	0.4	Others <sup>9</sup>	8,440	—
Write-ins	24,333	0.1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,840,681</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>36,995,069</b>	

1. Michigan's January primary was not sanctioned by the Democratic Party because it violated party rules that barred all but four states from holding primary contests before February 5, 2008. Michigan and Florida, which held its primary January 29, wanted to move their primaries earlier in the season to have more influence on selection of the candidate. The Democratic Party threatened to strip both states of all Democratic delegates to the national convention. Later a compromise was struck to reduce the penalty to half the delegates for each state. At the convention in June, with the race already decided in Obama's favor, both states had their full delegations seated. At the time of the January primary, however, all major candidates agreed officially not to campaign in Michigan or Florida, and Edwards and Obama had their names removed from the Michigan ballot. Clinton left her name on the Michigan ballot. She won a majority of delegates from both states.

2. Florida, like Michigan, moved its primary ahead of earliest date allowed by Democratic Party rules. (See details in footnote 1.)

3. The Democratic presidential primary was officially a caucus event but had attributes of a regular primary. It was run by the Democratic Party in the state and was open to registered Democrats exclusively, who could vote by mail or in person at the more than 150 caucus sites between noon and 7 p.m. on February 5. The results were used to assign pledged delegates to the candidates. The Republican primary was held June 3.

4. Washington's Democratic primary was nonbinding; delegates pledged to candidates were selected in caucuses. Washington's Republican primary selected only about half of the state's delegates; the other delegates were selected in caucuses.

5. Nebraska's Democratic primary was nonbinding; state Democrats selected delegates through caucuses in February.

6. West Virginia's Republican primary selected only 12 of the state's 30 delegates. A Feb. 5 convention selected 18 delegates.

7. Idaho's Democratic primary was nonbinding for delegate selection. Delegates were pledged to presidential candidates through county caucuses and a state convention.

8. Others, which are listed by name in the state tallies and are in addition to scattered write-ins, consist of the following. The names are presented either by the single state where they appeared on the ballot or by the candidate's name if on the ballot in multiple state. New Hampshire: Stephen Marchuk 127 votes; Cornelius O'Connor 46 votes; Albert Howard 43 votes; Vern Wuensche 36 votes; Vermin Supreme 43 votes; Mark Klein 16 votes. Arizona: John McGraph 490 votes; Frank McNulty 333 votes; Sean Murphy 269 votes; John Fitzpatrick 199 votes; David Ruben 104 votes; Michael Burzinski 98 votes; Bob Forthan 75 votes; Michael Shaw 62 votes; Rick Outzen 53 votes; Charles Skelley 50 votes; Rhett Smith 44 votes. Texas: Hoa Tran 604 votes. Eight candidates were on the ballot in two or more states. Sam Brownback: California 2,486 votes; Michigan 351 votes. Hugh Cort: Texas 728 votes; Alabama 228 votes; South Carolina 88 votes; Arizona 58 votes; Missouri 46 votes; New Hampshire 35 votes; Rhode Island 24 votes. John Cox: California 3,219 votes; South Carolina 83 votes; New Hampshire 39 votes. Jerry Curry: West Virginia 728 votes; Oklahoma 387 votes; Arizona 98 votes. H. Neal Fendig Jr.: South Carolina 23 votes; New Hampshire 13 votes. Daniel Gilbert: Louisiana 183 votes; Oklahoma 124 votes; Missouri 88 votes; Arizona 53 votes; New Hampshire 35 votes. James C. Mitchell Jr.: Illinois 483 votes; Arizona 193 votes; New Hampshire 26 votes. Jack Shepard: Arizona 78 votes; New Hampshire 28 votes.

9. Others, which are listed by name in the state tallies and are in addition to scattered write-ins, consist of the following. The names are presented by the state where they appeared on the ballot. New Hampshire: Richard Caligiuri 253 votes; Kenneth Capalbo 108 votes; D.R. Hunter 95 votes; William Keefe 51 votes; Tom Laughlin 47 votes; Randy Crow 37 votes; Michael Skok 32 votes; Ole Savior 30 votes; Henry Hewes 17 votes; Caroline Killeen 11 votes; Tom Koos 10 votes; Dal LaMagna 8 votes. Arizona: Sandy Whitehouse 632 votes; Edward Dobson 398 votes; Richard Grayson 322 votes; Carl Kruger 291 votes; Chuck See 249 votes; William Campbell 248 votes; Libby Hubbard 209 votes; Michael Oatman 192 votes; Rich Lee 162 votes; Peter Bollander 154 votes; Evelyn Vitullo 132 votes; Philip Tanner 130 votes; Tish Haymer 107 votes; Orion Daley 98 votes; Leland Montell 94 votes; Loti Gest 82 votes. Oklahoma: Jim Rogers 3,905 votes. One candidate, Frank Lynch, was on the ballot in two states: Arizona 248 votes; Utah 72 votes.



# Nominating Conventions

**A**LTHOUGH THE PRESIDENTIAL nominating convention has been a target of criticism throughout its existence, it has survived to become a traditional fixture of American politics. The convention owes its longevity and general acceptance in large part to the multiplicity of functions that the convention uniquely combines.

The convention is a nominating body that the Democrats, Republicans, and most of the principal third parties have used since the early 1830s to choose their candidates for president and vice president. The convention also produces a platform containing the party's positions on issues of the campaign. Convention delegates form the supreme governing body of the party and as such they make major decisions on party affairs. Between conventions such decisions are made by the national committee with the guidance of the party chair.

The convention provides a forum for compromise among the diverse elements within a party, allowing the discussion and often the satisfactory solution of differing points of view. As the ultimate campaign rally, the convention also gathers together thousands of party leaders and rank-and-file members from across the country in an atmosphere that varies widely, sometimes encouraging sober discussion but often resembling a carnival. But even though the process has drawn heavy criticism, the convention has endured because it successfully performs a variety of actions.

The convention is an outgrowth of the U.S. political experience. Nowhere is it mentioned in the Constitution, nor has the authority of the convention ever been a subject of congressional legislation. Rather, the convention has evolved along with the presidential selection process. The convention has been the accepted nominating method of the major political parties since the election of 1832, but internal changes within the convention system have been massive since the early, formative years.

## CONVENTION SITES

Before the Civil War, conventions frequently were held in small buildings, even churches, and attracted only several

hundred delegates and a minimum of spectators. Transportation and communications were slow, so most conventions were held in the late spring in a city with a central geographical location. Baltimore, Maryland, was the most popular convention city in this initial period, playing host to the 1831 Anti-Masonic gathering (America's first national nominating convention), the first six Democratic conventions (1832 through 1852), two Whig conventions, and one National Republican convention. With the nation's westward expansion, the heartland city of Chicago emerged as the most frequent convention center. Since its first one in 1860, Chicago has been the site of twenty-five major party conventions (fourteen Republican, eleven Democratic). The Democrats held their national convention in Chicago as recently as 1996. In 2008 the Democrats chose to meet in Denver, the second time the city had hosted a national party convention. The Republicans met in St. Paul; the GOP had met in St. Paul's twin, Minneapolis, once before.

## Locating and Financing Conventions

Since 1976, presidential elections have been at least partially publicly funded. Early on, the newly created Federal Election Commission (FEC) ruled that host-city contributions to conventions are allowable, enabling the parties to far exceed the technical limit on convention spending. In 1988, for example, the FEC allotted the two major parties \$9.2 million each in public funds for their conventions. The money came from an optional checkoff for publicly financing presidential campaigns on federal income tax forms. (Congress raised the original \$1 checkoff to \$3 per taxpayer, beginning in 1993.) In 1988 the Republicans, however, spent a total of \$18 million on their New Orleans convention, while the Democrats spent \$22.5 million in Atlanta. To attract the Democratic convention, Atlanta levied a special tax on hotel guests, which enabled the host committee to offer a package of \$5 million in borrowed money. For both conventions, General Motors (with FEC permission) provided fleets of cars at an estimated cost of \$350,000.

## SITES OF MAJOR PARTY CONVENTIONS, 1832–2008

The following chart lists the twenty-two cities selected as the sites of major party conventions and the number of conventions they have hosted from the first national gathering for the Democrats (1832) and the Republicans (1856) through the 2008 conventions. The Democrats have hosted a total of forty-six conventions; the Republicans, thirty-nine. In this table, Minneapolis-St. Paul is counted as a single location.

	Total conventions	Democratic conventions		Republican conventions	
		Number	Last hosted	Number	Last hosted
Chicago, Ill.	25	11	1996	14	1960
Baltimore, Md.	10	9	1912	1	1864
Philadelphia, Pa.	8	2	1948	6	2000
New York, N.Y.	6	5	1992	1	2004
St. Louis, Mo.	5	4	1916	1	1896
San Francisco, Calif.	4	2	1984	2	1964
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	2	1880	1	1876
Kansas City, Mo.	3	1	1900	2	1976
Miami Beach, Fla.	3	1	1972	2	1972
Cleveland, Ohio	2	0	—	2	1936
Houston, Texas	2	1	1928	1	1992
Los Angeles, Calif.	2	2	2000	0	—
Denver, Colo.	2	2	2008	0	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	2	0	—	2	2008
Atlanta, Ga.	1	1	1988	0	—
Atlantic City, N.J.	1	1	1964	0	—
Boston, Mass.	1	1	2004	0	—
Charleston, S.C.	1	1	1860	0	—
Dallas, Texas	1	0	—	1	1984
Detroit, Mich.	1	0	—	1	1980
New Orleans, La.	1	0	—	1	1988
San Diego, Calif.	1	0	—	1	1996

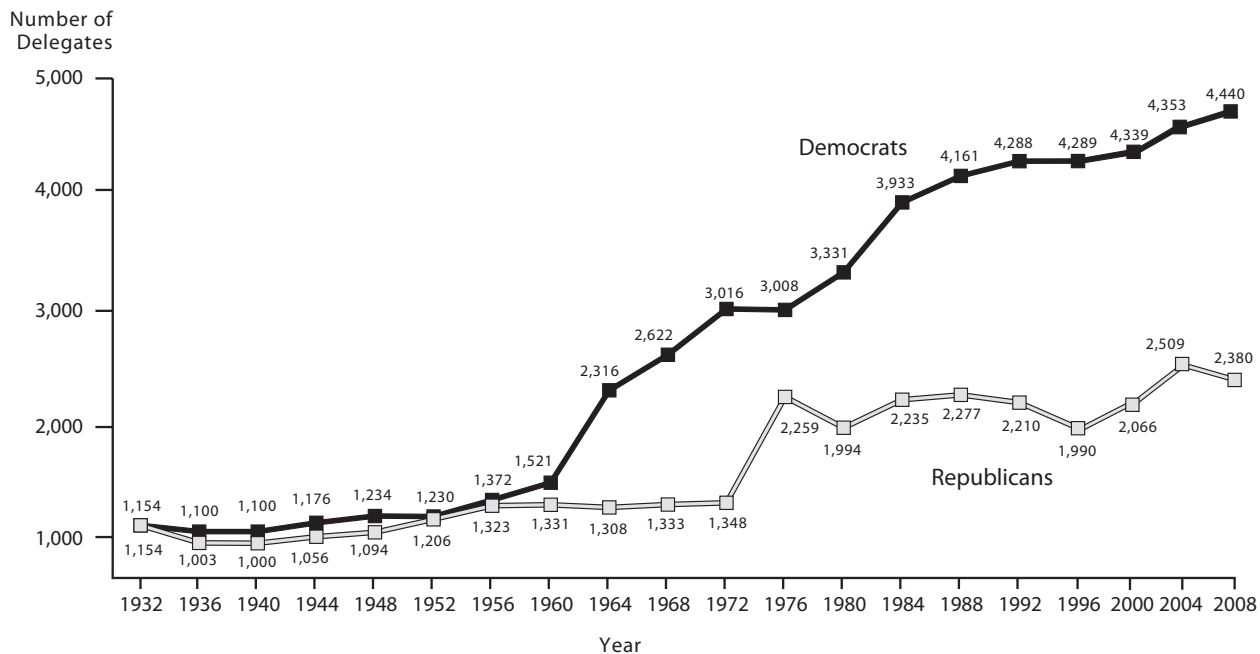
Costs continued to soar for subsequent conventions. In 1992 the Democrats spent \$38.6 million on their New York City meeting, according to political scientist Herbert E. Alexander. For the 1996 conventions, the FEC allotted the two major parties \$12.4 million each in public funds, but the total spending for both parties, according to Alexander, was at least twice that amount. In 2000 the federal money given each of the two major parties for their conventions reached \$13.5 million. The Reform Party was given \$2.5 million. In the wake of the 2001 terrorist attacks, huge amounts were spent on additional security in 2004; the federal government alone allocated up to \$50 million in assistance for each major convention that year. In addition to the federal spending on security and the FEC grant money of \$14.9 million given to each major party, the FEC reported that the Democrats raised an additional \$56.8 million for their convention in Boston, while the Republicans raised \$85.7 million for New York City. In 2008 each party received \$16.8 million in federal funds for their convention. In addition to that federal money, the Democrats reported receipts of \$121.9 million and the Republicans \$102.5 million for their respective conventions, according to

the FEC. Furthermore, each host city once again received \$50 million in federal assistance for security purposes.

Besides the amounts spent on security, major outlays typically go for construction, administration, office space, convention committees, and regular police and fire personnel. Besides adequate hotel and convention hall facilities, safety of the delegates and other attendees is increasingly a major consideration in selection of a national party convention site. The island location of Miami Beach, for example, made it easier to contain protest demonstrators and reportedly was a factor in its selection by the Republicans in 1968 and by both parties in 1972.

For the party that controls the White House, often the overriding factor in site selection is the president's personal preference—as in the GOP's decision to meet in 1992 in President George H.W. Bush's adopted home city of Houston, or the Democrats' decision to meet in Atlantic City in 1964, because President Lyndon Johnson wanted a site within helicopter distance of Washington and convenient to New York City. In 2004 the Republicans chose to meet in New York City, which had lost the World Trade Center in the

FIGURE 12-1 Republican and Democratic Convention Delegates, 1932–2008



2001 terrorist attacks—a significant location for President George W. Bush, whose presidency had centered on responding to terrorism after September 11, 2001.

The national committees of the two parties select the sites about one year before the conventions are to take place.

### Call of the Convention

The next steps in the quadrennial convention process follows several months after the site selection with the announcement of the convention call, the establishment of the three major convention committees—credentials, rules, and platform (resolutions)—the appointment of convention officers, and finally the holding of the convention itself. While these basic steps have undergone little change since the first conventions, there have been major alterations within the nominating convention system.

The call of the convention sets the date of the meeting (the site selection already being announced) and is issued early in each election year, if not before. The call to the first Democratic convention, held in 1832, was issued by the New Hampshire Legislature. Early Whig conventions were called by party members in Congress. With the establishment of national committees later in the nineteenth century, the function of issuing the convention call fell to these new party organizations. Each national committee currently has the responsibility for allocating delegates to each state.

### DELEGATE SELECTION

Both parties have modified the method of allocating delegates to the individual states and territories. From the beginning of

the convention system in the nineteenth century, both the Democrats and Republicans distributed votes to the states based on their electoral college strength.

The first major deviation from this procedure was made by the Republicans after their divisive 1912 convention, in which President William Howard Taft won renomination over former president Theodore Roosevelt. Taft's nomination was largely because of almost solid support from the South—a region vastly overrepresented in relation to its number of Republican voters. Before their 1916 convention the Republicans reduced the allocation of votes to the southern states. At their 1924 convention the Republicans applied the first bonus system, by which states were awarded extra votes for supporting the Republican presidential candidate in the previous election. The concept of bonus votes, applied as a reward to the states for supporting the party ticket, has been used and expanded by both parties since that time.

The Democrats first used a bonus system in 1944, completing a compromise arrangement with southern states for abolishing the party's controversial two-thirds nominating rule. Since then both parties have used various delegate-allocation formulas. At their 1972 convention the Republicans revised the formula and added more than 900 new delegate slots for 1976, increasing the size of the convention by two-thirds. The Ripon Society, an organization of liberal Republicans, sued to have the new rules overturned. They argued that because of the extra delegates awarded to states that voted Republican in the previous presidential election, small southern and western states were favored at the expense of the more populous but less Republican eastern states. The challenge failed when the Supreme Court in February 1976

TABLE 12-1 Democratic Conventions, 1832–2008

Year	City	Dates	Presidential nominee	Vice-presidential nominee	No. of pres. ballots
1832	Baltimore	May 21–23	Andrew Jackson	Martin Van Buren	1
1836	Baltimore	May 20–23	Martin Van Buren	Richard M. Johnson	1
1840	Baltimore	May 5–6	Martin Van Buren	— <sup>1</sup>	1
1844	Baltimore	May 27–29	James K. Polk	George M. Dallas	9
1848	Baltimore	May 22–25	Lewis Cass	William O. Butler	4
1852	Baltimore	June 1–5	Franklin Pierce	William R. King	49
1856	Cincinnati	June 2–6	James Buchanan	John C. Breckinridge	17
1860	Charleston	April 23–May 3	Deadlocked		57
	Baltimore	June 18–23	Stephen A. Douglas	Benjamin Fitzpatrick Herschel V. Johnson <sup>2</sup>	2
1864	Chicago	Aug. 29–31	George B. McClellan	George H. Pendleton	1
1868	New York	July 4–9	Horatio Seymour	Francis P. Blair	22
1872	Baltimore	July 9–10	Horace Greeley	Benjamin G. Brown	1
1876	St. Louis	June 27–29	Samuel J. Tilden	Thomas A. Hendricks	2
1880	Cincinnati	June 22–24	Winfield S. Hancock	William H. English	2
1884	Chicago	July 8–11	Grover Cleveland	Thomas A. Hendricks	2
1888	St. Louis	June 5–7	Grover Cleveland	Allen G. Thurman	1
1892	Chicago	June 21–23	Grover Cleveland	Adlai E. Stevenson	1
1896	Chicago	July 7–11	William J. Bryan	Arthur Sewall	5
1900	Kansas City	July 4–6	William J. Bryan	Adlai E. Stevenson	1
1904	St. Louis	July 6–9	Alton S. Parker	Henry G. Davis	1
1908	Denver	July 7–10	William J. Bryan	John W. Kern	1
1912	Baltimore	June 25–July 2	Woodrow Wilson	Thomas R. Marshall	46
1916	St. Louis	June 14–16	Woodrow Wilson	Thomas R. Marshall	1
1920	San Francisco	June 28–July 6	James M. Cox	Franklin D. Roosevelt	44
1924	New York	June 24–July 9	John W. Davis	Charles W. Bryan	103
1928	Houston	June 26–29	Alfred E. Smith	Joseph T. Robinson	1
1932	Chicago	June 27–July 2	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John N. Garner	4
1936	Philadelphia	June 23–27	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John N. Garner	Acclamation
1940	Chicago	July 15–18	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Henry A. Wallace	1
1944	Chicago	July 19–21	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Harry S. Truman	1
1948	Philadelphia	July 12–14	Harry S. Truman	Alben W. Barkley	1
1952	Chicago	July 21–26	Adlai Stevenson	John J. Sparkman	3
1956	Chicago	Aug. 13–17	Adlai Stevenson	Estes Kefauver	1
1960	Los Angeles	July 11–15	John F. Kennedy	Lyndon B. Johnson	1
1964	Atlantic City	Aug. 24–27	Lyndon B. Johnson	Hubert H. Humphrey	Acclamation
1968	Chicago	Aug. 26–29	Hubert H. Humphrey	Edmund S. Muskie	1
1972	Miami Beach	July 10–13	George McGovern	Thomas F. Eagleton R. Sargent Shriver <sup>3</sup>	1
1976	New York	July 12–15	Jimmy Carter	Walter F. Mondale	1
1980	New York	Aug. 11–14	Jimmy Carter	Walter F. Mondale	1
1984	San Francisco	July 16–19	Walter F. Mondale	Geraldine A. Ferraro	1
1988	Atlanta	July 18–21	Michael S. Dukakis	Lloyd Bentsen	1
1992	New York	July 13–16	Bill Clinton	Al Gore	1
1996	Chicago	Aug. 26–29	Bill Clinton	Al Gore	1
2000	Los Angeles	Aug. 14–17	Al Gore	Joseph Lieberman	1
2004	Boston	July 26–29	John F. Kerry	John Edwards	1
2008	Denver	Aug. 25–28	Barack Obama	Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Acclamation

1. The 1840 Democratic convention did not nominate a candidate for vice president.

2. The 1860 Democratic convention nominated Benjamin Fitzpatrick, who declined the nomination shortly after the convention adjourned. On June 25 the Democratic National Committee selected Herschel V. Johnson as the party's candidate for vice president.

3. The 1972 Democratic convention nominated Thomas F. Eagleton, who withdrew from the ticket on July 31. On Aug. 8 the Democratic National Committee selected R. Sargent Shriver as the party's candidate for vice president.

refused to hear the case and thus let stand a U.S. Court of Appeals decision upholding the rules.

Only 116 delegates from thirteen states attended the initial national nominating convention held by the Anti-Masons in 1831, but with the addition of more states and

the adoption of increasingly complex voting-allocation formulas by the major parties, the size of conventions spiraled. The 1976 Republican convention had 2,259 delegates, while the Democrats in the same year had 3,075 delegates casting 3,008 votes. (The number of delegate votes was smaller than

TABLE 12-2 Chief Officers and Keynote Speakers at Democratic National Conventions, 1832–2008

Year	Chair national committee	Temporary chair	Permanent chair	Keynote speaker
1832		Robert Lucas, Ohio	Robert Lucas, Ohio	
1836		Andrew Stevenson, Va.	Andrew Stevenson, Va.	
1840		Isaac Hill, N.H.	William Carroll, Tenn.	
1844		Hendrick B. Wright, Pa.	Hendrick B. Wright, Pa.	
1848	Benjamin Hallet, Mass.	J. S. Bryce, La.	Andrew Stevenson, Va.	
1852	Robert M. McLane, Md.	Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, N.C.	John W. Davis, Ind.	
1856	David A. Smalley, Vt.	Samuel Medary, Ohio	John E. Ward, Ga.	
1860	August Belmont, N.Y.	Francis B. Flournoy, Ark.	Caleb Cushing, Mass.	
1864	August Belmont, N.Y.	William Bigler, Pa.	Horatio Seymour, N.Y.	
1868	August Belmont, N.Y.	Henry L. Palmer, Wis.	Horatio Seymour, N.Y.	
1872	Augustus Schell, N.Y.	Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Va.	James R. Doolittle, Wis.	
1876	Abram Stevens Hewitt, N.Y.	Henry M. Watterson, Ky.	John A. McClernand, Ill.	
1880	William H. Barnum, Conn.	George Hoadly, Ohio	John W. Stevenson, Ky.	
1884	William H. Barnum, Conn.	Richard B. Hubbard, Texas	William F. Vilas, Wis.	
1888	William H. Barnum, Conn.	Stephen M. White, Calif.	Patrick A. Collins, Mass.	
1892	William F. Harrity, Penn.	William C. Owens, Ky.	William L. Wilson, W.Va.	
1896	James K. Jones, Ark.	John W. Daniel, Va.	Stephen M. White, Calif.	
1900	James K. Jones, Ark.	Charles S. Thomas, Colo.	James D. Richardson, Tenn.	
1904	Thomas Taggart, Ind.	John Sharp Williams, Miss.	Champ Clark, Mo.	
1908	Norman E. Mack, N.Y.	Theodore A. Bell, Calif.	Henry D. Clayton, Ala.	
1912	William F. McCombs, N.Y.	Alton B. Parker, N.Y.	Ollie M. James, Ky.	
1916	Vance C. McCormick, Pa.	Martin H. Glynn, N.Y.	Ollie M. James, Ky.	
1920	George H. White, Ohio	Homer S. Cummings, Conn.	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	
1924	Clem Shaver, W.Va.	Pat Harrison, Miss.	Thomas J. Walsh, Mont.	
1928	John J. Raskob, Md.	Claude G. Bowers, Ind.	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	
1932	James A. Farley, N.Y.	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	Thomas J. Walsh, Mont.	
1936	James A. Farley, N.Y.	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.
1940	Edward J. Flynn, N.Y.	William B. Bankhead, Ala.	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	William B. Bankhead, Ala.
1944	Robert E. Hannegan, Mo.	Robert S. Kerr, Okla.	Samuel D. Jackson, Ind.	Robert S. Kerr, Okla.
1948	J. Howard McGrath, R.I.	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.	Sam Rayburn, Texas	Alben W. Barkley, Ky.
1952	Stephen A. Mitchell, Ill.	Paul A. Dever, Mass.	Sam Rayburn, Texas	Paul A. Dever, Mass.
1956	Paul M. Butler, Ind.	Frank G. Clement, Tenn.	Sam Rayburn, Texas	Frank Clement, Tenn.
1960	Henry Jackson, Wash.	Frank Church, Idaho	LeRoy Collins, Fla.	Frank Church, Idaho
1964	John M. Bailey, Conn.	John O. Pastore, R.I.	John W. McCormack, Mass.	John O. Pastore, R.I.
1968	Lawrence F. O'Brien, Mass.	Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii	Carl B. Albert, Okla.	Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii
1972 <sup>1</sup>	Lawrence F. O'Brien, Mass.		Lawrence F. O'Brien, Mass.	Reubin Askew, Fla.
1976	Robert S. Strauss, Texas		Lindy Boggs, La.	John Glenn, Ohio
				Barbara C. Jordan, Texas
1980	John C. White, Texas		Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Mass.	Morris K. Udall, Ariz.
1984	Charles T. Manatt, Calif.		Martha Layne Collins, Ky.	Mario M. Cuomo, N.Y.
1988	Paul G. Kirk Jr., Mass.		Jim Wright, Texas	Ann W. Richards, Texas
1992	Ronald H. Brown, D.C.		Ann W. Richards, Texas	Bill Bradley, N.J.
				Zell Miller, Ga.
				Barbara C. Jordan, Texas
1996	Donald Fowler, S.C.		Thomas A. Daschle, S.D.	Evan Bayh, Ind.
			Richard A. Gephardt, Mo.	
2000	Joe Andrew, Ind.		Barbara Boxer, Calif.	Harold E. Ford Jr., Tenn.
			Dianne Feinstein, Calif.	
2004	Terry McAuliffe, N.Y.		Bill Richardson, N.M.	Barack Obama, Ill.
2008	Howard Dean, Vt.		Nancy Pelosi, Calif.	Mark Warner, Va.

1. A rule change eliminated the position of temporary chair.

the number of delegates because Democratic Party rules provided for fractional voting.)

The expanded size of modern conventions in part reflected their democratization, with less command by a few party leaders and dramatic growth among youth,

women, and minority delegations. Increased representation for such groups was one of the major reasons given by the Republicans for the huge increase in delegate strength authorized by the 1972 convention (and effective for the 1976 gathering).



TABLE 12-3 **Republican Conventions, 1856–2008**

Year	City	Dates	Presidential nominee	Vice-presidential nominee	No. of pres. ballots
1856	Philadelphia	June 17–19	John C. Fremont	William L. Dayton	2
1860	Chicago	May 16–18	Abraham Lincoln	Hannibal Hamlin	3
1864	Baltimore	June 7–8	Abraham Lincoln	Andrew Johnson	1
1868	Chicago	May 20–21	Ulysses S. Grant	Schuyler Colfax	1
1872	Philadelphia	June 5–6	Ulysses S. Grant	Henry Wilson	1
1876	Cincinnati	June 14–16	Rutherford B. Hayes	William A. Wheeler	7
1880	Chicago	June 2–8	James A. Garfield	Chester A. Arthur	36
1884	Chicago	June 3–6	James G. Blaine	John A. Logan	4
1888	Chicago	June 19–25	Benjamin Harrison	Levi P. Morton	8
1892	Minneapolis	June 7–10	Benjamin Harrison	Whitelaw Reid	1
1896	St. Louis	June 16–18	William McKinley	Garret A. Hobart	1
1900	Philadelphia	June 19–21	William McKinley	Theodore Roosevelt	1
1904	Chicago	June 21–23	Theodore Roosevelt	Charles W. Fairbanks	1
1908	Chicago	June 16–19	William H. Taft	James S. Sherman	1
1912	Chicago	June 18–22	William H. Taft	James S. Sherman Nicholas Murray Butler <sup>1</sup>	1
1916	Chicago	June 7–10	Charles E. Hughes	Charles W. Fairbanks	3
1920	Chicago	June 8–12	Warren G. Harding	Calvin Coolidge	10
1924	Cleveland	June 10–12	Calvin Coolidge	Charles G. Dawes	1
1928	Kansas City	June 12–15	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis	1
1932	Chicago	June 14–16	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis	1
1936	Cleveland	June 9–12	Alfred M. Landon	Frank Knox	1
1940	Philadelphia	June 24–28	Wendell L. Willkie	Charles L. McNary	6
1944	Chicago	June 26–28	Thomas E. Dewey	John W. Bricker	1
1948	Philadelphia	June 21–25	Thomas E. Dewey	Earl Warren	3
1952	Chicago	July 7–11	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Richard M. Nixon	1
1956	San Francisco	Aug. 20–23	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Richard M. Nixon	1
1960	Chicago	July 25–28	Richard M. Nixon	Henry Cabot Lodge	1
1964	San Francisco	July 13–16	Barry Goldwater	William E. Miller	1
1968	Miami Beach	Aug. 5–8	Richard M. Nixon	Spiro T. Agnew	1
1972	Miami Beach	Aug. 21–23	Richard M. Nixon	Spiro T. Agnew	1
1976	Kansas City	Aug. 16–19	Gerald R. Ford	Robert Dole	1
1980	Detroit	July 14–17	Ronald Reagan	George H. W. Bush	1
1984	Dallas	Aug. 20–23	Ronald Reagan	George H. W. Bush	1
1988	New Orleans	Aug. 15–18	George H. W. Bush	Dan Quayle	1
1992	Houston	Aug. 17–20	George H. W. Bush	Dan Quayle	1
1996	San Diego	Aug. 12–15	Robert Dole	Jack Kemp	1
2000	Philadelphia	July 31–Aug. 3	George W. Bush	Richard B. Cheney	1
2004	New York City	Aug. 30–Sept. 2	George W. Bush	Richard B. Cheney	1
2008	St. Paul	Sept. 1–4	John McCain	Sarah Palin	1

1. The 1912 Republican convention nominated James S. Sherman, who died on Oct. 30. The Republican National Committee subsequently selected Nicholas Murray Butler to receive the Republican electoral votes for vice president.

The Democrats adopted new rules in June 1978, expanding the number of delegates by 10 percent to provide extra representation for state and local officials. The new Democratic rules also required that women account for at least 50 percent of the delegates beginning with the 1980 convention. That party's national convention continued to grow throughout the next decades—from 3,331 delegate votes in 1980 to a record 4,353 (and 611 alternates) in 2004. In 2004 almost 40 percent of the Democratic delegates were members of minority groups, another record. In 2008, the number was still higher, with minorities making up 42.6 percent. Of the 4,440 delegates (and 614 alternates) that year, women made up 50.1 percent.

The 2004 Republican convention also convened a record number of participants with 2,509 delegates and 2,344 alternates. Of these delegates and alternates, 44 percent were women and 17 percent were minorities, the highest percentage ever at a GOP convention. In 2008 the GOP convention included 2,380 delegates and 2,227 alternate delegates. Media reports indicated that the percentage of minority delegates was down from four years earlier.

With the increased size of conventions has come a formalization in the method of delegate selection, which at first was often haphazard and informal. At the Democratic convention in 1835, for example, Maryland had 188

TABLE 12-4 **Chief Officers and Keynote Speakers at Republican National Conventions, 1856–2008**

Year	Chair national committee	Temporary chair	Permanent chair	Keynote speaker
1856	Edwin D. Morgan, N.Y.	Robert Emmet, N.Y.	Henry S. Lane, Ind.	
1860	Edwin D. Morgan, N.Y.	David Wilmot, Pa.	George Ashmun, Mass.	
1864	Edwin D. Morgan, N.Y.	Robert J. Breckinridge, Ky.	William Dennison, Ohio	
1868	Marcus L. Ward, N.J.	Carl Schurz, Mo.	Joseph R. Hawley, Conn.	
1872	William Claflin, Mass.	Morton McMichael, Pa.	Thomas Settle, N.C.	
1876	Edwin D. Morgan, N.Y.	Theodore M. Pomeroy, N.Y.	Edward McPherson, Pa.	
1880	J. Donald Cameron, Pa.	George F. Hoar, Mass.	George F. Hoar, Mass.	
1884	Dwight M. Sabin, Minn.	John R. Lynch, Miss.	John B. Henderson, Mo.	
1888	B.F. Jones, Pa.	John M. Thurston, Neb.	Morris M. Estee, Calif.	
1892	James S. Clarkson, Iowa	J. Sloat Fassett, N.Y.	William McKinley Jr., Ohio	
1896	Thomas H. Carter, Mont.	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind.	John M. Thurston, Neb.	
1900	Marcus A. Hanna, Ohio	Edward O. Wolcott, Colo.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.	
1904	Henry C. Payne, Wis.	Elihu Root, N.Y.	Joseph G. Cannon, Ill.	
1908	Harry S. New, Ind.	Julius C. Burrows, Mich.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.	
1912	Victor Rosewater, Neb.	Elihu Root, N.Y.	Elihu Root, N.Y.	
1916	Charles D. Hilles, N.Y.	Warren G. Harding, Ohio	Warren G. Harding, Ohio	
1920	Will H. Hays, Ind.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.	Henry Cabot Lodge, Mass.
1924	John T. Adams, Iowa	Theodore E. Burton, Ohio	Frank W. Mordell, Wyo.	
1928	William M. Butler, Mass.	Simeon D. Fess, Ohio	George H. Moses, N.H.	
1932	Simeon D. Fess, Ohio	L. J. Dickinson, Iowa	Bertrand H. Snell, N.Y.	
1936	Henry P. Fletcher, Pa.	Frederick Steiwer, Ore.	Bertrand H. Snell, N.Y.	Frederick Steiwer, Ore.
1940	John Hamilton, Kan.	Harold E. Stassen, Minn.	Joseph W. Martin Jr., Mass.	Harold E. Stassen, Minn.
1944	Harrison E. Spangler, Iowa	Earl Warren, Calif.	Joseph W. Martin Jr., Mass.	Earl Warren, Calif.
1948	Carroll Reece, Tenn.	Dwight H. Green, Ill.	Joseph W. Martin Jr., Mass.	Dwight H. Green, Ill.
1952	Guy George Gabrielson, N.J.	Walter S. Hallanan, W.Va.	Joseph W. Martin Jr., Mass.	Douglas MacArthur
1956	Leonard W. Hall, N.Y.	William F. Knowland, Calif.	Joseph W. Martin Jr., Mass.	Arthur B. Langlie, Wash.
1960	Thruston B. Morton, Ky.	Cecil H. Underwood, W.Va.	Charles A. Halleck, Ind.	Walter H. Judd, Minn.
1964	William E. Miller, N.Y.	Mark O. Hatfield, Ore.	Thruston B. Morton, Ky.	Mark O. Hatfield, Ore.
1968	Ray C. Bliss, Ohio	Edward W. Brooke, Mass.	Gerald R. Ford, Mich.	Daniel J. Evans, Wash.
1972	Robert Dole, Kan.	Ronald Reagan, Calif.	Gerald R. Ford, Mich.	Richard G. Lugar, Ind.
				Anne L. Armstrong, Texas
1976	Mary Louise Smith, Iowa	Robert Dole, Kan.	John J. Rhodes, Ariz.	Howard H. Baker Jr., Tenn.
1980	Bill Brock, Tenn.	Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Kan.	John J. Rhodes, Ariz.	Guy Vander Jagt, Mich.
1984	Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., Nev.	Howard H. Baker Jr., Tenn.	Robert H. Michel, Ill.	Katherine Ortega, N.M.
1988	Lee Atwater, S.C.	Elizabeth Hanford Dole, N.C.	Robert H. Michel, Ill.	Thomas H. Kean, N.J.
1992	Richard N. Bond, N.Y.	Kay Bailey Hutchison, Texas	Robert H. Michel, Ill.	Phil Gramm, Texas
1996	Haley Barbour, Miss.	Christine Todd Whitman, N.J.	Newt Gingrich, Ga.	Susan Molinari, N.Y.
		George W. Bush, Texas		
2000	Jim Nicholson, Colo.	Trent Lott, Miss.	J. Dennis Hastert, Ill.	Colin Powell, D.C.
2004	Ed Gillespie, N.J.	Linda Lingle, Hawaii	J. Dennis Hastert, Ill.	Zell Miller, Ga.
2008	Robert M. "Mike" Duncan, Ky.	Mitch McConnell, Ky.	John Boehner, Ohio	Rudolph Giuliani, N.Y.

delegates to cast the state's ten votes. In contrast, Tennessee's fifteen votes were cast by a traveling businessman who happened to be in the convention city at the time. While the number of delegates and the number of votes allocated tended to be equal or nearly so later in the nineteenth century, a few party bosses frequently exercised domination of national conventions.

Two basic methods of delegate selection were employed in the nineteenth century and continued to be used into the twentieth: the caucus method, by which delegates were chosen by meetings at the local or state level, and the appointment method, by which delegates were appointed by the governor or a powerful state leader.

## Presidential Primaries

A revolutionary new mechanism for delegate selection emerged during the early 1900s: the presidential primary election in which the voters directly elected convention delegates.

Initiated in Florida at the turn of the century, the presidential primary by 1912 was used by thirteen states. In his first annual message to Congress the following year, President Woodrow Wilson advocated the establishment of a national primary to select presidential candidates: "I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of

legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of several parties may choose their nominees for the presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions.” Wilson went on to suggest the retention of conventions for the purpose of declaring the results of the primaries and formulating the parties’ platforms.

Before any action was taken on Wilson’s proposal, the progressive spirit that spurred the growth of presidential primaries faded. Not until the late 1960s and early 1970s, when widespread pressures for change touched both parties, but especially the Democratic, was there a rapid growth in presidential primaries. In the mid-1980s some states reverted to the caucus method of delegate selection, but their revival soon abated. A record forty-four primaries were held in 2000, including those in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. In 2004, with an incumbent president running unopposed on the Republican side, only thirty-seven states held primaries along with the District of Columbia.

In 2008 fifty-one states and territories held Democratic nominating events (primaries, caucuses, or state conventions); the Michigan and Florida contests, however, were controversial because they were held too early in the calendar, thus breaking party rules. Delegates from those states eventually were seated at the convention. On the Republican side, there were fifty-one contests. The majority of the contests on both sides of the aisle were primaries.

In many states participation in the presidential primary is restricted to voters belonging to the party holding the primary. In some states, however, participation by voters outside the party is allowed by state-mandated open primaries, usually with the caveat, though, that the party in which they cast a primary ballot is publicly recorded. (*See Chapters 10 and 11.*)

### Democratic Rules in Recent Decades

In June 1982 the Democratic National Committee (DNC) adopted several changes in the presidential nominating process recommended by the party’s Commission on Presidential Nominations, chaired by Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. of North Carolina. The Hunt Commission, as it came to be known, suggested revisions to increase the power of party regulars and give the convention more freedom to act on its own. It was the fourth time in twelve years that the Democrats, struggling to repair their nominating process without repudiating earlier reforms, had rewritten their party rules. (*See box, Changes in Democrats’ Nominating Rules, p. 495.*)

One major change in the Democrats’ rules was the creation of a new group of “superdelegates,” party and elected officials who would go to the 1984 convention uncommitted and would cast about 14 percent of the ballots. The DNC also adopted a Hunt Commission proposal to weaken the rule binding delegates to vote for

their original presidential preference on the first convention ballot. But the new rule also allowed a presidential candidate to replace any disloyal delegate with a more faithful one.

One of the most significant revisions was the Democrats’ decision to relax proportional representation at the convention and end the ban on the “loophole” primary-winner-take-all by district. Proportional representation is the distribution of delegates among candidates to reflect their share of the primary or caucus vote, both statewide and in congressional districts. Mandated by party rules in 1980, it was blamed by some Democrats for the protracted primary fight between President Jimmy Carter and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Because candidates needed only about 20 percent of the vote in most places to qualify for a share of the delegates, Kennedy was able to remain in contention. But while the system kept Kennedy going, it did nothing to help his chances of winning the nomination.

Although the Democrats’ 1984 rules permitted states to retain proportional representation, they also allowed states to take advantage of two options that could help a front-running candidate build the momentum to wrap up the nomination early in the year.

One was a winner-take-more system. States could elect to keep proportional representation but adopt a winner bonus plan that would award the top vote-getter in each district one extra delegate.

The other option was a return to the loophole primary, which party rules outlawed in 1980 (with exemptions allowing Illinois and West Virginia to retain their loophole voting systems). In the loophole states, voters balloted directly for delegates, with each delegate candidate identified by presidential preference. Sometimes several presidential contenders would win at least a fraction of the delegates in a given district, but the most common result is a sweep by the presidential front-runner, even if he or she has less than an absolute majority. Loophole primaries aid the building of a consensus behind the front-runner, while still giving other candidates a chance to inject themselves back into the race by winning a major loophole state decisively.

The DNC retained the delegate-selection season adopted in 1978, a three-month period stretching from the second Tuesday in March to the second Tuesday in June. But, in an effort to reduce the growing influence of early states in the nominating process, the Democrats required Iowa and New Hampshire to move their highly publicized elections to late winter. Party rules maintained the privileged status of Iowa and New Hampshire before other states but mandated that their initial nominating rounds be held only eight days apart in 1984. Five weeks had intervened between the Iowa caucuses and New Hampshire primary in 1980. (The window was extended to four months for 2004 and 2008.)

## CHANGES IN DEMOCRATS' NOMINATING RULES

Between 1972 and 1992 Democrats tinkered with their nominating rules every four years, producing a system that, if not better than before, was always different. Since 1992, however, the party left its rules basically unchanged. The following chart shows the ebb and flow of the Democratic Party's rules changes, with a "✓" indicating the years these major rules were in effect.

	1972	1976	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008
<b>Timing:</b> Restrict delegate-selection events to a three-month period (the "window"), which was extended to four months for 2004 and 2008.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Conditions of Participation:</b> Restrict participation in delegate-selection events to voters who declare themselves Democrats.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Proportional Representation:</b> Ban all types of winner-take-all contests. Ban all types of winner-reward contests (where winner receives extra delegates).			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Delegate Loyalty:</b> Give candidates the right to approve delegates identifying with their candidacy. Bind delegates to vote for their original presidential preference at convention on first ballot.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Party and Elected Officials:</b> Expand each delegation to include pledged party and elected officials. Further expand each delegation to include unpledged party and elected officials ("superdelegates").			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Demographic Representation:</b> Encourage participation and representation of minorities and historically underrepresented groups (affirmative action). Require delegations to be equally divided between men and women.			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

The DNC also retained rules requiring primary states to set candidate filing deadlines thirty to ninety days before the election and limiting participation in the delegate-selection process to Democrats only. This last rule eliminated cross-over primaries where voters could participate in the Democratic primary without designating their party affiliation. African Americans and Hispanics won continued endorsement of affirmative action in the new party rules. Women gained renewed support for the equal division rule, which required state delegations at the national convention to be divided equally between men and women.

The Democratic Party's 1988 presidential nominating process remained basically the same as that used in 1984. The rules adopted by the national committee included only

minor modifications suggested by the party's rules review panel, the Fairness Commission.

The bloc of uncommitted party and elected officials (superdelegates) was expanded slightly to 16 percent and rearranged to reserve more convention seats for members of Congress, governors, and the DNC; the rules restricting participation in Democratic primaries and caucuses to Democrats only was relaxed so the open primaries in Wisconsin and Montana could be conducted with the approval of the national party; and the share of the vote a candidate needed to win in a primary or caucus to qualify for delegates was lowered from the 20 percent level used in most places in 1984 to 15 percent.

Only the rule regarding the 15 percent "threshold" spawned much debate during the rules-writing process, and



## POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION AND RULES

Political parties in the United States are loosely organized. Anyone of voting age can become a party member simply by signing up. Millions of Americans do just that, while many others shun formal partisan affiliations but think of themselves as Democrats or Republicans nonetheless.

Cowboy humorist Will Rogers used to get laughs by saying, "I am not a member of any organized party. I am a Democrat." But the same line could also be applied to the Republicans, even if they sometimes seemed to be less disorganized than their major rivals.

Both parties have the same fluidity of membership, with the rolls open to independents as well as to supporters of the other party. Formally registering as a Democrat or Republican has the advantage of permitting the member to participate in the party's nominating primaries and caucuses. Most states bar crossover voting in the other party's elections, largely for fear that members of one party would try to nominate the weakest candidates of the opposing party.

There is little evidence, however, that most rank-and-file voters are as concerned about parties as such. In recent elections, roughly three times as many voters have participated in the presidential election as have taken part in the parties' presidential primaries. In 1995, for the first time ever, a plurality of voters surveyed by the Gallup poll identified themselves as "other" (36 percent) rather than as Republican or Democratic (32 percent each). In 2004 the trend slightly dipped with 32 percent polled by Gallup identifying themselves as "other," and Republican or Democratic identification at 34 percent each. A Gallup survey in June 2008, however, showed a jump in voters leaning Democratic: 37 percent of registered voters identified themselves as Democrats, 28 percent as Republicans, and 34 percent as independent, "other," or "don't know."

### PARTY STRUCTURE

Loose though it is, each major party has an organizational structure—a necessity for continuing as an institution, fund-raising, and conducting election campaigns. Congress has officially recognized the role of the parties, and public funding is provided for their presidential nominating conventions. Some states also provide funding for election campaigns.

Beginning at the precinct or neighborhood level, a series of progressively larger units make up the national organization. Next up the line are city, county, legislative district, congressional district, and, just below the national committee, the state organizations.

There is no "chain of command." Each unit is more or less independent. The national chair exerts influence mainly through prestige and force of personality, rather than through any specified powers. The national committee elects the chair, but the president actually designates the chair of the party controlling the White House.

With approximately 440 members, the Democratic National Committee (DNC) is more than twice the size of the 165-member Republican National Committee (RNC). The smaller DNC executive committee includes a mix of party officers, regional representatives, "at-large" members elected by the DNC, and others representing Democratic affiliates.

Since 1984 the Democrats have occupied their national headquarters at 430 South Capitol Street, S.E., in Washington. Previous locations in New York and Washington (including the Watergate offices burglarized by the Republicans in 1972) were rented.

Besides the chair, eight other DNC officers are specified in the party charter and elected by the national committee: five vice chairs, treasurer, secretary, and national finance chair. Party organizations in the states and territories elect their DNC members for four-year terms, ending with the next convention. They are the state chair and the next highest-ranking member of the opposite sex. Another 200 votes are distributed on a population basis, with each state or territory guaranteed at least two, equally divided among men and women.

Other DNC members are two U.S. senators, two House members, two members of the College Democrats, and three representatives each from among Democratic governors, mayors, state legislators, county officials, municipal officials, Young Democrats, and the National Federation of Democratic Women, as well as two representatives each from among lieutenant governors, secretaries of state and state treasurers, and several dozen at-large members.

The RNC elects at least a dozen officers for two-year terms—the chair, cochair, eight vice chairs, secretary, treasurer, and any other officer deemed necessary. The party owns its national headquarters at 310 First Street, S.E., in Washington. The Republicans maintain a large field staff and generally have had more money than the Democrats to dispense to campaigns.

Because of their large sizes, the full national committees seldom meet more than a few times during the four years between the national conventions, which are the parties' supreme governing bodies. In both parties, the day-to-day work of the national organization is done by the chair and the headquarters staff, under direction of the executive committee.

### OPERATING RULES

The most important rules of both major parties deal largely with the selection of delegates to the quadrennial national nominating conventions. While the Democrats in the 1970s and 1980s experimented widely with these rules, mainly to give more representation to women, youth, and minorities, Republicans left their rules largely unchanged until the 1990s. (*See box, GOP Primary Rules, p. 497.*)

Beginning with reforms proposed by Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, who won the nomination himself in 1972, the Democratic Party attempted to "democratize" the process. A succession of commissions headed by Barbara A. Mikulski of Maryland (1972), Morley Winograd of Michigan (1976), Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. of North Carolina (1980), and Donald L. Fowler of South Carolina (1984) succeeded in gaining equal representation for women, requiring proportional representation of delegates among primary vote-getters, and giving convention votes to "superdelegate" party and elected officials.

For the 1992 convention, Democrats for the first time in two decades did not have a special commission intensively examining the nominating process. Since 1992 the Democratic Party has left its rules largely unchanged. (*See "Democratic Rules in Recent Decades," p. 494*.)



## GOP PRIMARY RULES

The Republican Party, wrote political scientist Nelson W. Polsby, “in many respects remains unreformed.” Virtually anything has been permitted in the nominating process so long as it was not baldly discriminatory. That has been the way GOP leaders have wanted it—at least until recent years.

While the Democratic Party has a tightly crafted, nationalized set of rules that govern its nominating process, Republicans historically have shunned control by a central authority. The individual GOP state parties have been given wide latitude to determine how their delegates are selected, with guidelines from the national party kept to a minimum.

The result has been a nominating procedure with a simplicity and continuity that the Democrats lack. A more homogeneous party than the Democrats, the Republicans until the late 1990s had not felt the pressure for rules reform that had engulfed the Democrats as long as the GOP was winning presidential elections. No major rules changes were made by the Republicans between 1974 and 1996.

For the year 2000, though, the Republicans instituted bonus delegates for those states that chose their delegates to the national convention after the middle of March. The quickness of the 1996 decision convinced many party leaders that a longer selection process would be more desirable.

though the discussion of the issue seldom was acrimonious, it did reveal a yawning chasm in the party on what the proper role of the national convention should be.

Most party leaders, including DNC chairman Paul G. Kirk Jr., wanted a threshold of at least 15 percent because they thought it would help steadily shrink the field of presidential candidates during the primary and caucus season and ensure that the convention would be a “ratifying” body that confirmed the choice of the party’s voters.

But civil rights leader and presidential candidate Jesse L. Jackson saw it differently, as did a cadre of liberal activists. They wanted a convention that was more “deliberative,” and they complained that getting one was virtually impossible under the system as it existed because it discriminated against long-shot candidates and produced an artificial consensus behind one candidate.

Most Democratic leaders were satisfied with the way the nominating process operated in 1984, and they felt it would be a disaster for the party to go through a free-wheeling, multiballot convention. Not since 1952—at the beginning of the television age—has a national party taken more than one ballot to nominate its presidential candidate.

At the DNC meeting where the new rules were approved, some African American committee members joined with a few white liberal activists in proposing to eliminate the 15 percent threshold altogether. The proposal was rejected by voice vote. A second proposal to lower the threshold to 10 percent was defeated 92 to 178.

At the 2000 GOP convention, the party voted to eliminate the bonus delegates but added automatic seats for Republican National Committee members at the 2004 convention as well as increased the base delegate vote total of every state. Yet even in earlier years when Republicans had a *laissez faire* approach to their nominating process, they were not able to operate totally in their own world. Campaign finance laws and the rising influence of mass media affected Republicans as well as Democrats. In states where legislatures accommodated the Democrats and created a presidential primary, the Republicans were dragged along.

The Republican Party held twenty primaries in 1972, but during the next three decades the number of primaries steadily increased. In 2000 the party held a record forty-four primaries, including those in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Primaries helped to select roughly 85 percent of delegates to the GOP convention in 2000. In 2004, with an incumbent president running unopposed for the nomination, the Republicans held only twenty-seven primaries in which a vote was recorded. That number increased to forty-one in 2008, with a lame-duck president and a competitive nomination process.

In 1990 the DNC made two basic changes that directly affected the delegate-selection process for the 1992 convention. One change moved forward the officially sanctioned start of the presidential primary season by one week, from the second Tuesday in March to the first. This was an invitation to California to move its 1992 primary from June to March 3. (California declined in 1992 but in 1996 moved its primary from June to late March. This was part of a desire by both parties in 1992 to speed up the nominating contest and settle it by April or early May, so that united parties could organize their conventions with eyes focused on the November election.) The second change banned winner-reward systems, which gave extra delegates to the winner of a primary or caucus. Fifteen states had used some form of a winner-reward system in 1988.

The Democrats required all states in 1992 and thereafter to divide their publicly elected delegates proportionally among candidates who drew at least 15 percent of the primary or caucus vote. The Democratic Party also continued to steadily increase the number of superdelegates, expanding their number to 802 for the 2000 convention (or 18.5 percent of the 4,339 delegate votes). In 2004 the number of superdelegates dropped slightly to 733, or 16.8 percent; in 2008 it rose again, with 853 superdelegates (or 19 percent of the delegates).

During the 1972–1996 period the Republican Party followed an entirely different approach and made few changes in its nominating rules. While the Democratic rules were revised somewhat for each presidential cycle, the GOP rules remained stable. For the year 2000, however, the

Republicans reconsidered the desirability of the nomination contest being over by March or April; they decided to provide a bonus for those states that chose their delegates to the 2000 GOP convention after the ides of March.

Before the 2000 convention was even held, though, Republicans were considering even more controversial solutions to spread out the primary calendar, which had become congested with events in February and March. The so-called Delaware Plan would have put the smallest states at the beginning of the nominating season in 2004, the largest states at the end. But after winning the approval of the Republican National Committee (RNC) at its preconvention meeting, the proposal was killed by the convention rules committee at the behest of the party standard-bearer, Gov. George W. Bush of Texas, who wanted to remove any semblance of controversy.

Republicans, however, made several changes in delegate-selection rules for 2004, including elimination of the bonus delegates and creation of automatic seats for members of the RNC. (*See box, GOP Primary Rules, p. 497.*)

### Credentials Disputes

Before the opening of a convention the national committee compiles a temporary roll of delegates. The roll is referred to the convention's credentials committee, which holds hearings on the challenges and makes recommendations to the convention, the final arbiter of all disputes.

Some of the most bitter convention battles have concerned the seating of contested delegations. In the twentieth century most of the heated credentials fights concerned delegations from the South. In the Republican Party the challenges focused on the power of the Republican state organizations to dictate the selection of delegates. (*See box, Notable Credentials Fights, p. 500.*)

The issue was hottest in 1912 and 1952, when the party throughout most of the South was a skeletal structure whose power was restricted largely to selection of convention delegates. Within the Democratic Party the question of southern credentials emerged after World War II on the volatile issues of civil rights and party loyalty. Important credentials challenges on these issues occurred at the 1948, 1952, 1964, and 1968 Democratic conventions.

There were numerous credentials challenges at the 1972 Democratic convention, but unlike those at its immediate predecessors, the challenges involved delegations from across the nation and focused on violations of the party's newly adopted guidelines.

After their 1952 credentials battle, the Republicans established a contest committee within the national committee to review credentials challenges before the convention. After their divisive 1968 convention, the Democrats also created a formal credentials procedure to review all challenges before the opening of the convention.

Equally important to the settlement of credentials challenges are the rules under which the convention operates. The Republican Party adopts a completely new set of rules at every convention. Although large portions of the existing rules are enacted each time, general revision is always possible.

After its 1968 convention, the Democratic Party set out to reform itself and the convention system. The Commission on Rules and the Commission on Party Structure and Delegate Selection, both created by the 1968 convention, proposed many changes that were accepted by the national committee. As a result, a formal set of rules was adopted for the first time at the party's 1972 convention.

### CONTROVERSIAL RULES

Although it did not have a formal set of rules before 1972, the Democratic Party had long operated with two controversial rules never used by the Republicans: the unit rule and the two-thirds nominating rule. The unit rule enabled the majority of a delegation, if authorized by its state party, to cast the entire vote of the delegation for one candidate or position. In use since the earliest Democratic conventions, the unit rule was abolished by the 1968 convention.

From their first convention in 1832 until the 1936 convention, the Democrats employed the two-thirds nominating rule, which required any candidate for president or vice president to win not just a simple majority but a two-thirds majority. Viewed as a boon to the South because it allowed that region a virtual veto power over any possible nominee, the rule was abolished with the stipulation that the South would receive an increased vote allocation at later conventions.

In its century of use the two-thirds rule frequently produced protracted, multiballot conventions, often giving the Democrats a degree of turbulence the Republicans, requiring only a simple majority, did not have. Between 1832 and 1932, seven Democratic conventions took more than ten ballots to select a presidential candidate. In contrast, in their entire convention history, the Republicans have had just one convention that required more than ten ballots to select a presidential candidate. That occurred in 1880 when the GOP required thirty-six ballots before nominating Rep. James A. Garfield of Ohio. (*See box, Democrats' Two-Thirds Rule, p. 499; "1880 Conventions," pp. 552, 694.*)

One controversy that surfaced during the 1980 Democratic Party convention concerned a rule that bound delegates to vote on the first ballot for the candidates under whose banner they had been elected. Supporters of Senator Edward Kennedy had devoted their energy to prying the nomination from incumbent President Carter by defeating that rule. But the final tally showed 1,936.42 delegates favoring the binding rule and 1,390.58 opposing it. Passage of the binding rule ensured Carter's renomination, and shortly after the vote Kennedy announced that his name would not be placed in nomination.

## DEMOCRATS' TWO-THIRDS RULE

At their first convention in 1832 the Democrats adopted a rule requiring a two-thirds majority for nomination. Two presidential candidates—Martin Van Buren in 1844 and Champ Clark in 1912—received majorities but failed to attain the two-thirds requirement.

On the first ballot in 1844 former president Van Buren received 146 of the 266 convention votes, 54.9 percent of the total. His total fell under a simple majority on succeeding roll calls, and on the ninth ballot the nomination went to a dark-horse candidate, former governor James K. Polk of Tennessee.

In 1912 from the tenth through the sixteenth ballots House Speaker Clark recorded a simple majority. He reached his peak on the tenth ballot, receiving 556 of the 1,094 convention votes, 50.8 percent of the total. The nomination, however, ultimately went to New Jersey governor Woodrow Wilson, who was selected on the forty-sixth ballot.

At their 1936 convention the Democrats voted to end the requirement for a two-thirds majority for nomination.

## CONVENTION OFFICERS

Credentials, rules, and platform are three of the major convention committees. Within the Republican Party, though, the committee on permanent organization ratifies the slate of convention officials. In the Democratic Party, the rules committee recommends the officials.

In both the Democratic and Republican parties, the presiding officer during the bulk of the convention is the permanent chairman. For much of the postwar period, the position has gone to the party's leader in the House of Representatives, particularly at the GOP convention. (See Table 12-5, p. 501.)

However, this loose precedent was broken in the Democratic Party by a rule adopted at the 1972 convention requiring that the presiding officer position alternate every four years between the sexes.

## PARTY PLATFORMS

The adoption of a party platform is one of the principal functions of a convention. The platform committee is charged with the responsibility of writing a party platform to be presented to the convention for its approval.

The main challenge before the platform committee has traditionally been to write a platform all party candidates can use in their campaigns. For this reason, platforms often fit the description given them by Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate in 1940: "fusions of ambiguity." (See box, *Major Platform Fights*, p. 502.)

Despite the best efforts of platform-builders to resolve their differences in the comparative privacy of the committee room, they sometimes encounter so controversial a subject that it cannot be compromised. Under these conditions dissident committee members often submit a minority report to the convention floor. Open floor fights are not unusual and, like credentials battles, often reflect the strength of the various candidates.

When the party has an incumbent president, the platform often is drafted in the White House or at least has the approval of the president. Rarely does a party adopt a platform that is critical of an incumbent president of the same party. When Democratic delegates at their 1896 convention, inspired by William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech, repudiated President Grover Cleveland and his support for a gold standard for hard currency, and nominated Bryan for president on a "free silver" platform, they signaled a major sea change in American politics. A similar change took place in 1948, when Democratic delegates led by Mayor Hubert Humphrey of Minneapolis overturned a recommendation by the platform committee and precipitated a walkout of southern delegates by adopting a strong civil rights plank. Although overridden, President Harry S. Truman accepted the Humphrey plank—and won with it.

The first platform was adopted by the Democrats in 1840. It was a short document, fewer than 1,000 words. Since then the platforms with few exceptions have grown longer and longer, covering more issues and appealing to more and more interest groups. One of the exceptions to the growth trend was the 4,500-word Democratic platform of 1988—about one-tenth the length of the 1984 platform. In 2004 the Democratic platform was 19,500 words; the Republican platform was more than twice as long at almost 48,000 words. The 2008 Democratic platform was approximately 26,500 words; the 2008 Republican platform was a little more than 20,000, much shorter than four years earlier.

## Third Parties: Radical Ideas

Throughout U.S. history, many daring and controversial political platforms adopted by third parties have been rejected as too radical by the major parties. Yet many of these proposals later have won popular acceptance and have made their way into the major party platforms—and into law. Ideas such as the abolition of slavery, prohibition, the graduated income tax, the popular election of senators, women's suffrage, minimum wages, Social Security, and the



## NOTABLE CREDENTIALS FIGHTS

**1848, Democratic.** Two rival New York state factions, known as the Barnburners and the Hunkers, sent separate delegations. By a vote of 126 to 125, the convention decided to seat both delegations and split New York's vote between them. This compromise suited neither faction: the Barnburners bolted the convention; the Hunkers remained but refused to vote.

**1860, Democratic.** Dissatisfaction with the slavery plank in the party platform spurred a walkout by several dozen southern delegates from the Charleston convention. When the tumultuous convention reconvened in Baltimore six weeks later, a credentials controversy developed on the status of the bolting delegates. The majority report of the credentials committee recommended that the delegates in question, except those from Alabama and Louisiana, be reseated. The minority report recommended that a larger majority of the withdrawing Charleston delegates be allowed to return. The minority report was defeated, 100½ to 150, prompting a walkout by the majority of delegates from nine states.

**1880, Republican.** Factions for and against the candidacy of former president Ulysses S. Grant clashed on the credentials of the Illinois delegation. By a margin of 387 to 353, the convention rejected a minority report that proposed seating pro-Grant delegates elected at the state convention over other delegates elected at a congressional district caucus. Three other votes were taken on disputed credentials from different Illinois districts, but all were decided in favor of the anti-Grant forces by a similar margin. The votes indicated the weakness of the Grant candidacy. The nomination went to a dark-horse candidate, Rep. James A. Garfield of Ohio, on the thirty-sixth ballot.

**1912, Republican.** The furious struggle between President William Howard Taft and former president Theodore Roosevelt for the nomination centered on credentials. The Roosevelt forces brought seventy-two delegate challenges to the floor of the convention, but the test of strength between the two candidates came on a procedural motion. By a vote of 567 to 507, the convention tabled a motion presented by the Roosevelt forces barring any of the delegates under challenge from voting on any of the credentials contests. This procedural vote clearly indicated Taft's control of the convention. All the credentials cases were settled in favor of the Taft delegates, and the presidential nomination ultimately went to the incumbent president.

**1932, Democratic.** Two delegations favorable to the front-runner for the presidential nomination, Franklin D. Roosevelt, came under challenge. However, in a show of strength, the Roosevelt forces won both contests: seating a Louisiana delegation headed by Sen. Huey P. Long by a vote of 638¾ to 514¼ and a Roosevelt delegation from Minnesota by an even wider margin, 658¾ to 492¾. Roosevelt won the nomination on the fourth ballot.

**1952, Democratic.** The refusal of three southern states—Louisiana, South Carolina, and Virginia—to agree to a party loyalty pledge brought

their credentials into question. The Virginia delegation argued that the problem prompting the loyalty pledge was covered by state law. By a vote of 650½ to 518, the convention approved the seating of the Virginia delegation. After Louisiana and South Carolina took positions similar to that of Virginia, they were seated by a voice vote.

**1952, Republican.** Sixty-eight delegates from three southern states (Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas) were the focal point of the fight for the presidential nomination between Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio. The national committee, controlled by forces favorable to Taft, had voted to seat delegations friendly to the Ohio senator from these three states. But by a vote of 607 to 531 the convention seated the Georgia delegation favorable to Eisenhower. It seated the Eisenhower delegates from Louisiana and Texas without roll calls. The general went on to win the presidential nomination on the first ballot.

**1968, Democratic.** A struggle between the anti-Vietnam War forces, led by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, and the party regulars, headed by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, dominated the seventeen cases considered by the credentials committee. Three of the cases, involving the Texas, Georgia, and Alabama delegations, required roll calls on the convention floor. All were won by the Humphrey forces. By a vote of 1,368¾ to 956¾, the regular Texas delegation headed by Gov. John B. Connally was seated. A minority report to seat the entire Georgia delegation led by black leader Julian Bond was defeated, 1,043.55 to 1,415.45. Another minority report to seat a McCarthy-backed, largely black delegation from Alabama was also rejected, 880¾ to 1,607. Humphrey, having shown his strength during the credentials contests, went on to win an easy first ballot nomination.

**1972, Democratic.** The first test of strength at the convention between Sen. George McGovern's delegates and party regulars came over credentials. Key challenges brought to the convention floor concerned the South Carolina, California, and Illinois delegations. The South Carolina challenge was brought by the National Women's Political Caucus in response to alleged under-representation of women in the delegation. Although the caucus's position was supposedly supported by the McGovern camp, votes were withheld to avoid jeopardizing McGovern's chances of winning the important California contest. The caucus's challenge lost 1,429.05 to 1,555.75. The California challenge was of crucial importance to McGovern, because it involved 151 delegates initially won by the South Dakota senator in the state's winner-take-all primary, but stripped from him by the credentials committee. By a vote of 1,618.28 to 1,238.22, McGovern regained the contested delegates, thereby nailing down his nomination. With victory in hand, the dominant McGovern camp sought a compromise on the Illinois case, which pitted a delegation headed by Chicago's powerful mayor Richard Daley against an insurgent delegation composed of party reformers. Compromise was unattainable, and with the bulk of McGovern delegates voting for the reformers, a minority report to seat the Daley delegates was rejected.

TABLE 12-5 National Party Chairs, 1848–2009

Name	State	Years of service	Name	State	Years of service
<b>Democratic Party</b>			Zachariah Chandler	Michigan	1876–1879
B.F. Hallett	Massachusetts	1848–1852	J. Donald Cameron	Pennsylvania	1879–1880
Robert McLane	Maryland	1852–1856	Marshall Jewell	Connecticut	1880–1883
David A. Smalley	Virginia	1856–1860	D. M. Sabin	Minnesota	1883–1884
August Belmont	New York	1860–1872	B. F. Jones	Pennsylvania	1884–1888
Augustus Schell	New York	1872–1876	Matthew S. Quay	Pennsylvania	1888–1891
Abram S. Hewitt	New York	1876–1877	James S. Clarkson	Iowa	1891–1892
William H. Barnum	Connecticut	1877–1889	Thomas H. Carter	Montana	1892–1896
Calvin S. Brice	Ohio	1889–1892	Mark A. Hanna	Ohio	1896–1904
William F. Harrity	Pennsylvania	1892–1896	Henry C. Payne	Wisconsin	1904
James K. Jones	Arkansas	1896–1904	George B. Cortelyou	New York	1904–1907
Thomas Taggart	Indiana	1904–1908	Harry S. New	Indiana	1907–1908
Norman E. Mack	New York	1908–1912	Frank H. Hitchcock	Massachusetts	1908–1909
William F. McCombs	New York	1912–1916	John F. Hill	Maine	1909–1912
Vance C. McCormick	Pennsylvania	1916–1919	Victor Rosewater	Nebraska	1912
Homer S. Cummings	Connecticut	1919–1920	Charles D. Hilles	New York	1912–1916
George White	Ohio	1920–1921	William R. Willcox	New York	1916–1918
Cordell Hull	Tennessee	1921–1924	Will Hays	Indiana	1918–1921
Clem Shaver	West Virginia	1924–1928	John T. Adams	Iowa	1921–1924
John J. Raskob	Maryland	1928–1932	William M. Butler	Massachusetts	1924–1928
James A. Farley	New York	1932–1940	Hubert Work	Colorado	1928–1929
Edward J. Flynn	New York	1940–1943	Claudius H. Huston	Tennessee	1929–1930
Frank C. Walker	Pennsylvania	1943–1944	Simeon D. Fess	Ohio	1930–1932
Robert E. Hannegan	Missouri	1944–1947	Everett Sanders	Indiana	1932–1934
J. Howard McGrath	Rhode Island	1947–1949	Henry P. Fletcher	Pennsylvania	1934–1936
William M. Boyle Jr.	Missouri	1949–1951	John Hamilton	Kansas	1936–1940
Frank E. McKinney	Indiana	1951–1952	Joseph W. Martin Jr.	Massachusetts	1940–1942
Stephen A. Mitchell	Illinois	1952–1954	Harrison E. Spangler	Iowa	1942–1944
Paul M. Butler	Indiana	1955–1960	Herbert Brownell Jr.	New York	1944–1946
Henry M. Jackson	Washington	1960–1961	B. Carroll Reece	Tennessee	1946–1948
John M. Bailey	Connecticut	1961–1968	Hugh D. Scott Jr.	Pennsylvania	1948–1949
Lawrence F. O'Brien	Massachusetts	1968–1969	Guy George Gabrielson	New Jersey	1949–1952
Fred Harris	Oklahoma	1969–1970	Arthur E. Summerfield	Michigan	1952–1953
Lawrence F. O'Brien	Massachusetts	1970–1972	C. Wesley Roberts	Kansas	1953
Jean Westwood	Utah	1972	Leonard W. Hall	New York	1953–1957
Robert Straus	Texas	1972–1977	H. Meade Alcorn Jr.	Connecticut	1957–1959
Kenneth Curtis	Maine	1977–1978	Thruston B. Morton	Kentucky	1959–1961
John White	Texas	1978–1981	William E. Miller	New York	1961–1964
Charles Manatt	California	1981–1985	Dean Burch	Arizona	1964–1965
Paul Kirk	Massachusetts	1985–1989	Ray C. Bliss	Ohio	1965–1969
Ronald H. Brown	Washington, D.C.	1989–1993	Rogers C.B. Morton	Maryland	1969–1971
David Wilhelm	Illinois	1993–1994	Robert Dole	Kansas	1971–1973
Christopher Dodd	Connecticut	1994–1997	George H.W. Bush	Texas	1973–1974
(general chair)			Mary Louise Smith	Iowa	1974–1977
Donald Fowler	South Carolina	1994–1997	William Brock	Tennessee	1977–1981
Roy Romer	Colorado	1997–1999	Richard Richards	Utah	1981–1983
(general chair)			Paul Laxalt	Nevada	1983–1986
Steven Grossman	Massachusetts	1997–1999	(general chair)		
Ed Rendell	Pennsylvania	1999–2001	Frank Fahrenkopf Jr.	Nevada	1983–1989
(general chair)			Lee Atwater	South Carolina	1989–1991
Joe Andrew	Indiana	1999–2001	Clayton Yeutter	Nebraska	1991–1992
Terrence McAuliffe	New York	2001–2005	Rich Bond	New York	1992–1993
Howard Dean	Vermont	2005–2009	Haley Barbour	Mississippi	1993–1997
Timothy M. Kaine	Virginia	2009–	Jim Nicholson	Colorado	1997–2001
<b>Republican Party</b>			James Gilmore	Virginia	2001–2002
Edwin D. Morgan	New York	1856–1864	Marc Racicot	Montana	2002–2003
Henry J. Raymond	New York	1864–1866	Ed Gillespie	New Jersey	2003–2005
Marcus L. Ward	New Jersey	1866–1868	Ken Mehlman	Maryland	2005–2007
William Claflin	Massachusetts	1868–1872	Mel Martinez	Florida	2007–2009
Edwin D. Morgan	New York	1872–1876	(general chair)		
			Robert M. "Mike" Duncan	Kentucky	2007–2009
			Michael S. Steele	Maryland	2009–

SOURCES: Hugh A. Bone, *Party Committees and National Politics* (Seattle: University of Washington, 1958), 241–243; *Congressional Quarterly, The President, the Public, and the Parties*, 2nd ed. (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1997), 21; and various issues of *CQ Weekly Report*.





## MAJOR PLATFORM FIGHTS

**1860, Democratic.** A minority report on the slavery plank, stating that the decision on allowing slavery in the territories should be left to the Supreme Court, was approved, 165 to 138. The majority report (favored by the South) declared that no government—local, state, or federal—could outlaw slavery in the territories. The acceptance of the minority report precipitated a walkout by several dozen southern delegates and the eventual sectional split in the party.

**1896, Democratic.** The monetary plank of the platform committee, favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, was accepted by the convention, which defeated a proposed gold plank, 626 to 303. During debate William Jennings Bryan made his famous “Cross of Gold” speech supporting the platform committee plank, bringing him to the attention of the convention and resulting in his nomination for president.

**1908, Republican.** A minority report, proposing a substitute platform, was presented by Sen. Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin. Minority proposals included increased antitrust activities, enactment of a law requiring publication of campaign expenditures, and popular election of senators. All the proposed planks were defeated by wide margins. The closest vote was for the direct election of senators, which lost 114 to 866.

**1924, Democratic.** A minority plank was presented that condemned the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, then enjoying a resurgence in the South and some states in the Midwest. The plank was defeated 542<sup>7</sup>/<sub>20</sub> to 543<sup>3</sup>/<sub>20</sub>, the closest vote in Democratic convention history.

**1932, Republican.** A minority plank favoring repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) in favor of a state-option arrangement was defeated, 460 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>9</sub> to 690 <sup>19</sup>/<sub>36</sub>.

**1948, Democratic.** An amendment to the platform, strengthening the civil rights plank by guaranteeing full and equal political participation, equal

employment opportunity, personal security, and equal treatment in the military service, was accepted, 651<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 582<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

**1964, Republican.** An amendment offered by Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania to strengthen the civil rights plank by including voting guarantees in state as well as in federal elections and by eliminating job bias was defeated, 409 to 897.

**1968, Democratic.** A minority report on Vietnam called for cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam, halting of offensive and search-and-destroy missions by U.S. combat units, a negotiated withdrawal of U.S. troops, and establishment of a coalition government in South Vietnam. It was defeated, 1,041<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 1,567<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

**1972, Democratic.** By a vote of 1,852.86 to 999.34, the convention rejected a minority report proposing a government guaranteed annual income of \$6,500 for a family of four. By a vote of 1,101.37 to 1,572.80, a women's rights plank supporting abortion rights was defeated.

**1980, Democratic.** The platform battle, one of the longest in party history, pitted President Jimmy Carter against his persistent rival, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts. Stretching over seventeen hours, the debate focused on Kennedy's economics plank, which finally was defeated by a voice vote. Yet Carter was forced to concede on so many specific points, including Kennedy's \$12 billion antirecession jobs programs, that the final document bore little resemblance to the draft initially drawn up by Carter's operatives.

**1992, Democratic.** A tax fairness plank offered by former senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts was defeated by a vote of 953 to 2,287. The plank called for a delay in any middle-class tax cut and tax credit for families with children until the deficit was under control.

eighteen-year-old vote were advocated by Populists, Progressives, and other third parties long before they were finally accepted by the nation as a whole.

The radical third parties and their platforms have been anathema to the established wisdom of the day, denounced as impractical, dangerous, destructive of moral virtues, and even traitorous. They have been anti-establishment and more far-reaching in their proposed solutions to problems than the major parties have dared to be. (*See box, Third Parties Usually Fade Rapidly*, p. 503.)

### Major Parties: Broader Appeal

In contrast with the third parties, Democrats and Republicans traditionally have been much more cautious about adopting radical platform planks. Trying to appeal to a

broad range of voters, the two major parties have tended to compromise differences or to reject controversial platform planks.

The Democratic Party has been more ready than the Republicans to adopt once-radical ideas, but there is usually a considerable time lag between their origin in third parties and their eventual adoption in Democratic platforms. For example, while the Democrats by 1912 had adopted many of the Populist planks of the 1890s, the Bull Moose Progressives of that year already were way ahead of them in proposals for social legislation. Not until 1932 were many of the 1912 Progressive planks adopted by the Democrats.

Similarly, it was not until the 1960s that Democratic platforms incorporated many of the more far-reaching proposals originally put forward by the 1948 Progressive Party in that year.

## THIRD PARTIES USUALLY FADE RAPIDLY

Most third-party movements are like shooting stars, shining brightly in one election and then quickly disappearing. Since 1832, eleven third parties—plus independents John B. Anderson in 1980 and H. Ross Perot in 1992—have drawn at least 5 percent of the popular vote in a presidential election.

As of 2008 none of these third parties or independents were able to maintain their footholds in the electoral process. Four had disappeared by the next election, six others drew smaller vote totals, and three endorsed one of the major parties. The Reform Party, which first received 8.5 percent of the vote in 1996 with Perot atop its ticket, confirmed this pattern in 2000 when its

candidate Patrick J. Buchanan only received 0.4 percent. Perot had received his highest popular vote percentage (18.9 percent) in 1992 when he first ran for president as an independent.

Each of the significant third parties, except the Socialists in 1912, made its best showing in its first election. (The Socialists, led by Eugene V. Debs, first ran in 1900, winning just 0.62 percent of the vote.) The following chart lists each party's presidential candidate and the percentage of the vote the party received in its most successful race and in the following election. A dash (—) indicates that the party had disappeared.

Party (candidate)	Year	Percentage of vote	Next election
Anti-Mason (William Wirt)	1832	7.8%	endorsed Whig
Free Soil (Martin Van Buren)	1848	10.1	4.9%
Whig-American (Millard Fillmore)	1856	21.5	—
Southern Democrats (John C. Breckinridge)	1860	18.1	—
Constitutional Union (John Bell)	1860	12.6	—
Populist (James B. Weaver)	1892	8.5	endorsed Democrat
Progressive (Bull Moose) (Theodore Roosevelt)	1912	27.4	0.2
Socialist (Eugene V. Debs)	1912	6.0	3.2
Progressive (Robert M. La Follette)	1924	16.6	—
American Independent (George C. Wallace)	1968	13.5	1.4
John B. Anderson (Independent)	1980	6.6	endorsed Democrat
H. Ross Perot (Independent)	1992	18.9	8.5 (Reform Party)
Reform Party	1996	8.5 (Perot)	0.4 (Buchanan)

## FILLING VACANCIES

Starting with the Democratic convention of 1848, and the Republican Party's first national organizing meeting in 1856, both major parties have elected national committees to run the day-to-day business of the parties between conventions.

Since their beginning, one of the most important functions of national committees has been to replace a candidate who dies or resigns after the convention adjourns, or after election day but before the electors cast their votes for president and vice president. This replacement power was

assumed informally, but without controversy, at first. It was granted by several national conventions during the Progressive Era (1900–1912) and was made part of both parties' permanent standing rules by the 1920s.

There have been four such vacancies.

In 1860 the Democratic designee for vice president, Sen. Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama, declined the nomination after the ruinously chaotic Baltimore convention of that year finally adjourned. The national committee then nominated former governor Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia as Sen. Stephen A. Douglas's running mate.



TABLE 12-6 Chief Officers at Other National Party Conventions, 1831–1892

Year	Party	Temporary chair	Chair
1831	Anti-Masonic		John C. Spencer, N.Y.
1831	National Republican	Abner Lacock, Pa.	James Barbour, Va.
1839	Whig	Isaac Bates, Mass.	James Barbour, Va.
1844	Whig	Andrew F. Hopkins, Ala.	Ambrose Spencer, N.Y.
1848	Whig	John A. Collier, N.Y.	John M. Morehead, N.C.
1852	Whig	George C. Evans, Maine	John G. Chapman, Md.
1843	Liberty		Leicester King
1848	Free Soil		Charles Francis Adams, Mass.
1852	Free Soil (Free Democrats)		Henry Wilson, Mass.
1856	American (Know-Nothing)		Ephraim Marsh, N.J.
1860	Southern Democrat (Breckinridge)		Caleb Cushing, Mass.
1860	Constitutional Union		Washington Hunt, N.Y.
1872	Liberal Republican	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	Carl Schurz, Mo.
1880	Greenback	Gilbert De La Matyr, Ind.	Richard Trelvellick, Mich.
1888	Prohibition	H. A. Delano, Conn.	John P. St. John, Kan.
1892	Prohibition	John P. St. John, Kan.	Eli Ritter, Ind.
1892	People's (Populist)	C. H. Ellington, Ga.	H. L. Loricks, S.D.

In 1872 the Democratic nominee for president, Horace Greeley, founder of the *New York Tribune*, died shortly after election day. (Incumbent Republican president Ulysses S. Grant had won the election.) Greeley's dispirited party's national committee declined to select a replacement candidate, and the Democratic electors voted for four different candidates.

In 1912 Vice President James S. Sherman of New York died in office the week before election day. The Republican convention of that year had authorized the national committee to fill vacancies, and the committee quickly replaced Sherman. His name remained on state ballots as President William Howard Taft's running mate, but the eight Republican electors voted, as recommended by the committee, for the replacement candidate, Nicholas Murray Butler of New York, president of Columbia University. The Taft ticket did not win reelection, losing to Democrat Woodrow Wilson.

Finally, in 1972, the Democratic nominee for vice president, Sen. Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, resigned his candidacy after the convention adjourned. Eagleton just ten days after his selection disclosed that he had voluntarily hospitalized himself three times between 1960 and 1966 for "mental exhaustion and fatigue." Initially, the nominee for president, Sen. George McGovern, supported Eagleton, but in the following days his support waned and Eagleton withdrew. McGovern recommended R. Sargent Shriver of Illinois, former head of the Peace Corps, as his replacement running mate, and Shriver was selected by a special meeting of an expanded national committee. (See "1972 Conventions," p. 625.)

## COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MEDIA

Major changes in the national nominating convention have resulted from the massive advances in transportation and communication technologies during the past century.

The revolution in transportation has affected the scheduling of conventions. In the nineteenth century, conventions were sometimes held a year or more before the election and at the latest were completed by late spring of the election year. With the ability of people to assemble quickly, conventions in recent years have been held later in the election year, usually in July or August. Advances in transportation also have affected site location. Geographic centrality is no longer a primary consideration in the selection of a convention city.

Radio coverage of conventions began in 1924, television coverage sixteen years later. One of the first changes inspired by the media age was the termination of the custom that a presidential candidate not appear at the convention but accept his nomination in a ceremony several weeks later. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the first major party candidate to break this tradition when in 1932 he delivered his acceptance speech in person before the Democratic convention. Twelve years later, Thomas E. Dewey became the first Republican nominee to give his acceptance speech to the convention. Since then, the final activity of every Democratic and Republican convention has been the delivery of the acceptance speech by the presidential nominee.

Party leaders have also, in recent years, streamlined the schedule, with the assumption that the interest level of most of the viewing public for politics is limited. The result has been shorter speeches and generally fewer roll calls than at those conventions in the pretelevision era. At both conventions in 2008, the address of the vice-presidential candidate was delivered on the night before that of the presidential nominee.

Party leaders desire to put on a good show for the viewing public with the hope of winning votes for their party in November. The convention is a showcase, designed to present the party as both a model of democracy and an

## HIGHLIGHTS OF NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTIONS, 1831–2008

- 1831** First national political convention held in Baltimore by Anti-Masonic Party.
- 1832** Democratic Party met in Baltimore for its first national convention.
- 1839** Whig Party held its first national convention.
- 1840** Democrats set up committee to select vice-presidential nominees, subject to approval of convention.
- 1844** Democrats nominated James K. Polk—first “dark-horse” candidate—after nine ballots. Silas Wright declined the vice-presidential nomination. First time a convention nominee refused nomination.
- 1848** Democrats established continuing committee, known as “Democratic National Committee.”
- 1852** Democrats and Whigs both adopted platforms before nominating candidates for president, setting precedent followed almost uniformly ever since.
- 1856** First Republican national convention held in Philadelphia.
- 1860** Democrats met in Charleston, S.C. After ten days and deadlocked on a presidential nominee, delegates adjourned and reconvened in Baltimore. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, the Democrats’ choice for vice president, became the first candidate to withdraw after convention adjournment and be replaced by a selection of the national committee.  
First Republican credentials dispute took place over seating delegates from slave states and voting strength of delegates from states where party was comparatively weak.
- 1864** In attempt to close ranks during Civil War, Republicans used the name “Union Party” at convention.
- 1868** For the first time, Republicans gave a candidate (Ulysses S. Grant) 100 percent of vote on first ballot.  
A letter from Susan B. Anthony was read before Democratic convention urging support of women’s suffrage.
- 1872** Victoria Claflin Woodhull, nominated by the Equal Rights Party, was the first woman presidential candidate. African American leader Frederick Douglass was her running mate.
- 1880** Republicans nominated James A. Garfield for president on 36th ballot—party’s all-time record number of ballots.
- 1884** Republican Rep. John Roy Lynch of Mississippi became first black elected temporary chairman of national nominating convention.
- 1888** Frederick Douglass was first black to receive a vote in presidential balloting at a major party political convention (Republican).
- 1900** Each party had one woman delegate.
- 1904** Florida Democrats selected delegates in first-ever presidential primary election.
- 1920** For first time, women attended conventions in significant numbers.
- 1924** Republicans adopted bonus votes for states that went Republican in previous election. GOP convention was first to be broadcast on radio.  
John W. Davis was nominated by Democrats on record 103rd ballot.
- 1928** Democrats nominated Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York for president—first time a Roman Catholic placed on national ticket by a major party.
- 1932** Republicans began tradition of appointing their party leader from House of Representatives as permanent convention chairman.  
Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt became first major party candidate to accept presidential nomination in person.
- 1936** Democratic Party voted to end requirement of two-thirds delegate majority for nomination.
- 1940** Republican convention was first to be televised.
- 1944** Democrats adopted bonus votes for states that went Democratic in previous election.  
Thomas E. Dewey became first Republican candidate to accept nomination in person.
- 1948** Democrats began appointing Speaker of the House as permanent chairman. Republicans renominated Dewey—first time GOP renominated a defeated presidential candidate.
- 1952** Adlai E. Stevenson was chosen as Democratic nominee in one of few genuine “drafts” in history.
- 1956** Democrats used party loyalty provision in selecting delegates for first time.
- 1960** Democrats adopted civil rights plank that was strongest in party history.  
Republican nominee Richard Nixon was party’s first vice president nominated for president at completion of his term.
- 1964** Sen. Margaret Chase Smith was nominated for presidency at Republican convention—first time a woman placed in nomination by a major party.
- 1968** Democratic Party voted to end unit rule. Outside the Chicago convention, antiwar protests erupt in violence.
- 1980** Democratic delegates were composed of an equal number of men and women.
- 1984** Democrats nominated Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York for vice president—the first woman placed on national ticket by a major party.
- 1996** The Reform Party conducted its first convention in a two-stage process that allowed balloting by mail, electronic mail, or phone.
- 2000** Democrats nominated Sen. Joseph Lieberman of Connecticut for vice president—first time a person of Jewish faith placed on national ticket by a major party.
- 2008** Democrats nominated Sen. Barack Obama of Illinois for president—the first African American placed on national ticket by a major party. Republicans nominated Gov. Sarah Palin of Alaska for vice president—the first woman placed on national ticket by the GOP.

*Presidential nominee Sen. Barack Obama, with his wife Michelle, and vice presidential nominee Sen. Joe Biden, with his wife Jill, wave to crowds at the 2008 Democratic National Convention in Denver.*



efficient, harmonious body. The schedule of convention activities is drawn up with an eye on the peak evening television viewing hours. There is an attempt to present the party's major selling points—the highly partisan keynote speech, the nominating ballots, and the candidates' acceptance speeches—in prime time. (The effort to broadcast acceptance speeches in prime time has been especially strong since 1972, when Democratic nominee George S. McGovern was forced to wait until nearly 3 a.m. to make his speech.) Conversely, party leaders try to keep evidence of bitter party factionalism—such as explosive credentials and platform battles—out of the peak viewing period.

Both the Republicans and Democrats went to extraordinary lengths to turn their 2000 conventions into tightly scripted, visually appealing television shows. But it seems that the harder the political parties try to win over American audiences, the less they have to show for their efforts. Many TV viewers voted with their remote controls—tuning out the 2000 conventions. By and large, ratings for the three major networks' broadcasts of the conventions have been on a steady decline in recent decades. In 2004 the networks—ABC, CBS, and NBC—opted to broadcast only three hours of each four-day convention. Viewers, however, could tune to cable stations such as CNN, Fox, MSNBC, or C-SPAN to watch full coverage. Public broadcasting also provided additional coverage. A similar pattern continued in 2008, with cable stations and public broadcasting providing more hours of coverage than the one hour per night provided by the three networks.

One interesting scheduling twist came during the Republican convention in 2008, when party leaders opted to tone down the first day of revelry in St. Paul and cut back on the number of hours of convention activity because of a major hurricane headed for the U.S. Gulf Coast.

In the media age the appearance of fairness is important, and in a sense this need to look fair and open has assisted the movement for party reform. Some influential party leaders, skeptical of major reform of the convention, have found resistance difficult in the glare of television.

Before the revolution in the means of transportation and communication, conventions met in relative anonymity. Today conventions are held in all the privacy of a fishbowl, with every action and every rumor closely scrutinized. They have become media events and as such are targets for political demonstrations that can be not only an embarrassment to the party but a security problem as well.

In spite of its difficulties, the convention system has survived. Since the first convention was held nearly two centuries ago, the convention has evolved, changing its form but retaining its variety of functions. Criticism has been leveled at the convention, but no substitute has yet been offered that would nominate a presidential ticket, adopt a party platform, act as the supreme governing body of the party, and serve as a massive campaign rally and propaganda forum. In addition to these functions, a convention is a place where compromise can take place—compromise often mandatory in a major political party that combines varying viewpoints.



# Political Party Nominees, 1831–2008

**F**OLLOWING IS A comprehensive list of major and minor party nominees for president and vice president from 1831, when the first nominating convention was held by the Anti-Masonic Party, to 2008. In many cases, minor parties made only token efforts at a presidential campaign. Often, third-party candidates declined to run after being nominated by the convention, or their names appeared on the ballots in only a few states. In some cases the names of minor candidates did not appear on any state ballots and they received only a scattering of write-in votes, if any.

The basic source for the 1832 to 1972 elections was Joseph Nathan Kane, *Facts About the Presidents*, 6th ed. (New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1993). To verify the names appearing in Kane, CQ Press consulted the following additional sources: Richard M. Scammon, *America at the Polls* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1965); Richard M. Scammon, *America Votes 8* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1969); Richard M. Scammon, *America Votes 10* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1973); Richard B. Morris, ed., *Encyclopedia of American History*, (New York: Harper and Row, 1965); *Dictionary of American Biography*, (New York: Scribner's, 1928–1936); *Facts on File* (New York: Facts on File Inc., 1945–1975); Arthur M. Schlesinger, ed., *History of U.S. Political Parties*, Vols. I–IV, (New York: McGraw Hill, 1971); and *Who Was Who in America, 1607–1968*, Vols. I–V (Chicago: Marquis Co., 1943–1968). The source for the 1976 to 2008 elections was CQ Press's *America Votes* series, Vols. 12 (1977), 14 (1981), 16 (1985), 18 (1989), 20 (1993), 22 (1997), 24 (2001), 26 (2005), 27 (2007), and 28 (2008) published in Washington, D.C. Additional information has been obtained from Web sites of the parties and from state secretary of state offices.

In cases where these sources contain information in conflict with Kane, the conflicting information is included in a footnote. Where a candidate appears in Kane *but could not be verified in another source*, an asterisk appears beside the candidate's name on the list.

## 1832 ELECTION

### Democratic Party

President: Andrew Jackson, Tennessee

Vice president: Martin Van Buren, New York

### National Republican Party

President: Henry Clay, Kentucky

Vice president: John Sergeant, Pennsylvania

### Independent Party

President: John Floyd, Virginia

Vice president: Henry Lee, Massachusetts

### Anti-Masonic Party

President: William Wirt, Maryland

Vice president: Amos Ellmaker, Pennsylvania

## 1836 ELECTION

### Democratic Party

President: Martin Van Buren, New York

Vice president: Richard Mentor Johnson, Kentucky

### Whig Party

President: William Henry Harrison, Hugh Lawson

White, Daniel Webster

Vice president: Francis Granger, John Tyler

The Whigs nominated regional candidates in 1836 hoping that each candidate would carry his region and deny Democrat Van Buren an electoral vote majority. Webster was the Whig candidate in Massachusetts; Harrison in the rest of New England, the Middle Atlantic states, and the West; and White in the South.

Granger was the running mate of Harrison and Webster.

Tyler was White's running mate.

## 1840 ELECTION

### Whig Party

President: William Henry Harrison, Ohio

Vice president: John Tyler, Virginia

### Democratic Party

President: Martin Van Buren, New York

The Democratic convention adopted a resolution that left the choice of vice-presidential candidates to the states. Democratic

electors divided their vice-presidential votes among incumbent Richard M. Johnson (forty-eight votes), Littleton W. Tazewell (eleven votes), and James K. Polk (one vote).

#### **Liberty Party**

President: James Gillespie Birney, New York  
Vice president: Thomas Earle, Pennsylvania

#### **1844 ELECTION**

##### **Democratic Party**

President: James Knox Polk, Tennessee  
Vice president: George Mifflin Dallas, Pennsylvania

##### **Whig Party**

President: Henry Clay, Kentucky  
Vice president: Theodore Frelinghuysen, New Jersey

##### **Liberty Party**

President: James Gillespie Birney, New York  
Vice president: Thomas Morris, Ohio

##### **National Democratic Party**

President: John Tyler, Virginia  
Vice president: None  
Tyler withdrew in favor of the Democrat, Polk.

#### **1848 ELECTION**

##### **Whig Party**

President: Zachary Taylor, Louisiana  
Vice president: Millard Fillmore, New York

##### **Democratic Party**

President: Lewis Cass, Michigan  
Vice president: William Orlando Butler, Kentucky

##### **Free Soil Party**

President: Martin Van Buren, New York  
Vice president: Charles Francis Adams, Massachusetts

##### **Free Soil (Barnburners—Liberty Party)**

President: John Parker Hale, New Hampshire  
Vice president: Leicester King, Ohio  
Later John Parker Hale relinquished the nomination.

##### **National Liberty Party**

President: Gerrit Smith, New York  
Vice president: Charles C. Foote, Michigan

#### **1852 ELECTION**

##### **Democratic Party**

President: Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire  
Vice president: William Rufus De Vane King, Alabama

##### **Whig Party**

President: Winfield Scott, New Jersey  
Vice president: William Alexander Graham, North Carolina

##### **Free Soil**

President: John Parker Hale, New Hampshire  
Vice president: George Washington Julian, Indiana

#### **1856 ELECTION**

##### **Democratic Party**

President: James Buchanan, Pennsylvania  
Vice president: John Cabell Breckinridge, Kentucky

##### **Republican Party**

President: John Charles Fremont, California  
Vice president: William Lewis Dayton, New Jersey

##### **American (Know-Nothing) Party**

President: Millard Fillmore, New York  
Vice president: Andrew Jackson Donelson, Tennessee

##### **Whig Party (the “Silver Grays”)**

President: Millard Fillmore, New York  
Vice president: Andrew Jackson Donelson, Tennessee

##### **North American Party**

President: Nathaniel Prentice Banks, Massachusetts  
Vice president: William Freame Johnson, Pennsylvania  
Banks and Johnson declined the nominations and gave their support to the Republicans.

#### **1860 ELECTION**

##### **Republican Party**

President: Abraham Lincoln, Illinois  
Vice president: Hannibal Hamlin, Maine

##### **Democratic Party**

President: Stephen Arnold Douglas, Illinois  
Vice president: Herschel Vespasian Johnson, Georgia

##### **Southern Democratic Party**

President: John Cabell Breckinridge, Kentucky  
Vice president: Joseph Lane, Oregon

##### **Constitutional Union Party**

President: John Bell, Tennessee  
Vice president: Edward Everett, Massachusetts

#### **1864 ELECTION**

##### **Republican Party**

President: Abraham Lincoln, Illinois  
Vice president: Andrew Johnson, Tennessee

##### **Democratic Party**

President: George Brinton McClellan, New York  
Vice president: George Hunt Pendleton, Ohio

##### **Independent Republican Party**

President: John Charles Fremont, California  
Vice president: John Cochrane, New York  
Fremont and Cochrane declined the nominations and gave their support to the Republicans.

#### **1868 ELECTION**

##### **Republican Party**

President: Ulysses Simpson Grant, Illinois  
Vice president: Schuyler Colfax, Indiana

**Democratic Party**

President: Horatio Seymour, New York

Vice president: Francis Preston Blair Jr., Missouri

**1872 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Ulysses Simpson Grant, Illinois

Vice president: Henry Wilson, Massachusetts

**Liberal Republican Party**

President: Horace Greeley, New York

Vice president: Benjamin Gratz Brown, Missouri

**Independent Liberal Republican Party (Opposition Party)**

President: William Slocum Groesbeck, Ohio

Vice president: Frederick Law Olmsted, New York

**Democratic Party**

President: Horace Greeley, New York

Vice president: Benjamin Gratz Brown, Missouri

**Straight-Out Democratic Party**

President: Charles O'Connor, New York

Vice president: John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts

**Prohibition Party**

President: James Black, Pennsylvania

Vice president: John Russell, Michigan

**People's Party (Equal Rights Party)**

President: Victoria Claflin Woodhull, New York

Vice president: Frederick Douglass

**Labor Reform Party**

President: David Davis, Illinois

Vice president: Joel Parker, New Jersey

**Liberal Republican Party of Colored Men**

President: Horace Greeley, New York

Vice president: Benjamin Gratz Brown, Missouri

**National Working Men's Party**

President: Ulysses Simpson Grant, Illinois

Vice president: Henry Wilson, Massachusetts

**1876 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Rutherford Birchard Hayes, Ohio

Vice president: William Almon Wheeler, New York

**Democratic Party**

President: Samuel Jones Tilden, New York

Vice president: Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Indiana

**Greenback Party**

President: Peter Cooper, New York

Vice president: Samuel Fenton Cary, Ohio

**Prohibition Party**

President: Green Clay Smith, Kentucky

Vice president: Gideon Tabor Stewart, Ohio

**American National Party**

President: James B. Walker, Illinois

Vice president: Donald Kirkpatrick, New York

**1880 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: James Abram Garfield, Ohio

Vice president: Chester Alan Arthur, New York

**Democratic Party**

President: Winfield Scott Hancock, Pennsylvania

Vice president: William Hayden English, Indiana

**Greenback Labor Party**

President: James Baird Weaver, Iowa

Vice president: Benjamin J. Chambers, Texas

**Prohibition Party**

President: Neal Dow, Maine

Vice president: Henry Adams Thompson, Ohio

**American Party**

President: John Wolcott Phelps, Vermont

Vice president: Samuel Clarke Pomeroy, Kansas \*

**1884 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: Grover Cleveland, New York

Vice president: Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Indiana

**Republican Party**

President: James Gillespie Blaine, Maine

Vice president: John Alexander Logan, Illinois

**Anti-Monopoly Party**

President: Benjamin Franklin Butler, Massachusetts

Vice president: Absalom Madden West, Mississippi

**Greenback Party**

President: Benjamin Franklin Butler, Massachusetts

Vice president: Absalom Madden West, Mississippi

**Prohibition Party**

President: John Pierce St. John, Kansas

Vice president: William Daniel, Maryland

**American Prohibition Party**

President: Samuel Clarke Pomeroy, Kansas

Vice president: John A. Conant, Connecticut

**Equal Rights Party**

President: Belva Ann Bennett Lockwood, District of Columbia

Vice president: Marietta Lizzie Bell Stow, California

**1888 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

Vice president: Levi Parsons Morton, New York

**Democratic Party**

President: Grover Cleveland, New York

Vice president: Allen Granberry Thurman, Ohio

**Prohibition Party**

President: Clinton Bowen Fisk, New Jersey

Vice president: John Anderson Brooks, Missouri \*

**Union Labor Party**

President: Alson Jenness Streeter, Illinois

Vice president: Charles E. Cunningham, Arkansas \*

**United Labor Party**

President: Robert Hall Cowdrey, Illinois

Vice president: William H. T. Wakefield, Kansas \*

**American Party**

President: James Langdon Curtis, New York

Vice president: Peter Dinwiddie Wigginton, California \*

**Equal Rights Party**

President: Belva Ann Bennett Lockwood, District of Columbia

Vice president: Alfred Henry Love, Pennsylvania \*

**Industrial Reform Party**

President: Albert E. Redstone, California \*

Vice president: John Colvin, Kansas \*

**1892 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: Grover Cleveland, New York

Vice president: Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Illinois

**Republican Party**

President: Benjamin Harrison, Indiana

Vice president: Whitelaw Reid, New York

**People's Party of America**

President: James Baird Weaver, Iowa

Vice president: James Gaven Field, Virginia

**Prohibition Party**

President: John Bidwell, California

Vice President: James Britton Cranfill, Texas

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Simon Wing, Massachusetts

Vice president: Charles Horatio Matchett, New York \*

**1896 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: William McKinley, Ohio

Vice president: Garret Augustus Hobart, New Jersey

**Democratic Party**

President: William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska

Vice president: Arthur Sewall, Maine

**People's Party (Populist)**

President: William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska

Vice president: Thomas Edward Watson, Georgia

**National Democratic Party**

President: John McAuley Palmer, Illinois

Vice president: Simon Bolivar Buckner, Kentucky

**Prohibition Party**

President: Joshua Levering, Maryland

Vice president: Hale Johnson, Illinois \*

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Charles Horatio Matchett, New York

Vice president: Matthew Maguire, New Jersey

**National Party**

President: Charles Eugene Bentley, Nebraska

Vice president: James Haywood Southgate, North Carolina \*

**National Silver Party (Bi-Metallic League)**

President: William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska

Vice president: Arthur Sewall, Maine

**1900 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: William McKinley, Ohio

Vice president: Theodore Roosevelt, New York

**Democratic Party**

President: William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska

Vice president: Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Illinois

**Prohibition Party**

President: John Granville Wooley, Illinois

Vice president: Henry Brewer Metcalf, Rhode Island

**Social-Democratic Party**

President: Eugene Victor Debs, Indiana

Vice president: Job Harriman, California

**People's Party (Populist—Anti-Fusionist faction)**

President: Wharton Barker, Pennsylvania

Vice president: Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Joseph Francis Malloney, Massachusetts

Vice president: Valentine Remmel, Pennsylvania

**Union Reform Party**

President: Seth Hockett Ellis, Ohio

Vice president: Samuel T. Nicholson, Pennsylvania

**United Christian Party**

President: Jonah Fitz Randolph Leonard, Iowa

Vice president: David H. Martin, Pennsylvania

**People's Party (Populist—Fusionist faction)**

President: William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska

Vice president: Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Illinois

**Silver Republican Party**

President: William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska

Vice president: Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Illinois

**National Party**

President: Donelson Caffery, Louisiana

Vice president: Archibald Murray Howe, Massachusetts \*

**1904 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Theodore Roosevelt, New York

Vice president: Charles Warren Fairbanks, Indiana

**Democratic Party**

President: Alton Brooks Parker, New York

Vice president: Henry Gassaway Davis, West Virginia

**Socialist Party**

President: Eugene Victor Debs, Indiana

Vice president: Benjamin Hanford, New York



**Prohibition Party**

President: Silas Comfort Swallow, Pennsylvania

Vice president: George W. Carroll, Texas

**People's Party (Populist)**

President: Thomas Edward Watson, Georgia

Vice president: Thomas Henry Tibbles, Nebraska

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Charles Hunter Corregan, New York

Vice president: William Wesley Cox, Illinois

**Continental Party**

President: Austin Holcomb

Vice president: A. King, Missouri

**1908 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: William Howard Taft, Ohio

Vice president: James Schoolcraft Sherman, New York

**Democratic Party**

President: William Jennings Bryan, Nebraska

Vice president: John Worth Kern, Indiana

**Socialist Party**

President: Eugene Victor Debs, Indiana

Vice president: Benjamin Hanford, New York

**Prohibition Party**

President: Eugene Wilder Chafin, Illinois

Vice president: Aaron Sherman Watkins, Ohio

**Independence Party**

President: Thomas Louis Hisgen, Massachusetts

Vice president: John Temple Graves, Georgia

**People's Party (Populist)**

President: Thomas Edward Watson, Georgia

Vice president: Samuel Williams, Indiana

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: August Gillhaus, New York

Vice president: Donald L. Munro, Virginia

**United Christian Party**

President: Daniel Braxton Turney, Illinois

Vice president: Lorenzo S. Coffin, Iowa

**1912 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey

Vice president: Thomas Riley Marshall, Indiana

**Progressive Party ("Bull Moose" Party)**

President: Theodore Roosevelt, New York

Vice president: Hiram Warren Johnson, California

**Republican Party**

President: William Howard Taft, Ohio

Vice president: James Schoolcraft Sherman, New York

Sherman died October 30; he was replaced by Nicholas

Murray Butler, New York.

**Socialist Party**

President: Eugene Victor Debs, Indiana

Vice president: Emil Seidel, Wisconsin

**Prohibition Party**

President: Eugene Wilder Chafin, Illinois

Vice president: Aaron Sherman Watkins, Ohio

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Arthur Elmer Reimer, Massachusetts

Vice president: August Gillhaus, New York<sup>1</sup>

**1916 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey

Vice president: Thomas Riley Marshall, Indiana

**Republican Party**

President: Charles Evans Hughes, New York

Vice president: Charles Warren Fairbanks, Indiana

**Socialist Party**

President: Allan Louis Benson, New York

Vice president: George Ross Kirkpatrick, New Jersey

**Prohibition Party**

President: James Franklin Hanly, Indiana

Vice president: Ira Landrith, Tennessee

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Arthur Elmer Reimer, Massachusetts \*

Vice president: Caleb Harrison, Illinois \*

**Progressive Party**

President: Theodore Roosevelt, New York

Vice president: John Milliken Parker, Louisiana

**1920 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Warren Gamaliel Harding, Ohio

Vice president: Calvin Coolidge, Massachusetts

**Democratic Party**

President: James Middleton Cox, Ohio

Vice president: Franklin Delano Roosevelt,  
New York

**Socialist Party**

President: Eugene Victor Debs, Indiana

Vice president: Seymour Stedman, Illinois

**Farmer Labor Party**

President: Parley Parker Christensen, Utah

Vice president: Maximilian Sebastian Hayes, Ohio

**Prohibition Party**

President: Aaron Sherman Watkins, Ohio

Vice president: David Leigh Colvin, New York

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: William Wesley Cox, Missouri

Vice president: August Gillhaus, New York

**Single Tax Party**

President: Robert Colvin Macauley, Pennsylvania

Vice president: R. G. Barnum, Ohio

**American Party**

President: James Edward Ferguson, Texas

Vice president: William J. Hough



**1924 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Calvin Coolidge, Massachusetts  
 Vice president: Charles Gates Dawes, Illinois

**Democratic Party**

President: John William Davis, West Virginia  
 Vice president: Charles Wayland Bryan, Nebraska

**Progressive Party**

President: Robert La Follette, Wisconsin  
 Vice president: Burton Kendall Wheeler, Montana

**Prohibition Party**

President: Herman Preston Faris, Missouri  
 Vice president: Marie Caroline Brehm, California

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Frank T. Johns, Oregon  
 Vice president: Verne L. Reynolds, New York

**Socialist Party**

President: Robert La Follette, New York  
 Vice president: Burton Kendall Wheeler, Montana

**Workers Party (Communist Party)**

President: William Zebulon Foster, Illinois  
 Vice president: Benjamin Gitlow, New York

**American Party**

President: Gilbert Owen Nations, District of Columbia  
 Vice president: Charles Hiram Randall, California<sup>2</sup>

**Commonwealth Land Party**

President: William J. Wallace, New Jersey  
 Vice president: John Cromwell Lincoln, Ohio

**Farmer Labor Party**

President: Duncan McDonald, Illinois \*  
 Vice president: William Bouck, Washington \*

**Greenback Party**

President: John Zahnd, Indiana \*  
 Vice president: Roy M. Harrop, Nebraska \*

**1928 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Herbert Clark Hoover, California  
 Vice president: Charles Curtis, Kansas

**Democratic Party**

President: Alfred Emanuel Smith, New York  
 Vice president: Joseph Taylor Robinson, Arkansas

**Socialist Party**

President: Norman Mattoon Thomas, New York  
 Vice president: James Hudson Maurer, Pennsylvania

**Workers Party (Communist Party)**

President: William Zebulon Foster, Illinois  
 Vice president: Benjamin Gitlow, New York

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Verne L. Reynolds, Michigan  
 Vice president: Jeremiah D. Crowley, New York

**Prohibition Party**

President: William Frederick Varney, New York  
 Vice president: James Arthur Edgerton, Virginia

**Farmer Labor Party**

President: Frank Elbridge Webb, California  
 Vice president: Will Vereen, Georgia<sup>3</sup>

**Greenback Party**

President: John Zahnd, Indiana \*  
 Vice president: Wesley Henry Bennington, Ohio \*

**1932 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, New York  
 Vice president: John Nance Garner, Texas

**Republican Party**

President: Herbert Clark Hoover, California  
 Vice president: Charles Curtis, Kansas

**Socialist Party**

President: Norman Mattoon Thomas, New York  
 Vice president: James Hudson Maurer, Pennsylvania

**Communist Party**

President: William Zebulon Foster, Illinois  
 Vice president: James William Ford, New York

**Prohibition Party**

President: William David Upshaw, Georgia  
 Vice president: Frank Stewart Regan, Illinois

**Liberty Party**

President: William Hope Harvey, Arkansas  
 Vice president: Frank B. Hemenway, Washington

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Verne L. Reynolds, New York  
 Vice president: John W. Aiken, Massachusetts

**Farmer Labor Party**

President: Jacob Sechler Coxey, Ohio  
 Vice president: Julius J. Reiter, Minnesota

**Jobless Party**

President: James Renshaw Cox, Pennsylvania  
 Vice president: V. C. Tisdal, Oklahoma

**National Party**

President: Seymour E. Allen, Massachusetts

**1936 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, New York  
 Vice president: John Nance Garner, Texas

**Republican Party**

President: Alfred Mossman Landon, Kansas  
 Vice president: Frank Knox, Illinois

**Union Party**

President: William Lemke, North Dakota  
 Vice president: Thomas Charles O'Brien, Massachusetts.

**Socialist Party**

President: Norman Mattoon Thomas, New York

Vice president: George A. Nelson, Wisconsin

**Communist Party**

President: Earl Russell Browder, Kansas

Vice president: James William Ford, New York

**Prohibition Party**

President: David Leigh Colvin, New York

Vice president: Alvin York, Tennessee

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: John W. Aiken, Massachusetts

Vice president: Emil F. Teichert, New York

**National Greenback Party**

President: John Zahnd, Indiana \*

Vice president: Florence Garvin, Rhode Island \*

**1940 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, New York

Vice president: Henry Agard Wallace, Iowa

**Republican Party**

President: Wendell Lewis Willkie, New York

Vice president: Charles Linza McNary, Oregon

**Socialist Party**

President: Norman Mattoon Thomas, New York

Vice president: Maynard C. Krueger, Illinois

**Prohibition Party**

President: Roger Ward Babson, Massachusetts

Vice president: Edgar V. Moorman, Illinois

**Communist Party (Workers Party)**

President: Earl Russell Browder, Kansas

Vice president: James William Ford, New York

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: John W. Aiken, Massachusetts

Vice president: Aaron M. Orange, New York

**Greenback Party**

President: John Zahnd, Indiana \*

Vice president: James Elmer Yates, Arizona \*

**1944 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, New York

Vice president: Harry S. Truman, Missouri

**Republican Party**

President: Thomas Edmund Dewey, New York

Vice president: John William Bricker, Ohio

**Socialist Party**

President: Norman Mattoon Thomas, New York

Vice president: Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania

**Prohibition Party**

President: Claude A. Watson, California

Vice president: Andrew Johnson, Kentucky

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Edward A. Teichert, Pennsylvania

Vice president: Arla A. Albaugh, Ohio

**America First Party**

President: Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, Michigan

Vice president: Henry A. Romer, Ohio

**1948 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: Harry S. Truman, Missouri

Vice president: Alben William Barkley, Kentucky

**Republican Party**

President: Thomas Edmund Dewey, New York

Vice president: Earl Warren, California

**States' Rights Democratic Party**

President: James Strom Thurmond, South Carolina

Vice president: Fielding Lewis Wright, Mississippi

**Progressive Party**

President: Henry Agard Wallace, Iowa

Vice president: Glen Hearst Taylor, Idaho

**Socialist Party**

President: Norman Mattoon Thomas, New York

Vice president: Tucker Powell Smith, Michigan

**Prohibition Party**

President: Claude A. Watson, California

Vice president: Dale Learn, Pennsylvania

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Edward A. Teichert, Pennsylvania

Vice president: Stephen Emery, New York

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Farrell Dobbs, New York

Vice president: Grace Carlson, Minnesota

**Christian Nationalist Party**

President: Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith, Missouri

Vice president: Henry A. Romer, Ohio

**Greenback Party**

President: John G. Scott, New York

Vice president: Granville B. Leeke, Indiana \*

**Vegetarian Party**

President: John Maxwell, Illinois

Vice president: Symon Gould, New York \*

**1952 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Dwight David Eisenhower, New York

Vice president: Richard Milhous Nixon, California

**Democratic Party**

President: Adlai Ewing Stevenson II, Illinois

Vice president: John Jackson Sparkman, Alabama

**Progressive Party**

President: Vincent William Hallinan, California

Vice president: Charlotta A. Bass, New York

**Prohibition Party**

President: Stuart Hamblen, California

Vice president: Enoch Arden Holtwick, Illinois

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Eric Hass, New York

Vice president: Stephen Emery, New York

**Socialist Party**

President: Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania

Vice president: Samuel Herman Friedman,  
New York**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Farrell Dobbs, New York

Vice president: Myra Tanner Weiss, New York

**America First Party**

President: Douglas MacArthur, Wisconsin

Vice president: Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia

**American Labor Party**

President: Vincent William Hallinan, California

Vice president: Charlotta A. Bass, New York

**American Vegetarian Party**

President: Daniel J. Murphy, California

Vice president: Symon Gould, New York \*

**Church of God Party**

President: Homer Aubrey Tomlinson, New York

Vice president: Willie Isaac Bass, North Carolina \*

**Constitution Party**

President: Douglas MacArthur, Wisconsin

Vice president: Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia

**Greenback Party**

President: Frederick C. Proehl, Washington

Vice president: Edward J. Bedell, Indiana

**Poor Man's Party**

President: Henry B. Krajewski, New Jersey

Vice president: Frank Jenkins, New Jersey

**1956 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Dwight David Eisenhower, Pennsylvania

Vice president: Richard Milhous Nixon, California

**Democratic Party**

President: Adlai Ewing Stevenson II, Illinois

Vice president: Estes Kefauver, Tennessee

**States' Rights Party**

President: Thomas Coleman Andrews, Virginia

Vice president: Thomas Harold Werdel, California

Ticket also favored by Constitution Party.

**Prohibition Party**

President: Enoch Arden Holtwick, Illinois

Vice president: Edward M. Cooper, California

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Eric Hass, New York

Vice president: Georgia Cozzini, Wisconsin

**Texas Constitution Party**

President: William Ezra Jenner, Indiana \*

Vice president: Joseph Bracken Lee, Utah \*

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Farrell Dobbs, New York

Vice president: Myra Tanner Weiss, New York

**American Third Party**

President: Henry Krajewski, New Jersey

Vice president: Ann Marie Yezo, New Jersey

**Socialist Party**

President: Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania

Vice president: Samuel Herman Friedman, New York

**Pioneer Party**

President: William Langer, North Dakota \*

Vice president: Burr McCloskey, Illinois \*

**American Vegetarian Party**

President: Herbert M. Shelton, California \*

Vice president: Symon Gould, New York \*

**Greenback Party**

President: Frederick C. Proehl, Washington

Vice president: Edward Kirby Meador, Massachusetts \*

**States' Rights Party of Kentucky**

President: Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia

Vice president: William Ezra Jenner, Indiana

**South Carolinians for Independent Electors**

President: Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia

**Christian National Party**

President: Gerald Lyman Kenneth Smith

Vice president: Charles I. Robertson

**1960 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Massachusetts

Vice president: Lyndon Baines Johnson, Texas

**Republican Party**

President: Richard Milhous Nixon, California

Vice president: Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts

**National States' Rights Party**

President: Orval Eugene Faubus, Arkansas

Vice president: John Geraerdt Crommelin, Alabama

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Eric Hass, New York

Vice president: Georgia Cozzini, Wisconsin

**Prohibition Party**

President: Rutherford Losey Decker, Missouri

Vice president: Earle Harold Munn, Michigan

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Farrell Dobbs, New York

Vice president: Myra Tanner Weiss, New York

**Conservative Party of New Jersey**

President: Joseph Bracken Lee, Utah

Vice president: Kent H. Courtney, Louisiana

**Conservative Party of Virginia**

President: C. Benton Coiner, Virginia

Vice president: Edward M. Silverman, Virginia

**Constitution Party (Texas)**

President: Charles Loten Sullivan, Mississippi

Vice president: Merritt B. Curtis, District of Columbia

**Constitution Party (Washington)**

President: Merritt B. Curtis, District of Columbia

Vice president: B. N. Miller

**Greenback Party**

President: Whitney Hart Slocomb, California \*

Vice president: Edward Kirby Meador, Massachusetts \*

**Independent Afro-American Party**

President: Clennon King, Georgia

Vice president: Reginald Carter

**Tax Cut Party (America First Party; American Party)**

President: Lar Daly, Illinois

Vice president: Merritt Barton Curtis, District of Columbia

**Theocratic Party**

President: Homer Aubrey Tomlinson, New York

Vice president: Raymond L. Teague, Alaska \*

**Vegetarian Party**

President: Symon Gould, New York

Vice president: Christopher Gian-Cursio, Florida

**1964 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: Lyndon Baines Johnson, Texas

Vice president: Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Minnesota

**Republican Party**

President: Barry Morris Goldwater, Arizona

Vice president: William Edward Miller, New York

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Eric Hass, New York

Vice president: Henning A. Blomen, Massachusetts

**Prohibition Party**

President: Earle Harold Munn, Michigan

Vice president: Mark Shaw, Massachusetts

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Clifton DeBerry, New York

Vice president: Edward Shaw, New York

**National States' Rights Party**

President: John Kasper, Tennessee

Vice president: J. B. Stoner, Georgia

**Constitution Party**

President: Joseph B. Lightburn, West Virginia

Vice president: Theodore C. Billings, Colorado

**Independent States' Rights Party**

President: Thomas Coleman Andrews, Virginia

Vice president: Thomas H. Werdell, California \*

**Theocratic Party**

President: Homer Aubrey Tomlinson, New York

Vice president: William R. Rogers, Missouri \*

**Universal Party**

President: Kirby James Hensley, California

Vice president: John O. Hopkins, Iowa

**1968 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Richard Milhous Nixon, New York

Vice president: Spiro Theodore Agnew, Maryland

**Democratic Party**

President: Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Minnesota

Vice president: Edmund Sixtus Muskie, Maine

**American Independent Party**

President: George Corley Wallace, Alabama

Vice president: Curtis Emerson LeMay, Ohio

LeMay replaced S. Marvin Griffin, who originally had been selected.

**Peace and Freedom Party**

President: Eldridge Cleaver

Vice president: Judith Mage, New York

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Henning A. Blomen, Massachusetts

Vice president: George Sam Taylor, Pennsylvania

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Fred Halstead, New York

Vice president: Paul Boutelle, New Jersey

**Prohibition Party**

President: Earle Harold Munn Sr., Michigan

Vice president: Rolland E. Fisher, Kansas

**Communist Party**

President: Charlene Mitchell, California

Vice president: Michael Zagarell, New York

**Constitution Party**

President: Richard K. Troxell, Texas

Vice president: Merle Thayer, Iowa

**Freedom and Peace Party**

President: Richard Claxton (Dick) Gregory, Illinois

Vice president: Mark Lane, New York

**Patriotic Party**

President: George Corley Wallace, Alabama

Vice president: William Penn Patrick, California

**Theocratic Party**

President: William R. Rogers, Missouri

**Universal Party**

President: Kirby James Hensley, California

Vice president: Roscoe B. MacKenna

**1972 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: Richard Milhous Nixon, California

Vice president: Spiro Theodore Agnew, Maryland

**Democratic Party**

President: George Stanley McGovern, South Dakota  
 Vice president: Thomas Francis Eagleton, Missouri  
 Eagleton resigned and was replaced on August 8, 1972, by  
 Robert Sargent Shriver Jr., Maryland, selected by the  
 Democratic National Committee.

**American Independent Party**

President: John George Schmitz, California  
 Vice president: Thomas Jefferson Anderson, Tennessee

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Louis Fisher, Illinois  
 Vice president: Genevieve Gunderson, Minnesota

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Linda Jenness, Georgia  
 Vice president: Andrew Pulley, Illinois

**Communist Party**

President: Gus Hall, New York  
 Vice president: Jarvis Tyner

**Prohibition Party**

President: Earle Harold Munn Sr., Michigan  
 Vice president: Marshall Uncapher

**Libertarian Party**

President: John Hospers, California  
 Vice president: Theodora Nathan, Oregon

**People's Party**

President: Benjamin McLane Spock  
 Vice president: Julius Hobson, District of Columbia

**America First Party**

President: John V. Mahalchik  
 Vice president: Irving Homer

**Universal Party**

President: Gabriel Green  
 Vice president: Daniel Fry

**1976 ELECTION****Democratic Party**

President: James Earl (Jimmy) Carter Jr., Georgia  
 Vice president: Walter Frederick Mondale, Minnesota

**Republican Party**

President: Gerald Rudolph Ford, Michigan  
 Vice president: Robert Joseph Dole, Kansas

**Independent candidate**

President: Eugene Joseph McCarthy, Minnesota  
 Vice president: none<sup>4</sup>

**Libertarian Party**

President: Roger MacBride, Virginia  
 Vice president: David P. Bergland, California

**American Independent Party**

President: Lester Maddox, Georgia  
 Vice president: William Dyke, Wisconsin

**American Party**

President: Thomas J. Anderson, Tennessee  
 Vice president: Rufus Shackelford, Florida

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Peter Camejo, California  
 Vice president: Willie Mae Reid, California

**Communist Party**

President: Gus Hall, New York  
 Vice president: Jarvis Tyner, New York

**People's Party**

President: Margaret Wright, California  
 Vice president: Benjamin Spock, New York

**U.S. Labor Party**

President: Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., New York  
 Vice president: R. W. Evans, Michigan

**Prohibition Party**

President: Benjamin C. Bubar, Maine  
 Vice president: Earl F. Dodge, Colorado

**Socialist Labor Party**

President: Jules Levin, New Jersey  
 Vice president: Constance Blomen, Massachusetts

**Socialist Party**

President: Frank P. Zeidler, Wisconsin  
 Vice president: J. Quinn Brisben, Illinois

**Restoration Party**

President: Ernest L. Miller  
 Vice president: Roy N. Eddy

**United American Party**

President: Frank Taylor  
 Vice president: Henry Swan

**1980 ELECTION<sup>5</sup>****Republican Party**

President: Ronald Wilson Reagan, California  
 Vice president: George Herbert Walker Bush, Texas

**Democratic Party**

President: James Earl (Jimmy) Carter Jr., Georgia  
 Vice president: Walter Frederick Mondale, Minnesota

**National Unity Campaign**

President: John B. Anderson, Illinois  
 Vice president: Patrick Joseph Lucey, Wisconsin

**Libertarian Party**

President: Edward E. Clark, California  
 Vice president: David Koch, New York

**Citizens Party**

President: Barry Commoner, New York  
 Vice president: LaDonna Harris, New Mexico

**Communist Party**

President: Gus Hall, New York  
 Vice president: Angela Davis, California

**American Independent Party**

President: John Richard Rarick, Louisiana  
 Vice president: Eileen M. Shearer, California

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Andrew Pulley, Illinois  
 Vice president: Matilde Zimmermann



President: Clifton DeBerry, California

Vice president: Matilde Zimmermann

President: Richard Congress, Ohio

Vice president: Matilde Zimmermann

#### **Right to Life Party**

President: Ellen McCormack, New York

Vice president: Carroll Driscoll, New Jersey

#### **Peace and Freedom Party**

President: Maureen Smith, California

Vice president: Elizabeth Barron

#### **Workers World Party**

President: Deirdre Griswold, New Jersey

Vice president: Larry Holmes, New York

#### **Statesman Party**

President: Benjamin C. Bubar, Maine

Vice president: Earl F. Dodge, Colorado

#### **Socialist Party**

President: David McReynolds, New York

Vice president: Diane Drufenbrock, Wisconsin

#### **American Party**

President: Percy L. Greaves, New York

Vice president: Frank L. Varnum, California

President: Frank W. Shelton, Utah

Vice president: George E. Jackson

#### **Middle Class Party**

President: Kurt Lynen, New Jersey

Vice president: Harry Kieve, New Jersey

#### **Down With Lawyers Party**

President: Bill Gahres, New Jersey

Vice president: J. F. Loghlin, New Jersey

#### **Independent Party**

President: Martin E. Wendelken

#### **Natural Peoples Party**

President: Harley McLain, North Dakota

Vice president: Jewelie Goeller, North Dakota

### **1984 ELECTION<sup>6</sup>**

#### **Republican Party**

President: Ronald Wilson Reagan, California

Vice president: George Herbert Walker Bush, Texas

#### **Democratic Party**

President: Walter Fritz Mondale, Minnesota

Vice president: Geraldine Anne Ferraro, New York

#### **Libertarian Party**

President: David P. Bergland, California

Vice president: Jim Lewis, Connecticut

#### **Independent Party**

President: Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., Virginia

Vice president: Billy Davis, Mississippi

#### **Citizens Party**

President: Sonia Johnson, Virginia

Vice president: Richard Walton, Rhode Island

#### **Populist Party**

President: Bob Richards, Texas

Vice president: Maureen Kennedy Salaman, California

#### **Independent Alliance Party**

President: Dennis L. Serrette, New Jersey

Vice president: Nancy Ross, New York

#### **Communist Party**

President: Gus Hall, New York

Vice president: Angela Davis, California

#### **Socialist Workers Party**

President: Mel Mason, California

Vice president: Andrea Gonzalez, New York

#### **Workers World Party**

President: Larry Holmes, New York

Vice president: Gloria La Riva, California

President: Gavrielle Holmes, New York

Vice president: Milton Vera

#### **American Party**

President: Delmar Dennis, Tennessee

Vice president: Traves Brownlee, Delaware

#### **Workers League Party**

President: Ed Winn, New York

Vice presidents: Jean T. Brust, Helen Halyard, Edward Bergonzi

#### **Prohibition Party**

President: Earl F. Dodge, Colorado

Vice president: Warren C. Martin, Kansas

### **1988 ELECTION<sup>7</sup>**

#### **Republican Party**

President: George Herbert Walker Bush, Texas

Vice president: James “Dan” Quayle, Indiana

#### **Democratic Party**

President: Michael Stanley Dukakis, Massachusetts

Vice president: Lloyd Millard Bentsen Jr., Texas

#### **Libertarian Party**

President: Ronald E. Paul, Texas

Vice president: Andre V. Marrou, Nevada

#### **New Alliance Party**

President: Lenora B. Fulani, New York

Vice president: Joyce Dattner

#### **Populist Party**

President: David E. Duke, Louisiana

Vice president: Floyd C. Parker

#### **Consumer Party**

President: Eugene Joseph McCarthy, Minnesota

Vice president: Florence Rice

#### **American Independent Party**

President: James C. Griffin, California

Vice president: Charles J. Morsa

#### **National Economic Recovery Party**

President: Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., Virginia

Vice president: Debra H. Freeman

**Right to Life Party**

President: William A. Marra, New Jersey

Vice president: Joan Andrews

**Workers League Party**

President: Edward Winn, New York

Vice president: Barry Porster

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: James Warren, New Jersey

Vice president: Kathleen Mickells

**Peace and Freedom Party**

President: Herbert Lewin

Vice president: Vikki Murdock

**Prohibition Party**

President: Earl F. Dodge, Colorado

Vice president: George D. Ormsby

**Workers World Party**

President: Larry Holmes, New York

Vice president: Gloria La Riva, California

**Socialist Party**

President: Willa Kenoyer, Minnesota

Vice president: Ron Ehrenreich

**American Party**

President: Delmar Dennis, Tennessee

Vice president: Earl Jepson

**Grassroots Party**

President: Jack E. Herer, California

Vice president: Dana Beal

**Independent Party**

President: Louie Youngkeit, Utah

**Third World Assembly**

President: John G. Martin, District of Columbia

Vice president: Cleveland Sparrow

**1992 ELECTION<sup>8</sup>****Democratic Party**

President: Bill Clinton, Arkansas

Vice president: Albert Gore Jr., Tennessee

**Republican Party**

President: George Herbert Walker Bush, Texas

Vice president: James "Dan" Quayle, Indiana

**Independent**

President: H. Ross Perot, Texas

Vice president: James Stockdale, California

**Libertarian Party**

President: Andre V. Marrou, Nevada

Vice president: Nancy Lord, Georgia

**America First Party (Populist)**

President: James "Bo" Gritz, Nevada

Vice president: Cyril Minett

**New Alliance Party**

President: Lenora B. Fulani, New York

Vice president: Maria E. Munoz, California

**U.S. Taxpayers Party**

President: Howard Phillips, Virginia

Vice president: Albion W. Knight, Maryland

**Natural Law Party**

President: John Hagelin, Iowa

Vice president: Mike Tompkins, Iowa

**Peace and Freedom Party**

President: Ron Daniels, California

Vice president: Asiba Tupahache

**Independent**

President: Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., Virginia

Vice president: James L. Bevel

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: James Warren, New Jersey

Vice president: Willie Mae Reid

**Independent**

President: Drew Bradford

**Grassroots Party**

President: Jack E. Herer, California

Vice president: Derrick P. Grimmer

**Socialist Party**

President: J. Quinn Brisben, Illinois

Vice president: Barbara Garson

**Workers League Party**

President: Helen Halyard, Michigan

Vice president: Fred Mazelis, Michigan

**Take Back America Party**

President: John Yiamouyiannas

Vice president: Allen C. McCone

**Independent**

President: Delbert L. Ehlers

Vice president: Rick Wendt

**Prohibition Party**

President: Earl F. Dodge, Colorado

Vice president: George D. Ormsby

**Apathy Party**

President: Jim Boren

Vice president: Will Weidman

**Third Party**

President: Eugene A. Hem

Vice president: Joanne Roland

**Looking Back Party**

President: Isabell Masters, Oklahoma

Vice president: Walter Masters, Florida

**American Party**

President: Robert J. Smith

Vice president: Doris Feimer

**Workers World Party**

President: Gloria La Riva, California  
 Vice president: Larry Holmes, New York

**1996 ELECTION<sup>9</sup>****Democratic Party**

President: Bill Clinton, Arkansas  
 Vice president: Albert Gore Jr., Tennessee

**Republican Party**

President: Robert Dole, Kansas  
 Vice president: Jack Kemp, New York

**Reform Party**

President: H. Ross Perot, Texas  
 Vice president: Pat Choate, District  
 of Columbia

**Green Party**

President: Ralph Nader, District of Columbia  
 Vice president: Winona LaDuke, Minnesota

**Libertarian Party**

President: Harry Browne, Tennessee  
 Vice president: Jo Anne Jorgensen, South  
 Carolina

**U.S. Taxpayers Party**

President: Howard Phillips, Virginia  
 Vice president: Herbert W. Titus, Virginia

**Natural Law Party**

President: John Hagelin, Iowa  
 Vice president: Mike Tompkins, North Carolina

**Workers World Party**

President: Monica Moorehead, New York  
 Vice president: Gloria La Riva, California

**Peace and Freedom Party**

President: Marsha Feinland, California  
 Vice president: Kate McClatchy, Massachusetts

**Independent**

President: Charles E. Collins, Florida  
 Vice president: Rosemary Giumarra

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: James E. Harris Jr., Georgia  
 Vice president: Laura Garza, New York

**Grassroots Party**

President: Dennis Peron, Minnesota  
 Vice president: Arlin Trouitt, Arizona

**Socialist Party**

President: Mary Cal Hollis, Colorado  
 Vice president: Eric Chester, Massachusetts

**Socialist Equality Party**

President: Jerome White, Michigan  
 Vice president: Fred Mazelis, Michigan

**American Party**

President: Diane Beall Templin, California  
 Vice president: Gary Van Horn, Utah

**Prohibition Party**

President: Earl F. Dodge, Colorado  
 Vice president: Rachel Bubar Kelly, Maine

**Independent Party of Utah**

President: A. Peter Crane, Utah  
 Vice president: Connie Chandler, Utah

**America First Party**

President: Ralph Forbes, Arkansas

**Independent Grassroots Party**

President: John Birrenbach, Minnesota  
 Vice president: George McMahon, Iowa

**Looking Back Party**

President: Isabell Masters, Oklahoma  
 Vice president: Shirley Jean Masters, California

**Independent**

President: Steve Michael, District of Columbia

**2000 ELECTION****Republican Party**

President: George W. Bush, Texas  
 Vice president: Richard Cheney, Wyoming

**Democratic Party**

President: Albert Gore Jr., Tennessee  
 Vice president: Joseph Lieberman, Connecticut

**Green Party**

President: Ralph Nader, District of Columbia  
 Vice president: Winona LaDuke, Minnesota

**Reform Party**

President: Patrick J. Buchanan, Virginia  
 Vice president: Ezola Foster, California

**Libertarian Party<sup>10</sup>**

President: Harry Browne, Tennessee  
 Vice president: Art Olivier, California  
 President: L. Neil Smith, Arizona

**Constitution Party**

President: Howard Phillips, Virginia  
 Vice president: J. Curtis Frazier II, Missouri

**Natural Law Party**

President: John Hagelin, Iowa  
 Vice president: Nat Goldhaber, California

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: James E. Harris Jr., Georgia  
 Vice president: Margaret Trowe, Minnesota

**Socialist Party**

President: David McReynolds, New York  
 Vice president: Mary Cal Hollis, Colorado

**Workers World Party**

President: Monica Moorehead, New Jersey

Vice president: Gloria La Riva, California

**Independent**

President: Cathy Gordon Brown, Tennessee

Vice president: Sabrina R. Allen, Tennessee

**Vermont Grassroots Party**

President: Dennis I. Lane, Vermont

Vice president: Dale Wilkinson, Minnesota

**Independent**

President: Randall A. Venson, Tennessee

Vice president: Gene Kelley, Tennessee

**Prohibition Party**

President: Earl F. Dodge, Colorado

Vice president: W. Dean Watkins, Arizona

**Independent**

President: Louie Youngkeit, Utah

Vice president: Robert Leo Beck, Utah

**2004 ELECTION<sup>11</sup>****Republican Party**

President: George W. Bush, Texas

Vice president: Richard B. Cheney, Wyoming

**Democratic Party**

President: John Kerry, Massachusetts

Vice president: John Edwards, North Carolina

**Independent**

President: Ralph Nader, District of Columbia

Vice president: Peter Miguel Camejo, California

**Libertarian Party**

President: Michael Badnarik, Texas

Vice president: Richard V. Campagna, Iowa

**Constitution Party**

President: Michael Peroutka, Maryland

Vice president: Chuck Baldwin, Florida

**Green Party**

President: David Cobb, Texas

Vice president: Patricia LaMarche, Maine

**Peace and Freedom Party**

President: Leonard Peltier, Kansas

Vice president: Janice Jordan, California

**Socialist Party**

President: Walter F. Brown, Oregon

Vice president: Mary Alice Herbert, Vermont

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: James Harris, Georgia

Vice president: Margaret Trowe, Minnesota

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Roger Calero, New York

Vice president: Arrin Hawkins, New York

**Christian Freedom Party**

President: Thomas J. Harens, Minnesota

Vice president: Jennifer A. Ryan, Minnesota

**Concerns of People Party**

President: Gene Amondson, Alaska

Vice president: Leroy Pletten, Michigan

**Socialist Equality Party**

President: Bill Van Auken, New York

Vice president: Jim Lawrence, Ohio

**Workers World Party**

President: John Parker, California

Vice president: Teresa Gutierrez, New York

**Personal Choice Party**

President: Charles Jay, Indiana

Vice president: Marilyn Chambers Taylor, California

**Unaffiliated**

President: Stanford E. "Andy" Andress, Colorado

Vice president: Irene M. Deasy, Colorado

**Prohibition Party**

President: Earl F. Dodge, Colorado

Vice president: Howard F. Lydick, Texas

**2008 ELECTION<sup>12</sup>****Democratic Party**

President: Barack Obama, Illinois

Vice president: Joseph R. Biden Jr., Delaware

**Republican Party**

President: John McCain, Arizona

Vice president: Sarah Palin, Alaska

**Independent**

President: Ralph Nader, Connecticut

Vice president: Matt Gonzalez, California

**Libertarian Party**

President: Bob Barr, Georgia

Vice president: Wayne A. Root, Nevada

**Constitution Party**

President: Chuck Baldwin, Florida

Vice president: Darrell L. Castle, Tennessee

**Green Party**

President: Cynthia McKinney, California

Vice president: Rosa Clemente, North Carolina

**America's Independent Party**

President: Alan Keyes, Maryland

Vice president: Brian Rohrbough, Colorado

**Taxpayers and Constitution Parties**

President: Ron Paul, Texas

Vice president: Michael Peroutka, Maryland

Barry Goldwater Jr. of Arizona also received votes for vice president in Louisiana.

**Socialist Party/Liberty Union Party**

President: Brian P. Moore, Florida

Vice president: Stewart Alexander, California

**Socialism and Liberation Party**

President: Gloria LaRiva, California

Vice president: Eugene Puryear, District of Columbia

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: Roger Calero, New Jersey

Vice president: Alyson Kennedy, New Jersey

**Independent**

President: Richard Duncan, Ohio

Vice president: Ricky Johnson, Pennsylvania

**Boston Tea Party**

President: Charles Jay, Indiana

Vice president: Thomas L. Knapp, Missouri

**Socialist Workers Party**

President: James E. Harris, California

Vice president: Alyson Kennedy, New Jersey

**New Party**

President: John J. Polachek, Illinois

**New American Independent Party**President: Frank Edward McNulty,  
California

Vice president: Bobby Klinger, New Jersey

**We the People Party**

President: Jeffrey Wamboldt, Wisconsin

Vice president: David J. Klimisch, Wisconsin

**Objectivist Party**

President: Thomas Stevens, New York

Vice president: Alden Link, New Jersey

**Prohibition Party**

President: Gene Amondson, Alaska

Vice president: Leroy Pletten, Michigan

**Vote Here Party**

President: Jeffrey Boss, New Jersey

Vice president: Andrea M. Psoras, New Jersey

**Libertarian Party of New Hampshire**

President: George Phillies, Massachusetts

Vice president: Chris Bennett, Illinois

**HeartQuake Party**

President: Jonathan E. Allen, Colorado

Vice president: Jeffrey D. Stah, Colorado

**Reform Party**

President: Ted Weill, Mississippi

Vice president: Frank E. McNulty, California

**U.S. Pacifist Party**

President: Bradford Lyttle, Illinois

Vice president: Abraham Bassford, Illinois

**NOTES**

\* Candidates appeared in Joseph Nathan Kane, *Facts About the Presidents*, 4th ed. (New York: H.W. Wilson, 1981), but could not be verified in another source.

1. 1912: Arthur M. Schlesinger's *History of American Presidential Elections* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971) lists the Socialist Labor Party vice-presidential candidate as Francis. No first name is given.

2. 1924: Richard M. Scammon's *America at the Polls* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1965) lists the American Party vice-presidential candidate as Leander L. Pickett.

3. 1928: *America at the Polls* lists the Farmer Labor Party vice-presidential candidate as L.R. Tillman.

4. 1976: McCarthy, who ran as an independent with no party designation, had no national running mate, favoring the elimination of the office. But as various state laws required a running mate, he had different ones in different states, amounting to nearly two dozen, all political unknowns.

5. 1980: In several cases vice-presidential nominees were different from those listed for most states, and the Socialist Workers and American Party nominees for president varied from state to state. For example, because Pulley, the major standard-bearer for the Socialist Workers Party was only twenty-nine years old, his name was not allowed on the ballot in some states (the Constitution requires presidential candidates to be at least thirty-five years old). Hence, the party ran other candidates in those states. In a number of states, candidates appeared on the ballot with variants of the party designations listed, without any party designation, or with entirely different party names.

6. 1984: Both Larry Holmes and Gavrielle Holmes were standard-bearers of the Workers World Party. Of the two, Larry Holmes

was listed on more state ballots. Milton Vera was Gavrielle Holmes's vice-presidential running mate in Ohio and Rhode Island. The Workers League Party had three vice-presidential candidates: Jean T. Brust in Illinois; Helen Halyard in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and Edward Bergonzi in Minnesota and Ohio.

7. 1988: The candidates listed include all those who appeared on the ballot in at least one state. In some cases, a party's vice-presidential candidate varied from state to state. Candidates' full names and states were not available from some parties.

8. 1992: The candidates listed include all those who appeared on the ballot in at least one state. In some cases a party's vice-presidential candidate varied from state to state. Candidates' states were not available from some parties.

9. 1996: The candidates listed include all those who appeared on the ballot in at least one state. In some cases a party's vice-presidential candidate varied from state to state. Candidates' states were not available from some parties.

10. 2000: L. Neil Smith ran as the Libertarian Party's presidential candidate in Arizona only. Harry Browne ran as the party's candidate in the other forty-nine states.

11. 2004: The candidates listed include all those who appeared on the ballot in at least one state. In many states various third-party candidates appeared on the ballot with variations of the party designations, were carried with entirely different party labels, or were listed as "Independent."

12. 2008: The candidates listed include all those who appeared on the ballot in at least one state. In some states third-party candidates appeared on the ballot with variations of the party designations, were carried with entirely different party labels, or were listed as "Independent."





# Convention Chronology, 1831–2008

**T**HIS CHAPTER contains brief descriptions of all presidential nominating conventions of major U.S. political parties and excerpts from party platforms. The chronology begins in 1831, when the Anti-Masonic Party held the first nominating convention in American history, and concludes with the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties in 2008.

The narrative includes conventions for all parties receiving at least 2 percent of the popular vote in the presidential election. Thus, conventions for the Socialist Party, which received at least 2 percent of the presidential popular vote in 1904, 1908, 1912, 1920, and 1932, are included. Socialist Party conventions for other presidential election years, when the party received less than 2 percent of the popular vote, do not appear. In 2000 the Green Party received 2.7 percent of the popular vote, so its convention is included here.

The sources most frequently consulted in preparing the narrative were Richard C. Bain and Judith H. Parris, *Convention Decisions and Voting Records*, (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1973); and various issues of the *CQ Weekly*.

## Ballot Vote Totals

Throughout the narrative, vote totals appear for significant ballots on platform disputes and procedural issues and for presidential and vice-presidential balloting.

The source used for 1835–1972 vote totals was *Convention Decisions and Voting Records*. The sources for the

1976 through 2004 vote totals were *The Official Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention* and the Republican National Committee. Charts showing state-by-state voting on selected ballots appear in Chapter 15, Key Convention Ballots, pages 680–751. (For details on these charts, see p. 679.)

## Platform Excerpts

The source for the party platform excerpts that appear in the convention chronology was Kirk H. Porter and Donald Bruce Johnson, *National Party Platforms, 1840–1972* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1973). For the Democratic and Republican platform excerpts for 1976 to 2004, the official texts of the platforms adopted by the two parties were used.

In adopting the material from *National Party Platforms, 1840–1972*, CQ Press has added boldface subheadings to highlight the organization of the texts. For example, excerpts from the 1844 Democratic Party platform appear on page 530. The boldface headings—Appeal to the Masses, Internal Improvements, Government Spending, etc.—do not appear in the text of the party platform as it was published in *National Party Platforms, 1840–1972*. In all other respects, CQ Press has followed the style and typography of the platform texts appearing in *National Party Platforms, 1840–1972*. In excerpting the material from the Democratic and Republican platforms from 1976 to 2008, CQ Press has also edited the boldface subheadings from the original platform documents.

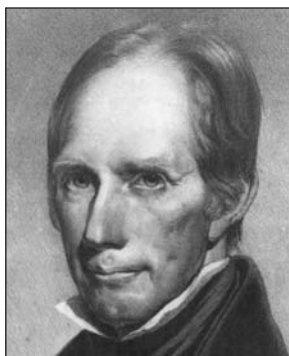


# 1831–1832 Conventions

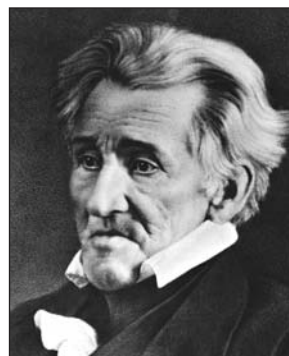
## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*William Wirt*  
*Anti-Mason*



*Henry Clay*  
*National Republican*



*Andrew Jackson*  
*Democrat*

### Anti-Masons

In September 1831 the Anti-Masonic Party held the first national nominating convention in American history. Thirteen states, none south of Maryland, sent 116 delegates to the gathering in Baltimore. They selected the party's presidential and vice-presidential candidates, adopted an address to the people (a precursor of the party platform), and established a national corresponding committee that created the framework for a national campaign organization.

Ironically, the Anti-Masons, whose keystone was opposition to Masonry, nominated a former Mason, William Wirt of Maryland, as their presidential standard-bearer. In spite of a rule requiring a three-fourths nominating majority, Wirt was an easy first-ballot winner and the nearly unanimous nominee of the convention.

He was not, however, the first choice of party leaders, who had been rebuffed in their earlier efforts to persuade Henry Clay and later Supreme Court justice John McLean to take the presidential nomination. Wirt himself was not an enthusiastic candidate, stating that he saw nothing repugnant about Masonry and that if his views did not suit the convention, he would willingly withdraw from the ticket. The delegates supported Wirt and chose Amos Ellmaker of Pennsylvania as his vice-presidential running mate.

### National Republicans

In December 1831 the National Republicans held a national convention in Baltimore. The National Republicans were united primarily in their opposition to incumbent President Andrew Jackson. The idea of a convention had been proposed by an anti-Jackson committee in New York City and approved by the leading National Republican newspaper,

the *National Intelligencer*. There was no uniform method of delegate selection, with state conventions, legislative caucuses, and local meetings all being used.

Eighteen states sent 168 delegates to the National Republican convention, although nearly one-quarter were late in arriving due to inclement winter weather. Without any preestablished rules, it was agreed that the roll calls would be taken by announcing each delegate's name. Henry Clay of Kentucky was the convention's unanimous choice for president, and former representative John Sergeant of Pennsylvania was selected without opposition for vice president. Letters accepting their nominations were received from both candidates.

There was no formal platform, although the convention adopted an address to the people that criticized Jackson for dividing a previously harmonious country.

In May 1832 a convention of young National Republicans met in Washington, D.C., and passed a series of resolutions calling for a protective tariff, federal support of internal improvements, and recognition of the Supreme Court as the ultimate authority on constitutional questions. The last was a rebuke of Jackson for disregarding Supreme Court decisions concerning the Cherokee. Other resolutions criticized Jackson's use of the spoils system in distributing patronage and his handling of foreign policy with Great Britain. Although not a formal platform, the resolutions adopted by the convention of young National Republicans were the most definitive discussion of issues during the 1832 campaign.

### Democrats

The Democrats held their first national convention in Baltimore in late May 1832. Representatives from twenty-three states attended. The call for a Democratic national

convention had been made by Jacksonian members of the New Hampshire legislature, and their proposal was approved by prominent members of President Andrew Jackson's administration. The convention was called to order by a member of the New Hampshire legislature, who explained the intent of the gathering in these words:

... [The] object of the people of New Hampshire who called this convention was, not to impose on the people, as candidates for either of the two first offices of the government, any local favorite; but to concentrate the opinions of all the states.... They believed that the example of this convention would operate favorably in future elections; that the people would be disposed, after seeing the good effects of this convention in conciliating the different and distant sections of the country, to continue this mode of nomination. (Reprinted from *Convention Decisions and Voting Records*, by Richard C. Bain, p. 17.)

The convention adopted two rules that Democratic conventions retained well into the twentieth century. One

based each state's convention vote on its electoral vote, an apportionment method unchanged until 1940.

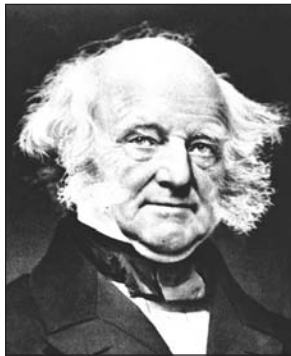
A second rule established a two-thirds nominating majority, a controversial measure that remained a feature of Democratic conventions until 1936. The 1832 convention also adopted the procedure of having one person from each delegation announce the vote of his state.

The delegates did not formally nominate Jackson for the presidency. Instead they concurred in the various nominations he had received earlier from state legislatures. Jackson's choice for vice president, Martin Van Buren of New York, was easily nominated on the first ballot, receiving 208 of the 283 votes cast.

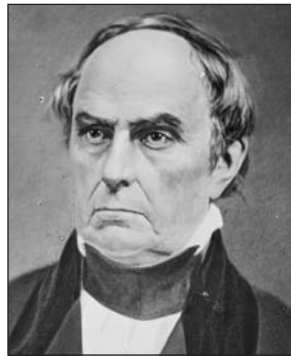
Instead of adopting a platform or address to the people, the convention decided that each state delegation should write its own report to its constituents. The convention also determined to establish in each state general corresponding committees that together would provide a nationwide organization for the campaign.

## 1835–1836 Conventions

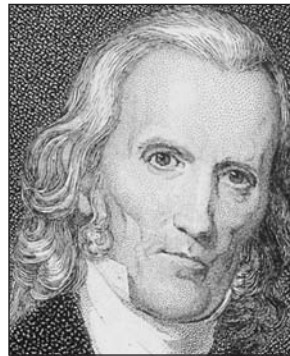
### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



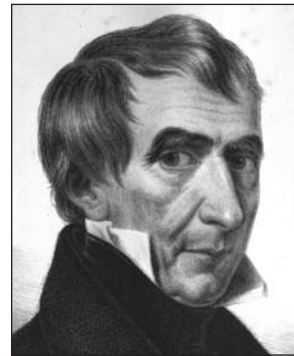
**Martin Van Buren**  
Democrat



**Daniel Webster**  
Whig



**Hugh L. White**  
Whig



**William Henry Harrison**  
Whig

#### Democrats

The Democrats held their second national convention in Baltimore in May 1835. The early date had been set by President Andrew Jackson to prevent the emergence of opposition to his handpicked successor, Vice President Martin Van Buren. Delegates from twenty-two states and two territories attended, and the size of the delegations was generally related to their distance from Baltimore. Maryland sent 188 individuals to cast the state's 10 votes, but

only one person attended from Tennessee—a visiting businessman who cast 15 votes. Alabama, Illinois, and South Carolina were unrepresented.

Two rival Pennsylvania delegations arrived, precipitating the first credentials dispute in convention history. It was decided to seat both delegations and let them share the Pennsylvania vote.

An effort to eliminate the rule requiring a two-thirds nominating majority initially passed by a margin of 231 to 210 (apparently counting individual delegates

instead of state convention votes), but the two-thirds rule was reimposed by a voice vote. A question developed whether the nominating majority should be based on only the states represented or on all the states in the union. It was decided to base the majority on only those present.

Vice President Van Buren won the presidential nomination, winning all 265 votes. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky barely reached the necessary two-thirds majority on the first vice-presidential ballot, receiving 178 votes, just one vote more than the required minimum. (*Table, p. 680.*)

Johnson, known as the alleged slayer of the Native American chief Tecumseh, had aroused some disapproval because of his personal life. Johnson had lived with a mixed-race mistress by whom he had two daughters.

Once again the Democrats did not write a formal platform, although an address to the people was published in the party newspaper, the *Washington Globe*. Van Buren wrote a letter of acceptance in which he promised to “tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson.”

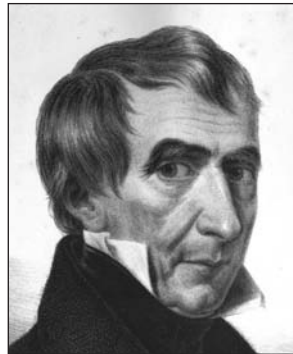
## Whigs

During Jackson's second term, a new party, the Whigs, emerged as the Democrats' primary opposition. It contained remnants of the short-lived National Republican Party, as well as anti-Jackson elements in the Democratic and Anti-Masonic parties. Although the Whigs were a rising political force, the party lacked national cohesion in 1836. Instead of holding a convention and nominating national candidates, the Whigs ran regional candidates nominated by state legislatures. It was the hope of Whig strategists that the regional candidates would receive enough electoral votes to throw the election into the House of Representatives, where the party could unite behind the leading prospect.

Sen. Daniel Webster of New Hampshire ran as the Whig candidate in Massachusetts; Sen. Hugh L. White of Tennessee was the party standard-bearer in the South; Gen. William Henry Harrison of Ohio was the Whig candidate in the rest of the country. The Whigs chose Francis Granger of New York as Harrison and Webster's running mate and John Tyler of Virginia to run with White.

# 1839–1840 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*William Henry Harrison*  
Whig



*Martin Van Buren*  
Democrat

## Whigs

By 1839 the Whigs had established themselves as a powerful opposition party, unified enough to run a national candidate against the Democratic president, Martin Van Buren. The call for the Whigs' first national convention was issued by a group of party members in Congress. Nearly 250 delegates responded, gathering in Harrisburg, Pa., in December 1839.

Three candidates were in contention for the presidential nomination: Gens. William Henry Harrison of Ohio and

Winfield Scott of Virginia and Sen. Henry Clay of Kentucky. After long debate, it was decided that each state would ballot separately, then select representatives who would meet and discuss the views and results of their delegation meetings with representatives of the other states. The unit rule would be in effect, binding the entire vote of each state to the candidate who received a majority of the state's delegates.

The nominating rules agreed to by the convention strongly favored the forces opposed to Clay. First, they negated substantial Clay strength in state delegations in



which he did not hold a majority of the vote. Second, they permitted balloting in relative anonymity, so that delegates would be more likely to defect from the popular Kentuckian than they would if the balloting were public.

Clay led on the first ballot, but switches by Scott delegates on subsequent roll calls gave the nomination to Harrison. On the final ballot, Harrison received 148 votes to 90 for Clay and 16 for Scott. Harrison's vote was short of a two-thirds majority, but under Whig rules only a simple majority was needed to nominate.

To give the ticket factional and geographic balance, a friend of Clay, former Democrat John Tyler of Virginia, was the unanimous selection for vice president. The convention did not risk destruction of the tenuous unity of its anti-Democratic coalition by adopting a party platform or statement of principles.

## Democrats

In May 1840 the Democrats held their national convention in Baltimore. The call once again was initiated by members of the New Hampshire Legislature. Delegates from twenty-one states attended, while five states were unrepresented. Again, the size of the state delegations was largely determined by their distance from Baltimore. New Jersey sent fifty-nine people to cast the state's eight votes, while only one delegate came from Massachusetts to decide that state's fourteen votes.

To avoid a bitter dispute over the vice-presidential nomination, the convention appointed a committee to recommend nominees for both spots on the ticket. The committee's recommendation that Van Buren be renominated for president was passed by acclamation. On the touchier problem of the vice presidency, the committee recommended that no nomination be made, a suggestion that was also agreed to by the convention. Dissatisfaction with the personal life of Vice President Johnson had increased, leading to the decision that state Democratic leaders determine who would run as the vice-presidential candidate in their own states.

Before the nominating process had begun, the convention had approved the first party platform in American history. A platform committee was appointed "to prepare resolutions declaratory of the principles of the ... party." The committee report was approved without discussion.

The first Democratic platform was a short document, fewer than 1,000 words long. Although brief by modern standards, the platform clearly emphasized the party's belief in a strict reading of the Constitution. It began by stating "that the federal government is one of limited powers" and spelled out in detail what the federal government could not do. The platform stated that the federal government did not have the power to finance internal improvements, assume state debts, charter a national bank, or interfere with the rights of the states, especially relating to slavery. The platform criticized

the abolitionists for stirring up the explosive slavery question. The Democrats urged the government to practice economy, supported President Van Buren's independent treasury plan, and affirmed their belief in the principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

In addition to the platform, the convention adopted an address to the people, which was written by a separate committee. Much longer than the platform, the address discussed party principles, lauded Van Buren and Jackson for following these principles and warned of dire consequences if the opposition should be elected.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1840:

**Strict Construction.** That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

**Internal Improvements.** That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on, a general system of internal improvements.

**State Debts.** That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several states, contracted for local internal improvements, or other state purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

**Equality of Rights.** That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country—that every citizen and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence, or foreign aggression.

**Government Spending.** That it is the duty of every branch of the government, to enforce and practice the most rigid economy, in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised, than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

**National Bank.** That congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

**States' Rights, Slavery.** That congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several states, and that such states are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts by abolitionists or others, made to induce congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish



the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

**Independent Treasury.** That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions, is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government, and the rights of the people.

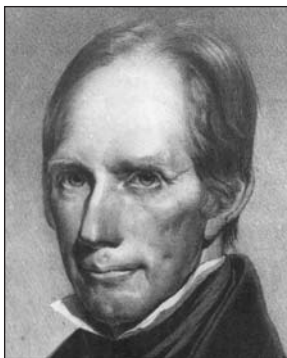
**Democratic Principles.** That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens, and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute-book.

## 1843–1844 Conventions

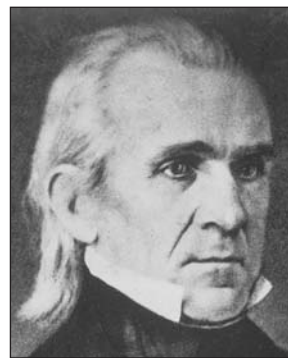
### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



**James G. Birney**  
Liberty



**Henry Clay**  
Whig



**James K. Polk**  
Democrat

#### Liberty Party

The Liberty Party held its second national convention in Buffalo, N.Y., in August 1843. The party, born of the failure of the Whigs and the Democrats to make a strong appeal to abolitionist voters, had held its first national convention in April 1840 in Albany, N.Y. James G. Birney of Michigan, a former slave owner, was nominated for president and Thomas Earle of Ohio was chosen as his running mate. In the 1840 election the party polled 0.29 percent of the national popular vote.

At the 1843 convention, 148 delegates from twelve states assembled in Buffalo and renominated Birney for the presidency and chose Thomas Morris of Ohio as his running mate. The party platform was more than 3,000 words long, the lengthiest platform written by any party in the nineteenth century. In spite of its length, the platform discussed only one issue, slavery. In the 1844 election, the party received 2.3 percent of the national popular vote, its highest total in any presidential election. By 1848, most members of the party joined the newly formed Free Soil Party.

Following are excerpts from the Liberty Party platform of 1844:

*Resolved*, That the Liberty party ... will demand the absolute and unqualified divorce of the General Government from Slavery, and also the restoration of equality of rights, among men, in every State where the party exists, or may exist.

*Therefore, Resolved*, That we hereby give it to be distinctly understood, by this nation and the world, that, as abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness—and our hope for it in our conformity to the LAWS of GOD, and our respect for the RIGHTS OF MAN, we owe it to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him, in all our civil relations and offices, whether as private citizens, or as public functionaries sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to regard and to treat the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of that instrument, whenever applied to the case of a fugitive slave, as utterly null and void, and consequently as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon, or sworn, to support it.

#### Whigs

In a harmonious one-day session, the Whigs' national convention nominated for the presidency the party's former leader in Congress, Henry Clay. It was a final rebuff for

President John Tyler from the party that had nominated him for the second spot on its ticket in 1840. Three years of bickering between the White House and Whig leaders in Congress had made Tyler, former Democrat, *persona non grata* in the Whig Party.

Delegates from every state were represented at the Whig convention, held in Baltimore on May 1, 1844. Clay was the unanimous nominee, and it was proposed that he be invited to address the convention the next day. However, the Kentuckian declined this opportunity to make the first acceptance speech in U.S. political history, stating in a letter that he was unable to reconcile an appearance with his “sense of delicacy and propriety.” (*Table*, p. 681.)

Three potential candidates for the vice presidency sent letters of withdrawal before balloting for second place on the ticket began. Unlike the convention four years earlier, the Whigs abandoned their relatively secret state caucus method of voting and adopted a public roll call, with the chair calling the name of each delegate. Theodore Frelinghuysen of New Jersey won a plurality of the convention vote for vice president on the first ballot and went on to gain, on the third ballot, the required majority.

After the nominations, several resolutions were adopted, including one that defined Whig principles and served as the party’s first platform. It was a brief document, fewer than 100 words long, and the only clear difference between it and the platform adopted later by the Democratic convention was on the issue of distributing proceeds from the sale of public land. The Whigs favored distribution of these revenues to the states; the Democrats opposed it believing the proceeds should be retained by the federal government. In a continued reaction to the Jackson administration, the Whigs criticized “executive usurpations” and proposed a single-term presidency. The rest of the Whig platform called for government efficiency, “a well-regulated currency,” a tariff for revenue, and the protection of American labor.

Westward territorial expansion, particularly the annexation of Texas, was not mentioned in the Whig platform, but it was an explosive issue by 1844 that made a significant impact on the Democratic convention.

Following is an excerpt from the Whig platform of 1844:

*Resolved*, That these principles may be summed as comprising, a well-regulated currency; a tariff for revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and discriminating with special reference to protection of the domestic labor of the country; the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; a single term for the presidency; a reform of executive usurpations;—and, generally—such an administration of the affairs of the country as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest practicable efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy.

## Democrats

Delegates from every state except South Carolina assembled in Baltimore in late May 1844 for the Democratic convention. The front-runner for the presidential nomination was former president Martin Van Buren, whose status was threatened on the eve of the convention by his statement against the annexation of Texas. Van Buren’s position jeopardized his support in the South, and with a two-thirds majority apparently necessary, dimmed his chances of obtaining the presidential nomination. The question of requiring a two-thirds nominating majority was debated in the early sessions of the convention, and by a vote of 148 to 118 the two-thirds majority rule, initially adopted by the party in 1832, was ratified. (*Table*, p. 680.)

Van Buren led the early presidential balloting, actually receiving a simple majority of the vote on the first ballot. On succeeding roll calls, however, his principal opponent, Lewis Cass of Michigan, gained strength and took the lead. But neither candidate approached the 178 votes needed for nomination.

With a deadlock developing, sentiment for a compromise candidate appeared. James K. Polk, former speaker of the Tennessee House and former governor of Tennessee, emerged as an acceptable choice and won the nomination on the ninth ballot. It marked the first time in American history that a dark-horse candidate won a presidential nomination. (*Table*, p. 680.)

A friend of Van Buren, Sen. Silas Wright of New York, was the nearly unanimous nominee of the convention for vice president. But Wright refused the nomination, quickly notifying the delegates by way of Samuel Morse’s new invention, the telegraph. After two more ballots, George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania was chosen as Polk’s running mate.

Among its final actions, the convention appointed a central committee and recommended that a nationwide party organization be established—a forerunner of the national committee. The delegates did not adopt a platform but appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

The resulting document contained the same resolutions included in the party’s 1840 platform, plus several new planks. The Democrats opposed the distribution of the proceeds from the sale of public lands; were against placing any restrictions on the executive veto power; and, to alleviate the sectional bitterness aroused by the prospect of western expansion, recommended the annexation of both Texas and Oregon.

President Tyler, although abandoned by the major parties, wanted to remain in office. Friends and federal officeholders gathered in Baltimore at the same time as the Democrats and nominated Tyler. However, it became apparent that the president’s national vote-getting appeal was limited, and he withdrew from the race in favor of the Democrat, Polk.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic resolutions of 1844:

**Appeal to the Masses.** That the American Democracy place their trust, not in factitious symbols, not in displays and appeals insulting to the judgment and subversive of the intellect of the people, but in a clear reliance upon the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American masses.

That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

**Internal Improvements.** That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence or carry on a general system of internal improvements.

**State Debts.** That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several states.

**Government Spending.** That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

**National Bank.** That Congress has no power to charter a United States Bank, that we believe such an institution one of

deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people.

**States' Rights.** That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts, by abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences.

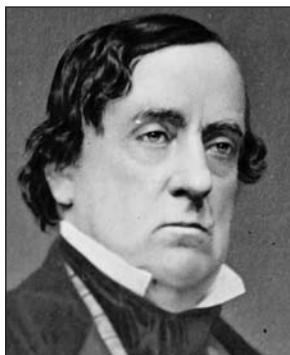
**Public Lands.** That the proceeds of the Public Lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to the laws lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

**Executive Veto Power.** That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest.

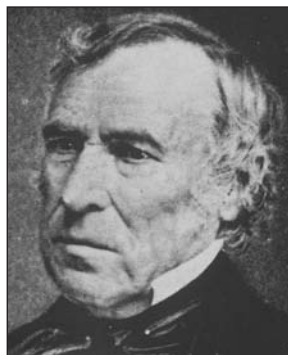
**Western Expansion.** That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power, and that the reoccupation of Oregon and the reannexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period are great American measures, which this Convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union.

# 1848 Conventions

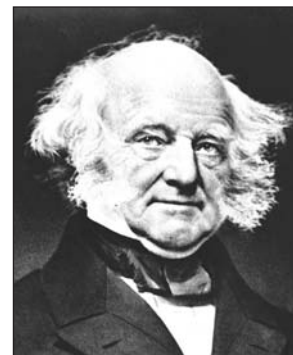
## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Lewis Cass*  
Democrat



*Zachary Taylor*  
Whig



*Martin Van Buren*  
Free Soil

### Democrats

Delegates from every state gathered in Baltimore in May 1848 for the Democratic Party's fifth national convention.

A seating dispute between two rival New York delegations enlivened the early convention sessions. The conflict reflected a factional fight between a more liberal antislavery faction, known as the Barnburners, and a more conservative faction,



known as the Hunkers. By a vote of 126 to 125, the convention adopted a compromise by which both delegations were seated and shared New York's vote. However, this compromise satisfied neither of the contesting delegations. The Barnburners bolted the convention. The Hunkers remained but refused to vote. (*Table, p. 681.*)

Before the presidential balloting could begin, the convention had to decide whether to use the controversial two-thirds rule. Consideration of the rule preceded the credentials controversy, which brought an objection from New York delegates who wanted their seating dispute settled first. But, by a vote of 133 to 121, the convention refused to table the issue. A second vote on adoption of the two-thirds rule was approved, 176 to 78. (*Table, p. 681.*)

The front-runner for the presidential nomination was Sen. Lewis Cass of Michigan. Although Cass was from the North, his view that the existence of slavery in the territories should be determined by their inhabitants (a forerunner of Stephen Douglas's "popular sovereignty") was a position acceptable to the South.

Cass received 125 votes on the first ballot, more than double the total of his two principal rivals, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania and Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire. Cass's vote total steadily increased during the next three roll calls, and on the fourth ballot he received 179 votes and was nominated. His vote was actually short of a two-thirds majority of the allotted convention votes, but the chair ruled that, with New York not voting, the required majority was reduced. (*Table, p. 681.*)

The vice-presidential nomination went on the second ballot to Gen. William O. Butler of Kentucky, who had 169 of the 253 votes cast. As in the earlier presidential balloting, Butler's two-thirds majority was based on votes cast rather than votes allotted. Butler's primary rival for the nomination was a military colleague, Gen. John A. Quitman of Mississippi.

One of the most significant acts of the convention was the formation of a national committee, with one member from each state, that would handle party affairs until the next convention four years later.

As in 1840 and 1844, the heart of the Democratic platform was a series of resolutions describing the party's concept of a federal government with limited powers. New resolutions emphasized Democratic opposition to a national bank and the distribution of land sales to the states, while applauding the independent treasury plan, the lower tariff bill passed in 1846, and the successful war against Mexico. An effort by William L. Yancey of Alabama to insert in the platform a plank on slavery that would prevent interference with the rights of slaveholders in states or territories was defeated, 216 to 36. The slavery plank written in the platform had the same wording as earlier versions in the 1840 and 1844 Democratic platforms. The plank was milder than Yancey's proposal, stating simply that Congress did not have

the power to interfere with slavery in the states. The convention adopted the complete platform by a vote of 247 to 0.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1848:

**Mexican War.** That the war with Mexico, provoked on her part by years of insult and injury, was commenced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the American troops, and invading our sister State of Texas; and that, upon all the principles of patriotism and laws of nations, it is a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or by deed, have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

**Democratic Accomplishments.** That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk and George M. Dallas President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union—in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to create a national bank; in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds, from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes; in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the constitutional treasury; in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade, by the repeal of the tariff in 1842 and the creation of the more equal, honest, and productive tariff of 1846.

## Whigs

Whig delegates from every state except Texas gathered in Philadelphia in June 1848. Although the Lone Star state was unrepresented, a Texas Whig state convention had earlier given a proxy for its votes to the Louisiana delegates. There was debate in the convention about the legality of the proxy, but it was ultimately accepted by the delegates.

The battle for the Whig's presidential nomination involved three major contenders, the party's respected aging statesman, Henry Clay of Kentucky; and two generals—Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott, both of Virginia—whose political appeal was significantly increased by their military exploits in the recently completed Mexican War. Taylor led throughout the balloting, taking the lead on the first ballot with 111 votes, compared with 97 for Clay and 43 for Scott. Taylor increased his lead on subsequent roll calls, winning the nomination on the fourth ballot with 171 of the 280 votes cast. (*Table, p. 682.*)

Millard Fillmore of New York and Abbott Lawrence of Massachusetts were the prime contenders for the vice-presidential nomination. Fillmore led Lawrence, 115 to 109, on the first ballot and pulled away to win on the second ballot with 173 of the 266 votes cast.

A motion to make the presidential and vice-presidential nominations unanimous failed when several delegates objected, doubting Taylor's support of Whig principles.





The Whig convention did not formally adopt a party platform, although a ratification meeting held in Philadelphia after the convention adopted a series of resolutions. The resolutions avoided a discussion of issues, instead lauding the party's presidential nominee, Zachary Taylor, and affirming his faithfulness to the tenets of the party.

### Free Soilers

Antislavery Whigs, New York Barnburners, and members of the Liberty Party gathered in Buffalo, N.Y., in August 1848 to form a new third party, the Free Soilers. While opposition to slavery was a common denominator of the various elements in the new party, the dissident Democrats and Whigs also were attracted to the Free Soil Party by the lack of influence they exerted in their former parties. The call for a Free Soil convention was made by the New York Barnburners at their state conclave in June 1848 and by a non-partisan gathering in Columbus, Ohio, the same month. The latter assembly, organized by Salmon P. Chase, was entitled a People's Convention of Friends of Free Territory and was designed to set the stage for a national Free Soil convention.

Eighteen states (including the slave states of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia) sent 465 delegates to Buffalo for the birth of the Free Soil Party. Because of the large number of delegates, convention leaders determined that delegates from each state would select several members to form a Committee on Conference, which would conduct convention business. The rest of the delegates would sit in a large tent and listen to campaign oratory.

Martin Van Buren, the former Democratic president and a favorite of the Barnburners, was chosen as the new party's standard-bearer on the first ballot. Van Buren received 244 votes to defeat John P. Hale of New Hampshire, who had 181 votes. Hale had been nominated by the Liberty Party in October 1847, but with Van Buren's nomination he withdrew from the race. The vice-presidential nomination went to a former Whig, Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts.

While the Free Soil platform opposed the extension of slavery into the territories, the party did not feel the federal government had the power to interfere with slavery in the states. Although this position was significantly stronger than the position adopted by the Democrats, it was milder than the all-out opposition to slavery expressed by the Liberty Party four years earlier. The Free Soilers also adopted positions on a variety of other issues, supporting free land for settlers, a tariff for revenue purposes, cheap postage, and federal spending for river and harbor improvements.

Basically, the Free Soil platform expressed belief in a federal government with broader powers than that conceived by the Democrats.

Following are excerpts from the Free Soil Party platform of 1848:

**Slavery.** That Slavery in the several States of this Union which recognize its existence, depends upon the State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the Federal Government, and for which laws that Government is not responsible. We therefore propose no interference by Congress with Slavery within the limits of any State.

*Resolved*, THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO RELIEVE ITSELF FROM ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXISTENCE OR CONTINUANCE OF SLAVERY WHEREVER THAT GOVERNMENT POSSESS CONSTITUTIONAL POWER TO LEGISLATE ON THAT SUBJECT, AND IS THUS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS EXISTENCE.

*Resolved*, That the true, and, in the judgment of this Convention, the *only* safe means of preventing the extension of Slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by *an act of Congress*.

**Government Administration.** That we demand CHEAP POSTAGE for the people; a retrenchment of the expenses and patronage of the Federal Government; the *abolition* of all *unnecessary* offices and salaries; and the election by the People of all civil officers in the service of the Government, so far as the same may be practicable.

**Internal Improvements.** That *river and harbor improvements*, when demanded by the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, are objects of *national concern*; and that it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide therefor.

**Homesteading.** That the FREE GRANT TO ACTUAL SETTLERS, in consideration of the expenses they incur in making settlements in the wilderness, which are usually fully equal to their actual cost, and of the public benefits resulting therefrom, of reasonable portions of the public lands, under suitable limitations, is a wise and just measure of public policy, which will promote, in various ways, the interest of all the States of this Union; and we therefore recommend it to the favorable consideration of the American People.

**Tariff.** That the obligations of honor and patriotism require the earliest practical payment of the national debt, and we are therefore in favor of such a tariff of duties as will raise revenue adequate to defray the necessary expenses of the Federal Government, and to pay annual installments of our debt and the interest thereon.

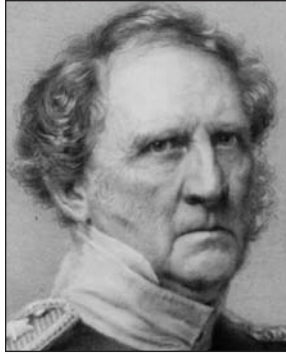
**Party Motto.** *Resolved*, That we inscribe on our banner, "FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, AND FREE MEN."

# 1852 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Franklin Pierce*  
Democrat



*Winfield Scott*  
Whig



*John P. Hale*  
Free Soil

### Democrats

In spite of the efforts of the major politicians of both parties, the explosive slavery question was fast becoming the dominant issue in American politics and was threatening the tenuous intersectional alliances that held together both the Democratic and Whig parties. Under the cloud of this volatile issue, the Democratic convention convened in Baltimore in June 1852.

The delegates were called to order by the party's first national chairman, Benjamin F. Hallett of Massachusetts. Hallett's first action was to limit the size of each state delegation to its electoral vote, dispatching members of oversized delegations to the rear of the hall. Retention of the two-thirds rule provoked little opposition, unlike the disputes at the 1844 and 1848 conventions, and an effort to table the rule was soundly beaten, 269 to 13.

With a degree of orderliness, the convention disposed of procedural matters, clearing the way for the presidential balloting. There were four major contenders for the nomination: Sen. Lewis Cass of Michigan, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and William L. Marcy of New York—all three more than sixty years old—and the rising young senator from Illinois, Stephen A. Douglas, thirty-nine. Each of the four challengers led at one point during the numerous ballots that followed.

Cass jumped in front initially, receiving 116 votes on the first ballot. Buchanan trailed with 93, while Marcy and Douglas were far back with 27 and 20 votes, respectively. Cass's vote dropped after the first few roll calls, but he was able to hold the lead until the twentieth ballot, when Buchanan moved in front. Buchanan led for several roll

calls, followed by Douglas, who edged into the lead on the thirtieth ballot, only to be quickly displaced by Cass on the thirty-second ballot. Marcy made his spurt between the thirty-sixth and forty-eighth ballots, and took the lead on the forty-fifth and forty-sixth ballots. But in spite of the quick changes in fortune, none of the four contenders could win a simple majority of the votes, let alone the two-thirds required. (*Table, p. 683.*)

With a deadlock developing, on the thirty-fifth ballot the Virginia delegation introduced a new name, Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire. Although formerly a member of both houses of Congress, Pierce was little known nationally and not identified with any party faction. Pierce's relative anonymity made him an acceptable alternative in the volatile convention. Pierce received fifteen votes on the thirty-fifth ballot and gradually gained strength on subsequent ballots, with the big break coming on the forty-ninth roll call. Nearly unanimous votes for Pierce in the New England states created a bandwagon effect that resulted in his nomination on this ballot with 279 of the 288 votes cast. The forty-nine ballots took two days.

Beginning the vice-presidential roll call, a spokesperson for the Maine delegation suggested that second place on the ticket go to a representative of the South, specifically mentioning Sen. William R. King of Alabama. King moved into a strong lead on the first ballot with 125 votes and easily won nomination on the second roll call with 277 of the 288 votes cast.

The platform adopted by the Democratic convention contained the same nine resolutions that had been in all party platforms since 1840, detailing the Democratic concept of a limited federal government. The platform included

a plank supporting the Compromise of 1850, the congressional solution to the slavery question. Actually, both the Whigs and Democrats endorsed the compromise of 1850. The major point of dispute between the two parties was over the issue of internal improvements, with the Whigs taking a broader view of federal power in this sphere.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1852:

**Compromise of 1850.** *Resolved*, ... the democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by the last Congress—"the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto be repealed nor so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

*Resolved*, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

**Democratic Principles.** That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

## Whigs

Although in control of the White House, the Whigs were more sharply divided by the Compromise of 1850 than were the Democrats. The majority of northern Whigs in Congress opposed the Compromise, while most southern members of the party favored it. Faced with widening division in their ranks, Whig delegates convened in Baltimore in June 1852. The call for this national convention had been issued by Whig members of Congress, and delegates from all thirty-one states attended.

The convention sessions were often lively and sometimes raucous. When asked to present its report the first day, the credentials committee responded that it was not ready to report and "didn't know when—maybe for days." A minister, invited to the hall to deliver a prayer to the convention, never had his chance. The delegates debated when the prayer should be delivered and finally decided to omit it.

A heated debate occurred on how many votes each state would be apportioned on the platform committee. By a vote of 149 to 144, the delegates adopted a plan whereby each state's vote on the committee would reflect its strength

in the electoral college. Strong protests from southern and small northern states, however, brought a reversal of this decision, and although no formal vote was recorded, representation on the platform committee was changed so that each state received one vote.

The northern and southern wings of the Whig Party were nearly equally represented at the Baltimore convention, and the close split produced a prolonged battle for the party's presidential nomination. The two major rivals for the nomination, President Millard Fillmore and Winfield Scott, had nearly equal strength. Ironically, the basic appeal of Fillmore of New York was among southern delegates, who appreciated his support of the Compromise of 1850.

Although a native of Virginia, Scott was not popular in the South because of his ambivalence on the Compromise and the active support given him by a leading antislavery northerner, Sen. William H. Seward of New York. Scott's strength was in the northern and western states. A third candidate in the field was Daniel Webster, the party's elder statesman, whose appeal was centered in his native New England.

On the first ballot, Fillmore received 133 votes, Scott had 132, and Webster collected 29. This nearly equal distribution of the vote between Fillmore and Scott continued with little fluctuation through the first two days of balloting. Midway through the second day, after the thirty-fourth ballot, a motion was made to adjourn. Although it was defeated by a vote of 126 to 76, other motions were made to adjourn throughout the rest of the session. Finally, amid increasing confusion, after the forty-sixth ballot, delegates voted by a margin of 176 to 116 to adjourn. (*Table*, p. 684.)

Commotion continued the next day, with southern delegates trying unsuccessfully to expel Henry J. Raymond, the editor of the *New York Times*, who was also a delegate by proxy. In an article, Raymond had charged collusion between party managers and southern delegates, with the South getting its way on the platform while Scott received the presidential nomination.

Amid this uproar, the leaders of the Fillmore and Webster forces were negotiating. Fillmore was willing to release his delegates to Webster, if Webster could muster 41 votes on his own. As the balloting continued, it was apparent that Webster could not; and enough delegates defected to Scott to give the Mexican War hero a simple majority and the nomination on the fifty-third ballot. On the final roll call, Scott received 159 votes, compared with 112 for Fillmore, and 21 for Webster.

Several individuals placed in nomination for the vice presidency refused it immediately. The chairman of the convention finally declared Secretary of the Navy William A. Graham of North Carolina to be the unanimous selection. No formal roll-call vote was recorded.

For only the second time in their history, the Whigs adopted a party platform. Like their Democratic adversaries,

the Whigs supported the Compromise of 1850 and perceived the federal government as having limited powers. Additional planks called for a tariff on imports to raise revenue and for an isolationist foreign policy that avoided “entangling alliances.” The platform was adopted by a vote of 227 to 66, with all the dissenting votes cast by delegates from the North and West.

Following are excerpts from the Whig platform of 1852:

**Strict Construction.** The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

**Foreign Policy.** That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground, that our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force; but to teach, by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

**Tariff.** Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the Government in time of peace ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxation.

**Internal Improvements.** The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defense, and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

**Compromise of 1850.** That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress—the act known as the Fugitive Slave Law, included—are received and acquiesced in by the Whig Party of the United States as a settlement in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting question which they embrace; and, so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation.

## Free Democrats (Free Soilers)

After the 1848 election, the New York Barnburners returned to the Democratic Party, and the rest of the Free Soilers were ready to coalesce with either the Democrats or the Whigs. But the process of absorption was delayed by the Compromise of 1850. It was viewed as a solution to the slavery

question by the two major parties but was regarded as a sellout by most antislavery groups.

Responding to a call for a national convention issued by a Cleveland, Ohio, antislavery meeting, delegates gathered in Pittsburgh in August 1852. Antislavery Whigs and remnants of the Liberty Party were in attendance at what was termed the Free Soil Democratic Convention.

John P. Hale of New Hampshire unanimously won the presidential nomination, and George W. Julian of Indiana was selected as his running mate.

Although the platform covered a number of issues, the document focused on the slavery question. The Free Soil Democrats opposed the Compromise of 1850 and called for the abolition of slavery. Like both major parties, the Free Democrats expressed the concept of a limited federal government, but they agreed with the Whigs that the government should undertake certain river and harbor improvements. The Free Democrats went beyond the other parties in advocating a homestead policy, extending a welcome to immigrants and voicing support for new republican governments in Europe and the Caribbean.

Following are excerpts from the Free Democratic platform of 1852:

**Strict Construction.** That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

**Compromise of 1850.** That, to the persevering and importunate demands of the slave power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of slavery, our distinct and final answer is—no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

That slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition.

That the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

**Homesteading.** That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

**Internal Improvements.** That river and harbor improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress in the exercise of its constitutional powers to provide for the same.



# 1856 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*John C. Fremont*  
Republican



*Millard Fillmore*  
Know-Nothing



*James Buchanan*  
Democrat

### Republicans

With the decline of the Whigs and the increasing importance of the slavery issue, there was room for a new political party. Officially born in 1854, the new Republican Party moved to fill the vacuum.

The party's first meeting was held in Pittsburgh in February 1856, with delegates from twenty-four states attending. United in their opposition to the extension of slavery and the policies of the Pierce administration, the gathering selected a national committee (with one representative from each state), which was empowered to call the party's first national convention.

The subsequent call was addressed not to Republicans but "to the people of the United States" who were opposed to the Pierce administration and the congressional compromises on slavery. Each state was allocated six delegates at the forthcoming convention, with three additional delegates for each congressional district.

When the first Republican National Convention assembled in Philadelphia in June 1856, the gathering was clearly sectional. There were nearly 600 delegates present, representing all the northern states, the border slave states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, and the District of Columbia. The territory of Kansas, symbolically important in the slavery struggle, was treated as a state and given full representation. There were no delegations from the remaining southern slave states.

Under convention rules, the roll call was to proceed in alphabetical order, with each state allocated three times its electoral vote. In response to a question, the chair decided that a simple majority would be required and not

the two-thirds majority mandated by the Democratic convention. This was an important rule that distinguished the conventions of the two major parties well into the twentieth century.

Two major contenders for the Republican presidential nomination, Salmon P. Chase of Ohio and William H. Seward of New York, both withdrew before the balloting began. Another contender, Supreme Court Justice John McLean of Ohio, withdrew briefly but then reentered the race. However, McLean could not catch the front-runner, John C. Fremont of California. Although briefly a U.S. senator, Fremont was most famous as an explorer, and he benefited from being free of any ideological identification.

The other contenders were all identified with one of the factions that had come to make up the new party. Fremont won a preliminary, informal ballot, receiving 359 votes to 190 for McLean. On the formal roll call, Fremont won easily, winning 520 of the 567 votes. (*Table, p. 685.*)

A preliminary, informal ballot was taken for the vice presidency as well. William L. Dayton, a former senator from New Jersey, led with 253 votes, more than twice the total received by an Illinois lawyer, Abraham Lincoln, who had served in the House of Representatives, 1847–1849. On the formal ballot, Dayton swept to victory with 523 votes. His nomination was quickly made unanimous.

The Republican platform was approved by a voice vote. It was a document with sectional appeal, written by northern delegates for the North. Unlike the Democrats, the Republicans opposed the concept of popular sovereignty and believed that slavery should be prohibited in the territories. Specifically, the platform called for the admission of Kansas as a free state.



The Republicans also differed with the Democrats on the question of internal improvements, supporting the view that Congress should undertake river and harbor improvements. The Republican platform denounced the Ostend Manifesto, a document secretly drawn up by three of the Pierce administration's ambassadors in Europe, that suggested the United States either buy or take Cuba from Spain. The Republicans termed the manifesto a "highwayman's plea, that 'might makes right.'"

Both parties advocated the building of a transcontinental transportation system, with the Republicans supporting the construction of a railroad.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1856:

**Slavery.** This Convention of Delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; to the policy of the present Administration; to the extension of Slavery into Free Territory; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State; of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson....

That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign powers over the Territories of the United States for their government; and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy, and Slavery.

**Cuba.** That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government or people that gave it their sanction.

**Transcontinental Railroad.** That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean by the most central and practicable route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country.

**Internal Improvements.** That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

### American (Know-Nothings)

In addition to the Republicans, the American Party or Know-Nothings aspired to replace the Whigs as the nation's second major party. However, unlike the Republicans, the Know-Nothings were a national political organization, and the slavery issue that helped unite the Republicans divided the Know-Nothings. The main Know-Nothing concern was to place restrictions on the large number of European immigrants who arrived in the 1840s and 1850s.

The party held its first and only national convention in Philadelphia in February 1856. Several days before the convention began, the American Party's national council met

and drew up the party platform. When the convention assembled, antislavery delegates objected to the platform, with its espousal of popular sovereignty, and called for the nomination of candidates who would outlaw slavery in the new territories. When their resolution was defeated, 141 to 59, these antislavery delegates—mainly from New England and Ohio—bolted the convention.

The remaining delegates nominated former president Millard Fillmore (1850–1853) of New York for president. Fillmore was popular in the South for his support of compromise slavery measures during his administration and was nominated on the second ballot. Andrew Jackson Donelson of Tennessee was chosen as the vice-presidential candidate.

In June 1856 several days before the Republican convention was scheduled to begin, the antislavery Know-Nothings assembled in New York and nominated Speaker of the House Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts for the presidency and former governor William F. Johnston of Pennsylvania as his running mate. Banks, who actually favored Fremont's nomination, withdrew from the race when Fremont was chosen as the Republican candidate. Johnston bowed out in favor of Fremont's running mate, William L. Dayton, later in the campaign.

The Know-Nothing convention that had met earlier in Philadelphia adopted a platform similar to that of the Democrats on the slavery question. The document advocated non-interference in the affairs of the states and the concept of popular sovereignty for deciding slavery in the territories. Although also calling for economy in government spending, the bulk of the Know-Nothing platform dealt with restricting immigrants. Among the nativistic planks were proposals that native-born citizens be given the first chance for all government offices, that the naturalization period for immigrants be extended to twenty-one years, and that paupers and convicted criminals be kept from entering the United States.

Following are excerpts from the Know-Nothing platform of 1856:

**Slavery, States' Rights.** The unequalled recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several states, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good-will between the citizens of the several states, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual states, and non-intervention by each state with the affairs of any other state.

The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any territory thereof, to frame their constitutions and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the federal Constitution, with the right of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one representative in Congress.

**Nativism.** *Americans must rule America;* and to this end, native-born citizens should be selected for all state, federal, or municipal offices of government employment, in preference to naturalized citizens....



No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth), who recognizes any alliance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, who refuses to recognize the federal and state constitutions (each within its own sphere), as paramount to all other laws, as rules of particular [political] action.

A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not heretofore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers or persons convicted of crime from landing upon our shores.

## Democrats

In June 1856 delegates from all thirty-one states gathered in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the party's seventh quadrennial convention. It was the first Democratic convention to be held outside Baltimore.

Roll-call votes were taken during the first two days on the establishment of a platform committee and on the method of ticket allocation for the galleries. The first close vote came on the credentials committee report concerning the seating of two contesting New York delegations. By a vote of 136 to 123, the convention agreed to a minority report seating both contending factions and splitting the state's vote between them.

Three men were in contention for the party's presidential nomination: President Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, and Sen. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. All three had actively sought the nomination before. Ironically, Buchanan, who had spent the previous three years as ambassador to Great Britain, was in the most enviable position. Having been abroad, Buchanan had largely avoided the increasing controversy over slavery that bedeviled his major rivals.

Buchanan led on the first ballot with 135½ votes, with Pierce receiving 122½, and Douglas 33. As the balloting continued, Pierce lost strength, while both Buchanan and Douglas gained. After the fifteenth roll call, the vote stood: Buchanan, 168½, Douglas, 118½, and Pierce 3½. (*Table, p. 685.*)

While the two front-runners had substantial strength, neither of them was a sectional candidate. Both received votes from northern and southern delegations. With the possibility of a stalemate looming, Douglas withdrew after the sixteenth ballot. On the seventeenth roll call, Buchanan received all 296 votes, and the nomination.

On the first ballot for the vice presidency, eleven different individuals received votes. Rep. John A. Quitman of Mississippi led with 59 votes, followed by Rep. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, with 50. At the beginning of the second ballot, the New England delegations cast a nearly unanimous vote for Breckinridge, creating a bandwagon effect that resulted in the nomination of the Kentuckian. Ironically, before the vice-presidential balloting began, Breckinridge had asked that his name be withdrawn from consideration. Believing himself too young (he was thirty-five), Breckinridge stated that "promotion should follow seniority."

In spite of his earlier demurrer, Breckinridge was in the convention hall and announced his acceptance of the nomination. It marked one of the few times in American political history that a candidate was present for his or her nomination.

The party platform was considered in two segments, with the domestic and foreign policy sections debated separately. The theme of the domestic section, as in past platforms, was the Democrats' concept of a limited federal government. The unconstitutionality of a national bank, federal support for internal improvements, and distribution of proceeds from the sale of public land were again mentioned.

Nearly one-third of the entire platform was devoted to the slavery question, with support for the various congressional compromise measures stressed. The Democratic position was underscored in a passage that was capitalized in the convention *Proceedings*: "non-interference by Congress with slavery in state and territory, or in the District of Columbia."

In another domestic area, the Democrats denounced the Know-Nothings for being un-American. The convention approved the domestic policy section of the platform by a vote of 261 to 35, with only the New York delegation voting in opposition.

The foreign policy section expressed a nationalistic and expansionist spirit that was absent from previous Democratic platforms.

There were six different foreign policy planks, each voted on separately. The first plank, calling for free trade, passed 210 to 29. The second, favoring implementation of the Monroe Doctrine, passed 240 to 21. The third plank, backing westward continental expansion, was approved 203 to 56. The fourth plank, which expressed sympathy with the people of Central America, grew out of the U.S. dispute with Great Britain over control of that area. The plank was approved, 221 to 38. The fifth plank, calling for United States "ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico," passed 229 to 33. A final resolution, presented separately, called for the construction of roads to the Pacific Ocean. The resolution was at first tabled, 154 to 120, and a second vote to reconsider failed, 175 to 121. But when the resolution was raised a third time after the presidential nomination, it passed, 205 to 87.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1856:

**Slavery.** That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which

the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**Know-Nothings.** [T]he liberal principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence ... makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed ... every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens ... ought to be resisted.

Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relation thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

**Free Trade.** That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade.

**Latin America.** [W]e should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine: their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

**Gulf of Mexico.** That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico.

**Transcontinental Roads.** That the Democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication, by military and postal roads, through our own territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

## Whigs

On the verge of extinction, the Whig Party held its last national convention in September 1856. Delegates assembled in Baltimore from twenty-one states and endorsed the Know-Nothing ticket of Fillmore and Donelson.

However, the Whigs adopted their own platform. It avoided specific issues, instead calling for preservation of the Union. The platform criticized both the Democrats and Republicans for appealing to sectional passions and argued for the presidential candidacy of the former Whig, Millard Fillmore.

Following is an excerpt from the Whig platform of 1856:

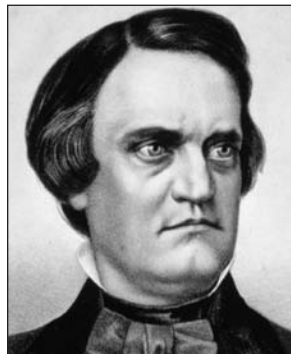
**Preserving the Union.** That the Whigs of the United States are assembled here by reverence for the Constitution, and unalterable attachment to the National Union, and a fixed determination to do all in their power to preserve it for themselves and posterity. They have no new principles to announce—no new platform to establish, but are content broadly to rest where their fathers have rested upon the Constitution of the United States, wishing no safer guide, no higher law.

# 1860 Conventions

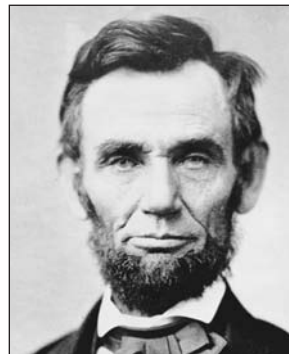
## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Stephen A. Douglas*  
Democrat



*John C. Breckinridge*  
Southern Democrat



*Abraham Lincoln*  
Republican



*John Bell*  
Constitutional Union

## Democrats

Rarely in U.S. history has there been a convention as tumultuous as the one that assembled in Charleston, S.C., in April 1860. The Democrats met at a time when their

party was threatened by sectional division, caused by the explosive slavery question. The issue had grown increasingly inflammatory during the 1850s, and, because of rising emotions, the chances of a successful compromise solution decreased.

From the outset of the convention, there was little visible effort to obtain party unity. Parliamentary squabbling with frequent appeals to the chair marked the early sessions. Before the presidential balloting even began, twenty-seven separate roll calls on procedural and platform matters were taken.

A bitter dispute between northern and southern delegates over the wording of the platform's slavery plank precipitated a walkout by several dozen southern delegates. Both the majority and minority reports submitted to the convention called for a reaffirmation of the Democratic platform of 1856. In addition, however, the majority report (favored by the South) declared that no government—local, state, or federal—could outlaw slavery in the territories. The minority report took a more moderate position, stating that the decision on allowing slavery in the territories should be left to the Supreme Court.

After a day of debate, the convention agreed, by a vote of 152 to 151, to recommit both reports to the platform committee. Basically, the vote followed sectional lines, with southern delegates approving recommitment. However, the revised majority and minority reports subsequently presented to the convention were similar to the originals.

An amendment by Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts, to endorse the 1856 platform without any mention of slavery, was defeated, 198 to 105. After two procedural roll calls, the delegates voted, 165 to 138, to accept the minority report. The vote followed sectional lines, with the northern delegates victorious. (*Table, p. 686.*)

Unhappy with the platform and unwilling to accept it, forty-five delegates from nine states bolted the convention. The majority of six southern delegations withdrew (Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, South Carolina, and Louisiana), along with scattered delegates from three other states (Arkansas, Delaware, and North Carolina).

With the size of the convention reduced, chairman Caleb Cushing of Massachusetts made an important decision. He ruled that the two-thirds nominating majority would be based on the total votes allocated (303) rather than the number of delegates present and voting. Although Cushing's ruling was approved by a vote of 141 to 112, it countered precedents established at the 1840 and 1848 Democratic conventions, when the nominating majority was based on those present and voting.

Cushing's ruling made it nearly impossible for any candidate to amass the necessary two-thirds majority. Particularly affected was the front-runner, Sen. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, whose standing in the South had diminished with his continued support of popular sovereignty. Douglas moved into a big lead on the first ballot, receiving 145½ votes to 42 for Sen. Robert M.T. Hunter of Virginia and 35½ for James Guthrie of Kentucky. Despite his large lead over the rest of the field, Douglas was well short of the 202 votes needed for

nomination and, with his limited sectional appeal, had little chance of gaining the needed delegates.

After three days of balloting and fifty-seven presidential roll calls, the standing of the three candidates had undergone little change. Douglas led with 151½ votes, followed by Guthrie with 65½, and Hunter with 16. The delegates, in session for ten days and wearied by the presidential deadlock, voted 194½ to 55½ to recess for six weeks and reconvene in Baltimore. This marked the first and only time that a major party adjourned its convention and moved it from one city to another.

Reconvening in Baltimore in June, the delegates were faced with another sticky question: whether or not to seat the delegates who had bolted the Charleston convention. The majority report presented by the credentials committee reviewed each case individually and recommended that the bolting southern delegates, except those from Alabama and Louisiana, be reseated. The minority report recommended that a larger majority of the withdrawing Charleston delegates be reseated. The minority report was defeated, 150 to 100½. Ten more roll calls followed on various aspects of the credentials dispute, but they did not change the result of the first vote. (*Table, p. 686.*)

The convention vote on credentials produced a new walkout, involving the majority of delegates from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, California, and Oregon, and anti-Douglas delegates from Massachusetts. With the presidential balloting ready to resume, less than two-thirds of the original convention was present.

On the first ballot, Douglas received 173½ of the 190½ votes cast. On the second ballot, his total increased to 190½, but it was obviously impossible for him to gain two-thirds (202) of the votes allocated (303). After the second roll call, a delegate moved that Douglas, having obtained a two-thirds majority of the votes cast, be declared the Democratic presidential nominee. The motion passed unanimously on a voice vote. (*Table, p. 686.*)

The convention left the selection of the vice-presidential candidate to a caucus of the remaining southern delegates. They chose Sen. Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama, who received all 198½ votes cast on the vice-presidential roll call.

Shortly after the convention adjourned, Fitzpatrick declined the nomination. For the first time in American history, a national committee filled a vacancy on the ticket. By a unanimous vote of committee members, the former governor of Georgia, Herschel V. Johnson, was chosen to be Douglas's running mate.

The Democratic platform, in addition to the controversial slavery plank, provided a reaffirmation of the 1856 platform, with its proposals for a limited federal government but an expansionist foreign policy. The 1860 platform added planks that continued the expansionist spirit, calling



for the construction of a transcontinental railroad and acquisition of the island of Cuba.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1860:

**Slavery.** Inasmuch as difference of opinion exists in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a territorial legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Territories,

*Resolved,* That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon these questions of Constitutional law.

**Transcontinental Railroad.** That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such Constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific coast, at the earliest practicable period.

**Cuba.** That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

### Southern Democrats (Breckinridge Faction)

A small group of southern delegates that bolted the Charleston convention met in Richmond, Va., in early June. They decided to delay action until after the resumed Democratic convention had concluded. In late June they met in Baltimore with bolters from the regular Democratic convention. There were representatives from nineteen states among the more than 200 delegates attending, but most of the fifty-eight northern delegates were officeholders in the Buchanan administration. Vice President John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky won the presidential nomination, and Sen. Joseph Lane of Oregon was chosen as his running mate.

The platform adopted by the Southern Democrats was similar to the one approved by the Democratic convention at Charleston. The bolters reaffirmed the Democrats' 1856 platform, which called for the construction of a transcontinental railroad and acquisition of Cuba. But on the controversial slavery issue, the rump assemblage adopted the southerners' plank defeated at the Charleston convention. The failure to reach agreement on this one issue, the most disruptive sectional split in the history of American political parties, presaged the Civil War.

Following are excerpts from the platform adopted by the Southern (or Breckinridge faction) Democrats in 1860:

*Resolved,* that the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

1. That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to

settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

2. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

### Republicans

With their major opposition split along sectional lines, the Republicans gathered for their convention in Chicago in a mood of optimism. The Democrats had already broken up at Charleston before the Republican delegates convened in May 1860.

The call for the convention was addressed not only to faithful party members but to other groups that shared the Republicans' dissatisfaction with the policies of the Buchanan administration. The call to the convention particularly emphasized the party's opposition to any extension of slavery into the territories.

Delegates from all the northern states and the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the District of Columbia, and the slave states of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas assembled at Chicago's new 10,000-seat convention hall, known as the Wigwam. A carnival-like atmosphere enveloped Chicago, with bands marching through the streets and thousands of enthusiastic Republicans ringing the overcrowded convention hall.

Inside, the delegates' first debate concerned the credentials report. The question was raised whether the represented southern states should be allocated votes reflecting their electoral college strength, when there were few Republicans in these states. By a vote of 275½ to 171½, the convention recommitted the credentials report for the purpose of scaling down the vote allocation of the southern states.

A second debate arose over what constituted a nominating majority. The rules committee recommended that the nominating majority reflect the total electoral vote of all the states in the Union. The minority report argued that, since all the states were not represented, the nominating majority suggested by the rules committee would in fact require nearly a two-thirds majority. The minority report recommended instead that nominations be based on a simple majority of votes allocated for the states represented. The minority report passed, 349½ to 88½.

Sen. William H. Seward of New York was the front-runner for the presidential nomination and led on the first ballot. Seward received 173½ votes to lead runner-up Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, who had 102. Sen. Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania followed with 50½ votes, Salmon P. Chase of Ohio with 49, and Edward Bates of Missouri with 48. (*Table, p. 687.*)

With the packed galleries cheering their native son, Lincoln closed the gap on the second roll call. After two ballots,





the voting stood: Seward, 184½; Lincoln, 181; Chase, 42½; Bates, 35. Lincoln, who had gained national prominence two years earlier as a result of his debates on slavery with Democrat Stephen A. Douglas in the 1858 campaign for the U.S. Senate, emerged as the candidate of the anti-Seward forces. On the third ballot, he won the nomination. When the third roll call was completed, Lincoln's vote total stood at 231½, 1½ votes short of a majority. But Ohio quickly shifted four votes to Lincoln, giving him the nomination. After changes by other states, the final vote was Lincoln, 340; Seward, 121½.

The primary contenders for the vice-presidential nomination were Sen. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine and Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky. Hamlin assumed a strong lead on the first ballot, receiving 194 votes to 100½ for Clay. On the second roll call, an increased vote for Hamlin from states in his native New England created a bandwagon for the Maine senator. Hamlin won the nomination on the second ballot with 367 votes, far outdistancing Clay, who received 86. After the roll call was completed, Hamlin's nomination was declared unanimous.

About half of the platform adopted by the Republican convention dealt with the slavery question. Unlike the Democrats, the Republicans clearly opposed the extension of slavery into the territories. However, the Republican platform also expressed support for states' rights, which served as a rebuke to radical abolitionism.

The Republican and Democratic platforms again were opposed on the question of internal improvements. The Republicans supported river and harbor improvements, while the Democrats, by reaffirming their 1856 platform, opposed any federal support for internal improvements. Both parties favored construction of a transcontinental railroad and opposed restrictions on immigration.

However, on two major issues, the Republicans went beyond the Democrats, advocating a protective tariff and homestead legislation.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1860:

**Slavery.** That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom.... we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

**States' Rights.** That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states, and especially the right of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any state or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

**Tariff.** That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country.

**Transcontinental Railroad.** That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the federal government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

## Constitutional Union

At the invitation of a group of southern Know-Nothing members of the House, the remnants of the 1856 Fillmore campaign, conservative Whigs and Know-Nothings, met in Baltimore in May 1860 to form the Constitutional Union Party.

The chief rivals for the presidential nomination were former senator John Bell of Tennessee and Gov. Sam Houston of Texas. Bell won on the second ballot, and Edward Everett of Massachusetts was selected as his running mate.

The Constitutional Union Party saw itself as a national unifying force in a time of crisis. The brief platform did not discuss issues, instead denouncing the sectionalism of the existing parties and calling for national unity.

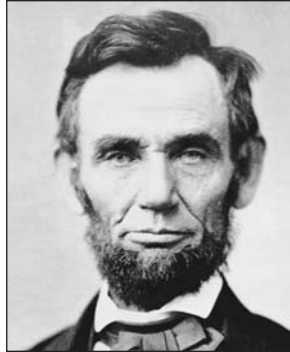
Following are excerpts from the Constitutional Union platform of 1860:

*Whereas*, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore

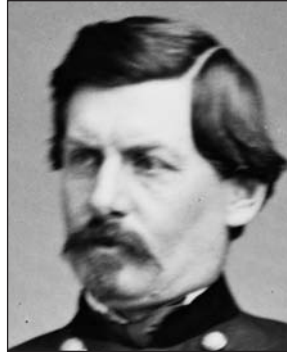
*Resolved*, that it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principle other than THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

# 1864 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Abraham Lincoln*  
Republican



*George McClellan*  
Democrat

### Republicans (Union Party)

Although elements in the Republican Party were dissatisfied with the conduct of the Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln was in firm control of his party's convention, which met in Baltimore in June 1864. As with previous Republican conventions, the call was not limited to the party faithful. Democrats in support of the Lincoln war policy were encouraged to attend, and the name "Union Party" was used to describe the wartime coalition.

Delegates were present from all the Northern states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and the slave states of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia. Credentials disputes occupied the early sessions. The credentials committee recommended that all the Southern states except South Carolina be admitted, but denied the right to vote. A minority report, advocating voting privileges for the Tennessee delegation, was passed, 310 to 151. A second minority report favoring voting privileges for Arkansas and Louisiana was approved, 307 to 167. However, the credentials committee recommendation that Florida and Virginia be denied voting rights, and South Carolina be excluded entirely, were accepted without a roll call.

Although dissatisfaction with the administration's war policy had spawned opposition to Lincoln, the boomlets for such presidential hopefuls as Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase petered out. The Lincoln forces controlled the convention, and the president was easily renominated on the first ballot. Lincoln received 494 of the 516 votes cast, losing only Missouri's 22 votes, which were committed to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. After the roll call, Missouri moved that the vote be made unanimous. (*Table, p. 688.*)

Lincoln did not publicly declare his preference for a vice-presidential running mate, leaving the selection to the convention. The main contenders included incumbent vice president, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine; former senator and military governor of Tennessee, Democrat Andrew Johnson; and former senator Daniel S. Dickinson of New York. Johnson led on the first ballot with 200 votes, followed by Hamlin with 150 and Dickinson with 108. After completion of the roll call, a switch to Johnson by the Kentucky delegation ignited a surge to the Tennessean that delivered him 492 votes and the nomination.

The Republican (Union) platform was approved without debate. Unlike the Democrats, who criticized the war effort and called for a quick, negotiated peace, the Republicans favored a vigorous prosecution of the war until the South surrendered unconditionally. The Republicans called for the eradication of slavery, with its elimination embodied in a constitutional amendment.

Although the Republican document focused on the Civil War, it also included planks encouraging immigration, urging the speedy construction of a transcontinental railroad, and reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine.

Following are excerpts from the Republican (Union) platform of 1864:

*Resolved, ... we pledge ourselves, as Union men, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.*

*Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer them any terms of peace, except such as may*



be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, the heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to the country and its free institutions.

*Resolved*, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be, always and everywhere, hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic ... we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy, who have periled their lives in defense of the country and in vindication of the honor of its flag.

## Democrats

The Democrats originally scheduled their convention for early summer but postponed it until late August to gauge the significance of military developments. The party, badly split during the 1860 campaign, no longer had the Southern faction with which to contend. But while there was no longer a regional split, new divisions arose over the continuing war. There was a large peace faction, known as the Copperheads, that favored a quick, negotiated peace with the South. Another faction supported the war but criticized its handling by the Lincoln administration. A third faction supported Lincoln's conduct of the war and defected to support the Republican president.

Although factionalized, the Democratic delegates who assembled in Chicago were optimistic about their party's chances. The war-weary nation, they thought, was ready to vote out the Lincoln administration if there was not a quick change in Northern military fortunes.

Although the border states were represented at the Democratic convention, the territories and seceded Southern states were not. In spite of the party's internal divisions, there was little opposition to the presidential candidacy of Gen. George B. McClellan of New Jersey. The former commander of the Union Army won on the first ballot, receiving

174 of the 226 votes cast. Former governor Thomas H. Seymour of Connecticut trailed with 38 votes. A switch to McClellan by several Ohio delegates prompted shifts by other delegations and brought his total to 202½. Clement Vallandigham, a leader of the Copperhead faction, moved that McClellan's nomination be made unanimous.

Eight candidates were placed in nomination for the vice presidency. James Guthrie of Kentucky led Rep. George H. Pendleton of Ohio, the favorite of the Copperheads, on the first ballot, 65½ to 55. However, shifts to Pendleton by Illinois, Kentucky, and New York after completion of the roll call created a bandwagon that led quickly to his unanimous nomination. In the convention hall at the time of his selection, Pendleton made a short speech of acceptance. (*Table*, p. 688.)

The platform adopted by the Democrats reflected the views of the Copperhead faction. The Lincoln administration's conduct of the Civil War was denounced, with particular criticism of the use of martial law and the abridgement of state and civil rights. The platform called for an immediate end to hostilities and a negotiated peace. The "sympathy" of the party was extended to soldiers and sailors involved in the war. Besides a criticism of the war and its conduct by the Lincoln administration, there were no other issues discussed in the platform.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1864:

*Resolved*, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of war-power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view of an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

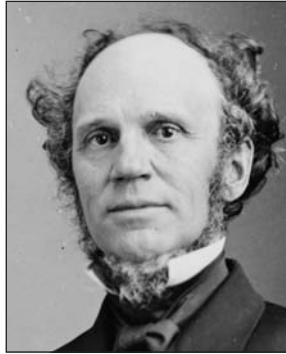
*Resolved*, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army and sailors of our navy, who are and have been in the field and on the sea under the flag of our country, and, in the events of its attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, and regard that the brave soldiers and sailors of the republic have so nobly earned.

# 1868 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Ulysses S. Grant*  
Republican



*Horatio Seymour*  
Democrat

### Republicans

The “National Union Republican Party,” as the political organization was termed in its platform, held its first postwar convention in Chicago in May 1868. Delegations from the states of the old Confederacy were accepted; several included African Americans.

The turbulent nature of postwar politics was evident in the fact that Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, the clear front-runner for the Republican nomination, had been considered a possible contender for the Democratic nomination barely a year earlier. Less than six months before the convention, the basically apolitical Grant had broken with Andrew Johnson, who had become president following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln in 1865.

Grant’s was the only name placed in nomination, and on the ensuing roll call he received all 650 votes. (*Table, p. 689.*)

While the presidential race was cut and dried, the balloting for vice president was wide open, with eleven candidates receiving votes on the initial roll call. Sen. Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio led on the first ballot with 147 votes, followed by Gov. Reuben E. Fenton of New York with 126, Sen. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts with 119, and Speaker of the House Schuyler Colfax of Indiana with 115.

Over the next four ballots, Wade and Colfax were the front-runners, with Colfax finally moving ahead on the fifth ballot. His lead over Wade at this point was only 226 to 207, but numerous vote shifts after the roll call quickly pushed the Indiana representative over the top and gave him the nomination. After all the vote changes, Colfax’s total stood at 541, followed by Fenton with 69 and Wade with 38.

Not surprisingly, the platform adopted by the Republicans differed sharply with the Democrats over Reconstruction and Johnson’s presidency. The Republican platform applauded the radical Reconstruction program passed by Congress and denounced Johnson as “treacherous” and deserving of impeachment. The Republican platform approved of voting rights for black men in the South but determined that this was a subject for each state to decide in the rest of the nation.

The two parties also differed on their response to the currency question. While the Democrats favored a “soft money” policy, the Republicans supported a continued “hard money” approach, rejecting the Democratic proposal that the economic crisis could be eased by an increased supply of greenbacks.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1868:

**Reconstruction.** We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those constitutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule.

The guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

**President Andrew Johnson.** We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted





treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, the liberty, and life of the citizen; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five senators.

**Currency.** We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

## Democrats

Reunited after the Civil War, the Democratic Party held its first postwar convention in New York's newly constructed Tammany Hall. It was no accident that convention proceedings began on July 4, 1868. The Democratic National Committee had set the date, and its chairman, August Belmont of New York, opened the first session with a harsh criticism of Republican Reconstruction policy and the abridgement of civil rights.

Delegates from Southern states were voting members of the convention, but an effort to extend representation to the territories was defeated, 184 to 106.

Before the presidential balloting began, the convention chairman ruled that, as at the 1860 Charleston assembly, a nominating majority would be based on two-thirds of the total votes allocated (317) and not votes cast. On the opening ballot, the party's vice-presidential candidate four years earlier, George H. Pendleton of Ohio, took the lead. Pendleton, although popular in the economically depressed Midwest because of his plan to inflate the currency by printing more greenbacks, had little appeal in the eastern states. Nonetheless, he led on the first ballot with 105 votes. President Andrew Johnson was next, with 65 votes. Johnson's vote was largely complimentary and declined after the first roll call. Pendleton, however, showed increased strength, rising to a peak of 156½ votes on the eighth ballot. But Pendleton's total was well short of the 212 votes required to nominate, and his total steadily decreased after the eighth roll call. (*Table, p. 690.*)

The collapse of the Pendleton and Johnson candidacies produced a boom for Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock of Pennsylvania. Opponents of Hancock attempted to break his surge by calling for adjournment after the sixteenth ballot. Although the move for adjournment was defeated, 174½ to 14½, the Hancock boom began to lose momentum. The Civil War general peaked at 144½ votes on the eighteenth ballot, well short of a two-thirds majority.

With Hancock stymied, a new contender, Sen. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, gained strength. Hendricks's vote rose to 132 on the twenty-first ballot, and the trend to the Indiana senator continued on the twenty-second ballot until the roll call reached Ohio. However, Ohio shifted its entire vote to Horatio Seymour, the permanent chairman of the convention and a former governor of New York. Seymour declined to be a candidate, and so announced to the convention, but Ohio did not change its vote, and friends of Seymour hustled the reluctant candidate from the hall. The bandwagon had begun, and when the vote switches were completed, Seymour had received all 317 votes.

The vice-presidential nomination went to Gen. Francis P. Blair Jr., of Missouri, a former Republican, who was unanimously selected on the first ballot. The names of several other candidates were placed in nomination, but the announcement of Blair's candidacy created a bandwagon that led to the withdrawal of the others.

The Democratic platform was accepted by a voice vote without debate. The platform began by declaring the questions of slavery and secession to be permanently settled by the Civil War. Several planks criticized the Republican Reconstruction program, passed by the party's Radical wing in Congress. The Radicals themselves were scathingly denounced for their "unparalleled oppression and tyranny." The Democratic platform expressed its support for Johnson's conduct as president and decried the attempts to impeach him.

For the first time, the question of the coinage and printing of money was discussed in the party platform. Two planks were included that could be generally interpreted as supporting Pendleton's inflationary greenback plan.

On the tariff issue, the Democrats called for a tariff that would primarily raise revenue but also protect American industry.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1868:

**Reconstruction.** ... [W]e arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy.

**President Andrew Johnson.** That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the Constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people; and in behalf of the Democratic party, we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

**Currency.** ... [W]here the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.... One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.



# 1872 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Horace Greeley*  
*Liberal Republican, Democrat*



*Ulysses S. Grant*  
*Republican*

### Liberal Republicans

The short-lived Liberal Republican Party grew out of grievances that elements in the Republican Party had with the policies of the Grant administration. There was particular dissatisfaction with the “carpetbag” governments in the South, support for extensive civil service reform and a general distaste for the corrupt administration of President Ulysses S. Grant.

The idea for the Liberal Republican movement originated in Missouri, where, in the 1870 state elections, a coalition of reform Republicans and Democrats swept to victory. In January 1872 a state convention of this new coalition issued the call for a national convention to be held that May in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Without a formal, nationwide organization, the delegate selection process was haphazard. Some of the delegates were self-appointed, but generally the size of each delegation reflected twice a state’s electoral vote.

Three separate groups—reformers, anti-Grant politicians, and a coalition of four influential newspaper editors known as “the Quadrilateral”—vied for control of the convention. For the presidential nomination, the reformers favored either Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts or Sen. Lyman Trumbull of Illinois. The professional politicians were inclined to Supreme Court justice David Davis of Illinois or Horace Greeley of New York. The newspaper editors opposed Davis.

On the first ballot, Adams led with 203 votes, followed by Greeley with 147, Trumbull with 110, Gov. B. Gratz Brown of Missouri with 95, and Davis with 92½. After the roll call, Brown announced his withdrawal from the race and his support for Greeley. For the next five ballots, Greeley

and Adams battled for the lead. But on the sixth ballot, the professional politicians were able to ignite a stampede for Greeley that resulted in his nomination.

Many of the reform-minded delegates, disgusted with the selection of the New York editor, left the convention. The vice-presidential nomination went on the second ballot to a Greeley supporter, Governor Brown of Missouri.

The platform adopted by the Liberal Republicans differed with the one later accepted by the Republicans on three main points: Reconstruction, civil service reform, and the tariff.

The Liberal Republicans called for an end to Reconstruction with its “carpetbag” governments, a grant of universal amnesty to southern citizens, and a return to home rule in the South. The Liberal Republicans sharply criticized the corruption of civil service under the Grant administration and labeled its reform one of the leading issues of the day. The civil service plank advocated a one-term limit on the presidency.

The presence of delegates supporting both protection and free trade led to a tariff plank that frankly stated the party’s position on the issue should be left to local determination.

Following are excerpts from the Liberal Republican platform of 1872:

**Reconstruction.** We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized



power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*.

**Civil Rights.** We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

**Civil Service Reform.** The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard such thorough reforms of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claim to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a test of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for reelection.

**Tariff.** ... [R]ecognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congress Districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

**Homesteading.** We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

## Democrats

The Democratic convention that met in Baltimore in July 1872 was one of the most bizarre in American political history. In sessions totaling only six hours, the delegates endorsed the decisions on candidates and platform made at a convention one month earlier by the Liberal Republicans. The Democratic convention merely rubber-stamped the creation of a coalition of Liberal Republicans and the core of the Democratic Party. (*Table, p. 691.*)

This new coalition was established with little dissent. When it came time for the presidential balloting, nominating speeches were not allowed. On the subsequent roll call, Greeley, the nominee of the Liberal Republicans, received 686 of the allotted 732 votes. It was an ironic choice, because in earlier decades Greeley, as editor of the *New York Tribune*, had been a frequent critic of the Democratic Party. More than anything else, however, Greeley's selection underscored the lack of strong leadership in the post-Civil War Democratic Party.

In similar fashion, the convention endorsed the nomination of B. Gratz Brown for vice president. Brown, the governor of Missouri and the choice of the Liberal Republicans, was the early unanimous nominee of the Democrats, with 713 votes.

By a vote of 574 to 158, the delegates agreed to limit debate on the platform to one hour. Except for a brief introduction, the Democrats approved the same platform that

had been adopted by the Liberal Republicans a month earlier. Key planks called for an end to Reconstruction and complete amnesty for southern citizens, a return to a federal government with limited powers, civil service reform, and the halt of grants of public land to railroads and other corporations. Ironically, the platform also favored a hard-money policy, a reversal of the Democrats' soft-money stand in 1868. Although there was some objection to the point-by-point acceptance of the Liberal Republican platform, it was adopted by a vote of 671 to 62. (*For platform excerpts, see the Liberal Republicans section, p. 547.*)

## Republicans

With the reform wing of the Republican Party already having bolted, the remaining elements of the party gathered in relative harmony in Philadelphia in June 1872. President Ulysses S. Grant was renominated without opposition, receiving all 752 votes cast. (*Table, p. 691.*)

The only contest at the convention centered around the vice-presidential nomination, with the incumbent, Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, and Sen. Henry Wilson of Massachusetts the two major rivals. Wilson took a slim plurality over Colfax on the first roll call, 364½ to 321½, but a vote shift by Virginia after completion of the roll gave Wilson the necessary majority with 399½ votes.

Without debate or opposition, the platform was adopted. It lauded the eleven years of Republican rule, noting the success of Reconstruction, the hard-money policy, and the homestead program. A tariff plank called for a duty on imports to raise revenue as well as to protect American business.

The platform also included several progressive planks, including a recommendation that the franking privilege be abolished, an extension of rights to women, and a call for federal and state legislation that would ensure equal rights for all races throughout the nation. The last plank was a significant change from the 1868 platform, which called for black suffrage in the South but left the decision on black voting rights to the individual states elsewhere.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1872:

**Reconstruction.** We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

**Civil Rights.** Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

**Civil Service Reform.** Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the government are

considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

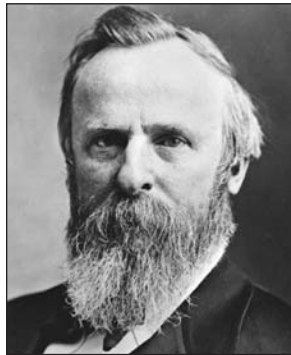
**Tariff.** ... [R]evenue ... should be raised by duties upon importations, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and to promote the industries, prosperity, and growth of the whole country.

**Homesteading.** We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

**Women's Rights.** The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

## 1876 Conventions

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Rutherford B. Hayes*  
*Republican*



*Samuel J. Tilden*  
*Democrat*

### Republicans

The Republican convention assembled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in mid-June 1876. The call to the convention extended the olive branch to the dissident Liberal Republicans, who in large measure had rejoined their original party.

One of the highlights of the early sessions was a speech by the prominent black leader Frederick Douglass, who lambasted the Republicans for freeing the slaves without providing means for their economic or physical security.

A dispute developed over the seating of two contesting Alabama delegations. It was a candidate-oriented dispute, with the majority report favoring a delegation strongly for House Speaker James G. Blaine of Maine. The minority report supported a delegation pledged to Sen. Oliver P. Morton of Indiana. In the subsequent roll call, the convention decided in favor of the Blaine delegation by a vote of 369 to 360.

The presidential race was contested by the champions of the three nearly equal wings of the party. The Radicals were led by senators Roscoe Conkling of New York and Morton; the Half-Breeds, by Blaine; and the reformers, by

former Treasury secretary Benjamin H. Bristow of Kentucky.

A fiery nominating speech for Blaine, delivered by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, referred to the House Speaker as the “plumed knight,” an appellation that stuck with Blaine the rest of his political career. Although it was a compelling speech, its effect was reduced by a failure in the hall’s lighting system, which forced an early adjournment.

Nonetheless, when balloting commenced the next morning, Blaine had a wide lead, receiving 285 votes on the first ballot, compared with 124 for Morton, 113 for Bristow, and 99 for Conkling. (*Table, p. 692.*)

In the middle of the second ballot, a procedural dispute arose over the legality of the unit rule. Three delegates in the Pennsylvania delegation wished to vote for another candidate and appealed to the chair. The chair ruled that their votes should be counted, even though Pennsylvania was bound by the state convention to vote as a unit. The ruling of the chair was upheld on a voice vote, but subsequent debate brought a roll call on reconsidering the decision. The motion to reconsider passed, 381 to 359. However,

by a margin of 395 to 353, another roll call upheld the power of the convention chairman to abolish the unit rule.

Although the vote had long-range significance for future Republican conventions, in the short run it provided a slight boost for Blaine, who gained several delegates in Pennsylvania. On the next four ballots, Blaine retained his large lead but could not come close to the necessary 379 votes needed for nomination. The only candidate to show increased strength was Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, who jumped from 68 votes on the fourth roll call to 104 on the fifth.

On the sixth ballot, however, Blaine showed renewed strength, rising to 308 votes, while Hayes assumed second place with 113. The House Speaker continued to gain on the seventh ballot, but the anti-Blaine forces quickly and successfully united behind Hayes. The Ohio governor, a viable compromise choice who had not alienated any of the party factions, won the nomination with 384 votes to 351 for Blaine.

Five candidates were placed in nomination for the vice presidency. However, Rep. William A. Wheeler of New York was so far in the lead that the roll call was suspended after South Carolina voted, and Wheeler was declared the nominee by acclamation.

Platform debate centered on the party's immigration plank. A Massachusetts delegate proposed deletion of the plank, which called for a congressional investigation of oriental immigration. The delegate argued that the plank was inconsistent with the Republican principle that favored the equality of all races. However, by a vote of 518 to 229, the plank was retained as written.

The Republican platform included a scathing denunciation of the Democratic Party, but only on the issues of currency and tariff was it markedly different from the opposition. The Republicans, unlike the Democrats, favored complete payment of Civil War bonds in hard money as quickly as possible. While the Democrats supported a tariff for revenue purposes only, the Republicans implied that the tariff should protect American industry as well as raise revenue.

As in past platforms, the Republicans called for the extension of civil rights, civil service reform, increased rights for women, the abolition of polygamy, and the distribution of public land to homesteaders. A new plank proposed that a constitutional amendment be passed forbidding the use of federal funds for non-public schools.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1876:

**Currency.** In the first act of congress, signed by President Grant, the national government ... solemnly pledged its faith "to make provisions at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals, and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

**Tariff.** The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived

from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be so adjusted as to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

**Immigration.** It is the immediate duty of congress fully to investigate the effects of the immigration and importation of any Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

**Education.** The public school system of the several states is the bulwark of the American republic; and, with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any school or institution under sectarian control.

**Democratic Party.** We therefore note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation; and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth, that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the house of representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear, and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the over-shadowing financial question; with thwarting the ends of justice, by its partisan mismanagements and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendancy in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government;—and we warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

## Democrats

America's rapid westward expansion was typified by the site of the Democratic Party's 1876 convention—St. Louis, Missouri. It marked the first time that a national convention was held west of the Mississippi River.

The Democratic delegates assembled in late June. The one procedural matter debated was a proposal that the two-thirds rule be abolished at the 1880 convention and that the Democratic National Committee include such a recommendation in its next convention call. A move to table the proposal was defeated, 379 to 359. However, the national committee took no action on the proposal.

Two governors, Samuel J. Tilden of New York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, were the principal contenders for the presidential nomination, with Tilden having a substantial lead in delegates as the convention opened. Ironically, Tilden's most vocal opposition came from his New York delegation, where John Kelly of Tammany Hall spearheaded an effort to undermine Tilden's candidacy. Tilden's reform moves as governor had alienated Tammany



Hall, and several times during the convention, Kelly took the floor to denounce Tilden.

Nonetheless, Tilden had a substantial lead on the first ballot, receiving 401½ votes to 140½ for Hendricks. Although short of the 492 votes needed to nominate, Tilden moved closer when Missouri switched its votes to him after the first roll call. The movement to Tilden continued on the second ballot, and he finished the roll call with 535 votes, more than enough to ensure his nomination. (*Table*, p. 693.)

Hendricks, the runner-up for the presidential nomination, was the nearly unanimous choice of the delegates for the vice presidency. Hendricks received 730 votes, with the other 8 votes not being cast.

The Democratic platform was an unusual one. Rather than being arranged in usual fashion with a series of numbered planks, it was written in paragraph form in language unusually powerful for a party platform. The theme of the document was the need for reform, and nearly half the paragraphs began with the phrase, “Reform is necessary...”

Debate focused on the party’s stand on the currency issue. The majority report proposed repeal of the Resumption Act of 1875, a hard-money measure that called for the payment of Civil War bonds in coin. A minority report sponsored by delegates from five eastern states proposing deletion of this position was defeated, 550 to 219. A second minority report, introduced by midwestern delegates, favored a more strongly worded opposition to the Resumption Act. It, too, was defeated, 505 to 229, with midwestern delegations providing the bulk of the minority vote. The platform as a whole was approved, 651 to 83, again with most of the dissenting votes coming from the Midwest.

Besides the currency proposal, the platform called for extensive civil service reform, a tariff for revenue purposes only, restrictions on Chinese immigration, and a new policy on the distribution of public land that would benefit the homesteaders and not the railroads. In addition to its reform theme, the platform was filled with sharp criticisms of Republican rule.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1876:

**Civil Service Reform.** Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient economical conduct of the government is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, be an approved reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of our public men nor an instrument of their ambition. Here again, profession falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform. Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice-President, judges,

senators, representatives, cabinet officers—these and all others in authority are the people’s servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic show disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched and enriching friends by a percentage levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an Ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President’s Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors—the demonstration is complete, that the first step in reform must be the people’s choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest by making no change of men or parties, we get no change of measures and no real reform.

**Currency.** We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes and squandered four times their sum in useless expense, without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875 and we here demand its repeal.

**Tariff.** We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly four thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense, which yields a dwindling and not a yearly rising revenue, has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few... We demand that all customhouse taxation shall be only for revenue.

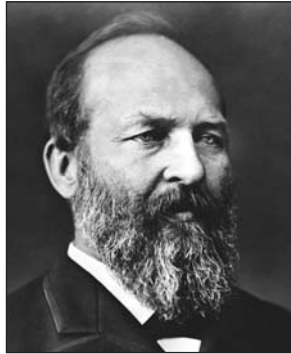
**Homesteading.** Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to the tillers of the soil.

**Immigration.** ... [W]e denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the coolie-trade in Mongolian women for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation within constitutional limitations, as shall prevent further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

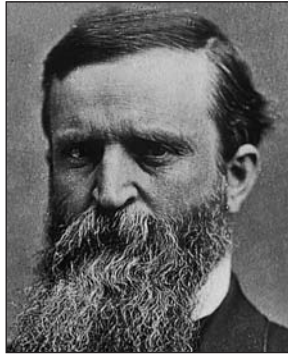


# 1880 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*James A. Garfield*  
Republican



*James B. Weaver*  
Greenback



*Winfield Hancock*  
Democrat

### Republicans

The Republicans gathered in Chicago beginning June 2, 1880, for their seventh quadrennial nominating convention. For the first time, the convention call was addressed only to Republicans and not more broadly to others who sympathized with party principles.

The convention was divided into two factions. One, headed by Sen. Roscoe Conkling of New York, favored the nomination of former president Ulysses S. Grant for a third term. The anti-Grant faction, although not united around one candidate, included the eventual nominee, Rep. James A. Garfield of Ohio, among its leaders.

Preconvention skirmishing focused on the selection of a temporary chairman. The Grant forces desired one from their ranks who would uphold the unit rule—a rule important to Grant, because he had the support of a majority of delegates in several large states. However, the Grant strategy was blocked, and a temporary chairman neutral to both sides was chosen by the Republican National Committee, leaving the ultimate decision on the unit rule to the convention.

A test of strength between the two factions came early in the convention on an amended motion by Conkling directing the credentials committee to report to the convention prior to the rules committee. Conkling's amended motion was defeated, 406 to 318.

In spite of the defeat of the amended motion, much time was spent debating delegate credentials. More than fifty cases were presented in committee, and seven of them came to the floor for a vote. Five of the cases featured seating disputes among delegates selected in district caucuses and those chosen for the same seats in state conventions. In each case—involving delegates from the states of Illinois, Kansas,

and West Virginia—the convention supported the claim of the delegates elected at the district level.

The Illinois credentials fight produced the only candidate-oriented division, with the Grant forces favoring the seating of the delegates selected at the state convention. But by a margin of 387 to 353, the convention voted to seat the delegates selected in the district caucuses. Three other votes were taken on disputed credentials from different Illinois districts, but all were decided in favor of the anti-Grant forces by a similar margin. (*Table, p. 694.*)

The majority report of the rules committee advocated that the controversial unit rule not be used. A motion by the Grant forces that the presidential nominations begin without passage of the rules committee report was defeated, 479 to 276. The vote was a key setback for the supporters of the former president, as the majority report was subsequently adopted by acclamation.

While the Grant forces suffered defeat on adoption of the unit rule, their candidate assumed the lead on the first ballot for president, with 304 votes. Sen. James G. Blaine of Maine followed closely with 284, and Treasury Secretary John Sherman of Ohio, the candidate nominated by Rep. Garfield, trailed with 93 votes.

Ballot after ballot was taken throughout the day, but after the twenty-eighth roll call, the last of the night, there was little change in the vote totals of the leading candidates. Grant led with 307 votes, Blaine stayed in second with 279, and Sherman had 91.

When balloting resumed the next morning, Sherman's vote total jumped to 116, the biggest gain among the contenders, but still well behind Grant and Blaine. Grant gained votes on the thirty-fourth ballot, rising to a new high of 312, but on the same roll call a boom for Garfield began, with the

Ohio representative collecting 16 votes from Wisconsin. Garfield protested that he was not a candidate but was ruled out of order by the chairman.

The Ohio representative continued to gain on the thirty-fifth ballot, his vote total rising to 50. On the next ballot, Garfield won the nomination, receiving the votes of nearly all the anti-Grant delegates. At the end of the roll call, Garfield had 399 votes; Grant, 306; and Blaine, 42; with nine votes distributed among other candidates.

Four men were placed in nomination for the vice presidency, but Chester A. Arthur of New York was the easy winner on the first ballot. Arthur, the former collector of the port of New York, received 468 votes to 193 for former representative Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois. Most of Arthur's support came from delegates who had backed Grant.

The Republican platform was passed by a voice vote without debate. For the first time, the platform included planks that clearly called for the exercise of federal power, emphasizing that the Constitution was "a supreme law, and not a mere contract." This philosophy contrasted with the Democratic platform, which favored home rule and government decentralization.

The two parties also differed on the tariff issue. The Republicans favored a revenue tariff that would also protect American industry, while the Democrats explicitly called for a revenue tariff only.

In its original form, the Republican platform did not include a civil service plank. An amendment from the floor, however, calling for a "thorough, radical and complete" reform of the civil service, was passed by a voice vote.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1880:

**Federal Power.** The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of confederated States it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the Nation, while others are denied to the States; but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the National and not by the State tribunal.

The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National Government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional power. The intelligence of the Nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the Nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one State, but by the aggregate genius of all.

**Tariff.** We affirm the belief, avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor....

**Civil Service Reform.** The Republican party... adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical and complete.

**Chinese Immigration.** ... [T]he Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as a matter of grave concernment ... would limit and restrict that

immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable laws and treaties as will produce that result.

## Greenback Party

A coalition of farmer and labor groups met in Chicago beginning June 9, 1880, to hold the second national Greenback Party convention. The party's first convention was held four years earlier, but it was not until 1880 that the Greenback Party received more than 2 percent of the popular vote. The Greenbacks would hold their third and final convention four years later, but the party would receive under 2 percent in the 1884 election.

The 1880 convention attracted representatives of the various Greenback Party factions, as well as forty-four delegates from the Socialist Labor Party. Rep. James B. Weaver of Iowa was nominated for the presidency, and B.J. Chambers of Texas was chosen as his running mate.

The platform adopted was far broader than the one conceived by the Greenbacks at their first convention in 1876. That year they focused solely on the currency issue. For the agrarian interests, currency planks remained that called for the unlimited coinage of silver and gold and the issuance of currency by the federal government and not private banks. Also adopted for the farm elements were planks advocating increased public land for settlers, denouncing large monopolies, and proposing that Congress control passenger and freight rates.

Included for the labor groups were proposals for an eight-hour day, the abolition of child labor, the improvement of working conditions, and the curtailment of Chinese immigration.

The Greenback platform also included planks that favored a graduated income tax and women's suffrage.

Following are excerpts from the Greenback platform of 1880:

**Currency.** ... All money, whether metallic or paper, should be issued and its volume controlled by the Government, and not by or through banking corporations, and when so issued should be a full legal-tender for all debts, public and private.

That the bonds of the United States should not be refunded, but paid as rapidly as practicable, according to contract. To enable the Government to meet these obligations, legal-tender currency should be substituted for the notes of the National banks, the National banking system abolished, and the unlimited coinage of silver, as well as gold, established by law.

**Labor.** That labor should be so protected by National and State authority as to equalize the burdens and insure a just distribution of its results; the eight-hour law of Congress should be enforced, the sanitary condition of industrial establishments placed under rigid control; the competition of contract labor abolished, a bureau of labor statistics established, factories, mines, and workshops inspected, the employment of children under fourteen years of age forbidden, and wages paid in cash.

**Chinese Immigration.** Slavery being simply cheap labor, and cheap labor being simple slavery, the importation and presence of Chinese serfs necessarily tends to brutalize and degrade American labor.

**Homesteading.** Railroad and land grants forfeited by reason of non-fulfillment of contract should be immediately reclaimed by the Government, and henceforth the public domain reserved exclusively as homes for actual settlers.

**Regulation of Monopolies.** It is the duty of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. All lines of communication and transportation should be brought under such legislative control as shall secure moderate, fair and uniform rates for passenger and freight traffic.

We denounce as destructive to prosperity and dangerous to liberty, the action of the old parties in fostering and sustaining gigantic land, railroad, and money corporations and monopolies, invested with, and exercising powers belonging to the Government, and yet not responsible to it for the manner of their exercise.

**Income Tax.** All property should bear its just proportion of taxation, and we demand a graduated income tax.

**Women's Suffrage.** That every citizen of due age, sound mind, and not a felon, be fully enfranchised, and that this resolution be referred to the States, with recommendation for their favorable consideration.

## Democrats

The Democrats held their thirteenth quadrennial nominating convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, in late June 1880. Credentials disputes enlivened the early sessions, with two competing New York delegations the focus of attention. The challenging group, controlled by Tammany Hall, requested 20 of New York's 70 votes. But by a margin of 457 to 205½, the convention refused the request.

Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic standard-bearer in 1876 and the narrow loser in that controversial election, was not a candidate in 1880, although he did not officially notify his supporters of this fact until the presidential balloting had begun. Tilden's indecision, however, had long before opened the door for other prospective candidates.

On the first ballot, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock of Pennsylvania, a candidate for the nomination in both 1868 and 1876, led with 171 votes, followed by Sen. Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware with 153½, and former representative Henry G. Payne of Ohio (who served as a stalking horse for the Tilden forces) with 81. (*Table, p. 695.*)

Tilden's declaration of noncandidacy was announced before the second ballot, and the Tilden forces shifted their strength to House Speaker Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania. Nonetheless, Hancock was the big gainer on the second ballot, his vote total jumping to 320. Randall followed with

128½, and Bayard slipped to third place with 112. Although Hancock was well short of the 492 votes needed for nomination, Wisconsin began a string of vote switches to Hancock that resulted in the military leader's selection. After all the changes, Hancock received 705 of the 738 votes cast.

The vice-presidential nomination went by acclamation to former representative William H. English of Indiana, the only candidate.

The platform was accepted without debate or opposition. Its style of short, sharp phrases contrasted with the 1876 platform, which was written in flowing sentences built around the theme of the necessity of reform.

The 1880 platform called for decentralization of the federal government with increased local government, currency based on hard money, a tariff for revenue only, civil service reform, and an end to Chinese immigration. The platform saved its harshest language to describe the party's reaction to the controversial election of 1876, which it labeled "the great fraud."

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1880:

**Government Centralization.** Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus to create whatever be the form of government, a real despotism. No sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State, for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

**Currency.** Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand.

**Tariff.** [A] tariff for revenue only.

**Civil Service Reform.** We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of the usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

**Chinese Immigration.** No more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education, and foreign commerce, and that even carefully guarded.

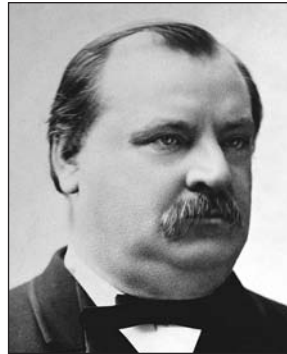
**Election of 1876.** The great fraud of 1876–1877, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history, the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of free men.

# 1884 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*James G. Blaine*  
Republican



*Grover Cleveland*  
Democrat

### Republicans

The Republicans gathered in Chicago in June 1884 for their convention. For the first time, the call to the convention prescribed how and when delegates should be selected, an effort to avoid the credentials disputes that had besieged the convention four years earlier.

The assassination of President James A. Garfield three years earlier had opened up the Republican presidential race, and the party warhorse, James G. Blaine of Maine, emerged as the front-runner for the nomination. However, there was strong opposition to Blaine from several candidates, including the incumbent president, Chester A. Arthur of New York.

The first test between the two sides was over the choice of a temporary chairman. The Blaine forces supported former senator Powell Clayton of Arkansas, while the anti-Blaine coalition favored a black delegate from Mississippi, John R. Lynch. Lynch won by a vote of 424 to 384. (*Table, p. 696.*)

A motion by the Blaine forces to adjourn after the presidential nominating speeches was also beaten, 412 to 391. But on the first ballot Blaine assumed the lead with 334½ votes, followed by President Arthur with 278 and Sen. George F. Edmunds of Vermont with 93. Most of Arthur's strength was in the South, where the administration's patronage power had great effect.

Blaine gained votes on the next two ballots, his total rising to 375 on the third ballot, while Arthur dropped slightly to 274. After this roll call, the anti-Blaine forces tried to force adjournment but were defeated, 458 to 356. On the fourth ballot, Blaine received the nomination, winning 541 votes to 207 for Arthur, and 41 for Edmunds.

Sen. John A. Logan of Illinois was the only person placed in nomination for vice president. Logan, who earlier

had been in contention for the presidential nomination, received 779 of the 820 votes in the convention for second place on the ticket.

The party platform was adopted without dissent, and on major issues was little different from the planks presented by the Democrats. The Republicans proposed a tariff that would both protect American industry and raise revenue, called for civil service reform, advocated restrictions on Chinese immigration, and favored increased availability of public lands for settlers. In addition, the Republicans adopted features of the Greenback Party platform, calling for government regulation of railroads and an eight-hour workday.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1884:

**Tariff.** We ... demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not "for revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government, such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer; to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

**Chinese Immigration.** [W]e denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions; and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

**Labor.** We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor; the enforcement of the eight hour law.

**Regulation of Railroads.** The principle of public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people; and we favor legislation





that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people, and the railways alike, the fair and equal protection of the laws.

## Democrats

The 1884 Democratic convention was held in Chicago in July. For the first time, the party extended delegate voting rights to the territories and the District of Columbia.

A debate over the unit rule highlighted the first day of the convention. Delegates from Tammany Hall, a minority of the New York delegation, presented an amendment to the temporary rules designed to abolish the unit rule. All the New York delegates were bound by their state convention to vote as a unit. However, the national convention defeated the amendment by a vote of 463 to 332, thus limiting the power of the Tammany delegates.

A resolution was passed opening the position of party chairman to individuals who were not members of the Democratic National Committee. Another resolution, to eliminate the two-thirds rule at future conventions, was put to a vote, but the roll call was suspended when it became apparent the resolution would not pass.

Several peculiarities were evident during the presidential nominating speeches. Sen. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, the favorite of the Hoosier delegation, nominated former senator Joseph E. McDonald as the state's favorite son in a speech listing attributes that easily could have described Hendricks. Two seconding speeches for Gov. Grover Cleveland of New York were delivered by Tammany delegates who actually used the time to denounce Cleveland.

In spite of the opposition within his delegation, Cleveland was the front-runner for the nomination and had a big lead on the first ballot. Cleveland received 392 votes, easily outdistancing Sen. Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, who had 170. Former senator Allen G. Thurman of Ohio was next, with 88. Hendricks received one vote but protested to the convention that he was not a candidate.

A boom for Hendricks was undertaken on the second ballot, with the Indiana delegation shifting its support from McDonald to Hendricks. However, Cleveland also gained and continued to hold a large lead over the rest of the field. After two roll calls, these vote totals stood: Cleveland, 475; Bayard, 151½; Hendricks, 123½; Thurman, 60. With the New York governor holding a majority of the vote, North Carolina switched to Cleveland, and this started a bandwagon that gave him the required two-thirds majority. After the shifts, Cleveland received 683 of the 820 votes in the convention. (*Table, p. 697.*)

Over the objections of the Indiana delegation, Hendricks was nominated for the vice presidency. The Indiana leaders were a bit upset that Hendricks did not receive the presidential nomination but did contribute to his nearly unanimous total for second place on the ticket. When the roll call was completed, Hendricks had received all but four votes.

The Democratic platform of 1884 was one of the longest documents adopted by the party in the nineteenth century. The platform was about 3,000 words long, with the first third devoted to a description of alleged Republican failures.

The platform straddled the increasingly important tariff issue. In 1880 the Democrats clearly favored a revenue tariff only, but the 1884 document called for both revenue and protection of American industry.

A minority report introduced by Benjamin F. Butler, former governor of Massachusetts, focused on the tariff issue. Butler advocated a duty on imports that would hit harder at luxury items and less on necessities than the tariff favored by the majority report and would ensure more protection for American labor. The minority report was defeated, 721½ to 96½.

Butler, a former Republican and, earlier in 1884, nominated for president by the Greenback and Anti-Monopoly parties, also introduced substitute planks on labor, monopoly, public corporations, currency, and civil service reform. These other planks were defeated by a voice vote, and the platform as written was adopted by acclamation.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1884:

**Tariff.** Knowing full well, ... that legislation affecting the operations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests.

But in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government, taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of Federal Revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice...

Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government ... can be got, under our present system of taxation, from the custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury, and bearing lightest on articles of necessity.

**Civil Liberties—Civil Service Reform.** We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty; we favor honest Civil Service Reform, and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of Church and State; and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

**Chinese Immigration.** [W]e ... do not sanction the importation of foreign labor, or the admission of servile races, unfitted by habits, training, religion, or kindred, for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.



# 1888 Conventions

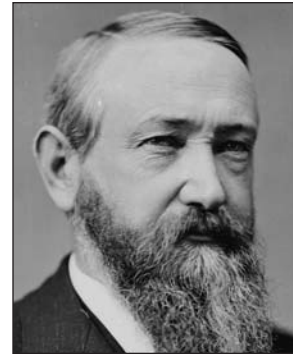
## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Clinton B. Fisk*  
*Prohibitionist*



*Grover Cleveland*  
*Democrat*



*Benjamin Harrison*  
*Republican*

### Prohibition

The Prohibition Party held its fifth national convention in Indianapolis in late May 1888. The party had held conventions since the 1872 campaign, but not until 1888 did the Prohibitionists receive at least 2 percent of the popular vote.

The 1888 convention selected Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey for president and John A. Brooks of Missouri as his running mate. While the platform focused on the need for prohibition, planks were included that covered other issues. The Prohibition Party favored a tariff that would both protect American industry and raise revenue, supported the extension of voting rights, favored immigration restrictions, and proposed the abolition of polygamy.

Following are excerpts from the Prohibition Party platform of 1888:

**Prohibition.** That the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic beverages should be made public crimes, and prohibited as such.

**Tariff.** That an adequate public revenue being necessary, it may properly be raised by import duties; but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus shall be accumulated in the Treasury, and that the burdens of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing and other comforts and necessities of life, and imposed on such articles of import as will give protection both to the manufacturing employer and producing laborer against the competition of the world.

### Democrats

When the Democratic convention assembled in St. Louis in early June 1888, the party, for the first time since the outset of the Civil War, was in control of the White House. There was no contest for the presidential nomination, with the incumbent, Grover Cleveland, renominated by acclamation.

However, the death of Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks in 1885 left open the second place on the ticket.

Former senator Allen G. Thurman of Ohio was the favorite for the vice-presidential nomination and won easily on the first ballot with 684 votes. Gov. Isaac P. Gray of Indiana had 101 votes, and Gen. John C. Black of Illinois trailed with 36. After the nomination of the seventy-five-year-old Thurman, red bandannas were strung up around the hall. The bandanna was Thurman's political symbol, used extensively in his public habit of pinching snuff.

The platform was adopted by acclamation. It reaffirmed the Democratic platform written four years earlier, but in addition lauded the policies of President Cleveland and the achievements of Democratic rule, opposed the existing protective tariff and supported legislation to modify it and proposed a reformation of tax laws. A plank introduced from the floor favoring Irish home rule was included in the platform.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1888:

**Tariff.** The Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the Convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of Tariff reduction; and also indorses the efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation....

*Resolved,* That this convention hereby indorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue now pending in the House of Representatives.

**Tax Reform.** All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.... Every Democratic rule of governmental action is violated when through unnecessary taxation a vast sum of money,



far beyond the needs of an economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade, and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National Treasury.... The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expense and abolish needless taxation.

**Federal Power.** Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble Union of free and indestructible States, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written Constitution, strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power.

## Republicans

The Republicans assembled for their convention in Chicago in late June 1888. Not only was the party out of the White House for the first time since the Civil War, but a perennial contender for the presidential nomination, James G. Blaine, had taken himself out of the running. Although this encouraged a number of candidates to seek the nomination, none came near to mustering the needed majority as the balloting for president began.

The 832 convention votes were distributed among fourteen candidates, with Sen. John Sherman of Ohio leading the field with 229 votes. Circuit judge Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana followed with 107 votes, while four other candidates received more than 70 votes. During the rest of the day, two more ballots were taken, with little appreciable change in the strength of the candidates. After the third roll call, Sherman led with 244 votes, followed by Gresham with 123, and former governor Russell A. Alger of Michigan with 122.

The unexpected withdrawal from the race of Chauncey Depew of New York, the favorite of that state's delegation, prompted a call for adjournment after the third ballot. The motion passed, 531 to 287.

When balloting resumed the next morning, the biggest gainer was former senator Benjamin Harrison of Indiana. Although Sherman still held the lead with 235 votes on the fourth ballot, Harrison's vote total had leaped from 94 votes on the third to 216 on the fourth. There was little change on the fifth ballot, taken on a Saturday, and after the roll call the delegates approved, 492 to 320, a motion to adjourn until Monday. The motion was generally supported by delegates opposed to Harrison.

When the convention reconvened, both Sherman and Harrison showed small gains—Sherman rising to 244 votes and Harrison to 231. On the next roll call, the seventh, Harrison took the lead for the first time, thanks largely to a shift of votes from delegates previously holding out for Blaine. Harrison led, 279 to 230, and the trend to the Indianan accelerated to a bandwagon the next ballot. Harrison easily achieved a majority on the eighth roll call, winning 544 votes to 118 for Sherman. (*Table, p. 698.*)

Three individuals were placed in nomination for vice president, but former representative Levi P. Morton of New

York was the runaway winner on the first ballot. Morton received 592 votes to easily outdistance Rep. William Walter Phelps of New Jersey, 119 votes, and William O. Bradley of Kentucky, 103.

The platform sharply differed from that of the Democrats on the important tariff issue, strongly supporting the protective tariff and opposing the legislation favored by the Democrats. Like the Democrats, the Republicans called for a reduction in taxes, specifically recommending repeal of taxes on tobacco and on alcohol used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. In other areas, the Republicans favored the use of both gold and silver as currency, strongly opposed the Mormon practice of polygamy, and called for veterans' pensions.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1888:

**Tariff.** We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America.... The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

**Tax Reform.** The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the National revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts, and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and releases from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries), the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behests of the whiskey trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

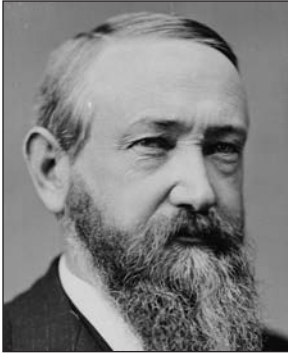
**Currency.** The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

**Veterans' Benefits.** The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws.... We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

**Polygamy.** The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories as exercised in the past is a menace to free institutions too dangerous to be longer suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the Nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

# 1892 Conventions

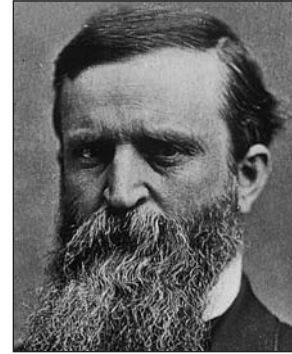
## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



**Benjamin Harrison**  
Republican



**Grover Cleveland**  
Democrat



**James B. Weaver**  
Populist

### Republicans

Although President Benjamin Harrison was unpopular with various elements in the Republican Party, administration forces were in control of the convention that assembled in early June 1892, in Minneapolis, Minn. A Harrison supporter, governor and former representative William McKinley of Ohio, was elected without opposition as the convention's permanent chairman.

A question concerning the credentials of six Alabama delegates resulted in a protracted debate on whether the six delegates in question could vote on their own case. The situation was resolved when the Alabama delegates voluntarily abstained from voting. The minority report, which proposed seating the six Alabama delegates on the original roll, was defeated, 463 to 423½, and the majority report was subsequently adopted, 476 to 365½. The two votes were candidate-oriented, with the winning side in each case composed largely of Harrison voters.

Harrison's chances of renomination were so strong that two other possibilities, James G. Blaine and McKinley, never publicly announced as candidates for the presidency. Harrison won easily on the first ballot, receiving 535 ⅙ votes to 182 ⅙ for Blaine and 182 for McKinley. McKinley was in the ironic position of presiding over the convention at the same time he was receiving votes on the presidential ballot. McKinley withdrew briefly as permanent chairman and moved that Harrison's nomination be made unanimous. The motion was withdrawn after objections but placed McKinley publicly on the Harrison bandwagon. (*Table, p. 699.*)

While the Republican Party had an incumbent vice president in Levi P. Morton, the New York delegation supported Whitelaw Reid, the former editor of the *New York*

*Tribune* and ambassador to France. With Morton making little effort to retain his position, Reid was nominated by acclamation, the first time a Republican convention had dispensed with a roll call in choosing a member of its national ticket.

The platform was adopted by a voice vote, and on only two major issues did it differ from that of the Democrats. The Republicans supported a protective tariff, clearly diverging from the Democrats, who supported import duties for revenue only. The Republicans also included a plank that sympathized with the prohibition effort, while the Democrats announced their opposition "to all sumptuary laws."

Both parties favored a bimetallic currency, with gold and silver of equal value, and supported the construction of a canal across Nicaragua. In addition, the Republicans advocated an expansionist foreign policy.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1892:

**Tariff.** We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor, there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

**Currency.** The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its



farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other.

**Foreign Policy.** We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its broadest sense.

**Central American Canal.** The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of National defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States Government.

**Prohibition.** We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

## Democrats

One of the strangest conventions in party annals was held by the Democrats in Chicago in late June 1892. Much of the disturbance was due to stormy weather, with the accompanying noise and leaks in the roof frequently interrupting the proceedings. Inside the hall, the discomfort of the delegates was increased by the vocal opposition of 600 Tammany Hall workers to the renomination of former president Grover Cleveland of New York.

Although Cleveland was a solid favorite for renomination, he was opposed by his home state delegation. The Tammany forces engineered an early state convention that chose a delegation committed to Gov. David B. Hill. But in spite of the hostility of the New York delegation, Cleveland was able to win renomination on the first ballot, receiving 617  $\frac{1}{3}$  votes to 114 for Hill and 103 for Gov. Horace Boles of Iowa. (*Table*, p. 699.)

Four individuals were placed in nomination for the vice presidency, with Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois assuming the lead on the first ballot. Stevenson, a former representative and later assistant postmaster general during Cleveland's first administration, led former governor Isaac P. Gray of Indiana, 402 to 343. After the first roll call was completed, Iowa switched to Stevenson, starting a bandwagon that led quickly to his nomination. After all the switches had been tallied, Stevenson was the winner with 652 votes, followed by Gray with 185.

The platform debate centered around the tariff plank. The plank, as originally written, straddled the issue. But a sharply worded substitute proposed from the floor, calling for a tariff for revenue only, passed easily, 564 to 342. The currency section called for stable money, with the coinage of both gold and silver in equal amounts. The platform also included a plank that called for the construction of a canal through Nicaragua.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1892:

**Tariff.** We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the

benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

**Currency.** We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

**Central American Canal.** For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

**Prohibition.** We are opposed to all sumptuary laws, as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

**Federal Power.** [W]e solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

## Prohibition

The Prohibition Party's sixth convention was held in Cincinnati in late June 1892, and nominated John Bidwell of California for president and James B. Cranfill of Texas as his running mate. While the Prohibition Party continued to run a national ticket through the 1972 election, 1888 and 1892 marked the only years that the party received more than 2 percent of the popular vote.

Although beginning and ending with calls for prohibition, the 1892 platform as a whole was a reform-minded document, favoring women's suffrage and equal wages for women, an inflated currency, and the nationalization of railroad, telegraph, and other public corporations.

Following are excerpts from the Prohibition platform of 1892:

**Prohibition.** ... We declare anew for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by Federal and State legislation, and the full powers of Government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.



**Women's Rights.** No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages, without regard to sex.

**Currency.** The money of the country should consist of gold, silver, and paper, and be issued by the General Government only, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded, and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population.

**Tariff.** Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff upon or bar our products from their markets, revenue being incidental.

**Government Nationalization.** Railroad, telegraph, and other public corporations should be controlled by the Government in the interest of the people.

## People's Party (Populists)

The most successful of the nineteenth century farmer-labor coalitions was the People's Party, commonly known as the Populists, which formally organized as a political party at a convention in Cincinnati in May 1891. Further organization was accomplished at a convention in St. Louis the next February, from which emanated the call to the party's first national nominating convention, to be held that summer in Omaha, Neb. The election of 1892 was the only one in which the Populists received more than 2 percent of the national vote. Four years later the party endorsed the Democratic ticket, and from 1900 through 1908 the Populists ran separate tickets, but failed to receive 2 percent of the popular vote.

The call to the 1892 convention specified procedures for the selection of delegates and set the size of the convention at 1,776 delegates. In Omaha 1,300 to 1,400 delegates actually assembled for the Populist convention, which opened July 2. The field for the presidential nomination was reduced by the death early in 1892 of southern agrarian leader Leonidas L. Polk of North Carolina and the refusal of Judge Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana to seek the nomination. First place on the ticket went to former representative James B. Weaver of Iowa, who defeated Sen. James H. Kyle of South Dakota, 995 to 275.

James G. Field of Virginia won the vice-presidential nomination over Ben Terrell of Texas by a vote of 733 to 554. The ticket bridged any sectional division, pairing a former Union general (Weaver) with a former Confederate major (Field).

On July 4 the delegates enthusiastically adopted the platform. It contained few ideas that were not contained in the earlier platforms of other farmer-labor parties. But the document adopted by the Populists brought these proposals together into one forcefully written platform. More than

half the platform was devoted to the preamble, which demanded widespread reform and sharply criticized the two major parties. It attacked the Democrats and Republicans for waging "a sham battle over the tariff," while ignoring more important issues.

The remainder of the platform was divided into three major parts that discussed finance, transportation, and land policy. The Populists proposed that the currency be inflated, with the unlimited coinage of silver and a substantial increase in the circulating medium to at least \$50 per capita. The Populists' currency plank was sharply different from those of the two major parties, which favored a stable, bi-metallic currency.

The Populists also went well beyond the two major parties in advocating the nationalization of the railroads and telegraph and telephone companies. Both the Populists and Democrats advocated land reform, although the proposals received greater emphasis in the Populist platform.

The Populists included a call for a graduated income tax and expanded government power.

Although not considered part of the platform, supplementary resolutions were passed that favored the initiative and referendum, a limit of one term for the president, the direct election of senators, the secret ballot, and additional labor-oriented proposals that called for improvement in working conditions.

Following are excerpts from the Populist platform of 1892:

**Preamble.** The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the Legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation and bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right to organize for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages, a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn despise the Republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires....

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one.



They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives, and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires....

We believe that the power of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty, shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward, until every wrong is remedied, and equal

rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country.

**Currency.** We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

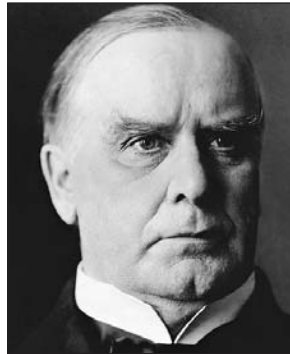
We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

**Transportation.** Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

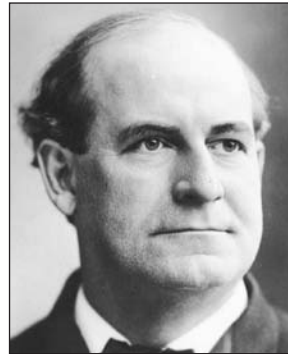
**Land.** The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroad and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

## 1896 Conventions

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*William McKinley*  
Republican



*William J. Bryan*  
Democrat

### Republicans

The currency issue, which spawned several third-party efforts in the late nineteenth century, emerged as the dominant issue of contention between the Republican and Democratic parties in the campaign of 1896. The forces in favor of the gold standard were firmly in control of the Republican convention that was held in St. Louis in early June 1896.

Actually, the convention was less a forum for the discussion of issues than a showcase for the political acumen of Mark

Hanna of Ohio. Hanna, William McKinley's campaign manager, had been intensely courting delegates across the country, especially in the South, for more than a year before the convention. Before the rap of the opening gavel, Hanna had amassed a majority of the delegates for the popular Ohio governor.

The first evidence of McKinley's strength came on a credentials question. A minority report was introduced claiming the credentials committee had held hearings on only two of 160 cases and proposing that the committee resume hearings. A maneuver to squelch the minority

report was made when a delegate moved to cut off debate. With the McKinley forces providing most of the majority, the motion passed, 551½ to 359½.

Four other candidates in addition to McKinley were in contention for the presidential nomination, but McKinley was the runaway winner on the first ballot. He received 661½ votes to 84½ for the runner-up, House Speaker Thomas B. Reed of Maine. (*Table, p. 700.*)

There were two serious contenders for the vice-presidential nomination: Garret A. Hobart, a McKinley supporter and former state legislator from New Jersey, and Henry Clay Evans, a former candidate for governor of Tennessee. Hobart won, winning 523½ votes on the first ballot to 287½ for Evans.

As at the Democratic convention, the platform debate centered around the currency issue. The gold forces, firmly in control of the Republican convention, produced a majority report that called for maintenance of the gold standard until the time when bimetallism could be effected by an international agreement. This plank did not satisfy the silver minority. Led by Sen. Henry M. Teller of Colorado, a minority plank was introduced favoring the unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. Teller's plank, similar to the currency plank adopted later by the Democrats, was defeated, 818½ to 105½. A second roll call on adoption of the majority plank resulted in another decisive defeat for the silver forces. The majority plank carried, 812½ to 110½.

With the decisive defeat of the minority plank, Teller led a walkout by twenty-four silver delegates, including the entire Colorado and Idaho delegations and members of the Montana, South Dakota, and Utah delegations. The rest of the platform was adopted by a voice vote.

The currency plank that caused the commotion was buried deep in the middle of the Republican platform. The document began with a denunciation of Democratic rule and proceeded into a discussion of the merits of a protective tariff. A tariff for revenue purposes only was advocated in the Democratic platform, but the issue in the Republican document was clearly considered to be of secondary importance.

The Republican platform also differed from that of the Democrats in recommending a more expansionistic foreign policy, proposing stricter immigration restrictions and, for the first time, specifically denouncing the practice of lynching.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1896:

**Currency.** The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money.... We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the earth, which agreement we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be maintained.

**Tariff.** We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection, as the bulwark of American industrial independence, and the foundation of American development and prosperity.... Protection and Reciprocity are twin measures of American policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be reestablished. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessities of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreement of mutual interests, which gain open markets for us in return for our open markets for others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

**Foreign Policy.** Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere should be carefully watched and guarded.

The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them. The Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States. And, by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a much needed Naval station in the West Indies.... We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy, and a complete system of harbor and sea-coast defenses.

**Immigration.** For the protection of the equality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen, against the fatal competition of low priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

**Lynching.** We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and preposterous [barbarous] practice well known as lynching, and the killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime without process of law.

## Democrats

The Democratic convention that assembled in Chicago in July 1896 was dominated by one issue—currency. Delegates' viewpoint on this single issue influenced their position on every vote taken. Generally, the party was split along regional lines, with eastern delegations favoring a hard-money policy with maintenance of the gold standard, and most southern and western delegations supporting a soft-money policy with the unlimited coinage of silver.

Division in the convention was apparent on the first day, when the silver forces challenged the national committee's selection of Gov. David B. Hill of New York as temporary chairman. The prosilver delegates put up Sen. John W. Daniel of Virginia for the post, and Daniel won easily, 556 to 349. His victory indicated the dominance of the silver forces and presaged their ability to control the convention.

Two sets of credentials challenges were next on the agenda. By a voice vote, the convention agreed to seat a Nebraska delegation headed by a young silver supporter, William Jennings Bryan. By a vote of 558 to 368, the convention also defeated a recommendation to seat Michigan

delegates supported by the hard-money majority on the national committee.

With their lack of strength apparent, the gold forces declined to run a candidate for president. However, the silver delegates could not initially coalesce behind one candidate, and fourteen individuals received votes on the first ballot. Rep. Richard P. “Silver Dick” Bland of Missouri was the pacesetter, with 235 votes, followed by Bryan, a former House member, with 137, and Robert E. Pattison, former Pennsylvania governor, with 97. Bryan, thirty-six years old, earlier had electrified the convention during the platform debate on currency, with his memorable “Cross of Gold” speech, which had elevated him to the position of a major contender. (*Table, p. 701.*)

On the next two roll calls, both candidates showed gains. Bland’s total climbed to 291 on the third ballot and Bryan’s rose to 219. Bryan continued to gain on the next ballot and assumed the lead over Bland, 280 to 241. The movement to Bryan accelerated on the fifth ballot, and he won the nomination easily, receiving 652 of the 930 convention votes. Although Bryan was the nearly unanimous choice of the silver forces, 162 gold delegates indicated their dissatisfaction with the proceedings by refusing to vote.

With Bryan declining to indicate a preference for vice president, sixteen candidates received votes for the office on the first ballot. The Nebraska delegation, following Bryan’s example, declined to participate in the vice-presidential balloting.

Former representative John C. Sibley of Pennsylvania took the lead on the first ballot with 163 votes, followed by Ohio editor and publisher John R. McLean with 111, and Maine shipbuilder Arthur Sewall with 100.

Bland spurted into the lead on the second ballot with 294 votes, followed by McLean and Sibley. After the roll call, Sibley withdrew, and on the third ballot the race between Bland and McLean tightened. The Missourian led, 255 to 210, but he too withdrew after the roll call. Sewall emerged as McLean’s major competitor on the fourth ballot, and with the withdrawal of the Ohio journalist from the race, the nomination was Sewall’s on the fifth ballot. Actually, Sewall’s vote total of 602 on the final roll call was less than two-thirds of the convention vote, but with 251 disgruntled gold delegates refusing to vote, the required majority was reduced to only those voting.

Not surprisingly, the platform debate centered around the currency plank. The eastern delegations proposed that, until silver coinage could be arranged by international agreement, the gold standard should be maintained. The

southern and western delegations countered by demanding that the unlimited coinage of silver should begin without requiring a delay to reach an international agreement. Bryan managed the platform debate for the silver forces and scheduled himself as the final speaker, an enviable position from which to make a deep impression on the emotion-packed convention.

Bryan made the most of his opportunity, ending his dramatic speech with the famous peroration: “You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold.” The gold plank was defeated, 626 to 303. Although the speech was a key factor in Bryan’s nomination, it was not influential in defeating the gold plank, which was already doomed to defeat. (*Table, p. 701.*)

A resolution commending the Cleveland administration was also defeated, 564 to 357, and after several attempts to modify the currency plank were rejected by voice votes, the platform as a whole was adopted, 622 to 307.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1896:

**Currency.** We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

**Railroads.** The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restriction and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

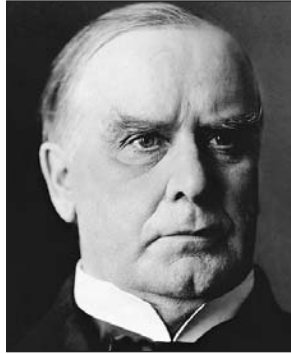
**No Third Term.** We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

**Federal Power.** During all these years the Democratic Party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this Republic of republics.

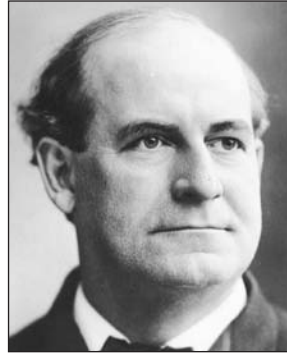
Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

# 1900 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*William McKinley*  
Republican



*William J. Bryan*  
Democrat

### Republicans

Surface harmony was the hallmark of the Republican conclave held in Philadelphia in June 1900. The Colorado delegation, which had walked out of the 1896 convention, was honored by having one of its members, Sen. Edward O. Wolcott, chosen as temporary chairman.

There was no opposition to President William McKinley, and he won all 926 votes on the first roll call. However, the death of Vice President Garret A. Hobart in 1899 had left the second spot on the ticket open. McKinley did not have a preference and asked his campaign manager, Mark Hanna, not to influence the convention. McKinley's hands-off policy worked to the advantage of the popular governor of New York and hero of the Spanish-American War, Theodore Roosevelt, whom Hanna disliked. (*Table, p. 702.*)

Roosevelt's popularity, coupled with the desire of New York boss Thomas C. Platt to eliminate a powerful state rival, enabled the forty-one-year-old governor to clinch the nomination before balloting began. On the vice-presidential roll call, Roosevelt received all but one vote. The single uncast vote came from Roosevelt's New York delegation, which cast 71 of its 72 votes for Roosevelt.

The Republicans adopted a platform that applauded the four years of Republican rule and credited McKinley's policies with improving business conditions and winning the Spanish American War. The platform defended postwar expansionism and called for increased foreign trade and the creation of a Department of Commerce.

As in 1896, the Republican platform opposed the unlimited coinage of silver and supported maintenance of the gold standard. On the tariff issue, the Republicans continued to laud the protective duty on imports.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1900:

**Foreign Trade, Panama Canal.** We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an Isthmian Canal by the Government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the Administration is warmly to be commended for its successful efforts to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.

**International Expansion.** In accepting by the Treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world, and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility; and whenever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the Government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples.

**Antitrust.** We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices; and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers, and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

**Currency.** We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom





of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth Congress, by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency upon a gold basis has been secured....

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

**Tariff.** We renew our faith in the policy of Protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened.

## Democrats

The Democrats opened their 1900 convention in Kansas City, Mo., on July 4, and showed a degree of party harmony not evident at their convention four years earlier. After the party factionalism of 1896, the delegates made a conscious effort to display a unified front—an effort aided by the decline of the controversial silver issue. The discovery of new gold deposits in North America and the subsequent increase in currency had lessened the divisive impact of the silver issue.

William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic standard-bearer in 1896, was renominated without opposition, receiving all 936 votes. The harmony in the convention was evident when former New York senator David B. Hill, a leader of the gold forces four years earlier, gave a seconding speech for Bryan. (*Table, p. 702.*)

Seven names were placed in nomination for the vice presidency. However, two withdrew before the balloting began. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, vice president under Grover Cleveland, led on the first roll call with 559½ votes, followed by Hill, who received 200 votes in spite of withdrawing from the race before the voting started. After completion of the ballot, a series of vote switches resulted in Stevenson's unanimous nomination.

The platform was adopted without floor debate. The major theme of the document was anti-imperialism, although an attack on trusts and a discussion of the currency question also were emphasized.

The anti-imperialism section was placed at the beginning of the platform and was labeled the most important issue of the campaign. The delegates enthusiastically accepted the plank, which forcefully criticized U.S. international expansion after the Spanish-American War. The platform asserted "that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire" and denounced increasing U.S. militarism. The Democratic position sharply differed from the one advocated by the Republicans, whose platform defended postwar expansionism.

After the anti-imperialism section was a sharp attack on monopolies, the most detailed antitrust section that had yet appeared in a Democratic platform. The plank called for more comprehensive antitrust legislation and more rigid enforcement of the laws already enacted. Although the Republicans also condemned monopolies, the issue received a mere one-sentence mention in their platform.

With the decline of the silver issue, the necessity of a prosilver plank was a matter of debate in the resolutions committee. However, Bryan threatened to withdraw his candidacy if the platform did not include a plank calling for the unlimited coinage of silver. By a majority of one vote, the resolutions committee included the silver plank, and it was accepted without dissent by the convention. The Democratic position set up another distinction with the Republicans, who, as four years earlier, favored maintenance of the gold standard.

In addition to the anti-imperialism, antitrust, and currency sections of the platform, the Democrats proposed the creation of a Department of Labor, favored the direct election of senators and, unlike the Republicans, supported the construction and ownership of a Nicaraguan canal. The Republican platform advocated construction and ownership of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1900:

**Anti-imperialism.** We hold that the Constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an Executive or Congress deriving their existence and their powers from the Constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond it or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home....

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to seizing or purchasing distant islands to be governed outside the Constitution, and whose people can never become citizens....

The importance of other questions, now pending before the American people is no wise diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign....

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions.... This republic has no place for a vast military establishment, a sure forerunner of compulsory military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender.

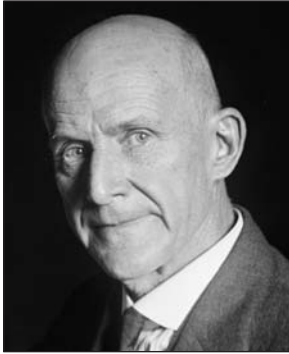
**Antitrust.** We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted.... Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list, to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

**Currency.** We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic Platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, and which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price-level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.



# 1904 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Eugene V. Debs*  
*Socialist*



*Theodore Roosevelt*  
*Republican*



*Alton B. Parker*  
*Democrat*

### Socialists

The Socialist Party held its first national nominating convention in Chicago in early May 1904 and nominated Eugene V. Debs of Indiana for president and Benjamin Hanford of New York as his running mate. Debs ran in 1900 as the presidential candidate of two socialist groups, the Social Democratic Party and a moderate faction of the Socialist Labor Party.

The bulk of the platform was devoted to the philosophy of the international Socialist movement, with its belief in the eventual demise of capitalism and the ultimate achievement of a classless, worker-oriented society. To hasten the creation of a Socialist society, the platform favored many reforms advocated by the Populists and earlier agrarian-labor movements: the initiative, referendum, and recall; women's suffrage; tax reform, including the graduated income tax; the public ownership of transportation, communication, and exchange; and various labor benefits, including higher wages and shorter hours.

Following are excerpts from the Socialist platform of 1904:

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the cooperative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work, in both the economic and the political struggle, for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the

conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage of men and women, municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

### Republicans

President Theodore Roosevelt was totally in command of the Republican convention held in Chicago in June 1904. His most dangerous potential rival for the nomination, Sen. Mark Hanna of Ohio, had died in February, leaving the field clear for Roosevelt.

The rather trivial matter of most interest before the presidential balloting began was Hawaii's vote allocation. The rules committee recommended that the votes of the territory be reduced from six to two. A substitute amendment proposed that Hawaii retain its six votes for the 1904 convention but that its vote allocation be reviewed by the national committee for future conventions. The substitute was accepted by the narrow margin of 495 to 490.

Roosevelt's nomination caused less commotion. On the first ballot, he received all 994 votes. The party leadership favored Sen. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana for the vice presidency. Although the Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska delegations noted that they preferred other

candidates, Fairbanks was nominated by acclamation. (*Table, p. 704.*)

The party platform was adopted without dissent. In the document the Republicans charted little new ground, instead detailing the benefits of Republican rule and restating old positions. America's expansionistic foreign policy was praised, as was the protective tariff and the gold standard.

A display of Roosevelt theatrics followed the adoption of the platform. The convention chairman was instructed to read a message from the secretary of state to the American consul in Morocco: "We want either Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead." The message referred to an alleged American citizen, Ion Perdicaris, who had been captured by the Moroccan chieftain, Raisuli. The American ultimatum read to the convention followed the dispatch of several ships to Morocco. The reading of the message roused the delegates, as it was no doubt intended to do.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform in 1904:

**Shipbuilding.** We ... favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine, and we cordially approve the legislation of the last Congress which created the Merchant Marine Commission to investigate and report upon this subject.

**Monopoly.** Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations, when lawfully formed for lawful purposes, are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws and neither can be permitted to break them.

## Democrats

William Jennings Bryan, after two unsuccessful campaigns for the presidency, was not a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1904. However, he was present at the party's convention in St. Louis that July and was a prominent factor in the proceedings.

Bryan's first appearance before the convention came during a credentials dispute, featuring a challenge by Bryan supporters in Illinois to the state delegation approved by the credentials committee. Bryan spoke in behalf of his supporters, but their minority report was beaten, 647 to 299.

Bryan appeared again to second the presidential nomination of Sen. Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri, one of eight candidates nominated. Much of his speech, however, was devoted to criticizing the conservative front-runner, Alton B. Parker, chief justice of the New York Court of Appeals, while boosting more progressive candidates. In spite of Bryan's opposition, Parker came within 9 votes of receiving the necessary two-thirds majority on the first ballot. Parker had 658 votes, followed by Rep. William Randolph Hearst of

New York, with 200, and Cockrell, who trailed with 42. Although Hearst had progressive credentials, Bryan hesitated to support him and jeopardize his leadership of the progressive wing of the party.

With Parker so close to victory, Idaho shifted its votes to the New York judge, prompting enough switches by other states to give Parker 679 votes and the nomination. Hearst, with his strength in the Middle West and West, finished with 181 votes. (*Table, p. 703.*)

With the nomination in hand, Parker stunned the convention by sending a telegram to the New York delegation, announcing his support of the gold standard and advising the convention to select a new candidate if they found his position unacceptable. Parker supporters drafted a response stating that there was nothing to preclude his nomination, because the platform was silent on the currency issue.

Bryan, ill with a fever in his hotel but still a supporter of the silver cause, rose from his sickbed to join several southern leaders on the floor of the convention in denouncing Parker's telegram and the drafted response. Nonetheless, the response recommended by the Parker forces was approved, 794 to 191, with opposition principally from the Middle West and West.

For vice president, the convention chose former West Virginia senator Henry G. Davis. He nearly achieved a two-thirds majority on the first ballot, receiving 654 votes. With Davis's nomination so near, a motion to declare him the vice-presidential candidate was approved. Davis, at age eighty, was the oldest candidate ever put on a national ticket by a major party. He was a man of great wealth, and the Democrats hoped that he would give freely to their campaign.

Although the platform was accepted without debate by a voice vote, there was maneuvering behind the scenes to meet the objections of Bryan. The initial platform draft before the resolutions committee included a plank that declared that recent gold discoveries had removed the currency question as a political issue. Bryan found this plank objectionable and successfully fought in the resolutions committee for its deletion. Bryan was less successful in having an income tax plank included but was able to get a more strongly worded antitrust resolution.

Unlike the Democratic platform of 1900, which focused on anti-imperialism, antimonopoly, and currency, the 1904 platform covered about two dozen topics with nearly equal emphasis.

The Democrats and Republicans disagreed on one new issue: federal support for private shipping firms. The Democrats opposed government assistance; the Republicans favored it. But on other issues the platform of the Democrats, like that of the Republicans, broke little new ground, instead restating positions that had been included in earlier Democratic platforms. There was a continued attack on

American imperialism and a call for a smaller army. There were planks that urged less international involvement and more emphasis on domestic improvements.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1904:

**Roosevelt Administration.** The existing Republican administration has been spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular and arbitrary. It has made itself a satire upon the Congress, courts, and upon the settled practices and usages of national and international law ... the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of Government from the

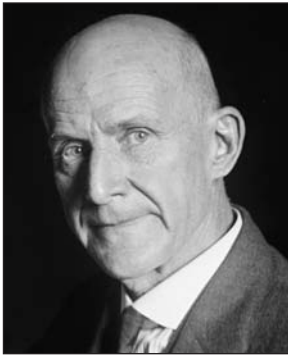
headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty, and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

**Shipbuilding.** We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States Senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

## 1908 Conventions

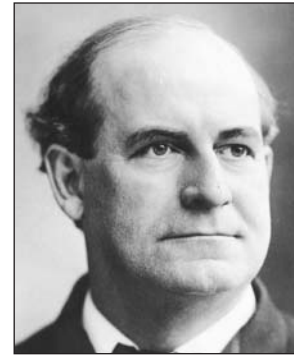
### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Eugene V. Debs*  
*Socialist*



*William H. Taft*  
*Republican*



*William J. Bryan*  
*Democrat*

### Socialists

The Socialists met in Chicago in May 1908 and renominated the ticket that had represented the party four years earlier: Eugene V. Debs of Indiana for president and Benjamin Hanford of New York as his running mate.

The platform was divided into several major sections, including a discussion of principles, and topics entitled general demands, industrial demands, and political demands. The Socialists' goal was the creation of a classless society, and in pursuance of this goal the movement was identified as a party of the working class.

Among the general demands were proposals for public works programs to aid the unemployed and public ownership of land, means of transportation and communication, and monopolies.

Industrial demands included calls for reduced working hours, the abolition of child labor, and more effective inspections of working areas.

The section on political demands began with a restatement of earlier positions, with a call for tax reform; women's

suffrage; and the initiative, referendum, and recall. However, the section also included more radical demands, such as the abolition of the Senate, the amendment of the Constitution by popular vote, the direct election of all judges, and the removal of power from the Supreme Court to declare legislation passed by Congress unconstitutional.

Following are excerpts from the Socialist platform of 1908:

**Public Works Projects.** The immediate government relief for the unemployed workers by building schools, by reforestation of cutover and waste lands, by reclamation of arid tracts, and the building of canals, and by extending all other useful public works. All persons employed on such works shall be employed directly by the government under an eight hour work day and at the prevailing union wages. The government shall also loan money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works. It shall contribute to the funds of labor organizations for the purpose of assisting their unemployed members, and shall take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misrule of the capitalist class.

**Public Ownership.** The collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land.

The collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist.

**Labor.** The improvement of the industrial condition of the workers.

(a) By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.

(b) By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.

(c) By securing a more effective inspection of workshops and factories.

(d) By forbidding the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

(e) By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor, of convict labor and of all uninspected factories.

(f) By abolishing official charity and substituting in its place compulsory insurance against unemployment, illness, accident, invalidism, old age and death.

**Tax Reform.** The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and the nearness of kin.

A graduated income tax.

**Women's Suffrage.** Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women....

**Senate.** The abolition of the senate.

**Constitutional and Judicial Reforms.** The abolition of the power usurped by the supreme court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed or abrogated only by act of Congress or by a referendum of the whole people.

That the constitution be made amendable by majority vote.

That all judges be elected by the people for short terms, and that the power to issue injunctions shall be curbed by immediate legislation.

## Republicans

The Republicans held their convention in Chicago in June 1908. Although President Roosevelt declined to be a candidate for reelection, his choice for the presidency, Secretary of War William Howard Taft, was assured of nomination before the convention began.

Of the 980 seats at the convention, 223 were contested, but all the challenges were settled before the convention assembled. However, a dispute arose over the vote-allocation formula for the next convention. An amendment to the rules committee report proposed that the vote allocation be based on population rather than the electoral vote, as was currently in effect. Essentially, the amendment would have reduced the power of the southern delegations. But a combination of southern delegates and Taft supporters from other states defeated the amendment, 506 to 471. (*Table, p. 705.*)

Seven names were placed in nomination for the presidency, but Taft was a landslide winner on the first ballot, receiving 702 votes. Sen. Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania was a distant runner-up with 68 votes.

For vice president, the convention selected Rep. James S. Sherman, a conservative New Yorker. Sherman won 816 votes on the first ballot, easily outdistancing former New Jersey governor Franklin Murphy, who had 77 votes.

The Wisconsin delegation, led by Sen. Robert M. La Follette, introduced a detailed minority report to the party platform. The Wisconsin proposals were considered in several separate sections. The first section included proposals for the establishment of a permanent tariff commission, the creation of a Department of Labor, and the limitation of an eight-hour day for government workers. It was defeated, 952 to 28.

The second section recommended legislation to require the publication of campaign contributions. It was defeated, 880 to 94. Further sections of the minority report proposed the physical valuation of railroad property to help determine reasonable rates, and the direct election of senators. The railroad reform plank was beaten, 917 to 63, while the senatorial election plank was rejected, 866 to 114. After these votes, the majority report on the platform was adopted by a voice vote.

The platform approved by the delegates applauded the benefits of Republican rule, noting that under the party's guidance the United States had become the wealthiest nation on Earth. The principle of a protective tariff was applauded, as was the gold standard, an expansionist foreign policy and support for America's merchant marine.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1908:

**Party Differences.** In history, the difference between Democracy and Republicanism is that the one stood for debased currency, the other for honest currency; the one for free silver, the other for sound money; the one for free trade, the other for protection; the one for the contraction of American influence, the other for its expansion; the one has been forced to abandon every position taken on the great issues before the people, the other has held and vindicated all.

The present tendencies of the two parties are even more marked by inherent differences. The trend of Democracy is toward socialism, while the Republican party stands for a wise and regulated individualism.... Ultimately Democracy would have the nation own the people, while Republicanism would have the people own the nation.

## Democrats

The Democratic convention of 1908 was held in July in Denver, Colo.—the first convention held by a major party in a western state. The convention was dominated by the Bryan forces, who regained control of the party after the conservative Alton B. Parker's landslide defeat in 1904.



Bryan's strength was evident on the first roll-call vote, concerning a Pennsylvania credentials dispute. The majority report claimed there were voting irregularities in five Philadelphia districts and urged the seating of Bryan delegates in place of those elected. By a vote of 604½ to 386½, the convention defeated the minority report, which argued for the delegates initially elected in the primary. The majority report then passed by a voice vote.

Bryan's presidential nomination was never in doubt. He was an easy winner on the first ballot, receiving 888½ votes to 59½ for Judge George Gray of Delaware and 46 for Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota. (*Table, p. 704.*)

Bryan left the choice of his running mate to the delegates. Although four names were placed in nomination, former Indiana gubernatorial candidate John W. Kern was chosen by acclamation. The *New York Times* sarcastically described the consistency of the Bryan-Kern ticket: "For a man twice defeated for the Presidency was at the head of it, and a man twice defeated for governor of his state was at the tail of it."

The platform adopted by the convention was tailored to Bryan's liking and had as its theme, "Shall the people rule?" The first portion of the document criticized Republican rule, specifically denouncing government overspending, a growing Republican-oriented bureaucracy, and an unethical link between big business and the Republican Party characterized by large, unreported campaign contributions.

Meeting three weeks after the Republicans, the Democrats adopted most of the minority planks rejected earlier by the Republicans. Included in the Democratic platform were calls for the physical valuation of railroads, the creation of a Department of Labor, eight-hour workdays for government employees, the direct election of senators, and a prohibition against corporate campaign contributions and individual contributions over "a reasonable amount." The two parties continued to disagree on support of the American merchant marine, the nature of tariff revision, and the direction of foreign policy, particularly regarding the lands acquired after the Spanish-American War.

The Democratic platform restated the party's support of a lower tariff, more extensive antitrust legislation with more rigid enforcement, a graduated income tax, increased

power for the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, and a recommendation of prompt independence for the Philippines.

The Democrats included a plank abhorring Roosevelt's attempt to create a "dynasty," a direct reference to the outgoing president's handpicking his war secretary, William Howard Taft, as the next Republican presidential candidate.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1908:

**Appeal to the Masses.** The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the Government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations. It must become again a people's government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim, "equal rights to all; special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

**Campaign Contributions.** We demand Federal legislation forever terminating the partnership which has existed between corporations of the country and the Republican party under the expressed or implied agreement that in return for the contribution of great sums of money wherewith to purchase elections, they should be allowed to continue substantially unmolested in their efforts to encroach upon the rights of the people....

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions.

**Labor.** Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved....

We favor the eight hour day on all Government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employer's liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

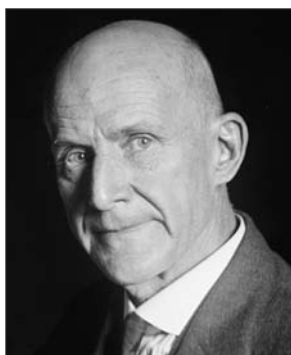
We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the President's Cabinet, in which Department shall be included the subject of mines and mining.





# 1912 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Eugene V. Debs*  
*Socialist*



*William H. Taft*  
*Republican*



*Woodrow Wilson*  
*Democrat*



*Theodore Roosevelt*  
*Republican*

### Socialists

Eugene V. Debs of Indiana was nominated by the Socialists in 1912 to make his fourth run for the presidency. The convention, which met in Indianapolis in May, chose Emil Seidel of Wisconsin as his running mate.

The platform adopted by the Socialists was similar to the one written four years earlier, with calls for increased worker benefits, public works jobs for the unemployed, public ownership of land and the means of transportation and communication, tax reform, widespread political reform, and a social insurance program.

The Socialists also added new proposals, advocating public ownership of the banking and currency system, the introduction of minimum wage scales, the elimination of the profit system in government contracts, an increase in corporation taxes, and the direct election of the president and vice president.

Following are excerpts from the Socialist platform of 1912:

**Social Insurance.** By abolishing official charity and substituting a non-contributory system of old age pensions, a general system of insurance by the State of all its members against unemployment and invalidism and a system of compulsory insurance by employers of their workers, without cost to the latter, against industrial diseases, accidents and death.

**Government Contracts.** By abolishing the profit system in government work and substituting either the direct hire of labor or the awarding of contracts to cooperative groups of workers.

**Minimum Wage.** By establishing minimum wage scales.

**Tax Reform.** The adoption of a graduated income tax, the increase of the rates of the present corporation tax and the

extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.

**Banking and Currency.** The collective ownership and democratic management of the banking and currency system.

**Direct Election of President.** The election of the President and Vice-President by direct vote of the people.

### Republicans

The 1912 Republican convention was one of the most tumultuous ever. It was held in Chicago in June and served as a fiery culmination to the bitter contest between President William Howard Taft and former president Theodore Roosevelt for the party's presidential nomination.

Roosevelt had overwhelmed Taft in the presidential primaries, but Roosevelt's popular strength was more than offset by Taft's control of the national committee and southern delegations. Taft supporters held thirty-seven of fifty-three seats on the national committee, an edge that the incumbent president's managers used to advantage in settling seating disputes. Of the 1,078 convention seats, 254 were contested before the national committee, and 235 were settled in favor of Taft delegates. Although a number of Roosevelt challenges were made with little justification, the dispensation of the challenges showed Taft's control of the convention organization.

With the conservative Republicans united behind Taft, Roosevelt faced the additional problem of sharing support from the progressive wing of the party with another candidate, Sen. Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin. La Follette had only forty-one delegates; but, angered by Roosevelt's bid to control the progressive forces, refused to withdraw as a candidate.

The first skirmish at the convention was over the choice of a temporary chairman. The Taft forces favored Sen. Elihu Root of New York, while the Roosevelt delegates supported Gov. Francis E. McGovern of Wisconsin.

On a prolonged roll call, during which the vote of each delegate was taken individually, Root defeated McGovern, 558 to 501. (*Table*, p. 706.)

With the contest for the temporary chairmanship settled, the battle shifted to credentials. Virtually shut out in the settlement of credentials cases by the national committee, the Roosevelt forces brought seventy-two delegate challenges to the floor of the convention. Before consideration of the cases, the Roosevelt leaders moved that none of the challenged delegates (favorable to Taft) be allowed to vote on any of the credentials contests. However, a motion to table this proposal carried, 567 to 507, and the challenged delegates were allowed to vote on all cases except their own. Although the Taft forces were clearly in control of the convention, four credentials cases were presented for a vote, and all were decided in favor of the Taft delegates. The rest of the contests were settled by voice votes.

At this point, Roosevelt, who had dramatically come to Chicago to direct his forces, advised his delegates to abstain from voting but to remain in the convention as a silent protest to what he regarded as steamroller tactics. In the convention hall itself, the pro-Roosevelt galleries emphasized the feelings of their leader by rubbing sandpaper and blowing horns to imitate the sounds of a steamroller.

Only two names were placed in nomination for the presidency—Taft's and La Follette's. Taft was nominated by Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who himself would be president less than a decade later but at the time was merely a former lieutenant governor. With most of the Roosevelt delegates abstaining, Taft won easily on the first ballot with 556 votes. Roosevelt received 107 votes and La Follette 41, while 348 delegates were present and did not vote.

Vice President James S. Sherman was easily renominated, collecting 596 votes to 21 for the runner-up, Sen. William E. Borah of Idaho. However, 352 delegates were present but refused to vote, and 72 others were absent. In recognition of Sherman's failing health, the convention passed a resolution empowering the national committee to fill any vacancy on the ticket that might occur.

As in 1908, a progressive minority report to the platform was submitted. However, instead of taking individual votes on the various planks, the convention tabled the whole report by a voice vote. Subsequently, the majority report was accepted by a vote of 666 to 53, with 343 delegates present but not voting.

The platform lauded the accomplishments of the McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft administrations but contained few major positions different from the Democrats' platform. The Republican platform included, however, new planks favoring judicial reform and legislation publicizing

campaign contributions and outlawing corporate campaign donations.

Although the Roosevelt delegates had remained in the convention hall as a silent protest to the renomination of Taft and Sherman, the groundwork for the creation of a Roosevelt-led third party had begun as soon as the credentials contests were settled in favor of Taft. Before the Republican convention even began its presidential balloting, Roosevelt announced that he would accept the nomination of the "honestly elected majority" of the Republican convention or a new progressive party. The next day, June 22, after final adjournment of the Republican convention, many of the Roosevelt delegates assembled in a Chicago auditorium to hear their leader announce his availability as a candidate of an honestly elected progressive convention. Gov. Hiram Johnson of California was named temporary chairman of the new party, and planning was begun to hold a national convention later in the summer.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1912:

**Tariff.** The protective tariff is so woven into the fabric of our industrial and agricultural life that to substitute for it a tariff for revenue only would destroy many industries and throw millions of our people out of employment. The products of the farm and of the mine should receive the same measure of protection as other products of American labor.

**Campaign Contributions.** We favor such additional legislation as may be necessary more effectually to prohibit corporations from contributing funds, directly or indirectly, to campaigns for the nomination or election of the President, the Vice-President, Senators, and Representatives in Congress.

We heartily approve the recent Act of Congress requiring the fullest publicity in regard to all campaign contributions, whether made in connection with primaries, conventions, or elections.

**Judicial Reform.** That the Courts, both Federal and State, may bear the heavy burden laid upon them to the complete satisfaction of public opinion, we favor legislation to prevent long delays and the tedious and costly appeals which have so often amounted to a denial of justice in civil cases and to a failure to protect the public at large in criminal cases.

## Democrats

For the first time since 1872, the Democratic convention was held in Baltimore. The delegates, who assembled in the Maryland city in June, one week after the Republicans began their convention in Chicago, had a number of presidential candidates to choose from, although House Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri and Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey were the major contenders.

Once again, William Jennings Bryan had a major impact on the proceedings of a Democratic convention. His first appearance came in opposition to the national committee's selection of Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, the



party's standard-bearer in 1904, as temporary chairman. Bryan nominated Sen. John W. Kern of Indiana for the post. In declining to be a candidate for temporary chairman, Kern recommended that Parker also withdraw as a candidate. But when Parker refused, Kern nominated Bryan for the post. Parker won on the roll call that followed, 579 to 508, with most of the Wilson delegates voting for Bryan, the Clark delegates splitting their support and delegates for other candidates favoring Parker. (*Table, p. 707.*)

The defeat of Bryan produced an avalanche of telegrams from across the country, with a contemporary estimate of more than 100,000 flooding the delegates in Baltimore. Most of the telegrams were written by progressives and served to weaken the candidacy of the more conservative Clark.

In an attempt to appease Bryan, Parker urged members of the platform committee to select the Nebraskan as their chairman. Bryan, however, refused this overture. Subsequently, the platform committee announced that, by a margin of 41 to 11, the committee had voted to delay presentation of the platform until after selection of the candidates.

The Wilson forces won their first key vote on a question involving the unit rule. The vote specifically concerned the Ohio delegation, where district delegates, elected for Wilson, were bound by the state convention to vote for Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio. By a vote of 565½ to 491 ⅓, the convention approved the right of the district delegates to vote for Wilson.

The Wilson forces won another test on a credentials dispute concerning the South Dakota delegation. The credentials committee recommended seating a delegation pledged to Clark; but the convention, by a vote of 639½ to 437, supported the minority report, which called for seating delegates pledged to Wilson.

Bryan reappeared before the presidential balloting and introduced a resolution opposing the nomination of any candidate "who is the representative of or under obligation to J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, or any other member of the privilege-hunting and favor-seeking class." Bryan's resolution passed easily, 883 to 202½.

Six names were placed in nomination for the presidency. Clark led on the first ballot with 440½ votes, followed by Wilson with 324, Harmon with 148, and Rep. Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama with 117½. Under the two-thirds rule, 730 votes were needed to nominate. (*Table, p. 707.*)

For nine ballots, there was little change in the vote totals, but on the tenth roll call New York shifted its 90 votes from Harmon to Clark. Expecting a quick triumph, the Clark forces unleashed an hour-long demonstration. However, their celebration was premature. While Clark had 556 votes, a majority, his total was well short of the two-thirds majority required by the rules.

The tenth ballot proved to be the high-water mark for Clark. On succeeding roll calls, he slowly began to lose strength. During the fourteenth ballot, Bryan received permission to address the convention again, this time to explain his vote. "The Great Commoner" announced that he could not support a candidate endorsed by the Tammany-controlled New York delegation and, although bound earlier by state primary results to support Clark, was now switching his vote to Wilson. Most of the Nebraska delegation followed Bryan in voting for Wilson. After the fourteenth ballot, the vote totals stood: Clark, 553; Wilson, 361; Underwood, 111.

There were long intervals between other major vote switches. On the twentieth ballot, Kansas shifted 20 of its votes from Clark to Wilson. On the twenty-eighth ballot, after a weekend recess, Indiana's favorite son, Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, withdrew in favor of Wilson. The slow trend in favor of the New Jersey governor finally enabled Wilson to pass Clark on the thirtieth roll call, 450 to 455; Underwood remained a distant third with 121½ votes. (*Table, p. 707.*)

The convention adjourned for the evening after the forty-second ballot, but the Wilson momentum continued the next day. Illinois switched its 58 votes to Wilson on the forty-third ballot, giving him a simple majority with 602 votes. Clark continued to decline, slipping to 329 votes.

Wilson showed slight gains on the next two ballots, but the big break came on the forty-sixth roll call, when Underwood withdrew. This was followed by the withdrawal of Clark and the other remaining candidates. Wilson received 990 votes on the forty-sixth ballot, followed by Clark with 84.

Clark's failure to win the nomination marked the first occasion since 1844 that a candidate achieved a simple majority of the votes, without subsequently winning the necessary two-thirds majority. The forty-six roll calls also represented the highest number of presidential ballots taken at any convention, Republican or Democratic, since 1860.

Wilson preferred Underwood as his running mate, but the Alabama representative was not interested in second place on the ticket. On the vice-presidential roll call that followed, nine candidates received votes, led by Marshall with 389 votes and Gov. John Burke of North Dakota with 304 ⅔. Marshall lengthened his lead over Burke on the second ballot, 644½ to 386 ⅓. After the roll call was completed, a New Jersey delegate moved that Marshall's nomination be made unanimous, and the motion passed.

The Democratic platform was approved without debate before selection of the vice-presidential candidate. The platform restated a number of positions included in earlier party documents. It blamed the high cost of living on the protective tariff and the existence of trusts, and it called for a lower, revenue-only tariff and the passage of stronger antitrust legislation. The tariff issue was one of the major areas on which there was a marked difference between the parties, as the Republicans continued to support a protective tariff.

As in 1908, planks were included favoring the publicizing of campaign contributions and calling for the prohibition of corporate contributions and a limit on individual contributions.

The Democrats' labor plank was also virtually a restatement of the party's position four years earlier, supporting creation of a Department of Labor, a more limited use of injunctions, the guaranteed right of workers to organize, and passage of an employees' compensation law. In contrast to the Democrats' support of employers' liability, the Republicans advocated workmen's compensation legislation.

Unlike the Republicans, the Democrats called for federal legislation to regulate the rates of railroad, telegraph, telephone, and express companies based on valuation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A plank was also included in the Democratic platform calling for the ratification of constitutional amendments establishing a graduated income tax and the direct election of senators—issues on which the Republican platform was silent. Imperialism was again denounced, as it had been in every Democratic platform since 1900.

New planks advocated a single-term presidency, the extension of presidential primaries to all states, reform of the judicial system to eliminate delays and cut expenses in court proceedings, and the strengthening of the government's pure food and public health agencies.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1912:

**Single-term Presidency.** We favor a single Presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making the President of the United States ineligible to reelection, and we pledge the candidates of this Convention to this principle.

**Presidential Primaries.** The movement toward more popular government should be promoted through legislation in each State which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for national candidates at presidential primaries.

**Judicial Reform.** We recognize the urgent need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense, and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered.

**States' Rights.** Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the States of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the States of any of the rights reserved to them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the Federal government.

## Progressives

Early in August 1912 the bolting Roosevelt forces assembled in Chicago and nominated their leader to guide a new party,

the Progressives. More than 2,000 delegates, representing every state except South Carolina, gathered for the three-day convention. It was a diverse assembly that matched the Populists in crusading idealism and included, for the first time, women as well as men politicians and social workers as well as businesspeople.

While the delegates enthusiastically sang “Onward, Christian Soldiers” and “The Battle Hymn of the Republic” and cheered the appearance of Roosevelt before the convention, there was some dissension caused by the party's racial policy.

During the campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, Taft had the support of party organizations in the South, which included African Americans. As a result, Roosevelt directed his appeal strictly to white leaders in the region. Describing southern black delegates as uneducated and purchasable, Roosevelt insisted that only “lily white” delegations from the South be seated at the Progressive convention, but he allowed blacks to be included in delegations from other states. Although there was no floor debate on this policy, a number of liberal delegates were dissatisfied with Roosevelt's decision.

Both Roosevelt and his handpicked choice for vice president, Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, were nominated by acclamation. Jane Addams, a Chicago social worker and leader in the women's rights movement, gave evidence of the role of women in the Progressive Party by delivering a seconding speech for Roosevelt.

Like the nominations of the Progressive standard-bearers, the party platform was adopted by acclamation. But the voice vote hid the dissatisfaction felt by midwestern and western Progressives over the antitrust plank. Most of the Progressives from these regions favored the busting of trusts through enforcement of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Roosevelt, however, favored government regulation rather than trust-busting.

The platform approved by the convention included the trust-busting position. However, Roosevelt and his close advisers deleted the section in the official report. While there was obvious disagreement in the party on this issue, there was no floor debate or roll-call vote on the subject.

With the theme “A Covenant with the People,” the platform argued for increased democratization coupled with more people-oriented federal programs. The party favored nationwide presidential primaries; the direct election of senators; the initiative, referendum, and recall; and women's suffrage. Additionally, the Progressives proposed that state laws ruled unconstitutional be submitted to a vote of the state electorate.

The platform also advocated congressional reforms: the registration of lobbyists, the publicizing of committee hearings except in foreign affairs, and the recording of committee votes.





Like the Democrats, the Progressives favored creation of a Department of Labor and a more limited use of labor injunctions, but additionally the new party called for a prohibition of child labor and convict contract labor.

The Progressives went beyond both major parties in proposing the union of government health agencies into a single national health service and the creation of a social insurance system that would assist both the elderly and workers who were ill or unemployed. To help support their proposed federal programs, the Progressives recommended passage of the income tax amendment and establishment of a graduated inheritance tax.

Having adopted their platform and selected their candidates, the delegates to the Progressive convention adjourned by singing the "Doxology."

Following are excerpts from the Progressive platform of 1912:

**Electoral Reform.** In particular, the party declares for direct primaries of the nomination of State and National officers, for nationwide preferential primaries for candidates for the presidency; for the direct election of United States Senators by the people; and we urge on the States the policy of the short ballot, with responsibility to the people secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

**Women's Suffrage.** The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike.

**Judicial Reform.** That when an Act, passed under the police power of the State, is held unconstitutional under the State Constitution, by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they desire the Act to become law, notwithstanding such decision.

**Campaign Contributions.** We pledge our party to legislation that will compel strict limitation of all campaign contributions and expenditures, and detailed publicity of both before as well as after primaries and elections.

**Congressional Reform.** We pledge our party to legislation compelling the registration of lobbyists; publicity of committee hearings except on foreign affairs, and recording of all votes in committee....

**National Health Service.** We favor the union of all the existing agencies of the Federal Government dealing with the public health into a single national health service without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine, or school of healing with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from preventable diseases as may be properly undertaken by the Federal

authorities, including the executing of existing laws regarding pure food, quarantine and cognate subjects, the promotion of vital statistics and the extension of the registration area of such statistics, and cooperation with the health activities of the various States and cities of the Nation.

**Social Insurance.** The protection of home life against the hazards of sickness, irregular employment and old age through the adoption of a system of social insurance adapted to American use....

**Antitrust Action.** We therefore demand a strong National regulation of inter-State corporations ... we urge the establishment of a strong Federal administrative commission of high standing, which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in inter-State commerce, or such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the Government now does for the National banks, and what is now done for the railroads by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

**Income and Inheritance Taxes.** We believe in a graduated inheritance tax as a National means of equalizing the obligations of holders of property to Government, and we hereby pledge our party to enact such a Federal law as will tax large inheritances, returning to the States an equitable percentage of all amounts collected.

We favor the ratification of the pending amendment to the Constitution giving the Government power to levy an income tax.

**Tariff.** We demand tariff revision because the present tariff is unjust to the people of the United States. Fair dealing toward the people requires an immediate downward revision of those schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust or excessive....

The Democratic party is committed to the destruction of the protective system through a tariff for revenue only—a policy which would inevitably produce widespread industrial and commercial disaster.

**Republicans and Democrats.** Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people.

From these great tasks both of the old parties have turned aside. Instead of instruments to promote the general welfare, they have become the tools of corrupt interests which use them impartially to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people.

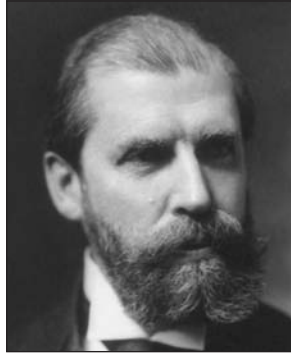
To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt business and corrupt politics is the first task of the statesmanship of the day.

**States' Rights.** The extreme insistence on States' rights by the Democratic party in the Baltimore platform demonstrates anew its ability to understand the world into which it has survived or to administer the affairs of a union of States which have in all essential respects become one people.



# 1916 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Charles E. Hughes*  
Republican



*Woodrow Wilson*  
Democrat

### Republicans

The Republicans and Progressives both held their conventions in Chicago in early June 1916. Leaders of both parties were ready to negotiate to heal the split that had divided the Republican Party in 1912.

Before the convention began, the Republican National Committee already had effected reform in the vote-allocation formula. To meet the objection raised in 1912 that the South was overrepresented, the national committee adopted a new method of vote allocation that considered a state's Republican voting strength as well as its electoral vote. Under the new formula, the southern states lost seventy-eight delegate seats, or more than a third of their 1912 total.

But while the Republicans were willing to make some internal reforms, most party leaders were adamantly opposed to nominating the hero of the Progressives, Theodore Roosevelt. Before the presidential balloting began, the Republican convention approved by voice vote the selection of a five-man committee to meet jointly with representatives of the Progressive convention, with the hope of finding a course of action that would unify the two parties.

However, the Republican representatives reported back that the Progressives, while desiring unity with the Republicans, firmly favored the nomination of Roosevelt. The Republican convention chairman, Sen. Warren G. Harding of Ohio, instructed the conferees to continue negotiations but allowed the presidential balloting to begin.

Charles Evans Hughes, a Supreme Court justice and former governor of New York, was the front-runner for the Republican nomination. Hughes did not actively seek the nomination and remained on the Supreme Court during the pre-convention period. But he was viewed by many party

leaders as an ideal compromise candidate, because of his progressive credentials and lack of involvement in the divisive 1912 campaign.

However, some conservative party leaders felt Hughes was too progressive and sought other candidates. Seventeen men received votes on the first ballot, led by Hughes with 253½. Next were Sen. John W. Weeks of Massachusetts with 105 votes and former senator Elihu Root of New York with 103. Five of the other vote recipients had at least 65 votes each. The justice widened his lead on the second ballot, receiving 328½ votes to 98½ for Root. After the second roll call the convention voted 694½ to 286½ to recess for the evening. Most of the votes for adjournment came from delegates outside the Hughes column. (*Table, p. 708.*)

While the Republican convention was in recess, the joint committee of Republicans and Progressives continued to negotiate. The Republican members proposed Hughes as a compromise candidate, but in a message from his home in Oyster Bay, New York, Roosevelt stunned both parties by suggesting the name of Henry Cabot Lodge, a conservative senator from Massachusetts.

The Progressive delegates reacted defiantly to this recommendation by nominating Roosevelt by acclamation and selecting John M. Parker of Louisiana as his running mate. Roosevelt, however, immediately scotched the enthusiasm of the Progressive delegates by conditionally declining the nomination. Roosevelt informed the convention that he would support Hughes if the latter's positions on major issues were acceptable.

When the Republican convention reconvened the next day, the opposition to Hughes had evaporated. The New Yorker received 949½ of the 987 convention votes on the third ballot, and his nomination was subsequently declared unanimous.



Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, vice president under Roosevelt, was the convention's choice to fill out the Republican ticket. Fairbanks won on the first ballot by 863 votes to 108 for former Nebraska senator Elmer J. Burkett.

The Wisconsin delegation again presented its minority platform report, which included planks that denounced "dollar diplomacy" and called for women's suffrage, a referendum before any declaration of war, and constitutional amendments to establish the initiative, referendum, and recall. The minority report was defeated and the majority report was approved by voice vote.

The adopted platform harshly criticized the policies of the Wilson administration. In foreign policy, the Republicans denounced the Wilson government for "shifty expedients" and "phrase making" and promised "strict and honest neutrality." The platform condemned the administration for its intervention in Mexico and noninvolvement in the Philippines. The Republicans also called for a stronger national defense.

The two parties continued to disagree on the tariff issue, with the Republicans criticizing the lower (Democratic-passed) Underwood tariff and arguing for a higher, protective tariff. The Republican platform lauded the party's efforts in passing antitrust and transportation rate regulation, but it criticized the Democrats for harassing business.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1916:

**Foreign Policy.** We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a strict and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality, as well as the dignity and influence of the United States, cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrase making, by performances in language, or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure votes or voters.

**National Defense.** We must have a Navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared, that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our Western or our Eastern coast. To secure these results we must have a coherent continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

**Merchant Marine.** We are utterly opposed to the Government ownership of vessels as proposed by the Democratic party, because Government-owned ships, while effectively preventing the development of the American Merchant Marine by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

**Tariff.** The Republican party stands now, as always, in the fullest sense for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor.

**Business.** The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business, should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as in itself a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle prosperity. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

**Women's Suffrage.** The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

## Democrats

The Democratic convention of 1916 was held in St. Louis in mid-June. The delegates were nearly unanimous in their support for President Woodrow Wilson, who was renominated by the vote of 1,092 to 1—the lone dissenting vote coming from an Illinois delegate who disapproved of a motion to nominate Wilson by acclamation. With Wilson's approval, Vice President Thomas R. Marshall was renominated by acclamation.

For the first time in more than two decades, William Jennings Bryan was not a major convention force. Bryan was defeated in his bid to be a delegate-at-large from Nebraska and attended the convention as a reporter. He was invited to address the delegates and echoed the theme stressed by other speakers, that Wilson would keep the nation out of war.

Wilson was the recognized leader of the Democratic Party, but the pacifistic theme, emphasized by Bryan and other convention orators, struck a responsive chord among the delegates that was mildly alarming to Wilson and his managers. They initially had planned to accent the theme of Americanism and national unity.

The wording of the national unity plank was a matter of debate within the platform committee. The Democratic senators from Missouri warned that Wilson's strongly worded plank might offend German-American citizens. Nonetheless, the Wilson plank was retained and placed prominently near the beginning of the platform.

The only section of the platform brought to a floor vote was the plank on women's suffrage. The majority plank favored extending the vote to women, while a minority plank advocated leaving the matter to the individual states. The minority plank was defeated, 888½ to 181½. The rest of

the platform was then adopted by a voice vote. The Democratic position on women's suffrage contrasted with that of the Republicans, who proposed leaving the matter up to the individual states. (*Table, p. 709.*)

The platform's inclusion of national unity and military preparedness planks was a contrast with earlier Democratic platforms around the turn of the century, which had consistently denounced imperialism and denied the need for a stronger military. Even though spurred by the war in Europe, the new planks were a notable change.

The rest of the platform focused on the progressive reforms of the Wilson administration, particularly in tariffs, banking, labor, and agriculture. Wilson himself was lauded as "the greatest American of his generation."

Noticeably absent from the platform were two planks in the party's document four years earlier: a call for a single-term presidency and a defense of states' rights.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1916:

**National Unity.** In this day of test, America must show itself not a nation of partisans but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be welded into a mighty and splendid Nation. Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the industry of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and is disloyal to his country.

**Military Preparedness.** We therefore favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety, and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast defence and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy, worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which this Nation hopes and expects to take a part in performing.

**Tariff.** We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered, and unreservedly endorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine.

**Women's Suffrage.** We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.

## Socialists

The Socialists did not hold a convention in 1916 but did nominate candidates and adopt a platform. The candidates were chosen in a unique mail referendum. With Eugene V. Debs's refusal to run, the presidential nomination went to Allan L. Benson of New York. George R. Kirkpatrick of New Jersey was selected as his running mate.

More than half of the Socialist platform was devoted to criticizing the U.S. preparations for war. The Socialists opposed the war in Europe and viewed the American drive for preparedness as an effort by ruling capitalists to protect the system and their profits.

The Socialist platform specifically advocated no increase in military appropriations, a national referendum on any declaration of war, the shifting of the power to make foreign policy from the president to Congress, the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and immediate independence for the Philippines.

The rest of the platform was divided into sections entitled political demands, industrial demands, and collective ownership. The proposals in these sections paralleled earlier Socialist platforms, although there was a new plank, advocating lending by the federal government to local governments, which was an early expression of the concept of revenue-sharing.

Following are excerpts from the Socialist platform of 1916:

**Militarism and Preparedness.** The working class must recognize militarism as the greatest menace to all efforts toward industrial freedom, and regardless of political or industrial affiliations must present a united front in the fight against preparedness and militarism.... The war in Europe, which diminished and is still diminishing the remote possibility of European attack upon the United States, was nevertheless seized upon by capitalists and by unscrupulous politicians as a means of spreading fear throughout the country, to the end that, by false pretenses, great military establishments might be obtained. We denounce such "preparedness" as both false in principle, unnecessary in character and dangerous in its plain tendencies toward militarism.

**Foreign Policy.** We, therefore, demand that the power to fix foreign policies and conduct diplomatic negotiations shall be lodged in congress and shall be exercised publicly, the people reserving the right to order congress, at any time, to change its foreign policy.

**Referendum on War.** That no war shall be declared or waged by the United States without a referendum vote of the entire people, except for the purpose of repelling invasion.

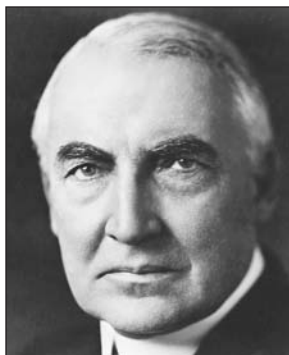
**Federal Loans to Local Governments.** The government shall lend money on bonds to counties and municipalities at a nominal rate of interest for the purpose of taking over or establishing public utilities and for building or maintaining public roads or highways and public schools.

# 1920 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Eugene V. Debs*  
*Socialist*



*Warren G. Harding*  
*Republican*



*James M. Cox*  
*Democrat*

### Socialists

The Socialists held their convention in New York in May and for the fifth time nominated Eugene V. Debs of Indiana for president. It was one of the strangest candidacies in American political history, because at the time Debs was serving a ten-year prison term in the Atlanta federal penitentiary for his outspoken opposition to the American war effort. Seymour Stedman of Ohio was chosen as his running mate.

The Socialist platform was again a distinctive document, going far beyond the platforms of the two major parties in the radical nature of the reforms proposed. The platform characterized the war policies and peace proposals of the Wilson administration as “despotism, reaction and oppression unsurpassed in the annals of the republic.” It called for the replacement of the “mischievous” League of Nations with an international parliament. It favored recognition of both the newly established Irish Republic and the Soviet Union.

The Socialists continued to advocate extensive tax reform and included new calls for a tax on unused land and a progressive property tax on wartime profits that would help pay off government debts. The platform warned that the continuing militaristic mood of both major parties could lead to another war.

The Socialists continued to recommend extensive labor benefits, but for the first time they specifically mentioned migratory workers as needing government assistance.

Following are excerpts from the Socialist platform of 1920:

**League of Nations.** The Government of the United States should initiate a movement to dissolve the mischievous organization called the “League of Nations” and to create an international

parliament, composed of democratically elected representatives of all nations of the world based upon the recognition of their equal rights, the principles of self determination, the right to national existence of colonies and other dependencies, freedom of international trade and trade routes by land and sea, and universal disarmament, and be charged with revising the Treaty of Peace on the principles of justice and conciliation.

**Labor.** Congress should enact effective laws to abolish child labor, to fix minimum wages, based on an ascertained cost of a decent standard of life, to protect migratory and unemployed workers from oppression, to abolish detective and strike-breaking agencies and to establish a shorter work-day in keeping with increased industrial productivity.

**African Americans.** Congress should enforce the provisions of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments with reference to the Negroes, and effective federal legislation should be enacted to secure the Negroes full civil, political, industrial and educational rights.

### Republicans

In mid-June, Republicans met for the fifth straight time in Chicago for their quadrennial convention. For the first time, women were on the floor in large numbers as delegates. With the constitutional amendment granting women the vote on the verge of passage, Republicans, especially in the Midwest and West, were quick to include women in their delegations.

The Republicans, as did the Democrats two weeks later, entered their convention with no clear front-runner for the presidential nomination. Three candidates were at the top of the list, but two of them, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood of New Hampshire and Sen. Hiram Johnson of California, split the party's progressive wing, while the third entry, Gov. Frank Lowden of Illinois, ran poorly in the presidential primaries and was accused of campaign spending irregularities.



The names of eleven men were placed in nomination for the presidency, but none came close during the first day of balloting to the 493 votes needed to nominate. Wood led on the initial roll call with 287½ votes, trailed by Lowden with 211½ and Johnson with 133½. Sen. Warren G. Harding of Ohio, who had not campaigned for the nomination as extensively as the three pacesetters, placed sixth with 65½ votes. Wood, Lowden, and Johnson all gained strength during the first three ballots. (*Table, p. 710.*)

After the third roll call, the Johnson delegates moved for adjournment but were defeated, 701½ to 275½. On the fourth ballot, Wood's vote total rose to 314½, well short of a majority but the highest mark attained yet by any candidate. At this point, Harding stood in fifth place with 61½ votes. Although a motion to adjourn had been soundly defeated after the previous roll call, the permanent chairman, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, entertained a new motion to adjourn and declared it passed on a closely divided voice vote.

The adjournment gave Republican leaders a chance to confer and discuss the various presidential possibilities. Much is made in history books about Harding's selection that night in the legendary "smoke-filled room," when Harding was allegedly interviewed at two o'clock by Republican leaders and, answering their questions satisfactorily, was chosen as the nominee. The authenticity of the meeting has been questioned, as has the power of the politicians who made the designation. But, nonetheless, it was clear that Harding was a viable compromise choice who was both acceptable to the conservative party leadership and could be nominated by the delegates.

Harding's vote total rose slowly in the next day's balloting until the ninth ballot, when a large shift, primarily of Lowden delegates, boosted the Ohio senator's vote from 133 to 374½. This was the highest total for any candidate to this point and started a bandwagon that produced Harding's nomination on the tenth ballot. After the various switches, the final vote stood: Harding, 692 ⅓; Wood, 156, and Johnson, 80 ⅔, with the rest of the vote scattered.

Immediately after Harding's nomination, the vice-presidential balloting began. After the nomination of Sen. Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, a delegate from Oregon rose and, standing on his chair, nominated Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts. An enthusiastic demonstration followed, showing the wide delegate support for Coolidge. The governor, who had risen to national prominence less than a year earlier with his handling of a Boston police strike, was a runaway winner on the one vice-presidential ballot. Coolidge received 674½ votes to Lenroot's 146½.

The Wisconsin delegation again presented a detailed minority report to the platform. It included planks that opposed entry into the League of Nations under the terms of the proposed treaty, objected to compulsory military service, called for the quick conclusion of peace negotiations

and normalization of foreign relations and recommended a bonus for servicemen to match the wages of wartime civilian workers.

In domestic reforms, the Wisconsin report advocated the election of federal judges and the passage of a constitutional amendment that would establish the initiative, referendum, and recall. The entire minority report was rejected by a voice vote, and the platform as written was adopted in a similar manner.

The platform began by denouncing the Wilson administration for being completely unprepared for both war and peace. It went on to criticize Wilson for establishing an "executive autocracy" by arrogating to himself power that belonged to other branches of government.

The platform included a League of Nations plank that intentionally straddled the controversial issue, applauding the Republican-controlled Senate for defeating Wilson's League but pledging the party "to such agreements with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity."

To help cut federal spending, the Republicans favored consolidating some departments and bureaus and establishing an executive budget.

Both parties continued to differ on the tariff, with the Democrats reiterating their belief in a revenue tariff and the Republicans restating their support of a protective tariff.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1920:

**League of Nations.** The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world....

The covenant signed by the President at Paris failed signally ... and contains stipulations, not only intolerable for an independent people, but certain to produce the injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

[W]e pledge the coming Republican administration to such agreements with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duty of America to civilization and humanity, in accordance with American ideals, and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

## Democrats

San Francisco was the host city for the 1920 Democratic convention, marking the first time a convention of one of the major parties was held west of the Rockies. Not only was the site a new one, but when the convention opened in late June, for the first time in a generation the Democratic Party had no recognized leader such as Cleveland, Bryan, or Wilson.

President Woodrow Wilson had some hope of a third nomination, but his failing health and skidding popularity made this an unrealistic prospect. But Wilson's refusal to endorse another candidate prevented the emergence of any presidential hopeful as a front-runner for the nomination. In all, twenty-four candidates received votes on the first





presidential roll call, but none approached the 729 votes needed for nomination. William Gibbs McAdoo, Wilson's son-in-law and former Treasury secretary, led with 266 votes, in spite of having withdrawn from the race several days before the convention began. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, famed for his efforts during the "Red Scare," followed closely with 254 votes. Two governors, Ohio's James M. Cox and New York's Alfred E. Smith, trailed with 134 and 109 votes, respectively. (*Table, p. 711.*)

Another ballot was taken before evening adjournment, with the top four candidates retaining the same order and nearly the same vote.

During the next day's balloting, Cox gained steadily and passed both McAdoo and Palmer. When the majority of McAdoo and Palmer delegates successfully carried a motion to recess after the sixteenth ballot, Cox held the lead with 454½ votes. McAdoo was next with 337 votes and Palmer trailed with 164½.

Six more ballots were taken during the evening session, and although Cox's lead narrowed, he still led McAdoo after the 22nd ballot, 430 to 372½. In the next day's balloting, McAdoo gradually gained ground until he finally passed Cox on the 30th ballot, 403½ to 400½. After completion of the roll call, the motion was made to eliminate the lowest candidate on each succeeding ballot until a nominee had been selected. This drastic proposal to shorten the convention was defeated, 812½ to 264.

Balloting continued without interruption through the 36th roll call. McAdoo still led with 399 votes, but his margin over Cox was reduced to 22 votes, and Palmer with 241 votes achieved his highest total since the 11th ballot.

A candidate was finally nominated during the evening session of the convention's third day of presidential balloting. The Palmer revival fizzled quickly, with most of his delegates going to either McAdoo or Cox. The Ohio governor regained the lead on the thirty-ninth ballot, when the majority of the Indiana delegation shifted from McAdoo to Cox. After this roll call, Cox led McAdoo, 468½ to 440, Palmer having slipped to 74. Cox continued to gain, and a last-ditch effort by McAdoo delegates to force an adjournment failed, 637 to 406. Cox's vote total reached 699½ votes on the forty-fourth ballot, and, with victory imminent, a motion was adopted to declare the Ohio governor the unanimous nominee of the convention. (*Table, p. 711.*)

Cox's choice for the vice-presidential nomination was Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, the thirty-eight-year-old assistant secretary of the Navy. Roosevelt was nominated by acclamation.

William Jennings Bryan attended the convention and proposed five planks as amendments to the platform. Only his plank endorsing Prohibition, however, was submitted for a roll-call vote, and it was soundly beaten, 929½ to 155½. A counterproposal by a New York delegate, recognizing the

legality of the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution but favoring the manufacture of beer and light wines for home use, was also defeated, 724½ to 356. The platform finally adopted did not discuss the Prohibition question.

Bryan's four other planks covered a wide range of issues. He favored establishing a national newspaper, reducing from two-thirds to a simple majority the vote needed to approve treaties in the Senate, expressed opposition to peacetime universal compulsory military training and recommended that interstate companies reveal the difference between the cost and selling price of their products. All four planks were defeated by voice votes.

One other amendment, calling for the recognition of Irish independence, came to the floor for a roll-call vote. It was beaten, 674 to 402½. Included instead was a milder plank sympathizing with the Irish struggle for independence. Subsequently, the delegates approved by voice vote the entire platform as it was first written.

Although the delegates were unwilling to renominate Wilson, the platform was largely devoted to praise of his leadership and legislation passed during his presidency. The platform reflected Wilson's thinking by placing the League of Nations plank prominently at the beginning and supporting the president's call for American membership. The plank did allow for reservations to the treaty, but none that would prevent American participation in the League.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1920:

**League of Nations.** The Democratic Party favors the League of Nations as the surest, if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments....

We commend the President for his courage and his high conception of good faith in steadfastly standing for the covenant agreed to by all the associated and allied nations at war with Germany, and we condemn the Republican Senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of Democratic statesmanship, thus interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of the peace and renewed prosperity of the world....

We advocate the immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity, but do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the league associates.

**Irish Independence.** The great principle of national self-determination has received constant reiteration as one of the chief objectives for which this country entered the war and victory established this principle.

Within the limitations of international comity and usage, this Convention repeats the several previous expressions of the sympathy of the Democratic Party of the United States for the aspirations of Ireland for self-government.

# 1924 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Calvin Coolidge*  
Republican



*John W. Davis*  
Democrat



*Robert M. La Follette*  
Progressive

### Republicans

The Republicans gathered for their convention in Cleveland, Ohio, in June. For the first time, a convention was broadcast by radio. Also for the first time, Republican Party rules were changed to elect women to the national committee, with one man and one woman to be chosen from each state and territory.

Unlike the Democratic marathon that began two weeks later in New York, there was surface harmony at the Republican convention. President Calvin Coolidge's success in the spring primaries, and his ability to defuse the Teapot Dome corruption issue, eliminated any major opposition. Coolidge was easily nominated on the first ballot, receiving 1,065 votes. Sen. Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin was a distant second with 34 votes, while Sen. Hiram W. Johnson of California collected the remaining 10. (*Table, p. 714.*)

The vice-presidential nomination was a confused matter. Eight candidates were nominated, and on the first ballot former Illinois governor Frank O. Lowden led with 222 votes. Although Lowden publicly stated that he would not accept the nomination, he received a majority of the vote on the second roll call. A recess was taken to see if Lowden had changed his mind, but when it was certain that he had not the delegates resumed balloting.

On the third roll call, former budget bureau director Charles G. Dawes received 682½ votes to win nomination. Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover was second with 234½ votes.

As was its custom throughout the early twentieth century, the Wisconsin delegation proposed a detailed minority report to the platform. Proposals included government ownership of railroads and water power, an increased excess

profits tax, and reduced taxes on individuals with low incomes. The Wisconsin platform was rejected without a roll-call vote.

The platform that was adopted lauded the economy in government shown by the Republican administration and promised a reduction in taxes.

The Democrats and Republicans continued to differ on the tariff issue, with the Republicans again defending the protective tariff. The Ku Klux Klan was not mentioned in the Republican platform, nor was it discussed on the floor. The controversial organization was the subject of a divisive floor fight at the Democratic convention.

The Republican platform criticized the corruption found to exist in the Harding administration, but it also denounced efforts "to besmirch the names of the innocent and undermine the confidence of the people in the government under which they live."

In the area of foreign policy, the Republicans opposed membership in the League of Nations, although favoring participation in the World Court. While applauding the return of peace and reflecting the nation's increasing mood of isolationism, the Republicans opposed cutbacks in the Army and Navy.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1924:

**Corruption.** We demand the speedy, fearless and impartial prosecution of all wrong doers, without regard for political affiliations; but we declare no greater wrong can be committed against the people than the attempt to destroy their trust in the great body of their public servants. Admitting the deep humiliation which all good citizens share that our public life should have harbored some dishonest men, we assert that these

undesirables do not represent the standard of our national integrity.

**Taxes.** We pledge ourselves to the progressive reduction of taxes of all the people as rapidly as may be done with due regard for the essential expenditures for the government administered with rigid economy and to place our tax system on a sound peace time basis.

**League of Nations.** This government has definitely refused membership in the league of nations or to assume any obligations under the covenant of the league. On this we stand.

**Military.** There must be no further weakening of our regular army and we advocate appropriations sufficient to provide for the training of all members of the national guard, the citizens' military training camps, the reserve officers' training camps and the reserves who may offer themselves for service. We pledge ourselves for service. We pledge ourselves to round out and maintain the navy to the full strength provided the United States by the letter and spirit of the limitation of armaments conference.

**War Profiteering.** [S]hould the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms the president be empowered to draft such material resources and such services as may be required, and to stabilize the prices of services and essential commodities, whether used in actual warfare or private activities.

**Republican Philosophy.** The prosperity of the American nation rests on the vigor of private initiative which has bred a spirit of independence and self-reliance. The republican party stands now, as always, against all attempts to put the government into business.

American industry should not be compelled to struggle against government competition. The right of the government to regulate, supervise and control public utilities and public interests, we believe, should be strengthened, but we are firmly opposed to the nationalization or government ownership of public utilities.

## Democrats

The 1924 Democratic convention in New York's old Madison Square Garden was the longest in American history. From the opening gavel on June 24 through final adjournment on July 10, the convention spanned seventeen days. The reason for the convention's unprecedented length was an almost unbreakable deadlock between the party's rural and urban factions that extended the presidential balloting for a record 103 roll calls. (*Table, pp. 712–713.*)

Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York was the candidate of the urban delegates, while William Gibbs McAdoo of California led the rural forces. But beyond any ideological differences between the two candidates was a bitter struggle between the urban and rural wings for control of the party. Smith, a Roman Catholic of Irish ancestry and an opponent of Prohibition and the Ku Klux Klan, embodied characteristics loathed by the rural leaders. McAdoo, a Protestant, a supporter of Prohibition and tolerant of the Ku Klux Klan,

was equally unacceptable to the urban forces. Without a strong leader to unite the two factions, and with the two-thirds rule in effect, a long deadlock was inevitable.

Besides Smith and McAdoo, fourteen other candidates were nominated. The most memorable speech was delivered by Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, in nominating Smith, referred to him as "the happy warrior," a description that remained with Smith the rest of his career.

Presidential balloting commenced on Monday, June 30. McAdoo led on the first roll call with 431½ votes, followed by Smith with 241, with 733 votes needed for nomination. Through the week, 77 ballots were taken, but none of the candidates approached the required two-thirds majority. At the end of the week, after the seventy-seventh ballot, McAdoo led with 513 votes; Smith had 367; John W. Davis of New York, the eventual nominee, was a distant third with 76½, an improvement of 45½ votes over his first-ballot total. McAdoo had reached the highest total for any candidate, 530 votes, on the sixty-ninth ballot.

William Jennings Bryan, making his last appearance at a Democratic convention, as a delegate from Florida, was given permission to explain his opposition to Smith during the thirty-eighth ballot. But Bryan's final convention oration was lost in a chorus of boos from the urban forces who found his rural philosophy increasingly objectionable.

After the sixty-sixth ballot, the first of a series of proposals was introduced to break the deadlock. It was recommended that the convention meet in executive session and listen to each of the candidates. This received majority approval, 551 to 538, but a two-thirds majority was needed to change the rules. A second proposal, to invite Smith alone to address the convention, also fell short of the necessary two-thirds, although achieving a majority, 604½ to 473.

After the seventy-third ballot, it was recommended that the lowest vote-getter be dropped after each roll call until only five candidates remained, a proposal to be in effect for one day only. This recommendation was defeated, 589½ to 496. A more drastic motion, to adjourn after the seventy-fifth ballot and reconvene two weeks later in Kansas City, was decisively beaten, 1,007.3 to 82.7. The delegates did agree, however, to have representatives of each candidate hold a conference over the weekend.

Balloting resumed on Monday, July 7, with the seventy-eighth roll call. After the eighty-second ballot, a resolution was passed, 985 to 105, releasing all delegates from their commitments.

McAdoo's vote dropped sharply as the balloting progressed, and for the first time, on the eighty-sixth roll call, Smith passed him, 360 to 353½. A boom for Sen. Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana, which had begun on the eighty-fourth ballot, petered out on the ninety-third roll call when Ralston quit the race. At the time of his withdrawal, Ralston was in third place with 196 ¼ votes.

After the ballot, Roosevelt announced that Smith was willing to withdraw from the race if McAdoo would also. McAdoo rejected this suggestion. McAdoo did regain the lead from Smith on the ninety-fourth ballot, 395 to 364½, but with victory beyond reach, released his delegates after the ninety-ninth ballot.

Davis was the principal beneficiary of the McAdoo withdrawal, moving into second place on the 100th ballot and gaining the lead on the next roll call with 316 votes. Most of Smith's strength moved to Alabama's anti-Klan, anti-Prohibition senator, Oscar W. Underwood, who took second place on the 101st ballot with 229½ votes. Underwood, however, could not keep pace with Davis, who stretched his lead on the next two ballots. After the 103rd ballot, Davis's total stood at 575½ votes to 250½ for the Alabama senator.

Before the next ballot could begin, Iowa switched its vote to Davis, causing other shifts that brought Davis the nomination. After the changes had been recorded, Davis had 844 votes to 102½ for Underwood. The West Virginian's nomination was then declared unanimous.

The core of Davis's vote had come from the rural delegates; urban delegates gave him the necessary votes to win the nomination. After nine days of balloting, the Democrats had a presidential candidate.

The party leadership preferred Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, William Jennings Bryan's younger brother, as Davis's running mate. Bryan trailed Tennessee labor leader George L. Berry on the first ballot, 263½ to 238, but vote switches begun by Illinois after the roll call brought Bryan the nomination. After the changes Bryan had 740 votes, barely beyond the two-thirds majority necessary.

The discord evident in the presidential and vice-presidential balloting had its roots in the spirited platform battle that preceded the nominations. The first subject of debate was the League of Nations, with the majority report recommending that American entry be determined by a national referendum. The minority plank argued that this was an unwieldy solution that would put the issue aside. Instead, the minority report favored entry into the League of Nations and World Court without reservation. The minority position was rejected, 742½ to 353½. Nonetheless, the Democrats differed markedly in their position from the Republicans, who flatly opposed membership in the League, although favoring participation in the World Court.

The League of Nations debate proved to be merely a warm-up for the controversial religious liberties plank. The focus of debate was the Ku Klux Klan, which was opposed by name in the minority report but was not mentioned in the majority report. In one of the closest votes in convention history, the minority plank was defeated, 543 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>20</sub> to 543 <sup>7</sup>/<sub>20</sub>. The vote closely followed factional lines, with most rural delegates opposing condemnation of the Klan and urban delegates supporting the minority plank.

The rest of the platform stressed Democratic accomplishments during the Wilson presidency, in contrast to Republican corruption. Democratic links with the common man were emphasized, while the Republicans were denounced as the party of the rich. The Democratic platform advocated increased taxes on the wealthy in contrast to the Republicans, who promised a reduction in taxes.

The Democrats continued to advocate a low tariff that would encourage competition. A plank demanding states' rights appeared in the platform, but there were also calls for government regulation of the anthracite coal industry, federal support of the American merchant marine, and legislation that would restrict and publicize individual campaign contributions.

There were planks favoring a cutback in the American military, a national referendum before any declaration of war (except outright aggression against the United States), and the drafting of resources as well as men during wartime. The antimilitaristic planks were a return to the position the party had held earlier in the twentieth century.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1924:

**Republican Corruption.** Such are the exigencies of partisan politics that republican leaders are teaching the strange doctrine that public censure should be directed against those who expose crime rather than against criminals who have committed the offenses. If only three cabinet officers out of ten are disgraced, the country is asked to marvel at how many are free from taint. Long boastful that it was the only party "fit to govern," the republican party has proven its inability to govern even itself. It is at war with itself. As an agency of government it has ceased to function.

**Income Tax.** The income tax was intended as a tax upon wealth. It was not intended to take from the poor any part of the necessities of life. We hold that the fairest tax with which to raise revenue for the federal government is the income tax. We favor a graduated tax upon incomes, so adjusted as to lay the burdens of government upon the taxpayers in proportion to the benefits they enjoy and their ability to pay.

**Campaign Contributions.** We favor the prohibition of individual contributions, direct and indirect, to the campaign funds of congressmen, senators or presidential candidates, beyond a reasonable sum to be fixed in the law, for both individual contributions and total expenditures, with requirements for full publicity.

**States' Rights.** We demand that the states of the union shall be preserved in all their vigor and power. They constitute a bulwark against the centralizing and destructive tendencies of the republican party.

**Anti-militarism.** We demand a strict and sweeping reduction of armaments by land and sea, so that there shall be no competitive military program or naval building. Until international agreements to this end have been made we advocate an army and navy adequate for our national safety....





War is a relic of barbarism and it is justifiable only as a measure of defense.

**War Profiteering.** In the event of war in which the manpower of the nation is drafted, all other resources should likewise be drafted. This will tend to discourage war by depriving it of its profits.

### Progressives

Under the sponsorship of the Conference of Progressive Political Action, representatives of various liberal, labor, and agrarian groups met in Cleveland on July 4 to launch the Progressive Party and ratify the ticket of Wisconsin senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (who in 1925 was elected to the seat of his late father Robert M. La Follette) for president and Montana senator Burton K. Wheeler for vice president. The conference earlier had designated La Follette as its presidential nominee and had given him the power to choose his running mate. The national ticket of the Progressives crossed party lines, joining a Republican, La Follette, with a Democrat, Wheeler. The ticket was endorsed by the Socialists, who supported the Progressive candidates rather than run a separate national ticket.

In large part the Progressive platform advocated measures that had been proposed earlier by the Populists, Socialists, and Progressives before World War I. The key issue, as viewed by the La Follette Progressives, was “the control of government and industry by private monopoly.” The platform favored the government ownership of railroads and water power, rigid federal control over natural resources, the outlawing of injunctions in labor disputes, a cutback in military spending, tax reform and political reform—including the direct election of the president, a national referendum before a declaration of war (except in cases of invasion), election of federal judges, and congressional power to override the Supreme Court.

Following are excerpts from the Progressive platform of 1924:

**Anti-monopoly.** The great issue before the American people today is the control of government and industry by private monopoly.

For a generation the people have struggled patiently, in the face of repeated betrayals by successive administrations, to free themselves from this intolerable power which has been undermining representative government.

Through control of government, monopoly has steadily extended its absolute dominion to every basic industry.

In violation of law, monopoly has crushed competition, stifled private initiative and independent enterprise....

The equality of opportunity proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence and asserted and defended by Jefferson and Lincoln as the heritage of every American citizen has been displaced by special privilege for the few, wrested from the government of the many.

**Tax Reform.** We ... favor a taxation policy providing for immediate reductions upon moderate incomes, large increases in the inheritance tax rates upon large estates to prevent the indefinite accumulation by inheritance of great fortunes in a few hands, taxes upon excess profits to penalize profiteering, and complete publicity, under proper safeguards, of all Federal tax returns.

**Court Reform.** We favor submitting to the people, for their considerate judgment, a constitutional amendment providing that Congress may by enacting a statute make it effective over a judicial vote.

We favor such amendment to the constitution as may be necessary to provide for the election of all Federal Judges, without party designation, for fixed terms not exceeding ten years, by direct vote of the people.

**National Referendums.** Over and above constitutions and statutes and greater than all is the supreme sovereignty of the people, and with them should rest the final decision of all great questions of national policy. We favor such amendments to the Federal Constitution as may be necessary to provide for the direct nomination and election of the President, to extend the initiative and referendum to the federal government, and to insure a popular referendum for or against war except in cases of actual invasion.



# 1928 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Herbert Hoover*  
Republican



*Alfred E. Smith*  
Democrat

### Republicans

The Republicans held their convention in Kansas City, Missouri, in mid-June 1928. Nearly a year earlier, President Calvin Coolidge had declared his intention not to seek reelection with a typically brief statement: “I do not choose to run for President in 1928.” While some business leaders hoped that Coolidge would be open to a draft, the taciturn incumbent made no effort to encourage them. The vacuum caused by Coolidge’s absence was quickly filled by Commerce Secretary Herbert Hoover of California, whose success in the spring primaries solidified his position as the front-runner.

Hoover’s strength was evident on the first roll call of the convention, a credentials challenge to eighteen Hoover delegates from Texas. In a vote that revealed candidate strength, the move to unseat the Hoover delegates was defeated, 659½ to 399½. In the presidential balloting that followed, he gained more votes to win the nomination easily on the first ballot. Hoover’s vote total was swelled before the balloting began by the withdrawal of his principal opponent, former Illinois governor Frank O. Lowden, who declared in a letter that he could not accept the party platform’s stand on agriculture. Six names were placed in nomination, but Hoover was a landslide winner, receiving 837 of the 1,089 convention votes. Lowden finished second with 74 votes. (*Table, p. 715.*)

Sen. Charles Curtis of Kansas was virtually unopposed for the vice-presidential nomination, receiving 1,052 votes. Curtis, whose maternal grandmother was half Kaw Indian, was the first member of a major party ticket of Native American ancestry.

Although Wisconsin’s prominent progressive leader, Robert M. La Follette, had died in 1925, his state’s delegation again presented a minority platform. The report was presented by Sen. Robert M. La Follette Jr., who had taken over his father’s Senate seat. Among the planks of the Wisconsin report were proposals favoring enactment of the McNary-Haugen farm bill, government operation of major water power projects, increased income taxes on the rich, and liberalization of Prohibition. No vote was taken on the Wisconsin proposals.

A resolution favoring repeal of Prohibition was tabled by a voice vote.

A separate agricultural resolution was proposed that advocated the basic provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill (twice vetoed by Coolidge), without mentioning the controversial bill by name. On a roll-call vote, the resolution was defeated, 807 to 277, with support centered in the farm states but with most Hoover delegates voting against it.

The platform as originally written was adopted by a voice vote. The platform promised continued prosperity and government economy. The belief in a protective tariff was reiterated. The document concluded with a plank entitled “home rule,” which expressed the party’s belief in self-reliance and strong local government.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1928:

**Tariff.** We reaffirm our belief in the protective tariff as a fundamental and essential principle of the economic life of this nation.... However, we realize that there are certain industries which cannot now successfully compete with foreign producers because of lower foreign wages and a lower cost of living abroad, and we pledge the next Republican Congress to an examination



and where necessary a revision of these schedules to the end that American labor in these industries may again command the home market, may maintain its standard of living, and may count upon steady employment in its accustomed field.

**Outlaw War.** We endorse the proposal of the Secretary of State for a multilateral treaty proposed to the principal powers of the world and open to the signatures of all nations, to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and declaring in favor of pacific settlement of international disputes, the first step in outlawing war.

**Agriculture.** We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the market system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, Government financial assistance during the period of transition.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a Federal Farm Board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution....

We favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for co-operative and orderly marketing of farm products.

**Prohibition.** The people through the method provided by the Constitution have written the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. The Republican Party pledges itself and its nominees to the observance and vigorous enforcement of this provision of the Constitution.

**Republican Philosophy.** There is a real need of restoring the individual and local sense of responsibility and self-reliance; there is a real need for the people once more to grasp the fundamental fact that under our system of government they are expected to solve many problems themselves through their municipal and State governments, and to combat the tendency that is all too common to turn to the Federal Government as the easiest and least burdensome method of lightening their own responsibilities.

## Democrats

The Democratic convention was held in late June in Houston, Texas, the first time since 1860 that the party's nominating convention had been conducted in a southern city. The rural and urban wings of the party, which had produced the fiasco in Madison Square Garden four years earlier, wanted no more bloodletting. This explained the acceptance of Houston as the convention site by the urban forces, whose presidential candidate, Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, was the front-runner for the nomination. Smith's path to the nomination was largely unobstructed, thanks to the decision of William Gibbs McAdoo not to run. McAdoo, the rural favorite in 1924, feared the possibility of another bitter deadlock that would destroy party unity.

The convention broke with tradition by bypassing politicians and selecting Claude G. Bowers of Indiana, a historian and an editorial writer for the *New York World*, as temporary chairman.

When it came time for the selection of a presidential candidate, Franklin D. Roosevelt once again placed Smith's name in nomination. On the roll call that followed, the New York governor came within 10 votes of the required two-thirds. Ohio quickly switched 44 of its votes to Smith, and the switch pushed "the happy warrior" over the top. When the vote switches were completed, Smith had received 849  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the 1,100 convention votes. No other candidate's vote had totaled more than 100. Smith became the first Roman Catholic to head a major party presidential ticket. (*Table, p. 715.*)

Senate minority leader Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas had little opposition for the vice presidency and was nominated on the first ballot with 914  $\frac{1}{6}$  votes. Sen. Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky finished a distant second with 77 votes. After a vote switch, Robinson had 1,035  $\frac{1}{6}$  votes. As a "dry" Protestant from the South, Robinson balanced the ticket. He was the first southerner to be nominated for national office by either major party since the Civil War.

For the first time since 1912, there were no roll-call votes on amendments to the Democratic platform. A minority plank was introduced calling for the party's complete support of Prohibition, but there was no effort to force a roll-call vote. The platform included a milder Prohibition plank that promised "an honest effort to enforce the eighteenth amendment (Prohibition)." On the surface there was little difference from the Republican plank, which pledged "vigorous enforcement" of Prohibition. But in a telegram read to the convention shortly before its final adjournment, Smith negated the effect of the milder plank by declaring there should be "fundamental changes in the present provisions for national Prohibition." Smith's statement was disappointing to many "dry" delegates and lessened whatever enthusiasm they felt for the New York governor. No other issues were discussed, and the platform as written was approved by a voice vote.

Agriculture, the most depressed part of the economy in the 1920s, received more space in the platform than any other issue. The Democrats opposed federal subsidies to farmers, but they advocated government loans to cooperatives and the creation of a federal farm board that would operate similarly to the Federal Reserve Board. While the Republican platform also favored creation of a farm board, as a whole it called for more initiative by the farmers themselves and less direct government help than did the Democratic platform.

Since the late nineteenth century, Democratic platforms had favored a low tariff. The 1928 tariff plank represented a change, expressing as much interest in ensuring competition and protecting the American wage-earner as in raising revenue. Instead of being consistently low, tariff rates were to be based on the difference between the cost of production in the United States and abroad. As a result of the Democrats' altered stand on the tariff, the positions of the two parties on this issue were the closest they had been in a generation.

The Democrats' 1928 platform did not mention the League of Nations, in contrast to the Republicans, who

restated their opposition to the League. Both parties called for maintenance of American military strength until international disarmament agreements could be reached. A section of the Democratic foreign policy plank questioned the extent of presidential power in the area of international affairs. President Coolidge was specifically criticized for authorizing American military intervention in Nicaragua without congressional approval.

An unemployment plank was included in the Democratic platform that proposed the creation of public works jobs in times of economic hardship.

As was the case with most Democratic platforms since the early nineteenth century, there was a defense of states' rights and a plank that recognized education as an area of state responsibility. The Democrats made no mention of civil rights in contrast to the Republicans, who, as in 1920, proposed federal antilynching legislation.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1928:

**Prohibition.** Speaking for the national Democracy, this convention pledges the party and its nominees to an honest effort to enforce the eighteenth amendment.

**Agriculture.** Farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include among other things:

(a) Credit aid by loans to co-operatives on at least as favorable a basis as the government aid to the merchant marine.

(b) Creation of a federal farm board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products, as the Federal Reserve Board has done for the banker and business man.

**Presidential War Power.** Abolition of the practice of the president of entering into and carrying out agreements with a foreign government, either de facto or de jure, for the protection of such government against revolution or foreign attack, or for the supervision of its internal affairs, when such agreements have not been advised and consented to by the Senate, as provided in the Constitution of the United States, and we condemn the administration for carrying out such an unratified agreement that requires us to use our armed forces in Nicaragua.

**Tariff.** Duties that will permit effective competition, insure against monopoly and at the same time produce a fair revenue for the support of government. Actual difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with adequate safeguard for the wage of the American laborer must be the extreme measure of every tariff rate.

**Unemployment and Public Works.** We favor the adoption by the government, after a study of this subject, of a scientific plan whereby during periods of unemployment appropriations shall be made available for the construction of necessary public works and the lessening, as far as consistent with public interests, of government construction work when labor is generally and satisfactorily employed in private enterprise.

**Education.** We believe with Jefferson and other founders of the Republic that ignorance is the enemy of freedom and that each state, being responsible for the intellectual and moral qualifications of its citizens and for the expenditure of the moneys collected by taxation for the support of its schools, shall use its sovereign right in all matters pertaining to education.

## 1932 Conventions

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Norman Thomas*  
*Socialist*



*Herbert Hoover*  
*Republican*



*Franklin D. Roosevelt*  
*Democrat*

#### Socialists

The Socialist Party held its convention in Milwaukee, Wis., in May and renominated the same ticket that had

represented the party in 1928: Norman Thomas of New York for president and James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania for vice president. Aided by the deepening economic depression, the Socialists received more than 2 percent of the

popular vote for the first time since 1920. The party continued to run a national ticket until 1956, but 1932 was the last election in which the Socialists received at least 2 percent of the vote.

By a vote of 117 to 64, the convention adopted a resolution supporting the efforts of the Soviet Union to create a Socialist society. An attempt to oust Morris Hillquit as national chairman of the party was beaten, 108 to 81.

The Socialist platform of 1932 contained a number of proposals that had been set forth in earlier party platforms, such as public ownership of natural resources and the means of transportation and communication, increased taxes on the wealthy, an end to the Supreme Court's power to rule congressional legislation unconstitutional, and a reduction in the size and expenditures of the military.

The platform also advocated United States recognition of the Soviet Union and American entry into the League of Nations. Repeal of Prohibition was recommended, as was the creation of a federal marketing system that would buy and market farm commodities.

To meet the hardship of the Depression, the Socialists listed a series of proposals, which included the expenditure of \$10 billion for unemployment relief and public works projects.

Following are excerpts from the Socialist platform of 1932:

**Unemployment Relief.** 1. A Federal appropriation of \$5,000,000,000 for immediate relief for those in need to supplement State and local appropriations.

2. A Federal appropriation of \$5,000,000,000 for public works and roads, reforestation, slum clearance, and decent homes for the workers, by the Federal Government, States and cities.

3. Legislation providing for the acquisition of land, buildings, and equipment necessary to put the unemployed to work producing food, fuel, and clothing and for the erection of houses for their own use.

4. The 6-hour day and the 5-day week without reduction of wages.

5. A comprehensive and efficient system of free public employment agencies.

6. A compulsory system of unemployment compensation with adequate benefits, based on contributions by the Government and by employers.

7. Old-age pensions for men and women 60 years of age and over.

8. Health and maternity insurance.

## Republicans

As the party in power at the outset of the Great Depression, the Republicans bore the major political blame for the worsening economy. In a subdued mood, the party gathered in Chicago in June 1932 for its national convention.

Republican leaders did not view their electoral prospects optimistically for the fall election, but saw no realistic alternative to President Herbert Hoover.

Hoover was easily if unenthusiastically renominated, receiving 1,126½ of the 1,154 convention votes. The highlight of the presidential balloting was the attempt by former Maryland senator Joseph I. France, who ran in several spring primaries, to gain the rostrum and nominate former president Coolidge. France's dramatic plan, however, was foiled by convention managers, who refused him permission to speak and had him escorted from the hall. (*Table, p. 716.*)

Vice President Charles Curtis had stiff opposition in his bid for renomination. The incumbent was seriously challenged by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord of New York and the national commander of the American Legion, Hanford MacNider of Iowa. Curtis was short of a majority after the first ballot, but Pennsylvania quickly shifted its 75 votes to the vice president and this pushed him over the top. With the vote standing at Curtis, 634 1/4; MacNider, 182 3/4, and Harbord, 161 3/4, Curtis's renomination was made unanimous.

The major platform controversy surrounded the Prohibition plank. The majority plank, supported by Hoover, was ambiguous. It called for the enforcement of Prohibition but advocated a national referendum that would permit each state to determine whether or not it wanted Prohibition. A more clear-cut minority plank favored repeal of Prohibition. The minority proposal was defeated, however, 690 19/36 to 460 2/9. Following this roll call, the rest of the platform was approved by a voice vote.

The document approved by the Republicans was the longest in the party's history—nearly 9,000 words. It blamed the nation's continued economic problems on a worldwide depression, but lauded Hoover's leadership in meeting the crisis. The Republicans saw reduced government spending and a balanced budget as keys to ending the Depression. The party platform viewed unemployment relief as a matter for private agencies and local governments to handle.

The Republicans continued their support of a protective tariff. On the agricultural issue, the party proposed acreage controls to help balance supply and demand.

The final plank of the Republican platform urged party members in Congress to demonstrate party loyalty by supporting the Republican program. The plank warned that the party's strength was jeopardized by internal dissent.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1932:

**Unemployment Relief.** The people themselves, by their own courage, their own patient and resolute effort in the readjustments of their own affairs, can and will work out the cure. It is our task as a party, by leadership and a wise determination of policy, to assist that recovery....

True to American traditions and principles of government, the administration has regarded the relief problem as one of State and local responsibility. The work of local agencies, public and private has been coordinated and enlarged on a nation-wide scale under the leadership of the President.



**Government Spending.** We urge prompt and drastic reduction of public expenditure and resistance to every appropriation not demonstrably necessary to the performance of government, national or local.

**Agriculture.** The fundamental problem of American agriculture is the control of production to such volume as will balance supply with demand. In the solution of this problem the cooperative organization of farmers to plan production, and the tariff, to hold the home market for American farmers, are vital elements. A third element equally as vital is the control of the acreage of land under cultivation, as an aid to the efforts of the farmer to balance production.

**Prohibition.** We ... believe that the people should have an opportunity to pass upon a proposed amendment the provision of which, while retaining in the Federal Government power to preserve the gains already made in dealing with the evils inherent in the liquor traffic, shall allow the States to deal with the problem as their citizens may determine, but subject always to the power of the Federal Government to protect those States where prohibition may exist and safeguard our citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and attendant abuses.

## Democrats

With the nation in the midst of the Depression, the Democratic Party had its best chance for victory since 1912. The delegates assembled in Chicago in late June 1932, confident that the convention's nominee would defeat President Hoover.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York entered the convention with a majority of the votes, but was well short of the two-thirds majority needed for nomination. Ironically, his principal opponent was the man he had nominated for the presidency three times, former New York governor Alfred E. Smith.

Roosevelt's strength was tested on several key roll calls before the presidential balloting began. Two of the votes involved credentials challenges to Roosevelt delegations from Louisiana and Minnesota. By a vote of 638 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 514 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, the delegates seated the Roosevelt forces from Louisiana, headed by Sen. Huey P. Long. By a wider margin of 658 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 492 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, the convention also seated the Roosevelt delegates from Minnesota. (*Table, p. 717.*)

After settlement of the credentials cases, the battleground shifted to the selection of the permanent convention chairman. The Roosevelt forces backed Sen. Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, who was recommended by the committee on permanent organization. The Smith and other anti-Roosevelt factions coalesced behind Jouett Shouse of Kansas, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee, who was recommended for permanent chairman by the national committee. But by a vote of 626 to 528, the Roosevelt forces won again, and Walsh assumed the gavel as permanent chairman.

The Roosevelt managers considered challenging the two-thirds rule; but, realizing that a bruising fight could

alienate some of their delegates, particularly in the South, they dropped the idea. Instead, the report of the rules committee recommended that a change in the two-thirds rule be delayed until the 1936 convention.

The presidential balloting began in the middle of an all-night session. After a motion to adjourn was defeated, 863½ to 281½, the first roll call began at 4:30 a.m. Roosevelt received a clear majority of 666 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> votes on the first ballot, compared with 201 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> for Smith and 90 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> for House Speaker John Nance Garner of Texas. The candidates needed 770 votes for the nomination. (*Table, p. 717.*)

Roosevelt gained slightly on the second ballot, advancing to 677 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> votes, while Smith dropped to 194 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and Garner remained constant. Of side interest was the shift of Oklahoma's votes from its governor to Will Rogers, the state's famous humorist.

There were few changes on the next roll call, and at 9:15 a.m. the delegates agreed to adjourn. The vote totals after three ballots: Roosevelt, 682.79; Smith, 190 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Garner, 101 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

When balloting resumed the next evening, William Gibbs McAdoo of California quickly launched the bandwagon for Roosevelt by announcing that his state's 44 votes were switching from Garner to the New York governor. Other states followed California's lead, and when the fourth ballot was completed Roosevelt had 945 votes and the nomination. With the Smith vote holding at 190½, no effort was made to make the nomination unanimous.

Although it is not clear whether there was a formal deal struck before the fourth ballot between the Garner and Roosevelt forces, the Texas representative was the unanimous choice of the convention for vice president. Forty states seconded his nomination, and no roll call was taken.

In an effort to break what he described as "absurd traditions," Roosevelt flew from Albany to Chicago to accept the presidential nomination personally. (Previously, a major party candidate would be formally notified of his nomination in a ceremony several weeks after the convention.) In his speech of acceptance, Roosevelt struck a liberal tone and issued his memorable pledge of "a new deal for the American people."

The platform adopted by the convention was not a blueprint for the New Deal to follow. It was fewer than 2,000 words long, the party's shortest platform since 1888, and less than one-fourth as long as the document adopted by the Republicans. It blamed the Depression on the "disastrous policies" practiced by the Republicans but made few new proposals, instead forcefully restating positions that had appeared in earlier party platforms.

The Democrats advocated a balanced budget with a cut of at least 25 percent in federal spending and called for removal of the federal government from competition with private enterprise in all areas except public works and natural resources.





The Democratic platform, unlike its Republican counterpart, advocated extensive unemployment relief and public works projects, regulation of holding companies and securities exchanges, “a competitive tariff for revenue,” and the extension of farm cooperatives.

The plank that sparked the most enthusiasm among the delegates was the call for the repeal of Prohibition. A milder plank favored by “dry” delegates was resoundingly defeated, 934 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 213 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

The only measure added from the floor of the convention favored “continuous responsibility of government for human welfare, especially for the protection of children.” It was approved by a standing vote.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1932:

**Government Spending.** We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance to accomplish a saving of not less than twenty-five percent in the cost of the Federal Government. And we call upon the Democratic Party in the states to make a zealous effort to achieve a proportionate result.

We favor maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates within revenues, raised by a system of taxation levied on the principle of ability to pay.

**Unemployment Relief, Public Works Projects.** We advocate the extension of federal credit to the states to provide unemployment relief wherever the diminishing resources of the states makes it impossible for them to provide for the needy; expansion of the federal program of necessary and useful construction effected with a public interest, such as adequate flood control and waterways.

We advocate the spread of employment by a substantial reduction in the hours of labor, the encouragement of the shorter week by applying that principle in government service; we advocate advance planning of public works.

We advocate unemployment and old-age insurance under state laws.

**Prohibition.** We advocate the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. To effect such repeal we demand that the Congress immediately propose a Constitutional Amendment to truly represent [*sic*] the conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal; we urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon, and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states.

**Agriculture.** Extension and development of the Farm Cooperative movement and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market.

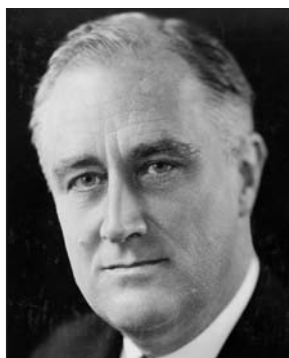
The enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost.

## 1936 Conventions

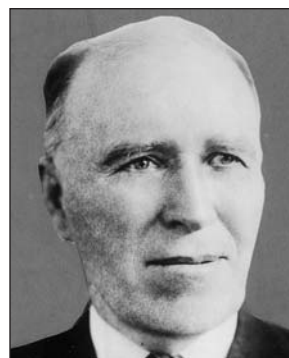
### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



Alfred M. Landon  
Republican



Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Democrat



William Lemke  
Union

#### Republicans

The Republican convention, held in Cleveland in early June, was an unusually harmonious gathering for a party out of power. There were only two roll-call votes on the convention floor, for president and vice president, and both were one-sided.

The only matter of debate was the vote allocation for Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. By a voice vote, the convention approved the minority report of the rules committee, which sliced the vote for these three from six to three votes apiece.

Former president Herbert Hoover received an enthusiastic reception when he spoke, but by that time Kansas

governor Alfred M. Landon had the presidential nomination sewed up. Landon, one of the few Republican governors to be reelected during the Depression, received 984 votes on the first ballot, compared with 19 for Sen. William E. Borah of Idaho. (*Table*, p. 718.)

Before the balloting began, Landon had sent a telegram to the convention that expressed his agreement with the “word and spirit” of the party platform but elaborated his position on several points. The Kansan advocated the passage of a constitutional amendment to ensure women and children safe working conditions and to establish guidelines for wages and hours in the event that legislation passed by Congress was ruled unconstitutional. Landon’s message also proposed extending the civil service to include all workers in federal departments and agencies below the rank of assistant secretary, and it defined “sound currency” as currency that could be exchanged for gold. Landon’s pronouncements were met with thirty minutes of cheering.

For vice president, the convention selected Col. Frank Knox of Illinois, publisher of the *Chicago Daily News*. Knox, who earlier had campaigned energetically, if not successfully, for the presidential nomination, received all 1,003 votes on the first ballot.

The Republican platform, which began with the sentence, “America is in peril,” focused on the alleged threat of New Deal policies to American constitutional government. The platform assailed the Roosevelt administration for “dishonoring American traditions” and promised to protect local self-government and the power of the Supreme Court.

The Republicans promised a balanced budget, reduced federal expenditures, a “sound currency,” a more discriminating public works program, and the administration of unemployment relief by “non-political local agencies” that would be financed jointly by the various states and the federal government.

The Republicans shared with the Democrats the belief in an isolationist foreign policy and the concepts of social security, unemployment insurance, and crop control.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1936:

**Roosevelt’s “New Deal.”** America is in peril. The welfare of American men and women and the future of our youth are at stake. We dedicate ourselves to the preservation of their political liberty, their individual opportunity and their character as free citizens, which today for the first time are threatened by Government itself....

The powers of Congress have been usurped by the President.

The integrity and authority of the Supreme Court have been flouted.

The rights and liberties of American citizens have been violated.

Regulated monopoly has displaced free enterprise.

The New Deal Administration constantly seeks to usurp the rights reserved to the States and to the people.

**Unemployment Relief.** The return of responsibility for relief administration to nonpolitical local agencies familiar with community problems....

Undertaking of Federal public works only on their merits and separate from the administration of relief.

**Government Spending, Currency.** Balance the budget—not by increasing taxes but by cutting expenditures, drastically and immediately....

We advocate a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.

The first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget.

**Foreign Policy.** We pledge ourselves to promote and maintain peace by all honorable means not leading to foreign alliances or political commitments.

Obedient to the traditional foreign policy of America and to the repeatedly expressed will of the American people, we pledge that America shall not become a member of the League of Nations nor of the World Court nor shall America take on any entangling alliances in foreign affairs.

## Democrats

The 1936 Democratic convention, held in Philadelphia in late June, was one of the most harmonious in party history. There were no floor debates, and, for the first time since 1840, there were no roll-call votes.

The only matter that required discussion—elimination of the century-old two-thirds rule—was settled in the rules committee. There, by a vote of 36 to 13, the committee agreed to abrogate the rule, which had been a controversial part of Democratic conventions since 1832. To mollify the South, which was particularly threatened by elimination of the two-thirds rule, the rules committee added a provision that would include consideration of a state’s Democratic voting strength in determining its future convention vote allocation. The rules committee report was approved by a voice vote.

Both President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Vice President John Nance Garner were renominated by acclamation, but more than a full day of oratory was expended in eulogizing the Democratic standard-bearers. Roosevelt was seconded by delegates from each of the states and territories—more than fifty separate speakers. Seventeen delegates spoke on behalf of Garner.

Both Roosevelt and Garner personally accepted their nominations in ceremonies at the University of Pennsylvania’s Franklin Field. Before a crowd estimated to be as large as 100,000, Roosevelt electrified his listeners with a speech that blasted his adversaries among the rich as “economic royalists” and included the sentence: “This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny.”

As in 1932 the platform adopted by the Democrats was a short one, about 3,000 words. The document paid lip service to the concept of a balanced budget and reduced government spending, but it supported continuation of the

extensive federal programs undertaken by the Roosevelt administration.

The platform did not, as many in past years had, mention states' rights; this reflected the party's changing view toward federal power. To counter what was viewed as obstructionism by the Supreme Court, the Democrats suggested the possibility of passing a "clarifying amendment" to the Constitution that would enable Congress and state legislatures to enact bills without the fear of an unfavorable decision from the Supreme Court.

The foreign policy plank recognized the isolationist mood of the period, calling for neutrality in foreign disputes and the avoidance of international commitments that would draw the United States into war.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1936:

**Federal Power.** The Republican platform proposes to meet many pressing national problems solely by action of the separate States. We know that drought, dust storms, floods, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor, and working conditions in industry, monopolistic and unfair business practices cannot be adequately handled exclusively by 48 separate State legislatures, 48 separate State administrations, and 48 separate State courts. Transactions and activities which inevitably overflow State boundaries call for both State and Federal treatment.

We have sought and will continue to seek to meet these problems through legislation within the Constitution.

If these problems cannot be effectively solved by legislation within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment as will assure to the legislatures of the several States and to the Congress of the United States, each within its proper jurisdiction, the power to enact those laws which the State and Federal legislatures, within their respective spheres, shall find necessary, in order adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety and safeguard economic security. Thus we propose to maintain the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

**Government Spending.** We are determined to reduce the expenses of government. We are being aided therein by the recession in unemployment. As the requirements of relief decline and national income advances, an increasing percentage of Federal expenditures can and will be met from current revenues, secured from taxes levied in accordance with ability to pay. Our retrenchment, tax and recovery programs thus reflect our firm determination to achieve a balanced budget and the reduction of the national debt at the earliest possible moment.

**Foreign Policy.** We reaffirm our opposition to war as an instrument of national policy, and declare that disputes between nations should be settled by peaceful means. We shall continue to observe a true neutrality in the disputes of others; to be prepared resolutely to resist aggression against ourselves; to work for peace and to take the profits out of war; to guard against being drawn, by political commitments, international banking or private trading, into any war which may develop anywhere.

## Union Party

With the support of Father Charles E. Coughlin and his National Union for Social Justice, on June 19, 1936,

Rep. William Lemke of North Dakota, a Republican, declared his presidential candidacy on the newly formed Union Party ticket. Thomas O'Brien, a Boston railroad union lawyer, was announced as Lemke's running mate. The fledgling political organization had a brief existence, running a national ticket only in the 1936 election.

The Union Party was basically an extension of Coughlin's organization, and the Lemke-O'Brien ticket was endorsed at the National Union for Social Justice convention in August by a vote of 8,152 to 1.

The Union Party platform reportedly was written by Coughlin, Lemke, and O'Brien at the Roman Catholic priest's church in Royal Oak, Michigan. It was a brief document, fewer than 1,000 words, that contained fifteen points similar to the sixteen-point program favored by Coughlin's National Union. The primary distinctions between the Union Party and the two major parties were in currency expansion, civil service reform, and restrictions on wealth. The Union Party called for the creation of a central bank, regulated by Congress, that would issue currency to help pay off the federal debt and refinance agricultural and home mortgage indebtedness. The Union Party platform also proposed extending the civil service to all levels of the federal government and advocated placing restrictions on annual individual income coupled with a ceiling on gifts and inheritances. The new party differed from the Socialists by emphasizing that private property should not be confiscated.

Following are excerpts from the Union Party platform of 1936:

**Currency Expansion.** Congress and Congress alone shall coin and issue the currency and regulate the value of all money and credit in the United States through a central bank of issue.

Immediately following the establishment of the central bank of issue Congress shall provide for the retirement of all tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government and shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by the use of its money and credit which it now gives to the private bankers.

**Civil Service Reform.** Congress shall so legislate that all Federal offices and positions of every nature shall be distributed through civil-service qualifications and not through a system of party spoils and corrupt patronage.

**Restrictions on Wealth.** Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which limitation shall be executed through taxation.

**Foreign Policy.** Congress shall establish an adequate and perfect defense for our country from foreign aggression either by air, by land, or by sea, but with the understanding that our naval, air, and military forces must not be used under any consideration in foreign fields or in foreign waters either alone or in conjunction with any foreign power. If there must be conscription, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

# 1940 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Wendell L. Willkie*  
Republican



*Franklin D. Roosevelt*  
Democrat

### Republicans

The Republican convention was held in Philadelphia in late June, and it was the culmination of one of the most successful of all campaign blitzes. Wendell L. Willkie, an Indiana native who had never before run for public office, was nominated by the Republicans to run for president. A Democrat until 1938, Willkie had gained fame as a defender of private enterprise in opposition to Roosevelt's public power projects. Although Willkie had broad personal appeal, he and his well-financed group of political "amateurs" did not launch their presidential bid until late spring and missed the presidential primaries. Willkie's momentum came from his rapid rise in the Republican preference polls, as he soared from only 3 percent in early May to 29 percent six weeks later.

At the Republican convention, ten names were placed in nomination for the presidency. Willkie's principal rivals were Manhattan District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, making his first presidential bid at age thirty-eight, and Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio. On the first ballot, Dewey led with 360 votes, followed by Taft with 189, and Willkie with 105. For nomination 501 votes were needed. (*Table, p. 719.*)

After the first roll call, Dewey steadily lost strength, while Willkie and Taft gained. Willkie assumed the lead on the fourth ballot, passing both Dewey and Taft. Willkie's vote was 306, while Taft moved into second place with 254. Dewey dropped to third with 250.

On the fifth ballot, the contest narrowed to just Willkie and Taft, as both candidates continued to gain—Willkie jumping to 429 votes and Taft to 377. The shift of Michigan's votes to Willkie on the sixth ballot started a bandwagon for the Indianan that pushed him over the top. When the roll call was completed, Willkie was nominated

with 655 votes, and a motion to make his nomination unanimous was adopted.

As his running mate, Willkie favored Senate minority leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon. McNary, a supporter of some New Deal measures, was opposed by Rep. Dewey Short of Missouri, a vocal anti-New Dealer. McNary, however, was able to win easily on a single ballot, receiving 890 votes to 108 for Short.

The Republican platform was adopted without debate, although an Illinois member of the platform committee commented that his state would have preferred a stronger antiwar plank. As it was, the Republican foreign policy plank sharply criticized the Roosevelt administration for not adequately preparing the nation's defense. However, the rest of the plank was similar to the one adopted three weeks later by the Democrats at the convention: opposing involvement in war but stressing national defense, and advocating aid to the Allies that would not be "inconsistent with the requirements of our own national defense."

In domestic affairs, the Republicans lambasted the extension of federal power under the New Deal and promised cuts in government spending and the reduction of federal competition with private enterprise. The Republican platform agreed with the concept of unemployment relief and Social Security initiated by the Roosevelt administration, but it proposed the administration of these programs by the states and not the federal government.

The Republicans attacked Roosevelt's monetary measures and advocated currency reforms that included congressional control.

The platform also proposed new amendments to the Constitution that would provide equal rights for men and women and would limit a president to two terms in office.



Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1940:

**Foreign Policy.** The Republican Party is firmly opposed to involving this Nation in foreign war....

The Republican Party stands for Americanism, preparedness and peace. We accordingly fasten upon the New Deal full responsibility for our unpreparedness and for the consequent danger of involvement in war....

Our sympathies have been profoundly stirred by invasion of unoffending countries and by disaster to nations whole [whose] ideals most closely resemble our own. We favor the extension to all peoples fighting for liberty, or whose liberty is threatened, of such aid as shall not be in violation of international law or inconsistent with the requirements of our own national defense.

**Unemployment Relief.** We shall remove waste, discrimination, and politics from relief—through administration by the States with federal grants-in-aid on a fair and nonpolitical basis, thus giving the man and woman on relief a larger share of the funds appropriated.

**Currency.** The Congress should reclaim its constitutional powers over money, and withdraw the President's arbitrary authority to manipulate the currency, establish bimetallism, issue irredeemable paper money, and debase the gold and silver coinage. We shall repeal the Thomas Inflation Amendment of 1933 and the (foreign) Silver Purchase Act of 1934, and take all possible steps to preserve the value of the Government's huge holdings of gold and reintroduce gold into circulation.

**Women's Rights.** We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women.

**No Third Term.** To insure against the overthrow of our American system of government we favor an amendment to the Constitution providing that no person shall be President of the United States for more than two terms.

## Democrats

At the time of both major party conventions in the summer of 1940, Hitler's forces were moving quickly and relentlessly across western Europe. International events assumed a major importance in political decisions. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who gave evidence before 1940 that he would not seek a third term, became increasingly receptive to the idea of a draft as the Democratic convention drew nearer. The threat to American security caused by the brutally successful Nazi military machine, coupled with Roosevelt's inability to find an adequate New Deal-style successor, seemed to spur the president's decision to accept renomination.

The Democratic convention was held in Chicago in mid-July. On the second night of the convention, a message from Roosevelt was read stating that he did not desire to run for reelection and urging the delegates to vote for any

candidate they wished. Although worded in a negative way, the message did not shut the door on a draft. The delegates reacted, however, by sitting in stunned silence until a Chicago city official began shouting over the public address system, "We want Roosevelt." The cheerleading galvanized the delegates into an hour-long demonstration.

Presidential balloting was held the next day. Roosevelt won easily on the first roll call, although two members of his administration, Vice President John Nance Garner and Postmaster General James A. Farley of New York, ran against him. Roosevelt received 945 <sup>13</sup>/<sub>30</sub> of the 1,100 votes. Farley had 72 <sup>9</sup>/<sub>10</sub> and Garner had 61. (*Table, p. 718.*)

While the delegates were satisfied to have Roosevelt at the top of the ticket again, many balked at his choice for vice president, Agriculture Secretary Henry A. Wallace of Iowa. Wallace, a leading liberal in the administration and a former Republican, was particularly distasteful to conservative Democrats. Many delegates were expecting Roosevelt to leave the vice-presidential choice to the convention and were unhappy to have the candidate dictated to them.

It took a personal appearance at the convention by the president's wife, Eleanor Roosevelt, and a threat by the president that he would not accept the presidential nomination without his handpicked running mate, to steer the delegates toward Wallace. In spite of the pressure by the Roosevelt forces, the vote was scattered among thirteen candidates on the vice-presidential ballot. Wallace, though, was able to obtain a slim majority, 626 <sup>11</sup>/<sub>30</sub> votes to 329 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub> for the runner-up, House Speaker William B. Bankhead of Alabama. Because of the displeasure of many of the delegates, Wallace was asked not to address the convention.

The convention closed by hearing a radio address by Roosevelt, who stated that he had not wanted the nomination but accepted it because the existing world crisis called for personal sacrifice.

The party platform was adopted without a roll call, although there was an amendment presented by a Minnesota representative that opposed any violation of the two-term tradition. It was rejected by a voice vote. The platform as adopted was divided into three sections. The first discussed American military preparedness and foreign policy; the second detailed the New Deal's benefits for various segments of the economy (agriculture, labor, business); the third listed New Deal welfare measures, ranging from unemployment relief to low-cost housing.

As a concession to the party's isolationist wing, the first section contained the administration's promise not to participate in foreign wars or fight in foreign lands, except in case of an attack on the United States. The plank stressed the need of a strong national defense to discourage aggression, but also pledged to provide to free nations (such as Great Britain) material aid "not inconsistent with the interests of our own national self-defense."



An electric power plank was included in the second section of the platform as a direct result of the Republicans' selection of Wendell L. Willkie, a former utilities executive, as their presidential candidate. The Democrats argued in favor of the massive public power projects constructed during the New Deal and criticized private utilities such as the one formerly headed by Willkie.

The third section of the platform drew a sharp distinction from the Republicans on the issue of unemployment relief, opposing any efforts to turn the administration of relief over to the states or local governments.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1940:

**Democratic Achievements.** Toward the modern fulfillment of the American ideal, the Democratic Party, during the last seven years, has labored successfully:

1. To strengthen democracy by defensive preparedness against aggression, whether by open attack or secret infiltration;
2. To strengthen democracy by increasing our economic efficiency; and

3. To strengthen democracy by improving the welfare of the people.

**Foreign Policy.** We will not participate in foreign wars, and we will not send our army, naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack....

Weakness and unpreparedness invite aggression. We must be so strong that no possible combination of powers would dare to attack us. We propose to provide America with an invincible air force, a navy strong enough to protect all our seacoasts and our national interests, and a fully-equipped and mechanized army.

**Unemployment Relief.** We shall continue to recognize the obligation of Government to provide work for deserving workers who cannot be absorbed by private industry.

We are opposed to vesting in the states and local authorities the control of Federally-financed work relief. We believe that this Republican proposal is a thinly disguised plan to put the unemployed back on the dole.

**Electric Power.** The nomination of a utility executive by the Republican Party as its presidential candidate raises squarely the issue, whether the nation's water power shall be used for all the people or for the selfish interests of a few. We accept that issue.

## 1944 Conventions

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Thomas E. Dewey*  
*Republican*



*Franklin D. Roosevelt*  
*Democrat*

### Republicans

For the first time since 1864, the nation was at war during a presidential election year. The Republicans held their convention first, meeting in Chicago in late June 1944. With a minimum of discord, the delegates selected a national ticket and adopted a platform. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the front-runner for the presidential nomination, was the nearly unanimous selection when his last two rivals, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio and former Minnesota governor Harold E.

Stassen, both withdrew from the race before the roll call. On the single ballot, Dewey received 1,056 of the 1,057 votes cast. The one dissenting vote was cast by a Wisconsin delegate for Gen. Douglas MacArthur. (*Table*, p. 720.)

As Dewey's running mate, the delegates unanimously selected Gov. Bricker, an isolationist and party regular, who received all 1,057 votes cast. During the nominating speeches, Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana made the unusual move of recommending his state's first choice for vice president, William L. Hutcheson, for secretary of labor.

Dewey came to Chicago personally to accept the nomination, becoming the first Republican presidential candidate to break the tradition of waiting to accept the nomination in a formal notification ceremony. The thrust of Dewey's speech was an attack on the Roosevelt administration, which he referred to as "stubborn men grown old and tired and quarrelsome in office."

The platform was approved without dissent. The international section was written in a guarded tone. It favored "responsible participation by the United States in postwar cooperative organization" but declared that any agreement must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The Republicans favored the establishment of a postwar Jewish state in Palestine.

The domestic section of the platform denounced the New Deal's centralization of power in the federal government, with its increased government spending and deficits. The Republicans proposed to stabilize the economy through the encouragement of private enterprise.

The platform restated several of the planks included four years earlier, among which were the call for an equal rights amendment, a two-term limitation on the president, and the return of control over currency matters from the president to Congress.

The Republicans adopted a civil rights plank that called for a congressional investigation of the treatment of African Americans in the military, passage of a constitutional amendment to eliminate the poll tax, and legislation that would outlaw lynching and permanently establish a Fair Employment Practice Commission.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1944:

**Postwar International Organization.** We favor responsible participation by the United States in post-war cooperative organization among sovereign nations to prevent military aggression and to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world.

Such organization should develop effective cooperative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression. Pending this, we pledge continuing collaboration with the United Nations to assure these ultimate objectives....

We shall sustain the Constitution of the United States in the attainment of our international aims; and pursuant to the Constitution of the United States any treaty or agreement to attain such aims made on behalf of the United States with any other nation or any association of nations, shall be made only by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur.

**Israel.** In order to give refuge to millions of distressed Jewish men, women and children driven from their homes by tyranny, we call for the opening of Palestine to their unrestricted immigration and land ownership, so that in accordance with the full intent and purpose of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the Resolution of a Republican Congress in 1922, Palestine may be constituted as a free and democratic Commonwealth. We condemn the failure of the President to insist that the mandatory

of Palestine carry out the provision of the Balfour Declaration and of the mandate while he pretends to support them.

**New Deal.** Four more years of New Deal policy would centralize all power in the President, and would daily subject every act of every citizen to regulation by his henchmen; and this country could remain a Republic only in name. No problem exists which cannot be solved by American methods. We have no need of either the communistic or the fascist technique.

... The National Administration has become a sprawling, overlapping bureaucracy. It is undermined by executive abuse of power, confused lines of authority, duplication of effort, inadequate fiscal controls, loose personnel practices and an attitude of arrogance previously unknown in our history.

**Economy.** We reject the theory of restoring prosperity through government spending and deficit financing.

We shall promote the fullest stable employment through private enterprise.

**Civil Rights.** We pledge an immediate Congressional inquiry to ascertain the extent to which mistreatment, segregation and discrimination against Negroes who are in our armed forces are impairing morale and efficiency, and the adoption of corrective legislation.

We pledge the establishment by Federal legislation of a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission.

The payment of any poll tax should not be a condition of voting in Federal elections and we favor immediate submission of a Constitutional amendment for its abolition.

We favor legislation against lynching and pledge our sincere efforts in behalf of its early enactment.

**Agriculture.** An American market price to the American farmer and the protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry. We oppose subsidies as a substitute for fair markets.

Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance with emphasis upon establishing a self-supporting program.

## Democrats

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who four years earlier did not make a final decision about accepting a third nomination until the last moment, clearly stated his intention to run for a fourth term a week before the 1944 convention was to open in Chicago. In a message to Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan of Missouri released July 11, Roosevelt declared that while he did not desire to run, he would accept renomination reluctantly as a "good soldier."

The early sessions of the convention were highlighted by approval of the rules committee report and settlement of a credentials challenge. The rules committee mandated the national committee to revamp the convention's vote-allocation formula in a way that would take into account Democratic voting strength. This measure was adopted to appease southern delegates, who in 1936 were promised an increased proportion of the convention vote in return for

elimination of the two-thirds rule. No action had been taken to implement the pledge in the intervening eight years.

The credentials dispute involved the Texas delegation, which was represented by two competing groups. By a voice vote, the convention agreed to seat both groups.

Vice President Henry A. Wallace enlivened the presidential nominations by appearing before the convention to urge Roosevelt's renomination. Wallace termed the president the "greatest liberal in the history of the U.S." In the balloting that followed, Roosevelt easily defeated Sen. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, who was supported by some conservative southern delegates unhappy with the domestic legislation favored by the New Deal. The final tally: Roosevelt, 1,086; Byrd, 89; former postmaster general James A. Farley, 1. (*Table, p. 720.*)

Roosevelt accepted the nomination in a radio address delivered from the San Diego Naval Base, where he had stopped off en route to a wartime conference.

The real drama of the convention, the selection of the vice-presidential nominee, came next. Roosevelt had been ambivalent about the choice of his running mate, encouraging several people to run but not publicly endorsing any of them. The president wrote an ambiguous letter to the convention chairman, which was read to the delegates. Roosevelt stated that if he were a delegate himself he would vote for Wallace's renomination, but that the ultimate choice was the convention's and it must consider the pros and cons of its selection.

In another message, written privately for National Chairman Hannegan, Roosevelt declared that he would be happy to run with either Missouri senator Harry S. Truman or Supreme Court justice William O. Douglas. Most of the party bosses preferred Truman to the more liberal alternatives, Wallace and Douglas. Truman originally was slated to nominate former South Carolina senator and Supreme Court justice James E. Byrnes for vice president. But, spurred by his political advisers, Roosevelt telephoned Truman in Chicago and urged him to accept the nomination. Truman reluctantly agreed.

Roosevelt's final preference for Truman was not publicly announced, and twelve names were placed before the convention. Wallace led on the first roll call with 429½ votes, followed by Truman with 319½. Favorite sons and other hopefuls shared the remaining votes cast.

Truman passed Wallace on the second ballot, 477½ to 473, and, immediately after completion of the roll call, Alabama began the bandwagon for the Missouri senator by switching its votes to him. When all the shifts had been made, Truman was an easy winner with 1,031 votes, while Wallace finished with 105.

The platform adopted by the convention was a short one, only 1,360 words. The first third of the platform lauded the accomplishments of Roosevelt's first three terms. The rest of the document outlined the party's proposals for the future. In foreign affairs, the Democrats advocated the creation of a postwar international organization that would have adequate forces available to prevent future wars. The

party also called for U.S. membership in an international court of justice. The Democrats joined their Republican opponents in favoring the establishment of an independent Jewish state in Palestine.

The domestic section of the platform proposed a continuation of New Deal liberalism, with passage of an equal rights amendment for women, price guarantees and crop insurance for farmers, and the establishment of federal aid to education that would be administered by the states.

A minority report concerning foreign policy called for the establishment of an international air force to help keep peace. The proposal was rejected, however, when the platform committee chairman indicated that the existence of an air force was included in the majority report's call for "adequate forces" to be at the disposal of the proposed international organization.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1944:

**Postwar International Organizations.** That the world may not again be drenched in blood by international outlaws and criminals, we pledge:

To join with the other United Nations in the establishment of an international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the prevention of aggression and the maintenance of international peace and security.

To make all necessary and effective agreements and arrangements through which the nations would maintain adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible the preparation for war and which would have such forces available for joint action when necessary.

Such organization must be endowed with power to employ armed forces when necessary to prevent aggression and preserve peace.

**Israel.** We favor the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonization, and such a policy as to result in the establishment there of a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth.

**Women's Rights.** We favor legislation assuring equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex.

We recommend to Congress the submission of a Constitutional amendment on equal rights for women.

**Education.** We favor Federal aid to education administered by the states without interference by the Federal Government.

**Agriculture.** Price guarantees and crop insurance to farmers with all practical steps:

To keep agriculture on a parity with industry and labor.

To foster the success of the small independent farmer.

To aid the home ownership of family-sized farms.

To extend rural electrification and develop broader domestic and foreign markets for agricultural products.

**Civil Rights.** We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our Constitution. Congress should exert its full constitutional powers to protect those rights.

# 1948 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Thomas E. Dewey*  
Republican



*Harry S. Truman*  
Democrat



*J. Strom Thurmond*  
States' Rights



*Henry A. Wallace*  
Progressive

### Republicans

The Republican convention was held in Philadelphia in late June. As in 1944, New York governor Thomas E. Dewey entered the convention as the front-runner for the nomination. But unlike four years earlier, when he was virtually handed the nomination, Dewey was contested by several candidates, including Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio and former Minnesota governor Harold E. Stassen.

In all, seven names were placed in nomination, with 548 votes needed to determine a winner. Dewey led on the first roll call with 434 votes, followed by Taft with 224 and Stassen with 157. Each of the other candidates received fewer than 100 votes. (*Table, p. 721.*)

On the second roll call, Dewey moved closer to the nomination, receiving 515 votes. Taft and Stassen continued to trail, with 274 and 149 votes, respectively. At this point, the anti-Dewey forces requested a recess, which was agreed to by the confident Dewey organization.

Unable to form a coalition that could stop Dewey, all his opponents withdrew before the third ballot. On the subsequent roll call, the New York governor was the unanimous choice of the convention, receiving all 1,094 votes.

Dewey's choice for vice president was California governor Earl Warren, who was nominated by acclamation. Warren had been a favorite-son candidate for the presidency and agreed to take second place on the ticket only after receiving assurances that the responsibilities of the vice presidency would be increased if Dewey were elected.

The Republican platform was adopted without dissent. The wording of the platform was unusually positive for a party out of the White House. The failures of the Truman administration were dismissed in a short paragraph, with

the rest of the document praising the accomplishments of the Republican 80th Congress and detailing the party's proposals for the future.

One of the major issues of the 1948 campaign was the controversial Taft-Hartley labor law, a measure supported by the Republicans, but which most Democratic leaders felt should be repealed. The Republicans were silent on national health insurance, and the party's housing position stressed private initiative rather than federal legislation. As in 1944 the Republicans opposed the poll tax and segregation in the military and favored legislation to outlaw lynching.

The Republican platform accepted the concept of a bipartisan foreign policy. Paragraphs were inserted that supported the Marshall Plan for European recovery, the United Nations and recognition of Israel.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1948:

**Civil Rights.** This right of equal opportunity to work and to advance in life should never be limited in any individual because of race, religion, color, or country of origin. We favor the enactment and just enforcement of such Federal legislation as may be necessary to maintain this right at all times in every part of this Republic....

Lynching or any other form of mob violence anywhere is a disgrace to any civilized state, and we favor the prompt enactment of legislation to end this infamy....

We favor the abolition of the poll tax as a requisite to voting.

We are opposed to the idea of racial segregation in the armed services of the United States.

**Housing.** Housing can best be supplied and financed by private enterprise; but government can and should encourage the building of better homes at less cost. We recommend



Federal aid to the States for local slum clearance and low-rental housing programs only where there is a need that cannot be met either by private enterprise or by the States and localities.

**Labor.** Here are some of the accomplishments of this Republican Congress: a sensible reform of the labor law, protecting all rights of Labor while safeguarding the entire community, against those breakdowns in essential industries which endanger the health and livelihood of all....

We pledge continuing study to improve labor-management legislation in the light of experience and changing conditions....

We favor equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

**Internal Security.** We pledge a vigorous enforcement of existing laws against Communists and enactment of such new legislation as may be necessary to expose the treasonable activities of Communists and defeat their objective of establishing here a godless dictatorship controlled from abroad.

**Foreign Policy.** We are proud of the part that Republicans have taken in those limited areas of foreign policy in which they have been permitted to participate. We shall invite the Minority Party to join us under the next Republican Administration in stopping partisan politics at the water's edge.

**United Nations.** We believe in collective security against aggression and in behalf of justice and freedom. We shall support the United Nations as the world's best hope in this direction, striving to strengthen it and promote its effective evolution and use. The United Nations should progressively establish international law, be freed of any veto in the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and be provided with the armed forces contemplated by the Charter.

**Israel.** We welcome Israel into the family of nations and take pride in the fact that the Republican Party was the first to call for the establishment of a free and independent Jewish Commonwealth.

## Democrats

The Democratic delegates were in a melancholy mood when they gathered in Philadelphia in mid-July 1948. Franklin D. Roosevelt was dead; the Republicans had regained control of Congress in 1947; Roosevelt's successor, Harry S. Truman, appeared unable to stem massive defections of liberals and southern conservatives from the New Deal coalition.

The dissatisfaction of southern delegates with policies of the national party was a prominent feature of the 1948 convention. Although the national committee had been mandated by the 1944 convention to devise a new vote-allocation procedure that would appease the South, the redistribution of votes for the 1948 convention merely added two votes to each of the thirty-six states that backed Roosevelt in the 1944 election. This did not appreciably bolster southern strength.

As the convention progressed, southern displeasure focused on the civil rights issue. The Mississippi delegation included in its credentials resolutions against civil rights that bound the delegation to bolt the convention if a states'

rights plank was not included in the platform. The Mississippi resolutions also denied the power of the national convention to require the Democratic Party of Mississippi to support any candidate who favored President Truman's civil rights program or any candidate who failed to denounce that program.

A minority report was introduced that recommended the Mississippi delegation not be seated. This proposal was defeated by a voice vote, and, in the interest of party harmony, no roll-call vote was taken. However, in an unusual move, several delegations, including those of California and New York, asked that they be recorded in favor of the minority report.

Joined by several other southern states, Texas presented a minority proposal to the rules committee report, which favored reestablishment of the two-thirds rule. The minority proposal, however, was beaten by a voice vote.

When the presidential balloting began, the entire Mississippi delegation and thirteen members of the Alabama delegation withdrew in opposition to the convention's stand on civil rights. However, their withdrawal in no way jeopardized the nomination of Truman. Some party leaders had earlier flirted with the possibility of drafting Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower or even Supreme Court justice William O. Douglas. But the lack of interest of these two men in the Democratic nomination left the field clear for Truman.

The incumbent won a clear majority on the first ballot, receiving 926 votes to 266 for Georgia senator Richard B. Russell, who received the votes of more than 90 percent of the remaining southern delegates. Among the states of the Old Confederacy, Truman received only 13 votes, all from North Carolina. After several small vote switches, the final tally stood: Truman, 947½; Russell, 263. (*Table, p. 722.*)

Veteran Kentucky senator Alben W. Barkley, the convention's keynoter, was nominated by acclamation for vice president.

Truman appeared before the convention to accept the nomination and aroused the dispirited delegates with a lively speech attacking the Republican Congress. Referring to it as the "worst 80th Congress," Truman announced that he would call a special session so that the Republicans could pass the legislation they said they favored in their platform.

The Democratic platform was adopted by a voice vote, after a heated discussion of the civil rights section. As presented to the convention by the platform committee, the plank favored equal rights for all citizens but was couched in generalities such as those in the 1944 plank. Southern delegates wanted a weaker commitment to civil rights, and various southern delegations offered three different amendments.

One, presented by former governor Dan Moody of Texas and signed by fifteen members of the platform committee, was a broadly worded statement that emphasized the power of the states. A second amendment, sponsored by two Tennessee members of the platform committee, was a brief,



emphatic statement declaring the rights of the states. The third amendment, introduced by the Mississippi delegation as a substitute for the Moody amendment, specifically listed the powers of the states to maintain segregation. The Moody amendment was beaten, 924 to 310, with nearly all the support limited to the South. The other two amendments were rejected by voice vote. (*Table, p. 722.*)

Northern liberals countered by proposing to strengthen the civil rights plank. Introduced by former representative Andrew J. Biemiller of Wisconsin and championed by Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey of Minneapolis, the amendment commended Truman's civil rights program and called for congressional action to guarantee equal rights in voting participation, employment opportunity, personal security, and military service. The Biemiller amendment was passed, 651½ to 582½, with delegations from the larger northern states supporting it. Delegations from the South were in solid opposition and were joined by delegates from border and small northern states. (*Table, p. 722.*)

The rest of the platform lauded Truman's legislative program and blamed the Republican Congress for obstructing beneficial legislation. In the New Deal tradition, the platform advocated the extension of Social Security, raising of the minimum wage, establishment of national health insurance, and the creation of a permanent flexible price support system for farmers. Congress was blamed for obstructing passage of federal aid to education, comprehensive housing legislation, and funding for the Marshall Plan to help rebuild Europe. The Republicans were also criticized for crippling reciprocal trade agreements, passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, and even the rising rate of inflation.

The development of the cold war with the communist world produced a new issue, internal security, on which the two major parties differed sharply. While the Republican position stressed the pursuit of subversives, the Democrats placed more emphasis on the protection of individual rights.

In foreign affairs, the Democratic platform called for the establishment of a United Nations military force, international control of the atomic bomb, and recognition of the state of Israel.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1948:

**Civil Rights.** We highly commend President Harry S. Truman for his courageous stand on the issue of civil rights.

We call upon the Congress to support our President in guaranteeing these basic and fundamental American Principles: (1) the right of full and equal political participation; (2) the right to equal opportunity of employment; (3) the right of security of person; (4) and the right of equal treatment in the service and defense of our nation.

**Housing.** We shall enact comprehensive housing legislation, including provisions for slum clearance and low-rent housing projects initiated by local agencies. This nation is

shamed by the failure of the Republican 80th Congress to pass the vitally needed general housing legislation as recommended by the President. Adequate housing will end the need for rent control. Until then, it must be continued.

**Social Security, Health Insurance.** We favor the extension of the Social Security program established under Democratic leadership, to provide additional protection against the hazards of old age, disability, disease or death. We believe that this program should include:

Increases in old-age and survivors' insurance benefits by at least 50 percent, and reduction of the eligibility age for women from 65 to 60 years; extension of old-age and survivors' and unemployment insurance to all workers not now covered; insurance against loss of earnings on account of illness or disability; improved public assistance for the needy.

**Labor.** We advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. It was enacted by the Republican 80th Congress over the President's veto....

We favor the extension of the coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act as recommended by President Truman, and the adoption of a minimum wage of at least 75 cents an hour in place of the present obsolete and inadequate minimum of 40 cents an hour.

We favor legislation assuring that the workers of our nation receive equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex.

**United Nations.** We will continue to lead the way toward curtailment of the use of the veto. We shall favor such amendments and modifications of the charter as experience may justify. We will continue our efforts toward the establishment of an international armed force to aid its authority. We advocate the grant of a loan to the United Nations recommended by the President, but denied by the Republican Congress, for the construction of the United Nations headquarters in this country.

**Disarmament.** We advocate the effective international control of weapons of mass destruction, including the atomic bomb, and we approve continued and vigorous efforts within the United Nations to bring about the successful consummation of the proposals which our Government has advanced.

**Israel.** We pledge full recognition to the State of Israel. We affirm our pride that the United States under the leadership of President Truman played a leading role in the adoption of the resolution of November 29, 1947, by the United Nations General Assembly for the creation of a Jewish State.

**Internal Security.** We shall continue vigorously to enforce the laws against subversive activities, observing at all times the constitutional guarantees which protect free speech, the free press and honest political activity. We shall strengthen our laws against subversion to the full extent necessary, protecting at all times our traditional individual freedoms.

### States' Rights (Dixiecrats)

Provoked by the Democratic convention's adoption of a strong civil rights plank, Gov. Fielding L. Wright of Mississippi invited other southern Democrats to meet in Birmingham, Ala., on July 17 to select a regional ticket that would reflect southern views.

It was a disgruntled group that gathered in Birmingham, just three days after the close of the Democratic convention. Placards on the floor of the convention hall identified thirteen states, yet there were no delegates from Georgia, Kentucky, or North Carolina, and Virginia was represented by four University of Virginia students and an Alexandria woman who was returning home from a trip south. Most major southern politicians shied away from the bolters, fearing that involvement would jeopardize their standing with the national party and their seniority in Congress.

Former Alabama governor Frank M. Dixon with a keynote address vocalized the mood of the convention by charging that Truman's civil rights program would "reduce us to the status of a mongrel, inferior race, mixed in blood, our Anglo-Saxon heritage a mockery."

As its standard-bearers, the convention chose Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for president and Gov. Wright for vice president. Thurmond's acceptance speech touched on another grievance of bolting southern Democrats: their decreasing power within the Democratic Party. Thurmond warned: "If the South should vote for Truman this year, we might just as well petition the Government to give us a colonial status."

The platform adopted by the Dixiecrats was barely 1,000 words long, but it forcefully presented the case for states' rights. The platform warned that the tendency toward greater federal power ultimately would establish a totalitarian police state.

The Dixiecrats saved their most vitriolic passages to describe the civil rights plank adopted by the Democratic convention. They declared their support for segregation and charged that the plank adopted by the Democrats was meant "to embarrass and humiliate the South."

The platform also charged the national Democratic Party with ingratitude, claiming that the South had supported the Democratic ticket with "clock-like regularity" for nearly 100 years, but that now the national party was being dominated by states controlled by the Republicans.

Following are excerpts from the States' Rights platform of 1948:

**States' Rights.** We believe that the protection of the American people against the onward march of totalitarian government requires a faithful observance of Article X of the American Bill of Rights which provides that: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

**Civil Rights.** We stand for the segregation of the races and the racial integrity of each race; the constitutional right to choose one's associates; to accept private employment without governmental interference, and to earn one's living in any lawful way. We oppose the elimination of segregation employment by Federal bureaucrats called for by the misnamed civil rights program. We favor home rule, local self-government, and a minimum interference with individual rights.

We oppose and condemn the action of the Democratic convention in sponsoring a civil rights program calling for the elimination of segregation, social equality by Federal fiat, regulation of private employment practices, voting and local law enforcement.

We affirm that the effective enforcement of such a program would be utterly destructive of the social, economic and political life of the Southern people, and of other localities in which there may be differences in race, creed or national origin in appreciable numbers.

## Progressives

On December 29, 1947, former vice president Henry A. Wallace announced his presidential candidacy at the head of a new liberal party. Officially named the Progressive Party at its convention in Philadelphia in late July 1948, the new party was composed of some liberal Democrats as well as more radical groups and individuals that included some communists.

Nearly 3,200 delegates nominated Wallace for the presidency and Democratic senator Glen H. Taylor of Idaho as his running mate. The colorful Taylor and his family regaled the delegates with their rendition of "When You Were Sweet Sixteen."

On the final night of the convention, 32,000 spectators assembled to hear Wallace deliver his acceptance speech at Shibe Park. The Progressive standard-bearer expressed his belief in "progressive capitalism," which would place "human rights above property rights," and envisioned "a new frontier... across the wilderness of poverty and sickness."

Former Roosevelt associate Rexford G. Tugwell chaired the seventy-four-member platform committee that drafted a detailed platform, about 9,000 words in length, that was adopted by the convention. The platform denounced the two major parties as champions of big business and claimed the new party to be the true "political heirs of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln." However, many political observers and opponents of the Progressives dismissed the new party as a Communist-front organization.

Although numerous positions taken by the Progressives in 1948 were considered radical, many were later adopted or seriously considered by the major parties.

The foreign policy plank advocated negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union ultimately leading to a peace agreement, and it sharply criticized the "anti-Soviet hysteria" of the period. The platform called for repeal of the draft, repudiation of the Marshall Plan, worldwide disarmament featuring abolition of the atomic bomb, amnesty for conscientious objectors imprisoned in World War II, recognition and aid to Israel, extension of United Nations humanitarian programs, and the establishment of a world legislature.

In the domestic area, the Progressives opposed internal security legislation, advocated the eighteen-year-old vote,

avored the creation of a Department of Culture, called for food stamp and school hot lunch programs, and proposed a federal housing plan that would build 25 million homes in ten years and subsidize low-income housing.

The Progressives also reiterated the proposals of earlier third parties by favoring the direct election of the president and vice president, extensive tax reform, stricter control of monopolies, and the nationalization of the principal means of communication, transportation, and finance.

The Progressives joined the Democrats and Republicans in proposing strong civil rights legislation and an equal rights amendment for women.

Following are excerpts from the Progressive platform of 1948:

**Soviet Union.** The Progressive Party ... demands negotiation and discussion with the Soviet Union to find areas of agreement to win the peace.

**Disarmament.** The Progressive Party will work through the United Nations for a world disarmament agreement to outlaw the atomic bomb, bacteriological warfare, and all other instruments of mass destruction; to destroy existing stockpiles of atomic bombs and to establish United Nations controls, including inspection, over the production of atomic energy; and to reduce conventional armaments drastically in accordance with resolutions already passed by the United Nations General Assembly.

**World Legislation.** The only ultimate alternative to war is the abandonment of the principle of the coercion of sovereignties by sovereignties and the adoption of the principle of the just enforcement upon individuals of world federal law, enacted by a world federal legislature with limited but adequate powers to safeguard the common defense and the general welfare of all mankind.

**Draft.** The Progressive Party calls for the repeal of the peacetime draft and the rejection of Universal Military Training.

**Amnesty.** We demand amnesty for conscientious objectors imprisoned in World War II.

**Internal Security.** We denounce anti-Soviet hysteria as a mask for monopoly, militarism, and reaction....

The Progressive Party will fight for the constitutional rights of Communists and all other political groups to express their views as the first line in the defense of the liberties of a democratic people.

**Civil Rights.** The Progressive Party condemns segregation and discrimination in all its forms and in all places....

We call for a Presidential proclamation ending segregation and all forms of discrimination in the armed services and Federal employment.

We demand Federal anti-lynch, anti-discrimination, and fair-employment-practices legislation, and legislation abolishing segregation in interstate travel.

We call for immediate passage of anti-poll tax legislation, enactment of a universal suffrage law to permit all citizens to vote in Federal elections, and the full use of Federal enforcement powers to assure free exercise of the right to franchise.

**Food Stamps, School Lunches.** We also call for assistance to low income consumers through such programs as the food stamp plan and the school hot-lunch program.

**Housing.** We pledge an attack on the chronic housing shortage and the slums through a long-range program to build 25 million new homes during the next ten years. This program will include public subsidized housing for low-income families.

**Nationalization.** As a first step, the largest banks, the railroads, the merchant marine, the electric power and gas industry, and industries primarily dependent on government funds or government purchases such as the aircraft, the synthetic rubber and synthetic oil industries must be placed under public ownership.

**Youth Vote.** We call for the right to vote at eighteen.

# 1952 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Dwight D. Eisenhower*  
Republican



*Adlai E. Stevenson*  
Democrat

### Republicans

For the third straight time, both major parties held their conventions in the same city. In 1952 the site was Chicago; the Republicans met there in early July two weeks before the Democrats. The battle for the presidential nomination pitted the hero of the party's conservative wing, Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, against the favorite of most moderate and liberal Republicans, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The general, a Texas native, had resigned as supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) less than six weeks before the convention to pursue the nomination actively.

As in 1912, when Taft's father had engaged in a bitter struggle with Theodore Roosevelt for the nomination, the outcome of the presidential race was determined in preliminary battles over convention rules and credentials.

The first confrontation came on the issue of the voting rights of challenged delegates. The Taft forces proposed adoption of the 1948 rules, which would have allowed contested delegates to vote on all credentials challenges except their own. The Eisenhower forces countered by proposing what they called a "fair play amendment," which would seat only those contested delegates who were approved by at least a two-thirds vote of the national committee. At stake were a total of sixty-eight delegates from Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, with the large majority of the challenged delegates in favor of Taft. The Taft forces introduced a substitute to the "fair play amendment," designed to exempt seven delegates from Louisiana. On the first test of strength between the two candidates, the Eisenhower forces were victorious, as the substitute amendment was defeated, 658 to 548. The "fair play amendment" was subsequently approved by a voice vote. (*Table, p. 723.*)

The second confrontation developed with the report of the credentials committee. The Eisenhower forces presented a minority report concerning the contested Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas seats. After a bitter debate, a roll-call vote was taken on the Georgia challenge, with the Eisenhower forces winning again, 607 to 531.

The Louisiana and Texas challenges were settled in favor of the Eisenhower forces without a roll-call vote. The favorable settlement of the credentials challenges increased the momentum behind the Eisenhower candidacy.

Before the presidential balloting began, a nonpartisan debate was held on a proposal to add state chairmen to the national committee from states recording Republican electoral majorities and to remove the requirement that women hold one of each state's seats on the national committee. The proposal was primarily intended to decrease southern influence on the national committee. But the major opposition was raised by a number of women delegates who objected to the rule change; however, their effort to defeat it was rejected by voice vote.

Five men were nominated for the presidency, but on completion of the first roll call Eisenhower had 595 votes and was within nine votes of victory. Taft was a strong second with 500 votes. However, before a second ballot could begin, Minnesota switched 19 votes from favorite son Harold E. Stassen to Eisenhower, giving the latter the nomination. After a series of vote changes, the final tally stood: Eisenhower, 845; Taft, 280; other candidates, 81. The general's nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

Eisenhower's choice as a running mate, thirty-nine-year-old senator Richard Nixon of California, was nominated by acclamation. Eisenhower promised in his acceptance speech to lead a "crusade" against "a party too long in power."





The 6,000-word platform was adopted by a voice vote. The document included a sharp attack on the Democrats, charging the Roosevelt and Truman administrations with “violating our liberties ... by seizing powers never granted,” “shielding traitors,” and attempting to establish “national socialism.” The foreign policy section, written by John Foster Dulles, supported the concept of collective security but denounced the Truman policy of containment and blamed the administration for the communist takeover of China. The Republican platform advocated increased national preparedness.

As well as castigating the Democrats for an incompetent foreign policy, the Republicans denounced their opposition for laxness in maintaining internal security. A plank asserted: “There are no Communists in the Republican Party.”

On most domestic issues the platform advocated a reduction in federal power. The civil rights plank proposed federal action to outlaw lynching, poll taxes, and discriminatory employment practices. However, unlike the plank four years earlier, the Republican position included a paragraph that declared the individual states had primary responsibility for their domestic institutions. On a related issue of states’ rights, the Republicans, as in 1948, favored state control of tideland resources.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1952:

**Democratic Failures.** We charge that they have arrogantly deprived our citizens of precious liberties by seizing powers never granted.

We charge that they work unceasingly to achieve their goal of national socialism....

We charge that they have shielded traitors to the Nation in high places, and that they have created enemies abroad where we should have friends.

We charge that they have violated our liberties by turning loose upon the country a swarm of arrogant bureaucrats and their agents who meddle intolerably in the lives and occupations of our citizens.

We charge that there has been corruption in high places, and that examples of dishonesty and dishonor have shamed the moral standards of the American people.

We charge that they have plunged us into war in Korea without the consent of our citizens through their authorized representatives in the Congress, and have carried on the war without will to victory....

Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam were the scenes of those tragic blunders with others to follow. The leaders of the Administration in power acted without the knowledge or consent of Congress or of the American people. They traded our overwhelming victory for a new enemy and for new oppressions and new wars which were quick to come.

... And finally they denied the military aid that had been authorized by Congress and which was crucially needed if China were to be saved. Thus they substituted on our Pacific flank a murderous enemy for an ally and friend.

**Internal Security.** By the Administration’s appeasement of Communism at home and abroad it has permitted Communists and their fellow travelers to serve in many key agencies and to infiltrate our American life....

There are no Communists in the Republican Party. We have always recognized Communism to be a world conspiracy against freedom and religion. We never compromised with Communism and we have fought to expose it and to eliminate it in government and American life.

**Civil Rights.** We believe that it is the primary responsibility of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, and this power, reserved to the states, is essential to the maintenance of our Federal Republic. However, we believe that the Federal Government should take supplemental action within its constitutional jurisdiction to oppose discrimination against race, religion or national origin.

We will prove our good faith by:

Appointing qualified persons, without distinction of race, religion or national origin, to responsible positions in the Government.

Federal action toward the elimination of lynching.

Federal action toward the elimination of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting.

Appropriate action to end segregation in the District of Columbia.

Enacting Federal legislation to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory employment practices. Federal action should not duplicate state efforts to end such practices; should not set up another huge bureaucracy.

**Labor.** We favor the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act.

... We urge the adoption of such amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act as time and experience show to be desirable, and which further protect the rights of labor, management and the public.

## Democrats

The Democrats held their 1952 convention in Chicago in late July. The convention lasted six days, the longest by either party in the post-World War II years. The proceedings were enlivened by disputes over credentials and a party loyalty pledge and a wide-open race for the presidential nomination.

The legitimately selected Texas delegation, dominated by the Dixiecrat wing of the state party, was challenged by a delegation loyal to the national party, but chosen in a rump assembly. Without a roll-call vote, the convention approved the credentials of the Dixiecrat-oriented delegates, although their seating was protested by Northern liberals.

The Dixiecrat bolt of 1948 resulted in the introduction of a party loyalty pledge at the 1952 convention. The resolution, introduced by Sen. Blair Moody of Michigan, proposed that no delegates be seated who would not assure the credentials committee that they would work to have the Democratic national ticket placed on the ballot in their state under the party’s name. This resolution was aimed at several southern states that had listed the Thurmond-Wright ticket under the Democratic Party label on their state ballots in 1948.



Sen. Spessard L. Holland of Florida introduced a substitute resolution that simply declared it would be “honorable” for each delegate to adhere to the decisions reached in the convention. Holland’s resolution, however, was defeated and Moody’s was approved, both by voice votes.

The report of the credentials committee listed three southern states—Louisiana, South Carolina, and Virginia—that declined to abide by the Moody resolution. The question of their seating rights came to a head during the roll call for presidential nominations, when Virginia questioned its own status in the convention. A motion to seat the Virginia delegation in spite of its nonobservance of the resolution was presented for a vote. Although not agreeing to the pledge, the chairman of the Virginia delegation indicated that the problem prompting the Moody resolution was covered by state law. After a long, confusing roll call, interrupted frequently by demands to poll individual delegates, the motion to seat the Virginia delegation passed, 650½ to 518. (*Table, p. 724.*)

After efforts to adjourn were defeated, the Louisiana and South Carolina delegations offered assurances similar to those presented by Virginia and were seated by a voice vote.

Eleven names were placed in nomination for the presidency, although the favorite of most party leaders, Illinois governor Adlai E. Stevenson, was a reluctant candidate. Stevenson expressed interest only in running for reelection as governor, but a draft-Stevenson movement developed and gained strength quickly as the convention proceeded.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, a powerful vote-getter in the primaries, was the leader on the first ballot, with 340 votes. He was followed by Stevenson with 273; Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia, the southern favorite, with 268; and W. Averell Harriman of New York with 123½.

The second ballot saw gains by the three front-runners, with Kefauver’s vote rising to 362½, Stevenson’s to 324½, and Russell’s to 294. A recess was taken during which Harriman and Massachusetts’ favorite son, Gov. Paul A. Dever, both withdrew in favor of Stevenson.

The Illinois governor won a narrow majority on the third ballot, receiving 617½ of the 1,230 convention votes. Kefauver finished with 275½ and Russell with 261. The selection of Stevenson represented the first success for a presidential draft movement of a reluctant candidate since the nomination of James A. Garfield by the Republicans in 1880. (*Table, p. 724.*)

For vice president, Stevenson chose Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama, who was nominated by acclamation.

Although a reluctant candidate, Stevenson promised the delegates a fighting campaign but warned: “Better we lose the election than mislead the people; and better we lose than misgovern the people.”

The Democratic platform was adopted without the rancor that had accompanied consideration of the party platform four years earlier. The document was approved by

a voice vote, although both the Georgia and Mississippi delegations asked that they be recorded in opposition.

The platform promised extension and improvement of New Deal and Fair Deal policies that had been proposed and enacted over the previous twenty years. The party’s foremost goal was stated to be “peace with honor,” which could be achieved by support for a strengthened United Nations, coupled with the policy of collective security in the form of American assistance for allies around the world. The peaceful use of atomic energy was pledged, as were efforts to establish an international control system. However, the platform also promised the use of atomic weapons, if needed, for national defense.

The civil rights plank was nearly identical to the one that appeared in the 1948 platform. Federal legislation was called for to guarantee equal rights in voting participation, employment opportunity, and personal security.

The platform called for extending and changing the Social Security system. A plank favored elimination of the work clause so that the elderly could collect benefits and still work.

Political reform was recommended that would require the disclosure of campaign expenses in federal elections.

The Democrats and Republicans took different stands on several major domestic issues. The Democrats favored repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; the Republicans proposed to retain the act but make modifications where necessary. The Democrats advocated closing tax loopholes and, after defense needs were met, reducing taxes. The Republicans called for tax reduction based on a cut in government spending. In education, the Democrats favored federal assistance to state and local units; the Republicans viewed education solely as the responsibility of local and state governments.

The Democrats favored continuation of federal power projects, while the Republicans opposed “all-powerful federal socialistic valley authorities.”

Both parties favored a parity price program for farmers. The Democrats advocated a mandatory price support program for basic agricultural products at not less than 90 percent of parity, and the Republicans proposing a program that would establish “full parity prices for all farm products.”

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1952:

**Atomic Energy.** In the field of atomic energy, we pledge ourselves:

- (1) to maintain vigorous and non-partisan civilian administrations, with adequate security safeguards;
- (2) to promote the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the interests of America and mankind;
- (3) to build all the atomic and hydrogen firepower needed to defend our country, deter aggression, and promote world peace;
- (4) to exert every effort to bring about bona fide international control and inspection of all atomic weapons.

**Civil Rights.** We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin....

We are proud of the progress that has been made in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the Nation's armed forces and the civil service and all areas under Federal jurisdiction....

At the same time, we favor Federal legislation effectively to secure these rights to everyone:

- (1) the right to equal opportunity for employment;
- (2) the right to security of persons;
- (3) the right to full and equal participation in the Nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints.

**Agriculture.** We will continue to protect the producers of basic agricultural commodities under the terms of a mandatory price support program at not less than ninety percent of parity. We continue to advocate practical methods for extending price supports to other storables and to the producers of perishable commodities, which account for three-fourths of all farm income.

**Campaign Finance.** We advocate new legislation to provide effective regulation and full disclosure of campaign expenditures in elections to Federal office, including political advertising from any source.

**Labor.** We strongly advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

**Tax Reform.** We believe in fair and equitable taxation. We oppose a Federal general sales tax. We adhere to the principle of ability to pay. We have enacted an emergency excess profits tax to prevent profiteering from the defense program and have vigorously attacked special tax privileges.... As rapidly as defense requirements permit, we favor reducing taxes, especially for people with lower incomes....

Justice requires the elimination of tax loopholes which favor special groups. We pledge continued efforts to the elimination of remaining loopholes.

**Social Security.** We favor the complete elimination of the work clause for the reason that those contributing to the Social Security program should be permitted to draw benefits, upon reaching the age of eligibility, and still continue to work.

**Education.** Local, State and Federal governments have shared responsibility to contribute appropriately to the pressing needs of our educational system. We urge that Federal contributions be made available to State and local units which adhere to basic minimum standards.

The Federal Government should not dictate nor control educational policy.

# 1956 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Adlai E. Stevenson*  
*Democrat*



*Dwight D. Eisenhower*  
*Republican*

### Democrats

Both parties held their conventions in August, the latest date ever for the Republicans and the latest for the Democrats since the wartime convention of 1864. For the first time since 1888 the date of the Democratic convention preceded that of the Republicans. The Democrats met in mid-August in Chicago with an allotment of 1,372 votes, the largest in party history. The increased allotment was the result of a new distribution formula, which for the first time rewarded

states for electing Democratic governors and senators in addition to supporting the party's presidential candidate.

A provision of the convention call handled the party loyalty question, a thorny issue at the 1952 convention, by assuming that, in the absence of a challenge, any delegate would be understood to have the best interests of the party at heart. Another provision of the call threatened any national committee member who did not support the party's national ticket with removal from the Democratic National Committee.

In an unusual occurrence, nominating speeches were delivered by a past and a future president for men who would not attain the office themselves. Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts placed Adlai E. Stevenson's name in nomination, while former president Harry S. Truman seconded the nomination of New York governor W. Averell Harriman. Truman criticized Stevenson as a "defeatist" but was countered by Eleanor Roosevelt, who appeared before the convention in support of the former Illinois governor.

In spite of the oratorical byplay, Stevenson was in good position to win the nomination before the convention even began, having eliminated his principal rival, Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, in the primaries. Stevenson won a majority on the first ballot, receiving 905½ votes to easily defeat Harriman, who had 210. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas finished third, with 80 votes. Upon completion of the roll call, a motion was approved to make Stevenson's nomination unanimous. (*Table, p. 725.*)

In an unusual move, Stevenson announced that he would not personally select his running mate but would leave the choice to the convention. Stevenson's desire for an open selection was designed to contrast with the expected unsurprising renominations at the upcoming Republican convention. But the unusual move caught both delegates and prospective candidates off guard.

Numerous delegations passed on the first ballot, and upon completion of the roll-call votes were scattered among thirteen different candidates. When the vote totals were announced at the end of the roll call, Kefauver led with 483½ votes, followed by Kennedy with 304, Sen. Albert A. Gore Sr. of Tennessee with 178, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City with 162½, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota with 134½. A total of 687 votes were needed to nominate.

With a coalition that included most of the southern and eastern delegates, Kennedy drew into the lead on the second ballot. After the roll call but before the chair recognized vote changes, the totals stood: Kennedy, 618; Kefauver, 551½; Gore, 110½. Kentucky, the first state to be recognized, shifted its 30 votes to Kennedy, leaving the thirty-nine-year-old senator fewer than 40 votes short of the nomination.

But Gore was recognized next and began a bandwagon for Kefauver by withdrawing in favor of his Tennessee colleague. Other states followed Gore's lead, and at the conclusion of the vote shifts Kefauver had a clear majority. The final tally was Kefauver, 755½ and Kennedy, 589. Kennedy moved that his opponent's nomination be made unanimous.

Ironically, Kefauver won a majority of the votes in only two states in his home region, Tennessee and Florida. His strength lay in midwestern and western delegations.

As in 1948 platform debate focused on the civil rights issue. A Minnesota member of the platform committee

introduced a minority report that advocated a civil rights plank stronger than that in the majority report. The plank presented by the platform committee pledged to carry out Supreme Court decisions on desegregation, but not through the use of force. The party promised to continue to work for equal rights in voting, employment, personal security, and education. The Minnesota substitute was more specific, as it favored federal legislation to achieve equal voting rights and employment opportunities and to guarantee personal safety. The minority plank also favored more rigid enforcement of civil rights legislation. Although several states clamored for a roll-call vote, the chair took a voice vote, which went against the Minnesota substitute.

The entire platform was the longest yet approved by a Democratic convention, about 12,000 words. The document was divided into eleven sections, the first dealing with defense and foreign policy and the remainder with domestic issues.

The platform described President Eisenhower as a "political amateur ... dominated ... by special privilege." It applauded the legislative accomplishments of the Democratic Congress elected in 1954 and proposed a continuation of the social and economic legislation begun during the New Deal.

The foreign policy of the Eisenhower administration was criticized in a plank that accused the Republicans of cutting funds for the military in an attempt to balance the budget. The Democrats declared that the United States must have the strongest military in the world to discourage aggression by America's enemies. The foreign policy plank also pledged to strengthen the United Nations as a peace-keeping organization and promised to work diligently for worldwide disarmament.

The platform blamed the Republicans for allowing big business to dominate the economy and promised tax relief and other government assistance to help small business. The Democrats advocated repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, as the party had done in every platform since 1948, and favored an increase in the minimum wage. Tax reductions were proposed for lower-income taxpayers, and an increase of at least \$200 in the personal tax exemption was recommended.

For farmers, the Democrats proposed price supports at 90 percent of parity on basic crops, as opposed to the Republican program of flexible price supports.

For the first time since the beginning of the New Deal, the Democratic platform mentioned the importance of states' rights. The party also reiterated its position on education, which advocated federal assistance, but stated that ultimate control of the schools lay in the hands of state and local governments.

In political reform the platform proposed restrictions on government secrecy and repeated the party's call for the passage of an equal rights amendment.



Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1956:

**Foreign Policy.** *The Failure at Home.* Political considerations of budget balancing and tax reduction now come before the wants of our national security and the needs of our Allies. The Republicans have slashed our own armed strength, weakened our capacity to deal with military threats, stifled our air force, starved our army and weakened our capacity to deal with aggression of any sort save by retreat or by the alternatives, “massive retaliation” and global atomic war. Yet, while our troubles mount, they tell us our prestige was never higher, they tell us we were never more secure.

**Disarmament.** To eliminate the danger of atomic war, a universal, effective and enforced disarmament system must be the goal of responsible men and women everywhere. So long as we lack enforceable international control of weapons, we must maintain armed strength to avoid war. But technological advances in the field of nuclear weapons make disarmament an ever more urgent problem. Time and distance can never again protect any nation of the world.

**Labor.** We unequivocally advocate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Act must be repealed because State “right-to-work” laws have their genesis in its discriminatory anti-labor provisions....

The Taft-Hartley Act has been proven to be inadequate, unworkable and unfair. It interferes in an arbitrary manner with collective bargaining, causing imbalance in the relationship between management and labor.

**Agriculture.** Undertake immediately by appropriate action to endeavor to regain the full 100 percent of parity the farmers received under the Democratic Administrations. We will achieve this by means of supports on basic commodities at 90 percent of parity and by means of commodity loans, direct purchases, direct payments to producers, marketing agreements and orders, production adjustments, or a combination of these, including legislation, to bring order and stability into the relationship between the producer, the processor and the consumer.

**Education.** We are now faced with shortages of educational facilities that threaten national security, economic prosperity and human well-being. The resources of our States and localities are already strained to the limit. Federal aid and action should be provided, within the traditional framework of State and local control.

**Tax Reform.** We favor realistic tax adjustments, giving first consideration to small independent business and the small individual taxpayer. Lower-income families need tax relief; only a Democratic victory will assure this. We favor an increase in the present personal tax exemption of \$600 to a minimum of at least \$800.

**Government Secrecy.** *Freedom of Information.* During recent years there has developed a practice on the part of Federal agencies to delay and withhold information which is needed by Congress and the general public to make important decisions affecting their lives and destinies. We believe that this trend toward secrecy in Government should be reversed and that the

Federal Government should return to its basic tradition of exchanging and promoting the freest flow of information possible in those unclassified areas where secrets involving weapons development and bona fide national security are not involved.

**States’ Rights.** While we recognize the existence of honest differences of opinion as to the true location of a Constitutional line of demarcation between the Federal Government and the States, the Democratic Party expressly recognizes the vital importance of the respective States in our Federal Union. The Party of Jefferson and Jackson pledges itself to continued support of those sound principles of local government which will best serve the welfare of our people and the safety of our democratic rights.

**Civil Rights.** We are proud of the record of the Democratic Party in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation’s armed forces, the Civil Service, and in all areas under Federal jurisdiction. The Democratic Party pledges itself to continue its efforts to eliminate illegal discriminations of all kinds, in relation to (1) full rights to vote, (2) full rights to engage in gainful occupations, (3) full rights to enjoy security of the person, and (4) full rights to education in all publicly supported institutions.

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to segregation in publicly supported schools and elsewhere have brought consequences of vast importance to our Nation as a whole and especially to communities directly affected. We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts.

## Republicans

The Republicans opened their convention in San Francisco three days after the close of the Democratic convention in Chicago. In contrast to the turbulent convention of their adversaries, the Republicans’ renomination of Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon was a formality. The only possible obstacle to Eisenhower’s candidacy was his health, but by August 1956 his recovery from a heart attack and an ileitis operation was complete enough to allow him to seek a second term. On the convention’s single roll call for president, Eisenhower received all 1,323 votes. (*Table, p. 725.*)

What drama occurred at the Republican convention surrounded the vice-presidential nomination. Several weeks before the opening of the convention, former Minnesota governor Harold Stassen, the disarmament adviser to Eisenhower, had begun a movement to replace Vice President Nixon with Massachusetts governor Christian A. Herter. However, with lack of interest from party leaders, this movement petered out. At the convention both Herter and Stassen gave nominating speeches for Nixon. During the roll call, a commotion was caused by a Nebraska delegate, who attempted to nominate “Joe Smith.” After some discussion, it was determined that “Joe Smith” was a fictitious individual, and the offending delegate was escorted from the hall. On the one ballot for vice president, a unanimous vote was recorded for Nixon.

While no opposition to the platform was expressed on the floor of the convention, several southern delegates were



unhappy with the civil rights plank and withdrew from the convention. The plank in question listed advances in desegregation under the Republican administration, voiced acceptance of the Supreme Court ruling on school desegregation, and pledged to enforce existing civil rights statutes.

The platform as a whole was slightly longer than the Democratic document and was dedicated to Eisenhower and “the youth of America.” Unlike the Democratic platform, which began with a discussion of foreign policy and national defense, the first issue pursued by the Republicans was the economy.

The Eisenhower administration was praised for balancing the budget, reducing taxes, and halting inflation. The platform promised continued balanced budgets, gradual reduction of the national debt, and cuts in government spending consistent with the maintenance of a strong military. Two measures favored by the Democrats, tax relief for small businesses and tax reductions for low-income and middle-income families, were both mentioned as secondary economic goals in the Republican platform.

The labor plank advocated revision but not repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. The agricultural section favored elimination of price-depressing surpluses and continuation of the flexible price-support program. As they had for the past quarter century, the Republicans joined the Democrats in recommending passage of an equal rights amendment.

The foreign policy section of the Republican platform praised the Eisenhower administration for ending the Korean War, stemming the worldwide advance of communism and entering new collective security agreements. The plank also emphasized the necessity of a bipartisan foreign policy. The “preservation” of Israel was viewed as an “important tenet of American foreign policy,” a notable difference from the Democratic platform, which took a more even-handed approach toward both Israel and the Arab states.

The national defense section emphasized the nation’s possession of “the strongest striking force in the world,” a rebuttal to Democratic charges that the Republicans had jeopardized the efficiency of the armed forces in an effort to balance the budget.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1956:

**Economy.** We pledge to pursue the following objectives:

Further reductions in Government spending as recommended in the Hoover Commission Report, without weakening the support of a superior defense program or depreciating the quality of essential services of government to our people.

Continued balancing of the budget, to assure the financial strength of the country which is so vital to the struggle of the free world in its battle against Communism; and to maintain the purchasing power of a sound dollar, and the value of savings, pensions and insurance.

Gradual reduction of the national debt.

Then, insofar as consistent with a balanced budget, we pledge to work toward these additional objectives:

Further reductions in taxes with particular consideration for low and middle income families.

Initiation of a sound policy of tax reductions which will encourage small independent businesses to modernize and progress.

**Labor.** Revise and improve the Taft-Hartley Act so as to protect more effectively the rights of labor unions, management, the individual worker, and the public. The protection of the right of workers to organize into unions and to bargain collectively is the firm and permanent policy of the Eisenhower Administration.

**Agriculture.** This program must be versatile and flexible to meet effectively the impact of rapidly changing conditions. It does not envision making farmers dependent upon direct governmental payments for their incomes. Our objective is markets which return full parity to our farm and ranch people when they sell their products.

**Civil Rights.** The Republican Party accepts the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that racial discrimination in publicly supported schools must be progressively eliminated. We concur in the conclusion of the Supreme Court that its decision directing school desegregation should be accomplished with “all deliberate speed” locally through Federal District Courts. The implementation order of the Supreme Court recognizes the complex and acutely emotional problems created by its decision in certain sections of our country where racial patterns have been developed in accordance with prior and long-standing decisions of the same tribunal.

We believe that true progress can be attained through intelligent study, understanding, education and good will. Use of force or violence by any group or agency will tend only to worsen the many problems inherent in the situation. This progress must be encouraged and the work of the courts supported in every legal manner by all branches of the Federal Government to the end that the constitutional ideal of equality before the law, regardless of race, creed or color, will be steadily achieved.

**Foreign Policy.** The advance of Communism has been checked, and, at key points, thrown back. The once-monolithic structure of International Communism, denied the stimulant of successive conquests, has shown hesitancy both internally and abroad.

**National Defense.** We *have* the strongest striking force in the world—in the air—on the sea—and a magnificent supporting land force in our Army and Marine Corps.

**Israel.** We regard the preservation of Israel as an important tenet of American foreign policy. We are determined that the integrity of an independent Jewish State shall be maintained. We shall support the independence of Israel against armed aggression. The best hope for peace in the Middle East lies in the United Nations. We pledge our continued efforts to eliminate the obstacles to a lasting peace in this area.





# 1960 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*John F. Kennedy*  
Democrat



*Richard M. Nixon*  
Republican

### Democrats

For the first time, a national political convention was held in Los Angeles. More than 4,000 delegates and alternates converged on the California metropolis in July to select the Democratic standard-bearers for 1960. The delegate-allocation method had been changed since 1956 by the Democratic National Committee, from a formula that included Democratic voting strength to a system that emphasized population only. No states lost seats, but the new formula tended to strengthen populous northern states.

The early sessions of the convention dealt with rules and credentials. The convention rules, approved without debate, included the compromise loyalty pledge adopted by the 1956 convention. The only credentials dispute involved two contesting delegations from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. By a voice vote, the convention agreed to seat both delegations while splitting the vote of the Commonwealth.

The front-runner for the presidential nomination was Massachusetts senator John F. Kennedy, whose success in the primaries and support from many of the party's urban leaders put him on the verge of a nominating majority. His principal rival was Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, although the favorite of the convention galleries was Adlai E. Stevenson, the party's unsuccessful standard-bearer in 1952 and 1956. Johnson challenged Kennedy to a debate, which was held before a joint gathering of the Massachusetts and Texas delegations. Coming the day before the balloting, the debate had little effect on the ultimate outcome.

Nine men were nominated, but Kennedy received a clear majority on the first ballot. At the end of the roll call, the Massachusetts senator had 806 votes, to easily outdistance

Johnson, who received 409. Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri was a distant third with 86 votes, and Stevenson followed with 79½. A motion to make Kennedy's nomination unanimous was approved by a voice vote. Kennedy's selection marked the first time since 1920 that a senator had been nominated for the presidency by Democrats or Republicans and the first time since 1928 that a Roman Catholic had been represented on a national ticket of one of the two major parties. (*Table, p. 726.*)

Kennedy surprised some supporters and political observers by choosing his erstwhile adversary, Johnson, as his running mate. A motion to nominate Johnson by acclamation was approved by a voice vote.

Kennedy delivered his acceptance speech to 80,000 supporters at the Los Angeles Coliseum. He envisioned the United States as "on the edge of a new frontier—the frontier of the 1960s—a frontier of unknown opportunities and perils—a frontier of unfulfilled hopes and threats," adding that this "new frontier ... is not a set of promises—it is a set of challenges."

The Democratic platform was easily the longest yet written by the party, about 20,000 words. The platform itself was approved by a voice vote, although the civil rights and fiscal responsibility planks were debated on the convention floor, and roll-call votes had been taken in committee.

Regional hearings had been held by subcommittees of the 108-member platform committee in the spring, but votes on controversial issues were not taken by the full committee until the convention. A plank that urged elimination of the immigration quota system was approved, 66 to 28, with opposition led by Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi. An agricultural plank recommending price supports at 90 percent of parity was passed, 66 to 22, with opponents

claiming that it was a restatement of the liberal program proposed by the National Farmers Union. A motion to reconsider the plank was defeated, 38 to 32. An Eastland motion to delete condemnation of “right-to-work” laws was defeated without a recorded vote.

The civil rights plank caused the greatest controversy. Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina introduced motions to delete portions that proposed establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission, continuing the Civil Rights Commission as a permanent agency, granting the attorney general the power to file civil injunction suits to prevent discrimination, and setting 1963 as the deadline for the initiation of school desegregation plans. Ervin’s motions were defeated by a voice vote, and the entire plank was approved, 66 to 24.

Delegates from nine southern states signed a statement that repudiated the civil rights plank. Led by Georgia Democratic Chairman James H. Gray and Ervin, these nine states introduced a minority report on the convention floor calling for elimination of the platform’s civil rights plank. After an hour’s debate, the minority report was rejected by a voice vote.

As approved by the convention, the platform began with a discussion of foreign policy. The Democrats blamed the Republican administration for allowing the U.S. military strength to deteriorate. The national defense plank declared there was a “missile gap, space gap, and limited-war gap,” and promised to improve America’s military position so that it would be second to none. The Democrats recommended creation of “a national peace agency for disarmament planning and research.” The money saved by international disarmament, the plank stated, could be used to attack world poverty.

Foreign military aid was viewed as a short-range necessity that should be replaced by economic aid “as rapidly as security considerations permit.” At the same time, the platform proposed that development programs be placed on a “long-term basis to permit more effective planning.”

The Democrats’ economic plank called for an average national growth rate of 5 percent annually. Economic growth at this rate would create needed tax revenue, the Democrats believed, which—coupled with cuts in government waste, closing of tax loopholes, and more extensive efforts to catch tax evaders—would help balance the budget. The Democrats promised to use measures such as public works projects and temporary tax cuts to combat recessions or depressions.

The platform promised an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and pledged to extend coverage to include more workers. There was a pledge to amend the Social Security program so the elderly could continue working without sacrificing basic benefits.

Equal rights legislation was favored, although the platform did not call for passage of a constitutional amendment of 1960.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1960:

**National Defense.** Our military position today is measured in terms of gaps—missile gap, space gap, limited-war gap....

This is the strength that must be erected:

1. Deterrent military power such that the Soviet and Chinese leaders will have no doubt that an attack on the United States would surely be followed by their own destruction.

2. Balanced conventional military forces which will permit a response graded to the intensity of any threats of aggressive force.

3. Continuous modernization of these forces through intensified research and development, including essential programs now slowed down, terminated, suspended or neglected for lack of budgetary support.

**Disarmament.** This requires a national peace agency for disarmament planning and research to muster the scientific ingenuity, coordination, continuity, and seriousness of purpose which are now lacking in our arms control efforts....

As world-wide disarmament proceeds, it will free vast resources for a new international attack on the problem of world poverty.

**Immigration.** The national-origins quota system of limiting immigration contradicts the founding principles of this nation. It is inconsistent with our belief in the rights of man. This system was instituted after World War I as a policy of deliberate discrimination by a Republican Administration and Congress.

**Foreign Aid.** Where military assistance remains essential for the common defense, we shall see that the requirements are fully met. But as rapidly as security considerations permit, we will replace tanks with tractors, bombers with bulldozers, and tacticians with technicians.

**Civil Rights.** We believe that every school district affected by the Supreme Court’s school desegregation decision should submit a plan providing for at least first-step compliance by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

For this and for the protection of all other Constitutional rights of Americans, the Attorney General should be empowered and directed to file civil injunction suits in Federal courts to prevent the denial of any civil right on grounds of race, creed or color.

**Economy.** We Democrats believe that our economy can and must grow at an average rate of 5 percent annually, almost twice as fast as our average annual rate since 1953. We pledge ourselves to policies that will achieve this goal without inflation....

The policies of a Democratic Administration to restore economic growth will reduce current unemployment to a minimum.

**Tax Reform.** We shall close the loopholes in the tax laws by which certain privileged groups legally escape their fair share of taxation.

**Labor.** We pledge to raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour and to extend coverage to several million workers not now protected.

**Agriculture.** The Democratic Administration will work to bring about full parity income for farmers in all segments of agriculture by helping them to balance farm production with the expanding needs of the nation and the world.

Measures to this end include production and marketing quotas measured in terms of barrels, bushels and bales, loans on basic commodities at not less than 90 percent of parity, production payments, commodity purchases, and marketing orders and agreements.

**Government Spending.** The Democratic Party believes that state and local governments are strengthened—not weakened—by financial assistance from the Federal Government. We will extend such aid without impairing local administration through unnecessary Federal interference or red tape.

## Republicans

On July 25, ten days after the close of the Democratic convention, the Republican convention opened in Chicago. Although Vice President Richard Nixon had a lock on the presidential nomination, the party's two major figures four years later, Arizona senator Barry Goldwater and New York governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, both had major roles in convention activities.

Both Goldwater and Rockefeller announced that they did not want their names placed in nomination, but the Arizona delegation disregarded Goldwater's request and nominated him anyway. In a convention speech, the Arizona senator withdrew his name and went on to advise conservative Republicans to work within the party: "Let's grow up conservatives.... If we want to take this party back—and I think we can someday—let's get to work."

On the roll call that followed, Nixon was a nearly unanimous choice, receiving 1,321 votes to 10 for Goldwater (all from Louisiana). On a voice vote, Nixon's nomination was made unanimous. (*Table, p. 726.*)

Nixon reportedly wanted Rockefeller as his running mate but was unable to persuade the New Yorker to join the ticket. The Republican standard-bearer subsequently turned to United Nations Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., a former senator from Massachusetts who had been beaten for reelection by Kennedy in 1952. On the vice-presidential ballot, Lodge received all but one vote. The lone dissenter, a Texas delegate, initially abstained but switched his vote to Lodge at the end of the roll call.

In his acceptance speech, Nixon promised to campaign in all fifty states and rebutted a theme in Kennedy's acceptance speech. "Our primary aim must be not to help government, but to help people—to help people attain the life they deserve," said Nixon.

Much of the drama of the 1960 Republican convention surrounded the party platform. The highlight of the platform maneuvering was a late-night meeting involving Nixon and Rockefeller, held at Rockefeller's New York City apartment two days before the opening of the convention. The meeting, a secret to most of Nixon's closest aides, resulted in a fourteen-point agreement between the two

Republican leaders on major issues contained in the platform. The agreement, informally dubbed the "compact of Fifth Avenue," was issued by Rockefeller, who declared that the meeting was held at Nixon's insistence.

Half of the fourteen points dealt with national security and foreign policy. The other half discussed domestic issues, including government reorganization, civil rights, agriculture, economic growth, and medical care for the elderly. Although not markedly different in wording from the draft of the platform committee, the "compact" expressed a tone of urgency that was not evident in the draft.

The Nixon-Rockefeller agreement was made with the knowledge of the platform committee chairman, Charles H. Percy of Illinois, but was greeted with hostility by many members of the committee and by party conservatives. Goldwater termed the "compact" a "surrender" and the "Munich of the Republican Party" that would ensure the party's defeat that fall.

The two issues of greatest controversy were civil rights and national defense. The original civil rights plank, drafted by the platform committee, did not express support for civil rights demonstrations or promise federal efforts to gain job equality for blacks. The Nixon-Rockefeller agreement did both. Nixon threatened to wage a floor fight if the stronger civil rights plank was not inserted in the platform. By a vote of 50 to 35, the platform committee agreed to reconsider the original civil rights plank; by a margin of 56 to 28, the stronger plank was approved.

With the approval of both Rockefeller and President Dwight D. Eisenhower, several changes were made in the national security plank that emphasized the necessity of quickly upgrading America's armed forces. The platform committee approved reconsideration of the original defense plank by a voice vote, and the whole platform was adopted unanimously.

With disagreements resolved in the committee, there were neither minority reports nor floor fights. The convention approved the platform by a voice vote.

In its final form, the Republican platform was shorter than its Democratic counterpart, although still nearly 15,000 words in length. The foreign policy section asserted that the nation's greatest task was "to nullify the Soviet conspiracy." The platform claimed that America's military strength was second to none but, in line with the Nixon-Rockefeller "compact," indicated that improvements were needed in some parts of the armed forces.

The Republicans joined their Democratic opposition in favoring a workable disarmament program but did not advocate a phaseout of foreign military aid, as did the Democrats. However, the Republicans proposed a change in the funding of foreign aid that emphasized "the increasing use of private capital and government loans, rather than outright grants."

The Republicans agreed with the Democrats that the nation should experience more rapid economic growth but

did not adopt the 5 percent annual growth rate favored by the Democrats. The Republicans stressed the virtues of a balanced budget and regarded free enterprise, rather than massive government programs, as the key to economic growth.

As in 1956, the two parties differed on farm price supports. The Republicans supported a program of flexible support payments, while the Democrats recommended setting price supports at 90 percent of parity.

Both parties proposed allowing individuals to work beyond their mandatory retirement age, although the Democrats tied their proposal to amendment of the Social Security program.

The Republicans did not urge elimination of the immigration quota system, as did their opponents, but they favored overhaul of the system to allow an increase in immigration.

On the issue of equal rights, the Republicans continued to favor passage of a constitutional amendment. The Democrats had backed away from this position, which they had held in earlier platforms, instead proposing the passage of equal rights legislation in Congress.

As they had since the beginning of the New Deal, the Republican and Democratic platforms differed noticeably as to the extent and desirability of federal spending. The Democrats viewed federal assistance to state and local governments as beneficial. The Republicans believed the federal government could help meet the problems of urban growth, but that state and local governments should administer all the programs they could best handle.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1960:

**National Defense.** The future of freedom depends heavily upon America's military might and that of her allies. Under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, our military might has been forged into a power second to none....

*The strategic imperatives of our national defense policy are these:*

A second-strike capability, that is, a nuclear retaliatory power that can survive surprise attack, strike back, and destroy any possible enemy.

Highly mobile and versatile forces, including forces deployed, to deter or check local aggressions and "brush fire wars" which might bring on all-out nuclear war.

**Disarmament.** We are similarly ready to negotiate and to institute realistic methods and safeguards for disarmament, and for the suspension of nuclear tests. We advocate an early agreement by all nations to forego nuclear tests in the atmosphere, and the suspension of other tests as verification techniques permit.

**Immigration.** The annual number of immigrants we accept be at least doubled.

Obsolete immigration laws be amended by abandoning the outdated 1920 census data as a base and substituting the 1960 census.

The guidelines of our immigration policy be based upon judgment of the individual merit of each applicant for admission and citizenship.

**Foreign Aid.** Agreeable to the developing nations, we would join with them in inviting countries with advanced economies to share with us a proportionate part of the capital and technical aid required. We would emphasize the increasing use of private capital and government loans, rather than outright grants, as a means of fostering independence and mutual respect.

**Civil Rights.** *Voting.* We pledge:

Continued vigorous enforcement of the civil rights laws to guarantee the right to vote to all citizens in all areas of the country....

*Public Schools.* We pledge:

The Department of Justice will continue its vigorous support of court orders for school desegregation ....

We oppose the pretense of fixing a target date 3 years from now for the mere submission of plans for school desegregation. Slow-moving school districts would construe it as a three-year moratorium during which progress would cease, postponing until 1963 the legal process to enforce compliance. We believe that each of the pending court actions should proceed as the Supreme Court has directed and that in no district should there be any such delay.

*Employment.* We pledge:

Continued support for legislation to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity to make permanent and to expand with legislative backing the excellent work being performed by the President's Committee on Government Contracts....

*Housing.* We pledge:

Action to prohibit discrimination in housing constructed with the aid of federal subsidies.

**Economy.** We reject the concept of artificial growth forced by massive new federal spending and loose money policies. The only effective way to accelerate economic growth is to increase the traditional strengths of our free economy—initiative and investment, productivity and efficiency.

**Agriculture.** Use of price supports at levels best fitted to specific commodities, in order to widen markets, ease production controls, and help achieve increased farm family income.

**Government Reorganization.** The President must continue to be able to reorganize and streamline executive operations to keep the executive branch capable of responding effectively to rapidly changing conditions in both foreign and domestic fields....

**Government Spending.** Vigorous state and local governments are a vital part of our federal union. The federal government should leave to state and local governments those programs and problems which they can best handle and tax sources adequate to finance them. We must continue to improve liaison between federal, state and local governments. We believe that the federal government, when appropriate, should render significant assistance in dealing with our urgent problems of urban growth and change. No vast new bureaucracy is needed to achieve this objective.



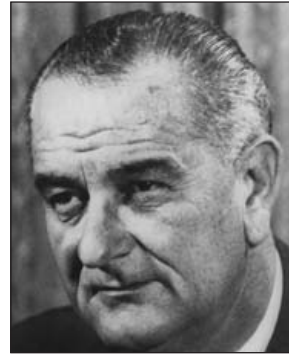


# 1964 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



**Barry Goldwater**  
*Republican*



**Lyndon B. Johnson**  
*Democrat*

### Republicans

Division between the party's conservative and moderate wings, muted during the Eisenhower administration, exploded at the Republicans' July 13–16 convention in San Francisco. Although Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the hero of Republican conservatives, had a commanding lead as the convention opened, he was vigorously challenged by Pennsylvania governor William W. Scranton, the belated leader of the moderate forces. Two days before the presidential balloting, a letter in Scranton's name was sent to Goldwater. It charged the Goldwater organization with regarding the delegates as "little more than a flock of chickens whose necks will be wrung at will." The message continued, describing Goldwater's political philosophy as a "crazy-quilt collection of absurd and dangerous positions." The letter concluded by challenging the Arizona senator to a debate before the convention. Although the message was written by Scranton's staff without his knowledge, the Pennsylvania governor supported the substance of the letter. Goldwater declined the invitation to debate.

Although seven names were placed in nomination for the presidency, the outcome was a foregone conclusion. Goldwater was an easy winner on the first ballot, receiving 883 of the 1,308 votes. Scranton was a distant second with 214 votes; New York governor Nelson A. Rockefeller followed with 114. Scranton moved that Goldwater's nomination be made unanimous, and his motion was approved by a voice vote. Support for the major moderate candidates, Scranton and Rockefeller, was centered in the Northeast. Goldwater had an overwhelming majority of the delegates from other regions. (*Table, p. 727.*)

As his running mate, Goldwater selected the Republican national chairman, Rep. William E. Miller of New York.

On disclosing his choice of Miller, Goldwater stated that "one of the reasons I chose Miller is that he drives Johnson nuts." On the vice-presidential roll call, the conservative New York representative received 1,305 votes, with three delegates from Tennessee abstaining. Miller became the first Roman Catholic to be on a Republican Party national ticket.

Goldwater's acceptance speech was uncompromising and did not attempt to dilute his conservatism in an effort to gain votes: "Anyone who joins us in all sincerity we welcome. Those who do not care for our cause, we don't expect to enter our ranks in any case. And let our Republicanism so focused and so dedicated not be made fuzzy and futile by unthinking and stupid labels. I would remind you that extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice. And let me remind you also that moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

By a voice vote, the convention adopted the party platform, but not before the moderate forces waged floor fights on three issues—extremism, civil rights, and control of nuclear weapons. Within the platform committee, 70 to 80 different amendments were presented, but when the platform reached the floor the moderates concentrated on these three specific issues.

Extremism was the first issue considered, with Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania introducing an amendment that specifically denounced efforts of the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan, and the Communist Party to infiltrate the Republican Party. Rockefeller spoke on behalf of the amendment but was booed throughout his speech. Rockefeller argued that a "radical, high-financed, disciplined minority" was trying to take over the Republican Party, a minority "wholly alien to the middle course ... the mainstream." The amendment was rejected on a standing vote, by a margin estimated at two to one.



A second amendment on extremism, proposed by Michigan governor George W. Romney, condemned extremist groups but not by name. The Romney amendment was similarly rejected on a standing vote by about the same margin. Scott introduced a civil rights amendment adding additional pledges to the existing plank, including more manpower for the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division; a statement of pride in Republican support of the 1964 Civil Rights Act; requirements for first-step compliance with school desegregation by all school districts in one year; voting guarantees to state as well as federal elections, and promises to eliminate job bias. The platform's brief plank on civil rights called for "full implementation and faithful execution" of the 1964 act, but it also stated that "the elimination of any such discrimination is a matter of heart, conscience and education as well as of equal rights under law." On a roll-call vote, the Scott amendment was defeated, 897 to 409. The pattern of the vote closely followed the presidential ballot, with support for the amendment centered in the Northeast. (*Table, p. 727.*)

Romney offered a brief, alternative civil rights plank that pledged action at the state, local, and private levels to eliminate discrimination in all fields. It was defeated by a voice vote.

Scott proposed another amendment, declaring the president to have sole authority to control the use of nuclear weapons. This contrasted with Goldwater's position advocating that North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) commanders be given greater authority in the use of tactical nuclear weapons. The Scott amendment was rejected on a standing vote.

In its final form, the Republican platform was barely half as long as its Democratic counterpart. The Republican platform was divided into four sections, the first two enumerating Democratic failures in foreign policy and domestic affairs. The last two sections detailed Republican proposals.

The Republicans were suspicious of any détente with the communist world, instead calling for "a dynamic strategy of victory ... for freedom." The platform contended that American military strength was deteriorating and promised the establishment of a military force superior to that of the nation's enemies. The Republicans expressed distrust of the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty and vowed to "never unilaterally disarm America." The platform promised to revitalize NATO, which was viewed as a keystone of Republican foreign policy.

Coupled with the anticommunism of the foreign policy sections was the central theme of the domestic sections—the need to trim the power of the federal government and to relocate it in state and local governments. This conservative philosophy was evident in various domestic planks. The Republicans promised a reduction of at least \$5 billion in federal spending and pledged to end budget deficits.

The "one person, one vote" ruling of the Supreme Court brought the recommendation by the Republicans

that a constitutional amendment be passed to allow states with bicameral legislatures to use a measurement other than population.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1964:

**Peace.** This Administration has sought accommodations with Communism without adequate safeguards and compensating gains for freedom. It has alienated proven allies by opening a "hot line" first with a sworn enemy rather than with a proven friend, and in general pursued a risky path such as began at Munich a quarter century ago....

The supreme challenge to this policy is an atheistic imperialism—Communism....

**National Defense.** This Administration has adopted policies which will lead to a potentially fatal parity of power with Communism instead of continued military superiority for the United States.

It has permitted disarmament negotiations to proceed without adequate consideration of military judgment.... It has failed to take minimum safeguards against possible consequences of the limited nuclear test ban treaty, including advanced underground tests where permissible and full readiness to test elsewhere should the need arise....

We will maintain a superior, not merely equal, military capability as long as the Communist drive for world domination continues. It will be a capability of balanced force, superior in all its arms, maintaining flexibility for effective performance in the rapidly changing science of war.

Republicans will never unilaterally disarm America.

**Berlin.** We will demand that the Berlin Wall be taken down prior to the resumption of any negotiations with the Soviet Union on the status of forces in, or treaties affecting, Germany.

**Cuba.** We Republicans will recognize a Cuban government in exile; we will support its efforts to regain the independence of its homeland; we will assist Cuban freedom fighters in carrying on guerrilla warfare against the Communist regime; we will work for an economic boycott by all nations of the free world in trade with Cuba....

**Vietnam.** We will move decisively to assure victory in South Vietnam. While confining the conflict as closely as possible, America must move to end the fighting in a reasonable time and provide guarantees against further aggression. We must make it clear to the Communist world that, when conflict is forced with America, it will end only in victory for freedom.

**Federal Power.** Humanity is tormented once again by an age-old issue—is man to live in dignity and freedom under God or to be enslaved—are men in government to serve, or are they to master, their fellow men? ....

1. Every person has the right to govern himself, to fix his own goals, and to make his own way with a minimum of governmental interference.

2. It is for government to foster and maintain an environment of freedom encouraging every individual to develop to the fullest his God-given powers of mind, heart and body; and, beyond this, government should undertake only needful things, rightly of public concern, which the citizen cannot himself accomplish.

We Republicans hold that these two principles must regain their primacy in our government's relations, not only with the American people, but also with nations and peoples everywhere in the world.

**Economy.** In furtherance of our faith in the individual, we also pledge prudent, responsible management of the government's fiscal affairs to protect the individual against the evils of spendthrift government—protecting most of all the needy and fixed-income families against the cruelest tax, inflation—and protecting every citizen against the high taxes forced by excessive spending, in order that each individual may keep more of his earning for his own and his family's use.

**Tax Reform.** In furtherance of our faith in limited, frugal and efficient government we also pledge: credit against Federal taxes for specified State and local taxes paid, and a transfer to the States of excise and other Federal tax sources....

**Civil Rights.** Full implementation and faithful execution of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and all other civil rights statutes, to assure equal rights and opportunities guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen; ... continued opposition to discrimination based on race, creed, national origin or sex. We recognize that the elimination of any such discrimination is a matter of heart, conscience, and education, as well as of equal rights under law.

**Education.** To continue the advancement of education on all levels, through such programs as selective aid to higher education, strengthened State and local tax resources, including tax credits for college education, while resisting the Democratic efforts which endanger local control of schools....

**School Prayer.** Support of a Constitutional amendment permitting those individuals and groups who choose to do so to exercise their religion freely in public places, provided religious exercises are not prepared or prescribed by the state or political subdivision thereof and no person's participation therein is coerced, thus preserving the traditional separation of church and state....

**Obscenity.** Enactment of legislation, despite Democratic opposition, to curb the flow through the mails of obscene materials which has flourished into a multimillion dollar obscenity racket....

**Medical Care for Elderly.** Full coverage of all medical and hospital costs for the needy elderly people, financed by general revenues through broader implementation of Federal-State plans....

**Reapportionment.** Support of a Constitutional amendment, as well as legislation, enabling States having bicameral legislatures to apportion one House on bases of their choosing, including factors other than population....

## Democrats

In late August in Atlantic City, N.J., the Democratic convention nominated President Lyndon B. Johnson for a full term in the White House. The proceedings were stage-managed by the president and were met with little visible dissent on

the convention floor. The four-day event August 24–27 was a political triumph for the veteran politician from Texas, who less than a year earlier had been the vice president under John F. Kennedy before he was assassinated.

The Democratic convention was larger than any previous convention of an American political party, with 5,260 delegates and alternates. A new vote-allocation formula was in effect that combined consideration of a state's electoral vote with its support for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in 1960. While no states lost votes from four years earlier, many of the larger states gained significantly. As a result, there were 2,316 votes at the 1964 convention, compared with 1,521 in 1960.

With no controversy surrounding either the party nominee or platform, attention focused on the credentials challenge brought by the integrated Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party against the all-white delegation sent by the regular state party. By a voice vote, the convention approved a compromise negotiated by Minnesota senator Hubert H. Humphrey. The settlement called for seating of the Mississippi regulars, provided they signed a written pledge to back the national ticket and urged the state's presidential electors to do likewise. It also proposed the seating of Democrats as delegates at large, and the remainder of the delegation as honored guests; and it stipulated that at future conventions delegations would be barred from states that allowed racial discrimination in voting. Although the convention approved this solution, the Freedom Democrats rejected the compromise, and all but four members of the regular Mississippi delegation refused to sign the pledge and left the convention.

The convention also approved a recommendation requiring the Alabama delegation to sign a personal loyalty oath, the result of the state party's placing "unpledged" (anti-Johnson) electors on the Alabama ballot. Eleven Alabama members signed the loyalty oath; the remaining forty-two delegates and alternates withdrew from the convention.

The roll-call vote for president was dispensed with, and Johnson was nominated by acclamation. Immediately after his selection, Johnson made the unprecedented move of appearing before the delegates to announce his choice for vice president, Humphrey. Johnson had tried to make his selection as suspenseful and dramatic as possible. Although most observers felt Humphrey would be the choice, earlier that day Johnson had called both the Minnesota senator and Connecticut senator Thomas J. Dodd to the White House. However, at this meeting Johnson invited Humphrey to be on the ticket, and later that night the delegates nominated Humphrey by acclamation. (The 1964 Democratic convention was only the second in party history in which there were no roll-call votes—the other time was 1936.)

On the final day of the convention, the two nominees delivered their acceptance speeches. Humphrey frequently referred to the Republican candidate, Senator Goldwater, as

“the temporary Republican spokesman,” and listed major legislation supported by a majority of both parties in the Senate, “but not Senator Goldwater.”

The emotional highlight of the convention was the appearance of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who introduced a film about the presidency of his late brother.

By a voice vote, the convention approved the party platform. Following the trend toward longer and longer documents, the platform was 22,000 words in length. Although the document was adopted without debate on the convention floor, several roll-call votes were taken in the platform committee. By a vote of 53 to 16, the committee rejected a proposal by Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania to strengthen the disarmament plank. Clark’s proposal called for further disarmament “under world law,” wording that the committee majority did not want to include.

By a margin of 39 to 38, the platform committee pledged to support a constitutional amendment giving the District of Columbia representation in Congress. On another roll-call vote (52 to 19), the committee promised to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act provision permitting state right-to-work laws.

Without a recorded vote, the committee adopted another provision by Senator Clark proposing revision of congressional rules and procedures to “assure majority rule after reasonable debate and to guarantee that major legislative proposals of the President can be brought to a vote after reasonable consideration in committee.” The proposal was a reference to the Senate cloture rule, requiring a two-thirds vote to cut off debate, and to the power of the House Rules Committee to keep legislation from the floor.

The entire platform was a wide-ranging document designed to appeal to as many segments of the electorate as possible. Self-described as a “covenant of unity,” the platform was written in a moderate tone to contrast with the unqualified conservatism expressed in the Republican platform.

The latter three-quarters of the Democratic platform was a section entitled “An Accounting of Stewardship, 1961–1964,” which described the accomplishments of the Kennedy-Johnson administration in thirty-eight areas of public policy. The first quarter of the platform discussed the party’s position on major issues of the day, from peace and national defense to civil rights, the economy, agriculture, natural resources, urban affairs, federal power and government reform, and extremism.

In view of the militant anticommunism of Senator Goldwater and the Republican platform, the Democrats viewed peace and national defense as winning issues with a majority of the electorate. The Democrats claimed that the world was closer to peace than in 1960, due in part to the overwhelming U.S. nuclear superiority and internal splits in the communist world, as well as the success of international negotiations such as those resulting in the nuclear test ban treaty. But, in an allusion to Goldwater’s stance, the platform

warned that recklessness by a president in foreign policy could result in nuclear disaster. The Democratic platform included a provision rejected by the Republicans, insisting that control of nuclear weapons must be kept in the hands of the president.

While peace and national defense were stressed by the Democrats, the Republican platform concentrated on the need to limit the power of the federal government. On this issue, the Democratic platform contained a recommendation to help state and local governments develop new revenue sources. But the Democratic plank also included an assertion that contradicted the Republicans’ criticism of expanding federal power: “No government at any level can properly complain of violation of its power, if it fails to meet its responsibilities.”

Neither party had a civil rights plank containing specifics. The difference was wording, with the Democrats promising “fair, effective enforcement” of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, but precluding the use of quotas in combating racial discrimination. The Republicans pledged “full implementation and faithful execution” of civil rights laws.

Without dissent, the Democratic platform included a provision that condemned extremism of the right and left, especially the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan, and the John Birch Society.

The two parties differed in their opinion of the health of the economy. The Republicans blamed their opposition for inflation and continuing unemployment and promised a reduction of at least \$5 billion in federal spending. The Democrats countered by claiming the Kennedy-Johnson administration had engineered “the longest and strongest peacetime prosperity in modern history.”

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1964:

**Peace.** At the start of the third decade of the nuclear age, the preservation of peace requires the strength to wage war and the wisdom to avoid it. The search for peace requires the utmost intelligence, the clearest vision, and a strong sense of reality.... Battered by economic failures, challenged by recent American achievements in space, torn by the Chinese-Russian rift, and faced with American strength and courage—international Communism has lost its unity and momentum.

**National Defense.** Specifically, we must and we will:

—Continue the overwhelming supremacy of our Strategic Nuclear Forces.

—Strengthen further our forces for discouraging limited wars and fighting subversion.

—Maintain the world’s largest research and development effort, which has initiated more than 200 new programs since 1961, to ensure continued American leadership in weapons systems and equipment....

Control of the use of nuclear weapons must remain solely with the highest elected official in the country—the President of the United States....

The complications and dangers in our restless, constantly changing world require of us consummate understanding and experience. One rash act, one thoughtless decision, one unchecked reaction—and cities could become smoldering ruins and farms parched wasteland.

**Civil Rights.** The Civil Rights Act of 1964 deserves and requires full observance by every American and fair, effective enforcement if there is any default....

**Extremism.** We condemn extremism, whether from the Right or Left, including the extreme tactics of such organizations as the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan and the John Birch Society.

**Federal Power.** The Democratic Party holds to the belief that government in the United States—local, state and federal—was created in order to serve the people. Each level of

government has appropriate powers and each has specific responsibilities. The first responsibility of government at every level is to protect the basic freedoms of the people. No government at any level can properly complain of violation of its power, if it fails to meet its responsibilities.

The federal government exists not to grow larger, but to enlarge the individual potential and achievement of the people.

The federal government exists not to subordinate the states, but to support them.

**Economy.** In 42 months of uninterrupted expansion under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, we have achieved the longest and strongest peacetime prosperity in modern history....

It is the national purpose, and our commitment, that every man or woman who is willing and able to work is entitled to a job and to a fair wage for doing it.

## 1968 Conventions

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Richard M. Nixon*  
*Republican*



*Hubert H. Humphrey*  
*Democrat*



*George C. Wallace*  
*American Independent*

### Republicans

The Republican convention, held August 5–8 in Miami Beach, Fla., had a surface tranquility that the later Democratic convention lacked. Only two roll-call votes were taken to nominate presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The credentials committee considered only one serious challenge, and that involved a single delegate. By a 32–32 vote, the committee defeated an unexpectedly strong attempt to overturn the preconvention decision to seat Rep. H.R. Gross of Iowa rather than a Des Moines housewife. The full convention approved the credentials committee report without a roll-call vote.

Delegates approved the rules committee report without comment. It contained recommendations to prohibit discrimination in the selection of future convention

delegates and to add the Republican state chairmen as members of the Republican National Committee.

Twelve names were placed in nomination for the presidency, although the contest was clearly among three candidates: the front-runner, former vice president Richard Nixon, and two governors, Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and Ronald Reagan of California. The ideological gulf between the more liberal Rockefeller and the more conservative Reagan made it difficult for them to agree on a common strategy to stop Nixon, even when Reagan abandoned his favorite-son status for active candidacy two days before the balloting.

To head off the defection to Reagan of his more conservative supporters, Nixon seemed to take a sharp tack to the right the day before the balloting. He told southern delegations he would not run an administration that would



“ram anything down your throats,” that he opposed school busing, that he would appoint “strict constitutionalists” to the Supreme Court, and that he was critical of federal intervention in local school board affairs.

Nixon won the nomination on the first ballot, receiving 692 votes (25 more than necessary) to easily outdistance Rockefeller, who had 277, and Reagan, who had 182. After vote switches, the final totals were Nixon, 1,238, Rockefeller, 93, and Reagan, 2. In a brief speech, Reagan moved that Nixon’s nomination be made unanimous, but his motion was never put to a vote. (*Table*, p. 728.)

In his selection of a running mate, Nixon surprised many observers by tapping Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland. Agnew, who had delivered the major nominating speech for Nixon, had, ironically, been one of Rockefeller’s earliest and strongest supporters. But Agnew ceased his active support of Rockefeller in March, irked by the New York governor’s indecision about entering the race, and, at the beginning of convention week, announced his support for Nixon.

The name of Michigan governor George Romney also was placed in nomination for vice president. Agnew was an easy winner, receiving 1,119 votes to 186 for Romney, who made no effort to withdraw his name. After completion of the roll call, a Romney motion to make Agnew’s nomination unanimous was approved.

The delegates approved without debate the 1968 Republican platform, which steered a careful middle course between conservatives and liberals on domestic policy and between “doves” and “hawks” on the touchy Vietnam issue. The 11,500-word document was somewhat more liberal in tone than that of 1960 and was far removed from the militantly conservative tone of the 1964 document.

A major floor fight on the platform was averted when platform committee members, led by Senate minority leader Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, substituted for the original hard-line war plank new language stressing the need for de-Americanization of both the military and civilian efforts in Vietnam. “Doves” and “hawks” alike went along with the revised version.

As originally written, the plank criticized the Johnson administration for not leaving key Vietnam decisions to the military and for the administration’s policy of military gradualism. Both Nixon and Rockefeller backers opposed the strong language, and a compromise Vietnam plank was accepted. As well as advocating the de-Americanization of the war, it proposed concentrating on protection of the South Vietnamese population rather than on capturing territory, and on efforts to strengthen local forces and responsibility. Although the adopted platform endorsed continued negotiations with Hanoi, it remained silent on the important issues of a bombing pause and of a possible Saigon coalition that would include the communists.

In its discussion of national defense, the platform criticized the administration for failure to develop superior new weaponry. The document indicated that, when the Vietnam War was over, a reduced defense budget might make possible increased federal spending on social welfare programs. But it neither suggested how much more spending nor recommended any substantial increases in the near future.

The platform treated rioting and crime in militant fashion: “We will not tolerate violence!” The crime plank criticized the Johnson administration for not taking effective action against crime and pledged “an all-out federal-state-local crusade.”

In its youth plank, the Republicans urged the states to lower the voting age to eighteen but did not endorse proposals for a constitutional amendment to lower the federal voting age. The plank also advocated action to shorten the period in which young men were eligible for the draft and proposed to develop eventually a voluntary force.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1968:

**Vietnam.** The Administration’s Vietnam policy has failed—militarily, politically, diplomatically, and with relation to our own people.

We condemn the Administration’s breach of faith with the American people respecting our heavy involvement in Vietnam. Every citizen bitterly recalls the Democrat campaign oratory of 1964: “We are not about to send American boys 9–10,000 miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves.”

The entire nation has been profoundly concerned by hastily-extemporized, undeclared land wars which embroil massive U.S. Army forces thousands of miles from our shores. It is time to realize that not every international conflict is susceptible of solution by American ground forces...

We pledge to adopt a strategy relevant to the real problems of the war, concentrating on the security of the population, on developing a greater sense of nationhood, and on strengthening the local forces. It will be a strategy permitting a progressive de-Americanization of the war, both military and civilian...

**National Defense.** Grave errors, many now irretrievable, have characterized the direction of our nation’s defense.

A singular notion—that salvation for America lies in standing still—has pervaded the entire effort. Not retention of American superiority but parity with the Soviet Union has been made the controlling doctrine in many critical areas. We have frittered away superior military capabilities, enabling the Soviets to narrow their defense gap, in some areas to outstrip us, and to move to cancel our lead entirely by the early Seventies.

**China.** Improved relations with Communist nations can come only when they cease to endanger other states by force or threat. Under existing conditions, we cannot favor recognition of Communist China or its admission to the United Nations.

**Crime.** Fire and looting, causing millions of dollars of property damage, have brought great suffering to home owners



and small businessmen, particularly in black communities least able to absorb catastrophic losses. The Republican Party strongly advocates measures to alleviate and remove the frustrations that contribute to riots. We simultaneously support decisive action to quell civil disorder, relying primarily on state and local governments to deal with these conditions.

America has adequate peaceful and lawful means for achieving even fundamental social change if the people wish it. *We will not tolerate violence!*

For the future, we pledge an all-out, federal-state-local crusade against crime, including:

—Leadership by an Attorney General who will restore stature and respect to that office....

—Enactment of legislation to control indiscriminate availability of firearms, safeguarding the right of responsible citizens to collect, own and use firearms for legitimate purposes, retaining primary responsibility at the state level, with such federal laws as necessary to better enable the states to meet their responsibilities.

## Democrats

While violence flared in the streets and thousands of police and guards imposed security precautions unprecedented at presidential nominating conventions, the 1968 Democratic convention met August 26–29 in Chicago to nominate Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota for the presidency and to endorse the controversial Vietnam policies of the Johnson-Humphrey administration.

Twin themes—physical force to keep order and political force to overrule minority sentiment in the Democratic Party—were apparent throughout the convention.

The physical force, supplied by 11,900 Chicago police, 7,500 army regulars, 7,500 Illinois National Guardsmen, and 1,000 FBI and Secret Service agents, was exerted to keep vociferous Vietnam War critics away from the convention headquarters hotels and the International Amphitheatre where official sessions were held. A security ring several blocks wide guarded the Amphitheatre, itself surrounded by a barbed wire fence and multiple security checkpoints for entering delegates, reporters, and guests. No violence erupted in the Amphitheatre area, but near the downtown hotels there were days of bitter demonstrations that ended with repeated police use of tear gas. At the end of convention week, the Chicago police announced that 589 persons had been arrested, with more than 119 police and 100 demonstrators injured.

The political force was exerted by the Johnson administration organization backing Vice President Humphrey, whose supporters enjoyed clear control of convention proceedings from start to end. In a distinct minority were the antiwar factions that rallied around the candidacies of Sens. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota and George McGovern of South Dakota. Delegates won in the primaries by the late Robert F. Kennedy, who was assassinated in June, remained uncommitted but were too few to swing the convention away from Humphrey. The McCarthy forces mounted a

series of challenges to the Humphrey faction—on credentials, rules, the platform, and finally the nomination itself.

In the first business of the convention, the Humphrey and McCarthy forces joined to ban the 136-year-old unit rule, which enabled the majority of a split delegation to cast the delegation's entire vote for the candidate favored by the majority. Delegates rejected by voice vote a motion by the Texas delegation to retain the rule through the 1968 convention. However, as expected, the brief moments of unity ended when the convention moved on to consider credentials challenges.

The credentials committee had considered an unprecedented number of challenges, involving delegates from fifteen states. Although McCarthy supported almost all the challenges, his candidacy was not always the paramount issue. In the case of the disputed southern delegations, racial imbalance, the party loyalty issue, or a combination of both, were more important. Of the seventeen different challenges, McCarthy supported all but one (in Wisconsin); McGovern backed all the southern challenges; Humphrey supported only the Mississippi challenge publicly.

In a historic move, the convention by a voice vote seated a new loyalist Democratic faction from Mississippi and unseated the delegation of the traditionally segregationist, conservative regular party. The credentials committee decided all other challenges in favor of the regular delegations, but minority reports were filed for the Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Texas challengers. The North Carolina case was decided by a voice vote supporting the regular delegation, but the other three cases were settled by roll-call votes.

The first state to be considered was Texas, and, by a vote of 1,368 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 956 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, the convention approved the seating of the regular delegation led by Gov. John B. Connally. The rival McCarthy-supported Texas faction was led by Sen. Ralph Yarborough. (*Table, p. 729.*)

The Georgia case was considered next, with the credentials committee recommending that both rival delegations be seated and the Georgia vote split evenly between them. However, both delegations found this to be an unsatisfactory solution and presented reports to have their entire delegation seated alone. A minority report to seat the challenging Loyal National Democrats, led by African American state representative Julian Bond, was defeated 1,415.45 to 1,043.55. A minority report to seat the regular delegation, handpicked by Gov. Lester G. Maddox and Democratic state chairman James H. Gray, was rejected by a voice vote. The solution recommended by the credentials committee was subsequently approved by a voice vote.

The Alabama case involved three competing factions: the regulars, the largely African American National Democratic Party of Alabama (NDPA), and the integrated Alabama Independent Democratic Party (AIDP), created solely to run a slate of presidential electors loyal to the national party against the third-party candidacy of the state's former governor, George C. Wallace. The credentials committee proposed

seating all members of the regular delegation who would sign a loyalty pledge and replacing those who would not sign with loyal members of the AIDP delegation. However, the McCarthy-backed NDPA introduced a minority report to seat its entire delegation. By a vote of 1,607 to 880  $\frac{3}{4}$ , the convention rejected this minority report and by a voice vote approved the recommendation of the credentials committee.

The remainder of the credentials committee report was approved, including a resolution instructing the Democratic National Committee to include, in the call for the 1972 convention, encouragement to state parties to ensure that all Democrats in each state have a “meaningful and timely” opportunity to participate in delegate selection.

McCarthy, McGovern, and other liberal factions won their greatest breakthrough on convention rules, obtaining by a vote of 1,351  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1,209 elimination of the unit rule at every level of party activity leading up to and including the 1972 convention. Many Humphrey-pledged delegates also backed the unit rule change. Also a part of this successful minority report was the requirement that the delegate-selection process in 1972 be public and held within the calendar year of the convention.

On Wednesday night, on the third day of the convention, while nominations and balloting for president took place at the Amphitheatre, the worst violence of the convention broke out downtown, and television screens carried pictures of phalanxes of Chicago police advancing on demonstrators. At the same time, hundreds of Chicago mayor Richard J. Daley’s workers were brought into the galleries with apparent improper credentials. Some delegates, apparently refusing to show their credentials to the omnipresent security guards, were physically ejected from the convention floor. The McCarthy and McGovern forces charged “atrocities” and tried to adjourn the convention for two weeks. House majority leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the convention chairman, refused to accept their motions.

In addition to Humphrey, McCarthy, and McGovern, only two other candidates were placed in nomination—the Rev. Channing E. Phillips of the District of Columbia, who became the first African American ever nominated for the presidency at a national convention, and North Carolina governor Dan K. Moore.

The emotional highlight of the session was provided by McGovern’s nominator, Connecticut senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, who charged that “with George McGovern as president of the United States we wouldn’t have to have Gestapo tactics in the streets of Chicago.”

Humphrey was an easy winner on the first ballot, receiving 1,759  $\frac{1}{4}$  votes to 601 for McCarthy, 146 $\frac{1}{2}$  for McGovern, and 67 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Phillips. Humphrey’s winning majority included the bulk of party moderates, big-city organizations of the North (including Daley’s), and southern conservatives. In a tumultuous ending to one of the wildest nights in American

politics, Chairman Albert gavelled through a motion to make the nomination unanimous (despite major opposition on the floor) and adjourned the session. (*Table*, p. 729.)

As his running mate, Humphrey chose Maine senator Edmund S. Muskie. Julian Bond’s name also was placed in nomination, but Bond, then twenty-eight, withdrew, explaining that he was under the “legal age” to be president (the constitutional minimum is thirty-five). Before the end of the first ballot, Albert recognized Mayor Daley, who moved that Muskie be declared the vice-presidential nominee by acclamation. With the convention in a particularly unruly state, the Daley motion was quickly adopted. At the time the roll call was suspended, Muskie already had received 1,942 $\frac{1}{2}$  votes, a majority. Bond was a distant second with 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The 18,000-word platform, adopted by a voice vote, was a document that met the demands of the Democratic Party’s liberals word for word in almost every section except that which dealt with U.S. policy in Vietnam. At one point during the platform-writing sessions, it appeared that Humphrey might assent to a plank calling for a halt in U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. But President Johnson reportedly sent personal instructions that the plank should support administration policy.

The administration plank, approved 62–35 in the platform committee, supported a bombing halt only when it “would not endanger the lives of our troops in the field,” did not call for a reduction in search-and-destroy missions or a withdrawal of troops until the end of the war, and advocated a new government in Saigon only after the war had ended. The minority plank, drafted by McCarthy and McGovern, called for an immediate halt to the bombing, reduction of offensive operations in the South Vietnamese countryside, a negotiated troop withdrawal, and encouragement of the South Vietnamese government to negotiate with communist insurgents.

Following nearly three hours of debate the minority plank was defeated, 1,567  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1,041  $\frac{1}{4}$ . After the result was announced, members of the New York delegation and others slipped on black armbands and sang “We Shall Overcome.” (*Table*, p. 729.)

Unlike the Republican platform, which called for decreased United States involvement in Vietnam, Democrats adopted a plan that called for a continued strong American war effort. Although the Democrats agreed with Republicans that the South Vietnamese eventually should take over their nation’s defense, they gave no indication that an expanded Vietnamese role could lead to U.S. troop reductions in the near future.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1968:

**Vietnam.** Recognizing that events in Vietnam and the negotiations in Paris may affect the timing and the actions we recommend we would support our Government in the following steps:



**Bombing**—Stop all bombing of North Vietnam when this action would not endanger the lives of our troops in the field; this action should take into account the response from Hanoi.

**Troop Withdrawal**—Negotiate with Hanoi an immediate end or limitation of hostilities and the withdrawal from South Vietnam of all foreign forces—both United States and allied forces, and forces infiltrated from North Vietnam....

**National Defense.** We must and will maintain a strong and balanced defense establishment adequate to the task of security and peace. There must be no doubt about our strategic nuclear capacity, our capacity to meet limited challenges, and our willingness to act when our vital interests are threatened....

We face difficult and trying times in Asia and in Europe. We have responsibilities and commitments we cannot escape with honor.

**China.** The immediate prospects that China will emerge from its self-imposed isolation are dim. But both Asians and Americans will have to coexist with the 750 million Chinese on the mainland. We shall continue to make it clear that we are prepared to cooperate with China whenever it is ready to become a responsible member of the international community. We would actively encourage economic, social and cultural exchange with mainland China as a means of freeing that nation and her people from their narrow isolation.

**Crime.** In fighting crime we must not foster injustice. Lawlessness cannot be ended by curtailing the hard-won liberties of all Americans. The right of privacy must be safeguarded. Court procedures must be expedited. Justice delayed is justice denied.

A respect for civil peace requires also a proper respect for the legitimate means of expressing dissent. A democratic society welcomes criticism within the limits of the law. Freedom of speech, press, assembly and association, together with free exercise of the franchise, are among the legitimate means to achieve change in a democratic society. But when the dissenter resorts to violence, he erodes the institutions and values which are the underpinnings of our democratic society. We must not and will not tolerate violence.

**Electoral Reform.** We fully recognize the principle of one man, one vote in all elections. We urge that due consideration be given to the question of Presidential primaries throughout the nation. We urge reform of the electoral college and election procedures to assure that the votes of the people are fully reflected.

## American Independent Party

Former Alabama governor George C. Wallace declared his third-party presidential candidacy on February 8, 1968. The vehicle for his candidacy was his personally created American Independent Party. No convention was held by the party to ratify his selection. (A descendant of the 1968 Wallace campaign, the American Party ran a national ticket in 1972 but received less than 2 percent of the vote.)

On February 14 Wallace announced the choice of former Georgia governor Marvin Griffin as his "interim" vice-presidential running mate, but Wallace made clear that an official candidate would be chosen later in the campaign. Griffin's tentative candidacy was necessary to allow the American Independent Party to get on the ballot in several states. On October 3 Wallace

announced his choice of retired air force general Curtis E. LeMay, an Ohio native, as his official running mate.

Ten days later, Wallace released the text of his party's platform. The document generally took a harder line toward domestic and international problems than did the Democratic and Republican platforms. Wallace favored termination of the Vietnam War through negotiations but added that, if negotiations failed, the United States should seek a military solution.

As expected, the emphasis of the platform on domestic issues centered on returning control of local affairs to the states and communities, with the federal government serving in an assisting role rather than an authoritarian manner.

Following are excerpts from the American Independent Party platform of 1968:

**Vietnam.** We earnestly desire that the conflict be terminated through peaceful negotiations and we will lend all aid, support, effort, sincerity and prayer to the efforts of our negotiators.... If it becomes evident that the enemy does not desire to negotiate in good faith, that our hopes of termination of hostilities are not being realized and that the lives and safety of our committed troops are being further endangered, we must seek a military conclusion.

**Crime.** Lawlessness has become commonplace in our present society. The permissive attitude of the executive and judiciary at the national level sets the tone for this moral decay.... We will appoint as Attorney General a person interested in the enforcement rather than the disruption of legal processes and restore that office to the dignity and stature it deserves and requires.

**Federal Power.** The Federal Government, in derogation and flagrant violation of this Article [X] of the Bill of Rights, has in the past three decades seized and usurped many powers not delegated to it, such as, among others: the operation and control of the public school system of the several states; the power to prescribe the eligibility and qualifications of those who would vote in our state and local elections; the power to intrude upon and control the farmer in the operation of his farm; the power to tell the property owner to whom he can and cannot sell or rent his property; and, many other rights and privileges of the individual citizen, which are properly subject to state or local control, as distinguished from federal control. The Federal Government has forced the states to reapportion their legislatures, a prerogative of the states alone. The Federal Government has attempted to take over and control the seniority and apprenticeship lists of the labor unions; the Federal Government has adopted so-called "Civil Rights Acts," particularly the one adopted in 1964, which have set race against race and class against class, all of which we condemn.

**The Judiciary.** In the period of the past three decades, we have seen the Federal judiciary, primarily the Supreme Court, transgress repeatedly upon the prerogatives of the Congress and exceed its authority by enacting judicial legislation, in the form of decisions based upon political and sociological considerations, which would never have been enacted by the Congress. We have seen them, in their solicitude for the criminal and lawless element of our society, shackle the police and other law

enforcement agencies; and, as a result, they have made it increasingly difficult to protect the law-abiding citizen from crime and criminals.... The Federal judiciary, feeling secure in their knowledge that their appointment is for life, have far exceeded their constitutional authority, which is limited to interpreting or construing the law.

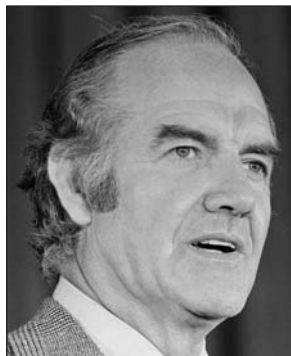
It shall be our policy and our purpose, at the earliest possible time, to propose and advocate and urge the

adoption of an amendment to the United States Constitution whereby members of the Federal judiciary at District level be required to face the electorate on his record at periodical intervals....

With respect to the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeals I [George Wallace] would propose that this amendment require reconfirmation of the office holder by the United States Senate at reasonable intervals.

## 1972 Conventions

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*George McGovern*  
Democrat



*Richard M. Nixon*  
Republican

#### Democrats

Massive reforms in convention rules and delegate-selection procedures made the 1972 Democratic convention, held in Miami Beach, Florida, July 10–13, significantly different from the violence-plagued assembly in Chicago four years earlier.

Two special commissions created by the 1968 convention drafted the reforms. The Commission on Rules, chaired by Rep. James G. O'Hara of Michigan, composed the first set of rules ever written on Democratic convention procedure. Among the reforms that the Democratic National Committee adopted were:

- A new vote-allocation formula based nearly equally on electoral college strength and the Democratic vote in recent presidential elections.
- An expansion of the convention rules, platform, and credentials committees so that their make-up would reflect state population differences rather than the previous method of allocating two seats to each state.
- The assurance that women and men be equally represented on committees and among convention officers.
- The requirement that the meetings and votes of all convention committees be open to the public.
- The requirement that the reports and minority views of all the committees be released at specified dates before the opening of the convention.

- The banning of floor demonstrations for candidates.
- The arrangement of the states and territories for roll calls in random sequence determined by lot rather than in the traditional alphabetical order.

The Commission on Party Structure and Delegate Selection, first chaired by Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and later by Rep. Donald M. Fraser of Minnesota, formulated eighteen guidelines to be met by the states in the delegate-selection process. With the approval of these guidelines by the Democratic National Committee, they became part of the 1972 convention call, thus requiring the states to be in full compliance with the guidelines before they would be seated.

Among the important features of the eighteen guidelines were the elimination of the unit rule; the restriction that no more than 10 percent of a state's delegation be named by its state committee; the requirement that all steps in the delegate-selection process be publicly advertised and held in easily accessible public places within the calendar year of the convention; the requirement that women, youth, and minority groups be included in delegations "in reasonable relationship" to their presence in the state's population; and the establishment of a detailed, public method of hearing delegate challenges.

The reforms encouraged an unprecedented number of challenges. The credentials committee opened hearings in Washington, D.C., two weeks before the start of the





convention, faced with eighty-two challenges from thirty states and one territory. A total of 1,289 delegates were challenged, representing more than 40 percent of the convention delegates. More than four-fifths of the challenges were filed on grounds of noncompliance with reform commission guidelines regarding adequate representation of women, youth, and minorities.

The most controversial challenges involved the California delegation and the part of the Illinois delegation controlled by Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago. The credentials committee, in a move that surprised supporters of McGovern, a candidate for the presidential nomination, upheld a challenge of California's winner-take-all primary law, stripping McGovern of 151 of the 271 delegate votes he had won in the primary.

The committee voted 72 to 66 to award the 151 convention seats to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and seven other candidates in proportion to their share of the popular ballots cast in the state's June primary. Although McGovern was clearly the front-runner for the nomination, the decision, if not overturned by the full convention, threatened his chances of being selected.

In a tense and dramatic balloting session the next day, the committee voted 71 to 61 to unseat fifty-nine Chicago delegates, including Daley, on grounds that the procedures under which they had been selected violated five of the party's reform guidelines. Most of the Illinois delegates challenging Daley supported McGovern.

The emotional credentials challenges were considered on the first night of the convention. Twenty-three challenges from fifteen states were brought to the convention floor, but the spotlight was on the California and Illinois cases. A key preliminary vote took place on a challenge to the South Carolina delegation brought by the National Women's Political Caucus. The challenge, seeking to increase the number of women in the state delegation, was rejected by a vote of 1,555.75 to 1,429.05. (*Table, p. 730.*)

The outcome of the vote could have set an important precedent on what constituted a majority on subsequent challenges. Anti-McGovern forces had hoped to get a ruling from the chair allowing an absolute majority of 1,509 delegates to prevail rather than a simple majority of delegates actually voting.

Convention chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien (also chairman of the Democratic National Committee) had announced earlier that a majority would consist of one-half plus one of the number of eligible voters. The rules provided that no delegates could vote on their own credentials challenges.

Because the winning total on the South Carolina vote exceeded by a wide margin both the eligible majority and the absolute majority of the convention's 3,016 votes, the anti-McGovern coalition was unable to force a test of what constituted a majority. Thus the vote, although it rejected the

position of South Carolina challengers favorable to McGovern, set the stage for returning the 151 California delegates to McGovern. The McGovern forces subsequently won the crucial California challenge, 1,618.28 to 1,238.22. (*Table, p. 730.*)

Following the defeat of a compromise in the Chicago case, a minority report asking for seating of the Daley delegates alone, was defeated 1,486.04 to 1,371.56. The vote seated a group, a majority of whom supported McGovern, headed by Chicago alderman William Singer and African American activist Jesse L. Jackson. (*Table, p. 730.*)

No other roll-call votes were needed to resolve the remaining credentials challenges. After the settlement of all the delegate contests, the convention had a composition unlike that of any previous major party convention. The 1972 Democratic assembly was the largest in major party history, with 3,203 delegates casting 3,016 votes. Unlike the situation in 1968, most delegates were chosen in state primary elections rather than in state conventions or caucuses. Nearly two-thirds of the delegates to the 1972 convention were selected in primaries, while only 41 percent had been elected by the primary system four years earlier, when Humphrey won the Democratic nomination without entering any primaries.

There were also large increases in the number of women, youth, and racial minorities at the 1972 convention. The proportion of women delegates rose from 13 percent in 1968 to 40 percent in 1972; the number of youth delegates (age thirty and under) dramatically jumped from 2.6 percent in 1968 to 21 percent four years later; and black delegates made up 15 percent of the 1972 convention, compared with 5.5 percent in 1968. But while women, youth, and blacks were better represented than at earlier conventions, there was a lower level of participation by elected party officials. Only thirty of the 255 Democratic members of the House of Representatives were present in Miami Beach.

The report of the rules committee was approved on the second day of the convention by a voice vote. The report proposed the abolition of winner-take-all primaries in 1976; the abolition of cross-over voting by Republicans in future Democratic presidential primaries; the selection of a woman as chairman of the 1976 convention, with the job rotating between the sexes thereafter; the creation of a special fund in the Democratic National Committee to subsidize the expenses of poor delegates at future national conventions and other party councils; and the appointment of a commission to make "appropriate revisions" in the reform guidelines.

Although the delegates overwhelmingly accepted these reforms, they balked at approving the party charter drafted by the rules committee. The new charter, the first ever written for a major party, was intended to free the national party of four-year presidential election cycles and to broaden public involvement in major national policy questions. But the charter was opposed by some party leaders, particularly



members of Congress, who viewed the document as shifting power from elected politicians to the grassroots level. By a vote of 2,408.45 to 195.10, the convention approved a compromise resolution to delay consideration of the charter until a proposed midterm policy conference in 1974. The compromise also enlarged the Democratic National Committee and revised its membership to reflect Democratic strength in the various states.

The settlement of the California challenge on the opening night of the convention in favor of the McGovern forces effectively locked up the presidential nomination for the South Dakota senator. The next day, two of his major rivals in the primaries, Senators Humphrey and Muskie, withdrew from the race. In the balloting on the third day of the convention, McGovern was an easy winner on the first roll call. Before switches, McGovern had received 1,728.35 votes to 525 for Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, 381.7 for Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, and 151.95 for Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York. After vote changes, McGovern's vote total rose to 1,864.95, but no attempt was made to make his nomination unanimous. (*Table, p. 731.*)

With McGovern's first choice for vice president, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, rebuffing all overtures, McGovern selected Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri. The vice-presidential balloting was prolonged by the nomination of six other candidates, and, by the time the roll call was suspended, votes were distributed among more than seventy different "candidates." Eagleton received 1,741.81 votes, a majority. On the motion of Frances T. "Sissy" Farenthold, the runner-up, the roll call was suspended and Eagleton was nominated by acclamation.

Because of the long vice-presidential roll call, it was nearly 3 a.m. East Coast time before McGovern was able to deliver his acceptance speech, costing him the prime-time television audience. In the speech, he stressed the antiwar theme that was a basic part of his campaign and implored the nation to "come home" to its founding ideals.

Barely ten days after selection of the Democratic ticket, on July 25, Eagleton disclosed that he voluntarily had hospitalized himself three times between 1960 and 1966 for "nervous exhaustion and fatigue." McGovern strongly supported his running mate at the time, but in the following days, his support for the Missouri senator began to wane. After meeting with McGovern on July 31, Eagleton withdrew from the ticket. It marked the first time since 1860 that a major party candidate had withdrawn from a national ticket after the convention had adjourned.

On August 5 McGovern announced that his choice to replace Eagleton was R. Sargent Shriver of Maryland, U.S. ambassador to France and the former director of the Peace Corps and the Office of Economic Opportunity. The newly enlarged Democratic National Committee formally nominated Shriver in an August 8 meeting in Washington.

The 1972 Democratic platform was probably the most liberal and the longest (about 25,000 words) ever offered by a major political party. The platform was more a collection of independent reform proposals than a unified plan of action. Its recommendations, largely written by separate subject-area task forces, did not translate into a compact program for Congress to consider or for a president to propose. But the platform's common themes reflected the changes in the party since 1968 and set it off from all other Democratic platforms of the previous generation.

The National Welfare Rights Organization sponsored a measure requiring the federal government to guarantee every family of four an annual income of \$6,500. It lost, 1,852.86 to 999.34. (*Table, p. 731.*)

The platform's position on the Vietnam War was blunt and unequivocal. As "the first order of business" of a Democratic administration, the platform pledged "immediate and complete withdrawal of all U.S. forces in Indochina." The plank also promised an end to military aid to the Saigon regime but pledged economic assistance to Vietnam to help the nation emerge from the war. Amnesty for war resisters was recommended after the return of American prisoners of war.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1972:

**Vietnam.** We believe that war is a waste of human life. We are determined to end forthwith a war which has cost 50,000 American lives, \$150 billion of our resources, that has divided us from each other, drained our national will and inflicted incalculable damage to countless people. We will end that war by a simple plan that need not be kept secret: The immediate total withdrawal of all Americans from Southeast Asia.

**Vietnam Amnesty.** To those who for reasons of conscience refused to serve in this war and were prosecuted or sought refuge abroad, we state our firm intention to declare an amnesty, on an appropriate basis, when the fighting has ceased and our troops and prisoners of war have returned.

**Poverty.** The next Democratic Administration must end the present welfare system and replace it with an income security program which places cash assistance in an appropriate context with all of the measures outlined above, adding up to an earned income approach to ensure each family an income substantially more than the poverty level defined in the area. Federal income assistance will supplement the income of working poor people and assure an adequate income for those unable to work.

**Crime.** There must be laws to control the improper use of hand guns. Four years ago a candidate for the presidency was slain by a hand gun. Two months ago, another candidate for that office was gravely wounded. Three out of four police officers killed in the line of duty are slain with hand guns. Effective legislation must include a ban on sale of hand guns known as Saturday night specials which are unsuitable for sporting purposes.

**Free Expression and Privacy.** The new Democratic Administration should bring an end to the pattern of political



persecution and investigation, the use of high office as a pulpit for unfair attack and intimidation and the blatant efforts to control the poor and to keep them from acquiring additional economic security or political power.

The epidemic of wiretapping and electronic surveillance engaged in by the Nixon Administration and the use of grand juries for purposes of political intimidation must be ended. The rule of law and the supremacy of the Constitution, as these concepts have traditionally been understood, must be restored.

**Rights of Women.** Women historically have been denied a full voice in the evolution of the political and social institutions of this country and are therefore allied with all underrepresented groups in a common desire to form a more humane and compassionate society. The Democratic Party pledges the following:

- A priority effort to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment....
- Appointment of women to positions of top responsibilities in all branches of the federal government, to achieve an equitable ratio of women and men.

**Presidential Elections.** We favor a Constitutional change to abolish the Electoral College and to give every voter a direct and equal voice in Presidential elections. The amendment should provide for a runoff election, if no candidate received more than 40 percent of the popular vote.

## Republicans

Six weeks after the Democratic convention, the Republicans gathered in the same Miami Beach convention hall. The August 21–23 convention, precisely programmed to make the most of free prime time, was a gigantic television spectacular from start to finish. The main business of the convention, the nomination of President Richard Nixon and Vice President Spiro T. Agnew to a second term, was a carefully planned ritual.

The selection of Miami Beach as the convention city provided as much drama as the convention itself. Initially the Republicans had chosen San Diego, Calif., as the host city, but the reluctance of that city to provide necessary facilities on schedule, coupled with the revelation that the International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) Corp. had pledged as much as \$400,000 in local contributions, led the Republican National Committee to move the convention to Miami Beach.

Despite the preliminary organizational problems, the atmosphere of the convention itself was almost euphoric, and the sessions proceeded with dispatch. The five sessions lasted only sixteen hours and fifty-nine minutes, compared with the thirty hours and eighteen minutes of the Democratic convention.

The one debate, which lasted only an hour, occurred over the adoption of new procedures for selecting national convention delegates. The Republican National Committee's

preconvention rules committee approved a 1976 delegate-allocation plan initiated by Sen. John G. Tower of Texas and Rep. Jack F. Kemp of New York. The plan emphasized a state's Republican presidential vote in awarding bonus delegates. It was viewed as especially beneficial to small southern and western states. The convention rules committee amended the Tower-Kemp plan to make it more palatable to larger states by adding some bonus delegates for states electing Republican governors and members of Congress.

However, Rep. William A. Steiger of Wisconsin introduced a different plan, weighted more toward states electing Republican governors and members of Congress—a plan that would work to the advantage of the larger states. The debate on the contrasting plans focused on the question of whether states should be rewarded chiefly for delivering their electoral votes to a Republican presidential candidate or whether the bonus should be based to some extent on gubernatorial and congressional contests.

The dispute was in part a battle between liberals and conservatives. Final victory for the conservatives was achieved on a 910 to 434 roll-call vote that defeated the Steiger amendment. The reallocation formula adopted by the delegates would expand the 1976 convention to more than 2,000 delegates, compared with the 1,348 who went to Miami Beach in 1972.

The struggle over the delegate-allocation formula was the only sign of party division at the convention. Nixon was renominated on the third night, receiving 1,347 of the 1,348 votes. The only opposing vote was cast reluctantly by a delegate from New Mexico for Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. of California, whose antiwar challenge of the president had fizzled after the year's first primary in New Hampshire. (*Table, p. 732.*)

One measure of the unity that surrounded the festive proceedings was the appearance of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York to deliver Nixon's nominating speech. Rockefeller had become a loyal supporter of the president after having been his chief rival for the Republican nomination in 1960 and 1968.

Agnew was nominated the next night with 1,345 votes. There were two abstentions and one waggish vote for newscaster David Brinkley.

In his acceptance speech, Nixon combined a review of his first four years with promises for the next four and indirect but highly partisan attacks on his Democratic opponent, George McGovern. Nixon stressed that the choice in the upcoming election was "not between radical change and no change, the choice ... is between change that works and change that won't work."

The Republican platform provoked little discussion and was approved by a voice vote. Two amendments were offered. The first, which would have pledged a prohibition on deficit federal spending, was defeated by voice vote. The second,

advocating self-determination for American Indians, was approved by voice vote with the consent of the platform committee chairman, Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona.

The document, approximately 20,000 words long, was generally moderate in its proposals and conservative in language, in contrast to the Democrats' liberal platform.

The actual drafting of the Republican platform was heavily influenced by the White House, and platform committee sessions were held behind closed doors. In contrast, the Democrats held ten regional hearings around the country, drafted their platform in public, and were required by party rules to produce a final version at least ten days before the convention opened.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1972:

**Vietnam.** We will continue to seek a settlement of the Vietnam War which will permit the people of Southeast Asia to live in peace under political arrangements of their own choosing. We take specific note of the remaining major obstacle to settlement—Hanoi's demand that the United States overthrow the Saigon government and impose a Communist-dominated government on the South Vietnamese. We stand unequivocally at the side of the President in his effort to negotiate honorable terms, and in his refusal to accept terms which would dishonor this country.

**Vietnam Amnesty.** We are proud of the men and women who wear our country's uniform, especially of those who have borne the burden of fighting a difficult and unpopular war. Here and now we reject all proposals to grant amnesty to those who have broken the law by evading military service. We reject the claim that those who fled are more deserving, or obeyed a higher morality, than those next in line who served in their places.

**Tax Reform.** We reject the deceitful tax "reform" cynically represented as one that would soak the rich, but in fact one that would sharply raise the taxes of millions of families in middle-income brackets as well. We reject as well the lavish spending promised by the opposition Party which would more than double the present budget of the United States Government. This, too, would cause runaway inflation or force heavy increases in personal taxes.

**Gun Control.** [We pledge to] safeguard the right of responsible citizens to collect, own and use firearms for legitimate purposes, including hunting, target shooting and self-defense. We will strongly support efforts of all law enforcement agencies to apprehend and prosecute to the limit of the law all those who use firearms in the commission of crimes.

**Women's Rights.** Continued ... support of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, our Party being the first national party to back this Amendment.

**School Prayer.** We reaffirm our view that voluntary prayer should be freely permitted in public places—particularly, by school children while attending public schools—provided that such prayers are not prepared or prescribed by the state or any of its political subdivisions and that no person's participation is coerced, thus preserving the traditional separation of church and state.

**Health.** To assure access to basic medical care for all our people, we support a program financed by employers, employees and the Federal Government to provide comprehensive health insurance coverage, including insurance against the cost of long-term and catastrophic illnesses and accidents and renal failure which necessitates dialysis, at a cost which all Americans can afford....

We oppose nationalized compulsory health insurance. This approach would at least triple in taxes the amount the average citizen now pays for health and would deny families the right to choose the kind of care they prefer. Ultimately it would lower the overall quality of health care for all Americans.

# 1976 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Jimmy Carter*  
Democrat



*Gerald R. Ford*  
Republican

### Democrats

Jimmy Carter, whose presidential primary campaign flouted Democratic Party regulars, brought the party's diverse elements together July 12–15 in a show of unaccustomed unity. The four-day 1976 convention in New York City was the party's most harmonious in twelve years and a stark contrast to the bitter and divisive conventions of 1968 and 1972.

The spirit of harmony was evident in the committee reports. No credentials challenges were carried to the convention floor and just one minority plank to the platform was offered. Only the rules committee report sparked much debate, and it was muted compared with the emotional struggles in the previous two conventions.

The lack of a spirited competition for the presidential nomination was an important factor in the absence of credentials challenges. However, the groundwork for the harmonious atmosphere had been established months earlier, when the Democratic National Committee adopted new delegate-selection and convention rules.

The delegate-selection rules abolished the implicit quota system that had been the basis of most challenges in 1972. The only basis for a challenge in 1976 was the violation of a state's delegate-selection or affirmative action plan to ensure the fair representation of minorities. Because all states had their plans approved by the national committee's Compliance Review Commission, the credentials committee was not weighing the fairness of the plan but merely whether the state party had implemented it. In reverse of the 1972 system, the burden of proof was on the challenging individual or group, not on the state parties.

The task of challengers was further impeded by the action of the national committee in October 1975, raising the

petition requirement for convention minority reports from 10 percent to 25 percent of credentials committee members.

The stringent new rules had an effect on the demographic composition of the convention. A postconvention survey by the national committee indicated that 36 percent of the delegates in 1976 were women, compared with 38 percent in 1972; 7 percent were African American compared with 15 percent four years earlier, and 14 percent were youths, compared with 21 percent in 1972.

The first roll call of the convention came on a rules committee minority report that would have permitted extended debate on the platform. The measure was promoted by party liberals, who complained that the restrictive convention rules cut off their chance for full debate. They urged platform debate on a maximum of three issues for a total of one hour, if at least three hundred delegates from ten states signed a petition for such issues. The proposal called for debate only; no votes would have been taken.

Carter delegates, though, were nearly unanimous in their opposition, fearing that adoption of the minority report would unduly lengthen the proceedings. The convention rejected the minority report by a vote of 735 to 1,957½.

Liberals had better luck when the rules relating to future conventions were considered. By voice votes, they won approval of majority reports to establish the party's new Judicial Council as an arbiter of party rules and to eliminate the controversial loophole primary.

A loophole primary permitted election of delegates on a winner-take-all basis at the congressional district level. Carter and Democratic National Chairman Robert S. Strauss both favored the minority report, which called simply for review of the loophole primary by the newly established



Commission on the Role and Future of Presidential Primaries, headed by Michigan state chairman Morley Winograd.

Liberals argued that this was not enough. They claimed that the loophole primary violated the party charter, which required proportional representation. Their position prevailed in the rules committee by a razor-thin margin of 58½ to 58 ¼. Although Carter managers were unhappy with the majority report, they did not press for a roll call and the convention approved it by voice vote.

But the convention rejected on roll-call votes liberal amendments to mandate the size and agenda of the party's 1978 midterm conference and to lower the minority report requirement at future conventions. The minority report on the 1978 conference would have required a prescribed agenda that included the discussion of policy matters. It also would have mandated a conference of at least 2,000 delegates, two-thirds of them elected at the congressional district level. On the roll call the proposal ran ahead 1,240 to 1,128, but it failed because of convention rules requiring a constitutional majority of 1,505 votes.

Another roll call came on the unsuccessful attempt by liberal delegates to have the minority report requirement at future conventions lowered from 25 percent to 15 percent of convention committee members. It was rejected, 1,249 to 1,354½.

Potentially the most explosive of the rules issues, regarding a "female quota" at future conventions, was settled in behind-the-scenes meetings between Carter and representatives of the women's caucus. At a rules committee meeting in Washington, D.C., in late June, the women's caucus had demanded equal representation with men in state delegations at future conventions. The Carter forces balked at this. Carter's views prevailed in the rules committee, which urged each state to promote equal division between the sexes but left the implementation of the rule to each state party. The women's caucus filed a minority report.

Both sides expressed a willingness to compromise, and in New York City on July 11 and 12 Carter met with representatives of the women's caucus. They reached a compromise that encouraged—but did not require—equal representation for women at the party's midterm conference and at future conventions. Language was inserted calling for the national committee to "encourage and assist" state parties in achieving equal division.

The compromise also included agreements between Carter and the women on other questions. Carter promised to establish an independent women's division in the party outside the realm of the chairman and pledged full party representation for women. The candidate promised to work for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and pledged high government positions for women. With acceptance of this compromise by the women's caucus, the minority report was withdrawn and the compromise language on equal division was worked into the majority report.

Balloting for president came on July 14, the third day of the convention, but it was merely a formality. Carter had locked up the nomination more than a month earlier when he won the June 8 Ohio primary, a victory that prompted a cascade of endorsements and stymied his remaining opposition. Besides Carter, three other names were placed in nomination: Rep. Morris K. Udall of Arizona, Carter's most persistent primary challenger; Gov. Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. of California; and antiabortion crusader Ellen McCormack of New York. The proceedings, though, turned into a love-feast as Udall before the balloting and Brown afterward appeared at the convention to declare their support for Carter.

On the presidential roll call, Carter received 2,238½ of the convention's 3,008 votes, topping the needed majority little more than halfway through the balloting with the vote from Ohio. Udall finished second with 329½ votes, followed by Brown with 300½, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama with 57, and McCormack with 22. The rest of the vote was scattered. After completion of the roll call—and vote switches in California, Rhode Island, and Louisiana—a motion to make the nomination unanimous was approved by voice vote. (*Table, p. 733.*)

The following morning Carter announced that his choice for vice president was Sen. Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota. Carter noted that it was a difficult decision, admitting that he had changed his mind three times in the previous thirty days.

In explaining his choice, Carter cited Mondale's experience and political philosophy, his concept of the presidency, and the preparation Mondale had made for his interview with Carter. Most of all, Carter emphasized compatibility, saying, "It's a very sure feeling that I have."

Mondale was one of seven prospective running mates Carter had personally interviewed. At his home in Plains, Georgia, Carter had interviewed, besides Mondale, Sens. Edmund S. Muskie (Maine) and John Glenn (Ohio). At the New York convention he interviewed Sens. Henry M. Jackson (Washington), Frank Church (Idaho), and Adlai E. Stevenson III (Illinois), and Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (New Jersey). Rodino withdrew his name from consideration shortly after his interview.

Like the presidential roll call the previous night, the balloting for vice president on July 15 was a formality. Mondale had only one declared opponent, Gary Benoit, a Massachusetts college student and a Wallace delegate. Two others were nominated but withdrew—Rep. Ronald V. Dellums of California and Vietnam War resister Fritz Efav of Oklahoma. Dellums, an African American from Oakland, appeared personally to withdraw his name and used the opportunity to plead with Carter to pay attention to the needs of minorities at home and to third world aspirations abroad.

On the roll call, Mondale swamped his rivals, receiving 2,817 votes, more than 90 percent of the convention total. Retiring House Speaker Carl Albert finished a distant





second with 36 votes, all cast as a complimentary gesture by his home state delegation. Rep. Barbara C. Jordan, an African American from Houston, followed with 28 votes, an apparent tribute to her dramatic keynote address.

Following the balloting, Mondale delivered his acceptance speech and succeeded in arousing the delegates with a partisan oratorical style reminiscent of his Minnesota mentor, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey.

"We have just lived through the worst scandal in American history," Mondale declared, "and are now led by a president who pardoned the person who did it." His reference to the Watergate affair and to the Nixon pardon brought the delegates to their feet.

Carter's acceptance speech, unlike Mondale's, was not a rousing one in the traditional sense. But Carter was able to begin his address before 11 p.m., in the prime television slot that Strauss had promised as a contrast to George McGovern's nearly unheard 3 a.m. acceptance speech in 1972.

The 1976 platform had been carefully constructed by the Carter forces at platform committee meetings in Washington, D.C., in June. The ninety-page document was something of a throwback to earlier years—a broad statement of party goals rather than a list of legislative programs and controversial stands on issues. The platform and the care with which it was written reflected the Democrats' determination to avoid the platform fights and issues that proved costly to the party in the previous two elections.

Unlike 1972, when there was sharp, divisive debate on twenty minority planks, only one minority plank—on revising the 1939 Hatch Act to allow federal employees to run for political office and participate in partisan campaigns—was presented to the delegates in Madison Square Garden. It was approved by the Carter forces and was adopted by a voice vote after minimal debate.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1976:

**Economy.** To meet our goals we must set annual targets for employment, production and price stability; the Federal Reserve must be made a full partner in national economic decisions and become responsive to the economic goals of Congress and the President....

**Full Employment.** We have met the goals of full employment with stable prices in the past and can do it again. The Democratic Party is committed to the right of all adult Americans willing, able and seeking work to have opportunities for useful jobs at living wages. To make that commitment meaningful, we pledge ourselves to the support of legislation that will make every responsible effort to reduce adult unemployment to 3 percent within 4 years....

**Government Reform.** The Democratic Party is committed to the adoption of reforms such as zero-based budgeting, mandatory reorganization timetables, and sunset laws which do not jeopardize the implementation of basic human and political rights.

An Office of Citizen Advocacy should be established as part of the executive branch, independent of any agency, with full access to agency records and with both the power and the responsibility to investigate complaints.

We support the revision of the Hatch Act so as to extend to federal workers the same political rights enjoyed by other Americans as a birthright, while still protecting the Civil Service from political abuse.

We call for legislative action to provide for partial public financing on a matching basis of the congressional elections, and the exploration of further reforms to insure the integrity of the electoral process.

**Health.** We need a comprehensive national health insurance system with universal and mandatory coverage. Such a national health insurance system should be financed by a combination of employer-employee shared payroll taxes and general tax revenues. Consideration should be given to developing a means of support for national health insurance that taxes all forms of economic income.

**Welfare Reform.** We should move toward replacement of our existing inadequate and wasteful system with a simplified system of income maintenance, substantially financed by the federal government, which includes a requirement that those able to work be provided with appropriate available jobs or job training opportunities. Those persons who are physically able to work (other than mothers with dependent children) should be required to accept appropriate available jobs or job training.

As an interim step, and as a means of providing immediate federal fiscal relief to state and local governments, local governments should no longer be required to bear the burden of welfare costs. Further, there should be a phased reduction in the states' share of welfare costs.

**Civil Rights and Liberties.** We pledge effective and vigorous action to protect citizens' privacy from bureaucratic and technological intrusions, such as wiretapping and bugging without judicial scrutiny and supervision; and a full and complete pardon for those who are in legal or financial jeopardy because of their peaceful opposition to the Vietnam War, with deserters to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

We fully recognize the religious and ethical nature of the concerns which many Americans have on the subject of abortion. We feel, however, that it is undesirable to attempt to amend the U.S. Constitution to overturn the Supreme Court decision in this area.

**Gun Control.** Handguns simplify and intensify violent crime. Ways must be found to curtail the availability of these weapons. The Democratic Party must provide the leadership for a coordinated federal and state effort to strengthen the presently inadequate controls over the manufacture, assembly, distribution and possession of handguns and to ban Saturday night specials.

Furthermore, since people and not guns commit crimes, we support mandatory sentencing for individuals convicted of committing a felony with a gun.

The Democratic Party, however, affirms the right of sportsmen to possess guns for purely hunting and target-shooting purposes.

**Energy.** The Democratic energy platform begins with a recognition that the federal government has an important role to

play in insuring the nation's energy future, and that it must be given the tools it needs to protect the economy and the nation's consumers from arbitrary and excessive energy price increases and help the nation embark on a massive domestic energy program focusing on conservation, coal conversion, exploration and development of new technologies to insure an adequate short-term and long-term supply of energy for the nation's needs....

The huge reserves of oil, gas and coal on federal territory, including the outer continental shelf, belong to all the people. The Republicans have pursued leasing policies which give the public treasury the least benefit and the energy industry the most benefit from these public resources. Consistent with environmentally sound practices, new leasing procedures must be adopted to correct these policies, as well as insure the timely development of existing leases....

We also support the legal prohibition against corporate ownership of competing types of energy, such as oil and coal. We believe such "horizontal" concentration of economic power to be dangerous both to the national interest and to the functioning of the competitive system.

**Environment.** The Democratic Party's strong commitment to environmental quality is based on its conviction that environmental protection is not simply an aesthetic goal, but is necessary to achieve a more just society. Cleaning up air and water supplies and controlling the proliferation of dangerous chemicals is a necessary part of a successful national health program. Protecting the worker from workplace hazards is a key element of our full employment program....

**Latin America.** We must make clear our revulsion at the systematic violations of basic human rights that have occurred under some Latin American military regimes.

We pledge support for a new Panama Canal treaty, which insures the interests of the United States in that waterway, recognizes the principles already agreed upon, takes into account the interests of the Canal workforce, and which will have wide hemispheric support.

## Republicans

After four boisterous, raucous, and sometimes tearful days, Republicans ended their 1976 national convention on a positive note absent during most of a gathering characterized by strident attacks on the Democrats and the Congress they controlled. Delegates arrived in Kansas City, Mo., for the August 16–19 convention more evenly split than they had been since 1952, when Dwight D. Eisenhower edged Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio (1939–1953) for the GOP nomination. Both major rivals for the nomination, President Gerald R. Ford (breaking with tradition) and former California governor Ronald Reagan, arrived in town three days before the balloting to continue their pursuit of delegates.

Ford, relying heavily on the prestige of the presidency that sometimes had failed to produce results during the seven-month campaign, invited a number of wavering delegates to his hotel suite in the new Crown Center Hotel while Reagan also courted delegates personally.

By a margin of 111 votes on August 17, the Reagan forces lost the first and probably the most important roll call

of the convention. The vote came on a Reagan-sponsored amendment to the rules committee report that would have required all presidential candidates to name their running mates before the presidential balloting the next night.

The idea of a test vote on the vice-presidential question was sprung by Reagan's campaign manager, John Sears, barely a week before the convention, when on August 9 he appeared before the rules committee and urged that the proposal be included as Section C of Rule 16. The amendment was clearly aimed at throwing Ford on the defensive, because Reagan had designated Sen. Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania as his running mate on July 26. Under the proposal, failure of a candidate to comply would have freed all delegates from any commitments to vote for him.

The convention debate and vote on Rule 16C was the focal point of the August 17 session. Supporters characterized the proposal as a "right-to-know" amendment. "A presidential candidate must tell us who's on his team before we are expected to join him," argued former Missouri representative Thomas B. Curtis, the sponsor of the amendment. "The delegates have the right to be consulted for a day of decision that will have an impact for years to come."

Speakers against the amendment countered that it was solely a maneuver of the Reagan forces and that any vice-presidential selection reform should be deliberately considered on its merits.

The final count stood at 1,069 in favor of the amendment and 1,180 against, with ten abstentions. The vote was the first tangible evidence of Ford's strength at the convention and paved the way for his nomination. (*Table, p. 734.*)

On the presidential roll call August 18, the final vote was 1,187 for Ford, 1,070 for Reagan, one vote from the New York delegation for Commerce Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, and one abstention. (*Table, p. 734.*) On a voice vote the convention made the nomination unanimous.

Ford added to the partisan style of the Republican ticket the next day by selecting Sen. Robert J. "Bob" Dole of Kansas as his running mate after Reagan ruled out his acceptance of the second spot. While little mentioned during speculation about Ford's vice-presidential choice, Dole, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, was seen as an effective gut fighter who would allow Ford to keep his campaign style presidential in the battle against Carter.

Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller nominated his potential successor, telling the crowd that the Kansas senator not only could stand the heat of political battle, but also could "really dole it out." Rockefeller, unpopular with conservatives, had not sought to continue in the job he had gained through appointment in 1974.

On the vice-presidential roll call, Dole received 1,921 of the convention's 2,259 votes. Sen. Jesse A. Helms of North Carolina, a hero of the conservatives, finished a distant second with 103 votes. The remaining votes were scattered among twenty-nine other "candidates."

Ford's acceptance speech concentrated on his record since taking office in mid-1974. The president took credit for cutting inflation in half, increasing employment to a record level, and bringing the country to peace.

Ford diverged from his prepared text to issue a direct challenge to Carter. "I'm ready, eager to go before the American people and debate the real issues face to face with Jimmy Carter," the president said. "The American people have the right to know first-hand exactly where both of us stand." No major party presidential nominees had debated since the Kennedy-Nixon debates in 1960.

By the time the convention got around to debating the platform the night of August 17, an expected bitter struggle between Ford and Reagan forces had been deflated by the earlier vote on rules. The arena, which had been packed two hours earlier, held a somewhat smaller crowd after midnight. Many Ford delegates in particular, confident that they had won the main event, left while members of the platform committee presented the sixty-five-page document.

Two minority planks were offered, in accordance with platform committee rules that required petitions signed by 25 percent of the members. The first, sponsored by Ann F. Peckham of Wisconsin, called for deleting all platform references to abortion. The committee-approved section supported a constitutional amendment "to restore protection of the right to life of unborn children." After a twelve-minute debate, the minority plank was defeated by voice vote and the abortion language stayed in.

The second minority report, a six-paragraph addition to the foreign policy section, was sponsored by thirty-four Reagan supporters on the platform committee. Without mentioning names, it criticized President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for losing public confidence, making secret international agreements, and discouraging the hope of freedom for those who did not have it—presumably captive nations.

Many of Ford's supporters, including Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois and Senate minority leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, earlier had expressed strong opposition to the "morality in foreign policy" plank, as it came to be called. Ford's floor leader, Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, and Rep. David C. Treen of Louisiana sought compromise language in informal negotiations on the floor. But the Reagan forces, led by Senator Helms, were adamant.

Not wishing to offend the Reagan contingent further, Ford's supporters decided not to fight. Sen. Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign policy subcommittee, announced from the podium that there would be no organized opposition to the plank. It was passed by voice vote. The convention then approved the platform.

The document reflected the nearly equal influence of President Ford and Ronald Reagan at the convention. It was a traditional Republican blueprint for limited government—a clear contrast with the Democratic platform.

Ordinarily, the platform of the party holding the White House heaps praise on the incumbent president and boasts of the way he has led the nation. This Republican platform did not. With Ford embroiled in a contest for the nomination, the platform writers chose to mention him by name only a few times. Richard Nixon was never mentioned. There were only vague references to Watergate.

Following are excerpts from the Republican Party platform of 1976:

**Economy.** We believe it is of paramount importance that the American people understand that the number one destroyer of jobs is inflation.

Republicans hope every American realizes that if we are to permanently eliminate high unemployment, it is essential to protect the integrity of our money. That means putting an end to deficit spending.

Wage and price controls are not the solution to inflation. They attempt to treat only the symptom—rising prices—not the cause. Historically, controls have always been a dismal failure, and in the end they create only shortages, black markets and higher prices. For these reasons the Republican Party strongly opposes any reimposition of such controls, on a standby basis or otherwise....

**Government Reform.** There must be functional realignment of government, instead of the current arrangement by subject areas or constituencies.

Revenue Sharing is an effort to reverse the trend toward centralization. Revenue Sharing must continue without unwarranted federal strictures and regulations.

Block grant programs should be extended to replace many existing categorical health, education, child nutrition and social programs.

While we oppose a uniform national primary, we encourage the concept of regional presidential primaries, which would group those states which voluntarily agree to have presidential primaries in a geographical area on a common date.

**Criminal Justice.** Each state should have the power to decide whether it wishes to impose the death penalty for certain crimes. All localities are urged to tighten their bail practices and to review their sentencing and parole procedures.

**Gun Control.** We support the right of citizens to keep and bear arms. We oppose federal registration of firearms. Mandatory sentences for crimes committed with a lethal weapon are the only effective solution to this problem.

**Civil Rights and Liberties.** The Republican Party reaffirms its support for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. Our Party was the first national party to endorse the E.R.A. in 1940. We continue to believe its ratification is essential to insure equal rights for all Americans.

The Republican Party favors a continuance of the public dialogue on abortion and supports the efforts of those who seek enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children.

**Welfare Reform.** We oppose federalizing the welfare system; local levels of government are most aware of the needs of their communities.

We also oppose the guaranteed annual income concept or any programs that reduce the incentive to work.

Those features of the present law, particularly the food stamp program, that draw into assistance programs people who are capable of paying for their own needs should be corrected. The humanitarian purpose of such programs must not be corrupted by eligibility loopholes.

**Health.** We support extension of catastrophic illness protection to all who cannot obtain it. We should utilize our private health insurance system to assure adequate protection for those who do not have it. Such an approach will eliminate the red tape and high bureaucratic costs inevitable in a comprehensive national program.

The Republican Party opposes compulsory national health insurance.

**Energy.** One fact should now be clear: We must reduce sharply our dependence on other nations for energy and strive to achieve energy independence at the earliest possible date. We cannot allow the economic destiny and international policy of the United States to be dictated by the sovereign powers that control major portions of the world's petroleum supplies....

**Foreign Policy.** We recognize and commend that great beacon of human courage and morality, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, for his compelling message that we must face the world with no

illusions about the nature of tyranny. Ours will be a foreign policy that keeps this ever in mind.

Ours will be a foreign policy which recognizes that in international negotiations we must make no undue concessions; that in pursuing détente we must not grant unilateral favors with only the hope of getting future favors in return.

Agreements that are negotiated, such as the one signed in Helsinki, must not take from those who do not have freedom the hope of one day gaining it.

Finally, we are firmly committed to a foreign policy in which secret agreements, hidden from our people, will have no part.

**Latin America.** By continuing its policies of exporting subversion and violence, Cuba remains outside the Inter-American family of nations. We condemn attempts by the Cuban dictatorship to intervene in the affairs of other nations; and, as long as such conduct continues, it shall remain ineligible for admission to the Organization of American States.

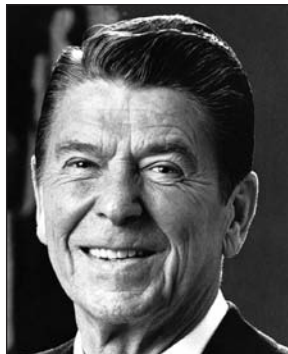
The United States intends that the Panama Canal be preserved as an international waterway for the ships of all nations.... In any talks with Panama, however, the United States negotiators should in no way cede, dilute, forfeit, negotiate or transfer any rights, power, authority, jurisdiction, territory or property that are necessary for the protection and security of the United States and the entire Western Hemisphere.

## 1980 Conventions

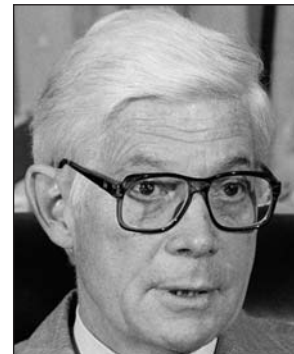
### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Jimmy Carter*  
*Democrat*



*Ronald Reagan*  
*Republican*



*John B. Anderson*  
*Independent*

### Republicans

Ronald Reagan, the sixty-nine-year-old former California governor, was installed as the Republican presidential nominee at the party's national convention, but his moment of glory nearly was overshadowed by an unusual flap over the number-two spot. The choosing of Reagan's running mate provided the only suspense at the GOP convention, held July 14–17 in Detroit's Joe Louis Arena.

Who would fill the number-one spot had been determined long before when Reagan won twenty-eight of the thirty-four Republican presidential primaries and eliminated all of his major rivals. The last to withdraw—George H.W. Bush—was tapped by Reagan July 16 as his ticket mate in a dramatic postmidnight appearance before the delegates.

For most of the evening of July 16, it looked as though Gerald R. Ford would occupy the second spot on the ticket, which would have made him the first former president to





run for vice president. A number of Republicans had described the combination as a “dream ticket.” Groups of Reagan and Ford supporters had met four times to “discuss” the possibility of forging a Reagan-Ford ticket.

The discussions reportedly centered around providing a role for Ford somewhat akin to the White House chief of staff’s. Ford further fed the speculation, offering a simple solution to the temporary problem that would have been posed by the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution. The amendment would have had the effect of prohibiting the members of the electoral college from California from voting for both Reagan and Ford because both were California residents. The amendment says that the electors from any state must vote for at least one person who is not from that state. Ford said Reagan’s lawyers had researched the residency question and determined that legally there would be no problem if the former president changed his residence to Michigan, which he represented in the House for twenty-five years, or to Colorado, where he owned a home.

As the evening of July 16 wore on, the speculation heightened. About 9:15 p.m. Reagan telephoned Ford to ask him to make up his mind whether he wanted the vice president’s job. Meanwhile, convention officials proceeded to call the roll of the states, and Reagan received enough votes to become the official nominee.

But at about 11:15 p.m. the Reagan-Ford arrangement fell apart. Ford went to Reagan’s suite in the Detroit Plaza Hotel and the two men agreed that it would be better for Ford to campaign for the GOP ticket rather than be a member of it. “His [Ford’s] instinct told him it was not the thing to do,” Reagan said later.

When it became apparent that efforts to persuade Ford to join the ticket had failed, Reagan turned to Bush, a moderate with proven vote-getting ability. The Reagan camp refused to acknowledge that Bush had been the second choice, even though it was widely perceived that way. “There was everybody else and then the Ford option,” Edwin Meese, Reagan’s chief of staff, said later.

Bush had been Reagan’s most persistent competitor through the long primary season, but he won only six primaries—Michigan, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Bush was one of the vice-presidential possibilities favored by those in the party who believed that Reagan had to reach outside the GOP’s conservative wing if he were to have broad appeal in November.

Bush supporters said that his Texas residency would balance the ticket geographically and that his extensive government service would overcome criticism that Reagan did not have any Washington experience. Bush served from 1967 to 1971 in the U.S. House and had been ambassador to the United Nations, head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking, and director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Republican Party’s 1980 platform was more a blueprint for victory in November than a definitive statement of party views. Rather than slug it out over specifics, the party’s moderate and conservative wings agreed to blur their differences to appear united, to broaden the party’s appeal and to smooth Reagan’s way to the White House.

Overwhelmingly, platform committee members agreed the document should be consistent with Reagan’s positions. Thus, though one media poll found delegates overwhelmingly in favor of resuming a peacetime draft, the platform bowed to the view of its nominee and stated its opposition to a renewal of the draft “at this time.” In the same manner, the party’s platform took no position on ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the Constitution. Since 1940 Republican platforms had supported an ERA amendment. Reagan, however, opposed ratification, and ERA opponents far outnumbered the amendment’s supporters on the platform committee. Yet Reagan, in a gesture to moderates, suggested that the platform not take a position on the issue, and the committee agreed.

Most of the platform document consisted of policy statements on which most Republicans agreed. There were calls for tax cuts, pleas for less government regulation, and harsh criticisms of the Carter administration. In two areas, however, the platform took a particularly hard-line position. The platform supported a constitutional amendment that would outlaw abortion and called on a Reagan administration to appoint federal judges who opposed abortion. On defense, platform writers took an already hard-line plank that had been drafted by party staff and moved it sharply to the right. The platform called for massive increases in defense spending and scoffed at the Carter administration’s proposed Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II).

On the other hand, to pick up votes from organized labor, African Americans, and the poor, the platform made some new overtures to those traditionally non-Republican groups. It pledged to strengthen enforcement of the civil rights laws, made overtures to U.S. workers put out of their jobs by competition from foreign imports, and promised to save America’s inner cities.

The platform was adopted by the convention July 15 without change, but not before an unsuccessful attempt was made to reopen on the floor one of its more controversial sections: the section suggesting that Reagan appoint federal judges who opposed abortion. Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois called it “the worst plank I have ever seen in any platform by the Republican Party.” The moderates sought to round up support for reopening the platform on the floor, but their efforts failed.

Ronald Reagan received the Republican nomination on the first ballot. (*Table*, p. 735.)

In his acceptance speech, Reagan combined sharp jabs at the alleged shortcomings of the Carter administration



with a reaffirmation of his conservative credo. Reagan cited three grave threats to the nation's existence—"a disintegrating economy, a weakened defense, and an energy policy based on the sharing of scarcity." The culprits, Reagan contended, were President Carter and the Democratic Congress. He said they had preached that the American people needed to tighten their belts. "I utterly reject that view," he declared.

Following are excerpts from the Republican Party platform of 1980:

**Taxes.** ... [W]e believe it is essential to cut personal tax rates out of fairness to the individual...

Therefore, the Republican Party supports across-the-board reductions in personal income tax rates, phased in over three years, which will reduce tax rates from the range of 14 to 70 percent to a range of from 10 to 50 percent.

... Republicans will move to end tax bracket creep caused by inflation. We support tax indexing to protect taxpayers from the automatic tax increases caused when cost-of-living wage increases move them into higher tax brackets.

**African Americans.** During the next four years we are committed to policies that will:

- encourage local governments to designate specific enterprise zones within depressed areas that will promote new jobs, new and expanded businesses and new economic vitality;

- open new opportunities for black men and women to begin small businesses of their own by, among other steps, removing excessive regulations, disincentives for venture capital and other barriers erected by the government;

- bring strong, effective enforcement of federal civil rights statutes, especially those dealing with threats to physical safety and security which have recently been increasing; and

- ensure that the federal government follows a nondiscriminatory system of appointments ... with a careful eye for qualified minority aspirants.

**Women's Rights.** We acknowledge the legitimate efforts of those who support or oppose ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

We reaffirm our Party's historic commitment to equal rights and equality for women.

We support equal rights and equal opportunities for women, without taking away traditional rights of women such as exemption from the military draft. We support the enforcement of all equal opportunity laws and urge the elimination of discrimination against women.

We reaffirm our belief in the traditional role and values of the family in our society.... The importance of support for the mother and homemaker in maintaining the values of this country cannot be over-emphasized.

**Abortion.** While we recognize differing views on this question among Americans in general—and in our own Party—we affirm our support of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children. We also support the Congressional efforts to restrict the use of taxpayers' dollars for abortion.

**Education.** ... [T]he Republican Party supports deregulation by the federal government of public education, and

encourages the elimination of the federal Department of Education.

We support Republican initiatives in the Congress to restore the right of individuals to participate in voluntary, non-denominational prayer in schools and other public facilities....

**Crime.** We believe that the death penalty serves as an effective deterrent to capital crime and should be applied by the federal government and by states which approve it as an appropriate penalty for certain major crimes.

We believe the right of citizens to keep and bear arms must be preserved. Accordingly, we oppose federal registration of firearms. Mandatory sentences for commission of armed felonies are the most effective means to deter abuse of this right.

**Foreign Competition.** The Republican Party recognizes the need to provide workers who have lost their jobs because of technological obsolescence or imports the opportunity to adjust to changing economic conditions. In particular, we will seek ways to assist workers threatened by foreign competition.

The Republican Party believes that protectionist tariffs and quotas are detrimental to our economic well-being. Nevertheless, we insist that our trading partners offer our nation the same level of equity, access, and fairness that we have shown them.

**Big Government.** The Republican Party reaffirms its belief in the decentralization of the federal government and in the traditional American principle that the best government is the one closest to the people. There, it is less costly, more accountable, and more responsive to people's needs....

**Energy.** We are committed to ... a strategy of aggressively boosting the nation's energy supplies; stimulating new energy technology and more efficient energy use; restoring maximum feasible choice and freedom in the marketplace for energy consumers and producers alike; and eliminating energy shortages and disruptions....

**Balanced Budget.** If federal spending is reduced as tax cuts are phased in, there will be sufficient budget surpluses to fund the tax cuts, and allow for reasonable growth in necessary program spending.

... We believe a Republican President and a Republican Congress can balance the budget and reduce spending through legislative actions, eliminating the necessity for a Constitutional amendment to compel it. However, if necessary, the Republican Party will seek to adopt a Constitutional amendment to limit federal spending and balance the budget, except in time of national emergency as determined by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

**National Security.** Republicans commit themselves to an immediate increase in defense spending to be applied judiciously to critically needed programs. We will build toward a sustained defense expenditure sufficient to close the gap with the Soviets. Republicans approve and endorse a national strategy of peace through strength....

**Nuclear Forces.** ... We reject the mutual-assured-destruction (MAD) strategy of the Carter Administration.... We propose, instead, a credible strategy which will deter a Soviet attack by the clear capability of our forces to survive and ultimately to destroy Soviet military targets.

A Republican Administration will strive for early modernization of our theater nuclear forces so that a seamless web

of deterrence can be maintained against all levels of attack, and our credibility with our European allies is restored.

**Defense Manpower and the Draft.** The Republican Party is not prepared to accept a peacetime draft at this time.... We will not consider a peacetime draft unless a well-managed, Congressionally-funded, full-scale effort to improve the all-volunteer force does not meet expectations.

**The Americas.** We deplore the Marxist Sandinista takeover of Nicaragua and the Marxist attempts to destabilize El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. We do not support United States assistance to any Marxist government in this hemisphere and we oppose the Carter Administration aid program for the government of Nicaragua. However, we will support the efforts of the Nicaraguan people to establish a free and independent government.

## Democrats

President Jimmy Carter emerged victorious from a deeply divided Democratic National Convention unsure whether his plea for unity to supporters of rival Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts had succeeded. Kennedy had been Carter's main opponent in his quest for renomination throughout the spring primary season. When it became apparent that Kennedy had not won in the primaries and caucuses the delegate support he needed, he turned his efforts to prying the nomination away from the president at the convention.

Kennedy's presence was strong throughout the convention week and expressions of support for the senator sometimes upstaged those for the incumbent president. Chants of "We want Ted" rocked off the walls of New York's Madison Square Garden during the convention's four days, August 11–14. Their echo faintly followed the president as he left the podium following his acceptance speech.

Kennedy's efforts to wrest the nomination from Carter centered around a proposed new convention rule that bound delegates to vote on the first ballot for the candidates under whose banner they were elected. When the convention opened, Carter could count 315 more votes than he needed for the nomination—votes that he had won in nominating caucuses and presidential primaries. As a result, Kennedy's only chance to gain the nomination was to defeat the binding rule.

Opponents of the binding rule argued that political conditions had changed since the delegates were elected months earlier and that to bind them would break with a century and a half of Democratic tradition.

But most Carter supporters scoffed at that contention, stressing that delegates were free to vote their conscience on all roll calls but the first one for president. Passage of the rule was simply fair play, they added. It had been adopted in 1978 without opposition by the party's most recent rules-review commission and the Democratic National Committee. Only when it was apparent that Carter was winning, claimed Atlanta mayor Maynard Jackson, did the Kennedy

camp want to change the rules to allow a "fifth ball, a fourth out, or a tenth inning."

When the measure finally came to a vote, Carter forces turned back the attempt to overturn the proposed rule. The vote was 1,936.418 to 1,390.580 against Kennedy's position. (*Table*, p. 736.)

Shortly after the vote, Kennedy ended his nine-month challenge to the president by announcing that his name would not be placed in nomination August 13. Passage of the binding rule ensured Carter's renomination.

Despite the loss on the binding rule, the Kennedy camp succeeded in molding the party platform more to their liking. The final document was filled with so many concessions to the Kennedy forces that it won only a half-hearted endorsement from the president. The platform battle, one of the longest in party history, filled seventeen hours of debate and roll calls that stretched over two days, August 12 and 13.

Most of Carter's concessions and outright defeats came on the economic and human needs sections of the 40,000-word document. It was these revisions that Carter rejected—as diplomatically as possible—in a statement issued several hours after the debate wound to a close.

The marathon platform debate reached its high point on Tuesday evening, August 12, when Kennedy addressed the delegates in behalf of his minority report on the economic chapter. Kennedy's speech provided the Democratic convention with its most exciting moments. The address, which sparked a forty-minute emotional demonstration when it was over, called for Democratic unity and laced into the Republican nominee, Ronald Reagan.

Kennedy defended his liberal ideology, supporting national health insurance and federal spending to restore deteriorated urban areas. He lashed out at Reagan's proposal for a massive tax cut, labeling it as beneficial only to the wealthy. Buoyed by the Kennedy oratory, the convention went on to pass by voice vote three liberal Kennedy platform planks on the economy, thereby rejecting the more moderate versions favored by Carter.

The first of the Kennedy-sponsored planks was a statement pledging that fairness would be the overriding principle of the Democrats' economic policy and that no actions would be taken that would "significantly increase" unemployment. The convention next approved a Kennedy plank seeking a \$12 billion antirecession jobs program, a \$1 billion rail renewal plan, and an expanded housing program for low- and moderate-income families. The final Kennedy economic plank was a statement of opposition to fighting inflation through a policy of high interest rates and unemployment. Carter had agreed to this plank the day before the convention opened.

Carter floor managers realized that it would be difficult to block passage of the Kennedy economic proposals. After the senator's emotion-filled speech, Carter advisers—realizing their position could not prevail—quickly sought to change from a roll call to a voice vote on the economic planks.

During the floor demonstration that followed Kennedy's speech, a series of telephone calls ricocheted between the podium and the senator's campaign trailer located off the convention floor. The negotiations involved how many elements of the Kennedy program would be accepted by voice vote. In the end, Carter prevailed on only one of Kennedy's economic minority reports, the call for an immediate wage and price freeze followed by controls.

Shortly after Carter's renomination August 13, Kennedy issued a statement endorsing the platform and pledging his support for Carter. In the final moments before adjournment, Kennedy made a stiff and brief appearance on the platform with Carter, Vice President Walter F. Mondale, and a host of Democratic officeholders. But the coolness of his appearance—accompanied by the warmest reception of the night—left questionable the commitment of the senator and his supporters to work strenuously for Carter's reelection.

Carter won the Democratic nomination with 2,123 votes compared with Kennedy's 1,150.5. Other candidates split 54.5 votes. (*Table, p. 736.*)

In his acceptance speech, Carter alluded to the convention's divisions. He led off with praise for Kennedy's tough campaign, thanks for his concessions during the convention, and an appeal for future help. "Ted, your party needs—and I need—you, and your idealism and dedication working for us." Carter spent much of the speech characterizing Reagan's programs as a disastrous "fantasy world" of easy answers. He avoided detailed comments on the economic issues over which he and Kennedy had split, confining himself to statements that he wanted jobs for all who needed them.

As expected, Mondale was renominated for vice president. The vice president's acceptance speech set delegates chanting "Not Ronald Reagan" as Mondale reeled off a list of liberal values and programs that, he said, most Americans agreed with. Mondale was one of the few speakers to unequivocally praise Carter's record, which he did at some length. The speech ended with a warning not to "let anyone make us less than what we can be."

Following are excerpts from the Democratic Party platform of 1980:

**Employment.** We specifically reaffirm our commitment to achieve all the goals of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act within the currently prescribed dates in the Act, especially those relating to a joint reduction in unemployment and inflation. Full employment is important to the achievement of a rising standard of living, to the pursuit of sound justice, and to the strength and vitality of America.

**Antirecession Assistance.** A Democratic antirecession program must recognize that Blacks, Hispanics, other minorities, women, and older workers bear the brunt of recession. We pledge a \$12 billion anti-recession jobs program....

**Tax Reductions.** We commit ourselves to targeted tax reductions designed to stimulate production and combat recession as soon as it appears so that tax reductions will not have a

disproportionately inflationary effect. We must avoid untar-geted tax cuts which would increase inflation.

**Federal Spending.** Spending restraint must be sensitive to those who look to the federal government for aid and assistance, especially to our nation's workers in times of high unemployment. At the same time, as long as inflationary pressures remain strong, fiscal prudence is essential to avoid destroying the progress made to date in reducing the inflation rate.

Fiscal policy must remain a flexible economic tool. We oppose a Constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

**Interest Rates.** ... [W]e must continue to pursue a tough anti-inflationary policy which will lead to an across-the-board reduction in interest rates on loans.

In using monetary policy to fight inflation, the government should be sensitive to the special needs of areas of our economy most affected by high interest rates.

**Worker Protection.** The Democratic Party will not pursue a policy of high interest rates and unemployment as the means to fight inflation. We will take no action whose effect will be a significant increase in unemployment, no fiscal action, no monetary action, no budgetary action. The Democratic Party remains committed to policies that will not produce high interest rates or high unemployment.

OSHA protections should be properly administered, with the concern of the worker being the highest priority; legislative or administrative efforts to weaken OSHA's basic worker protection responsibilities are unacceptable.

We will continue to oppose a sub-minimum wage for youth and other workers and to support increases in the minimum wage so as to ensure an adequate income for all workers.

**Human Needs.** While we recognize the need for fiscal restraint ... we pledge as Democrats that for the sole and primary purpose of fiscal restraint alone, we will *not* support reductions in the funding of any program whose purpose is to serve the basic human needs of the most needy in our society—programs such as unemployment, income maintenance, food stamps, and efforts to enhance the educational, nutritional or health needs of children.

**Education.** ... [W]e will continue to support the Department of Education and assist in its all-important educational enterprise....

**Equal Rights Amendment.** ... [T]he Democratic Party must ensure that ERA at last becomes the 27 Amendment to the Constitution. We oppose efforts to rescind ERA in states which have already ratified the amendment, and we shall insist that past rescissions are invalid.

**Abortion.** The Democratic Party recognizes reproductive freedom as a fundamental human right. We therefore oppose government interference in the reproductive decisions of Americans, especially those government programs or legislative restrictions that deny poor Americans their right to privacy by funding or advocating one or a limited number of reproductive choices only. Specifically, the Democratic Party opposes ... restrictions on funding for health services for the poor that deny poor women especially the right to exercise a constitutionally-guaranteed right to privacy.

**Gun Control.** The Democratic Party affirms the right of sportsmen to possess guns for purely hunting and target-shooting purposes. However, handguns simplify and intensify violent crime.... The Democratic Party supports enactment of federal legislation to strengthen the presently inadequate regulations over the manufacture, assembly, distribution, and possession of handguns and to ban “Saturday night specials.”

**Energy.** We must make energy conservation our highest priority, not only to reduce our dependence on foreign oil, but also to guarantee that our children and grandchildren have an adequate supply of energy....

**National Security.** Our fourth major objective is to strengthen the military security of the United States and our Allies at a time when trends in the military balance have become increasingly adverse. America is now, and will continue to be, the strongest power on earth. It was the Democratic Party’s greatest hope that we could, in fact, reduce our military effort. But realities of the world situation, including the unremitting buildup of Soviet military forces, required that we begin early to reverse the decade-long decline in American defense efforts.

## National Unity Campaign

Rep. John B. Anderson of Illinois, a moderate Republican, declared himself an independent candidate for the presidency April 24, 1980, after it became clear that he could not obtain his party’s presidential nomination. Anderson created the National Unity Campaign as the vehicle for his third-party candidacy. No party convention was held to select Anderson or to ratify the selection.

On August 25 Anderson announced he had tapped former Wisconsin governor Patrick J. Lucey, a Democrat, to be his running mate. The selection of Lucey was seen as a move by Anderson to attract liberal Democrats disgruntled by President Jimmy Carter’s renomination. Anderson’s choice of a running mate and the August 30 release of a National Unity Campaign platform helped establish him as a genuine contender in the presidential race.

The 317-page platform put forth specific proposals on a variety of national issues, emphasizing domestic questions. The positions taken generally were fiscally conservative and socially liberal, remaining true to Anderson’s “wallet on the right, heart on the left” philosophy.

The platform made clear that Anderson’s primary goal was to restore the nation’s economic health by adopting fiscal and tax policies that would “generate a substantial pool of investment capital,” which then would be used to increase productivity and create jobs. Anderson proposed countercyclical revenue sharing to direct federal funds to areas hardest hit by the election year recession. He rejected mandatory wage and price controls as a cure for inflation, proposing instead a program under which the government would encourage labor and management to work toward agreement on proper levels for wages and prices and use tax incentives to encourage compliance with the standards set. In

contrast to both Carter and Reagan, Anderson opposed tax cuts for individuals. He also criticized constitutional amendments to balance the federal budget, saying that while the budget should be balanced “in ordinary times,” it could be expected to run a deficit in times of “economic difficulty.”

Anderson’s energy policy made reducing oil imports the top priority. His platform proposed a 50-cent-a-gallon excise tax on gasoline to discourage consumption, with the revenue to be used to cut Social Security taxes. Anderson favored the decontrol of oil prices begun under Carter and proposed a 40-mile-per-gallon fuel economy standard for new autos.

For U.S. cities, Anderson proposed using about 90 percent of alcohol and tobacco taxes to help build mass transit systems and fight deterioration of public facilities. He also favored offering tax incentives to encourage businesses to locate in blighted urban areas.

Following are excerpts from the National Unity Campaign platform of 1980:

**Economy.** We will construct a Wage-Price Incentives Program. Our administration will invite labor and management leaders to agree upon fair and realistic guidelines and to determine appropriate tax-based incentives to encourage compliance....

In the absence of sharp and prolonged increases in the rate of inflation, we will oppose mandatory wage and price standards.

**Gasoline Tax.** We would couple decontrol of oil and gas prices with an excise tax of 50 cents per gallon on gasoline, the full revenues of that tax being returned to individuals through reductions in payroll taxes and increased Social Security benefits.... We will employ tax credits and other incentives to promote substitution of nonpetroleum energy for oil, adoption of energy-efficient systems in industry and elsewhere, improvements in transportation and energy production technologies, and development of less wasteful structures for home and commerce.

**Cities.** ... [A]n Anderson-Lucey Administration will propose an Urban Reinvestment Trust Fund. Funded through ... revenues from the Federal alcohol and tobacco excise taxes and phased in over three years, it will disburse approximately \$3.9 billion annually. It will be used for upgrading, repair and replacement of [urban] capital plant and equipment.

Within our distressed older cities, there are zones of devastation, blighted by crime, arson and population flight.... We favor legislation that would create “enterprise zones” in these areas, by lowering corporate, capital gains, payroll and property taxes and by furnishing new tax incentives....

**Social Issues.** We are committed to ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. We oppose government intrusion in the most intimate of family decisions—the right to bear or not to bear children—and will fight against any constitutional amendment prohibiting abortion. We support public funding of family planning services and other efforts to enable women to find ... alternatives to abortion.

**National Defense and Arms Control.** In strategic forces, we will maintain a stable balance by preserving essential equivalence



with the Soviet Union. To meet an evolving threat to our deterrent, we will modernize and diversify our strategic arsenal.

The growing concern over the threat to fixed, land-based missiles poses an urgent problem to both the United States and the Soviet Union. Economically, environmentally and strategically, the ... cure proposed by the Carter Administration—the MX system—is unsound....

We favor ... a short-term ... nuclear test ban treaty between the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom....

For a more effective defense, we will rely heavily on collective security arrangements with our principal allies in NATO and Japan. We will work to reinforce and enhance our historic partnership with our Western European allies.

We will propose to Moscow supplementary measures that could make possible the ratification of the SALT II Treaty and the start of SALT III negotiations. These proposals will respond to concerns expressed in the U.S. Senate regarding such issues as verification and future force reductions.

## 1984 Conventions

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



**Walter F. Mondale**  
*Democrat*



**Ronald Reagan**  
*Republican*

#### Democrats

Ending a long and difficult nomination campaign with a display of party unity and a historic vice-presidential choice, Walter F. Mondale used the 1984 Democratic convention to sound the opening themes of his challenge to President Ronald Reagan: family, fairness, the flag, and the future.

Accepting their nominations July 19 before cheering, flag-waving delegates at the San Francisco convention, the presidential candidate and his running mate, Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, served notice that they would hold Reagan to account for his policies in their uphill battle to capture the White House. “Here is the truth about the [nation’s] future,” Mondale told the Democrats as they wrapped up their four-day convention. “We are living on borrowed money and borrowed time.”

The spectacle of Mondale and Ferraro, with their families, celebrating with delegates in the jammed Moscone Center capped a week in which the Democrats came together to choose their ticket and shore up party unity. Toward that end, the convention succeeded to a greater degree than had seemed possible when the former vice president was battling Sen. Gary Hart of Colorado and Jesse L. Jackson in the primaries and caucuses. There was little

acrimony over consideration of the party platform; and once Mondale was nominated, the three rivals seemed to put aside their most visible differences.

The fifty-six-year-old Minnesotan had been the apparent winner since the final round of primaries on June 5, when he took New Jersey, which gave him the 1,967 pledged delegates needed to take the nomination. Mondale finished the convention balloting with nearly a thousand votes more than Hart, his closest competitor, yet he was by no means an overwhelming choice. He polled 2,191 votes—about 56 percent of a possible 3,933. Jackson received 465.5 votes. (*Table, p. 739.*)

The Democratic unity displayed in San Francisco—so different from the 1980 convention, when the struggle between President Jimmy Carter and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts left the party torn and battered—was largely because of delegates’ deeply felt antipathy to the policies of the Reagan administration. The unusual harmony, at least in part, was also because of Gov. Mario M. Cuomo of New York, who electrified delegates with his keynote address on the opening night, July 16. In an eloquent appeal for family values and compassion for the poor, he set the tone for the rest of the convention. His speech was rivaled in intensity only by Ferraro’s nomination by acclamation July 19 and an impassioned speech given by Jackson on July 17.



Speaking forcefully but without dramatic oratorical flourishes, and repeatedly interrupted by emotional applause, Cuomo combined an appeal to Democratic traditions with specific attacks on the domestic and foreign policies of the Reagan administration. Noting Reagan's reference to America as "a shining city on a hill," Cuomo said that "the hard truth is that not everyone is sharing in this city's splendor and glory. There is despair, Mr. President, in the faces that you don't see, in the places that you don't visit in your shining city."

Pledging a government of "new realism" that would combine strong but conciliatory foreign policies with tough economic initiatives, Mondale vowed in his acceptance speech to squeeze the budget and raise taxes to reduce soaring deficits, then approaching \$200 billion a year. "Let's tell the truth.... Mr. Reagan will raise taxes, and so will I," Mondale said. "He won't tell you. I just did."

To Ferraro, the first woman put on the national ticket by a major party, her nomination by acclamation was a special honor. Quoting the late Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., she said that "'Occasionally in life there are moments which cannot be completely explained in words. Their meaning can only be articulated by the inaudible language of the heart.' Tonight is such a moment for me. My heart is filled with pride."

The 45,000-word platform adopted at the convention created few divisions in the party, but not many candidates were enthusiastic about using it in their fall campaigns. Adopted in an emphatic but seldom angry four-hour debate July 17, the platform drew heavily from Mondale's campaign themes. It also contained significant contributions from Hart and Jackson.

The debate on five minority planks offered by Hart and Jackson was lackluster compared with the heated platform struggles between Carter and Kennedy at the 1980 convention. The first sign that Mondale would surmount the Jackson challenges came on the plank pledging "no first use" of nuclear weapons. After a brief debate, it was defeated, with 1,405.7 delegates voting for it and 2,216.3 against. (*Table, p. 738.*)

Jackson supporters said it was "morally and militarily insane" even to consider using nuclear weapons, but Mondale's backers said the platform's arms control language was strong enough in promising movement toward a "no-first-use" stance.

In contrast to the opposition to Jackson's national security planks, Hart's "peace plank" was readily accepted by Mondale. Delegates adopted it, 3,271.8 to 351.2. The plank said a Democratic president would not "hazard American lives or engage in unilateral military involvement" in areas such as the Persian Gulf or Central America unless American objectives were clear and diplomatic efforts had been exhausted. (*Table, p. 738.*)

Jackson's two other minority reports dealt with issues of special interest to his African American constituency:

runoff primaries in the South and affirmative action. His call to abolish runoff primaries was defeated, but a compromise version of the affirmative action plank was accepted.

Ten southern states used runoff primaries when no candidate received a majority in the first primary. Jackson claimed these second elections diluted minority voting strength because white voters often reverted to racial loyalty when a runoff choice was between a white and a black candidate. Supporters of second primaries argued that they prevented the nomination of fringe candidates who could receive a plurality in first-round primaries when more credible candidates split the vote. The dual primaries plank was defeated 2,500.8 to 1,253.2. (*Table, p. 738.*)

The other dispute was whether the platform should reject the use of quotas to overturn discrimination in employment and education. As adopted in June, the platform specifically rejected quotas but called for affirmative action goals and timetables to end discrimination in hiring, promotions, and education.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1984:

**Budget Deficits.** ... The Democratic Party is pledged to reducing these intolerable deficits. We will reassess defense expenditures; create a tax system that is both adequate and fair; control skyrocketing health costs without sacrificing quality of care; and eliminate other unnecessary expenditures.

We oppose the artificial and rigid Constitutional restraint of a balanced budget amendment. Further we oppose efforts to call a federal constitutional convention for this purpose.

**Tax Reform.** We will cap the effect of the Reagan tax cuts for wealthy Americans and enhance the progressivity of our personal income tax code, limiting the benefits of the third year of the Reagan tax cuts to the level of those with incomes of less than \$60,000. We will partially defer indexation while protecting average Americans. We will close loopholes, eliminate the preferences and write-offs, exemptions, and deductions which skew the code toward the rich and toward unproductive tax shelters. Given the fact that there has been a veritable hemorrhage of capital out of the federal budget, reflected in part by the huge budget deficit, there must be a return to a fair tax on corporate income....

**Controlling Domestic Spending.** Social Security is one of the most important and successful initiatives in the history of our country, and it is an essential element of the social compact that binds us together as a community. There is no excuse—as the Reagan Administration has repeatedly suggested—for slashing Social Security to pay for excesses in other areas of the budget. We will steadfastly oppose such efforts, now and in the future.

It is rather in the area of health care costs that reform is urgently needed. By 1988, Medicare costs will rise to \$106 billion; by the turn of the century, the debt of the trust fund may be as great as \$1 trillion. In the Republican view, the problem is the level of benefits which senior citizens and the needy receive. As Democrats, we will protect the interests of health care beneficiaries. The real problem is the growing cost of health care services....

**Affirmative Action.** The Democratic Party firmly commits itself to protect the civil rights of every citizen and to

pursue justice and equal treatment under the law for all citizens. The Party reaffirms its longstanding commitment to the eradication of discrimination in all aspects of American life through the use of affirmative action goals, timetables, and other verifiable measurements to overturn historic patterns and historic burdens of discrimination in hiring, training, promotions, contract procurement, education, and the administration of all Federal programs....

**Equal Rights for Women.** A top priority of a Democratic Administration will be ratification of the unamended Equal Rights Amendment.... The Democratic Party defines nondiscrimination to encompass both equal pay for equal work and equal pay for work of comparable worth, and we pledge to take every step, including enforcement of current law and amending the Constitution to include the unamended ERA, to close the wage gap.

**Abortion.** ... The Democratic Party recognizes reproductive freedom as a fundamental human right. We therefore oppose government interference in the reproductive decisions of Americans, especially government interference which denies poor Americans their right to privacy by funding or advocating one or a limited number of reproductive choices only....

**Voting Rights Act.** A Democratic President and Administration pledge to eliminate any and all discriminatory barriers to full voting rights, whether they be at-large requirements, second-primaries, gerrymandering, annexation, dual registration, dual voting or other practices. Whatever law, practice, or regulation discriminates against the voting rights of minority citizens, a Democratic President and Administration will move to strike it down....

**Homosexual Rights.** ... All groups must be protected from discrimination based on race, color, sex, religion, national origin, language, age, or sexual orientation. We will support legislation to prohibit discrimination in the workplace based on sexual orientation. We will assure that sexual orientation per se does not serve as a bar to participation in the military....

**Gun Control.** We support tough restraints on the manufacture, transportation, and sale of snubnosed handguns, which have no legitimate sporting use and are used in a high proportion of violent crimes.

**Arms Control.** ... A Democratic President will propose an early summit with regular, annual summits to follow, with the Soviet leaders, and meetings between senior civilian and military officials, in order to reduce tensions and explore possible formal agreements.... Our ultimate aim must be to abolish all nuclear weapons in a world safe for peace and freedom....

These steps should lead promptly to the negotiation of a comprehensive, mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of all nuclear weapons. Building on this initiative, the Democratic President will update and resubmit the SALT II Treaty to the Senate for its advice and consent....

**Defense Policy.** The Reagan Administration measures military might by dollars spent. The Democratic Party seeks prudent defense based on sound planning and a realistic assessment of threats....

A Democratic President will be prepared to apply military force when vital American interests are threatened, particularly

in the event of an attack upon the United States or its immediate allies. But he or she will not hazard American lives or engage in unilateral military involvement:

- Where our objectives are not clear;
- Until all instruments of diplomacy and non-military leverage, as appropriate, have been exhausted;
- Where our objectives threaten unacceptable costs or unreasonable levels of military force;
- Where the local forces supported are not working to resolve the causes of conflict;
- Where multilateral or allied options for the resolution of conflict are available....

**The Middle East.** ... The Democratic Party opposes any consideration of negotiations with the PLO, unless the PLO abandons terrorism, recognizes the state of Israel, and adheres to U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338.

Jerusalem should remain forever undivided with free access to the holy places for people of all faiths. As stated in the 1976 and 1980 platforms, the Democratic Party recognizes and supports the established status of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel. As a symbol of this stand, the U.S. Embassy should be moved from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

**Central America.** ... We must terminate our support for the contras and other paramilitary groups fighting in Nicaragua. We must halt those U.S. military exercises in the region which are being conducted for no other real purpose than to intimidate or provoke the Nicaraguan government or which may be used as a pretext for deeper U.S. military involvement in the area.

## Republicans

A jubilant Republican Party wound up its August 20–23 convention in Dallas, Texas, confident that President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George H.W. Bush would be the winning team in November. With the ticket's renomination certain beforehand, the convention was more a celebration than a business meeting of GOP activists. Behind the cheering and display of party unity, however, ran a current of dissent: moderates, who were greatly outnumbered, voiced unhappiness with the party's direction and its platform.

During convention week, speaker after speaker criticized the Democrats, saying they represented a legacy of "malaise" from Jimmy Carter's administration and promised only a future of fear. Reagan, too, emphasized that theme in his fifty-five-minute acceptance speech. To repeated interruptions of applause and cheers, he drew sharp differences between Republicans and Democrats and between himself and the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale. "The choices this year are not just between two different personalities or between two political parties," Reagan said. "They are between two different visions of the future, two fundamentally different ways of governing—their government of pessimism, fear and limits ... or ours of hope, confidence and growth."

In his acceptance speech, Bush vigorously touted the Reagan administration's record. "Under this president, more lands have been acquired for parks, more for wilderness," he



said. “The quality of life is better—and that’s a fact.” In foreign affairs, Bush said, “... there is new confidence in the U.S. leadership around the world.... Because our president stood firm in defense of freedom, America has regained respect throughout the world....”

Speakers in previous sessions had sought to make the same points. They tried to link former vice president Mondale to the policies and problems of the administration in which he had served. “Carter-Mondale” became their shorthand for a list of evils: inflation, high interest rates, foreign policy failures, and sagging national spirit.

GOP leaders also were eager to portray the Democratic ticket and the party’s leadership as out of step with most Democrats. They gave the spotlight to Democrats-turned-Republicans and issued one of their warmest welcomes to Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, whom one party leader referred to as an “enlightened Democrat.” Kirkpatrick delivered a foreign policy speech during the opening session.

Yet the convention was clearly a Republican event, with the administration firmly in control and many of its members on hand. The party’s leaders also made clear they were making a pitch for women voters, in response to the candidacy of Rep. Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York as Mondale’s running mate.

The delegates moved to renominate Reagan and Bush. Although the outcome came as no surprise, there was an unusual joint roll call on the nominations, with Reagan receiving 2,233 votes and Bush, 2,235. (*Table, p. 737.*)

Earlier, after spirited debate, the 106-member platform committee adopted a 1984 campaign document that conformed in virtually all respects to the themes Reagan had sounded during his first term in office. The convention itself ratified the 30,000-word platform with no debate August 21. On almost every aspect of public policy, the document stood in stark contrast to the platform the Democrats had adopted in San Francisco.

However, in its strong stand against tax increases and its criticism of the independent Federal Reserve Board, the Republican platform went further than the White House wanted. Administration representatives led by former transportation secretary Drew Lewis sought to soften the tax plank, but, while they succeeded in modifying some of the language, they were unable to alter it substantially. The tax section of the Republican platform pledged that the party would continue efforts to lower tax rates and would support tax reform that “will lead to a fair and simple tax system.” The platform said the party believed that a “modified flat tax—with specific exemptions for such items as mortgage interest—is a most promising approach.”

Taxes had mushroomed as an election issue when Mondale said in his acceptance speech at the Democratic National Convention that, regardless of who won in November, tax increases would be necessary in 1985 to combat

record federal budget deficits. Mondale also accused Reagan of having a secret plan to raise taxes.

Despite an hour-long debate, the GOP platform committee had refused to endorse the proposed Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)—which Reagan opposed—or compromise language stating that the Republicans respected those who supported the amendment. The committee also turned aside challenges by party moderates to language endorsing voluntary prayer in public schools and opposing federal financing for abortions under any circumstances.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1984:

**Economic Policy.** Our most important economic goal is to expand and continue the economic recovery and move the nation to full employment without inflation. We therefore oppose any attempts to increase taxes, which would harm the recovery and reverse the trend to restoring control of the economy to individual Americans. We favor reducing deficits by continuing and expanding the strong economic recovery brought about by the policies of this Administration and by eliminating wasteful and unnecessary government spending....

**Tax Policy.** The Republican Party pledges to continue our efforts to lower tax rates, change and modernize the tax system, and eliminate the incentive-destroying effects of graduated tax rates. We therefore support tax reform that will lead to a fair and simple tax system and believe a modified flat tax—with specific exemptions for such items as mortgage interest—is a most promising approach.

**Balancing the Budget.** The congressional budget process is bankrupt. Its implementation has not brought spending under control, and it must be thoroughly reformed. We will work for the constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget passed by the Republican Senate but blocked by the Democrat-controlled House and denounced by the Democrat Platform. If Congress fails to act on this issue, a constitutional convention should be convened to address only this issue in order to bring deficit spending under control.

The President is denied proper control over the federal budget. To remedy this, we support enhanced authority to prevent wasteful spending, including a line-item veto....

**Monetary Policy.** Just as our tax policy has only laid the groundwork for a new era of prosperity, reducing inflation is only the first step in restoring a stable currency. A dollar now should be worth a dollar in the future. This allows real economic growth without inflation and is the primary goal of our monetary policy.

The Federal Reserve Board’s destabilizing actions must therefore stop. We need coordination between fiscal and monetary policy, timely information about Fed decisions, and an end to the uncertainties people face in obtaining money and credit. The Gold Standard may be a useful mechanism for realizing the Federal Reserve’s determination to adopt monetary policies needed to sustain price stability.

**Energy.** We will complete America’s energy agenda. Natural gas should be responsibly decontrolled as rapidly as possible so that families and businesses can enjoy the full benefits of lower prices and greater production, as with decontrolled

oil. We are committed to the repeal of the confiscatory windfall profits tax, which has forced the American consumer to pay more for less and left us vulnerable to the energy and economic stranglehold of foreign producers....

We are committed to the termination of the Department of Energy....

**Education.** We believe that education is a local function, a State responsibility, and a federal concern. The federal role in education should be limited. It includes helping parents and local authorities ensure high standards, protecting civil rights, and ensuring family rights....

We have enacted legislation to guarantee equal access to school facilities by student religious groups. Mindful of our religious diversity, we reaffirm our commitment to the freedoms of religion and speech guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and firmly support the rights of students to openly practice the same, including the right to engage in voluntary prayer in schools....

**Crime and Gun Control.** ... Republicans will continue to defend the constitutional right to keep and bear arms. When this right is abused and armed felonies are committed, we believe in stiff, mandatory sentencing....

**Abortion.** The unborn child has a fundamental individual right to life which cannot be infringed. We therefore reaffirm our support for a human life amendment to the Constitution, and we endorse legislation to make clear that the Fourteenth

Amendment's protections apply to unborn children. We oppose the use of public revenues for abortion and will eliminate funding for organizations which advocate or support abortions....

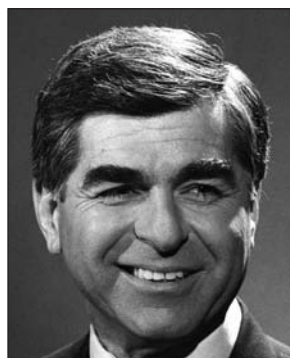
We applaud President Reagan's fine record of judicial appointments, and we reaffirm our support for the appointment of judges at all levels of the judiciary who respect traditional family values and the sanctity of innocent human life....

**Central America.** Today, democracy is under assault throughout [Central America]. Marxist Nicaragua threatens not only Costa Rica and Honduras, but also El Salvador and Guatemala. The Sandinista regime is building the largest military force in Central America, importing Soviet equipment, Eastern bloc and PLO advisers, and thousands of Cuban mercenaries. The Sandinista government has been increasingly brazen in its embrace of Marxism-Leninism. The Sandinistas have systematically persecuted free institutions, including synagogue and church, schools, the private sector, the free press, minorities, and families and tribes throughout Nicaragua. We support continued assistance to the democratic freedom fighters in Nicaragua. Nicaragua cannot be allowed to remain a Communist sanctuary, exporting terror and arms throughout the region....

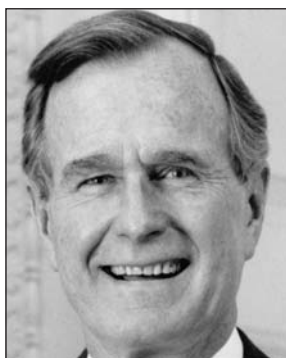
**The Soviet Union.** Stable and peaceful relations with the Soviet Union are possible and desirable, but they depend upon the credibility of American strength and determination.... Our policy of peace through strength encourages freedom-loving people everywhere and provides hope for those who look forward one day to enjoying the fruits of self-government....

# 1988 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Michael S. Dukakis*  
Democrat



*George H. W. Bush*  
Republican

### Democrats

After years of internal warfare, the Democrats staged a remarkable show of unity at their 1988 national convention, held July 18–21 in Atlanta, Ga. For once, the issue-oriented activists who dominated the Democratic nominating process for nearly two decades subordinated their agendas to the goal

of party victory, avoiding the self-inflicted wounds that had marred so many conventions since the 1968 Chicago debacle.

Massachusetts governor Michael S. Dukakis arrived at the convention with enough delegate support to ensure his nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate. Earlier, on July 12, he had announced his choice of running mate, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas.





The only risk of serious political conflict at the convention came from Jesse L. Jackson, who finished second in the delegate race. The convention approached with some of Jackson's hard-core supporters threatening boycotts, protest marches, and walkouts. Some saw Dukakis's selection of Bentsen as a snub to Jackson. A breakthrough, however, came at a three-hour morning meeting July 18 of Dukakis, Jackson, and Bentsen. Afterward, Jackson said he was committed to helping elect the ticket, although he would still allow his name to be placed in nomination. In answer to a reporter's question, he said he no longer sought the vice presidency.

With the Dukakis-Jackson agreement reached, the atmosphere inside Atlanta's Omni Coliseum on opening night was remarkably fraternal. Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul G. Kirk Jr. persistently underlined the theme of unity, pointing to the fact that the credentials and rules reports—sources of numerous battles and test votes at past conventions—had been previously ratified by the Dukakis and Jackson campaigns. Both were adopted without discussion. Texas state treasurer Ann Richards delivered a folksy keynote address that attacked the Republican nominee, George H.W. Bush, and included one of the more memorable quips in convention oratory. "Poor George," she said. "He can't help it. He was born with a silver foot in his mouth."

In the afternoon of the second day of the convention, the candidates' campaigns eliminated their last major grounds for argument—the minority planks of the Democratic platform—with a minimum of rancor.

In the debate on what the Jackson campaign called the "fair tax" plank, Manhattan Borough president David Dinkins said that "the rich and the corporations" received the bulk of the Reagan administration tax cuts, which he blamed for the large federal deficits. But Denver mayor Federico Peña warned that passage of the plank would be campaign fodder for Republicans, who persistently portrayed the Democrats as the "tax-and-spend" party. Delegates defeated it 1,091.5 to 2,499. (*Table, p. 740.*)

More emotion was expressed over the nuclear-strategy plank, with Jackson supporters waving placards and chanting, "No first use!" Supporters said the plank would show Democratic commitment to world peace. But Dukakis supporters, while expressing solidarity with the cause of nuclear disarmament, said the defense strategy that called for use of nuclear weapons in the event of an invasion of western Europe was a bedrock of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance. They also said that, should Dukakis be elected president, the plank could deprive him of an effective tool to force the Soviets to the bargaining table. The minority plank was defeated, 1,220.59 to 2,474.13. (*Table, p. 740.*)

Without debate the delegates adopted a compromise package of nine other amendments pressed by the Jackson camp and accepted by Dukakis. These embodied much of the spirit and some of the specifics that Jackson had tried to insert into the platform all along—a denunciation of aid to

"irregular" forces in Central America, a national health program, sharply higher spending for education, and a moratorium on missile flight testing.

Notwithstanding the concessions to Jackson, the platform drafted by the Dukakis forces remained a general statement of party themes, rather than a series of promises to constituency groups. At 4,500 words, the platform was one-tenth the length of its 1984 counterpart.

Rousing speeches by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Jackson topped the evening schedule. Kennedy, introduced by his nephew John F. Kennedy Jr., accused Bush of "burying his head in his hands and hiding from the record of Reagan-Bush mistakes." Kennedy then listed a series of issues—Iran-contra, the Noriega drug connection, domestic budget cuts, civil rights—on which he said the Reagan administration had made wrong choices, following each example with the refrain, "Where was George?" The delegates spontaneously picked up the slogan as a chant.

In his fifty-five-minute speech, Jackson invoked the heroes of the civil rights movement, including Martin Luther King Jr., and briefly shared the stage with Rosa Parks, heroine of the 1955 Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott. He said that his campaign was a historic culmination of earlier black struggles. The climax of the speech was Jackson's call for Americans to "never surrender" to poverty, drugs, malnutrition, inequality, disease, or physical handicaps. "Keep hope alive," he concluded. "Keep hope alive."

Arkansas governor Bill Clinton nominated Dukakis the evening of July 20 with a thirty-five-minute speech that will be remembered more for its duration than its content. Clinton praised Dukakis as "a man with vision, a shining vision for this country."

The roll call went as predetermined by the primary-and-caucus process. The one surprise came from Minnesota, where three antiabortion delegates registered support for Rep. Richard H. Stallings of Idaho, who shared their opposition to abortion. Four other candidates received one or two votes each.

The only apparent suspense was which state would put Dukakis over the 2,082-vote total he needed to clinch the nomination. But the Dukakis campaign—cognizant of California's importance in November—had even taken care of that detail. They arranged for several delegations to pass on the first call to ensure that California would have the honor. The final tally was Dukakis 2,876.25 delegate votes; Jackson, 1,218.5. (*Table, p. 740.*)

For his acceptance speech on the final night of the convention, Dukakis was introduced by his cousin, Olympia Dukakis, an Oscar-winning actress and New Jersey delegate. Dukakis described himself as a product of the American dream. He paid tribute to his immigrant parents, and tears welled in his eyes when he talked about how proud his father would have been of his son, and of his adopted country. He cited individuals who represented America's cultural diversity, including Jackson.



Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1988:

**Economy.** ... We believe that all Americans have a fundamental right to economic justice in a stronger, surer national economy, an economy that must grow steadily without inflation, that can generate a rising standard of living for all and fulfill the desire of all to work in dignity up to their full potential in good health with good jobs at good wages, an economy that is prosperous in every region, from coast to coast, including our rural towns and our older industrial communities, our mining towns, our energy producing areas and the urban areas that have been neglected for the past seven years.

**Education.** ... [T]he education of our citizens, from Head Start to institutions of higher learning, deserves our highest priority.... We pledge to better balance our national priorities by significantly increasing federal funding for education....

**Drugs.** ... [I]llegal drugs pose a direct threat to the security of our nation from coast to coast.... [E]very arm and agency of government at every federal, state and local level—including every useful diplomatic, military, educational, medical and law enforcement effort necessary—should at long last be mobilized and coordinated with private efforts under the direction of a National Drug “Czar” to halt both the international supply and the domestic demand for illegal drugs now ravaging our country; and that the legalization of illicit drugs would represent a tragic surrender in a war we intend to win....

**Criminal Justice.** ... [T]he federal government should provide increased assistance to local criminal justice agencies, enforce a ban on “cop killer” bullets that have no purpose other than the killing and maiming of law enforcement officers, reinforce our commitment to help crime victims, and assume a leadership role in securing the safety of our neighborhoods and homes.

**Individual Rights.** ... [W]e must work for the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution; that the fundamental right of reproductive choice should be guaranteed regardless of ability to pay; that our machinery for civil rights enforcement and legal services to the poor should be rebuilt and vigorously utilized; and that our immigration policy should be reformed to promote fairness, non-discrimination and family reunification and to reflect our constitutional freedoms of speech, association and travel. We further believe that the voting rights of all minorities should be protected, the recent surge in hate violence and negative stereotyping combated, the discriminatory English-only pressure groups resisted, our treaty commitments with Native Americans enforced by culturally sensitive officials, and the lingering effects of past discrimination eliminated by affirmative action, including goals, timetables, and procurement set-asides.

**Health Care.** ... We believe that all Americans should enjoy access to affordable, comprehensive health services for both the physically and mentally ill, from prenatal care for pregnant women at risk to more adequate care for our Vietnam and other veterans, from well-baby care to childhood immunization to Medicare; that a national health program providing federal coordination and leadership is necessary to restrain health care costs while assuring quality care and advanced medical research; that quality, affordable, long-term home and health care should be available to all senior and disabled citizens, allowing them to

live with dignity in the most appropriate setting; that an important first step toward comprehensive health services is to ensure that every family should have the security of basic health insurance; and that the HIV/AIDS epidemic is an unprecedented public health emergency requiring increased support for accelerated research on, and expedited FDA approval of, treatments and vaccines....

**Voting Rights.** ... [T]his country’s democratic processes must be revitalized: by securing universal, same day and mail-in voter registration as well as registration on the premises of appropriate government agencies; by preventing the misuse of at-large elections, the abuse of election day challenges and registration roll purges, any undercounting in the national census, and any dilution of the one-person, one-vote principle; by ending discrimination against public employees who are denied the right to full political participation; by supporting statehood for the District of Columbia....

**Defense.** We believe that our national strength has been sapped by a defense establishment wasting money on duplicative and dubious new weapons instead of investing more in readiness and mobility; that our national strength will be enhanced by more stable defense budgets and by a commitment from our allies to assume a greater share of the costs and responsibilities required to maintain peace and liberty....

**Arms Control.** We believe in following up the INF [intermediate-range nuclear force] Treaty, a commendable first step, with mutual, verifiable and enforceable agreements that will make significant reductions in strategic weapons in a way that diminishes the risk of nuclear attack by either superpower; reduce conventional forces to lower and equivalent levels in Europe, requiring deeper cuts on the Warsaw Pact side; ban chemical and space weapons in their entirety; promptly initiate a mutual moratorium on missile flight testing and halt all nuclear weapons testing while strengthening our efforts to prevent the spread of these weapons to other nations before the nightmare of nuclear terrorism engulfs us all.

**International Relations.** ... [W]e believe that this country, maintaining the special relationship with Israel founded upon mutually shared values and strategic interests, should provide new leadership to deliver the promise of peace and security through negotiations that has been held out to Israel and its neighbors by the Camp David Accords.... We further believe that the United States must fully support the Arias Peace Plan, which calls for an end to the fighting, national reconciliation, guarantees of justice, freedom, human rights and democracy, an end to support for irregular forces, and a commitment by the Central American governments to prevent the use of their territory to destabilize others in the region....

## Republicans

On the opening day of the Republican national convention, held August 15–18 in New Orleans’s Louisiana Superdome, the delegates hailed Ronald Reagan’s valedictory, a swan song from a politician who had carried GOP conservatives to unprecedented levels of power. The delegates greeted Reagan as a conquering hero, and they cheered enthusiastically at many of his applause lines. But the mood was tempered by the poignancy of the moment—a realization that Reagan was

making his last convention speech as leader of his party and his country, and that the future for Republicans was uncertain.

For his part, Reagan was firm if slightly subdued in his farewell speech. He offered again his optimistic vision of America and took some predictable jabs at his Democratic critics. But the most pertinent symbol of Reagan's role in the 1988 campaign was his strong praise of Vice President George H.W. Bush, saying, "George played a major role in everything that we have accomplished in these eight years." Reagan responded to the Democrats' "Where was George?" chant by intoning, "George was there." Reagan's promise of campaign assistance and his call for Bush to "win one for the Gipper" was a lift for Bush supporters, who had been disturbed by Reagan's previously pallid endorsement of their candidate.

The Republicans had plenty of theater scheduled for August 16, with an agenda that included New Jersey governor Thomas H. Kean's keynote address and speeches by evangelist and former GOP presidential candidate Pat Robertson, former United Nations representative Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, and former president Gerald R. Ford. But Bush himself stole the show with his midafternoon announcement that he had selected dark-horse prospect Sen. Dan Quayle of Indiana as his running mate.

Bush made the choice public at a welcoming ceremony on the New Orleans riverfront. He praised Quayle, who was a generation younger than Bush, as "a man of the future." News reporters, meanwhile, had little to distract them from their rounds on the vice-presidential rumor circuit as the reports of the credentials, rules, and platform committees were approved without debate in the morning session.

But there was no press "honeymoon" for the prospective vice-presidential nominee. A series of tough questions asked at an August 17 news conference with Bush made the afternoon difficult for Quayle—and, by extension, for Bush. The most potentially explosive issue raised was whether Quayle, a member of Indiana's Pulliam publishing family, had used family influence to gain enlistment in the Indiana National Guard in 1969 to avoid service in the Vietnam War. Quayle dismissed the question as "a cheap shot," but then said his thoughts at the time centered on plans for law school, marriage, and family. The controversy, however, did not subdue the enthusiasm of convention delegates—for their soon-to-be presidential nominee or his choice of vice president. In the evening session, after a lengthy roll call, George W. Bush announced the Texas delegation votes that put his father over the top unopposed. (*Table, p. 741.*)

The Indiana senator was nominated by acclamation. A new party rule had eliminated the necessity of a roll call and made it difficult for dissident delegates to call for one had there been opposition to Bush's choice.

Early on in his acceptance speech Quayle confronted the National Guard issue briefly and with a somewhat defiant tone. After expressing pride in his congressional service, he said, "As a young man, I served six years in the National

Guard, and like the millions of Americans who have served in the Guard ... I am proud of it."

With Bush trailing his Democratic opponent, Michael S. Dukakis, in public opinion polls, media commentators and Bush supporters alike said he had to make the "speech of his life" in accepting the presidential nomination on the night of August 18. Bush did not waste the opportunity.

He hit on the conservative hot-button issues—the Pledge of Allegiance (Dukakis had vetoed, on constitutional grounds, a bill requiring Massachusetts public school students to recite the pledge), the death penalty, voluntary school prayer, gun ownership, opposition to abortion, prison furloughs—that had been raised by speaker after speaker during the convention.

Restating his promise not to raise taxes, which he said Dukakis would not rule out, Bush said he would tell persistent tax proponents to "Read my lips. 'No new taxes.'" Bush finished his speech by leading the convention in the Pledge of Allegiance, ending a week in which a record may have been set for mentions of the pledge.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1988:

**Jobs.** ... The Republican Party puts the creation of jobs and opportunity first.... We will use new technologies, such as computer data bases and telecommunications, to strengthen and streamline job banks matching people who want work with available jobs.

We advocate incentives for educating, training, and retraining workers for new and better jobs—through programs like the Job Training Partnership Act, which provides for a public/private partnership....

With its message of economic growth and opportunity, the GOP is the natural champion of blacks, minorities, women and ethnic Americans.... We are the party of real social progress. Republicans welcome the millions of forward-looking Americans who want an "opportunity society," not a welfare state....

**Taxes.** *We oppose any attempts to increase taxes.* Tax increases harm the economic expansion and reverse the trend to restoring control of the economy to individual Americans.

We reject calls for higher taxes from all quarters—including "bipartisan commissions." The decisions of our government should not be left to a body of unelected officials....

**Health.** Republicans believe in reduced government control of health care while maintaining an unequivocal commitment to quality health care....

**AIDS.** We will vigorously fight against AIDS.... Continued research on the virus is vital. We will continue as well to provide experimental drugs that may prolong life. We will establish within the Food and Drug Administration a process for expedited review of drugs which may benefit AIDS patients. We will allow supervised usage of experimental treatments.

We must not only marshal our scientific resources against AIDS, but must also protect those who do not have the disease. In this regard, education plays a critical role. AIDS education should emphasize that abstinence from drug abuse and sexual

activity outside of marriage is the safest way to avoid infection with the AIDS virus....

**Social Security.** We pledge to preserve the integrity of the Social Security trust funds. We encourage public officials at all levels to safeguard the integrity of public and private pension funds against raiding....

**Equal Rights, Religious Rights, Abortion.** “Deep in our hearts, we do believe”:

- That bigotry has no place in American life. We denounce those persons, organizations, publications and movements which practice or promote racism, anti-Semitism or religious intolerance.

- That the Pledge of Allegiance should be recited daily in schools in all States....

- In defending religious freedom. Mindful of our religious diversity, we firmly support the right of students to engage in voluntary prayer in schools. We call for full enforcement of the Republican legislation that now guarantees equal access to school facilities by student religious groups.

- That the unborn child has a fundamental right to life which cannot be infringed. We therefore reaffirm our support for a human life amendment to the Constitution, and we endorse legislation to make clear that the Fourteenth Amendment’s protections apply to unborn children. We oppose the use of public revenues for abortion and will eliminate funding for organizations which advocate or support abortion....

**Disabled.** We support efforts to provide disabled voters full access to the polls and opportunity to participate in all aspects of the political process....

**Gun Ownership.** Republicans defend the constitutional right to keep and bear arms....

**Workers’ Rights.** We affirm the right of all freely to form, join or assist labor organizations to bargain collectively, consistent with state laws.... We renew our longstanding support for the right of states to enact “Right-to-Work” laws. To protect the political rights of every worker, we oppose the use of compulsory dues or fees for partisan purposes....

**Crime.** We will forge ahead with the Republican anti-crime agenda:

- Republicans oppose furloughs for those criminals convicted of first degree murder and others who are serving a life sentence without possibility of parole. We believe that victims’ rights should not be accorded less importance than those of convicted felons.

- We will re-establish the federal death penalty....

**Drugs.** The Republican Party is committed to a drug-free America. Our policy is strict accountability, for users of illegal drugs as well as for those who profit by that usage....

- The Republican Party unequivocally opposes legalizing or decriminalizing any illicit drug.

- We support strong penalties, including the death penalty for major drug traffickers....

**Oil.** We will set an energy policy for the United States to maintain a viable core industry and to ensure greater energy self sufficiency through private initiatives. We will adopt forceful initiatives to reverse the decline of our domestic oil production. Republicans support:

- Repeal of the counterproductive Windfall Profits Tax.

- Maintenance of our schedule for filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to reach 750 million barrels by 1993 and encouragement of our allies to maintain similar reserves....

**Environment.** Republicans propose the following program for the environment in the 1990s:

- We will work for further reductions in air and water pollution and effective actions against the threats posed by acid rain....

- A top priority of our country must be the continued improvement of our National Parks and wildlife areas....

**The Americas.** The Republican party reaffirms its strong support of the Monroe Doctrine as the foundation for our policy throughout the Hemisphere, and pledges to conduct foreign policy in accord with its principles....

Republicans will continue to oppose any normalization of relations with the government of Cuba as long as Fidel Castro continues to oppress the Cuban people at home and to support international terrorism and drug trafficking abroad. We will vigorously continue our support for establishment of a genuinely representative government directly elected by the Cuban people. We reiterate our support of Radio Marti and urge the creation of TV Marti to better reach the oppressed people of Cuba....

**Soviet Union.** Steady American leadership is needed now more than ever to deal with the challenges posed by a rapidly changing Soviet Union. Americans cannot afford a future administration which eagerly attempts to embrace perceived, but as yet unproven, changes in Soviet policy. Nor can we indulge naive inexperience or an overly enthusiastic endorsement of current Soviet rhetoric....

Republicans proudly reaffirm the Reagan Doctrine: America’s commitment to aid freedom-fighters against the communist oppression which destroys freedom and the human spirit....

**The Middle East.** The foundation of our policy in the Middle East has been and must remain the promotion of a stable and lasting peace, recognizing our moral and strategic relationship with Israel....

We will continue to maintain Israel’s qualitative advantage over any adversary or coalition of adversaries.

We will continue to solidify our strategic relationship with Israel....

We oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state; its establishment is inimical to the security interests of Israel, Jordan and the U.S....

**Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).** We are committed to rapid and certain deployment of SDI as technologies permit, and we will determine the exact architecture of the system as technologies are tested and proven....

**Arms Control.** Arms reduction can be an important aspect of our national policy only when agreements enhance the security of the United States and its allies. [T]rue arms reductions as a means to improve U.S. security, not just the perception of East-West détente....

- We will consistently undertake necessary improvements in our forces to maintain the effectiveness of our deterrent.

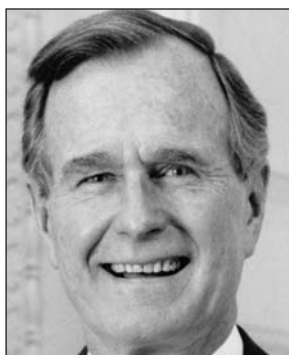
- We will not negotiate in areas which jeopardize our security. In particular, we will not compromise plans for the research, testing, or the rapid and certain deployment of SDI....

# 1992 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Bill Clinton*  
Democrat



*George H. W. Bush*  
Republican



*H. Ross Perot*  
Independent

### Democrats

The Democrats, meeting July 13–16 at Madison Square Garden in New York, nominated a national ticket of party moderates and adopted a 1992 platform heavily influenced by the centrist ideas of the Democratic Leadership Council (DLC) and its think tank, the Progressive Policy Institute.

The convention stressed the themes Democrats planned to push in the fall campaign: redefining the party in the centrist vein, emphasizing youth, traditional family values, and mainstream policy views—as desired by its nominee, Arkansas governor and DLC leader, Bill Clinton. Every bit as unobvious were the efforts to redefine the nominee's personal image. In appealing to youth, as in much else, Clinton, forty-five, was assisted by his running mate, Sen. Albert “Al” Gore Jr., forty-four, of Tennessee, making their ticket the youngest in the twentieth century.

Despite the refusal of former California governor Edmund G. “Jerry” Brown Jr. to hop on the bandwagon or the stunning July 16 announcement from independent presidential candidate H. Ross Perot that he was bowing out (a decision he later reversed), Clinton controlled the focus and direction of the convention. He declined to yield to the tough tactics of African American activist and former presidential candidate Jesse L. Jackson, demonstrating a tough-mindedness of his own.

The convention was marked by relatively few factional disputes. Controversy involved primarily the question of whether Gov. Jerry Brown would be allowed to address the convention from the podium. Brown arrived with more than 600 delegates, enough to cause some disturbance. For most of the first session, they milled about in the well

beneath the main stage, heckling speakers and waving signs. Some covered their mouths with labels or duct tape.

In the end, Brown was allowed to give his seconding speech on July 15. But that meant he spoke at shortly after 8 p.m. (on the East Coast), well before the commercial broadcast networks had switched from their regular programming to convention coverage. Gradually, the Brown delegates softened their protest and ended any serious attempt to disrupt the convention.

A large section of the opening program was designed to give exposure to six of the Democrats' leading female Senate candidates, all of whom spoke briefly from the convention floor. Dianne Feinstein of California, the last to speak, dismissed Republicans who referred to the wave of female candidates as “just gender politics.” “It's not just about gender. It's about an agenda, an agenda of change,” Feinstein said.

Heralding the “Year of the Woman,” Democratic women played a major role at the convention, and issues women had highlighted—abortion rights, women's health care, and the Clarence Thomas–Anita F. Hill hearings—were discussed from the podium, always to loud cheers from the floor.

Instead of the usual keynote speaker, the Democrats opted for three: Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey, Gov. Zell Miller of Georgia, and former Texas representative Barbara Jordan. They stressed that the party had changed, blasted the Bush administration for economic policies that favored the rich, and portrayed Clinton as a candidate with modest roots who was in touch with the people.

The Democrats later solidified their move to the center by adopting a platform devoid of many of the liberal planks



and slogans that characterized previous documents. The debate over the party's manifesto was brief and uninspired. Clinton's overwhelming delegate strength and Democrats' frustration with three straight presidential losses helped mute any complaints over the centrist platform that clearly reflected the Clinton view of how the Democratic Party should present itself to voters.

The platform emphasized the need for economic growth and pledged efforts to uphold law and order, use of military force overseas where necessary, a cutoff in welfare benefits after two years, and support for the right of states to enact death penalty statutes. The platform did include more traditional Democratic viewpoints, such as protecting abortion rights, providing civil rights for homosexuals, and taxing wealthy people at higher rates.

By earlier agreement, delegates pledged to former senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts were allowed to offer and debate four minority planks. Three of the planks ultimately were rejected by voice vote. One called for investment-related tax breaks. Another, on the deficit, called for limits on government spending, including Medicare and other politically sensitive entitlements. A third proposed increasing the gasoline tax by five cents per gallon to benefit new spending on roads and bridges. A roll-call vote was held on the fourth plank, which said that a middle-class tax cut and a tax credit for families with children ought to be delayed until the deficit was under control. This had been a key difference between Tsongas and Clinton during the campaign. Delegates defeated the plank, 953 to 2,287. (*Table*, p. 742.)

New York governor Mario M. Cuomo formally nominated Clinton, saluting him as the “comeback kid.” The final roll-call tally was Clinton, 3,372; Brown, 596; and Tsongas, 209; and subsequently, the nomination was approved by acclamation. After the vote, Clinton paid a surprise “thank you” visit to the convention, as John F. Kennedy had done in 1960.

The next day, in his fifty-four-minute acceptance speech, some twenty minutes longer than the seemingly interminable nominating speech he gave in 1988, Clinton described himself as “a product of the American middle class” who would accept the nomination “in the name of all the people who do the work, pay the taxes, raise the kids, and play by the rules....” Pledging a “government that is leaner, not meaner,” he called for “a New Covenant, based not simply on what each of us can take, but on what all of us must give to our nation.” Clinton and Gore paid respect to the intensity of women's political feeling. They endorsed abortion rights and equal rights in the workplace; both lavished praise on their wives, receiving roars of approval from the audience; and when Clinton talked of a notional child “somewhere at this very moment ... born in America,” he deliberately used female pronouns to refer to her.

Clinton often referred to himself as “the comeback kid.” He claimed the title after rebounding from loss of the New Hampshire primary (to Tsongas), damaging stories about his alleged relationship with a singer, and about the means by which he avoided the Vietnam War draft.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1992:

**Economic Opportunity.** Our party's first priority is opportunity—broad-based, non-inflationary economic growth and the opportunity that flows from it. Democrats in 1992 hold nothing more important for America than an economy that offers growth and jobs for all.... We reject both the do-nothing government of the last 12 years and the big government theory that says we can hamstring business and tax and spend our way to prosperity....

**The Deficit.** Addressing the deficit requires fair and shared sacrifice of all Americans for the common good.... In place of the Republican supply side disaster, the Democratic investment, economic conversion and growth strategy will generate more revenues from a growing economy. We must also tackle spending by putting everything on the table....

**Education.** A competitive American economy requires the global market's best-educated, best-trained, most flexible work force. It's not enough to spend more on our schools; we must insist on results. We oppose the Bush administration's efforts to bankrupt the public school system—the bedrock of democracy—through private school vouchers....

**Health Care.** All Americans should have universal access to quality, affordable health care—not as a privilege but as a right. That requires tough controls on health costs, which are rising at two to three times the rate of inflation, terrorizing American families and businesses and depriving millions of the care they need. We will enact a uniquely American reform of the health-care system.... We must be united in declaring war on AIDS and HIV disease, implement the recommendations of the National Commission on AIDS and fully fund the Ryan White Care Act; provide targeted and honest prevention campaigns; combat HIV-related discrimination; make drug treatment available for all addicts who seek it; guarantee access to quality care; expand clinical trials for treatments and vaccines; and speed up the FDA [Food and Drug Administration] drug approval process.

**Energy.** We reject the Republican myth that energy efficiency and environmental protection are enemies of economic growth. We will make our economy more efficient, using less energy, reducing our dependence on foreign oil, and producing less solid and toxic waste....

**Civil and Equal Rights.** We don't have an American to waste. Democrats will continue to lead the fight to ensure that no Americans suffer discrimination or deprivation of rights on the basis of race, gender, language, national origin, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation or other characteristics irrelevant to ability. We support ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, affirmative action, stronger protection of voting rights for racial and ethnic minorities, including language access to voting, and continued resistance to discriminatory





English-only pressure groups.... provide civil rights protection for gay men and lesbians and an end to Defense Department discrimination; respect Native American culture and our treaty commitments;... and fully enforce the Americans with Disabilities Act to enable people with disabilities to achieve independence and function at their highest possible level.

**Welfare Reform.** Welfare should be a second chance, not a way of life. We want to break the cycle of welfare by adhering to two simple principles: No one who is able to work can stay on welfare forever, and no one who works should live in poverty.... We will give them the help they need to make the transition from welfare to work, and require people who can work to go to work within two years in available jobs either in the private sector or in community service to meet unmet needs. That will restore the covenant that welfare was meant to be: A promise of temporary help for people who have fallen on hard times.

**Abortion.** Democrats stand behind the right of every woman to choose, consistent with *Roe v. Wade*, regardless of ability to pay, and support a national law to protect that right....

**Environment.** ... We will oppose Republican efforts to gut the Clean Air Act in the guise of competitiveness. We will reduce the volume of solid waste and encourage the use of recycled materials while discouraging excess packaging. To avoid the mistakes of the past, we will actively support energy efficiency, recycling and pollution-prevention strategies.

**Government Reform.** Democrats in 1992 intend to lead a revolution in government, challenging it to act responsibly and be accountable, starting with the hardest and most urgent problems of the deficit and economic growth....

**Crime and Drugs.** To empower America's communities, Democrats pledge to restore government as upholder of basic law and order for crime-ravaged communities. The simplest and most direct way to restore order in our cities is to put more police on the streets.... We support a reasonable waiting period to permit background checks for purchases of handguns, as well as assault weapons controls to ban the possession, sale, importation and manufacture of the most deadly assault weapons....

**Defense.** ... The United States must be prepared to use military force decisively when necessary to defend our vital interests. The burdens of collective security in a new era must be shared fairly, and we should encourage multilateral peace-keeping through the United Nations and other international efforts.

**Middle East Peace.** Support for the peace process now under way in the Middle East, rooted in the tradition of the Camp David accords. Direct negotiations between Israel, her Arab neighbors and Palestinians, with no imposed solutions, are the only way to achieve enduring security for Israel and full peace for all parties in the region....

**Human Rights.** Standing everywhere for the rights of individuals and respect for ethnic minorities against the repressive acts of governments—against torture, political imprisonment and all attacks on civilized standards of human freedom. This is a proud tradition of the Democratic Party, which has

stood for freedom in South Africa and continues to resist oppression in Cuba. Our nation should once again promote the principle of sanctuary for politically oppressed people everywhere, be they Haitian refugees, Soviet Jews seeking U.S. help in their successful absorption into Israeli society or Vietnamese fleeing communism. Forcible return of anyone fleeing political repression is a betrayal of American values.

## Republicans

Five weeks after the Democratic convention, the Republicans convened in Houston August 17–20 and did their best to persuade voters to remember the past and trust in experience. From the rousing opening night performance of former president Ronald Reagan to the repeated calls to honor traditional family values, the Republican National Convention looked backward as much as it looked ahead.

There were frequent references to having defeated communism and having won the Persian Gulf War. Voters were asked to ignore the Democrats' attempt to remake themselves in a more moderate image and to remember instead what life was like under Jimmy Carter, the most recent Democratic president.

There was little moderation evident in the party platform adopted for George H.W. Bush's second term. The GOP approved a hard-line approach opposing abortion rights and any attempt to increase taxes. On the social issues front, there were planks favoring school choice, school prayer, and family unity.

Finally, the delegates needed little prompting to vent their frustrations at the "liberal media" for praising Democratic nominee Clinton, dwelling on dissension over the GOP's antiabortion stance, and overemphasizing the weak economy. Bush sought to link Clinton to the Democratic Congress, whom he blamed for the nation's problems—a refrain that would be played over and over throughout the week.

This was a homecoming of sorts for Bush. A New Englander by birth who went to Texas to work in the oil business, he retained his residency at a Houston hotel.

Party activists also sought a fresh start for Dan Quayle, widely perceived as being bumbling, gaffe-prone, and ineffective. But many conservatives still viewed the vice president as a hero, and because Quayle survived attempts to dump him from the ticket during the weeks leading up to the convention, GOP strategists looked forward to remaking his image as a thoughtful, middle-class American fighting for family values.

When the convention opened it already had become clear that efforts to force a debate on abortion had fallen short. A majority in six delegations was required to challenge the platform's call for a constitutional ban on all abortions, but abortion rights supporters said they could muster majorities in only four delegations—Maine, Massachusetts,

New Mexico, and the Virgin Islands. The reason, they said, was that delegates felt it was more important to avoid embarrassing Bush than to force an open debate. In the end the platform was approved by voice vote. There were cries of “no!” when the document was put to delegates, but no public challenge.

In his speech conservative columnist Patrick J. Buchanan, who had unsuccessfully challenged Bush in the primaries, appealed to his supporters to throw their support to the president. He acknowledged the disagreements that led him to challenge Bush but said the convention marked the time to unite.

Buchanan’s remarks were enthusiastically received in the hall, but the biggest response came for former President Reagan, who described his speech as the “last chapter” in his political career. At eighty-one, the grand patriarch of the Republican Party showed all the oratorical skills and political spirit that had made him the hero of GOP conservatives.

“We stood tall and proclaimed that communism was destined for the ash heap of history,” he said. “We never heard so much ridicule from our liberal friends. But we knew then what the liberal Democrat leaders just couldn’t figure out: The sky would not fall if America restored her strength and resolve. The sky would not fall if an American president spoke the truth. The only thing that would fall was the Berlin Wall.”

The nomination roll call was arranged so that Texas, the convention’s host state and technically Bush’s home, put him over the top. The final tally was 2,166 votes for Bush, 18 for Buchanan, and 3 for others, before the nomination was approved by acclamation. New Hampshire never cast its 23 votes. (*Table*, p. 743.)

In their acceptance speeches, Bush and Quayle sought to offset negative publicity against them while hurling their negativity at the Democrats. Speaking first, Quayle defiantly answered his legion of detractors. “I know my critics wish I were not standing here tonight,” he said. “They don’t like our values. They look down on our beliefs. They’re afraid of our ideas. And they know the American people stand on our side.”

Bush came out fighting against the Democratic-controlled Congress and Clinton. Responding to the concerns of delegates still angry over his broken “no-new-taxes” pledge, Bush admitted that it had been a mistake but posed a question to the electorate. “Who do you trust in this election—the candidate who has raised taxes one time and regrets it, or the other candidate who raised taxes and fees 128 times and enjoyed it every time?”

Trust was again the issue as Bush highlighted his role as commander in chief in winning the Persian Gulf War against Iraq. His success and the remaining threats to peace allowed Bush to raise questions about what his opponent would have done.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1992:

**Family Values.** Our greatness starts at home—literally. So Republicans believe government should strengthen families, not replace them. Today, more than ever, the traditional family is under assault. We believe our laws should reflect what makes our nation prosperous and wholesome: faith in God, hard work, service to others and limited government.... [W]e want to expand the Young Child Tax Credit to \$500 per child and make it available to all families with children under the age of 10....

**Education.** The Republican strategy is based on sound principle. Parents have the right to choose the best school for their children. Schools should teach right from wrong. Schools should reinforce parental authority, not replace it....

[W]e support the right of students to engage in voluntary prayer in schools and the right of the community to do so at commencements or other occasions. We will strongly enforce the law guaranteeing equal access to school facilities. We also advocate recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance in schools as a reminder of the principles that sustain us as one nation under God....

**AIDS.** We are committed to ensure that our nation’s response to AIDS is shaped by compassion, not fear or ignorance and will oppose, as a matter of decency and honor, any discrimination against Americans who are its victims.... Above all, a cure must be found. We have committed enormous resources—\$4.2 billion over the past four years for research alone, more than for any disease except cancer....

**Social Security.** We reaffirm our commitment to a strong Social Security system. To stop penalizing grandparents and other seniors who care for children, we pledge to continue the Republican crusade to end the earnings limitation for Social Security recipients....

**Cultural Values.** We oppose any legislation or law that legally recognizes same-sex marriages and allows such couples to adopt children or provide foster care....

**Welfare Reform.** Today’s welfare system is anti-work and anti-marriage. It taxes families to subsidize illegitimacy. It rewards unethical behavior and penalizes initiative. It cannot be merely tinkered with by Congress; it must be re-created by states and localities. Republican governors and legislators in several states have already launched dramatic reforms, especially with workfare and learnfare. Welfare can no longer be a check in the mail with no responsibility....

**Individual Rights.** The protection of individual rights is the foundation for opportunity and security....

We believe the unborn child has a fundamental individual right to life that cannot be infringed. We therefore reaffirm our support for a human life amendment to the Constitution, and we endorse legislation to make clear that the 14th Amendment’s protections apply to unborn children. We oppose using public revenues for abortion and will not fund organizations that advocate it....

Republicans defend the constitutional right to keep and bear arms. We call for stiff mandatory sentences for those who use firearms in a crime....

**Taxes.** We will oppose any effort to increase taxes.... We believe the tax increases of 1990 should ultimately be repealed.... As the deficit comes under control, we aspire to further tax rate cuts, strengthening incentives to work, save, invest and innovate. We also support President Bush's efforts to reduce federal spending and to cap the growth of non-Social Security entitlements.... We support further tax simplification....

**Government Reform.** We reaffirm our support for a constitutional amendment to limit the number of terms House members and senators may serve....

Congress must stop exempting itself from laws such as the minimum wage and the civil rights statutes, as well as laws that apply to the executive branch. The Independent Counsel Act is a case in point.... If that act is reauthorized, it must be extended to Congress as well. Safety and health regulations, civil rights and minimum wage laws are further examples of areas where Congress has set itself apart from the people. This practice must end....

**Budget Reform.** Republicans vigorously support a balanced budget, a balanced-budget constitutional amendment and a line-item veto for the president.

Republicans believe this balancing of the budget should be achieved, not by increasing taxes to match spending, but by cutting spending to current levels of revenue. We prefer a balanced-budget amendment that contains a supermajority requirement to raise taxes....

**Campaign Reform.** We will require congressional candidates to raise most of their funds from individuals within their home constituencies. This will limit outside special-interest money and result in less expensive campaigns, with less padding for incumbents. To the same end, we will strengthen the role of political parties to remove pressure on candidates to spend so much time soliciting funds. We will eliminate political action committees supported by corporations, unions or trade associations, and restrict the practice of bundling.

**Energy.** We will... [allow] access, under environmental safeguards, to the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, possibly one of the largest petroleum reserves in our country, and to selected areas of the outer continental shelf (OCS)....

**Public Lands.** The millions of acres that constitute this nation's public lands must continue to provide for a number of uses. We are committed to the multiple use of our public lands. We believe that recreation, forestry, ranching, mining, oil and gas exploration, and production on our public lands can be conducted in a way compatible with their conservation....

**Transportation.** To keep America on the move, we assert the same principle that guides us in all other sectors of the economy: consumers benefit through competition within the private sector. That is why we will complete the job of trucking deregulation. We will also abolish the Interstate Commerce Commission, finally freeing shippers and consumers from horse-and-buggy regulation....

**Middle East Peace.** The basis for negotiations must be U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Peace must come from direct negotiations.

A meaningful peace must assure Israel's security while recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. We oppose the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Nor will we support the creation of any political entity that would jeopardize Israel's security....

**Disarmament.** We will banish the threat of nuclear annihilation from the face of the earth—not by savaging our military, as some Democrats might insist but by building on the historic diplomatic achievements of Presidents Bush and Reagan.

This means ensuring stable command and control of the former Soviet arsenal, complete acceptance and verified implementation of all treaty obligations by the successor states to the Soviet Union, and achieving the additional 50 percent reduction in strategic forces now agreed upon....

**Defense.** Republicans call for a controlled defense draw-down, not a free fall. That is why President Bush proposes to carefully reduce defense spending over the next four years by an additional \$34 billion, including \$18 billion in outlays, with a 25 percent reduction in personnel. He has already eliminated over 100 weapon systems. Around the world, American forces are coming home from the frontiers of the Cold War. More than 550 overseas bases are being closed or realigned. Yet U.S. forces retain the ability to meet the challenge of another Desert Storm with equal success....

We applaud the president's efforts to assist all individuals and communities adversely affected by the ongoing defense build-down, with more than 30 defense adjustment programs already in place and more than \$7 billion committed to the effort in just the next two years....

## Independent Perot

The 1992 independent candidacy of Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot began with a call-in television show rather than with a nominating convention. Undeclared at first, the Perot candidacy began February 20 with his appearance on CNN's *Larry King Live*, when Perot expressed a willingness to run for president. Under King's prodding, Perot said that if the people "register me in fifty states," he would use his own money for a "world-class campaign."

Perot, a Naval Academy graduate who founded his computer company after leaving IBM, had been in the public eye for years, financing expeditions to help find American prisoners in Vietnam and rescue his employees in Iran, reforming the Texas school system, trying to shake up General Motors' management, and appearing on radio and TV talk shows to warn about the mounting federal deficit.

Tens of thousands of volunteers responded to Perot's challenge and began circulating petitions to place his name on the ballot in states from coast to coast. Meanwhile, Perot began forming a campaign organization. Polls in early spring showed him leading both President George H. W. Bush and challenger Clinton. In June he hired as strategists Hamilton Jordan, manager of Carter's 1976 and 1980 campaigns, and Edward J. Rollins, manager of Reagan's 1984 reelection campaign.

But Perot's standing in the polls began to fall as the media spotlight produced a spate of negative publicity about his quirky personality and fitness to operate within the political system he pledged to reform. On July 16 Perot abruptly announced he was dropping out of the race and closing down his operation.

Perot gave several reasons for his decision. He said he "didn't have any drive to be president" and that he was concerned the election would be thrown to the House of Representatives if he took enough votes from Bush and Clinton to deny both the required electoral vote majority. Earlier he had complained that Republican dirty tricks were undermining his campaign.

By this time Perot had qualified for the ballot in twenty-four states and was well on his way to the goal of qualifying in

all fifty states. His disappointed followers felt betrayed by the sudden withdrawal.

But just as suddenly, Perot was back in the race. On October 16 he said he was returning because the major parties had failed to address the problems he had been highlighting in his speeches, both as a private citizen and a political candidate. "We gave them a chance," he said, "They didn't do it."

With the campaign revived, volunteers succeeded in getting Perot on the ballot in every state. Because some states required that he have a running mate, Perot chose retired admiral and former Vietnam War prisoner James B. Stockdale of California. The campaign, which Perot called United We Stand America, later became the Reform Party, which nominated Perot for president in 1996. The organization had no formal platform in 1992 or 1996.

## 1996 Conventions

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



**Bill Clinton**  
*Democrat*



**Bob Dole**  
*Republican*



**H. Ross Perot**  
*Reform*

### Republicans

The Republican Party on August 12–15 showcased GOP presidential nominee Robert J. "Bob" Dole, the former Senate majority leader from Kansas, and his vice-presidential selection, former New York representative Jack F. Kemp, at the party's nominating convention in San Diego, Calif. Seeking to energize loyalists while also expanding its base, the convention's carefully orchestrated moments melded the twin themes of compassion and conservatism.

Organizers succeeded in banishing any hint of controversy and leaving the delegates with little to do but wave their colorful Dole-Kemp placards and present a picture of enthusiastic party unity for the network television cameras. The paucity of controversy cheered Republicans, who still remembered the 1992 convention in Houston that was marked by strident speeches on abortion and other

hot-button social issues. In contrast, San Diego convention-goers were treated to speech after speech that stressed inclusion and moderation.

The Republican platform—as rigidly conservative as any in recent memory—was the designated forum for the party's sharper ideological right wing. Party moderates were kept happy during convention week with prime-time speaking slots. The social conservatives—who were at least a plurality in the ranks of the delegates—were rarely on stage during prime time.

On Monday, August 17, the delegates formally adopted the 1996 party platform by voice vote at the convention's sparsely attended opening morning session. The smooth and swift approval belied the fierce, prolonged struggle over the plank calling for a constitutional amendment to ban abortion. During platform deliberations the week before the convention, social conservatives who dominated the



platform-writing process soundly defeated multiple amendments to soften the abortion plank or acknowledge differing views of the issue within the party. At the urging of the Dole campaign, however, the platform committee agreed to add the texts of defeated amendments as an appendix headed “Minority Views.” Thereafter, also at the urging of the Dole camp, abortion rights advocates dropped their planned protest on the convention floor.

Even most of the delegates pledged to conservative commentator Patrick J. Buchanan seemed to approve of the deal. Although Buchanan was denied a podium speech and his delegates were not allowed to place his name in nomination, his supporters said they appreciated the tone of unity and found plenty of reasons to rally around the Dole-Kemp ticket.

A highlight of the first evening came when Nancy Reagan delivered a tribute to her husband, former president Ronald Reagan, who, suffering from Alzheimer’s disease, did not attend the GOP convention for the first time in more than three decades. The audience barely had a chance to collect its emotions before retired Army general Colin L. Powell marched to the podium and confirmed his status as a rising GOP star. Sounding the theme of the evening—and indeed the convention itself—Powell said the GOP “must always be the party of inclusion.” In a rare acknowledgment of the party’s tensions over social issues that lurked out of sight of the cameras, Powell declared his support for abortion rights and affirmative action.

Reflecting the party’s new emphasis on diversity, female and minority speakers dominated the podium, even though their numbers were disproportionately low among the 1,990 delegates. The selection of New York representative Susan Molinari, an abortion rights supporter, as keynote speaker was another signal to moderates that they were welcome in the party. However, Molinari avoided mentioning abortion in her speech.

In the convention’s most intriguing role reversal, House Speaker and convention chair Newt Gingrich, who rose to power and to controversy as a partisan firebrand, used his one short speaking slot Tuesday to praise volunteer efforts—presenting a softer, warmer side of the Republican Party. Wednesday, August 14, was highlighted by an unconventional appearance by Elizabeth Hanford Dole, the nominee’s wife, who took a handheld microphone to the convention floor to praise her husband’s personal and political qualities.

The delegates formally made Dole their presidential candidate following a nominating speech by Sen. John McCain of Arizona. The roll call of the states proved anticlimactic. It lasted about an hour and a half, yet the balloting was not unanimous. Dole ended up with 1,928 of the 1,990 delegate votes; Buchanan received 43 votes. (*Table, p. 744.*)

On the final evening, Dole and Kemp delivered acceptance speeches that laid the basis for their campaign against

President Bill Clinton. Kemp, a fervent and enthusiastic promoter of the GOP as the party of opportunity, promised that Republican policies—including tax cuts and reduced regulation—would unleash a burst of economic activity benefiting all Americans.

In his speech, Dole prominently mentioned his proposed across-the-board, 15 percent income tax cut that had become the centerpiece of his campaign. But he also prescribed racial and ethnic inclusion as a dictum for the party. “If there is anyone who has mistakenly attached himself to our party in the belief that we are not open to citizens of every race and religion, then let me remind you,” Dole said sternly, “tonight this hall belongs to the party of Lincoln, and the exits, which are clearly marked, are for you to walk out of as I stand this ground without compromise.”

Yet no matter how well Dole and the Republicans papered over differences at the convention, the party remained split between its traditional base of fiscal conservatives and its new base of social-issue activists who wanted to see their positions turned into policy.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 1996:

**Tax Relief.** American families are suffering from the twin burdens of stagnant incomes and near-record taxes.... American families deserve better. They should be allowed to keep more of their hard-earned money so they can spend on their priorities....

In response to this unprecedented burden confronting America, we support an across-the-board, 15-percent tax cut to marginal tax rates.... To remove impediments to job creation and economic growth, we support reducing the top tax rate on capital gains by 50 percent.... The income tax on Social Security benefits ... must be repealed....

To protect the American people from those who would undo their forthcoming victory over big government, we support legislation requiring a super-majority vote in both houses of Congress to raise taxes....

**Balancing the Budget.** ... Republicans support a Balanced Budget Amendment to the Constitution, phased in over a short period and with appropriate safeguards for national emergencies....

**Homeownership.** ... We support transforming public housing into private housing, converting low-income families into proud homeowners. Resident management of public housing is a first step toward that goal, which includes eliminating the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD’s core functions will be turned over to the states....

**Changing Washington, D.C., from the Ground Up.** ... We support elimination of the Departments of Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Education, and Energy, and the elimination, defunding or privatization of agencies which are obsolete, redundant, of limited value, or too regional in focus. Examples of agencies.... are the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the



Corporation for Public Broadcasting and the Legal Services Corporation....

**Government Reform.** ... True reform is indeed needed: ending taxpayer subsidies for campaigns, strengthening party structures to guard against rogue operations, requiring full and immediate disclosure of all contributions, and cracking down on the indirect support, or “soft money,” by which special interest groups underwrite their favored candidates....

**Regulatory Reform.** ... A Republican administration will require periodic review of existing regulations to ensure they are effective and do away with obsolete and conflicting rules. We will encourage civil servants to find ways to reduce regulatory burdens on the public and will require federal agencies to disclose the costs of new regulations on individuals and small businesses.... We will require agencies to conduct cost-benefit analyses of their regulations....

**Restoring Justice to the Courts.** ... The federal judiciary, including the U.S. Supreme Court, has overstepped its authority under the Constitution. It has usurped the right of citizen legislators and popularly elected executives to make law by declaring duly enacted laws to be “unconstitutional” through the misapplication of the principle of judicial review.... A Republican president will ensure that a process is established to select for the federal judiciary nominees who understand that their task is first and foremost to be faithful to the Constitution and to the intent of those who framed it....

**The Nation’s Capital.** ... We reaffirm the constitutional status of the District of Columbia as the seat of government of the United States and reject calls for statehood for the District.... We call for structural reform of the city’s government and its education system....

**Upholding the Rights of All.** ... We oppose discrimination based on sex, race, age, creed, or national origin and will vigorously enforce anti-discrimination statutes. We reject the distortion of those laws to cover sexual preference, and we endorse the Defense of Marriage Act to prevent states from being forced to recognize same-sex unions. Because we believe rights inhere in individuals, not in groups, we will attain our nation’s goal of equal rights without quotas or other forms of preferential treatment....

The unborn child has a fundamental individual right to life which cannot be infringed. We support a human life amendment to the Constitution and we endorse legislation to make clear that the Fourteenth Amendment’s protections apply to unborn children. Our purpose is to have legislative and judicial protection of that right against those who perform abortions....

We applaud Bob Dole’s commitment to revoke the Clinton executive orders concerning abortion and to sign into law an end to partial-birth abortions....

We defend the constitutional right to keep and bear arms....

**A Sensible Immigration Policy.** ... Illegal aliens should not receive public benefits other than emergency aid, and those who become parents while illegally in the United States should not be qualified to claim benefits for their offspring. Legal immigrants should depend for assistance on their sponsors,

who are legally responsible for their financial well-being, not the American taxpayers....

**From Many, One.** ... While we benefit from our differences, we must also strengthen the ties that bind us to one another. Foremost among those is the flag. Its deliberate desecration is not “free speech,” but an assault against our history and our hopes. We support a constitutional amendment that will restore to the people, through their elected representatives, their right to safeguard Old Glory....

We support the official recognition of English as the nation’s common language....

**Improving Education.** ... The federal government has no constitutional authority to be involved in school curricula or to control jobs in the workplace. That is why we will abolish the Department of Education, end federal meddling in our schools and promote family choice at all levels of learning....

We will continue to work for the return of voluntary prayer to our schools....

**Health Care.** Our goal is to maintain the quality of America’s health care—the best in the world, bar none—while making health care and health insurance more accessible and more affordable....

We reaffirm our determination to protect Medicare. We will ensure a significant annual expansion in Medicare. That isn’t “cutting Medicare.” It’s a projected average annual rate of growth of 7.1 percent a year—more than twice the rate of inflation—to ensure coverage for those who need it now and those who will need it in the future ....

**The Middle East.** ... We applaud the Republican Congress for enacting legislation to recognize Jerusalem as the undivided capital of Israel. A Republican administration will ensure that the U.S. Embassy is moved to Jerusalem by May 1999....

**The Men and Women of Defense.** ... We affirm that homosexuality is incompatible with military service.... We reaffirm our support for the exemption of women from ground combat units and are concerned about the current policy of involuntarily assigning women to combat or near-combat units....

## Reform

Founded in fall 1995 by Texas billionaire and presidential aspirant H. Ross Perot, the Reform Party conducted its first presidential nominating convention in an unusual two-stage process. The first session convened in Long Beach, Calif., on August 11, 1996, and the second session met one week later across the country at Valley Forge, Pa., on August 18. During the intervening week, ballots were sent to 1.3 million Reform Party members who voted in a “national primary” for the candidate of their choice by mail, electronic mail, or phone—an array of methods that party officials clearly saw as the election system of the future.

Perot had spent an estimated \$6 million of his own money in bankrolling the party. After winning 19 percent of the popular vote in his unsuccessful independent bid against Democrat Clinton and Republican President



George H. W. Bush in the 1992 presidential election, Perot had formed the nonpartisan education organization, United We Stand America (UWSA), to promote his ideas on the national agenda. In 1995 Perot and UWSA supporters spun off the Reform Party as a full-fledged political party.

The California session drew roughly 2,000 members—a fairly homogeneous group demographically, overwhelmingly white, and predominantly middle-aged or older. In the main, they tended to be politically disenchanted, strong proponents of the military, and strong supporters of reform in the mechanics of government and electoral politics.

Speeches by the party's two presidential candidates—Perot and former Democratic governor Richard D. Lamm of Colorado—highlighted the first session, which was televised nationally on C-SPAN and CNN. Lamm took a number of swipes at the Democrats and Republicans, saying “They do not enjoy a right of perpetual existence.” But he also made it clear he was an alternative to Perot. “The torch must pass,” said Lamm. “The Reform Party is larger than any one individual.”

Lamm echoed Perot in urging the party to build on the need for campaign reform, fiscal responsibility, and increased immigration controls. The latter issue, in particular, struck a chord with the Long Beach audience, which responded with cheers when Lamm declared that “the Statue of Liberty stands for liberty, not unlimited immigration.”

But if Lamm spoke politely, like an invited guest, Perot played the garrulous host. Perot had every reason to be optimistic. He led Lamm by a ratio of more than 2-to-1 in the first round of nomination balloting that determined the party's primary finalists. “I want to be your president,” Perot declared, trying to dispel memories of 1992, when he abruptly quit the presidential race in July, only to reenter in October.

During the following week, Lamm criticized the ground rules of the party's nominating process, which were devised by Perot operatives. “I don't think it has been a fair playing field or party-building endeavor as I was promised,” he said.

The modern balloting system had its snags, too. Some participants complained that they did not receive ballots in time to vote. Even Lamm had trouble obtaining a ballot for himself. In the final tally, only 5 percent of the party's declared membership voted. On August 17, national coordinator Russell Verney announced that Perot had won the nomination by taking 65 percent of the primary vote to Lamm's 35 percent.

In his acceptance speech the following day at the Valley Forge convention center, Perot stressed the issues he was known for—reduced federal debt, lobbying reform, and higher ethical standards for elected officials. Perot especially ripped both parties for not following through on promising to form a task force to reform campaign finance. Despite his earlier criticism of public financing—Perot had spent more

than \$60 million to self-finance his 1992 campaign—he announced that he would accept federal matching funds in 1996. But in accepting the nearly \$30 million in public matching funds for which he qualified, Perot had to limit his personal funding to \$50,000. At the end of his speech, Perot urged supporters to contribute to his campaign, as a telephone number flashed on screens behind him. Perot then hastened from the stage for an appearance on CNN's *Larry King Live*, the program on which he made many of his campaign announcements in 1992 and 1996.

The Reform Party did not have a formal 1996 platform.

## Democrats

Meeting in Chicago for the eleventh time in the party's history, the Democratic Party on August 26–29 jubilantly renominated President Clinton and Vice President Albert “Al” Gore Jr. Democratic officials produced a convention designed to stir the viewing public's emotions. Speakers and videos highlighted the party's racial and ethnic diversity, while drawing attention to Clinton's efforts to ease the burdens on middle-class families. Taking advantage of meeting two weeks after the Republicans nominated Dole, Democrats repeatedly hammered away at Dole's offer to be “a bridge to the past” as proof that the GOP wanted to turn back the clock on economic, social, and cultural change.

Despite the apparent unity, the convention exposed the unresolved philosophical divisions between the party's liberal and centrist wings. Members of centrist Democratic Party groups such as the Blue Dogs, a group of House deficit hawks, and the Democratic Leadership Council insisted that their blueprint for smaller government was gradually becoming the party's dominant position. They pointed to the 1996 platform, adopted without dissent August 27, which was generally more conservative than past documents. “Our platform calls for a balanced budget,” said Rep. Charles W. Stenholm of Texas. “That's a first.”

Some veteran liberals, such as Rep. Charles B. Rangel of New York, acknowledged the party's move to the center. “America has shifted on us,” Rangel said. “Americans should be prepared to raise the taxes, invest in productivity, and create the jobs. But they can't support that. They'd rather cut taxes, invest in defense, and build jails.”

The high point of the first evening was the appearance of a pair of lifelong Republicans: former Ronald Reagan press secretary James S. Brady, and his wife, Sarah. In a reference to the Republican convention, Sarah Brady said, “Jim, we must have made a wrong turn. This isn't San Diego.” The Bradys, who had become gun control proponents after James Brady was partially paralyzed from being shot during the 1981 attempt to assassinate President Reagan, called for increased efforts to reduce gun violence. They praised Clinton for enacting the Brady bill, which imposed a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases.

Actor Christopher Reeve, paralyzed from a horse-riding accident in 1995, capped the evening's speeches with a plea for compassion and assistance to Americans with disabilities. Reeve, speaking from a wheelchair, held the hushed audience's attention as he called for increased research funding for multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, spinal cord injuries, and AIDS.

On the second night former New York governor Mario M. Cuomo and civil rights leader Jesse L. Jackson from the liberal wing of the party spoke to the convention—although before the late-night portion of the broadcast by the three major television networks. While the two men agreed to disagree with the president over welfare reform, they launched some of the harshest partisan attacks of the convention. Cuomo proclaimed a need to elect a Democratic majority to Congress to fend off the Republicans' conservative agenda. "They are the real threat," he said. Jackson focused on the need to improve conditions in economically deprived sections of the United States. His repeated plea to "keep that faith" with poor and struggling Americans became a chant echoed by the rapt audience.

Following the keynote speech by Gov. Evan Bayh of Indiana, the evening's theme was "Families First." Speakers included an opponent of abortion, Rep. Tony P. Hall of Ohio. "Many of us have felt left out [in the past]," Hall said. "This year it's different." In 1992 Pennsylvania's antiabortion governor, Robert P. Casey, had not been permitted to speak at the Democratic convention. The final speaker, first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, closed out the evening with a passionate explanation of her view of family values.

The next night Gore's speech broke tradition by being scheduled the day before the president's acceptance speech. Gore rallied the convention with sharp jabs at the Republican nominee. "In his speech from San Diego, Senator Dole offered himself as a bridge to the past," said Gore. "Tonight, Bill Clinton and I offer ourselves as a bridge to the future."

But the most memorable part of his speech was a deeply personal glimpse at a family tragedy. Seeking to underscore the dangers of underage smoking, Gore recounted the final, painful days and hours of his sister who began smoking at age thirteen and ultimately died of lung cancer.

The nomination of Clinton followed, with Sen. Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut, the DNC general chairman, hailing the president for leading the nation into an era of prosperity, while courageously taking on powerful special interests such as the gun lobby and the tobacco industry. The formality of the presidential roll call was the culmination of the evening. The final tally was announced as a unanimous 4,289 votes for Clinton, although there appeared to be roughly a dozen votes that were not cast during the roll call. (*Table, p. 745.*)

President Clinton capped the Democratic convention with a sixty-six-minute policy address that chronicled his

administration's accomplishments. The president's speech was designed to burnish his centrist image and lay the foundation for a second term. In his address, the president resolved to "build a bridge to the twenty-first century, to meet our values and protect our values."

Clinton promised to balance the budget without threatening Medicare and Medicaid, education programs, or environmental protection. He also proposed a series of modest initiatives including deploying of 30,000 reading specialists to help enlist 1 million volunteer reading tutors, expanding controls on handgun sales, providing targeted tax cuts such as tax credits and deductions for college tuition and tax breaks for first-time home buyers, and increasing funding for cleaning up superfund toxic waste sites.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 1996:

**Balancing the Budget.** ... In 1992, we promised to cut the deficit in half over four years. We did. Our 1993 economic plan cut spending by over a quarter trillion dollars in five years.... Now the Democratic Party is determined to finish the job and balance the budget. President Clinton has put forward a plan to balance the budget by 2002 while living up to our commitments to our elderly and our children and maintaining strong economic growth.... Today's Democratic Party believes we have a duty to care for our parents, so they can live their lives in dignity. That duty includes securing Medicare and Medicaid, finding savings without reducing quality or benefits, and protecting Social Security for future generations....

**Tax Relief.** ... Today's Democratic Party is committed to targeted tax cuts that help working Americans invest in their future, and we insist that any tax cuts are completely paid for, because we are determined to balance the budget....

**Foreign Trade.** We believe that if we want the American economy to continue strong growth, we must continue to expand trade, and not retreat from the world.... We must continue to work to lower foreign trade barriers....

**Education.** ... In the next four years, we must do even more to make sure America has the best public schools on earth.... We must hold students, teachers, and schools to the highest standards. Every child should be able to read by the end of the third grade. Students should be required to demonstrate competency and achievement for promotion or graduation. Teachers should be required to meet high standards for professional performance and be rewarded for the good jobs they do—and there should be a fair, timely, cost-effective process to remove those who do not measure up.... We should expand public school choice, but we should not take American tax dollars from public schools and give them to private schools. We should promote public charter schools that are held to the highest standards of accountability and access....

**Health Care.** The Democratic Party is committed to ensuring that Americans have access to affordable, high-quality health care.... In the next four years, we must take further steps to ensure that Americans have access to quality, affordable health care. We should start by making sure that people get help

paying premiums so they do not lose health care while they're looking for a new job. We support expanded coverage of home care, hospice, and community-based services, so the elderly and people with disabilities of all ages can live in their own communities and as independently as possible. We ... believe health insurance coverage for mental health care is vitally important and we support parity for mental health care.

**Retirement.** ... We want ... to make sure people can carry their pensions with them when they change jobs, protect pensions even further, and expand the number of workers with pension coverage. Democrats created Social Security, we oppose efforts to dismantle it, and we will fight to save it. We must ensure that it is on firm financial footing well into the next century...

**Fighting Crime.** ... President Clinton beat back fierce Republican opposition... to answer the call of America's police officers and pass the toughest Crime Bill in history... And it is making a difference. In city after city and town after town, crime rates are finally coming down... Any attempt to repeal the Brady Bill or assault weapons ban will be met with a veto. We must do everything we can to stand behind our police officers, and the first thing we should do is pass a ban on cop-killer bullets...

**Immigration.** ... We support a legal immigration policy that is pro-family, pro-work, pro-responsibility, and pro-citizenship, and we deplore those who blame immigrants for economic and social problems... We cannot tolerate illegal immigration and we must stop it...

We deplore those who use the need to stop illegal immigration as a pretext for discrimination. And we applaud the wisdom of Republicans ... who oppose the mean-spirited and shortsighted effort of Republicans in Congress to bar the children of illegal immigrants from schools...

**Welfare Reform.** ... Over the past four years, President Clinton has dramatically transformed the welfare system... Welfare rolls are finally coming down—there are 1.3 million fewer people on welfare today than there were when President Clinton took office in January 1993.

... Thanks to President Clinton and the Democrats, the new welfare bill imposes time limits and real work requirements... Thanks to President Clinton and the Democrats, the new welfare bill cracks down on deadbeat parents and requires minor mothers to live at home with their parents or with another responsible adult...

**Abortion.** The Democratic Party stands behind the right of every woman to choose, consistent with *Roe v. Wade*, and regardless of ability to pay. President Clinton took executive action to make sure that the right to make such decisions is protected for all Americans. Over the last four years, we have taken action to end the gag rule and ensure safety at family planning and women's health clinics. We believe it is a fundamental constitutional liberty that individual Americans—not government—can best take responsibility for making the most difficult and intensely personal decisions regarding reproduction...

**Political Reform.** ... The President and the Democratic Party support the bipartisan McCain-Feingold campaign finance reform bill. It will limit campaign spending, curb the influence of PACs and lobbyists, and end the soft money system. Perhaps most important of all, this bill provides free TV time for candidates, so they can talk directly to citizens about real issues and real ideas... It is time to take the reins of democracy away from big money and put them back in the hands of the American people, where they belong. We applaud efforts by broadcasters and private citizens alike, to increase candidates' direct access to voters through free TV...

**The Middle East.** ... Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and should remain an undivided city accessible to people of all faiths. We are also committed to working with our Arab partners for peace to build a brighter, more secure and prosperous future for all the people of the Middle East...

**Protecting Our Environment.** ... We are committed to protecting the majestic legacy of our National Parks... We will be good stewards of our old-growth forests, oppose new offshore oil drilling and mineral exploration and production in our nation's many environmentally critical areas, and protect our oceans from oil spills and the dumping of toxic and radioactive waste...

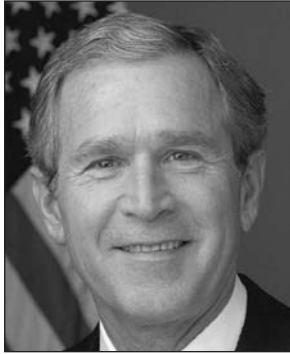
**Fighting Discrimination.** Today's Democratic Party knows we must renew our efforts to stamp out discrimination and hatred of every kind, wherever and whenever we see it... We believe everyone in America should learn English so they can fully share in our daily life, but we strongly oppose divisive efforts like English-only legislation...

**Religious Freedom.** Today's Democratic Party understands that all Americans have a right to express their faith... Americans have a right to express their love of God in public, and we applaud the President's work to ensure that children are not denied private religious expression in school...



# 2000 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



**George W. Bush**  
Republican



**Albert Gore Jr.**  
Democrat



**Ralph Nader**  
Green

### Republicans

Meeting July 31–August 3 in Philadelphia, the Republican Party nominated George W. Bush, the son of a president, as the GOP standard-bearer for 2000. The proud father, former president George H. W. Bush, was among the many family members applauding the party's choice. Delegates hoped a victory by Texas governor Bush would give the nation its second father-son presidential pair. The first was Federalist John Adams (1797–1801) and Democratic-Republican John Quincy Adams (1825–1829).

In another historical irony, the nomination pitted Bush against Vice President Albert “Al” Gore Jr., who with Clinton halted twelve years of Republican control of the White House and who hoped to extend the Democrats’ eight-year administration, just as had George H. W. Bush for the GOP on Ronald Reagan’s retirement in 1988.

In their acceptance speeches Bush and his running mate, former defense secretary Richard B. Cheney, assailed the Democrats for overlooking the opportunities of an overflowing treasury. “For eight years the Clinton-Gore administration has coasted through prosperity,” Bush said. “So much promise to no great purpose. Instead of seizing this moment, the ... administration has squandered it.” Similarly the party’s 32,000-word platform was replete with references to prosperity and ways to use it, chiefly through tax cuts, which Bush said would benefit all taxpayers and not just the rich.

Bush’s nomination at Philadelphia’s First Union Center was strictly a formality. He, like Gore, had secured the nomination months earlier through primary victories that won him enough delegates to eliminate the competition. The next strongest primary candidate, Sen. John McCain of

Arizona, endorsed Bush and released his delegates to him. For the vote, the convention planners used a novel “rolling roll call” that took several days. Bush and Cheney won the votes of all 2,066 delegates. (*Table, p. 746.*)

In keeping with the convention’s themes of unity and inclusion, there were no floor fights on rules or on platform planks. Averting one such fight, the rules committee rejected, 66–33, the so-called Delaware plan to limit the GOP presidential primary schedule to four months, with smaller states voting first. The Republican National Committee approved the plan, but big states objected that it would weaken their strength in the delegate-selection process.

A floor fight was also avoided over the issue of abortion. Moderates tried unsuccessfully to remove platform language supporting a constitutional ban on abortion, fearing that it would hurt GOP candidates, especially among women voters. Bush told the delegates that as president he would sign a ban on partial-birth abortions if Congress sent him one.

Although only 4 percent of the delegates were African Americans, the convention gave prominent roles to minorities. African American retired general Colin L. Powell gave the keynote address. Among other speakers were the nominee’s wife, Laura Bush, as well as Hispanics and a gay House member, Jim Kolbe of Arizona. As Kolbe spoke several Texas delegates removed their cowboy hats and bowed heads to show, as one put it, that they were not “condoning perversion.”

The platform reaffirmed the party’s opposition to homosexuality in the military, but in other ways it reflected Bush’s self-described “compassionate conservatism.” Missing were past GOP calls for eliminating the Education and Energy departments, as well as federal agencies supporting the arts and humanities. Added was a new women’s health section



supporting more research on diseases that disproportionately affect women. The document also welcomed “New Americans” in a softened stance on immigration.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 2000:

**Taxes and Budget.** ... When the average American family has to work more than four months out of every year to fund all levels of government, it's time to change the tax system, to make it simpler, flatter, and fairer for everyone. It's time for an economics of inclusion that will let people keep more of what they earn and accelerate movement up the opportunity ladder.

We therefore enthusiastically endorse the principles of Governor Bush's Tax Cut with a Purpose:

- Replace the five current tax brackets with four lower ones, ensuring all taxpayers significant tax relief while targeting it especially toward low-income workers.

- Help families by doubling the child tax credit to \$1,000, making it available to more families, and eliminating the marriage penalty.

- Encourage entrepreneurship and growth by capping the top marginal rate, ending the death tax, and making permanent the Research and Development credit.

- Promote charitable giving and education. Foster capital investment and savings to boost today's dangerously low personal savings rate....

**Family Matters.** We support the traditional definition of “marriage” as the legal union of one man and one woman, and we believe that federal judges and bureaucrats should not force states to recognize other living arrangements as marriages.... We do not believe sexual preference should be given special legal protection or standing in law.

**Education.**... Raise academic standards through increased local control and accountability to parents, shrinking a multitude of federal programs into five flexible grants in exchange for real, measured progress in student achievement.

... We recognize that... the role of the federal government must be progressively limited as we return control to parents, teachers, and local school boards.... The Republican Congress rightly opposed attempts by the Department of Education to establish federal testing that would set the stage for a national curriculum. We believe it's time to test the Department, and each of its programs, instead....

**Abortion.** ... The Supreme Court's recent decision, prohibiting states from banning partial-birth abortions—a procedure denounced by a committee of the American Medical Association and rightly branded as four-fifths infanticide—shocks the conscience of the nation. As a country, we must keep our pledge to the first guarantee of the Declaration of Independence. That is why we say the unborn child has a fundamental individual right to life which cannot be infringed. We support a human life amendment to the Constitution and we endorse legislation to make clear that the Fourteenth Amendment's protections apply to unborn children....

**Gun Laws.** ... We defend the constitutional right to keep and bear arms, and we affirm the individual responsibility to

safely use and store firearms.... Although we support background checks to ensure that guns do not fall into the hands of criminals, we oppose federal licensing of law-abiding gun owners and national gun registration as a violation of the Second Amendment and an invasion of privacy of honest citizens....

**New Americans.** ... Our country's ethnic diversity within a shared national culture is unique in all the world. We benefit from our differences, but we must also strengthen the ties that bind us to one another. Foremost among those is the flag. Its deliberate desecration is not “free speech” but an assault against both our proud history and our greatest hopes. We therefore support a constitutional amendment that will restore to the people, through their elected representatives, their right to safeguard Old Glory.

Another sign of our unity is the role of English as our common language.... For newcomers, it has always been the fastest route to the mainstream of American life. English empowers. That is why fluency in English must be the goal of bilingual education programs. We support the recognition of English as the nation's common language. At the same time, mastery of other languages is important for America's competitiveness in the world market....

As a nation of immigrants, we welcome all new Americans who have entered lawfully and are prepared to follow our laws and provide for themselves and their families. In their search for a better life, they strengthen our economy, enrich our culture, and defend the nation in war and in peace. To ensure fairness for those wishing to reside in this country, and to meet the manpower needs of our expanding economy, a total overhaul of the immigration system is sorely needed....

**Saving Social Security.** ... Anyone currently receiving Social Security, or close to being eligible for it, will not be impacted by any changes. Key changes should merit bipartisan agreement so any reforms will be a win for the American people rather than a political victory for any one party....

Personal savings accounts must be the cornerstone of restructuring. Each of today's workers should be free to direct a portion of their payroll taxes to personal investments for their retirement future.... Today's financial markets offer a variety of investment options, including some that guarantee a rate of return higher than the current Social Security system with no risk to the investor....

**Health Care.** ... Medicare, at age 35, needs a new lease on life. It's time to bring this program, so critical for 39 million seniors and individuals with disabilities, into the Twenty-first Century. It's time to modernize the benefit package to match current medical science, improve the program's financial stability, and cut back the bureaucratic jungle that is smothering it. It's time to give older Americans access to the same health insurance plan the Congress has created for itself, so that seniors will have the same choices and security as Members of Congress, including elimination of all current limitations and restrictions that prevent the establishment of medical savings accounts....

We intend to save this beleaguered system with a vision of health care adapted to the changing demands of a new century. It is as simple, and yet as profound, as this: All Americans

should have access to high-quality and affordable health care.... In achieving that goal, we will promote a health care system that supports, not supplants, the private sector; that promotes personal responsibility in health care decision-making; and that ensures the least intrusive role for the federal government....

**Energy.** ... By any reasonable standard, the Department of Energy has utterly failed in its mission to safeguard America's energy security. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has been no better, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been shutting off America's energy pipeline with a regulatory blitz that has only just begun. In fact, 36 oil refineries have closed in just the last eight years, while not a single new refinery has been built in this country in the last quarter-century. EPA's patchwork of regulations has driven fuel prices higher in some areas than in others....

**A Military for the Twenty-First Century.** ... Over the past seven years, a shrunken American military has been run ragged by a deployment tempo that has eroded its military readiness. Many units have seen their operational requirements increased four-fold, wearing out both people and equipment. Only last fall the Army certified two of its premier combat divisions as unready for war because of underfunding, mismanagement, and over commitment to peacekeeping missions around the globe. More Army units and the other armed services report similar problems. It is a national scandal that almost one quarter of our Army's active combat strength is unfit for wartime duty....

The new Republican government will renew the bond of trust between the Commander-in-Chief, the American military, and the American people. The military is not a civilian police force or a political referee. We believe the military must no longer be the object of social experiments. We affirm traditional military culture. We affirm that homosexuality is incompatible with military service....

**The Middle East and Persian Gulf.** ... It is important for the United States to support and honor Israel, the only true democracy in the Middle East. We will ensure that Israel maintains a qualitative edge in defensive technology over any potential adversaries. We will not pick sides in Israeli elections. The United States has a moral and legal obligation to maintain its Embassy and Ambassador in Jerusalem. Immediately upon taking office, the next Republican president will begin the process of moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Israel's capital, Jerusalem....

## Democrats

Declaring himself "my own man," Vice President Al Gore stepped from the shadow of President Clinton and accepted the Democratic Party's nomination for president on the final night of the party's August 14–17 convention at Los Angeles's Staples Center. Reinforcing the independence he sought to portray, Gore earlier had taken a gamble unprecedented in American politics. He chose as his running mate Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut, the first person of Jewish descent to run on a major party's national ticket. Besides being of a religious minority, Lieberman had at times broken

with his party on economic issues and had sternly deplored Clinton's sexual affair with Monica Lewinsky.

But the convention delegates enthusiastically accepted Gore's choice of Lieberman as his partner against George W. Bush and Cheney, the Republican ticket named two weeks earlier in Philadelphia. Like Bush and Cheney, Gore and Lieberman won the unanimous approval of their respective delegates. Gore had locked up the presidential nomination by defeating former senator Bill Bradley in the Democratic primaries. In a convention speech, Bradley urged Gore's election.

Most public opinion polls showed Gore trailing Bush before the conventions. Afterward both nominees received a "bounce" from their convention performances, but Gore's choice of running mate and his "my own man" ploy appeared to have been somewhat more popular than Bush's effort. Polls after the Democratic convention showed Gore leading Bush slightly.

Although Gore had been in the public eye for much of his life—as a House member, senator, and eight years as vice president—he devoted much of his acceptance speech to telling the delegates and television audience "who I truly am." He told of growing up in Carthage, Tennessee, and paid tribute to his recently deceased father, former senator Albert A. Gore, and his mother, one of the first woman graduates of Vanderbilt University Law School.

He praised Clinton as "a leader who moved us out of the valley of recession and into the longest period of prosperity in American history." But he also distanced himself from the moral behavior in office that led to Clinton's impeachment and Senate trial. "If you entrust me with the presidency, I know I won't always be the most exciting politician," Gore said, adding, "I will never let you down."

Even Clinton seemed to recognize Gore's need to shake loose the moral baggage of the president he had served for eight years. In his farewell speech to the convention, Clinton praised Gore's character as an adviser, leader, and champion of ordinary Americans. Choosing Gore as his partner, Clinton said, was "one of the very best decisions of my life."

Gore's speech and the party platform stressed the prosperity and budget surpluses achieved during Clinton's two terms. Gore pledged to continue balancing the budget while delivering "the right kind of tax cuts." The Bush kind, he said, would benefit the wealthy and leave little to pay down the national debt or meet the needs of poor and working families. "They're for the powerful," Gore said. "We're for the people."

Although Lieberman voted against conviction of Clinton after earlier criticizing him from the Senate floor, he had been an advocate of moral decency long before the Lewinsky affair came to light. Gore's wife, Tipper, had a similar background as a critic of explicit rock music in the 1980s. Despite Hollywood's importance as a revenue source for the

Democrats, the party platform contained a plank calling on the entertainment industry to assume more responsibility in protecting children from violence and cruelty.

Gore's film actor friend and Harvard roommate Tommy Lee Jones nominated Gore. Tipper Gore introduced her husband to the 4,339 delegates. One of Gore's daughters, Karenna Gore Schiff, also spoke to the convention. No other names were placed in nomination, and there were no floor fights over the party rules or platform. (*Table, p. 747.*)

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 2000:

**Fiscal Discipline.** ... Today, for most families, the federal tax burden is the lowest it has been in twenty years. The Bush tax slash takes a different course. It is bigger than any cut Newt Gingrich ever dreamed of. It would let the richest one percent of Americans afford a new sports car and middle class Americans afford a warm soda. It is so out-of-step with reality that the Republican Congress refused to enact it. It would undermine the American economy and undercut our prosperity.... Democrats seek the right kind of tax relief—tax cuts that are specifically targeted to help those who need them the most.

**Retirement Security.** ... The choice for Americans on this vital part of our national heritage has never been more clear: Democrats believe in using our prosperity to save Social Security; the Republicans' tax cut would prevent America from ensuring our senior citizens have a secure retirement. We owe it to America's children and their children to make the strength and solvency of Social Security a major national priority.

That's why Al Gore is committed to making Social Security safe and secure for more than half a century by using the savings from our current unprecedented prosperity to strengthen the Social Security Trust Fund in preparation for the retirement of the Baby Boom generation....

To build on the success of Social Security, Al Gore has proposed the creation of Retirement Savings Plus—voluntary, tax-free, personally-controlled, privately-managed savings accounts with a government match that would help couples build a nest egg of up to \$400,000....

**Education.** ... George W. Bush and the Republican Party offer neither real accountability nor reasonable investment [in education].... Their version of accountability relies on private school vouchers that would offer too few dollars to too few children to escape their failing schools. These vouchers would pass the buck on accountability while pulling bucks out of the schools that need them most....

By the end of the next presidential term, we should have a fully qualified, well trained teacher in every classroom in every school in every part of this country and every teacher should pass a rigorous test to get there.

By the end of the next presidential term, every failing school in America should be turned around—or shut down and reopened under new public leadership....

We should make a college education as universal as high school is today. Al Gore has proposed a new National Tuition Savings program to tie together state tuition savings programs in more than 30 states so that parents can save for college tax-free and

inflation-free. We propose a tax cut for tuition and fees for post-high school education and training that allows families to choose either a \$10,000 a year tax deduction or a \$2,800 tax credit....

**Fighting Crime.** ... Strong and Sensible Gun Laws.... Democrats believe that we should fight gun crime on all fronts—with stronger laws and stronger enforcement. That's why Democrats fought and passed the Brady Law and the Assault Weapons Ban. We increased federal, state, and local gun crime prosecution by 22 percent since 1992. Now gun crime is down by 35 percent.

Now we must do even more. We need mandatory child safety locks, to protect our children. We should require a photo license I.D., a full background check, and a gun safety test to buy a new handgun in America. We support more federal gun prosecutors, ATF agents and inspectors, and giving states and communities another 10,000 prosecutors to fight gun crime.

**Hate Crimes.** ... Hate crimes are more than assaults on people, they are assaults on the very idea of America. They should be punished with extra force. Protections should include hate violence based on gender, disability or sexual orientation. And the Republican Congress should stop standing in the way of this pro-civil rights, anti-crime legislation....

**Health Care.** Universal Health Coverage. There is much more left to do. We must redouble our efforts to bring the uninsured into coverage step-by-step and as soon as possible. We should guarantee access to affordable health care for every child in America. We should expand coverage to working families, including more Medicaid assistance to help with the transition from welfare to work.... In addition, Americans aged 55 to 65—the fastest growing group of uninsured—should be allowed to buy into the Medicare program to get the coverage they need. By taking these steps, we can move our nation closer to the goal of providing universal health coverage for all Americans.

... A Real Patients' Bill of Rights. Medical decisions should be made by patients and their doctors and nurses, not accountants and bureaucrats at the end of a phone line a thousand miles away.... Americans need a real, enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights with the right to see a specialist, the right to appeal decisions to an outside board, guaranteed coverage of emergency room care, and the right to sue when they are unfairly denied coverage....

**Protecting and Strengthening Medicare.** It is time we ended the tragedy of elderly Americans being forced to choose between meals and medication. It is time we modernized Medicare with a new prescription drug benefit. This is an essential step in making sure that the best new cures and therapies are available to our seniors and disabled Americans. We cannot afford to permit our seniors to receive only part of the medical care they need....

**Abortion.** Choice. The Democratic Party stands behind the right of every woman to choose, consistent with *Roe v. Wade*, and regardless of ability to pay. We believe it is a fundamental constitutional liberty that individual Americans—not government—can best take responsibility for making the most difficult and intensely personal decisions regarding reproduction. This year's Supreme Court rulings show to us all that eliminating a woman's right to choose is only one justice away. That's why the stakes in this election are as high as ever....

**Campaign Finance Reform.** ... The big-time lobbyists and special interest were so eager [in 2000] to invest in George W. Bush and deliver campaign cash to him hand-over-fist that he became the first major party nominee to pull out of the primary election financing structure and refuse to abide by campaign spending limits.

In this year's presidential primaries it became clear that the Republican establishment is violently opposed to John McCain's call for reforming our democracy. Al Gore supports John McCain's campaign for political reform. In fact, the McCain-Feingold bill is the very first piece of legislation that a President Al Gore will submit to Congress—and he will fight for it until it becomes the law of the land.

Then he will go even further—much further. He will insist on tough new lobbying reform, publicly-guaranteed TV time for debates and advocacy by candidates, and a crackdown on special interest issue ads....

**Transforming the Military.** ... The Democratic Party understands that, good as they are, the armed forces must continue to evolve. They must not only remain prepared for conventional military action, but must sharpen their ability to deal with new missions and new kinds of threats. They must become more agile, more versatile, and must more completely incorporate the revolutionary implications and advantages of American supremacy in information technology.

... A high-tech fighting force must recruit, train, and retain a professional all-volunteer force of the highest caliber.... While the number of soldiers and families on food stamps is down by two-thirds over the past decade, it is unacceptable that any member of our armed forces should have to rely on food stamps. Al Gore is committed to equal treatment of all service members and believes all patriotic Americans be allowed to serve their country without discrimination, persecution, and violence....

**Middle East.** ... Jerusalem is the capital of Israel and should remain an undivided city accessible to people of all faiths. In view of the government of Israel's courageous decision to withdraw from Lebanon, we believe special responsibility now resides with Syria to make a contribution toward peace. The recently-held Camp David summit, while failing to bridge all the gaps between Israel and the Palestinians, demonstrated President Clinton's resolve to do all the United States could do to bring an end to that long conflict. Al Gore, as president, will demonstrate the same resolve....

## Greens

Building on the modest success of his token candidacy four years earlier, consumer advocate Ralph Nader emerged in 2000 as a full-fledged presidential candidate. He accepted the Green Party nomination at its June 25 convention in Denver with a broad-brush attack on the institutions of power in the United States.

Pledging "government of, by, and for the people—not monied interests," Nader called for a collective understanding of the "inequalities afflicting so many of our citizens.... What is so normalized now must be defined as intolerable and unworthy of this great country of ours."

Delegates from thirty-nine state Green parties nominated Nader by a 295–21 vote. They also renominated Native American Winona LaDuke, Nader's 1996 running mate, and ratified a lengthy platform setting forth the party's "key values."

In contrast to 1996, when he won 0.7 percent of the presidential vote as the Greens' nominal candidate in fewer than half the states, with no serious campaigning and only a \$5,000 budget, Nader was already an active candidate before the Denver convention. He had barnstormed in all fifty states and had raised \$1 million of a projected \$5 million war chest. His goal was to win at least 5 percent of the vote, which would entitle the Greens to federal matching campaign funds in 2004.

At age sixty-six, Nader had received widespread respect for his forty-two years of public service in areas of consumer safety, the environment, and economic justice. But his candidacy against Republican Bush and Democrat Gore soured many in his normal constituency, particularly liberals who feared it would hurt Gore. The *New York Times*, in a June 30 editorial entitled "Mr. Nader's Misguided Crusade," said Nader was engaging in a "self-indulgent exercise" that would distract voters from the clear-cut choices offered by Bush and Gore.

Nader, however, denied being a "spoiler" of Gore's chances. He told reporters, "I'm worried about Gore taking votes away from me."

The candidate devoted much of his nearly two-hour acceptance speech to attacks on "corporate welfare," the "Bush and Gore duopoly," the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, and "corporatization" that he said is "fast going global" and undermining "our legitimate local, state, and national sovereignties." He called for universal health insurance, a higher minimum wage, and banning or sharply limiting PACs (political action committees) and "soft money" given to parties.

Nader assailed the Commission on Presidential Debates for excluding third-party candidates from the planned debates between the major party nominees. The shutout, he said, limits "the competitive democratic process on which the American electoral system is supposed to be built."

Following are excerpts from the Green Party platform of 2000:

**Democracy.** A growing and grave imbalance between the often-converging power of Big Business, Big Government and the citizens of this country has seriously damaged our democracy.... It's time to end "corporate welfare" as we know it....

**Political Reform.** We propose comprehensive campaign finance reform, including caps on spending and contributions, at the national and state level, and/or full public financing of elections to remove undue influence in political campaigns. We will work to ban or greatly limit political action committees and restrict soft money contributions....



The Electoral College is an eighteenth century anachronism. We call for a constitutional amendment abolishing the Electoral College and providing for the direct election of the president by Instant Runoff Voting. Until that time, we call for a proportional allocation of delegates in state primaries.

**Foreign Policy.** ... Greens believe the more than \$300 billion defense budget must be cut. The Green Party calls for military spending to be cut by 50 percent over the next 10 years, with increases in spending for social programs....

It is our belief that the massive debt owed by the Third World is causing immense misery and environmental destruction. Foreign aid must be addressed in the context of retiring this debt and not forcing "structural adjustments" via the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank on the economies of the underdeveloped world....

**Health Care.** ... Alongside the many Americans calling for action that makes health care a right, not a privilege, the Green Party states with a clear voice its strong support for universal health care.... We call for passage of legislation at the national and state level that guarantees comprehensive benefits for all Americans. A single-insurer system funded by the federal government and administered at the state and local levels remains viable and is an essential barometer of our national health and well-being....

We believe the right of a woman to control her own body is inalienable. It is essential that the option of a safe, legal abortion remains available....

**Social Security.** ... The Green Party opposes the "privatization" of Social Security. The Social Security trust fund, contrary to claims being made by Republican and Democrat candidates, is not about to "go broke" and does not need to be "fixed" by Wall Street....

**Criminal Justice.** ... We support the "Brady Bill" and thoughtful, carefully considered gun control.... We do not support, as a matter of conscience, the death penalty.

**Civil and Equal Rights.** ... We call for an end to official support for any remaining badges and indicia of slavery and specifically call for the immediate removal of the Confederate battle flag from any and all government buildings because we recognize that, to many, this remains a painful reminder of second-class status on the basis of race....

We affirm the right to openly embrace sexual orientation in the intimate choice of who we love.... We support the rights of gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgendered people in housing, jobs, civil marriage and benefits, child custody—and in all areas of life, the right to be treated equally with all other people....

We will resist discriminatory English-only pressure groups. We call for a national language policy that would encourage all citizens to be fluent in at least two languages.

**Energy Policy.** ... If we do not alter our energy use soon—and drastically—the ecological crisis may be exacerbated past a point where it can be resolved. A comprehensive energy policy must be a critical element of our environmental thinking. Investing in energy efficiency and renewable energy is key to sustainability.... Extensive conservation measures will bring huge resource savings for both the economy and the environment. Conservation, along with energy efficiency and renewables, is an essential part of an effective energy policy. The Greens call for pervasive efforts on the energy conservation front ....

**Nuclear Issues.** ... The Green Party recognizes that there is no such thing as nuclear waste "disposal." All six of the "low-level" nuclear waste dumps in the United States have leaked. There are no technological quick fixes which can effectively isolate nuclear waste from the biosphere for the duration of its hazardous life. Therefore, it is essential that generation of additional nuclear wastes be stopped....

The Green Party calls for the early retirement of nuclear power reactors as soon as possible (in no more than five years) and for a phase-out of other technologies that use or produce nuclear waste....

**Fossil Fuels.** ... We call for transition energy strategies, including the use of relatively clean-burning natural gas, as a way to reorder our energy priorities and over-reliance on traditional fuels.... We call for a gradual phase-out of gasoline and other fossil fuels.

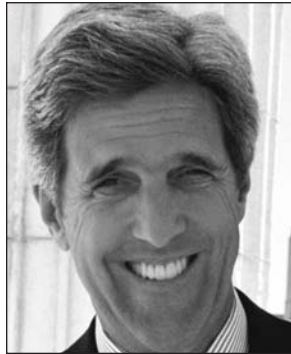
**Emissions Reduction.** ... With only 4 percent of the earth's people, the United States produces more than 20 percent of emissions. From 1990 to 1996, total U.S. emissions grew by an amount equal to what Brazil and Indonesia produce every year. Per capita, the United States emits 85 percent more than Germany, twice as much as England and Japan, and currently nearly ten times as much as China. The Green Party urges the U.S. Congress to act immediately to address the critical global warming and climate change issues....

**Trade.** ... We reject trade agreements negotiated in secret and unduly influenced by corporate attorneys and representatives. In particular, we oppose the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the General Agreement On Tariffs And Trade (GATT), and its progeny, the World Trade Organization (WTO).... We demand that these agreements be updated to include more specific environmental, worker, health and safety standards in the text itself, not as "side agreements."



# 2004 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*John F. Kerry*  
*Democrat*



*George W. Bush*  
*Republican*

### Democrats

The 2004 Democratic and Republican conventions, the first after the terrorist attacks of 2001, convened under an umbrella of unprecedented security. The federal government alone allocated up to \$50 million for protection at each meeting. In late July, the Democrats gathered at the Fleet Center in Boston—the first time either major party had met in that city. It was also the home town of the party’s presidential nominee, John F. Kerry.

The Democrats, as has become the norm for recent conventions, put on a unified display throughout the four-day event as the 4,964 delegates and alternates were hopeful of unseating incumbent president George W. Bush. Many convention attendees were angry at the Bush administration for its rationale, later discredited, for going to war with Iraq, for its inadequate preparation for the war’s aftermath, and for the mounting toll in U.S. casualties and deaths. Some Democrats still refused to accept the legitimacy of Bush’s presidency after the bitterly controversial 2000 election.

One of the first speakers on July 26 was former president Jimmy Carter, who said that “recent policies have cost our nation its reputation as the world’s most admired champion of freedom and justice. What a difference these few months of extremism have made.... With our allies disunited, the world resenting us, and the Middle East ablaze, we need John Kerry to restore life to the global war against terrorism.”

Also speaking on the first night was former president Bill Clinton and his wife, Sen. Hillary Clinton of New York. In his remarks the former president, who received a draft deferment during the Vietnam War, contrasted Kerry with

himself, President George W. Bush, and Vice President Richard B. Cheney. Clinton said that “many young men, including the current president, the vice president, and me, could have gone to Vietnam and didn’t. John Kerry came from a privileged background. He could have avoided going, too, but instead, he said: Send me.” Now it was time, Clinton said, “to say to him what he has always said to America: Send me.”

One surprising speaker for the Democrats on the first night was a Reagan, Ron Reagan, son of former Republican president Ronald Reagan, who had recently died. Reagan spoke in support of medical research using embryonic stem cells to help find cures for spinal cord injuries and diseases such as Alzheimer’s, which had afflicted his father after he left the presidency. His mother, Nancy Reagan, also had publicly opposed the Bush administration’s strict limitations on funding for stem cell research. The Democratic platform supported limited research.

On July 27 Senate candidate Barack Obama of Illinois, the son of a student from Kenya, gave the convention’s keynote speech. The self-described “skinny kid with a funny name,” said: “The audacity of hope! That is God’s greatest gift to us, the bedrock of this nation, the belief in things not seen, the belief that there are better days ahead.” Obama’s electrifying speech prompted television network commentators to predict a bright future for the forty-three-year-old keynoter, including possibly an eventual presidential candidacy.

The word “hope” also was threaded through John Edwards’s vice-presidential acceptance speech on July 28. The North Carolina senator urged the delegates to say “hope is on the way” to people at home who were despondent for a number of reasons, such as having a loved one fighting in

Iraq. The presidential nomination roll call of the states was a foregone conclusion as most of Kerry's primary opponents, including Edwards, had released their delegates before the convention, giving the nominee a near unanimous tally. (*Table, p. 749.*)

On the convention's final night Kerry, saluting crisply at the beginning of his acceptance speech, said that he was "reporting for duty" as the party's candidate to unseat President Bush. Kerry's words touched off an immense cheer as the delegates seemed ready to support Kerry in challenging the adage that "you don't switch horses in midstream," especially in wartime.

The Massachusetts senator sought to counter Republican criticism that he might be weak on defense, in light of his opposition to the Vietnam War after serving in it as a patrol boat commander. "I defended this country as a young man and I will defend it as president," he said. "Let there be no mistake: I will never hesitate to use force when it is required. Any attack will be met with a swift and certain response. I will never give any nation or international institution a veto over our national security. And I will build a stronger American military. I will fight a smarter, more effective war on terror."

Kerry was joined on the platform by what he called "my band of brothers," men who served with him in Vietnam and were now supporting his candidacy. Among them was Jim Rassman, who credited Kerry with saving his life by pulling him from the river after he fell off the patrol boat. Former Georgia senator Max Cleland, who lost both legs and an arm in Vietnam, introduced Kerry.

The Democratic platform ran about 18,000 words and focused on national security and policies that benefited the middle class. Besides stem cell research, the platform also voiced support for preserving Social Security, maintaining abortion rights, and leaving the issue of same-sex marriage up to the states.

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 2004:

**Defeating Terrorism.** ... Today, the Bush Administration is waging a war against a global terrorist movement committed to our destruction with insufficient understanding of our enemy or effort to address the underlying factors that can give rise to new recruits. This war isn't just a manhunt. We cannot rest until Osama bin Laden is captured or killed, but that day will mark only a victory in the war on terror, not its end. Terrorists like al Qaeda and its affiliates are unlike any adversary our nation has ever known. We face a global terrorist movement of many groups, funded from different sources with separate agendas, but all committed to assaulting the United States and free and open societies around the globe. Despite his tough talk, President Bush's actions against terrorism have fallen far short. He still has no comprehensive strategy for victory. After allowing bin Laden to escape from our grasp at Tora Bora, he diverted crucial resources from the effort to destroy al Qaeda in

Afghanistan. His doctrine of unilateral preemption has driven away our allies and cost us the support of other nations....

**Iraq.** ... More than a year ago, President Bush stood on an aircraft carrier under a banner that proclaimed "mission accomplished." But today we know that the mission is not finished, hostilities have not ended, and our men and women in uniform fight almost alone with the target squarely on their backs.

People of good will disagree about whether America should have gone to war in Iraq, but this much is clear: this Administration badly exaggerated its case, particularly with respect to weapons of mass destruction and the connection between Saddam's government and al Qaeda. This Administration did not build a true international coalition. This Administration disdained the United Nations weapons inspection process and rushed to war without exhausting diplomatic alternatives. Ignoring the advice of military leaders, this Administration did not send sufficient forces into Iraq to accomplish the mission. And this Administration went into Iraq without a plan to win the peace.

Now this Administration has been forced to change course in order to correct this fundamental mistake. They are now taking up the suggestions that many Democrats have been making for over a year. And they must—because having gone to war, we cannot afford to fail at peace. We cannot allow a failed state in Iraq that inevitably would become a haven for terrorists and a destabilizing force in the Middle East. And we must secure more help from an international community that shares a huge stake in helping Iraq become a responsible member of that community, not a breeding ground for terror and intolerance.

**Strengthening Military.** ... The Bush Administration was right to call for the "transformation" of the military. But their version of transformation neglected to consider that the dangers we face have also been transformed. The Administration was concerned with fighting classic conventional wars, instead of the asymmetrical threats we now face in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the war against al Qaeda. To rise to those challenges, we must strengthen our military, including our Special Forces, improve our technology, and task our National Guard with homeland security....

**Homeland Security.** The first and foremost responsibility of government is to protect its citizens from harm. Unfortunately, Washington today is not doing enough to make America safe.

We have made some progress since the terrible attacks of September 11th. We have taken steps to secure our airports. After resisting Democratic efforts for months, the Administration finally agreed to create the Department of Homeland Security....

**Protecting Retirement Security.** ... We are absolutely committed to preserving Social Security. It is a compact across the generations that has helped tens of millions of Americans live their retirement years in dignity instead of poverty. Democrats believe in the progressive, guaranteed benefit that has ensured that seniors and people with disabilities receive a benefit not subject to the whims of the market or the economy. We oppose privatizing Social Security or raising the retirement age. We oppose reducing the benefits earned by workers just because they have also earned a benefit from certain public retirement plans.

We will repeal discriminatory laws that penalize some retired workers and their families while allowing others to receive full benefits. Because the massive deficits under the Bush Administration have raided hundreds of billions of dollars from Social Security, the most important step we can take to strengthen Social Security is to restore fiscal responsibility. Social Security matters to all Americans, Democrats and Republicans, and strengthening Social Security should be a common cause.

**Standing Up for the Middle Class.** ... President Bush and the Republicans in Congress have ignored the middle class since day one of this Administration. They have catered to the wealth of the richest instead of honoring the work of the rest of us. They have promised almost everything and paid for almost nothing. And the middle class is shouldering more taxes, earning less money, and bearing higher costs....

First, we must restore our values to our tax code. We want a tax code that rewards work and creates wealth for more people, not a tax code that hoards wealth for those who already have it. With the middle class under assault like never before, we simply cannot afford the massive Bush tax cuts for the very wealthiest. We should set taxes for families making more than \$200,000 a year at the same level as in the late 1990s, a period of great prosperity when the wealthiest Americans thrived without special treatment. We will cut taxes for 98 percent of Americans and help families meet the economic challenges of their everyday lives. And we will oppose tax increases on middle class families, including those living abroad.

**Reforming Health Care.** ... We oppose privatizing Medicare. We will not allow Republicans to destroy a commitment that has done so much good for so many seniors and people with disabilities over the past 39 years. Instead, we want to strengthen Medicare and make it more efficient.

We will ensure that seniors across the country, particularly in small-town and rural America, no longer suffer from geographic discrimination.

We will end the disgrace of seniors being forced to choose between meals and medication. Today, our seniors are paying too much for prescription drugs, while options abroad are far cheaper and just as safe. We will allow the safe reimportation of drugs from other countries.

**Stem Cell Research.** President Bush has rejected the calls from Nancy Reagan, Christopher Reeve and Americans across the land for assistance with embryonic stem cell research. We will reverse his wrongheaded policy. Stem cell therapy offers hope to more than 100 million Americans who have serious illnesses—from Alzheimer's to heart disease to juvenile diabetes to Parkinson's. We will pursue this research under the strictest ethical guidelines, but we will not walk away from the chance to save lives and reduce human suffering.

**Voting Rights.** Voting is the foundation of democracy, a central act of civic engagement, and an expression of equal citizenship. Voting rights are important precisely because they are protective of all other rights. We will call for legislative action that will fully protect and enforce the fundamental Constitutional right of every American to vote—to ensure that the Constitution's promise is fully realized and that, in disputed elections, every vote is counted fully and fairly....

**A Strong American Community.** We will extend the promise of citizenship to those still struggling for freedom. Today's immigration laws do not reflect our values or serve our security, and we will work for real reform.... Undocumented immigrants within our borders who clear a background check, work hard and pay taxes should have a path to earn full participation in America. We will hasten family reunification for parents and children, husbands and wives, and offer more English-language and civic education classes so immigrants can assume all the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. As we undertake these steps, we will work with our neighbors to strengthen our security so we are safer from those who would come here to harm us. We are a nation of immigrants, and from Arab-Americans in California to Latinos in Florida, we share the dream of a better life in the country we love.

We will defend the dignity of all Americans against those who would undermine it. Because we believe in the privacy and equality of women, we stand proudly for a woman's right to choose, consistent with *Roe v. Wade*, and regardless of her ability to pay. We stand firmly against Republican efforts to undermine that right. At the same time, we strongly support family planning and adoption incentives. Abortion should be safe, legal, and rare.

We support full inclusion of gay and lesbian families in the life of our nation and seek equal responsibilities, benefits, and protections for these families. In our country, marriage has been defined at the state level for 200 years, and we believe it should continue to be defined there. We repudiate President Bush's divisive effort to politicize the Constitution by pursuing a "Federal Marriage Amendment." Our goal is to bring Americans together, not drive them apart....

**Diversity.** ... We pledge to stand up for our beliefs and rally Americans to our cause. But we recognize that disagreements will remain, and we believe disagreement should not mean disrespect. Members of our party have deeply held and differing views on some matters of conscience and faith. We view diversity of views as a source of strength, and we welcome into our ranks all Americans who seek to build a stronger America. We are committed to resolving our differences in a spirit of civility, hope and mutual respect.

That's the America we believe in.

## Republicans

For their convention held August 30 to September 2, the Republicans strategically chose New York, the city that lost the most lives and property in the 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. The heavily secured convention site's proximity to lower Manhattan, where the World Trade Center towers fell, provided the delegates a constant reminder of President George W. Bush's finest hour: his calming leadership when the nation needed it most.

Clearly, the Republicans, in choosing New York City as their convention site for the first time, hoped to recapture the post–September 11 spirit and show that the feeling of unity had indeed "stayed that way." They wanted the public to remember it was a Republican president who had taken the nation safely past that dreadful day. They also sought to

show that their party was best suited to protect Americans from future attacks.

One of the first speakers to address the Madison Square Garden convention in television prime time was former New York City mayor Rudolph Giuliani, who himself had won widespread praise for the city's response to the terrorist attack. He noted that shortly after September 11, 2001, the president had gone before Congress and "announced the Bush doctrine when he said: 'Our war on terror begins with Al Qaeda, but it doesn't end there. It will not end until every terrorist group of global reach has been found, stopped and defeated. Either you are with us or you are with the terrorists.'"

Another speaker on opening night was Sen. John McCain of Arizona, who had sought the party's presidential nomination in 2000. Defending his former rival's decision to invade Iraq, he said the choice "wasn't between a benign status quo and the bloodshed of war. It was between war and a graver threat." McCain singled out Michael Moore as a "disingenuous filmmaker" who had opposed that decision. Moore, sitting in the press section, had made *Fahrenheit 9/11*, a documentary sharply critical of the Iraq war. At the mention of Moore, the delegates booed and chanted, "Four More Years!"

Many of the 2,509 delegates and 2,344 alternates wore on their faces Band-Aids depicting the Purple Heart medal. They were mocking Kerry's three Purple Hearts for being wounded in Vietnam War action. After the Democratic convention in July, a group called Swift Boat Veterans for Truth began airing television ads accusing Kerry of lying to obtain medals for what they claimed were superficial wounds. McCain denounced the ads as "dishonest and dishonorable."

Addressing the convention on August 31, California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger told of listening to presidential candidates Richard Nixon and Hubert H. Humphrey, shortly after his arrival from Austria in 1968. Impressed with Nixon's views, he asked a friend who was translating for him whether Nixon was a Republican or a Democrat. When the friend replied "Republican," Schwarzenegger said, "'Then I'm a Republican,' and I've been one ever since. And, trust me, in my wife's family that is no small achievement." The delegates laughed, knowing his wife is Maria Shriver, a member of the Kennedy family of stalwart Democrats.

The Republicans scored a victory when they signed up conservative Democratic senator Zell Miller of Georgia to give the keynote address on September 1. "Motivated more by partisan politics than by national security, today's Democratic leaders see America as an occupier, not a liberator. Nothing makes this Marine madder than someone calling American troops invaders rather than liberators," Miller said. Angry with his party, he fumed that the "nation is

being torn apart and made weaker because of the Democrats' manic obsession to bring down our commander in chief." Miller, a keynoter at the 1992 Democratic convention, was leaving the Senate in 2005.

Conspicuously missing from the speakers' rostrum was Nancy Reagan, widow of former president Ronald Reagan, who had died two months earlier. She reportedly had declined several invitations to speak because she objected to the party's use of her husband's words and images. She also disagreed with the administration's limits on funding for embryonic stem cell research to find cures for diseases such as Alzheimer's, which afflicted her husband.

As they did in 2000, the Republicans used a "rolling roll call" of the state delegations spanning three days for the formal renomination of President George W. Bush. In the final tally Bush received 2,508 votes with one abstention. Vice President Richard B. Cheney was renominated by acclamation. (*Table, p. 748.*)

In his acceptance speech on September 1, Cheney praised Bush's steady, determined leadership in time of war and doubted whether Kerry was up to the task. He pointed to the various defense measures that Kerry had opposed during his lengthy Senate career as a weakness in the critical area of national security. "A senator can be wrong for 20 years, without consequence to the nation. But a president—a president—always casts the deciding vote. And in this time of challenge, America needs—and America has—a president we can count on to get it right."

On September 2 President Bush delivered his nomination acceptance speech to an enthusiastic convention crowd. He defended the administration's decision to invade Iraq: "We must, and we will, confront threats to America before it is too late. In Saddam Hussein, we saw a threat." According to Bush, the decision to go to war was in keeping with what he called "the most solemn duty of the American president ... to protect the American people." For his domestic agenda, he promised to promote "an ownership society," where citizens "own their health care plans, and have the confidence of owning a piece of their retirement."

The Republican platform ran 42,000 words long and focused greatly on national security. The word "terror" or a variant, such as "terrorist," appeared almost 200 times. The platform also supported the tax cuts initiated during the president's first term, advocated drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and opposed abortion rights and same-sex marriage.

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 2004:

**Iraq.** As Republicans, we do not equivocate, as others have done, about whether America should have gone to war in Iraq. The best intelligence available at the time indicated that Saddam Hussein was a threat. On that point, President Bush, members of both parties in Congress, and the United Nations



agreed. While the stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction we expected to find in Iraq have not yet materialized, we have confirmed that Saddam Hussein had the capability to reconstitute his weapons programs and the desire to do so. Our nation did the right thing, and the American people are now safer because we and our allies ended the brutal dictatorship of Saddam Hussein, halting his decades-long pursuit of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. President Bush had a choice to make: Trust a madman or defend America. He chose defending America.

**War on Terror.** We applaud President Bush for his success in mobilizing such international cooperation in the War on Terror, which the 9/11 Commission judges to be “on a vastly enlarged scale” and to have expanded dramatically since September 11, 2001. We also question the credibility of our opponents, who claim to support global alliances while nominating a candidate who has insulted our allies by calling the nations fighting in Iraq “window-dressing” and referring to them as a “coalition of the coerced and the bribed.” Directing ugly rhetoric at America’s allies in a time of war is irresponsible. It does not represent the gratitude and respect the vast majority of Americans have for the men and women from other nations who are risking their lives to make the world safer.

**Private Retirement Accounts.** Individual ownership of voluntary personal retirement accounts for today’s workers will make Social Security more equitable, but, just as importantly, will put the system on sure financial footing. Fifty years ago there were 16 workers to support every one beneficiary of Social Security. Today there are just 3.3 workers for each beneficiary. By the time young men and women who are entering the workforce today turn 65, there will be only two workers for each beneficiary. Doing nothing is not an option. We must keep faith with both the past and the future by strengthening and enhancing Social Security....

**Lower Taxes and Economic Growth.** In 2001, President Bush and the Republican Congress worked together to pass the most sweeping tax relief in a generation. By letting families, workers, and small business owners keep more of the money they earn, they helped bring America from recession to a steadily expanding economy. Despite enduring the after-effects of the stock market’s irrational exuberance in the late 1990s, terrorist attacks on our nation, and corporate scandals that bubbled to the surface after years of inattention, the U.S. economy has now grown for 33 straight months. And unlike four years ago, there are no signs of an end to the current economic growth.

**Fiscal Discipline and Government Reform.** It is important to view the size of the [federal] deficit in relation to the size of the nation’s economy. By that measure, today’s deficit, although unwelcome, is well within historical ranges. A deficit that is 3.8 percent of GDP [gross domestic product], as is now projected for this year, would be smaller than the deficits in nine of the last 25 years, and far below the peak deficit figure of 6 percent of GDP reached in 1983. This deficit is also in line with what other industrialized nations are facing today. The U.S. deficit matches the average deficit within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and is below the levels of France, Germany, and Japan.

Much more importantly, because the President and Congress enacted pro-growth economic policies, the deficit is headed strongly in the right direction. Next year’s projected deficit, at 2.7 percent of GDP, would be smaller than those in 14 of the last 25 years. As Republicans in Congress work with the President to restrain spending and strengthen economic growth, the federal deficit will fall to 1.5 percent of the nation’s economic output in 2009—well below the 2.2 percent average of the last 40 years.

**Corporate Responsibility.** After fraudulent corporate practices rooted in the irrational exuberance of the late 1990s began to surface in the closing months of 2001, President Bush worked with the Congress to take decisive action to restore honesty and integrity to America’s corporate boardrooms. In July 2002, President Bush signed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the most far-reaching reform of American business practices since the 1940s. Under this new law, CEOs and Chief Financial Officers are required to personally vouch for the truth and fairness of their companies’ disclosures; for the first time, an independent board has been established to oversee the accounting profession; investigators have been given new tools to root out corporate fraud; and enhanced penalties are ensuring that dishonest corporate officials do hard time.

**Reforming the Litigation System.** America’s litigation system is broken. Junk and frivolous lawsuits are driving up the cost of doing business in America by forcing companies to pay excessive legal expenses to fight off or settle often baseless lawsuits. Those costs are being paid by small business owners, manufacturers, their employees, and consumers.... Trial lawyers get rich from the misfortune of others. If small business is America’s economic engine, trial lawyers are the brakes: They cost hundreds of thousands of good jobs, drive honest employers out of business, deprive women of critical medical care—then skip out with fat wallets and nary a thought for the economic havoc and human misery they leave in their wake.

**Developing U.S. Oil Resources.** Using the most sophisticated technologies, we can explore and develop oil resources here at home with minimal environmental impact. Our Party continues to support energy development in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR), which, according to the U.S. Geological Survey, holds as much as 16 billion barrels of oil—enough to replace oil imports from Saudi Arabia for nearly 20 years....

**Reforming the Medical Liability System.** The medical liability system is harming our medical delivery system. Doctors are afraid to practice medicine. Frequent, unwarranted, lawsuits force doctors out of certain specialty areas and geographic regions.... Junk lawsuits add at least \$60 billion to health care costs in America because doctors are forced to practice defensive medicine, ordering extensive, unnecessary, and expensive tests and procedures to keep trial lawyers at bay.

**Faith-Based and Community Services.** We applaud President Bush’s efforts to promote the generous and compassionate work of America’s faith-based and neighborhood charities. The President established the Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives in the White House to coordinate federal, state, and local efforts to tear down barriers that have prevented religiously affiliated groups from applying for government grants





on an equal footing with secular organizations. While the federal government must not promote religious activity, advocate on behalf of any religion, or fund any organization that discriminates on the basis of religion when providing taxpayer-funded services, no organization should be disqualified from receiving federal funds simply because it displays religious symbols, has a statement of faith in its mission statement, or has a religious leader on its board.

**Voting Rights.** The foundation of our democratic republic is our commitment to conducting free and fair elections. Unfortunately, in November 2000, too many people believed they were denied the right to vote. Many African Americans, Hispanics, and others fear they may lose the right to vote because of inaccurate or insecure technology or because of a rolling back in the gains made by the passage of civil rights legislation. Our national commitment to a voting process that has integrity was underscored in 2002 when the Congress passed and the President signed the Help America Vote Act (HAVA). We will continue to do all we can to ensure that every lawful vote counts for all Americans.

**Judiciary.** In the federal courts, scores of judges with activist backgrounds in the hard-left now have lifetime tenure. Recent events have made it clear that these judges threaten America's dearest institutions and our very way of life. In some states, activist judges are redefining the institution of marriage. The Pledge of Allegiance has already been invalidated by the courts once, and the Supreme Court's ruling has left the Pledge in danger of being struck down again—not because the American people have rejected it and the values that it embodies, but because a handful of activist judges threaten to overturn commonsense and tradition. And while the vast majority of Americans support a ban on partial birth abortion, this brutal and violent practice will likely continue by judicial fiat. We believe that the self-proclaimed supremacy of these judicial

activists is antithetical to the democratic ideals on which our nation was founded. President Bush has established a solid record of nominating only judges who have demonstrated respect for the Constitution and the democratic processes of our republic, and Republicans in the Senate have strongly supported those nominees. We call upon obstructionist Democrats in the Senate to abandon their unprecedented and highly irresponsible filibuster of President Bush's highly qualified judicial nominees, and to allow the Republican Party to restore respect for the law to America's courts.

**Protecting Marriage.** After more than two centuries of American jurisprudence, and millennia of human experience, a few judges and local authorities are presuming to change the most fundamental institution of civilization, the union of a man and a woman in marriage. Attempts to redefine marriage in a single state or city could have serious consequences throughout the country, and anything less than a Constitutional amendment, passed by the Congress and ratified by the states, is vulnerable to being overturned by activist judges.... President Bush will also vigorously defend the Defense of Marriage Act, which was supported by both parties and passed by 85 votes in the Senate. This common sense law reaffirms the right of states not to recognize same-sex marriages licensed in other states.

**Defense of Life.** We praise the President for his bold leadership in defense of life. We praise him for signing the Born Alive Infants Protection Act. This important legislation ensures that every infant born alive—including an infant who survives an abortion procedure—is considered a person under federal law.

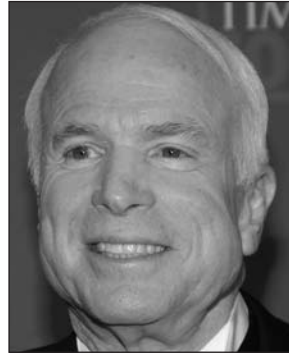
We praise Republicans in Congress for passing, with strong bipartisan support, a ban on the inhumane procedure known as partial birth abortion. And we applaud President Bush for signing legislation outlawing partial birth abortion and for vigorously defending it in the courts....

# 2008 Conventions

## PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES



*Barack Obama*  
*Democrat*



*John McCain*  
*Republican*

### Democrats

After an intense primary season, Democrats convened August 25–28 at Denver’s Pepsi Center with hopes of regaining the White House after eight years of Republican rule. The primaries had narrowed the once-large field of contenders to two U.S. senators: Barack Obama of Illinois, an African American, and Hillary Rodham Clinton of New York, wife of former president Bill Clinton. While Clinton won 300,000 more primary votes (including disputed ones from Michigan and Florida), Obama fared substantially better nationally in the primaries and caucuses and attracted more superdelegates. On June 3, the day of the last primaries, Obama gained enough delegates to push him over the top for the nomination.

Loyal supporters of Clinton, who had won more presidential primaries than any other woman, hoped that Obama would choose their candidate as his running mate. Instead, Obama chose another senator, Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, who had withdrawn his presidential bid months earlier. The white-haired Biden brought thirty-five years of Senate experience to the ticket, including his current chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee.

While Obama, campaigning in Kansas City, did not attend the convention in person opening night in Denver, he opted instead to appear on a giant-screen TV behind his wife, Michelle, and their daughters, ten-year-old Malia and seven-year-old Sasha, who were on stage with microphones. “Hi, Daddy,” the smiling girls said to Obama, who told them that when they got to the White House they would get the puppy promised to them at the start of the campaign.

One of the convention’s opening speakers was Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who was recuperating

from surgery for a brain tumor and had been rumored to be too sick to appear. Belying the rumors, Kennedy spoke vigorously in praise of Obama, saying: “This November the torch will be passed to a new generation of Americans, so with Barack Obama and for you and for me, our country will be committed to his cause. The work begins anew. The hope rises again. And the dream lives on.”

Michelle Obama also addressed the convention on opening night. She said, “Barack is running to end the war in Iraq responsibly, to build an economy that lifts every family, to make sure health care is available for every American, and to make sure every single child in this nation has a world-class education all the way from preschool to college. That’s what Barack Obama will do as president of the United States of America.”

Virginia’s governor, Mark R. Warner, gave the keynote speech, an honor Obama himself had received four years earlier—a distinction that propelled him into the spotlight as an up-and-coming leader in Democratic Party circles. He was then a relatively young forty-three years of age. Warner, too, benefited from the keynote attention. He subsequently was elected to succeed the state’s retiring senator, Republican John Warner (no relation).

In her widely anticipated speech, Clinton gave an enthusiastic endorsement of Obama. Earlier, in a concession speech, she said she had failed to break the legendary glass ceiling that excludes women from top jobs, including the presidency, but boasted that her primary vote total had at least “put 18 million cracks in it.”

Former president Bill Clinton, who was critical of Obama as a supporter of his wife during the bitter primary season, added himself to the list of Obama backers when he spoke to the convention. “In the end, my candidate didn’t



win,” he said, adding, “Hillary told us in no uncertain terms that she’ll do everything she can to elect Barack Obama. That makes two of us. Actually, it makes 18 million of us because, like Hillary, I want all of you who supported her to vote for Barack Obama in November.”

Notably absent from the speakers’ podium was former president Jimmy Carter, who reportedly was not asked to speak because of his sympathies for the Palestinians in their struggles with Israel. Carter was present and was shown in a favorable short video. But he was limited to a walk across the stage with his wife, Roslyn. Carter later said it was his idea not to speak.

Susan Eisenhower, granddaughter of the late president Dwight D. Eisenhower, a Republican, spoke on behalf of Obama, saying that she did so not as a Republican or Democrat but “as an American.” She said she believed that Obama “has the energy and temperament to lead this country ... and mobilize a demoralized America and inspire all of us to show up for duty.”

Warm welcomes were shown to several other speakers, including former vice president Al Gore, a recent 2007 Nobel Peace Prize winner for his efforts to combat global warming; Sen. John F. Kerry, the party’s nominee in 2004; and Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, the convention chairwoman.

The 4,418 delegates began casting their nomination votes on Wednesday, August 27. When the roll call of the states reached the New York delegation, Senator Hillary Clinton moved to stop the voting and nominate Obama by acclamation. The motion carried. History had been made. For the first time, a major American political party had nominated an African American as its candidate for president. The nomination coincidentally occurred on the forty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech. (*Table*, p. 750.)

Emulating John F. Kennedy in 1960, Obama shifted the convention to a much larger venue for his nomination acceptance speech the last night of the convention. He moved it about a mile west to the outside Invesco Field stadium, Colorado’s largest. With additional temporary seating and standees, an estimated 84,000 people witnessed Obama’s speech, surpassing Kennedy’s 80,000 record.

The backdrop for Obama’s acceptance featured a curved blue stage with a dozen Doric style white columns flanked by two large television screens. Extending from center stage was a wide blue runway to the podium. Stadium lights floodlit the Obamas and their daughters as they walked hand-in-hand toward the podium, where Obama delivered his speech, ending with a quote from King’s “I Have a Dream” speech: “We cannot walk alone. And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall always march ahead. We cannot turn back.”

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform of 2008:

**Health Care.** ... [We support] adoption of state-of-the-art health information technology systems, privacy-protected electronic medical records, reimbursement incentives, and an independent organization that reviews drugs, devices, and procedures to ensure that people get the right care at the right time.... We support increased funding into research, care and prevention of HIV/AIDS....

**Retirement and Social Security.** ... [We] will eliminate all federal income taxes for seniors making less than \$50,000 per year.... We will fulfill our obligation to strengthen Social Security and to make sure that it provides guaranteed benefits Americans can count on, now and in future generations. We will not privatize it....

**Good Jobs with Good Pay.** We will strengthen the ability of workers to organize unions and fight to pass the Employee Free Choice Act....

**Work and Family.** We will expand the Family and Medical Leave Act to reach millions more workers than are currently covered, and we will enable workers to take leave to care for an elderly parent, address domestic violence and sexual assault, or attend a parent-teacher conference....

**New American Energy.** For the sake of our security—and for every American family that is paying the price at the pump—we will break our addiction to foreign oil.... [W]e Democrats commit to fast-track investment of billions of dollars over the next ten years to establish a green energy sector that will create up to five million jobs.... And we will call on businesses, government, and the American people to make America 50 percent more energy efficient by 2030....

**A World Class Education for Every Child.** The Democratic Party firmly believes that graduation from a quality public school and the opportunity to succeed in college must be the birthright of every child—not the privilege of the few.... We will fix the failures and broken promises of No Child Left Behind—while holding to the goal of providing every child access to a world-class education, raising standards, and ensuring accountability for closing the achievement gap....

**Higher Education.** ... We will make college affordable for all Americans by creating a new American Opportunity Tax Credit to ensure that the first \$4,000 of a college education is completely free for most Americans. In exchange for the credit, students will be expected to perform community service....

**Science, Technology, Innovation.** ... We will make science, technology, engineering, and math education a national priority. We will double federal funding for basic research, invest in a strong and inspirational vision for space exploration, and make the Research and Development Tax Credit permanent.... We will lift the current Administration’s ban on using federal funding for embryonic stem cells....

**Manufacturing.** We will invest in American jobs and finally end the tax breaks that ship jobs overseas. We will create an Advanced Manufacturing Fund to provide for our next generation of innovators and job creators.... Our manufacturing communities need immediate relief. And we will help states and localities whose budgets are strained in times of need. We will modernize and expand Trade Adjustment Assistance....

**Infrastructure.** ... We will start a National Infrastructure Reinvestment Bank that can leverage private investment in infrastructure improvements, and create nearly two million new good jobs....

**Tax Code Fairness.** ... We will shut down the corporate loopholes and tax havens and use the money so that we can provide an immediate middle-class tax cut that will offer relief to workers and their families.... We will not increase taxes on any family earning under \$250,000 and we will offer additional tax cuts for middle class families....

**Housing.** We will work to reform bankruptcy laws to restore balance between lender and homeowner rights.... We will pass a Homebuyers Bill of Rights, which will include establishing new lending standards to ensure that loans are affordable and fair, provide adequate remedies to make sure the standards are met, and ensure that homeowners have accurate and complete information about their mortgage options....

**Consumer Protection.** We will establish a Credit Card Bill of Rights to protect consumers and a Credit Card Rating System to improve disclosure....

**Savings.** ... We will create automatic workplace pensions. People can add to their pension, or can opt out at any time; the savings account will be easily transferred between jobs; and people can control it themselves if they become self-employed....

**Trade Policies.** We will not negotiate bilateral trade agreements that stop the government from protecting the environment, food safety, or the health of its citizens; give greater rights to foreign investors than to U.S. investors; require the privatization of our vital public services; or prevent developing country governments from adopting humanitarian licensing policies to improve access to life-saving medications....

**Iraq.** To renew American leadership in the world, we must first bring the Iraq war to a responsible end. Our men and women in uniform have performed admirably while sacrificing immeasurably.... We will re-center American foreign policy by responsibly redeploying our combat forces from Iraq and refocusing them on urgent missions. We will give our military a new mission: ending this war and giving Iraq back to its people. We will be as careful getting out of Iraq as we were careless getting in.... The central front in the war on terror is not Iraq, and it never was. We will defeat Al Qaeda in Afghanistan and Pakistan, where those who actually attacked us on 9-11 reside and are resurgent.

**Afghanistan.** Our troops are performing heroically in Afghanistan, but as countless military commanders and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff acknowledge, we lack the resources to finish the job because of our commitment to Iraq. We will finally make the fight against Al Qaeda and the Taliban the top priority that it should be....

**Pakistan.** The greatest threat to the security of the Afghan people—and the American people—lies in the tribal regions of Pakistan, where terrorists train, plot attacks, and strike into Afghanistan and move back across the border. We cannot tolerate a sanctuary for Al Qaeda. We need a stronger and sustained partnership between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and NATO—including necessary assets like satellites and predator

drones—to better secure the border, to take out terrorist camps, and to crack down on cross-border insurgents....

**Nuclear weapons.** America will seek a world with no nuclear weapons.... We will work with other nations to secure, eliminate, and stop the spread of nuclear weapons and materials to dramatically reduce the dangers to our nation and the world.... We will seek deep, verifiable reductions in United States and Russian nuclear weapons and work with other nuclear powers to reduce global stockpiles dramatically.... The world must prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons. That starts with tougher sanctions and aggressive, principled, and direct high-level diplomacy, without preconditions.... We support the belated diplomatic effort to secure a verifiable end to North Korea's nuclear weapons program and to fully account for and secure any fissile material or weapons North Korea has produced to date....

**The Americas.** We believe that in the twenty-first century, the U.S. must treat Latin America and the Caribbean as full partners, just as our neighbors to the south should reject the bombast of authoritarian bullies. Our relationship with Canada, our long-time ally, should be strengthened and enhanced. An alliance of the Americas will only succeed if it is founded on the bedrock of mutual respect and works to advance democracy, opportunity, and security from the bottom up....

**Middle East.** It is in the best interests of all parties, including the United States, that we take an active role to help secure a lasting settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict with a democratic, viable Palestinian state dedicated to living in peace and security side by side with the Jewish State of Israel....

**Planet, Resources Stewardship.** ... We will implement a market-based cap and trade system to reduce carbon emissions by the amount scientists say is necessary to avoid catastrophic change and we will set interim targets along the way to ensure that we meet our goal....

**Firearms.** We recognize that the right to bear arms is an important part of the American tradition, and we will preserve Americans' Second Amendment right to own and use firearms. We believe that the right to own firearms is subject to reasonable regulation....

**Faith.** We honor the central place of faith in our lives. Like our Founders, we believe that our nation, our communities, and our lives are made vastly stronger and richer by faith and the countless acts of justice and mercy it inspires.... Faith-based groups are not a replacement for government or secular non-profit programs; rather, they are yet another sector working to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century....

**Seniors.** We will protect and strengthen Medicare by cutting costs, protecting seniors from fraud, and fixing Medicare's prescription drug program. We will repeal the prohibition on negotiating prescription drug prices, ban drug companies from paying generic producers to refrain from entering drug markets, and eliminate drug company interference with generic competition—and we will dedicate all of the savings from these measures towards closing the donut hole....

**Choice.** The Democratic Party strongly and unequivocally supports *Roe v. Wade* and a woman's right to choose a safe



and legal abortion, regardless of ability to pay, and we oppose any and all efforts to weaken or undermine that right. The Democratic Party also strongly supports access to comprehensive affordable family planning services and age-appropriate sex education which empower people to make informed choices and live healthy lives....

**District of Columbia.** Our civil rights leaders and many Americans of every background have sacrificed too much for us to tolerate continuing denial to the nearly 600,000 residents of our nation's capital of the benefits of full citizenship, especially the vote, that are accorded to citizens of every state....

## Republicans

The Republicans held their 2008 convention September 1–4 in St. Paul, Minn., with the main stage of the Xcel Energy Center lower than usual, only about four feet above ground, to bring the speakers closer to the audience. Counting delegates, alternates, and guests, total attendance was about 45,000. With Sen. John McCain of Arizona as their nominee for president, the Republicans chose the theme “Country First,” echoing McCain’s emphasis on patriotism and military service during the primary campaign. (*Table, p. 751.*)

McCain had first campaigned for president in 2000, when he lost the nomination to George W. Bush. In 2008, with Bush leaving the national stage, McCain (one of the proponents of the McCain-Feingold campaign finance reform legislation) begun the primary season with strong name recognition among a large GOP field. Although he first lost in the Iowa caucuses, McCain won convincingly in the New Hampshire primary and he wrapped up the Republican nomination by March, three months before the Democrats settled their contest.

On the Friday before the convention, the day after the Democratic convention ended in Denver, McCain grabbed the headlines by introducing his surprise choice for vice president, Gov. Sarah Palin of Alaska. Palin, a former small-town mayor who had only been governor for two years, was the first woman ever to be on a national Republican ticket. Youthful at forty-three, Palin energized the party faithful, but because she was relatively unknown, she drew immediate and sharp media scrutiny.

The convention’s preliminary activities did not begin smoothly. Opening Monday night ceremonies were curtailed by Hurricane Gustav’s threat to the New Orleans area. Convention planners wanted to avoid appearing insensitive to the potential dangers facing an area the Bush administration had been accused of neglecting in the wake of Hurricane Katrina in 2005. President Bush also decided to forgo plans to address the convention in person on the first night. Instead, he spoke via television. Vice President Richard B. Cheney also cancelled his plan to visit the convention. As it turned out, the precautions were not needed. Hurricane Gustav fizzled out without much damage to the Gulf Coast.

An entirely different sort of bombshell, however, stirred up the convention Monday when it was disclosed that the Palins’ seventeen-year-old, unmarried daughter, Bristol, was pregnant and planned to marry the father, her boyfriend, Levi Johnston, at a later date. (Seven months after the convention and birth of her son, however, Bristol announced that she and Johnston had broken up.)

The convention got on track on the second night when Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut was a keynote speaker. Lieberman, the Democrats’ vice-presidential nominee in 2000, was elected as an Independent in 2006 after losing his party’s primary for reelection. A backer of the Bush-led war in Iraq, Lieberman threw his support to his long-time friend McCain, who also supported President Bush’s management of the war. Former senator and 2008 presidential candidate Fred Thompson of Tennessee shared the keynoter’s duties with Lieberman.

McCain’s ninety-seven-year-old mother, Roberta, made a warmly received appearance on stage. During the campaign, McCain had often cited his mother’s longevity to bolster his claim that at seventy-two he was not too old to be president.

Few African Americans were participants at the convention, but among them as a speaker was former Maryland lieutenant governor Michael Steele, who shortly afterward was elected chairman of the Republican National Committee. Other speakers included McCain’s top challengers in the primaries: former governor Mike Huckabee of Arkansas, former governor Mitt Romney of Massachusetts, and former New York mayor Rudolph “Rudy” Giuliani. All three enthusiastically supported their former rival. Other speakers included three Republican governors who were seen as rising stars for the party: Tim Pawlenty of Minnesota, Bobby Jindal of Louisiana, and Charlie Crist of Florida. These governors, along with former governor Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania, were reportedly among those considered by McCain for the vice-presidential spot.

For Palin’s acceptance speech Wednesday night, she was accompanied by her husband, Todd, and their five children: nineteen-year-old Track, Bristol, thirteen-year-old Willow, seven-year-old Piper, and four-month-old Trig.

In her acceptance speech, Palin defended her “outsider” status. “I’m not a member of the permanent political establishment,” she said. “And I’ve learned quickly, these past few days, that if you’re not a member in good standing of the Washington elite, then some in the media consider a candidate unqualified for that reason alone. But here’s a little news flash for all those reporters and commentators: I’m not going to Washington to seek their good opinion. I’m going to Washington to serve the people of this country. Americans expect us to go to Washington for the right reasons, and not just to mingle with the right people.”



Highly photogenic, Palin was enthusiastically received by the delegates. But if McCain minded being overshadowed temporarily, he didn't show it the next night during his acceptance speech. He could hardly contain his glee at the warm reception for Palin. He asked the delegates later, "How about Sarah Palin the other night? Wasn't she something? Eh? Eh?" The crowd roared its approval.

For McCain's speech, workers extended the podium runway about ten feet toward the audience, and McCain's wife, Cindy, introduced him.

In his acceptance, McCain spoke with feeling about his love of country. Referring to his five-and-a-half years as a prisoner during the Vietnam War, he said, "I fell in love with my country when I was a prisoner in someone else's. I loved it not just for the many comforts of life here. I loved it for its decency; for its faith in the wisdom, justice and goodness of its people. I loved it because it was not just a place, but an idea, a cause worth fighting for. I was never the same again. I wasn't my own man anymore. I was my country's."

Following are excerpts from the Republican platform of 2008:

**Terrorism.** The gravest threat we face—nuclear terrorism—demands a comprehensive strategy for reducing the world's nuclear stockpiles and preventing proliferation. The U.S. should lead that effort by reducing the size of our nuclear arsenal to the lowest number consistent with our security requirements and working with other nuclear powers to do the same....

**Immigration.** Border security is essential to national security. In an age of terrorism, drug cartels, and criminal gangs, allowing millions of unidentified persons to enter and remain in this country poses grave risks to the sovereignty of the United States and the security of its people. We simply must be able to track who is entering and leaving our country.... Immigrants should be encouraged to learn English....

**International organizations.** At the United Nations, our country will pay a fair, but not disproportionate, share of dues, but we will never support a UN-imposed tax. The UN must reform its scandal-ridden and corrupt management and become more accountable and transparent in its operations and expenses....

Because the UN has no mandate to promote radical social engineering, any effort to address global social problems must respect the fundamental institutions of marriage and family. We assert the rights of families in all international programs and will not fund organizations involved in abortion.... To shield the members of our Armed Forces and others in service to America from ideological prosecutions, the Republican Party does not accept the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court over Americans....

**North Korea.** ... The U.S. will not waver in its demand for the complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear weapons programs, with a full accounting of its proliferation activities....

**Israel.** We reaffirm America's commitment to Israel's security and will ensure that Israel maintains a qualitative edge

in military technology over any potential adversaries.... We support the vision of two democratic states living in peace and security: Israel, with Jerusalem as its capital, and Palestine. For that to become a reality, the Palestinian people must support leaders who reject terror, embrace the institutions and ethos of democracy, and respect the rule of law....

**Iraq.** A stable, unified, and democratic Iraqi nation is within reach. Our success in Iraq will deny al Qaeda a safe haven, limit Iranian influence in the Middle East, strengthen moderate forces there, and give us a strategic ally in the struggle against extremism. To those who have sacrificed so much, we owe the commitment that American forces will leave that country in victory and with honor....

**Afghanistan.** We must prevail in Afghanistan to prevent the reemergence of the Taliban or an al Qaeda sanctuary in that country. A nationwide counterinsurgency strategy led by a unified commander is an essential prerequisite to success. Additional forces are also necessary, both from NATO countries and through a doubling in size of the Afghan army....

**Iran.** As a rogue state, Iran's leadership supports terror, threatens its neighbors, and provides weapons that are killing our troops in Iraq. We affirm, in the plainest words we can use, that the U.S. government, in solidarity with the international community, will not allow the current regime in Tehran to develop nuclear weapons....

**Spending.** Because the problem is too much spending, not too few taxes, we support a supermajority requirement in both the House and Senate to guard against tax hikes....

**Voting Rights.** ... We support the right of states to require an official government-issued photo identification for voting and call upon the Department of Justice to deploy its resources to prevent ballot tampering in the November elections....

**Taxes.** The most important distinction between Republicans and the leadership of today's Democratic Party concerning taxes is not just that we believe you should keep more of what you earn.... We believe government should tax only to raise money for its essential functions. Today's Democratic Party views the tax code as a tool for social engineering.... The last thing Americans need right now is tax hikes....

**Labor.** We oppose "card check" legislation, which deprives workers of their privacy and their right to vote, because it exposes workers to intimidation by union organizers.

**Homeownership.** ... We support timely and carefully targeted aid to those hurt by the housing crisis so that affected individuals can have a chance to trade a burdensome mortgage for a manageable loan that reflects their home's market value. At the same time, government action must not implicitly encourage anyone to borrow more than they can afford to repay.... We do not support government bailouts of private institutions. Government interference in the markets exacerbates problems in the marketplace and causes the free market to take longer to correct itself....

**Energy.** Our current dependence on foreign fossil fuels threatens both our national security and our economy and could also force drastic changes in the way we live.... If we are to have the resources we need to achieve energy independence,

we simply must draw more American oil from American soil. We support accelerated exploration, drilling and development in America, from new oilfields off the nation's coasts to onshore fields such as those in Montana, North Dakota, and Alaska....

Nuclear energy is the most reliable zero-carbon-emissions source of energy that we have. Unwarranted fear mongering with no relationship to current technologies and safeguards has prevented us from starting construction of a single nuclear power plant in thirty-one years....

We support coal-to-liquid and gasification initiatives, just as we support investment in the development and deployment of carbon capture and storage technologies, which can reduce emissions. We firmly oppose efforts by Democrats to block the construction of new coal-fired power plants. No strategy for reducing energy costs will be viable without a commitment to continued coal production and utilization....

**Climate change.** While the scope and long-term consequences of this are the subject of ongoing scientific research, common sense dictates that the United States should take measured and reasonable steps today to reduce any impact on the environment.... Republicans caution against the doomsday climate change scenarios peddled by the aficionados of centralized command-and-control government. We can—and should—address the risk of climate change based on sound science without succumbing to the no-growth radicalism that treats climate questions as dogma rather than as situations to be managed responsibly....

**Health care.** Republicans support the private practice of medicine and oppose socialized medicine in the form of a government-run universal health care system.... Radical restructuring of health care would be unwise. We want all Americans to be able to choose the best health care provider, hospital, and health coverage for their needs. We believe that real reform is about improving your access to a health care provider, your control over care, and your ability to afford that care....

[We] call for a major expansion of support for the stem-cell research that now shows amazing promise and offers the greatest hope for scores of diseases—with adult stem cells, umbilical cord blood, and cells reprogrammed into pluripotent stem cells—without the destruction of embryonic human life. We call for a ban on human cloning and for a ban on the creation of or experimentation on human embryos for research purposes....

**Medicare, Medicaid.** We support the provision of quality and accessible health care options for our nation's seniors and

disabled individuals and recognize that in order to meet this goal we must confront the special challenges posed by the growth of Medicare costs.... Medicaid now accounts for 20 to 25 percent of state budgets and threatens to overwhelm state governments for the indefinite future. We can do better while spending less. A first step is to give Medicaid recipients more health care options. Several states have allowed beneficiaries to buy regular health insurance with their Medicaid dollars....

**Education....** To ensure that all students will have access to the mainstream of American life, we support the English First approach and oppose divisive programs that limit students' future potential. All students must be literate in English, our common language, to participate in the promise of America....

**Crime.** We support mandatory sentencing provisions for gang conspiracy crimes, violent or sexual offenses against children, rape, and assaults resulting in serious bodily injury. Gang rape, child rape, and rape committed in the course of another felony deserve, at the least, mandatory life imprisonment. We oppose the granting of parole to dangerous or repeat felons. Courts must have the option of imposing the death penalty in capital murder cases and other instances of heinous crime, while federal review of those sentences should be streamlined to focus on claims of innocence and to prevent delaying tactics by defense attorneys....

**Firearms.** We uphold the right of individual Americans to own firearms, a right which antedated the Constitution and was solemnly confirmed by the Second Amendment....

**Human Life.** Faithful to the first guarantee of the Declaration of Independence, we assert the inherent dignity and sanctity of all human life and affirm that the unborn child has a fundamental individual right to life which cannot be infringed. We support a human life amendment to the Constitution, and we endorse legislation to make clear that the Fourteenth Amendment's protections apply to unborn children. We oppose using public revenues to promote or perform abortion and will not fund organizations which advocate it.... We must protect girls from exploitation and statutory rape through a parental notification requirement....

**Marriage.** Because our children's future is best preserved within the traditional understanding of marriage, we call for a constitutional amendment that fully protects marriage as a union of a man and a woman, so that judges cannot make other arrangements equivalent to it. In the absence of a national amendment, we support the right of the people of the various states to affirm traditional marriage through state initiatives....

# Key Convention Ballots

**T**HIS SECTION PRESENTS the results of important balloting from the presidential nominating conventions of three major American political parties (Whigs, Democrats, and Republicans) from 1835 to 2008. The balloting results are arranged in chronological order by convention year. Major contenders for the respective party nominations appear in the tables by last name only. Full names and other detailed descriptions of each convention can be found in Chapter 14, *Convention Chronology*. Each table contains a reference indicating the page where this information appears.

The source for the balloting results for the 1835–1972 conventions is Richard C. Bain and Judith H. Parris, *Convention Decisions and Voting Records* (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1973). Permission to use this material was granted by the Brookings Institution, which holds the copyright. The sources for the 1976 to 2008 vote totals are *The Official Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention* and the Republican National Committee. *Convention Decisions and Voting Records* contains ballots for three major parties in American history—the Democrats, the Whigs, and modern Republicans. This section includes ballots from conventions of these three parties alone.

In selecting ballots to include here, CQ Press editors followed several criteria:

- To include nominating ballots and selected other critical presidential ballots. The Democratic Party

conventions of 1832, 1840, 1888, 1916, 1936, and 1964 nominated presidential candidates by acclamation without balloting. Midway through the balloting at the 2008 Democratic convention, one presidential candidate, Hillary Rodham Clinton of New York, requested that the delegates nominate her opponent, Barack Obama of Illinois, by acclamation.

- To include key ballots on important procedural issues, credentials contests, and platform disputes.
- To exclude all ballots for vice-presidential candidates.

## Vote Total Discrepancies

Bain and Parris note frequent discrepancies between totals given in the published proceedings of the party conventions and the totals reached by adding up the state-by-state delegation votes. They state: “Wherever the discrepancy was obvious and the correct figure could be clearly derived, the record has been printed in corrected form. When the added totals of detailed figures listed differ from the sums printed in the proceedings, both totals are given.”

CQ Press editors have followed this same procedure. For example, on page 683, the forty-ninth presidential ballot of the 1852 Democratic Party convention appears. Franklin Pierce is listed as receiving 279 votes, the sum of the column. A footnote, however, indicates that the convention proceedings recorded Pierce as receiving 283 votes.



## 1835 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 525)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot Van Buren
Connecticut	8	8
Delaware	3	3
Georgia	11	11
Indiana	9	9
Kentucky	15	15
Louisiana	5	5
Maine	10	10
Maryland	10	10
Massachusetts	14	14
Mississippi	4	4
Missouri	4	4
New Hampshire	7	7
New Jersey	8	8
New York	42	42
North Carolina	15	15
Ohio	21	21
Pennsylvania	30	30
Rhode Island	4	4
Tennessee	15	15
Vermont	7	7
Virginia	23	23
Total	265	265

## 1844 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 529)

Delegation	Total Votes	Amendment Ratifying Two-Thirds Rule		First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		Fifth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>		Ninth Pres. Ballot (Before shift) <sup>3</sup>		Ninth Pres. Ballot (After shift)
		Yea	Nay	Van Buren	Cass	Van Buren	Cass	Polk	Cass	Polk
Alabama	9	9	—	1	8	1	8	9	—	9
Arkansas	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Connecticut	6	3	3	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Delaware	3	3	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3
Georgia	10	10	—	—	9	—	9	9	—	10
Illinois	9	9	—	5	2	2	4	9	—	9
Indiana	12	12	—	3	9	1	11	12	—	12
Kentucky	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Louisiana	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Maine	9	—	9	8	—	8	1	7	1	9
Maryland	8	6	2	2	4	2	6	7	1	8
Massachusetts	12	5	7	8	1	7	3	10	2	12
Michigan	5	5	—	1	4	—	5	—	5	5
Mississippi	6	6	—	—	6	—	6	6	—	6
Missouri	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	7	—	7
New Hampshire	6	—	6	6	—	2	—	6	—	6
New Jersey	7	7	—	3	2	—	4	2	5	7
New York	36	—	36	36	—	36	—	35	—	36
North Carolina	11	5	5	2	4	—	7	11	—	11
Ohio	23	—	23	23	—	20	3	18	2	23
Pennsylvania	26	12	13	26	—	16	—	19	7	26
Rhode Island	4	2	2	4	—	1	1	4	—	4
Tennessee	13	13	—	—	13	—	13	13	—	13
Vermont	6	3	3	5	1	—	6	—	6	6
Virginia	17	17	—	—	17	—	17	17	—	17
Total	266	148	118	146	83	103	107	231	29	266

1. Other candidates: Richard M. Johnson, 24; John C. Calhoun, 6; James Buchanan, 4; Levi Woodbury, 2; Commodore Stewart, 1.

2. Other candidates: Johnson, 29; Buchanan, 26; not voting, 1.

3. Not voting, 6.

## 1844 Whig

(Narrative, p.528)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot Clay	Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot Clay
Alabama	9	9	Missouri	7	7
Arkansas	3	3	New Hampshire	6	6
Connecticut	6	6	New Jersey	7	7
Delaware	3	3	New York	36	36
Georgia	10	10	North Carolina	11	11
Illinois	9	9	Ohio	23	23
Indiana	12	12	Pennsylvania	26	26
Kentucky	12	12	Rhode Island	4	4
Louisiana	6	6	South Carolina	9	9
Maine	9	9	Tennessee	13	13
Maryland	8	8	Vermont	6	6
Massachusetts	12	12	Virginia	17	17
Michigan	5	5			
Mississippi	6	6	Total	275	275

## 1848 Democratic

(Narrative, p.530)

Delegation	Total Votes	Adoption of Two-Thirds Rule			Amendment on N.Y. Credentials			First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			Fourth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>		
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Cass	Buchanan	Woodbury	Cass	Buchanan	Woodbury
Alabama	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	5	—	4	5
Arkansas	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Connecticut	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Delaware	3	2	1	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Florida	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Georgia	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	2	5	10	—	—
Illinois	9	9	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—
Indiana	12	3	9	—	7	5	—	12	—	—	12	—	—
Iowa	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	4	—	—
Kentucky	12	12	—	—	10	2	—	7	1	1	8	1	1
Louisiana	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
Maine	9	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
Maryland	8	7	1	—	2	5	1	6	—	2	6	—	2
Massachusetts	12	10	2	—	11	1	—	—	—	12	8	—	4
Michigan	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	—
Mississippi	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
Missouri	7	1	6	—	1	4	2	7	—	—	7	—	—
New Hampshire	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
New Jersey	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
New York	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	11	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	10	1	11	—	—
Ohio	23	—	23	—	14	9	—	23	—	—	23	—	—
Pennsylvania	26	—	26	—	19	7	—	—	26	—	—	26	—
Rhode Island	4	3	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	3	4	—	—
South Carolina	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Tennessee	13	13	—	—	9	4	—	7	2	1	7	2	2
Texas	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
Vermont	6	1	5	—	5	1	—	4	—	2	6	—	—
Virginia	17	17	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	17	—	—
Wisconsin	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—
Total	290	176	78	36	126	125	39	125	55	53	179	33	38

1. Other candidates: John C. Calhoun, 9; W.J. Worth, 6; George M. Dallas, 3; not voting, 39.

2. Other candidates: William O. Butler, 4; Worth, 1; not voting, 35.





## 1848 Whig

(Narrative, p. 531)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			Fourth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>		
		Taylor	Clay	Scott	Taylor	Clay	Scott
Alabama	7	6	1	—	6	1	—
Arkansas	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Connecticut	6	—	6	—	3	3	—
Delaware	3	—	—	—	2	—	1
Florida	3	3	—	—	3	—	—
Georgia	10	10	—	—	10	—	—
Illinois	8	4	3	1	8	—	—
Indiana	12	1	2	9	7	1	4
Iowa	4	2	1	—	4	—	—
Kentucky	12	7	5	—	11	1	—
Louisiana	6	5	1	—	6	—	—
Maine	9	5	1	—	5	—	3
Maryland	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Massachusetts	12	—	—	—	1	—	2
Michigan	5	—	3	2	2	—	3
Mississippi	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
Missouri	7	6	—	—	7	—	—
New Hampshire	6	—	—	—	2	—	—
New Jersey	7	3	4	—	4	3	—
New York	36	—	29	5	6	13	17
North Carolina	11	6	5	—	10	1	17
Ohio	23	1	1	20	1	1	21
Pennsylvania	26	8	12	6	12	4	10
Rhode Island	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
South Carolina	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
Tennessee	13	13	—	—	13	—	—
Texas	4	4	—	—	4	—	—
Vermont	6	1	5	—	2	2	2
Virginia	17	15	2	—	16	1	—
Wisconsin	4	1	3	—	4	—	—
Total	280	111	97	43	171	32	63

1. Other candidates: Daniel Webster, 22; John McLean, 2; John M. Clayton, 4.

2. Other candidate: Webster, 14.

# 1852 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 533)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		Twentieth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>			Thirtieth Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>			Thirty-Fifth Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup>				Forty-Eighth Pres. Ballot <sup>5</sup>				Forty- Ninth Pres. Ballot <sup>6</sup>
		Cass	Buchanan	Buchanan	Cass	Douglas	Douglas	Buchanan	Cass	Cass	Douglas	Marcy	Buchanan	Marcy	Cass	Pierce	Douglas	Pierce
Alabama	9	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	9
Arkansas	4	—	4	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
California	4	—	—	1	—	3	3	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	4
Connecticut	6	2	2	2	2	1	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
Delaware	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Florida	3	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Georgia	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
Illinois	11	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Indiana	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
Iowa	4	2	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	4
Kentucky	12	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
Louisiana	6	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Maine	8	5	3	1	4	3	5	2	—	2	5	—	1	—	—	8	—	8
Maryland	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	5
Massachusetts	13	9	—	—	1	7	7	—	1	7	1	5	—	6	—	6	1	13
Michigan	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Mississippi	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	7
Missouri	9	9	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
New Hampshire	5	4	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
New Jersey	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
New York	35	11	—	—	12	—	1	—	11	12	1	22	—	24	10	—	1	35
North Carolina	10	—	10	9	—	1	4	6	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	10
Ohio	23	16	—	—	13	6	9	—	7	18	3	—	—	—	15	—	4	17
Pennsylvania	27	—	27	27	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	27
Rhode Island	4	3	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Tennessee	12	6	6	4	5	3	7	5	—	9	2	—	1	9	—	—	1	12
Texas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Vermont	5	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Virginia	15	—	15	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15
Wisconsin	5	2	—	—	3	2	5	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	5
Total	288	116	93	92	81	64	92	91	33	131	52	44	39	89	72	55	33	279 <sup>a</sup>

1. Other candidates: William L. Marcy, 27; Stephen A. Douglas, 20; Joseph Lane, 13; Samuel Houston, 8; J. B. Weller, 4; Henry Dodge, 3; William O. Butler, 2; Daniel S. Dickinson, 1; not voting, 1.

2. Other candidates: Marcy, 26; Lane, 13; Houston, 10; Butler, 1; Dickinson, 1.

3. Other candidates: Marcy, 26; Butler, 20; Lane, 13; Houston, 12; Dickinson, 1.

4. Other candidates: Franklin Pierce, 15; Houston, 5; Butler, 1; Dickinson, 1.

5. Other candidates: Buchanan, 28; Houston, 6; Linn Boyd, 2; Butler, 1; R. J. Ingersoll, 1; Dickinson, 1.

6. Other candidates: Cass, 2; Douglas, 2; Butler, 1; Houston, 1; not voting, 3.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 283.

## 1852 Whig

(Narrative, p. 534)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot			50th Pres. Ballot			52nd Pres. Ballot			53rd Pres. Ballot		
		Scott	Fillmore	Webster	Scott	Fillmore	Webster	Scott	Fillmore	Webster	Scott	Fillmore	Webster
Alabama	9	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	9	—
Arkansas	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
California	4	2	1	1	3	1	—	3	—	1	3	—	1
Connecticut	6	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
Delaware	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
Florida	3	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
Georgia	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—
Illinois	11	11	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	—
Indiana	13	13	—	—	13	—	—	13	—	—	13	—	—
Iowa	4	—	4	—	1	3	—	1	3	—	1	3	—
Kentucky	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	11	—
Louisiana	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—
Maine	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
Maryland	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Massachusetts	13	2	—	11	2	—	11	2	—	11	2	—	11
Michigan	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
Mississippi	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	7	—
Missouri	9	—	9	—	3	6	—	1	6	—	3	6	—
New Hampshire	5	1	—	4	1	—	4	1	—	4	5	—	—
New Jersey	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—
New York	35	24	7	2	25	7	1	25	7	1	25	7	1
North Carolina	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—
Ohio	23	22	1	—	23	—	—	23	—	—	23	—	—
Pennsylvania	27	26	1	—	26	1	—	27	—	—	27	—	—
Rhode Island	4	1	1	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	3	—	1
South Carolina	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Tennessee	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	4	8	—	3	9	—
Texas	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
Vermont	5	1	1	3	2	—	3	2	2	1	5	—	—
Virginia	15	1	13	—	3	10	—	3	10	—	8	6	—
Wisconsin	5	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	—	2	1	—	4
Total	296	132 <sup>a</sup>	133	29	142	122 <sup>a</sup>	27	148 <sup>a</sup>	118	25	159	112	21

a. The sum of the column for Scott on the first ballot is 131 votes, for Fillmore on the 50th ballot 123 votes and for Scott on the 52nd ballot is 146 votes. The source for these discrepancies is the *Baltimore Sun* for June 19, 1852, and June 22, 1852. The *Sun* reported June 19, 1852, total votes for Scott on the first ballot as 132 votes; however, the column of figures for the state-by-state ballots reported in the *Sun* add up to 131 votes. Similarly, on June 22, 1852, the *Sun* reported 122 votes for Fillmore on the 50th ballot and 148 for Scott on the 52nd ballot, but the state-by-state ballots reported in the *Sun* add up to 123 votes and 146 votes, respectively. Bain's Convention Decisions and Voting Records used the *Baltimore Sun* as its source for the 1852 Whig convention ballots.

## 1856 Republican

(Narrative, p. 536)

Delegation	Total Votes	Informal Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		Formal Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>	Delegation	Total Votes	Informal Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		Formal Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>
		Fremont	McLean	Fremont			Fremont	McLean	Fremont
California	12	12	—	12	Minnesota	2	—	—	—
Connecticut	18	18	—	18	New Hampshire	15	15	—	15
Delaware	9	—	9	9	New Jersey	21	7	14	21
Illinois	34	14	19	33	New York	105	93	3	105
Indiana	39	18	21	39	Ohio	69	30	39	55
Iowa	12	12	—	12	Pennsylvania	81	10	71	57
Kansas	10	9	—	9	Rhode Island	12	12	—	12
Kentucky	5	5	—	5	Vermont	15	15	—	15
Maine	24	13	11	24	Wisconsin	15	15	—	15
Maryland	9	4	3	7	District of Columbia	3	—	—	—
Massachusetts	39	39	—	39	Total	567	359	190	520
Michigan	18	18	—	18					

1. Other candidates: Nathaniel Banks, 1; Charles Sumner, 2; William Seward, 1; absent or not voting, 14.

2. Other candidates: John McLean, 37; Seward, 1; absent or not voting, 9.

## 1856 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 538)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot				Tenth Pres. Ballot				Fifteenth Pres. Ballot			17th Pres. Ballot
		Buchanan	Pierce	Douglas	Other	Buchanan	Pierce	Douglas	Other	Buchanan	Douglas	Other	Buchanan
Alabama	9	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	9
Arkansas	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	4
California	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	4
Connecticut	3	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Delaware	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Florida	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Georgia	10	—	10	—	—	3	—	7	—	3	7	—	10
Illinois	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	11
Indiana	13	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	13
Iowa	4	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	4
Kentucky	12	4	5	3	—	4½	—	7½	—	4	7	1	12
Louisiana	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Maine	8	5	3	—	—	6	2	—	—	7	—	1	8
Maryland	8	6	2	—	—	7	1	—	—	8	—	—	8
Massachusetts	13	4	9	—	—	6	7	—	—	10	3	—	13
Michigan	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Mississippi	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	7
Missouri	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	9
New Hampshire	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
New Jersey	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
New York	35	17	18	—	—	18	17	—	—	17	18	—	35
North Carolina	10	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
Ohio	23	13½	4½	4	1	13	3½	5	1½	13½	6½	3	23
Pennsylvania	27	27	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	27	—	—	27
Rhode Island	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4
South Carolina	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Tennessee	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	12
Texas	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	4
Vermont	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	5
Virginia	15	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
Wisconsin	5	3	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Total	296	135½	122½	33	5 <sup>1</sup>	147½	80½	62½	5½ <sup>2</sup>	168½	118½	9 <sup>3</sup>	296

1. Other candidate: Lewis Cass, 5.

2. Other candidate: Cass, 5½.

3. Other candidates: Cass, 4½; Franklin Pierce, 3½; not voting, 1.

## 1860 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 539)

Delegation		Charleston Convention										Baltimore Convention							
		Butler Amend. on 1856 platform		Minority Report on platform		First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			57th Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>		Minority Report on Credentials			Reconsider Louisiana Credentials			First Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>	Second Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup>	
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Douglas	Hunter	Guthrie	Douglas	Guthrie	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Douglas	Douglas	
Alabama	9	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	9	9	
Arkansas	4	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	½	½	3	½	½	3	1	1½	
California	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Connecticut	6	2½	3½	6	—	3½	—	—	3½	2½	2½	3½	—	3½	2½	—	3½	3½	
Delaware	3	3	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	
Florida	3	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	
Georgia	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	
Illinois	11	—	11	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	11	11	
Indiana	13	—	13	13	—	13	—	—	13	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	13	13	
Iowa	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	4	
Kentucky	12	9	3	2½	9½	—	—	12	—	12	10	2	—	2	10	—	—	3	
Louisiana	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	6	
Maine	8	3	5	8	—	5	—	3	5	3	2½	5½	—	5½	2½	—	5½	7	
Maryland	8	5½	2½	3½	4½	2	5	—	4	4	5½	2	½	2	6	—	2½	2½	
Massachusetts	13	8	5	7	6	5½	6	—	6	6	8	5	—	5	8	—	10	10	
Michigan	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	6	
Minnesota	4	1½	2½	4	—	4	—	—	3	—	1½	2½	—	2½	1½	—	2½	4	
Mississippi	7	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	
Missouri	9	4½	4½	4	5	4½	—	4½	4½	4½	5	4	—	4½	4½	—	4½	4½	
New Hampshire	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	½	4½	—	4½	½	—	5	5	
New Jersey	7	5	2	5	2	—	—	7	2	5	4	3	—	2½	4½	—	2½	2½	
New York	35	—	35	35	—	35	—	—	35	—	—	35	—	35	—	—	35	35	
North Carolina	10	10	—	—	10	1	9	—	1	—	9	1	—	1	8½	½	1	1	
Ohio	23	—	23	23	—	23	—	—	23	—	—	23	—	23	—	—	23	23	
Oregon	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
Pennsylvania	27	16½	10½	12	15	9	3	9	9½	17½	17	10	—	10	17	—	10	19	
Rhode Island	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	4	
South Carolina	8	—	8	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	
Tennessee	12	11	1	1	11	—	—	—	1	11	10	1	1	2	10	—	3	3	
Texas	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	
Vermont	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	1½	3½	—	4½	½	—	5	5	
Virginia	15	12½	12½	1	14	—	15	—	1	—	14	1	—	—	15	—	1½	3	
Wisconsin	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	5	5	
Total	303	105	198	165	138	145½	42	35½ <sup>a</sup>	151½	65½	100½	150	52½	151 <sup>b</sup>	100½ <sup>c</sup>	51½	173½	190½ <sup>d</sup>	

1. Other candidates: Andrew Johnson, 12; Daniel S. Dickinson, 7; Joseph Lane, 6; Isaac Toucey, 2½; Jefferson Davis, 1½; James A. Pearce, 1; not voting, 50.

2. Other candidates: Robert M.T. Hunter, 16; Lane, 14; Dickinson, 4; Davis, 1; not voting 51.

3. Other candidates: James Guthrie, 9; John C. Breckinridge, 5; Thomas S. Bocock, 1; Horatio Seymour, 1; Henry A. Wise, ½; Dickinson, ½; not voting, 112½.

4. Other candidates: Breckinridge, 7½; Guthrie, 5½; not voting, 99½.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 35.

b. Sum of column; proceedings record 150½.

c. Sum of column; proceedings record 99.

d. Sum of column; proceedings record 181½.



# 1860 Republican

(Narrative, p. 541)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>					Second Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>		Third Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup> (Before shift)		Third Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup> (After shift)	
		Seward	Lincoln	Cameron	Bates	Chase	Seward	Lincoln	Seward	Lincoln	Seward	Lincoln
California	8	8	½	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	3	5
Connecticut	12	—	2	—	7	2	—	4	1	4	1	8
Delaware	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
Illinois	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	22	—	22	—	22
Indiana	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	26	—	26	—	26
Iowa	8	2	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	5½	—	8
Kansas	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6
Kentucky	23	5	6	—	—	8	7	9	6	13	—	23
Maine	16	10	6	—	—	—	10	6	10	6	—	16
Maryland	11	13	—	—	8	—	3	—	2	9	2	9
Massachusetts	26	21	4	—	—	—	22	4	18	8	18	8
Michigan	12	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	—
Minnesota	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	8
Missouri	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Nebraska	6	2	1	1	—	2	3	1	3	1	—	6
New Hampshire	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	1	9	—	10
New Jersey	14	1	7	—	—	—	4	—	5	8	5	8
New York	70	70	—	—	—	—	70	—	70	—	70	—
Ohio	46	—	8	—	—	34	—	14	—	29	—	46
Oregon	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	5
Pennsylvania	54	1½	4	47½	—	—	2½	48	—	52	½	53
Rhode Island	8	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	5	—	8
Texas	6	4	—	—	2	—	6	—	6	—	—	6
Vermont	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	10
Virginia	23	8	14	1	—	—	8	14	8	14	—	23
Wisconsin	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—
District of Columbia	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
Total	466	173½	102	50½	48	49	184½	181	180	231½	121½	340 <sup>a</sup>

1. Other candidates: Benjamin F. Wade, 3; John McLean, 12; John M. Reed, 1; William L. Dayton, 14; Charles Sumner, 1; John C. Fremont, 1; Jacob Collamer, 10; absent and not voting, 1.

2. Other candidates: Edward Bates, 35; Simon Cameron, 2; McLean, 8; Salmon P. Chase, 42½; Dayton, 10; Cassius M. Clay, 2; absent and not voting, 1.

3. Other candidates: Edward Bates, 22; Chase, 24½; McLean, 5; Dayton, 1; Clay, 1; absent and not voting, 1.

4. Other candidates: Chase, 2; Dayton, 1; Clay, 1; McLean, ½.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 364.



## 1864 Republican

(Narrative, p. 543)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>	
		Lincoln	Grant
Arkansas	10	10	—
California	10	7	—
Colorado	6	6	—
Connecticut	12	12	—
Delaware	6	6	—
Illinois	32	32	—
Indiana	26	26	—
Iowa	16	16	—
Kansas	6	6	—
Kentucky	22	22	—
Louisiana	14	14	—
Maine	14	14	—
Maryland	14	14	—
Massachusetts	24	24	—
Michigan	16	16	—
Minnesota	8	8	—
Missouri	22	—	22
Nebraska	6	6	—
Nevada	6	6	—
New Hampshire	10	10	—
New Jersey	14	14	—
New York	66	66	—
Ohio	42	42	—
Oregon	6	6	—
Pennsylvania	52	52	—
Rhode Island	8	8	—
Tennessee	15	15	—
Vermont	10	10	—
West Virginia	10	10	—
Wisconsin	16	16	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>494<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>22</b>

1. Not voting, 3.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 484.

## 1864 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 544)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> (Before shift)		First Pres. Ballot (After shift)	
		McClellan	Seymour	McClellan	Seymour
California	5	2½	2½	5	—
Connecticut	6	5½	—	6	—
Delaware	3	—	3	—	3
Illinois	16	16	—	16	—
Indiana	13	9½	3½	9½	3½
Iowa	8	3	—	8	—
Kansas	3	3	—	3	—
Kentucky	11	5½	5½	11	—
Maine	7	4	3	7	—
Maryland	7	—	7	—	7
Massachusetts	12	11½	—	12	—
Michigan	8	6½	—	8	—
Minnesota	4	4	—	4	—
Missouri	11	6½	—	7	4
New Hampshire	5	5	—	5	—
New Jersey	7	7	—	7	—
New York	33	33	—	33	—
Ohio	21	8½	10½	15	6
Oregon	3	2	1	3	—
Pennsylvania	26	26	—	26	—
Rhode Island	4	4	—	4	—
Vermont	5	4	1	5	—
Wisconsin	8	7	1	8	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>202½</b>	<b>23½<sup>a</sup></b>

1. Other candidates: Horatio Seymour, 12 (votes on table are for Thomas H. Seymour); Charles O'Connor, ½; blank, 1½.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 28½.

## 1868 Republican

(Narrative, p. 545)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot Grant
Alabama	18	18
Arkansas	10	10
California	10	10
Colorado	6	6
Connecticut	12	12
Delaware	6	6
Florida	6	6
Georgia	18	18
Idaho	2	2
Illinois	32	32
Indiana	26	26
Iowa	16	16
Kansas	6	6
Kentucky	22	22
Louisiana	14	14
Maine	14	14
Maryland	14	14
Massachusetts	24	24
Michigan	16	16
Minnesota	8	8
Mississippi	14	14
Missouri	22	22
Montana	2	2
Nebraska	6	6
Nevada	6	6
New Hampshire	10	10
New Jersey	14	14
New York	66	66
North Carolina	18	18
Dakota <sup>a</sup>	2	2
Ohio	42	42
Oregon	6	6
Pennsylvania	52	52
Rhode Island	8	8
South Carolina	12	12
Tennessee	20	20
Texas	12	12
Vermont	10	10
Virginia	20	20
West Virginia	10	10
Wisconsin	16	16
District of Columbia	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>

a. Dakota Territory, includes North and South Dakota.

## 1868 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 546)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>				22nd Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup> (Before shift)		22nd Pres. Ballot (After shift)
		Pendleton	Hancock	Church	Johnson	Hancock	Hendricks	Seymour
Alabama	8	—	—	—	8	8	—	8
Arkansas	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
California	5	2	—	—	—	—	5	5
Connecticut	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Delaware	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Florida	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3
Georgia	9	—	—	—	9	9	—	9
Illinois	16	16	—	—	—	—	16	16
Indiana	13	13	—	—	—	—	13	13
Iowa	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	8
Kansas	3	2	—	—	—	1	2	3
Kentucky	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Louisiana	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	7
Maine	7	1½	4½	—	1	4½	2½	7
Maryland	7	4½	—	—	2½	6	1	7
Massachusetts	12	1	11	—	—	—	—	12
Michigan	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Minnesota	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Mississippi	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	7
Missouri	11	5	2	1	½	2	8	11
Nebraska	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Nevada	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
New Hampshire	5	2	2	—	—	4½	½	5
New Jersey	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
New York	33	—	—	33	—	—	33	33
North Carolina	9	—	—	—	9	—	9	9
Ohio	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
Oregon	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Pennsylvania	26	—	—	—	—	26	—	26
Rhode Island	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
South Carolina	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	6
Tennessee	10	—	—	—	10	3½	1½	10
Texas	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	6
Vermont	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Virginia	10	—	—	—	10	10	—	10
West Virginia	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Wisconsin	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	317	105	33½	34	65	103½	145½	317

1. Other candidates: James E. English, 16; Joel Parker, 13; Asa Packer, 26; James R. Doolittle, 13; Thomas A. Hendricks, 2½; Frank P. Blair, ½; Reverdy Johnson, 8½.

2. Other candidates: Horatio Seymour, 22; English, 7; Doolittle, 4; Johnson, 4; not voting, 31.

**1872 Democratic**

(Narrative, p. 548)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Greeley
Alabama	20	20
Arkansas	12	12
California	12	12
Connecticut	12	12
Delaware	6	—
Florida	8	6
Georgia	22	18
Illinois	42	42
Indiana	30	30
Iowa	22	22
Kansas	10	10
Kentucky	24	24
Louisiana	16	16
Maine	14	14
Maryland	16	16
Massachusetts	26	26
Michigan	22	22
Minnesota	10	10
Mississippi	16	16
Missouri	30	30
Nebraska	6	6
Nevada	6	6
New Hampshire	10	10
New Jersey	18	9
New York	70	70
North Carolina	20	20
Ohio	44	44
Oregon	6	6
Pennsylvania	58	58
Rhode Island	8	8
South Carolina	14	14
Tennessee	24	24
Texas	16	16
Vermont	10	10
Virginia	22	22
West Virginia	10	8
Wisconsin	20	20
Total	732	686

1. Other candidates: Thomas F. Bayard, 15; Jeremiah S. Black, 21; William S. Groesbeck, 2; blank, 8.

**1872 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 548)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Grant
Alabama	20	20
Arizona	2	2
Arkansas	12	12
California	12	12
Colorado	2	2
Connecticut	12	12
Delaware	6	6
Florida	8	8
Georgia	22	22
Idaho	2	2
Illinois	42	42
Indiana	30	30
Iowa	22	22
Kansas	10	10
Kentucky	24	24
Louisiana	16	16
Maine	14	14
Maryland	16	16
Massachusetts	26	26
Michigan	22	22
Minnesota	10	10
Mississippi	16	16
Missouri	30	30
Montana	2	2
Nebraska	6	6
Nevada	6	6
New Hampshire	10	10
New Jersey	18	18
New Mexico	2	2
New York	70	70
North Carolina	20	20
Dakota <sup>a</sup>	2	2
Ohio	44	44
Oregon	6	6
Pennsylvania	58	58
Rhode Island	8	8
South Carolina	14	14
Tennessee	24	24
Texas	16	16
Utah	2	2
Vermont	10	10
Virginia	22	22
Washington	2	2
West Virginia	10	10
Wisconsin	20	20
Wyoming	2	2
District of Columbia	2	2
Total	752	752

a. Dakota Territory, includes North and South Dakota.



## 1876 Republican

(Narrative, p. 549)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>				Abolish Unit Rule			Fifth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>					Sixth Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>					Seventh Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup>	
		Blaine	Morton	Conkling	Bristow	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Blaine	Bristow	Conkling	Hayes	Morton	Blaine	Morton	Conkling	Bristow	Hayes	Blaine	Hayes
Ala.	20	10	—	—	7	20	—	—	16	4	—	—	—	15	—	—	4	1	17	—
Ariz.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ark.	12	—	12	—	—	4	8	—	1	—	—	—	11	1	11	—	—	—	11	—
Calif.	12	9	—	1	2	11	1	—	6	—	3	3	—	6	—	2	—	4	6	6
Colo.	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	1
Conn.	12	—	—	—	2	3	9	—	2	8	—	2	—	2	—	—	7	3	2	3
Del.	6	6	—	—	—	5	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Fla.	8	1	4	3	—	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	3	4	4	—	—	—	8	—
Ga.	22	5	6	8	3	9	13	—	8	2	6	—	5	9	4	6	2	—	14	7
Idaho	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ill.	42	38	—	—	3	38	4	—	33	5	—	3	—	32	—	—	5	3	35	2
Ind.	30	—	30	—	—	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	25
Iowa	22	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	21	—	1	—	—	21	—	—	—	1	22	—
Kan.	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—
Ky.	24	—	—	—	24	1	23	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24
La.	16	2	14	—	—	6	10	—	5	—	—	—	11	6	10	—	—	—	14	2
Maine	14	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14	—
Md.	16	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	—
Mass.	26	6	—	—	17	15	7	4	5	19	—	—	—	5	—	—	19	—	5	21
Mich.	22	8	—	1	9	3	19	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	22
Minn.	10	10	—	—	—	7	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	1
Miss.	16	—	11	1	3	9	6	1	—	8	2	2	4	1	5	2	4	4	—	16
Mo.	30	14	12	1	2	25	5	—	20	3	—	2	5	18	7	—	3	2	20	10
Mont.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Neb.	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Nev.	6	—	—	2	3	—	6	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	6
N.H.	10	7	—	—	3	10	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	7	3
N.J.	18	13	—	—	—	15	3	—	12	—	—	6	—	12	—	—	—	6	12	6
N.M.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—
N.Y.	70	—	—	69	1	15	54	1	—	2	68	—	—	—	—	68	2	—	9	61
N.C.	20	9	2	7	1	6	13	1	—	—	—	12	1	12	1	—	—	1	—	20
Dak. <sup>a</sup>	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ohio	44	—	—	—	—	14	30	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	44
Ore.	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Pa.	58	—	—	—	—	1	57	—	5	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	30	28
R.I.	8	2	—	—	6	1	7	—	2	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	2	6
S.C.	14	—	13	—	1	2	12	—	5	3	—	1	5	10	2	—	1	1	7	7
Tenn.	24	4	10	—	10	19	5	—	7	10	—	—	7	7	1	—	12	4	6	18
Texas	16	2	5	3	6	4	12	—	3	3	—	1	8	2	4	1	1	7	1	15
Utah	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Vt.	10	1	—	—	8	5	5	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	10
Va.	22	16	3	3	—	19	2	1	16	—	—	—	3	13	4	—	3	2	14	8
Wash.	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
W.Va.	10	8	—	—	—	10	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	4	6	4
Wis.	20	20	—	—	—	17	3	—	16	3	—	—	1	16	1	—	3	—	16	4
Wyo.	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
D.C.	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—
Total	756	285	124	99	113	395	353	8	286	114	82	104	95	308	85	81	111	113	351	384

1. Other candidates: Rutherford B. Hayes, 61; John F. Hartranft, 58; Marshall Jewell, 11; William A. Wheeler, 3; not voting, 2.

2. Other candidates: Hartranft, 69; Elihu B. Washburne, 3; Wheeler, 2; not voting, 2.

3. Other candidates: Hartranft, 50; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 2; not voting, 2.

4. Other candidates: Benjamin H. Bristow, 21.

a. Dakota Territory, includes North and South Dakota.

# 1876 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 550)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			Second Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>	
		Tilden	Hendricks	Hancock	Tilden	Hendricks
Alabama	20	13	5	2	20	—
Arkansas	12	12	—	—	12	—
California	12	12	—	—	12	—
Colorado	6	—	6	—	6	—
Connecticut	12	12	—	—	12	—
Delaware	6	—	—	—	6	—
Florida	8	8	—	—	8	—
Georgia	22	5	—	1	22	—
Illinois	42	19	23	—	26	16
Indiana	30	—	30	—	—	30
Iowa	22	14	6	2	22	—
Kansas	10	—	10	—	2	8
Kentucky	24	24	—	—	24	—
Louisiana	16	9	—	5	16	—
Maine	14	14	—	—	14	—
Maryland	16	11	3	—	14	2
Massachusetts	26	26	—	—	26	—
Michigan	22	14	8	—	19	3
Minnesota	10	10	—	—	10	—
Mississippi	16	16	—	—	16	—
Missouri	30	—	14	—	30	—
Nebraska	6	6	—	—	6	—
Nevada	6	3	3	—	4	—
New Hampshire	10	10	—	—	10	—
New Jersey	18	—	—	—	18	—
New York	70	70	—	—	70	—
North Carolina	20	9	4	5	20	—
Ohio	44	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	6	6	—	—	6	—
Pennsylvania	58	—	—	58	—	—
Rhode Island	8	8	—	—	8	—
South Carolina	14	14	—	—	14	—
Tennessee	24	—	24	—	—	24
Texas	16	10½	2½	2	16	—
Vermont	10	10	—	—	10	—
Virginia	22	17	1	—	17	1
West Virginia	10	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	20	19	1	—	19	1
Total	738	401½ <sup>a</sup>	140½	75	535	85

1. Other candidates: William Allen, 54; Allen G. Thurman, 3; Thomas F. Bayard, 33; Joel Parker, 18; James O. Broadhead, 16.

2. Other candidates: Allen, 54; Bayard, 4; Winfield Scott Hancock, 58; Thurman, 2.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 404½.

## 1880 Republican

(Narrative, p. 552)

Delegation	Total Votes	Minority Report Illinois 1st Dist.			First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>				34th Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>				35th Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>					36th Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup>			
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Grant	Blaine	Sherman	Other	Grant	Blaine	Sherman	Other	Grant	Blaine	Sherman	Garfield	Other	Grant	Blaine	Garfield	Other
Ala.	20	16	4	—	16	1	3	—	16	4	—	—	16	4	—	—	—	16	4	—	—
Ariz.	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ark.	12	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Calif.	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
Colo.	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Conn.	12	—	10	2	—	3	—	9	—	3	—	9	—	3	—	—	9	—	1	11	—
Del.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	6	—	—
Fla.	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Ga.	22	6	16	—	6	8	8	—	8	9	5	—	8	9	5	—	—	8	10	1	3
Idaho	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ill.	42	40	—	2	24	10	—	8	24	10	—	8	24	10	—	—	8	24	6	7	5
Ind.	30	5	25	—	1	26	2	1	2	20	2	6	1	2	—	27	—	1	—	29	—
Iowa	22	—	22	—	—	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Kan.	10	—	—	10	4	6	—	—	4	6	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	4	—	6	—
Ky.	24	21	3	—	20	1	3	—	20	1	3	—	20	1	3	—	—	20	1	3	—
La.	16	8	8	—	8	2	6	—	8	4	4	—	8	4	4	—	—	8	—	8	—
Maine	14	—	14	—	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Md.	16	8	8	—	7	7	2	—	7	2	7	—	7	3	2	4	—	6	—	10	—
Mass.	26	4	22	—	3	—	2	21	4	—	21	1	4	—	21	—	1	4	—	22	—
Mich.	22	1	21	—	1	21	—	—	1	21	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	1	—	21	—
Minn.	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	4	1	6	—	—	3	2	—	8	—
Miss.	16	11	5	—	6	4	6	—	8	4	3	1	8	4	3	1	—	7	—	9	—
Mo.	30	29	1	—	29	—	—	1	29	—	—	1	29	—	—	—	1	29	—	1	—
Mont.	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Neb.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Nev.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	3	—
N.H.	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
N.J.	18	—	18	—	—	16	—	2	—	14	2	2	—	14	2	—	2	—	—	18	—
N.M.	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
N.Y.	70	47	22	1	51	17	2	—	50	18	2	—	50	18	2	—	—	50	—	20	—
N.C.	20	19	1	—	6	—	14	—	6	—	14	—	6	—	13	1	—	5	—	15	—
Dak. <sup>a</sup>	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ohio	44	16	28	—	—	9	34	1	—	9	34	1	—	9	34	—	1	—	—	43	1
Ore.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Pa.	58	34	24	—	32	23	3	—	35	22	—	1	36	20	—	1	1	37	—	21	—
R.I.	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
S.C.	14	10	4	—	13	—	1	—	11	1	2	—	11	1	2	—	—	8	—	6	—
Tenn.	24	16	8	—	16	6	1	1	17	4	3	—	17	4	3	—	—	15	1	8	—
Texas	16	11	4	1	11	2	2	1	13	1	1	1	13	1	1	—	—	13	—	3	—
Utah	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Vt.	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—
Va.	22	13	9	—	18	3	1	—	16	3	3	—	16	3	3	—	—	19	—	3	—
Wash.	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
W.Va.	10	—	10	—	1	8	—	1	1	8	1	—	1	8	1	—	—	1	—	9	—
Wis.	20	1	19	—	1	7	3	9	2	1	—	17	2	2	—	16	—	—	—	20	—
Wyo.	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
D.C.	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	756	353	387	16	304	284	93	75	312	275	107	62	313	257	99	50	37	306	42	399	9

1. Other candidates: George F. Edmunds, 34; Elihu B. Washburne, 30; William Windom, 10; not voting 1.

2. Other candidates: Washburne, 30; James A. Garfield, 17; Edmunds, 11; Windom, 4.

3. Other candidates: Washburne, 23; Edmunds, 11; Windom, 3.

4. Other candidates: Washburne, 5; John Sherman, 3; not voting, 1.

a. Dakota Territory, includes North and South Dakota.

# 1880 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 554)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			Second Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup> (Before shift)			Second Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup> (After shift)
		Bayard	Hancock	Payne	Hancock	Bayard	Randall	Hancock
Alabama	20	7	7	—	11	5	—	20
Arkansas	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
California	12	—	—	—	5	—	—	12
Colorado	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Connecticut	12	4	—	2	—	1	—	12
Delaware	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	6
Florida	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Georgia	22	5	8	—	7	5	—	22
Illinois	42	—	—	—	—	42	—	42
Indiana	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	22	3	7	2	9	1	12	21
Kansas	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10
Kentucky	24	6	1	—	8	7	—	24
Louisiana	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	16
Maine	14	—	14	—	14	—	—	14
Maryland	16	16	—	—	—	16	—	14
Massachusetts	26	11½	6	—	11	7	3½	26
Michigan	22	2	5	1	14	4	1	22
Minnesota	10	—	10	—	10	—	—	10
Mississippi	16	8	5	—	6	8	—	16
Missouri	30	4	12	—	28	2	—	30
Nebraska	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	6
Nevada	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
New Hampshire	10	3	4	—	5	—	5	10
New Jersey	18	10	—	—	7	4	4	18
New York	70	—	—	70	—	—	70	70
North Carolina	20	7	9	—	20	—	—	20
Ohio	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Oregon	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pennsylvania	58	7	28	—	32	—	25	58
Rhode Island	8	2	2	—	6	—	1	8
South Carolina	14	14	—	—	—	14	—	14
Tennessee	24	9	11	—	14	8	—	24
Texas	16	5	9	—	11	5	—	16
Vermont	10	—	10	—	10	—	—	10
Virginia	22	10	3	—	7	8	—	22
West Virginia	10	—	3	—	7	1	—	10
Wisconsin	20	6	1	—	10	2	—	20
Total	738	153½	171	81	320	112	128½	705

1. Other candidates: Allen G. Thurman, 68½; Stephen J. Field, 65; William R. Morrison, 62; Thomas A. Hendricks, 49½; Samuel J. Tilden, 38; Horatio Seymour, 8; W. A. H. Loveland, 5; Samuel J. Randall, 6; Thomas Ewing, 10; Joseph E. McDonald, 3; George B. McClellan, 2; Joel Parker, 1; Jeremiah Black, 1; Hugh J. Jewett, 1; James E. English, 1; Lothrop, 1; not voting, 10½.

2. Other candidates: Hendricks, 31; English, 19; Tilden, 6; Thurman, 50; Parker, 2; Field, 65½; Jewett, 1; not voting, 3.

3. Other candidates: Hendricks, 30; Bayard, 2; Tilden, 1.

## 1884 Republican

(Narrative, p. 555)

Delegation	Total Votes	Temporary Chairman <sup>1</sup>		First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>			Third Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>		Fourth Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup>	
		Lynch	Clayton	Arthur	Blaine	Edmunds	Arthur	Blaine	Arthur	Blaine
Alabama	20	19	1	17	1	—	17	2	12	8
Arizona	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Arkansas	14	1	13	4	8	2	3	11	3	11
California	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	16	—	16
Colorado	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6
Connecticut	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	6	1	5	1	5	—	1	5	1	5
Florida	8	7	1	7	1	—	7	1	5	3
Georgia	24	24	—	24	—	—	24	—	24	—
Idaho	2	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	2
Illinois	44	16	28	1	3	—	1	3	3	34
Indiana	30	10	20	9	18	1	10	18	—	30
Iowa	26	3	23	—	26	—	—	26	2	24
Kansas	18	4	14	4	12	—	—	15	—	18
Kentucky	26	20	6	16	5½	—	16	6	15	9
Louisiana	16	11	4	10	2	—	9	4	7	9
Maine	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	12
Maryland	16	6	10	6	10	—	4	12	1	15
Massachusetts	28	24	4	2	1	25	3	1	7	3
Michigan	26	12	14	2	15	7	4	18	—	26
Minnesota	14	6	8	1	7	6	2	7	—	14
Mississippi	18	16	2	17	1	—	16	1	16	2
Missouri	32	14	16	10	5	6	11	12	—	32
Montana	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2
Nebraska	10	2	8	2	8	—	—	10	—	10
Nevada	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6
New Hampshire	8	8	—	4	—	4	5	—	2	3
New Jersey	18	9	9	—	9	6	1	11	—	17
New Mexico	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
New York	72	46	26	31	28	12	32	28	30	29
North Carolina	22	17	3	19	2	—	18	4	12	8
Dakota <sup>a</sup>	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
Ohio	46	22	23	—	21	—	—	25	—	46
Oregon	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6
Pennsylvania	60	13	45	11	47	1	8	50	8	51
Rhode Island	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	7
South Carolina	18	18	—	17	1	—	16	2	15	2
Tennessee	24	21	2	16	7	—	17	7	12	11
Texas	26	12	12	11	13	—	11	14	8	15
Utah	2	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2
Vermont	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Virginia	24	20	4	21	2	—	20	4	20	4
Washington	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
West Virginia	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	12
Wisconsin	22	11	10	6	10	6	10	11	—	22
Wyoming	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2
District of Columbia	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1
Total	820	424	384	278	334½	93	274	375	207	541

1. Not voting, 12.

2. Other candidates: John A. Logan, 63½; John Sherman, 30; Joseph R. Hawley, 13; Robert T. Lincoln, 4; William T. Sherman, 2; not voting, 2.

3. Other candidates: George F. Edmunds, 69; Logan, 53; John Sherman, 25; Hawley 13; Lincoln, 8; William T. Sherman, 3; not voting 9, 1.

4. Other candidates: Edmunds, 41; Hawley, 15; Logan, 7; Lincoln, 2; not voting, 7.

a. Dakota Territory, includes North and South Dakota.



# 1884 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 556)

Delegation	Total Votes	Unit Rule: Amendment to Permit Polling of Delegates			First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			Second Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup> (Before shift)			Second Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup> (After shift)	
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Cleveland	Bayard	Thurman	Cleveland	Bayard	Hendricks	Cleveland	Bayard
Alabama	20	15	5	—	4	14	1	5	14	—	5	14
Arizona	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Arkansas	14	—	14	—	14	—	—	14	—	—	14	—
California	16	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—
Colorado	6	4	2	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	6	—
Connecticut	12	2	10	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	12	—
Delaware	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6
Florida	8	2	6	—	8	—	—	6	2	—	8	—
Georgia	24	12	12	—	10	12	—	14	10	—	22	2
Idaho	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Illinois	44	22	22	—	28	2	1	38	3	1	43	—
Indiana	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—
Iowa	26	6	20	—	23	1	1	22	—	4	26	—
Kansas	18	3	15	—	11	5	2	12	4	—	17	1
Kentucky	26	20	6	—	—	—	—	3	7	15	4	21
Louisiana	16	—	16	—	13	1	1	15	—	—	15	—
Maine	12	2	10	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	12	—
Maryland	16	—	16	—	6	10	—	10	6	—	16	—
Massachusetts	28	21	7	—	5	21	2	8	7½	12½	8	7½
Michigan	26	12	12	2	14	1	11	13	—	13	23	—
Minnesota	14	—	14	—	14	—	—	14	—	—	14	—
Mississippi	18	18	—	—	1	15	1	2	14	2	2	14
Missouri	32	8	24	—	15	10	3	21	5	6	32	—
Montana	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Nebraska	10	5	5	—	8	1	1	9	1	—	9	1
Nevada	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—
New Hampshire	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
New Jersey	18	14	4	—	4	3	—	5	2	11	5	2
New Mexico	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
New York	72	—	72	—	72	—	—	72	—	—	72	—
North Carolina	22	10	12	—	—	22	—	—	22	—	22	—
Dakota <sup>a</sup>	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Ohio	46	25	21	—	21	—	23	21	—	1	46	—
Oregon	6	—	6	—	2	4	—	2	2	2	6	—
Pennsylvania	60	21	39	—	5	—	—	42	2	11	42	2
Rhode Island	8	—	8	—	6	2	—	6	2	—	7	1
South Carolina	18	3	14	1	8	10	—	8	9	1	10	8
Tennessee	24	17	7	—	2	8	9	2	10	1	24	—
Texas	26	12	10	4	11	10	4	12	12	1	26	—
Utah	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Vermont	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Virginia	24	6	18	—	13	9	1	13	8	2	23	—
Washington	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
West Virginia	12	9	3	—	7	2	2	6	3	—	10	2
Wisconsin	22	5	17	—	12	1	2	20	—	2	22	—
Wyoming	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
District of Columbia	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Total	820	332	463	25	392	170	88	475	151½	123½	683	81½

1. Other candidates: Joseph E. McDonald, 56; Samuel J. Randall, 78; John G. Carlisle, 27; George Hoadly, 3; Thomas A. Hendricks, 1; Samuel J. Tilden, 1; Roswell P. Flower, 4.

2. Other candidates: Allen G. Thurman, 60; Randall, 5; McDonald, 2; Tilden, 2; not voting, 1.

3. Other candidates: Hendricks, 45½; Thurman, 4; Randall, 4; McDonald, 2.

a. Dakota Territory, includes North and South Dakota.



## 1888 Republican

(Narrative, p. 558)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>						Sixth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>					Seventh Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>					Eighth Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup>			
		Alger	Allison	Depew	Gresham	Harrison	Sherman	Alger	Allison	Gresham	Harrison	Sherman	Alger	Allison	Gresham	Harrison	Sherman	Alger	Gresham	Harrison	Sherman
Ala.	20	6	—	1	—	1	12	6	—	—	1	12	6	—	—	12	—	10	—	3	5
Ariz.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ark.	14	—	—	—	1	1	2	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Calif.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	15	—	—	—	15	—
Colo.	6	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Conn.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	6	2	—	—	4	5	—	—	12	—
Del.	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	6	—
Fla.	8	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	4	1	4	—	2	2
Ga.	24	—	—	—	1	2	19	—	—	1	2	19	1	—	1	3	17	3	1	10	9
Idaho	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ill.	44	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	41	3	—	1	—	40	3	—	—	40	4	—
Ind.	30	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	1	29	—
Iowa	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	1	3	22	—
Kan.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	6	1	1	3	—	12	1	1	—	16	—
Ky.	26	4	—	1	5	4	12	6	—	2	7	9	3	—	2	10	9	1	2	15	7
La.	16	2	3	1	1	—	9	3	2	2	—	9	3	2	2	—	9	4	—	9	3
Maine	12	3	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	—	1	5	3
Md.	16	—	2	1	1	5	5	—	1	—	6	6	—	—	—	9	6	—	—	11	4
Mass.	28	6	2	1	2	4	9	8	2	1	5	11	2	3	1	9	11	1	—	25	2
Mich.	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Minn.	14	1	—	2	11	—	—	3	—	5	6	—	2	—	4	8	—	1	—	13	—
Miss.	18	—	—	1	3	—	14	—	—	3	—	14	—	—	3	—	14	—	3	4	11
Mo.	32	6	3	2	11	3	6	15	1	11	2	2	14	—	12	3	2	15	8	7	2
Mont.	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Neb.	10	2	3	—	1	—	3	2	5	—	—	3	2	5	—	2	1	1	—	9	—
Nev.	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
N.H.	8	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
N.J.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	1	—	1	10	1	—	—	18	—
N.M.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
N.Y.	72	—	—	71	—	—	1	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	72	—
N.C.	22	2	—	1	2	1	15	9	—	—	2	11	7	—	—	3	12	3	—	8	11
Dak. <sup>a</sup>	10	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—
Ohio	46	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	1	45	—	—	—	1	45	—	—	1	45
Ore.	6	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—
Pa.	60	1	—	5	—	—	29	—	—	—	6	54	—	—	—	9	51	—	—	59	1
R.I.	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	8	—
S.C.	18	3	—	1	—	—	11	11	—	—	1	6	11	—	—	1	6	10	—	4	4
Tenn.	24	9	1	2	1	1	7	6	1	—	1	8	9	1	—	3	5	3	—	20	—
Texas	26	2	7	—	5	1	7	3	8	3	1	7	2	8	1	3	7	—	—	26	—
Utah	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Vt.	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Va.	24	3	3	—	1	5	11	3	5	—	6	10	3	5	—	6	10	—	—	15	9
Wash.	6	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	6	—
W.Va.	12	1	—	—	2	2	5	1	—	1	2	5	—	—	5	3	1	—	—	12	—
Wis.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	—	—	—	2	20	—	—	—	22	—
Wyo.	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
D.C.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total	832	84	72	99	107	85	229	137	73	91	231	244	120	76	91	279	230	100	59	544	118

1. Other candidates: James G. Blaine, 35; John J. Ingalls, 28; William W. Phelps, 25; Jeremiah M. Rusk, 25; Edwin H. Fitler, 24; Joseph R. Hawley, 13; Robert T. Lincoln, 3; William McKinley, 2; no voting, 1.

2. Other candidates: Blaine, 40; McKinley, 12; Joseph B. Foraker, 1; Frederick D. Grant, 1; not voting, 2.

3. Other candidates: McKinley, 16; Blaine, 15; Lincoln, 2; Foraker, 1; Creed Haymond, 1; not voting, 1.

4. Other candidates: Blaine, 5; McKinley, 4; not voting, 2.

a. Dakota Territory, includes North and South Dakota.

**1892 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 559)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		
		Harrison	Blaine	McKinley
Alabama	22	15	—	7
Arizona	2	1	1	—
Arkansas	16	15	—	1
California	18	8	9	1
Colorado	8	—	8	—
Connecticut	12	4	—	8
Delaware	6	4	1	1
Florida	8	8	—	—
Georgia	26	26	—	—
Idaho	6	—	6	—
Illinois	48	34	14	—
Indiana	30	30	—	—
Iowa	26	20	5	1
Kansas	20	11	—	9
Kentucky	26	22	2	1
Louisiana	16	8	8	—
Maine	12	—	12	—
Maryland	16	14	—	2
Massachusetts	30	18	1	11
Michigan	28	7	2	19
Minnesota	18	8	9	1
Mississippi	18	13½	4½	—
Missouri	34	28	4	2
Montana	6	5	1	—
Nebraska	16	15	—	1
Nevada	6	—	6	—
New Hampshire	8	4	2	—
New Jersey	20	18	2	—
New Mexico	6	6	—	—
New York	72	27	35	10
North Carolina	22	17⅔	2⅔	1
North Dakota	6	2	4	—
Ohio	46	1	—	45
Oklahoma	2	2	—	—
Oregon	8	1	—	7
Pennsylvania	64	19	3	42
Rhode Island	8	5	1	1
South Carolina	18	13	3	2
South Dakota	8	8	—	—
Tennessee	24	17	4	3
Texas	30	22	6	—
Utah	2	2	—	—
Vermont	8	8	—	—
Virginia	24	9	13	2
Washington	8	1	6	1
West Virginia	12	12	—	—
Wisconsin	24	19	2	3
Wyoming	6	4	2	—
Alaska	2	2	—	—
District of Columbia	2	—	2	—
Indian Territory	2	1	1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>535⅔</b>	<b>182⅔</b>	<b>182</b>

1. Other candidates: Thomas B. Reed, 4; Robert T. Lincoln, 1; not voting, 1½.

Source: Official Proceeding, 10th Republican Convention.

**1892 Democratic**

(Narrative, p. 560)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		
		Cleveland	Boies	Hill
Alabama	22	14	1	2
Arizona	6	5	—	—
Arkansas	16	16	—	—
California	18	18	—	—
Colorado	8	—	5	3
Connecticut	12	12	—	—
Delaware	6	6	—	—
Florida	8	5	—	—
Georgia	26	17	—	5
Idaho	6	—	6	—
Illinois	48	48	—	—
Indiana	30	30	—	—
Iowa	26	—	26	—
Kansas	20	20	—	—
Kentucky	26	18	2	—
Louisiana	16	3	11	1
Maine	12	9	—	1
Maryland	16	6	—	—
Massachusetts	30	24	1	4
Michigan	28	28	—	—
Minnesota	18	18	—	—
Mississippi	18	8	3	3
Missouri	34	34	—	—
Montana	6	—	6	—
Nebraska	16	15	—	—
Nevada	6	—	4	—
New Hampshire	8	8	—	—
New Jersey	20	20	—	—
New Mexico	6	4	1	1
New York	72	—	—	72
North Carolina	22	3⅓	1	—
North Dakota	6	6	—	—
Ohio	46	14	16	6
Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	4	4	—	—
Oregon	8	8	—	—
Pennsylvania	64	64	—	—
Rhode Island	8	8	—	—
South Carolina	18	2	13	3
South Dakota	8	7	1	—
Tennessee	24	24	—	—
Texas	30	23	6	1
Utah	2	2	—	—
Vermont	8	8	—	—
Virginia	24	12	—	11
Washington	8	8	—	—
West Virginia	12	7	—	1
Wisconsin	24	24	—	—
Wyoming	6	3	—	—
Alaska	2	2	—	—
District of Columbia	2	2	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>617⅓</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>114</b>

1. Other candidates: Arthur P. Gorman, 36½; John G. Carlisle, 14; Adlai E. Stevenson, 16⅔; James E. Campbell, 2; William R. Morrison, 3; William E. Russell, 1; William C. Whitney, 1; Robert E. Pattison, 1; not voting, ½.

a. Including Indian Territory, 2 votes.



## 1896 Republican

(Narrative, p. 562)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>				
		McKinley	Reed	Morton	Allison	Quay
Alabama	22	19	2	1	—	—
Arizona	6	6	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	16	16	—	—	—	—
California	18	18	—	—	—	—
Colorado	8	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	12	7	5	—	—	—
Delaware	6	6	—	—	—	—
Florida	8	6	—	2	—	—
Georgia	26	22	2	—	—	2
Idaho	6	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	48	46	2	—	—	—
Indiana	30	30	—	—	—	—
Iowa	26	—	—	—	26	—
Kansas	20	20	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	26	26	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	16	11	4	—	½	½
Maine	12	—	12	—	—	—
Maryland	16	15	1	—	—	—
Massachusetts	30	1	29	—	—	—
Michigan	28	28	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	18	18	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	18	17	—	—	—	1
Missouri	34	34	—	—	—	—
Montana	6	1	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	16	16	—	—	—	—
Nevada	6	3	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	8	—	8	—	—	—
New Jersey	20	19	1	—	—	—
New Mexico	6	5	—	—	1	—
New York	72	17	—	55	—	—
North Carolina	22	19½	2½	—	—	—
North Dakota	6	6	—	—	—	—
Ohio	46	46	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	12	10	1	—	1	—
Oregon	8	8	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	64	6	—	—	—	58
Rhode Island	8	—	8	—	—	—
South Carolina	18	18	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	8	8	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	24	24	—	—	—	—
Texas	30	21	5	—	3	—
Utah	6	3	—	—	3	—
Vermont	8	8	—	—	—	—
Virginia	24	23	1	—	—	—
Washington	8	8	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	12	12	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	24	24	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	6	6	—	—	—	—
Alaska	4	4	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	2	—	1	—	1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>661½</b>	<b>84½</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>35½</b>	<b>61½</b>

1. Other candidates: J. Donald Cameron, 1; not voting, 22.

a. Including Indian Territory, 6 votes.

## 1896 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 563)

Delegation	Total Votes	Minority Gold Standard Plank			First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			Fourth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>			Fifth Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>	
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Bryan	Bland	Pattison	Bryan	Bland	Pattison	Bryan	Pattison
Alabama	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	22	—
Arizona	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—
Arkansas	16	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	16	—
California	18	—	18	—	4	—	—	12	2	—	18	—
Colorado	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Connecticut	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Delaware	6	5	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	3	1	3
Florida	8	3	5	—	1	2	1	5	—	—	8	—
Georgia	26	—	26	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	26	—
Idaho	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
Illinois	48	—	48	—	—	48	—	—	48	—	48	—
Indiana	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Iowa	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Kansas	20	—	20	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	20	—
Kentucky	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Louisiana	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—
Maine	12	10	2	—	2	2	5	2	2	5	4	4
Maryland	16	12	4	—	4	—	11	5	—	10	5	10
Massachusetts	30	27	3	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	6	3
Michigan	28	—	28	—	9	4	—	28	—	—	28	—
Minnesota	18	11	6	1	2	—	2	10	1	—	11	—
Mississippi	18	—	18	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	18	—
Missouri	34	—	34	—	—	34	—	—	34	—	34	—
Montana	6	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	6	—
Nebraska	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—
Nevada	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—
New Hampshire	8	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
New Jersey	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
New Mexico	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—
New York	72	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	22	—	22	—	22	—	—	22	—	—	22	—
North Dakota	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Ohio	46	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	12	—
Oregon	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—
Pennsylvania	64	64	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	64	—	64
Rhode Island	8	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6
South Carolina	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	—
South Dakota	8	8	—	—	6	—	1	7	—	1	8	—
Tennessee	24	—	24	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	24	—
Texas	30	—	30	—	—	30	—	—	30	—	30	—
Utah	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—
Vermont	8	8	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
Virginia	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	24	—
Washington	8	3	5	—	1	7	—	2	6	—	4	—
West Virginia	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	2	—
Wisconsin	24	24	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	5	—
Wyoming	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—
Alaska	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—
District of Columbia	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>95</b>

1. Other candidates: Horace Boies, 67; Claude Matthews, 37; John R. McLean, 54; Joseph C. S. Blackburn, 82; Adlai E. Stevenson, 6; Henry M. Teller, 8; William E. Russell, 2; Benjamin R. Tillman, 17; James E. Campbell, 1; Sylvester Pennoyer, 8; David B. Hill, 1; not voting, 178.

2. Other candidates: Boies, 33; Mathews, 36; Blackburn, 27; McLean, 46; Stevenson, 8; Hill, 1; not voting, 161.

3. Other candidates: Richard P. Bland, 11; Stevenson, 8; Hill, 1; David Turpie, 1; not voting, 162.

a. Including Indian Territory, 6 votes.



**1900 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 565)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot McKinley
Alabama	22	22
Arizona	6	6
Arkansas	16	16
California	18	18
Colorado	8	8
Connecticut	12	12
Delaware	6	6
Florida	8	8
Georgia	26	26
Idaho	6	6
Illinois	48	48
Indiana	30	30
Iowa	26	26
Kansas	20	20
Kentucky	26	26
Louisiana	16	16
Maine	12	12
Maryland	16	16
Massachusetts	30	30
Michigan	28	28
Minnesota	18	18
Mississippi	18	18
Missouri	34	34
Montana	6	6
Nebraska	16	16
Nevada	6	6
New Hampshire	8	8
New Jersey	20	20
New Mexico	6	6
New York	72	72
North Carolina	22	22
North Dakota	6	6
Ohio	46	46
Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	12	12
Oregon	8	8
Pennsylvania	64	64
Rhode Island	8	8
South Carolina	18	18
South Dakota	8	8
Tennessee	24	24
Texas	30	30
Utah	6	6
Vermont	8	8
Virginia	24	24
Washington	8	8
West Virginia	12	12
Wisconsin	24	24
Wyoming	6	6
Alaska	4	4
District of Columbia	2	2
Hawaii	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>926</b>

a. Including Indian Territory, 6 votes.

**1900 Democratic**

(Narrative, p. 566)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot Bryan
Alabama	22	22
Arizona	6	6
Arkansas	16	16
California	18	18
Colorado	8	8
Connecticut	12	12
Delaware	6	6
Florida	8	8
Georgia	26	26
Idaho	6	6
Illinois	48	48
Indiana	30	30
Iowa	26	26
Kansas	20	20
Kentucky	26	26
Louisiana	16	16
Maine	12	12
Maryland	16	16
Massachusetts	30	30
Michigan	28	28
Minnesota	18	18
Mississippi	18	18
Missouri	34	34
Montana	6	6
Nebraska	16	16
Nevada	6	6
New Hampshire	8	8
New Jersey	20	20
New Mexico	6	6
New York	72	72
North Carolina	22	22
North Dakota	6	6
Ohio	46	46
Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	12	12
Oregon	8	8
Pennsylvania	64	64
Rhode Island	8	8
South Carolina	18	18
South Dakota	8	8
Tennessee	24	24
Texas	30	30
Utah	6	6
Vermont	8	8
Virginia	24	24
Washington	8	8
West Virginia	12	12
Wisconsin	24	24
Wyoming	6	6
Alaska	6	6
District of Columbia	6	6
Hawaii	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>936</b>

a. Including Indian Territory, 6 votes.

# 1904 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 568)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> (Before shift)		First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup> (After shift)		Sending Telegram to Parker		
		Parker	Hearst	Parker	Hearst	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Alabama	22	22	—	22	—	22	—	—
Arizona	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Arkansas	18	18	—	18	—	18	—	—
California	20	—	20	—	20	16	4	—
Colorado	10	4	5	4	5	4	6	—
Connecticut	14	14	—	14	—	14	—	—
Delaware	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Florida	10	6	4	6	4	6	4	—
Georgia	26	26	—	26	—	26	—	—
Idaho	6	—	6	6	—	—	6	—
Illinois	54	—	54	—	54	54	—	—
Indiana	30	30	—	30	—	30	—	—
Iowa	26	—	26	—	26	—	26	—
Kansas	20	7	10	7	10	—	20	—
Kentucky	26	26	—	26	—	26	—	—
Louisiana	18	18	—	18	—	18	—	—
Maine	12	7	1	7	1	7	2	3
Maryland	16	16	—	16	—	16	—	—
Massachusetts	32	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
Michigan	28	28	—	28	—	28	—	—
Minnesota	22	9	9	9	9	9	13	—
Mississippi	20	20	—	20	—	20	—	—
Missouri	36	—	—	—	—	—	36	—
Montana	6	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
Nebraska	16	—	4	—	4	—	16	—
Nevada	6	—	6	2	4	2	4	—
New Hampshire	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
New Jersey	24	24	—	24	—	24	—	—
New Mexico	6	—	6	—	6	6	—	—
New York	78	78	—	78	—	78	—	—
North Carolina	24	24	—	24	—	24	—	—
North Dakota	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Ohio	46	46	—	46	—	31	6	9
Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	12	7	3	7	3	7	5	—
Oregon	8	4	2	4	2	4	4	—
Pennsylvania	68	68	—	68	—	68	—	—
Rhode Island	8	2	6	2	6	2	5	1
South Carolina	18	18	—	18	—	18	—	—
South Dakota	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
Tennessee	24	24	—	24	—	24	—	—
Texas	36	36	—	36	—	36	—	—
Utah	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Vermont	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Virginia	24	24	—	24	—	24	—	—
Washington	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	—
West Virginia	14	10	2	13	1	14	—	—
Wisconsin	26	—	—	—	—	26	—	—
Wyoming	6	—	6	—	6	2	2	2
Alaska	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
District of Columbia	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Hawaii	6	—	6	—	6	2	4	—
Puerto Rico	6	2	—	2	—	6	—	—
Total	1000	658	200	679	181	794	191	15

1. Other candidates: George Gray, 12; Nelson A. Miles, 3; Francis M. Cockrell, 42; Richard Olney, 38; Edward C. Wall, 27; George B. McClellan, 3; Charles A. Towne, 2; Robert E. Pattison, 4; John S. Williams, 8; Bird S. Coler, 1; Arthur P. Gorman, 2.

2. Other candidates: Gray, 12; Miles, 3; Cockrell, 42; Olney, 38; Wall, 27; McClellan, 3; Towne, 2; Pattison, 4; Williams, 8; Coler, 1.

a. Including Indian Territory, 6 votes.

**1904 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 567)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot Roosevelt
Alabama	22	22
Arizona	6	6
Arkansas	18	18
California	20	20
Colorado	10	10
Connecticut	14	14
Delaware	6	6
Florida	10	10
Georgia	26	26
Idaho	6	6
Illinois	54	54
Indiana	30	30
Iowa	26	26
Kansas	20	20
Kentucky	26	26
Louisiana	18	18
Maine	12	12
Maryland	16	16
Massachusetts	32	32
Michigan	28	28
Minnesota	22	22
Mississippi	20	20
Missouri	36	36
Montana	6	6
Nebraska	16	16
Nevada	6	6
New Hampshire	8	8
New Jersey	24	24
New Mexico	6	6
New York	78	78
North Carolina	24	24
North Dakota	8	8
Ohio	46	46
Oklahoma <sup>a</sup>	12	12
Oregon	8	8
Pennsylvania	68	68
Rhode Island	8	8
South Carolina	18	18
South Dakota	8	8
Tennessee	24	24
Texas	36	36
Utah	6	6
Vermont	8	8
Virginia	24	24
Washington	10	10
West Virginia	14	14
Wisconsin	26	26
Wyoming	6	6
Alaska	6	6
District of Columbia	2	2
Hawaii	6	6
Philippine Islands	2	2
Puerto Rico	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>994</b>

a. Including Indian Territory, 6 votes.

**1908 Democratic**

(Narrative, p. 570)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Bryan
Alabama	22	22
Arizona	6	6
Arkansas	18	18
California	20	20
Colorado	10	10
Connecticut	14	9
Delaware	6	—
Florida	10	10
Georgia	26	4
Idaho	6	6
Illinois	54	54
Indiana	30	30
Iowa	26	26
Kansas	20	20
Kentucky	26	26
Louisiana	18	18
Maine	12	10
Maryland	16	7
Massachusetts	32	32
Michigan	28	28
Minnesota	22	—
Mississippi	20	20
Missouri	36	36
Montana	6	6
Nebraska	16	16
Nevada	6	6
New Hampshire	8	7
New Jersey	24	—
New Mexico	6	6
New York	78	78
North Carolina	24	24
North Dakota	8	8
Ohio	46	46
Oklahoma	14	14
Oregon	8	8
Pennsylvania	68	49½
Rhode Island	8	5
South Carolina	18	18
South Dakota	8	8
Tennessee	24	24
Texas	36	36
Utah	6	6
Vermont	8	7
Virginia	24	24
Washington	10	10
West Virginia	14	14
Wisconsin	26	26
Wyoming	6	6
Alaska	6	6
District of Columbia	6	6
Hawaii	6	6
Puerto Rico	6	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1002</b>	<b>888½</b>

1. Other candidates: John A. Johnson, 46; George Gray, 59½; not voting, 8.

## 1908 Republican

(Narrative, p. 570)

Delegation	Total Votes	Minority Report on Changing Delegate Apportionment Formula			Minority Plank for Direct Election of Senators		First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Taft
Alabama	22	—	22	—	—	22	22
Arizona	2	—	2	—	—	2	2
Arkansas	18	—	18	—	—	18	18
California	20	—	20	—	—	20	20
Colorado	10	10	—	—	—	10	10
Connecticut	14	14	—	—	—	14	14
Delaware	6	—	6	—	—	6	6
Florida	10	—	10	—	—	10	10
Georgia	26	—	26	—	—	26	17
Idaho	6	—	6	—	3	3	6
Illinois	54	54	—	—	1	53	3
Indiana	30	30	—	—	11	19	—
Iowa	26	6	20	—	1	25	26
Kansas	20	—	20	—	—	20	20
Kentucky	26	1	25	—	2	24	24
Louisiana	18	—	18	—	—	18	18
Maine	12	12	—	—	—	12	12
Maryland	16	—	16	—	1	15	16
Massachusetts	32	32	—	—	—	32	32
Michigan	28	18	10	—	5	23	27
Minnesota	22	10	11	1	—	22	22
Mississippi	20	—	20	—	—	20	20
Missouri	36	12	24	—	4	32	36
Montana	6	—	6	—	—	6	6
Nebraska	16	7	9	—	16	—	16
Nevada	6	—	6	—	—	6	6
New Hampshire	8	8	—	—	—	8	5
New Jersey	24	23	1	—	—	24	15
New Mexico	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
New York	78	78	—	—	—	78	10
North Carolina	24	—	24	—	—	24	24
North Dakota	8	—	8	—	—	8	8
Ohio	46	8	38	—	2	44	42
Oklahoma	14	—	14	—	14	—	14
Oregon	8	3	5	—	—	8	8
Pennsylvania	68	68	—	—	13	55	1
Rhode Island	8	8	—	—	—	8	8
South Carolina	18	—	18	—	—	18	13
South Dakota	8	8	—	—	8	—	8
Tennessee	24	—	24	—	—	24	24
Texas	36	—	36	—	—	36	36
Utah	6	6	—	—	2	4	6
Vermont	8	8	—	—	—	8	8
Virginia	24	—	24	—	—	24	21
Washington	10	4	6	—	—	10	10
West Virginia	14	14	—	—	5	9	14
Wisconsin	26	26	—	—	25	1	1
Wyoming	6	—	6	—	—	6	6
Alaska	2	2	—	—	—	2	2
District of Columbia	2	1	1	—	—	2	1
Hawaii	2	—	2	—	1	1	2
Philippine Islands	2	—	2	—	—	2	2
Puerto Rico	2	—	2	—	—	2	2
Total	980	471	506	3	114	866	702

1. Other candidates: Philander C. Knox, 68; Charles E. Hughes, 67; Joseph G. Cannon, 58; Charles W. Fairbanks, 40; Robert M. La Follette, 25; Joseph B. Foraker, 16; Theodore Roosevelt, 3; not voting, 1.

## 1912 Republican

(Narrative, p. 572)

Delegation	Total Votes	Temporary Chairman <sup>1</sup>		Table Motion Prohibiting Challenged Taft Delegates from Voting			First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>		
		Root	McGovern	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Taft	Roosevelt	Present, Not Voting
Alabama	24	22	2	22	2	—	22	—	2
Arizona	6	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
Arkansas	18	17	1	17	1	—	17	—	1
California	26	2	24	2	24	—	2	—	24
Colorado	12	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	—
Connecticut	14	14	—	14	—	—	14	—	—
Delaware	6	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
Florida	12	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	—
Georgia	28	22	6	24	4	—	28	—	—
Idaho	8	—	8	—	8	—	1	—	—
Illinois	58	9	49	7	51	—	2	53	1
Indiana	30	20	10	20	9	1	20	3	7
Iowa	26	16	10	16	10	—	16	—	—
Kansas	20	2	18	2	18	—	2	—	18
Kentucky	26	23	3	24	2	—	24	2	—
Louisiana	20	20	—	20	—	—	20	—	—
Maine	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	12
Maryland	16	8	8	9	7	—	1	9	5
Massachusetts	36	18	18	18	18	—	15	—	21
Michigan	30	19	10	20	10	—	20	9	1
Minnesota	24	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	24
Mississippi	20	16	4	16	4	—	17	—	3
Missouri	36	16	20	16	20	—	16	—	20
Montana	8	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
Nebraska	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	2	14
Nevada	6	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
New Hampshire	8	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
New Jersey	28	—	28	—	28	—	—	2	26
New Mexico	8	6	2	7	1	—	7	1	—
New York	90	76	13	75	15	—	76	8	6
North Carolina	24	3	21	2	22	—	1	1	22
North Dakota	10	—	9	2	8	—	—	—	—
Ohio	48	14	34	14	34	—	14	—	34
Oklahoma	20	4	16	4	16	—	4	1	15
Oregon	10	3	6	5	5	—	—	8	2
Pennsylvania	76	12	64	12	64	—	9	2	62
Rhode Island	10	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	—
South Carolina	18	11	7	11	6	1	16	—	1
South Dakota	10	—	10	—	10	—	—	5	—
Tennessee	24	23	1	23	1	—	23	1	—
Texas	40	31	8	29	9	2	31	—	8
Utah	8	7	1	7	1	—	8	—	—
Vermont	8	6	2	6	2	—	6	—	2
Virginia	24	22	2	21	3	—	22	—	1
Washington	14	14	—	14	—	—	14	—	—
West Virginia	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	16
Wisconsin	26	—	12	—	26	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	6	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
Alaska	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
District of Columbia	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Hawaii	6	—	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
Philippine Islands	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Puerto Rico	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Total	1078	558	501	567	507	4	556 <sup>a</sup>	107	348 <sup>b</sup>

1. Other candidates: W.S. Lauder, 12; Asle J. Gronna, 1; not voting, 6.

2. Other candidates: Robert M. La Follette, 41; Albert B. Cummins, 17; Charles E. Hughes, 2; absent and not voting, 7.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 561.

b. Sum of column; proceedings record 349.



# 1912 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 573)

Delegation	Total Votes	Temporary Chairman <sup>1</sup>		First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>				Tenth Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>			Thirtieth Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup>			43rd Pres. Ballot <sup>5</sup>		45th Pres. Ballot <sup>6</sup>		46th Pres. Ballot <sup>7</sup>
		Bryan	Parker	Clark	Wilson	Harmon	Underwood	Clark	Wilson	Underwood	Clark	Wilson	Underwood	Clark	Wilson	Clark	Wilson	Wilson
Ala.	24	1½	22½	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	24
Ariz.	6	4	2	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	2	—	3	2	3	3	6
Ark.	18	—	18	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	18	—	18
Calif.	26	7	18	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	26	—	2
Colo.	12	6	6	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	11	1	2	10	12
Conn.	14	2	12	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	7	3	4	1	5	2	5	14
Del.	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	6
Fla.	12	1	11	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	2	—	3	7
Ga.	28	—	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	28	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	28
Idaho	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	2½	5½	—	1	7	1½	6½	8
Ill.	58	—	58	58	—	—	—	58	—	—	58	—	—	—	58	—	58	58
Ind.	30	8	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	—	1	28	—	30	30
Iowa	26	13	13	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	12	14	—	11½	14½	9	17	26
Kan.	20	20	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20	20
Ky.	26	7½	17½	26	—	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	26	—	26
La.	20	10	10	11	9	—	—	10	10	—	7	12	—	6	14	5	15	18
Maine	12	1	11	1	9	—	2	1	11	—	1	9	2	1	11	1	11	12
Md.	16	1½	14½	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	11	4½	—	9	5½	8½	7	16
Mass.	36	18	15	36	—	—	—	33	1	2	—	7	—	—	9	—	9	36
Mich.	30	9	21	12	10	7	—	18	9	—	18	12	—	2	28	2	28	30
Minn.	24	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	24	24
Miss.	20	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	20
Mo.	36	14	22	36	—	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	36	—	—
Mont.	8	7	1	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	6	—	1	7	1	7	8
Neb.	16	13	3	12	—	4	—	13	3	—	3	13	—	3	13	3	13	16
Nev.	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
N.H.	8	5	3	8	—	—	—	5	3	—	3	5	—	3	5	3	5	8
N.J.	28	24	4	2	24	—	2	4	24	—	4	24	—	4	24	4	24	24
N.M.	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—	8
N.Y.	90	—	90	—	—	90	—	90	—	—	90	—	—	90	—	90	—	90
N.C.	24	9	15	—	16½	½	7	—	18	6	—	17½	6½	—	22	—	22	24
N.D.	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	10
Ohio	48	19	29	1	10	35	—	6	11	—	—	19	10	—	20	—	23	23
Okla.	20	20	—	10	10	—	—	10	10	—	10	10	—	10	10	10	10	20
Ore.	10	9	1	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	10
Pa.	76	67	9	—	71	5	—	5	71	—	4	72	—	2	74	—	76	76
R.I.	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	10
S.C.	18	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	18	18
S.D.	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	10
Tenn.	24	7	17	6	6	6	6	13	7½	3½	13½	8	2½	10	8	8	10	24
Texas	40	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	40	—	—	40	—	40	40
Utah	8	4	4	1½	6	½	—	1½	6½	—	1½	6½	—	1½	6½	—	8	8
Vt.	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	8
Va.	24	10	14	—	9½	—	14½	—	9½	14	3	9½	11½	—	24	—	24	24
Wash.	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	14	—	14
W.Va.	16	4½	10½	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	16	16
Wis.	26	26	—	6	19	—	—	6	20	—	6	19	—	4	22	—	26	26
Wyo.	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	6
Alaska	6	2	4	4	—	—	—	3	3	—	6	—	—	1	5	—	6	6
D.C.	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
Hawaii	6	2	4	2	3	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	4	6
Phil. Is.	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.R.	6	4	2	2	3	—	1	2	4	—	1½	4½	—	1	4½	1	4½	6
Total	1094	508	579	440½	324	148	117½	556	350½	117½	455	460	121½	329	602	306	633	990

1. Other candidates: James A. O'Gorman, 4; John W. Kern, 1; not voting, 2.

2. Other candidates: Simeon E. Baldwin, 22; Thomas R. Marshall, 31; William J. Bryan, 1; William Sulzer, 2; not voting, 8.

3. Other candidates: Judson Harmon, 31; Marshall, 31; Kern, 1; Bryan, 1; not voting, 6.

4. Other candidates: Eugene N. Foss, 30; Harmon, 19; Kern, 2; not voting, ½.

5. Other candidates: Oscar W. Underwood, 98½; Harmon, 28; Foss, 27; Bryan, 1; Kern, 1; not voting, 7½.

6. Other candidates: Underwood, 97; Foss, 27; Harmon, 25; not voting, 6.

7. Other candidates: Champ Clark, 84; Harmon, 12; not voting, 8.

## 1916 Republican

(Narrative, p. 577)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			Second Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>		Third Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>
		Hughes	Root	Weeks	Hughes	Root	Hughes
Alabama	16	8	—	3	9	—	16
Arizona	6	4	—	—	4	—	6
Arkansas	15	1	3	3	—	2	15
California	26	9	8	3	11	12	26
Colorado	12	—	5	—	—	5	12
Connecticut	14	5	5	1	5	7	14
Delaware	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Florida	8	8	—	—	8	—	8
Georgia	17	5	—	6	6	—	17
Idaho	8	4	—	—	4	1	8
Illinois	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Indiana	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Iowa	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Kansas	20	10	2	3	10	2	20
Kentucky	26	10	—	—	11	—	26
Louisiana	12	4	1	3	6	1	12
Maine	12	6	1	3	8	1	12
Maryland	16	7	1	5	7	1	15
Massachusetts	36	4	—	28	12	—	32
Michigan	30	—	—	—	28	—	30
Minnesota	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Mississippi	12	4	—	1½	4	—	8½
Missouri	36	18	—	8	22	—	34
Montana	8	—	—	—	—	—	7
Nebraska	16	—	—	—	2	—	16
Nevada	6	4	2	—	4	2	6
New Hampshire	8	—	—	8	3	3	8
New Jersey	28	12	12	1	16	3	27
New Mexico	6	2	—	2	2	—	5
New York	87	42	43	—	43	42	87
North Carolina	21	6	2	3	6	2	14
North Dakota	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ohio	48	—	—	—	—	—	48
Oklahoma	20	5	1	6	5	1	19
Oregon	10	10	—	—	10	—	10
Pennsylvania	76	2	—	—	8	1	72
Rhode Island	10	10	—	—	10	—	10
South Carolina	11	2	1	3	4	—	6
South Dakota	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Tennessee	21	9	—	3½	8	½	18
Texas	26	1	1	1	3	3	26
Utah	8	4	3	—	5	2	7
Vermont	8	8	—	—	8	—	8
Virginia	15	5½	3	3	8½	5	15
Washington	14	5	8	—	5	—	14
West Virginia	16	1	—	5	4	1	16
Wisconsin	26	11	—	—	11	—	23
Wyoming	6	6	—	—	6	—	6
Alaska	2	1	—	1	1	—	2
Hawaii	2	—	—	1	1	—	2
Philippine Islands	2	—	1	—	—	1	2
Total	987	253½	103	105	328½	98½	949½

1. Other candidates: Albert B. Cummins, 85; Theodore E. Burton, 77½; Charles W. Fairbanks, 74½; Lawrence Y. Sherman, 66; Theodore Roosevelt, 65; Philander C. Knox, 36; Henry Ford, 32; Martin G. Brumbaugh, 29; Robert M. La Follette, 25; William H. Taft, 14; Coleman du Pont, 12; Frank B. Willis, 4; William E. Borah, 2; Samuel W. McCall, 1; not voting, 2½.

2. Other candidates: Fairbanks, 88½; Cummins, 85; Roosevelt, 81; John W. Weeks, 79; Burton, 76½; Sherman, 65; Knox, 36; La Follette, 25; du Pont, 13; John Wanamaker, 5; Willis, 1; Leonard Wood, 1; Warren G. Harding, 1; McCall, 1; not voting, 2.

3. Other candidates: Roosevelt, 18½; La Follette, 3; du Pont, 5; Henry Cabot Lodge, 7; Weeks, 3; not voting, 1.

## 1916 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 578)

Delegation	Total Votes	Minority Plank on Women's Suffrage		
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Alabama	24	1	23	—
Arizona	6	—	6	—
Arkansas	18	—	18	—
California	26	—	26	—
Colorado	12	—	12	—
Connecticut	14	1	13	—
Delaware	6	—	6	—
Florida	12	4	8	—
Georgia	28	23½	4½	—
Idaho	8	—	8	—
Illinois	58	1	57	—
Indiana	30	24	6	—
Iowa	26	—	26	—
Kansas	20	—	20	—
Kentucky	26	—	26	—
Louisiana	20	8	12	—
Maine	12	—	6	6
Maryland	16	16	—	—
Massachusetts	36	6	30	—
Michigan	30	—	30	—
Minnesota	24	9	15	—
Mississippi	20	—	20	—
Missouri	36	4	24	8
Montana	8	—	8	—
Nebraska	16	—	16	—
Nevada	6	—	6	—
New Hampshire	8	1	7	—
New Jersey	28	10	11	7
New Mexico	6	—	6	—
New York	90	—	90	—
North Carolina	24	11	13	—
North Dakota	10	—	10	—
Ohio	48	20	28	—
Oklahoma	20	—	20	—
Oregon	10	—	10	—
Pennsylvania	76	—	76	—
Rhode Island	10	1	9	—
South Carolina	18	—	18	—
South Dakota	10	—	10	—
Tennessee	24	—	24	—
Texas	40	32	8	—
Utah	8	—	8	—
Vermont	8	—	8	—
Virginia	24	—	24	—
Washington	14	—	14	—
West Virginia	16	8	8	—
Wisconsin	26	—	26	—
Wyoming	6	—	6	—
Alaska	6	—	6	—
District of Columbia	6	—	6	—
Hawaii	6	—	6	—
Philippine Islands	6	1	4	1
Puerto Rico	6	—	6	—
Total	1092	181½	888½	22

## 1920 Republican

(Narrative, p. 580)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			Fourth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>			Eighth Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>			Ninth Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup>			Tenth Pres. Ballot <sup>5</sup> (Before shift)		Tenth Pres. Ballot <sup>6</sup> (After shift)	
		Wood	Lowden	Johnson	Wood	Lowden	Johnson	Wood	Lowden	Harding	Wood	Lowden	Harding	Wood	Harding	Wood	Harding
Alabama	14	4	6	3	4	6	4	4	6	4	4	6	4	3	8	3	8
Arizona	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6
Arkansas	13	6	6	—	2½	10½	—	1½	11½	—	1½	10½	1	—	13	—	13
California	26	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	12	9	2	—	9	2	—	6	3	3	6	1	5	6	5	—	12
Connecticut	14	—	14	—	—	13	1	1	11	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	13
Delaware	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	6	—	6
Florida	8	4½	2½	—	6½	1½	—	7	1	—	1	—	7	½	7½	½	7½
Georgia	17	8	9	—	8	9	—	8	9	—	8	8	1	7	10	7	10
Idaho	8	5	—	1	5	1	1	4	2	1	5	1	1	3	2	3	2
Illinois	58	14	41	3	—	41	17	—	41	—	—	41	—	—	22.2	—	38.2
Indiana	30	22	—	8	18	3	6	15	4	11	15	4	11	8	20	9	21
Iowa	26	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	26
Kansas	20	14	6	—	14	6	—	10	6	4	—	—	20	1	18	1	18
Kentucky	26	—	20	1	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	26	—	26	—	26
Louisiana	12	3	3	1	3	6	—	3	7	2	—	—	12	—	12	—	12
Maine	12	11	—	—	11	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	12	—
Maryland	16	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	10	5	10	5
Massachusetts	35	7	—	—	16	—	—	11	—	—	11	1	1	17	17	17	17
Michigan	30	—	—	30	—	—	30	13	7	—	15	6	1	1	25	1	25
Minnesota	24	19	3	2	17	5	2	16	5	—	17	5	—	21	2	21	2
Mississippi	12	4½	2	2	7½	2½	—	8½	1½	2	7½	—	4½	2½	9½	—	12
Missouri	36	4½	18	3	8½	19	1	2½	15½	17	—	—	36	—	36	—	36
Montana	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	16	3	—	13	6	—	10	14	—	—	16	—	—	5	4	5	4
Nevada	6	2	1½	2	2½	2	1½	1½	—	3½	1½	—	3½	—	3½	—	3½
New Hampshire	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—
New Jersey	28	17	—	11	17	—	11	16	—	2	15	—	4	15	5	15	5
New Mexico	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6
New York	88	10	2	—	20	32	5	23	45	8	5	4	66	6	68	6	68
North Carolina	22	—	—	1	3	15	2	2	16	4	3	—	18	2	20	2	20
North Dakota	10	2	—	8	3	1	6	3	4	—	3	4	—	1	9	—	10
Ohio	48	9	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	39	9	—	39	—	48	—	48
Oklahoma	20	1½	18½	—	2	18	—	2	18	—	½	—	18	½	18	½	18
Oregon	10	1	—	9	5	—	5	4	—	1	4	—	1	3	2	3	2
Pennsylvania	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	60	14	60
Rhode Island	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
South Carolina	11	—	8	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	11
South Dakota	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	6	4	6	4
Tennessee	20	20	—	—	19	1	—	10	7	3	6	1	13	—	20	—	20
Texas	23	8½	5	1½	8	9½	1	5	8½	8½	1	1	19½	—	23	—	23
Utah	8	5	2	—	5	2	—	4	2	2	2	2	4	1	5	1	5
Vermont	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—
Virginia	15	3	12	—	3	12	—	3	10	2	4	—	11	1	14	1	14
Washington	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	14
West Virginia	16	—	—	—	8	—	1	9	—	7	8	—	7	—	16	—	16
Wisconsin	26	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wyoming	6	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
Alaska	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
District of Columbia	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Hawaii	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Philippine Islands	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Puerto Rico	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Total	984	287½	211½	133½	314½	289	140½	299	307	133 <sup>a</sup>	249	121½	374½	181½	644.7	156	692.2

1. Other candidates: Warren G. Harding, 65½; William C. Sproul, 84; Calvin Coolidge, 34; Herbert Hoover, 5½; Coleman du Pont, 7; Jeter C. Pritchard, 21; Robert M. La Follette, 24; Howard Sutherland, 17; William E. Borah, 2; Charles B. Warren, 1; Miles Poindexter, 20; Nicholas M. Butler, 69½; not voting, 1.

2. Other candidates: Harding, 61½; Sproul, 79½; Coolidge, 25; Hoover, 5; du Pont, 2; La Follette, 22; Sutherland, 3; Borah, 1; Poindexter, 15; Butler, 20; James E. Watson, 4; Knox, 2.

3. Other candidates: Hiram W. Johnson, 87; Coolidge, 30; du Pont, 3; Frank B. Kellogg, 1; La Follette, 24; Poindexter, 15; Irvine L. Lenroot, 1; Hoover, 5; Butler, 2; Knox, 1; Sproul, 76.

4. Other candidates: Johnson, 82; Sproul, 78; Coolidge, 28; Hoover, 6; Lenroot, 1; Butler, 2; Knox, 1; La Follette, 24; Poindexter, 14; Will H. Hays, 1; H. F. MacGregor, 1; not voting, 1.

5. Other candidates: Frank Lowden, 28; Johnson, 80%; Hoover, 10%; Coolidge, 5; Butler, 2; Lenroot, 1; Hays, 1; Knox, 1; La Follette, 24; Poindexter, 2; not voting, 2½.

6. Other candidates: Lowden, 11; Johnson, 80%; Hoover, 9½; Coolidge, 5; Butler, 2; Lenroot, 1; Hays, 1; Knox, 1; La Follette, 24; not voting, ½.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 133½.

# 1920 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 581)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>				Thirtieth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>			39th Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>		44th Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup>	
		McAdoo	Cox	Palmer	Smith	McAdoo	Cox	Palmer	McAdoo	Cox	McAdoo	Cox
Alabama	24	9	3	6	2	12	7	—	8	—	8	13
Arizona	6	4	1	—	—	3	2	—	4	2	2½	3½
Arkansas	18	3	7	2	—	3	14	1	4	14	—	18
California	26	10	4	3	1	10	13	1	14	12	13	13
Colorado	12	3	—	8	—	5	6	—	4	7	3	9
Connecticut	14	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	3	10	2	12
Delaware	6	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	4	2	3	3
Florida	12	1	—	8	—	3	9	—	3	9	—	12
Georgia	28	—	—	28	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	28
Idaho	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	8	—
Illinois	58	9	9	35	5	21	36	1	18	38	13	44
Indiana	30	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	11	19	—	30
Iowa	26	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	26	—	26
Kansas	20	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20	—
Kentucky	26	3	23	—	—	5	20	—	5	20	—	26
Louisiana	20	5	2	2	—	4	14	—	7	12	—	20
Maine	12	5	—	5	—	7	—	5	12	—	5	5
Maryland	16	5½	5½	—	—	5½	8½	—	5½	8½	—	13½
Massachusetts	36	4	4	17	7	2	15	16	1	33	—	35
Michigan	30	15	—	12	—	15	6	9	14	12	—	—
Minnesota	24	10	2	7	—	14	4	4	16	7	15	8
Mississippi	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20
Missouri	36	15½	2½	10	—	18	6	5	20½	11½	17	18
Montana	8	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	2	6
Nebraska	16	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	2	5
Nevada	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6
New Hampshire	8	4	—	1	—	5	2	1	5	2	6	2
New Jersey	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	28	—	28
New Mexico	6	2	—	1	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—
New York	90	—	—	—	90	20	70	—	20	70	20	70
North Carolina	24	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	24	—
North Dakota	10	6	1	2	—	8	2	—	9	1	4	2
Ohio	48	—	48	—	—	—	48	—	—	48	—	48
Oklahoma	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	—
Pennsylvania	76	2	—	73	—	2	1	73	2	1	4	68
Rhode Island	10	2	—	5	2	3	4	3	1	7	1	9
South Carolina	18	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	18	—
South Dakota	10	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	6	3	3	5
Tennessee	24	2	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	40	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	40	—	40	—
Utah	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	7	1
Vermont	8	4	2	1	1	1	6	1	4	4	—	8
Virginia	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	2½	18½
Washington	14	10	—	—	—	14	—	—	11	2½	—	13
West Virginia	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	26	11	5	3	1	19	7	—	19	7	3	23
Wyoming	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	3	3
Alaska	6	2	1	3	—	2	1	3	4	2	—	6
Canal Zone	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—
District of Columbia	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
Hawaii	6	2	—	4	—	1	5	—	1	5	—	6
Philippine Islands	6	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	3	2	2	4
Puerto Rico	6	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	6	—	1	5
Total	1094	266	134	254 <sup>a</sup>	109	403½	400½	165	440	468½	270	699½

1. Other candidates: Homer S. Cummings, 25; James W. Gerard, 21; Robert L. Owen, 33; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, 18; Edwin T. Meredith, 27; Edward I. Edwards, 42; John W. Davis, 32; Carter Glass, 26½; Furnifold M. Simmons, 24; Francis B. Harrison, 6; John S. Williams, 20; Thomas R. Marshall, 37; Champ Clark, 9; Oscar W. Underwood, ½; William R. Hearst, 1; William J. Bryan, 1; Bainbridge Colby, 1; Josephus Daniels, 1; Wood, 4.

2. Other candidates: Cummings, 4; Owen, 33; Davis, 58; Glass, 24; Clark, 2; Underwood, 2; not voting, 2.

3. Other candidates: A. Mitchell Palmer, 74; Davis, 71½; Owen, 32; Cummings, 2; Clark, 2; Colby, 1; not voting, 3.

4. Other candidates: Palmer, 1; Davis, 52; Owen, 34; Glass, 1½; Colby, 1; not voting, 36.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 256.





## 1924 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 584)

Delegation	Total Votes	Minority Report on League of Nations			Minority Report on Ku Klux Klan			First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		Fiftieth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>		Ninetieth Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>		
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	McAdoo	Smith	McAdoo	Smith	McAdoo	Smith	Ralston
Alabama	24	12½	11½	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	6	1½	4½	—	1	5	—	4½	—	3½	—	3½	—	—
Arkansas	18	3	15	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	26	4	22	—	7	19	—	26	—	26	—	26	—	—
Colorado	12	9½	2½	—	6	6	—	—	—	4	3	1	3	½
Connecticut	14	5	9	—	13	1	—	—	6	4	10	2	12	—
Delaware	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	12	5	7	—	1	11	—	12	—	10	1	9	—	3
Georgia	28	—	28	—	1	19½	7½	28	—	28	—	28	—	—
Idaho	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Illinois	58	10	48	—	45	13	—	12	15	13	20	12	36	6
Indiana	30	—	30	—	5	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Iowa	26	—	26	—	13½	12½	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	—
Kansas	20	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	26	9½	16½	—	9½	16½	—	26	—	26	—	26	—	—
Louisiana	20	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	12	11	1	—	8	4	—	2	3½	2½	4½	1½	4½	—
Maryland	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	36	8	28	—	35½	½	—	1½	33	2½	33½	2½	33½	—
Michigan	30	6	24	—	12½	16½	1	—	—	15	15	—	10	20
Minnesota	24	10	14	—	17	7	—	5	10	6	15	6	15	—
Mississippi	20	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Missouri	36	2	34	—	10½	25½	—	36	—	36	—	—	—	36
Montana	8	—	8	—	1	7	—	7	1	7	—	7	1	—
Nebraska	16	—	16	—	3	13	—	1	—	13	3	1	—	—
Nevada	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6
New Hampshire	8	8	—	—	2½	5½	—	—	—	4½	3½	3	3½	—
New Jersey	28	—	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	28	—
New Mexico	6	—	6	—	1	5	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
New York	90	35	55	—	90	—	—	—	90	2	88	2	88	—
North Carolina	24	6	18	—	3 <sup>17/20</sup>	20 <sup>3/20</sup>	—	24	—	17	—	3	—	—
North Dakota	10	1	9	—	10	—	—	10	—	5	5	5	5	—
Ohio	48	48	—	—	32½	15½	—	—	—	—	—	—	20½	17
Oklahoma	20	—	20	—	—	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Oregon	10	1	9	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	—
Pennsylvania	76	52	22	2	49½	24½	2	25½	35½	25½	38½	25½	39½	—
Rhode Island	10	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—
South Carolina	18	18	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	18	—	18	—	—
South Dakota	10	—	10	—	6	4	—	10	—	9	—	9	—	—
Tennessee	24	15	9	—	3	21	—	24	—	24	—	24	—	—
Texas	40	—	40	—	—	40	—	40	—	40	—	40	—	—
Utah	8	5½	2½	—	4	4	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—
Vermont	8	2	6	—	8	—	—	1	7	1	7	—	8	—
Virginia	24	24	—	—	2½	21½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	14	—	14	—	—	14	—	14	—	14	—	14	—	—
West Virginia	16	16	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wisconsin	26	4	22	—	25	1	—	3	23	3	23	1	23	—
Wyoming	6	3	3	—	2	4	—	—	—	1	4½	—	3	—
Alaska	6	—	5	—	6	—	—	1	3	1	3	—	5	—
Canal Zone	6	—	6	—	2	4	—	6	—	6	—	3	3	—
District of Columbia	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Hawaii	6	—	6	—	4	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Philippine Islands	6	2	4	—	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	—
Puerto Rico	6	1	5	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1098	353½	742½	2	542 <sup>7/20</sup>	543 <sup>3/20</sup>	12½	431½	241	461½	320½	314	354½	159½

1. Other candidates: Oscar W. Underwood, 42½; Joseph T. Robinson, 21; Willard Saulsbury, 7; Samuel M. Ralston, 30; Jonathan M. Davis, 20; Albert C. Ritchie, 22½; Woodbridge N. Ferris, 30; James M. Cox, 59; Charles W. Bryan, 18; Fred H. Brown, 17; George S. Silzer, 38; Carter Glass, 25; John W. Davis, 31; William E. Sweet, 12; Patrick Harrison, 43½; Houston Thompson, 1; John B. Kendrick, 6.

2. Other candidates: John W. Davis, 64; Ralston, 58; Underwood, 42½; Robinson, 44; Glass, 24; Cox, 54; Ritchie, 16½; Saulsbury, 6; Thomas J. Walsh, 1; Jonathan M. Davis, 2; Owen, 4.

3. Other candidates: Underwood, 42½; Robinson, 20; John W. Davis, 65½; Glass, 30½; Ritchie, 16½; Saulsbury, 6; Walsh, 5; Bryan, 15; Jonathan M. Davis, 22; Josephus Daniels, 19; Edwin T. Meredith, 26; not voting, 2.

# 1924 Democratic

(Narrative, p.584)

Delegation	100th Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup>			101st Pres. Ballot <sup>5</sup>				102nd Pres. Ballot <sup>6</sup>			103rd Pres. Ballot <sup>7</sup> (Before shift)		103rd Pres. Ballot <sup>8</sup> (After shift)	
	McAdoo	Smith	Davis	Underwood	Smith	Davis	Meredith	Underwood	Davis	Walsh	Underwood	Davis	Underwood	Davis
Alabama	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	—	24
Arizona	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	3	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	16½	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	26	2	2	—	26
Colorado	½	3½	1½	1	3	2½	1	6½	1½	—	5	3	5	3
Connecticut	2	12	—	11	—	1	—	11	—	3	11	—	—	14
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
Florida	9	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	5	4	—	6	—	6
Georgia	28	—	—	—	—	5	12	1	13	—	—	27	—	27
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	8
Illinois	—	35	6	20	—	4	13	20	3	13	19	19	—	58
Indiana	—	—	14	3	—	10	6	10	10	—	5	25	5	25
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Kansas	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20
Kentucky	12	—	8½	1	1	9	½	1	9	6½	1	22½	—	26
Louisiana	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20
Maine	1	2	8	5	—	6	—	8	4	—	10	2	10	2
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	16
Massachusetts	2½	33½	—	—	33	—	—	8	½	2	23½	2	23½	2
Michigan	—	10	15	10	—	12	1	14	16	—	—	29½	—	29½
Minnesota	6	15	1	—	15	1	—	14	2	1	16	3	16	3
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20
Missouri	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	36
Montana	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	2	—	—	1	—	11	2	—	4	2	1	2	1
Nevada	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
New Hampshire	—	1	2	—	1	1	1½	—	3½	4½	—	3½	—	3½
New Jersey	—	28	—	16	—	—	—	16	2	—	16	1	16	1
New Mexico	6	—	—	—	1½	1	1	—	2½	—	—	2	—	2
New York	2	88	—	86½	—	—	—	84	1	1	44	4	—	60
North Carolina	—	—	—	1	—	20	1	—	23	—	5½	18½	—	24
North Dakota	3	5	—	—	5	—	1	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	15	23	5	10	23	5	7	25	—	4	41	1	46
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20
Oregon	10	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	5	1	5
Pennsylvania	17½	39½	9	6	36½	19½	1	32½	29½	4	31½	37½	—	76
Rhode Island	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	10
South Carolina	18	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	18
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Tennessee	6	—	8	1	—	15	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	19
Texas	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40	—	—	40	—	40
Utah	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	8	—	8
Vermont	—	8	—	4	—	4	—	4	4	—	—	8	—	8
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	24
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	14
West Virginia	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	16
Wisconsin	—	22	—	8	9	—	1	11	—	9	8	1	1	22
Wyoming	—	3	½	—	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6
Alaska	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	4	2	4
Canal Zone	3	3	—	—	—	1	3	3	3	—	—	6	—	6
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—
Hawaii	1	1	3	1	1	4	—	1	4	—	1	4	1	4
Philippine Islands	2	2	—	5	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	4	1	4
Puerto Rico	—	1	5	1	—	5	—	1	5	—	1	5	1	5
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	190	351½	203½	229½	121	316	130	317	415½	123	250½	575½	102½	844

4. Other candidates: Underwood, 41½; Robinson, 46; Bryan, 2; Saulsbury, 6; Walsh, 52½; Owen, 20; Ritchie, 17½; Meredith 75½; David F. Houston, 9; Glass, 35; Daniels, 24; Newton D. Baker, 4; George L. Berry, 1; James W. Gerard, 19; not voting, 9.

5. Other candidates: Robinson, 22½; William G. McAdoo, 52; Walsh, 98; Ritchie, ½; Berry, 1; A. A. Murphree, 4; Houston, 9; Owen, 23; Cummings, 9; Glass, 59; Gerard, 16; Baker, 1; Daniels, 24; Cordell Hull, 2; not voting, 3½.

6. Other candidates: Robinson, 21; McAdoo, 21; Alfred E. Smith, 44; Thompson, 1; Ritchie, ½; Bryan, 1; Gerard, 7; Glass, 67; Cordell Daniels, 2; Berry, 1½; Meredith, 66½; Henry T. Allen, 1; Hull, 1; not voting, 8.

7. Other candidates: McAdoo, 14½; Robinson, 21; Meredith, 42½; Glass, 79; Hull, 1; Smith, 10½; Daniels, 1; Gerard, 8; Thompson, 1; Walsh, 84½, not voting, 9.

8. Other candidates: Robinson, 20; McAdoo, 11½; Smith, 7½; Walsh, 58; Meredith, 15½; Glass, 23; Gerard, 7; Hull, 1; not voting, 8.



## 1924 Republican

(Narrative, p. 583)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Coolidge
Alabama	16	16
Arizona	9	9
Arkansas	14	14
California	29	29
Colorado	15	15
Connecticut	17	17
Delaware	9	9
Florida	10	10
Georgia	18	18
Idaho	11	11
Illinois	61	61
Indiana	33	33
Iowa	29	29
Kansas	23	23
Kentucky	26	26
Louisiana	13	13
Maine	15	15
Maryland	19	19
Massachusetts	39	39
Michigan	33	33
Minnesota	27	27
Mississippi	12	12
Missouri	39	39
Montana	11	11
Nebraska	19	19
Nevada	9	9
New Hampshire	11	11
New Jersey	31	31
New Mexico	9	9
New York	91	91
North Carolina	22	22
North Dakota	13	7
Ohio	51	51
Oklahoma	23	23
Oregon	13	13
Pennsylvania	79	79
Rhode Island	13	13
South Carolina	11	11
South Dakota	13	3
Tennessee	27	27
Texas	23	23
Utah	11	11
Vermont	11	11
Virginia	17	17
Washington	17	17
West Virginia	19	19
Wisconsin	29	1
Wyoming	9	9
Alaska	2	2
District of Columbia	2	2
Hawaii	2	2
Philippine Islands	2	2
Puerto Rico	2	2
Total	1109	1065

1. Other candidates: Robert M. La Follette, 34; Hiram W. Johnson, 10.

**1928 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 587)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Hoover
Alabama	15	15
Arizona	9	9
Arkansas	11	11
California	29	29
Colorado	15	15
Connecticut	17	17
Delaware	9	9
Florida	10	9
Georgia	16	15
Idaho	11	11
Illinois	61	24
Indiana	33	—
Iowa	29	7
Kansas	23	—
Kentucky	29	29
Louisiana	12	11
Maine	15	15
Maryland	19	19
Massachusetts	39	39
Michigan	33	33
Minnesota	27	11
Mississippi	12	12
Missouri	39	28
Montana	11	10
Nebraska	19	11
Nevada	9	9
New Hampshire	11	11
New Jersey	31	31
New Mexico	9	7
New York	90	90
North Carolina	20	17
North Dakota	13	4
Ohio	51	36
Oklahoma	20	—
Oregon	13	13
Pennsylvania	79	79
Rhode Island	13	12
South Carolina	11	11
South Dakota	13	2
Tennessee	19	19
Texas	26	26
Utah	11	9
Vermont	11	11
Virginia	15	15
Washington	17	17
West Virginia	19	1
Wisconsin	26	9
Wyoming	9	9
Alaska	2	2
District of Columbia	2	2
Hawaii	2	2
Philippine Islands	2	2
Puerto Rico	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>837</b>

1. Other candidates: Frank O. Lowden, 74; Charles Curtis, 64; James E. Watson, 45; George W. Norris, 24; Guy D. Goff, 18; Calvin Coolidge, 17; Charles G. Dawes, 4; Charles E. Hughes, 1; not voting, 5.

**1928 Democratic**

(Narrative, p. 588)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> (Before shift)	First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup> (After shift)
Alabama	24	1	1
Arizona	6	6	6
Arkansas	17	17	17
California	26	26	26
Colorado	12	12	12
Connecticut	14	14	14
Delaware	6	6	6
Florida	12	—	—
Georgia	28	—	—
Idaho	8	8	8
Illinois	58	56	56
Indiana	30	—	25
Iowa	26	26	26
Kansas	20	—	11½
Kentucky	26	26	26
Louisiana	20	20	20
Maine	12	12	12
Maryland	16	16	16
Massachusetts	36	36	36
Michigan	30	30	30
Minnesota	24	24	24
Mississippi	20	—	9½
Missouri	36	—	—
Montana	8	8	8
Nebraska	16	—	12
Nevada	6	6	6
New Hampshire	8	8	8
New Jersey	28	28	28
New Mexico	6	6	6
New York	90	90	90
North Carolina	24	4⅔	4⅔
North Dakota	10	10	10
Ohio	48	1	45
Oklahoma	20	10	10
Oregon	10	10	10
Pennsylvania	76	70½	70½
Rhode Island	10	10	10
South Carolina	18	—	—
South Dakota	10	10	10
Tennessee	24	—	23
Texas	40	—	—
Utah	8	8	8
Vermont	8	8	8
Virginia	24	6	6
Washington	14	14	14
West Virginia	16	10½	10½
Wisconsin	26	26	26
Wyoming	6	6	6
Alaska	6	6	6
Canal Zone	6	6	6
District of Columbia	6	6	6
Hawaii	6	6	6
Philippine Islands	6	6	6
Puerto Rico	6	6	6
Virgin Islands	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>724⅔</b>	<b>849⅓</b>

1. Other candidates: Cordell Hull, 71⅓; Walter F. George, 52½; James A. Reed, 48; Atlee Pomerene, 47; Jesse H. Jones, 43; Evans Woollen, 32; Patrick Harrison, 20; William A. Ayres, 20; Richard C. Watts, 18; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, 16; Vic Donahey, 5; Houston Thompson, 2.

2. Other candidates: George, 52½; Reed, 52; Hull, 50⅓; Jones, 43; Watts, 18; Harrison, 8½; Woollen, 7; Donahey, 5; Ayres, 3; Pomerene, 3; Hitchcock, 2; Thompson, 2; Theodore G. Bilbo, 1; not voting, 2½.



## 1932 Republican

(Narrative, p. 592)

Delegation	Total Votes	Repeal of Prohibition Plank		First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>
		Yea	Nay	Hoover
Alabama	19	—	19	19
Arizona	9	9	—	9
Arkansas	15	—	15	15
California	47	6	41	47
Colorado	15	1	14	15
Connecticut	19	19	—	19
Delaware	9	—	9	9
Florida	16	—	16	16
Georgia	16	2	14	16
Idaho	11	—	11	11
Illinois	61	45	15½	54½
Indiana	31	28	3	31
Iowa	25	3	22	25
Kansas	21	4	17	21
Kentucky	25	15	10	25
Louisiana	12	—	12	12
Maine	13	5	8	13
Maryland	19	—	19	19
Massachusetts	34	16	17	34
Michigan	41	25½	15½	41
Minnesota	25	—	25	25
Mississippi	11	11	—	11
Missouri	33	8½	23¾	33
Montana	11	—	11	11
Nebraska	17	1	16	17
Nevada	9	8	1	9
New Hampshire	11	—	11	11
New Jersey	35	35	—	35
New Mexico	9	2	7	8
New York	97	76	21	97
North Carolina	28	3	25	28
North Dakota	11	—	11	9
Ohio	55	12⅔	42⅔	55
Oklahoma	25	—	25	25
Oregon	13	3	10	9
Pennsylvania	75	51	23	73
Rhode Island	8	8	—	8
South Carolina	10	—	10	10
South Dakota	11	3	8	11
Tennessee	24	1	23	24
Texas	49	—	49	49
Utah	11	1	10	11
Vermont	9	9	—	9
Virginia	25	—	25	25
Washington	19	11	8	19
West Virginia	19	4	15	19
Wisconsin	27	22	5	15
Wyoming	9	9	—	9
Alaska	2	—	2	2
District of Columbia	2	—	2	2
Hawaii	2	2	—	2
Philippine Islands	2	1	1	2
Puerto Rico	2	—	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>460⅔</b>	<b>690⅓</b>	<b>1126½</b>

1. Other candidates: John J. Blaine, 13; Calvin Coolidge, 4½; Joseph I. France, 4; Charles G. Dawes, 1; James W. Wadsworth, 1; not voting, 4.



## 1932 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 590)

Delegation	Total Votes	Louisiana Credentials			Minnesota Credentials			Permanent Organization		First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		Second Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>		Third Pres.		Fourth Pres.	
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Roosevelt	Smith	Roosevelt	Smith	Roosevelt	Smith	Roosevelt	Smith
Ala.	24	—	24	—	—	24	—	4½	19½	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—
Ariz.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Ark.	18	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	18	18	—	18	—	18	—	18	—
Calif.	44	44	—	—	44	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
Colo.	12	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	12	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—
Conn.	16	9½	6½	—	9¼	6¾	—	9½	6½	—	16	—	16	—	16	—	16
Del.	6	1	5	—	—	6	—	1	5	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Fla.	14	3	11	—	—	14	—	—	14	14	—	14	—	14	—	14	—
Ga.	28	—	28	—	—	28	—	—	28	28	—	28	—	28	—	28	—
Idaho	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
Ill.	58	50¼	7¾	—	48	10	—	42	16	15¼	2¼	15¼	2¼	15¼	2¼	58	—
Ind.	30	30	—	—	30	—	—	30	—	14	2	16	2	16	2	30	—
Iowa	26	13	13	—	—	26	—	10	16	26	—	26	—	26	—	26	—
Kan.	20	—	20	—	—	20	—	6½	13½	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—
Ky.	26	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	26	26	—	26	—	26	—	26	—
La.	20	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—
Maine	12	6	6	—	6	6	—	7	5	12	—	12	—	12	—	12	—
Md.	16	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Mass.	36	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	36	—	36	—	36	—	36
Mich.	38	—	38	—	—	38	—	—	38	38	—	38	—	38	—	38	—
Minn.	24	1	23	—	1	23	—	3	21	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—
Miss.	20	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	20	—	20	—	20	—	20	—
Mo.	36	19½	19½	—	16½	19½	—	16½	10½	12	—	18	—	20½	—	36	—
Mont.	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
Neb.	16	—	16	—	—	16	—	1	15	16	—	16	—	16	—	16	—
Nev.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
N.H.	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
N.J.	32	32	—	—	32	—	—	32	—	—	32	—	32	—	32	—	32
N.M.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	3	3	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
N.Y.	94	65	29	—	65	29	—	67	27	28½	65½	29½	64½	31	63	31	63
N.C.	26	20½	5½	—	—	26	—	4	22	26	—	26	—	25¼/100	—	26	—
N.D.	10	—	10	—	2½	7½	—	1	9	9	—	10	—	9	—	10	—
Ohio	52	40	11	1	48½	2½	1	49½	2½	—	—	½	—	2½	—	29	17
Okla.	22	22	—	—	22	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Ore.	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	1	9	10	—	10	—	10	—	10	—
Pa.	76	20½	55½	—	25	49	2	27½	48½	44½	30	44½	23½	45½	21	49	14½
R.I.	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	10	—	10	—	10
S.C.	18	—	18	—	—	18	—	—	18	18	—	18	—	18	—	18	—
S.D.	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	10	10	—	10	—	10	—	10	—
Tenn.	24	—	24	—	—	24	—	—	24	24	—	24	—	24	—	24	—
Texas	46	46	—	—	46	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
Utah	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
Vt.	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
Va.	24	24	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Wash.	16	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	16	—	16	—	16	—	16	—
W.Va.	16	—	16	—	3	13	—	—	16	16	—	16	—	16	—	16	—
Wis.	26	2	24	—	2	24	—	2	24	24	2	24	2	24	2	24	2
Wyo.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Alaska	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Canal Z.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
D.C.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Hawaii	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Phil. Is.	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	6	—
P.R.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Vir. Is.	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—
Total	1154	514¼	638¾	1	492¾	658¼	3	528	626	666¼	201¼	677¼	194¼	682¾/100	190¼	945	190½

1. Other candidates: John N. Garner, 90¼; Harry F. Byrd, 25; Melvin A. Traylor, 42¼; Albert C. Ritchie, 21; James A. Reed, 24; George White, 52; William H. Murray, 23; Newton D. Baker, 8½.

2. Other candidates: Garner, 90¼; Byrd, 24; Traylor, 40¼; Ritchie, 23½; Reed, 18; White, 50½; Baker, 8; Will Rogers, 22; not voting, 5½.

3. Other candidates: Garner, 101¼; Byrd, 24¾/100; Traylor, 40¼; Richie, 23½; Reed, 27½; White, 52½; Baker, 8½; not voting, 2½.

4. Other candidates: Ritchie, 3½; White, 3; Baker, 5½; James M. Cox, 1; not voting, 5½.

**1936 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 592)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Landon
Alabama	13	13
Arizona	6	6
Arkansas	11	11
California	44	44
Colorado	12	12
Connecticut	19	19
Delaware	9	9
Florida	12	12
Georgia	14	14
Idaho	8	8
Illinois	57	57
Indiana	28	28
Iowa	22	22
Kansas	18	18
Kentucky	22	22
Louisiana	12	12
Maine	13	13
Maryland	16	16
Massachusetts	33	33
Michigan	38	38
Minnesota	22	22
Mississippi	11	11
Missouri	30	30
Montana	8	8
Nebraska	14	14
Nevada	6	6
New Hampshire	11	11
New Jersey	32	32
New Mexico	6	6
New York	90	90
North Carolina	23	23
North Dakota	8	8
Ohio	52	52
Oklahoma	21	21
Oregon	10	10
Pennsylvania	75	75
Rhode Island	8	8
South Carolina	10	10
South Dakota	8	8
Tennessee	17	17
Texas	25	25
Utah	8	8
Vermont	9	9
Virginia	17	17
Washington	16	16
West Virginia	16	15
Wisconsin	24	6
Wyoming	6	6
Alaska	3	3
District of Columbia	3	3
Hawaii	3	3
Philippine Islands	2	2
Puerto Rico	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>984</b>

1. Other candidates: William E. Borah, 19.

**1940 Democratic**

(Narrative, p. 596)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Roosevelt
Alabama	22	20
Arizona	6	6
Arkansas	18	18
California	44	43
Colorado	12	12
Connecticut	16	16
Delaware	6	6
Florida	14	12½
Georgia	24	24
Idaho	8	8
Illinois	58	58
Indiana	28	28
Iowa	22	22
Kansas	18	18
Kentucky	22	22
Louisiana	20	20
Maine	10	10
Maryland	16	7½
Massachusetts	34	21½
Michigan	38	38
Minnesota	22	22
Mississippi	18	18
Missouri	30	26½
Montana	8	8
Nebraska	14	13
Nevada	6	2
New Hampshire	8	8
New Jersey	32	32
New Mexico	6	6
New York	94	64½
North Carolina	26	26
North Dakota	8	8
Ohio	52	52
Oklahoma	22	22
Oregon	10	10
Pennsylvania	72	72
Rhode Island	8	8
South Carolina	16	16
South Dakota	8	3
Tennessee	22	22
Texas	46	—
Utah	8	8
Vermont	6	6
Virginia	22	5¼/15
Washington	16	15
West Virginia	16	12
Wisconsin	24	21
Wyoming	6	6
Alaska	6	—
Canal Zone	6	—
District of Columbia	6	6
Hawaii	6	6
Philippine Islands	6	6
Puerto Rico	6	3
Virgin Islands	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>946</b> <sup>13/30</sup>

1. Other candidates: James A. Farley, 72¾; John N. Garner; 61; Millard E. Tydings, 9½; Cordell Hull, 5½; not voting, 4½.

# 1940 Republican

(Narrative, p. 595)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			Fourth Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>			Fifth Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>		Sixth (before shift) <sup>4</sup>		Sixth (after shift) <sup>5</sup>
		Dewey	Taft	Willkie	Dewey	Taft	Willkie	Taft	Willkie	Taft	Willkie	Willkie
Alabama	13	7	6	—	7	5	1	7	5	7	6	13
Arizona	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	6
Arkansas	12	2	7	2	3	7	2	10	2	10	2	12
California	44	7	7	7	9	11	10	12	9	22	17	44
Colorado	12	1	4	3	1	4	3	4	4	6	5	12
Connecticut	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	16	—	16	16
Delaware	6	—	1	3	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	6
Florida	12	6	1	—	9	2	—	3	7	2	10	12
Georgia	14	7	3	—	6	3	2	7	6	7	6	14
Idaho	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	7	—	6	2	8
Illinois	58	52	2	4	17	27	10	30	17	33	24	58
Indiana	28	7	7	9	5	6	15	7	20	5	23	28
Iowa	22	—	—	—	2	—	—	13	7	15	7	22
Kansas	18	—	—	—	11	2	5	—	18	—	18	18
Kentucky	22	12	8	—	9	13	—	22	—	22	—	22
Louisiana	12	5	5	—	6	6	—	12	—	12	—	12
Maine	13	—	—	—	2	2	9	—	13	—	13	13
Maryland	16	16	—	—	—	—	14	1	14	1	15	16
Massachusetts	34	—	—	1	—	2	28	2	28	2	30	34
Michigan	38	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	35	38
Minnesota	22	3	4	6	2	9	9	12	9	11	10	22
Mississippi	11	3	8	—	2	9	—	11	—	9	2	11
Missouri	30	10	3	6	4	3	18	7	21	4	26	30
Montana	8	8	—	—	3	3	2	4	4	4	4	8
Nebraska	14	14	—	—	2	5	5	9	5	6	8	14
Nevada	6	—	2	2	—	1	4	2	4	2	4	6
New Hampshire	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6	2	6	8
New Jersey	32	20	—	12	6	1	23	1	26	—	32	32
New Mexico	6	3	1	2	1	1	4	2	4	1	5	6
New York	92	61	—	8	48	5	35	10	75	7	78	92
North Carolina	23	9	7	2	6	6	9	11	12	8	15	23
North Dakota	8	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	4	4	8
Ohio	52	—	52	—	—	52	—	52	—	52	—	52
Oklahoma	22	22	—	—	10	6	3	18	4	5	17	22
Oregon	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	7	10
Pennsylvania	72	1	—	1	—	—	19	—	21	—	72	72
Rhode Island	8	1	3	3	—	4	4	4	4	3	5	8
South Carolina	10	10	—	—	8	—	2	—	9	—	10	10
South Dakota	8	—	—	—	4	1	—	7	1	2	6	8
Tennessee	18	8	3	2	5	6	5	9	6	5	10	17
Texas	26	—	26	—	—	26	—	26	—	26	—	26
Utah	8	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	5	1	7	8
Vermont	9	1	3	3	1	3	5	3	6	2	7	9
Virginia	18	2	9	5	—	7	11	7	11	2	16	18
Washington	16	13	3	—	12	3	—	16	—	4	10	16
West Virginia	16	8	5	3	6	3	7	9	6	—	15	15
Wisconsin	24	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	2	20	24
Wyoming	6	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	—	6	6
Alaska	3	1	2	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	2	3
District of Columbia	3	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	3	3
Hawaii	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3
Philippine Islands	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	2	2
Puerto Rico	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	2	2
Total	1000	360	189	105	250	254	306	377	429	318	655	998

1. Other candidate: Arthur H. Vandenberg, 76; Arthur H. James, 74; Joseph W. Martin, 44; Hanford MacNider, 34; Frank E. Gannett, 33; H. Styles Bridges, 28; Arthur Capper, 18; Herbert Hoover, 17; Charles L. McNary, 13; Harlan J. Bushfield, 9.

2. Other candidates: Vandenberg, 61; James, 56; Hoover, 31; MacNider, 26; McNary, 8; Gannett, 4; Bridges, 1; not voting, 3.

3. Other candidates: James, 59; Thomas E. Dewey, 57; Vandenberg, 42; Hoover, 20; McNary, 9; MacNider, 4; Gannett, 1; not voting, 2.

4. Other candidates: Dewey, 11; Hoover, 10; Gannett, 1; McNary, 1; not voting, 4.

5. Not voting, 2.

**1944 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 597)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Dewey
Alabama	14	14
Arizona	8	8
Arkansas	12	12
California	50	50
Colorado	15	15
Connecticut	16	16
Delaware	9	9
Florida	15	15
Georgia	14	14
Idaho	11	11
Illinois	59	59
Indiana	29	29
Iowa	23	23
Kansas	19	19
Kentucky	22	22
Louisiana	13	13
Maine	13	13
Maryland	16	16
Massachusetts	35	35
Michigan	41	41
Minnesota	25	25
Mississippi	6	6
Missouri	30	30
Montana	8	8
Nebraska	15	15
Nevada	6	6
New Hampshire	11	11
New Jersey	35	35
New Mexico	8	8
New York	93	93
North Carolina	25	25
North Dakota	11	11
Ohio	50	50
Oklahoma	23	23
Oregon	15	15
Pennsylvania	70	70
Rhode Island	8	8
South Carolina	4	4
South Dakota	11	11
Tennessee	19	19
Texas	33	33
Utah	8	8
Vermont	9	9
Virginia	19	19
Washington	16	16
West Virginia	19	19
Wisconsin	24	23
Wyoming	9	9
Alaska	3	3
District of Columbia	3	3
Hawaii	5	5
Philippine Islands	2	—
Puerto Rico	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>1056</b>

1. Other candidates: Douglas MacArthur, 1; absent, 2.

**1944 Democratic**

(Narrative, p. 598)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Roosevelt
Alabama	24	22
Arizona	10	10
Arkansas	20	20
California	52	52
Colorado	12	12
Connecticut	18	18
Delaware	8	8
Florida	18	14
Georgia	26	26
Idaho	10	10
Illinois	58	58
Indiana	26	26
Iowa	20	20
Kansas	16	16
Kentucky	24	24
Louisiana	22	—
Maine	10	10
Maryland	18	18
Massachusetts	34	34
Michigan	38	38
Minnesota	24	24
Mississippi	20	—
Missouri	32	32
Montana	10	10
Nebraska	12	12
Nevada	8	8
New Hampshire	10	10
New Jersey	34	34
New Mexico	10	10
New York	96	94½
North Carolina	30	30
North Dakota	8	8
Ohio	52	52
Oklahoma	22	22
Oregon	14	14
Pennsylvania	72	72
Rhode Island	10	10
South Carolina	18	14½
South Dakota	8	8
Tennessee	26	26
Texas	48	36
Utah	10	10
Vermont	6	6
Virginia	24	—
Washington	18	18
West Virginia	18	17
Wisconsin	26	26
Wyoming	8	8
Alaska	6	6
Canal Zone	6	6
District of Columbia	6	6
Hawaii	6	6
Philippine Islands	6	6
Puerto Rico	6	6
Virgin Islands	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>1086</b>

1. Other candidates: Harry F. Byrd, 89; James A. Farley, 1.

# 1948 Republican

(Narrative, p. 600)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			Second Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>			Third Pres. Ballot
		Dewey	Stassen	Taft	Dewey	Stassen	Taft	Dewey
Alabama	14	9	—	5	9	—	5	14
Arizona	8	3	2	3	4	2	2	8
Arkansas	14	3	4	7	3	4	7	14
California	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Colorado	15	3	5	7	3	8	4	15
Connecticut	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Delaware	9	5	1	2	6	1	2	9
Florida	16	6	4	6	6	4	6	16
Georgia	16	12	1	—	13	1	—	16
Idaho	11	11	—	—	11	—	—	11
Illinois	56	—	—	—	5	—	50	56
Indiana	29	29	—	—	29	—	—	29
Iowa	23	3	13	5	13	7	2	23
Kansas	19	12	1	2	14	1	2	19
Kentucky	25	10	1	11	11	1	11	25
Louisiana	13	6	—	7	6	—	7	13
Maine	13	5	4	1	5	7	—	13
Maryland	16	8	3	5	13	—	3	16
Massachusetts	35	17	1	2	18	1	3	35
Michigan	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Minnesota	25	—	25	—	—	25	—	25
Mississippi	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	8
Missouri	33	17	6	8	18	6	7	33
Montana	11	5	3	3	6	2	3	11
Nebraska	15	2	13	—	6	9	—	15
Nevada	9	6	1	2	6	1	2	9
New Hampshire	8	6	2	—	6	2	—	8
New Jersey	35	—	—	—	24	6	2	35
New Mexico	8	3	2	3	3	2	3	8
New York	97	96	—	1	96	—	1	97
North Carolina	26	16	2	5	17	2	4	26
North Dakota	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	11
Ohio	53	—	9	44	1	8	44	53
Oklahoma	20	18	—	1	19	—	1	20
Oregon	12	12	—	—	12	—	—	12
Pennsylvania	73	41	1	28	40	1	29	73
Rhode Island	8	1	—	1	4	—	2	8
South Carolina	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	6
South Dakota	11	3	8	—	7	4	—	11
Tennessee	22	6	—	—	8	—	13	22
Texas	33	2	1	30	2	2	29	33
Utah	11	5	2	4	6	2	3	11
Vermont	9	7	2	—	7	2	—	9
Virginia	21	10	—	10	13	—	7	21
Washington	19	14	2	1	14	2	3	19
West Virginia	16	11	5	—	13	3	—	16
Wisconsin	27	—	19	—	2	19	—	27
Wyoming	9	4	3	2	6	3	—	9
Alaska	3	2	—	1	3	—	—	3
District of Columbia	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	3
Hawaii	5	3	—	1	3	—	2	5
Puerto Rico	2	—	—	2	1	—	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1094</b>

1. Other candidates: Arthur H. Vandenberg, 62; Earl Warren, 59; Dwight H. Green, 56; Alfred E. Driscoll, 35; Raymond E. Baldwin, 19; Joseph W. Martin, 18; B. Carroll Reece, 15; Douglas MacArthur, 11; Everett M. Dirksen, 1; not voting, 3.

2. Other candidates: Vandenberg, 62; Warren, 57; Baldwin, 19; Martin, 10; MacArthur, 7; Reece, 1.



## 1948 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 601)

Delegation	Total Votes	Pro-Southern Amendment to Civil Rights Plank		Plank Endorsing Truman's Civil Rights Policy		First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> (Before shift)		First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup> (After shift)	
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Truman	Russell	Truman	Russell
Alabama	26	26	—	—	26	—	26	—	26
Arizona	12	—	12	—	12	12	—	12	—
Arkansas	22	22	—	—	22	—	22	—	22
California	54	1½	52½	53	1	53½	—	54	—
Colorado	12	3	9	10	2	12	—	12	—
Connecticut	20	—	20	20	—	20	—	20	—
Delaware	10	—	10	—	10	10	—	10	—
Florida	20	20	—	—	20	—	19	—	20
Georgia	28	28	—	—	28	—	28	—	28
Idaho	12	—	12	—	12	12	—	12	—
Illinois	60	—	60	60	—	60	—	60	—
Indiana	26	—	26	17	9	25	—	26	—
Iowa	20	—	20	18	2	20	—	20	—
Kansas	16	—	16	16	—	16	—	16	—
Kentucky	26	—	26	—	26	26	—	26	—
Louisiana	24	24	—	—	24	—	24	—	24
Maine	10	—	10	3	7	10	—	10	—
Maryland	20	—	20	—	20	20	—	20	—
Massachusetts	36	—	36	36	—	36	—	36	—
Michigan	42	—	42	42	—	42	—	42	—
Minnesota	26	—	26	26	—	26	—	26	—
Mississippi	22	22	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Missouri	34	—	34	—	34	34	—	34	—
Montana	12	—	12	1½	10½	12	—	12	—
Nebraska	12	—	12	3	9	12	—	12	—
Nevada	10	—	10	—	10	10	—	10	—
New Hampshire	12	—	12	1	11	11	—	11	—
New Jersey	36	—	36	36	—	36	—	36	—
New Mexico	12	—	12	—	12	12	—	12	—
New York	98	—	98	98	—	83	—	98	—
North Carolina	32	32	—	—	32	13	19	13	19
North Dakota	8	—	8	—	8	8	—	8	—
Ohio	50	—	50	39	11	50	—	50	—
Oklahoma	24	—	24	—	24	24	—	24	—
Oregon	16	3	13	7	9	16	—	16	—
Pennsylvania	74	—	74	74	—	74	—	74	—
Rhode Island	12	—	12	—	12	12	—	12	—
South Carolina	20	20	—	—	20	—	20	—	20
South Dakota	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	8	—
Tennessee	28	28	—	—	28	—	28	—	28
Texas	50	50	—	—	50	—	50	—	50
Utah	12	—	12	—	12	12	—	12	—
Vermont	6	—	6	6	—	5½	—	5½	—
Virginia	26	26	—	—	26	—	26	—	26
Washington	20	—	20	20	—	20	—	20	—
West Virginia	20	—	20	7	13	15	4	20	—
Wisconsin	24	—	24	24	—	24	—	24	—
Wyoming	6	1½	4½	4	2	6	—	6	—
Alaska	6	3	3	2	4	6	—	6	—
Canal Zone	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—
District of Columbia	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—
Hawaii	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—
Puerto Rico	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	6	—
Virgin Islands	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	—
Total	1234	310 <sup>a</sup>	924 <sup>b</sup>	651½	582½	926	266	947½	263

1. Other candidates: Paul V. McNutt, 2½; James A. Roe, 15; Alben W. Barkley, 1; not voting, 23½.

2. Other candidates: McNutt, ½; not voting, 23.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 309.

b. Sum of column; proceedings record 925.

## 1952 Republican

(Narrative, p.605)

Delegation	Total Votes	Pro-Taft Amendment on Louisiana Delegates		Pro-Eisenhower Report on Georgia Delegates		First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> (Before shift)		First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup> (After shift)	
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Eisenhower	Taft	Eisenhower	Taft
Alabama	14	9	5	5	9	5	9	14	—
Arizona	14	12	2	3	11	4	10	4	10
Arkansas	11	11	—	3	8	4	6	11	—
California	70	—	70	62	8	—	—	—	—
Colorado	18	1	17	17	1	15	2	17	1
Connecticut	22	2	20	21	1	21	1	22	—
Delaware	12	5	7	8	4	7	5	12	—
Florida	18	15	3	5	13	6	12	18	—
Georgia	17	17	—	—	—	14	2	16	1
Idaho	14	14	—	—	14	—	14	14	—
Illinois	60	58	2	1	59	1	59	1	59
Indiana	32	31	1	3	29	2	30	2	30
Iowa	26	11	15	16	10	16	10	20	6
Kansas	22	2	20	20	2	20	2	22	—
Kentucky	20	18	2	2	18	1	19	13	7
Louisiana	15	13	2	—	2	13	2	15	—
Maine	16	5	11	11	5	11	5	15	1
Maryland	24	5	19	15	9	16	8	24	—
Massachusetts	38	5	33	33	5	34	4	38	—
Michigan	46	1	45	32	14	35	11	35	11
Minnesota	28	—	28	28	—	9	—	28	—
Mississippi	5	5	—	—	5	—	5	5	—
Missouri	26	4	22	21	5	21	5	26	—
Montana	8	7	1	1	7	1	7	1	7
Nebraska	18	13	5	7	11	4	13	7	11
Nevada	12	7	5	2	10	5	7	10	2
New Hampshire	14	—	14	14	—	14	—	14	—
New Jersey	38	5	33	32	6	33	5	38	—
New Mexico	14	8	6	5	9	6	8	6	8
New York	96	1	95	92	4	92	4	95	1
North Carolina	26	14	12	10	16	12	14	26	—
North Dakota	14	11	3	3	11	4	8	5	8
Ohio	56	56	—	—	56	—	56	—	56
Oklahoma	16	10	6	4	12	4	7	8	4
Oregon	18	—	18	18	—	18	—	18	—
Pennsylvania	70	13	57	52	18	53	15	70	—
Rhode Island	8	2	6	6	2	6	1	8	—
South Carolina	6	5	1	1	5	2	4	6	—
South Dakota	14	14	—	—	14	—	14	7	7
Tennessee	20	20	—	—	20	—	20	20	—
Texas	38	22	16	—	—	33	5	38	—
Utah	14	14	—	—	14	—	14	14	—
Vermont	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	12	—
Virginia	23	13	10	7	16	9	14	19	4
Washington	24	4	20	19	5	20	4	21	3
West Virginia	16	15	1	1	15	1	14	3	13
Wisconsin	30	24	6	6	24	—	24	—	24
Wyoming	12	8	4	4	8	6	6	12	—
Alaska	3	3	—	—	3	1	2	3	—
Canal Zone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	6	6	—	—	6	—	6	6	—
Hawaii	8	7	1	3	5	3	4	4	4
Puerto Rico	3	2	1	1	2	—	3	1	2
Virgin Islands	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Total	1206	548	658	607	531	595	500	845	280

1. Other candidates: Earl Warren, 81; Harold E. Stassen, 20; Douglas MacArthur, 10.

2. Other candidates: Warren, 77; MacArthur, 4.

## 1952 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 606)

Delegation	Total Votes	Seating Virginia Delegation			Table Motion to Adjourn			First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>				Second Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>				Third Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>		
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Harriman	Kefauver	Russell	Stevenson	Harriman	Kefauver	Russell	Stevenson	Kefauver	Russell	Stevenson
Alabama	22	22	—	—	13½	8½	—	—	8	13	—	—	7½	14	½	7½	14	½
Arizona	12	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	—
Arkansas	22	22	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1½	18	1½	1½	—	20½
California	68	4	61	3	—	68	—	—	68	—	—	68	—	—	—	68	—	—
Colorado	16	4½	11½	—	4	12	—	5	2	8½	½	5	5	2½	3½	4	3½	8½
Connecticut	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
Delaware	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Florida	24	24	—	—	19	5	—	—	5	19	—	—	5	19	—	5	19	—
Georgia	28	28	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	28	—
Idaho	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	3½	3	1	1½	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Illinois	60	52	8	—	53	7	—	1	3	—	53	—	3	—	54	3	—	54
Indiana	25	14½	6½	5	25	1	—	—	1	—	25	—	1	—	25	1	—	25
Iowa	24	17	7	—	8	15	1	½	8	2	8	½	8½	3	9½	8	3	10
Kansas	16	—	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	16
Kentucky	26	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	20	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—
Maine	10	2½	7½	—	4½	5½	—	1½	1½	2½	3½	1	1	2½	4½	½	2½	7
Maryland	18	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	15½	2	—	8½	2½	6
Massachusetts	36	16	19	1	30	4½	1½	—	—	—	—	—	2½	—	—	5	1	25
Michigan	40	—	40	—	—	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	40
Minnesota	26	—	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	1½	17	—	7½	13	—	13
Mississippi	18	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	—
Missouri	34	34	—	—	29	5	—	1½	2	—	18	1½	2	—	19½	2	—	22
Montana	12	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	12
Nebraska	12	8	3	1	—	12	—	—	5	1	2	—	5	1	2	3	1	8
Nevada	10	10	—	—	9½	½	—	—	½	8	1	—	½	7½	2	½	7½	2
New Hampshire	8	1	7	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
New Jersey	32	—	32	—	24	8	—	1	3	—	28	—	4	—	28	4	—	28
New Mexico	12	12	—	—	12	—	—	1	1½	4	1	—	1½	6	4½	1½	3½	7
New York	94	7	87	—	5	89	—	83½	1	—	6½	84½	—	1	6½	4	—	86½
North Carolina	32	32	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	26	5½	—	—	24	7	—	24	7½
North Dakota	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Ohio	54	33½	14½	6	26	28	—	1	29½	7	13	1	27½	8	17½	27	1	26
Oklahoma	24	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	12	4	8	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	11	—	1
Pennsylvania	70	57	13	—	35	35	—	4½	22½	—	36	2½	21½	—	40	—	—	70
Rhode Island	12	10	2	—	10	2	—	1½	3½	—	5½	—	4	—	8	—	—	12
South Carolina	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	16	—
South Dakota	8	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—
Tennessee	28	—	28	—	—	28	—	—	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	28	—	—
Texas	52	52	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	52	—	—	52	—
Utah	12	3	9	—	—	12	—	6½	½	2	½	9	1½	—	½	—	—	12
Vermont	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	½	—	5	—	½	½	5	—	½	5½
Virginia	28	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	28	—
Washington	22	12½	9½	—	3	10	—	—	12	½	6	2	12½	½	6	11	½	10½
West Virginia	20	13½	5	1½	10	9	1	—	5½	7	1	—	7½	6½	5½	7½	3½	9
Wisconsin	28	1	27	—	—	28	—	—	28	—	—	—	28	—	—	28	—	—
Wyoming	10	5½	4½	—	2½	7½	—	3½	1½	½	3	2½	3	—	4½	—	—	10
Alaska	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	—
Canal Zone	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
D.C.	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hawaii	6	—	6	—	4	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	5	1	—	5
Puerto Rico	6	2	4	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Virgin Islands	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Total	1230	650½	518	61½	671	539½ <sup>a</sup>	19½	123½	340	268	273	121	362½	294	324½	275½	261	617½

1. Other candidates: Alben W. Barkley, 48½; Robert S. Kerr, 65; J. William Fulbright, 22; Paul H. Douglas, 3; Oscar R. Ewing, 4; Paul A. Dever, 37½; Hubert H. Humphrey, 26; James E. Murray, 12; Harry S. Truman, 6; William O. Douglas, ½; not voting, 1.

2. Other candidates: Barkley, 78½; Paul H. Douglas, 3; Kerr, 5½; Ewing, 3; Dever, 30½; Truman, 6; not voting, 1½.

3. Other candidates: Barkley, 67½; Paul H. Douglas, 3; Dever, ½; Ewing, 3; not voting, 2.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record 534.

**1956 Democratic**

(Narrative, p. 608)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		
		Stevenson	Harriman	Other
Alabama	26	15½	—	10½
Arizona	16	16	—	—
Arkansas	26	26	—	—
California	68	68	—	—
Colorado	20	13½	6	½
Connecticut	20	20	—	—
Delaware	10	10	—	—
Florida	28	25	—	3
Georgia	32	—	—	32
Idaho	12	12	—	—
Illinois	64	53½	8½	2
Indiana	26	21½	3	1½
Iowa	24	16½	7	½
Kansas	16	16	—	—
Kentucky	30	—	—	30
Louisiana	24	24	—	—
Maine	14	10½	3½	—
Maryland	18	18	—	—
Massachusetts	40	32	7½	½
Michigan	44	39	5	—
Minnesota	30	19	11	—
Mississippi	22	—	—	22
Missouri	38	—	—	38
Montana	16	10	6	—
Nebraska	12	12	—	—
Nevada	14	5½	7	1½
New Hampshire	8	5½	1½	1
New Jersey	36	36	—	—
New Mexico	16	12	3½	½
New York	98	5½	92½	—
North Carolina	36	34½	1	½
North Dakota	8	8	—	—
Ohio	58	52	½	5½
Oklahoma	28	—	28	—
Oregon	16	16	—	—
Pennsylvania	74	67	7	—
Rhode Island	16	16	—	—
South Carolina	20	2	—	18
South Dakota	8	8	—	—
Tennessee	32	32	—	—
Texas	56	—	—	56
Utah	12	12	—	—
Vermont	6	5½	½	—
Virginia	32	—	—	32
Washington	26	19½	6	½
West Virginia	24	24	—	—
Wisconsin	28	22½	5	½
Wyoming	14	14	—	—
Alaska	6	6	—	—
Canal Zone	3	3	—	—
District of Columbia	6	6	—	—
Hawaii	6	6	—	—
Puerto Rico	6	6	—	—
Virgin Islands	3	3	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1372</b>	<b>905½</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>256½</b>

**1956 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 610)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot Eisenhower
Alabama	21	21
Arizona	14	14
Arkansas	16	16
California	70	70
Colorado	18	18
Connecticut	22	22
Delaware	12	12
Florida	26	26
Georgia	23	23
Idaho	14	14
Illinois	60	60
Indiana	32	32
Iowa	26	26
Kansas	22	22
Kentucky	26	26
Louisiana	20	20
Maine	16	16
Maryland	24	24
Massachusetts	38	38
Michigan	46	46
Minnesota	28	28
Mississippi	15	15
Missouri	32	32
Montana	14	14
Nebraska	18	18
Nevada	12	12
New Hampshire	14	14
New Jersey	38	38
New Mexico	14	14
New York	96	96
North Carolina	28	28
North Dakota	14	14
Ohio	56	56
Oklahoma	22	22
Oregon	18	18
Pennsylvania	70	70
Rhode Island	14	14
South Carolina	16	16
South Dakota	14	14
Tennessee	28	28
Texas	54	54
Utah	14	14
Vermont	12	12
Virginia	30	30
Washington	24	24
West Virginia	16	16
Wisconsin	30	30
Wyoming	12	12
Alaska	4	4
District of Columbia	6	6
Hawaii	10	10
Puerto Rico	3	3
Virgin Islands	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1323</b>	<b>1323</b>

1. Other candidates: Lyndon B. Johnson, 80; James C. Davis, 33; Albert B. Chandler, 36½; John S. Battle, 32½; George B. Timmerman, 23½; W. Stuart Symington, 45½; Frank Lausche, 5½.



## 1960 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 612)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>			
		Kennedy	Johnson	Stevenson	Symington
Alabama	29	3	20	½	3½
Alaska	9	9	—	—	—
Arizona	17	17	—	—	—
Arkansas	27	—	27	—	—
California	81	33½	7½	31½	8
Colorado	21	13½	—	5½	2
Connecticut	21	21	—	—	—
Delaware	11	—	11	—	—
Florida	29	—	—	—	—
Georgia	33	—	33	—	—
Hawaii	9	1½	3	3½	1
Idaho	13	6	4½	½	2
Illinois	69	61½	—	2	5½
Indiana	34	34	—	—	—
Iowa	26	21½	½	2	½
Kansas	21	21	—	—	—
Kentucky	31	3½	25½	1½	½
Louisiana	26	—	26	—	—
Maine	15	15	—	—	—
Maryland	24	24	—	—	—
Massachusetts	41	41	—	—	—
Michigan	51	42½	—	2½	6
Minnesota	31	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	23	—	—	—	—
Missouri	39	—	—	—	39
Montana	17	10	2	2½	2½
Nebraska	16	11	½	—	4
Nevada	15	5½	6½	2½	½
New Hampshire	11	11	—	—	—
New Jersey	41	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	17	4	13	—	—
New York	114	104½	3½	3½	2½
North Carolina	37	6	27½	3	—
North Dakota	11	11	—	—	—
Ohio	64	64	—	—	—
Oklahoma	29	—	29	—	—
Oregon	17	16½	—	½	—
Pennsylvania	81	68	4	7½	—
Rhode Island	17	17	—	—	—
South Carolina	21	—	21	—	—
South Dakota	11	4	2	1	2½
Tennessee	33	—	33	—	—
Texas	61	—	61	—	—
Utah	13	8	3	—	1½
Vermont	9	9	—	—	—
Virginia	33	—	33	—	—
Washington	27	14½	2½	6½	3
West Virginia	25	15	5½	3	1½
Wisconsin	31	23	—	—	—
Wyoming	15	15	—	—	—
Canal Zone	4	—	4	—	—
District of Columbia	9	9	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	7	7	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	4	4	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1521</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>79½</b>	<b>86</b>

1. Other candidates: Ross R. Barnett, 23 (Mississippi); George A. Smathers, 30 (29 in Florida, ½ in Alabama, ½ in North Carolina); Hubert H. Humphrey, 42½ (31 in Minnesota, 8 in Wisconsin, 1½ in South Dakota, ½ in Nebraska, ½ in Utah); Robert B. Meyner, 43 (41 in New Jersey, 1½ in Pennsylvania, ½ in Alabama); Herschel C. Loveless, 1½ (Iowa); Orval E. Faubus, ½ (Alabama); Edmund G. Brown, ½ (California); Albert D. Rosellini, ½ (Washington).

## 1960 Republican

(Narrative, p. 614)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot	
		Nixon	Goldwater
Alabama	22	22	—
Alaska	6	6	—
Arizona	14	14	—
Arkansas	16	16	—
California	70	70	—
Colorado	18	18	—
Connecticut	22	22	—
Delaware	12	12	—
Florida	26	26	—
Georgia	24	24	—
Hawaii	12	12	—
Idaho	14	14	—
Illinois	60	60	—
Indiana	32	32	—
Iowa	26	26	—
Kansas	22	22	—
Kentucky	26	26	—
Louisiana	26	16	10
Maine	16	16	—
Maryland	24	24	—
Massachusetts	38	38	—
Michigan	46	46	—
Minnesota	28	28	—
Mississippi	12	12	—
Missouri	26	26	—
Montana	14	14	—
Nebraska	18	18	—
Nevada	12	12	—
New Hampshire	14	14	—
New Jersey	38	38	—
New Mexico	14	14	—
New York	96	96	—
North Carolina	28	28	—
North Dakota	14	14	—
Ohio	56	56	—
Oklahoma	22	22	—
Oregon	18	18	—
Pennsylvania	70	70	—
Rhode Island	14	14	—
South Carolina	13	13	—
South Dakota	14	14	—
Tennessee	28	28	—
Texas	54	54	—
Utah	14	14	—
Vermont	12	12	—
Virginia	30	30	—
Washington	24	24	—
West Virginia	22	22	—
Wisconsin	30	30	—
Wyoming	12	12	—
District of Columbia	8	8	—
Puerto Rico	3	3	—
Virgin Islands	1	1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>1321</b>	<b>10</b>



## 1964 Republican

(Narrative, p. 616)

Delegation	Total Votes	Minority Amendment on Civil Rights <sup>1</sup>		First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup> (Before shift)			First Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup> (After shift)		
		Yea	Nay	Goldwater	Rockefeller	Scranton	Goldwater	Rockefeller	Scranton
Alabama	20	—	20	20	—	—	20	—	—
Alaska	12	12	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Arizona	16	—	16	16	—	—	16	—	—
Arkansas	12	—	12	9	1	2	12	—	—
California	86	—	86	86	—	—	86	—	—
Colorado	18	—	18	15	—	3	18	—	—
Connecticut	16	11	5	4	—	12	16	—	—
Delaware	12	11	1	7	—	5	10	—	2
Florida	34	—	34	34	—	2	34	—	—
Georgia	24	—	24	22	—	2	24	—	—
Hawaii	8	4	4	4	—	—	8	—	—
Idaho	14	—	14	14	—	—	14	—	—
Illinois	58	4	54	56	2	—	56	2	—
Indiana	32	—	32	32	—	—	32	—	—
Iowa	24	2	22	14	—	10	24	—	—
Kansas	20	2	18	18	—	1	18	—	1
Kentucky	24	1	23	21	—	3	22	—	2
Louisiana	20	—	20	20	—	—	20	—	—
Maine	14	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	20	17	3	6	1	13	7	1	12
Massachusetts	34	27	7	5	—	26	34	—	—
Michigan	48	37	9	8	—	—	48	—	—
Minnesota	26	17	9	8	—	—	26	—	—
Mississippi	13	—	13	13	—	—	13	—	—
Missouri	24	1	23	23	—	1	24	—	—
Montana	14	—	14	14	—	—	14	—	—
Nebraska	16	—	16	16	—	—	16	—	—
Nevada	6	—	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
New Hampshire	14	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	14
New Jersey	40	40	—	20	—	20	38	—	2
New Mexico	14	—	14	14	—	—	14	—	—
New York	92	86	6	5	87	—	87	—	—
North Carolina	26	—	26	26	—	—	26	—	—
North Dakota	14	1	13	7	1	—	14	—	—
Ohio	58	—	58	57	—	—	58	—	—
Oklahoma	22	—	22	22	—	—	22	—	—
Oregon	18	10	8	—	18	—	16	—	—
Pennsylvania	64	62	2	4	—	60	64	—	—
Rhode Island	14	11	3	3	—	11	14	—	—
South Carolina	16	—	16	16	—	—	16	—	—
South Dakota	14	—	14	12	—	2	14	—	—
Tennessee	28	—	28	28	—	—	28	—	—
Texas	56	—	56	56	—	—	56	—	—
Utah	14	—	14	14	—	—	14	—	—
Vermont	12	8	4	3	2	2	3	2	2
Virginia	30	—	30	29	—	1	30	—	—
Washington	24	1	23	22	—	1	22	—	1
West Virginia	14	4	10	10	2	2	12	1	1
Wisconsin	30	—	30	30	—	—	30	—	—
Wyoming	12	—	12	12	—	—	12	—	—
District of Columbia	9	7	2	4	—	5	4	—	5
Puerto Rico	5	5	—	—	—	5	5	—	—
Virgin Islands	3	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Total	1308	409	897	883	114	214	1220	6	50

1. Not voting, 2.

2. Other candidates: George Romney, 41 (40 in Michigan, 1 in Kansas); Margaret C. Smith, 27 (14 in Maine, 5 in Vermont, 3 in North Dakota, 2 in Alaska, 1 in Massachusetts, 1 in Ohio, 1 in Washington); Walter H. Judd, 22 (18 in Minnesota, 3 in North Dakota, 1 in Alaska); Hiram L. Fong, 5 (4 in Hawaii, 1 in Alaska); Henry C. Lodge, 2 (Massachusetts).

3. Other candidates: Smith, 22 (14 in Maine, 5 in Vermont, 2 in Alaska, 1 in Washington); Fong, 1 (Alaska); Judd, 1 (Alaska); Romney, 1 (Kansas); not voting, 7 (5 in New York, 2 in Oregon).

## 1968 Republican

(Narrative, p. 620)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> (Before shift)			First Pres. Ballot (After shift)		
		Nixon	Rockefeller	Reagan	Nixon	Rockefeller	Reagan
Alabama	26	14	—	12	26	—	—
Alaska	12	11	1	—	12	—	—
Arizona	16	16	—	—	16	—	—
Arkansas	18	—	—	—	18	—	—
California	86	—	—	86	86	—	—
Colorado	18	14	3	1	18	—	—
Connecticut	16	4	12	—	16	—	—
Delaware	12	9	3	—	12	—	—
Florida	34	32	1	1	34	—	—
Georgia	30	21	2	7	30	—	—
Hawaii	14	—	—	—	14	—	—
Idaho	14	9	—	5	14	—	—
Illinois	58	50	5	3	58	—	—
Indiana	26	26	—	—	26	—	—
Iowa	24	13	8	3	24	—	—
Kansas	20	—	—	—	19	1	—
Kentucky	24	22	2	—	24	—	—
Louisiana	26	19	—	7	26	—	—
Maine	14	7	7	—	14	—	—
Maryland	26	18	8	—	26	—	—
Massachusetts	34	—	34	—	34	—	—
Michigan	48	4	—	—	48	—	—
Minnesota	26	9	15	—	26	—	—
Mississippi	20	20	—	—	20	—	—
Missouri	24	16	5	3	24	—	—
Montana	14	11	—	3	14	—	—
Nebraska	16	16	—	—	16	—	—
Nevada	12	9	3	—	12	—	—
New Hampshire	8	8	—	—	8	—	—
New Jersey	40	18	—	—	40	—	—
New Mexico	14	8	1	5	14	—	—
New York	92	4	88	—	4	88	—
North Carolina	26	9	1	16	26	—	—
North Dakota	8	5	2	1	8	—	—
Ohio	58	2	—	—	58	—	—
Oklahoma	22	14	1	7	22	—	—
Oregon	18	18	—	—	18	—	—
Pennsylvania	64	22	41	1	64	—	—
Rhode Island	14	—	14	—	14	—	—
South Carolina	22	22	—	—	22	—	—
South Dakota	14	14	—	—	14	—	—
Tennessee	28	28	—	—	28	—	—
Texas	56	41	—	15	54	—	2
Utah	8	2	—	—	8	—	—
Vermont	12	9	3	—	12	—	—
Virginia	24	22	2	—	24	—	—
Washington	24	15	3	6	24	—	—
West Virginia	14	11	3	—	13	1	—
Wisconsin	30	30	—	—	30	—	—
Wyoming	12	12	—	—	12	—	—
District of Columbia	9	6	3	—	6	3	—
Puerto Rico	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Virgin Islands	3	2	1	—	3	—	—
Total	1333	692	277	182	1238	93	2

1. Other candidates: James A. Rhodes, 55 (Ohio); George Romney, 50 (44 in Michigan, 6 in Utah); Clifford P. Case, 22 (New Jersey); Frank Carlson, 20 (Kansas); Winthrop Rockefeller, 18 (Arkansas); Hiram L. Fong, 14 (Hawaii); Harold Stassen, 2 (1 in Minnesota, 1 in Ohio); John V. Lindsay, 1 (Minnesota).

## 1968 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 622)

Delegation	Total Votes	Texas Credentials <sup>1</sup>		Georgia Credentials <sup>2</sup>		Alabama Credentials <sup>3</sup>		End Unit Rule <sup>4</sup>		Report on Vietnam <sup>5</sup>		First Pres. Ballot <sup>6</sup>			
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Humphrey	McCarthy	McGovern	Phillips
Ala.	32	32	—	10	22	—	—	5½	24½	1½	30½	23	—	—	—
Alaska	22	17	5	5	17	14	8	22	—	10	12	17	2	3	—
Ariz.	19	1¼	17	17	2	7½	11½	—	19	6½	12½	14½	2½	2	—
Ark.	33	33	—	3	29	8	23	—	32	7	25	30	2	—	—
Calif.	174	1	173	173	1	173	1	173	1	166	6	14	91	51	17
Colo.	35	—	35	30	5	34	1	35	—	21	14	16½	10	5½	3
Conn.	44	30	12	13	27	21	21	9	30	13	30	35	8	—	1
Del.	22	21	—	3	18	2	19	—	21	—	21	21	—	—	—
Fla.	63	58	4	9	54	6	57	11	52	7	56	58	5	—	—
Ga.	43	—	—	—	—	25	17½	39	4	19½	23½	19½	13½	1	3
Hawaii	26	26	—	4	22	—	26	3	23	—	26	26	—	—	—
Idaho	25	22½	2½	4½	20½	2	23	1	24	10	15	21	3½	½	—
Ill.	118	114	4	12	83	18	100	3	115	13	105	112	3	3	—
Ind.	63	34	10	25	38	13	41½	63	—	15	47½	49	11	2	1
Iowa	46	37½	8½	32	12	24½	21½	46	—	36	10	18½	19½	5	—
Kan.	38	38	—	3½	34½	5½	31½	6	20	4½	33½	34	1	3	—
Ky.	46	40½	5½	6	40	6½	39½	6½	39½	7	39	41	5	—	—
La.	36	32	4	7	29	—	36	—	36	2½	33½	35	—	—	—
Maine	27	25	1	5	22	—	26	27	—	4½	22½	23	4	—	—
Md.	49	46	3	3	46	2	47	49	—	12	37	45	2	2	—
Mass.	72	16	47	39	24	29	29	37	31	56	16	2	70	—	—
Mich.	96	70	23	35	58	26	67	43½	44½	52	44	72½	9½	7½	6½
Minn.	52	34½	14½	16	33	23½	28½	16	33½	16½	34½	38	11½	—	2½
Miss.	24	2	18½	18	2	12½	8½	21½	½	19½	2½	9½	6½	4	2
Mo.	60	48	12	12	48	8	52	60	—	10	50	56	3½	—	½
Mont.	26	20	4	2½	21½	3½	22½	12½	12	6	20	23½	2½	—	—
Neb.	30	12	16	11	18	13	15	26	2	19	11	15	6	9	—
Nev.	22	13	7	14	8	12½	9½	22	—	3½	18½	18½	2½	1	—
N.H.	26	6	20	23	2	25	—	23	3	23	3	6	20	—	—
N.J.	82	43	25	22	51	21	61	21	61	24	57	62	19	—	1
N.M.	26	13	13	11	15	11	15	11	15	11½	14½	15	11	—	—
N.Y.	190	—	190	190	—	80 <sup>e</sup>	82 <sup>e</sup>	190	—	148	42	96½	87	1½	2
N.C.	59	54½	4½	3½	55½	1	58	2	57	7	51	44½	2	½	—
N.D.	25	17	5	5	17	7	18	17	5	6	19	18	7	—	—
Ohio	115	37½	27	21	80	30½	65	23	92	48	67	94	18	2	—
Okla.	41	40	1	1	40	6½	34	6	35	4	37	37½	2½	½	½
Ore.	35	10	23	32	—	31	3	31	—	29	6	—	35	—	—
Pa.	130	80½	42½	31½	90½	22¼	100½	39¾	79½	35¼	92¼	103¾	21½	2½	1½
R.I.	27	24½	2½	12	11	2½	24½	3½	23½	5	22	23½	2½	—	—
S.C.	28	28	—	4	22	—	28	4½	23½	1	27	28	—	—	—
S.D.	26	1	25	26	—	24	2	26	—	26	—	2	—	24	—
Tenn.	51	48½	1	—	51	½	49½	2½	46½	2	49	49½	½	1	—
Texas	104	—	—	2.55	101.45	—	104	5	99	—	104	100½	2½	—	1
Utah	26	18	8	7	19	5	21	26	—	6	20	23	2	—	1
Vt.	22	5	13	17	4	14	7	22	—	17	5	8	6	7	—
Va.	54	21½	22½	8½	35½	1	53	9½	43½	46	42½	5½	—	—	2
Wash.	47	31½	15½	18	29	16	28	21½	25½	15½	31½	32½	8½	6	—
W.Va.	38	19	12	8	22	9	29	38	—	8	30	34	3	—	—
Wis.	59	5	54	52	7	54	4	58	1	52	7	8	49	1	1
Wyo.	22	18½	3½	2	20	6½	15½	3	19	3½	18½	18½	3½	—	—
Canal Z.	5	4	—	2	3	—	4	1	4	1½	3½	4	—	1	—
D.C.	23	—	22	22	—	23	—	23	—	21	2	2	—	—	21
Guam	5	4½	½	—	5	—	5	½	4½	½	4½	5	—	—	—
P.R.	8	8	—	7½	—	—	8	1	7	—	8	8	—	—	—
Vir. Is.	5	5	—	2½	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Total	2622	1368¼ <sup>a</sup>	956¾ <sup>b</sup>	1043.55 <sup>c</sup>	1415.45 <sup>d</sup>	880¾ <sup>f</sup>	1607 <sup>g</sup>	1351¼ <sup>h</sup>	1209 <sup>i</sup>	1041¼	1567¾	1759¼ <sup>j</sup>	601	146½	67½

1. Not voting, 297.

2. Not voting, 163.

3. Not voting, 134½.

4. Not voting, 61¾.

5. Not voting, 13.

6. Other candidates: Dan K. Moore, 17½ (12 in North Carolina, 3 in Virginia, 2 in Georgia, ½ in Alabama); Edward M. Kennedy, 12¾ (proceedings record, 12½) (3½ in Alabama, 3 in Iowa, 3 in New York, 1 in Ohio, 1 in West Virginia, ¾ in Pennsylvania; ½ in Georgia); Bryant, 1½ (Alabama); George C. Wallace, ½ (Alabama); James H. Gray, ½ (Georgia); not voting, 15 (3 in Alabama, 3 in Georgia, 2 in Mississippi, 1 in Arkansas, 1 in California, 1 in Delaware, 1 in Louisiana, 1 in Rhode Island, 1 in Vermont, 1 in Virginia).

a. Sum of column; proceedings record, 1368.

b. Sum of column; proceedings record, 955.

c. Sum of column; proceedings record, 1041½.

d. Sum of column; proceedings record, 1413.

e. New York vote announced after outcome of roll call.

f. Sum of column; proceedings record (without New York vote), 801½.

g. Sum of column; proceedings record (without New York), 1525.

h. Sum of column; proceedings record, 1350.

i. Sum of column; proceedings record, 1206.

j. Sum of column; proceedings record, 1761¾.

## 1972 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 625)

Delegation <sup>1</sup>	Total Votes	Minority Report South Carolina Credentials			Minority Report California Credentials			Minority Report Illinois Credentials		
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
California	271	120	151	—	120	—	151	84	136	51
South Carolina	32	—	9	23	3	29	—	31	1	—
Ohio	153	63	87	3	75	78	—	69	70	14
Canal Zone	3	1.50	1.50	—	3	—	—	1	2	—
Utah	19	10	8	1	13	6	—	5	14	—
Delaware	13	5.85	7.15	—	6.50	6.50	—	6.50	6.50	—
Rhode Island	22	20	2	—	22	—	—	7.09	14.91	—
Texas	130	34	96	—	34	96	—	96	34	—
West Virginia	35	13	22	—	15	20	—	24	11	—
South Dakota	17	17	—	—	17	—	—	—	17	—
Kansas	35	17	18	—	18	17	—	18	17	—
New York	278	269	9	—	267	11	—	20	256	2
Virginia	53	34.50	18.50	—	38.50	14.50	—	16.50	35.50	1
Wyoming	11	2.20	8.80	—	4.40	6.60	—	7.70	3.30	—
Arkansas	27	13	14	—	8	19	—	13	14	—
Indiana	76	18	58	—	33	43	—	53	23	—
Puerto Rico	7	6.50	0.50	—	6.50	0.50	—	0.50	6.50	—
Tennessee	49	22	27	—	23	26	—	20	29	—
Pennsylvania	182	55.50	126	0.50	72	105	5	106.50	62	13.50
Mississippi	25	20	5	—	19	6	—	—	25	—
Wisconsin	67	39	28	—	55	12	—	12	55	—
Illinois	170	79	90	1	114.50	55.50	—	76	30	64
Maine	20	1	19	—	—	20	—	13	7	—
Florida	81	1	80	—	3	78	—	80	1	—
New Hampshire	18	13.50	4.50	—	9.90	8.10	—	9	8.10	0.90
Arizona	25	15	10	—	12	13	—	4	21	—
North Carolina	64	6	58	—	21	43	—	39	23	2
Massachusetts	102	97	5	—	97	5	—	11	91	—
Nebraska	24	14	9	1	20	4	—	13	11	—
Georgia	53	5.50	47.50	—	21.75	31.25	—	24	27.50	1.50
North Dakota	14	7	6.30	0.70	8.40	5.60	—	2.10	11.90	—
Maryland	53	24	29	—	27.83	25.17	—	28.67	24.33	—
New Jersey	109	79	29	1	85.50	22.50	1	30	75.50	3.50
Vermont	12	7	5	—	11	1	—	2	10	—
Nevada	11	5.75	5.25	—	5.75	5.25	—	6.75	4.25	—
Michigan	132	51	81	—	55	76	1	85	47	—
Iowa	46	23	23	—	27	19	—	20	26	—
Colorado	36	23	13	—	27	9	—	5	31	—
Alabama	37	1	36	—	1	36	—	32	5	—
Alaska	10	6.75	3.25	—	7.25	2.75	—	4.75	5.25	—
Hawaii	17	2	15	—	7	10	—	17	—	—
Washington	52	—	52	—	—	52	—	52	—	—
Minnesota	64	56	8	—	29	35	—	32	32	—
Louisiana	44	25	19	—	22.50	21.50	—	9.50	32.50	2
Idaho	17	12.50	4.50	—	11.50	5.50	—	4	13	—
Montana	17	10	7	—	14.50	1	1.50	2.50	14.50	—
Connecticut	51	8	43	—	21	30	—	40	11	—
District of Columbia	15	12	3	—	13.50	1.50	—	1.50	13.50	—
Virgin Islands	3	1	2	—	2.50	0.50	—	3	—	—
Kentucky	47	10	37	—	11	36	—	36	10	1
Missouri	73	13.50	59.50	—	22.50	50.50	—	59	13	1
New Mexico	18	10	8	—	10	8	—	8	10	—
Guam	3	1.50	1.50	—	1.50	1.50	—	—	3	—
Oregon	34	16	18	—	33	1	—	2	32	—
Oklahoma	39	11	28	—	11	28	—	29	9	1
Total	3016	1429.05	1555.75	31.20	1618.28	1238.22	159.50	1371.56 <sup>a</sup>	1486.04 <sup>b</sup>	158.40

1. Delegations at this convention are listed in the order in which they voted. All fractional votes are expressed in decimals for consistency.

a. Sum of column; proceedings record, 1371.55.

b. Sum of column; proceedings record, 1486.05.

# 1972 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 625)

Minority Report Guaranteed Income			First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup> (Before shift)					First Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup> (After shift)				
Yea	Nay	Not Voting	McGovern	Jackson	Wallace	Chisholm	Sanford	McGovern	Jackson	Wallace	Chisholm	Sanford
131	114	26	271	—	—	—	—	271	—	—	—	—
4	21	7	6	10	6	4	6	10	9	6	—	6
39	86	28	77	39	—	23	3	77	39	—	23	3
2.50	0.50	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
8	11	—	14	1	—	—	3	14	1	—	—	3
4.55	8.45	—	5.85	6.50	—	0.65	—	5.85	5.85	—	0.65	—
10.86	11.14	—	22	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
15	115	—	54	23	48	4	—	54	23	48	4	—
3	32	—	16	14	1	—	4	16	14	1	—	4
1	16	—	17	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
5	30	—	20	10	—	2	1	20	10	—	2	1
152	118	8	263	9	—	6	—	278	—	—	—	—
30	21	2	33.50	4	1	5.50	9	37	5	—	2.50	8.50
0.55	10.45	—	3.30	6.05	—	1.10	—	3.30	6.05	—	1.10	—
10	16	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
17	56	3	26	20	26	1	—	28	19	25	—	—
4	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
21	27	1	—	—	33	10	—	5	—	32	7	—
49.50	117.50	15	81	86.50	2	9.50	1	81	86.50	2	9.50	1
22	—	3	10	—	—	12	3	23	—	—	2	—
29	38	—	55	3	—	5	—	55	3	—	5	—
59	95	16	119	30.50	0.50	4.50	2	155	6	—	1	—
1	19	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
4	77	—	2	—	75	2	—	4	—	75	1	—
0.90	14.40	2.70	10.80	5.40	—	—	—	10.80	5.40	—	—	—
6	19	—	21	3	—	—	1	22	3	—	—	—
17	47	—	—	—	37	—	27	—	—	37	—	27
60	40	2	102	—	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—
2	22	—	21	3	—	—	—	21	3	—	—	—
10.50	34	8.50	14.50	14.50	11	12	1	14.50	14.50	11	12	1
1.40	10.50	2.10	8.40	2.80	0.70	0.70	—	10.50	2.10	—	0.70	—
14.33	38.67	—	13	—	38	2	—	13	—	38	2	—
61.50	35.50	12	89	11.50	—	4	1.50	92.50	11	—	3.50	—
4	8	—	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
2.75	8.25	—	5.75	5.25	—	—	—	5.75	5.25	—	—	—
30.50	96.50	5	50.50	7	67.50	3	1	51.50	7	67.50	2	1
6	39	1	35	—	—	3	4	35	—	—	3	4
15	21	—	27	—	—	7	—	29	2	—	5	—
10	27	—	9	1	24	—	1	9	1	24	—	1
3	5.50	1.50	6.50	3.25	—	—	—	6.50	3.25	—	—	—
1.50	15.50	—	6.50	8.50	—	1	—	6.50	8.50	—	1	—
1	51	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—
28	33	3	11	—	—	6	—	43	—	—	4	1
22	20	2	10.25	10.25	3	18.50	2	25.75	5.25	3	4	1
5	12	—	12.50	2.50	—	2	—	12.50	2.50	—	2	—
2	14	1	16	—	—	1	—	16	—	—	1	—
22	29	—	30	20	—	—	1	30	20	—	—	1
15	—	—	13.50	1.50	—	—	—	13.50	1.50	—	—	—
2.50	0.50	—	1	1.50	—	0.50	—	1	1.50	—	0.50	—
1	41	5	10	35	—	—	2	10	35	—	—	2
12	55	6	24.50	48.50	—	—	—	24.50	48.50	—	—	—
3	15	—	10	—	8	—	—	10	—	8	—	—
—	3	—	1.50	1.50	—	—	—	1.50	1.50	—	—	—
11	23	—	34	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—
5.50	31.50	2	1.50	23.50	—	1	4	9.50	23.50	—	2	4
999.34	1852.86	163.80	1728.35	525.00	381.70	151.95	77.50	1864.95	485.65	377.50	101.45	69.50

2. Other candidates: Hubert H. Humphrey, 66.70 (46 in Minnesota, 4 in Ohio, 4 in Wisconsin, 3 in Michigan, 2 in Indiana, 2 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Florida, 1 in Utah, 1 in Chicago, 1 in Hawaii, 0.70 in North Dakota); Wilbur D. Mills, 33.80 (25 in Arkansas, 3 in Illinois, 3 in New Jersey, 2 in Alabama, 0.55 in Wyoming, 0.25 in Alaska); Edmund S. Muskie, 24.30 (15 in Maine, 5.50 in Illinois, 1.80 in New Hampshire, 1 in Texas, 1 in Colorado); Edward M. Kennedy, 12.70 (4 in Iowa, 3 in Illinois, 2 in Ohio, 1 in Kansas, 1 in Indiana, 1 in Tennessee, 0.70 in North Dakota); Wayne L. Hays, 5 (Ohio); Eugene J. McCarthy, 2 (Illinois); Mondale, 1 (Kansas); Clark, 1 (Minnesota); not voting, 5 (Tennessee).

3. Humphrey, 35 (16 in Minnesota, 4 in Ohio, 4 in Wisconsin, 3 in Indiana, 3 in Michigan, 2 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Utah, 1 in Florida, 1 in Hawaii); Mills, 32.80 (25 in Arkansas, 2 in Illinois, 2 in New Jersey, 2 in Alabama, 1 in South Carolina, 0.55 in Wyoming, 0.25 in Alaska); Muskie, 20.80 (15 in Maine, 3 in Illinois, 1.80 in New Hampshire, 1 in Texas); Kennedy, 10.65 (4 in Iowa, 2 in Ohio, 1 in Kansas, 1 in Indiana, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in Illinois, 0.65 in Delaware); Hays, 5 (Ohio); McCarthy, 2 (Illinois); Mondale, 1 (Kansas).



**1972 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 628)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot	
		Nixon	McCloskey
Alabama	18	18	—
Alaska	12	12	—
Arizona	18	18	—
Arkansas	18	18	—
California	96	96	—
Colorado	20	20	—
Connecticut	22	22	—
Delaware	12	12	—
Florida	40	40	—
Georgia	24	24	—
Hawaii	14	14	—
Idaho	14	14	—
Illinois	58	58	—
Indiana	32	32	—
Iowa	22	22	—
Kansas	20	20	—
Kentucky	24	24	—
Louisiana	20	20	—
Maine	8	8	—
Maryland	26	26	—
Massachusetts	34	34	—
Michigan	48	48	—
Minnesota	26	26	—
Mississippi	14	14	—
Missouri	30	30	—
Montana	14	14	—
Nebraska	16	16	—
Nevada	12	12	—
New Hampshire	14	14	—
New Jersey	40	40	—
New Mexico	14	13	1
New York	88	88	—
North Carolina	32	32	—
North Dakota	12	12	—
Ohio	56	56	—
Oklahoma	22	22	—
Oregon	18	18	—
Pennsylvania	60	60	—
Rhode Island	8	8	—
South Carolina	22	22	—
South Dakota	14	14	—
Tennessee	26	26	—
Texas	52	52	—
Utah	14	14	—
Vermont	12	12	—
Virginia	30	30	—
Washington	24	24	—
West Virginia	18	18	—
Wisconsin	28	28	—
Wyoming	12	12	—
District of Columbia	9	9	—
Guam	3	3	—
Puerto Rico	5	5	—
Virgin Islands	3	3	—
Total	1348	1347	1

## 1976 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 630)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> (Before shift)				First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup> (After shift)			
		Carter	Udall	Brown	Wallace	Carter	Udall	Brown	Wallace
Alabama	35	30	—	—	5	30	—	—	5
Alaska	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Arizona	25	6	19	—	—	6	19	—	—
Arkansas	26	25	1	—	—	25	1	—	—
California	280	73	2	205	—	278	2	—	—
Colorado	35	15	6	11	—	15	6	11	—
Connecticut	51	35	16	—	—	35	16	—	—
Delaware	12	10.50	—	1.50	—	10.50	—	1.50	—
Florida	81	70	—	1	10	70	—	1	10
Georgia	50	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
Hawaii	17	17	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Idaho	16	16	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Illinois	169	164	1	2	1	164	1	2	1
Indiana	75	72	—	—	3	72	—	—	—
Iowa	47	25	20	1	—	25	20	1	—
Kansas	34	32	2	—	—	32	2	—	—
Kentucky	46	39	2	—	5	29	2	—	5
Louisiana	41	18	—	18	5	35	—	1	5
Maine	20	15	5	—	—	15	5	—	—
Maryland	53	44	6	3	—	44	6	3	—
Massachusetts <sup>3</sup>	104	65	21	—	11	65	21	—	11
Michigan	133	75	58	—	—	75	58	—	—
Minnesota	65	37	2	1	—	37	2	1	—
Mississippi	24	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Missouri	71	58	4	2	—	58	4	2	—
Montana	17	11	2	—	—	11	2	—	—
Nebraska	23	20	—	3	—	20	—	3	—
Nevada	11	3	—	6.50	—	3	—	6.50	—
New Hampshire	17	15	2	—	—	15	2	—	—
New Jersey	108	108	—	—	—	108	—	—	—
New Mexico	18	14	4	—	—	14	4	—	—
New York	274	209.50	56.50	4	—	209.50	56.50	4	—
North Carolina	61	56	—	—	3	56	—	—	3
North Dakota	13	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Ohio	152	132	20	—	—	132	20	—	—
Oklahoma	37	32	1	—	—	32	1	—	—
Oregon	34	16	—	10	—	16	—	10	—
Pennsylvania	178	151	21	6	—	151	21	6	—
Rhode Island	22	14	—	8	—	22	—	—	—
South Carolina	31	28	—	1	2	28	—	1	2
South Dakota	17	11	5	—	—	11	5	—	—
Tennessee	46	45	—	—	1	45	—	—	1
Texas	130	124	—	4	1	124	—	4	1
Utah	18	10	—	5	—	10	—	5	—
Vermont	12	5	4	3	—	5	4	3	1
Virginia	54	48	6	—	—	48	6	—	—
Washington	53	36	11	3	—	36	11	3	—
West Virginia	33	30	1	—	—	30	1	—	—
Wisconsin	68	29	25	—	10	29	25	—	10
Wyoming	10	8	1	1	—	8	1	1	—
District of Columbia	17	12	5	—	—	12	5	—	—
Puerto Rico	22	22	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Canal Zone	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Guam	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Virgin Island	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Democrats Abroad	3	2.50	—	0.50	—	2.50	—	0.50	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3008</b>	<b>2238.50</b>	<b>329.50</b>	<b>300.50</b>	<b>57.00</b>	<b>2468.50</b>	<b>329.50</b>	<b>70.50</b>	<b>57.00</b>

1. Other candidates: Ellen McCormack, 22 (1 in Illinois, 2 in Massachusetts, 11 in Minnesota, 7 in Missouri, 1 in Wisconsin); Frank Church, 19 (3 in Colorado, 4 in Montana, 1 in Nevada, 8 in Oregon, 1 in Utah, 2 in Washington); Hubert H. Humphrey, 10 (9 in Minnesota, 1 in South Dakota); Henry M. Jackson, 10 (2 in Massachusetts, 4 in New York, 1 in Washington, 3 in Wisconsin); Fred Harris, 9 (2 in Massachusetts, 4 in Minnesota, 3 in Oklahoma); Milton J. Shapp, 2 (1 in Massachusetts, 1 in Utah); receiving one vote each: Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia); Cesar Chavez (Utah); Leon Jaworski (Texas); Barbara C. Jordan (Oklahoma); Edward M. Kennedy (Iowa); Jennings Randolph (West Virginia); Fred Stover (Minnesota); "nobody" (0.5 in Nevada); not voting, 3 (1 in Mississippi, 2 in North Carolina).

2. The rules were suspended after the switches and Carter was nominated by acclamation.

3. Massachusetts passed when originally called on and cast its votes at the end of the roll call, after vote switches.

**1976 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 633)

Delegation	Total Votes	Rule 16 <sup>1</sup>		First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>	
		Yea	Nay	Ford	Reagan
Alabama	37	37	—	—	37
Alaska	19	2	17	17	2
Arizona	29	25	4	2	27
Arkansas	27	17	10	10	17
California	167	166	1	—	167
Colorado	31	26	5	5	26
Connecticut	35	—	35	35	—
Delaware	17	1	16	15	2
Florida	66	28	38	43	23
Georgia	48	39	7	—	48
Hawaii	19	1	18	18	1
Idaho	21	17	4	4	17
Illinois	101	20	79	86	14
Indiana	54	27	27	9	45
Iowa	36	18	18	19	17
Kansas	34	4	30	30	4
Kentucky	37	26	10	19	18
Louisiana	41	34	6	5	36
Maine	20	5	15	15	5
Maryland	43	8	35	43	—
Massachusetts	43	15	28	28	15
Michigan	84	29	55	55	29
Minnesota	42	5	35	32	10
Mississippi	30	—	30	16	14
Missouri	49	30	18	18	31
Montana	20	20	—	—	20
Nebraska	25	18	7	7	18
Nevada	18	15	3	5	13
New Hampshire	21	3	18	18	3
New Jersey	67	4	62	63	4
New Mexico	21	20	1	—	21
New York	154	20	134	133	20
North Carolina	54	51	3	25	29
North Dakota	18	6	12	11	7
Ohio	97	7	90	91	6
Oklahoma	36	36	—	—	36
Oregon	30	14	16	16	14
Pennsylvania	103	14	89	93	10
Rhode Island	19	—	19	19	—
South Carolina	36	25	11	9	27
South Dakota	20	11	9	9	11
Tennessee	43	17	26	21	22
Texas	100	100	—	—	100
Utah	20	20	—	—	20
Vermont	18	—	18	18	—
Virginia	51	36	15	16	35
Washington	38	31	7	7	31
West Virginia	28	12	16	20	8
Wisconsin	45	—	45	45	—
Wyoming	17	9	8	7	10
District of Columbia	14	—	14	14	—
Puerto Rico	8	—	8	8	—
Guam	4	—	4	4	—
Virgin Islands	4	—	4	4	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2259</b>	<b>1069</b>	<b>1180</b>	<b>1187</b>	<b>1070</b>

1. Not voting, 10.

2. Other candidate: Elliot L. Richardson, 1 (New York); not voting, 1 (Illinois). The nomination was made unanimous at the end of the balloting.

## 1980 Republican

(Narrative, p. 635)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		
		Reagan	Anderson	Bush
Alabama	27	27	—	—
Alaska	19	19	—	—
Arizona	28	28	—	—
Arkansas	19	19	—	—
California	168	168	—	—
Colorado	31	31	—	—
Connecticut	35	35	—	—
Delaware	12	12	—	—
District of Columbia	14	14	—	—
Florida	51	51	—	—
Georgia	36	36	—	—
Guam	4	4	—	—
Hawaii	14	14	—	—
Idaho	21	21	—	—
Illinois	102	81	21	—
Indiana	54	54	—	—
Iowa	37	37	—	—
Kansas	32	32	—	—
Kentucky	27	27	—	—
Louisiana	31	31	—	—
Maine	21	21	—	—
Maryland	30	30	—	—
Massachusetts	42	33	9	—
Michigan	82	67	—	13
Minnesota	34	33	—	—
Mississippi	22	22	—	—
Missouri	37	37	—	—
Montana	20	20	—	—
Nebraska	25	25	—	—
Nevada	17	17	—	—
New Hampshire	22	22	—	—
New Jersey	66	66	—	—
New Mexico	22	22	—	—
New York	123	121	—	—
North Carolina	40	40	—	—
North Dakota	17	17	—	—
Ohio	77	77	—	—
Oklahoma	34	34	—	—
Oregon	29	29	—	—
Pennsylvania	83	83	—	—
Puerto Rico	14	14	—	—
Rhode Island	13	13	—	—
South Carolina	25	25	—	—
South Dakota	22	22	—	—
Tennessee	32	32	—	—
Texas	80	80	—	—
Utah	21	21	—	—
Vermont	19	19	—	—
Virginia	51	51	—	—
Virgin Islands	4	4	—	—
Washington	37	36	1	—
West Virginia	18	18	—	—
Wisconsin	34	28	6	—
Wyoming	19	19	—	—
Total	1994	1939	37	13

1. Other candidates: Anne Armstrong, 1 (Michigan); not voting, 4.

## 1980 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 638)

Delegation	Total Votes	Minority Rule #5 <sup>1</sup>		First Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup> (Before shift)		First Pres. Ballot <sup>4</sup> (After shift)	
		Yea	Nay	Carter	Kennedy	Carter	Kennedy
Alabama	45	3	42	43	2	43	2
Alaska	11	6.11	4.89	8.40	2.60	8.40	2.60
Arizona	29	16	13	13	16	13	16
Arkansas	33	9	24	25	6	25	6
California	306	171	132 <sup>2</sup>	140	166	140	166
Colorado	40	24	16	27	10	27	10
Connecticut	54	28	26	26	28	26	28
Delaware	14	6.50	7.50	10	4	14	—
District of Columbia	19	12	7	12	5	12	5
Florida	100	25	75	75	25	75	25
Georgia	63	1	62	62	—	62	—
Hawaii	19	4	15	16	2	16	2
Idaho	17	9	8	9	7	9	7
Illinois	179	26	153	163	16	163	16
Indiana	80	27	53	53	27	53	27
Iowa	50	21	29	31	17	33	17
Kansas	37	17	20	23	14	23	14
Kentucky	50	12	38	45	5	45	5
Louisiana	51	15	36	50	1	50	1
Maine	22	12	10	11	11	11	11
Maryland	59	27	32	34	24	34	24
Massachusetts	111	81	30	34	77	34	77
Michigan	141	71	70	102	38	102	38
Minnesota	75	30	45	41	14	41	14
Mississippi	32	—	32	32	—	32	—
Missouri	77	20	57	58	19	58	19
Montana	19	9	10	13	6	13	6
Nebraska	24	11	13	14	10	14	10
Nevada	12	6.47	5.53	8.12	3.88	8.12	3.88
New Hampshire	19	9	10	10	9	10	9
New Jersey	113	68	45	45	68	45	68
New Mexico	20	11	9	10	10	10	10
New York	282	163	118	129	151	129	151
North Carolina	69	13	56	66	3	66	3
North Dakota	14	10	4	5	7	5	7
Ohio	161	81	80	89	72	89	72
Oklahoma	42	9	33	36	3	36	3
Oregon	39	14	25	26	13	26	13
Pennsylvania	185	102	83	95	90	95	90
Puerto Rico	41	20	21	21	20	21	20
Rhode Island	23	17	6	6	17	6	17
South Carolina	37	6	31	37	—	37	—
South Dakota	19	10	9	9	10	9	10
Tennessee	55	8	47	51	4	51	4
Texas	152	47	105	108	38	108	38
Utah	20	12	8	11	4	11	4
Vermont	12	7.50	4.50	5	7	5	7
Virginia	64	7	57	59	5	59	5
Washington	58	24	34	36	22	36	22
West Virginia	35	16	19	21	10	21	10
Wisconsin	75	26	49	48	26	48	26
Wyoming	11	3.50	7.50	8	3	8	3
Virgin Islands	4	—	4	4	—	4	—
Guam	4	—	4	4	—	4	—
Latin America	4	4	—	4	—	4	—
Democrats Abroad	4	2.50	1.50	1.50	2	1.50	2
Total	3331	1390.58	1936.42	2123.02	1150.48	2129.02	1150.48

1. The vote was on a minority report by supporters of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy to overturn a proposed rule that would bind all delegates to vote on the first ballot for the presidential candidate under whose banner they were elected. A "yes" vote supported the Kennedy position while a "no" supported the Carter view that delegates should be bound.

2. Not voting, 1.

3. Other candidates: William Proxmire, 10 (Minnesota); Scott M. Matheson, 5 (Utah); Koryne Horbal, 5 (Minnesota); Ronald V. Dellums, 2.5 (2 in New York, 0.5 from Democrats Abroad); receiving 2 votes each: John C. Culver (Iowa); Warren Spannous (Minnesota); Alice Tripp (Minnesota); Kent Hance (Texas); Robert C. Byrd (West Virginia); receiving 1 vote each: Dale Bumpers (Arkansas); Edmund S. Muskie (Colorado); Walter F. Mondale (Minnesota); Hugh L. Carey (Oklahoma); Tom Steed (Oklahoma); Edmund G. Brown (Wisconsin); uncommitted, 10; not voting, 5; absent, 2.

4. Votes for other candidates remained the same except that Iowa switched its 2 votes for Culver to Carter. After the switches Carter was nominated by acclamation.



## 1984 Republican

(Narrative, p. 643)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Reagan
Alabama	38	38
Alaska	18	18
Arizona	32	32
Arkansas	29	29
California	176	176
Colorado	35	35
Connecticut	35	35
Delaware	19	19
District of Columbia	14	14
Florida	82	82
Georgia	37	37
Guam	4	4
Hawaii	14	14
Idaho	21	21
Illinois	93	92
Indiana	52	52
Iowa	37	37
Kansas	32	32
Kentucky	37	37
Louisiana	41	41
Maine	20	20
Maryland	31	31
Massachusetts	52	52
Michigan	77	77
Minnesota	32	32
Mississippi	30	30
Missouri	47	47
Montana	20	20
Nebraska	24	24
Nevada	22	22
New Hampshire	22	22
New Jersey	64	64
New Mexico	24	24
New York	136	136
North Carolina	53	53
North Dakota	18	18
Ohio	89	89
Oklahoma	35	35
Oregon	32	32
Pennsylvania	98	97
Puerto Rico	14	14
Rhode Island	14	14
South Carolina	35	35
South Dakota	19	19
Tennessee	46	46
Texas	109	109
Utah	26	26
Vermont	19	19
Virginia	50	50
Virgin Islands	4	4
Washington	44	44
West Virginia	19	19
Wisconsin	46	46
Wyoming	18	18
Total	2235	2233

1. Not voting, 2.

## 1984 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 641)

Delegation	Total Votes	No First Use of Nuclear Weapons			Defense Spending			Dual Primaries			Military Force Restrictions		
		Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Not Voting	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Alabama	62	15	46	1	11	49	2	13	49	—	61	1	—
Alaska	14	7	7	—	1	13	—	2	12	—	13	1	—
Arizona	40	20	19	—	18	21	—	20	19	—	39	—	—
Arkansas	42	13	29	—	12	30	—	7	33	2	39	2	1
California	345	149	84	—	99	170	—	129	128	—	285	31	—
Colorado	51	31	16	4	5	45	1	26	24	1	51	—	—
Connecticut	60	28	24	8	32	27	1	27	33	—	60	—	—
Delaware	18	1	17	—	1	17	—	1	17	—	18	—	—
D.C.	19	15	4	—	17	2	—	14	5	—	6	12	—
Florida	143	47	76	20	42	81	20	27	110	6	95	25	23
Georgia	84	40	33	—	38	45	—	39	42	—	67	1	2
Hawaii	27	1	26	—	—	27	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Idaho	22	9	—	—	10	11	—	9	13	—	22	—	—
Illinois	194	42	145	—	40	147	—	48	143	—	191	—	3
Indiana	88	31	46	—	18	64	—	23	64	—	88	—	—
Iowa	58	22	36	—	7	51	—	5	53	—	58	—	—
Kansas	44	14	29	1	6	38	—	10	34	—	44	—	—
Kentucky	63	14	48	—	10	52	—	15	47	—	55	8	—
Louisiana	69	24	32	—	30	39	—	44	22	—	44	22	—
Maine	27	7	16	—	3	23	—	10	16	—	23	1	—
Maryland	74	20	51	3	20	54	—	18	56	—	51	19	4
Massachusetts	116	89	24	—	69	43	1	82	31	1	112	—	—
Michigan	155	43	105	7	32	118	5	37	111	7	137	—	18
Minnesota	86	37	41	8	30	48	8	25	57	4	73	2	11
Mississippi	43	15	26	2	16	26	1	13	29	1	33	8	2
Missouri	86	20	62	4	22	62	2	24	61	1	70	—	16
Montana	25	8	15	2	4	21	—	5	20	—	25	—	—
Nebraska	30	2	25	3	2	25	3	10	17	3	24	—	6
Nevada	20	6	14	—	3	17	—	5	15	—	19	—	—
New Hampshire	22	10	12	—	5	17	—	1	21	—	22	—	—
New Jersey	122	9	113	—	9	113	—	7	115	—	116	6	—
New Mexico	28	7	19	2	2	26	—	3	25	—	27	1	—
New York	285	134	140	—	131	139	7	125	146	3	196	57	—
North Carolina	88	28	56	—	19	66	—	32	55	—	73	3	—
North Dakota	18	13	5	—	8	10	—	8	10	—	18	—	—
Ohio	175	71	103	—	47	122	6	40	133	2	173	—	2
Oklahoma	53	16	35	2	3	47	3	3	49	1	49	3	1
Oregon	50	32	13	5	26	21	3	24	24	2	49	—	1
Pennsylvania	195	42	153	—	39	156	—	53	142	—	195	—	—
Puerto Rico	53	—	53	—	—	53	—	—	53	—	10	43	—
Rhode Island	27	11	15	1	11	15	1	8	18	1	24	—	2
South Carolina	48	21	23	4	23	19	6	21	25	2	21	19	8
South Dakota	19	7	12	—	7	12	—	7	12	—	—	6	—
Tennessee	76	31	41	4	29	41	6	34	39	3	72	1	3
Texas	200	53	137	10	47	141	12	39	150	11	152	38	10
Utah	27	17	10	—	11	15	1	13	14	—	19	7	1
Vermont	17	11	4	—	10	4	—	10	4	—	12	3	—
Virginia	78	29	48	—	29	48	—	33	43	—	50	23	4
Washington	70	49	18	—	29	39	1	35	35	—	67	—	—
West Virginia	44	12	27	5	12	29	3	17	24	3	—	—	—
Wisconsin	89	28	45	16	26	57	6	31	54	4	83	6	—
Wyoming	15	2	12	—	2	12	—	13	1	—	13	1	—
Latin America	5	—	5	—	.5	4.5	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Democrats Abroad	5	1.5	3.5	—	1.5	3.5	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Virgin Islands	6	1.2	4.8	—	2.6	2.6	.6	1.2	4.8	—	4.8	1.2	—
American Samoa	6	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
Guam	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	—
Total	3933	1405.7	2216.3	112	1127.6	2591.6	99.6	1253.2	2500.8	58	3271.8	351.2	118

## 1984 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 641)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>		
		Mondale	Hart	Jackson
Alabama	62	39	13	9
Alaska	14	9	4	1
Arizona	40	20	16	2
Arkansas	42	26	9	7
California	345	95	190	33
Colorado	51	1	42	1
Connecticut	60	23	36	1
Delaware	18	13	5	0
D.C.	19	5	—	14
Florida	143	82	55	3
Georgia	84	40	24	20
Hawaii	27	27	—	0
Idaho	22	10	12	0
Illinois	194	114	41	39
Indiana	88	42	38	8
Iowa	58	37	18	2
Kansas	44	25	16	3
Kentucky	63	51	5	7
Louisiana	69	26	19	24
Maine	27	13	13	0
Maryland	74	54	3	17
Massachusetts	116	59	49	5
Michigan	155	96	49	10
Minnesota	86	63	3	4
Mississippi	43	26	4	13
Missouri	86	55	14	16
Montana	25	11	13	1
Nebraska	30	12	17	1
Nevada	20	9	10	1
New Hampshire	22	12	10	0
New Jersey	122	115	—	7
New Mexico	28	13	13	2
New York	285	156	75	52
North Carolina	88	53	19	16
North Dakota	18	10	5	1
Ohio	175	84	80	11
Oklahoma	53	24	26	3
Oregon	50	16	31	2
Pennsylvania	195	177	—	18
Puerto Rico	53	53	—	0
Rhode Island	27	14	12	0
South Carolina	48	16	13	19
South Dakota	19	9	10	0
Tennessee	76	39	20	17
Texas	200	119	40	36
Utah	27	8	19	0
Vermont	17	5	8	3
Virginia	78	34	18	25
Washington	70	31	36	3
West Virginia	44	30	14	0
Wisconsin	89	58	25	6
Wyoming	15	7	7	0
Latin American	5	5	—	0
Democrats Abroad	5	3	1.5	0.5
Virgin Islands	6	4	—	2
American Samoa	6	6	—	0
Guam	7	7	—	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3933</b>	<b>2191</b>	<b>1200.5</b>	<b>465.5</b>

1. Other candidates: Thomas F. Eagleton, 18 (16 in Minnesota, 2 in North Dakota); George McGovern, 4 (3 in Massachusetts, 1 in Iowa); John Glenn, 2 (Texas); Joseph R. Biden Jr., 1 (Maine); Martha Kirkland, 1 (Alabama); not voting, 40 (27 in California, 7 Connecticut, 2 in Arizona, 2 in Florida, 1 in Vermont, 1 in Wyoming); absent, 10.

**1988 Democratic**

(Narrative, p. 645)

Delegation	Total Votes	Fair Tax <sup>1</sup>		No First Use of Nuclear Weapons <sup>2</sup>		First Pres. Ballot <sup>3</sup>	
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	Dukakis	Jackson
Alabama	65	14	35	19	38	37	28
Alaska	17	5	7	8	8	9	7
Arizona	43	15	21	15	25	28	14
Arkansas	48	11	27	9	25	31	11
California	363	104	240	119.09	192.63	235	122
Colorado	55	20	31	20	32	37	18
Connecticut	63	16	42	21	39	47	16
Delaware	19	8	11	8	11	9	7
Florida	154	33	89	33	100	116	35
Georgia	94	30	43	36	43	50	42
Hawaii	28	8	19	8	19	19	8
Idaho	24	3	18	3	18	20	3
Illinois	200	28	75	40	62	138	57
Indiana	89	18	68	19	66	69.50	18
Iowa	61	11	48	21	38	49	12
Kansas	45	12	29.50	14.50	28.50	30	15
Kentucky	65	6	43	6	46	59	6
Louisiana	76	23	11	26	13	41	33
Maine	29	11	15	11	14	17	12
Maryland	84	21	58	21	58	59	25
Massachusetts	119	20	79	23	86	99	19
Michigan	162	78	77	78	77	80	80
Minnesota	91	36	45	42	46	57	29
Mississippi	47	24	15	27	16	19	26
Missouri	88	31	49	33	50	50	37
Montana	28	5	21	7	19	22	5
Nebraska	30	7	23	7	23	22	8
Nevada	23	5	15	6	15	16	5
New Hampshire	22	0	22	1	21	22	0
New Jersey	126	19	39	19	64	107	19
New Mexico	30	7	19	7	20	22	8
New York	292	90	181	108	173	194	97
North Carolina	95	36	51	37	51	58	35
North Dakota	22	46	131	5	11	17	3
Ohio	183	46	131	48	132	136	46
Oklahoma	56	4	44	4	46	52	4
Oregon	54	18	31	18	34	35	18
Pennsylvania	202	22	177	22	179	179	23
Rhode Island	28	3	15	4	16	24	3
South Carolina	53	29	19	30	23	22	31
South Dakota	20	2	16	2	17	19	1
Tennessee	84	12	54	15	57	63	20
Texas	211	72	123	72	121	135	71
Utah	28	3	18	5	20	25	3
Vermont	20	10	9	11	9	9	9
Virginia	86	37	46	41	44	42	42
Washington	77	27	46	29	42	50	27
West Virginia	47	0	44	1	43	47	0
Wisconsin	91	24	59	25	59	65	25
Wyoming	18	4	12	6	10	14	4
District of Columbia	25	13	6	16	8	7	18
Puerto Rico	57	3	53	8	48	48.50	8
Virgin Islands	5	5	0	5	0	0	5
American Samoa	6	0	6	0	6	6	0
Guam	4	0	4	0	4	4	0
Democrats Abroad	9	0.50	8.50	1	8	8.25	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>1,091.50</b>	<b>2,499.00</b>	<b>1,220.59</b>	<b>2,474.13</b>	<b>2,876.25</b>	<b>1,218.50</b>

1. Not voting, 90.

2. Not voting, 67.

3. Other candidates: Lloyd Bentsen, 1 (Alaska); Joseph R. Biden Jr., 2 (Delaware); Richard A. Gephardt, 2 (1 in Louisiana, 1 in Texas); Richard H. Stallings, 3 (Minnesota); Gary Hart, 1 (Vermont), absent, 44.25.

## 1988 Republican

(Narrative, p. 647)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot Bush
Alabama	38	38
Alaska	19	19
Arizona	33	33
Arkansas	27	27
California	175	175
Colorado	36	36
Connecticut	35	35
Delaware	17	17
Florida	82	82
Georgia	48	48
Hawaii	20	20
Idaho	22	22
Illinois	92	92
Indiana	51	51
Iowa	37	37
Kansas	34	34
Kentucky	38	38
Louisiana	41	41
Maine	22	22
Maryland	41	41
Massachusetts	52	52
Michigan	77	77
Minnesota	31	31
Mississippi	31	31
Missouri	47	47
Montana	20	20
Nebraska	25	25
Nevada	20	20
New Hampshire	23	23
New Jersey	64	64
New Mexico	26	26
New York	136	136
North Carolina	54	54
North Dakota	16	16
Ohio	88	88
Oklahoma	36	36
Oregon	32	32
Pennsylvania	96	96
Rhode Island	21	21
South Carolina	37	37
South Dakota	18	18
Tennessee	45	45
Texas	111	111
Utah	26	26
Vermont	17	17
Virginia	50	50
Washington	41	41
West Virginia	28	28
Wisconsin	47	47
Wyoming	18	18
District of Columbia	14	14
Puerto Rico	14	14
Virgin Islands	4	4
Guam	4	4
Total	2,277	2,277



## 1992 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 650)

Delegation	Total Votes	Tax Fairness <sup>1</sup>		First Pres. Ballot <sup>2</sup>		
		Yes	Nay	Clinton	Brown	Tsongas
Alabama	67	0	67	67	0	0
Alaska	18	0	16	18	0	0
Arizona	49	29	15	23	12	14
Arkansas	48	0	48	48	0	0
California	406	96	176	211	160	0
Colorado	58	31	23	26	19	13
Connecticut	66	23	30	45	21	0
Delaware	21	8	8	17	3	1
Florida	167	50	71	141	3	15
Georgia	96	14	50	96	0	0
Hawaii	28	5	17	24	2	0
Idaho	26	5	17	22	0	1
Illinois	195	51	76	155	9	29
Indiana	93	21	68	73	20	0
Iowa	59	7	43	55	2	0
Kansas	44	5	38	43	0	0
Kentucky	64	3	53	63	0	0
Louisiana	75	0	75	75	0	0
Maine	31	18	2	14	13	4
Maryland	85	27	23	83	0	2
Massachusetts	119	97	0	109	6	1
Michigan	159	43	82	120	35	0
Minnesota	92	23	43	61	8	2
Mississippi	46	0	46	46	0	0
Missouri	92	6	46	91	1	0
Montana	24	0	19	21	2	0
Nebraska	33	10	14	24	9	0
Nevada	27	0	25	23	4	0
New Hampshire	24	10	10	17	0	7
New Jersey	126	12	76	102	24	0
New Mexico	34	3	27	30	3	0
New York	290	116	109	155	67	64
North Carolina	99	0	64	95	1	0
North Dakota	22	3	14	18	0	0
Ohio	178	37	141	144	34	0
Oklahoma	58	0	53	56	2	0
Oregon	57	14	38	38	19	0
Pennsylvania	194	21	78	139	43	4
Rhode Island	29	7	9	27	2	0
South Carolina	54	7	40	54	0	0
South Dakota	21	1	16	21	0	0
Tennessee	85	6	38	85	0	0
Texas	232	33	112	204	4	20
Utah	29	25	0	20	9	0
Vermont	21	11	6	14	7	0
Virginia	97	11	43	94	3	0
Washington	84	30	29	49	18	14
West Virginia	41	0	13	41	0	0
Wisconsin	94	29	61	46	30	18
Wyoming	19	5	8	18	1	0
District of Columbia	31	0	30	31	0	0
Puerto Rico	58	0	58	57	0	0
Virgin Islands	5	0	5	5	0	0
American Samoa	5	0	5	5	0	0
Guam	4	0	4	4	0	0
Democrats Abroad	9	0	8.75	9	0	0
Total	4,288	953.00	2,286.75	3,372	596	209

1. Not voting, 177.

2. Other candidates: Larry Agran, 3 (1 in Idaho, 2 in Minnesota); Robert P. Casey, 10 (Minnesota); Patricia Schroeder, 8 (Colorado); Albert Gore Jr., 1 (Pennsylvania); Joseph Simonetti, 1 (Pennsylvania); Others, 2 (1 in New Mexico, 1 in North Dakota). Not voting, 86.

## 1992 Republican

(Narrative, p. 652)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>	
		Bush	Buchanan
Alabama	38	38	0
Alaska	19	19	0
Arizona	37	37	0
Arkansas	27	27	0
California	201	201	0
Colorado	37	31	5
Connecticut	35	35	0
Delaware	19	19	0
Florida	97	97	0
Georgia	52	52	0
Hawaii	14	14	0
Idaho	22	22	0
Illinois	85	85	0
Indiana	51	51	0
Iowa	23	23	0
Kansas	30	30	0
Kentucky	35	35	0
Louisiana	38	38	0
Maine	22	22	0
Maryland	42	42	0
Massachusetts	38	35	1
Michigan	72	72	0
Minnesota	32	32	0
Mississippi	34	34	0
Missouri	47	47	0
Montana	20	20	0
Nebraska	24	24	0
Nevada	21	21	0
New Hampshire <sup>2</sup>	23	—	0
New Jersey	60	60	0
New Mexico	25	25	0
New York	100	100	0
North Carolina	57	57	0
North Dakota	17	17	0
Ohio	83	83	0
Oklahoma	34	34	0
Oregon	23	23	0
Pennsylvania	91	90	1
Rhode Island	15	15	0
South Carolina	36	36	0
South Dakota	19	19	0
Tennessee	45	34	11
Texas	121	121	0
Utah	27	27	0
Vermont	19	19	0
Virginia	55	55	0
Washington	35	35	0
West Virginia	18	18	0
Wisconsin	35	35	0
Wyoming	20	20	0
District of Columbia	14	14	0
Puerto Rico	14	14	0
Virgin Islands	4	4	0
American Samoa	4	4	0
Guam	4	4	0
Total	2,210	2,166	18

1. Other candidates: Howard Phillips, 2 (1 in Colorado; 1 in Massachusetts), Alan Keyes, 1 (Massachusetts).

2. Never voted.

## 1996 Republican

(Narrative, p. 655)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup>	
		Dole	Buchanan
Alabama	40	40	0
Alaska	19	16	0
Arizona	39	37	0
Arkansas	20	16	0
California	165	165	0
Colorado	27	27	0
Connecticut	27	27	0
Delaware	12	12	0
Florida	98	98	0
Georgia	42	42	0
Hawaii	14	14	0
Idaho	23	19	0
Illinois	69	69	0
Indiana	52	52	0
Iowa	25	25	0
Kansas	31	31	0
Kentucky	26	26	0
Louisiana	30	17	10
Maine	15	15	0
Maryland	32	32	0
Massachusetts	37	37	0
Michigan	57	52	5
Minnesota	33	33	0
Mississippi	33	33	0
Missouri	36	24	11
Montana	14	14	0
Nebraska	24	24	0
Nevada	14	14	0
New Hampshire	16	16	0
New Jersey	48	48	0
New Mexico	18	18	0
New York	102	102	0
North Carolina	58	58	0
North Dakota	18	17	0
Ohio	67	67	0
Oklahoma	38	38	0
Oregon	23	18	5
Pennsylvania	73	73	0
Rhode Island	16	16	0
South Carolina	37	37	0
South Dakota	18	18	0
Tennessee	38	37	0
Texas	123	121	2
Utah	28	27	1
Vermont	12	12	0
Virginia	53	53	0
Washington	36	27	9
West Virginia	18	18	0
Wisconsin	36	36	0
Wyoming	20	20	0
District of Columbia	14	14	0
Puerto Rico	14	14	0
Virgin Islands	4	4	0
American Samoa	4	4	0
Guam	4	4	0
Total	1,990	1,928	43

1. Other candidates: Phil Gramm, 2 (Louisiana); Alan Keyes, 1 (Missouri); Robert Bork, 1 (Louisiana); not voting, 15.

## 1996 Democratic

(Narrative, p.658)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Clinton
Alabama	66	66
Alaska	19	19
Arizona	59	59
Arkansas	47	47
California	422	416
Colorado	56	56
Connecticut	67	67
Delaware	21	21
Florida	178	178
Georgia	91	91
Hawaii	30	29
Idaho	23	23
Illinois	193	193
Indiana	88	88
Iowa	56	56
Kansas	42	42
Kentucky	61	61
Louisiana	71	71
Maine	32	32
Maryland	88	88
Massachusetts	114	114
Michigan	156	156
Minnesota	92	92
Mississippi	47	47
Missouri	93	93
Montana	24	24
Nebraska	34	34
Nevada	26	26
New Hampshire	26	26
New Jersey	122	122
New Mexico	34	34
New York	289	289
North Carolina	99	99
North Dakota	22	21
Ohio	172	172
Oklahoma	52	52
Oregon	57	54
Pennsylvania	195	195
Rhode Island	32	31
South Carolina	51	51
South Dakota	22	22
Tennessee	80	80
Texas	229	229
Utah	31	31
Vermont	22	22
Virginia	97	97
Washington	90	90
West Virginia	43	43
Wisconsin	93	93
Wyoming	19	19
District of Columbia	33	33
Puerto Rico	58	58
Virgin Islands	4	4
American Samoa	6	6
Guam	6	6
Democrats Abroad	9	9
Total	4,289	4,277

1. Not voting, 12.

**2000 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 661)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot Bush
Alabama	44	44
Alaska	23	23
Arizona	30	30
Arkansas	24	24
California	162	162
Colorado	40	40
Connecticut	25	25
Delaware	12	12
Florida	80	80
Georgia	54	54
Hawaii	14	14
Idaho	28	28
Illinois	74	74
Indiana	55	55
Iowa	25	25
Kansas	35	35
Kentucky	31	31
Louisiana	29	29
Maine	14	14
Maryland	31	31
Massachusetts	37	37
Michigan	58	58
Minnesota	34	34
Mississippi	33	33
Missouri	35	35
Montana	23	23
Nebraska	30	30
Nevada	17	17
New Hampshire	17	17
New Jersey	54	54
New Mexico	21	21
New York	101	101
North Carolina	62	62
North Dakota	19	19
Ohio	69	69
Oklahoma	38	38
Oregon	24	24
Pennsylvania	78	78
Rhode Island	14	14
South Carolina	37	37
South Dakota	22	22
Tennessee	37	37
Texas	124	124
Utah	29	29
Vermont	12	12
Virginia	56	56
Washington	37	37
West Virginia	18	18
Wisconsin	37	37
Wyoming	22	22
District of Columbia	15	15
Puerto Rico	14	14
Virgin Islands	4	4
American Samoa	4	4
Guam	4	4
Total	2,066	2,066



## 2000 Democratic

(Narrative, p.663)

Delegation	Total Votes	First Pres. Ballot <sup>1</sup> Gore
Alabama	64	64
Alaska	19	19
Arizona	55	55
Arkansas	47	47
California	435	435
Colorado	61	61
Connecticut	67	67
Delaware	22	22
Florida	186	186
Georgia	92	92
Hawaii	33	33
Idaho	23	23
Illinois	190	190
Indiana	88	88
Iowa	57	57
Kansas	42	42
Kentucky	58	58
Louisiana	73	73
Maine	33	33
Maryland	95	95
Massachusetts	118	118
Michigan	157	157
Minnesota	91	91
Mississippi	48	48
Missouri	92	92
Montana	24	24
Nebraska	32	32
Nevada	29	29
New Hampshire	29	29
New Jersey	124	124
New Mexico	35	35
New York	294	294
North Carolina	103	103
North Dakota	22	22
Ohio	170	170
Oklahoma	52	52
Oregon	58	58
Pennsylvania	191	191
Rhode Island	33	33
South Carolina	52	52
South Dakota	22	22
Tennessee	81	81
Texas	231	231
Utah	29	29
Vermont	22	22
Virginia	95	95
Washington	94	94
West Virginia	42	42
Wisconsin	93	93
Wyoming	18	18
District of Columbia	33	33
Puerto Rico	58	58
Virgin Islands	6	6
American Samoa	6	6
Guam	6	6
Democrats Abroad	9	9
Total	4,339	4,339

1. Unofficial total. There may have been several delegates not voting.

**2004 Republican**

(Narrative, p. 669)

State	Total Allocated Votes	Bush	Not Voting
Alabama	48	48	
Alaska	29	29	
American Samoa	9	9	
Arizona	52	52	
Arkansas	35	35	
California	173	173	
Colorado	50	50	
Connecticut	30	30	
Delaware	18	18	
District of Columbia	19	19	
Florida	112	112	
Georgia	69	69	
Guam	9	9	
Hawaii	20	20	
Idaho	32	32	
Illinois	73	73	
Indiana	55	55	
Iowa	32	31	1
Kansas	39	39	
Kentucky	46	46	
Louisiana	45	45	
Maine	21	21	
Maryland	39	39	
Massachusetts	44	44	
Michigan	61	61	
Minnesota	41	41	
Mississippi	38	38	
Missouri	57	57	
Montana	28	28	
Nebraska	35	35	
Nevada	33	33	
New Hampshire	32	32	
New Jersey	52	52	
New Mexico	24	24	
New York	102	102	
North Carolina	67	67	
North Dakota	26	26	
Ohio	91	91	
Oklahoma	41	41	
Oregon	31	31	
Pennsylvania	75	75	
Puerto Rico	23	23	
Rhode Island	21	21	
South Carolina	46	46	
South Dakota	27	27	
Tennessee	55	55	
Texas	138	138	
Utah	36	36	
Vermont	18	18	
Virgin Islands	9	9	
Virginia	64	64	
Washington	41	41	
West Virginia	30	30	
Wisconsin	40	40	
Wyoming	28	28	
Total	2,509	2,508	1

## 2004 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 667)

State	Total Allocated Votes	Kerry	Present	Abstain
Alabama	62	62		
Alaska	18	17	1	
Arkansas	47	47		
Arizona	64	64		
California	441	441		
Colorado	63	50	13	
Connecticut	62	62		
Delaware	23	23		
Florida	201	201		
Georgia	101	98		3
Hawaii	29	17	8	4
Iowa	57	57		
Idaho	23	23		
Illinois	186	186		
Indiana	81	81		
Kansas	41	41		
Kentucky	57	57		
Louisiana	72	71		1
Massachusetts	121	121		
Maryland	99	99		
Maine	35	28	6	1
Michigan	155	155		
Minnesota	86	85	1	
Missouri	88	88		
Mississippi	41	40		1
Montana	21	21		
North Carolina	107	102	4	1
North Dakota	22	22		
Nebraska	31	31		
New Hampshire	27	26		1
New Jersey	128	116		12
New Mexico	37	37		
Nevada	32	32		
New York	284	284		
Ohio	159	159		
Oklahoma	47	47		
Oregon	59	56	3	
Pennsylvania	178	178		
Rhode Island	32	32		
South Carolina	55	55		
South Dakota	22	22		
Tennessee	85	85		
Texas	232	232		
Utah	29	28		1
Virginia	98	98		
Vermont	22	22		
Washington	95	88	7	
Wisconsin	87	87		
West Virginia	39	39		
Wyoming	19	19		
District of Columbia	39	39		
Puerto Rico	57	56		1
Virgin Islands	6	6		
American Samoa	6	6		
Guam	5	5		
Democrats Abroad	9	9		
Total	4322	4253	43	26



## 2008 Democratic

(Narrative, p. 673)

Delegation	Total Allocated Votes	Obama	Clinton	Not Voting
Alabama	60	48	5	7
Alaska	18	15	3	
American Samoa	9	9	—	
Arizona	67	40	27	
Arkansas	47	47	—	
California	—	—		
Colorado	70	55	15	
Connecticut	60	38	21	1
Delaware	23	23	—	
Democrats Abroad	11	8.5	2.5	
District of Columbia	40	33	7	
Florida	211	136	51	24
Georgia	102	82	18	2
Guam	9	4	3	2
Hawaii	29	26	1	2
Idaho	23	20	3	
Indiana	85	75	6	4
Iowa	57	48	9	
Illinois	—	—		
Kansas	41	34	6	1
Kentucky	60	36	24	
Louisiana	67	43	7	17
Maine	32	24	8	
Maryland	100	94	6	
Massachusetts	121	65	52	4
Michigan	157	125	27	5
Minnesota	88	78	8	2
Mississippi	41	33	8	
Missouri	88	82	6	
Montana	25	18	7	
Nebraska	31	28	3	
Nevada	34	25	8	1
New Hampshire	30	30	—	
New Jersey	127	127	—	
New Mexico	—	—		
New York	—	—		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>1,549.5</b>	<b>341.5</b>	<b>72</b>

NOTE: Before delegates at the 2008 Democratic convention nominated Barack Obama of Illinois by acclamation, some states cast ballots. The motion to suspend the roll call and nominate Obama by acclamation was made by his principal opponent, Hillary Rodham Clinton of New York, and came about in a carefully orchestrated manner. California and Illinois passed; when the voting reached New Mexico it yielded to Illinois, which in turn yielded to New York, allowing Clinton to make her motion. This table lists the first presidential balloting up to that point.

SOURCE: *The Rhodes Cook Letter*, August 2008.

## 2008 Republican

(Narrative, p.676)

Delegation	Total Allocated Votes	McCain	Paul	Romney	Not Voting
Alabama	48	48			
Alaska	29	24	5		
Arizona	53	53			
Arkansas	34	34			
California	173	173			
Colorado	46	46			
Connecticut	30	30			
Delaware	18	18			
Florida	57	57			
Georgia	72	72			
Hawaii	20	20			
Idaho	32	26			6
Illinois	70	70			
Indiana	57	57			
Iowa	40	40			
Kansas	39	39			
Kentucky	45	45			
Louisiana	47	47			
Maine	21	20			1
Maryland	37	37			
Massachusetts	43	43			
Michigan	30	30			
Minnesota	41	35			6
Mississippi	39	39			
Missouri	58	58			
Montana	25	25			
Nebraska	33	31			2
Nevada	34	34			
New Hampshire	12	12			
New Jersey	52	52			
New Mexico	32	32			
New York	101	101			
North Carolina	69	65			4
North Dakota	26	26			
Ohio	88	88			
Oklahoma	41	39	2		
Oregon	30	26	4		
Pennsylvania	74	73			1
Rhode Island	20	20			
South Carolina	24	24			
South Dakota	27	27			
Tennessee	55	55			
Texas	140	140			
Utah	36	34		2	
Vermont	17	17			
Virginia	63	63			
Washington	40	36	4		
West Virginia	30	28	2		
Wisconsin	40	40			
Wyoming	14	14			
District of Columbia	19	19			
Puerto Rico	23	23			
Virgin Islands	9	9			
American Samoa	9	9			
Guam	9	9			
Northern Marianas	9	9			
Total	2,380	2,341	17	2	20





# Popular Vote Returns for President

**P**OPULAR VOTE RETURNS for all presidential elections from 1824 to 2008 are presented in this chapter. The presidential returns, except where indicated by a footnote, were obtained from three sources. The returns for 1824 to 1916 are from Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. The returns from 1920 to 1992 are from Richard M. Scammon and Alice V. McGillivray, *America at the Polls* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1994). The returns for 1996 and 2008 are from the *America Votes* series, compiled biennially by Rhodes Cook for CQ Press. This base source material has been supplemented with data from elections historian Michael J. Dubin. CQ Press editors believed the additional data was of scholarly merit and worthy of inclusion—much of it filling the gaps or correcting errors in previous editions of *Guide to U.S. Elections*. Dubin's original sources are also listed in the footnotes. This new information first appeared in the fourth edition and has been carried forward to this edition.

The 1824 starting date for the ICPSR collection was based on factors such as the pronounced trend by 1824 for the election of presidential electors by popular vote, as well as the availability, accessibility, and quality of the returns. The bulk of the ICPSR election data collection consists of returns at the county level in computer-readable form.

## Table Organization

For each presidential election from 1824 to 2008, the following information is provided in the tables for the popular returns:

- Names and party affiliations of major candidates.
- Total state-by-state popular vote for president.
- State-by-state breakdown of the popular vote and the percentage of the vote received by each candidate.
- The aggregate vote and percentage of the total vote received in each state by minor party candidates, minor parties running unpledged electors, or

unidentified votes. These figures appear in the column designated “Other”; a breakdown of these votes appears at the end of chapter 16.

- The plurality received by the candidate who carried each state, along with the candidate's party designation.
- The total national popular vote for president, the total national popular vote and percentage of the vote received by each candidate, and the nationwide plurality of the candidate who received the greatest number of votes.

The omission of popular vote returns for a state *after 1824* indicates an absence of popular voting for that election. The South Carolina legislature, for example, chose the state's presidential electors until 1860, and the state did not participate in the 1864 presidential election because of the Civil War. Thus, the first popular vote returns shown for South Carolina are for the 1868 election.

## Party Designation

In many cases presidential candidates appeared on state ballots under different, even *multiple* party designations. Thus, in the returns for 1968, George C. Wallace ran for president under a variety of party designations in different states: Democratic, American, American Independent, Independent, George Wallace Party, Conservative, American Party of Missouri, Independent American, Courage, and George Wallace and Independent.

To provide one party designation for presidential candidates for the elections 1824 through 1916, CQ Press editors have aggregated under a single party designation the votes of candidates who are listed in the ICPSR data as receiving votes under more than one party designation. The source used for assigning party designation for these years is Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981). For the 1920 to 1992 elections, the source for party



designation is Scammon and McGillivray, *America at the Polls*. For 1968 Scammon lists Wallace as an American Independent, and CQ Press follows this usage. For the 1996 to 2008 elections, the source for party designation is Cook, the *America Votes* series.

### Vote Totals and Percentages

The total popular vote for each candidate in a given election was determined by adding the votes received by that candidate in each state (including write-in votes where available), even though the vote totals for some states may have come from sources other than ICPSR, Scammon, or Cook.

The percentages of the vote received in each state and nationally by any candidate or party has been calculated to

two decimal places and rounded to one place; thus, 0.05 percent is listed as 0.1 percent. Due to rounding, state and national percentages do not always equal 100 percent.

### Pluralities

The plurality column represents the differences between the vote received by the first- and second-place finishers in each state and in the nation. In most cases, most notably in 1912 and 1924, a losing major party candidate finished in third place in a state. In those few cases where votes from the “Other” column were needed to calculate the plurality, a footnote provides an explanation. For a breakdown of “Other” votes, see Popular Returns: Minor Candidates and Parties at the end of this chapter.

# 1824 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	JOHN Q. ADAMS (Democratic- Republican)		ANDREW JACKSON (Democratic- Republican)		HENRY CLAY (Democratic- Republican)		WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD (Democratic- Republican)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY <sup>2</sup>	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	13,603	2,422	17.8	9,429	69.3	96	0.7	1,656	12.2	—	0.0	7,007	AJ
Connecticut	10,647	7,494	70.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,965	18.5	1,188	11.2	5,529	JQA
Illinois	4,671	1,516	32.5	1,272	27.2	1,036	22.2	847	18.1	—	0.0	244	JQA
Indiana	15,838	3,071	19.4	7,444	47.0	5,316	33.6	—	0.0	7	0.0	2,128	AJ
Kentucky	23,338	—	0.0	6,356	27.2	16,982	72.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	10,626	HC
Maine <sup>3</sup>	12,625	10,289	81.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,336	18.5	—	0.0	7,953	JQA
Maryland <sup>3</sup>	33,214	14,632	44.1	14,523	43.7	695	2.1	3,364	10.1	—	0.0	109	JQA
Massachusetts	42,056	30,687	73.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	11,369	27.0	24,071	JQA <sup>4</sup>
Mississippi	4,894	1,654	33.8	3,121	63.8	—	0.0	119	2.4	—	0.0	1,467	AJ
Missouri	3,432	159	4.6	1,166	34.0	2,042	59.5	32	0.9	33	1.0	876	HC
New Hampshire <sup>3</sup>	10,032	9,389	93.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	643	6.4	—	0.0	8,746	JQA
New Jersey	19,837	8,309	41.9	10,332	52.1	—	0.0	1,196	6.0	—	0.0	2,023	AJ
North Carolina	36,109	—	0.0	20,231	56.0	—	0.0	15,622	43.3	256	0.7	4,609	AJ
Ohio <sup>3</sup>	50,024	12,280	24.5	18,489	37.0	19,255	38.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	766	HC
Pennsylvania	47,073	5,441	11.6	35,736	75.9	1,690	3.6	4,206	8.9	—	0.0	30,295	AJ
Rhode Island	2,344	2,144	91.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	200	8.5	1,944	JQA
Tennessee <sup>3</sup>	20,725	216	1.0	20,197	97.5	—	0.0	312	1.5	—	0.0	19,885	AJ
Virginia	15,371	3,419	22.2	2,975	19.4	419	2.7	8,558	55.7	—	0.0	5,139	WHC
<b>Totals</b>	<b>365,833</b>	<b>113,122</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>151,271</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>47,531</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>40,856</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>13,053</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>38,149</b>	<b>AJ</b>

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. For the 1824 plurality winner the designations are JQA (John Quincy Adams), AJ (Andrew Jackson), WHC (William H. Crawford), and HC (Henry Clay). Adams was elected president by the House of Representatives.

3. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981), 18.

4. Plurality of 24,071 votes is calculated on the basis of 6,616 for unpledged electors.



## 1828 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	ANDREW JACKSON (Democratic- Republican)		JOHN Q. ADAMS (National Republican)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	18,618	16,736	89.9	1,878	10.1	4	0.0	14,858	DR
Connecticut	19,378	4,448	23.0	13,829	71.4	1,101	5.7	9,381	NR
Georgia <sup>2</sup>	20,004	19,362	96.8	642	3.2	—	0.0	18,720	DR
Illinois	14,222	9,560	67.2	4,662	32.8	—	0.0	4,898	DR
Indiana	39,210	22,201	56.6	17,009	43.4	—	0.0	5,192	DR
Kentucky	70,776	39,308	55.5	31,468	44.5	—	0.0	7,840	DR
Louisiana	8,687	4,605	53.0	4,082	47.0	—	0.0	523	DR
Maine	34,789	13,927	40.0	20,773	59.7	89	0.3	6,846	NR
Maryland	45,796	22,782	49.7	23,014	50.3	—	0.0	232	NR
Massachusetts	39,074	6,012	15.4	29,836	76.4	3,226	8.3	23,824	NR
Mississippi	8,344	6,763	81.1	1,581	18.9	—	0.0	5,182	DR
Missouri	11,654	8,232	70.6	3,422	29.4	—	0.0	4,810	DR
New Hampshire	44,035	20,212	45.9	23,823	54.1	—	0.0	3,611	NR
New Jersey	45,570	21,809	47.9	23,753	52.1	8	0.0	1,944	NR
New York	270,975	139,412	51.4	131,563	48.6	—	0.0	7,849	DR
North Carolina	51,747	37,814	73.1	13,918	26.9	15	0.0	23,896	DR
Ohio	131,049	67,596	51.6	63,453	48.4	—	0.0	4,143	DR
Pennsylvania	152,220	101,457	66.7	50,763	33.3	—	0.0	50,694	DR
Rhode Island	3,580	820	22.9	2,755	77.0	5	0.1	1,935	NR
Tennessee <sup>2</sup>	46,533	44,293	95.2	2,240	4.8	—	0.0	42,053	DR
Vermont	32,833	8,350	25.4	24,363	74.2	120	0.4	16,013	NR
Virginia	38,924	26,854	69.0	12,070	31.0	—	0.0	14,784	DR
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,148,018</b>	<b>642,553</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>500,897</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>4,568</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>141,656</b>	<b>DR</b>

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981), 20.



# 1832 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	ANDREW JACKSON (Democrat)		HENRY CLAY (National Republican)		WILLIAM WIRT (Anti-Mason)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	14,291	14,286	100.0	5	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	14,281	D
Connecticut	32,833	11,269	34.3	18,155	55.3	3,409	10.4	—	0.0	6,886	NR
Delaware	8,386	4,110	49.0	4,276	51.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	166	NR
Georgia <sup>2</sup>	20,750	20,750	100.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	20,750	D
Illinois	21,481	14,609	68.0	6,745	31.4	97	0.5	30	0.1	7,864	D
Indiana	57,152	31,652	55.4	25,473	44.6	27	0.0	—	0.0	6,179	D
Kentucky	79,741	36,292	45.5	43,449	54.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	7,157	NR
Louisiana	6,337	3,908	61.7	2,429	38.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,479	D
Maine	62,153	33,978	54.7	27,331	44.0	844	1.4	—	0.0	6,647	D
Maryland	38,316	19,156	50.0	19,160	50.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	4	NR
Massachusetts	67,619	13,933	20.6	31,963	47.3	14,692	21.7	7,031	10.4	17,271	NR
Mississippi	5,750	5,750	100.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,750	D
Missouri <sup>2</sup>	5,192	5,192	100.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,192	D
New Hampshire	43,793	24,855	56.8	18,938	43.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,917	D
New Jersey	47,760	23,826	49.9	23,466	49.1	468	1.0	—	0.0	360	D
New York	323,393	168,497	52.1	154,896	47.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	13,601	D
North Carolina	29,799	25,261	84.8	4,538	15.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	20,723	D
Ohio	158,350	81,246	51.3	76,566	48.4	538	0.3	—	0.0	4,680	D
Pennsylvania	157,679	90,973	57.7	—	0.0	66,706	42.3	—	0.0	24,267	D
Rhode Island	5,747	2,051	35.7	2,871	50.0	819	14.3	6	0.1	820	NR
Tennessee	29,425	28,078	95.4	1,347	4.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	26,731	D
Vermont	32,344	7,865	24.3	11,161	34.5	13,112	40.5	206	0.6	1,951	AM
Virginia	45,682	34,243	75.0	11,436	25.0	3	0.0	—	0.0	22,807	D
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,293,973</b>	<b>701,780</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>484,205</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>100,715</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7,273</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>217,575</b>	<b>D</b>

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981), 21.

## 1836 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	MARTIN VAN BUREN (Democrat)		WILLIAM H. HARRISON (Whig)		HUGH L. WHITE (Whig)		DANIEL WEBSTER (Whig)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY <sup>2</sup>	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	37,296	20,638	55.3	—	0.0	16,658	44.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,980	MBV
Arkansas	3,714	2,380	64.1	—	0.0	1,334	35.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,046	MBV
Connecticut	38,093	19,294	50.6	18,799	49.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	495	MBV
Delaware	8,895	4,154	46.7	4,736	53.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	5	0.1	582	WHH
Georgia	47,259	22,778	48.2	—	0.0	24,481	51.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,703	HLW
Illinois	33,589	18,369	54.7	15,220	45.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,149	MBV
Indiana	74,423	33,084	44.5	41,339	55.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	8,255	WHH
Kentucky	70,090	33,229	47.4	36,861	52.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,632	WHH
Louisiana	7,425	3,842	51.7	—	0.0	3,583	48.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	259	MBV
Maine	38,740	22,825	58.9	14,803	38.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,112	2.9	8,022	MBV
Maryland	48,119	22,267	46.3	25,852	53.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,585	WHH
Massachusetts	74,732	33,486	44.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	41,201	55.1	45	0.1	33,486	DW
Michigan	12,052	6,507	54.0	5,545	46.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	962	MBV
Mississippi	20,079	10,297	51.3	—	0.0	9,782	48.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	515	MBV
Missouri <sup>3</sup>	18,332	10,995	60.0	—	0.0	7,337	40.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,658	MBV
New Hampshire	24,925	18,697	75.0	6,228	25.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	12,469	MBV
New Jersey	51,729	25,592	49.5	26,137	50.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	545	WHH
New York	305,343	166,795	54.6	138,548	45.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	28,247	MBV
North Carolina	50,153	26,631	53.1	—	0.0	23,521	46.9	—	0.0	1	0.0	3,110	MBV
Ohio	202,931	97,122	47.9	105,809	52.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	8,687	WHH
Pennsylvania	178,701	91,466	51.2	87,235	48.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,231	MBV
Rhode Island	5,673	2,962	52.2	2,710	47.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	1	0.0	252	MBV
Tennessee	62,197	26,170	42.1	—	0.0	36,027	57.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	9,857	HLW
Vermont	35,099	14,040	40.0	20,994	59.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	65	0.2	6,954	WHH
Virginia	53,945	30,556	56.6	—	0.0	23,384	43.3	—	0.0	5	0.0	7,172	MBV
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,503,534</b>	<b>764,176</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>550,816</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>146,107</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>41,201</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>213,360</b>	<b>MBV</b>

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. For the 1836 plurality winner, the designations are MBV (Martin Van Buren), WHH (William Henry Harrison), HLW (Hugh L. White), and DW (Daniel Webster).

3. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981), 22.

# 1840 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	WILLIAM H. HARRISON (Whig)		MARTIN VAN BUREN (Democrat)		JAMES G. BIRNEY (Liberty)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	62,511	28,515	45.6	33,996	54.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,481	D
Arkansas	11,839	5,160	43.6	6,679	56.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,519	D
Connecticut	56,879	31,598	55.6	25,281	44.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	6,317	W
Delaware	10,852	5,967	55.0	4,872	44.9	—	0.0	13	0.1	1,095	W
Georgia	72,322	40,339	55.8	31,983	44.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	8,356	W
Illinois	93,175	45,574	48.9	47,441	50.9	160	0.2	—	0.0	1,867	D
Indiana	117,605	65,280	55.5	51,696	44.0	30	0.0	599	0.5	13,584	W
Kentucky	91,104	58,488	64.2	32,616	35.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	25,872	W
Louisiana	18,912	11,296	59.7	7,616	40.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,680	W
Maine	92,802	46,612	50.2	46,190	49.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	422	W
Maryland	62,280	33,528	53.8	28,752	46.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,776	W
Massachusetts	126,825	72,852	57.4	52,355	41.3	1,618	1.3	—	0.0	20,497	W
Michigan	44,029	22,933	52.1	21,096	47.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,837	W
Mississippi	36,525	19,515	53.4	17,010	46.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,505	W
Missouri	52,923	22,954	43.4	29,969	56.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	7,015	D
New Hampshire	59,956	26,310	43.9	32,774	54.7	872	1.5	—	0.0	6,464	D
New Jersey	64,454	33,351	51.7	31,034	48.1	69	0.1	—	0.0	2,317	W
New York	441,543	226,001	51.2	212,733	48.2	2,809	0.6	—	0.0	13,268	W
North Carolina	80,735	46,567	57.7	34,168	42.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	12,399	W
Ohio	272,890	148,043	54.3	123,944	45.4	903	0.3	—	0.0	24,099	W
Pennsylvania	287,695	144,023	50.1	143,672	49.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	351	W
Rhode Island	8,631	5,213	60.4	3,263	37.8	19	0.2	136	1.6	1,950	W
Tennessee	108,145	60,194	55.7	47,951	44.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	12,243	W
Vermont	50,782	32,440	63.9	18,006	35.5	317	0.6	19	0.0	14,434	W
Virginia	86,394	42,637	49.4	43,757	50.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,120	D
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,411,808</b>	<b>1,275,390</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>1,128,854</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>6,797</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>146,536</b>	<b>W</b>

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.



# 1844 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	JAMES K. POLK (Democrat)		HENRY CLAY (Whig)		JAMES G. BIRNEY (Liberty)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	63,403	37,401	59.0	26,002	41.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	11,399	D
Arkansas	15,150	9,546	63.0	5,604	37.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,942	D
Connecticut	64,616	29,841	46.2	32,832	50.8	1,943	3.0	—	0.0	2,991	W
Delaware	12,247	5,970	48.7	6,271	51.2	—	0.0	6	0.0	301	W
Georgia	86,247	44,147	51.2	42,100	48.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,047	D
Illinois	109,057	58,795	53.9	45,854	42.0	3,469	3.2	939	0.9	12,941	D
Indiana	140,157	70,183	50.1	67,866	48.4	2,108	1.5	—	0.0	2,317	D
Kentucky	113,237	51,988	45.9	61,249	54.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	9,261	W
Louisiana	26,865	13,782	51.3	13,083	48.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	699	D
Maine	84,933	45,719	53.8	34,378	40.5	4,836	5.7	—	0.0	11,341	D
Maryland	68,690	32,706	47.6	35,984	52.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,278	W
Massachusetts	132,037	53,039	40.2	67,062	50.8	10,830	8.2	1,106	0.8	14,023	W
Michigan	55,560	27,737	49.9	24,185	43.5	3,638	6.5	—	0.0	3,552	D
Mississippi	45,004	25,846	57.4	19,158	42.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	6,688	D
Missouri	72,522	41,322	57.0	31,200	43.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	10,122	D
New Hampshire	49,187	27,160	55.2	17,866	36.3	4,161	8.5	—	0.0	9,294	D
New Jersey	75,944	37,495	49.4	38,318	50.5	131	0.2	—	0.0	823	W
New York	485,882	237,588	48.9	232,482	47.8	15,812	3.3	—	0.0	5,106	D
North Carolina	82,521	39,287	47.6	43,232	52.4	—	0.0	2	0.0	3,945	W
Ohio	312,300	149,127	47.8	155,091	49.7	8,082	2.6	—	0.0	5,964	W
Pennsylvania	331,645	167,311	50.4	161,195	48.6	3,139	0.9	—	0.0	6,116	D
Rhode Island	12,194	4,867	39.9	7,322	60.0	—	0.0	5	0.0	2,455	W
Tennessee	119,957	59,917	49.9	60,040	50.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	123	W
Vermont	48,765	18,041	37.0	26,770	54.9	3,954	8.1	—	0.0	8,729	W
Virginia	95,539	50,679	53.0	44,860	47.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,819	D
Totals	2,703,659	1,339,494	49.5	1,300,004	48.1	62,103	2.3	2,058	0.1	39,490	D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

# 1848 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	ZACHARY TAYLOR (Whig)		LEWIS CASS (Democrat)		MARTIN VAN BUREN (Free Soil)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	61,659	30,482	49.4	31,173	50.6	—	0.0	4	0.0	691	D
Arkansas	16,888	7,587	44.9	9,301	55.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,714	D
Connecticut	62,398	30,318	48.6	27,051	43.4	5,005	8.0	24	0.0	3,267	W
Delaware	12,432	6,440	51.8	5,910	47.5	82	0.7	—	0.0	530	W
Florida	7,203	4,120	57.2	3,083	42.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,037	W
Georgia	92,317	47,532	51.5	44,785	48.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,747	W
Illinois	124,596	52,853	42.4	55,952	44.9	15,702	12.6	89	0.1	3,099	D
Indiana	152,394	69,668	45.7	74,695	49.0	8,031	5.3	—	0.0	5,027	D
Iowa	22,271	9,930	44.6	11,238	50.5	1,103	5.0	—	0.0	1,308	D
Kentucky	116,865	67,145	57.5	49,720	42.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	17,425	W
Louisiana	33,866	18,487	54.6	15,379	45.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,108	W
Maine	87,625	35,273	40.3	40,195	45.9	12,157	13.9	—	0.0	4,922	D
Maryland	72,359	37,702	52.1	34,528	47.7	129	0.2	—	0.0	3,174	W
Massachusetts	134,748	61,072	45.3	35,281	26.2	38,333	28.4	62	0.0	22,739	W
Michigan	65,082	23,947	36.8	30,742	47.2	10,393	16.0	—	0.0	6,795	D
Mississippi	52,456	25,911	49.4	26,545	50.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	634	D
Missouri	72,748	32,671	44.9	40,077	55.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	7,406	D
New Hampshire	50,104	14,781	29.5	27,763	55.4	7,560	15.1	—	0.0	12,982	D
New Jersey	77,745	40,015	51.5	36,901	47.5	829	1.1	—	0.0	3,114	W
New York	455,944	218,583	47.9	114,319	25.1	120,497	26.4	2,545	0.6	98,086	W
North Carolina	79,826	44,054	55.2	35,772	44.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	8,282	W
Ohio	328,987	138,656	42.1	154,782	47.0	35,523	10.8	26	0.0	16,126	D
Pennsylvania	369,092	185,730	50.3	172,186	46.7	11,176	3.0	—	0.0	13,544	W
Rhode Island	11,049	6,705	60.7	3,613	32.7	726	6.6	5	0.0	3,092	W
Tennessee	122,463	64,321	52.5	58,142	47.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	6,179	W
Texas	17,000	5,281	31.1	11,644	68.5	—	0.0	75	0.4	6,363	D
Vermont	47,897	23,117	48.3	10,943	22.8	13,837	28.9	—	0.0	9,280	W
Virginia	92,004	45,265	49.2	46,739	50.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,474	D
Wisconsin	39,166	13,747	35.1	15,001	38.3	10,418	26.6	—	0.0	1,254	D
Totals	2,879,184	1,361,393	47.3	1,223,460	42.5	291,501	10.1	2,830	0.1	137,933	W

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.





## 1852 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	FRANKLIN PIERCE (Democrat)		WINFIELD SCOTT (Whig)		JOHN P. HALE (Free Soil)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	44,147	26,881	60.9	15,061	34.1	—	0.0	2,205	5.0	11,820	D
Arkansas	19,577	12,173	62.2	7,404	37.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,769	D
California	76,810	40,721	53.0	35,972	46.8	61	0.1	56	0.1	4,749	D
Connecticut	66,781	33,249	49.8	30,359	45.5	3,161	4.7	12	0.0	2,890	D
Delaware	12,673	6,318	49.9	6,293	49.7	62	0.5	—	0.0	25	D
Florida	7,193	4,318	60.0	2,875	40.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,443	D
Georgia <sup>2</sup>	62,626	40,516	64.7	16,660	26.6	—	0.0	5,450	8.7	23,856	D
Illinois	154,974	80,378	51.9	64,733	41.8	9,863	6.4	—	0.0	15,645	D
Indiana	183,176	95,340	52.0	80,907	44.2	6,929	3.8	—	0.0	14,433	D
Iowa	35,364	17,763	50.2	15,856	44.8	1,606	4.5	139	0.4	1,907	D
Kentucky	111,643	53,949	48.3	57,428	51.4	266	0.2	—	0.0	3,479	W
Louisiana	35,902	18,647	51.9	17,255	48.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,392	D
Maine	82,182	41,609	50.6	32,543	39.6	8,030	9.8	—	0.0	9,066	D
Maryland	75,120	40,022	53.3	35,077	46.7	21	0.0	—	0.0	4,945	D
Massachusetts	127,103	44,569	35.1	52,683	41.4	28,023	22.0	1,828	1.4	8,114	W
Michigan	82,939	41,842	50.4	33,860	40.8	7,237	8.7	—	0.0	7,982	D
Mississippi	44,454	26,896	60.5	17,558	39.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	9,338	D
Missouri	68,801	38,817	56.4	29,984	43.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	8,833	D
New Hampshire	50,535	28,503	56.4	15,486	30.6	6,546	13.0	—	0.0	13,017	D
New Jersey	83,926	44,301	52.8	38,551	45.9	336	0.4	738	0.9	5,750	D
New York	522,294	262,083	50.2	234,882	45.0	25,329	4.8	—	0.0	27,201	D
North Carolina	78,891	39,788	50.4	39,043	49.5	—	0.0	60	0.1	745	D
Ohio	352,903	169,193	47.9	152,577	43.2	31,133	8.8	—	0.0	16,616	D
Pennsylvania	387,920	198,568	51.2	179,182	46.2	8,500	2.2	1,670	0.4	19,386	D
Rhode Island	17,005	8,735	51.4	7,626	44.8	644	3.8	—	0.0	1,109	D
Tennessee	115,486	56,900	49.3	58,586	50.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,686	W
Texas	20,223	14,857	73.5	5,356	26.5	—	0.0	10	0.0	9,501	D
Vermont	43,838	13,044	29.8	22,173	50.6	8,621	19.7	—	0.0	9,129	W
Virginia	132,604	73,872	55.7	58,732	44.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	15,140	D
Wisconsin	64,740	33,658	52.0	22,240	34.4	8,842	13.7	—	0.0	11,418	D
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,161,830</b>	<b>1,607,510</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>1,386,942</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>155,210</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>12,168</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>220,568</b>	<b>D</b>

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981), 31.

# 1856 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	JAMES BUCHANAN (Democrat)		JOHN C. FREMONT (Republican)		MILLARD FILLMORE (Whig-American)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	75,291	46,739	62.1	—	0.0	28,552	37.9	—	0.0	18,187	D
Arkansas	32,642	21,910	67.1	—	0.0	10,732	32.9	—	0.0	11,178	D
California	110,255	53,342	48.4	20,704	18.8	36,195	32.8	14	0.0	17,147	D
Connecticut	80,360	35,028	43.6	42,717	53.2	2,615	3.3	—	0.0	7,689	R
Delaware	14,598	8,004	54.8	310	2.1	6,275	43.0	9	0.1	1,729	D
Florida	11,191	6,358	56.8	—	0.0	4,833	43.2	—	0.0	1,525	D
Georgia	99,020	56,581	57.1	—	0.0	42,439	42.9	—	0.0	14,142	D
Illinois	239,334	105,528	44.1	96,275	40.2	37,531	15.7	—	0.0	9,253	D
Indiana	235,401	118,670	50.4	94,375	40.1	22,356	9.5	—	0.0	24,295	D
Iowa	92,310	37,568	40.7	45,073	48.8	9,669	10.5	—	0.0	7,505	R
Kentucky	142,058	74,642	52.5	—	0.0	67,416	47.5	—	0.0	7,226	D
Louisiana	42,873	22,164	51.7	—	0.0	20,709	48.3	—	0.0	1,455	D
Maine	109,689	39,140	35.7	67,279	61.3	3,270	3.0	—	0.0	28,139	R
Maryland	86,860	39,123	45.0	285	0.3	47,452	54.6	—	0.0	8,329	WA
Massachusetts	170,048	39,244	23.1	108,172	63.6	19,626	11.5	3,006	1.8	68,928	R
Michigan	125,558	52,136	41.5	71,762	57.2	1,660	1.3	—	0.0	19,626	R
Mississippi	59,647	35,456	59.4	—	0.0	24,191	40.6	—	0.0	11,265	D
Missouri	106,486	57,964	54.4	—	0.0	48,522	45.6	—	0.0	9,442	D
New Hampshire	69,774	31,891	45.7	37,473	53.7	410	0.6	—	0.0	5,582	R
New Jersey	99,396	46,943	47.2	28,338	28.5	24,115	24.3	—	0.0	18,605	D
New York	596,486	195,878	32.8	276,004	46.3	124,604	20.9	—	0.0	80,126	R
North Carolina	84,963	48,243	56.8	—	0.0	36,720	43.2	—	0.0	11,523	D
Ohio	386,640	170,874	44.2	187,497	48.5	28,121	7.3	148	0.0	16,623	R
Pennsylvania	460,937	230,772	50.1	147,963	32.1	82,202	17.8	—	0.0	82,809	D
Rhode Island	19,822	6,680	33.7	11,467	57.8	1,675	8.5	—	0.0	4,787	R
Tennessee	133,582	69,704	52.2	—	0.0	63,878	47.8	—	0.0	5,826	D
Texas	48,005	31,995	66.6	—	0.0	16,010	33.4	—	0.0	15,985	D
Vermont	50,675	10,569	20.9	39,561	78.1	545	1.1	—	0.0	28,992	R
Virginia	150,233	90,083	60.0	—	0.0	60,150	40.0	—	0.0	29,933	D
Wisconsin	120,513	52,843	43.8	67,090	55.7	580	0.5	—	0.0	14,247	R
Totals	4,054,647	1,836,072	45.3	1,342,345	33.1	873,053	21.5	3,177	0.1	493,727	D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

# 1860 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Republican)		STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS (Democrat)		JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE (Southern Democrat)		JOHN BELL (Constitutional Union)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	90,122	—	0.0	13,618	15.1	48,669	54.0	27,835	30.9	—	0.0	20,834 SD
Arkansas	54,152	—	0.0	5,357	9.9	28,732	53.1	20,063	37.0	—	0.0	8,669 SD
California	119,827	38,733	32.3	37,999	31.7	33,969	28.3	9,111	7.6	15	0.0	734 R
Connecticut	74,819	43,488	58.1	15,431	20.6	14,372	19.2	1,528	2.0	—	0.0	28,057 R
Delaware	16,115	3,822	23.7	1,066	6.6	7,339	45.5	3,888	24.1	—	0.0	3,451 SD
Florida	13,301	—	0.0	223	1.7	8,277	62.2	4,801	36.1	—	0.0	3,476 SD
Georgia	106,717	—	0.0	11,581	10.9	52,176	48.9	42,960	40.3	—	0.0	9,216 SD
Illinois	339,666	172,171	50.7	160,215	47.2	2,331	0.7	4,914	1.4	35	0.0	11,956 R
Indiana	272,143	139,033	51.1	115,509	42.4	12,295	4.5	5,306	1.9	—	0.0	23,524 R
Iowa	128,739	70,302	54.6	55,639	43.2	1,035	0.8	1,763	1.4	—	0.0	14,663 R
Kentucky <sup>2</sup>	146,216	1,364	0.9	25,651	17.5	53,143	36.3	66,058	45.2	—	0.0	12,915 CU
Louisiana	50,510	—	0.0	7,625	15.1	22,681	44.9	20,204	40.0	—	0.0	2,477 SD
Maine	100,918	62,811	62.2	29,693	29.4	6,368	6.3	2,046	2.0	—	0.0	33,118 R
Maryland	92,502	2,294	2.5	5,966	6.4	42,482	45.9	41,760	45.1	—	0.0	722 SD
Massachusetts	169,876	106,684	62.8	34,370	20.2	6,163	3.6	22,331	13.1	328	0.2	72,314 R
Michigan	154,758	88,481	57.2	65,057	42.0	805	0.5	415	0.3	—	0.0	23,424 R
Minnesota	34,804	22,069	63.4	11,920	34.2	748	2.1	50	0.1	17	0.0	10,149 R
Mississippi	69,095	—	0.0	3,282	4.7	40,768	59.0	25,045	36.2	—	0.0	15,723 SD
Missouri	165,563	17,028	10.3	58,801	35.5	31,362	18.9	58,372	35.3	—	0.0	429 D
New Hampshire	65,943	37,519	56.9	25,887	39.3	2,125	3.2	412	0.6	—	0.0	11,632 R
New Jersey <sup>2</sup>	121,215	58,346	48.1	62,869	51.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,523 D
New York	675,156	362,646	53.7	312,510	46.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	50,136 R
North Carolina	96,712	—	0.0	2,737	2.8	48,846	50.5	45,129	46.7	—	0.0	3,717 SD
Ohio	442,866	231,709	52.3	187,421	42.3	11,406	2.6	12,194	2.8	136	0.0	44,288 R
Oregon	14,758	5,329	36.1	4,136	28.0	5,075	34.4	218	1.5	—	0.0	254 R
Pennsylvania	476,442	268,030	56.3	16,765	3.5	178,871	37.5	12,776	2.7	—	0.0	89,159 R
Rhode Island	19,951	12,244	61.4	7,707	38.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,537 R
Tennessee	146,106	—	0.0	11,281	7.7	65,097	44.6	69,728	47.7	—	0.0	4,631 CU
Texas	62,855	—	0.0	18	0.0	47,454	75.5	15,383	24.5	—	0.0	32,071 SD
Vermont	44,644	33,808	75.7	8,649	19.4	218	0.5	1,969	4.4	—	0.0	25,159 R
Virginia	166,891	1,887	1.1	16,198	9.7	74,325	44.5	74,481	44.6	—	0.0	156 CU
Wisconsin	152,179	86,110	56.6	65,021	42.7	887	0.6	161	0.1	—	0.0	21,089 R
Totals	4,685,561	1,865,908	39.9	1,380,202	29.5	848,019	18.1	590,901	12.6	531	0.0	485,706 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981), 37.

# 1864 Presidential Election

STATE <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL VOTE	ABRAHAM LINCOLN (Republican)		GEORGE B. McCLELLAN (Democrat)		OTHER <sup>2</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
California	105,890	62,053	58.6	43,837	41.4	—	0.0	18,216	R
Connecticut	86,958	44,673	51.4	42,285	48.6	—	0.0	2,388	R
Delaware	16,922	8,155	48.2	8,767	51.8	—	0.0	612	D
Illinois	348,236	189,512	54.4	158,724	45.6	—	0.0	30,788	R
Indiana	280,117	149,887	53.5	130,230	46.5	—	0.0	19,657	R
Iowa <sup>3</sup>	138,025	88,500	64.1	49,525	35.9	—	0.0	38,975	R
Kansas	21,580	17,089	79.2	3,836	17.8	655	3.0	13,253	R
Kentucky	92,088	27,787	30.2	64,301	69.8	—	0.0	36,514	D
Maine <sup>4</sup>	115,099	68,104	59.2	46,995	40.8	—	0.0	21,109	R
Maryland	72,892	40,153	55.1	32,739	44.9	—	0.0	7,414	R
Massachusetts	175,493	126,742	72.2	48,745	27.8	6	0.0	77,997	R
Michigan <sup>5</sup>	160,023	88,551	55.3	71,472	44.7	—	0.0	17,079	R
Minnesota	42,433	25,031	59.0	17,376	40.9	26	0.1	7,655	R
Missouri	104,346	72,750	69.7	31,596	30.3	—	0.0	41,154	R
Nevada	16,420	9,826	59.8	6,594	40.2	—	0.0	3,232	R
New Hampshire	69,630	36,596	52.6	33,034	47.4	—	0.0	3,562	R
New Jersey	128,744	60,724	47.2	68,020	52.8	—	0.0	7,296	D
New York	730,721	368,735	50.5	361,986	49.5	—	0.0	6,749	R
Ohio	471,283	265,674	56.4	205,609	43.6	—	0.0	60,065	R
Oregon	18,350	9,888	53.9	8,457	46.1	5	0.0	1,431	R
Pennsylvania <sup>6</sup>	572,707	296,391	51.7	276,316	48.3	—	0.0	20,075	R
Rhode Island	23,067	14,349	62.2	8,718	37.8	—	0.0	5,631	R
Vermont	55,740	42,419	76.1	13,321	23.9	—	0.0	29,098	R
West Virginia	34,877	23,799	68.2	11,078	31.8	—	0.0	12,721	R
Wisconsin	149,342	83,458	55.9	65,884	44.1	—	0.0	17,574	R
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,030,291</b>	<b>2,220,846</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>1,809,445</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>411,401</b>	<b>R</b>

1. Eleven Confederate states did not participate in the election because of the Civil War.

2. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

3. Figures from *Iowa Official Register, 1913–1914*.

4. Figures from Maine's Executive Council minutes.

5. Figures from *Michigan Manual 1913*, p. 689.

6. Figures from *Pennsylvania's Manual, 1865*.

# 1868 Presidential Election

STATE <sup>1</sup>	TOTAL VOTE	ULYSSES S. GRANT (Republican)		HORATIO SEYMOUR (Democrat)		OTHER <sup>2</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	149,594	76,667	51.3	72,921	48.7	6	0.0	3,746	R
Arkansas	41,190	22,112	53.7	19,078	46.3	—	0.0	3,034	R
California	108,656	54,588	50.2	54,068	49.8	—	0.0	520	R
Connecticut	98,570	50,789	51.5	47,781	48.5	—	0.0	3,008	R
Delaware	18,571	7,614	41.0	10,957	59.0	—	0.0	3,343	D
Georgia	159,816	57,109	35.7	102,707	64.3	—	0.0	45,598	D
Illinois	449,420	250,304	55.7	199,116	44.3	—	0.0	51,188	R
Indiana	343,528	176,548	51.4	166,980	48.6	—	0.0	9,568	R
Iowa	194,439	120,399	61.9	74,040	38.1	—	0.0	46,359	R
Kansas	43,630	30,027	68.8	13,600	31.2	3	0.0	16,427	R
Kentucky	155,455	39,566	25.5	115,889	74.5	—	0.0	76,323	D
Louisiana	113,488	33,263	29.3	80,225	70.7	—	0.0	46,962	D
Maine	112,962	70,502	62.4	42,460	37.6	—	0.0	28,042	R
Maryland	92,795	30,438	32.8	62,357	67.2	—	0.0	31,919	D
Massachusetts	195,508	136,379	69.8	59,103	30.2	26	0.0	77,276	R
Michigan	225,632	128,563	57.0	97,069	43.0	—	0.0	31,494	R
Minnesota	71,620	43,545	60.8	28,075	39.2	—	0.0	15,470	R
Missouri	152,488	86,860	57.0	65,628	43.0	—	0.0	21,232	R
Nebraska	15,291	9,772	63.9	5,519	36.1	—	0.0	4,253	R
Nevada	11,689	6,474	55.4	5,215	44.6	—	0.0	1,259	R
New Hampshire	68,304	37,718	55.2	30,575	44.8	11	0.0	7,143	R
New Jersey	163,133	80,132	49.1	83,001	50.9	—	0.0	2,869	D
New York	849,771	419,888	49.4	429,883	50.6	—	0.0	9,995	D
North Carolina	181,498	96,939	53.4	84,559	46.6	—	0.0	12,380	R
Ohio	518,665	280,159	54.0	238,506	46.0	—	0.0	41,653	R
Oregon	22,086	10,961	49.6	11,125	50.4	—	0.0	164	D
Pennsylvania	655,662	342,280	52.2	313,382	47.8	—	0.0	28,898	R
Rhode Island	19,511	13,017	66.7	6,494	33.3	—	0.0	6,523	R
South Carolina	107,538	62,301	57.9	45,237	42.1	—	0.0	17,064	R
Tennessee	82,757	56,628	68.4	26,129	31.6	—	0.0	30,499	R
Vermont	56,224	44,173	78.6	12,051	21.4	—	0.0	32,122	R
West Virginia	49,321	29,015	58.8	20,306	41.2	—	0.0	8,709	R
Wisconsin	193,628	108,920	56.3	84,708	43.7	—	0.0	24,212	R
Totals	5,722,440	3,013,650	52.7	2,708,744	47.3	46		304,906	R

1. Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia did not participate in the election due to Reconstruction. In Florida the state legislature cast the electoral vote.

2. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.



# 1872 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	ULYSSES S. GRANT (Republican)		HORACE GREELEY (Democrat, Liberal Republican)		CHARLES O'CONOR (Straight Out Democrat)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	169,716	90,272	53.2	79,444	46.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	10,828 R
Arkansas	79,300	41,373	52.2	37,927	47.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,446 R
California	95,785	54,007	56.4	40,717	42.5	1,061	1.1	—	0.0	13,290 R
Connecticut	95,992	50,307	52.4	45,685	47.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,622 R
Delaware	21,822	11,129	51.0	10,205	46.8	488	2.2	—	0.0	924 R
Florida	33,190	17,763	53.5	15,427	46.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,336 R
Georgia	138,906	62,550	45.0	76,356	55.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	13,806 D
Illinois	429,971	241,936	56.3	184,884	43.0	3,151	0.7	—	0.0	57,052 R
Indiana	349,779	186,147	53.2	163,632	46.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	22,515 R
Iowa	216,365	131,566	60.8	71,189	32.9	2,221	1.0	11,389	5.3	60,377 R
Kansas	100,512	66,805	66.5	32,970	32.8	156	0.2	581	0.6	33,835 R
Kentucky	191,552	88,970	45.5	100,208	54.5	2,374	1.2	—	0.0	11,238 D
Louisiana	128,692	71,663	55.7	57,029	44.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	14,634 R
Maine	90,523	61,426	67.9	29,097	32.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	32,329 R
Maryland	134,447	66,760	49.7	67,687	50.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	927 D
Massachusetts	192,650	133,455	69.3	59,195	30.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	74,260 R
Michigan	221,569	138,768	62.6	78,651	35.5	2,879	1.3	1,271	0.6	60,117 R
Minnesota	91,339	56,040	61.4	35,131	38.5	—	0.0	168	0.2	20,909 R
Mississippi	129,457	82,175	63.5	47,282	36.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	34,893 R
Missouri	273,059	119,196	43.7	151,434	55.5	2,429	0.9	—	0.0	32,238 D
Nebraska	25,932	18,329	70.7	7,603	29.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	10,726 R
Nevada	14,649	8,413	57.4	6,236	42.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,177 R
New Hampshire	68,906	37,168	53.9	31,425	45.6	—	0.0	313	0.5	5,743 R
New Jersey <sup>2</sup>	168,467	91,666	54.5	76,801	45.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	14,865 R
New York	829,692	440,758	53.1	387,279	46.7	1,454	0.2	201	0.0	53,479 R
North Carolina	165,163	94,772	57.4	70,130	42.5	261	0.2	—	0.0	24,642 R
Ohio	529,435	281,852	53.2	244,320	46.1	1,163	0.2	2,100	0.4	37,532 R
Oregon	20,107	11,818	58.8	7,742	38.5	547	2.7	—	0.0	4,076 R
Pennsylvania	561,629	349,589	62.2	212,040	37.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	137,549 R
Rhode Island	18,994	13,665	71.9	5,329	28.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	8,336 R
South Carolina	95,452	72,290	75.7	22,699	23.8	204	0.2	259	0.3	49,591 R
Tennessee	179,046	85,655	47.8	93,391	52.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	7,736 D
Texas	115,700	47,910	41.4	67,675	58.5	115	0.1	—	0.0	19,765 D
Vermont	52,961	41,480	78.3	10,926	20.6	553	1.0	—	0.0	30,554 R
Virginia	185,195	93,463	50.5	91,647	49.5	85	0.0	—	0.0	1,816 R
West Virginia	62,467	32,320	51.7	29,532	47.3	615	1.0	—	0.0	2,788 R
Wisconsin	192,255	105,012	54.6	86,390	44.9	853	0.4	—	0.0	18,622 R
Totals	6,470,674	3,598,468	55.6	2,835,315	43.8	20,609	0.3	16,282	0.3	763,153 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from *New Jersey's Manual*, 1873.

# 1876 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	RUTHERFORD B. HAYES <sup>1</sup> (Republican)		SAMUEL J. TILDEN <sup>1</sup> (Democrat)		PETER COOPER (Greenback)		OTHER <sup>2</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	171,699	68,708	40.0	102,989	60.0	—	0.0	2	0.0	34,281 D
Arkansas	96,946	38,649	39.9	58,086	59.9	211	0.2	—	0.0	19,437 D
California	155,784	79,258	50.9	76,460	49.1	47	0.0	19	0.0	2,798 R
Connecticut	122,134	59,033	48.3	61,927	50.7	774	0.6	400	0.3	2,894 D
Delaware	24,133	10,752	44.6	13,381	55.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,629 D
Florida	46,776	23,849	51.0	22,927	49.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	922 R
Georgia	180,690	50,533	28.0	130,157	72.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	79,624 D
Illinois	554,368	278,232	50.2	258,611	46.6	17,207	3.1	318	0.1	19,621 R
Indiana	430,020	206,971	48.1	213,516	49.7	9,533	2.2	—	0.0	6,545 D
Iowa	293,398	171,326	58.4	112,121	38.2	9,431	3.2	520	0.2	59,205 R
Kansas	124,134	78,324	63.1	37,902	30.5	7,770	6.3	138	0.1	40,422 R
Kentucky	259,614	97,156	37.4	159,696	61.5	1,944	0.7	818	0.3	62,540 D
Louisiana	145,823	75,315	51.6	70,508	48.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,807 R
Maine <sup>3</sup>	117,045	66,300	56.6	49,917	42.6	662	0.6	166	0.1	16,383 R
Maryland	163,759	71,980	44.0	91,779	56.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	19,799 D
Massachusetts	259,619	150,063	57.8	108,777	41.9	—	0.0	779	0.3	41,286 R
Michigan	318,426	166,901	52.4	141,665	44.5	9,023	2.8	837	0.3	25,236 R
Minnesota <sup>4</sup>	124,119	72,982	58.8	48,816	39.3	2,321	1.9	—	0.0	24,166 R
Mississippi	164,776	52,603	31.9	112,173	68.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	59,570 D
Missouri	350,610	145,027	41.4	202,086	57.6	3,497	1.0	—	0.0	57,059 D
Nebraska	49,258	31,915	64.8	17,343	35.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	14,572 R
Nevada	19,691	10,383	52.7	9,308	47.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,075 R
New Hampshire	80,143	41,540	51.8	38,510	48.1	—	0.0	93	0.1	3,030 R
New Jersey	220,193	103,517	47.0	115,962	52.7	714	0.3	—	0.0	12,445 D
New York	1,015,503	489,207	48.2	521,949	51.4	1,978	0.2	2,369	0.2	32,742 D
North Carolina	233,911	108,484	46.4	125,427	53.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	16,943 D
Ohio	658,650	330,698	50.2	323,182	49.1	3,058	0.5	1,712	0.3	7,516 R
Oregon	29,873	15,207	50.9	14,157	47.4	509	1.7	—	0.0	1,050 R
Pennsylvania	758,973	384,157	50.6	366,204	48.2	7,209	0.9	1,403	0.2	17,953 R
Rhode Island	26,499	15,787	59.6	10,712	40.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,075 R
South Carolina	182,683	91,786	50.2	90,897	49.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	889 R
Tennessee	222,743	89,566	40.2	133,177	59.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	43,611 D
Texas	151,431	45,013	29.7	106,372	70.2	—	0.0	46	0.0	61,359 D
Vermont	64,460	44,092	68.4	20,254	31.4	—	0.0	114	0.2	23,838 R
Virginia	236,288	95,518	40.4	140,770	59.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	45,252 D
West Virginia	99,647	41,997	42.1	56,546	56.7	1,104	1.1	—	0.0	14,549 D
Wisconsin <sup>5</sup>	257,799	130,668	50.7	123,927	48.1	1,509	0.6	1,695	0.7	6,741 R
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8,411,618</b>	<b>4,033,497</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>4,288,191</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>78,501</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>11,429</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>254,694 D</b>

1. Hayes won the election. For resolution of disputed 1876 election, see pp. 826–827.

2. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

3. Figures from *Maine Register*, 1945.

4. Figures from *Minnesota Votes*.

5. Figures from *Wisconsin Blue Book* 1997, p. 677.

# 1880 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	JAMES A. GARFIELD (Republican)		WINFIELD S. HANCOCK (Democrat)		JAMES B. WEAVER (Greenback)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	151,902	56,350	37.1	91,130	60.0	4,422	2.9	—	0.0	34,780	D
Arkansas <sup>2</sup>	108,870	42,436	39.0	60,775	55.9	4,116	3.8	1,543	1.4	18,339	D
California	164,218	80,282	48.9	80,426	49.0	3,381	2.1	129	0.1	144	D
Colorado	53,546	27,450	51.3	24,647	46.0	1,435	2.7	14	0.0	2,803	R
Connecticut	132,798	67,071	50.5	64,411	48.5	868	0.7	448	0.3	2,660	R
Delaware	29,458	14,148	48.0	15,181	51.5	129	0.4	—	0.0	1,033	D
Florida	51,618	23,654	45.8	27,964	54.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,310	D
Georgia	157,451	54,470	34.6	102,981	65.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	48,511	D
Illinois	622,305	318,036	51.1	277,321	44.6	26,358	4.2	590	0.1	40,715	R
Indiana	470,758	232,169	49.3	225,523	47.9	13,066	2.8	—	0.0	6,646	R
Iowa	323,140	183,904	56.9	105,845	32.8	32,327	10.0	1,064	0.3	78,059	R
Kansas	201,054	121,520	60.4	59,789	29.7	19,710	9.8	35	0.0	61,731	R
Kentucky	266,884	106,059	39.7	149,068	55.9	11,499	4.3	258	0.1	43,009	D
Louisiana	104,462	38,978	37.3	65,047	62.3	437	0.4	—	0.0	26,069	D
Maine	143,903	74,052	51.5	65,211	45.3	4,409	3.1	231	0.2	8,841	R
Maryland	173,049	78,515	45.4	93,706	54.1	828	0.5	—	0.0	15,191	D
Massachusetts	282,505	165,198	58.5	111,960	39.6	4,548	1.6	799	0.3	53,238	R
Michigan	353,076	185,335	52.5	131,596	37.3	34,895	9.9	1,250	0.4	53,739	R
Minnesota	150,806	93,939	62.3	53,314	35.4	3,267	2.2	286	0.2	40,625	R
Mississippi	117,068	34,844	29.8	75,750	64.7	5,797	5.0	677	0.6	40,906	D
Missouri	397,289	153,647	38.7	208,600	52.5	35,042	8.8	—	0.0	54,953	D
Nebraska	87,355	54,979	62.9	28,523	32.7	3,853	4.4	—	0.0	26,456	R
Nevada	18,343	8,732	47.6	9,611	52.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	879	D
New Hampshire	86,361	44,856	51.9	40,797	47.2	528	0.6	180	0.2	4,059	R
New Jersey	245,928	120,555	49.0	122,565	49.8	2,617	1.1	191	0.1	2,010	D
New York	1,103,945	555,544	50.3	534,511	48.4	12,373	1.1	1,517	0.1	21,033	R
North Carolina	240,946	115,616	48.0	124,204	51.5	1,126	0.5	—	0.0	8,588	D
Ohio	724,984	375,048	51.7	340,867	47.0	6,456	0.9	2,613	0.4	34,181	R
Oregon	40,841	20,619	50.5	19,955	48.9	267	0.7	—	0.0	664	R
Pennsylvania	874,783	444,704	50.8	407,428	46.6	20,667	2.4	1,984	0.2	37,276	R
Rhode Island	29,235	18,195	62.2	10,779	36.9	236	0.8	25	0.1	7,416	R
South Carolina	169,793	57,954	34.1	111,236	65.5	567	0.3	36	0.0	53,282	D
Tennessee	243,263	107,677	44.3	129,569	53.3	6,017	2.5	—	0.0	21,892	D
Texas <sup>2</sup>	240,659	57,225	23.8	155,963	64.8	27,471	11.4	—	0.0	98,738	D
Vermont	65,098	45,567	70.0	18,316	28.1	1,215	1.9	—	0.0	27,251	R
Virginia <sup>2</sup>	212,660	83,634	39.3	128,647 <sup>3</sup>	60.5	—	0.0	379	0.2	45,013	D
West Virginia	112,641	46,243	41.1	57,390	50.9	9,008	8.0	—	0.0	11,147	D
Wisconsin	267,202	144,406	54.0	114,650	42.9	7,986	3.0	160	0.1	29,756	R
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9,220,197</b>	<b>4,453,611</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>4,445,256</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>306,921</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>14,409</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8,355</b>	<b>R</b>

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from W. Dean Burnham, *Presidential Ballots 1836–1892* (New York: Arno Press, 1976).

3. According to Burnham there were two Democratic slates—regular with 96,594 votes and Readjuster Democrats with 32,053 votes—and he does not combine the two. They are combined here. It is not entirely clear if they ran the same set of electors.

# 1884 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	GROVER CLEVELAND (Democrat)		JAMES G. BLAINE (Republican)		BENJAMIN F. BUTLER (Greenback)		JOHN P. ST. JOHN (Prohibition)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	153,624	92,736	60.4	59,444	38.7	762	0.5	610	0.4	72	0.0	33,292 D
Arkansas	125,779	72,734	57.8	51,198	40.7	1,847	1.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	21,536 D
California	196,988	89,288	45.3	102,369	52.0	2,037	1.0	2,965	1.5	329	0.2	13,081 R
Colorado	66,519	27,723	41.7	36,084	54.2	1,956	2.9	756	1.1	—	0.0	8,361 R
Connecticut	137,221	67,167	48.9	65,879	48.0	1,682	1.2	2,493	1.8	—	0.0	1,288 D
Delaware	29,984	16,957	56.6	12,953	43.2	10	0.0	64	0.2	—	0.0	4,004 D
Florida	59,990	31,769	53.0	28,031	46.7	—	0.0	72	0.1	118	0.2	3,738 D
Georgia	143,610	94,667	65.9	48,603	33.8	145	0.1	195	0.1	—	0.0	46,064 D
Illinois	672,670	312,351	46.4	337,469	50.2	10,776	1.6	12,074	1.8	—	0.0	25,118 R
Indiana <sup>2</sup>	495,423	245,041	49.5	238,511	48.1	8,820	1.8	3,051	0.6	—	0.0	6,530 D
Iowa	393,542	177,316	45.1	197,089	50.1	16,341	4.2	1,499	0.4	1,297	0.3	19,773 R
Kansas	250,991	90,111	35.9	154,410	61.5	1,691	0.7	4,311	1.7	468	0.2	64,299 R
Kentucky	276,503	152,894	55.3	118,822	43.0	1,690	0.6	3,097	1.1	—	0.0	34,072 D
Louisiana	109,399	62,594	57.2	46,347	42.4	120	0.1	338	0.3	—	0.0	16,247 D
Maine <sup>3</sup>	130,489	52,153	40.0	72,217	55.3	3,953	3.0	2,160	1.7	6	0.0	20,064 R
Maryland	185,838	96,941	52.2	85,748	46.1	347	0.2	2,802	1.5	—	0.0	11,193 D
Massachusetts <sup>4</sup>	303,383	122,352	40.3	146,724	48.4	24,382	8.0	9,923	3.3	2	0.0	24,372 R
Michigan <sup>5</sup>	401,186	189,361	47.2	192,669	48.0	753	0.2	18,403	4.6	—	0.0	3,308 R
Minnesota <sup>6</sup>	190,236	70,135	36.7	111,819	58.8	3,583	1.9	4,696	2.5	—	0.0	41,684 R
Mississippi	120,688	77,653	64.3	43,035	35.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	34,618 D
Missouri	441,268	236,023	53.5	203,081	46.0	—	0.0	2,164	0.5	—	0.0	32,942 D
Nebraska	134,202	54,391	40.5	76,912	57.3	—	0.0	2,899	2.2	—	0.0	22,521 R
Nevada	12,779	5,577	43.6	7,176	56.2	26	0.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,599 R
New Hampshire	84,586	39,198	46.3	43,254	51.1	554	0.7	1,580	1.9	—	0.0	4,056 R
New Jersey	260,853	127,747	49.0	123,436	47.3	3,486	1.3	6,156	2.4	28	0.0	4,311 D
New York	1,167,003	563,048	48.2	562,001	48.2	16,955	1.5	24,999	2.1	—	0.0	1,047 D
North Carolina	268,356	142,905	53.3	125,021	46.6	—	0.0	430	0.2	—	0.0	17,884 D
Ohio	784,620	368,280	46.9	400,092	51.0	5,179	0.7	11,069	1.4	—	0.0	31,812 R
Oregon	52,683	24,598	46.7	26,845	51.0	726	1.4	479	0.9	35	0.1	2,247 R
Pennsylvania <sup>7</sup>	899,563	392,915	43.7	474,350	52.7	16,992	1.9	15,306	1.7	—	0.0	81,435 R
Rhode Island	32,771	12,391	37.8	19,030	58.1	422	1.3	928	2.8	—	0.0	6,639 R
South Carolina	92,812	69,845	75.3	21,730	23.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,237	1.3	48,115 D
Tennessee	259,978	133,770	51.5	124,101	47.7	957	0.4	1,150	0.4	—	0.0	9,669 D
Texas <sup>2</sup>	326,458	226,375	69.3	93,345	28.6	3,221	1.0	3,517	1.1	—	0.0	133,030 D
Vermont	59,409	17,331	29.2	39,514	66.5	785	1.3	1,752	2.9	27	0.0	22,183 R
Virginia	284,977	145,491	51.1	139,356	48.9	—	0.0	130	0.0	—	0.0	6,135 D
West Virginia	132,145	67,311	50.9	63,096	47.7	799	0.6	939	0.7	—	0.0	4,215 D
Wisconsin	319,847	146,447	45.8	161,155	50.4	4,594	1.4	7,651	2.4	—	0.0	14,708 R
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10,058,373</b>	<b>4,915,586</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>4,852,916</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>135,594</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>150,658</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>62,670 D</b>

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from W. Dean Burnham, *Presidential Ballots 1836–1892* (New York: Arno Press, 1976).

3. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); *Maine Register*, 1945.

4. Figures from *Manual*, 1885.

5. Figures from *Michigan Manual*, 1913, p. 689. For Michigan's Democratic total, twelve out of thirteen electors ran on both the Democratic and Greenback ticket (a Fusion slate); the Fusion electors vote is used here. The vote listed under Greenback was solely for the "straight" Greenback slate.

6. Figures from *Minnesota Votes*.

7. Figures from Pennsylvania's *Manual*, 1885.

# 1888 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	BENJAMIN HARRISON <sup>1</sup> (Republican)		GROVER CLEVELAND <sup>1</sup> (Democrat)		CLINTON B. FISK (Prohibition)		ALSON J. STREETER (Union Labor)		OTHER <sup>2</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	175,085	57,177	32.7	117,314	67.0	594	0.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	60,137 D
Arkansas	157,058	59,752	38.0	86,062	54.8	614	0.4	10,630	6.8	—	0.0	26,310 D
California	251,339	124,816	49.7	117,729	46.8	5,761	2.3	—	0.0	3,033	1.2	7,087 R
Colorado	91,946	50,772	55.2	37,549	40.8	2,182	2.4	1,266	1.4	177	0.2	13,223 R
Connecticut	153,978	74,584	48.4	74,920	48.7	4,234	2.7	240	0.2	—	0.0	336 D
Delaware	29,764	12,950	43.5	16,414	55.1	399	1.3	—	0.0	1	0.0	3,464 D
Florida	66,500	26,529	39.9	39,557	59.5	414	0.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	13,028 D
Georgia	142,936	40,499	28.3	100,493	70.3	1,808	1.3	136	0.1	—	0.0	59,994 D
Illinois	747,813	370,475	49.5	348,351	46.6	21,703	2.9	7,134	1.0	150	0.0	22,124 R
Indiana	536,988	263,366	49.0	260,990	48.6	9,939	1.9	2,693	0.5	—	0.0	2,376 R
Iowa	404,694	211,607	52.3	179,876	44.4	3,550	0.9	9,105	2.2	556	0.1	31,731 R
Kansas	331,133	182,845	55.2	102,739	31.0	6,774	2.0	37,838	11.4	937	0.3	80,106 R
Kentucky	344,868	155,138	45.0	183,830	53.3	5,223	1.5	677	0.2	—	0.0	28,692 D
Louisiana	115,891	30,660	26.5	85,032	73.4	160	0.1	39	0.0	—	0.0	54,372 D
Maine	128,253	73,730	57.5	50,472	39.4	2,691	2.1	1,344	1.0	16	0.0	23,258 R
Maryland	210,941	99,986	47.4	106,188	50.3	4,767	2.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	6,202 D
Massachusetts	344,243	183,892	53.4	151,590	44.0	8,701	2.5	—	0.0	60	0.0	32,302 R
Michigan	475,356	236,387	49.7	213,469	44.9	20,945	4.4	4,555	1.0	—	0.0	22,918 R
Minnesota	263,162	142,492	54.1	104,372	39.7	15,201	5.8	1,097	0.4	—	0.0	38,120 R
Mississippi	115,786	30,095	26.0	85,451	73.8	240	0.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	55,356 D
Missouri	521,359	236,252	45.3	261,943	50.2	4,539	0.9	18,625	3.6	—	0.0	25,691 D
Nebraska	202,630	108,417	53.5	80,552	39.8	9,435	4.7	4,226	2.1	—	0.0	27,865 R
Nevada	12,573	7,229	57.5	5,303	42.2	41	0.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,926 R
New Hampshire	90,770	45,734	50.4	43,382	47.8	1,596	1.8	—	0.0	58	0.1	2,352 R
New Jersey <sup>3</sup>	303,801	144,360	47.5	151,508	49.9	7,933	2.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	7,148 D
New York <sup>4</sup>	1,321,270	650,338	49.2	635,965	48.1	30,231	2.3	627	0.0	4,736	0.4	14,373 R
North Carolina <sup>5</sup>	285,946	134,784	47.1	148,336	51.9	2,789	1.0	—	0.0	37	0.0	13,552 D
Ohio	839,357	416,054	49.6	395,456	47.1	24,356	2.9	3,491	0.4	—	0.0	20,598 R
Oregon	61,889	33,291	53.8	26,518	42.8	1,676	2.7	—	0.0	404	0.7	6,773 R
Pennsylvania	997,568	526,091	52.7	446,633	44.8	20,947	2.1	3,873	0.4	24	0.0	79,458 R
Rhode Island	40,775	21,969	53.9	17,530	43.0	1,251	3.1	18	0.0	7	0.0	4,439 R
South Carolina	79,997	13,736	17.2	65,824	82.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	437	0.5	52,088 D
Tennessee <sup>5</sup>	304,313	139,511	45.8	158,779	52.2	5,975	2.0	48	0.0	—	0.0	19,268 D
Texas <sup>6</sup>	363,484	93,991	25.9	236,290	65.0	4,739	1.3	28,459	7.8	—	0.0	142,299 D
Vermont	63,476	45,193	71.2	16,788	26.4	1,460	2.3	—	0.0	35	0.1	28,405 R
Virginia	304,087	150,399	49.5	152,004	50.0	1,684	0.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,605 D
West Virginia	159,440	78,171	49.0	78,677	49.3	1,084	0.7	1,508	0.9	—	0.0	506 D
Wisconsin	354,614	176,553	49.8	155,232	43.8	14,277	4.0	8,552	2.4	—	0.0	21,321 R
<b>Totals</b>	<b>11,395,705</b>	<b>5,449,825</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>5,539,118</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>249,492</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>146,602</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>10,668</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>89,293 D</b>

1. Harrison won the election. See p. 861.

2. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

3. Figures from *Manual*, 1889.

4. Figures from *New York Legislative Manual*, 1889.

5. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981).

6. Figures from W. Dean Burnham, *Presidential Ballots 1836–1892* (New York: Arno Press, 1976).





# 1892 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	GROVER CLEVELAND (Democrat)		BENJAMIN HARRISON (Republican)		JAMES B. WEAVER (Populist)		JOHN BIDWELL (Prohibition)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	232,543	138,135	59.4	9,184	3.9	84,984	36.5	240	0.1	—	0.0	53,151	D
Arkansas	148,117	87,834	59.3	47,072	31.8	11,831	8.0	113	0.1	1,267	0.9	40,762	D
California	269,585	118,151	43.8	118,027	43.8	25,311	9.4	8,096	3.0	—	0.0	124	D
Colorado	93,881	—	0.0	38,620	41.1	53,584	57.1	1,677	1.8	—	0.0	14,964	POP
Connecticut	164,593	82,395	50.1	77,030	46.8	809	0.5	4,026	2.4	333	0.2	5,365	D
Delaware	37,235	18,581	49.9	18,077	48.5	—	0.0	564	1.5	13	0.0	504	D
Florida <sup>2</sup>	35,567	30,154	84.8	—	0.0	4,843	13.6	570	1.6	—	0.0	25,311	D
Georgia <sup>2</sup>	223,961	129,386	57.8	48,305	21.6	42,937	19.2	988	0.4	2,345	1.0	81,081	D
Idaho	19,407	—	0.0	8,599	44.3	10,520	54.2	288	1.5	—	0.0	1,921	POP
Illinois	873,667	426,281	48.8	399,308	45.7	22,207	2.5	25,871	3.0	—	0.0	26,973	D
Indiana	553,613	262,740	47.5	255,615	46.2	22,208	4.0	13,050	2.4	—	0.0	7,125	D
Iowa	443,159	196,367	44.3	219,795	49.6	20,595	4.6	6,402	1.4	—	0.0	23,428	R
Kansas	323,591	—	0.0	156,134	48.3	162,888	50.3	4,569	1.4	—	0.0	6,754	POP
Kentucky	340,864	175,461	51.5	135,462	39.7	23,500	6.9	6,441	1.9	—	0.0	39,999	D
Louisiana <sup>2</sup>	118,287	87,922	74.3	27,903	23.6	2,462	2.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	60,023	D
Maine <sup>3</sup>	116,013	48,024	41.4	62,878	54.2	2,045	1.8	3,062	2.6	4	0.0	14,854	R
Maryland	213,275	113,866	53.4	92,736	43.5	796	0.4	5,877	2.8	—	0.0	21,130	D
Massachusetts	391,028	176,813	45.2	202,814	51.9	3,210	0.8	7,539	1.9	652	0.2	26,001	R
Michigan	466,917	202,396	43.3	222,708	47.7	20,031	4.3	20,857	4.5	925	0.2	20,312	R
Minnesota <sup>4</sup>	267,461	101,055	37.8	122,836	45.9	29,336	11.0	14,234	5.3	—	0.0	21,781	R
Mississippi	52,519	40,030	76.2	1,398	2.7	10,118	19.3	973	1.9	—	0.0	29,912	D
Missouri	541,583	268,400	49.6	227,646	42.0	41,204	7.6	4,333	0.8	—	0.0	40,754	D
Montana	44,461	17,690	39.8	18,871	42.4	7,338	16.5	562	1.3	—	0.0	1,181	R
Nebraska	200,205	24,956	12.5	87,213	43.6	83,134	41.5	4,902	2.4	—	0.0	4,079	R
Nevada	10,826	703	6.5	2,811	26.0	7,226	66.7	86	0.8	—	0.0	4,415	POP
New Hampshire	89,328	42,081	47.1	45,658	51.1	292	0.3	1,297	1.5	—	0.0	3,577	R
New Jersey	337,485	170,987	50.7	156,059	46.2	969	0.3	8,133	2.4	1,337	0.4	14,928	D
New York	1,336,793	654,868	49.0	609,350	45.6	16,429	1.2	38,190	2.9	17,956	1.3	45,518	D
North Carolina	280,270	132,951	47.4	100,346	35.8	44,336	15.8	2,637	0.9	—	0.0	32,605	D
North Dakota <sup>2</sup>	36,118	—	0.0	17,519	48.5	17,700	49.0	899	2.5	—	0.0	181	POP
Ohio	850,164	404,115	47.5	405,187	47.7	14,850	1.7	26,012	3.1	—	0.0	1,072	R
Oregon	78,378	14,243	18.2	35,002	44.7	26,875	34.3	2,258	2.9	—	0.0	8,127	R
Pennsylvania	1,003,000	452,264	45.1	516,011	51.4	8,714	0.9	25,123	2.5	888	0.1	63,747	R
Rhode Island	53,196	24,336	45.7	26,975	50.7	228	0.4	1,654	3.1	3	0.0	2,639	R
South Carolina	70,504	54,680	77.6	13,345	18.9	2,407	3.4	—	0.0	72	0.1	41,335	D
South Dakota	70,513	9,081	12.9	34,888	49.5	26,544	37.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	8,344	R
Tennessee	265,732	136,468	51.4	100,537	37.8	23,918	9.0	4,809	1.8	—	0.0	35,931	D
Texas <sup>5</sup>	422,447	239,148	56.6	77,478	18.3	99,688	23.6	2,165	0.5	3,968	1.0	161,670	D
Vermont	55,793	16,325	29.3	37,992	68.1	42	0.1	1,424	2.6	10	0.0	21,667	R
Virginia	292,238	164,136	56.2	113,098	38.7	12,275	4.2	2,729	0.9	—	0.0	51,038	D
Washington	87,968	29,802	33.9	36,459	41.4	19,165	21.8	2,542	2.9	—	0.0	6,657	R
West Virginia	171,079	84,467	49.4	80,292	46.9	4,167	2.4	2,153	1.3	—	0.0	4,175	D
Wisconsin	371,481	177,325	47.7	171,101	46.1	9,919	2.7	13,136	3.5	—	0.0	6,224	D
Wyoming	16,703	—	0.0	8,454	50.6	7,722	46.2	498	3.0	29	0.2	732	R
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12,071,548</b>	<b>5,554,617</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>5,186,793</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>1,024,280</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>270,979</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>29,802</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>367,824</b>	<b>D</b>

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981), p. 60.

3. Figures from *Maine Register*, 1945.

4. Figures from *Minnesota Votes*.

5. Figures from *The Texas Almanac's Political History of Texas*.

# 1896 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	WILLIAM McKINLEY (Republican)		WILLIAM J. BRYAN (Democrat, Populist) <sup>1</sup>		JOHN M. PALMER (National Democrat)		JOSHUA LEVERING (Prohibition)		OTHER <sup>2</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	194,580	55,673	28.6	130,298	67.0	6,375	3.3	2,234	1.1	—	0.0	74,625 D
Arkansas	149,396	37,512	25.1	110,103	73.7	—	0.0	889	0.6	892	0.6	72,591 D
California <sup>3</sup>	299,374	146,688	49.1	123,143	41.2	2,006	0.7	2,573	0.9	24,285	8.2	23,545 R
Colorado	189,539	26,271	13.9	161,005	84.9	1	0.0	1,717	0.9	545	0.3	134,734 D
Connecticut	174,394	110,285	63.2	56,740	32.5	4,336	2.5	1,806	1.0	1,227	0.7	53,545 R
Delaware <sup>4</sup>	31,538	16,883	53.5	13,425	42.6	877	2.8	355	1.1	—	0.0	3,458 R
Florida <sup>3</sup>	46,468	11,298	24.3	30,683	66.0	1,778	3.8	656	1.4	2,053	4.4	19,385 D
Georgia <sup>5</sup>	163,309	60,107	36.8	94,733	58.0	2,809	1.7	5,613	3.4	47	0.0	34,626 D
Idaho	29,631	6,324	21.3	23,135	78.1	—	0.0	172	0.6	—	0.0	16,811 D
Illinois	1,090,766	607,130	55.7	465,593	42.7	6,307	0.6	9,796	0.9	1,940	0.2	141,537 R
Indiana	637,089	323,754	50.8	305,538	48.0	2,145	0.3	3,061	0.5	2,591	0.4	18,216 R
Iowa	521,550	289,293	55.5	223,744	42.9	4,516	0.9	3,192	0.6	805	0.2	65,549 R
Kansas	336,085	159,484	47.5	173,049	51.5	1,209	0.4	1,723	0.5	620	0.2	13,565 D
Kentucky	445,928	218,171	48.9	217,894	48.9	5,084	1.1	4,779	1.1	—	0.0	277 R
Louisiana	101,046	22,037	21.8	77,175	76.4	1,834	1.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	55,138 D
Maine	118,419	80,403	67.9	34,587	29.2	1,867	1.6	1,562	1.3	—	0.0	45,816 R
Maryland	250,249	136,959	54.7	104,150	41.6	2,499	1.0	5,918	2.4	723	0.3	32,809 R
Massachusetts	401,269	278,976	69.5	105,414	26.3	11,749	2.9	2,998	0.7	2,132	0.5	173,562 R
Michigan	545,583	293,336	53.8	237,164	43.5	6,923	1.3	4,978	0.9	3,182	0.6	56,172 R
Minnesota	341,762	193,503	56.6	139,735	40.9	3,222	0.9	4,348	1.3	954	0.3	53,768 R
Mississippi	69,591	4,819	6.9	63,355	91.0	1,021	1.5	396	0.6	—	0.0	58,536 D
Missouri	674,032	304,940	45.2	363,667	54.0	2,365	0.4	2,169	0.3	891	0.1	58,727 D
Montana	53,330	10,509	19.7	42,628	79.9	—	0.0	193	0.4	—	0.0	32,119 D
Nebraska	223,181	103,064	46.2	115,007	51.5	2,885	1.3	1,242	0.6	983	0.4	11,943 D
Nevada <sup>6</sup>	10,314	1,938	18.8	7,802	75.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	574	5.6	5,864 D
New Hampshire <sup>3</sup>	83,670	57,444	68.7	21,271	25.4	3,520	4.2	779	0.9	656	0.8	36,173 R
New Jersey	371,014	221,367	59.7	133,675	36.0	6,373	1.7	—	0.0	9,599	2.6	87,692 R
New York	1,423,876	819,838	57.6	551,369	38.7	18,950	1.3	16,052	1.1	17,667	1.2	268,469 R
North Carolina	331,337	155,122	46.8	174,408	52.6	578	0.2	635	0.2	594	0.2	19,286 D
North Dakota	47,391	26,335	55.6	20,686	43.6	—	0.0	358	0.8	12	0.0	5,649 R
Ohio <sup>3</sup>	1,014,295	525,991	51.9	474,882	46.8	1,858	0.2	5,068	0.5	6,496	0.6	51,109 R
Oregon	97,335	48,700	50.0	46,739	48.0	977	1.0	919	0.9	—	0.0	1,961 R
Pennsylvania <sup>7</sup>	1,194,355	728,300	61.0	427,125	35.8	11,000	0.9	19,274	1.6	8,656	0.7	301,175 R
Rhode Island	54,785	37,437	68.3	14,459	26.4	1,166	2.1	1,160	2.1	563	1.0	22,978 R
South Carolina	68,938	9,313	13.5	58,801	85.3	824	1.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	49,488 D
South Dakota	82,937	41,040	49.5	41,225	49.7	—	0.0	672	0.8	—	0.0	185 D
Tennessee	320,903	148,683	46.3	167,168	52.1	1,953	0.6	3,099	1.0	—	0.0	18,485 D
Texas <sup>8</sup>	515,987	163,413	31.7	267,803	51.9	4,989	1.0	1,797	0.3	77,985	15.1	104,390 D
Utah	78,098	13,491	17.3	64,607	82.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	51,116 D
Vermont <sup>9</sup>	63,831	51,127	80.1	10,179	15.9	1,331	2.1	733	1.1	461	0.7	40,948 R
Virginia	294,674	135,379	45.9	154,708	52.5	2,129	0.7	2,350	0.8	108	0.0	19,329 D
Washington <sup>3</sup>	93,583	39,153	41.8	51,646	55.2	—	0.0	968	1.0	1,668	1.8	12,493 D
West Virginia	201,757	105,379	52.2	94,480	46.8	678	0.3	1,220	0.6	—	0.0	10,899 R
Wisconsin	447,409	268,135	59.9	165,523	37.0	4,584	1.0	7,507	1.7	1,660	0.4	102,612 R
Wyoming <sup>3</sup>	21,093	10,072	47.8	10,376	49.3	—	0.0	159	0.8	486	2.3	304 D
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13,905,691</b>	<b>7,105,144</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>6,370,897</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>132,718</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>125,118</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>171,814</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>734,247 R</b>

1. Bryan was nominated by both the Democrats and the Populists but with different running mates. In several states different slates of electors were entered by each party. It is legally incorrect to combine the vote. The separate vote for Bryan usually under the Populist ticket is listed under "Other." In other states it appears that the two slates of electors were the same and it is correct to combine the vote.

2. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

3. Figures from Edgar E. Robinson, *The Presidential Vote 1896–1932* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1934).

4. The vote of Kent County was excluded from the official tally because two sets of returns were sent to the state. The vote of the county as reported would have made the vote: McKinley, 20,685; Bryan, 16,708; Palmer, 968; and Levering, 469.

5. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981).

6. Figures from *Political History of Nevada* (Secretary of State).

7. Figures from *Manual*, 1897.

8. There were two separate Bryan slates in Texas with various sources offering widely different totals. Figures here are from Robinson, *The Presidential Vote*, supplemented with manuscript returns supplied by the Texas secretary of state.

9. Figures from *Vermont Legislative Directory*.



# 1900 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	WILLIAM McKINLEY (Republican)		WILLIAM J. BRYAN (Democrat)		JOHN G. WOOLEY (Prohibition)		EUGENE V. DEBS (Socialist)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama <sup>2</sup>	160,477	55,634	34.7	96,368	60.1	3,796	2.4	928	0.6	3,751	2.3	40,734 D
Arkansas	127,966	44,800	35.0	81,242	63.5	584	0.5	—	0.0	1,340	1.0	36,442 D
California <sup>3</sup>	302,399	164,755	54.5	124,985	41.3	5,087	1.7	7,572	2.50	—	0.0	39,770 R
Colorado	220,895	92,701	42.0	122,705	55.5	3,790	1.7	686	0.3	1,013	0.5	30,004 D
Connecticut	180,195	102,572	56.9	74,014	41.1	1,617	0.9	1,029	0.6	963	0.5	28,558 R
Delaware	41,989	22,535	53.7	18,852	44.9	546	1.3	56	0.1	—	0.0	3,683 R
Florida <sup>2</sup>	39,777	7,463	18.8	28,273	71.1	2,244	5.7	654	1.6	1,143	2.9	20,810 D
Georgia	121,410	34,260	28.2	81,180	66.9	1,402	1.2	—	0.0	4,568	3.8	46,920 D
Idaho <sup>2</sup>	56,760	27,198	47.9	28,260	49.8	857	1.5	—	0.0	445	0.8	1,062 D
Illinois	1,131,898	597,985	52.8	503,061	44.4	17,626	1.6	9,687	0.9	3,539	0.3	94,924 R
Indiana	664,094	336,063	50.6	309,584	46.6	13,718	2.1	2,374	0.4	2,355	0.4	26,479 R
Iowa	530,345	307,799	58.0	209,261	39.5	9,502	1.8	2,743	0.5	1,040	0.2	98,538 R
Kansas <sup>4</sup>	353,766	185,955	52.6	162,601	46.0	3,605	1.0	1,605	0.5	—	0.0	23,354 R
Kentucky <sup>5</sup>	467,580	226,801	48.5	234,889	50.2	2,814	0.6	—	0.0	3,076	0.7	8,008 D
Louisiana	67,906	14,234	21.0	53,668	79.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	4	0.0	39,434 D
Maine <sup>6</sup>	107,698	66,413	61.7	37,822	35.1	2,585	2.4	878	0.8	—	0.0	28,591 R
Maryland	264,386	136,151	51.5	122,237	46.2	4,574	1.7	900	0.3	524	0.2	13,914 R
Massachusetts	414,804	238,866	57.6	156,997	37.8	6,202	1.5	9,607	2.3	3,132	0.8	81,869 R
Michigan	543,789	316,014	58.1	211,432	38.9	11,804	2.2	2,820	0.5	1,719	0.3	104,582 R
Minnesota	316,311	190,461	60.2	112,901	35.7	8,555	2.7	3,065	1.0	1,329	0.4	77,560 R
Mississippi	59,055	5,707	9.7	51,706	87.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,642	2.8	45,999 D
Missouri	683,658	314,092	45.9	351,922	51.5	5,965	0.9	6,139	0.9	5,540	0.8	37,830 D
Montana	63,856	25,409	39.8	37,311	58.4	306	0.5	711	1.1	119	0.2	11,902 D
Nebraska	241,430	121,835	50.5	114,013	47.2	3,655	1.5	823	0.3	1,104	0.5	7,822 R
Nevada	10,196	3,849	37.8	6,347	62.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,498 D
New Hampshire	92,364	54,799	59.3	35,489	38.4	1,270	1.4	790	0.9	16	0.0	19,310 R
New Jersey	401,050	221,707	55.3	164,808	41.1	7,183	1.8	4,609	1.1	2,743	0.7	56,899 R
New York	1,548,043	822,013	53.1	678,462	43.8	22,077	1.4	12,869	0.8	12,622	0.8	143,551 R
North Carolina	292,518	132,997	45.5	157,733	53.9	990	0.3	—	0.0	798	0.3	24,736 D
North Dakota	57,783	35,898	62.1	20,524	35.5	735	1.3	517	0.9	109	0.2	15,374 R
Ohio	1,040,073	543,918	52.3	474,882	45.7	10,203	1.0	4,847	0.5	6,223	0.6	69,036 R
Oregon <sup>7</sup>	84,216	46,526	55.2	33,385	39.6	2,536	3.1	1,494	1.8	275	0.3	13,141 R
Pennsylvania	1,173,210	712,665	60.7	424,232	36.2	27,908	2.4	4,831	0.4	3,574	0.3	288,433 R
Rhode Island	56,548	33,784	59.7	19,812	35.0	1,529	2.7	—	0.0	1,423	2.5	13,972 R
South Carolina	50,698	3,525	7.0	47,173	93.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	43,648 D
South Dakota	96,169	54,574	56.7	39,538	41.1	1,541	1.6	176	0.2	340	0.4	15,036 R
Tennessee	273,860	123,108	45.0	145,240	53.0	3,844	1.4	346	0.1	1,322	0.5	22,132 D
Texas	424,334	131,174	30.9	267,945	63.1	2,642	0.6	1,846	0.4	20,727	4.9	136,771 D
Utah	93,071	47,089	50.6	44,949	48.3	205	0.2	717	0.8	111	0.1	2,140 R
Vermont	56,212	42,569	75.7	12,849	22.9	383	0.7	39	0.1	372	0.7	29,720 R
Virginia	264,208	115,769	43.8	146,079	55.3	2,130	0.8	—	0.0	230	0.1	30,310 D
Washington	107,523	57,455	53.4	44,833	41.7	2,363	2.2	2,006	1.9	866	0.8	12,622 R
West Virginia	220,796	119,829	54.3	98,807	44.8	1,628	0.7	286	0.1	246	0.1	21,022 R
Wisconsin	442,501	265,760	60.1	159,163	36.0	10,027	2.3	7,048	1.6	503	0.1	106,597 R
Wyoming	24,708	14,482	58.6	10,164	41.1	—	0.0	21	0.1	41	0.2	4,318 R
Totals	13,972,525	7,219,193	51.7	6,357,698	45.5	210,028	1.5	94,719	0.7	90,887	0.7	861,495 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Edgar E. Robinson, *The Presidential Vote 1896–1932* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1934).

3. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); *Blue Book, 1908*, p. 700.

4. Figures from Petersen, *A Statistical History*, p. 67.

5. Figures from *Official Manual, 1904*, pp. 118–121.

6. Figures from *Maine Register*, 1945.

7. Figures from Petersen, *A Statistical History*; Robinson, *The Presidential Vote*.

# 1904 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	THEODORE ROOSEVELT (Republican)		ALTON B. PARKER (Democrat)		EUGENE V. DEBS (Socialist)		SILAS C. SWALLOW (Prohibition)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	108,785	22,472	20.7	79,797	73.4	853	0.8	612	0.6	5,051	4.6	57,325 D
Arkansas	116,328	46,760	40.2	64,434	55.4	1,816	1.6	992	0.9	2,326	2.0	17,674 D
California	331,768	205,226	61.9	89,294	26.9	29,535	8.9	7,380	2.2	333	0.1	115,932 R
Colorado	243,667	134,661	55.3	100,105	41.1	4,304	1.8	3,438	1.4	1,159	0.5	34,556 R
Connecticut	191,136	111,089	58.1	72,909	38.1	78	2.4	1,506	0.8	1,089	0.6	38,180 R
Delaware	43,856	23,705	54.1	19,347	44.1	146	0.3	607	1.4	51	0.1	4,358 R
Florida <sup>2</sup>	39,302	8,314	21.2	27,046	68.8	2,337	6.0	—	0.0	1,605	4.1	18,732 D
Georgia	130,986	24,004	18.3	83,466	63.7	196	0.1	685	0.5	22,635	17.3	59,462 D
Idaho	72,577	47,783	65.8	18,480	25.5	4,949	6.8	1,013	1.4	352	0.5	29,303 R
Illinois	1,076,495	632,645	58.8	327,606	30.4	69,225	6.4	34,770	3.2	12,249	1.1	305,039 R
Indiana	682,206	368,289	54.0	274,356	40.2	12,023	1.8	23,496	3.4	4,042	0.6	93,933 R
Iowa	485,703	307,907	63.4	149,141	30.7	14,847	3.1	11,601	2.4	2,207	0.5	158,766 R
Kansas	329,047	213,455	64.9	86,164	26.2	15,869	4.8	7,306	2.2	6,253	1.9	127,291 R
Kentucky	435,946	205,457	47.1	217,170	49.8	3,599	0.8	6,603	1.5	3,117	0.7	11,713 D
Louisiana	53,908	5,205	9.7	47,708	88.5	995	1.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	42,503 D
Maine <sup>3</sup>	96,036	64,438	67.1	27,648	28.8	2,103	2.2	1,510	1.6	337	0.3	36,790 R
Maryland	224,229	109,497	48.8	109,446	48.8	2,247	1.0	3,034	1.4	5	0.0	51 R
Massachusetts	445,100	257,813	57.9	165,746	37.2	13,604	3.1	4,279	1.0	3,658	0.8	92,067 R
Michigan	520,443	361,863	69.5	134,163	25.8	8,942	1.7	13,312	2.6	2,163	0.4	227,700 R
Minnesota	292,860	216,651	74.0	55,187	18.8	11,692	4.0	6,253	2.1	3,077	1.1	161,464 R
Mississippi	58,721	3,280	5.6	53,480	91.1	462	0.8	—	0.0	1,499	2.6	50,200 D
Missouri	643,861	321,449	49.9	296,312	46.0	13,009	2.0	7,191	1.1	5,900	0.9	25,137 R
Montana	63,568	33,994	53.5	21,816	34.3	5,675	8.9	339	0.5	1,744	2.7	12,178 R
Nebraska	225,732	138,558	61.4	52,921	23.4	7,412	3.3	6,323	2.8	20,518	9.1	85,637 R
Nevada	12,115	6,864	56.7	3,982	32.9	925	7.6	—	0.0	344	2.8	2,882 R
New Hampshire	90,151	54,157	60.1	34,071	37.8	1,090	1.2	750	0.8	83	0.1	20,086 R
New Jersey <sup>4</sup>	432,547	245,164	56.7	164,566	38.0	9,587	2.2	6,845	1.6	6,385	1.5	80,598 R
New York	1,617,765	859,533	53.1	683,981	42.3	36,883	2.3	20,787	1.3	16,581	1.0	175,552 R
North Carolina	207,818	82,442	39.7	124,091	59.7	124	0.1	342	0.2	819	0.4	41,649 D
North Dakota <sup>2</sup>	70,279	52,595	74.8	14,273	20.3	2,009	2.9	1,137	1.6	165	0.2	38,322 R
Ohio	1,004,395	600,095	59.7	344,674	34.3	36,260	3.6	19,339	1.9	4,027	0.4	255,421 R
Oregon	89,656	60,309	67.3	17,327	19.3	7,479	8.3	3,795	4.2	746	0.8	42,982 R
Pennsylvania	1,236,738	840,949	68.0	337,998	27.3	21,863	1.8	33,717	2.7	2,211	0.2	502,951 R
Rhode Island	68,656	41,605	60.6	24,839	36.2	956	1.4	768	1.1	488	0.7	16,766 R
South Carolina	55,890	2,570	4.6	53,320	95.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	50,750 D
South Dakota	101,395	72,083	71.1	21,969	21.7	3,138	3.1	2,965	2.9	1,240	1.2	50,114 R
Tennessee	242,750	105,363	43.4	131,653	54.2	1,354	0.6	1,889	0.8	2,491	1.0	26,290 D
Texas	233,609	51,307	22.0	167,088	71.5	2,788	1.2	3,933	1.7	8,493	3.6	115,781 D
Utah	101,626	62,446	61.4	33,413	32.9	5,767	5.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	29,033 R
Vermont	51,888	40,459	78.0	9,777	18.8	859	1.7	792	1.5	1	0.0	30,682 R
Virginia	130,410	48,180	36.9	80,649	61.8	202	0.2	1,379	1.1	—	0.0	32,469 D
Washington	145,151	101,540	70.0	28,098	19.4	10,023	6.9	3,229	2.2	2,261	1.6	73,442 R
West Virginia	239,986	132,620	55.3	100,855	42.0	1,573	0.7	4,599	1.9	339	0.1	31,765 R
Wisconsin	443,440	280,314	63.2	124,205	28.0	28,240	6.4	9,872	2.2	809	0.2	156,109 R
Wyoming	30,614	20,489	66.9	8,930	29.2	987	3.2	208	0.7	—	0.0	11,559 R
Totals	13,519,039	7,625,599	56.4	5,083,501	37.6	402,490	3.0	258,596	1.9	148,853	1.1	2,542,098 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981).

3. Figures from *Maine Register*, 1945.

4. Figures from *Manual*, 1905.

# 1908 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	WILLIAM H. TAFT (Republican)		WILLIAM J. BRYAN (Democrat)		EUGENE V. DEBS (Socialist)		EUGENE W. CHAFIN (Prohibition)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	105,152	25,561	24.3	74,391	70.7	1,450	1.4	690	0.7	3,060	2.9	48,830 D
Arkansas	151,845	56,684	37.3	87,020	57.3	5,842	3.8	1,026	0.7	1,273	0.8	30,336 D
California	386,625	214,398	55.5	127,492	33.0	28,659	7.4	11,770	3.0	4,306	1.1	86,906 R
Colorado	263,858	123,693	46.9	126,644	48.0	7,960	3.0	5,559	2.1	2	0.0	2,951 D
Connecticut	189,903	112,815	59.4	68,255	35.9	5,113	2.7	2,380	1.3	1,340	0.7	44,560 R
Delaware	48,007	25,014	52.1	22,055	45.9	239	0.5	670	1.4	29	0.1	2,959 R
Florida	49,360	10,654	21.6	31,104	63.0	3,747	7.6	1,356	2.7	2,499	5.1	20,450 D
Georgia <sup>2</sup>	132,794	41,692	31.4	72,413	54.5	584	0.4	1,059	0.8	17,046	12.8	30,721 D
Idaho	97,293	52,621	54.1	36,162	37.2	6,400	6.6	1,986	2.0	124	0.1	16,459 R
Illinois	1,155,254	629,932	54.5	450,810	39.0	34,711	3.0	29,364	2.5	10,437	0.9	179,122 R
Indiana	721,117	348,993	48.4	338,262	46.9	13,476	1.9	18,036	2.5	2,350	0.3	10,731 R
Iowa	494,770	275,210	55.6	200,771	40.6	8,287	1.7	9,837	2.0	665	0.1	74,439 R
Kansas	376,043	197,316	52.5	161,209	42.9	12,420	3.3	5,030	1.3	68	0.0	36,107 R
Kentucky	490,719	235,711	48.0	244,092	49.7	4,093	0.8	5,885	1.2	938	0.2	8,381 D
Louisiana	75,117	8,958	11.9	63,568	84.6	2,514	3.3	—	0.0	77	0.1	54,610 D
Maine	106,335	66,987	63.0	35,403	33.3	1,758	1.7	1,487	1.4	700	0.7	31,584 R
Maryland	238,531	116,513	48.8	115,908	48.6	2,323	1.0	3,302	1.4	485	0.2	605 R
Massachusetts	456,905	265,966	58.2	155,533	34.0	10,778	2.4	4,373	1.0	20,255	4.4	110,433 R
Michigan	538,124	333,313	61.9	174,619	32.4	11,527	2.1	16,785	3.1	1,880	0.3	158,694 R
Minnesota <sup>3</sup>	331,328	195,846	59.1	109,411	33.0	14,528	4.4	11,114	3.4	429	0.1	86,435 R
Mississippi	66,904	4,363	6.5	60,287	90.1	978	1.5	—	0.0	1,276	1.9	55,924 D
Missouri	715,841	347,203	48.5	346,574	48.4	15,431	2.2	4,209	0.6	2,424	0.3	629 R
Montana	69,233	32,471	46.9	29,511	42.6	5,920	8.6	838	1.2	493	0.7	2,960 R
Nebraska	266,799	126,997	47.6	131,099	49.1	3,524	1.3	5,179	1.9	—	0.0	4,102 D
Nevada	24,526	10,775	43.9	11,212	45.7	2,103	8.6	—	0.0	436	1.8	437 D
New Hampshire	89,595	53,144	59.3	33,655	37.6	1,299	1.4	905	1.0	592	0.7	19,489 R
New Jersey	467,111	265,298	56.8	182,522	39.1	10,249	2.2	4,930	1.1	4,112	0.9	82,776 R
New York	1,638,350	870,070	53.1	667,468	40.7	38,451	2.3	22,667	1.4	39,694	2.4	202,602 R
North Carolina	252,554	114,887	45.5	136,928	54.2	372	0.1	354	0.1	13	0.0	22,041 D
North Dakota	94,524	57,680	61.0	32,884	34.8	2,421	2.6	1,496	1.6	43	0.0	24,796 R
Ohio	1,121,552	572,312	51.0	502,721	44.8	33,795	3.0	11,402	1.0	1,322	0.1	69,591 R
Oklahoma	254,260	110,473	43.4	122,362	48.1	21,425	8.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	11,889 D
Oregon	110,539	62,454	56.5	37,792	34.2	7,322	6.6	2,682	2.4	289	0.3	24,662 R
Pennsylvania	1,267,450	745,779	58.8	448,782	35.4	33,914	2.7	36,694	2.9	2,281	0.2	296,997 R
Rhode Island	72,317	43,942	60.8	24,706	34.2	1,365	1.9	1,016	1.4	1,288	1.8	19,236 R
South Carolina	66,379	3,945	5.9	62,288	93.8	100	0.2	—	0.0	46	0.1	58,343 D
South Dakota	114,775	67,536	58.8	40,266	35.1	2,846	2.5	4,039	3.5	88	0.1	27,270 R
Tennessee	257,180	117,977	45.9	135,608	52.7	1,870	0.7	301	0.1	1,424	0.6	17,631 D
Texas	292,913	65,605	22.4	216,662	74.0	7,779	2.7	1,626	0.6	1,241	0.4	151,057 D
Utah	108,757	61,165	56.2	42,610	39.2	4,890	4.5	—	0.0	92	0.1	18,555 R
Vermont	52,680	39,552	75.1	11,496	21.8	—	0.0	799	1.5	833	1.6	28,056 R
Virginia	137,065	52,572	38.4	82,946	60.5	255	0.2	1,111	0.8	181	0.1	30,374 D
Washington	183,570	106,062	57.8	58,383	31.8	14,177	7.7	4,700	2.6	248	0.1	47,679 R
West Virginia	258,098	137,869	53.4	111,410	43.2	3,679	1.4	5,140	2.0	—	0.0	26,459 R
Wisconsin	454,438	247,744	54.5	166,662	36.7	28,147	6.2	11,565	2.5	320	0.1	81,082 R
Wyoming	37,608	20,846	55.4	14,918	39.7	1,715	4.6	66	0.2	63	0.2	5,928 R
Totals	14,884,098	7,676,598	51.6	6,406,874	43.0	420,436	2.8	253,428	1.7	126,762	0.9	1,269,724 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981).

3. Figures from *Minnesota Votes*.



# 1912 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	WOODROW WILSON (Democrat)		THEODORE ROOSEVELT (Progressive)		WILLIAM H. TAFT (Republican)		EUGENE V. DEBS (Socialist)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	117,959	82,438	69.9	22,680	19.2	9,807	8.3	3,029	2.6	5	0.0	59,758	D
Arizona	23,687	10,324	43.6	6,949	29.3	2,986	12.6	3,163	13.4	265	1.1	3,375	D
Arkansas	125,104	68,814	55.0	21,644	17.3	25,585	20.5	8,153	6.5	908	0.7	43,229	D
California	677,877	283,436	41.8	283,610	41.8	3,847	0.6	79,201	11.7	27,783	4.1	174	PR
Colorado	265,954	113,912	42.8	71,752	27.0	58,386	22.0	16,366	6.2	5,538	2.1	42,160	D
Connecticut	190,404	74,561	39.2	34,129	17.9	68,324	35.9	10,056	5.3	3,334	1.8	6,237	D
Delaware	48,690	22,631	46.5	8,886	18.3	15,997	32.9	556	1.1	620	1.3	6,634	D
Florida <sup>2</sup>	51,911	36,417	70.2	4,555	8.8	4,279	8.2	4,806	9.3	1,854	3.6	31,862	D
Georgia	121,470	93,087	76.6	21,985	18.1	5,191	4.3	1,058	0.9	149	0.1	71,102	D
Idaho	105,754	33,921	32.1	25,527	24.1	32,810	31.0	11,960	11.3	1,536	1.5	1,111	D
Illinois	1,146,173	405,048	35.3	386,478	33.7	253,593	22.1	81,278	7.1	19,776	1.7	18,570	D
Indiana	654,474	281,890	43.1	162,007	24.8	151,267	23.1	36,931	5.6	22,379	3.4	119,883	D
Iowa	492,353	185,322	37.6	161,819	32.9	119,805	24.3	16,967	3.4	8,440	1.7	23,503	D
Kansas	365,560	143,663	39.3	120,210	32.9	74,845	20.5	26,779	7.3	63	0.0	23,453	D
Kentucky <sup>3</sup>	453,707	219,585	48.4	102,766	22.7	115,520	25.5	11,647	2.6	4,189	0.9	104,065	D
Louisiana	79,248	60,871	76.8	9,283	11.7	3,833	4.8	5,261	6.6	—	0.0	51,588	D
Maine	129,641	51,113	39.4	48,495	37.4	26,545	20.5	2,541	2.0	947	0.7	2,618	D
Maryland	231,981	112,674	48.6	57,789	24.9	54,956	23.7	3,996	1.7	2,566	1.1	54,885	D
Massachusetts	488,056	173,408	35.5	142,228	29.1	155,948	32.0	12,616	2.6	3,856	0.8	17,460	D
Michigan	547,971	150,201	27.4	213,243	38.9	151,434	27.6	23,060	4.2	10,033	1.8	61,809	PR
Minnesota	334,219	106,426	31.8	125,856	37.7	64,334	19.2	27,505	8.2	10,098	3.0	19,430	PR
Mississippi	64,483	57,324	88.9	3,549	5.5	1,560	2.4	2,050	3.2	—	0.0	53,775	D
Missouri	698,566	330,746	47.3	124,375	17.8	207,821	29.7	28,466	4.1	7,158	1.0	122,925	D
Montana	80,256	28,129	35.0	22,709	28.3	18,575	23.1	10,811	13.5	32	0.0	5,420	D
Nebraska	249,483	109,008	43.7	72,681	29.1	54,226	21.7	10,185	4.1	3,383	1.4	36,327	D
Nevada	20,115	7,986	39.7	5,620	27.9	3,196	15.9	3,313	16.5	—	0.0	2,366	D
New Hampshire	87,961	34,724	39.5	17,794	20.2	32,927	37.4	1,981	2.3	535	0.6	1,797	D
New Jersey	433,663	178,638	41.2	145,679	33.6	89,066	20.5	15,948	3.7	4,332	1.0	32,959	D
New Mexico	48,807	20,437	41.9	8,347	17.1	17,164	35.2	2,859	5.9	—	0.0	3,273	D
New York	1,588,315	655,573	41.3	390,093	24.6	455,487	28.7	63,434	4.0	23,728	1.5	200,086	D
North Carolina	243,776	144,407	59.2	69,135	28.4	29,129	11.9	987	0.4	118	0.0	75,272	D
North Dakota	86,474	29,549	34.2	25,726	29.7	22,990	26.6	6,966	8.1	1,243	1.4	3,823	D
Ohio	1,037,114	424,834	41.0	229,807	22.2	278,168	26.8	90,164	8.7	14,141	1.4	146,666	D
Oklahoma	253,694	119,143	47.0	—	0.0	90,726	35.8	41,630	16.4	2,195	0.9	28,417	D
Oregon	137,040	47,064	34.3	37,600	27.4	34,673	25.3	13,343	9.7	4,360	3.2	9,464	D
Pennsylvania	1,217,736	395,637	32.5	444,894	36.5	273,360	22.4	83,614	6.9	20,231	1.7	49,257	PR
Rhode Island	77,894	30,412	39.0	16,878	21.7	27,703	35.6	2,049	2.6	852	1.1	2,709	D
South Carolina	50,403	48,355	95.9	1,293	2.6	536	1.1	164	0.3	55	0.1	47,062	D
South Dakota	116,327	48,942	42.1	58,811	50.6	—	0.0	4,664	4.0	3,910	3.4	9,869	PR
Tennessee	251,933	133,021	52.8	54,041	21.5	60,475	24.0	3,564	1.4	832	0.3	72,546	D
Texas	300,961	218,921	72.7	26,715	8.9	28,310	9.4	24,884	8.3	2,131	0.7	190,611	D
Utah	112,272	36,576	32.6	24,174	21.5	42,013	37.4	8,999	8.0	510	0.5	5,437	R
Vermont	62,804	15,350	24.4	22,129	35.2	23,303	37.1	928	1.5	1,094	1.7	1,174	R
Virginia	136,975	90,332	65.9	21,776	15.9	23,288	17.0	820	0.6	759	0.6	67,044	D
Washington	322,799	86,840	26.9	113,698	35.2	70,445	21.8	40,134	12.4	11,682	3.6	26,858	PR
West Virginia	268,728	113,097	42.1	79,112	29.4	56,754	21.1	15,248	5.7	4,517	1.7	33,985	D
Wisconsin	399,975	164,230	41.1	62,448	15.6	130,596	32.7	33,476	8.4	9,225	2.3	33,634	D
Wyoming	42,283	15,310	36.2	9,232	21.8	14,560	34.4	2,760	6.5	421	1.0	750	D
Totals	15,043,029	6,294,326	41.8	4,120,207	27.4	3,486,343	23.2	900,370	6.0	241,783	1.6	2,174,119	D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); Edgar E. Robinson, *The Presidential Vote 1896–1932* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1934).

3. Figures from *Kentucky Directory 1916*, pp. 145–149.

# 1916 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	WOODROW WILSON (Democrat)		CHARLES E. HUGHES (Republican)		ALLAN L. BENSON (Socialist)		J. FRANK HANLY (Prohibition)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama <sup>2</sup>	131,142	99,409	75.6	28,809	21.9	1,925	1.5	999	0.8	—	0.0	70,600 D
Arizona	58,019	33,170	57.2	20,522	35.4	3,174	5.5	1,153	2.0	—	0.0	12,648 D
Arkansas <sup>3</sup>	168,348	112,186	66.6	47,148	28.0	6,999	4.2	2,015	1.2	—	0.0	65,038 D
California	999,250	465,936	46.6	462,516	46.3	42,898	4.3	27,713	2.8	187	0.0	3,420 D
Colorado <sup>3</sup>	294,375	178,816	60.5	102,308	34.8	10,049	3.4	2,793	0.9	409	0.1	76,508 D
Connecticut	213,874	99,786	46.7	106,514	49.8	5,179	2.4	1,789	0.8	606	0.3	6,728 R
Delaware	51,810	24,753	47.8	26,011	50.2	480	0.9	566	1.1	—	0.0	1,258 R
Florida	80,734	55,984	69.3	14,611	18.1	5,353	6.6	4,786	5.9	—	0.0	41,373 D
Georgia <sup>4</sup>	158,690	125,845	79.3	11,225	7.1	967	0.6	—	0.0	20,653	12.9	105,192 D
Idaho	134,615	70,054	52.0	55,368	41.1	8,066	6.0	1,127	0.8	—	0.0	14,686 D
Illinois	2,192,707	950,229	43.3	1,152,549	52.6	61,394	2.8	26,047	1.2	2,488	0.1	202,320 R
Indiana	718,853	334,063	46.5	341,005	47.4	21,860	3.0	16,368	2.3	5,557	0.8	6,942 R
Iowa	518,738	221,699	42.7	280,439	54.1	10,976	2.1	3,371	0.6	2,253	0.4	58,740 R
Kansas	629,813	314,588	49.9	277,658	44.1	24,685	3.9	12,882	2.0	—	0.0	36,930 D
Kentucky	520,078	269,990	51.9	241,854	46.5	4,734	0.9	3,039	0.6	461	0.1	28,136 D
Louisiana	92,974	79,875	85.9	6,466	7.0	284	0.3	—	0.0	6,349	6.8	73,409 D
Maine	136,314	64,033	47.0	69,508	51.0	2,177	1.6	596	0.4	—	0.0	5,475 R
Maryland	262,039	138,359	52.8	117,347	44.8	2,674	1.0	2,903	1.1	756	0.3	21,012 D
Massachusetts	531,822	247,885	46.6	268,784	50.5	11,058	2.1	2,993	0.6	1,102	0.2	20,899 R
Michigan	646,873	283,993	43.9	337,952	52.2	16,012	2.5	8,085	1.2	831	0.1	53,959 R
Minnesota	387,367	179,155	46.2	179,544	46.3	20,117	5.2	7,793	2.0	758	0.2	389 R
Mississippi	86,679	80,422	92.8	4,253	4.9	1,484	1.7	—	0.0	520	0.6	76,169 D
Missouri	786,773	398,032	50.6	369,339	46.9	14,612	1.9	3,887	0.5	903	0.1	28,693 D
Montana	178,009	101,104	56.8	66,933	37.6	9,634	5.4	—	0.0	338	0.2	34,171 D
Nebraska	287,315	158,827	55.3	117,771	41.0	7,141	2.5	2,952	1.0	624	0.2	41,056 D
Nevada	33,314	17,776	53.4	12,127	36.4	3,065	9.2	346	1.0	—	0.0	5,649 D
New Hampshire	89,127	43,781	49.1	43,725	49.1	1,318	1.5	303	0.3	—	0.0	56 D
New Jersey	494,442	211,018	42.7	268,982	54.4	10,405	2.1	3,182	0.6	855	0.2	57,964 R
New Mexico	66,879	33,693	50.4	31,097	46.5	1,977	3.0	112	0.2	—	0.0	2,596 D
New York	1,706,305	759,426	44.5	879,238	51.5	45,944	2.7	19,031	1.1	2,666	0.2	119,812 R
North Carolina	289,837	168,383	58.1	120,890	41.7	509	0.2	55	0.0	—	0.0	47,493 D
North Dakota	115,390	55,206	47.8	53,471	46.3	5,716	5.0	997	0.9	—	0.0	1,735 D
Ohio	1,165,091	604,161	51.9	514,753	44.2	38,092	3.3	8,085	0.7	—	0.0	89,408 D
Oklahoma	292,327	148,123	50.7	97,233	33.3	45,091	15.4	1,646	0.6	234	0.1	50,890 D
Oregon	261,650	120,087	45.9	126,813	48.5	9,711	3.7	4,729	1.8	310	0.1	6,726 R
Pennsylvania	1,297,189	521,784	40.2	703,823	54.3	42,638	3.3	28,525	2.2	419	0.0	182,039 R
Rhode Island	87,816	40,394	46.0	44,858	51.1	1,914	2.2	470	0.5	180	0.2	4,464 R
South Carolina	63,950	61,845	96.7	1,550	2.4	135	0.2	—	0.0	420	0.7	60,295 D
South Dakota	128,942	59,191	45.9	64,217	49.8	3,760	2.9	1,774	1.4	—	0.0	5,026 R
Tennessee	272,190	153,280	56.3	116,223	42.7	2,542	0.9	145	0.1	—	0.0	37,057 D
Texas <sup>5</sup>	372,467	286,514	76.9	64,999	17.5	18,969	5.1	1,985	0.5	—	0.0	221,515 D
Utah	143,145	84,145	58.8	54,137	37.8	4,460	3.1	149	0.1	254	0.2	30,008 D
Vermont	64,475	22,708	35.2	40,250	62.4	798	1.2	709	1.1	10	0.0	17,542 R
Virginia <sup>2</sup>	153,993	102,825	66.8	49,358	32.1	1,060	0.7	683	0.4	67	0.0	53,467 D
Washington	380,994	183,388	48.1	167,208	43.9	22,800	6.0	6,868	1.8	730	0.2	16,180 D
West Virginia	289,671	140,403	48.5	143,124	49.4	6,144	2.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,721 R
Wisconsin	447,134	191,363	42.8	220,822	49.4	27,631	6.2	7,318	1.6	—	0.0	29,459 R
Wyoming	51,906	28,376	54.7	21,698	41.8	1,459	2.8	373	0.7	—	0.0	6,678 D
Totals	18,535,445	9,126,063	49.2	8,547,039	46.1	590,110	3.2	221,293	1.2	50,940	0.3	579,024 D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); Edgar E. Robinson, *The Presidential Vote 1896–1932* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1934).

3. Figures from Petersen, *A Statistical History*.

4. Figures from Petersen, *A Statistical History*. Plurality of 105,192 votes is calculated on the basis of 20,653 votes cast for the Progressive Party.

5. Figures from Petersen, *A Statistical History*; *Texas Almanac*.

# 1920 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	WARREN G. HARDING (Republican)		JAMES M. COX (Democrat)		EUGENE V. DEBS (Socialist)		PARLEY P. CHRISTENSEN (Farmer-Labor)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	233,951	74,719	31.9	156,064	66.7	2,402	1.0	—	0.0	766	0.3	81,345 D
Arizona	66,803	37,016	55.4	29,546	44.2	222	0.3	15	0.0	4	0.0	7,470 R
Arkansas <sup>2</sup>	183,637	71,117	38.7	107,409	58.5	5,111	2.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	36,292 D
California	943,463	624,992	66.2	229,191	24.3	64,076	6.8	—	0.0	25,204	2.7	395,801 R
Colorado	292,053	173,248	59.3	104,936	35.9	8,046	2.8	3,016	1.0	2,807	1.0	68,312 R
Connecticut	365,518	229,238	62.7	120,721	33.0	10,350	2.8	1,947	0.5	3,262	0.9	108,517 R
Delaware	94,875	52,858	55.7	39,911	42.1	988	1.0	93	0.1	1,025	1.1	12,947 R
Florida	145,684	44,853	30.8	90,515	62.1	5,189	3.6	—	0.0	5,127	3.5	45,662 D
Georgia	149,558	42,981	28.7	106,112	71.0	465	0.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	63,131 D
Idaho <sup>2</sup>	138,359	91,351	66.0	46,930	33.9	38	0.3	6	0.0	34	0.2	44,421 R
Illinois	2,094,714	1,420,480	67.8	534,395	25.5	74,747	3.6	49,630	2.4	15,462	0.7	886,085 R
Indiana	1,262,974	696,370	55.1	511,364	40.5	24,713	2.0	16,499	1.3	14,028	1.1	185,006 R
Iowa	894,959	634,674	70.9	227,804	25.5	16,981	1.9	10,321	1.2	5,179	0.6	406,870 R
Kansas	570,243	369,268	64.8	185,464	32.5	15,511	2.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	183,804 R
Kentucky	918,636	452,480	49.3	456,497	49.7	6,409	0.7	—	0.0	3,250	0.4	4,017 D
Louisiana	126,397	38,539	30.5	87,519	69.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	339	0.3	48,980 D
Maine	197,840	136,355	68.9	58,961	29.8	2,214	1.1	—	0.0	310	0.2	77,394 R
Maryland	428,443	236,117	55.1	180,626	42.2	8,876	2.1	1,645	0.4	1,179	0.3	55,491 R
Massachusetts	993,718	681,153	68.5	276,691	27.8	32,267	3.2	—	0.0	3,607	0.4	404,462 R
Michigan	1,048,411	762,865	72.8	233,450	22.3	28,947	2.8	10,480	1.0	12,669	1.2	529,415 R
Minnesota	735,838	519,421	70.6	142,994	19.4	56,106	7.6	—	0.0	17,317	2.4	376,427 R
Mississippi	82,351	11,576	14.1	69,136	84.0	1,639	2.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	57,560 D
Missouri	1,332,140	727,252	54.6	574,699	43.1	20,342	1.5	3,108	0.2	6,739	0.5	152,553 R
Montana	179,006	109,430	61.1	57,372	32.1	—	0.0	12,204	6.8	—	0.0	52,058 R
Nebraska	382,743	247,498	64.7	119,608	31.3	9,600	2.5	—	0.0	6,037	1.6	127,890 R
Nevada	27,194	15,479	56.9	9,851	36.2	1,864	6.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,628 R
New Hampshire	159,092	95,196	59.8	62,662	39.4	1,234	0.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	32,534 R
New Jersey	910,251	615,333	67.6	258,761	28.4	27,385	3.0	2,264	0.2	6,508	0.7	356,572 R
New Mexico	105,412	57,634	54.7	46,668	44.3	2	0.0	1,104	1.0	4	0.0	10,966 R
New York	2,898,513	1,871,167	64.6	781,238	27.0	203,201	7.0	18,413	0.6	24,494	0.8	1,089,929 R
North Carolina	538,649	232,819	43.2	305,367	56.7	446	0.1	—	0.0	17	0.0	72,548 D
North Dakota	205,786	160,082	77.8	37,422	18.2	8,282	4.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	122,660 R
Ohio	2,021,653	1,182,022	58.5	780,037	38.6	57,147	2.8	—	0.0	2,447	0.1	401,985 R
Oklahoma	485,678	243,840	50.2	216,122	44.5	25,716	5.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	27,718 R
Oregon	238,522	143,592	60.2	80,019	33.5	9,801	4.1	—	0.0	5,110	2.1	63,573 R
Pennsylvania	1,851,248	1,218,215	65.8	503,202	27.2	70,021	3.8	15,642	0.8	44,168	2.4	715,013 R
Rhode Island	167,981	107,463	64.0	55,062	32.8	4,351	2.6	—	0.0	1,105	0.7	52,401 R
South Carolina <sup>3</sup>	66,808	2,610	3.9	64,170	96.1	28	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	61,560 D
South Dakota	182,237	110,692	60.7	35,938	19.7	—	0.0	34,707	19.0	900	0.5	74,754 R
Tennessee	428,036	219,229	51.2	206,558	48.3	2,249	0.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	12,671 R
Texas	486,109	114,658	23.6	287,920	59.2	8,124	1.7	—	0.0	75,407	15.5	173,262 D
Utah	145,828	81,555	55.9	56,639	38.8	3,159	2.2	4,475	3.1	—	0.0	24,916 R
Vermont	89,961	68,212	75.8	20,919	23.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	830	0.9	47,293 R
Virginia	231,000	87,456	37.9	141,670	61.3	808	0.3	240	0.1	826	0.4	54,214 D
Washington	398,715	223,137	56.0	84,298	21.1	8,913	2.2	77,246	19.4	5,121	1.3	138,839 R
West Virginia	509,936	282,007	55.3	220,785	43.3	5,618	1.1	—	0.0	1,526	0.3	61,222 R
Wisconsin	701,281	498,576	71.1	113,422	16.2	80,635	11.5	—	0.0	8,648	1.2	385,154 R
Wyoming	56,253	35,091	62.4	17,429	31.0	1,288	2.3	2,180	3.9	265	0.5	17,662 R
Totals	26,768,457	16,151,916	60.3	9,134,074	34.1	915,511	3.4	265,235	1.0	301,721	1.1	7,017,842 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); *America at the Polls 1920-1956* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1994).

3. Two sets of Harding electors are combined here: Republican, 2,244; Insurgent Referendum, 366.



## 1924 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	CALVIN COOLIDGE (Republican)		JOHN W. DAVIS (Democrat)		ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE (Progressive)		HERMAN P. FARIS (Prohibition)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama <sup>2</sup>	166,593	45,005	27.0	112,966	67.8	8,084	4.9	538	0.3	—	0.0	67,961 D
Arizona	73,961	30,516	41.3	26,235	35.5	17,210	23.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,281 R
Arkansas	138,540	40,583	29.3	84,790	61.2	13,167	9.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	44,207 D
California	1,281,778	733,250	57.2	105,514	8.2	424,649	33.1	18,365	1.4	—	0.0	308,601 R
Colorado <sup>3</sup>	342,261	195,171	57.0	75,238	22.0	69,945	20.4	966	0.3	940	0.3	119,933 R
Connecticut	400,396	246,322	61.5	110,184	27.5	42,416	10.6	—	0.0	1,474	0.4	136,138 R
Delaware	90,885	52,441	57.7	33,445	36.8	4,979	5.5	—	0.0	20	0.0	18,996 R
Florida	109,158	30,633	28.1	62,083	56.9	8,625	7.9	5,498	5.0	2,319	2.1	31,450 D
Georgia	166,635	30,300	18.2	123,262	74.0	12,687	7.6	231	0.1	155	0.1	92,962 D
Idaho	147,690	69,791	47.3	23,951	16.2	53,948	36.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	15,843 R
Illinois	2,470,067	1,453,321	58.8	576,975	23.4	432,027	17.5	2,367	0.1	5,377	0.2	876,346 R
Indiana	1,272,390	703,042	55.3	492,245	38.7	71,700	5.6	4,416	0.3	987	0.1	210,797 R
Iowa	976,770	537,458	55.0	160,382	16.4	274,448	28.1	—	0.0	4,482	0.5	263,010 R
Kansas	662,456	407,671	61.5	156,320	23.6	98,461	14.9	—	0.0	4	0.0	251,351 R
Kentucky <sup>4</sup>	816,070	398,966	48.9	375,593	46.0	38,465	4.7	—	0.0	3,046	0.4	23,373 R
Louisiana	121,951	24,670	20.2	93,218	76.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,063	3.3	68,548 D
Maine	192,192	138,440	72.0	41,964	21.8	11,382	5.9	—	0.0	406	0.2	96,476 R
Maryland	358,630	162,414	45.3	148,072	41.3	47,157	13.1	—	0.0	987	0.3	14,342 R
Massachusetts	1,129,837	703,476	62.3	280,831	24.9	141,225	12.5	—	0.0	4,305	0.4	422,645 R
Michigan	1,160,419	874,631	75.4	152,359	13.1	122,014	10.5	6,085	0.5	5,330	0.5	722,272 R
Minnesota	822,146	420,759	51.2	55,913	6.8	339,192	41.3	—	0.0	6,282	0.8	81,567 R
Mississippi	112,442	8,494	7.6	100,474	89.4	3,474	3.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	91,980 D
Missouri <sup>5</sup>	1,310,095	648,488	49.5	574,962	43.9	83,986	6.4	1,418	0.1	1,231	0.1	73,526 R
Montana <sup>6</sup>	174,425	74,138	42.5	33,805	19.4	65,876	37.9	—	0.0	358	0.2	8,014 R
Nebraska	463,559	218,985	47.2	137,299	29.6	105,681	22.8	1,594	0.3	—	0.0	81,686 R
Nevada	26,921	11,243	41.8	5,909	21.9	9,769	36.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,474 R
New Hampshire	164,769	98,575	59.8	57,201	34.7	8,993	5.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	41,374 R
New Jersey	1,088,054	676,277	62.2	298,043	27.4	109,028	10.0	1,660	0.2	3,046	0.3	378,234 R
New Mexico	112,830	54,745	48.5	48,542	43.0	9,543	8.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	6,203 R
New York <sup>7</sup>	3,263,939	1,820,058	55.8	950,796	29.1	474,913	14.6	—	0.0	18,172	0.6	869,262 R
North Carolina	481,608	190,754	39.6	284,190	59.0	6,651	1.4	13	0.0	—	0.0	93,436 D
North Dakota	199,081	94,931	47.7	13,858	7.0	89,922	45.2	—	0.0	370	0.2	5,009 R
Ohio	2,016,296	1,176,130	58.3	477,887	23.7	358,008	17.8	—	0.0	4,271	0.2	698,243 R
Oklahoma <sup>8</sup>	527,928	225,755	42.8	255,798	48.4	41,141	7.8	—	0.0	5,234	1.0	30,043 D
Oregon	279,488	142,579	51.0	67,589	24.2	68,403	24.5	—	0.0	917	0.3	74,176 R
Pennsylvania <sup>9</sup>	2,144,850	1,401,481	65.3	409,192	19.1	307,567	14.3	9,779	0.5	16,831	0.8	992,289 R
Rhode Island	210,115	125,286	59.6	76,606	36.5	7,628	3.6	—	0.0	595	0.3	48,680 R
South Carolina	50,755	1,123	2.2	49,008	96.6	623	1.2	—	0.0	1	0.0	47,885 D
South Dakota	203,868	101,299	49.7	27,214	13.3	75,355	37.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	25,944 R
Tennessee	301,030	130,831	43.5	159,339	52.9	10,666	3.5	94	0.0	100	0.0	28,508 D
Texas	657,054	130,794	19.9	483,381	73.6	42,879	6.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	352,587 D
Utah	156,990	77,327	49.3	47,001	29.9	32,662	20.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	30,326 R
Vermont	102,917	80,498	78.2	16,124	15.7	5,964	5.8	326	0.3	5	0.0	64,374 R
Virginia	223,603	73,328	32.8	139,717	62.5	10,369	4.6	—	0.0	189	0.1	66,389 D
Washington	421,549	220,224	52.2	42,842	10.2	150,727	35.8	—	0.0	7,756	1.8	69,497 R
West Virginia <sup>10</sup>	583,662	288,635	49.5	257,232	44.1	36,723	6.3	—	0.0	1,072	0.2	31,403 R
Wisconsin	840,827	311,614	37.1	68,115	8.1	453,678	54.0	2,918	0.3	4,502	0.5	142,064 P
Wyoming	79,900	41,858	52.4	12,868	16.1	25,174	31.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	16,684 R
<b>Totals</b>	<b>29,099,380</b>	<b>15,724,310</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>8,386,532</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>4,827,184</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>56,268</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>104,827</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7,337,778 R</b>

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); Clerk of the House of Representatives, *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1924).

3. Two sets of La Follette electors are combined here: Colorado Independent Progressive, 57,368; Farmer-Labor, 12,577.

4. Figures from Petersen, *A Statistical History*; Clerk of the House, *Congressional and Presidential Election*; *Kentucky Directory 1925*, p. 142.

5. Two sets of La Follette electors are combined here: Missouri Socialist, 56,723; Liberal, 27,263.

6. Two sets of La Follette electors are combined here: Montana Independent Progressive, 61,105; Farmer-Labor, 4,771.

7. Two sets of La Follette electors are combined here: New York Socialist, 268,518; Progressive, 206,395.

8. There were two separate slates of electors pledged to La Follette in Oklahoma that could not legally be combined. State Election Board *Directory of Oklahoma 1973*, p. 343.

9. Two sets of La Follette electors are combined here: Pennsylvania Socialist, 93,441; Labor, 214,126.

10. Two sets of La Follette electors are combined here: West Virginia Socialist, 14,903; Farmer-Labor, 21,820.



# 1928 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	HERBERT C. HOOVER (Republican)		ALFRED E. SMITH (Democrat)		NORMAN M. THOMAS (Socialist)		WILLIAM Z. FOSTER (Communist)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	248,981	120,725	48.5	127,796	51.3	460	0.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	7,071 D
Arizona	91,254	52,533	57.6	38,537	42.2	—	0.0	184	0.2	—	0.0	13,996 R
Arkansas	197,726	77,784	39.3	119,196	60.3	429	0.2	317	0.2	—	0.0	41,412 D
California	1,796,656	1,162,323	64.7	614,365	34.2	19,595	1.1	—	0.0	373	0.0	547,958 R
Colorado	392,242	253,872	64.7	133,131	33.9	3,472	0.9	675	0.2	1,092	0.3	120,741 R
Connecticut	553,118	296,641	53.6	252,085	45.6	3,029	0.5	738	0.1	625	0.1	44,556 R
Delaware	104,602	68,860	65.8	35,354	33.8	329	0.3	59	0.1	—	0.0	33,506 R
Florida <sup>2</sup>	253,672	144,168	56.8	101,764	40.1	4,036	1.6	3,704	1.5	—	0.0	42,404 R
Georgia <sup>3</sup>	231,592	101,800	44.0	129,604	56.0	124	0.1	64	0.0	—	0.0	27,804 D
Idaho <sup>4</sup>	154,230	99,848	64.7	53,074	34.4	1,308	0.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	46,774 R
Illinois	3,107,489	1,769,141	56.9	1,313,817	42.3	19,138	0.6	3,581	0.1	1,812	0.1	455,324 R
Indiana	1,421,314	848,290	59.7	562,691	39.6	3,871	0.3	321	0.0	6,141	0.4	285,599 R
Iowa	1,009,189	623,570	61.8	379,011	37.6	2,960	0.3	328	0.0	3,320	0.3	244,559 R
Kansas	713,200	513,672	72.0	193,003	27.1	6,205	0.9	320	0.0	—	0.0	320,669 R
Kentucky	940,521	558,064	59.3	381,070	40.5	783	0.1	288	0.0	316	0.0	176,994 R
Louisiana	215,833	51,160	23.7	164,655	76.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	18	0.0	113,495 D
Maine	262,170	179,923	68.6	81,179	31.0	1,068	0.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	98,744 R
Maryland	528,348	301,479	57.1	223,626	42.3	1,701	0.3	636	0.1	906	0.2	77,853 R
Massachusetts	1,577,823	775,566	49.2	792,758	50.2	6,262	0.4	2,461	0.2	776	0.0	17,192 D
Michigan	1,372,082	965,396	70.4	396,762	28.9	3,516	0.3	2,881	0.2	3,527	0.3	568,634 R
Minnesota	970,976	560,977	57.8	396,451	40.8	6,774	0.7	4,853	0.5	1,921	0.2	164,526 R
Mississippi <sup>5</sup>	151,568	27,030	17.8	124,538	82.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	97,508 D
Missouri	1,500,845	834,080	55.6	662,684	44.2	3,739	0.2	—	0.0	342	0.0	171,396 R
Montana	194,108	113,300	58.4	78,578	40.5	1,667	0.9	563	0.3	—	0.0	34,722 R
Nebraska	547,128	345,745	63.2	197,950	36.2	3,433	0.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	147,795 R
Nevada	32,417	18,327	56.5	14,090	43.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,237 R
New Hampshire	196,757	115,404	58.7	80,715	41.0	465	0.2	173	0.1	—	0.0	34,689 R
New Jersey	1,549,381	926,050	59.8	616,517	39.8	4,897	0.3	1,257	0.1	660	0.0	309,533 R
New Mexico	118,077	69,708	59.0	48,211	40.8	—	0.0	158	0.1	—	0.0	21,497 R
New York	4,405,626	2,193,344	49.8	2,089,863	47.4	107,332	2.4	10,876	0.2	4,211	0.1	103,481 R
North Carolina	635,150	348,923	54.9	286,227	45.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	62,696 R
North Dakota	239,845	131,419	54.8	106,648	44.5	936	0.4	842	0.4	—	0.0	24,771 R
Ohio	2,508,346	1,627,546	64.9	864,210	34.5	8,683	0.3	2,836	0.1	5,071	0.2	763,336 R
Oklahoma	618,427	394,046	63.7	219,174	35.4	3,924	0.6	—	0.0	1,283	0.2	174,872 R
Oregon	319,942	205,341	64.2	109,223	34.1	2,720	0.9	1,094	0.3	1,564	0.5	96,118 R
Pennsylvania	3,150,612	2,055,382	65.2	1,067,586	33.9	18,647	0.6	4,726	0.2	4,271	0.1	987,796 R
Rhode Island	237,194	117,522	49.5	118,973	50.2	—	0.0	283	0.1	416	0.2	1,451 D
South Carolina <sup>6</sup>	68,605	5,858	8.5	62,700	91.4	47	0.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	56,842 D
South Dakota	261,857	157,603	60.2	102,660	39.2	443	0.2	224	0.1	927	0.4	54,943 R
Tennessee	353,192	195,388	55.3	157,143	44.5	567	0.2	94	0.0	—	0.0	38,245 R
Texas <sup>7</sup>	708,999	367,036	51.8	341,032	48.1	722	0.1	209	0.0	—	0.0	26,004 R
Utah	176,603	94,618	53.6	80,985	45.9	954	0.5	46	0.0	—	0.0	13,633 R
Vermont	135,191	90,404	66.9	44,440	32.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	347	0.3	45,964 R
Virginia	305,364	164,609	53.9	140,146	45.9	249	0.1	179	0.1	181	0.1	24,463 R
Washington	500,840	335,844	67.1	156,772	31.3	2,615	0.5	1,541	0.3	4,068	0.8	179,072 R
West Virginia	642,752	375,551	58.4	263,784	41.0	1,313	0.2	401	0.1	1,703	0.3	111,767 R
Wisconsin	1,016,831	544,205	53.5	450,259	44.3	18,213	1.8	1,528	0.2	2,626	0.3	93,946 R
Wyoming	82,835	52,748	63.7	29,299	35.4	788	1.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	23,449 R
Totals	36,801,510	21,432,823	58.2	15,004,336	40.8	267,414	0.7	48,440	0.1	48,497	0.1	6,428,487 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Clerk of the House of Representatives, *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1928).

3. Two sets of Hoover electors are combined here: Republican, 65,423; Anti-Smith, 36,377.

4. Figures from Clerk of the House, *Congressional and Presidential Election*.

5. Three sets of Hoover electors are combined here: Republican, 26,222; Ligon electors, 544; Rogers electors, 264.

6. Two sets of Hoover electors are combined here: Republican, 3,188; Anti-Smith, 2,670.

7. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); Clerk of the House, *Congressional and Presidential Election*; *Texas Almanac*.





## 1932 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)		HERBERT C. HOOVER (Republican)		NORMAN M. THOMAS (Socialist)		WILLIAM Z. FOSTER (Communist)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	245,303	207,910	84.8	34,675	14.1	2,030	0.8	675	0.3	13	0.0	173,235	D
Arizona	118,251	79,264	67.0	36,104	30.5	2,618	2.2	256	0.2	9	0.0	43,160	D
Arkansas	216,569	186,829	86.3	27,465	12.7	1,166	0.5	157	0.1	952	0.4	159,364	D
California	2,266,972	1,324,157	58.4	847,902	37.4	63,299	2.8	1,023	0.0	30,591	1.3	476,255	D
Colorado	457,696	250,877	54.8	189,617	41.4	13,591	3.0	787	0.2	2,824	0.6	61,260	D
Connecticut	594,183	281,632	47.4	288,420	48.5	20,480	3.4	1,364	0.2	2,287	0.4	6,788	R
Delaware	112,901	54,319	48.1	57,073	50.6	1,376	1.2	133	0.1	—	0.0	2,754	R
Florida	276,943	206,307	74.5	69,170	25.0	775	0.3	—	0.0	691	0.2	137,137	D
Georgia	255,590	234,118	91.6	19,863	7.8	461	0.2	23	0.0	1,125	0.4	214,255	D
Idaho	186,520	109,479	58.7	71,312	38.2	526	0.3	491	0.3	4,712	2.5	38,167	D
Illinois	3,407,926	1,882,304	55.2	1,432,756	42.0	67,258	2.0	15,582	0.5	10,026	0.3	449,548	D
Indiana	1,576,927	862,054	54.7	677,184	42.9	21,388	1.4	2,187	0.1	14,114	0.9	184,870	D
Iowa	1,036,687	598,019	57.7	414,433	40.0	20,467	2.0	559	0.1	3,209	0.3	183,586	D
Kansas	791,978	424,204	53.6	349,498	44.1	18,276	2.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	74,706	D
Kentucky	983,059	580,574	59.1	394,716	40.2	3,853	0.4	271	0.0	3,645	0.4	185,858	D
Louisiana	268,804	249,418	92.8	18,853	7.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	533	0.2	230,565	D
Maine	298,444	128,907	43.2	166,631	55.8	2,489	0.8	162	0.1	255	0.1	37,724	R
Maryland	511,054	314,314	61.5	184,184	36.0	10,489	2.1	1,031	0.2	1,036	0.2	130,130	D
Massachusetts	1,580,114	800,148	50.6	736,959	46.6	34,305	2.2	4,821	0.3	3,881	0.2	63,189	D
Michigan	1,664,765	871,700	52.4	739,894	44.4	39,205	2.4	9,318	0.6	4,648	0.3	131,806	D
Minnesota	1,002,843	600,806	59.9	363,959	36.3	25,476	2.5	6,101	0.6	6,501	0.6	236,847	D
Mississippi <sup>2</sup>	146,034	140,168	96.0	5,180	3.5	686	0.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	134,988	D
Missouri	1,609,894	1,025,406	63.7	564,713	35.1	16,374	1.0	568	0.0	2,833	0.2	460,693	D
Montana	216,479	127,286	58.8	78,078	36.1	7,891	3.6	1,775	0.8	1,449	0.7	49,208	D
Nebraska	570,135	359,082	63.0	201,177	35.3	9,876	1.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	157,905	D
Nevada	41,430	28,756	69.4	12,674	30.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	16,082	D
New Hampshire	205,520	100,680	49.0	103,629	50.4	947	0.5	264	0.1	—	0.0	2,949	R
New Jersey	1,630,063	806,630	49.5	775,684	47.6	42,998	2.6	2,915	0.2	1,836	0.1	30,946	D
New Mexico	151,606	95,089	62.7	54,217	35.8	1,776	1.2	135	0.1	389	0.3	40,872	D
New York	4,688,614	2,534,959	54.1	1,937,963	41.3	177,397	3.8	27,956	0.6	10,339	0.2	596,996	D
North Carolina	711,498	497,566	69.9	208,344	29.3	5,588	0.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	289,222	D
North Dakota	256,290	178,350	69.6	71,772	28.0	3,521	1.4	830	0.3	1,817	0.7	106,578	D
Ohio	2,609,728	1,301,695	49.9	1,227,319	47.0	64,094	2.5	7,231	0.3	9,389	0.4	74,376	D
Oklahoma	704,633	516,468	73.3	188,165	26.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	328,303	D
Oregon	368,751	213,871	58.0	136,019	36.9	15,450	4.2	1,681	0.5	1,730	0.5	77,852	D
Pennsylvania	2,859,021	1,295,948	45.3	1,453,540	50.8	91,119	3.2	5,658	0.2	12,756	0.4	157,592	R
Rhode Island	266,170	146,604	55.1	115,266	43.3	3,138	1.2	546	0.2	616	0.2	31,338	D
South Carolina	104,407	102,347	98.0	1,978	1.9	82	0.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	100,369	D
South Dakota	288,438	183,515	63.6	99,212	34.4	1,551	0.5	364	0.1	3,796	1.3	84,303	D
Tennessee	390,273	259,473	66.5	126,752	32.5	1,796	0.5	254	0.1	1,998	0.5	132,721	D
Texas <sup>3</sup>	863,406	760,348	88.1	97,959	11.3	4,450	0.5	207	0.0	442	0.0	662,389	D
Utah	206,578	116,750	56.5	84,795	41.0	4,087	2.0	946	0.5	—	0.0	31,955	D
Vermont	136,980	56,266	41.1	78,984	57.7	1,533	1.1	195	0.1	2	0.0	22,718	R
Virginia	297,942	203,979	68.5	89,637	30.1	2,382	0.8	86	0.0	1,858	0.6	114,342	D
Washington	614,814	353,260	57.5	208,645	33.9	17,080	2.8	2,972	0.5	32,857	5.3	144,615	D
West Virginia	743,774	405,124	54.5	330,731	44.5	5,133	0.7	444	0.1	2,342	0.3	74,393	D
Wisconsin	1,114,814	707,410	63.5	347,741	31.2	53,379	4.8	3,105	0.3	3,179	0.3	359,669	D
Wyoming	96,962	54,370	56.1	39,583	40.8	2,829	2.9	180	0.2	—	0.0	14,787	D
Totals	39,747,783	22,818,740	57.4	15,760,425	39.6	884,685	2.2	103,253	0.3	180,680	0.5	7,058,315	D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Two sets of Hoover electors are combined here: Lily White, 3,210; Black and Tan, 1,970.

3. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); Clerk of the House of Representatives, *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1932); *Texas Almanac*.

# 1936 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)		ALFRED M. LANDON (Republican)		WILLIAM LEMKE (Union)		NORMAN M. THOMAS (Socialist)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	275,744	238,196	86.4	35,358	12.8	551	0.2	242	0.1	1,397	0.5	202,838 D
Arizona	124,163	86,722	69.8	33,433	26.9	3,307	2.7	317	0.3	384	0.3	53,289 D
Arkansas	179,431	146,765	81.8	32,049	17.9	4	0.0	446	0.2	167	0.1	114,716 D
California	2,638,882	1,766,836	67.0	836,431	31.7	—	0.0	11,331	0.4	24,284	0.9	930,405 D
Colorado	488,685	295,021	60.4	181,267	37.1	9,962	2.0	1,594	0.3	841	0.2	113,754 D
Connecticut	690,723	382,129	55.3	278,685	40.3	21,805	3.2	5,683	0.8	2,421	0.4	103,444 D
Delaware <sup>2</sup>	127,603	69,702	54.6	54,014	42.3	442	0.3	172	0.1	3,273	2.6	15,688 D
Florida	327,436	249,117	76.1	78,248	23.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	71	0.0	170,869 D
Georgia	293,170	255,363	87.1	36,943	12.6	136	0.0	68	0.0	660	0.2	218,420 D
Idaho	199,617	125,683	63.0	66,256	33.2	7,678	3.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	59,427 D
Illinois	3,956,522	2,282,999	57.7	1,570,393	39.7	89,439	2.3	7,530	0.2	6,161	0.2	712,606 D
Indiana	1,650,897	934,974	56.6	691,570	41.9	19,407	1.2	3,856	0.2	1,090	0.1	243,404 D
Iowa	1,142,737	621,756	54.4	487,977	42.7	29,687	2.6	1,373	0.1	1,944	0.2	133,779 D
Kansas	865,507	464,520	53.7	397,727	46.0	494	0.1	2,766	0.3	—	0.0	66,793 D
Kentucky	926,214	541,944	58.5	369,702	39.9	12,501	1.3	627	0.1	1,440	0.2	172,242 D
Louisiana	329,778	292,894	88.8	36,791	11.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	93	0.0	256,103 D
Maine	304,240	126,333	41.5	168,823	55.5	7,581	2.5	783	0.3	720	0.2	42,490 R
Maryland	624,896	389,612	62.3	231,435	37.0	—	0.0	1,629	0.3	2,220	0.4	158,177 D
Massachusetts	1,840,357	942,716	51.2	768,613	41.8	118,639	6.4	5,111	0.3	5,278	0.3	174,103 D
Michigan	1,805,098	1,016,794	56.3	699,733	38.8	75,795	4.2	8,208	0.5	4,568	0.3	317,061 D
Minnesota	1,129,975	698,811	61.8	350,461	31.0	74,296	6.6	2,872	0.3	3,535	0.3	348,350 D
Mississippi	162,142	157,333	97.0	4,467	2.8	—	0.0	342	0.2	—	0.0	152,866 D
Missouri	1,828,635	1,111,043	60.8	697,891	38.2	14,630	0.8	3,454	0.2	1,617	0.1	413,152 D
Montana	230,502	159,690	69.3	63,598	27.6	5,539	2.4	1,066	0.5	609	0.3	96,092 D
Nebraska	608,023	347,445	57.1	247,731	40.7	12,847	2.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	99,714 D
Nevada	43,848	31,925	72.8	11,923	27.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	20,002 D
New Hampshire	218,114	108,460	49.7	104,642	48.0	4,819	2.2	—	0.0	193	0.1	3,818 D
New Jersey	1,820,437	1,083,850	59.5	720,322	39.6	9,407	0.5	3,931	0.2	2,927	0.2	363,528 D
New Mexico	169,135	106,037	62.7	61,727	36.5	924	0.5	343	0.2	104	0.1	44,310 D
New York	5,596,398	3,293,222	58.8	2,180,670	39.0	—	0.0	86,897	1.6	35,609	0.6	1,112,552 D
North Carolina	839,475	616,141	73.4	223,294	26.6	2	0.0	21	0.0	17	0.0	392,847 D
North Dakota	273,716	163,148	59.6	72,751	26.6	36,708	13.4	552	0.2	557	0.2	90,397 D
Ohio	3,012,660	1,747,140	58.0	1,127,855	37.4	132,212	4.4	167	0.0	5,286	0.2	619,285 D
Oklahoma	749,740	501,069	66.8	245,122	32.7	—	0.0	2,221	0.3	1,328	0.2	255,947 D
Oregon	414,021	266,733	64.4	122,706	29.6	21,831	5.3	2,143	0.5	608	0.1	144,027 D
Pennsylvania	4,138,105	2,353,788	56.9	1,690,300	40.8	67,467	1.6	14,375	0.3	12,175	0.3	663,488 D
Rhode Island	310,278	164,338	53.0	125,031	40.3	19,569	6.3	—	0.0	1,340	0.4	39,307 D
South Carolina	115,437	113,791	98.6	1,646	1.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	112,145 D
South Dakota	296,452	160,137	54.0	125,977	42.5	10,338	3.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	34,160 D
Tennessee <sup>3</sup>	475,533	327,083	68.8	146,516	30.8	296	0.1	687	0.1	951	0.2	180,567 D
Texas <sup>4</sup>	843,482	734,485	87.1	103,874	12.3	3,281	0.4	1,075	0.1	767	0.1	630,611 D
Utah	216,679	150,248	69.3	64,555	29.8	1,121	0.5	432	0.2	323	0.1	85,693 D
Vermont	143,689	62,124	43.2	81,023	56.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	542	0.4	18,899 R
Virginia	334,590	234,980	70.2	98,336	29.4	233	0.1	313	0.1	728	0.2	136,644 D
Washington	692,338	459,579	66.4	206,892	29.9	17,463	2.5	3,496	0.5	4,908	0.7	252,687 D
West Virginia	829,945	502,582	60.6	325,358	39.2	—	0.0	832	0.1	1,173	0.1	177,224 D
Wisconsin	1,258,560	802,984	63.8	380,828	30.3	60,297	4.8	10,626	0.8	3,825	0.3	422,156 D
Wyoming	103,382	62,624	60.6	38,739	37.5	1,653	1.6	200	0.2	166	0.2	23,885 D
Totals	45,656,991	27,750,866	60.8	16,679,683	36.5	892,361	2.0	187,781	0.4	136,300	0.3	11,071,183 D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Clerk of the House of Representatives, *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936). Two sets of Landon electors—Republican and Independent Republican—are combined here.

3. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); Clerk of the House, *Congressional and Presidential Election*.

4. Figures from Petersen, *A Statistical History*; Clerk of the House, *Congressional and Presidential Election*; *Texas Almanac*.



## 1940 Presidential Election

STATES	TOTAL VOTE	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)		WENDELL WILLKIE (Republican)		NORMAN M. THOMAS (Socialist)		ROGER W. BABSON (Prohibition)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	294,219	250,726	85.2	42,184	14.3	100	0.0	700	0.2	509	0.2	208,542 D
Arizona	150,039	95,267	63.5	54,030	36.0	—	0.0	742	0.5	—	0.0	41,237 D
Arkansas	200,429	157,213	78.4	42,122	21.0	301	0.2	793	0.4	—	0.0	115,091 D
California	3,268,791	1,877,618	57.4	1,351,419	41.3	16,506	0.5	9,400	0.3	13,848	0.4	526,199 D
Colorado	549,004	265,554	48.4	279,576	50.9	1,899	0.3	1,597	0.3	378	0.1	14,022 R
Connecticut	781,502	417,621	53.4	361,819	46.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,062	0.3	55,802 D
Delaware	136,374	74,599	54.7	61,440	45.1	115	0.1	220	0.2	—	0.0	13,159 D
Florida	485,640	359,334	74.0	126,158	26.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	148	0.0	233,176 D
Georgia <sup>2</sup>	312,686	265,194	84.8	46,495	14.9	—	0.0	983	0.3	14	0.0	218,699 D
Idaho	235,168	127,842	54.4	106,553	45.3	497	0.2	—	0.0	276	0.1	21,289 D
Illinois	4,217,935	2,149,934	51.0	2,047,240	48.5	10,914	0.3	9,190	0.2	657	0.0	102,694 D
Indiana	1,782,747	874,063	49.0	899,466	50.5	2,075	0.1	6,437	0.4	706	0.0	25,403 R
Iowa	1,215,432	578,802	47.6	632,370	52.0	—	0.0	2,284	0.2	1,976	0.2	53,568 R
Kansas	860,297	364,725	42.4	489,169	56.9	2,347	0.3	4,056	0.5	—	0.0	124,444 R
Kentucky	970,163	557,322	57.4	410,384	42.3	1,014	0.1	1,443	0.1	—	0.0	146,938 D
Louisiana	372,305	319,751	85.9	52,446	14.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	108	0.0	267,305 D
Maine	320,840	156,478	48.8	163,951	51.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	411	0.1	7,473 R
Maryland	660,104	384,546	58.3	269,534	40.8	4,093	0.6	—	0.0	1,931	0.3	115,012 D
Massachusetts	2,026,993	1,076,522	53.1	939,700	46.4	4,091	0.2	1,370	0.1	5,310	0.3	136,822 D
Michigan	2,085,929	1,032,991	49.5	1,039,917	49.9	7,593	0.4	1,795	0.1	3,633	0.2	6,926 R
Minnesota	1,251,188	644,196	51.5	596,274	47.7	5,454	0.4	—	0.0	5,264	0.4	47,922 D
Mississippi	175,824	168,267	95.7	7,364	4.2	193	0.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	160,903 D
Missouri	1,833,729	958,476	52.3	871,009	47.5	2,226	0.1	1,809	0.1	209	0.0	87,467 D
Montana	247,873	145,698	58.8	99,579	40.2	1,443	0.6	664	0.3	489	0.2	46,119 D
Nebraska	615,878	263,677	42.8	352,201	57.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	88,524 R
Nevada	53,174	31,945	60.1	21,229	39.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	10,716 D
New Hampshire	235,419	125,292	53.2	110,127	46.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	15,165 D
New Jersey	1,972,552	1,016,808	51.5	945,475	47.9	2,433	0.1	873	0.0	6,963	0.4	71,333 D
New Mexico	183,258	103,699	56.6	79,315	43.3	144	0.1	100	0.1	—	0.0	24,384 D
New York	6,301,596	3,251,918	51.6	3,027,478	48.0	18,950	0.3	3,250	0.1	—	0.0	224,440 D
North Carolina	822,648	609,015	74.0	213,633	26.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	395,382 D
North Dakota	280,775	124,036	44.2	154,590	55.1	1,279	0.5	325	0.1	545	0.2	30,554 R
Ohio	3,319,912	1,733,139	52.2	1,586,773	47.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	146,366 D
Oklahoma	826,212	474,313	57.4	348,872	42.2	—	0.0	3,027	0.4	—	0.0	125,441 D
Oregon	481,240	258,415	53.7	219,555	45.6	398	0.1	154	0.0	2,718	0.6	38,860 D
Pennsylvania	4,078,714	2,171,035	53.2	1,889,848	46.3	10,967	0.3	—	0.0	6,864	0.2	281,187 D
Rhode Island	321,152	182,181	56.7	138,654	43.2	—	0.0	74	0.0	243	0.1	43,527 D
South Carolina	99,830	95,470	95.6	4,360	4.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	91,110 D
South Dakota	308,427	131,362	42.6	177,065	57.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	45,703 R
Tennessee	522,823	351,601	67.3	169,153	32.4	463	0.1	1,606	0.3	—	0.0	182,448 D
Texas <sup>3</sup>	1,041,168	840,151	80.7	199,152	19.1	728	0.1	925	0.1	212	0.0	640,999 D
Utah	247,819	154,277	62.3	93,151	37.6	200	0.1	—	0.0	191	0.1	61,126 D
Vermont	143,062	64,269	44.9	78,371	54.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	422	0.3	14,102 R
Virginia	346,608	235,961	68.1	109,363	31.6	282	0.1	882	0.3	120	0.0	126,598 D
Washington	793,833	462,145	58.2	322,123	40.6	4,586	0.6	1,686	0.2	3,293	0.4	140,022 D
West Virginia	868,076	495,662	57.1	372,414	42.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	123,248 D
Wisconsin	1,405,522	704,821	50.1	679,206	48.3	15,071	1.1	2,148	0.2	4,276	0.3	25,615 D
Wyoming	112,240	59,287	52.8	52,633	46.9	148	0.1	172	0.2	—	0.0	6,654 D
Totals	49,817,149	27,343,218	54.7	22,334,940	44.8	116,510	0.2	58,705	0.1	63,776	0.1	5,008,278 D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Two sets of Willkie electors are combined here: Republican, 23,934; Independent Democrat, 22,561.

3. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); Clerk of the House of Representatives, *Statistical of the Congressional and Presidential Election* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940); *Texas Almanac*.

# 1944 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)		THOMAS E. DEWEY (Republican)		NORMAN THOMAS (Socialist)		CLAUDE A. WATSON (Prohibition)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	244,743	198,918	81.3	44,540	18.2	190	0.1	1,095	0.4	—	0.0	154,378 D
Arizona	137,634	80,926	58.8	56,287	40.9	—	0.0	421	0.3	—	0.0	24,639 D
Arkansas	212,954	148,965	70.0	63,551	29.8	438	0.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	85,414 D
California	3,520,875	1,988,564	56.5	1,512,965	43.0	2,515	0.1	14,770	0.4	2,061	0.1	475,599 D
Colorado	505,039	234,331	46.4	268,731	53.2	1,977	0.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	34,400 R
Connecticut	831,990	435,146	52.3	390,527	46.9	5,097	0.6	—	0.0	1,220	0.1	44,619 D
Delaware	125,361	68,166	54.4	56,747	45.3	154	0.1	294	0.2	—	0.0	11,419 D
Florida	482,803	339,377	70.3	143,215	29.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	211	0.0	196,162 D
Georgia <sup>2</sup>	328,129	268,187	81.7	56,506	17.2	6	0.0	36	0.0	3,373	1.0	211,681 D
Idaho	208,321	107,399	51.6	100,137	48.1	282	0.1	503	0.2	—	0.0	7,262 D
Illinois	4,036,061	2,079,479	51.5	1,939,314	48.0	180	0.0	7,411	0.2	9,677	0.2	140,165 D
Indiana	1,672,091	781,403	46.7	875,891	52.4	2,223	0.1	12,574	0.8	—	0.0	94,488 R
Iowa	1,052,599	499,876	47.5	547,267	52.0	1,511	0.1	3,752	0.4	193	0.0	47,391 R
Kansas	733,776	287,458	39.2	442,096	60.2	1,613	0.2	2,609	0.4	—	0.0	154,638 R
Kentucky	867,924	472,589	54.5	392,448	45.2	535	0.1	2,023	0.2	329	0.0	80,141 D
Louisiana	349,383	281,564	80.6	67,750	19.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	69	0.0	213,814 D
Maine	296,400	140,631	47.4	155,434	52.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	335	0.1	14,803 R
Maryland	608,439	315,490	51.9	292,949	48.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	22,541 D
Massachusetts	1,960,665	1,035,296	52.8	921,350	47.0	—	0.0	973	0.0	3,046	0.2	113,946 D
Michigan	2,205,223	1,106,899	50.2	1,084,423	49.2	4,598	0.2	6,503	0.3	2,800	0.1	22,476 D
Minnesota	1,125,504	589,864	52.4	527,416	46.9	5,048	0.4	—	0.0	3,176	0.3	62,448 D
Mississippi	180,234	168,621	93.6	11,613	6.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	157,008 D
Missouri	1,571,697	807,356	51.4	761,175	48.4	1,751	0.1	1,195	0.1	220	0.0	46,181 D
Montana	207,355	112,556	54.3	93,163	44.9	1,296	0.6	340	0.2	—	0.0	19,393 D
Nebraska	563,126	233,246	41.4	329,880	58.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	96,634 R
Nevada	54,234	29,623	54.6	24,611	45.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,012 D
New Hampshire	229,625	119,663	52.1	109,916	47.9	46	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	9,747 D
New Jersey	1,963,761	987,874	50.3	961,335	49.0	3,358	0.2	4,255	0.2	6,939	0.4	26,539 D
New Mexico	152,225	81,389	53.5	70,688	46.4	—	0.0	148	0.1	—	0.0	10,701 D
New York	6,316,790	3,304,238	52.3	2,987,647	47.3	10,553	0.2	—	0.0	14,352	0.2	316,591 D
North Carolina	790,554	527,399	66.7	263,155	33.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	264,244 D
North Dakota	220,182	100,144	45.5	118,535	53.8	954	0.4	549	0.2	—	0.0	18,391 R
Ohio	3,153,056	1,570,763	49.8	1,582,293	50.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	11,530 R
Oklahoma	722,636	401,549	55.6	319,424	44.2	—	0.0	1,663	0.2	—	0.0	82,125 D
Oregon	480,147	248,635	51.8	225,365	46.9	3,785	0.8	2,362	0.5	—	0.0	23,270 D
Pennsylvania	3,794,793	1,940,479	51.1	1,835,054	48.4	11,721	0.3	5,750	0.2	1,789	0.0	105,425 D
Rhode Island	299,276	175,356	58.6	123,487	41.3	—	0.0	433	0.1	—	0.0	51,869 D
South Carolina <sup>3</sup>	103,382	90,601	87.6	4,554	4.4	—	0.0	365	0.4	7,862	7.6	82,802 D
South Dakota	232,076	96,711	41.7	135,365	58.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	38,654 R
Tennessee	510,692	308,707	60.4	200,311	39.2	792	0.2	882	0.2	—	0.0	108,396 D
Texas	1,150,334	821,605	71.4	191,423	16.6	594	0.1	1,018	0.1	135,694	11.8	630,182 D
Utah	248,319	150,088	60.4	97,891	39.4	340	0.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	52,197 D
Vermont	125,361	53,820	42.9	71,527	57.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	14	0.0	17,707 R
Virginia	388,485	242,276	62.4	145,243	37.4	417	0.1	459	0.1	90	0.0	97,033 D
Washington	856,328	486,774	56.8	361,689	42.2	3,824	0.4	2,396	0.3	1,645	0.2	125,085 D
West Virginia	715,596	392,777	54.9	322,819	45.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	69,958 D
Wisconsin	1,339,152	650,413	48.6	674,532	50.4	13,205	1.0	—	0.0	1,002	0.1	24,119 R
Wyoming	101,340	49,419	48.8	51,921	51.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,502 R
Totals	47,976,670	25,612,610	53.4	22,021,053	45.9	79,003	0.2	74,779	0.2	196,097	0.4	3,591,557 D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Clerk of the House of Representatives, *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1944). There were two separate slates of electors pledged to Dewey in Georgia that could not legally be combined: Republican, 56,606; Independent Democrat, 3,373.

3. Clerk of the House, *Congressional and Presidential Election*. There were two separate slates of electors pledged to Dewey in South Carolina that could not legally be combined: Republican, 4,554; Tobert Faction, 63. Plurality of 82,802 votes is calculated on the basis of 7,799 votes cast for the Southern Democrats Party.

# 1948 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	HARRY S. TRUMAN (Democrat)		THOMAS E. DEWEY (Republican)		J. STROM THURMOND (States' Rights Democrat)		HENRY A. WALLACE (Progressive)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	214,980	—	0.0	40,930	19.0	171,443	79.7	1,522	0.7	1,085	0.5	130,513 SR
Arizona	177,065	95,251	53.8	77,597	43.8	—	0.0	3,310	1.9	907	0.5	17,654 D
Arkansas	242,475	149,659	61.7	50,959	21.0	40,068	16.5	751	0.3	1,038	0.4	98,700 D
California	4,021,538	1,913,134	47.6	1,895,269	47.1	1,228	0.0	190,381	4.7	21,526	0.5	17,865 D
Colorado	515,237	267,288	51.9	239,714	46.5	—	0.0	6,115	1.2	2,120	0.4	27,574 D
Connecticut	883,518	423,297	47.9	437,754	49.5	—	0.0	13,713	1.6	8,754	1.0	14,457 R
Delaware	139,073	67,813	48.8	69,588	50.0	—	0.0	1,050	0.8	622	0.4	1,775 R
Florida	577,643	281,988	48.8	194,280	33.6	89,755	15.5	11,620	2.0	—	0.0	87,708 D
Georgia	418,844	254,646	60.8	76,691	18.3	85,135	20.3	1,636	0.4	736	0.2	169,511 D
Idaho	214,816	107,370	50.0	101,514	47.3	—	0.0	4,972	2.3	960	0.4	5,856 D
Illinois	3,984,046	1,994,715	50.1	1,961,103	49.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	28,228	0.7	33,612 D
Indiana	1,656,212	807,831	48.8	821,079	49.6	—	0.0	9,649	0.6	17,653	1.1	13,248 R
Iowa	1,038,264	522,380	50.3	494,018	47.6	—	0.0	12,125	1.2	9,741	0.9	28,362 D
Kansas	788,819	351,902	44.6	423,039	53.6	—	0.0	4,603	0.6	9,275	1.2	71,137 R
Kentucky	822,658	466,756	56.7	341,210	41.5	10,411	1.3	1,567	0.2	2,714	0.3	125,546 D
Louisiana	416,336	136,344	32.7	72,657	17.5	204,290	49.1	3,035	0.7	10	0.0	67,946 SR
Maine	264,787	111,916	42.3	150,234	56.7	—	0.0	1,884	0.7	753	0.3	38,318 R
Maryland	596,748	286,521	48.0	294,814	49.4	2,489	0.4	9,983	1.7	2,941	0.5	8,293 R
Massachusetts	2,107,146	1,151,788	54.7	909,370	43.2	—	0.0	38,157	1.8	7,831	0.4	242,418 D
Michigan	2,109,609	1,003,448	47.6	1,038,595	49.2	—	0.0	46,515	2.2	21,051	1.0	35,147 R
Minnesota	1,212,226	692,966	57.2	483,617	39.9	—	0.0	27,866	2.3	7,777	0.6	209,349 D
Mississippi	192,190	19,384	10.1	5,043	2.6	167,538	87.2	225	0.1	—	0.0	148,154 SR
Missouri	1,578,628	917,315	58.1	655,039	41.5	—	0.0	3,998	0.3	2,276	0.1	262,276 D
Montana	224,278	119,071	53.1	96,770	43.1	—	0.0	7,313	3.3	1,124	0.5	22,301 D
Nebraska	488,940	224,165	45.8	264,774	54.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	1	0.0	40,609 R
Nevada	62,117	31,291	50.4	29,357	47.3	—	0.0	1,469	2.4	—	0.0	1,934 D
New Hampshire	231,440	107,995	46.7	121,299	52.4	7	0.0	1,970	0.9	169	0.1	13,304 R
New Jersey	1,949,555	895,455	45.9	981,124	50.3	—	0.0	42,683	2.2	30,293	1.6	85,669 R
New Mexico	187,063	105,464	56.4	80,303	42.9	—	0.0	1,037	0.6	259	0.1	25,161 D
New York	6,177,337	2,780,204	45.0	2,841,163	46.0	—	0.0	509,559	8.2	46,411	0.8	60,959 R
North Carolina	791,209	459,070	58.0	258,572	32.7	69,652	8.8	3,915	0.5	—	0.0	200,498 D
North Dakota	220,716	95,812	43.4	115,139	52.2	374	0.2	8,391	3.8	1,000	0.5	19,327 R
Ohio	2,936,071	1,452,791	49.5	1,445,684	49.2	—	0.0	37,596	1.3	—	0.0	7,107 D
Oklahoma	721,599	452,782	62.7	268,817	37.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	183,965 D
Oregon	524,080	243,147	46.4	260,904	49.8	—	0.0	14,978	2.9	5,051	1.0	17,757 R
Pennsylvania	3,735,348	1,752,426	46.9	1,902,197	50.9	—	0.0	55,161	1.5	25,564	0.7	149,771 R
Rhode Island	327,702	188,736	57.6	135,787	41.4	—	0.0	2,619	0.8	560	0.2	52,949 D
South Carolina	142,571	34,423	24.1	5,386	3.8	102,607	72.0	154	0.1	1	0.0	68,184 SR
South Dakota	250,105	117,653	47.0	129,651	51.8	—	0.0	2,801	1.1	—	0.0	11,998 R
Tennessee	550,283	270,402	49.1	202,914	36.9	73,815	13.4	1,864	0.3	1,288	0.2	67,488 D
Texas <sup>2</sup>	1,147,245	750,700	65.4	282,240	24.6	106,909	9.3	3,764	0.3	3,632	0.3	468,460 D
Utah	276,306	149,151	54.0	124,402	45.0	—	0.0	2,679	1.0	74	0.0	24,749 D
Vermont	123,382	45,557	36.9	75,926	61.5	—	0.0	1,279	1.0	620	0.5	30,369 R
Virginia	419,256	200,786	47.9	172,070	41.0	43,393	10.4	2,047	0.5	960	0.2	28,716 D
Washington	905,058	476,165	52.6	386,314	42.7	—	0.0	31,692	3.5	10,887	1.2	89,851 D
West Virginia	748,750	429,188	57.3	316,251	42.2	—	0.0	3,311	0.4	—	0.0	112,937 D
Wisconsin	1,276,800	647,310	50.7	590,959	46.3	—	0.0	25,282	2.0	13,249	1.0	56,351 D
Wyoming	101,425	52,354	51.6	47,947	47.3	—	0.0	931	0.9	193	0.2	4,407 D
Totals	48,691,494	24,105,810	49.5	21,970,064	45.1	1,169,114	2.4	1,157,172	2.4	289,334	0.6	2,135,746 D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); Clerk of the House of Representatives, *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1948); *Texas Almanac*. Totals do not include the vote in thirty-five counties that were excluded from the official returns. Had these counties been counted, the vote in Texas would have been as follows: Total, 1,249,577; Truman, 824,235; Dewey, 303,467; Thurmond, 113,920; Wallace, 3,918; Other, 4,037; Plurality, 520,768 D. The totals for the nation would have been as follows: Total, 48,793,826; Truman, 24,179,345; Dewey, 21,991,291; Thurmond, 1,176,125; Wallace, 1,157,326; Other, 289,739; Plurality, 2,188,054 D.



# 1952 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (Republican)		ADLAI E. STEVENSON (Democrat)		VINCENT HALLINAN (Progressive)		STUART HAMBLIN (Prohibition)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	426,120	149,231	35.0	275,075	64.6	—	0.0	1,814	0.4	—	0.0	125,844 D
Arizona	260,570	152,042	58.3	108,528	41.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	43,514 R
Arkansas	404,800	177,155	43.8	226,300	55.9	—	0.0	886	0.2	459	0.1	49,145 D
California	5,141,849	2,897,310	56.3	2,197,548	42.7	24,106	0.5	15,653	0.3	7,232	0.1	699,762 R
Colorado	630,103	379,782	60.3	245,504	39.0	1,919	0.3	—	0.0	2,898	0.5	134,278 R
Connecticut	1,096,911	611,012	55.7	481,649	43.9	1,466	0.1	—	0.0	2,784	0.3	129,363 R
Delaware	174,025	90,059	51.8	83,315	47.9	155	0.1	234	0.1	262	0.2	6,744 R
Florida	989,337	544,036	55.0	444,950	45.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	351	0.0	99,086 R
Georgia	655,785	198,961	30.3	456,823	69.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	1	0.0	257,862 D
Idaho	276,254	180,707	65.4	95,081	34.4	443	0.2	—	0.0	23	0.0	85,626 R
Illinois	4,481,058	2,457,327	54.8	2,013,920	44.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	9,811	0.2	443,407 R
Indiana	1,955,049	1,136,259	58.1	801,530	41.0	1,085	0.1	15,335	0.8	840	0.0	334,729 R
Iowa	1,268,773	808,906	63.8	451,513	35.6	5,085	0.4	2,882	0.2	387	0.0	357,393 R
Kansas	896,166	616,302	68.8	273,296	30.5	—	0.0	6,038	0.7	530	0.1	343,006 R
Kentucky	993,148	495,029	49.8	495,729	49.9	336	0.0	1,161	0.1	893	0.1	700 D
Louisiana	651,952	306,925	47.1	345,027	52.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	38,102 D
Maine	351,786	232,353	66.0	118,806	33.8	332	0.1	—	0.0	295	0.1	113,547 R
Maryland	902,074	499,424	55.4	395,337	43.8	7,313	0.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	104,087 R
Massachusetts	2,383,398	1,292,325	54.2	1,083,525	45.5	4,636	0.2	886	0.0	2,026	0.1	208,800 R
Michigan	2,798,592	1,551,529	55.4	1,230,657	44.0	3,922	0.1	10,331	0.4	2,153	0.1	320,872 R
Minnesota	1,379,483	763,211	55.3	608,458	44.1	2,666	0.2	2,147	0.2	3,001	0.2	154,753 R
Mississippi	285,532	112,966	39.6	172,566	60.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	59,600 D
Missouri	1,892,062	959,429	50.7	929,830	49.1	987	0.1	885	0.0	931	0.0	29,599 R
Montana	265,037	157,394	59.4	106,213	40.1	723	0.3	548	0.2	159	0.1	51,181 R
Nebraska	609,660	421,603	69.2	188,057	30.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	233,546 R
Nevada	82,190	50,502	61.4	31,688	38.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	18,814 R
New Hampshire	272,950	166,287	60.9	106,663	39.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	59,624 R
New Jersey	2,418,554	1,373,613	56.8	1,015,902	42.0	5,589	0.2	989	0.0	22,461	0.9	357,711 R
New Mexico	238,608	132,170	55.4	105,661	44.3	225	0.1	297	0.1	255	0.1	26,509 R
New York	7,128,239	3,952,813	55.5	3,104,601	43.6	64,211	0.9	—	0.0	6,614	0.1	848,212 R
North Carolina	1,210,910	558,107	46.1	652,803	53.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	94,696 D
North Dakota	270,127	191,712	71.0	76,694	28.4	344	0.1	302	0.1	1,075	0.4	115,018 R
Ohio	3,700,758	2,100,391	56.8	1,600,367	43.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	500,024 R
Oklahoma	948,984	518,045	54.6	430,939	45.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	87,106 R
Oregon	695,059	420,815	60.5	270,579	38.9	3,665	0.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	150,236 R
Pennsylvania	4,580,969	2,415,789	52.7	2,146,269	46.9	4,222	0.1	8,951	0.2	5,738	0.1	269,520 R
Rhode Island	414,498	210,935	50.9	203,293	49.0	187	0.0	—	0.0	83	0.0	7,642 R
South Carolina <sup>2</sup>	341,087	9,793	2.9	173,004	50.7	—	0.0	1	0.0	158,289	46.4	4,922 D
South Dakota	294,283	203,857	69.3	90,426	30.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	113,431 R
Tennessee	892,553	446,147	50.0	443,710	49.7	885	0.1	1,432	0.2	379	0.0	2,437 R
Texas	2,075,946	1,102,878	53.1	969,228	46.7	294	0.0	1,983	0.1	1,563	0.1	133,650 R
Utah	329,554	194,190	58.9	135,364	41.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	58,826 R
Vermont	153,557	109,717	71.5	43,355	28.2	282	0.2	—	0.0	203	0.1	66,362 R
Virginia	619,689	349,037	56.3	268,677	43.4	311	0.1	—	0.0	1,664	0.3	80,360 R
Washington	1,102,708	599,107	54.3	492,845	44.7	2,460	0.2	—	0.0	8,296	0.8	106,262 R
West Virginia	873,548	419,970	48.1	453,578	51.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	33,608 D
Wisconsin	1,607,370	979,744	61.0	622,175	38.7	2,174	0.1	—	0.0	3,277	0.2	357,569 R
Wyoming	129,253	81,049	62.7	47,934	37.1	—	0.0	194	0.2	76	0.1	33,115 R
Totals	61,550,918	33,777,945	54.9	27,314,992	44.4	140,023	0.2	72,949	0.1	245,009	0.4	6,462,953 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. There were two separate slates of electors pledged to Eisenhower in South Carolina that could not legally be combined: Republican, 9,793; Independent slate, 158,289. Had these two been combined Eisenhower would have totaled 168,082 in the state and 33,936,234 nationally.



# 1956 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (Republican)		ADLAI E. STEVENSON (Democrat)		T. COLEMAN ANDREWS (Constitution)		ERIC HASS (Socialist Labor)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	496,861	195,694	39.4	280,844	56.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	20,323	4.1	885,150 D
Arizona	290,173	176,990	61.0	112,880	38.9	303	0.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	64,110 R
Arkansas	406,572	186,287	45.8	213,277	52.5	7,008	1.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	26,990 D
California	5,466,355	3,027,668	55.4	2,420,135	44.3	6,087	0.1	300	0.0	12,165	0.2	607,533 R
Colorado	657,074	394,479	60.0	257,997	39.3	759	0.1	3,308	0.5	531	0.1	136,482 R
Connecticut	1,117,121	711,837	63.7	405,079	36.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	205	0.0	306,758 R
Delaware	177,988	98,057	55.1	79,421	44.6	—	0.0	110	0.1	400	0.2	18,636 R
Florida	1,125,762	643,849	57.2	480,371	42.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,542	0.1	163,478 R
Georgia	669,655	222,778	33.3	444,688	66.4	2,096	0.3	—	0.0	93	0.0	221,910 D
Idaho	272,989	166,979	61.2	105,868	38.8	126	0.0	—	0.0	16	0.0	61,111 R
Illinois	4,407,407	2,623,327	59.5	1,775,682	40.3	—	0.0	8,342	0.2	56	0.0	847,645 R
Indiana	1,974,607	1,182,811	59.9	783,908	39.7	—	0.0	1,334	0.1	6,554	0.3	398,903 R
Iowa	1,234,564	729,187	59.1	501,858	40.7	3,202	0.3	125	0.0	192	0.0	227,329 R
Kansas	866,243	566,878	65.4	296,317	34.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,048	0.4	270,561 R
Kentucky	1,053,805	572,192	54.3	476,453	45.2	—	0.0	358	0.0	4,802	0.5	95,739 R
Louisiana	617,544	329,047	53.3	243,977	39.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	44,520	7.2	85,070 R
Maine	351,706	249,238	70.9	102,468	29.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	146,770 R
Maryland	932,827	559,738	60.0	372,613	39.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	476	0.1	187,125 R
Massachusetts	2,348,506	1,393,197	59.3	948,190	40.4	—	0.0	5,573	0.2	1,546	0.1	445,007 R
Michigan	3,080,468	1,713,647	55.6	1,359,898	44.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	6,923	0.2	353,749 R
Minnesota	1,340,005	719,302	53.7	617,525	46.1	—	0.0	2,080	0.2	1,098	0.1	101,777 R
Mississippi	248,104	60,685	24.5	144,453	58.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	42,966	17.3	83,768 D
Missouri	1,832,562	914,289	49.9	918,273	50.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,984 D
Montana	271,171	154,933	57.1	116,238	42.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	38,695 R
Nebraska	577,137	378,108	65.5	199,029	34.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	179,079 R
Nevada	96,689	56,049	58.0	40,640	42.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	15,409 R
New Hampshire	266,994	176,519	66.1	90,364	33.8	111	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	86,155 R
New Jersey	2,484,312	1,606,942	64.7	850,337	34.2	5,317	0.2	6,736	0.3	14,980	0.6	756,605 R
New Mexico	253,926	146,788	57.8	106,098	41.8	364	0.1	69	0.0	607	0.2	40,690 R
New York	7,095,971	4,345,506	61.2	2,747,944	38.7	1,027	0.0	150	0.0	1,344	0.0	1,597,562 R
North Carolina	1,165,592	575,062	49.3	590,530	50.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	15,468 D
North Dakota	253,991	156,766	61.7	96,742	38.1	483	0.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	60,024 R
Ohio	3,702,265	2,262,610	61.1	1,439,655	38.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	822,955 R
Oklahoma	859,350	473,769	55.1	385,581	44.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	88,188 R
Oregon	736,132	406,393	55.2	329,204	44.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	535	0.1	77,189 R
Pennsylvania	4,576,503	2,585,252	56.5	1,981,769	43.3	—	0.0	7,447	0.2	2,035	0.0	603,483 R
Rhode Island	387,609	225,819	58.3	161,790	41.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	64,029 R
South Carolina <sup>2</sup>	300,583	75,700	25.2	136,372	45.4	2	0.0	—	0.0	88,509	29.4	47,863 D
South Dakota	293,857	171,569	58.4	122,288	41.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	49,281 R
Tennessee	939,404	462,288	49.2	456,507	48.6	19,820	2.1	—	0.0	789	0.1	5,781 R
Texas	1,955,168	1,080,619	55.3	859,958	44.0	14,591	0.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	220,661 R
Utah	333,995	215,631	64.6	118,364	35.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	97,267 R
Vermont	152,978	110,390	72.2	42,549	27.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	39	0.0	67,841 R
Virginia	697,978	386,459	55.4	267,760	38.4	42,964	6.2	351	0.1	444	0.1	118,699 R
Washington	1,150,889	620,430	53.9	523,002	45.4	—	0.0	7,457	0.6	—	0.0	97,428 R
West Virginia	830,831	449,297	54.1	381,534	45.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	67,763 R
Wisconsin	1,550,558	954,844	61.6	586,768	37.8	6,918	0.4	710	0.0	1,318	0.1	368,076 R
Wyoming	124,127	74,573	60.1	49,554	39.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	25,019 R
Totals	62,026,908	35,590,472	57.4	26,022,752	42.0	111,178	0.2	44,450	0.1	258,056	0.4	9,567,720 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Plurality of 47,863 votes is calculated on the basis of Stevenson's vote and the 88,509 votes cast for unpledged electors.

# 1960 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	JOHN F. KENNEDY (Democrat)		RICHARD M. NIXON (Republican)		ERIC HASS (Socialist Labor)		(UNPLEDGED)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	570,225	324,050	56.8	237,981	41.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	8,194	1.4	<b>86,069</b> D
Alaska	60,762	29,809	49.1	30,953	50.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>1,144</b> R
Arizona	398,491	176,781	44.4	221,241	55.5	469	0.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>44,460</b> R
Arkansas	428,509	215,049	50.2	184,508	43.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	28,952	6.8	<b>30,541</b> D
California	6,506,578	3,224,099	49.6	3,259,722	50.1	1,051	0.0	—	0.0	21,706	0.3	<b>35,623</b> R
Colorado	736,236	330,629	44.9	402,242	54.6	2,803	0.4	—	0.0	562	0.1	<b>71,613</b> R
Connecticut	1,222,883	657,055	53.7	565,813	46.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	15	0.0	<b>91,242</b> D
Delaware	196,683	99,590	50.6	96,373	49.0	82	0.0	—	0.0	638	0.3	<b>3,217</b> D
Florida	1,544,176	748,700	48.5	795,476	51.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>46,776</b> R
Georgia	733,349	458,638	62.5	274,472	37.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	239	0.0	<b>184,166</b> D
Hawaii	184,705	92,410	50.0	92,295	50.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>115</b> D
Idaho	300,450	138,853	46.2	161,597	53.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>22,744</b> R
Illinois	4,757,409	2,377,846	50.0	2,368,988	49.8	10,560	0.2	—	0.0	15	0.0	<b>8,858</b> D
Indiana	2,135,360	952,358	44.6	1,175,120	55.0	1,136	0.1	—	0.0	6,746	0.3	<b>222,762</b> R
Iowa	1,273,810	550,565	43.2	722,381	56.7	230	0.0	—	0.0	634	0.0	<b>171,816</b> R
Kansas	928,825	363,213	39.1	561,474	60.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,138	0.4	<b>198,261</b> R
Kentucky	1,124,462	521,855	46.4	602,607	53.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>80,752</b> R
Louisiana	807,891	407,339	50.4	230,980	28.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	169,572	21.0	<b>176,359</b> D
Maine	421,767	181,159	43.0	240,608	57.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>59,449</b> R
Maryland	1,055,349	565,808	53.6	489,538	46.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	3	0.0	<b>76,270</b> D
Massachusetts	2,469,480	1,487,174	60.2	976,750	39.6	3,892	0.2	—	0.0	1,664	0.1	<b>510,424</b> D
Michigan	3,318,097	1,687,269	50.9	1,620,428	48.8	1,718	0.1	—	0.0	8,682	0.3	<b>66,841</b> D
Minnesota	1,541,887	779,933	50.6	757,915	49.2	962	0.1	—	0.0	3,077	0.2	<b>22,018</b> D
Mississippi <sup>2</sup>	298,171	108,362	36.3	73,561	24.7	—	0.0	116,248	39.0	—	0.0	<b>7,886</b> U
Missouri	1,934,422	972,201	50.3	962,221	49.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>9,980</b> D
Montana	277,579	134,891	48.6	141,841	51.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	847	0.3	<b>6,950</b> R
Nebraska	613,095	232,542	37.9	380,553	62.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>148,011</b> R
Nevada	107,267	54,880	51.2	52,387	48.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>2,493</b> D
New Hampshire	295,761	137,772	46.6	157,989	53.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>20,217</b> R
New Jersey	2,773,111	1,385,415	50.0	1,363,324	49.2	4,262	0.2	—	0.0	20,110	0.7	<b>22,091</b> D
New Mexico	311,107	156,027	50.2	153,733	49.4	570	0.2	—	0.0	777	0.2	<b>2,294</b> D
New York	7,291,079	3,830,085	52.5	3,446,419	47.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	14,575	0.2	<b>383,666</b> D
North Carolina	1,368,556	713,136	52.1	655,420	47.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>57,716</b> D
North Dakota	278,431	123,963	44.5	154,310	55.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	158	0.1	<b>30,347</b> R
Ohio	4,161,859	1,944,248	46.7	2,217,611	53.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>273,363</b> R
Oklahoma	903,150	370,111	41.0	533,039	59.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>162,928</b> R
Oregon	776,421	367,402	47.3	408,060	52.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	959	0.1	<b>40,658</b> R
Pennsylvania	5,006,541	2,556,282	51.1	2,439,956	48.7	7,185	0.1	—	0.0	3,118	0.1	<b>116,326</b> D
Rhode Island	405,535	258,032	63.6	147,502	36.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	1	0.0	<b>110,530</b> D
South Carolina	386,688	198,129	51.2	188,558	48.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	1	0.0	<b>9,571</b> D
South Dakota	306,487	128,070	41.8	178,417	58.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>50,347</b> R
Tennessee	1,051,792	481,453	45.8	556,577	52.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	13,762	1.3	<b>75,124</b> R
Texas	2,311,084	1,167,567	50.5	1,121,310	48.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	22,207	1.0	<b>46,257</b> D
Utah	374,709	169,248	45.2	205,361	54.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	100	0.0	<b>36,113</b> R
Vermont	167,324	69,186	41.3	98,131	58.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	7	0.0	<b>28,945</b> R
Virginia	771,449	362,327	47.0	404,521	52.4	397	0.1	—	0.0	4,204	0.5	<b>42,194</b> R
Washington	1,241,572	599,298	48.3	629,273	50.7	10,895	0.9	—	0.0	2,106	0.2	<b>29,975</b> R
West Virginia	837,781	441,786	52.7	395,995	47.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>45,791</b> D
Wisconsin	1,729,082	830,805	48.0	895,175	51.8	1,310	0.1	—	0.0	1,792	0.1	<b>64,370</b> R
Wyoming	140,782	63,331	45.0	77,451	55.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	<b>14,120</b> R
<b>Totals</b>	<b>68,838,219</b>	<b>34,226,731</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>34,108,157</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>47,522</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>116,248</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>339,561</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>118,574</b> D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Votes for unpledged electors who carried the state and cast electoral votes for Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.).



# 1964 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	LYNDON B. JOHNSON (Democrat)		BARRY M. GOLDWATER (Republican)		ERIC HASS (Socialist Labor)		CLIFTON DeBERRY (Socialist Workers)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama <sup>2</sup>	689,818	—	0.0	479,085	69.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	210,732	30.5	268,353 R
Alaska	67,259	44,329	65.9	22,930	34.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	21,399 D
Arizona	480,770	237,753	49.5	242,535	50.4	482	0.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,782 R
Arkansas	560,426	314,197	56.1	243,264	43.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,965	0.5	70,933 D
California	7,057,586	4,171,877	59.1	2,879,108	40.8	489	0.0	378	0.0	5,734	0.1	1,292,769 D
Colorado	776,986	476,024	61.3	296,767	38.2	302	0.0	2,537	0.3	1,356	0.2	179,257 D
Connecticut	1,218,578	826,269	67.8	390,996	32.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,313	0.1	435,273 D
Delaware	201,320	122,704	60.9	78,078	38.8	113	0.1	—	0.0	425	0.2	44,626 D
Florida	1,854,481	948,540	51.1	905,941	48.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	42,599 D
Georgia	1,139,335	522,556	45.9	616,584	54.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	195	0.0	94,028 R
Hawaii	207,271	163,249	78.8	44,022	21.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	119,227 D
Idaho	292,477	148,920	50.9	143,557	49.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,363 D
Illinois	4,702,841	2,796,833	59.5	1,905,946	40.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	62	0.0	890,887 D
Indiana	2,091,606	1,170,848	56.0	911,118	43.6	1,374	0.1	—	0.0	8,266	0.4	259,730 D
Iowa	1,184,539	733,030	61.9	449,148	37.9	182	0.0	159	0.0	2,020	0.2	283,882 D
Kansas	857,901	464,028	54.1	386,579	45.1	1,901	0.2	—	0.0	5,393	0.6	77,449 D
Kentucky	1,046,105	669,659	64.0	372,977	35.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	3,469	0.3	296,682 D
Louisiana	896,293	387,068	43.2	509,225	56.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	122,157 R
Maine	380,965	262,264	68.8	118,701	31.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	143,563 D
Maryland	1,116,457	730,912	65.5	385,495	34.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	50	0.0	345,417 D
Massachusetts	2,344,798	1,786,422	76.2	549,727	23.4	4,755	0.2	—	0.0	3,894	0.2	1,236,695 D
Michigan	3,203,102	2,136,615	66.7	1,060,152	33.1	1,704	0.1	3,817	0.1	814	0.0	1,076,463 D
Minnesota	1,554,462	991,117	63.8	559,624	36.0	2,544	0.2	1,177	0.1	—	0.0	431,493 D
Mississippi	409,146	52,618	12.9	356,528	87.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	303,910 R
Missouri	1,817,879	1,164,344	64.0	653,535	36.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	510,809 D
Montana	278,628	164,246	58.9	113,032	40.6	—	0.0	332	0.1	1,018	0.4	51,214 D
Nebraska	584,154	307,307	52.6	276,847	47.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	30,460 D
Nevada	135,433	79,339	58.6	56,094	41.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	23,245 D
New Hampshire	288,093	184,064	63.9	104,029	36.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	80,035 D
New Jersey	2,847,663	1,868,231	65.6	964,174	33.9	7,075	0.2	8,183	0.3	—	0.0	904,057 D
New Mexico	328,645	194,015	59.0	132,838	40.4	1,217	0.4	—	0.0	575	0.2	61,177 D
New York	7,166,275	4,913,102	68.6	2,243,559	31.3	6,118	0.1	3,228	0.0	268	0.0	2,669,543 D
North Carolina	1,424,983	800,139	56.2	624,844	43.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	175,295 D
North Dakota	258,389	149,784	58.0	108,207	41.9	—	0.0	224	0.1	174	0.1	41,577 D
Ohio	3,969,196	2,498,331	62.9	1,470,865	37.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,027,466 D
Oklahoma	932,499	519,834	55.7	412,665	44.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	107,169 D
Oregon	786,305	501,017	63.7	282,779	36.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,509	0.3	218,238 D
Pennsylvania	4,822,690	3,130,954	64.9	1,673,657	34.7	5,092	0.1	10,456	0.2	2,531	0.1	1,457,297 D
Rhode Island	390,091	315,463	80.9	74,615	19.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	13	0.0	240,848 D
South Carolina	524,779	215,723	41.1	309,048	58.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	8	0.0	93,325 R
South Dakota	293,118	163,010	55.6	130,108	44.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	32,902 D
Tennessee	1,143,946	634,947	55.5	508,965	44.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	34	0.0	125,982 D
Texas	2,626,811	1,663,185	63.3	958,566	36.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,060	0.2	704,619 D
Utah	401,413	219,628	54.7	181,785	45.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	37,843 D
Vermont	163,089	108,127	66.3	54,942	33.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	20	0.0	53,185 D
Virginia	1,042,267	558,038	53.5	481,334	46.2	2,895	0.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	76,704 D
Washington	1,258,556	779,881	62.0	470,366	37.4	7,772	0.6	537	0.0	—	0.0	309,515 D
West Virginia	792,040	538,087	67.9	253,953	32.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	284,134 D
Wisconsin	1,691,815	1,050,424	62.1	638,495	37.7	1,204	0.1	1,692	0.1	—	0.0	411,929 D
Wyoming	142,716	80,718	56.6	61,998	43.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	18,720 D
Dist. of Col.	198,597	169,796	85.5	28,801	14.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	140,995 D
Totals	70,644,592	43,129,566	61.1	27,178,188	38.5	45,219	0.1	32,720	0.0	258,899	0.4	15,951,378 D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Plurality of 268,353 votes is calculated on the basis of Goldwater's vote and the 210,732 votes cast for the unpledged Democratic elector ticket.

# 1968 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	RICHARD M. NIXON (Republican)		HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (Democrat)		GEORGE C. WALLACE (American Independent)		HENNING A. BLOMEN (Socialist Labor)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	1,049,922	146,923	14.0	196,579	18.7	691,425	65.9	—	0.0	14,995	1.4	494,846 A
Alaska	83,035	37,600	45.3	35,411	42.6	10,024	12.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,189 R
Arizona	486,936	266,721	54.8	170,514	35.0	46,573	9.6	75	0.0	3,053	0.6	96,207 R
Arkansas	619,969	190,759	30.8	188,228	30.4	240,982	38.9	—	0.0	—	0.0	50,223 A
California	7,251,587	3,467,664	47.8	3,244,318	44.7	487,270	6.7	341	0.0	51,994	0.7	223,346 R
Colorado	811,199	409,345	50.5	335,174	41.3	60,813	7.5	3,016	0.4	2,851	0.4	74,171 R
Connecticut	1,256,232	556,721	44.3	621,561	49.5	76,650	6.1	—	0.0	1,300	0.1	64,840 D
Delaware	214,367	96,714	45.1	89,194	41.6	28,459	13.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	7,520 R
Florida	2,187,805	886,804	40.5	676,794	30.9	624,207	28.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	210,010 R
Georgia	1,250,266	380,111	30.4	334,440	26.7	535,550	42.8	—	0.0	165	0.0	155,439 A
Hawaii	236,218	91,425	38.7	141,324	59.8	3,469	1.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	49,899 D
Idaho	291,183	165,369	56.8	89,273	30.7	36,541	12.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	76,096 R
Illinois	4,619,749	2,174,774	47.1	2,039,814	44.2	390,958	8.5	13,878	0.3	325	0.0	134,960 R
Indiana	2,123,597	1,067,885	50.3	806,659	38.0	243,108	11.4	—	0.0	5,945	0.3	261,226 R
Iowa	1,167,931	619,106	53.0	476,699	40.8	66,422	5.7	241	0.0	5,463	0.5	142,407 R
Kansas	872,783	478,674	54.8	302,996	34.7	88,921	10.2	—	0.0	2,192	0.3	175,678 R
Kentucky	1,055,893	462,411	43.8	397,541	37.6	193,098	18.3	—	0.0	2,843	0.3	64,870 R
Louisiana	1,097,450	257,535	23.5	309,615	28.2	530,300	48.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	220,685 A
Maine	392,936	169,254	43.1	217,312	55.3	6,370	1.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	48,058 D
Maryland	1,235,039	517,995	41.9	538,310	43.6	178,734	14.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	20,315 D
Massachusetts	2,331,752	766,844	32.9	1,469,218	63.0	87,088	3.7	6,180	0.3	2,422	0.1	702,374 D
Michigan	3,306,250	1,370,665	41.5	1,593,082	48.2	331,968	10.0	1,762	0.1	8,773	0.3	222,417 D
Minnesota	1,588,506	658,643	41.5	857,738	54.0	68,931	4.3	285	0.0	2,909	0.2	199,095 D
Mississippi	654,509	88,516	13.5	150,644	23.0	415,349	63.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	264,705 A
Missouri	1,809,502	811,932	44.9	791,444	43.7	206,126	11.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	20,488 R
Montana	274,404	138,835	50.6	114,117	41.6	20,015	7.3	—	0.0	1,437	0.5	24,718 R
Nebraska	536,851	321,163	59.8	170,784	31.8	44,904	8.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	150,379 R
Nevada	154,218	73,188	47.5	60,598	39.3	20,432	13.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	12,590 R
New Hampshire	297,298	154,903	52.1	130,589	43.9	11,173	3.8	—	0.0	633	0.2	24,314 R
New Jersey	2,875,395	1,325,467	46.1	1,264,206	44.0	262,187	9.1	6,784	0.2	16,751	0.6	61,261 R
New Mexico	327,350	169,692	51.8	130,081	39.7	25,737	7.9	—	0.0	1,840	0.6	39,611 R
New York	6,791,688	3,007,932	44.3	3,378,470	49.7	358,864	5.3	8,432	0.1	37,990	0.6	370,538 D
North Carolina	1,587,493	627,192	39.5	464,113	29.2	496,188	31.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	131,004 R
North Dakota	247,882	138,669	55.9	94,769	38.2	14,244	5.7	—	0.0	200	0.1	43,900 R
Ohio	3,959,698	1,791,014	45.2	1,700,586	42.9	467,495	11.8	120	0.0	483	0.0	90,428 R
Oklahoma	943,086	449,697	47.7	301,658	32.0	191,731	20.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	148,039 R
Oregon	819,622	408,433	49.8	358,866	43.8	49,683	6.1	—	0.0	2,640	0.3	49,567 R
Pennsylvania	4,747,928	2,090,017	44.0	2,259,405	47.6	378,582	8.0	4,977	0.1	14,947	0.3	169,388 D
Rhode Island	385,000	122,359	31.8	246,518	64.0	15,678	4.1	—	0.0	445	0.1	124,159 D
South Carolina	666,978	254,062	38.1	197,486	29.6	215,430	32.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	38,632 R
South Dakota	281,264	149,841	53.3	118,023	42.0	13,400	4.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	31,818 R
Tennessee	1,248,617	472,592	37.8	351,233	28.1	424,792	34.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	47,800 R
Texas	3,079,216	1,227,844	39.9	1,266,804	41.1	584,269	19.0	—	0.0	299	0.0	38,960 D
Utah	422,568	238,728	56.5	156,665	37.1	26,906	6.4	—	0.0	269	0.1	82,063 R
Vermont	161,404	85,142	52.8	70,255	43.5	5,104	3.2	—	0.0	903	0.6	14,887 R
Virginia	1,361,491	590,319	43.4	442,387	32.5	321,833	23.6	4,671	0.3	2,281	0.2	147,932 R
Washington	1,304,281	588,510	45.1	616,037	47.2	96,990	7.4	488	0.0	2,256	0.2	27,527 D
West Virginia	754,206	307,555	40.8	374,091	49.6	72,560	9.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	66,536 D
Wisconsin	1,691,538	809,997	47.9	748,804	44.3	127,835	7.6	1,338	0.1	3,564	0.2	61,193 R
Wyoming	127,205	70,927	55.8	45,173	35.5	11,105	8.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	25,754 R
Dist. of Col.	170,578	31,012	18.2	139,566	81.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	108,554 D
Totals	73,211,875	31,785,480	43.4	31,275,166	42.7	9,906,473	13.5	52,588	0.1	192,168	0.3	510,314 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.





# 1972 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	RICHARD M. NIXON (Republican)		GEORGE S. McGOVERN (Democrat)		JOHN G. SCHMITZ (American)		BENJAMIN SPOCK (People's)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	1,006,111	728,701	72.4	256,923	25.5	11,928	1.2	—	0.0	8,559	0.9	471,778 R
Alaska	95,219	55,349	58.1	32,967	34.6	6,903	7.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	22,382 R
Arizona	622,926	402,812	64.7	198,540	31.9	21,208	3.4	—	0.0	366	0.1	204,272 R
Arkansas	651,320	448,541	68.9	199,892	30.7	2,887	0.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	248,649 R
California	8,367,862	4,602,096	55.0	3,475,847	41.5	232,554	2.8	55,167	0.7	2,198	0.0	1,126,249 R
Colorado	953,884	597,189	62.6	329,980	34.6	17,269	1.8	2,403	0.3	7,043	0.7	267,209 R
Connecticut	1,384,277	810,763	58.6	555,498	40.1	17,239	1.2	—	0.0	777	0.1	255,265 R
Delaware	235,516	140,357	59.6	92,283	39.2	2,638	1.1	—	0.0	238	0.1	48,074 R
Florida	2,583,283	1,857,759	71.9	718,117	27.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	7,407	0.3	1,139,642 R
Georgia	1,174,772	881,496	75.0	289,529	24.6	812	0.1	—	0.0	2,935	0.2	591,967 R
Hawaii	270,274	168,865	62.5	101,409	37.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	67,456 R
Idaho	310,379	199,384	64.2	80,826	26.0	28,869	9.3	903	0.3	397	0.1	118,558 R
Illinois	4,723,236	2,788,179	59.0	1,913,472	40.5	2,471	0.1	—	0.0	19,114	0.4	874,707 R
Indiana	2,125,529	1,405,154	66.1	708,568	33.3	—	0.0	4,544	0.2	7,263	0.3	696,586 R
Iowa	1,225,944	706,207	57.6	496,206	40.5	22,056	1.8	—	0.0	1,475	0.1	210,001 R
Kansas	916,095	619,812	67.7	270,287	29.5	21,808	2.4	—	0.0	4,188	0.5	349,525 R
Kentucky	1,067,499	676,446	63.4	371,159	34.8	17,627	1.7	1,118	0.1	1,149	0.1	305,287 R
Louisiana	1,051,491	686,852	65.3	298,142	28.4	52,099	5.0	—	0.0	14,398	1.4	388,710 R
Maine	417,042	256,458	61.5	160,584	38.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	95,874 R
Maryland	1,353,812	829,305	61.3	505,781	37.4	18,726	1.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	323,524 R
Massachusetts	2,458,756	1,112,078	45.2	1,332,540	54.2	2,877	0.1	101	0.0	11,160	0.5	220,462 D
Michigan	3,489,727	1,961,721	56.2	1,459,435	41.8	63,321	1.8	—	0.0	5,250	0.2	502,286 R
Minnesota	1,741,652	898,269	51.6	802,346	46.1	31,407	1.8	2,805	0.2	6,825	0.4	95,923 R
Mississippi	645,963	505,125	78.2	126,782	19.6	11,598	1.8	—	0.0	2,458	0.4	378,343 R
Missouri	1,855,803	1,153,852	62.2	697,147	37.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,804	0.3	456,705 R
Montana	317,603	183,976	57.9	120,197	37.8	13,430	4.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	63,779 R
Nebraska	576,289	406,298	70.5	169,991	29.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	236,307 R
Nevada	181,766	115,750	63.7	66,016	36.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	49,734 R
New Hampshire	334,055	213,724	64.0	116,435	34.9	3,386	1.0	—	0.0	510	0.2	97,289 R
New Jersey	2,997,229	1,845,502	61.6	1,102,211	36.8	34,378	1.1	5,355	0.2	9,783	0.3	743,291 R
New Mexico	386,241	235,606	61.0	141,084	36.5	8,767	2.3	—	0.0	784	0.2	94,522 R
New York	7,165,919	4,192,778	58.5	2,951,084	41.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	22,057	0.3	1,241,694 R
North Carolina	1,518,612	1,054,889	69.5	438,705	28.9	25,018	1.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	616,184 R
North Dakota	280,514	174,109	62.1	100,384	35.8	5,646	2.0	—	0.0	375	0.1	73,725 R
Ohio	4,094,787	2,441,827	59.6	1,558,889	38.1	80,067	2.0	—	0.0	14,004	0.3	882,938 R
Oklahoma	1,029,900	759,025	73.7	247,147	24.0	23,728	2.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	511,878 R
Oregon	927,946	486,686	52.4	392,760	42.3	46,211	5.0	—	0.0	2,289	0.2	93,926 R
Pennsylvania	4,592,106	2,714,521	59.1	1,796,951	39.1	70,593	1.5	—	0.0	10,041	0.2	917,570 R
Rhode Island	415,808	220,383	53.0	194,645	46.8	25	0.0	5	0.0	750	0.2	25,738 R
South Carolina	673,960	477,044	70.8	186,824	27.7	10,075	1.5	—	0.0	17	0.0	290,220 R
South Dakota	307,415	166,476	54.2	139,945	45.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	994	0.3	26,531 R
Tennessee	1,201,182	813,147	67.7	357,293	29.7	30,373	2.5	—	0.0	369	0.0	455,854 R
Texas	3,471,281	2,298,896	66.2	1,154,289	33.3	6,039	0.2	—	0.0	12,057	0.3	1,144,607 R
Utah	478,476	323,643	67.6	126,284	26.4	28,549	6.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	197,359 R
Vermont	186,947	117,149	62.7	68,174	36.5	—	0.0	1,010	0.5	614	0.3	48,975 R
Virginia	1,457,019	988,493	67.8	438,887	30.1	19,721	1.4	—	0.0	9,918	0.7	549,606 R
Washington	1,470,847	837,135	56.9	568,334	38.6	58,906	4.0	2,644	0.2	3,828	0.3	268,801 R
West Virginia	762,399	484,964	63.6	277,435	36.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	207,529 R
Wisconsin	1,852,890	989,430	53.4	810,174	43.7	47,525	2.6	2,701	0.1	3,060	0.2	179,256 R
Wyoming	145,570	100,464	69.0	44,358	30.5	748	0.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	56,106 R
Dist. of Col.	163,421	35,226	21.6	127,627	78.1	—	0.0	—	0.0	568	0.3	92,401 D
Totals	77,718,554	47,169,911	60.7	29,170,383	37.5	1,099,482	1.4	78,756	0.1	200,022	0.3	17,999,528 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

# 1976 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	JIMMY CARTER (Democrat)		GERALD R. FORD (Republican)		EUGENE J. McCARTHY (Independent)		ROGER MacBRIDE (Libertarian)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	1,182,850	659,170	55.7	504,070	42.6	99	0.0	1,481	0.1	18,030	1.5	155,100 D
Alaska	123,574	44,058	35.7	71,555	57.9	—	0.0	6,785	5.5	1,176	1.0	27,497 R
Arizona	742,719	295,602	39.8	418,642	56.4	19,229	2.6	7,647	1.0	1,599	0.2	123,040 R
Arkansas	767,535	498,604	65.0	267,903	34.9	639	0.1	—	0.0	389	0.1	230,701 D
California	7,867,117	3,742,284	47.6	3,882,244	49.3	58,412	0.7	56,388	0.7	127,789	1.6	139,960 R
Colorado	1,081,554	460,353	42.6	584,367	54.0	26,107	2.4	5,330	0.5	5,397	0.5	124,014 R
Connecticut	1,381,526	647,895	46.9	719,261	52.1	3,759	0.3	209	0.0	10,402	0.8	71,366 R
Delaware	235,834	122,596	52.0	109,831	46.6	2,437	1.0	—	0.0	970	0.4	12,765 D
Florida	3,150,631	1,636,000	51.9	1,469,531	46.6	23,643	0.8	103	0.0	21,354	0.7	166,469 D
Georgia	1,467,458	979,409	66.7	483,743	33.0	991	0.1	175	0.0	3,140	0.2	495,666 D
Hawaii	291,301	147,375	50.6	140,003	48.1	—	0.0	3,923	1.3	—	0.0	7,372 D
Idaho	344,071	126,549	36.8	204,151	59.3	1,194	0.3	3,558	1.0	8,619	2.5	77,602 R
Illinois	4,718,914	2,271,295	48.1	2,364,269	50.1	55,939	1.2	8,057	0.2	19,354	0.4	92,974 R
Indiana	2,220,362	1,014,714	45.7	1,183,958	53.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	21,690	1.0	169,244 R
Iowa	1,279,306	619,931	48.5	632,863	49.5	20,051	1.6	1,452	0.1	5,009	0.4	12,932 R
Kansas	957,845	430,421	44.9	502,752	52.5	13,185	1.4	3,242	0.3	8,245	0.9	72,331 R
Kentucky	1,167,142	615,717	52.8	531,852	45.6	6,837	0.6	814	0.1	11,922	1.0	83,865 D
Louisiana	1,278,439	661,365	51.7	587,446	46.0	6,588	0.5	3,325	0.3	19,715	1.5	73,919 D
Maine	483,216	232,279	48.1	236,320	48.9	10,874	2.3	11	0.0	3,732	0.8	4,041 R
Maryland	1,439,897	759,612	52.8	672,661	46.7	4,541	0.3	255	0.0	2,828	0.2	86,951 D
Massachusetts	2,547,558	1,429,475	56.1	1,030,276	40.4	65,637	2.6	135	0.0	22,035	0.9	399,199 D
Michigan	3,653,749	1,696,714	46.4	1,893,742	51.8	47,905	1.3	5,406	0.1	9,982	0.3	197,028 R
Minnesota	1,949,931	1,070,440	54.9	819,395	42.0	35,490	1.8	3,529	0.2	21,077	1.1	251,045 D
Mississippi	769,361	381,309	49.6	366,846	47.7	4,074	0.5	2,788	0.4	14,344	1.9	14,463 D
Missouri	1,953,600	998,387	51.1	927,443	47.5	24,029	1.2	—	0.0	3,741	0.2	70,944 D
Montana	328,734	149,259	45.4	173,703	52.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	5,772	1.8	24,444 R
Nebraska	607,668	233,692	38.5	359,705	59.2	9,409	1.5	1,482	0.2	3,380	0.6	126,013 R
Nevada	201,876	92,479	45.8	101,273	50.2	—	0.0	1,519	0.8	6,605	3.3	8,794 R
New Hampshire	339,618	147,635	43.5	185,935	54.7	4,095	1.2	936	0.3	1,017	0.3	38,300 R
New Jersey	3,014,472	1,444,653	47.9	1,509,688	50.1	32,717	1.1	9,449	0.3	17,965	0.6	65,035 R
New Mexico	418,409	201,148	48.1	211,419	50.5	1,161	0.3	1,110	0.3	3,571	0.9	10,271 R
New York	6,534,170	3,389,558	51.9	3,100,791	47.5	4,303	0.1	12,197	0.2	27,321	0.4	288,767 D
North Carolina	1,678,914	927,365	55.2	741,960	44.2	780	0.0	2,219	0.1	6,590	0.4	185,405 D
North Dakota	297,188	136,078	45.8	153,470	51.6	2,952	1.0	253	0.1	4,435	1.5	17,392 R
Ohio	4,111,873	2,011,621	48.9	2,000,505	48.7	58,258	1.4	8,961	0.2	32,528	0.8	11,116 D
Oklahoma	1,092,251	532,442	48.7	545,708	50.0	14,101	1.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	13,266 R
Oregon	1,029,876	490,407	47.6	492,120	47.8	40,207	3.9	—	0.0	7,142	0.7	1,713 R
Pennsylvania	4,620,787	2,328,677	50.4	2,205,604	47.7	50,584	1.1	—	0.0	35,922	0.8	123,073 D
Rhode Island	411,170	227,636	55.4	181,249	44.1	479	0.1	715	0.2	1,091	0.3	46,387 D
South Carolina	802,583	450,807	56.2	346,149	43.1	289	0.0	53	0.0	5,285	0.7	104,658 D
South Dakota	300,678	147,068	48.9	151,505	50.4	—	0.0	1,619	0.5	486	0.2	4,437 R
Tennessee	1,476,345	825,879	55.9	633,969	42.9	5,004	0.3	1,375	0.1	10,118	0.7	191,910 D
Texas	4,071,884	2,082,319	51.1	1,953,300	48.0	20,118	0.5	189	0.0	15,958	0.4	129,019 D
Utah	541,198	182,110	33.6	337,908	62.4	3,907	0.7	2,438	0.5	14,835	2.7	155,798 R
Vermont	187,765	80,954	43.1	102,085	54.4	4,001	2.1	—	0.0	725	0.4	21,131 R
Virginia	1,697,094	813,896	48.0	836,554	49.3	—	0.0	4,648	0.3	41,996	2.5	22,658 R
Washington	1,555,534	717,323	46.1	777,732	50.0	36,986	2.4	5,042	0.3	18,451	1.2	60,409 R
West Virginia	750,964	435,914	58.0	314,760	41.9	113	0.0	16	0.0	161	0.0	121,154 D
Wisconsin	2,104,175	1,040,232	49.4	1,004,987	47.8	34,943	1.7	3,814	0.2	20,199	1.0	35,245 D
Wyoming	156,343	62,239	39.8	92,717	59.3	624	0.4	89	0.1	674	0.4	30,478 R
Dist. of Col.	168,830	137,818	81.6	27,873	16.5	—	0.0	274	0.2	2,865	1.7	109,945 D
Totals	81,555,889	40,830,763	50.1	39,147,793	48.0	756,691	0.9	173,011	0.2	647,631	0.8	1,682,970 D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.



# 1980 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	RONALD REAGAN (Republican)		JIMMY CARTER (Democrat)		JOHN B. ANDERSON (Independent)		ED CLARK (Libertarian)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	1,341,929	654,192	48.8	636,730	47.4	16,481	1.2	13,318	1.0	21,208	1.6	17,462 R
Alaska	158,445	86,112	54.3	41,842	26.4	11,155	7.0	18,479	11.7	857	0.5	44,270 R
Arizona	873,945	529,688	60.6	246,843	28.2	76,952	8.8	18,784	2.1	1,678	0.2	282,845 R
Arkansas	837,582	403,164	48.1	398,041	47.5	22,468	2.7	8,970	1.1	4,939	0.6	5,123 R
California	8,587,063	4,524,858	52.7	3,083,661	35.9	739,833	8.6	148,434	1.7	90,277	1.1	1,441,197 R
Colorado	1,184,415	652,264	55.1	367,973	31.1	130,633	11.0	25,744	2.2	7,801	0.7	284,291 R
Connecticut	1,406,285	677,210	48.2	541,732	38.5	171,807	12.2	8,570	0.6	6,966	0.5	135,478 R
Delaware	235,900	111,252	47.2	105,754	44.8	16,288	6.9	1,974	0.8	632	0.3	5,498 R
Florida	3,686,930	2,046,951	55.5	1,419,475	38.5	189,692	5.1	30,524	0.8	288	0.0	627,476 R
Georgia	1,596,695	654,168	41.0	890,733	55.8	36,055	2.3	15,627	1.0	112	0.0	236,565 D
Hawaii	303,287	130,112	42.9	135,879	44.8	32,021	10.6	3,269	1.1	2,006	0.7	5,767 D
Idaho	437,431	290,699	66.5	110,192	25.2	27,058	6.2	8,425	1.9	1,057	0.2	180,507 R
Illinois	4,749,721	2,358,049	49.6	1,981,413	41.7	346,754	7.3	38,939	0.8	24,566	0.5	376,636 R
Indiana	2,242,033	1,255,656	56.0	844,197	37.7	111,639	5.0	19,627	0.9	10,914	0.5	411,459 R
Iowa	1,317,661	676,026	51.3	508,672	38.6	115,633	8.8	13,123	1.0	4,207	0.3	167,354 R
Kansas	979,795	566,812	57.9	326,150	33.3	68,231	7.0	14,470	1.5	4,132	0.4	240,662 R
Kentucky	1,294,627	635,274	49.1	616,417	47.6	31,127	2.4	5,531	0.4	6,278	0.5	18,857 R
Louisiana	1,548,591	792,853	51.2	708,453	45.7	26,345	1.7	8,240	0.5	12,700	0.8	84,400 R
Maine	523,011	238,522	45.6	220,974	42.3	53,327	10.2	5,119	1.0	5,069	1.0	17,548 R
Maryland	1,540,496	680,606	44.2	726,161	47.1	119,537	7.8	14,192	0.9	—	0.0	45,555 D
Massachusetts <sup>2</sup>	2,522,890	1,057,631	41.9	1,053,802	41.7	382,539	15.2	22,038	0.9	6,880	0.3	3,829 R
Michigan	3,909,725	1,915,225	49.0	1,661,532	42.5	275,223	7.0	41,597	1.1	16,148	0.4	253,693 R
Minnesota	2,051,980	873,268	42.6	954,174	46.5	174,990	8.5	31,592	1.5	17,956	0.9	80,906 D
Mississippi	892,620	441,089	49.4	429,281	48.1	12,036	1.3	5,465	0.6	4,749	0.5	11,808 R
Missouri	2,099,824	1,074,181	51.2	931,182	44.3	77,920	3.7	14,422	0.7	2,119	0.1	142,999 R
Montana	363,952	206,814	56.8	118,032	32.4	29,281	8.0	9,825	2.7	—	0.0	88,782 R
Nebraska	640,854	419,937	65.5	166,851	26.0	44,993	7.0	9,073	1.4	—	0.0	253,086 R
Nevada	247,885	155,017	62.5	66,666	26.9	17,651	7.1	4,358	1.8	4,193	1.7	88,351 R
New Hampshire	383,990	221,705	57.7	108,864	28.4	49,693	12.9	2,064	0.5	1,664	0.4	112,841 R
New Jersey	2,975,684	1,546,557	52.0	1,147,364	38.6	234,632	7.9	20,652	0.7	26,479	0.9	399,193 R
New Mexico	456,971	250,779	54.9	167,826	36.7	29,459	6.4	4,365	1.0	4,542	1.0	82,953 R
New York	6,201,959	2,893,831	46.7	2,728,372	44.0	467,801	7.5	52,648	0.8	59,307	1.0	165,459 R
North Carolina	1,855,833	915,018	49.3	875,635	47.2	52,800	2.8	9,677	0.5	2,703	0.1	39,383 R
North Dakota	301,545	193,695	64.2	79,189	26.3	23,640	7.8	3,743	1.2	1,278	0.4	114,506 R
Ohio	4,283,603	2,206,545	51.5	1,752,414	40.9	254,472	5.9	49,033	1.1	21,139	0.5	454,131 R
Oklahoma	1,149,708	695,570	60.5	402,026	35.0	38,284	3.3	13,828	1.2	—	0.0	293,544 R
Oregon	1,181,516	571,044	48.3	456,890	38.7	112,389	9.5	25,838	2.2	15,355	1.3	114,154 R
Pennsylvania	4,561,501	2,261,872	49.6	1,937,540	42.5	292,921	6.4	33,263	0.7	35,905	0.8	324,332 R
Rhode Island	416,072	154,793	37.2	198,342	47.7	59,819	14.4	2,458	0.6	660	0.2	43,549 D
South Carolina	894,071	441,841	49.4	430,385	48.1	14,153	1.6	5,139	0.6	2,553	0.3	11,456 R
South Dakota	327,703	198,343	60.5	103,855	31.7	21,431	6.5	3,824	1.2	250	0.1	94,488 R
Tennessee	1,617,616	787,761	48.7	783,051	48.4	35,991	2.2	7,116	0.4	3,697	0.2	4,710 R
Texas	4,541,636	2,510,705	55.3	1,881,147	41.4	111,613	2.5	37,643	0.8	528	0.0	629,558 R
Utah	604,222	439,687	72.8	124,266	20.6	30,284	5.0	7,226	1.2	2,759	0.5	315,421 R
Vermont	213,299	94,628	44.4	81,952	38.4	31,761	14.9	1,900	0.9	3,058	1.4	12,676 R
Virginia	1,866,032	989,609	53.0	752,174	40.3	95,418	5.1	12,821	0.7	16,010	0.9	237,435 R
Washington	1,742,394	865,244	49.7	650,193	37.3	185,073	10.6	29,213	1.7	12,671	0.7	215,051 R
West Virginia	737,715	334,206	45.3	367,462	49.8	31,691	4.3	4,356	0.6	—	0.0	33,256 D
Wisconsin	2,273,221	1,088,845	47.9	981,584	43.2	160,657	7.1	29,135	1.3	13,000	0.6	107,261 R
Wyoming	176,713	110,700	62.6	49,427	28.0	12,072	6.8	4,514	2.6	—	0.0	61,273 R
Dist. of Col.	175,237	23,545	13.4	131,113	74.8	16,337	9.3	1,114	0.6	3,128	1.8	107,568 D
Totals	86,513,813	43,904,153	50.7	35,483,883	41.0	5,720,060	6.6	921,299	1.1	484,418	0.6	8,420,270 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

2. Figures from Clerk of the House of Representatives, *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980); *Massachusetts Election Statistics, 1980*.

# 1984 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	RONALD REAGAN (Republican)		WALTER F. MONDALE (Democrat)		DAVID BERGLAND (Libertarian)		LYNDON H. LaROUCHE JR. (Independent)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	1,441,713	872,849	60.5	551,899	38.3	9,504	0.7	—	0.0	7,461	0.5	320,950 R
Alaska	207,605	138,377	66.7	62,007	29.9	6,378	3.1	—	0.0	843	0.4	76,370 R
Arizona	1,025,897	681,416	66.4	333,854	32.5	10,585	1.0	—	0.0	42	0.0	347,562 R
Arkansas	884,406	534,774	60.5	338,646	38.3	2,221	0.3	1,890	0.2	6,875	0.8	196,128 R
California	9,505,423	5,467,009	57.5	3,922,519	41.3	49,951	0.5	—	0.0	65,944	0.7	1,544,490 R
Colorado	1,295,380	821,817	63.4	454,975	35.1	11,257	0.9	4,662	0.4	2,669	0.2	366,842 R
Connecticut	1,466,900	890,877	60.7	569,597	38.8	204	0.0	—	0.0	6,222	0.4	321,280 R
Delaware	254,572	152,190	59.8	101,656	39.9	268	0.1	—	0.0	458	0.2	50,534 R
Florida	4,180,051	2,730,350	65.3	1,448,816	34.7	754	0.0	—	0.0	131	0.0	1,281,534 R
Georgia	1,776,120	1,068,722	60.2	706,628	39.8	152	0.0	34	0.0	584	0.0	362,094 R
Hawaii	335,846	185,050	55.1	147,154	43.8	2,167	0.6	654	0.2	821	0.2	37,896 R
Idaho	411,144	297,523	72.4	108,510	26.4	2,823	0.7	—	0.0	2,288	0.6	189,013 R
Illinois	4,819,088	2,707,103	56.2	2,086,499	43.3	10,086	0.2	—	0.0	15,400	0.3	620,604 R
Indiana	2,233,069	1,377,230	61.7	841,481	37.7	6,741	0.3	—	0.0	7,617	0.3	535,749 R
Iowa	1,319,805	703,088	53.3	605,620	45.9	1,844	0.1	6,248	0.5	3,005	0.2	97,468 R
Kansas	1,021,991	677,296	66.3	333,149	32.6	3,329	0.3	—	0.0	8,217	0.8	344,147 R
Kentucky	1,369,345	821,702	60.0	539,539	39.4	—	0.0	1,776	0.1	6,328	0.5	282,163 R
Louisiana	1,706,822	1,037,299	60.8	651,586	38.2	1,876	0.1	3,552	0.2	12,509	0.7	385,713 R
Maine	553,144	336,500	60.8	214,515	38.8	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,129	0.4	121,985 R
Maryland	1,675,873	879,918	52.5	787,935	47.0	5,721	0.3	—	0.0	2,299	0.1	91,983 R
Massachusetts	2,559,453	1,310,936	51.2	1,239,606	48.4	—	0.0	—	0.0	8,911	0.3	71,330 R
Michigan	3,801,658	2,251,571	59.2	1,529,638	40.2	10,055	0.3	3,862	0.1	6,532	0.2	721,933 R
Minnesota	2,084,449	1,032,603	49.5	1,036,364	49.7	2,996	0.1	3,865	0.2	8,621	0.4	3,761 D
Mississippi	941,104	582,377	61.9	352,192	37.4	2,336	0.2	1,001	0.1	3,198	0.3	230,185 R
Missouri	2,122,783	1,274,188	60.0	848,583	40.0	—	0.0	—	0.0	12	0.0	425,605 R
Montana	384,377	232,450	60.5	146,742	38.2	5,185	1.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	85,708 R
Nebraska	652,090	460,054	70.6	187,866	28.8	2,079	0.3	—	0.0	2,091	0.3	272,188 R
Nevada	286,667	188,770	65.8	91,655	32.0	2,292	0.8	—	0.0	3,950	1.4	97,115 R
New Hampshire	389,066	267,051	68.6	120,395	30.9	735	0.2	467	0.1	418	0.1	146,656 R
New Jersey	3,217,862	1,933,630	60.1	1,261,323	39.2	6,416	0.2	—	0.0	16,493	0.5	672,307 R
New Mexico	514,370	307,101	59.7	201,769	39.2	4,459	0.9	—	0.0	1,041	0.2	105,332 R
New York	6,806,810	3,664,763	53.8	3,119,609	45.8	11,949	0.2	—	0.0	10,489	0.2	545,154 R
North Carolina	2,175,361	1,346,481	61.9	824,287	37.9	3,794	0.2	—	0.0	799	0.0	522,194 R
North Dakota	308,971	200,336	64.8	104,429	33.8	703	0.2	1,278	0.4	2,225	0.7	95,907 R
Ohio	4,547,619	2,678,560	58.9	1,825,440	40.1	5,886	0.1	10,693	0.2	27,040	0.6	853,120 R
Oklahoma	1,255,676	861,530	68.6	385,080	30.7	9,066	0.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	476,450 R
Oregon	1,226,527	685,700	55.9	536,479	43.7	—	0.0	—	0.0	4,348	0.4	149,221 R
Pennsylvania	4,844,903	2,584,323	53.3	2,228,131	46.0	6,982	0.1	—	0.0	25,467	0.5	356,192 R
Rhode Island	410,492	212,080	51.7	197,106	48.0	277	0.1	—	0.0	1,029	0.3	14,974 R
South Carolina	968,529	615,539	63.6	344,459	35.6	4,359	0.5	—	0.0	4,172	0.4	271,080 R
South Dakota	317,867	200,267	63.0	116,113	36.5	—	0.0	—	0.0	1,487	0.5	84,154 R
Tennessee	1,711,994	990,212	57.8	711,714	41.6	3,072	0.2	1,852	0.1	5,144	0.3	278,498 R
Texas	5,397,571	3,433,428	63.6	1,949,276	36.1	—	0.0	14,613	0.3	254	0.0	1,484,152 R
Utah	629,656	469,105	74.5	155,369	24.7	2,447	0.4	—	0.0	2,735	0.4	313,736 R
Vermont	234,561	135,865	57.9	95,730	40.8	1,002	0.4	423	0.2	1,541	0.7	40,135 R
Virginia	2,146,635	1,337,078	62.3	796,250	37.1	—	0.0	13,307	0.6	—	0.0	540,828 R
Washington	1,883,910	1,051,670	55.8	807,352	42.9	8,844	0.5	4,712	0.3	11,332	0.6	244,318 R
West Virginia	735,742	405,483	55.1	328,125	44.6	—	0.0	—	0.0	2,134	0.3	77,358 R
Wisconsin	2,211,689	1,198,584	54.2	995,740	45.0	4,883	0.2	3,791	0.2	8,691	0.4	202,844 R
Wyoming	188,968	133,241	70.5	53,370	28.2	2,357	1.2	—	0.0	—	0.0	79,871 R
Dist. of Col.	211,288	29,009	13.7	180,408	85.4	279	0.1	127	0.1	1,465	0.7	151,399 D
Totals	92,652,842	54,455,075	58.8	37,577,185	40.6	228,314	0.2	78,807	0.1	313,461	0.3	16,877,890 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.





# 1988 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	GEORGE H.W. BUSH (Republican)		MICHAEL S. DUKAKIS (Democrat)		RON PAUL (Libertarian)		LENORA B. FULANI (New Alliance)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	1,378,476	815,576	59.2	549,506	39.9	8,460	0.6	3,311	0.2	1,623	0.1	266,070 R
Alaska	200,116	119,251	59.6	72,584	36.3	5,484	2.7	1,024	0.5	1,773	0.9	46,667 R
Arizona	1,171,873	702,541	60.0	454,029	38.7	13,351	1.1	1,662	0.1	290	0.0	248,512 R
Arkansas	827,738	466,578	56.4	349,237	42.2	3,297	0.4	2,161	0.3	6,465	0.8	117,341 R
California	9,887,065	5,054,917	51.1	4,702,233	47.6	70,105	0.7	31,181	0.3	28,629	0.3	352,684 R
Colorado	1,372,394	728,177	53.1	621,453	45.3	15,482	1.1	2,539	0.2	4,743	0.3	106,724 R
Connecticut	1,443,394	750,241	52.0	676,584	46.9	14,071	1.0	2,491	0.2	7	0.0	73,657 R
Delaware	249,891	139,639	55.9	108,647	43.5	1,162	0.5	443	0.2	—	0.0	30,992 R
Florida	4,302,313	2,618,885	60.9	1,656,701	38.5	19,796	0.5	6,655	0.2	276	0.0	962,184 R
Georgia	1,809,672	1,081,331	59.8	714,792	39.5	8,435	0.5	5,099	0.3	15	0.0	366,539 R
Hawaii	354,461	158,625	44.8	192,364	54.3	1,999	0.6	1,003	0.3	470	0.1	33,739 D
Idaho	408,968	253,881	62.1	147,272	36.0	5,313	1.3	2,502	0.6	—	0.0	106,609 R
Illinois	4,559,120	2,310,939	50.7	2,215,940	48.6	14,944	0.3	10,276	0.2	7,021	0.2	94,999 R
Indiana	2,168,621	1,297,763	59.8	860,643	39.7	—	0.0	10,215	0.5	—	0.0	437,120 R
Iowa	1,225,614	545,355	44.5	670,557	54.7	2,494	0.2	540	0.0	6,668	0.5	125,202 D
Kansas	993,044	554,049	55.8	422,636	42.6	12,553	1.3	3,806	0.4	—	0.0	131,413 R
Kentucky	1,322,517	734,281	55.5	580,368	43.9	2,118	0.2	1,256	0.1	4,494	0.3	153,913 R
Louisiana	1,628,202	883,702	54.3	717,460	44.1	4,115	0.3	2,355	0.1	20,570	1.3	166,242 R
Maine	555,035	307,131	55.3	243,569	43.9	2,700	0.5	1,405	0.3	230	0.0	63,562 R
Maryland	1,714,358	876,167	51.1	826,304	48.2	6,748	0.4	5,115	0.3	24	0.0	49,863 R
Massachusetts	2,632,805	1,194,635	45.4	1,401,415	53.2	24,251	0.9	9,561	0.4	2,943	0.1	206,780 D
Michigan	3,669,163	1,965,486	53.6	1,675,783	45.7	18,336	0.5	2,513	0.1	7,045	0.2	289,703 R
Minnesota	2,096,790	962,337	45.9	1,109,471	52.9	5,109	0.2	1,734	0.1	18,139	0.9	147,134 D
Mississippi	931,527	557,890	59.9	363,921	39.1	3,329	0.4	2,155	0.2	4,232	0.5	193,969 R
Missouri	2,093,713	1,084,953	51.8	1,001,619	47.8	434	0.0	6,656	0.3	51	0.0	83,334 R
Montana	365,674	190,412	52.1	168,936	46.2	5,047	1.4	1,279	0.3	—	0.0	21,476 R
Nebraska	661,465	397,956	60.2	259,235	39.2	2,534	0.4	1,740	0.3	—	0.0	138,721 R
Nevada	350,067	206,040	58.9	132,738	37.9	3,520	1.0	835	0.2	6,934	2.0	73,302 R
New Hampshire	451,074	281,537	62.4	163,696	36.3	4,502	1.0	790	0.2	549	0.1	117,841 R
New Jersey	3,099,553	1,743,192	56.2	1,320,352	42.6	8,421	0.3	5,139	0.2	22,449	0.7	422,840 R
New Mexico	521,287	270,341	51.9	244,497	46.9	3,268	0.6	2,237	0.4	944	0.2	25,844 R
New York	6,485,683	3,081,871	47.5	3,347,882	51.6	12,109	0.2	15,845	0.2	27,976	0.4	266,011 D
North Carolina	2,134,370	1,237,258	58.0	890,167	41.7	1,263	0.1	5,682	0.3	—	0.0	347,091 R
North Dakota	297,261	166,559	56.0	127,739	43.0	1,315	0.4	396	0.1	1,252	0.4	38,820 R
Ohio	4,393,699	2,416,549	55.0	1,939,629	44.1	11,989	0.3	12,017	0.3	13,515	0.3	476,920 R
Oklahoma	1,171,036	678,367	57.9	483,423	41.3	6,261	0.5	2,985	0.3	—	0.0	194,944 R
Oregon	1,201,694	560,126	46.6	616,206	51.3	14,811	1.2	6,487	0.5	4,064	0.3	56,080 D
Pennsylvania	4,536,251	2,300,087	50.7	2,194,944	48.4	12,051	0.3	4,379	0.1	24,790	0.5	105,143 R
Rhode Island	404,620	177,761	43.9	225,123	55.6	825	0.2	280	0.1	631	0.2	47,362 D
South Carolina	986,009	606,443	61.5	370,554	37.6	4,935	0.5	4,077	0.4	—	0.0	235,889 R
South Dakota	312,991	165,415	52.8	145,560	46.5	1,060	0.3	730	0.2	226	0.1	19,855 R
Tennessee	1,636,250	947,233	57.9	679,794	41.5	2,041	0.1	1,334	0.1	5,848	0.4	267,439 R
Texas	5,427,410	3,036,829	56.0	2,352,748	43.3	30,355	0.6	7,208	0.1	270	0.0	684,081 R
Utah	647,008	428,442	66.2	207,343	32.0	7,473	1.2	455	0.1	3,295	0.5	221,099 R
Vermont	243,328	124,331	51.1	115,775	47.6	1,000	0.4	205	0.1	2,017	0.8	8,556 R
Virginia	2,191,609	1,309,162	59.7	859,799	39.2	8,336	0.4	14,312	0.7	—	0.0	449,363 R
Washington	1,865,253	903,835	48.5	933,516	50.0	17,240	0.9	3,520	0.2	7,142	0.4	29,681 D
West Virginia	653,311	310,065	47.5	341,016	52.2	—	0.0	2,230	0.3	—	0.0	30,951 D
Wisconsin	2,191,608	1,047,499	47.8	1,126,794	51.4	5,157	0.2	1,953	0.1	10,205	0.5	79,295 D
Wyoming	176,551	106,867	60.5	67,113	38.0	2,026	1.1	545	0.3	—	0.0	39,754 R
Dist. of Col.	192,877	27,590	14.3	159,407	82.6	554	0.3	2,901	1.5	2,425	1.3	131,817 D
Totals	91,594,809	48,886,097	53.4	41,809,074	45.6	432,179	0.5	217,219	0.2	250,240	0.3	7,077,023 R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.



# 1992 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	BILL CLINTON (Democrat)		GEORGE H.W. BUSH (Republican)		ROSS PEROT (Independent)		ANDRE V. MARROU (Libertarian)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	1,688,060	690,080	40.9	804,283	47.6	183,109	10.8	5,737	0.3	4,851	0.3	114,203 R
Alaska	258,506	78,294	30.3	102,000	39.5	73,481	28.4	1,378	0.5	3,353	1.3	23,706 R
Arizona	1,486,975	543,050	36.5	572,086	38.5	353,741	23.8	6,759	0.5	11,339	0.8	29,036 R
Arkansas	950,653	505,823	53.2	337,324	35.5	99,132	10.4	1,261	0.1	7,113	0.7	168,499 D
California	11,131,721	5,121,325	46.0	3,630,574	32.6	2,296,006	20.6	48,139	0.4	35,677	0.3	1,490,751 D
Colorado	1,569,180	629,681	40.1	562,850	35.9	366,010	23.3	8,669	0.6	1,970	0.1	66,831 D
Connecticut	1,616,332	682,318	42.2	578,313	35.8	348,771	21.6	5,391	0.3	1,539	0.1	104,005 D
Delaware	289,735	126,054	43.5	102,313	35.3	59,213	20.4	935	0.3	1,220	0.4	23,741 D
Florida	5,314,392	2,072,698	39.0	2,173,310	40.9	1,053,067	19.8	15,079	0.3	238		100,612 R
Georgia	2,321,125	1,008,966	43.5	995,252	42.9	309,657	13.3	7,110	0.3	140		13,714 D
Hawaii	372,842	179,310	48.1	136,822	36.7	53,003	14.2	1,119	0.3	2,588	0.7	42,488 D
Idaho	482,142	137,013	28.4	202,645	42.0	130,395	27.0	1,167	0.2	10,922	2.3	65,632 R
Illinois	5,050,157	2,453,350	48.6	1,734,096	34.3	840,515	16.6	9,218	0.2	12,978	0.3	719,254 D
Indiana	2,305,871	848,420	36.8	989,375	42.9	455,934	19.8	7,936	0.3	4,206	0.2	140,955 R
Iowa	1,354,607	586,353	43.3	504,891	37.3	253,468	18.7	1,076	0.1	8,819	0.7	81,462 D
Kansas	1,157,335	390,434	33.7	449,951	38.9	312,358	27.0	4,314	0.4	278		59,517 R
Kentucky	1,492,900	665,104	44.6	617,178	41.3	203,944	13.7	4,513	0.3	2,161	0.1	47,926 D
Louisiana	1,790,017	815,971	45.6	733,386	41.0	211,478	11.8	3,155	0.2	26,027	1.5	82,585 D
Maine	679,499	263,420	38.8	206,504	30.4	206,820	30.4	1,681	0.2	1,074	0.2	56,600 D
Maryland	1,985,046	988,571	49.8	707,094	35.6	281,414	14.2	4,715	0.2	3,252	0.2	281,477 D
Massachusetts	2,773,700	1,318,662	47.5	805,049	29.0	630,731	22.7	9,024	0.3	10,234	0.4	513,613 D
Michigan	4,274,673	1,871,182	43.8	1,554,940	36.4	824,813	19.3	10,175	0.2	13,563	0.3	316,242 D
Minnesota	2,347,948	1,020,997	43.5	747,841	31.9	562,506	24.0	3,374	0.1	13,230	0.6	273,156 D
Mississippi	981,793	400,258	40.8	487,793	49.7	85,626	8.7	2,154	0.2	5,962	0.6	87,535 R
Missouri	2,391,565	1,053,873	44.1	811,159	33.9	518,741	21.7	7,497	0.3	295		242,714 D
Montana	410,611	154,507	37.6	144,207	35.1	107,225	26.1	986	0.2	3,686	0.9	10,300 D
Nebraska	737,546	216,864	29.4	343,678	46.6	174,104	23.6	1,340	0.2	1,560	0.2	126,814 R
Nevada	506,318	189,148	37.4	175,828	34.7	132,580	26.2	1,835	0.4	6,927	1.4	13,320 D
New Hampshire	537,943	209,040	38.9	202,484	37.6	121,337	22.6	3,548	0.7	1,534	0.3	6,556 D
New Jersey	3,343,594	1,436,206	43.0	1,356,865	40.6	521,829	15.6	6,822	0.2	21,872	0.7	79,341 D
New Mexico	569,986	261,617	45.9	212,824	37.3	91,895	16.1	1,615	0.3	2,035	0.4	48,793 D
New York	6,926,925	3,444,450	49.7	2,346,649	33.9	1,090,721	15.7	13,451	0.2	31,654	0.5	1,097,801 D
North Carolina	2,611,850	1,114,042	42.7	1,134,661	43.4	357,864	13.7	5,171	0.2	112		20,619 R
North Dakota	308,133	99,168	32.2	136,244	44.2	71,084	23.1	416	0.1	1,221	0.4	37,076 R
Ohio	4,939,967	1,984,942	40.2	1,894,310	38.3	1,036,426	21.0	7,252	0.1	17,037	0.3	90,632 D
Oklahoma	1,390,359	473,066	34.0	592,929	42.6	319,878	23.0	4,486	0.3	—		119,863 R
Oregon	1,462,643	621,314	42.5	475,757	32.5	354,091	24.2	4,277	0.3	7,204	0.5	145,557 D
Pennsylvania	4,959,810	2,239,164	45.1	1,791,841	36.1	902,667	18.2	21,477	0.4	4,661	0.1	447,323 D
Rhode Island	453,477	213,299	47.0	131,601	29.0	105,045	23.2	571	0.1	2,961	0.7	81,698 D
South Carolina	1,202,527	479,514	39.9	577,507	48.0	138,872	11.5	2,719	0.2	3,915	0.3	97,993 R
South Dakota	336,254	124,888	37.1	136,718	40.7	73,295	21.8	814	0.2	539	0.2	11,830 R
Tennessee	1,982,638	933,521	47.1	841,300	42.4	199,968	10.1	1,847	0.1	6,002	0.3	92,221 D
Texas	6,154,018	2,281,815	37.1	2,496,071	40.6	1,354,781	22.0	19,699	0.3	1,652		214,256 R
Utah	743,999	183,429	24.7	322,632	43.4	203,400	27.3	1,900	0.3	32,638	4.4	119,232 R
Vermont	289,701	133,592	46.1	88,122	30.4	65,991	22.8	501	0.2	1,495	0.5	45,470 D
Virginia	2,558,665	1,038,650	40.6	1,150,517	45.0	348,639	13.6	5,730	0.2	15,129	0.6	111,867 R
Washington	2,288,230	993,037	43.4	731,234	32.0	541,780	23.7	7,533	0.3	14,646	0.6	261,803 D
West Virginia	683,762	331,001	48.4	241,974	35.4	108,829	15.9	1,873	0.3	85		89,027 D
Wisconsin	2,531,114	1,041,066	41.1	930,855	36.8	544,479	21.5	2,877	0.1	11,837	0.5	110,211 D
Wyoming	200,598	68,160	34.0	79,347	39.6	51,263	25.6	844	0.4	984	0.5	11,187 R
Dist. of Col.	227,572	192,619	84.6	20,698	9.1	9,681	4.3	467	0.2	4,107	1.8	171,921 D
Totals	104,425,014	44,909,326	43.0	39,103,882	37.4	19,741,657	18.9	291,627	0.3	378,522	0.4	5,805,444 D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.



# 1996 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	BILL CLINTON (Democrat)		BOB DOLE (Republican)		ROSS PEROT (Reform)		RALPH NADER (Green)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	1,534,349	662,165	43.2	769,044	50.1	92,149	6.0	—		10,991	0.7	106,879 R
Alaska	241,620	80,380	33.3	122,746	50.8	26,333	10.9	7,597	3.1	4,564	1.9	42,366 R
Arizona	1,404,405	653,288	46.5	622,073	44.3	112,072	8.0	2,062	0.1	14,910	1.1	31,215 D
Arkansas	884,262	475,171	53.7	325,416	36.8	69,884	7.9	3,649	0.4	10,142	1.1	149,755 D
California	10,019,484	5,119,835	51.1	3,828,380	38.2	697,847	7.0	237,016	2.4	136,406	1.4	1,291,455 D
Colorado	1,510,704	671,152	44.4	691,848	45.8	99,629	6.6	25,070	1.7	23,005	1.5	20,696 R
Connecticut	1,392,614	735,740	52.8	483,109	34.7	139,523	10.0	24,321	1.7	9,921	0.7	252,631 D
Delaware	270,845	140,355	51.8	99,062	36.6	28,719	10.6	18		2,691	1.0	41,293 D
Florida	5,303,794	2,546,870	48.0	2,244,536	42.3	483,870	9.1	4,101	0.1	24,417	0.5	302,334 D
Georgia	2,299,071	1,053,849	45.8	1,080,843	47.0	146,337	6.4	—		18,042	0.8	26,994 R
Hawaii	360,120	205,012	56.9	113,943	31.6	27,358	7.6	10,386	2.9	3,421	0.9	91,069 D
Idaho	491,719	165,443	33.6	256,595	52.2	62,518	12.7	—		7,163	1.5	91,152 R
Illinois	4,311,391	2,341,744	54.3	1,587,021	36.8	346,408	8.0	1,447		34,771	0.8	754,723 D
Indiana	2,135,431	887,424	41.6	1,006,693	47.1	224,299	10.5	895		16,120	0.8	119,269 R
Iowa	1,234,075	620,258	50.3	492,644	39.9	105,159	8.5	6,550	0.5	9,464	0.8	127,614 D
Kansas	1,074,300	387,659	36.1	583,245	54.3	92,639	8.6	914	0.1	9,843	0.9	195,586 R
Kentucky	1,388,708	636,614	45.8	623,283	44.9	120,396	8.7	701	0.1	7,714	0.6	13,331 D
Louisiana	1,783,959	927,837	52.0	712,586	39.9	123,293	6.9	4,719	0.3	15,524	0.9	215,251 D
Maine	605,897	312,788	51.6	186,378	30.8	85,970	14.2	15,279	2.5	5,482	0.9	126,410 D
Maryland	1,780,870	966,207	54.3	681,530	38.3	115,812	6.5	2,606	0.1	14,715	0.8	284,677 D
Massachusetts	2,556,786	1,571,763	61.5	718,107	28.1	227,217	8.9	4,565	0.2	35,134	1.4	853,656 D
Michigan	3,848,844	1,989,653	51.7	1,481,212	38.5	336,670	8.7	2,322	0.1	38,987	1.0	508,441 D
Minnesota	2,192,640	1,120,438	51.1	766,476	35.0	257,704	11.8	24,908	1.1	23,114	1.1	353,962 D
Mississippi	893,857	394,022	44.1	439,838	49.2	52,222	5.8	—		7,775	0.9	45,816 R
Missouri	2,158,065	1,025,935	47.5	890,016	41.2	217,188	10.1	534		24,392	1.1	135,919 D
Montana	407,261	167,922	41.3	179,652	44.1	55,229	13.6	—		4,458	1.1	11,730 R
Nebraska	677,415	236,761	35.0	363,467	53.7	71,278	10.5	—		5,909	0.9	126,706 R
Nevada	464,279	203,974	43.9	199,244	42.9	43,986	9.5	4,730	1.0	12,345	2.7	4,730 D
New Hampshire	499,175	246,214	49.3	196,532	39.4	48,390	9.7	—		8,039	1.6	49,682 D
New Jersey	3,075,807	1,652,329	53.7	1,103,078	35.9	262,134	8.5	32,465	1.1	25,801	0.8	549,251 D
New Mexico	556,074	273,495	49.2	322,751	41.9	32,257	5.8	13,218	2.4	4,353	0.8	40,744 D
New York	6,316,129	3,756,177	59.5	1,933,492	30.6	503,458	8.0	75,956	1.2	47,046	0.7	1,822,685 D
North Carolina	2,515,807	1,107,849	44.0	1,225,938	48.7	168,059	6.7	2,108	0.1	11,853	0.4	118,089 R
North Dakota	266,411	106,905	40.1	125,050	46.9	32,515	12.2	—		1,941	0.7	18,145 R
Ohio	4,534,434	2,148,222	47.4	1,859,883	41.0	483,207	10.7	2,962	0.1	40,160	0.9	288,339 D
Oklahoma	1,206,713	488,105	40.4	582,315	48.3	130,788	10.8	—		5,505	0.5	94,210 R
Oregon	1,377,760	649,641	47.2	538,152	39.1	121,221	8.8	49,415	3.6	19,331	1.4	111,489 D
Pennsylvania	4,506,118	2,215,819	49.2	1,801,169	40.0	430,984	9.6	3,086	0.1	55,060	1.2	414,650 D
Rhode Island	390,284	233,050	59.7	104,683	26.8	43,723	11.2	6,040	1.5	2,788	0.7	128,367 D
South Carolina	1,151,689	506,283	44.0	573,458	49.8	64,386	5.6	—		7,562	0.7	67,175 R
South Dakota	323,826	139,333	43.0	150,543	46.5	31,250	9.7	—		2,700	0.8	11,210 R
Tennessee	1,894,105	909,146	48.0	863,530	45.6	105,918	5.6	6,427	0.3	9,084	0.4	45,616 D
Texas	5,611,644	2,459,683	43.8	2,736,167	48.8	378,537	6.7	4,810	0.1	32,447	0.6	276,484 R
Utah	665,629	221,633	33.3	361,911	54.4	66,461	10.0	4,615	0.7	11,009	1.7	140,278 R
Vermont	258,449	137,894	53.4	80,352	31.1	31,024	12.0	5,585	2.2	3,594	1.4	57,542 D
Virginia	2,416,642	1,091,060	45.1	1,138,350	47.1	159,861	6.6	—		27,371	1.1	47,290 R
Washington	2,253,837	1,123,323	49.8	840,712	37.3	201,003	8.9	60,322	2.7	28,477	1.3	282,611 D
West Virginia	636,459	327,812	51.5	233,946	36.8	71,639	11.3	—		3,062	0.5	93,866 D
Wisconsin	2,196,169	1,071,971	48.8	845,029	38.5	227,339	10.4	28,723	1.3	23,107	1.1	226,942 D
Wyoming	211,571	77,934	36.8	105,388	49.8	25,928	12.3	—		2,321	1.1	27,454 R
Dist. of Col.	185,726	158,220	85.2	17,339	9.3	3,611	1.9	4,780	2.6	1,776	1.0	140,881 D
Totals	96,277,223	47,402,357	49.2	39,198,755	40.7	8,085,402	8.4	684,902	0.7	905,807	0.9	8,203,602 D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

## 2000 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	GEORGE W. BUSH (Republican)		AL GORE (Democrat)		RALPH NADER (Green)		PATRICK J. BUCHANAN (Reform)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%	
Alabama	1,666,272	941,173	56.5	692,611	41.6	18,323	1.1	6,351	0.4	7,814	0.5	248,562 R
Alaska	285,560	167,398	58.6	79,004	27.7	28,747	10.1	5,192	1.8	5,219	1.8	88,394 R
Arizona	1,532,016	781,652	51.0	685,341	44.7	45,645	3.0	12,373	0.8	7,005	0.5	96,311 R
Arkansas	921,781	472,940	51.3	422,768	45.9	13,421	1.5	7,358	0.8	5,294	0.6	50,172 R
California	10,965,856	4,567,429	41.7	5,861,203	53.4	418,707	3.8	44,987	0.4	75,530	0.7	1,293,774 D
Colorado	1,741,368	883,748	50.8	738,227	42.4	91,434	5.3	10,465	0.6	17,494	1.0	145,521 R
Connecticut	1,459,525	561,094	38.4	816,015	55.9	64,452	4.4	4,731	0.3	13,233	0.9	254,921 D
Delaware	327,622	137,288	41.9	180,068	55.0	8,307	2.5	777	0.2	1,182	0.4	42,780 D
Florida	5,963,110	2,912,790	48.8	2,912,253	48.8	97,488	1.6	17,484	0.3	23,095	0.4	537 R
Georgia	2,596,645	1,419,720	54.7	1,116,230	43.0	13,273	0.5	10,926	0.4	36,496	1.4	303,490 R
Hawaii	367,951	137,845	37.5	205,286	55.8	21,623	5.9	1,071	0.3	2,126	0.6	67,441 D
Idaho	501,621	336,937	67.2	138,637	27.6	12,292	2.5	7,615	1.5	6,140	1.2	198,300 R
Illinois	4,742,123	2,019,421	42.6	2,589,026	54.6	103,759	2.2	16,106	0.3	13,811	0.3	569,605 D
Indiana	2,199,302	1,245,836	56.6	901,980	41.0	18,531	0.8	16,959	0.8	15,996	0.7	343,856 R
Iowa	1,315,563	634,373	48.2	638,517	48.5	29,374	2.2	5,731	0.4	7,568	0.6	4,144 D
Kansas	1,072,218	622,332	58.0	399,276	37.2	36,086	3.4	7,370	0.7	7,154	0.7	223,056 R
Kentucky	1,544,187	872,492	56.5	638,898	41.4	23,192	1.5	4,173	0.3	5,432	0.4	233,594 R
Louisiana	1,765,656	927,871	52.6	792,344	44.9	20,473	1.2	14,356	0.8	10,612	0.6	135,527 R
Maine	651,817	286,616	44.0	319,951	49.1	37,127	5.7	4,443	0.7	3,680	0.6	33,335 D
Maryland	2,020,480	813,797	40.3	1,140,782	56.5	53,768	2.7	4,248	0.2	7,885	0.4	326,985 D
Massachusetts	2,702,984	878,502	32.5	1,616,487	59.8	173,564	6.4	11,149	0.4	23,282	0.9	737,985 D
Michigan	4,232,711	1,953,139	46.1	2,170,418	51.3	84,165	2.0	2,061	0.0	22,928	0.5	217,279 D
Minnesota	2,438,685	1,109,659	45.5	1,168,266	47.9	126,696	5.2	22,166	0.9	11,898	0.5	58,607 D
Mississippi	994,184	572,844	57.6	404,614	40.7	8,122	0.8	2,265	0.2	6,339	0.6	168,230 R
Missouri	2,359,892	1,189,924	50.4	1,111,138	47.1	38,515	1.6	9,818	0.4	10,497	0.4	78,786 R
Montana	410,997	240,178	58.4	137,126	33.4	24,437	5.9	5,697	1.4	3,559	0.9	103,052 R
Nebraska	697,019	433,862	62.2	231,780	33.3	24,540	3.5	3,646	0.5	3,191	0.5	202,082 R
Nevada	608,970	301,575	49.5	279,978	46.0	15,008	2.5	4,747	0.8	7,662	1.3	21,597 R
New Hampshire	569,081	273,559	48.1	266,348	46.8	22,198	3.9	2,615	0.5	4,361	0.8	7,211 R
New Jersey	3,187,226	1,284,173	40.3	1,788,850	56.1	94,554	3.0	6,989	0.2	12,660	0.4	504,677 D
New Mexico	598,605	286,417	47.8	286,783	47.9	21,251	3.6	1,392	0.2	2,762	0.5	366 D
New York	6,821,999	2,403,374	35.2	4,107,697	60.2	244,030	3.6	31,599	0.5	35,299	0.5	1,704,323 D
North Carolina	2,911,262	1,631,163	56.0	1,257,692	43.2	—	0.0	8,874	0.3	13,533	0.5	373,471 R
North Dakota	288,256	174,852	60.7	95,284	33.1	9,486	3.3	7,288	2.5	1,346	0.5	79,568 R
Ohio	4,701,998	2,350,363	50.0	2,183,628	46.4	117,799	2.5	26,721	0.6	23,484	0.5	166,735 R
Oklahoma	1,234,229	744,337	60.3	474,276	38.4	—	0.0	9,014	0.7	6,602	0.5	270,061 R
Oregon	1,533,968	713,577	46.5	720,342	47.0	77,357	5.0	7,063	0.5	15,629	1.0	6,765 D
Pennsylvania	4,913,119	2,281,127	46.4	2,485,967	50.6	103,392	2.1	16,023	0.3	26,610	0.5	204,840 D
Rhode Island	409,047	130,555	31.9	249,508	61.0	25,052	6.1	2,273	0.6	1,659	0.4	118,953 D
South Carolina	1,382,717	785,937	56.8	565,561	40.9	20,200	1.5	3,519	0.3	7,500	0.5	220,376 R
South Dakota	316,269	190,700	60.3	118,804	37.6	—	0.0	3,322	1.1	3,443	1.1	71,896 R
Tennessee	2,076,181	1,061,949	51.1	981,720	47.3	19,781	1.0	4,250	0.2	8,481	0.4	80,229 R
Texas	6,407,637	3,799,639	59.3	2,433,746	38.0	137,994	2.2	12,394	0.2	23,864	0.4	1,365,893 R
Utah	770,754	515,096	66.8	203,053	26.3	35,850	4.7	9,319	1.2	7,436	1.0	312,043 R
Vermont	294,308	119,775	40.7	149,022	50.6	20,374	6.9	2,192	0.7	2,945	1.0	29,247 D
Virginia	2,739,447	1,437,490	52.5	1,217,290	44.4	59,398	2.2	5,455	0.2	19,814	0.7	220,200 R
Washington	2,487,433	1,108,864	44.6	1,247,652	50.2	103,002	4.1	7,171	0.3	20,744	0.8	138,788 D
West Virginia	648,124	336,475	51.9	295,497	45.6	10,680	1.6	3,169	0.5	2,303	0.4	40,978 R
Wisconsin	2,598,607	1,237,279	47.6	1,242,987	47.8	94,070	3.6	11,446	0.4	12,825	0.5	5,708 D
Wyoming	218,351	147,947	67.8	60,481	27.7	4,625	2.1	2,724	1.2	2,574	1.2	87,466 R
Dist. of Col.	201,894	18,073	9.0	171,923	85.2	10,576	5.2	—	0.0	1,322	0.7	153,850 D
Totals	105,396,627	50,455,156	47.9	50,992,335	48.4	2,882,738	2.7	449,077	0.4	617,321	0.6	537,179 D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.



## 2004 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	GEORGE W. BUSH (Republican)		JOHN KERRY (Democrat)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	1,883,449	1,176,394	62.5	693,933	36.8	13,122	0.7	482,461	R
Alaska	312,598	190,889	61.1	111,025	35.5	10,684	3.4	79,864	R
Arizona	2,012,585	1,104,294	54.9	893,524	44.4	14,767	0.7	210,770	R
Arkansas	1,054,945	572,898	54.3	469,953	44.5	12,094	1.2	102,945	R
California	12,421,852	5,509,826	44.4	6,745,485	54.3	166,541	1.3	1,235,659	D
Colorado	2,130,330	1,101,255	51.7	1,001,732	47.0	27,343	1.3	99,523	R
Connecticut	1,578,769	693,826	43.9	857,488	54.3	27,455	1.8	163,662	D
Delaware	375,190	171,660	45.8	200,152	53.3	3,378	0.9	28,492	D
Florida	7,609,810	3,964,522	52.1	3,583,544	47.1	61,744	0.8	380,978	R
Georgia	3,301,875	1,914,254	58.0	1,366,149	41.4	21,472	0.6	548,105	R
Hawaii	429,013	194,191	45.3	231,708	54.0	3,114	0.7	37,517	D
Idaho	598,447	409,235	68.4	181,098	30.3	8,114	1.3	228,137	R
Illinois	5,274,322	2,345,946	44.5	2,891,550	54.8	36,826	0.7	545,604	D
Indiana	2,468,002	1,479,438	59.9	969,011	39.3	19,553	0.8	510,427	R
Iowa	1,506,908	751,957	49.9	741,898	49.2	13,053	0.9	10,059	R
Kansas	1,187,756	736,456	62.0	434,993	36.6	16,307	1.4	301,463	R
Kentucky	1,795,860	1,069,439	59.6	712,733	39.7	13,688	0.7	356,706	R
Louisiana	1,943,106	1,102,169	56.7	820,299	42.2	20,638	1.1	281,870	R
Maine	740,752	330,201	44.6	396,842	53.6	13,709	1.8	66,641	D
Maryland	2,386,678	1,024,703	42.9	1,334,493	55.9	27,482	1.2	309,790	D
Massachusetts	2,912,388	1,071,109	36.8	1,803,800	61.9	37,479	1.3	732,691	D
Michigan	4,839,252	2,313,746	47.8	2,479,183	51.2	46,323	1.0	165,437	D
Minnesota	2,828,387	1,346,695	47.6	1,445,014	51.1	36,678	1.3	98,319	D
Mississippi	1,152,145	684,981	59.5	458,094	39.8	9,070	0.7	226,887	R
Missouri	2,731,364	1,455,713	53.3	1,259,171	46.1	16,480	0.6	196,542	R
Montana	450,445	266,063	59.1	173,710	38.6	10,672	2.3	92,353	R
Nebraska	778,186	512,814	65.9	254,328	32.7	11,044	1.4	258,486	R
Nevada	829,587	418,690	50.5	397,190	47.9	13,707	1.6	21,500	R
New Hampshire	677,738	331,237	48.9	340,511	50.2	5,990	0.9	9,274	D
New Jersey	3,611,691	1,670,003	46.2	1,911,430	52.9	30,258	0.9	241,427	D
New Mexico	756,304	376,930	49.8	370,942	49.0	8,432	1.2	5,988	R
New York	7,391,036	2,962,567	40.1	4,314,280	58.4	114,189	1.5	1,351,713	D
North Carolina	3,501,007	1,961,166	56.0	1,525,849	43.6	13,992	0.4	435,317	R
North Dakota	312,833	196,651	62.9	111,052	35.5	5,130	1.6	85,599	R
Ohio	5,627,903	2,859,764	50.8	2,741,165	48.7	26,974	0.5	118,599	R
Oklahoma	1,463,758	959,792	65.6	503,966	34.4	—	0.0	455,826	R
Oregon	1,836,782	866,831	47.2	943,163	51.3	26,788	1.5	76,332	D
Pennsylvania	5,769,590	2,793,847	48.4	2,938,095	50.9	37,648	0.7	144,248	D
Rhode Island	437,134	169,046	38.7	259,760	59.4	8,328	1.9	90,714	D
South Carolina	1,617,730	937,974	58.0	661,699	40.9	18,057	1.1	276,275	R
South Dakota	388,215	232,584	59.9	149,244	38.4	6,387	1.7	83,340	R
Tennessee	2,437,319	1,384,375	56.8	1,036,477	42.5	16,467	0.7	347,898	R
Texas	7,410,765	4,526,917	61.1	2,832,704	38.2	51,144	0.7	1,694,213	R
Utah	927,844	663,742	71.5	241,199	26.0	22,903	2.5	422,543	R
Vermont	312,309	121,180	38.8	184,067	58.9	7,062	2.3	62,887	D
Virginia	3,198,367	1,716,959	53.7	1,454,742	45.5	26,666	0.8	262,217	R
Washington	2,859,084	1,304,894	45.6	1,510,201	52.8	43,989	1.6	205,307	D
West Virginia	755,887	423,778	56.1	326,541	43.2	5,568	0.7	97,237	R
Wisconsin	2,997,007	1,478,120	49.3	1,489,504	49.7	29,383	1.0	11,384	D
Wyoming	243,428	167,629	68.9	70,776	29.1	5,023	2.0	96,853	R
District of Columbia	227,586	21,256	9.3	202,970	89.2	3,360	1.5	181,714	D
Totals	122,295,345	62,040,610	50.7	59,028,439	48.3	1,226,296	1.0	3,012,171	R

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate vote totals at the end of this chapter.

## 2008 Presidential Election

STATE	TOTAL VOTE	BARACK OBAMA (Democrat)		JOHN McCAIN (Republican)		OTHER <sup>1</sup>		PLURALITY	
		Votes	%	Votes	%	Votes	%		
Alabama	2,099,819	813,479	38.7	1,266,546	60.3	19,794	0.9	453,067	R
Alaska	326,197	123,594	37.9	193,841	59.4	8,762	2.7	70,247	R
Arizona	2,293,475	1,034,707	45.1	1,230,111	53.6	28,657	1.2	195,404	R
Arkansas	1,086,617	422,310	38.9	638,017	58.7	26,290	2.4	215,707	R
California	13,561,900	8,274,473	61.0	5,011,781	37.0	275,646	2.0	3,262,692	D
Colorado	2,401,462	1,288,633	53.7	1,073,629	44.7	39,200	1.6	215,004	D
Connecticut	1,646,792	997,772	60.6	629,428	38.2	19,592	1.1	368,344	D
Delaware	412,412	255,459	61.9	152,374	36.9	4,579	1.1	103,085	D
Florida	8,390,744	4,282,074	51.0	4,045,624	48.2	63,046	0.8	236,450	D
Georgia	3,924,486	1,844,123	47.0	2,048,759	52.2	31,604	0.8	204,636	R
Hawaii	453,568	325,871	71.8	120,566	26.6	7,131	1.6	205,305	D
Idaho	655,032	236,440	36.1	403,012	61.5	15,580	2.4	166,572	R
Illinois	5,522,371	3,419,348	61.9	2,031,179	36.8	71,844	1.3	1,388,169	D
Indiana	2,751,054	1,374,039	49.9	1,345,648	48.9	31,367	1.1	28,391	D
Iowa	1,537,123	828,940	53.9	682,379	44.4	25,804	1.7	146,561	D
Kansas	1,235,872	514,765	41.7	699,655	56.6	21,452	1.7	184,890	R
Kentucky	1,826,620	751,985	41.2	1,048,462	57.4	26,173	1.4	296,477	R
Louisiana	1,960,761	782,989	39.9	1,148,275	58.6	29,497	1.5	365,286	R
Maine	731,163	421,923	57.7	295,273	40.4	13,967	1.9	126,650	D
Maryland	2,631,596	1,629,467	61.9	959,862	36.5	42,267	1.6	669,605	D
Massachusetts	3,080,985	1,904,097	61.8	1,108,854	36.0	68,034	2.2	795,243	D
Michigan	5,001,766	2,872,579	57.4	2,048,639	41.0	80,548	1.6	823,940	D
Minnesota	2,910,369	1,573,354	54.1	1,275,409	43.8	61,606	2.1	297,945	D
Mississippi	1,289,865	554,662	43.0	724,597	56.2	10,606	0.8	169,935	R
Missouri	2,925,205	1,441,911	49.3	1,445,814	49.4	37,480	1.3	3,903	R
Montana	490,302	231,667	47.2	242,763	49.5	15,872	3.2	11,096	R
Nebraska	801,281	333,319	41.6	452,979	56.5	14,983	1.9	119,660	R
Nevada	967,848	533,736	55.1	412,827	42.7	21,285	2.2	120,909	D
New Hampshire	710,970	384,826	54.1	316,534	44.5	9,610	1.4	68,292	D
New Jersey	3,868,237	2,215,422	57.3	1,613,207	41.7	39,608	1.0	602,215	D
New Mexico	830,158	472,422	56.9	346,832	41.8	10,904	1.3	125,590	D
New York	7,640,931	4,804,945	62.9	2,752,771	36.0	83,215	1.1	2,052,174	D
North Carolina	4,310,789	2,142,651	49.7	2,128,474	49.4	39,664	0.9	14,177	D
North Dakota	316,621	141,278	44.6	168,601	53.3	6,742	2.1	27,323	R
Ohio	5,708,350	2,940,044	51.5	2,677,820	46.9	90,486	1.6	262,224	D
Oklahoma	1,462,661	502,496	34.4	960,165	65.6	–	0.0	457,669	R
Oregon	1,827,864	1,037,291	56.7	738,475	40.4	52,098	2.9	298,816	D
Pennsylvania	6,013,272	3,276,363	54.5	2,655,885	44.2	81,024	1.0	620,478	D
Rhode Island	471,766	296,571	62.9	165,391	35.1	9,804	1.7	131,180	D
South Carolina	1,920,969	862,449	44.9	1,034,896	53.9	23,624	1.2	172,447	R
South Dakota	381,975	170,924	44.7	203,054	53.2	7,997	2.1	32,130	R
Tennessee	2,599,749	1,087,437	41.8	1,479,178	56.9	33,134	1.3	391,741	R
Texas	8,077,795	3,528,633	43.7	4,479,328	55.5	69,834	0.9	950,695	R
Utah	952,370	327,670	34.4	596,030	62.6	28,670	3.0	268,360	R
Vermont	325,046	219,262	67.5	98,974	30.4	6,810	2.1	120,288	D
Virginia	3,723,260	1,959,532	52.6	1,725,005	46.3	38,723	1.0	234,527	D
Washington	3,036,878	1,750,848	57.7	1,229,216	40.5	56,814	1.9	521,632	D
West Virginia	713,451	303,857	42.6	397,466	55.7	12,128	1.7	93,609	R
Wisconsin	2,983,417	1,677,211	56.2	1,262,393	42.3	43,813	1.5	414,818	D
Wyoming	254,658	82,868	32.5	164,958	64.8	6,832	2.7	82,090	R
District of Columbia	265,853	245,800	92.5	17,367	6.5	2,686	1.0	228,433	D
Totals	131,313,725	69,498,516	52.9	59,948,323	45.7	1,866,886	1.4	9,550,193	D

1. For breakdown of "Other" vote, see minor candidate totals at the end of this chapter.



# Presidential Popular Vote Returns: Minor Candidates and Parties, 1824–2008

This section contains popular vote returns for minor candidates and parties that were aggregated in the columns labeled “Other” in the presidential election returns in this chapter. The source for these data for 1824–1916, except where indicated by a footnote, is the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). (See box, *ICPSR Historical Election Returns File*, p. xviii.) For the 1920 to 1992 elections, the source is Richard M. Scammon and Alice V. McGillivray, *America at the Polls* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1994). For the 1996 to 2008 elections, the source is the *America Votes* series, compiled biennially by Rhodes Cook for CQ Press in Washington, D.C.

CQ Press editors have supplemented the base source material with additional research provided by elections historian Michael J. Dubin. This additional material first appeared in the fourth edition of the *Guide* and is carried forward in this edition. For the state returns marked with an asterisk (\*), the sources for the revised data are found in the footnotes to the same states in the corresponding presidential election table found earlier in this chapter.

The material in this section is presented in the following order:

- Year of presidential election.
- Name of candidate and party, if available from the ICPSR, Scammon, and Cook data, or from other sources considered reliable. “Scattered write-ins” is used where votes were recorded but neither the candidate nor a party was known. In most cases, these figures were the total write-in vote.

- State name and number of votes. Percentages may be calculated by using the state vote totals from the presidential election tables found in this chapter.
- Nationwide vote totals. Percentages may be calculated by using the national vote total from the presidential election tables.

In the ICPSR data, the distinct party designations appearing in the original sources are preserved. Thus, in the ICPSR returns for 1880, John W. Phelps received votes under the following four party designations: “Anti-Masonic”—California, 5 votes, Illinois, 150 votes, and Pennsylvania, 44 votes; “Anti-Secret”—Kansas, 25 votes; “National American”—Michigan, 312 votes; and “American”—Rhode Island, 4 votes, and Wisconsin, 91 votes.

To provide one party designation for each minor candidate for the elections 1824 to 1916, CQ Press has aggregated under a single party designation the votes of minor candidates who are listed in the ICPSR data as receiving votes under more than one party designation. The source used for assigning party designations for these years is Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981) where Petersen gives a party designation. In the 1880 election cited above, Peterson lists John W. Phelps as an American Party candidate. Where Petersen lists no party designation, CQ Press selected the party designation for a candidate that appeared most frequently in the ICPSR returns. For the 1920 to 1992 elections, the source for party designations is Scammon and McGillivray, *America at the Polls*. For the 1996 to 2008 elections, the source is Cook, *America Votes*.

## 1824 Election

### Unpledged Republican

Massachusetts, 6,616 votes.

### Scattered write-ins

Connecticut, 1,188 votes; Indiana, 7; Massachusetts, 4,753; Missouri, 33; North Carolina, 256; Rhode Island, 200.

Total: 6,437

## 1828 Election

### Scattered write-ins

Alabama, 4 votes; Connecticut, 1,101; Maine, 89; Massachusetts, 3,226; New Jersey, 8; North Carolina, 15; Rhode Island, 5; Vermont, 120.

Total: 4,568

## 1832 Election

### Scattered write-ins

Illinois, 30 votes; Massachusetts, 7,031; Rhode Island, 6; Vermont, 206.

Total: 7,273

## 1836 Election

### Scattered write-ins

Delaware, 5 votes; Maine, 1,112; Massachusetts, 45; North Carolina, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 65; Virginia, 5.

Total: 1,234

**1840 Election****Scattered write-ins**

Delaware, 13 votes; Indiana, 599; Rhode Island, 136; Vermont, 19.  
Total: 767

**1844 Election****Scattered write-ins**

Delaware, 6 votes; Illinois, 939; Massachusetts, 1,106; North Carolina, 2; Rhode Island, 5.  
Total: 2,058

**1848 Election****Gerrit Smith (Liberty)**

New York, 2,545 votes.

**Henry Clay (Clay Whig)**

Illinois, 89 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 4 votes; Connecticut, 24; Massachusetts, 62; North Carolina, 26; Rhode Island, 5; Texas, 75.  
Total: 196

**1852 Election****Daniel Webster (Whig)<sup>1</sup>**

Georgia, 5,324 votes; Massachusetts, 1,670.  
Total: 6,994

**—Broome (Native American)**

Massachusetts, 158 votes; New Jersey, 738; Pennsylvania, 1,670.  
Total: 2,566

**George Michael Troup (Southern Rights)<sup>2</sup>**

Alabama, 2,205 votes; Georgia, 126.  
Total: 2,331

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 56 votes; Connecticut, 12; Iowa, 139; North Carolina, 60; Texas, 10.  
Total: 272

**1856 Election****Scattered write-ins**

California, 14 votes; Delaware, 9; Massachusetts, 3,006; Ohio, 148.  
Total: 3,177

**1860 Election****Gerrit Smith (Union)**

Illinois, 35 votes; Ohio, 136.

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 15 votes; Massachusetts, 328; Minnesota, 17.  
Total: 360

**1864 Election****E. Cheeseborough**

Kansas, 543 votes.  
Kansas, 112 votes; Massachusetts, 6; Minnesota, 26; Oregon, 5.  
Total: 149

**1868 Election****Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 6 votes; Kansas, 3; Massachusetts, 26; New Hampshire, 11.  
Total: 46

**1872 Election****James Black (Prohibition)**

Michigan, 1,271 votes; New York, 201\*; Ohio, 2,100.  
Total: 3,572

**Liberal Republican Elector**

Iowa, 10,447 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Iowa, 942 votes; Kansas, 581; Minnesota, 168; New Hampshire, 313; South Carolina, 259.  
Total: 2,263

**1876 Election****Green Clay Smith (Prohibition)**

Connecticut, 374 votes; Illinois, 141; Kansas, 110; Kentucky, 818\*; Michigan, 766; New York, 2,369; Ohio, 1,636; Pennsylvania, 1,320; Wisconsin, 27.  
Total: 7,561

**James B. Walker (American)**

Illinois, 177 votes; Kansas, 23; Michigan, 71; Ohio, 76; Pennsylvania, 83; Wisconsin, 29.  
Total: 459

**Communist**

Wisconsin, 32 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 2 votes; California, 19; Connecticut, 26; Iowa, 520; Kansas, 5; Maine, 166\*; Massachusetts, 779; New Hampshire, 93; Texas, 46; Vermont, 114; Wisconsin, 1,607.  
Total: 3,377

**1880 Election****Neal Dow (Prohibition)**

California, 54 votes; Connecticut, 409; Illinois, 440; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 258\*; Maine, 92; Massachusetts, 682; Michigan, 938; Minnesota, 286; New Hampshire, 180; New Jersey, 191; New York, 1,517; Ohio, 2,613; Pennsylvania, 1,940; Rhode Island, 20; Wisconsin, 69.  
Total: 9,699

**John W. Phelps (American)**

California, 5 votes; Illinois, 150; Kansas, 25; Michigan, 312; Pennsylvania, 44; Rhode Island, 4; Wisconsin, 91.  
Total: 631

**A.C. Brewer (Independent Democrat)**

Arkansas, 322 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Arkansas, 1,221 votes; California, 70; Colorado, 14; Connecticut, 39; Iowa, 1,064; Maine, 139; Massachusetts, 117; Mississippi, 677; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 36; Virginia, 379\*.  
Total: 3,757

**1884 Election****Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 72 votes; California, 329; Florida, 118; Iowa, 1,297; Kansas, 468; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 2; New Jersey, 28; Oregon, 35; South Carolina, 1,237; Vermont, 27.  
Total: 3,619

**1888 Election****Robert H. Cowdrey (United Labor)**

Illinois, 150 votes; New York, 2,668\*; Oregon, 351.

Total: 3,169

**Socialist Labor**

New York, 2,068 votes.

**James Langdon Curtis (American)**

California, 1,591 votes; Pennsylvania, 24.

Total: 1,615

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 1,442 votes; Colorado, 177; Delaware, 1; Iowa, 556; Kansas, 937; Maine, 16; Massachusetts, 60; New Hampshire, 58; North Carolina, 37; Oregon, 53; Rhode Island, 7; South Carolina, 437; Vermont, 35.

Total: 3,816

**1892 Election****Simon Wing (Socialist Labor)**

Connecticut, 333 votes; Massachusetts, 649; New Jersey, 1,337; New York, 17,956; Pennsylvania, 888.

Total: 21,163

**Scattered write-ins**

Arkansas, 1,267 votes; Delaware, 13; Georgia, 2,345; Maine, 4; Massachusetts, 3; Michigan, 925; Rhode Island, 3; South Carolina, 72; Texas, 3,968\*; Vermont, 10; Wyoming, 29.

Total: 8,639

**1896 Election****William Jennings Bryan (Populist)**

California, 21,734\* votes; Florida, 2,053\*; Nevada, 574\*; New Hampshire, 379\*; Ohio, 2,615\*; Pennsylvania, 6,103\*; Texas, 77,985\*; Vermont, 461\*; Washington, 1,668\*; Wyoming, 486\*.

Total: 114,558

**Charles Horatio Matchett (Socialist Labor)**

California, 1,611 votes; Colorado, 159; Connecticut, 1,223; Illinois, 1,147; Indiana, 324; Iowa, 453; Maryland, 587; Massachusetts, 2,112; Michigan, 293; Minnesota, 954; Missouri, 599; Nebraska, 186; New Hampshire, 228; New Jersey, 3,985; New York, 17,667; Ohio, 1,165; Pennsylvania, 1,683; Rhode Island, 558; Virginia, 108; Wisconsin, 1,314

Total: 36,356

**Charles Eugene Bentley (National Prohibition)**

Arkansas, 892 votes; California, 1,047; Colorado, 386; Illinois, 793; Indiana, 2,267; Iowa, 352; Kansas, 620; Maryland, 136; Michigan, 1,816; Missouri, 292; Nebraska, 797; New Hampshire, 49; New Jersey, 5,614; North Carolina, 222; Ohio, 2,716; Pennsylvania, 870; Washington, 148; Wisconsin, 346.

Total: 19,363

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 4 votes; Connecticut, 4; Georgia, 47; Massachusetts, 20; Michigan, 1,073; North Carolina, 372; North Dakota, 12; Rhode Island, 5.

Total: 1,537

**1900 Election****Wharton Barker (Populist)**

Alabama, 3,751\* votes; Arkansas, 972; Colorado, 333; Florida, 1,143; Georgia, 4,568; Idaho, 445; Illinois, 1,141; Indiana, 1,438; Iowa, 615; Kentucky, 1,961; Michigan, 889; Mississippi, 1,642; Missouri, 4,244; Nebraska, 1,104; New Jersey, 669; North Carolina, 798; North Dakota,

109; Ohio, 251; Oregon, 275\*; Pennsylvania, 638; South Dakota, 340; Tennessee, 1,322; Texas, 20,981\*; Vermont, 367; Virginia, 63; West Virginia, 246; Wyoming, 20.

Total: 50,329

**Joseph P. Malloney (Socialist Labor)**

Colorado, 654 votes; Connecticut, 908; Illinois, 1,374; Indiana, 663; Iowa, 259; Kentucky, 390; Maryland, 382; Massachusetts, 2,599; Michigan, 830; Minnesota, 1,329; Missouri, 1,296; Montana, 119; New Jersey, 2,074; New York, 12,622; Ohio, 1,688; Pennsylvania, 2,936; Rhode Island, 1,423; Texas, 162; Utah, 102; Virginia, 167; Washington, 866; Wisconsin, 503.

Total: 33,346

**Seth Hockett Ellis (Union Reform)**

Arkansas, 341 votes; Illinois, 672; Indiana, 254; Maryland, 142; Ohio, 4,284.

Total: 5,693

**Alexander Hirschberg (Social Democrat)**

Kentucky, 770\* votes.

**Jonah Fitz Randolph Leonard (United Christian)**

Illinois, 352 votes; Iowa, 166.

Total: 518

**Anti-Imperialist**

Connecticut, 45 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Arkansas, 27 votes; Colorado, 26; Connecticut, 10; Louisiana, 4; Massachusetts, 533; New Hampshire, 16; Utah, 9; Vermont, 5; Wyoming, 21.

Total: 651

**1904 Election****Thomas E. Watson (Populist)**

Alabama, 5,051 votes; Arkansas, 2,326; Colorado, 824; Connecticut, 495; Delaware, 51; Florida, 1,605; Georgia, 22,635; Idaho, 352; Illinois, 6,725; Indiana, 2,444; Iowa, 2,207; Kansas, 6,253; Kentucky, 2,521; Maine, 337; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 1,294; Michigan, 1,145; Minnesota, 2,103; Mississippi, 1,499; Missouri, 4,226; Montana, 1,531; Nebraska, 20,518; Nevada, 344; New Hampshire, 82; New Jersey, 3,705; New York, 7,459; North Carolina, 819; North Dakota, 165\*; Ohio, 1,392; Oregon, 746; South Dakota, 1,240; Tennessee, 2,491; Texas, 8,062; Washington, 669; West Virginia, 339; Wisconsin, 560.

Total: 114,216

**Charles Hunter Corregan (Socialist Labor)**

Colorado, 335 votes; Connecticut, 583; Illinois, 4,698; Indiana, 1,598; Kentucky, 596; Massachusetts, 2,359; Michigan, 1,018; Minnesota, 974; Missouri, 1,674; Montana, 213; New Jersey, 2,680\*; New York, 9,122; Ohio, 2,635; Pennsylvania, 2,211; Rhode Island, 488; Texas, 431; Washington, 1,592; Wisconsin, 249.

Total: 33,456

**Austin Holcomb (Continental)**

Illinois, 826 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 333 votes; Connecticut, 11; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 5; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 1.

Total: 355

**1908 Election****Thomas L. Hisgen (Independence)**

Alabama, 497 votes; Arkansas, 286; California, 4,278; Connecticut, 728; Delaware, 29; Florida, 553; Georgia, 77\*; Idaho, 124; Illinois, 7,724; Indiana, 514; Iowa, 404; Kansas, 68; Kentucky, 200; Louisiana, 77; Maine, 700; Maryland, 485; Massachusetts, 19,235; Michigan, 734;

Minnesota, 429\*; Missouri, 392; Montana, 493; Nevada, 436; New Hampshire, 584; New Jersey, 2,916; New York, 35,817; North Dakota, 43; Ohio, 439; Oregon, 289; Pennsylvania, 1,057; Rhode Island, 1,105; South Carolina, 46; South Dakota, 88; Tennessee, 332; Texas, 106; Utah, 92; Vermont, 804; Virginia, 51; Washington, 248; Wyoming, 63.

Total: 82,543

#### **Thomas E. Watson (Populist)**

Alabama, 1,576 votes; Arkansas, 987; Florida, 1,946; Georgia, 16,969\*; Illinois, 633; Indiana, 1,193; Iowa, 261; Kentucky, 333; Mississippi, 1,276; Missouri, 1,165; Ohio, 162; Tennessee, 1,092; Texas, 960; Virginia, 105.

Total: 28,658

#### **August Gillhaus (Socialist Labor)**

Connecticut, 608 votes; Illinois, 1,680; Indiana, 643; Kentucky, 405; Massachusetts, 1,011; Michigan, 1,085; Missouri, 867; New Jersey, 1,196; New York, 3,877; Ohio, 721; Pennsylvania, 1,224; Rhode Island, 183; Texas, 175; Virginia, 25; Wisconsin, 318.

Total: 14,018

#### **Daniel Braxton Turney (United Christian)**

Illinois, 400 votes; Michigan, 61.

#### **Republican (Davidson Faction)**

Alabama, 987 votes.

#### **Scattered write-ins**

California, 28 votes; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 4; Massachusetts, 9; New Hampshire, 8; North Carolina, 13; Vermont, 29; Wisconsin, 2.

Total: 95

### **1912 Election**

#### **Eugene W. Chafin (Prohibition)**

Arizona, 265 votes; Arkansas, 908; California, 23,366; Colorado, 5,063; Connecticut, 2,068; Delaware, 620; Florida, 1,854; Georgia, 149; Idaho, 1,536; Illinois, 15,710; Indiana, 19,249; Iowa, 8,440; Kentucky, 3,233\*; Maine, 947; Maryland, 2,244; Massachusetts, 2,753; Michigan, 8,794; Minnesota, 7,886; Missouri, 5,380; Montana, 32; Nebraska, 3,383; New Hampshire, 535; New Jersey, 2,936; New York, 19,455; North Carolina, 118; North Dakota, 1,243; Ohio, 11,511; Oklahoma, 2,195; Oregon, 4,360; Pennsylvania, 19,525; Rhode Island, 616; South Dakota, 3,910; Tennessee, 832; Texas, 1,701; Vermont, 1,094; Virginia, 709; Washington, 9,810; West Virginia, 4,517; Wisconsin, 8,584; Wyoming, 421.

Total: 207,952

#### **Arthur E. Reimer (Socialist Labor)**

Colorado, 475 votes; Connecticut, 1,260; Illinois, 4,066; Indiana, 3,130; Kentucky, 956\*; Maryland, 322; Massachusetts, 1,102; Michigan, 1,239; Minnesota, 2,212; Missouri, 1,778; New Jersey, 1,396; New York, 4,273; Ohio, 2,630; Pennsylvania, 706; Rhode Island, 236; Texas, 430; Utah, 510; Virginia, 50; Washington, 1,872; Wisconsin, 632.

Total: 29,275

#### **Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 5 votes; California, 4,417; Connecticut, 6; Kansas, 63; Massachusetts, 1; South Carolina, 55; Wisconsin, 9.

Total: 4,556

### **1916 Election**

#### **Arthur E. Reimer (Socialist Labor)**

Connecticut, 606 votes; Illinois, 2,488; Indiana, 1,659; Iowa, 460; Kentucky, 332; Maryland, 756; Massachusetts, 1,096; Michigan, 831; Minnesota, 468; Missouri, 903; Nebraska, 624; New Jersey, 855; New York, 2,666; Pennsylvania, 419; Rhode Island, 180; Utah, 144; Virginia, 67; Washington, 730.

Total: 15,284

#### **Progressive<sup>3</sup>**

Colorado, 409 votes; Georgia, 20,653\*; Indiana, 3,898; Iowa, 1,793; Kentucky, 129; Louisiana, 6,349; Minnesota, 290; Mississippi, 520; Montana, 338; Oklahoma, 234; Oregon, 310; South Carolina, 162; Utah, 110.

Total: 35,195

#### **Scattered write-ins**

California, 187 votes; Massachusetts, 6; South Carolina, 258; Vermont, 10.

Total: 461

### **1920 Election**

#### **Aaron Sherman Watkins (Prohibition)**

Alabama, 766 votes; Arizona, 4; California, 25,204; Colorado, 2,807; Connecticut, 1,771; Delaware, 986; Florida, 5,127; Idaho, 34\*; Illinois, 11,216; Indiana, 13,462; Iowa, 4,197; Kentucky, 3,250; Michigan, 9,646; Minnesota, 11,489; Missouri, 5,152; Nebraska, 5,947; New Jersey, 4,895; New York, 19,653; North Carolina, 17; Ohio, 294; Oregon, 3,595; Pennsylvania, 42,612; Rhode Island, 510; South Dakota, 900; Vermont, 774; Virginia, 826; Washington, 3,800; West Virginia, 1,526; Wisconsin, 8,648; Wyoming, 265.

Total: 189,373

#### **James Edward Ferguson (American)**

Texas, 48,098 votes.

#### **William W. Cox (Socialist Labor)**

Connecticut, 1,491 votes; Illinois, 3,471; Iowa, 982; Maryland, 1,178; Massachusetts, 3,583; Michigan, 2,539; Minnesota, 5,828; Missouri, 1,587; New Jersey, 1,010; New York, 4,841; Oregon, 1,515; Pennsylvania, 753; Rhode Island, 495; Washington, 1,321.

Total: 30,594

#### **Robert Colvin Macauley (Single Tax)**

Delaware, 39 votes; Illinois, 775; Indiana, 566; Maine, 310; Michigan, 484; New Jersey, 603; Ohio, 2,153; Pennsylvania, 803; Rhode Island, 100.

Total: 5,833

#### **Black and Tan Republican**

Texas, 27,309 votes.

#### **Scattered write-ins**

Louisiana, 339 votes; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 24; Nebraska, 90; New Mexico, 4; Vermont, 56.

Total: 514

### **1924 Election**

#### **Frank T. Johns (Socialist Labor)**

Colorado, 378 votes; Connecticut, 1,373; Illinois, 2,334; Kentucky, 1,499\*; Maine, 406; Maryland, 987; Massachusetts, 1,668; Michigan, 5,330; Minnesota, 1,855; Missouri, 1,066; New Jersey, 853; New York, 9,928; Ohio, 3,025; Oregon, 917; Pennsylvania, 634; Rhode Island, 268; Virginia, 189; Washington, 1,004; Wisconsin, 458.

Total: 34,172

#### **William Z. Foster (Communist)**

Colorado, 562 votes; Illinois, 2,622; Indiana, 987; Iowa, 4,037; Massachusetts, 2,635; Minnesota, 4,427; Montana, 358; New Jersey, 1,560; New York, 8,244; North Dakota, 370; Pennsylvania, 2,735; Rhode Island, 289; Washington, 761; Wisconsin, 3,773.

Total: 33,360

#### **Gilbert Owen Nations (American)**

Florida, 2,319 votes; Georgia, 155; Kentucky, 1,299\*; New Jersey, 368; Pennsylvania, 13,035; Tennessee, 100; Washington, 5,991; West Virginia, 1,072.

Total: 24,339

**Robert M. La Follette (Socialist)**

Oklahoma, 5,234\* votes.

**William J. Wallace (Commonwealth Land)**

Delaware, 20 votes; Illinois, 421; Kentucky, 248\*; Missouri, 165; New Jersey, 265; Ohio, 1,246; Pennsylvania, 296; Rhode Island, 38; Wisconsin, 271.

Total: 2,970

**Scattered write-ins**

Connecticut, 101 votes; Iowa, 445; Kansas, 4; Louisiana, 4,063; Pennsylvania, 131; South Carolina, 1; Vermont, 5.

Total: 4,752

**1928 Election****Verne L. Reynolds (Socialist Labor)**

Connecticut, 625 votes; Illinois, 1,812; Indiana, 645; Iowa, 230; Kentucky, 316; Maryland, 906; Massachusetts, 772; Michigan, 799; Minnesota, 1,921; Missouri, 342; New Jersey, 500; New York, 4,211; Ohio, 1,515; Oregon, 1,564; Pennsylvania, 382; Rhode Island, 416; Virginia, 181; Washington, 4,068; Wisconsin, 381.

Total: 21,586

**William Frederick Varney (Prohibition)**

Indiana, 5,496 votes; Michigan, 2,728; New Jersey, 160; Ohio, 3,556; Pennsylvania, 3,875; Vermont, 338; West Virginia, 1,703; Wisconsin, 2,245.

Total: 20,101

**Frank Elbridge Webb (Farmer Labor)**

Colorado, 1,092 votes; Iowa, 3,088; Oklahoma, 1,283; South Dakota, 927.

Total: 6,390

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 373 votes; Iowa, 2; Massachusetts, 4; Pennsylvania, 14; Vermont, 9.

Total: 420

**1932 Election****William David Upshaw (Prohibition)**

Alabama, 13 votes; California, 20,637; Colorado, 1,928; Georgia, 1,125; Illinois, 6,388; Indiana, 10,399; Iowa, 2,111; Kentucky, 2,252; Massachusetts, 1,142; Michigan, 2,893; Missouri, 2,429; New Jersey, 774; Ohio, 7,421; Pennsylvania, 11,319; Rhode Island, 183; South Dakota, 463; Tennessee, 1,998; Virginia, 1,843; Washington, 1,540; West Virginia, 2,342; Wisconsin, 2,672.

Total: 81,872

**William Hope Harvey (Liberty)**

Arkansas, 952 votes; California, 9,827; Idaho, 4,712; Michigan, 217; Montana, 1,449; New Mexico, 389; North Dakota, 1,817; South Dakota, 3,333; Texas, 324\*; Washington, 30,308.

Total: 53,328

**Verne L. Reynolds (Socialist Labor)**

Colorado, 427 votes; Connecticut, 2,287; Illinois, 3,638; Indiana, 2,070; Kentucky, 1,393; Maine, 255; Maryland, 1,036; Massachusetts, 2,668; Michigan, 1,401; Minnesota, 770; Missouri, 404; New Jersey, 1,062; New York, 10,339; Ohio, 1,968; Oregon, 1,730; Pennsylvania, 659; Rhode Island, 433; Washington, 1,009; Wisconsin, 494.

Total: 34,043

**Jacob S. Coxey (Farmer Labor)**

Colorado, 469 votes; Iowa, 1,094; Michigan, 137; Minnesota, 5,731.

Total: 7,431

**John Zahnd (National)**

Indiana, 1,645 votes.

**James R. Cox (Jobless)**

Pennsylvania, 725 votes; Virginia, 15.

Total: 740.

**Jacksonian**

Texas, 104\* votes.

**Arizona Progressive Democrat**

Arizona, 9 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 127 votes; Florida, 691; Iowa, 4; Louisiana, 533; Massachusetts, 71; Pennsylvania, 53; Texas, 34; Vermont, 2; Wisconsin, 13.

Total: 1,528

**1936 Election****Earl Browder (Communist)**

Alabama, 678 votes; Arkansas, 167; California, 10,877; Colorado, 497; Connecticut, 1,193; Delaware, 51; Illinois, 801; Indiana, 1,090; Iowa, 506; Kentucky, 207; Maine, 257; Maryland, 915; Massachusetts, 2,930; Michigan, 3,384; Minnesota, 2,574; Missouri, 417; Montana, 385; New Hampshire, 193; New Jersey, 1,639; New Mexico, 43; New York, 35,609; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 360; Ohio, 5,251; Oregon, 104; Pennsylvania, 4,060; Rhode Island, 411; Tennessee, 319\*; Texas, 253\*; Utah, 280; Vermont, 405; Virginia, 98; Washington, 1,907; Wisconsin, 2,197; Wyoming, 91.

Total: 80,160

**D. Leigh Colvin (Prohibition)**

Alabama, 719 votes; Arizona, 384; California, 12,917; Georgia, 660; Illinois, 3,439; Iowa, 1,182; Kentucky, 939; Maine, 334; Massachusetts, 1,032; Michigan, 579; Missouri, 908; Montana, 224; New Jersey, 926; New Mexico, 61; North Dakota, 197; Oklahoma, 1,328; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 6,691; Tennessee, 632\*; Texas, 514\*; Utah, 43; Virginia, 594; Washington, 1,041; West Virginia, 1,173; Wisconsin, 1,071; Wyoming, 75.

Total: 37,667

**John W. Aiken (Socialist Labor)**

Colorado, 344 votes; Connecticut, 1,228; Illinois, 1,921; Iowa, 252; Kentucky, 294; Maine, 129; Maryland, 1,305; Massachusetts, 1,305; Michigan, 600; Minnesota, 961; Missouri, 292; New Jersey, 362; Ohio, 28; Oregon, 500; Pennsylvania, 1,424; Rhode Island, 929; Virginia, 36; Washington, 362; Wisconsin, 557.

Total: 12,829

**Independent Republicans**

Delaware, 3,222\* votes.

**William Dudley Pelley (Christian)**

Washington, 1,598 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 490 votes; Florida, 71; Iowa, 4; Louisiana, 93; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 5; North Carolina, 6; Ohio, 7; Oregon, 108; Vermont, 137.

Total: 824

**1940 Election****Earl Browder (Communist)**

Alabama, 509 votes; California, 13,586; Colorado, 378; Connecticut, 1,091; Idaho, 276; Iowa, 1,524; Maine, 411; Maryland, 1,274; Massachusetts, 3,806; Michigan, 2,834; Minnesota, 2,711; Montana, 489; New Jersey, 6,508; Oregon, 191; Pennsylvania, 4,519; Rhode Island, 243; Texas, 212\*; Utah, 191; Vermont, 411; Virginia, 72; Washington, 2,626; Wisconsin, 2,394.

Total: 46,256



**John W. Aiken (Socialist Labor)**

Connecticut, 971 votes; Indiana, 706; Iowa, 452; Maryland, 657; Massachusetts, 1,492; Michigan, 795; Minnesota, 2,553; Missouri, 209; New Jersey, 455; Oregon, 2,487; Pennsylvania, 1,518; Virginia, 48; Washington, 667; Wisconsin, 1,882.

Total: 14,892

**Alfred Knutson (Independent)**

North Dakota, 545 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 262 votes; Florida, 148; Georgia, 14; Illinois, 657; Louisiana, 108; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 4; Oregon, 40; Pennsylvania, 827; Vermont, 11.

Total: 2,083

**1944 Election****Edward A. Teichert (Socialist Labor)**

California, 180 votes; Connecticut, 1,220; Illinois, 9,677; Iowa, 193; Kentucky, 329; Maine, 335; Massachusetts, 2,780; Michigan, 1,264; Minnesota, 3,176; Missouri, 220; New Jersey, 6,939; New York, 14,352; Pennsylvania, 1,789; Virginia, 90; Washington, 1,645; Wisconsin, 1,002.

Total: 45,191

**Gerald L. K. Smith (America First)**

Michigan, 1,530 votes; Texas, 250.

Total: 1,780

**Texas Regulars**

Texas, 135,444 votes.

**Southern Democrat**

South Carolina, 7,799 votes.

**Independent Democrat**

Georgia, 3,373\* votes.

**Republican (Tobert faction)**

South Carolina, 63\* votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 1,881 votes; Florida, 211; Louisiana, 69; Massachusetts, 266; Michigan, 6; Vermont, 14.

Total: 2,447

**1948 Election****Norman M. Thomas (Socialist)**

Arkansas, 1,037 votes; California, 3,459; Colorado, 1,678; Connecticut, 6,964; Delaware, 250; Georgia, 3; Idaho, 332; Illinois, 11,522; Indiana, 2,179; Iowa, 1,829; Kansas, 2,807; Kentucky, 1,284; Maine, 547; Maryland, 2,941; Michigan, 6,063; Minnesota, 4,646; Missouri, 2,222; Montana, 695; New Hampshire, 86; New Jersey, 10,521; New Mexico, 83; New York, 40,879; North Dakota, 1,000; Oregon, 5,051; Pennsylvania, 11,325; Rhode Island, 429; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1,288; Texas, 874\*; Vermont, 585; Virginia, 726; Washington, 3,534; Wisconsin, 12,547; Wyoming, 137.

Total: 139,524

**Claude A. Watson (Prohibition)**

Alabama, 1,085 votes; Arizona, 786; Arkansas, 1; California, 16,926; Delaware, 343; Georgia, 732; Idaho, 628; Illinois, 11,959; Indiana, 14,711; Iowa, 3,382; Kansas, 6,468; Kentucky, 1,245; Massachusetts, 1,663; Michigan, 13,052; Montana, 429; New Jersey, 10,593; New Mexico, 127; Pennsylvania, 10,538; Texas, 2,758\*; Washington, 6,117.

Total: 103,543

**Edward A. Teichert (Socialist Labor)**

Arizona, 121 votes; California, 195; Colorado, 214; Connecticut, 1,184; Delaware, 29; Illinois, 3,118; Indiana, 763; Iowa, 4,274; Kentucky, 185; Maine, 206; Massachusetts, 5,535; Michigan, 1,263; Minnesota,

2,525; New Hampshire, 83; New Jersey, 3,354; New Mexico, 49; New York, 2,729; Pennsylvania, 1,461; Rhode Island, 131; Virginia, 234; Washington, 1,133; Wisconsin, 399; Wyoming, 56.

Total: 29,241

**Farrell Dobbs (Socialist Workers)**

California, 133 votes; Colorado, 228; Connecticut, 606; Iowa, 256; Michigan, 672; Minnesota, 606; New Jersey, 5,825; New York, 2,675; Pennsylvania, 2,133; Utah, 74; Washington, 103; Wisconsin, 303.

Total: 13,614

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 813 votes; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1,629; Louisiana, 10; Massachusetts, 633; Michigan, 1; Missouri, 54; Nebraska, 1; New York, 128; Pennsylvania, 107; Vermont, 35.

Total: 3,412

**1952 Election****Eric Hass (Socialist Labor)**

Arkansas, 1 vote; California, 273; Colorado, 352; Connecticut, 535; Delaware, 242; Illinois, 9,363; Indiana, 840; Iowa, 139; Kentucky, 893; Maine, 156; Massachusetts, 1,957; Michigan, 1,495; Minnesota, 2,383; Missouri, 169; New Jersey, 5,815; New Mexico, 35; New York, 1,560; Pennsylvania, 1,377; Rhode Island, 83; Virginia, 1,160; Washington, 633; Wisconsin, 770; Wyoming, 36.

Total: 30,267

**Darlington Hoopes (Socialist)**

California, 206 votes; Colorado, 365; Connecticut, 2,244; Delaware, 20; Iowa, 219; Kansas, 530; Maine, 138; Missouri, 227; Montana, 159; New Jersey, 8,593; New York, 2,664; Pennsylvania, 2,698; Vermont, 185; Virginia, 504; Washington, 254; Wisconsin, 1,157; Wyoming, 40.

Total: 20,203

**Douglas MacArthur (Constitution)<sup>4</sup>**

Arkansas, 458 votes; California, 3,504; Colorado, 2,181; Missouri, 535; New Mexico, 220; North Dakota, 1,075; Tennessee, 379; Texas, 1,563; Washington, 7,290.

Total: 17,205

**Farrell Dobbs (Socialist Workers)**

Michigan, 655 votes; Minnesota, 618; New Jersey, 3,850; New York, 2,212; Pennsylvania, 1,508; Washington, 119; Wisconsin, 1,350.

Total: 10,312

**Henry Krajewski (Poor Man's)**

New Jersey, 4,203 votes.

**Independent Republican**

South Carolina, 158,289\* votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 3,249 votes; Connecticut, 5; Florida, 351; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 23; Illinois, 448; Iowa, 29; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 69; Michigan, 3; New York, 178; Pennsylvania, 155; Vermont, 18.

Total: 4,530

**1956 Election****Enoch A. Holtwick (Prohibition)**

California, 11,119 votes; Delaware, 400; Indiana, 6,554; Kansas, 3,048; Kentucky, 2,145; Massachusetts, 1,205; Michigan, 6,923; New Jersey, 9,147; New Mexico, 607; Tennessee, 789.

Total: 41,937

**Farrell Dobbs (Socialist Workers)**

California, 96 votes; Minnesota, 1,098; New Jersey, 4,004; Pennsylvania, 2,035; Wisconsin, 564.

Total: 7,797

**Harry F. Byrd (States' Rights)**

Kentucky, 2,657 votes.

**Darlington Hoopes (Socialist)**

California, 123 votes; Colorado, 531; Iowa, 192; New York, 82; Virginia, 444; Wisconsin, 754.

Total: 2,126

**Henry Krajewski (American Third Party)**

New Jersey, 1,829 votes.

**Gerald L.K. Smith (Christian Nationalist)**

California, 8 votes.

**Independent Electors**

Alabama, 20,323 votes; Louisiana, 44,520; Mississippi, 42,966; South Carolina, 88,509.

Total: 196,318

**Scattered write-ins**

California, 819 votes; Connecticut, 205; Florida, 1,542; Georgia, 93; Idaho, 16; Illinois, 56; Maryland, 476; Massachusetts, 341; New York, 1,262; Oregon, 535; Vermont, 39.

Total: 5,384

**1960 Election****Rutherford L. Decker (Prohibition)**

Alabama, 2,106 votes; California, 21,706; Delaware, 284; Indiana, 6,746; Kansas, 4,138; Massachusetts, 1,633; Michigan, 2,029; Montana, 456; New Mexico, 777; Tennessee, 2,458; Texas, 3,870.

Total: 46,203

**Orval E. Faubus (National States' Rights)**

Alabama, 4,367 votes; Arkansas, 28,952; Delaware, 354; Tennessee, 11,296.

Total: 44,977

**Farrell Dobbs (Socialist Workers)**

Colorado, 562 votes; Iowa, 634; Michigan, 4,347; Minnesota, 3,077; Montana, 391; New Jersey, 11,402; New York, 14,319; North Dakota, 158; Pennsylvania, 2,678; Utah, 100; Washington, 705; Wisconsin, 1,792.

Total: 40,165

**Charles L. Sullivan (Constitutional)**

Texas, 18,162 votes.

**J. Bracken Lee (Conservative)**

New Jersey, 8,708 votes.

**C. Benton Coiner (Virginia Conservative)**

Virginia, 4,204 votes.

**Lar Daly (Tax Cut)**

Michigan, 1,767 votes.

**Clennon King (Independent Afro-American Unity)**

Alabama, 1,485 votes.

**Merritt B. Curtis (Constitution)**

Washington, 1,401 votes.

**Independent Electors**

Louisiana, 169,572 votes; Michigan, 539.

Total: 170,111

**Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 236 votes; Connecticut, 15; Georgia, 239; Illinois, 15; Maryland, 3; Massachusetts, 31; Oregon, 959; Pennsylvania, 440; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 175; Vermont, 7.

Total: 2,378

**1964 Election****E. Harold Munn (Prohibition)**

California, 305 votes; Colorado, 1,356; Delaware, 425; Indiana, 8,266; Iowa, 1,902; Kansas, 5,393; Massachusetts, 3,735; Michigan, 669; Montana, 499; New Mexico, 543; North Dakota, 174.

Total: 23,267

**John Kasper (National States' Rights)**

Arkansas, 2,965 votes; Kentucky, 3,469; Montana, 519.

Total: 6,953

**Joseph B. Lightburn (Constitution)**

Texas, 5,060 votes.

**James Hensley (Universal Party)**

California, 19 votes.

**Unpledged Democrat**

Alabama, 210,732 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 1 vote; California, 5,410; Connecticut, 1,313; Georgia, 195; Illinois, 62; Iowa, 118; Maryland, 50; Massachusetts, 159; Michigan, 145; New York, 268; Oregon, 2,509; Pennsylvania, 2,531; Rhode Island, 13; South Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 34; Vermont, 20.

Total: 12,868

**1968 Election****Dick Gregory (Freedom and Peace)**

California, 3,230 votes; Colorado, 1,393; Indiana, 36; New Jersey, 8,084; New York, 24,517; Ohio, 372; Pennsylvania, 7,821; Virginia, 1,680.

Total: 47,133

**Fred Halstead (Socialist Workers)**

Arizona, 85 votes; Colorado, 235; Indiana, 1,293; Iowa, 3,377; Kentucky, 2,843; Michigan, 4,099; Minnesota, 807; Montana, 457; New Hampshire, 104; New Jersey, 8,667; New Mexico, 252; New York, 11,851; North Dakota, 128; Ohio, 69; Pennsylvania, 4,862; Rhode Island, 383; Utah, 89; Vermont, 295; Washington, 270; Wisconsin, 1,222.

Total: 41,388

**Eldridge Cleaver (Peace and Freedom)**

Arizona, 217 votes; California, 27,707; Iowa, 1,332; Michigan, 4,585; Minnesota, 933; Utah, 180; Washington, 1,609.

Total: 36,563

**Eugene J. McCarthy**

Arizona, 2,751 votes; California, 20,721; Minnesota, 584; Oregon, 1,496.

Total: 25,552

**E. Harold Munn (Prohibition)**

Alabama, 4,022 votes; California, 59; Colorado, 275; Indiana, 4,616; Iowa, 362; Kansas, 2,192; Massachusetts, 2,369; Michigan, 60; Montana, 510; North Dakota, 38; Ohio, 19; Virginia, 601.

Total: 15,123

**Ventura Chavez (People's Constitution)**

New Mexico, 1,519 votes.

**Charlene Mitchell (Communist)**

California, 260 votes; Minnesota, 415; Ohio, 23; Washington, 377.

Total: 1,075

**James Hensley (Universal)**

Iowa, 142 votes.

**Richard K. Troxell (Constitution)**

North Dakota, 34 votes.

**Kent M. Soeters (Berkeley Defense Group)**

California, 17 votes.

**American Independent Democrat**

Alabama, 10,960 votes.

**New Party**

New Hampshire, 421 votes; Vermont, 579.

Total: 1,000

**New Reform**

Montana, 470 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 13 votes; Colorado, 948; Connecticut, 1,300; Georgia, 165; Illinois, 325; Iowa, 250; Massachusetts, 53; Michigan, 29; Minnesota, 170; New Hampshire, 108; New Mexico, 69; New York, 1,622; Oregon, 1,144; Pennsylvania, 2,264; Rhode Island, 62; Texas, 299; Vermont, 29; Wisconsin, 2,342.

Total: 11,192

**1972 Election****Louis Fisher (Socialist Labor)**

California, 197 votes; Colorado, 4,361; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 12,344; Indiana, 1,688; Iowa, 195; Massachusetts, 129; Michigan, 2,437; Minnesota, 4,261; New Jersey, 4,544; New York, 4,530; Ohio, 7,107; Virginia, 9,918; Washington, 1,102; Wisconsin, 998.

Total: 53,814

**Linda Jenness (Socialist Workers)**

Arizona, 366 votes; California, 574; Colorado, 666; District of Columbia, 316; Idaho, 397; Iowa, 488; Kentucky, 685; Louisiana, 14,398; Massachusetts, 10,600; Michigan, 1,603; Minnesota, 940; Mississippi, 2,458; New Hampshire, 368; New Jersey, 2,233; New Mexico, 474; North Dakota, 288; Pennsylvania, 4,639; Rhode Island, 729; South Dakota, 994; Texas, 8,664; Vermont, 296; Washington, 623.

Total: 52,799

**Gus Hall (Communist)**

California, 373 votes; Colorado, 432; District of Columbia, 252; Illinois, 4,541; Iowa, 272; Kentucky, 464; Massachusetts, 46; Michigan, 1,210; Minnesota, 662; New Jersey, 1,263; New York, 5,641; North Dakota, 87; Ohio, 6,437; Pennsylvania, 2,686; Washington, 566; Wisconsin, 663.

Total: 25,595

**Evelyn Reed (Socialist Workers)**

Indiana, 5,575 votes; New York, 7,797; Wisconsin, 506.

Total: 13,878

**E. Harold Munn (Prohibition)**

Alabama, 8,559 votes; California, 53; Colorado, 467; Delaware, 238; Kansas, 4,188.

Total: 13,505

**John Hospers (Libertarian)**

California, 980 votes; Colorado, 1,111; Massachusetts, 43; Rhode Island, 2; Washington, 1,537.

Total: 3,673

**John V. Mahalchik (America First)**

New Jersey, 1,743 votes.

**Gabriel Green (Universal)**

California, 21 votes; Iowa, 199.

Total: 220

**Scattered write-ins**

Colorado, 6 votes; Connecticut, 777; Florida, 7,407; Georgia, 2,932; Illinois, 2,229; Iowa, 321; Massachusetts, 342; Minnesota, 962; Missouri, 4,804; New Hampshire, 142; New Mexico, 310; New York, 4,089; Ohio, 460; Oregon, 2,289; Pennsylvania, 2,716; Rhode Island, 19; South Carolina, 17; Tennessee, 369; Texas, 3,393; Vermont, 318; Wisconsin, 893.

Total: 34,795

**1976 Election****Lester Maddox (American Independent)**

Alabama, 9,198 votes; Arizona, 85; California, 51,098; Connecticut, 7,101; Georgia, 1,071; Idaho, 5,935; Kansas, 2,118; Kentucky, 2,328; Louisiana, 10,058; Maine, 8; Maryland, 171; Mississippi, 4,861; Nebraska,

3,380; Nevada, 1,497; New Jersey, 7,716; New Mexico, 31; New York, 97; North Dakota, 269; Ohio, 15,529; Pennsylvania, 25,344; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1,950; Tennessee, 2,303; Texas, 41; Utah, 1,162; Washington, 8,585; West Virginia, 12; Wisconsin, 8,552; Wyoming, 30.

Total: 170,531

**Thomas J. Anderson (American)**

Alabama, 70 votes; Arizona, 564; Arkansas, 389; California, 4,565; Colorado, 397; Connecticut, 155; Delaware, 645; Florida, 21,325; Georgia, 1,168; Idaho, 493; Illinois, 387; Indiana, 14,048; Iowa, 3,040; Kansas, 4,724; Kentucky, 8,308; Maine, 28; Maryland, 321; Massachusetts, 7,555; Minnesota, 13,592; Mississippi, 6,678; Montana, 5,772; New Mexico, 106; New York, 451; North Carolina, 5,607; North Dakota, 3,796; Oregon, 1,035; Rhode Island, 24; South Carolina, 2,996; Tennessee, 5,769; Texas, 11,442; Utah, 13,284; Virginia, 16,686; Washington, 5,046; West Virginia, 17; Wyoming, 290.

Total: 160,773

**Peter Camejo (Socialist Workers)**

Alabama, 1 vote; Arizona, 928; California, 17,259; Colorado, 1,126; Connecticut, 42; District of Columbia, 545; Georgia, 43; Idaho, 14; Illinois, 3,615; Indiana, 5,695; Iowa, 267; Kentucky, 350; Louisiana, 2,240; Maine, 1; Maryland, 261; Massachusetts, 8,138; Michigan, 1,804; Minnesota, 4,149; Mississippi, 2,805; New Hampshire, 161; New Jersey, 1,184; New Mexico, 2,462; New York, 6,996; North Dakota, 43; Ohio, 4,717; Pennsylvania, 3,009; Rhode Island, 462; South Carolina, 8; South Dakota, 168; Texas, 1,723; Utah, 268; Vermont, 430; Virginia, 17,802; Washington, 905; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 1,691.

Total: 91,314

**Gus Hall (Communist)**

Alabama, 1,954 votes; California, 12,766; Colorado, 403; Connecticut, 186; District of Columbia, 219; Georgia, 3; Idaho, 5; Illinois, 9,250; Iowa, 554; Kentucky, 426; Louisiana, 7,417; Maine, 14; Maryland, 68; Minnesota, 1,092; New Jersey, 1,662; New Mexico, 19; New York, 10,270; North Dakota, 84; Ohio, 7,817; Pennsylvania, 1,891; Rhode Island, 334; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 318; Tennessee, 547; Utah, 121; Washington, 817; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 749.

Total: 58,992

**Margaret Wright (People's Party)**

California, 41,731 votes; Connecticut, 1; Idaho, 1; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 33; Michigan, 3,504; Minnesota, 635; New Jersey, 1,044; Washington, 1,124; Wisconsin, 943.

Total: 49,024

**Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. (U.S. Labor)**

Alabama, 1 vote; Colorado, 567; Connecticut, 1,789; Delaware, 136; District of Columbia, 157; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 739; Illinois, 2,018; Indiana, 1,947; Iowa, 241; Kentucky, 510; Maryland, 21; Massachusetts, 4,922; Michigan, 1,366; Minnesota, 543; New Hampshire, 186; New Jersey, 1,650; New Mexico, 1; New York, 5,413; North Carolina, 755; North Dakota, 142; Ohio, 4,335; Pennsylvania, 2,744; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 512; Vermont, 196; Virginia, 7,508; Washington, 903; Wisconsin, 738.

Total: 40,043

**Benjamin C. Bubar (Prohibition)**

Alabama, 6,669 votes; California, 34; Colorado, 2,882; Delaware, 103; Kansas, 1,403; Maine, 3,495; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 14; New Jersey, 554; New Mexico, 211; North Dakota, 63; Ohio, 62; Tennessee, 442.

Total: 15,934

**Jules Levin (Socialist Labor)**

California, 222 votes; Colorado, 14; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 86; Florida, 19; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 2,422; Iowa, 167; Maine, 1; Maryland, 7; Massachusetts, 19; Michigan, 1,148; Minnesota, 370; New Hampshire, 66; New Jersey, 3,686; New York, 28; Ohio, 68; Rhode Island, 188; Washington, 713; Wisconsin, 389.

Total: 9,616

**Frank P. Zeidler (Socialist)**

Connecticut, 5 votes; Florida, 8; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 2; Iowa, 234; Maryland, 16; Minnesota, 354; New Jersey, 469; New Mexico, 240; New York, 14; North Dakota, 38; Washington, 358; Wisconsin, 4,298.

Total: 6,038

**Ernest L. Miller (Restoration)**

California, 26 votes; Colorado, 6; Florida, 2; Georgia, 3; Maryland, 8; Tennessee, 316.

Total: 361

**Frank Taylor (United American)**

Arizona, 22 votes; California, 14.

Total: 36

**Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 137 votes; Alaska, 1,176; California, 74; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 1,122; District of Columbia, 1,944, 1.2; Georgia, 847; Idaho, 1,430; Illinois, 1,662; Iowa, 506; Maine, 185; Maryland, 1,945; Massachusetts, 1,354; Michigan, 2,160; Minnesota, 342; Missouri, 3,741; Nevada, 5,108 (none of the above), 2.5; New Hampshire, 604; New Mexico, 501; New York, 4,052; North Carolina, 228; Oregon, 6,107; Pennsylvania, 2,934; Rhode Island, 82; South Carolina, 328; Tennessee, 229; Texas, 2,752; Vermont, 99; West Virginia, 125; Wisconsin, 2,839; Wyoming, 354.

Total: 44,969

**1980 Election****Barry Commoner (Citizens)**

Alabama, 517 votes; Arizona, 551; Arkansas, 2,345; California, 61,063; Colorado, 5,614; Connecticut, 6,130; Delaware, 103; District of Columbia, 1,840; Georgia, 104; Hawaii, 1,548; Illinois, 10,692; Indiana, 4,852; Iowa, 2,273; Kentucky, 1,304; Louisiana, 1,584; Maine, 4,394; Massachusetts, 2,056; Michigan, 11,930; Minnesota, 8,407; Missouri, 573; New Hampshire, 1,320; New Jersey, 8,203; New Mexico, 2,202; New York, 23,186; North Carolina, 2,287; North Dakota, 429; Ohio, 8,564; Oregon, 13,642; Pennsylvania, 10,430; Rhode Island, 67; Tennessee, 1,112; Texas, 453; Utah, 1,009; Vermont, 2,316; Virginia, 14,024; Washington, 9,403; Wisconsin, 7,767.

Total: 234,294

**Gus Hall (Communist)**

Alabama, 1,629 votes; Arizona, 25; Arkansas, 1,244; California, 847; Colorado, 487; Delaware, 13; District of Columbia, 371; Florida, 123; Hawaii, 458; Illinois, 9,711; Indiana, 702; Iowa, 298; Kansas, 967; Kentucky, 348; Maine, 591; Michigan, 3,262; Minnesota, 1,184; Missouri, 26; New Hampshire, 129; New Jersey, 2,555; New York, 7,414; North Dakota, 93; Pennsylvania, 5,184; Rhode Island, 218; Tennessee, 503; Texas, 49; Utah, 139; Vermont, 118; Washington, 834; Wisconsin, 772.

Total: 45,023

**John R. Rarick (American Independent)**

Alabama, 15,010 votes; California, 9,856; Idaho, 1,057; Kansas, 789; Louisiana, 10,333; Michigan, 5; South Carolina, 2,177; Utah, 522; Wisconsin, 1,519.

Total: 41,268

**Clifton DeBerry (Socialist Workers)**

Alabama, 1,303 votes; Arizona, 1,100; District of Columbia, 173; Florida, 41; Illinois, 1,302; Indiana, 610; Iowa, 244; Louisiana, 783; Massachusetts, 3,735\*; Minnesota, 711; Missouri, 1,515; New Hampshire, 71; New York, 2,068; North Carolina, 416; North Dakota, 89; Pennsylvania, 20,291; Rhode Island, 90; Tennessee, 490; Utah, 124; Vermont, 75; Virginia, 1,986; Washington, 1,137.

Total: 37,329

**Ellen McCormack (Right to Life)**

Delaware, 3 votes; Kentucky, 4,233; Missouri, 5; New Jersey, 3,927; New York, 24,159; Rhode Island, 1.

Total: 32,327

**Maureen Smith (Peace and Freedom)**

California, 18,116 votes.

**Deirdre Griswold (Workers World)**

California, 15 votes; Delaware, 3; District of Columbia, 52; Florida, 8; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 2,257; Massachusetts, 19; Michigan, 30; Minnesota, 698; Mississippi, 2,402; New Hampshire, 76; New Jersey, 1,288; Ohio, 3,790; Rhode Island, 77; Tennessee, 400; Texas, 11; Washington, 341; Wisconsin, 414.

Total: 13,300

**Benjamin C. Bubar (Statesman)**

Alabama, 1,743 votes; Arkansas, 1,350; California, 36; Colorado, 1,180; Delaware, 6; Iowa, 150; Kansas, 821; Massachusetts, 34; Michigan, 9; New Mexico, 1,281; North Dakota, 54; Ohio, 27; Tennessee, 521.

Total: 7,212

**David McReynolds (Socialist)**

Alabama, 1,006 votes; Florida, 116; Iowa, 534; Massachusetts, 62; Minnesota, 536; New Jersey, 1,973; North Dakota, 82; Rhode Island, 170; Tennessee, 519; Vermont, 136; Washington, 956; Wisconsin, 808.

Total: 6,898

**Percy L. Greaves (American)**

California, 87 votes; Delaware, 400; Indiana, 4,750; Iowa, 189; Michigan, 21; North Dakota, 235; Utah, 965.

Total: 6,647

**Andrew Pulley (Socialist Workers)**

California, 231 votes; Colorado, 520; Delaware, 4; Georgia, 4; Kentucky, 393; Mississippi, 2,347; New Jersey, 2,198; New Mexico, 325; South Dakota, 250.

Total: 6,272

**Richard Congress (Socialist Workers)**

Ohio, 4,029 votes.

**Kurt Lynen (Middle Class)**

New Jersey, 3,694 votes.

**Bill Gahres (Down With Lawyers)**

New Jersey, 1,718 votes.

**Frank W. Shelton (American)**

Kansas, 1,555 votes.

**Martin E. Wendelken (Independent)**

New Jersey, 923 votes.

**Harley McLain (Natural Peoples League)**

North Dakota, 296 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Alaska, 857 votes; California, 1,242; Connecticut, 836; Delaware, 101; District of Columbia, 690; Georgia, 112; Illinois, 604; Iowa, 519; Maine, 84; Massachusetts, 2,382; Michigan, 891; Minnesota, 6,139 (American Party, with no candidate specified); Missouri, 604; Nevada, 4,193 (none of the above); New Hampshire, 68; New Mexico, 734; New York, 1,064; Oregon, 1,713; Rhode Island, 37; South Carolina, 376; Tennessee, 152; Vermont, 413; Wisconsin, 1,337.

Total: 23,517

**1984 Election****Sonia Johnson (Citizens)**

Arizona, 18 votes; Arkansas, 960; California, 26,297; Colorado, 23; Connecticut, 14; Delaware, 121; Florida, 58; Georgia, 4; Illinois, 2,716; Kentucky, 599; Louisiana, 9,502; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 1,191; Minnesota, 1,219; Missouri, 2; New Jersey, 1,247; New Mexico, 455; North Dakota, 368; Pennsylvania, 21,628; Rhode Island, 240; Tennessee, 978; Texas, 87; Utah, 844; Vermont, 264; Washington, 1,891; Wisconsin, 1,456.

Total: 72,200



**Bob Richards (Populist)**

Alabama, 1,401 votes; Arkansas, 1,461; California, 39,265; Georgia, 95; Idaho, 2,288; Kansas, 3,564; Louisiana, 1,310; Minnesota, 2,377; Mississippi, 641; North Dakota, 1,077; Rhode Island, 10; Tennessee, 1,763; Washington, 5,724; West Virginia, 996; Wisconsin, 3,864.

Total: 66,336

**Dennis L. Serrette (Independent Alliance)**

Alabama, 659 votes; Arkansas, 1,291; California, 16; Colorado, 978; Connecticut, 1,374; Delaware, 68; District of Columbia, 165; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 2,386; Iowa, 463; Kansas, 2,544; Kentucky, 365; Louisiana, 533; Maine, 755; Maryland, 656; Massachusetts, 7,998; Michigan, 665; Minnesota, 232; Mississippi, 356; Nebraska, 1,025; New Hampshire, 305; New Jersey, 2,293; New Mexico, 155; New York, 3,200; North Dakota, 152; Ohio, 12,090; Rhode Island, 49; South Carolina, 682; South Dakota, 1,150; Tennessee, 524; Texas, 41;

Utah, 220; Vermont, 323; Washington, 1,654; West Virginia, 493; Wisconsin, 1,006.

Total: 46,868

**Gus Hall (Communist)**

Alabama, 4,671 votes; Arkansas, 1,499; Connecticut, 4,826; District of Columbia, 257; Georgia, 1; Hawaii, 821; Illinois, 4,672; Iowa, 286; Kentucky, 328; Maine, 1,292; Maryland, 898; Michigan, 1,048; Minnesota, 630; New Jersey, 1,564; New York, 4,226; North Dakota, 169; Ohio, 4,438; Pennsylvania, 1,780; Rhode Island, 75; Tennessee, 1,036; Texas, 126; Utah, 184; Vermont, 115; Washington, 814; Wisconsin, 596.

Total: 36,386

**Mel Mason (Socialist Workers)**

Alabama, 730 votes; Colorado, 810; District of Columbia, 127; Florida, 7; Georgia, 10; Illinois, 2,132; Iowa, 313; Kentucky, 3,129; Louisiana, 1,164; Michigan, 1,049; Minnesota, 3,180; Mississippi, 1,032; Missouri, 8; Nebraska, 1,066; New Jersey, 1,264; New Mexico, 224; North Carolina, 799; North Dakota, 239; Ohio, 4,344; Rhode Island, 61; South Dakota, 337; Tennessee, 715; Utah, 142; Vermont, 127; Washington, 608; West Virginia, 645; Wisconsin, 444.

Total: 24,706

**Larry Holmes (Workers World)**

District of Columbia, 107 votes; Georgia, 2; Maryland, 745; Michigan, 1,416; Mississippi, 1,169; New Jersey, 8,404; New York, 2,226; Washington, 641; Wisconsin, 619.

Total: 15,329

**Delmar Dennis (American)**

Delaware, 269 votes; Georgia, 4; Indiana, 7,617; Kentucky, 428; Missouri, 1; South Carolina, 3,490; Tennessee, 7; Utah, 1,345.

Total: 13,161

**Ed Winn (Workers League)**

Arizona, 3 votes; Illinois, 2,632; Michigan, 561; Minnesota, 260; New Jersey, 1,721; Ohio, 3,565; Pennsylvania, 2,059.

Total: 10,801

**Earl F. Dodge (Prohibition)**

Arkansas, 842 votes; Colorado, 858; Kansas, 2,109; Massachusetts, 3; New Mexico, 206; North Dakota, 220; Ohio, 4.

Total: 4,242

**Gavrielle Holmes (Workers World)**

Ohio, 2,565 votes; Rhode Island, 91.

Total: 2,656

**John B. Anderson (National Unity Party of Kentucky)**

Georgia, 3 votes; Kentucky, 1,479; Tennessee, 4.

Total: 1,486

**Gerald Baker (Big Deal)**

Iowa, 892 votes.

**Arthur J. Lowery (United Sovereign Citizens)**

Arkansas, 822 votes; Georgia, 3.

Total: 825

**Scattered write-ins**

Alaska, 843 votes; Arizona, 21; California, 366; Connecticut, 8; District of Columbia, 809; Florida, 32; Georgia, 460; Illinois, 862; Iowa, 1,051; Maine, 82; Massachusetts, 892; Michigan, 602; Minnesota, 723; Montana, 1; Nevada, 3,950 (none of the above); New Hampshire, 113; New Mexico, 1; New York, 837; Ohio, 34; Oregon, 4,348; Rhode Island, 3; Tennessee, 117; Vermont, 712; Wisconsin, 706.

Total: 17,573

**1988 Election****David E. Duke (Populist)**

Arizona, 113 votes; Arkansas, 5,146; California, 483; Colorado, 139; Florida, 249; Iowa, 755; Kentucky, 4,494; Louisiana, 18,612; Michigan, 60; Minnesota, 1,529; Mississippi, 4,232; Missouri, 44; New Jersey, 2,446; Oregon, 90; Pennsylvania, 3,444; Rhode Island, 159; Tennessee, 1,807; Vermont, 189; Wisconsin, 3,056.

Total: 47,047

**Eugene J. McCarthy (Consumer)**

Arizona, 159 votes; California, 234; Michigan, 2,497; Minnesota, 5,403; New Jersey, 3,454; Pennsylvania, 19,158.

Total: 30,905

**James C. Griffin (American Independent)**

California, 27,818 votes.

**Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. (National Economic Recovery)**

Alaska, 816 votes; Hawaii, 470; Iowa, 3,526; Louisiana, 1,958; Minnesota, 1,702; North Dakota, 905; Ohio, 7,733; Tennessee, 873; Utah, 427; Vermont, 275; Washington, 4,412; Wisconsin, 2,302; District of Columbia, 163.

Total: 25,562

**William A. Marra (Right to Life)**

Connecticut, 7 votes; New York, 20,497.

Total: 20,504

**Ed Winn (Workers League)**

Alabama, 461 votes; Illinois, 7,021; Iowa, 235; Michigan, 1,958; Minnesota, 489; New Jersey, 691; New York, 10; Ohio, 5,432; Pennsylvania, 2,188; District of Columbia, 208.

Total: 18,693

**James Warren (Socialist Workers)**

Alabama, 656 votes; Iowa, 205; Michigan, 819; Minnesota, 2,155; New Jersey, 2,298; New Mexico, 344; New York, 3,287 0.1; North Dakota, 347; Rhode Island, 130; South Dakota, 226; Tennessee, 718; Texas, 110; Utah, 209; Vermont, 113; Washington, 1,290; Wisconsin, 2,574; District of Columbia, 123.

Total: 15,604

**Herbert Lewin (Peace and Freedom)**

California, 58 votes; New Jersey, 9,953; Rhode Island, 195; Vermont, 164.

Total: 10,370

**Earl F. Dodge (Prohibition)**

Arkansas, 1,319 votes; Colorado, 4,604; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 5; New Mexico, 249; Tennessee, 1,807.

Total: 8,002

**Larry Holmes (Workers World)**

California, 11 votes; Michigan, 804; New Jersey, 1,020; New Mexico, 258; New York, 4,179; Ohio, 134; Washington, 1,440.

Total: 7,846

**Willa Kenoyer (Socialist)**

Florida, 14 votes; Iowa, 334; Massachusetts, 15; New Jersey, 2,587; New York, 3; Rhode Island, 96; Tennessee, 358; Texas, 62; Utah, 129; Vermont, 142; District of Columbia, 142.

Total: 3,882



**Delmar Dennis (American)**

Arizona, 18 votes; Minnesota, 1,298; Missouri, 1; Utah, 2,158.

Total: 3,475

**Jack E. Herer (Grassroots)**

Minnesota, 1,949 votes.

**Louie G. Youngkeit (Independent)**

Utah, 372 votes.

**John G. Martin (Third World Assembly)**

District of Columbia, 236 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 506 votes; Alaska, 957; California, 25; Florida, 13; Georgia, 15; Iowa, 1,613; Maine, 230; Maryland, 24; Massachusetts, 2,910; Michigan, 902; Minnesota, 3,614; Missouri, 6; Nevada, 6,934 (none of the above); New Hampshire, 549; New Mexico, 93; Ohio, 216; Oregon, 3,974; Rhode Island, 51; Tennessee, 285; Texas, 98; Vermont, 1,134; Wisconsin, 2,273; District of Columbia, 1,553.

Total: 27,975

**1992 Election****James "Bo" Gritz (Populist)**

Alaska, 1,379 votes; Arizona, 8,141; Arkansas, 819; California, 3,077; Colorado, 274; Connecticut, 72; Delaware, 9; Georgia, 78; Hawaii, 1,452; Idaho, 10,281; Illinois, 3,577; Indiana, 1,467; Iowa, 1,177; Kansas, 79; Kentucky, 47; Louisiana, 18,545; Maryland, 41; Michigan, 168; Minnesota, 3,363; Mississippi, 545; Missouri, 180; Montana, 3,658; Nevada, 2,892; New Jersey, 1,867; New York, 23; Ohio, 4,699; Oregon, 1,470; Rhode Island, 3; Tennessee, 756; Texas, 505; Utah, 28,602; 3.8; Washington, 4,854; West Virginia, 34; Wisconsin, 2,311; Wyoming, 569.

Total: 107,014

**Lenora B. Fulani (New Alliance)**

Alabama, 2,161 votes; Alaska, 330; Arizona, 923; Arkansas, 1,022; Colorado, 1,608; Connecticut, 1,363; Delaware, 1,105; District of Columbia, 1,459; Georgia, 44; Hawaii, 720; Idaho, 613; Illinois, 5,267; Indiana, 2,583; Iowa, 197; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 430; Louisiana, 1,434; Maine, 519; Maryland, 2,786; Massachusetts, 3,172; Michigan, 21; Minnesota, 958; Mississippi, 2,625; Missouri, 17; Montana, 8; Nebraska, 846; Nevada, 483; New Hampshire, 512; New Jersey, 3,513; New Mexico, 369; New York, 11,318; North Carolina, 59; North Dakota, 143; Ohio, 6,413; Oregon, 3,030; Pennsylvania, 4,661; Rhode Island, 1,878; South Carolina, 1,235; South Dakota, 110; Tennessee, 727; Texas, 301; Utah, 414; Vermont, 429; Virginia, 3,192; Washington, 1,776; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 654; Wyoming, 270.

Total: 73,714

**Howard Phillips (U.S. Taxpayers)**

Alaska, 377 votes; Arkansas, 1,437; California, 12,711; Connecticut, 20; Delaware, 2; Georgia, 7; Iowa, 480; Kansas, 55; Kentucky, 989; Louisiana, 1,552; Maine, 464; Maryland, 22; Massachusetts, 2,218; Michigan, 8,263; Minnesota, 733; Mississippi, 1,652; Nevada, 677; New Jersey, 2,670; New Mexico, 620; Rhode Island, 215; South Carolina, 2,680; Tennessee, 579; Texas, 359; Utah, 393; Vermont, 124; Washington, 2,354; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 1,772; Wyoming, 7.

Total: 43,434

**John Hagelin (Natural Law)**

Alabama, 495 votes; Alaska, 433; Arizona, 2,267; Arkansas, 764; California, 836; Colorado, 47; Connecticut, 75; Delaware, 6; District of Columbia, 230; Florida, 214; Hawaii, 416; Idaho, 24; Illinois, 2,751; Indiana, 126; Iowa, 3,079; Kansas, 77; Kentucky, 695; Louisiana, 889; Maryland, 191; Massachusetts, 1,812; Michigan, 2,954; Minnesota, 1,406; Mississippi, 1,140; Missouri, 64; Montana, 20; Nebraska, 714; Nevada, 338; New Hampshire, 292; New Jersey, 1,353; New Mexico, 562; New York, 4,420; North Carolina, 41; North Dakota, 240; Ohio, 3,437; Oregon, 91; Rhode Island, 262; South Dakota, 429; Tennessee, 599; Texas,

217; Utah, 1,319; Vermont, 315; Washington, 2,456; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 1,070; Wyoming, 11.

Total: 39,179

**Ron Daniels (Peace and Freedom)**

California, 18,597 votes; District of Columbia, 1,186; Iowa, 212; Louisiana, 1,663; Maryland, 167; Missouri, 12; New Jersey, 1,996; New York, 385; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 511; Utah, 177; Washington, 1,171; Wisconsin, 1,883.

Total: 27,961

**Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. (Economic Recovery)**

Alabama, 641 votes; Alaska, 469; Arizona, 8; Arkansas, 762; California, 180; Colorado, 20; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 9; District of Columbia, 260; Idaho, 1; Indiana, 14; Iowa, 238; Louisiana, 1,136; Maryland, 18; Massachusetts, 1,027; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 622; Missouri, 13; New Jersey, 2,095; New York, 20; North Dakota, 642; Ohio, 2,446; Rhode Island, 494; Tennessee, 460; Texas, 169; Utah, 1,089; Vermont, 57; Virginia, 11,937; Washington, 855; Wisconsin, 633.

Total: 26,333

**James Warren (Socialist Workers)**

Alabama, 831 votes; California, 115; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 3; District of Columbia, 105; Georgia, 9; Illinois, 1,361; Iowa, 273; Maryland, 25; Minnesota, 990; Missouri, 6; New Jersey, 2,011; New Mexico, 183; New York, 15,472; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 193; Ohio, 32; Tennessee, 277; Utah, 200; Vermont, 82; Washington, 515; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 390.

Total: 23,096

**Drew Bradford (Independent)**

New Jersey, 4,749 votes.

**Jack E. Herer (Grassroots)**

Iowa, 669 votes; Minnesota, 2,659; Wisconsin, 547.

Total: 3,875

**J. Quinn Brisben (Socialist)**

District of Columbia, 191 votes; Florida, 16; Idaho, 3; Indiana, 16; Massachusetts, 13; New York, 16; Oregon, 4; Rhode Island, 2; Tennessee, 1,356; Texas, 78; Utah, 151; Wisconsin, 1,211.

Total: 3,057

**Helen Halyard (Workers League)**

Michigan, 1,432 votes; New Jersey, 1,618.

Total: 3,050

**John Yiamouyiannas (Take Back America)**

Arkansas, 554 votes; Iowa, 604; Louisiana, 808; Tennessee, 233.

Total: 2,199

**Delbert L. Ehlers (Independent)**

Iowa, 1,149 votes.

**Earl F. Dodge (Prohibition)**

Arkansas, 472 votes; Colorado, 21; Massachusetts, 2; New Mexico, 120; North Dakota, 3; Tennessee, 343.

Total: 961

**Jim Boren (Apathy)**

Arkansas, 956 votes.

**Eugene A. Hem (Third)**

Wisconsin, 405 votes.

**Isabell Masters (Looking Back)**

Arkansas, 327 votes; California, 12.

Total: 339

**Robert J. Smith (American)**

Utah, 292 votes.

**Gloria La Riva (Workers World)**

New Mexico, 181 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 723 votes; Alaska, 365; California, 149; Delaware, 86; District of Columbia, 676; Florida, 8; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 22; Iowa, 741; Kansas, 57; Maine, 91; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 1,990; Michigan,

711; Minnesota, 2,499; Missouri, 3; Nevada (None of these candidates), 2,537; New Hampshire, 730; Ohio, 10; Oregon, 2,609; Rhode Island, 106; Tennessee, 161; Texas, 23; Utah, 1; Vermont, 488; Washington, 665; West Virginia, 35; Wisconsin, 961; Wyoming, 127.

Total: 16,578

## 1996 Election

### Harry Browne (Libertarian)

Alabama, 5,290 votes; Alaska, 2,276; Arizona, 14,358; Arkansas, 3,076; California, 73,600; Colorado, 12,392; Connecticut, 5,788; Delaware, 2,052; District of Columbia, 588; Florida, 23,965; Georgia, 17,870; Hawaii, 2,493; Idaho, 3,325; Illinois, 22,548; Indiana, 15,632; Iowa, 2,315; Kansas, 4,557; Kentucky, 4,009; Louisiana, 7,499; Maine, 2,996; Maryland, 8,765; Massachusetts, 20,426; Michigan, 27,670; Minnesota, 8,271; Mississippi, 2,809; Missouri, 10,522; Montana, 2,526; Nebraska, 2,792; Nevada, 4,460; New Hampshire, 4,237; New Jersey, 14,763; New Mexico, 2,996; New York, 12,220; North Carolina, 8,740; North Dakota, 847; Ohio, 12,851; Oklahoma, 5,505; Oregon, 8,903; Pennsylvania, 28,000; Rhode Island, 1,109; South Carolina, 4,271; South Dakota, 1,472; Tennessee, 5,020; Texas, 20,256; Utah, 4,129; Vermont, 1,183; Virginia, 9,174; Washington, 12,522; West Virginia, 3,062; Wisconsin, 7,929; Wyoming, 1,739.

Total: 485,798

### Howard Phillips (U.S. Taxpayers)

Alabama, 2,365 votes; Alaska, 925; Arizona, 347; Arkansas, 2,065; California, 21,202; Colorado, 2,813; Connecticut, 2,425; Delaware, 348; Georgia, 145; Hawaii, 358; Idaho, 2,230; Illinois, 7,606; Indiana, 291; Iowa, 2,229; Kansas, 3,519; Kentucky, 2,204; Louisiana, 3,366; Maine, 1,517; Maryland, 3,402; Michigan, 539; Minnesota, 3,416; Mississippi, 2,314; Missouri, 11,521; Montana, 152; Nebraska, 1,928; Nevada, 1,732; New Hampshire, 1,346; New Jersey, 3,440; New Mexico, 713; New York, 23,580; North Carolina, 258; North Dakota, 745; Ohio, 7,361; Oregon, 3,379; Pennsylvania, 19,552; Rhode Island, 1,021; South Carolina, 2,043; South Dakota, 912; Tennessee, 1,818; Texas, 7,472; Utah, 2,601; Vermont, 382; Virginia, 13,687; Washington, 4,578; Wisconsin, 8,811.

Total: 184,658

### John Hagelin (Natural Law)

Alabama, 1,697 votes; Alaska, 729; Arizona, 153; Arkansas, 729; California, 15,403; Colorado, 2,547; Connecticut, 1,703; Delaware, 274; District of Columbia, 283; Florida, 418; Hawaii, 570; Idaho, 1,600; Illinois, 4,606; Indiana, 118; Iowa, 3,349; Kansas, 1,655; Kentucky, 1,493; Louisiana, 2,981; Maine, 825; Maryland, 2,517; Massachusetts, 5,184; Michigan, 4,254; Minnesota, 1,808; Mississippi, 1,447; Missouri, 2,287; Montana, 1,754; Nebraska, 1,189; Nevada, 545; New Jersey, 3,887; New Mexico, 644; New York, 5,011; North Carolina, 2,771; North Dakota, 349; Ohio, 9,120; Oregon, 2,798; Pennsylvania, 5,783; Rhode Island, 435; South Carolina, 1,248; South Dakota, 316; Tennessee, 636; Texas, 4,422; Utah, 1,085; Vermont, 498; Virginia, 4,510; Washington, 6,076; Wisconsin, 1,379; Wyoming, 582.

Total: 113,668

### Monica Moorehead (Workers World)

Arkansas, 747 votes; Colorado, 599; Louisiana, 1,678; Massachusetts, 3,277; Michigan, 3,153; New Jersey, 1,337; New York, 3,473; Ohio, 10,813; Rhode Island, 186; Utah, 298; Washington, 2,189; Wisconsin, 1,333.

Total: 29,083

### Marsha Feinland (Peace and Freedom)

California, 25,332 votes.

### Charles E. Collins (Independent)

Arizona, 36 votes; Arkansas, 823; California, 765; Colorado, 2,809; Georgia, 15; Idaho, 7; Indiana, 11; Kansas, 112; Maryland, 6;

Mississippi, 1,205; Missouri, 62; Montana, 20; Tennessee, 688; Utah, 8; Washington, 2,374.

Total: 8,941

### James E. Harris (Socialist Workers)

Alabama, 516 votes; California, 77; Colorado, 244; Connecticut, 4; District of Columbia, 257; Florida, 13; Georgia, 12; Iowa, 331; Minnesota, 684; New Jersey, 1,837; New York, 2,762; North Carolina, 84; Utah, 235; Vermont, 199; Washington, 738; Wisconsin, 483.

Total: 8,476

### "None of These Candidates"

Nevada, 5,608 votes.

### Dennis Peron (Grassroots)

Minnesota, 4,898 votes; Vermont 480.

Total: 5,378

### Mary Cal Hollis (Socialist)

Arkansas, 538 votes; Colorado, 669; Florida, 21; Indiana, 59; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 61; Montana, 1; Oregon, 1,922; Texas, 297; Utah, 53; Vermont, 292; Wisconsin, 848.

Total: 4,765

### Jerome White (Socialist Equality)

Michigan, 1,554 votes; Minnesota, 347; New Jersey, 537.

Total: 2,438

### Diane Beall Templin (American)

Colorado, 557 votes; Utah, 1,290.

Total: 1,847

### Earl F. Dodge (Prohibition)

Arkansas, 483 votes; Colorado, 375; Illinois, 1; Massachusetts, 4; Tennessee, 324; Utah, 111.

Total: 1,298

### A. Peter Crane (Independent Party of Utah)

Utah, 1,101 votes.

### Ralph Forbes (America First)

Arkansas, 932 votes.

### John Birrenbach (Independent Grassroots)

Minnesota, 787 votes.

### Isabell Masters (Looking Back)

Arkansas, 749 votes; California, 2; Maryland 1.

Total: 752

### Steve Michael (Independent)

Tennessee, 408 votes.

### Scattered write-ins

Alabama, 1,123 votes; Alaska, 634; Arizona, 16; California, 25; Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 17; District of Columbia 648; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 9; Iowa, 1,240; Kentucky, 8; Maine, 144; Maryland, 20; Massachusetts, 6,182; Michigan, 1,817; Minnesota, 2,903; Montana, 5; New Hampshire, 2,456; Ohio, 15; Oregon, 2,329; Pennsylvania, 1,725; Rhode Island, 37; Tennessee, 190; Utah, 98; Vermont, 560; Wisconsin, 2,324.

Total: 24,537

## 2000 Election

### Harry Browne (Libertarian)

Alabama, 5,893 votes; Alaska, 2,636; Arkansas, 2,781; California, 45,520; Colorado, 12,799; Connecticut, 3,484; Delaware, 774; District of Columbia, 669; Florida, 16,415; Georgia, 36,332; Hawaii, 1,477; Idaho, 3,488; Illinois, 11,623; Indiana, 15,530; Iowa, 3,209; Kansas, 4,525; Kentucky, 2,896; Louisiana, 2,951; Maine, 3,074; Maryland, 5,310; Massachusetts, 16,366; Michigan, 16,711; Minnesota, 5,282; Mississippi, 2,009; Missouri, 7,436; Montana, 1,718; Nebraska, 2,245; Nevada, 3,311; New Hampshire, 2,757; New Jersey, 6,312; New Mexico, 2,058; New York, 7,649; North Carolina, 12,307; North Dakota, 660; Ohio, 13,473; Oklahoma, 6,602; Oregon, 7,447; Pennsylvania, 11,248; Rhode

Island, 742; South Carolina, 4,876; South Dakota, 1,662; Tennessee, 4,284; Texas, 23,160; Utah, 3,616; Vermont, 784; Virginia, 15,198; Washington, 13,135; West Virginia, 1,912; Wisconsin, 6,640; Wyoming, 1,443.

Total: 384,429

#### **Howard Phillips (Constitution)**

Alabama, 775 votes; Alaska, 596; Arizona, 110; Arkansas, 1,415; California, 17,042; Colorado, 1,319; Connecticut, 9,695; Delaware, 208; Florida, 1,371; Georgia, 140; Hawaii, 343; Idaho, 1,469; Illinois, 57; Indiana, 200; Iowa, 613; Kansas, 1,254; Kentucky, 923; Louisiana, 5,483; Maine, 579; Maryland, 919; Michigan, 3,791; Minnesota, 3,272; Mississippi, 3,267; Missouri, 1,957; Montana, 1,155; Nebraska, 468; Nevada, 621; New Hampshire, 328; New Jersey, 1,409; New Mexico, 343; New York, 1,498; North Dakota, 373; Ohio, 3,823; Oregon, 2,189; Pennsylvania, 14,428; Rhode Island, 97; South Carolina, 1,682; South Dakota, 1,781; Tennessee, 1,015; Texas, 567; Utah, 2,709; Vermont, 153; Virginia, 1,809; Washington, 1,989; West Virginia, 23; Wisconsin, 2,042; Wyoming, 720.

Total: 98,020

#### **John Hagelin (Natural Law)**

Alabama, 447 votes; Alaska, 919; Arizona, 1,120; Arkansas, 1,098; California, 10,934; Colorado, 2,240; Connecticut, 40; Delaware, 107; Florida, 2,281; Hawaii, 306; Idaho, 1,177; Illinois, 2,127; Indiana, 167; Iowa, 2,281; Kansas, 1,375; Kentucky, 1,533; Louisiana, 1,075; Maryland, 176; Massachusetts, 2,884; Michigan, 2,426; Minnesota, 2,294; Mississippi, 450; Missouri, 1,104; Montana, 675; Nebraska, 478; Nevada, 415; New Jersey, 2,215; New Mexico, 361; New York, 24,361; North Dakota, 313; Ohio, 6,181; Oregon, 2,574; Rhode Island, 271; South Carolina, 942; Tennessee, 613; Utah, 763; Vermont, 219; Washington, 2,927; West Virginia, 367; Wisconsin, 878; Wyoming, 411.

Total: 83,525

#### **James E. Harris Jr. (Socialist Workers)**

Colorado, 216 votes; Connecticut, 4; District of Columbia, 114; Florida, 562; Georgia, 11; Iowa, 190; Louisiana, 1,103; Minnesota, 1,022; Mississippi, 613; New Jersey, 844; New York, 1,789; Ohio, 10; Rhode Island, 34; Utah, 186; Vermont, 70; Washington, 304; Wisconsin, 306.

Total: 7,378

#### **L. Neil Smith (Arizona Libertarian)<sup>5</sup>**

Arizona, 5,775.

#### **David McReynolds (Socialist)**

California, 28 votes; Colorado, 712; Florida, 622; Illinois, 4; Indiana, 43; Iowa, 107; Massachusetts, 42; New Jersey, 1,880; New York, 2; North Carolina, 1,226; Rhode Island, 52; Texas, 63; Vermont, 161; Washington, 660.

Total: 5,602

#### **Monica Moorehead (Workers World)**

Florida, 1,804 votes; Rhode Island, 199; Washington, 1,729; Wisconsin, 1,063.

Total: 4,795

#### **"None of These Candidates"**

Nevada, 3,315 votes.

#### **Cathy Gordon Brown (Independent)**

Tennessee, 1,606 votes.

#### **Denny Lane (Vermont Grassroots)**

Vermont, 1,044 votes.

#### **Randall Venson (Independent)**

Tennessee, 535 votes.

#### **Earl F. Dodge (Prohibition)**

Colorado, 208 votes.

#### **Louie G. Youngkeit (Independent)**

Utah, 161 votes.

#### **Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 699 votes; Alaska, 1,068; California, 6; Connecticut, 10; Delaware, 93; District of Columbia, 539; Florida, 40; Georgia, 13; Idaho,

6; Indiana, 56; Iowa, 1,168; Kentucky, 80; Maine, 27; Maryland, 1,480; Massachusetts, 3,990; Minnesota, 28; Montana, 11; New Hampshire, 1,221; Oregon, 3,419; Pennsylvania, 934; Rhode Island, 329; Tennessee, 428; Texas, 74; Utah, 1; Vermont, 514; Virginia, 2,807; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 1,896.

Total: 20,938

### **2004 Election**

#### **Ralph Nader (Independent)**

Alabama, 6,701 votes; Alaska, 5,069; Arizona, 2,773; California, 21,213; Colorado, 12,718; Connecticut, 12,969; Delaware, 2,153; District of Columbia, 1,485; Florida, 32,971; Georgia, 2,231; Idaho, 1,115; Illinois, 3,571; Indiana, 1,328; Iowa, 5,973; Kansas, 9,348; Kentucky, 8,856; Louisiana, 7,032; Maine, 8,069; Maryland, 11,854; Massachusetts, 4,806; Michigan, 24,035; Minnesota, 18,683; Mississippi, 3,177; Missouri, 1,294; Montana, 6,168; Nebraska, 5,698; Nevada, 4,838; New Hampshire, 4,479; New Jersey, 19,418; New Mexico, 4,053; New York, 99,873; North Carolina, 1,805; North Dakota, 3,756; Pennsylvania, 2,656; Rhode Island, 4,651; South Carolina, 5,520; South Dakota, 4,320; Tennessee, 8,992; Texas, 9,159; Utah, 11,305; Vermont, 4,494; Virginia, 2,393; Washington, 23,283; West Virginia, 4,063; Wisconsin, 16,390; Wyoming, 2,741.

Total 465,650

#### **Michael Badnarik (Libertarian)**

Alabama, 3,529 votes; Alaska, 1,675; Arizona, 11,856; California, 50,165; Colorado, 7,664; Connecticut, 3,367; Delaware, 586; District of Columbia, 502; Florida, 11,996; Georgia, 18,387; Hawaii, 1,377; Idaho, 3,844; Illinois, 32,442; Indiana, 18,058; Iowa, 2,992; Kansas, 4,013; Kentucky, 2,619; Louisiana, 2,781; Maine, 1,965; Maryland, 6,094; Massachusetts, 15,022; Michigan, 10,552; Minnesota, 4,639; Mississippi, 1,793; Missouri, 9,831; Montana, 1,733; Nebraska, 2,041; Nevada, 3,176; New Hampshire, 372; New Jersey, 4,514; New Mexico, 2,382; New York, 11,607; North Carolina, 11,731; North Dakota, 851; Ohio, 14,676; Oregon, 7,260; Pennsylvania, 21,185; Rhode Island, 907; South Carolina, 3,608; South Dakota, 964; Tennessee, 4,866; Texas, 38,787; Utah, 3,375; Vermont, 1,102; Virginia, 11,032; Washington, 11,955; West Virginia, 1,405; Wisconsin, 6,464; Wyoming, 1,171.

Total 397,265

#### **Michael Peroutka (Constitution)**

Alabama, 1,994 votes; Alaska, 2,092; California, 26,645; Colorado, 2,562; Connecticut, 1,543; Delaware, 289; Florida, 6,626; Georgia, 580; Idaho, 3,084; Illinois, 440; Iowa, 1,304; Kansas, 2,899; Kentucky, 2,213; Louisiana, 5,203; Maine, 735; Maryland, 3,421; Michigan, 4,980; Minnesota, 3,074; Mississippi, 1,759; Missouri, 5,355; Montana, 1,764; Nebraska, 1,314; Nevada, 1,152; New Hampshire, 161; New Jersey, 2,750; New Mexico, 771; New York, 207; North Dakota, 514; Ohio, 11,940; Oregon, 5,257; Pennsylvania, 6,318; Rhode Island, 339; South Carolina, 5,317; South Dakota, 1,103; Tennessee, 2,570; Texas, 1,636; Utah, 6,841; Virginia, 10,161; Washington, 3,922; West Virginia, 82; Wyoming, 631.

Total 143,630

#### **David Cobb (Green)**

Alaska, 1,058 votes; Arizona, 138; California, 40,771; Colorado, 1,591; Connecticut, 9,564; Delaware, 250; District of Columbia, 737; Florida, 3,917; Georgia, 228; Hawaii, 1,737; Idaho, 58; Illinois, 241; Indiana, 102; Iowa, 1,141; Kansas, 33; Louisiana, 1,276; Maine, 2,936; Maryland, 3,632; Massachusetts, 10,623; Michigan, 5,325; Minnesota, 4,408; Mississippi, 1,073; Montana, 996; Nebraska, 978; Nevada, 853; New Jersey, 1,807; New Mexico, 1,226; New York, 87; North Carolina, 108; Ohio, 192; Oregon, 5,315; Pennsylvania, 6,319; Rhode Island, 1,333; South Carolina, 1,488; Tennessee, 33; Texas, 1,014; Utah, 39; Virginia, 104; Washington, 2,974; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 2,661.

Total 119,859

**Leonard Peltier (Peace and Freedom)**

California, 27,607 votes.

**Walter F. Brown (Socialist)**

Colorado, 216 votes; Delaware, 100; Florida, 3,502; Idaho, 3; Indiana, 22; Kansas, 4; Louisiana, 1,795; Michigan, 1,431; Minnesota, 2; Montana, 2; New Jersey, 664; North Carolina, 348; South Carolina, 2,124; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 111; Virginia, 23; Wisconsin, 471.

Total 10,837

**James Harris (Socialist Workers)**

Colorado, 241 votes; District of Columbia, 130; Florida, 2,732; Iowa, 373; Louisiana, 985; Mississippi, 1,268; Ohio, 22; Utah, 393; Washington, 547; Wisconsin, 411.

Total 7,102

**Roger Calero (Socialist Workers)**

Connecticut, 12 votes; Minnesota, 416; Nebraska, 82; New Jersey, 530; 2,405; Vermont, 244.

Total 3,689

**Thomas J. Harens (Christian Freedom)**

Minnesota, 2,387 votes.

**Gene Amondson (Concerns of People)**

Colorado, 378 votes; Louisiana, 1,566.

Total 1,944

**Bill Van Auken (Socialist Equality)**

Colorado, 329 votes; Iowa, 176; Kansas, Minnesota, 539; New Jersey, 575; New York, 2; Washington, 231.

Total 1,861

**John Parker (Workers World)**

Ohio, 2 votes; Rhode Island, 253; Vermont, 265; Washington, 1,077.

Total 1,646

**Charles Jay (Personal Choice)**

Utah, 946 votes.

**Stanford E. "Andy" Andress (Unaffiliated)**

Colorado, 804 votes.

**Earl F. Dodge (Prohibition)**

Colorado, 140 votes.

**"None of These Candidates"**

Nevada, 3,688 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 898 votes; Alaska, 790; California, 140; Colorado, 700; District of Columbia, 506; Georgia, 46; Idaho, 10; Illinois, 132; Indiana 43; Iowa, 1,094; Maine, 4; Maryland, 2481; Massachusetts, 7,028; Minnesota, 2530; Montana, 9; Nebraska, 931; New Hampshire, 980; North Dakota, 9; Ohio, 142; Oregon, 8,956; Pennsylvania, 1,170; Rhode Island, 845; Texas, 437; Utah, 4; Vermont, 957; Virginia, 2953; West Virginia, 13; Wisconsin, 2,986; Wyoming, 480.

Total: 37,241

**2008 Election****Ralph Nader (Independent)**

Alabama, 6,788 votes; Alaska, 3,783; Arizona, 11,301; Arkansas, 12,882; California, 108,381; Colorado, 13,350; Connecticut, 18,410; Delaware, 2,401; District of Columbia, 958; Florida, 28,124; Georgia, 1,120; Hawaii, 3,825; Idaho, 7,175; Illinois, 30,952; Indiana, 909; Iowa, 8,014; Kansas, 10,527; Kentucky, 15,378; Louisiana, 6,997; Maine, 10,636; Maryland, 14,710; Massachusetts, 28,841; Michigan, 33,085; Minnesota, 30,152; Mississippi, 4,011; Missouri, 17,813; Montana, 3,686; Nebraska, 5,406; Nevada, 6,150; New Hampshire, 3,503; New Jersey, 21,298; New Mexico, 5,327; New York, 41,086; North Carolina, 1,448; North Dakota, 4,189; Ohio, 42,288; Oregon, 18,614; Pennsylvania, 42,977; Rhode Island, 4,829; South Carolina, 5,053; South Dakota,

4,267; Tennessee, 11,560; Texas, 5,214; Utah, 8,416; Vermont, 3,339; Virginia, 11,483; Washington, 29,489; West Virginia, 7,230; Wisconsin, 17,605; Wyoming, 2,525.

Total 737,505

**Bob Barr (Libertarian)**

Alabama, 4,991 votes; Alaska, 1,589; Arizona, 12,555; Arkansas, 4,776; California, 67,582; Colorado, 10,897; Delaware, 1,109; Florida, 17,218; Georgia, 28,812; Hawaii, 1,314; Idaho, 3,658; Illinois, 19,645; Indiana, 29,257; Iowa, 4,590; Kansas, 6,706; Kentucky, 5,989; Maryland, 9,839; Massachusetts, 13,189; Michigan, 23,716; Minnesota, 9,174; Mississippi, 2,529; Missouri, 11,386; Montana, 1,355; Nebraska, 2,740; Nevada, 4,263; New Hampshire, 2,217; New Jersey, 8,441; New Mexico, 2,428; New York, 19,513; North Carolina, 25,722; North Dakota, 1,354; Ohio, 19,888; Oregon, 7,635; Pennsylvania, 19,912; Rhode Island, 1,382; South Carolina, 7,283; South Dakota, 1,835; Tennessee, 8,547; Texas, 56,116; Utah, 6,966; Vermont, 1,067; Virginia, 11,067; Washington, 12,728; Wisconsin, 8,858; Wyoming, 1,594.

Total 523,432

**Charles O. "Chuck" Baldwin (Constitution)**

Alabama, 4,310 votes; Alaska, 1,660; Arizona, 1,371; Arkansas, 4,023; California, 3,145; Colorado, 6,234; Connecticut, 199; Delaware, 626; Florida, 7,915; Georgia, 1,314; Hawaii, 1,013; Idaho, 4,747; Illinois, 8,256; Indiana, 1,024; Iowa, 4,445; Kansas, 4,148; Kentucky, 4,694; Louisiana, 2,581; Maryland, 3,759; Massachusetts, 4,971; Michigan, 14,685; Minnesota, 6,787; Mississippi, 2,551; Missouri, 8,201; Nebraska, 2,972; Nevada, 3,194; New Hampshire, 226; New Jersey, 3,956; New Mexico, 1,597; New York, 614; North Dakota, 1,199; Ohio, 12,550; Oregon, 7,693; Rhode Island, 675; South Carolina, 6,827; South Dakota, 1,895; Tennessee, 8,191; Texas, 5,052; Utah, 12,012; Vermont, 500; Virginia, 7,474; Washington, 9,432; West Virginia, 2,471; Wisconsin, 5,072; Wyoming, 1,192.

Total 197,453

**Cynthia A. McKinney (Green)**

Arizona, 3,406 votes; Arkansas, 3,470; California, 38,774; Colorado, 2,822; Connecticut, 49; Delaware, 385; District of Columbia, 590; Florida, 2,887; Georgia, 250; Hawaii, 979; Illinois, 11,838; Indiana, 87; Iowa, 1,423; Kansas, 35; Louisiana, 9,187; Maine, 2,900; Maryland, 4,745; Massachusetts, 6,550; Michigan, 8,892; Minnesota, 5,174; Mississippi, 1,034; Missouri, 80; Nebraska, 1,028; Nevada, 1,411; New Hampshire, 40; New Jersey, 3,636; New Mexico, 1,552; New York, 12,729; North Carolina, 158; Ohio, 8,513; Oregon, 4,543; Rhode Island, 797; South Carolina, 4,461; Tennessee, 2,499; Texas, 671; Utah, 982; Virginia, 2,344; Washington, 3,819; West Virginia, 2,357; Wisconsin, 4,216.

Total 161,313

**Alan L. Keyes (America's Independent)**

California, 40,673 votes; Colorado, 3,051; Florida, 2,550; Kansas, 31; Maryland, 103; Michigan, 129; Minnesota, 22; New York, 35; Ohio, 160; Texas, 895; Utah, 25.

Total 47,674

**Ron Paul (Taxpayers and Constitution)**

California, 17,006 votes; Illinois, 1; Louisiana, 9,368; Montana, 10,638; New Hampshire, 1,092.

Total 38,105

**Brian P. Moore (Socialist)**

Colorado, 226 votes; Connecticut, 15; Florida, 405; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 14; Iowa, 182; Maryland, 10; Michigan, 41; Minnesota, 7; New Jersey, 699; New York, 10; North Carolina, 38; Ohio, 2,731; Tennessee, 1,326; Texas, 910; Utah, 3; Vermont, 141; Wisconsin, 540.

Total 7,301

**Gloria E. LaRiva (Socialism and Liberation)**

Arkansas, 1,139 votes; Colorado, 158; Florida, 1,516; Iowa, 121; Louisiana, 354; New Jersey, 416; New York, 1,629; Rhode Island, 122; Utah, 262; Vermont, 149; Washington, 705; Wisconsin, 237.

Total 6,808



**Roger Calero (Socialist Workers)**

Connecticut, 20 votes; Delaware, 58; Minnesota, 790; New Jersey, 523; New York, 3,596; Vermont, 150.

Total 5,137

**Richard Duncan (Independent)**

Ohio, 3,902 votes.

**Charles Jay (Boston Tea)**

Arizona, 16 votes; Colorado, 598; Florida, 795; Illinois, 4; Tennessee, 1,011; Utah, 1.

Total 2,426

**James E. Harris (Socialist Workers)**

California, 49 votes; Colorado, 154; Florida, 533; Georgia, 20; Iowa, 292; Louisiana, 735; Washington, 641.

Total 2,424

**John J. Polachek (New)**

Illinois, 1,149 votes.

**Thaddaus Hill (Write-in)**

Texas, 876 votes.

**Frank E. McNulty (New American Independent)**

Colorado, 828 votes.

**Jeffrey Wambolt (We the People)**

Wisconsin, 764 votes.

**Thomas R. Stevens (Objectivist)**

Colorado, 336 votes; Florida, 419.

Total 755

**Gene C. Amondson (Prohibition)**

Colorado, 85 votes; Florida, 293; Louisiana, 275.

Total 653

**Jeffrey Boss (Vote Here)**

New Hampshire, 639 votes.

**George Phillis (Libertarian)**

New Hampshire, 531 votes.

**Jonathan E. Allen (HeartQuake)**

Arizona, 8 votes; Colorado, 348; Georgia, 8; Illinois, 3; Kansas, 2; Maryland, 17; New York, 1; Ohio, 2; Texas, 100; Utah, 2.

Total 491

**Ted Weill (Reform)**

Mississippi, 481 votes.

**Gary Nettles (Write-in)**

Florida, 391 votes.

**Bradford Lyttle (Pacifist)**

Colorado, 110 votes.

**None of these candidates**

Nevada, 6,267 votes.

**Scattered write-ins**

Alabama, 3,705 votes; Alaska, 1,730; District of Columbia, 1,138; Georgia, 35; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 6,737; Kansas, 3; Maine, 431; Maryland, 9,074; Massachusetts, 14,483; Minnesota, 9,499; Nebraska, 2,837; New Hampshire, 2,001; New York, 3,602; North Carolina, 12,298; Ohio, 347; Oregon, 13,613; Vermont, 1,464; Virginia, 6,355; Wisconsin, 6,521; Wyoming, 1,521.

Total 97,396



## NOTES

1. Georgia figures for Webster obtained from Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981), 31.

2. Troup figures obtained from Petersen, *A Statistical History*, 31.

3. Iowa and Mississippi figures from Petersen, *A Statistical History*, 81. Petersen lists these votes, as well as Progressive votes in all other states, for Theodore Roosevelt. In the ICPSR data for 1916, votes are listed for Progressive electors; Roosevelt's name does not


appear. Since Roosevelt declined to be a candidate, Congressional Quarterly followed ICPSR in listing these votes as Progressive.

4. MacArthur ran under a variety of party designations: Christian Nationalist in Arkansas, New Mexico, Tennessee, North Dakota, and Washington; Christian Nationalist—Constitution in California and Texas; Constitution in Colorado; and Christian Nationalist—America First in Missouri.

5. L. Neil Smith ran as the Libertarian Party's presidential candidate in Arizona only. Harry Browne ran as the party's candidate in the other forty-nine states.



# The Electoral College



**F**OR MORE THAN TWO CENTURIES, Americans have been electing their presidents through the electoral college. Created by the Framers of the Constitution as a compromise between selection by Congress and election by direct popular vote, the system has continued to function even though the United States has undergone radical transformation from an agricultural seaboard nation to a world power.

But despite its durability, the electoral college is perhaps the least cherished of the nation's venerable political institutions. Thomas Jefferson called it "the most dangerous blot on our Constitution," and people have been calling for its abolition or reform ever since.

Under the electoral college system, each state is entitled to electoral votes equal in number to its congressional delegation—that is, the number of representatives from the state, plus two for the state's two senators. (The District of Columbia has three electoral votes, the number it would have if it were a state, making the total electoral college membership 538.) As it works today, the electoral college is largely a "winner-take-all" system. The party that receives a plurality of a state's popular vote is virtually assured of receiving all of that state's electoral votes. Exceptions are Maine and Nebraska, where two electoral votes are awarded to the statewide winner and the others are allocated by presidential election districts that match the states' congressional districts (two in Maine and three in Nebraska). Before 2008 neither state ever split its vote. But in the 2008 presidential election, while Republican John McCain swept most of Nebraska, Democrat Barack Obama won the majority in the congressional district around Omaha, which gave him one of the state's five electoral votes. In the past there were even more variations of today's procedure, including choosing electors by congressional district, voting statewide for each individual elector, and selection of electors by state legislatures. There also have been several cases of a so-called faithless elector, who cast his or her electoral vote for a candidate other than the one who won the popular vote in the elector's state. (*See box, Splitting of States' Electoral Votes, p. 818.*)

Critics call the electoral college anachronistic and anti-democratic. Many believe that direct election is fairer and more likely to express the will of the people. Public opinion polls consistently show that most Americans favor switching to direct popular vote. Supporters, however, view the college as a bulwark of federalism and the two-party system. They note that most of the time it works flawlessly. They maintain that the system forces a winning candidate to build a national coalition covering many states, which usually enables the president to govern from a wide base even if the popular vote margin of victory is close. Only four times has the popular vote winner not won the presidency.

## CONSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

The method of selecting a president was the subject of long debate at the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Several plans were proposed and rejected before a compromise solution, which was modified only slightly in later years, was adopted (Article II, Section I, Clause 2).

Facing the convention when it opened May 25 was the question of whether the chief executive should be chosen by direct popular election, by the Congress, by state legislatures, or by intermediate electors. Direct election was opposed because it was felt generally that the people lacked sufficient knowledge of the character and qualifications of possible candidates to make an intelligent choice. Many delegates also feared that the people of the various states would be unlikely to agree on a single person, usually casting their votes for favorite-son candidates well known to them.

The possibility of giving Congress the power to choose the president also received consideration. This plan was rejected, however, largely because of fear that it would jeopardize the principle of executive independence. Similarly, a plan favored by many delegates, to let state legislatures choose the president, was turned down because the delegates thought the president might feel so indebted to the states as to allow them to encroach on federal authority.

Unable to agree on a plan, the convention appointed a "Committee of Eleven" on August 31 to solve the problem.

# SPLITTING OF STATES' ELECTORAL VOTES: FACTIONALISM AND "FAITHLESS ELECTORS"

Throughout the history of presidential elections, there have been numerous instances when the U.S. electoral votes from an individual state have been divided among two or more candidates. These cases of split electoral votes occurred for a variety of reasons.

## ELECTORAL VOTE SPLITS, 1789–1836

Splits of a state's electoral votes cast for president before 1836 occurred for these reasons:

- For the first four presidential elections (1789–1800) held under Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution, each elector cast two votes without designating which vote was for president and which for vice president. As a result, electoral votes for each state were often scattered among several candidates. The Twelfth Amendment, ratified in 1804, required electors to vote separately for president and vice president.
- The district system of choosing electors, in which different candidates each could carry several districts, is the explanation for the split electoral votes in Maryland in 1804, 1808, 1812, 1824, 1828, and 1832; North Carolina in 1808; Illinois in 1824; Maine in 1828; and New York in 1828.
- The selection of electors by the legislatures of some states sometimes led to party factionalism or political deals that resulted in the choice of electors loyal to more than one presidential candidate. This was the cause for the division of electoral votes in New York in 1808 and 1824; Delaware in 1824; and Louisiana in 1824.
- The vote of an individual elector for someone other than his party's candidate occurred in New Hampshire in 1820, when one Democratic-Republican elector voted for John Quincy Adams instead of the party nominee, James Monroe, to preserve George Washington's distinction as the only unanimously elected president. Three other electors did not vote in 1820.

## VOTING FOR INDIVIDUAL ELECTORS

By 1836 all states except South Carolina, which selected its electors by the state legislature until after the Civil War, had established a system of statewide popular election of electors. The new system limited the frequency of electoral vote splits.

On September 4 it suggested a compromise under which each state would appoint presidential electors equal to the total number of its representatives and senators. The electors, chosen in a manner set forth by each state legislature, would meet in their respective states and each cast votes for two persons. The votes would be counted in Congress, with the candidate receiving a majority elected president and the second-highest candidate becoming vice president.

No distinction was made between ballots for president and vice president. Moreover, the development of national political parties, which was not anticipated at that time, and

Nevertheless, a few states on occasion still divided their electoral votes among different presidential candidates. This occurred because of the practice of listing on the ballot the names of all electors and allowing voters to cross off the names of any particular electors they did not like, or, alternatively, requiring voters to vote for each individual elector. In a close election, electors of different parties sometimes were chosen. An example occurred in California in 1880 when one of the state's electoral votes went to Republican James A. Garfield, although the Democrat Winfield S. Hancock won the state's popular vote by 144 votes. One Democratic elector on the California ballot ran behind a Republican, as shown in this tally of electors:

Winning votes	Elector's party	Losing votes	Elector's party
80,443	Democratic	80,282	Republican
80,443	Democratic	80,282	Republican
80,426	Democratic	80,252	Republican
80,420	Democratic	80,242	Republican
80,413	Democratic	80,228	Republican
80,348	Republican	79,885	Democratic

- *New Jersey, 1860.* Four Republican and three Douglas Democratic electors won.
- *California, 1892.* Eight Democratic electors and one Republican won.
- *North Dakota, 1892.* Two Fusionists (Democrats and Populists) and one Republican won. One of the Fusion electors voted for Democrat Grover Cleveland, and the other voted for Populist James B. Weaver, while the Republican elector voted for Benjamin Harrison, thus splitting the state's electoral vote three ways.
- *Ohio, 1892.* Twenty-two Republicans and one Democratic elector won.
- *Oregon, 1892.* Three Republicans and one Populist with Democratic support won.
- *California, 1896.* Eight Republicans and one Democratic elector won.
- *Kentucky, 1896.* Twelve Republicans and one Democratic elector won.

the nomination of tickets for president and vice president created further confusion in the electoral system. All the electors of one party tended to cast ballots for their two party nominees. But with no distinction between the presidential and vice-presidential nominees, the danger arose of a tie vote between the two. That actually happened in 1800, leading to a change in the original electoral system with ratification of the Twelfth Amendment in 1804.

The committee's compromise plan constituted a great concession to the less populous states, because it ensured them a minimum of three votes (two for their two senators

- *Maryland, 1904.* Seven Democratic electors and one Republican won.
- *Maryland, 1908.* Six Democratic and two Republican electors won.
- *California, 1912.* Eleven Progressive and two Democratic electors won.
- *West Virginia, 1916.* Seven Republicans and one Democratic elector won.

The increasing use of voting machines and straight-ticket voting—where the pull of a lever or the marking of an “X” results in automatically casting a vote for every elector—led to the decline in split electoral votes.

#### “FAITHLESS ELECTORS”

Yet another cause for occasional splits in a state’s electoral vote is the so-called faithless elector. By 2008, according to the Congressional Research Service, twenty-seven states including the District of Columbia had laws requiring electors to vote for the state’s popular vote winner. These states were Alabama, Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

In Michigan and North Carolina a “faithless elector” was not to be counted, with the remaining electors filling the vacancy. New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Washington provided criminal penalties or fines for violations. However, no faithless elector has ever been punished and experts doubt that it would be constitutionally possible to do so.

In reality, electors are almost always faithful to the candidate of the party with which they are affiliated, law or no law. But at times in U.S. political history, electors have broken ranks to vote for candidates not supported by their parties. In 1796 a Pennsylvania Federalist elector voted for Democratic-Republican Thomas Jefferson instead of Federalist John Adams. Some historians and political scientists claim that three Democratic-Republican electors voted for Adams. However, the fluidity of political party lines at that early date and the well-known personal friendship between Adams and at least one of the electors make the claim of their being faithless electors one of continuing controversy. In 1820 a New Hampshire Democratic-Republican elector voted for John Quincy Adams instead of the party nominee, James Monroe.

and at least one for their representative), however small their populations might be. The plan also left important powers with the states by giving complete discretion to state legislatures to determine the method of choosing electors.

The only part of the committee’s plan that aroused serious opposition was a provision giving the Senate the right to decide presidential elections in which no candidate received a majority of electoral votes. Some delegates feared that the Senate, which already had been given treaty ratification powers and the responsibility to “advise and consent” on all important executive appointments, might become too

There was no further occurrence until 1948, when Preston Parks, a Truman elector in Tennessee, voted for Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the States Rights Democratic Party (Dixiecrat) presidential nominee. Since then, there have been the following instances:

- In 1956 W. F. Turner, a Stevenson elector in Alabama, voted for a local judge, Walter B. Jones.
- In 1960 Henry D. Irwin, a Nixon elector in Oklahoma, voted for Sen. Harry F. Byrd, a Virginia Democrat.
- In 1968 Lloyd W. Bailey, a Nixon elector in North Carolina, voted for George C. Wallace, the American Independent Party candidate.
- In 1972 Roger L. MacBride, a Nixon elector in Virginia, voted for John Hospers, the Libertarian Party candidate.
- In 1976 Mike Padden, a Ford elector in the state of Washington, voted for former governor Ronald Reagan of California.
- In 1988 Margaret Leach, a Dukakis elector in West Virginia, voted for Dukakis’s running mate, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas.
- In 2000 Barbara Lett-Simmons, a Gore elector in Washington, D.C., withheld her vote from Gore.
- In 2004 an anonymous Kerry elector in Minnesota voted for Kerry’s running mate, Sen. John Edwards of North Carolina.

#### VOTES FROM CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

In 2008 Nebraska split its five electoral votes, with four going to Sen. John McCain and one to Sen. Barack Obama. Nebraska is one of two states (Maine is the other) that splits its electoral vote between congressional districts. The winner of each district receives that district’s vote. The statewide winner receives the state’s other two electoral votes. Nebraska has used this system since 1996 and Maine since 1972. The 2008 election was the first time that a split electoral vote occurred in either state. All other states use the winner-take-all method in which the candidate who wins the statewide vote gets all the state’s electoral votes.

powerful. A proposal was made and accepted to let the House of Representatives decide the winner in instances when the electors failed to give a majority of their votes to a single candidate. The interests of the small states were preserved by giving each state’s delegation only one vote in the House on roll calls to elect a president.

The system adopted by the Constitutional Convention was a compromise born out of problems involved in diverse state voting requirements, the slavery problem, big-state versus small-state rivalries, and the complexities of the balance of power among different branches of the government.

Moreover, it was probably as close to a direct popular election as the men who wrote the Constitution thought possible and appropriate at the time.

The term *electoral college* itself does not appear in the Constitution. It was first used unofficially in the early 1800s and became the official designation for the electoral body in 1845.

### The Twelfth Amendment

Only once since ratification of the Constitution has an amendment been adopted that substantially altered the method of electing the president. In the 1800 presidential election, the Democratic-Republican electors inadvertently caused a tie in the electoral college by casting equal numbers of votes for Thomas Jefferson, whom they wished to be elected president, and Aaron Burr, whom they wished to elect vice president. The election was thrown into the House, and thirty-six ballots were required before Jefferson was finally elected president. The Twelfth Amendment, ratified in 1804, sought to prevent a recurrence of this incident by providing that the electors should vote separately for president and vice president. (See “Constitutional Provisions and Amendments on Elections,” p. 1735, in *Reference Materials*, Vol. II.)

Other changes in the system evolved over the years. The authors of the Constitution, for example, had intended that each state should choose its most distinguished citizens as electors and that they would deliberate and vote as individuals in electing the president. But as strong political parties began to appear, the electors came to be chosen merely as representatives of the parties; independent voting by electors disappeared almost entirely.

## METHODS OF CHOOSING ELECTORS

In the early years of the Republic, states used a variety of methods to select presidential electors. For the first presidential election, in 1789, four states held direct popular elections to choose their electors: Pennsylvania and Maryland (at large) as well as Virginia and Delaware (by district). In five states—Connecticut, Georgia, New Jersey, New York, and South Carolina—the state legislatures were to make the choice.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts adopted a combination of the legislative and popular methods. New Hampshire held a statewide popular vote for presidential electors with the stipulation that any elector would have to win a majority of the popular vote to be elected; otherwise, the legislature would choose. In Massachusetts the arrangement was for the voters in each congressional district to vote for the two persons they wanted to be presidential electors. From the two individuals in each district receiving the highest number of votes, the legislature, by joint ballot of both

houses, was to choose one. In addition, the legislature was to choose two electors at large.

Because of a dispute between the two chambers, the New York Legislature failed to choose electors. The state Senate insisted on full equality with the Assembly (lower house); that is, the Senate wanted each house to take a separate ballot and to resolve any differences between them by agreement rather than by having one house impose its will on the other. The Assembly, on the other hand, wanted a joint ballot, on which the lower house's larger numbers would prevail, or it was willing to divide the electors with the Senate. The failure to compromise cost the state its vote in the first presidential election.

The twelfth and thirteenth states—North Carolina and Rhode Island—had not ratified the Constitution by the time the electors were chosen, so they did not participate in the 1789 election.

Generally similar arrangements prevailed for the election of 1792. Massachusetts, while continuing to choose electors by district, changed the system somewhat to provide for automatic election of any candidate for elector who received a majority of the popular vote. New Hampshire continued the system of popular election at large, but substituted a popular runoff election in place of legislative choice, if no candidate received a majority of the popular vote.

Besides Massachusetts and New Hampshire, electors were chosen in 1792 by popular vote in Maryland and Pennsylvania (at large) and Virginia and Kentucky (by district). State legislatures chose electors in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont.

By 1796 several changes had occurred. New Hampshire switched back to legislative choice for those electors who failed to receive a majority of the popular vote. Tennessee entered the Union (1796) with a unique system for choosing presidential electors: the state legislature appointed three persons in each county, who in turn chose the presidential electors. Massachusetts retained the system used in 1792. Other states chose their electors as follows: at-large popular vote: Georgia and Pennsylvania; district popular vote: Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia; state legislature: Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont.

### Political Parties and Electors: 1800

As political parties gained power, manipulation of the system of choosing electors became increasingly widespread. For example, in 1800 Massachusetts switched from popular voting to legislative selection of electors because of recent successes by the Democratic-Republican Party in that state. The Federalists, still in firm control of the legislature, sought to secure the state's entire electoral vote for its presidential candidate, native son John Adams. New Hampshire did likewise.



The rival Democratic-Republicans were not innocent of this kind of political maneuver. In Virginia, where that party was in control, the legislature changed the system for choosing electors from districts to a statewide at-large ballot. That way, the expected statewide Democratic-Republican majority could overcome Federalist control in some districts and garner a unanimous vote for Jefferson, the Democratic-Republican presidential candidate.

In Pennsylvania the two houses of the state legislature could not agree on legislation providing for popular ballots, the system used in the first three elections, so the legislature itself chose the electors, dividing them between the parties.

In other changes in 1800, Rhode Island switched to popular election and Georgia reverted to legislative elections. The sixteen states used the following methods of choosing presidential electors in 1800:

- By popular vote: Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina (by district); Rhode Island, and Virginia (at large).
- By the legislature: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee (indirectly, as in 1796), and Vermont.

### Trend to Winner-Take-All System

For the next third of a century, the states moved gradually toward a standard system of choosing presidential electors—the statewide, winner-take-all popular ballot. The development of political parties resulted in the adoption of slates of electors pledged to vote for the parties' presidential candidates. Each party organization saw a statewide ballot as being in its best interest, with the hope of sweeping in all its electors and preventing the opposition group from capitalizing on local areas of strength (which could result in winning only part of the electoral vote under the districting system).

From 1804 to 1832 the states used three basic methods of choosing presidential electors—at-large popular vote, district popular vote, and election by the state legislature. The following list shows the changing methods of choosing presidential electors for each state from 1804 to 1832:

#### 1804

Popular vote, at large: New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

Popular vote, by district: Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

State legislature: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New York, South Carolina, and Vermont.

#### 1808

Popular vote, at large: New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

Popular vote, by district: Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

State legislature: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina, and Vermont.

#### 1812

Popular vote, at large: New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

Popular vote, by district: Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Tennessee.

State legislature: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Vermont.

#### 1816

Popular vote, at large: New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

Popular vote, by district: Kentucky, Maryland, and Tennessee.

State legislature: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, South Carolina, and Vermont.

#### 1820

Popular vote, at large: Connecticut, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

Popular vote, by district: Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Tennessee.

State legislature: Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, and Vermont.

#### 1824

Popular vote, at large: Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

Popular vote, by district: Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, and Tennessee.

State legislature: Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, South Carolina, and Vermont.

#### 1828

Popular vote, at large: Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virginia.

Popular vote, by district: Maine, Maryland, New York, and Tennessee.

State legislature: Delaware, and South Carolina.

#### 1832

Popular vote, at large: All states except Maryland and South Carolina.





Popular vote, by district: Maryland.

State legislature: South Carolina.

By 1836 Maryland switched to the system of choosing its electors by statewide popular vote. This left only South Carolina selecting its electors through the state legislature. The state continued this practice through the election of 1860. Only after the Civil War was popular voting for presidential electors instituted in South Carolina.

Since 1836 the statewide, winner-take-all popular vote for electors has been the almost universal practice. Exceptions include the following:

- *Massachusetts, 1848.* Three slates of electors ran—Whig, Democratic, and Free Soil—none of which received a majority of the popular vote. Under the law then in force, the state legislature was to choose in such a case. It chose the Whig electors.
- *Florida, 1868.* The state legislature chose the electors.
- *Colorado, 1876.* The state legislature chose the electors because the state had just been admitted to the Union, had held state elections in August, and did not want to go to the trouble and expense of holding a popular vote for the presidential election so soon thereafter.
- *Michigan, 1892.* Republicans had been predominant in the state since the 1850s. However, in 1890 the Democrats gained control of the legislature and the governorship and enacted a districting system of choosing presidential electors in the expectation that the Democrats could carry some districts and thus some electoral votes in 1892. They were correct; the Republicans won nine and the Democrats five electoral votes that year. But the Republicans soon regained control of the state and reenacted the at-large system for the 1896 election.
- *Maine, 1972.* In 1969 the Maine legislature enacted a district system for choosing presidential electors. Two of the state's four electors were selected on the basis of the statewide vote, and the other two were determined according to which party carried each of the state's two congressional districts. The system is still in force. Although the district system allowed splitting electoral votes, from its inception through 2008 the system had not produced a split vote in Maine.
- *Nebraska, 1992.* Nebraska, with five electoral votes, adopted an allocation system similar to Maine's. Like Maine, Nebraska did not split its electoral votes under the new system through the 2004 presidential election. In 2008, however, one district and therefore one electoral vote went to Obama with the remaining four to McCain.
- *Florida, 2000.* The Republican-controlled legislature met in special session to choose the state's twenty-five electors. The action ensured that Florida's electoral votes would not be disqualified if the winner of the

state's popular vote had not been determined by the federal date for counting electoral votes. Florida is one of twenty-seven states that bind electors to the popular vote winner, but the constitutionality of such laws has not been tested.

- *Colorado, 2004.* Voters soundly defeated a ballot measure that would have allocated the state's nine electoral votes to presidential candidates in proportion to their share of the total votes cast for president in the state. The Republican administration of Gov. Bill Owens opposed the amendment.

## HISTORICAL ANOMALIES

The complicated and indirect system of electing the president has led to anomalies from time to time. In 1836, for example, the Whigs sought to take advantage of the electoral system by running different presidential candidates in different parts of the country. William Henry Harrison ran in most of New England, the mid-Atlantic states, and the Midwest; Daniel Webster ran in Massachusetts; and Hugh White of Tennessee ran in the South.

The theory was that each candidate could capture electoral votes for the Whig Party in the region where he was strongest. Then the Whig electors could combine on one candidate or, alternatively, throw the election into the House, whichever seemed to their advantage. However, the scheme did not work because Martin Van Buren, the Democratic nominee, captured a majority of the electoral vote.

Another quirk in the system surfaced in 1872. The losing Democratic presidential nominee, Horace Greeley, died between the time of the popular vote and the meeting of the presidential electors. The Democratic electors had no party nominee to vote for, and they were left to their own judgment. Forty-two of the sixty-six Democratic electors chose to vote for the Democratic governor-elect of Indiana, Thomas Hendricks. The rest of the electors split their votes among three other politicians: eighteen for B. Gratz Brown of Missouri, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee; two for Charles J. Jenkins of Georgia; and one for David Davis of Illinois. Three Georgia electors insisted on casting their votes for Greeley, but Congress refused to count them. Counting Republican Ulysses S. Grant, who won, five candidates received electoral votes in 1872, tied for the largest number in U.S. history (five candidates also received electoral votes in 1800 and 1836).

In four elections the electoral college has chosen presidents who ran behind their opponents in the popular vote. In two of these instances—Republican Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876 and Republican Benjamin Harrison in 1888—the winning candidate carried a number of key states by close margins, while losing other states by wide margins. In the third instance—Democratic-Republican John Quincy Adams in 1824—the House chose the new

## ELECTORAL COLLEGE CHRONOLOGY

**1787.** The U.S. Constitution establishes the electoral college system for electing the president: a majority vote of state-appointed “electors” elects the president; each state is free to determine method of choosing electors; the plan calls for second-place finisher to become vice president and for House of Representatives to elect president if no candidate has majority.

**1800s.** Electoral college is tested in three contentious elections but survives with one significant modification, effective 1804; states gradually move to winner-take-all system, giving electoral votes to winner of the state’s popular vote for president.

**1800.** Presidential election is thrown into House, which takes thirty-six ballots to elect Thomas Jefferson over Aaron Burr.

**1804.** The Twelfth Amendment provides for separate election of vice president.

**1824–1825.** John Quincy Adams trails in popular vote and electoral vote behind Andrew Jackson but is elected president after one House ballot.

**1830s.** Most states adopt popular election of presidential electors; by 1860 only South Carolina lets state legislature choose.

**1845.** Congress adopts uniform national election day: first Tuesday after first Monday in November in even-numbered years.

**1876–1877.** Rutherford B. Hayes is elected president with one-vote electoral college majority, 185–184, after a fifteen-member commission splits along party lines in awarding him disputed votes from three southern states.

**1887.** Electoral Vote Count Act specifies states’ authority to determine legality of their choices for electors.

**1900s.** Proposals to abolish electoral college surface periodically, but no constitutional amendment emerges from Congress.

**1950.** Senate approves “proportional vote” plan to divide state electors on basis of popular vote; House kills measure.

**1960.** John F. Kennedy wins electoral college majority over Richard Nixon, 303–219; Kennedy’s popular vote margin is closest in twentieth century. Fourteen unpledged electors and one “faithless” Republican elector vote for Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Democrat.

**1968.** Nixon wins electoral college majority over Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey and third-party candidate George Wallace (301–191–46); both Nixon and Humphrey had vowed not to negotiate with Wallace if election were thrown into House.

**1969.** House approves constitutional amendment to shift to direct popular election of president; measure dies after Senate filibuster in 1970. Maine, in 1969, replaces winner-take-all with district-by-district system.

**1980–1988.** Electoral college issue fades as Republican candidates win three successive elections with decisive popular votes and electoral majorities. One Democratic elector in 1988 votes for vice-presidential nominee Lloyd Bentsen to protest system.

**1992.** Strong third-party bid by H. Ross Perot stirs fears of throwing election to House, but Bill Clinton wins electoral college majority as Perot fails to carry any state. Nebraska adopts district voting for electors.

**2000–2001.** Democrat Al Gore surpasses Republican George W. Bush in popular vote, but electoral college outcome turns on close count in Florida; Gore and Bush vie in state and federal courts over recount. U.S. Supreme Court halts count, settling election contest in Bush’s favor. Final electoral vote tally is Bush 271 (one more than needed to win) and Gore 266 (one fewer than he was entitled to because a District of Columbia elector withheld her vote to protest the District’s lack of congressional representation). When Congress meets to count the electoral votes, several minority and women House members object to Florida’s votes. Gore, presiding as vice president, rules each objection out of order because it was not also signed by a senator, as the 1887 law requires.

**2004.** Colorado voters defeat a ballot measure, Amendment 36, that would have dropped the “winner-take-all” system and allocated the state’s electoral votes proportionally among the presidential candidates who received the most votes in the state. The measure loses with 65.2 percent against and 34.8 percent in favor. As the winning candidate President George W. Bush receives all nine Colorado electoral votes. Had the measure become law in 2004, Bush would have received only five of Colorado’s electoral votes.

**2004–2005.** In contrast to 2001, a Democratic senator, Barbara Boxer of California, joins a House petition objecting to Ohio’s electoral votes because of numerous irregularities reported there. Boxer’s action triggers provisions of the 1887 law calling for debates in each chamber on whether to count the Ohio votes. (*See box, Law for Counting Electoral Votes in Congress, p. 829*). After two hours of debate, the Senate votes 74–1 against Boxer, and the House objection led by Democrat Stephanie Tubbs Jones of Ohio is defeated 267–31. Several of the objectors, including Tubbs Jones, are African Americans and none are Republicans. Bush receives Ohio’s twenty electoral votes and his election is certified.

**2009.** On January 8 Congress meets in joint session to count the electoral votes from the 2008 presidential election. The process is purely routine. Barack Obama of Illinois, the Democratic candidate for president, and his running mate, Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, each receive 365 votes to 173 votes each for Republicans John McCain of Arizona and his running mate, Sarah Palin of Alaska.

president after no candidate had achieved a majority in the electoral college. In the fourth instance, the 2000 election hinged on Florida’s twenty-five electoral votes, which went to Republican George W. Bush when the U.S. Supreme Court rejected the challenge of the state’s vote count by Democrat Albert “Al” Gore Jr. (*See Chapter 9, Chronology of Presidential Elections.*)

## ELECTION BY CONGRESS

Under the Constitution, Congress has two major responsibilities relating to the election of the president and vice president. First, it is directed to receive and, in joint session, count the electoral votes certified by the states. Second, if no candidate has a majority of the electoral vote, the House of



Representatives must elect the president and the Senate the vice president.

Although many of the Framers of the Constitution apparently thought that most elections would be decided by Congress, the House actually has chosen a president only twice, in 1801 and 1825. But a number of campaigns have been deliberately designed to throw elections into the House, where each state has one vote and a majority of states is needed to elect.

In modern times the formal counting of electoral votes has been largely a ceremonial function, but the congressional role can be decisive when votes are contested. The pre-eminent example is the Hayes-Tilden contest of 1876, when congressional decisions on disputed electoral votes from four states gave the election to Republican Hayes despite the fact that Democrat Samuel J. Tilden had a majority of the popular vote. (See *"Hayes-Tilden Contest,"* p. 826.)

From the beginning, the constitutional provisions governing the selection of the president have had few defenders, and many efforts at electoral college reform have been undertaken. Although prospects for reform seemed favorable after the close 1968 presidential election, the Ninety-first Congress (1969–1971) did not take final action on a proposed constitutional amendment that would have provided for direct popular election of the president and eliminated the existing provision for contingent election by the House. Reform legislation was reintroduced in the Senate during the Ninety-fourth Congress (1975–1977) and Ninety-fifth Congress (1977–1979). In the 107th Congress (2001–2003), more talk of reforming or replacing the electoral college system followed the fiercely fought 2000 election, but once again Congress did not act.

In addition to its role in electing the president, Congress bears responsibility in the related areas of presidential succession and disability. The Twelfth Amendment empowers Congress to decide what to do if the president-elect and the vice president-elect both fail to qualify by the date prescribed for commencement of their terms; it also gives Congress authority to settle problems arising from the death of candidates in cases where the election devolves upon Congress. Under the Twenty-fifth Amendment, Congress has ultimate responsibility for resolving disputes over presidential disability. It also must confirm presidential nominations to fill a vacancy in the vice presidency.

### Jefferson-Burr Deadlock

The election of 1800 was the first in which the Constitution's contingent election procedures were put to the test and the House elected the president. The Federalists, a declining but still potent political force, nominated John Adams for a second term and chose Charles Cotesworth Pinckney as his running mate. A Democratic-Republican congressional caucus chose Vice President Jefferson for president and Burr, who had been instrumental in winning

the New York legislature for the Democratic-Republicans earlier in 1800, for vice president.

The electors met in each state on December 4, with the following results: Jefferson and Burr, seventy-three electoral votes each; Adams, sixty-five; Pinckney, sixty-four; and John Jay, one. The Federalists had lost, but because the Democratic-Republicans had neglected to withhold one electoral vote from Burr, their presidential and vice-presidential candidates were tied, and the election was thrown into the House.

The lame-duck Congress, with a partisan Federalist majority, was still in office for the electoral count, and the possibilities for intrigue were only too apparent. After toying with and rejecting a proposal to block any election until March 4, when Adams's term expired, the Federalists decided to support Burr and thereby elect a relatively pliant politician over a man they considered a "dangerous radical." Alexander Hamilton opposed this move. "I trust the Federalists will not finally be so mad as to vote for Burr," he wrote. "I speak with intimate and accurate knowledge of his character. His elevation can only promote the purposes of the desperate and the profligate. If there be a man in the world I ought to hate, it is Jefferson. With Burr I have always been personally well. But the public good must be paramount to every private consideration."

On February 11, 1801, Congress met in joint session—with Jefferson, the outgoing vice president, in the chair—to count the electoral vote. This ritual ended, the House retired to its own chamber to elect a president. When the House met, it became apparent that Hamilton's advice had been rejected; a majority of Federalists insisted on backing Burr over Jefferson, the man they despised more. Indeed, if Burr had given clear assurances that he would run the country as a Federalist, he might have been elected. But Burr was unwilling to make those assurances; and, as one chronicler put it, "No one knows whether it was honor or a wretched indecision which gagged Burr's lips."

In all, there were 106 members of the House at the time, fifty-eight Federalists and forty-eight Democratic-Republicans. If the ballots had been cast per capita Burr would have been elected, but the Constitution provided that each state should cast a single vote and that a majority of states was necessary for election.

On the first ballot Jefferson received the votes of eight states, one short of a majority of the sixteen states then in the Union. Six states backed Burr. The representatives of Vermont and Maryland were equally divided and, therefore, could not cast their states' votes. By midnight of the first day of voting, nineteen ballots had been taken, and the deadlock remained.

In all, thirty-six ballots were taken before the House came to a decision on February 17. Predictably, there were men who sought to exploit the situation for personal gain. Jefferson wrote: "Many attempts have been made to obtain terms and promises from me. I have declared to them unequivocally that I would not receive the Government on capitulation; that I would not go in with my hands tied."

The impasse was broken finally when Vermont and Maryland switched to support Jefferson. Delaware and South Carolina also withdrew their support from Burr by casting blank ballots. The final vote: ten states for Jefferson, four (all in New England) for Burr. Jefferson became president, and Burr, under the Constitution as it then stood, automatically became vice president.

Federalist James A. Bayard of Delaware, who had played an important role in breaking the deadlock, wrote to Hamilton: “The means existed of electing Burr, but this required his cooperation. By deceiving one man (a great blockhead) and tempting two (not incorruptible), he might have secured a majority of the states. He will never have another chance of being president of the United States; and the little use he has made of the one which has occurred gives me but an humble opinion of the talents of an unprincipled man.”

The Jefferson-Burr contest clearly illustrated the dangers of the double-balloting system established by the original Constitution, and pressure began to build for an amendment requiring separate votes for president and vice president. Congress approved the Twelfth Amendment in December 1803, and the states—acting with unexpected speed—ratified it in time for the 1804 election.

### John Quincy Adams Election

The only other time the House of Representatives elected a president was in 1825. There were many contenders in the 1824 election, but four predominated: John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, William H. Crawford, and Andrew Jackson. Crawford, secretary of the Treasury under President James Monroe, was the early front-runner, but his candidacy faltered after he suffered an incapacitating illness in 1823.

When the electoral votes were counted, Jackson had ninety-nine, Adams eighty-four, Crawford forty-one, and Clay thirty-seven. With eighteen of the twenty-four states choosing their electors by popular vote, Jackson also led in the popular voting, although the significance of the popular vote was open to challenge. Under the Twelfth Amendment, the names of the three top contenders—Jackson, Adams, and the ailing Crawford—were placed before the House. Clay’s support was vital to either of the two front-runners.

From the start, Clay apparently intended to support Adams as the lesser of two evils. But before the House voted, a great scandal erupted. A Philadelphia newspaper published an anonymous letter alleging that Clay had agreed to support Adams in return for being made secretary of state. The letter alleged also that Clay would have been willing to make the same deal with Jackson. Clay immediately denied the charge and pronounced the writer of the letter “a base and infamous character, a dastard and a liar.”

When the House met to vote, Adams was supported by the six New England states and New York and, in large part through Clay’s backing, by Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky,

Illinois, Missouri, and Louisiana. A majority of thirteen delegations voted for him—the bare minimum he needed for election, because there were twenty-four states in the Union at the time. The election was accomplished on the first ballot, but Adams took office under a cloud from which his administration never emerged.

Jackson had believed the charges and found his suspicions vindicated when Adams, after the election, appointed Clay as secretary of state. “Was there ever witnessed such a bare-faced corruption in any country before?” Jackson wrote to a friend. Jackson’s successful 1828 campaign made much of his contention that the House of Representatives had thwarted the will of the people by denying him the presidency in 1825, even though he had been the leader in the popular and electoral votes.

### Other Anomalies

The Senate has chosen the vice president only once. That was in 1837, when Van Buren was elected president with 170 of the 294 electoral votes while his vice-presidential running mate, Richard M. Johnson, received only 147 electoral votes—one less than a majority. This discrepancy occurred because Van Buren electors from Virginia boycotted Johnson, reportedly in protest against his social behavior. The Senate elected Johnson, 33–16, over Francis Granger of New York, the runner-up in the electoral vote for vice president.

In 1912 President William Howard Taft’s vice president, James S. Sherman, died in October after he and Taft won renomination by the Republican Party. Taft and his substitute running mate, Nicholas Murray Butler, lost the election to Democrats Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall. But because it had been too late to change the GOP state ballots, Butler received Sherman’s eight electoral votes.

Although only two presidential elections actually have been decided by the House, a number of others—including those of 1836, 1856, 1860, 1892, 1948, 1960, and 1968—could have been thrown into the House by only a small shift in the popular vote.

The threat of House election was most clearly evident in 1968, when Democrat George C. Wallace of Alabama ran as a strong third-party candidate. Wallace frequently asserted that he could win an outright majority in the electoral college by the addition of key Midwestern and Mountain states to his hoped-for base in the South and border states. In reality, the Wallace campaign had a narrower goal: to win the balance of power in electoral college voting, thereby depriving either major party of the clear electoral majority required for election. Wallace made it clear that he then would expect one of the major party candidates to make concessions in return for enough votes from Wallace electors to win the election. Wallace indicated that he expected the election to be settled in the electoral college and not in the House of Representatives. At the end of the campaign it was disclosed that Wallace had obtained written affidavits from



all of his electors in which they promised to vote for Wallace “or whomsoever he may direct” in the electoral college.

In response to the Wallace challenge, both major party candidates, Republican Richard Nixon and Democrat Hubert H. Humphrey, maintained that they would refuse to bargain with Wallace for his electoral votes. Nixon asserted that the House, if the decision rested there, should elect the popular-vote winner. Humphrey said the representatives should select “the president they believe would be best for the country.” Bipartisan efforts to obtain advance agreements from House candidates to vote for the national popular-vote winner if the election should go to the House ended in failure. Neither Nixon nor Humphrey replied to suggestions that they pledge before the election to swing enough electoral votes to the popular-vote winner to ensure his election without help from Wallace.

In the end Wallace received only 13.5 percent of the popular vote and forty-six electoral votes (including the vote of one Republican defector), all from southern states. He failed to win the balance of power in the electoral college, which he had hoped to use to wring policy concessions from one of the major party candidates. If Wallace had won a few border states, or if a few thousand more Democratic votes had been cast in northern states barely carried by Nixon, reducing Nixon’s electoral vote below 270, Wallace would have been in a position to bargain off his electoral votes or to throw the election into the House for final settlement. Wallace later told journalist Neal R. Peirce that he would have tried to instruct his electors to vote for Nixon rather than have the election go to the House.

## COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE

Over the years Congress has mandated a variety of dates for the casting of popular votes, the meeting of the electors to cast ballots in the various states, and the official counting of the electoral votes before both houses of Congress.

The Continental Congress made the provisions for the first election. On September 13, 1788, it directed that each state choose its electors on the first Wednesday in January 1789. It further directed these electors to cast their ballots on the first Wednesday in February 1789.

In 1792 the Second Congress passed legislation setting up a permanent calendar for choosing electors. Allowing some flexibility in dates, the law directed that states choose their electors within the thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December of each presidential election year. Then the electors would meet in their various states and cast their ballots on the first Wednesday in December. On the second Wednesday of the following February, the votes were to be opened and counted before a joint session of Congress. Provision also was made for a special presidential election in case of the removal, death, resignation, or disability of both the president and vice president.

Under that system, states chose presidential electors at various times. For instance, in 1840 the popular balloting for electors began in Pennsylvania and Ohio on October 30 and ended in North Carolina on November 12. South Carolina, the only state still choosing presidential electors through its state legislature, appointed its electors on November 26.

Congress modified the system in 1845, providing that each state choose its electors on the same day—the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November—a provision that still remains in force. Otherwise, the days for casting and counting the electoral votes remained the same.

The next change occurred in 1887, when Congress provided that electors were to meet and cast their ballots on the second Monday in January instead of the first Wednesday in December. Congress also dropped the provision for a special presidential election.

In 1934 Congress again revised the law. The new arrangements, still in force, directed the electors to meet on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December. The ballots are opened and counted before Congress on January 6 (the next day if January 6 falls on a Sunday).

The Constitution states: “The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.” It gives no guidance on disputed ballots. Early objections to electoral votes usually arose from disputes about whether a state had fully qualified for statehood. After the Civil War, some southern votes were contested on grounds that the states were still considered in “insurrection” against the United States.

Before counting the electoral votes in 1865, Congress adopted the Twenty-second Joint Rule, which provided that no electoral votes objected to in joint session could be counted except by the concurrent votes of both the Senate and House. The rule was pushed by congressional Republicans to ensure rejection of the electoral votes from the newly reconstructed states of Louisiana and Tennessee. Under this rule, Congress in 1873 also threw out the electoral votes of Louisiana and Arkansas and three from Georgia.

The rule lapsed at the beginning of 1876, however, when the Senate refused to readopt it because the House was under Democratic control. As a consequence, Congress had no rules to guide it following the 1876 Hayes-Tilden election, when it became apparent that for the first time the outcome of an election would be determined by decisions on disputed electoral votes.

## Hayes-Tilden Contest

The 1876 campaign pitted Republican Hayes against Democrat Tilden. Early returns indicated that Tilden had been elected. He had won the swing states of Indiana, New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. Those states plus his expected southern support would give Tilden the election. However,



## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BY THE HOUSE

The following rules, reprinted from Hinds's *Precedents of the House of Representatives*, were adopted by the House in 1825 for use in deciding the presidential election of 1824. They would provide a precedent for any future House election of a president, although the House could change them.

1. In the event of its appearing, on opening all the certificates, and counting the votes given by the electors of the several States for President, that no person has a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed, the same shall be entered on the Journals of this House.

2. The roll of the House shall then be called by States; and, on its appearing that a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States are present, the House shall immediately proceed, by ballot, to choose a President from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President; and, in case neither of those persons shall receive the votes of a majority of all the states on the first ballot, the House shall continue to ballot for a President, without interruption by other business, until a President be chosen.

3. The doors of the Hall shall be closed during the balloting, except against the Members of the Senate, stenographers, and the officers of the House.

4. From the commencement of the balloting until an election is made no proposition to adjourn shall be received, unless on the motion of one State, seconded by another State, and the question shall be decided by States. The same rule shall be observed in regard to any motion to change the usual hour for the meeting of the House.

5. In balloting the following mode shall be observed, to wit:

The Representatives of each State shall be arranged and seated together, beginning with the seats at the right hand of the Speaker's chair, with the Members from the State of Maine; thence, proceeding with the Members from the States, in the order the States are usually named for receiving petitions<sup>1</sup> around the Hall of the House, until all are seated.

A ballot box shall be provided for each State.

The Representatives of each State shall, in the first instance, ballot among themselves, in order to ascertain the vote of their State; and they may, if necessary, appoint tellers of their ballots.

After the vote of each State is ascertained, duplicates thereof shall be made out; and in case any one of the persons from whom the choice is to be made shall receive a majority of the votes given, on any one balloting by the Representatives of a State, the name of that person shall be written on each of the duplicates; and in case the votes so given shall be divided so that neither of said persons shall have a majority of the whole number of votes given by such State, on any one balloting, then the word "divided" shall be written on each duplicate.

After the delegation from each State shall have ascertained the vote of their State, the Clerk shall name the States in the order they are usually named for receiving petitions; and as the name of each is called the Sergeant-at-Arms shall present to the delegation of each two ballot boxes, in each of which shall be deposited, by some Representative of the State, one of the duplicates made as aforesaid of the vote of said State, in the presence and subject to the examination of all the Members from said State then present; and where there is more than one Representative from a State, the duplicates shall not both be deposited by the same person.

When the votes of the States are thus all taken in, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall carry one of said ballot boxes to one table and the other to a separate and distinct table.

One person from each State represented in the balloting shall be appointed by the Representatives to tell off said ballots; but, in case the Representatives fail to appoint a teller, the Speaker shall appoint.

The said tellers shall divide themselves into two sets, as nearly equal in number as can be, and one of the said sets of tellers shall proceed to count the votes in one of said boxes, and the other set the votes in the other box.

When the votes are counted by the different sets of tellers, the result shall be reported to the House; and if the reports agree, the same shall be accepted as the true votes of the States; but if the reports disagree, the States shall proceed, in the same manner as before, to a new ballot.

6. All questions arising after the balloting commences, requiring the decision of the House, which shall be decided by the House, voting per capita, to be incidental to the power of choosing a President, shall be decided by States without debate; and in case of an equal division of the votes of States, the question shall be lost.

7. When either of the persons from whom the choice is to be made shall have received a majority of all the States, the Speaker shall declare the same, and that that person is elected President of the United States.

8. The result shall be immediately communicated to the Senate by message, and a committee of three persons shall be appointed to inform the President of the United States and the President-elect of said election.

On February 9, 1825, the election of John Quincy Adams took place in accordance with these rules.

1. *Petitions are no longer introduced in this way. This old procedure of calling the states beginning with Maine proceeded through the original thirteen states and then through the remaining states in the order of their admission to the Union.*

by the following morning it became apparent that if the Republicans could hold South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, Hayes would be elected with 185 electoral votes to 184 for Tilden. But if a single elector in any of these states voted for Tilden, he would throw the election to the Democrats. Tilden led in the popular-vote count by more than a quarter million votes.

The situation was much the same in each of the three contested states. Historian Eugene H. Roseboom described it as follows:

The Republicans controlled the state governments and the election machinery, had relied upon the Negro masses for votes, and had practiced frauds as in the past. The Democrats used threats, intimidation, and even violence when necessary, to keep Negroes from the polls; and where they were in a position to do so they resorted to fraud also. The firm determination of the whites to overthrow carpetbag rule contributed to make a full and fair vote impossible; carpetbag hold on the state governments made a fair count impossible. Radical reconstruction was reaping its final harvest.



Both parties pursued the votes of the three states with a fine disregard for propriety or legality, and in the end double sets of elector returns were sent to Congress from all three. Oregon also sent two sets of returns. Although Hayes carried that state, the Democratic governor discovered that one of the Hayes electors was a postmaster and therefore ineligible under the Constitution, so he certified the election of the top-polling Democratic elector. However, the Republican electors met, received the resignation of their ineligible colleague, then reappointed him to the vacancy because he had in the meantime resigned his postmastership.

Had the Twenty-second Joint Rule remained in effect, the Democratic House of Representatives could have objected to any of Hayes's disputed votes. But because the rule had lapsed, Congress had to find a new method of resolving electoral disputes. A joint committee was created to work out a plan, and the resulting Electoral Commission Law was approved by large majorities and signed into law January 29, 1877—only days before the date scheduled for counting the electoral votes.

The law, which applied only to the 1876 electoral vote count, established a fifteen-member commission that was to have final authority over disputed electoral votes, unless both houses of Congress agreed to overrule it. The commission was to consist of five senators, five representatives, and five Supreme Court justices. Each chamber was to appoint its own members of the commission, with the understanding that the majority party would have three members and the minority two. Four justices, two from each party, were named in the bill, and these four were to select the fifth. It was expected that they would choose Justice David Davis, who was considered a political independent, but he disqualified himself when the Illinois legislature named him to a seat in the Senate. Justice Joseph P. Bradley, a Republican, then was named to the fifteenth seat. The Democrats supported his selection because they considered him the most independent of the remaining justices, all of whom were Republicans. However, he was to vote with the Republicans on every dispute and thus ensure the victory of Hayes.

The electoral count began in Congress February 1 (moved up from the second Wednesday in February for this one election), and the proceedings continued until March 2. States were called in alphabetical order, and as each disputed state was reached objections were raised to both the Hayes and Tilden electors. The question was then referred to the electoral commission, which in every case voted 8–7 for Hayes. In each case, the Democratic House rejected the commission's decision, but the Republican Senate upheld it, so the decision stood.

As the count went on, Democrats in the House threatened to launch a filibuster to block resumption of joint sessions so that the count could not be completed before Inauguration Day. The threat was never carried out because of an agreement reached between the Hayes forces

and southern conservatives. The southerners agreed to let the electoral count continue without obstruction. In return Hayes agreed that, as president, he would withdraw federal troops from the South, end Reconstruction, and make other concessions. The southerners, for their part, pledged to respect African American rights, a pledge they did not carry out.

Consequently, at 4 a.m. March 2, 1877, the president of the Senate was able to announce that Hayes had been elected president with 185 electoral votes, as against 184 for Tilden. Later that day Hayes arrived in Washington. The next evening he took the oath of office privately at the White House, because March 4 fell on a Sunday. His formal inauguration followed on Monday. The country acquiesced. So ended a crisis that could have resulted in renewed civil war.

Not until 1887 did Congress enact permanent legislation on the handling of disputed electoral votes. The Electoral Count Act of that year gave each state final authority in determining the legality of its choice of electors and required a concurrent majority of both the Senate and House to reject any electoral votes. It also established procedures for counting electoral votes in Congress. (*See box, Law for Counting Electoral Votes in Congress, p. 829.*)

### Application of the 1887 Law in 1969

The procedures relating to disputed electoral votes were used for the first time after the election of 1968. When Congress met in joint session January 6, 1969, to count the electoral votes, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and Rep. James G. O'Hara of Michigan, both Democrats, joined by six other senators and thirty-seven other representatives, filed a written objection to the vote cast by a North Carolina elector, Lloyd W. Bailey of Rocky Mount. He had been elected as a Republican but chose to vote for George Wallace and Curtis LeMay, the candidates of the American Independent Party, instead of Republican Nixon and his running mate, Spiro T. Agnew.

Acting under the 1887 law, Muskie and O'Hara objected to Bailey's vote on the grounds that it was "not properly given" because a plurality of the popular votes in North Carolina were cast for Nixon-Agnew and the state's voters had chosen electors to vote for Nixon and Agnew only. Muskie and O'Hara asked that Bailey's vote not be counted at all by Congress.

The 1887 statute stipulated that "no electoral vote or votes from any State which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified ... from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified." The statute did not define the term "regularly given," although at the time of its adoption the chief concern centered on problems of dual sets of electoral vote returns from a state, votes cast on an improper day, or

## LAW FOR COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES IN CONGRESS

*Following is the complete text of Title 3, section 15 of the U.S. Code, enacted originally in 1887, governing the counting of electoral votes in Congress:*

Congress shall be in session on the sixth day of January succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted according to the rules in this subchapter provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified to according to section 6<sup>1</sup> of this title from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so

regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section 5<sup>2</sup> of this title to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the State; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section 5 of this title, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its law; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two Houses shall concurrently decide were cast by lawful electors appointed in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. But if the two Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

1. Section 6 provides for certification of votes by electors by state governors.

2. Section 5 provides that if state law specifies a method for resolving disputes concerning the vote for presidential electors, Congress must respect any determination so made by a state.

votes disputed because of uncertainty about whether a state lawfully was in the Union when the vote was cast.

The 1887 statute provided that if written objection to any state's vote was received from at least one member of both the Senate and House, the two legislative bodies were to retire immediately to separate sessions, debate for two hours with a five-minute limitation on speeches, and each decide the issue by vote before resuming the joint session. The statute made clear that both the Senate and House had to reject a challenged electoral vote (or votes) for such action to prevail.

At the January 6 joint session, with President Pro Tempore Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat, presiding, the counting of the electoral vote proceeded smoothly through the alphabetical order of states until the North Carolina

result was announced, at which time O'Hara rose to announce filing of the complaint. The two houses then reassembled in joint session, at which the results of the separate deliberations were announced and the count of the electoral vote by state proceeded without event. At the conclusion, Russell announced the vote and declared Nixon and Agnew elected.

### Application of the 1887 Law in 2001

The U.S. Supreme Court's peremptory 5–4 ruling in *Bush v. Gore* that ended the recount of Florida's extremely close presidential vote left many Americans angry and embittered. Vice President Albert "Al" Gore Jr., the Democratic nominee, had bested Republican governor George W. Bush of Texas by more than a half-million votes in the popular election and also led in the electoral vote, pending



determination of the Florida winner. African Americans were particularly dissatisfied with the result. They had overwhelmingly supported Gore nationally, and in Florida their votes made up a disproportionately large share of the ballots not counted because of problems with the obsolete punch-card voting system used in many counties. These voters and many others felt that the majority had been disfranchised and that Gore might have won had the Court not stopped the recount.

But the Court's ruling left no recourse through the judicial system. Only one step remained before the 2000 election became official: the formal counting of the 538 electoral votes by both chambers of Congress. When that day came, on January 6, 2001, twenty Democratic House members, mostly members of the Congressional Black Caucus, made a last-ditch effort to deny Florida's twenty-five electoral votes to Bush. With Gore, as the outgoing vice president, presiding over the session, each House member submitted a written objection to the counting of Florida's votes. Gore asked each representative if the objection were also signed by a senator, as the 1887 law required. When each responded no, Gore ruled the objection out of order. At one point he thanked Rep. Jesse L. Jackson Jr. of Illinois for his remarks and said, "But, hey," and spread his arms in a gesture of futility.

It was the first time since the 1969 faithless elector incident that there had been any objections to the counting of electoral votes. In the 2001 counting there was one abstention, by a District of Columbia elector for Gore, resulting in a total of 537 electoral votes being cast.

### Application of the 1887 Law in 2005

The partisan bitterness that characterized the 2000 presidential election remained virulent in 2004. Many states had changed their voting systems in the preceding four years, but the changes did not always build confidence that every vote would be counted. There were widespread complaints about the new electronic systems, most of which left no "paper trail" of ballot receipts that could be counted in case of a disputed outcome. Breakdowns of the computerized machines and unfamiliarity with their operation led to unusually long waits for voters. Some gave up and left without voting. Some who voted feared that their vote had not been recorded. In Ohio and other states, those who felt disfranchised were disproportionately minority voters. President George W. Bush carried Ohio by 118,000 votes.

On December 30, 2004, Democratic representative John Conyers of Michigan wrote to all senators asking for their support in challenging Ohio's twenty electoral votes because of "numerous unexplained irregularities" in the state's presidential vote. In contrast to 2001, when no senator provided the necessary signature for a challenge to Florida's vote, Democratic senator Barbara Boxer of

California signed the House petition for a debate on Ohio's vote. On January 6, 2005, when Congress met in joint session to count the electoral votes, presiding officer Vice President Richard B. Cheney, in accordance with the 1887 law, directed the House and Senate to their respective chambers for a two-hour debate on the Ohio vote question. In the House, several white members joined Conyers and other African Americans, including Democrat Stephanie Tubbs Jones of Ohio, in objecting to the Ohio votes. The vote in the House was 267–31 against Tubbs Jones's objection. The Senate voted 74–1 against Boxer's position.

In the electoral college, Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kerry was denied one of Minnesota's ten electoral votes when an elector voted for Kerry's running mate, John Edwards, for president. Because the voting was secret, the name of the defector was never identified. Kerry was to have received 252 electoral votes, including all ten of Minnesota's votes, but the defection reduced Kerry's total to 251. The unknown defector, however, also voted for Edwards for vice president, making his national total 252 votes.

## REFORM PROPOSALS

Since January 6, 1797, when Rep. William L. Smith, a South Carolina Federalist, introduced in Congress the first proposed constitutional amendment for reform of the electoral college system, hardly a session of Congress has passed without the introduction of one or more resolutions of this nature. In all, more than seven hundred such proposals have been submitted. But only one—the Twelfth Amendment, ratified in 1804—ever has been approved.

In recent years, public interest in a change in the electoral college system was spurred by the close 1960, 1968, and 2000 elections, by a series of Supreme Court rulings relating to apportionment and redistricting, and by the introduction of unpledged elector systems in the southern states.

### House Approval of Amendment

Early in 1969 President Nixon asked Congress to take prompt action on electoral college reform. He said he would support any plan that would eliminate individual electors and distribute among the presidential candidates the electoral vote of every state and the District of Columbia in a manner more closely approximating the popular vote.

Later that year the House approved, 338–70, a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to eliminate the electoral college and to provide instead for direct popular election of the president and vice president. The measure set a minimum of 40 percent of the popular vote as sufficient for election and provided for a runoff election between the two top candidates for the presidency if no candidate received 40 percent. Under this plan the House of Representatives would no longer be called on to select a president.



The proposed amendment also authorized Congress to provide a method of filling vacancies caused by the death, resignation, or disability of presidential nominees before the election and a method of filling postelection vacancies caused by the death of the president-elect or vice president-elect.

Nixon, who previously had favored a proportional plan of allocating each state's electoral votes, endorsed the House resolution and urged the Senate to adopt it. To become effective, the proposed amendment had to be approved by a two-thirds majority in both the Senate and House and be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. When the proposal reached the Senate floor in September 1970, senators from small states and the South succeeded in blocking final action. The resolution was laid aside October 5, after two unsuccessful efforts to cut off debate by invoking cloture.

### Carter Endorsement of Plan

Another major effort to eliminate the electoral college occurred in 1977, when President Jimmy Carter included such a proposal in his election reform package, unveiled March 22. Carter endorsed the amendment approved by the House in 1969 to replace the electoral college with direct popular election of the president and vice president, and provide for a runoff if no candidate received at least 40 percent of the vote. Because the Senate again was seen as the major stumbling block, the House waited to see what the Senate would do before beginning any deliberation of its own.

After several months of deadlock, the Senate Judiciary Committee approved September 15 the direct presidential election plan by a 9–8 vote. But Senate opponents threatened a filibuster, and the Senate leadership decided it could not spare the time or effort to try to break it. The measure was never brought to the floor and died when the Ninety-fifth Congress adjourned in 1978.

On January 15, 1979, the opening day of the Ninety-sixth Congress, Sen. Birch Bayh, Indiana Democrat, began another effort to abolish the electoral college through a constitutional amendment. In putting off action in the previous Congress, Senate leaders had agreed to try for early action in the Ninety-sixth.

A proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college and elect the president by popular vote did reach the Senate floor in July 1979. The Senate voted in favor of the measure, 51 to 48, fifteen votes short of the required two-thirds majority of those present and voting needed to approve a constitutional amendment.

Supporters of the resolution blamed defections by several northern liberals for the margin of defeat. Major Jewish and black groups extensively lobbied the northern senators, arguing that the voting strength of black and Jewish voters is maximized under the electoral college system

because both groups are concentrated in urban areas of the large electoral vote states.

### Alternative Plans

Besides direct election of the president and vice president, two other major proposals to replace the electoral college have gained considerable support. One is the district plan, similar to the Maine and Nebraska systems, that would award an electoral vote to the candidate who carried a congressional district and two to the candidate who carried the state as a whole. The other is the proportional plan that would distribute a state's electoral votes on the basis of the proportion of the vote each candidate received.

Had any of the three plans been in effect since 1960, the outcome of several close elections would have been different, according to Stephen J. Wayne, professor of American Government at Georgetown University. In his book *The Road to the White House, 2000*, Wayne calculates that the district plan would have elected Richard Nixon in 1960 over John F. Kennedy, and that in 1976 it would have resulted in an electoral college tie between Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter. The proportional plan would have thrown the 1960, 1968, 1992, and 1996 elections to the House of Representatives, because none of the candidates would have received an electoral vote majority.

Wayne advocated direct election, which he said would require a national system of voting and tabulating of the results. The United States had neither at the beginning of the twenty-first century. Of the eleven presidential elections since 1960, only the 2000 election would have had a different result under direct election. As the popular vote winner, Gore would have been elected over George W. Bush. Although the 1960 popular vote was even closer, Kennedy won both the popular and electoral college votes.

As in the 1969 plan, most of the direct election proposals call for a minimum plurality, usually 40 percent, with a runoff election to be held if no candidate receives the minimum percentage.

### PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY

A decade of congressional concern over the question of presidential disability was eased in 1967 by ratification of the Twenty-fifth Amendment to the Constitution. The amendment for the first time provided for continuity in carrying out the functions of the presidency in the event of presidential disability and for filling a vacancy in the vice presidency. The amendment was approved by the Senate and House in 1965 and took effect February 10, 1967, after ratification by thirty-eight states. (See "Constitutional Provisions and Amendments on Elections," p. 1735, in *Reference Materials, Vol. II.*) Congressional consideration of the problem of presidential disability had been prompted by





*President Ford and Vice President Rockefeller confer in the Oval Office in 1974. For the first time in American history, the two highest executive positions were held by men appointed, not elected, to their posts.*



President Dwight D. Eisenhower's heart attack in 1955. The ambiguity of the language of the disability clause (Article II, Section 1, Clause 5) of the Constitution had provoked occasional debate ever since the Constitutional Convention of 1787. But it never had been decided how far the term *disability* extended or who would be the judge of it.

Clause 5 provided that Congress should decide who was to succeed to the presidency if both the president and the vice president died, resigned, or became disabled. Congress enacted succession laws three times. By the Act of March 1, 1792, it provided for succession (after the vice president) of the president pro tempore of the Senate, then of the House Speaker; if those offices were vacant, states were to send electors to Washington to choose a new president.

That law stood until passage of the Presidential Succession Act of January 19, 1886, which changed the line of succession to run from the vice president to the secretary of state, secretary of the Treasury, and so on through the cabinet in order of rank. Sixty-one years later the Presidential Succession Act of July 18, 1947 (still in force), placed the Speaker of the House and the president pro tempore of the Senate ahead of cabinet officers in succession after the vice president.

Before ratification of the Twenty-fifth Amendment, no procedures had been laid down to govern situations arising in the event of presidential incapacity or of a vacancy in the office of vice president. Two presidents had had serious disabilities: James A. Garfield was shot in 1881 and confined to his bed until he died two and a half months later, and Woodrow Wilson suffered a stroke in 1919. In each case the vice president did not assume any duties of the

presidency for fear he would appear to be usurping the powers of that office.

Ratification of the Twenty-fifth Amendment established procedures that clarified these areas of uncertainty in the Constitution. The amendment provided that the vice president should become acting president under either one of two circumstances: (1) if the president informed Congress of inability to perform duties, the vice president would become acting president until the president could resume normal responsibilities; (2) if the vice president and a majority of the cabinet, or another body designated by Congress, found the president to be incapacitated, the vice president would become acting president until the president informed Congress that the disability had ended. Congress was given twenty-one days to resolve any dispute over the president's disability; a two-thirds vote of both chambers was required to overrule the president's declaration of being no longer incapacitated.

### **Vacancy in the Vice Presidency**

The Twenty-fifth Amendment also specified what to do when a vacancy occurred in the office of the vice president, by death, succession to the presidency, or resignation. Through July 2005 the United States has been without a vice president eighteen times for a total of forty years, but since the amendment went into effect such vacancies have been brief. Under the amendment, the president nominates a replacement vice president, with the nomination subject to confirmation by a majority vote of both chambers of Congress. Within only eight years after ratification, two presidents used the power to appoint a new vice president.

In October 1973 when Vice President Agnew resigned, President Nixon nominated Gerald R. Ford as the new vice president. Ford was confirmed by both houses of Congress and sworn in December 6, 1973. On Nixon's resignation August 9, 1974, Ford succeeded to the presidency, becoming the first president in American history who was elected neither to the presidency nor to the vice presidency. President Ford chose as his new vice president Nelson A. Rockefeller, former governor of New York, who was sworn in December 19, 1974.

With both the president and vice president holding office through appointment rather than election, members of Congress and the public expressed concern about the power of a president to appoint, in effect, his or her own successor. Accordingly, Sen. John O. Pastore, Rhode Island Democrat, introduced a proposed constitutional amendment February 3, 1975, to provide for a special national election for president when more than one year remained in a presidential term. Hearings were held before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments, but no action was taken.

### Invoking the Twenty-Fifth Amendment

In the aftermath of the attempted assassination of President Ronald Reagan in March 1981, there was no need to invoke the presidential disability provisions of the Twenty-fifth Amendment. However, some of the public statements made by administration officials immediately after the president was shot by John W. Hinckley Jr. reflected continuing confusion over the issue of who is in charge when the president temporarily is unable to function. Soon after news of the shooting became known, the members of the Reagan cabinet gathered in the White House, ready to invoke the amendment's procedures, if necessary. Vice President George H.W. Bush was on an Air Force jet returning to Washington from Texas.

At a televised press briefing later that afternoon, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. confirmed that Reagan was in surgery and under anesthesia. It was clear that he temporarily was unable to make presidential decisions should the occasion—such as a foreign attack or other national emergency—require them. Attempting to reassure the country, Haig stated that he was in control in the White House pending the return of Vice President Bush, with whom he was in contact.

This assertion was followed by a question from the press about who was making administration decisions. Haig responded, "Constitutionally, gentlemen, you have the president, the vice president, and the secretary of state in that order, and should the president decide he wants to transfer the helm to the vice president, he will do so. He has not done that. As of now, I am in control here, in the White House, pending the return of the vice president and in close touch with him. If something came up, I would check with him, of course." Actually, the Constitution is silent on the order of succession beyond the vice president. Haig was referring to succession under laws superseded by the 1947 act, which specifies that the line of succession is the vice president, the Speaker of the House, the president pro tempore of the Senate, and then the cabinet officials in order of rank.


Criticism of the administration's failure to act after Reagan was shot shaped its response to the second instance of presidential disability, Reagan's cancer surgery on July 13, 1985. This time Reagan did relinquish his powers and duties to Vice President George H. W. Bush before undergoing anesthesia. Curiously, however, he did not explicitly invoke the Twenty-fifth Amendment, saying instead that he was not convinced that the amendment was meant to apply to "such brief and temporary periods of incapacity." Still, a precedent was established that the Twenty-fifth Amendment would work as intended in future administrations. This precedent was followed in May 1991 when President George H. W. Bush said he would turn power over to Vice President Dan Quayle if his irregular heartbeat required electroshock therapy. It did not.

George W. Bush invoked the amendment when he underwent a colonoscopy that required anesthesia on June 29, 2002. In a letter citing his upcoming procedure, he temporarily transferred his powers to Vice President Richard B. Cheney: "In view of present circumstances, I have determined to transfer temporarily my Constitutional powers and duties to the Vice President during the brief period of the procedure and recovery." Two hours after the procedure, he transmitted a second letter announcing the resumption of the powers and duties of his office: "In accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, this letter shall constitute my written declaration that I am presently able to resume the discharge of the Constitutional powers and duties of the office of President of the United States."





# Electoral Votes for President, 1789–2008



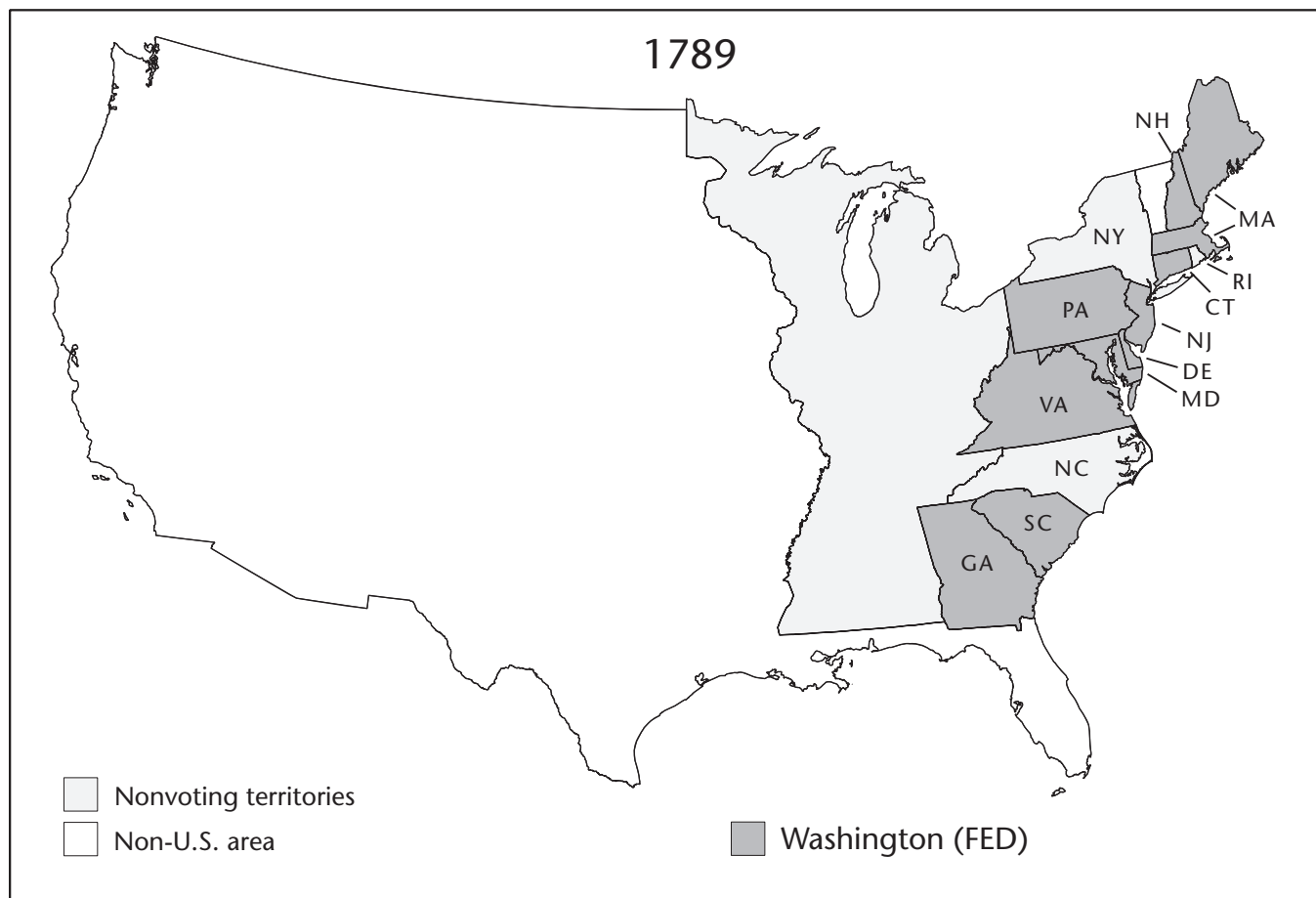
**E**LECTORAL MAPS and vote charts for all presidential elections from 1789 to 2008 are presented in this chapter. The sources for electoral votes cast for presidential candidates are the *Senate Manual* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997) and *CQ Weekly Report*.

Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution gives each state a number of electors equal to the number of senators and representatives to which it is entitled. Total electoral votes for each state through the 2000 election were compiled from a chart of each apportionment of the House of Representatives, published in Kenneth C. Martis and Gregory A. Elmes, *The Historical Atlas of State Power in Congress, 1790–1990* (Washington, D.C., CQ Press, 1993), pp. 6–7.

Under the Constitution (Article II, Section 1) each presidential elector was originally given two votes and was

required to cast each vote for a different person. The person receiving the highest number of votes from a majority of electors was elected president; the person receiving the second highest total became vice president. For the first presidential election in 1789, there were sixty-nine electors, and George Washington's sixty-nine votes constituted a unanimous election. After ratification of the Twelfth Amendment in 1804, electors were required to designate which of their two votes was for president and which was for vice president. The electoral college charts on pages 836–839 show *all* electoral votes cast in the elections of 1789, 1792, 1796, and 1800; the charts for 1804 and thereafter show electoral votes cast only for president.

For electoral votes cast for vice-presidential candidates, see pages 892–893 at the end of this chapter.



Key: FED—Federalist

States	Electoral votes <sup>1</sup>	Washington	Adams	Jay	Harrison	Rutledge	Hancock	Clinton	Huntington	Milton	Armstrong	Lincoln	Telfair
Connecticut <sup>2</sup>	(14)	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Delaware	(6)	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia <sup>2</sup>	(10)	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
Maryland <sup>3</sup>	(16)	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	(20)	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	(10)	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey <sup>2</sup>	(12)	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York <sup>4</sup>	(16)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina <sup>5</sup>	(14)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup>	(20)	10	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island <sup>5</sup>	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina <sup>2</sup>	(14)	7	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia <sup>6</sup>	(24)	10	5	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>(182)</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

1. Two votes for each elector; see explanation, p. 835.

2. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.

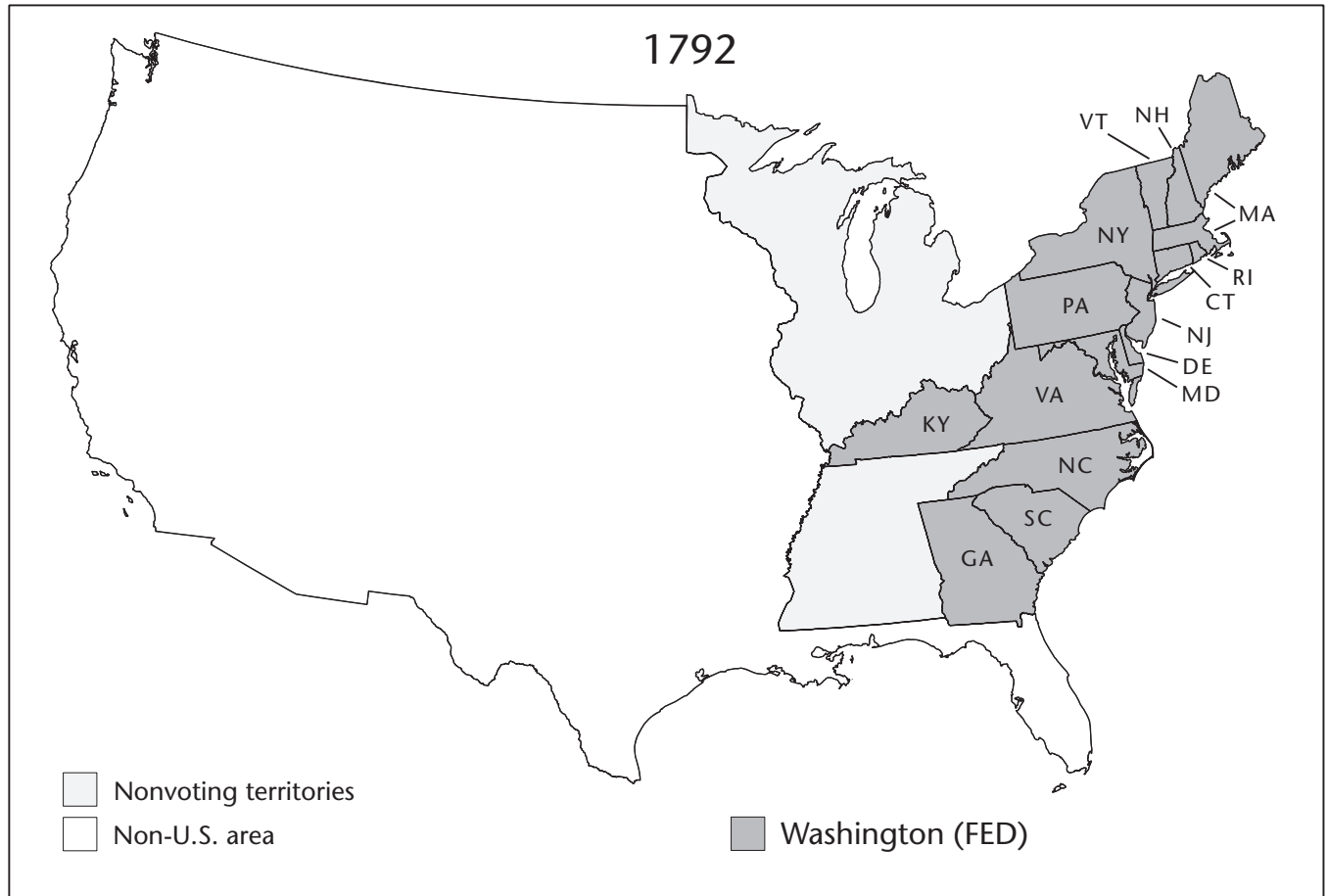
3. Two Maryland electors did not vote.

4. Not voting. Because of a dispute between its two chambers, the New York legislature failed to choose electors.

5. Not voting because had not yet ratified the Constitution.

6. Two Virginia electors did not vote. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.





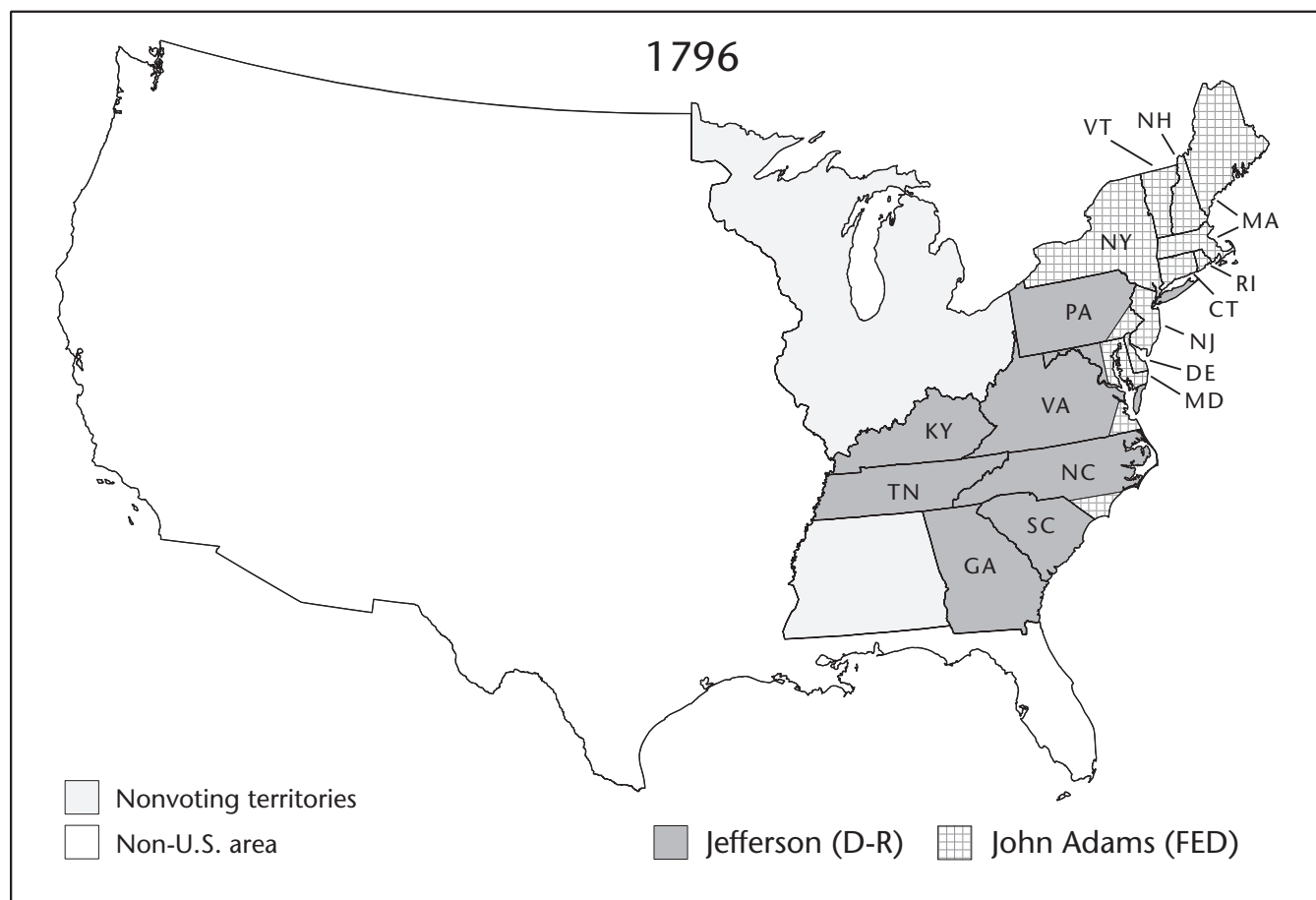
Key: FED—Federalist

States	Electoral votes <sup>1</sup>	Washington	Adams	Clinton	Jefferson	Burr
Connecticut	(18)	9	9	—	—	—
Delaware	(6)	3	3	—	—	—
Georgia	(8)	4	—	4	—	—
Kentucky	(8)	4	—	—	4	—
Maryland <sup>2</sup>	(20)	8	8	—	—	—
Massachusetts	(32)	16	16	—	—	—
New Hampshire	(12)	6	6	—	—	—
New Jersey	(14)	7	7	—	—	—
New York	(24)	12	—	12	—	—
North Carolina	(24)	12	—	12	—	—
Pennsylvania <sup>3</sup>	(30)	15	14	1	—	—
Rhode Island	(8)	4	4	—	—	—
South Carolina <sup>3</sup>	(16)	8	7	—	—	1
Vermont <sup>2</sup>	(8)	3	3	—	—	—
Virginia	(42)	21	—	21	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>(270)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

1. Two votes for each elector; see explanation, p. 835.

2. Two Maryland electors and one Vermont elector did not vote.

3. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.

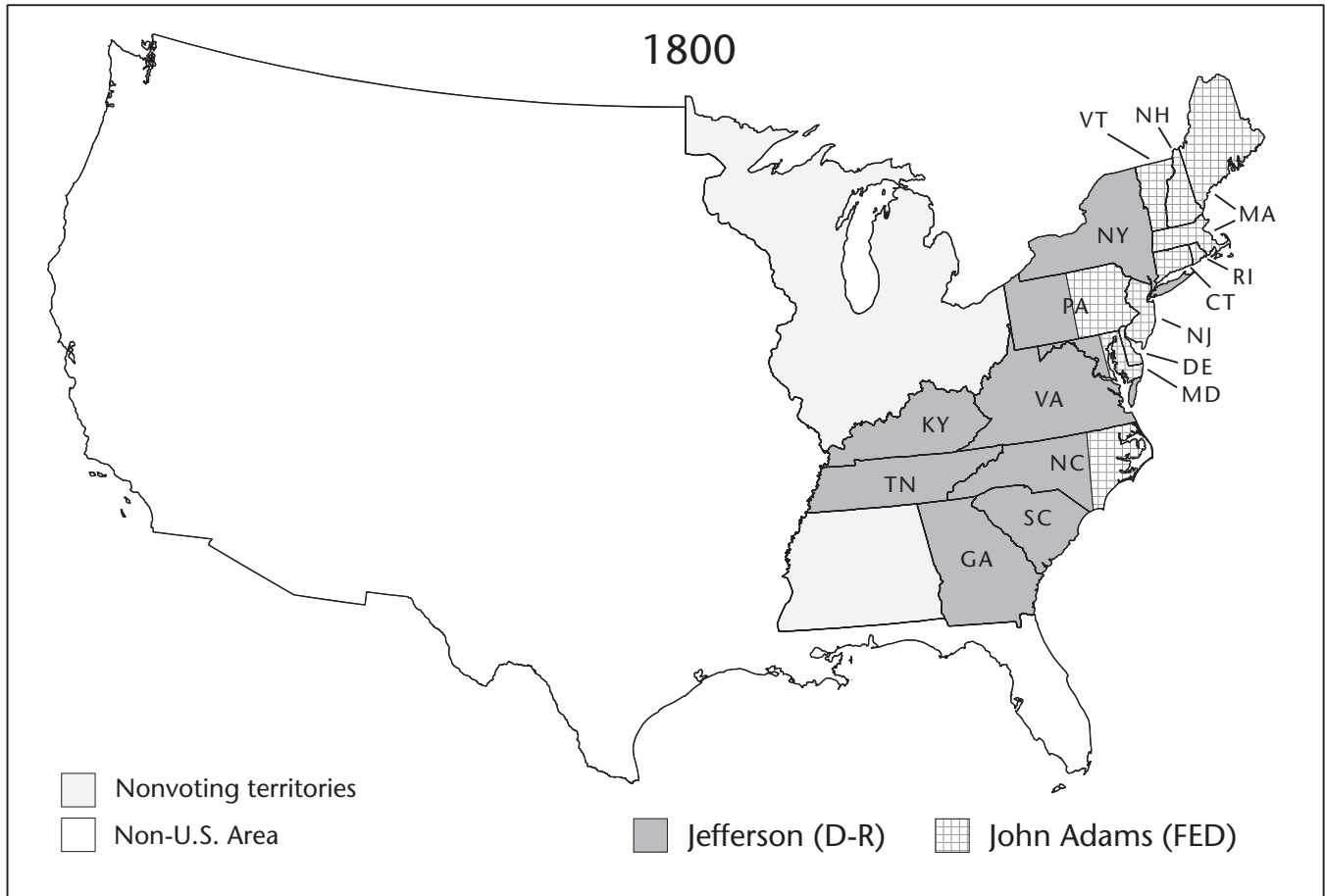


Key: D-R—Democratic-Republican; FED—Federalist

States	Electoral votes <sup>1</sup>	J. Adams	Jefferson	T. Pinckney	Burr	S. Adams	Ellsworth	Clinton	Jay	Iredell	Henry	Johnston	Washington	C. Pinckney
Connecticut <sup>2</sup>	(18)	9	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	(6)	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	(8)	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	(8)	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland <sup>2</sup>	(20)	7	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Massachusetts <sup>2</sup>	(32)	16	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
New Hampshire	(12)	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	(14)	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	(24)	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina <sup>2</sup>	(24)	1	11	1	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1
Pennsylvania <sup>2</sup>	(30)	1	14	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	(8)	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	(16)	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	(6)	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	(8)	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia <sup>2</sup>	(42)	1	20	1	1	15	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	(276)	71	68	59	30	15	11	7	5	3	2	2	2	1

1. Two votes for each elector; see explanation, p. 835.

2. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.



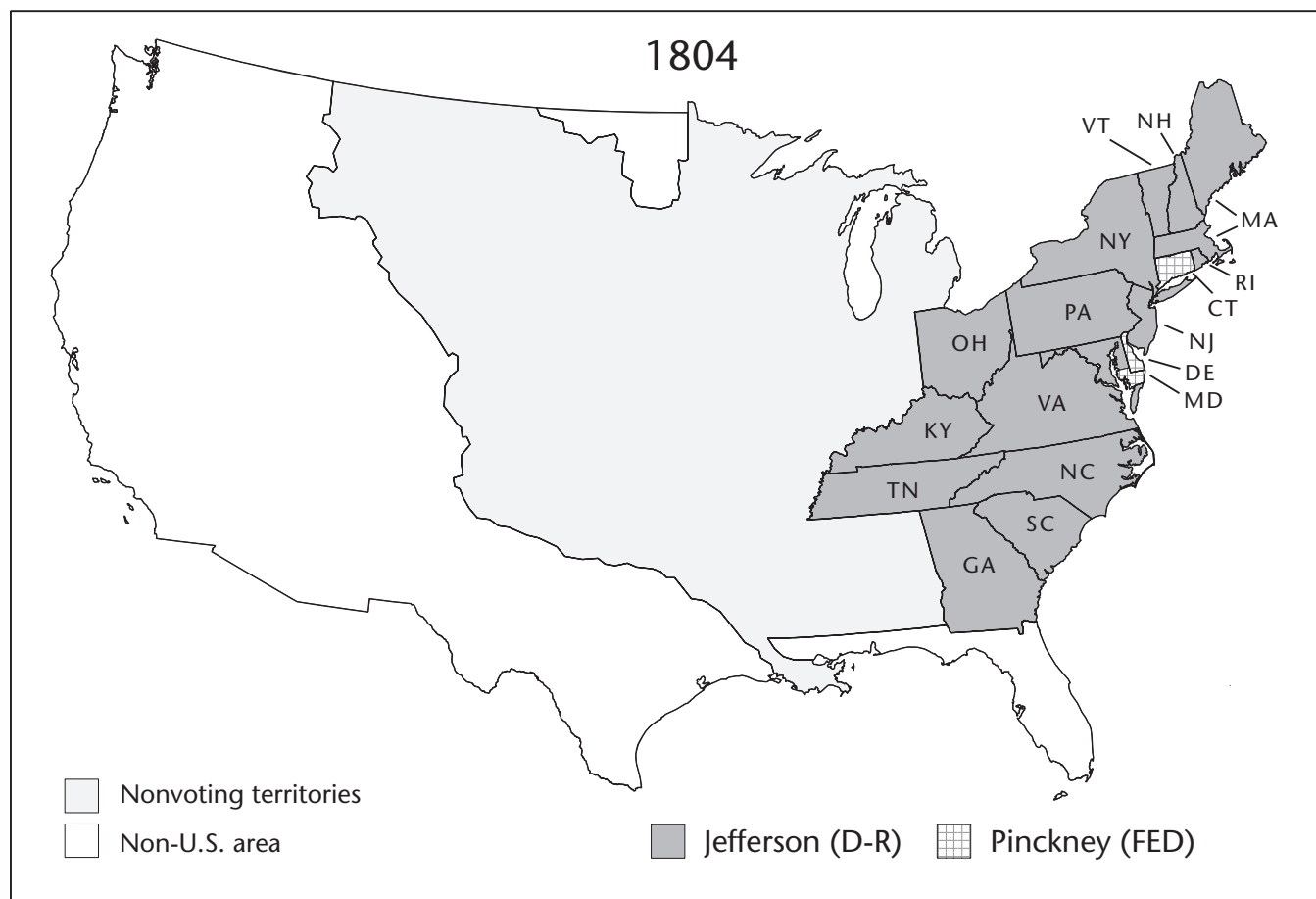
Key: D-R—Democratic-Republican; FED—Federalist

States	Electoral Votes <sup>1</sup>	Jefferson <sup>2</sup>	Burr <sup>2</sup>	Adams	Pinckney	Jay	States	Electoral votes <sup>1</sup>	Jefferson <sup>2</sup>	Burr <sup>2</sup>	Adams	Pinckney	Jay
Connecticut	(18)	—	—	9	9	—	North Carolina <sup>3</sup>	(24)	8	8	4	4	—
Delaware	(6)	—	—	3	3	—	Pennsylvania <sup>3</sup>	(30)	8	8	7	7	—
Georgia	(8)	4	4	—	—	—	Rhode Island <sup>3</sup>	(8)	—	—	4	3	1
Kentucky	(8)	4	4	—	—	—	South Carolina	(16)	8	8	—	—	—
Maryland <sup>3</sup>	(20)	5	5	5	5	—	Tennessee	(6)	3	3	—	—	—
Massachusetts	(32)	—	—	16	16	—	Vermont	(8)	—	—	4	4	—
New Hampshire	(12)	—	—	6	6	—	Virginia	(42)	21	21	—	—	—
New Jersey	(14)	—	—	7	7	—	<b>Totals</b>	<b>(276)</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>
New York	(24)	12	12	—	—	—							

1. Two votes for each elector; see explanation, p. 835.

2. Since Jefferson and Burr tied in the electoral college, the election was decided (in Jefferson's favor) by the House of Representatives. See "Jefferson's Revenge: 1800," p. 274.

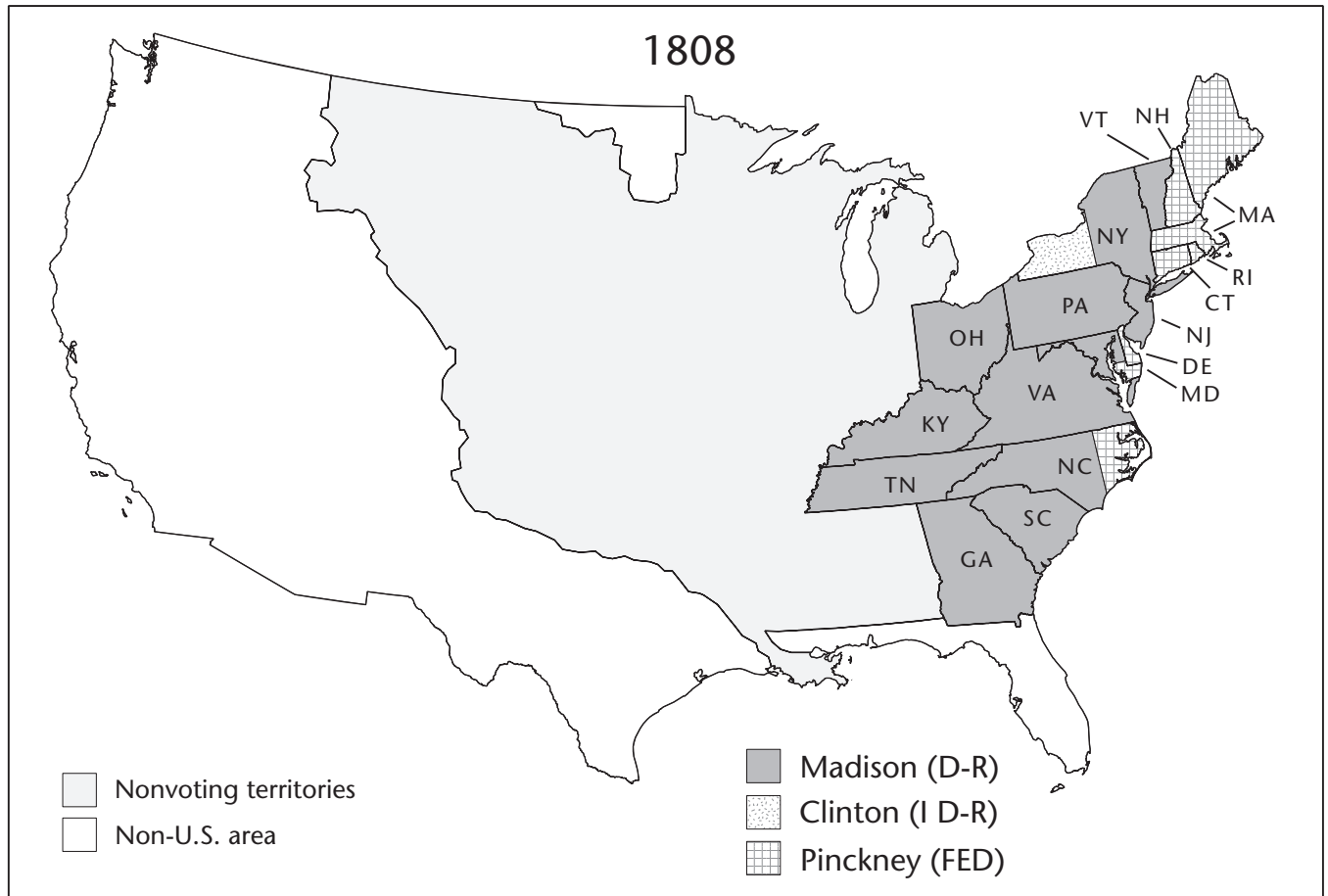
3. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.



Key: D-R—Democratic-Republican; FED—Federalist

States	Electoral votes	Jefferson	Pinckney	States	Electoral votes	Jefferson	Pinckney
Connecticut	(9)	—	9	Ohio	(3)	3	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	Pennsylvania	(20)	20	—
Georgia	(6)	6	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Kentucky	(8)	8	—	South Carolina	(10)	10	—
Maryland <sup>1</sup>	(11)	9	2	Tennessee	(5)	5	—
Massachusetts	(19)	19	—	Vermont	(6)	6	—
New Hampshire	(7)	7	—	Virginia	(24)	24	—
New Jersey	(8)	8	—				
New York	(19)	19	—	Totals	(176)	162	14
North Carolina	(14)	14	—				

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.



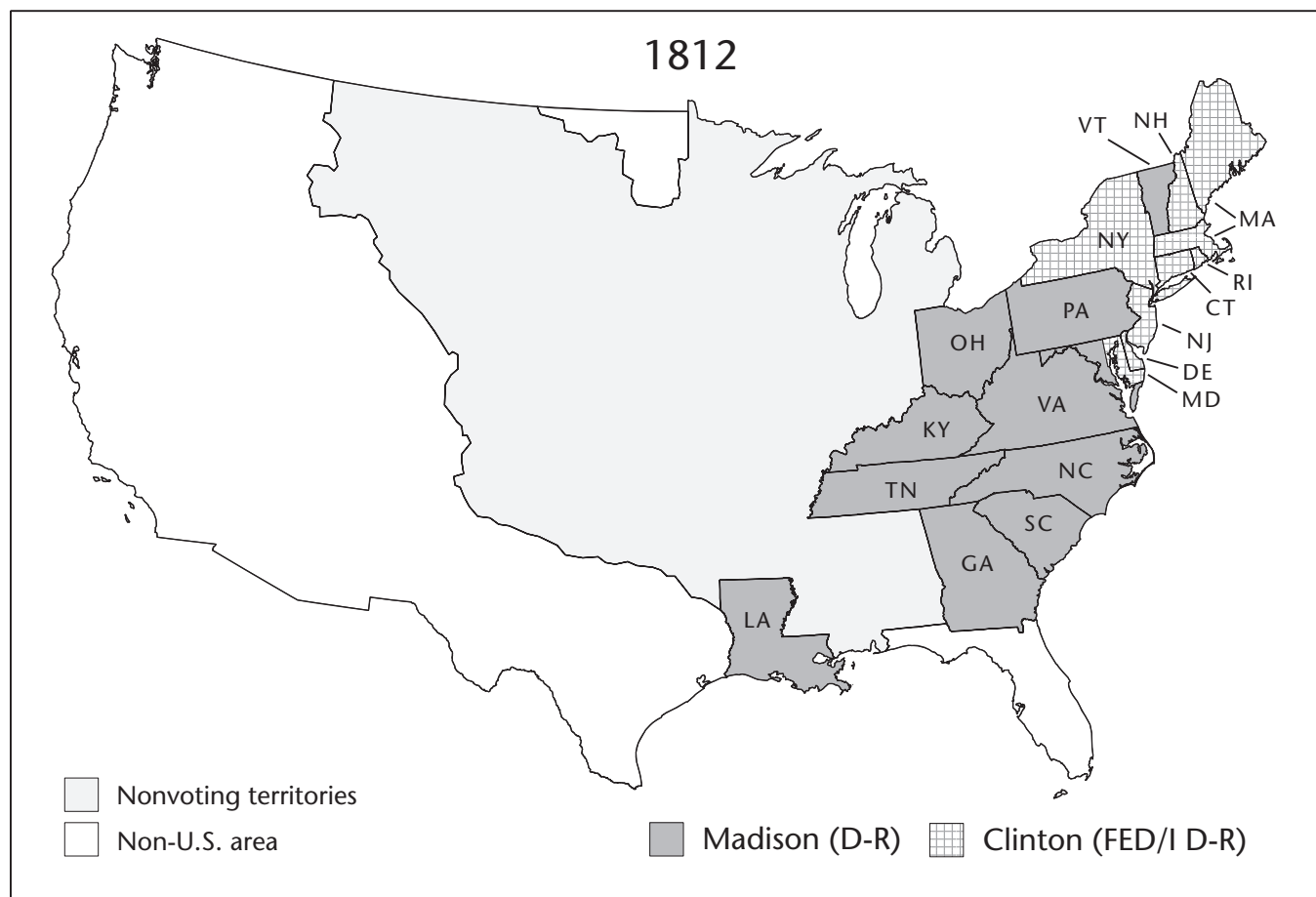
Key: D-R—Democratic-Republican; FED—Federalist; I D-R—Independent Democratic-Republican

States	Electoral votes	Madison	Pinckney	Clinton	States	Electoral votes	Madison	Pinckney	Clinton
Connecticut	(9)	—	9	—	Ohio	(3)	3	—	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	—	Pennsylvania	(20)	20	—	—
Georgia	(6)	6	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4	—
Kentucky <sup>1</sup>	(8)	7	—	—	South Carolina	(10)	10	—	—
Maryland <sup>2</sup>	(11)	9	2	—	Tennessee	(5)	5	—	—
Massachusetts	(19)	—	19	—	Vermont	(6)	6	—	—
New Hampshire	(7)	—	7	—	Virginia	(24)	24	—	—
New Jersey	(8)	8	—	—					
New York <sup>2</sup>	(19)	13	—	6	Totals	(176)	122	47	6
North Carolina <sup>2</sup>	(14)	11	3	—					

1. One Kentucky elector did not vote.

2. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.



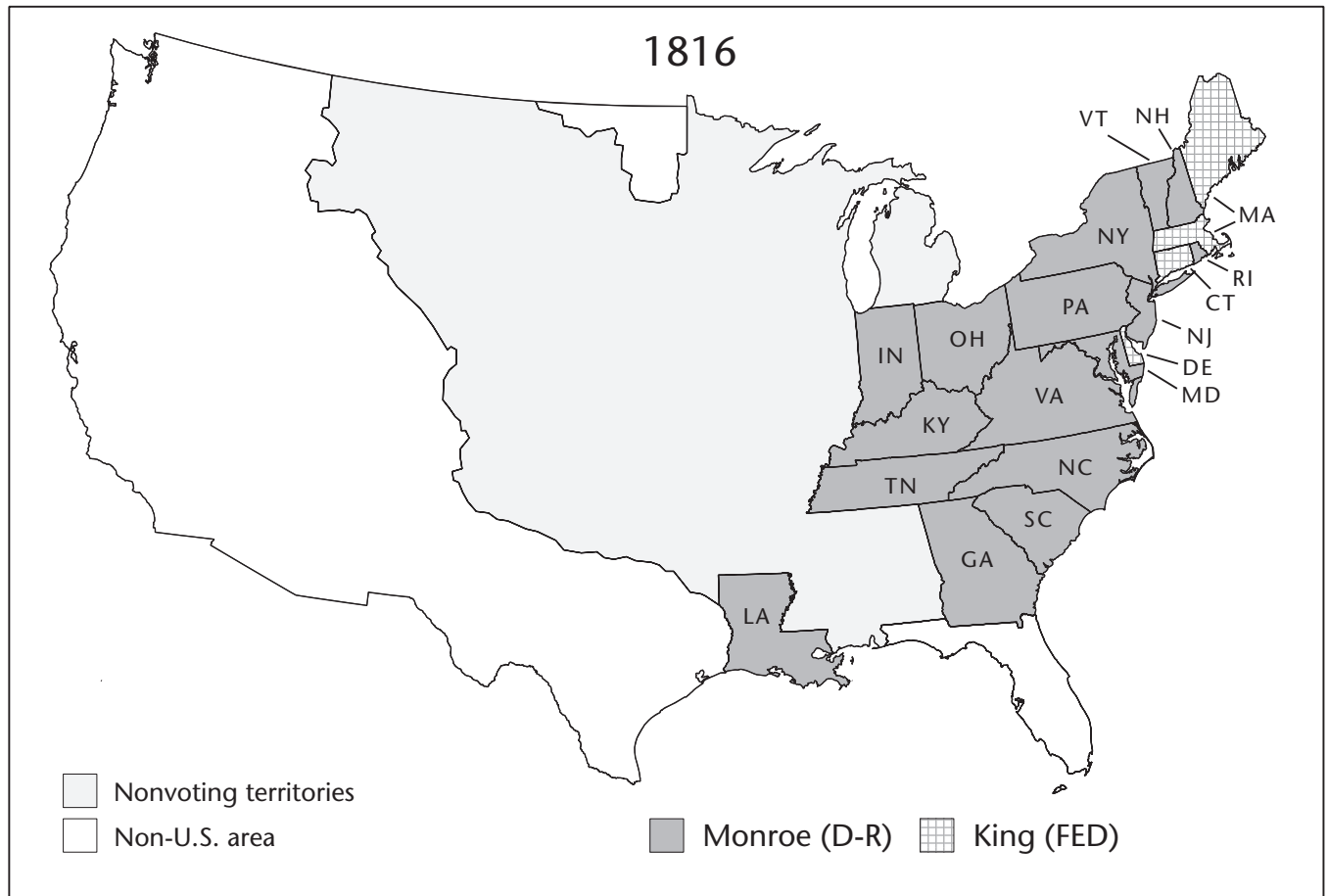


Key: D-R—Democratic-Republican; FED/I D-R—Federalist/Independent Democratic-Republican

States	Electoral votes	Madison	Clinton	States	Electoral votes	Madison	Clinton
Connecticut	(9)	—	9	North Carolina	(15)	15	—
Delaware	(4)	—	4	Ohio <sup>2</sup>	(8)	7	—
Georgia	(8)	8	—	Pennsylvania	(25)	25	—
Kentucky	(12)	12	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4
Louisiana	(3)	3	—	South Carolina	(11)	11	—
Maryland <sup>1</sup>	(11)	6	5	Tennessee	(8)	8	—
Massachusetts	(22)	—	22	Vermont	(8)	8	—
New Hampshire	(8)	—	8	Virginia	(25)	25	—
New Jersey	(8)	—	8				
New York	(29)	—	29	Totals	(218)	128	89

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.

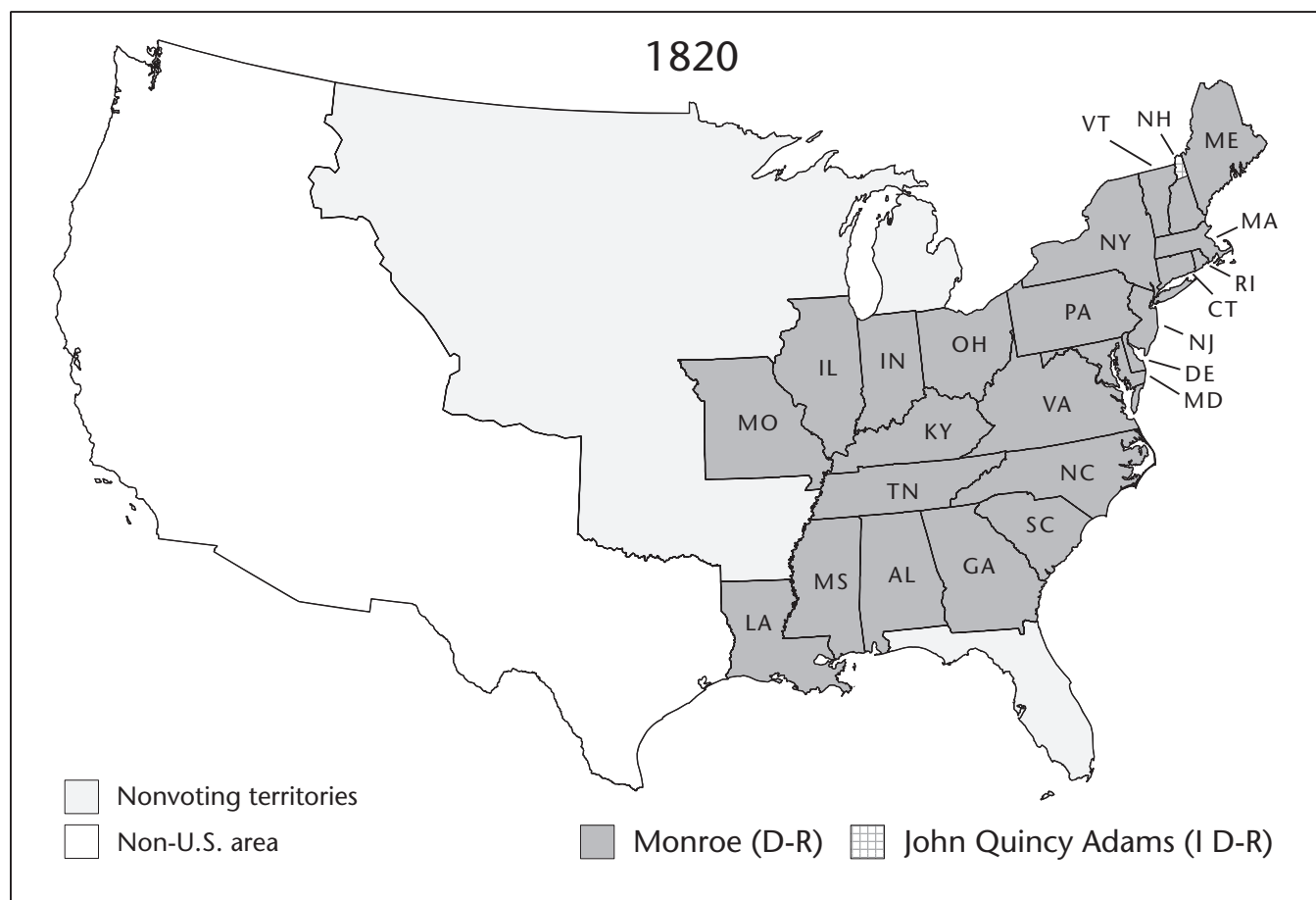
2. One Ohio elector did not vote.



Key: D-R—Democratic-Republican; FED—Federalist

States	Electoral votes	Monroe	King	States	Electoral votes	Monroe	King
Connecticut	(9)	—	9	North Carolina	(15)	15	—
Delaware <sup>1</sup>	(4)	—	3	Ohio	(8)	8	—
Georgia	(8)	8	—	Pennsylvania	(25)	25	—
Indiana	(3)	3	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Kentucky	(12)	12	—	South Carolina	(11)	11	—
Louisiana	(3)	3	—	Tennessee	(8)	8	—
Maryland <sup>1</sup>	(11)	8	—	Vermont	(8)	8	—
Massachusetts	(22)	—	22	Virginia	(25)	25	—
New Hampshire	(8)	8	—				
New Jersey	(8)	8	—	Totals	(221)	183	34
New York	(29)	29	—				

1. One Delaware and three Maryland electors did not vote.

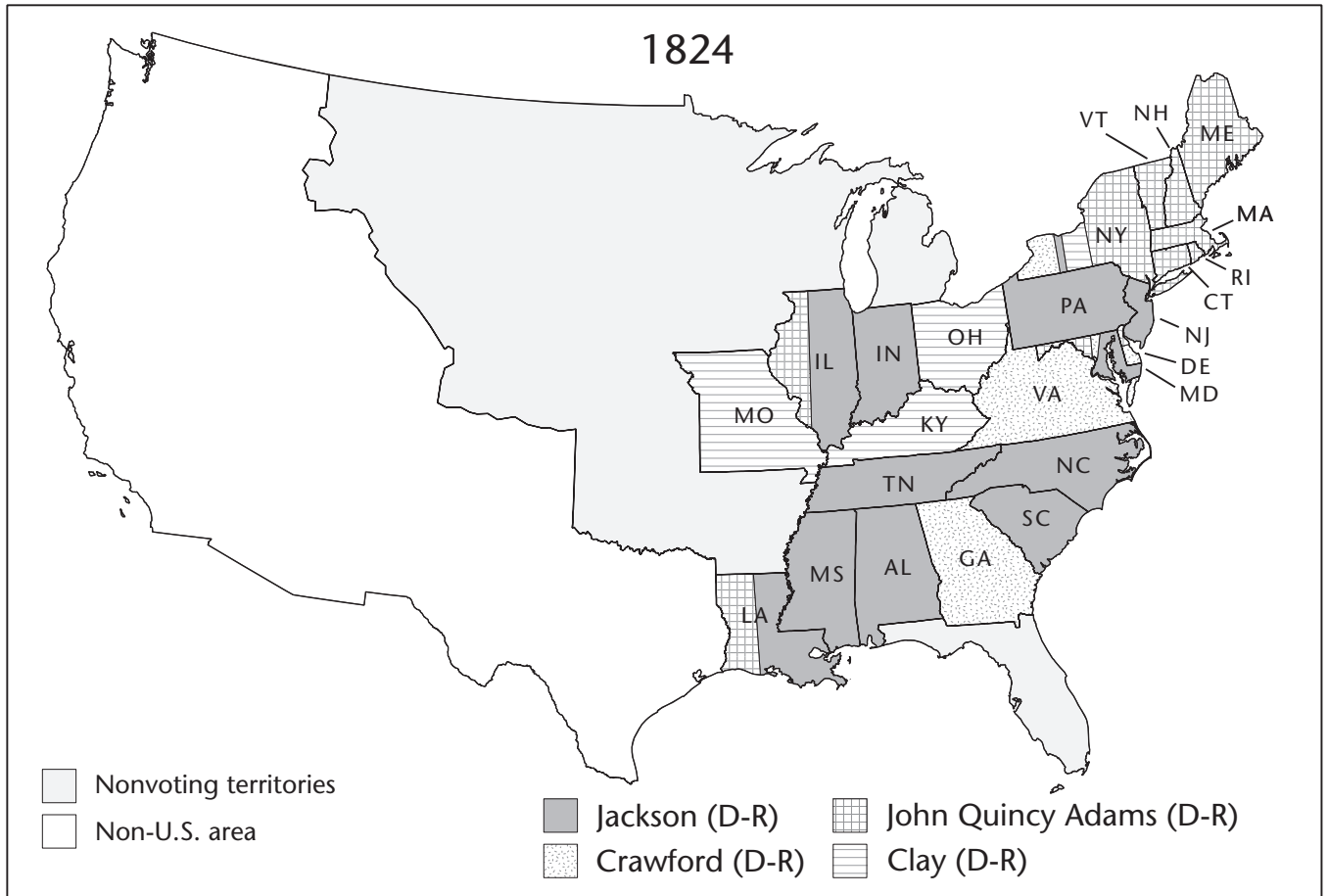


Key: D-R—Democratic-Republican; I D-R—Independent Democratic-Republican

States	Electoral votes	Monroe	Adams	States	Electoral votes	Monroe	Adams
Alabama	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire <sup>2</sup>	(8)	7	1
Connecticut	(9)	9	—	New Jersey	(8)	8	—
Delaware	(4)	4	—	New York	(29)	29	—
Georgia	(8)	8	—	North Carolina	(15)	15	—
Illinois	(3)	3	—	Ohio	(8)	8	—
Indiana	(3)	3	—	Pennsylvania <sup>1</sup>	(25)	24	—
Kentucky	(12)	12	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Louisiana	(3)	3	—	South Carolina	(11)	11	—
Maine	(9)	9	—	Tennessee <sup>1</sup>	(8)	7	—
Maryland	(11)	11	—	Vermont	(8)	8	—
Massachusetts	(15)	15	—	Virginia	(25)	25	—
Mississippi <sup>1</sup>	(3)	2	—				
Missouri	(3)	3	—	Totals	(235)	231	1

1. One elector each from Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee did not vote.

2. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.

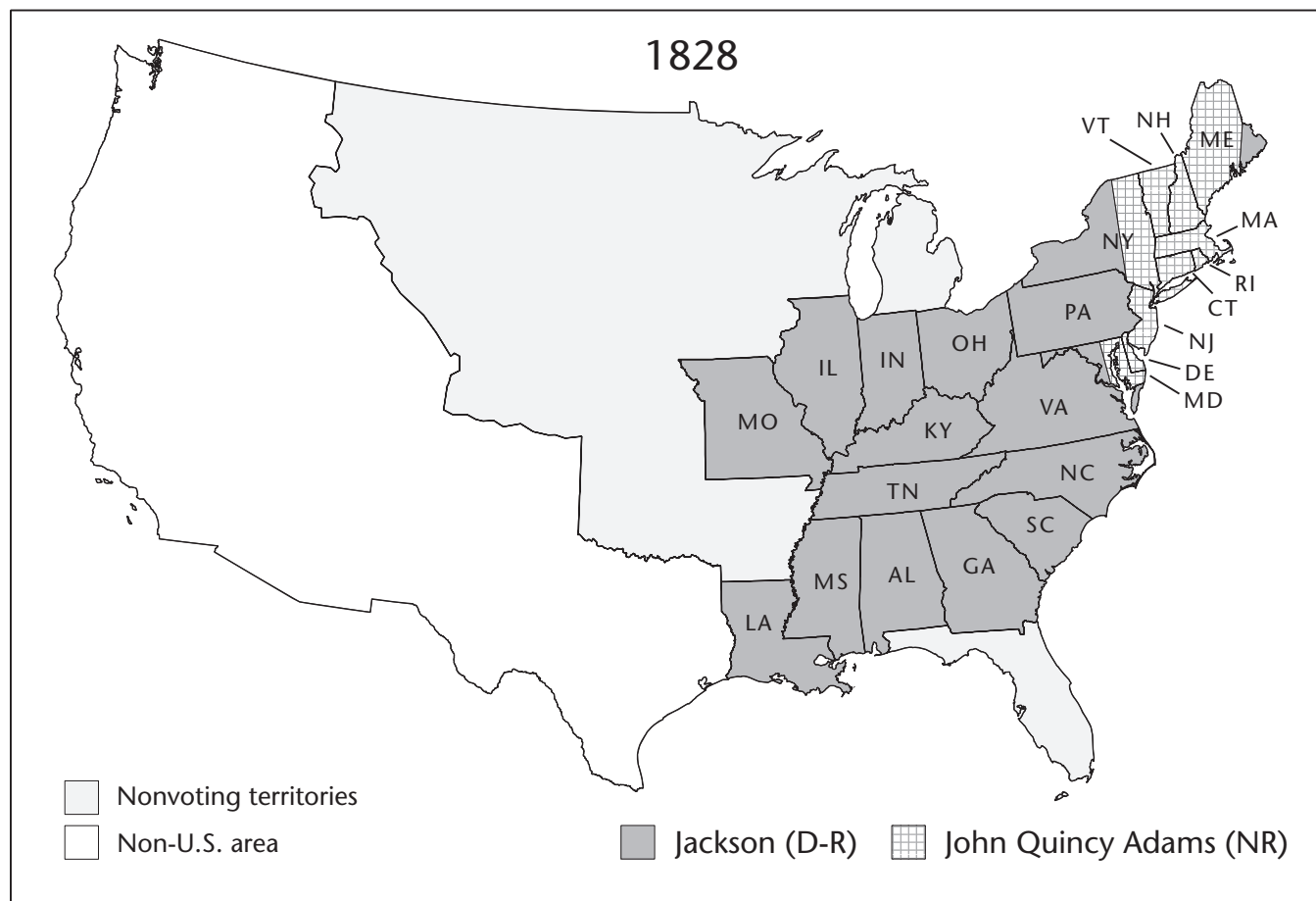


Key: D-R—Democratic-Republican

States	Electoral votes	Jackson	Adams	Crawford	Clay	States	Electoral votes	Jackson	Adams	Crawford	Clay
Alabama	(5)	5	—	—	—	New Hampshire	(8)	—	8	—	—
Connecticut	(8)	—	8	—	—	New Jersey	(8)	8	—	—	—
Delaware <sup>1</sup>	(3)	—	1	2	—	New York <sup>1</sup>	(36)	1	26	5	4
Georgia	(9)	—	—	9	—	North Carolina	(15)	15	—	—	—
Illinois <sup>1</sup>	(3)	2	1	—	—	Ohio	(16)	—	—	—	16
Indiana	(5)	5	—	—	—	Pennsylvania	(28)	28	—	—	—
Kentucky	(14)	—	—	—	14	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4	—	—
Louisiana <sup>1</sup>	(5)	3	2	—	—	South Carolina	(11)	11	—	—	—
Maine	(9)	—	9	—	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—	—	—
Maryland <sup>1</sup>	(11)	7	3	1	—	Vermont	(7)	—	7	—	—
Massachusetts	(15)	—	15	—	—	Virginia	(24)	—	—	24	—
Mississippi	(3)	3	—	—	—						
Missouri	(3)	—	—	—	3	Totals	(261)	99 <sup>2</sup>	84	41	37

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.

2. As no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes, the election was decided (in Adams's favor) by the House of Representatives.

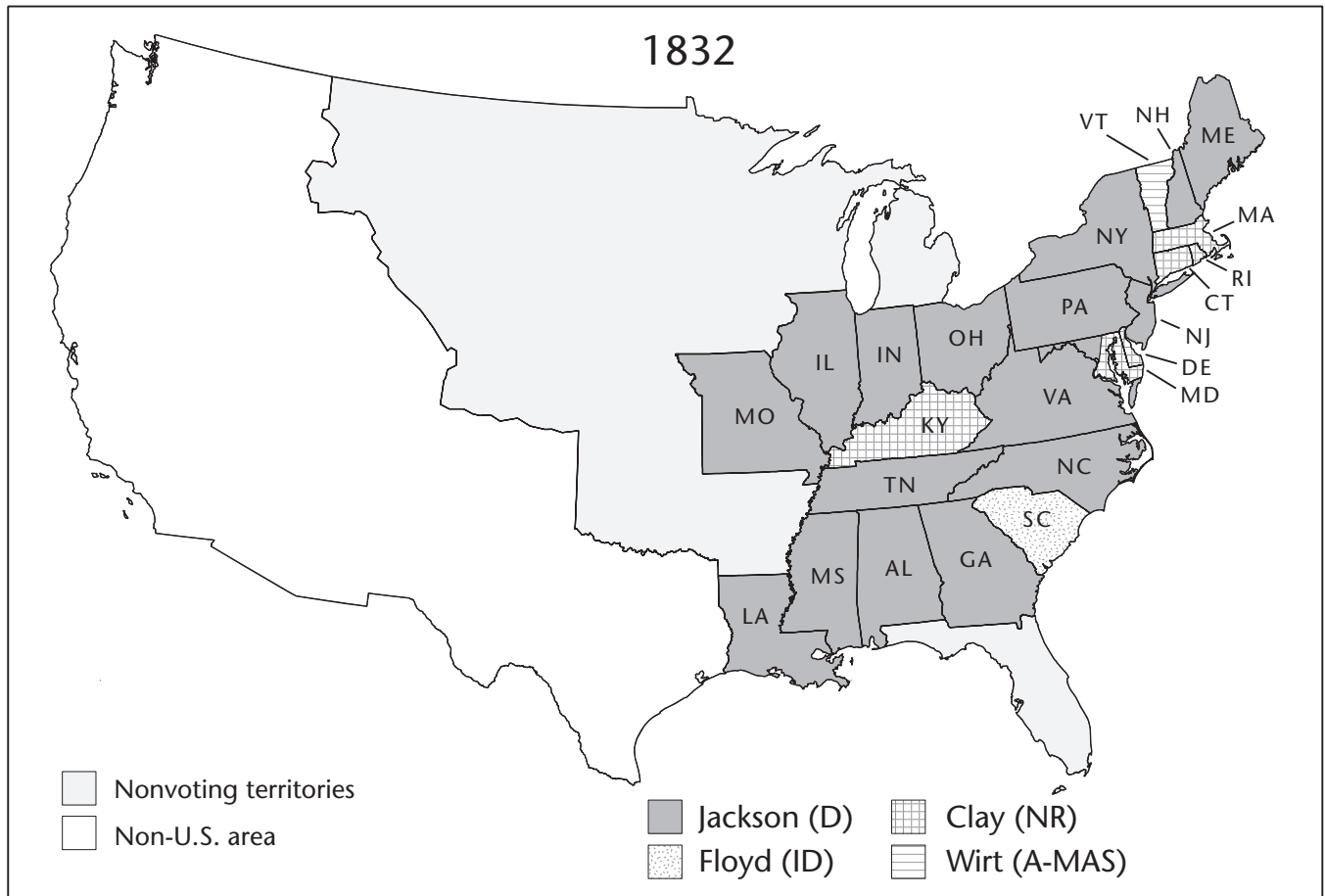


Key: D-R—Democratic-Republican; NR—National Republican

States	Electoral votes	Jackson	Adams	States	Electoral votes	Jackson	Adams
Alabama	(5)	5	—	New Hampshire	(8)	—	8
Connecticut	(8)	—	8	New Jersey	(8)	—	8
Delaware	(3)	—	3	New York <sup>1</sup>	(36)	20	16
Georgia	(9)	9	—	North Carolina	(15)	15	—
Illinois	(3)	3	—	Ohio	(16)	16	—
Indiana	(5)	5	—	Pennsylvania	(28)	28	—
Kentucky	(14)	14	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4
Louisiana	(5)	5	—	South Carolina	(11)	11	—
Maine <sup>1</sup>	(9)	1	8	Tennessee	(11)	11	—
Maryland <sup>1</sup>	(11)	5	6	Vermont	(7)	—	7
Massachusetts	(15)	—	15	Virginia	(24)	24	—
Mississippi	(3)	3	—				
Missouri	(3)	3	—	Totals	(261)	178	83

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.

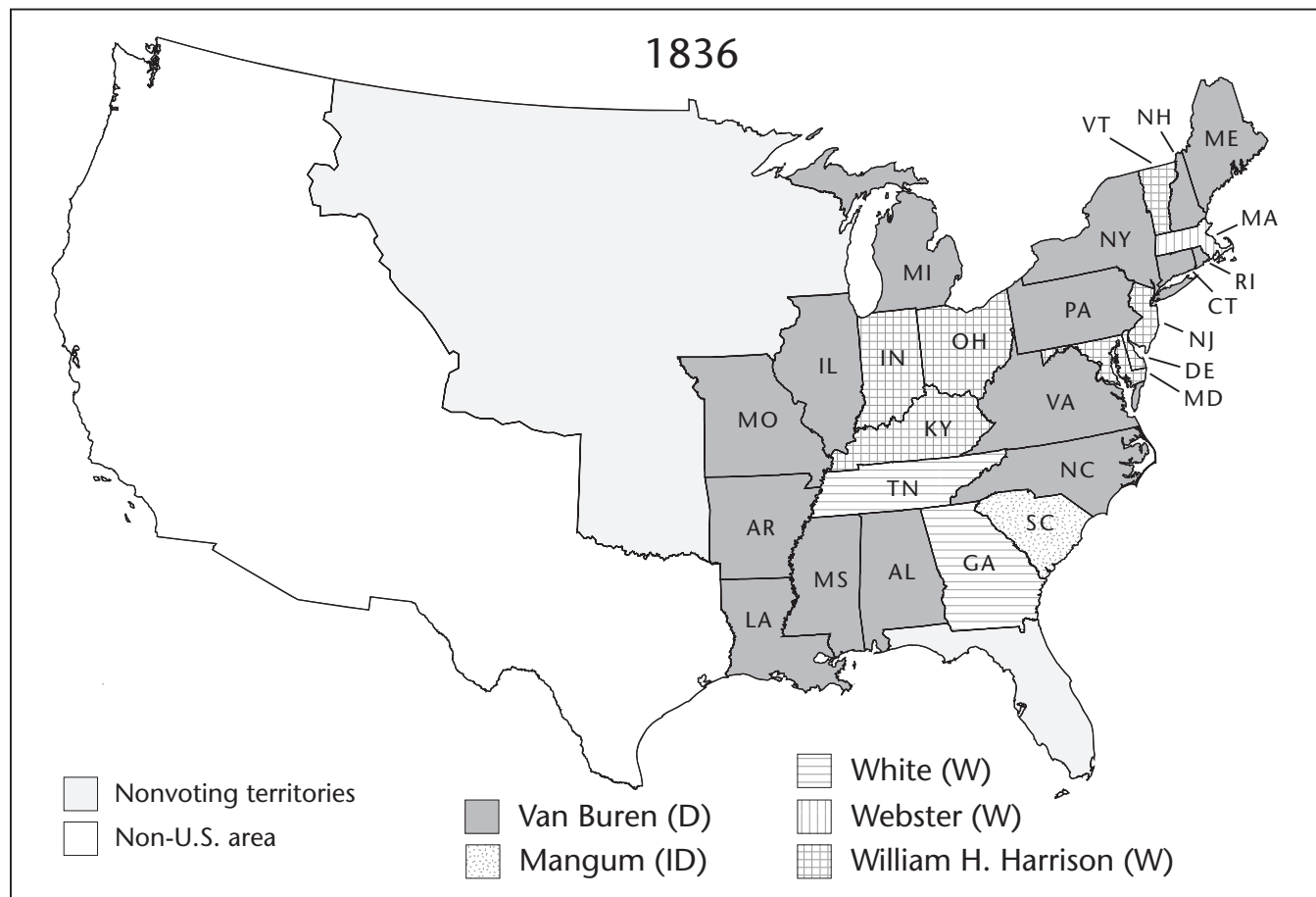




Key: A-MAS—Anti-Mason; D—Democrat; ID—Independent Democrat; NR—National Republican

States	Electoral votes	Jackson	Clay	Floyd	Wirt	States	Electoral votes	Jackson	Clay	Floyd	Wirt
Alabama	(7)	7	—	—	—	New Hampshire	(7)	7	—	—	—
Connecticut	(8)	—	8	—	—	New Jersey	(8)	8	—	—	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	—	—	New York	(42)	42	—	—	—
Georgia	(11)	11	—	—	—	North Carolina	(15)	15	—	—	—
Illinois	(5)	5	—	—	—	Ohio	(21)	21	—	—	—
Indiana	(9)	9	—	—	—	Pennsylvania	(30)	30	—	—	—
Kentucky	(15)	—	15	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4	—	—
Louisiana	(5)	5	—	—	—	South Carolina	(11)	—	—	11	—
Maine	(10)	10	—	—	—	Tennessee	(15)	15	—	—	—
Maryland <sup>1</sup>	(10)	3	5	—	—	Vermont	(7)	—	—	—	7
Massachusetts	(14)	—	14	—	—	Virginia	(23)	23	—	—	—
Mississippi	(4)	4	—	—	—						
Missouri	(4)	4	—	—	—	Totals	(288)	219	49	11	7

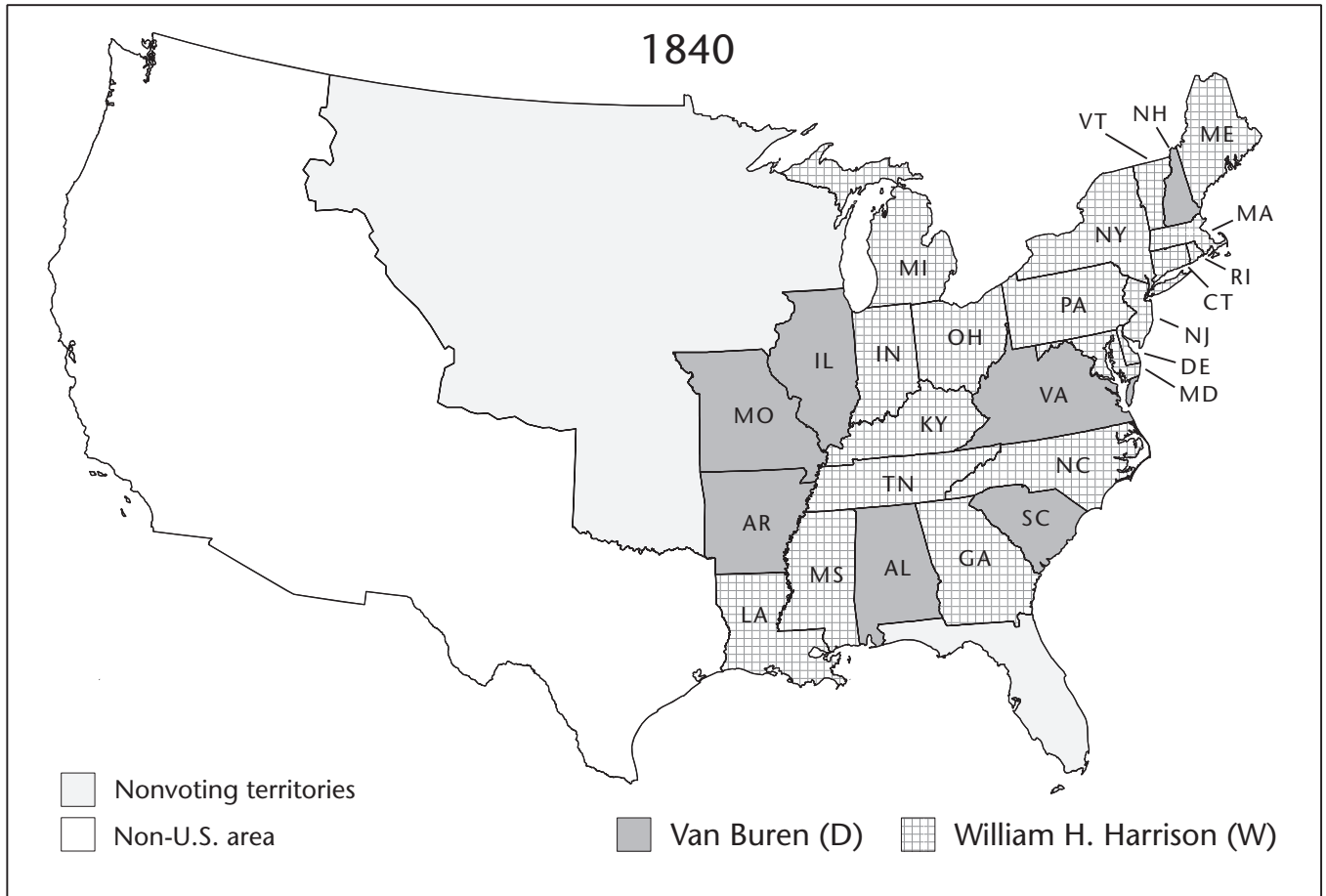
1. Two Maryland electors did not vote. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.



Key: D—Democrat; ID—Independent Democrat; W—Whig

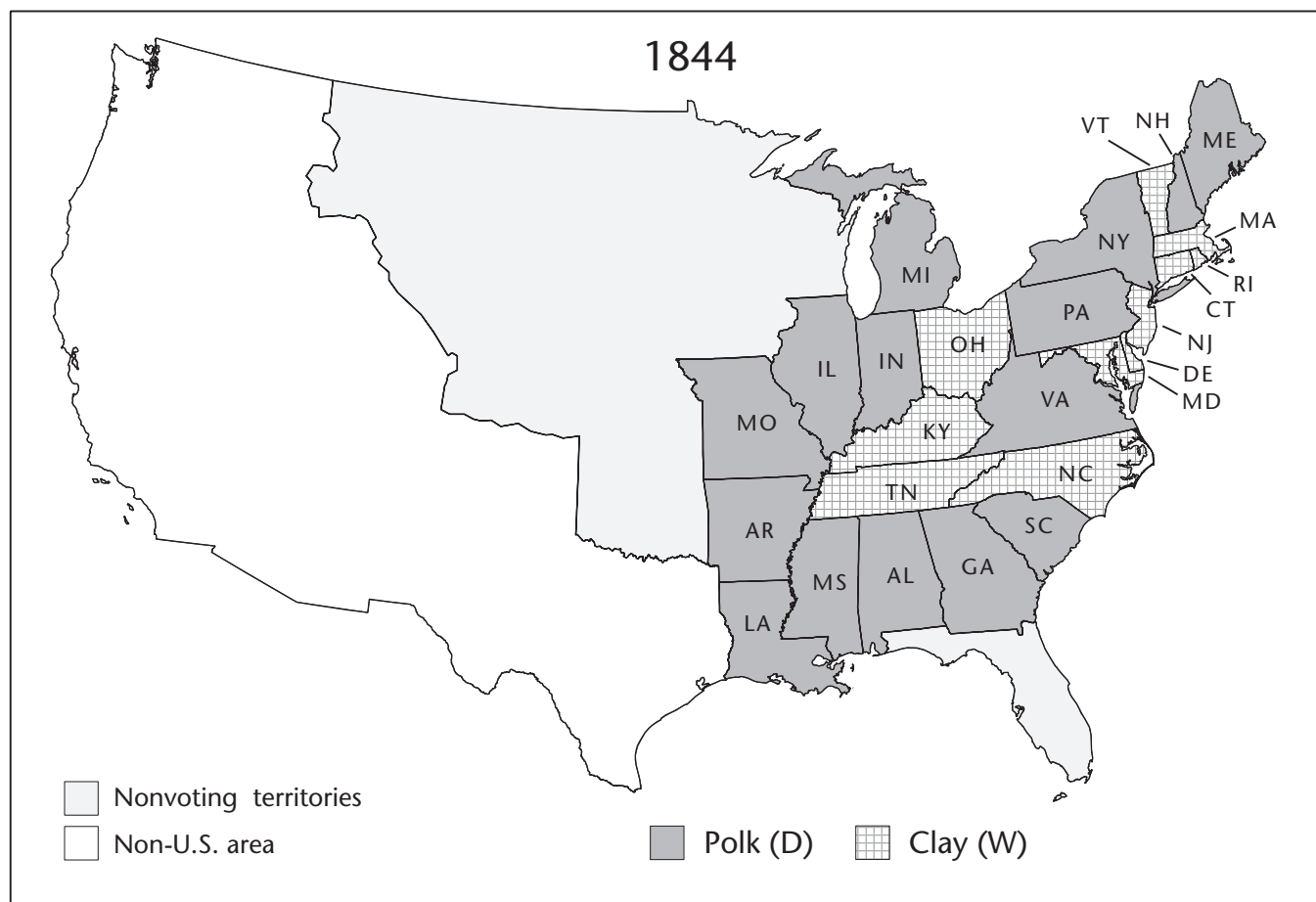
States	Electoral votes	Van Buren	Harrison <sup>1</sup>	White <sup>1</sup>	Webster <sup>1</sup>	Mangum
Alabama	(7)	7	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	(3)	3	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	—	—	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	—	—	—
Georgia	(11)	—	—	11	—	—
Illinois	(5)	5	—	—	—	—
Indiana	(9)	—	9	—	—	—
Kentucky	(15)	—	15	—	—	—
Louisiana	(5)	5	—	—	—	—
Maine	(10)	10	—	—	—	—
Maryland	(10)	—	10	—	—	—
Massachusetts	(14)	—	—	—	14	—
Michigan	(3)	3	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	(4)	4	—	—	—	—
Missouri	(4)	4	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	(7)	7	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	(8)	—	8	—	—	—
New York	(42)	42	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	(15)	15	—	—	—	—
Ohio	(21)	—	21	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	(30)	30	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	(4)	4	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	(11)	—	—	—	—	11
Tennessee	(15)	—	—	15	—	—
Vermont	(7)	—	7	—	—	—
Virginia	(23)	23	—	—	—	—
Totals	(294)	170	73	26	14	11

1. For an explanation of the Whigs' strategy in running several candidates, see "Van Buren's Win: 1836," p. 282.



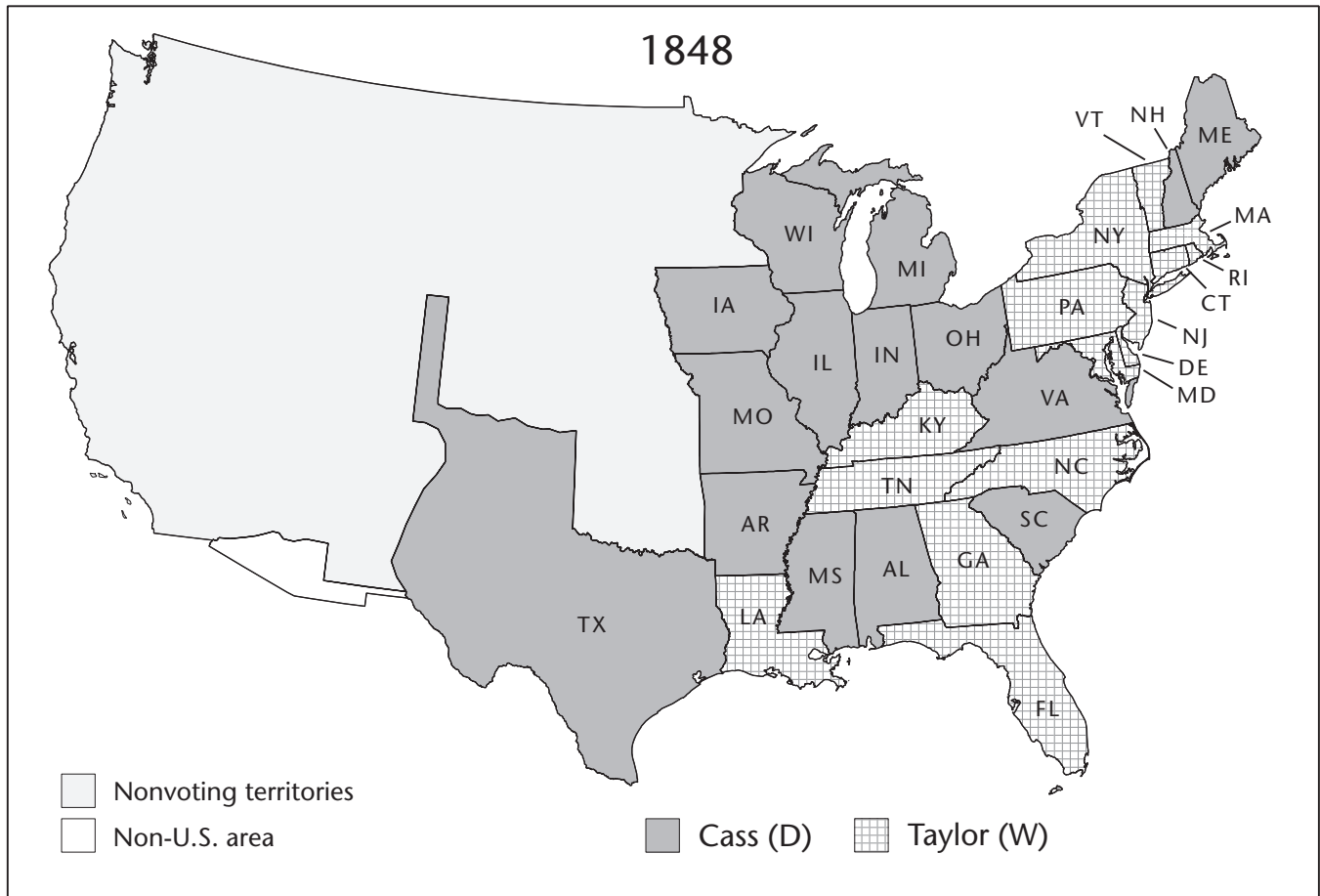
Key: D—Democrat; W—Whig

States	Electoral votes	Harrison	Van Buren	States	Electoral votes	Harrison	Van Buren
Alabama	(7)	—	7	Missouri	(4)	—	4
Arkansas	(3)	—	3	New Hampshire	(7)	—	7
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	New Jersey	(8)	8	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	New York	(42)	42	—
Georgia	(11)	11	—	North Carolina	(15)	15	—
Illinois	(5)	—	5	Ohio	(21)	21	—
Indiana	(9)	9	—	Pennsylvania	(30)	30	—
Kentucky	(15)	15	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Louisiana	(5)	5	—	South Carolina	(11)	—	11
Maine	(10)	10	—	Tennessee	(15)	15	—
Maryland	(10)	10	—	Vermont	(7)	7	—
Massachusetts	(14)	14	—	Virginia	(23)	—	23
Michigan	(3)	3	—				
Mississippi	(4)	4	—	Totals	(294)	234	60



Key: D—Democrat; W—Whig

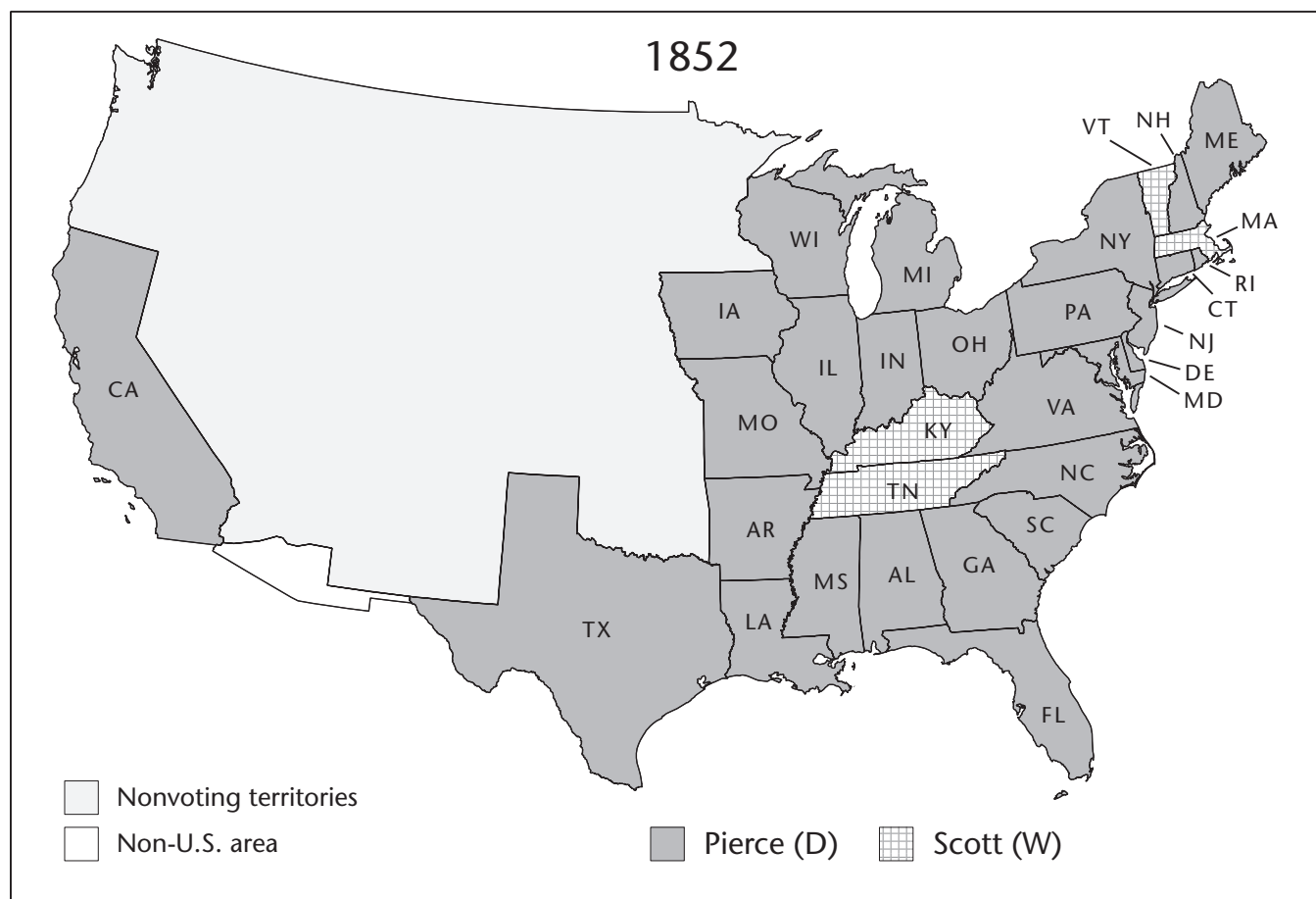
States	Electoral votes	Polk	Clay	States	Electoral votes	Polk	Clay
Alabama	(9)	9	—	Missouri	(7)	7	—
Arkansas	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire	(6)	6	—
Connecticut	(6)	—	6	New Jersey	(7)	—	7
Delaware	(3)	—	3	New York	(36)	36	—
Georgia	(10)	10	—	North Carolina	(11)	—	11
Illinois	(9)	9	—	Ohio	(23)	—	23
Indiana	(12)	12	—	Pennsylvania	(26)	26	—
Kentucky	(12)	—	12	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4
Louisiana	(6)	6	—	South Carolina	(9)	9	—
Maine	(9)	9	—	Tennessee	(13)	—	13
Maryland	(8)	—	8	Vermont	(6)	—	6
Massachusetts	(12)	—	12	Virginia	(17)	17	—
Michigan	(5)	5	—				
Mississippi	(6)	6	—	Totals	(275)	170	105



Key: D—Democrat; W—Whig

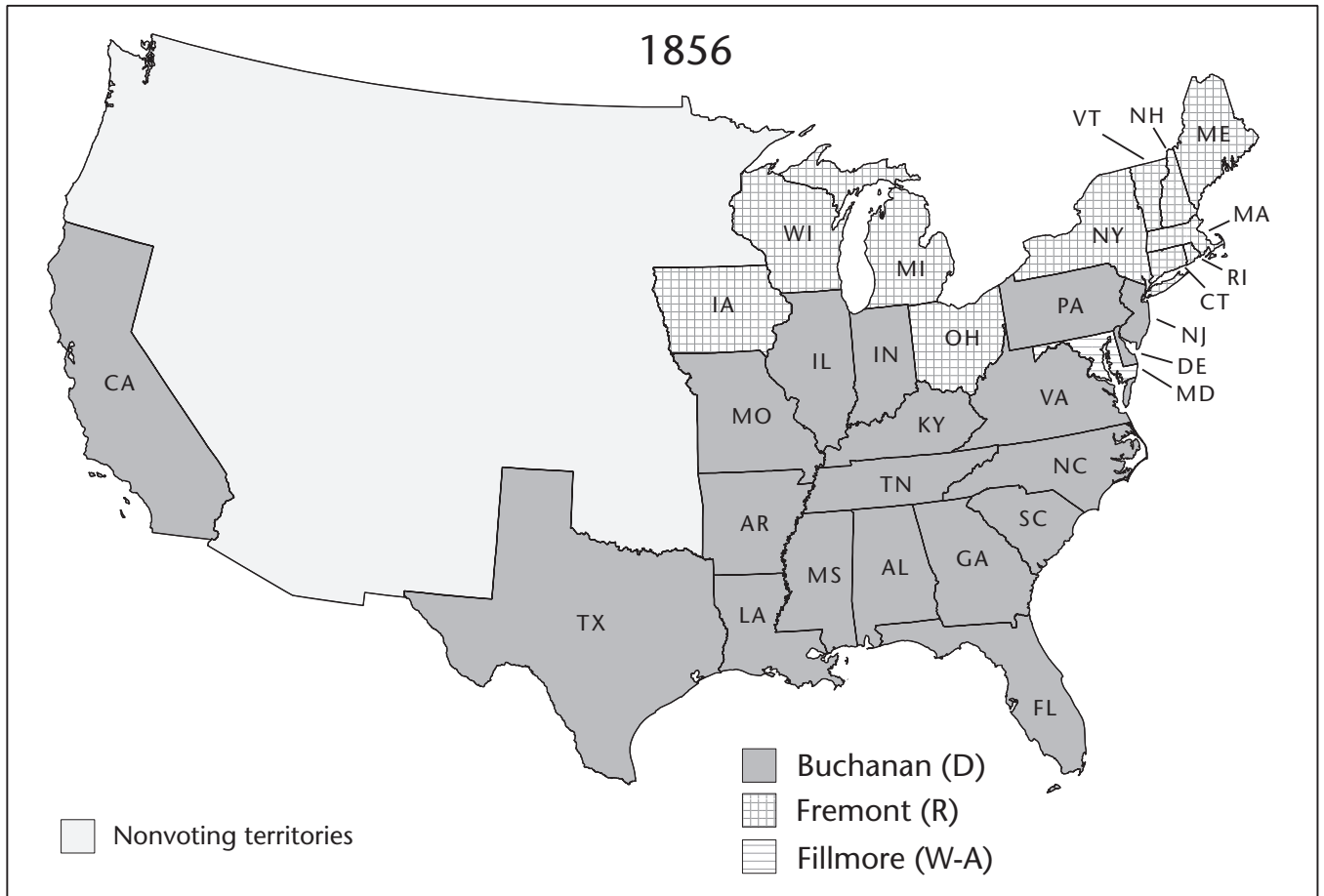
States	Electoral votes	Taylor	Cass	States	Electoral votes	Taylor	Cass
Alabama	(9)	—	9	Missouri	(7)	—	7
Arkansas	(3)	—	3	New Hampshire	(6)	—	6
Connecticut	(6)	6	—	New Jersey	(7)	7	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	New York	(36)	36	—
Florida	(3)	3	—	North Carolina	(11)	11	—
Georgia	(10)	10	—	Ohio	(23)	—	23
Illinois	(9)	—	9	Pennsylvania	(26)	26	—
Indiana	(12)	—	12	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Iowa	(4)	—	4	South Carolina	(9)	—	9
Kentucky	(12)	12	—	Tennessee	(13)	13	—
Louisiana	(6)	6	—	Texas	(4)	—	4
Maine	(9)	—	9	Vermont	(6)	6	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Virginia	(17)	—	17
Massachusetts	(12)	12	—	Wisconsin	(4)	—	4
Michigan	(5)	—	5				
Mississippi	(6)	—	6	Totals	(290)	163	127





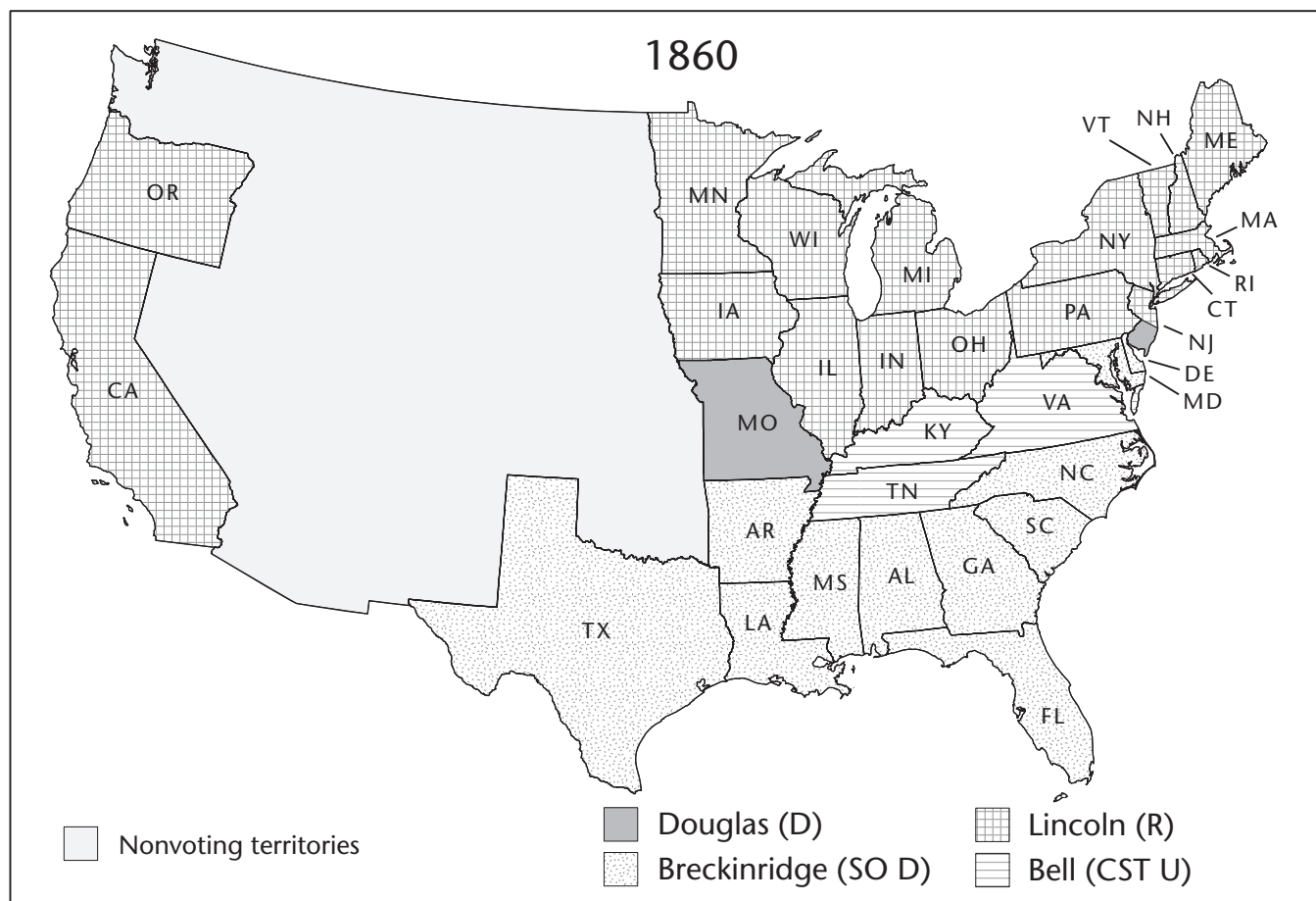
Key: D—Democrat; W—Whig

States	Electoral votes	Pierce	Scott	States	Electoral votes	Pierce	Scott
Alabama	(9)	9	—	Missouri	(9)	9	—
Arkansas	(4)	4	—	New Hampshire	(5)	5	—
California	(4)	4	—	New Jersey	(7)	7	—
Connecticut	(6)	6	—	New York	(35)	35	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Carolina	(10)	10	—
Florida	(3)	3	—	Ohio	(23)	23	—
Georgia	(10)	10	—	Pennsylvania	(27)	27	—
Illinois	(11)	11	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Indiana	(13)	13	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—
Iowa	(4)	4	—	Tennessee	(12)	—	12
Kentucky	(12)	—	12	Texas	(4)	4	—
Louisiana	(6)	6	—	Vermont	(5)	—	5
Maine	(8)	8	—	Virginia	(15)	15	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Wisconsin	(5)	5	—
Massachusetts	(13)	—	13				
Michigan	(6)	6	—	Totals	(296)	254	42
Mississippi	(7)	7	—				



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican; W-A—Whig-American

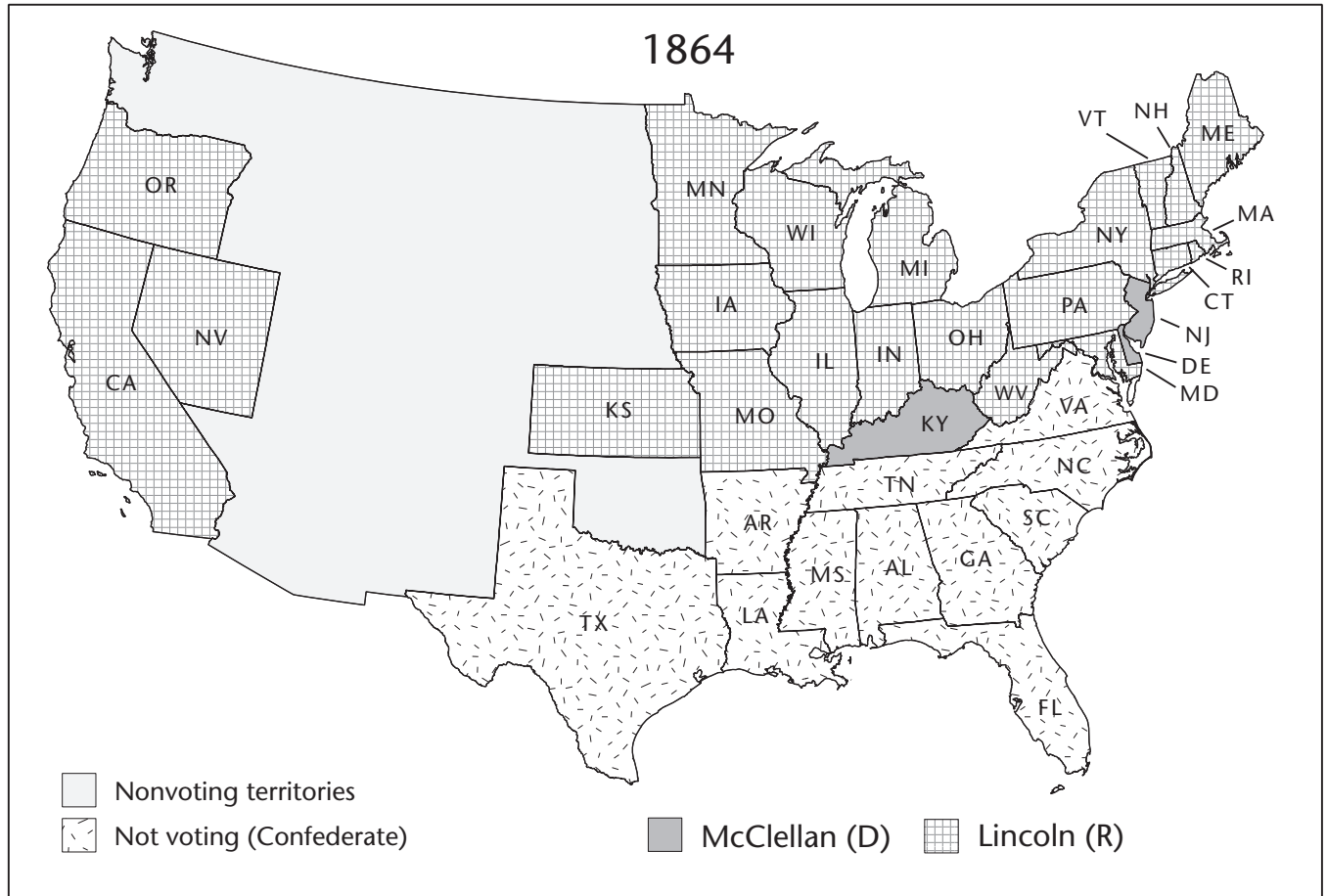
States	Electoral votes	Buchanan	Fremont	Fillmore	States	Electoral votes	Buchanan	Fremont	Fillmore
Alabama	(9)	9	—	—	Missouri	(9)	9	—	—
Arkansas	(4)	4	—	—	New Hampshire	(5)	—	5	—
California	(4)	4	—	—	New Jersey	(7)	7	—	—
Connecticut	(6)	—	6	—	New York	(35)	—	35	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	—	North Carolina	(10)	10	—	—
Florida	(3)	3	—	—	Ohio	(23)	—	23	—
Georgia	(10)	10	—	—	Pennsylvania	(27)	27	—	—
Illinois	(11)	11	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4	—
Indiana	(13)	13	—	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—	—
Iowa	(4)	—	4	—	Tennessee	(12)	12	—	—
Kentucky	(12)	12	—	—	Texas	(4)	4	—	—
Louisiana	(6)	6	—	—	Vermont	(5)	—	5	—
Maine	(8)	—	8	—	Virginia	(15)	15	—	—
Maryland	(8)	—	—	8	Wisconsin	(5)	—	5	—
Massachusetts	(13)	—	13	—					
Michigan	(6)	—	6	—	Totals	(296)	174	114	8
Mississippi	(7)	7	—	—					



Key: CST U—Constitutional Union; D—Democrat; R—Republican; SO D—Southern Democrat

States	Electoral votes	Lincoln	Breckinridge	Bell	Douglas	States	Electoral votes	Lincoln	Breckinridge	Bell	Douglas
Alabama	(9)	—	9	—	—	Missouri	(9)	—	—	—	9
Arkansas	(4)	—	4	—	—	New Hampshire	(5)	5	—	—	—
California	(4)	4	—	—	—	New Jersey <sup>1</sup>	(7)	4	—	—	3
Connecticut	(6)	6	—	—	—	New York	(35)	35	—	—	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	—	—	North Carolina	(10)	—	10	—	—
Florida	(3)	—	3	—	—	Ohio	(23)	23	—	—	—
Georgia	(10)	—	10	—	—	Oregon	(3)	3	—	—	—
Illinois	(11)	11	—	—	—	Pennsylvania	(27)	27	—	—	—
Indiana	(13)	13	—	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—	—	—
Iowa	(4)	4	—	—	—	South Carolina	(8)	—	8	—	—
Kentucky	(12)	—	—	12	—	Tennessee	(12)	—	—	12	—
Louisiana	(6)	—	6	—	—	Texas	(4)	—	4	—	—
Maine	(8)	8	—	—	—	Vermont	(5)	5	—	—	—
Maryland	(8)	—	8	—	—	Virginia	(15)	—	—	15	—
Massachusetts	(13)	13	—	—	—	Wisconsin	(5)	5	—	—	—
Michigan	(6)	6	—	—	—						
Minnesota	(4)	4	—	—	—	Totals	(303)	180	72	39	12
Mississippi	(7)	—	7	—	—						

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.

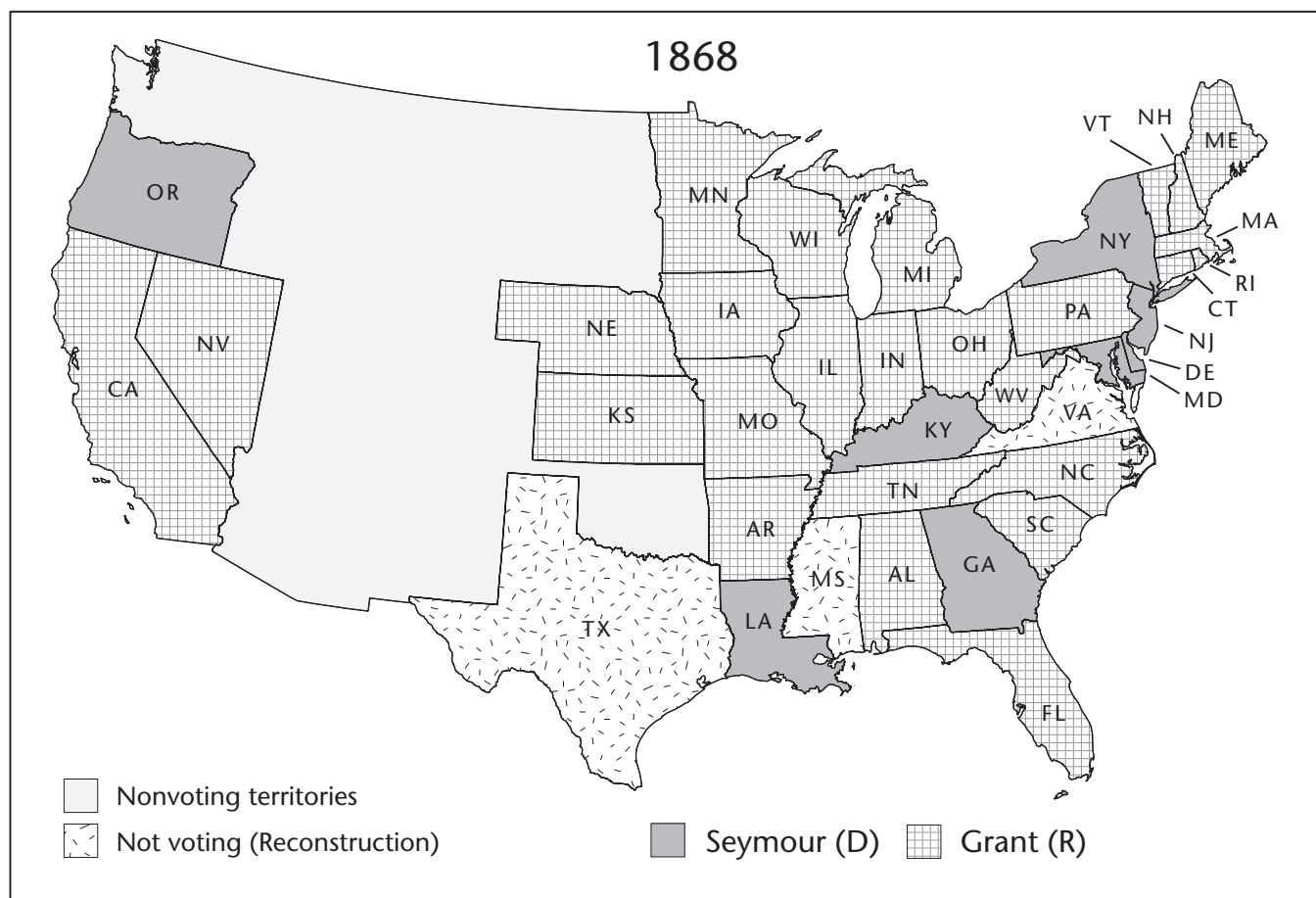


Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States <sup>1</sup>	Electoral votes	Lincoln	McClellan	States <sup>1</sup>	Electoral votes	Lincoln	McClellan
California	(5)	5	—	Nevada <sup>2</sup>	(3)	2	—
Connecticut	(6)	6	—	New Hampshire	(5)	5	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	New Jersey	(7)	—	7
Illinois	(16)	16	—	New York	(33)	33	—
Indiana	(13)	13	—	Ohio	(21)	21	—
Iowa	(8)	8	—	Oregon	(3)	3	—
Kansas	(3)	3	—	Pennsylvania	(26)	26	—
Kentucky	(11)	—	11	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Maine	(7)	7	—	Vermont	(5)	5	—
Maryland	(7)	7	—	West Virginia	(5)	5	—
Massachusetts	(12)	12	—	Wisconsin	(8)	8	—
Michigan	(8)	8	—				
Minnesota	(4)	4	—	Totals	(234)	212	21
Missouri	(11)	11	—				

1. Eleven southern states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia—had seceded from the Union and did not vote.

2. One Nevada elector did not vote.

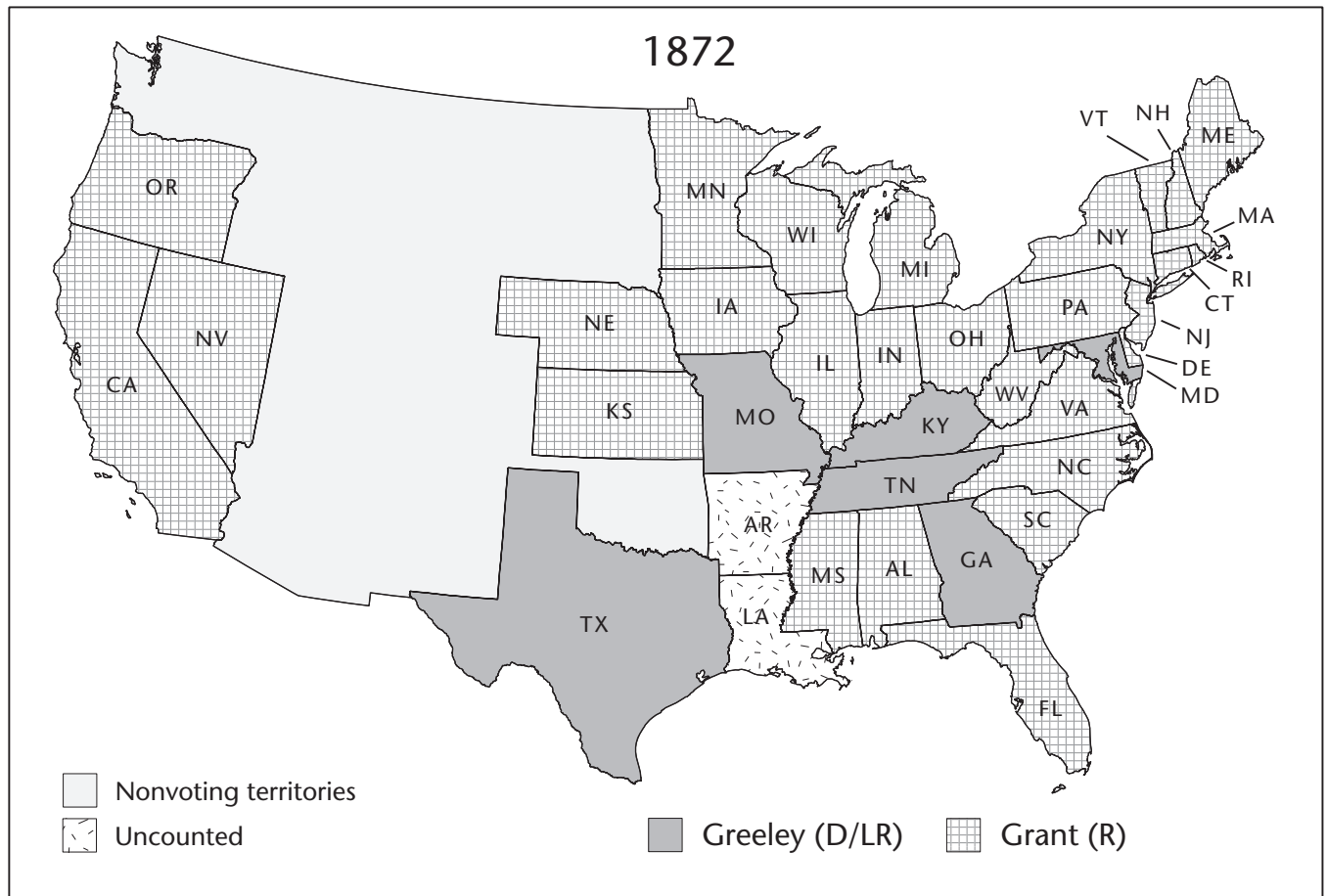


Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States <sup>1</sup>	Electoral votes	Grant	Seymour	States <sup>1</sup>	Electoral votes	Grant	Seymour
Alabama	(8)	8	—	Missouri	(11)	11	—
Arkansas	(5)	5	—	Nebraska	(3)	3	—
California	(5)	5	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Connecticut	(6)	6	—	New Hampshire	(5)	5	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	New Jersey	(7)	—	7
Florida	(3)	3	—	New York	(33)	—	33
Georgia	(9)	—	9	North Carolina	(9)	9	—
Illinois	(16)	16	—	Ohio	(21)	21	—
Indiana	(13)	13	—	Oregon	(3)	—	3
Iowa	(8)	8	—	Pennsylvania	(26)	26	—
Kansas	(3)	3	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Kentucky	(11)	—	11	South Carolina	(6)	6	—
Louisiana	(7)	—	7	Tennessee	(10)	10	—
Maine	(7)	7	—	Vermont	(5)	5	—
Maryland	(7)	—	7	West Virginia	(5)	5	—
Massachusetts	(12)	12	—	Wisconsin	(8)	8	—
Michigan	(8)	8	—				
Minnesota	(4)	4	—	Totals	(294)	214	80

1. Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia were not yet readmitted to the Union and did not participate in the election.





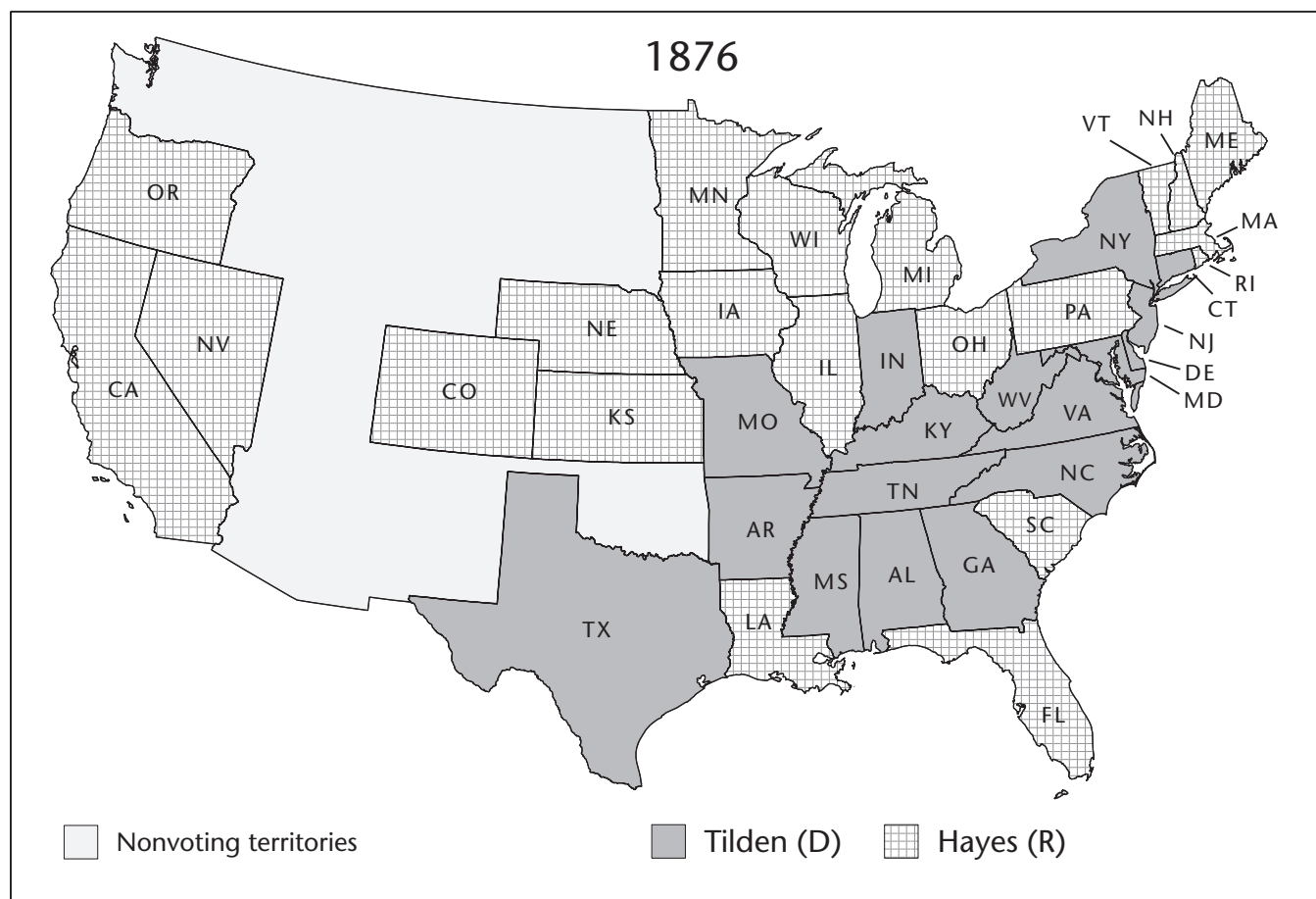
Key: D/LR—Democrat/Liberal Republican; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Grant	Hendricks <sup>1</sup>	Brown <sup>1</sup>	Jenkins <sup>1</sup>	Davis <sup>1</sup>	States	Electoral votes	Grant	Hendricks <sup>1</sup>	Brown <sup>1</sup>	Jenkins <sup>1</sup>	Davis <sup>1</sup>
Alabama	(10)	10	—	—	—	—	Nebraska	(3)	3	—	—	—	—
Arkansas <sup>2</sup>	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—	—	—	—
California	(6)	6	—	—	—	—	New Hampshire	(5)	5	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	(6)	6	—	—	—	—	New Jersey	(9)	9	—	—	—	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	—	—	—	New York	(35)	35	—	—	—	—
Florida	(4)	4	—	—	—	—	North Carolina	(10)	10	—	—	—	—
Georgia <sup>3</sup>	(11)	—	—	6	2	—	Ohio	(22)	22	—	—	—	—
Illinois	(21)	21	—	—	—	—	Oregon	(3)	3	—	—	—	—
Indiana	(15)	15	—	—	—	—	Pennsylvania	(29)	29	—	—	—	—
Iowa	(11)	11	—	—	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—	—	—	—
Kansas	(5)	5	—	—	—	—	South Carolina	(7)	7	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	(12)	—	8	4	—	—	Tennessee	(12)	—	12	—	—	—
Louisiana <sup>2</sup>	(8)	—	—	—	—	—	Texas	(8)	—	8	—	—	—
Maine	(7)	7	—	—	—	—	Vermont	(5)	5	—	—	—	—
Maryland	(8)	—	8	—	—	—	Virginia	(11)	11	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	(13)	13	—	—	—	—	West Virginia	(5)	5	—	—	—	—
Michigan	(11)	11	—	—	—	—	Wisconsin	(10)	10	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	(5)	5	—	—	—	—							
Mississippi	(8)	8	—	—	—	—	Totals	(366)	286	42	18	2	1
Missouri	(15)	—	6	8	—	1							

1. Liberal Republican and Democratic presidential candidate Horace Greeley died November 29, 1872. In the electoral college, the electors who had been pledged to Greeley split their presidential electoral votes among four candidates, including 18 for Benjamin Gratz Brown, Greeley's running mate.

2. Congress refused to accept the electoral votes of Arkansas and Louisiana because of disruptive conditions during Reconstruction.

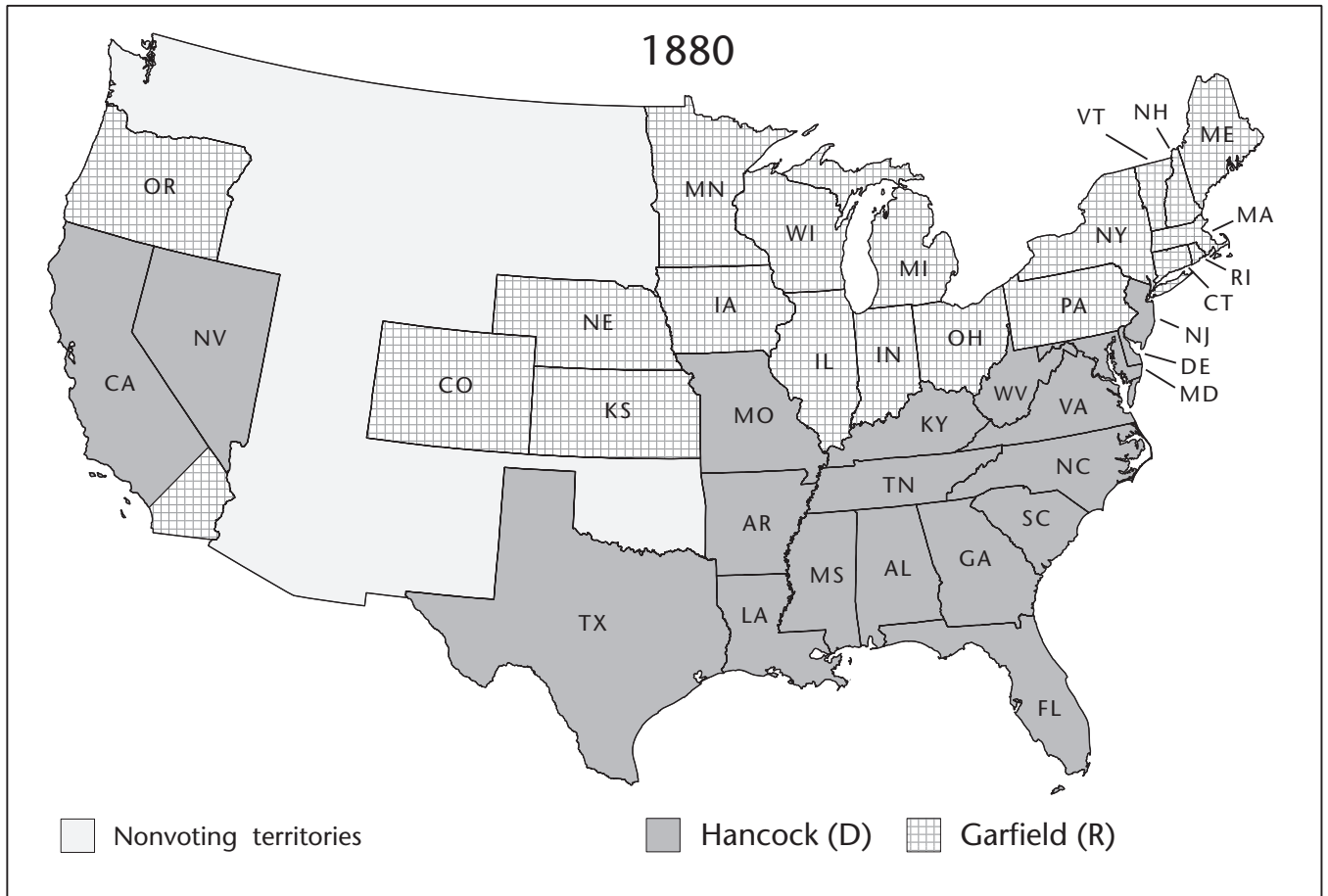
3. Three Georgia electoral votes cast for Greeley were not counted.



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Hayes	Tilden	States	Electoral votes	Hayes	Tilden
Alabama	(10)	—	10	Missouri	(15)	—	15
Arkansas	(6)	—	6	Nebraska	(3)	3	—
California	(6)	6	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Colorado	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire	(5)	5	—
Connecticut	(6)	—	6	New Jersey	(9)	—	9
Delaware	(3)	—	3	New York	(35)	—	35
Florida <sup>1</sup>	(4)	4	—	North Carolina	(10)	—	10
Georgia	(11)	—	11	Ohio	(22)	22	—
Illinois	(21)	21	—	Oregon <sup>1</sup>	(3)	3	—
Indiana	(15)	—	15	Pennsylvania	(29)	29	—
Iowa	(11)	11	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Kansas	(5)	5	—	South Carolina <sup>1</sup>	(7)	7	—
Kentucky	(12)	—	12	Tennessee	(12)	—	12
Louisiana <sup>1</sup>	(8)	8	—	Texas	(8)	—	8
Maine	(7)	7	—	Vermont	(5)	5	—
Maryland	(8)	—	8	Virginia	(11)	—	11
Massachusetts	(13)	13	—	West Virginia	(5)	—	5
Michigan	(11)	11	—	Wisconsin	(10)	10	—
Minnesota	(5)	5	—				
Mississippi	(8)	—	8	Totals	(369)	185	184

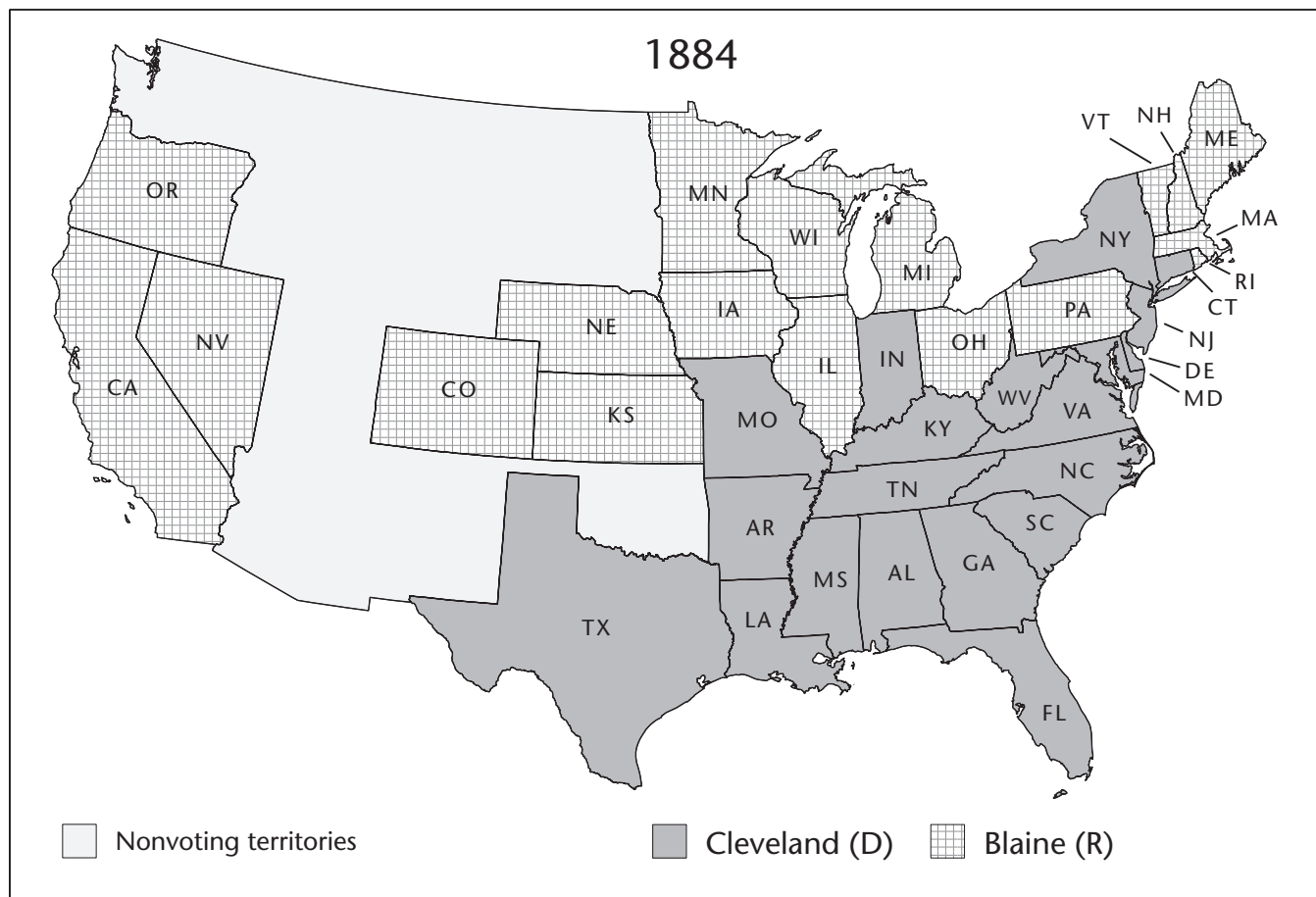
1. The electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina were disputed. See "Compromise: 1876" p. 296.



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

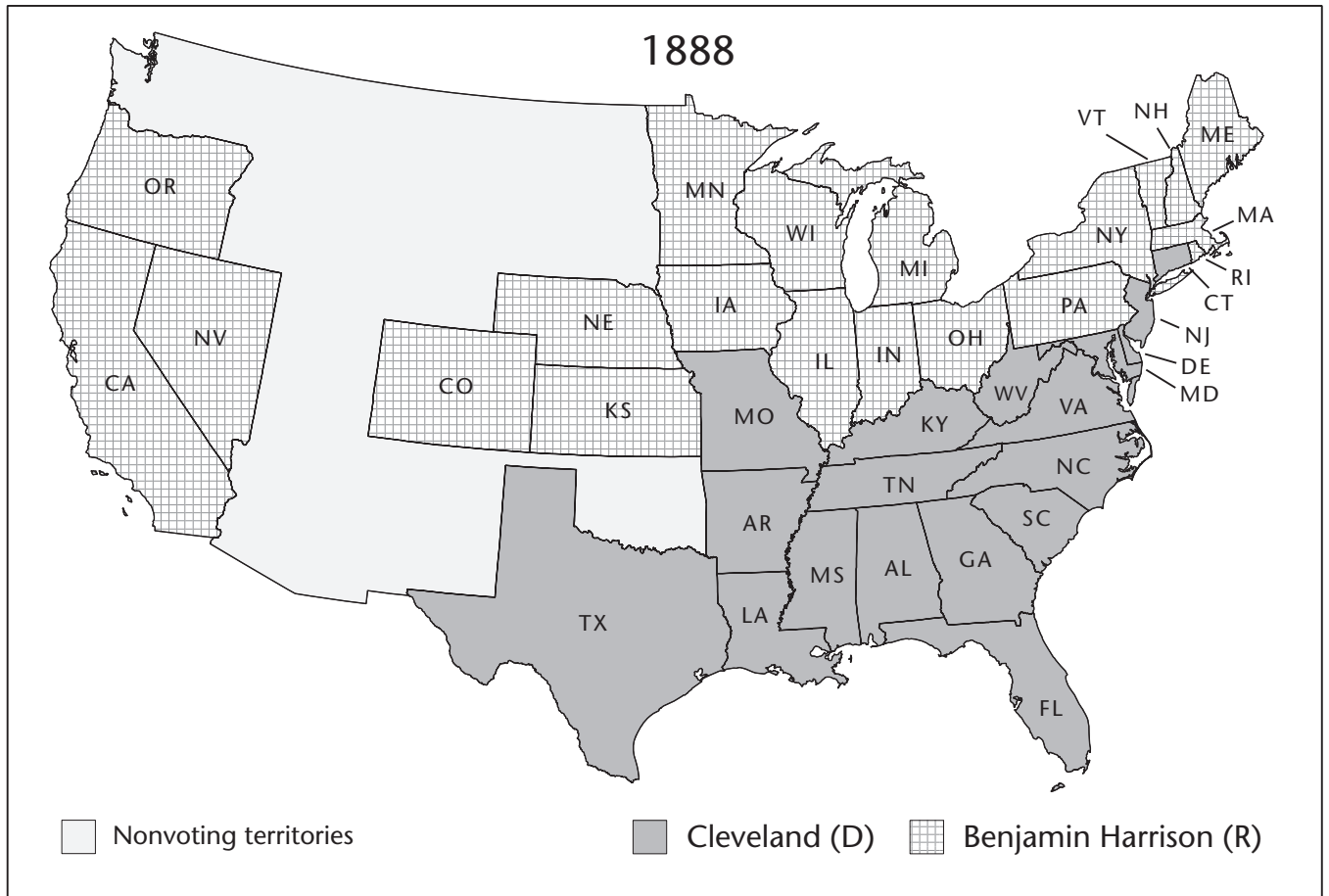
States	Electoral votes	Garfield	Hancock	States	Electoral votes	Garfield	Hancock
Alabama	(10)	—	10	Missouri	(15)	—	15
Arkansas	(6)	—	6	Nebraska	(3)	3	—
California <sup>1</sup>	(6)	1	5	Nevada	(3)	—	3
Colorado	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire	(5)	5	—
Connecticut	(6)	6	—	New Jersey	(9)	—	9
Delaware	(3)	—	3	New York	(35)	35	—
Florida	(4)	—	4	North Carolina	(10)	—	10
Georgia	(11)	—	11	Ohio	(22)	22	—
Illinois	(21)	21	—	Oregon	(3)	3	—
Indiana	(15)	15	—	Pennsylvania	(29)	29	—
Iowa	(11)	11	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Kansas	(5)	5	—	South Carolina	(7)	—	7
Kentucky	(12)	—	12	Tennessee	(12)	—	12
Louisiana	(8)	—	8	Texas	(8)	—	8
Maine	(7)	7	—	Vermont	(5)	5	—
Maryland	(8)	—	8	Virginia	(11)	—	11
Massachusetts	(13)	13	—	West Virginia	(5)	—	5
Michigan	(11)	11	—	Wisconsin	(10)	10	—
Minnesota	(5)	5	—				
Mississippi	(8)	—	8	Totals	(369)	214	155

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

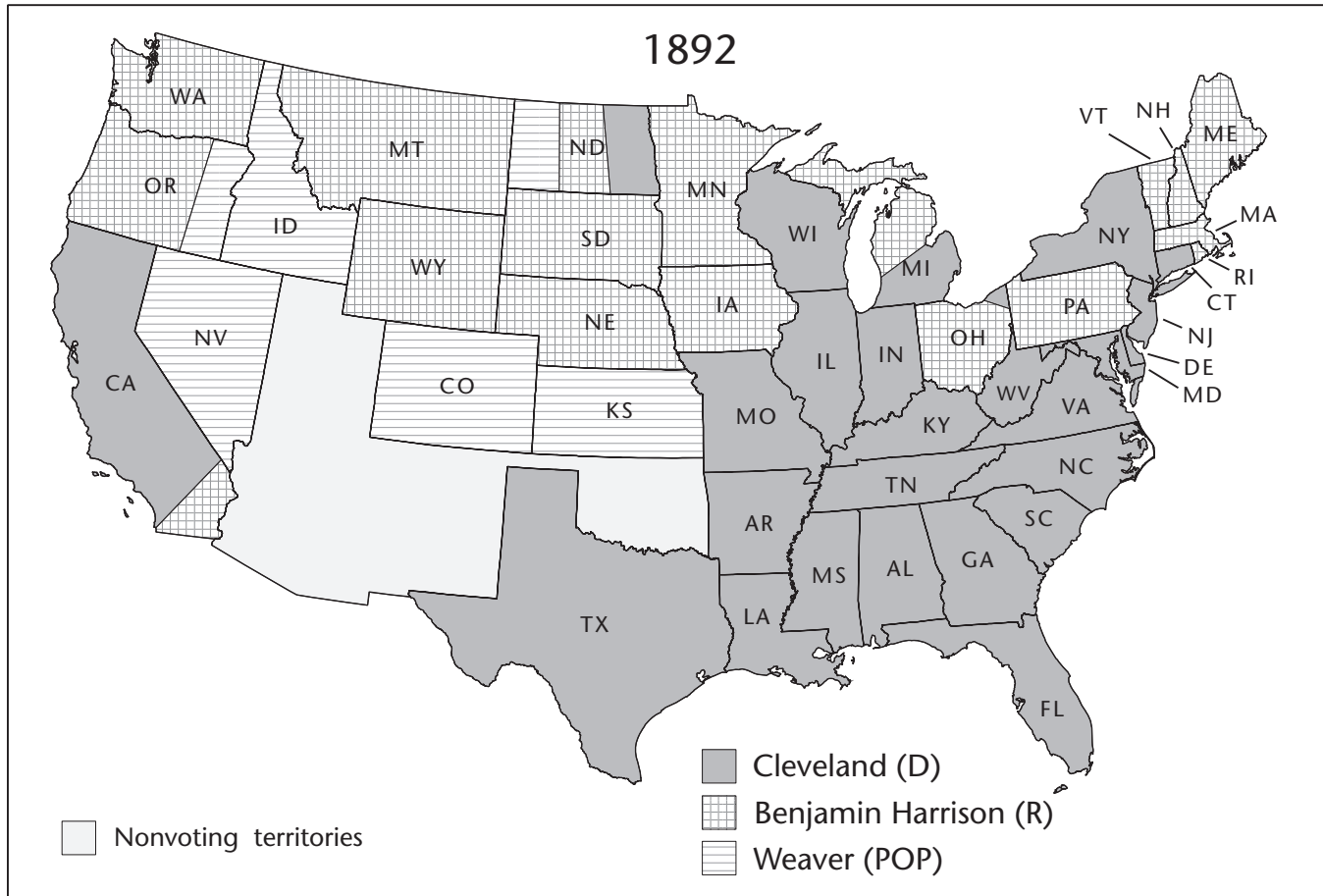
States	Electoral votes	Cleveland	Blaine	States	Electoral votes	Cleveland	Blaine
Alabama	(10)	10	—	Missouri	(16)	16	—
Arkansas	(7)	7	—	Nebraska	(5)	—	5
California	(8)	—	8	Nevada	(3)	—	3
Colorado	(3)	—	3	New Hampshire	(4)	—	4
Connecticut	(6)	6	—	New Jersey	(9)	9	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	New York	(36)	36	—
Florida	(4)	4	—	North Carolina	(11)	11	—
Georgia	(12)	12	—	Ohio	(23)	—	23
Illinois	(22)	—	22	Oregon	(3)	—	3
Indiana	(15)	15	—	Pennsylvania	(30)	—	30
Iowa	(13)	—	13	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4
Kansas	(9)	—	9	South Carolina	(9)	9	—
Kentucky	(13)	13	—	Tennessee	(12)	12	—
Louisiana	(8)	8	—	Texas	(13)	13	—
Maine	(6)	—	6	Vermont	(4)	—	4
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Virginia	(12)	12	—
Massachusetts	(14)	—	14	West Virginia	(6)	6	—
Michigan	(13)	—	13	Wisconsin	(11)	—	11
Minnesota	(7)	—	7				
Mississippi	(9)	9	—	Totals	(401)	219	182



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Harrison	Cleveland	States	Electoral votes	Harrison	Cleveland
Alabama	(10)	—	10	Missouri	(16)	—	16
Arkansas	(7)	—	7	Nebraska	(5)	5	—
California	(8)	8	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Colorado	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Connecticut	(6)	—	6	New Jersey	(9)	—	9
Delaware	(3)	—	3	New York	(36)	36	—
Florida	(4)	—	4	North Carolina	(11)	—	11
Georgia	(12)	—	12	Ohio	(23)	23	—
Illinois	(22)	22	—	Oregon	(3)	3	—
Indiana	(15)	15	—	Pennsylvania	(30)	30	—
Iowa	(13)	13	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Kansas	(9)	9	—	South Carolina	(9)	—	9
Kentucky	(13)	—	13	Tennessee	(12)	—	12
Louisiana	(8)	—	8	Texas	(13)	—	13
Maine	(6)	6	—	Vermont	(4)	4	—
Maryland	(8)	—	8	Virginia	(12)	—	12
Massachusetts	(14)	14	—	West Virginia	(6)	—	6
Michigan	(13)	13	—	Wisconsin	(11)	11	—
Minnesota	(7)	7	—				
Mississippi	(9)	—	9	Totals	(401)	233	168

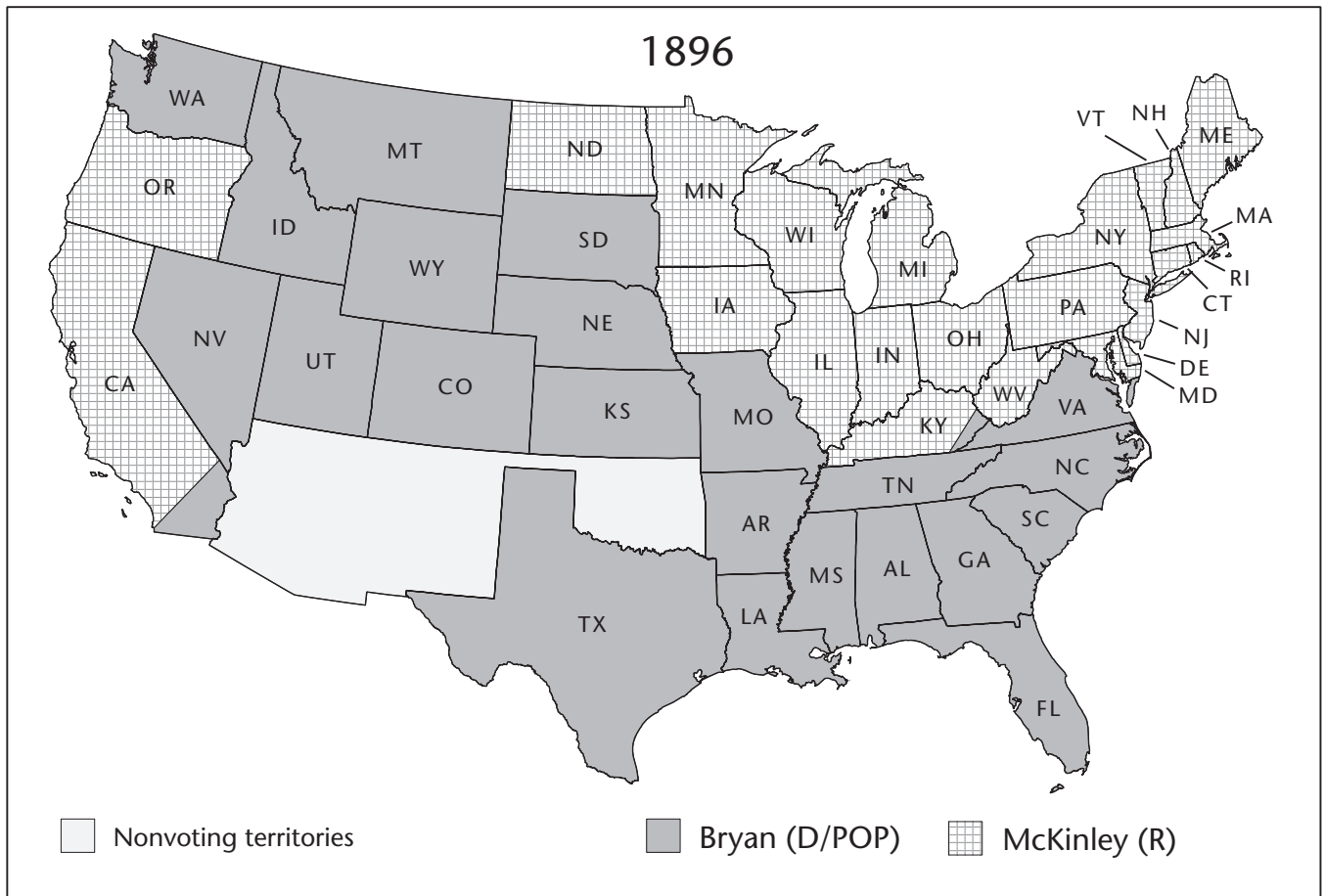




Key: D—Democrat; POP—Populist; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Cleveland	Harrison	Weaver	States	Electoral votes	Cleveland	Harrison	Weaver
Alabama	(11)	11	—	—	Nebraska	(8)	—	8	—
Arkansas	(8)	8	—	—	Nevada	(3)	—	—	3
California <sup>1</sup>	(9)	8	1	—	New Hampshire	(4)	—	4	—
Colorado	(4)	—	—	4	New Jersey	(10)	10	—	—
Connecticut	(6)	6	—	—	New York	(36)	36	—	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	—	North Carolina	(11)	11	—	—
Florida	(4)	4	—	—	North Dakota <sup>1</sup>	(3)	1	1	1
Georgia	(13)	13	—	—	Ohio <sup>1</sup>	(23)	1	22	—
Idaho	(3)	—	—	3	Oregon <sup>1</sup>	(4)	—	3	1
Illinois	(24)	24	—	—	Pennsylvania	(32)	—	32	—
Indiana	(15)	15	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4	—
Iowa	(13)	—	13	—	South Carolina	(9)	9	—	—
Kansas	(10)	—	—	10	South Dakota	(4)	—	4	—
Kentucky	(13)	13	—	—	Tennessee	(12)	12	—	—
Louisiana	(8)	8	—	—	Texas	(15)	15	—	—
Maine	(6)	—	6	—	Vermont	(4)	—	4	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	—	Virginia	(12)	12	—	—
Massachusetts	(15)	—	15	—	Washington	(4)	—	4	—
Michigan <sup>1</sup>	(14)	5	9	—	West Virginia	(6)	6	—	—
Minnesota	(9)	—	9	—	Wisconsin	(12)	12	—	—
Mississippi	(9)	9	—	—	Wyoming	(3)	—	3	—
Missouri	(17)	17	—	—					
Montana	(3)	—	3	—	Totals	(444)	277	145	22

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.

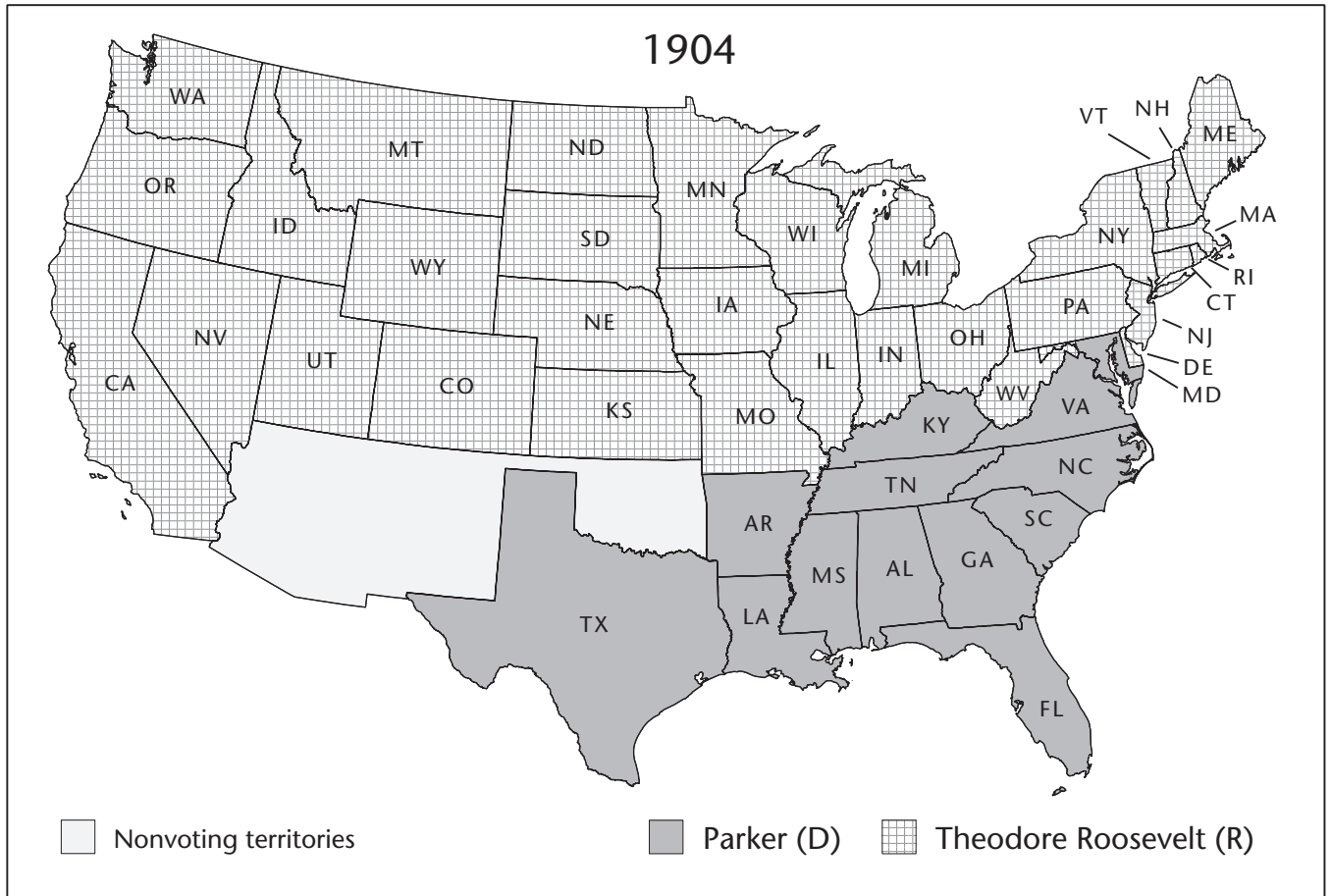


Key: D/POP—Democrat/Populist; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	McKinley	Bryan	States	Electoral votes	McKinley	Bryan
Alabama	(11)	—	11	Nevada	(3)	—	3
Arkansas	(8)	—	8	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
California <sup>1</sup>	(9)	8	1	New Jersey	(10)	10	—
Colorado	(4)	—	4	New York	(36)	36	—
Connecticut	(6)	6	—	North Carolina	(11)	—	11
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(3)	3	—
Florida	(4)	—	4	Ohio	(23)	23	—
Georgia	(13)	—	13	Oregon	(4)	4	—
Idaho	(3)	—	3	Pennsylvania	(32)	32	—
Illinois	(24)	24	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Indiana	(15)	15	—	South Carolina	(9)	—	9
Iowa	(13)	13	—	South Dakota	(4)	—	4
Kansas	(10)	—	10	Tennessee	(12)	—	12
Kentucky <sup>1</sup>	(13)	12	1	Texas	(15)	—	15
Louisiana	(8)	—	8	Utah	(3)	—	3
Maine	(6)	6	—	Vermont	(4)	4	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Virginia	(12)	—	12
Massachusetts	(15)	15	—	Washington	(4)	—	4
Michigan	(14)	14	—	West Virginia	(6)	6	—
Minnesota	(9)	9	—	Wisconsin	(12)	12	—
Mississippi	(9)	—	9	Wyoming	(3)	—	3
Missouri	(17)	—	17				
Montana	(3)	—	3	Totals	(447)	271	176
Nebraska	(8)	—	8				

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.

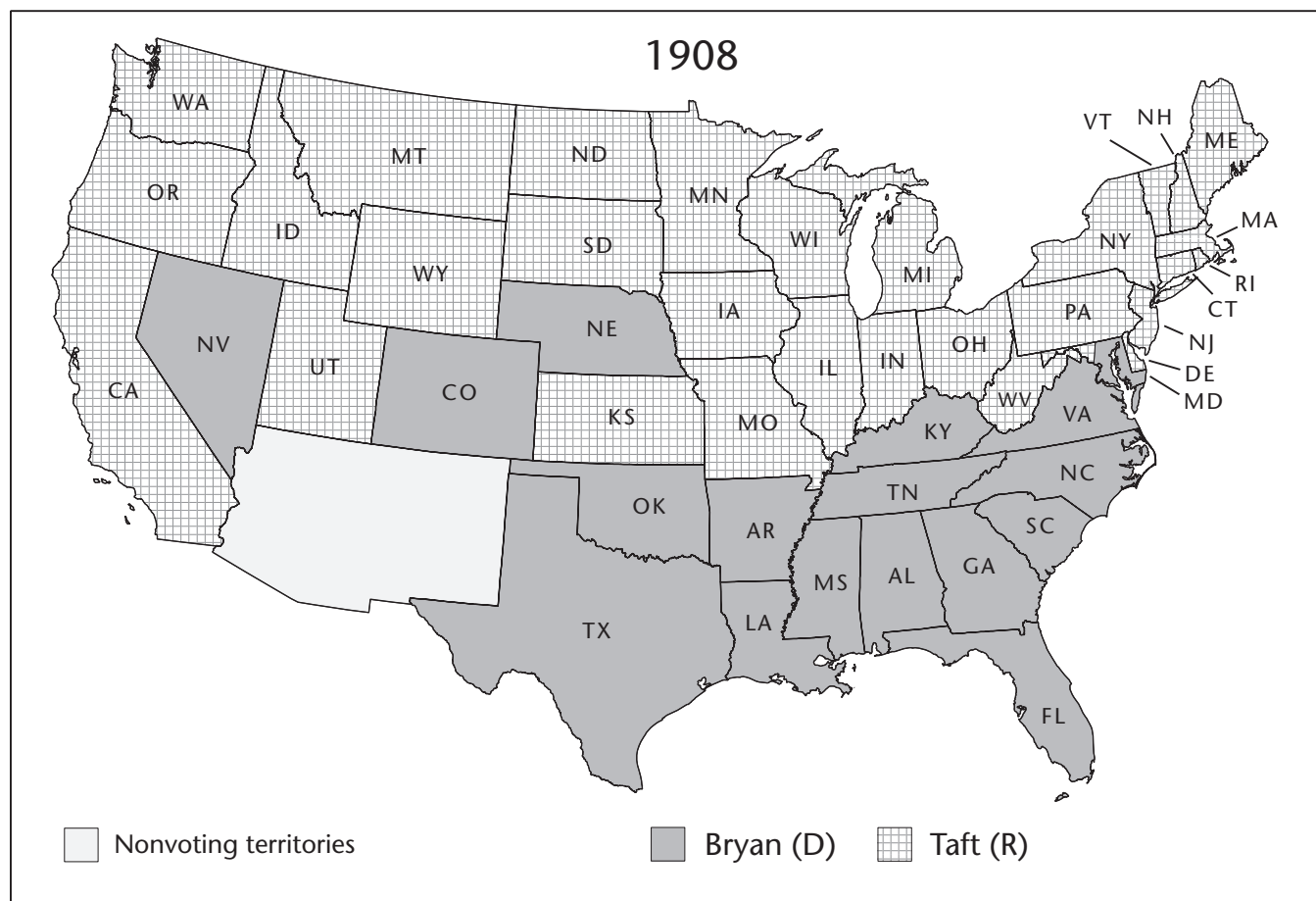




Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Roosevelt	Parker	States	Electoral votes	Roosevelt	Parker
Alabama	(11)	—	11	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arkansas	(9)	—	9	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
California	(10)	10	—	New Jersey	(12)	12	—
Colorado	(5)	5	—	New York	(39)	39	—
Connecticut	(7)	7	—	North Carolina	(12)	—	12
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(4)	4	—
Florida	(5)	—	5	Ohio	(23)	23	—
Georgia	(13)	—	13	Oregon	(4)	4	—
Idaho	(3)	3	—	Pennsylvania	(34)	34	—
Illinois	(27)	27	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Indiana	(15)	15	—	South Carolina	(9)	—	9
Iowa	(13)	13	—	South Dakota	(4)	4	—
Kansas	(10)	10	—	Tennessee	(12)	—	12
Kentucky	(13)	—	13	Texas	(18)	—	18
Louisiana	(9)	—	9	Utah	(3)	3	—
Maine	(6)	6	—	Vermont	(4)	4	—
Maryland <sup>1</sup>	(8)	1	7	Virginia	(12)	—	12
Massachusetts	(16)	16	—	Washington	(5)	5	—
Michigan	(14)	14	—	West Virginia	(7)	7	—
Minnesota	(11)	11	—	Wisconsin	(13)	13	—
Mississippi	(10)	—	10	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Missouri	(18)	18	—				
Montana	(3)	3	—	Totals	(476)	336	140
Nebraska	(8)	8	—				

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.



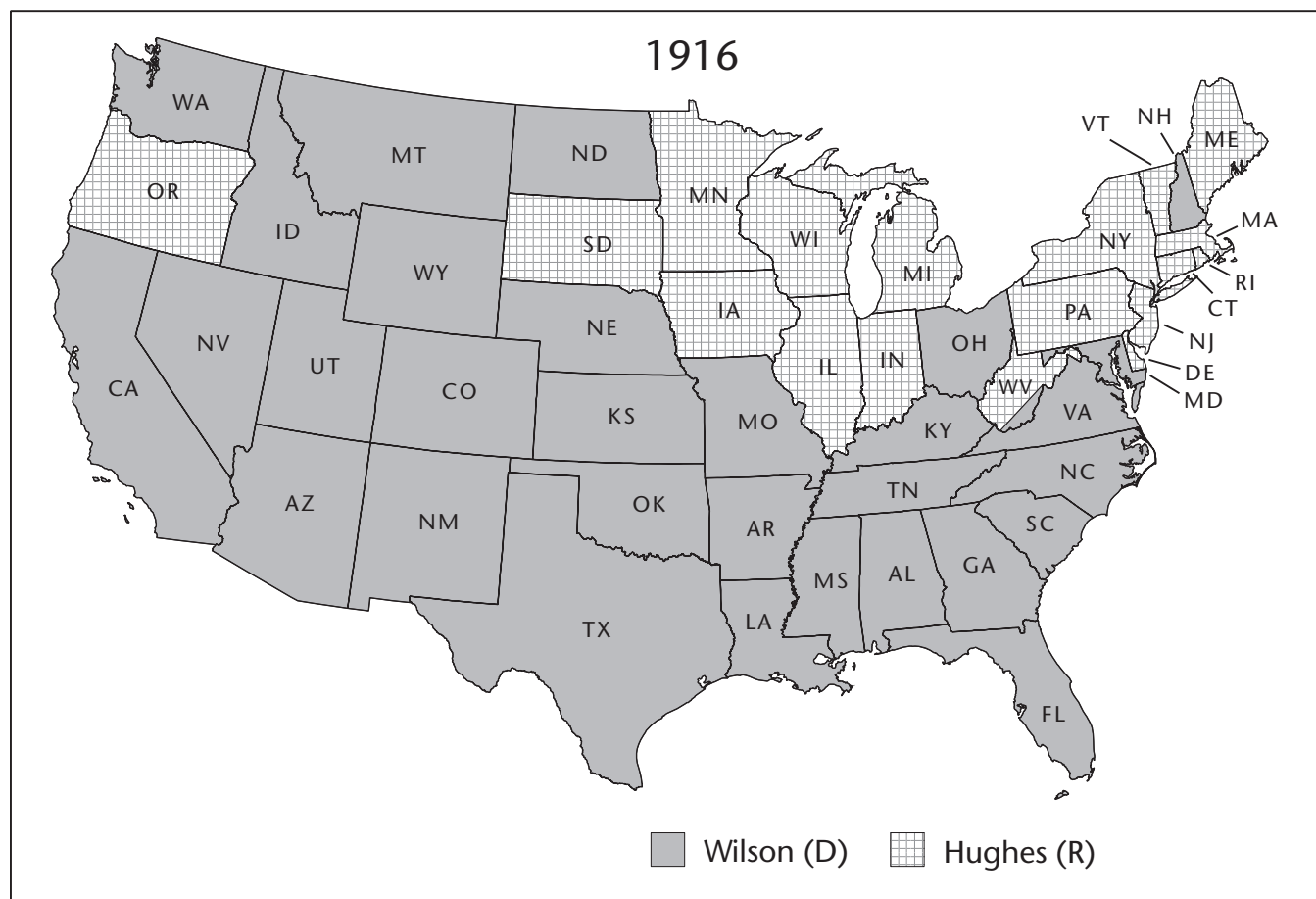
Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Taft	Bryan	States	Electoral votes	Taft	Bryan
Alabama	(11)	—	11	Nevada	(3)	—	3
Arkansas	(9)	—	9	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
California	(10)	10	—	New Jersey	(12)	12	—
Colorado	(5)	—	5	New York	(39)	39	—
Connecticut	(7)	7	—	North Carolina	(12)	—	12
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(4)	4	—
Florida	(5)	—	5	Ohio	(23)	23	—
Georgia	(13)	—	13	Oklahoma	(7)	—	7
Idaho	(3)	3	—	Oregon	(4)	4	—
Illinois	(27)	27	—	Pennsylvania	(34)	34	—
Indiana	(15)	15	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Iowa	(13)	13	—	South Carolina	(9)	—	9
Kansas	(10)	10	—	South Dakota	(4)	4	—
Kentucky	(13)	—	13	Tennessee	(12)	—	12
Louisiana	(9)	—	9	Texas	(18)	—	18
Maine	(6)	6	—	Utah	(3)	3	—
Maryland <sup>1</sup>	(8)	2	6	Vermont	(4)	4	—
Massachusetts	(16)	16	—	Virginia	(12)	—	12
Michigan	(14)	14	—	Washington	(5)	5	—
Minnesota	(11)	11	—	West Virginia	(7)	7	—
Mississippi	(10)	—	10	Wisconsin	(13)	13	—
Missouri	(18)	18	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Montana	(3)	3	—				
Nebraska	(8)	—	8	Totals	(483)	321	162

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.



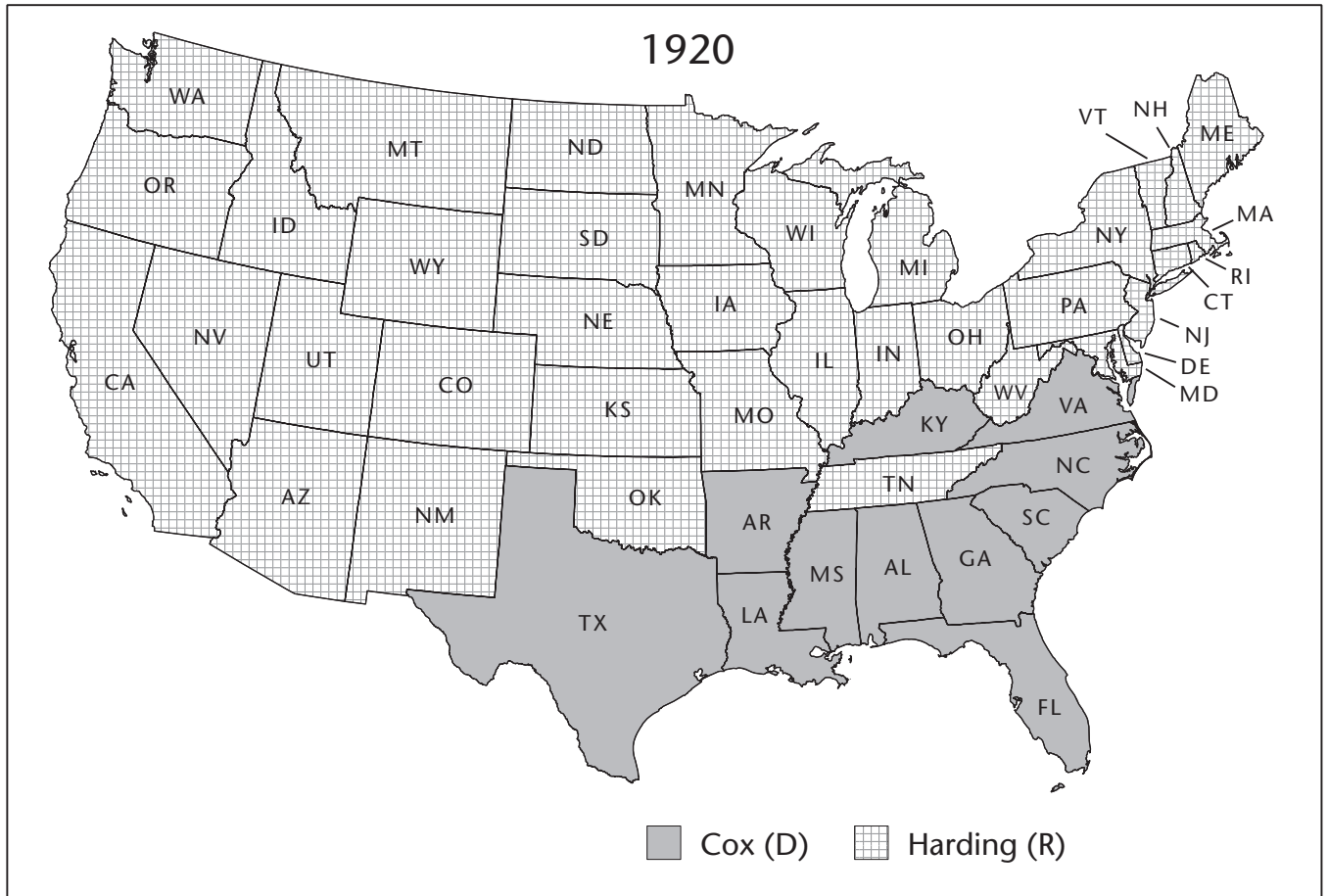




Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

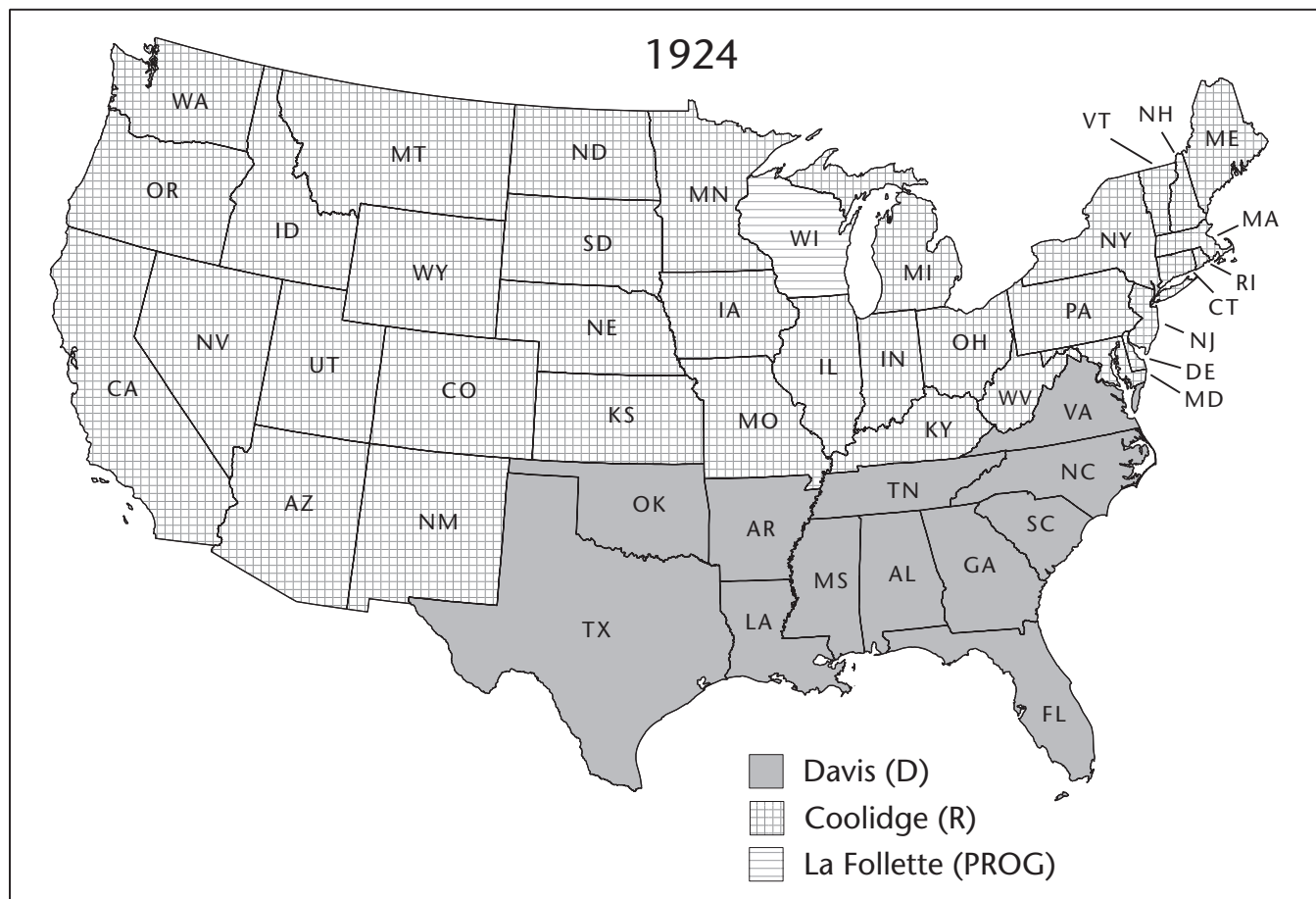
States	Electoral votes	Wilson	Hughes	States	Electoral votes	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama	(12)	12	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arizona	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(9)	9	—	New Jersey	(14)	—	14
California	(13)	13	—	New Mexico	(3)	3	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	New York	(45)	—	45
Connecticut	(7)	—	7	North Carolina	(12)	12	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	North Dakota	(5)	5	—
Florida	(6)	6	—	Ohio	(24)	24	—
Georgia	(14)	14	—	Oklahoma	(10)	10	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Oregon	(5)	—	5
Illinois	(29)	—	29	Pennsylvania	(38)	—	38
Indiana	(15)	—	15	Rhode Island	(5)	—	5
Iowa	(13)	—	13	South Carolina	(9)	9	—
Kansas	(10)	10	—	South Dakota	(5)	—	5
Kentucky	(13)	13	—	Tennessee	(12)	12	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	Texas	(20)	20	—
Maine	(6)	—	6	Utah	(4)	4	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Vermont	(4)	—	4
Massachusetts	(18)	—	18	Virginia	(12)	12	—
Michigan	(15)	—	15	Washington	(7)	7	—
Minnesota	(12)	—	12	West Virginia <sup>1</sup>	(8)	1	7
Mississippi	(10)	10	—	Wisconsin	(13)	—	13
Missouri	(18)	18	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Montana	(4)	4	—				
Nebraska	(8)	8	—	Totals	(531)	277	254

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.



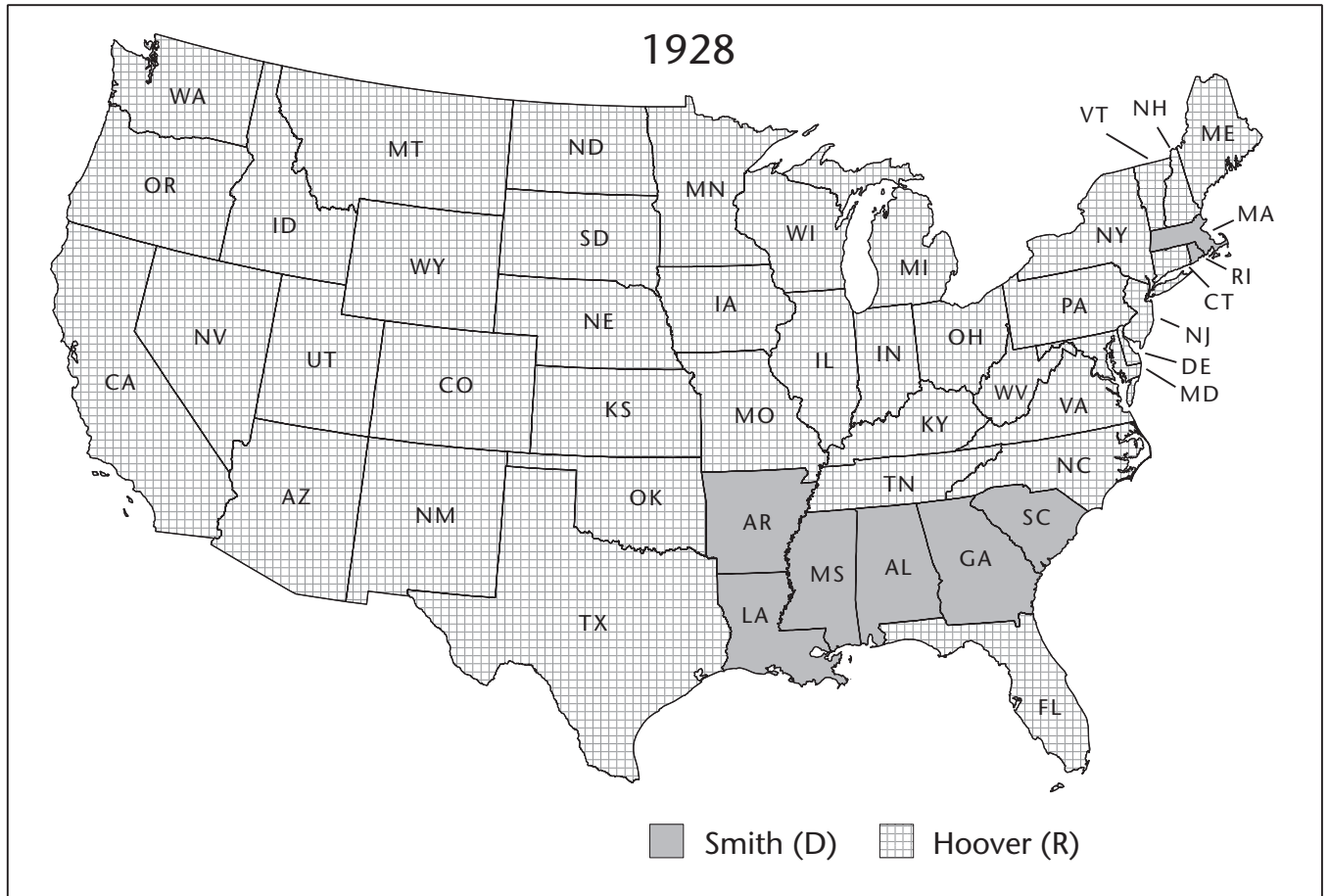
Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Harding	Cox	States	Electoral votes	Harding	Cox
Alabama	(12)	—	12	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arizona	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(9)	—	9	New Jersey	(14)	14	—
California	(13)	13	—	New Mexico	(3)	3	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	New York	(45)	45	—
Connecticut	(7)	7	—	North Carolina	(12)	—	12
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(5)	5	—
Florida	(6)	—	6	Ohio	(24)	24	—
Georgia	(14)	—	14	Oklahoma	(10)	10	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Oregon	(5)	5	—
Illinois	(29)	29	—	Pennsylvania	(38)	38	—
Indiana	(15)	15	—	Rhode Island	(5)	5	—
Iowa	(13)	13	—	South Carolina	(9)	—	9
Kansas	(10)	10	—	South Dakota	(5)	5	—
Kentucky	(13)	—	13	Tennessee	(12)	12	—
Louisiana	(10)	—	10	Texas	(20)	—	20
Maine	(6)	6	—	Utah	(4)	4	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Vermont	(4)	4	—
Massachusetts	(18)	18	—	Virginia	(12)	—	12
Michigan	(15)	15	—	Washington	(7)	7	—
Minnesota	(12)	12	—	West Virginia	(8)	8	—
Mississippi	(10)	—	10	Wisconsin	(13)	13	—
Missouri	(18)	18	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Montana	(4)	4	—				
Nebraska	(8)	8	—	Totals	(531)	404	127



Key: D—Democrat; PROG—Progressive; R—Republican

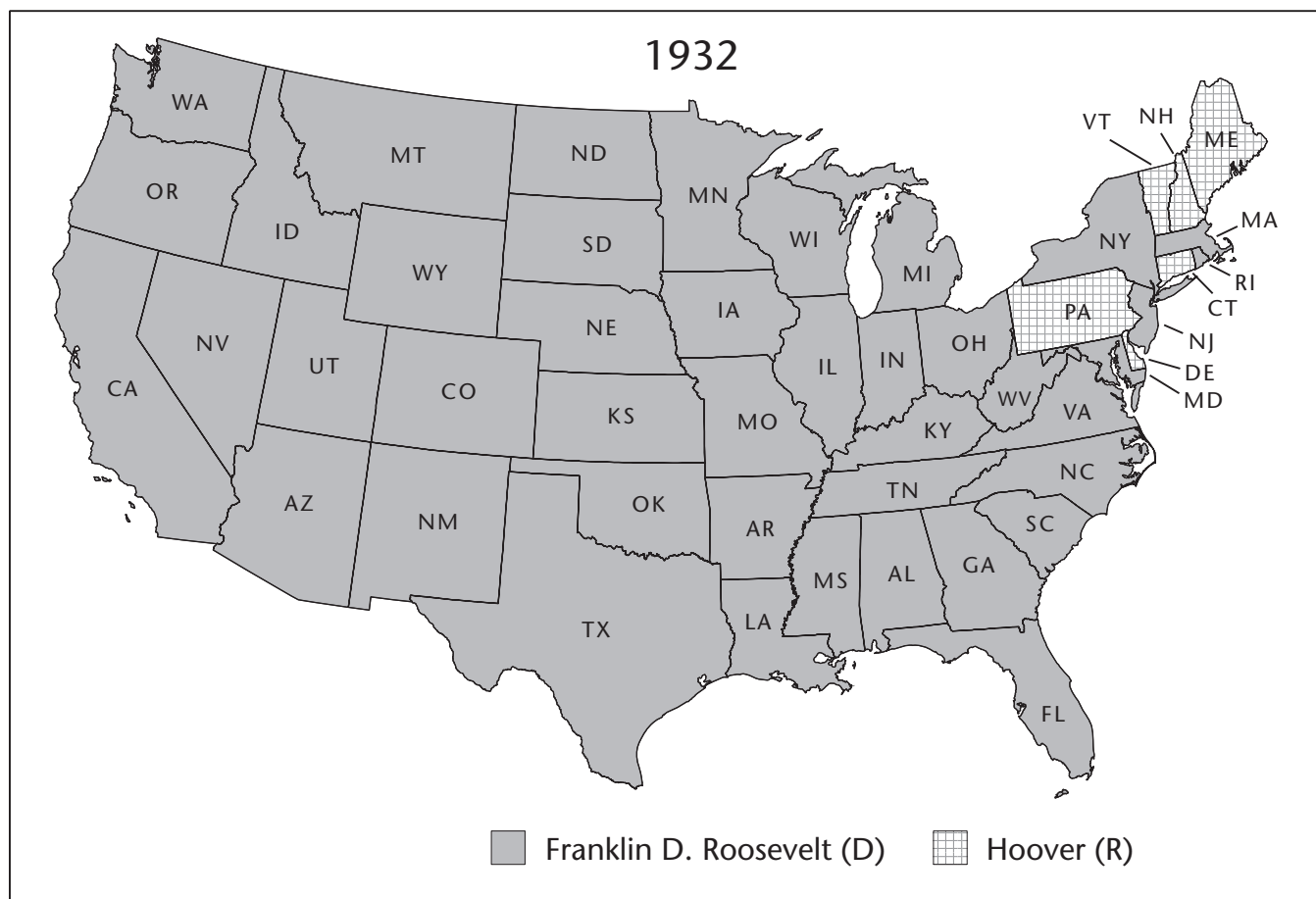
States	Electoral votes	Coolidge	Davis	La Follette	States	Electoral votes	Coolidge	Davis	La Follette
Alabama	(12)	—	12	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—	—
Arizona	(3)	3	—	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—	—
Arkansas	(9)	—	9	—	New Jersey	(14)	14	—	—
California	(13)	13	—	—	New Mexico	(3)	3	—	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	—	New York	(45)	45	—	—
Connecticut	(7)	7	—	—	North Carolina	(12)	—	12	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	—	North Dakota	(5)	5	—	—
Florida	(6)	—	6	—	Ohio	(24)	24	—	—
Georgia	(14)	—	14	—	Oklahoma	(10)	—	10	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	—	Oregon	(5)	5	—	—
Illinois	(29)	29	—	—	Pennsylvania	(38)	38	—	—
Indiana	(15)	15	—	—	Rhode Island	(5)	5	—	—
Iowa	(13)	13	—	—	South Carolina	(9)	—	9	—
Kansas	(10)	10	—	—	South Dakota	(5)	5	—	—
Kentucky	(13)	13	—	—	Tennessee	(12)	—	12	—
Louisiana	(10)	—	10	—	Texas	(20)	—	20	—
Maine	(6)	6	—	—	Utah	(4)	4	—	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	—	Vermont	(4)	4	—	—
Massachusetts	(18)	18	—	—	Virginia	(12)	—	12	—
Michigan	(15)	15	—	—	Washington	(7)	7	—	—
Minnesota	(12)	12	—	—	West Virginia	(8)	8	—	—
Mississippi	(10)	—	10	—	Wisconsin	(13)	—	—	13
Missouri	(18)	18	—	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—	—
Montana	(4)	4	—	—					
Nebraska	(8)	8	—	—	Totals	(531)	382	136	13



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

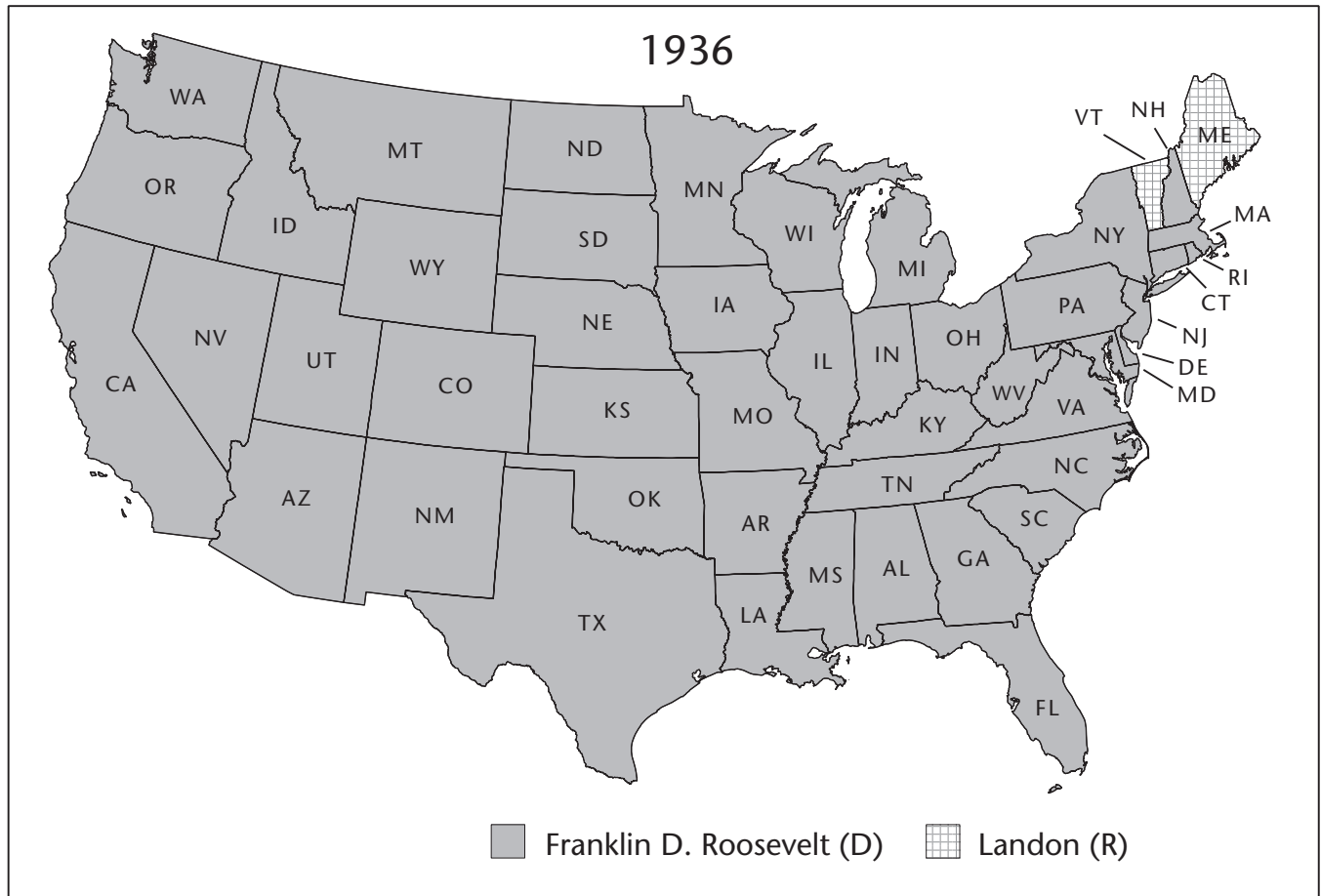
States	Electoral votes	Hoover	Smith	States	Electoral votes	Hoover	Smith
Alabama	(12)	—	12	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arizona	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(9)	—	9	New Jersey	(14)	14	—
California	(13)	13	—	New Mexico	(3)	3	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	New York	(45)	45	—
Connecticut	(7)	7	—	North Carolina	(12)	12	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(5)	5	—
Florida	(6)	6	—	Ohio	(24)	24	—
Georgia	(14)	—	14	Oklahoma	(10)	10	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Oregon	(5)	5	—
Illinois	(29)	29	—	Pennsylvania	(38)	38	—
Indiana	(15)	15	—	Rhode Island	(5)	—	5
Iowa	(13)	13	—	South Carolina	(9)	—	9
Kansas	(10)	10	—	South Dakota	(5)	5	—
Kentucky	(13)	13	—	Tennessee	(12)	12	—
Louisiana	(10)	—	10	Texas	(20)	20	—
Maine	(6)	6	—	Utah	(4)	4	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Vermont	(4)	4	—
Massachusetts	(18)	—	18	Virginia	(12)	12	—
Michigan	(15)	15	—	Washington	(7)	7	—
Minnesota	(12)	12	—	West Virginia	(8)	8	—
Mississippi	(10)	—	10	Wisconsin	(13)	13	—
Missouri	(18)	18	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Montana	(4)	4	—				
Nebraska	(8)	8	—	Totals	(531)	444	87





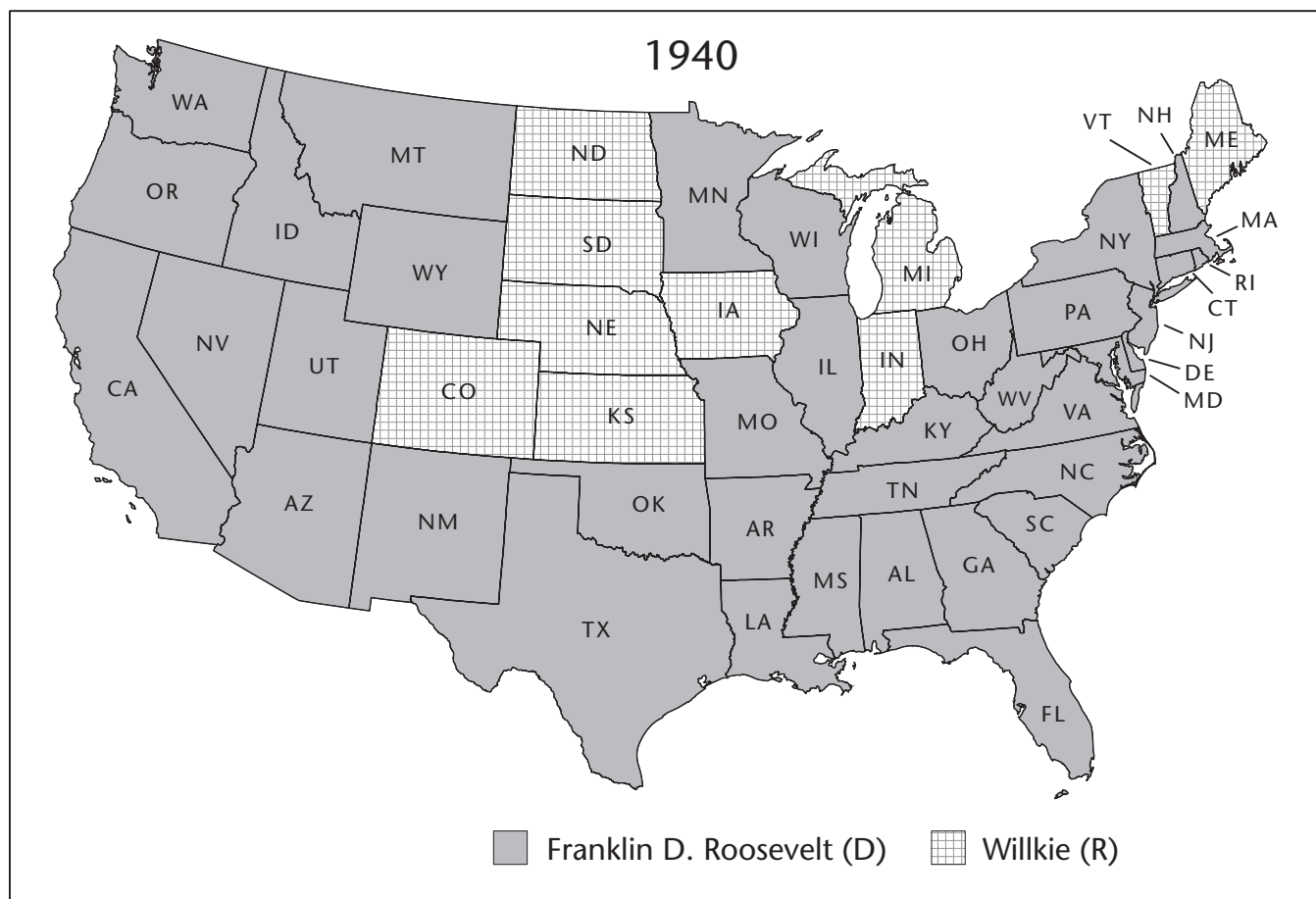
Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Roosevelt	Hoover	States	Electoral votes	Roosevelt	Hoover
Alabama	(11)	11	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arizona	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire	(4)	—	4
Arkansas	(9)	9	—	New Jersey	(16)	16	—
California	(22)	22	—	New Mexico	(3)	3	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	New York	(47)	47	—
Connecticut	(8)	—	8	North Carolina	(13)	13	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	North Dakota	(4)	4	—
Florida	(7)	7	—	Ohio	(26)	26	—
Georgia	(12)	12	—	Oklahoma	(11)	11	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Oregon	(5)	5	—
Illinois	(29)	29	—	Pennsylvania	(36)	—	36
Indiana	(14)	14	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Iowa	(11)	11	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—
Kansas	(9)	9	—	South Dakota	(4)	4	—
Kentucky	(11)	11	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	Texas	(23)	23	—
Maine	(5)	—	5	Utah	(4)	4	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Vermont	(3)	—	3
Massachusetts	(17)	17	—	Virginia	(11)	11	—
Michigan	(19)	19	—	Washington	(8)	8	—
Minnesota	(11)	11	—	West Virginia	(8)	8	—
Mississippi	(9)	9	—	Wisconsin	(12)	12	—
Missouri	(15)	15	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Montana	(4)	4	—				
Nebraska	(7)	7	—	Totals	(531)	472	59



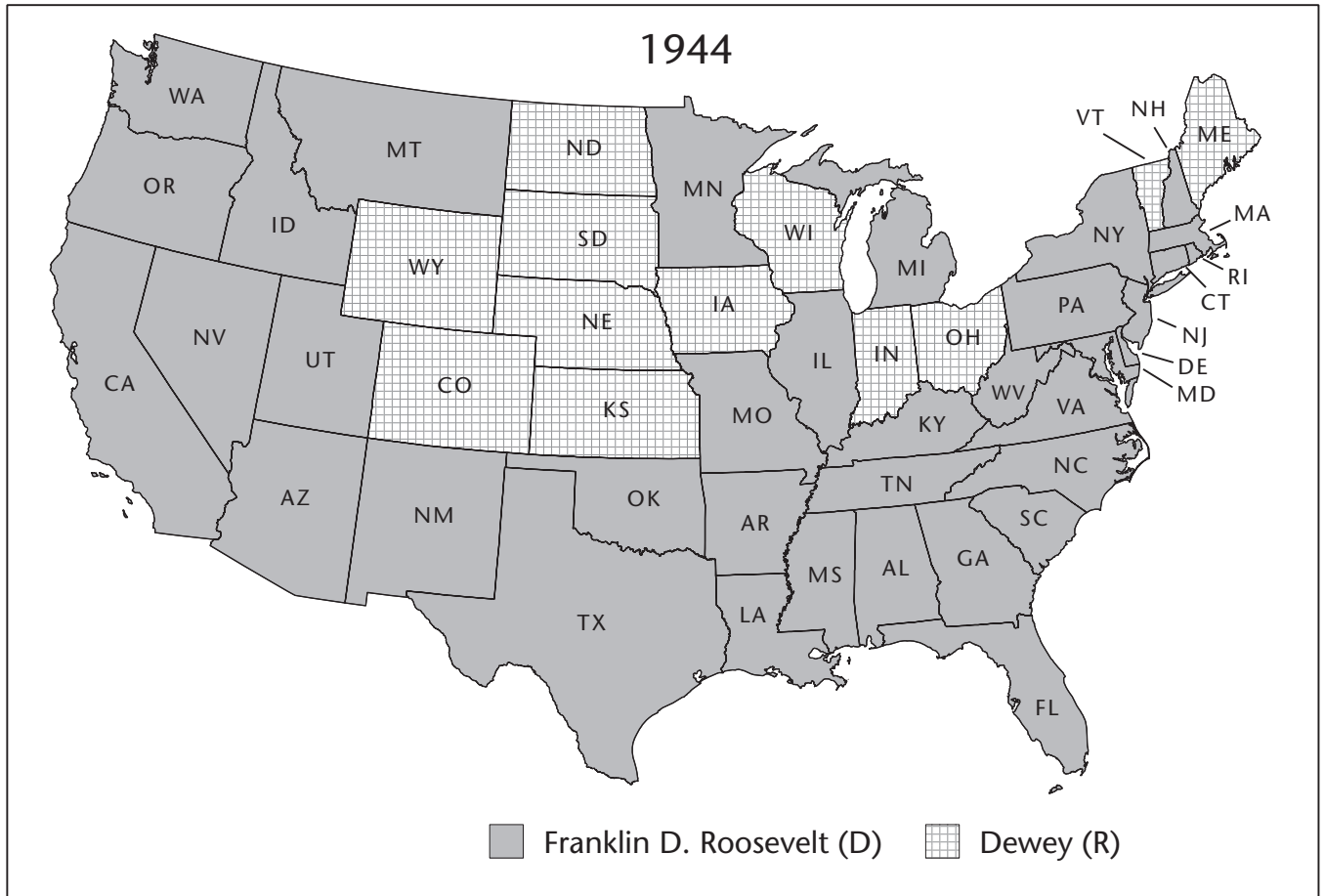
Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Roosevelt	Landon	States	Electoral votes	Roosevelt	Landon
Alabama	(11)	11	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arizona	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(9)	9	—	New Jersey	(16)	16	—
California	(22)	22	—	New Mexico	(3)	3	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	New York	(47)	47	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	North Carolina	(13)	13	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(4)	4	—
Florida	(7)	7	—	Ohio	(26)	26	—
Georgia	(12)	12	—	Oklahoma	(11)	11	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Oregon	(5)	5	—
Illinois	(29)	29	—	Pennsylvania	(36)	36	—
Indiana	(14)	14	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Iowa	(11)	11	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—
Kansas	(9)	9	—	South Dakota	(4)	4	—
Kentucky	(11)	11	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	Texas	(23)	23	—
Maine	(5)	—	5	Utah	(4)	4	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Vermont	(3)	—	3
Massachusetts	(17)	17	—	Virginia	(11)	11	—
Michigan	(19)	19	—	Washington	(8)	8	—
Minnesota	(11)	11	—	West Virginia	(8)	8	—
Mississippi	(9)	9	—	Wisconsin	(12)	12	—
Missouri	(15)	15	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Montana	(4)	4	—				
Nebraska	(7)	7	—	Totals	(531)	523	8



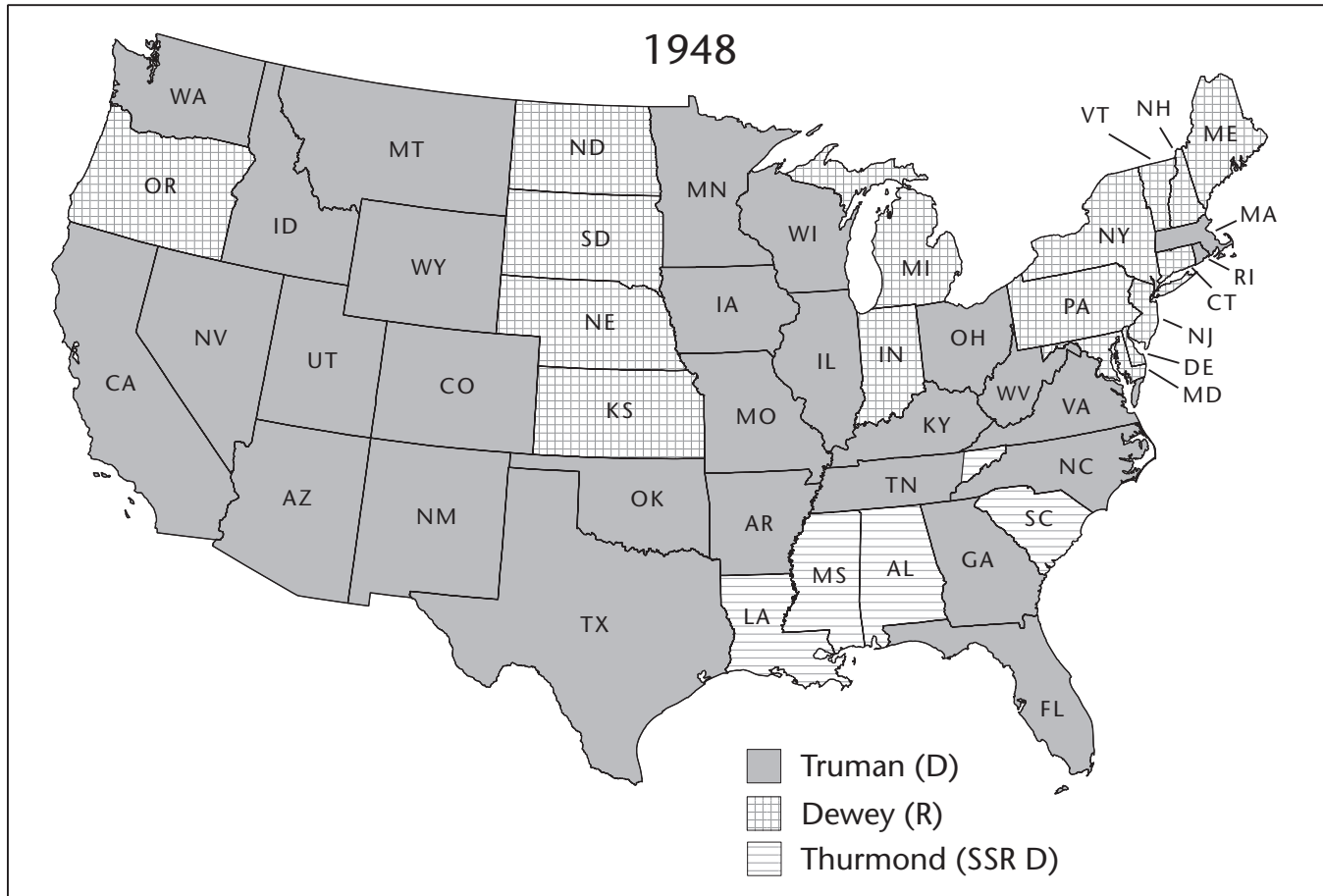
Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Roosevelt	Willkie	States	Electoral votes	Roosevelt	Willkie
Alabama	(11)	11	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arizona	(3)	3	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(9)	9	—	New Jersey	(16)	16	—
California	(22)	22	—	New Mexico	(3)	3	—
Colorado	(6)	—	6	New York	(47)	47	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	North Carolina	(13)	13	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(4)	—	4
Florida	(7)	7	—	Ohio	(26)	26	—
Georgia	(12)	12	—	Oklahoma	(11)	11	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Oregon	(5)	5	—
Illinois	(29)	29	—	Pennsylvania	(36)	36	—
Indiana	(14)	—	14	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Iowa	(11)	—	11	South Carolina	(8)	8	—
Kansas	(9)	—	9	South Dakota	(4)	—	4
Kentucky	(11)	11	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	Texas	(23)	23	—
Maine	(5)	—	5	Utah	(4)	4	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Vermont	(3)	—	3
Massachusetts	(17)	17	—	Virginia	(11)	11	—
Michigan	(19)	—	19	Washington	(8)	8	—
Minnesota	(11)	11	—	West Virginia	(8)	8	—
Mississippi	(9)	9	—	Wisconsin	(12)	12	—
Missouri	(15)	15	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Montana	(4)	4	—				
Nebraska	(7)	—	7	Totals	(531)	449	82



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Roosevelt	Dewey	States	Electoral votes	Roosevelt	Dewey
Alabama	(11)	11	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arizona	(4)	4	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(9)	9	—	New Jersey	(16)	16	—
California	(25)	25	—	New Mexico	(4)	4	—
Colorado	(6)	—	6	New York	(47)	47	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	North Carolina	(14)	14	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(4)	—	4
Florida	(8)	8	—	Ohio	(25)	—	25
Georgia	(12)	12	—	Oklahoma	(10)	10	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Oregon	(6)	6	—
Illinois	(28)	28	—	Pennsylvania	(35)	35	—
Indiana	(13)	—	13	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Iowa	(10)	—	10	South Carolina	(8)	8	—
Kansas	(8)	—	8	South Dakota	(4)	—	4
Kentucky	(11)	11	—	Tennessee	(12)	12	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	Texas	(23)	23	—
Maine	(5)	—	5	Utah	(4)	4	—
Maryland	(8)	8	—	Vermont	(3)	—	3
Massachusetts	(16)	16	—	Virginia	(11)	11	—
Michigan	(19)	19	—	Washington	(8)	8	—
Minnesota	(11)	11	—	West Virginia	(8)	8	—
Mississippi	(9)	9	—	Wisconsin	(12)	—	12
Missouri	(15)	15	—	Wyoming	(3)	—	3
Montana	(4)	4	—				
Nebraska	(6)	—	6	Totals	(531)	432	99

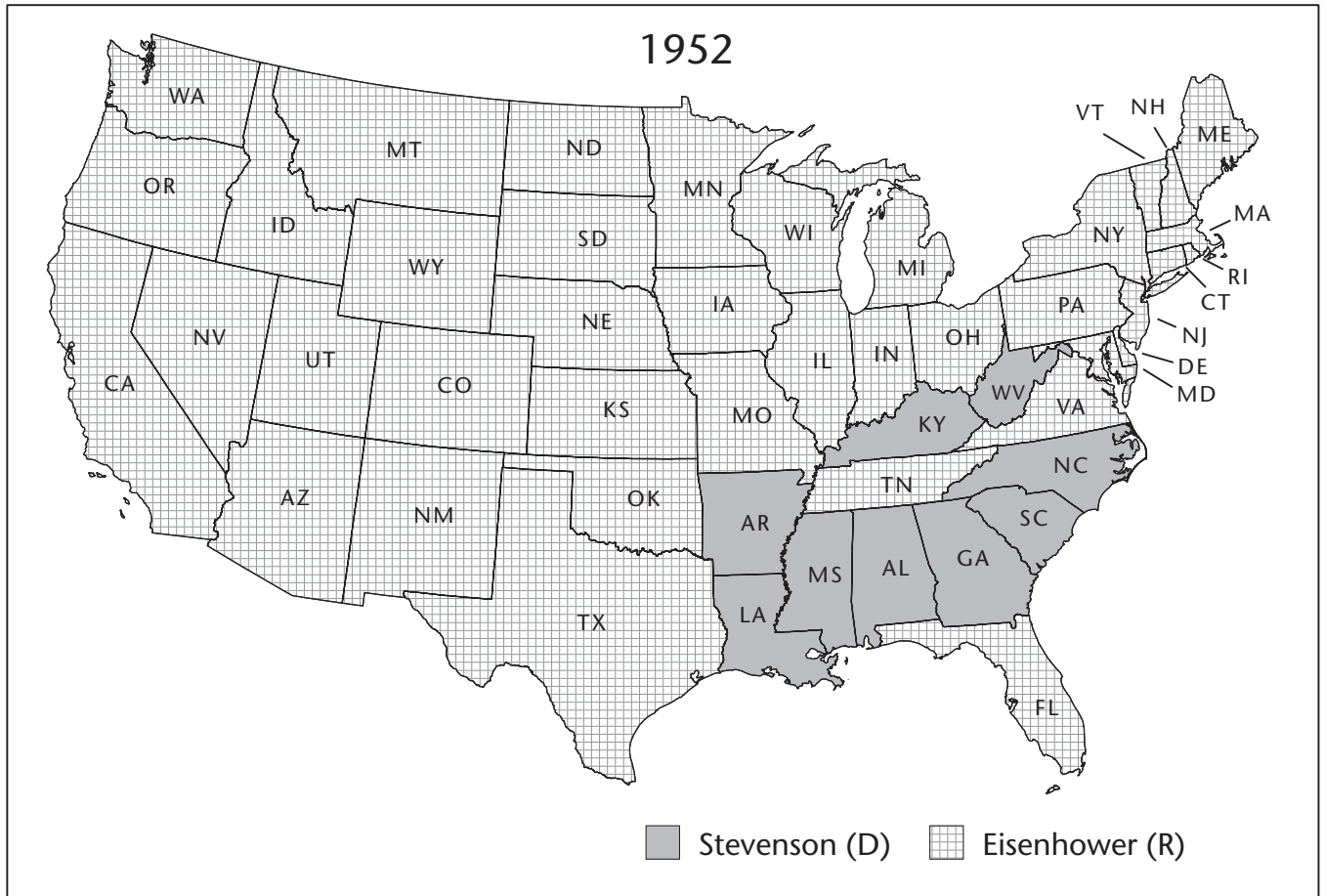


Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican; SSR D—States' Rights Democrat

States	Electoral votes	Truman	Dewey	Thurmond	States	Electoral votes	Truman	Dewey	Thurmond
Alabama	(11)	—	—	11	Nevada	(3)	3	—	—
Arizona	(4)	4	—	—	New Hampshire	(4)	—	4	—
Arkansas	(9)	9	—	—	New Jersey	(16)	—	16	—
California	(25)	25	—	—	New Mexico	(4)	4	—	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	—	New York	(47)	—	47	—
Connecticut	(8)	—	8	—	North Carolina	(14)	14	—	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	—	North Dakota	(4)	—	4	—
Florida	(8)	8	—	—	Ohio	(25)	25	—	—
Georgia	(12)	12	—	—	Oklahoma	(10)	10	—	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	—	Oregon	(6)	—	6	—
Illinois	(28)	28	—	—	Pennsylvania	(35)	—	35	—
Indiana	(13)	—	13	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—	—
Iowa	(10)	10	—	—	South Carolina	(8)	—	—	8
Kansas	(8)	—	8	—	South Dakota	(4)	—	4	—
Kentucky	(11)	11	—	—	Tennessee <sup>1</sup>	(12)	11	—	1
Louisiana	(10)	—	—	10	Texas	(23)	23	—	—
Maine	(5)	—	5	—	Utah	(4)	4	—	—
Maryland	(8)	—	8	—	Vermont	(3)	—	3	—
Massachusetts	(16)	16	—	—	Virginia	(11)	11	—	—
Michigan	(19)	—	19	—	Washington	(8)	8	—	—
Minnesota	(11)	11	—	—	West Virginia	(8)	8	—	—
Mississippi	(9)	—	—	9	Wisconsin	(12)	12	—	—
Missouri	(15)	15	—	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—	—
Montana	(4)	4	—	—					
Nebraska	(6)	—	6	—	Totals	(531)	303	189	39

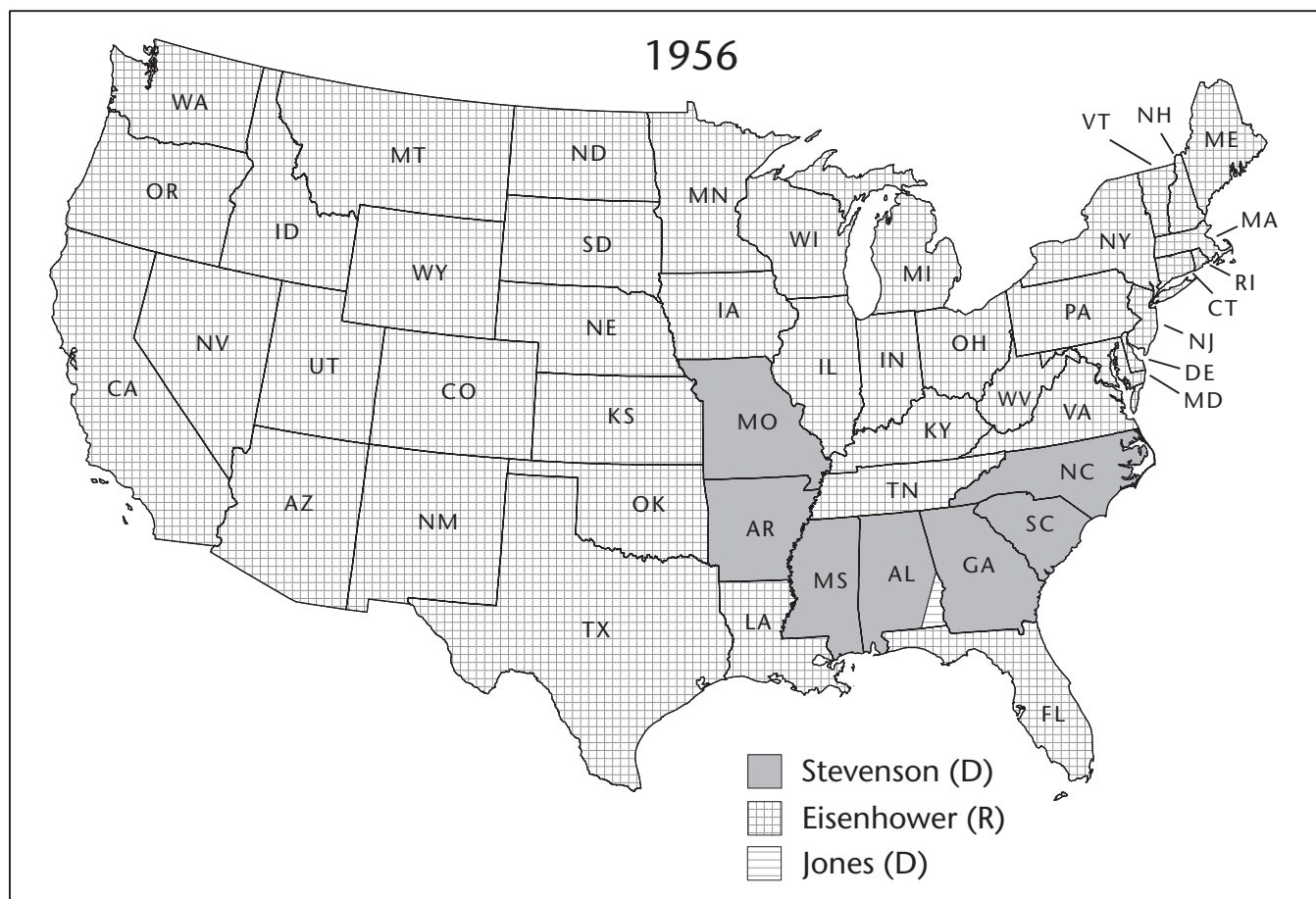
1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.





Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

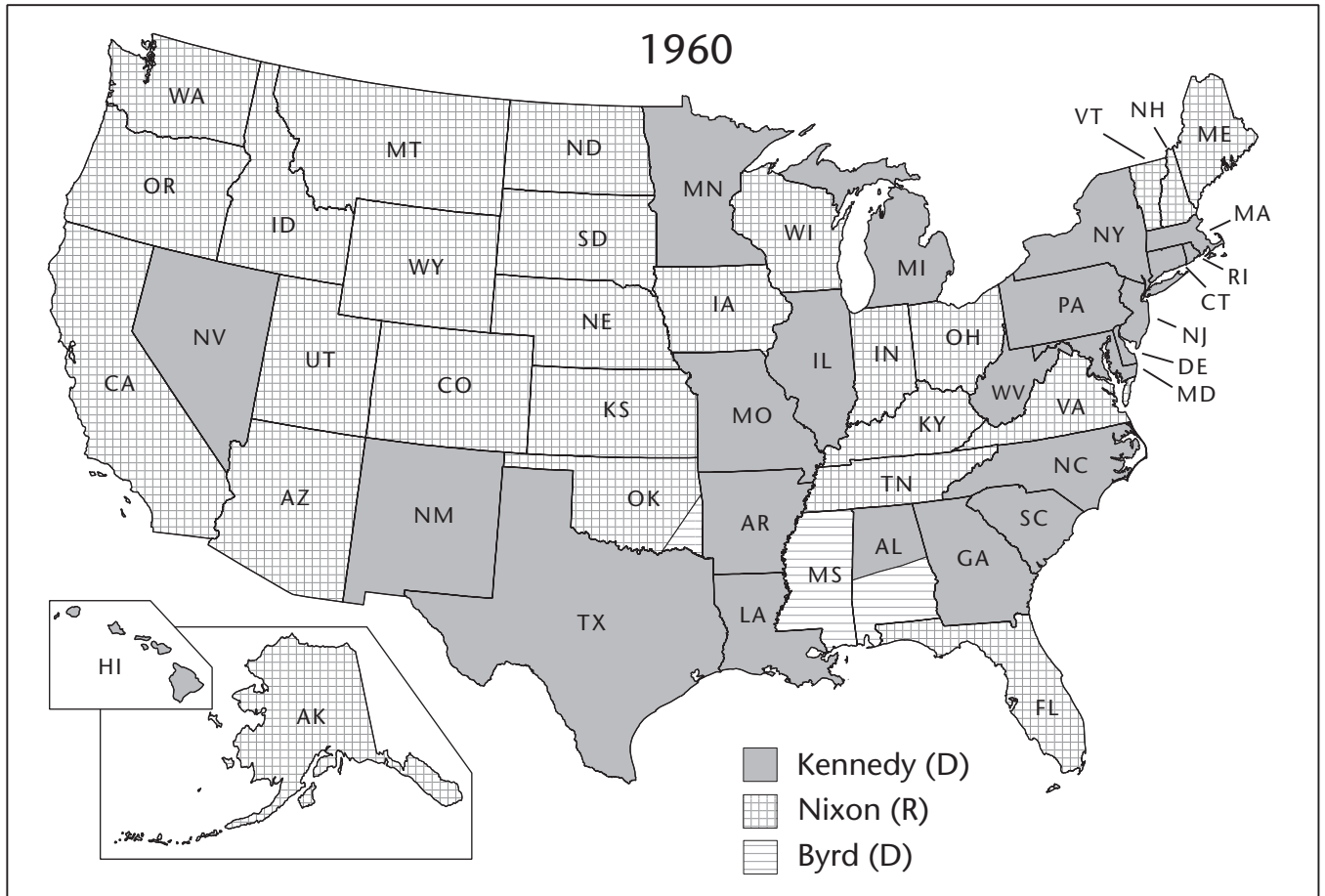
States	Electoral votes	Eisenhower	Stevenson	States	Electoral votes	Eisenhower	Stevenson
Alabama	(11)	—	11	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arizona	(4)	4	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(8)	—	8	New Jersey	(16)	16	—
California	(32)	32	—	New Mexico	(4)	4	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	New York	(45)	45	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	North Carolina	(14)	—	14
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(4)	4	—
Florida	(10)	10	—	Ohio	(25)	25	—
Georgia	(12)	—	12	Oklahoma	(8)	8	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Oregon	(6)	6	—
Illinois	(27)	27	—	Pennsylvania	(32)	32	—
Indiana	(13)	13	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Iowa	(10)	10	—	South Carolina	(8)	—	8
Kansas	(8)	8	—	South Dakota	(4)	4	—
Kentucky	(10)	—	10	Tennessee	(11)	11	—
Louisiana	(10)	—	10	Texas	(24)	24	—
Maine	(5)	5	—	Utah	(4)	4	—
Maryland	(9)	9	—	Vermont	(3)	3	—
Massachusetts	(16)	16	—	Virginia	(12)	12	—
Michigan	(20)	20	—	Washington	(9)	9	—
Minnesota	(11)	11	—	West Virginia	(8)	—	8
Mississippi	(8)	—	8	Wisconsin	(12)	12	—
Missouri	(13)	13	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Montana	(4)	4	—				
Nebraska	(6)	6	—	Totals	(531)	442	89



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Eisenhower	Stevenson	Jones	States	Electoral votes	Eisenhower	Stevenson	Jones
Alabama <sup>1</sup>	(11)	—	10	1	Nevada	(3)	3	—	—
Arizona	(4)	4	—	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—	—
Arkansas	(8)	—	8	—	New Jersey	(16)	16	—	—
California	(32)	32	—	—	New Mexico	(4)	4	—	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	—	New York	(45)	45	—	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	—	North Carolina	(14)	—	14	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	—	North Dakota	(4)	4	—	—
Florida	(10)	10	—	—	Ohio	(25)	25	—	—
Georgia	(12)	—	12	—	Oklahoma	(8)	8	—	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	—	Oregon	(6)	6	—	—
Illinois	(27)	27	—	—	Pennsylvania	(32)	32	—	—
Indiana	(13)	13	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—	—
Iowa	(10)	10	—	—	South Carolina	(8)	—	8	—
Kansas	(8)	8	—	—	South Dakota	(4)	4	—	—
Kentucky	(10)	10	—	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	—	Texas	(24)	24	—	—
Maine	(5)	5	—	—	Utah	(4)	4	—	—
Maryland	(9)	9	—	—	Vermont	(3)	3	—	—
Massachusetts	(16)	16	—	—	Virginia	(12)	12	—	—
Michigan	(20)	20	—	—	Washington	(9)	9	—	—
Minnesota	(11)	11	—	—	West Virginia	(8)	8	—	—
Mississippi	(8)	—	8	—	Wisconsin	(12)	12	—	—
Missouri	(13)	—	13	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—	—
Montana	(4)	4	—	—					
Nebraska	(6)	6	—	—	Totals	(531)	457	73	1

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.

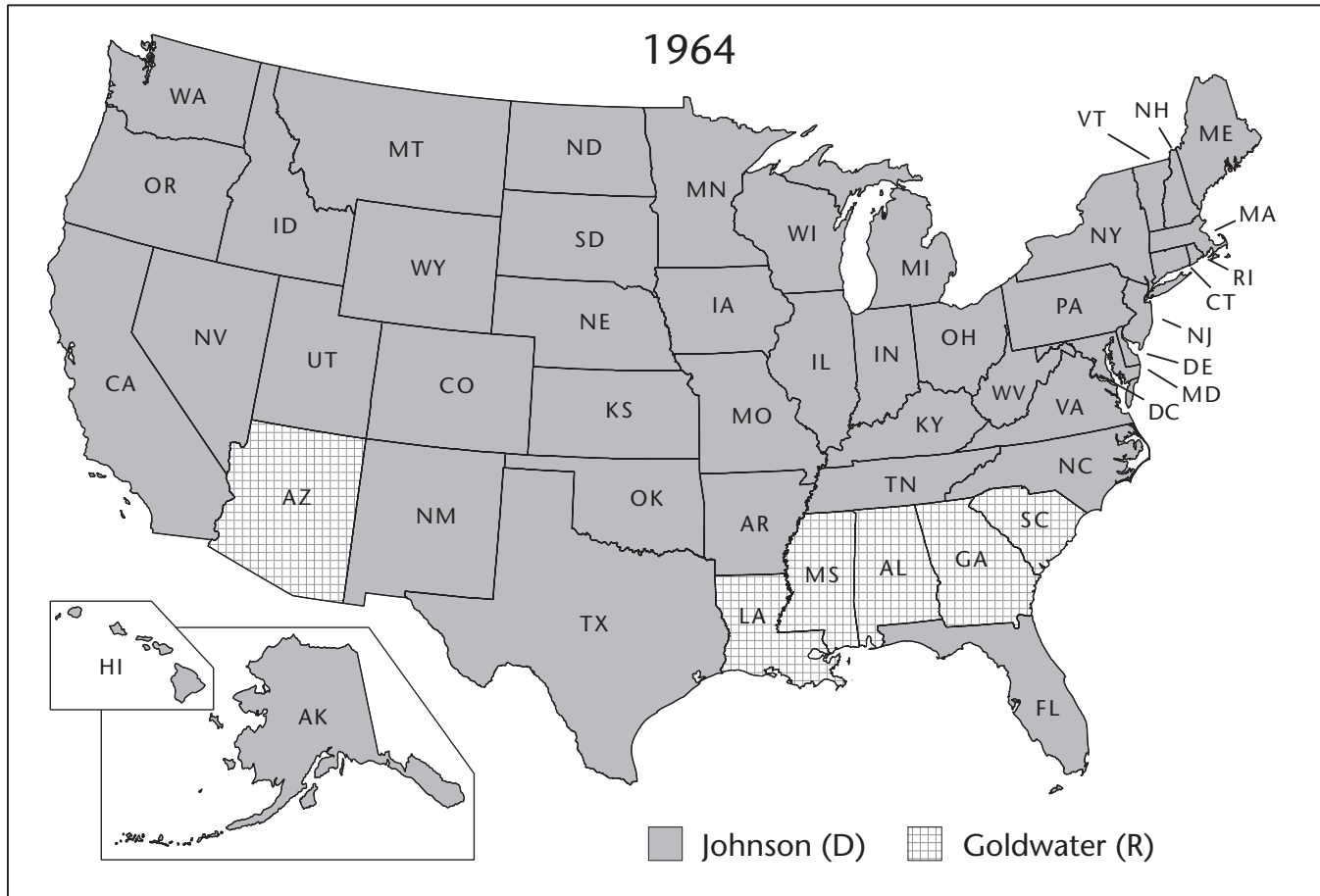


Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Kennedy	Nixon	Byrd	States	Electoral votes	Kennedy	Nixon	Byrd
Alabama <sup>1</sup>	(11)	5	—	6	Nebraska	(6)	—	6	—
Alaska	(3)	—	3	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—	—
Arizona	(4)	—	4	—	New Hampshire	(4)	—	4	—
Arkansas	(8)	8	—	—	New Jersey	(16)	16	—	—
California	(32)	—	32	—	New Mexico	(4)	4	—	—
Colorado	(6)	—	6	—	New York	(45)	45	—	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	—	North Carolina	(14)	14	—	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	—	North Dakota	(4)	—	4	—
Florida	(10)	—	10	—	Ohio	(25)	—	25	—
Georgia	(12)	12	—	—	Oklahoma <sup>2</sup>	(8)	—	7	1
Hawaii	(3)	3	—	—	Oregon	(6)	—	6	—
Idaho	(4)	—	4	—	Pennsylvania	(32)	32	—	—
Illinois	(27)	27	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—	—
Indiana	(13)	—	13	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—	—
Iowa	(10)	—	10	—	South Dakota	(4)	—	4	—
Kansas	(8)	—	8	—	Tennessee	(11)	—	11	—
Kentucky	(10)	—	10	—	Texas	(24)	24	—	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	—	Utah	(4)	—	4	—
Maine	(5)	—	5	—	Vermont	(3)	—	3	—
Maryland	(9)	9	—	—	Virginia	(12)	—	12	—
Massachusetts	(16)	16	—	—	Washington	(9)	—	9	—
Michigan	(20)	20	—	—	West Virginia	(8)	8	—	—
Minnesota	(11)	11	—	—	Wisconsin	(12)	—	12	—
Mississippi <sup>1</sup>	(8)	—	—	8	Wyoming	(3)	—	3	—
Missouri	(13)	13	—	—					
Montana	(4)	—	4	—	Totals	(537)	303	219	15

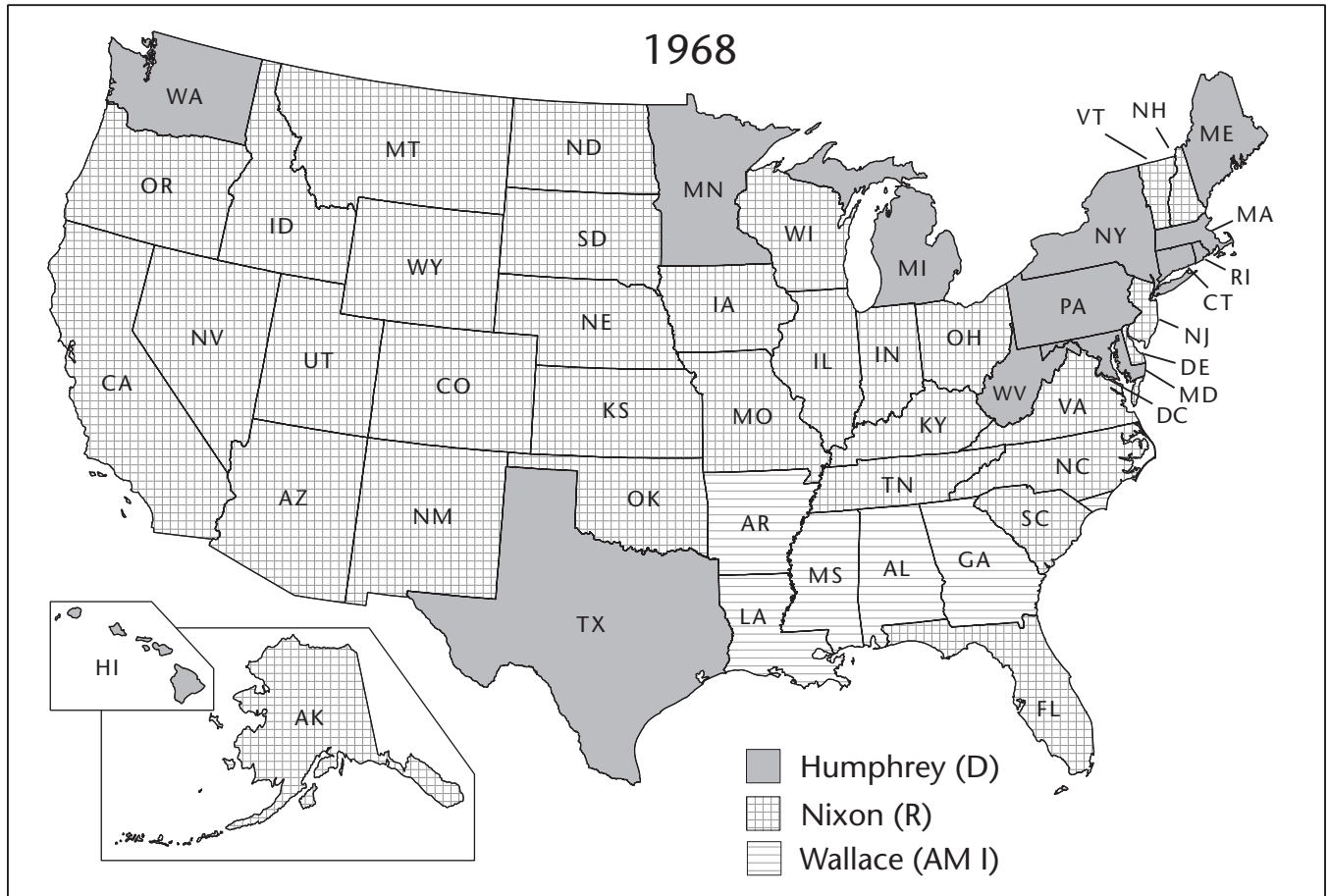
1. Six Alabama electors and all eight Mississippi electors, elected as “unpledged Democrats,” cast their votes for Byrd.

2. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Johnson	Goldwater	States	Electoral votes	Johnson	Goldwater
Alabama	(10)	—	10	Nebraska	(5)	5	—
Alaska	(3)	3	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arizona	(5)	—	5	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(6)	6	—	New Jersey	(17)	17	—
California	(40)	40	—	New Mexico	(4)	4	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	New York	(43)	43	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	North Carolina	(13)	13	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(4)	4	—
District of Columbia	(3)	3	—	Ohio	(26)	26	—
Florida	(14)	14	—	Oklahoma	(8)	8	—
Georgia	(12)	—	12	Oregon	(6)	6	—
Hawaii	(4)	4	—	Pennsylvania	(29)	29	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Illinois	(26)	26	—	South Carolina	(8)	—	8
Indiana	(13)	13	—	South Dakota	(4)	4	—
Iowa	(9)	9	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—
Kansas	(7)	7	—	Texas	(25)	25	—
Kentucky	(9)	9	—	Utah	(4)	4	—
Louisiana	(10)	—	10	Vermont	(3)	3	—
Maine	(4)	4	—	Virginia	(12)	12	—
Maryland	(10)	10	—	Washington	(9)	9	—
Massachusetts	(14)	14	—	West Virginia	(7)	7	—
Michigan	(21)	21	—	Wisconsin	(12)	12	—
Minnesota	(10)	10	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Mississippi	(7)	—	7				
Missouri	(12)	12	—	Totals	(538)	486	52
Montana	(4)	4	—				

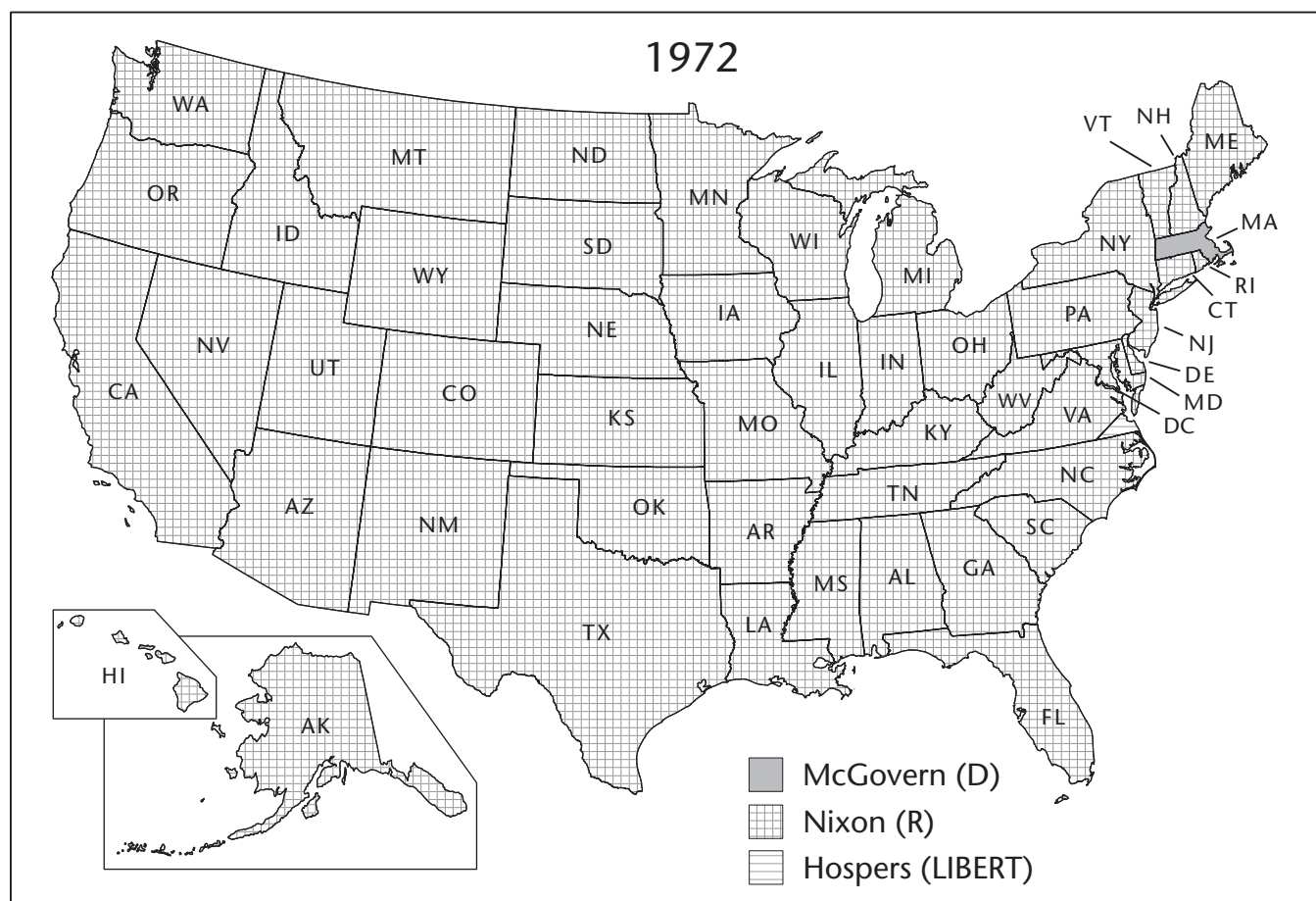


Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican; AM I—American Independent

States	Electoral votes	Nixon	Humphrey	Wallace	States	Electoral votes	Nixon	Humphrey	Wallace
Alabama	(10)	—	—	10	Nebraska	(5)	5	—	—
Alaska	(3)	3	—	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—	—
Arizona	(5)	5	—	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—	—
Arkansas	(6)	—	—	6	New Jersey	(17)	17	—	—
California	(40)	40	—	—	New Mexico	(4)	4	—	—
Colorado	(6)	6	—	—	New York	(43)	—	43	—
Connecticut	(8)	—	8	—	North Carolina <sup>1</sup>	(13)	12	—	1
Delaware	(3)	3	—	—	North Dakota	(4)	4	—	—
District of Columbia	(3)	—	3	—	Ohio	(26)	26	—	—
Florida	(14)	14	—	—	Oklahoma	(8)	8	—	—
Georgia	(12)	—	—	12	Oregon	(6)	6	—	—
Hawaii	(4)	—	4	—	Pennsylvania	(29)	—	29	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4	—
Illinois	(26)	26	—	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—	—
Indiana	(13)	13	—	—	South Dakota	(4)	4	—	—
Iowa	(9)	9	—	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—	—
Kansas	(7)	7	—	—	Texas	(25)	—	25	—
Kentucky	(9)	9	—	—	Utah	(4)	4	—	—
Louisiana	(10)	—	—	10	Vermont	(3)	3	—	—
Maine	(4)	—	4	—	Virginia	(12)	12	—	—
Maryland	(10)	—	10	—	Washington	(9)	—	9	—
Massachusetts	(14)	—	14	—	West Virginia	(7)	—	7	—
Michigan	(21)	—	21	—	Wisconsin	(12)	12	—	—
Minnesota	(10)	—	10	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—	—
Mississippi	(7)	—	—	7					
Missouri	(12)	12	—	—	Totals	(538)	301	191	46
Montana	(4)	4	—	—					

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.

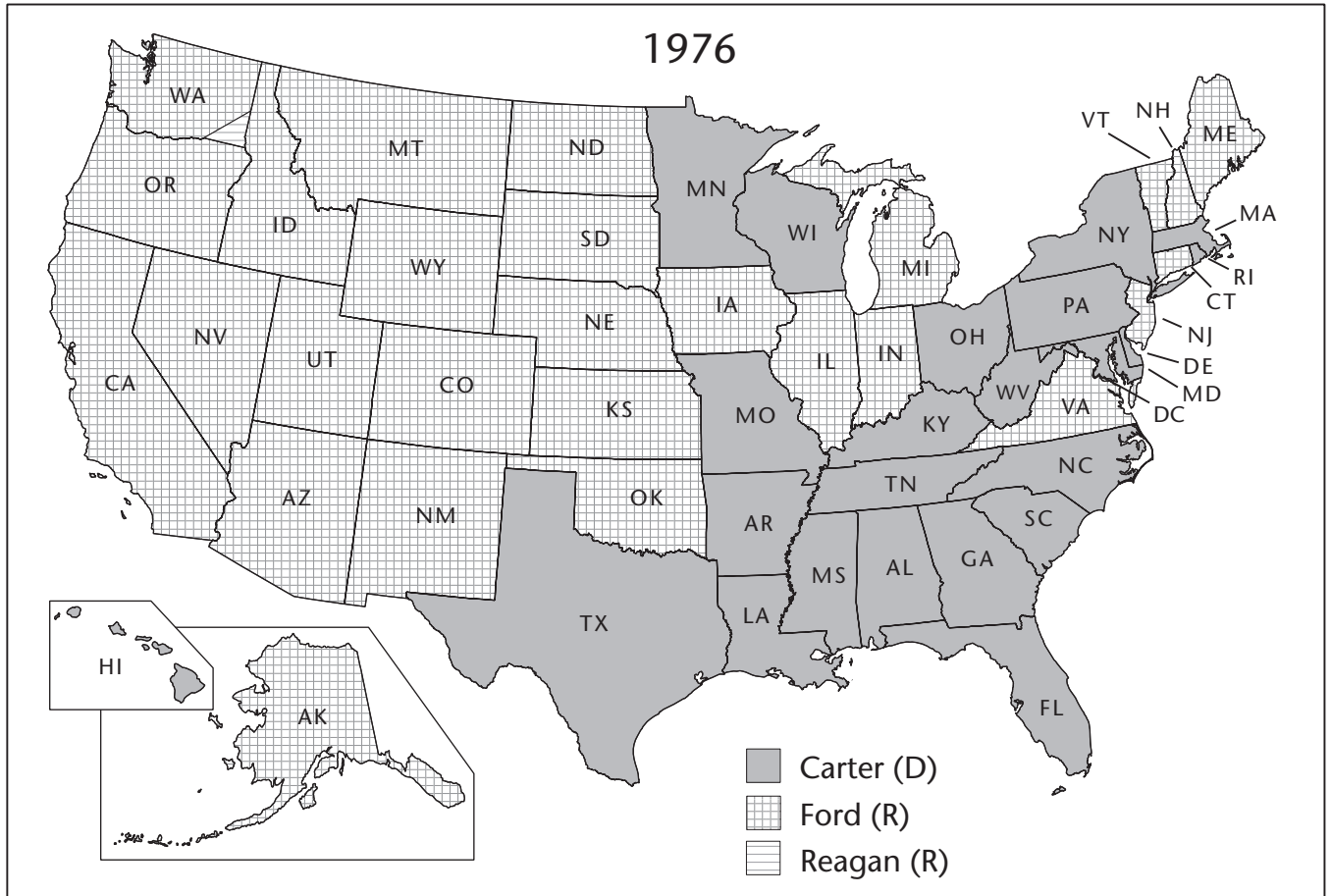




Key: D—Democrat; LIBERT—Libertarian; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Nixon	McGovern	Hsopers	States	Electoral votes	Nixon	McGovern	Hsopers
Alabama	(9)	9	—	—	Nebraska	(5)	5	—	—
Alaska	(3)	3	—	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—	—
Arizona	(6)	6	—	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—	—
Arkansas	(6)	6	—	—	New Jersey	(17)	17	—	—
California	(45)	45	—	—	New Mexico	(4)	4	—	—
Colorado	(7)	7	—	—	New York	(41)	41	—	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	—	North Carolina	(13)	13	—	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	—	North Dakota	(3)	3	—	—
District of Columbia	(3)	—	3	—	Ohio	(25)	25	—	—
Florida	(17)	17	—	—	Oklahoma	(8)	8	—	—
Georgia	(12)	12	—	—	Oregon	(6)	6	—	—
Hawaii	(4)	4	—	—	Pennsylvania	(27)	27	—	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—	—
Illinois	(26)	26	—	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—	—
Indiana	(13)	13	—	—	South Dakota	(4)	4	—	—
Iowa	(8)	8	—	—	Tennessee	(10)	10	—	—
Kansas	(7)	7	—	—	Texas	(26)	26	—	—
Kentucky	(9)	9	—	—	Utah	(4)	4	—	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	—	Vermont	(3)	3	—	—
Maine	(4)	4	—	—	Virginia <sup>1</sup>	(12)	11	—	1
Maryland	(10)	10	—	—	Washington	(9)	9	—	—
Massachusetts	(14)	—	14	—	West Virginia	(6)	6	—	—
Michigan	(21)	21	—	—	Wisconsin	(11)	11	—	—
Minnesota	(10)	10	—	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—	—
Mississippi	(7)	7	—	—					
Missouri	(12)	12	—	—	Totals	(538)	520	17	1
Montana	(4)	4	—	—					

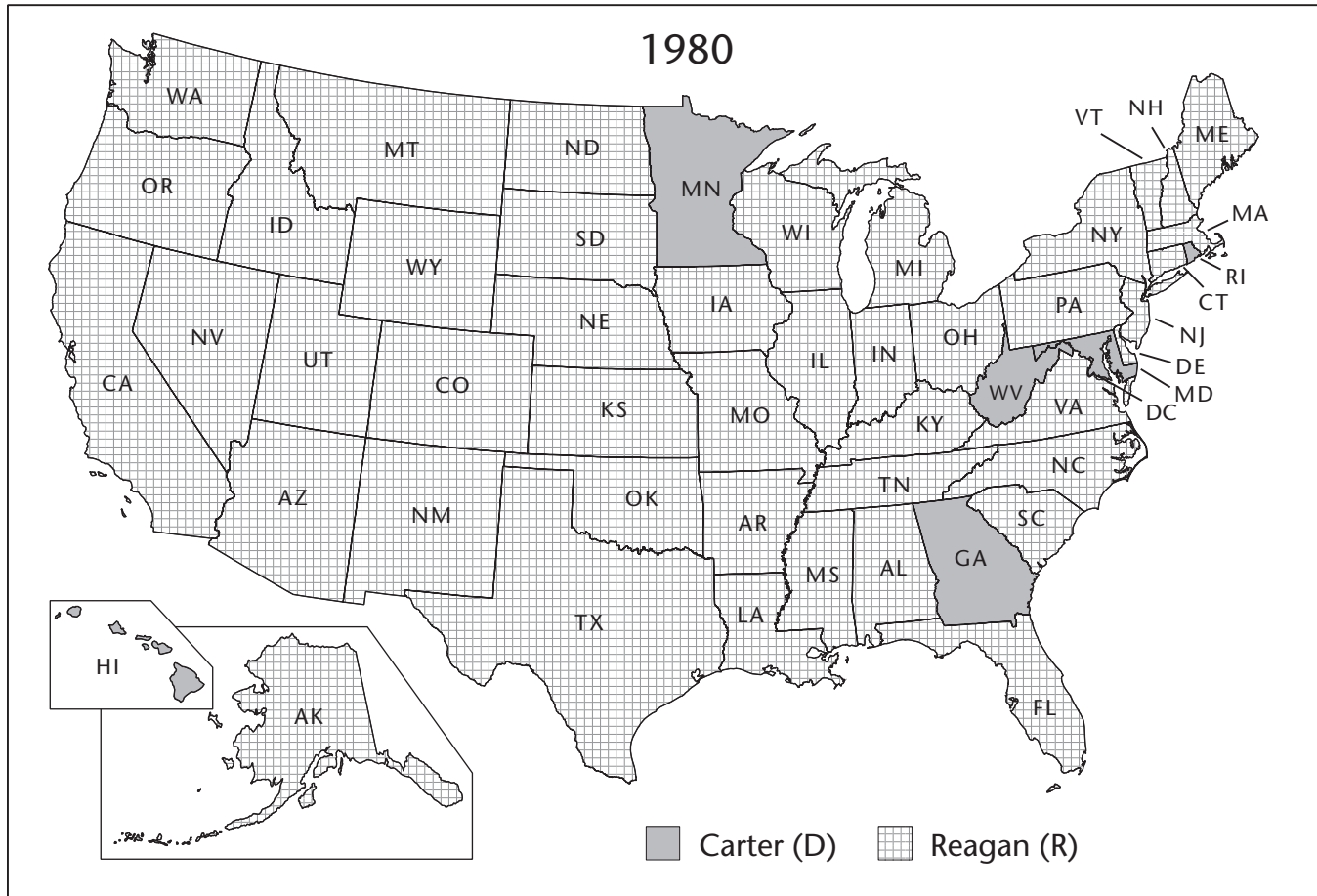
1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

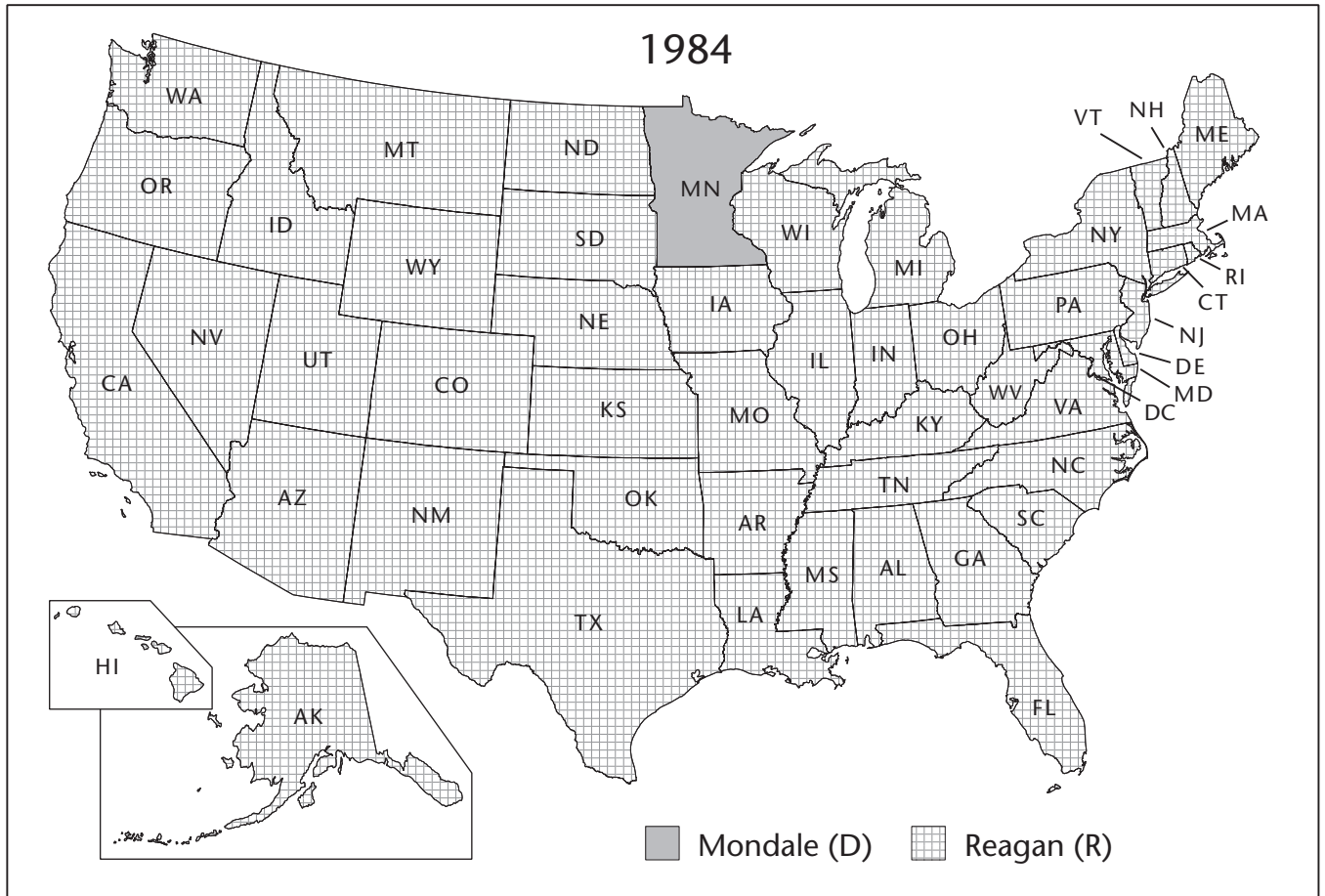
States	Electoral votes	Carter	Ford	Reagan	States	Electoral votes	Carter	Ford	Reagan
Alabama	(9)	9	—	—	Nebraska	(5)	—	5	—
Alaska	(3)	—	3	—	Nevada	(3)	—	3	—
Arizona	(6)	—	6	—	New Hampshire	(4)	—	4	—
Arkansas	(6)	6	—	—	New Jersey	(17)	—	17	—
California	(45)	—	45	—	New Mexico	(4)	—	4	—
Colorado	(7)	—	7	—	New York	(41)	41	—	—
Connecticut	(8)	—	8	—	North Carolina	(13)	13	—	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	—	North Dakota	(3)	—	3	—
District of Columbia	(3)	3	—	—	Ohio	(25)	25	—	—
Florida	(17)	17	—	—	Oklahoma	(8)	—	8	—
Georgia	(12)	12	—	—	Oregon	(6)	—	6	—
Hawaii	(4)	4	—	—	Pennsylvania	(27)	27	—	—
Idaho	(4)	—	4	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—	—
Illinois	(26)	—	26	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—	—
Indiana	(13)	—	13	—	South Dakota	(4)	—	4	—
Iowa	(8)	—	8	—	Tennessee	(10)	10	—	—
Kansas	(7)	—	7	—	Texas	(26)	26	—	—
Kentucky	(9)	9	—	—	Utah	(4)	—	4	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	—	Vermont	(3)	—	3	—
Maine	(4)	—	4	—	Virginia	(12)	—	12	—
Maryland	(10)	10	—	—	Washington <sup>1</sup>	(9)	—	8	1
Massachusetts	(14)	14	—	—	West Virginia	(6)	6	—	—
Michigan	(21)	—	21	—	Wisconsin	(11)	11	—	—
Minnesota	(10)	10	—	—	Wyoming	(3)	—	3	—
Mississippi	(7)	7	—	—					
Missouri	(12)	12	—	—	Totals	(538)	297	240	1
Montana	(4)	—	4	—					

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.



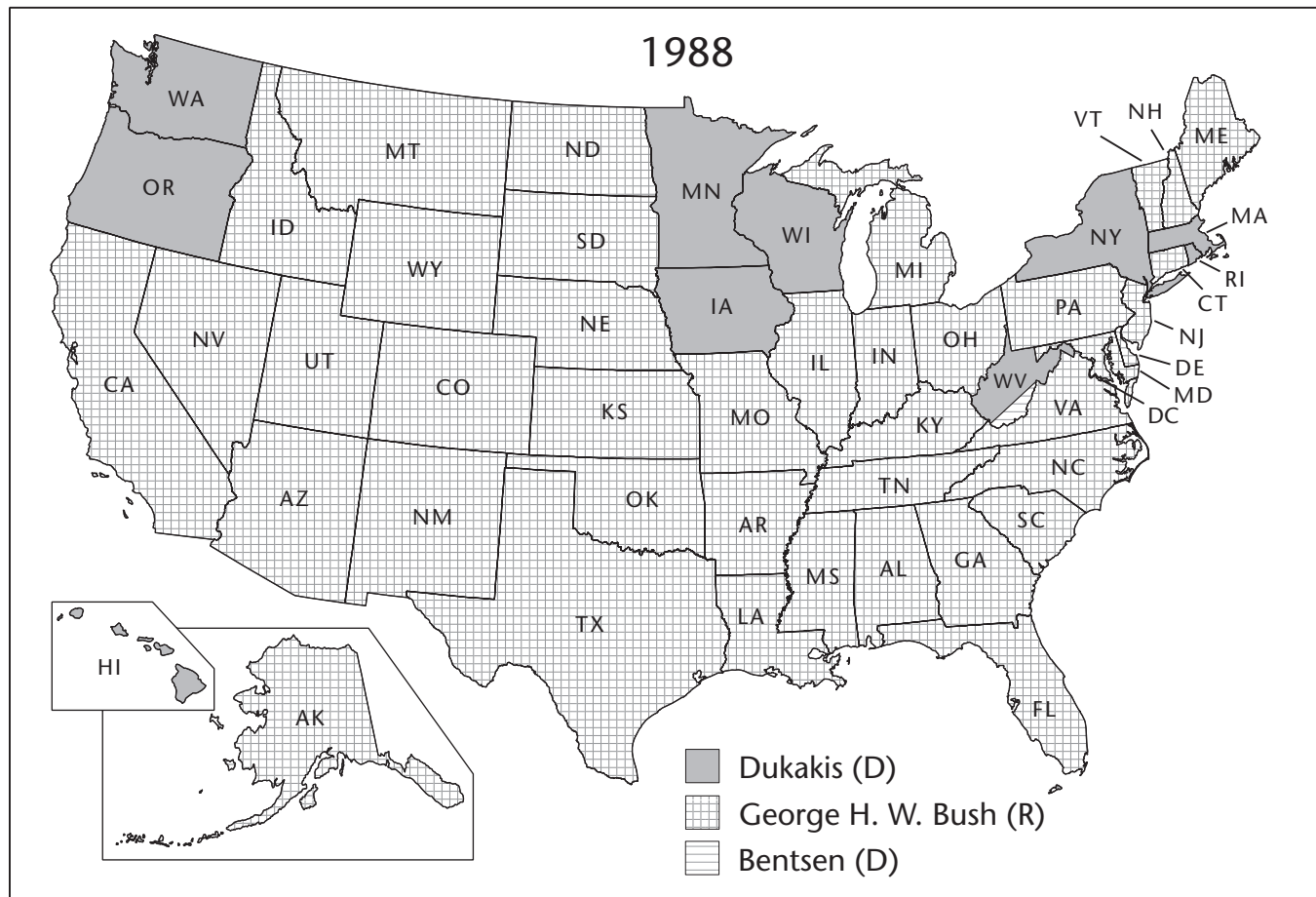
Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Reagan	Carter	States	Electoral votes	Reagan	Carter
Alabama	(9)	9	—	Nebraska	(5)	5	—
Alaska	(3)	3	—	Nevada	(3)	3	—
Arizona	(6)	6	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(6)	6	—	New Jersey	(17)	17	—
California	(45)	45	—	New Mexico	(4)	4	—
Colorado	(7)	7	—	New York	(41)	41	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	North Carolina	(13)	13	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(3)	3	—
District of Columbia	(3)	—	3	Ohio	(25)	25	—
Florida	(17)	17	—	Oklahoma	(8)	8	—
Georgia	(12)	—	12	Oregon	(6)	6	—
Hawaii	(4)	—	4	Pennsylvania	(27)	27	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4
Illinois	(26)	26	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—
Indiana	(13)	13	—	South Dakota	(4)	4	—
Iowa	(8)	8	—	Tennessee	(10)	10	—
Kansas	(7)	7	—	Texas	(26)	26	—
Kentucky	(9)	9	—	Utah	(4)	4	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	Vermont	(3)	3	—
Maine	(4)	4	—	Virginia	(12)	12	—
Maryland	(10)	—	10	Washington	(9)	9	—
Massachusetts	(14)	14	—	West Virginia	(6)	—	6
Michigan	(21)	21	—	Wisconsin	(11)	11	—
Minnesota	(10)	—	10	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Mississippi	(7)	7	—				
Missouri	(12)	12	—	Totals	(538)	489	49
Montana	(4)	4	—				



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Reagan	Mondale	States	Electoral votes	Reagan	Mondale
Alabama	(9)	9	—	Nebraska	(5)	5	—
Alaska	(3)	3	—	Nevada	(4)	4	—
Arizona	(7)	7	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(6)	6	—	New Jersey	(16)	16	—
California	(47)	47	—	New Mexico	(5)	5	—
Colorado	(8)	8	—	New York	(36)	36	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	North Carolina	(13)	13	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(3)	3	—
District of Columbia	(3)	—	3	Ohio	(23)	23	—
Florida	(21)	21	—	Oklahoma	(8)	8	—
Georgia	(12)	12	—	Oregon	(7)	7	—
Hawaii	(4)	4	—	Pennsylvania	(25)	25	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Illinois	(24)	24	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—
Indiana	(12)	12	—	South Dakota	(3)	3	—
Iowa	(8)	8	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—
Kansas	(7)	7	—	Texas	(29)	29	—
Kentucky	(9)	9	—	Utah	(5)	5	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	Vermont	(3)	3	—
Maine	(4)	4	—	Virginia	(12)	12	—
Maryland	(10)	10	—	Washington	(10)	10	—
Massachusetts	(13)	13	—	West Virginia	(6)	6	—
Michigan	(20)	20	—	Wisconsin	(11)	11	—
Minnesota	(10)	—	10	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Mississippi	(7)	7	—				
Missouri	(11)	11	—	Totals	(538)	525	13
Montana	(4)	4	—				

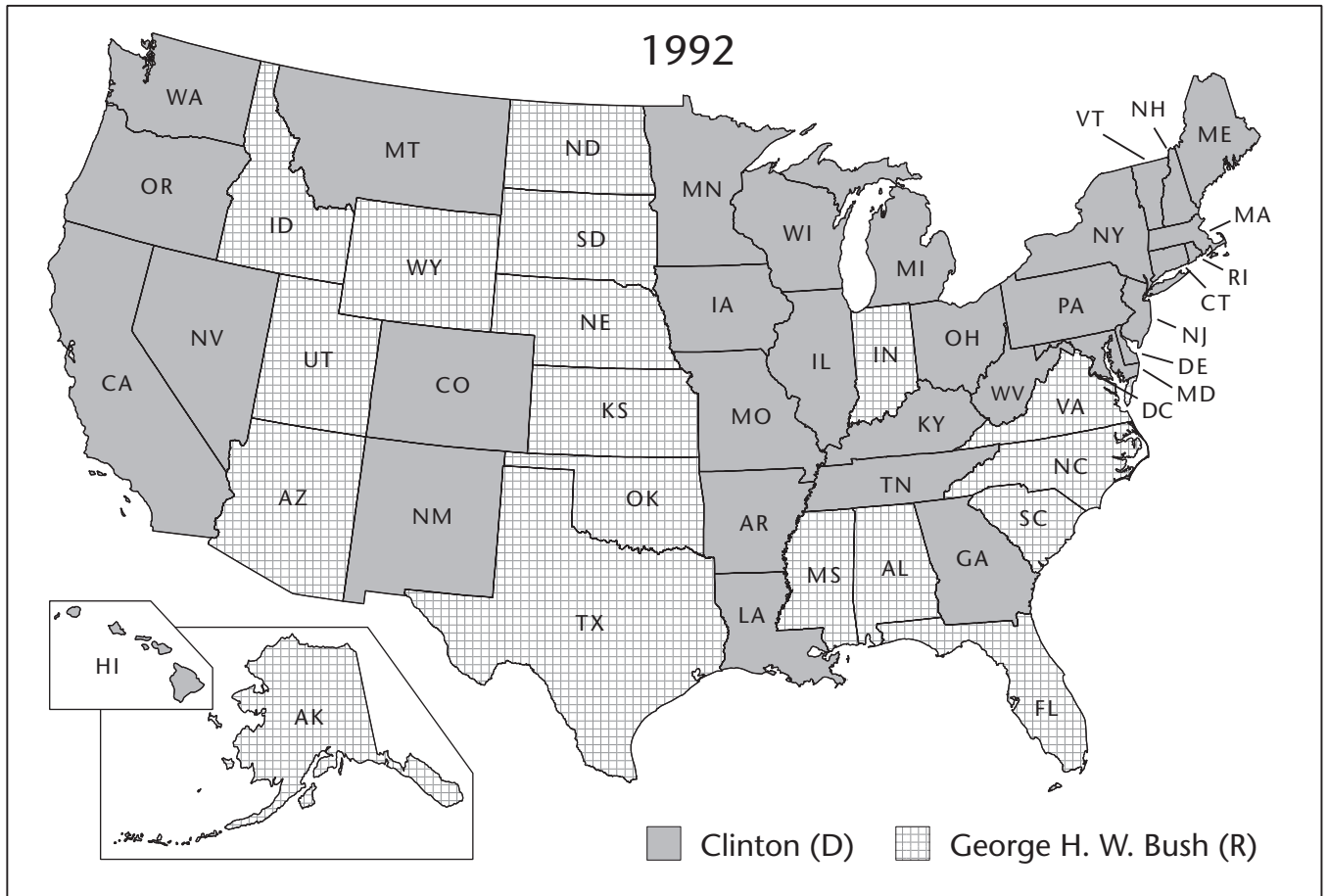


Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Bush	Dukakis	Bentsen	States	Electoral votes	Bush	Dukakis	Bentsen
Alabama	(9)	9	—	—	Nebraska	(5)	5	—	—
Alaska	(3)	3	—	—	Nevada	(4)	4	—	—
Arizona	(7)	7	—	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—	—
Arkansas	(6)	6	—	—	New Jersey	(16)	16	—	—
California	(47)	47	—	—	New Mexico	(5)	5	—	—
Colorado	(8)	8	—	—	New York	(36)	—	36	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	—	North Carolina	(13)	13	—	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	—	North Dakota	(3)	3	—	—
District of Columbia	(3)	—	3	—	Ohio	(23)	23	—	—
Florida	(21)	21	—	—	Oklahoma	(8)	8	—	—
Georgia	(12)	12	—	—	Oregon	(7)	—	7	—
Hawaii	(4)	—	4	—	Pennsylvania	(25)	25	—	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4	—
Illinois	(24)	24	—	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—	—
Indiana	(12)	12	—	—	South Dakota	(3)	3	—	—
Iowa	(8)	—	8	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—	—
Kansas	(7)	7	—	—	Texas	(29)	29	—	—
Kentucky	(9)	9	—	—	Utah	(5)	5	—	—
Louisiana	(10)	10	—	—	Vermont	(3)	3	—	—
Maine	(4)	4	—	—	Virginia	(12)	12	—	—
Maryland	(10)	10	—	—	Washington	(10)	—	10	—
Massachusetts	(13)	—	13	—	West Virginia <sup>1</sup>	(6)	—	5	1
Michigan	(20)	20	—	—	Wisconsin	(11)	—	11	—
Minnesota	(10)	—	10	—	Wyoming	(3)	3	—	—
Mississippi	(7)	7	—	—					
Missouri	(11)	11	—	—	Totals	(538)	426	111	1
Montana	(4)	4	—	—					

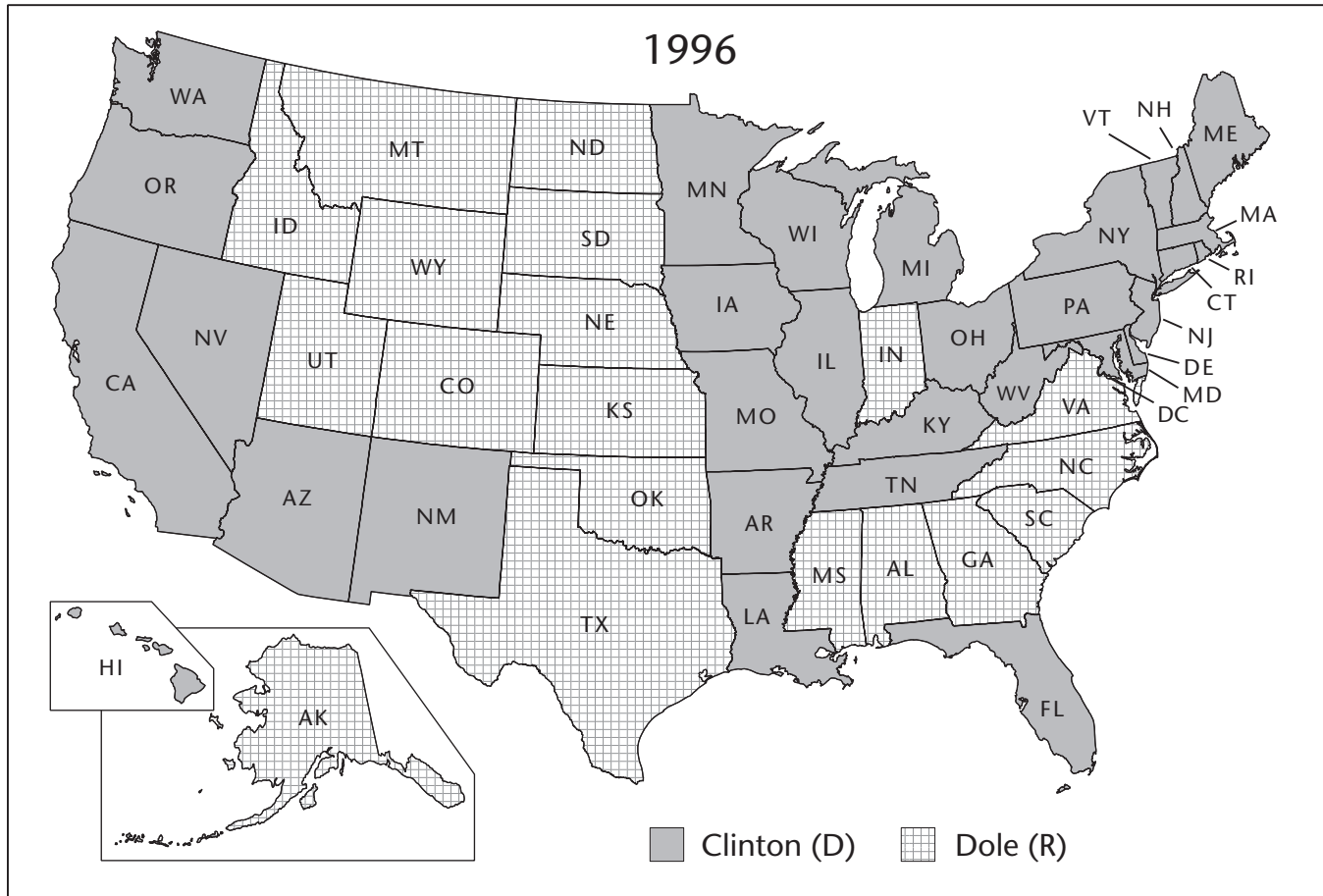
1. For explanation of split electoral vote, see p. 818.





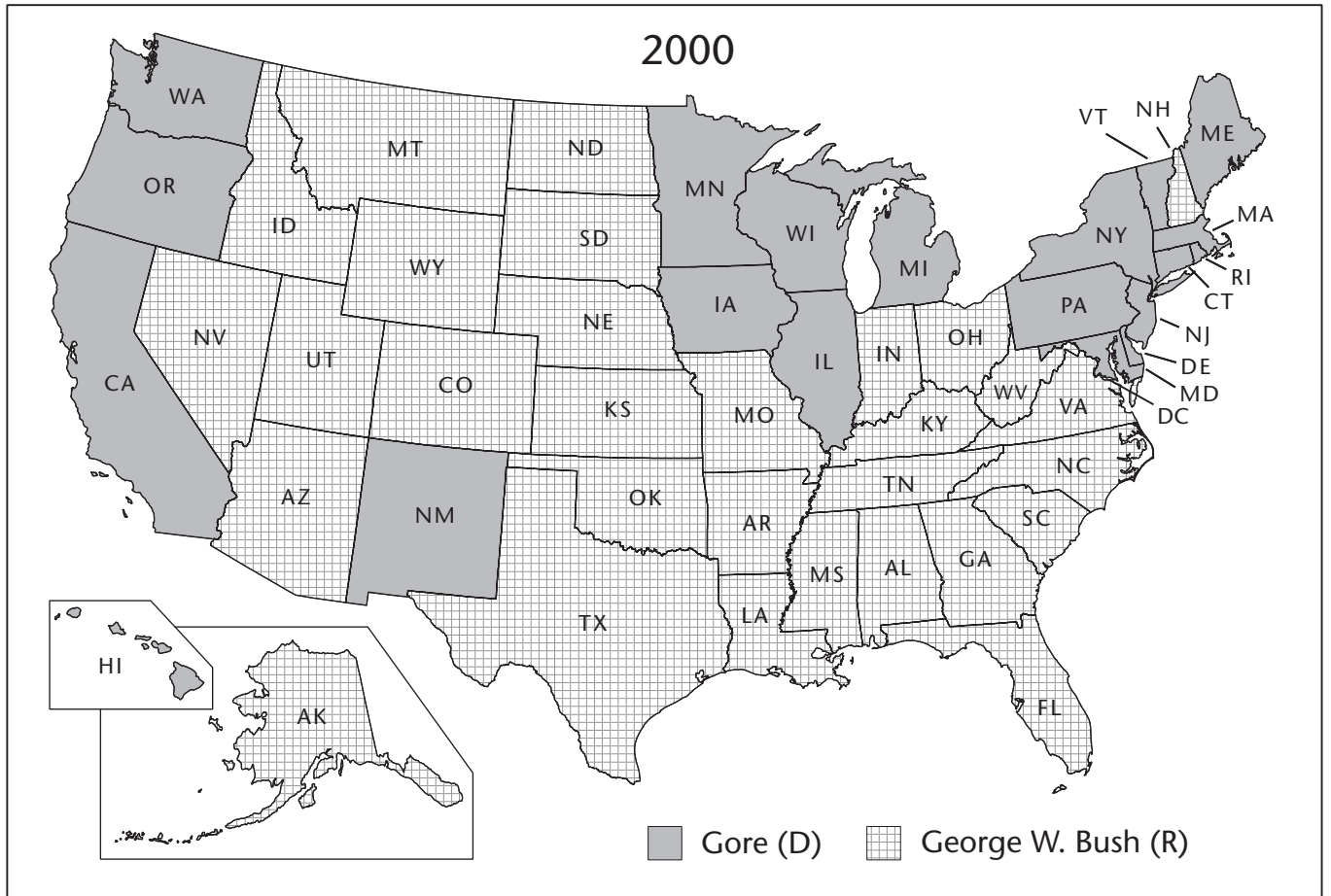
Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Clinton	Bush	States	Electoral votes	Clinton	Bush
Alabama	(9)	—	9	Nebraska	(5)	—	5
Alaska	(3)	—	3	Nevada	(4)	4	—
Arizona	(8)	—	8	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(6)	6	—	New Jersey	(15)	15	—
California	(54)	54	—	New Mexico	(5)	5	—
Colorado	(8)	8	—	New York	(33)	33	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	North Carolina	(14)	—	14
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(3)	—	3
District of Columbia	(3)	3	—	Ohio	(21)	21	—
Florida	(25)	—	25	Oklahoma	(8)	—	8
Georgia	(13)	13	—	Oregon	(7)	7	—
Hawaii	(4)	4	—	Pennsylvania	(23)	23	—
Idaho	(4)	—	4	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Illinois	(22)	22	—	South Carolina	(8)	—	8
Indiana	(12)	—	12	South Dakota	(3)	—	3
Iowa	(7)	7	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—
Kansas	(6)	—	6	Texas	(32)	—	32
Kentucky	(8)	8	—	Utah	(5)	—	5
Louisiana	(9)	9	—	Vermont	(3)	3	—
Maine	(4)	4	—	Virginia	(13)	—	13
Maryland	(10)	10	—	Washington	(11)	11	—
Massachusetts	(12)	12	—	West Virginia	(5)	5	—
Michigan	(18)	18	—	Wisconsin	(11)	11	—
Minnesota	(10)	10	—	Wyoming	(3)	—	3
Mississippi	(7)	—	7				
Missouri	(11)	11	—	Totals	(538)	370	168
Montana	(3)	3	—				



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

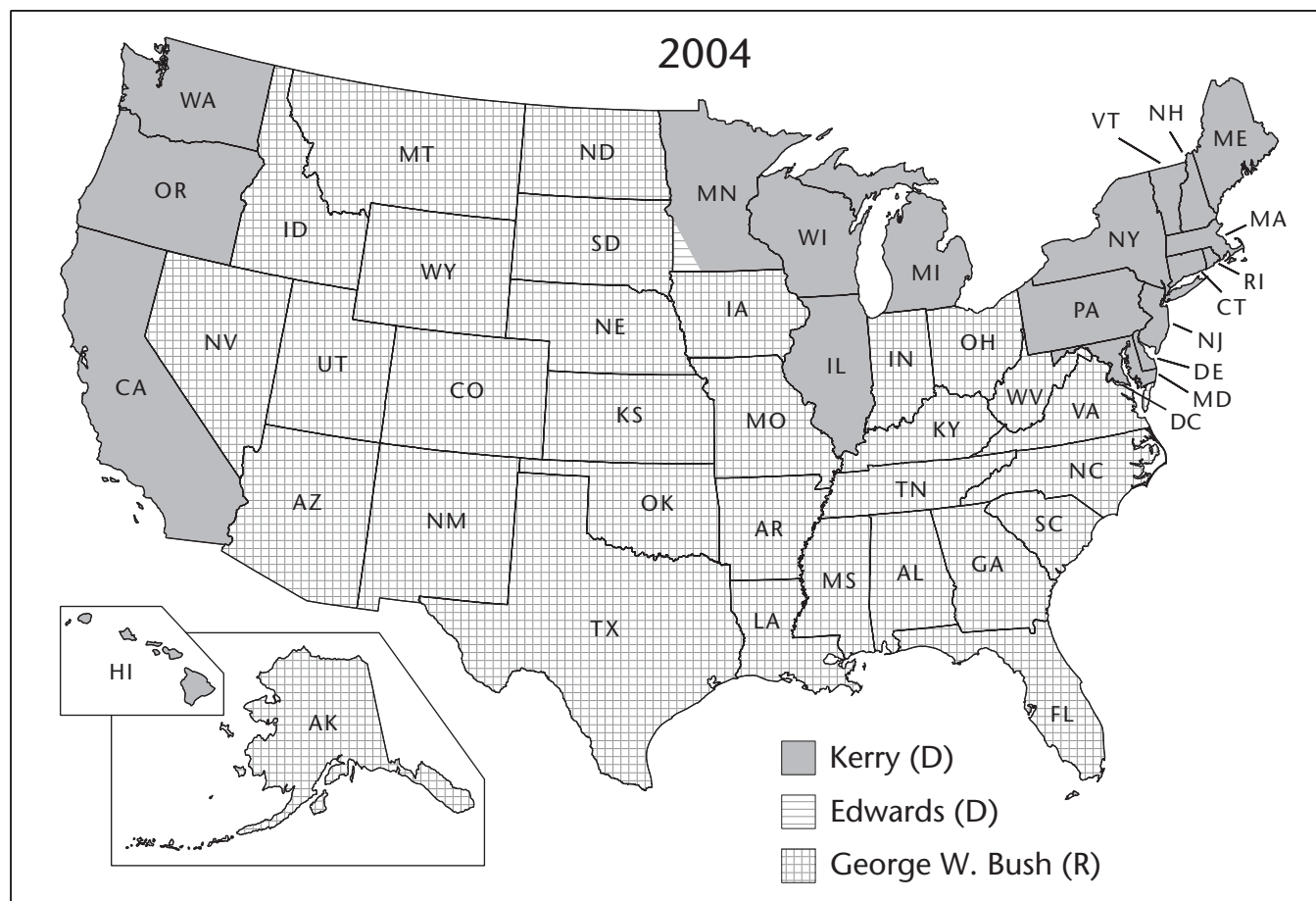
States	Electoral votes	Clinton	Dole	States	Electoral votes	Clinton	Dole
Alabama	(9)	—	9	Nebraska	(5)	—	5
Alaska	(3)	—	3	Nevada	(4)	4	—
Arizona	(8)	8	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(6)	6	—	New Jersey	(15)	15	—
California	(54)	54	—	New Mexico	(5)	5	—
Colorado	(8)	—	8	New York	(33)	33	—
Connecticut	(8)	8	—	North Carolina	(14)	—	14
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(3)	—	3
District of Columbia	(3)	3	—	Ohio	(21)	21	—
Florida	(25)	25	—	Oklahoma	(8)	—	8
Georgia	(13)	—	13	Oregon	(7)	7	—
Hawaii	(4)	4	—	Pennsylvania	(23)	23	—
Idaho	(4)	—	4	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Illinois	(22)	22	—	South Carolina	(8)	—	8
Indiana	(12)	—	12	South Dakota	(3)	—	3
Iowa	(7)	7	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—
Kansas	(6)	—	6	Texas	(32)	—	32
Kentucky	(8)	8	—	Utah	(5)	—	5
Louisiana	(9)	9	—	Vermont	(3)	3	—
Maine	(4)	4	—	Virginia	(13)	—	13
Maryland	(10)	10	—	Washington	(11)	11	—
Massachusetts	(12)	12	—	West Virginia	(5)	5	—
Michigan	(18)	18	—	Wisconsin	(11)	11	—
Minnesota	(10)	10	—	Wyoming	(3)	—	3
Mississippi	(7)	—	7				
Missouri	(11)	11	—	Totals	(538)	379	159
Montana	(3)	—	3				



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Bush	Gore	States	Electoral votes	Bush	Gore
Alabama	(9)	9	—	Nebraska	(5)	5	—
Alaska	(3)	3	—	Nevada	(4)	4	—
Arizona	(8)	8	—	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(6)	6	—	New Jersey	(15)	—	15
California	(54)	—	54	New Mexico	(5)	—	5
Colorado	(8)	8	—	New York	(33)	—	33
Connecticut	(8)	—	8	North Carolina	(14)	14	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	North Dakota	(3)	3	—
District of Columbia <sup>1</sup>	(3)	—	2	Ohio	(21)	21	—
Florida	(25)	25	—	Oklahoma	(8)	8	—
Georgia	(13)	13	—	Oregon	(7)	—	7
Hawaii	(4)	—	4	Pennsylvania	(23)	—	23
Idaho	(4)	4	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4
Illinois	(22)	—	22	South Carolina	(8)	8	—
Indiana	(12)	12	—	South Dakota	(3)	3	—
Iowa	(7)	—	7	Tennessee	(11)	11	—
Kansas	(6)	6	—	Texas	(32)	32	—
Kentucky	(8)	8	—	Utah	(5)	5	—
Louisiana	(9)	9	—	Vermont	(3)	—	3
Maine	(4)	—	4	Virginia	(13)	13	—
Maryland	(10)	—	10	Washington	(11)	—	11
Massachusetts	(12)	—	12	West Virginia	(5)	5	—
Michigan	(18)	—	18	Wisconsin	(11)	—	11
Minnesota	(10)	—	10	Wyoming	(3)	3	—
Mississippi	(7)	7	—				
Missouri	(11)	11	—	Totals	(538)	271	266
Montana	(3)	3	—				

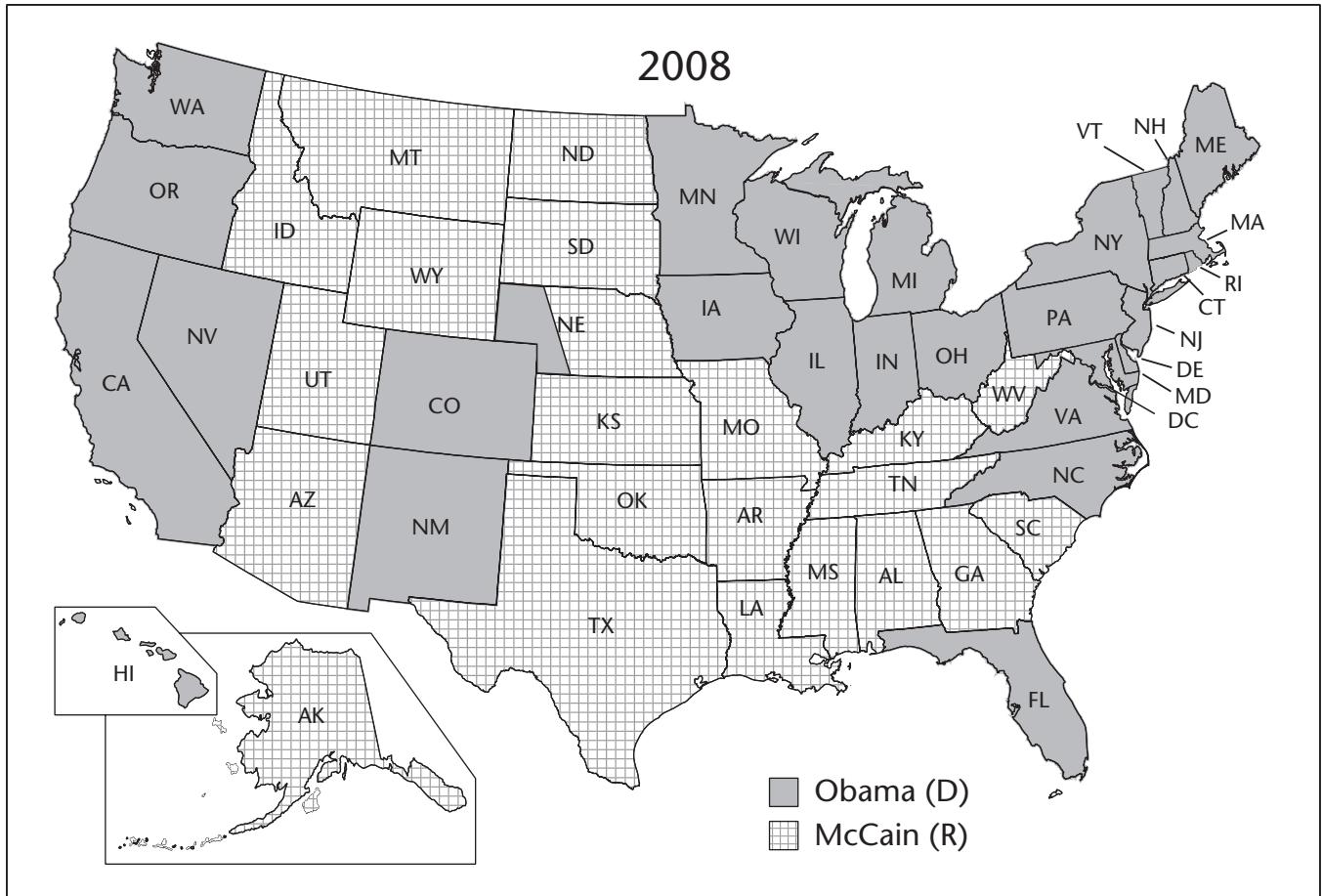
1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p.818.



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

Electoral					Electoral				
States	votes	Bush	Kerry	Edwards	States	votes	Bush	Kerry	Edwards
Alabama	(9)	9	—	—	Nebraska	(5)	5	—	—
Alaska	(3)	3	—	—	Nevada	(5)	5	—	—
Arizona	(10)	10	—	—	New Hampshire	(4)	—	4	—
Arkansas	(6)	6	—	—	New Jersey	(15)	—	15	—
California	(55)	—	55	—	New Mexico	(5)	5	—	—
Colorado	(9)	9	—	—	New York	(31)	—	31	—
Connecticut	(7)	—	7	—	North Carolina	(15)	15	—	—
Delaware	(3)	—	3	—	North Dakota	(3)	3	—	—
District of Columbia	(3)	—	3	—	Ohio	(20)	20	—	—
Florida	(27)	27	—	—	Oklahoma	(7)	7	—	—
Georgia	(15)	15	—	—	Oregon	(7)	—	7	—
Hawaii	(4)	—	4	—	Pennsylvania	(21)	—	21	—
Idaho	(4)	4	—	—	Rhode Island	(4)	—	4	—
Illinois	(21)	—	21	—	South Carolina	(8)	8	—	—
Indiana	(11)	11	—	—	South Dakota	(3)	3	—	—
Iowa	(7)	7	—	—	Tennessee	(11)	11	—	—
Kansas	(6)	6	—	—	Texas	(34)	34	—	—
Kentucky	(8)	8	—	—	Utah	(5)	5	—	—
Louisiana	(9)	9	—	—	Vermont	(3)	—	3	—
Maine	(4)	—	4	—	Virginia	(13)	13	—	—
Maryland	(10)	—	10	—	Washington	(11)	—	11	—
Massachusetts	(12)	—	12	—	West Virginia	(5)	5	—	—
Michigan	(17)	—	17	—	Wisconsin	(10)	—	10	—
Minnesota <sup>1</sup>	(10)	—	9	1	Wyoming	(3)	3	—	—
Mississippi	(6)	6	—	—					
Missouri	(11)	11	—	—	Totals	(538)	286	251	1
Montana	(3)	3	—	—					

1. For explanation of split electoral vote, see p.818.



Key: D—Democrat; R—Republican

States	Electoral votes	Obama	McCain	States	Electoral votes	Obama	McCain
Alabama	(9)	—	9	Nebraska <sup>1</sup>	(5)	1	4
Alaska	(3)	—	3	Nevada	(5)	5	—
Arizona	(10)	—	10	New Hampshire	(4)	4	—
Arkansas	(6)	—	6	New Jersey	(15)	15	—
California	(55)	55	—	New Mexico	(5)	5	—
Colorado	(9)	9	—	New York	(31)	31	—
Connecticut	(7)	7	—	North Carolina	(15)	15	—
Delaware	(3)	3	—	North Dakota	(3)	—	3
District of Columbia	(3)	3	—	Ohio	(20)	20	—
Florida	(27)	27	—	Oklahoma	(7)	—	7
Georgia	(15)	—	15	Oregon	(7)	7	—
Hawaii	(4)	4	—	Pennsylvania	(21)	21	—
Idaho	(4)	—	4	Rhode Island	(4)	4	—
Illinois	(21)	21	—	South Carolina	(8)	—	8
Indiana	(11)	11	—	South Dakota	(3)	—	3
Iowa	(7)	7	—	Tennessee	(11)	—	11
Kansas	(6)	—	6	Texas	(34)	—	34
Kentucky	(8)	—	8	Utah	(5)	—	5
Louisiana	(9)	—	9	Vermont	(3)	3	—
Maine	(4)	4	—	Virginia	(13)	13	—
Maryland	(10)	10	—	Washington	(11)	11	—
Massachusetts	(12)	12	—	West Virginia	(5)	—	5
Michigan	(17)	17	—	Wisconsin	(10)	10	—
Minnesota	(10)	10	—	Wyoming	(3)	—	3
Mississippi	(6)	—	6				
Missouri	(11)	—	11	Totals	(538)	365	173
Montana	(3)	—	3				

1. For explanation of split electoral votes, see p. 818.



## Electoral Votes for Vice President, 1804–2008

The following list gives the electoral votes for vice president from 1804 to 2008. Unless indicated by a note, the state-by-state breakdown of electoral votes for each party's vice-presidential candidate was the same as for that party's presidential candidate.

Prior to 1804, under Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution, each elector cast two votes—each vote for a different person. The electors did not distinguish between votes for president and vice president. The candidate receiving the second highest total became vice president. The Twelfth Amendment, ratified in 1804, required electors to vote separately for president and vice president.

In some cases, persons had received electoral votes although they had never been formally nominated. The word *candidate* is used in this section to designate persons receiving electoral votes.

The *Senate Manual* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1997) was the source used for

vice-presidential electoral votes for all elections up to 1996. The source for 2000, 2004, and 2008 was Rhodes Cook, *American Votes* 28 (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2009).

For political party designation, the basic source was Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981). Petersen gives the party designation of *presidential candidates only*. CQ Press adopted Petersen's party designations for the running mates of presidential candidates.

To supplement Petersen, CQ Press editors consulted the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774–1996* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Staff Directories, 1997); the *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1928–1936); the *Encyclopedia of American Biography* (New York: Harper and Row, 1974); and *Who Was Who in America, 1607–1968* (Chicago: Marquis Co., 1943–1968).

Year	Candidate	Electoral Votes	Year	Candidate	Electoral Votes
1804	George Clinton (Democratic-Republican)	162	1836	Richard M. Johnson (Democrat) <sup>8</sup>	147
	Rufus King (Federalist)	14		William Smith (Independent Democrat)	23
1808	George Clinton (Democratic-Republican) <sup>1</sup>	113		Francis Granger (Whig)	77
	John Langdon (Democratic-Republican)	9		John Tyler (Whig)	47
	James Madison (Democratic-Republican)	3	1840	John Tyler (Whig)	234
	James Monroe (Democratic-Republican)	3		Richard M. Johnson (Democrat) <sup>9</sup>	48
	Rufus King (Federalist)	47		L.W. Tazewell (Democrat)	11
1812	Elbridge Gerry (Democratic-Republican) <sup>2</sup>	131		James K. Polk (Democrat)	1
	Jared Ingersoll (Federalist)	86	1844	George M. Dallas (Democrat)	170
1816	Daniel D. Tompkins (Democratic-Republican)	183		Theodore Frelinghuysen (Whig)	105
	John E. Howard (Federalist) <sup>3</sup>	22	1848	Millard Fillmore (Whig)	163
	James Ross (Federalist)	5		William Orlando Butler (Democrat)	127
	John Marshall (Federalist)	4	1852	William R. King (Democrat)	254
	Robert G. Harper (Federalist)	3		William Alexander Graham (Whig)	42
1820	Daniel D. Tompkins (Democratic-Republican) <sup>4</sup>	218	1856	John C. Breckinridge (Democrat)	174
	Richard Rush (Democratic-Republican)	1		William L. Dayton (Republican)	114
	Richard Stockton (Federalist)	8		Andrew Jackson Donelson (Whig-American)	8
	Daniel Rodney (Federalist)	4	1860	Hannibal Hamlin (Republican)	180
	Robert G. Harper (Federalist)	1		Joseph Lane (Southern Democrat)	72
1824	John C. Calhoun (Democratic-Republican) <sup>5</sup>	182		Edward Everett (Constitutional Union)	39
	Nathan Sanford (Democratic-Republican)	30		Herschel V. Johnson (Democrat)	12
	Nathaniel Macon (Democratic-Republican)	24	1864	Andrew Johnson (Republican)	212
	Andrew Jackson (Democratic-Republican)	13		George H. Pendleton (Democrat)	21
	Martin Van Buren (Democratic-Republican)	9	1868	Schuyler Colfax (Republican)	214
	Henry Clay (Democratic-Republican)	2		Francis P. Blair (Democrat)	80
1828	John C. Calhoun (Democratic-Republican) <sup>6</sup>	171	1872	Henry Wilson (Republican)	286
	William Smith (Independent Democratic-Republican)	7		Benjamin Gratz Brown (Democrat) <sup>10</sup>	47
	Richard Rush (National Republican)	83		Alfred H. Colquitt (Democrat)	5
1832	Martin Van Buren (Democrat) <sup>7</sup>	189		John M. Palmer (Democrat)	3
	William Wilkins (Democrat)	30		Thomas E. Bramlette (Democrat)	3
	Henry Lee (Independent Democrat)	11		William S. Groesbeck (Democrat)	1
	John Sergeant (National Republican)	49		Willis B. Machen (Democrat)	1
	Amos Ellmaker (Anti-Mason)	7		George W. Julian (Liberal Republican)	5
				Nathaniel P. Banks (Liberal Republican)	1

Year	Candidate	Electoral Votes	Year	Candidate	Electoral Votes
1876	William A. Wheeler (Republican)	185	1948	Alben W. Barkley (Democrat)	303
	Thomas A. Hendricks (Democrat)	184		Earl Warren (Republican)	189
1880	Chester A. Arthur (Republican)	214		Fielding L. Wright (States' Rights Democrat)	39
	William H. English (Democrat)	155	1952	Richard Nixon (Republican)	442
1884	Thomas A. Hendricks (Democrat)	219		John J. Sparkman (Democrat)	89
	John A. Logan (Republican)	182	1956	Richard Nixon (Republican)	457
1888	Levi P. Morton (Republican)	233		Estes Kefauver (Democrat)	73
	Allen G. Thurman (Democrat)	168		Herman Talmadge (Democrat)	1
1892	Adlai E. Stevenson (Democrat)	277	1960	Lyndon B. Johnson (Democrat)	303
	Whitelaw Reid (Republican)	145		Strom Thurmond (Democrat) <sup>13</sup>	14
	James G. Field (Populist)	22		Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (Republican)	219
1896	Garret A. Hobart (Republican)	271		Barry Goldwater (Republican)	1
	Arthur Sewall (Democrat) <sup>11</sup>	149	1964	Hubert H. Humphrey (Democrat)	486
	Thomas E. Watson (Populist)	27		William E. Miller (Republican)	52
1900	Theodore Roosevelt (Republican)	292	1968	Spiro T. Agnew (Republican)	301
	Adlai E. Stevenson (Democrat)	155		Edmund S. Muskie (Democrat)	191
1904	Charles W. Fairbanks (Republican)	336		Curtis E. LeMay (American Independent)	46
	Henry G. Davis (Democrat)	140	1972	Spiro T. Agnew (Republican)	520
1908	James S. Sherman (Republican)	321		R. Sargent Shriver (Democrat)	17
	John W. Kern (Democrat)	162		Theodora Nathan (Libertarian)	1
1912	Thomas R. Marshall (Democrat)	435	1976	Walter F. Mondale (Democrat)	297
	Hiram W. Johnson (Progressive)	88		Robert J. Dole (Republican) <sup>14</sup>	241
	Nicholas Murray Butler (Republican) <sup>12</sup>	8	1980	George H.W. Bush (Republican)	489
1916	Thomas R. Marshall (Democrat)	277		Walter F. Mondale (Democrat)	49
	Charles W. Fairbanks (Republican)	254	1984	George H.W. Bush (Republican)	525
1920	Calvin Coolidge (Republican)	404		Geraldine A. Ferraro (Democrat)	13
	Franklin D. Roosevelt (Democrat)	127	1988	Dan Quayle (Republican)	426
1924	Charles G. Dawes (Republican)	382		Lloyd Bentsen (Democrat) <sup>15</sup>	111
	Charles W. Bryan (Democrat)	136		Michael S. Dukakis (Democrat)	1
	Burton K. Wheeler (Progressive)	13	1992	Al Gore (Democrat)	370
1928	Charles Curtis (Republican)	444		Dan Quayle (Republican)	168
	Joseph T. Robinson (Democrat)	87	1996	Al Gore (Democrat)	379
1932	John N. Garner (Democrat)	472		Jack Kemp (Republican)	159
	Charles Curtis (Republican)	59	2000	Richard B. Cheney (Republican)	271
1936	John N. Garner (Democrat)	523		Joseph Lieberman (Democrat) <sup>16</sup>	266
	Frank Knox (Republican)	8	2004	Richard B. Cheney (Republican)	286
1940	Henry A. Wallace (Democrat)	449		John Edwards (Democrat) <sup>17</sup>	252
	Charles L. McNary (Republican)	82	2008	Joseph R. Biden (Democrat)	365
1944	Harry S. Truman (Democrat)	432		Sarah Palin (Republican)	173
	John W. Bricker (Republican)	99			

1. New York cast 13 presidential electoral votes for Democratic-Republican James Madison and 6 votes for Clinton; for vice president, New York cast 13 votes for Clinton, 3 votes for Madison, and 3 votes for Monroe. Langdon received Ohio's 3 votes and Vermont's 6 votes.

2. The state-by-state vote for Gerry was the same as for Democratic-Republican presidential candidate Madison, except for Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Massachusetts cast 2 votes for Gerry and 20 votes for Ingersoll; New Hampshire cast 1 vote for Gerry and 7 votes for Ingersoll.

3. Four Federalists received vice-presidential electoral votes: Howard—Massachusetts, 22 votes; Ross—Connecticut, 5 votes; Marshall—Connecticut, 4 votes; Harper—Delaware, 3 votes.

4. The state-by-state vote for Tompkins was the same as for Democratic-Republican presidential candidate Monroe, except for Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts. Delaware cast 4 votes for Rodney; Maryland cast 10 votes for Tompkins and 1 for Harper; Massachusetts cast 7 votes for Tompkins and 8 for Stockton.

New Hampshire, which cast 7 presidential electoral votes for Monroe and 1 vote for John Quincy Adams, cast 7 vice-presidential electoral votes for Tompkins and 1 vote for Rush.

5. The state-by-state vice-presidential electoral vote was as follows:

Calhoun—Alabama, 5 votes; Delaware, 1 vote; Illinois, 3 votes; Indiana, 5 votes; Kentucky, 7 votes; Louisiana, 5 votes; Maine, 9 votes; Maryland, 10 votes; Massachusetts, 15 votes; Mississippi, 3 votes; New Hampshire, 7 votes; New Jersey, 8 votes; New York, 29 votes; North Carolina, 15 votes; Pennsylvania, 28 votes; Rhode Island, 3 votes; South Carolina, 11 votes; Tennessee, 11 votes; Vermont, 7 votes.

Sanford—Kentucky, 7 votes; New York, 7 votes; Ohio, 16 votes.

Macon—Virginia, 24 votes.

Jackson—Connecticut, 8 votes; Maryland, 1 vote; Missouri, 3 votes;

New Hampshire, 1 vote.

Van Buren—Georgia, 9 votes.

Clay—Delaware, 2 votes.

6. The state-by-state vote for Calhoun was the same as for Democratic-Republican presidential candidate Jackson, except for Georgia, which cast 2 votes for Calhoun and 7 votes for Smith.

7. The state-by-state vote for Van Buren was the same as for Democratic-Republican presidential candidate Jackson, except for Pennsylvania, which cast 30 votes for Wilkins.

South Carolina cast 11 presidential electoral votes for Independent Democratic presidential candidate Floyd and 11 votes for Independent Democratic vice-presidential candidate Lee.

Vermont cast 7 presidential electoral votes for Anti-Masonic candidate Wirt and 7 vice-presidential electoral votes for Wirt's running mate, Ellmaker.

8. The state-by-state vote for Johnson was the same as for Democratic presidential candidate Van Buren, except for Virginia, which cast 23 votes for Smith.

Granger's state-by-state vote was the same as for Whig presidential candidate Harrison, except for Maryland and Massachusetts. Maryland cast 10 presidential electoral votes for Harrison and 10 vice-presidential votes for Tyler; Massachusetts cast 14 presidential electoral votes for Whig candidate Webster and 14 vice-presidential votes for Granger.

Tyler received 11 votes from Georgia, 10 from Maryland, 11 from South Carolina, and 15 from Tennessee.

No vice-presidential candidate received a majority of the electoral vote. As a result the Senate, for the only time in history, selected the vice president under the provisions of the Twelfth Amendment. Johnson was elected vice president by a vote of 33 to 16 over Granger.

9. The Democratic Party did not nominate a vice-presidential candidate in 1840. Johnson's state-by-state vote was the same as for presidential candidate Van Buren, except for South Carolina and Virginia. South Carolina cast 11 votes for Tazewell. Virginia cast 23 presidential electoral votes for Van Buren, 22 vice-presidential votes for Johnson, and 1 vice-presidential vote for Polk.

10. Liberal Republican and Democratic presidential candidate Horace Greeley died November 29, 1872. As a result eighteen electors pledged to Greeley cast their presidential electoral votes for Brown, Greeley's running mate.

The vice-presidential vote was as follows:

Brown—Georgia, 5 votes; Kentucky, 8 votes; Maryland, 8 votes; Missouri, 6 votes; Tennessee, 12 votes; Texas, 8 votes.

Colquitt—Georgia, 5 votes.

Palmer—Missouri, 3 votes.

Bramlette—Kentucky, 3 votes.

Groesbeck—Missouri, 1 vote.

Machen—Kentucky, 1 vote.

Julian—Missouri, 5 votes.

Banks—Georgia, 1 vote.

11. The state-by-state vote for Sewall was the same as for Democratic-Populist candidate William Jennings Bryan, except for the following states, which cast electoral votes for Watson: Arkansas, 3 votes; Louisiana, 4;

Missouri, 4; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 4; North Carolina, 5; South Dakota, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; Wyoming, 1.

12. Butler received the 8 electoral votes of Vice President James Sherman, who died Oct. 30, 1912, after being renominated on the Republican ticket. Butler was named as the substitute candidate.

13. Democratic electors carried Alabama's 11 electoral votes. Five of the electors were pledged to the national Democratic ticket of Kennedy and Johnson. Six electors ran unpledged and voted for Harry F. Byrd for president and Strom Thurmond for vice president.

Mississippi's eight electors voted for Byrd and Thurmond.

In Oklahoma the Republican ticket of Nixon and Lodge carried the state, but Henry D. Irwin, one of the state's eight electors voted for Byrd for president and Goldwater for vice president.

14. Mike Padden, a Republican elector from the state of Washington cast his presidential electoral vote for Reagan instead of the Republican nominee, Ford. But he voted for Dole, Ford's running mate, for vice president. Dole thus received one more electoral vote than Ford.

15. Margaret Leach, a Democratic elector from West Virginia, cast her vice-presidential electoral vote for Dukakis, the Democratic nominee for president, and her presidential vote for his running mate, Bentsen.

16. Barbara Lett-Simmons, a Democratic elector from the District of Columbia, withheld her vice-presidential electoral vote for Lieberman (and presidential electoral vote for Gore).

17. Edwards received one more electoral vote for vice president than Democratic candidate John Kerry received for president due to an anonymous Minnesota elector who cast both presidential and vice-presidential votes for Edwards.

# Biographical Directory of Presidential and Vice- Presidential Candidates

**T**HE NAMES in the directory include all persons who have received electoral votes for president or vice president since 1789. Also included are prominent third-party candidates who received popular votes but no electoral votes, and Nelson A. Rockefeller, appointed vice president by Gerald R. Ford, who became president following the resignation of Richard Nixon.

The material is organized as follows: name, state of residence in the year(s) the individual received electoral votes, party or parties with which the individual identified when he or she received electoral votes, date of birth, date of death (where applicable), major offices held, and the year(s) of candidacy.

For the elections of 1789 through 1800, presidential electors did not vote separately for president or vice president. It was, therefore, difficult in many cases to determine if an individual receiving electoral votes in these elections was a candidate for the office of president or vice president. Where no determination could be made from the sources consulted by CQ Press, the year in which the individual received electoral votes is given with no specification as to whether the individual was a candidate for president or vice president.

The following sources were used: *American Political Leaders, 1789–2000*, (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2000);

**Adams, Charles Francis** - Mass. (Free Soil) Aug. 18, 1807–Nov. 21, 1886; House, 1859–1861; minister to Great Britain, 1861–1868. Candidacy: VP - 1848.

**Adams, John** - Mass. (Federalist) Oct. 30, 1735–July 4, 1826; Continental Congress, 1774; signer of Declaration of Independence, 1776; minister to Great Britain, 1785; U.S. vice president, 1789–1797; U.S. president, 1797–1801. Candidacies: VP - 1789, 1792; P - 1796, 1800.

**Adams, John Quincy** - Mass. (Democratic-Republican, National Republican) July 11, 1767–Feb. 23, 1848; Senate, 1803–1808; minister to Russia, 1809–1814; minister to Great Britain, 1815–1817; secretary of state, 1817–1825; U.S. president, 1825–1829; House, 1831–1848. Candidacies: P - 1820, 1824, 1828.

*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–1989*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1989); *Dictionary of American Biography*, (New York: Scribner's, 1928–36); John A. Garraty, ed., *Encyclopedia of American Biography*, (New York: Harper and Row, 1974); Jaques Cattell Press, ed., *Who's Who in American Politics, 1977–78*, 6th ed. (New York: R. R. Bowker, 1977); *Who Was Who in America, 1607–1968*, (Chicago: Marquis, 1943–68); Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections*, (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1981); Richard M. Scammon, *America Votes 10* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1973); Richard M. Scammon and Alice V. McGillivray, *America Votes 12* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1977); *America Votes 14* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1979), *America Votes 18* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1983), *America Votes 20* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1993); Rhodes Cook, *America Votes 22* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1997); Rhodes Cook, *America Votes 24* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2001); Rhodes Cook, *America Votes 25* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2003); Rhodes Cook, *America Votes 26* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2005); Rhodes Cook, *America Votes 27* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2007); Rhodes Cook, *America Votes 28* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2009).

**Adams, Samuel** - Mass. (Federalist) Sept. 27, 1722–Oct. 2, 1803; Continental Congress, 1774–1781; signer of Declaration of Independence; governor, 1793–1797. Candidacy: 1796.

**Agnew, Spiro Theodore** - Md. (Republican) Nov. 9, 1918–Sept. 17, 1996; governor, 1967–1969; U.S. vice president, 1969–1973 (resigned Oct. 10, 1973). Candidacies: VP - 1968, 1972.

**Anderson, John B.** - Ill. (Republican, Independent) Feb. 15, 1922–; state's attorney, 1956–1960; House, 1961–1981. Candidacy: P - 1980.

**Armstrong, James** - Pa. (Federalist) Aug. 29, 1748–May 6, 1828; House, 1793–1795. Candidacy: 1789.



**Arthur, Chester Alan** - N.Y. (Republican) Oct. 5, 1830–Nov. 18, 1886; collector, Port of N.Y., 1871–1878; U.S. vice president, 1881; U.S. president, 1881–1885. Candidacy: VP - 1880.

**Banks, Nathaniel Prentice** - Mass. (Liberal Republican) Jan. 30, 1816–Sept. 1, 1894; House, 1853–1857, 1865–1873, 1875–1879, 1889–1891; governor, 1858–1861. Candidacy: VP - 1872.

**Barkley, Alben William** - Ky. (Democratic) Nov. 24, 1877–April 30, 1956; House, 1913–1927; Senate, 1927–1949, 1955–1956; Senate majority leader, 1937–1947; Senate minority leader, 1947–1949; U.S. vice president, 1949–1953. Candidacy: VP - 1948.

**Bell, John** - Tenn. (Constitutional Union) Feb. 15, 1797–Sept. 10, 1869; House, 1827–1841; Speaker of the House, 1834–1835; secretary of war, 1841; Senate, 1847–1859. Candidacy: P - 1860.

**Benson, Allan Louis** - N.Y. (Socialist) Nov. 6, 1871–Aug. 19, 1940; writer, editor; founder of *Reconstruction Magazine*, 1918. Candidacy: P - 1916.

**Bentsen, Lloyd Millard Jr.** - Texas (Democratic) Feb. 11, 1921–May 26, 2006; House 1948–1955; Senate 1971–1993; secretary of Treasury, 1993–1994. Candidacy: VP - 1988.

**Biden, Joseph R. Jr.** - Del. (Democratic) Nov. 20, 1942–; Senate 1973–Jan. 15, 2009. Candidacy: VP - 2008.

**Bidwell, John** - Calif. (Prohibition) Aug. 5, 1819–April 4, 1900; California pioneer; major in Mexican War; House, 1865–1867. Candidacy: P - 1892.

**Birney, James Gillespie** - N.Y. (Liberty) Feb. 4, 1792–Nov. 25, 1857; Kentucky Legislature, 1816–1817; Alabama Legislature, 1819–1820. Candidacies: P - 1840, 1844.

**Blaine, James Gillespie** - Maine (Republican) Jan. 31, 1830–Jan. 27, 1893; House, 1863–1876; Speaker of the House, 1869–1875; Senate, 1876–1881; secretary of state, 1881, 1889–1892; president, first Pan American Congress, 1889. Candidacy: P - 1884.

**Blair, Francis Preston Jr.** - Mo. (Democratic) Feb. 19, 1821–July 8, 1875; House, 1857–1859, 1860, 1861–1862, 1863–1864; Senate, 1871–1873. Candidacy: VP - 1868.

**Bramlette, Thomas E.** - Ky. (Democratic) Jan. 3, 1817–Jan. 12, 1875; governor, 1863–1867. Candidacy: VP - 1872.

**Breckinridge, John Cabell** - Ky. (Democratic, Southern Democratic) Jan. 21, 1821–May 17, 1875; House, 1851–1855; U.S. vice president, 1857–1861; Senate, 1861; major general, Confederacy, 1861–1865; secretary of war, Confederacy, 1865. Candidacies: VP - 1856; P - 1860.

**Bricker, John William** - Ohio (Republican) Sept. 6, 1893–March 22, 1986; attorney general of Ohio, 1933–1937; governor, 1939–1945; Senate, 1947–1959. Candidacy: VP - 1944.

**Brown, Benjamin Gratz** - Mo. (Democratic) May 28, 1826–Dec. 13, 1885; Senate, 1863–1867; governor, 1871–1873. Candidacy: VP - 1872.

**Bryan, Charles Wayland** - Neb. (Democratic) Feb. 10, 1867–March 4, 1945; governor, 1923–1925, 1931–1935; Candidacy: VP - 1924.

**Bryan, William Jennings** - Neb. (Democratic, Populist) March 19, 1860–July 26, 1925; House, 1891–1895; secretary of state, 1913–1915. Candidacies: P - 1896, 1900, 1908.

**Buchanan, James** - Pa. (Democratic) April 23, 1791–June 1, 1868; House, 1821–1831; minister to Russia, 1832–1834; Senate, 1834–1845; secretary of state, 1845–1849; minister to Great Britain, 1853–1856; U.S. president, 1857–1861. Candidacy: P - 1856.

**Burr, Aaron** - N.Y. (Democratic-Republican) Feb. 6, 1756–Sept. 14, 1836; attorney general of N.Y., 1789–1790; Senate, 1791–1797; U.S. vice president, 1801–1805. Candidacies: 1792, 1796, 1800.

**Bush, George H.W.** - Texas (Republican) June 12, 1924–; House, 1967–1970; ambassador to the United Nations, 1971–1973; chairman of the Republican National Committee, 1973–1974; head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking, 1974–1975; director of the Central Intelligence Agency, 1976–1977; U.S. vice president, 1981–1989; U.S. president, 1989–1993. Candidacies: VP - 1980, 1984; P - 1988, 1992.

**Bush, George W.** - Texas (Republican) July, 6, 1946–; governor, 1995–2000; U.S. president, 2001–2009. Candidacies: P - 2000, 2004.

**Butler, Benjamin Franklin** - Mass. (Greenback, Anti-Monopoly) Nov. 5, 1818–Jan. 11, 1893; House, 1867–1875, 1877–1879; governor, 1883–1884. Candidacy: P - 1884.

**Butler, Nicholas Murray** - N.Y. (Republican) April 2, 1862–Dec. 7, 1947; president, Columbia University, 1901–1945; president, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1925–1945. Candidacy: VP - 1912. (Substituted as candidate after Oct. 30 death of nominee James S. Sherman.)

**Butler, William Orlando** - Ky. (Democratic) April 19, 1791–Aug. 6, 1880; House, 1939–1943. Candidacy: VP - 1848.

**Byrd, Harry Flood** - Va. (States' Rights Democratic, Independent Democratic) June 10, 1887–Oct. 20, 1966; governor, 1926–1930; Senate, 1933–1965. Candidacies: P - 1956, 1960.



**Calhoun, John Caldwell** - S.C. (Democratic-Republican, Democratic) March 18, 1782–March 31, 1850; House, 1811–1817; secretary of war, 1817–1825; U.S. vice president, 1825–1832; Senate, 1832–1843, 1845–1850; secretary of state, 1844–1845. Candidacies: VP - 1824, 1828.

**Carter, James Earl Jr.** - Ga. (Democratic) Oct. 1, 1924–; Georgia Legislature, 1963–1967; governor, 1971–1975; U.S. president, 1977–1981. Candidacies: P - 1976, 1980.

**Cass, Lewis** - Mich. (Democratic) Oct. 9, 1782–June 17, 1866; military and civil governor of Michigan Territory, 1813–1831; secretary of war, 1831–1836; minister to France, 1836–1842; Senate, 1845–1848, 1849–1857; secretary of state, 1857–1860. Candidacy: P - 1848.

**Cheney, Richard B.** - Wyo. (Republican) Jan. 30, 1941–; House 1979–1989; secretary of defense, 1989–1993; U.S. vice president, 2001–2009. Candidacies: VP - 2000, 2004.

**Clay, Henry** - Ky. (Democratic-Republican, National Republican, Whig) April 12, 1777–June 29, 1852; Senate, 1806–1807, 1810–1811, 1831–1842, 1849–1852; House, 1811–1814, 1815–1821, 1823–1825; Speaker of the House, 1811–1814, 1815–1820, 1823–1825; secretary of state, 1825–1829. Candidacies: P - 1824, 1832, 1844.

**Cleveland, Stephen Grover** - N.Y. (Democratic) March 18, 1837–June 24, 1908; mayor of Buffalo, 1882; governor, 1883–1885; U.S. president, 1885–1889, 1893–1897. Candidacies: P - 1884, 1888, 1892.

**Clinton, Bill** - Ark. (Democrat) Aug. 19, 1946–; attorney general of Arkansas, 1977–1979; governor, 1979–1981, 1983–1992; U.S. president, 1993–2001. Candidacies: P - 1992, 1996.

**Clinton, De Witt** - N.Y. (Independent Democratic-Republican, Federalist) March 2, 1769–Feb. 11, 1828; Senate, 1802–1803; mayor of New York, 1803–1807, 1810, 1811, 1813, 1814; governor, 1817–1823, 1825–1828. Candidacy: P - 1812.

**Clinton, George** - N.Y. (Democratic-Republican) July 26, 1739–April 20, 1812; Continental Congress, 1775–1776; governor, 1777–1795, 1801–1804; U.S. vice president, 1805–1812. Candidacies: VP - 1789, 1792, 1796, 1804, 1808.

**Colfax, Schuyler** - Ind. (Republican) March 23, 1823–Jan. 13, 1885; House, 1855–1869; Speaker of the House, 1863–1869; U.S. vice president, 1869–1873. Candidacy: VP - 1868.

**Colquitt, Alfred Holt** - Ga. (Democratic) April 20, 1824–March 26, 1894; House, 1853–1855; governor, 1877–1882; Senate, 1883–1894. Candidacy: VP - 1872.

**Coolidge, Calvin** - Mass. (Republican) July 4, 1872–Jan. 5, 1933; governor, 1919–1921; U.S. vice president,

1921–1923; U.S. president, 1923–1929. Candidacies: VP - 1920; P - 1924.

**Cox, James Middleton** - Ohio (Democratic) March 31, 1870–July 15, 1957; House, 1909–1913; governor, 1913–1915, 1917–1921. Candidacy: P - 1920.

**Crawford, William Harris** - Ga. (Democratic-Republican) Feb. 24, 1772–Sept. 15, 1834; Senate, 1807–1813; president pro tempore of the Senate, 1812–1813; secretary of war, 1815–1816; secretary of the Treasury, 1816–1825. Candidacy: P - 1824.

**Curtis, Charles** - Kan. (Republican) Jan. 25, 1860–Feb. 8, 1936; House, 1893–1907; Senate, 1907–1913, 1915–1929; president pro tempore of the Senate, 1911; Senate majority leader, 1925–1929; U.S. vice president, 1929–1933. Candidacies: VP - 1928, 1932.

**Dallas, George Mifflin** - Pa. (Democratic) July 10, 1792–Dec. 31, 1864; Senate, 1831–1833; minister to Russia, 1837–1839; U.S. vice president, 1845–1849; minister to Great Britain, 1856–1861. Candidacy: VP - 1844.

**Davis, David** - Ill. (Democratic) March 9, 1815–June 26, 1886; associate justice of U.S. Supreme Court, 1862–1877; Senate, 1877–1883; president pro tempore of the Senate, 1881. Candidacy: P - 1872.

**Davis, Henry Gassaway** - W.Va. (Democratic) Nov. 16, 1823–March 11, 1916; Senate, 1871–1883; chair of Pan American Railway Committee, 1901–1916. Candidacy: VP - 1904.

**Davis, John William** - W.Va., N.Y. (Democratic) April 13, 1873–March 24, 1955; House, 1911–1913; solicitor general, 1913–1918; ambassador to Great Britain, 1918–1921. Candidacy: P - 1924.

**Dawes, Charles Gates** - Ill. (Republican) Aug. 27, 1865–April 3, 1951; U.S. comptroller of the currency, 1898–1901; first director of Bureau of the Budget, 1921–1922; U.S. vice president, 1925–1929; ambassador to Great Britain, 1929–1932. Candidacy: VP - 1924.

**Dayton, William Lewis** - N.J. (Republican) Feb. 17, 1807–Dec. 1, 1864; Senate, 1842–1851; minister to France, 1861–1864. Candidacy: VP - 1856.

**Debs, Eugene Victor** - Ind. (Socialist) Nov. 5, 1855–Oct. 20, 1926; Indiana Legislature, 1885; president, American Railway Union, 1893–1897. Candidacies: P - 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1920.

**Dewey, Thomas Edmund** - N.Y. (Republican) March 24, 1902–March 16, 1971; district attorney, New York County, 1937–1941; governor, 1943–1955. Candidacies: P - 1944, 1948.

**Dole, Robert Joseph** - Kan. (Republican) July 22, 1923– ; House, 1961–1969; Senate, 1969–1996; Senate majority leader, 1985–1987, 1995–1996; Senate minority leader, 1987–1995; chair of the Republican National Committee, 1971–1973. Candidacies: VP - 1976; P - 1996.

**Donelson, Andrew Jackson** - Tenn. (American “Know-Nothing”) Aug. 25, 1799–June 26, 1871; minister to Prussia, 1846–1848; minister to Germany, 1848–1849. Candidacy: VP - 1856.

**Douglas, Stephen Arnold** - Ill. (Democratic) April 23, 1813–June 3, 1861; House, 1843–1847; Senate, 1847–1861. Candidacy: P - 1860.

**Dukakis, Michael Stanley** - Mass. (Democratic) Nov. 3, 1933– ; governor, 1975–1979, 1983–1991. Candidacy: P - 1988.

**Eagleton, Thomas Francis** - Mo. (Democratic) Sept. 4, 1929–March 4, 2007; attorney general of Missouri, 1961–1965; lieutenant governor, 1965–1968; Senate, 1968–1987. Candidacy: VP - 1972. (Resigned from Democratic ticket July 31; replaced by R. Sargent Shriver Jr.)

**Edwards, John** - N.C. (Democrat) June 10, 1953– ; Senate 1999–2005; Candidacy: VP - 2004.

**Eisenhower, Dwight David** - N.Y., Pa. (Republican) Oct. 14, 1890–March 28, 1969; general of U.S. Army, 1942–1948; Army chief of staff, 1945–1948; president of Columbia University, 1948–1951; commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization, 1951–1952; U.S. president, 1953–1961. Candidacies: P - 1952, 1956.

**Ellmaker, Amos** - Pa. (Anti-Masonic) Feb. 2, 1787–Nov. 28, 1851; elected to the House for the term beginning in 1815 but did not qualify; attorney general of Pennsylvania, 1816–1819, 1828–1829. Candidacy: VP - 1832.

**Ellsworth, Oliver** - Conn. (Federalist) April 29, 1745–Nov. 26, 1807; Continental Congress, 1778–1783; Senate, 1789–1796; chief justice of the United States, 1796–1800; minister to France, 1799. Candidacy: 1796.

**English, William Hayden** - Ind. (Democratic) Aug. 27, 1822–Feb. 7, 1896; House, 1853–1861. Candidacy: VP - 1880.

**Everett, Edward** - Mass. (Constitutional Union) April 11, 1794–Jan. 15, 1865; House, 1825–1835; governor, 1836–1840; minister to Great Britain, 1841–1845; president of Harvard University, 1846–1849; secretary of state, 1852–1853; Senate, 1853–1854. Candidacy: VP - 1860.

**Fairbanks, Charles Warren** - Ind. (Republican) May 11, 1852–June 4, 1918; Senate, 1897–1905; U.S. vice president, 1905–1909. Candidacies: VP - 1904, 1916.

**Ferraro, Geraldine Anne** - N.Y. (Democratic) Aug. 26, 1935– ; assistant district attorney, Queens County, 1974–1978; House, 1979–1985. Candidacy: VP - 1984.

**Field, James Gaven** - Va. (Populist) Feb. 24, 1826–Oct. 12, 1901; major in the Confederate Army, 1861–1865; attorney general of Virginia, 1877–1882. Candidacy: VP - 1892.

**Fillmore, Millard** - N.Y. (Whig, American “Know-Nothing”) Jan. 7, 1800–March 8, 1874; House, 1833–1835, 1837–1843; N.Y. comptroller, 1847–1849; U.S. vice president, 1849–1850; U.S. president, 1850–1853. Candidacies: VP - 1848; P - 1856.

**Fisk, Clinton Bowen** - N.J. (Prohibition) Dec. 8, 1828–July 9, 1890; Civil War brevet major general; founder of Fisk University, 1866; member, Board of Indian Commissioners, 1874, president, 1881–1890. Candidacy: P - 1888.

**Floyd, John** - Va. (Independent Democratic) April 24, 1783–Aug. 17, 1837; House, 1817–1829; governor, 1830–1834. Candidacy: P - 1832.

**Ford, Gerald Rudolph Jr.** - Mich. (Republican) July 14, 1913–Dec. 26, 2006; House, 1949–1973; House minority leader, 1965–1973; U.S. vice president, 1973–1974; U.S. president, 1974–1977. Candidacy: P - 1976.

**Frelinghuysen, Theodore** - N.J. (Whig) March 28, 1787–April 12, 1862; attorney general of New Jersey, 1817–1829; Senate, 1829–1835; president of Rutgers College, 1850–1862. Candidacy: VP - 1844.

**Fremont, John Charles** - Calif. (Republican) Jan. 21, 1813–July 13, 1890; explorer and Army officer in West before 1847; Senate, 1850–1851; governor of Arizona Territory, 1878–1881. Candidacy: P - 1856.

**Garfield, James Abram** - Ohio (Republican) Nov. 19, 1831–Sept. 19, 1881; major general in Union Army during Civil War; House, 1863–1880; U.S. president, 1881. Candidacy: P - 1880.

**Garner, John Nance** - Texas (Democratic) Nov. 22, 1868–Nov. 7, 1967; House, 1903–1933; House minority leader, 1929–1931; Speaker of the House, 1931–1933; U.S. vice president, 1933–1941. Candidacies: VP - 1932, 1936.

**Gerry, Elbridge** - Mass. (Democratic-Republican) July 17, 1744–Nov. 23, 1814; Continental Congress, 1776–1780, 1783–1785; signer of Declaration of Independence; Constitutional Convention, 1787; House, 1789–1793; governor, 1810–1812; U.S. vice president, 1813–1814. Candidacy: VP - 1812.

**Goldwater, Barry Morris** - Ariz. (Republican) Jan. 1, 1909–May 29, 1998; Senate, 1953–1965, 1969–1987. Candidacies: VP - 1960; P - 1964.

**Gore, Albert Jr.** - Tenn. (Democratic) March 31, 1948–; House, 1977–1985; Senate, 1985–1993; U.S. vice president, 1993–2001. Candidacies: VP - 1992, 1996; P - 2000.

**Graham, William Alexander** - N.C. (Whig) Sept. 5, 1804–Aug. 11, 1875; Senate, 1840–1843; governor, 1845–1849; secretary of the Navy, 1850–1852; Confederate Senate, 1864. Candidacy: VP - 1852.

**Granger, Francis** - N.Y. (Whig) Dec. 1, 1792–Aug. 31, 1868; House, 1835–1837, 1839–1841, 1841–1843; postmaster general, 1841. Candidacy: VP - 1836.

**Grant, Ulysses Simpson** - Ill. (Republican) April 27, 1822–July 23, 1885; commander-in-chief, Union Army during Civil War; U.S. president, 1869–1877. Candidacies: P - 1868, 1872.

**Greeley, Horace** - N.Y. (Liberal Republican, Democratic) Feb. 3, 1811–Nov. 29, 1872; founder and editor, *New York Tribune*, 1841–1872; House, 1848–1849. Candidacy: P - 1872.

**Griffin, S. Marvin** - Ga. (American Independent) Sept. 4, 1907–June 13, 1982; governor, 1955–1959. Candidacy: VP - 1968. (Substituted as candidate until permanent candidate Curtis LeMay was chosen.)

**Groesbeck, William Slocum** - Ohio (Democratic) July 24, 1815–July 7, 1897; House, 1857–1859; delegate to International Monetary Conference in Paris, 1878. Candidacy: VP - 1872.

**Hale, John Parker** - N.H. (Free Soil) March 31, 1806–Nov. 19, 1873; House, 1843–1845; Senate, 1847–1853, 1855–1865; minister to Spain, 1865–1869. Candidacy: P - 1852.

**Hamlin, Hannibal** - Maine (Republican) Aug. 27, 1809–July 4, 1891; House, 1843–1847; Senate, 1848–1857, 1857–1861, 1869–1881; governor, 1857; U.S. vice president, 1861–1865. Candidacy: VP - 1860.

**Hancock, John** - Mass. (Federalist) Jan. 23, 1737–Oct. 8, 1793; Continental Congress, 1775–1778, 1785–1786; president of Continental Congress, 1775–1777; governor, 1780–1785, 1787–1793. Candidacy: 1789.

**Hancock, Winfield Scott** - Pa. (Democratic) Feb. 14, 1824 - Feb. 9, 1886; brigadier general, commander of II Army Corps, Civil War. Candidacy: P - 1880.

**Harding, Warren Gamaliel** - Ohio (Republican) Nov. 2, 1865–Aug. 2, 1923; lieutenant governor, 1904–1905; Senate, 1915–1921; U.S. president, 1921–1923. Candidacy: P - 1920.

**Harper, Robert Goodloe** - Md. (Federalist) January 1765–Jan. 14, 1825; House, 1795–1801; Senate, 1816. Candidacies: VP - 1816, 1820.

**Harrison, Benjamin** - Ind. (Republican) Aug. 20, 1833–March 13, 1901; Union officer in Civil War; Senate, 1881–1887; U.S. president, 1889–1893. Candidacies: P - 1888, 1892.

**Harrison, Robert H.** - Md. 1745–April 2, 1790; chief justice, General Court of Maryland, 1781. Candidacy: 1789.

**Harrison, William Henry** - Ohio (Whig) Feb. 9, 1773–April 4, 1841; delegate to Congress from the Northwest Territory, 1799–1800; territorial governor of Indiana, 1801–1813; House, 1816–1819; Senate, 1825–1828; U.S. president, 1841. Candidacies: P - 1836, 1840.

**Hayes, Rutherford Birchard** - Ohio (Republican) Oct. 4, 1822–Jan. 17, 1893; major general in Union Army during Civil War; House, 1865–1867; governor, 1868–1872, 1876–1877; U.S. president, 1877–1881. Candidacy: P - 1876.

**Hendricks, Thomas Andrews** - Ind. (Democratic) Sept. 7, 1819–Nov. 25, 1885; House, 1851–1855; Senate, 1863–1869; governor, 1873–1877; U.S. vice president, 1885. Candidacies: P - 1872; VP - 1876, 1884.

**Henry, John** - Md. (Democratic-Republican) Nov. 1750–Dec. 16, 1798; Continental Congress, 1778–1780, 1785–1786; Senate, 1789–1797; governor, 1797–1798. Candidacy: 1796.

**Hobart, Garret Augustus** - N.J. (Republican) June 3, 1844–Nov. 21, 1899; New Jersey Senate, 1876–1882; president of New Jersey Senate, 1881–1882; Republican National Committee, 1884–1896; U.S. vice president, 1897–1899. Candidacy: VP - 1896.

**Hoover, Herbert Clark** - Calif. (Republican) Aug. 10, 1874–Oct. 20, 1964; U.S. food administrator, 1917–1919; secretary of commerce, 1921–1928; U.S. president, 1929–1933; chair, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government, 1947–1949, 1953–1955. Candidacies: P - 1928, 1932.

**Hospers, John** - Calif. (Libertarian) June 9, 1918–; director of school of philosophy at University of Southern California. Candidacy: P - 1972.

**Howard, John Eager** - Md. (Federalist) June 4, 1752–Oct. 12, 1827; Continental Congress, 1788; governor, 1788–1791; Senate, 1796–1803. Candidacy: VP - 1816.

**Hughes, Charles Evans** - N.Y. (Republican) April 11, 1862–Aug. 27, 1948; governor, 1907–1910; associate justice of U.S. Supreme Court, 1910–1916; secretary of state, 1921–1925; chief justice of United States, 1930–1941. Candidacy: P - 1916.

**Humphrey, Hubert Horatio Jr.** - Minn. (Democratic) May 27, 1911–Jan. 13, 1978; mayor of Minneapolis, 1945–1948; Senate, 1949–1964, 1971–1978; U.S. vice president, 1965–1969. Candidacies: VP - 1964; P - 1968.

**Huntington, Samuel** - Conn., July 3, 1731–Jan. 5, 1796; Continental Congress, 1776, 1778–1781, 1783; president of the Continental Congress, 1779–1781; governor, 1786–1796. Candidacy: 1789.

**Ingersoll, Jared** - Pa. (Federalist) Oct. 24, 1749–Oct. 31, 1822; Continental Congress, 1780–1781; Constitutional Convention, 1787. Candidacy: VP - 1812.

**Iredell, James** - N.C. (Federalist) Oct. 5, 1751–Oct. 20, 1799; associate justice of U.S. Supreme Court, 1790–1799. Candidacy: 1796.

**Jackson, Andrew** - Tenn. (Democratic-Republican, Democratic) March 15, 1767–June 8, 1845; House, 1796–1797; Senate, 1797–1798, 1823–1825; territorial governor of Florida, 1821; U.S. president, 1829–1837. Candidacies: P - 1824, 1828, 1832.

**Jay, John** - N.Y. (Federalist) Dec. 12, 1745–May 17, 1829; Continental Congress, 1774–1776, 1778–1779; president of Continental Congress, 1778–1779; minister to Spain, 1779; chief justice of United States, 1789–1795; governor, 1795–1801. Candidacies: - 1789, 1796, 1800.

**Jefferson, Thomas** - Va. (Democratic-Republican) April 13, 1743–July 4, 1826; Continental Congress, 1775–1776, 1783–1784; author and signer of Declaration of Independence, 1776; governor, 1779–1781; minister to France, 1784–1789; secretary of state, 1790–1793; U.S. vice president, 1797–1801; U.S. president, 1801–1809. Candidacies: VP - 1792; P - 1796, 1800, 1804.

**Jenkins, Charles Jones** - Ga. (Democratic) Jan. 6, 1805–June 14, 1883; governor, 1865–1868. Candidacy: P - 1872.

**Johnson, Andrew** - Tenn. (Republican) Dec. 29, 1808–July 31, 1875; House, 1843–1853; governor, 1853–1857; Senate, 1857–1862, 1875; U.S. vice president, 1865; U.S. president, 1865–1869. Candidacy: VP - 1864.

**Johnson, Herschel Vespasian** - Ga. (Democratic) Sept. 18, 1812–Aug. 16, 1880; Senate, 1848–1849; governor, 1853–1857; senator, Confederate Congress, 1862–1865. Candidacy: VP - 1860.

**Johnson, Hiram Warren** - Calif. (Progressive) Sept. 2, 1866–Aug. 6, 1945; governor, 1911–1917; Senate, 1917–1945. Candidacy: VP - 1912.

**Johnson, Lyndon Baines** - Texas (Democratic) Aug. 27, 1908–Jan. 22, 1973; House, 1937–1949; Senate, 1949–1961; Senate minority leader, 1953–1955; Senate majority leader, 1955–1961; U.S. vice president, 1961–1963; U.S. president, 1963–1969. Candidacies: VP - 1960; P - 1964.

**Johnson, Richard Mentor** - Ky. (Democratic) Oct. 17, 1780–Nov. 19, 1850; House, 1807–1819, 1829–1837; Senate, 1819–1829; U.S. vice president, 1837–1841. Candidacies: VP - 1836, 1840.

**Johnston, Samuel** - N.C. (Federalist) Dec. 15, 1733–Aug. 17, 1816; Continental Congress, 1780–1781; governor, 1787–1789; Senate, 1789–1793. Candidacy: 1796.

**Jones, Walter Burgwyn** - Ala. (Independent Democratic) Oct. 16, 1888–Aug. 1, 1963; Alabama Legislature, 1919–1920; Alabama circuit court judge, 1920–1935; presiding judge, 1935–1963. Candidacy: P - 1956.

**Julian, George Washington** - Ind. (Free Soil, Liberal Republican) May 5, 1817–July 7, 1899; House, 1849–1851, 1861–1871. Candidacies: VP - 1852, 1872.

**Kefauver, Estes** - Tenn. (Democratic) July 26, 1903–Aug. 10, 1963; House, 1939–1949; Senate, 1949–1963. Candidacy: VP - 1956.

**Kemp, Jack F.** - N.Y. (Republican) July 13, 1935–May 2, 2009; House, 1971–1989; secretary of housing and urban development, 1989–1993. Candidacy: VP - 1996.

**Kennedy, John Fitzgerald** - Mass. (Democratic) May 29, 1917–Nov. 22, 1963; House, 1947–1953; Senate, 1953–1960; U.S. president, 1961–1963. Candidacy: P - 1960.

**Kern, John Worth** - Ind. (Democratic) Dec. 20, 1849–Aug. 17, 1917; Senate, 1911–1917; Senate majority leader, 1913–1917. Candidacy: VP - 1908.

**Kerry, John F.** - Mass. (Democrat) December 11, 1943– ; lieutenant governor of Massachusetts 1982–1984; Senate 1985– ; Candidacy: P - 2004.

**King, Rufus** - N.Y. (Federalist) March 24, 1755–April 29, 1827; Continental Congress, 1784–1787; Constitutional Convention, 1787; Senate, 1789–1796, 1813–1825; minister to Great Britain, 1796–1803, 1825–1826. Candidacies: VP - 1804, 1808; P - 1816.

**King, William Rufus de Vane** - Ala. (Democratic) April 7, 1786–April 18, 1853; House, 1811–1816; Senate, 1819–1844, 1848–1852; president pro tempore of the Senate, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1850; minister to France, 1844–1846; U.S. vice president, 1853. Candidacy: VP - 1852.

**Knox, Franklin** - Ill. (Republican) Jan. 1, 1874–April 28, 1944; secretary of the Navy, 1940–1944. Candidacy: VP - 1936.

**La Follette, Robert Marion** - Wis. (Progressive) June 14, 1855–June 18, 1925; House, 1885–1891; governor, 1901–1906; Senate, 1906–1925. Candidacy: P - 1924.

**Landon, Alfred Mossman** - Kan. (Republican) Sept. 9, 1887–Oct. 12, 1987; governor, 1933–1937. Candidacy: P - 1936.

**Lane, Joseph** - Ore. (Southern Democratic) Dec. 14, 1801–April 19, 1881; governor of Oregon Territory,



1849–1850, 1853; House (territorial delegate), 1851–1859; Senate, 1859–1861. Candidacy: VP - 1860.

**Langdon, John** - N.H. (Democratic-Republican) June 26, 1741–Sept. 18, 1819; Continental Congress, 1775–1776, 1787; governor, 1805–1809, 1810–1812; Senate, 1789–1801; first president pro tempore of the Senate, 1789. Candidacy: VP - 1808.

**Lee, Henry** - Mass. (Independent Democratic) Feb. 4, 1782–Feb. 6, 1867; merchant and publicist. Candidacy: VP - 1832.

**LeMay, Curtis Emerson** - Ohio (American Independent) Nov. 15, 1906–Oct. 1, 1990; Air Force chief of staff, 1961–1965. Candidacy: VP - 1968.

**Lemke, William** - N.D. (Union) Aug. 13, 1878–May 30, 1950; House, 1933–1941, 1943–1950. Candidacy: P - 1936.

**Lieberman, Joseph I.** - Conn. (Independent) Feb. 24, 1942– ; Connecticut Legislature, 1971–1981; attorney general of Connecticut, 1983–1989; Senate 1989– . Candidacy: VP - 2000 (A Democratic candidate in 2000, he later changed parties.)

**Lincoln, Abraham** - Ill. (Republican) Feb. 12, 1809–April 15, 1865; House, 1847–1849; U.S. president, 1861–1865. Candidacies: P - 1860, 1864.

**Lincoln, Benjamin** - Mass. (Federalist) Jan. 24, 1733–May 9, 1810; major general in Continental Army, 1777–1781. Candidacy: - 1789.

**Lodge, Henry Cabot Jr.** - Mass. (Republican) July 5, 1902–Feb. 27, 1985; Senate, 1937–1944, 1947–1953; ambassador to United Nations, 1953–1960; ambassador to Republic of Vietnam, 1963–1964, 1965–1967. Candidacy: VP - 1960.

**Logan, John Alexander** - Ill. (Republican) Feb. 9, 1826–Dec. 26, 1886; House, 1859–1862, 1867–1871; Senate, 1871–1877, 1879–1886. Candidacy: VP - 1884.

**Machen, Willis Benson** - Ky. (Democratic) April 10, 1810–Sept. 29, 1893; Confederate Congress, 1861–1865; Senate, 1872–1873. Candidacy: VP - 1872.

**Macon, Nathaniel** - N.C. (Democratic-Republican) Dec. 17, 1757–June 29, 1837; House, 1791–1815; Speaker of the House, 1801–1807; Senate, 1815–1828; president pro tempore of the Senate, 1826, 1827. Candidacy: VP - 1824.

**Madison, James** - Va. (Democratic-Republican) March 16, 1751–June 28, 1836; Continental Congress, 1780–1783, 1787–1788; Constitutional Convention, 1787; House, 1789–1797; secretary of state, 1801–1809; U.S. president, 1809–1817. Candidacies: P - 1808, 1812.

**Mangum, Willie Person** - N.C. (Independent Democratic) May 10, 1792–Sept. 7, 1861; House, 1823–1826; Senate, 1831–1836, 1840–1853. Candidacy: P - 1836.

**Marshall, John** - Va. (Federalist) Sept. 24, 1755–July 6, 1835; House, 1799–1800; secretary of state, 1800–1801; chief justice of United States, 1801–1835. Candidacy: VP - 1816.

**Marshall, Thomas Riley** - Ind. (Democratic) March 14, 1854–June 1, 1925; governor, 1909–1913; U.S. vice president, 1913–1921. Candidacies: VP - 1912, 1916.

**McCarthy, Eugene Joseph** - Minn. (Independent) March 29, 1916–Dec. 10, 2005; House, 1949–1959; Senate, 1959–1971. Candidacy: P - 1976.

**McCain, John** - Ariz. (Republican) Aug. 29, 1936– ; House 1983–1987; Senate 1987– . Candidacy: P - 2008.

**McClellan, George Brinton** - N.J. (Democratic) Dec. 3, 1826–Oct. 29, 1885; general-in-chief of Army of the Potomac, 1861; governor, 1878–1881. Candidacy: P - 1864.

**McGovern, George Stanley** - S.D. (Democratic) July 19, 1922– ; House, 1957–1961; Senate, 1963–1981. Candidacy: P - 1972.

**McKinley, William Jr.** - Ohio (Republican) Jan. 29, 1843–Sept. 14, 1901; House, 1877, 1885–1891; governor, 1892–1896; U.S. president, 1897–1901. Candidacies: P - 1896, 1900.

**McNary, Charles Linza** - Ore. (Republican) June 12, 1874–Feb. 25, 1944; state Supreme Court judge, 1913–1915; Senate, 1917–1918, 1918–1944; Senate minority leader, 1933–1944. Candidacy: VP - 1940.

**Miller, William Edward** - N.Y. (Republican) March 22, 1914–June 24, 1983; House, 1951–1965; chair of Republican National Committee, 1960–1964. Candidacy: VP - 1964.

**Milton, John** - Ga. circa 1740–circa 1804; secretary of state, Georgia, circa 1778, 1781, 1783. Candidacy: 1789.

**Mondale, Walter Frederick** - Minn. (Democratic) Jan. 5, 1928– ; Senate, 1964–1976; U.S. vice president, 1977–1981; ambassador to Japan, 1993–1996. Candidacies: VP - 1976, 1980; P - 1984.

**Monroe, James** - Va. (Democratic-Republican) April 28, 1758–July 4, 1831; Continental Congress, 1783–1786; Senate, 1790–1794; minister to France, 1794–1796, 1803; minister to England, 1803–1807; governor, 1799–1802, 1811; secretary of state, 1811–1814, 1815–1817; U.S. president, 1817–1825. Candidacies: VP - 1808; P - 1816, 1820.

**Morton, Levi Parsons** - N.Y. (Republican) May 16, 1824–May 16, 1920; House, 1879–1881; minister to France, 1881–1885; U.S. vice president, 1889–1893; governor, 1895–1897. Candidacy: VP - 1888.

**Muskie, Edmund Sixtus** - Maine (Democratic) March 28, 1914–March 26, 1996; governor, 1955–1959; Senate,



1959–1980; secretary of state, 1980–1981. Candidacy: VP - 1968.

**Nader, Ralph** - Conn. (Green, Reform, Independent) Nov. 27, 1934–. Candidacy: P - 2000, 2004, 2008.

**Nathan, Theodora Nathalia** - Ore. (Libertarian) Feb. 9, 1923–; broadcast journalist; National Judiciary Committee, Libertarian Party, 1972–1975; vice chair, Oregon Libertarian Party, 1974–1975. Candidacy: VP - 1972.

**Nixon, Richard Milhous** - Calif., N.Y. (Republican) Jan. 9, 1913–April 22, 1994; House, 1947–1950; Senate, 1950–1953; U.S. vice president, 1953–1961; U.S. president, 1969–1974. Candidacies: VP - 1952, 1956; P - 1960, 1968, 1972.

**Obama, Barack H.** - Ill. (Democratic) Aug. 4, 1961–; Senate, 2005–2008; U.S. president, 2009–. Candidacy: P - 2008.

**Palin, Sarah** - Alaska (Republican) Feb. 11, 1964–; governor 2006–2009. Candidacy: VP - 2008.

**Palmer, John McAuley** - Ill. (Democratic, National Democratic) Sept. 13, 1817–Sept. 25, 1900; governor, 1869–1873; Senate, 1891–1897. Candidacies: VP - 1872; P - 1896.

**Parker, Alton Brooks** - N.Y. (Democratic) May 14, 1852–May 10, 1926; chief justice of N.Y. Court of Appeals, 1898–1904. Candidacy: P - 1904.

**Pendleton, George Hunt** - Ohio (Democratic) July 19, 1825–Nov. 24, 1889; House, 1857–1865; Senate, 1879–1885; minister to Germany, 1885–1889. Candidacy: VP - 1864.

**Perot, H. Ross** - Texas (Independent, Reform) June 27, 1930–; business executive. Candidacies: P - 1992, 1996.

**Pierce, Franklin** - N.H. (Democratic) Nov. 23, 1804–Oct. 8, 1869; House, 1833–1837; Senate, 1837–1842; U.S. president, 1853–1857. Candidacy: P - 1852.

**Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth** - S.C. (Federalist) Feb. 25, 1746–Aug. 16, 1825; president, state senate, 1779; minister to France, 1796. Candidacies: VP - 1800; P - 1804, 1808.

**Pinckney, Thomas** - S.C. (Federalist) Oct. 23, 1750–Nov. 2, 1828; governor, 1787–1789; minister to Great Britain, 1792–1796; envoy to Spain, 1794–1795; House, 1797–1801. Candidacy: 1796.

**Polk, James Knox** - Tenn. (Democratic) Nov. 2, 1795–June 15, 1849; House, 1825–1839; speaker of the house, 1835–1839; governor, 1839–1841; U.S. president, 1845–1849. Candidacies: VP - 1840; P - 1844.

**Quayle, Dan** - Ind. (Republican) Feb. 4, 1947–; House, 1977–1981; Senate, 1981–1989; U.S. vice president, 1989–1993. Candidacies: VP - 1988, 1992.

**Reagan, Ronald Wilson** - Calif. (Republican) Feb. 6, 1911–June 5, 2004; governor, 1967–1975; U.S. president, 1981–1989. Candidacies: P - 1980, 1984.

**Reid, Whitelaw** - N.Y. (Republican) Oct. 27, 1837–Dec. 15, 1912; minister to France, 1889–1892; editor-in-chief, *New York Tribune*, 1872–1905. Candidacy: VP - 1892.

**Robinson, Joseph Taylor** - Ark. (Democratic) Aug. 26, 1872–July 14, 1937; House, 1903–1913; governor, 1913; Senate, 1913–1937; Senate minority leader, 1923–1933; Senate majority leader, 1933–1937. Candidacy: VP - 1928.

**Rockefeller, Nelson Aldrich** - N.Y. (Republican) July 8, 1908–Jan. 26, 1979; governor, 1959–1973; U.S. vice president, 1974–1977 (nominated under the provisions of the 25th Amendment).

**Rodney, Daniel** - Del. (Federalist) Sept. 10, 1764–Sept. 2, 1846; governor, 1814–1817; House, 1822–1823; Senate, 1826–1827. Candidacy: VP - 1820.

**Roosevelt, Franklin Delano** - N.Y. (Democratic) Jan. 30, 1882–April 12, 1945; assistant secretary of the Navy, 1913–1920; governor, 1929–1933; U.S. president, 1933–1945. Candidacies: VP - 1920; P - 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944.

**Roosevelt, Theodore** - N.Y. (Republican, Progressive) Oct. 27, 1858–Jan. 6, 1919; assistant secretary of the Navy, 1897–1898; governor, 1899–1901; U.S. vice president, 1901; U.S. president, 1901–1909. Candidacies: VP - 1900; P - 1904, 1912.

**Ross, James** - Pa. (Federalist) July 12, 1762–Nov. 27, 1847; Senate, 1794–1803. Candidacy: VP - 1816.

**Rush, Richard** - Pa. (Democratic-Republican, National-Republican) Aug. 29, 1780–July 30, 1859; attorney general, 1814–1817; minister to Great Britain, 1817–1824; secretary of Treasury, 1825–1829. Candidacies: VP - 1820, 1828.

**Rutledge, John** - S.C. (Federalist) Sept. 1739–July 23, 1800; Continental Congress, 1774–1775, 1782–1783; governor, 1779–1782; Constitutional Convention, 1787; associate justice of U.S. Supreme Court, 1789–1791; chief justice of United States, 1795. Candidacy: 1789.

**Sanford, Nathan** - N.Y. (Democratic-Republican) Nov. 5, 1777–Oct. 17, 1838; Senate, 1815–1821, 1826–1831. Candidacy: VP - 1824.

**Schmitz, John George** - Calif. (American Independent) Aug. 12, 1930–Jan. 10, 2001; House, 1970–1973. Candidacy: P - 1972.

**Scott, Winfield** - N.J. (Whig) June 13, 1786–May 29, 1866; general-in-chief of U.S. Army, 1841–1861. Candidacy: P - 1852.

**Sergeant, John** - Pa. (National-Republican) Dec. 5, 1779–Nov. 23, 1852; House, 1815–1823, 1827–1829, 1837–1841. Candidacy: VP - 1832.

**Sewall, Arthur** - Maine (Democratic) Nov. 25, 1835–Sept. 5, 1900; Democratic National Committee member, 1888–1896. Candidacy: VP - 1896.

**Seymour, Horatio** - N.Y. (Democratic) May 31, 1810–Feb. 12, 1886; governor, 1853–1855, 1863–1865. Candidacy: P - 1868.

**Sherman, James Schoolcraft** - N.Y. (Republican) Oct. 24, 1855–Oct. 30, 1912; House, 1887–1891, 1893–1909; U.S. vice president, 1909–1912. Candidacies: VP - 1908, 1912. (Died during 1912 campaign; Nicholas Murray Butler replaced Sherman on the Republican ticket.)

**Shriver, Robert Sargent Jr.** - Md. (Democratic) Nov. 9, 1915–; director, Peace Corps, 1961–1966; director, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1964–1968; ambassador to France, 1968–1970. Candidacy: VP - 1972. (Replaced Thomas F. Eagleton on Democratic ticket Aug. 8.)

**Smith, Alfred Emanuel** - N.Y. (Democratic) Dec. 30, 1873–Oct. 4, 1944; governor, 1919–1921, 1923–1929. Candidacy: P - 1928.

**Smith, William** - S.C., Ala. (Independent Democratic-Republican) Sept. 6, 1762–June 26, 1840; Senate, 1816–1823, 1826–1831. Candidacies: VP - 1828, 1836.

**Sparkman, John Jackson** - Ala. (Democratic) Dec. 20, 1899–Nov. 16, 1985; House, 1937–1946; Senate, 1946–1979. Candidacy: VP - 1952.

**Stevenson, Adlai Ewing** - Ill. (Democratic) Oct. 23, 1835–June 14, 1914; House, 1875–1877, 1879–1881; assistant postmaster general, 1885–1889; U.S. vice president, 1893–1897. Candidacies: VP - 1892, 1900.

**Stevenson, Adlai Ewing II** - Ill. (Democratic) Feb. 5, 1900–July 14, 1965; assistant to the secretary of Navy, 1941–1944; assistant to the secretary of state, 1945; governor, 1949–1953; ambassador to United Nations, 1961–1965. Candidacies: P - 1952, 1956.

**Stockton, Richard** - N.J. (Federalist) April 17, 1764–March 7, 1828; Senate, 1796–1799; House, 1813–1815. Candidacy: VP - 1820.

**Taft, William Howard** - Ohio (Republican) Sept. 15, 1857–March 8, 1930; secretary of war, 1904–1908; U.S. president, 1909–1913; chief justice of United States, 1921–1930. Candidacies: P - 1908, 1912.

**Talmadge, Herman Eugene** - Ga. (Independent Democratic) Aug. 9, 1913–March 21, 2002; governor, 1947, 1948–1955; Senate, 1957–1981. Candidacy: VP - 1956.

**Taylor, Glen Hearst** - Idaho (Progressive) April 12, 1904–April 28, 1984; Senate, 1945–1951. Candidacy: VP - 1948.

**Taylor, Zachary** - La. (Whig) Nov. 24, 1784–July 9, 1850; major general, U.S. Army; U.S. president, 1849–1850. Candidacy: P - 1848.

**Tazewell, Littleton Waller** - Va. (Democratic) Dec. 17, 1774–May 6, 1860; House, 1800–1801; Senate, 1824–1832; president pro tempore of the Senate, 1832; governor, 1834–1836. Candidacy: VP - 1840.

**Telfair, Edward** - Ga. (Democratic-Republican) 1735–Sept. 17, 1807; Continental Congress, 1778, 1780–1782; governor, 1789–1793. Candidacy: 1789.

**Thomas, Norman Mattoon** - N.Y. (Socialist) Nov. 20, 1884–Dec. 19, 1968; Presbyterian minister, 1911–1931; author and editor. Candidacies: P - 1928, 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1948.

**Thurman, Allen Granberry** - Ohio (Democratic) Nov. 13, 1813–Dec. 12, 1895; House, 1845–1847; Ohio Supreme Court, 1851–1856; Senate, 1869–1881; president pro tempore of the Senate, 1879, 1880. Candidacy: VP - 1888.

**Thurmond, James Strom** - S.C. (States' Rights Democrat) Dec. 5, 1902–June 26, 2003; governor, 1947–1951; Senate, 1954–1956, 1956–2003; president pro tempore of the Senate, 1981–1987; 1995–2003. Candidacies: P - 1948.

**Tilden, Samuel Jones** - N.Y. (Democratic) Feb. 9, 1814–Aug. 4, 1886; governor, 1875–1877. Candidacy: P - 1876.

**Tompkins, Daniel D.** - N.Y. (Democratic-Republican) June 21, 1774–June 11, 1825; elected to the House for the term beginning in 1805 but resigned before taking seat; governor, 1807–1817; U.S. vice president, 1817–1825. Candidacies: VP - 1816, 1820.

**Truman, Harry S.** - Mo. (Democratic) May 8, 1884–Dec. 26, 1972; Senate, 1935–1945; U.S. vice president, 1945; U.S. president, 1945–1953. Candidacies: VP - 1944; P - 1948.

**Tyler, John** - Va. (Whig) March 29, 1790–Jan. 18, 1862; governor, 1825–1827; Senate, 1827–1836; U.S. vice president, 1841; U.S. president, 1841–1845. Candidacies: VP - 1836, 1840.

**Van Buren, Martin** - N.Y. (Democratic, Free Soil) Dec. 5, 1782–July 24, 1862; Senate, 1821–1828; governor, 1829; secretary of state, 1829–1831; U.S. vice president, 1833–1837; U.S. president, 1837–1841. Candidacies: VP - 1824, 1832; P - 1836, 1840, 1848.

**Wallace, George Corley** - Ala. (American Independent) Aug. 25, 1919–Sept. 13, 1998; governor, 1963–1967, 1971–1979, 1983–1989. Candidacy: P - 1968.

**Wallace, Henry Agard** - Iowa (Democratic, Progressive) Oct. 7, 1888–Nov. 18, 1965; secretary of agriculture, 1933–1940; U.S. vice president, 1941–1945; secretary of commerce, 1945–1946. Candidacies: VP - 1940; P - 1948.

**Warren, Earl** - Calif. (Republican) March 19, 1891–July 9, 1974; governor, 1943–1953; chief justice of United States, 1953–1969. Candidacy: VP - 1948.

**Washington, George** - Va. (Federalist) Feb. 22, 1732–Dec. 14, 1799; First and Second Continental Congresses, 1774, 1775; commander-in-chief of armed forces, 1775–1783; president of Constitutional Convention, 1787; U.S. president, 1789–1797. Candidacies: P - 1789, 1792, 1796.

**Watson, Thomas Edward** - Ga. (Populist) Sept. 5, 1856–Sept. 26, 1922; House, 1891–1993; Senate, 1921–1922. Candidacies: VP - 1896; P - 1904, 1908.

**Weaver, James Baird** - Iowa (Greenback, Populist) June 12, 1833–Feb. 6, 1912; House, 1879–1881, 1885–1889; Candidacies: P - 1880, 1892.

**Webster, Daniel** - Mass. (Whig) Jan. 18, 1782–Oct. 24, 1852; House, 1813–1817, 1823–1827; Senate, 1827–1841, 1845–1850; secretary of state, 1841–1843, 1850–1852. Candidacy: P - 1836.

**Wheeler, Burton Kendall** - Mont. (Progressive) Feb. 27, 1882–Jan. 6, 1975; Senate, 1923–1947. Candidacy: VP - 1924.

**Wheeler, William Almon** - N.Y. (Republican) June 30, 1819–June 4, 1887; House, 1861–1863, 1869–1877; U.S. vice president, 1877–1881. Candidacy: VP - 1876.

**White, Hugh Lawson** - Tenn. (Whig) Oct. 30, 1773–April 10, 1840; Senate, 1825–1835, 1835–1840. Candidacy: P - 1836.

**Wilkins, William** - Pa. (Democratic) Dec. 20, 1779–June 23, 1865; Senate, 1831–1834; minister to Russia, 1834–1835; House, 1843–1844; secretary of war, 1844–1845. Candidacy: VP - 1832.

**Willkie, Wendell Lewis** - N.Y. (Republican) Feb. 18, 1892–Oct. 8, 1944; utility executive, 1933–1940. Candidacy: P - 1940.

**Wilson, Henry** - Mass. (Republican) Feb. 16, 1812–Nov. 22, 1875; Senate, 1855–1873; U.S. vice president, 1873–1875. Candidacy: VP - 1872.

**Wilson, Woodrow** - N.J. (Democratic) Dec. 28, 1856–Feb. 3, 1924; governor, 1911–1913; U.S. president, 1913–1921. Candidacies: P - 1912, 1916.

**Wirt, William** - Md. (Anti-Masonic) Nov. 8, 1772–Feb. 18, 1834; attorney general, 1817–1829. Candidacy: P - 1832.

**Wright, Fielding Lewis** - Miss. (States' Rights Democratic) May 16, 1895–May 4, 1956; governor, 1946–1952. Candidacy: VP - 1948.




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# Introduction



**A**mericans elect a new Congress on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years. Early the following January the elected representatives and senators begin their first session of that Congress. Those elected November 4, 2008, for instance, were sworn in January 6, 2009, the opening day of the 111th Congress. They included many new faces: nine new senators—with one seat still disputed—and fifty-four new representatives.

As an institution, Congress has suffered public criticism almost since the nation's beginnings. Alexis de Tocqueville, the astute French visitor of the late 1820s, observed the “vulgar demeanor” of the House of Representatives, where often he could not detect even one “distinguished man.” In contrast, as he wrote in his classic *Democracy in America*, the Senate was “composed of eloquent advocates, distinguished generals, wise magistrates, and statesmen of note, whose arguments would do honor to the most remarkable parliamentary debates of Europe.”

Subsequent views of the entire Congress often have been no more charitable than de Tocqueville's opinion of the House. Gallup polls measuring American's trust and confidence in governmental institutions show Congress consistently ranking last among the three branches of the federal government. In December 1998 Gallup found that 63 percent of the Americans questioned expressed “a great deal” or “fair amount” of confidence in the executive branch, and 78 percent in the judicial branch. Yet 61 percent of those Americans polled stated their trust and confidence in the legislative branch, up seven percentage points from May 1997. Related Gallup polls, asking whether Americans approve or disapprove of the way Congress is handling its job, have been volatile over the years. Approval of Congress reached a peak of 84 percent in October 2001, at a time of high support for government after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and at the Pentagon in Virginia. In contrast, Congress slid to an all-time low for Gallup polls in July 2008, with an approval rating of just 14 percent. These and other polls over longer periods suggest that many Americans often view the legislative branch with

a skeptical eye. But paradoxically, election results show that voters generally return incumbents to office, indicating a more generous attitude among voters toward their representatives and senators than the institution as a whole.

In the modern era the power of incumbency has remained strong with the turnover rate from deaths, resignations, and election defeats averaging about 10 percent or less, historically an exceptionally low level. An incumbent's appeal rests on more than the person's record in Congress and is significantly influenced by the public image projected through television, direct mail, telephone banks, the Internet, and other devices used in election campaigns. But projecting that image, particularly through costly television advertising, is extremely expensive, requiring any candidate to raise substantial campaign funds. Incumbents are particularly well placed to raise money from special interest groups, whether business, labor, or ideological, as a result of their service in Congress and participation in important decisions that may affect the donors' organizations. This incumbency advantage generally tilts voter recognition toward the member and away from a challenger who often will have more difficulty raising money from the interest groups.

Incumbency at times has provided less protection, especially if one party is unpopular, the public disapproves of government in general, or voters are wary of repeatedly returning the same politicians to office. In the 1992 and 1994 congressional elections, for example, more than eighty incumbents lost reelection bids. Voters were increasingly wary of long-service incumbents, labeled “career politicians” by their critics. Many challengers ran antigovernment campaigns presenting their absence of previous elected office as a reason to be elected. Some challengers vowed to serve only a limited number of terms to avoid becoming “career politicians” out of touch with the voters, although some winners by the end of their pledged terms found reasons to stay in office.

In 1994 a landmark election swept Republicans to power in both chambers. Democrats had controlled either the House or Senate, and usually both, since 1955. Since

1933, when the Great Depression realigned political power, Republicans had managed to control both houses only twice—in the Eightieth Congress (1947–1949) and the Eighty-third Congress (1953–1955). Republicans also held a Senate majority from 1981 to 1987.

In 1996 the GOP maintained its majority, losing nine seats in the House, but gaining two in the Senate. It was the first time that the GOP had won a back-to-back majority in the House since the 1920s. By 2000, the power of incumbency had largely returned. In the House races that year, 97.8 percent of incumbents were reelected, only a fraction lower than in 1998. Although incumbency in the Senate was less powerful than in the House, nevertheless in the 2000 elections 79 percent of incumbents in that chamber won again.

The GOP held the House until the 2006 elections, and it kept a majority of the Senate for the same period except the 107th Congress. That Congress began in 2001 with a 50–50 split in the Senate, and the Democrats subsequently gained a narrow majority when Republican Jim Jeffords (Vt.) unexpectedly defected from his party to become an independent and caucus with Democrats.

In 2006, amid mounting public discontent with the presidency of George W. Bush and concern about the direction of the country, voters returned Democrats to power in both chambers. Prior to the elections, many analysts had expected the Republican majority in the House to persist for at least several more cycles because redistricting in 2000 had produced a majority of congressional districts that appeared to favor GOP candidates. Instead, Democrats gained thirty-one seats to capture the House with a 233–202 majority. In the Senate, they ousted six Republican incumbents to gain a bare majority of 51–49, including two independents who caucused with them. Even in a year with so much voter unrest, a majority of Republican incumbents won reelection. The success rate among House Republicans seeking reelection in 2006 was 89 percent; the reelection rate for Republican senators was an unusually low 57 percent.

Two years later, the Democrats again had a banner year. With the nation facing serious economic troubles and Barack Obama winning a substantial victory in the presidential race, House Democrats extended their majority to 257 seats, picking up a net of twenty-one seats. In the Senate, Democrats picked up eight seats in the November voting, Republicans none. Democrats plus the two independents who supported them reached fifty-nine seats, one short of the sixty needed to cut off filibusters. A Pennsylvania Republican, Arlen Specter, later switched to the Democrats, giving the party sixty votes.

Due to the unusually high turnover, a slight majority of House members—almost 230—had served eight years or less at the beginning of the 111th Congress. These members had never served during a Democratic administration, gone through a prolonged economic downturn, or experienced

much time when terrorism was not a high-priority threat. The situation was little different in the Senate, where forty-six members were first elected to that body in 2001 or later.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF MEMBERS

Whether the turnover is large or small, a certain uniformity pervades Congress. Congress has been dominated since its inception by middle-aged white men with backgrounds in law or business. Their levels of income and education have consistently been above the national average. But for many of the lawmakers today, business occupations are past activities. In recent years, ethics rules have limited the income that can be earned outside of Congress. Moreover, serving in Congress has become a full-time job. Since the 1970s Congress has attracted career politicians, whose primary earnings have come from government service.

Ever so slowly, other changes also have crept into the makeup of Congress. The numbers of women, African American, Asian, and Hispanic American members have increased in recent decades, although still not in proportion to their share of the total population. Of the 535 members at the beginning of the 111th Congress in 2009, ninety-two were women, thirty-nine were black, twenty-seven were Hispanic, eight were of Asian or Pacific Island descent, and one was of Native American heritage. In addition, of the six nonvoting delegates sent to the House, three were women, two were black, one was Hispanic, and two were of Pacific Island descent. However, progress for minorities has been halting, particularly in the Senate.

### Average Age

The average age of members of Congress went up substantially between the post-Civil War period and the 1950s but remained fairly constant until the mid-1970s. In the Forty-first Congress (1869–1871), the average was 44.6 years; by the Eighty-fifth Congress (1957–1959), it was 53.8. During the next eighteen years, the average fluctuated only slightly. But when the Ninety-fourth Congress met in January 1975, the average age dropped to 50.9 years. The difference was made in the House, where ninety-two freshmen members reduced the average age of representatives to 49.8 years, the first time since World War II that the average in either chamber had fallen below 50. The Ninety-sixth Congress (1979–1981) was the youngest since 1949; the overall average age for both chambers had slipped to 49.5 years. It dropped again in January 1981, when the House had eight members under thirty, the most since World War II. The younger trend bottomed out in 1983 when the average hit 47.0 years.

During the next twenty years the average age climbed gradually, reaching a record high 58.2 years at the start of 111th Congress in 2009. (See Table 20-1, p. 909.) That aging trend was partly attributable to the aging trend of the

nation's population. But low turnover in Congress was also a big factor. The youngest Congress of the 1990s was the 104th when the Republicans took control. The average age in January 1995 was 52.2, with House members averaging 50.9 years. By January 2009 the average age had risen to 57.0 in the House and 63.1 in the Senate—both record highs.

### Occupations

The legal profession was long the dominant occupational background of members of Congress since its beginning. In the First Congress, more than one-third of the House members had legal training. The proportion of members with a legal background crested at 70 percent in 1840 but remained high. From 1950 to the mid-1970s it was in the 55–60 percent range.

The first significant decline in members with a law background began with the 96th Congress. Although sixty-five of the 100 senators were lawyers in 1979, lawyers in the House made up less than a majority for the first time in at least thirty years. The situation continued through the 1990s. When the 109th Congress convened in January 2005, 178 representatives and sixty-four senators were lawyers, or about 45 percent of both chambers. For the first time, business or banking, which had long been the second most listed category by members, overtook law in 2005. In the 109th Congress, 205 representatives and forty senators claimed a business or banking background, or nearly 46 percent.

However, another category (some members listed overlapping backgrounds) topped both law and business in 2005 and highlighted the trend toward career politicians. In the 109th Congress, 254 members, or 47 percent, listed backgrounds in public service or politics. Additionally, out of the 535 members, 274—more than half—had previous experience as state legislators. This trend became possible when states and localities in the 1970s began to think of political positions as full-time jobs and raised salaries accordingly. Moreover, the demands of modern political campaigns have left less time for the pursuit of other careers.

A new breed of legislator emerged in the 1970s: the career politician whose primary earnings had always come from political office at the local, state, or federal level. This trend became possible because states and localities had begun to think of political positions as full-time jobs and had raised salaries accordingly. In addition, the demands of modern political campaigns left less time for the pursuit of other careers. This trend continued through the following decades. In the 109th Congress 72 percent of new House members and 88 percent of new senators had held prior office. The Senate class included several experienced former House members. A few years earlier, in the 107th Congress, only 64 percent of new senators had held office previously.

The number of members with military experience declined dramatically into the twenty-first century. At the

Table 20-1 **Age Structure of Congress, 1949–2009**

Year	House	Senate	Congress
1949	51.0	58.5	53.8
1951	52.0	56.6	53.0
1953	52.0	56.6	53.0
1955	51.4	57.2	52.2
1957	52.9	57.9	53.8
1959	51.7	57.1	52.7
1961	52.2	57.0	53.2
1963	51.7	56.8	52.7
1965	50.5	57.7	51.9
1967	50.8	57.7	52.1
1969	52.2	56.6	53.0
1971	51.9	56.4	52.7
1973	51.1	55.3	52.0
1975	49.8	55.5	50.9
1977	49.3	54.7	50.3
1979	48.8	52.7	49.5
1981	48.4	52.5	49.2
1983	45.5	53.4	47.0
1985	49.7	54.2	50.5
1987	50.7	54.4	52.5
1989	52.1	55.6	52.8
1991	52.8	57.2	53.6
1993	51.7	58.0	52.9
1995	50.9	58.4	52.2
1997	51.6	57.5	52.7
1999	52.6	58.3	53.7
2001	55.4	59.8	54.4
2003	54.0	59.7	55.5
2005	55.0	60.4	56.0
2007	56.0	61.2	57.1
2009	57.0	63.1	58.2

NOTE: House and Senate totals reflect the average ages of members at the beginning of each Congress.

SOURCE: Congressional Quarterly; Congressional Research Service.

start of the 91st Congress in 1969, 73 percent of members were military veterans. By 1991 the percentage of veterans in Congress dropped to 52 percent. At the start of the 111th Congress in 2009, only 119, or 22 percent, cited military service. This in part reflected the advent of the all-volunteer army in 1973.

Law is generally the predominant profession for lawmakers, with 206 members in the 111th Congress listing that as their occupation. Other fields represented by members of the 111th Congress included real estate (forty-one), agriculture (thirty-one), medicine/physician (nineteen), and journalism (twelve). Members of the clergy continue to be underrepresented in Congress. Only a handful of Protestant ministers have served in Congress, and no Catholic priest had done so until 1971, when Rep. Robert F. Drinan, D-Mass., a Jesuit, took a House seat. (Father Gabriel Richard was the nonvoting delegate of the Territory of Michigan from 1823 to 1825.) Father Drinan did not seek a sixth term in 1980 after Pope John Paul II that year ordered priests not to hold public office. The pope's directive also prompted Robert J.



Cornell, a Catholic priest and former House member, to halt his political comeback bid in Wisconsin. Cornell, a Democrat elected in 1974, served two terms before he was defeated in 1978. Only four members of the House listed their occupation as clergy in the 111th Congress.

### Religious Affiliations

Among religious groups, Protestants have made up nearly three-fourths of the membership of both houses in recent years. However, Roman Catholics form the biggest single religious group—a distinction they have held since taking the lead from Methodists in 1965. At the beginning of the 111th Congress, Roman Catholics made up the largest religious group in both chambers with a total of 156.

Among Protestant denominations, Baptists were most numerous (sixty-four), followed by Methodists (fifty-four), Presbyterians (forty-three), Episcopalians (thirty-six), and Lutherans (twenty-two). There were forty-five Jewish members. The diversity of religious affiliations expanded in 2006, with the elections of two Buddhists and one Muslim. In all, members in the 111th Congress listed affiliations with some twenty-three religious groups. Forty-six simply listed “Protestant,” and only six did not specify a religious preference.

## WOMEN IN CONGRESS

A total of 259 women had been elected or appointed to Congress as of March 1, 2009, shortly after the 111th Congress began. Of these, 255 served with voting rights in either the Senate or House; four other women were elected as non-voting delegates from the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Hawaii before it became a state. Of the 255, 217 served in the House only, thirty served in the Senate only, and eight served in both chambers. The women include twenty-seven African-Americans, seven Hispanic-Americans, and four Asian-Americans.

The first woman to be a member of Congress was Rep. Jeannette Rankin, R-Mont., elected in 1916. Her state gave women the right to vote before the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution enfranchising women was ratified in 1920. The climb in women’s membership had been long and slow. Rankin’s election was not followed by a surge of women members, even after women received the vote. The first notable increase came in the 71st Congress (1929–31), when nine women served in the House. The number had scarcely more than doubled by the 87th Congress (1961–63), when twenty women—two senators and eighteen representatives—were members.

Women’s membership declined slightly after that and did not reach twenty again until the 95th Congress (1977–79). The total went down to seventeen in the next Congress but was up to twenty-one in the 97th Congress (1981–83). Since then, the number has increased in all but one Congress (when the total remained the same as in the previous Congress). (See Table 20-2, below.)

Table 20-2 **Women in Congress, 1947–2009**

Congress	Senate	House
80th (1947–1949)	1	7
81st (1949–1951)	1	9
82nd (1951–1953)	1	10
83rd (1953–1955)	1	12
84th (1955–1957)	1	17
85th (1957–1959)	1	15
86th (1959–1961)	1	17
87th (1961–1963)	2	18
88th (1963–1965)	2	12
89th (1965–1967)	2	11
90th (1967–1969)	1	10
91st (1969–1971)	1	10
92nd (1971–1973)	1	13
93rd (1973–1975)	1	16
94th (1975–1977)	0	17
95th (1977–1979)	2	18
96th (1979–1981)	1	16
97th (1981–1983)	2	19
98th (1983–1985)	2	22
99th (1985–1987)	2	22
100th (1987–1989)	2	23
101st (1989–1991)	2	28
102nd (1991–1993)	3	29
103rd (1993–1995)	7	48
104th (1995–1997)	8	48
105th (1997–1999)	9	51
106th (1999–2001)	9	56
107th (2001–2003)	13	59
108th (2003–2005)	14	59
109th (2005–2007)	14	64
110th (2007–2009)	16	71
111th (2009–2011)	17	75

NOTE: House totals reflect the number of members at the start of each Congress and exclude nonvoting delegates.

The elections of 1992 saw a large jump in the numbers of women running for and being elected to Congress. The 103rd Congress, which opened in 1993, included forty-eight women in the House, an increase of nineteen, and seven in the Senate, an increase of four.

Several factors contributed to the success of women candidates in 1992. Many capitalized on an unusually large number of retirements to run in open seats. Women also benefited from reapportionment, which created dozens of opportunities for newcomers in the South and West. Another factor was public dissatisfaction with Congress, which allowed women to portray themselves positively as outsiders. The Senate’s questioning of law professor Anita F. Hill’s accusations of sexual harassment in the 1991 confirmation hearings of Supreme Court justice Clarence Thomas also had an impact. The televised image of an all-male Senate Judiciary panel sharply questioning Hill brought home dramatically to many women their lack of representation in Congress.

The 111th Congress opened in 2009 with an all-time high of ninety-two women (seventy-five in the House—not



including three nonvoting delegates—and seventeen in the Senate).

Several women have served out unexpired terms of less than one year. Rebecca L. Felton, the first woman to serve in the Senate, did so for only one day. Felton, a Georgia Democrat, was appointed October 1, 1922, to fill the Senate vacancy created by the death of Thomas E. Watson. She was not sworn in until November 21, and the next day yielded her seat to Walter F. George, who had meanwhile been elected to fill the vacancy.

Gladys Pyle, a South Dakota Republican, was elected November 9, 1938, to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Peter Norbeck, who died in office. But his term ended the following January 3 before Congress convened and thus Pyle never took the oath of office.

Certainly the most prominent woman to be elected to the Senate was first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, who won election in 2000 in New York as her husband was completing his second term as president. This marked the first time that a first lady ever served in either chamber. After winning reelection in 2006, Clinton resigned her seat in 2009 to become Barack Obama's secretary of state. The governor of New York appointed Kirsten Gillibrand, a member of the House of Representatives, to the seat.

### The Widow's Mandate

In many jurisdictions it became customary for the officeholder's party to run his widow for the seat in the hope of tapping a sympathy vote. Sometimes she filled the office by brief appointment until the governor or party leaders could agree on a candidate.

The "widow's mandate," as such, marked the beginning of political careers for some women. Edith Nourse Rogers, a Massachusetts Republican, entered the House after her husband died in 1925 and remained there until her death in 1960. Margaret Chase Smith filled her late husband's House seat in 1940 and went on to serve four terms in the Senate (1949–1973). Hattie W. Caraway, an Arkansas Democrat, who was appointed to the Senate seat of her late husband in 1931, was returned to Congress by Arkansas voters in 1932 and 1938.

Rep. Charlotte T. Reid, R-Ill., and Rep. Marilyn Lloyd, D-Tenn., became their parties' nominees when their husbands died between the primary and general elections (in 1962 and 1974, respectively). As women have become more active in politics at all levels, the congressional tradition of the widow's mandate has weakened.

Still, widows of congressmen have continued to win office. Jo Ann Emerson, R-Mo., won a special election in 1996 to fill out the term of her husband, Bill Emerson. Two years later, Republican Mary Bono won the California seat that had been held by her husband, former pop singer Sonny Bono, who was killed in a skiing accident. Lois Capps, D-Calif., in 1998 won the Santa Barbara district of her

husband, Walter Capps, who died in 1997. Rep. Doris Matsui (D-Calif.) joined the Congress in 2005 after the death of her husband, former Rep. Robert Matsui.

Perhaps the most unusual case was that of Democrat Jean Carnahan of Missouri, who was appointed to a Senate seat in 2001 that was won on November 7, 2000, by her husband, Missouri governor Mel Carnahan, who died three weeks earlier in a plane crash. She later lost the 2002 special election to fill the remaining four years of the seat's term.

Marriages have also linked members of Congress. Rep. Emily Taft Douglas, D-Ill., was elected to Congress in 1944, four years before her husband, Sen. Paul H. Douglas, D-Ill. Another woman, Rep. Martha Keys, D-Kan., married Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D-Ind., in 1976. This marriage between colleagues was the first of its kind in congressional history. Rep. Olympia J. Snowe, R-Maine, in 1989 married Maine governor John R. McKernan Jr., a former U.S. representative. Rep. Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, D-Pa., was the wife of former Iowa representative Edward M. Mezvinsky when she was elected to Congress in 1992. Reps. Susan Molinari, R-N.Y., and Bill Paxon, R-N.Y., were married in 1994. Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-Kan.), married former senator Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) after she left office in 1997. Sen. Elizabeth Dole (R-N.C.), elected in 2002, was the wife of former senate majority leader Robert J. "Bob" Dole (R-Kan.). In 2007 Niki Tsongas, the widow of Sen. Paul Tsongas, became the first woman to win a congressional seat from Massachusetts in a quarter-century.

Molinari earned another distinction as one of the few women in Congress who were daughters of representatives. She won the Staten Island seat of her father, Rep. Guy Molinari, who left the House to become Staten Island borough president. California Democrat Lucille Roybal-Allard also shared that distinction by winning the House seat of her father, Edward R. Roybal, whose congressional career lasted thirty years. But the most prominent woman representative in this category was California Democrat Nancy Pelosi, who entered the House in 1987 and rose to become Speaker in 2007. She was the daughter of Thomas J. D'Alesandro Jr., a House member from 1939 to 1947 and then mayor of Baltimore.

### Progress in the Senate

From 1922 to 1992, only sixteen women served in the Senate, and all but four claimed their seats by means of the widow's mandate. The four elected to full Senate terms were Maurine B. Neuberger, D-Ore. (1960), Nancy Landon Kassebaum, R-Kan. (1978, 1984, 1990), Paula Hawkins, R-Fla. (1980), and Barbara A. Mikulski, D-Md. (1986– ). Kassebaum was the first woman ever elected to the Senate without being preceded in Congress by her husband.

In 1992 six women were elected to full Senate terms, and the number of women senators continued to increase after that. By the beginning of the 111th Congress in 2009 all





*From left, Senators Blanche Lambert Lincoln, D-Ark., Maria Cantwell, D-Wash., Mary Landrieu, D-La., Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., Amy Klobuchar, D-Minn., Barbara Mikulski, D-Md., Debbie Stabenow, D-Mich., and Claire McCaskill, D-Mo., acknowledge the crowd after their speeches at the 2008 Democratic National Convention in Denver. There were seventeen female senators in the 111th Congress.*

seventeen women serving in the Senate were elected to full terms. Three states—California, Maine, and Washington—were represented in the Senate solely by women: Democrats Barbara Boxer and Dianne Feinstein from California, Republicans Olympia J. Snowe and Susan Collins from Maine, and Democrats Patty Murray and Maria E. Cantwell from Washington.

In 1992 the first African American woman was elected to the Senate, Democrat Carol Moseley Braun of Illinois. She served in the state legislature from 1979–1988, where she rose to become the first woman assistant majority leader. The outrage over the Senate’s handling of the Thomas confirmation hearings propelled Moseley Braun into the 1992 Illinois Senate race. She lost her bid for reelection in 1998.

### Leadership Positions

Until the beginning of the twenty-first century, women found it difficult to move to the top of the committee and party leadership ladders even though they were entering Congress in record numbers. A major breakthrough came in 2003, when Democrats elected Nancy Pelosi as their party leader, making her the first woman elected leader by either party. She defeated Rep. Harold E. Ford Jr. by 177–29. Pelosi had set up her victory with another decisive win, in 2002, over Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), in a race for House Democratic whip. After the Democrats won a majority in the House in the 2006 elections, the House elected Pelosi to Speaker on January 3, 2007, by a vote of 233–202, over Republican John Boehner of Ohio.

Even before Pelosi, women from time to time won election to Republican and Democratic leadership

positions in the House and Senate. The first elected to a leadership position, Chase Going Woodhouse of Connecticut, became secretary of the House Democratic Caucus in 1949. Lynn Martin became the first Republican woman elected to a House leadership position when she won the vice chair post in the Republican Conference in 1985. Eighteen years later, Deborah Pryce of Ohio became chair of the Republican Conference. In the Senate, Margaret Chase Smith was the first woman to hold a leadership position, chairing the Senate Republican Conference from 1967 to 1973.

In 1995 Nancy Landon Kassebaum became the first woman to chair a major Senate committee, Labor and Human Resources. She was joined in the House by fellow Kansas Republican Jan Meyers, who chaired the Small Business Committee. Before Meyers, no woman had chaired a full House committee since 1977, when Merchant Marine Committee Chair Leonor K. Sullivan, D-Mo., left Congress. Mae Ella Nolan, a California Republican who served from 1923 to 1925, was the first woman to chair a congressional committee; she headed the House Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

In 1989 Barbara Mikulski became the first woman to chair a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, the Veterans Affairs, HUD and Related Agencies subcommittee. She became its ranking minority member when the GOP took control of the Senate in 1995. When the Senate unexpectedly switched to Democratic control in June 2001, Mikulski became the chair again. Three other Democratic women were also elevated to chairs of Senate Appropriations subcommittees after the 2001 changeover: Dianne Feinstein of California, Mary Landrieu of Louisiana, and Patty Murray of Washington.



*Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., speaks about the economic crisis in September 2008. Pelosi became the first female House Speaker.*

On the House Appropriations Committee, Barbara Vucanovich, R-Nev., chaired the Military Construction Subcommittee in the 104th Congress. In the 110th Congress, seven women chaired appropriations subcommittees in the House and Senate.

Congress has been an important starting point for women seeking national office. Shirley Chisholm, a Democratic representative from New York, ran for president in 1972. Geraldine Ferraro, another New York Democrat who served in the House, was her party's vice-presidential nominee in 1984, another first. Former Illinois senator Carol Moseley Braun was among the crowd of Democratic challengers in 2004. In 2008 Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton narrowly lost the Democratic nomination to Obama.

## BLACKS IN CONGRESS

In 135 years, from 1870 to 2009, 118 black Americans served in Congress—six in the Senate and 112 in the House. (See Table 20-3, p. 916.) John W. Menard holds the distinction of being the first black person elected to Congress. But his 1868 election in Louisiana was disputed and the House denied him a seat in the Fortieth Congress. Hiram R. Revels of Mississippi, who filled an unexpired Senate term from February 1870 to March 1871, thus became the first black person to serve in Congress. The first black person to serve in the House was Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina, from December 1870 to March 1879.

Menard, Revels, and Rainey were elected during the post-Civil War Reconstruction era (1865–1877), when many white voters were disenfranchised and Confederate veterans were barred from holding office. During that period sixteen black men were sent to Congress from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina. But from the end of Reconstruction until the end of the century, only seven black men

were elected to Congress, all from the Carolinas and Virginia. They, as with their predecessors, were Republicans.

As federal controls were lifted in the South, literacy tests, poll taxes, and sometimes violence eroded black voting rights. From the time Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi left the Senate in 1881, no other black person served in that body until Edward W. Brooke, R-Mass., did from 1967–1979. In 1992 Illinois Democrat Carol Moseley Braun was elected to the Senate, becoming the first black woman to gain a Senate seat. She served one term, losing her reelection bid in 1998.

Brought to national prominence by his rousing keynote speech at the 2004 Democratic National Convention in Boston, Barack Obama of Illinois that same year became the third African American popularly elected to the Senate. For four years Obama was the sole black in the chamber until he resigned his seat in November 2008 after becoming the first African American to win the presidency. The governor of Illinois subsequently picked an African American, Roland W. Burris, a former Illinois attorney general, to take the Senate seat in January 2009.

The last black person elected to the House in the nineteenth century was Republican George Henry White of North Carolina; he was elected in 1896 and 1898 but did not seek renomination in 1900. For nearly three decades there were no black members of Congress—not until Oscar De Priest, R-Ill., entered the House in 1929 and served three terms. During the next quarter-century only three other blacks were elected to Congress: Arthur W. Mitchell in 1934, William L. Dawson in 1942, and Adam Clayton Powell Jr., in 1944. All three represented big-city black constituencies, in Chicago (Mitchell and Dawson) and New York (Powell).

Moreover, all three were Democrats, reflecting a switch in black voting habits. President Franklin D. Roosevelt had pulled a majority of black voters away from the party of Abraham Lincoln into a coalition of Depression-era urban laborers, farmers, and intellectuals. Mitchell, the first black Democrat elected to the House, was brought in by the Democratic sweep in the 1934 election.

That election also removed the Republican, De Priest, and marked the beginning of a fifty-six-year absence of black representation among House Republicans. That drought was broken in November 1990 when Connecticut elected Gary Franks, a black Republican real-estate investor from Waterbury who had once captained Yale's basketball team. Franks was defeated for reelection in 1996.

House Democrats, in contrast, steadily gained black members. Only two were added in the 1950s—Charles C. Diggs Jr., D-Mich., and Robert N.C. Nix, D-Pa.—but after that the pace quickened. Five more were elected in the 1960s, and fourteen each in the 1970s and 1980s. The number of black Americans elected to Congress more than doubled during the 1990s—thirty-six were elected to the House—all but two Democrats—and one (Mosley Braun) to the Senate.



*In 2004, Barack Obama, D-Ill., became the third African American popularly elected senator since Reconstruction. Here he meets with Karl Rove in January 2005.*

The Supreme Court's "one-person, one-vote" rulings in the early 1960s, ratification of the Twenty-fourth Amendment in 1964, and congressional passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act are credited with opening up the polls to black voters as never before. The Voting Rights Act provided for federal oversight in jurisdictions where black registration and voting was exceptionally low; the Twenty-fourth Amendment outlawed poll taxes and similar restrictions on voting; and the courts eventually ended a southern practice of diluting black voting power by gerrymandering voting districts. As black voter turnouts increased, so did black representation in Congress.

In 1968 Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., became the first black woman to be elected to Congress. She was joined in the House by Yvonne Brathwaite Burke, D-Calif., and Barbara C. Jordan, D-Texas, who both served from 1973 until 1979. In a 1973 special election, Cardiss Collins won the House seat previously held by her late husband, George W. Collins. Next came Katie Hall, D-Ind., the winner of a special election in November 1982, followed by two victors in the November 1990 general election, Maxine Waters, D-Calif., and Barbara-Rose Collins, D-Mich.

Jordan and Andrew Young, D-Ga., both elected in 1972, were the first blacks in the twentieth century to go to Congress from states of the Old Confederacy. Both Georgia and Texas later sent other black representatives, who were joined by black House members from Tennessee (Harold E. Ford Jr.), Mississippi (Mike Espy), and Louisiana (William J. Jefferson).

The 103rd Congress (1993–1995) had included several firsts for black Americans. In addition to Moseley Braun

becoming the first black woman ever elected to the Senate, for the first time since the Reconstruction era, the House delegations from Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia included black members. Georgia elected its first black woman representative, Cynthia McKinney. The dramatic gains for African Americans in the 1992 elections were in large measure a result of redistricting aimed at increasing minority strength in Congress—a legacy of the civil rights era. This effort to draw so-called minority-majority districts, however, came under attack as the decade of the 1990s wore on. By the end of the decade, however, the Supreme Court in several decisions set new standards that limited this method of increasing black representation in Congress.

The new generation of African Americans elected to Congress in the 1990s reflected the changes begun during the civil rights era. Many came to Congress with considerable experience in state legislatures and other local government positions. Bobby L. Rush of Illinois, a leader of the Black Panther movement during the 1960s, had served for a decade on the Chicago city council. Earl F. Hilliard, Alabama's first black representative since Reconstruction, was an eighteen-year veteran of his state's legislature. Cynthia McKinney had been a member of the Georgia state legislature, and Corrine Brown had served in the Florida legislature. In a 1995 special election, Jesse L. Jackson Jr., whose father, the Rev. Jesse Jackson Sr., was a civil rights crusader and two-time Democratic presidential contender, was elected from Illinois. He was thirty-one years old when he was sent to Congress. In 1996 Julia Carson of Indiana won the seat of her former boss, Democrat Andrew Jacobs Jr., and became the first black to represent Indianapolis in the House. She had served in both the Indiana House and Senate. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick, another African American woman, won her House seat after serving seventeen years in the Michigan House. In 1998 the Cleveland district seat of retiring black Rep. Louis Stokes was won by African American Democrat Stephanie Tubbs Jones, a judge and prosecutor in Cuyahoga County.

As the number of black Americans continued to increase in the House, those elected earlier gained seniority and, in some instances, committee chairmanships. Dawson served as chair of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (later renamed the Government Operations Committee) from 1949 until his death in 1970 (except for 1953–1955 when the Republicans controlled the House). Other notable black chairs included Powell (Education and Labor Committee, 1961–1967); William H. Gray III, D-Pa. (Budget Committee, 1985–1989); Augustus F. Hawkins, D-Calif. (Education and Labor, 1984–1991); and Louis Stokes, D-Ohio (Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, 1987–1989, and Standards of Official Conduct, 1981–1985, 1991–1993).



**Vice President Dick Cheney administers a mock swearing-in ceremony for Sen. Roland Burris, D-Ill., accompanied by his wife Berlean, following the official swearing-in ceremony on the floor of the Senate in January 2009. Burris was appointed to the seat vacated by President Barack Obama.**

In 1989 Democrats elected Gray to majority whip, the third-highest ranking job in the House. Gray held the post until 1991 when he resigned from Congress to become president of the United Negro College Fund. In 1991 Rep. John Lewis, D-Ga., a veteran of the civil rights movement, moved up into the House Democratic leadership as a chief deputy whip.

By the end of the century, a few black members of Congress had served in the House for more than twenty-five years. California Democrat Ronald V. Dellums, who retired from the House in the 105th Congress after fourteen terms, served as chair of the Armed Services Committee in the 103rd Congress. In the 106th Congress, William L. Clay of Missouri, a former chair of the Post Office and Civil service Committee, served as the ranking member on the Education and Workforce Committee. He retired at the end of that Congress.

In the 111th Congress, several black Democratic lawmakers held powerful positions in the House. They included James Clyburn of South Carolina, who became the Democratic whip in 2006; Charles B. Rangel of New York, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; and John Conyers Jr. of Michigan, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

In 2009, at the beginning of the 111th Congress, all thirty-nine black members of Congress served in the House,

and they all came from one political party. The Congressional Black Caucus had been consisted entirely of Democrats since the retirement at the end of the 107th Congress of J.C. Watts of Oklahoma, a former professional football player and youth minister who was elected secretary of the House Republican Conference. In addition, Democrats Eleanor Holmes Norton of the District of Columbia and Donna M.C. Christensen of the Virgin Islands were elected as nonvoting delegates.

Despite the steady gains of blacks being elected to Congress and the growing power of senior black members, African Americans remained numerically underrepresented in Congress. In 2009 they made up about 12 percent of the population, but only about 7 percent of the House and 1 percent of the Senate.

### Redistricting Battles

Following the 1990 census, many states redrew congressional district lines under the provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, which required that interests of minority voters be protected. Districts in which minorities made up a majority of the voting age population were known as majority-minority districts. As state mapmakers pulled districts this way and that to pick up minority voters, many old boundaries were moved. In some states, oddly shaped majority-minority districts emerged.

Congressional remapping that went to extreme lengths to elect minorities quickly came under scrutiny by the Supreme Court. In 1993 in *Shaw v. Reno*, the Court ruled against North Carolina's bizarrely shaped majority-minority districts, inviting a new round of lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of districts drawn to ensure the election of minorities. Two years later in *Miller v. Johnson*, the Court struck down a Georgia redistricting plan that created three black-majority districts. The Court cast heavy doubt on any district lines for which race was the "predominant factor." In 1995 a panel of three federal judges imposed a new plan that reduced the black population share to about one-third in two of the districts.

Even though the black-majority 11th District in Georgia was invalidated by the Supreme Court decision, Cynthia A. McKinney, the district's black representative, scored a comfortable victory in 1996 in the newly drawn white-majority 4th District. Only one-third of the new district's voting age population was black, compared with 64 percent in her old district. In fact, all three of Georgia's black Democrats in the House were reelected to redrawn districts in 1996. Moreover, McKinney won again in 1998 and 2000 in the redrawn district.

The thrust of the Court's opinions threatened those who defended majority-minority districts as a way to empower minority voters. But the justices did not make sweeping determinations affecting all such districts; they



Table 20-3 **Blacks in Congress, 1947–2009**

Congress	Senate	House
80th (1947–1949)	0	2
81st (1949–1951)	0	2
82nd (1951–1953)	0	2
83rd (1953–1955)	0	2
84th (1955–1957)	0	3
85th (1957–1959)	0	4
86th (1959–1961)	0	4
87th (1961–1963)	0	4
88th (1963–1965)	0	5
89th (1965–1967)	0	6
90th (1967–1969)	1	5
91st (1969–1971)	1	9
92nd (1971–1973)	1	12
93rd (1973–1975)	1	15
94th (1975–1977)	1	16
95th (1977–1979)	1	16
96th (1979–1981)	0	16
97th (1981–1983)	0	17
98th (1983–1985)	0	20
99th (1985–1987)	0	20
100th (1987–1989)	0	22
101st (1989–1991)	0	24
102nd (1991–1993)	0	26
103rd (1993–1995)	1	39
104th (1995–1997)	1	38
105th (1997–1999)	1	37
106th (1999–2001)	0	37
107th (2001–2003)	0	36
108th (2003–2005)	0	39
109th (2005–2007)	1	40
110th (2007–2009)	1	39
111th (2009–2011) <sup>1</sup>	0	39

NOTE: House totals reflect the number of members at the start of each Congress and exclude nonvoting delegates.

1. President-elect Barack Obama of Illinois resigned his Senate seat in November 2008. African American Roland W. Burris assumed the seat on Jan. 15, 2009.

seemed inclined to carve out new limits in a sequence of slightly different cases. After the 2000 census the majority-minority district issue became less contentious as the focus switched to partisan redistricting. (See *Chapter 22, Reapportionment and Redistricting*.)

## HISPANICS IN CONGRESS

The rapidly expanding Hispanic American population was expected to become a powerful voting bloc in Congress but by 2009 the group remained significantly underrepresented. At the start of the 111th Congress that year, twenty-seven members and one nonvoting delegate from Puerto Rico identified themselves as Hispanics—people of Spanish ancestry. (See *Table 20-4, p. 917*.)

Twenty-four of the Hispanic members served in the House, and three in the Senate. Twenty-three were

Democrats. Several Hispanic lawmakers in the House occupied powerful positions, including Xavier Becerra of California, vice-chair of the Democratic caucus; Silvestre Reyes, chairman of the Intelligence Committee, and Ileana Ros-Lehtinen of Florida, ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee.

However, the 2000 census showed the nation's Hispanic population continuing to grow rapidly, to 12.5 percent of the population—35.3 million persons—up from 9 percent a decade earlier. If Hispanics were represented proportionally in Congress they would hold sixty-seven seats. Hispanic voter turnouts traditionally have fallen well below the national average, which group activists attribute to poverty, lack of education, language barriers, alienation resulting from discrimination, and large numbers of young people.

As of January 2009, a total of fifty-one Hispanics had served in Congress—two in the Senate, three in both the Senate and House, and forty-six in the House. Several other Hispanics represented territories as nonvoting delegates or resident commissioners. The 111th Congress included Pedro Pierluisi, the resident commissioner of Puerto Rico.

The growth of Hispanic representation in the House was in large part the result of judicial interpretations of the Voting Rights Act requiring that minorities be given maximum opportunity to elect members of their own group to Congress. After the 1990 census, congressional district maps in states with significant Hispanic populations were redrawn with the aim of sending more Hispanics to Congress, a goal accomplished in the 1992 elections. Before the 1992 elections, there were only thirteen Hispanic members of Congress.

In 2004 two Hispanics won election to the Senate: Republican Mel Martinez of Florida and Democrat Ken Salazar of Colorado. Salazar succeeded Republican Ben Nighthorse Campbell, who had been the only Native American in the Senate. Salazar's brother, John Salazar, D-Colo., also began serving in the House in 2005, making the brothers one of three pairs serving in Congress. Ken Salazar resigned in 2009 to become President Barack Obama's secretary of the interior.

A second Hispanic pair of brothers were Republicans Lincoln Diaz-Balart and Mario Diaz-Balart, both of Florida. Two other Hispanic siblings, Linda Sanchez and Loretta Sanchez, both Democrats from California, made history in 2003 when they became the first sisters ever to serve in Congress. Prior to 2004, no Hispanic Senate candidates had been elected since 1970 when Joseph Montoya won his second and last term. Dennis Chavez, his fellow Democrat from New Mexico, was the first Hispanic to serve in the Senate (1935–1962).

Rep. Romualdo Pacheco, R-Calif., was the only Hispanic to serve in Congress during the nineteenth century.



Table 20-4 Hispanics in Congress, 1947–2009

Congress	Senate	House
80th (1947–1949)	1	1
81st (1949–1951)	1	1
82nd (1951–1953)	1	1
83rd (1953–1955)	1	1
84th (1955–1957)	1	1
85th (1957–1959)	2	0
86th (1959–1961)	2	0
87th (1961–1963)	2	1
88th (1963–1965)	1	3
89th (1965–1967)	1	4
90th (1967–1969)	1	4
91st (1969–1971)	1	5
92nd (1971–1973)	1	6
93rd (1973–1975)	1	6
94th (1975–1977)	1	6
95th (1977–1979)	0	5
96th (1979–1981)	0	6
97th (1981–1983)	0	7
98th (1983–1985)	0	10
99th (1985–1987)	0	11
100th (1987–1989)	0	11
101st (1989–1991)	0	11
102nd (1991–1993)	0	11
103rd (1993–1995)	0	17
104th (1995–1997)	0	17
105th (1997–1999)	0	18
106th (1999–2001)	0	18
107th (2001–2003)	0	19
108th (2003–2005)	0	24
109th (2005–2007)	2	23
110th (2007–2009)	3	23
111th (2009–2011) <sup>1</sup>	3	24

NOTE: Totals reflect the number of members at the start of each Congress and exclude nonvoting delegates.

1. Democrat Ken Salazar of Colorado, a member of the Senate when the 111th Congress convened, resigned on Jan. 21, 2009, to become secretary of the Interior. His replacement, appointed by the Colorado governor, was not Hispanic.

Mexican-born, with an English stepfather and an English education, Pacheco helped to bridge the cultural gap between the Spanish-speaking settlers of California and the newly arrived Americans. After California was taken from Mexico and given statehood, Pacheco moved upward in a succession of political offices to the governorship in 1875, filling out the term of his predecessor, who resigned to become a U.S. senator.

The next year Pacheco ran for Congress and was certified the victor in a disputed election and took his seat early in 1877. But the House subsequently decided that his opponent was the rightful winner. Pacheco returned home and ran again—successfully—twice more. After leaving Congress he became ambassador to Honduras and then Guatemala. No other Hispanic American was elected to Congress until 1912. After that, only in 1927–1931 and 1941–1943 was Congress without any Hispanic American members.

## TURNOVER IN MEMBERSHIP

Congress experienced high turnover rates in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, principally in the House. The Senate experienced more stability because its members were elected for six-year terms and because state legislatures tended to send the same men to the Senate time after time. The Senate's turnover rate began to increase only after the popular election of senators was instituted by the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913. In the middle decades of the twentieth century, congressional turnover held steady at a relatively low rate. For a quarter-century after World War II each Congress had an average of about seventy-eight new members. An increase began in the 1970s; more than one hundred new members entered Congress in 1975. Turnover remained fairly high through the early 1980s, and then came a spell of strong incumbency and relatively low turnover that lasted through the 1990 election.

The 1988 election brought only thirty-three new faces to the House and ten to the Senate, the smallest turnover in history, both numerically and as a share (8 percent) of total membership. Another small turnover followed in 1990; the combined turnover for both chambers, including retirement, amounted to just 10 percent. The 1990 Senate incumbent reelection rate of 96.9 percent was the highest since direct elections began in 1914.

Several factors contributed to the turnover rates in the 1970s and early 1980s. The elections of 1972 and 1974 were affected by redistricting that followed the 1970 census; many House veterans retired rather than face strong new opposition. Those two elections also were the first in which eighteen-year-olds could vote. Probably the chief reason for change in 1974 was the Watergate scandal, which put an end to the Nixon administration and badly damaged the Republican Party. Democrats gained forty-three seats in the House that year, and the following January seventy-five of the ninety-two freshman representatives in the Ninety-fourth Congress were Democrats.

Most of those Democrats managed to hold their seats in the 1976 elections. The upheavals in that year's voting were in Senate races. Eighteen new senators took their oath of office in January 1977, marking the Senate's largest turnover since 1959.

An even larger Senate turnover came in the 1978 elections. It resulted in a 1979 freshman class of twenty senators, the biggest since the twenty-three member class of 1947. In 1978 ten incumbent senators retired, more than in any year since World War II. Three other incumbents were beaten in primaries, the most in a decade. Seven more were defeated for reelection, the second-highest number in twenty years. In the House a record fifty-eight seats were opened by retirement, death, primary defeat, and other causes. Moreover, nineteen incumbents fell in the general election, giving the

*Sen. Ken Salazar, D-Colo., left, and his brother, Rep. John Salazar, D-Colo., together with their nephew Elliott Salazar Jr., talk to reporters outside the family farm near Manassa, Colorado, after both defeated prominent Republican opponents in highly contested races in 2004. Their victories underscore the growing importance of the Hispanic vote.*



House seventy-seven freshmen when the Ninety-sixth Congress opened in January 1979.

In 1980, when Republican Ronald Reagan won the White House, the GOP took control of the Senate for the first time since 1957, ending the longest one-party dominance in that body in its history. They also netted thirty-three House seats, the biggest Republican gain since 1966. But the Democrats made a comeback in the 1982 midterm elections: of the eighty-one new representatives, fifty-seven were Democrats. Republicans lost twenty-six seats in the House, half of them held by freshmen.

As in the early 1970s, redistricting was an important factor in the 1982 election. The 1980 census shifted seventeen seats from the Northeast and Midwest to the Sun Belt states of the South and West. Democrats took ten of these seats despite the Sun Belt's propensity to vote for Republican presidential candidates.

In 1984, a presidential election year, Republicans gained fourteen House seats and Democrats two Senate seats in an election that resulted in little turnover. Forty-three new representatives and seven new senators entered the Ninety-ninth Congress. On only four previous occasions since 1914 had there been fewer than ten Senate newcomers. In 1986 Democrats regained control of the Senate, electing eleven of the thirteen freshmen senators.

The 1986 House elections were extraordinarily good for incumbents of both parties. Only six House members lost in the general election; two others had been defeated in the primaries. But enough seats were open from retirement and death to yield a freshman House class of fifty members—twenty-three Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats.

In 1988 George H. W. Bush became the first Republican in sixty years to hold the White House for his party for a third consecutive term. But he also became the first candidate since John F. Kennedy in 1960 to win the presidential election while his party lost seats (three) in the House. Again in 1990, for the third straight election, Democrats gained House seats (nine). That feat had not been accomplished since the string of Democratic victories in 1954, 1956, and 1958.

In the presidential election year of 1992, voters opted to give the Democrats a chance to run both Congress and the White House by electing Democrat Bill Clinton, the former governor of Arkansas, as president. Clinton was elected with only 43 percent of the popular vote over George H. W. Bush and independent candidate H. Ross Perot. Not since Democrat Jimmy Carter had relinquished the White House to Republican Reagan in 1981 had Congress been controlled by the president's party.

Heading into the 1992 campaign, there was grumbling that the American political system had lost its capacity for renewal—low turnover in the 1980s fostered a perception of Congress as an incumbency club, fueled by special interest cash that nearly always defeated any challengers. But 1992 redistricting as a result of the 1990 census dramatically reshaped many districts, prodding some members into retirement and forcing others to run in unfamiliar constituencies. Reports of lax management and overdrawn checks at the House Bank also contributed to a high congressional turnover.

All this tumult resulted in 110 new members entering the House in January 1993, an influx of freshmen exceeding

## LIMITING TERMS

A push for term limits for elected officials became popular in the early 1990s at a time of considerable public dissatisfaction with the federal and some state governments. Both the House and Senate, however, failed to pass a constitutional amendment limiting the terms of members of Congress. By the early twenty-first century, much of the initial support for term limits at the national level had faded, although states and many localities continued to impose limits on offices from governors to mayors to city councils.

In fact, many members who once campaigned on term limits had their enthusiasm cool for the idea once in office. Former Rep. George Nethercutt (R-Wash.), who had toppled Speaker Tom Foley (D-Wash.) in 1994 while promising to limit his own service to three terms, reneged on his term-limits pledge in 2000, saying, “I’ve changed my mind.” He continued: “I made a mistake when I chose to set a limit on my service. The work I’ve done will not be finished by the end of this term.” He easily won election to two more terms despite criticism from his former allies in the term limits movement. Nethercutt’s success was hardly unique: through the 2008 elections, no incumbent who backed off a term limit pledge was defeated for reelection on the basis of that issue. Others kept their word but quickly sought other offices. Rep. Tom Coburn, R-Okla., and Bob Schaffer, R-Colo., retired from the House, but later sought Senate seats. Coburn won and Schaffer lost, both in 2004.

The term limits movement was kicked off in 1990 when Colorado became the first state to seek to limit the number of terms that members of Congress could serve. A referendum approved by more than two-thirds of Colorado voters limited House members to six two-year terms and senators to two six-year terms. The measure also set term limits on state legislators and statewide elected offices.

By 1995 backers of term limits had won ballot initiatives or passed laws in at least twenty-three states. In 1995 the Supreme Court ruled in *U.S. Term Limits v. Thornton* and *Bryant v. Hill* that under the U.S. Constitution states could not impose limits on congressional terms. These rulings left term limits supporters only one solution: amending the Constitution. But constitutional amendments are difficult to pass: they must receive a two-thirds majority vote from both chambers of Congress and then be ratified by three-fourths (thirty-eight) of the states.

Term limits supporters argued that mandatory retirement after twelve years was necessary to bring new people and viewpoints into Congress, to reduce the constant pressure to get reelected, and to control federal spending, which they said resulted from career politicians getting too close to special interest groups seeking federal funds. Opponents countered that term limits would strip Congress of experienced legislators, diminish the political power of less-populated states that were helped by their members gaining seniority, and would merely speed up, not solve, the problem of legislators getting too friendly with special interest

groups. Depriving voters of the right to vote for an incumbent would be undemocratic, opponents added.

In the House the term limits constitutional amendment ran into trouble from the start. The House Judiciary Committee agreed on February 28, 1995, to send its version of the measure to the floor without recommendation. Committee Chairman Henry J. Hyde, R-Ill., staunchly opposed term limits, calling the concept “a terrible mistake, a kick in the stomach of democracy.” He even filed a brief outlining his opposition when the Supreme Court took up the issue in its 1994–1995 term. Hyde, elected in 1974, retired at the beginning of 2007.

On March 29, the House rejected a term limits constitutional amendment that proposed a twelve-year lifetime limit on members of each chamber. The 227–204 vote fell 61 votes short of a two-thirds majority. Forty Republicans voted against the measure, and thirty of the forty who opposed it chaired a committee or subcommittee.

In the Senate, a term limits constitutional amendment limiting senators to two six-year terms and representatives to six two-year terms stalled on the Senate floor in April 1996. A vote to shut off debate on the measure failed, 58–42, two short of the 60 votes needed. All fifty-three Senate Republicans voted for cloture, even though some opposed limiting congressional terms, leaving the Democrats to take the heat for blocking the Senate from moving to an up-or-down vote.

Term limits supporters again tried to pass a constitutional amendment through the House in 1997. In February members voted on eleven versions of the term limits amendment based on different initiatives begun in nine states. The underlying broad measure—restricting House members to six years and senators to twelve—received a simple majority of 217–211. The tally was 69 votes short of the necessary two-thirds majority needed for passage. The House then considered ten proposals beyond the underlying measure. Some would have made the limits retroactive, giving the states the authority to adopt stricter limits, or restricted House members to six or eight years. All were soundly defeated.

Another indication that the term limits movement had run out of steam came at the beginning of the 111th Congress in 2009 when House Democrats repealed a rule that limited chairing a committee to only six years. The limit was imposed by Republicans when they came into power in 1995. The GOP maintained the rule while they controlled the chamber until 2007, and Democrats, having won back the majority that year, maintained it for the 110th Congress before repealing it at the beginning of the 111th Congress.

The movement at the state and local level remained more viable at the beginning of 2009. Fifteen states limited the terms of state legislators, and limits for city and county officials were found in many states.

anything Washington had seen in more than forty years. In the postwar era, only one House freshman class was larger—the 118 newcomers to the 81st Congress in 1949. No other freshman class had so many women (twenty-five) and minorities, including sixteen African Americans, eight Hispanics, and one Korean American.

The Senate freshman class of the 103rd Congress was the largest since 1981, with nine men and five women,

including the chamber’s first black woman (Democrat Carol Moseley Braun of Illinois) and its first Native American (Democrat Ben Nighthorse Campbell of Colorado) since Charles Curtis, a Republican from Kansas who stepped down in 1929 to become vice president under Herbert Hoover.

The midterm elections of 1994 brought even more upheaval as the Republicans gained control of both the

House and Senate for the first time since 1955. The Democratic loss was truly national in scope. Republicans won 37 million votes in 1994—nearly 9 million more than the party had won in the 1990 midterm elections. It was the first time since 1946 that Republican House candidates received a majority (52.3 percent) of the total House vote. Democrats in 1994 drew almost one million fewer votes than in 1990, continuing a general downward slide in their congressional voting strength that had begun in the mid-1980s.

The GOP tide of 1994 was caused by large surges in voter support for the Republicans and voter apathy for the Democrats. Although Clinton had some successes during his first two years in office, most notably deficit reduction and the North American Free Trade Agreement, his failure in getting Congress to agree to comprehensive health care reform seemed to stall his administration's programs. In addition, Republican candidates reaped the gains they had anticipated from redistricting after the 1990 census.

Money also made the difference for some Republican challengers. According to the Federal Election Commission, Republican candidates had an easier time raising money from political action committees and other sources than in previous years. Conservative groups—from the National Rifle Association to term limit advocates—played active roles in several congressional races. Several GOP freshmen were elected with the prominent support of conservative Christian activists.

Overall, Republicans gained fifty-two House seats in the 1994 elections, increasing their number from 178 to 230. They also swept the Senate, capturing all nine open seats and ousting two Democratic incumbents, thereby gaining control by a margin of 52–48 seats. Adding insult to injury, the day after the general election, Sen. Richard C. Shelby, D-Ala., announced that he was switching parties. The incoming Senate freshman class had eleven Republicans and no Democrats. Since 1914, when the popular election of senators began, there had never been an all-Republican Senate freshman class.

At the start of the 104th Congress, Georgia representative Newt Gingrich became the first Republican Speaker of the House from the South. His ascendancy accompanied the long-anticipated realignment of the South away from Democratic dominance to a Republican majority. For the first time since the end of Reconstruction in the 1870s, Republicans won a majority of southern congressional districts.

In the 1996 elections, voters for the first time reelected a Democratic president while entrusting the House and the Senate to the Republican Party. Clinton, who was almost written off after the disastrous 1994 midterm elections, scored a political comeback by winning handily in November 1996. The Republicans also won their first back-to-back

majority in the House since the 1920s. The Democrats managed, however, to cut into the GOP's numbers. Democrats gained a net of nine seats, leaving a party breakdown in the House of 227 Republicans and 207 Democrats, with Bernard Sanders of Vermont as the lone Independent.

In the Senate, the Republicans built on their gains in the 1994 election. For the 105th Congress, the GOP had a solid 55–45 majority over the Democrats. That was the Republicans' highest total in the Senate following any election since 1928.

By 1998 the turnover in the House and Senate seemed to have settled down. All but seven of the 401 House members seeking reelection were returned to office. The Democrats also regrouped in 1998—Clinton's second midterm election—and managed to close the partisan gap even further in the House. The Democrats picked up five House seats, giving the 106th Congress 223 Republicans, 211 Democrats, and one Independent. This twelve-seat majority was the slimmest majority in the House since 1955.

The Senate's partisan breakdown remained the same in 1999 with fifty-five Republicans and forty-five Democrats. Just three of the thirty-four senators up for reelection in 1998 were defeated. Eight Senate freshmen joined the 106th Congress—four Democrats and four Republicans.

The pattern continued in the 2000 elections. Although the GOP maintained control in both chambers, its margin was reduced to nine votes in the House. In the Senate, an exact tie resulted: fifty Democrats and fifty Republicans. However, the Republicans retained control because their party won back the White House, which allowed Richard B. Cheney, the new vice president and presiding Senate officer, to vote to break a tie. This rare arrangement was short-lived, however, as moderate Republican James Jeffords of Vermont left the GOP to become an Independent in June 2001, giving majority control of the Senate to the Democrats for the first time since 1994.

The Republicans regained control of both houses in the 2002 elections. For only the third time in a century, and the first time since 1934, the party in control of the White House won seats in a midterm election. The GOP regained the Senate by winning two seats and expanded its majority in the House by picking up six seats. Only sixteen of the 398 incumbents seeking reelection to the House were defeated, giving House incumbents a success rate of 96 percent. Incumbents in the Senate had a 85.7 percent success rate, as four incumbents out of the twenty-eight seeking reelection lost.

Republicans continued their success in the 2004 elections. President George W. Bush won reelection, while congressional Republicans established solid majorities of 55–45 in the Senate and 232–202 in the House (the sole House independent caucused with the Democrats, effectively giving them 203 seats). However, Republicans faced



growing public unease, especially over the costly war in Iraq. The party became increasingly divided, with Congress opposing top Bush initiatives such as his plan to overhaul Social Security. Many voters also lost confidence in the administration when it failed to respond quickly to the devastation Hurricane Katrina inflicted on New Orleans and nearby areas in 2005.

In 2006 the Democrats took back both chambers of Congress, picking up thirty seats in the House and six in the Senate. It was the best showing by Democrats since the 1974 elections, held shortly after the Watergate scandal that drove President Richard Nixon from office, and the first time ever that Republicans failed to pick up a single Democratic seat. Democrats won by tightening their grip in California and in the Northeast, where they picked up both congressional seats in the traditionally Republican state of New Hampshire, as well as seats in Connecticut and New York. They also made inroads in other regions, especially industrial states such as Indiana and Pennsylvania.

The Democrats' triumph was especially impressive in the Senate, where they won nearly every close race and ousted six GOP incumbents. Ominously for Republicans, the Democratic victories took place in several conservative-leaning states, including Virginia, Ohio, and Montana. These victories foreshadowed the presidential race two years later, when these and other states that had been friendly turf for Republicans became closely contested battlegrounds.

In 2008, with the liberal base energized over the presidential candidacy of Barack Obama, Democrats padded their majorities by adding twenty-four House seats and eight Senate seats. This gave them majorities of 257–178 in the House and, with the support of two independents, 59–41 in the Senate. The Democratic triumphs were especially impressive in New England, where they held every House seat, and in southern states such as Virginia and North Carolina, where an influx of northern residents helped provide winning margins to moderate Democratic Senate candidates. Democrats also ran strongly in several Western states such as Colorado and New Mexico, where they picked up both House and Senate seats. With Obama winning the presidential race, Democrats controlled the White House and both chambers of Congress for the first time since 1994.

Nevertheless, incumbents in 2008 won reelection at a high rate. In the House 95 percent seeking reelection won; in the Senate 83 percent won after five of thirty incumbents were defeated. The 111th Congress began with nine new senators and fifty-five new representatives. With several appointments following resignations of senators who joined Obama's cabinet, plus Obama and his running mate Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr., of Delaware, the 111th Congress got underway with fourteen new senators.

Table 20-5 Longest Service in Congress

Member	Years of service	Total years <sup>1</sup>
Carl T. Hayden, D-Ariz.	1912–1927(H), 1927–1969(S)	57
Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va.	1953–1959(H), 1959– (S)	56 <sup>2</sup>
John D. Dingell, D-Mich.	1955– (H)	53 <sup>2</sup>
Jamie L. Whitten, D-Miss.	1941–1995(H)	53
Carl Vinson, D-Ga.	1914–1965(H)	50
Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y.	1923–1973(H)	50
Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii	1959–1963(H), 1963– (S)	50
Sam Rayburn, D-Texas	1913–1961(H)	49
Strom Thurmond, R-S.C.	1955–1956(S), 1957–2003(S)	48
Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass.	1962–2009(S)	47
Wright Patman, D-Texas	1929–1976(H)	47
Joseph G. Cannon, R-Ill.	1873–1891(H), 1893–1913(H), 1915–1923(H)	46
Adolph J. Sabath, D-Ill.	1907–1952(H)	46
Lister Hill, D-Ala.	1923–1938(H), 1938–1969(S)	45
John Conyers Jr., D-Mich.	1965– (H)	44
George H. Mahon, D-Texas.	1935–1979(H)	44
Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash.	1937–1944(H), 1944–1981(S)	44
Justin S. Morrill, R-Vt.	1855–1867(H), 1867–1898(S)	44
Melvin Price, D-Ill.	1945–1988(H)	44
William B. Allison, R-Iowa	1863–1871(H), 1873–1908(S)	43
Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash.	1941–1953(H), 1953–1983(S)	43
John C. Stennis, D-Miss.	1947–1989(S)	41

NOTE: H = House; S = Senate.

1. Service record as of August 2009. Totals are rounded to nearest year of service. Differences in days or months of service determine rankings of members with the same total of years.

2. Byrd was reelected in 2006. Dingell began service in Dec. 13, 1955 and was reelected in 2008. On Feb. 10, 2009, Dingell passed Whitten to become the longest serving member of the House.

SOURCES: Congressional Research Service; Senate Historical Office; Office of the House Clerk.

## SHIFTS BETWEEN CHAMBERS

From the early days of Congress, members have sometimes shifted from one chamber to the other. Far fewer former senators have gone to the House than vice versa. In the 1790s, nineteen former representatives became senators and three former senators moved to the House. The same pattern continued through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth. By the end of the twentieth century, it was common to find House members running for the Senate, but senators rarely, if ever, returned to the House. Former senators were more likely to return home to pursue a race for governor, run as their party's vice-presidential candidate, or seek the office of president.



Although both chambers are equal under the law, the Senate's six-year terms offer the officeholder greater stability. That body also has larger staffs and more generous perquisites. A senator's opportunity to make his mark are undoubtedly better in a chamber of one hundred members than in the 435-member House. The Senate's role in foreign affairs may add to its luster, and senators enjoy the prestige of statewide constituencies.

Perhaps the most notable shift from the Senate to the House was Henry Clay's journey in 1811. Giving up a Senate seat from Kentucky, he entered the House and was promptly elected Speaker, a position he used to prod the country to go to war with Britain in 1812. After five terms in the House, Clay returned to the Senate in 1823. Another prominent

transfer was that of John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts; he served in the Senate (1803–1808), as secretary of state (1817–1825), as president (1825–1829), and finally in the House (1831–1848).

Only one other former president, Andrew Johnson, returned to Congress in later years. He had served in both houses of Congress (from Tennessee) before he entered the White House. As vice president in 1865, Johnson was elevated to the presidency when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Johnson left office in 1869 a bitter man, having survived impeachment charges instigated by his Republican Party. The Tennessee legislature sent him back to the U.S. Senate in 1875, where he served the last five months of his life.

# House Elections

**T**HE AUTHORS OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION recognized that the new government needed an executive to carry out the laws and a judiciary to resolve conflicts arising from them. But it was Congress, the lawmaking body, that the Founders designed to be the heart of the new Republic. There was little question that the new Congress should be bicameral, in accordance with the practice of the English Parliament, which was followed by most of the colonial governments and ten of the thirteen states. As George Mason put it during the Constitutional Convention in 1787, the minds of Americans were settled on two points: “an attachment to republican government [and] an attachment to more than one branch in the Legislature.”

But little agreement existed over how the members of each of the chambers should be chosen. The nationalists insisted that the new government rest on the consent of the people rather than the state legislatures, so they held it essential that at least “the first branch,” or House, be elected popularly. The government “ought to possess . . . the mind or sense of the people at large,” said one of the Framers, James Wilson of Pennsylvania. Those who were suspicious of a national government preferred to have House members be elected by the state legislatures. “The people immediately should have as little to do” with electing the government as possible, said Roger Sherman, because “they want information and are constantly liable to be misled.” Election by the legislatures was twice defeated, however, and popular election for the House agreed to with only one state dissenting.

There was little support for the view that the people also should elect the Senate. Nor did the delegates to the Constitutional Convention think that the House should choose members of the Senate from among persons nominated by the state legislatures. Election of the Senate by the state legislatures was agreed to with only two states dissenting.

By tradition, the Senate is sometimes referred to as the “upper body” of Congress, and the House as the “lower body.” But those terms were not used in the Constitution, and in fact the two chambers are equal in stature and legislative power. Members of the House, indeed, often take

offense when their chamber is referred to as the lower body. No bill can become law unless it is passed by both chambers in identical form and signed by the president (or passed over a presidential veto).

Even through representatives naturally resent having the House called the “lower body,” from the earliest days of the Republic, the House has been generally regarded as less prestigious than the Senate. Indeed, the French scholar Alexis de Tocqueville wrote in the 1830s of being struck by “the vulgar demeanor” of the House as compared with the Senate.

Although a seat in the Senate continues to be held in greater esteem today, both chambers have been battered in public opinion polls over the years. (See box, *Congressional Characteristics and Public Opinion*, p. 924.)

## THE PEOPLE’S BRANCH

The House of Representatives was to be the branch of government closest to the people. The members would be popularly elected; the terms of office would be two years so the representatives would not lose touch with their home districts; and the House would be the larger branch, with members having relatively small constituencies.

The lower houses of the state legislatures served as models for the U.S. House. All the states had at least one chamber elected by popular vote. Ten states had two-house legislatures; Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Vermont had popularly elected unicameral legislatures.

Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution set few requirements for election to the House: a representative had to be at least twenty-five years of age, have been a U.S. citizen for seven years, and be an inhabitant of the state from which elected. (See “*Constitutional Provisions and Amendments on Elections*,” p. 1735, in *Reference Materials*.)

The Constitution left the qualification of voters to the states, with one overriding principle: the qualifications could be no more restrictive than for the larger branch of each of the states’ own legislatures. At first, most states had some kind of property requirement for voting.

## CONGRESSIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PUBLIC OPINION

From the early days of the Republic until the present, the American public has criticized the abilities, ethical standards, and performance of members of Congress. Through the years the House has received more criticism than the Senate, perhaps because senators were not elected by popular vote until 1914.

An early but still familiar critique of Congress was written in the 1830s by Alexis de Tocqueville, the French aristocrat, scholar, and astute observer of America. After he had seen both chambers in session, Tocqueville wrote the following in his famous book of observations, *Democracy in America*:

On entering the House of Representatives at Washington, one is struck by the vulgar demeanor of that great assembly. Often there is not a distinguished man in the whole number. Its members are almost all obscure individuals, whose names bring no associations to mind. They are mostly village lawyers, men in trade, or even persons belonging to the lower classes of society. In a country in which education is very general, it is said that the representatives of the people do not always know how to write correctly.

At a few yards' distance is the door of the Senate, which contains within a small space a large proportion of the celebrated men of America. Scarcely an individual is to be seen in it who has not had an active and illustrious career: the Senate is composed of eloquent advocates, distinguished generals, wise magistrates, and statesmen of note, whose arguments would do honor to the most remarkable parliamentary debates of Europe.

### PROFILE OF "AVERAGE" MEMBER

A more modern—and charitable—description of the “average” member of Congress was presented in a popular textbook of the 1960s, *American Democracy*:

He is a little over 50, has served in Congress for a number of years, and has had previous political experience before coming to Congress, such as membership in his state legislature. He has a college degree, is a lawyer by profession, a war veteran, and, before coming to Congress, was a well-known and popular member of the community. He has been reasonably successful in business or the practice of law, although not so successful that he is sacrificing a huge income in giving up his private occupation for a public job. Congress is clearly not an accurate cross section of the American people but neither is it a community of intellectuals and technicians.

This description was accurate at the time, even to the exclusive use of “he.” By 2009, however, the average member of Congress was harder to describe. Although most members of Congress were still men, about 17 percent (a record

high) were women. The average age has also crept up, reaching a high of about fifty-eight in 2009. While the majority of members were white, about 14 percent were minorities. Although Protestants remained in the majority, Roman Catholics composed the single largest religious denomination at 29 percent.

The legal profession had been dominant among members of Congress for most of its history, although most other occupations—including business, banking, public service, education, journalism, farming, law enforcement, and medicine—had been represented. It was not until 1997 that one of the chambers—the House—had more members from a business or banking background than from the law. By the beginning of the 111th Congress in 2009, according to an analysis by the Congressional Research Service, the House had 182 members who claimed a public service background, 175 with a business background, and 152 with a legal background. In the Senate, a bare majority (fifty-one members) still cited a background in law, while thirty-three cited public service and twenty-seven cited business. The principal occupational groups that continued to be underrepresented were the clergy, scientists, and blue-collar workers.

### PUBLIC OPINION

Members' professional backgrounds notwithstanding, the American public shows little esteem for Congress as a whole. In Gallup polls taken from 1974 through 2005, it was rare for even half of the country to approve of Congress's performance. Its highest rating came in October 2001, when a Gallup poll found that 84 percent of Americans approved of the way Congress was doing its job in the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks. The lowest rating, 14 percent, came in July 2008, at a time of high public concern about the direction of the country. Earlier, an unusually low rating came during an ethics scandal that erupted after revelations that hundreds of sitting and former House members had routinely overdrawn their accounts at the House bank. That March 1992 poll found Congress with only an 18 percent job approval rating—and a 78 percent disapproval rating.

However, while the American public often looks with a critical eye on Congress as a whole, individual voters take a kinder view of their own representatives. Indeed, since the end of World War II, House incumbent reelection rates have generally exceeded 90 percent. In 2004, 98 percent of incumbents were returned to office, a number that dropped in 2008 to 95 percent.

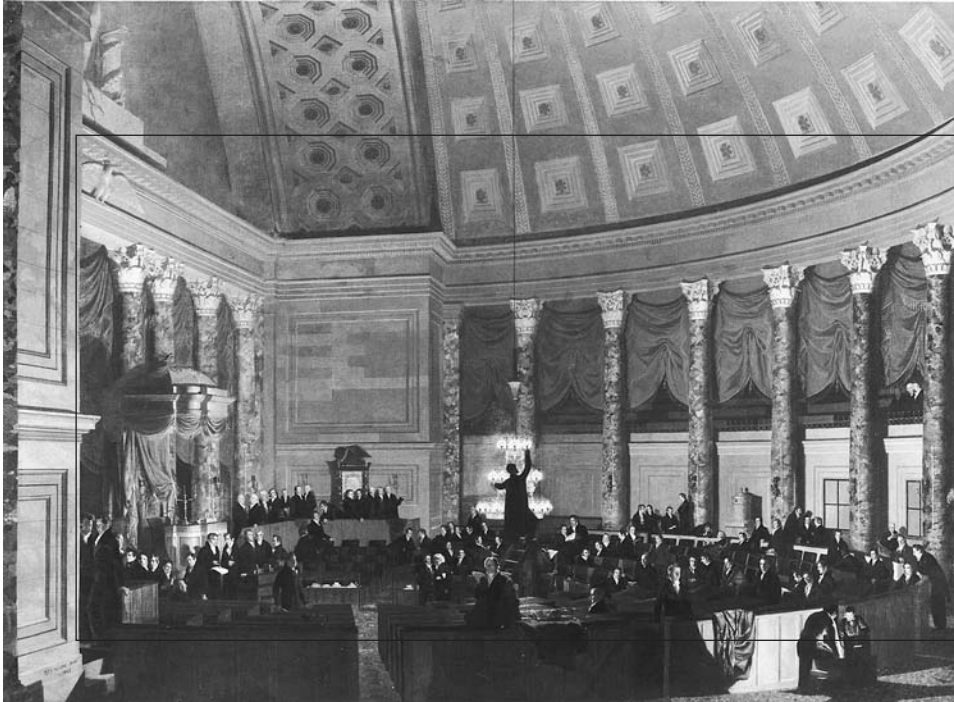
Five states required ownership of real estate, five mandated either real estate or other property, and three required personal wealth or payment of public taxes. But the democratic trend of the early nineteenth century swept away most property qualifications, producing practically universal white male suffrage by the 1830s.

Over the years several changes in the Constitution also broadened the franchise. The Fifteenth Amendment (1870) extended the franchise to newly freed slaves; the Nineteenth Amendment (1920) granted the right of suffrage to women; the Twenty-third Amendment (1961) extended the presidential vote to the District of Columbia;

the Twenty-fourth Amendment (1964) abolished the poll tax; and the Twenty-sixth Amendment (1971) lowered the voting age from twenty-one to eighteen. In 1965 Congress passed the Voting Rights Act to remove barriers several states and localities had erected to keep blacks and other minorities from voting.

### Two-Year Term

Many delegates to the Constitutional Convention preferred annual elections for the House, believing that the body should reflect the wishes of the people as closely as possible. James Madison, however, argued for a three-year term, to



*The great chandelier is lighted as night falls in the old House chamber in this scene painted by Samuel F. B. Morse in the early 1820s. The House did not move into the chamber it occupies today until 1867.*

allow representatives to gain knowledge and experience in national affairs as well as the affairs of their localities. The delegates compromised on two-year terms.

The two-year term has not been universally popular. From time to time proposals have been made to extend the term to four years. The movement to extend the House term to four years last gained momentum after President Lyndon B. Johnson urged the extension in his 1966 State of the Union address. His proposal received more applause than any other part of his speech.

However, the proposed amendment never emerged from committee. Opponents criticized the proposal's provision that the four-year term coincide with the presidential term. This would create a House of "coattail riders," critics said, and end the minority party's traditional gains in non-presidential election years. This fear of diminishing the independence of the House appeared to be the principal factor that killed the proposal. (See "Election Results, Congress and the Presidency, 1860–2008" p. 1748, in *Reference Materials*.)

### Size of the House

The size of the original House was written into Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution, along with directions to apportion the House according to population after the first census in 1790. Until the first census and apportionment, the thirteen states were to have the following numbers of representatives: Connecticut, five; Delaware, one; Georgia, three; Maryland, six; Massachusetts, eight; New Hampshire, three; New Jersey, four; New York, six; North Carolina, five;

Pennsylvania, eight; Rhode Island, one; South Carolina, five; Virginia, ten. This apportionment of seats—sixty-five in all—thus mandated by the Constitution remained in effect during the first and second Congresses (1789–1793). (Seats allotted to North Carolina and Rhode Island were not filled until 1790, after those states had ratified the Constitution.)

By act of Congress on April 14, 1792, an apportionment measure provided for a ratio of one member for every 33,000 inhabitants and fixed the exact number of representatives to which each state was entitled. Congress enacted a new apportionment measure, including the mathematical formula to be used, every ten years (except 1920) until a permanent law became effective in 1929.

In 1911 Congress set the maximum size of the House at 435 members, where it has remained since the 1912 election (with the exception of a brief period after Alaska and Hawaii became states, when the number temporarily increased to 437). (See Chapter 22, *Reapportionment and Redistricting*.) National population figures from the 2000 census showed that, on average, each House member represented about 647,000 persons.

### Majority Elections

Five New England states at one time or another had a requirement for majority victory in congressional elections. The requirement provided that, to win a seat in the U.S. House, a candidate had to achieve more than 50 percent of the popular vote. If no candidate gained such a majority, new elections were held until one contender succeeded.



The provision was last invoked in Maine in 1844, in New Hampshire in 1845, in Vermont in 1866, in Massachusetts in 1848, and in Rhode Island in 1892. Sometimes, multiple elections were necessary because none of the candidates could achieve the required majority. In the Fourth District of Massachusetts in 1848–1849, for example, twelve successive elections were held to try to choose a representative. None of them was successful, and the district remained unrepresented in the House during the Thirty-first Congress (1849–1851).

In recent years, Georgia and Louisiana required a majority vote to claim victory, a standard that was in use in 2008 when a House member in Louisiana and a senator in Georgia—both incumbents—had to participate in runoffs after the November ballots were counted. The representative lost; the senator won.

### Multimember Districts

In the early days of the House, several states had districts that elected more than one representative. For example, in 1824 Maryland's Fifth District chose two representatives, while the remaining seven districts chose one each. In Pennsylvania two districts (the Fourth and Ninth) elected three representatives each, and four districts (the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth) chose two representatives each.

As late as 1838, New York still had as many as five multimember districts—one (the Third) electing four members and four (the Eighth, Seventeenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third) choosing two each. But the practice ended in 1842 when Congress enacted a law that “no one district may elect more than one Representative.” The provision was a part of the reapportionment legislation following the census of 1840.

In the modern House, seven states, because of their relatively low populations, send only one member to the House. After congressional redistricting in 2000, these states were Alaska, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming.

### Elections in Odd-Numbered Years

Another practice that faded out over the years was the holding of general elections for the House in odd-numbered years. Before ratification of the Twentieth (“Lame-Duck”) Amendment in 1933, regular sessions of Congress began in December of odd-numbered years. Because there was such a long period between elections in November of even-numbered years and the beginning of the congressional session, some states moved congressional elections to odd-numbered years. For example, in 1841 the following states held general elections for representative for the Twenty-seventh Congress, convening that year: Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The practice continued until late in the century. In 1875 four states still chose their representatives in regular odd-year elections: California, Connecticut, Mississippi, and New Hampshire. But by 1880 all members of the House were being chosen in even-numbered years (except for special elections to fill vacancies). One major problem encountered by states choosing their representatives in odd-numbered years was the possibility of a special session of the new Congress being called before the states' elections were held. Depending on the date of the election, a state could be unrepresented in the House. For example, California elected its U.S. House delegation to the Fortieth Congress (1867–1869) on September 4, 1867, in plenty of time for the first regular session scheduled for December 2. But the Congress already had met in two special sessions—March 4 to March 20 and July 3 to July 20—without any representation from California.

### Southern Anomalies

Many of the anomalies in elections of U.S. representatives occurred in the South. That region's experience with slavery, Civil War, Reconstruction, and racial antagonisms created special problems for the regular electoral process.

Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution contained a formula for counting slaves for apportionment purposes: every five slaves would be counted as three persons. Thus, the total population of a state to be used in determining its congressional representation would be the free population plus three-fifths of the slave population.

After the Civil War and the emancipation of the slaves, blacks were fully counted for the purposes of apportionment. The Fourteenth Amendment required that apportionment be based on “the whole number of persons in each State.” On this basis, several Southern states tried to claim immediate additional representation on readmission to the Union. Tennessee, for example, chose an extra U.S. representative, electing him at large in 1868, and claimed that inasmuch as its slaves were now free the state had added to its apportionment population a sufficient number to give it nine instead of eight representatives. Virginia took similar action in 1869 and 1870; South Carolina did it in both 1868 and 1870. But the House declined to seat the additional representatives, declaring that states would have to await the regular reapportionment following the 1870 census for any changes in their representation.

Part of the Fourteenth Amendment affected—or was intended to affect—Southern representation in the House. The second paragraph of the amendment states, “[W]hen the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one



years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation [in the U.S. House] shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.”

Designed as a club to force the South to accept black voting participation, the provision was incorporated in the reapportionment legislation of 1872. According to the legislation, the number of representatives from any state interfering with the exercise of the right to vote was to be reduced in proportion to the number of inhabitants of voting age whose right to go to the polls was denied or abridged.

But the provision never was put into effect because of the difficulty of determining the exact number of persons whose right to vote was being abridged and also because of the decline of Northern enthusiasm for forcing Reconstruction policies on the South.

As an alternative to invoking the difficult Fourteenth Amendment provision, Congress often considered election challenges filed against members from the South. When Republicans were in control of the House, several Democrats from the former Confederate states found themselves unseated, often on charges that black voting rights were abused in their districts.

During the Forty-seventh Congress (1881–1883), five Democrats from former Confederate states were unseated; in the Fifty-first Congress (1889–1891), six; and in the Fifty-fourth Congress (1895–1897), seven.

## SPECIAL ELECTIONS

When a vacancy occurs in the House, the usual procedure is for the governor of the affected state to call a special election. Such elections may be held at any time throughout the year, and there are usually several during each two-year Congress.

At times there are delays in the calling of special elections. One of the longest periods in modern times when a congressional district went unrepresented occurred after the death of Rep. James G. Polk, D-Ohio (1931–1941, 1949–1959), on April 28, 1959. An election to replace him did not take place until November 1960, when it was held simultaneously with the general election. Because different candidates were nominated for the two races, the winner of the special election, Republican Ward M. Miller, had only two months remaining in his term.

In the days of the lame-duck sessions of Congress, elections for the remainder of a term quite often were held simultaneously with the general election, because the session following the election was an important working meeting that lasted until March 4. However, since the passage of the Twentieth Amendment and the ending of most

lame-duck sessions, elections for the remaining two months of a term have become less common. Miller, for example, never was sworn in because Congress was not in session during the period when he was waiting to serve as a representative.

Usually states are more prompt in holding special House elections than was Ohio in 1959–1960. One of the most rapid instances of succession occurred in Texas’s Tenth District in 1963. Democratic representative Homer Thornberry (1949–1963) submitted his resignation on September 26, 1963, to take effect December 20. On the strength of Thornberry’s postdated resignation, a special election was held in his district—the first election was held November 9 and the runoff on December 17. The winner, Democrat J.J. Pickle, was ready to take his seat as soon as Thornberry stepped down. He was sworn in the next day, December 21, 1963.

## DISPUTED HOUSE ELECTIONS

Occasionally the full House is called on to settle disputes over the outcome of an election.

### “Mississippi Five”

One of the most dramatic election disputes settled by the House in modern times was that of the so-called Mississippi Five in 1965. The governor of Mississippi certified the election to the House in 1964 of four Democrats and one Republican. The Democrats were Thomas G. Abernethy, William M. Colmer, Jamie L. Whitten, and John Bell Williams; the Republican was Prentiss Walker.

Their right to be seated was contested by a biracial group, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, formed originally to challenge the seating of an all-white delegation from the state to the 1964 Democratic National Convention. This group, when unsuccessful in getting its candidates on the 1964 congressional election ballot, conducted a rump election in which Annie Devine, Virginia Gray, and Fannie L. Hamer were the winners.

The three women, when they sought entrance to the House floor, were barred. However, Speaker John W. McCormack, D-Mass., asked the regular Mississippi representatives-elect to stand aside while the other members of the House were sworn in. William F. Ryan, D-N.Y., sponsor of the challenge, contended that the regular congressional election in Mississippi was invalid because African Americans had been systematically prevented from voting. A resolution to seat the regular Mississippi delegation was adopted on January 4, 1965, by a voice vote.

Later that year Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which contained strict sanctions against states that practiced discrimination against minority voters.

## INCUMBENCY

Getting elected to Congress is not easy. But getting removed from office, once there, has become increasingly uncommon. In the 2004 elections, incumbents had a reelection rate of 98 percent—the highest percentage since World War II. The rate dropped subsequently to the still high margins of 94 percent in 2006 and 95 percent in 2008. Only about a tenth of the House races in 2008 were decided by less than 10 percent of the vote. In 2006 about one in seven House races were decided by less than 10 percent of the vote.

Congressional observers put forward several explanations for the low competitiveness of House elections. One argument is that incumbents, through the redistricting process, have crafted congressional districts that favor the reelection of incumbents, using the latest computer software to draw district lines. Others focus

on the powers of incumbency. Once elected, members of the House enjoy a substantial fund-raising advantage over possible challengers. When a member builds a war chest of a million dollars or more, potential opponents often pass on the race. Consequently, the two parties place most of their attention on thirty to forty competitive races, which have determined the effective results of the elections. Still, as Republicans unwittingly demonstrated in 2006 and 2008, an unpopular party can lose seats even in districts that were previously considered safe.

SOURCE: Alan I. Abramowitz, Brad Alexander, and Matthew Gunning, "Incumbency, Redistricting, and the Decline of Competition in U.S. House Elections." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Political Science Association, New Orleans, January 2005.

### McCloskey-McIntyre Contest

The House easily dismissed two 1984 election challenges but fought for four months over a third race that an investigating panel said was the closest House contest in the twentieth century. Debate on the race took up far more time than almost any other issue the House considered in 1985.

Incumbent Frank McCloskey, a Democrat, appeared to have won reelection to his Indiana Eighth District seat by seventy-two votes. But correction of an arithmetical error (ballots in two precincts had been counted twice) gave Republican challenger Richard D. McIntyre an apparent thirty-four-vote victory. On that basis, the Indiana secretary of state certified McIntyre the winner. But when Congress convened in January 1985, the Democratic-controlled House refused to seat McIntyre, voting instead to declare the seat vacant pending an investigation of alleged irregularities in the election.

A recount completed in January showed McIntyre's lead had increased to 418 votes, after more than 4,800 ballots were thrown out for technical reasons. But a task force of the House Administration Committee, with auditors from the congressional General Accounting Office, conducted its own recount and, on a 2–1 partisan split, concluded in April that McCloskey had won by four votes. The House on May 1, 1985, approved a resolution to seat McCloskey, by a vote of 236–190, with ten Democrats joining the Republicans in voting against it. GOP members walked out of the House chamber in protest, accusing Democrats of stealing the election. Over the course of the four months Republicans had lost a series of votes to seat McIntyre, to get a new election by declaring the seat vacant, and finally to send the issue back to committee with orders to count controversial absentee ballots that the task force had decided not to count.

The Supreme Court May 28, 1985, refused to get involved in the dispute. Without a dissenting vote, it denied

Indiana permission to sue the House in the Supreme Court. Earlier in the year, a U.S. district court judge in Washington, D.C., had dismissed a suit brought by McIntyre against House Democrats and House officers, ruling that the House had the constitutional right to judge its own membership. A federal district court in Indiana had dismissed a separate suit filed by McIntyre challenging recount procedures in two of the district's counties and had ruled that the House alone was responsible for determining the validity of contested ballots.

In a 1986 rematch, McCloskey handily defeated McIntyre.

### Sanchez-Dornan Dispute

In early 1998 thirteen months of contentious debate with ethnic overtones ended when the Republican-led House refused to overturn the defeat of California Republican Robert K. Dornan by Democrat Loretta Sanchez, a Hispanic woman. Dornan charged the 1996 election in California's Forty-sixth District was stolen by the illegal votes of noncitizens, mostly Hispanics. The House rejected his claim by a 378–33 vote on February 12, 1998.

A special three-member task force had said it found evidence of 748 noncitizen votes, not enough to offset Sanchez's 984-vote victory in November 1996. Republicans said the results nonetheless showed that Dornan's challenge had not been frivolous and that the GOP was not unfairly targeting Hispanic voters. But Democrats characterized the probe as a witch hunt, charging that Republicans sought to unfairly single out and intimidate Hispanic voters. Rep. Steny H. Hoyer of Maryland, the lone Democrat on the task force, supported the dismissal but criticized the process as contrary to the Federal Contested Elections Act and "an unprecedented intrusion into the privacy of hundreds of thousands of persons who did no wrong." He said the 748 included

## FUNDING FOR COMPETITIVE RACES

Almost as soon as they are elected, most members of Congress begin the time-consuming process of raising funds for their reelection campaign. (See *Chapter 3, Campaign Finance*.) Since House rules prohibit raising funds on government property, most members travel to nearby buildings owned by the two House party committees, the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and the National Republican Congressional Committee. Members also attend numerous fund-raising events in Washington, D.C., and in their districts, soliciting checks in increments of \$2,000—the maximum amount that individuals may give to candidates each election.

While members of Congress are expected to raise funds for their reelection, party leaders also play a major role in steering funds to the most vulnerable incumbents, many of whom are new to Congress and have yet to accrue prestigious committee assignments. Party leaders encourage political action

committees (PACs) run by different corporations to steer contributions to vulnerable members. In addition, members in relatively safe seats raise funds for their campaign accounts, and then transfer some of those funds to endangered members of their party. Deciding which members should benefit from such party leadership programs is a strategic enterprise that sometimes is intended to reinforce party discipline.

In 1999 then House Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-Texas) brought new organization and strategy to such practices, designing the Retain Our Majority Program (ROMP). DeLay organized a ROMP fund-raiser that delivered about \$100,000 in contributions to each endangered incumbent. Most of these Republicans had won election with a little more than 50 percent of the vote. Many of the recipients of the program faced competitive races that were expected to cost as much as \$2 million. Democrats responded with a similar program called Frontline.

naturalized citizens and persons who may have inadvertently violated California's absentee voting law.

Dornan, an outspoken conservative who often clashed with Democrats during his eighteen years in the House, accused Sanchez and her supporters of impeding the investigation by noncooperation. Dornan's former Orange County district, once a Republican stronghold, had become a swing district through legal and illegal immigration. In the 1998 election, Sanchez kept her seat in a rematch with Dornan.

## PARTY CONTROL SHIFTS

The Republican Party dominated the House in the first three decades of the twentieth century and the Democratic Party controlled it for much of the balance until the Republicans returned to power late in the century.

The Republicans were the majority party in the House from 1901 to 1911 and 1919 to 1931, but, battered by the Depression, they lost the House to the Democrats in the November 1930 elections. Democrats briefly relinquished power in the House after losses in 1946 and again in 1952. But after the 1954 election, the Democrats held control for the next forty years. In all, they controlled the House for sixty of the seventy-four years in the period of 1931–2005. After the Republicans won the House in the 1994 elections, they held it until the Democrats took back the majority in the 2006 elections and increased their margin in 2008.

### Democratic Dominance

In the history of Democratic control of the House, 1956 was the watershed year. In that year, Republican President Dwight D. Eisenhower was reelected in a landslide, but his party failed to recapture the House. It was only the second

time that had ever happened—and the first since 1848, when Zachary Taylor was elected president while his Whig Party lost control of the House to the Democrats. Taylor won even though the Whigs were beginning to disintegrate over the slavery issue. Political writers said that the results of 1848 and 1956 were flukes caused by war heroes whose support for president crossed party lines. But American voters went on to elect a Republican president and a Democratic House five more times in the twentieth century: in 1968, 1972, 1980, 1984, and 1988.

One theory offered to explain this pattern emphasized the role of the cold war, which seemed a permanent fact of life for nearly half a century. During those years the electorate as a whole seemed more comfortable having Republican presidents handle defense and foreign policy issues, while counting on Democrats in Congress to create and sustain popular domestic programs.

### GOP Resurgence in Congress

But with the end of the cold war in 1991, national security seemed less salient as an issue, as Republican President George H.W. Bush learned in 1992. Despite broad foreign policy experience and his triumph in the Persian Gulf War, Bush lost the White House to Arkansas governor Bill Clinton. At the same time, the Democrats in Congress seemed beset by rising resentment of federal tax levels and increasing hostility toward government in general as expensive, overbearing, and inefficient.

Republicans were able to capitalize on this in the 1994 election, ending the Democrats' forty-year domination of the House and eight-year tenure in the Senate. The Democrats lost fifty-two House seats, the biggest loss by a president's party in the House since the 1946 midterm election.

*House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif., left, shakes hands with House Minority Leader John Boehner, R-Ohio, right, after being presented with the gavel before the start of the 111th Congress on January 6, 2009.*



Other records were shattered as well. The election was the first since the end of Reconstruction in the 1870s in which Republicans won a majority of the congressional districts in the South. Democratic Speaker Thomas S. Foley of Washington became the first sitting House Speaker to lose reelection since 1862.

The 1996 election, in which Clinton won another term in the White House and the GOP remained the majority in Congress, was record-producing as well. Never before had voters reelected a Democratic president and simultaneously entrusted both chambers of Congress to the GOP. Moreover, the last time the GOP had returned a majority to the House was following the 1928 election. They had won a narrow majority of House seats again in 1930, but deaths of several Republican members created vacancies that allowed the Democrats to organize the House.

Republicans held on to Congress in the 1998 and 2000 elections but just barely. With the economy healthy and the nation at peace, Clinton's popularity remained high through the 1998 midterm election despite House Republicans' preparations to impeach him on charges that included lying to a federal grand jury about his affair with a White House intern. In what was perceived as a backlash against impeachment, voters sent five more Democrats to the House, making Clinton the first president since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934 to gain House seats at midterm. Indeed, it was only the second time since the Civil War that the party not in control of the White House lost seats in a midterm election. The

embarrassing setback prompted Newt Gingrich of Georgia, who had led the GOP takeover of the House in 1994, to resign as Speaker.

In 2000 the GOP won a fourth term in the majority for the first time since 1924. But it was also the third straight election in which the Republicans lost House seats. The election resulted in a 221–212 party split, with two independents. It was the closest party split in a House election since 1952. In the Senate the split was even closer: an exact tie, 50–50. (The Senate would later swing to Democratic control as early as June 2001 when one Republican senator became an independent and caucused with the Democrats.)

In 2002 the Republicans gained six seats in the House and also retook control of the Senate. Republicans picked up a net of three seats in the House in 2004. But in 2006, amid the growing unpopularity of the war in Iraq and opposition to many of President George W. Bush's policies, the voters restored the Democrats to power in the House, giving them a 233–202 majority. Democrats won seats in every region of the country, cementing their control in the Northeast and West Coast while picking up seats in the South, Midwest, and Mountain West. Two years later, with Sen. Barack Obama winning the presidential election by a solid margin and voters increasingly concerned over the economy, the Democrats won an additional twenty-four House seats. This gave them their largest majority since the 103rd Congress in 1993–1994. It was a larger majority than the Republicans enjoyed at any time while they controlled the House from

1995 to the beginning of 2007. In 2006 Democrats also won back the Senate by picking up six seats.

The table (Results of House Elections, 1928–2008) beginning on p. 1750 in Reference Materials shows the results of House elections state by state since 1928, the last election of the Republican era that preceded the Great Depression. It goes through the 1930s, when the Democrats gained seats in four consecutive elections from 1930 through 1936; a long period of competitive equilibrium in the House (1938–1958) between New Deal–Fair Deal national Democrats and a loose coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats; the longer period of dominance by liberal-to-moderate national Democrats, marked by landslide victories in the congressional elections of 1958, 1964, and 1974 that echoed the earlier 1930–1938 period; the conservative hold on power from 1994 to 2006; and the Democratic return to majority status in the 2006 and 2008 elections.


## Regional Shifts

The table in the Reference Materials also shows significant shifts in the two parties' regional distribution of seats since the 1960s. The South, once called the "Solid South" because of its solidarity with the Democratic Party, ceased to be solidly Democratic when the national Democratic Party committed itself to civil rights for blacks. But Republican gains in that region were offset by Democratic gains in the Northeast and Midwest. Those two regions had tended to be more Republican than the rest of the country, but Democrats began to gain after their party in 1960 ran the first Catholic candidate for president. In recent elections, Republicans solidified their gains in the South and much of the Great Plains. Democrats, meanwhile, picked up seats once held by centrist Republicans in New England and the West. In New England particularly, the Democratic Party in early 2009 held every congressional seat in that region.





# Reapportionment and Redistricting



**R**EAPPORTIONMENT, THE REDISTRIBUTION of the 435 seats in the House of Representatives among the states to reflect shifts in population, and redistricting, the redrawing of congressional district boundaries for the House within the states, are among the most important and contentious processes in the U.S. political system. They help to determine whether Democrats or Republicans, or liberals or conservatives, will dominate the House and whether districts will be drawn to favor the election of candidates from particular racial or ethnic groups.

Reapportionment and redistricting occur every ten years on the basis of the decennial population census required by Article I, section 2, of the U.S. Constitution. States where populations grew quickly during the previous ten years typically gain congressional seats, while those that lost population or grew much more slowly than the national average stand to lose seats. The number of House members for the rest of the states remains the same.

The states that gain or lose seats usually must make extensive changes in their congressional maps. Even those states with stable delegations must make modifications to take into account population shifts within their boundaries, in accordance with U.S. Supreme Court one-person, one-vote rulings.

In most states, the state legislatures are responsible for drafting and enacting the new congressional district map. Thus, the majority party in each state legislature is often in a position to draw a district map that enhances the fortunes of its incumbents and candidates at the expense of the opposing party. As political reporter Ron Elving wrote in 1991: “Some members may find their old district no longer recognizable, or their home located in someone else’s district. Others will find the music has stopped and they are, quite literally, without a seat. Or they will find themselves thrown together in a single district with another incumbent—often from the same party.” Elving said the “scramble to prevent or minimize such political problems involves some of the most brutal combat in American politics, for the power to draw district lines is the power not only to end one politician’s career but often to enfranchise or

disenfranchise a neighborhood, a city, a party, a social or economic group or even a race by concentrating or diluting their votes within a given district.”<sup>1</sup>

Among the many unique features to emerge in the nation-creating endeavor of 1787 was a national legislative body (the House of Representatives) whose membership was to be elected by the people and apportioned on the basis of population. In keeping with the nature of the Constitution, however, only fundamental rules and regulations were provided. The interpretation and implementation of the instructions contained in the document were left to future generations.

Within this flexible framework many questions soon arose. How large was the House of Representatives to be? What mathematical formula was to be used in calculating the distribution of seats among the various states? Were the representatives to be elected at large or by districts? If by districts, what standards should be used in fixing their boundaries? Congress and the courts have been wrestling with these questions for more than two hundred years.

Until the mid-twentieth century such questions generally remained in the hands of the legislators. But with the population increasingly concentrated in urban areas, variations in populations among rural and urban districts in a single state grew more and more pronounced. Efforts to persuade Congress and state legislatures to address the issue of heavily populated but underrepresented areas proved unsuccessful. Legislators from rural areas were so intent on preventing power from slipping through their hands that they managed to block reapportionment of the House for a whole decade after the 1920 census.

Not long afterward, litigants began trying to persuade the Supreme Court to order the states to revise congressional district boundaries to reflect population shifts. For years they found the Court unreceptive. There was incremental progress, and then a breakthrough finally occurred in 1964 in the case of *Wesberry v. Sanders*. In that case, the Court declared that the Constitution required “as nearly as practicable, one man’s vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another’s.”

In the years that followed, the Court repeatedly reaffirmed its one-person, one-vote requirement. Following the 1980 census, several states adopted new maps with districts of nearly equal population that were designed to benefit one party at the expense of the other. These partisan gerrymanders disregarded other traditional tenets of map-drawing, such as making districts compact and respecting the integrity of county and city lines. But as long as the districts in such maps were drawn to be equal in population, these gerrymanders seemed unassailable in the courts.

In 1986, in *Davis v. Bandemer*, a slim majority of the Supreme Court held that partisan gerrymanders were subject to constitutional review by federal courts. But the Court's decision offered little guidance about an impermissible partisan gerrymander. The justices said that successful challengers to a map on partisan grounds had to "prove both intentional discrimination against an identifiable political group and an actual discriminatory effect on that group." Many redistricting experts thought this set such a high standard that proving the discrimination would be all but impossible. As a result, maps drawn with a clear partisan slant continued to appear in the redistricting done in the 1990s and 2000s.<sup>2</sup>

The Court revisited this issue in 2004 in a case that arose from charges by Pennsylvania Democrats that Republicans had drawn impermissibly partisan districts. The Court rejected the claim, saying that the case had not been proven to the standard set out in *Bandemer*, but the justices did not—as strongly advocated by four of the most conservative members—overturn the 1986 decision on the grounds that a meaningful standard never could be enunciated. That meant that litigation on partisan gerrymandering could still be brought in the future. Moreover, the Court that same year sent back to a Texas trial court a related case about partisan redistricting in that state. The justices said the lower court should reconsider its earlier action on that case in light of the Pennsylvania decision *Vieth v. Jubelirer*, but the Court gave little guidance about its expectations. (See "*Pennsylvania*," p. 963.) The Texas case returned to the Court in 2006, and it overturned a small portion of the redrawn Texas district map on grounds that boundary lines for one district violated provisions of the Voting Rights Act but upheld the mid-decade partisan gerrymander at large because the Texas Democrats failed to offer a workable standard for constitutional review. The question of justiciability, and thus the rulings in *Bandemer* and *Vieth v. Jubelirer*, were not revisited. (See "*Texas*," p. 963.)

Starting in the mid-1980s and continuing through the 1990s, the focus of much redistricting controversy and litigation shifted to the practice of racial gerrymandering—designing constituencies to favor the election of candidates from racial or ethnic groups whose numbers in Congress are lower than their proportion in the general population. Although this issue remained contentious, its importance

was diminished for redistricting after the 2000 census following a series of Supreme Court rulings that questioned or prohibited the practice.

In a landmark 1986 ruling (*Thornburg v. Gingles*), the Supreme Court not only said that gerrymandering that deliberately diluted minority voting strength was illegal but also imposed a requirement that mapmakers do all they can to maximize minority voting strength. The expansion of minority rights sparked by *Gingles* changed redistricting dramatically. After the 1990 census, redistricting in many states was done with an eye toward creating constituencies designed to elect minority candidates. Those new maps resulted in record numbers of blacks and Hispanics winning House seats in 1992.

As if taken aback by the pace of change wrought by *Gingles*, the Supreme Court issued a series of rulings in the 1990s that discouraged states from going to extremes to draw districts for minorities. As a result, mapmakers in the twenty-first century found themselves caught between legal and political pressures to enhance election opportunities for minority group members, while adhering to court decisions that posed a rigorous examination of the standards and methods to carry out this obligation.

## EARLY HISTORY OF REAPPORTIONMENT

Modern legislative bodies are descended from the councils of feudal lords and gentry that medieval kings summoned for the purpose of raising revenues and armies. The councils represented only certain groups of people, such as the nobility, the clergy, the landed gentry, and town merchants. The notion of equal representation for equal numbers of people or even for all groups of people had not yet begun to develop.

Beginning as little more than administrative and advisory arms of the throne, royal councils in time developed into lawmaking bodies and acquired powers that eventually eclipsed those of the monarchs they served. In England the king's council became Parliament, with the higher nobility and clergy making up the House of Lords and representatives of the gentry and merchants making up the House of Commons. The power struggle between king and council climaxed in the mid-1600s, when the king was executed and a benevolent dictatorship was set up under Oliver Cromwell. Although the monarchy was soon restored, by 1800 Parliament was clearly the more powerful branch of government.

The growth of the powers of Parliament, as well as the development of English ideas of representation during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, had a profound effect on the colonists in America. Representative assemblies were unifying forces behind the breakaway of the colonies from England and the establishment of the newly independent nation.

## CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

### ARTICLE I, SECTION 2

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature....

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative....

### ARTICLE I, SECTION 4

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress

may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of Choosing Senators....

### AMENDMENT XIV

(Ratified July 28, 1868)

*Section 2.* Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Colonists in America generally modeled their legislatures after England's, using both population and land units as bases for apportionment. Patterns of early representation varied. "Nowhere did representation bear any uniform relation to the number of electors. Here and there the factor of size had been crudely recognized," Robert Luce noted in his book *Legislative Principles*.<sup>3</sup>

The Continental Congress, with representation from every colony, proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence in 1776 that governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed" and that "the right of representation in the legislature" is an "inestimable right" of the people. The Constitutional Convention of 1787 included representatives from all the states. However, in neither of these bodies were the state delegations or voting powers proportional to population.

In New England the town was usually the basis for representation. In the Middle Atlantic region the county frequently was used. Virginia used the county with additional representation for specified cities. In many areas, towns and counties were fairly equal in population, and territorial representation afforded roughly equal representation for equal numbers of people. Delaware's three counties, for example, were of almost equal population and had the same representation in the legislature. But in Virginia the disparity was enormous (from 951 people in one county to 22,015 in another). Thomas Jefferson criticized the state's

constitution on the ground that "among those who share the representation, the shares are unequal."<sup>4</sup>

### The Framers' Intentions

What, then, did the Framers of the Constitution have in mind about who would be represented in the House of Representatives and how? The Constitution declares only that each state is to be allotted a certain number of representatives. It does not state specifically that congressional districts must be equal or nearly equal in population. It also explicitly does not require that a state create districts at all. However, it seems clear that the first clause of Article I, section 2, providing that House members should be chosen "by the People of the several States," indicates that the House of Representatives, in contrast to the Senate, was to represent people instead of states. (See box, *Constitutional Provisions*, above.)

The third clause of Article I, Section 2, provided that congressional apportionment among the states must be according to population. "There is little point in giving the states congressmen 'according to their respective numbers' if the states do not redistribute the members of their delegations on the same principle," Andrew Hacker argued in his book *Congressional Districting*. "For representatives are not the property of the states, as are the senators, but rather belong to the people who happen to reside within the boundaries of those states. Thus, each citizen has a claim to be regarded as a political unit equal in value to his neighbors."<sup>5</sup>



Hacker also examined the Constitutional Convention, *The Federalist Papers* (essays written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison in defense of the Constitution), and the state conventions ratifying the Constitution for evidence of the Framers' intentions with regard to representation. He found that the issue of unequal representation arose only once during debate in the Constitutional Convention. The occasion was Madison's defense of Article I, Section 4, of the proposed Constitution, giving Congress the power to override state regulations on "the times ... and manner" of holding elections for members of Congress. Madison's argument related to the fact that many state legislatures of the time were badly malapportioned: "The inequality of the representation in the legislatures of particular states would produce a like inequality in their representation in the national legislature, as it was presumable that the counties having the power in the former case would secure it to themselves in the latter."<sup>6</sup>

The implication was that states would create congressional districts and that unequal districting was undesirable and should be prevented.

Madison made this interpretation even more clear in his contributions to *The Federalist Papers*. Arguing in favor of the relatively small size of the projected House of Representatives, he wrote in No. 56: "Divide the largest state into ten or twelve districts and it will be found that there will be no peculiar local interests ... which will not be within the knowledge of the Representative of the district."

In the same paper Madison said, "The Representatives of each state will not only bring with them a considerable knowledge of its laws, and a local knowledge of their respective districts, but will probably in all cases have been members, and may even at the very time be members, of the state legislature, where all the local information and interests of the state are assembled, and from whence they may easily be conveyed by a very few hands into the legislature of the United States." Finally, in *The Federalist* No. 57 Madison stated that "each Representative of the United States will be elected by five or six thousand citizens." In making these arguments, Madison seems to have assumed that all or most representatives would be elected by districts, not at large.<sup>7</sup>

In the states' ratifying conventions, the grant to Congress by Article I, section 4, of ultimate jurisdiction over the "Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections" (except the places of choosing senators) held the attention of many delegates. There were differences over the merits of this section but no justification of unequal districts was prominently used to attack the grant of power. Further evidence that individual districts were the intention of the Founders was given in the New York ratifying convention when Alexander Hamilton said, "The natural and proper mode of holding elections will be to divide the state into districts in proportion to the number to be elected. This state will consequently be divided at first into six."<sup>8</sup>

From his study of the sources relating to the question of congressional districting, Hacker concluded:

There is, then, a good deal of evidence that those who framed and ratified the Constitution intended that the House of Representatives have as its constituency a public in which the votes of all citizens were of equal weight....

The House of Representatives was designed to be a popular chamber, giving the same electoral power to all who had the vote. And the concern of Madison ... that districts be equal in size was an institutional step in the direction of securing this democratic principle.<sup>9</sup>

## REAPPORTIONMENT: THE NUMBER OF SEATS

The Constitution made the first apportionment, which was to remain in effect until the first census was taken. No reliable figures on the population were available at the time. The Constitution's apportionment yielded a sixty-five member House. The seats were allotted among the thirteen states as follows: Virginia, ten; Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, eight; Maryland and New York, six; Connecticut, North Carolina, and South Carolina, five; New Jersey, four; Georgia and New Hampshire, three; and Delaware and Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one. This apportionment remained in effect during the First and Second Congresses (1789–1793).

Apparently realizing that apportionment of the House was likely to become a major bone of contention, the First Congress submitted to the states a proposed constitutional amendment containing a formula to be used in future reapportionments. The amendment provided that following the taking of a decennial census one representative would be allotted for every thirty thousand people until the House membership reached one hundred. Once that level was reached, there would be one representative for every forty thousand people until the House membership reached two hundred, when there would be one representative for every fifty thousand people.

### First Apportionment by Congress

The states, however, refused to ratify the reapportionment-formula amendment, which forced Congress to enact apportionment legislation after the first census was taken in 1790. The first apportionment bill was sent to the president in March 1792. President George Washington sent the bill back to Congress without his signature—the first presidential veto.

The bill had incorporated the constitutional minimum of thirty thousand as the size of each district. But the population of each state was not a simple multiple of thirty thousand; significant fractions were left over. For example,



Vermont was found to be entitled to 2.85 representatives and New Jersey to 5.98. A formula had to be found that would deal in the fairest possible manner with unavoidable variations from exact equality.

Accordingly, Congress proposed in the first apportionment bill to distribute the members on a fixed ratio of one representative for each thirty thousand inhabitants and to give an additional member to each state with a fraction exceeding one-half. Washington's veto was based on the belief that eight states would receive more than one representative for each thirty thousand people under this formula.

A motion to override the veto was unsuccessful. A new bill meeting the president's objections, approved in April 1792, provided for a ratio of one member for every thirty-three thousand inhabitants and fixed the exact number of representatives to which each state was entitled. The total membership of the House was to be 105. In dividing the population of the various states by thirty-three thousand, all remainders were to be disregarded. Thomas Jefferson devised the solution, known as the method of rejected fractions.

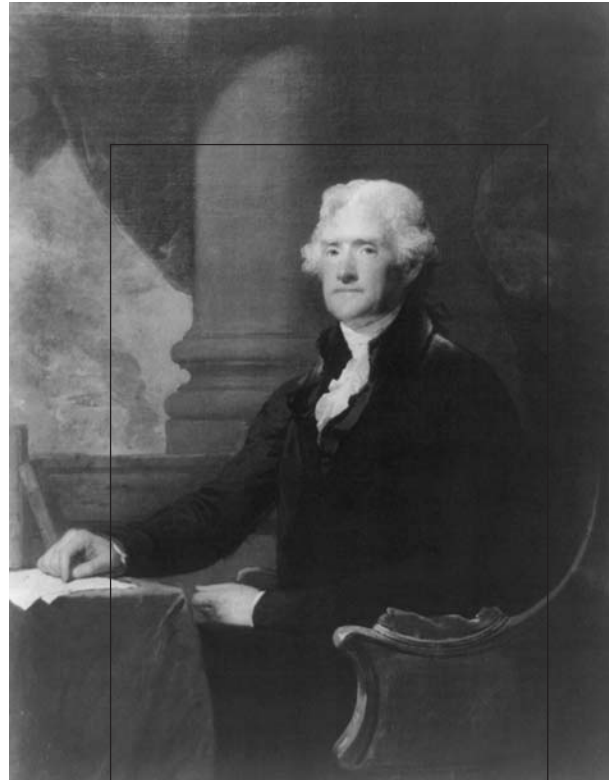
### Jefferson's Method

Jefferson's method of reapportionment resulted in great inequalities among districts. A Vermont district would contain 42,766 inhabitants, a New Jersey district 35,911, and a Virginia district only 33,187. Jefferson's method emphasized what was considered to be the ideal size of a congressional district instead of what the size of the House ought to be.

The reapportionment act based on the census of 1800 continued the ratio of 33,000, which provided a House of 141 members. The third apportionment bill, enacted in 1811, fixed the ratio at 35,000, yielding a House of 181 members. Following the 1820 census Congress set the ratio at 40,000 inhabitants per district, which produced a House of 213 members. The act of May 22, 1832, fixed the ratio at 47,700, resulting in a House of 240 members.

Dissatisfaction with inequalities produced by the method of rejected fractions grew. Launching a vigorous attack against it, Daniel Webster urged adoption of a method that would assign an additional representative to each state with a large fraction. Webster outlined his reasoning in a report he submitted to Congress in 1832.

The Constitution, therefore, must be understood not as enjoining an absolute relative equality—because that would be demanding an impossibility—but as requiring of Congress to make the apportionment of Representatives among the several states according to their respective numbers, *as near as may be*. That which cannot be done perfectly must be done in a manner as near perfection as can be.... In such a case approximation becomes a rule.<sup>10</sup>



*A method of reapportionment devised by Thomas Jefferson resulted in great inequalities among states. This method was in use until 1840.*

Following the 1840 census Congress adopted a reapportionment method similar to that advocated by Webster. The method fixed a ratio of one representative for every 70,680 people. This figure was reached by deciding on a fixed size of the House in advance (223), dividing that figure into the total national representative population, and using the result (70,680) as the fixed ratio. The population of each state was then divided by this ratio to find the number of its representatives, and the states were assigned an additional representative for each fraction more than one-half. Under this method the size of the House dropped. (See Table 22-1, p. 938.)

The modified reapportionment formula adopted by Congress in 1842 was more satisfactory than the previous method, but another change was made following the census of 1850. Proposed by Rep. Samuel F. Vinton of Ohio, the new system became known as the Vinton method.

### Vinton Apportionment Formula

Under the Vinton formula Congress first fixed the size of the House and then distributed the seats. The total qualifying population of the country was divided by the desired number of representatives, and the resulting number became the

Table 22-1 **Congressional Apportionment, 1789–2000**

	Constitu- tion (1789) <sup>2</sup>	Year of census <sup>1</sup>																				
		1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1930 <sup>3</sup>	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Alabama				1 <sup>4</sup>	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10	9	9	9	8	7	7	7	7
Alaska																	1 <sup>4</sup>	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona														1 <sup>4</sup>	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	8
Arkansas						1 <sup>4</sup>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	6	4	4	4	4	4
California							2 <sup>4</sup>	2	3	4	6	7	8	11	20	23	30	38	43	45	52	53
Colorado										1 <sup>4</sup>	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	7
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida							1 <sup>4</sup>	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	8	12	15	19	23	25
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	13
Hawaii																	1 <sup>4</sup>	2	2	2	2	2
Idaho											1 <sup>4</sup>	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Illinois				1 <sup>4</sup>	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27	27	26	25	24	24	22	20	19
Indiana				1 <sup>4</sup>	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	10	10	9
Iowa							2 <sup>4</sup>	2	6	9	11	11	11	11	9	8	8	7	6	6	5	5
Kansas									1	3	7	8	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	4	4
Kentucky		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11	9	9	8	7	7	7	6	6
Louisiana				1 <sup>4</sup>	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
Maine				7 <sup>4</sup>	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	8
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13 <sup>5</sup>	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16	15	14	14	12	12	11	10	10
Michigan						1 <sup>4</sup>	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13	17	17	18	19	19	18	16	15
Minnesota								2 <sup>4</sup>	2	3	5	7	9	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
Mississippi				1 <sup>4</sup>	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	4
Missouri					1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16	13	13	11	10	10	9	9	9
Montana											1 <sup>4</sup>	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Nebraska									1 <sup>4</sup>	1	3	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Nevada									1 <sup>4</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12	14	14	14	15	15	14	13	13
New Mexico														1 <sup>4</sup>	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43	45	45	43	41	39	34	31	29
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	11	11	11	12	13
North Dakota											1 <sup>4</sup>	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Ohio			1 <sup>4</sup>	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22	24	23	23	24	23	21	19	18
Oklahoma													5 <sup>4</sup>	8	9	8	6	6	6	6	6	5
Oregon								1 <sup>4</sup>	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36	34	33	30	27	25	23	21	19
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
South Dakota											2 <sup>4</sup>	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Tennessee		1 <sup>4</sup>	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	9	8	9	9	9
Texas							2 <sup>4</sup>	2	4	6	11	13	16	18	21	21	22	23	24	27	30	32
Utah												1 <sup>4</sup>	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Vermont		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11
Washington											1 <sup>4</sup>	2	3	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	9	9
West Virginia									3	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	3	3
Wisconsin							2 <sup>4</sup>	3	6	8	9	10	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8
Wyoming											1 <sup>4</sup>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435	435	435	437 <sup>6</sup>	435	435	435	435	435

1. Apportionment effective with congressional election two years after census.

2. Original apportionment made in Constitution, pending first census.

3. No apportionment was made in 1920.

4. These figures are not based on any census, but indicate the provisional representation accorded newly admitted states by Congress, pending the next census.

5. Twenty members were assigned to Massachusetts, but seven of these were credited to Maine when that area became a state.

6. Normally 435, but temporarily increased two seats by Congress when Alaska and Hawaii became states.

SOURCES: *Biographical Directory of the American Congress* and Bureau of the Census.

ratio of population to each representative. The population of each state was divided by this ratio, and each state received the number of representatives equal to the whole number in the quotient for that state. Then, to reach the required size of the House, additional representatives were assigned based on the remaining fractions, beginning with the state having the largest fraction. This procedure differed from the 1842 method only in the last step, which assigned one representative to every state having a fraction larger than one-half.

Proponents of the Vinton method pointed out that it had the distinct advantage of fixing the size of the House in advance and taking into account at least the largest fractions. The concern of the House turned from the ideal size of a congressional district to the ideal size of the House itself.

Under the 1842 reapportionment formula, the exact size of the House could not be fixed in advance. If every state with a fraction more than one-half were given an additional representative, the House might wind up with a few more or a few less than the desired number. However, under the Vinton method, only states with the largest fractions were given additional House members and only up to the desired total size of the House.

### ***Vinton Apportionments***

Six reapportionments were carried out under the Vinton method. The 1850 census act contained three provisions not included in any previous law. First, it required reapportionment not only after the census of 1850 but also after all the subsequent censuses. Second, it purported to fix the size of the House permanently at 233 members. Third, it provided in advance for an automatic apportionment by the secretary of the interior under the method prescribed in the act.

Following the census of 1860 an automatic reapportionment was to be carried out by the Interior Department. However, because the size of the House was to remain at the 1850 level, some states faced loss of representation and others were to gain fewer seats than they expected. To avert that possibility, an act was approved in 1862 increasing the size of the House to 241 and giving an extra representative to eight states—Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Apportionment legislation following the 1870 census contained several new provisions. The act fixed the size of the House at 283, with the proviso that the number should be increased if new states were admitted. A supplemental act assigned one additional representative each to Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Vermont.

With the Reconstruction era at its height in the South, the reapportionment legislation of 1872 reflected the desire of Congress to enforce section 2 of the new Fourteenth Amendment. That section attempted to protect the right of

blacks to vote by providing for reduction of representation in the House of a state that interfered with the exercise of that right. The number of representatives of such a state was to be reduced in proportion to the number of inhabitants of voting age whose right to go to the polls was denied or abridged. The reapportionment bill repeated the language of section 2, but the provision never was put into effect because of the difficulty of determining the exact number of people whose right to vote was being abridged.

The reapportionment act of 1882 provided for a House of 325 members, with additional members for any new states admitted to the Union. No new apportionment provisions were added. The acts of 1891 and 1901 were routine as far as apportionment was concerned. The 1891 measure provided for a House of 356 members, and the 1901 statute increased the number to 386.

### ***Problems with Vinton Method***

Despite the apparent advantages of the Vinton method, certain difficulties revealed themselves as the formula was applied. Zechariah Chafee Jr. of the Harvard Law School summarized these problems in an article in the *Harvard Law Review* in 1929. The method, he pointed out, suffered from what he called the “Alabama paradox.” Under that aberration, an increase in the total size of the House might be accompanied by an actual loss of a seat by some states, even though there had been no corresponding change in population. This phenomenon first appeared in tables prepared for Congress in 1881, which gave Alabama eight members in a House of 299 but only seven members in a House of 300. It could even happen that the state that lost a seat was the one state that had expanded in population, while all the others had fewer people.

Chafee concluded from his study of the Vinton method:

Thus, it is unsatisfactory to fix the ratio of population per Representative before seats are distributed. Either the size of the House comes out haphazard, or, if this be determined in advance, the absurdities of the “Alabama paradox” vitiate the apportionment. Under present conditions, it is essential to determine the size of the House in advance; the problem thereafter is to distribute the required number of seats among the several states as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective populations so that no state is treated unfairly in comparison with any other state.<sup>11</sup>

### **Maximum Membership of House**

In 1911 the membership of the House was fixed at 433. Provision was made for the addition of one representative each from Arizona and New Mexico, which were expected to become states in the near future. Thus, the size of the House reached 435, where it has remained as of 2009 with

the exception of a brief period, 1959–1963, when the admission of Alaska and Hawaii raised the total temporarily to 437. In 2009 the Democratic-led Congress considered legislation to give the District of Columbia a full voting member of the House and add another seat, most likely a fourth seat for Utah, which would raise the total once again to 437, but this time permanently. The chance for passage of the legislation was slim, however, as the proposal was mired in controversy over whether the District met the Constitution's standard as a "state" as that concept was understood for the other fifty states.

Limiting the size of the House amounted to recognition that the body soon would expand to unmanageable proportions if Congress continued the practice of adding new seats every ten years to match population gains without depriving any state of its existing representation. Agreement on a fixed number made the task of reapportionment even more difficult when the population not only increased but also became much more mobile. Population shifts brought Congress up hard against the politically painful necessity of taking seats away from slow-growing states to give the fast-growing states adequate representation.

A new mathematical calculation was adopted for the reapportionment following the 1910 census. Devised by W.F. Willcox of Cornell University, the new system established a priority list that assigned seats progressively, beginning with the first seat above the constitutional minimum of at least one seat for each state. When there were forty-eight states, this method was used to assign the forty-ninth member, the fiftieth member, and so on, until the agreed upon size of the House was reached. The method was called major fractions and was used after the censuses of 1910, 1930, and 1940. There was no reapportionment after the 1920 census.

## 1920s Struggle

The results of the fourteenth decennial census were announced in December 1920, just after the short session of the 66th Congress convened. The 1920 census showed that for the first time in history the United States had shifted from a predominately rural population to one in which a majority lived in urban areas. This came as a profound shock to people accustomed to emphasizing the nation's rural traditions and the virtues of life on farms and in small towns as Jefferson had. He once wrote:

Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever He had a chosen people, whose breasts He had made His peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue.... The mobs of great cities add just as much to the support of pure government as sores do to the strength of the human body.... I think our governments will remain virtuous for many centuries as long as they are chiefly agricultural: and this shall be as long as there shall be vacant lands in any part of America. When they

get piled up upon one another in large cities as in Europe, they will become corrupt as in Europe.<sup>12</sup>

As their power waned throughout the latter part of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth, farmers clung to the Jeffersonian belief that somehow they were more virtuous than the growing number of urban residents. When faced with the fact that they were in the minority, these country residents put up a strong rearguard action to prevent the inevitable shift of congressional districts to the cities. They succeeded in postponing reapportionment legislation for almost a decade.

Rural representatives insisted that, because the 1920 census was taken as of January 1, the farm population had been undercounted. In support of this contention, they argued that many farm laborers were seasonally employed in the cities at that time of year. Furthermore, midwinter road conditions probably had prevented enumerators from visiting many farms, they said, and other farmers were said to have been uncounted because they were absent on winter vacation trips. The change of the census date to January 1 in 1920 had been made to conform to recommendations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which had asserted that the census should be taken early in the year if an accurate statistical picture of farming conditions was to be obtained.

Another point raised by rural legislators was that large numbers of unnaturalized aliens were congregated in northern cities, with the result that these cities gained at the expense of constituencies made up mostly of citizens of the United States. Rep. Homer Hoch, R-Kan., submitted a table showing that, in a House of 435 representatives, exclusion from the census count of people not naturalized would have altered the allocation of seats in sixteen states. Southern and western farming states would have retained the number of seats allocated to them in 1911 or would have gained, while northern industrial states and California would have lost or at least would have gained fewer seats.

A constitutional amendment to exclude all aliens from the enumeration for purposes of reapportionment was proposed during the 70th Congress (1927–1929) by Hoch, Sen. Arthur Capper, R-Kan., and others. But nothing further came of the proposals.

## Reapportionment Bills Opposed

The first bill to reapportion the House according to the 1920 census was drafted by the House Census Committee early in 1921. Proceeding on the principle that no state should have its representation reduced, the committee proposed to increase the total number of representatives from 435 to 483. But the House voted 267–76 to keep its membership at 435. The bill then was blocked by a Senate committee, where it died when the 66th Congress expired March 4, 1921.

Early in the 67th Congress, the House Census Committee again reported a bill, this time fixing the total

## CONGRESS AND REDISTRICTING

Congress considered several proposals in the post–World War II period to enact new legislation on redistricting. Only one of these efforts was successful—enactment of a measure barring at-large elections in states with more than one House seat.

In January 1951 President Harry S. Truman asked for a ban on gerrymandering, an end to at-large seats in states having more than one representative, and a sharp reduction in the huge differences in size among congressional districts within most states. On behalf of the administration, Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill reflecting these requests but the committee took no action.

Celler regularly introduced his bill throughout the 1950s and early 1960s but it made no headway until the Supreme Court handed down the *Wesberry* decision in 1964. The House passed a version of the Celler bill in 1965, largely to discourage the Supreme Court from imposing even more rigid criteria. The Senate, however, took no action and the measure died.

In 1967, after defeating a conference report that would have prevented the courts from ordering a state to redistrict or to hold at-large elections until after the

1970 census, Congress approved a measure to ban at-large elections in all states entitled to more than one representative. Exceptions were made for New Mexico and Hawaii, which had a tradition of electing their representatives at large. Both states, however, soon passed districting laws, New Mexico for the 1968 elections and Hawaii for 1970.

Bills to increase the size of the House to prevent states from losing seats as a result of population shifts have been introduced after most recent censuses but Congress has given little consideration to any of them.

In 2005 Rep. John Tanner, D-Tenn., introduced the Fairness and Independence in Redistricting Act, which proposed the establishment of five-member independent commissions to draw each state's congressional district map only once every decade and sought to render the redistricting process less political. Rep. F. James Sensenbrenner Jr., R-Wis., had proposed the same concept when he authored the Congressional Districting Reform Act of 1989. Neither bill became law.

membership at 460, an increase of 25. Two states—Maine and Massachusetts—would have lost one representative each and sixteen states would have gained. On the House floor an unsuccessful attempt was made to fix the number at the existing 435, and the House sent the bill back to committee.

During the 68th Congress (1923–1925), the House Census Committee failed to report any reapportionment bill. In April 1926, midway through the 69th Congress (1925–1927), it became apparent that the committee would not produce a reapportionment measure. A motion to discharge a reapportionment bill from the committee failed, however, and the matter once again was put aside.

### Coolidge Intervention

President Calvin Coolidge, who previously had made no reference to reapportionment in his communications to Congress, announced in January 1927 that he favored passage of a new apportionment bill during the short session of the 69th Congress, which would end in less than two months. The House Census Committee refused to act. Its chair, Rep. E. Hart Fenn, R-Conn., therefore moved in the House to suspend the rules and pass a bill he had introduced authorizing the secretary of commerce to reapportion the House immediately after the 1930 census. The motion was voted down 183–197.

The Fenn bill was rewritten early in the 70th Congress (1927–1929) to give Congress itself a chance to act before the proposed reapportionment by the secretary of commerce should go into effect. The House passed an amended version of the Fenn bill in January 1929, and it was quickly

reported by the Senate Commerce Committee. Repeated efforts to bring it up for floor action ahead of other bills failed. Its supporters gave up the fight when it became evident that senators from states slated to lose representation were ready to carry on a filibuster that would have blocked not only reapportionment but also all other measures.

### Hoover Intervention

President Herbert Hoover listed provision for the 1930 census and reapportionment as “matters of emergency legislation” that should be acted on in the special session of the 71st Congress, which was convened on April 15, 1929. In response to this urgent request, the Senate June 13 passed, 48–37, a combined census-reapportionment bill that had been approved by voice vote of the House two days earlier.

The 1929 law established a permanent system of reapportioning the 435 House seats following each census. It provided that immediately after the convening of the 71st Congress for its short session in December 1930, the president was to transmit to Congress a statement showing the population of each state together with an apportionment of representatives to each state based on the existing size of the House. Failing enactment of new apportionment legislation, that apportionment would go into effect without further action and would remain in effect for ensuing elections to the House of Representatives until another census had been taken and another reapportionment made.

Because two decades had passed between reapportionments, a greater shift than usual took place following the 1930 census. California's House delegation was almost



doubled, rising from eleven to twenty. Michigan gained four seats; Texas, three; and New Jersey, New York, and Ohio, two each. Twenty-one states lost a total of twenty-seven seats. Missouri lost three seats, and Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania each lost two.

To test the fairness of two allocation methods—the familiar major fractions and the new equal proportions system—the 1929 act required the president to report the distribution of seats by both methods. But pending legislation to the contrary, the method of major fractions was to be used.

The two methods gave an identical distribution of seats based on 1930 census figures. However, in 1940 the two methods gave different results. Under major fractions, Michigan would gain a seat lost by Arkansas; under equal proportions, no change would occur in either state. The automatic reapportionment provisions of the 1929 act went into effect in January 1941. But the House Census Committee moved to reverse the result, favoring the method of equal proportions and the certain Democratic seat in Arkansas over a possible Republican gain if the seat were shifted to Michigan. The Democratic-controlled Congress went along, adopting equal proportions as the method to be used in reapportionment calculations after the 1950 and subsequent censuses and making this action retroactive to January 1941 to save Arkansas its seat.

While politics doubtless played a part in the timing of the action taken in 1941, the method of equal proportions had come to be accepted as the best available. It had been worked out by Edward V. Huntington of Harvard University in 1921. At the request of the Speaker of the House, all known methods of apportionment were considered in 1929 by the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Apportionment. The committee expressed its preference for equal proportions.

### Method of Equal Proportions

The method of equal proportions involves complicated mathematical calculations. In brief, each of the fifty states is initially assigned the one seat to which it is entitled by the Constitution. Then priority numbers for states to receive second seats, third seats, and so on are calculated by dividing the state's population by the square root of  $n(n-1)$ , where  $n$  is the number of seats for that state. The priority numbers are then lined up in order and the seats given to the states with priority numbers until 435 are awarded.

The method is designed to make the proportional difference in the average district size in any two states as small as possible. After the 1990 reapportionment, for example, Montana's single district was the most populous, with 803,655 residents, while Wyoming's single district was the least populous, with 453,588 people. The average population per district nationwide was about 572,500. In 2000

the average population per district increased to 647,000. Montana's single district remained the most populous with 902,195 people; Wyoming's single district remained the least populous with 493,782 residents.

### Questioning the Count in the 1980s and 1990s

While the method of equal proportions came to be accepted as the best way to apportion House seats among the states, the 1980s and 1990s brought heated debate over a more fundamental issue: the accuracy of the census itself. Members of Congress as well as state and local officials have a keen interest in an accurate population count. In addition to being the basis for reapportionment and redistricting, the census is used to determine the allocation of funding for many federal aid programs.

Concern about the census undercount grew after 1980, when the Census Bureau estimated that it counted about 99 percent of the white population but only about 94 percent of the African American population. Democrats, especially those representing inner-city districts where the undercount was comparatively high, argued unsuccessfully for a statistical adjustment to compensate for undercounting.

The controversy over the 1990 count began even before the census was taken, when the Commerce Department, the parent agency to the Census Bureau, announced in 1987 that it would not statistically adjust the 1990 data. New York City, along with other cities, states, and civil rights organizations, pressed a case in court to force the Census Bureau to make a statistical adjustment to account for people who were missed, including sizable numbers of blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans. In 1996 the Supreme Court rejected adjusting the census.

But by then, the White House had passed from Republican to Democratic hands, and Commerce Department officials were laying plans to have the Census Bureau use statistical sampling techniques that they said would enhance the accuracy of the 2000 census. The new Republican majority in Congress, however, fought against statistical sampling, worrying that it might lead to politically motivated manipulating of the census. (See box, *How Should the Census Count the Population?* p. 944.)

The debate continued after the 2000 census. Advocates for minority groups, fearing that many persons of their race or ethnic background were missed in the new count, argued vociferously for a statistical adjustment to the actual head count in the census. But by the time the issue was to be resolved in early 2001, the White House and both houses of Congress were under Republican control, making a decision to statistically adjust the count unlikely. Moreover, in an unexpected development, Census Bureau officials announced on March 1, 2001, that the actual count turned out to be more reliable than expected and warned that the use of the statistical adjustment methods available could make the count less

accurate. Their recommendation against adjustment diffused the politics surrounding the issue.

## REDISTRICTING: DRAWING THE LINES

Although the Constitution contained provisions for the apportionment of U.S. House seats among the states, it was silent about how the members should be elected. From the beginning most states divided their territory into geographic districts, permitting only one member of Congress to be elected from each district.

But some states allowed would-be House members to run at large, with voters able to cast as many votes as there were seats to be filled. Still other states created what were known as multimember districts, in which a single geographic unit would elect two or more members of the House. At various times, some states used combinations of these methods. For example, a state might elect ten representatives from ten individual districts and two at large.

In the first few elections to the House, Georgia, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania elected their representatives at large, as did Delaware and Rhode Island, the two states with only a single representative. Districts were used in Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. In Connecticut a preliminary election was held to nominate three times as many people as the number of representatives to be chosen at large in the subsequent election. In 1840, twenty-two of the thirty-one states elected their representatives by districts. Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, and New Jersey, with a combined representation of thirty-three House seats, elected their representatives at large. Three states, Arkansas, Delaware, and Florida, had only one representative each.

Those states that used congressional districts quickly developed what came to be known as the gerrymander. The term refers to the practice of drawing district lines so as to maximize the advantage of a political party or interest group. The name originated from a salamander-shaped congressional district created by the Massachusetts Legislature in 1812 when Elbridge Gerry was governor. (*See box, Origins of the Gerrymander, p. 946.*)

Constant efforts were made during the early 1800s to lay down national rules, by means of a constitutional amendment, for congressional districting. The first resolution proposing a mandatory division of each state into districts was introduced in Congress in 1800. In 1802 the legislatures of Vermont and North Carolina adopted resolutions in support of such action. From 1816 to 1826, twenty-two states adopted resolutions proposing the election of representatives by districts.

Sen. Mahlon Dickerson, R-N.J., proposed such an amendment regularly almost every year from 1817 to 1826. It was adopted by the Senate three times, in 1819, 1820, and

1822, but each time it failed to reach a vote in the House. Although the constitutional amendment was unsuccessful, a law passed in 1842 required contiguous single-member congressional districts. That law required representatives to be “elected by districts composed of contiguous territory equal in number to the representatives to which said state may be entitled, no one district electing more than one Representative.”

The districting provisions of the 1842 act were not repeated in the legislation that followed the 1850 census. But in 1862 an act separate from the reapportionment act revived the provisions of the act of 1842 requiring districts to be composed of contiguous territory.

The 1872 reapportionment act again repeated the districting provisions and went even further by adding that districts should contain “as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.” Similar provisions were included in the acts of 1881 and 1891. In the act of 1901, the words “compact territory” were added, and the clause then read “contiguous and compact territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.” This requirement appeared also in the legislation of 1911. The “contiguous and compact” provisions of the act subsequently lapsed, and Congress has never replaced them.

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to enforce redistricting provisions. Despite the districting requirements enacted in 1842, Georgia, Mississippi, Missouri, and New Hampshire elected their representatives at large that autumn. When the new House convened for its first session, on December 4, 1843, objection was made to seating the representatives of the four states.

The House debated the matter in February 1844. With the Democratic Party holding a majority of more than sixty, and with eighteen of the twenty-one challenged members being Democrats, the House decided to seat the members. However, by 1848 all four states had come around to electing their representatives by districts.

The next challenge a representative encountered over federal districting laws occurred in 1901. A charge was leveled that the existing Kentucky redistricting law did not comply with the reapportionment law of 1901. The charge was aimed at preventing the seating of Democratic representative George G. Gilbert of Kentucky’s Eighth District. The committee assigned to investigate the matter turned aside the challenge, asserting that the federal act was not binding on the states. The reasons given were practical and political:

Your committee are therefore of opinion that a proper construction of the Constitution does not warrant the conclusion that by that instrument Congress is clothed with power to determine the boundaries of Congressional districts, or to revise the acts of a State Legislature in fixing such boundaries; and your committee is further of opinion that even if such power is to be implied from the language of the Constitution, it would be in the last

## HOW SHOULD THE CENSUS COUNT THE POPULATION?

Counting the number of people in the United States has never been as easy as one, two, three, and that is not just because of logistical problems. When it comes to the decennial census, the political stakes are huge, and so is the interest in how the count is conducted. The constitutionally mandated census not only provides crucial information for reapportioning U.S. House seats among the states but also supplies the data for drawing district boundaries for state and local public officials and for determining how billions in federal spending is distributed through dozens of grant programs, including Medicaid, educational assistance to poor children, community development block grants, and job training.

Questions about the accuracy of the census are as old as the Republic. A 1998 report issued by the General Accounting Office (GAO) said, "The census has never counted 100 percent of those it should, in part, because American sensibilities would probably not tolerate more foolproof census-taking methods." For instance, the census could be made more precise if people were required to register with the government. But even proposing such a mandate would stir a huge public outcry.

Disputes over the accuracy of the census have intensified since 1911, when Congress fixed the number of representatives at 435. Since then, a gain of representation in any one state can come only at the loss of representation in another. After the 1920 census showed for the first time that the majority of Americans lived in cities, rural interests objected that the farm population had been undercounted. They pressed their case with such tenacity that legislation reapportioning House seats for the 1920s never passed. In 1941 concerns about the accuracy of the census arose when the number of men turning out for the wartime draft was considerably higher than expectations based on the 1940 census.

In the latter years of the twentieth century and in 2000 there was intense controversy about the census' undercounting of certain groups, especially minorities. It became more difficult for government census-takers to make an accurate population count in crowded inner-city neighborhoods and in some sparsely settled rural areas. The undercount issue became a particular concern for major cities

and for the Democrats who tended to represent them. They were in the forefront of an effort to persuade the Census Bureau to use a statistical method to adjust the census for the undercount.

The Census Bureau estimated that it did not count 1.4 percent of the total population in 1980, including roughly 5.9 percent of the nation's blacks. In 1991 Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher, serving in the administration of Republican president George H.W. Bush, said that he would not adjust the 1990 census, even though a postcensus survey found that blacks were undercounted by 4.8 percent, Native Americans by 5 percent, and Hispanics by 5.2 percent. Mosbacher said he was "deeply troubled" by the disproportionate undercount of minorities but decided that sticking with the head count would be "fairest for all Americans."

Several states and cities pursued the matter in court, pressing a suit requesting a statistical adjustment of the census to compensate for the undercount. A 1996 Supreme Court ruling went against them.

By then, though, Democrat Bill Clinton was in the White House, and the Census Bureau was laying the groundwork for a 2000 census that bureau officials said would produce a more accurate count by combining traditional head-tallying methods with large-scale use of statistical sampling techniques. Their plan was to count at least 90 percent of the people in each census tract by tabulating surveys returned in the mail and sending census-takers to interview those who did not respond by mail. Then the remaining population would be estimated by statistically extrapolating the demographics of 750,000 randomly selected homes nationwide.

However, this proposal met with fierce resistance in the Republican-controlled Congress. The GOP majority complained that sampling was unconstitutional and open to political manipulation. "Our Constitution calls for an 'actual enumeration' of citizens, not just an educated guess by Washington bureaucrats," Rep. John A. Boehner, R-Ohio, said. Democrats in Congress retorted that conservatives opposed statistical sampling because they feared it would cost the GOP seats in the House. "They believe not counting certain minorities and the poor is to their political advantage," said Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney, D-N.Y.

degree unwise and intolerable that it should exercise it. To do so would be to put into the hands of Congress the ability to disfranchise, in effect, a large body of the electors. It would give Congress the power to apply to all the States, in favor of one party, a general system of gerrymandering. It is true that the same method is to a large degree resorted to by the several states, but the division of political power is so general and diverse that notwithstanding the inherent vice of the system of gerrymandering, some kind of equality of distribution results.<sup>13</sup>

In 1908 the Virginia Legislature transferred Floyd County from the Fifth District to the Sixth District. As a result, the population of the Fifth was reduced from 175,579 to 160,191 and that of the Sixth was increased from 181,571 to 196,959. The average for the state was 185,418. The newly elected representative from the Fifth District, Democrat Edward W. Saunders, was challenged by his opponent in the

election on the ground that the Virginia law of 1908 was null and void because it did not conform with the federal reapportionment law of 1901 or with the constitution of Virginia. Had the district included the counties that were a part of it before enactment of the 1908 state legislation, Saunders's opponent would have had a majority of the votes.

The majority of the congressional investigating committee upheld the challenge and recommended that Saunders's opponent be seated. For the first time, it appeared that the districting legislation would be enforced, but the House did not take action on the committee's report and Saunders was seated.

### Who Draws the House District Lines?

Drawing congressional district boundaries following a decennial census has traditionally been a political event

With the Republican House and the Democratic White House at a standoff on allowing statistical sampling in the 2000 census, the dispute headed to the courts. When the Supreme Court heard arguments on the case in late 1998, justices expressed reluctance to get involved in what looked essentially like a partisan fight.

In January 1999 in *Department of Commerce v. House of Representatives*, the court issued an equivocal 5–4 ruling that seemed likely to spur further litigation. Pleasing Republicans, the court majority said that amendments to the Census Act added in 1976 forbade “the use of sampling in calculating the population for purposes of apportionment.” House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert, R-Ill., declared, “The administration should abandon its illegal and risky polling scheme and start preparing for a true head count.”

But Democrats took some solace in the Court majority’s position that the Census Act “required” that sampling be used for other purposes (such as establishing the population formulas used to distribute some federal grant monies), if the Census Bureau and the secretary of Commerce deemed it “feasible.”

The ruling led the Clinton administration to plot a course to produce two sets of numbers in the 2000 census—a count based on traditional methods to be used for reapportionment, and an adjusted count to be used for distributing federal money and for other purposes, possibly including redistricting within the states. That decision drew a harsh response from Republicans in Congress. Rep. Dan Miller, R-Fla., chairman of the House Census Committee, said, “It will absolutely be a disaster if we have a two-number census.... If we try to divide the census, we’ll have two failed censuses.” Democrats, and racial and ethnic minority groups, pressed hard for Census to statistically adjust the numbers of the 2000 count for purposes of redistricting within states but were not optimistic that the White House—by then back in the control of Republicans—would do this. But in early March 2001, Census Bureau professionals unexpectedly said they could not guarantee that an adjusted number for redistricting would be any better than the actual head count Republicans favored using. The professionals said unresolved

issues in using statistical adjustment could not be solved before the legal deadline of April 1, 2001, to release redistricting data to the states. Thus, no adjusted data was produced for the 2000 census.

## ILLEGAL ALIENS

Members of Congress and other public officials also have taken a strong interest in the traditional inclusion of illegal aliens in the census. Some complain that the Census Bureau’s effort to count all people living in the United States has unfair political ramifications.

The Fourteenth Amendment states that “representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed.” The Census Bureau has never attempted to exclude illegal aliens from the census—a policy troubling to states that fear losing House seats and clout to states with large numbers of illegal aliens.

The Census Bureau does not have a method for excluding illegal aliens, although it has studied some alternatives. Some supporters of the current policy say that any questions used to separate out illegal aliens could discourage others from responding, thus undermining the accuracy of the census.

## OVERSEAS PERSONNEL

For the 1990 census the Commerce Department reversed a long-standing policy and counted military personnel and dependents stationed overseas. “Historically we have not included them because the census is based on the concept of usual residence,” said Charles Jones, associate director of the Census Bureau. “People overseas have a ‘usual residence’ overseas.” An exception was made once in 1970 during the Vietnam War. This policy was continued in the 2000 census. For the purposes of reapportionment, overseas personnel were assigned to the state each individual considered home.

under the control of state legislatures, usually with the participation of the state’s governor. A few states use a commission or another type of procedure, usually with an eye toward reducing the partisan political calculations behind the map-drawing. In addition, courts have been inserted into the process in some states where divided control of legislative houses and the governor’s office prevented creating a final plan. In those cases, courts imposed their own plan.

Both parties largely accepted this system for decades. The party controlling a state legislature would draw congressional and state legislative districts favorable to their candidates that were then fixed for the next five elections. Some legislatures would seek configurations likely to increase their party’s numbers; others would draw lines principally to protect incumbents of both parties. Rarely were the mapmakers concerned with increasing political

competition through districts with partisan balance and the potential for frequent turnover in seats.

By the 2000 census the process was increasingly in disarray. A number of factors contributed to this development:

- An unmistakable decline in competitive races became evident in much of the country as most incumbents were returned to office.
- Hard-ball political efforts were made in a few states to redraw district lines—mid-decade redistricting—to enhance a party’s chances of winning elections.
- The narrow divisions between the two major political parties in federal elections dramatically raised the stakes of winning congressional seats to achieve a majority in the U.S. House.







Table 22-2 State Population Totals and House Seat Changes after the 2000 Census

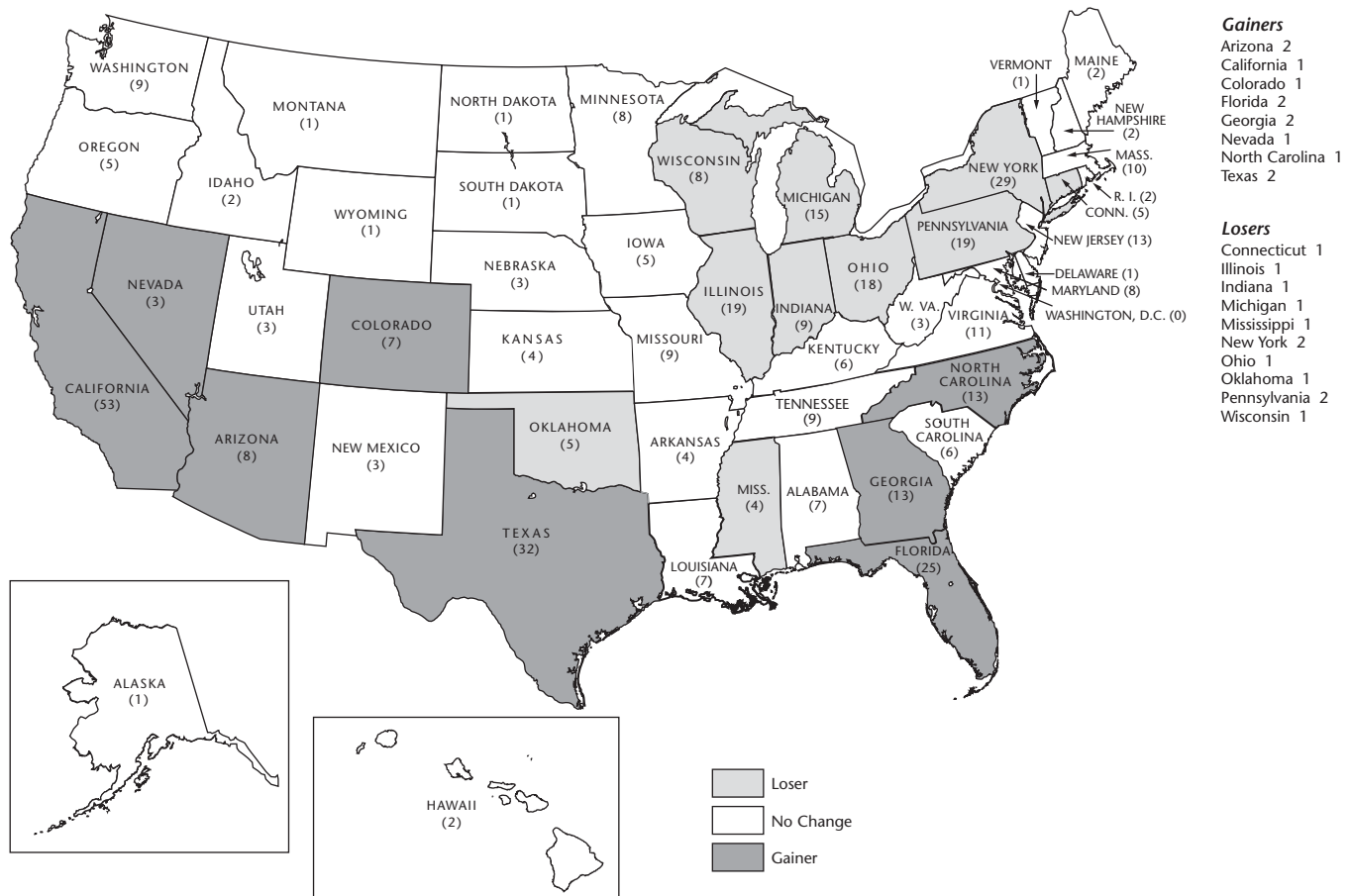
State	April 1, 1990	April 1, 2000	Population change	% change	2002 to 2010 seats	Seat change in the 2000s
Alabama	4,040,587	4,447,100	406,513	10.1	7	0
Alaska	550,043	626,932	76,889	14.0	1	0
Arizona	3,665,228	5,130,632	1,465,404	40.0	8	+2
Arkansas	2,350,725	2,673,400	322,675	13.7	4	0
California	29,760,021	33,871,648	4,111,627	13.8	53	+1
Colorado	3,294,394	4,301,261	1,006,867	30.6	7	+1
Connecticut	3,287,116	3,405,565	118,449	3.6	5	-1
Delaware	666,168	783,600	117,432	17.6	1	0
Florida	12,937,926	15,982,378	3,044,452	23.5	25	+2
Georgia	6,478,216	8,186,453	1,708,237	26.4	13	+2
Hawaii	1,108,229	1,211,537	103,308	9.3	2	0
Idaho	1,006,749	1,293,953	287,204	28.5	2	0
Illinois	11,430,602	12,419,293	988,691	8.6	19	-1
Indiana	5,544,159	6,080,485	536,326	9.7	9	-1
Iowa	2,776,755	2,926,324	149,569	5.4	5	0
Kansas	2,477,574	2,688,418	210,844	8.5	4	0
Kentucky	3,685,296	4,041,769	356,473	9.7	6	0
Louisiana	4,219,973	4,468,976	249,003	5.9	7	0
Maine	1,227,928	1,274,923	46,995	3.8	2	0
Maryland	4,781,468	5,296,486	515,018	10.8	8	0
Massachusetts	6,016,425	6,349,097	332,672	5.5	10	0
Michigan	9,295,297	9,938,444	643,147	6.9	15	-1
Minnesota	4,375,099	4,919,479	544,380	12.4	8	0
Mississippi	2,573,216	2,844,658	271,442	10.5	4	-1
Missouri	5,117,073	5,595,211	478,138	9.3	9	0
Montana	799,065	902,195	103,130	12.9	1	0
Nebraska	1,578,385	1,711,263	132,878	8.4	3	0
Nevada	1,201,833	1,998,257	796,424	66.3	3	+1
New Hampshire	1,109,252	1,235,786	126,534	11.4	2	0
New Jersey	7,730,188	8,414,350	684,162	8.9	13	0
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,819,046	303,977	20.1	3	0
New York	17,990,455	18,976,457	986,002	5.5	29	-2
North Carolina	6,628,637	8,049,313	1,420,676	21.4	13	+1
North Dakota	638,800	642,200	3,400	0.5	1	0
Ohio	10,847,115	11,353,140	506,025	4.7	18	-1
Oklahoma	3,145,585	3,450,654	305,069	9.7	5	-1
Oregon	2,842,321	3,421,399	579,078	20.4	5	0
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	12,281,054	399,411	3.4	19	-2
Rhode Island	1,003,464	1,048,319	44,855	4.5	2	0
South Carolina	3,486,703	4,012,012	525,309	15.1	6	0
South Dakota	696,004	754,844	58,840	8.5	1	0
Tennessee	4,877,185	5,689,283	812,098	16.7	9	0
Texas	16,986,510	20,851,820	3,865,310	22.8	32	+2
Utah	1,722,850	2,233,169	510,319	29.6	3	0
Vermont	562,758	608,827	46,069	8.2	1	0
Virginia	6,187,358	7,078,515	891,157	14.4	11	0
Washington	4,866,692	5,894,121	1,027,429	21.1	9	0
West Virginia	1,793,477	1,808,344	14,867	0.8	3	0
Wisconsin	4,891,769	5,363,675	471,906	9.6	8	-1
Wyoming	453,588	493,782	40,194	8.9	1	0
District of Columbia	606,900	572,059	-34,841	-5.7	—	—
United States <sup>1</sup>	248,709,873	281,421,906	32,712,033	13.2	435	NA

NOTES: NA = Not applicable. These resident population counts do not reflect the use of statistical sampling to correct for overcounting or undercounting.

1. Includes the population of the fifty states and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Census Bureau.

FIGURE 22-1 Reapportionment Gainers and Losers in 2000



NOTE: Number in parentheses indicates state's House seats under 2000 reapportionment.

Procedures varied in these states, but generally they involved appointments made by legislative leaders, thereby retaining some connection to the basic political process used in most states. Indiana employed a system using legislative leaders but allowed the governor to set lines if the parties could not agree.

A proposed amendment to the Ohio constitution in 2005 would have added it to the list of states with independent commissions. The proposal put to the Ohio electorate would have empanelled a five-member redistricting commission, composed of two members selected by the two most tenured judges from different parties on the Ohio state courts of appeals and three additional members chosen by the first two commission appointees from a pool of applicants, with party officials, officeholders, candidates, and lobbyists being ineligible for selection. Ohio voters, as with those in California, overwhelmingly voted against the measure, 71 percent against and only 21 percent in favor.

Iowa was technically not a commission state, but it used a procedure unlike any other. In Iowa the redistricting task was given to neither the legislature nor a commission.

Instead a nonpartisan legislative staff (the Legislative Service Bureau of the general assembly) developed a redistricting plan for the legislature to accept or reject. If the first plan is rejected, a second one is submitted. If that is rejected, a third is submitted but that one, unlike the earlier two, could be amended by the legislators. At that point the normal operation of politics could, theoretically, come into play. The Iowa redistricting for both the state legislature and the U.S. House was done without any political data or information about incumbents. Iowa law specified that districts could not be drawn to favor a political party, incumbent, or any other person or group. Iowa law provided that counties could not be split for the congressional seats and must be contiguous. The Iowa code also defined a compact district as those "which are square, rectangular, or hexagonal in shape to the extent permitted by natural or political boundaries."

Reformers point to these exacting standards as models for other states. Other observers, although admiring Iowa's approach, note that the state is small (it had only five House seats) and had a homogeneous population in which minorities were not a significant consideration as they were in

many other locations, particularly southern states, where provisions of the Voting Rights Act were important.

Arizona voters in 2000 approved Proposition 106, which set up the Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission (AIRC). The AIRC quickly became for reformers an even brighter poster child for redistricting reform because, unlike Iowa, it attempted to permanently remove the redistricting process from politicians and place it in the hands of a citizens' commission. The AIRC consisted of five members, selected from a list of twenty-five applicants—reviewed by the state supreme court—that had ten Democrats and ten Republicans. Another five from minor parties or independent registered voters were on the list also. The AIRC tightly restricted the political activities of any candidate for the three years before a commission was established. Four commission members were selected by the majority and minority leaders of the state house and senate, and the four commissioners then selected a chair from the list of five minor or independent persons on the list.

The AIRC instructions to the members were exact: draw lines that satisfied the federal Voting Rights Act and created districts of equal populations that were compact and contiguous. Proposition 106 went on to delineate a number of other factors including respecting communities of interest, following geographic features as much as possible, and, to the extent practicable, creating competitive districts. The first use of the AIRC after the 2000 census produced congressional seats without difficulty. But the legislative districts ran into many challenges and had to be redone three times.

### Competitiveness and Incumbency

The widely noted tendency in elections after the 2000 redistricting of returning incumbents to office, often by large margins, became a rallying cry for reformers pushing for changes in the system of drawing lines. The two concepts were closely linked, and few denied that much of the 2000 redistricting effort was aimed at enhancing incumbency and thereby diminishing competitiveness. The much-publicized successful effort in Texas to redraw lines for the 2004 election—originally ordered by the court so that the delegation better reflected the GOP orientation in the state—was made to strengthen the position of Republicans. By contrast, the unsuccessful attempt in Colorado to redraw court-ordered lines was an apparent Republican effort to increase the reelection chances of a Republican who barely won in 2002. Both actions, however, drew unexpected and unwanted attention to many of the conditions that reformers said needed fixing. (*See “Mid-Decade Redistricting and Partisan Gerrymandering,”* p. 961.)

Most reformers, however, agreed that achieving competitiveness in drawing district lines was difficult, particularly when other important values such as equal population and meeting voting rights standards had to be considered.

In addition many noncompetitive districts simply reflected the political preferences of the population in the area. Still critics, such as Schwarzenegger in California, pointed to the election returns as evidence that legislatures that drew new congressional district lines had all but obliterated meaningful challenges in House races.

In the 2004 elections, only thirteen seats in the House (3 percent of all 435 seats) switched parties and just seven incumbents were defeated in the general election. Another two lost in the primaries. The reelection rate of incumbents was 98 percent. That rate changed abruptly in the following two elections. In 2006 the rate for incumbents dropped to 94 percent and remained there in 2008. Nevertheless, Democrats during this four-year period picked up a total of fifty-five House seats. Defenders of the existing methods of redistricting point to the Democratic gains as evidence that political issues—in these years the waning popularity of President George W. Bush—could produce substantial change no matter how district lines were drawn. Critics, however, retorted that an incumbent reelection rate well into the 90 percent range only proves that most congressional districts are not competitive. They note that reelection rates dropped below 90 percent only seven times since 1946 and only twice in the four redistrictings from 1970 to 2000.

Historical numbers also supported the argument that incumbents were coming back to Washington, D.C., in unprecedented numbers after the 2000 redistricting. For comparable elections (the first after a decennial census), the percentage of incumbents seeking reelection was 93.6 percent in 1972. It dropped to 90.1 percent in 1982 and to 88.3 percent in 1992. It then jumped to 96 percent in 2002. (The 2002 election was the first since 1990 that the reelection rate for House and Senate incumbents both surpassed 95 percent.) For 2004, 99.2 percent of non-Texas incumbents who sought reelection won. When Texas was included, 98.2 percent of incumbents won. Numbers at this level were not uncommon in the half-century before 2000, but high incumbency victory rates usually occurred four to five election cycles after a redistricting—when members had become better known to the electorate.

The partisan lineup in House districts was reflected in another emerging phenomenon: increasing congruency in presidential and House voting in congressional districts. By one count, only fifty-nine districts in 2004 produced a split result with one party winning the presidential vote and the other party the House vote—the lowest number of split districts since at least 1952. One major contributor to this trend was the emergence of Republican control in many of the southern states. The South had been moving to the Republican presidential column for several decades, but until late in the twentieth century the region still voted for Democratic representatives. As the latter changed and the GOP increasingly took House seats, the voting patterns for president and representatives became better aligned.

## GERRYMANDERING: THE SHAPE OF THE HOUSE

There are basically three types of gerrymanders. One is the partisan gerrymander, where a single party draws the lines to its advantage. Another is the proincumbent (sometimes called the “bipartisan” or “sweetheart”) gerrymander, where the lines are drawn to protect incumbents, with any gains or losses in the number of seats shared between the two parties. In states where control of the state government is divided, proincumbent gerrymanders are common.

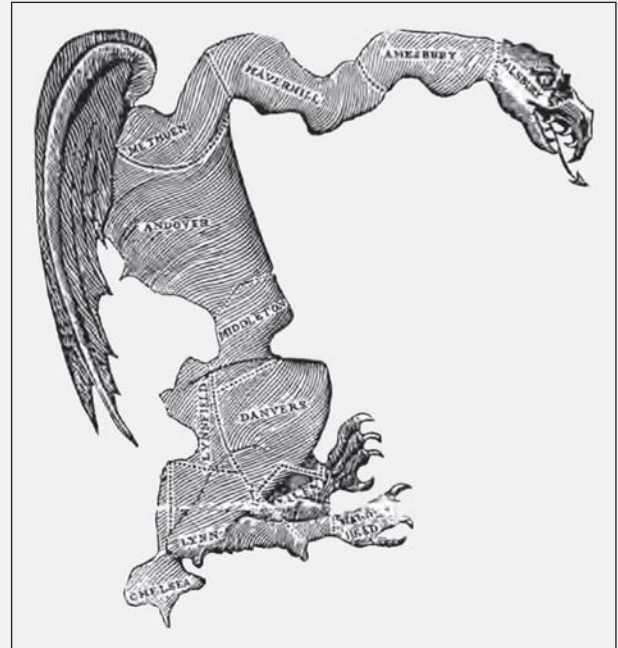
A third form of gerrymandering is race-based, where lines are drawn to favor the election of candidates from particular racial or ethnic groups. Initially, racial redistricting referred to the practice of drawing lines to scatter minority voters across several districts so they would not have a dominant influence in any. But the 1965 Voting Rights Act and numerous court rulings produced a new version of racial gerrymandering: designing constituencies to concentrate minority voters. These majority-minority districts were more likely to elect a minority candidate.

Sweetheart gerrymandering rarely attracted much attention but it significantly affected the House. “Districts get more Democratic for Democrats and more Republican for Republicans. Competition is minimized,” said Bernard Grofman, a political scientist at the University of California at Irvine. Incumbent reelection rates were high for most elections after World War II, in part because a proincumbent spin in much of the line drawing diminished the prospects for dramatic change in the House’s membership.

Still, redistricting at least increased the possibility of turnover because most states must redraw their districts to accommodate population shifts within the state as well as the gain or loss of any seats. Typically, some House members would retire rather than stand for election in redesigned districts.

Partisan gerrymanders did not always achieve their goals. Indiana Republicans redrew their map in 1981 with the hope that it would turn the Democrats’ congressional majority into a 7–3 Republican edge. Instead, by the end of the decade Democrats held a 7–3 advantage. But Texas Republicans in 2003—in the second redistricting of the decade—redrew a number of districts with the specific aim of defeating as many as seven Democratic incumbents and succeeded in all but one race.

But without question, gerrymandering during redistricting is an important determinant of which party controls the House. Many political analysts predicted that the 1980 reapportionment would alter the political makeup of the House, because most of the states that lost seats tended to favor liberal Democrats, while the states that gained seats were more likely to favor Republicans or conservative Democrats. But in part because of Democrats’ gerrymandering successes in the state redistricting battles their party remained in control of the House throughout the 1980s.



In the 1990 reapportionment, the shift of House seats to more conservative areas in the South and West continued but successful gerrymandering by Democrats helped the party hold its House majority in 1992. Finally in 1994 a broad surge of support for Republican candidates helped the GOP take control of the House, which they held until the 2006 elections. Population changes recorded in the 2000 census showed a continuing trend toward states that have voted more Republican than Democratic in recent years, some of which received additional House members under the 2000 reapportionment. (See Table 22-2, p. 947.)

As a result, the redistricting following the 2000 census—particularly within Republican-leaning states—was expected to be a highly contentious exercise. As it turned out, in the initial round of redistricting Democrats and Republicans tacitly agreed that their primary interest was in protecting incumbents. As a result, much of the drawing of lines focused on creating districts incumbents could hold. There was less emphasis on designing districts for competitive party advantage. The end result was that incumbents were protected—96 percent won reelection in 2002 and 98 percent won their seats back in 2004. However, those numbers dropped, to 94.1 percent in 2006 and to 94.3 percent in 2008, as Democrats recaptured control of Congress, in the process winning all Republican seats in the Northeast and picking up many GOP-leaning areas elsewhere.

## MAJOR SUPREME COURT CASES ON REDISTRICTING

After the long and desultory battle over reapportionment in the 1920s, those who were unhappy over the inaction of Congress and the state legislatures began taking their cases to court. At first, the protesters had no luck. But as the population disparities grew in both federal and

state legislative districts and the Supreme Court began to show a tendency to intervene, the objectors were more successful.

Finally, in a series of decisions beginning in 1962 with *Baker v. Carr*, the Court exerted great influence over the redistricting process, ordering that congressional districts as well as state and local legislative districts be drawn so their populations would be as nearly equal as possible.

### **Wood v. Broom**

*Baker v. Carr* essentially reversed the direction the Court had taken in 1932. *Wood v. Broom* was a case challenging the constitutionality of a Mississippi redistricting law because it violated the standards of the 1911 federal redistricting act. The question was whether the federal act was still in effect. That law, which required that districts be separate, compact, contiguous, and equally populated, had been neither specifically repealed nor reaffirmed in the 1929 reapportionment act.

Speaking for the Court, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes ruled that the 1911 act, in effect, had expired with the approval of the 1929 apportionment act and that the standards of the 1911 act therefore were no longer applicable. The Court reversed the decision of a lower federal court, which had permanently enjoined elections under the new Mississippi redistricting act.

That the Supreme Court upheld a state law that failed to provide for districts of equal population was almost less important than the minority opinion that the Court should not have heard the case. Justices Louis D. Brandeis, Harlan F. Stone, Owen J. Roberts, and Benjamin N. Cardozo, while concurring in the majority opinion, said they would have dismissed the *Wood* case for “want of equity.” The “want-of-equity” phrase in this context suggested a policy of judicial self-limitation with respect to the entire question of judicial involvement in essentially political questions.

### **Colegrove v. Green**

Not until 1946, in *Colegrove v. Green*, did the Court again rule in a significant case dealing with congressional redistricting. The case was brought by Kenneth Colegrove, a political science professor at Northwestern University, who alleged that congressional districts in Illinois, which varied between 112,116 and 914,053 in population, were so unequal that they violated the Fourteenth Amendment’s guarantee of equal protection of the laws. A seven-member Supreme Court divided 4–3 in dismissing the suit.

Justice Felix Frankfurter gave the opinion of the Court, speaking for himself and Justices Stanley F. Reed and Harold H. Burton. Frankfurter’s opinion cited *Wood v. Broom* to indicate that Congress had deliberately removed the standard set by the 1911 act. He also said that he, Reed, and Burton agreed with the minority that the Court should have dismissed the case. The issue, Frankfurter said, was of

a peculiarly political nature and therefore not meant for judicial interpretation.... The short of it is that the Constitution has conferred upon Congress exclusive authority to secure fair representation by the states in the popular House and has left to that House determination whether states have fulfilled their responsibility. If Congress failed in exercising its powers, whereby standards of fairness are offended, the remedy lies ultimately with the people.... To sustain this action would cut very deep into the very being of Congress. Courts

ought not to enter this political thicket. The remedy for unfairness in districting is to secure state legislatures that will apportion properly, or to invoke the ample powers of Congress.

Frankfurter also said that the Court could not affirmatively remap congressional districts and that elections at large would be politically undesirable.

In a dissenting opinion Justice Hugo L. Black, joined by Justices William O. Douglas and Frank Murphy, maintained that the district court did have jurisdiction over congressional redistricting. The three justices cited as evidence a section of the U.S. Code that allowed district courts to redress deprivations of constitutional rights occurring through action of the states. Black’s opinion also rested on an earlier case in which the Court had indicated that federal constitutional questions, unless frivolous, fall under the jurisdiction of the federal courts. Black asserted that the appellants had standing to sue and that the population disparities violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

With the Court split 3–3 on whether the judiciary had or should exercise jurisdiction, Justice Wiley B. Rutledge cast the deciding vote in *Colegrove v. Green*. On the question of justiciability, Rutledge agreed with Black, Douglas, and Murphy that the issue could be considered by the federal courts. Thus, a majority of the Court participating in the *Colegrove* case felt that congressional redistricting cases were justiciable.

Yet on the question of granting relief in this specific instance, Rutledge agreed with Frankfurter, Reed, and Burton that the case should be dismissed. He pointed out that four of the nine justices in *Wood v. Broom* had felt that dismissal should be for want of equity. Rutledge saw a want-of-equity situation in *Colegrove v. Green* as well. “I think the gravity of the constitutional questions raised [is] so great, together with the possibility of collision [with the political departments of the government], that the admonition [against an avoidable constitutional decision] is appropriate to be followed here,” Rutledge said. Jurisdiction, he thought, should be exercised “only in the most compelling circumstances.” He thought that “the shortness of time remaining [before the forthcoming election] makes it doubtful whether action could or would be taken in time to secure for petitioners the effective relief they seek.” Rutledge warned that congressional elections at large would deprive citizens of representation by districts, “which the prevailing policy of Congress demands.” In the case of at-large elections, he said, “the cure sought may be worse than the disease.” For all these reasons he concluded that the case was “one in which the Court may properly, and should, decline to exercise its jurisdiction.”

### **Changing Views**

In the ensuing years, law professors, political scientists, and other commentators increasingly criticized the *Colegrove* doctrine and grew impatient with the Supreme Court’s



## DRAWING DISTRICTS

Drawing congressional and legislative district boundaries evolved in the nearly four decades years leading up to 2008 from a primitive task of a few specialists to a highly sophisticated art form in which anyone with a few thousand dollars, a modicum of knowledge about databases, and lots of discipline could participate.

Even with the quasi-democratization of the process, the task was largely left to a handful of experts working in the shadow of political party “stakeholders,” a multitude of court decisions, and—increasingly—citizen activists who alleged the entire system needed reform.

### ADVANCE OF TECHNOLOGY

The development and plunging costs of technology tools since the 1970s was at the center of advanced methods of drawing lines with a diamond-like precision that came to full flower in the 1990s and after the 2000 census.

Before that, the job of redrawing districts was a manual affair involving huge paper maps of census information (practitioners preferred two-story offices with high ceilings and lots of wall space) often overlaid with layer upon layer of acetate on which to draw lines. Computers, to the extent they were used, were mainframes often owned by corporations and banks that would lend mapmakers calculating time overnight.

Personal computers, still a rarity in the early 1980s when redistricting occurred for that decade, did not become part of the mapmakers’ arsenal until the 1990s. Such software as was available to help with placing district lines was extremely expensive. Programs in the 1980s could cost as much as \$75,000. By the 1990s costs were down to the \$20,000 range and ten years later for as little as \$3,000. When married to modern personal computers with great speed and vast memory costing perhaps \$3,000, remapping opened up to many more participants.<sup>1</sup>

reluctance to intervene in redistricting disputes. At the same time, the membership of the Court was changing, and the new members were more inclined toward judicial action on redistricting.

In the 1950s the Court decided two cases that laid some groundwork for its subsequent reapportionment decisions. The first was *Brown v. Board of Education*, the historic school desegregation case, in which the Court decided that an individual citizen could assert a right to equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment, contrary to the “separate but equal” doctrine of public facilities for white and black citizens.

By 1962 only three members of the Court that decided *Colegrove* remained: Justices Black and Douglas, dissenters in that case, and Justice Frankfurter, aging spokesperson for restraint in the exercise of judicial power.

By then it was clear that malapportionment within the states no longer could be ignored. By 1960 not a single state

But the march of technology was much more than muscle computers and relatively inexpensive programs. The precise line-drawing that later emerged depended on development of geographic information systems (GIS) programs, which is computer software that integrates geography and demographic data from the Census Bureau with state-specific numbers such as election results collected at local levels, usually the precinct. This information then may be distributed to the even-smaller block level by use of an algorithm related to voting-age population and demographics. A key part of the evolution was the Census Bureau’s creation in the 1980s, in preparation for the 1990 census, of a mapping system called Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER), which produced a uniform map of the United States. This gave an accurate picture of the location of people, geography (including roads, buildings, rivers, and lakes), and concentrations of groups. When used with databases of political information, the redistricting business crossed over from a specialized cottage industry into a sophisticated business that gave politicians an unprecedented power to select the voters they preferred to have in their districts, both in Congress and state legislatures.

### PARTISAN CONSIDERATIONS

The power of technology gave mapmakers the ability to draw almost any district configuration they were asked to provide. But experts who did the drawing emphasized that their computers and databases were little more than tools. They typically would give a litany of considerations that circumscribed their activities. At the top of any list was the partisan interest—or party agenda—of an organization seeking a particular district realignment. Closely related was the interest of a member, especially the concerns of an incumbent to have a district in which he or she could reasonably expect to be given continued employment by the voters.

legislative body existed in which there was not at least a two-to-one population disparity between the most and the least heavily populated districts. For example, the disparity was 242–1 in the Connecticut House, 223–1 in the Nevada Senate, 141–1 in the Rhode Island Senate, and 9–1 in the Georgia Senate. Studies of the effective vote of large and small counties in state legislatures between 1910 and 1960 showed that the effective vote of the most populous counties had slipped while their percentage of the national population had more than doubled. The most lightly populated counties, meanwhile, advanced from a position of slight overrepresentation to one of extreme overrepresentation, holding almost twice as many seats as they would be entitled to by population size alone. Predictably, the rural-dominated state legislatures resisted every move toward reapportioning state legislative districts to reflect new population patterns.

Population imbalance among congressional districts was substantially lopsided but by no means so gross. In Texas

Legal requirements also played a huge role in drawing lines. For more than forty years, the courts—especially the Supreme Court—laid down rules that defined the shape and composition of districts. Most important were the earliest rules that districts have equal population (for congressional districts) or only slight deviations in numbers (for legislative districts). Later came decisions on redistricting action that limited the opportunities for minority groups to gain increased representation. Congress played an important role in this regard with the 1965 Voting Rights Act. Originally redistricting was not part of the law's legal underpinnings but over time courts expanded its logic to the shape and nature of districts. Other traditional considerations in redistricting also shaped the way mapmakers went about their tasks. These included such factors as compactness, contiguity, preservation of political subdivisions (such as a county), and sometimes a "community of interest" that—when it could be defined—showed a relationship among the inhabitants. A few states mentioned competitiveness as a value to be considered, but this was not a major element in most districting.

### WHAT MAPMAKERS DO

Given the power of technology and the array of restrictions and considerations that constrain line-drawing, the persons who do the actual district configurations usually work under a set of "tools" or approaches that guide their activities.<sup>2</sup>

- **Pairing.** This assigns more than one incumbent to a district that elects just one. Pairing is a technique used by a party controlling redistricting against the other party.
- **Packing.** This is when one party puts large numbers of the other party's supporters in a single district, more than needed—in effect—wasting the votes.
- **Cracking.** This scatters an incumbent's supporters into two or more districts to dilute his or her support. It was seen in raw form in the 2003 Texas redistricting engineered by Republicans that was designed to defeat as many as seven Democrats.
- **Dislocation.** This shifts key parts of an incumbent's district to another location. It can be a small or large change.
- **Populating.** This is a device characteristic of legislative redistricting because congressional districts, under Supreme Court decisions, must be almost exactly equal in population, although even in these cases some jumbling of numbers can influence outcomes because a "person" counted in the census is not necessarily a voter. When it is done for state legislatures it involves putting a lot of a party's voters in a district or districts while providing a disproportionately smaller number in districts for the other party. If done artfully it can produce more district majorities for the smaller population groupings.
- **Contiguity or Layout.** This technique draws a district in way that a candidate must cover a lot of territory, often involving an array of subdivisions such as counties or partial counties, and cities and towns. It makes for oddly-shaped districts and can significantly increase the difficulty and cost of campaigning.

1. Kimball Brace and Clark Bensen, "Competition, Partisanship, and Congressional Redistricting," Paper presented at Brookings Institution/Institute of Governmental Studies Conference: The Impact of Technology, Washington, D.C., April 16, 2004.

2. Clark Bensen, "Substantial Political Consequences: A Practitioner's Perspective on Redistricting," *Extensions: A Journal of the Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center* (fall 2004): 5.

the 1960 census showed the most heavily populated district had four times as many inhabitants as the most lightly populated. Arizona, Maryland, and Ohio each had at least one district with three times as many inhabitants as the least populated. In most cases rural areas benefited from the population imbalance in congressional districts. As a result of the postwar population movement out of central cities to the surrounding areas, the suburbs were the most underrepresented.

### ***Baker v. Carr***

Against this background a group of Tennessee city-dwellers successfully broke the long-standing precedent against federal court involvement in legislative apportionment problems. For more than half a century, since 1901, the Tennessee Legislature had refused to reapportion itself, even though a decennial reapportionment based on population was specifically required by the state's constitution. In the meantime,

Tennessee's population had grown and shifted dramatically to urban areas. By 1960 the House legislative districts ranged from 3,454 to 36,031 in population, while the Senate districts ranged from 39,727 to 108,094. Appeals by urban residents to the rural-controlled Tennessee Legislature proved fruitless. A suit brought in the state courts to force reapportionment was rejected on grounds that the courts should stay out of legislative matters.

City-dwellers then appealed to the federal courts, stating that they had no redress. The legislature had refused to act for more than half a century, the state courts had refused to intervene, and Tennessee had no referendum or initiative laws. They charged that there was "a debasement of their votes by virtue of the incorrect, obsolete and unconstitutional apportionment" to such an extent that they were being deprived of their right to equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Supreme Court on March 26, 1962, handed down its historic decision in *Baker v. Carr*, ruling 6–2 in favor of the Tennessee city-dwellers. In the majority opinion, Justice William J. Brennan Jr. emphasized that the federal judiciary had the power to review the apportionment of state legislatures under the Fourteenth Amendment’s Equal Protection Clause. “The mere fact that a suit seeks protection as a political right,” Brennan wrote, “does not mean that it presents a political question” that the courts should avoid.

In a vigorous dissent, Justice Frankfurter said the majority decision constituted “a massive repudiation of the experience of our whole past” and was an assertion of “destructively novel judicial power.” He contended that the lack of any clear basis for relief “catapults the lower courts” into a “mathematical quagmire.” Frankfurter insisted that “there is not under our Constitution a judicial remedy for every political mischief.” Appeal for relief, Frankfurter maintained, should not be made in the courts but “to an informed civically militant electorate.”

The Court had abandoned the view that malapportionment questions were outside its competence. But it stopped there and in *Baker v. Carr* did not address the merits of the challenge to the legislative districts, stating only that federal courts had the power to resolve constitutional challenges to maldistribution of voters among districts.

### **Gray v. Sanders**

Almost exactly one year after its decision in *Baker v. Carr*, the Court revisited the apportionment issue in *Gray v. Sanders*, which set the landmark “one-person, one-vote” rule. In *Gray*, which involved state districts not congressional ones, the Court found that Georgia’s county-unit primary system for electing state officials—a system that weighted votes to give advantage to rural districts in statewide primary elections—denied voters equal protection of the laws. All votes in a statewide election must have equal weight, the Court held:

How then can one person be given twice or 10 times the voting power of another person in a statewide election merely because he lives in a rural area or because he lives in the smallest rural county? Once the geographical unit for which a representative is to be chosen is designated, all who participate in the election are to have an equal vote—whatever their race, whatever their sex, whatever their occupation, whatever their income, and wherever their home may be in that geographical unit. This is required by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. The concept of “we the people” under the Constitution visualizes no preferred class of voters but equality among those who meet the basic qualification. The idea that every voter is equal to every other voter in his State, when he casts his ballot in favor of one of several competing candidates, underlies many of our decisions.... The conception of political equality from the Declaration of Independence to Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address, to the

Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Amendments can mean only one thing—one person, one vote.

### **The Rule Applied**

The Court’s rulings in *Baker* and *Gray* concerned the equal weighting and counting of votes cast in state elections. In 1964, deciding the case of *Wesberry v. Sanders*, the Court applied the one-person, one-vote principle to congressional districts and set equality as the standard for congressional redistricting.

Shortly after the *Baker* decision was handed down, James P. Wesberry Jr., an Atlanta resident and a member of the Georgia Senate, filed suit in federal court in Atlanta claiming that the gross disparity in the population of Georgia’s congressional districts violated Fourteenth Amendment rights of equal protection of the laws. At the time, Georgia districts ranged in population from 272,154 in the rural Ninth District in the northeastern part of the state to 823,860 in the Fifth District in Atlanta and its suburbs. District lines had not been changed since 1931. The state’s number of House seats remained the same in the interim, but Atlanta’s district population—already high in 1931 compared with the others—had more than doubled in thirty years, making a Fifth District vote worth about one-third that of a vote in the Ninth.

In June 1962 the three-judge federal court divided 2–1 in dismissing Wesberry’s suit. The majority reasoned that the precedent of *Colegrove* still controlled in congressional district cases. The judges cautioned against federal judicial interference with Congress and against “depriving others of the right to vote” if the suit should result in at-large elections. They suggested that the Georgia Legislature (under court order to reapportion itself) or the U.S. Congress might better provide relief. Wesberry then appealed to the Supreme Court.

On February 17, 1964, the Supreme Court ruled in *Wesberry v. Sanders* that congressional districts must be substantially equal in population. The Court, which upheld Wesberry’s challenge by a 6–3 decision, based its ruling on the history and wording of Article I, section 2, of the Constitution, which states that representatives shall be apportioned among the states according to their respective numbers and be chosen by the people of the several states. This language, the Court stated, meant that “as nearly as is practicable, one man’s vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another’s.”

The majority opinion, written by Justice Black and supported by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Brennan, Douglas, Arthur J. Goldberg, and Byron R. White, said, “While it may not be possible to draw congressional districts with mathematical precision, that is no excuse for ignoring our Constitution’s plain objective of making equal representation for equal numbers of people the fundamental goal for the House of Representatives.”

In a strongly worded dissent, Justice John M. Harlan asserted that the Constitution did not establish population as the only criterion of congressional districting but left the matter to the discretion of the states, subject only to the supervisory power of Congress. “The constitutional right which the Court creates is manufactured out of whole cloth,” Harlan concluded.

The *Wesberry* opinion established no precise standards for districting beyond declaring that districts must be as nearly equal in population “as is practicable.” In his dissent Harlan suggested that a disparity of more than 100,000 between a state’s largest and smallest districts would “presumably” violate the equality standard enunciated by the majority. On that basis, Harlan estimated, the districts of thirty-seven states with 398 representatives would be unconstitutional, “leaving a constitutional House of 37 members now sitting.”

The Court’s decision also did not make any reference to gerrymandering because it discussed only the population, not the shape of districts. In a separate opinion handed down the same day as *Wesberry*, the Court dismissed a challenge to congressional districts in New York City, which had been brought by voters who charged that Manhattan’s “silk-stocking” Seventeenth District had been gerrymandered to exclude blacks and Puerto Ricans.

### Strict Equality

Five years elapsed between *Wesberry* and the Court’s next application of constitutional standards to congressional districting. In 1967 the Court hinted at the strict stance it would adopt two years later. With two unsigned opinions, the Court sent back to Indiana and Missouri for revision those two states’ congressional redistricting plans because they allowed variations of as much as 20 percent from the average district population.

Two years later Missouri’s revised plan returned to the Court for full review. By a 6–3 vote, the Court rejected the plan. It was unacceptable, the Court held in *Kirkpatrick v. Preisler*, because it allowed a variation of as much as 3.1 percent from perfectly equal population districts. Thus, the Court made clear its stringent application of the one-person, one-vote rule to congressional districts.

There was no “fixed numerical or percentage population variance small enough to be considered *de minimis* and to satisfy without question the ‘as nearly as practicable’ standard,” Justice Brennan wrote for the Court. “Equal representation for equal numbers of people is a principle designed to prevent debasement of voting power and diminution of access to elected Representatives. Toleration of even small deviations detracts from these purposes.”

The only permissible variances in population, the Court ruled, were those that were unavoidable despite the effort to achieve absolute equality or those that could be

legally justified. The variances in Missouri could have been avoided, the Court said.

None of Missouri’s arguments for the plan qualified as “legally acceptable” justifications. The Court rejected the argument that population variance was necessary to allow representation of distinct interest groups. It said that acceptance of such variances to produce districts with specific interests was “antithetical” to the basic purpose of equal representation.

Justice White dissented from the majority opinion, which he characterized as “an unduly rigid and unwarranted application of the Equal Protection Clause which will unnecessarily involve the courts in the abrasive task of drawing district lines.” White added that some “acceptably small” population variance could be established. He indicated that considerations of existing political boundaries and geographical compactness could justify to him some variation from “absolute equality” of population.

Justice Harlan, joined by Justice Potter Stewart, dissented, saying that “whatever room remained under this Court’s prior decisions for the free play of the political process in matters of reapportionment is now all but eliminated by today’s Draconian judgments.”

### PRACTICAL RESULTS OF COURT’S RULINGS

As a result of the Supreme Court’s decisions of the 1960s, nearly every state was forced to redraw its congressional district lines—sometimes more than once. By the end of the decade, thirty-nine of the forty-five states with more than one representative had made the necessary adjustments.

However, the effect of the one-person, one-vote standard on congressional districts did not bring about immediate population equality in districts. Most of the new districts were far from equal in population because the only official population figures came from the 1960 census. Massive population shifts during the decade rendered most post-*Wesberry* efforts to achieve equality useless.

But redistricting based on the 1970 census resulted in districts that differed only slightly in population from the state average. Among House members elected in 1972, 385 of 435 represented districts that varied by less than 1 percent from the state average district population.

By contrast, only nine of the districts in the 88th Congress (elected in 1962) deviated less than 1 percent from the state average; 81, from 1 to 5 percent; 87, from 5 to 10 percent; and 236, 10 percent or greater. Twenty-two House members were elected at large.

The Supreme Court made only one major ruling concerning congressional districts during the 1970s. In 1973 the Court declared the Texas congressional districts, as redrawn in 1971, unconstitutional because of excessive population variance among districts. The variance between the largest and smallest districts was 4.99 percent. The Court returned

## GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS IN REAPPORTIONMENT, 1790–2000

The history of reapportionment and redistricting is, in reality, a history of the geographic reallocation of political power in the United States. Since the Constitution requires that representation in the U.S. House of Representatives be based on population, the decennial census report of population location, growth, and decline is the basis of the reassignment of seats. To a great extent the geography of population theoretically and realistically determines the geography of internal American political power.

The reallocation of seats in the House occurs at four spatial scales: local, intrastate, intraregional, and between regions. For example, in a large urban area seats are reallocated locally when an inner city declines in population while the suburbs expand. Within states, seats are reallocated when one portion of the state declines, such as farm areas, while others increase, such as metropolitan areas. In certain instances seats are adjusted between states but remain in the same region, such as what happened in the mid-twentieth century with population movement from New York City across the Hudson River into northern New Jersey.

While all the above types of movement are politically important, the loss and gain of House seats from one distant region to another is a critical phenomenon in understanding the political history of the United States. The regional reallocation of House seats is in actuality the reallocation of state and sectional power. Because the differences in regional issues, political parties, and ideology tend to be more pronounced than the differences in local or state issues, the reallocation of power has had a profound effect on U.S. politics and elections. Four major demographic/apportionment areas are identified that have had a long-term effect on American history. These four areas are discussed below, including discussion of the current era of Snowbelt to Sunbelt migration.<sup>1</sup>

### WESTWARD EXPANSION: ORIGINAL AND NEW STATES

The population of the United States has expanded westward since the origin of the country. At the first census in 1790 virtually all of the population was east of the Appalachian Mountains in the original thirteen states. In fact, the 1790 congressional reapportionment put only the two Kentucky representatives, of the 105 total, in the "Trans Appalachian West." As population steadily migrated into Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, these states became eligible for statehood and representation in the House. As this process continued into the early nineteenth century, more and more new "western" states entered the Union.

For the original coastal states the new western states evoked two political concerns. The first question was the theoretical size a nation could be and still be a democracy. This was an important matter since the United States was the first experiment of a large democratic society. The second question was of a more immediate and practical nature, the loss of influence and political power by the

original states to the western states. In the 1790 census less than 2 percent of the House seats were in the west, but by 1850, 43 percent of the House seats were in the West. In addition, this was not just a sheer loss of power but was a political concern in that some of the major issues of the West were in conflict with the more established coastal regions. For example, in the early nineteenth century, to encourage settlement, the western states, both in the northern and southern parts of the region, lobbied for low-priced public land sales. Since public land sales were the major source of government revenue at this time, the original states in the North and South, however, favored high-priced public land sales. The nation in the early nineteenth century slowly became divided, not simply by North-South issues, but North-South-West issues, especially in certain areas of public policy.

### SLAVERY: FREE AND SLAVE STATES

In the framing of the Constitution and in the first seventy years of U.S. history, slavery was the single most important and divisive issue. By the late 1780s slavery was banned in the northern states while permissible and expanding in the southern states. As western states entered the Union, northern ones adopted antislavery constitutions while southern ones allowed slavery. The nation was regionally divided on moral, ethical, and economic lines with respect to the institution of slavery.

This significant division was the centerpiece of the allocation of power in Congress. In the Senate a careful equilibrium of admittance of free states and slave states was conducted to sustain a balance of sectional political power. However, the allocation of power in the House of Representatives could not be controlled and manipulated in this way. The soil and general farming conditions in the northern states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa far exceeded the conditions in the westward expanding southern states. In the agricultural Midwest a dense farm settlement and expanding population grew westward along the northern tier.

At the first census in 1790 approximately half (46 percent) of the House seats were allocated to southern slave states. By the eve of the Civil War, the 1860 census House allocation was approximately one-third (35 percent) to the slave states. Northern interests were in control of the U.S. House, not only with respect to slavery issues, but also other public policy concerns such as internal improvements and tariff policy. Perhaps even more profoundly important than control of the House was the shift in power of the electoral college and election of the president. Since the electoral college allocates votes to each state based on the number of senators plus representatives, a shift of power in the U.S. House means a shift of power in electing the president. At the beginning of the nation there was a rough balance in population, and therefore of electoral votes, between the North and the South. However, because of the geographic change in population growth

the case to a three-judge federal panel, which adopted a new congressional district plan.

### Precise Equality

Following the 1980 census, several federal courts accepted or imposed redistricting maps that achieved population

equality but were drawn for blatant partisan purposes. In Missouri a federal court accepted the Democrats' remap proposal over the Republican plan because its districts were more nearly equal in population. The Democratic map obtained population equality by dismantling a district in a part of the state where population was growing and



and settlement, northerner Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860 without carrying a single Deep South or Border state.

### URBANIZATION: RURAL, URBAN AND SUBURBAN PLACES

Urbanization, the process of people moving from rural to urban areas, has been a significant feature of American population geography throughout the nation's history. As incredible as it may seem today, the 1870 United States census reported no urban area with a population greater than 1 million. The period of rapid urbanization, 1870–1930, coincides with the period of rapid industrialization of America. This industrialization has a specific regional geography. The first textile manufacturing and later the development of the iron and steel industry and heavy manufacturing began in the North and Northeast. In the corridor from Baltimore to Boston and extending westward to the industrial cities of the Erie Canal and lower Great Lakes, northern urban manufacturing areas boomed while other regions did not have the same rapid development. The population concentration of the North and Northeast became so dominant that William McKinley carried the electoral vote in 1896 with little support from the South, Great Plains, and interior West. Large foreign immigration to northern cities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was supplemented by large internal migration of blacks and whites from the rural South, especially in the period from 1914 to the 1960s.

The rural to urban shift in power in the United States reached its psychological climax in the famous census report of 1920. For the first time in American history the Census Bureau enumerated more people in cities than in rural areas. The nation was changing from its agrarian roots, and shockwaves were felt in farm states and rural congressional districts. So profound was the emotional impact of this census report that for the first and only time in U.S. history the U.S. Congress did not reapportion the House after a census count. (See “1920s Struggle,” p. 940.)

At the height of high-density, urban industrial America, in the 1920s and 1930s, approximately one-fourth (26 percent) of congressional districts were extremely small with a high concentration of urban working-class and other population. Since the end of World War II, the American urban landscape has changed once again, with the sprawl and suburbanization of population and congressional districts. This change has lessened the power of inner-city representatives and has heightened the level of more suburban issues and perhaps has even changed the political party makeup and political ideology of some districts.

### MODERN ERA: SUNBELT AND THE SNOWBELT

The United States was the dominant world industrial power in the post–World War II era of the late 1940s and 1950s. In the 1960s the nation began the

transition from an industrial to postindustrial society. Manufacturing declined or became less tied to the specific geographic locations of such items as iron ore and coal. In addition to economic changes, the structure of the U.S. population changed to a more mature, mobile, and affluent society. As the American economy and demography changed, profound differences were taking place in regional population growth, decline, and movement.

The census reports of 1960 through 2000 show a significant shift of population from the North and Northeast to the South and Southwest. Demographers have termed this the rise of the Sunbelt or the Snowbelt-to-Sunbelt migration. The causes of this change are many and complex. As the name implies, there is a weather and climate aspect to the movement. However, the climate explanation is tied to a number of technological changes such as the wide-spread growth and development of air conditioning, which have made large areas of the South and desert Southwest pleasantly habitable year around. The mobility of manufacturing in the postindustrial society saw movement of employment from the high cost of living and high cost of labor North to the relatively cheaper South. The growth of retirement, tourism, and high-tech industries seems to benefit the warmer and more scenic regions of the United States.

The Sunbelt population revolution has caused an incredible shift in American political power. Table 22-3 lists the states in order of their gain and loss of representation in the House from 1960 to 2000. Sixteen states gained power in the House during this period, all of which are in the southern tier of states, that is, the Sunbelt. Three states have gained significant political power, the so-called “growth pole” states of California, Florida, and Texas. Twenty-six states lost representation in this period, with virtually all of these in the North, Midwest, and Great Plains. Significantly, the largest losers are the old northern industrial states of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. In all, seventy-five seats (17 percent of the House) have been shifted from one section of the country to another in recent decades. Figure 22-1 maps the 2000 reapportionment and is an excellent illustration of the Sunbelt era reallocation geography of House seats.

The recent shift of House seats from the North to the South and West is symbolic of the continuing change of regional power throughout United States history. In the Sunbelt era, as in previous eras, political party support, political ideology and many political issues have a specific regional/geographic context. For example, the political ideology and recent political party support in national elections is different in New York than in Texas. In the current Sunbelt-Snowbelt demographic era, some political parties and some issue areas gain and others lose in importance.

1. Extensive discussion of each demographic political era and each decennial apportionment is found in Kenneth C. Martis and Gregory Elmes, *The Historical Atlas of State Power in Congress, 1790–1900* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1993).

preserving a district in central St. Louis that had been losing population. The plan cost one Republican incumbent his seat.

Michigan's map for the 1980s offered an extreme example of fealty to precise population equality. In 1982 a court-imposed redistricting plan created sixteen congressional

districts with exactly equal populations—514,560. The state's two other districts each had a population of just one person fewer—514,559. To achieve that equality, however, the line for many districts cut through many small cities and towns, dividing their residents between two or three different districts.



Although maps such as these raised the question whether partisan gerrymandering was also a violation of an individual's voting rights, the Supreme Court in 1983 appeared to make it even more difficult to challenge a redistricting map on grounds other than population deviation. In a 5–4 decision, the Court ruled in *Karcher v. Daggett* that states must adhere as closely as possible to the one-person, one-vote standard and bear the burden of proving that deviations from precise population equality were made in pursuit of a legitimate goal. The decision overturned New Jersey's congressional map because the variation between the most populated and the least populated districts was 0.69 percent.

Brennan, who wrote the Court's opinion in *Baker* and *Kirkpatrick*, also wrote the opinion in *Karcher*, contending that population differences between districts "could have been avoided or significantly reduced with a good-faith effort to achieve population equality." "Adopting any standard other than population equality, using the best census data available, would subtly erode the Constitution's ideal of equal representation," Brennan wrote. "In this case, appellants argue that a maximum deviation of approximately 0.7 percent should be considered *de minimis*. If we accept that argument, how are we to regard deviations of 0.8 percent, 0.95 percent, 1.0 percent or 1.1 percent?... To accept the legitimacy of unjustified, though small population deviations in this case would mean to reject the basic premise of *Kirkpatrick* and *Wesberry*."

Brennan said that "any number of consistently applied legislative policies might justify" some population variation. These included "making districts compact, respecting municipal boundaries, preserving the cores of prior districts, and avoiding contests between incumbent Representatives." However, he cautioned, the state must show "with some specificity that a particular objective required the specific deviations in its plan, rather than simply relying on general assertions."

In his dissent Justice White criticized the majority for its "unreasonable insistence on an unattainable perfection in the equalizing of congressional districts." He warned that the decision would invite "further litigation of virtually every congressional redistricting plan in the nation."

### Partisan Gerrymandering

In *Karcher* the Court did not address the underlying political issue in the New Jersey case, which was that its map had been drawn to serve Democratic interests. As a partisan gerrymander, the map had few peers, boasting some of the most oddly shaped districts in the country. One constituency, known as the "fishhook" by its detractors, twisted through central New Jersey's industrial landscape, picking up Democratic voters along the way. Another stretched from the suburbs of New York to the fringes of Trenton.

Table 22-3 Interstate Transfer of House Seats by Census and Senate, 1960–2000

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	Seat Change 1960–2000
California	+8	+5	+2	+7	+1	+23
Florida	+4	+3	+4	+4	+2	+17
Texas	+1	+1	+3	+3	+2	+10
Arizona	+1	+1	+1	+1	+2	+6
Colorado		+1	+1		+1	+3
Georgia				+1	+2	+3
Hawaii	+2					+2
Nevada			+1		+1	+2
Washington			+1	+1		+2
Alaska	+1					+1
Maryland	+1					+1
New Mexico			+1			+1
North Carolina	–1			+1	+1	+1
Oregon			+1			+1
Utah			+1			+1
Virginia				+1		+1
Tennessee		–1	+1			0
Connecticut					–1	–1
Louisiana				–1		–1
Maine	–1					–1
Minnesota	–1					–1
Montana				–1		–1
Nebraska	–1					–1
New Jersey	+1		–1	–1		–1
North Dakota		–1				–1
Oklahoma					–1	–1
South Dakota			–1			–1
Alabama	–1	–1				–2
Arkansas	–2					–2
Indiana			–1		–1	–2
Kansas	–1			–1		–2
Kentucky	–1			–1		–2
Mississippi	–1				–1	–2
Missouri	–1		–1			–2
Wisconsin		–1			–1	–2
Iowa	–1	–1		–1		–3
Michigan	+1		–1	–2	–1	–3
West Virginia	–1	–1		–1		–3
Massachusetts	–2		–1	–1		–4
Ohio	+1	–1	–2	–2	–1	–5
Illinois	–1		–2	–2	–1	–6
Pennsylvania	–3	–2	–2	–2	–2	–11
New York	–2	–2	–5	–3	–2	–14
Total	21	11	17	19	12	75 <sup>1</sup>

NOTES: This table lists the forty-three states that have lost or gained seats in the House of Representatives in one or more of the past five census reapportionments. Seven of the fifty states have kept the same number of seats from 1960 through 2000. Three states—Delaware, Vermont, and Wyoming—have kept the minimum required one seat; three states—Idaho, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—have kept two seats; and South Carolina has kept six seats.

1. Net transfer for 1960 to 2000 for the entire United States.

SOURCES: Data for 1960, 1970, and 1980 from Kenneth C. Martis, *The Historical Atlas of Political Parties in the United States Congress: 1789–1989* (New York: Macmillan, 1989). Data for 1990 and 2000 from *Historical Highlights, Congressional History, Congressional Apportionment*, Office of the Clerk, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., available at [http://clerk.house.gov/histHigh/Congressional\\_History/congApp.html](http://clerk.house.gov/histHigh/Congressional_History/congApp.html).

In separate dissents Justices Lewis F. Powell Jr. and John Paul Stevens broadly hinted that they were willing to hear constitutional challenges to instances of partisan gerrymandering. “A legislator cannot represent his constituents properly—nor can voters from a fragmented district exercise the ballot intelligently—when a voting district is nothing more than an artificial unit divorced from, and indeed often in conflict with, the various communities established in the State,” wrote Powell.

The Court’s opportunity to address that issue came in *Davis v. Bandemer*. On June 30, 1986, the Court ruled that political gerrymanders are subject to constitutional review by federal courts, even if the disputed districts meet the one-person, one-vote test. The case arose from a challenge by Indiana Democrats who argued that the Republican-drawn map so heavily favored the Republican Party that Democrats were denied appropriate representation. But the Court rejected the Democrats’ challenge to the alleged gerrymander, saying that one election was insufficient to prove unconstitutional discrimination. Left unclear were what standards the Court would use to find a partisan gerrymander legally unacceptable.

National Republicans expressed delight with the *Bandemer* decision. The GOP had long held that Democratic control over most state legislatures had allowed them to draw congressional and legislative districts to their partisan advantage. In particular, Republicans expressed confidence that the *Bandemer* decision laid the groundwork for overturning California’s congressional district map, created by Democratic Rep. Phillip Burton in the early 1980s.

Widely recognized as a classic example of a partisan gerrymander, the map featured a number of oddly shaped districts, drawn neither compactly nor with respect to community boundaries, but all with nearly equal populations. As one commentator described it, “Burton carefully stretched districts from one Democratic enclave to another—sometimes joining them with nothing but a bridge, a stretch of harbor, or a spit of land ... avoiding Republicans block for block and household for household.” Before the 1982 elections, Democrats held twenty-two congressional districts; Republicans, twenty-one. With the Burton map in place for the 1982 elections, Democrats held twenty-eight seats; Republicans, only seventeen.

Republican representative Robert E. Badham filed a lawsuit against the Burton plan in federal district court in 1983. In the wake of the *Bandemer* decision, that court held a hearing on *Badham v. Eu* but dismissed the Republican complaint by a 2–1 vote. The court in essence ruled that a party seeking to overturn a gerrymandered map must show a general pattern of exclusion from the political process, which the California Republican Party, in control of the governorship, a Senate seat, and 40 percent of the House seats, could not do. The Republicans appealed to the

Supreme Court, but the Court refused to become involved, voting 6–3 in 1989 to reaffirm the lower court’s decision without comment.

But with the law largely settled on population and racial issues in redistricting, partisan gerrymandering appeared by 2005 to be gaining traction. The *Bandemer* decision, with its exceptionally difficult standard to prove a partisan drawing of lines, still was the controlling law and remained so when the Court in 2004, in *Vieth v. Jubelirer*, rejected a claim under it to districts in Pennsylvania that Democrats said were constitutionally invalid. In that case the swing vote on the Court came from Anthony M. Kennedy, who agreed that the Pennsylvania Democrats had not shown enough evidence to meet the framework for partisan gerrymandering set out in *Bandemer*. But Kennedy also said that because no adequate standard to measure partisan gerrymandering had yet emerged did not mean that it would never evolve in the future.<sup>14</sup> (See “*Pennsylvania*,” p. 963.)

Two instances of partisan gerrymandering were prominent after the 2000 census. In Colorado, Republicans sought to tweak district lines to enhance the reelection chances of an incumbent who barely won in 2002. On December 1, 2003, the state supreme court, however, ruled a second redistricting in the decade was impermissible under the state’s constitution. The U.S. Supreme Court in 2004 declined to review the decision.

In Texas, however, Republicans orchestrated a major redrawing of some district lines with the goal of defeating as many as seven incumbents who had won in 2002 under a court-ordered redistricting plan. After their second remap of the decade was passed, six of the seven lost in the new districts in 2004. Democrats charged the action was unconstitutional, but courts did not accept their contention. Initially, the Supreme Court in 2004 sent the case back to a Texas court with the instructions to reconsider the issue in light of its decision in *Vieth v. Jubelirer*. When the case returned to the Court in 2006, the justices upheld the mid-decade partisan gerrymander because the Texas Democrats failed to offer a workable standard for constitutional review. At the same time they struck down a small part of the remap on grounds that it violated the Voting Rights Act’s provisions protecting against the dilution of minority voting strength. (See “*Texas*,” p. 963.)

## Minority Representation

One form of gerrymandering is expressly forbidden by law: redistricting for the purpose of racial discrimination. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, extended in 1970, 1975, and 1982, banned redistricting that diluted the voting strength of black communities. Other minorities, including Hispanics, Asian Americans, American Indians, and native Alaskans, subsequently were brought under the protection of the law.

In 1980 the Supreme Court for the first time narrowed the reach of the Voting Rights Act in the case of *Mobile v. Bolden*, a challenge to the at-large system of electing city commissioners used in Mobile, Alabama. By a vote of 6–3, the Court ruled that proof of discriminatory intent by the commissioners was necessary before a violation could be found. The fact that no African American had ever been elected under the challenged system was not proof enough.

The *Mobile* decision set off an immediate reaction on Capitol Hill. In extending the Voting Rights Act in 1982, Congress amended it to outlaw any practice that has the effect of discriminating against blacks or other minorities—regardless of the lawmakers’ intent.

The Justice Department later adopted a similar “results test” for another part of the act (section 5), which requires certain states and localities with a history of discrimination to have their electoral plans “precleared” by the department. In 1986 the Supreme Court applied this test in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, ruling that six of North Carolina’s multimember legislative districts impermissibly diluted black voting strength. Sharply departing from *Mobile*, the Court held that because few blacks had been elected from these districts, the system must be in violation of the law.

The Court also used the *Thornburg* decision to develop three criteria that, if met, would lead to the creation of a minority legislative district: the minority group must be large and geographically compact enough to constitute a majority in a single-member electoral district; the group must be politically cohesive; and the white majority must vote as a bloc to the degree that it usually can defeat candidates preferred by the minority.

Thus, within a period of ten years the burden of proof was shifted from minorities, who had been required to show that lines were being drawn to dilute their voting strength, to lawmakers, who had to show that they had done all they could to maximize minority voting strength.

Earlier, however, the maps drawn for the 1990s that went to extraordinary lengths to elect minorities came quickly under scrutiny by the Supreme Court. The most celebrated ruling came in a 1993 case involving congressional districts in North Carolina, *Shaw v. Reno*. In that case Justice Sandra Day O’Connor wrote for the Court majority that any map that groups people “who may have little in common with one another but the color of their skin bears an uncomfortable resemblance to political apartheid.” The ruling reinstated a suit by five white North Carolinians who contended that the state’s congressional district map, which created two oddly shaped majority-minority districts, violated their right to equal protection under law by diluting their votes.

In 1995 the Court ruled in *Miller v. Johnson*, a case involving districts in Georgia, that using race as “the predominant factor” in drawing districts is presumed to be unconstitutional, unless it serves a compelling government

interest. The decision struck down a redistricting plan that created three black-majority districts.

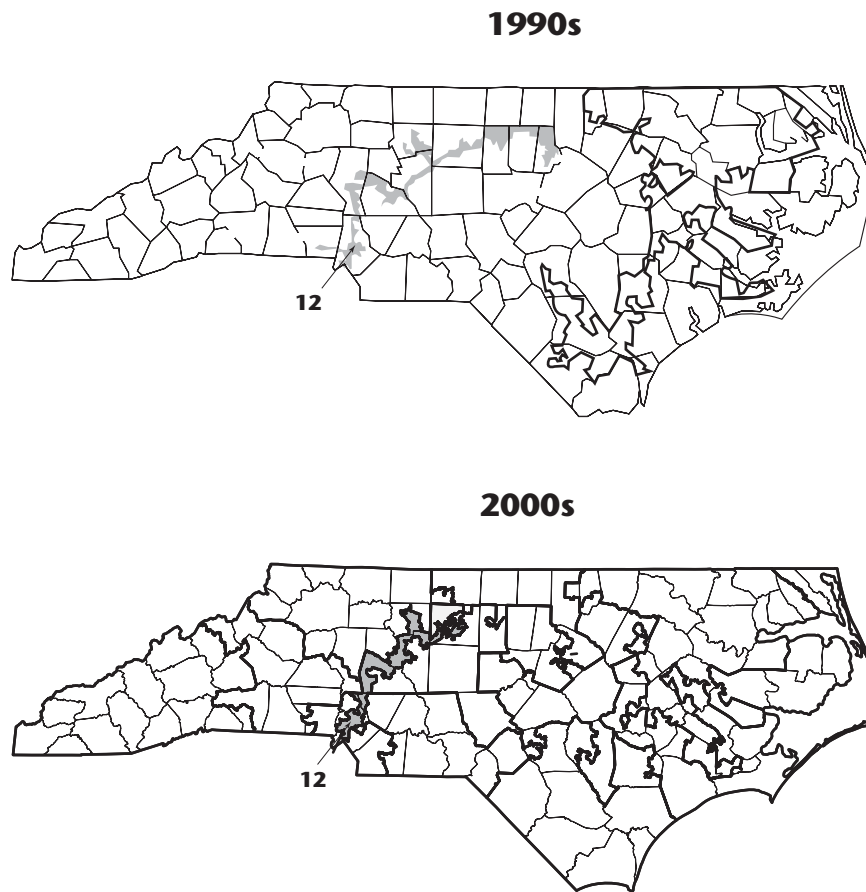
Those two rulings represented a speedy swing of the judicial pendulum away from the 1986 *Gingles* doctrine of maximizing minority voting strength in redistricting. As the 1990s unfolded, the constitutionality of majority-minority districts was widely challenged, and eventually, federal courts ordered a number of states—including Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia—to redraw districts that were adjudged to be unconstitutional racial gerrymanders.

But the Supreme Court did not make sweeping determinations affecting all majority-minority districts. In Illinois, a majority-minority district was allowed to stand after the state argued successfully that it had a “compelling state interest” in giving Chicago’s large Hispanic population the opportunity to elect one representative of its own. In a 1999 North Carolina case, *Hunt v. Cromartie*, the Court unanimously ruled that mapmakers could create a district with a “supermajority” of black Democrats as long as the primary reason for doing so was political, not racial.

Even though numerous majority-minority districts were redrawn in the 1990s to reduce minority populations, nearly all those districts retained members of minority groups as their representatives by the end of the twentieth century. Nevertheless, the mapmakers following the 2000 census devised many bizarrely shaped districts, some for racial reasons but many for incumbent-protection purposes. The North Carolina Twelfth District, a serpentine majority-minority creation in the 1990s that was the focus of the Supreme Court’s actions, survived in a roughly similar configuration in 2001. But in Illinois mapmakers outdid even North Carolina in creating the Seventeenth District, one of the strangest in the nation, taking in nine full counties and parts of fourteen others for the purpose of protecting a Democratic incumbent.

In 2009 the Court again addressed the Voting Rights Act when it narrowed application of language from the act’s 1982 extension. In *Bartlett v. Strickland*, two North Carolina counties challenged a new legislative district created out of parts of both counties. The state’s purpose in the remap was to create a “cross-over” district, which is one that has a substantial minority population, but less than a majority. In this district only 39 percent of the population was African American, less than the 50 percent standard required under the Voting Rights Act. North Carolina argued that the act allowed creating such districts in which minority voters, in combination with white supporters, had a reasonable change of electing a minority member. The Court disagreed, saying the act did not require states to create such cross-over districts. The majority ruled that the act’s provisions applied “only when a geographically compact group of minority voters could form a majority in a single-member district.”

FIGURE 22-2 Redistricting in North Carolina



House redistricting in some states after the 1990 census sought to create so-called majority-minority districts that were likely to elect a person from a minority group, usually an African American. The effort resulted in unusually shaped districts such as North Carolina's 12th. The Supreme Court in a series of rulings cast doubt on these configurations, and mapmakers after the 2000 census focused on other concerns, particularly protection of incumbents. Nevertheless, North Carolina's 12th District in 2002 (above, bottom) looked similar to the 1990s version (above, top). States with large minority populations continued efforts after the 2000 count to make sure district configurations provided representation in the House for minority groups.

## MID-DECADE REDISTRICTING AND PARTISAN GERRYMANDERING

The always contentious act of drawing boundaries for House districts in Congress took on a new flavor—and controversy—in the years following the 2000 census. For the first time in more than a century, politicians in a few states sought to enhance their party's power by redrawing district lines outside the long-accepted window of about two years following a decennial census. Although only a few states had moved in that direction, the prospect of widespread mid-decade redistricting threatened even more intense partisan conflict in the period before the 2010 census and raised questions about the value of settled political divisions within a once widely accepted time period.

The redistricting efforts that followed the original post-2000 census redistricting were driven to boost the fortunes of major parties and to redress the division of House

seats that their advocates argued did not reflect twenty-first century political alignments in each state. These efforts—in Colorado, Georgia, and Texas—had their roots in each state's recent shifting patterns of partisan competition, but taken together they appeared also to have a collateral effect on a growing national movement to alter the manner in which House district lines were drawn. The advocates of change were arguing for removing the redistricting power from state legislators and governors and investing it in independent commissions, as was already done in a small number of states. This movement, which was at most embryonic as states were redrawing lines after 2000, had other causes, most particularly a growing national belief that districting as normally practiced contributed to largely noncompetitive races in which most House incumbents were returned to Washington with little difficulty. A number of self-styled good government groups, Common Cause in particular, seized on the redistricting issue as—in their view—a major





*A census bureau worker verifies an address in the spring of 2009 to ensure that every household will receive a census questionnaire in 2010. Congressional districts may be redrawn following the 2010 census.*

impediment to representative, competitive Houses elections. However, many noncompetitive elections were often seen as highly representative of the voter preferences in a geographic region. (See “Competitiveness and Incumbency,” p. 949.)

Also complicating the redistricting controversy was an effort by some aggrieved voters to challenge district boundaries on judicial grounds of partisan gerrymandering. This legal attack had not won favor in the courts and was, under existing legal theories, exceedingly difficult to prove. The Supreme Court in 2004 rejected such a claim in a case that came from Pennsylvania but left standing an earlier decision that said such claims might in time be proven, thereby leaving open the opportunity to litigate on partisan gerrymandering.

Two of the mid-decade redistricting efforts, Colorado and Texas, arose originally from the special circumstances of court-ordered plans following the 2000 census. But both also were overlaid with partisan efforts, Republican in both cases, to enlarge the GOP’s majority in Congress. In Georgia the original House district lines were drawn after 2000 by a Democratic majority in the state. But by 2005 Republicans were in control and saw an opportunity to redraw the lines to their party’s advantage. For both Georgia and Texas, Republicans argued that the redistricting they wanted to put in place was no more than a natural reflection of the emerging political orientation of each state away from Democratic and toward Republican majorities. In Colorado, the motives were seen mainly as a Republican effort to simply improve reelection chances of one of its GOP members. Still, regardless of the background to these actions, all raised the possibility that other states where legislative control had changed

hands between the parties would undertake similar bare-knuckles redrawing of lines for partisan gains.

Redrawing of district lines beyond the normal window following a census was not unprecedented in U.S. history. Instances occurred in the late nineteenth century. But the mid-decade redistricting efforts after 2000 were the first in modern times outside of legal decisions that required new lines. The most important came in 1964 when the U.S. Supreme Court first applied a one-person, one-vote standard to the drawing of congressional maps. In the following decades some states, mostly in the South, had to redistrict—some more than once—under court orders that grew from efforts to draw lines enhancing opportunities for minorities to win election, creating the majority-minority districts.

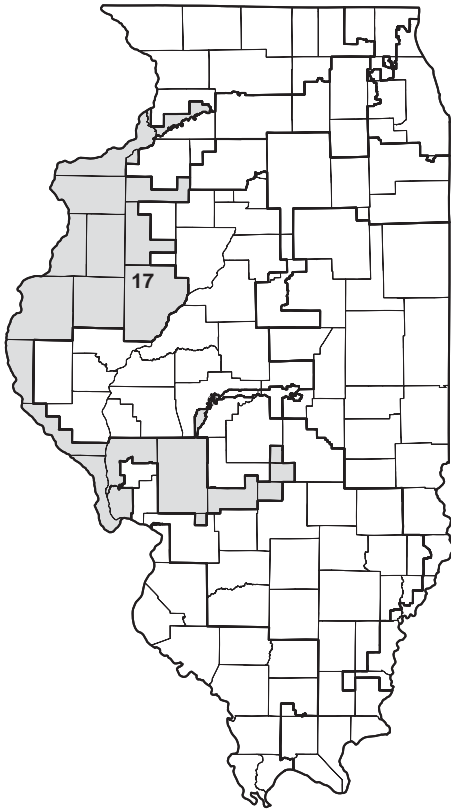
Whether unprecedented or not, mid-decade redistricting introduces a potential flaw in the logic underpinning redrawing of the legislative district boundaries, which are supposed to be based on the decennial census. The census is an actual enumeration of the population, and yet the U.S. population is not static. In fact, the census counts are out of date as soon as they are compiled and published because of the constant migration of people from one place to another. So even with the availability of periodic Census Bureau population reestimates following the decennial enumeration, a redrawing of boundaries using these estimated results would not be based on an actual count at that time. Moreover, the accuracy of that actual count, if used as the basis for drawing maps three, five, or even seven years out from the enumeration, is open to challenge.<sup>15</sup>

## Colorado

The Republican-controlled Colorado General Assembly on May 7, 2003, cleared legislation redrawing the state’s seven House districts. Republican Gov. Bill Owens signed the law two days later. The new map was designed to enhance the GOP leanings of two potentially competitive districts held by Republicans in the 108th Congress: the Third District, which covered the western half of the state, and the Seventh District, in suburban Denver. In the latter, a Republican won in 2002 by the closest margin of any House race—121 votes out of 172,879 cast. The legal premise for the legislature acting was similar to the situation in Texas. Colorado gained one seat in reapportionment after the 2000 census, but the state house and senate, then held by the Republicans and Democrats, respectively, in 2001, failed to agree on a map. Instead, the map used in the 2002 election had been adopted by a state district court judge.

On December 1, 2003, however, the Colorado Supreme Court struck down the new map created by the state legislature, ruling that it violated the state constitution. That document “limits redistricting to once per census, and nothing in state or federal law negates this limitation,” Chief Justice Mary Mullarkey wrote for a 5–2 majority. “Having failed to

FIGURE 22-3 Redistricting in Illinois



Following the 2000 census, Democrats and Republicans were particularly interested in drawing new House districts that protected incumbents and were less concerned about creating new districts that benefited their party—although a good deal of that went on also. One of the most striking examples of a bizarrely shaped district that was drawn to ensure the reelection of an incumbent was the 17th District in Illinois. The 17th covered nine full counties and parts of fourteen others.

redistrict when it should have, the General Assembly has lost its chance to redistrict until after the 2010 federal census.” In dissent, Justice Rebecca Love Kourlis wrote that “courts cannot be lawmakers under Article V” of the state constitution, which said that after each census the legislature “shall divide the state into congressional districts accordingly.” In 2004 the U.S. Supreme Court rejected a request from Colorado Republicans to review the Colorado Supreme Court ruling.

The case came back to the U.S. Supreme Court after four Colorado voters brought suit seeking to overturn the court-ordered redistricting plan on grounds that it violated the Elections Clause of the U.S. Constitution because the judiciary and not the legislature had fashioned the redistricting plan. On May 5, 2007, the Court, in *Lance v. Coffman*, issued a unanimous per curiam decision that held that the voters had no standing to bring the lawsuit. The Court ruled that the voters had “no particularized stake” because their grievance was an “undifferentiated, generalized” one, different in character from injuries alleged in voting

rights cases. (See Article I, section 4, in box, *Constitutional Provisions*, p. 935.)

## Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania case, *Vieth v. Jubelirer*, grew from allegations by state Democrats who argued that the congressional map used in the 2002 elections unconstitutionally benefited the GOP. Legislation setting those boundaries was written by a Republican-majority Pennsylvania General Assembly and signed in early 2002 by Republican Gov. Mark Schweiker. The aim was to guarantee that the party would gain House seats even after Pennsylvania lost two seats in the reapportionment following the 2000 census. Republicans had won eleven of the state’s twenty-one seats in 2000. After redistricting, which paired six Democratic incumbents in three districts, the party won twelve of the remaining nineteen seats in 2002 in a state that Democratic presidential candidate Al Gore carried in 2000 and Democrat Edward G. Rendell won in the 2002 gubernatorial race.

Democrats maintained that several of the meandering districts in the new map failed to adequately reflect communities of interest by, for example, hewing to county boundaries. Republicans maintained that the map complied with legal requirements.

The U.S. Supreme Court in 2004 ruled against the Democrats in a 5–4 decision but did not—as several justices wanted—overrule a 1986 decision, on which the Pennsylvania case was based, that said political gerrymandering could be a subject of legal action.

The case marked the Court’s first review of a partisan gerrymandering case. The 1986 ruling *Davis v. Bandemer* said that successful challengers to a map on partisan grounds had to “prove both intentional discrimination against an identifiable political group and an actual discriminatory effect on that group.” It also held that political gerrymandering suits could be brought under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. No state or congressional redistricting plan had been invalidated under the *Bandemer* standard.

Because no standard to judge political gerrymandering had been formed, the most conservative justices, led by Antonin Scalia, wanted to overturn *Bandemer*. But five other justices were loath to dismiss the possibility of valid future claims to unconstitutional political gerrymandering. Writing for the majority, Justice Anthony Kennedy said: “That a workable standard for measuring a gerrymander’s burden on representational rights has not yet emerged does not mean that none will emerge in the future.”

## Texas

Texas presented a situation similar to Colorado in some respects, but the outcome was different. The original map for Texas congressional districts during the 2000s was drawn

*Democratic Texas state senators, referred to as the "Texas 11," discuss their experiences fleeing the state to avoid a special session of the legislature to approve a redistricting plan favorable to Republicans.*



in 2001 by a three-judge federal panel after the Democratic state house and Republican state senate could not agree on new lines. The map was designed principally to protect incumbents, as was the case in many other states. In 2002 the state elected fifteen Republicans and seventeen Democrats to the House for the 108th Congress.

Texas Republicans, led by House Majority Leader Tom DeLay, the most influential Texan in the state's congressional delegation, contended that the court redistricting did not reflect the new political realities in the state: the GOP was the dominant party in Texas, which, as with most of the southern states, was becoming increasingly Republican. In 2003, for example, all twenty-nine of the statewide elected officeholders were Republicans, and Republicans by 2003 were in control of both houses in the state legislature for the first time since Reconstruction.

DeLay became the driving force that eventually led to redrawing of the lines but only after a bizarre series of events that drew national attention—and considerable ridicule—to the state. Getting a plan approved required three special sessions of the legislature, made all the more colorful by Democratic lawmakers fleeing the state—in what late-night comedians compared with episodes out of the Old West—to deny Republicans enough members present to conduct business. They first decamped to Oklahoma and later to New Mexico before deciding the effort was futile and returned to their jobs as legislators.

As a result, on October 12, 2003, the Republican-majority legislature cleared a bill drawing a new congressional district map and Republican governor Rick Perry signed it into law the next day. The comprehensive redrawing of the lines was designed to produce as many as seven additional GOP House members after the 2004 elections. The state, which had gained two more seats following the 2000 census, had the second-largest congressional delegation, after California.

As everyone expected, litigation followed. On December 19, 2003, the Justice Department endorsed, or precleared, the new map. Texas was one of sixteen mostly southern states required under the Voting Rights Act to obtain a determination from the Justice Department or the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia that any proposed voting change “does not have the purpose and will not have the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote” of protected minority groups. A congressional map in those states could be legally enforced only after it had been precleared.

Texas Democrats and African American and Hispanic advocacy groups nonetheless filed suit in federal court, alleging that the map would unconstitutionally dilute the political strength of blacks and Hispanics by spreading their numbers among GOP districts. The Democrats also maintained that the map disenfranchised ethnic minorities in Texas by threatening the reelection of white Democratic incumbents who were overwhelmingly their candidates of choice. Republicans responded candidly that their motivations were entirely political, not racial. Their main aim was to undercut the prospects of Democrats and to bolster the prospects of Republicans, in concert with the changed partisan political landscape of the state.

On January 6, 2004, a three-judge federal panel upheld the map. “The allegation that the minority voting strength in these districts has been diluted is in truth no more than a claim that these districts have been drawn to add Republican voting strength to overcome the election advantage that the current Democrat incumbents hold,” wrote Judge Patrick E. Higginbotham of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and District Court Judge Lee H. Rosenthal. All three judges ruled against Democratic arguments that the new map was an unconstitutional political gerrymander and that the legislature was not permitted to substitute a new map for the court-drawn plan. Neither the Texas constitution nor the

U.S. Constitution explicitly bars redrawing lines more than once per decade, they said.

Ten days later, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the Democrats' request to stay the ruling in the case, *Jackson v. Perry*. That seemed to end the matter, but in 2004 the Court sent the case back to the lower court, suggesting the judges should consider the matter again in light of the justices' decision on the Pennsylvania case that involved political gerrymandering.

On election day 2004 the redistricting was a smashing success for the Republicans. The GOP picked up six of the seven seats they targeted. One of the targeted Democrats retired and a second switched to the Republican Party. In the other four districts, Republicans defeated Democratic incumbents. Only one Democrat, one of the most conservative members of his party in the House, survived.

In March 2006 the refashioned lawsuit, *League of United Latin American Citizens et al. v. Perry*, was back before the Court for a full hearing on whether the Democrats' challenge to the Texas mid-decade redistricting plan presented, in Justice Anthony Kennedy's words, any "manageable, reliable measure of fairness for determining whether a partisan gerrymander" is unconstitutional. The case also raised questions about whether several of the new districts violated a provision of the Voting Rights Act by diluting minority voting strength. The first issue touched on the precedents in *Bandemer* and *Vieth v. Jubelirer*—whether partisan gerrymanders presented justiciable issues with workable constitutional standards that would keep courts out of the thorniest parts of the political thicket. The second issue raised a claim along the line of cases dealing with racial gerrymandering in which the Court had demonstrated less deference to mapmaking by state legislatures.

The Supreme Court issued its ruling on June 28, 2006. With two new justices—Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. and Associate Justice Samuel A. Alito Jr.—the Court had the opportunity to reverse *Bandemer* and *Vieth* or fashion a new standard for striking down unfair partisan gerrymanders, thus bringing some clarity to the ambiguities of the two precedents. The 2006 decision proved disappointing to advocates of either position. In a fractured ruling in which justices both joined and dissented in so many parts of one another's opinions that observers were left scratching their heads, Justice Kennedy wrote the opinion of the Court upholding the mid-decade redistricting in general but striking down the district map in the Twenty-third District as a violation of the Voting Rights Act. The Court passed on the

opportunity to ban mid-decade redistricting as an unfair political gerrymander by a vote of 7–2 and in so doing opened the door to rolling redistricting as a partisan strategy whenever state legislatures change political hands. While not condoning this practice, a majority of the justices could find no clear statutory or constitutional prohibition of it and no "manageable, reliable measure of fairness" to embolden courts to enter the political thicket and strike it down.

The decision, however, required a new map to rectify the Voting Rights Act violation in Texas's Twenty-third District, which a lower federal court refashioned by August. The March 7, 2006, Texas primary results for the affected districts were voided by this action, and the November 7, 2006, general election ballots in these districts listed all candidates, regardless of party, on a single ballot, with runoff elections to be held if no candidate received a majority vote. Henry Bonilla, the Republican incumbent from the Twenty-third District, ultimately lost the seat to Democrat Ciro Rodriguez when the final results were tallied. Rodriguez retained the seat in the 2008 elections.

## Georgia

The situation in Georgia was strictly partisan. District lines following the 2000 census were drawn by the legislature under Democratic control. The effort produced some of the oddest shaped districts of any in the United States. In 2005 when Republicans gained control of the state legislature they created a new plan aimed at getting the GOP nine of the state's thirteen House seats. Under the Democratic plan Republicans held seven of the seats to six for the Democrats. As with Texas, Republicans argued that the previous district configuration did not reflect the political realities in Georgia that by mid-decade were increasingly Republican. Legal challenges to the plan were unsuccessful, and the 2006 congressional elections were contested under the redrawn maps. The election results, however, frustrated the partisan ambitions behind the mid-decade redistricting as Democrats retained all six House seats, all of which they held again in the 2008 elections. While the margin of victory for two of the Democratic incumbents was razor-thin in 2006, the two Democrats in 2008 increased their victory margins substantially with one winning 66 percent of the vote and the other 57 percent. Even before the election, Georgia governor Sonny Perdue, a Republican, appointed a taskforce to consider ways to remove the map-drawing part of the redistricting process from the legislature and give it to an independent commission before the next decennial census in 2010.







## NOTES

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5. Andrew Hacker, *Congressional Districting: The Issue of Equal Representation*, rev. ed. (Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1964), 6–7.
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10. Quoted in Schmeckebier, *Congressional Apportionment*, 113.
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14. Gregory L. Giroux, "High Court Draws No Bright Lines to Limit Political Gerrymandering," *CQ Weekly*, May 1, 2004, 1019.
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# House General Election Returns, 1824–2008

**G**ENERAL ELECTION RETURNS for the House of Representatives are presented in this chapter. The returns for the years 1824–1973 were obtained from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. Major sources for returns for the years 1974–2008 were Congressional Quarterly and CQ Press, which obtained them from the state secretaries of state, and the *America Votes* series, published biennially by CQ Press in Washington, D.C. Richard M. Scammon and Alice V. McGillivray of the Elections Research Center, Washington, D.C., created the series first published in 1956. Since 1996 the series has been compiled by Rhodes Cook.

The symbol # next to returns before 1974 indicates that information was obtained from a source other than the ICPSR. A complete set of other sources used appears on page 1388. A House Candidates Index is located on pages I-1–I-168.

While the complete source annotations for the ICPSR collection are too extensive to publish here, information on the sources for specific election returns can be obtained through the ICPSR. (See *box, ICPSR Historical Election Returns File, p. xviii, in Vol. I.*)

## Presentation of Returns

The House returns are arranged chronologically by year and alphabetically by state for each year. Within each state, single-member districts are listed first in numerical order. At-large seats appear at the end of the single-member districts with “AL” in the district identification column. Multimember districts, in the few instances in which they appear in the nineteenth century, are listed in numerical order under the separate heading “Multimember Districts.”

Special election results appear after all general election returns for each state under a separate “Special Elections”

heading. Returns for special off-year elections are listed at the end of the preceding year’s general election returns.

## Multimember Districts

During part of the nineteenth century, five New England states—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont—had state laws requiring that candidates win election to the House by a popular vote majority. The specific procedures varied among the five states. The majority vote requirement was last used in 1892 Rhode Island. (See “*Multimember Districts*,” p. 926.)

## Names and Party Designations

Candidate names appear to the right of the district number, with the candidate receiving the highest number of votes listed first. Other candidates who received *at least 5 percent* of the total votes cast are listed in descending order. In multimember districts or at-large districts electing more than one representative, candidates who received fewer than 100 votes are not listed.

In some instances, particularly in the nineteenth century, names in the ICPSR file are incomplete. First names were the element most commonly missing in the original sources consulted by the scholars and archivists who gathered the ICPSR returns. In cases where a vote total is known but there is no name at all, or the name obviously could not be identified, the votes are listed as being cast for an “Unidentified Candidate.”

In the ICPSR returns, the distinct—and in many cases, *multiple*—party designations appearing in the original sources are preserved. In many cases party labels represent combinations of multiparty support received by individual candidates. If, for example, on the ballot and official returns more than one party name was listed next to a candidate’s name, then the party designation appearing in the election returns for that candidate will be a unique abbreviation for

that combination of parties. (See “Political Party Abbreviations,” p. 1772, in *Reference Materials*.)

In the special case of a candidate’s name listed separately on the original ballot under more than one party—where returns were reported *separately* for each party—the *Guide to U.S. Elections* sums the votes recorded under the several parties and that figure appears as the candidate’s total vote. Whenever separate party totals have been summed, a *comma* separates the abbreviations of the parties contributing the largest and second largest share of the total vote.

Most cases of this special situation occurred in New York and Pennsylvania during the twentieth century. For example, in the original ICPSR returns for the House election in New York’s 10th District in 1938, Emanuel Celler received 31,645 votes as the Democratic Party candidate, 12,181 votes as the American Labor Party candidate and 55 votes as the City Fusion Party candidate, for a total of 43,881 votes. The *Guide to U.S. Elections* sums all votes received by Celler from these three parties (see p. 1210).

The returns for that contest indicate the two parties that contributed the most votes to Celler’s total—separated by a comma. Thus, immediately following his name appear the abbreviations (D, AM LAB), indicating that Celler was a candidate of two or more parties and that he received most votes as a Democrat.

### Vote Totals and Percentages

Each candidate’s total vote and percentage of the total vote cast for all candidates appear in columns to the right of the

candidate’s name and party designation. Percentages have been calculated to two decimal places and rounded to one place. Due to rounding and the scattered votes of minor candidates, percentages in individual House races may not add up to 100.

Only candidates from single-member districts who received *at least 5 percent of the total vote* for that election are included. In multimember districts or at-large districts electing more than one representative, candidates who received fewer than 100 votes are not listed.

If no vote total is shown for a candidate but the percentage listed is 100 percent, in most cases the candidate ran unopposed. State election officials either did not put the candidate’s name on the ballot or simply did not make an effort to record the total number of votes. Beginning with the returns for 2000, the editors of *Guide to U.S. Elections* discontinued use of the 100 percent entry where no votes are reported.

No percentages of total vote have been computed for multimember districts or at-large districts electing more than one representative. Candidates in these types of districts did not run against specific opponents, and in most cases the number of votes cast in any one contest could not be determined.

In some cases, percentages do not appear next to candidates in single-member districts because vote totals for all the candidates who ran in the district were not available even though the names of all candidates may appear. In such cases, the ✓ symbol appears in the vote column of the winning candidate.

## EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS IN HOUSE RETURNS

In the returns for House elections, *symbols* are used to denote special circumstances. Where no symbol is used, the candidate who received the most votes won the election to the House. The following is a key to the symbols used:

✓ Elected to the House. The symbol is used to identify winning candidates in three types of situation: (1) When candidates ran for two or more at-large seats in states that chose all of their at-large representatives in a single election, or ran in a multimember district; (2) when the vote total and percentage of one or more of the candidate are unavailable; and (3) when a candidate who did not receive the highest vote total was seated by the House. (See “Multimember Districts,” p. 926.)

‡ The symbol is used when an election dispute resulted in the unseating of a representative *after* he or she was sworn in. (For discussion of specific cases, consult the Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774–1996 (Washington, D.C.: CQ Staff Directories, 1997); hereafter referred to as the *Biographical Directory*.)

\* The symbol used for three types of situations: (1) when a representative-elect died or declined a seat before the constitutionally set date for the beginning

of his or her term—March 4 until 1935, and January 3 thereafter; (2) when the House refused to seat any candidate claiming election to a seat; and (3) when state law required a candidate to obtain a popular vote majority for election to the House, but the candidate receiving the most votes failed to receive a majority. (For discussion of specific cases, consult the Biographical Directory; See “Majority Elections,” p. 925.)

# Information for 1824–1973 was obtained from a source other than the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) (For a list of the other sources used, see p. 1388.)

Numbered footnotes are used to explain unusual situations, such as a series of elections in the same year in the same House district, anomalies resulting from reapportionment, and special procedures for conducting House elections in certain states. For elections beginning in 1984, footnotes explain the circumstances surrounding special elections. All footnotes are found at the end of all state returns for a particular year, rather than at the bottom of the page on which the footnote first appears.

# 1824 House Elections

## DELAWARE

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Louis McLane (FED)	3,387	51.7
Arnold Naudain (OLD R)	3,163	48.3

## GEORGIA

AL Wiley Thompson	10,543✓	
John Forsyth	10,219✓	
Edward F. Tattnell	10,043✓	
Alfred Cuthbert	9,950✓	
George Cary	9,672✓	
James Meriwether	9,491✓	
Charles E. Haynes	8,881✓	

## Special Election

AL Richard H. Wilde	5,002	61.0
Lyman	3,194	39.0

## ILLINOIS

AL Daniel P. Cook (NR)	7,425	62.6
Shadrack Bond	4,409	37.2

## INDIANA

1 Ratliff Boon (JAC D)	4,281	42.1
Jacob Call	3,222	31.7
Thomas H. Blake (NR)	2,661	26.2
2 Jonathan Jennings (CLAY R)	4,680	53.2
Jeremiah Sullivan (NR)	4,119	46.8
3 John Test (NR)	3,434	47.1
James Brown Ray (CLAY R)	2,471	33.9
Daniel J. Caswell	1,388	19.0

## Special Election

1 Jacob Call (JAC D)	2,155	50.4
Thomas H. Blake (NR)	2,087	48.8

## KENTUCKY

1 David Trimble (D)	✓
2 Thomas Metcalfe (D)	✓
3 Henry Clay	✓
4 Robert P. Letcher (CD)	✓
5 James Johnson (D)	✓
6 Joseph Lecompte (D)	✓
7 Thomas P. Moore (D)	✓
8 Richard A. Buckner	✓
9 Charles A. Wickliffe (D)	✓
10 Francis Johnson (AD)	✓
11 William S. Young (D)	✓
12 Robert P. Henry (CLAY D)	✓

## LOUISIANA

1 Edward Livingston (D)	✓
2 Henry H. Gurley (W)	✓
3 William L. Brent (W)	✓

## MAINE

1 William Burleigh (AD)	✓
2 John Anderson (JEFF D)	✓
3 Ebenezer Herrick	✓
4 Peleg Sprague	✓
5 Enoch Lincoln	✓
6 Jeremiah O'Brien (D)	✓
7 David Kidder (W)	✓

## MARYLAND

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Clement Dorsey	1,824	55.3
Raphael Neale	1,476	44.7
2 Joseph Kent	1,908	52.3
John C. Weems	1,741	47.7
3 George Peter	1,602	52.5
George C. Washington	1,448	47.5
4 Thomas Worthington	4,321	55.3
John Lee	3,491	44.7
6 George Mitchell	2,854	53.9
Phillip Reed	2,439	46.1
7 John Leeds Kerr	1,950	50.3
Thomas Emory	1,924	49.7
8 Robert Martin	3,088	51.9
John Spence	2,858	48.1

## Multimember District

5 Peter Little	9,686✓
John Barney	5,515✓
Isaac McKim	5,346✓

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Daniel Webster (AR)	3,669	99.9
2 Benjamin W. Crowninshield (AR)	1,379	58.1
Frederick Howes	760	32.0
3 John Varnum	1,736	50.2
John Merrill	1,659	48.0
4 Edward Everett	1,906	57.2
Unidentified Candidate	1,357	40.7
5 John Locke (AR)	1,524	60.6
Joseph G. Kendall	423	16.8
Tomes	186	7.4
6 Samuel C. Allen (AR)	1,726	55.7
George Grennell Jr.	1,335	43.1
7 Henry W. Dwight (AR)	1,742	54.8
Nathan Willis	1,375	43.3
8 Tom Lathrop (AR)	1,874	58.2
James Fowler	1,201	37.3
9 John Bailey	1,669	57.3
Sher Leland	991	34.0
10 Francis Baylies (JAC R)	1,778	54.8
James L. Hodges	1,363	42.0
11 John Reed (AR)	1,057	58.2
Barker Burnell	460	25.3
Walter Folger	297	16.4
12 Aaron Hobart (AR)	1,606	72.3
Ebenezer Gay	320	14.4
William Baylies	263	11.9
13 John Davis (AR)	1,262	51.2
James Libley	1,195	48.5

## MISSOURI

AL John Scott (CLAY R)	5,022	47.0
George F. Strother (JAC D)	4,528	42.4
Robert Wash	1,125	10.5

## NEW HAMPSHIRE<sup>1</sup>

AL Ichabod Bartlett	11,603✓
Thomas Whipple Jr.	8,690✓
James Miller	6,923*
Nehemiah Eastman	6,823✓
Jonathan Harvey	6,105✓
Ezekiel Webster	5,928
Joseph Healy	5,479
Phinchas Handerson	5,296
Titus Brown	5,222
Atkinson	4,670

## Candidates

Livermore	3,854
(Scattering)	801
Evans	672

## NEW JERSEY

AL George Holcombe (D-R)	17,706✓
Samuel Swan (D-R)	17,672✓
Lewis Condict (D-R)	17,668✓
Daniel Garrison (D-R)	17,595✓
George Cassedy (D-R)	17,550✓
Ebenezer Tucker (D-R)	17,022✓

## NEW YORK

1 Silas Wood	2,140	60.5
James Lent	1,398	39.5
2 Joshua Sands	1,683	53.1
John T. Bergen	1,484	46.9
4 Aaron Ward	1,586	39.0
Jonathan Ward	1,297	31.9
John Hunter	1,188	29.2
5 Bartow White	3,596	52.8
Peter Livingston	3,210	47.2
6 John Hallock Jr.	2,103	47.2
Hector Craig	1,978	44.4
Walter Case	374	8.4
7 Abraham Hasbrouck	2,916	51.2
John Lounsberry	2,781	48.8
8 James Strong	3,129	60.0
Robert Livingston	2,089	40.0
9 William McManus	3,807	56.6
George R. Davis	2,925	43.5
10 Stephen Van Rensselaer	3,850	100.0
11 Henry Ashley	3,531	58.4
William Heermance	2,519	41.6
12 William Deitz	2,810	56.9
Constant Brown	2,129	43.1
13 William G. Angel	3,379	52.2
William Campbell	3,094	47.8
14 Henry Storrs	4,146	57.3
James Lynch	3,094	42.7
15 Michael Hoffman	2,410	52.7
John Herkimer	2,164	47.3
16 Henry Markell	3,114	54.9
William Dodge	2,562	45.1
17 John W. Taylor	3,858	100.0
18 Henry C. Martindale	3,448	64.6
John Gale	1,893	35.4
19 Henry Ross	3,209	52.3
William Hogan	2,932	47.7
21 Elias Whitmore	3,128	50.4
Lot Clark	3,073	49.6
22 John Miller	3,857	54.3
John Lynde	3,243	45.7
23 Luther Badger	3,214	50.8
Elisha Litchfield	3,116	49.2
24 Charles Kellogg	3,372	53.1
Rowland Day	2,976	46.9
25 Charles Humphrey	3,144	51.2
David Woodcock	2,999	48.8
27 Moses Hayden	4,456	59.5
Charles H. Carroll	3,028	40.5
28 Timothy Porter	2,099	35.3
William Woods	1,937	32.6
Daniel Cruger	1,693	28.5
29 Parmenio Adams	4,035	57.6
Isaac Wilson	2,969	42.4
30 Daniel Garnsey	2,387	35.4
William Hotchkiss	2,235	33.1
John G. Camp	2,127	31.5



## Multimember Districts

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Churchill C. Cambreleng	5,650✓	
	Gulian Verplanck	4,863✓	
	Jeromus Johnson	4,588✓	
	John Rathbone	3,980	
	Charles G. Haines	3,855	
	Peter Sharpe	3,741	
	Henry Wheaton	750	
20	Nicoll Fosdick	5,676✓	
	Egbert Ten Eyck	5,484‡	
	Daniel Hugunin Jr.	5,128	
	Horance Allen	5,466	
26	Dudley Marvin	8,366✓	
	Robert Rose	4,899✓	
	John Maynard	4,438	
	Aaron Remer	2,732	

OHIO<sup>2</sup>

David Jennings	✓
Mordecai Bartley	✓
William McLean	✓
William Wilson	✓
Philemon Beecher (FED)	✓
John C. Wright (AD)	✓
John Sloane (W)	✓
Elisha Whittlesey (W)	✓
John Woods (W)	✓
Samuel F. Vinton (W)	✓
James Findlay (JAC D)	✓
John W. Campbell (D)	✓
John Thomson (D)	✓
Joseph Vance (D)	✓

## PENNSYLVANIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John Wurts	✓	
2	Joseph Hemphill	✓	
3	Daniel H. Miller	✓	
5	Philip S. Markley	✓	
6	Robert Harris	✓	
	Christian Gleim		
10	James S. Mitchell	✓	
12	John Mitchell	✓	
13	Alexander Thompson	✓	
14	Andrew Stewart	✓	
15	Joseph Lawrence	✓	
16	George Plumer	✓	
	John H. Wise		
18	Patrick Farrelly	✓	

## Multimember Districts

4	James Buchanan	✓
	Charles Miner	✓
	Samuel Edwards	✓
	William Anderson	
	Isaac D. Barnard	
	Samuel Houston	
7	William Addams	✓
	Henry Wilson	✓
	George Keck	
	Daniel Rose	
8	George Wolf	✓
	Samuel D. Ingham	✓
9	Samuel McKean	✓
	George Kremer	✓
	Espy Van Horne	✓
	William Cox Ellis	

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	James Wilson	✓	
	John Findlay	✓	
17	James Allison Jr.	✓	
	James S. Stevenson	✓	

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Joel R. Poinsett (D)	1,474	58.4
	Samuel Warren	1,052	41.7
2	James Hamilton Jr. (SR FT)		100.0
3	Thomas R. Mitchell		100.0
4	Andrew R. Govan		100.0
5	Starling Tucker		100.0
6	George McDuffie (D)	✓	
7	Joseph Gist (D)	3,398	54.8
	J. McCreary	1,869	30.2
	F. W. Davie	933	15.1
8	John Wilson	✓	
9	John Carter	1,882	46.3
	Spann	1,132	27.8
	Levy	1,055	25.9

## VERMONT

1	William C. Bradley	✓	
2	Rollin C. Mallary	3,284	95.6
3	George E. Wales	✓	
4	Ezra Meech	3,093	54.6
	Benjamin Swift	1,836	32.4
	Stephen Royce	404	7.1
5	John Mattocks	2,434	52.7
	Daniel A. A. Buck	2,099	45.4

1. New Hampshire was entitled to six representatives in the House for the 19th Congress (1825–1827). State law required that to be elected, a candidate had to receive a popular vote majority for any particular House seat. With candidates running at large, as they did in the 1824 election, the determination of what constituted a majority was calculated as follows:

First, the total vote was calculated by summing all votes cast for the House, yielding a figure of 72,066. This figure divided by six, the number of House seats to be filled, equals 12,011. In order to win, a candidate thus needed a majority of the 12,011 votes, that is, one half plus one additional vote. Dividing 12,011 by two equals 6,005.5, which was rounded up to whole votes to 6,006—the vote total needed for election.

Five candidates who were running—Bartlett, Whipple, Miller, Eastman and Harvey—received at least 6,006 votes and thus were elected. Miller did not serve in the House; thus an asterisk appears next to his vote total.

Since none of the other candidates qualified for the sixth seat, it remained vacant until a special election was held in 1825 between Webster and Healy, who finished sixth and seventh in 1824. (See 1825 New Hampshire, p. 971.)

2. No information available as to whether the Ohio representatives were elected by district or at large.

## 1825 House Elections

ALABAMA			Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%
	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>	3	Richard Hines (OPP R)	2,607	52.7	8	John H. Marable	2,177	38.7	
1	Gabriel Moore (JAC D)	5,098	71.1		Thomas H. Hall (OLD R)	2,343	47.3		James B. Reynolds	1,922	34.1	
	Clement Comer Clay (JAC D)	2,070	28.9	4	John H. Bryan (OPP R)	2,488	51.0		Willie Blount	1,533	27.2	
2	Robert E. B. Baylor (JAC D)	1,687	56.8		Richard D. Spaight (OLD R)	2,392	49.0	9	Adam R. Alexander	2,865	42.0	
	John McKee	972✓	31.7	5	Gabriel Holmes (OPP R)	3,347	62.8		David Crockett	2,594	38.1	
	John D. Terrell (NR)	342	11.5		Charles Hooks (OLD R)	1,982	37.2		James Ferrill	912	13.4	
3	George Owen (JAC D)	543	100.0	6	Weldon N. Edwards (OLD R)		100.0		Thomas H. Persons	447	6.6	
CONNECTICUT				7	Archibald McNeill (OLD R)	✓		VIRGINIA				
AL	Gideon Tomlinson	6,263✓		8	Willie P. Mangum (FED)	2,301	50.6	1	Thomas Newton Jr.	✓		
	Elisha Phelps	5,934✓			Josiah Crudup	2,243	49.4	2	James Trezvant	✓		
	Ralph Ingersoll	5,628✓		9	Romulus M. Saunders (LD R)	✓			Eppes			
	Orange Merwin	5,518✓		10	John Long Jr.	3,252	52.9	3	William S. Archer	✓		
	Noyes Barber	4,401✓			John Giles	2,891	47.1	4	Mark Alexander	✓		
	John Baldwin	3,653✓		11	Henry W. Conner (OLD R)	✓		5	John Randolph	✓		
	Daniel Burrows	1,785			T. Hunt (OPP R)	86		6	Thomas Davenport	✓		
	Elisha Tracy	1,491		12	Samuel P. Carson (OPP R)	2,081	35.2		Urquhart			
	Timothy Pitkin	1,293			Robert B. Vance (OLD R)	1,924	32.6		Lanier			
	Calvin Willey	911		13	James Graham (OLD R)	1,903	32.2		Graves			
	Samual Foot	574			Lewis Williams	✓		7	Nathaniel H. Claiborne	✓		
	Dennis Kimberly	415		RHODE ISLAND <sup>2</sup>				8	Burwell Bassett	✓		
	Asa Barron	407		AL	Tristram Burges	2,932✓			S. Jones			
	George Learnid	376			Dutee J. Pearce	2,534		9	Robert S. Garnett	✓		
	Samual Church	305			Job Durfee	2,468			Upshaw			
	Robert Fairchild	220			Samuel Eddy	2,121		10	John Taliaferro	✓		
	Roger Sherman	186			William Hunter	364			Hooe			
	Lyman Law	162		Special Election				11	Andrew Stevenson	✓		
	Calvin Goddard	160		AL	Dutee J. Pearce	1,960	56.9	12	William C. Rives	✓		
	Thomas Williams	149			Job Durfee	1,482	43.0	13	Robert Taylor	✓		
MISSISSIPPI				TENNESSEE								
AL	Christopher Rankin (JAC D)	5,671	99.1	1	John Blair	3,613	51.9	14	Charles F. Mercer	✓		
NEW HAMPSHIRE <sup>1</sup>					John Tipton	3,348	48.1	15	William Armstrong	✓		
	<b>Special Elections</b>			2	John Cocke	3,887	56.1		Colston			
AL	Titus Brown	✓			Thomas Arnold	3,044	43.9	16	William McCoy	✓		
AL	Joseph Healy	13,600	56.4	3	James Standifer	4,332	53.3		Shetter			
	Ezekiel Webster	10,523	43.6		James C. Mitchell	3,793✓	46.7	17	John Floyd	✓		
NORTH CAROLINA				4	Jacob C. Isacks	✓		18	Benjamin Estill (AR)	✓		
1	Lemuel Sawyer (OPP R)	2,483	59.8	6	James K. Polk	3,659	35.3		Graham			
	Alfred M. Gatlin (OLD R)	1,671	40.2		Andrew Erwin	2,742	26.5		Crockett			
2	Willis Alston (OPP R)	1,321	42.1		Lunsford M. Bramlett	2,347	22.7	19	William Smith	✓		
	George Outlaw Sr. (OLD R)	978	31.2		James Sanford	1,508	14.6		Lovell			
	James Grant	837	26.7	7	Samuel Houston	5,684	84.8	20	Alfred H. Powell	✓		
					John Bruce	1,014	15.1		Smith			
									Steenberger			
									Kercheval			
									Joseph Johnson	✓		
									Doddridge			
									John S. Barbour	✓		
									Maxwell			

1. Brown filled a vacancy left when James Miller was elected in 1824 but did not serve. Healy defeated Webster to fill the state's undecided sixth House seat, which no candidate had won in 1824 due to the majority vote requirement.

2. Rhode Island was entitled to two seats in the 19th Congress (1825–1827), but state law required that a candidate receive a popular vote majority for election. Pearce failed to qualify in the general election but won the subsequent special election shown on this page.





# 1826 House Elections

## DELAWARE

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Louis McLane (FED)	4,630*	54.1
Arnold Naudain (OLD R)	3,931	45.9

## GEORGIA

1 Edward F. Tattnall	1,623	100.0
2 John Forsyth	2,717	100.0
3 Wiley Thompson	3,042	60.3
Cleveland	2,001	39.7
4 Wilson Lumpkin	4,070	50.3
Colquett	4,026	49.7
5 Charles E. Haynes	2,369	78.7
Longstreet	640	21.3
6 Tomlinson Fort	2,993	54.0
Cuthbert	2,552	46.0
7 John Floyd	3,971	51.2
King	3,786	48.8

## ILLINOIS

AL Joseph Duncan (JAC D)	6,322	49.3
Daniel P. Cook (NR)	5,669	44.2
James Turney	824	6.4

## INDIANA

1 Thomas H. Blake (NR)	5,223	43.0
Ratliff Boon (JAC D)	5,202	42.8
Lawrence S. Shuler	1,723	14.2
2 Jonathan Jennings (CLAY R)	7,913	99.5
3 Oliver H. Smith (JAC D)	6,015	54.9
John Test (NR)	4,946	45.1

## KENTUCKY

### Special Elections

5 Robert McHatton (JAC D)	1,479	34.3
Alfred Sandford	1,167	27.1
Nicholas D. Coleman	992	23.0
William Brown	677	15.7
12 John F. Henry (NR)	2,206	51.0
Chittenden Lyon (JAC D)	2,119	49.0

## LOUISIANA

1 Edward Livingston (D)	✓
2 Henry H. Gurley	✓
3 William L. Brent	✓

## MAINE

1	William Burleigh (AD)	2,140	60.5
2	John Anderson (JEFF D)	2,399	57.9
3	Joseph F. Wingate (D)	1,531	55.2
4	Peleg Sprague	1,613	97.2
5	James W. Ripley (D)	1,504	52.7
6	Jeremiah O'Brien (D)	1,716	54.4
7	Samuel Butman	✓	
	W. D. Williamson		

## MARYLAND

1 Clement Dorsey	1,580	91.1
2 John C. Weems	1,687	50.2
Regin Estep	1,672	49.8
3 George C. Washington	2,100	53.6
George Peter	1,815	46.4
4 Michael C. Sprigg	3,085	43.5
John Lee	2,672	37.7
T. Kennedy	671	9.5
S. Hughes	668	9.4

### Candidates

6 Levin Gale	1,204	25.2
I. Demaulsby	1,145	24.0
J. Williams	1,008	21.1
William Colliller	763	16.0
P. Reed	551	11.5
7 John L. Kerr	1,890	52.9
P. B. Hopper	1,680	47.1
8 Ephraim K. Wilson	3,514	97.7

### Multimember District

5 Peter Little	7,017✓
John Bailey	6,916✓
John Kennedy	3,997

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Daniel Webster (AR)	1,545	92.6
2 Benjamin W. Crowninshield (AR)	234	58.9
Stephen White	39	9.8
3 John Varnum	1,773	61.0
Caleb Cushing	916	31.5
4 Edward Everett	1,292	96.4
5 John Locke (AR)	886	55.2
Joseph Kendall	539	33.6
Luther Lawrence	140	8.7
6 Samuel C. Allen (AR)	1,227	57.6
George Grennell	826	38.8
7 Henry W. Dwight (AR)	2,597	58.9
Nathan Willis	1,082	24.5
Jon Allen	561	12.7
8 Isaac C. Bates	1,833	60.8
Samuel C. Lathrop	948	31.4
James Rowler	220	7.3
9 John Bally (AR)	854	60.0
William Ellis	331	23.2
10 James L. Hodges	1,551	56.1
Hercules Cushman	717	25.9
Francis Baylies (JACS R)	429	15.5
11 John Reed (AR)	998	81.9
Walter Folger	201	16.5
12 Joseph Richardson	1,188	58.9
Thomas L. Beats	670	33.2
13 John Davis (AR)	1,316	90.1
Jonas Tibley	110	7.5

## MISSOURI

AL Edward Bates (JAC D)	6,636	61.5
Scott (NR)	4,159	38.5

## NEW JERSEY

AL George Holcombe (JAC&AR)	24,538✓
Lewis Condict (AR)	15,615✓
Samuel Swan (AR)	14,701✓
Isaac Pierson (AR)	14,697✓
Hedge Thompson (AR)	14,479✓
Ebenezer Tucker (AR)	14,433✓
Daniel Garrison (JAC R)	10,166
George Cassidy (JAC R)	9,944
Isaac G. Farlee (JAC R)	9,752
Benjamin B. Cooper (JAC R)	9,512
William Kennedy (JAC R)	9,282
James Parker	637
Ephraim Bateman	297
Peter D. Vroom	136
Caleb Newbold	110

## NEW YORK

1 Silas Wood	1,485	97.9
2 John Wood	1,335	54.7
John Smith	1,104	45.3

### Candidates

4 Aaron Ward	2,566	59.6
John Haff	1,738	40.4
5 Thomas Oakley	3,266	50.8
Edmund Pendleton	3,159	49.2
6 John Hallock Jr.	2,393	56.8
Hector Craig	1,817	43.2
7 George Belden	2,677	50.7
Lemuel Jenkins	2,608	49.4
8 James Strong	2,984	59.9
Walter Patterson	2,002	40.2
9 John Dickinson	3,339	51.9
James Hogeboom	3,098	48.1
10 Stephen Van Rensselaer	3,006	100.0
11 Selah Hobbie	4,076	58.9
Isaac Burr	2,847	41.1
12 John De Graff	3,309	100.0
13 Samuel Chase	2,618	50.9
George Morell	2,389	46.4
14 Henry Storrs	4,174	69.8
Ezekiel Bacon	1,808	30.2
15 Michael Hoffman	2,684	59.5
Daniel Van Horn	1,829	40.5
16 Henry Markell	2,611	51.6
Aaron Haring	2,445	48.4
17 John W. Taylor	2,910	57.5
Alphens Goodrich	2,150	42.5
18 Henry Martindale	2,496	51.1
John Williard	2,392	48.9
19 Richard Keese	3,328	52.4
Asa Hascall	3,022	47.6
21 John Clark	3,354	52.6
Robert Monell	3,024	47.4
22 John G. Stower	3,785	55.6
John Miller	3,024	44.4
23 Jonas Earl Jr.	3,420	51.8
Luther Badger	3,178	48.2
24 Nathaniel Garrow	3,039	54.1
Elijah Miller	2,575	45.9
25 David Woodcock	3,366	52.3
Charles Humphrey	3,076	47.8
27 Daniel Barnard	4,299	52.3
Enos Pomeroy	3,927	47.7
28 John Magee	3,300	40.8
Timothy Porter	2,331	28.9
William Woods	1,246	15.4
Phillip Church	1,203	14.9
29 David Evans	3,843	54.2
Simeon Cummings	3,251	45.8
30 Daniel Garney	4,801	55.1
Albert Tracy	3,919	44.9

### Multimember Districts

3 Churchill C. Cambreleng	9,108✓
Gulian Verplanck	5,705✓
Jeromus Johnson	5,376✓
King	3,814
Vanwyck	3,631
20 Silas Wright	6,579✓
Rudolph Bunner	6,558✓
Nicolli Fosdick	6,048
Elisha Camp	6,039
26 Dudley Marvin	8,082✓
John Maynard	5,554✓
Nathaniel Allen	4,153
John Knox	2,631

## OHIO

1 James Findlay (JAC R)	2,954	42.6
D. Morris (AR)	2,443	35.2
T. Morris (JAC R)	1,546	22.3
2 John Woods (AR)	✓	
T. R. Ross (JAC R)		





# 1827 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Gabriel Moore (JAC D)	846	100.0
2 John McKee	1,140	69.5
Thomas W. Farrar	500	30.5
3 George Owen (JAC D)		100.0

## CONNECTICUT

AL Ralph Ingersoll	7,838✓	
Elisha Phelps	6,762✓	
David Plant	4,890✓	
Orange Merwin	4,472✓	
John Baldwin	4,195✓	
Noyes Barber	3,607✓	
Alexander Stewart	2,690	
Ansel Sterling	2,656	
Andrew Judson	2,509	
Robert Fairchild	2,451	
Timothy Pitkin	1,304	
Lyman Law	1,284	
Joseph Eaton	1,211	
Noah Benedict	948	
Gideon Tomlinson	484	
Alexander Stewart	474	
Roger Sherman	448	
Nathan Pendleton	416	
Thomas S. Williams	351	

## DELAWARE

### Special Election

AL Kensey Johns Jr. (FED)	4,148	52.4
James A. Bayard (OLD R)	3,753	47.4

## GEORGIA

### Special Elections

AL Richard H. Wilde	✓	
AL George R. Gilmer	21,008	63.5
Charlton	12,094	36.5

## KENTUCKY

1 Henry Daniel (JAC D)	4,163	52.2
David Trimble (JAC D)	3,811	47.8
2 Thomas Metcalfe (JAC D)	2,964	54.9
Conn	2,436	45.1
3 James Clark (JAC D)	2,914	57.9
Taylor	2,121	42.1
4 Robert P. Letcher (W)	3,637	53.3
Rodes	3,182	46.7
5 Robert L. McHatton (JAC D)	3,307	52.5
Sandford	2,988	47.5
6 Joseph Lecompte (JAC D)	3,546	50.9
Crittenden	3,183	45.7
7 Thomas P. Moore (JAC D)	3,681	90.5
Thompson	386	9.5
8 Richard A. Buckner (A-JAC D)	3,527	52.1
Owens	3,247	47.9
9 Charles A. Wickliffe (JAC D)	3,856	66.1
White	1,982	34.0
10 Joel Yancey (JAC D)	3,268	50.8
Johnson	3,169	49.2
11 William S. Young (JAC D)	4,009	56.0
John Calhoon	3,155	44.0

## Candidates

12 Chittenden Lyon (JAC D)	3,471	52.1
Henry (NR)	2,070	31.1
New	1,123	16.9

### Special Elections<sup>1</sup>

11 John Calhoon	2,290*
Thomas Chilton	1,685
11 Thomas Chilton	✓
John Calhoon	

## MAINE

### Special Election

1 Rufus McIntire (JAC D)	2,169	54.5
John Holmes	1,814	45.5

## MISSISSIPPI

AL William Haile (JAC D)	1,914	34.6
John Norton	1,312	23.7
Beverly R. Grayson	1,204	21.8
Adam Benjamin (NR)	1,096	19.8

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

AL Ichabod Bartlett (OLD R)	22,680✓
Titus Brown (OLD R)	22,354✓
Joseph Healy (OLD R)	21,515✓
Jonathan Harvey (OLD R)	20,873✓
David Barker Jr. (OLD R)	14,456✓
Thomas Whipple Jr. (OLD R)	12,189✓
E. Web (AR)	
S. C. Web	
Eastman	
Cartland	

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Lemuel Sawyer (OLD R)	2,943	65.1
William B. Shepard (OPP R)	1,579	34.9
2 Willis Alston	✓	
3 Thomas H. Hall (OPP R)	✓	
Richard Hines (OLD R)		
4 John H. Bryan	✓	
5 Gabriel Holmes	✓	
6 Daniel Turner	1,116	28.5
Charles A. Hill	1,049	26.8
Willis Boddie	783	20.0
William M. Sneed	620	15.8
Joseph H. Bryan	345	8.8
7 John Culpepper (AR)	2,375	41.2
John A. Cameron	1,990	34.5
John Glichrist	1,387	24.1
8 Daniel L. Barringer (OLD R)	2,398	53.3
Archibald D. Murphey (OPP R)	2,102	46.7
9 Augustine H. Shepperd (OLD R)	4,304	64.6
Bedford Brown (OPP R)	2,361	35.4
10 John Long (AR)	✓	
Asa Eubank		
11 Henry W. Conner (OLD R)	3,182	81.9
Samuel Henderson (OPP R)	702	18.1
12 Samuel P. Carson (OLD R)	4,187	63.4
Robert B. Vance (OPP R)	2,419	36.6
13 Lewis Williams (AR)	✓	
John Mushat		

## RHODE ISLAND

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Tristram Burges (NR)	2,230✓	
Dutee J. Pearce (NR)	2,126✓	

## TENNESSEE

1 John Blair	4,216	55.8
John Tipton	3,208	42.4
2 Pryor Lea	3,688	39.7
Thomas D. Arnold	3,316	35.7
William B. Reese	2,272	24.5
3 James C. Mitchell	5,732	55.7
James Standifer	4,566	44.3
4 Jacob C. Isacks	6,823	100.0
5 Robert Desha	4,509	61.1
John Hall	1,581	21.4
William Trousdale	1,292	17.5
6 James K. Polk	6,351	56.6
Lunsford M. Bramlett	4,878	43.4
7 John Bell	4,889	55.7
Felix Grundy	3,887	44.3
8 James B. Reynolds	2,609	51.0
John H. Marable	2,507✓	49.0
9 David Crockett	5,868	49.1
Adam R. Alexander	3,646	30.5
William Arnold	2,427	20.3

## VIRGINIA

1 Thomas Newton Jr. (AR)	✓
George Loyall	
2 James Trezvant	✓
3 William S. Archer	✓
4 Mark Alexander	✓
5 John Randolph	✓
6 Thomas Davenport	✓
7 Nathaniel H. Claiborne	✓
Campbell	
8 Burwell Bassett	✓
9 John Roane	✓
10 John Taliaferro	✓
11 Andrew Stevenson	✓
12 William C. Rives	✓
13 Philip P. Barbour (A-A)	✓
14 Charles F. Mercer	✓
Thompson	
15 William Armstrong	✓
Peter	
16 William McCoy	✓
17 John Floyd	✓
18 Alexander Smyth	✓
Sharp	
19 Lewis Maxwell	✓
Smith	
Lovell	
20 Robert Allen	✓
Samuel Kercheval	
Alfred H. Powell	
21 Isaac Leffler (AR)	✓
Haymond	
Johnson (JAC R)	
22 John S. Barbour	✓
Hunton	

1. Rep. William S. Young died Sept. 20, 1827, and a special election was held to replace him in November of that year. In initial counting of the returns, Thomas Chilton led John Calhoon 2,704 votes to 2,679. But then returns from Hardin County were thrown out, with Chilton losing 1,019 votes and Calhoon losing only 389 votes, making Calhoon the winner. The returns minus Hardin County are listed in the ICPSR data above.

Calhoon then resigned, never having formally claimed the House seat, and both candidates then petitioned the governor to call a new election. A second special election was held Dec. 20–22, and was won by Chilton. No returns are available.

# 1828 House Elections

DELAWARE				Candidates				Votes		%		Candidates				Votes		%									
		Candidates	Votes	%																							
AL	Kensey Johns Jr. (FED)		4,769	52.2	10	James L. Hodges		1,338	81.5	18	Henry Martindale		3,902	58.0													
	James A. Bayard (OLD R)		4,347	47.5		Francis Baylies		129	7.9		John Willard		2,823	42.0													
					11	John Reed (AR)		1,027	94.3	19	Isaac Finch		4,682	51.8													
					12	Joseph Richardson		1,114	50.4			William Hogan	4,360	48.2													
							Thomas P. Beal	1,003	45.4	21	Robert Monell		4,720	63.6													
					13	John Davis (AR)		2,293	89.6			Tilly Lynde	2,704	36.4													
							Jonas Sibley (JACS R)	184	7.2	22	Thomas Beekman		4,831	53.4													
AL	George R. Gilmer		*												John Stower	4,217	46.6										
	Thomas F. Foster		✓												Jonas Earll Jr.	4,068	44.9										
	Richard H. Wilde		✓												Daniel Kellogg	3,597	39.7										
	Wilson Lumpkin		✓												Parson Shippman	1,402	15.5										
	James M. Wayne		✓												Gershom Powers	4,098	61.6										
	Charles E. Haynes		✓												Charles Kellogg	1,651	24.8										
																				Moses Dixon	901	13.6					
																					Thomas Maxwell	5,462	60.1				
																					Daniel Woodcook	3,623	39.9				
																					Timothy Childs	6,520	54.6				
																					Addison Gardiner	4,294	36.0				
																					Daniel Barnard	1,125	9.4				
																					John Magee	5,390	55.2				
																					Timothy Porter	4,382	44.8				
																					Phinehas Tracy	6,924	68.9				
																					Herman Redfield	3,123	31.1				
																					Ebenezer Norton	5,226	45.0				
																					John Birdsall	2,820	24.3				
																					John Camp	2,003	17.3				
																					Daniel Garnsey	1,560	13.4				
																					Multimember Districts						
																					3	Campbell P.White		18,070	✓		
																					Gulian C. Verplanck		14,138	✓			
																					Churchill C. Cambreleng		14,117	✓			
																					Ogden		11,204				
																					Taylor		10,956				
																					Lord		6,788				
																					20	Joseph Hawkins		9,060	✓		
																					George Fisher		8,939	†			
																					Silas Wright		8,932				
																					Perley Keyes		8,617				
																					26	Robert Rose		8,444	✓		
																					Jehiel Halsey		6,833	✓			
																					Phineas Bates		6,651				
																					Dudley Marvin		5,138				
																					Isreal Richardson		4,886				



## PENNSYLVANIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Joel B. Sutherland (JAC R)	✓	
	Peter A. Browne (AR)		
2	Joseph Hemphill (JAC R)	✓	
	John Sergeant (AR)		
3	Daniel H. Miller (JAC R)	✓	
	Samuel Harvey (AR)		
5	John B. Sterigere (JAC R)	✓	
6	Innis Green (JAC R)	✓	
	Valentine Hummel		
10	Adam King (JAC R)	✓	
12	John Scott (JAC R)	✓	
13	Chauncey Forward (JAC R)	✓	
14	Thomas Irwin (JAC R)	✓	
15	William McCreery (JAC R)	✓	
16	Richard Coulter (JAC R)	✓	
18	Thomas H. Sill (AR)	✓	

## Multimember Districts

4	George C. Leiper (JAC R)	✓
	James Buchanan (JAC R)	✓
	Joshua Evans Jr. (JAC R)	✓

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
	Anderson		
	Hiester		
	Haines		
7	Henry A. P. Muhlenberg (JAC R)	✓	
	Joseph Fry Jr. (JAC R)	✓	
	Henry King		
	William Addams		
8	Samuel Ingham (JAC R)	✓	
	George Wolf (JAC R)	✓	
9	James Ford (JAC R)	✓	
	Alem Marr (JAC R)	✓	
	Philander Stephens (JAC R)	✓	
11	William Ramsey (JAC R)	✓	
	Thomas H. Crawford (JAC R)	✓	
17	John Gilmore (JAC R)	✓	
	William Wilkins	✓	
	James S. Stevenson (JAC R)		
	Moore (AR)		

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	William Drayton (UN D)	100.0
2	Robert W. Barnwell (D)	100.0

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	John Campbell (SR W)		
	Thomas R. Mitchell		
6	George McDuffie (D)	✓	
7	William T. Nuckolls	✓	
4	William D. Martin (D)		100.0
5	Starling Tucker	✓	
8	Warren R. Davis (SR D)	✓	
	Cobb		
9	James Blair (UN D)	✓	
	Richard I. Manning (D)		
	Spann		

VERMONT<sup>2</sup>

1	Jonathan Hunt (NR)	3,028	86.2
	Daniel Kellogg	327	9.3
2	Rollin Carolas Mallary	✓	
3	Horace Everett (W)	✓	
4	Benjamin Swift	4,370	67.5
	Ezra Meech (D)	1,936	29.9
5	Daniel Azro Ashley Buck (D)	1,779*	35.1
	William Cahoon (A-MASC)	1,427	28.1
	Cushman (JAC)	1,303	25.7
	James Bell (NR)	564	11.1

1. In the 6th district, no candidate received the majority of the vote required to win. In a later election, for which no returns are available, Leonard Jarvis (D) was the winner.

2. No candidate received the majority of the vote in the 5th district required for election. A series of special elections were held in an attempt to meet the requirement and fill the seat. In the eighth special election, William Cahoon was elected. No returns are available for these special elections.



# 1829 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Clement C. Clay (JAC D)	4,309	52.1
	Nicholas Davis (NR)	3,960	47.9
2	Robert E. B. Baylor (JAC D)	3,845	54.5
	Seth Barton	1,879	26.6
	Henry W. Ellis (JAC D)	1,335	18.9
3	Dixon Hall Lewis (SR D)	4,227	44.1
	Samuel Oliver	2,908	30.3
	Armstrong	2,449	25.6

## CONNECTICUT

AL	Ralph Ingersoll	8,281✓	
	Noyes Barber	7,552✓	
	Ebenezer Young	6,592✓	
	Jabez Huntington	6,285✓	
	William Storrs	5,671✓	
	William Ellsworth	5,588✓	
	David Plant	5,401	
	John Niles	3,189	
	Andrew Judson	3,052	
	Orange Merwin	3,009	
	Elisha Phelps	2,501	
	John Trott	2,278	
	Hinman	2,244	
	Roger Sherman	1,299	
	Daniel Burrows	1,256	
	Joseph Eaton	440	
	Larrd Sherwood	344	
	Timothy Pitkin	290	
	Nathan Smith	241	
	Roger Huntington	204	
	Iriah Isham	144	
	Alex Stewart	130	

## GEORGIA

### Special Election

AL	Henry G. Lamar	20,706	57.5
	Charlton	15,296	42.5

## KENTUCKY

1	Henry Daniel (JAC D)	✓	
	Harrison		
2	Nicholas D. Coleman (JAC D)	2,520	45.1
	Adam Beatty (NR)	2,519	45.1
	George M. Bedinger (NR)	461	8.3
3	James Clark	2,605	71.4
	Matthews Flournoy	1,045	28.6
4	Robert P. Letcher (W)	✓	
5	Richard M. Johnson (JAC D)	3,634	55.2
	R. McHatton	2,955	44.9
6	Joseph Lecompte (JAC D)	3,371	51.6
	Thomas P. Wilson	3,167	48.4
7	John Kinkad (D)	3,694	56.3
	William B. Booker	2,872	43.7
8	Nathan Gaither (D)	2,267	34.5
	Martin Beatty	2,168	33.0
	William Owens	988	15.0
	Tunstal Quarles	950	14.5
9	Charles Wickliffe (D)	✓	
10	Joel Yancey (JAC D)	3,235	50.8
	Francis Johnson	3,132	49.2
11	Thomas Chilton	4,185	64.7
	James Crutcher	2,282	35.3
12	Chittenden Lyon		100.0

## MARYLAND

1	Clement Dorsey	1,316	88.0
2	Benedict Semmes (D)	1,947	54.2
	John C. Weems	1,625	45.2

### Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	George C. Washington (W)	3,116	100.0
4	Michael C. Sprigg (D)	4,190	56.0
	William Price	3,293	44.0
6	George E. Mitchell	2,591	53.5
	James W. Williams	2,253	46.5
7	Richard Spencer (D)	1,711	50.3
	John Leeds Kerr (W)	1,692	49.7
8	Ephraim K. Wilson (D)	4,374	98.0

### Multimember District

5	Benjamin C. Howard (D)	6,297✓	
	Elias Brown (W)	6,153✓	
	P. Little	4,745	
	John Barney	3,763	

## MISSISSIPPI

AL	Thomas Hinds (JAC D)	4,585	42.9
	David Dickson (JAC D)	2,425	22.7
	A. L. Benjamin (NR)	1,920	18.0
	William Haile (JAC D)	1,759	16.5

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

AL	John W. Weeks (JAC D)	✓
	Henry Hubbard (JAC D)	✓
	Thomas Chandler (JAC D)	✓
	Jonathan Harvey (JAC D)	✓
	John Brodhead (JAC D)	✓
	Joseph Hammons (JAC D)	✓
	Wallace (NR)	
	Boardman (NR)	
	Webster (NR)	
	Barker (NR)	
	Bell (NR)	
	Lord (NR)	

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	William B. Shepard (D-R)	2,491	54.0
	Lemuel Sawyer (OPP R)	2,121	46.0
2	Willis Alston	✓	
3	Thomas H. Hall (D-R)		100.0
4	Jesse Speight (D-R)	3,137	64.3
	Thomas H. Davies (D-R)	1,282	26.3
	James Manney (OPP R)	459	9.4
5	Gabriel Holmes (D-R)	2,551	52.2
	Edward B. Dudley (D-R)	2,333	47.8
6	Robert Potter (D-R)	2,661	83.9
	Samuel Hillman (OPP R)	396	12.5
7	Edmund Deberry (AR)	3,098	51.9
	John A. Cameron (D-R)	2,869	48.1
8	Daniel L. Barringer (D-R)	2,650	61.7
	James A. Craig (D-R)	1,590	37.0
9	Augustine H. Shepperd (D-R)		100.0
10	John Giles (D-R)	3,226*	58.6
	John Long (AR)	2,281	41.4
11	Henry W. Conner	✓	
12	Samuel P. Carson	✓	
13	Lewis Williams (NR)	✓	
	Samuel King (D-R)		

### Special Election

10	Abraham Rencher (NR)	1,972	56.2
	John Long (NR)	1,538	43.8

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Special Election

17	Harmar Denny (A-MAS)	✓	
	James S. Stevenson (D)		

## RHODE ISLAND

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Dutee J. Pearce (NR)	4,328✓	
	Tristram Burges (NR)	4,108✓	
	Samuel Eddy (NR)	1,251	
	Job Durfee (NR)	1,126	
	Elisha R. Potter (NR)	518	
	John Dwolf Jr. (NR)	208	

## TENNESSEE

1	John Blair	3,899	67.2
	John A. Rogers	1,048	18.1
	William Priestly	856	14.8
2	Pryor Lea	4,813	51.7
	Thomas D. Arnold	4,496	48.3
3	James Standifer	8,383	82.3
	John Lowry	1,802	17.7
4	Jacob C. Isacks	3,869	100.0
5	Robert Desha	4,575	64.2
	William Trousdale	2,547	35.8
6	James K. Polk	9,963	100.0
7	John Bell	5,542	100.0
8	Cave Johnson	3,470	52.9
	John H. Marable	3,085	47.1
9	David Crockett	6,783	64.0
	Adam R. Alexander	3,643	34.4

## VIRGINIA

1	Thomas Newton Jr (NR)	‡
	George Loyall (JAC R)	
2	James Trezvant	✓
3	William S. Archer (JAC R)	✓
4	Mark Alexander	✓
5	Thomas T. Bouldin	✓
	Miller	
	George W. Crump	
6	Thomas Davenport	✓
7	Nathaniel H. Claiborne	✓
8	Richard Coke Jr.	✓
	Burwell Bassett	
	Braxton	
9	John Roane	✓
10	John Taliaferro (NR)	✓
	Newton	
11	Andrew Stevenson (JAC R)	✓
12	William C. Rives (JAC R)	
13	Philip P. Barbour (JAC R)	✓
14	Charles F. Mercer	✓
	Gibson	
15	William Armstrong	✓
16	William McCoy	✓
17	Robert Craig	✓
	Miller	
18	Alexander Smyth	✓
19	Lewis Maxwell	✓
	Lovell	
	Smith	
20	Robert Allen	✓
	Kercheval	
21	Philip Doddridge	✓
	Johnson	
22	John S. Barbour	✓

### Special Election

12	William F. Gordon (JAC R)	✓
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# 1830 House Elections

## DELAWARE

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	John J. Milligan (NR)	4,267	52.6
	Henry M. Ridgely (JAC D)	3,833	47.3

## GEORGIA

AL	Richard H. Wilde	26,313✓
	Wilson Lumpkin	25,896✓
	Daniel Newman	24,459✓
	Henry G. Lamar	22,422✓
	Thomas F. Foster	21,443✓
	James M. Wayne	21,210✓
	Wiley Thompson	20,713✓
	Charles E. Haynes	17,244
	T. U. T. Charlton	15,049
	Roger L. Gamble	14,263
	Seaton Grantland	13,738
	Reuben C. Shorter	5,150

## LOUISIANA

1	Edward D. White	✓
2	Philemon Thomas (D)	✓
3	Henry A. Bullard	✓

## MAINE

1	Rufus McIntire (JAC D)	✓
2	John Anderson (JEFF D)	✓
3	Edward Kavanagh (D)	2,169 52.4
	Moses Shaw (NR)	1,712 41.4
4	George Evans (NR)	✓
5	Cornelius Holland (D)	✓
6	Leonard Jarvis (D)	✓
7	James Bates (D)	✓

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Nathan Appleton (NR)	3,341 56.3
	Henry Lee (A-TARIFF)	2,475 41.7
2	Rufus Choate (NR)	1,740 59.1
	Benjamin Crowninshield	767 26.1
	Cabot (JAC R)	352 12.0
3	Jeremiah Nelson (NR)	2,952 62.3
	Gayton S. Osgood (JACS R)	1,695 35.8
4	Edward Everett (NR)	2,176 82.6
	James Russell	427 16.2
5	Joseph G. Kendall (NR)	1,675 97.0
6	George Grennell Jr. (NR)	1,515 72.4
	Isaac Billings	511 24.4
7	George N. Briggs (NR)	1,707 57.5
	Nathan Willis (JACS R)	825 27.8
	Henry W. Dwight	222 7.5
8	Isaac C. Bates (NR)	1,827 77.7
	John Mills (JACS R)	470 20.0
9	Henry A. S. Dearborn (NR)	1,872 55.0
	Moses Thacher (A-MAS)	1,088 32.0
	Abel Cushing	239 7.0
10	James L. Hodges (NR)	3,437 50.5
	Micah B. Ruggles (A-MASDNR)	3,227 47.4
11	John Reed (NR)	949 94.3
12	John Quincy Adams (NR)	1,811 70.7
	Arad Thompson	378 14.8
	William Baylies	327 12.8
13	John Davis (NR)	2,014 72.7
	Dan Thurber (JACS R)	598 21.6
	Unidentified Candidate (A-MAS&SC)	160 5.8

## NEW JERSEY

AL	Lewis Condict (NR)	15,268✓
	Thomas H. Hughes (NR)	15,214✓

### Candidates

	Richard M. Cooper (NR)	15,150✓
	Isaac Southard (NR)	15,069✓
	Silas Condit (NR)	14,823✓
	James F. Randolph (NR)	14,513✓
	Parker (D)	14,361
	Wurts (D)	14,054
	Mickle (D)	14,011
	Fowler (D)	13,936
	Travers (D)	13,915
	Jeffers (D)	13,086

## NEW YORK

1	James Lent (JAC D)	2,557 54.5
	John King	2,138 45.5
2	John Bergen (JAC D)	2,147 50.4
	John Wyckoff	2,116 49.6
4	Aaron Ward (JAC D)	2,998 53.6
	John Hunter	1,767 31.6
	Jonathan Ferris	830 14.8
5	Edmund Pendleton (NR)	3,463 52.3
	Stoddard Judd	3,161 47.7
6	Samuel Wilkin (NR)	2,498 50.9
	Isaac Vanduzer	2,414 49.1
7	John Brodhead (JAC D)	3,854 59.7
	Thomas Lockwood	2,602 40.3
8	John King (JAC D)	3,400 56.8
	Robert Leroy Livingston	2,586 43.2
9	Job Pierson (JAC D)	4,453 59.3
	John Dickinson	3,052 40.7
10	Gerrit Lansing (JAC D)	3,684 53.0
	Ambrose Spencer	3,274 47.1
11	Erastus Root (JAC D)	5,004 61.0
	Isaac Ogden	3,201 39.0
12	Joseph Bouck (JAC D)	3,509 64.9
	Peter Mann	1,898 35.1
13	William Angel (JAC D)	4,119 50.9
	Horace Lathrop	3,969 49.1
14	Samuel Beardsley (JAC D)	5,498 57.3
	Simon Dexter	3,850 40.1
15	Michael Hoffman (JAC D)	3,127 60.7
	Hiram Nolton	2,024 39.3
16	Nathan Soule (JAC D)	3,399 52.7
	Daniel Cady	3,049 47.3
17	John Taylor (NR)	2,597 42.0
	Samuel Young	2,350 38.0
	David Garney	1,238 20.0
18	Nathaniel Pitcher (JAC D)	3,294 52.5
	Henry Martindale	2,983 47.5
19	William Hogan (JAC D)	3,621 52.5
	Luther Bradish	1,843 26.7
	Thomas Gilson	1,434 20.8
21	John Collier (NR)	4,686 58.9
	Abial Cook	3,267 41.1
22	Edward C. Reed (JAC D)	4,531 51.7
	Eleazer Edgecomb	4,240 48.3
23	Freeborn Jewett (JAC D)	4,539 62.4
	William Jerome	2,739 37.6
24	Ulysses Doubleday (JAC D)	3,643 50.1
	Josiah Hopkins	3,399 46.8
25	Gamaliel Barstow (NR)	3,805 51.2
	Charles Humphrey	3,621 48.8
27	Frederick Whittlesey (NR)	7,410 65.8
	Calvin Bryan	3,846 34.2
28	Grattan Wheeler (NR)	5,950 54.5
	John Magee	4,961 45.5
29	Phineas Tracy (NR)	6,802 68.9
	Isaac Wilson	3,071 31.1
30	Bates Cooke (NR)	6,997 66.7
	Ebenezer Norton	3,093 29.5

### Multimember Districts

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Churchill G. Cambreleng (JAC D)	10,974✓	
	Campbell White (JAC D)	10,801✓	
	Gulian Verplanck (JAC D)	10,791✓	
	Abraham Lawrence	7,614	
	Thomas Smith	7,420	
	Adoniram Chandler	7,331	
	Thomas Hertell	2,246	
	John Frazce	2,158	
	Isaac Pierce	2,126	
20	Daniel Wardwell (JAC D)	9,092✓	
	Charles Dayan (JAC D)	8,982✓	
	Chester Buck	6,172	
	George Fisher	6,044	
26	John Dickson (NR)	9,746✓	
	William Babcock (NR)	9,560✓	
	Jarad Wilson	7,361	
	Jehiel Halsey	7,281	

## OHIO

1	James Findlay (JAC R)	✓
	Benham (NR)	
2	Thomas Corwin (NR)	✓
	James Shields (JAC R)	
3	Joseph H. Crane (NR)	✓
4	Joseph Vance (NR)	✓
5	William Russell (JAC R)	✓
6	William Creighton Jr. (NR)	✓
7	Samuel F. Vinton (NR)	✓
8	William Stanbery (NR)	✓
	McLean	
9	William W. Irvin (JAC R)	✓
10	William Kennon Sr. (NR)	✓
11	Humphrey H. Leavitt (JAC R)	✓
12	John Thomson (JAC R)	✓
13	Elisha Whittlesey (NR)	4,114 43.6
	Sloane (A-MAS)	3,383 35.9
	Raven (JAC R)	1,938 20.5
14	Leonard Case (NR)	*

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	Joel B. Sutherland (D)	✓
	Simpson (D)	
2	Henry Horn (JAC)	✓
	Coxe (NR)	
3	John G. Watmough (NR)	✓
	Daniel H. Miller (D)	
5	Joel K. Mann	✓
6	John C. Bucher	✓
	Valentine Hummel	
10	Adam King	✓
12	Robert Allison	✓
13	George Burd	✓
14	Andrew Stewart	✓
15	Thomas M. T. McKennan	✓
16	Richard Coulter	✓
18	John Banks	✓

### Multimember Districts

4	David Potts Jr.	✓
	Joshua Evans Jr.	✓
	William Hiester	✓
7	Henry King	✓
	Henry A. P. Muhlenberg	✓
8	Samuel A. Smith	✓
	Peter Ihrie Jr.	✓
9	James Ford	✓
	Philander Stephens	✓
	Lewis Dewart	✓

Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
11 Thomas H. Crawford	✓		7 William T. Nuckolls	✓		4 Bailey	2,925*	40.5
William Ramsey	✓		8 Warren R. Davis (SR D)	✓		Heman Allen	2,613	36.2
17 Harmar Denny	✓		9 James Blair (D)		100.0	Galusha	842	11.7
John Gilmore	✓					5 William Cahoon (A-MAS)	4,128	52.6
						Israil P. Dana	3,468	44.2
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			<b>VERMONT<sup>1</sup></b>					
1 William Drayton (UN D)		100.0	1 Jonathan Hunt (NR)	2,735	58.5			
2 Robert W. Barnwell (D)		100.0	Orsamus C. Merrill (D)	1,483	31.7			
3 Thomas R. Mitchell	2,200	53.8	Samuel Elliott	286	6.1			
John Campbell (SR W)	1,893	46.3	2 Rollin C. Mallary	3,750	84.8			
5 John K. Griffin (SR W)	✓		William Slade	484	11.0			
B. Watts			3 Horace Everett	2,876	49.0			
6 George McDuffie (D)	✓		Royal Ransom	2,038	34.7			
			Alden Partridge	790	13.5			

1. No candidate received a majority of the vote in the 4th district required for election. A series of special elections were held in an attempt to meet the requirement. Heman Allen was finally elected in the eighth special election. No returns are available for these special elections.



# 1831 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Clement Comer Clay (D)	2,770	100.0
2 Samuel W. Mardis (D)	5,400	41.6
Jesse Winston Garth (NR)	4,611	35.5
Robert E. B. Baylor (D)	2,976	22.9
3 Dixon Hall Lewis (SR D)	6,268	59.5
John Murphy (D)	4,270	40.5

## CONNECTICUT

AL Ebenezer Young (NR)	15,889✓	
Noyes Barber (NR)	11,950✓	
Ralph Ingersoll (NR)	11,938✓	
Jabez Huntington (NR)	10,946✓	
William Ellsworth (NR)	10,931✓	
William Storrs (NR)	10,750✓	
Simeon Miner (D)	6,022	
Isaac Touny (D)	5,784	
Elisha Haley (D)	5,197	
William Hollabird (D)	4,010	
Thaddeus Betts (D)	3,242	

## ILLINOIS

AL Joseph Duncan (JAC D)	13,052	54.0
Sidney Breese	4,659	19.3
Edward Coles	3,397	14.0
Alexander P. Field	1,844	7.6

## INDIANA

1 Ratliff Boon (JAC D)	11,280	50.9
John Law (JAC D)	10,868	49.1
2 John Carr (JAC D)	4,854	32.8
William W. Wick (NR)	4,605	31.1
James B. Ray (NR)	1,732	11.7
Jonathan Jennings (NR)	1,680	11.3
John H. Thompson (NR)	1,486	10.0
3 Johnathan McCarty (JAC D)	6,238	42.6
Oliver H. Smith (JAC D)	5,297	36.2
John Test (NR)	3,107	21.2

## KENTUCKY<sup>1</sup>

Chilton Allan (CLAY D)	✓
Henry Daniel (JAC D)	✓
Richard M. Johnson (JAC D)	✓
Albert G. Hawes (JAC D)	✓
Nathan Gaither (D)	✓
Chittenden Lyon (D)	✓
John Adair (D)	✓
Charles A. Wickliffe (D)	✓
Joseph Lecompte (D)	✓
Robert P. Letcher (W)	✓
Christopher Tompkins (W)	✓
Thomas A. Marshall (W)	✓

## MARYLAND

1 Daniel Jenifer (NR)	1,717	59.0
John J. Brooke	1,194	41.0
2 Benedict J. Semmes (D)	1,773	62.3
Alexander Keech	1,072	37.7
3 George C. Washington (W)	3,145	100.0
4 Francis Thomas (D)	4,452	53.5
Michael C. Sprigg	3,872	46.5
6 George E. Mitchell	2,770	53.2
James W. Williams	2,438	46.8
7 John Leeds Kerr (W)	1,794	50.5
Richard Spencer (D)	1,756	49.5
8 John S. Spence (D)	3,150	92.5

## Multimember District

Candidates	Votes	%
5 Benjamin C. Howard (D)	6,160✓	
John T. H. Worthington (D)	5,740✓	
Ebenezer L. Finley	4,973	
Elias Brown (W)	1,997	

## MISSISSIPPI

AL Franklin E. Plummer (JAC D)	2,922	37.8
David Dickson (JAC D)	1,981	25.7
John N. Norton	979	12.7
James C. Wilkins	958	12.4
William L. Sharkey (NR)	744	9.6

## MISSOURI

AL Spencer D. Pettis (JAC D)	8,302	63.5
Barton (NR)	4,775	36.5

## Special Election

AL William H. Ashley (D)	4,897	50.3
Wells (D)	4,841	49.7

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

AL Joseph Hammons (JAC D)	✓
Thomas Chandler (JAC D)	✓
John W. Weeks (JAC D)	✓
Henry Hubbard (JAC D)	✓
John Brodhead (JAC D)	✓
Joseph M. Harper (JAC D)	✓

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 William B. Shepard (D-R)	2,872	61.9
John H. Wheeler (OPP R)	1,768	38.1
2 John Branch		100.0
3 Thomas H. Hall (D-R)	2,944	55.6
Joseph R. Lloyd (OPP R)	2,352	44.4
4 Jesse Speight (D-R)		100.0
5 James I. McKay		100.0
6 Robert Potter (D-R)		100.0
7 Lauchlin Bethune (D-R)	3,086	50.3
Edmund Deberry (OPP R)	3,049	49.7
8 Daniel L. Barringer (D-R)		100.0
9 Augustine H. Shepperd		100.0
10 Abraham Rencher (OPP R)		100.0
11 Henry W. Conner (D-R)	✓	
Bartlett Shipp (OPP R)		
12 Samuel P. Carson (D-R)	4,422	76.5
Anthony Casey (OPP R)	1,355	23.5
13 Lewis Williams		100.0

## Special Election

6 Micajah T. Hawkins (D-R)	949	35.3
Mann (D-R)	863	32.1
James Wyche (OPP R)	533	19.8
Pope (OPP R)	342	12.7

## PENNSYLVANIA

## Special Election

11 Robert McCoy (WOLF D)	2,459	44.4
Mahon (A-WOLF D)	1,931	34.8
McSherry (A-MAS)	1,154	20.8

## RHODE ISLAND

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Tristram Burges (NR)	2,931✓	
Dutee J. Pearce (NR)	2,727✓	

## TENNESSEE

1 John Blair (D)	4,120	50.3
William B. Carter (W)	4,076	49.7
2 Thomas D. Arnold (W)	4,935	51.2
Pryor Lea (D)	4,702	48.8
3 James Standifer (W)	8,906	99.5
4 Jacob C. Isacks	3,538	45.0
John B. McCormick	3,068	39.0
Hopkins L. Turney (D)	1,256	16.0
5 William Hall (D)	4,040	50.7
Robert H. Burton	3,928	49.3
6 James K. Polk (D)	6,993	99.4
7 John Bell (W)	6,934	100.0
8 Cave Johnson (D)	5,111	99.8
9 William Fitzgerald (D)	8,534	51.8
David Crockett (W)	7,948	48.2

## VERMONT

## Special Election

2 William Slade (A-MAS)	4,614	49.0
Williams (NR)	3,815	40.5
White (JAC)	838	8.9

## VIRGINIA

1 Thomas Newton Jr. (NR)	✓
George Loyall (D)	
2 John Y. Mason (D)	✓
Eppes	
3 William S. Archer (D)	✓
4 Mark Alexander	✓
5 Thomas T. Bouldin	✓
George W. Crump	
6 Thomas Davenport	✓
7 Nathaniel H. Claiborne	✓
8 Richard Coke Jr.	✓
Braxton	
9 John J. Roane	✓
Upshaw	
Bernard	
10 Joseph W. Chinn (D)	✓
John Taliaferro (NR)	
11 Andrew Stevenson (D)	✓
12 William F. Gordon (D)	✓
13 John M. Patton (D)	✓
Dade	
14 Charles F. Mercer (NR)	✓
Gibson (D)	
15 William Armstrong	✓
Lucas	
16 William McCoy	✓
Stribling	
17 Robert Craig	✓
Miller	
18 Charles C. Johnson	✓
Joseph Draper	
19 Lewis Maxwell (NR)	✓
Smith (NR)	
Reynolds	
20 Robert Allen	✓
Mason	
21 Philip Doddridge	✓
22 John S. Barbour	✓
Wallace	

1. It is not known whether the Kentucky representatives were elected at large or in districts.

# 1832 House Elections

DELAWARE				NEW YORK				Candidates				Votes	%
Candidates				Candidates									
AL	John J. Milligan (W)	4,257	50.7	1	Abel Huntington (D)	4,193	59.9	17	Samuel Beardsley (D)	9,121	✓		
	Martin W. Bates (D)	4,142	49.3		David Gardiner (NR)	2,806	40.1		Joel Turrill (D)	8,693	✓		
GEORGIA				2	Isaac Van Houten (D)	3,007	57.5	22	Charles P. Kirkland (NR)	8,487			
					John Gurnee (NR)	2,224	42.5		Peter Sken Smith (NR)	8,220			
AL	James M. Wayne	34,010	✓	4	Aaron Ward (D)	4,173	57.8		Nicoll Halsey (D)	8,329	✓		
	Richard H. Wilde	29,813	✓		Henry B. Cowles (NR)	3,051	42.2		Samuel G. Hathaway (D)	8,300	✓		
	George R. Gilmer	26,061	✓	5	Abraham Bockee (D)	4,728	52.7		Eleazer W. Edgecomb (NR)	7,026			
	Augustin S. Clayton	25,854	✓		Edmund Pendleton (NR)	4,241	47.3		Gamaliel H. Barstow (NR)	7,009			
	Thomas F. Foster	25,517	✓	6	John Brown (D)	4,200	59.0	23	William K. Fuller (D)	8,934	✓		
	Roger L. Gamble	24,278	✓		Samuel Wilkin (NR)	2,923	41.0		William Taylor (D)	8,933	✓		
	Seaborn Jones	22,640	✓	7	Charles Bodle (D)	5,225	62.3		Elijah Rhoades (NR)	8,295			
	William Schley	22,376	✓		Thomas Lockwood (NR)	3,167	37.7		James B. Eldredge (NR)	8,279			
	John Coffee	22,284	✓	9	Job Pierson (D)	4,849	53.5	OHIO					
	Haynes	21,638			John Dickinson (NR)	4,213	46.5	1	Robert T. Lytle (D)	4,458	53.7		
	Owens	21,362		10	Gerrit Lansing (D)	4,483	51.0		Pendleton	3,847	46.3		
	Terrell	21,361			Ambrose Spencer (NR)	4,302	49.0	2	Taylor Webster (D)	3,635	57.6		
	Watson	20,884		11	John Cramer (D)	4,831	51.6		Collins	2,678	42.4		
	Branham	20,535			John Taylor (NR)	4,531	48.4	3	Joseph H. Crane	2,821	44.8		
	Stewart	20,006		12	Henry Martindale (NR)	3,037	44.5		Helfenstein (D)	2,588	41.1		
	Harris	19,288			John McIntyre (D)	2,165	31.7		Young	893	14.2		
	Newman	16,278		13	Samuel Stevens (NR)	1,619	23.7	4	Thomas Corwin	3,756	52.6		
	Lamar	16,136			Reuben Whallon (D)	4,251	55.2		McLean (D)	3,387	47.4		
	Milton	5,157			Thomas Gibson (NR)	3,449	44.8	5	Thomas L. Hamer (D)	2,171	32.5		
Special Election				14	Ranson Gillet (D)	3,897	50.5		Fishback	2,069	31.0		
AL	Augustin S. Clayton	12,587	52.2		Luther Bradish (NR)	3,817	49.5		Morris (D)	2,028	30.4		
	William Schley	11,541	47.8	15	Charles McVean (D)	4,554	56.2		William Russell	403	6.0		
ILLINOIS					Howland Fish (NR)	3,546	43.8	6	Samuel F. Vinton	3,065	66.1		
1	Charles Slade (D)	2,470	31.3	16	Abijah Mann Jr. (D)	4,964	59.6		House (D)	1,569	33.9		
	Ninian Edwards (NR)	2,078	26.3		Ela Collins (NR)	3,362	40.4	7	William Allen (D)	3,739	50.0		
	Sidney Breeze	1,770	22.4	18	Daniel Wardwell (D)	4,393	50.0		McArthur	3,737	50.0		
	Charles Dunn	1,020	12.9		Daniel Lee (NR)	4,387	50.0	8	Jeremiah McLene (D)	3,769	45.6		
	Henry L. Webb	551	7.0	19	Sherman Page (D)	4,914	54.9		Olds	3,193	38.7		
2	Zadok Casey (D)	3,208	46.0		John Morris (NR)	4,039	45.1		Parish	1,296	15.7		
	William B. Archer (OPP D)	2,168	31.1	20	Noadiah Johnson (D)	4,302	53.8	9	John Chaney (D)	4,235	54.0		
	Wickliff Kitchell	1,593	22.9		John Collier (NR)	3,692	46.2		Irvin	3,609	46.0		
3	Joseph Duncan (D)	8,234	76.8	21	Henry Mitchell (D)	3,719	52.6	10	Joseph Vance	4,854	71.9		
	Jonathan H. Pugh (OPP D)	2,323	21.7		Tilly Lynde (NR)	3,349	47.4		Shelby (D)	1,866	27.6		
LOUISIANA				24	Rowland Day (D)	4,456	53.2	11	James M. Bell	3,131	50.3		
1	Edward D. White (W)	✓			Laban Hoskins (NR)	3,913	46.8		Shannon (D)	3,091	49.7		
2	Philemon Thomas (D)	✓		25	Samuel Clark (D)	4,899	52.4	12	Robert Mitchell (D)	4,002	52.7		
3	Henry A. Bullard (W)	✓			Joseph Colt (NR)	4,453	47.6		Stanberry	3,591	47.3		
MISSOURI <sup>1</sup>				26	John Dickson (NR)	3,903	62.6	13	David Spangler	3,277	43.8		
AL	William H. Ashley (A-BANK)	9,498	51.8		John Price (D)	2,333	37.4		Colerick (D)	2,170	29.0		
	Robert W. Wells (PRO-BANK)	8,836	48.2	27	Edward Howell (D)	5,748	63.2		Rigdon (D)	2,038	27.2		
NEW JERSEY					William Woods (NR)	3,349	36.8	14	William Patterson (D)	2,294	54.1		
AL	William N. Shinn (D)	24,383	✓	28	Frederick Whittlesey (NR)	4,828	58.9		Cooke	1,944	45.9		
	Ferdinand S. Schenck (D&A-MASC)	24,288	✓		Isaac Hills (D)	3,374	41.1	15	Jonathan Sloane	3,117	43.5		
	Thomas Lee (D)	24,265	✓	29	George Lay (NR)	5,308	70.3		Wood (D)	2,439	34.0		
	James Parker (D)	23,903	✓		David Miller (D)	2,248	29.8		Humphrey	1,614	22.5		
	Philemon Dickerson (D&A-MASC)	23,860	✓	30	Philo Fuller (NR)	5,248	57.8		Elisha Whittlesey	4,281	46.2		
	Samuel Fowler (D&A-MASC)	23,808	✓		James Faulkner (D)	3,839	42.3	16	Rayen (D)	2,980	32.2		
	Condict (NR-A-MAS)	23,784		31	Abner Hazeltine (NR)	5,393	60.7		Webb	1,997	21.6		
	Wright (NR-A-MAS)	23,779			Alson Leavenworth (D)	3,494	39.3	17	John Thomson (D)	2,856	55.5		
	Pennington (NR-A-MAS)	23,770		32	Millard Fillmore (NR)	4,184	69.6		Potter	2,286	44.5		
	Reeves (NR)	23,325			Jonathan Hoyt (D)	1,828	30.4	18	Benjamin Jones (D)	3,037	56.1		
	Southard (NR)	23,310		33	Gideon Hard (NR)	3,789	58.6		Quimby	2,379	43.9		
	Budd (NR)	23,257			Franklin Butterfield (D)	2,678	41.4	19	Humphrey H. Leavitt (D)	3,182	50.8		
				Multimember Districts				PENNSYLVANIA					
				3	Cornelius Lawrence (D)	18,222	✓	1	Joel B. Sutherland (D)	2,366	50.0		
					Campbell White (D)	18,171	✓		James Gowen (NR)	1,916	40.5		
					Dudley Selden (D)	18,006	✓		Samuel B. Davis (UVD)	451	9.5		
					Churchill C. Cambreleng (D)	17,927	✓	3	John G. Watnough (NR)	4,041	56.3		
					David Ogden (NR)	12,334			J. R. Burden (D)	2,268	31.6		
					Hubert Van Wagenen (NR)	12,326			Mahon M. Levis (UVD)	869	12.1		
					Jonathan Thompson (NR)	12,176		5	Joel K. Mann (D)	✓			
					George Talman (NR)	12,158			Robert Ramsey (D)	✓			
				8	John Adams (D)	9,677	✓	6	David D. Wagener (D)	✓			
					Aaron Vanderpoel (D)	9,565	✓	7	David D. Wagener (D)	✓			
					Jedediah Miller (NR)	7,743		8	Henry King (D)	✓			
					John Martin (NR)	7,642		9	Henry A. P. Muhlenberg (D)	✓			





	Candidates	Votes	%
10	William Clark (NR)	✓	
11	Charles A. Barnitz (NR)	✓	
12	George Chambers (NR)	✓	
13	Jesse Miller (D)	✓	
14	Joseph Henderson (D)	✓	
15	Andrew Beaumont (D)	✓	
16	Joseph B. Anthony (D)	✓	
17	John Laporte (D)	✓	
18	George Burd (D)	✓	
19	Richard Coulter (D)	✓	
20	Andrew Stewart (NR)	✓	
21	Thomas M. T. McKennan (NR)	✓	
22	Harmar Denny (A-MAS)	✓	

	Candidates	Votes	%
23	Samuel S. Harrison (D)	✓	
24	John Banks (A-MAS)	✓	
25	John Galbraith (D)	✓	

Multimember Districts

2	Horace Binney (NR)	5,364✓
	James Harper (NR)	5,104✓
	B. W. Richards (D)	3,396
	Henry Horn (D)	3,191
4	Edward Darlington (A-MAS)	✓
	William Hiester (A-MAS)	✓
	David Potts Jr. (A-MAS)	✓

VERMONT

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Hiland Hall (W)	✓	
2	William Slade (W)	✓	
3	Horace Everett	✓	
4	Heman Allen (W)	✓	
5	Benjamin F. Deming (W)	✓	

1. Missouri's House representation was raised from one seat to two after the 1830 reapportionment, but in the 1832 general election only one seat was filled. The second representative was elected in 1833. See Missouri 1833.

# 1833 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Clement C. Clay (D)	1,310	100.0
2	John McKinley (D)	3,724	52.5
	James Davis	3,369	47.5
3	Samuel W. Mardis (D)	5,242	57.2
	Elisha Young (NR)	2,053	22.4
	R. E. B. Baylor (D)	1,867	20.4
4	Dixon H. Lewis (SSR D)		100.0
5	John Murphy (D)	✓	
	James Dellet (W)		

## CONNECTICUT

AL	Noyes Barber (NR)	10,121	✓
	William Ellsworth (NR)	10,064	✓
	Ebenezer Young (NR)	10,045	✓
	Jabez Huntington (NR)	9,449	✓
	Samuel Foot (NR)	8,029	✓
	Samuel Tweedy (NR)	7,815	✓
	Andrew Judson (D&A-MASC)	7,469	
	Epaphias Porter (D&A-MASC)	7,376	
	William Hollabird (D&A-MASC)	7,229	
	Samuel Simons (D&A-MASC)	6,896	
	Gideon Wells (D&A-MASC)	6,842	
	Labern Clarke (D&A-MASC)	6,567	
	Richard Hubbard	2,143	
	Alanson Hamlin	2,021	
	Luther Loomis	446	
	Zalman Wildman	400	

## INDIANA

1	Ratliff Boon (D)	3,973	50.6
	Dennis Pennington	1,120	14.3
	Robert M. Evans	1,069	13.6
	James R. E. Goodlet	788	10.0
	Seth M. Levenworth	611	7.8
2	John Ewing (W)	1,921	20.9
	John W. Davis (D)	1,919	20.9
	John Law	1,668	18.2
	George Boon	1,459	15.9
	William C. Linton	1,183	12.9
	Hugh L. Livingston	1,022	11.1
3	John Carr (D)	4,530	58.2
	Harbin H. Moore	3,257	41.8
4	Amos Lane (D)	4,262	50.8
	John Test (W)	3,455	41.2
	Enoch McCarty	676	8.1
5	Johnathan McCarty (W)	4,590	51.8
	Oliver H. Smith (D)	4,268	48.2
6	George L. Kinnard (D)	5,412	52.8
	William W. Wick	4,818	47.0
7	Edward A. Hannegan (D)	4,794	54.0
	Albert S. White (W)	4,056	45.7

## KENTUCKY

1	Chittenden Lyon	✓	
	Linn Boyd		
2	Albert G. Hawes (D)	2,998	50.8
	Philip Thompson (OPP)	2,902	49.2
3	Christopher Tompkins (W)	4,074	50.4
	Elijah Hise (D)	4,008	49.6
4	Martin Beaty	✓	
	Nathan Gaither		
	Elisha Smith		
5	Thomas P. Moore (D)	2,626*	51.0
	Robert P. Letcher (W)	2,521	49.0
6	Thomas Chilton	✓	
	James Allen		
7	Benjamin Hardin (W)	2,826	52.0
	C. A. Rudd	2,610	48.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Patrick H. Pope	✓	
	Henry Crittenden		
9	James Love (D)	2,445	41.3
	John White (W)	2,189	37.0
	Smith	1,050	17.7
10	Chilton Allan		100.0
11	Amos Davis	2,990	✓
	James Crawford	2,372	
	Henry Daniel		
	Kenaz Farrow		
12	Thomas A. Marshall (W)	2,722	59.2
	Adam Beatty	1,874	40.8
13	Richard M. Johnson (D)	4,737	73.6
	John P. Gaines (W)	1,702	26.4

## MAINE

1	Rufus McIntire (JAC D)	✓	
2	Francis O. J. Smith (D)	✓	
3	Edward Kavanagh (D)	✓	
4	George Evans (NR)	3,542	52.1
	White (D)	2,693	39.6
5	Moses Mason (D)	✓	
6	Joseph Hall (D)	✓	
7	Leonard Jarvis (D)	✓	
8	Gorham Parks (D)	✓	

## MARYLAND

1	Littleton P. Dennis (NR)	3,213	51.7
	James A. Stewart (D)	3,003	48.3
2	Richard B. Carmichael (D)	3,243	51.9
	Hoffer (NR)	3,004	48.1
3	James Turner (NR)	3,049	49.3
	Sewell (D)	1,570	25.4
	Worthington	1,563	25.3
4	James P. Heath (NR)	2,805	52.0
	Howard (D)	2,592	48.0
5	Isaac McKim (D)	3,181	53.3
	Stewart (NR)	2,792	46.7
6	William Cost Johnson (NR)	3,063	55.6
	Dorsey (D)	2,442	44.4
7	Francis Thomas (D)	4,012	54.0
	Dixon (NR)	3,421	46.0
8	John T. Stoddert (D)	2,360	51.3
	David Jenifer (NR)	2,244	48.7

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Benjamin Gorham (NR)	2,304	56.1
	Theodore Lyman (D)	1,320	32.2
	Amasa Walker (A-MAS)	429	10.5
2	Rufus Choate (NR)	2,216	59.0
	Joseph S. Cabot (D)	1,204	32.1
	William B. Breed	324	8.6
3	Gayton P. Osgood (D&A-MASC)	3,279	51.4
	Caleb Cushing (NR)	2,895	45.4
4	Edward Everett (NR)	2,413	77.7
	John Wade	667	21.5
5	John Davis (NR)	2,848	85.9
	John Spurry	328	9.9
6	George Grennell Jr. (NR)	2,521	71.6
	William Whitaker	599	17.0
	Israel Billings	309	8.8
7	George N. Briggs (NR)	2,705	64.4
	Russell Brown	1,273	30.3
8	Isaac C. Bates (NR)	2,168	72.6
	William W. Thompson	333	11.1
	Samuel Lathrop (A-MAS)	223	7.5
9	William Jackson (A-MAS)	2,869	50.9
	Henry A. S. Dearborn (NR)	1,841	32.7
	Daniel Thurber (D)	652	11.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	William Baylies (NR)	2,899	50.9
	Micah B. Ruggles	2,554	44.8
11	John Reed (NR)	1,442	96.9
12	John Quincy Adams (A-MAS)	2,592	75.5
	Frederick Lincoln	714	20.8

## MISSISSIPPI

AL	Franklin E. Plummer (W)	7,826	✓
	Harry Cage (D)	7,682	✓
	John L. Guion (W)	4,523	
	Felix H. Walker	2,243	
	Nathan Bouldin	1,223	

## MISSOURI<sup>1</sup>

AL	John Bull (W)	3,671	27.7
	Strother (JAC D)	3,630	27.4
	Shannon (JAC D)	3,430	25.9
	Birch (I)	2,130	16.1

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

AL	Henry Hubbard (D)	✓
	Franklin Pierce (D)	✓
	Robert Burns (D)	✓
	Benning M. Bean (D)	✓
	Joseph M. Harper (D)	✓
	Azel Hatch (A-MAS)	
	John Gould (A-MAS)	
	D. C. Atkinson (A-MAS)	
	John Harvey (A-MAS)	
	Caleb Emery (A-MAS)	
	Samuel E. Cones (NR)	
	James Wilson Jr. (NR)	
	John Wingate (NR)	
	Leonard Wilcox (NR)	
	Anthony Colby (NR)	

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	William B. Shepard (W)		100.0
2	Jesse A. Bynum (W)	2,198	59.8
	Andrew Joyner	1,476	40.2
3	Thomas H. Hall	✓	
4	Jesse Speight (D)		100.0
5	James I. McKay (D)	2,570	55.6
	Lewis Dishongh (W)	2,056	44.4
6	Micajah T. Hawkins (D)	1,694	38.9
	Robert P. Gilliam	1,472	33.8
	William P. Williams	1,189	27.3
7	Edmund Deberry (W)	3,268	50.3
	Lauchlin Bethune (D)	3,231	49.7
8	Daniel L. Barringer (W)	2,497	50.6
	John G. A. Williamson	2,436	49.4
9	Augustine H. Shepperd (D)		100.0
10	Abraham Rencher (W)		100.0
11	Henry W. Conner (D)		100.0
12	James Graham (W)	3,272	41.6
	Samuel P. Carson (D)	2,402	30.6
	David Newland	2,183	27.8
13	Lewis Williams		0.0

## PENNSYLVANIA<sup>2</sup>

### Special Election

1	Joel B. Sutherland	2,835	57.0
	John Sergeant	2,139	43.03

## RHODE ISLAND<sup>3</sup>

AL	Tristram Burges (W)	3,162	✓
	Dutee J. Pearce (D)	2,078	



Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
Updike (W)	1,913		3 Luke Lea (UN D)	3,558	46.7	Knox		
Sprague (D)	1,499		Joseph Williams (W)	2,145	28.1	Goode		
Cranston (W)	376		John F. Gillespie	1,921	25.2	5 John Randolph (NR)	✓	
Greene (W)	364		4 James Standifer (W)	4,172	57.4	6 Thomas Davenport (NR)	✓	
Dixon (W)	168		James Greene	3,100	42.6	Cabell		
<b>Special Election</b>			5 John B. Forester	3,862	55.9	7 Nathaniel H. Claiborne (D)		
AL Dutee J. Pearce (D)	2,152	55.2	Jacob C. Isaacs	3,051	44.1	8 Henry A. Wise (D)	✓	
Dixon (W)	1,705	43.7	6 Balie Peyton (W)	4,710	74.4	Richard Coke Jr. (NR)		
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			Archibald W. Overton	1,621	25.6	9 William P. Taylor (NR)	✓	
1 Henry L. Pinckney (D)	✓		7 John Bell (W)	5,951	100.0	John J. Roane (D)		
A. M. S. Harris (UN)			8 David W. Dickinson (D)	2,452	42.4	Upshaw		
Joel R. Poinsett (UN)			William Brady	2,209	38.2	10 Joseph W. Chinn (D)	✓	
2 William J. Grayson (W)	1,282	79.2	Abraham Maury (W)	1,129	19.5	John Taliaferro (NR)		
Benjamin Allston (UN)	335	20.7	9 James K. Polk (D)	4,751	68.5	11 Andrew Stevenson (D)	✓	
3 Thomas Singleton (SR)	2,089	55.7	Thomas Porter	1,512	21.8	John Robertson (NR)		
Thomas R. Mitchell (UN)	1,665	44.4	T. F. Bradford	671	9.7	12 William F. Gordon (NR)	✓	
4 John M. Felder (D)	✓		10 William M. Inge (D)	5,013	61.8	13 John M. Patton (D)	✓	
5 John K. Griffin (SR W)	✓		James W. Combs	1,593	19.6	14 Charles F. Mercer (NR)	✓	
6 George McDuffie (D)	2,991	70.4	Thomas D. Davenport	1,508	18.6	Mason (D)		
J. Pressley (UN)	1,254	29.5	11 Cave Johnson (D)	3,386	45.1	15 Edward Lucas (D)	✓	
7 William K. Clowney (SR)	4,514	51.2	Richard Cheatham (W)	2,468	32.9	Archer		
Thomas Williams (UN)	4,309	48.8	John H. Marable	1,651	22.0	Naylor		
8 Warren R. Davis (SR D)	✓		12 David Crockett (W)	3,985	51.1	A. Smith		
Grisham (UN)			William Fitzgerald (D)	3,812	48.9	16 James M. H. Beale (D)	✓	
9 James Blair (D)	100.0		13 Christopher H. Williams (W)	2,374	34.6	Meyerhoeffer		
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			William C. Dunlap (D)	2,364✓	34.5	Steele		
1 John Blair (D)	3,236	42.4	Adam R. Alexander	2,123	30.9	17 Samuel McDowell Moore (NR)	✓	
William B. Carter (W)	2,642	34.7	<b>VIRGINIA</b>			Craig (D)		
Thomas D. Arnold (W)	1,747	22.9	1 George Loyall (D)	1,428	53.1	18 John H. Fulton (D)	✓	
2 Samuel Bunch (W)	4,319	70.4	Miles King (NR)	1,261	46.9	Byars		
John Cocke (D)	1,815	29.6	2 John Y. Mason (D)	✓		19 William McComas (D)	✓	
			3 William S. Archer (D)	✓		Smith		
			4 James H. Gholson (NR)	✓		20 John J. Allen (NR)	✓	
			George C. Dromgoole (D)			Maxwell		
						21 Edgar C. Wilson (NR)	✓	
						Morgan		

1. Missouri added a second representative after the 1830 census. See Missouri 1832.

2. Joel B. Sutherland was elected from Pennsylvania's 1st district in 1832. He subsequently resigned to become an associate judge of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, but then ran for and won back his House seat in an 1833 special election.

3. Rhode Island had two House seats for the 23rd Congress (1833–1835). A majority of the vote was required for election. Dutee J. Pearce failed to qualify in the initial election, but was later elected over Dixon in a special election for which no returns are available.

# 1834 House Elections

## CONNECTICUT

### Special Election

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Phineas Miner (W)	17,007✓	
	Ebenezer Jackson (W)	16,920✓	
	Joseph Trumbull (W)	16,906✓	
	Luther Loomis (D)	16,696	
	Lancelot Phelps (D)	16,668	
	Samuel Ingham (D)	16,464	
	Richard Hubbard (A-MASC)	1,186	
	Horace Cowles (A-MASC)	1,150	
	Sheldon Leavitt (A-MASC)	1,104	
	Samuel Ingram	230	

## DELAWARE

AL	John J. Milligan (W)	4,779	50.8
	Bayard (D)	4,626	49.2

## GEORGIA

AL	James M. Wayne (D)	32,933*	
	William Schley (D)	32,852✓	
	Charles E. Haynes (D)	32,609✓	
	George W. B. Towns (D)	32,603✓	
	John Coffee (D)	32,581✓	
	George W. Owens (D)	32,530✓	
	James C. Terrell (D)	32,493✓	
	Seaton Grantland (D)	32,445✓	
	John W. A. Sanford (D)	32,412✓	
	Gilmer (W)	28,417	
	Wilde (W)	28,294	
	Foster (W)	28,036	
	Gamble (W)	27,835	
	Chappell (W)	27,673	
	Lamar (W)	27,507	
	Beall (W)	27,500	
	Newman (W)	27,457	
	Daniel (W)	27,447	

## ILLINOIS

1	John Reynolds (D)	4,523	45.9
	Adam W. Snider (D)	3,723	37.8
	Edward Humphrey	1,603	16.3
2	Zadok Casey (D)	5,647	58.3
	William H. Davidson	4,036	41.7
3	William L. May (D)	6,828	52.8
	Benjamin Mills	6,117	47.3

### Special Elections

1	John Reynolds (D)	1,721	48.0
	Perrie Menard	871	24.3
	William Orr	501	14.0
	H. L. Webb	490	13.7
3	William May (D)	2,705	72.7
	Benjamin Mills	956	25.7

## KENTUCKY

### Special Election

5	Robert P. Letcher (W)	3,731	51.9
	Thomas P. Moore (D)	3,461	48.1

## LOUISIANA

1	Henry Johnson (W)	2,417	55.9
	Gayarre	1,384	32.0
	Nicholls	523	12.1
2	Eleazer W. Ripley (D)	1,162	42.2
	Chinn (W)	900	32.7

### Candidates

	J. M. Bradford	434	15.8
	Woodroof	258	9.4
3	Rice Garland (W)	1,989	59.1
	Walker	1,378	40.9

## MAINE

1	Jeremiah Goodwin (D)	3,685*	43.9
	Horace Porter (W)	3,511	41.9
	W. A. Hayes	500	6.0
	J. McDonald	492	5.9
2	Francis O. J. Smith (D)	5,262	51.9
	James C. Churchill (W)	4,827	47.7
3	Jeremiah Bailey (W)	4,240	51.7
	Edward Kavanagh (D)	3,778	46.1
4	George Evans (W)	5,134	59.4
	Amos Nourse (D)	3,301	38.2
5	Moses Mason Jr. (D)	4,791	53.8
	Oliver Herrick (W)	3,736	41.9
6	Joseph Hall (D)	4,251	61.9
	Webster Kelly (W)	2,402	35.0
7	Leonard Jarvis (D)	3,742	50.7
	Elijah Hamlin (W)	3,417	46.3
8	Gorham Parks (D)	6,192	55.4
	Edward Kent (W)	4,831	43.3

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Abbott Lawrence (W)	5,508	64.9
	William Foster (D)	2,528	29.8
2	Stephen C. Phillips (W)	4,230	59.9
	Joseph S. Cabot (D)	2,784	39.4
3	Caleb Cushing (W)	4,353	58.1
	Gayton P. Osgood (D)	2,683	35.8
4	Samuel Hoar (W)	2,153	54.5
	Herman Lincoln	871	22.1
	James Russell	646	16.4
5	Levi Lincoln (W)	4,777	74.1
	Madison S. Fisher (D)	1,653	25.6
6	George Grennell Jr. (W)	3,434	65.5
	Israel Billings (A-MAS)	1,520	29.0
7	George N. Briggs (W)	4,229	59.1
	Theodore Sedgwick (D)	2,902	40.6
8	William B. Calhoun (W)	3,839	61.3
	Oliver Warner (D)	2,409	38.4
9	William Jackson (A-MAS)	3,003	67.5
	Daniel Thurber (D)	1,121	25.2
10	Nathaniel B. Borden (D)	4,306	53.5
	William Baylies (W)	3,697	45.9
11	John Reed (A-MAS)	2,352	79.1
	William J. A. Bradford (D)	607	20.4
12	John Quincy Adams (A-MAS)	3,234	86.8

### Special Elections

2	Stephen C. Phillips (W)	4,245	60.1
	Joseph S. Cabot (D)	2,778	39.3
5	Levi Lincoln (W)	4,226	77.3
	Isaac Davis (D)	1,113	20.4

## NEW JERSEY

AL	William N. Shinn (D)	27,413✓	
	Philemon Dickerson (D)	27,404✓	
	Ferdinand S. Schenck (D)	27,398✓	
	Thomas Lee (D)	27,396✓	
	James Parker (D)	27,390✓	
	Samuel Fowler (D)	27,358✓	
	Condict (W)	26,413	
	Randolph (W)	26,393	
	Pennington (W)	26,384	
	Spencer (W)	26,373	
	Ogden (W)	26,372	
	Brick (W)	26,339	

## NEW YORK

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Abel Huntingdon (D)	4,442	58.5
	Abraham T. Rose (W)	3,152	41.5
2	Samuel Barton (D)	3,943	59.9
	Billip B. Seaman (W)	2,642	40.1
4	Aaron Ward (D)	4,527	57.9
	Horace Bailey (W)	3,290	42.1
5	Abraham Rockee (D)	4,948	55.2
	Edmund H. Pendleton (W)	4,022	44.8
6	John W. Brown (D)	4,337	55.7
	Thomas McKissock (W)	3,445	44.3
7	Nicholas Sickles (D)	5,676	62.6
	Jacob H. Dewitt (W)	3,393	37.4
9	Hiram P. Hunt (W)	4,985	50.1
	Job Pierson (D)	4,961	49.9
10	Gerit Y. Lansing (D)	4,944	52.2
	Daniel D. Barnard (W)	4,521	47.8
11	John Cramer (D)	5,160	50.9
	Anson Brown (W)	4,978	49.1
12	David Russell (W)	3,942	59.5
	John McLean (D)	2,681	40.5
13	Henry H. Ross (W)	4,296	50.3
	Dudley Farlin (D)	4,246	49.7
14	Ransom H. Gillet (D)	4,134	53.5
	Joseph W. Smith (W)	3,589	46.5
15	Matthias J. Bovee (D)	4,695	53.4
	Peter J. Waggoner (W)	4,104	46.6
16	Abijah Mann Jr. (D)	5,246	62.3
	Elisha P. Hurlbut (W)	3,175	37.7
18	Daniel Wardwell (D)	4,512	50.3
	Jesse Smith (W)	4,467	49.8
19	Sherman Page (D)	5,122	57.9
	Don F. Herrick (W)	3,719	42.1
20	William Seymour (D)	4,950	58.4
	Erastus Root (W)	3,532	41.6
21	William Mason (D)	3,930	54.2
	Alvah Hunt (W)	3,320	45.8
24	U. F. Doubleday (D)	4,759	55.0
	Laban Hoskins (W)	3,898	45.0
25	Graham H. Chapin (D)	5,183	52.0
	John M. Holley (W)	4,781	48.0
26	Francis Granger (W)	4,378	59.5
	Oliver Phelps (D)	2,986	40.6
27	Joshua Lee (D)	6,077	60.9
	Aaron Remur (W)	3,907	39.1
28	Timothy Childs (W)	5,076	54.9
	Fletcher M. Haight (D)	4,164	45.1
29	George W. Lay (W)	6,409	62.5
	John B. Skinner (D)	3,844	37.5
30	Philo C. Fuller (W)	5,928	56.0
	James McCall (D)	4,658	44.0
31	Abner Hazeltine (W)	6,250	55.8
	Oliver Lee (D)	4,946	44.2
32	Thomas C. Love (W)	4,783	66.0
	George P. Barker (D)	2,468	34.0
33	Gideon Day (W)	4,156	51.9
	Nathan Hardon (D)	3,854	48.1

### Multimember Districts

3	Churchill C. Cambreleng (D)	19,019✓	
	Campbell P. White (D)	18,983✓	
	John McKeon (D)	18,871✓	
	Ely Moore (D)	18,552✓	
	Ogden Hoffman (W)	16,822	
	G. C. Verplanck (W)	16,807	
	James G. King (W)	16,642	
	Dudley Selden (W)	16,578	
8	Aaron Vanderpoel (D)	10,287✓	
	Valentine Efner (D)	10,210✓	
	Killian Miller (W)	8,166	
	Benjamin Pond (W)	8,153	
17	Samuel Beardsley (D)	9,597✓	
	Joel Turrill (D)	9,488✓	



Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	SOUTH CAROLINA			
22	Joshua A. Spencer (W)	8,665		3	Michael W. Ash (D)	5,757	55.6	1	Candidates		Votes	%	
	Peter Sken Smith (W)	8,546			Watmough (W)	4,598	44.4			Henry L. Pinckney (SR)	1,680	52.8	
	Joseph Reynolds (D)	8,870✓		5	Jacob Fry Jr. (D)	3,766	55.3			Alfred Huger (UN)	1,503	47.2	
	Stephen B. Leonard (D)	8,859✓			Royer (W)	3,047	44.7		2	William J. Grayson (SR)	✓		
	William A. Ely (W)	7,644		6	Mathias Morris (W)	3,341	52.4				Unidentified Candidate (SSR & SC)		
	John James Speed Jr. (W)	7,220			Chapman (D)	3,040	47.6			3	Robert B. Campbell (SR)	2,242	53.2
23	William Taylor (D)	9,466✓		7	David D. Wagener (D)	4,602	72.8		James C. Postell (UN)	1,948	46.3		
	William K. Fuller (D)	9,461✓			Brown (W)	1,718	27.2	4	James H. Hammond (SR)	4,025	100.0		
	Victory Birdseye (W)	8,045		8	Edward B. Hubley (D)	3,648	59.6	5	John K. Griffin (SR)		100.0		
	J.D. Ledyard (W)	8,034			Livingston (W)	2,478	40.5	6	Francis W. Pickens (SR)	2,836	74.6		
				9	Henry A. P. Muhlenberg (D)	4,816	69.3		John S. Pressly (UN)	968	25.5		
					Kirbey (W)	2,132	30.7	7	James Rogers (UN)	4,213	51.1		
OHIO					10	William Clark (W)	3,396	54.3		William K. Clowney (SR)	4,038	48.9	
1	Bellamy Storer (W)	4,327	50.6		Bucher (D)	2,859	45.7	8	Warren R. Davis (SR)	2,925*	50.6		
	Lytle (D)	4,231	49.4	11	Henry Logan (D)	3,218	55.1		Perry (UN)	2,855	49.4		
	Taylor Webster (D)	3,328	52.6		Barnitz (W)	2,619	44.9	9	Richard I. Manning (UN)	1,392	64.5		
	McNutt (W)	3,001	47.4	12	George Chambers (W)	4,085	59.8		Rees (SR)	765	35.5		
	Joseph H. Crane (W)	4,165	52.4		Heck (D)	2,751	40.2						
	Helfenstein (D)	3,781	47.6	13	Jesse Miller (D)	3,906	51.4						
4	Thomas Corwin (W)	3,847	58.6		Whitesides (W)	3,696	48.6		Special Elections				
	McDowell (D)	2,723	41.5	14	Joseph Henderson (D)	4,239	52.5	3	Robert B. Campbell (NULL)	✓			
	Thomas L. Hamer (D)	3,479	68.7		Milliken (W)	3,830	47.5		James C. Postell (UN)				
	Jones (W)	1,586	31.3	15	Andrew Beaumont (D)	3,902	56.1	6	Francis W. Pickens (SR)	✓			
	Samuel F. Vinton (W)	3,825	62.6		Shoemaker (W)	3,051	43.9		John S. Pressly (UN)				
	Jolline (D)	2,283	37.4	16	Joseph B. Anthony (D)	5,437	62.8						
7	William K. Bond (W)	4,333	51.8		Packer (W)	3,226	37.2		VERMONT				
	Allen (D)	4,037	48.2	17	John Laporte (D)	4,264	56.8	1	Hiland Hall (W)	3,395	50.7		
	Jeremiah McLene (D)	3,919	51.1		Williston (W)	3,239	43.2		Robinson (D)	1,872	28.0		
	Olds (W)	3,751	48.9	18	Job Mann (D)	3,535	54.6	2	William Slade (A-MAS)	4,012	55.0		
	John Chaney (D)	4,447	58.5		Ogle (W)	2,938	45.4		Jonas Clark (D)	1,494	20.5		
	Irvin (W)	3,158	41.5	19	John Klingensmith Jr. (D)	4,359	59.7		Robert Pierpont (W)	1,491	20.5		
10	Samson Mason (W)	4,382	66.2		Coulter (W)	2,939	40.3	3	Horace Everett (W)	3,717	44.6		
	Ellsbury (D)	1,950	29.5	20	Andrew Buchanan (D)	3,428	59.0		Sam C. Loveland (A-MAS)	2,774	33.3		
	William Kennon Sr. (D)	3,496	50.5		Stewart (W)	2,387	41.1		Alden Partridge (D)	1,768	21.2		
	Bell (W)	3,427	49.5	21	Thomas M. T. McKennan (W)	2,703	51.3	4	Heman Allen (W)	2,574	51.2		
	Elias Howell (W)	4,294	54.3		Ringland (D)	2,569	48.7		Vanness (D)	1,678	33.4		
	Mitchell (D)	3,610	45.7	22	Harmar Denny (W)	3,428	53.5		Smith	778	15.5		
13	David Spangler (W)	3,410	56.3		Snowden (D)	2,976	46.5	5	Henry F. Janes (A-MAS)	3,641	51.5		
	Colerick (D)	2,644	43.7	23	Samuel S. Harrison (D)	3,845	69.8		Isaac Fletcher (D)	3,398	48.1		
	William Patterson (D)	4,731	52.7		Gilmore (W)	1,664	30.2						
	Bartley (W)	4,243	47.3	24	John Banks (W)	2,748	52.2						
	Jonathan Sloane (W)	5,453	51.6		Power (D)	2,514	47.8						
	Rice (D)	5,116	48.4	25	John Galbraith (D)	4,642	60.7						
16	Elisha Whittlesey (W)	5,616	60.2		Sill (W)	3,011	39.3		VIRGINIA				
	Dart (D)	3,721	39.9						Special Elections				
	John Thompson (D)	2,346	59.8		Multimember Districts			5	James W. Bouldin (D)	✓			
	Richardson (W)	1,327	33.8	2	Joseph R. Ingersoll (W)	5,589✓			Beverly Tucker (W)				
	McCraig (A-MASC)	253	6.4		James Harper (W)	5,560✓		11	John Robertson (W)	689	67.6		
	Benjamin Jones (D)	2,739	51.8		Linnard (D)	3,710			Roane (D)	331	32.5		
18	Quinby (W)	2,548	48.2		Horn (D)	3,671							
	Daniel Kilgore (D)	3,370	51.7	4	David Potts Jr. (W)	10,348✓							
	Stokely (W)	3,143	48.3		William Hiester (W)	10,348✓							
					Edward Darlington (W)	10,329✓							
					Archibald T. Dick (D)	8,477							
					Benjamin Champneys (D)	8,472							
PENNSYLVANIA						John Morgan (D)	8,471						
1	Joel B. Sutherland (D)	3,782	61.7										
	Gowen (W)	2,345	38.3										

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Candidates			Votes	%
1 Henry L. Pinckney (SR)			1,680	52.8
Alfred Huger (UN)			1,503	47.2
2 William J. Grayson (SR)			✓	
Unidentified Candidate (SSR & SC)				
3 Robert B. Campbell (SR)			2,242	53.2
James C. Postell (UN)			1,948	46.3
4 James H. Hammond (SR)			4,025	100.0
5 John K. Griffin (SR)				100.0
6 Francis W. Pickens (SR)			2,836	74.6
John S. Pressly (UN)			968	25.5
7 James Rogers (UN)			4,213	51.1
William K. Clowney (SR)			4,038	48.9
8 Warren R. Davis (SR)			2,925*	50.6
Perry (UN)			2,855	49.4
9 Richard I. Manning (UN)			1,392	64.5
Rees (SR)			765	35.5

## Special Elections

3 Robert B. Campbell (NULL)			✓	
James C. Postell (UN)				
6 Francis W. Pickens (SR)			✓	
John S. Pressly (UN)				

## VERMONT

1 Hiland Hall (W)			3,395	50.7
Robinson (D)			1,872	28.0
2 William Slade (A-MAS)			4,012	55.0
Jonas Clark (D)			1,494	20.5
Robert Pierpont (W)			1,491	20.5
3 Horace Everett (W)			3,717	44.6
Sam C. Loveland (A-MAS)			2,774	33.3
Alden Partridge (D)			1,768	21.2
4 Heman Allen (W)			2,574	51.2
Vanness (D)			1,678	33.4
Smith			778	15.5
5 Henry F. Janes (A-MAS)			3,641	51.5
Isaac Fletcher (D)			3,398	48.1

## VIRGINIA

## Special Elections

5 James W. Bouldin (D)			✓	
Beverly Tucker (W)				
11 John Robertson (W)			689	67.6
Roane (D)			331	32.5

1. No candidate in Maine's 1st district received the majority vote required for election. At a later special election, Rufus McIntire was elected. No returns are available for the special election.



# 1835 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Reuben Chapman (D)	4,403	47.8
	Thomas D. Glascock (D)	2,993	32.5
	Scott (D)	1,819	19.7
2	Joshua L. Martin (D)	✓	
	Davis		
	Thatch		
3	Joab Lawler (W)	2,498	40.2
	Shortridge (D)	2,362	38.0
	May	1,356	21.8
4	Dixon H. Lewis (SR D)		100.0
5	Francis S. Lyon (W)	✓	
	Baylor (D)		
	Bates		

## CONNECTICUT

AL	Samuel Ingham (D)	21,286	✓
	Isaac Toucey (D)	21,262	✓
	Zalmon Wildman (D)	21,220	✓
	Andrew T. Judson (D)	21,160	✓
	Lancelot Phelps (D)	21,059	✓
	Elisha Haley (D)	21,019	✓
	John Holley (W)	19,170	
	Noyes Barber (W)	18,931	
	Ebenezer Young (W)	18,888	
	Samuel Tweedy (W)	18,881	
	Ebenezer Jackson (W)	18,809	
	Joseph Trumbull (W)	18,649	
	Horace Cowles	353	
	Sheldon Leavit	328	
	Elisha Stearns	313	
	Richard Hubbard	313	
	William Waterbury	301	

## GEORGIA

### Special Election

AL	Thomas Glascock (D)	30,540	✓
	Jesse F. Cleveland (D)	30,077	✓
	Jabez Y. Jackson (D)	30,072	✓
	Hopkins Holsey (D)	29,727	✓
	Wilde (W)	27,542	
	Foster (W)	27,525	
	Gamble (W)	27,266	
	Beall (W)	26,871	

## INDIANA

1	Ratliff Boon (D)	4,028	51.4
	John G. Clendenin (W)	3,815	48.6
2	John W. Davis (D)	5,499	55.3
	John Ewing (W)	4,440	44.7
3	John Carr (D)	5,048	56.1
	Charles Dewey (W)	3,954	43.9
4	Amos Lane (D)	4,769	50.4
	George H. Dunn (W)	4,667	49.6
5	Johnathan McCarty (W)	4,824	48.9
	James Rariden (W)	2,684	27.2
	John Finley	2,353	23.9
6	George L. Kinnard (D)	7,483	61.6
	Jacob B. Lowe	4,658	38.4
7	Edward A. Hannegan (D)	6,910	66.3
	James Gregory (W)	3,515	33.7

## KENTUCKY

1	Linn Boyd (D)	✓
2	Albert G. Hawes (JAC D)	
3	Joseph R. Underwood (W)	
4	Sherrod Williams (W)	✓
5	James Harlan (W)	✓

### Candidates

6	John Calhoon (W)	✓
7	Benjamin Hardin (W)	✓
8	William J. Graves (W)	✓
9	John White (W)	✓
10	Chilton Allan (CLAY D)	✓
11	Richard French (D)	✓
12	John Chambers (W)	✓
13	Richard M. Johnson (JAC D)	✓

## MARYLAND

1	John N. Steele (W)	1,967	100.0
2	James A. Pearce (W)	3,386	50.2
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	3,363	49.8
3	James Turner (W)	2,866	51.1
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	2,748	49.0
5	George C. Washington (W)	1,058	100.0
6	Francis Thomas (D)	3,838	53.0
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,405	47.0
7	Daniel Jenifer (W)	1,919	58.7
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	1,352	41.3

### Multimember District

4	Benjamin C. Howard (D)	6,738	✓
	Isaac McKim (D)	6,675	✓
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	6,205	
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	6,111	

## MICHIGAN<sup>1</sup>

(Became a state Jan. 26, 1837)

AL	Isaac Crary (D)	7,019	94.9
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## MISSISSIPPI

AL	David Dickson (D)	9,387	✓
	John F. H. Claiborne (D)	8,836	✓
	James C. Wilkins (W)	7,445	
	Benjamin W. Edwards (D)	7,396	
	Harry Vose	224	

## MISSOURI

AL	William H. Ashley (I)	12,825	✓
	Albert G. Harrison (D)	10,856	✓
	Strother (D)	10,677	
	Birch (I)	8,843	

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

AL	Robert Burns (D)	✓
	Samuel Cushman (D)	✓
	Joseph Weeks (D)	✓
	Franklin Pierce (D)	✓
	Benning M. Bean (D)	✓
	Samuel Hale	
	Samuel W. Carr	
	James Wilson Jr.	
	Anthony Colby	
	Joseph Bell	

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	William B. Shepard (W)	2,534	85.5
	Isaac Pipkin (D)	429	14.5
2	Jesse A. Bynum (D)	2,228	52.9
	William L. Long (W)	1,986	47.1
3	Ebenezer Pettigrew (W)	3,072	54.9
	Thomas H. Hall (D)	2,529	45.2
4	Jesse Speight (D)	3,017	57.3
	John McLeod (W)	2,250	42.7
5	James I. McKay (D)	2,690	63.4
	Lewis Dishongh (W)	1,553	36.6

### Candidates

6	Micajah T. Hawkins (D)	2,540	62.5
	Josiah Crudup (W)	1,522	37.5
7	Edmund Deberry (W)	3,426	53.8
	Lauchlin Bethune (D)	2,940	46.2
8	William Montgomery (D)	2,695	50.4
	Daniel L. Barringer (W)	2,654	49.6
9	Augustine H. Shepperd (W)	✓	
10	Abraham Rencher (SR W)	3,078	51.4
	Burton Craig (W)	1,619	27.0
	Richard M. Pearson (W)	1,297	21.6
11	Henry W. Conner (D)	3,385	63.2
	Bartlett Shipp (W)	1,974	36.8
12	James Graham (W)	3,733	48.6
	David Newland (W)	3,726	48.5
13	Lewis Williams (W)	✓	

## RHODE ISLAND

AL	William Sprague (D)	3,924	✓
	Duttee J. Pearce (D)	3,901	✓
	Burges (W)	3,776	
	Cranston (W)	3,659	
	Ruyers	101	

## TENNESSEE

1	William B. Carter (W)	3,696	48.6
	Alexander Anderson (D)	2,054	27.0
	Thomas D. Arnold (W)	1,863	24.5
2	Samuel Bunch (W)	4,370	68.3
	David Adams (D)	2,026	31.7
3	Luke Lea (UN D)	4,250	58.7
	Joseph L. Williams (W)	2,992	41.3
4	James Standifer (W)	4,383	60.1
	William T. Senter (D)	2,915	39.9
5	John B. Forester (W)	5,645	83.5
	Peter Buram (D)	1,112	16.5
6	Balie Peyton (W)	3,530	100.0
7	John Bell (W)	4,832	100.0
8	Abram P. Maury (W)	3,006	60.6
	Robert Jetton (D)	1,956	39.4
9	James K. Polk (D)	5,165	100.0
10	Ebenezer J. Shields (W)	3,217	40.5
	Thomas Porter	2,381	30.0
	A. A. Kincannon	2,344	29.5
11	Cave Johnson (D)	2,714	63.7
	William Turner (W)	1,549	36.3
12	Adam Huntsman (D)	4,652	51.4
	David Crockett (W)	4,400	48.6
13	William C. Dunlap (D)	4,903	63.9
	C. H. Williams (W)	2,770	36.1

## VIRGINIA

1	George Loyall (D)	1,625	52.5
	Arthur Emmerson (W)	1,471	47.5
2	John Y. Mason (D)	1,193	70.2
	Urquehart (W)	507	29.8
3	John W. Jones (D)	1,566	68.3
	Archer (W)	728	31.7
4	George C. Dromgoole (D)	1,365	55.7
	Gholson (W)	1,088	44.4
5	James W. Bouldin (D)	1,264	59.0
	Boiling (W)	879	41.0
6	Walter Coles (D)	1,728	54.1
	Davenport (W)	1,467	45.9
7	Nathaniel H. Claiborne (W)	1,680	51.3
	Stuart (D)	1,592	48.7
8	Henry A. Wise (D)	1,212	62.9
	Coke (W)	716	37.1
9	John Roane Jr. (D)	1,150	50.3
	Taylor (W)	1,138	49.7
10	John Taliaferro (W)	869	50.5
	Chino (D)	852	49.5



Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
11 John Robertson (W)	1,384	53.6	16 James M. H. Beale (D)	2,112	93.2	20 Joseph Johnson (D)	1,858	46.4
Roane (D)	1,199	46.4	Jones (W)	154	6.8	Allen (W)	1,809	45.1
12 James Garland (D)	1,970	55.6	17 Robert Craig (D)	2,592	50.3	Maxwell	342	8.5
Gordon (W)	1,576	44.4	Moore (W)	2,564	49.7	21 William S. Morgan (D)	2,311	57.5
13 John M. Patton (D)	406	100.0	18 George W. Hopkins (D)	2,518	64.3	Wilson (W)	1,710	42.5
14 Charles F. Mercer (W)	692	83.6	Fulton (W)	1,399	35.7			
Mason (D)	136	16.4	19 William McComas (W)	2,121	55.0			
15 Edward Lucas (D)	1,971	51.6	Smith (D)	1,733	45.0			
Cooke (W)	1,849	48.4						

1. Crary was elected to the House from Michigan in 1835 in anticipation that admission to the Union would follow soon thereafter. However, Michigan's admission was delayed until Jan. 26, 1837. Crary took his seat the next day. Thus, the 1835 election entitled him to serve just over one month (Jan. 27, 1837–March 3, 1837) in the 24th Congress (1835–1837).

# 1836 House Elections

## ARKANSAS

(Became a state June 15, 1836)

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Archibald Yell (D)	5,420	73.4
	William Cummins (W)	1,967	26.6

## Special Election

AL	Archibald Yell (VB D)	✓
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## CONNECTICUT

## Special Election

AL	Orrin Holt (D)	17,367	51.4
	John Brockway (W)	16,431	48.6

## DELAWARE

AL	John J. Milligan (W)	4,705	52.3
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	4,297	47.7

## GEORGIA

AL	Thomas Glascock (D)	48,448✓
	George W. B. Towns (D)	29,600✓
	Jesse F. Cleveland (D)	29,580✓
	Charles E. Haynes (D)	29,490✓
	Seaton Grantland (D)	29,343✓
	George W. Owens (D)	29,316✓
	Hopkins Holsey (D)	29,227✓
	Jabez Y. Jackson (D)	29,227✓
	William C. Dawson (W)	29,003✓
	Julius C. Alford (W)	28,855
	Colquette (W)	28,677
	Habersham (W)	28,557
	John Coffee (D)	28,543
	King (W)	28,458
	Nesbit (W)	28,419
	Black (W)	28,407
	Joseph Jackson (W)	28,353

## Special Election

AL	William C. Dawson (W)	24,239	53.0
	John W. A. Sanford (D)	21,472	47.0

## ILLINOIS

1	Adam W. Snyder (VB D)	4,552	40.4
	John Reynolds (D)	4,441	39.4
	William J. Gatewood	2,270	20.2
2	Zadok Casey (D)	7,142	65.8
	Alexander P. Field	3,568	32.9
3	William L. May (D)	11,764	54.1
	John T. Stewart	10,001	46.0

## LOUISIANA

1	Henry Johnson (W)	✓
2	Eleazar W. Ripley (D)	*
3	Rice Garland (W)	✓

## MAINE<sup>1</sup>

1	John Fairfield (D)	✓	
2	Francis O. J. Smith (D)	4,237	52.1
	James Brooks	3,583	44.0
3	Jonathan Cilley (D)	2,153	48.6
	Jeremiah Bailey (W)	2,048	46.2
4	George Evans (W)	✓	
5	Timothy J. Carter (D)	4,165	59.9
	Oliver Herrick (W)	2,397	34.5

## Candidates

6	Alfred Marshall	1,387*	45.9
	Hugh J. Anderson (D)	854	28.2
	Philip Morrill	766	25.3
7	Joseph C. Noyes (W)	✓	
	Timothy Pilsbury	1,848	
	Frederic Hobbs	1,544	
	Anson G. Chandler	895	
8	Thomas Davee (D)	3,498	58.1
	John S. Tenney (W)	2,458	40.8

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Richard Fletcher (W)	4,702	61.8
	Amasa Walker (D)	2,895	38.0
2	Stephen C. Phillips (W)	3,920	51.1
	Joseph S. Cabot (D)	3,749	48.9
3	Caleb Cushing (W)	3,949	57.2
	Gayton P. Osgood (D)	2,916	42.2
4	William Parmenter (D)	4,034	56.5
	Samuel Hoar (W)	3,097	43.4
5	Levi Lincoln (W)	4,697	65.5
	Jubal Harrington (D)	2,443	34.1
6	George Grennell Jr. (W)	3,872	69.9
	Samuel C. Allen (D)	1,645	29.7
7	George A. Briggs (W)	3,567	54.5
	Theodore Sedgwick (D)	2,961	45.2
8	William B. Calhoun (W)	3,798	57.5
	George Bancroft (D)	2,794	42.3
9	William S. Hastings (W)	3,137	55.2
	Alexander H. Everett (D)	2,495	43.9
10	Nathaniel B. Borden (D)	3,093	68.7
	William Baylies (W)	1,399	31.1
11	John Reed (W)	2,628	55.8
	Henry Crocker (D)	2,079	44.2
12	John Quincy Adams (W)	3,125	82.6
	Solomon Lincoln (D)	260	6.9
	John Thomas	222	5.9

## MISSOURI

AL	Albert G. Harrison (D)	16,468✓
	John Miller (D)	15,129✓
	Birch (WHITE D)	10,007
	Unidentified Candidate	7,533

## NEW JERSEY

AL	Charles C. Stratton (W)	✓
	Thomas Jones Yorke (W)	✓
	John B. Aycrigg (W)	✓
	John P. B. Maxwell (W)	✓
	Joseph F. Randolph (W)	✓
	William Halstead (W)	✓

## NEW YORK

1	Thomas Jackson (D)	3,731	61.9
	Abraham Rose (W)	2,297	38.1
2	Abraham Vanderveer (D)	3,893	56.3
	John Dikeman (W)	3,019	43.7
4	Gouverneur Kemble (D)	2,738	45.9
	James Turk	1,962	32.9
	Walker Todd	1,265	21.2
5	Obadiah Titus (D)	3,687	63.9
	Bartow White (W)	2,082	36.1
6	Nathaniel Jones (D)	3,479	60.3
	Samuel Eager	2,289	39.7
7	John Brodhead (D)	3,276	41.5
	Benjamin Bevier	2,947	37.3
	Stevoryn Bruyn	1,669	21.2
9	Henry Vail (D)	4,935	51.1
	Hiram Hunt (W)	4,729	48.9
10	Albert Gallup (D)	4,882	52.9
	Jonathan Jenkins	4,351	47.1

## Candidates

11	John De Graff (D)	5,322	57.0
	John Taylor	4,014	43.0
12	David Russell (W)	3,543	57.4
	Orville Clark	2,629	42.6
13	John Palmer (D)	4,259	56.8
	Reuben Sandford	3,240	43.2
14	James Spencer (D)	3,843	54.5
	Asa Hascall (W)	3,212	45.5
15	John Edwards (D)	3,740	51.2
	Cornelius Patman	3,571	48.8
16	Arphaxed Loomis (D)	3,410	100.0
18	Isaac Bronson (D)	4,669	56.1
	Elisha Camp	3,653	43.9
19	John Prentiss (D)	3,784	54.0
	Eben Morehouse	3,229	46.0
20	Amasa Parker (D)	4,501	100.0
21	John Clark (D)	3,701	58.7
	Abial Cook	2,602	41.3
24	William Noble (D)	4,303	53.7
	Robert Muir	3,715	46.3
25	Samuel Birdsall (D)	4,915	53.9
	John Maynard (W)	4,213	46.2
26	Mark Sibley (W)	3,410	55.3
	Jared Willson	2,754	44.7
27	John Andrews (D)	5,219	59.3
	George Edwards	3,576	40.7
28	Timothy Childs (W)	4,693	53.6
	Horace Gay	4,067	46.4
29	William Patterson (W)	5,040	60.6
	William Mitchell	3,279	39.4
30	Luther Peck (W)	5,456	53.5
	James Faulkner	4,741	46.5
31	Richard Marvin (W)	5,372	52.9
	Oliver Lee (D)	4,782	47.1
32	Millard Fillmore (W)	4,475	61.4
	Thomas Sherwood	2,810	38.6
33	Charles Mitchell (W)	4,091	50.7
	Washington Hunt	3,980	49.3

## Multimember Districts

3	Edward Curtis (W)	17,524✓
	Ely Moore (D)	16,673✓
	Churchill Cambreleng (D)	16,447✓
	J. Ogden Hoffman (W)	16,441✓
	Gideon Lee (D)	16,198
	John McKeon (D)	15,943
	Ira Wheeler (W)	15,920
	Hubert Wagenen (W)	14,703
	James Monroe (W)	3,144
	Stephen Hasbrook	1,334
8	Zadock Pratt (D)	9,085✓
	Robert McClellan (D)	8,156✓
	Colba Reed	6,309
	Ambrose Jordan	6,293
17	Abraham Grant (D)	8,249✓
	Henry Foster (D)	6,878✓
	Joshua Spencer	5,570
	John Grant	5,570
	Israel Stoddard	1,417
22	Andrew Bruyn (D)	8,151✓
	Hiram Gray (D)	7,779✓
	Charles Cook	7,244
	Benjamin Ferris	6,915
23	William Taylor (D)	7,665✓
	Bennet Bicknell (D)	7,635✓
	B. Davis Noxon	4,676
	Eliphalet Jackson	4,675



## NORTH CAROLINA

## Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
12 James Graham (W)	4,791	60.1
David Newland (W)	3,177	39.9

## OHIO

1	Alexander Duncan (D)	4,734	52.2
	Bellamy Storer (W)	4,333	47.8
2	Taylor Webster (D)	3,891	52.5
	Jesse Corwin (W)	3,523	47.5
3	Patrick G. Goode (W)	6,300	55.7
	James Brown (D)	5,018	44.3
4	Thomas Corwin (W)	4,770	64.6
	Samuel H. Hale (D)	2,614	35.4
5	Thomas L. Hamer (D)	4,375	57.0
	Owen T. Fishback (W)	3,305	43.0
6	Calvary Morris (W)	3,780	50.4
	Nahum Ward (D)	3,703	49.3
7	William Key Bond (W)	4,844	52.4
	William Allen (D)	4,395	47.6
8	Joseph Ridgway (W)	6,499	56.9
	Jeremiah M. Lene	4,915	43.1
9	John Chaney (D)	5,838	60.7
	Henry Stanberry (W)	3,784	39.3
10	Sampson Mason (W)	6,907	67.8
	John Shelby (D)	3,267	32.1
11	James Alexander Jr. (W)	4,305	51.2
	William Kennon Sr. (D)	4,102	48.8
12	Alex Harper (W)	5,018	52.1
	Jonathan Hamm (D)	4,619	47.9
13	Daniel P. Leadbetter (D)	5,027	56.9
	Abraham Shane (W)	3,802	43.1
14	William H. Hunter (D)	6,422	52.7
	Jabez Wright (W)	5,766	47.3
15	J.W. Allen (W)	8,206	55.6
	Harvey Rice (D)	6,489	44.0
16	Elisha Whittlesey (W)	7,691	62.8
	Ashbel Dart (D)	4,550	37.2
17	Andrew W. Loomis (D)	3,382	50.2
	George McCook (W)	3,359	49.8
18	Matthias Shepler (D)	4,384	56.9
	Samuel Quinby (W)	3,325	43.1
19	Daniel Kilgore (D)	3,570	61.1
	John B. Bayliss (W)	2,274	38.9

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	Lemuel Paynter (D)	2,568	55.3
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	2,074	44.7

## Candidates

3	Francis J. Harper (D)	4,432	50.5
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	4,339	49.5
5	Jacob Fry Jr. (D)	3,194	61.9
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	1,963	38.1
6	Mathias Morris (W)	3,260	51.4
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	3,085	48.6
7	David D. Wagener (D)	✓	
	Unidentified Candidate (W)		
8	Edward B. Hubley (D)	2,881	54.3
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	2,430	45.8
9	Henry A. P. Muhlenberg (D)	4,276	57.5
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,160	42.5
10	Luther Reily (D)	2,885	50.8
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	2,795	49.2
11	Henry Logan (D)	3,366	58.2
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	2,414	41.8
12	Daniel Sheffer (D)	3,108	50.5
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,047	49.5
13	Charles McClure (D)	3,633	57.8
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	2,655	42.2
14	William W. Potter (D)	4,914	61.1
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,134	38.9
15	Robert H. Hammond (D)	2,881	52.1
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	2,646	47.9
16	David Petrikin (D)	4,275	58.6
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,026	41.5
17	Samuel W. Morris (D)	3,888	60.5
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	2,536	39.5
18	Charles Ogle (W)	✓	
	Unidentified Candidate (D)		
19	John Klingensmith Jr. (D)	3,694	58.0
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	2,674	42.0
20	Andrew Buchanan (D)	3,252	100.0
21	Thomas M. T. McKennan (W)	2,766	52.2
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	2,537	47.8
22	Richard Biddle (W)	3,155	51.4
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	2,984	48.6
23	William Beatty (D)	✓	
	Unidentified Candidate (W)		
24	Thomas Henry (W)	✓	
	Unidentified Candidate (D)		
25	Arnold Plummer (D)	4,281	54.4
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,582	45.6

## Multimember Districts

2	George W. Toland (W)	✓	
	John Sergeant (W)	5,317✓	
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	3,072	
	Unidentified Candidate (D)		
4	David Potts Jr. (W)	✓	
	Edward Davies (W)	✓	

## Candidates

Edward Darlington (W)	9,916✓	
Unidentified Candidate (D)	8,561	
Unidentified Candidate (D)		
Unidentified Candidate (D)		

## Special Elections

13	James Black (D)	✓	
	Robert Elliot (A-MAS)		
24	John James Pearson (W)	✓	

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Hugh S. Legare (UN D)	✓	
	Henry L. Pinckney (D)		
2	Robert Barnwell Smith (D)	✓	
	William J. Grayson (SR W)		
3	John Campbell (SR D)	✓	
	Thomas Smith		
4	Franklin H. Elmore (SR D)		100.0
5	John K. Griffin (SR W)	✓	
6	Francis W. Pickens (SSR NULL)	✓	
7	William K. Clowney (SR D)	✓	
	James Rogers (D)		
8	Waddy Thompson Jr. (W)	✓	
9	John P. Richardson (SR D)	✓	
	J. G. Bowman		

## VERMONT

1	Hiland Hall (W)	4,220	57.2
	John S. Robinson	3,023	41.0
2	William Slade (W)	3,918	64.5
	Jonas Clark	1,536	25.3
	E. D. Barber	481	7.9
3	Horace Everett (W)	3,747	47.1
	Alden Partridge	3,180	40.0
	Martin Flint	961	12.1
4	Heman Allen (W)	3,522	60.2
	C. P. Vanness	2,203	37.7
5	Isaac Fletcher (D)	3,765	52.8
	Henry F. Janes (W)	3,324	46.6

1. In Maine's 6th district, no candidate received the required majority. A series of special elections were held in an attempt to meet the requirement. In the 5th special election, Anderson was elected. No returns are available for these special elections.

# 1837 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Reuben Chapman (D)	7,599	81.4
Gabriel Moore (W)	1,742	18.7
2 Joshua L. Martin (D)	2,496	46.2
David Greenhill Lyon (W)	1,461	27.0
Stone	1,446	26.8
3 Joab Lawler (W)	5,874	52.7
Henry W. Ellis (D)	5,277	47.3
4 Dixon H. Lewis (SR W)		100.0
5 Francis Lyon (W)	3,651	50.3
R. E. B. Baylor (NULL-NR)	3,604	49.7

## CONNECTICUT

1 Isaac Toucey (D)	4,410	50.4
Joseph Trumbull (W)	4,334	49.6
2 Samuel Ingham (D)	10,194	54.4
Henry Flagg (W)	8,558	45.6
3 Elisha Haley (D)	2,367	51.2
Thomas Williams (W)	2,252	48.8
4 Thomas Whittlesey (D)	3,604	52.7
Gideon Tomlinson (W)	3,239	47.3
5 Lancelot Phelps (D)	3,493	50.7
Phineas Miner (W)	3,391	49.3
6 Orrin Holt (D)	5,301	52.3
John Brockway (W)	4,843	47.7

## GEORGIA

### Special Election

AL Julius C. Alford (W)	17,754	53.4
Liddell (D)	15,480	46.6

## INDIANA

1 Ratliff Boon (D)	4,534	50.4
John Pitcher (W)	4,467	49.6
2 John Ewing (W)	5,820	54.4
John Law (D)	4,887	45.6
3 William Graham (W)	5,717	56.6
John S. Simonson (D)	4,390	43.4
4 George H. Dunn (W)	6,091	54.6
Amos Lane (D)	5,057	45.4
5 James Rariden (W)	6,599	57.5
Johnathan McCarty (W)	4,845	42.2
6 William Herod (W)	9,635	62.1
James B. Ray (D)	5,888	37.9
7 Albert S. White (W)	10,937	74.2
Nathan Jackson (W)	3,789	25.7

### Special Election

6 William Herod (W)	3,703	51.5
William W. Wick	3,493	48.5

## KENTUCKY

1 John L. Murray (D)	2,921	39.7
Linn Boyd (D)	2,547	34.6
Campbell (W)	1,888	25.7
2 Edward Rumsey (W)	4,035	89.1
Jones (D)	496	11.0
3 Joseph R. Underwood (W)	4,589	100.0
4 Sherrod Williams (W)	3,189	47.1
McHenry (D)	1,819	26.9
Monroe (W)	1,764	26.1
5 James Harlan (W)		100.0
6 John Calhoun (W)	3,656	55.7
Vanmetre (D)	2,902	44.2
7 John Pope (I)	3,248	54.4
Hardin (W)	2,728	45.7
8 William J. Graves (W)	5,021	63.0
T. F. Marshall (W)	2,950	37.0

### Candidates

9 John White (W)	3,700	60.0
Garrard (D)	2,464	40.0
10 Richard Hawes (W)		100.0
11 Richard H. Menifee (W)	4,084	51.5
French (D)	3,850	48.5
12 John Chambers (W)	2,886	74.5
Leach (D)	989	25.5
13 William W. Southgate (W)	4,457	50.7
Phelps (D)	4,116	46.8

## MARYLAND

1 John Dennis (W)	2,076	59.6
Handy (W)	1,409	40.4
2 James A. Pearce (W)	2,714	53.2
Evans (D)	2,388	46.8
3 John T. H. Worthington (D)	2,413	53.2
Brown (W)	2,126	46.8
5 William Cost Johnson (I)	1,292	52.8
Kimmell (W)	1,153	47.2
6 Francis Thomas (D)	3,819	52.0
Merrick (W)	3,523	48.0
7 Daniel Jenifer (W)		100.0

### Multimember District

4 Benjamin C. Howard (D)	7,184	✓
Isaac McKim (D)	7,141	✓
Kennedy (W)	6,950	
Ridgely (W)	6,873	

## MICHIGAN

AL Isaac Crary (D)	11,451	52.6
Hezekiah Wells (W)	10,329	47.4

## MISSISSIPPI

AL Sergeant S. Prentiss (W)	13,688	✓
Thomas Word (W)	12,374	✓
John F. H. Claiborne (D)	6,206	
Samuel Gholson (D)	5,881	

### Special Election

AL John F. H. Claiborne (D)	11,198	✓
Samuel Gholson (D)	9,971	✓
Prentiss (W)	7,153	
Acee (W)	6,632	

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

AL Charles G. Atherton (D)	✓
Jared W. Williams (D)	✓
James Farrington (D)	✓
Samuel Cushman (D)	✓
Joseph Weeks (D)	✓
Charles B. Goodrich	
Joseph Bell	
Richard Bradley	
Anthony Colby	
James Wilson Jr.	

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Samuel T. Sawyer (D)	2,111	55.3
G. C. Moore (D)	1,706	44.7
2 Jesse Bynum (D)	✓	
William L. Long (W)		
3 Edward Stanley (W)	2,842	56.6
Louis D. Wilson (D)	2,176	43.4
4 Charles Shepard (W)	2,392	55.6
William D. Moseley (D)	1,914	44.5
5 James I. McKay (D)	3,023	81.9
T. C. Miller (D)	668	18.1

### Candidates

6 Micajah T. Hawkins (D)	1,949	54.1
Joseph Macklin (D)	894	24.8
John L. Henderson (W)	762	21.1
7 Edmund Deberry (W)	3,323	57.4
Lauchlin Bethune (D)	2,465	42.6
8 William Montgomery (D)	2,591	51.9
William A. Graham (W)	2,400	48.1
9 Augustine H. Shepperd (W)	3,359	50.9
John Hill (D)	3,239	49.1
10 Abraham Rencher (W)	3,041	90.6
Micajah Cox (D)	205	6.1
11 Henry W. Conner (D)		100.0
12 James Graham (W)	✓	
13 Lewis Williams (D)	✓	
Samuel Patterson		

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Special Election

3 Charles Naylor (W)	2,356	56.0
Ingersoll (D)	1,853	44.0

## RHODE ISLAND

AL Joseph L. Tillinghast (W)	4,282	✓
Robert B. Cranston (W)	4,221	✓
Dutée J. Pearce (D)	3,261	
Howard (D)	3,201	
Dorr (D)	72	
King (CONST)	25	

## TENNESSEE

1 William B. Carter (W)	3,994	51.5
Thomas D. Arnold (W)	3,756	48.5
2 Abraham McClellan (D)	3,612	52.9
Samuel Bunch (W)	2,357	34.5
Eliot (W)	865	12.7
3 Joseph L. Williams (W)	6,812	72.0
R. M. Anderson (W)	2,653	28.0
4 James Standifer (W)	5,110	66.4
Stone (D)	2,581	33.6
5 Hopkins L. Turney (D)	3,437	49.9
Coxe (W)	2,984	43.3
Peter Burum (D)	466	6.8
6 William B. Campbell (W)	4,142	60.0
William C. Trousdale (D)	2,760	40.0
7 John Bell (W)	4,639	100.0
8 Abram P. Maury (W)	3,043	55.3
William Crockett (D)	2,458	44.7
9 James K. Polk (D)	4,245	100.0
10 Ebenezer J. Shields (W)	4,432	55.7
A. A. Kincannon (D)	3,521	44.3
11 Richard Cheatham (W)	3,822	50.6
Cave Johnson (D)	3,731	49.4
12 John W. Crockett (W)	8,456	85.7
A. M. Hughes (W)	1,413	14.3
13 Christopher H. Williams (W)	5,360	60.7
William C. Dunlap (D)	3,478	39.4

## VIRGINIA

1 Francis Mallory (W)	✓
Joel Holleman (D)	
2 Francis E. Rives (D)	✓
William B. Goodyear (D)	
3 John W. Jones (D)	✓
4 George C. Dromgoole (D)	✓
5 James W. Bouldin (D)	✓
6 Walter Coles (D)	✓
J. Kerr (W)	
7 Archibald Stuart (D)	✓
Nathaniel H. Claiborne (W)	
8 Henry A. Wise (W)	✓





Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
9 Robert M.T. Hunter (W)	✓		14 Charles F. Mercer (W)	✓		18 George W. Hopkins (D)	✓	
Upshaw (D)			William T.T. Mason (D)			John N. Humes (D)		
Harwood (D)			15 James M. Mason (D)	✓		19 Andrew Beirne (D)	✓	
10 John Taliaferro (W)	✓		J. B. D. Smith (W)			Andrew Donnally (W)		
J. Gibson			16 Isaac S. Pennybacker (D)	✓		20 Joseph Johnson (D)	✓	
11 John Robertson (W)	✓		David Steele (W)			John J. Jackson (W)		
12 James Garland (D)	✓		17 Robert Craig (D)	✓		21 William S. Morgan (D)	✓	
13 John M. Patton (D)	✓		E. Johnston (W)					

## 1838 House Elections

ARKANSAS			MARYLAND			Candidates			Votes	%	
Candidates			Special Election								
AL	Edward Cross (D)	6,771	61.0				Max (W)			28,386	
	Cummings (W)	4,328	39.0				Hal (W)			28,337	
						Yorke (W)			28,321		
						Force (D)			28,315		
						Aigg (W)			28,295		
DELAWARE											
AL	Thomas Robinson Jr. (D)	4,451	50.3	MASSACHUSETTS¹			NEW YORK				
	John J. Milligan (W)	4,399	49.7								
GEORGIA			1	Richard Fletcher (W)	5,145*	63.1	1	Thomas Jackson (D)	4,896	56.5	
AL	William C. Dawson (SR W)	33,278✓			Bradford Sumner (D)	2,952	36.2		Nathaniel Miller (W)	3,776	43.5
	Julius C. Alford (SR W)	32,320✓		2	Leverett Saltonstall (W)	3,734	59.1	2	James De La Montanya (D)	4,405	55.2
	Walter T. Colquitt (SR W)	32,299✓			Robert Rantoul Jr. (D)	2,031	32.1		John Gurnee (W)	3,576	44.8
	Richard W. Habersham (SR W)	32,282✓			Joseph S. Cabot (D)	536	8.5	4	Gouverneur Kemble (D)	4,986	54.3
	Thomas Butler King (SR W)	32,213✓		3	Caleb Cushing (W)	4,762	61.1		Joshua Brown (W)	4,203	45.7
	Lott Warren (SR W)	31,887✓			Gayton P. Osgood (D)	2,730	35.0	5	Charles Johnston (W)	5,262	53.1
	Eugenius A. Nisbet (SR W)	31,841✓		4	William Parmenter (D)	4,972	50.1		Obadiah Titus (D)	4,645	46.9
	Edward J. Black (SR W)	31,801✓			Nathan Brooks (W)	4,433	44.7	6	Nathaniel Jones (D)	4,184	51.3
	Mark A. Cooper (SR W)	31,723✓		5	Levi Lincoln (W)	4,251	55.2		Thomas McKissock (W)	3,978	48.7
	David C. Campbell (D)	31,270			Isaac Davis (D)	2,630	34.1	7	Rufus Palen (W)	5,453	54.2
	Alfred Iverson (D)	31,238		6	Charles Allen	797	10.3		Anthony Hasbrouck (D)	4,615	45.8
	Josiah S. Patterson (D)	31,187			James C. Alvord (W)	4,440	61.8	9	Hiram Hunt (W)	5,483	52.8
	Graves (D)	31,074			Thomas Nims (D)	2,054	28.6		Henry Vail (D)	4,909	47.2
	Robert W. Pooler (D)	31,042			Osmyn Baker (W)	653	9.1	10	Daniel Barnard (W)	5,680	52.5
	Junius Hillyer (D)	30,967		7	George N. Briggs (W)	4,328	54.5		Albert Gallup (D)	5,145	47.5
	Burney (D)	30,932			Henry W. Bishop (D)	3,601	45.3	11	Anson Brown (W)	5,401	51.8
	McWhorter (D)	30,796		8	William B. Calhoun (W)	4,363	59.4		Nicholas Hill (D)	5,028	48.2
	Nelson (D)	30,782			William W. Thompson (D)	2,957	40.3	12	David Russell (W)	4,346	61.9
ILLINOIS			9	William S. Hastings (W)	4,049	56.6		John Williams (D)	2,671	38.1	
1	John Reynolds (D)	8,029	61.2		Alexander H. Everett (D)	3,090	43.2	13	Augustus Hand (D)	4,480	50.3
	John Hogan (W)	5,100	38.9	10	Henry Williams (D)	3,306	51.7		Thomas Tomlinson (W)	4,436	49.8
2	Zadok Casey (D)	8,367	94.3		Nathaniel B. Borden (W)	2,920	45.7	14	John Fine (D)	4,756	50.5
	Samuel McRoberts (W)	501	5.6	11	John Reed (W)	3,519	56.4		Henry Van Rensselaer (W)	4,663	49.5
3	John T. Stuart (W)	18,248	50.0		Henry Crocker (D)	2,703	43.3	15	Peter Wagner (W)	4,491	50.3
	Stephen A. Douglas (D)	18,213	49.9	12	John Quincy Adams (W)	4,100	59.0		David Sacia (D)	4,441	49.7
					William M. Jackson (D)	2,822	40.6	16	Andrew Doig (D)	5,043	56.8
LOUISIANA			Special Election						Seth Miller (W)	3,835	43.2
1	Edward D. White (W)	3,351	57.4	2	Leverett Saltonstall (W)	3,730	58.9	18	Thomas Chittenden (W)	4,989	53.7
	Slidell (D)	2,486	42.6		Robert Rentoul Jr. (D)	2,034	32.1		Isaac Bronson (D)	4,309	46.3
2	Thomas W. Chinn (W)	1,790	55.7		Joseph S. Cabot (D)	542	8.6	19	John Prentiss (D)	4,724	52.8
	Lawson (D)	1,423	44.3	MICHIGAN				William Averill (W)	4,216	47.2	
3	Rice Garland (W)	100.0		AL	Isaac E. Crary (D)	16,360	50.4	20	Judson Allen (D)	5,072	54.2
					Hezekiah E. Wells (W)	16,099	49.6		Erastus Root (W)	4,284	45.8
MAINE			MISSISSIPPI					21	John Clark (W)	3,908	52.3
1	Nathan Clifford (D)	5,568	54.8	Special Election				John Clapp (D)	3,563	47.7	
	Nathan D. Appleton (W)	4,560	44.9	AL	Sergeant S. Prentiss (W)	12,721✓		24	Christopher Morgan (W)	4,631	50.9
2	Albert Smith (D)	5,709	50.1		Thomas Word (W)	12,077✓			William Noble (D)	4,464	49.1
	Ezekiel Whitman (W)	5,623	49.3		J. F. H. Claiborne (D)	11,767		25	Theron Strong (D)	5,824	50.7
3	John D. McCrate (D)	4,859	50.6		Reuben Davis (D)	11,346			John Holley (W)	5,670	49.3
	Benjamin Randall (W)	4,652✓	48.5	MISSOURI				26	Francis Granger (W)	4,233	57.9
4	George Evans (W)	7,143	60.9						Jared Willson (D)	3,083	42.1
	John Hubbard (D)	4,591	39.1					27	Meredith Mallory (D)	5,438	51.2
5	Virgil D. Parris (D)	6,765	57.4						Thomas Johnson (W)	5,182	48.8
	Zadoc Long (W)	4,999	42.4					28	Thomas Kempshall (W)	5,476	56.9
6	Hugh J. Anderson (D)	5,727	60.9						Henry Selden (D)	4,144	43.1
	William G. Crosby (W)	3,519	37.4					29	Seth Gates (W)	6,033	65.3
7	Joshua A. Lowell (D)	5,033	51.8						William Mitchell (D)	3,202	34.7
	Joseph C. Noyes (W)	4,666	48.1					30	Luther Peck (W)	6,521	57.8
8	Thomas Davee (D)	7,839	51.9						Calvin Chamberlain (D)	4,763	42.2
	John S. Tenney (W)	7,042	46.6					31	Richard Marvin (W)	7,053	57.6
Special Elections									Charles Williams (D)	5,198	42.4
3	Edward Robinson (W)	✓						32	Millard Fillmore (W)	5,414	65.7
	John D. McCrate (D)								George Barker (D)	2,831	34.3
5	Virgil D. Parris (D)	4,349	57.4					33	Charles Mitchell (W)	4,690	55.0
	Zadoc Long (W)	3,690	42.4						Henry Curtis (D)	3,840	45.0
								Multimember Districts			
				AL	Peter D. Vroom (D)	28,492✓		3	Ogden Hoffman (W)	20,577✓	
					William R. Cooper (D)	28,455✓			Moses Grinnell (W)	20,563✓	
					Philemon Dickerson (D)	28,453✓			Edward Curtis (W)	20,458✓	
					Daniel B. Ryall (D)	28,441✓			James Monroe (W)	20,454✓	
					Joseph Kille (D)	28,426✓			John McKeon (D)	19,227	
					Joseph Randolph (W)	28,426✓					
					Strat (W)	28,395					



# 1839 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Reuben Chapman (D)	7,384	100.0
2 David Hubbard (D)	3,303	56.3
Lyon (W)	2,561	43.7
3 George W. Crabb (W)	5,927	50.5
Ellis (D)	5,816	49.5
4 Dixon H. Lewis (SR W)		100.0
5 James Dellet (W)	4,350	52.6
Murphey (D)	3,927	47.4

## CONNECTICUT

1 Joseph Trumbull (W)	5,180	53.2
Isaac Toucey (D)	4,108	42.2
2 William L. Storrs (W)	10,525	51.5
Samuel Ingham (D)	9,924	48.5
3 Thomas Williams (W)	3,066	50.7
Codington Billings (D)	2,978	49.3
4 Thomas B. Osborne (W)	3,968	52.4
Thomas Whittlesey (D)	3,604	47.6
5 Truman Smith (W)	3,988	53.5
Charles Phelps (D)	3,466	46.5
6 John Brockway (W)	3,997	52.5
Chauncey Cleveland (D)	3,565	46.8

## INDIANA

1 George H. Proffit (W)	6,008	53.5
Robert Dale Owen (D)	5,229	46.5
2 John W. Davis (D)	7,516	54.7
John Ewing (W)	6,217	45.3
3 John Carr (D)	6,998	57.7
William Graham (W)	5,121	42.3
4 Thomas Smith (D)	6,541	54.1
George H. Dunn (W)	5,542	45.9
5 James Rariden (W)	6,257	40.2
William Thompson (D)	5,333	34.3
Jonathan McCarty (W)	3,961	25.5
6 William W. Wick (D)	9,505	52.8
William Herod (W)	8,494	47.2
7 Tilghman A. Howard (D)	9,929	55.3
Thomas J. Evans (W)	8,036	44.7

## KENTUCKY

1 Linn Boyd (D)	✓
2 Phillip Triplett (W)	✓
3 Joseph R. Underwood (W)	✓
4 Sherrod Williams (W)	✓
5 Simeon H. Anderson (W)	✓
6 Willis Green (W)	✓
7 John Pope (D)	✓
8 William J. Graves (W)	✓
9 John White (W)	✓
10 Richard Hawes (W)	✓
11 Landaff W. Andrews (W)	✓
12 Garrett Davis (HC W)	✓
13 William O. Butler (D)	✓

## MARYLAND

1 John Dennis (W)	2,062	52.8
Stewart (D)	1,817	46.5
2 Philip F. Thomas (D)	3,831	51.3
Pearce (W)	3,643	48.7
3 John T. H. Worthington (D)	3,924	62.3
Turner (I)	2,378	37.7
5 William Cost Johnson (W)	3,325	56.7
Duvall (D)	2,535	43.3
6 Francis Thomas (D)	4,279	53.3
Price (W)	3,704	46.2
7 Daniel Jenifer (W)	1,984	56.1
Key (D)	1,553	43.9

## Multimember District

4 James Carroll (D)	8,018✓
Solomon Hillen Jr. (D)	8,011✓

## Candidates

Kennedy (W)	7,634	%
Pitts (W)	7,629	

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Special Elections

1 Abbott Lawrence (W)	4,963	57.4
Bradford Sumner (D)	3,665	42.4
6 Osmyn Baker (W)	2,581	50.8
Rodolphus Dickinson (D)	2,020	39.8
Israel Billings (AB-D)	451	8.9

## MISSISSIPPI

AL Albert G. Brown (D)	16,730✓
Jacob Thompson (D)	16,501✓
A. L. Benjamin (W)	14,094
Reuben Davis (W)	13,808

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

AL Ira A. Eastman (D)	✓
Edmund Burke (D)	✓
Tristram Shaw (D)	✓
Charles G. Atherton (D)	✓
Jared W. Williams (D)	✓
P. Handerson (FED)	
J. Smith (FED)	
Joel Eastman (FED)	
A. Colby (FED)	
I. Bartlett (FED)	
D. Hoit (FEDL AB)	
P. P. Woodbury (FEDL AB)	
J. M. Harper (FEDL AB)	
Southworth (FEDL AB)	

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Kenneth Rayner (W)	2,635	56.7
	Samuel T. Sawyer (D)	2,009	43.3
2	Jesse A. Bynum (D)	✓	
	William L. Long (W)		
3	Edward Stanly (W)	3,098	54.8
	Thomas H. Hall (D)	2,554	45.2
4	Charles Shepard (D)	2,890	57.1
	Samuel J. Biddle (W)	2,175	42.9
5	James I. McKay (D)	2,360	87.9
	Frederick J. Hill (W)	325	12.1
6	Micajah T. Hawkins (D)	1,625	50.1
	Robert C. Hilliard (D)	1,621	49.9
7	Edmund Deberry (W)	3,649	57.0
	William A. Morris (D)	2,753	43.0
8	William Montgomery (D)	2,916	53.3
	G. W. Haywood (W)	2,553	46.7
9	John Hill (D)	3,743	50.3
	Augustine H. Shepperd (W)	3,696	49.7
10	Charles Fisher (D)	3,539	51.4
	Pleasant Henderson (W)	3,348	48.6
11	Henry W. Conner (D)	3,041	54.8
	Edney (W)	2,504	45.2
12	James Graham (W)	✓	
13	Lewis Williams (D)	2,900	51.5
	Roderick Murchison (W)	2,731	48.5

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Special Election

14 George McCullough (D)	4,094	50.9
Irvin (W)	3,956	49.1

## RHODE ISLAND

AL Joseph L. Tillinghast (W)	4,050✓
Robert B. Cranston (W)	3,912✓

## Candidates

Thomas W. Dorr (D)	3,660	%
Benjamin B. Thurston (D)	3,595	

## TENNESSEE

1 William B. Carter (W)	4,787	59.0
Joseph Powell (D)	3,334	41.1
2 Abraham M. McClellan (D)	3,363	65.3
John A. McKenny (W)	1,790	34.7
3 Joseph L. Williams (W)	5,173	99.9
4 Julius W. Blackwell (D)	4,448	61.3
William Stone (W)	2,806	38.7
5 Hopkins L. Turney (D)	4,953	65.6
Anthony Dibrell (W)	2,603	34.5
6 William B. Campbell (W)	5,126	60.5
William Trousdale (D)	3,350	39.5
7 John Bell (W)	3,895	59.4
Robert M. Burton (D)	2,665	40.6
8 Meredith P. Gentry (W)	3,245	54.2
William G. Childress (D)	2,744	45.8
9 Harvey M. Watterson (D)	4,521	58.9
Daniel L. Barenger (W)	3,154	41.1
10 Aaron V. Brown (D)	5,017	57.8
Ebenezer Shields (W)	3,668	42.2
11 Cave Johnson (D)	4,289	57.9
Richard Cheatham (W)	3,117	42.1
12 John W. Crockett (W)	5,155	58.1
Stephen C. Pavatt (D)	3,719	41.9
13 Christopher H. Williams (W)	3,447	55.5
William C. Dunlap (D)	2,767	44.5

## VIRGINIA

1 Joel Holleman (D)	1,920	51.9
Mallory (W)	1,781	48.1
2 Francis E. Rives (D)	1,334	57.6
Pegram (W)	982	42.4
3 John W. Jones (D)	409	58.5
Taylor (W)	290	41.5
4 George C. Dromgoole (D)	1,236	57.1
Gholson (W)	927	42.9
5 John Hill (W)	835	54.1
Wilson (D)	708	45.9
6 Walter Coles (D)	1,564	51.6
Witcher (W)	1,465	48.4
7 William L. Goggin (W)	1,498	52.7
Stuart (D)	1,347	47.4
8 Henry A. Wise (W)	858	88.4
Shultice (D)	113	11.6
9 Robert M. T. Hunter (W)	1,203	52.0
Scott (D)	1,109	48.0
10 John Taliaferro (W)	1,331	51.4
Grayson (D)	1,258	48.6
11 John M. Botts (W)	1,459	53.8
Selden (D)	1,251	46.2
12 James Garland (W)	1,638	66.3
Gordon (D)	831	33.7
13 Linn Banks (D)	1,785	56.1
Slaughter (W)	1,396	43.9
14 Charles F. Mercer (W)	1,355	59.3
Mason (D)	932	40.8
15 William Lucas (D)	2,074	50.1
Barton (W)	2,070	50.0
16 Green B. Samuels (D)	1,826	60.3
Steele (W)	1,201	39.7
17 Robert Craig (D)	2,336	58.8
Moore (W)	1,635	41.2
18 George W. Hopkins (W)	2,921	55.9
George (D)	2,308	44.1
19 Andrew Beirne (D)	2,745	61.5
Wethered (W)	1,721	38.5
20 Joseph Johnson (D)	2,370	47.2
Camden (W)	1,967	39.2
Shinn (D)	682	13.6
21 Lewis Steenrod (D)	2,667	55.8
Hammond (W)	2,112	44.2



## 1840 House Elections

### ARKANSAS

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Edward Cross (D)	7,876	57.6
Fowler (W)	5,788	42.4

### DELAWARE

AL George B. Rodney (W)	5,896	54.2
Thomas Robinson Jr. (D)	4,974	45.8

### GEORGIA

AL William C. Dawson (W)	39,299✓
Richard W. Habersham (W)	39,105✓
Eugenius A. Nisbet (W)	39,098✓
Thomas F. Foster (W)	39,004✓
Lott Warren (W)	39,001✓
Julius C. Alford (W)	38,980✓
Roger L. Gamble (W)	38,924✓
Thomas Butler King (W)	38,895✓
James A. Meriwether (W)	38,840✓
Mark A. Cooper (D)	35,922
Edward J. Black (D)	35,783
Lumpkin (D)	35,730
Campbell (D)	35,678
Hillyer (D)	35,660
Pooler (D)	35,657
Patterson (D)	35,615
Iverson (D)	35,608

### Special Election

AL Hines Holt (W)	✓	#
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### INDIANA

### Special Election

7 Henry S. Lane (W)	11,726	53.1
Edward A. Hannegan (D)	10,376	47.0

### LOUISIANA

1 Edward D. White (W)	3,802	68.4
Leonard (D)	1,757	31.6
2 John B. Dawson (D)	1,933	50.2
Morgan (W)	1,920	49.8
3 John Moore (W)	3,427	50.6
Winn (D)	3,353	49.5

### MAINE

1 Nathan Clifford (D)	5,428	54.6
Daniel Goodenow (W)	4,516	45.4
2 William Pitt Fessenden (W)	5,794	50.5
Albert Smith (D)	5,659	49.3
3 Benjamin Randall (W)	5,720	54.3
Joseph Sewall (D)	4,769	45.3
4 George Evans (W)	7,430*	62.5
John Hubbard (D)	4,450	37.4
5 Nathaniel S. Littlefield (D)	2,144	47.0
Zadoc Long (W)	2,123	46.6
6 Alfred Marshall (D)	5,805	58.9
Stanford A. Kingsbury (W)	3,965	40.2
7 Joshua A. Lowell (D)	5,194	50.0
Joseph C. Noyes (W)	5,051	48.6
8 Elisha H. Allen (W)	7,738	51.5
Hannibal Hamlin (D)	7,115	47.4

### MASSACHUSETTS

1 Robert C. Winthrop (W)	7,286	63.0
Bradford Sumner (D)	4,232	36.6
2 Leverett Saltonstall (W)	6,153	58.4
Robert Rantoul (D)	4,276	40.6

Candidates	Votes	%
3 Caleb Cushing (W)	6,529	60.9
Gayton P. Osgood (D)	4,047	37.8
4 William Parmenter (D)	6,156	50.3
Nathan Brooks (W)	5,912	48.3
5 Levi Lincoln (W)	7,069	62.4
Isaac Davis (D)	4,126	36.4
6 Osmyn Baker (W)	6,167	62.6
Rhodelphus Larkenson (D)	3,537	35.9
7 George N. Briggs (W)	5,447	54.1
Henry W. Bishop (D)	4,561	45.3
8 William B. Calhoun (W)	5,701	56.0
Chester W. Chapin (D)	4,300	42.2
9 William S. Hastings (W)	5,906	57.8
Alexander H. Everett (D)	4,197	41.1
10 Nathaniel B. Borden (W)	4,320	52.4
Henry Williams (D)	3,730	45.2
11 Barker Burnell (W)	5,120	59.5
Henry Crocker (D)	3,378	39.3
12 John Quincy Adams (W)	5,948	54.2
William M. Jackson (D)	4,945	45.0

### Special Election

1 Robert C. Winthrop (W)	7,280	62.9
Bradford Sumner (D)	4,239	36.7

### MICHIGAN

AL Jacob M. Howard (W)	22,841	51.2
Alpheus Felch (D)	21,464	48.1

### MISSOURI

AL John Miller (D)	29,594✓
John C. Edwards (D)	29,382✓
Samuels (W)	21,492
Sibley (W)	21,331

### NEW JERSEY

AL William Halsted (W)	33,342✓
Joseph F. Randolph (W)	33,321✓
John B. Aycrigg (W)	33,315✓
John P. B. Maxwell (W)	33,315✓
Charles C. Stratton (W)	33,313✓
Thomas Jones Yorke (W)	33,299✓
Peter D. Vroom (D)	31,138
William R. Cooper (D)	31,109
Joseph Kille (D)	31,106
Kennedy (D)	31,103
Philemon Dickerson (D)	31,101
Daniel B. Ryall (D)	31,098

### NEW YORK

1 Charles Floyd (D)	6,069	55.4
William Buffett (W)	4,880	44.6
2 Joseph Egbert (D)	5,620	54.0
Lawrence Hillyer (W)	4,780	46.0
4 Aaron Ward (D)	5,949	54.6
Nicholas Cruger (W)	4,955	45.4
5 Richard Davis (D)	5,164	51.1
Charles Johnston (W)	4,947	48.9
6 James Clinton (D)	4,867	52.8
Thomas McKissock (W)	4,343	47.2
7 John Van Buren (D)	6,007	50.3
Benjamin Bevier (W)	5,930	49.7
9 Hiram Hunt (W)	5,732	51.0
Samuel Fowler (D)	5,466	48.7
10 Daniel Barnard (W)	6,351	51.4
James French (D)	5,973	48.3
11 Archibald Linn (W)	6,074	52.1
John Cramer (D)	5,579	47.8

Candidates	Votes	%
12 Bernard Blair (W)	4,996	61.7
Orville Clark (D)	3,061	37.8
13 Thomas Tomlinson (W)	5,906	53.6
Augustus Hand (D)	5,107	46.4
14 Henry B. Van Rensselaer (W)	6,258	51.3
Preston King (D)	5,948	48.7
15 John Sanford (D)	5,341	53.0
Marcellus Weston (W)	4,732	47.0
16 Andrew Doig (D)	5,981	55.2
Harvey Doolittle (W)	4,774	44.1
18 Thomas Chittenden (W)	6,212	51.9
Alpheus Greene (D)	5,750	48.1
19 Samuel Bowne (D)	5,612	53.5
David Hard (W)	4,831	46.0
20 Samuel Gordon (D)	5,976	52.4
Herman Gould (W)	5,434	47.6
21 John Clark (W)	4,306	51.3
John Tacy (D)	4,085	48.7
24 Christopher Morgan (W)	5,148	50.8
Peter Yawger (D)	4,935	48.7
25 John Maynard (W)	6,749	50.6
John Demott (D)	6,551	49.2
26 Francis Granger (W)	4,800	57.1
Jared Willson (D)	3,457	41.1
27 William Oliver (D)	6,949	53.0
Thomas Johnson (W)	6,170	47.0
28 Timothy Childs (W)	6,052	53.9
Lyman Langworthy (D)	5,092	45.4
29 Seth Gates (W)	6,970	63.4
John Skinner (D)	3,881	35.3
30 John Young (W)	7,974	56.7
Leman Gibbs (D)	6,096	43.3
31 Staley Clarke (W)	8,909	60.2
Benjamin Chamberlain (D)	5,789	39.2
32 Millard Fillmore (W)	6,682	63.9
Leader Roberts (D)	3,742	35.8
33 Alfred Babcock (W)	5,524	55.4
Silas Burroughs (D)	4,309	43.2

### Multimember Districts

3 James Roosevelt (D)	22,010✓
Charles Ferris (D)	21,975✓
John McKeon (D)	21,748✓
Fernando Wood (D)	21,730✓
Moses Grinnell (W)	20,996
James Monroe (W)	20,862
Robert Smith (W)	20,862
Prescott Hall (W)	20,838
8 Jacob Houck Jr. (D)	11,210✓
Robert McClellan (D)	11,194✓
Jededia Miller (W)	10,143
Justus McKinstry (W)	10,139
17 David Brewster (D)	11,837✓
John Floyd (D)	11,775✓
Fortune White (W)	11,364
Thomas Bond (W)	11,328
Arba Blair (LIB)	506
James Brown (LIB)	505
22 Samuel Partridge (D)	10,374✓
Lewis Riggs (D)	10,363✓
Ezra Sweet (W)	10,245
James Dunn (W)	10,243
23 Victory Birdseye (W)	10,854✓
A. Lawrence Foster (W)	10,826✓
Nehemiah Earl (D)	10,772
William Hough (D)	10,747
John Pratt (LIB)	274
Robert Furman (LIB)	233

### OHIO

1 Nathaniel G. Pendleton (W)	6,119	50.7
Alexander Duncan (D)	5,959	49.3



	Candidates	Votes	%
2	John B. Weller (D)	5,730	50.3
	Lewis D. Campbell (W)	5,661	49.7
3	Patrick G. Goode (W)	10,438	50.4
	William Sawyer (D)	10,275	49.6
4	Jeremiah Morrow (W)	6,796	60.0
	Benjamin Baldwin (D)	4,529	40.0
5	William Doan (D)	5,671	53.7
	Thomas L. Shields (W)	4,884	46.3
6	Calvary Morris (W)	8,724	55.8
	George House (D)	6,882	44.0
7	William Russell (W)	6,953	56.8
	Allen Latham (D)	5,287	43.2
8	Joseph Ridgway (W)	9,909	57.5
	Henry N. Hedges Sr. (D)	7,326	42.5
9	William Medill (D)	8,218	57.1
	George Sanderson (W)	6,163	42.9
10	Sampson Mason (W)	10,055	61.4
	Matthew Bonner (D)	6,317	38.6
11	Benjamin S. Cowan (W)	5,791	53.0
	Isaac Parrish (D)	5,129	47.0
12	Joshua Mathiot (W)	7,540	53.7
	Jonathan Taylor (D)	6,497	46.3
13	James Matthews (D)	8,679	53.6
	Henry B. Curtis (W)	7,508	46.4
14	George Sweeny (D)	11,211	52.3
	James Hedges (W)	10,245	47.8
15	Sherlock J. Andrews (W)	11,874	57.8
	David K. Carter (D)	8,663	42.2
16	Joshua R. Giddings (W)	11,725	66.0
	Thomas J. Mlain (D)	6,033	34.0
17	John Hastings (D)	5,278	50.3
	Charles D. Coffin (W)	5,223	49.7
18	Ezra Dean (D)	6,508	54.7
	Levi Cox (W)	5,399	45.3
19	Samuel Stokely (W)	4,390	51.8
	William C. McAuslen (D)	4,092	48.2

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Charles Brown (D)	✓
3	Charles J. Ingersoll (D)	✓
5	Joseph Fornance (D)	4,507 54.9
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,704 45.1
6	Robert Ramsey (W)	4,411 50.1
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	4,389 49.9
7	John Westbrook (D)	5,331 64.0
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,000 36.0
8	Peter Newhard (D)	4,299 55.7
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,415 44.3
9	George M. Keim (D)	4,033 100.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	William Simonton (W)	4,525	56.7
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	3,462	43.4
11	James Gerry (D)	3,711	53.3
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,248	46.7
12	James Cooper (W)	5,475	55.5
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	4,384	44.5
13	William S. Ramsey (D)	5,311*	56.2
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	4,142	43.8
14	James Irvin (W)	6,762	51.6
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	6,336	48.4
15	Benjamin A. Bidlack (D)	6,040	60.4
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,959	39.6
16	John Snyder (D)	5,138	51.6
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	4,813	48.4
17	Davis Dimock Jr. (D)	7,054	58.7
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	4,961	41.3
18	Charles Ogle (W)	5,449	56.7
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	4,160	43.3
19	Albert G. Marchand (D)	5,188	59.5
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,532	40.5
20	Enos Hook (D)	4,757	56.3
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,686	43.7
21	Joseph Lawrence (W)	4,045	52.2
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	3,712	47.9
22	William W. Irwin (W)	6,831	61.4
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	4,287	38.6
23	William Jack (D)	4,414	52.5
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	4,001	47.6
24	Thomas Henry (W)	5,372	56.6
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	4,120	43.4
25	Arnold Plummer (D)	7,906	51.0
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	7,600	49.0

**Multimember Districts**

2	George W. Toland (W)	✓
	John Sergeant (W)	✓
4	John Edwards (W)	✓
	Francis James (W)	✓
	Jeremiah Brown (W)	15,779✓
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	

**Special Elections**

13	Charles McClure (D)	3,452 94.7
22	Henry M. Brackenridge (W)	6,858 61.5
	Wilkins (D)	4,297 38.5

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Isaac E. Holmes (D)	1,413	86.9
	Hugh S. Legare	213	13.1
2	R. Barnwell Rhett (D)		100.0
3	John Campbell (SR D)		100.0
4	Sampson H. Butler (D)		100.0
5	Patrick C. Caldwell (D)	2,040	39.3
	James Irby (W)	1,812	34.9
	S. Barkley (D)	1,340	25.8
6	Francis W. Pickens (NULL D)		100.0
7	James Rogers (D)		100.0
8	William Butler (W)	2,718	46.8
	J. W. Norris (D)	2,571	44.2
	J. Powell (D)	523	9.0
9	Thomas D. Sumter (D)	✓	
	Evans (D)		

**VERMONT**

1	Hiland Hall (W)	6,923	62.7
	Daniel Kellogg (D)	4,084	37.0
2	William Slade (W)	6,728	68.6
	Charles Lindsley (D)	3,034	30.9
3	Horace Everett (W)	6,729	59.1
	Truman B. Ransom (D)	4,497	39.5
4	Augustus Young (W)	6,148	55.9
	John Smith (D)	4,791	43.6
5	John Mattocks (W)	5,479	50.6
	Isaac Fletcher (D)	5,248	48.4

**VIRGINIA****Special Election**

14	William M. McCarty (W)	1,033	56.6
	Cuthbert Powell (W)	722	39.6



# 1841 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Reuben Chapman (D)	23,376✓	
Dixon H. Lewis (D)	23,339✓	
Benjamin Glover Shields (D)	23,092✓	
William Winter Payne (D)	23,090✓	
George Houston (D)	23,036✓	
George Crabb (W)	17,828	
Henry W. Hilliard (W)	17,429	
James Taylor Rather (W)	17,290	
John M. Lewis (W)	17,271	
J. Burke (W)	16,656	
William D. Dunn (W)	627	

## CONNECTICUT

1 Joseph Trumbull (W)	5,142	57.1
Thomas Seymour (D)	3,867	42.9
2 William Boardman (W)	6,225	54.3
Charles Ingersoll (D)	5,234	45.7
3 Thomas Williams (W)	3,230	55.7
Erastus Coit (D)	2,565	44.3
4 Thomas Osborne (W)	4,089	55.6
William Pomeroy (D)	3,269	44.4
5 Truman Smith (W)	3,993	55.9
John Smith (D)	3,157	44.2
6 John Brockway (W)	4,121	57.3
Chauncey Cleveland (D)	3,076	42.7

## ILLINOIS

1 John Reynolds (D)	8,046	59.5
Henry L. Webb (W)	5,313	39.3
2 Zadok Casey (W)	7,121	50.6
S. H. Anderson (D)	6,949	49.4
3 John T. Stuart (W)	21,726	52.0
James H. Ralston (D)	19,562	46.8

## INDIANA

1 George H. Proffit (W)	5,311	57.4
James Lockhart (D)	3,946	42.6
2 Richard W. Thompson (W)	6,323	52.7
John W. Davis (D)	5,670	47.3
3 Joseph L. White (W)	5,596	51.6
John Carr (D)	5,250	48.4
4 James H. Cravens (W)	6,056	54.4
Thomas Smith (D)	5,026	45.2
5 Andrew Kennedy (D)	5,664	39.8
Johnathan McCarty (W)	4,299	30.2
Caleb B. Smith (W)	4,048	28.5
6 David Wallace (W)	8,206	53.9
Nathan B. Palmer (D)	7,009	46.1
7 Henry S. Lane (W)	9,477	59.7
John Bryce (D)	6,392	40.3

## KENTUCKY

1 Linn Boyd (D)	✓	
2 Philip Triplett (W)	✓	
John H. McHenry (W)		
3 Joseph R. Underwood (W)	3,924	72.7
J. W. Irwin (W)	1,477	27.4
4 Bryan Y. Owsley (W)	✓	
Martin Beatty (W)		
Nathan Gaither (D)		
5 John B. Thompson (W)	2,106	36.6
Thomas P. Moore (D)	1,939	33.7
John Kinkead (W)	1,704	29.6
6 Willis Green (W)	2,640	38.2
John L. Helm (W)	2,298	33.2
Hough	1,978	28.6
7 John Pope (W)	1,012	87.6
Gray	58	5.0
8 James C. Sprigg (W)	2,576	66.4
William H. Field (W)	1,306	33.6

Candidates	Votes	%
9 John White (W)	1,424	100.0
10 Thomas F. Marshall (W)	✓	
L. B. Smith (W)		
11 Landaff W. Andrews (W)	✓	
J. C. Mason (D)		
12 Garrett Davis (W)		100.0
13 William O. Butler (D)	4,840	52.8
W. W. Southgate (W)	4,334	47.2

## MAINE

### Special Election

4 David Bronson (W)	✓
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## MARYLAND

1 Isaac D. Jones (W)	1,910	50.1
Cottman (W)	1,904	49.9
2 James Alfred Pearce (W)	1,357	100.0
3 James W. Williams (D)	2,563	68.4
Orrick (D)	1,187	31.7
5 William Cost Johnson (W)	2,627	68.7
Kimmell (W)	1,195	31.3
6 John T. Mason (D)	4,130	52.6
Lynch (W)	3,727	47.4
7 Augustus R. Sollers (W)	✓	
Somervell (I)		

### Multimember District

4 Alexander Randall (W)	7,783✓
John P. Kennedy (W)	7,733✓
Murray (D)	7,657
Gallagher (D)	7,654

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Special Election

5 Charles Hudson (W)	3,099	57.8
Isaac Davis (D)	1,782	33.2
Cyrus B. Grovesnor	333	6.2

## MISSISSIPPI

AL William L. Gwin (D)	18,988✓
Jacob Thompson (D)	18,956✓
Adam Benjamin (W)	16,593
William Harley (W)	16,333

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

AL Charles G. Atherton (D)	✓
Edmund Burke (D)	✓
John R. Reding (D)	✓
Tristram Shaw (D)	28,870✓
Ira A. Eastman (D)	20,833✓

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Kenneth Rayner (W)	1,593	93.5
2 John R. J. Daniel (D)	✓	
William W. Cherry (W)		
3 Edward Stanly (W)	✓	
H. I. Toole (D)		
4 William H. Washington (W)	✓	
Joshiah O. Watson (D)		
5 James I. McKay (D)	1,706	85.7
Baker (W)	284	14.3
6 Archibald H. Arrington (D)	1,569	46.6
Micajah T. Hawkins (D)	1,450	43.0
William Russell (D)	351	10.4
7 Edmund Deberry (W)	2,769	70.8
Edward McCollum (D)	1,145	29.3

Candidates	Votes	%
8 Romulus M. Saunders (D)	2,576	55.2
James S. Smith (W)	2,090	44.8
9 Augustine H. Shepperd (W)	3,689	52.6
David S. Reid (D)	3,321	47.4
10 Abraham Rencher (W)	✓	
Charles Fisher (D)		
Jonathan Worth (W)		
11 Greene W. Caldwell (D)	3,063	57.2
Daniel M. Barringer (W)	2,293	42.8
12 James Graham (W)	3,546	61.8
Thomas L. Clingman (W)	2,188	38.2
13 Lewis Williams (D)	3,373	65.7
Roderick Murchison (W)	1,760	34.3

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Special Elections

2 Joseph R. Ingersoll (W)	5,822	55.4
Pettit (D)	4,596	43.7
18 Henry Black (W)	3,220	68.1
Philson (D)	1,507	31.9
20 Henry W. Beeson (D)	3,777	56.5
Andrew Stewart (W)	2,914	43.6

## RHODE ISLAND

AL Robert B. Cranston (W)	2,516✓
Joseph L. Tillinghast (W)	2,487✓

## TENNESSEE

1 Thomas D. Arnold (W)	2,506	88.3
Robert J. McKinney	157	5.5
2 Abraham McClellan (D)	3,484	53.0
William T. Senter (W)	3,089	47.0
3 Joseph L. Williams (W)	1,022	99.4
4 Thomas J. Campbell (W)	3,757	49.4
Julius W. Blackwell (D)	3,699	48.6
5 Hopkins L. Turney (D)	3,974	68.0
John Goodall (W)	1,872	32.0
6 William B. Campbell (W)	2,207	89.1
Jesse Skein	271	10.9
7 Robert L. Caruthers (W)	3,211	72.3
John Hall (D)	1,231	27.7
8 Meredith P. Gentry (W)	2,813	70.1
Thomas Hogan (D)	1,200	29.9
9 Harvey M. Watterson (D)	3,557	54.8
Terry H. Cahal (W)	2,933	45.2
10 Aaron V. Brown (D)	3,448	83.7
Ebenezer J. Shields (W)	670	16.3
11 Cave Johnson (D)	3,264	74.3
N. H. Allen (W)	1,132	25.8
12 Milton Brown (W)	5,503	63.3
Stephen C. Davatt (D)	3,195	36.7
13 Christopher H. Williams (W)	4,370	57.9
Levin H. Coe (D)	3,178	42.1

## VIRGINIA

1 Francis Mallory (W)	✓
Waltas	
2 George B. Cary (D)	✓
Collier	
3 John W. Jones (D)	✓
J. Leigh	
4 William O. Goode (D)	✓
Baptist	
Marshall	
5 Edmund W. Hubbard (D)	✓
John Hill (W)	
6 Walter Coles (D)	✓
Witcher (W)	
7 William L. Goggin (W)	✓
Stuart (D)	

Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
8 Henry A. Wise (W)	✓		14 Cuthbert Powell (W)	✓		19 George W. Summers (W)	✓	
9 Robert M. T. Hunter (I)	✓		Shreve			Ellis		
Corbin (W)			15 Richard W. Barton (W)	✓		Caperton		
Braxton (D)			William Lucas (D)			20 Samuel L. Hayes (D)	✓	
10 John Taliaferro (W)	✓		16 William A. Harris (D)	✓		Augustine J. Smith (W)		
Grayson (D)			Samuel C. Williams (D)			21 Lewis Steenrod (D)	✓	
11 John M. Botts (W)	✓		M. H. Beale					
12 Thomas W. Gilmer (W)	✓		G. T. Barbee					
Garland			17 Alexander H. H. Stuart (W)	✓				
Holladay			McDowell					
13 William Smith (D)	‡		18 George W. Hopkins (D)	✓				
Linn Banks (D)			J. Watson (W)					



# 1842 House Elections

## ARKANSAS

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Edward Cross (D)	9,413	57.4
Cummins (W)	5,315	32.4
Evans (I)	1,686	10.3

## DELAWARE

AL George B. Rodney (W)	5,467	50.0
Jones (D)	5,458	50.0

## GEORGIA

AL Mark A. Cooper (D)	35,451✓
John B. Lamar (D)	35,307✓
Howell Cobb (D)	35,217✓
Edward J. Black (D)	35,181✓
William H. Stiles (D)	35,176✓
Hugh A. Haralson (D)	35,162✓
John H. Lumpkin (D)	35,159✓
John Millen (D)	35,026✓
Richard W. Habersham (W)	33,474
Roger L. Gamble (W)	33,249
Augustus R. Wright (W)	33,214
Richard H. Wilde (W)	32,997
Absalom H. Chappell (W)	32,980
Augustus H. Kenan (W)	32,827
Thomas B. King (W)	32,822
Henry P. Smead (W)	32,560

## LOUISIANA

1 John Slidell (SR D)	✓
2 Alcee La Branche (D)	✓
3 John B. Dawson (D)	✓
4 Pierre E. J. B. Bossier (CALH D)	✓

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Robert C. Winthrop (W)	5,782	53.7
William Washburn (D)	4,473	41.5
2 Daniel P. King (W)	3,711	50.6
J. C. Stickney (D)	2,854	38.9
Moses P. Hanson	660	9.0
3 Amos Abbott (W)	3,932	50.4
Gayton P. Osgood (D)	3,064	39.3
Gardner B. Perry	708	9.1
4 William Parmenter (D)	5,339	52.5
Samuel Hoar (W)	4,010	39.5
Thomas W. Ward	783	7.7
5 Charles Hudson (W)	5,010	50.9
David Henshaw (D)	4,090	41.6
Phineas Crandall	682	6.9
6 Osmyn Baker (W)	5,150	50.1
Chester W. Chapin (D)	4,127	40.2
Lucius Boltwood (LIB)	971	9.5

## Candidates

7 Julius Rockwell (W)	4,680	53.6
Brown	3,335	38.2
Joel Hayden	643	7.4
8 John Quincy Adams (W)	5,996	51.8
Ezra Wilkinson (D)	5,418	46.8
9 Henry Williams (D)	6,575	55.0
Seth Sprague (W)	4,510	37.7
Hedges Read	800	6.7
10 Barker Burnell (W)	4,776	52.0
Julius H. Shaw	4,085	44.5

## Special Elections<sup>1</sup>

1 Nathan Appleton (W)	2,753	67.0
William Washburn (D)	1,232	30.0
1 Robert Winthrop (W)	5,781	53.8
William Washburn (D)	4,468	41.6
9 William Jackson (W)	2,775*	48.3
Ezra Wilkinson (D)	2,773	48.2

## MISSOURI

AL James H. Relfe (D)	✓
John Jamison (D)	✓
Gustavus M. Bower (D)	✓
James B. Bowlin (D)	✓
James M. Hughes (D)	✓
John P. Campbell	

## NEW YORK

1 Selah B. Strong (D)	5,463	61.9
King (W)	3,354	38.0
2 Henry C. Murphy (D)	4,563	51.6
Silliman (W)	4,214	47.7
3 J. Phillips Phoenix (W)	5,084	54.9
Nicoll (D)	4,156	44.8
4 William B. MacLay (D)	5,549	53.7
Williams (W)	4,777	46.2
5 Moses G. Leonard (D)	5,282	54.6
Scoles (W)	4,389	45.4
6 Hamilton Fish (W)	5,904	50.8
McKeon (D)	5,699	49.1
7 Joseph H. Anderson (D)	4,811	58.3
Cruger (W)	3,435	41.7
8 Richard D. Davis (D)	6,069	57.2
Rankin (W)	4,527	42.6
9 James G. Clinton (D)	5,563	55.6
Wheeler (W)	4,439	44.4
10 Jeremiah Russell (D)	7,376	57.6
Elting (W)	5,436	42.4
11 Zadock Pratt (D)	6,967	54.6
Palen (W)	5,772	45.2
12 David L. Seymour (D)	5,419	50.0
Stevenson (W)	5,335	49.3
13 Daniel D. Barnard (W)	6,317	51.0
French (D)	5,980	48.3

## Candidates

14 Charles Rogers (W)	6,143	71.0
Hunter (D)	2,263	26.2
15 Lemuel Stetson (D)	4,635	52.1
McDonald (W)	4,092	46.0
16 Chesselden Ellis (D)	7,328	50.4
Linn (W)	7,110	48.9
17 Charles S. Benton (D)	6,750	57.4
Frey (W)	4,870	41.4
18 Preston King (D)	6,578	56.2
Sherman (W)	4,785	40.9
19 Orville Hungerford (D)	5,579	52.3
Merrick (W)	4,810	45.1
20 Samuel Beardsley (D)	6,404	50.5
Kirkland (W)	5,619	44.4
Delong (LIB)	647	5.1
21 Jeremiah Cary (D)	8,085	57.4
Tuckerman (W)	5,893	41.8
22 Smith M. Purdy (D)	8,560	52.4
Hunt (W)	7,597	46.5
23 Orville Robinson (D)	7,819	50.9
Duer (W)	6,598	42.9
Jackson (LIB)	956	6.2
24 Horace Wheaton (D)	6,558	51.1
Granger (W)	6,024	46.9
25 George Rathbun (D)	7,177	50.0
Morgan (W)	6,686	46.6
26 Amasa Dana (D)	7,796	53.0
Woodwh (W)	6,626	45.0
27 Byram Green (D)	6,446	52.3
Adams (W)	5,611	45.5
28 Thomas J. Patterson (W)	5,333	48.9
Sampson (D)	5,298	48.6
29 Charles H. Carroll (W)	6,979	91.8
Pitts (LIB)	623	8.2
30 William S. Hubbell (D)	7,692	51.9
Sherman (W)	6,847	46.2
31 Asher Tyler (W)	7,521	56.0
Tenbrk (D)	5,667	42.2
32 William A. Moseley (W)	4,826	51.9
Vosburgh (D)	4,113	44.2
33 Albert Smith (W)	4,844	53.3
Cooley (D)	3,894	42.9
34 Washington Hunt (W)	4,672	50.5
Piper (D)	4,347	47.0

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Special Election

17 Almon H. Read (D)	4,479	60.1
Kingsbury (W)	2,605	34.9
18 Philson (D)	2,711	50.0
James M. Russell (W)	2,634✓	48.6

1. In the 9th district, William S. Hastings, who had been elected in 1840, died June 17, 1842. In the special election to succeed him for the remainder of the 27th Congress (1841–1843), no candidate received the requisite majority. A series of special elections were held, all resulting without choice, so the seat remained vacant for the remainder of the term. No returns are available for these special elections.

# 1843 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	James Dellet (W)	4,843	50.7
	Goldthwaite (D)	4,708	49.3
2	James E. Belser (D)	3,960	52.2
	Pettit (W)	3,633	47.9
3	Dixon H. Lewis (D)	3,509	52.3
	Lea (W)	3,202	47.7
4	William W. Payne (D)	4,298	51.7
	Young (W)	4,021	48.3
5	George S. Houston (D)	2,518	50.3
	Armstrong (D)	2,488	49.7
6	Reuben Chapman (D)		100.0
7	Felix G. McConnell (D)	4,456	52.4
	Chilton (W)	3,860	45.4

## CONNECTICUT

1	Thomas H. Seymour (D)	7,005	49.1
	T. K. Brace (W)	6,949	48.7
2	John J. Stewart (D)	6,577	48.9
	S. D. Hubbard (W)	6,500	48.3
3	George S. Catlin (D)	5,582	52.8
	E. Eldredge (W)	4,332	41.0
	I. Wilson (LIB)	534	5.1
4	Samuel Simons (D)	8,061	49.2
	T. B. Osborne (W)	7,948	48.5

## GEORGIA

### Special Election

AL	Alexander H. Stephens (W)	38,471✓
	Absalom H. Chappell (W)	37,463✓
	James H. Stark (D)	34,961
	Herschel V. Johnson (D)	34,757

## ILLINOIS

1	Robert Smith (D)	7,347	56.1
	J. L. D. Morrison (W)	5,568	42.5
2	John McClernand (D)	6,364	63.7
	Zadok Casey (W)	3,629	36.3
3	Orlando B. Ficklin (D)	6,425	53.8
	Justin Hardin (W)	5,528	46.3
4	John Wentworth (D)	7,552	51.5
	Giles Spring (W)	5,931	40.5
	John H. Henderson (LIB)	1,167	8.0
5	Stephen A. Douglas (D)	8,641	50.6
	Orville H. Browning (W)	8,180	47.9
6	Joseph P. Hoge (D)	7,796	51.0
	Cyrus Walker (W)	7,222	47.3
7	John J. Hardin (W)	6,230	52.9
	James A. McDougall (D)	5,357	45.4

## INDIANA

1	Robert Dale Owen (D)	6,679	52.2
	John W. Payne (W)	6,127	47.8
2	Thomas J. Henley (D)	7,020	53.6
	Joseph L. White (W)	6,070	46.4
3	Thomas Smith (D)	7,021	50.9
	John A. Matson (W)	6,766	49.1
4	Caleb B. Smith (W)	4,097	49.1
	Charles H. Test	3,442	41.3
	Hiram P. Bennett	749	9.0
5	William J. Brown (D)	7,399	54.0
	David Wallace (W)	6,314	46.0
6	John W. Davis (D)	7,167	53.6
	George G. Dunn (W)	6,205	46.4
7	Joseph A. Wright (D)	5,441	50.0
	Edward W. McGaughey (W)	5,438	50.0
8	John Pettit (D)	6,403	51.7
	James R. M. Bryant (W)	5,985	48.3

### Candidates

9	Samuel C. Sample (W)	5,693	50.8
	Ebenezer M. Chamberlain (D)	5,379	48.0
10	Andrew Kennedy (D)	5,358	51.2
	Lewis G. Thompson (W)	5,098	48.7

## KENTUCKY

1	Linn Boyd (D)	6,097	56.7
	Barbour (W)	4,649	43.3
2	Willis Green (W)	5,236	51.2
	Thomas McCreery (D)	4,984	48.8
3	Henry Grider (W)	4,434	51.6
	Irwin (W)	4,167	48.5
4	George A. Caldwell (D)	4,560	45.0
	Owsley (W)	4,066	40.1
	Stone (W)	1,507	14.9
5	James W. Stone (D)	4,872	44.7
	Grigsby (W)	3,701	33.9
	John Pope (D)	2,338	21.4
6	John White (W)	6,850	90.6
	Daniel Garrard (D)	709	9.4
7	William P. Thomasson (W)	4,900	46.5
	Lecompte (D)	4,497	42.6
	Sprigg (W)	1,152	10.9
8	Garrett Davis (W)	5,788	54.1
	C. A. Wickliffe (D)	4,916	45.9
9	Richard French (D)	5,481	51.9
	L. W. Andrews (W)	5,073	48.1
10	John W. Tibbatts (D)	6,507	51.8
	Wall (W)	6,064	48.2

## MAINE

1	Joshua Herrick (D)	4,421	50.6
	Jonathan Tucker	1,142	13.1
	Burleigh Smart	1,114	12.7
	Nathan Clifford	1,063	12.2
2	Robert P. Dunlap (D)	4,837	55.3
	Josiah S. Little	2,790	31.9
	Samuel Fessenden	956	10.9
3	Luther Severance (W)	3,799	53.3
	Samuel Wells (D)	2,700	37.9
	Seth May (LIB)	621	8.7
4	Freeman H. Morse (W)	3,546	50.2
	Charles Andrews (D)	2,701	38.3
5	Benjamin White (D)	6,167	51.2
	William G. Crosby	4,558	37.8
	James Bowen	699	5.8
6	Hannibal Hamlin (D)	4,638	54.5
	Elisha Allen	2,673	31.4
	David Shepherd	1,182	13.9
7	Shepard Cary (D)	5,309	52.9
	Thomas Robinson (W)	4,505	44.9

## MARYLAND

1	John M. S. Casuin (W)	3,776	57.9
	Bowie (D)	2,741	42.1
2	Francis Brengle (W)	6,116	51.8
	J. T. Mason (D)	5,694	48.2
3	John Wethered (W)	4,448	52.2
	S. Brady (D)	4,074	47.8
4	John P. Kennedy (W)	5,894	52.7
	J. Legrand (D)	5,299	47.3
5	Jacob A. Preston (W)	4,229	50.1
	A. Constable (D)	4,211	49.9
6	Thomas Spence (W)	2,197	91.1

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Special Election

10	Joseph Grinnell (W)	4,943	53.2
	Sampson Perkins	3,927	42.3

## MICHIGAN

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Robert McClelland (D)	7,862	55.3
	Jacob M. Howard (W)	5,495	38.7
	Arthur S. Porter (LIB)	829	5.8
2	Lucius Lyon (D)	7,171	52.6
	Joseph R. Williams (W)	5,202	38.2
	Rufus B. Bement (LIB)	1,246	9.1
3	James B. Hunt (D)	6,209	56.4
	Thomas J. Drake (W)	4,007	36.4
	William Caufield (LIB)	749	6.8

## MISSISSIPPI

AL	Jacob Thompson (A-RPT D)	19,861✓
	William H. Hammett (A-RPT D)	18,813✓
	Robert W. Roberts (A-RPT D)	18,518✓
	Tilghman M. Tucker (A-RPT D)	15,923✓
	Howard (REDEM D)	15,468
	Dunbar (REDEM D)	15,185
	Gilmer (REDEM D)	14,744
	Kendall (REDEM D)	14,124

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

	Edmund Burke (D)	✓
	John R. Reding (D)	✓
	Moses Norris Jr. (D)	✓
	John P. Hale (D)	✓

## NEW JERSEY

1	Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D)	5,668	51.3
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	5,374	48.7
2	George Sykes (D)	7,573	52.0
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	6,995	48.0
3	Isaac G. Farlee (D)		100.0
4	Littleton Kirkpatrick (D)	6,207	51.1
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	5,949	48.9
5	William Wright (IRR W)	5,313	52.7
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	4,773	47.3

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Thomas L. Clingman (W)	3,817	56.9
	James Graham (W)	2,888	43.1
2	Daniel M. Barringer (W)	4,136	52.2
	Burton Craig (D)	3,788	47.8
3	David S. Reid (D)	4,195	52.3
	Anderson Mitchell (W)	3,827	47.7
4	Edmund Deberry (W)	2,042	52.5
	George C. Mendenhall (W)	1,850	47.5
5	Romulus M. Saunders (D)	3,142	51.2
	Henry W. Miller (W)	3,001	48.9
6	James I. McKay (D)	1,737	79.0
	Leach (W)	462	21.0
7	John R. J. Daniel (D)	3,644	51.1
	Henry K. Nash (W)	3,486	48.9
8	Archibald H. Arrington (D)	4,803	53.0
	Edward Stanly (W)	4,264	47.0
9	Kenneth Rayner (W)	3,719	56.4
	Moore (D)	2,879	43.6

## OHIO

1	Alexander Duncan (D)	6,058	52.3
	Haines (I)	5,044	43.6
2	John B. Weller (D)	5,563	50.7
	Campbell (W)	5,308	48.4
3	Robert C. Schenck (W)	7,870	56.9
	Lowe (D)	5,571	40.2
4	Joseph Vance (W)	7,510	61.1
	Hunt (D)	4,552	37.0





Candidates	Votes	%
5 Emery D. Potter (D)	4,894	55.9
Tilden (W)	3,856	44.1
6 Henry St. John (D)	4,367	99.0
7 Joseph J. McDowell (D)	5,376	49.9
Thompson (W)	5,052	46.9
8 John I. Vanmeter (W)	5,344	50.5
Lucas (D)	5,142	48.6
9 Elias Florence (W)	5,429	52.7
Medill (D)	4,864	47.3
10 Heman Allen Moore (D)	7,194	49.6
Ridgway (W)	6,939	47.9
11 Jacob Brinckerhoff (D)	5,814	56.3
Irwin (I)	2,520	24.4
Waldan (W)	1,996	19.3
12 Samuel F. Vinton (W)	4,133	54.3
Cleveland (D)	3,269	42.9
13 Perley B. Johnson (W)	4,658	51.0
Barker (D)	4,410	48.3
14 Alexander Harper (W)	5,196	54.7
Jennings (D)	4,002	42.1
15 Joseph Morris (D)	5,321	50.9
Cowen (W)	4,617	44.2
16 James Mathews (D)	4,427	55.7
Douglass (W)	3,524	44.3
17 William C. McCauslin (D)	6,741	51.6
Hanna (W)	5,883	45.1
18 Ezra Dean (D)	3,668	68.5
Wellhouse (W)	1,588	29.7
19 Daniel R. Tilden (W)	6,712	47.9
Luman (D)	6,310	45.1
Hall (LIB)	986	7.0
20 Joshua R. Giddings (W)	6,140	57.4
Ranney (D)	3,757	35.1
Wade (LIB)	797	7.5
21 Henry R. Brinckerhoff (D)	5,949	49.0
Hamlin (W)	5,533	45.6
Parish (LIB)	650	5.4

### PENNSYLVANIA

1 Edward Joy Morris (W)	2,855	45.3
McCully (D)	2,379	37.7
Croust (D)	1,072	17.0
2 Joseph R. Ingersoll (W)	5,414	63.2
Neal (D)	3,153	36.8
3 John T. Smith (D)	3,997	55.8
Sargent (W)	3,162	44.2
4 Charles J. Ingersoll (D)	3,316	55.5
Conrad (W)	2,664	44.6
5 Jacob S. Yost (D)	4,845	54.6
Huddleson (W)	4,022	45.4
6 Michael H. Jenks (W)	5,750	53.0
Davis (D)	5,101	47.0
7 Abraham R. McIlvaine (W)	4,391	51.7
Allison (D)	4,106	48.3
8 Jeremiah Brown (W)	4,898	47.0
Martin (D)	3,940	37.8
Roberts (A-MAS)	1,582	15.2
9 John Ritter (D)	3,941	69.3
Hehn (W)	1,747	30.7
10 Richard Brodhead (D)	5,049	100.0
11 Benjamin A. Bidlack (D)	5,007	64.8
Willits (W)	2,716	35.2

Candidates	Votes	%
12 Almon H. Read (D)	4,243	56.5
Jones (W)	3,266	43.5
13 Henry Frick (W)	5,430	51.2
Snyder (D)	5,181	48.8
14 Alexander Ramsey (W)	5,893	52.5
Umberger (D)	5,326	47.5
15 Henry Nes (W)	4,016	54.1
Small (D)	3,413	45.9
16 James Black (D)	5,617	52.0
Miller (W)	5,189	48.0
17 James Irvin (W)	5,725	56.6
McCulloh (D)	4,389	43.4
18 Andrew Stewart (W)	5,141	50.7
Clevenger (D)	5,004	49.3
19 Henry D. Foster (D)	6,432	100.0
20 John Dickey (W)	4,962	47.1
Leet (D)	4,903	46.5
Lemoyne (LIB)	681	6.5
21 William Wilkins (D)	4,438	49.7
Craig (W&A-MASC)	2,237	25.0
Breckenridge (W)	1,884	21.1
22 Samuel Hays (D)	5,044	85.0
Doughty (A-MASC)	892	15.0
23 Charles M. Reed (W)	5,073	50.2
Irvine (D)	5,033	49.8
24 Joseph Buffington (W)	5,079	55.4
Lorain (D)	4,082	44.6

### RHODE ISLAND

1 Henry Y. Cranston (L & O W)	4,078	61.3
John H. Weeden (D)	2,557	38.4
2 Elisha R. Potter (L & O W)	2,917	61.2
Wilmarth N. Aldrich (D)	1,846	38.7

### SOUTH CAROLINA

1 James A. Black (CALH D)	✓
William K. Clowney (SR D)	
2 Richard F. Simpson (D)	✓
William Butler (W)	
Downs (D)	
3 Joseph A. Woodward (D)	✓
Thomas D. Sumter (D)	
4 John Campbell (SR D)	✓
5 Armistead Burt (D)	2,198 44.1
Patrick C. Caldwell (SSR D)	1,564 31.4
Brooks	1,225 24.6
6 Isaac E. Holmes (D)	✓
James S. Rhett	
7 R. Barnwell Rhett (D)	1,883 58.0
S. Trotti	1,363 42.0

### TENNESSEE

1 Andrew Johnson (D)	5,495	52.9
Aikin (W)	4,892	47.1
2 William T. Senter (W)	6,310	59.6
Wallace (D)	4,280	40.4
3 Julius W. Blackwell (D)	5,793	50.4
Campbell (W)	5,700	49.6
4 Alvan Cullom (D)	5,180	58.7
Bransford (W)	3,650	41.3

Candidates	Votes	%
5 George M. Jones (D)	5,111	63.5
Long (W)	2,943	36.5
6 Aaron V. Brown (D)	5,259	52.3
N. S. Brown (W)	4,798	47.7
7 David W. Dickerson (W)	6,137	100.0
8 Joseph H. Peyton (W)	4,853	55.6
Donnelson (D)	3,874	44.4
9 Cave Johnson (D)	4,904	51.2
Henry (W)	4,676	48.8
10 John B. Ashe (W)	5,457	50.9
Staunton (D)	5,264	49.1
11 Milton Brown (W)	5,852	61.1
Pavatt (D)	3,723	38.9

### VERMONT

1 Solomon Foot (W)	6,698	54.9
C. B. Harrington (D)	4,926	40.4
2 Jacob Collamer (W)	5,825	48.9
Truman B. Ransom (D)	4,833	40.5
Titus Hutchinson (LIB)	1,003	8.4
3 George Perkins Marsh (W)	6,254	53.5
John Smith (D)	4,595	39.3
W. H. French (LIB)	718	6.1
4 Paul Dillingham Jr. (D)	6,317	50.8
George B. Chandler (W)	4,957	39.8
G. Putnam (LIB)	797	6.4

### VIRGINIA

1 Archibald Atkinson (D)	1,789	50.2
Langhorne (W)	1,778	49.9
2 George C. Dromgoole (D)	762	80.6
3 Walter Coles (D)	2,017	51.4
Gilmer (W)	1,911	48.7
4 Edmund W. Hubard (D)	2,164	51.5
Toler (W)	2,037	48.5
5 Thomas W. Gilmer (D)	2,361	50.2
Goggin (W)	2,341	49.8
6 John W. Jones (D)	2,368	50.4
Botts (W)	2,335	49.7
7 Henry A. Wise (D)	1,470	57.1
Carter (W)	1,105	42.9
8 Willoughby Newton (W)	1,008	55.2
Hunter (D)	818	44.8
9 Samuel Chilton (W)	1,532	57.1
Smith (D)	1,149	42.9
10 William Lucas (D)	2,698	56.2
Faulkner (W)	2,104	43.8
11 William Taylor (D)	1,979	83.5
Stuart (W)	392	16.5
12 Augustus A. Chapman (D)	2,552	64.5
Watts (W)	1,402	35.5
13 George W. Hopkins (D)	761	57.7
Fulton (W)	558	42.3
14 George W. Summers (W)	3,271	52.7
Hays (D)	2,942	47.4
15 Lewis Steenrod (D)		100.0

# 1844 House Elections

## ALABAMA

### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
3 William L. Yancey (D)	2,197	50.7
Daniel Watrous (W)	2,137	49.3

## ARKANSAS

AL Archibald Yell (D)	11,112	59.1
Walker (W)	7,576	40.3

## DELAWARE

AL John W. Houston (W)	6,221	50.7
Biddle (D)	6,043	49.3

## GEORGIA

1 Thomas Butler King (W)	3,702	55.9
Spalding (D)	2,918	44.1
2 Seaborn Jones (D)	6,460	51.1
Crawford (W)	6,182	48.9
3 Washington Poe (W)	4,881*	50.7
Chappell (D)	4,741	49.3
4 Hugh A. Haralson (D)	5,771	52.5
Floyd (W)	5,214	47.5
5 John H. Lumpkin (D)	7,720	61.2
Miller (W)	4,889	38.8
6 Howell Cobb (D)	6,306	59.0
Underwood (W)	4,379	41.0
7 Alexander H. Stephens (W)	4,199	57.1
Janes (D)	3,152	42.9
8 Robert Toombs (W)	4,665	58.5
Black (D)	3,309	41.5

### Special Election

AL Duncan L. Clinch (W)	33,506	53.4
Sanford (D)	29,206	46.6

## ILLINOIS

1 Robert Smith (D)	7,966	64.7
John Reynolds (OPP D)	4,146	33.7
2 John A. McClelland (D)	7,968	99.0
Orlando B. Ficklin (D)	7,786	57.6
Usher F. Linder (W)	5,311	39.3
4 John Wentworth (D)	9,516	54.9
Buckner S. Morris (W)	5,910	34.1
John H. Henderson (LIB)	1,875	10.8
5 Stephen A. Douglas (D)	9,799	53.9
David M. Woodson (W)	8,043	44.2
6 Joseph P. Hoge (D)	8,752	52.0
Martin P. Sweet (W)	7,563	45.0
7 Edwin D. Baker (W)	6,658	52.4
John Calhoun (D)	5,948	46.9

## LOUISIANA

1 John Slidell (SR D)	✓
2 Bannon G. Thibodeaux (W)	✓
3 John H. Harmanson (D)	✓
4 Isaac E. Morse (D)	✓

## MAINE

1	William A. Hayes	5,321*	46.5
	John F. Scamman	3,377	29.5
	Joshua Herrick	2,061	18.0
2	Robert P. Dunlap (D)	✓	
3	Luther Severance (W)	✓	
4	John D. McCrate (D)	7,464	52.8
	F. H. Morse	5,948	42.1

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Cullen Sawtelle (D)	6,377	53.2
	William G. Crosby	4,625	38.6
	Drummond Farnsworth	678	5.7
6	Hannibal Hamlin (D)	✓	
7	Hezekiah Williams (D)	✓	

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Robert C. Winthrop (W)	8,455	62.7
Benjamin F. Hallett	4,461	33.1
2 Daniel P. King (W)	4,986	57.6
George Herod (D)	2,770	32.0
Henry B. Hanton	886	10.2
3 Amos Abbott (W)	6,315	52.1
George S. Boutwell (D)	4,770	39.4
Abner L. Bailey	1,001	8.3
4 Benjamin Thompson (W)	5,269	51.7
William Parmenter (D)	4,405	43.2
Thomas W. Ward	516	5.1
5 Charles Hudson (W)	5,463	55.8
Isaac Davis (D)	3,518	36.0
Rudolphus B. Hubbard	795	8.1
6 George Ashmun (W)	7,467	51.7
Chester W. Chapin (D)	5,850	40.5
Lucius Boltwood (LIB)	1,014	7.0
7 Julius Rockwell (W)	6,769	51.5
Increase Sumner	5,235	39.8
Joel Hayden	970	7.4
8 John Quincy Adams (W)	8,089	56.6
Isaac H. Wright	5,340	37.4
Appleton Howe	733	5.1
9 Artemas Hale (W)	4,881	50.5
Foster Hooper	3,599	37.2
Laban M. Wheaton	998	10.3
10 Joseph Grinnell (W)	5,924	58.5
Edward W. Greene	3,772	37.3

## MICHIGAN

1 Robert McClelland (D)	10,132	51.2
Edwin Lawrence (W)	8,677	43.9
2 John J. Chipman (D)	9,435	47.7
Henry W. Taylor (W)	8,967	45.4
Edwin A. Atlee (LIB)	1,240	6.3
3 James B. Hunt (D)	8,331	51.3
George W. Wisner (W)	6,967	42.9
William Caulfield (LIB)	934	5.8

## MISSOURI

AL John S. Phelps (D)	36,023✓
James B. Bowlin (D)	35,510✓
Sterling Price (D)	35,128✓
James H. Relfe (D)	35,007✓
Leonard H. Sims (W)	29,225✓
Thomas B. Hudson (W)	28,309
J. Thornton (W)	27,685
Ratliff Boone (W)	27,263
A. Jones (W)	27,226
D. C. M. Parsons (D)	19,123

## NEW JERSEY

1 James G. Hampton (W)	7,440	54.7
Elmer (D)	6,153	45.3
2 Samuel G. Wright (W)	6,910	51.5
Sykes (D)	6,503	48.5
3 John Runk (W)	8,942	50.0
Isaac G. Farlee (D)	8,926	50.0
4 Joseph E. Edsall (D)	8,779	60.0
Robertson (W)	5,848	40.0
5 William Wright (W)	9,996	100.0

## NEW YORK

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John W. Lawrence (D)	6,132	55.4
Cogswell (W)	4,935	44.6
2 Henry I. Seaman (NAM)	6,164	51.8
Murphy (D)	5,686	47.7
3 William S. Miller (NAM)	6,613	54.7
Nicoll (D)	5,388	44.6
4 William B. Maclay (D)	6,783	51.0
Lawrence (NAM)	6,428	48.4
5 Thomas M. Woodruff (NAM)	6,214	49.7
Leonard (D)	6,009	48.1
6 William W. Campbell (NAM)	7,856	48.8
Moore (D)	7,750	48.2
7 Joseph H. Anderson (D)	6,098	55.8
Barretto (W)	4,807	44.0
8 William W. Woodworth (D)	7,340	52.1
Rankin (W)	6,710	47.6
9 Archibald C. Niven (D)	7,162	52.3
Hasbrouck (W)	6,474	47.3
10 Samuel Gordon (D)	8,645	51.1
Gould (W)	8,121	48.0
11 John F. Collin (D)	8,226	53.1
Sanford (W)	7,254	46.9
12 Richard P. Herrick (W)	6,242	51.6
Seymour (D)	5,692	47.0
13 Bradford R. Wood (D)	7,058	50.0
Wheaton (W)	6,967	49.3
14 Erastus D. Culver (W)	7,512	56.6
Bishop (D)	5,297	39.9
15 Joseph Russell (D)	5,441	50.4
Moore (W)	4,750	44.0
Boardn (LIB)	606	5.6
16 Hugh White (W)	8,423	50.1
Ellis (D)	8,124	48.4
17 Charles S. Benton (D)	7,691	54.7
Alexander (W)	5,706	40.6
18 Preston King (D)	8,145	54.1
Hopkins (W)	6,295	41.8
19 Orville Hungerford (D)	6,304	50.0
Bradley (W)	5,587	44.3
Porter (LIB)	717	5.7
20 Timothy Jenkins (D)	7,617	48.2
White (W)	7,094	44.9
Allen (LIB)	1,086	6.9
21 Charles Goodyear (D)	9,298	52.3
Danforth (W)	7,966	44.8
22 Stephen Strong (D)	9,608	50.9
Sweet (W)	8,818	46.7
23 William J. Hough (D)	8,128	45.6
Ledyd (W)	7,426	41.7
Brown (LIB)	2,268	12.7
24 Horace Wheaton (D)	6,961	49.2
Noxon (W)	6,495	45.9
25 George Rathbun (D)	7,511	48.3
Richardson (W)	7,130	45.8
Stayles (LIB)	921	5.9
26 Samuel S. Ellsworth (D)	8,763	51.5
Judd (W)	7,662	45.0
27 John De Mott (D)	6,581	48.4
Holley (W)	6,387	47.0
28 Elias B. Holmes (W)	6,807	52.7
Selden (D)	5,722	44.3
29 Charles H. Carroll (W)	8,310	53.9
Wadsworth (D)	6,465	42.0
30 Martin Grover (D)	9,115	50.6
Cady (W)	8,893	49.4
31 Abner Lewis (W)	8,299	59.9
Campbell (D)	3,446	24.9
Allen (LIB)	2,114	15.3
32 William A. Moseley (W)	6,910	55.7
Stevens (D)	5,081	41.0



Candidates	Votes	%
33 Albert Smith (W)	6,366	56.3
Chand (D)	4,215	37.2
McKay (LIB)	736	6.5
34 Washington Hunt (W)	5,733	51.0
Piper (D)	4,948	44.1

**OHIO**

1 James J. Faran (D)	8,760	54.2
George P. Torrence (W)	7,071	43.8
2 Francis A. Cunningham (D)	6,381	51.6
Lewis D. Campbell (W)	5,881	47.5
3 Robert C. Schenck (W)	9,850	55.3
Edward A. King (D)	7,428	41.7
4 Joseph Vance (W)	10,470	60.9
John H. Young (D)	6,413	37.3
5 William Sawyer (D)	5,916	54.6
J. W. Riley (W)	4,901	45.2
6 Henry St. John (D)	6,975	56.8
Abel Rawson (W)	5,278	43.0
7 Joseph J. McDowell (D)	7,004	52.3
James H. Thompson (W)	6,044	45.2
8 Allen G. Thurman (D)	7,039	50.6
John J. Vanmetre (W)	6,707	48.2
9 Augustus L. Perrill (D)	6,475	52.5
Elias Florence (W)	5,797	47.0
10 Columbus Delano (W)	9,297	49.3
Caleb H. McNulty (D)	9,285	49.3
11 Jacob Brinkerhoff (D)	8,466	51.9
William McLaughlin (W)	7,501	46.0
12 Samuel F. Vinton (W)	6,750	58.4
Elisha Morgan (D)	3,753	32.5
Francis Cleveland (ID)	738	6.4
13 Isaac Parrish (D)	5,825	50.3
Perley B. Johnson (W)	5,620	48.5
14 Alexander Harper (W)	6,951	53.0
George W. Manypenny (D)	5,814	44.3
15 Joseph Morris (D)	6,807	50.3
Joseph A. Ramage (W)	6,207	45.9
16 John D. Cummins (D)	6,568	54.6
Christian Deardorff (W)	5,465	45.4
17 George Fries (D)	7,699	50.0
Samuel Stokely (W)	7,236	47.0

Candidates	Votes	%
18 David A. Starkweather (D)	6,981	55.4
John Augustine (W)	5,449	43.3
19 Daniel R. Tilden (W)	8,744	48.8
William Coolman (D)	7,934	44.3
Lyman W. Hall (LIB)	1,229	6.9
20 Joshua R. Giddings (F SOIL W)	10,048	60.3
Samuel Starkweather (D)	5,287	31.7
Edward Wade (LIB)	1,312	7.9
21 Joseph M. Root (W)	7,641	48.6
Richard Warner (D)	7,140	45.4
Joel Tiffany (LIB)	954	6.1

**Special Election**

10 Alfred Parish Stone (D)	✓	#
James R. Stanberry (W)		

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1 Lewis C. Levin (AM)	✓
2 Joseph R. Ingersoll (W)	✓
3 John H. Campbell (AM)	✓
4 Charles J. Ingersoll (D)	✓
5 Jacob S. Yost (D)	✓
6 Jacob Erdman (D)	✓
7 Abraham R. McIlvaine (W)	✓
8 John Strohm (W)	✓
9 John Ritter (D)	✓
10 Richard Brodhead Jr. (D)	✓
11 Owen D. Leib (D)	✓
12 David Wilmot (D)	✓
13 James Pollock (W)	✓
14 Alexander Ramsey (W)	✓
15 Moses McLean (D)	✓
16 James Black (D)	✓
17 John Blanchard (W)	✓
18 Andrew Stewart (W)	✓
19 Henry D. Foster (D)	✓
20 John H. Ewing (W)	✓
21 Cornelius Darragh (W)	✓
22 William S. Garvin (D)	✓
23 James Thompson (D)	✓
24 Joseph Buffington (W)	✓

**Special Elections**

Candidates	Votes	%
12 George Fuller (D)	✓	
13 James Pollock (W)	✓	
21 Cornelius Darragh (W)	✓	

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1 James A. Black (CALH D)		100.0
2 Richard F. Simpson (D)	5,162	64.0
William Butler (W)	2,902	36.0
3 Joseph A. Woodward (D)		100.0
4 Alexander D. Sims (D)	2,706	52.5
John McQueen (D)	2,448	47.5
5 Armistead Burt (D)		100.0
6 Isaac E. Holmes (D)		100.0
7 R. Barnwell Rhett (D)	✓	

**VERMONT**

1 Solomon Foot (W)	7,696	56.7
Charles K. Field (D)	4,681	34.5
Oscar L. Shafter (LIB)	1,119	8.2
2 Jacob Collamer (W)	7,108	55.4
Levi B. Vilas (D)	4,527	35.3
Titus Hutchinson (LIB)	1,189	9.3
3 George P. Marsh (W)	6,331	56.9
John Smith (D)	3,423	30.8
William H. French (LIB)	1,357	12.2
4 Paul Dillingham Jr. (D)	6,551	47.9
George B. Chandler (W)	5,696	41.7
George Putnam (LIB)	1,369	10.0

**VIRGINIA****Special Elections**

5 William L. Goggin (W)	✓
7 Thomas H. Bayly (D)	✓
Carter (W)	

1. In Maine's 1st district, no candidate received the necessary majority. In a special election for which returns are unavailable, John F. Scamman (D) was chosen to fill the vacancy.

# 1845 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Edmund S. Dargan (D)	4,962	51.6
Dunn (W)	4,649	48.4
2 Henry W. Hilliard (W)	5,386	50.6
Cochran (D)	5,258	49.4
3 William L. Yancey (D)	4,987	100.0
4 William W. Payne (D)	4,935	63.7
Erwin (D)	2,818	36.4
5 George S. Houston (D)	4,035	81.4
Nool (D)	922	18.6
6 Reuben Chapman (D)		100.0
7 Felix G. McConnell (D)	3,305	56.9
Rice (D)	2,504	43.1

## CONNECTICUT

1 James Dixon (W)	7,612	50.9
Seymour (D)	6,941	46.5
2 Samuel Hubbard (W)	7,266	54.2
Stewart (D)	5,814	43.4
3 John Rockwell (W)	5,734	48.1
Catlin (D)	5,391	45.3
Wilson (LIB)	784	6.6
4 Truman Smith (W)	8,957	51.7
J. C. Smith (D)	7,856	45.3

## FLORIDA

(Became a state March 3, 1845)

AL Edward C. Cabell (W)	2,523 <sup>†</sup>	50.5
William H. Brockenbrough (D)	2,472	49.5

## INDIANA

1 Robert Dale Owen (D)	7,336	53.7
George P. R. Wilson (W)	6,331	46.3
2 Thomas J. Henley (D)	7,219	53.1
Roger Martin (W)	6,376	46.9
3 Thomas Smith (D)	7,246	51.1
Joseph C. Eggleston (W)	6,706	47.3
4 Caleb B. Smith (W)	4,863	56.4
John Finley (D)	3,201	37.2
Matthew R. Hull (LIB)	553	6.4
5 William W. Wick (D)	7,459	54.8
James P. Foley (W)	5,883	43.2
6 John W. Davis (D)	8,183	60.9
Eli P. Farmer (W)	5,253	39.1
7 Edward W. McGaughey (W)	6,192	50.7
Joseph A. Wright (D)	6,023	49.3
8 John Pettit (D)	6,260	51.6
Albert L. Holmes (W)	5,771	47.6
9 Charles W. Cathcart (D)	6,231	50.0
Samuel C. Sample (W)	5,959	47.8
10 Andrew Kennedy (D)	5,837	50.0
Lewis G. Thompson (W)	5,482	47.0

## KENTUCKY

1 Linn Boyd (D)	6,377	97.1
2 John H. McHenry (W)	6,070	53.0
Thomas McCreery (D)	5,385	47.0
3 Henry Grider (W)	5,511	56.0
S. A. Atchison (D)	4,338	44.1
4 Joshua F. Bell (W)	6,044	50.3
G. A. Caldwell (D)	5,965	49.7
5 Bryan R. Young (W)	6,126	51.1
James W. Stone (D)	5,869	48.9

Candidates	Votes	%
6 John P. Martin (D)	4,074	37.1
G. Adams (W)	3,658	33.3
G. R. McKee (W)	3,240	29.5
7 William P. Thomasson (W)	6,023	52.2
Elijah Nuttall (D)	5,510	47.8
8 Garret Davis (W)	5,819	53.3
T. F. Marshall (D)	5,109	46.8
9 Andrew Trumbo (W)	5,741	51.6
Richard French (D)	5,381	48.4
10 John W. Tibbatts (D)	7,107	50.8
John P. Gaines (W)	6,875	49.2

## MARYLAND

1 John G. Chapman (W)	4,238	52.2
Key (D)	3,884	47.8
2 Thomas J. Perry (D)	6,789	52.7
Snively (W)	6,095	47.3
3 Thomas W. Ligon (D)	5,924	54.1
Wethered (W)	5,030	45.9
4 William F. Giles (D)	5,824	48.8
Kennedy (W)	4,962	41.6
Duncan (AM)	1,147	9.6
5 Albert Constable (D)	4,631	51.0
Wright (W)	4,444	49.0
6 Edward H. C. Long (W)	3,735	51.1
Martin (D)	3,577	48.9

## MISSISSIPPI

AL Jacob Thompson (D)	27,423✓
Jefferson Davis (D)	27,193✓
Stephen Adams (D)	26,836✓
Robert W. Roberts (D)	26,059✓
Tompkins (W)	18,194
Starke (W)	17,452
Brooke (W)	17,094

## NEW HAMPSHIRE<sup>1</sup>

AL Mace Moulton (D)	24,068✓
James H. Johnson (D)	24,011✓
Moses Norris Jr (D)	23,765✓
Woodbury (D)	21,913
Edwards (FEDL)	14,692
Nesmith (FEDL)	14,690
Goodwin (FEDL)	14,562
Sawyer (FEDL)	13,833
Hale	7,053
Porter (AB)	5,272
Moore (AB)	4,968
Perkins (AB)	4,554
Cilley (AB)	4,503

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 James Graham (W)	5,245	51.6
Thomas L. Clingman (W)	4,918	48.4
2 Daniel M. Barringer (W)	5,368	50.1
Charles Fisher (D)	5,342	49.9
3 David S. Reid (D)	5,133	54.0
Alexander B. McMillan (W)	4,369	46.0
4 Alfred Dockery (W)	4,078	56.5
Jonathan Worth (W)	3,135	43.5
5 James C. Dobbin (D)	5,242	61.8
John H. Haughton (W)	3,236	38.2
6 James I. McKay (D)	5,169	66.3
Thomas D. Meares (W)	2,633	33.8

Candidates	Votes	%
7 John R. J. Daniel (D)	4,872	64.1
Robert C. Bond (W)	2,729	35.9
8 Henry S. Clarke (D)	4,654	53.7
Richard S. Donnell (W)	4,009	46.3
9 Asa Biggs (D)	3,695	51.0
David Outlaw (W)	3,549	49.0

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Henry Cranston (W)	4,900	98.8
2 Lemuel H. Arnold (LIBER W)	3,202	51.1
Elisha R. Potter (L & O W)	2,995	47.8

## TENNESSEE

1 Andrew Johnson (D)	6,068	56.3
William B. Brownlow (W)	4,715	43.7
2 William M. Cocke (W)	4,884	45.0
George S. Gilbert (D)	3,864	35.6
Lewis Reneau (IW)	2,098	19.3
3 John H. Crozier (W)	6,179	51.4
Julius W. Blackwell (D)	5,841	48.6
4 Alvin Cullom (D)	6,266	93.1
Isaac Clendenon	467	6.9
5 George W. Jones (D)	6,528	100.0
6 Barclay Martin (D)	4,476	59.8
William D. Kindrick (W)	3,009	40.2
7 Meredith T. Gentry (W)	5,849	67.9
Charles L. Nelson (D)	2,760	32.1
8 Edwin Hickman Ewing (W)	✓	#
Joseph H. Peyton (W)	5,204	55.3
William Trousdale (D)	4,202	44.7
9 Lucien B. Chase (D)	4,281	57.6
John J. Mathewson (W)	3,156	42.4
10 Frederick P. Stanton (D)	5,901	52.8
Phineas T. Scruggs (W)	5,283	47.2
11 Milton Brown (W)	5,166	59.9
Nelson Hess (D)	3,454	40.1

## VIRGINIA

1 Archibald Atkinson (D)	✓
Whitfield	
2 George C. Dromgoole (D)	✓
3 William M. Tredway (D)	✓
4 Edmund W. Hubbard (D)	✓
5 Shelton F. Leake (D)	✓
Irving	
6 James A. Seddon (D)	✓
John M. Botts (W)	
7 Thomas H. Bayly (D)	✓
Southall	
8 Robert M. T. Hunter (D)	✓
Willoughby Newton (W)	
9 John S. Pendleton (W)	✓
McCarty	
10 Henry Bedinger (D)	✓
Lucas	
11 William Taylor (D)	✓
12 Augustus A. Chapman (D)	✓
13 George W. Hopkins (D)	✓
14 Joseph Johnson (D)	✓
Camden	
15 William G. Brown (D)	✓
Allen	

1. New Hampshire was entitled to four seats in the 29th Congress (1845–1847), but only elected three representatives. Woodbury did not receive the necessary number of votes to be elected in the 1845 at-large election, and no winner was subsequently chosen in a special election. (See New Hampshire, 1846.) So the fourth seat remained vacant for the entire Congress.





# 1846 House Elections

## ALABAMA

### Special Elections

Candidates	Votes	%
3 James L. F. Cottrell (D)	3,299	50.2
Samuel S. Beeman (W)	3,269	49.8
7 Franklin W. Bowdon (D)	2,704	45.2
Benjamin Goodman (W)	1,979	33.1
T. A. Walker (D)	1,303	21.8

## ARKANSAS

AL Robert W. Johnson (LOCOFOCO)	✓
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### Special Election

AL Thomas W. Newton (W)	1,753	28.6
Paschal	1,722	28.1
Albert Rust (D)	1,654	27.0
Noland (W)	858	14.0

## DELAWARE

AL John W. Houston (W)	6,154	50.6
Dillworth (D)	6,007	49.4

## FLORIDA

AL Edward C. Cabell (W)	✓
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## GEORGIA

1 Thomas Butler King (W)	3,274	59.6
Cohen (D)	2,220	40.4
2 Alfred Iverson (D)	5,599	51.8
Crawford (W)	5,202	48.2
3 John W. Jones (W)	4,083	51.1
George W. B. Towns (D)	3,904	48.9
4 Hugh A. Haralson (D)	4,908	50.8
Mosley (W)	4,756	49.2
5 John H. Lumpkin (D)	5,349	79.4
Crook (W)	1,263	18.8
6 Howell Cobb (D)	4,368	59.5
Cleveland (W)	2,968	40.5
7 Alexander H. Stephens (W)	3,507	62.8
Turner (D)	2,078	37.2
8 Robert Toombs (W)	3,560	65.0
Unidentified Candidate (D)	1,917	35.0

### Special Election

3 George W. B. Towns (D)	4,026	51.6
Baber (W)	3,773	48.4

## ILLINOIS

1 Robert Smith (OPP D)	7,068	58.1
Lyman Trumbull (D)	5,019	41.3
2 John A. McClernand (D)	7,151	97.3
3 Orlando B. Ficklin (D)	6,707	57.1
Robert K. McLaughlin (I)	5,014	42.7
4 John Wentworth (D)	12,115	55.8
John Kerr (W)	6,079	28.0
Owen Lovejoy (LIB)	3,531	16.3
5 Stephen A. Douglas (D)	9,629*	57.0
Isaac VanderVenter (W)	6,864	40.6
6 Thomas J. Turner (D)	8,843	48.4
James Knox (W)	8,456	46.3
Wade Talcott (LIB)	947	5.2
7 Abraham Lincoln (W)	6,340	55.5
Peter Cartwright (D)	4,829	42.3

## IOWA<sup>1</sup>

(Became a state Dec. 28, 1846)

Candidates	Votes	%
S. Clinton Hastings (D)	✓	
Shepherd Leffler (D)	✓	

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Robert C. Winthrop (W)	5,980	63.9
Peter F. Homer (D)	1,688	18.1
Samuel G. Howe (LIB)	1,334	14.3
2 Daniel P. King (W)	3,735	62.6
George W. Dike (D)	1,621	27.2
Samuel Gall (LIB)	427	7.2
3 Amos Abbott (W)	4,965	52.5
George S. Boutwell (D)	3,098	32.7
Chauncey L. Knapp (LIB)	1,108	11.7
4 John G. Palfrey (W)	4,513	50.6
Frederick Robinson (D)	3,754	42.1
James G. Carter (LIB)	544	6.1
5 Charles Hudson (W)	6,068	50.3
Walter A. Bryant (D)	4,107	34.1
R. B. Hubbard (LIB)	1,508	12.5
6 George Ashmun (W)	6,628	55.1
Stephen S. W. Taber (D)	4,245	35.3
John Dickinson Jr. (LIB)	1,021	8.5
7 Julius Rockwell (W)	5,716	53.1
Heratio Byington (D)	4,138	38.4
Jasper Bement (LIB)	861	8.0
8 John Quincy Adams (W)	5,765	61.6
Isaac H. Wright (D)	2,617	28.0
Appleton Howe (LIB)	882	9.4
9 Artemas Hale (W)	4,937	50.1
Foster Hooper (D)	3,718	37.7
Laban M. Wheaton (LIB)	1,023	10.4
10 Joseph Grinnell (W)	3,806	62.8
Timothy G. Coffin (D)	1,788	29.5

## MICHIGAN

1 Robert McClelland (D)	7,877	52.1
Edwin Lawrence (W)	6,442	42.6
Charles H. Stewart (LIB)	791	5.2
2 Edward Bradley (D)	9,517	49.1
James W. Gordon (W)	8,681	44.8
Erastus Hussey (LIB)	1,156	6.0
3 Kinsley S. Bingham (D)	6,529	48.9
George W. Wisner (W)	5,811	43.5
William Caulfield (LIB)	981	7.4

## MISSOURI

1 James B. Bowlin (D)	7,466	52.2
Uriel Wright (W)	5,268	36.8
William Milburn	1,572	11.0
2 John Jamison (D)	8,156	80.3
Preston P. Brickey (W)	1,814	17.9
3 James S. Green (D)	8,624	55.3
John G. Miller (W)	6,981	44.7
4 Willard P. Hall (D)	8,884	65.0
James H. Birch (W)	4,789	35.0
5 John S. Phelps (D)	7,195	53.1
John P. Campbell (W)	6,348	46.9

### Special Election

AL William McDaniel (D)	9,155	48.6
William M. Kincaid (W)	8,610	45.7

## NEW HAMPSHIRE<sup>2</sup>

### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Woodbury (D)	26,810*	48.8
Goodwin (W)	16,567	30.1
Hale (I)	11,475	20.9

## NEW JERSEY

1 James G. Hampton (W)	✓
2 William A. Newell (W)	✓
3 Joseph E. Edsall (D)	✓
4 John Van Dyke (W)	✓
5 Dudley S. Gregory (W)	✓

## NEW YORK

1 Frederick Lord (D)	4,045	54.7
Abraham Rose (W)	3,353	45.3
2 Henry Murphy (D)	5,267	45.9
Gerret Van Wagenan (W)	5,070	44.2
Henry Seaman (AM)	771	6.7
3 Henry Nicoll (D)	4,609	48.6
Phillip Phoenix (W)	4,560	48.1
4 William Maclay (D)	4,749	46.1
John Williams (W)	4,057	39.4
William Picall (AM)	865	8.4
5 Frederick Tallmadge (W)	4,205	42.1
David Broderick (D)	3,809	38.2
David Wheeler (AM)	1,493	15.0
6 David S. Jackson (D)	6,071‡	43.3
James Monroe (W)	5,928	42.3
William Campbell (AM)	1,841	13.1
7 William Nelson (W)	4,324	51.2
Edward Suffern (D)	4,099	48.5
8 Cornelius Warren (W)	5,450	45.7
Henry Delamater (D)	5,221	43.8
Charles Haight	1,251	10.5
9 Daniel St. John (W)	6,158	56.3
John Monell (D)	4,719	43.1
10 Eliakim Sherrill (W)	7,967	53.6
Jeremiah Russell (D)	6,742	45.4
11 Peter Sylvester (W)	6,586	53.3
Silas Camp (D)	5,770	46.7
12 Gideon Reynold (W)	5,509	52.8
Nicholas Masters (D)	4,822	46.3
13 John Slingerland (W-A-RENT)	7,155	58.1
Bradford Wood (D)	5,087	41.3
14 Orlando Kellogg (W)	9,449	67.7
Winslow Watson (D)	4,020	28.8
15 Sidney Lawrence (D)	5,174	53.4
William McLean (W)	4,181	43.2
16 Hugh White (W)	7,576	51.3
Lucio Smith (D)	7,024	47.5
17 George Petrie (ID)	5,532	51.1
Abraham Van Alstine (D)	4,717	43.6
John Underwood	576	5.3
18 William Collins (D)	5,878	48.2
Francis Seger (D-HUNKER)	5,732	47.0
19 Joseph Mullin (W)	4,915	46.6
Orville Hungerford (D)	4,871	46.2
Hugh Smith	763	7.2
20 Timothy Jenkins (D)	6,018	47.6
Orsamus Matteson (W)	5,693	45.0
James Delong	940	7.4
21 George Starkweather (D)	7,209	50.1
Ebenezer Blakeley (W)	6,889	47.9
22 Ausburn Birdsall (D)	7,904	51.7
Gideon Chase (BARN D)	6,995	45.8
23 William Duer (W)	6,431	45.0
Avery Skinner (D)	6,186	43.3
Cyrus Hawley	1,597	11.2



	Candidates	Votes	%
24	Daniel Gott (W)	5,561	49.2
	William Fuller (D)	5,157	45.6
	Charles Wheaton	569	5.0
25	Harmon Conger (W)	6,253	47.7
	William Shankland (D)	6,036	46.1
	John Boyd	811	6.2
26	William Lawrence (W)	6,753	48.6
	John Wisner (D)	6,739	48.5
27	John Holley (W)	5,468	48.3
	James Wilson (D)	5,180	45.7
	Levi Gaylord	678	6.0
28	Elias Holmes (W)	6,131	54.0
	Maltby Strong (IW)	4,370	38.5
	Samuel Porter	855	7.5
29	Robert Rose (W)	7,539	55.9
	Peter Mitchel (D)	5,451	40.5
30	David Rumsey Jr. (W)	7,034	51.8
	Hugh Magee (D)	6,126	45.1
31	Dudley Marvin (W)	7,022	63.8
	Ebenezer Lester (D)	3,279	29.8
	Constant Allen	711	6.5
32	Nathan Hall (W)	5,660	54.5
	Hiram Barney (D)	4,385	42.2
33	Harvey Putnam (W)	5,628	58.9
	Junius Smith (D)	3,151	33.0
	Ferdinand McKay	559	5.9
34	Washington Hunt (W)	4,992	51.3
	Sanford Church (D)	4,347	44.7

**OHIO**

1	James J. Faran (D)	7,055	54.1
	Thomas J. Straight (W)	4,301	33.0
	William Green	1,143	8.8
2	David Fisher (W)	7,086	52.7
	Elijah Vance (D)	5,915	44.0
3	Robert C. Schenck (W)	8,863	55.4
	F. A. Cunningham (D)	6,681	41.7
4	Richard S. Canby (W)	7,822	57.5
	William Kershner (D)	5,226	38.4
5	William Sawyer (D)	5,483	53.3
	Morrison R. Waite (W)	4,764	46.3
6	Rodolphus Dickinson (D)	5,802	57.2
	Eli Dresback (W)	4,159	41.0
7	Thomas L. Hamer (D)	6,785*	92.1
	Alex Campbell	384	5.2
8	John L. Taylor (W)	6,127	51.6
	L. Byington (D)	5,465	46.0
9	Thomas O. Edwards (W)	6,030	50.8
	A. L. Perrill (D)	5,779	48.7
10	Daniel Duncan (W)	7,539	49.2
	Samuel Medary (D)	7,239	47.3
11	John K. Miller (D)	7,645	57.8
	W. McLaughlin (W)	2,237	16.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
	J. H. Godman (W)	1,949	14.7
	C. Delano (W)	989	7.5
12	Samuel F. Vinton (W)	3,424	38.8
	Flavius Case (D)	3,245	36.8
	C. Morris	1,240	14.1
	A. Cushing	568	6.4
13	Thomas Ritchey (D)	5,032	48.8
	P. B. Johnson (W)	5,005	48.5
14	Nathan Evans (W)	5,529	52.0
	W. W. Tracy (D)	4,674	44.0
15	William Kennon Jr. (D)	5,386	50.1
	B. S. Cowan (W)	4,988	46.4
16	John D. Cummins (D)	5,080	54.0
	John Everhard (W)	4,180	44.4
17	George Fries (D)	5,318	50.4
	Van Brown (W)	4,906	46.5
18	Samuel Lahm (D)	4,651	50.0
	David A. Starkweather (W)	4,530	48.7
19	John Crowell (W)	6,573	48.2
	Rufus P. Ranney (D)	6,041	44.3
	John Hutchins (LIB)	1,016	7.5
20	Joshua R. Giddings (W)	6,548	60.6
	Zenas Blish (D)	2,865	26.5
	Edw. Wade (LIB)	1,398	12.9
21	Joseph M. Root (W)	6,126	48.0
	Josiah Harris (D)	5,160	40.4
	Joel Tiffany (LIB)	1,471	11.5

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Lewis C. Levin (AM)	✓
2	Joseph R. Ingersoll (W)	✓
3	Charles Brown (D)	✓
4	Charles J. Ingersoll (D)	✓
5	John Freedly (W)	✓
6	John W. Hornbeck (W)	✓
7	Abraham R. McIlvaine (W)	✓
8	John Strohm (W)	✓
9	William Strong (D)	✓
10	Richard Brodhead (D)	✓
11	Chester P. Butler (W)	✓
12	David Wilmot (D)	✓
13	James Pollock (W)	✓
14	George N. Eckert (W)	✓
15	Henry Nes (W)	✓
16	Jasper E. Brady (W)	✓
17	John Blanchard (W)	✓
18	Andrew Stewart (W)	✓
19	Job Mann (D)	✓
20	John Dickey (W)	✓
21	Moses Hampton (W)	✓
22	John W. Farrelly (W)	✓
23	James Thompson (D)	✓
24	Alexander Irvin (W)	✓

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	James A. Black (CALH D)	4,364	61.2
	L. P. Herndon	1,665	23.4
	G. A. Alston	1,099	15.4
2	Richard F. Simpson (D)		100.0
3	Joseph A. Woodward (D)	✓	
4	Alexander D. Sims (D)	✓	
5	Armistead Burt (D)		100.0
6	Isaac E. Holmes (D)	✓	
	D. J. Dowling		
7	R. Barnwell Rhett (D)		100.0

**TEXAS**

(Became a state Dec. 29, 1845)

1	David Kaufman (D)	589	98.7
2	Timothy Pillsbury (CALH D)	1,751	49.9
	William E. Jones	678	19.3
	S. M. Williams	621	17.7
	R. E. B. Baylor	458	13.0

**Special Elections**

1	David S. Kaufman (D)	1,478	58.9
	William R. Scurry	532	21.2
	William B. Ochiltree	497	19.8
2	Timothy Pillsbury (CALH D)	1,276	30.0
	Samuel M. Williams	1,233	29.0
	William G. Cooke	954	22.5
	N. Lewis	423	10.0
	Joseph C. Megginson	253	6.0

**VERMONT**

1	William Henry (W)	6,627	54.0
	Bradley (D)	3,071	25.0
	Unidentified Candidate (LIB&SC)	2,580	21.0
2	Jacob Collamer (W)	5,457	49.1
	Hugh H. Henry (D)	3,854	34.7
	Titus Hutchinson (LIB)	1,732	15.6
3	George Perkins Marsh (W)	5,644	53.9
	Homer E. Hubbell (D)	3,207	30.7
	Norris Day (LIB)	1,575	15.1
4	Lucius B. Peck (D)	5,594	44.1
	George B. Chandler (W)	5,059	39.9
	Rowell (LIB)	1,255	9.9

1. Information unavailable as to whether the Iowa elections were at-large or by district.

2. Woodbury did not receive the required majority. (See New Hampshire 1845.)



# 1847 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John Gayle (W)	5,050	52.9
	John Taylor (D)	4,490	47.1
2	Henry W. Hilliard (W)		100.0
3	Sampson W. Harris (D)		100.0
4	Samuel W. Inge (D)	4,528	51.0
	W. M. Murphy (W)	4,360	49.1
5	George S. Houston (D)	4,476	60.1
	D. Hubbard (D)	2,978	40.0
6	Williamson R. W. Cobb (D)	3,321	45.2
	William Acklen (D)	2,747	37.4
	B. F. Pope (D)	1,284	17.5
7	Franklin W. Bowdon (D)	5,419	52.3
	S. F. Rice (D)	4,024	38.9
	Phillips	793	7.7

## CONNECTICUT

1	James Dixon (W)	7,676	50.5
	William Hammersley (D)	7,167	47.1
2	Samuel D. Hubbard (W)	7,325	50.9
	Samuel Ingham (D)	6,669	46.4
3	John A. Rockwell (W)	6,112	49.5
	Noyes Billings (D)	5,578	45.2
	Increase Wilson (LIB)	653	5.3
4	Truman Smith (W)	9,082	52.0
	George Taylor (D)	7,980	45.7

## ILLINOIS

### Special Elections

5	William A. Richardson (D)	11,423	77.5
	Nathaniel G. Wilcox (W)	3,312	22.5
7	John Henry (W)	2,411	56.8
	Issur W. Crosby (D)	1,289	30.3
	Archibald Job (OPP D)	293	6.9

## INDIANA

1	Elisha Embree (W)	7,446	51.4
	Robert Dale Owen (D)	7,054	48.7
2	Thomas J. Henley (D)	7,170	50.1
	John S. Davis (W)	7,130	49.9
3	John L. Robinson (D)	7,908	51.5
	Pleasant A. Hackleman (W)	7,422	48.3
4	Caleb B. Smith (W)	4,988	58.5
	Charles H. Test	3,540	41.5
5	William W. Wick (D)	7,087	50.4
	Nicolas McCarty (W)	6,799	48.4
6	George G. Dunn (W)	7,455	50.0
	David M. Dobson (D)	7,454	50.0
7	Richard W. Thompson (W)	6,402	50.7
	Joseph A. Wright (D)	6,224	49.3
8	John Pettit (D)	6,931	51.0
	David Brier (W)	6,511	47.9
9	Charles W. Cathcart (D)	7,555	51.0
	Daniel D. Pratt (W)	7,063	47.7
10	William Rockhill (D)	6,617	50.4
	William G. Ewing (W)	6,441	49.1

## IOWA

1	William Thompson (D)	5,530	52.6
	Jesse B. Browne (W)	4,986	47.4
2	Shepherd Leffler (D)	5,160	51.4
	Thomas McKnight (W)	4,873	48.6

## KENTUCKY

1	Linn Boyd (D)	7,421	63.9
	Delaney (W)	4,194	36.1
2	Samuel O. Peyton (D)	6,068	50.5
	Waddill (W)	5,958	49.5

### Candidates

3	Beverly L. Clarke (D)	5,291	51.1
	Todd (W)	5,065	48.9
4	Aylett Buckner (W)	6,177	51.6
	James (D)	5,791	48.4
5	John B. Thompson (W)	6,779	53.0
	Wickliffe (D)	6,019	47.0
6	Green Adams (W)	6,303	54.3
	Price (W)	5,307	45.7
7	W. Garnett Duncan (W)	6,760	51.1
	David Meriwether (D)	6,477	48.9
8	Charles S. Morehead (W)	4,348	41.3
	S. F. J. Trabue (AM)	3,143	29.9
	A. K. Marshall (D)	3,037	28.9
9	Richard French (D)	6,473	51.2
	Cox (W)	6,166	48.8
10	John P. Gaines (W)	7,496	50.4
	L. B. Desha (D)	7,372	49.6

## LOUISIANA

1	Emile La Sere (D)	2,813	63.6
	Montegut (W)	1,613	36.4
2	Bannon G. Thibodeaux (W)	4,280	55.1
	Landry (D)	3,489	44.9
3	John H. Harmanson (D)	4,118	54.8
	Saunders (W)	3,399	45.2
4	Isaac E. Morse (D)	4,138	53.9
	Waddell (W)	3,534	46.1

## MAINE

1	David Hammons (D)	5,430	53.6
	Samuel Hopkins (W)	3,521	34.7
	Theodore Stevens Jr. (LIB)	1,101	10.9
2	Asa W. H. Clapp (D)	4,369	52.0
	Josiah S. Little (W)	3,023	36.0
	Unidentified Candidate (LIB & SC)	1,010	12.0
3	Hiram Belcher (W)	5,687	51.8
	Cutter (D)	3,487	31.7
	Unidentified Candidate (LIB & SC)	1,812	16.5
4	Franklin Clark (D)	5,266	49.2
	Freeman H. Morse (W)	4,657	43.5
	Unidentified Candidate (LIB & SC)	775	7.2
5	Ephraim K. Smart (D)	4,548	44.2
	Levi Johnson (W)	3,852	37.4
	Unidentified Candidate (LIB & SC)	1,892	18.4
6	James S. Wiley (D)	4,817	48.2
	Sanford Kingsbury (W)	3,615	36.2
	Unidentified Candidate (LIB & SC)	1,560	15.6
7	Hezekiah Williams (D)	5,033	52.0
	Pike (W)	3,740	38.6
	Unidentified Candidate (LIB & SC)	910	9.4

## MARYLAND

1	John G. Chapman (W)		100.0
2	J. Dixon Roman (W)	7,136	51.1
	Shriver (D)	6,820	48.9
3	Thomas W. Ligon (D)	4,202	55.0
	Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,433	45.0
4	Robert M. McLane (D)	10,158	53.8
	Kennedy (W)	8,720	46.2
5	Alexander Evans (W)	4,909	52.5
	Carmichael (D)	4,444	47.5
6	John W. Crisfield (W)	4,497	54.5
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	3,760	45.5

## MICHIGAN

### Special Election

2	Charles E. Stuart (D)	10,052	52.1
	James W. Gordon (W)	8,455	43.8

## MISSISSIPPI

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jacob Thompson (D)	7,191	54.4
	Josselyn (ID)	6,033	45.6
2	Winfield S. Featherston (D)	6,433	53.5
	McClung (W)	5,587	46.5
3	Patrick W. Tompkins (W)	6,939	52.1
	Roberts (D)	6,390	47.9
4	Albert G. Brown (D)	✓	
	John A. Quitman		

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Amos Tuck (I)	5,608	57.7
	Jennes (LOCOFOCO)	4,025	41.4
2	Charles H. Peaslee (D)	8,873	57.2
	Unidentified Candidate	4,275	27.6
	Unidentified Candidate	2,356	15.2
3	James Wilson (W)	5,926	51.2
	Moulton (LOCOFOCO)	5,086	44.0
4	James H. Johnson (LOCOFOCO)	✓	

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Thomas L. Clingman (W)	4,550	57.1
	John Gray Bynum (W)	3,426	43.0
2	Nathaniel Boyden (W)	3,882	51.7
	Joseph M. Bogle (IW)	3,025	40.3
	John N. Vogler (ID)	606	8.1
3	Daniel M. Barringer (W)	3,412	81.2
	Walter F. Leake (D)	792	18.8
4	Augustine H. Shepperd (W)	4,022	60.4
	Junius L. Clemmons (D)	2,634	39.6
5	Abraham W. Venable (D)	4,588	50.9
	John Kerr (W)	4,435	49.2
6	John R. J. Daniel (D)	3,896	51.8
	Archibald H. Arrington (ID)	3,410	45.4
7	James J. McKay (D)	3,894	65.8
	William R. Hall (W)	1,827	30.9
8	Richard S. Donnell (W)	4,293	52.3
	William K. Lane (D)	3,924	47.8
9	David Outlaw (W)	3,795	55.3
	Asa Biggs (D)	3,071	44.7

## RHODE ISLAND<sup>1</sup>

1	Robert B. Cranston (W)	3,303	50.4
	Fenner Brown (D)	2,429	37.0
2	Wilkins Updike (W)	2,035*	44.2
	Benjamin B. Thurston (D)	1,928	41.8
	Lemuel H. Arnold (W)	453	9.8

### Special Election

2	Benjamin B. Thurston (D)	2,415	50.0
	Wilkins Updike (W)	2,350	48.6

## TENNESSEE

1	Andrew Johnson (D)	5,658	51.4
	Oliver P. Temple (W)	5,342	48.6
2	William M. Cocke (W)	7,277	61.0
	Wayne W. Wallace (D)	4,650	39.0
3	John H. Crozier (W)	6,945	51.8
	Samuel S. Smith (D)	6,474	48.3
4	Hugh L. W. Hill (D)	5,604	58.7
	John L. Goodall (W)	3,947	41.3
5	George W. Jones (D)	4,697	98.8
6	James H. Thomas (D)	5,562	55.6
	Boling Gordon (W)	4,443	44.4
7	Meredith P. Gentry (W)	5,989	65.1
	R. G. Ellis (D)	3,207	34.9
8	Washington Barrow (W)	5,544	58.8
	John B. Pittman (D)	3,887	41.2

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
9 Lucien B. Chase (D)	4,898	53.8	4 Thomas S. Bocock (D)	2,263	51.4	11 James McDowell (D)	2,995	58.4
John T. Swayne (W)	4,205	46.2	Irving (W)	2,138	48.6	Gray (W)	2,135	41.6
10 Frederick P. Stanton (D)	5,564	50.1	5 William L. Goggin (W)	2,980	50.9	12 William B. Preston (W)	3,583	52.4
John W. Harris (W)	5,539	49.9	Leake (D)	2,870	49.1	Chapman (D)	3,257	47.6
11 William T. Haskell (W)	6,380	57.2	6 John M. Botts (W)	2,959	54.5	13 Andrew S. Fulton (W)	2,094	38.8
John Gardner (D)	4,771	42.8	Leake (D)	2,468	45.5	McMullen (D)	2,078	38.5
<b>VIRGINIA</b>			7 Thomas H. Bayly (D)	1,107	56.1	Goodson	1,230	22.8
1 Archibald Atkinson (D)	2,238	50.8	Jones (W)	866	43.9	14 Robert A. Thompson (D)	3,290	50.4
Watts (W)	2,166	49.2	8 Richard L. T. Beale (D)	2,016	51.0	McComas (W)	3,235	49.6
2 George C. Dromgoole (D)	1,641	50.2	Newton (W)	1,934	49.0	15 William G. Brown (D)	✓	
Bolling (W)	1,625	49.8	9 John S. Pendleton (W)	2,861	58.3	<b>Special Election</b>		
3 Thomas S. Flournoy (W)	650	50.0	Hunter (D)	2,045	41.7	2 Richard K. Meade (D)	✓	
Treadway (D)	649	50.0	10 Henry Bedinger (D)	3,053	52.7			
			Kennedy (W)	2,746	47.4			

1. In the 1847 general election, no candidate in the 2nd district received the required majority. In a special election for which returns are unavailable, Thurston was the winner.



# 1848 House Elections

## ARKANSAS

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Robert W. Johnson (D)	14,456	60.8
Newton (W)	9,328	39.2

## DELAWARE

AL John W. Houston (W)	6,369	51.4
Whiteley (D)	6,026	48.6

## FLORIDA

AL Edward Cabell (W)	4,382	53.5
William P. Duval (D)	3,805	46.5

## GEORGIA

1 Thomas Butler King (W)	3,549	57.0
Joseph W. Jackson (D)	2,680	43.0
2 Marshall J. Wellborn (D)	6,625	50.3
James S. Calhoun (W)	6,538	49.7
3 Allen F. Owen (W)	4,754	52.7
John I. Carey (D)	4,260	47.3
4 Hugh A. Haralson (D)	5,532	50.9
John A. Williamson (W)	5,341	49.1
5 Thomas C. Hackett (D)	8,767	59.8
James M. Calhoun (W)	5,904	40.2
6 Howell Cobb (D)	5,891	57.7
James W. Harris (W)	4,314	42.3
7 Alexander H. Stephens (W)	4,019	60.7
Joseph (D)	2,602	39.3
8 Robert Toombs (W)	4,232	62.4
Unidentified Candidate (D)	2,551	37.6

## ILLINOIS

1 William H. Bissell (D)	9,892	97.1
2 John A. McClelland (D)	6,537	65.0
Samuel Marshall (W)	3,514	34.9
3 Timothy R. Young (D)	8,207	61.3
George M. Hanson (W)	5,151	38.5
4 John Wentworth (D)	11,857	50.9
J. Young Scammon (W)	8,302	35.6
Owen Lovejoy (F SOIL)	3,138	13.5
5 William A. Richardson (D)	11,463	95.9
6 Edward D. Baker (W)	10,325	50.9
Joseph B. Wells (D)	9,292	45.8
7 Thomas L. Harris (D)	7,201	49.8
Stephen V. Logan (W)	7,095	49.1

## IOWA

1 William Thompson (D)	6,477	50.3
Daniel F. Miller (W)	6,091	47.3
2 Shepherd Leffler (D)	5,789	50.9
Timothy Davis (W)	5,398	47.5

## MAINE

1 Elbridge Gerry (D)	5,897	54.4
John Jameson	3,984	36.8
David Gerry	840	7.8
2 Nathaniel S. Littlefield (D)	5,160	46.7
Isaac Lincoln	4,407	39.9
Samuel Fessenden	1,438	13.0
3 John Otis (W)	5,274	44.2
Moses Shelburne	4,132	34.6
Ezekiel Holmes	2,526	21.2
4 Rufus K. Goodenow (W)	6,582	48.6
John D. McCrate	5,607	41.4
William H. Vinton	977	7.2
5 Cullen Sawtelle (D)	5,875	50.4
Abner Coburn	3,589	30.8
Cyrus Fletcher	2,063	17.7
6 Charles Stetson (D)	5,095	40.8
Israel Washburn Jr.	4,492	36.0
Jeremiah Curtis	2,043	16.4
Samuel Veazie	849	6.8

## Candidates

7 Thomas J. D. Fuller (D)	5,807	53.8
George Downes	4,269	39.6
Tristram Redman	661	6.1

## Votes

## %

## MASSACHUSETTS<sup>1</sup>

1 Robert C. Winthrop (W)	7,726	66.9
Charles Sumner (F SOIL)	2,336	20.2
Benjamin F. Hallett (D)	1,460	12.7
2 Daniel P. King (W)	4,201	54.5
Benjamin F. Newhall	1,903	24.7
Robert Rantoul Jr. (D)	1,588	20.6
3 James H. Duncan (W)	6,685	53.0
Chauncey L. Knapp (F SOIL)	3,038	24.1
George S. Boutwell (D)	2,868	22.8
4 Benjamin Thompson (W)	3,852*	42.6
John G. Palfrey (F SOIL)	3,038	33.6
Richard Frothingham Jr.	2,060	22.8
5 Charles Allen (F SOIL)	5,847	58.7
Charles Hudson (W)	2,868	28.8
Isaac Davis (D)	1,217	12.2
6 George Ashmun (W)	7,073	52.2
Muling Guswold	3,766	27.8
Daniel W.	2,677	19.8
7 Julius Rockwell (W)	5,865	51.3
Thomas F. Plunkett	3,220	28.2
Charles Sedgwick	2,325	20.4
8 Horace Mann (W)	11,087	83.9
Bradford S. Wales	2,027	15.3
9 Orin Fowler (F SOIL W)	3,726	51.2
Nathaniel Morton	2,128	29.2
Foster Hooper	1,414	19.4
10 Joseph Grinnell (W)	4,719	56.2
A. H. Howland	1,504	17.9
Charles B. H. Fessenden	1,199	14.3
Simpson Hart	673	8.0

## Special Election

8 Horace Mann (W)	4,357	58.3
Edgar K. Mutaker	1,952	26.1
Appleton Howe	944	12.6

## MICHIGAN

1 Alexander W. Buel (D)	10,015	46.7
George C. Bates (W)	8,747	40.8
Caleb N. Ormsby (F SOIL)	2,665	12.4
2 William Sprague (W FS)	13,559	53.3
Charles E. Stuart (D)	11,881	46.7
3 Kinsley S. Bingham (D)	9,348	49.1
George H. Hazelton (W)	7,802	40.9
John M. Lamb (F SOIL)	1,899	10.0

## MISSOURI

1 James B. Bowlin (D)	10,312	60.4
Cook (W)	6,776	39.7
2 William V. N. Bay (D)	8,394	54.6
Porter (W)	6,968	45.4
3 James S. Green (D)	9,754	56.8
Wilson (W)	7,417	43.2
4 Willard P. Hall (D)	10,840	71.0
Samuel (W)	4,418	29.0
5 John S. Phelps (D)	11,062	65.4
Winston (W)	5,848	34.6

## NEW JERSEY

1 Andrew K. Hay (W)	7,052	51.1
Unidentified Candidate (D)	6,043	43.8
Unidentified Candidate (AM)	718	5.2
2 William A. Newell (W)	9,877	54.1
Unidentified Candidate (D)	8,382	45.9
3 Isaac Wildrick (D)	9,215	76.8
Unidentified Candidate (W)	2,778	23.2
4 John Van Dyke (W)	7,282	54.5
Unidentified Candidate (D)	6,023	45.1

## Candidates

5 James G. King (W)	9,679	56.7
Unidentified Candidate (D)	6,716	39.3

## Votes

## %

## NEW YORK

1 John A. King (W)	4,397	47.9
Jones (F SOIL)	2,457	26.8
Brown (D)	2,332	25.4
2 David A. Bokee (W)	8,168	54.2
Mereac (D)	5,812	38.6
Crooke (F SOIL)	1,087	7.2
3 J. Phillips Phoenix (W)	5,601	55.0
Hart (D)	3,788	37.0
Smith (F SOIL)	793	7.8
4 Walter Underhill (W)	5,649	49.0
MacLay (D)	3,904	33.9
Hecker (F SOIL)	1,035	9.0
Foote (D)	944	8.2
5 George Briggs (W)	5,627	49.1
Walsh (D)	2,765	24.1
Hasbrouck (D)	1,602	14.0
Spencer (F SOIL)	1,476	12.9
6 James Brooks (W)	9,709	51.7
Law (D)	6,976	37.2
Field (F SOIL)	2,042	10.9
7 William Nelson (W)	4,948	50.3
N. C. Blvt (D)	3,133	31.9
J. C. Blvt (F SOIL)	1,754	17.8
8 Ransom Holloway (W)	6,301	51.2
Nun (D)	4,333	35.2
Bailey (F SOIL)	1,681	13.7
9 Thomas McKissock (W)	5,876	47.3
Woodward (D)	4,667	37.6
Curtis (F SOIL)	1,874	15.1
10 Herman D. Gould (W)	6,267	40.0
Edgerton (F SOIL)	4,443	28.3
Fitch (A-RENT)	3,013	19.2
Wheeler (D)	1,953	12.5
11 Peter H. Silvester (W)	6,621	47.4
Olney (D)	3,893	27.9
Beekman (F SOIL)	3,453	24.7
12 Gideon Reynolds (D&A-RENT)	6,055	53.0
Warren (W)	5,362	47.0
13 John L. Schoolcraft (W)	7,227	53.9
Bouton (D)	3,876	28.9
Wood (F SOIL)	2,315	17.3
14 George R. Andrews (W)	7,088	57.0
Culver (F SOIL)	3,166	25.5
Cutting (D)	2,186	17.6
15 John R. Thurman (W)	4,670	42.6
Heding (D)	3,455	31.5
Lawrence (F SOIL)	2,828	25.8
16 Hugh White (W)	8,183	52.3
Campbell (D)	4,059	26.0
Cowen (F SOIL)	3,392	21.7
17 Henry P. Alexander (W)	6,109	47.2
Nellis (F SOIL)	5,564	43.0
Samons (D)	1,264	9.8
18 Preston King (F SOIL)	7,309	53.1
Squire (W)	5,133	37.3
Dodge (D)	1,325	9.6
19 Charles E. Clarke (W)	4,636	39.7
Ives (F SOIL)	4,427	37.9
Dann (D)	2,624	22.5
20 Orsamus B. Matteson (W)	6,094	42.4
Mann (F SOIL)	5,069	35.3
Williams (D)	3,214	22.4
21 Hiram Walden (D)	6,636	42.1
Smith (W)	6,330	40.2
Hammond (F SOIL)	2,787	17.7
22 Henry Bennett (W)	8,014	46.5
Mason (D)	6,394	37.1
Smith (F SOIL)	2,839	16.5
23 William Duer (W)	8,107	48.2
Nye (F SOIL)	6,884	41.0
Crouse (D)	1,640	9.8
24 Daniel Gott (W)	5,403	42.2
Sedgwick (F SOIL)	4,906	38.3
Baldwin (D)	2,498	19.5

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
		Votes %		Votes %			Votes %	
25	Harmon S. Conger (W)	6,732 46.9	11	John K. Miller (D)	9,165 62.6	20	Robert R. Reed (W)	6,417 49.5
	Ballard (F SOIL)	5,747 40.1		Jacob Brinkerhoff (W)	5,462 37.3		Hopkins (D)	6,359 49.1
	Hyde (D)	1,870 13.0	12	Samuel F. Vinton (W)	5,799 53.3	21	Moses Hampton (W)	7,666 50.8
26	William T. Jackson (W)	6,444 40.4		Simeon W. Tucker (D)	4,416 40.6		Black (D)	6,613 43.8
	Wisner (F SOIL)	6,396 40.1		David Richmond (ID)	670 6.2	22	John W. Howe (F SOIL)	7,509 51.2
	Hathaway (D)	3,117 19.5	13	William A. Whittlesey (D)	6,375 51.4		McFarland (D)	7,161 48.8
27	William A. Sackett (W)	5,845 45.2		William P. Cutler (W)	6,037 48.6	23	James Thompson (D)	7,509 50.9
	Bascom (F SOIL)	5,260 40.7	14	Nathan Evans (W)	6,606 53.1		Campbell (W)	7,026 47.6
	Bigelow (D)	1,802 14.1		Matthew Gaston (D)	5,840 46.9	24	Alfred Gilmore (D)	7,267 50.2
28	Abraham M. Schermerhorn (W)	6,611 52.0	15	William F. Hunter (W)	6,711 51.4		Smith (W)	7,008 48.4
	Selden (F SOIL)	4,746 37.3		William Kennon Jr. (D)	6,338 48.5	<b>Special Election</b>		
	Smith (D)	1,367 10.7	16	Moses Hoagland (D)	6,104 54.0	6	Samuel A. Bridges (D)	6,526 50.5
29	Robert L. Rose (W)	7,816 53.4		Martin Welker (W)	5,144 45.5		Leshner Trexler (W)	6,393 49.5
	Garlghse (F SOIL)	4,659 31.8	17	Joseph Cable (D)	6,987 50.2	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA<sup>2</sup></b>		
	Parburt (D)	2,166 14.8		James Mason (W)	6,330 45.5	1	Daniel Wallace (W)	3,369 39.8
30	David Rumsey Jr. (W)	7,282 45.0	18	David K. Carter (D)	6,682 60.0		Thompson	3,044 35.9
	Grover (F SOIL)	5,938 36.7		Samuel Hemphill (W)	4,448 40.0		Davie	2,061 24.3
	Angel (D)	2,982 18.4	19	John Crowell (W)	9,561 56.0	2	James L. Orr (D)	✓
31	Elijah Risley (W)	6,946 51.7		Rufus P. Ranney (D)	7,507 44.0		B. F. Perry (D)	✓
	Chaffee (D)	3,649 27.2	20	Joshua R. Giddings (F SOIL W)	5,879 62.7	3	Joseph A. Woodward (D)	✓
	Colman (F SOIL)	2,832 21.1		Bushnell White (D)	3,155 33.6		J. O'Hanlon	*
32	Elbridge G. Spaulding (W)	7,622 56.9	21	Joseph M. Root (F SOIL W)	8,434 57.8	4	Alexander D. Sims (D)	✓
	Clinton (D)	3,408 25.4		E. M. Stone (D)	6,077 41.6		John McQueen (D)	✓
	Wadsworth (F SOIL)	2,367 17.7	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			5	Armistead Burt (D)	5,991 84.2
33	Harvey Putnam (W)	5,489 50.6					Heller	1,121 15.8
	Smith (F SOIL)	2,780 25.6	1	Lewis C. Levin (AM)	4,897 52.2	6	Isaac E. Holmes (TAYLOR D)	✓
	Willett (D)	2,575 23.8		Florence (D)	4,228 45.1		Samuel G. Barker (CASS D)	✓
34	Lorenzo Burrows (W)	5,372 47.0	2	Joseph R. Chandler (W)	6,656 63.2		W. C. Clayton	✓
	Davis (F SOIL)	3,846 33.6		Van Dyke (D)	3,874 36.8	7	William F. Colcock (D)	✓
	Burroughs (D)	2,214 19.4	3	Henry D. Moore (W)	6,844 52.9	<b>Special Election</b>		
<b>Special Elections</b>				Hallowell (D)	6,098 47.1	1	Daniel Wallace (W)	2,139 36.9
6	Horace Greeley (W)	9,932 53.9	4	John Robbins Jr. (D)	6,661 51.6		Thompson	2,134 36.8
	Bradhurst	6,826 37.0		John S. Littell (W)	6,251 48.4		Davis	1,525 26.3
	Townsend	1,681 9.1	5	John Freedley (W)	6,655 50.7	<b>VERMONT</b>		
27	Blackmar (W)	5,921 45.6		McKeever (D)	6,474 49.3	1	William P. Henry (W)	✓
	Smith (F SOIL)	5,308 40.9	6	Thomas Ross (D)	8,036 51.0	2	William Hebard (W)	✓
	Foster (HUNKER)	1,751 13.5		Taylor (W)	7,716 49.0	3	George P. Marsh (W)	✓
<b>OHIO</b>			7	Jesse C. Dickey (W)	5,786 52.9	4	Lucius B. Peck (D)	✓
1	David T. Disney (D)	9,292 50.9		Hemphill (D)	5,160 47.1	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
	Thomas J. Strait (W)	6,297 34.5	8	Thaddeus Stevens (W)	9,565 63.6	(Became a state May 29, 1848)		
	Samuel Lewis (F SOIL)	2,158 11.8		Shaffer (D)	5,464 36.4	1	Charles Durkee (F SOIL)	5,038 38.5
2	Lewis D. Campbell (F SOIL W)	6,914 51.6	9	William Strong (D)	8,451 67.8		William P. Lynde (D)	4,436 33.9
	William H. Baldwin (D)	6,479 48.4		Adams (W)	4,014 32.2		Finch (W)	3,615 27.6
3	Robert C. Schenck (W)	9,289 53.5	10	Milo M. Dimmick (D)	7,764 63.6	2	Orsamus Cole (W)	6,280 45.2
	Joseph W. McCorkle (D)	8,082 46.5		Wheeler (W)	4,444 36.4		Smith (D)	5,690 41.0
4	Moses B. Corwin (W)	8,761 54.7	11	Chester P. Butler (W)	5,032 42.4		Crabb (F SOIL)	1,916 13.8
	John A. Corwin (D)	6,215 38.8		Wright (D)	4,902 41.3	3	James Duane Doty (D)	5,746 50.3
	William A. Rogers (F SOIL)	1,030 6.4	12	Collings (ID)	1,938 16.3		Howe (W)	3,338 29.2
5	Emery D. Potter (D)	7,029 62.2		David Wilmot (F SOIL D)	8,619 60.2		Judd (F SOIL)	2,330 20.4
	John Fitch (W)	4,240 37.5		Tracy (W)	4,773 33.3	<b>Special Election<sup>3</sup></b>		
6	Rodolphus Dickinson (D)	7,404 58.8		Brewster (CASS D)	922 6.4		Mason C. Darling (D)	✓
	Cooper K. Watson (W)	5,184 41.2	13	Joseph Casey (W)	6,817 51.0		William P. Lynde (D)	✓
7	Jonathan D. Morris (D)	7,135 59.5		Unidentified Candidate (D)	6,555 49.0			
	John Joliffe (W)	3,583 29.9	14	Charles W. Pitman (W)	10,203 57.7			
	Thomas Gatch (IW)	1,278 10.7		Dock (D)	7,472 42.3			
8	John L. Taylor (W)	7,449 52.9	15	Henry Nes (W)	6,599 52.4			
	Francis Cleveland (D)	6,624 47.1		Joel B. Danner (D)	5,989 47.6			
9	Edson B. Olds (D)	6,984 50.3	16	James X. McLanahan (D)	8,725 53.9			
	Thomas O. Edwards (W)	6,906 49.7		Brady (W)	7,472 46.1			
10	Charles Sweetzer (D)	8,454 49.5	17	Samuel Calvin (W)	8,712 50.2			
	Daniel Duncan (W)	8,438 49.4		Parker (D)	8,648 49.8			
			18	Andrew Jackson Ogle (W)	6,902 50.9			
				Dawson (D)	6,649 49.1			
			19	Job Mann (D)	9,110 58.7			
				Livergood (W)	6,398 41.3			

1. In the 4th district, no candidate received the necessary majority. Twelve elections were held to try to fill the seat, but all of them resulted without choice. The seat was vacant for the entire 31st Congress (1849–1851).

2. In the South Carolina 4th district, Sims was elected but died Jan. 16, 1848. McQueen was chosen to succeed him in a special election for which no returns are available.

3. This was the first House election held by Wisconsin after it achieved statehood. Information is unavailable as to whether the elections were at-large or by district.





# 1849 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	William J. Alston (TAYLOR W)	4,922	51.8
	C. C. Sellers (SO RTS D)	4,588	48.2
2	Henry W. Hilliard (W)	6,770	53.1
	J. L. Pugh (IW)	5,975	46.9
3	Sampson W. Harris (D)	5,511	52.6
	John Hunter (W)	4,962	47.4
4	Samuel W. Inge (D)	4,665	52.4
	Joseph Baldwin (W)	4,245	47.6
5	David Hubbard (D)	4,575	49.1
	Wood (W)	3,084	33.1
	O'Neal (D)	1,655	17.8
6	Williamson R. W. Cobb (D)	4,594	53.4
	Jere Clemens (D)	4,005	46.6
7	Franklin W. Bowdon (D)	6,002	55.1
	Bradford (W)	4,895	44.9

## CALIFORNIA

(Became a state Sept. 9, 1850)

AL	George W. Wright (I)	5,451✓	
	Edward Gilbert (D)	5,300✓	
	R. M. Price	4,040	
	Lewis Dent	2,129	
	D. A. Morse	2,066	
	E. I. Kenon	1,826	
	William M. Shepard	1,773	
	W. E. Shannon	1,327	
	P. O. Halsted	1,271	
	L. W. Hastings	215	

## CONNECTICUT

1	Loren P. Waldo (D)	7,444	50.4
	Charles Chapman (W)	7,327	49.6
2	Walter Booth (D)	6,672	50.1
	James F. Babcock (W)	6,532	49.0
3	Chauncey F. Cleveland (D)	6,140	50.6
	John A. Rockwell (W)	5,992	49.4
4	Thomas B. Butler (W)	8,172	51.6
	Nathaniel H. Wildman (D)	7,028	44.4

## INDIANA

1	Nathaniel Albertson (D)	8,271	52.1
	Elisha Embree (W)	7,598	47.9
2	Cyrus L. Dunham (D)	7,823	51.6
	William McKee Dunn (W)	7,338	48.4
3	John L. Robinson (D)	8,120	52.5
	Joseph Robinson (W)	7,348	47.5
4	George W. Julian (F SOIL)	4,737	50.8
	Samuel W. Parker (W)	4,583	49.1
5	William J. Brown (D)	8,762	54.7
	William Herod (W)	7,265	45.3
6	Willis A. Gorman (D)	8,466	54.1
	John S. Watts (W)	7,196	45.9
7	Edward W. McGaughey (W)	6,782	58.0
	Grafton F. Cookerly	4,909	42.0
8	Joseph E. McDonald (D)	7,432	51.2
	Henry S. Lane (W)	7,098	48.9
9	Graham N. Fitch (D)	8,800	50.8
	Williamson Wright (W)	8,519	49.2
10	Andrew J. Harlan (D)	7,366	52.1
	David Kilgore (W)	6,777	47.9

## KENTUCKY

1	Linn Boyd (D)	5,208	100.0
2	James L. Johnson (W)	8,031	67.4
	Peyton (D)	3,878	32.6
3	Finis E. McLean (W)	5,679	100.0
4	George A. Caldwell (D)	6,719	54.6
	Buckner (W)	5,579	45.4

## Candidates

5	John B. Thompson (W)	6,586	100.0
6	Daniel Breck (W)	6,353	54.7
	Martin (D)	5,271	45.4
7	Humphrey Marshall (W)	6,261	50.3
	Lane (D)	6,197	49.7
8	Charles S. Morehead (W)	5,195	52.7
	Trabue (AM)	4,665	47.3
9	John C. Mason (D)	6,882	52.8
	Houston (W)	6,164	47.3
10	Richard H. Stanton (D)	7,764	51.2
	Gaines (W)	7,400	48.8

## LOUISIANA

1	Emile La Sere (D)	3,295	56.3
	Jackson (W)	2,559	43.7
2	Charles M. Conrad (W)	5,092	52.4
	Beatty (D)	4,622	47.6
3	John H. Harmanson (D)	2,464	53.8
	Stewart (W)	2,117	46.2
4	Isaac E. Morse (D)	4,751	51.3
	Ogden (W)	4,516	48.7

## MARYLAND

1	Richard J. Bowie (W)	4,283	100.0
2	William T. Hamilton (D)	7,307	50.4
	T. J. McKaig (W)	7,191	49.6
3	Edward Hammond (D)	6,903	60.8
	George W. Gray (W)	4,456	39.2
4	Robert M. McLane (D)	7,277	53.5
	John R. Kenly (W)	6,326	46.5
5	Alexander Evans (W)	4,986	52.6
	S. M. Magraw (D)	4,487	47.4
6	John Bozman Kerr (W)	3,457	100.0

## MISSISSIPPI

1	Jacob Thompson (D)	9,109	57.3
	Bradford (W)	6,801	42.8
2	Winfield S. Featherston (D)	7,237	54.0
	Harris (W)	6,170	46.0
3	William McWillie (D)	7,406	52.0
	Gray (W)	6,834	48.0
4	Albert G. Brown (D)	7,980	67.6
	Winans (W)	3,820	32.4

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Amos Tuck (F SOIL)	6,971	51.1
	G. W. Kit (D)	6,638	48.6
2	Charles H. Peaslee (D)	8,590	60.6
	Eastman (F SOIL)	3,673	25.9
	Stewart	1,914	13.5
3	James Wilson (F SOIL)	7,766	51.2
	Vose (D)	7,378	48.7
4	Harry Hibbard (D)	7,363	57.8
	J. Kittredge (F SOIL)	3,658	28.7
	Unidentified Candidate	1,712	13.5

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Thomas L. Clingman (W)	7,231	86.3
2	Joseph P. Caldwell (W)	6,353	78.0
	Montford S. Stokes (D)	1,795	22.0
3	Edmund Deberry (W)	4,899	53.3
	Green W. Caldwell (D)	4,299	46.7
4	Augustine H. Shepperd (W)	4,405	58.4
	Thomas W. Keene (D)	3,138	41.6
5	Abraham W. Venable (D)	5,025	53.8
	Henry K. Nash (W)	4,315	46.2
6	John R. J. Daniel (D)	4,413	64.5
	William J. Clarke (D)	2,430	35.5
7	William S. Ashe (D)	5,128	64.6
	David Reid (D)	2,813	35.4

## Candidates

8	Edward Stanly (W)	4,987	50.2
	William K. Lane (D)	4,940	49.8
9	David Outlaw (W)	4,053	53.8
	Thomas Person (D)	3,477	46.2

## OHIO

### Special Election

6	Amos E. Wood (D)	✓
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## RHODE ISLAND<sup>1</sup>

1	George G. King (W)	3,005	67.3
	Fenner Brown (D)	1,250	28.0
2	Benjamin B. Thurston (D)	2,017*	48.5
	Sylvester G. Sherman (W)	1,959	47.1

### Special Election

2	Nathan F. Dixon (W)	2,824	56.1
	Benjamin B. Thurston (FS CLN)	2,209	43.9

## TENNESSEE

1	Andrew Johnson (D)	6,068	54.5
	Taylor (W)	5,060	45.5
2	Albert G. Watkins (W)	7,125	58.9
	Cocke (D)	4,968	41.1
3	Josiah M. Anderson (W)	7,269	54.7
	Lyon (D)	6,018	45.3
4	John H. Savage (D)	4,713	79.2
	Rogs (W)	1,239	20.8
5	George W. Jones (D)	6,736	100.0
6	James H. Thomas (D)	6,135	56.1
	Buchanan (W)	4,802	43.9
7	Meredith P. Gentry (W)	5,766	100.0
8	Andrew Ewing (D)	4,894	50.4
	Cullom (W)	4,816	49.6
9	Isham G. Harris (D)	5,433	55.8
	Morris (W)	4,302	44.2
10	Frederick P. Stanton (D)	6,250	51.9
	Harris (W)	5,799	48.1
11	Christopher H. Williams (W)	8,944	100.0

## TEXAS

1	David S. Kaufman (D)	8,944	96.0
2	Volney E. Howard (D)	4,120	58.1
	Williamson	2,976	41.9

## VERMONT

### Special Election

3	James Meacham (W)	6,645	54.5
	Peck (EVA)	4,716	38.7
	Harrington (OPP&SC)	835	6.9

## VIRGINIA

1	John S. Millson (D)	2,736	51.7
	Wats (W)	2,559	48.3
2	Richard K. Meade (D)		100.0
3	Thomas H. Averett (D)	2,113	50.8
	Fly (W)	2,048	49.2
4	Thomas S. Bocock (D)	2,694	53.0
	Irving (W)	2,388	47.0
5	Paulus Powell (D)	3,136	50.9
	Goggin (W)	3,029	49.1
6	James A. Seddon (D)	2,844	53.6
	Botts (W)	2,458	46.4
7	Thomas H. Bayly (D)	1,653	64.8
	Mallory (W)	900	35.3





## 1850 House Elections

### DELAWARE

Candidates	Votes	%
AL George Read Riddle (D)	6,055	48.7
Rodney (W)	5,926	47.7

### FLORIDA

AL Edward C. Cabell (W)	4,531	52.8
John Beard (D)	4,050	47.2

### ILLINOIS

1 William H. Bissell (D)	12,841	100.0
2 Willis Allen (D)	5,763	54.5
Thomas G. C. Davis (W)	4,816	45.5
3 Orlando B. Ficklin (D)	7,429	56.3
E. G. Ryan (W)	5,739	43.5
4 Richard S. Molony (D)	11,231	48.9
Churchill Coffing (W)	10,587	46.1
5 William A. Richardson (D)	8,099	53.0
Orville H. Browning (W)	7,197	47.1
6 Thompson Campbell (D)	8,181	50.7
Martin P. Sweet (W)	7,857	48.7
7 Richard Yates (W)	7,008	52.8
Thomas L. Harris (D)	6,254	47.1

### IOWA

1 Bernhart Henn (D)	7,437	50.5
George G. Wright (W)	6,985	47.4
2 Lincoln Clark (D)	5,745	54.0
William H. Henderson (W)	4,725	44.4

### Special Election

1 Daniel F. Miller (W)	5,463	51.3
William Thompson (D)	4,801	45.1

### MAINE

1 Moses MacDonald (D)	5,173	49.6
N. D. Appleton (W)	4,683	44.9
M. Sweat (F SOIL)	530	5.1
2 John Appleton (D)	5,943	50.1
William Pitt Fessenden (W FS)	5,903	49.8
3 Robert Goodenow (W)	4,831	44.7
Lot M. Merrill (D)	4,700	43.5
Seth May (F SOIL)	1,272	11.8
4 Charles Andrews (D)	6,718	49.6
Isaac Reed (W)	6,652	49.1
5 Ephraim K. Smart (D)	5,911	52.5
Theophilus Cushing (W)	5,295	47.0
6 Israel Washburn Jr. (W)	5,412	46.3
Strickland (D)	3,696	31.6
Stetson (D)	2,554	21.8
7 Thomas J. D. Fuller (D)	4,814	47.0
James S. Pike (W)	4,629	45.2
S. C. Foster (F SOIL)	716	7.0

### MASSACHUSETTS

1 William Appleton (W)	5,839	65.6
John T. Heard	1,855	20.9
Benjamin B. Mumsey (F SOIL)	1,167	13.1
2 Robert Rantoul Jr. (D)	7,183	51.4
Charles W. Upham (W)	6,089	43.6
3 James H. Duncan (W)	4,250	56.8
Alpheus R. Brown	1,764	23.6
Thomas W. Higginson (F SOIL)	1,255	16.8
4 Benjamin Thompson (W)	6,380	47.6
John G. Palfrey (F SOIL)	6,293	47.0
Richard Frothingham Jr.	717	5.4
5 Charles Allen (F SOIL)	4,819	51.1
Ira M. Barton (W)	2,620	27.8
I. S. C. Knowlton	1,990	21.1

### Candidates

6 George T. Davis (W)	4,877	51.8
Chester W. Chapin	3,031	32.2
Samuel Williston	1,460	15.5
7 John Z. Goodrich (W)	4,623	52.8
Henry W. Bishop	4,056	46.3
8 Horace Mann (F SOIL)	6,697	50.3
Samuel H. Walley (W)	4,301	32.3
Edgar H. Whittaker	2,262	17.0
9 Orin Fowler (F SOIL W)	6,345	66.1
Edward P. Little (D)	2,795	29.1
10 Zeno Scudder (W)	2,179	55.3
Charles B. H. Fessenden	907	23.0
Simpson Hart (F SOIL)	429	10.9
Daniel Fisher	239	6.1

### Special Election

1 Samuel A. Elliott (W)	2,355	74.9
Charles Sumner (F SOIL)	473	15.0
John T. Heard	297	9.4

### MICHIGAN

1 Ebenezer J. Penniman (W FS)	10,766	54.7
Alexander W. Buel (D)	8,914	45.3
2 Charles E. Stuart (D)	11,929	50.8
Joseph R. Williams (W FS)	11,517	49.0
3 James L. Conger (W FS)	8,646	50.5
Charles C. Hascall (D)	8,427	49.2

### MISSOURI

1 John F. Darby (W)	7,145	39.6
Rozier (BENTON D)	5,600	31.0
Bowlin (A-BEN D)	5,317	29.4
2 Gilchrist Porter (W)	6,889	52.9
Henderson (D)	5,878	45.1
3 John G. Miller (W)	6,578	42.3
Green (A-BEN D)	6,554	42.2
J. Miller (BENTON D)	2,411	15.5
4 Willard P. Hall (A-BEN D)	5,606	37.5
Bowman (W)	5,505	36.9
Gardenhire (BENTON D)	3,826	25.6
5 John S. Phelps (BENTON D)	8,473	52.4
Woodson (W)	5,667	35.0
Shields (A-BEN D)	2,035	12.6

### NEW JERSEY

1 Nathan T. Stratton (D)	6,475	52.7
Whitney (W)	5,824	47.4
2 Charles Skelton (D)	9,259	52.6
Richards (W)	8,358	47.4
3 Isaac Wildrick (D)	9,097	66.9
Edsall (W)	4,498	33.1
4 George H. Brown (W)	6,470	50.9
Vail (D)	6,251	49.1
5 Rodman M. Price (D)	8,286	50.3
Ryerson (W)	8,149	49.5

### NEW YORK

1 John G. Floyd (D)	4,125	53.0
Rose (W)	3,661	47.0
2 Obadiah Bowne (W)	7,728	52.3
Bogardus (D)	6,428	43.5
3 Emanuel B. Hart (D)	3,679	48.4
Rodman (W)	2,164	28.5
Bowen (W)	1,755	23.1
4 J. H. Hobart Haws (W)	4,155	48.8
Marsh (D)	3,824	44.9
McGrath (D)	541	6.4
5 George Briggs (W)	4,444	51.9
Arculars (D)	4,114	48.1

### Candidates

6 James Brooks (W)	8,357	54.6
Cochran (D)	6,724	44.0
7 Abraham P. Stevens (D)	4,851	52.6
Gurnee (W)	4,372	47.4
8 Gilbert Dean (D)	6,218	51.1
Cruger (W)	5,942	48.9
9 William Murray (D)	5,810	51.1
McKissock (W)	5,563	48.9
10 Marius Schoonmaker (W)	7,851	52.4
Allaben (D)	7,135	47.6
11 Josiah Sutherland (D)	6,672	52.9
Cowles (W)	5,940	47.1
12 David L. Seymour (D)	5,811	51.0
Sage (W)	5,594	49.1
13 John L. Schoolcraft (W)	7,032	51.0
Corning (D)	6,746	49.0
14 John H. Boyd (W)	6,286	58.7
Thompson (D)	4,415	41.3
15 Joseph Russell (D)	5,506	50.8
Tabor (W)	5,324	49.2
16 John Wells (W)	8,428	53.1
Marvin (D)	7,460	47.0
17 Alexander H. Buel (D)	6,685	52.5
Alexander (W)	6,047	47.5
18 Preston King (D)	7,101	59.2
Grant (W)	4,893	40.8
19 Willard Ives (D)	5,477	52.0
Clarke (W)	5,058	48.0
20 Timothy Jenkins (D)	7,828	50.4
Matteson (W)	7,711	49.6
21 William Snow (D)	7,664	50.2
Chase (W)	7,608	49.8
22 Henry Bennett (W)	9,170	53.0
Taylor (D)	8,131	47.0
23 Leander Babcock (D)	8,423	54.1
Williams (W)	7,136	45.9
24 Daniel T. Jones (D)	6,186	51.7
Smith (W)	5,419	45.3
25 Thomas Y. Howe Jr. (D)	7,037	50.1
Morgan (W)	7,011	49.9
26 Henry S. Walbridge (W)	7,700	50.7
Halsey (D)	7,497	49.3
27 William A. Sackett (W)	6,305	52.0
Smith (D)	5,814	48.0
28 Abraham M. Schermerhorn (W)	6,036	51.8
Buchan (D)	5,623	48.2
29 Jerediah Horsford (W)	7,727	57.9
Wadsworth (D)	5,609	42.1
30 Reuben Robie (D)	8,368	52.6
Church (W)	7,538	47.4
31 Frederick S. Martin (W)	7,210	52.4
Waite (D)	6,549	47.6
32 Solomon G. Haven (W)	6,613	55.2
Stevens (D)	5,365	44.8
33 Augustus P. Hascall (W)	5,715	60.7
Sprague (D)	3,699	39.3
34 Lorenzo Burrows (W)	5,753	51.9
Piper (D)	5,332	48.1

### OHIO

1 David T. Disney (D)	16,640	99.3
2 Lewis D. Campbell (W)	5,992	53.2
Elijah Vance (D)	5,279	46.8
3 Hiram Bell (W)	8,014	53.1
George B. Holt (D)	7,088	46.9
4 Benjamin Stanton (W)	8,110	60.0
John A. Corwin (D)	5,181	38.3
5 Alfred P. Edgerton (D)	7,684	59.2
James W. Riley (W)	5,281	40.7
6 Frederick W. Green (D)	7,224	91.8
John C. Spink	609	7.7
7 Nelson Barrere (W)	5,515	51.4
Enoch M. Ellsberry (D)	5,219	48.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	John L. Taylor (W)	5,850	51.9
	Joseph McCormick (D)	5,321	47.2
9	Edson B. Olds (D)	6,283	50.7
	P. Van Trump (W)	6,110	49.3
10	Charles Sweetser (D)	8,579	50.4
	Samuel Galloway (W)	8,442	49.6
11	George H. Busby (D)	7,615	58.6
	Thomas H. Ford (W)	5,037	38.8
12	John Welch (W)	5,261	54.9
	Hiram G. Daniels (D)	4,037	42.1
13	James M. Gaylord (D)	5,744	49.3
	William E. Finck (W)	5,698	48.9
14	Alexander Harper (W)	5,108	50.2
	Thomas Maxfield (D)	4,750	46.7
15	William F. Hunter (W)	5,751	51.1
	Thomas L. Jewett (D)	5,506	48.9
16	John Johnson (W)	5,458	51.4
	Moses Hoagland (D)	5,156	48.6
17	Joseph Cable (D)	6,685	55.8
	Matthew Roberts (W)	5,303	44.2
18	David K. Carter (D)	5,754	62.3
	John Brown (W)	3,477	37.7
19	Eben Newton (W)	8,277	56.5
	Luther Day (D)	6,382	43.5
20	Joshua R. Giddings (F SOIL W)	6,896	77.8
	Irad Kelley	1,716	19.4
21	Norton S. Townshend (D)	6,677	47.6
	Samuel T. Worcester (W)	6,230	44.4
	Joseph Root (F SOIL)	1,120	8.0

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Thomas B. Florence (D)	5,352	52.9
	Levin (AM)	4,164	41.1
	Savery (W)	609	6.0
2	Joseph R. Chandler (W)	5,912	60.7
	Martin (D)	3,714	38.1
3	Henry D. Moore (W)	5,604	51.2
	Lundy (D)	5,333	48.8
4	John Robbins Jr. (D)	6,173	57.6
	Littell (W)	4,554	42.5
5	John McNair (D)	5,925	53.3
	Freedley (W)	5,199	46.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Thomas Ross (D)	7,568	50.8
	Taylor (W)	7,328	49.2
7	John A. Morrison (D)	4,671	50.4
	Dickey (W)	4,601	49.6
8	Thaddeus Stevens (W)	5,701	58.4
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	4,069	41.7
9	J. Glancey Jones (D)	5,377	52.6
	Keim (W)	4,847	47.4
10	Milo M. Dimmick (D)	6,400	94.1
11	Henry M. Fuller (W)	6,216	50.2
	Wright (D)	6,157	49.8
12	Galusha A. Grow (D)	6,880	54.6
	Adams (W)	5,730	45.4
13	James Gamble (D)	6,832	52.5
	Armstrong (W)	6,172	47.5
14	Thomas M. Bibighaus (W)	7,048	53.6
	Boas (D)	6,095	46.4
15	William H. Kurtz (D)	5,765	51.8
	Smyser (W)	5,372	48.2
16	James X. McLanahan (D)	7,276	52.0
	Bard (W)	6,705	48.0
17	Andrew Parker (D)	7,270	51.4
	McCulloch (W)	6,863	48.6
18	John L. Dawson (D)	6,404	51.1
	Ogle (W)	6,135	48.9
19	Joseph H. Kuhns (W)	5,745	42.4
	Unidentified Candidate (D)	4,688	34.6
	McKinney (D)	1,716	12.7
	McDonald (D)	1,391	10.3
20	John Allison (W)	5,596	50.5
	Power (D)	5,489	49.5
21	Thomas M. Howe (W)	5,406	51.6
	Salisbury (D)	4,247	40.5
	Cullen (NAM)	539	5.1
22	John W. Howe (W)	6,284	51.7
	Shatk (D)	5,882	48.4
23	Carlton B. Curtis (D)	6,522	50.4
	Walker (W)	6,416	49.6
24	Alfred Gilmore (D)	6,513	53.6
	Taylor (W)	5,644	46.4

**Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Joel B. Danner (D)	5,970	53.5
	W. McIlwain (W)	5,193	46.5

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	Daniel Wallace (W)	100.0
2	James L. Orr (D)	100.0
3	Joseph A. Woodward (D)	100.0
4	John McQueen (D)	100.0
5	Armistead Burt (D)	100.0
6	William Aiken (D)	1,928 59.2
	Isaac E. Holmes (D)	1,097 33.7
	J. Smith Rhett	232 7.1
7	William F. Colcock (D)	100.0

**VERMONT**

1	A. L. Miner (W)	4,369 37.5
	A. P. Lyman (W)	4,126 35.4
	D. Roberts Jr. (D)	2,689 23.1
2	William Hebard (W)	5,652 55.2
	Jefferson P. Kidder (D)	4,384 42.8
3	James Meacham (W)	5,945 56.5
	Beardsley (D)	2,960 28.1
	Harrington (OPP)	1,521 14.5
4	Thomas Bartlett Jr. (D)	7,009 54.9
	B. N. Davis (W)	5,014 39.2
	Willard (OPP)	640 5.0

**WISCONSIN**

1	Charles Durkee (F SOIL)	7,512 57.4
	Elme (D)	5,574 42.6
2	Ben C. Eastman (D)	7,262 55.4
	Cole (W)	5,852 44.6
3	James Duane Doty (F SOIL)	11,159 67.5
	Hobt (D)	5,372 32.5



## 1851 House Elections

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John Bragg (SO RTS D)	5,372	58.3
	C. C. Langdon (UNT)	3,849	41.7
2	James Abercrombie (UN W)	7,598	56.2
	John Cochran (SEC)	5,911	43.8
3	Sampson W. Harris (SEC D)	4,967	53.1
	W. S. Mudd (UN W)	4,385	46.9
4	William R. Smith (UNT)	4,173	50.4
	John Erwin (SO RTS D)	4,114	49.6
5	George S. Houston (UN D)	✓	
	D. Hubbard (SEC D)		
6	Williamson R. W. Cobb (UN D)	3,708	74.0
	Robert Murphy (SO RTS D)	1,303	26.0
7	Alexander White (UN W)	5,744	51.7
	S. F. Rice (SEC D)	5,371	48.3

### ARKANSAS

AL	Robert W. Johnson (D)	11,970	57.4
	Preston (W)	8,877	42.6

### CALIFORNIA

AL	Edward C. Marshall (D)	24,469	✓
	Joseph W. McCorkle (D)	24,315	✓
	E. J. C. Kewen (W)	21,460	
	B. J. Moore (W)	20,224	

### CONNECTICUT

1	Charles Chapman (W)	7,805	48.8
	Loren P. Waldo (D)	7,759	48.5
2	Colin M. Ingersoll (D)	7,331	50.1
	Babcock (W)	6,786	46.3
3	Chauncey F. Cleveland (D)	6,261	51.0
	Ames (W)	5,810	47.3
4	Origen S. Seymour (D)	8,633	49.3
	Butler (W)	8,485	48.4

### GEORGIA

1	Joseph W. Jackson (SOR W)	4,279	51.6
	Hopkins (UN)	4,011	48.4
2	James Johnson (UN)	8,107	53.7
	Bening (SOR W)	6,985	46.3
3	David J. Bailey (SOR W)	6,011	50.7
	Chappell (UN)	5,853	49.3
4	Charles Murphey (UN)	7,750	58.1
	Stell (SOR W)	5,601	42.0
5	Elijah W. Chastain (UN)	13,882	65.0
	Stiles (SOR W)	7,481	35.0
6	Junius Hillyer (UN)	6,937	71.1
	Jones (SOR W)	2,819	28.9
7	Alexander H. Stephens (UN)	4,744	70.8
	Lewis (SOR W)	1,955	29.2
8	Robert Toombs (UN)	4,704	65.0
	McMillan (SOR W)	2,538	35.1

### INDIANA

1	James Lockhart (D)	8,173	51.0
	Lemuel Debruler (W)	7,855	49.0
2	Cyrus L. Dunham (D)	8,097	53.2
	Roger Martin (W)	7,125	46.8
3	John L. Robinson (D)	8,242	50.2
	Johnson Watts (W)	8,173	49.8
4	Samuel W. Parker (W)	5,102	52.9
	George W. Julian (F SOIL)	4,540	47.1
5	Thomas A. Hendricks (D)	9,062	62.1
	William P. Rush (W)	5,543	38.0
6	Willis A. Gorman (D)	9,474	66.9
	Eli P. Farmer (W)	4,693	33.1
7	John G. Davis (D)	6,076	51.1
	Edward W. McGaughey (W)	5,814	48.9

### Candidates

8	Daniel Mace (D)	7,552	50.8
	David Brier (W)	7,294	49.0
9	Graham N. Fitch (D)	9,356	50.6
	Schuyler Colfax (W)	9,118	49.4
10	Samuel Brenton (W FS)	8,776	50.9
	James W. Borden (D)	8,483	49.2

### KENTUCKY

1	Linn Boyd (D)	6,638	57.5
	H. M. McCarty (W)	3,446	29.9
	Hiram McElroy	1,460	12.7
2	Benjamin E. Grey (W)	5,751	63.5
	Jeff Jennings	3,301	36.5
3	Presley U. Ewing (W)	5,405	52.1
	Beverly L. Clarke	4,978	47.9
4	William T. Ward (W)	4,582	100.0
5	James W. Stone (D)	5,843	51.6
	C. S. Hill	5,480	48.4
6	Addison White (W)	5,846	56.6
	Theodore T. Garrard	4,130	40.0
7	Humphrey Marshall (W)	6,333	50.5
	David Merriwether	6,216	49.5
8	John C. Breckinridge (D)	5,671	52.5
	Leslie Combs (W)	5,141	47.6
9	John C. Mason (D)	5,929	72.1
	Samuel Montgomery (W)	2,236	27.2
10	Richard Stanton (D)	7,649	53.6
	William C. Marshall (W)	6,622	46.4

### LOUISIANA

1	Louis St. Martin (D)	3,199	53.7
	Hagan (W)	2,763	46.3
2	J. Aristide Landry (W)	5,933	56.9
	Vanwinder (D)	4,500	43.1
3	Alexander G. Penn (D)	4,740	56.9
	Upton (W)	3,590	43.1
4	John Moore (W)	5,852	52.9
	Isaac E. Morse (D)	5,214	47.1

### MARYLAND

1	Richard J. Bowie (W)	✓	
	T. F. Bowie (IW)		
2	William T. Hamilton (D)	6,863	50.9
	Roman (W)	6,626	49.1
3	Edward Hammond (D)	5,434	64.7
	Lynch (I)	2,968	35.3
4	Thomas Yates Walsh (W)	6,683	50.9
	William P. Whyte (D)	6,453	49.1
5	Alexander Evans (W)	4,992	52.7
	McCullough (D)	4,486	47.3
6	Joseph S. Cottman (IW)	✓	
	Henry (W)		

### MISSISSIPPI

1	Benjamin D. Nabers (UN)	9,659	57.5
	Thompson (SR)	7,155	42.6
2	John A. Wilcox (UN)	6,927	52.8
	Unidentified Candidate (SR)	6,201	47.2
3	John D. Freeman (UN)	7,774	51.8
	Unidentified Candidate (SR)	7,241	48.2
4	Albert G. Brown (SR)	7,010	57.8
	Dawson (UN)	5,119	42.2

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Amos Tuck (W FS)	7,691	51.3
	Kittredge (D)	7,304	48.7
2	Charles H. Peaslee (D)	7,170	55.0
	Colby (W)	3,803	29.2
	Fowler (F SOIL)	2,060	15.8

### Candidates

3	Jared Perkins (W FS)	8,682	52.9
	Morrison (D)	7,741	47.1
4	Harry Hibbard (D)	5,125	61.1
	Kittredge (W)	2,248	26.8
	White (F SOIL)	1,018	12.1

### NORTH CAROLINA

1	Thomas L. Clingman (SEC W)	6,600	70.1
	Burgess S. Gaither (W)	2,819	29.9
2	Joseph P. Caldwell (W)	✓	
3	Alfred Dockery (W)	5,344	55.6
	Green W. Caldwell (D)	4,260	44.4
4	James T. Morehead (W)	2,512	86.4
5	Abraham W. Venable (SEC D)	4,057	60.0
	Calvin Graves (UN D)	2,710	40.1
6	John R. J. Daniel (SEC D)	2,815	72.1
	Henry W. Miller (W)	928	23.8
7	William S. Ashe (D)	✓	
8	Edward Stanly (W)	5,236	51.3
	Thomas Ruffin (SEC D)	4,966	48.7
9	David Outlaw (W)	2,868	61.6
	William F. Martin (D)	1,759	37.8

### PENNSYLVANIA

#### Special Election

11	John Brisbin (D)	3,625	52.5
	Dana (W)	3,283	47.5

### RHODE ISLAND

1	George G. King (W)	3,486	51.2
	Welcome B. Sayles (D)	3,270	48.0
2	Benjamin B. Thurston (D)	3,335	59.6
	Charles Jackson (W)	2,150	38.4

### TENNESSEE

1	Andrew Johnson (D)	6,538	57.4
	Hayns (D)	4,844	42.6
2	Albert G. Watkins (W)	9,592	81.9
	Hurley (D)	2,125	18.1
3	William M. Churchwell (D)	6,674	50.1
	Anderson (W)	6,658	49.9
4	John H. Savage (D)	5,816	57.2
	Goodpasture (W)	4,352	42.8
5	George W. Jones (D)	5,937	100.0
6	William H. Polk (W)	4,228	53.5
	James H. Thomas (D)	3,672	46.5
7	Meredith P. Gentry (W)	2,572	100.0
8	William Cullom (W)	5,196	55.6
	South (D)	4,145	44.4
9	Isham G. Harris (D)	3,654	56.2
	Hornberger (W)	2,852	43.8
10	Frederick P. Stanton (D)	6,495	51.8
	Coleman (W)	6,042	48.2
11	Christopher H. Williams (W)	10,693	100.0

### TEXAS

1	Richardson Scurry (D)	6,758	53.9
	William B. Ochiltree	4,009	32.0
	B. R. Wallace	1,126	9.0
2	Volney E. Howard (D)	6,724	48.7
	G. K. Lewis	2,904	21.0
	H. McLeod	2,798	20.3
	H. N. Patter	1,200	8.7

### VIRGINIA

1	John S. Millson (D)	2,271	59.6
	Cowper (W)	1,541	40.4



Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
2 Richard K. Meade (D)		100.0	7 Thomas H. Bayly (D)		100.0	14 James M. H. Beale (D)	4,012	58.8
3 Thomas H. Averett (D)	1,365	57.4	8 Alexander R. Holladay (D)		100.0	Smith (W)	2,813	41.2
Flournoy (W)	1,014	42.6	9 James F. Strother (W)	2,367	55.9	15 George W. Thompson (D)	4,251	52.5
4 Thomas S. Bocock (D)	1,596	61.2	Mton (D)	1,868	44.1	Haymond (W)	3,850	47.5
Bolling (W)	1,014	38.9	10 Charles J. Faulkner (W)	2,351	53.7			
5 Paulus Powell (D)	2,857	51.5	Bedinger (D)	2,031	46.4			
Goggin (W)	2,695	48.5	11 John Letcher (D)		100.0			
6 John S. Caskie (D)	2,960	54.5	12 Henry A. Edmundson (D)		100.0			
Botts (W)	2,472	45.5	13 Fayette McMullen (D)		100.0			



# 1852 House Elections

## ARKANSAS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Alfred B. Greenwood (D)	7,939	100.0
2 Edward A. Warren (D)	3,748	53.2
Unidentified Candidate (W)	3,301	46.8

## CALIFORNIA

AL Milton S. Latham (D)	39,881	✓
James A. McDougall (D)	39,387	✓
P. L. Edwards (W)	34,933	
G. B. Tingley (W)	34,299	

## DELAWARE

AL George Read Riddle (D)	6,692	50.2
John W. Houston (W)	6,630	49.8

## FLORIDA

AL Augustus E. Maxwell (D)	4,637	50.3
Cabell (W)	4,587	49.7

## ILLINOIS

1 Elihu B. Washburne (W)	7,392	43.9
Thompson Campbell (D)	7,106	42.2
Newman Campbell (F SOIL)	2,245	13.3
2 John Wentworth (D)	7,538	46.7
Cyrus Aldrich (W)	6,437	39.9
James H. Collins (F SOIL)	2,149	13.3
3 Jesse O. Norton (W)	8,268	46.0
William Reddick (D)	8,092	45.0
J. H. Bryant (F SOIL)	1,603	8.9
4 James Knox (W)	9,871	47.4
Lewis W. Rop (D)	9,684	46.5
L. W. Curtis (F SOIL)	1,290	6.2
5 William A. Richardson (D)	9,018	51.6
O. H. Browning (W)	8,397	48.1
6 Richard Yates (W)	10,105	51.1
John Calhoun (D)	9,675	48.9
7 James C. Allen (D)	8,283	54.1
Charles H. Constable (W)	7,005	45.8
8 William H. Bissell (ID)	5,937	39.8
Joseph Gillespie (W)	4,683	31.4
T. B. Fouke (D)	4,301	28.8
9 Willis Allen (D)	12,100	98.5

## INDIANA

1 Smith Miller (D)	9,007	59.0
Kea (W)	6,252	41.0
2 William H. English (D)	8,654	55.0
Ferguson (W)	7,094	45.1
3 Cyrus L. Dunham (D)	8,911	52.8
Marshall (W)	7,980	47.2
4 James H. Lane (D)	8,783	53.0
Farquhar (W)	7,789	47.0
5 Samuel W. Parker (W)	7,181	53.9
Grose (D)	6,153	46.2
6 Thomas A. Hendricks (D)	8,240	53.6
Bradley (W)	7,135	46.4
7 John G. Davis (D)	8,607	56.3
Barbour (W)	6,685	43.7
8 Daniel Mace (D)	8,740	54.4
Gregory (W)	7,337	45.6
9 Norman Eddy (D)	8,038	53.7
Biddle (W)	6,930	46.3
10 Ebenezer M. Chamberlain (D)	6,875	53.5
Brenton (W)	5,966	46.5
11 Andrew J. Harlan (D)	7,779	54.1
Wallace (W)	6,608	45.9

## IOWA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Bernhart Henn (D)	9,709	55.2
P. Veile (W)	7,874	44.8
2 John P. Cook (W)	7,777	52.2
L. Clark (D)	7,114	47.8

## KENTUCKY

### Special Election

7 William Preston (W)	6,560	57.5
Calvin Sanders (D)	4,841	42.5

## MAINE

1 Moses MacDonald (D)	9,218	57.8
Appleton (W)	5,333	33.4
Fessenden (F SOIL)	1,358	8.5
2 Samuel Mayall (D)	9,917	52.6
Gilman (W)	7,932	42.0
3 E. Wilder Farley (W)	5,255	36.4
Kimball (D)	4,724	32.7
Smith (D)	3,874	26.8
4 Samuel P. Benson (W)	8,708	54.4
Porter (D)	5,433	33.9
May (F SOIL)	1,580	9.9
5 Israel Washburn Jr. (W)	8,227	51.1
Strickland (D)	4,376	27.2
Waterhouse (D)	3,444	21.4
6 Thomas J. D. Fuller (D)	6,283	52.6
Robinson (W)	5,280	44.2

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Zeno Scudder (W)	4,016	61.3
A. H. Howland	2,368	36.2
2 Samuel L. Crocker (W)	3,599	45.8
Geishom Weston (F SOIL)	3,455	44.0
M. Ide (D)	738	9.4
3 J. Wiley Edmands (W)	3,416	48.5
Charles F. Adams (F SOIL)	2,978	42.3
Arthur W. Austin (D)	471	6.7
4 Samuel H. Walley (W)	4,290	60.5
Levi A. Dowley (D)	1,745	24.6
Charles M. Ellis (F SOIL)	1,028	14.5
5 William Appleton (D)	4,672	55.7
Adam W. Thasler Jr. (D)	2,081	24.8
Anson Burlingame (F SOIL)	1,550	18.5
6 Charles W. Upham (W)	4,265	46.6
George Hood (F SOIL)	4,096	44.8
Nathaniel J. Lord	532	5.8
7 Nathaniel P. Banks (D)	4,605	50.1
Luther V. Bell (W)	4,300	46.8
8 Tappan Wentworth (W)	4,411	45.9
Henry Wilson (F SOIL)	4,319	44.9
Benjamin F. Butler (D)	481	5.0
9 Alexander De Witt (F SOIL)	4,039	41.3
Isaac Davis (D)	2,925	29.9
Ira M. Barton (W)	2,796	28.6
10 Edward Dickinson (W)	4,160	56.9
Samuel F. Cutler (D)	1,625	22.2
Eustus Hopkins (F SOIL)	1,507	20.6
11 John Z. Goodrich (W)	5,579	51.9
Whiting Griswold (D)	4,842	45.1

### Special Elections

2 Francis Fay (W)	4,989	47.2
George Hood (F SOIL)	4,821	45.6
4 Lorenzo Labine (W)	4,620	50.9
John A. Bolles (F SOIL)	4,055	44.7
9 Edward P. Little (D)	3,711	50.4
Jacob H. Loud (W)	3,595	48.8

## MICHIGAN

Candidates	Votes	%
1 David Stuart (D)	10,127	50.4
William A. Howard (W)	9,370	46.6
2 David A. Noble (D)	10,024	51.7
Joseph R. Williams (W FS)	9,367	48.3
3 Samuel Clark (D)	10,765	49.2
Henry R. Williams (W)	9,969	45.6
4 Hestor L. Stevens (D)	10,746	51.8
George Bradley (W)	8,948	43.1
Ephraim Calkins (F SOIL)	1,048	5.1

## MISSOURI<sup>1</sup>

1 Thomas H. Benton (BENTON D)	8,437	45.3
Car (W)	7,595	40.7
Bogy (A-BEN D)	2,615	14.0
2 Alfred W. Lamb (D)	7,007	53.0
Gilchrist Poster (W)	6,224	47.0
3 John G. Miller (W)	8,297	51.3
Green (D)	7,869	48.7
4 Mordecai Oliver (W)	7,612	46.7
Unidentified Candidate (A-BEN D)	4,452	27.3
King (BENTON D)	4,243	26.0
5 John S. Phelps (D)	11,392	67.6
Price (W)	5,458	32.4

## NEW JERSEY

1 Nathan T. Stratton (D)	7,185	51.3
Boyle (W)	6,816	48.7
2 Charles Skelton (D)	10,229	52.6
Brown (W)	9,238	47.5
3 Samuel Lilly (D)	10,193	55.1
Brown (W)	8,315	44.9
4 George Vail (D)	9,247	59.6
Coursen (W)	6,265	40.4
5 Alexander C. M. Pennington (W)	7,636	50.6
Price (D)	7,469	49.5

## NEW YORK

1 James Maurice (D)	7,801	53.7
King (W)	6,136	42.3
2 Thomas W. Cumming (D)	7,228	51.5
Sanford (W)	6,789	48.4
3 Hiram Walbridge (D)	5,814	54.4
Bowen (W)	4,797	44.9
4 Mike Walsh (D)	4,802	52.9
Hawes (W)	2,564	28.2
Kly (D)	1,712	18.9
5 William M. Tweed (D)	5,394	51.6
Hoxie (W)	4,243	40.6
Mor (W)	818	7.8
6 John Wheeler (D)	6,354	54.4
Varnum (W)	5,243	44.9
7 William A. Walker (D)	5,801	52.1
Roberts (W)	4,702	42.2
8 Francis B. Cutting (D)	4,414	56.5
Brooks (W)	3,398	43.5
9 Jared V. Peck (D)	8,533	59.4
Clark (W)	5,827	40.6
10 William Murray (D)	7,768	54.8
Farnham (W)	6,407	45.2
11 Theodore R. Westbrook (D)	9,092	53.5
Smith (W)	7,902	46.5
12 Gilbert Dean (D)	9,937	50.4
Cruger (W)	9,798	49.7
13 Russell Sage (W)	6,583	51.0
Seyr (D)	6,185	47.9
14 Rufus W. Peckham (D)	8,363	53.5
Egberts (W)	7,190	46.0
15 Charles Hughes (D)	9,988	49.5
Northrup (W)	9,693	48.0





# 1853 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Philip Phillips (SO RTS D)	4,880	50.5
E. Lockwood (UN W)	4,777	49.5
2 James Abercrombie (UN W)	7,474	56.1
D. Clopton (D)	5,838	43.9
3 Sampson W. Harris (SO RTS D)	6,394	79.8
Moore (UN W)	1,622	20.2
4 William R. Smith (UN D)	3,045	34.7
Sydenham Moore (SO RTS D)	2,974	33.8
S. F. Hale (W)	2,769	31.5
5 George S. Houston (D)	4,022	95.0
6 Williamson R. W. Cobb (UN D)	5,221	58.2
C. C. Clay Jr. (D)	3,744	41.8
7 James F. Dowdell (SO RTS D)	6,098	65.6
T. G. Garrett (IUN W)	3,200	34.4

## CONNECTICUT

1 James T. Pratt (D)	8,225	52.3
Charles Chapman (W)	6,963	44.2
2 Colin M. Ingersoll (D)	8,551	53.1
Austin Baldwin (W)	6,773	42.0
3 Nathan Belcher (D)	6,129	51.8
Daniel P. Tyler (W)	3,906	33.0
Albert G. Stark (F SOIL)	1,800	15.2
4 Origen S. Seymour (D)	8,700	54.2
William W. Welch (W)	7,249	45.2

## GEORGIA

1 James L. Seward (D)	4,429	51.1
Barton (W)	4,238	48.9
2 Alfred H. Colquitt (D)	6,795	52.1
Johnson (W)	6,249	47.9
3 David J. Bailey (D)	5,232	50.0
Robert P. Tripp (W)	5,227	50.0
4 William B. W. Dent (D)	6,701	51.3
Calhoun (W)	6,368	48.7
5 Elijah W. Chastain (D)	8,118	50.8
Tumlin (D)	7,866	49.2
6 Junius Hillyer (D)	5,439	64.8
Wofld (D)	2,954	35.2
7 David A. Reese (W)	4,997	56.3
Saffold (D)	3,883	43.7
8 Alexander H. Stephens (W)	5,634	69.7
Jones (D)	2,444	30.3

## KENTUCKY

1 Linn Boyd (D)	7,585	57.6
Jefferson Brown (ID)	5,590	42.4
2 Ben E. Grey (W)	7,076	52.5
W. J. Davie (D)	6,408	47.5
3 Presley Ewing (W)	5,318	100.0
4 James S. Crisman (D)	5,657	50.2
Thomas E. Bramlette (W)	5,622	49.8
5 Clement S. Hill (W)	6,126	50.5
James W. Stone (D)	5,996	49.5
6 John M. Elliott (D)	6,257	53.8
Jeremiah S. Pierce (W)	5,376	46.2
7 William Preston (W)	6,609	57.7
S. S. English (D)	4,847	42.3
8 John C. Breckinridge (D)	6,532	52.1
Robert P. Letcher (W)	6,006	47.9
9 Leander M. Cox (AM)	6,606	52.5
James M. Rice (D)	5,974	47.5
10 Richard H. Stanton (D)	7,583	51.8
George B. Hodge (W)	7,070	48.3

## LOUISIANA

1 William Dunbar (D)	4,550	62.8
Gayarre (W)	2,691	37.2
2 Theodore G. Hunt (W)	6,558	54.6
Davis (D)	5,445	45.4

## Candidates

3 John Perkins Jr. (D)	4,965	56.7
Pond (W)	3,787	43.3
4 Roland Jones (D)	7,494	56.8
Smith (W)	5,695	43.2

## MARYLAND

1 John R. Franklin (W)	5,815	53.1
Stevn (I)	5,127	46.9
2 Jacob Shower (I)	7,246	53.4
Wethered (W)	6,330	46.6
3 Joshua Vansant (ID)	5,876	53.7
Preston (W)	5,061	46.3
4 Henry May (ID)	6,792	51.3
Walsh (W)	6,440	48.7
5 William T. Hamilton (ID)	7,545	54.0
Thomas (W)	6,429	46.0
6 Augustus R. Sollers (W)	3,815	61.0
Jenr (I)	2,438	39.0

## MISSISSIPPI

1 Daniel B. Wright (D)	8,984	51.6
Nabers (W)	8,414	48.4
2 William T. S. Barry (D)	7,039	50.7
Wilcox (W)	6,837	49.3
3 Otho R. Singleton (D)	8,367	55.7
McLung (W)	6,669	44.4
4 Wiley P. Harris (D)		100.0
AL William Barksdale (D)	29,702	54.1
Unidentified Candidate (W)	25,183	45.9

## MISSOURI'

3 James J. Lindley (W)	6,828	50.6
Jackson (A-BEN D)	6,674	49.4
7 Samuel Caruthers (W)	4,447	39.8
Jackson (BENTON D)	2,542	22.8
English (A-BEN D)	2,424	21.7
Rosier (BENTON D)	1,750	15.7

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 George W. Kittredge (D)	10,168	53.2
Amos Tuck (W)	8,962	46.9
2 George W. Morrison (D)	9,050	67.5
Hughes (W)	4,353	32.5
3 Harry Hibbard (D)	9,635	56.1
Perkins (W)	7,556	44.0

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Henry M. Shaw (D)	4,833	50.5
David Outlaw (W)	4,746	49.6
2 Thomas Ruffin (D)	5,812	68.7
W. C. Loftin (ID)	2,653	31.3
3 William S. Ashe (D)	5,520	62.2
Walter F. Leake (LD D)	3,351	37.8
4 Sion H. Rogers (W)	4,201	38.9
Abraham W. Venable (LD D)	4,133	38.3
Augustus M. Lewis (A-LD D)	2,454	22.8
5 John Kerr (W)	6,037	86.2
Abraham Purcher (ID)	963	13.8
6 Richard C. Puryear (W)	6,173	51.6
George D. Boyd (D)	5,788	48.4
7 F. Burton Craig (D)	5,965	51.4
James W. Osborne (W)	5,649	48.6
8 Thomas L. Clingman (D)	7,606	59.3
Burgess S. Gaither (W)	5,214	40.7

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Thomas Davis (D)	5,524	50.8
George G. King (W)	4,942	45.5
2 Benjamin B. Thurston (D)	4,436	90.5
Elisha M. Aldrich (W)	450	9.2

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John McQueen (D)		100.0
2 William Aiken (D)		100.0
3 Laurence M. Keitt (D)		100.0
4 Preston S. Brooks (SSR D)	2,098	32.3
Sullivan	1,497	23.0
Francis W. Pickens (NULL D)	1,492	23.0
Marshall	1,415	21.8
5 James L. Orr (D)		100.0
6 William W. Boyce (SSR D)	2,549	51.0
Moses	2,270	45.4

## TENNESSEE

1 Brookins Campbell (D)	5,525*	37.1
Nathaniel G. Taylor (W)	5,387	36.2
Albert G. Watkins (W)	3,988	26.8
2 William M. Churchwell (D)	6,266	56.6
Maynard (W)	4,797	43.4
3 Samuel A. Smith (D)	7,703	55.5
Van Dyke (W)	6,180	44.5
4 William Cullom (W)	5,630	50.2
Gardner (D)	5,593	49.8
5 Charles Ready (W)	6,143	57.3
Barry (D)	4,577	42.7
6 George W. Jones (D)		100.0
7 Robert M. Bugg (W)	6,421	52.3
Pavott (D)	5,865	47.7
8 Felix K. Zollicoffer (W)	5,808	53.0
Allison (D)	5,157	47.0
9 Emerson Etheridge (W)		100.0
10 Frederick P. Stanton (D)	5,126	50.0
Yerger (W)	5,120	50.0

## TEXAS

1 George M. Smyth (D)	12,126	98.8
2 Peter H. Bell (D)	5,918	41.4
William R. Scurry (D)	2,963	20.7
G. K. Lewis (D)	2,411	16.9
B. F. Carothers (W)	2,126	14.9
F. M. Blake (D)	869	6.1

## VIRGINIA

1 Thomas H. Bayly (D)		100.0
2 John S. Millson (D)	3,206	56.7
Chambliss (W)	2,071	36.6
Roberts (I)	379	6.7
3 John S. Caskie (D)	4,333	54.9
Coleman (W)	3,561	45.1
4 William O. Goode (D)		100.0
5 Thomas S. Bocock (D)	4,304	51.7
Wootton (W)	3,586	43.1
Arnett (I)	428	5.2
6 Paulus Powell (D)	4,751	54.8
Mosely (W)	3,912	45.2
7 William Smith (D)	4,223	51.8
Snowden (W)	3,931	48.2
8 Charles J. Faulkner (D)	6,106	52.3
Boteler (W)	5,560	47.7
9 John Letcher (D)		100.0
10 Zedekiah Kidwell (D)		100.0
11 John F. Snodgrass (D)	4,707	40.2
Lewis (D)	4,497	38.4
Sterrett (W)	2,506	21.4
12 Henry A. Edmundson (D)		100.0
13 Fayette McMullen (D)		100.0

1. Missouri elected two additional House members to raise its total to the seven seats allotted by the 1850 census. The state was redistricted from five seats to seven, with the new districts labeled "3" and "7." The 3rd congressional district of 1853 is not the same 3rd district that elected a representative in 1852. (See Missouri 1852.)

# 1854 House Elections

## ARKANSAS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Alfred B. Greenwood (D)	15,374	97.3
2 Albert Rust (D)	8,893	67.0
E. G. Walker (W)	4,371	32.9

## CALIFORNIA

AL James W. Denver (A-BROD D)	36,819✓	
Philemon T. Herbert (A-BROD D)	36,542✓	
G. W. Bowie (W)	34,741	
Cal Benham (W)	34,411	
J. Churchman (BROD D)	10,006	
James A. McDougall (BROD D)	9,968	
M. S. Latham (BROD D)	1,843	

## DELAWARE

AL Elisha D. Cullen (AM)	6,820	51.9
George Read Riddle (D)	6,334	48.2

## FLORIDA

AL Augustus Maxwell (D)	5,642	55.2
Thomas Brown (W)	4,583	44.8

## ILLINOIS

1 Elihu B. Washburne (R)	8,372	69.3
William M. Jackson (D)	2,776	23.0
E. P. Ferry (A-NEB D)	927	7.7
2 James H. Woodworth (R)	6,927	53.1
Robert S. Blackwell (W)	2,591	19.8
John B. Turner (D)	2,544	19.5
Edward L. Mayo (A-NEB D)	996	7.6
3 Jesse O. Norton (R)	10,474	62.8
John A. Drake (D)	6,216	37.2
4 James Knox (R)	10,146	57.0
Unidentified Candidate (D)	7,588	42.6
5 William A. Richardson (D)	8,935	52.4
Arch Williams (R)	8,122	47.6
6 Thomas L. Harris (D)	10,090	50.5
Richard Gates (R)	9,890	49.5
7 James C. Allen (D)	8,452±	50.0
William B. Archer (R)	8,451	50.0
8 Lyman Trumbull (R)	7,917*	58.1
Philip B. Fouke (D)	5,306	38.9
9 Samuel S. Marshall (D)	8,497	64.4
L. Jay S. Turney (R)	2,911	22.0
Dewitt C. Barber	1,276	9.7

## INDIANA

1 Smith Miller (NEB D)	9,864	52.2
Hall (R)	9,051	47.9
2 William H. English (NEB D)	8,931	51.7
Shanter (R)	8,345	48.3
3 George G. Dunn (R)	9,989	54.5
Dunn (NEB D)	8,329	45.5
4 William Cumback (R)	9,061	51.9
Holn (NEB D)	8,391	48.1
5 David P. Holloway (R)	9,419	64.3
Buckles (NEB D)	5,242	35.8
6 Lucien Barbour (R)	9,824	51.4
Thomas A. Hendricks (NEB D)	9,286	48.6
7 Harvey D. Scott (R)	9,515	52.6
Davis (NEB D)	8,580	47.4
8 Daniel Mace (R)	10,357	56.9
Davis (NEB D)	7,838	43.1
9 Schuyler Colfax (R)	9,989	54.9
Eddy (NEB D)	8,223	45.2
10 Samuel Brenton (R)	7,485	56.0
Ebenezer M. Chamberlain (NEB D)	5,881	44.0
11 John U. Pettit (R)	9,389	56.6
Slack (NEB D)	7,201	43.4

## IOWA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Augustus Hall (D)	11,213	50.3
R. L. B. Clark (R)	11,042	49.5
2 James Thorington (R)	11,424	53.3
Stephen Hempstead (D)	9,872	46.1

## KENTUCKY

### Special Election

3 Francis M. Bristow (W)	2,533	81.6
A. J. Harberson (D)	572	18.4

## MAINE

1 John M. Wood (R)	9,227	59.8
Samuel Wells (D)	6,196	40.2
2 John J. Perry (R)	10,007	57.8
William Kimball (D)	7,313	42.2
3 Ebenezer Knowlton (R)	5,995	43.9
J. G. Dickerson (D)	4,072	29.8
E. W. Farley (W)	3,587	26.3
4 Samuel P. Benson (R)	11,610	77.0
George Rogers (D)	3,467	23.0
5 Israel Washburn Jr. (R)	10,224	63.0
Samuel H. Blake (D)	6,010	37.0
6 Thomas J. D. Fuller (D)	4,713	42.4
J. A. Milliken (R)	4,307	38.7
N. Smith Jr. (W)	2,099	18.9

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Robert B. Hall (AM)	5,353	63.3
Thomas D. Eliot (W)	2,238	26.5
Abraham H. Howland	812	9.6
2 James Buffington (AM)	8,074	68.2
Samuel L. Crocker (W)	1,914	16.2
Charles R. Vickery	1,064	9.0
Gersham B. Weston (F SOIL)	774	6.5
3 William S. Damrell (AM)	8,668	74.4
Nathaniel F. Safford (W)	1,933	16.6
Edward Avery	624	5.4
4 Linus B. Comins (AM)	4,972	57.4
Samuel H. Walley (W)	2,770	32.0
Samuel R. Spinney	913	10.5
5 Anson Burlingame (AM)	5,967	61.5
William Appleton (W)	3,109	32.1
William Parmenter (D)	604	6.2
6 Timothy Davis (AM)	7,428	65.3
Charles W. Upham (W)	3,231	28.4
Nathaniel J. Lord	633	5.6
7 Nathaniel P. Banks (AM)	8,928	73.3
Luther V. Bell (W)	2,481	20.4
Bowen Bualman	724	5.9
8 Chauncy L. Knapp (AM)	7,004	62.7
Tappan Wentworth (W)	3,556	31.8
Daniel Needham	593	5.3
9 Alexander De Witt (AM)	8,797	77.0
Isaac Davis (D)	1,526	13.4
Ira M. Barton (W)	851	7.5
10 Henry Morris (AM)	7,723*	64.6
Edward Dickinson (W)	2,757	23.1
Stephen C. Bemis	1,338	11.2
11 Mark Trafton (AM)	6,640	50.4
John L. Goodrich (W)	3,998	30.4
Whiting Griswold	2,505	19.0

### Special Election

1 Thomas D. Eliot (W)	4,059	51.5
Abraham Howland	3,741	47.4

## MICHIGAN

Candidates	Votes	%
1 William A. Howard (R)	9,877	53.1
David Stuart (D)	8,723	46.9
2 Henry Waldron (R)	11,055	57.7
David A. Noble (D)	8,113	42.3
3 David S. Walbridge (R)	12,865	55.8
Samuel Clark (D)	10,178	44.1
4 George W. Peck (D)	11,233	53.2
Moses Wisner (R)	9,863	46.7

## MISSOURI

1 Luther M. Kennett (W)	6,259	52.4
Benton (BENTON D)	5,298	44.4
2 Gilchrist Porter (W)	8,119	54.1
Corneck	6,877	45.9
3 James J. Lindley (W)	8,150	52.5
Fournoy (A-BEN D)	7,386	47.5
4 Mordecai Oliver (W)	6,129	44.1
Leonard (A-BEN D)	4,998	35.9
Lowe (BENTON D)	2,787	20.0
5 John G. Miller (W)	6,372*	46.2
Price (BENTON D)	4,904	35.5
Hough (A-BEN D)	2,530	18.3
6 John S. Phelps (A-BEN D)	8,342	51.1
Johnson (BENTON D)	7,982	48.9
7 Samuel Caruthers (W)	8,045	58.9
Jones (BENTON D)	5,625	41.2

## NEW JERSEY

1 Isaiah D. Clawson (W)	6,269	42.9
Mulford (NEB)	4,383	30.0
Hazelton (TEMP)	3,949	27.1
2 George R. Robbins (W)	10,539	57.6
Rue (NEB)	7,769	42.4
3 James Bishop (W)	9,051	54.4
Lilly (NEB)	7,603	45.7
4 George Vail (NEB)	7,281	51.7
Osborn (A-NEB)	6,816	48.4
5 Alexander C. M. Pennington (W)	8,137	54.4
Darey (NEB)	6,816	45.6

## NEW YORK

1 William W. Valk (SOF D & AM)	3,753	28.1
Allen (HARD D)	2,778	20.8
Vail (W)	2,676	20.1
Lord (SOFT D)	2,227	16.7
Disosway (TEMP)	1,902	14.3
2 James S. T. Stranahan (W)	7,927	50.9
Taylor (HARD D)	7,623	49.0
3 Guy R. Pelton (W & AM)	4,084	52.6
Clinton (HARD D)	2,559	33.0
Miner (SOFT D)	1,123	14.5
4 John Kelly (SOFT D)	3,068	36.0
Walsh (HARD D)	3,047	35.7
Bryle (W & AM)	1,594	18.7
Macomber (W)	821	9.6
5 Thomas R. Whitney (W & AM)	3,321	30.9
Andrews (W)	2,765	25.7
Hamilton (HARD D)	2,718	25.3
Berry (SOFT D)	1,954	18.2
6 John Wheeler (HARD D & AM)	5,101	46.3
Murphy (SOFT D)	2,533	23.0
Marshall (W)	2,256	20.5
Mead (I HARD D)	1,128	10.2
7 Thomas Child Jr. (W & AM)	6,557*	56.3
Kennedy (SOFT D)	5,094	43.7
8 Abram Wakeman (W & AM)	4,895	51.2
Curtis (HARD D)	2,969	31.1
Fellows (SOFT D)	1,699	17.8
9 Bayard Clarke (W & AM)	7,764	61.1
Branth (HARD D)	2,540	20.0
Whiting (HARD D)	2,038	16.0





	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%		
10	Ambrose S. Murray (W)	5,209	44.0	32	Solomon G. Haven (W & AM)	9,075	62.8	9	Anthony E. Roberts (W)	6,561	40.5
	Woodward (HARD D & AM)	4,574	38.6		Hatch (SOFT D)	5,388	37.3		Isaac E. Hiester	5,371	33.2
	Strtn (SOFT D)	2,053	17.4	33	Francis S. Edwards (W & AM)	8,359	55.6		Leferre	4,266	26.3
11	Rufus H. King (W)	8,576	63.0		Fenton (SOFT D)	6,442	42.8	10	John C. Kunkel (W)	8,500	58.4
	Strong (HARD D)	5,042	37.0						Bougtr (D)	6,049	41.6
12	Killian Miller (W)	8,376	51.1					11	James H. Campbell (W)	5,384	51.5
	McClellan (SOFT D & AM)	5,540	33.8						Dewart (D)	5,081	48.6
	Wilson (HARD D)	2,486	15.2					12	Henry M. Fuller (W)	9,115	56.3
13	Russell Sage (W & AM)	6,954	63.2						Wright (D)	7,087	43.7
	Clum (SOFT D)	2,075	18.9					13	Asa Packer (D)	9,136	58.7
	Cook (HARD D)	1,971	17.9						Stewart (W)	6,433	41.3
14	Samuel Dickson (W)	4,638	32.2					14	Galusha A. Grow (F SOIL D)		100.0
	Harct (SOFT D & AM)	4,270	29.6					15	John J. Pierce (W)	9,588	56.0
	Pruyn (SOFT D)	3,244	22.5						White (D)	7,528	44.0
	Hamilton	2,255	15.7					16	Lemuel Todd (W)	10,472	55.7
15	Edward Dodd (W)	6,760	37.7						Booham (D)	8,319	44.3
	Clark (HARD D)	6,358	35.4					17	David F. Robison (W)	9,641	51.7
	Hughes (SOFT D)	2,428	13.5						Reilly (D)	9,025	48.4
	Andrews (TEMP)	2,399	13.4					18	John R. Edie (W)	8,423	72.4
16	George A. Simmons (W)	5,533	48.7						Cresswell (D)	3,218	27.6
	Bailey (SOFT D & AM)	3,062	26.9					19	John Covode (W)	9,342	58.7
	Thomas (SOFT D)	1,752	15.4						Drum (D)	6,585	41.3
	Flanders (HARD D)	1,025	9.0					20	Jonathan Knight (W)	9,912	56.8
17	Francis E. Spinner (SOFT D)	7,618	46.5						Montgomery (D)	7,552	43.2
	Alexander (W)	5,357	32.7					21	David Ritchie (W)	5,705	60.6
	Benton (HARD D)	3,414	20.8						Shaler (D)	3,714	39.4
18	Thomas R. Horton (W)	9,431	51.3					22	Samuel A. Purviance (W)	5,926	60.7
	Jackson (HARD D)	8,945	48.7						Palmer (D)	3,832	39.3
19	Jonas A. Hughson (W)	6,744	43.3					23	John Allison (W)	7,808	60.2
	Palmer (SOFT D)	6,444	41.3						Trout (D)	5,172	39.9
	Hawes (F SOIL)	1,339	8.6					24	David Barclay (D)	10,415	74.7
	Sturges	1,066	6.8						Arthurs (W)	3,527	25.3
20	Orsamus B. Matteson (W)	6,492	38.2					25	John Dick (W)		100.0
	Johnson (SOFT D)	5,172	30.4								
	Huntington (W)	4,759	28.0								
21	Henry Bennett (W)	9,757	56.0								
	Tompkins (HARD D)	5,579	32.0								
	Crocker (SOFT D)	2,077	11.9								
22	Andrew Z. McCarty (W)	5,535	32.2								
	Babcock (SOFT D)	4,728	27.5								
	Case (F SOIL)	3,652	21.2								
	Lewis (HARD D)	3,281	19.1								
23	William A. Gilbert (W)	6,251	46.4								
	Ives (SOFT D)	5,645	41.9								
	Brown (HARD D)	1,513	11.2								
24	Amos P. Granger (W)	4,803	37.5								
	Alvord (SOFT D)	4,109	32.1								
	Noxon (W & AM)	3,409	26.6								
25	Edwin B. Morgan (W)	7,684	48.4								
	Midton (SOFT D & AM)	6,910	43.5								
	Aldrich (HARD D)	1,296	8.2								
26	Andrew Oliver (SOFT D & AM)	6,880	48.0								
	Seeley (W)	5,304	37.0								
	Howell (HARD D)	2,163	15.1								
27	John M. Parker (W)	7,915	59.3								
	McDowell (SOFT D)	3,467	26.0								
	Cushing (HARD D)	1,964	14.7								
28	William H. Kelsey (W & AM)	11,061	70.8								
	Hastings (SOFT D)	4,450	28.5								
29	John Williams (SOFT D & AM)	5,609	47.9								
	Carpenter (W)	4,227	36.1								
	Sibley (HARD D)	1,865	15.9								
30	Benjamin Pringle (W & AM)	9,510	57.6								
	Laning (SOFT D)	3,829	23.2								
	Belden (HARD D)	2,483	15.0								
31	Thomas T. Flagler (W & AM)	7,190	76.6								
	Baker (HARD D)	1,231	13.1								
	Chase (F SOIL)	962	10.3								

	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
</									

## OHIO

## Special Election

## SOUTH CAROLINA

## VERMONT

## WISCONSIN

# 1855 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Percy Walker (AM) James A. Stallworth (D)	5,656 5,137	52.4 47.6
2	Eli S. Shorter (A-KN D) J. C. Alford (AM)	6,718 5,490	55.0 45.0
3	James F. Dowdell (D) T. H. Watts (AM)	6,327 5,786	52.2 47.8
4	William R. Smith (AM) Sydenham Moore (D)	4,984 3,177	61.1 38.9
5	George S. Houston (D)	5,770	100.0
6	Williamson R. W. Cobb (D) J. M. Adams (A-KN I)	6,260 3,697	62.9 37.1
7	Sampson W. Harris (D) W. B. Martin (A-KN ID)	6,990 5,220	57.3 42.8

## CONNECTICUT

1	Ezra Clark Jr. (AM) Pratt (D)	8,519 7,852	52.0 48.0
2	John Woodruff (AM) Arlid (D)	9,876 7,918	55.5 44.5
3	Sidney Dean (AM) White (D)	8,055 3,877	67.5 32.5
4	William W. Welch (AM) Noble (D)	9,701 7,702	55.7 44.3

## GEORGIA

1	James L. Seward (D) Varnadoe (AM)	6,179 4,541	57.6 42.4
2	Martin J. Crawford (D) Hawkins (AM)	7,746 7,153	52.0 48.0
3	Robert P. Tripp (AM) Smith (D)	6,112 5,216	54.0 46.1
4	Hiram Warner (D) Hill (AM)	6,883 6,813	50.3 49.7
5	John H. Lumpkin (D) Tumlin (AM)	11,290 7,978	58.6 41.4
6	Howell Cobb (D) Franklin (AM)	9,203 5,227	63.8 36.2
7	Nathaniel G. Foster (AM) Stephens (D)	4,792 4,580	51.1 48.9
8	Alexander H. Stephens (D) Lamar (AM)	5,808 3,079	65.4 34.7

## KENTUCKY

1	Henry C. Burnett (D) W. G. Hughes (AM)	9,323 5,708	62.0 38.0
2	John P. Campbell (AM) Samuel O. Peyton (D)	7,533 6,092	55.3 44.7
3	Warner L. Underwood (AM) James P. Bates (D)	7,362 5,580	56.9 43.1
4	Albert G. Talbott (D) F. T. Fox (AM)	6,586 6,570	50.1 49.9
5	Joshua H. Jewett (D) C. G. Wintersmith (AM)	7,076 6,628	51.6 48.4
6	John M. Elliott (D) George W. Dunlap (AM)	7,685 6,340	54.8 45.2
7	Humphrey Marshall (AM) William Preston (D)	6,932 4,378	61.3 38.7
8	Alexander Keith Marshall (AM) James O. Harrison (D)	7,039 5,536	56.0 44.0
9	Leander M. Cox (AM) R. H. Stanton (D)	8,085 6,598	55.1 44.9
10	Samuel F. Swope (AM) Henry C. Harris (D)	7,490 6,991	51.7 48.3

## LOUISIANA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	George Eustis Jr. (AM) Albert Fabre (D)	2,588 2,258	53.4 46.6
2	Miles Taylor (D) Hunt (AM)	6,175 5,810	51.5 48.5
3	Thomas G. Davidson (D) Pond (AM)	4,731 4,616	50.6 49.4
4	John M. Sandidge (D) Lewis (AM)	8,942 6,461	58.1 42.0

## MARYLAND

1	James A. Stewart (D) Dennis (AM)	6,173 5,868	51.3 48.7
2	James B. Ricaud (AM) Jacob Shower (D)	8,479 6,506	56.6 43.4
3	J. Morrison Harris (AM) Vansant (D)	6,538 6,484	50.2 49.8
4	H. Winter Davis (AM) May (D)	7,988 7,493	51.6 48.4
5	Henry W. Hoffman (AM) William T. Hamilton (D)	8,320 7,569	52.4 47.6
6	Thomas F. Bowie (D) Watkins (AM)	5,539 4,736	53.9 46.1

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Special Elections

10	Calvin C. Chaffee (AM) John W. Foster Haynes H. Chilson Edward Dickenson (W)	4,716 4,349 3,317 725	36.0 33.2 25.3 5.5
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## MISSISSIPPI

1	Daniel B. Wright (D) J. H. R. Taylor (AM)	6,547 5,055	56.4 43.6
2	Hendley S. Bennett (D) L. E. Houston (AM)	4,229 3,922	51.9 48.1
3	William Barksdale (D) Joseph B. Cobb (AM)	6,850 5,542	55.3 44.7
4	William A. Lake (W) Otho R. Singleton (D)	5,196 4,792	52.0 48.0
5	John A. Quitman (D) Giles M. Hillyer (W)	5,887 4,178	58.5 41.5

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	James Pike (AM) Kittredge (D)	12,806 9,697	56.9 43.1
2	Mason W. Tappan (AM) Morrison (D)	12,202 8,392	59.3 40.8
3	Aaron H. Cragin (AM) Wheeler (D)	11,715 8,099	59.1 40.9

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Robert T. Paine (AM) Henry M. Shaw (D)	5,228 4,882	51.7 48.3
2	Thomas Ruffin (D) Thomas J. Latham (AM)	6,739 3,464	66.1 34.0
3	Warren Winslow (D) David Reid (AM)	5,929 4,863	54.9 45.1
4	Lawrence O'B. Branch (D) James B. Shepard (AM)	6,794 4,223	61.7 38.3
5	Edwin G. Reade (AM) John Kerr (W)	7,061 3,756	65.3 34.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Richard C. Puryear (AM) Alfred M. Scales (D)	6,516 6,150	51.4 48.6
7	F. Burton Craige (D) Samuel N. Stowe (AM)	6,745 4,104	62.2 37.8
8	Thomas L. Clingman (D) Leander B. Carmichael (AM)	8,079 6,584	55.1 44.9

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Nathaniel B. Durfee (AM) Thomas Davis (D)	5,004 1,576	72.9 23.0
2	Benjamin B. Thurston (AM)	4,359	87.9

## TENNESSEE

1	Albert G. Watkins (D) Taylor (AM)	7,781 7,511	50.9 49.1
2	William H. Sneed (AM) Cummins (D)	6,246 5,327	54.0 46.0
3	Samuel A. Smith (D) Anderson (AM)	7,872 7,331	51.8 48.2
4	John H. Savage (D) Cullom (AM)	6,016 5,563	52.0 48.0
5	Charles Ready (AM) Keeble (D)	7,069 632	91.8 8.2
6	George W. Jones (D) Gordon (AM)	8,476 4,445	65.6 34.4
7	John V. Wright (D) Kendrick (AM)	7,927 5,922	57.2 42.8
8	Felix K. Zollicoffer (AM) Torbett (D)	6,958 4,857	58.9 41.1
9	Emerson Etheridge (AM) Freeman (D)	7,952 7,394	51.8 48.2
10	Thomas Rivers (AM) Currin (D)	5,860 5,136	53.3 46.7

## TEXAS

1	Peter H. Bell (D) Hancock (AM)	10,342 10,311	50.1 49.9
2	Lemuel D. Evans (AM) Ward (D)	14,379 9,496	60.2 39.8

## VIRGINIA

1	Thomas H. Bayly (D)		100.0
2	John S. Millson (D)	4,769	53.3
	Watts (AM)	4,180	46.7
3	John S. Caskie (D)	5,951	52.1
	Scott (AM)	5,466	47.9
4	William O. Goode (D)	1,163	63.8
	Tazewell (AM)	661	36.2
5	Thomas S. Bocock (D)	4,566	52.9
	Claiborne (AM)	4,073	47.2
6	Paulus Powell (D)	3,834	56.3
	Ligon (AM)	2,976	43.7
7	William Smith (D)		100.0
8	Charles J. Faulkner (D)	7,158	50.7
	Boteler (AM)	6,959	49.3
9	John Letcher (D)		100.0
10	Zedekiah Kidwell (D)	6,615	56.7
	Pendleton (AM)	5,059	43.3
11	John S. Carlisle (AM)	8,333	51.2
	Lewis (D)	7,942	48.8
12	Henry A. Edmundson (D)	7,492	54.0
	Staples (AM)	6,385	46.0
13	Fayette McMullen (D)	4,289	60.5
	Trigg (AM)	2,803	39.5



# 1856 House Elections

## ARKANSAS

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Alfred B. Greenwood (D)	15,399	71.4
	Thomason (AM)	6,161	28.6
2	Edward A. Warren (D)	11,835	57.6
	Fowler (AM)	8,701	42.4

## CALIFORNIA

AL	Joseph C. McKibbin (D)	50,895✓	
	Charles L. Scott (D)	50,813✓	
	B. C. Whitman (AM)	36,078	
	A. B. Dibble (AM)	35,325	
	L. P. Rankin (R)	21,975	
	J. D. Turner (R)	21,164	

## DELAWARE

AL	William G. Whiteley (D)	8,111	56.1
	Elisha D. Cullen (AM)	6,360	44.0

## FLORIDA

AL	George S. Hawkins (D)	6,392	53.1
	James M. Baker (AM)	5,650	46.9

## ILLINOIS

1	Elihu B. Washburne (R)	18,070	72.6
	Richard S. S. Malony (D)	6,227	25.0
2	John F. Farnsworth (R)	21,518	67.2
	John Van Nortwick (D)	9,814	30.7
3	Owen Lovejoy (R)	19,068	59.4
	Osgood (D)	13,007	40.5
4	William Kellogg (R)	16,175	51.1
	James W. Davidson (D)	14,474	45.7
5	Isaac N. Morris (D)	12,059	53.7
	Jackson Grimshaw (R)	10,294	45.8
6	Thomas L. Harris (D)	14,196	54.0
	John Williams (R)	12,077	46.0
7	Aaron Shaw (D)	12,994	56.8
	Henry P. H. Bromwell (R)	9,878	43.2
8	Robert Smith (D)	11,299	60.1
	I. D. Lansing (R)	7,512	39.9
9	Samuel S. Marshall (D)	15,968	81.5
	Benjamin L. Wiley (R)	3,419	17.4

## Special Elections

5	Jacob C. Davis (D)	12,212	52.6
	Thomas C. Sharp (R)	8,182	35.2
	James B. Kyle	2,826	12.2
7	James C. Allen (D)	13,081	56.3
	William B. Archer (R)	10,136	43.7
8	I. L. D. Morrison (D)	10,756	55.8
	John Thomas (R)	8,231	42.7

## INDIANA

1	James Lockhart (D)	12,747	61.5
	Veach (R)	7,977	38.5
2	William H. English (D)	10,577	57.2
	Wilson (R)	7,927	42.8
3	James Hughes (D)	10,629	53.8
	Hendricks (R)	9,113	46.2
4	James B. Foley (D)	10,451	53.7
	Cumback (R)	8,998	46.3
5	David Kilgore (R)	11,132	60.8
	Johnson (D)	7,183	39.2
6	James M. Gregg (D)	11,787	52.1
	Coburn (R)	10,840	47.9
7	John G. Davis (D)	11,137	53.9
	Usher (R)	9,529	46.1
8	James Wilson (R)	11,302	50.5
	Voorhees (D)	11,072	49.5
9	Schuyler Colfax (R)	12,921	52.1
	Stuart (D)	11,890	47.9
10	Samuel Brenton (R)	10,699	51.7
	Lowry (D)	9,989	48.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	John U. Pettit (R)	11,235	51.8
	Garver (D)	10,443	48.2

## IOWA

1	Samuel R. Curtis (R)	18,065	50.2
	Augustus Hall (D)	17,110	47.5
2	Timothy Davis (R)	21,888	57.9
	Shepherd Leffler (D)	15,868	42.0

## MAINE

1	John M. Wood (R)	11,215	53.4
	Little (COALIT)	9,776	46.6
2	Charles J. Gilman (R)	12,953	57.3
	Pillsbury (COALIT)	9,670	42.7
3	Nehemiah Abbott (R)	10,562	56.1
	Ingalls (COALIT)	8,252	43.9
4	Freeman H. Morse (R)	13,750	65.0
	Bronson (COALIT)	7,378	35.0
5	Israel Washburn Jr. (R)	12,517	60.1
	Sanborn (COALIT)	8,312	39.9
6	Stephen C. Foster (R)	8,503	52.9
	Wiswell (COALIT)	7,567	47.1

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Robert B. Hall (R)	7,904	69.6
	Moses Bates Jr. (D)	1,830	16.1
	Daniel Fisher (AM)	1,601	14.1
2	James Buffington (R)	11,658	72.4
	Charles R. Vickery (D)	3,314	20.6
	Danlous Dunbar (AM)	1,132	7.0
3	William L. Damrell (R)	10,433	61.5
	Arthur W. Austin (D)	5,077	29.9
	Alfred B. Ely (AM)	1,435	8.5
4	Linus B. Comins (R)	5,188	45.8
	Charles G. Greene (D)	4,431	39.1
	Benjamin F. Cooke (AM)	1,678	14.8
5	Anson Burlingame (AM)	6,582	50.2
	William Appleton (D & AM)	6,513	49.7
6	Timothy Davis (R)	10,044	69.4
	Ruth J. Lord (D)	3,214	22.2
	Benjamin Parley Poor (AM)	1,121	7.7
7	Nathaniel P. Banks (R)	10,814	61.9
	Isaac H. Wright (D)	4,593	26.3
	Isaac Storey (AM)	2,049	11.7
8	Chauncey L. Knapp (R)	9,616	67.4
	Benjamin F. Butler (D)	3,686	25.9
	Abiel L. Lewis (AM)	864	6.1
9	Eli Thayer (R)	8,920	53.7
	Alex DeWitt (AM)	4,414	26.6
	Nathaniel Wood (D)	2,987	18.0
10	Calvin C. Chaffee (R)	10,845	72.4
	William C. Fowler (D & AM)	4,081	27.2
11	Henry L. Dawes (R)	6,709	43.8
	Josiah D. Weston (D)	4,398	28.7
	Mark Trafton (AM)	4,194	27.4

## MICHIGAN

1	William A. Howard (R)	13,658	51.6
	George Lathrop (D)	12,791	48.4
2	Henry Waldron (R)	16,467	62.1
	John S. Barry (D)	10,064	37.9
3	David S. Walbridge (R)	23,970	59.6
	Flavius Littlejohn (D)	16,268	40.4
4	De Witt C. Leach (R)	18,715	55.2
	George W. Peck (D)	15,186	44.8

## MISSOURI

1	Francis P. Blair Jr. (BENTON D)	6,035	43.8
	Kennett (AM)	5,549	40.3
	Reynolds (D)	2,181	15.8
2	Thomas L. Anderson (AM)	8,876	52.1
	Richmond (D)	8,149	47.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	James S. Green (D)	10,126*	55.3
	Lindley (AM)	8,172	44.7
4	James Craig (D)	8,742	56.8
	Moss (AM)	6,274	40.8
5	Samuel H. Woodson (AM)	6,006	41.6
	Douglas (D)	4,684	32.4
	Price (BENTON D)	3,755	26.0
6	John S. Phelps (D)	9,718	58.1
	Emerson (AM)	6,911	41.3
7	Samuel Caruthers (D)	8,291	52.7
	Perryman (AM)	4,883	31.0
	Stevson (BENTON D)	2,556	16.3

## Special Election

5	Thomas P. Akers (AM)	6,569	55.8
	Jackson (D)	5,211	44.2

## NEW JERSEY

1	Isaiah D. Clawson (FUS)	9,673	56.8
	Hineline (D)	7,351	43.2
2	George R. Robbins (FUS)	11,723	52.3
	Wall (D)	10,692	47.7
3	Garnett B. Adrain (D)	10,781	52.5
	Bishop (FUS)	9,768	47.5
4	John Huyler (D)	9,165	52.7
	Osborne (R)	5,876	33.8
	Inglis (AM)	2,355	13.5
5	Jacob R. Wortendyke (D)	9,099	42.9
	Dodd (R)	6,480	30.5
	Betts (AM)	5,638	26.6

## NEW YORK

1	John A. Searing (D)	8,960	44.1
	Jennings (AM)	5,892	29.0
	Lord (R)	5,449	26.8
2	George Taylor (D)	8,591	40.8
	Stranhan (R)	5,869	27.9
	Wood (AM)	5,476	26.0
	McCue	1,123	5.3
3	Daniel E. Sickles (D)	5,716	53.2
	Duganne (AM)	2,905	27.0
	Guy R. Pelton (R)	2,126	19.8
4	John Kelly (D)	8,319	72.0
	Gould (AM)	1,735	15.0
	Ryckman (R)	1,497	13.0
5	William B. Maclay (D)	5,863	41.6
	Northp (AM)	3,798	26.9
	Andrews (R)	3,274	23.2
	Hamilton (ID)	1,169	8.3
6	John Cochrane (D)	7,531	49.6
	Stillman (R)	3,991	26.3
	Williams (AM)	3,658	24.1
7	Elijah Ward (D)	6,531	41.0
	Briggs (AM)	4,461	28.0
	Nye (R)	4,100	25.7
	Bulloc	854	5.4
8	Horace F. Clark (D)	7,482	50.2
	Abram Wakeman (R)	3,760	25.3
	Knapp (AM)	3,651	24.5
9	John B. Haskin (D)	7,195	39.5
	Strang (R)	5,935	32.6
	Cobb (AM)	5,084	27.9
10	Ambrose S. Murray (R)	6,156	39.3
	Fowler (D)	5,581	35.6
	Trotter (AM)	3,936	25.1
11	William F. Russell (D)	6,878	38.9
	Fream (AM)	5,902	33.4
	Brodhd (R)	4,912	27.8
12	John Thompson (R)	9,247	45.5
	Chamberlain (D)	7,972	39.2
	Teller (AM)	3,116	15.3
13	Abram B. Olin (R)	5,206	37.0
	Griswold (D)	4,758	33.8
	Fonda (AM)	4,108	29.2

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
14 Erastus Corning (D)	8,296	46.0	5 Richard Mott (R)	10,018	51.0	13 William H. Dimmick (D)	11,235	68.9
Perry (AM)	5,095	28.3	Edgerton (D)	9,157	46.6	E. S. Dimk (UN)	5,065	31.1
Van Dyck (R)	4,631	25.7	6 Joseph R. Cockerill (D)	8,603	48.7	Galusha A. Grow (R)	13,325	71.3
15 Edward Dodd (R)	11,717	51.6	Jonas R. Emrie (R)	7,460	42.2	Sherwood (D)	5,361	28.7
Cramer (AM)	5,633	24.8	Trimbel (AM)	1,598	9.1	15 Allison White (D)	9,980	51.4
Gray (D)	5,373	23.7	7 Aaron Harlan (R)	9,027	59.7	Irwin (UN)	9,450	48.6
16 George W. Palmer (R)	6,799	44.5	Ward (D)	5,076	33.6	16 John A. Ahl (D)	11,191	53.7
Averill (D)	4,363	28.5	Elsbury (AM)	1,011	6.7	Todd (UN)	9,670	46.4
Ross (AM)	4,129	27.0	8 Benjamin Stanton (R)	9,756	56.7	17 Wilson Reilly (D)	10,224	51.3
17 Francis E. Spinner (R)	14,722	70.7	Runkle (D)	6,210	36.1	Pumroy (UN)	9,715	48.7
Dodge (D & AM)	6,115	29.4	Glover (AM)	1,239	7.2	18 John R. Edie (UN)	8,792	50.8
18 Clark B. Cochran (R)	9,719	44.6	9 Lawrence W. Hall (D)	9,561	49.7	Pershing (D)	8,508	49.2
Rossiter (D)	6,123	28.1	Cooper K. Watson (R)	9,382	48.7	19 John Covode (UN)	10,409	54.4
Smith (AM)	5,936	27.3	10 Joseph Miller (D)	7,403	42.6	McKinley (D)	8,724	45.6
19 Oliver A. Morse (R)	10,724	54.7	Hoffman (R)	5,633	32.4	20 William Montgomery (D)	10,256	52.2
Gregory (D & AM)	8,881	45.3	Oscar F. Moore (AM)	4,326	24.9	Knight (UN)	9,411	47.9
20 Orsamus B. Matteson (R)	10,618	56.2	11 Valentine B. Horton (R)	10,272	50.9	David Ritchie (R)	7,674	54.6
Johnson (D & AM)	8,275	43.8	Medill (D)	9,927	49.2	McCans (D)	5,944	42.3
21 Henry Bennett (R)	13,357	62.0	12 Samuel S. Cox (D)	8,938	48.7	22 Samuel A. Purviance (R)	6,840	57.1
Hyde (D & AM)	8,192	38.0	Galloway (R)	8,582	46.7	Gibson (D)	4,854	40.5
22 Henry C. Goodwin (R)	14,380	65.0	13 John Sherman (R)	9,926	58.4	23 William Stewart (UN)	8,552	61.0
Clark (D)	6,080	27.5	Bramback (D)	7,065	41.6	Cunningham (D)	5,467	39.0
Culver (AM)	1,671	7.6	14 Philemon Bliss (R)	10,414	57.8	24 James L. Gillis (D)	9,785	51.8
23 Charles B. Hoard (R)	11,149	64.6	Firestone (D)	7,617	42.2	Myers (UN)	9,114	48.2
Dorwin (D)	6,070	35.2	15 Joseph Burns (D)	9,194	50.1	25 John Dick (R)	8,944	68.0
24 Amos P. Granger (R)	9,748	61.0	Sapp (R)	9,143	49.9	McFadn (D)	4,215	32.0
Peck (D)	4,525	28.3	16 Cydnor B. Tompkins (R)	7,248	48.0	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA<sup>1</sup></b>		
Beach (AM)	1,720	10.8	Smith (D)	6,462	42.8	1 John McQueen (D)		100.0
25 Edwin B. Morgan (R)	12,631	63.3	Haynes (AM)	1,382	9.2	2 W. Porcher Miles (D)	2,323	50.5
Richmond (D)	3,685	18.5	17 William Lawrence (D)	8,085	47.8	James Gadsden	1,684	36.6
Fosgt (AM)	3,644	18.3	Albright (R)	6,805	40.3	John Cunningham	590	12.8
26 Emory B. Pottle (R)	9,368	53.0	Davenport (AM)	2,013	11.9	3 Laurence M. Keitt (D)		100.0
Andrew Oliver (AM)	4,411	25.0	18 Benjamin F. Leiter (R)	9,394	58.0	4 Preston S. Brooks (SSR D)*		100.0
Ogden (D)	3,897	22.1	Lahm (D)	6,799	42.0	5 James L. Orr (D)		100.0
27 John M. Parker (R)	12,383	56.3	19 Edward Wade (R)	9,431	67.9	6 William W. Boyce (SSR D)		100.0
Hathaway (D)	8,377	38.1	Hilliard (D)	4,467	32.1	<b>Special Elections</b>		
Lawr (AM)	1,229	5.6	20 Joshua R. Giddings (R)	9,567	66.6	3 Laurence M. Keitt (D)	✓	
28 William H. Kelsey (R)	10,509	53.4	Burchard (D)	4,795	33.4	4 Preston S. Brooks (SSR D)	7,922	100.0
Hallett (AM)	4,895	24.9	21 John A. Bingham (R)	9,444	57.7	<b>VERMONT</b>		
Angel (D)	4,266	21.7	Woods (D)	6,933	42.3	1 Eliakim Persons Walton (R)	10,398	76.2
29 Samuel G. Andrews (R)	7,786	51.0	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			Needhm (D)	3,242	23.8
Paine (D)	4,337	28.4	1 Thomas B. Florence (D)	9,495	56.6	2 Justin S. Morrill (R)	13,695	75.9
Clark (AM)	3,156	20.7	Knight (UN)	7,275	43.4	Chase (D)	4,358	24.1
30 Judson W. Sherman (R)	13,867	64.0	2 Edward Joy Morris (UN)	6,411	51.6	3 Homer Elihu Royce (R)	9,116	74.4
Richmond (D)	5,032	23.2	Marshall (D)	6,018	48.4	William H. Bingham (D)	3,134	25.6
Cooley (AM)	2,758	12.7	3 James Landy (D)	7,933	54.0	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
31 Silas M. Burroughs (R)	6,885	51.7	William Millward (UN)	6,753	46.0	1 John F. Potter (R)	13,111	50.6
Hunt (AM)	4,694	35.3	4 Henry M. Phillips (D)	9,279	50.7	Hadley (D)	12,814	49.4
Church (D)	1,731	13.0	Forst (AM)	6,560	35.9	2 Cadwallader C. Washburn (R)	26,004	61.6
32 Israel T. Hatch (D)	7,399	37.2	William D. Kelley (R)	2,457	13.4	Crawford (D)	16,233	38.4
Spaulding (R)	6,923	34.8	5 Owen Jones (D)	9,674	54.9	3 Charles Billingshurst (R)	25,808	52.2
Haven (AM)	5,548	27.9	Mulvany (UN)	7,961	45.1	Hobart (D)	23,648	47.8
33 Reuben E. Fenton (R)	12,046	64.3	6 John Hickman (D)	8,024	48.9			
Allen (D)	3,436	18.3	Bowen (UN)	7,851	47.9			
Edwds (AM)	3,251	17.4	7 Henry Chapman (D)	10,321	54.0			
<b>OHIO</b>			Bradshaw (UN)	8,789	46.0			
1 George H. Pendleton (D)	6,133	47.1	8 J. Glancy Jones (D)	9,951	71.6			
Taft (R)	4,256	32.7	Yoder (UN)	3,947	28.4			
Tornce (AM)	2,642	20.3	9 Anthony E. Roberts (UN)	10,001	54.6			
2 William S. Groesbeck (D)	5,738	43.1	Isaac E. Hiester (D)	8,320	45.4			
Gurley (R)	4,343	32.6	10 John C. Kunkel (UN)	9,227	55.6			
Harrison (AM)	3,229	24.3	Eyer (D)	7,360	44.4			
3 Lewis D. Campbell (R)	9,338†	50.1	11 William L. Dewart (D)	8,959	58.3			
Clement I. Vallandigham (D)	9,319	50.0	Campbell (UN)	6,418	41.7			
4 Matthias H. Nichols (R)	9,415	49.7	12 John G. Montgomery (D)	10,442	57.7			
Dorsey (D)	9,172	48.4	Smith (UN)	7,657	42.3			

1. Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina's 4th district, who was serving in the 34th Congress (1855–1857) following his election in 1854, resigned July 14, 1856. He was subsequently reelected to the 34th Congress in a special election which appears on this page. He took his seat Aug. 1, 1856, and was reelected in the general election later in 1856 to the 35th Congress (1857–1859). He died Jan. 27, 1857, and thus did not serve in that Congress.

Laurence M. Keitt of the 3rd district was also serving in the 34th Congress when he resigned July 16, 1856. Subsequently reelected to the 34th Congress in the special election shown on this page to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, he returned to the House Aug. 6, 1856. Later that year he was reelected to the 35th Congress in the general election.





# 1857 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 James A. Stallworth (D)	7,058	62.0
J. McCaskill (AM)	4,330	38.0
2 Eli S. Shorter (D)	7,417	62.5
B. Peterson (AM)	4,454	37.5
3 James F. Dowdell (D)	6,505	50.3
T. J. Judge (SR W)	6,419	49.7
4 Sydenham Moore (D)	6,432	56.5
W. R. Smith (AM)	4,952	43.5
5 George S. Houston (D)	4,853	55.1
D. Hubbard (SO RTS D)	3,956	44.9
6 Williamson R. W. Cobb (D)	5,975	61.0
Henry Sanford (D)	3,594	36.7
7 Jabez L. M. Curry (D)	8,311	98.5

## CONNECTICUT

1 Ezra Clark Jr. (R)	8,410	51.3
Hubbard (D)	7,973	48.7
2 Samuel Arnold (D)	9,403	51.4
Woodruff (R)	8,906	48.6
3 Sidney Dean (R)	6,082	54.9
Hovey (D)	5,006	45.2
4 William D. Bishop (D)	8,403	50.1
Ferry (R)	8,387	50.0

## GEORGIA

1 James L. Seward (D)	5,870	51.2
Bartow (AM)	5,093	44.4
2 Martin J. Crawford (D)	8,220	56.4
Elam (AM)	6,365	43.6
3 Robert P. Trippe (AM)	5,803	51.7
Bailey (D)	5,423	48.3
4 Lucius J. Gartrell (D)	8,008	53.6
Tidwell (AM)	6,939	46.4
5 Augustus R. Wright (D)	9,669	63.0
Hooper (ID)	5,690	37.1
6 James Jackson (D)	7,751	56.6
Simmons (ID)	5,956	43.5
7 Joshua Hill (AM)	4,800	51.5
L. Stephens (D)	4,525	48.5
8 Alexander H. Stephens (D)	5,151	55.7
Miller (AM)	4,096	44.3

## KENTUCKY

1 Henry C. Burnett (D)	8,989	75.3
Owen Grimes (AM)	2,945	24.7
2 Samuel O. Peyton (D)	7,212	53.9
James L. Johnson (AM)	6,173	46.1
3 Warner L. Underwood (AM)	6,359	50.8
Joseph H. Lewis (D)	6,156	49.2
4 Albert G. Talbott (D)	7,025	50.6
William C. Anderson (AM)	6,861	49.4
5 Joshua H. Jewett (D)	7,377	59.6
Bryan R. Young (AM)	4,996	40.4
6 John M. Elliott (D)	7,470	55.7
John A. Moore (AM)	5,950	44.3
7 Humphrey Marshall (AM)	6,085	55.0
Thomas H. Holt (D)	4,979	45.0
8 James B. Clay (D)	6,577	50.5
Roger W. Hanson (AM)	6,451	49.5
9 John C. Mason (D)	8,148	52.0
Leander M. Cox (AM)	7,534	48.0
10 John W. Stevenson (D)	8,748	67.3
William Rankin (AM)	4,185	32.2

## LOUISIANA

1 George Eustis Jr. (AM)	2,336	60.5
Villiers (D)	1,528	39.5

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Miles Taylor (D)	4,950	50.3
Burke (AM)	4,892	49.7
3 Thomas G. Davidson (D)	4,270	54.9
Watrsn (AM)	3,512	45.1
4 John M. Sandidge (D)	9,060	63.5
Sparks (AM)	5,205	36.5

## MARYLAND

1 James A. Stewart (D)	6,339	50.7
Townsend (AM)	6,163	49.3
2 James B. Ricaud (AM)	8,701	52.3
McHenry (D)	7,935	47.7
3 J. Morrison Harris (AM)	8,761	61.6
William Pinkney Whyte (D)	5,455	38.4
4 H. Winter Davis (AM)	10,515	72.6
Henry P. Brooks (D)	3,979	27.5
5 Jacob M. Kunkel (D)	8,376	50.5
Hoffman (AM)	8,208	49.5
6 Thomas F. Bowie (D)	5,735	56.3
Blackistone (AM)	4,453	43.7

## MINNESOTA

(Became a state May 11, 1858)

AL William W. Phelps (D)	18,218✓
James M. Cavanaugh (D)	18,064✓
G. L. Becker (D)	18,019
C. Aldrich (R)	16,955
M. S. Wilkinson (R)	16,938
H. A. Swift (R)	16,827

## MISSISSIPPI

1 Lucius Q. C. Lamar (D)	3,705	61.8
James L. Alcorn (W)	2,288	38.2
2 Reuben Davis (D)	5,026	59.4
Charles Clark (W)	3,431	40.6
3 William Barksdale (D)	5,129	97.7
Otho R. Singleton (D)	5,940	54.3
William A. Lake (W)	4,997	45.7
5 John A. Quitman (D)	4,017	98.1

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 James Pike (R)	12,242	52.2
Kittridge (D)	11,206	47.8
2 Mason W. Tappan (R)	10,685	53.8
Morrison (D)	9,180	46.2
3 Aaron H. Cragin (R)	10,983	52.7
Wheeler (D)	9,841	47.3

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Henry M. Shaw (D)	5,293	50.2
William N. H. Smith (AM)	5,255	49.8
2 Thomas Ruffin (D)	5,940	90.6
3 Warren Winslow (D)	6,337	81.0
O. P. Meares (AM)	1,488	19.0
4 Lawrence O'B. Branch (D)	7,375	87.0
5 John A. Gilmer (AM)	5,692	54.0
Stephen W. Williams (D)	4,845	46.0
6 Alfred M. Scales (D)	7,679	52.5
Richard C. Puryear (AM)	6,950	47.5
7 F. Burton Craigie (D)	6,482	92.2
8 Thomas L. Clingman (D)	8,674	69.8

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Special Election

12 Paul Leidy (D)	9,826	61.0
Smith Thompson (R)	6,294	39.0

## RHODE ISLAND

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Nathaniel B. Durfee (R)	5,442	73.3
Ambrose E. Burnside (D)	1,961	26.4
2 William D. Brayton (AM & R)	3,933	54.4
Charles Jackson (D)	3,209	44.4

## SOUTH CAROLINA

### Special Elections

4 Milledge L. Bonham (SSR D)	3,646	63.5
C. P. Sullivan	2,093	36.5

## TENNESSEE

1 Albert G. Watkins (D)	7,647	50.6
Taylor (AM)	7,471	49.4
2 Horace Maynard (AM)	5,565	50.9
Wallace (D)	5,360	49.1
3 Samuel A. Smith (D)	7,662	53.0
Heiskell (AM)	6,800	47.0
4 John H. Savage (D)	6,435	55.2
Pickett (AM)	5,232	44.8
5 Charles Ready (AM)	6,151	51.3
Guild (D)	5,851	48.8
6 George W. Jones (D)	8,516	100.0
7 John V. Wright (D)	8,620	83.8
McElrath (AM)	1,665	16.2
8 Felix K. Zollicoffer (AM)	6,088	52.2
James M. Quarles (D)	5,580	47.8
9 John D. C. Atkins (D)	8,603	50.4
Etheridge (AM)	8,474	49.6
10 William T. Avery (D)	6,006	51.3
Stevens (AM)	5,707	48.7

## TEXAS

1 John H. Reagan (D)	15,799	61.0
Evans (AM)	10,085	39.0
2 Guy M. Bryan (D)	21,142	80.8
Howth (AM)	5,013	19.2

## VIRGINIA

1 Muscoe R. H. Garnett (D)	1,881	60.5
Critcher (AM)	1,226	39.5
2 John S. Millson (D)		100.0
3 John S. Caskie (D)	5,148	63.7
Crane (AM)	2,931	36.3
4 William O. Goode (D)	3,579	76.0
Collier (AM)	1,132	24.0
5 Thomas S. Bocock (D)		100.0
6 Paulus Powell (D)		100.0
7 William Smith (D)	5,332	57.5
Snowdon (AM)	3,941	42.5
8 Charles J. Faulkner (D)	6,631	59.5
Lucas (AM)	4,516	40.5
9 John Letcher (D)		100.0
10 Sherrard Clemens (D)	7,074	71.5
Dunnngton (AM)	2,821	28.5
11 Albert G. Jenkins (D)	7,758	53.8
Carlisle (AM)	6,653	46.2
12 Henry A. Edmundson (D)		100.0
13 George W. Hopkins (D)	5,318	50.3
Martin (AM)	5,249	49.7



# 1858 House Elections

## ARKANSAS

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Thomas C. Hindman (D) W. M. Crosby (AM)	19,146 2,864	87.0 13.0
2	Albert Rust (D) Thomas S. Drew (ID) James A. Jones (AM)	16,302 3,780 3,106	70.3 16.3 13.4

## CALIFORNIA<sup>1</sup>

AL	Joseph C. McKibbin (A-LEC DR)	32,102*
	W. L. Dudley (A-LEC D)	22,782*
	L. L. Tracy (R)	9,381

## DELAWARE

AL	William G. Whiteley (D)	7,868	51.4
	Morris	7,452	48.6

## FLORIDA

AL	George S. Hawkins (D)	6,465	61.4
	Westcott (ID)	4,070	38.6

## ILLINOIS

1	Elihu B. Washburne (R)	15,811	69.8
	Hiram Bright (D)	6,457	28.5
2	John F. Farnsworth (R)	21,797	61.1
	Thomas Dyer (D)	13,198	37.0
3	Owen Lovejoy (R)	22,313	57.7
	George W. Armstrong (D)	14,988	38.8
4	William Kellogg (R)	19,487	52.8
	James W. Davidson (D)	16,860	45.7
5	Isaac N. Morris (D)	13,529	52.7
	Jackson Grimshaw (R)	11,648	45.4
6	Thomas L. Harris (D)	16,193*	57.6
	James N. Mathews (R)	11,646	41.4
7	James C. Robinson (D)	13,588	53.5
	Richard J. Oglesby (R)	11,760	46.3
8	Phillip B. Fouke (D)	11,490	57.2
	John Baker (R)	8,410	41.8
9	John A. Logan (D)	15,878	84.2
	David L. Phillips (R)	2,796	14.8

## INDIANA

1	William E. Niblack (D)	10,329	53.6
	Hovey (A-LEC D)	8,946	46.4
2	William H. English (D)	9,293	55.6
	Wilson (R)	7,434	44.4
3	William McKee Dunn (R)	9,363	52.8
	Hughes (D)	8,385	47.2
4	William S. Holman (D)	9,425	54.5
	Hackleman (R)	7,856	45.5
5	David Kilgore (R)	9,383	61.3
	Devlin (D)	5,921	38.7
6	Albert G. Porter (R)	10,776	52.6
	Rar (D)	9,716	47.4
7	John G. Davis (A-LEC D)	10,893	59.0
	Sect (D)	7,584	41.1
8	James Wilson (R)	11,028	51.5
	Blake (D)	10,387	48.5
9	Schuyler Colfax (R)	14,541	53.6
	Walker (D)	12,610	46.4
10	Charles Case (R)	10,780	53.4
	Dawson (D)	9,417	46.6
11	John U. Pettit (R)	10,748	51.7
	Coffroth (D)	10,038	48.3

## IOWA

1	Samuel R. Curtis (R)	23,529	50.7
	Henry H. Trimble (D)	22,929	49.4
2	William Vandever (R)	25,503	52.8
	William E. Leffingwell (D)	22,764	47.2

## MAINE

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Daniel E. Somes (R)	10,410	50.6
	Drew (D)	9,955	48.4
2	John J. Perry (R)	12,031	54.5
	Hastings (D)	10,032	45.5
3	Ezra B. French (R)	8,994	50.2
	Johnson (D)	8,931	49.8
4	Freeman H. Morse (R)	10,552	60.1
	Gile (D)	6,990	39.8
5	Israel Washburn Jr. (R)	10,300	55.7
	Wiley (D)	8,184	44.3
6	Stephen C. Foster (R)	8,297	51.5
	Bradbury (D)	7,804	48.5

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Thomas D. Eliot (R)	4,854	72.6
	Moses Bates Jr. (D)	1,709	25.6
2	James Buffington (R)	7,385	71.4
	John Wilson (D)	2,941	28.5
3	Charles F. Adams (R)	6,524	54.9
	Authur W. Austin (D)	3,880	32.6
	Moses G. Cobb (AM)	1,462	12.3
4	Alexander H. Rice (R)	4,507	47.7
	Samuel W. Waldron (D)	3,511	37.2
	Newell A. Thompson (AM)	1,396	14.8
5	Anson Burlingame (R)	6,214	51.5
	John F. Heard (D)	5,823	48.2
6	John B. Alley (R)	5,587	52.0
	Otis P. Lord (AM)	3,017	28.1
	George B. Loring (D)	2,116	19.7
7	Daniel W. Gooch (R)	7,129	60.3
	Charles A. Welch (D)	3,868	32.7
	Elihu C. Baker (AM)	810	6.9
8	Charles R. Train (R)	6,196	58.9
	Benjamin F. Butler (D)	3,514	33.4
	Josiah H. Temple (AM)	576	5.5
9	Eli Thayer (R)	7,280	70.9
	Nathaniel Wood (D)	2,962	28.8
10	Charles Delano (R)	6,847	64.1
	Charles Osgood (D)	3,276	30.7
11	Henry L. Dawes (R)	7,631	60.8
	Thomas F. Plunkett (D)	4,911	39.1

## Special Election

7	Daniel W. Gooch (R)	4,168	61.5
	George Ashborne	2,162	31.9

## MICHIGAN

1	George B. Cooper (D)	13,123±	50.1
	William A. Howard (R)	13,048	49.8
2	Henry Waldron (R)	14,655	59.1
	Consider A. Stacy (D)	10,138	40.9
3	Francis W. Kellogg (R)	21,952	55.7
	Thomas B. Church (D)	17,438	44.3
4	DeWitt C. Leach (R)	16,193	51.7
	Robert W. Davis (D)	15,120	48.3

## MISSOURI

1	John R. Barrett (D)	7,057±	36.5
	Francis P. Blair Jr. (R)	6,631	34.3
	Buck (AM)	5,668	29.3
2	Thomas L. Anderson (ID)	10,902	64.2
	Hendern (D)	6,089	35.8
3	John B. Clark (D)	16,846	100.0
4	James Craig (D)	12,439	61.4
	Adams	7,824	38.6
5	Samuel H. Woodson (AM)	7,942	53.3
	Reid (D)	6,947	46.7
6	John S. Phelps (D)	13,424	62.5
	Richardson	8,050	37.5

## Candidates

7	John W. Noeli (D)	10,404	64.2
	Zeigler	5,808	35.8

## NEW JERSEY

1	John T. Nixon (R)	8,393	48.0
	Walker (D)	5,342	30.6
	Jones (AM)	3,739	21.4
2	John L. N. Stratton (R)	11,471	56.7
	Wall (D)	8,767	43.3
3	Garnett B. Adrain (R)	9,713	51.2
	Paterson (D)	9,255	48.8
4	Jetur R. Riggs (A-LEC D)	8,837	52.0
	Huyler (D)	8,154	48.0
5	William Pennington (R)	11,641	53.8
	Wortendyke (D)	9,982	46.2

## NEW YORK

1	Luther C. Carter (R AM)	8,122	52.5
	John A. Searing (D)	7,339	47.5
2	James Humphrey (R AM)	6,475	36.8
	Litchfield (ID)	5,581	31.7
	Taylor (D)	4,578	26.0
	Backhouse (AM)	974	5.5
3	Daniel E. Sickles (D)	3,177	35.0
	Amor J. Williamson (R AM)	3,015	33.3
	Walbe (ID)	2,874	31.7
4	Thomas J. Barr (ID)	3,949	39.7
	Stephens (D)	2,671	26.8
	Brennau (R)	2,290	23.0
	Farmer (D)	710	7.1
5	William B. MacLay (D)	5,780	49.8
	Hamilton (R AM)	4,982	42.9
	Dean (AM)	821	7.1
6	John Cochrane (D)	7,336	57.1
	McCurdy (R AM)	5,520	42.9
7	George Briggs (R AM)	8,306	55.8
	Ward (D)	6,591	44.2
8	Horace F. Clark (R AM)	9,035	58.8
	Herrick (D)	6,338	41.2
9	John B. Haskin (R AM)	7,637	48.3
	Kemble (D)	7,624	48.2
10	Charles H. Van Wyck (R)	6,681	48.4
	Niven (D)	5,532	40.1
	Friend (ID)	1,587	11.5
11	William S. Kenyon (R AM)	8,166	50.3
	Strong (D)	8,067	49.7
12	Charles L. Beale (R AM)	10,750	56.2
	McClellan (D)	8,385	43.8
13	Abram B. Olin (R AM)	8,267	61.1
	Seymour (D)	5,254	38.9
14	John H. Reynolds (R AM)	9,571	52.0
	Erastus Corning (D)	8,371	46.0
15	James B. McKean (R)	11,428	53.8
	Odell (D)	9,808	46.2
16	George W. Palmer (R)	7,058	47.9
	Waldo (D)	6,079	41.3
	Watson (AM)	1,589	10.8
17	Francis E. Spinner (R)	12,582	68.7
	Goodrich (D)	5,737	31.3
18	Clark B. Cochrane (R AM)	10,581	53.2
	Goodyear (D)	9,320	46.8
19	James H. Graham (R)	9,981	55.1
	Parker (D)	8,142	44.9
20	Roscoe Conkling (R)	11,084	57.3
	Root (D)	8,251	42.7
21	R. Holland Duell (R)	10,951	57.3
	Sands (D)	8,147	42.7
22	M. Lindley Lee (R)	11,450	57.4
	Asher Tyler (D)	7,425	37.2
	Perry (AM)	1,065	5.3
23	Charles B. Hoard (R)	9,162	56.1
	Lyon (D)	7,177	43.9



Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
24 Charles B. Sedgwick (R)	8,478	55.1	12 Samuel S. Cox (D)	9,560	51.8	14 Galusha A. Grow (UN)	11,165	76.9
Taylor (D)	6,267	40.7	Case (R)	8,913	48.3	Parkhurst (D)	3,359	23.1
25 Martin Butterfield (R)	10,855	60.7	13 John Sherman (R)	9,426	57.1	15 James T. Hale (UN)	9,238	55.7
Griswold (D)	5,389	30.2	Patrick (D)	7,095	43.0	Allison White (D)	7,349	44.3
Sisson (AM)	1,631	9.1	14 Cyrus Spink (R)	9,438	56.3	16 Benjamin F. Junkin (UN)	8,646	50.1
26 Emory B. Pottle (R)	8,598	54.5	Jeffries (D)	7,318	43.7	Fisher (D)	8,600	49.9
Ogden (D)	7,173	45.5	15 William Helmick (R)	8,949	50.7	17 Edward McPherson (UN)	9,348	50.7
27 Alfred Wells (R)	10,131	49.2	Burns (D)	8,719	49.4	Reilly (D)	9,081	49.3
Arnot (D)	9,788	47.5	16 Cydnor B. Tomkins (R)	7,677	52.8	18 Samuel S. Blair (UN)	9,114	57.7
28 William Irvine (R)	9,382	53.3	Money (D)	6,855	47.2	Pershing (D)	6,679	42.3
Bradley (D)	6,568	37.3	17 Thomas C. Theaker (R)	7,311	50.3	19 John Covode (UN)	9,257	53.1
Denston (AM)	1,651	9.4	Spriggs (D)	7,219	49.7	Foster (D)	8,165	46.9
29 Alfred Ely (R)	7,276	52.8	18 Sidney Edgerton (R)	8,184	53.3	20 William Montgomery (D)	9,254	61.5
Trimmer (D)	5,114	37.1	Ranney (D)	7,162	46.7	Knight (UN)	5,798	38.5
Angle (AM)	1,393	10.1	19 Edward Wade (R)	8,557	65.1	21 James K. Moorhead (UN)	6,539	57.3
30 Augustus Frank (R)	9,917	56.6	Gray (D)	4,597	35.0	Burke (D)	4,879	42.7
Skinner (D)	5,355	30.5	20 John Hutchins (R)	8,321	62.8	22 Robert McKnight (UN)	5,438	55.3
Black (AM)	2,264	12.9	Tod (D)	4,541	34.3	Williams (A-TAX)	3,903	39.7
31 Silas M. Burroughs (R)	6,093	52.5	21 John A. Bingham (R)	8,883	57.5	Birmingham (D)	502	5.1
Trott (D)	3,376	29.1	Mans (D)	6,577	42.5	23 William Stewart (UN)	6,721	64.0
White (AM)	2,132	18.4				McGuffin (D)	3,777	36.0
32 Elbridge G. Spaulding (R AM)	12,427	62.2	<b>OREGON</b> (Became a state Feb. 14, 1859)			24 Chapin Hall (UN)	8,905	52.3
Hatch (D)	7,539	37.8				Gillis (D)	8,111	47.7
33 Reuben E. Fenton (R)	10,018	60.3	AL La Fayette Grover (D)	5,859	57.9	25 Elijah Babbitt (UN)	6,360	60.7
Jenks (D)	4,711	28.4	James K. Kelley (OPP)	4,210	41.6	Marshall (D)	4,113	39.3
Johnn (AM)	1,886	11.4						
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			<b>Special Election</b>		
<b>Special Election</b>			1 Thomas B. Florence (D)	6,823	43.3	8 William H. Keim (R)	6,156	52.0
8 Zebulon B. Vance (AM)	8,321	57.0	Ryan (UN)	6,492	41.2	Wanner (D)	5,687	48.0
William W. Avery (D)	6,272	43.0	Nebg (A-LEC D)	2,442	15.5			
<b>OHIO</b>			2 Edward Joy Morris (UN)	5,653	58.4	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
1 George H. Pendleton (D)	7,131	51.2	Martin (D)	4,030	41.6	1 John McQueen (D)		100.0
Day (R)	6,785	48.8	3 John P. Verree (UN)	6,977	54.2	2 William P. Miles (D)		100.0
2 John A. Gurley (R)	8,054	52.6	Landy (D)	5,834	45.4	3 Lawrence M. Keitt (D)		100.0
Groesbeck (D)	7,263	47.4	4 William Millward (UN)	9,749	59.3	4 Milledge L. Bonham (SSR D)		100.0
3 Clement L. Vallandigham (D)	9,903	50.5	Phillips (D)	6,451	39.2	5 John D. Ashmore (D)	7,198	59.4
Campbell (R)	9,715	49.5	5 John Wood (UN)	9,701	57.4	Thomas O. P. Vernon	4,926	40.6
4 William Allen (D)	9,558	50.5	Jones (D)	7,209	42.6	6 William W. Boyce (SSR D)		100.0
Nichols (R)	9,371	49.5	6 John Hickman (A-LEC D)	6,786	40.8			
5 James M. Ashley (R)	10,532	51.2	Manley (D)	5,185	31.2	<b>VERMONT</b>		
Mungen (D)	9,986	48.5	Broomall (UN)	4,676	28.1	1 Eliakim P. Walton (R)	9,615	72.9
6 William Howard (D)	7,792	51.6	7 Henry C. Longnecker (UN)	8,324	50.8	Eastman (D)	3,577	27.1
Clark (R)	6,922	45.8	Roberts (D)	8,076	49.2	2 Justin S. Morrill (R)	11,576	70.7
7 Thomas Corwin (R)	8,866	63.9	8 John Schwartz (UN)	7,321	50.1	Chase (D)	4,806	29.3
Blair (D)	5,020	36.2	Jones (D)	7,302	49.9	3 Homer E. Royce (R)	7,418	69.3
8 Benjamin Stanton (R)	8,716	59.5	9 Thaddeus Stevens (UN)	9,513	60.0	Bingham (D)	3,280	30.7
Hubbard (D)	5,928	40.5	Hopkins (D)	6,341	40.0			
9 John Carey (R)	9,304	50.3	10 John W. Killinger (UN)	8,897	61.4	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
Hall (D)	9,197	49.7	Weidle (D)	5,589	38.6	1 John F. Potter (R)	14,428	56.4
10 Carey A. Trimble (R)	10,592	55.1	11 James H. Campbell (UN)	7,153	47.2	Brown (D)	11,171	43.6
Joseph Miller (D)	8,643	44.9	Dewart (D)	4,387	29.0	2 Cadwallader C. Washburn (R)	23,917	54.3
11 Charles D. Martin (D)	9,723	50.7	Cake (A-LEC D)	3,614	23.9	Dunn (D)	20,167	45.8
Nelson H. Van Vorhes (R)	9,446	49.3	12 George W. Scranton (UN)	10,023	61.8	3 Charles H. Larrabee (D)	23,910	51.0
			McReynolds (D)	6,186	38.2	Billinghurst (R)	23,011	49.0
			13 William H. Dimmick (D)	8,009	55.0			
			Shoemaker (UN)	6,566	45.1			

1. The *California Blue Book* reports that the California election to the House of Representatives for the 36th Congress was in 1859, not 1858 as reported here by ICPSR. The vote according to the Blue Book was as follows:

AL	John C. Burch (LEC D)	57,665	28.4
	Charles L. Scott (LEC D)	56,998	28.1
	Joseph C. McKibben		
	(A-LEC D)	43,474	21.4
	Edward D. Baker (R)	41,438	20.4

This corresponds to the *Biographical Directory*, which lists Burch and Scott as representing California in the House from 1859–1861.

# 1859 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	James A. Stallworth (D) F. B. Shepard (SEC D)	7,352 4,258	63.3 36.7
2	James L. Pugh (D) J. E. Sappington (SO RTS)	2,643 615	81.1 18.9
3	David Clopton (D) T. J. Judge (SR W)	6,879 6,666	50.8 49.2
4	Sydenham Moore (D)	1,648	96.9
5	George S. Houston (D) W. A. Hewlett (D)	5,964 4,298	58.1 41.9
6	Williamson R. W. Cobb (D) Alex Snodgrass (D) Edwin Wallace H. R. Beaver	5,731 2,112 1,885 695	55.0 20.3 18.1 6.7
7	Jabez L. M. Curry (SO RTS D)	✓	

## CONNECTICUT

1	Dwight Loomis (R) Alvan P. Hyde (D)	9,940 9,875	49.6 49.3
2	John Woodruff (R) Samuel Arnold (D)	10,669 10,347	50.6 49.0
3	Alfred A. Burnham (R) Rufus L. Baker (D)	7,586 6,883	51.7 47.0
4	Orris S. Ferry (R) William D. Bishop (D)	11,536 10,966	51.3 48.7

## GEORGIA

1	Peter E. Love (D) McIntyre (OPP)	7,253 3,881	65.1 34.9
2	Martin J. Crawford (D) Douglas (OPP)	8,279 6,437	56.3 43.7
3	Thomas Hardman (OPP) Speer (D)	5,636 5,483	50.7 49.3
4	Lucius J. Gartrell (D) Wright (OPP)	8,877 6,053	59.5 40.5
5	John W. H. Underwood (D) Shackleford (OPP)	12,339 2,162	85.1 14.9
6	James Jackson (D) Lytle (OPP)	9,644 3,251	74.8 25.2
7	Joshua Hill (OPP) Harper (D)	4,492 4,353	50.8 49.2
8	John J. Jones (D) Wright (OPP)	4,912 4,507	52.2 47.9

## ILLINOIS<sup>1</sup>

### Special Elections

6	Charles D. Hodges (D) James C. Coukling	11,014 6,951	61.1 38.6
6	John A. McClernand (D) John M. Palmer	14,337 10,001	58.9 41.1

## KENTUCKY

1	Henry C. Burnett (D) William Morrow	11,540 2,248	83.7 16.3
2	Samuel O. Peyton (D) James S. Jackson (UNT)	7,939 7,199	52.4 47.6
3	Francis M. Bristow W. W. Sale (D)	7,164 5,575	56.2 43.8
4	William C. Anderson (AM) James S. Chrisman (D)	7,204 7,201	50.0 50.0
5	John Young Brown (D) J. H. Jewett (ID)	6,927 5,066	57.8 42.2
6	Green Adams (AM) T. T. Garrard (D)	8,164 7,231	53.0 47.0
7	Robert Mallory (UN D) Thomas Holt (D)	6,416 5,675	53.1 46.9
8	William E. Simms (D) John M. Harlan	6,932 6,865	50.2 49.8

## Candidates

9	Laban T. Moore (N AM) James W. Moore (D)	8,505 8,227	50.8 49.2
10	John W. Stevenson (D) Thomas L. Jones	9,295 5,839	61.4 38.6

## LOUISIANA

1	John E. Bouligny (OPP) Emile LaSere (D)	2,215 1,796	55.2 44.8
2	Miles Taylor (D) Nichols (OPP)	5,908 4,459	57.0 43.0
3	Thomas G. Davidson (D) Cannon (OPP)	6,288 726	89.7 10.4
4	John M. Landrum (D) Jones (OPP)	8,823 3,220	73.3 26.7

## MARYLAND

1	James A. Stewart (D) Cox (AM)	6,934 6,384	52.1 47.9
2	Edwin H. Webster (AM) McHenry (D)	9,237 8,518	52.0 48.0
3	J. Morrison Harris (AM) William P. Preston (D)	9,612 4,224	69.5 30.5
4	H. Winter Davis (AM) William G. Harrison (I)	10,068 2,796	78.3 21.7
5	Jacob M. Kunkel (D) Hoffman (AM)	8,852 8,719	50.4 49.6
6	George W. Hughes (D) Hagner (I)	6,337 5,353	54.2 45.8

## MINNESOTA

AL	Cyrus Aldrich (R) William Windom (R) James M. Cavanaugh (D) Graham (D)	21,360✓ 21,016✓ 17,666 17,514	
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## MISSISSIPPI

1	L. Q. C. Lamar (D)	4,140	97.8
2	Reuben Davis (D)	7,555	96.3
3	William Barksdale (D)	6,699	100.0
4	Otho R. Singleton (D) Frank Smith (UN D)	6,686 2,262	74.7 25.3
5	John L. McRae (D) G. W. Wilcox	4,567 517	89.8 10.2

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Gilman Marston (R) Marcy (D)	12,839 12,082	51.5 48.5
2	Mason W. Tappan (R) George (D)	11,288 10,228	52.5 47.5
3	Thomas M. Edwards (R) Burns (D)	11,717 10,639	52.4 47.6

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	William N. H. Smith (OPP D) Henry M. Shaw (D)	6,045 5,531	52.2 47.8
2	Thomas Ruffin (D)	4,382	90.2
3	Warren Winslow (D) Malcom J. McDuffie (D & AM)	4,774 1,284	78.8 21.2
4	Lawrence O'B. Branch (D) Linn B. Sanders (OPP D)	5,764 2,446	70.2 29.8
5	John A. Gilmer (OPP D) Stephen E. Williams (D)	6,361 4,512	58.1 41.2
6	James M. Leach (OPP D) Alfred M. Scales (D)	8,566 7,664	52.8 47.2
7	F. Burton Craigie (D) Samuel H. Walkup (OPP D)	5,495 4,075	57.4 42.6
8	Zebulon B. Vance (OPP D) David Coleman (D)	8,026 6,331	55.9 44.1

## OREGON

AL	Candidates	Votes	%
	Lansing Stout (D) David Logan (R)	5,646 5,630	50.1 49.9

## RHODE ISLAND<sup>2</sup>

1	Christopher Robinson (AM & R) Thomas Davis (R)	3,797 2,422	49.0 31.2
	Olney Arnold (D)	1,532	19.8
2	William D. Brayton (R) Alfred Anthony (D)	3,101 1,746	63.9 36.0

### Special Election

1	Christopher Robinson (AM & R) Thomas Davis (R)	3,414 2,648	56.0 43.4
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## TENNESSEE

1	Thomas A. R. Nelson (OPP) Haynes (D)	7,931 7,827	50.3 49.7
2	Horace Maynard (OPP) Ramsay (D)	6,476 4,930	56.8 43.2
3	Reese B. Brabson (OPP) Smith (D)	8,372 8,313	50.2 49.8
4	William B. Stokes (OPP) Savage (D)	6,633 6,160	51.9 48.2
5	Robert H. Hatton (OPP) Charles Ready (I & D)	6,719 5,844	53.5 46.5
6	James H. Thomas (D)	9,023	100.0
7	John V. Wright (D) Gibbs (OPP)	9,380 2,711	77.6 22.4
8	James M. Quarles (OPP) Menees (D)	6,994 6,236	52.9 47.1
9	Emerson Etheridge (OPP) Atkins (D)	9,437 9,430	50.0 50.0
10	William T. Avery (D) Sneed (OPP)	5,954 5,648	50.3 47.7

## TEXAS

1	John H. Reagan (D) Ochiltree	20,565 3,541	85.3 14.7
2	Andrew J. Hamilton (ID) Waul (D)	16,521 16,079	50.7 49.3

## VIRGINIA

1	Muscoe H. R. Garnett (D)	100.0
2	John S. Millson (D) Daniel C. De Jarrette (ID & OPP)	100.0 5,581
	Caskie (D)	5,481
4	William O. Goode (D) Flournoy (ID&OPP)	3,820 2,185
5	Thomas S. Bocock (D)	100.0
6	Shelton F. Leake (ID) Powell (D)	5,003 3,453
7	William Smith (D) Thomas (OPP)	5,147 4,845
8	Alexander R. Boteler (OPP) Faulkner (D)	6,616 6,449
9	John T. Harris (ID) Skinner (D)	5,345 4,900
10	Sherrard Clemens (D)	100.0
11	Albert G. Jenkins (D) Laidley (OPP)	9,038 7,228
12	Henry A. Edmundson (D)	100.0
13	Elbert S. Martin (ID) Floyd (D)	6,382 5,579
		53.4 46.6

### Special Election

4	Roger A. Pryor (D)	✓
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# 1860 House Elections

## ARKANSAS

(Seceded May 6, 1861)

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Thomas C. Hindman (D)	20,051*	67.4
	Cypert (I)	9,699	32.6
2	Gantt (I)	16,569*	56.0
	Mitchell (D)	13,007	44.0

## DELAWARE

AL	George P. Fisher (UN)	7,732	48.4
	Briggs (SO D)	7,475	46.8

## FLORIDA

(Seceded Jan. 10, 1861)

AL	R. B. Hilton (D)	7,722*	59.9
	B. F. Allen (KST U)	5,172	40.1

## ILLINOIS

1	Elihu B. Washburne (R)	21,436	70.6
	Theodore A. C. Beard (D)	8,929	29.4
2	Isaac N. Arnold (R)	30,834	64.4
	Augustus M. Herrington (D)	16,950	35.4
3	Owen Lovejoy (R)	29,600	59.9
	Robert N. Murray (D)	18,843	38.2
4	William Kellogg (R)	25,668	54.6
	Robert G. Ingersoll (D)	21,297	45.3
5	William A. Richardson (D)	16,946	53.5
	Bug Prentiss (R)	14,684	46.4
6	John A. McClelland (D)	21,206	56.6
	Henry Case (R)	16,244	43.4
7	James C. Robinson (D)	19,206	54.1
	James T. Cunningham (R)	16,313	45.9
8	Philip B. Fouke (D)	16,592	55.2
	Joseph Gillespie (R)	13,315	44.3
9	John A. Logan (D)	20,863	79.5
	Unidentified Candidate (R)	5,207	19.9

## INDIANA

1	John Law (D)	13,476	55.7
	Debruler (R)	10,731	44.3
2	James A. Cravens (D)	10,811	51.3
	Davis (R)	10,272	48.7
3	William McKee Dunn (R)	11,545	54.5
	Daiy (D)	9,622	45.5
4	William S. Holman (D)	10,299	50.7
	Yatar (R)	10,007	49.3
5	George W. Julian (R)	12,237	62.0
	Bickle (D)	7,501	38.0
6	Albert G. Porter (R)	13,029	52.3
	Walpole (D)	11,887	47.7
7	Daniel W. Voorhees (D)	12,535	52.1
	Nelson (R)	11,516	47.9
8	Albert S. White (R)	13,310	53.7
	Wilson (D)	11,489	46.3
9	Schuyler Colfax (R)	16,860	55.6
	Cathcart (D)	13,458	44.4
10	William Mitchell (R)	14,267	55.6
	Kenkle (D)	11,378	44.4
11	John P. C. Shanks (R)	13,885	54.1
	Steele (D)	11,796	45.9

## IOWA

1	Samuel R. Curtis (R)	33,936	52.9
	C. C. Cole (D)	30,240	47.1
2	William Vandever (R)	36,805	57.5
	Ben M. Samuels (D)	27,206	42.5

## MAINE

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John N. Goodwin (R)	12,018	53.0
	Hayes (D)	10,556	46.5
2	Charles W. Walton (R)	12,806	55.6
	Record (D)	10,192	44.3
3	Samuel C. Fessenden (R)	10,065	52.5
	Johnson (D)	9,090	47.4
4	Anson P. Morrill (R)	12,666	61.6
	Fuller (D)	7,262	35.3
5	John H. Rice (R)	12,317	59.8
	Blake (D)	7,965	38.7
6	Frederick A. Pike (R)	9,451	53.9
	Bradbury (D)	7,893	45.1

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Thomas D. Eliot (R)	7,350	72.5
	Daniel Fisher	1,061	10.5
	Moses Bates	878	8.7
	F. C. Sandford	845	8.3
2	James Buffington (R)	10,103	68.4
	Aaron Hobart	4,409	29.9
3	Charles F. Adams (R)	10,530	58.4
	Leverett Saltonstall	7,449	41.3
4	Alexander H. Rice (R)	7,292	52.3
	Erastus B. Bigelow	6,645	47.6
5	William Appleton (R)	8,014	50.8
	Anson Burlingame	7,756	49.2
6	John B. Alley (R)	9,644	63.1
	Otis P. Lord	2,471	16.2
	Jefferson Knight	2,200	14.4
7	Daniel W. Gooch (R)	11,373	60.2
	Charles A. Welch	6,730	35.6
8	Charles R. Train (R)	9,272	64.6
	A. R. Brown	2,390	16.6
	Winthrop E. Faulkner	2,239	15.6
9	Goldsmith F. Bailey (R)	9,745	54.6
	Eli Thayer (I)	7,949	44.6
10	Charles Delano (R)	10,021	75.1
	Josiah Allis	2,528	18.9
	B. Leavitt	744	5.6
11	Henry L. Dawes (R)	10,409	67.6
	Norman T. Leonard	4,396	28.5

## MICHIGAN

1	Bradley F. Granger (R)	16,997	52.5
	George V. N. Lathrop (D)	15,216	47.0
2	Fernando C. Beaman (R)	19,162	60.1
	Salathiel C. Coffenberry (D)	12,700	39.8
3	Francis W. Kellogg (R)	28,641	59.0
	Thomas B. Church (D)	19,737	40.6
4	Rowland E. Trowbridge (R)	23,650	55.3
	Edward Thompson (D)	19,099	44.7

## MINNESOTA

AL	Cyrus Aldrich (R)	22,333✓
	William Windom (R)	22,165✓
	James George (D)	12,172
	J. M. Gilman (D)	12,168
	A. J. Edgerton (SO D)	787
	J. W. Taylor (SO D)	776

## MISSOURI

1	Francis P. Blair Jr. (R)	11,453	44.1
	John R. Barret (D)	9,967	38.4
	Todd (AM)	4,542	17.5
2	James S. Rollins (OPP)	11,161	50.6
	Henderson (D)	10,908	49.4
3	John B. Clark (D)	14,822	59.1
	Hawkins (OPP)	10,276	40.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Elijah H. Norton (D)	13,797	62.3
	Scott (OPP)	8,350	37.7
5	John W. Reid (D)	11,689	52.8
	Mitchell (OPP)	10,432	47.2
6	John S. Phelps (D)	11,363	55.0
	Rains (OPP)	9,301	45.0
7	John W. Noell (D)	11,191	73.6
	Perryman (OPP)	4,007	26.4

## Special Election

1	John R. Barret (D)	12,682±	50.3
	Francis P. Blair Jr. (R)	12,538	49.7

## NEW JERSEY

1	John T. Nixon (R)	10,843	52.7
	Leaming (D)	9,737	47.3
2	John L. N. Stratton (R)	13,582	52.8
	Green (D)	12,154	47.2
3	William G. Steele (D)	12,843	55.2
	Berthoud (R)	10,438	44.8
4	George T. Cobb (D)	10,789	52.6
	Edsall (R)	9,711	47.4
5	Nehemiah Perry (D)	16,200	50.6
	Pennington (R)	15,802	49.4

## NEW YORK

1	Edward H. Smith (FUS)	11,882	52.8
	Carter (R)	10,631	47.2
2	Moses F. Odell (FUS)	13,322	55.1
	Humphrey (R)	10,870	44.9
3	Benjamin Wood (D)	5,892	52.8
	Williamson (R)	4,585	41.1
	Savage (ID)	675	6.1
4	James E. Kerrigan (ID)	5,145	41.3
	Tuomy (D)	3,989	32.0
	Commerford (R)	3,324	26.7
5	William Wall (R)	6,877	41.0
	Taylor (D)	6,811	40.6
	Duffy (ID)	3,085	18.4
6	Frederick A. Conkling (R)	6,536	35.1
	Cochran (ID)	6,360	34.2
	Chanler (D)	5,724	30.7
7	Elijah Ward (D)	10,814	56.2
	Dow (R)	8,417	43.8
8	Isaac C. Delaplaine (D)	13,576	59.0
	Abram Wakeman (R)	9,417	41.0
9	Edward Haight (D)	11,389	53.5
	Nelson (R)	9,882	46.5
10	Charles H. Van Wyck (R)	8,311	50.5
	St. John (FUS)	8,163	49.6
11	John B. Steele (D)	9,938	50.4
	Sylvester (R)	9,789	49.6
12	Stephen Baker (R)	11,795	52.0
	Wager (D)	10,514	46.3
13	Abram B. Olin (R)	8,650	51.1
	McConihe (D)	8,268	48.9
14	Erastus Corning (D)	10,814	51.9
	Olcott (R)	10,043	48.2
15	James B. McKean (R)	14,924	58.8
	Davis (D)	10,474	41.2
16	William A. Wheeler (R)	10,571	58.7
	Hand (D)	7,427	41.3
17	Socrates N. Sherman (R)	16,134	68.4
	Foote (D)	7,456	31.6
18	Chauncey Vibbard (D)	12,019	50.9
	Mix (R)	11,602	49.1
19	Richard Franchot (R)	11,310	57.0
	Walworth (D)	8,542	43.0
20	Roscoe Conkling (R)	12,536	58.3
	Grove (D)	8,973	41.7



Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
		Votes %		Votes %			Votes %	
21	R. Holland Duell (R)	13,960 62.2	11	Valentine B. Horton (R)	11,965 51.5	14	Galusha A. Grow (R)	14,922 71.4
	Hitchcock (D)	4,923 21.9		Martin (D)	11,275 48.5		Sherwood (D)	5,984 28.6
	Nelson (BRECK D)	3,559 15.9	12	Samuel S. Cox (D)	11,014 52.1	15	James T. Hale (R)	11,907 53.8
22	William E. Lansing (R)	15,253 63.7		Galloway (R)	10,131 47.9		Fleming (D)	10,243 46.2
	Chapman (D)	8,682 36.3	13	John Sherman (R)	11,428 57.2	16	Joseph Bailey (D)	12,069 50.8
23	Ambrose W. Clark (R)	11,865 59.9		Burns (D)	8,564 42.8		Junkin (R)	11,712 49.3
	Starbuck (D)	7,568 38.2	14	Harrison G. O. Blake (R)	12,040 57.1	17	Edward McPherson (R)	11,945 51.2
24	Charles B. Sedgwick (R)	11,175 60.4		Prentiss (D)	9,053 42.9		Schell (D)	11,372 48.8
	Teft (D)	6,088 32.9	15	Robert H. Nugen (D)	10,281 52.1	18	Samuel S. Blair (R)	11,185 57.6
	Hay (BRECK D)	1,233 6.7		William Helmick (R)	9,439 47.9		McAllister (D)	8,220 42.4
25	Theodore M. Pomeroy (R)	14,437 64.5	16	William P. Cutler (R)	8,560 50.2	19	John Covode (R)	11,769 54.7
	Beardsley (D)	7,961 35.5		Jewett (D)	8,496 49.8		Phelps (D)	9,761 45.3
26	Jacob P. Chamberlain (R)	11,581 58.3	17	James R. Morris (D)	9,609 51.0	20	Jesse Lazear (D)	10,607 52.9
	Lewis (D)	8,153 41.0		Thomas C. Theaker (R)	8,510 45.2		Stewart (R)	9,443 47.1
27	Alexander S. Diven (R)	13,482 57.2	18	Sidney Edgerton (R)	9,720 58.3	21	James K. Morehead (R)	10,507 61.3
	Dowe (D)	10,088 42.8		Starkweather (D)	6,956 41.7		Kerr (D)	6,631 38.7
28	Robert B. Van Valkenburg (R)	13,167 60.8	19	Albert G. Riddle (R)	11,927 69.1	22	Robert McKnight (R)	7,978 72.8
	Walker (D)	8,507 39.3		Williams (D)	5,343 30.9		Mitchell (D)	2,979 27.2
29	Alfred Ely (R)	10,704 59.4	20	John Hutchins (R)	10,840 72.0	23	John W. Wallace (R)	7,636 55.6
	Reynolds (D)	7,314 40.6		Wilson (D)	4,222 28.0		Holstein (D)	6,102 44.4
30	Augustus Frank (R)	15,342 67.5	21	John A. Bingham (R)	9,170 61.2	24	John D. Patton (R)	11,745 52.6
	Robinson (D)	7,389 32.5		Wells (D)	5,053 33.7		Kerr (D)	10,582 47.4
31	Burt Van Horn (R)	8,662 58.8		Blakeley	768 5.1	25	Elijah Babbitt (R)	10,705 65.9
	Ely (D)	5,882 39.9					Wilson (D)	5,551 34.2
32	Elbridge G. Spaulding (R)	12,256 52.8						
	Haven (D)	10,947 47.2						
33	Reuben E. Fenton (R)	14,303 66.8						
	Lee (D)	7,111 33.2						
<b>Special Election</b>			<b>OREGON</b>			<b>Special Election</b>		
			AL	George K. Sheil (D)	6,632 50.4	8	Jacob K. McKenty (D)	9,595 56.2
				D. Logan (R)	6,529 49.6		McKnight (R)	7,482 43.8
<b>Special Election</b>			<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			<b>SOUTH CAROLINA<sup>1</sup></b>		
31	Edwin R. Reynolds (R)	8,759 59.4	1	John M. Butler (R)	8,581 45.1	(Seceded Dec. 20, 1860)		
	Peck (D)	5,801 39.4		William E. Lehman (D)	8,383✓ 44.1	1	John McQueen (D)	
				King (UN)	2,057 10.8		C. W. Miller	
			2	Edward Joy Morris (R)	6,259 46.6	2	William P. Miles (D)	100.0
				Brodhead (D)	5,410 40.3	3	George P. Elliott	
1	George H. Pendleton (D)	7,485 48.9		Fuller (UN)	1,760 13.1		Lewis M. Ayer	
	Spencer (R)	6,582 43.0	3	John P. Verre (R)	8,931 49.1	4	Milledge L. Bonham (SSR D)	100.0
	Jones	1,250 8.2		Kline (D)	8,909 49.0	5	John D. Ashmore (D)	100.0
2	John A. Gurley (R)	8,469 48.1	4	William D. Kelley (R)	11,568 49.3	6	William W. Boyce (SSR D)	100.0
	Long (D)	7,586 43.1		Morgan (D)	10,195 43.4			
	Harrison	1,555 8.8		Robinson (UN)	1,715 7.3			
3	Clement L. Vallandigham (D)	11,052 50.2	5	William Morris Davis (R)	10,020 50.8			
	Craighead (R)	10,918 49.6		Ingersoll (D)	9,724 49.3			
4	William Allen (D)	11,756 51.7	6	John Hickman (R)	10,140 56.8			
	Hart (R)	10,968 48.3		Brinton (D)	7,701 43.2	1	Eliakim Persons Walton (R)	10,268 75.2
5	James M. Ashley (R)	13,756 52.3	7	Thomas B. Cooper (D)	10,762 50.3		Wilcox (D)	3,389 24.8
	Steedman (D)	12,552 47.7		Longnecker (R)	10,620 49.7	2	Justin S. Morrill (R)	12,555 79.2
6	Chilton A. White (D)	10,046 53.2	8	Sydenham E. Ancona (D)	9,993 58.4		Charles N. Davenport (D)	3,295 20.8
	Murphy (R)	8,828 46.8		Smith (R)	7,111 41.6	3	Portus Baxter (R)	8,326 76.3
7	Thomas Corwin (R)	10,693 70.0		Thaddeus Stevens (R)	12,964 96.5		Chaffee (D)	2,588 23.7
	Telfair (D)	3,082 20.2	10	John W. Killinger (R)	12,246 62.1			
	Stokes	1,512 9.9		Worrell (D)	7,488 37.9			
8	Samuel Shellabarger (R)	10,931 58.3	11	James H. Campbell (R)	9,867 50.9			
	Harrison (D)	7,831 41.7		Hughes (D)	9,518 49.1	1	John F. Potter (R)	16,197 54.5
9	Warren P. Noble (D)	12,650 51.1	12	George W. Scranton (R)	11,719 51.5		Arnold (D)	13,508 45.5
	Carey (R)	12,096 48.9		Randall (D)	11,024 48.5	2	Luther Hanchett (R)	36,223 61.2
10	Carey A. Trimble (R)	11,593 51.3	13	Philip Johnson (D)	12,208 57.3		Reynolds (D)	23,008 38.8
	Hutchinson (D)	11,025 48.7		Shoemaker (R)	9,096 42.7	3	A. Scott Sloan (R)	34,002 54.0
							Charles H. Larrabee (D)	28,986 46.0

**1859 Elections**

1. Rep. Thomas L. Harris died Nov. 24, 1858, following his reelection to the 36th Congress (1859–1861). In a special election in January 1859 to fill the remaining few months of Harris's term in the 35th Congress (1857–1859), the winner was Charles D. Hodges. John A. McClelland was elected in November 1859 to the unexpired term in the 36th Congress.

2. In the 1st district, no candidate received the majority required by state law for election. In a later special election, Christopher Robinson was finally chosen.

**1860 Elections**

1. South Carolina's six representatives withdrew from the House before the beginning of the 37th Congress (1861–1863), and thus never assumed the seats they were elected to.





# 1861 House Elections

## ALABAMA

(Seceded Jan. 11, 1861)

## CALIFORNIA<sup>1</sup>

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Timothy G. Phelps (R)	51,651✓	
Aaron A. Sargent (R)	50,692✓	
H. Edgerton (UN D)	35,449	
J. C. McKibben (UN D)	35,401	
D. O. Shattuck (SEC D)	31,712	
H. P. Barber (SEC D)	31,591	
AL Frederick F. Low	39,059	45.6
F. Gunahl	24,036	28.1
J. R. Gitchell	22,550	26.3

## CONNECTICUT

1 Dwight Loomis (R)	10,701	50.3
Hyde (D)	10,563	49.7
2 James E. English (D)	12,490	52.3
Wdfff (R)	11,396	47.7
3 Alfred A. Burnham (R)	8,701	57.3
Baker (D)	6,496	42.8
4 George C. Woodruff (D)	11,739	50.2
Ferry (R)	11,668	49.9

## GEORGIA

(Seceded Jan. 28, 1861)

## ILLINOIS

### Special Election

6 Anthony L. Knapp (D)	8,283	98.0
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## IOWA

### Special Election

1 James F. Wilson (R)	28,133	56.7
Jiurus E. Neal (D)	20,328	40.9

## KANSAS

(Became a state Jan. 29, 1861)

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Martin F. Conway (R)	✓	

## KENTUCKY

1 Henry C. Burnett (SEC D)	8,988	59.1
Lawrence S. Trimble (UN)	6,225	40.9
2 James S. Jackson (UN)	9,281	73.4
John T. Bunch (SEC D)	3,364	26.6
3 Henry Grider (UN)	10,392	77.0
Joseph H. Lewis (SEC D)	3,113	23.1
4 Aaron Harding (UN)	10,339	80.7
Albert G. Talbott (SEC D)	2,469	19.3
5 Charles A. Wickliffe (UN)	8,217	75.1
H. E. Read (SEC D)	2,719	24.9
6 George W. Dunlop (UN)	8,101	97.3
7 Robert Mallory (UN)	11,035	79.4
Horatio W. Bruce (SEC D)	2,862	20.6
8 John J. Crittenden (UN)	8,272	59.2
William E. Simms (SEC D)	5,706	40.8
9 William H. Wadsworth (UN)	12,130	75.9
John L. Williams (SEC D)	3,850	24.1
10 John W. Menzies (UN)	8,373	64.9
Overton P. Hogan (SEC D)	3,774	29.3
Thomas L. Jones	698	5.4

## LOUISIANA

(Seceded Jan. 26, 1861)

## MARYLAND

1 John W. Crisfield (UN R)	7,181	57.4
Hny (PEACE D)	5,331	42.6
2 Edwin H. Webster (UN R)	7,251	98.3
3 Cornelius L. L. Leary (UN R)	6,702	52.0
Preston (PEACE D)	6,200	48.1
4 Henry May (PEACE D)	8,424	57.6
Davis (UN R)	6,214	42.5
5 Francis Thomas (UN R)	10,582	97.1
6 Charles B. Calvert (UN R)	4,467	50.9
Harris (PEACE D)	4,305	49.1

## MISSISSIPPI

(Seceded Jan. 9, 1861)

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Gilman Marston (R)	13,055	52.9
Marcy (D)	11,642	47.1
2 Edward H. Rollins (R)	10,763	52.4
Bell (D)	9,791	47.6
3 Thomas M. Edwards (R)	11,778	54.2
Burns (D)	9,940	45.8

## NORTH CAROLINA

(Seceded May 21, 1861)

## RHODE ISLAND

1 William P. Sheffield (UN)	6,998	51.2
Robinson (R)	6,656	48.7
2 George H. Browne (UN)	4,411	53.3
Brayton (R)	3,856	46.6

## TENNESSEE

(Seceded June 8, 1861)

## TEXAS

(Seceded Feb. 1, 1861)

## VIRGINIA

(Seceded April 17, 1861)

1. California had two seats in the House during the 36th Congress (1859–1861), but following the reapportionment after the census of 1860 it would have been entitled to three in the 38th Congress (1863–1865). Most states held House elections in even-numbered years, so those which were entitled to larger House representation would have had to wait until after the election of 1862 to claim it. But California held its regular House election in 1861, and tried to fill three seats.

Phelps and Sargent were elected to California's two regular seats. The *Biographical Directory* says that Frederick F. Low presented credentials and claimed a third seat Dec. 2, 1861, but the House May 6, 1862, declared him not entitled to a seat. Following passage of an act of June 2, 1862, granting California its third seat before it normally would have received it, he was admitted.

The ballot arrangement for California's 1861 House election was ambiguous. The ICPSR returns suggest that Low, Gunahl, and Gitchell were probably listed in a separate column on the ballot as candidates in a separate at-large election for the prospective third seat, and Low's claim to the seat would be based on his having finished first among the three.

A second possibility is that all nine candidates for the House ran against each other in one at-large election. Low would have finished with the third highest number of votes in such a contest, and could conceivably have claimed the House seat on that basis.

# 1862 House Elections

## DELAWARE

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	William Temple (D)	8,051	50.1
	George P. Fisher (UN)	8,014	49.9

## ILLINOIS

1	Isaac N. Arnold (R)	10,025	54.5
	Francis C. Sherman (D)	8,387	45.6
2	John F. Farnsworth (R)	12,612	72.5
	Neil Donnelly (D)	4,785	27.5
3	Elihu B. Washburne (R)	10,496	60.7
	Elias B. Stiles (D)	6,785	39.3
4	Charles M. Harris (D)	11,626	57.2
	Charles B. Lawrence (R)	8,711	42.8
5	Owen Lovejoy (R)	11,683	50.1
	Thomas J. Henderson (D)	11,020	47.3
6	Jesse O. Norton (R)	10,604	55.7
	F. Lyle Dickey (D)	8,419	44.3
7	John R. Eden (D)	11,361	53.2
	Elijah McCarty (R)	10,004	46.8
8	John T. Stuart (D)	12,808	52.8
	Leonard Swett (R)	11,443	47.2
9	Lewis W. Ross (D)	13,391	99.1
10	Anthony L. Knapp (D)	14,259	64.8
	Samuel W. Moulton (R)	7,712	35.0
11	James C. Robinson (D)	13,644	71.2
	Stephen G. Hicks (R)	5,521	28.8
12	William R. Morrison (D)	10,999	61.6
	Robert Smith (R)	6,854	38.4
13	William J. Allen (D)	9,497	68.8
	Milton Bartley (R)	4,290	31.1
AL	James C. Allen (D)	136,257	53.2
	Ebon C. Ingersoll (R)	119,819	46.8

## Special Election

9	William J. Allen (D)	4,795	35.7
	Irham W. Hayrin	4,053	30.2
	Samuel S. Marshall	3,983	29.6

## INDIANA

1	John Law (D)	11,963	53.1
	Johnson (UN R)	10,583	46.9
2	James A. Cravens (D)	10,911	64.7
	May (UN R)	5,951	35.3
3	Henry W. Harrington (D)	11,524	53.4
	William McKee Dunn (UN R)	10,044	46.6
4	William S. Holman (D)	10,926	57.8
	Gavin (UN R)	7,992	42.3
5	George W. Julian (UN R)	9,272	55.6
	Johnson (D)	7,414	44.4
6	Ebenezer Dumont (UN R)	12,525	53.4
	Contt (D)	10,954	46.7
7	Daniel W. Voorhees (D)	12,457	55.5
	Scott (UN R)	9,976	44.5
8	Godlove S. Orth (UN R)	12,032	51.8
	Pettit (D)	11,181	48.2
9	Schuyler Colfax (UN R)	14,768	50.4
	Turpie (D)	14,546	49.6
10	Joseph K. Edgerton (D)	12,353	50.9
	Mitchell (UN R)	11,917	49.1
11	James F. McDowell (D)	13,142	51.8
	Shanks (UN R)	12,219	48.2

## IOWA

1	James F. Wilson (R)	12,705	54.8
	Joseph K. Hornish (D)	10,486	45.2
2	Hiram Price (R)	12,433	58.2
	Edward H. Thayer (D)	8,930	41.8
3	William B. Allison (R)	12,112	58.8
	Dennis A. Mahoney (D)	8,452	41.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Josiah B. Grinnell (R)	12,900	52.8
	Hugh M. Martin (D)	11,529	47.2
5	John A. Kasson (R)	10,306	58.4
	D. O. Finch (D)	7,346	41.6
6	Asahel W. Hubbard (R)	5,386	66.2
	John F. Duncombe (D)	2,755	33.8

## KANSAS

AL	A. Carter Wilder (R)	9,671	63.3
	Marcus J. Parrott (UN)	4,666	30.6
	William G. Mathias (D)	930	6.1

## KENTUCKY

### Special Elections

1	Samuel L. Casey (R)	541	54.1
	L. S. Trimble	442	44.2
2	George H. Yeaman (UN)	2,242	55.7
	Edward R. Weir	1,756	43.6

## LOUISIANA<sup>1</sup>

### Special Elections

1	Benjamin F. Flanders (UN)	2,330	93.7
	Boligny (UN)	157	6.3
2	Michael Hahn (UN)	2,581	57.8
	Durell (UN)	1,450	32.5
	Barker (SEC)	436	9.8

## MAINE

1	Lorenzo D. M. Sweat (D)	10,452	48.9
	Goodwin (R)	10,205	47.8
2	Sidney Perham (R)	9,976	56.7
	Bates (D)	7,519	42.7
3	James G. Blaine (R)	9,971	54.9
	Gould (D)	7,153	39.4
4	John H. Rice (R)	8,107	60.4
	Boynton (D)	3,806	28.4
5	Frederick A. Pike (R)	8,998	54.3
	White (D)	7,308	44.1

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Thomas D. Eliot (R)	8,399	74.2
	Daniel Fisher (PP)	2,762	24.4
2	Oakes Ames (R)	9,271	61.1
	William D. Swan (PP)	5,907	38.9
3	Alexander H. Rice (R)	5,044	50.1
	John Sleeper (PP)	5,020	49.8
4	Samuel Hooper (R)	5,828	52.1
	Josiah G. Abbott (PP)	5,351	47.8
5	John B. Alley (R)	8,505	61.0
	Benjamin Poole (PP)	5,398	38.7
6	Daniel W. Gooch (R)	8,124	56.9
	Oliver Hazzard Perry (PP)	6,150	43.1
7	George S. Boutwell (R)	7,994	55.2
	Benjamin F. Thomas (PP)	6,496	44.8
8	John D. Baldwin (R)	10,128	66.2
	Paul Whiting (PP)	5,178	33.8
9	William B. Washburne (R)	14,311	99.2
10	Henry L. Dawes (R)	7,449	56.3
	Chester W. Chapin (PP)	5,785	43.7

## MICHIGAN

1	Fernando C. Beaman (R)	13,400	50.4
	Ebenezer J. Penniman (D)	13,210	49.6
2	Charles Upson (R)	14,148	55.4
	John W. Turner (D)	11,387	44.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	John W. Longyear (R)	12,317	51.7
	Bradley F. Granger (D)	11,488	48.3
4	Francis W. Kellogg (R)	10,013	57.8
	Thomas B. Church (D)	7,308	42.2
5	Augustus C. Baldwin (D)	10,697	50.6
	Rowland E. Trowbridge (R)	10,435	49.4
6	John F. Driggs (R)	8,188	53.7
	John Moore (D)	7,047	46.2

## MINNESOTA

1	William Windom (R)	8,663	57.4
	A. G. Chatfield (D)	6,423	42.6
2	Ignatius Donnelly (R)	7,091	58.6
	W. J. Cullen (D)	5,019	41.5

## MISSOURI

1	Francis P. Blair Jr. (R)	4,743 <sup>‡</sup>	40.0
	Samuel Knox (EMANCIP)	4,590	38.7
	Bogy (D)	2,536	21.4
2	Henry T. Blow (EMANCIP)	7,164	69.6
	Allen (D)	2,984	29.0
3	John W. Noell (EMANCIP)	✓	
	John G. Scott (D)		
	Lawson (I)		
4	Sempronius H. Boyd (EMANCIP)	✓	
	Phelps (D)		
5	Joseph W. McClurg (EMANCIP)	4,930	53.2
	Thomas L. Price (D)	4,333	46.8
6	Austin A. King (D)	4,243	45.3
	Birch (SEC)	2,857	30.5
	Samuel (ID)	1,626	17.4
	Bouton (EMANCIP)	644	6.9
7	Benjamin F. Loan (EMANCIP)	6,580	48.4
	John P. Bruce (D)	4,554	33.5
	Branch (I)	2,465	18.1
8	William A. Hall (D)	6,244	53.0
	Green (EMANCIP)	5,534	47.0
9	James S. Rollins	7,700	73.4
	Krekel (EMANCIP)	2,797	26.7

## NEW JERSEY

1	John F. Starr (UN)	9,491	51.4
	Stratton (D)	8,961	48.6
2	George Middleton (D)	12,182	52.9
	Brown (UN)	10,834	47.1
3	William G. Steele (D)	15,708	63.3
	Brwnsn (UN)	9,093	36.7
4	Andrew J. Rogers (D)	12,791	56.1
	Linn (UN)	10,024	43.9
5	Nehemiah Perry (D)	10,779	58.6
	Bradley (UN)	7,622	41.4

## NEW YORK

1	Henry G. Stebbins (D)	9,908	56.1
	McCormick (UN)	7,759	43.9
2	Martin Kalbfleisch (D)	10,586	66.3
	Wall (UN)	5,381	33.7
3	Moses F. Odell (D)	8,915	54.3
	Humphrey (UN)	7,506	45.7
4	Benjamin Wood (D)	7,828	63.3
	Walbridge (UN)	4,535	36.7
5	Fernando Wood (D)	8,176	70.1
	Duffy (UN)	3,488	29.9
6	Elijah Ward (D)	6,942	54.3
	Conkling (UN)	4,839	37.9
	Blunt (I)	996	7.8
7	John W. Chanler (D)	9,326	76.1
	Burr (UN)	2,937	24.0
8	James Brooks (D)	9,625	63.3
	Cowdin (UN)	5,570	36.7



	Candidates	Votes	%		Candidates	Votes	%		Candidates	Votes	%
9	Anson Herrick (D)	7,323	64.2	3	Robert C. Schenck (UN R)	13,027	52.5	7	John M. Broomall (UN)	9,891	60.6
	Murphy (UN)	4,085	35.8		Vallandigham (D)	11,770	47.5		McCall (D)	6,445	39.5
10	William Radford (D)	8,878	45.8	4	John F. McKinney (D)	10,218	52.0	8	Sydenham E. Ancona (D)	10,022	67.2
	Haight (UN)	7,921	40.9		West (UN R)	9,435	48.0		Wanner (UN)	4,898	32.8
	Suffn (I)	2,576	13.3	5	Francis C. Le Blond (D)	10,561	63.0	9	Thaddeus Stevens (UN)	11,174	62.7
11	Charles H. Winfield (D)	9,326	55.2		Gatch (UN R)	6,202	37.0		Steinn (D)	6,650	37.3
	Fullerton (UN)	7,572	44.8	6	Joseph W. White (D)	10,087	52.0	10	Myer Strouse (D)	9,239	52.0
12	Homer A. Nelson (D)	10,712	53.0		Briggs (UN R)	9,320	48.0		Campbell (UN)	8,518	48.0
	Beale (UN)	9,512	47.0	7	Samuel S. Cox (D)	10,372	50.7	11	Philip Johnson (D)	11,676	81.8
13	John B. Steele (D)	10,263	54.9		Shellabarger (UN R)	10,100	49.3		Rouch (UN)	2,592	18.2
	Cornell (UN)	8,422	45.1	8	William Johnston (D)	9,012	51.1	12	Charles Denison (D)	11,408	54.2
14	Erastus Corning (D)	15,715	59.6		Godman (UN R)	8,642	49.0		Grow (UN)	9,641	45.8
	Smith (UN)	10,665	40.4	9	Warren P. Noble (D)	11,765	52.8	13	Henry W. Tracy (UN)	9,520	55.3
15	John A. Griswold (D)	12,226	52.8		Worcester (UN R)	10,523	47.2		Clark (D)	7,703	44.7
	Dodd (UN)	10,939	47.2	10	James M. Ashley (UN R)	6,908	38.6	14	William H. Miller (D)	10,630	51.3
16	Orlando Kellogg (UN)	7,654	52.3		Waite	5,781	32.3		Patterson (UN)	10,109	48.7
	Burhans (D)	6,987	47.7		Philpa	5,232	29.2	15	Joseph Bailly (UN)	11,965	55.1
17	Calvin T. Hulburd (UN)	12,015	67.2	11	Wells A. Hutchins (D)	8,605	56.2		Glossbrenner (D)	9,746	44.9
	Judson (D)	5,867	32.8		Bundy (UN R)	6,702	43.8	16	Alexander H. Coffroth (D)	10,963	51.3
18	James M. Marvin (UN)	13,096	51.0	12	William E. Finck (D)	13,631	62.8		Edward McPherson (UN)	10,426	48.7
	Blood (D)	12,582	49.0		Trimble (UN R)	8,087	37.2	17	Archibald McAllister (D)	8,328	52.4
19	Samuel F. Miller (UN)	14,918	52.5	13	John O'Neill (D)	12,763	56.8		Blair (UN)	7,556	47.6
	Parker (D)	13,523	47.6		Wright (UN R)	9,699	43.2	18	James T. Hale (D)	9,272	49.4
20	Ambrose W. Clark (UN)	14,826	57.3	14	George Bliss (D)	10,490	50.1		Armstrong (UN)	8,855	47.2
	Carryl (D)	11,031	42.7		Welker (UN R)	10,454	49.9	19	Glenni W. Scofield (UN)	9,954	51.3
21	Francis Kernan (D)	9,943	50.3	15	James R. Morris (D)	10,332	52.9		Courtht (D)	9,462	48.7
	Conkling (UN)	9,845	49.8		Cutler (UN R)	9,183	47.1	20	Amos Myers (UN)	12,404	51.7
22	De Witt C. Littlejohn (UN)	12,667	60.0	16	Chilton A. White (D)	12,299	55.2		Church (D)	11,586	48.3
	Titus (D)	8,453	40.0		Bingham (UN R)	9,999	44.8	21	John L. Dawson (D)	10,234	50.6
23	Thomas T. Davis (UN)	13,032	58.5	17	Ephraim R. Eckley (UN R)	10,018	52.4		Steward (UN)	10,009	49.4
	Strong (D)	9,257	41.5		Belden (D)	9,085	47.6	22	James K. Moorhead (UN)	8,037	58.6
24	Theodore M. Pomeroy (UN)	13,834	55.3	18	Rufus P. Spalding (UN R)	9,293	68.8		Hamilton (D)	5,678	41.4
	Hadley (D)	11,196	44.7		Paige (D)	4,183	31.0	23	Thomas Williams (UN)	8,989	54.1
25	Daniel Morris (UN)	11,615	58.7	19	James A. Garfield (UN R)	13,288	66.3		Ziegler (D)	7,635	45.9
	Lord (D)	8,157	41.3		Wood (D)	6,763	33.7	24	Jesse Lazear (D)	9,984	51.1
26	Giles W. Hotchkiss (UN)	13,889	58.7						Wallace (UN)	9,547	48.9
	Day (D)	9,781	41.3								
27	Robert B. Van Valkenburg (UN)	14,887	58.0								
	Hathawy (D)	10,774	42.0								
28	Freeman Clarke (UN)	11,193	53.2								
	Church (D)	9,833	46.8								
29	Augustus Frank (UN)	10,470	52.1								
	Hunt (D)	9,627	47.9								
30	John Ganson (D)	12,400	58.0								
	Spaulding (UN)	8,985	42.0								
31	Reuben E. Fenton (UN)	11,950	63.1								
	Caldwell (D)	6,982	36.9								

1. Elected from areas under federal control.

# 1863 House Elections

## CALIFORNIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Cornelius Cole (UN R)	65,085✓	
	Thomas B. Shannon (UN R)	64,914✓	
	William Higby (UN R)	64,883✓	
	J. B. Weller (D)	43,567	
	John Bogle (D)	43,520	

## CONNECTICUT

1	Henry C. Deming (R)	10,493	50.8
	Hyde (D)	10,158	49.2
2	James E. English (D)	11,450	52.4
	Warner (R)	10,420	47.7
3	Augustus Brandegee (UN R)	8,878	58.2
	Convse (D)	6,381	41.8
4	John H. Hubbard (R)	11,248	50.8
	Woodruff (D)	10,892	49.2

## DELAWARE

### Special Election

AL	Nathaniel B. Smithers (UN)	8,220	99.8
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## KENTUCKY

1	Lucien Anderson (UN)	4,323	82.4
	L. S. Trimble (D)	711	13.6
2	George H. Yeaman (UN)	8,311	72.9
	John H. McHenry Jr. (D)	3,087	27.1
3	Henry Grider (UN)	8,654	87.0
	Thomas C. Winfrey (D)	1,293	13.0
4	Aaron Harding (UN)	10,435	80.6
	William J. Heady (D)	2,508	19.4

## Candidates

5	Robert Mallory (UN)	6,257	71.6
	Nathaniel Wolfe (D)	2,477	28.4
6	Green Clay Smith (UN)	6,936	61.9
	J. W. Menzies (D)	2,283	20.4
	J. W. Leathers (D)	1,970	17.6
7	Brutus J. Clay (UN)	4,711	50.4
	J. T. Boyle (D)	2,487	26.6
	R. A. Buckner (D)	2,143	22.9
8	William H. Randall (UN)	8,321	97.2
9	William H. Wadsworth (UN)	6,889	89.0
	Thomas S. Brown (D)	849	11.0

## MARYLAND

1	John A. J. Creswell (UN R)	6,743	55.2
	Crisfield (D)	5,482	44.8
2	Edwin H. Webster (UN R)	7,736	100.0
3	Henry Winter Davis (UN R)	6,200	99.7
4	Francis Thomas (UN R)	13,462	100.0
5	Benjamin G. Harris (D)	4,939	46.9
	Holland (UN R)	3,352	31.8
	Calvert (KST U)	2,237	21.3

## MISSOURI

### Special Election

3	John G. Scott (D)	3,559	50.3
	Lindsay (UN)	3,070	43.4
	Bogy (ID)	444	6.3

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Daniel Marcy (D)	12,059	50.2
	Eastman (R)	11,979	49.8

## Candidates

2	Edward H. Rollins (R)	10,365	50.9
	George (D)	9,999	49.1
3	James W. Patterson (R)	10,847	50.6
	Burns (D)	10,571	49.4

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Thomas A. Jenckes (R)	6,532	58.2
	Bradley (D)	4,616	41.1
2	Nathan F. Dixon (R)	4,077	56.4
	Browne (D)	3,121	43.2

## VERMONT

1	Frederick E. Woodbridge (R)	8,565	70.8
	John A. S. White (D)	3,486	28.8
2	Justin S. Morrill (R)	11,358	70.3
	Charles N. Davenport (D)	4,785	29.6
3	Portus Baxter (R)	7,234	71.0
	Giles Harrington (D)	2,673	26.2

## WEST VIRGINIA

(Became a state June 19, 1863)

1	Jacob B. Blair (UN R)	8,066	93.0
	Dehass (UN R)	605	7.0
2	William G. Brown (UN R)	3,576	57.9
	Burdett (UN R)	1,804	29.2
	Zinn (UN R)	800	12.9
3	Kellian V. Whaley (UN R)	2,746	55.7
	Frost (UN R)	2,184	44.3



# 1864 House Elections

## CALIFORNIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Donald C. McRuer (UN R)	20,370	58.9
	J. B. Crocker (D)	14,191	41.1
2	William Higby (UN R)	23,414	61.6
	J. W. Coffroth (D)	14,581	38.4
3	John Bidwell (UN R)	18,255	56.1
	Jack Temple (D)	14,273	43.9

## DELAWARE

AL	John A. Nicholson (D)	8,762	51.5
	Nathaniel B. Smithers (UN R)	8,253	48.5

## ILLINOIS

1	John Wentworth (UN R)	18,557	56.5
	Cyrus H. McCormick (D)	14,277	43.5
2	John F. Farnsworth (UN R)	18,298	77.8
	M. C. Johnson (D)	5,237	22.3
3	Elihu B. Washburne (UN R)	15,711	67.9
	Elias B. Stiles (D)	7,421	32.1
4	Abner C. Harding (UN R)	13,569	51.6
	Charles M. Harris (D)	12,721	48.4
5	Ebon C. Ingersoll (UN R)	18,152	61.7
	James S. Echels (D)	11,287	38.3
6	Burton C. Cook (UN R)	15,598	61.0
	Samuel K. Casey (D)	9,980	39.0
7	Henry P. H. Bromwell (UN R)	15,373	56.1
	John R. Eden (D)	12,027	43.9
8	Shelby M. Cullom (UN R)	15,812	53.0
	John T. Stuart (D)	14,027	47.0
9	Lewis W. Ross (D)	15,296	55.6
	Hugh Fullerton (UN R)	12,239	44.5
10	Anthony Thornton (UN R)	16,902	58.1
	N. M. Knapp (D)	12,176	41.9
11	Samuel S. Marshall (D)	16,703	61.0
	Ethelbert Callahan (UN R)	10,696	39.0
12	John Baker (UN R)	11,817	50.2
	William R. Morrison (D)	11,741	49.8
13	Andrew J. Kuykendall (UN R)	11,762	52.1
	William J. Allen (D)	10,759	47.7
AL	Samuel W. Moulton (UN R)	190,216	54.5
	J. C. Allen (D)	158,781	45.5

## Special Election

5	Ebon C. Ingersoll (R)	12,986	62.8
	H. M. Wead	7,677	37.1

## INDIANA

1	William E. Niblack (D)	14,718	53.9
	Cyrus M. Allen (UN R)	12,616	46.2
2	Michael C. Kerr (D)	11,407	54.3
	William W. Curry (UN R)	9,614	45.7
3	Ralph Hill (UN R)	12,017	51.8
	Henry W. Harrington (D)	11,173	48.2
4	John H. Farquhar (UN R)	10,015	50.2
	George Berry (D)	9,949	49.8
5	George W. Julian (UN R)	13,529	68.7
	James Brown (D)	6,161	31.3
6	Ebenezer Dumont (UN R)	18,886	63.4
	John Love (D)	10,905	36.6
7	Daniel W. Voorhees (D)	12,880†	51.2
	Henry D. Washburn (UN R)	12,296	48.8
8	Godlove S. Orth (UN R)	13,536	52.3
	James F. Harney (D)	12,349	47.7
9	Schuyler Colfax (UN R)	16,658	52.7
	David Turpie (D)	14,942	47.3
10	Joseph D. Defrees (UN R)	14,617	51.0
	Joseph K. Edgerton (D)	14,037	49.0
11	Thomas F. Stillwell (UN R)	15,623	53.9
	James F. McDowell (D)	13,383	46.1

## IOWA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	James F. Wilson (UN R)	16,977	65.2
	J. K. Hornish (D)	9,078	34.8
2	Hiram Price (UN R)	16,571	65.3
	George H. Parker (D)	8,822	34.7
3	William B. Allison (UN R)	16,130	60.4
	B. B. Richards (D)	10,578	39.6
4	Josiah B. Grinnell (UN R)	17,169	61.5
	Ira C. Mitchell (D)	10,619	38.1
5	John A. Kasson (UN R)	13,640	65.8
	M. D. McHenry (D)	7,104	34.3
6	Asahel W. Hubbard (UN R)	8,455	72.8
	Seander Chapman (D)	3,162	27.2

## KANSAS

AL	Sidney Clarke (R)	10,820	52.7
	A. L. Lee (R-UNION)	9,708	47.3

## MAINE

1	John Lynch (UN)	15,096	54.6
	Sweat (D)	12,568	45.4
2	Sidney Perham (UN)	13,030	61.0
	Andrews (D)	8,344	39.0
3	James G. Blaine (UN)	14,055	59.3
	Gould (D)	9,647	40.7
4	John H. Rice (UN)	11,002	61.2
	Madigan (D)	6,983	38.8
5	Frederick A. Pike (UN)	12,538	58.2
	White (D)	9,016	41.8

## MARYLAND

1	Hiram McCullough (D)	9,677	60.5
	J. A. J. Cresswell (UN R)	6,307	39.5
2	Edwin H. Webster (UN R)	9,541	69.9
	William Kimmell (D)	4,102	30.1
3	Charles E. Phelps (UN R)	9,313	84.2
	A. Lewis Knott (D)	1,753	15.8
4	Francis Thomas (UN R)	11,898	61.2
	Syester (D)	7,551	38.8
5	Benjamin G. Harris (D)	8,839	72.3
	John C. Holland (UN R)	3,389	27.7

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Thomas D. Eliot (UNT)	13,687	82.8
	Sylvanus B. Phinney (D)	2,850	17.2
2	Oakes Ames (UNT)	13,591	72.1
	James McGuire (D)	5,266	27.9
3	Alexander H. Rice (UNT)	9,711	62.3
	John S. Sleeper (D)	5,864	37.7
4	Samuel Hooper (UNT)	10,403	65.5
	Josiah G. Abbott (D)	5,485	34.5
5	John B. Alley (UNT)	13,086	75.8
	Joseph B. Morss (D)	4,158	24.1
6	Daniel W. Gooch (UNT)	13,082	71.7
	Thomas J. Greenwood (D)	5,174	28.3
7	George S. Boutwell (UNT)	12,087	69.0
	Theodore H. Sweetser (D)	5,433	31.0
8	John D. Baldwin (UNT)	12,955	74.8
	George Hodges (D)	4,377	25.3
9	William B. Washburn (UNT)	15,721	81.5
	Nathaniel Wood (D)	3,575	18.5
10	Henry L. Dawes (UNT)	11,600	64.7
	Harry Arnold (D)	6,315	35.2

## MICHIGAN

1	Fernando C. Beaman (UN)	17,908	53.4
	David A. Noble (D)	15,602	46.5
2	Charles Upson (UN)	19,151	60.4
	Nathaniel A. Balch (D)	12,538	39.6

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	John W. Longyear (UN)	15,432	54.7
	David Johnson (D)	12,758	45.3
4	Thomas W. Ferry (UN)	13,428	59.2
	Frederick Hall (D)	9,256	40.8
5	Rowland E. Trowbridge (UN)	12,651	51.5
	Augustus C. Baldwin (D)	11,937	48.5
6	John F. Driggs (UN)	12,784	53.4
	William Willard (D)	11,166	46.6

## MINNESOTA

1	William Windom (UN R)	13,965	60.6
	Henry W. Lamberton (D)	9,092	39.4
2	Ignatius Donnelly (UN R)	10,874	57.0
	John M. Gilman (D)	8,211	43.0

## MISSOURI

1	John Hogan (D)	6,026	43.2
	Charles P. Johnson (RAD R)	4,781	34.2
	Samuel Knox (RAD R)	3,157	22.6
2	Henry T. Blow (RAD R)	11,580	90.2
	E. Stafford	1,253	9.8
3	Thomas E. Noell (RAD R)	4,075	61.7
	D. C. Tuttle (D)	1,868	28.3
	W. T. Leeper (I RAD R)	659	10.0
4	John R. Kelso (I RAD R)	3,841	49.3
	Sempronius H. Boyd (RAD R)	3,548	45.6
	M. J. Hubble (D)	400	5.1
5	Joseph W. McClurg (RAD R)	6,976	72.4
	Sample Orr (D)	2,659	27.6
6	Robert T. Van Horn (RAD R)	3,498	47.2
	Elijah H. Norton (D)	3,226	43.5
	Austin A. King (ID)	695	9.4
7	Benjamin F. Loan (RAD R)	10,445	85.9
	H. B. Branch	1,674	13.8
8	John F. Benjamin (RAD R)	8,536	74.1
	John M. Glover (C)	2,978	25.9
9	George W. Anderson (RAD R)	5,329	51.8
	Odon Guitar (D)	4,950	48.2

## NEVADA

(Became a state Oct. 31, 1864)

AL	Henry G. Worthington (UN R)	9,776	59.9
	A. C. Bradford (D)	6,552	40.1

## NEW JERSEY

1	John F. Starr (UN)	12,091	54.4
	Dickinson (D)	10,126	45.6
2	William A. Newell (UN)	13,953	51.6
	Middleton (D)	13,091	48.4
3	Charles Sitgreaves (D)	16,942	58.4
	Scranton (UN)	12,080	41.6
4	Andrew J. Rogers (D)	14,059	53.6
	Little (UN)	12,173	46.4
5	Edwin R. V. Wright (D)	13,390	53.9
	Wakeman (UN)	11,448	46.1

## NEW YORK

1	Stephen Taber (D)	12,232	55.0
	George V. Curtis (UN)	10,023	45.0
2	Teunis G. Bergen (D)	13,630	60.7
	Samuel T. Maddox (UN)	8,829	39.3
3	James Humphrey (UN)	11,752	51.3
	Thomas H. Faron (D)	11,168	48.7
4	Morgan Jones (TAM D)	9,605	57.2
	William Walsh (MOZART D)	5,512	32.8
	Carolan O. Bryant (UN)	1,684	10.0
5	Nelson Taylor (TAM D)	9,272	53.1
	William B. Maclay (MOZART D)	4,286	24.5
	Epes P. Ellery (UN)	3,921	22.4



Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
6 Henry J. Raymond (UN)	7,315	42.4	2 Rutherford B. Hayes (UN R)	10,425	58.7	12 Charles Dennison (D)	10,573	51.3
Elijah Ward (TAM D)	6,929	40.2	J. C. Butler (D)	7,327	41.3	Winthrop W. Ketcham (UN R)	10,058	48.8
Eli P. Norton (MOZART D)	1,647	9.6	3 Robert C. Schenck (UN R)	14,371	55.3	Ulysses Mercur (UN R)	9,727	52.7
Rush C. Hawkins (IRR U)	1,347	7.8	David A. Houk (D)	11,605	44.7	Victor E. Piolet (D)	8,723	47.3
7 John Winthrop Chanler (UN)	11,513	67.1	4 William Lawrence (UN R)	12,242	56.1	14 George F. Miller (UN R)	11,619	51.2
William Boardman (D)	5,638	32.9	John F. McKinney (D)	9,578	43.9	W. H. Miller (D)	11,092	48.8
8 James Brooks (D)	8,583†	39.8	5 Frank C. Le Blond (D)	11,048	55.2	15 Adam J. Glossbrenner (D)	13,382	55.9
William E. Dodge (R)	8,435	39.1	Moses B. Walker (UN R)	8,957	44.8	Joseph Baily (UN R)	10,576	44.1
Thomas J. Barr (TAM D)	4,544	21.1	6 Reader W. Clarke (UN R)	12,615	55.3	16 William H. Koontz (UN R)	11,242†	50.2
9 William A. Darling (UN)	5,822	38.9	Chilton A. White (D)	10,183	44.7	Alexander H. Coffroth (D)	11,174	49.9
Fernando Wood (MOZART D)	4,749	31.7	7 Samuel Shellabarger (UN R)	12,756	57.1	17 Abraham A. Barker (UN R)	9,225	51.4
Anson Herrick (TAM D)	4,397	29.4	Samuel S. Cox (D)	9,587	42.9	Robert L. Johnston (D)	8,716	48.6
10 William Radford (D)	13,033	56.1	8 James R. Hubbell (UN R)	10,903	54.8	18 Stephen F. Wilson (UN R)	11,533	51.9
Francis Larkin (UN)	10,218	44.0	William Johnston (D)	8,983	45.2	Theo Wright (D)	10,681	48.1
11 Charles H. Winfield (D)	9,975	50.6	9 Ralph P. Buckland (UN R)	13,511	53.6	19 Glenni W. Scofield (UN R)	11,631	54.0
Ambrose S. Murray (UN)	9,736	49.4	Warren P. Noble (D)	11,717	46.4	William Bigler (D)	9,914	46.0
12 John H. Ketcham (UN)	12,229	51.4	10 James M. Ashley (UN R)	11,732	51.8	20 Charles V. Culver (UN R)	13,350	52.8
Homer A. Nelson (D)	11,559	48.6	Americus V. Rice (D)	10,905	48.2	William L. Corbett (D)	11,942	47.2
13 Edwin N. Hubbell (D)	11,373	53.1	11 Hezekiah S. Bundy (UN R)	11,581	59.8	21 John L. Dawson (D)	10,855	50.3
Theodore B. Gates (UN)	10,028	46.9	William A. Hutchins (D)	7,793	40.2	Smith Fuller (UN R)	10,730	49.7
14 Charles Goodyear (D)	17,497	57.5	12 William E. Finck (D)	12,965	53.3	22 James K. Moorhead (UN R)	11,233	61.6
John H. Gardiner (UN)	12,942	42.5	Job E. Stevenson (UN R)	11,349	46.7	James H. Hopkins (D)	7,013	38.4
15 John A. Griswold (UN)	15,251	54.1	13 Columbus Delano (UN R)	11,876	50.5	23 Thomas Williams (UN R)	11,682	59.0
William A. Van Alstyne (D)	12,928	45.9	Charles Follet (D)	11,651	49.5	William J. Kountz (D)	8,122	41.0
16 Orlando Kellogg (UN)	8,988	53.9	14 Martin Walker (UN R)	12,844	55.5	24 George V. Lawrence (UN R)	11,727	53.7
Thomas S. Gray (D)	7,675	46.1	George Bliss (D)	10,313	44.5	Jesse Lazear (D)	10,112	46.3
17 Calvin T. Hulburd (UN)	13,183	70.0	15 Tobias A. Plants (UN R)	12,847	57.3	<b>VERMONT</b>		
William J. Averill (D)	5,659	30.0	James M. Morris (D)	9,564	42.7	1 Frederick E. Woodbridge (UN)	9,133	71.5
18 James M. Marvin (UN)	14,453	51.6	16 John A. Bingham (UN R)	12,377	52.7	Samuel Wells (D)	3,626	28.4
Alonzo C. Paige (D)	13,572	48.4	Joseph White (D)	11,119	47.3	2 Justin S. Morrill (UN)	12,409	72.0
19 Demas Hubbard Jr. (UN)	17,067	54.8	17 Ephraim R. Eckley (UN R)	12,758	59.3	Unidentified Candidate (D)	4,793	27.8
Hezekiah Sturges (D)	14,078	45.2	J. H. Wallace (D)	8,746	40.7	3 Portus Baxter (UN)	9,408	74.1
20 Addison H. Laffin (UN)	16,441	56.4	18 Rufus P. Spalding (UN R)	14,472	68.5	Giles Harrington (D)	3,281	25.9
Frederick W. Hubbard (D)	12,704	43.6	J. H. Wade (D)	6,661	31.5	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
21 Roscoe Conkling (UN)	11,966	52.5	19 James A. Garfield (UN R)	18,086	74.1	1 Chester D. Hubbard (UN R)	7,198	62.5
Francis Kernan (D)	10,816	47.5	Halsey H. Moses (D)	6,315	25.9	Samuel Crane	4,315	37.5
22 Sidney T. Holmes (UN)	14,638	60.0	<b>OREGON</b>			2 George R. Latham (UN R)	5,663	84.4
Albertus Perry (D)	9,781	40.1	AL James H. D. Henderson (UN R)	8,759	59.4	William B. Zinn	721	10.8
23 Thomas T. Davis (UN)	14,800	58.6	James K. Kelly (D)	5,996	40.6	3 Kellian V. Whaley (UN R)	2,446	66.8
William C. Ruger (D)	10,464	41.4	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			John M. Phelps	1,216	33.2
24 Theodore M. Pomeroy (UN)	16,027	57.5	1 Samuel J. Randall (D)	9,764	55.8	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
George W. Cuyler (D)	11,832	42.5	John M. Butler (UN R)	7,742	44.2	1 Halbert E. Paine (R)	13,716	50.9
25 Daniel Morris (UN)	12,763	58.8	2 Charles O'Neill (UN R)	11,767	61.8	Cary (D)	13,230	49.1
Barzillai Slosson (D)	8,962	41.3	William M. Reilly (D)	7,290	38.3	2 Ithamar C. Sloan (R)	15,148	60.3
26 Giles W. Hotchkiss (UN)	15,543	59.0	3 Leonard Myers (UN R)	11,467	53.4	Smith (D)	9,969	39.7
John Magee (D)	10,806	41.0	Charles Buckwalter (D)	9,992	46.6	3 Amasa Cobb (R)	14,342	63.2
27 Hamilton Ward (UN)	16,945	60.3	William D. Kelley (UN R)	13,088	58.4	Rodolf (D)	8,354	36.8
Andrew J. McNett (D)	11,176	39.7	Charles Northrop (D)	9,344	41.7	4 Charles A. Eldridge (D)	15,547	58.9
28 Roswell Hart (UN)	13,081	52.5	5 M. Russell Thayer (UN R)	11,007	50.6	Sloan (R)	10,835	41.1
James L. Angle (D)	11,841	47.5	Henry P. Ross (D)	10,729	49.4	5 Philetus Sawyer (R)	12,576	56.8
29 Burt Van Horn (UN)	12,671	57.1	6 Benjamin M. Boyer (D)	12,847	57.1	Bouck (D)	9,550	43.2
James M. Willett (D)	9,533	42.9	George Bullock (UN R)	9,661	42.9	6 Walter D. McIndoe (R)	12,962	65.5
30 James M. Humphrey (D)	13,231	50.7	7 John M. Broomall (UN R)	10,908	60.1	Reed (D)	6,836	34.5
Samuel J. Holley (UN)	12,861	49.3	John C. Beatty (D)	7,231	39.9			
31 Henry Van Aernam (UN)	13,996	65.5	8 Sydenham E. Ancona (D)	12,076	66.9			
Jonas K. Button (D)	7,374	34.5	William M. Heister (UN R)	5,971	33.1			
<b>Special Election</b>			9 Thaddeus Stevens (UN R)	11,804	61.7			
1 Dwight Townsend (D)	11,828	55.0	Henry M. North (D)	7,344	38.4			
Henry G. Stebbins (UN)	9,697	45.1	10 Myer Strouse (D)	11,154	51.2			
<b>OHIO</b>			Howell Fisher (UN R)	10,629	48.8			
1 Benjamin Eggleston (UN R)	9,893	57.0	11 Philip Johnson (D)	13,007	67.1			
George E. Pugh (D)	7,464	43.0	James L. Selfridge (UN R)	6,384	32.9			



# 1865 House Elections

## ALABAMA<sup>1</sup>

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Charles C. Langdon	2,628*	60.2
Mathews	918	21.0
Cleveland	812	18.6
2 George Freeman	6,038*	82.7
Benjamin Gardner	1,249	17.1
3 Cullen A. Battle	3,914*	44.5
George Reese	2,031	23.1
Robert F. Ligon	1,891	21.5
E. Hamill	671	7.6
4 J. Taylor	5,619*	69.6
C. W. Lee	2,446	30.3
5 Burwell Pope	3,218	38.9
James Shield	3,187	38.6
Morris	1,620	19.6
6 Thomas J. Foster	3,511*	45.1
Sheats	1,992	25.6
Skinner	1,471	18.9
Garth	491	6.3

## CONNECTICUT

1 Henry C. Deming (UN R)	10,619	56.0
Mitchell (D)	8,033	42.4
2 Samuel L. Warner (UN R)	11,236	54.1
Russell (D)	9,521	45.9
3 Augustus Brandegee (UNR)	8,566	66.3
Allen (D)	4,349	33.7
4 John H. Hubbard (UN R)	11,747	56.3
Taylor (D)	9,112	43.7

## KENTUCKY

1 Lawrence S. Trimble (C)	5,749	61.9
C. D. Bradley (UN)	3,542	38.1
2 Burwell C. Ritter (C)	6,974	54.7
George H. Yeaman (UN)	5,786	45.3
3 Henry Grider (C)	6,528	57.3
J. H. Lowry (UN)	4,871	42.7
4 Aaron Harding (C)	9,437	72.1
Marion C. Taylor (UN)	3,652	27.9
5 Lovell H. Rousseau (UN)	5,751	54.1
Robert Mallory (C)	4,704	44.3
6 Green Clay Smith (UN)	7,666	54.4
A. H. Ward (C)	6,421	45.6
7 George S. Shanklin (C)	7,624	65.9
Speed S. Fry (UN)	3,943	34.1
8 William H. Randell (UN)	10,634	73.6
T. T. Garrard (C)	3,824	26.5
9 Samuel McKee (UN)	8,163	56.7
J. Smith Hurt (C)	6,241	43.3

## MARYLAND

### Special Election

2 John L. Thomas Jr. (UN R)	4,677	83.1
Kimmel (D)	950	16.9

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Nathaniel P. Banks (UNT)	8,128	80.4
Thomas Greenwood (D)	1,938	19.2

## NEVADA

AL Delos R. Ashley (UN)	3,691	62.5
H. K. Mitchell (D)	2,215	37.5

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Gilman Marston (UN)	12,906	55.9
Marcy (D)	10,190	44.1
2 Edward H. Rollins (UN)	10,984	55.3
Clark (D)	8,894	44.7
3 James W. Patterson (UN)	11,687	56.2
Bingham (D)	9,099	43.8

## NEW YORK

### Special Election

16 Robert S. Hale (UN)	7,146	54.5
Halsey R. Wing (D)	5,979	45.6

## NORTH CAROLINA<sup>2</sup>

1 Jesse R. Stubbs	*	
2 Charles C. Clark (N UNION)	4,479*	93.1
3 Thomas C. Fuller (N UNION)	3,094*	52.8
Alexander Little (N UNION)	2,292	39.2
Thomas S. Ashe (N UNION)	469	8.0
4 Josiah Turner Jr. (N UNION)	4,179*	54.1
John P. H. Russ (N UNION)	3,229	41.8
5 Bedford Brown (N UNION)	4,354*	50.6
Lewis Hawes (N UNION)	4,257	49.4
6 Samuel H. Walkup (N UNION)	3,455*	41.4
James G. Ramsay (N UNION)	3,397	40.7
William Sloan (N UNION)	1,503	18.0
7 Alexander H. Jones (N UNION)	*	
Tod R. Caldwell (N UNION)		
Burgess S. Gaither (N UNION)		
J. R. Love (N UNION)		

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Thomas A. Jenckes (R)	5,683	99.1
2 Nathan F. Dixon (R)	2,384	64.9
Bradford (D)	1,286	35.0

## TENNESSEE

(Readmitted July 24, 1866)

1 Nathaniel G. Taylor (UN)	5,056	49.2
J. R. Miller (C)	3,620	35.2
Randolph	1,594	15.5

## Candidates

	Votes	%
2 Horace Maynard (UN)	5,599	53.0
J. A. Cooper (C)	2,081	19.7
Hank	1,650	15.7
Boyd	1,210	11.5
3 William B. Stokes (UN)	2,599	68.3
Asa Faulkner (C)	1,024	26.9
Hood	181	4.8
4 Edmund Cooper (C)	5,318	96.2
5 William B. Campbell (C)	1,311	86.3
S. J. Carter (UN)	208	13.7
6 Samuel M. Arnell (UN)	1,547	74.8
Dorsey B. Thomas (C)	521	25.2
7 Isaac R. Hawkins (UN)	2,068	62.7
Etheridge (C)	704	21.4
Saunders	525	15.9
8 John W. Leftwich (C)	1,368	44.9
John Bullock (UN)	597	19.6
Sands	589	19.3
Dunlap	493	16.2

## VIRGINIA<sup>3</sup>

1 Curtis	978*	37.8
Christian	856	33.1
Doug	756	29.2
2 L. H. Chandler (UN)	1,583*	50.2
John S. Millson	1,029	32.6
Kilby	544	17.2
3 B. Johnson Barbour	4,944*	79.4
Pendleton	906	14.6
Martin Lipscomb	334	5.4
4 Robert Ridgway	3,369*	76.9
Alexander Fitzpatrick	1,010	23.1
5 Davis	1,718*	29.3
Stovall	1,675	28.6
Mosby	1,187	20.2
Withers	958	16.3
6 Alexander H. H. Stuart	4,653*	67.3
John F. Lewis	2,194	31.7
7 Robert Y. Conrad	4,853*	72.1
Lewis McKenzie	1,722	25.6
8 Hoge	4,897*	64.6
Miller	1,259	16.6
Longley	1,118	14.8

1. Alabama held elections for the House but none of the winners was seated. The state was not readmitted until July 13, 1868.

2. North Carolina held elections for the House but none of the winners was seated. The state was not readmitted until July 4, 1868.

3. Virginia held elections for the House but none of the winners was seated. The state was not readmitted until Jan. 26, 1870.

# 1866 House Elections

## ALABAMA<sup>1</sup>

### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
2 J. M. Wiley		
J. L. Pugh		
Bolling Hall		
J. Clements		

## DELAWARE

AL John A. Nicholson (D)	9,933	53.7
John L. McKim (R)	8,553	46.3

## ILLINOIS

1 Norman B. Judd (R)	15,247	72.9
M. R. M. Wallace (D)	5,667	27.1
2 John F. Farnsworth (R)	16,185	82.9
E. M. Haines (D)	3,346	17.1
3 Elihu B. Washburne (R)	14,657	70.9
Thomas J. Turner (D)	5,897	28.5
4 Abner C. Harding (R)	15,952	54.4
John S. Thompson (D)	13,391	45.6
5 Ebon C. Ingersoll (R)	18,437	65.6
Silas Ramsey (D)	9,665	34.4
6 Burton C. Cook (R)	15,015	66.0
S. H. Harris (D)	7,721	34.0
7 Henry P. H. Bromwell (R)	17,410	56.7
Charles Black (D)	13,272	43.3
8 Shelby M. Cullom (R)	18,623	56.2
Edwin S. Fowler (D)	14,520	43.8
9 Lewis W. Ross (D)	15,496	51.3
Charles E. Lippencott (R)	14,721	48.7
10 Albert G. Burr (D)	17,116	53.7
Henry Case (R)	14,743	46.3
11 Samuel S. Marshall (D)	16,668	53.7
Edward Kittchell (R)	14,378	46.3
12 Jehu Baker (R)	13,032	52.2
William R. Morrison (D)	11,956	47.9
13 Green B. Raum (R)	13,459	51.1
William J. Allen (D)	12,890	48.9
AL John A. Logan (R)	203,045	57.9
T. Lyle Dickey (D)	147,435	42.1

## INDIANA

1 William E. Niblack (D)	17,255	52.0
Debruler (R)	15,905	48.0
2 Michael C. Kerr (D)	13,421	53.5
Gresham (R)	11,678	46.5
3 Morton C. Hunter (R)	13,848	51.3
Harrgtn (D)	13,158	48.7
4 William S. Holman (D)	11,921	51.9
Grover (R)	11,052	48.1
5 George W. Julian (R)	13,416	65.1
Bundy (D)	7,188	34.9
6 John Coburn (R)	16,719	54.0
Lord (D)	14,245	46.0
7 Henry D. Washburn (R)	14,871	50.9
Claypl (D)	14,358	49.1
8 Godlove S. Orth (R)	14,933	50.4
Purdue (D)	14,728	49.7
9 Schuyler Colfax (R)	20,221	52.8
David Turpie (D)	18,073	47.2
10 William Williams (R)	17,414	51.9
Lowry (D)	16,142	48.1
11 John P. C. Shanks (R)	18,145	54.3
Snow (D)	15,268	45.7

## IOWA

1 James F. Wilson (R)	16,388	60.9
Fitz Henry Warren (D)	10,515	39.1

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Hiram Price (R)	16,257	63.8
John P. Cook (D)	9,220	36.2
3 William B. Allison (R)	15,472	58.7
Reuben Noble (D)	10,470	39.7
4 William Loughridge (R)	18,529	59.8
Cym H. Mackey (D)	12,395	40.0
5 Grenville M. Dodge (R)	14,236	59.0
James M. Tuttle (D)	9,897	41.0
6 Asahel W. Hubbard (R)	9,970	69.9
J. D. Thompson (D)	3,938	27.6

## KANSAS

AL Sidney Clarke (R)	19,200	70.0
C. W. Blair (N UNION)	8,206	29.9

## KENTUCKY

### Special Elections

3 Elijah Hise (D)	6,493	74.3
P. B. Hawkins (UN)	2,244	25.7
5 Lovell H. Rousseau (R)	2,494	99.0
6 Andrew H. Ward (D)	8,725	88.4
R. R. Carpenter (UN)	1,068	10.8

## MAINE

1 John Lynch (R)	15,612	57.0
Sweat (D)	11,753	42.9
2 Sidney Perham (R)	13,883	65.3
Morrill	7,363	34.7
3 James G. Blaine (R)	14,909	63.8
Heath (D)	8,338	35.7
4 John A. Peters (R)	11,911	64.4
Weston (D)	6,565	35.5
5 Frederick A. Pike (R)	12,422	61.0
Crosby (D)	7,773	38.1

## MARYLAND

1 Hiram McCullough (D)	11,729	74.2
George Russum (R)	4,052	25.6
2 Stevenson Archer (D)	7,091	58.6
John Thomas (R)	5,014	41.4
3 Charles E. Phelps (D)	5,545	54.8
J. J. Stewart (R)	4,568	45.2
4 Francis Thomas (R)	10,252	52.6
William Omauleby (D)	9,230	47.4
5 Frederick Stone (D)	8,708	81.1
William Albert (R)	2,032	18.9

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Thomas D. Eliot (R)	8,184	84.1
Mathias Elias (D)	1,539	15.8
2 Oakes Ames (R)	9,581	79.4
Unidentified Candidate (D)	2,456	20.4
3 Ginery Twichell (R)	6,084	66.5
William Aspinwall (D)	2,601	28.4
P. R. Guiney (WM)	463	5.1
4 Samuel Hooper (R)	7,901	71.2
Joseph Wightman (D)	3,187	28.7
5 Benjamin F. Butler (R)	9,021	75.6
William D. Northend (D)	2,838	23.8
6 Nathaniel P. Banks (R)	10,075	74.7
F. O. Prince (D)	3,366	24.9
7 George S. Boutwell (R)	9,847	77.3
Leverett Saltonstall (D)	2,885	22.7
8 John D. Baldwin (R)	9,039	82.5
William A. Williams (D)	1,901	17.4
9 William B. Washburn (R)	11,895	87.0
Levi Haywood (D)	1,768	12.9

Candidates	Votes	%
10 Henry L. Dawes (R)	8,125	65.7
Abijah W. Chapin (D)	4,185	33.9

## MICHIGAN

1 Fernando C. Beaman (R)	17,319	56.3
Chipman (D)	13,443	43.7
2 Charles Upson (R)	19,623	63.6
Severns (D)	11,228	36.4
3 Austin Blair (R)	16,240	56.9
Granger (D)	12,288	43.1
4 Thomas W. Ferry (R)	15,305	65.2
Hutchins (D)	8,154	34.8
5 Rowland E. Trowbridge (R)	14,046	54.6
Bancroft (D)	11,664	45.4
6 John F. Driggs (R)	14,476	57.8
Rose (D)	10,570	42.2

## MINNESOTA

1 William Windom (R)	14,810	64.2
Jones (D)	8,245	35.8
2 Ignatius Donnelly (R)	12,022	60.8
Colvill (D)	7,754	39.2

## MISSOURI

1 William A. Pile (R)	6,728	50.8
John Hogan	6,510	49.2
2 Carman A. Newcomb (R)	9,568	59.1
William V. N. Bay	6,636	41.0
3 Thomas E. Noell (RAD R)	✓	
Albert Jackson		
4 Joseph J. Gravelly (R)	✓	
John S. Waddill		
5 Joseph W. McClurg (RAD R)	✓	
Thomas L. Price		
6 Robert T. Van Horn (R)	✓	
James H. Birgh		
L. S. McCoy		
7 Benjamin F. Loan (RAD R)	✓	
George A. Hawley		
8 John F. Benjamin (R)	✓	
John M. Glover		
9 George W. Anderson (RAD R)	✓	
William F. Switzler (D)		

## NEBRASKA

(Became a state March 1, 1867)

AL John Taffe (UN R)	4,621	53.0
A. S. Paddock (D)	4,072	46.7

### Special Election

AL Turner M. Marquette (R)	4,820	54.2
J. R. Brooke (D)	4,072	45.8

## NEVADA

AL Delos R. Ashley (R)	5,047	54.6
H. K. Mitchell (D)	4,196	45.4

## NEW JERSEY

1 William Moore (R)	12,468	57.8
Slape (D)	9,108	42.2
2 Charles Haight (D)	13,825	50.6
Newell (R)	13,476	49.4
3 Charles Sitgreaves (D)	15,768	54.9
Davidson (R)	12,955	45.1
4 John Hill (R)	13,861	50.5
Rogers (D)	13,399	48.8



Candidates			Votes	%	Special Election			Candidates			Votes	%
5	George A. Halsey (R)	12,782	51.9					9	Thaddeus Stevens (R)	14,298	62.2	
	Gilchrist (D)	11,847	48.1						S. H. Reynolds (D)	8,675	37.8	
<b>NEW YORK</b>												
1	Stephen Taber (D)	10,458	52.8					10	Henry L. Cake (R)	13,186	50.4	
	William H. Gleason (R)	9,362	47.2						C. D. Gloninger (D)	12,971	49.6	
2	Demas Barnes (D)	15,614	62.5					11	Daniel M. Van Auker (D)	15,907	63.4	
	James A. Vanbrunt (R)	8,985	36.0						William Lilly (R)	9,195	36.6	
3	William E. Robinson (D)	12,634	53.9					12	Charles Denison (D)	15,280	53.5	
	Simeon B. Chittenden (R)	10,803	46.1						James Archibald (R)	13,274	46.5	
4	John Fox (D)	14,003	78.9					13	Ulysses Mercur (R)	11,940	52.9	
	Horace Greeley (R)	3,743	21.1						William Elwell (D)	10,653	47.2	
5	John Morrissey (ID)	9,162	51.0					14	George F. Miller (R)	14,190	52.8	
	Nelson Taylor (D)	6,503	36.2						Bower (D)	12,675	47.2	
	Eneas Elliott (R)	2,293	12.8					15	Adam J. Glossbrenner (D)	15,830	55.9	
6	Thomas E. Stewart (C)	9,452	55.2						R. M. Henderson (R)	12,489	44.1	
	Charles S. Spencer (R)	6,955	40.6					16	William H. Koontz (R)	13,589	51.2	
7	John W. Chanler (D)	11,503	63.0						Sharpe (D)	12,964	48.8	
	George F. Steinbrenner (R)	6,743	37.0					17	Daniel J. Morrell (R)	11,298	52.4	
8	James Brooks (D)	13,816	62.7						R. L. Johnston (D)	10,249	47.6	
	Legrand B. Cannon (R)	8,210	37.2					18	Stephen F. Wilson (R)	14,734	53.7	
9	Fernando Wood (D)	9,605	54.6						Theo F. Wright (D)	12,688	46.3	
	William A. Darling (R)	7,995	45.4					19	Glenni W. Scofield (R)	15,107	54.8	
10	William H. Robertson (R)	12,012	54.7						W. W. L. Scott (D)	12,481	45.2	
	William Radford (D)	9,957	45.3					20	Darwin A. Finney (R)	17,106	52.9	
11	Charles H. Van Wyck (R)	10,194	50.7						A. B. McCalmont (D)	15,225	47.1	
	Isaac Anderson (D)	9,933	49.4					21	John Covode (R)	13,023	50.7	
12	John H. Ketcham (R)	12,535	53.6						Wier (D)	12,669	49.3	
	Casper P. Collier (D)	10,840	46.4					22	James K. Moorhead (R)	12,720	56.9	
13	Thomas Cornell (R)	10,521	50.8						J. B. Switzer (D)	9,655	43.2	
	Joseph H. Tuthill (D)	10,179	49.2					23	Thomas Williams (R)	14,197	58.6	
14	John V. L. Pruyn (D)	15,620	51.1						B. G. Childs (D)	10,012	41.4	
	Joseph H. Ramsey (R)	14,972	48.9					24	George V. Lawrence (R)	13,391	53.1	
15	John A. Griswold (R)	15,689	60.2						W. Montgomery (D)	11,853	47.0	
	Nathaniel B. Milliman (D)	10,373	39.8					<b>VERMONT<sup>2</sup></b>				
16	Orange Ferriss (R)	9,341	55.8					1	Frederick E. Woodbridge (R)	10,568	77.5	
	George V. Hoyle (D)	7,412	44.2						Samuel Wells (D)	3,036	22.3	
17	Calvin T. Hulburd (R)	13,449	72.4					2	Luke P. Poland (R)	10,844	72.2	
	Darius W. Lawrence (D)	5,116	27.6						Charles M. Chase (D)	3,935	26.2	
18	James M. Marvin (R)	15,496	55.7					3	Portus Baxter (R)	7,329*	46.8	
	Thomas R. Horton (D)	12,342	44.3						Hogt (D)	4,511	28.8	
19	William C. Fields (R)	17,277	55.9						Brigham	3,395	21.7	
	Stephen C. Johnson (D)	13,621	44.1					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
20	Addison H. Lafin (R)	16,498	58.4					1	Chester D. Hubbard (R)	10,001	54.8	
	Edward S. Lansing (D)	11,734	41.6						D. D. Johnson (D)	8,239	45.2	
21	Roscoe Conkling (R)	12,470*	53.0					2	Bethuel M. Kitchen (R)	8,296	61.5	
	Palmer V. Kellogg (D)	11,053	47.0						E. W. Andrews (D)	5,190	38.5	
22	John C. Churchill (R)	14,461	62.1					3	Daniel Polsley (R)	4,927	58.8	
	Albertus Perry (D)	8,827	37.9						John H. Oley (D)	3,456	41.2	
23	Dennis McCarthy (R)	15,260	60.5					<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
	William C. Ruger (D)	9,966	39.5					1	Halbert E. Paine (R)	14,678	58.8	
24	Theodore M. Pomeroy (R)	16,189	58.7						Brown (D)	10,298	41.2	
	George Humphreys (D)	11,404	41.3					2	Benjamin F. Hopkins (R)	14,129	61.5	
25	William H. Kelsey (R)	12,637	60.3						Pease (D)	8,833	38.5	
	Henry O. Chesebro (D)	8,334	39.7					3	Amasa Cobb (R)	13,006	63.0	
26	William S. Lincoln (R)	16,264	60.0						Virgin (D)	7,655	37.1	
	Henry McCormick (D)	10,849	40.0					4	Charles A. Eldridge (D)	12,839	56.6	
27	Hamilton Ward (R)	17,750	60.8						Hatch (R)	9,855	43.4	
	John G. Collins (D)	11,435	39.2					5	Philetus Sawyer (R)	14,341	60.5	
28	Lewis Selye (D)	12,791	54.3						Martin (D)	9,347	39.5	
	Roswell Hart (R)	10,757	45.7					6	Cadwallader C. Washburn (R)	13,161	66.4	
29	Burt Van Horn (R)	12,204	57.2						Park (D)	6,648	33.6	
	Harlow S. Comstock (D)	9,131	42.8									
30	James M. Humphrey (D)	13,402	52.6									
	Almon M. Clapp (R)	12,085	47.4									
31	Henry Van Aernam (R)	14,405	66.4									
	Hanson A. Risley (D)	7,299	33.6									

1. The winner of this election is unknown and was not seated by the House.

2. No candidate received a majority of the vote in the 3rd district, which was required for election. Portus Baxter declined to enter a later special election held to determine a winner. Worthington C. Smith (R) was eventually elected; returns are unavailable.

# 1867 House Elections

## CALIFORNIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Samuel B. Axtell (D)	18,793	57.3
	Timothy G. Phelps (R)	13,989	42.7
2	William Higby (R)	16,053	52.1
	J. W. Coffroth (D)	14,786	48.0
3	James A. Johnson (D)	14,767	50.6
	C. Hartson (R)	14,394	49.4

## CONNECTICUT

1	Richard D. Hubbard (D)	11,994	51.1
	Henry C. Deming (R)	11,477	48.9
2	Julius Hotchkiss (D)	14,730	53.2
	Cyrus Northrop (R)	12,937	46.8
3	Henry H. Starkweather (R)	9,723	55.4
	Earl Martin (D)	7,827	44.6
4	William H. Barnum (D)	13,083	51.9
	Phineas T. Barnum (R)	12,103	48.0

## KENTUCKY

1	Lawrence S. Trimble (D)	9,787	84.6
	George G. Symes (R)	1,780	15.4
2	John Y. Brown (D)	8,922*	69.2
	Samuel E. Smith (R)	2,816	21.8
	B. C. Ritter (C)	1,155	9.0
3	Elijah Hise (D)	7,740	86.6
	George D. Blakey (R)	1,201	13.4
4	J. Proctor Knott (D)	8,199	74.6
	Marion C. Taylor (R)	2,277	20.7
5	Asa P. Grover (D)	7,118	69.3
	R. J. Jacob (C)	2,417	23.5
	William A. Bullitt (R)	742	7.2
6	Thomas L. Jones (D)	9,488	72.4
	W. L. Rankin (R)	3,587	27.4

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	James B. Beck (D)	9,716	76.1
	William Brown (R)	1,664	13.0
	Charles Hanson (C)	1,388	10.9
8	George M. Adams (D)	7,609	51.2
	Milton L. Rice (R)	7,244	48.8
9	John D. Young (D)	9,042	51.8
	Samuel McKee (R)	7,563✓	43.3

## Special Election

3	Jacob S. Golladay (D)	6,619	76.2
	J. R. Curd (C)	1,175	13.5
	W. T. Jackman (R)	850	9.8

## MISSOURI

## Special Election

3	James R. McCormick (D)	✓
	James H. Chase (R)	

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Jacob H. Ela (R)	13,243	51.9
	Daniel Marcy (D)	12,247	48.0
2	Aaron F. Stevens (R)	11,260	52.2
	Edward W. Harrington (D)	10,305	47.8
3	Jacob Benton (R)	11,294	52.2
	Harry Bingham (D)	10,246	47.3

## OHIO

## Special Election

2	Samuel F. Cary (IR)	10,390	52.1
	Richard Smith (R)	9,431	47.3

## PENNSYLVANIA

## Special Election

	Candidates	Votes	%
12	George W. Woodward (D)	12,623	51.1
	W. W. Kotcham (R)	12,078	48.9

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Thomas A. Jenckes (R)	4,311	97.7
2	Nathan F. Dixon (R)	2,669	64.2
	Carder (D)	1,480	35.6

## TENNESSEE

1	Roderick R. Butler (R)	12,472✓	
	J. White (C)	1,746	
	Joseph Powell (R)		
2	Horace Maynard (R)	11,994	79.8
	John Williams (C)	3,039	20.2
3	William B. Stokes (R)	8,030	83.3
	Eli G. Fleming (C)	1,614	16.7
4	James Mullins (R)	9,448	74.6
	Edward Cooper (C)	3,221	25.4
5	John Trimble (R)	9,357✓	
	Bailey Peyton (C)	3,163	
	D. H. Mason (IR)		
6	Samuel M. Arnell (R)	7,596	77.8
	Dorsey B. Thomas (C)	2,170	22.2
7	Isaac R. Hawkins (R)	5,000	83.6
	W. P. Coldwell (C)	981	16.4
8	David A. Nunn (R)	9,057	59.4
	J. F. Leftwick (C)	6,189	40.6





# 1868 House Elections

## ALABAMA<sup>1</sup>

(Readmitted July 13, 1868)

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Francis W. Kellogg (R)	16,094	100.0
2 Charles W. Buckley (R)	8,440	100.0
3 Benjamin W. Norris (R)	9,451	99.6
4 Charles W. Pierce (R)	19,593	99.8
5 John B. Callis (R)	3,569	54.0
J. W. Burke	2,458	37.2
Whitley Thomas Ewing	573	8.7
6 Thomas Haughey	2,678	44.1
McCauley	1,440	23.7
Cramer	1,021	16.8
Snelling (R)	825	13.6

## ARKANSAS<sup>2</sup>

(Readmitted June 22, 1868)

1 Logan H. Roots (R)	7,151	50.6
Charles S. Cameron (D)	6,987	49.4
2 Anthony A. C. Rogers (D)	6,518	55.0
James T. Elliott (R)	5,332	45.0
3 Thomas Boles (R)	9,547	62.9
L. B. Nash (D)	5,630	37.1

## CALIFORNIA

1 Samuel B. Axtell (D)	23,632	54.1
F. M. Pixley (R)	20,081	45.9
2 Aaron A. Sargent (R)	18,264	54.7
J. W. Coffroth (D)	15,124	45.3
3 James A. Johnson (D)	15,792	50.4
C. Hartson (R)	15,527	49.6

## DELAWARE

AL Benjamin T. Biggs (D)	10,961	58.9
Torbert (R)	7,636	41.1

## FLORIDA<sup>3</sup>

(Readmitted June 25, 1868)

AL Charles M. Hamilton (R)	✓
Friend (D)	
Liberty Billings	

## GEORGIA<sup>4</sup>

1	Joseph W. Clift (R)	11,990	59.6
	Fitch (D)	8,141	40.4
2	Nelson Tift (D)	13,645	53.9
	Richard H. Whitely (R)	11,696	46.2
3	William P. Edwards (R)	12,806	52.5
	Alexander (D)	11,581	47.5
4	Samuel F. Gove (R)	11,078	50.4
	Lochrane (D)	10,917	49.6
5	Charles H. Prince (R)	✓	
	Hilliard (D)		
6	John H. Christy (D)	8,340*	51.3
	John A. Wimpey (R)	7,929	48.7
7	Pierce M. B. Young (D)	11,160	58.1
	James Adkins (R)	8,054	41.9

## ILLINOIS

1 Norman B. Judd (R)	27,414	58.8
M. R. M. Wallace (D)	19,233	41.2
2 John F. Farnsworth (R)	20,725	76.7
A. M. Herrington (D)	6,307	23.3
3 Elihu B. Washburne (R)	18,584	65.9
W. J. McKim (D)	9,612	34.1
4 John B. Hawley (R)	17,269	52.6
James W. Singleton (D)	15,547	47.4
5 Ebon C. Ingersoll (R)	20,991	60.2
John N. Niglas (D)	13,686	39.2
6 Burton C. Cook (R)	19,607	62.1
Oliver C. Gray (D)	11,946	37.9

Candidates	Votes	%
7 Jesse H. Moore (R)	22,321	56.5
Thomas Brewer (D)	17,171	43.5
8 Shelby M. Cullom (R)	22,193	53.5
B. S. Edwards (D)	19,309	46.5
9 Thompson W. McNeely (D)	17,877	53.9
Leonard F. Ross (R)	15,279	46.1
10 Albert G. Burr (D)	21,420	55.2
Iona B. Turner (R)	17,397	44.8
11 Samuel S. Marshall (D)	20,475	55.2
James S. Martin (R)	16,642	44.8
12 John B. Hays (R)	14,980	52.9
William M. Snyder (D)	13,338	47.1
13 John M. Crebs (D)	14,764	50.9
Green B. Raum (R)	14,261	49.1
AL John A. Logan (R)	249,422	55.5
William W. O'Brien (D)	199,861	44.5

## INDIANA

1 William E. Niblack (D)	18,116	52.1
Veatch (R)	16,631	47.9
2 Michael C. Kerr (D)	18,779	60.3
Gresham (R)	12,343	39.7
3 William S. Holman (D)	15,665	51.3
Lamb (R)	14,903	48.8
4 George W. Julian (R)	13,413	50.2
Reid (D)	13,297	49.8
5 John Coburn (R)	15,715	51.7
Keightly (D)	14,683	48.3
6 Daniel W. Voorhees (D)	16,582	50.2
Carter (R)	16,455	49.8
7 Godlove S. Orth (R)	16,117	50.7
Mahlon D. Manson (D)	15,660	49.3
8 Daniel D. Pratt (R)	17,227*	53.5
Ross (D)	14,946	46.5
9 John P. C. Shanks (R)	15,597	51.6
Lowry (D)	14,656	48.4
10 William Williams (R)	16,551	53.8
Ellison (D)	14,228	46.2
11 Jasper Packard (R)	15,489	52.1
Farrand (D)	14,268	48.0

## IOWA

1 George W. McCrary (R)	17,718	58.2
T. W. Clagett (D)	12,705	41.8
2 William Smyth (R)	18,753	58.6
William E. Leffingwell (D)	13,227	41.4
3 William B. Allison (R)	20,119	58.5
William Mills (D)	14,120	41.1
4 William Loughridge (R)	24,057	59.3
J. P. Irish (D)	16,531	40.7
5 Francis W. Palmer (R)	20,409	60.4
P. Gad Bryan (D)	13,402	39.6
6 Charles Pomeroy (R)	16,775	72.8
G. A. L. Roszell (D)	6,257	27.2

## KANSAS

AL Sidney Clarke (R)	29,324	67.7
C. W. Blair (D)	13,969	32.3

## KENTUCKY

1 Lawrence S. Trimble (D)	13,608	87.0
Charles A. Marshall (R)	1,731	11.1
2 William N. Sweeney (D)	12,786	78.3
Samuel W. Langley (R)	3,538	21.7
3 Jacob S. Golladay (D)	9,469	80.4
William E. Hobson (R)	2,303	19.6
4 J. Proctor Knott (D)	13,166	87.9
William H. Hays (R)	1,811	12.1
5 Boyd Winchester (D)	15,108	90.9
J. B. English (R)	1,515	9.1
6 Thomas L. Jones (D)	14,082	69.7
O. W. Root (R)	6,137	30.4
7 James B. Beck (D)	13,019	84.6
Charles Eginton (R)	2,373	15.4

Candidates	Votes	%
8 George M. Adams (D)	10,318	51.1
Sydney M. Barnes (R)	9,861	48.9
9 John M. Rice (D)	10,510	61.2
J. L. Zeigler (R)	6,652	38.8

## LOUISIANA<sup>5</sup>

(Readmitted July 9, 1868)

1 Louis St. Martin (D)	12,377*	85.1
J. Hale Sypher (R)	2,175	15.0
2 Caleb S. Hunt (D)	14,829	44.8
Lionel A. Sheldon (R)	9,695✓	29.3
J. W. Menard (R)	8,615	26.0
3 Adolphe Bailey (D)	17,513	67.1
Chester B. Darrall (R)	8,593✓	32.9
4 Michael Ryan (D)	13,352	64.4
Joseph P. Newsham (R)	7,395✓	35.6
5 G. W. McCranie (D)	13,716*	67.9
Frank Morey (R)	3,423	16.9
P. J. Kennedy (R)	3,076	15.2

## MAINE

1 John Lynch (R)	16,818	53.6
Charles A. Shaw (D)	14,579	46.4
2 Samuel P. Morrill (R)	14,281	59.6
Alonzo Garcelon (D)	9,653	40.3
3 James G. Blaine (R)	16,121	57.3
E. Wilder Farley (D)	11,982	42.6
4 John A. Peters (R)	13,338	61.2
George W. Ladd (D)	8,304	38.1
5 Eugene Hale (R)	14,363	55.2
Arno Wiswell (D)	11,680	44.9

## MARYLAND

1 Samuel Hambleton (D)	12,703	73.4
Henry R. Torbert (R)	4,606	26.6
2 Stevenson Archer (D)	12,671	68.6
John T. Ensor (R)	5,796	31.4
3 Thomas Swann (D)	13,056	69.7
Adam E. King (R)	5,667	30.3
4 Patrick Hamill (D)	12,289	51.3
Daniel E. Weisel (R)	11,653	48.7
5 Frederick Stone (D)	9,924	82.0
William J. Albert (R)	2,176	18.0

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 James Buffinton (R)	12,975	78.5
Philander Cobb	3,486	21.1
2 Oakes Ames (R)	14,498	71.8
Edward Arery (D)	5,695	28.2
3 Ginery Twichell (R)	9,074	56.8
Edwin C. Bailey (D)	6,892	43.1
4 Samuel Hooper (R)	11,328	56.9
Peter Harvey (D)	8,592	43.1
5 Benjamin F. Butler (R)	13,109	65.5
Otis P. Lord (D)	5,061	25.3
Richard A. Dana Jr. (IR)	1,811	9.1
6 Nathaniel P. Banks (R)	13,933	65.9
Frederick O. Prince (D)	7,187	34.0
7 George S. Boutwell (R)	13,214	65.4
Leverett Saltonstall (D)	6,995	34.6
8 George F. Hoar (R)	14,317	74.1
Henry H. Stevens (D)	4,974	25.8
9 William B. Washburn (R)	16,985	82.9
Levi Heywood (D)	1,814	8.9
Charles Heywood (D)	1,691	8.3
10 Henry L. Dawes (R)	12,260	62.1
Abijah W. Chapin (D)	7,490	37.9

## MICHIGAN

1 Fernando C. Beaman (R)	22,197	51.9
Merrill I. Mills (D)	20,595	48.1

Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
2 William L. Stoughton (R)	25,205	59.2	5 Orestes Cleveland (D)	19,110	53.1	5 Israel G. Lash (R)	14,525	56.6
Henry Chamberlain (D)	17,401	40.8	George A. Halsey (R)	16,862	46.9	Livingston Brown (C)	11,123	43.4
3 Austin Blair (R)	19,268	54.2	<b>NEW YORK</b>			6 Francis E. Shober (C)	12,192	52.3
Isaac M. Crane (D)	16,268	45.8				Nathaniel Boyden (R)	11,103	47.7
4 Thomas W. Ferry (R)	23,043	62.7				7 Plato Durham (C)	10,347	50.0
Lyman G. Mason (D)	13,714	37.3				Alexander H. Jones (R)	10,329✓	50.0
5 Omar D. Conger (R)	16,347	52.8	1 Henry A. Reeves (D)	13,338	52.8	<b>Special Elections</b>		
Byron G. Stout (D)	14,622	47.2	Alfred M. Wood (R)	11,945	47.3	1 John R. French (R)	14,664	58.5
6 Randolph Strickland (R)	20,118	54.6	2 John G. Schumacher (D)	24,418	66.2	Henry A. Gilliam (C)	10,407	41.5
William Newton (D)	16,720	45.4	Henry S. Bellows (R)	12,492	33.8	2 David Heaton (R)	14,693	56.8
<b>MINNESOTA</b>			3 Henry W. Slocum (D)	16,598	54.7	Thomas S. Kenan (C)	11,172	43.2
			Samuel Booth (R)	13,734	45.3	3 Oliver H. Dockery (R)	15,090	56.9
1 Morton S. Wilkinson (R)	23,764	61.9	4 John Fox (D)	20,074	83.3	Thomas C. Fuller (C)	11,444	43.1
Batchelder (D)	14,646	38.1	Charles V. Lewis (R)	4,024	16.7	4 John T. Deweese (R)	14,436	55.4
2 Eugene M. Wilson (D)	13,506	40.5	5 John Morrissey (D)	16,064	69.4	Samuel T. Williams (C)	11,630	44.6
Ignatius Donnelly (OPP R)	11,265	33.8	James M. McCartin (R)	4,494	19.4	5 Israel G. Lash (R)	13,020	58.7
Andrews (R)	8,598	25.8	George Francis Train (ID)	2,583	11.2	David F. Caldwell (C)	9,141	41.2
<b>MISSISSIPPI<sup>6</sup></b>			6 Samuel S. Cox (D)	12,362	56.1	6 Nathaniel Boyden (C)	11,477	52.8
(Readmitted Feb. 23, 1870)			George Starr (R)	9,682	43.9	Calvin I. Cowles (R)	10,251	47.2
			7 Hervey C. Calkin (D)	18,485	75.5	7 Alexander H. Jones (R)	10,049	54.2
1 Townsend (D)	11,029	65.5	Joseph C. Pinckney (R)	5,987	24.5	Burgess S. Gaither (C)	8,467	45.7
Wofford (R)	5,823	34.6	8 James Brooks (D)	21,487	68.5			
2 Martin (D)	11,504	65.5	William Laimbeer (R)	9,866	31.5	<b>OHIO</b>		
Railsback (R)	6,068	34.5	9 Fernando Wood (D)	14,648	57.5			
3 Turner (D)	11,681	53.4	Francis A. Thomas (R)	9,087	35.6	1 Philip W. Strader (D)	10,483	50.5
Sullivan (R)	10,181	46.6	John Savage (ID)	1,759	6.9	Benjamin Eggleston (R)	10,272	49.5
4 George C. McKee (R)	20,444	56.9	10 Clarkson N. Potter (D)	16,533	56.6	2 Job E. Stevenson (R)	11,694	51.1
Potter (D)	15,510	43.1	David O. Bradley (R)	12,700	43.4	Samuel F. Cary (D)	11,197	48.9
5 Martin (D)	12,686	51.6	11 George W. Greene (D)	11,620±	50.7	3 Robert C. Schenck (R)	16,293	50.7
Pierce (R)	11,886	48.4	Charles H. Van Wyck (R)	11,298	49.3	C. L. Vallandigham (D)	15,818	49.3
<b>MISSOURI</b>			12 John H. Ketcham (R)	13,568	50.8	4 William Lawrence (R)	13,656	51.2
			Charles Wheaton (D)	13,144	49.2	John S. Leedom (D)	13,027	48.8
1 Erastus Wells (D)	9,734	50.5	13 John A. Griswold (D)	12,201	51.1	5 William Mungen (D)	15,435	59.3
William A. Pile (R)	9,553	49.5	Thomas Cornell (R)	11,692	48.9	Thomas E. Grissell (R)	10,589	40.7
2 Gustavus A. Finkelinburg (R)	11,506	58.2	14 Stephen L. Mayham (D)	18,477	54.0	6 John A. Smith (R)	13,463	50.7
James J. Lindley (D)	8,279	41.8	Joseph H. Ramsey (R)	15,734	46.0	Nelson Barrere (D)	13,120	49.4
3 James R. McCormick (D)	5,153	54.9	15 Adolphus H. Tanner (R)	17,054	53.8	7 James J. Winans (R)	13,978	50.2
John F. Bush (R)	4,226	45.1	Jason C. Osgood (D)	14,641	46.2	John H. Thomas (D)	13,873	49.8
4 Sempronius H. Boyd (R)	8,919	58.5	16 Orange Ferriss (R)	10,428	55.9	8 John Beatty (R)	12,198	52.0
Charles B. McAfee (D)	4,949	32.5	Robert W. Livingston (D)	8,218	44.1	J. H. Benson (D)	11,250	48.0
John R. Kelso (R)	1,384	9.1	17 William A. Wheeler (R)	15,262	70.8	9 Edward F. Dickinson (D)	16,322	52.7
5 Samuel S. Burdett (R)	11,187	58.5	William H. Wallace (D)	6,284	29.2	William H. Gibson (R)	14,677	47.4
John F. Phillips (D)	7,941	41.5	18 Stephen Sanford (R)	16,611	53.4	Truman H. Hoag (D)	15,507	51.5
6 Robert T. Van Horn (R)	5,427	54.3	John H. White (D)	14,508	46.6	James M. Ashley (R)	14,595	48.5
James Shields (D)	4,560	45.7	19 Charles Knapp (R)	17,949	55.2	John T. Wilson (R)	13,614	54.2
7 Joel F. Asper (R)	15,272	65.5	Francis R. Gilbert (D)	14,584	44.8	John Sands (D)	11,503	45.8
Mordecai Oliver (D)	8,029	34.5	20 Addison H. Laffin (R)	16,856	55.5	12 Philadelph Van Trump (D)	16,287	58.9
8 John F. Benjamin (R)	8,954	52.1	Andrew Cornwall (D)	13,508	44.5	Nelson J. Turney (R)	11,374	41.1
John F. Williams (D)	8,248	48.0	21 Alexander H. Bailey (R)	12,543	52.7	George W. Morgan (D)	14,614	53.0
9 David P. Dyer (R)	5,407	52.1	J. Thomas Spriggs (D)	11,240	47.3	Charles Cooper (R)	12,980	47.0
William F. Switzler (D)	4,981	48.0	22 John C. Churchill (R)	15,761	71.9	14 Martin Welker (R)	13,575	50.9
<b>Special Election</b>			Charles Stebbins Jr. (D)	6,169	28.1	L. R. Critchfield (D)	13,113	49.1
			23 Dennis McCarthy (R)	16,470	59.0	15 Eliakim H. Moore (R)	13,773	51.8
5 John H. Stover (R)	11,387	59.5	William Porter (D)	11,455	41.0	Martin D. Follett (D)	12,817	48.2
Ignatius Hazel (D)	7,757	40.5	24 George W. Cowles (R)	17,234	57.5	John A. Bingham (R)	13,757	50.8
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			Elmore P. Ross (D)	12,743	42.5	Josiah M. Estep (D)	13,341	49.2
			25 William H. Kelsey (R)	13,418	58.3	17 Jacob A. Ambler (R)	14,998	56.4
AL John Taffe (R)	8,715	58.5	Lester B. Faulkner (D)	9,610	41.7	Daniel T. Lawson (D)	11,602	43.6
Andrew J. Poppleton (D)	6,192	41.5	26 Giles W. Hotchkiss (R)	17,398	58.6	18 William H. Upson (R)	18,359	60.5
<b>NEVADA</b>			Alvin Devereaux (D)	12,280	41.4	Franklin T. Backus (D)	11,980	39.5
			27 Hamilton Ward (R)	18,647	58.6	James A. Garfield (R)	20,187	67.4
AL Thomas Fitch (R)	6,230	53.8	Curtiss C. Gardiner (D)	13,180	41.4	James McEwen	9,759	32.6
William F. Anderson (D)	5,349	46.2	28 Noah Davis (R)	15,389	54.8	<b>Special Election</b>		
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			John McConville (D)	12,699	45.2			
			29 John Fisher (R)	13,432	56.6	8 John Beatty (R)	11,820	51.8
1 William Moore (R)	15,214	56.9	James Jackson Jr. (D)	10,294	43.4	Burns	10,985	48.2
Samuel J. Bayard (D)	11,539	43.1	David S. Bennett (R)	16,004	52.8	<b>OREGON</b>		
2 Charles Haight (D)	16,299	51.3	Isaac A. Verplanck (D)	14,293	47.2	AL Joseph S. Smith (D)	11,754	52.7
James F. Rusling (R)	15,494	48.7	31 Porter Sheldon (R)	15,416	64.6	David Logan (R)	10,555	47.3
3 John T. Bird (D)	19,580	55.9	John S. Beggs (D)	8,433	35.4	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
Amos Clark (R)	15,456	44.1	<b>NORTH CAROLINA<sup>7</sup></b>			1 Samuel J. Randall (D)	14,745	63.7
4 John Hill (R)	16,468	50.1	(Readmitted July 4, 1868)			Benjamin L. Berry (R)	8,408	36.3
Philip Rafferty (D)	16,389	49.9				2 Charles O'Neill (R)	14,533	55.0
			1 Clinton L. Cobb (R)	15,474	56.5	Thomas B. Florence (D)	11,913	45.1
			David A. Barnes (C)	11,893	43.5			
			2 David Heaton (R)	14,895	54.8			
			Thomas S. Kenan (C)	12,293	45.2			
			3 Oliver H. Dockery (R)	15,314	53.4			
			A. A. McKoy (C)	13,353	46.6			
			4 John T. Deweese (R)	14,796	52.2			
			Sion H. Rogers (C)	13,556	47.8			



Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	
3	John Moffet (D)	13,856	50.2	20	S. Newton Pettus (R)	17,906	52.2	6	Samuel M. Arnell (R)	5,143	70.6				
	Leonard Myers (R)	13,729	49.8		James B. Knox (D)	16,390	47.8		John J. Buck (IR)	2,141	29.4				
4	William D. Kelley (R)	17,107	52.9	RHODE ISLAND								7	Isaac R. Hawkins (R)	2,825	71.3
	James B. Nicholson (D)	15,248	47.1						George R. Foote (D)	1,136	28.7				
5	John R. Reading (D)	13,199	50.1									8	John W. Leftwich (D)	6,533	40.6
	Caleb N. Taylor (R)	13,158	49.9	1	Thomas A. Jenckes (R)	7,995	66.4		William J. Smith (R)	5,543	34.4				
6	John D. Stiles (D)	15,247	54.8		Arnold (D)	3,980	33.1		David A. Nunn (R)	4,024	25.0				
	John R. Breitenbach (R)	12,568	45.2	2	Nathan F. Dixon (R)	4,133	60.9	VERMONT							
7	Washington Townsend (R)	12,771	57.4		Waterhouse (D)	2,640	38.9								
	Robert C. Monaghan (D)	9,481	42.6	SOUTH CAROLINA*											
8	J. Lawrence Getz (D)	13,738	64.8	(Readmitted July 9, 1868)								1	Charles W. Willard (R)	13,999	76.1
	Henry S. Eckert (R)	7,472	35.2						John Cain (D)	4,396	23.9				
9	Oliver J. Dickey (R)	14,993	63.4	1	B. Frank Whittemore (R)	17,467	61.3	2	Luke P. Poland (R)	15,407	74.6				
	Hiram B. Swarr (D)	8,674	36.7		H. J. Covington (D)	11,017	38.7		Charles M. Chase (D)	5,252	25.4				
10	Henry L. Cake (R)	12,501	50.5	2	Christopher C. Bowen (R)	25,845	75.7	3	Worthington C. Smith (R)	11,105	72.4				
	James J. Conner (D)	12,276	49.6		R. W. Seymour (D)	8,296	24.3		Waldo Brigham (D)	4,237	27.6				
11	Daniel M. Van Auken (D)	17,930	63.4	3	J. P. Reed (D)	11,774	57.3	WEST VIRGINIA							
	John Torrey (R)	10,367	36.6		Solomon L. Hoge (R)	8,766	42.7	1	Isaac H. Duval (R)	11,569	51.9				
12	George W. Woodward (D)	16,687	52.8	4	William D. Simpson (D)	14,098	59.0		H. S. Walker (D)	10,729	48.1				
	Theodore Strong (R)	14,898	47.2		Alexander S. Wallace (R)	9,807	41.0	2	James C. McGrew (R)	9,147	58.4				
13	Ulysses Mercur (R)	12,723	50.6	AL	J. P. M. Epping	68,477	50.2		William G. Brown (D)	6,517	41.6				
	Victor E. Piolet (D)	12,412	49.4		E. E. Dickson	67,654	49.6	3	John S. Witcher (R)	6,215	56.4				
14	John B. Packer (R)	15,598	54.7	Special Elections									Charles P. J. Moore (D)	4,806	43.6
	Joseph F. Knipe (D)	12,902	45.3	1	B. Frank Whittemore (R)	17,512	74.2	WISCONSIN							
15	Richard J. Haldeman (D)	15,818	55.8		J. N. Frierson (D)	6,075	25.8	1	Halbert E. Paine (R)	17,513	50.6				
	Samuel Small (R)	12,519	44.2	2	Christopher C. Bowen (R)	18,000	96.0		Mitchell (D)	17,084	49.4				
16	John Cessna (R)	13,653	50.3		W. Brisbane (R)	5,322	28.4	2	Benjamin F. Hopkins (R)	18,333	59.2				
	Fran M. Kimmell (D)	13,509	49.7	3	M. Simeon Corley (R)	15,681	71.0		Winans (D)	12,659	40.9				
17	Daniel J. Morrell (R)	12,100	52.4		S. McGowan (D)	6,413	29.0	3	Amasa Cobb (R)	17,903	61.6				
	John P. Linton (D)	11,006	47.6	4	James H. Goss (R)	12,016	57.2		Passmore (D)	11,162	38.4				
18	William H. Armstrong (R)	16,760	53.2		S. McAllilly (D)	8,993	42.8	4	Charles A. Eldridge (D)	17,688	57.3				
	Levi A. Mackey (D)	14,732	46.8	TENNESSEE									Frisby (R)	13,205	42.7
19	Glenni W. Scofield (R)	16,903	54.1	1	Roderick R. Butler (R)	10,107	98.5	5	Philetus Sawyer (R)	19,622	55.8				
	Rasselas Brown (D)	14,355	45.9		Horace Maynard (R)	10,403	79.5		Vilas (D)	15,534	44.2				
20	Calvin W. Gilfillan (R)	18,079	52.6	2	C. Houk (I)	2,681	20.5	6	Cadwallader C. Washburn (R)	21,236	64.9				
	Robert M. Defrance (D)	16,267	47.4	3	William B. Stokes (R)	5,915	74.4		Ellis (D)	11,481	35.1				
21	Henry D. Foster (D)	13,807	50.1		E. A. Garrett (I)	2,037	25.6								
	John Covode (R)	13,766	49.9	4	C. A. Sheafe (D)	4,476	54.0								
22	James S. Negley (R)	15,175	58.7		Lewis Tillman (R)	3,810	46.0								
	Andrew Burt (D)	10,696	41.3	5	William F. Prosser (R)	5,804	56.5								
23	Darwin Phelps (R)	16,095	59.3		Joseph Motley (D)	2,655	25.8								
	Lewis Z. Mitchell (D)	11,046	40.7		Samuel C. Mercer (I)	1,817	17.7								
24	Joseph B. Donley (R)	13,860	52.1												
	David Crawford (D)	12,737	47.9												
Special Elections															
9	Oliver J. Dickey (R)	15,000	63.3												
	Robert Crane (D)	8,689	36.7												

1. These were six special elections to fill Alabama's House seats for the remainder of the 40th Congress (1867–1869).

2. These three elections were for a full two-year term in the 41st Congress (1869–1871). Arkansas was readmitted to the Union and had three representatives for part of the 40th Congress (1867–1869), but returns for their election were not available.

3. Florida was readmitted during the 40th Congress (1867–1869), and Charles M. Hamilton served for the remainder of that Congress. He was then reelected to a full term in the 41st Congress (1869–1871). The Florida candidates were running for the full term in the 41st Congress.

4. Figures represent returns in seven special elections held April 20, 1868. All winners listed, except John H. Christy in the 6th district, were seated July 25, 1868, to serve for the remainder of the 40th Congress (1867–1869), even though Georgia had not been formally readmitted to the Union.

On the convening of the 41st Congress in 1869, the six incumbent Georgia representatives claimed their election of April 20, 1868, also entitled them to seats in the 41st Congress. The House rejected the claim and Georgia then elected representatives to the 41st Congress, but these returns are not available. According to Georgia secretary of state archives, William Wiseman Paine (D) served in the House from the 1st district March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871; Marion Bethune (R), 3rd district, served Jan. 16, 1871–March 3, 1871; and Stephen Alfestus Corker (D), 5th district, served Jan. 24, 1871–March 3, 1871. No returns on their elections are available. Georgia was readmitted to representation by act of July 15, 1870.

5. Louisiana was readmitted during the 40th Congress (1867–1869) and elected several representatives, but these returns are unavailable. The five elections shown here are for a full two-year term in the 41st Congress (1869–1871).

6. No representatives from Mississippi were seated from this election. Mississippi was not readmitted until Feb. 23, 1870.

7. The special elections were for unexpired terms in the 40th Congress (1867–1869). The general elections were for full two-year terms in the 41st Congress (1869–1871).

8. The “Special Elections” were to fill unexpired terms in the 40th Congress (1867–1869), while the others were for full terms in the 41st Congress (1869–1871). The at-large election in which J. P. M. Epping was the apparent winner was rejected by the House. According to the *Biographical Directory*, a number of southern states upon readmission claimed that since their slaves were emancipated, they were entitled to larger delegations in the House. Epping’s election falls in this category. The claims were rejected by the House.

# 1869 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Alfred E. Buck (R)	14,191	54.0
	W. D. Mann (D)	12,080	46.0
2	Charles W. Buckley (R)	14,933	58.1
	A. N. Worthy (D)	10,786	41.9
3	Robert S. Heflin (R)	9,895	50.6
	J. C. Parkinson (D)	9,652	49.4
4	Charles Hays (R)	17,243	71.5
	John B. Reed (D)	4,881	20.2
	C. W. Dunstan (I)	2,010	8.3
5	Peter M. Dox (D)	6,047	55.1
	W. J. Haralson (R)	4,933	44.9
6	William C. Sherrod (D)	4,932	57.7
	J. J. Hinds (R)	2,836	33.2
	Thomas Haughey (I)	775	9.1

## CONNECTICUT

1	Julius L. Strong (R)	11,617	51.6
	Dixon (D)	10,881	48.4
2	Stephen W. Kellogg (R)	13,102	50.8
	Babk (D)	12,678	49.2
3	Henry H. Starkweather (R)	9,212	57.5
	Conv (D)	6,813	42.5
4	William H. Barnum (D)	13,075	52.3
	William H. Beard (R)	11,915	47.7

## ILLINOIS

### Special Election

3	Horatio C. Burchard (R)	6,213	76.1
	John V. Eustace	1,843	22.6

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Special Election

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	George M. Brooks (R)	8,809	67.3
	Leverett Saltonstall (D)	4,284	32.7

## MISSISSIPPI

1	George E. Harris (R)	10,215	61.5
	Jefferson L. Wafford (C)	6,389	38.5
2	Joseph L. Morphis (R)	9,089	62.9
	William Kellogg (C)	5,353	37.1
3	Henry W. Barry (R)	12,912	62.9
	Schuyler B. Steers (C)	7,630	37.1
4	George C. McKee (R)	25,082	71.9
	Archie C. Fisk (C)	9,811	28.1
5	Legrand W. Perce (R)	14,450	64.1
	Leroy S. Brown (C)	8,080	35.9

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Jacob H. Ela (R)	13,138	53.6
	E. A. Hibbard (D)	11,376	46.4
2	Aaron F. Stevens (R)	11,513	53.9
	Edward W. Harrington (D)	9,866	46.2
3	Jacob Benton (R)	11,254	51.3
	Hosea W. Parker (D)	10,691	48.7

## TEXAS

(Readmitted March 30, 1870)

1	George W. Whitmore (R)	8,456	52.0
	James Armstrong (D)	7,406	45.6
2	John C. Conner (D)	6,378	41.9
	B. F. Grafton (R)	4,355	28.6

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
	J. F. Johnson (ID)	3,540	23.2
	R. H. Taylor (I)	944	6.2
3	William T. Clark (R)	16,582	65.9
	Jacob Elliot (D)	8,564	34.0
4	Edward Degener (R)	9,312	47.7
	J. L. Haynes (D)	9,240	47.3

## VIRGINIA<sup>1</sup>

(Readmitted Jan. 26, 1870)

1	Richard S. Ayer (RAD)	8,023	29.7
	Joseph Seger (I)	7,377	27.3
	Norton (I)	6,523	24.2
	Lewis (C)	5,056	18.7
2	James H. Platt Jr. (RAD)	16,781	53.4
	D. J. Godwin (C)	11,255	35.8
	Bayne (I)	2,736	8.7
3	Charles H. Porter (RAD)	17,311	55.0
	J. W. Hunnicut (C)	13,101	41.6
4	George W. Booker (C)	13,101	48.0
	George Tucker (RAD)	9,568	35.0
	Stowell (I)	4,639	17.0
5	Robert Ridgway (C)	16,732	55.2
	G. G. Curtis (RAD)	13,571	44.8
6	William Milnes Jr. (C)	12,123	56.8
	John T. Harris (I)	6,815	31.9
	Phelps (RAD)	2,425	11.4
7	Lewis McKenzie (C)	15,878	58.9
	Charles Whittlesey (RAD)	11,073	41.1
8	James King Gibson (C)	14,717	69.6
	G. S. Smith (RAD)	6,244	29.5
AL	Joseph Segar (C)	117,499*	53.9
	A. M. Crane (RAD)	100,424	46.1

1. According to the *Biographical Directory* Virginia claimed an extra House seat and elected Joseph Segar at-large to fill it. The House rejected the claim.





## 1870 House Elections

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Benjamin S. Turner (R)	18,226	57.5
	S. J. Cumming (D)	13,466	42.5
2	Charles W. Buckley (R)	19,647	55.4
	M. B. Welbourn (D)	15,831	44.6
3	William A. Handley (D)	12,710	57.1
	B. W. Norris (R)	9,568	43.0
4	Charles Hays (R)	18,373	52.6
	J. G. Harris (D)	16,540	47.4
5	Peter M. Dox (D)	10,689	70.3
	L. J. Standiffee (R)	4,523	29.7
6	Joseph H. Sloss (D)	9,221	69.4
	B. O. Masterson (R)	4,068	30.6

### ARKANSAS

1	James M. Hanks (D)	5,394	61.4
	Logan H. Roots (R)	3,398	38.7
2	Oliver P. Snyder (R)	8,956	59.1
	A. A. C. Rogers (D)	6,211	41.0
3	John Edwards (D)	6,874 <sup>‡</sup>	53.7
	Thomas Boles (R)	5,919	46.3

### DELAWARE

AL	Benjamin T. Biggs (D)	11,446	55.6
	Joshua T. Heald (R)	9,150	44.4

### FLORIDA

AL	Josiah T. Walls (R)	12,439 <sup>‡</sup>	51.3
	Silas L. Niblack (D)	11,810	48.7

### GEORGIA

(Readmitted July 15, 1870)

1	Archibald T. MacIntyre (D)	15,581	56.9
	Virgil Hillyer (R)	9,662	35.3
	A. A. Bradley (IR)	2,142	7.8
2	Nelson Tift (D)	14,969	51.5
	Richard H. Whiteley (R)	14,088 <sup>✓</sup>	48.5
3	John S. Bigby (R)	14,212	52.9
	William F. Wright (D)	12,649	47.1
4	Thomas J. Speer (R)	11,211	51.1
	Winburn J. Lawton (D)	10,725	48.9
5	Dudley M. DuBose (D)	15,363	62.3
	Isham S. Fannin (R)	9,302	37.7
6	William P. Price (D)	10,358	68.6
	John A. Wimpey (R)	3,911	25.9
	Weir Boyd (ID)	823	5.5
7	Pierce M. B. Young (D)	14,768	73.8
	George P. Burnett (R)	5,257	26.3

### ILLINOIS

1	Charles B. Farwell (R)	20,342	57.5
	John Wentworth (D)	15,025	42.4
2	John F. Farnsworth (R)	8,396	48.6
	J. C. Stoughton (P)	6,516	37.8
	Richard Bishop (D)	2,349	13.6
3	Horatio C. Burchard (R)	11,718	65.3
	Charles Betts (D)	6,219	34.6
4	John B. Hawley (R)	12,023	50.1
	P. L. Cable (D)	11,982	49.9
5	Bradford N. Stevens (D)	11,579	51.7
	E. C. Ingersoll (R)	9,963	44.5
6	Burton C. Cook (R)	10,452	56.5
	Julius Avery (D)	7,839	42.4
7	Jesse H. Moore (R)	14,089	51.2
	Andrew J. Hunter (D)	13,418	48.8
8	James C. Robinson (D)	13,702	50.1
	Jonathan Merriam (R)	12,448	45.6
9	Thompson W. McNeely (D)	12,691	55.2
	B. F. Westlake (R)	10,297	44.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Edward Y. Rice (D)	13,963	53.7
	J. W. Kitchell (R)	12,028	46.3
11	Samuel S. Marshall (D)	15,771	57.7
	William H. Robinson (R)	11,546	42.3
12	John B. Hays (R)	10,903	51.8
	William Hartzell (D)	10,126	48.2
13	John M. Crebs (D)	13,947	53.0
	Daniel W. Munn (R)	12,366	47.0
AL	John A. Logan (R)	168,801 <sup>*</sup>	53.2
	William B. Anerson (D)	145,191	45.8

### INDIANA

1	William E. Niblack (D)	17,577	53.4
	Hy C. Gooding (R)	15,327	46.6
2	Michael C. Kerr (D)	16,950	60.4
	Carr (R)	11,116	39.6
3	William S. Holman (D)	15,396	54.3
	Pritchard (R)	12,972	45.7
4	Jeremiah M. Wilson (R)	12,561	50.0
	David S. Gooding (D)	12,557	50.0
5	John Coburn (R)	14,123	50.8
	Cottrell (D)	13,707	49.3
6	Daniel W. Voorhees (D)	17,268	52.2
	Dunn (R)	15,843	47.9
7	Mahlon D. Manson (D)	15,539	50.6
	L. Wallace (R)	15,146	49.4
8	James F. Tyner (R)	15,113	53.5
	J. T. Henderson (D)	13,149	46.5
9	John P. C. Shanks (R)	13,790	50.7
	Colerick (D)	13,396	49.3
10	William Williams (R)	14,130	60.8
	M. S. Hascall (IR)	9,112	39.2
11	Jasper Packard (R)	14,459	52.6
	S. I. Anthony (D)	13,052	47.4

### IOWA

1	George W. McCrary (R)	13,327	57.2
	Edmund Jaeger (D)	9,961	42.8
2	Aylett R. Cotton (R)	13,586	59.3
	William E. Leffingwell (D)	9,338	40.7
3	William G. Donnan (R)	15,927	59.2
	John T. Stoneman (D)	10,961	40.8
4	Madison M. Walden (R)	19,005	56.0
	William T. Smith (D)	14,883	43.9
5	Frank W. Palmer (R)	19,798	61.2
	B. F. Montgomery (D)	12,516	38.7
6	Jackson Orr (R)	16,993	73.9
	C. C. Smeltzer (D)	5,977	26.0

### Special Election

2	William P. Wolf (R)	13,858	66.6
	J. M. Preston	4,834	23.2
	R. M. Preston	1,048	5.0

### KANSAS

AL	David P. Lowe (R)	40,368	65.8
	R. C. Foster (D)	20,950	34.2

### KENTUCKY

1	Edward Crossland (D)	7,930	64.4
	N. R. Black (R)	2,982	24.2
	W. C. Clark (ID)	1,405	11.4
2	Henry D. McHenry (D)	8,214	59.9
	Milton J. Roach (R)	5,490	40.1
3	Joseph H. Lewis (D)	7,314	56.4
	D. R. Carr (R)	5,657	43.6
4	William B. Read (D)	9,314	70.9
	James M. Fidler (R)	3,831	29.1
5	Boyd Winchester (D)	10,599	66.1
	James Speed (R)	5,426	33.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	William E. Arthur (D)	9,213	66.7
	Thomas Wrightson (R)	4,578	33.1
7	James B. Beck (D)	14,312	56.7
	William Brown (R)	10,916	43.3
8	George M. Adams (D)	12,226	50.0
	Hugh F. Finley (R)	12,208	50.0
9	John M. Rice (D)	9,823	60.3
	George M. Thomas (R)	6,463	39.7

### Special Election

3	Joseph H. Lewis (D)	9,847	65.1
	J. H. Lowry	5,289	34.9

### LOUISIANA

1	J. Hale Sypher (R)	13,971	62.0
	A. W. Walker (D)	8,579	38.0
2	Lionel A. Sheldon (R)	17,512	69.6
	John A. Walsh (D)	7,640	30.4
3	Chester B. Darrall (R)	13,202	60.9
	Adolph Bailey (D)	8,483	39.1
4	James McCleery (R)	11,786	62.2
	Michael Ryan (D)	7,171	37.8
5	Frank Morey (R)	9,521	58.7
	J. D. Watkins (D)	6,713	41.4

### MAINE

1	John Lynch (R)	12,571	53.2
	Haines (D)	11,075	46.8
2	William P. Frye (R)	10,245	56.3
	Black (D)	7,924	43.6
3	James G. Blaine (R)	11,590	55.0
	Farley (D)	9,279	44.1
4	John A. Peters (R)	9,962	57.6
	Emery (D)	7,322	42.3
5	Eugene Hale (R)	10,086	52.9
	Carlton (D)	8,876	46.5

### MARYLAND

1	Samuel Hambleton (D)	17,314	56.5
	Henry R. Torbert (R)	13,348	43.5
2	Stevenson Archer (D)	14,622	64.5
	W. M. Marine (R)	8,062	35.5
3	Thomas Swann (D)	15,137	59.2
	Washington Booth (R)	10,414	40.8
4	John Ritchie (D)	14,304	53.4
	John E. Smith (R)	12,486	46.6
5	William H. Merrick (D)	15,231	53.1
	James A. Gary (R)	13,440	46.9

### MASSACHUSETTS

1	James Buffinton (R)	8,281	64.3
	Robert Pitnam (I)	2,667	20.7
	William W. Comstock (D)	1,704	13.2
2	Oakes Ames (R)	9,367	60.0
	Edward Avery (D)	6,013	38.5
3	Ginery Twichell (R)	6,233	50.7
	William Gaiton (D)	5,640	45.9
4	Samuel Hooper (R)	8,025	56.0
	Leopold Morse (D)	5,605	39.1
5	Benjamin F. Butler (R)	8,333	60.4
	William Endicott (D)	4,297	31.1
	Unidentified Candidate (I)	1,076	7.8
6	Nathaniel P. Banks (R)	10,548	64.4
	John K. Tarbox (D)	5,123	31.3
7	George M. Brooks (R)	8,406	57.6
	Seth Adams (D)	4,561	31.3
	J. Chillis Kimball (LAB REF)	1,489	10.2
8	George F. Hoar (R)	8,487	56.2
	Alvin Cook (D)	4,282	28.4
	Moses Johnson (LAB REF)	1,734	11.5



	Candidates	Votes	%
9	William B. Washburn (R)	10,903	70.4
	Lysander B. Jaquith (D)	4,185	27.0
10	Henry L. Dawes (R)	8,419	52.9
	Reuben Noble (D)	7,077	44.5

**MICHIGAN**

1	Henry Waldron (R)	18,348	50.6
	N. B. Eldridge (D)	17,447	48.2
2	William L. Stoughton (R)	17,502	54.6
	Henry Chamberlain (D)	13,923	43.5
3	Austin Blair (R)	15,236	51.5
	D. D. Hughes (D)	13,768	46.6
4	Thomas W. Ferry (R)	16,854*	60.8
	Myron Rider (D)	10,384	37.4
5	Omar D. Conger (R)	13,782	49.9
	Byron G. Stout (D)	13,593	49.2
6	Jabez G. Sutherland (D)	16,618	52.7
	John F. Driggs (R)	14,879	47.2

**MINNESOTA**

1	Mark H. Dunnell (R)	19,606	56.8
	Buck (D)	14,904	43.2
2	John T. Averill (R)	17,133	54.2
	Donnelly (D)	14,491	45.8

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	George E. Harris (R)	✓
2	Joseph L. Morphis (R)	✓
3	Henry W. Barry (R)	✓
4	George C. McKee (R)	✓
5	Legrand W. Perce (R)	✓

**MISSOURI**

1	Erastus Wells (D)	7,629	50.9
	Charles Johnson (LR)	5,444	36.3
	Iron Z. Smith (RAD R)	1,928	12.9
2	Gustavus A. Finkelnburg (LR)	12,708	90.3
	A. Vanwormer (RAD R)	1,359	9.7
3	James R. McCormick (D)	7,572	63.5
	G. J. Vanallen (RAD R)	2,331	19.6
	William M. Nalle (LR)	2,015	16.9
4	Harrison E. Havens (RAD R)	8,830	54.4
	William E. Gilmore (LR)	7,416	45.7
5	Samuel S. Burdett (RAD R)	10,790	47.1
	George R. Smith (LR)	9,066	39.6
	Douglass Dale (D)	3,062	13.4
6	Abraham Comingo (D)	12,511	58.9
	George R. Smith (RAD R)	8,718	41.1
7	Isaac C. Parker (LR)	13,713	56.1
	John H. Ellis (D)	10,723	43.9
8	James G. Blair (LR)	11,710	56.3
	J. T. K. Hayward (RAD R)	9,106	43.8
9	Andrew King (D)	10,393	59.7
	David P. Dyer (LR)	3,803	21.8
	Edward Draper (RAD R)	3,227	18.5

**NEBRASKA**

AL	John Taffe (R)	12,375	60.8
	George B. Lake (D)	7,967	39.2

**NEVADA**

AL	Charles W. Kendall (D)	6,821	52.5
	Thomas Fitch (R)	6,161	47.5

**NEW JERSEY**

1	John W. Hazleton (R)	14,502	53.8
	Benjamin F. Lee (D)	12,469	46.2
2	Samuel C. Forker (D)	15,899	50.7
	William A. Newell (R)	15,452	49.3
3	John T. Bird (D)	18,007	55.7
	Robert Rusling (R)	14,323	44.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	John Hill (R)	18,057	54.1
	Philip Rafferty (D)	15,304	45.9
5	George A. Halsey (R)	18,092	54.2
	Orestes Cleveland (D)	14,694	44.0

**NEW YORK**

1	Dwight Townsend (D)	12,632	52.4
	Caleb C. Norvell (R)	11,466	47.6
2	Thomas Kinsella (D)	20,704	62.4
	Silas B. Dutcher (R)	12,482	37.6
3	Henry W. Slocum (D)	13,799	53.8
	Erastus D. Webster (R)	8,623	33.6
	R. M. Whiting Jr. (IR)	3,248	12.7
4	Robert B. Roosevelt (D)	10,702	63.0
	M. T. McMahon (R&YD)	5,501	32.4
5	William R. Roberts (D)	14,556	86.0
	James A. Briggs (R)	2,215	13.1
6	Samuel S. Cox (D)	9,228	52.9
	Greeley (R)	8,203	47.1
7	Smith Ely Jr. (D)	12,514	73.9
	McAlpin (R)	3,503	20.7
	Willis (R)	929	5.5
8	James Brooks (D)	12,845	52.6
	George Wilkes (R)	7,348	30.1
	J. Wadsworth (YD)	4,243	17.4
9	Fernando Wood (D)	15,630	64.8
	W. S. Hillyer (YD&R)	4,789	19.9
	Morris Ellinger (R)	3,708	15.4
10	Clarkson N. Potter (D)	14,249	57.2
	James Westervelt (R)	10,685	42.9
11	Charles St. John (R)	11,247	51.1
	Sherman (D)	10,747	48.9
12	John H. Ketcham (R)	14,432	55.1
	Philip (D)	11,748	44.9
13	Joseph H. Tuthill (D)	11,559	50.7
	Lindsley (R)	11,257	49.3
14	Eli Perry (D)	17,716	54.6
	Harder (R)	14,726	45.4
15	Joseph M. Warren (D)	17,793	60.4
	J. Thomas Davis (R)	11,659	39.6
16	John Rogers (D)	9,444	50.5
	Andrew Williams (R)	9,272	49.5
17	William A. Wheeler (R)	13,020	69.6
	George Mott (D)	5,699	30.4
18	John M. Carroll (D)	14,828	48.6
	James M. Marvin (R)	13,390	43.9
	Samuel McKean (IR)	2,286	7.5
19	Elizur H. Prindle (R)	16,752	53.8
	Juliland (D)	14,389	46.2
20	Clinton L. Merriam (R)	14,863	53.5
	Andrew Cornwall (D)	12,899	46.5
21	Ellis H. Roberts (R)	12,322	53.7
	Weaver (D)	10,606	46.3
22	William E. Lansing (R)	13,450	56.5
	M. J. Shoecraft (D)	9,780	41.1
23	R. Holland Duell (R)	12,954	55.1
	Dennis McCarthy (IR & D)	10,540	44.9
24	John E. Seeley (R)	15,276	55.7
	Daniels (D)	12,134	44.3
25	William H. Lamport (R)	12,115	56.4
	Harlow L. Comstock (D)	9,367	43.6
26	Milo Goodrich (R)	15,471	56.3
	Apgar (D)	12,029	43.7
27	H. Boardman Smith (R)	16,276	54.9
	Lucius Robinson (D)	13,352	45.1
28	Freeman Clarke (R)	13,844	55.3
	J. H. White (D)	11,187	44.7
29	Seth Wakeman (R)	12,134	57.3
	James G. Shepard (D)	9,039	42.7
30	William Williams (D)	15,018	51.0
	Bass (R)	14,415	49.0
31	Walter L. Sessions (R)	10,170	50.9
	Murray (D)	9,793	49.1

**Special Election**

28	Charles H. Holmes (R)	✓
	Alex P. Butts	

**NORTH CAROLINA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Clinton L. Cobb (R)	10,054	60.7
	Timothy Morgan (IR)	6,520	39.3
2	Charles R. Thomas (R)	15,099	55.0
	Lott W. Humphrey (C)	12,352	45.0
3	Alfred M. Waddell (C)	13,828	50.6
	Oliver H. Dockery (R)	13,477	49.4
4	Sion H. Rogers (C)	14,106	51.7
	James Harris (R)	13,201	48.3
5	James M. Leach (C)	12,541	52.6
	William L. Scoff (R)	11,302	47.4
6	Francis E. Shober (C)	12,474	60.0
	Frederick H. Sprague (R)	8,324	40.0
7	James C. Harper (C)	10,967	56.7
	Alexander H. Jones (R)	8,373	43.3

**Special Elections<sup>1</sup>**

2	Joseph Dixon (R)	14,976	54.7
	C. J. O'Hagan (C)	12,396	45.3
4	Robert B. Gilliam (C)	14,014*	50.8
	Madison Hawkins (R)	13,556	49.2
4	John Manning Jr. (C)	11,797	50.7
	Joseph W. Holden (R)	11,472	49.3

**OHIO**

1	Aaron F. Perry (R)	8,039	52.4
	Milton Sayler (D)	7,294	47.6
2	Job E. Stevenson (R)	9,294	54.6
	Samuel F. Cary (D)	7,745	45.5
3	Lewis D. Campbell (D)	14,838	50.1
	Robert C. Schenck (R)	14,785	49.9
4	John F. McKinney (D)	11,966	50.2
	W. B. McClung (R)	11,741	49.3
5	Charles L. Lamison (D)	11,997	57.4
	Clark (R)	8,894	42.6
6	John A. Smith (R)	12,063	49.8
	J. W. Denver (D)	11,827	48.8
7	Samuel Shellabarger (R)	13,488	52.8
	Hugh J. Jewett (D)	12,060	47.2
8	John Beatty (R)	10,610	52.0
	James R. Hubbell (D)	9,450	46.3
9	Charles Foster (R)	13,274	51.2
	Edward F. Dickinson (D)	12,498	48.2
10	Erasmus D. Peck (R)	11,302	52.2
	William F. Lockwood (D)	10,242	47.3
11	John T. Wilson (R)	11,294	52.6
	Ralph Leete (D)	10,189	47.4
12	Philadelph Van Trump (D)	14,123	57.9
	Charles E. Brown (R)	10,265	42.1
13	George W. Morgan (D)	14,196	54.1
	C. W. Potwin (R)	12,047	45.9
14	James Monroe (R)	12,271	51.3
	L. R. Critchfield (D)	11,545	48.3
15	William P. Sprague (R)	11,263	51.3
	John Cartwright (D)	10,547	48.0
16	John A. Bingham (R)	12,435	51.0
	Robert E. Chambers (D)	11,958	49.0
17	Jacob A. Ambler (R)	11,685	55.1
	John Ball (D)	9,514	44.9
18	William H. Upson (R)	11,053	60.7
	J. M. Coffinberry (D)	6,695	36.8
19	James A. Garfield (R)	13,538	65.1
	Howard (D)	7,263	34.9

**OREGON**

AL	James H. Slater (D)	11,588	50.8
	Joseph G. Wilson (R)	11,245	49.3

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Samuel J. Randall (D)	10,853	61.8
	Benjamin Huckell (R)	6,705	38.2
2	John V. Creely (D)	11,059	52.2
	Charles O'Neill (R)	10,134	47.8
3	Leonard Myers (R)	9,778	53.6
	John Moffet (D)	8,453	46.4



	Candidates	Votes	%
4	William D. Kelley (R)	14,324	55.2
	William B. Thomas (D)	11,622	44.8
5	Alfred C. Harmer (R)	11,561	50.4
	John R. Reading (D)	11,401	49.7
6	Ephraim L. Acker (D)	12,049	52.1
	John A. Oliver (R)	11,072	47.9
7	Washington Townsend (R)	10,408	55.8
	J. H. Askin (D)	8,231	44.2
8	J. Lawrence Getz (D)	10,411	67.4
	Nicholas Hunter (R)	5,045	32.6
9	Oliver J. Dickey (R)	9,722	56.7
	A. K. Witmer (D)	7,411	43.3
10	John W. Killinger (R)	11,326	51.4
	Cyrus D. Gloninger (D)	10,697	48.6
11	John B. Storm (D)	12,454	70.3
	William Davis (R)	5,269	29.7
12	Lazarus D. Shoemaker (R)	13,279	52.4
	J. B. McCollum (D)	12,059	47.6
13	Ulysses Mercur (R)	11,117	50.3
	Charles B. Brockway (D)	10,993	49.7
14	John B. Packer (R)	13,620	54.7
	E. G. Scott (D)	11,266	45.3
15	Richard J. Haldeman (D)	13,866	57.1
	William B. Rober (R)	10,416	42.9
16	Benjamin F. Meyers (D)	12,859	50.0
	John Cessna (R)	12,844	50.0
17	R. Milton Speer (D)	10,335	50.0
	Daniel J. Morrell (R)	10,324	50.0
18	Henry Sherwood (D)	13,205	50.1
	William H. Armstrong (R)	13,178	50.0
19	Glenni W. Scofield (R)	13,055	51.2
	Selden Marvin (D)	12,451	48.8
20	Samuel Griffith (D)	14,146	51.4
	Calvin W. Gilfillan (R)	13,377	48.6
21	Henry D. Foster (D)	12,399	51.5
	Andrew Stewart (R)	11,669	48.5
22	James S. Negley (R)	11,230	54.5
	James H. Hopkins (D)	8,018	38.9
	Frew (R)	1,372	6.7
23	Ebenezer McJunkin (R)	12,591	58.6
	William Sirwell (D)	8,891	41.4
24	William McClelland (D)	12,264	51.6
	Joseph B. Donley (R)	11,505	48.4

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Benjamin T. Eames (R)	4,952	50.9
	Thomas A. Jenckes (R)	1,977	20.3
	Van Slyck (D)	1,402	14.4
	Davis (R)	1,085	11.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	James M. Pendleton (R)	1,457	57.7
	Rodman (D)	941	37.2

SOUTH CAROLINA<sup>2</sup>

1	Joseph H. Rainey (R)	20,221	63.5
	C. W. Dudley (D)	11,628	36.5
2	Robert C. De Large (R)	16,686 <sup>†</sup>	49.6
	Christopher C. Bowen (R)	15,700	46.7
3	Robert B. Elliott (R)	20,664	59.6
	John E. Bacon (D)	13,994	40.4
4	Alexander S. Wallace (R)	16,746	55.3
	Isaac G. McKissick (D)	13,442	44.4
AL	J.P.M. Epping (R)	71,803*	50.0
	L. Wimbush (R)	71,742	50.0

## Special Election

1	Joseph H. Rainey (R)	20,385	86.5
	C. W. Dudley (D)	3,192	13.5

## TENNESSEE

1	Roderick R. Butler (R)	6,584	47.1
	James White (D)	5,979	42.7
	N. G. Taylor (R)	1,432	10.2
2	Horace Maynard (R)	8,351	51.7
	A. Blizard (D)	7,819	48.4
3	Abraham E. Garrett (D)	9,602	69.7
	William B. Stokes (R)	4,168	30.3
4	John M. Bright (D)	11,827	86.5
	James Mullins (R)	1,843	13.5
5	Edward J. Golliday (D)	7,991	59.6
	William F. Prosser (R)	5,428	40.5
6	Washington C. Whitthorne (D)	9,057	76.3
	T. J. Cypert (R)	2,816	23.7
7	Robert P. Caldwell (D)	8,227	81.7
	John Norman (R)	1,848	18.3
8	William W. Vaughan (D)	13,990	72.4
	W. J. Smith (R)	5,346	27.7

## VERMONT

1	Charles W. Willard (R)	10,476	74.0
	John Cain (D)	3,675	26.0
2	Luke P. Poland (R)	10,479	76.6
	L. S. Partridge (D)	3,206	23.4
3	Worthington C. Smith (R)	9,116	75.0
	Henry Gillett (D)	3,047	25.1

VIRGINIA<sup>3</sup>

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John Critcher (C)	10,252	46.3
	Walter W. Douglas (RAD)	6,618	29.9
	Daniel M. Norton (RAD)	5,293	23.9
2	James H. Platt Jr. (RAD)	15,880	59.2
	Robert B. Bolling (C)	10,902	40.7
3	Charles H. Porter (RAD)	13,555	56.0
	Albert Ordway (C)	10,647	44.0
4	William H. H. Stowell (RAD)	13,205	56.9
	William L. Owen (C)	9,989	43.1
5	Richard T. W. Duke (C)	12,596	52.4
	Alexander Rives (RAD)	11,430	47.6
6	John T. Harris	7,006	49.3
	Corbin M. Reynolds	4,591	32.3
	C. Douglas Gray	2,626	18.5
7	Elliott M. Braxton (C)	12,719	53.1
	Lewis McKenzie (RAD)	11,203	46.8
8	William Terry (C)	9,916	56.9
	Fayette McMullen (I)	4,017	23.0
	Robert W. Hughes (RAD)	3,508	20.1
AL	Raleigh T. Daniel (C)	78,437*	99.6

## Special Election

5	Richard T. W. Duke (C)	12,469	52.3
	Alexander Rives (RAD)	11,378	47.7

## WEST VIRGINIA

1	John J. Davis (D)	11,630	52.4
	Nathan Goff Jr. (R)	10,569	47.6
2	James C. McGrew (R)	9,011	52.7
	O. P. Downey (D)	8,098	47.3
3	Frank Hereford (D)	8,732	54.9
	Witcher (R)	7,189	45.2

## WISCONSIN

1	Alexander Mitchell (D)	16,558	57.5
	Lyon (R)	12,250	42.5
2	Gerry W. Hazelton (R)	11,467	54.5
	Cook (D)	9,568	45.5
3	J. Allen Barber (R)	11,503	58.5
	Strachan (D)	8,157	41.5
4	Charles A. Eldridge (D)	15,019	62.4
	Watrous (R)	9,056	37.6
5	Philetus Sawyer (R)	17,258	59.4
	Stringm (D)	11,822	40.7
6	Jeremiah M. Rusk (R)	15,042	61.3
	Meggett (D)	9,514	38.7

1. Rep. John T. Deweese of the 4th district resigned Feb. 28, 1870. In the first special election held to fill the remainder of Deweese's term in the 41st Congress (1869–1871), Robert B. Gilliam was elected, but he never claimed the seat. In a second special election, John Manning Jr. was elected and took his seat Dec. 7, 1870.

2. South Carolina claimed an extra seat in the House and J. P. M. Epping was elected at-large to fill it. The House refused to seat him. (See South Carolina 1868.)

3. Virginia claimed an extra seat in the House, and Raleigh T. Daniel was elected at-large to fill it. The House refused to seat him. (See Virginia 1869.)

# 1871 House Elections

## CALIFORNIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Sherman O. Houghton (R)	25,971	51.6
	L. Archer (D)	24,374	48.4
2	Aaron A. Sargent (R)	18,065	54.0
	J. W. Coffroth (D)	15,382	46.0
3	John M. Coghlan (R)	18,503	51.7
	George Pearce (D)	17,309	48.3

## CONNECTICUT

1	Julius L. Strong (R)	11,983	50.5
	Goodrich (D)	11,736	49.5
2	Stephen W. Kellogg (R)	13,784	50.0
	Kendrick (D)	13,761	50.0
3	Henry H. Starkweather (R)	8,937	54.5
	Stedman (D)	7,472	45.5
4	William H. Barnum (D)	13,653	52.1
	Coffing (R)	12,577	48.0

## ILLINOIS

### Special Elections

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Henry Snapp (R)	9,112	57.2
	Lorenzo Leland (D)	6,809	42.8
AL	John L. Beveridge (R)	136,879	53.9
	L. L. Hayes (D)	116,482	45.9

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Ellery A. Hibbard (D)	12,444	50.3
	William B. Small (R)	12,085	48.8
2	Samuel N. Bell (D)	11,484	51.5
	Aaron F. Stevens (R)	10,635	47.7
3	Hosea W. Parker (D)	11,170	49.5
	Simon W. Griffin (R)	11,038	48.9

## TEXAS

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	William S. Herndon (D)	16,172	58.3
	G. W. Whitmore (R)	11,572	41.7
2	John C. Connor (D)	18,285	75.5
	A. M. Bryant (R)	5,948	24.6
3	De Witt C. Giddings (D)	23,374†	53.4
	William T. Clark (R)	20,406	46.6
4	John Hancock (D)	17,010	57.4
	Edward Degener (R)	12,636	42.6



# 1872 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Frederick G. Bromberg (LR)	15,607	54.2
	Benjamin S. Turner (R)	13,174	45.8
2	James T. Rapier (R)	19,397	54.5
	Oates (LR)	16,221	45.5
3	Charles Pelham (R)	14,957	51.0
	William A. Handley (LR)	14,371	49.0
4	Charles Hays (R)	20,333	57.4
	Smith (LR)	15,121	42.7
5	John H. Caldwell (LR)	10,544	62.6
	Campbell (R)	6,293	37.4
6	Joseph H. Sloss (LR)	9,288	66.9
	Parrish (R)	4,593	33.1
AL	Alexander White (R)	89,480✓	
	Charles C. Sheats (R)	89,195✓	
	Baker (D)	81,311	
	Jolly (D)	81,171	

## ARKANSAS

1	Lucien C. Gause (D)	11,591	54.1
	Asa Hodges (R)	9,853✓	46.0
2	Marcus L. Bell (D)	13,758	52.8
	Oliver P. Snyder (R)	12,284✓	47.2
3	Thomas M. Gunter (D)	12,298‡	56.6
	William W. Wilshire (R)	9,431	43.4
AL	William J. Hynes (B-T R)	40,023	50.0
	J. M. Bradley (MR)	39,586	49.4

## CALIFORNIA

1	Charles Clayton (R)	11,938	52.2
	William A. Piper (LR)	10,883	47.6
2	Horace Frank Page (R)	13,803	51.5
	Pasz Coggins (LR)	12,816	47.8
3	John K. Luttrell (LR)	14,032	51.7
	J. M. Coghlan (R)	13,110	48.3
4	Sherman O. Houghton (R)	10,396	53.2
	E. J. C. Kewen (LR)	9,030	46.2

## CONNECTICUT

### Special Election

1	Joseph R. Hawley (R)	13,030	51.2
	William W. Eaton (D)	12,397	48.8

## DELAWARE

AL	James R. Lofland (R)	11,377	50.8
	Wright (LR)	11,015	49.2

## FLORIDA

AL	William J. Purman (R)	17,537✓	
	Josiah T. Walls (R)	17,503✓	
	Silas L. Niblack (LR)	15,881	
	Charles W. Jones (LR)	15,811	

## GEORGIA

1	Morgan Rawls (LR)	8,319‡	54.4
	Andrew Sloan (R)	6,979	45.6
2	Richard H. Whiteley (R)	9,616	50.2
	G. J. Wright (LR)	9,530	49.8
3	Philip Cook (LR)	6,147	57.8
	Brown (R)	4,490	42.2
4	Henry R. Harris (LR)	10,319	54.9
	M. Bethune (R)	8,466	45.1
5	James C. Freeman (R)	10,910	50.7
	Glenn (LR)	10,631	49.4
6	James H. Blount (LR)	9,993	61.7
	Anderson (R)	6,196	38.3
7	Pierce M. B. Young (LR)	8,067	64.5
	Dever (R)	4,443	35.5
8	Ambrose R. Wright (LR)	9,697*	56.3
	Clayton (R)	6,230	36.2
	D. M. Dubose	1,293	7.5

### Candidates

9	Hiram P. Bell (LR)	7,437	63.2
	Darrell (R)	4,325	36.8

### Special Election

4	Erasmus Williams Beck (D)	✓	#
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## ILLINOIS

1	John B. Rice (R)	12,870	64.0
	Lusien B. Otis (LR)	7,235	36.0
2	Jasper D. Ward (R)	12,182	57.9
	Carter Henry Harrison (LR)	8,873	42.1
3	Charles B. Farwell (R)	9,202	65.0
	John Valcoulon Lemoyne (LR)	4,962	35.0
4	Stephen A. Hurlbut (R)	15,532	75.2
	Seymour G. Bronson (LR)	5,134	24.8
5	Horatio C. Burchard (R)	14,036	65.1
	James Dinsmoor (LR)	7,538	34.9
6	John B. Hawley (R)	13,123	64.5
	Calvin Truesdale (LR)	7,216	35.5
7	Franklin Corwin (R)	12,404	59.9
	G. D. A. Parks (LR)	8,293	40.1
8	Greenbury L. Fort (R)	13,401	61.7
	George O. Barnes (LR)	8,304	38.3
9	Granville Barrere (R)	12,600	53.9
	N. C. Worthington (LR)	10,799	46.2
10	William H. Ray (R)	12,962	52.1
	William H. Neece (LR)	11,897	47.9
11	Robert M. Knapp (LR)	13,818	55.2
	Asa C. Matthews (R)	10,939	43.7
12	James C. Robinson (LR)	13,234	51.8
	M. N. Chamberlin (R)	12,311	48.2
13	John McNulta (R)	13,490	54.7
	Clifton H. Moore (LR)	10,850	44.0
14	Joseph G. Cannon (R)	15,161	57.1
	William Nelson (LR)	11,405	42.9
15	John R. Eden (LR)	14,653	54.4
	George Hunt (R)	12,298	45.6
16	James S. Martin (R)	12,266	50.5
	Silas L. Bryan (LR)	12,016	49.5
17	William R. Morrison (LR)	13,215	53.9
	John B. Hay (R)	11,316	46.1
18	Isaac Clements (R)	12,999	53.1
	George W. Wall (LR)	11,478	46.9
19	Samuel S. Marshall (LR)	13,297	54.1
	Green B. Raum (R)	11,282	45.9

## INDIANA

1	William E. Niblack (LR)	19,259	50.2
	Heilman (R)	19,127	49.8
2	Simeon K. Wolfe (LR)	19,336	58.6
	Voyles (R)	13,652	41.4
3	William S. Holman (LR)	16,367	52.1
	Herod (R)	15,039	47.9
4	Jeremiah M. Wilson (R)	14,499	50.7
	Gooding (LR)	14,119	49.3
5	John Coburn (R)	18,794	51.1
	McNutt (LR)	18,001	48.9
6	Morton C. Hunter (R)	18,792	50.9
	Daniel Wolsey Voorhees (LR)	18,135	49.1
7	Thomas J. Cason (R)	17,927	50.3
	Mahlon Dickerson Manson (LR)	17,730	49.7
8	James M. Tyner (R)	19,737	54.0
	Whiteside (LR)	16,798	46.0
9	John E. Neff (LR)	17,082	50.0
	John Peter Cleaver Shanks (R)	17,058✓	50.0
10	Henry B. Saylor (R)	17,334	53.4
	Long (LR)	15,149	46.6
11	Jaspar Packard (R)	16,813	51.5
	Hendricks (LR)	15,828	48.5
AL	William Williams (R)	188,762✓	
	Godlove S. Orth (R)	188,664✓	
	Michael C. Kerr (LR)	188,502	
	John S. Williams (LR)	188,227	

## IOWA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	George W. McCrary (R)	15,149	58.0
	James M. Shelby (D)	10,961	42.0
2	Aylett R. Cotton (R)	12,521	50.4
	William E. Leffingwell (D)	12,346	49.7
3	William G. Donnan (R)	13,654	53.7
	John T. Stoneman (D)	11,774	46.3
4	Henry O. Pratt (R)	15,615	77.0
	A. T. Lusch (D)	4,574	22.6
5	James Wilson (R)	15,531	67.6
	John P. Irish (D)	7,434	32.4
6	William Loughridge (R)	14,638	55.4
	H. H. Trimble (D)	11,703	44.3
7	John A. Kasson (R)	14,909	65.9
	Q. Palmer (D)	7,702	34.1
8	James W. McDill (R)	12,675	64.4
	W. W. Merritt (D)	6,999	35.6
9	Jackson Orr (R)	12,402	66.8
	John F. Duncomb (D)	6,152	33.1

## KANSAS

AL	David P. Lowe (R)	67,400✓	
	William A. Phillips (R)	67,114✓	
	Stephen A. Cobb (R)	66,345✓	
	Samuel A. Riggs (D)	34,450	
	R. B. Mitchell (D)	33,985	
	W. R. Laughlin (D)	33,264	

## KENTUCKY

1	Edward Crossland (D)	10,276	64.0
	J. H. Trabue (I)	2,510	15.6
	H. H. Houston	1,796	11.2
	John Martin	1,473	9.2
2	John Y. Brown (D)	10,878	95.3
3	Charles W. Milliken (D)	8,796	64.3
	Jacob S. Golladay	4,853	35.5
4	William B. Read (D)	8,221	92.8
	E. H. Hobson	548	6.2
5	Elisha D. Standiford (D)	11,179	68.9
	W. P. Boone	5,053	31.1
6	William E. Arthur (D)	11,424	63.5
	Harvey Myers	6,564	36.5
7	James B. Beck (D)	13,978	68.9
	S. F. J. Trabue	6,322	31.1
8	Milton J. Durham (D)	10,736	51.6
	W. O. Bradley (R)	10,063	48.4
9	George M. Adams (D)	9,683	54.2
	A. T. Woods (R)	8,199	45.9
10	John D. Young (D)	9,075	50.5
	J. M. Burns (R)	8,885	49.5

## LOUISIANA

1	J. Hale Sypher (R)	12,300‡	50.2
	Effingham Lawrence (LR)	12,225	49.9
2	Lionel A. Sheldon (R)	17,068	52.5
	Randall L. Gibson (LR)	15,453	47.5
3	Chester Bidwell Darrall (R)	14,396	53.7
	J. B. Price (LR)	7,724	28.8
	Elbert Gantt (LR)	4,701	17.5
4	Samuel Peters (R)	13,787*	64.0
	E. C. Davidson (LR)	7,752	36.0
5	Frank Morey (R)	14,060	62.1
	G. W. McCraney (LR)	8,597	37.9
AL	George Augustus Sheridan (D)	64,975	55.1
	Pinckney B. S. Pinchback (R)	53,011	44.9

### Special Election

4	Harry Lott (R)	13,790	64.0
	Alexander Boorman (LR)	7,768	36.0



**MAINE**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John H. Burleigh (R)	15,485	53.8
Clifford (D)	13,216	45.9
2 William P. Frye (R)	13,540	59.1
Alonzo Garcelon (D)	9,362	40.8
3 James G. Blaine (R)	15,084	56.6
Lang (D)	11,566	43.4
4 Samuel Hersey (R)	13,804	61.3
Emery (D)	8,706	38.7
5 Eugene Hale (R)	14,181	55.7
Frederick Augustus Pike (D)	11,300	44.3

**MARYLAND**

1 Ephraim K. Wilson (LR)	12,464	51.3
Spence (R)	11,826	48.7
2 Stevenson Archer (LR)	10,591	50.7
Hancock (R)	10,303	49.3
3 William J. O'Brien (LR)	9,670	53.7
Turner (R)	8,346	46.3
4 Thomas Swann (LR)	12,148	52.7
Griswold (R)	10,886	47.3
5 William J. Albert (R)	11,405	52.6
Merrick (LR)	10,300	47.5
6 Lloyd Lowndes Jr. (R)	14,258	53.2
Ritchie (LR)	12,545	46.8

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 James Buffinton (R)	12,448	82.6
Joseph M. Day (LR)	2,609	17.3
2 Benjamin W. Harris (R)	13,752	73.0
Edward Avery (LR)	5,090	27.0
3 William Whiting (R)	8,931	63.4
Samuel C. Cobb (LR)	5,139	36.5
4 Samuel Hooper (R)	8,715	58.1
Leopold Morse (LR)	6,262	41.8
5 Daniel W. Gooch (R)	12,472	60.8
Nathaniel P. Banks (LR)	8,039	39.2
6 Benjamin F. Butler (R)	11,881	67.2
Charles P. Thompson (LR)	5,737	32.5
7 Ebenezer R. Hoar (R)	11,742	64.9
John K. Tarbox (LR)	5,989	33.1
8 John M. S. Williams (R)	11,929	67.2
William W. Warren (LR)	5,829	32.8
9 George F. Hoar (R)	12,696	71.0
George F. Verry (LR)	5,012	28.0
10 Alvah Crocker (R)	14,919	76.4
D. W. Bond (LR)	4,588	23.5
11 Henry L. Dawes (R)	12,260	63.9
John F. Arnold (LR)	6,927	36.1

**Special Election**

7 Constantine C. Esty (R)	13,583	71.4
George Stevens	5,274	27.7

**MICHIGAN**

1 Moses W. Field (R)	11,703	53.8
Bagg (D)	9,843	45.3
2 Henry Waldron (R)	17,427	62.4
Mahan (D)	10,522	37.6
3 George Willard (R)	17,822	62.6
Parkhurst (D)	10,275	36.1
4 Julius C. Burrows (R)	16,717	59.3
Potter (D)	11,451	40.6
5 Wilder Foster (R)	17,353	66.5
McReynolds (D)	8,744	33.5
6 Josiah W. Begole (R)	19,486	58.0
Baldwin (D)	13,994	41.6
7 Omar D. Conger (R)	12,037	60.5
Richardson (D)	7,790	39.2
8 Nathan B. Bradley (R)	11,333	58.0
Wisner (D)	7,995	40.9
9 Jay A. Hubbell (R)	11,951	68.3
Ely (D)	5,546	31.7

**MINNESOTA**

1 Mark H. Dunnell (R)	20,806	65.6
M. S. Wilkinson (D)	10,901	34.4

**Candidates**

2 Horace B. Strait (R)	15,712	57.4
C. C. Graham (D)	11,668	42.6
3 John T. Averill (R)	19,663	60.7
G. L. Becker (D)	12,712	39.3

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 Lucius Q. C. Lamar (LR)	9,679	66.2
Flourmoy (R)	4,954	33.9
2 Albert R. Howe (R)	14,831	64.4
Alcorn (LR)	8,216	35.7
3 Henry W. Barry (R)	15,047	70.0
Bolding (LR)	6,440	30.0
4 Jason R. Niles (R)	15,795	69.7
5 George C. McKee (R)	14,817	64.7
Shelby (LR)	8,073	35.3
6 John R. Lynch (R)	15,101	64.0
Cassidy (LR)	8,509	36.0

**MISSOURI**

1 Edwin O. Stanard (R)	5,271	50.7
Grosvenor (LR)	5,129	49.3
2 Erastus Wells (LR)	8,268	58.7
Bryton (R)	5,807	41.3
3 William H. Stone (LR)	5,197	51.7
Hilton (R)	4,859	48.3
4 Robert A. Hatcher (LR)	13,340	74.4
Ward (R)	4,594	25.6
5 Richard P. Bland (LR)	9,974	53.1
Seay (R)	8,820	46.9
6 Harrison E. Havens (R)	13,156	51.1
McAffee (LR)	12,578	48.9
7 Thomas T. Crittenden (LR)	16,341	52.5
Burdett (R)	14,770	47.5
8 Abram Comingo (LR)	13,235	64.4
Twitchell (R)	7,317	35.6
9 Isaac C. Parker (R)	12,136	50.2
Pike (LR)	12,053	49.8
10 Ira B. Hyde (R)	13,953	53.1
Mansur (LR)	12,318	46.9
11 John B. Clark Jr. (LR)	17,341	67.7
Demotte (R)	8,280	32.3
12 John M. Glover (LR)	13,006	54.9
Benjamin (R)	10,672	45.1
13 Aylett H. Buckner (LR)	16,249	67.8
Flagg (R)	7,710	32.2

**NEBRASKA**

AL Lorenzo Crounse (R)	17,124	62.2
Warner (LR)	10,412	37.8

**NEVADA**

AL Charles W. Kendall (D)	7,847	52.3
C. C. Goodwin	7,146	47.7

**NEW JERSEY**

1 John W. Hazleton (R)	15,312	63.1
Clute (LR)	8,948	36.9
2 Samuel A. Dobbins (R)	14,192	54.6
Forker (LR)	11,787	45.4
3 Amos Clark Jr. (R)	14,794	54.0
Patterson (LR)	12,618	46.0
4 Robert Hamilton (LR)	13,458	55.0
Potts (R)	10,994	45.0
5 William W. Phelps (R)	12,701	56.0
Woodruff (LR)	9,986	44.0
6 Marcus L. Ward (R)	16,061	60.7
Randall (LR)	10,403	39.3
7 Isaac W. Scudder (R)	10,377	53.3
Taylor (LR)	9,108	46.7

**NEW YORK**

1 Henry J. Scudder (R)	13,877	54.1
Covert (LR)	11,797	46.0
2 John G. Schumaker (LR)	13,345	58.7
Perry (R)	8,378	36.8
3 Stewart L. Woodford (R)	15,177	56.9
Goodrich (LR)	11,506	43.1

**Candidates**

4 Philip S. Crooke (R)	11,012	51.9
Colahan (LR)	10,202	48.1
5 William R. Roberts (LR)	20,281	79.1
Matthew Stewart (R)	5,356	20.9
6 James Brooks (LR)	16,645	76.9
Adolph G. Dunn (R)	5,005	23.1
7 Thomas J. Creamer (LR)	10,012	54.7
Conrad Geib (R)	8,279	45.3
8 John D. Lawson (R)	13,305	58.6
Charles P. Shaw (LR)	9,395	41.4
9 David B. Mellish (R)	7,841	37.8
John Hardy (APOLLO)	7,068	34.1
Michael Connolly (LR)	5,847	28.2
10 Fernando Wood (LR)	10,526	52.2
William A. Darling (R)	9,641	47.8
11 Clarkson N. Potter (LR)	15,204	51.7
Flagg (R)	14,179	48.3
12 Charles St. John (R)	11,842	51.1
Horton (LR)	11,318	48.9
13 John O. Whitehouse (LR)	14,859	51.6
Ketchim (R)	13,932	48.4
14 David M. De Witt (LR)	12,031	50.0
Maxwell (R)	12,014	50.0
15 Eli Perry (LR)	18,676	51.6
Adams (R)	17,538	48.4
16 James S. Smart (R)	17,835	57.2
Thayer (LR)	13,352	42.8
17 Robert S. Hale (R)	11,025	57.4
Heaton (LR)	8,174	42.6
18 William A. Wheeler (R)	14,725	69.2
Cantwell (LR)	6,565	30.8
19 Henry H. Hathorn (R)	17,762	54.6
Judson (LR)	14,756	45.4
20 David Wilbur (R)	17,368	53.4
Sturges (LR)	15,171	46.6
21 Clinton L. Merriam (R)	17,337	56.7
Brockway (LR)	13,220	43.3
22 Ellis H. Roberts (R)	13,284	55.9
Sherman (LR)	10,481	44.1
23 William E. Lansing (R)	15,410	58.7
Foster (LR)	10,841	41.3
24 R. Holland Duell (R)	15,457	53.8
Hiscock (LR)	13,289	46.2
25 Clinton D. MacDougall (R)	16,486	57.2
Graves (LR)	12,325	42.8
26 William H. Larnport (R)	12,886	57.0
White (LR)	9,730	43.0
27 Thomas C. Platt (R)	16,603	55.3
Goodrich (LR)	13,406	44.7
28 Horace Boardman Smith (R)	18,738	56.8
Hayt (LR)	14,262	43.2
29 Freeman Clarke (R)	16,342	56.7
Gordon (LR)	12,470	43.3
30 George G. Hoskins (R)	13,233	58.0
Southworth (LR)	9,599	42.0
31 Lyman K. Bass (R)	17,929	58.3
Williams (LR)	12,813	41.7
32 Walter L. Sessions (R)	12,922	57.4
Murray (LR)	9,573	42.6
AL Lyman Tremain (R)	438,396	52.2
Samuel S. Cox (LR)	400,797	47.8

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1 Clinton L. Cobb (R)	13,522	52.8
David M. Carter (D)	12,101	47.2
2 Charles R. Thomas (R)	20,072	63.3
William H. Kitchen (D)	11,627	36.7
3 Alfred M. Waddell (D)	14,286	52.7
Neil McKay (R)	12,848	47.4
4 William A. Smith (R)	13,879	51.4
Sion H. Rogers (D)	13,147	48.7
5 James M. Leach (D)	10,755	50.6
Thomas Settle (R)	10,497	49.4
6 Thomas S. Ashe (D)	12,700	54.6
Oliver H. Dockery (R)	10,561	45.4
7 William M. Robbins (D)	10,072	54.4
David M. Furches (R)	8,459	45.7
8 Robert B. Vance (D)	11,038	55.5
William G. Candler (R)	8,853	44.5





## OHIO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Milton Saylor (D)	12,474	58.4
Benjamin Eggleston (R)	8,905	41.7
2 Henry B. Banning (D)	11,034	53.7
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	9,532	46.4
3 John Q. Smith (R)	14,929	52.1
John W. Sohn (D)	13,700	47.8
4 Lewis B. Gunckel (R)	16,604	52.9
J. J. Winans (D)	14,677	46.8
5 Charles N. Lamison (D)	15,530	60.3
Samuel Lybrand (R)	10,224	39.7
6 Isaac R. Sherwood (R)	13,471	51.9
F. H. Hurd (D)	12,406	47.8
7 Lawrence T. Neal (D)	13,379	52.5
John T. Wilson (R)	12,106	47.5
8 William Lawrence (R)	14,748	57.8
J. J. Musson (D)	10,705	41.9
9 James W. Robinson (R)	13,573	50.4
George W. Morgan (D)	13,146	48.8
10 Charles Foster (R)	14,997	51.0
Rush R. Sloane (D)	14,271	48.6
11 Hezekiah S. Bundy (R)	13,267	56.2
Samuel A. Nash (D)	10,360	43.9
12 Hugh J. Jewett (D)	15,613	58.5
James Taylor (R)	10,936	41.0
13 Milton I. Southard (D)	15,109	54.5
Lucius P. Marsh (R)	12,638	45.6
14 John Berry (D)	13,668	57.8
Thomas E. Douglass (R)	9,925	42.0
15 William P. Sprague (R)	12,987	51.9
Richard R. Hudson (D)	11,996	47.9
16 Lorenzo Danford (R)	14,350	56.3
C. L. Poorman (D)	11,052	43.4
17 Laurin D. Woodworth (R)	15,368	54.0
Richard Brown (D)	13,106	46.0
18 James Monroe (R)	14,662	58.6
N. S. Townshend (D)	10,298	41.2
19 James A. Garfield (R)	19,189	69.4
M. Sutliff (D)	8,254	29.9
20 Richard C. Parsons (R)	13,101	55.4
Selah Chamberlain (D)	10,377	43.9

## OREGON

AL Joseph G. Wilson (R)	13,168	51.7
John Burnett (D)	12,317	48.3

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Samuel J. Randall (LR)	10,133	53.4
Houst (R)	8,845	46.6
2 Charles O'Neill (R)	17,253	63.9
Morris (LR)	9,728	36.1
3 Leonard Meyers (R)	15,429	59.4
Vogelbach (LR)	10,530	40.6
4 William D. Kelley (R)	20,955	61.2
Mitchell (LR)	13,301	38.8
5 Alfred C. Harmer (R)	14,743	55.1
Phillips (LR)	12,040	45.0
6 James S. Biery (R)	13,906	55.0
Witte (LR)	11,400	45.1
7 Washington Townsend (R)	14,011	61.4
Taylor (LR)	8,819	38.6
8 Hiestor Clymer (LR)	13,854	64.0
Millhol (R)	7,783	36.0
9 A. Herr Smith (R)	14,501	63.0
North (LR)	8,526	37.0
10 John W. Killinger (R)	14,419	56.6
Rielly (LR)	11,049	43.4
11 John B. Storm (LR)	16,808	61.4
Howell (R)	10,569	38.6
12 Lazarus D. Shoemaker (R)	17,551	51.1
Woodward (LR)	16,811	48.9
13 James D. Strawbridge (R)	13,079	51.7
Rhodes (LR)	12,243	48.4

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
14 John B. Packer (R)	17,545	56.5
Rutherford (LR)	13,486	43.5
15 John A. Magee (LR)	15,358	53.2
Sponsler (R)	13,532	46.8
16 John Cessna (R)	14,383	52.4
Meyers (LR)	13,067	47.6
17 R. Milton Speer (LR)	12,011	51.3
Barker (R)	11,422	48.7
18 Sobieski Ross (R)	17,041	53.8
Henry Sherwood (LR)	14,627	46.2
19 Carlton B. Curtis (R)	17,742	52.2
Kane (LR)	16,238	47.8
20 Hiram Richmond (R)	20,704	52.6
Samuel Griffith (LR)	18,627	47.4
21 Alexander W. Taylor (R)	13,980	51.3
Foster (LR)	13,289	48.7
22 James S. Negley (R)	17,248	61.2
King (LR)	10,930	38.8
23 Ebenezer McJunkin (R)	17,431	60.7
Johnston (LR)	11,306	39.3
24 William S. Moore (R)	14,195	51.9
McClelland (LR)	13,169	48.1
AL Glenni W. Scofield (R)	358,013	53.3
E. B. Wright (LR)	314,014	46.7
AL Charles Albright (R)	360,546	53.7
Richard Vaux (LR)	311,036	46.3
AL Lemuel Todd (R)	357,743	53.3
J. H. Hopkins (LR)	313,534	46.7

## Special Election

13 Frank Charles Bunnell (R)	6,000✓	#
Piolett (D)	5,001	#

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Joseph H. Rainey (R)	19,765	100.0
2 Alonzo J. Ransier (R)	20,061	75.4
William Gurney (D)	6,549	24.6
3 Robert B. Elliott (R)	21,627	92.8
4 Alexander S. Wallace (R)	14,590	53.1
B. F. Perry (D)	12,879	46.9
AL Richard H. Cain (R)	68,825	71.2
L. E. Johnson (ID)	26,394	27.3

## TENNESSEE

1 Roderick R. Butler (R)	10,289	56.7
Carter (LR)	7,849	43.3
2 Jacob M. Thornburgh (R)	10,015	55.7
Caldwell (LR)	5,403	30.1
Garrett (I)	2,563	14.3
3 William Crutchfield (R)	10,041	52.8
Key (LR)	8,960	47.2
4 John M. Bright (LR)	12,585	69.8
Steele (R)	5,442	30.2
5 Horace H. Harrison (R)	10,033	42.1
Gellad (LR)	8,131	34.1
Brien (I)	5,684	23.8
6 Washington C. Whitthorne (LR)	9,058	53.9
Gibbs (R)	6,849	40.7
Morris (I)	903	5.4
7 John D. C. Atkins (LR)	11,411	55.6
Murray (R)	7,734	37.7
Travis (I)	1,369	6.7
8 David A. Nunn (R)	7,580	37.9
Campbell (LR)	5,967	29.8
Caldw (I)	4,476	22.4
Beel (I)	1,979	9.9
9 Barbour Lewis (R)	13,784	56.7
Haynes (LR)	10,541	43.3
AL Horace Maynard (R)	80,825	44.0
Benjamin F. Cheatham (LR)	65,188	35.5
Andrew Johnson (I)	37,900	20.6

## TEXAS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 William S. Herndon (D)	13,417	57.1
R. K. Smith	8,780	37.4
William Chambers	1,261	5.4
2 William P. McLean (D)	15,924	73.9
F. W. Minor	5,617	26.1
3 De Witt C. Giddings (D)	20,464	51.5
A. J. Evans	19,287	48.5
4 John Hancock (D)	18,172	61.7
W. O. Hutchinson	11,281	38.3
AL Asa H. Willie (D)	69,085✓	
Roger Q. Mills (D)	68,936✓	
Evans (R)	47,096	
Norton (R)	47,075	

## VERMONT

1 Charles W. Willard (R)	14,061	79.5
Heaton (LR)	3,618	20.5
2 Luke P. Poland (R)	11,070	65.3
Steele (LR)	2,929	17.3
J. M. Pierce (I)	2,554	15.1
3 George W. Hendee (R)	11,473	78.3
Adams (LR)	3,182	21.7

## VIRGINIA

1 James B. Sener (R)	10,685	50.9
E. M. Braxton (CD)	10,312	49.1
2 James H. Platt Jr. (R)	15,554	59.9
Baker R. Lee (CD)	10,339	39.8
3 J. Ambler Smith (R)	13,082	51.1
George D. Wise (CD)	12,514	48.9
4 William H. H. Stowell (R)	15,393	65.6
P. W. McKinney (CD)	8,068	34.4
5 Alexander M. Davis (R)	9,175+	50.5
Christopher Y. Thomas (CD)	8,975	49.4
6 Thomas Whitehead (CD)	11,401	51.3
J. Foote Johnson (I)	10,779	48.5
7 John T. Harris (CD)	10,894	61.8
C. T. O. Ferrall (I)	6,738	38.2
8 Eppa Hunton (CD)	11,782	56.2
Edward Daniels (R)	9,178	43.8
9 Rees T. Bowen (CD)	10,352	66.1
Robert W. Hughes (R)	5,304	33.9

## WEST VIRGINIA

1 Benjamin Wilson (D)	8,054	52.4
John J. Davis (D)	7,317✓	47.6
2 John M. Hagans (R)	3,441	82.3
Alexander R. Boteler (R)	387	9.3
Ward Lamar	255	6.1
3 Frank Hereford (D)	11,417	80.5
J. B. Walker (R)	2,769	19.5

## WISCONSIN

1 Charles G. Williams (R)	15,666	62.6
Sloan (D)	9,380	37.5
2 Gerry W. Hazelton (R)	13,408	53.2
Smith (D)	11,784	46.8
3 J. Allen Barber (R)	13,745	58.2
Warden (D)	9,880	41.8
4 Alexander Mitchell (D)	13,281	65.1
Winkler (R)	7,120	34.9
5 Charles A. Eldridge (D)	15,587	55.5
Baetz (R)	12,507	44.5
6 Philetus Sawyer (R)	15,803	56.1
Lindsley (D)	12,358	43.9
7 Jeremiah M. Rusk (R)	16,183	65.4
Marston (D)	8,547	34.6
8 Alexander S. McDill (R)	10,711	59.7
Carson (D)	7,238	40.3

# 1873 House Elections

CONNECTICUT			MICHIGAN			OREGON				
Candidates	Votes	%	Special Election			Special Election				
1 Joseph R. Hawley (R)	12,030	52.8	5	Candidates	Votes	%	AL	Candidates	Votes	%
Kendall (D)	10,764	47.2								
2 Stephen W. Kellogg (R)	12,761	51.2								
English (D)	12,173	48.8								
3 Henry H. Starkweather (R)	7,764	56.4								
Bill (D)	6,000	43.6	NEW HAMPSHIRE			RHODE ISLAND				
4 William H. Barnum (D)	12,561	53.8	1	William B. Small (R)	12,103	49.8	1	Benjamin T. Eames (R)	8,977	74.0
Miner (R)	10,797	46.2		Hibbard (D)	11,725	48.2		Thomas Davis (D)	3,138	25.9
LOUISIANA			2	Austin F. Pike (R)	10,780	49.3	2	James M. Pendleton (R)	4,310	63.2
4 George Luke Smith (D)	✓ #			Bell (D)	10,773	49.3		George H. Browne (D)	2,505	36.8
			3	Hosea W. Parker (D)	10,633	49.9				
				Griffin (R)	10,295	48.3				



# 1874 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jeremiah Haralson (R)	19,545	53.6
	Frederick G. Bromberg (D)	16,953	46.5
2	Jeremiah N. Williams (D)	20,180	51.3
	James T. Rapier (R)	19,124	48.7
3	Taul Bradford (D)	19,424	58.0
	Betts (R)	14,076	42.0
4	Charles Hays (R)	23,900	56.5
	Jones (D)	18,378	43.5
5	John H. Caldwell (D)	13,011	59.2
	Sheffield (R)	8,969	40.8
6	Goldsmith W. Hewitt (D)	15,048	62.1
	Joseph H. Sloss (R)	9,172	37.9
AL	Burwell B. Lewis (D)	106,023	54.1
	Charles C. Sheets (R)	89,909	46.0
AL	William H. Forney (D)	106,080	54.0
	Alexander White (R)	89,909	46.0

## ARKANSAS

1	Lucien C. Gause (C)	9,211	64.0
	Rogers (R)	5,183	36.0
2	William F. Slemmons (C)	12,166	53.7
	Clayton (R)	10,485	46.3
3	William W. Wilshire (C)	11,733	65.0
	Hynes (R)	6,328	35.0
4	Thomas M. Gunter (C)	7,828	90.8
	Lander (R)	791	9.2

## DELAWARE

AL	James Williams (D)	12,602	53.3
	James R. Lofland (R)	11,024	46.7

## FLORIDA

1	William J. Purman (R)	10,052	51.7
	Henderson (D)	9,377	48.3
2	Josiah T. Walls (R)	8,557‡	51.1
	Jesse J. Finley (D)	8,178	48.9

## GEORGIA

1	Julian Hartridge (D)	11,252	59.4
	Bryant (R)	6,714	35.5
	John Wimberley (IR)	974	5.1
2	William E. Smith (D)	12,098	55.3
	Whiteley (R)	9,789	44.7
3	Philip Cook (D)	8,677	67.4
	Brown (R)	4,199	32.6
4	Henry R. Harris (D)	9,230	100.0
5	Milton A. Candler (D)	12,450	66.5
	Mills (R)	6,273	33.5
6	James H. Blount (D)	10,007	78.4
	Gove (R)	2,756	21.6
7	William H. Felton (I)	7,587	49.6
	William H. Dabney (D)	7,505	49.1
8	Alexander H. Stephens (D)	6,822	99.8
9	Garnett McMillan (D)	7,885*	77.3
	O'Neal (R)	2,318	22.7

## ILLINOIS

1	Bernard G. Caulfield (D)	10,211	51.0
	Sidney Smith (R)	9,803	49.0
2	Carter H. Harrison (D)	9,189	49.2
	Jasper D. Ward (R)	9,181	49.1
3	Charles B. Farwell (R)	8,177‡	50.1
	John V. Le Moyne (D)	7,991	49.0
4	Stephen A. Hurlbut (R)	9,326	53.3
	John F. Farnsworth (D)	8,167	46.7
5	Horatio C. Burchard (R)	9,232	56.8
	David J. Pinkney (D)	7,008	43.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Thomas J. Henderson (R)	9,390	59.8
	Isaac H. Elliott (D)	6,299	40.1
7	Alexander Campbell (D)	10,308	56.6
	Franklin Corwin (R)	7,905	43.4
8	Greenbury L. Fort (R)	8,753	53.9
	J. G. Bayne (D)	7,463	45.9
9	Richard H. Whiting (R)	9,755	50.7
	Leonard F. Ross (D)	9,495	49.3
10	John C. Bagby (D)	9,784	52.6
	Henderson Richey (R)	8,824	47.4
11	Scott Wike (D)	11,489	59.2
	David Beatty (R)	7,429	38.3
12	William M. Springer (D)	10,623	48.1
	Andrew Simpson (R)	9,027	40.9
	J. B. Turner (IR)	2,417	11.0
13	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	11,135	52.6
	John McNulta (R)	9,903	46.8
14	Joseph G. Cannon (R)	11,244	51.5
	James H. Pickrell (D)	10,603	48.5
15	John R. Eden (D)	12,084	52.8
	Jacob W. Wilkin (R)	10,789	47.2
16	William A. J. Sparks (D)	8,723	42.2
	James S. Martin (R)	7,932	38.4
	Rolla B. Henry (IR)	4,023	19.5
17	William R. Morrison (D)	13,086	60.8
	John I. Rinaker (R)	8,438	39.2
18	William Hartzell (D)	10,866	53.9
	Isaac Clements (R)	9,280	46.1
19	William B. Anderson (ID)	8,293	38.9
	Samuel S. Marshall (D)	7,556	35.4
	Green B. Rainn (R)	5,486	25.7

## INDIANA

1	Benoni S. Fuller (D)	12,864	50.7
	Hellman (R)	12,527	49.3
2	James Douglas Williams (D)	17,404	64.6
	Ferguson (R)	9,088	33.7
3	Michael C. Kerr (D)	13,891	52.3
	Cravens (R)	12,682	47.7
4	Jephtha D. New (D)	13,683	52.5
	Robinson (R)	12,378	47.5
5	William S. Holman (D)	13,302	55.1
	Claypool (R)	10,835	44.9
6	Milton Stapp Robinson (R)	12,471	44.0
	Johnson (D)	12,017	42.4
	A. V. Pendleton (I)	3,888	13.7
7	Franklin Landers (D)	16,977	50.9
	John Coburn (R)	16,411	49.2
8	Morton C. Hunter (R)	14,005	50.4
	Rice (D)	13,798	49.6
9	Thomas J. Cason (R)	13,188	42.3
	McClarg (D)	12,754	40.9
	C. J. Bowles (I)	5,259	16.9
10	William Summerville		
	Haymond (D)	15,088	51.1
	Calkins (R)	14,423	48.9
11	James L. Evans (R)	14,595	52.1
	Cox (D)	13,426	47.9
12	Andrew H. Hamilton (D)	14,318	53.2
	Taylor (R)	12,623	46.9
13	John H. Baker (R)	13,671	50.1
	Kelley (D)	13,613	49.9

## IOWA

1	George W. McCrary (R)	11,384	54.5
	Leroy G. Palmer (A-MONOP)	9,521	45.5
2	John Q. Tufts (R)	10,779	51.6
	J. S. Sheean (A-MONOP)	10,122	48.4
3	Lucien Lester Ainsworth		
	(A-MONOP)	11,066	50.1
	Charles F. Granger (R)	11,007	49.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Henry O. Pratt (R)	10,725	60.4
	John Bowman (A-MONOP)	6,975	39.3
5	James Wilson (R)	12,724	63.0
	James Wilkinson (A-MONOP)	7,481	37.0
6	Ezekiel Silas Sampson (R)	12,461	56.1
	E. N. Gates (A-MONOP)	9,737	43.8
7	John A. Kasson (R)	12,274	55.2
	John D. Whitman (A-MONOP)	9,974	44.8
8	James W. McDill (R)	10,808	57.1
	Anson Rood (A-MONOP)	8,115	42.8
9	Samuel Addison Oliver (R)	12,657	64.9
	C. E. Whiting (A-MONOP)	6,825	35.0

## KANSAS

1	William A. Phillips (R)	20,087	60.2
	M. J. Parrott (D)	11,223	33.6
	N. Green (G)	2,074	6.2
2	John R. Goodin (I)	14,965	51.2
	S. A. Cobb (R)	14,240	48.7
3	William R. Brown (R)	14,581	59.3
	J. K. Hudson (I)	9,932	40.4

## KENTUCKY

1	Andrew R. Boone (D)	5,882	45.5
	Oscar Turner (ID)	5,799	44.8
	T. J. Pickett (IR)	1,255	9.7
2	John Y. Brown (D)	7,381	61.3
	George Smith (I)	3,864	32.1
	E. R. Weir (R)	797	6.6
3	Charles W. Millikin (D)	6,875	72.9
	Franklin Gorin (IR)	2,086	22.1
4	J. Proctor Knott (D)	8,182	64.0
	Clement S. Hill (I)	4,601	36.0
5	Edward Y. Parsons (D)	4,300	78.6
	John T. Gray (I)	859	15.7
	L. O. Wood (I)	313	5.7
6	Thomas L. Jones (D)	7,268	48.9
	Charles Eginton (R)	4,141	27.9
	O. P. Hogan (I)	3,452	23.2
7	Joseph C. S. Blackburn (D)	11,298	69.1
	Edward C. Marshall (I)	5,045	30.9
8	Milton J. Durham (D)	8,195	94.8
	J. L. McMurtry (R)	438	5.1
9	John D. White (R)	8,774	51.3
	Harrison Cockrell (D)	8,145	47.6
10	John B. Clarke (D)	9,324	58.9
	John Means (R)	6,326	40.0

## LOUISIANA

1	Randall L. Gibson (D)	✓
2	E. John Ellis (D)	✓
3	Chester B. Darrall (R)	✓
	J. A. Preux (D)	
4	William M. Levy (D)	✓
5	Frank Morey (R)	‡
	William B. Spencer (D)	
6	Charles E. Nash (R)	✓

## MAINE

1	John H. Burleigh (R)	12,275	53.2
	Bradbury (D)	10,805	46.8
2	William P. Frye (R)	9,088	57.1
	Clark (D)	6,673	41.9
3	James G. Blaine (R)	11,494	56.8
	E. K. O'Brien (D)	8,693	43.0
4	Samuel F. Hersey (R)	9,648*	58.8
	Boynton (D)	6,705	40.9
5	Eugene Hale (R)	10,695	56.9
	Spofford (D)	8,116	43.1

**MARYLAND**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Philip F. Thomas (D)	12,465	55.1
Golds (R)	10,147	44.9
2 Charles B. Roberts (D)	10,682	56.5
Ensor (R)	8,238	43.5
3 William J. O'Brien (D)	9,237	65.7
Suter (R)	4,834	34.4
4 Thomas Swann (D)	10,244	60.1
Cox (R)	6,810	39.9
5 Eli J. Henkle (D)	11,856	53.2
Hagner (R)	10,452	46.9
6 William Walsh (D)	12,974	50.2
Lloyd Lowndes (R)	12,896	49.9

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 James Buffinton (R)	9,927	68.8
Louis Laphani (D & L)	4,171	28.9
2 Benjamin W. Harris (R)	9,651	59.0
Edward Avery (D & L)	6,688	40.9
3 Henry L. Pierce (R)	8,011	61.9
Benjamin Dean (D & L)	4,927	38.1
4 Rufus S. Frost (R)	6,721+	50.6
Josiah G. Abbott (D & L)	6,511	49.0
5 Nathaniel P. Banks (D & L)	13,438	64.8
Daniel W. Gooch (R)	7,263	35.0
6 Charles P. Thompson (D & L)	8,716	52.9
Benjamin F. Butler (R)	7,747	47.1
7 John K. Tarbox (D & L)	8,979	54.8
James C. Ayer (R)	7,415	45.2
8 William Wirt Warren (D & L)	8,585	52.0
John M. S. Williams (R)	7,861	47.6
9 George F. Hoar (R)	9,423	51.2
Eli Thayer (D & L)	8,961	48.7
10 Julius H. Seelye (D & L)	7,773	41.8
Charles A. Stevens (R)	7,353	39.5
Henry C. Hill	3,474	18.7
11 Chester W. Chapin (D & L)	11,964	65.5
Henry Alexander Jr. (R)	6,227	34.1

**MICHIGAN**

1 Alpheus S. Williams (D)	10,848	54.8
Field (R)	8,892	44.9
2 Henry Waldron (R)	14,611	52.8
Robison (D)	13,075	47.2
3 George Willard (R)	13,372	50.5
Livermore (D)	12,174	45.9
4 Allen Potter (I)	13,317	52.0
Burrows (R)	12,278	48.0
5 William B. Williams (R)	13,370	51.5
Wilber (D)	12,212	47.0
6 George H. Durand (D)	17,758	50.9
Begole (R)	16,122	46.2
7 Omar D. Conger (R)	10,185	54.0
Goodrich (D)	8,203	43.5
8 Nathan B. Bradley (R)	10,258	50.7
Lewis (D)	9,979	49.3
9 Jay A. Hubbell (R)	12,877	78.8
Noble (D)	3,460	21.2

**MINNESOTA**

1 Mark H. Dunnell (R)	16,716	54.9
Waite (D)	13,712	45.1
2 Horace B. Strait (R)	13,742	50.4
Cox (D)	13,521	49.6
3 William S. King (R)	18,179	53.4
Wilson (D)	15,861	46.6

**MISSOURI**

1 Edward C. Kehr (D)	5,921	51.0
Stanard (R)	5,693	49.0
2 Erastus Wells (D)	9,040	71.5
Fisher (R)	3,597	28.5

**Candidates**

Candidates	Votes	%
3 William H. Stone (D)	7,145	56.7
Wingate (R)	5,466	43.3
4 Robert A. Hatcher (D)	19,087	100.0
5 Richard P. Bland (D)	11,350	56.0
Seay (R)	8,929	44.0
6 Charles H. Morgan (D)	12,869	54.7
Thrasher (R)	10,640	45.3
7 John F. Philips (D)	14,446	88.8
Lay (I)	1,831	11.3
8 Benjamin J. Franklin (D)	11,546	63.9
Alexander (I)	3,595	19.9
Powell (R)	2,926	16.2
9 David Rea (D)	12,953	55.5
Thompson (R)	10,395	44.5
10 Rezin A. De Bolt (D)	11,727	50.5
Hyde (I)	11,510	49.5
11 John B. Clark Jr. (D)	19,344	100.0
12 John M. Glover (D)	12,206	57.9
Lipscomb (I)	8,867	42.1
13 Aylett H. Buckner (D)	17,516	76.1
Krezel (R)	5,491	23.9

**NEBRASKA**

AL Lorenzo Crounse (R)	22,532	62.7
James W. Savage (D)	8,360	23.3
James W. Davis (I)	4,074	11.3

**NEVADA**

AL William Woodburn (R)	9,317	52.1
Ellis (D)	8,567	47.9

**NEW JERSEY**

1 Clement H. Sinnickson (R)	14,209	52.2
Albtson (D)	13,019	47.8
2 Samuel A. Dobbins (R)	13,977	51.8
Smith (D)	13,011	48.2
3 Miles Ross (D)	15,682	53.5
Clark (R)	13,629	46.5
4 Robert Hamilton (D)	14,585	59.5
Place (R)	9,931	40.5
5 Augustus W. Cutler (D)	11,677	50.0
Phelps (R)	11,670	50.0
6 Frederick H. Teese (D)	13,876	50.2
Marcus L. Ward (R)	13,768	49.8
7 Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D)	13,189	61.5
Isaac W. Scudder (R)	8,272	38.5

**NEW YORK**

1 Henry B. Metcalfe (D)	12,184	52.6
French (R)	11,002	47.5
2 John G. Schumaker (D)	15,123	69.5
Wood (R)	6,652	30.6
3 Simeon B. Chittenden (D)	14,539	61.8
Ostrander (R)	8,996	38.2
4 Archibald M. Bliss (D)	12,439	61.3
Bennett (R)	7,862	38.7
5 Edwin R. Meade (D)	9,199	50.5
Hogan (I)	9,024	49.5
6 Samuel S. Cox (D)	13,762	80.1
Campbell (R)	3,428	19.9
7 Smith Ely Jr. (D)	7,689	54.5
Spencer (R)	6,418	45.5
8 Elijah Ward (D)	10,113	52.3
Lawson (R)	9,232	47.7
9 Fernando Wood (D)	8,763	50.6
Hardy (I)	6,428	37.1
Robert S. Newton	2,131	12.3
10 Abram S. Hewitt (D)	9,503	54.0
O'Brien (I)	8,083	46.0
11 Benjamin A. Willis (D)	10,354	56.3
Bailey (I)	8,036	43.7
12 N. Holmes Odell (D)	12,082	58.2
Wight (R)	8,391	40.4

**Votes****%****Candidates****Votes****%**

13 John O. Whitehouse (D)	16,181	57.2
Beale (R)	11,344	40.1
14 George M. Beebe (D)	14,518	56.4
Everett (R)	11,229	43.6
15 John H. Bagley Jr. (D)	16,205	56.1
Stebbins (R)	12,700	43.9
16 Charles H. Adams (R)	12,626	44.1
Terrance J. Quinn (D)	9,903	34.6
Eli Perry (D)	6,108	21.3
17 Martin I. Townsend (R)	15,445	50.9
Hughes (D)	14,931	49.2
18 Andrew Williams (R)	11,251	57.4
Waldo (D)	8,336	42.6
19 William A. Wheeler (R)	12,323	68.9
Sawyer (D)	5,553	31.1
20 Henry H. Hathorn (R)	15,933	51.2
Sanders (D)	15,183	48.8
21 Samuel F. Miller (R)	15,574	51.9
Allaben (D)	14,431	48.1
22 George A. Bagley (R)	14,391	52.1
Graves (D)	13,255	48.0
23 Scott Lord (D)	11,922	52.3
Roberts (R)	10,496	46.0
24 William H. Baker (R)	12,123	52.2
Warner (D)	11,109	47.8
25 Elias W. Leavenworth (R)	14,949	57.3
Comstock (D)	11,158	42.7
26 Clinton D. MacDougall (R)	13,433	53.1
Wilson (D)	11,857	46.9
27 Elbridge G. Lapham (R)	10,814	49.7
Pierpont (D)	9,770	44.9
S. B. Ayres (TEMP)	1,163	5.4
28 Thomas C. Platt (R)	13,766	49.6
Jones (D)	13,013	46.9
29 Charles C. B. Walker (D)	17,020	54.6
Hakes (R)	14,148	45.4
30 John M. Davy (R)	12,770	49.2
Angle (D)	12,522	48.2
31 George B. Hoskins (R)	11,323	54.7
Buck (D)	9,398	45.4
32 Lyman K. Bass (R)	15,968	51.6
Nicholls (D)	14,970	48.4
33 Augustus F. Allen (D)	12,302*	54.1
Sessions (R)	10,459	46.0

**Special Election**

9 Richard Schell (D)	12,562	67.9
John Hardy (ID)	5,947	32.1

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1 Jesse J. Yeats (D)	14,071	52.8
Clinton L. Cobb (R)	12,590	47.2
2 John A. Hyman (R)	18,176	62.0
George W. Blount (D)	11,144	38.0
3 Alfred M. Waddell (D)	15,572	52.2
Neil McKay (R)	14,285	47.8
4 Joseph J. Davis (D)	14,924	52.9
James H. Headen (R)	13,312	47.2
5 Alfred M. Scales (D)	10,529	54.2
William F. Henderson (R)	8,909	45.8
6 Thomas S. Ashe (D)	13,579	64.5
E. C. Davidson (I)	7,469	35.5
7 William M. Robbins (D)	11,372	61.9
Columbus L. Cook (R)	6,999	38.1
8 Robert B. Vance (D)	11,126	61.8
Plato Durham (IC)	6,887	38.2

**OHIO**

1 Milton Saylor (D)	11,566	61.5
John K. Green (R)	7,250	38.5
2 Henry B. Banning (D)	10,852	53.8
Job E. Stevenson (R)	9,317	46.2
3 John S. Savage (D)	12,972	52.3
John Q. Smith (R)	11,810	47.6





Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Special Election				
4	John A. McMahon (D)	15,411	51.5	14	John B. Packer (R)	12,528	56.4			Candidates	Votes	%		
	Lewis B. Gunckle (R)	14,312	47.8		William M. Breslin (D)	9,673	43.6							
5	Americus V. Rice (D)	13,477	61.9	15	Joseph Powell (D)	12,183	50.2	4 Samuel McClary Fite (CD)					✓	
	Reynold K. Lytle (R)	8,279	38.0		B. Laporte (R)	12,082	49.8							
6	Frank H. Hurd (D)	13,108	51.9	16	Sobieski Ross (R)	10,660	53.3			TEXAS				
	Albert M. Pratt (R)	11,271	44.6		W. W. Early (D)	9,331	46.7							
7	Lawrence T. Neal (D)	11,333	55.4	17	John Reilly (D)	11,727	52.6	1 John H. Reagan (D)		5,793	75.6			
	Thomas W. Gordon (R)	9,108	44.5		S.S. Blair (R)	10,580	47.4			William Chambers	1,855	24.2		
8	William Lawrence (R)	10,756	48.6	18	William S. Stenger (D)	12,804	52.1	2 David B. Culberson (D)		3,804	99.6			
	Joseph E. Pearson (D)	10,378	46.9		Langhorne Wister (R)	11,781	47.9	3 James W. Throckmorton (D)		4,392	93.0			
9	E. F. Poppleton (D)	11,627	48.7	19	Levi Maish (D)	14,534	58.7			J. M. Valentine	262	5.5		
	James W. Robinson (R)	11,199	46.9		H. G. McNair (R)	7,230	29.2	4 Roger Q. Mills (D)		9,395	72.2			
10	Charles Foster (R)	13,778	49.8		William McConky (I)	2,984	12.1			Pleasant M. Yell (R)	3,615	27.8		
	George E. Seney (D)	13,619	49.2	20	Levi A. Mackey (D)	12,050	58.1	5 John Hancock (D)		3,526	97.3			
11	John L. Vance (D)	12,437	53.7		C. T. Alexander (I)	8,677	41.9	6 Gustave Schleicher (D)		5,082	69.3			
	H. S. Bundy (R)	10,496	45.3	21	Jacob Turney (D)	12,065	57.7			Jeremiah Galvan	2,234	30.5		
12	Ansel T. Walling (D)	13,580	57.5		Andrew Stewart (R)	8,854	42.3			VERMONT				
	David Taylor Jr. (R)	9,667	40.9	22	James H. Hopkins (D)	10,091	55.8							
13	Milton I. Southard (D)	13,602	57.8		James S. Negley (R)	7,777	43.0	1 Charles H. Joyce (R)		9,638	69.5			
	John H. Barnhill (R)	9,651	41.0	23	Alexander G. Cochran (D)	5,206	40.0			Heaton (D)	2,597	18.7		
14	Jacob B. Cowan (D)	12,394	62.0		Thomas M. Bayne (R)	4,996	38.4			Charles W. Willard	1,635	11.8		
	William W. Armstrong (R)	7,214	36.1		S. A. Purviance (I)	2,803	21.6	2 Dudley C. Denison (IR)		7,038	44.7			
15	Nelson H. Van Vorhes (R)	11,655	51.4	24	John W. Wallace (R)	9,347	52.3			Luke P. Poland (R)	5,756	36.6		
	Wiley H. Oldham (D)	10,656	47.0		George W. Miller (D)	8,538	47.7			C. W. Davenport (D)	1,960	12.5		
16	Lorenzo Danford (R)	12,097	52.6	25	George A. Jenks (D)	11,627	51.1	3 George W. Hendee (R)		9,043	71.3			
	Henry Boyles (D)	10,861	47.2		Harry White (R)	11,109	48.9			Edwards (D)	3,646	28.7		
17	Laurin D. Woodworth (R)	11,113	49.6	26	James Sheakley (D)	12,810	50.1			VIRGINIA				
	David M. Wilson (D)	10,837	48.4		John G. White (R)	12,737	49.9	1 Beverly B. Douglas (D)		10,783	50.7			
18	James Monroe (R)	12,229	54.5	27	Albert G. Egbert (D)	10,393	50.0			James B. Sinen (R)	10,488	49.3		
	John K. McBride (D)	10,095	45.0		C. B. Curtis (R)	10,381	50.0	2 John Goode Jr. (D)		13,521	49.4			
19	James A. Garfield (R)	12,591	55.6	RHODE ISLAND						James H. Platt Jr. (R)	13,390	49.0		
	Daniel B. Woods (D)	6,245	27.6	1	Benjamin T. Eames (R)	2,292	73.3	3 Gilbert C. Walker (D)		13,325	55.3			
	R. H. Hurlburt (IR)	3,427	15.1		Beach (D)	824	26.4	4 William H. H. Stowell (R)		14,583	63.9			
20	Henry B. Payne (D)	13,849	54.2	2	Latimer W. Ballou (R)	2,362	65.0			W. H. Mann (D)	8,201	35.9		
	Richard C. Parsons (R)	11,330	44.3		Redman (D)	1,235	34.0	5 George C. Cabell (D)		10,291	57.1			
Special Election				SOUTH CAROLINA				6 John Randolph Tucker (D)		10,708	65.2			
12	William E. Finck (D)	14,090	59.3	1	Joseph H. Rainey (R)	14,360	51.4	7 John T. Harris (D)		9,266	73.6			
	David Taylor Jr. (R)	9,301	39.2		Samuel Lee (I REF D)	13,563	48.6			John F. Lewis (R)	3,214	25.5		
OREGON				2	Edmund W. M. Mackey (I REF D)	16,746†	54.1	8 Eppa Hunton (D)		9,809	51.4			
AL	George A. La Dow (D)	9,642	38.1		Charles W. Buttz (R)	14,204	45.9			James Barbour (R)	9,291	48.6		
	Richard Williams (R)	9,340	36.9	3	Solomon L. Hoge (R)	16,431	56.1	9 William Terry (D)		8,052	48.4			
	T. W. Davenport (I)	6,350	25.1		Samuel McGowan (D)	12,873	43.9			Fayette McMullen (ID)	6,760	40.6		
PENNSYLVANIA				4	Alexander S. Wallace (R)	16,452	53.2			George W. Henderlite (R)	1,821	11.0		
1	Chapman Freeman (R)	9,637	48.2	5	Robert Smalls (R)	17,752	79.4			WEST VIRGINIA				
	T. B. Florence (D)	7,970	39.9		J. P. M. Epping (I)	4,461	20.0	1 Benjamin Wilson (D)		12,796	50.3			
	David Branson (I)	2,370	11.9	Special Election						Nathan Goff Jr. (R)	12,631	49.7		
2	Charles O'Neill (R)	11,692	54.8	3	Lewis Cass Carpenter (R)	21,248	99.6	2 Charles J. Faulkner (D)		11,499	57.5			
	Benjamin Rush (D)	9,660	45.2	TENNESSEE						Alexander R. Boteler (R)	8,064	40.3		
3	Samuel J. Randall (D)	9,703	57.8	1	William McFarland (D)	8,783	55.7	3 Frank Hereford (D)		13,524	63.6			
	D. F. Houston (R)	7,060	42.1		Butler (R)	6,995	44.3			John D. Witcher (R)	7,745	36.4		
4	William D. Kelley (R)	12,436	57.9	2	Jacob M. Thornburgh (R)	8,168	52.7			WISCONSIN				
	W. V. McGrath (D)	9,049	42.1		Mabry (D)	7,338	47.3	1 Charles G. Williams (R)		12,568	56.9			
5	John Robbins (D)	10,228	38.0	3	George G. Dibrell (D)	9,559	65.7			Fratt (REF)	9,532	43.1		
	A. C. Harmer (R)	9,095	33.8		Nelson (R)	4,597	31.6	2 Lucien B. Caswell (R)		11,676	50.5			
	L. Myers (IR)	7,579	28.2	4	John W. Head (D)	10,430*	100.0			Cook (REF)	11,459	49.5		
6	Washington Townsend (R)	9,485	57.8	5	John M. Bright (D)	10,224	72.7	3 Henry S. Magoon (R)		11,535	52.6			
	J. S. Forwood (D)	6,916	42.2		Wisener (R)	3,831	27.3			Thompson (REF)	10,400	47.4		
7	Allan Wood (R)	12,630	52.5	6	John F. House (D)	11,992	62.4	4 William P. Lynde (REF)		12,046	55.8			
	E. L. Acker (D)	11,432	47.5		Harrison (R)	7,227	37.6			Ludington (R)	9,545	44.2		
8	Hiester Clymer (D)	10,553	66.3	7	Washington C. Whitthorne (D)	9,672	78.2	5 Samuel D. Burchard (REF)		15,784	61.5			
	Charles B. McNight (R)	5,358	33.7		Gibbs (R)	1,773	14.3			Barber (R)	9,889	38.5		
9	A. Herr Smith (R)	10,505	62.8	8	G. W. Blackburn (IR)	928	7.5	6 Alanson M. Kimball (R)		14,733	50.2			
	William Patton (D)	6,220	37.2		John D. C. Atkins (D)	9,446	66.4			Bouck (REF)	14,641	49.8		
10	William Mutchler (D)	13,737	67.2	9	Muse (R)	4,789	33.6	7 Jeremiah M. Rusk (R)		13,637	57.2			
	S. V. B. Kachline (I)	6,710	32.8		William P. Caldwell (D)	11,128	72.0			Fulton (REF)	10,196	42.8		
11	Francis D. Collins (D)	12,986	69.0	10	H. Casey Young (D)	13,825	60.4	8 George W. Cate (REF)		9,546	50.0			
	A. W. Butler (R)	5,846	31.0		Lewis (R)	9,071	39.6			McDill (R)	9,544	50.0		
12	Winthrop W. Ketcham (R)	7,932	52.5											
	H. B. Wright (D)	7,165	47.5											
13	James B. Reilly (D)	8,600	51.2											
	Theodore Garrettson (R)	8,056	48.0											



# 1875 House Elections

## CALIFORNIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
01	William A. Piper (D)	12,417	49.0
	Iva P. Rankin (R)	6,791	26.8
	John F. Swift (I)	6,103	24.1
2	Horace F. Page (R)	13,624	43.4
	Hy Larkin (D)	12,329	39.3
	C. R. Tuttle (I)	5,414	17.3
3	John K. Luttrell (D)	18,468	55.1
	C. B. Denio (R)	8,284	24.7
	Charles F. Reed (I)	6,761	20.2
4	Peter D. Wigginton (D)	15,649	48.7
	S. O. Houghton (R)	11,090	34.5
	J. S. Thompson (I)	5,413	16.8

## CONNECTICUT

1	George M. Landers (D)	13,434	50.5
	Joseph R. Hawley (R)	12,946	48.7
2	James Phelps (D)	15,440	51.6
	Stephen Wright Kellogg (R)	13,831	46.3
3	Henry H. Starkweather (R)	9,000	51.1
	Foster (D)	8,054	45.7
4	William H. Barnum (D)	14,273	53.8
	Hubbard (R)	11,648	43.9

## ILLINOIS

### Special Election

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Bernard G. Caulfield (D)	3,461	80.7
	Henry Vallettee	454	10.6
	William H. Eddy	308	7.2

## MASSACHUSETTS

### Special Elections

1	William W. Crapo (R)	9,553	65.5
	Charles G. Davis	5,017	34.4
10	Charles A. Stevens (R)	2,850	43.7
	Henry M. Burleigh	2,369	36.3
	Lafayette Mattby	727	11.1
	Levi Stockbridge	562	8.6

## MISSISSIPPI

1	Lucius Q. C. Lamar (D)	19,233	100.0
2	G. Wiley Wells (I)	19,250	59.4
	Howe (R)	13,149	40.6
3	Hernando D. Money (D)	15,128	68.1
	Powers (R)	7,085	31.9
4	Otho R. Singleton (D)	19,890	66.6
	Niles (R)	9,987	33.4

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Charles E. Hooker (D)	16,255	59.9
	Hill (R)	10,878	40.1
6	John R. Lynch (R)	13,746	50.5
	Seal (D)	13,460	49.5

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Frank Jones (D)	13,967	50.0
	Withhorn (R)	13,631	48.8
2	Samuel N. Bell (D)	13,084	49.9
	Pike (R)	12,930	49.3
3	Henry W. Blair (R)	12,389	50.1
	Kent (D)	12,180	49.3

## NEW YORK

### Special Election

33	Nelson I. Norton (R)	10,770	53.9
	Charles S. Cary	9,139	45.7

## OREGON

### Special Election

AL	La Fayette Lane (D)	9,373	47.6
	H. Warren (R)	9,106	46.3



# 1876 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	James T. Jones (D)	10,582	49.3
	Bromberg (ID)	8,771	40.8
	Turner (R)	2,132	9.9
2	Hilary A. Herbert (D)	11,435	54.9
	Hall (R)	9,393	45.1
3	Jeremiah N. Williams (D)	14,089	78.3
	Betts (R)	3,896	21.7
4	Charles M. Shelley (D)	9,655	37.8
	Haralson (R)	8,670	33.9
	James T. Rapier (COLOR R)	7,236	28.3
5	Robert F. Ligon (R)	13,107	64.8
	Booth (D)	7,120	35.2
6	Goldsmith W. Hewitt (D)	13,634	100.0
7	William H. Forney (D)	14,319	100.0
8	William W. Garth (D)	14,529	62.0
	McClellan (ID)	8,910	38.0

## ARKANSAS

1	Lucien C. Gause (D)	15,840	97.5
2	William F. Siemons (D)	15,566	52.4
	Snyder (R)	14,159	47.6
3	Jordan E. Cravens (BOLT D)	8,277	35.9
	McClure (R)	8,016	34.7
	Stuart (D)	5,927	25.7
4	Thomas M. Gunter (D)	12,355	74.7
	Huckleberry (R)	4,176	25.3

## CALIFORNIA

1	Horace Davis (R)	22,134	53.3
	William A. Piper (D)	19,363	46.7
2	Horace F. Page (R)	20,815	56.7
	G. J. Carpenter (D)	15,916	43.3
3	John K. Luttrell (D)	19,846	51.1
	Joseph McKenney (R)	18,990	48.9
4	Romualdo Pacheco (R)	19,104†	50.0
	Peter D. Wigginton (D)	19,083	49.9

## COLORADO<sup>1</sup>

(Became a state Aug. 1, 1876)

AL	James B. Belford (LR)	13,532†	51.9
	Thomas M. Patterson (D)	12,541	48.1

## Special Election

AL	James B. Belford (R)	13,302	52.0
	Thomas M. Patterson (D)	12,267	48.0

## CONNECTICUT

1	George M. Landers (D)	15,529	50.0
	Hawley (R)	15,390	49.5
2	James Phelps (D)	19,500	53.4
	Stephen Wright Kellogg (R)	16,777	45.9
3	John T. Wait (R)	11,283	53.8
	Waller (D)	9,535	45.4
4	Levi Warner (D)	17,233	52.5
	Robert Hubbard (R)	15,501	47.2

## Special Election

4	Levi Warner (D)	17,250	52.7
	Robert Hubbard (R)	15,459	47.3

## DELAWARE

AL	James Williams (D)	13,169	55.4
	Bird (R)	10,592	44.6

## FLORIDA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Robert H. M. Davidson (D)	13,163	51.1
	Purman (R)	12,623	49.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Horatio Bisbee Jr. (R)	11,470†	50.0
	Jesse J. Finley (D)	11,453	50.0

## GEORGIA

1	Julian Hartridge (D)	11,465	65.9
	Bayant (R)	5,922	34.1
2	William E. Smith (D)	13,627	63.0
	Whitley (R)	8,015	37.0
3	Philip Cook (D)	10,684	71.4
	Pierce (R)	4,280	28.6
4	Henry R. Harris (D)	13,797	70.5
	Hilliard (R)	5,785	29.5
5	Milton A. Candler (D)	18,083	67.5
	Markham (R)	8,714	32.5
6	James H. Blount (D)	12,996	74.0
	Gove (R)	4,578	26.1
7	William H. Felton (ID)	13,269	55.1
	Dabney (R)	10,807	44.9
8	Alexander H. Stephens (D)	14,471	91.9
	Tennelle (R)	1,277	8.1
9	Benjamin H. Hill (D)	14,790*	100.0

## ILLINOIS

1	William Aldrich (R)	16,578	53.2
	John R. Hoxie (D)	14,101	45.2
2	Carter H. Harrison (D)	14,732	50.9
	George R. Davis (R)	14,090	48.7
3	Lorenzo Brentano (R)	11,722	50.6
	John V. Lemoyne (D)	11,435	49.4
4	William Lathrop (R)	13,241	48.4
	John F. Farnsworth (D)	8,149	29.8
	Stephen A. Hurlbut (IR)	5,991	21.9
5	Horatio C. Burchard (R)	15,793	59.8
	Pattison (D)	10,600	40.2
6	Thomas J. Henderson (R)	15,560	60.6
	Charles Dunham (D)	9,821	38.3
7	Philip C. Hayes (R)	14,849	52.7
	Alexander Campbell (D)	13,313	47.3
8	Greenbury L. Fort (R)	15,011	55.1
	George W. Parker (D)	12,211	44.9
9	Thomas A. Boyd (R)	14,548	49.8
	George A. Wilson (D)	14,001	47.9
10	Benjamin F. Marsh (R)	14,252	51.1
	J. H. Hungate (D)	13,496	48.4
11	Robert M. Knapp (D)	17,949	58.7
	Joseph Robbins (R)	12,618	41.2
12	William M. Springer (D)	17,400	55.8
	David L. Phillips (R)	13,754	44.1
13	Thomas F. Tipton (R)	15,229	50.4
	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	14,977	49.6
14	Joseph G. Cannon (R)	17,796	52.0
	John C. Black (D)	16,404	48.0
15	John R. Eden (D)	18,714	57.5
	George D. Chape (R)	13,765	42.3
16	William A. J. Sparks (D)	14,591	53.3
	Edwin M. Ashcraft (R)	12,763	46.7
17	William R. Morrison (D)	17,036	56.7
	Henry S. Baker (R)	13,029	43.3
18	William Hartzell (D)	14,691	50.0
	Benjamin L. Wiley (R)	14,671	50.0
19	Richard W. Townshend (D)	12,720	44.3
	Edward Bonham (R)	8,558	29.8
	William B. Anderson (G)	7,463	26.0

## INDIANA

1	Benoni S. Fuller (D)	14,727	50.6
	C. A. Debruler (R)	13,158	45.2
2	Thomas R. Cobb (D)	18,918	56.3
	Loveless (R)	13,735	40.9
3	George A. Bicknell (D)	17,225	57.4
	Newsom (R)	11,747	39.2
4	Leonidas Sexton (R)	14,902	49.9
	Woolen (D)	14,570	48.8
5	Thomas M. Browne (R)	15,578	52.5
	Holman (D)	14,069	47.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Milton Stapp Robinson (R)	17,403	49.3
	Chamber (D)	17,118	48.5
7	John Hanna (R)	19,634	49.8
	Franklin Landers (D)	18,236	46.2
8	Morton C. Hunter (R)	14,265	44.4
	McLean (D)	13,155	41.0
	Davis (G)	4,704	14.6
9	Michael D. White (R)	16,990	50.0
	Williams (D)	13,564	39.9
	Leroy Templeton (G)	3,449	10.1
10	William Henry Calkins (R)	17,952	51.8
	William Summerville		
	Haymond (D)	16,693	48.1
11	James L. Evans (R)	18,030	52.2
	Armstrong (D)	16,482	47.8
12	Andrew H. Hamilton (D)	18,842	58.5
	Bonham (R)	12,718	39.5
13	John H. Baker (R)	18,481	52.9
	Kelley (D)	16,273	46.6

## Special Elections

2	Andrew Humphreys (D)	18,724	55.7
	W. F. Spicely (R)	14,919	44.4
3	Nathan Tracy Carr (D)	17,214	59.4
	Ara E. S. Long (R)	11,782	40.6

## IOWA

1	Joseph C. Stone (R)	17,188	53.4
	Wesley C. Hobbs (D)	14,814	46.1
2	Hiram Price (R)	16,439	52.8
	Jeremiah Henry Murphy (D)	14,683	47.2
3	Theodore W. Burdick (R)	17,423	51.5
	Jeffrey M. Griffith (D)	16,100	47.6
4	Nathaniel C. Deering (R)	20,770	68.9
	Cyrus Foreman (D)	9,379	31.1
5	Rush Clark (R)	19,274	60.4
	Nathan Worley (D)	11,154	35.0
6	Ezekiel Silas Sampson (R)	18,768	54.7
	H. B. Hendershott (D)	14,719	42.9
7	Henry J. B. Cummings (R)	19,496	58.3
	Samuel J. Gilpin (D)	11,688	34.9
	Andrew Hastie (G)	2,160	6.5
8	William F. Sapp (R)	19,358	56.0
	L. R. Bolter (D)	15,236	44.0
9	S. Addison Oliver (R)	19,563	63.5
	Samuel Rees (D)	10,583	34.3

## KANSAS

1	William A. Phillips (R)	29,352	64.8
	Thomas Fenion (D)	15,642	34.5
2	Dudley C. Haskell (R)	22,088	55.7
	J. R. Goodin (IG)	17,518	44.2
3	Thomas Ryan (R)	25,171	68.3
	S. J. Crawford (IG)	11,634	31.6

## KENTUCKY

1	Andrew R. Boone (D)	10,994	45.1
	Oscar Turner (ID)	7,540	30.9
	H. H. Houston (R)	5,835	23.9
2	James A. McKenzie (D)	17,557	65.2
	J. Z. Moore (R)	9,374	34.8
3	John W. Caldwell (D)	13,285	54.0
	E. L. Mottley (R)	10,590	43.1
4	J. Proctor Knott (D)	15,735	68.9
	J. W. Lewis (R)	7,053	30.9
5	Albert S. Willis (D)	15,046	73.0
	Walter Evans (R)	5,567	27.0
6	John G. Carlisle (D)	16,404	66.9
	John J. Landrum (R)	8,133	33.1
7	Joseph C. S. Blackburn (D)	18,884	62.5
	T. O. Shackelford (R)	11,348	37.5
8	Milton J. Durham (D)	15,484	55.0
	W. O. Bradley (R)	12,654	44.9
9	Thomas Turner (D)	13,103	50.8
	Robert Boyd (R)	12,710	49.2

Candidates	Votes	%
10 John B. Clarke (D)	14,409	57.7
O. S. Deming (R)	10,561	42.3

**Special Election**

5 Henry Watterson (D)	11,567	94.5
William J. Headly	677	5.5

**LOUISIANA**

1 Randall L. Gibson (D)	14,876	55.4
William M. Burwell (R)	11,978	44.6
2 E. John Ellis (D)	14,145	55.1
Henry C. Dibble (R)	11,515	44.9
3 Chester B. Darrall (R)	15,782½	51.8
Joseph H. Acklen (D)	14,695	48.2
4 Joseph B. Elam (D)	12,136	51.3
George L. Smith (R)	11,540	48.7
5 John Edwards Leonard (R)	14,423	52.6
William W. Farmer (D)	13,016	47.4
6 Edward W. Robertson (D)	15,520	58.2
Charles E. Nash (R)	11,147	41.8

**MAINE**

1 Thomas B. Reed (R)	16,248	51.4
John M. Goodwin (D)	15,156	47.9
2 William P. Frye (R)	13,681	55.7
S. Clifford Belcher (D)	10,323	42.0
3 Stephen D. Lindsey (R)	15,741	55.2
E. K. O'Brien (D)	12,788	44.8
4 Llewellyn Powers (R)	12,866	53.8
John P. Donworth (D)	10,069	42.1
5 Eugene Hale (R)	15,089	55.1
William H. McClellan (D)	12,278	44.8

**Special Election**

3 Edwin Flye (R)	15,611	54.8
Isaac Reed (D)	12,848	45.1

**MARYLAND**

1 Daniel M. Henry (D)	15,287	56.2
Spence (R)	11,905	43.8
2 Charles B. Roberts (D)	15,033	55.6
Morrison J. Harris (R)	11,984	44.4
3 William Kimmell (D)	14,251	62.4
W. E. Goldsborough (R)	8,592	37.6
4 Thomas Swann (D)	15,259	54.5
James H. Butler (R)	12,728	45.5
5 Eli J. Henkle (D)	14,436	55.2
John Henry Sellman (R)	11,705	44.8
6 William Walsh (D)	15,727	50.0
Louis McComas (R)	15,713	50.0

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 William W. Crapo (R)	14,153	69.6
Day (D)	6,179	30.4
2 Benjamin W. Harris (R)	15,550	61.4
Avery (D)	9,757	38.5
3 Walbridge A. Field (R)	9,323½	50.0
Benjamin Dean (D)	9,315	50.0
4 Leopold Morse (D)	10,249	52.6
Frost (R)	9,215	47.3
5 Nathaniel P. Banks (R)	13,325	51.9
Frothingham (D)	12,317	47.9
6 George B. Loring (R)	12,319	52.4
Thompson (D)	11,171	47.5
7 Benjamin F. Butler (R)	12,100	51.6
Tarbox (D)	9,379	40.0
Hoar (IR)	1,955	8.3
8 William C. Claflin (R)	14,245	53.2
Warren (D)	12,497	46.7
9 William W. Rice (R)	13,890	57.5
Verry (D)	10,248	42.4
10 Amasa Norcross (R)	15,779	63.9
Lamb (D)	8,928	36.1
11 George D. Robinson (R)	11,922	54.0
Chapin (D)	9,760	44.2

**MICHIGAN**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Alpheus S. Williams (D)	14,471	50.5
Duffield (R)	12,417	43.3
Ruehle (G)	1,736	6.1
2 Edwin Willits (R)	19,211	52.0
Robison (D)	17,024	46.1
3 Jonas H. McGowan (R)	19,878	51.8
Livermore (D)	17,223	44.9
4 Edwin W. Keightley (R)	18,716	53.4
Chamberlain (D & G)	11,330	46.6
5 John W. Stone (R)	21,908	54.1
Harris (D & G)	18,546	45.8
6 Mark S. Brewer (R)	23,356	51.9
Durand (D)	21,615	48.1
7 Omar D. Conger (R)	15,818	54.1
Chadwick (D)	13,177	45.1
8 Charles C. Ellsworth (R)	16,098	50.5
Potter (D)	15,760	49.5
9 Jay A. Hubbell (R)	18,224	59.0
Kilbourne (D & G)	12,656	41.0

**MINNESOTA**

1 Mark H. Dunnell (R)	26,010	61.8
Stacy (D)	16,064	38.2
2 Horace B. Strait (R)	19,730	52.5
Wilder (D)	14,990	39.9
Donnelly (G)	2,879	7.7
3 Jacob H. Stewart (R)	22,823	52.4
McNair (D)	20,717	47.6

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 Henry L. Muldrow (D)	20,597	76.2
Lee (R)	6,420	23.8
2 Vannoy H. Manning (D)	20,328	61.0
Watson (R)	12,589	37.8
3 Hernando D. Money (D)	17,983	71.1
Chisholm (R)	7,320	28.9
4 Otho R. Singleton (D)	19,130	80.8
Hancock (R)	4,547	19.2
5 Charles E. Hooker (D)	19,858	69.7
Shaughnessey (R)	8,646	30.3
6 James R. Chalmers (D)	15,788	56.0
John R. Lynch (R)	12,386	44.0

**MISSOURI**

1 Anthony Ittner (R)	7,043	50.7
E. C. Kerr (D)	6,834	49.2
2 Nathan Cole (R)	7,316	41.3
E. Wells (D)	7,026	39.7
A. W. Slayback (D)	3,229	18.2
3 Lyne S. Metcalfe (R)	8,099	50.1
Richard G. Frost (D)	8,080	49.9
4 Robert A. Hatcher (D)	21,390	79.0
L. Davis	3,953	14.6
W. Ballentine	1,738	6.4
5 Richard P. Bland (D)	14,599	56.1
J. Q. Thompson (R)	11,414	43.9
6 Charles H. Morgan (D)	18,080	49.9
H. E. Havens (R)	17,357	47.9
7 Thomas T. Crittenden (D)	18,700	54.9
J. H. Stover (R)	15,353	45.1
8 Benjamin J. Franklin (D)	15,229	68.0
D. S. Twitchell (R)	7,160	32.0
9 David Rea (D)	15,715	54.1
B. F. Loan (R)	13,343	45.9
10 Henry M. Pollard (R)	16,582	51.0
R. A. Debolt (D)	15,802	48.6
11 John B. Clark Jr. (D)	21,671	68.6
M. L. Demotte (R)	9,915	31.4
12 John M. Glover (D)	16,154	57.1
Hayward (R)	11,646	41.1
13 Aylett H. Buckner (D)	21,573	79.2
T. B. Robinson (R)	4,715	17.3

**NEBRASKA**

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Frank Welch (R)	30,900	59.7
Joseph Hollman (D)	17,206	33.2
Marvin Warren (G)	3,589	6.9

**NEVADA**

AL Thomas Wren (R)	10,241	52.3
Ellis (D)	9,330	47.7

**NEW JERSEY**

1 Clement H. Sinnickson (R)	17,362	52.9
Simrman (D)	15,472	47.1
2 John H. Pugh (R)	16,015	50.8
Smith (D)	15,485	49.2
3 Miles Ross (D)	18,525	54.7
Atherton (R)	15,359	45.3
4 Alvah A. Clark (D)	17,351	59.3
Veghte (ID)	11,900	40.7
5 Augustus W. Cutler (D)	15,034	53.9
Mills (R)	12,882	46.2
6 Thomas B. Peddie (R)	17,565	51.5
Righter (D)	16,041	47.0
7 Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D)	17,260	60.2
Stiastny (R)	11,391	39.8

**NEW YORK**

1 James W. Covert (D)	20,145	56.7
King (R)	15,222	42.8
2 William D. Veeder (D)	13,406	60.2
Cavanagh (R)	8,331	37.4
3 Simeon B. Chittenden (R)	18,110	50.2
Dakin (D)	17,858	49.5
4 Archibald M. Bliss (D)	18,506	61.5
Spitzer (R)	11,492	38.2
5 Nicholas Muller (D)	15,259	75.2
Kerrigan (I)	4,755	23.4
6 Samuel S. Cox (D)	17,098	95.0
7 Anthony Eickhoff (D)	13,199	68.1
Groom (R)	6,051	31.2
8 Anson G. McCook (R)	13,221	51.3
Ward (D)	12,408	48.1
9 Fernando Wood (D)	14,280	62.1
Ducunha (R)	8,217	35.8
10 Abram S. Hewitt (D)	17,136	69.6
Babcock (R)	6,805	27.6
11 Benjamin A. Willis (D)	12,519	49.7
Morton (R)	12,092	48.0
12 Clarkson N. Potter (D)	16,078	59.0
Brandreth (R)	11,160	41.0
13 John H. Ketcham (R)	18,225	52.7
Davies (D)	16,113	46.6
14 George M. Beebe (D)	17,732	54.7
Sweet (R)	14,667	45.3
15 Stephen L. Mayham (D)	20,498	55.7
Tremper (R)	16,267	44.2
16 Terence J. Quinn (D)	17,497	51.3
Harris (R)	16,596	48.7
17 Martin I. Townsend (R)	19,689	53.0
Parmenter (D)	17,448	47.0
18 Andrew Williams (R)	13,177	56.3
Platt (D)	10,246	43.7
19 Amaziah B. James (R)	17,275	66.4
Magove (D)	8,756	33.6
20 John H. Starin (R)	19,142	51.4
Decker (D)	18,089	48.6
21 Solomon Bundy (R)	18,825	52.5
Matteson (D)	17,056	47.5
22 George A. Bagley (R)	18,668	53.6
Smith (D)	15,995	45.9
23 William J. Bacon (R)	13,779	51.3
Lord (D)	13,069	48.7
24 William H. Baker (R)	16,555	57.3
Bond (D & P)	11,798	40.8
25 Frank Hiscok (R)	18,425	57.1
Pratt (D)	13,834	42.9
26 John H. Camp (R)	19,036	56.1
Vanauken (D)	14,879	43.9



Candidates	Votes	%
27 Elbridge G. Lapham (R)	14,726	55.3
Comstock (D)	11,852	44.5
28 Jeremiah W. Dwight (R)	18,839	54.3
Jones (D)	15,662	45.1
29 John N. Hungerford (R)	21,087	54.0
Loveridge (D)	17,973	46.0
30 E. Kirke Hart (D)	17,797	50.7
Davy (R)	17,138	48.8
31 Charles B. Benedict (D)	12,250	42.3
Hoskins (R)	11,866	41.0
Thomas T. Flagler (IR)	4,837	16.7
32 Daniel N. Lockwood (D)	20,125	50.5
Spaulding (R)	19,716	49.4
33 George W. Patterson (R)	16,910	61.3
Unidentified Candidate (D)	10,601	38.4

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Jesse J. Yeates (D)	15,151	51.7
D. McDonald Lindsey (R)	14,154	48.3
2 Curtis H. Brogden (R)	21,060	64.0
Wharton J. Green (D)	11,874	36.1
3 Alfred M. Waddell (D)	17,515	52.5
William P. Canaday (R)	15,826	47.5
4 Joseph J. Davis (D)	16,832	52.5
Isaac J. Young (R)	15,229	47.5
5 Alfred M. Scales (D)	13,264	54.7
James E. Boyd (R)	11,001	45.3
6 Walter L. Steele (D)	17,256	62.7
Allen Jordan (R)	10,283	37.3
7 William M. Robbins (D)	13,724	59.2
Thomas J. Dula (R)	9,467	40.8
8 Robert B. Vance (D)	15,868	67.9
Erastus P. Hampton (R)	7,493	32.1

## OHIO

1 Milton Saylor (D)	14,144	51.2
Manning F. Force (R)	13,474	48.8
2 Henry B. Banning (D)	14,133	50.1
Stanley Matthews (R)	14,058	49.9
3 Mills Gardner (R)	16,594	50.8
John S. Savage (D)	16,098	49.2
4 John A. McMahon (D)	18,557	50.0
John Howard (R)	18,461	49.7
5 Americus V. Rice (D)	20,643	62.0
J. L. H. Long (R)	12,645	38.0
6 Jacob D. Cox (R)	17,276	50.0
Frank H. Hurd (D)	15,361	44.5
E. B. Hall (P)	1,887	5.5
7 Henry L. Dickey (D)	14,859	52.3
A. L. Brown (R)	13,518	47.6
8 J. Warren Keifer (R)	17,728	55.5
George Arthur (D)	14,012	43.9
9 John S. Jones (R)	15,968	50.7
L. F. Poppleton (D)	15,175	48.2
10 Charles Foster (R)	17,324	50.3
John H. Hudson (D)	17,053	49.5
11 Henry S. Neal (R)	15,213	50.9
John L. Vance (D)	14,639	49.0
12 Thomas Ewing (D)	19,628	57.2
George K. Nash (R)	14,541	42.4
13 Milton I. Southard (D)	17,706	54.7
John H. Barnhill (R)	14,642	45.2
14 Ebenezer B. Finley (D)	16,654	60.0
Peter S. Grosscut (R)	11,067	39.9
15 Nelson H. Van Vorhes (R)	14,620	50.5
William W. Poston (D)	14,113	48.8
16 Lorenzo Danford (R)	16,089	53.7
William Lawrence (D)	13,837	46.2
17 William McKinley Jr. (R)	16,489	50.2
Levi L. Lanborn (D)	13,185	40.2
John B. Powell (G)	2,446	7.5
18 James Monroe (R)	16,906	56.9
John J. Hall (D)	12,772	43.0
19 James A. Garfield (R)	20,012	63.8
John S. Casement (D)	11,352	36.2
20 Amos Townsend (R)	17,894	55.0
Henry B. Payne (D)	14,516	44.6

## OREGON

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Richard Williams (R)	15,347	51.9
L. F. Lane (D)	14,239	48.1

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Chapman Freeman (R)	15,021	57.2
J. S. Thackray (D)	11,231	42.8
2 Charles O'Neill (R)	15,198	56.1
C. H. Gibson (D)	11,881	43.9
3 Samuel J. Randall (D)	11,651	56.3
Benjamin L. Berry (R)	9,041	43.7
4 William D. Kelley (R)	18,820	60.2
J. T. School (D)	12,432	39.8
5 Alfred C. Harmer (R)	17,973	55.0
Jacob Duvall (D)	14,722	45.0
6 William Ward (R)	15,220	61.0
W. D. Hartman (D)	9,717	39.0
7 I. Newton Evans (R)	15,765	52.5
Abel Rambo (D)	14,247	47.5
8 Hiester Clymer (D)	15,239	65.6
H. D. Markley (R)	6,213	26.7
C. Shearer (G)	1,780	7.7
9 A. Herr Smith (R)	17,419	64.5
George Nauman (D)	9,574	35.5
10 Samuel A. Bridges (D)	20,113	62.1
Howard J. Reeder (R)	12,255	37.9
11 Francis D. Collins (D)	18,548	64.6
D. J. Waller (R)	10,172	35.4
12 Hendrick B. Wright (D)	13,557	52.7
H. B. Payne (R)	12,101	47.0
13 James B. Reilly (D)	10,107	50.2
J. S. Nutting (R)	10,026	49.8
14 John W. Killinger (R)	16,453	53.6
W. B. Wilson (D)	13,723	44.7
15 Edward Overton Jr. (R)	16,954	53.1
Joseph Powell (D)	14,952	46.9
16 John I. Mitchell (R)	13,575	50.3
Henry White (D)	12,097	44.8
17 Jacob M. Campbell (R)	14,668	50.9
John Reilly (D)	14,148	49.1
18 William S. Stenger (D)	15,301	50.1
Thad M. Mahon (R)	15,232	49.9
19 Levi Maish (D)	18,932	57.7
C. H. Bressler (R)	13,898	42.3
20 Levi A. Mackey (D)	16,229	59.2
R. V. B. Lincoln (R)	11,193	40.8
21 Jacob Turney (D)	16,962	57.1
Jacob Rush (R)	12,763	42.9
22 Russell Errett (R)	14,551	53.0
James H. Hopkins (D)	12,913	47.0
23 Thomas M. Bayne (R)	12,506	59.6
A. G. Cochrane (D)	8,326	39.7
24 William S. Shallenberger (R)	13,151	55.0
R. B. McComb (D)	10,648	44.5
25 Harry White (R)	15,156	53.1
George A. Jenks (D)	13,397	46.9
26 John M. Thompson (R)	18,511	52.7
James Sheakley (D)	16,486	46.9
27 Lewis F. Watson (R)	15,640	55.9
W. L. Scott (D)	12,093	43.2

## Special Election

12 W. H. Stanton (D)	12,703	50.3
Edward Jones (R)	12,417	49.1

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Benjamin T. Eames (R)	8,516	62.5
Brunsen (D)	5,063	37.2
2 Latimer W. Ballou (R)	7,179	57.3
Page (D)	5,295	42.3

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Joseph H. Rainey (R)	18,180	52.2
John S. Richardson (D)	16,661	47.8

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Richard H. Cain (R)	21,385	62.1
Michael P. O'Connor (D)	13,028	37.9
3 D. Wyatt Aiken (D)	21,479	58.0
L. Cass Carpenter (R)	15,553	42.0
4 John H. Evins (D)	21,875	57.7
A. S. Wallace (R)	16,071	42.4
5 Robert Smalls (R)	19,954	51.9
G. D. Tilman (D)	18,516	48.1

## Special Election

2 Charles W. Buttz (R)	21,378	62.1
Michael P. O'Connor (D)	13,030	37.9

## TENNESSEE

1 James H. Randolph (R)	12,349	52.4
McFarland (D)	11,215	47.6
2 Jacob M. Thornburgh (R)	14,328	59.9
Cullom (D)	9,603	40.1
3 George G. Dibrell (D)	13,132	61.5
Drake (R)	8,218	38.5
4 Haywood Y. Riddle (D)	11,957	70.6
Cox (R)	3,545	20.9
Patton (R)	1,437	8.5
5 John M. Bright (D)	15,094	74.0
Galbraith (R)	5,309	26.0
6 John F. House (D)	15,719	63.6
Presser (R)	8,987	36.4
7 Washington C. Whitthorne (D)	12,257	68.7
Cliffe (R)	3,757	21.0
G. W. Blackburn (IR)	1,841	10.3
8 John D. C. Atkins (D)	13,412	61.8
Hawkins (R)	8,296	38.2
9 William P. Caldwell (D)	14,799	69.5
Folk (R)	6,509	30.6
10 H. Casey Young (D)	13,014	51.8
Randolph (R)	12,134	48.3

## TEXAS

1 John H. Reagan (D)	13,097	67.0
L. W. Cooper (R)	6,415	32.8
2 David B. Culberson (D)	17,326	65.5
S. H. Russell (R)	9,130	34.5
3 James W. Throckmorton (D)	24,138	91.4
J. C. Bigger (R)	2,281	8.6
4 Roger Q. Mills (D)	20,975	73.2
J. P. Osterhaut (R)	7,655	26.7
5 De Witt C. Giddings (D)	15,886	54.3
G. W. Jones (R)	13,277	45.4
6 Gustave Schleicher (D)	12,242	81.2
James P. Newcomb (R)	2,693	17.9

## VERMONT

1 Charles H. Joyce (R)	14,496	67.2
Childs (D)	7,057	32.7
2 Dudley C. Denison (R)	13,630	70.0
Dickey (D)	5,739	29.5
3 George W. Hendee (R)	11,974	68.5
Edwards (D)	5,367	30.7

## VIRGINIA

1 Beverly B. Douglas (D)	14,228	56.5
L. C. Boiston (R)	10,940	43.5
2 John Goode Jr. (D)	16,885	53.0
Joseph Secar (R)	14,989	47.0
3 Gilbert C. Walker (D)	15,536	53.6
Charles S. Mills (R)	13,430	46.4
4 Joseph Jorgensen (R)	13,896	51.9
William E. Hunton Jr. (D)	12,492	46.7
5 George C. Cabell (D)	15,146	60.6
Daniel S. Lewis (R)	9,842	39.4
6 John R. Tucker (D)	16,425	59.6
George H. Burch (R)	11,127	40.4
7 John T. Harris (D)	17,143	73.1
Evenett W. Early (R)	6,250	26.7
8 Eppa Hunton (D)	16,660	62.1
I. C. O'Neal (R)	10,175	37.9

Candidates	Votes	%
9 Auburn L. Pridemore (D)	15,127	75.8
George T. Egbert (R)	4,791	24.0

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1 Benjamin Wilson (D)	17,902	52.7
G. F. Scott (R)	16,067	47.3
2 Benjamin F. Martin (D)	18,156	56.0
Ward H. Lamon (R)	14,283	44.0
3 John E. Kenna (D)	20,292	61.5
Benjamin J. Redmund (R)	12,719	38.5

**WISCONSIN**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Charles G. Williams (R)	18,206	59.3
Winslow (D)	12,478	40.6
2 Lucien B. Caswell (R)	15,073	50.5
Orton (D)	14,745	49.4
3 George C. Hazelton (R)	15,582	54.4
Orton (D)	13,034	45.5
4 William P. Lynde (D)	17,653	59.6
Smith (R)	11,952	40.4
5 Edward S. Bragg (D)	19,544	58.1
Carter (R)	14,031	41.7

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Gabriel Bouck (D)	20,623	53.6
Kimball (R)	17,847	46.4
7 Herman L. Humphrey (R)	20,702	58.4
Gage (D)	13,220	37.3
8 Thaddeus C. Pound (R)	14,838	51.7
Cate (D)	13,860	48.3

1. The special election in Colorado in 1876 was held to elect a representative for the remainder of the 44th Congress (1875–1877). The general election House race was for a full two-year term in the 45th Congress (1877–1879).

**1877 House Elections****GEORGIA****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
9 Hiram P. Bell (D)	5,173	49.1
Speer (I)	3,734	35.5
Archer (R)	1,619	15.4

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank Jones (D)	13,925	49.8
Marston (R)	13,885	49.7
2 James F. Briggs (R)	13,209	52.0
Sulloway (D)	12,111	47.7
3 Henry W. Blair (R)	12,682	51.6
Kent (D)	11,832	48.1

**NEW YORK****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
7 David Dudley Field (D)	4,884	77.1
Christian Goetz (R)	1,435	22.7





# 1878 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Thomas H. Herndon (D)	6,577	69.1
Bailey (G)	2,941	30.9
2 Hilary A. Herbert (D)	8,364	56.3
N. Armstrong (G)	6,505	43.8
3 William J. Samford (D)	6,199	88.4
Strange (ID)	676	9.6
4 Charles M. Shelley (D)	8,514	55.4
Haralson (R)	6,545	42.6
5 Thomas Williams (D)	6,537	70.5
Nunn (G)	2,734	29.5
6 Burwell B. Lewis (D)	7,652	70.5
Smith (ID)	3,201	29.5
7 William H. Forney (D)	2,653	96.6
8 William M. Lowe (GD)	10,373	55.6
Garth (D)	8,279	44.4

## ARKANSAS

1 Poindexter Dunn (D)	8,863	100.0
2 William F. Slemmons (D)	11,226	57.2
Bradley (G)	8,390	42.8
3 Jordan E. Cravens (D)	7,202	51.2
Rice (G)	6,868	48.8
4 Thomas M. Gunter (D)	5,361	59.8
Cunningham (ID)	2,639	29.4
Smith (G)	969	10.8

## COLORADO

AL James B. Belford (R)	14,294	49.9
Thomas M. Patterson (D)	12,003	41.9
Childs (G)	2,329	8.1

## CONNECTICUT

1 Joseph R. Hawley (R)	14,187	52.2
Landers (D)	11,900	43.8
2 James Phelps (D)	16,504	53.2
Douglas (R)	14,231	45.9
3 John T. Wait (R)	9,236	53.8
Carter (D)	7,571	44.1
4 Frederick Miles (R)	14,109	48.7
Bruggerhoff (D)	12,930	44.6
Taylor (N)	1,848	6.4

## DELAWARE

AL Edward L. Martin (D)	10,576	78.1
Jackson (NG)	2,966	21.9

## FLORIDA

1 Robert H. M. Davidson (D)	11,527	58.1
Conover (R)	8,302	41.9
2 Noble A. Hull (D)	9,648	50.1
Horatio Bisbee Jr. (R)	9,626	49.9

## GEORGIA

1 John C. Nicholls (D)	8,477	62.8
Corker (G)	5,031	37.2
2 William E. Smith (D)	8,126	69.1
Wade (R)	3,643	31.0
3 Philip Cook (D)	2,628	99.8
4 Henry Persons (ID)	13,336	56.9
Harris (D)	10,101	43.1
5 Nathaniel J. Hammond (D)	10,269	55.6
Arnold (G)	8,196	44.4
6 James H. Blount (D)	3,192	99.4
7 William H. Felton (ID)	14,315	52.5
Lester (D)	12,971	47.5
8 Alexander H. Stephens (D)	3,673	98.6
9 Emory Speer (ID)	10,897	50.3
Billups (D)	10,675	49.3

## ILLINOIS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 William Aldrich (R)	12,165	51.8
James R. Doolittle (D)	7,136	30.4
John McAscliff (SOC)	2,322	9.9
William V. Barr (NG)	1,844	7.9
2 George R. Davis (R)	10,347	49.6
Miles Kehoe (D)	6,111	29.3
George A. Schilling (SOC)	2,473	11.9
James Felch (NG)	1,600	7.7
3 Hiram Barber Jr. (R)	9,574	53.1
Lambert Tree (D)	5,280	29.3
Benjamin Sebley (I)	2,306	12.8
4 John C. Sherwin (R)	12,753	61.8
Jonathan C. Staughton (D)	4,438	21.5
Augustus Adams (NG)	3,448	16.7
5 Robert M. A. Hawk (R)	11,042	53.4
Mortimer D. Hathaway (D)	4,823	23.3
John M. King (NG)	4,804	23.2
6 Thomas J. Henderson (R)	10,964	52.5
James W. Haney (NG)	6,675	31.9
Charles Dunham (D)	3,257	15.6
7 Philip C. Hayes (R)	10,712	46.5
Alexander Campbell (NG)	6,512	28.3
W. S. Brooks (D)	5,795	25.2
8 Greenbury L. Fort (R)	11,271	49.7
Chris C. Strawn (NG)	6,575	29.0
Thomas M. Shaw (D)	4,822	21.3
9 Thomas A. Boyd (R)	10,543	43.8
George A. Wilson (D)	9,802	40.7
Aloxr H. Keighan (NG)	3,749	15.6
10 Benjamin F. Marsh (R)	11,814	44.5
Delos P. Phelps (D)	11,238	42.3
Alson J. Streeter (NG)	3,496	13.2
11 James W. Singleton (D)	11,961	54.5
James P. Dimmitt (R)	6,956	31.7
William H. Pogue (P)	3,034	13.8
12 William M. Springer (D)	12,542	47.7
John Cook (R)	9,146	34.8
John Mathers (NG)	4,611	17.5
13 Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	13,870	53.2
Thomas F. Tipton (R)	12,058	46.3
14 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	13,698	46.2
Maldon Jones (D)	11,527	38.8
Jesse Harper (NG)	4,451	15.0
15 Albert P. Forsythe (R)	13,106	50.3
Hiram B. Decias (D)	12,942	49.7
16 William A. J. Sparks (D)	11,493	48.7
Basil B. Smith (R)	9,946	42.2
James Creed (NG)	2,139	9.1
17 William R. Morrison (D)	12,436	50.5
John Baker (R)	10,605	43.0
William E. Moberly (NG)	1,598	6.5
18 John R. Thomas (R)	12,686	46.6
N. J. Allen (D)	12,074	44.4
S. J. Davis (NG)	2,454	9.0
19 Richard W. Townshend (R)	12,603	53.3
Robert Bell (D)	8,190	34.6
Seth F. Crews (NG)	2,847	12.0

## INDIANA

1 William Hellman (R)	13,928	48.7
Thomas E. Garvin (D)	13,099	45.8
Thomas F. Debruler (NG)	1,595	5.6
2 Thomas R. Cobb (D)	17,317	55.1
Richard M. Welman (R)	12,032	38.3
William L. Green (NG)	2,103	6.7
3 George A. Bicknell (D)	15,074	57.9
Ara E. S. Long (R)	9,369	36.0
John F. Willy (NG)	1,588	6.1
4 Jephtha D. New (D)	15,146	50.5
Leonidas Sexton (R)	14,655	48.9
5 Thomas M. Browne (R)	13,776	50.1
William S. Holman (D)	12,936	47.0

Candidates	Votes	%
6 William R. Myers (D)	16,167	47.9
William Grose (R)	15,548	46.1
Reuben A. Riley (NG)	2,044	6.1
7 Gilbert De La Matry (A-D-FUS)	18,720	51.2
John Hanna (R)	17,881	48.9
8 Abraham J. Hostetler (D)	13,164	40.9
Morton C. Hunter (R)	12,124	37.6
Henry A. White (NG)	6,929	21.5
9 Godlove S. Orth (R)	15,608	43.7
James McCabe (D)	15,510	43.5
Leroy Templeton (NG)	4,571	12.8
10 William H. Calkins (R)	15,365	45.2
Morgan H. Weir (D)	13,408	39.4
John N. Skinner (NG)	5,252	15.4
11 Calvin Cowgill (R)	15,547	47.8
David D. Dykeman (D)	13,102	40.3
David Moss (NG)	3,866	11.9
12 Walpole G. Colerick (D)	17,067	63.7
John Studebaker (R & NG)	9,712	36.3
13 John B. Baker (R)	15,184	47.2
John B. Stoll (D)	13,523	42.0
William C. Williams (NG)	3,462	10.8

## IOWA

1 Moses A. McCoid (R)	12,705	48.6
Wesley C. Hobbs (D)	7,945	30.4
A. H. Bereman (G)	5,505	21.0
2 Hiram Price (R)	13,337	49.8
W. F. Brannan (D)	9,509	35.5
Jacob Geiger (G)	3,960	14.8
3 Thomas Updegraff (R)	12,723	43.9
Fred O'Donnall (D)	10,886	37.5
S. T. Spangler (G)	5,406	18.6
4 Nathaniel C. Deering (R)	17,134	60.8
L. H. Weller (G)	5,742	20.4
William V. Allen (D)	5,293	18.8
5 Rush Clark (R)	14,205	52.8
George Carter (G)	12,011	44.6
6 James Baird Weaver (D & G)	16,366	53.3
Ezekiel Silas Sampson (R)	14,308	46.6
7 Edward Hooker Gillette (D & G)	16,474	51.4
Henry Johnson Brodhead		
Cummings (R)	15,546	48.5
8 William F. Sapp (R)	15,343	50.2
George C. Hieks (G)	7,760	25.4
John H. Keatley (D)	7,453	24.4
9 Cyrus C. Carpenter (R)	16,489	54.7
L. Q. Hoggatt (G & D)	12,338	41.0

## KANSAS

1 John A. Anderson (R)	30,457	59.6
J. R. McClure (D)	14,919	29.2
E. Gale (G)	5,716	11.2
2 Dudley C. Haskell (R)	19,029	45.0
C. W. Blair (D)	13,327	31.5
P. P. Elder (G)	9,962	23.5
3 Thomas Ryan (R)	25,228	56.8
F. Doster (G)	11,055	24.9
J. B. Fugate (D)	8,109	18.3

## KENTUCKY

1 Oscar Turner (ID)	6,878	42.9
L. S. Trimble (D)	5,611	35.0
E. W. Bagby (R)	3,554	22.2
2 James A. McKenzie (D)	8,328	61.2
John W. Feighan (R)	3,189	23.4
Francis M. English (G)	2,051	15.1
3 John W. Caldwell (D)	9,354	46.3
W. G. Hunter (R)	8,502	42.1
George Wright (G)	2,339	11.6
4 J. Proctor Knott (D)	8,969	64.5
J. D. Belden (R)	4,616	33.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Albert Willis (D)	9,115	40.5
	J. Watts Kearney (D)	7,492	33.3
	Horace Scott (R)	5,508	24.5
6	John G. Carlisle (D)	5,901	75.6
	Joseph H. Hermes (I)	1,877	24.1
7	Joseph C. S. Blackburn (D)	8,632	69.7
	S. T. Drane (G)	3,548	28.7
8	Philip B. Thompson Jr. (D)	12,538	53.8
	George Denny (R)	10,766	46.2
9	Thomas Turner (D)	10,784	55.4
	John Dills	8,392	43.2
10	Elijah C. Phister (D)	7,293	65.2
	B. F. Bennett (R)	2,645	23.7
	James Kilgore (G)	1,224	11.0

## LOUISIANA

1	Randall L. Gibson (D)	12,419	63.6
	H. C. Castellanos (R)	7,108	36.4
2	E. John Ellis (D)	10,263	59.0
	E. N. Cullom (RG)	6,076	34.9
	Michael Hahn (R)	1,065	6.1
3	Joseph Hayes Acklen (D)	10,309	48.8
	R. O. Hebert (R)	7,163	33.9
	W. B. Merchant (ID)	3,666	17.3
4	Joseph B. Elam (D)	14,432	89.2
	J. M. Wells (R)	1,756	10.9
5	J. Floyd King (D)	17,261	77.9
	J. T. Ludling (R)	4,905	22.1
6	Edward W. Robertson (D)	13,977	66.1
	W. L. Larimore (I)	7,155	33.9

## MAINE

1	Thomas B. Reed (R)	13,483	46.2
	Samuel J. Anderson (D)	9,332	32.0
	Edward H. Gove (NG)	6,348	21.8
2	William P. Frye (R)	11,431	49.0
	Solon Chase (NG)	8,472	36.3
	S. Clifford Belcher (D)	3,407	14.6
3	Stephen D. Lindsey (R)	11,384	44.4
	William Philbrick (NG)	8,333	32.5
	Franklin Smith (D)	5,895	23.0
4	George W. Ladd (NG)	12,921	56.1
	Llewellyn Powers (R)	10,095	43.8
5	Thompson H. Murch (NG)	11,371	47.3
	Eugene Hale (R)	10,251	42.7
	Joseph H. Martin (D)	2,255	9.4

## MARYLAND

1	Daniel M. Henry (D)	11,419	52.5
	Graham (R)	10,338	47.5
2	J. Fred. C. Talbott (D)	9,826	66.9
	Milligan (ID)	3,598	24.5
	McCombs (G)	1,268	8.6
3	William Kimmel (D)	11,676	70.4
	Thompson (LAB)	4,908	29.6
4	Robert M. McLane (D)	11,064	59.0
	Holland (R)	6,671	35.6
5	Eli J. Henkle (D)	11,558	54.4
	Crane (R)	9,679	45.6
6	Milton G. Urner (R)	14,148	53.2
	Peter (D)	12,437	46.8

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	William W. Crapo (R)	12,575	62.2
	Ellis (D)	7,383	36.5
2	Benjamin W. Harris (R)	14,579	58.4
	Dean (N)	5,472	21.9
	Avery (D)	4,374	17.5
3	Walbridge A. Field (R)	10,919	50.5
	Dean (D)	10,478	48.5
4	Leopold Morse (D)	11,647	60.0
	Brimmer (R)	7,654	39.4
5	Selwyn Z. Bowman (R)	15,308	58.2
	Clark (D, N)	10,918	41.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	George B. Loring (R)	10,339	44.4
	E. Moody Boynton (N)	10,226	43.9
	Carleton (D)	2,658	11.4
7	William A. Russell (R)	13,169	55.2
	Tarbox (D)	7,700	32.3
	Stevens (N)	2,831	11.9
8	William Claflin (R)	14,300	54.3
	Bradford (D)	11,758	44.7
9	William W. Rice (R)	13,295	59.0
	Thayer (D)	8,960	39.8
10	Amasa Norcross (R)	13,051	55.5
	W. F. Whitney (N)	6,839	29.1
	Grinnell (D)	3,609	15.3
11	George D. Robinson (R)	10,927	51.4
	Lathrop (BUT D&N)	7,994	37.6
	Dunham (D)	2,069	9.7

## MICHIGAN

1	John S. Newberry (R)	9,894	40.8
	Williams (D)	8,567	35.3
	Heffron (NG)	5,760	23.7
2	Edwin Willits (R)	14,312	44.5
	Card (D)	9,557	29.7
	Thomas (NG)	7,742	24.1
3	Jonas H. McGowan (R)	14,381	41.7
	Dawson (NG)	12,347	35.8
	Upton (D)	6,341	18.4
4	Julius C. Burrows (R)	14,236	47.1
	Eldred (D)	8,171	27.1
	Sherwood (NG)	7,791	25.8
5	John W. Stone (R)	15,983	45.8
	Comstock (NG)	15,273	43.7
	Hoyt (D)	3,468	9.9
6	Mark S. Brewer (R)	18,459	45.1
	McCurdy (D)	15,549	38.0
	Meade (NG)	6,271	15.3
7	Omar D. Conger (R)	11,939	47.4
	Mitchell (D)	8,940	35.5
	Mallory (NG)	4,316	17.1
8	Roswell G. Horr (R)	11,993	39.7
	Thompson (D)	9,571	31.7
	Hoyt (NG)	8,500	28.2
9	Jay A. Hubbell (R)	15,264	53.1
	Power (D)	7,478	26.0
	Parmelee (NG)	6,014	20.9

## MINNESOTA

1	Mark H. Dunnell (R)	18,613	59.2
	Meighen (D)	12,845	40.8
2	Henry Poehler (D)	14,467	51.3
	Strait (R)	13,743	48.7
3	William D. Washburn (R)	20,954	53.9
	Donnelly (D)	17,938	46.1

## MISSISSIPPI

1	Henry L. Muldrow (D)	9,632	59.3
	Davis (G)	6,533	40.3
2	Vannoy H. Manning (D)	7,339	53.5
	Amacker (N)	5,969	43.5
3	Hernando D. Money (D)	4,028	99.7
4	Otho R. Singleton (D)	4,650	99.6
5	Charles E. Hooker (D)	4,816	87.5
	Deason (R)	686	12.5
6	James R. Chalmers (D)	6,663	82.7
	Castello (R)	1,370	17.0

## MISSOURI

1	Martin L. Clardy (D)	9,437	48.3
	H. Ziegenhein (R)	6,498	33.3
	E. Eshbaugh (G)	2,476	12.7
	F. Westermeyer (SOC)	1,110	5.7
2	Erastus Wells (D)	7,669	42.7
	Nathan Cole (R)	7,403	41.2
	John Hogan (G)	2,391	13.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Richard G. Frost (D)	7,237	45.5
	L. S. Metcalf (R)	5,319	33.4
	H. C. Vandillen (G)	2,213	13.9
	Bartholomeus (SOC)	1,140	7.2
4	Lowndes H. Davis (D)	12,052	61.4
	Sol G. Kitchen (G)	6,834	34.8
5	Richard P. Bland (D)	11,291	56.6
	J. J. Ware (G)	8,022	40.2
6	James R. Waddill (D)	17,769	44.0
	C. G. Burton (R)	11,622	28.8
	M. H. Ritchey (G)	11,004	27.2
7	Alfred M. Lay (D)	16,960	51.5
	James Boyd (G)	8,810	26.8
	A. Underwood (R)	7,170	21.8
8	Samuel L. Sawyer (D)	9,727	49.0
	John T. Crisp (D)	8,917	44.9
	L. G. Jeffers (G)	1,227	6.2
9	Nicholas Ford (G)	17,430	51.7
	David Rea (D)	16,257	48.2
10	Gideon F. Rothwell (D)	14,793	47.2
	H. M. Pollard (R)	10,875	34.7
	E. J. Broadus (G)	5,682	18.1
11	John B. Clark Jr. (D)	16,600	98.9
12	William H. Hatch (D)	12,463	45.1
	John M. London (G)	10,597	38.3
	Dan M. Draper (R)	4,578	16.6
13	Aylett H. Buckner (D)	15,591	59.2
	T. J. C. Fagg (G & R)	8,575	32.6
	T. B. Robinson (R)	2,164	8.2

## NEBRASKA

AL	Edward K. Valentine (R)	28,347	56.4
	J. W. Davis (D & G)	21,722	43.3

## Special Election

AL	Thomas J. Majors (R)	28,211	57.3
	Alex Bear (D)	21,015	42.7

## NEVADA

AL	Rollin M. Daggett (R)	9,727	51.8
	Deal (D)	9,047	48.2

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Joshua G. Hall (R)	13,510	50.3
	Norris (D)	11,026	41.1
	Chesley (G)	2,284	8.5
2	James F. Briggs (R)	12,981	52.1
	A. W. Sulloway (D)	9,860	39.5
	C. A. Sulloway (G)	2,077	8.3
3	Evarts W. Farr (R)	11,708	48.8
	Kent (D)	10,663	44.5
	Johnson (G)	1,496	6.2

## NEW JERSEY

1	George M. Robeson (R)	14,924	48.1
	Grosscup (G)	9,879	31.9
	Stratton (D)	6,215	20.0
2	Hezekiah B. Smith (D & G)	14,610	50.6
	Pugh (R)	13,699	47.4
3	Miles Ross (D)	13,509	44.2
	Clark (R)	13,176	43.1
	Hope (G)	3,843	12.6
4	Alvah A. Clark (D)	11,449	45.1
	Potts (R)	9,852	38.8
	Larrison (G)	4,111	16.2
5	Charles H. Voorhis (R)	10,893	44.9
	Demarest (D)	10,089	41.6
	Potter (G)	3,268	13.5
6	John L. Blake (R)	14,771	49.7
	Allbright (D)	12,832	43.2
	Bliss (G)	2,106	7.1
7	Lewis A. Brigham (R)	13,199	50.8
	Lavery (D)	11,234	43.3
	Winant (G)	1,424	5.5



## NEW YORK

Candidates	Votes	%
1 James W. Covert (D)	13,809	50.8
Otis (R)	11,798	43.4
Crooks (G)	1,430	5.3
2 Daniel O'Reilly (R & ID)	13,138	54.8
Litchfield (D)	9,881	41.2
3 Simeon B. Chittenden (R)	16,667	58.2
Huntley (D)	10,017	35.0
4 Archibald M. Bliss (D)	13,020	53.8
Lyon (R)	8,742	36.2
5 Nicholas Muller (TAM)	9,466	52.3
Bourke (A-TAM)	8,327	46.0
6 Samuel S. Cox (G & TAM)	10,908	62.4
D'Vries (A-TAM)	6,327	36.2
7 Edwin Einstein (R & A-TAM)	7,617	48.3
Eickhoff (TAM)	7,162	45.4
Jahelka (G)	803	5.1
8 Anson G. McCook (R)	12,854	60.4
Jerome (TAM)	7,512	35.3
9 Fernando Wood (TAM)	7,277	36.7
Hardy (A-TAM)	6,480	32.7
Berryman (R)	5,726	28.9
10 James O'Brien (A-TAM)	11,319	53.3
Potter (TAM)	9,046	42.6
11 Levi P. Morton (R)	14,078	64.7
Willis (TAM)	7,060	32.4
12 Alexander Smith (R)	11,338*	49.5
Cobb (D)	9,083	39.7
N. Smith (G)	2,421	10.6
13 John H. Ketcham (R)	18,240	62.6
Baker (D)	9,700	33.3
14 John W. Ferdon (R)	11,861	44.4
Beebe (D)	11,323	42.4
Voorhis (G)	3,261	12.2
15 William Lounsbery (D)	13,680	47.4
Nichols (R)	11,442	39.7
Erkson (G)	3,524	12.2
16 John M. Bailey (R)	12,199	41.0
Woods (D)	12,004	40.4
Hilton (G)	5,455	18.3
17 Walter A. Wood (R)	16,771	55.3
Patterson (D)	9,655	31.8
Ferguson (G)	3,878	12.8
18 John Hammond (R)	10,650	54.8
Ross (D)	5,765	29.7
McDonald (G)	3,005	15.5
19 Amaziah B. James (R)	12,133	70.5
Hasbrouck (D)	5,056	29.4
20 John H. Starin (R)	17,738	56.7
Thomson (D)	10,880	34.8
Wendell (G)	2,588	8.3
21 David Wilber (R)	15,377	48.1
Scofield (D)	10,180	31.8
Cone (G)	6,017	18.8
22 Warner Miller (R)	14,855	51.4
Brown (D)	11,658	40.3
Lewis (G)	2,102	7.3
23 Cyrus D. Prescott (R)	9,762	42.9
Spriggs (D)	8,730	38.4
Mitchell (G)	3,787	16.6
24 Joseph Mason (R)	12,043	50.6
Sebastian Duffy (G & D)	11,307	47.5
25 Frank Hiscock (R)	14,599	55.9
Wieting (G & D)	11,174	42.8
26 John H. Camp (R)	14,355	53.0
Walley (G)	10,979	40.5
Durstun (D)	1,638	6.1
27 Elbridge G. Lapham (R)	12,270	54.4
Pierpont (G & D)	10,232	45.4
28 Jeremiah W. Dwight (R)	15,569	53.9
Howe (G)	11,162	38.7
Mudge (D)	1,883	6.5
29 David P. Richardson (R)	14,330	42.8
Babcock (D)	10,960	32.7
Beaumont (G)	8,174	24.4
30 John Van Voorhis (R)	12,008	43.4
Lamberton (D)	10,367	37.5

## Candidates

Brown (G)	2,760	10.0
Alphonso A. Hopkins (P)	2,476	9.0
31 Richard Crowley (R)	12,529	56.7
Davis (D)	8,713	39.5
32 Ray V. Pierce (R)	18,998	52.3
Lockwood (D)	16,105	44.3
33 Henry Van Aernam (R)	11,364	49.8
Morris (D)	6,732	29.5
Vinton (G)	4,689	20.6

## Special Election

16 John M. Bailey (R)	12,062	40.5
Francis H. D. Woods (D)	11,962	40.2
Philip E. Marshall (G)	5,549	18.7

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Joseph J. Martin (R)	12,135†	49.2
Jesse J. Yeates (D)	12,084	49.0
2 William H. Kitchin (D)	10,704	42.9
James E. O'Hara (IR)	9,682	38.8
James H. Harris (R)	3,948	15.8
3 Daniel L. Russell (G & R)	11,611	51.9
Alfred M. Waddell (D)	10,730	48.0
4 Joseph J. Davis (D)	11,864	51.1
Josiah Turner (IR)	8,353	36.0
Wiley D. Jones (R)	2,911	12.5
5 Alfred M. Scales (D)	10,326	57.3
Albion W. Tourgee (R)	7,680	42.6
6 Walter L. Steele (D)	4,908	92.1
7 Robert F. Armfield (D)	4,753	55.7
John M. Brower (G & R)	3,650	42.8
8 Robert B. Vance (D)	2,894	96.8

## OHIO

1 Benjamin Butterworth (R)	12,756	50.5
Milton Saylor (D)	12,036	47.7
2 Thomas L. Young (R)	12,914	50.9
Leonard W. Goss (D)	11,940	47.0
3 John A. McMahon (D)	15,437	51.0
Emanuel Schultz (R)	14,352	47.5
4 J. Warren Keifer (R)	15,895	56.6
William V. Marquis (D)	10,805	38.5
5 Benjamin Le Fevre (D)	14,676	48.5
Harrison Wilson (R)	12,843	42.5
Stephen Johnson (G)	2,392	7.9
6 William D. Hill (D)	16,110	52.4
James L. Price (R)	12,072	39.3
William C. Holgate (G)	2,544	8.3
7 Frank H. Hurd (D)	13,182	40.7
James B. Luckey (R)	11,278	34.9
Henry Kahlo (G)	7,893	24.4
8 Ebenezer B. Finley (D)	16,237	50.2
Charles Foster (R)	14,982	46.3
9 George L. Converse (D)	17,786	48.9
Lorenzo English (R)	16,798	46.2
10 Thomas Ewing (D)	12,679	50.4
Valentine B. Horton (R)	12,245	48.7
11 Henry L. Dickey (D)	15,355	50.4
W. W. McKnight (R)	13,986	45.9
12 Henry S. Neal (R)	14,566	52.0
James Emmitt (D)	12,490	44.6
13 Adoniram J. Warner (D)	11,950	46.7
Nelson H. Van Voorhees (R)	11,827	46.2
George E. Geddes (G)	1,487	5.8
14 Gibson Atherton (D)	14,350	49.7
Isaac Morton (R)	12,063	41.7
Thomas J. McGinnis (G)	2,491	8.6
15 George W. Geddes (D)	15,597	54.3
Goshorn A. Jones (R)	11,029	38.4
George W. Pepper (G)	1,849	6.4
16 William McKinley Jr. (R)	15,489	49.8
Aquila Wiley (D)	14,255	45.8
17 James Monroe (R)	17,213	54.2
Lewis Miller (D & G)	14,575	45.9

## Candidates

18 Jonathan T. Updegraff (R)	15,320	50.6
Daniel T. Lawson (D)	12,593	41.6
George Smith (G)	2,231	7.4
19 James A. Garfield (R)	17,166	61.4
John C. Hubbard (D)	7,553	27.0
Grandison N. Tuttle (G)	3,148	11.3
20 Amos Townsend (R)	13,081	47.8
Joseph M. Poe (D)	7,271	26.6
Gilbert O. Shove (P)	4,934	18.0
William H. Doan (G)	2,085	7.6

## OREGON

AL John Whiteaker (D)	16,744	49.9
H. K. Hines (R)	15,593	46.5

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Henry H. Bingham (R)	13,751	56.5
William McCandless (D)	6,324	26.0
Maxwell Stevenson (G)	4,267	17.5
2 Charles O'Neill (R)	14,063	59.5
Charles H. Gibson (D)	9,177	38.8
3 Samuel J. Randall (D)	10,717	57.4
John Shedden (RG)	7,970	42.7
4 William D. Kelley (RG)	17,786	60.3
Charles H. Barnes (D)	11,697	39.7
5 Alfred C. Harmer (R)	16,784	55.8
David E. Dallam (D)	11,745	39.1
U. S. Stephens (G)	1,539	5.1
6 William Ward (R)	13,041	57.8
Bethel M. Custer (D)	8,285	36.7
7 William Godshalk (R)	15,092	51.3
Oliver P. James (D)	13,754	46.8
8 Hiester Clymer (D)	12,419	58.6
H. Maltzberger (R)	6,428	30.4
Daniel B. Yoder (G)	2,330	11.0
9 A. Herr Smith (R)	15,486	62.8
W. R. Wilson (D)	8,605	34.9
10 Reuben K. Bachman (D)	16,678	58.7
A. Brower Longaker (G)	7,329	25.8
George W. Whittaker (R)	4,429	15.6
11 Robert Klotz (D)	8,211	31.8
Edwin Albright (R)	8,116	31.4
E. E. Orvis (G)	5,193	20.1
C. B. Brockway (D)	4,339	16.8
12 Hendrick B. Wright (D & G)	11,817	55.9
Henry Roberts (R)	9,124	43.2
13 John W. Ryon (D)	7,320	36.3
Charles N. Brumm (G)	7,128	35.4
Howell Fisher (R)	5,698	28.3
14 John W. Killinger (R)	13,660	46.1
M. J. D. Withington (D)	12,033	40.6
D. S. Earley (G)	3,962	13.4
15 Edward Overton Jr. (R)	13,160	49.2
D. C. Dewitt (G)	9,320	34.9
William H. Dimmick (D)	3,783	14.1
16 John I. Mitchell (R)	11,133	41.0
J. F. Davis (G)	10,163	37.4
R. B. Smith (D)	5,849	21.6
17 Alexander H. Coffroth (D)	12,472	46.3
Jacob M. Campbell (R)	12,167	45.2
Samuel Adams (G)	2,275	8.5
18 Horatio G. Fisher (R)	14,878	49.1
William S. Stenger (D)	14,671	48.4
19 Frank E. Beltzhoover (D)	17,819	57.5
Thomas E. Cochran (R)	12,321	39.8
20 Seth H. Yocum (G & R)	13,454	50.1
Andrew G. Curtin (D)	13,381	49.9
21 Morgan R. Wise (D)	12,880	49.5
S. M. Bailey (R)	9,330	35.8
A. L. McFarlane (G)	3,819	14.7
22 Russell Errett (R)	9,099	38.0
David Kirk (G)	7,447	31.1
James K. P. Duff (D)	7,260	30.4
23 Thomas M. Bayne (R)	9,104	51.2
C. F. McKenna (D)	5,621	31.6
Samuel Watson (G)	2,781	15.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
24	William S. Shallenberger (R)	11,261	48.6
	R.W. Clendennin (D)	10,025	43.2
	James E. Emerson (G)	1,911	8.2
25	Harry White (R)	10,715	37.6
	James M. Guffey (D)	8,931	31.3
	James Mosgrove (G)	8,874	31.1
26	Samuel B. Dick (R)	14,010	41.7
	William C. Plummer (G)	12,716	37.8
	John T. Bard (D)	6,558	19.5
27	James H. Osmer (R)	11,205	44.5
	George A. Allen (D)	8,551	34.0
	Cyrus C. Camp (G)	5,127	20.4

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Nelson W. Aldrich (R)	5,969	74.5
	Thomas Davis (D)	1,332	16.6
	Lycurgus Sayles (G)	625	7.8
2	Latimer W. Ballou (R)	5,431	53.3
	Jerothmul B. Barnaby (D)	4,438	43.6

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	John S. Richardson (D)	22,707	61.7
	J. H. Rainey (R)	14,096	38.3
2	Michael P. O'Connor (D)	20,568	60.9
	E. W. M. Mackey (R)	13,182	39.1
3	D. Wyatt Aiken (D)	24,533	79.1
	J. F. Ensor (R)	6,348	20.5
4	John H. Evins (D)	22,702	96.8
5	George D. Tillman (D)	26,409	71.2
	Robert Smalls (R)	10,664	28.8

**TENNESSEE**

1	Robert L. Taylor (D)	11,698	51.6
	Pettibone (R)	10,960	48.4
2	Leonidas C. Houk (R)	9,548	57.1
	Watkins (ID)	7,167	42.9
3	George G. Dibrell (D)	9,399	69.1
	Wheeler (R)	4,205	30.9
4	Benton McMillin (D)	7,966	65.0
	Golliday (ID)	4,291	35.0
5	John M. Bright (D)	8,385	65.4
	Lillard (D)	2,594	20.2
	Warder (R)	965	7.5
	Isbell (G)	876	6.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	John F. House (D)	9,614	57.2
	Akers (G)	4,666	27.8
	Prosser (R)	2,403	14.3
7	Washington C. Whitthorne (D)	6,581	43.2
	Moore (D)	5,533	36.3
	Hughes (R)	3,133	20.6
8	John D. C. Atkins (D)	8,361	61.4
	Warren (G)	5,257	38.6
9	Charles B. Simonton (D)	7,998	63.7
	Black (G)	4,564	36.3
10	H. Casey Young (D)	5,522	54.8
	Randolph (R)	3,199	31.7
	Keller (G)	1,357	13.5

**TEXAS**

1	John H. Reagan (D)	18,038	98.7
2	David B. Culberson (D)	19,721	63.1
	O'Neill (G)	9,617	30.8
3	Olin Wellborn (D)	40,845	80.5
	Daggett (R)	9,718	19.2
4	Roger Q. Mills (D)	30,535	75.7
	Smith (R)	9,039	22.4
5	George W. Jones (G & D)	21,095	51.6
	Hancock (D)	19,721	48.2
6	Gustave Schleicher (D)	19,699*	56.7
	Ireland (ID)	15,050	43.3

**VERMONT**

1	Charles H. Joyce (R)	12,599	68.1
	Randall (D)	5,894	31.8
2	James M. Tyler (R)	12,281	71.3
	Dickey (D)	4,890	28.4
3	Bradley Barlow (N)	8,367	60.4
	Grout (R)	4,330	31.3
	Waterman (D)	1,095	7.9

**VIRGINIA**

1	Richard Lee T. Beale (D)	7,266	48.3
	George C. Round (R)	5,474	36.4
	John Critcher (ID)	2,296	15.3
2	John Goode Jr. (D)	11,547	56.7
	John F. Dezendorf (R)	8,808	43.3
3	Joseph E. Johnston (D)	5,787	58.1
	William W. Newman (G)	4,172	41.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Joseph Jorgensen (R)	12,322	60.7
	William E. Hinton (D)	7,976	39.3
5	George C. Cabell (D)	8,545	66.7
	William A. Witcher (ID)	4,267	33.3
6	John Randolph Tucker (D)	7,893	63.4
	Camm Patterson (ID)	4,520	36.3
7	John T. Harris (D)	7,235	56.4
	John Paul (D)	5,580	43.5
8	Eppa Hunton (D)	5,772	77.9
	John R. Carton (ID)	1,119	15.1
	James Cochran (I)	506	6.8
9	James B. Richmond (D)	5,120	33.7
	Fayette McMullens (ID)	4,827	31.7
	Samuel H. Newberry (ID)	4,640	30.5

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Benjamin Wilson (D)	15,857	49.0
	J. R. Hubbard (R)	12,448	38.4
	James Bassell (N)	4,086	12.6
2	Benjamin F. Martin (D)	15,421	56.6
	F. A. Burr (R)	7,587	27.9
	J. H. Thompson (N)	4,231	15.5
3	John E. Kenna (D)	19,040	54.0
	Henry I. Walker (R)	16,213	46.0

**WISCONSIN**

1	Charles G. Williams (R)	14,629	59.5
	Parker (D)	9,949	40.5
2	Lucien B. Caswell (R)	12,607	51.5
	Davis (D)	9,502	38.8
	Tenney (G)	2,376	9.7
3	George C. Hazelton (R)	11,695	50.2
	King (D)	11,603	49.8
4	Peter V. Deuster (D)	11,157	47.4
	Frisby (R)	11,022	46.8
	Judd (G)	1,351	5.7
5	Edward S. Bragg (D)	12,392	46.2
	Smith (R)	10,285	38.3
	Giddings (G)	4,157	15.5
6	Gabriel Bouck (D)	14,349	45.9
	Jones (R)	11,748	37.6
	Steele (G)	5,144	16.5
7	Herman L. Humphrey (R)	15,256	54.2
	Parker (D)	12,880	45.8
8	Thaddeus C. Pound (R)	12,795	52.8
	Barrows (D)	11,421	47.2

**1879 House Elections****CALIFORNIA****Special Elections**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Horace Davis (R)	20,074	48.4
	Clitus Barbour (WMP/L)	18,448	44.5
	C. R. Sumner (D)	2,940	7.1

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Horace F. Page (R)	19,386	51.9
	T. J. Clunie (D)	12,847	34.4
	H. P. Williams (WMP/L)	5,139	13.8
3	Campbell P. Berry (D-WM)	20,019	50.1
	Joseph McKennon (R)	19,800	49.6
4	Romualdo Pacheco (R)	15,391	40.5
	Wallace Leach (D)	12,109	31.8
	J. J. Ayres (WMP/L)	10,527	27.7

**NEW YORK****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
12	Waldo Hutchins (D)	13,543	56.9
	N. Smith (R)	10,146	42.7





# 1880 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Thomas H. Herndon (D)	10,027	53.8
J. Gillett (R)	5,595	30.0
F. H. Threault (R)	2,303	12.4
2 Hilary A. Herbert (D)	13,271	59.8
Strobach (R)	8,884	40.0
3 William C. Oates (D)	10,614	64.3
A. A. Mabson (R)	5,836	35.3
4 Charles M. Shelley (D)	9,301+	52.7
James Q. Smith (R)	6,650	37.7
Stevens (R)	1,693	9.6
5 Thomas Williams (D)	11,219	100.0
6 Goldsmith W. Hewitt (D)	10,043	100.0
7 William H. Forney (D)	13,636	71.4
Arthur Bingham (R)	5,468	28.6
8 Joseph Wheeler (D)	12,808+	50.1
William M. Lowe (GD)	12,765	49.9

## Special Election

6 Newton N. Clements	9,973	100.0
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## ARKANSAS

1 Poindexter Dunn (D)	15,753	60.2
Johnson (R)	10,407	39.8
2 James K. Jones (D)	16,517	47.3
Williams (R)	14,513	41.5
Garland (G)	3,920	11.2
3 Jordan E. Cravens (D)	15,781	57.7
Boles (R)	11,552	42.3
4 Thomas M. Gunter (D)	7,387	42.8
Peel (ID)	5,731	33.2
Murphy (R)	4,125	23.9

## CALIFORNIA

1 William S. Rosecrans (D-WM)	21,005	51.0
Horace Davis (R)	19,496	47.3
2 Horace F. Page (R)	22,038	53.5
J. R. Glasscock (D-WM)	18,859	45.8
3 Campbell P. Berry (D)	21,743	51.2
George A. Knight (R)	20,494	48.2
4 Romualdo Pacheco (R)	17,768	45.8
W. A. Leach (D)	17,577	45.3
J. F. Godfrey	3,461	8.9

## COLORADO

AL James B. Belford (R)	27,069	50.8
Robert S. Morrison (D)	24,476	46.0

## CONNECTICUT

1 John R. Buck (R)	17,048	52.6
Beach (D)	15,114	46.7
2 James Phelps (D)	21,632	51.7
Wallace (R)	20,068	48.0
3 John T. Wait (R)	12,099	56.1
Sawyer (D)	9,125	42.3
4 Frederick Miles (R)	18,168	50.4
Peet (D)	17,634	48.9

## DELAWARE

AL Edward L. Martin (D)	14,966	51.1
Houston (R)	14,336	48.9

## FLORIDA

1 Robert H. M. Davidson (D)	14,971	57.5
Witherspoon (R)	11,082	42.5
2 Jesse J. Finley (D)	13,105+	52.3
Horatio Bisbee Jr. (R)	11,953	47.7

## GEORGIA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 George R. Black (D)	11,712	58.6
Collins (R)	8,265	41.4
2 Henry G. Turner (D)	11,496	64.2
Brimberry (R)	6,417	35.8
3 Philip Cook (D)	7,122	68.7
Parker (R)	3,245	31.3
4 Hugh Buchanan (D)	9,998	58.1
Pou (ID)	7,224	42.0
5 Nathaniel J. Hammond (D)	11,947	62.6
Clark (R)	7,133	37.4
6 James H. Blount (D)	8,373	100.0
7 Judson C. Clements (D)	11,572	51.9
Felton (ID)	10,727	48.1
8 Alexander H. Stephens (D)	11,341	99.9
9 Emory Speer (ID)	12,653	59.6
Bell (D)	8,590	40.4

## ILLINOIS

1 William Aldrich (R)	22,307	53.8
John Mattocks (D)	18,024	43.5
2 George R. Davis (R)	20,603	54.8
V. F. Farnsworth (D)	16,014	42.6
3 Charles B. Farwell (R)	16,627	57.3
Perry H. Smith Jr. (D)	11,903	41.0
4 John C. Sherwin (R)	20,381	68.9
Norman C. Warner (D)	8,055	27.2
5 Robert M. A. Hawk (R)	17,061	59.5
Larmon G. Johnson (D)	7,468	26.0
John M. King (G)	4,160	14.5
6 Thomas J. Henderson (R)	16,650	57.6
Bernard N. Trusdell (D)	9,631	33.3
P. L. McKinney (G)	2,637	9.1
7 William Cullen (R)	16,628	53.8
Daniel Evans (D)	12,064	39.0
Royal E. Barber (G)	2,204	7.1
8 Lewis E. Payson (R)	16,704	54.4
Robert R. Wallace (D)	13,972	45.5
9 John H. Lewis (R)	14,658	46.5
John S. Lee (D)	14,294	45.4
William H. Reynolds (G)	2,548	8.1
10 Benjamin F. Marsh (R)	14,798	50.4
Robert Holloway (D)	13,877	47.2
11 James W. Singleton (D)	17,842	55.6
William H. Edgar (R)	12,490	38.9
A. B. Allen (G)	1,765	5.5
12 William M. Springer (D)	17,376	51.6
Isaac L. Morrison (R)	14,761	43.8
13 Dietrich Smith (R)	16,433	50.5
Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	16,115	49.5
14 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	19,710	52.6
James R. Scott (D)	17,734	47.4
15 Samuel W. Moulton (D)	19,364	53.5
Albert P. Forsythe (R)	16,810	46.5
16 William A. J. Sparks (D)	15,392	50.2
P. E. Hosmer (R)	13,921	45.4
17 William R. Morrison (D)	16,950	51.5
John B. Hay (R)	15,986	48.5
18 John R. Thomas (R)	16,873	51.1
William Hartzell (D)	15,146	45.9
19 Richard W. Townshend (D)	18,021	52.9
Charles W. Pavey (R)	14,561	42.8

## INDIANA

1 William Heilman (R)	17,719	49.4
John Kleiner (D)	17,420	48.6
2 Thomas R. Cobb (D)	18,443	54.3
Braden (R)	14,676	43.2
3 Strother M. Stockslager (D)	18,800	55.2
Charles (R)	14,493	42.6

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
4 William S. Holman (D)	17,388	52.0
J. O. Cravens (R)	15,641	46.7
5 Courtland C. Matson (D)	17,411	49.5
Treat (R)	16,496	46.9
6 Thomas M. Browne (R)	22,136	62.2
Miller (D)	12,676	35.6
7 Stanton J. Peelle (R)	17,610	48.3
Byfield (D)	16,736	45.9
Gilbert De La Matyr (NG)	2,135	5.9
8 Robert B. F. Peirce (R)	19,291	49.0
Hanna (D)	16,995	43.1
Copner (NG)	3,120	7.9
9 Godlove S. Orth (R)	18,287	49.6
William Ralph Myers (D)	17,475	47.4
10 Mark L. De Motte (R)	18,024	51.5
Skinner (D)	17,006	48.5
11 George Washington Steele (R)	20,246	48.1
Slack (D)	19,713	46.8
Studebaker (NG)	2,168	5.2
12 Walpole G. Colerick (D)	17,800	51.1
Taylor (R)	17,030	48.9
13 William Henry Calkins (R)	17,981	49.2
McDonald (D)	16,817	46.0

## IOWA

1 Moses A. McCoid (R)	17,117	53.9
W. B. Culbertson (D)	12,119	38.2
D. P. Stubbs (G)	2,497	7.9
2 Sewall S. Farwell (R)	17,465	54.9
Roderick Rose (D)	13,100	41.2
3 Thomas Updegraff (R)	17,359	51.8
William G. Stewart (D)	13,969	41.7
M. H. Moore (G)	2,193	6.5
4 Nathaniel C. Deering (R)	21,940	65.4
Joseph S. Root (D)	8,731	26.0
M. B. Doolittle (G)	2,191	6.5
5 William G. Thompson (R)	20,016	59.8
R. E. Austin (D)	11,315	33.8
A. F. Palmer (G)	2,114	6.3
6 Marsena E. Cutts (R)	18,017+	50.1
John Calhoun Cook (D & G)	17,911	49.8
7 John A. Kasson (R)	19,932	53.8
Edward Hooker Gillette (D & G)	16,776	45.3
8 William P. Hepburn (R)	24,358	56.3
Robert Percival (D)	12,984	30.0
H. C. Ayres (G)	5,920	13.7
9 Cyrus Clay Carpenter (R)	25,533	63.4
P. M. Guthrie (D)	12,267	30.5
Daniel Campbell (G)	2,363	5.9

## KANSAS

1 John A. Anderson (R)	48,599	61.8
C. C. Burnes (D)	22,727	28.9
John Davis (G)	7,318	9.3
2 Dudley C. Haskell (R)	30,758	56.4
Louis F. Green (G)	23,737	43.5
3 Thomas Ryan (R)	41,094	60.9
J. Wade McDonald (D)	16,976	25.2
D. P. Mitchell (G LAB)	9,396	13.9

## KENTUCKY

1 Oscar Turner (D)	11,448	53.6
R. B. Ratliff (R)	6,318	29.6
W. W. Tice (D)	3,572	16.7
2 James A. McKenzie (D)	14,694	52.0
John Feland (R)	8,354	29.5
Charles W. Cook (G)	5,233	18.5
3 John W. Caldwell (D)	13,089	50.7
M. T. Flippin (R)	10,987	42.6
George Wright (G)	1,736	6.7



	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%		
4	J. Proctor Knott (D)	13,778	59.2	8	John W. Candler (R)	16,644	58.2	7	Theron M. Rice (G & R)	19,744	50.8
	William T. Thurmond (R)	6,603	28.4		Russell (D)	11,542	40.3		Philips (D)	19,146	49.2
	L. E. Green (G)	2,820	12.1	9	William W. Rice (R)	14,935	61.5	8	Robert T. Van Horn (R)	8,050	33.2
5	Albert S. Willis (D)	11,934	48.5		McCafferty (D)	8,925	36.7		Allen (D)	7,656	31.6
	Thomas E. Burns (R)	8,445	34.3	10	Amasa Norcross (R)	15,608	62.8		Crisp (D)	7,459	30.8
	Thomas Hays (D)	3,794	15.4		Ivord (D)	8,627	34.7	9	Nicholas Ford (G & R)	20,770	50.0
6	John G. Carlisle (D)	17,291	63.7	11	George D. Robinson (R)	14,235	58.3		Craig (D)	20,768	50.0
	Oliver H. Root (R)	9,862	36.3		Woodworth (D)	10,007	41.0	10	Joseph H. Burrows (G & R)	17,284	50.1
7	Joseph C. S. Blackburn (D)	16,799	70.6	MICHIGAN					Mansur (D)	17,219	49.9
	Lycander Hord (R)	5,692	23.9					11	John B. Clark Jr. (D)	17,021	69.7
	W. C. Goodloe (R)	1,207	5.1						Heberling (GD)	7,370	30.2
8	Philip B. Thompson Jr. (D)	14,249	53.0					12	William H. Hatch (D)	17,401	53.3
	Speed S. Fry (R)	12,004	44.6						London (G & R)	15,236	46.7
9	John D. White (R)	15,317	53.5					13	Aylett H. Buckner (D)	17,233	69.3
	Thomas Turner (D)	13,326	46.5						Haley (GD)	7,394	29.7
10	Elijah C. Phister (D)	13,944	51.8					NEBRASKA			
	George M. Thomas (R)	12,955	48.1								
LOUISIANA				AL	Edward K. Valentine (R)	52,648	62.5				
1	Randall L. Gibson (D)	10,526	66.6		James E. North (D)	23,634	28.1				
	A. J. Ker (R)	5,291	33.5	NEVADA							
2	E. John Ellis (D)	10,032	60.0								
	Michael Hahn (R)	6,701	40.1								
3	Chester B. Darrall (R)	13,371	63.2	AL	George W. Cassidy (D)	9,815	53.4				
	J. S. Billiu (D)	7,794	36.8		Daggett (R)	8,578	46.6				
4	Newton C. Blanchard (D)	12,446	88.4	NEW HAMPSHIRE							
	A. C. Wells (R)	1,638	11.6								
5	J. Floyd King (D)	15,305	82.2								
	R. H. Lanier (R)	3,318	17.8	1	Joshua G. Hall (R)	16,310	51.5				
6	Edward W. Robertson (D)	9,941	64.9		Sanborn (D)	15,047	47.5				
	Alexander Smith (R)	5,372	35.1	2	James F. Briggs (R)	14,480	52.4				
MAINE					Sulloway (D)	13,000	47.1				
				3	Evarts W. Farr (R)	13,861*	51.3				
1	Thomas B. Reed (R)	16,920	49.8		Bingham (D)	12,896	47.7				
	Samuel J. Anderson (D & G)	16,803	49.4	NEW JERSEY							
2	William P. Frye (R)	14,417	53.6								
	Frank M. Fogg (D & G)	12,343	45.9	1	George M. Robeson (R)	19,807	53.6				
3	Stephen D. Lindsey (R)	15,131	50.5		Carter (D)	16,350	44.2				
	William Philbrick (D & G)	14,824	49.5	2	J. Hart Brewer (R)	18,580	52.4				
4	George W. Ladd (D & G)	14,047	51.5		Smith (D)	16,536	46.6				
	Charles A. Boutelle (R)	13,194	48.4	3	Miles Ross (D)	19,725	53.3				
5	Thompson H. Murch (D & G)	14,942	51.6		Robbins (R)	16,953	45.8				
	Seth L. Milliken (R)	13,977	48.3	4	Henry S. Harris (D)	17,043	56.1				
MARYLAND					Kilpatrick (R)	12,870	42.4				
				5	John Hill (R)	16,766	52.0				
1	George W. Covington (D)	16,025	54.2		Cutler (D)	15,165	47.0				
	Smith (R)	13,532	45.8	6	Phineas Jones (R)	20,424	52.5				
2	J. Fred. C. Talbott (D)	14,988	52.7		Balbach Jr. (D)	17,888	46.0				
	Webster (R)	13,472	47.3	7	Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D)	19,462	56.7				
3	Fetter S. Hoblitzell (D)	13,629	57.7		Brigham (R)	14,714	42.9				
	Horner (R)	9,975	42.3	NEW YORK							
4	Robert M. McLane (D)	15,702	53.7								
	Maud (R)	13,540	46.3	1	Perry Belmont (D)	20,805	53.1				
5	Andrew G. Chapman (D)	14,448	53.3		J. A. King (R)	18,163	46.3				
	Wilmer (R)	12,665	46.7	2	William E. Robinson (D)	20,122	60.7				
6	Milton G. Urner (R)	17,129	50.5		Daniel O'Reilly (R)	12,166	36.7				
	Schley (D)	16,339	48.2	3	J. Hyatt Smith (D & G)	22,085	51.3				
MASSACHUSETTS					S. B. Chittenden (R)	20,626	48.0				
				4	Archibald M. Bliss (D)	20,030	56.9				
1	William W. Crapo (R)	16,384	69.7		D. W. Talmage (R)	14,614	41.5				
	Davis (D)	6,669	28.4	5	Benjamin Wood (D)	11,411	47.6				
2	Benjamin W. Harris (R)	17,047	62.8		N. Muller (ID)	9,750	40.6				
	Dean (D)	9,718	35.8		C. L. Brockmeier (R)	2,714	11.3				
3	Ambrose A. Ranney (R)	13,132	51.9	6	Samuel S. Cox (D)	17,025	69.7				
	Dearborn (D)	12,073	47.7		Victor Heimberger (R)	7,162	29.3				
4	Leopold Morse (D)	10,616	49.4	7	Philip Henry Dugro (D)	11,723	49.5				
	Hayes (R)	10,501	48.9		W. W. Astor (R)	11,550	48.8				
5	Selwyn Z. Bowman (R)	16,688	55.9	8	Anson G. McCook (R)	17,392	57.9				
	Beebe (D)	11,729	39.3		John G. Davis (D)	12,468	41.5				
6	Eben F. Stone (R)	14,124	54.2	9	Fernando Wood (D)	10,842*	38.0				
	Boynton (D)	11,900	45.7		J. L. N. Hunt (R)	9,313	32.6				
7	William A. Russell (R)	14,982	58.8		John Hardy	8,251	28.9				
	Aldrich (D)	10,027	39.4	10	Abram S. Hewitt (D)	19,961	65.3				
MISSISSIPPI					James Talcott (R)	10,098	33.1				
1	Martin L. Clardy (D)	11,681	51.6	MISSOURI							
	Fletcher (R)	10,892	48.2								
2	Thomas Allen (D)	12,458	55.4								
	Rosenblatt (R)	10,022	44.6								
3	Richard G. Frost (D)	9,487‡	49.8								
	Gustavus Sessinghaus (R)	9,290	48.8								
4	Lowndes H. Davis (D)	19,949	94.1								
	Simpson (GD)	1,251	5.9								
5	Richard P. Bland (D)	12,977	54.5								
	Palmer (GD)	10,799	45.4								
6	Ira S. Hazeltine (G & R)	22,787	50.1								
	Waddill (D)	22,680	49.8								



Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%
11	Levi P. Morton (R)		18,232	54.7	5	Benjamin Le Fevre (D)		23,598	60.1	19	Frank E. Beltzhoover (D)		20,858	57.5
	James W. Gerard (D)		14,898	44.7		W. K. Boone (R)		15,488	39.5		Charles J. Little (R)		15,351	42.3
12	Waldo Hutchins (D)		15,852	51.6	6	James M. Ritchie (R)		19,773	49.4	20	Andrew G. Curtin (D)		17,461	54.7
	Alex Taylor Jr. (R)		14,803	48.2		Frank H. Hurd (D)		19,097	47.7		Thomas H. Murray (R)		14,472	45.3
13	John H. Ketcham (R)		20,355	56.8	7	John P. Leedom (D)		17,365	52.6	21	Morgan R. Wise (D)		18,486	53.7
	Edward L. Gaul (D)		15,312	42.7		Alphonso Hart (R)		15,663	47.4		James E. Sayers (R)		11,879	34.5
14	Lewis Beach (D)		16,664	49.8	8	J. Warren Keifer (R)		21,182	57.3		George W. K. Minor (NG)		4,083	11.9
	Charles T. Pierson (R)		16,134	48.2		Frank Chance (D)		15,264	41.3	22	Russell Errett (R)		18,241	53.3
15	Thomas Cornell (R)		18,845	50.7	9	James S. Robinson (R)		18,146	51.0		James H. Hopkins (D)		14,084	41.1
	John S. Pindar (D)		17,991	48.4		Caleb H. Norris (D)		17,007	47.8		M. J. Sullivan (G)		1,923	5.6
16	Michael N. Nolan (D)		19,176	52.7	10	John B. Rice (R)		18,394	50.9	23	Thomas M. Bayne (R)		15,641	63.2
	S. O. Vanderpool (R)		16,974	46.7		Morgan D. Shaffer (D)		17,026	47.1		George T. Miller (D)		8,278	33.5
17	Walter A. Wood (R)		21,902	80.8	11	Henry S. Neal (R)		17,218	52.9	24	William S. Shallenberger (R)		15,567	56.6
	R. H. Ferguson (D)		5,163	19.1		William A. Hutchins (D)		15,080	46.3		J. M. Clark (D)		10,986	39.9
18	John Hammond (R)		14,281	58.6	12	George L. Converse (D)		21,673	54.4	25	James Mosgrove (D & G)		16,044	51.2
	T. H. Walker (D)		9,360	38.4		John Groce (R)		17,484	43.9		Harry White (R)		15,287	48.8
19	Abraham X. Parker (R)		17,569	66.7	13	Gibson Atherton (D)		19,038	53.0	26	Samuel H. Miller (R)		17,630	47.9
	A. Andrus (D)		8,385	31.8		Appleton B. Clarke (R)		16,565	46.1		James H. Caldwell (D)		14,976	40.7
20	George West (R)		21,693	56.2	14	George W. Geddes (D)		18,520	59.3		W. C. Plummer (NG)		3,895	10.6
	N. H. Decker (D)		16,490	42.8		S. Ellis Fink (R)		12,653	40.5	27	Lewis F. Watson (R)		15,740	52.0
21	Ferris Jacobs Jr. (R)		19,078	51.7	15	Rufus R. Dawes (R)		16,283	50.1		Alf Short (D & G)		14,438	47.7
	F. R. Gilbert (D)		16,496	44.7		A. J. Warner (D)		15,781	48.5	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
22	Warner Miller (R)		19,792	55.3	16	Jonathan T. Updegraff (R)		17,998	54.2	1	Nelson W. Aldrich (R)		9,641	67.6
	Dennis O'Brien (D)		15,906	44.4		James F. Charlesworth (D)		15,150	45.7		Isaac Lawrence (D)		4,446	31.2
23	Cyrus D. Prescott (R)		14,499	52.8	17	William McKinley Jr. (R)		20,221	53.5	2	Jonathan Chace (R)		8,515	58.0
	R. E. Sutton (D)		12,532	45.6		Leroy D. Thoman (D)		16,650	44.1		Franklin Treat (D)		6,031	41.1
24	Joseph Mason (R)		17,101	57.9	18	Addison S. McClure (R)		18,570	57.0	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
	Benjamin F. Lewis (D)		11,510	39.0		David L. Wadsworth (D)		13,474	41.4	1	John S. Richardson (D)		20,142	63.3
25	Frank Hiscock (R)		19,828	57.4	19	Ezra B. Taylor (R)		22,794	67.3		Samuel J. Lee (R)		11,674	36.7
	William C. Ruger (D)		14,634	42.4		Charles D. Adams (D)		10,116	29.9	2	Michael P. O'Connor (D)		17,569 <sup>+</sup>	58.8
26	John H. Camp (R)		20,259	56.4	20	Amos Townsend (R)		20,333	56.0		Edmund W. M. Mackey (R)		12,297	41.2
	P. H. Van Auken (D)		14,555	40.5		John C. Hutchins (D)		15,106	41.6	3	D. Wyatt Aiken (D)		27,863	74.1
27	Elbridge G. Lapham (R)		15,673	55.2	<b>OREGON</b>						C. J. Stollbrand (R)		9,758	25.9
	C. W. Bennett (D)		12,263	43.2						4	John H. Evins (D)		27,985	69.7
28	Jeremiah W. Dwight (R)		19,510	54.7							A. Blythe (R)		11,780	29.3
	F. Davis Jr. (D)		15,082	42.3	AL	Melvin C. George (R)		19,578	51.4	5	George D. Tillman (D)		23,325 <sup>+</sup>	60.4
29	David P. Richardson (R)		21,211	52.4		John Whiteaker (D)		18,181	47.8		Robert Smalls (R)		15,287	39.6
	T. K. Beecher (GD)		19,288	47.6	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
30	John Van Voorhis (R)		21,481	55.4						1	Augustus H. Pettibone (R)		15,117	52.5
	A. S. Warner (D)		16,701	43.1	1	Henry H. Bingham (R)		18,914	57.2		Taylor (D)		13,693	47.5
31	Richard Crowley (R)		15,759	54.7		George R. Snowden (D)		14,178	42.8	2	Leonidas C. Houk (R)		17,479	65.1
	R. S. Stevens (D)		12,871	44.6	2	Charles O'Neill (R)		18,924	60.9		Williams (D)		9,380	34.9
32	Jonathan Scoville (D)		22,702	50.0		A. S. Hartranft (D)		12,122	39.0	3	George G. Dibrell (D)		12,806	53.6
	M. P. Bush (R)		22,329	49.2	3	Samuel J. Randall (D)		13,639	57.8		Case (R)		9,918	41.5
33	Henry Van Aernam (R)		17,429	58.5		Benjamin L. Berry (R)		9,912	42.0	4	Benton McMillin (D)		12,405	65.0
	Van Campen (D)		10,584	35.5	4	William D. Kelley (R)		25,968	61.2		Sanders (R)		6,694	35.1
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>						George Bull (D)		16,487	38.8	5	Richard Warner (LOWTAX D)		7,777	36.3
1	Louis C. Latham (D)		14,796	50.9		Alfred C. Harmer (R)		23,468	57.2		Bright (D)		6,307	29.4
	Cyrus W. Grandy (R)		14,290	49.1		John K. Folwell (D)		17,332	42.3		Holman (R)		5,077	23.7
2	Orlando Hubbs (R)		19,259	57.2		William Ward (R)		18,368	60.8		Tillman (G)		2,263	10.6
	William H. Kitchin (D)		14,305	42.5		R. J. Monaghan (D)		11,847	39.2	6	John F. House (D)		15,631	60.6
3	John W. Shackelford (D)		16,356	51.1	7	William Godshalk (R)		17,944	52.6		McClain (R)		9,389	36.4
	William P. Canaday (R)		15,017	46.9		John Slingluff (D)		16,080	47.1	7	Washington C. Whitthorne (D)		11,118	58.0
4	William R. Cox (D)		17,557	52.0	8	Daniel Ermentrout (D)		16,049	63.1		Hughes (R)		8,056	42.0
	Moses A. Bledsoe (R)		16,241	48.1		J. Howard Jacobs (R)		9,152	36.0	8	John D. C. Atkins (D)		10,999	46.6
5	Alfred M. Scales (D)		13,634	52.8	9	A. Herr Smith (R)		19,466	64.3		Hawkins (R)		9,876	41.9
	Thomas B. Keogh (R)		11,623	45.0		J. L. Steinmetz (D)		10,655	35.2		Travis (D)		2,723	11.5
6	Clement Dowd (D)		16,401	57.0	10	William Mutchler (D)		21,464	61.3	9	Charles B. Simonton (D)		12,150	52.8
	William R. Myers (R)		12,366	43.0		Hiram H. Fisher (R)		13,326	38.1		Shackelford (R)		10,865	47.2
7	Robert F. Armfield (D)		13,331	53.9	11	Robert Klotz (D)		19,812	62.3	10	William R. Moore (R)		11,844	50.7
	David M. Furches (R)		11,383	46.1		W. J. Scott (R)		11,465	36.1		Young (D)		10,998	47.1
8	Robert B. Vance (D)		14,099	65.0	12	Joseph A. Scranton (R)		13,455	47.1	<b>TEXAS</b>				
	Natt Atkinson (I)		6,244	28.8		D. W. Connelly (D)		10,948	38.3	1	John H. Reagan (D)		21,227	77.7
	Samuel L. Love (I)		1,336	6.2		Hendrick B. Wright (NG)		4,174	14.6		S. R. Withers (G)		6,095	22.3
<b>OHIO</b>					13	Charles N. Brumm (G & R)		12,038	52.2	2	David B. Culbertson (D)		26,624	68.6
1	Benjamin Butterworth (R)		16,455	52.0		John W. Ryon (D)		11,007	47.8		H. F. O'Neal (G)		12,194	31.4
	Samuel F. Hunt (D)		15,157	47.9	14	Samuel F. Barr (R)		18,320	52.7	3	Olin Wellborn (D)		48,005	78.7
2	Thomas L. Young (R)		17,385	51.5		Grant Weidman (D)		15,771	45.4		J. C. Kirby (G)		13,014	21.3
	Henry B. Banning (D)		16,381	48.5	15	Cornelius C. Jadwin (R)		18,223	55.2					
3	Henry L. Morey (R)		17,863	49.7		Robert H. Packer (D)		13,602	41.2					
	Durbin Ward (D)		17,835	49.6	16	Robert J. C. Walker (R)		17,850	50.8					
4	Emanuel Schultz (R)		21,572	50.0		David Kirk (D & G)		17,304	49.2					
	John A. McMahon (D)		21,244	49.3	17	Jacob M. Campbell (R)		17,300	51.6					
						A. H. Coffroth (D)		15,864	47.3					
					18	Horatio G. Fisher (R)		16,847	51.1					
						R. Milton Speer (D)		16,130	48.9					

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Roger Q. Mills (D)	30,087	62.6
	J. T. Brady (G)	17,977	37.4
5	George W. Jones (G)	22,941	50.3
	Seth Shepard (D)	22,708	49.7
6	Christopher C. Upson (D)	27,521	97.3

**VERMONT**

1	Charles H. Joyce (R)	15,645	68.6
	Randall (D)	6,771	29.7
2	James M. Tyler (R)	15,960	69.0
	Campbell (D)	6,698	29.0
3	William W. Grout (R)	12,253	61.9
	Curree (D)	6,191	31.3
	Tarbell (G)	1,256	6.4

**VIRGINIA**

1	George T. Garrison (D)	11,595	48.2
	John W. Woltz (R)	10,250	42.6
	John Critcher (READJ)	2,217	9.2
2	John F. Dezendorf (R)	14,775	52.6
	John Goode (D)	9,709	34.6
	B. W. Lacy (READJ)	3,600	12.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	George D. Wise (D)	10,931	55.9
	John S. Wise (READJ)	8,566	43.8
4	Joseph Jorgensen (R)	13,825	70.1
	Samuel F. Coleman (D)	5,771	29.2
5	George C. Cabell (D)	11,778	51.9
	John T. Stovall (READJ)	10,919	48.1
6	John Randolph Tucker (D)	13,646	59.5
	James A. Frazier (READJ)	9,265	40.4
7	John Paul (READJ)	10,665	49.3
	Henry C. Allen (D)	9,938	45.9
8	John S. Barbour (D)	15,546	56.6
	Sampson P. Bagley (R)	9,170	33.4
	James H. Williams (READJ)	2,732	10.0
9	Abram Fulkerson (READJ)	8,096	40.7
	Connally F. Trigg (D)	7,621	38.3
	G. G. Goodell (R)	3,660	18.4

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Benjamin Wilson (D)	18,460	46.6
	John H. Hutchinson (R)	18,350	46.3
	James Bassil (G)	2,515	6.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	John B. Hogue (D)	17,277	50.5
	J. T. Hoke (R)	14,565	42.6
	D. Farnsworth (G)	2,356	6.9
3	John E. Kenna (D)	21,407	57.0
	H. I. Walker (R)	16,097	42.9

**WISCONSIN**

1	Charles G. Williams (R)	19,014	61.0
	Babbitt (D)	11,782	37.8
2	Lucien B. Caswell (R)	16,041	52.0
	Gregory (D)	14,390	46.6
3	George C. Hazelton (R)	16,236	55.6
	Cothren (D)	12,941	44.3
4	Peter V. Deuster (D)	17,574	53.7
	Sanger (R)	15,018	45.9
5	Edward S. Bragg (D)	16,984	51.6
	Colman (R)	14,753	44.8
6	Richard W. Guenther (R)	20,168	52.5
	Bouck (D)	16,807	43.7
7	Herman L. Humphrey (R)	23,179	64.7
	Freeman (D)	10,994	30.7
8	Thaddeus C. Pound (R)	19,256	56.8
	Silverthorn (D)	14,590	43.1

**1881 House Elections****MAINE****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	10,961	65.3
	Gilbert (G)	5,519	32.9

**MICHIGAN****Special Election**

11	John T. Rich (R)	15,279	55.7
	Cyrenius P. Black	10,740	39.2

**NEW YORK****Special Elections**

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	John Hardy (D)	13,013	62.4
	Murphy (R)	7,705	37.0
11	Roswell P. Flower (D)	13,739	56.0
	Astor (R)	10,626	43.3
22	Charles R. Skinner (R)	16,222	54.8
	Lansing (D)	13,065	44.1
27	James W. Wadsworth (R)	12,086	54.2
	Faulkner (D)	9,600	43.0

**RHODE ISLAND****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Henry J. Spooner (R)	3,623	66.4
	Henry O. Sisson (D)	1,103	20.2
	C. C. Van Zandt (R)	709	13.0



# 1882 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Thomas H. Herndon (D)	9,609	57.4
	Smith (R)	7,130	42.6
2	Hilary A. Herbert (D)	12,823	58.4
	Rice (R)	9,121	41.6
3	William C. Oates (D)	11,238	87.9
	Millen (R)	1,549	12.1
4	Charles M. Shelley (D)	7,119†	60.8
	George H. Craig (R)	4,435	37.9
5	Thomas Williams (D)	9,629	62.0
	McCoy (ID)	5,880	37.9
6	Goldsmith W. Hewitt (D)	6,402	72.7
	Carpenter (G)	2,406	27.3
7	William H. Forney (D)	7,750	80.7
	Bingham (R)	1,859	19.4
8	Luke Pryor (D)	12,155	51.6
	Shelby (ID)	11,418	48.4

## ARKANSAS

1	Poindexter Dunn (D)	12,685	94.4
	J. B. Miles (R)	719	5.4
2	James K. Jones (D)	14,831	55.5
	J. A. Williams (R)	11,525	43.1
3	John H. Rogers (D)	10,522	57.3
	M. W. Benjamin (R)	7,840	42.7
4	Samuel W. Peel (D)	5,668	80.6
	Truman Niman (R)	1,008	14.3
AL	Clifton R. Breckinridge (D)	43,619	66.6
	C. E. Cunningham (G)	21,422	32.7

## CALIFORNIA

1	William S. Rosecrans (D)	22,733	59.4
	Paul Neumann (R)	14,847	38.8
2	James H. Budd (D)	20,229	50.5
	H. F. Page (R)	19,246	48.1
3	Barclay Henley (D)	21,807	51.3
	J. J. DeHaven (R)	19,470	45.8
4	Pleasant B. Tully (D)	23,105	54.3
	George L. Woods (R)	18,387	43.2
AL	John R. Glascock (D)	87,259✓	
	Charles A. Sumner (D)	87,233✓	
	W. W. Morrow (R)	73,647	
	Henry Edgerton (R)	73,454	
	J. B. Hotchkiss (P)	2,776	
	J. Yarnell (P)	2,722	
	Warren Chase (G)	1,139	
	S. Maybell (G)	1,090	

## COLORADO

AL	James B. Belford (R)	30,847	50.2
	S. S. Wallace (D)	29,380	47.8

## CONNECTICUT

1	William W. Eaton (D)	14,740	50.7
	John R. Buck (R)	14,047	48.3
2	Charles L. Mitchell (D)	19,325	51.7
	Merwin (R)	17,530	46.9
3	John T. Wait (R)	9,882	53.4
	Penrose (D)	8,227	44.5
4	Edward W. Seymour (D)	15,703	51.8
	Coe (R)	14,263	47.0

## DELAWARE

AL	Charles B. Lore (D)	16,563	53.0
	Washington Hastings (R)	14,640	46.9

## FLORIDA

1	Robert H. M. Davidson (D)	11,244	51.5
	Skinner (R)	7,017	32.2
	McKinnon	3,553	16.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Horatio Bisbee Jr. (R)	13,122	50.6
	Finley (D)	12,823	49.4

## GEORGIA

1	John C. Nichols (D)	6,055	60.9
	Atkins (R)	3,964	39.1
2	Henry G. Turner (D)	7,794	63.9
	Wessolowsky (R)	4,406	36.1
3	Charles F. Crisp (D)	4,121	92.6
	Harrall (R)	329	7.4
4	Hugh Buchanan (D)	5,583	78.5
	Pou (I)	1,502	21.1
5	Nathaniel J. Hammond (D)	10,788	65.2
	Buck (IR)	5,756	34.8
6	James H. Blount (D)	3,514	99.3
7	Judson C. Clements (D)	12,408	53.6
	Felton (ID)	10,746	46.4
8	Seaborn Reese (D)	4,384	96.0
9	Allen D. Candler (D)	14,521	54.9
	Speer (ID)	11,915	45.1
AL	Thomas Hardeman (D)	79,540	76.3
	Forsyth (R)	24,645	23.7

## Special Election

8	Seaborn Reese (D)	4,282	100.0
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## ILLINOIS

1	Ransom W. Dunham (R)	11,571	50.9
	John W. Downes (D)	10,534	46.3
2	John F. Finerty (ID)	9,360	56.2
	Henry F. Sheridan (D)	6,939	41.6
3	George R. Davis (R)	12,511	53.2
	William T. Black (A-MON D)	10,274	43.7
4	George E. Adams (R)	11,686	53.3
	Lambers Tree (D)	9,446	43.1
5	Reuben Ellwood (R)	12,994	70.6
	William Price (D)	5,127	27.9
6	Robert R. Hitt (R)	12,726	57.1
	James S. Ticknor (D)	9,045	40.6
7	Thomas J. Henderson (R)	12,751	61.1
	Larmon G. Johnson (D)	6,369	30.5
	M. B. Loyd (P)	1,673	8.0
8	William Cullen (R)	13,851	46.9
	Patrick C. Haley (D)	13,673	46.3
9	Lewis E. Payson (R)	12,619	52.4
	E. B. Buck (D)	9,243	38.4
	O. W. Barnard (G)	2,138	8.9
10	Nicholas E. Worthington (D)	13,571	48.3
	John H. Lewis (R)	13,180	46.9
11	William W. Neece (D)	14,604	45.3
	Benjamin F. Marsh (R)	13,975	43.3
	Richard Haney (P)	3,671	11.4
12	James M. Riggs (D)	15,316	49.0
	James W. Singleton (ID)	11,782	37.7
	Philip N. Minier (P)	4,130	13.2
13	William M. Springer (D)	18,360	54.4
	Dietrich C. Smith (R)	14,042	41.6
14	Jonathan H. Rowell (R)	15,273	48.8
	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	14,598	46.7
15	Joseph G. Cannon (R)	15,868	51.1
	Andrew J. Hunter (D)	14,651	47.2
16	Aaron Shaw (D)	14,557	50.7
	E. B. Green (R)	13,689	47.7
17	Samuel W. Moulton (D)	14,495	55.9
	William H. Barlow (R)	10,068	38.8
	B. W. F. Corley (P)	1,386	5.3
18	William R. Morrison (D)	14,906	52.2
	W. C. Keuffner (R)	12,561	44.0
19	Richard W. Townshend (D)	15,606	60.7
	George C. Ross (R)	9,930	38.6
20	John R. Thomas (R)	14,504	49.0
	William K. Murphy (D)	14,113	47.6

## Special Election

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Robert R. Hitt (R)	12,430	59.9
	Larmon G. Johnson (D)	8,138	39.2

## INDIANA

1	John Kleiner (D)	18,048	51.6
	William Heilman (R)	16,399	46.9
2	Thomas R. Cobb (D)	16,339	55.1
	A. J. Hostetter (R)	13,288	44.8
3	Strother M. Stockslager (D)	17,122	56.2
	Will T. Walker (R)	12,538	41.2
4	William S. Holman (D)	16,640	55.4
	W. J. Johnson (R)	13,146	43.8
5	Courtland C. Matson (D)	16,851	55.9
	Wallingford (R)	13,298	44.1
6	Thomas M. Browne (R)	19,562	60.1
	J. L. Pender (D)	12,249	37.6
7	Stanton J. Peelle (R)	17,451†	49.4
	William Estin English (D)	17,373	49.1
8	John Edward Lamb (D)	18,110	47.9
	Robert Bruce Frasen Peirce (R)	17,823	47.2
9	Thomas Bayless Ward (D)	17,357	49.7
	Godlove S. Orth (R)	16,481	47.2
10	Thomas J. Wood (D)	17,237	49.5
	Mark Lindsey De Motte (R)	16,223	46.6
11	George Washington Steele (R)	19,863	48.6
	Dailey (D)	19,530	47.8
12	Robert Lowry (D)	16,986	54.4
	Glasgow (R)	13,623	43.6
13	William Henry Calkins (R)	17,478	47.9
	Winterbotham (D)	17,087	46.8
	Shively (NG)	1,942	5.3

## Special Election

9	Charles T. Doxey (R)	✓
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## IOWA

1	Moses A. McCoid (R)	13,549	48.1
	Benton J. Hall (D)	13,311	47.3
2	Jeremiah Henry Murphy (D)	15,760	54.6
	Sewell S. Farwell (R)	12,561	43.5
3	David B. Henderson (R)	12,907	50.4
	C. M. Durham (D)	11,604	45.3
4	Luman Hamlin Weller (D)	11,473	51.5
	Thomas Updegraff (R)	10,762	48.3
5	James Wilson (R)	11,791†	47.5
	Benjamin Todd Frederick (D)	11,768	47.4
	David Platner (G)	1,253	5.1
6	Marsena E. Cutts (R)	11,250	40.4
	James Baird Weaver (G)	8,569	30.8
	C. H. Mackey (D)	8,040	28.9
7	John A. Kasson (R)	13,631	50.8
	T. C. Gilpin (D)	7,068	26.3
	E. H. Gillette (G)	6,131	22.9
8	William P. Hepburn (R)	13,792	51.7
	D. M. Clark (G)	7,344	27.5
	Lewis Bonnett (D)	5,533	20.7
9	William H. M. Pusey (D)	14,186	49.0
	Albert Raney Anderson (R)	11,987	41.4
	J. B. Hatton (G)	2,753	9.5
10	Adoniram J. Holmes (R)	14,250	62.2
	John Cliggitt (D)	6,853	29.9
	Josiah Doane (G)	1,799	7.9
11	Isaac S. Struble (R)	15,315	58.0
	John P. Allison (D)	9,867	37.3

## KANSAS

1	John A. Anderson (R)	41,251	68.3
	Charles H. Moody (G LAB)	17,816	29.5
2	Dudley C. Haskell (R)	23,601	48.7
	N. F. Acers (D)	19,116	39.5
	Alfred Taylor (G LAB)	5,710	11.8



	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Thomas Ryan (R)	36,091	57.1
	John C. Cannon (D)	17,729	28.1
	D.J. Cole (G LAB)	9,356	14.8
AL	Samuel R. Peters (R)	99,866✓	
	Edmund N. Morrill (R)	98,649✓	
	Bishop W. Perkins (R)	98,338✓	
	Lewis Hanback (R)	97,354✓	
	Samuel N. Wood (D)	83,433	
	O'Flanagan (D)	59,872	
	Leland (D)	58,079	
	Davis (G LAB)	26,701	
	Phillips (D)	25,644	
	Williams (G LAB)	22,243	
	Bennett (G LAB)	1,417	
	Cannon (G LAB)	588	

**KENTUCKY**

1	Oscar Turner (ID)	8,705	39.3
	John R. Grace (D)	7,627	34.5
	Henry Houston (R)	5,803	26.2
2	James F. Clay (D)	5,747	70.7
	W. M. Fuqua (R)	1,979	24.3
3	John E. Halsell (D)	13,546	50.4
	W. G. Hunter (R)	13,356	49.7
4	Thomas A. Robertson (D)	5,878	74.8
	W. H. Parrish (R)	1,974	25.1
5	Albert S. Willis (D)	6,492	62.5
	Silas F. Miller (R)	3,557	34.3
6	John G. Carlisle (D)	4,990	98.2
7	Joseph C. S. Blackburn (D)	11,789	63.8
	John W. Asbury (R)	6,692	36.2
8	P. B. Thompson Jr. (D)	11,202	52.0
	R. L. Ewell (R)	10,338	48.0
9	William W. Culbertson (R)	11,217	53.0
	Z. Smith Hurt (D)	9,948	47.0
10	John D. White (R)	14,240	52.5
	G. M. Adams (D)	12,870	47.5
11	Frank L. Wolford (D)	12,007	54.7
	D. R. Carr (R)	9,934	45.3

**LOUISIANA**

1	Carleton Hunt (D)	8,498	63.7
	A. C. Janin (R)	4,852	36.3
2	E. John Ellis (D)	7,701	58.4
	Morris Marks (IR)	2,789	21.1
	Henry Demas (R)	2,666	20.2
3	William Pitt Kellogg (R)	7,453	45.7
	Joseph Hayes Acklen (D)	5,564	34.1
	Taylor Beattie (IR)	3,301	20.2
4	Newton C. Blanchard (D)	5,765	99.8
5	J. Floyd King (D)	13,295	76.9
	W. L. McMillen (R)	3,986	23.1
6	Andrew S. Herron (D)	8,004*	66.9
	Louis Trager (R)	3,965	33.1

**MAINE**

AL	Thomas B. Reed (R)	72,811✓	
	Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	72,494✓	
	Charles A. Boutelle (R)	72,352✓	
	Seth Llewellyn Milliken (R)	72,310✓	
	Daniel H. Thing (FUS)	63,321	
	Joseph Dane (FUS)	63,304	
	George W. Ladd (FUS)	63,192	
	Thompson H. Murch (FUS)	62,616	
	W. F. Eaton (G)	1,319	
	B. D. Averill (G)	1,290	
	B. K. Kalloch (G)	1,260	
	Eben O. Gerry (G)	1,241	
	James M. Stone (IR&P)	583	
	Henry Tallman (P)	295	
	N. G. Axtell (P)	293	
	Joseph E. Ladd (P)	291	
	Charles E. Nash (IR)	264	
	Daniel Stickney (IR)	198	

**MARYLAND**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	George W. Covington (D)	13,170	52.8
	Millikin (R)	11,788	47.2
2	J. Fred C. Talbott (D)	12,728	52.2
	Blair (R)	11,641	47.8
3	Fetter S. Hoblitzell (D)	13,917	56.8
	Lang (R)	9,029	36.8
	Kimmel (ID)	1,576	6.4
4	John V. L. Findlay (D)	14,457	53.1
	Stockbridge (R)	12,793	47.0
5	Hart B. Holton (R)	13,550	53.0
	Chapman (D)	12,011	47.0
6	Louis E. McComas (R)	15,720	51.7
	Blair (D)	14,440	47.5

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Robert T. Davis (R)	11,475	66.0
	Nicholas Hathaway (D)	5,581	32.1
2	John D. Long (R)	12,915	53.9
	Edgar E. Dean (D)	10,152	42.4
3	Ambrose A. Ranney (R)	11,968	57.8
	Horatio E. Swasey (D)	8,540	41.3
4	Patrick A. Collins (D)	12,884	73.1
	Charles T. Gallagher (R)	4,546	25.8
5	Leopold Morse (D)	11,301	56.0
	Selwyn Z. Bowman (R)	8,791	43.6
6	Henry B. Lovering (D & G)	12,840	51.8
	Elisha S. Converse (R)	11,960	48.2
7	Eben F. Stone (R)	10,056	44.3
	Charles P. Thompson (D)	8,764	38.6
	Eben Moody Boynton (G)	3,825	16.9
8	William A. Russell (R)	11,269	51.0
	Charles S. Lilley (D)	10,743	48.6
9	Theodore Lyman (CSR&D)	12,076	54.4
	John W. Candler (R)	9,703	43.7
10	William W. Rice (R)	11,846	55.5
	John Hopkins (D)	9,404	44.1
11	William Whiting (R)	14,485	64.2
	Edward J. Sawyer (D)	7,600	33.7
12	George D. Robinson (R)	11,294	53.3
	Reuben Noble (D)	9,889	46.7

**MICHIGAN**

1	William C. Maybury (FUS)	16,148	57.4
	Henry W. Lord (R)	11,209	39.8
2	Nathaniel B. Eldredge (D)	15,251	48.2
	John K. Boies (R)	14,709	46.5
3	Edward S. Lacey (R)	18,023	52.0
	Hiram C. Hodge (FUS)	16,329	47.1
4	George L. Yapple (FUS)	16,329	50.4
	Julius C. Burrows (R)	16,077	49.6
5	Julius Houseman (FUS)	16,725	49.5
	William O. Webster (R)	16,609	49.2
6	Edwin B. Winans (FUS)	18,516	49.8
	Oliver L. Spaulding (R)	18,484	49.8
7	Ezra C. Carleton (FUS)	11,540	50.6
	John T. Rich (R)	11,252	49.4
8	Roswell G. Horr (R)	14,872	50.7
	Charles J. Willet (FUS)	13,918	47.5
9	Byron M. Cutcheon (R)	13,529	55.4
	Stephen Bronson (FUS)	10,897	44.6
10	Herschel H. Hatch (R)	11,327	52.6
	Andrew C. Maxwell (FUS)	7,749	36.0
	Jesse M. Miller	2,434	11.3
11	Edward Breitun (R)	11,428	68.5
	Peter White (FUS)	4,840	29.0

**MINNESOTA**

1	Milo White (R)	12,458	49.1
	A. Bierman (D)	11,789	46.4
2	James B. Wakefield (R)	17,187	63.6
	F. A. Bohrer (D)	6,750	25.0
	J. A. Latimer (P)	3,085	11.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Horace B. Strait (R)	16,583	68.2
	C. P. Adams (D)	7,047	29.0
4	William D. Washburn (R)	17,380	51.5
	A. A. Ames (D)	14,820	43.9
5	Knute Nelson (IR)	16,956	47.8
	C. F. Kindred (R)	12,238	34.5
	E. P. Barnum (D)	6,248	17.6

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	Henry L. Muldrow (D)	6,390	81.9
	Lyon (R)	1,414	18.1
2	James R. Chalmers (I)	9,729±	52.3
	Vannoy H. Manning (D)	8,749	47.0
3	Elza Jeffords (R)	4,127	69.1
	Clarke (D)	1,321	22.1
	Waddell	521	8.7
4	Hernando D. Money (D)	6,848	68.8
	Griffin (R)	2,644	26.5
5	Otho R. Singleton (D)	6,121	98.9
6	Henry S. Van Eaton (D)	7,615	53.2
	Lynch (R)	6,706	46.8
7	Ethelbert Barksdale (D)	10,933	66.6
	Hill (R)	5,478	33.4

**MISSOURI**

1	William H. Hatch (D)	16,243	57.4
	Glover (ID)	11,415	40.3
2	Armstead M. Alexander (D)	19,033	57.7
	Dorsey (R)	8,628	26.2
	Quayle (GD)	5,302	16.1
3	Alexander M. Dockery (D)	17,261	52.9
	Thomas (R)	12,887	39.5
	Burrows (G & R)	2,485	7.6
4	James N. Burnes (D)	13,325	51.1
	Reed (R)	10,571	40.5
	Sisson (GD)	2,185	8.4
5	Alexander Graves (D)	12,695	58.8
	Crisp (ID)	8,672	40.1
6	John Cosgrove (D)	17,149	60.2
	Allidridge (GD)	11,349	39.8
7	Aylett H. Buckner (D)	14,370	55.2
	Daudt (R)	9,857	37.9
	McNair (GD)	1,786	6.9
8	John J. O'Neill (D)	6,446	47.7
	Sessinghaus (R)	4,795	35.5
	Dailey (R)	1,282	9.5
	Sullivan (GD)	997	7.4
9	James O. Broadhead (D)	6,860	48.7
	McLean (R)	6,758	48.0
10	Martin L. Clardy (D)	13,536	57.2
	Manistre (R)	7,455	31.5
	Jackson (G & R)	2,667	11.3
11	Richard P. Bland (D)	14,259	54.9
	Wallace (R)	10,530	40.5
12	Charles H. Morgan (D)	14,768	53.9
	Terrell (R)	9,061	33.1
	Spring (G)	3,550	13.0
13	Robert W. Fyan (D)	13,904	42.9
	Cloud (R)	12,424	38.3
	Haseltine (G)	6,122	18.9
14	Lowndes H. Davis (D)	14,023	58.1
	Carroll (R)	7,177	29.8
	Kitchen (G)	2,920	12.1

**Special Election**

9	James O. Broadhead (D)	6,591	49.4
	McLean (R)	6,386	47.9

**NEBRASKA**

1	Archibald J. Weaver (R)	17,022	50.9
	John I. Reddick (D)	12,690	38.0
	W. S. Gilbert (A-MONOP)	3,707	11.1





Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%
2	James Laird (R)		12,983	49.8	21	George W. Ray (R)		15,188	48.0	13	George L. Converse (D)		17,766	54.2
	V. S. Moore (A-MONOP)		10,012	38.4		Babcock (D)		14,742	46.6		H. C. Drinkle (R)		14,092	43.0
	F. A. Harman (D)		3,070	11.8	22	Charles R. Skinner (R)		15,236	52.2	14	George W. Geddes (D)		14,277	51.2
3	Edward K. Valentine (R)		11,272	39.5		Davenport (D)		13,967	47.8		Rollin A. Horr (R)		12,604	45.2
	W. H. Munger (D)		9,932	34.8	23	John T. Spriggs (D)		12,299	51.9	15	Adoniram J. Warner (D)		13,739	50.4
	M. K. Turner (A-MONOP)		7,342	25.7		Fox (R)		10,623	44.8		Rufus R. Dawes (R)		13,048	47.9
					24	Newton W. Nutting (R)		11,516	52.0	16	Beriah Wilkins (D)		19,743	57.3
						Rhodes (D)		9,905	44.8		A. B. Clark (R)		14,422	41.9
					25	Frank Hiscock (R)		14,563	48.7	17	Jonathan T. Updegraff (R)		14,165*	50.4
AL	George W. Cassidy (D)		7,720	54.4		Davis (D)		13,831	46.2		Ross J. Alexander (D)		13,265	47.2
	Powning (R)		6,462	45.6	26	Sereno E. Payne (R)		13,607	48.8	18	William McKinley Jr. (R)		16,906†	48.2
						Hammond (D)		12,651	45.3		Jonathan H. Wallace (D)		16,898	48.2
					27	James W. Wadsworth (R)		12,013	52.3	19	Ezra B. Taylor (R)		15,739	62.7
						Pierpont (D)		10,931	47.6		David L. Rockwell (D)		7,708	30.7
					28	Stephen C. Millard (R)		15,087	51.8	20	David R. Paige (D)		14,090	47.9
1	Martin A. Haynes (R)		19,378	54.4		Davis Jr. (D)		13,378	45.9		Addison B. McClure (R)		13,980	47.6
	Chandler (D)		15,920	44.7	29	John Arnot Jr. (D)		17,769	50.0	21	Martin A. Foran (D)		15,946	54.3
2	Ossian Ray (R)		21,294	52.2		Baxter (R)		14,988	42.1		Sylvester T. Everett (R)		11,408	38.9
	Hosley (D)		19,139	46.9		Baldwin (P)		2,081	5.9		William H. Doan (P)		1,999	6.8
					30	Halbert S. Greenleaf (D)		18,042	56.2					
						Van Voorhis (R)		12,308	38.4					
					31	Robert S. Stevens (D)		12,009	53.6					
						Watson (R)		9,379	41.8					
					32	William F. Rogers (D)		20,531	49.5					
						Moulton (R)		19,804	47.7					
					33	Francis B. Brewer (R)		12,123	51.4					
						Lowry (D)		9,591	40.7					
					AL	Henry Slocum (D)		503,934	56.1					
						Unidentified Candidate (R)		394,232	43.9					

Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%					
24	George V. Lawrence (R)	11,674	50.4	8	John M. Taylor (D)	10,995	51.8	5	George C. Cabell (D)	12,948	53.0								
	J. G. McConahy (D)	10,888	47.0		Hawkins (R)	8,175	38.5		William E. Sims (READJ)	11,489	47.0								
25	John D. Patton (D)	13,990	51.9		Warren (G)	1,479	7.0	6	John Randolph Tucker (D)	12,765	55.0								
	Harry White (R)	12,990	48.2	9	Rice A. Pierce (D)	12,812	61.1		J. Henry Rives (READ J)	10,362	44.6								
26	Samuel H. Miller (R)	14,098	47.9		Lyle (R)	7,885	37.6	7	John Paul (READJ)	12,146‡	50.2								
	J. H. Caldwell (D)	13,365	45.4	10	H. Casey Young (D)	10,696	51.1		Charles T. O'Ferrall (D)	11,941	49.4								
27	Samuel M. Brainerd (R)	11,170	45.8		Smith (R)	9,837	47.0	8	John S. Barbour (D)	14,256	60.6								
	H. B. Plumer (D)	10,247	42.0	TEXAS									Richard R. Farr (READJ)	9,034	38.4				
	W. T. Everson (G LAB&P)	2,992	12.3													9	Henry Bowen (READJ)	10,073	57.7
AL	Mortimer Elliott (D)	352,855	47.5														Abram Fulkerson (D)	5,603	32.1
	Marriott Brosius (R)	323,255	43.5														Samuel H. Newberry (I)	1,467	8.4
	William McMichael (IR)	40,995	5.5	1	Charles Stewart (D)	14,882	62.5	AL	John S. Wise (READJ)	99,992	50.4								
RHODE ISLAND					William Chambers (R)	8,850	37.2		John E. Massey (D)	94,184	47.4								
				2	John H. Reagan (D)	12,035	82.6	WEST VIRGINIA											
				3	James H. Jones (D)	14,045	57.9												
					S. H. Russell (R)	9,492	39.1												
1	Henry J. Spooner (R)	3,515	70.0	4	David B. Culberson (D)	13,487	63.4						Nathan Goff Jr. (R)	14,154	52.2				
	Oscar Lapham (D)	1,491	29.7		E. L. Dehoney (G)	7,785	36.6		John H. Good (D)	12,335	45.5								
2	Jonathan Chace (R)	3,349	64.6	5	James W. Throckmorton (D)	16,163	72.0	2	William L. Wilson (D)	11,406	48.5								
	Wheeler (D)	1,831	35.3		J. N. Dixon (G)	6,280	28.0		John W. Mason (R)	11,396	48.5								
SOUTH CAROLINA				6	Olin Wellborn (D)	17,510	71.6	3	John E. Kenna (D)	10,279*	58.3								
					J. C. Kearby (G)	6,949	28.4		E. S. Buttrick (R)	5,814	33.0								
				7	Thomas P. Ochiltree (I)	12,457	55.8		P. B. Reynolds (G)	1,454	8.3								
					George P. Finlay (D)	9,851	44.1	4	Eustace Gibson (D)	11,151	47.9								
1	Samuel Dibble (D)	8,674	56.9	8	James F. Miller (D)	12,297	59.0		George Loomis (R)	9,863	42.3								
	J. B. Campbell (IG&R)	6,565	43.1		R. Zapp (G)	6,528	31.3		A. R. Barber (G)	2,287	9.8								
2	George D. Tillman (D)	11,388	67.8		Joseph O'Connor (I)	1,774	8.5	WISCONSIN											
	E. M. Brayton (R)	5,361	31.9	9	Roger Q. Mills (D)	14,730	63.9												
3	D. Wyatt Aiken (D)	9,245	84.7		J. D. Rankin (G)	8,329	36.1												
	T. H. Russell (G & R)	1,677	15.4	10	John Hancock (D)	16,098	62.2												
4	John H. Evins (D)	11,662	71.8		E. J. Davis (R)	9,783	37.8	1	John Winans (D)	12,307	46.6								
	D. R. Elkins (G)	4,588	28.2	11	Samuel W. T. Lanham (D)	10,493	51.0		C. G. Williams (R)	11,853	44.9								
5	John J. Hemphill (D)	9,518	56.0		J. W. Barnett (G)	4,744	23.1		C. M. Blackman (P)	2,217	8.4								
	E. B. C. Cash (IG&R)	7,471	44.0		J. H. Davenport (ID)	3,807	18.5	2	Daniel H. Sumner (D)	10,671	50.4								
6	George W. Dargan (D)	10,814	64.7		S. C. Buck (ID)	1,532	7.4		J. S. Rowell (R)	8,870	41.9								
	E. H. Deas (R)	3,628	21.7	VERMONT															
	A. H. Bowen (G)	2,263	13.6																
7	Edmund W. M. Mackey (R)	18,469	64.8																
	Samuel Lee (IR)	10,017	35.2																
TENNESSEE				1	John W. Stewart (R)	15,638	69.3		Burr W. Jones (D)	13,035	46.0								
					Syman W. Redington (D)	6,009	26.6		G. C. Hazelton (R)	7,924	28.0								
				2	Luke P. Poland (R)	12,795	51.8		E. W. Keyes (IR)	3,791	13.4								
					George S. Fletcher (D)	6,363	25.8		S. D. Hastings (P)	3,152	11.1								
	William W. Grout (R)	4,598	18.6				4	Peter V. Deuster (D)	9,688	48.6									
VIRGINIA									F. C. Winckler (R)	8,320	41.7								
				1	Robert M. Mayo (READJ)	10,505‡	49.6		G. B. Goodwin (LAB)	1,922	9.6								
					George T. Garrison (D)	10,504	49.6	5	Joseph Rankin (D)	12,933	62.7								
				2	Harry Libbey (READJ)	13,226	49.7		L. Howland (R)	6,108	29.6								
	Richard C. Marshall (D)	10,282	38.6				6	Richard Guenther (R)	10,303	44.1									
	John F. Dezendorf (R)	3,114	11.7					A. Haben (D)	9,265	39.7									
3	George D. Wise (D)	10,736	57.1					T. D. Kanouse (P)	3,275	14.0									
	John Ambler Smith (READJ)	8,060	42.9					Gilbert M. Woodward (D)	11,908	48.1									
4	Benjamin S. Hooper (READ J)	14,764	75.5					C. M. Butt (R)	10,604	42.8									
	W. A. Reese (D)	4,552	23.3					B. F. Parker (P)	1,887	7.6									
								8	William T. Price (R)	14,059	55.4								
									W. F. Bailey (D)	11,315	44.6								
								9	Isaac Stephenson (R)	12,774	47.4								
									G. L. Park (D)	12,518	46.4								
									H. H. Woodmansec (P)	1,460	5.4								

## 1883 House Elections

KANSAS				LOUISIANA				OHIO <sup>1</sup>			
Special Election				Special Election				Special Election			
Candidates		Votes	%	Candidates		Votes	%	Candidates		Votes	%
2	Edward H. Funston (R)	24,116	57.4	6	Edward T. Lewis (D)	6,366	91.8	16	Joseph D. Taylor (R)	14,179	53.5
	S. A. Riggs (D)	17,924	42.6		Louis Trager (R)	568	8.2		Ross J. Alexander (D)	12,313	46.5
								16	Joseph D. Taylor (R)	14,159	53.5
									Ross J. Alexander (D)	12,322	46.5

1. The first special election in the 16th district was held in January 1883 to fill the remaining two months of the term in the 47th Congress (1881–1883). The second special election was held in February 1883, to fill the House seat for a full term in the 48th Congress (1883–1885). Both elections were necessitated by the death of Rep. Jonathan T. Updegraff Nov. 30, 1882, following his reelection to the 48th Congress.



# 1884 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 James T. Jones (D)	8,871	58.1
Thweatt (R)	6,403	41.9
2 Hilary A. Herbert (D)	11,331	55.8
Whitehead (R)	8,991	44.2
3 William C. Oates (D)	10,965	71.6
Mabson (R)	4,349	28.4
4 Alexander C. Davidson (D)	14,225	63.7
Craig (R)	6,749	30.2
5 Thomas W. Sadler (D)	10,775	98.0
6 John M. Martin (D)	10,132	99.3
7 William H. Forney (D)	14,187	63.3
Ewing (R)	8,217	36.7
8 Joseph Wheeler (D)	12,912	52.8
Day (R)	11,559	47.2

## ARKANSAS

1 Poindexter Dunn (D)	15,002	61.7
Rommel (R)	9,322	38.3
2 Clifton R. Breckinridge (D)	13,792	53.0
Rogers (R)	12,229	47.0
3 James K. Jones (D)	16,193*	54.1
Mitchell (R)	13,722	45.9
4 John H. Rogers (D)	15,174	57.3
Sarber (R)	11,307	42.7
5 Samuel W. Peel (D)	11,542	69.1
Keenor (R)	5,158	30.9

## CALIFORNIA

1 Barclay Henley (D)	16,461	49.7
T. L. Carothers (R)	16,316	49.3
2 James A. Louttit (R)	18,327	49.4
Charles A. Sumner (D)	18,208	49.1
3 Joseph McKenna (R)	17,435	55.8
J. A. Glascock (D)	13,197	42.3
4 William W. Morrow (R)	15,083	58.7
R. P. Hastings (D)	10,422	40.6
5 Charles N. Felton (R)	17,014	51.6
F. J. Sullivan (D)	15,676	47.6
6 Henry H. Markham (R)	17,397	49.1
A. F. Devalle (D)	16,988	47.9

## COLORADO

AL George G. Symes (R)	35,446	53.2
Charles S. Thomas (D)	28,720	43.1

## CONNECTICUT

1 John R. Buck (R)	16,589	49.7
William W. Eaton (D)	16,285	48.8
2 Charles L. Mitchell (D)	22,589	50.8
Allen (R)	20,573	46.3
3 John T. Wait (R)	11,700	54.4
Johnson (D)	9,258	43.1
4 Edward W. Seymour (D)	18,526	49.0
Coe (R)	18,373	48.6

## DELAWARE

AL Charles B. Lore (D)	17,054	56.7
Anthony Higgins (R)	12,978	43.2

## FLORIDA

1 Robert H. M. Davidson (D)	14,619	55.1
Locke (R)	11,893	44.9
2 Charles Dougherty (D)	17,248	51.8
Bisbee (R)	15,857	47.6

## GEORGIA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Thomas M. Norwood (D)	10,857	64.4
Pleasant (R)	6,012	35.6
2 Henry G. Turner (R)	7,828	100.0
3 Charles F. Crisp (D)	9,963	69.6
Bell (R)	4,268	29.8
4 Henry R. Harris (D)	10,608	52.4
Henry Persons (ID)	5,473	27.0
Milner (R)	4,156	20.5
5 Nathaniel J. Hammond (D)	9,008	63.7
Martin (R)	5,130	36.3
6 James H. Blount (R)	7,922	100.0
7 Judson C. Clements (D)	10,496	71.1
Kirkwood (R)	3,417	23.1
8 Seaborn Reese (D)	7,834	70.4
Martin (R)	3,250	29.2
9 Allen D. Candler (D)	8,137	100.0
10 George T. Barnes (D)	9,166	86.2
Wright (R)	1,277	12.0

## ILLINOIS

1 Ransom W. Dunham (R)	20,245	56.7
William M. Tilden (D)	14,655	41.1
2 Francis Lawler (D)	13,954	54.7
John F. Finnerty (R&A-MONO)	11,552	45.3
3 James H. Ward (D)	15,601	43.5
William E. Mason (R)	10,806	30.1
Charles Fitzsimmons (R)	8,928	24.9
4 George E. Adams (R)	18,333	53.8
John P. Altgeld (D)	15,291	44.9
5 Reuben Ellwood (R & P)	20,500	68.4
Richard Bishop (D)	9,424	31.5
6 Robert R. Hitt (R)	18,048	61.5
E. W. Blaisdell (D)	10,891	37.1
7 Thomas J. Henderson (R)	15,498	57.6
James S. Eckels (D)	10,689	39.7
8 Ralph Plumb (R)	18,707	51.8
Pat C. Haley (D)	15,953	44.2
9 Lewis E. Payson (R)	16,481	53.4
James Kirk (D)	13,716	44.5
10 Nicholas E. Worthington (D)	16,758	50.1
Julius S. Starr (R)	16,582	49.6
11 William H. Neece (A-MON D)	18,291	50.1
Alexander P. Petrie (R)	17,864	48.9
12 James M. Riggs (D)	22,046	57.7
Thomas G. Black (R)	15,177	39.7
13 William M. Springer (D)	20,808	53.1
James M. Taylor (R)	16,971	43.3
14 Jonathan H. Rowell (R)	18,052	51.4
C. C. Clark (D)	15,673	44.6
15 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	17,852	50.2
John C. Black (D)	17,360	48.8
16 Silas Z. Landes (D)	17,109	50.2
James McCartney (R)	16,791	49.2
17 John R. Eden (D)	18,402	55.0
Howland J. Hamlin (G & R)	14,576	43.5
18 William R. Morrison (D)	17,695	53.2
Thomas B. Needles (R)	15,136	45.5
19 Richard W. Townshend (D)	18,296	56.7
Thomas S. Ridgway (R)	13,615	42.2
20 John R. Thomas (R)	17,890	52.1
Fountain E. Albright (D)	15,788	45.9

## INDIANA

1 John J. Kleiner (D)	19,930	51.5
William H. Gudgel (R)	18,493	47.8
2 Thomas R. Cobb (D)	18,832	55.5
George H. Reilley (R)	15,128	44.6
3 Jonas G. Howard (D)	19,550	56.3
James Keigwin (R)	14,923	43.0
4 William S. Holman (D)	17,233	52.6
John O. Cravens (R)	15,494	47.2

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
5 Courtland C. Matson (D)	17,951	51.3
George W. Grubbs (R)	16,582	47.4
6 Thomas M. Browne (R)	22,115	61.1
Nelson G. Smith (D)	13,625	37.7
7 William D. Bynum (D)	20,240	51.0
Stanton J. Peelle (R)	18,995	47.9
8 James C. Johnston (R)	20,185	50.0
John Edward Lamb (D)	20,035	49.6
9 Thomas B. Ward (D)	19,241	49.7
Charles T. Doxey (R)	18,628	48.1
10 William D. Owen (R)	19,262	50.0
Thomas J. Wood (D)	18,781	48.8
11 George W. Steele (R)	22,679	48.7
Meredith H. Kidd (D)	22,625	48.6
12 Robert Lowry (D)	19,507	52.5
T. P. Keator (R)	16,957	45.7
13 George Ford (D)	20,971	52.7
Henry Thayer (R)	18,792	47.3

## Special Election

13 Benjamin Franklin Shively (N)	20,964	52.8
John Reynolds (R)	18,736	47.2

## IOWA

1 Benton Jay Hall (D)	16,734	50.0
John S. Woolson (R)	16,661	49.7
2 Jeremiah Henry Murphy (D)	19,730	56.4
William T. Shaw (R)	15,241	43.6
3 David B. Henderson (R)	16,431	52.1
John J. Linehan (D)	15,105	47.9
4 William Elijah Fuller (R)	15,082	50.4
Luman Hamlin Weller (G & D)	14,852	49.6
5 Benjamin Todd Frederick (D)	16,679	50.2
Milo P. Smith (R)	16,541	49.7
6 James Baird Weaver (G & D)	16,684	50.1
Frank T. Campbell (R)	16,617	49.9
7 Edwin H. Conger (R)	19,274	54.8
W. H. McHenry (D)	15,924	45.2
8 William P. Hepburn (R)	17,671	53.6
S. R. Davis (D)	15,294	46.4
9 Joseph H. Lyman (R)	19,071	50.7
William H. M. Pusey (D)	18,509	49.2
10 Adoniram J. Holmes (R)	20,328	62.7
H. C. McCoy (D)	12,117	37.3
11 Isaac S. Struble (R)	24,063	58.4
Thomas F. Barbee (D)	17,107	41.6

## Special Election

7 Hiram Ypsilanti Smith (R)	18,905	53.9
E. H. Kridler (D)	16,151	46.1

## KANSAS

1 Edmund N. Morrill (R)	19,535	55.1
Thomas P. Fenlon (D)	15,934	44.9
2 Edward H. Funston (R)	22,518	60.4
W. J. Nicholson (D)	14,703	39.4
3 Bishop W. Perkins (R)	23,854	56.3
G. W. Gabriel (D)	13,341	31.5
W. A. Tipton (G LAB)	5,163	12.2
4 Thomas Ryan (R)	26,177	61.9
S. N. Wood (D)	15,799	37.4
5 John A. Anderson (R)	22,548	64.1
A. A. Carnahan (D)	10,866	30.9
M. D. Tenney (G LAB)	1,784	5.1
6 Lewis Hanback (R)	14,776	59.5
L. C. Uhl (D)	10,068	40.5
7 Samuel R. Peters (R)	25,740	61.0
H. M. Bickel (D)	15,913	37.7

**KENTUCKY**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 William J. Stone (D)	10,503	41.8
Oscar Turner (ID)	7,440	29.6
H. H. Houston (R)	7,161	28.5
2 Polk Laffoon (D)	12,472	56.8
T. Z. Moore (R)	9,485	43.2
3 John E. Halsell (D)	12,833	55.3
J. S. Golladay (R)	10,376	44.7
4 Thomas A. Robertson (D)	12,153	100.0
5 Albert S. Willis (D)	12,152	59.0
A. E. Wilson (R)	8,373	40.7
6 John G. Carlisle (D)	15,261	60.6
J. J. Landrum (R)	9,329	37.1
7 William C. P. Breckinridge (D)	16,236	93.2
D. W. Lindsey (R)	1,173	6.7
8 James B. McCreary (D)	14,924	53.9
J. M. Sebastian (R)	12,778	46.1
9 William H. Wadsworth (R)	16,189	50.2
Frank Powers (D)	16,087	49.8
10 William P. Taulbee (D)	14,266	53.7
A. J. Auxier (R)	12,308	46.3
11 Frank L. Wolford (D)	10,748	52.0
W. W. Jones (R)	9,932	48.0

**LOUISIANA**

1 Louis St. Martin (D)	5,685	41.9
Carleton Hunt (ID)	4,458	32.9
J. A. Acklin (R)	3,411	25.2
2 Michael Hahn (R)	7,356	54.7
W. T. Houston (D)	6,103	45.4
3 Edward J. Gay (D)	15,302	51.2
William Pitt Kellogg (R)	14,603	48.8
4 Newton C. Blanchard (D)	12,269	89.9
J. B. Slattery (R)	1,377	10.1
5 J. Floyd King (D)	11,692	59.1
Charles J. Boatner (ID)	5,513	27.9
Frank Morey (R)	2,565	13.0
6 Alfred B. Irion (D)	9,927	61.6
C. C. Swayzie (R)	6,197	38.4

**MAINE**

1 Thomas B. Reed (R)	17,594	51.0
N. Cleaves (D)	16,669	48.3
2 Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	20,795	55.1
D. R. Hastings (D)	15,006	39.8
3 Seth L. Milliken (R)	20,083	57.9
Daniel H. Thing (D)	13,866	40.0
4 Charles A. Boutelle (R)	19,643	56.1
John F. Lynch (D)	14,165	40.5

**MARYLAND**

1 Charles H. Gibson (D)	16,726	53.3
Russum (R)	14,641	46.7
2 Frank T. Shaw (D)	16,274	53.8
Blair (R)	14,003	46.3
3 William H. Cole (D)	16,032	58.6
Pentz (R)	10,756	39.3
4 John V. L. Findlay (D)	15,726	51.2
Brown (R)	14,324	46.7
5 Barnes Compton (D)	15,612	51.6
Holton (R)	14,641	48.4
6 Louis E. McComas (R)	17,995	52.3
Nelson (D)	16,379	47.6

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 Robert T. Davis (R)	14,080	66.5
Weston Howland (D)	5,307	25.1
2 John D. Long (R)	15,039	53.0
William Everett (D)	9,734	34.3
Edgar E. Dean (G)	2,630	9.3
3 Ambrose A. Ranney (R)	13,596	53.0
Horatio Swasey (D)	9,248	36.1
Eleazar B. Loring (G)	2,412	9.4

**Candidates**

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Patrick A. Collins (D)	13,664	64.8
Joseph H. O'Neil (R)	7,182	34.1
5 Edward D. Hayden (R)	13,290	52.0
Robert Trete Paine Jr. (D)	11,018	43.1
6 Henry B. Lovering (D & G)	15,146	49.6
Henry Cabot Lodge (R)	14,881	48.7
7 Eben F. Stone (R)	12,475	47.8
Richard S. Spofford (D)	9,623	36.9
John Baker (G)	3,948	15.1
8 Charles H. Allen (R)	12,643	53.6
Charles S. Lilley (D)	9,446	40.1
9 Frederick D. Ely (R)	12,265	47.4
Henry E. Fales (D)	6,301	24.4
Theodore Lyman (I)	4,265	16.5
Henry E. Lemon Jr. (G)	2,429	9.4
10 William W. Rice (R)	13,940	58.8
James E. Esterbrook (D)	6,556	27.6
Unidentified Candidate (G)	2,637	11.1
11 William Whiting (R)	15,335	59.9
David Hill (D)	8,693	34.0
12 Francis W. Rockwell (R)	13,012	51.7
Jarvis N. Dunham (D)	10,856	43.1

**MICHIGAN**

1 William C. Maybury (D)	21,673	55.8
John Atkinson (R)	15,549	40.0
2 Nathaniel B. Eldredge (D & G)	17,710	46.9
Edward P. Allen (R)	17,656	46.7
Charles Mosher (P)	2,420	6.4
3 James O'Donnell (R)	20,438	48.5
Henry F. Pennington (D & G)	19,210	45.5
Michael J. Fanning (P)	2,531	6.0
4 Julius C. Burrows (R)	18,564	48.8
George L. Yarle (D & G)	18,212	47.9
5 Charles C. Comstock (D & G)	20,406	47.6
John C. Fitzgerald (R)	20,050	46.7
Wilson C. Edsell (P)	2,449	5.7
6 Edwin B. Winans (D & G)	19,857	48.8
James C. Willson (R)	18,377	45.2
Leander C. Smith (P)	2,445	6.0
7 Ezra C. Carlton (D)	14,535	50.2
Edgar Weeks (R)	12,316	42.5
8 Timothy E. Tarsney (D)	19,446	50.6
Roswell G. Horr (R)	17,824	46.4
9 Byron M. Cutcheon (R)	18,963	51.4
Silas S. Fallas (D & G)	16,207	44.0
10 Spencer O. Fisher (D & G)	15,366	52.4
Charles F. Gibson (R)	13,081	44.6
11 Seth C. Moffatt (R)	16,464	64.7
John Powers (D)	8,992	35.3

**MINNESOTA**

1 Milo White (R)	16,604	53.3
A. Bierman (D)	13,961	44.8
2 James B. Wakefield (R)	20,813	64.0
J. J. Thornton (D)	10,639	32.7
3 Horace B. Strait (R)	16,456	51.3
I. Donnelly (D)	15,038	46.9
4 John B. Gilfillan (R)	28,930	53.2
O. C. Merriman (D)	24,496	45.0
5 Knute Nelson (R)	25,609	66.0
L. L. Baxter (D)	13,176	34.0

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 John M. Allen (D)	11,862	81.7
Chandler (R)	2,657	18.3
2 James B. Morgan (D)	13,963	57.5
Chalmers (R)	10,008	41.2
3 Thomas C. Catchings (D)	9,783	69.5
Pearce (R)	4,297	30.5
4 Frederick G. Barry (D)	13,200	69.8
Frazee (R)	5,723	30.2
5 Otho R. Singleton (D)	11,934	76.5
Smith (R)	3,665	23.5

**Candidates**

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Henry S. Van Eaton (D)	10,190	60.8
Lynch (R)	6,570	39.2
7 Ethelbert Barksdale (D)	10,946	66.6
Yellowley (R)	5,485	33.4

**MISSOURI**

1 William H. Hatch (D)	18,932	54.3
Gray (FUS)	15,955	45.7
2 John B. Hale (D)	20,204	56.2
Norville (FUS)	15,749	43.8
3 Alexander M. Dockery (D)	19,129	53.4
Harwood (R)	15,854	44.2
4 James N. Burnes (D)	16,397	55.5
Kelly (FUS)	13,141	44.5
5 William Warner (FUS)	16,176	52.5
Graves (D)	14,651	47.5
6 John T. Heard (D)	21,107	56.7
Shirk (FUS)	16,139	43.3
7 John E. Hutton (D)	16,712	52.8
Reynolds (FUS)	14,946	47.2
8 John J. O'Neill (D)	9,657	54.7
Eccles (FUS)	8,006	45.3
9 John M. Glover (D)	9,830	54.7
McLean (FU)	8,133	45.3
10 Martin L. Clardy (D)	15,329	52.8
Morse (FUS)	12,797	44.1
11 Richard P. Bland (D)	16,959	54.3
Dallmyer (FUS)	14,288	45.7
12 William J. Stone (D)	20,091	55.3
Warden (FUS)	16,222	44.7
13 William H. Wade (FUS)	20,101	50.3
Thomas (D)	17,981	45.0
14 William Dawson (D)	17,694	61.6
Cramer (FUS)	11,020	38.4

**NEBRASKA**

1 Archibald J. Weaver (R)	22,644	50.0
Charles H. Brown (D)	21,669	47.8
2 James Laird (R)	21,182	52.9
J. H. Stickel (D)	17,650	44.1
3 George W. E. Dorsey (R)	25,685	54.7
William Neville (D)	20,671	44.1

**NEVADA**

AL William Woodburn (R)	6,797	53.1
George W. Cassidy (D)	6,002	46.9

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1 Martin A. Haynes (R)	20,623	51.8
McKinney (D)	18,383	46.2
2 Jacob H. Gallinger (R)	22,801	51.5
George (D)	20,426	46.1

**NEW JERSEY**

1 George Hires (R)	19,745	50.0
Ferrell (D)	18,003	45.6
2 James Buchanan (R)	19,144	51.5
Gauntt (D)	16,853	45.4
3 Robert S. Green (D)	19,604	50.8
John Kean Jr. (R)	17,756	46.0
4 James N. Pidcock (D)	15,225	51.3
Howey (R)	12,972	43.7
5 William W. Phelps (R)	17,367	51.7
Stevenson (D)	15,126	45.0
6 Herman Lehlbach (R)	21,162	49.4
Fiedler (D)	20,818	48.6
7 William McAdoo (D)	21,985	56.7
Brigham (R)	16,654	43.0

**NEW YORK**

1 Perry Belmont (D)	22,050	54.9
Platt (R)	18,104	45.1





Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%
2	Felix Campbell (D)	17,503	58.5	4	William R. Cox (D)	18,930	58.5	7	I. Newton Evans (R)	18,048	52.4			
	Sheridan (R)	11,771	39.4		Josiah Turner (R)	13,448	41.5		Ross (D)	16,425	47.7			
3	Darwin R. James (R)	20,125	60.5	5	James W. Reid (D)	15,047	54.6	8	Daniel Ermentrout (D)	16,577	63.8			
	Smith (D)	13,000	39.1		Leonidas C. Edwards (R)	12,522	45.4		Richards (R)	9,405	36.2			
4	Peter P. Mahoney (D)	18,971	57.8	6	Risden T. Bennett (D)	19,344	58.0	9	John A. Hiestand (R)	19,649	65.6			
	Mullholland (R)	13,339	40.7		Oliver H. Dockery (R)	14,010	42.0		Haldeman (D)	9,894	33.0			
5	Archibald M. Bliss (D)	13,985	50.1	7	John S. Henderson (D)	14,262	56.8	10	William H. Sowden (D)	20,797	59.2			
	Worth (R)	12,865	46.1		James G. Ramsey (R)	10,851	43.2		Chidsey (D)	14,349	40.8			
6	Nicholas Muller (D)	13,307	56.9	8	William H. H. Cowles (D)	11,422	58.7	11	John B. Storm (D)	19,394	60.4			
	House (R)	6,796	29.1		Leander L. Green (R)	8,036	41.3		Walter (R)	12,622	39.3			
	Fitzgerald (ID)	2,863	12.2	9	Thomas D. Johnston (D)	13,024	53.2	12	Joseph A. Scranton (R)	17,016	51.3			
7	John J. Adams (D)	15,864	65.3		Hamilton G. Ewart (R)	11,465	46.8		Connoly (D)	15,179	45.7			
	Conkling (R)	8,228	33.9											
8	Samuel S. Cox (TAM D)	19,386	80.7	OHIO										
	Hall (CO D)	4,483	18.7	1	Benjamin Butterworth (R)	17,929	52.1	14	Charles N. Brumm (R)	12,875	52.2			
9	Joseph Pulitzer (D)	15,518	63.6		John F. Follett (D)	16,320	47.4		Reilly (D)	11,677	47.6			
	Thum (R)	8,497	34.8	2	Charles E. Brown (R)	19,718	52.8	15	Frank C. Bunnell (R)	20,767	57.7			
10	Abram S. Hewitt (D)	15,254	64.1		Adam A. Kramer (D)	17,513	46.9		Foster (D)	15,256	42.4			
	Biglin (R)	8,392	35.3	3	James E. Campbell (D)	16,398	50.3	16	Post (D)	12,679	40.6			
11	Truman A. Merriman (CO D)	19,588	62.4		Henry L. Morey (R)	15,986	49.0		William W. Brown (R)	19,400	53.3			
	Hardy (TAM D)	11,563	36.8	4	Charles M. Anderson (D)	21,087	50.0		Kennedy (D)	16,440	45.2			
12	Abraham Dowdney (D)	18,380	61.3		John F. Sinks (R)	20,786	49.3	17	Jacob M. Campbell (R)	19,579	54.3			
	Perley (R)	11,354	37.8	5	Benjamin Le Fevre (D)	21,968	56.3		Enfield (D)	16,005	44.4			
13	Egbert L. Viele (D)	17,622	60.6		William D. Davis (R)	16,852	43.2	18	Louis E. Atkinson (R)	18,367	54.6			
	Smith (R)	11,027	37.9	6	William D. Hill (D)	20,684	54.1		Patterson (D)	15,277	45.4			
14	William G. Stahlnecker (D)	17,507	51.9		Hiram C. Glenn (R)	17,154	44.9	19	William A. Duncan (D)	20,356*	55.9			
	McAlpin (R)	15,745	46.7	7	George E. Seney (D)	20,615	54.5		Seitz (R)	16,094	44.2			
15	Lewis Beach (D)	17,728	51.7		Daniel Babst Jr. (R)	16,609	43.9	20	Andrew G. Curtin (D)	17,656	51.4			
	Snow (R)	15,794	46.0	8	John Little (R)	23,019	58.5	21	Patton (R)	16,419	47.8			
16	John H. Ketcham (R)	18,942	54.1		James W. Denver (D)	15,381	39.1		Charles E. Boyle (D)	19,506	52.8			
	Huntington (D)	15,391	43.9	9	William C. Cooper (R)	18,415	51.1	22	Ray (R)	17,006	46.0			
17	James G. Lindsley (R)	20,557	50.9		E. F. Poppietion (D)	16,634	46.2		James S. Negley (R)	20,136	56.7			
	Bagley (D)	18,671	46.2	10	Jacob Romeis (R)	17,605	50.0		Hopkins (D)	15,113	42.5			
18	Henry G. Burleigh (R)	20,732	88.0		Frank H. Hurd (D)	17,366	49.4	23	Thomas M. Bayne (R)	15,854	64.9			
	McClellan (P)	2,775	11.8	11	William W. Ellsberry (D)	15,251	50.7		Foster (D)	8,073	33.0			
19	John Swinburne (R)	19,790	53.0		Alphonzo Hart (R)	14,841	49.3	24	Oscar L. Jackson (R)	16,436	57.0			
	Van Alstyne (D)	17,286	46.3	12	Albert C. Thompson (R)	15,782	53.8	25	Stockdale (D)	11,538	40.0			
20	George West (R)	21,174	51.2		Leo Ebert (D)	13,384	45.7		Alexander C. White (R)	16,714	52.8			
	Wemple (D)	19,467	47.0	13	Joseph H. Outhwaite (D)	23,475	55.2		Reitz (D)	14,929	47.2			
21	Frederick A. Johnson (R)	19,049	58.6		Allen Miller (R)	18,607	43.8	26	George W. Fleeeger (R)	17,290	47.0			
	Smith (D)	13,462	41.4	14	Charles H. Grosvenor (R)	17,008	56.0		McKinney (D)	15,674	42.6			
22	Abraham X. Parker (R)	22,541	62.1		John L. Vance (D)	11,281	37.2	27	Roberts (IR)	2,702	7.4			
	Hall (D)	12,920	35.6	15	Christopher Evans (G)	1,689	5.6		William L. Scott (D)	16,002	49.2			
23	John T. Spriggs (D)	18,164	49.9		Beriah Wilkins (D)	20,717	54.1	AL	Mackey (R)	15,340	47.1			
	Cookingham (R)	17,327	47.6	16	Elijah Little (R)	17,421	45.5		Edwin S. Osborne (R)	478,240	53.2			
24	John S. Pindar (D)	17,884	50.5		George W. Geddes (D)	18,528	50.0		Davis (D)	401,042	44.6			
	Ramsey (R)	16,772	47.4	17	Henry C. Hedges (R)	17,835	48.2	Special Election						
25	Frank Hiscock (R)	21,148	56.4		Adoniram J. Warner (D)	19,173	49.9	19	John Augustus Swope (D)	✓	#			
	W. Porter (D, P)	16,326	43.5	18	Joseph D. Taylor (R)	18,957	49.3	RHODE ISLAND						
26	Stephen C. Millard (R)	23,773	51.9		Isaac H. Taylor (R)	22,459	56.3							
	Remick (D)	18,783	42.6	19	Jonathan H. Wallace (D)	16,309	40.9							
27	Sereno E. Payne (R)	26,446	57.1		Ezra B. Taylor (R)	27,039	65.0	1	Henry J. Spooner (R)	10,140	60.0			
	Beardsley (D)	17,798	38.4	20	Horace Alvord (D)	13,053	31.4		Tiba O. Slocum (D)	5,976	35.4			
28	John Arnot Jr. (D-R)	28,000	91.0		William McKinley Jr. (R)	22,672	51.6	2	William A. Pirce (R)	7,752‡	50.1			
	Beecher (G)	2,044	6.6		David R. Paige (D)	20,643	47.0		Charles H. Page (D)	5,995	38.7			
29	Ira Davenport (R)	19,987	52.5	21	Martin A. Foran (D & G)	19,154	51.4		Alfred B. Chadsey (P)	1,501	9.7			
	Pierpont (D)	16,377	43.0		Charles C. Burnett (R)	17,884	48.0	SOUTH CAROLINA						
30	Charles S. Baker (R)	16,733	50.2											
	Greenleaf (D)	15,496	46.5											
31	John G. Sawyer (R)	17,529	51.4	OREGON										
	Stevens (D)	14,474	42.4	AL	Binger Hermann (R)	25,699	52.1	1	Samuel Dibble (D)	8,612	73.5			
	Richmond (P)	1,869	5.5		John Myers (D)	23,652	47.9		W. N. Taft (R)	3,108	26.5			
32	John M. Farquhar (R)	17,469	50.0	PENNSYLVANIA										
	Lockwood (D)	17,302	49.5	1	Henry H. Bingham (R)	20,227	60.2	2	George D. Tillman (D)	11,419	85.6			
33	John B. Weber (R)	14,545	49.1		Tipton (D)	13,403	39.9		E. J. Dickersin (R)	1,920	14.4			
	Payne (D)	13,957	47.2	2	Charles O'Neill (R)	18,336	60.5	3	D. Wyatt Aiken (D)	10,855	93.5			
34	Walter L. Sessions (R)	24,068	54.7		Dotts (D)	11,952	39.5		John R. Tolbert (R)	752	6.5			
	Smith (D)	15,525	35.3	3	Samuel J. Randall (D)	12,340	57.7	4	William H. Perry (D)	13,008	100.0			
	Sill (P)	2,522	5.7		Gumper (R)	9,055	42.3	5	John J. Hemphill (D)	9,861	77.4			
NORTH CAROLINA					4	William D. Kelley (R)	27,421	63.3		C. C. Macey (R)	2,881	22.6		
1	Thomas G. Skinner (D)	16,381	53.8		Fahy (D)	15,817	36.5	6	George W. Dargan (D)	10,465	76.1			
	John B. Respass (R)	14,093	46.3	5	Alfred C. Harmar (R)	26,618	99.9		Edmund H. Deas (R)	3,289	23.9			
2	James E. O'Hara (R)	22,309	58.7	6	James B. Everhart (R)	18,593	60.5	7	Robert Smalls (R)	8,419	64.8			
	Frederick A. Woodward (D)	15,699	41.3		Heckel (D)	11,551	37.6		William Elliott (D)	4,584	35.3			
3	Wharton J. Green (D)	16,785	57.8	Special Election										
	Curtis H. Brogden (R)	12,156	41.9	4	John Bratton (D)				3,339✓	#				



**TENNESSEE**

<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
1 Augustus H. Pettibone (R)	15,478	54.4
King (D)	12,981	45.6
2 Leonidas C. Houk (R)	19,357	68.3
Ledgerwood (D)	8,975	31.7
3 John R. Neal (D)	14,284	51.2
Evans (R)	13,624	48.8
4 Benton McMillin (D)	12,956	88.0
Smith (R)	1,771	12.0
5 James D. Richardson (D)	13,285	58.5
Warder (R)	7,144	31.4
Martin (ID)	1,882	8.3
6 Andrew J. Caldwell (D)	16,873	58.2
Baker (R)	12,124	41.8
7 John G. Ballentine (D)	12,157	55.7
Cliff (R)	9,682	44.3
8 John M. Taylor (D)	12,783	52.6
Warren (R)	11,529	47.4
9 Presley T. Glass (D)	13,451	55.0
Etheridge (R)	11,019	45.0
10 Zachary Taylor (R)	14,271	51.0
Harris (D)	13,713	49.0

**TEXAS**

1 Charles Stewart (D)	24,150	99.9
2 John H. Reagan (D)	16,840	67.1
A. T. Monroe (R)	8,276	33.0
3 James H. Jones (D)	23,504	97.2
4 David B. Culberson (D)	23,165	100.0
5 James W. Throckmorton (D)	29,462	98.9
6 Olin Wellborn (D)	27,804	85.5
J. C. Bigger (R)	4,721	14.5
7 William H. Crain (D)	15,471	59.2
R. B. Rentfro (R)	9,586	36.7

**Candidates**

8 James F. Miller (D)	17,143	66.9
W. P. Burns (R)	8,473	33.1
9 Roger Q. Mills (D)	22,333	71.2
J. P. Osterhout (R)	9,049	28.8
10 Joseph D. Sayers (D)	21,523	63.7
J. B. Rector (IR)	12,253	36.3
11 Samuel W. T. Lanham (D)	29,738	99.4

**VERMONT**

1 John W. Stewart (R)	18,899	73.5
George H. Simmons (D)	6,591	25.6
2 William W. Grout (R)	20,026	69.6
Martin H. Goddard (D)	8,479	29.5

**VIRGINIA**

1 Thomas Croxton (D)	14,136	51.0
R. M. Mayo (R)	13,579	49.0
2 Harry Libby (R)	19,083	58.3
R. C. Marshall (D)	13,652	41.7
3 George D. Wise (D)	15,741	52.4
Robert T. Hubbard (R)	14,301	47.6
4 James D. Brady (R)	11,408	40.5
George E. Rives (D)	10,326	36.6
Joseph P. Evans (IR)	6,451	22.9
5 George C. Cabell (D)	13,588	55.0
J. W. Hartwell (R)	11,100	45.0
6 John W. Daniel (D)	17,177	55.9
R. P. W. Morris (R)	13,526	44.1
7 Charles T. O'Ferrall (D)	15,791	56.4
J. B. Webb (R)	12,221	43.6
8 John S. Barbour (D)	15,792	55.6
Duff Green (R)	12,598	44.4
9 Connally F. Trigg (D)	13,844	52.2
Daniel F. Bailey (R)	12,660	47.8

**Candidates**

10 John R. Tucker (D)	15,059	52.1
Jacob Yost (R)	13,872	48.0

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1 Nathan Goff Jr. (R)	17,462	50.3
John Brannon (D)	17,258	49.7
2 William L. Wilson (D)	18,266	52.2
Francis M. Reynolds (R)	16,737	47.8
3 Charles P. Snyder (D)	15,359	53.7
James W. Davis (R)	13,240	46.3
4 Eustace Gibson (D)	16,598	50.2
A. R. Barbee (G & R)	16,445	49.8

**WISCONSIN**

1 Lucien B. Caswell (R)	19,284	54.6
Ernst Merton (D)	14,590	41.3
2 Edward S. Bragg (D)	16,865	55.4
Samuel S. Barney (R)	12,643	41.6
3 Robert M. LaFollette (R)	17,433	48.1
Burr W. Jones (D)	16,942	46.7
John M. Olin (P)	1,885	5.2
4 Isaac W. Van Schaick (R)	16,783	49.1
P. V. Deuster (D)	15,907	46.5
5 Joseph Rankin (D)	17,851	59.3
Charles Luling (R)	11,610	38.5
6 Richard W. Guenther (R)	16,425	49.9
A. L. Smith (D)	15,197	46.2
7 Ormsby B. Thomas (R)	18,437	52.6
G. M. Woodward (D)	15,446	44.1
8 William T. Price (R & P)	24,460	60.2
L. R. Larson (D)	16,183	39.8
9 Isaac Stephenson (R)	23,414	53.5
James Meehan (D)	19,885	45.4

**1885 House Elections****ILLINOIS****Special Election**

<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
5 Albert J. Hopkins (R)	8,977	73.3
Richard Bishop (D)	3,211	26.2

**NORTH CAROLINA****Special Election**

<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
5 James W. Reid (D)	4,707	90.5
Joseph S. Worth (R)	356	6.8

**RHODE ISLAND****Special Election**

<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
2 Nathan F. Dixon (R)	2,258	69.3
Philip W. Hawkins (D)	998	30.6



# 1886 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 James T. Jones (D)	4,220	99.6
2 Hilary A. Herbert (D)	5,659	100.0
3 William C. Oates (D)	4,660	100.0
4 Alexander C. Davidson (D)	14,913	71.2
McDuffie (R)	3,526	16.8
Turner (IR)	2,519	12.0
5 James E. Cobb (D)	5,558	87.8
Edwards (R)	775	12.2
6 John H. Bankhead (D)	7,968	64.6
Long (R)	4,369	35.4
7 William H. Forney (D)	7,549	62.0
Hardie (R)	4,608	37.8
8 Joseph Wheeler (D)	11,684	57.5
Jackson (R)	8,639	42.5

## ARKANSAS

1 Poindexter Dunn (D)	6,092	100.0
2 Clifton R. Breckinridge (D)	8,612	54.4
D. D. Leach (R)	4,380	27.7
R. B. Carlee (AG WHEEL)	2,846	18.0
3 Thomas C. McRae (D)	8,909	57.8
J. C. Ray (R)	4,169	27.0
L. H. Hitt (G)	2,343	15.2
4 John H. Rogers (D)	8,314	62.1
Isom P. Langley (LAB)	5,077	37.9
5 Samuel W. Peel (D)	4,746	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Thomas L. Thompson (D)	16,499	50.0
C. A. Gartern (R)	15,526	47.1
2 Marion Biggs (D)	17,667	49.8
J. C. Campbell (R)	16,594	46.8
3 Joseph McKenna (R)	15,801	53.0
H. C. McPike (D)	13,277	44.5
4 William W. Morrow (R)	11,413	48.4
F. McCoppin (D)	9,854	41.8
C. A. Sumner (LAB)	2,184	9.3
5 Charles N. Felton (R)	16,328	48.5
F. J. Sullivan (D)	16,209	48.2
6 William Vandever (R)	18,259	47.3
Joe D. Lynch (D)	18,204	47.1
W. H. Harris (P)	2,159	5.6

## COLORADO

AL George G. Symes (R)	27,732	47.6
Myron W. Reed (D)	26,929	46.2
Joseph Murray (P)	3,597	6.2

## CONNECTICUT

1 Robert J. Vance (D)	14,898	48.3
John R. Buck (R)	14,552	47.2
2 Carlos French (D)	18,730	47.9
Lewis (R)	17,402	44.5
3 Charles A. Russell (R)	9,366	48.9
Hyde (D)	8,718	45.5
Rockwell (P)	1,066	5.6
4 Miles T. Granger (D)	16,235	47.8
Miles (R)	15,914	46.9

## DELAWARE

AL John B. Penington (D)	13,837	62.2
Cooper (TEMP REF)	8,393	37.8

## FLORIDA

1 Robert H. M. Davidson (D)	14,493	66.2
Pendleton (R)	7,389	33.8
2 Charles Dougherty (D)	18,890	54.1
Greeley (R)	15,764	45.2

## GEORGIA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Thomas M. Norwood (D)	2,061	99.2
2 Henry G. Turner (D)	2,411	99.7
3 Charles F. Crisp (D)	1,704	100.0
4 Thomas W. Grimes (D)	2,909	89.8
Carmical (I)	330	10.2
5 John D. Stewart (D)	2,999	100.0
6 James H. Blount (D)	1,722	99.9
7 Judson C. Clements (D)	5,043	75.5
Felton (I)	1,537	23.0
8 Henry H. Carlton (D)	2,322	97.7
9 Allen D. Candler (D)	2,355	98.9
10 George T. Barnes (D)	1,944	99.6

## ILLINOIS

1 Ransom W. Dunham (R)	12,321	46.9
Edgar Terhurn (D)	7,258	27.6
Harvey Sheldon Jr. (UN LAB)	6,358	24.2
2 Frank Lawler (D)	7,369	39.3
Daniel F. Gluson (UN LAB)	7,353	39.3
Charles W. Woodman (R)	3,976	21.2
3 William E. Mason (R)	13,721	66.2
B. W. Goodhur (UN LAB)	6,352	30.7
4 George E. Adams (R)	12,147	48.1
J. B. Taylor (D)	7,480	29.6
I. A. Hawkins (UN LAB)	4,997	19.8
5 Albert J. Hopkins (R)	14,224	62.9
J. F. Glidden (D)	6,258	27.7
Charles Wheaton (P)	2,121	9.4
6 Robert R. Hitt (R)	13,106	55.5
James McNamara (D)	8,650	36.6
Spencer Rising (P)	1,878	8.0
7 Thomas J. Henderson (R)	12,586	58.2
Sherwood Dixon (D)	7,731	35.8
David E. Holmes (P)	1,296	6.0
8 Ralph Plumb (R)	16,827	52.1
Hiram H. Cady (D)	13,893	43.0
9 Lewis E. Payson (R)	13,753	54.2
Mathews H. Peters (D)	10,633	41.9
10 Philip Sidney Post (R)	15,186	48.7
Nicholas E. Worthington (D)	15,157	48.6
11 William A. Gest (R)	16,733	48.8
William H. Neece (D & G)	16,397	47.9
12 George A. Anderson (D & G)	18,718	57.5
Oruan Pierson (R)	12,755	39.2
13 William M. Springer (D)	17,433	49.5
James A. Connelly (R)	16,453	46.7
14 Jonathan H. Rowell (R)	15,319	51.0
William Voorhees (D)	12,917	43.0
William W. Alder (P)	1,786	6.0
15 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	16,739	50.9
D. H. Lindsey (D)	15,314	46.6
16 Silas Z. Landes (D)	16,424	50.2
Charles Churchill (R)	15,564	47.6
17 Edward Lane (D)	14,937	53.9
Robert McWilliams (R)	11,557	41.7
18 Jehu Baker (R)	15,396	50.8
William R. Morrison (D)	14,234	46.9
19 Richard W. Townshend (D)	16,316	56.1
James S. Martin (R)	11,972	41.2
20 John R. Thomas (R)	16,246	50.9
William Hartzell (D)	15,074	47.3

## INDIANA

1 Alvin P. Hovey (R)	18,258	49.0
J. E. McCullough (D)	16,901	45.4
2 John H. O'Neal (D)	16,075	51.8
M. S. Ragsdale (R)	14,871	47.9
3 Jonas G. Howard (D)	12,458	46.4
James K. Marsh (ID)	9,854	36.7
James Kugwin (IR)	3,714	13.8

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
4 William S. Holman (D)	15,777	50.8
Thomas J. Lucas (R)	14,989	48.3
5 Courtland Cushing Matson (D)	16,694	49.9
Ira J. Chase (R)	16,162	48.3
6 Thomas M. Browne (R)	20,397	60.4
George S. Jones (D)	12,253	36.3
7 William D. Bynum (D)	22,882	51.3
Addison C. Harris (R)	21,108	47.3
8 James T. Johnston (R)	20,918	50.6
John Edward Lamb (D)	19,816	47.9
9 Joseph B. Cheadle (R)	22,437	53.0
Benjamin F. Ham (D)	19,021	44.9
10 William D. Owen (R)	18,114	52.1
Hiram D. Hattery (D)	16,041	46.1
11 George Washington Steele (R)	19,649	48.9
James C. Branyan (D)	19,241	47.9
12 James B. White (R)	17,900	51.8
Robert Lowry (D)	15,416	44.6
13 Benjamin Franklin Shively (D)	19,105	50.5
Jasper Packard (R)	18,087	47.8

## IOWA

1 John Henry Gear (R)	16,115	51.1
Benton Jay Hall (FUS)	15,078	47.8
2 Walter I. Hayes (FUS)	15,309	48.0
Thomas J. O'Meara (LAB)	8,602	27.0
Samuel Jordan Kirkwood (R)	8,009	25.1
3 David B. Henderson (R)	18,201	54.4
W. H. Chamberlain (FUS)	15,272	45.6
4 William Elijah Fuller (R)	17,062	53.0
Wiliard C. Earle (FUS)	15,132	47.0
5 Daniel Kerr (R)	16,696	51.0
Benjamin Todd Frederick (FUS)	15,963	48.8
6 James Baird Weaver (FUS)	16,572	50.9
John A. Donnell (R)	15,954	49.0
7 Edwin H. Conger (R)	15,165	51.6
W. L. Carpenter (FUS)	14,239	48.4
8 Albert Raney Anderson (IR)	17,970	53.2
William P. Hepburn (R)	15,745	46.7
9 Joseph Lyman (R)	16,953	53.4
John H. Keatley (FUS)	14,747	46.5
10 Adoniram J. Holmes (R)	16,767	56.6
George Wilmot (FUS)	12,868	43.4
11 Isaac S. Struble (R)	15,356	58.4
E. C. Palmer (FUS)	10,919	41.5

## KANSAS

1 Edmund N. Morrill (R)	17,347	55.3
E. Bierer (D)	13,832	44.1
2 Edward H. Funston (R)	18,037	51.9
Charles Robinson (D)	15,416	44.3
3 Bishop W. Perkins (R)	19,614	53.4
Frank Bacon (D)	15,875	43.2
4 Thomas Ryan (R)	21,961	56.2
John Martin (D)	15,706	40.2
5 John A. Anderson (R)	19,240	53.1
J. G. Lowe (D)	12,751	35.2
A. S. Wilson (IR)	3,856	10.6
6 Erastus J. Turner (R)	19,624	58.5
W. S. Gile (D)	11,359	33.9
C. H. Moody (A-MONOP)	2,098	6.3
7 Samuel R. Peters (R)	34,515	56.2
Thomas George (D)	25,070	40.8

## KENTUCKY

1 William J. Stone (D)	9,730	53.4
Oscar Turner (ID)	8,476	46.5
2 Polk Laffoon (D)	10,715	58.2
George W. Jolly (R)	7,695	41.8
3 W. Godfrey Hunter (R)	13,379	51.8
John S. Rhea (D)	12,372	47.9

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Alexander B. Montgomery (D)	9,892	56.6
J. D. Belden (R)	7,572	43.4
5 Asher G. Caruth (D)	9,964	50.4
A. E. Willson (R)	9,824	49.7
6 John G. Carlisle (D)	6,476	53.3
George H. Thoebe (LAB)	5,651	46.5
7 William C. P. Breckinridge (D)	4,791	99.7
8 James B. McCreary (D)	10,540	59.8
Thomas Todd (R)	7,077	40.2
9 George M. Thomas (R)	13,693	50.3
Garrett S. Wall (D)	13,546	49.7
10 William P. Taulbee (D)	11,940	51.6
William L. Hurst (R)	11,194	48.4
11 Hugh L. Finley (R)	12,824	53.2
W. H. Botts (D)	11,278	46.8

## LOUISIANA

1 Theodore S. Wilkinson (D)	11,350	87.3
William M. Burwell (R)	1,649	12.7
2 Matthew D. Lagan (D)	7,930	53.7
A. Hero Jr. (R)	6,537	44.3
3 Edward J. Gay (D)	14,782	55.1
Chester B. Darrall (R)	11,692	43.6
4 Newton C. Blanchard (D)	5,747	99.8
5 Cherubusco Newton (D)	13,618	95.6
6 Edward W. Robertson (D)	9,676	95.8

## Special Election

2 Nathaniel Dick Wallace (D)	✓	#
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## MAINE

1 Thomas B. Reed (R)	15,486	49.9
W. H. Clifford (D)	14,298	46.0
2 Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	18,137	53.3
Alonzo Garcelon (D)	11,920	35.1
William T. Eustis (P-LAB)	3,939	11.6
3 Seth Llewellyn Milliken (R)	17,992	56.5
Joseph E. Ladd (D)	12,781	40.1
4 Charles A. Boutelle (R)	17,372	54.6
John F. Lynch (D)	13,655	42.9

## MARYLAND

1 Charles H. Gibson (D)	12,791	49.3
Hodson (R)	11,640	44.8
Melson (P)	1,529	5.9
2 Frank T. Shaw (D)	12,016	55.5
Marine (R)	8,362	38.6
Zouck (P)	1,283	5.9
3 Harry W. Rusk (D)	13,634	72.3
Bosse (LAB-R)	3,300	17.5
Glass (P)	1,726	9.2
4 Isidor Rayner (D)	14,750	62.6
Findlay (I)	7,220	30.6
Weatherby (R)	1,569	6.7
5 Barnes Compton (D)	13,579	54.8
Tuck (R)	10,850	43.8
6 Louis E. McComas (R)	16,851	49.7
Baughman (D)	16,438	48.5

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Robert T. Davis (R)	9,416	58.6
McLaughlin (D)	5,768	35.9
Hatfield (P)	847	5.3
2 John D. Long (R)	11,317	52.2
Morse (D)	9,495	43.8
3 Leopold Morse (D)	11,199	53.7
Ranney (R)	9,438	45.3
4 Patrick A. Collins (D)	11,201	73.4
Cutler (R)	3,829	25.1
5 Edward D. Hayden (R)	11,364	57.3
Randall (D)	8,006	40.3

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Henry Cabot Lodge (R)	13,495	50.5
Lovering (D)	12,767	47.8
7 William Cogswell (R)	9,863	46.9
French (D)	8,489	40.4
Spaulding (G & P)	2,663	12.7
8 Charles H. Allen (R)	10,216	50.2
Donovan (D)	9,684	47.6
9 Edward Burnett (D)	10,354	48.7
Ely (R)	10,143	47.7
10 John E. Russell (D)	9,728	49.7
Rice (R)	8,977	45.8
11 William Whiting (R)	10,861	53.5
Currier (D)	8,098	39.9
Watkins (P)	1,320	6.5
12 Francis W. Rockwell (R)	10,181	49.6
Joyner (D)	9,366	45.6

## MICHIGAN

1 John Logan Chipman (D)	17,367	51.0
Henry A. Robinson (R)	15,801	46.4
2 Edward P. Allen (R)	16,518	47.9
Lester H. Salsbury (D)	15,486	45.0
Alfred O. Crozier (P)	2,448	7.1
3 James O'Donnell (R)	20,215	51.4
Patrick Hankerd (D)	15,499	39.4
Hiram D. Allen (P)	3,594	9.1
4 Julius C. Burrows (R)	18,257	50.7
Harvey C. Sherwood (D)	15,744	43.7
Jesse S. Boyden (P)	1,999	5.6
5 Melbourne H. Ford (D)	18,567	46.7
George W. McBride (R)	18,120	45.6
Edward L. Briggs (P)	3,086	7.8
6 Mark S. Brewer (R)	19,034	48.1
John H. Fedewa (D)	17,148	43.3
Azariah S. Partridge (P)	3,427	8.7
7 Justin R. Whiting (D)	13,777	48.6
John P. Sanborn (R)	12,963	45.8
William F. Clark (P)	1,593	5.6
8 Timothy E. Tarsney (D)	18,301	48.4
Roswell G. Horr (R)	17,615	46.5
George W. Abbey (P)	1,930	5.1
9 Byron M. Cutcheon (R)	17,226	50.9
Lyman G. Mason (D)	14,198	42.0
Lathrop S. Ellis (P)	2,393	7.1
10 Spencer O. Fisher (D)	15,047	53.3
Henry M. Loud (R)	12,900	45.7
11 Seth C. Moffatt (R)	14,485	53.6
John Power (D)	12,242	45.3

## MINNESOTA

1 Thomas Wilson (D)	17,491	52.0
John A. Lovely (R)	14,663	3.6
2 John Lind (R)	22,908	59.8
A. H. Bullis (D&F ALNC)	13,260	34.6
George J. Day (P)	2,114	5.5
3 John L. MacDonald (D)	16,788	50.3
B. B. Herbert (R)	15,583	46.7
4 Edmund Rice (D)	34,034	52.4
J. B. Gilfillan (R)	28,909	44.5
5 Knute Nelson (R)	43,937	97.3

## MISSISSIPPI

1 John M. Allen (D)	3,140	99.2
2 James B. Morgan (D)	7,857	62.1
Chalmers (R)	4,791	37.9
3 Thomas C. Catchings (D)	4,518	65.5
Simrall (R)	2,382	34.5
4 Frederick G. Barry (D)	2,964	96.1
5 Chapman L. Anderson (D)	4,289	99.4
6 Thomas R. Stockdale (D)	8,284	68.4
Lynch (R)	3,825	31.6
7 Charles E. Hooker (D)	4,507	100.0

## MISSOURI

Candidates	Votes	%
1 William H. Hatch (D)	17,323	54.5
Harrison (R)	14,455	45.5
2 Charles H. Mansur (D)	17,171	49.2
Hale (ID)	16,441	47.1
3 Alexander M. Dockery (D)	19,689	56.0
Harwood (R)	15,327	43.6
4 James N. Burnes (D)	14,051	53.2
Dunn (R)	11,964	45.3
5 William Warner (R)	16,368	50.9
Phillips (D)	15,583	48.4
6 John T. Heard (D)	21,558	53.6
Guitar (R)	18,678	46.4
7 John E. Hutton (D)	15,212	53.7
Martin (R)	13,135	46.3
8 John J. O'Neill (D)	8,166	47.8
Cummings (R)	6,802	39.8
Wind (UN LAB)	2,030	11.9
9 John M. Glover (D)	7,202	44.3
Nathan Frank (R)	7,102	43.7
Davison (UN LAB)	1,792	11.0
10 Martin L. Clardy (D)	13,145	45.1
Ledergerber (R)	12,097	41.5
Ratchford (UN LAB)	3,927	13.5
11 Richard P. Bland (D)	16,594	54.3
Parker (R)	13,996	45.8
12 William J. Stone (D)	21,205	53.9
Kimball (R)	17,540	44.5
13 William H. Wade (R)	14,631	51.8
Cravens (D)	12,674	44.9
14 James P. Walker (D)	18,400	63.6
Davidson (FUS)	10,533	36.4

## NEBRASKA

1 John A. McShane (D)	23,396	54.9
Church Howe (R)	16,373	38.4
George Bigelow (P)	2,867	6.7
2 James Laird (R)	21,373	51.5
W. A. McKeighan (D)	16,315	39.3
C. S. Harrison (P)	3,789	9.1
3 George W. E. Dorsey (R)	28,681	55.2
A. H. Webster (D)	20,933	40.3

## NEVADA

AL William Woodburn (R)	6,700	54.2
J. H. Macmillan (D)	5,670	45.8

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Luther F. McKinney (D)	18,370	49.1
Martin A. Haynes (R)	18,165	48.5
2 Jacob H. Gallinger (R)	19,715	49.8
William W. Bailey (D)	18,549	46.9

## NEW JERSEY

1 George Hires (R)	18,347	49.0
Wescott (D)	15,013	40.1
Nicholson (P)	4,072	10.9
2 James Buchanan (R)	17,767	50.2
Reed (D)	15,065	42.6
Brown (P)	2,547	7.2
3 John Kean Jr. (R)	15,567	46.5
McMahon (D)	14,930	44.6
Parker (P)	2,980	8.9
4 James N. Pidcock (D)	11,686	44.9
Vanblarcom (R)	11,563	44.4
Morrow (P)	2,772	10.7
5 William W. Phelps (R)	15,297	51.8
Skinner (D)	12,461	42.2
Church (P)	1,780	6.0
6 Herman Lehlbach (R)	15,492	40.8
Haynes (D)	13,719	36.1



Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%
	Beckmeyer (LAB)	6,331	16.7	33	John B. Weber (R)	12,215	49.3	20	George W. Crouse (R)	15,777	48.5			
	Anderson (P)	2,429	6.4		Spalding (D)	11,082	44.7		William Dorsey (D)	14,890	45.8			
7	William McAdoo (D)	15,688	49.7		Smith (P)	1,465	5.9		John J. Ashenhurst (P)	1,805	5.6			
	Hammerschlag (R)	11,435	36.2	34	William G. Laidlaw (R)	16,966	52.8	21	Martin A. Foran (D)	14,899	51.2			
	Kerr (ID)	3,668	11.6		Wood (D)	9,305	28.9		Amos Townsend (R)	13,466	46.3			
					Huntington (P)	5,505	17.1							
NEW YORK				NORTH CAROLINA				OREGON						
1	Perry Belmont (D)	16,286	50.0	1	Louis C. Latham (D)	13,390	54.6	AL	Binger Hermann (R)	26,918	49.0			
	McCormick (R)	15,360	47.1		Lycurgus J. Barrett (IR)	10,635	43.4		N. L. Butler (D)	25,221	46.0			
2	Felix Campbell (D)	16,679	70.8	2	Furnifold M. Simmons (D)	15,158	44.8		G. M. Miller (P)	2,753	5.0			
	Donovan (R)	5,580	23.7		James E. O'Hara (R)	13,060	38.6							
3	Stephen V. White (R)	12,740	48.6		Israel B. Abbott (R)	5,020	14.9	PENNSYLVANIA						
	Bell (D)	12,568	48.0	3	Charles W. McClammy (D)	14,538	60.7	1	Henry H. Bingham (R)	18,225	60.0			
4	Peter P. Mahoney (D)	13,879	53.6		F. D. Koonce (R)	8,164	34.1		Ryan (D)	11,826	38.9			
	O'Connor (R)	10,251	39.6	4	John Nichols (I)	15,861	52.4	2	Charles O'Neill (R)	15,480	59.9			
5	Archibald M. Bliss (D)	11,583	50.1		John W. Graham (D)	14,423	47.6		Beasley (D)	9,847	38.1			
	Waters (R)	11,111	48.0	5	John M. Brower (R)	13,282	49.7	3	Samuel J. Randall (D)	11,320	98.4			
6	Amos J. Cummings (D)	13,799	96.4		James W. Reid (D)	11,702	43.8	4	William D. Kelley (R)	25,391	62.7			
7	Lloyd S. Bryce (D)	12,895	64.2	6	Alfred Rowland (D)	14,261	62.5		Laverty (D)	13,882	34.3			
	Lawson (R)	6,972	34.7		Charles R. Jones (ID)	7,659	33.6	5	Alfred C. Harmer (R)	23,464	57.4			
8	Timothy J. Campbell (D)	12,179	50.4	7	John S. Henderson (D)	10,565	78.6		Smith (D)	12,276	30.1			
	Grady (ID)	11,799	48.8		Joseph A. Blair (R)	1,473	11.0		Herwig (LAB)	4,159	10.2			
9	Samuel S. Cox (D)	13,754	62.3	8	James E. Walker (P)	1,401	10.4	6	Smedley Darlington (R)	11,841	41.4			
	Wagener (R)	8,259	37.4		William H. H. Cowles (D)	9,997	65.2		Dickinson (D)	10,529	36.8			
10	Francis B. Spinola (D)	10,847	50.7		Leander L. Green (R)	5,325	34.7		Everhart (IR)	4,966	17.4			
	Rice (R)	10,320	48.2	9	Thomas D. Johnston (D)	11,754	54.2	7	Robert M. Yardley (R)	17,079	52.0			
11	Truman A. Merriman (D)	24,502	97.8		William H. Malone (ID)	7,014	32.3		Satterthwaite (D)	14,944	45.5			
12	W. Bourke Cockran (D)	15,886	59.3		Alexander H. Jones (R)	2,934	13.5	8	Daniel Ermentrout (D)	13,978	59.6			
	Pell (R)	10,680	39.9	OHIO					Stitzel (R)	9,163	39.0			
13	Ashbel P. Fitch (R)	17,614	55.3	1	Benjamin Butterworth (R)	15,522	53.4	9	John A. Hiestand (R)	18,683	65.7			
	Viele (D)	13,939	43.8		Samuel A. Miller (D)	13,166	45.3		McGovern (D)	9,049	31.8			
14	William G. Stahlnecker (D)	15,828	52.3	2	Charles E. Brown (R)	17,009	52.3	10	William H. Sowden (D)	21,370	96.8			
	Wood (R)	13,392	44.3		Hugh Shiels (D)	15,210	46.8	11	Charles R. Buckalew (D)	18,337	95.9			
15	Henry Bacon (D)	13,488	48.7	3	Elihu S. Williams (R)	17,235	47.1	12	John Lynch (D)	14,176	48.3			
	Stivers (R)	13,027	47.0		Robert M. Murray (D)	16,102	44.0		Joseph A. Scranton (R)	13,526	46.1			
16	John H. Ketcham (R)	15,585	55.2		Jacob W. Nigh (LAB)	2,132	5.8		Knapp (P)	1,663	5.7			
	Sackett (D)	11,583	41.0	4	Samuel S. Yoder (D)	16,959	59.2	13	Charles N. Brumm (R)	11,293	50.2			
17	Stephen T. Hopkins (R)	17,805	52.3		Theodore W. Brotherton (R)	10,753	37.5		Shepherd (D)	10,519	46.8			
	Lounsbury (D)	14,317	42.1	5	George E. Seney (D)	16,996	70.8	14	Franklin Bound (R)	17,116	51.9			
	Howie (P)	1,872	5.5		David Harpster (R)	5,023	20.9		McDevitt (D)	14,485	43.9			
18	Edward W. Greenman (D)	17,082	49.8		Rudolph Rock (P)	1,629	6.8	15	Frank C. Bunnell (R)	16,113	56.3			
	Burleigh (R)	15,819	46.1	6	Melvin M. Boothman (R)	19,476	50.0		Plolett (D)	10,453	36.5			
19	Nicholas T. Kane (D)	16,552	47.8		William D. Hill (D)	18,099	46.5		Dodson (P)	2,041	7.1			
	Swinburne (R)	16,385	47.3	7	James E. Campbell (D)	15,303	48.4	16	Henry C. McCormick (R)	17,393	55.3			
20	George West (R)	16,339	54.7		John Little (R)	15,301	48.4		Keenan (D)	12,567	40.0			
	Wick (D)	10,035	33.6	8	Robert P. Kennedy (R)	18,080	49.6	17	Edward Scull (R)	16,548	49.7			
	French (P)	3,344	11.2		Thomas R. McMillen (D)	16,692	45.8		Tate (D)	15,649	47.0			
21	John H. Moffitt (R)	15,376	68.4	9	William C. Cooper (R)	17,659	49.8	18	Louis E. Atkinson (R)	17,020	54.2			
	Winslow (P)	6,049	26.9		John C. Levering (D)	15,790	44.6		Jacobs (D)	13,773	43.9			
22	Abraham X. Parker (R)	14,450	57.5		William H. Elsom (P)	1,900	5.4	19	Levi Maish (D)	18,174	54.3			
	Corbin (D)	9,120	36.3	10	Jacob Romeis (R)	17,180	51.7		Seitz (R)	14,228	42.5			
	Huntington (P)	1,523	6.1		Frank H. Hurd (D)	15,592	46.9	20	John Patton (R)	16,566	48.8			
23	James S. Sherman (R)	15,914	49.2	11	Albert C. Thompson (R)	17,550	55.3		Hall (D)	16,413	48.4			
	Spriggs (D)	14,430	44.6		Irvin Dungan (D)	13,202	41.6	21	Welty McCullogh (R)	15,381	45.2			
	Hendee (P)	1,966	6.1	12	Jacob J. Pugsley (R)	18,283	49.6		Donnelly (D)	15,126	44.4			
24	David Wilber (R)	16,314	50.3		James W. Denver (D)	17,025	46.2		Rafferty (D)	2,581	7.6			
	Smith (D)	14,549	44.9	13	Joseph H. Outhwaite (D)	20,310	51.7	22	John Dalzell (R)	16,631	54.3			
25	Frank Hiscock (R)	16,087*	58.2		William Shepard (R)	17,730	45.1		Parkinson (D)	12,626	41.2			
	Angel (D)	11,498	41.6	14	Charles P. Wickham (R)	13,835	49.1	23	Thomas M. Bayne (R)	12,133	58.9			
26	Milton De Lano (R)	19,155	55.3		Thomas G. Bristor (D)	12,764	45.3		Alcorn (D)	7,094	34.4			
	Downs (D)	12,362	35.7		Corydon L. Tambling (P)	1,576	5.6		Rabe (P)	1,385	6.7			
	Williams (P)	3,086	8.9	15	Charles H. Grosvenor (R)	15,794	51.0	24	Oscar L. Jackson (R)	14,787	55.3			
27	Newton W. Nutting (R)	21,465	60.7		Adoniram J. Warner (D)	14,324	46.3		Baird (D)	10,347	38.7			
	Beardsley (D)	11,679	33.0	16	Beriah Wilkins (D)	20,258	53.3	25	James T. Maffett (R)	14,322	51.3			
28	Thomas S. Flood (R)	14,124	52.3		Caleb B. Downs (R)	16,284	42.8		St. Clair (D)	12,700	45.5			
	McGuire (D)	11,611	43.0	17	Joseph D. Taylor (R)	17,623	52.4	26	Norman Hall (D)	14,565	46.3			
29	Ira Davenport (R)	17,047	82.8		David C. Kennon (D)	14,010	41.7		Roberts (R)	14,034	44.6			
	Ladd (D)	3,009	14.6		James M. Monroe (P)	1,948	5.8		Cunningham (P)	2,288	7.3			
30	Charles S. Baker (R)	13,170	53.2	18	William McKinley Jr. (R)	18,776	49.1	27	William L. Scott (D)	14,787	48.5			
	Bacon (D)	10,509	42.5		Wallace H. Phelps (D)	16,217	42.4		Mackey (R)	13,574	44.5			
31	John G. Sawyer (R)	14,611	54.3	19	Ezra B. Taylor (R)	17,707	63.2		Andrews (P)	2,140	7.0			
	Wadsworth (D)	10,022	37.2		Thaddeus E. Hoyt (D)	7,831	28.0	AL	Edwin S. Osborne (R)	415,166	50.8			
	Sparrow (P)	2,286	8.5		Charles E. Holt (P)	2,291	8.2		Maxwell Stevenson (D)	367,551	45.0			
32	John M. Farquhar (R)	16,785	55.2											
	Rogers (D)	13,452	44.2											



**RHODE ISLAND<sup>1</sup>**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Henry J. Spooner (R)	3,457	52.9
Oscar Lapham (D)	2,337	35.7
Howard (P)	746	11.4
2 Charles S. Bradley (D)	5,426*	48.2
Nathan F. Dixon (R)	4,849	43.1
Chace (P)	852	7.6

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1 Samuel Dibble (D)	3,315	100.0
2 George D. Tillman (D)	5,232	99.6
3 James C. Cothran (D)	4,402	99.8
4 William H. Perry (D)	4,470	100.0
5 John J. Hemphill (D)	4,696	99.9
6 George W. Dargan (D)	4,361	98.7
7 William Elliott (D)	6,493	52.1
Robert Smalls (R)	5,961	47.9

**TENNESSEE**

1 Roderick Butler (R)	16,393	60.0
James White (D)	10,953	40.1
2 Leonidas C. Houk (R)	15,837	67.0
S. G. Heiskell (D)	7,780	32.9
3 John R. Neal (D)	14,115	50.6
John T. Wilder (R)	13,768	49.4
4 Benton McMillin (D)	12,441	61.5
J. J. Turner (R)	7,792	38.5
5 James D. Richardson (D)	13,756	68.9
S. D. Mathew (R)	6,210	31.1
6 Joseph E. Washington (D)	14,919	61.8
John H. Nye (R)	9,218	38.2
7 Washington C. Whitthorne (D)	12,083	58.8
G. W. Blackburn (R)	8,459	41.2
8 Benjamin A. Enloe (D)	13,059	53.5
S. W. Hawkins (R)	11,362	46.5
9 Presley T. Glass (D)	14,272	59.0
D. A. Nunn (R)	9,934	41.0
10 James Phelan (D)	11,979	60.0
Zack Taylor (R)	7,983	40.0

**TEXAS**

1 Charles Stewart (D)	16,844	61.9
H. D. Johnson (R)	10,344	38.0

**Candidates**

Candidates	Votes	%
2 John H. Reagan (D)	16,413*	95.7
3 Constantine B. Kilgore (D)	16,695	69.3
W. E. Farmer (I)	7,359	30.6
4 David B. Culberson (D)	17,234	78.5
James T. Fleming (I)	4,701	21.4
5 Silas Hare (D)	11,774	41.8
G. B. Pickett (ID)	8,315	29.5
H. C. Mack (I)	8,065	28.6
6 Jo Abbott (D)	19,185	59.9
J. C. Kearby (I)	11,756	36.7
7 William H. Crain (D)	18,511	89.1
J. L. Haynes (R)	1,293	6.2
8 Littleton W. Moore (D)	22,908	92.1
W. O. Hutchinson (R)	1,912	7.7
9 Roger Q. Mills (D)	17,168	60.2
J. D. Rankin (P-LAB)	11,337	39.8
10 Joseph D. Sayers (D)	26,809	78.1
J. P. Newcomb (R)	7,492	21.8
11 Samuel W. T. Lanham (D)	21,980	74.0
Unidentified Candidate (I)	7,744	26.1

**VERMONT**

1 John W. Stewart (R)	15,632	72.5
Waldo Brigham (D)	5,655	26.2
2 William W. Grout (R)	18,685	69.4
Harley E. Folsom (D)	8,176	30.4

**VIRGINIA**

1 Thomas H. B. Browne (R)	12,591	54.1
Thomas Croxton (D)	10,696	45.9
2 George E. Bowden (R)	15,449	60.7
Marshall Parks (D)	9,993	39.3
3 George D. Wise (D)	14,001	52.7
Edmond Waddell Jr. (R)	12,549	47.2
4 William E. Gaines (R)	14,708	70.2
Mann Page (D)	6,233	29.8
5 John R. Brown (R)	12,773	57.1
George C. Cabell (D)	9,614	42.9
6 Samuel I. Hopkins (LAB)	9,470	50.9
Samuel Griffin (D)	9,020	48.4
7 Charles T. O'Ferrall (D)	11,580	51.7
John E. Roller (ID)	10,816	48.3
8 William H. F. Lee (D)	9,836	57.5
W. C. Elam (R)	7,274	42.5

**Candidates**

Candidates	Votes	%
9 Henry Bowen (R)	13,826	57.6
R. R. Henry (D)	10,196	42.4
10 Jacob Yost (R)	12,975	53.4
James Bumgardner Jr. (D)	11,321	46.6

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1 Nathan Goff Jr. (R)	17,559	50.8
John Bannon (D)	16,732	48.4
2 William L. Wilson (D)	17,112	49.9
W. H. H. Flick (R)	17,022	49.6
3 Charles P. Snyder (D)	14,906	50.6
James H. Brown (R)	14,011	47.6
4 Charles E. Hogg (D)	16,434	50.3
John H. Hutchinson (R)	15,687	48.0

**WISCONSIN**

1 Lucien B. Caswell (R)	13,739	46.9
James R. Doolittle (D)	13,166	44.9
Edward G. Durand (P)	2,404	8.2
2 Richard Guenther (R)	15,366	55.7
A. K. Delaney (D)	11,138	40.4
3 Robert M. LaFollette (R)	16,711	50.3
Hugh J. Gallagher (D)	13,201	39.8
T. C. Richmond (P)	3,258	9.8
4 Henry Smith (LAB)	13,355	42.5
Thomas H. Brown (R)	9,645	30.7
John Black (D)	8,233	26.2
5 Thomas R. Hudd (D)	15,716	60.6
G. Keusterman (R)	10,168	39.2
6 Charles B. Clark (R)	15,983	54.6
Andrew Haben (D)	11,526	39.4
E. D. Kanouse (P)	1,761	6.0
7 Ormsby B. Thomas (R)	16,720	54.2
S. N. Dickenson (D)	11,917	38.7
S. B. Loomis (P)	2,175	7.1
8 William T. Price (R)	23,857*	66.7
James Bracklin (D)	11,850	33.2
9 Isaac Stephenson (R)	22,518	55.8
John Ringle (D)	17,763	44.0

**Special Election**

5 Thomas R. Hudd (D)	9,633	62.2
Charles Luling (R)	5,852	37.8

1. No candidate in the 2nd district secured the majority needed to win in the general election.

## 1887 House Elections

**LOUISIANA****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Samuel M. Robertson (D)	6,706	72.5
John Yoist (R)	2,550	27.6

**MICHIGAN****Special Election**

11 Henry W. Seymour (R)	11,014	49.7
Bartley Breen (FUS)	10,612	47.8

**NEW YORK****Special Elections**

Candidates	Votes	%
19 Charles Tracey (D)	17,796	49.9
Bailey (R)	16,187	45.4
25 James J. Belden (R)	20,144	60.0
Davis (D)	11,608	34.6
Sinclair (P)	1,798	5.4

**RHODE ISLAND<sup>1</sup>****Special Elections**

2 Charles H. Page (D)	5,790	49.3
William A. Pirce (R)	5,495	46.7

**Candidates**

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Warren O. Arnold (R)	8,086	51.8
Charles S. Bradley (D)	7,248	46.4

**WISCONSIN****Special Elections**

8 Hugh H. Price (R)	12,238	69.9
James Bardon (D)	5,209	29.8
8 Nils P. Haugen (R)	8,159	46.3
Samuel C. Johnson (D)	6,803	38.6
Peter Truax (P)	2,620	14.9

1. The first special election, won by Charles H. Page, was to fill a vacancy in the 49th Congress (1885–1887). A majority of the total vote was apparently not required to win this election.

The second special, won by Warren O. Arnold, was for a full term in the 50th Congress elections (1887–1889). The seat had been left unfilled in the regular 1886 general election because no candidate had the requisite majority. (See Rhode Island 1886.)





# 1888 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Richard H. Clarke (D)	11,594	62.0
Frank H. Threat (R)	7,105	38.0
2 Hilary A. Herbert (D)	14,041	66.1
Buckley (R)	7,204	33.9
3 William C. Oates (D)	13,287	82.3
Harvey (R)	2,868	17.8
4 Louis W. Turpin (D)	18,778 <sup>‡</sup>	77.0
John V. McDuffie (R)	5,625	23.1
5 James E. Cobb (D)	12,597	64.7
Bingham (R)	6,861	35.3
6 John H. Bankhead (D)	16,491	67.8
Hanlan (R)	7,849	32.3
7 William H. Forney (D)	17,706	65.7
Hardy (R)	8,265	30.7
8 Joseph Wheeler (D)	14,091	61.6
McClellan (R)	8,770	38.4

## ARKANSAS

1 William H. Cate (D)	15,576 <sup>‡</sup>	51.9
Lewis P. Featherston (IR)	14,228	47.4
2 Clifton R. Breckinridge (D)	17,857 <sup>‡</sup>	51.2
John M. Clayton (R)	17,011	48.8
3 Thomas C. McRae (D)	20,046	59.7
J. A. Ansley (I)	13,553	40.3
4 John H. Rogers (D)	20,448	57.7
I. McCracken (I)	14,933	42.2
5 Samuel W. Peel (D)	15,649	68.9
E. P. Watson (I)	5,000	22.0
John Gates (R)	2,075	9.1

## CALIFORNIA

1 John J. De Haven (R)	19,345	49.9
T. L. Thompson (D)	19,019	49.0
2 Marion Biggs (D)	19,064	50.7
John A. Eagon (R)	17,541	46.6
3 Joseph McKenna (R)	19,912	56.0
Ben Morgan (D)	14,633	41.2
4 William W. Morrow (R)	14,217	50.6
Robert Ferral (D)	13,624	48.5
5 Thomas J. Clunie (D)	20,276	48.9
L. G. Phelps (R)	20,225	48.8
6 William Vandever (R)	35,406	52.4
R. B. Terry (D)	29,453	43.5

## COLORADO

AL Hosea Townsend (R)	50,620	55.0
Thomas Macon (D)	37,725	41.0

## CONNECTICUT

1 William E. Simonds (R)	18,255	49.7
Vance (D)	17,442	47.5
2 Washington F. Wilcox (D)	24,959	49.6
Lines (R)	24,161	48.0
3 Charles A. Russell (R)	11,710	49.8
Hall (D)	10,962	46.6
4 Frederick Miles (R)	21,003	48.7
Seymour (D)	20,977	48.7

## DELAWARE

AL John B. Penington (D)	16,396	55.2
Charles H. Treat (R)	12,935	43.5

## FLORIDA

1 Robert H. M. Davidson (D)	19,822	67.1
Benjamin (R)	9,727	32.9
2 Robert Bullock (D)	19,512	52.8
Goodrich (R)	17,417	47.2

## GEORGIA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Rufus E. Lester (D)	11,736	69.6
Floyd Snelson (R)	5,116	30.4
2 Henry G. Turner (D)	11,000	100.0
Charles F. Crisp (D)	9,254	72.7
Peter O. Gibson (R)	3,130	24.6
4 Thomas W. Grimes (D)	9,798	70.4
Marion Bethune (R)	4,122	29.6
5 John D. Stewart (D)	10,971	68.6
George S. Thomas (R)	5,032	31.4
6 James H. Blount (D)	8,931	100.0
7 Judson C. Clements (D)	9,051	74.8
Z. B. Hargraves (R)	3,054	25.2
8 Henry H. Carlton (D)	7,348	76.7
E. T. Fleming (R)	2,227	23.3
9 Allen D. Candler (D)	11,260	53.0
Thaddeus Pickett (I)	9,975	47.0
10 George T. Barnes (D)	6,474	89.0
Judson W. Lyon (R)	797	11.0

## ILLINOIS

1 Abner Taylor (R)	26,553	52.7
James F. Todd (D)	22,697	45.1
2 Frank Lawler (D)	19,051	59.2
Daniel F. Gleason (R)	12,969	40.3
3 William E. Mason (R)	23,671	50.8
Milton R. Freshwater (D)	21,295	45.7
4 George E. Adams (R)	22,273	51.3
Jonathan B. Taylor (D)	19,755	45.5
5 Albert J. Hopkins (R)	20,077	63.0
James Herrington (D)	10,018	31.4
John M. Strong (P)	1,765	5.5
6 Robert R. Hitt (R)	18,139	57.2
Rufus M. Cook (D)	11,903	37.6
George Richardson (P)	1,659	5.2
7 Thomas J. Henderson (R)	16,380	56.7
Owen G. Lovejoy (D)	11,341	39.2
8 Charles A. Hill (R)	20,596	51.4
Lafayette W. Brewer (D)	17,454	43.6
9 Lewis E. Payson (R)	16,871	51.5
Herman W. Snow (D)	14,490	44.2
10 Philip S. Post (R)	18,824	52.6
Nicholas E. Worthington (D)	16,166	45.2
11 William H. Gest (R)	19,657	51.3
William Prentiss (D)	17,580	45.8
12 Scott Wike (D)	21,938	54.1
William H. Collins (R)	16,628	41.0
13 William M. Springer (D)	21,364	51.4
Charles Kerr (R)	18,450	44.4
14 Jonathan H. Rowell (R)	18,570	50.1
Ethelbert Stewart (D)	16,740	45.2
15 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	19,897	51.8
Robert L. McKinley (D)	17,204	44.8
16 George W. Fithian (D)	17,742	49.6
Edwin Harlan (R)	17,037	47.6
17 Edward Lane (D)	19,385	54.8
John J. Brown (R)	14,775	41.7
18 William S. Forman (D)	16,167	47.7
Jehu Baker (R)	16,151	47.7
19 Richard W. Townshend (D)	18,086	53.0
W. L. Crim (R)	15,615	45.8
20 George W. Smith (R)	19,005	51.6
Thomas T. Robinson (D)	17,186	46.6

## INDIANA

1 William F. Parrett (D)	20,647	49.3
Frank B. Posey (R)	20,627	49.3
2 John H. O'Neill (D)	18,537	52.3
Thomas N. Braxton (R)	16,653	47.0
3 Jason B. Brown (D)	18,274	54.0
Stephen D. Sayles (R)	15,198	44.9

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
4 William S. Holman (D)	16,905	50.7
Manly D. Wilson (R)	16,176	48.5
5 George W. Cooper (D)	18,206	49.6
Henry C. Duncan (R)	17,506	47.7
6 Thomas M. Browne (R)	23,424	60.3
Douglas Morris (D)	14,302	36.8
7 William D. Bynum (D)	27,227	50.9
Thomas E. Chandler (R)	25,500	47.6
8 Elijah V. Brookshire (D)	23,153	49.0
James F. Johnston (R)	23,084	48.8
9 Joseph B. Cheadle (R)	24,717	53.1
James McCabe (D)	20,267	43.5
10 William D. Owen (R)	19,546	50.4
Valentine Zimmerman (D)	18,390	47.5
11 Augustus N. Martin (D)	22,375	48.9
George W. Steele (R)	21,900	47.8
12 Charles A. O. McClellan (D)	20,139	50.4
James B. White (R)	18,828	47.1
13 Benjamin F. Shively (D & LAB)	21,561	49.4
William Hoynes (R)	21,206	48.6

## IOWA

1 John H. Gear (R)	18,130	51.0
John J. Seerley (D)	17,256	48.5
2 Walter I. Hayes (D)	20,874	56.8
Parker W. McManus (R & LAB)	15,842	43.1
3 David B. Henderson (R)	21,457	56.0
B. B. Richards (D)	16,872	44.0
4 Joseph H. Sweney (R)	18,852	52.4
L. S. Reque (D)	16,630	46.2
5 Daniel Kerr (R)	19,453	52.5
J. H. Preston (D)	16,937	45.7
6 John F. Lacey (R)	18,009	51.0
James B. Weaver (D & LAB)	17,181	48.6
7 Edwin H. Conger (R)	18,424	55.8
A. E. Morrison (D)	13,027	39.5
8 James P. Flick (R)	19,207	50.9
A. R. Anderson (D & LAB)	18,212	48.2
9 Joseph R. Reed (R)	20,380	52.6
D. M. Harris (D)	16,686	43.0
10 Jonathan P. Dooliver (R)	20,864	56.8
J. A. Yeoman (D)	15,496	42.2
11 Isaac S. Struble (R)	21,472	57.1
M. A. Kilso (D)	15,213	40.4

## KANSAS

1 Edmund N. Morrill (R)	20,879	56.3
E. K. Townsend (D)	14,536	39.2
2 Edward H. Funston (R)	24,632	54.6
J. T. Burris (D)	14,969	33.2
Delos Walker (UN LAB)	5,517	12.2
3 Bishop W. Perkins (R)	23,315	50.4
W. H. Utley (UN LAB)	11,775	25.5
J. A. Eaton (D)	10,556	22.8
4 Thomas Ryan (R)	29,338	59.8
D. Overmeyer (D)	14,323	29.2
John Heaton (UN LAB)	4,350	8.9
5 John A. Anderson (R)	22,848	59.6
N. D. Toby (D)	14,347	37.4
6 Erastus J. Turner (R)	23,428	57.4
S. W. McElroy (D)	12,282	30.1
H. A. Hart (UN LAB)	4,550	11.2
7 Samuel E. Peters (R)	37,935	53.2
C. S. Ebey (D)	22,616	31.7
S. H. Snyder (UN LAB)	9,489	13.3

## KENTUCKY

1 William J. Stone (D)	14,195	60.2
Edwin Earley (R)	8,850	37.6
2 William T. Ellis (D)	16,459	54.8
George W. Jolly (R)	13,006	43.3

Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	
3	Isaac H. Goodnight (D)	17,365	52.4	8	Frederic T. Greenhalge (R)	14,493	55.3	3	Alexander M. Dockery (D)	20,414	53.4				
	W. Godfrey Hunter (R)	15,630	47.1		Donovan (D)	11,273	43.0		Love (R)	16,743	43.8				
4	Alexander B. Montgomery (D)	15,477	57.9	9	John W. Candler (R)	15,714	52.2	4	James N. Burnes (D)	16,866*	52.5				
	C. M. Pendleton (R)	11,019	41.3		Burnett (D)	13,678	45.4		Hartwig (R)	13,729	42.7				
5	Asher G. Caruth (D)	16,588	54.9	10	Joseph H. Walker (R)	13,965	52.0	5	John C. Tarsney (D)	22,635	52.5				
	Augustus E. Willson (R)	13,561	44.9		Sayles (D)	12,050	44.9		Bullene (R)	20,499	47.5				
6	John G. Carlisle (D)	18,907	58.7	11	Rodney Wallace (R)	16,335	56.4	6	John T. Heard (D)	25,129	52.0				
	Robert Hamilton (R)	12,887	40.0		Skinner (D)	11,519	39.7		Upton (R)	21,249	44.0				
7	William C. P. Breckinridge (D)	18,920	57.5	12	Francis W. Rockwell (R)	14,853	52.1	7	Richard H. Norton (D)	18,275	52.8				
	Armstead M. Swope (R)	13,265	40.3		Ely (D)	12,826	45.0		Edwards (R)	16,312	47.2				
8	James B. McCreary (D)	16,209	51.5	MICHIGAN				8	Frederick G. Niedringhaus (R)	14,210	52.2				
	R. L. Ewell (R)	14,660	46.6						O'Neill (D)	12,394	45.5				
9	Thomas H. Paynter (D)	18,664	49.9					9	Nathan Frank (R)	13,762	54.7				
	Drury J. Burchett (R)	18,285	48.9	1	J. Logan Chipman (D)	25,179	52.4		Castleman (D)	11,312	45.0				
10	John H. Wilson (R)	15,725	50.6		Hibbard Baker (R)	22,076	45.9	10	William M. Kinsey (R)	18,980	50.8				
	B. F. Day (D)	15,247	49.1	2	Edward P. Allen (R)	19,660	49.3		Clardy (D)	16,886	45.2				
11	Hugh F. Finley (R)	15,822	52.4		Willard Stearns (D & G)	18,096	45.3	11	Richard P. Bland (D)	18,095	50.4				
	F. L. Wolford (D)	14,006	46.4		Charles M. Fellows (P)	2,010	5.0		Musick (R)	15,836	44.1				
LOUISIANA				3	James O'Donnell (R)	24,097	53.5		Needham (UN LAB)	1,954	5.5				
1	Theodore S. Wilkinson (D)	8,979	64.5		Eugene Pringle (D)	17,495	38.9	12	William J. Stone (D)	24,054	49.4				
	Charles B. Wilson (R)	4,927	35.4		Almon G. Bruce (P)	2,609	5.8		Hannah (R)	19,431	39.9				
2	H. Dudley Coleman (R)	9,121	50.5	4	Julius C. Burrows (R)	21,649	52.9		Page (UN LAB)	4,613	9.5				
	Benjamin C. Elliott (D)	8,947	49.5		Charles S. Maynard (D)	17,464	42.7	13	William H. Wade (R)	16,480	48.4				
3	Edward J. Gay (D)	18,854	74.8	5	Charles E. Belknap (R)	26,309	50.4		Matlock (D)	13,601	40.0				
	James R. Jolley (R)	6,341	25.2	6	Melbourne H. Ford (D)	23,642	45.3		Alter (UN LAB)	3,792	11.1				
4	Newton C. Blanchard (D)	16,302	94.4		Mark S. Brewer (R)	21,271	47.6	14	James P. Walker (D)	19,878	58.4				
	W. E. Maples (R)	963	5.6		Orlando F. Barnes (D)	20,904	46.8		Whybark (R)	14,139	41.6				
5	Charles J. Boatner (D)	21,275	93.9	7	William W. Root (P)	2,251	5.0	Special Election							
	Frank Morey (R)	1,151	5.1		Justin R. Whiting (D)	16,894	47.7	4	Charles F. Booher (D)	12,750	52.3				
6	Samuel M. Robertson (D)	12,078	73.7		William Hartsuff (R)	16,488	46.6		R. Posegate (R)	11,632	47.7				
	W. H. Harrison (R)	4,314	26.3	8	Aaron T. Bliss (R)	23,028	50.4	NEBRASKA							
MAINE				9	Timothy E. Tarsney (D)	20,943	45.9								
1	Thomas B. Reed (R)	18,288	52.3		Byron M. Cutcheon (R)	23,025	52.2								
	William Emery (D)	15,849	45.3		Hiram B. Hudson (D)	18,651	42.2								
2	Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	21,075	55.2		Lathrop S. Ellis (P)	2,476	5.6								
	Charles E. Allen (D)	15,614	40.9	10	Frank W. Wheeler (R)	18,959	48.3								
3	Seth L. Milliken (R)	20,558	58.0		Spencer O. Fisher (D)	18,844	48.0	1	William J. Connell (R)	32,926	49.8				
	S. S. Brown (D)	14,026	39.5	11	Samuel M. Stephenson (R)	20,336	52.8		J. Sterling Morton (D)	29,519	44.7				
4	Charles A. Boutelle (R)	19,823	54.6		John Power (D)	16,978	44.1	2	James Laird (R)	30,959	53.4				
	T. J. Stewart (D)	15,481	42.7	MINNESOTA					W. G. Hastings (D)	21,201	36.6				
MARYLAND				1	Mark H. Dunnell (R)	18,829	50.4		George Scott (P)	4,114	7.1				
1	Charles H. Gibson (D)	15,627	48.3		Thomas Wilson (D)	16,985	45.4	3	George W. E. Dorsey (R)	42,188	54.2				
	Hodson (R)	15,145	46.8		John Lind (R)	25,699	57.0		E. P. Weatherby (D)	31,118	40.0				
2	Herman Stump (D)	18,470	51.2		M. S. Wilkinson (D)	16,480	36.5	NEVADA							
	Lang (R)	16,588	46.0		D. W. Edwards (P)	2,924	6.5	AL	Horace F. Bartine (R)	6,921	54.9				
3	Harry W. Rusk (D)	19,578	57.2	3	Darwin S. Hall (R)	19,259	51.4		G. W. Cassidy (D)	5,682	45.1				
	Brinton (R)	14,289	41.7		J. L. Macdonald (D)	16,391	43.7	NEW HAMPSHIRE							
4	Henry Stockbridge Jr. (R)	19,078	49.5	4	Samuel P. Snider (R)	44,329	53.8	1	Alonzo Nute (R)	21,754	49.6				
	Rayner (D)	18,998	49.3		E. Rice (D)	34,323	41.7		McKinney (D)	21,395	48.8				
5	Barnes Compton (D)	16,000‡	49.8	5	Solomon G. Comstock (R)	31,350	52.7	2	Orren C. Moore (R)	23,517	50.2				
	Sydney E. Mudd (R)	15,819	49.2		Charles Canning (D)	23,833	40.1		Mann (D)	22,540	48.1				
6	Louis E. McComas (R)	19,056	51.6		Z. D. Scott (P)	4,254	7.2	NEW JERSEY							
	Douglas (D)	17,422	47.2	MISSISSIPPI											
MASSACHUSETTS				1	John M. Allen (D)	11,353	86.8		Christopher A. Bergen (R)	24,906	53.6				
1	Charles S. Randall (R)	14,588	60.8		Joseph M. Bynum (R)	1,732	13.2		Brindle (D)	19,440	41.9				
	Cummings (D)	5,103	21.3	2	John B. Morgan (D)	13,978	70.6	2	James Buchanan (R)	22,407	52.4				
	Delano (D)	3,468	14.5		James R. Chalmers (R)	5,817	29.4		Beasley (D)	19,104	44.6				
2	Elijah A. Morse (R)	17,072	54.2	3	Thomas C. Catchings (D)	11,624	71.6	3	Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D)	22,961	51.7				
	Quincy (D)	13,388	42.5		James Hill (R)	4,614	28.4		Kean (R)	20,368	45.8				
3	John F. Andrew (D)	16,338	52.0	4	Clarke Lewis (D)	12,855	84.3	4	Samuel Fowler (D)	12,190	39.4				
	Beard (R)	14,780	47.0		Matthew K. Mister (R)	2,396	15.7		Voorhees (R)	12,117	39.2				
4	Joseph H. O'Neil (D)	14,749	68.0	5	Chapman L. Anderson (D)	16,247	80.3		Roe (ID)	5,079	16.4				
	Morrison (R)	6,718	31.0		F. M. B. Cook (R)	3,993	19.7	5	Charles D. Beckwith (R)	20,277	50.2				
5	Nathaniel P. Banks (R)	14,929	51.8	6	Thomas R. Stockdale (D)	10,580	70.3		Hoagland (D)	19,205	47.6				
	Higginson (D)	13,465	46.7		Leon C. Duchesne (R)	4,464	29.7	6	Herman Lehlbach (R)	25,536	49.9				
6	Henry Cabot Lodge (R)	19,598	56.3	7	Charles E. Hooker (D)	11,977	77.0		Haynes (D)	24,762	48.4				
	Usher (D)	14,304	41.1		Henry Kernaghan (R)	3,587	23.1	7	William McAdoo (D)	26,498	56.1				
7	William Cogswell (R)	16,796	56.8	MISSOURI					Collins (R)	20,424	43.3				
	Roads (D)	12,224	41.3	1	William H. Hatch (D)	20,049	52.9	NEW YORK							
					Brock (R)	17,349	45.8	1	James W. Covert (D)	24,374	50.8				
				2	Charles H. Mansur (D)	21,608	53.8		Cromwell (R)	22,711	47.3				
					Eubanks (R)	16,949	42.2								



Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	
2	Felix Campbell (D)	23,497	56.3	3	Charles W. McClammy (D)	16,809	56.7	5	Alfred C. Harmer (R)	29,466	56.2				
	T. Seward (R)	17,625	42.2		William Robinson (R)	12,825	43.3		Herwig (D)	22,781	43.4				
3	William C. Wallace (R)	21,281	52.9	4	Benjamin H. Bunn (D)	19,926	53.4	6	Smedley Darlington (R)	19,299	58.1				
	Combs (D)	18,410	45.7		John Nichols (R)	17,368	46.6		Greenwood (D)	12,799	38.5				
4	John M. Clancy (D)	20,987	59.1	5	John M. Brower (R)	15,940	50.4	7	Robert M. Yardley (R)	22,226	50.7				
	Robinson (R)	14,060	39.6		James T. Morehead (D)	15,265	48.2		Ross (D)	21,215	48.4				
5	Thomas F. Magner (D)	18,613	52.2	6	Alfred Rowland (D)	20,502	58.1	8	William Mutchler (D)	18,071	59.8				
	Hesse (R)	16,469	46.2		Caleb P. Lockey (R)	14,797	41.9		Reeder (R)	11,731	38.8				
6	Frank T. Fitzgerald (TAM D&UL)	13,079	55.8	7	John S. Henderson (D)	15,122	54.3	9	David B. Brunner (D)	27,032	60.3				
	Cavanagh (R)	9,833	42.0		William J. Ellis (R)	12,125	43.5		Biery (R)	17,373	38.8				
7	Edward J. Dunphy (TAM D)	10,257	40.6	8	William H. H. Cowles (D)	13,139	56.7	10	Marriott Brosius (R)	21,796	66.4				
	Taintor (R)	8,343	33.0		Edward W. Ward (R)	10,031	43.3		Haldeman (D)	10,622	32.4				
	Lloyd S. Bryce (CIT&CO D)	6,482	25.7	9	Hamilton G. Ewart (R)	15,433	50.9	11	Joseph A. Scranton (R)	10,844	51.1				
8	John H. McCarthy (TAM D)	14,827	52.3		Thomas D. Johnston (D)	14,915	49.2		Collins (D)	9,158	43.2				
	Campbell (CIT&CO D)	9,778	34.5	OHIO											
	Schwartz (R)	3,456	12.2												
9	Samuel S. Cox (UN LAB&D)	18,267	68.3												
	McMackin (R)	7,320	27.4	1	Benjamin Butterworth (R)	19,336	51.9	13	James B. Reilly (D)	13,258	51.0				
10	Francis B. Spinola (UN LAB&D)	13,749	52.1		Otway J. Cosgrave (D)	17,437	46.8		Brumm (RG)	12,570	48.4				
	Boyhan (R & UL)	12,016	45.5	2	John A. Caldwell (R)	21,627	51.0	14	John W. Rife (R)	20,206	58.3				
11	John Quinn (UN LAB&D)	20,073	55.3		Clinton W. Gerard (D)	20,031	47.2		Bower (D)	13,944	40.3				
	Winch (R & UL)	15,619	43.0	3	Elihu S. Williams (R)	20,912	49.2	15	Myron B. Wright (R)	18,833	56.8				
12	Roswell P. Flower (D&UN LAB)	25,546	65.8		George W. Houk (D)	20,497	48.2		Ham (D)	12,494	37.7				
	Hildreth (R)	12,273	31.6	4	Samuel S. Yoder (D)	22,296	58.9		Brown (P)	1,810	5.5				
13	Ashbel P. Fitch (D)	28,580	58.9		Robert L. Mattingly (R)	14,500	38.3	16	Henry C. McCormick (R)	19,204	54.2				
	Hoyt (R)	19,412	40.0	5	George E. Seney (D)	22,075	56.1		Steck (D & LAB)	15,550	43.9				
14	William G. Stahlnecker (UN LAB&D)	22,485	53.7		Wilson Vance (R)	16,081	40.9	17	Charles R. Buckalew (D)	14,012	54.5				
	Wood (R)	18,356	43.9	6	Melvin M. Boothman (R)	22,434	48.4		Robinson (R)	11,356	44.2				
15	Moses D. Stivers (R)	18,358	48.8		Gaylard M. Saltzgaber (D)	22,339	48.2	18	Louis E. Atkinson (R)	20,583	56.2				
	Bacon (UN LAB&D)	18,284	48.6	7	Henry L. Morey (R)	17,600	49.9		McWilliams (D)	15,867	43.3				
16	John H. Ketcham (R)	18,912	74.6		John M. Pattison (D)	16,742	47.5	19	Levi Maish (D)	21,480	55.1				
	Downing (P)	6,370	25.1	8	Robert P. Kennedy (R)	20,898	51.8		Young (R)	16,901	43.4				
17	Charles J. Knapp (R)	21,826	50.2		Andrew R. Bolin (D)	17,628	43.7	20	Edward Scull (R)	21,739	54.3				
	Gilbert (D)	20,217	46.5	9	William C. Cooper (R)	19,491	50.7		Greevy (D)	17,458	43.6				
18	John A. Quackenbush (R)	23,639	53.4		John S. Braddock (D)	17,267	44.9	21	Samuel A. Craig (R)	24,151	54.0				
	Sanford (D)	19,717	44.6	10	William E. Haynes (D)	19,637	50.7		Donnelly (D)	18,930	42.3				
19	Charles Tracey (D)	21,294	52.3		Jacob Romeis (R)	18,496	47.8	22	John Dalzell (R)	21,970	62.0				
	Dodge (R)	18,988	46.6	11	Albert C. Thompson (R)	20,802	55.6		Parkinson (D)	13,065	36.9				
20	John Sanford (R)	23,966	52.2		Joseph W. Shinn (D)	15,817	42.3	23	Thomas M. Bayne (R)	13,999	66.8				
	Westbrook (D)	20,665	45.0	12	Jacob J. Pugsley (R)	20,133	49.6		Langfitt (D)	6,711	32.0				
21	John H. Moffitt (R)	21,361	95.2		Lawrence T. Neal (D)	19,453	47.9	24	Joseph W. Ray (R)	26,246	53.2				
22	Frederick Lansing (R)	24,309	62.0	13	Joseph H. Outhwaite (D)	24,869	51.4		Wampler (D)	21,908	44.4				
	Sawyer (D)	13,582	34.7		John B. Neil (R)	22,298	46.1	25	Charles C. Townsend (R)	21,636	56.5				
23	James S. Sherman (R)	20,119	50.8	14	Charles P. Wickham (R)	16,211	49.5		Griffith (D)	14,481	37.8				
	McMahon (D)	18,387	46.4		David L. Wadsworth (D)	15,254	46.6	26	William C. Culbertson (R)	16,924	52.5				
24	David Wilber (R)	18,502	50.2	15	Charles H. Grosvenor (R)	17,591	51.9		Burns (D)	13,852	43.0				
	John S. Pindar (D)	17,273	46.9		John P. Spriggs (D)	15,284	45.1	27	Lewis F. Watson (R)	13,582	53.2				
25	James J. Belden (R)	24,672	78.0	16	James W. Owens (D)	24,444	53.8		Rankin (D)	9,370	36.7				
	Vanderbilt (D)	6,691	21.2		Edwin L. Lybarger (R)	19,819	43.6		Miller (P)	1,670	6.5				
26	Milton De Lano (R)	26,267	55.4	17	Joseph D. Taylor (R)	20,584	54.4	28	James Kerr (D)	17,588	53.5				
	Maloney (D)	18,955	40.0		William Lawrence Jr. (D)	15,580	41.2		Rynder (R)	14,899	45.3				
27	Newton W. Nutting (R)	28,803	58.6	18	William McKinley Jr. (R)	25,249	52.3	RHODE ISLAND							
	Titus (D)	18,327	37.3		George P. Ikert (D)	21,160	43.8								
28	Thomas S. Flood (R)	16,822	50.3	19	Ezra B. Taylor (R)	22,991	63.5	1	Henry J. Spooner (R)	11,092	53.3				
	Tuttle (D)	15,564	46.5		Henry Apthorp (D)	11,091	30.6		Oscar Lapham (D)	9,002	43.3				
29	John Raines (R)	21,794	53.6		William H. Dana (P)	2,004	5.5	2	Warren O. Arnold (R)	10,940	55.9				
	Dininny (D)	16,969	41.7	20	Martin L. Smyser (R)	19,381	50.6		Baker (D)	8,049	41.1				
30	Charles S. Baker (R)	21,810	55.4		Calvin P. Humphrey (D)	17,283	45.1	SOUTH CAROLINA							
	Nash (D)	16,106	40.9	21	Theodore E. Burton (D)	20,086	49.8								
31	John G. Sawyer (R)	19,506	54.4		Tom L. Johnson (D)	19,470	48.3								
	Stevens (D)	14,082	39.3	OREGON											
	Barnum (P)	2,284	6.4												
32	John M. Farquhar (R)	22,468	51.6												
	Mackey (D)	20,859	47.9	AL	Binger Hermann (R)	32,820	54.5								
33	John M. Wiley (D)	15,705	48.8		John M. Gearin (D)	25,413	42.2								
	Crowley (R)	15,141	47.0	PENNSYLVANIA											
34	William G. Laidlaw (R)	27,453	58.9												
	Howe (D)	15,523	33.3	1	Henry H. Bingham (R)	22,523	57.1								
	Corey (P)	3,170	6.8		Flanigan (D)	16,838	42.7								
NORTH CAROLINA															
				2	Charles O'Neill (R)	16,776	57.2								
1	Thomas G. Skinner (D)	16,615	51.4		Dougherty (D)	12,368	42.2								
	Elihu A. White (R)	15,457	47.8	3	Samuel J. Randall (D)	17,642	99.4								
2	Henry P. Cheatham (R)	16,704	51.0	4	William D. Kelley (R)	32,841	58.1								
	Furnifold M. Simmons (D)	16,051	49.0		Ayers (D)	23,202	41.1								
TENNESSEE															
								1	Alfred A. Taylor (R)	19,465	59.9				
									Wilcox (D)	12,324	38.0				
								2	Leonidas C. Houk (R)	23,368	68.8				

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Thomas G. Skinner (D)	16,615	51.4
Elihu A. White (R)	15,457	47.8
2 Henry P. Cheatham (R)	16,704	51.0
Furnifold M. Simmons (D)	16,051	49.0

## OHIO

1 Benjamin Butterworth (R)	19,336	51.9
Otway J. Cosgrave (D)	17,437	46.8
2 John A. Caldwell (R)	21,627	51.0
Clinton W. Gerard (D)	20,031	47.2
3 Elihu S. Williams (R)	20,912	49.2
George W. Houk (D)	20,497	48.2
4 Samuel S. Yoder (D)	22,296	58.9
Robert L. Mattingly (R)	14,500	38.3
5 George E. Seney (D)	22,075	56.1
Wilson Vance (R)	16,081	40.9
6 Melvin M. Boothman (R)	22,434	48.4
Gaylard M. Saltzgaber (D)	22,339	48.2
7 Henry L. Morey (R)	17,600	49.9
John M. Pattison (D)	16,742	47.5
8 Robert P. Kennedy (R)	20,898	51.8
Andrew R. Bolin (D)	17,628	43.7
9 William C. Cooper (R)	19,491	50.7
John S. Braddock (D)	17,267	44.9
10 William E. Haynes (D)	19,637	50.7
Jacob Romeis (R)	18,496	47.8
11 Albert C. Thompson (R)	20,802	55.6
Joseph W. Shinn (D)	15,817	42.3
12 Jacob J. Pugsley (R)	20,133	49.6
Lawrence T. Neal (D)	19,453	47.9
13 Joseph H. Outhwaite (D)	24,869	51.4
John B. Neil (R)	22,298	46.1
14 Charles P. Wickham (R)	16,211	49.5
David L. Wadsworth (D)	15,254	46.6
15 Charles H. Grosvenor (R)	17,591	51.9
John P. Spriggs (D)	15,284	45.1
16 James W. Owens (D)	24,444	53.8
Edwin L. Lybarger (R)	19,819	43.6
17 Joseph D. Taylor (R)	20,584	54.4
William Lawrence Jr. (D)	15,580	41.2
18 William McKinley Jr. (R)	25,249	52.3
George P. Ikert (D)	21,160	43.8
19 Ezra B. Taylor (R)	22,991	63.5
Henry Apthorp (D)	11,091	30.6
William H. Dana (P)	2,004	5.5
20 Martin L. Smyser (R)	19,381	50.6
Calvin P. Humphrey (D)	17,283	45.1
21 Theodore E. Burton (R)	20,086	49.8
Tom L. Johnson (D)	19,470	48.3

## OREGON

AL Binger Hermann (R)	32,820	54.5
John M. Gearin (D)	25,413	42.2

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Henry H. Bingham (R)	22,523	57.1
Flanigan (D)	16,838	42.7
2 Charles O'Neill (R)	16,776	57.2
Dougherty (D)	12,368	42.2
3 Samuel J. Randall (D)	17,642	99.4
4 William D. Kelley (R)	32,841	58.1
Ayers (D)	23,202	41.1

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Henry J. Spooner (R)	11,092	53.3
Oscar Lapham (D)	9,002	43.3
2 Warren O. Arnold (R)	10,940	55.9
Baker (D)	8,049	41.1

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Samuel Dibble (D)	8,540	86.7
S. W. McKinlay (R)	1,296	13.2
2 George D. Tillman (D)	10,704	86.8
Seymour E. Smith (R)	1,405	11.4
3 James S. Cothran (D)	8,758	99.8
4 William H. Perry (D)	11,410	100.0
5 John J. Hemphill (D)	9,559	99.7
6 George W. Dargan (D)	8,586	95.7
7 William Elliott (D)	8,358†	54.2
Thomas E. Miller (R)	7,003	45.4

## TENNESSEE

1 Alfred A. Taylor (R)	19,465	59.9
Wilcox (D)	12,324	38.0
2 Leonidas C. Houk (R)	23,368	68.8
Heiskell (D)	9,844	29.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	H. Clay Evans (R)	18,641	50.0
	Bates (D)	18,353	49.2
4	Benton McMillin (D)	16,162	61.6
	Wooten (R)	10,068	38.4
5	James D. Richardson (D)	17,754	67.8
	Shoffner (R)	8,426	32.2
6	Joseph E. Washington (D)	18,956	57.2
	Young (R)	12,677	38.3
7	Washington C. Whitthorne (D)	14,362	57.8
	Hagard (R)	10,507	42.3
8	Benjamin A. Enloe (D)	14,385	54.7
	Smith (R)	11,905	45.3
9	Rice A. Pierce (D)	17,217	63.0
	Brown (R)	10,127	37.0
10	James Phelan (D)	20,149	63.2
	Eaton (R)	11,730	36.8

**TEXAS**

1	Charles Stewart (D)	16,242	49.8
	Lock McDaniel (R)	12,003	36.8
	Jack Davis (I)	4,271	13.1
2	William H. Martin (D)	16,210	70.9
	R. M. Humphries (UN LAB)	6,656	29.1
3	Constantine B. Kilgore (D)	20,579	68.0
	W. E. Farmer (LAB-R)	9,697	32.0
4	David B. Culbertson (D)	26,060	99.9
5	Silas Hare (D)	26,946	85.0
	J. W. Thomas (R)	4,468	14.1
6	Jo Abbott (D)	26,815	68.9
	Sam Evans (LAB)	12,126	31.1
7	William H. Crain (D)	15,610	56.4
	Calvin J. Brewster (R)	12,070	43.6
8	Littleton W. Moore (D)	21,022	69.3
	T. C. Cook (R)	8,460	27.9
9	Roger Q. Mills (D)	20,701	57.5
	E. A. Jones (ID R&P)	15,316	42.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Joseph D. Sayers (D)	24,094	66.3
	A. Belknap (R)	12,251	33.7
11	Samuel W. T. Lanham (D)	28,535	85.9
	D. M. Rumph (R)	3,403	10.2

**VERMONT**

1	John W. Stewart (R)	23,892	70.2
	Ozro Meacham (D)	9,746	28.6
2	William W. Grout (R)	24,219	70.8
	George W. Smith (D)	9,605	28.1

**VIRGINIA**

1	Thomas H. B. Browne (R)	14,731	50.7
	G. S. Kendall (D)	14,317	49.3
2	George E. Bowden (R)	19,821	58.7
	R. C. Marshall (D)	13,726	40.6
3	George D. Wise (D)	15,608½	50.4
	Edmond Waddill Jr. (R)	15,347	49.6
4	Edward C. Venable (D)	13,298½	45.6
	John M. Langston (R)	12,657	43.4
	R. W. Arnold (R)	3,207	11.0
5	Posey G. Lester (D)	14,417	52.5
	J. D. Blackwell (R)	13,044	47.5
6	Paul C. Edmunds (D)	17,559	55.6
	P. H. M. Caull (R)	13,822	43.8
7	Charles T. O'Ferrall (D)	16,443	54.3
	J. E. Roller (R)	13,623	45.0
8	William H. F. Lee (D)	15,414	51.8
	Park Agnew (R)	14,291	48.0
9	John A. Buchanan (D)	16,520	50.7
	Henry Bowen (R)	16,042	49.3
10	Henry St. George Tucker (D)	14,587	51.0
	Jacob Yost (R)	13,994	49.0

**WEST VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John O. Pendleton (D)	19,264½	49.5
	George W. Atkinson (R)	19,242	49.5
2	William L. Wilson (D)	20,468	50.1
	W. H. H. Flick (R)	20,091	49.2
3	John D. Alderson (D)	15,474	50.8
	James H. McGinnis (R)	14,681	48.2
4	James M. Jackson (D)	19,837½	49.7
	Charles B. Smith (R)	19,834	49.6

**WISCONSIN**

1	Lucien B. Caswell (R)	19,311	53.4
	Joseph B. Doe Jr. (D)	14,997	41.5
	Stephen Faville (P)	1,809	5.0
2	Charles Barwig (D)	16,813	53.2
	E. C. McFetridge (R)	13,859	43.8
3	Robert M. LaFollette (R)	19,052	50.0
	John B. Parkinson (D)	16,123	42.3
	T. C. Richmond (P)	2,654	7.0
4	Isaac W. Van Schaick (R)	22,212	50.8
	Henry Smith (D & LAB)	20,685	47.3
5	George H. Brickner (D)	17,051	55.2
	Gustav Kustermann (R)	12,825	41.5
6	Charles B. Clark (R)	17,977	52.5
	Charles W. Felger (D)	14,213	41.5
7	Ormsby B. Thomas (R)	19,918	53.5
	Frank P. Coburn (D)	15,433	41.5
	J. H. Mosely (P)	1,871	5.0
8	Nils P. Haugen (R)	26,909	57.0
	S. C. Johnson (D & LAB)	16,476	34.9
	Charles Alexander (P)	3,687	7.8
9	Myron H. McCord (R)	27,538	50.5
	H. W. Early (D)	24,775	45.4

**1889 House Elections****ILLINOIS****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
19	James R. Williams (D)	14,858	54.6
	Thomas S. Ridgway (R)	10,462	38.4
	John P. Stelle (F ALNC)	1,645	6.0

**KANSAS****Special Election**

4	Harrison Kelley (R)	10,506	85.3
	John Heaston (D)	1,530	12.4

**LOUISIANA****Special Election**

3	Edward J. Gay (D)	18,856	74.8
	Jolley (R)	6,351	25.2

**MISSOURI****Special Election**

4	Robert P. C. Wilson (D)	12,496	51.4
	R. Posegate (R)	11,812	48.6

**MONTANA**

(Became a state Nov. 8, 1889)

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Thomas H. Carter (R)	19,915	51.9
	Martin Maginnis (D)	18,435	48.1

**NEBRASKA****Special Election**

2	Gilbert L. Laws (R)	27,775	54.8
	C. D. Casper (D)	21,123	41.7

**NEW YORK****Special Elections**

6	Charles H. Turner (D)	6,811	82.3
	Collier (R)	1,149	13.9
9	Amos J. Cummings (D)	15,508	99.7
27	Sereno E. Payne (R)	20,794	60.1
	Hopkins (D)	13,249	38.3

**NORTH DAKOTA**

(Became a state Nov. 2, 1889)

AL	Henry C. Hansbrough (R)	26,077	68.5
	Maratta (D)	12,006	31.5

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

(Became a state Nov. 2, 1889)

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Oscar S. Gifford (R)	54,983✓	
	John A. Pickler (R)	54,105✓	
	Linneus Q. Jeffries (D)	23,229	
	S. M. Booth (D)	22,541	

**WASHINGTON**

(Became a state Nov. 11, 1889)

AL	John L. Wilson (R)	34,039	58.1
	Thomas C. Griffiths (D)	24,492	41.8





# 1890 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Richard Henry Clarke (D)	10,071	69.9
Frank H. Threatt (R)	2,448	17.0
A. J. Warner	1,890	13.1
2 Hilary A. Herbert (D)	10,611	79.8
S. A. Pilley	2,681	20.2
3 William C. Oates (D)	10,268	91.7
Treadwell	930	8.3
4 Louis W. Turpin (D)	9,595	52.1
John V. McDuffie (R)	4,931	26.8
G. McCall	3,899	21.2
5 James E. Cobb (D)	5,548	99.8
6 John H. Bankhead (D)	9,182	95.1
7 William H. Forney (D)	10,054	59.2
Butler	6,060	35.7
Logan	862	5.1
8 Joseph Wheeler (D)	16,821	58.2
R. W. Austin	12,076	41.8

## ARKANSAS

1 William H. Cate (D)	15,437	51.0
L. P. Featherston (POP)	14,834	49.0
2 Clifton R. Breckinridge (D)	20,816	51.1
I. P. Langley (POP)	19,941	48.9
3 Thomas C. McRae (D)	13,111	96.6
4 William L. Terry (D)	12,670	62.9
E. M. Harrison (R)	7,488	37.1
5 Samuel W. Peel (D)	7,734	97.4

## Special Election

2 Clifton R. Breckinridge (D)	20,828	51.0
Isom P. Langley (POP)	20,017	49.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Thomas J. Geary (D)	19,334	49.3
J. A. Barham (R)	19,117	48.7
2 Anthony Caminetti (D)	18,644	49.0
G. G. Blanchard (R)	18,485	48.6
3 Joseph McKenna (R)	20,834	55.0
J. P. Irish (D)	15,997	42.2
4 John P. Cutting (R)	13,196	49.2
Robert Ferral (D)	12,091	45.1
Thomas V. Cator (REF D)	1,492	5.6
5 Eugene F. Loud (R)	22,871	52.7
T. J. Clunie (D)	19,899	45.8
6 William W. Bowers (R)	33,522	50.4
W. J. Curtis (D)	28,904	43.5

## Special Election

1 Thomas J. Geary (D)	15,750	49.6
J. A. Barham (R)	15,397	48.5

## COLORADO

AL Hosea Townsend (R)	43,118	51.3
T. J. O'Donnell (D)	34,736	41.3
J. D. Burr (I)	5,207	12.0

## CONNECTICUT

1 Lewis Sperry (D)	16,195	49.8
Simonds (R)	15,503	47.7
2 Washington F. Wilcox (D)	23,367	52.9
Hubbard (R)	19,836	44.9
3 Charles A. Russell (R)	10,541	50.7
Wells (D)	9,549	45.9
4 Robert E. De Forest (D)	18,777	50.2
Miles (R)	17,821	47.7

## DELAWARE

Candidates	Votes	%
AL John W. Causey (D)	17,848	50.6
Henry P. Carmon (R)	17,150	48.7

## FLORIDA

1 Stephen R. Mallory (D)	11,731	77.7
Reed (R)	3,362	22.3
2 Robert Bullock (D)	16,735	58.7
Shipling (R)	11,786	41.3

## GEORGIA

1 Rufus G. Lester (D)	10,905	77.7
Michael G. Doyle (R)	3,127	22.3
2 Henry G. Turner (D)	7,361	88.6
C. B. Matteson (R)	948	11.4
3 Charles F. Crisp (D)	8,038	86.6
Peter O. Gibson (R)	1,248	13.4
4 Charles L. Moses (D)	9,609	73.7
Walter L. Johnson (R)	3,438	26.4
5 Leonidas F. Livingston (D)	8,688	70.7
Will Haight (R)	3,608	29.3
6 James H. Blount (D)	2,860	100.0
7 R.W. Everett (D)	11,031	54.8
W. H. Felton (D)	8,460	42.0
8 Thomas G. Lawson (D)	3,405	100.0
9 Thomas E. Winn (D)	10,315	58.8
T. Pickett (I)	4,087	23.3
S. A. Darnell (R)	3,133	17.9
10 Thomas G. Watson (D)	5,456	90.1
Anthony E. Williams (R)	597	9.9

## IDAHO

(Became a state July 3, 1890)

AL Willis Sweet (R)	10,171	56.0
Alex E. Mayhew (D)	7,985	44.0

## Special Election

AL Willis Sweet (R)	10,130	55.8
Alex E. Mayhew (D)	8,026	44.2

## ILLINOIS

1 Abner Taylor (R)	22,235	50.0
William G. Ewing (D)	21,796	49.0
2 Lawrence E. McGann (D)	17,383	60.4
John G. Schaar (R)	10,633	36.9
3 Allan C. Durborow Jr. (D)	21,069	53.7
William E. Mason (R)	17,933	45.7
4 Walter C. Newberry (D)	19,835	50.1
George E. Adams (R)	19,173	48.4
5 Albert J. Hopkins (R)	15,845	59.7
Jacob Haish (D)	9,664	36.4
6 Robert R. Hitt (R)	14,028	50.9
Andrew Ashton (D)	13,517	49.1
7 Thomas J. Henderson (R)	12,946	53.8
John W. Blee (D)	10,374	43.1
8 Lewis Steward (D)	17,496	49.4
Charles A. Hill (R)	16,794	47.4
9 Herman W. Snow (D)	15,427	50.1
Lewis E. Payson (R)	14,480	47.0
10 Philip S. Post (R)	16,194	50.1
George A. Wilson (D)	15,576	48.2
11 Benjamin T. Cable (D)	19,334	51.2
William H. Gest (R)	17,461	46.3
12 Scott Wike (D)	20,805	58.1
Milton McClure (R)	13,336	37.2
13 William M. Springer (D)	20,951	54.3
Jesse Hanon (R)	15,946	41.4
14 Owen Scott (D)	16,670	49.5
Jonathan H. Rowell (R)	15,448	45.9

## Candidates

15 Samuel T. Busey (D)	19,010	49.7
Joseph G. Cannon (R)	18,428	48.2
16 George W. Fithian (D)	16,473	50.3
John D. Reeder (R)	15,957	48.7
17 Edward Lane (D)	16,700	51.7
Fletcher H. Chapman (R)	9,761	30.2
Edward Roessler (F ALNC)	4,845	15.0
18 William S. Forman (D)	16,279	51.7
Cicero J. Lindley (R)	14,529	46.2
19 James R. Williams (D)	17,410	56.4
George W. Pillow (R)	12,613	40.9
20 George H. Smith (R)	17,580	49.5
William S. Morris (D)	16,273	45.9

## INDIANA

1 William F. Parrett (D)	17,730	50.4
James S. Wright (R)	16,875	48.0
2 John L. Bretz (D)	14,697	43.6
William N. Darnell (R)	11,996	35.6
Sampson Cox (PP)	6,649	19.7
3 Jason B. Brown (D)	16,369	56.2
William J. Durham (R)	12,430	42.7
4 William S. Holman (D)	15,639	52.4
John T. Rankin (R)	13,867	46.4
5 George W. Cooper (D)	17,070	51.5
John G. Dunbar (R)	15,355	46.3
6 Henry U. Johnson (R)	18,786	57.3
David S. Trowbridge (D)	12,807	39.1
7 William D. Bynum (D)	27,401	54.2
John J. W. Billingsly (R)	22,086	43.7
8 Elijah V. Brookshire (D)	21,389	52.8
James A. Mount (R)	18,333	45.2
9 Daniel Waugh (R)	20,752	50.2
Leroy Templeton (D)	19,453	47.1
10 David H. Patton (D)	17,262	50.3
William D. Owen (R)	16,100	46.9
11 Augustus N. Martin (D)	20,813	51.5
Cyrus E. Bryant (R)	18,000	44.5
12 Charles A. O. McClellan (D)	17,970	54.7
Jaques N. Babcock (R)	13,920	42.4
13 Benjamin F. Shively (D)	20,311	52.2
H. B. Wilson (R)	17,614	45.2

## IOWA

1 John J. Seerley (D)	17,459	51.4
John H. Gier (R)	16,388	48.2
2 Walter I. Hayes (D)	20,748	63.8
Bruce T. Seaman (R)	11,740	36.1
3 David B. Henderson (R)	19,689	50.2
C. F. Couch (D)	19,491	49.7
4 Walter H. Butler (D)	17,972	52.7
J. H. Swaney (R)	16,023	47.0
5 John T. Hamilton (D)	18,153	50.1
George R. Struble (R)	17,860	49.2
6 Frederick E. White (D)	17,092	49.0
John F. Lacey (R)	16,572	47.5
7 John A. T. Hull (R)	16,821	53.9
H. C. Hargis (D)	14,276	45.8
8 James P. Flick (R)	19,003	49.6
Allen R. Anderson (D)	18,887	49.3
9 Thomas Bowman (D)	18,685	50.1
Joseph R. Reed (R)	17,322	46.4
10 Jonathan P. Dolliver (R)	18,395	51.7
I. L. Woode (D)	17,084	48.0
11 George D. Perkins (R)	15,972	44.6
John Pallison (D)	15,065	42.1
A. J. Westfall (PP)	4,658	13.0

## Special Election

7 Edward R. Hayes (R)	16,702	54.1
J. H. Barnett	14,142	45.8



**KANSAS**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Case Broderick (R)	14,630	41.7
Thomas Moonlight (D)	13,250	37.7
L. C. Clark (ALNC D)	7,176	20.4
2 Edward H. Funston (R)	17,713	43.9
A. F. Allen (ALNC D)	12,273	30.4
J. B. Chapman (D)	10,130	25.1
3 Benjamin H. Clover (ALNC D)	23,492	55.2
Bishop W. Perkins (R)	19,061	44.8
4 John G. Otis (ALNC D)	24,993	55.6
Harrison Kelley (R)	19,984	44.4
5 John Davis (ALNC D)	19,482	52.9
William A. Phillips (R)	13,998	38.0
Park S. Warren (D)	3,337	9.1
6 William Baker (ALNC D)	20,749	62.6
Webb McNall (R)	12,105	36.5
7 Jerry Simpson (ALNC D)	32,603	56.4
James R. Hallowell (R)	25,181	43.6

**KENTUCKY**

1 William J. Stone (D)	9,749	66.9
E. F. Franks (R)	3,743	25.7
William Curd (P)	1,086	7.5
2 William T. Ellis (D)	13,983	56.9
H. R. Bourland (R&F ALNC)	10,592	43.1
3 Isaac H. Goodnight (D)	11,649	61.1
Addison D. James (R)	7,426	38.9
4 Alexander B. Montgomery (D)	11,036	61.2
G. W. Long (R)	6,990	38.8
5 Asher G. Caruth (D)	14,395	60.8
St. John Boyle (R)	9,291	39.2
6 William W. Dickerson (D)	11,310	62.3
Weden O'Neal (R)	6,801	37.4
7 William C. P. Breckinridge (D)	7,146	92.9
Hiram Ford (P)	442	5.7
8 James B. McCreary (D)	7,430	94.8
J. C. Gilliam (R)	394	5.0
9 Thomas H. Paynter (D)	15,276	60.0
Alexander Bruce (R)	10,053	39.5
10 John W. Kendall (D)	10,746	53.8
R. C. Hill (R)	9,218	46.1
11 John H. Wilson (R)	9,612	60.5
E. J. Howard (D)	5,964	37.5

**Special Election**

6 William W. Dickerson (D)	8,412	63.7
Wesley M. Rardin (R)	4,742	35.9

**LOUISIANA**

1 Adolph Meyer (D)	10,824	63.2
H. C. Warmoth (R)	6,155	36.0
2 Matthew D. Lagan (D)	10,948	61.6
H. D. Coleman (R)	6,412	36.1
3 Andrew Price (D)	11,318	99.4
4 Newton C. Blanchard (D)	8,307	96.3
5 Charles J. Boatner (D)	11,793	92.7
6 Samuel M. Robertson (D)	6,611	99.9

**MAINE**

1 Thomas B. Reed (R)	16,797	57.2
M. P. Frank (D)	11,971	40.7
2 Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	16,499	58.0
E. Allen (D)	11,187	39.3
3 Seth L. Milliken (R)	14,477	54.5
Charles Baker (D)	11,011	41.5
4 Charles A. Boutelle (R)	15,713	56.2
Josiah Crosby (D)	11,144	39.9

**MARYLAND**

1 Henry Page (D)	14,817	52.4
George M. Russum (R)	12,437	44.0

**Candidates**

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Herman Stump (D)	17,740	57.1
John E. Wilson (R)	12,130	39.0
3 Harry Wells Rusk (D)	16,914	59.1
Royal H. Pullman (R)	11,273	39.4
4 Isidor Rayner (D)	18,740	59.7
Henry H. Goldsborough (R)	12,106	38.6
5 Barnes Compton (D)	14,697	54.0
Sidney E. Mudd (R)	12,479	45.8
6 William M. McKaig (D)	16,940	49.3
Louis E. McComas (R)	16,775	48.8

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 Charles S. Randall (R)	8,728	53.8
Charles R. Codman (D)	6,518	40.2
John D. Flint (P)	984	6.1
2 Elijah A. Morse (R)	12,339	52.3
Bushrod Morse (D)	10,489	44.4
3 John F. Andrew (D)	14,992	56.2
Edward L. Pierce (R)	11,184	41.9
4 Joseph H. O'Neil (D)	11,780	72.4
Thomas Copeland (R)	4,170	25.6
5 Sherman Hoar (D)	13,081	53.0
James A. Fox (R)	10,807	43.8
6 Henry Cabot Lodge (R)	14,579	50.0
William Everett (D)	13,539	46.4
7 William Cogswell (R)	12,496	51.5
Jonas H. French (D)	10,910	45.0
8 Moses T. Stevens (D)	11,726	49.9
Frederic T. Greenhalge (R)	11,272	47.9
9 George Fred Williams (D)	12,207	48.5
John W. Candler (R)	12,076	48.0
10 Joseph H. Walker (R)	11,130	49.4
Charles B. Pratt (D)	10,431	46.3
11 Frederick S. Coolidge (D)	9,304	40.0
Timothy G. Spaulding (R)	9,145	39.3
Myron P. Walker (IR)	3,533	15.2
Henry C. Smith (P)	1,260	5.4
12 John C. Crosby (D)	12,106	49.0
Francis W. Rockwell (R)	11,724	47.5

**MICHIGAN**

1 J. Logan Chipman (D)	21,791	56.5
Hibbard Baker (R)	15,861	41.1
2 James S. Gorman (D)	16,471	49.1
Edward P. Allen (R)	14,568	43.4
Thomas F. Moore (P)	2,522	7.5
3 James O'Donnell (R)	16,679	44.5
John W. Fletcher (D)	14,216	37.9
Robert Fraser (P)	3,423	9.1
Samuel Dickie (INDUST)	3,187	8.5
4 Julius C. Burrows (R)	16,067	45.3
George L. Yaple (D)	15,673	44.1
George F. Cunningham (P)	2,843	8.0
5 Melbourne Ford (D)	22,451	49.6
Charles W. Watkins (R)	20,153	44.5
Edward L. Briggs (P)	2,587	5.7
6 Byron G. Stout (D)	17,140	44.5
William Ball (R)	16,457	42.7
Jay Sessions (P)	3,004	7.8
George W. Caswell (INDUST)	1,940	5.0
7 Justin R. Whiting (D)	14,553	50.7
James S. Ayres (R)	12,566	43.8
8 Henry M. Youmans (D)	17,230	47.2
Aaron T. Bliss (R)	17,154	47.0
William M. Smith (P)	2,106	5.8
9 Harrison H. Wheeler (D)	15,854	45.7
Byron M. Cutcheon (R)	15,794	45.6
Oscar M. Brownson (P)	2,778	8.0
10 Thomas A. E. Weadock (D)	16,721	50.6
Watts S. Humphrey (R)	15,055	45.6
11 Samuel M. Stephenson (R)	16,667	50.4
John Semer (D)	14,549	44.0
William H. Simmons (P)	1,759	5.3

**MINNESOTA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 William H. Harries (D)	17,198	53.6
Dunnell (R)	14,875	46.4
2 John Lind (R)	20,789	49.2
Baker (ALNC D)	20,306	48.1
3 Osee M. Hall (D)	17,639	50.5
D. S. Hall (R)	13,106	37.5
Gamble (ALNC D)	3,054	8.8
4 James N. Castle (D)	35,903	51.8
R. Snider (R)	30,175	43.5
5 Kittel Halvorson (ALNC D)	21,514	37.7
Comstock (R)	19,372	33.9
Whiteman (D)	16,203	28.4

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 John M. Allen (D)	3,501	100.0
2 John C. Kyle (D)	8,282	70.5
G. M. Buchanan (R)	3,468	29.5
3 Thomas C. Catchings (D)	8,689	76.2
James Hill (R)	2,717	23.8
4 Clarke Lewis (D)	6,753	81.1
W. D. Frazer (R)	1,572	18.9
5 Joseph H. Beeman (D)	6,305	100.0
6 Thomas R. Stockdale (D)	9,340	71.3
H. C. Griffin (R)	3,768	28.8
7 Charles E. Hooker (D)	6,284	75.6
J. M. Matthews (R)	2,028	24.4

**MISSOURI**

1 William H. Hatch (D)	20,234	56.7
Harrington (R)	15,080	42.3
2 Charles H. Mansur (D)	20,527	57.2
Pettyjohn (R)	13,147	36.7
Donovan (UN LAB)	2,188	6.1
3 Alexander M. Dockery (D)	20,594	55.0
Kinney (R)	13,139	35.1
Hillis (UN LAB)	3,681	9.8
4 Robert P. C. Wilson (D)	15,753	51.4
Ford (R)	12,444	40.6
Whipple (UN LAB)	2,191	7.2
5 John C. Tarsney (D)	19,387	57.7
Twitchell (R)	13,505	40.2
6 John T. Heard (D)	24,027	54.6
Redman (R)	16,365	37.2
Aldredge (UN LAB)	3,625	8.2
7 Richard H. Norton (D)	17,926	58.1
Barnett (R)	12,946	41.9
8 John J. O'Neill (D)	11,621	54.9
Joy (R)	9,563	45.1
9 Seth W. Cobb (D)	10,576	58.8
Prosser (R)	6,962	38.7
10 Samuel Byrns (D)	16,744	52.5
Kinsey (R)	15,095	47.3
11 Richard P. Bland (D)	18,991	56.1
Erwin (R)	14,885	43.9
12 David A. De Armond (D)	21,556	48.2
Lewis (R)	14,441	32.3
Wykoff (UN LAB)	8,537	19.1
13 Robert W. Fyan (D)	16,488	49.9
Wade (R)	13,728	41.6
Vertrees (UN LAB)	2,803	8.5
14 Marshall Arnold (D)	19,312	59.7
Rogers (R)	13,037	40.3

**Special Election**

14 Robert H. Whitelaw (D)	19,329	60.8
Farnsworth (R)	12,481	39.2

**MONTANA**

AL William W. Dixon (D)	15,411	49.6
Thomas H. Carter (R)	15,128	48.7



## NEBRASKA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 William Jennings Bryan (D)	32,376	44.5
W.J. Connell (R)	25,663	35.3
Allen Root (I)	13,066	18.0
2 William A. McKeighan (I & D)	36,104	61.1
N.V. Harlan (R)	21,776	36.9
3 Omer M. Kem (I)	31,731	39.4
George W.E. Dorsey (R)	25,440	31.6
W.H. Thompson (D)	22,353	27.8

## NEVADA

AL Horace F. Bartine (R)	6,610	53.4
George W. Cassidy (D)	5,736	46.3

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Luther F. McKinney (D)	21,432	50.7
David A. Taggart (R)	20,296	48.0
2 Warren F. Daniell (D)	21,438	49.7
Orren C. Moore (R)	21,079	48.8

## NEW JERSEY

1 Christopher A. Bergen (R)	19,082	50.9
Newell (D)	16,372	43.7
Nicholson (P)	2,007	5.4
2 James Buchanan (R)	17,515	50.0
Haven (D)	16,352	46.6
3 Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D)	20,266	54.6
Clark Jr. (R)	15,748	42.4
4 Samuel Fowler (D)	13,459	56.5
Goodman (R)	8,775	36.8
Schenk (P)	1,583	6.7
5 Cornelius A. Cadmus (D)	16,815	50.4
Beckwith (R)	15,459	46.4
6 Thomas D. English (D)	23,278	50.9
Condit (R)	21,468	46.9
7 Edward F. McDonald (D)	21,875	56.0
McEwan Jr. (R)	16,761	42.9

## NEW YORK

1 James W. Covert (D)	18,999	56.0
John Lewis Childs (R)	14,085	41.5
2 David A. Boody (D)	21,609	57.7
James Gresham (R)	15,028	40.1
3 William J. Coombs (D)	15,670	48.9
William Wallace (R)	15,652	48.8
4 John M. Clancy (D)	18,216	67.6
Andrew J. Perry (R)	8,454	31.4
5 Thomas F. Magner (D)	16,470	58.4
John R. Smith (R)	10,814	38.4
6 John R. Fellows (D)	10,170	57.2
Cornelius Donovan (R)	5,574	31.3
Edwin L. Abbott (CO D)	1,928	10.8
7 Edward J. Dunphy (D)	10,855	60.0
William Morgan (R)	4,351	24.1
William T. Croasdale (CO D)	2,787	15.4
8 Timothy J. Campbell (D)	15,958	77.9
Samuel Rinaldo (R)	3,840	18.7
9 Amos J. Cummings (D)	14,252	71.8
John Weiss (R)	4,462	22.5
Christian Enslinger (CO D)	1,072	5.4
10 Francis B. Spinola (D)	13,884	70.5
Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer (R)	5,288	26.9
11 John De Witt Warner (D)	17,033	64.2
Charles A. Flammer (R)	8,850	33.3
12 Roswell P. Flower (D)	19,160	69.4
Charles H. Blair (R)	7,187	26.0
13 Ashbel P. Fitch (D)	28,268	68.9
Percy D. Adams (R)	11,820	28.8
14 William G. Stahlnecker (D)	18,391	53.4
J. Thomas Stearns (R)	12,211	35.5
Alexander Taylor Jr. (IR)	2,561	7.4
15 Henry Bacon (D)	14,640	50.9
Clarence Lexow (R)	13,061	45.4

## Candidates

16 John H. Ketcham (R)	13,474	75.3
William W. Smith (P)	4,428	24.7
17 Isaac N. Cox (D)	15,439	53.5
Theodore C. Teale (R)	13,429	46.5
18 John A. Quackenbush (R)	17,185	50.2
Michael F. Collins (D)	15,939	46.6
19 Charles Tracey (D)	18,021	56.9
Angus McDuffie Shoemaker (R)	12,942	40.9
20 John Sanford (R)	18,369	50.4
Alexander B. Baucus (D)	16,788	46.1
21 John M. Wever (R)	13,314	55.6
Anthony J. B. Ross (D)	9,820	41.0
22 Leslie W. Russell (R)	13,893	56.3
Smith T. Woolworth (D)	9,116	36.9
Henry P. Forbes (P)	1,679	6.8
23 Henry W. Bentley (D)	15,449	50.4
James S. Sherman (R)	14,933	48.7
24 George Van Horn (D)	14,127	48.3
Frank B. Arnold (R)	13,929	47.6
25 James J. Belden (R)	17,283	57.1
William Stitt (D)	11,455	37.8
Andrew N. Vanderbilt (P)	1,547	5.1
26 George W. Ray (R)	17,804	51.7
Thomas H. Beal (D)	14,402	41.9
Mott C. Dixon (P)	2,208	6.4
27 Sereno E. Payne (R)	17,970	50.6
Edwin K. Burnham (D)	15,978	45.0
28 Hosea H. Rockwell (D)	12,440	47.9
Henry T. Noyes (R)	12,351	47.6
29 John Raines (R)	14,722	49.7
Demerville Page (D)	13,369	45.1
Daniel J. Chittenden (P)	1,540	5.2
30 Halbert S. Greenleaf (D)	15,047	48.5
John Van Voorhis (R)	14,796	47.7
31 James W. Wadsworth (R)	13,716	82.2
Alva Carpenter (P)	2,275	13.6
32 Daniel N. Lockwood (D)	21,213	55.7
Benjamin H. Williams (R)	16,240	42.6
33 Thomas L. Bunting (D)	12,585	51.6
George A. Davis (R)	10,793	44.2
34 Warren B. Hooker (R)	15,843	54.7
Hiram Smith (D)	10,117	35.0
Jesse D. Rogers (P)	2,981	10.3

## Special Election

24 John S. Pindar (D)	14,030	48.1
Frank B. Arnold (R)	13,916	47.7

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 William A. B. Branch (D)	16,436	56.3
Claude M. Bernard (R)	12,683	43.4
2 Henry P. Cheatham (R)	16,942	51.7
James M. Mewboorne (D)	15,713	47.9
3 Benjamin F. Grady (D)	17,348	67.0
George C. Scurlock (R)	8,541	33.0
4 Benjamin H. Bunn (D)	18,995	59.8
Alexander McIver (R&F ALNC)	12,417	39.1
5 Archibald H. A. Williams (D)	16,143	52.6
John M. Brower (R)	14,204	46.2
6 Sydenham B. Alexander (D)	16,820	66.6
Richard M. Normont (R)	8,424	33.4
7 John S. Henderson (D)	13,246	57.4
Pleasant C. Thomas (R)	9,280	40.2
8 William H. H. Cowles (D)	8,586	53.7
Edward W. Faucette (R)	7,256	45.4
9 William T. Crawford (D)	15,979	51.8
Hamilton G. Ewart (R)	14,851	48.2

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL Martin N. Johnson (R)	21,365	59.0
Benton (D)	14,830	41.0

## OHIO

1 Bellamy Storer (R)	16,661	53.3
O.J. Cosgrave (D)	14,373	46.0

## Candidates

2 John A. Caldwell (R)	22,021	59.9
Oliver Brown (D)	14,291	38.9
3 George W. Houk (D)	21,270	51.5
H. L. Morey (R)	18,639	45.1
4 Martin K. Gantz (D)	20,705	49.5
William P. Orr (R)	19,295	46.2
5 Fernando C. Layton (D)	20,179	52.7
L. K. Stroup (R)	15,973	41.7
6 Dennis D. Donovan (D)	18,741	51.0
J. H. Brigham (R)	17,029	46.3
7 William E. Haynes (D)	18,126	52.4
J. M. Ashley (R)	16,070	46.4
8 Darius D. Hare (D)	17,414	48.3
Charles Foster (R)	17,220	47.7
9 Joseph H. Outhwaite (D)	18,550	51.8
T. B. Wilson (R)	16,418	45.8
10 Robert E. Doan (R)	19,353	52.5
J. Q. Smith (D)	15,569	42.2
R. Rathburn (P)	1,954	5.3
11 John M. Pattison (D)	16,110	51.9
D. W. C. Loudon (R)	13,157	42.4
12 W. H. Enochs (R)	16,851	61.1
Ezra V. Dean (D)	9,814	35.6
13 Irvine Dungan (D)	16,225	50.7
William T. Lewis (R)	14,759	46.1
14 James W. Owens (D)	19,193	53.2
Samuel Slade (R)	15,773	43.8
15 Michael D. Harter (D)	19,832	52.5
G. L. Sackett (R)	16,084	42.6
16 John G. Warwick (D)	20,059	49.3
William McKinley Jr. (R)	19,757	48.6
17 Albert J. Pearson (D)	14,928	49.8
C. L. Poorman (R)	14,224	47.5
18 Joseph D. Taylor (R)	16,993	56.0
H. H. McFadden (D)	11,783	38.8
S. W. Wilkins (P)	1,568	5.2
19 Ezra B. Taylor (R)	19,419	58.5
T. E. Hoyt (D)	11,972	36.1
Richard Brown (P)	1,753	5.3
20 Vincent A. Taylor (R)	22,672	58.1
H. L. Stewart (D)	14,748	37.8
21 Tom L. Johnson (D)	17,646	54.6
T. E. Burton (R)	14,256	44.1

## OREGON

AL Binger Hermann (R)	40,176	54.8
Robert A. Miller (D)	30,263	41.3

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Henry H. Bingham (R)	22,166	60.3
Edwin G. Flanagan (D)	14,497	39.5
2 Charles O'Neill (R)	16,324	62.2
Edwin F. Lott (D)	9,785	37.3
3 William McAleer (D)	13,121	56.6
Richard Vaux (ID)	10,037	43.3
4 John E. Reyburn (R)	33,253	60.9
William M. Ayres (D)	20,988	38.4
5 Alfred C. Harmer (R)	30,616	61.2
J. Henry Taylor (D)	19,213	38.4
6 John B. Robinson (R)	17,447	55.0
Thomas W. Pierce (D)	13,342	42.1
7 Edwin Hallowell (D)	20,810	49.5
Irving P. Wauger (R)	20,623	49.1
8 William Mutchler (D)	17,424	62.3
George M. Davies (R)	10,549	37.7
9 David B. Brunner (D)	26,627	62.8
Daniel H. Wingerd (R)	15,434	36.4
10 Marriott Brosius (R)	19,126	66.4
D. F. Magee (D)	9,358	32.5
11 Lemuel Amerman (D)	9,336	48.6
Joseph A. Scranton (R)	9,033	47.0
12 George W. Shonk (R)	14,558	51.3
John B. Reynolds (D)	13,074	46.0
13 James B. Reilly (D)	13,308	52.9
John T. Shoener (R)	11,828	47.1



## 1891 House Elections

### MICHIGAN

#### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
5 Charles E. Belknap (R)	14,652	44.5
John S. Lawrence (D)	13,150	40.0
Edward Hutchins (PP)	3,687	11.2

### NEW YORK

#### Special Elections

2 Alfred C. Chapin (D)	24,018	52.7
Bristow (R)	21,522	47.3
10 W. Bourke Cockran (TAM&NY D)	13,234	63.5
Townsend (R)	7,160	34.4
12 Joseph J. Little (TAM&NY D)	19,306	58.1
McMichael (R)	11,465	34.5

### Candidates

22 Newton M. Curtis (R)	19,096	54.8
Porter (D)	14,423	41.4

### RHODE ISLAND<sup>1</sup>

#### Special Election

2 Charles H. Page (D)	6,899	85.4
Warren O. Arnold (R)	721	8.9
Tripp (P)	461	5.7

### SOUTH DAKOTA

#### Special Election

AL John L. Jolley (R)	17,614	44.5
Henry W. Smith (I)	14,687	37.1
James M. Wood (D)	7,299	18.4

### TENNESSEE

#### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
2 John C. Houk (R)	14,095	63.7
J. C. J. Williams (D)	7,829	35.4

### VIRGINIA

#### Special Election

8 Elisha E. Meredith (R)	8,891	67.8
John Ambler Brooks	4,218	32.2

1. Since no candidate running for the House in Rhode Island's 2nd district in 1890 received the majority needed for election (see Rhode Island 1890), a special election in 1891 was ordered by the legislature. According to the *Biographical Directory*, incumbent Warren O. Arnold, who had run for reelection in 1890, but failed to win a majority, refused to participate actively in the special election. Without serious opposition, Charles H. Page won easily.



# 1892 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Richard H. Clarke (D) William Mason (K POP)	12,514 7,156	60.5 34.6
2	Jesse F. Stallings (D) Frank Baltzell (K POP)	16,781 10,331	58.6 36.1
	John O. Bibb (R)	1,506	5.3
3	William Oates (D) J. F. Tate (K POP)	16,885 9,931	62.4 36.7
4	Gaston A. Robbins (D) Adolphus P. Longshore (K POP)	16,159 8,534	60.7 32.1
	George H. Craig (R)	1,848	6.9
5	James E. Cobb (D) M. W. Whatley (K POP)	13,456 11,468	49.4 42.1
	John McDuffie (R)	2,306	8.5
6	John Bankhead (D) T. M. Barbour (K POP)	14,342 6,453	62.8 28.2
	Ignatius Green (R)	2,054	9.0
7	William H. Denson (D) William Wood (K POP)	10,911 9,091	54.3 45.2
8	Joseph Wheeler (D) R. W. Austin (POP)	15,607 11,868	52.4 39.9
	R. T. Blackwell (R)	2,279	7.7
9	L. W. Turpin (D) Joseph H. Parsons (POP)	19,848 8,954	67.4 30.4

## ARKANSAS

1	Philip D. McCulloch Jr. (D) Jacob Trieber (R)	16,680 9,541	63.6 36.4
2	Clifton R. Breckinridge (D) W. B. W. Heartsill (PP)	16,508 6,808	70.8 29.2
3	Thomas C. McRae (D) J. O. A. Bush (PP)	17,493 8,197	68.1 31.9
4	William L. Terry (D) T. M. C. Birmingham (PP)	13,630 5,910	69.7 30.2
5	Hugh A. Dinsmore (D) J. E. Bryan (PP)	13,698 10,267	57.2 42.8
6	Robert Neill (D) George Martin (I)	16,594 1,926	87.6 10.2

## CALIFORNIA

1	Thomas J. Geary (D) Edw. W. Davis (R)	19,308 13,123	56.8 38.6
2	Anthony Caminetti (D) John F. Davis (R)	20,741 16,781	53.2 43.1
3	Samuel G. Hilborn (R) Warren B. English (D)	13,163+ 13,138	43.2 43.1
	J. L. Lyon (PP)	3,495	11.5
4	James G. Maguire (D) C. O. Alexander (R)	14,997 13,226	49.2 43.4
	E. P. Burman (PP)	1,980	6.5
5	Eugene F. Loud (R) J. W. Ryland (D)	14,660 13,694	46.4 43.3
	J. J. Morrison (PP)	2,484	7.9
6	Marion Cannon (D, PP) Hervey Lindley (R)	20,680 14,271	56.3 38.8
7	William W. Bowers (R) Olin Welborn (D)	15,856 14,869	41.6 39.0
	Hiram Hamilton (PP)	5,578	14.6

## Special Election

3	Samuel G. Hilborn (R) Warren B. English (D)	16,911 14,493	47.3 40.5
	J. L. Lyon (PP)	4,326	12.1

## COLORADO

1	Lafayette Pence (D & POP) Earl B. Coe (R)	20,004 17,609	49.1 43.2
	John G. Taylor (D)	2,240	5.5
2	John C. Bell (D & POP) Henderson H. Eddy (R)	31,587 19,572	61.0 37.8

## CONNECTICUT

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Lewis Sperry (D) Henry (R)	19,068 18,506	49.0 47.5
2	James P. Pigott (D) Kellogg (R)	27,624 24,772	50.9 45.7
3	Charles A. Russell (R) Thayer (D)	11,928 11,277	49.5 46.8
4	Robert E. De Forest (D) Frederick Miles (R)	24,035 21,825	51.3 46.6

## DELAWARE

AL	John W. Causey (D) Jonathan S. Willis (R)	18,554 18,080	49.9 48.6
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## FLORIDA

1	Stephen R. Mallory (PP & D)	16,114	99.2
2	Charles M. Cooper (D) Austin S. Mann (PP)	14,668 4,636	75.8 24.0

## GEORGIA

1	Rufus E. Lester (D) Louis M. Pleasant (R)	12,337 4,414	62.6 22.4
	W. R. Kemp (PP)	2,944	15.0
2	Benjamin E. Russell (D) I. H. Hand (PP)	11,517 6,060	65.2 34.3
3	Charles F. Crisp (D) F. D. Wimberly (PP & R)	11,574 4,982	69.9 30.1
4	Charles L. Moses (D) J. H. Turner (PP & R)	12,779 7,145	64.1 35.9
5	Leonidas F. Livingston (D) Samuel Small (PP & R)	9,732 6,447	60.2 39.9
6	Thomas B. Cabaniss (D) C. F. Turner (PP & R)	11,628 6,387	64.6 35.5
7	John W. Maddox (D) John A. Sibley (PP & R)	13,572 7,037	65.9 34.2
8	Thomas G. Lawson (D) James B. Robins (PP & R)	11,133 5,550	66.7 33.3
9	Farish C. Tate (D) Thaddeus K. Pickett (PP & R)	13,952 9,481	59.5 40.5
10	James C. C. Black (D) Thomas E. Watson (PP & R)	17,772 12,330	59.0 41.0
11	Henry G. Turner (D) Lucius C. Mattox (PP & R)	11,091 5,882	65.3 34.7

## IDAHO

AL	Willis Sweet (R) Edward B. True (D)	8,549 6,029	44.1 31.1
	James Gunn (PP)	4,567	23.6

## ILLINOIS

1	J. Frank Aldrich (R) Edwin B. Smith (D)	39,726 37,904	49.7 47.4
2	Lawrence E. McGann (D) Edward D. Connor (R)	32,609 14,168	68.9 29.9
3	Allan C. Durborow Jr. (D) Thomas C. Macmillan (R)	38,652 27,392	57.4 40.7
4	Julius Goldzier (D) William Vocke (R)	34,454 29,851	52.2 45.2
5	Albert J. Hopkins (R) Samuel Alschuler (D)	19,864 12,486	58.1 36.5
	Henry Wood (P)	1,861	5.4
6	Robert R. Hitt (R) Henry D. Dennis (D)	18,307 12,794	54.9 38.4
7	Thomas J. Henderson (R) James E. McPherran (D)	15,849 11,350	52.1 37.3
	Horace M. Gilbert (PP)	1,965	6.5
8	Robert A. Childs (R) Lewis Steward (D)	20,852 20,835	48.2 48.2
9	Hamilton K. Wheeler (R) Herman W. Snow (D)	16,921 16,403	48.2 46.7

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Philip Sidney Post (R) James W. Hunter (D)	19,215 17,246	49.7 44.6
11	Benjamin F. Marsh (R) Truman Plantz (D)	19,652 18,594	48.0 45.4
12	John J. McDannold (D) T. M. Rogers (R)	22,207 15,940	53.1 38.1
	William Hess (PP)	2,489	6.0
13	William M. Springer (D) Charles P. Kane (R)	22,954 18,238	52.1 41.4
14	Benjamin F. Funk (R) Owen Scott (D)	18,578 18,264	48.0 47.2
15	Joseph G. Cannon (R) Samuel T. Busey (D)	20,596 19,098	49.6 46.0
16	George W. Fithian (D) J. O. Burton (R)	17,320 16,540	46.0 43.9
	Thomas Ratcliff (PP)	2,794	7.4
17	Edward Lane (D) John N. Gwin (R)	19,107 13,710	51.9 37.2
	Presley G. Donaldson (PP)	2,554	6.9
18	William S. Forman (D) W. A. Northcott (R)	17,696 16,552	49.2 46.0
19	James R. Williams (D) Norman H. Moss (R)	18,411 14,972	49.8 40.5
	Joseph H. Crasno (PP)	2,599	7.0
20	George W. Smith (R) Benjamin W. Pope (D)	19,944 17,446	51.7 45.2
AL	John C. Black (D) Andrew J. Hunter (D)	425,336✓ 423,868✓	
	Richard Yates (R)	399,321	
	George S. Willits (R)	399,096	
	Frances E. Andrews (P)	25,596	
	James S. Felter (P)	25,428	
	Jesse Harper (PP)	21,707	
	Michael McDonough (PP)	21,541	

## INDIANA

1	Arthur H. Taylor (D) A. P. Twineham (R)	19,720 19,266	47.4 46.3
	Moses Smith (PP)	2,110	5.1
2	John L. Bretz (D) Ben L. Willoughby (R)	17,700 15,731	47.9 42.6
	Merrick W. Ackerty (PP)	3,010	8.2
3	Jason B. Brown (D) William W. Borden (R)	20,928 19,957	51.6 44.3
4	William S. Holman (D) Samuel M. Jones (R)	19,008 15,927	52.5 44.0
5	George W. Cooper (D) John Worrell (R)	17,698 16,640	48.3 45.4
6	Henry U. Johnson (R) Luther M. Mering (D)	20,444 11,820	56.7 32.8
	Nathan T. Butts (PP)	2,581	7.2
7	William D. Bynum (D) Charles L. Henry (R)	28,267 26,951	49.5 47.2
8	Elijah V. Brookshire (D) Winfield S. Carpenter (R)	22,949 21,327	48.4 45.0
9	Daniel Waugh (R) Eli W. Brown (D)	23,416 19,291	50.1 41.3
	George W. Swan (PP)	2,517	5.4
10	Thomas Hammond (D) William Johnston (R)	18,298 18,256	46.1 46.0
11	Augustus N. Martin (D) William T. Daley (R)	21,893 21,060	45.9 44.1
	Joshua Strange (PP)	3,026	6.3
12	William F. McNagny (D) Adolph J. You (R)	19,991 16,926	50.0 42.3
	Calvin Husselman (PP)	2,027	5.1
13	Charles G. Conn (D) James S. Dodge (R)	21,627 19,687	50.4 45.9

## IOWA

1	John H. Gear (R) John J. Surley (D)	18,416 17,787	49.4 47.7
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	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Walter I. Hayes (D)	23,129	58.9
	John H. Munroe (R)	15,357	39.1
3	David B. Henderson (R)	22,045	51.3
	James H. Shields (D)	20,586	47.9
4	Thomas Updegraff (R)	19,681	51.5
	W. H. Butler (D)	18,091	47.4
5	Robert G. Cousins (R)	20,033	49.9
	John T. Hamilton (D)	18,935	47.2
6	John F. Lacey (R)	17,747	47.1
	F. E. White (D)	16,572	44.0
	E. S. Owens (PP)	2,889	7.7
7	John A. T. Hull (R)	19,963	54.0
	Joseph A. Dyer (D)	13,883	37.5
	Ed A. Ott (PP)	2,562	6.9
8	William P. Hepburn (R)	20,299	49.8
	Thomas L. Maxwell (D)	15,968	39.2
	Walter S. Scott (PP)	3,687	9.0
9	Alva L. Hager (R)	20,287	49.3
	John E. F. McGee (D)	17,809	43.3
	F. W. Myers (PP)	2,610	6.4
10	Jonathan P. Dolliver (R)	23,402	53.7
	J. J. Ryan (D)	18,458	42.4
11	George D. Perkins (R)	21,984	50.6
	Daniel Campbell (D-PP)	20,707	47.6

## KANSAS

1	Case Broderick (R)	19,401	54.5
	Fred J. Close (PP)	15,782	44.3
2	Edward H. Funston (R)	22,900	49.4
	Horace L. Moore (D-PP)	22,817	49.2
3	Thomas J. Hudson (D-PP)	23,998	52.2
	L. U. Humphrey (R)	21,594	47.0
4	Charles Curtis (R)	25,327	52.0
	E. V. Wharton (D-PP)	22,603	46.4
5	John Davis (PP)	20,162	50.3
	Joseph R. Burton (R)	18,842	47.0
6	William Baker (PP)	19,398	49.9
	H. L. Pestana (R)	17,887	46.0
7	Jeremiah Simpson (D-PP)	33,812	50.8
	Chester I. Long (R)	32,053	48.2
AL	William A. Harris (PP & D)	164,624	50.7
	George T. Anthony (R)	155,791	48.0

## KENTUCKY

1	William J. Stone (D)	15,295	53.0
	W. J. Deboe (R)	8,438	29.2
	B. C. Key (POP)	4,686	16.2
2	William T. Ellis (D)	15,053	47.4
	J. T. Kimbly (R)	9,781	30.8
	Thomas S. Pettit (POP)	6,903	21.8
3	Isaac H. Goodnight (D)	14,986	47.2
	W. G. Hunter (R)	14,056	44.2
	C. W. Biggers (POP)	2,742	8.6
4	Alexander B. Montgomery (D)	16,043	48.1
	C. M. Barnett (R)	11,385	34.1
	M. R. Gardner (POP)	5,954	17.8
5	Asher G. Caruth (D)	20,445	58.7
	Augustus E. Willson (R)	13,767	39.6
6	Albert S. Berry (D)	18,564	60.7
	Weden O'Neal (R)	10,731	35.1
7	William C. P. Breckinridge (D)	16,588	62.0
	T. J. Hardin (R)	9,433	35.3
8	James B. McCreary (D)	14,092	100.0
9	Thomas H. Paynter (D)	18,295	53.3
	John P. McCartney (R)	15,339	44.7
10	Marcus C. Lisle (D)	14,515	54.9
	Charles W. Russell (R)	11,943	45.1
11	Silas R. Adams (R)	17,087	59.5
	James R. Hindman (D)	10,483	36.5

## Special Elections

10	Joseph M. Kendall (D)	5,846	91.2
	C. F. Ward	544	8.5

## LOUISIANA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Adolph Meyer (D)	10,878	69.2
	James Wilkinson (ID)	4,787	30.5
2	Robert C. Davey (D)	12,588	67.4
	Morris Marks (POP & R)	6,102	32.7
3	Andrew Price (D)	14,033	81.8
	I. J. Willis (POP & R)	3,123	18.2
4	Newton C. Blanchard (D)	16,432	76.1
	T. J. Guice (POP & R)	5,167	23.9
5	Charles J. Boatner (D)	19,371	72.3
	R. P. Welch (POP & R)	4,301	16.0
	A. A. Gundy (ID)	3,119	11.6
6	Samuel M. Robertson (D)	11,758	85.2
	J. Kleinpeter (POP & R)	2,043	14.8

## MAINE

1	Thomas B. Reed (R)	16,312	51.5
	D. H. Ingraham (D)	14,635	46.2
2	Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	17,194	52.4
	D. J. McGillicuddy (D)	13,546	41.3
3	Seth L. Milliken (R)	15,582	50.3
	W. P. Thompson (D)	13,700	44.2
4	Charles A. Boutelle (R)	16,549	51.3
	D. A. H. Powers (D)	12,261	38.0
	S. D. Leavitt (ID)	1,616	5.0

## MARYLAND

1	Robert F. Brattan (D)	15,608	49.7
	George M. Russum (R)	13,714	43.6
	D. Miles (P)	1,778	5.7
2	J. Fred C. Talbott (D)	22,772	54.0
	George Baker (R)	17,926	42.5
3	Harry Wells Rusk (D)	19,806	58.4
	Charles Herzog (R)	13,679	40.3
4	Isidor Rayner (D)	21,455	58.4
	Alburtus Spates (R)	14,646	39.8
5	Barnes Compton (D)	15,391	52.3
	Thomas Parrau (R)	13,505	45.9
6	William M. McKaig (D)	18,899	49.8
	George Willington (R)	18,292	48.2

## Special Elections

1	John Brown (D)	15,502	52.3
	George M. Russum (R)	13,787	46.5

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Ashley B. Wright (R)	14,198	48.8
	John C. Crosby (D)	13,995	48.1
2	Frederick H. Gillett (R)	15,131	52.4
	Edward Howard (D)	12,718	44.1
3	Joseph H. Walker (R)	14,139	50.1
	John R. Thayer (D)	13,262	47.0
4	Lewis D. Apsley (R)	16,209	53.7
	Frederic S. Coolidge (D)	13,058	43.3
5	Moses T. Stevens (D)	14,423	52.3
	William S. Knox (R)	12,645	45.8
6	William Cogswell (R)	16,385	58.4
	Henry B. Little (D)	10,228	36.5
7	Henry Cabot Lodge (R)	17,002*	52.7
	William Everett (D)	14,391	44.6
8	Samuel W. McCall (R)	15,671	51.6
	John F. Andrew (D)	14,679	48.4
9	Joseph H. O'Neil (D)	14,354	61.1
	Benjamin C. Lane (R)	8,622	36.7
10	Michael J. McEttrick (D & CIT)	9,507	33.4
	Harrison H. Atwood (R)	8,822	31.0
	William S. McNary (D)	7,591	26.7
	Richard C. Humphreys (I)	2,235	7.9
11	William F. Draper (R)	16,961	53.1
	George Fred Williams (D)	14,404	45.1
12	Elijah A. Morse (R)	17,316	56.0
	Elbridge Cushman (D)	12,673	41.0
13	Charles S. Randall (R)	13,945	60.7
	Henry C. Thacher (D)	9,006	39.2

## MICHIGAN

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John Logan Chipman (D)	20,239	52.4
	Frank J. Hecker (R)	17,533	45.4
2	James S. Gorman (D)	22,007	47.0
	James O'Donnell (R)	21,443	45.8
3	Julius C. Burrows (R)	21,287	50.1
	Daniel Strange (D)	15,802	37.2
	Leroy E. Lockwood (POP)	2,898	6.8
	Paul T. Butler (P)	2,510	5.9
4	Henry F. Thomas (R)	21,352	49.1
	George L. Yaple (D & POP)	20,246	46.5
5	Charles E. Belknap (R)	20,139	47.8
	George F. Richardson (D & POP)	20,120	47.8
6	David A. Aitken (R)	21,046	46.5
	Byron G. Stout (D)	19,669	43.5
	Arthur E. Cole (POP)	2,289	5.1
7	Justin R. Whiting (D)	16,125	46.3
	Philip L. Wixson (R)	15,602	44.8
	Alfred Pagett (POP)	1,837	5.3
8	William S. Linton (R)	17,411	49.2
	Henry M. Youmans (D & POP)	15,886	44.9
9	John W. Moon (R)	13,969	47.0
	Harrison H. Wheeler (D)	13,053	43.9
	Charles A. Sessions (P)	1,673	5.6
10	Thomas A. E. Weadock (D)	14,858	47.7
	James Van Kleeck (R)	14,599	46.8
11	John Avery (R)	18,359	50.6
	Woodbridge N. Ferris (D & POP)	16,038	44.2
	George R. Catton (P)	1,886	5.2
12	Samuel M. Stephenson (R)	20,097	50.7
	J. Maurice Finn (D & POP)	16,674	42.1

## MINNESOTA

1	James A. Tawney (R)	18,146	49.0
	William H. Harries (D)	14,995	40.5
	James I. Vermilya (PP)	2,342	6.3
2	James T. McCleary (R)	18,207	48.4
	Winfield S. Hammond (D)	11,298	30.0
	S. C. Long (PP)	6,268	16.7
3	Osee M. Hall (D)	15,890	44.8
	Joel P. Heatwole (R)	14,727	41.5
	Ferdinand Borchert (PP)	3,464	9.8
4	Andrew R. Kiefer (R)	16,624	48.6
	James N. Castle (D)	13,435	39.2
	James G. Dougherty (PP)	2,213	6.5
	David Morgan (P)	1,963	5.7
5	Loren Fletcher (R)	18,463	46.1
	James W. Lawrence (D)	15,960	39.9
	Thomas H. Lucas (PP)	3,151	7.9
	J. T. Caton (P)	2,458	6.1
6	Melvin R. Baldwin (D)	17,317	43.4
	Dolson B. Searle (R)	16,941	42.4
	A. C. Parsons (PP)	3,973	10.0
7	Haldor E. Boen (PP)	12,614	35.6
	Henry Feig (R)	12,529	35.4
	W. F. Kelso (D)	7,526	21.3
	L. F. Hampson (P)	2,731	7.7

## MISSISSIPPI

1	John M. Allen (D)	5,605	79.8
	James Burkitt (PP)	1,272	18.1
2	John C. Kyle (D)	6,113	77.8
	J. H. Simpson (PP)	1,740	22.2
3	Thomas C. Catchings (D)	2,750	93.4
	George W. Gayles (R)	194	6.6
4	Hernando D. Money (D)	6,223	61.4
	Frank Burkitt (PP)	3,905	38.6
5	John S. Williams (D)	7,541	71.4
	W. P. Ratliff (PP)	3,028	28.7
6	Thomas R. Stockdale (D)	4,984	82.5
	T. N. Jackson (PP)	1,054	17.5
7	Charles E. Hooker (D)	4,984	72.4
	S. W. Robinson (PP)	1,695	24.6

## MISSOURI

Candidates	Votes	%
1 William H. Hatch (D)	19,263	50.0
Cramer (R)	15,919	41.3
Bronson (PP)	3,316	8.6
2 Uriel S. Hall (D)	21,928	53.7
Burkholder (R)	16,626	40.7
Jackson (PP)	2,317	5.7
3 Alexander M. Dockery (D)	18,749	48.8
Birch (R)	15,288	39.8
Reece (PP)	4,365	11.4
4 Daniel D. Burnes (D)	15,859	46.7
Crowther (R)	14,600	43.0
Wilcox (PP)	3,221	9.5
5 John C. Tarsney (D)	19,407	55.0
Davis (R)	14,240	40.4
6 David A. De Armond (D)	16,545	46.3
Cundiff (R)	13,151	36.8
Donnohue (PP)	5,587	15.6
7 John T. Heard (D)	21,549	48.7
Hastain (R)	17,843	40.3
Pinkham (PP)	4,847	11.0
8 Richard P. Bland (D)	18,927	53.3
Murphy (R)	16,453	46.4
9 James Beauchamp Clark (D)	17,536	53.0
Morsey (R)	14,944	45.2
10 Richard Bartholdt (R)	15,628	54.6
Kehr (D)	12,465	43.5
11 Charles F. Joy (R)	14,969 <sup>+</sup>	49.5
John J. O'Neill (D)	14,902	49.3
12 Seth W. Cobb (D)	12,813	52.0
Rodgers (R)	11,481	46.6
13 Robert W. Fyan (D)	19,993	57.1
Whitledge (R)	15,006	42.8
14 Marshall Arnold (D)	19,440	49.8
Clarke (R)	15,737	40.3
Taber (PP)	3,864	9.9
15 Charles H. Morgan (D)	17,489	44.2
Purdy (R)	15,767	39.8
Withers (PP)	5,815	14.7

## MONTANA

AL Charles S. Hartman (R)	17,934	41.4
William W. Dixon (D)	17,762	41.0
Caldwell Edwards (PP)	7,027	16.2

## NEBRASKA

1 William Jennings Bryan (D)	13,784	44.9
Allen W. Field (R)	13,644	44.4
Jerome Shamp (POP)	2,409	7.9
2 David H. Mercer (R)	11,488	45.3
George W. Doane (D)	10,388	40.9
Robert L. Wheeler (POP)	3,152	12.4
3 George Meiklejohn (R)	13,635	39.2
George F. Keiper (D)	10,630	30.6
W. A. Poynter (POP)	9,636	27.7
4 Eugene J. Hainer (R)	15,648	41.8
William H. Dech (POP)	11,486	30.7
Victor Vifquain (D)	8,988	24.0
5 William A. McKeighan (D & POP)	17,490	53.7
W. E. Andrews (R)	14,230	43.7
6 Omer M. Kem (POP)	16,328	46.1
James Whitehead (R)	14,197	40.1
A. T. Gatewood (D)	4,202	11.9

## NEVADA

AL Francis G. Newlands (POP SIL)	7,171	72.5
William Woodburn (R)	2,295	23.2

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Henry W. Blair (R)	21,031	49.9
Charles F. Stone (D)	20,412	48.4
2 Henry M. Baker (R)	21,425	49.3
Hosea W. Parker (D)	20,996	48.3

## NEW JERSEY

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Henry C. Loudenslager (R)	25,099	50.7
Porch (D)	22,511	45.4
2 John J. Gardner (R)	22,716	50.7
Wetherill (D)	20,592	45.9
3 Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D)	20,407	53.0
Hoffman (R)	17,080	44.4
4 Johnston Cornish (D)	21,765	48.0
Howey (R)	20,726	45.7
Johnston (P)	2,307	5.1
5 Cornelius A. Cadmus (D)	20,693	50.7
Doherty (R)	19,231	47.1
6 Thomas D. English (D)	21,651	51.0
Richard W. Parker (R)	20,284	47.8
7 George B. Fieldler (D)	22,416	49.9
Cole (R)	19,585	43.6
Edward F. McDonald (D)	2,368	5.3
8 John T. Dunn (D)	14,393	50.4
Chamberlin (R)	13,470	47.1

## NEW YORK

1 James W. Covert (D)	21,550	52.1
John Lewis Childs (R)	18,749	45.3
2 John M. Clancy (D)	20,697	59.1
William H. Grace (R)	13,593	38.8
3 Joseph C. Hendrix (D)	21,607	55.9
Michael J. Dady (R)	15,907	41.1
4 William J. Coombs (D)	22,818	58.5
Charles B. Hobbs (R)	14,885	38.1
5 John H. Graham (D)	16,675	50.8
Charles G. Bennett (R)	14,488	44.2
6 Thomas F. Magner (D)	17,151	56.1
John Greaney (R)	12,131	39.7
7 Franklin Bartlett (D)	14,905	66.3
Samuel A. Brown (R)	7,122	31.7
8 Edward J. Dunphy (D)	15,287	66.3
Austin E. Ford (R)	7,132	30.9
9 Timothy J. Campbell (D)	16,897	66.2
John Phelan (R)	7,175	28.1
10 Daniel E. Sickles (D)	18,452	58.0
Charles E. Coon (R)	12,224	38.5
11 Amos J. Cummings (D)	16,780	63.0
Abraham H. Sarasohn (R)	8,355	31.4
12 William Bourke Cockran (D)	16,575	65.6
Daniel Butterfield (R)	7,766	30.7
13 J. DeWitt Warner (D)	18,979	60.8
James J. Flick (R)	11,181	35.8
14 John R. Fellows (D)	26,267	57.8
H. Charles Ullman (R)	17,442	38.4
15 Ashbel P. Fitch (D)	27,741	61.2
Henry C. Robinson (R)	15,872	35.0
16 William Ryan (D)	25,795	55.0
George A. Brandreth (R)	19,312	41.2
17 Francis Marvin (R)	17,806	48.5
Henry Bacon (D)	17,659	48.1
18 Jacob Le Fever (R)	21,034	49.3
Isaac N. Cox (D)	20,114	47.1
19 Charles D. Haines (D)	20,757	50.7
John A. Quackenbush (R)	19,104	46.6
20 Charles Tracey (D)	19,509	50.3
John G. Ward (R)	17,883	46.1
21 Simon J. Schermerhorn (D)	24,508	49.5
Erastus F. Beadle (R)	23,181	46.8
22 Newton Martin Curtis (R)	26,207	57.4
Warren Curtis (D)	16,707	36.6
23 John M. Wever (R)	25,690	57.7
George S. Weed (D)	16,947	38.1
24 Charles A. Chickering (R)	23,858	55.8
William A. Kelley (D)	17,283	40.4
25 James S. Sherman (R)	20,443	49.7
Henry W. Bentley (D)	19,299	46.9
26 George W. Ray (R)	28,979	85.9
George F. Hand (P)	3,871	11.5
27 James J. Belden (R)	25,737	55.5
Riley V. Miller (D)	18,412	39.7

Candidates	Votes	%
28 Sereno E. Payne (R)	28,723	55.3
Hull Greenfield (D)	20,601	39.7
29 Charles W. Gillet (R)	21,443	50.4
Franz S. Wolf (D)	17,646	41.5
Albert C. Hill (P)	2,242	5.3
30 James W. Wadsworth (R)	24,205	51.2
John F. McDonald (D)	19,679	41.6
Albert J. Rumsey (P)	2,494	5.3
31 John Van Voorhis (R)	19,762	47.8
Donald McNaughton (D)	19,255	46.6
32 Daniel N. Lockwood (D)	16,440	52.9
Rowland B. Mahany (R)	12,966	41.8
33 Charles Daniels (R)	19,701	53.0
John S. Hertel (D)	15,548	41.8
34 Warren B. Hooker (R)	24,951	55.0
Andrew J. McNett (D)	15,098	33.3
Benjamin W. Taylor (P)	2,905	6.4
F. Eugene Hammond (POP)	2,395	5.3

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 William A. B. Branch (D)	14,263	55.1
Reddick Gatling (PP)	11,579	44.7
2 Frederick A. Woodard (D)	13,925	44.4
Henry P. Cheatham (R)	11,896	37.9
Edward A. Thorne (PP)	5,457	17.4
3 Benjamin F. Grady (D)	12,457	45.0
Frank D. Koonce (PP)	9,869	35.6
Asoph M. Clark (R)	5,271	19.0
4 Benjamin H. Bunn (D)	14,630	48.4
William F. Strowd (PP)	13,125	43.4
John H. Williamson (R)	2,106	7.0
5 Thomas Settle (R)	14,148	43.3
Archibald H. A. Williams (D)	13,746	42.1
William R. Lindsay (PP)	4,358	13.3
6 Sydenham B. Alexander (D)	16,624	57.8
Atlas A. Maynard (PP)	12,127	42.1
7 John S. Henderson (D)	14,303	49.2
Alfred E. Holton (R)	9,136	31.4
Alonzo C. Shuford (PP)	5,399	18.6
8 William H. Bower (D)	16,886	50.1
Joseph B. Wilcox (R)	13,215	39.2
Robert L. Patton (PP)	3,564	10.6
9 William T. Crawford (D)	16,010	50.9
Jeter C. Pritchard (R)	14,560	46.3

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL Martin N. Johnson (R)	17,715	49.0
O'Brien (D)	11,021	30.5
Foss (I)	7,439	20.6

## OHIO

1 Bellamy Storer (R)	19,269	50.6
Robert B. Bowler (D)	18,014	47.3
2 John A. Caldwell (R)	22,240	51.5
Charles T. Greve (D)	20,074	46.5
3 George W. Houk (D)	24,686	53.0
Charles C. Donley (R)	20,370	43.7
4 Fernando C. Layton (D)	20,417	56.7
C. S. Mauk (R)	12,823	35.6
5 Dennis D. Donovan (D)	19,873	53.4
George L. Griffeth (R)	15,269	41.0
6 George W. Hulick (R)	21,341	51.4
John M. Pattison (D)	18,091	43.6
7 George W. Wilson (R)	19,434	49.6
Martin K. Gantz (D)	17,608	45.0
8 Luther M. Strong (R)	21,742	51.7
Fremont Arford (D)	18,384	43.7
9 Byron F. Ritchie (D)	20,041	48.0
James M. Ashley (R)	20,027	48.0
10 William H. Enoch (R)	19,847	55.2
Irvine Dungan (D)	15,486	43.0
11 Charles H. Grosvenor (R)	19,905	51.4
Charles E. Peoples (D)	17,254	44.6
12 Joseph H. Outhwaite (D)	20,298	52.6
Edward N. Huggins (R)	17,045	44.2



Candidates	Votes	%
13 Darius D. Hare (D)	24,186	54.8
Lewis W. Hull (R)	17,937	40.7
14 Michael D. Harter (D)	22,285	49.8
Elizur G. Johnson (R)	20,396	45.6
15 Henry C. Van Voorhis (R)	18,718	49.4
Milton Turner (D)	17,550	46.4
16 Albert J. Pearson (D)	17,314	47.5
Christian L. Poorman (R)	17,273	47.3
17 James A. D. Richards (D)	23,077	55.8
Arthur H. Walkey (R)	16,723	40.5
18 George B. Ikirt (D)	22,600	48.2
Thomas R. Morgan Sr. (R)	21,389	45.6
19 Stephen A. Northway (R)	23,870	55.2
A. H. Tidball (D)	16,069	37.2
Bailey S. Dean (P)	2,185	5.1
20 William White (R)	17,417	49.1
John S. Ellen (D)	16,460	46.4
21 Tom L. Johnson (D)	17,389	53.4
Orlando J. Hodge (R)	14,165	43.5

## Special Elections

16 Lewis P. Ohliger (D)	20,220	52.5
George Adams (R)	16,958	44.0

## OREGON

1 Binger Hermann (R)	18,929	46.5
R. M. Veatch (D)	13,019	32.0
M. V. Rork (POP)	7,518	18.5
2 William R. Ellis (R)	15,657	44.9
James H. Slater (D)	12,120	34.7
John C. Luce (POP)	5,940	17.0

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Henry H. Bingham (R)	22,908	62.6
Edwin G. Flanigen (D)	13,693	37.4
2 Charles O'Neill (R)	16,107	64.0
John J. Malony (D)	9,056	36.0
3 William McAleer (ID)	15,516	73.8
William W. Kerr (D)	5,500	26.2
4 John E. Reyburn (R)	37,200	61.4
Elbridge E. Nock (D)	22,950	37.9
5 Alfred C. Harmer (R)	32,638	60.4
Frederick A. Herwig (D)	21,426	39.6
6 John B. Robinson (R)	19,129	55.3
Garrett C. Smedley (D)	13,938	40.3
7 Irving P. Wanger (R)	21,985	49.5
Edwin Hallowell (D)	21,805	49.0
8 William Mutchler (D)	17,837	60.6
Thomas C. Walton (R)	11,593	39.4
9 Constantine J. Erdman (D)	28,175	62.1
H. A. Muhlenberg (R)	17,217	37.9
10 Marriott Brosius (R)	20,052	64.7
John E. Malone (D)	10,266	33.1
11 Joseph A. Scranton (R)	10,814	49.0
Lemuel Amerman (D)	10,225	46.3
12 William H. Hines (D)	15,554	50.1
Charles D. Foster (R)	14,092	45.4
13 James B. Reilly (D)	13,440	53.2
Charles W. Brumm (R)	11,539	45.7
14 Ephraim M. Woomer (R)	19,058	56.0
William M. Breslin (D)	13,993	41.1
15 Myron B. Wright (R)	17,241	55.1
Roger S. Searle (D)	12,655	40.4
16 Albert C. Hopkins (R)	17,966	52.6
Frederick K. Wright (D)	14,724	43.1
17 Simon P. Wolverton (D)	15,333	58.4
Chandlee Eves (R)	10,030	38.2
18 Thaddeus M. Mahon (R)	19,247	54.1
William W. Trout (D)	15,631	44.0
19 Frank E. Beltzhoover (D)	21,963	56.6
Nesbit S. Ross (R)	16,198	41.7
20 Josiah D. Hicks (R)	22,601	56.0
Lucian D. Woodruff (D)	17,420	43.2
21 Daniel B. Heiner (R)	23,942	52.6
John B. Keenan (D)	20,245	44.5

Candidates	Votes	%
22 John Dalzell (R)	22,674	58.3
James W. Breen (D)	15,939	41.0
23 William A. Stone (R)	14,628	63.6
Frank C. Osburn (D)	8,177	35.6
24 William A. Sipe (D)	25,224	48.2
Ernest F. Acheson (R)	23,971	45.8
25 Thomas W. Phillips (R)	19,658	51.8
Eugene P. Gillespie (D)	15,559	41.0
Judson W. Vandeventer (P)	1,930	5.1
26 Joseph C. Sibley (D)	17,887	54.9
Theodore L. Flood (R)	14,500	44.5
27 Charles W. Stone (R)	12,479	51.9
James D. Hancock (D)	9,523	39.6
Charles Lott (P)	1,486	6.2
28 George F. Kribbs (D)	17,285	54.3
Charles E. Andrews (R)	13,284	41.7

AL William Lilly (R)	512,557✓
Alexander McDowell (R)	511,433✓
George A. Allen (D)	448,714
Thomas Polk Merritt (D)	447,456
Simeon B. Chase (P)	23,677
James T. McCrory (P)	22,930
S. P. Chase (PP)	7,466
G. W. Dawson (PP)	7,313
J. Mahlon Barnes (SOC LAB)	674
Thomas Grundy (SOC LAB)	625

## Special Elections

24 William A. Sipe (D)	25,181	49.1
Andrew Stewart (R)	24,635	48.1

RHODE ISLAND<sup>1</sup>

1 Melville Bull (R)	13,645*	49.3
Oscar Lapham (D)	13,051	47.2
2 Adin B. Capron (R)	11,523*	49.5
Charles H. Page (D)	10,591	45.5

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 William H. Brawley (D)	6,318	99.8
2 W. Jasper Talbert (D)	8,001	99.6
3 Asbury C. Latimer (D)	8,330	89.7
John R. Tolbert (R)	787	8.5
4 George W. Shell (D)	10,401	85.7
Joshua A. T. Ensor (R)	1,730	14.3
5 Thomas J. Strait (D)	8,791	80.7
E. Brooks Sligh (R)	2,099	19.3
6 John L. McLaurin (D)	10,133	84.6
E. J. Sawyer (R)	1,832	15.3
7 George W. Murray (R)	4,995	50.0
E. M. Moise (D)	4,955	49.6

## Special Elections

6 John L. McLaurin (D)	8,572	90.2
Sawyer (R)	934	9.8

## SOUTH DAKOTA

AL John A. Pickler (R)	33,769✓
William V. Lucas (R)	33,350✓
J. E. Kelley (PP)	25,444
William Lardner (PP)	24,539
L. E. Whitteher (D)	14,218
Chauncey L. Wood (D)	736

## TENNESSEE

1 Alfred A. Taylor (R)	17,890	56.2
W. J. McSween (D)	13,207	41.5
2 John C. Houk (R)	18,952	67.2
W. L. Welcker (D)	7,815	27.7
3 Henry C. Snodgrass (D)	15,984	47.5
W. Clay Evans (R)	15,035	44.6
Frank P. Dickey (POP)	2,171	6.5

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Benton McMillin (D)	14,010	55.5
W. D. Gold (R & ID)	11,225	44.5
5 James D. Richardson (D)	13,709	61.1
Thomas J. Ogilvie (R)	8,062	36.0
6 Joseph E. Washington (D)	15,645	62.0
John B. Allen (R)	9,002	35.7
7 Nicholas N. Cox (D)	12,113	57.5
W. A. Witherspoon (POP)	8,480	40.3
8 Benjamin A. Enloe (D)	13,038	50.2
P. H. Thresher (R)	12,920	49.7
9 James C. McDearmon (D)	14,334	56.1
Rice A. Pearce (ID)	10,883	42.6
10 Josiah Patterson (D)	12,164	71.8
T. V. Neal (R)	4,785	28.2

## TEXAS

1 Joseph C. Hutcheson (D)	14,489	59.7
J. B. Stephenson (PP)	6,081	25.1
Daniel Taylor (R)	3,703	15.3
2 Samuel B. Cooper (D)	19,894	61.4
T. A. Wilson (PP)	10,275	31.7
3 Constantine B. Kligore (D)	16,335	57.3
J. M. Perdue (PP)	12,177	42.7
4 David B. Culberson (D)	16,521	52.3
Pat B. Clark (PP)	10,371	32.8
J. A. Hurley (R)	4,709	14.9
5 Joseph W. Bailey (D)	24,983	66.2
R. B. Bell (LW R)	8,170	21.7
John Grant (R)	4,563	12.1
6 Jo Abbott (D)	24,913	59.3
J. C. Kearby (PP & R)	17,078	40.6
7 George C. Pendleton (D)	19,937	56.1
I. N. Barber (PP)	15,587	43.8
8 Charles K. Bell (D)	17,997	54.5
Evan Jones (PP)	12,937	39.2
C. C. Drake (R)	2,009	6.1
9 Joseph D. Sayers (D)	19,763	61.5
J. M. Horner (PP & R)	12,384	38.5
10 Walter Gresham (D)	13,017	48.6
A. J. Rosenthal (R)	9,452	35.3
E. O. Meitz (PP)	4,297	16.1
11 William H. Crain (D)	15,257	52.4
C. G. Brewster (R)	8,075	27.7
Ben Terrell (PP)	5,770	19.8
12 Thomas M. Paschal (D)	13,930	50.1
Henry Terrell (R)	7,290	26.2
T. J. McMinn (PP)	6,574	23.6
13 Jeremiah V. Cockrell (D)	21,922	65.5
W. J. Maltby (PP)	9,825	29.4

## Special Elections

9 Edwin LeRoy Antony (D)	✓	#
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## VERMONT

1 H. Henry Powers (R)	19,427	65.9
Felix W. McGettrick (D)	9,396	31.9
2 William W. Grout (R)	18,568	66.7
George W. Smith (D)	8,649	31.1

## VIRGINIA

1 William A. Jones (D)	15,004	56.2
Orres A. Browne (R)	11,543	43.2
2 D. Gardiner Tyler (D)	17,432	55.6
P. C. Garrigan (IR)	8,594	27.4
John F. Deyendorf (R)	3,870	12.3
3 George D. Wise (D)	18,595	63.9
Walter E. Grant (R)	10,489	36.1
4 James F. Epes (D)	10,330	52.1
J. Thomas Goodes (POP)	9,462	47.8
5 Claude A. Swanson (D)	14,112	53.9
Benjamin T. Jones (POP)	12,066	46.1
6 Paul C. Edmunds (D)	18,265	58.6
Thomas E. Cobbs (POP)	12,924	41.4







# 1894 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Richard H. Clarke (D)	6,314	76.9
Sibley (POP)	1,898	23.1
2 Jesse F. Stallings (D)	9,728	64.6
Gardner (POP)	5,324	35.4
3 George P. Harrison (D)	10,719	65.2
Robinson (POP)	5,713	34.8
4 Gaston A. Robbins (D)	10,494†	58.6
William F. Aldrich (R)	7,406	41.4
5 James E. Cobb (D)	10,651†	51.8
Albert T. Goodwyn (POP)	9,903	48.2
6 John H. Bankhead (D)	5,721	55.8
Sanford (POP)	2,622	25.6
Long (R)	1,914	18.7
7 Milford W. Howard (POP)	6,838	66.5
William H. Denson (D)	3,452	33.6
8 Joseph Wheeler (D)	8,901	57.9
Crandall (POP)	6,474	42.1
9 Oscar W. Underwood (D)	7,319†	54.3
Truman H. Aldrich (R)	6,153	45.7

## Special Elections

3 George P. Harrison (D)	10,822	65.3
W. C. Robinson (POP)	5,743	34.7

## ARKANSAS

1 Philip D. McCulloch Jr. (D)	6,025	81.8
Russ Coffman (POP)	1,299	17.6
2 John S. Little (D)	5,097	94.5
3 Thomas C. McRae (D)	6,193	97.1
4 William L. Terry (D)	6,299	62.2
P. Raleigh (R)	2,260	22.3
J. H. Cherry (POP)	1,557	15.4
5 Hugh A. Dinsmore (D)	7,531	56.8
T. J. Hunt (R)	4,976	37.5
W. M. Peel (POP)	759	5.7
6 Robert Neill (D)	6,439	65.0
H. H. Myers (R)	3,153	31.8

## CALIFORNIA

1 John A. Barham (R)	15,101	41.1
Thomas J. Geary (D)	13,570	37.0
Robert F. Grigsby (PP)	7,246	19.7
2 Grove L. Johnson (R)	19,302	43.0
Anthony Caminetti (D)	15,732	35.1
Burdett Cornell (PP)	8,946	20.0
3 Samuel G. Hilborn (R)	15,795	45.5
Warren B. English (D)	13,103	37.8
W. A. Vann (PP)	5,162	14.9
4 James G. Maguire (D)	14,748	48.3
Thomas B. Shannon (R)	9,785	32.0
B. K. Collier (PP)	5,627	18.4
5 Eugene F. Loud (R)	13,379	35.9
Joseph P. Kelly (D)	8,384	22.5
James T. Rogers (PP)	7,820	21.0
James Denman (I DEMOC)	6,811	18.3
6 James McLachlan (R)	18,746	44.3
George S. Patton (D)	11,693	27.6
W. C. Bowman (PP)	9,769	23.1
J. E. McComas (P)	2,120	5.0
7 William W. Bowers (R)	18,434	42.9
W. H. Alford (D)	12,111	28.2
J. L. Gilbert (PP)	10,719	25.0

## COLORADO

1 John F. Shafroth (R)	47,710	55.3
La Fayette Pence (POP)	34,223	39.7
2 John C. Bell (POP & D)	47,703	51.7
T. M. Bowen (R)	42,369	45.9

## CONNECTICUT

Candidates	Votes	%
1 E. Stevens Henry (R)	20,322	55.4
Lewis Sperry (D)	15,115	41.2
2 Nehemiah D. Sperry (R)	28,749	54.9
Pigott (D)	21,821	41.7
3 Charles A. Russell (R)	12,095	55.5
Beckwith (D)	9,047	41.6
4 Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	24,012	55.2
Robert E. De Forest (D)	18,559	42.7

## DELAWARE

AL Jonathan S. Willis (R)	19,699	50.7
S. H. Bancroft Jr. (D)	18,492	47.6

## FLORIDA

1 Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	12,397	85.1
D. L. McKinnon (POP)	2,135	14.7
2 Charles M. Cooper (D)	9,229	79.6
M. Atkinson (POP)	2,334	20.1

## GEORGIA

1 Rufus E. Lester (D)	14,024	72.0
J. F. Brown (PP)	5,453	28.0
2 Benjamin E. Russell (D)	10,073	62.4
William E. Smith (PP)	6,064	37.6
3 Charles F. Crisp (D)	9,037	74.7
Andrew White (PP)	3,062	25.3
4 Charles L. Moses (D)	10,293	57.4
Carey Thornton (PP)	7,637	42.6
5 Leonidas F. Livingston (D)	7,781	59.7
Robert Todd (PP)	5,264	40.4
6 Charles L. Bartlett (D)	11,671	65.5
W. T. Whitaker (PP)	6,147	34.5
7 John W. Maddox (D)	11,500	54.4
William H. Felton (PP)	9,646	45.6
8 Thomas G. Lawson (D)	11,066	59.5
W. T. Carter (PP)	7,527	40.5
9 Farish C. Tate (D)	13,059	56.1
J. N. Twitty (PP)	10,201	43.9
10 James C. C. Black (D)	20,942	60.8
Thomas E. Watson (PP)	13,498	39.2
11 Henry G. Turner (D)	9,085	60.2
W. S. Johnson (PP)	6,015	39.8

## IDAHO

AL Edgar Wilson (R)	10,383	43.4
James Gunn (PP)	7,547	31.5
James M. Ballentine (D)	5,834	24.4

## ILLINOIS

1 J. Frank Aldrich (R)	33,902	63.2
Max Dembufsky (D)	12,854	23.9
Howard S. Taylor (POP)	5,996	11.2
2 William Lorimer (R)	21,194	45.6
John J. Hanahan (D)	16,852	36.2
John Z. White (POP)	8,484	18.2
3 Lawrence E. McGann (D)	15,356†	44.4
Hugh R. Belknap (R)	15,325	44.3
John B. Clarke (POP)	3,945	11.4
4 Charles W. Woodman (R)	14,017	38.2
Frank Lawler (I)	10,638	29.0
T. E. Ryan (D)	8,801	24.0
Patrick J. Minitier (POP)	2,812	7.7
5 George E. White (R)	18,732	49.5
Edward T. Noonan (D)	14,875	39.3
Charles G. Dixon (POP)	4,143	10.9
6 Edward D. Cooke (R)	17,602	47.3
Julius Goldzier (D)	15,433	41.5
Louis W. Rogers (POP)	4,159	11.2

## Candidates

	Votes	%
7 George Edmund Foss (R)	25,546	59.3
Philip Jackson (D)	11,450	26.6
Henry D. Lloyd (POP)	6,109	14.2
8 Albert J. Hopkins (R)	22,631	66.0
Lewis Steward (D)	9,104	26.6
9 Robert R. Hitt (R)	24,177	63.9
David F. Thompson (D)	11,301	29.9
10 Philip S. Post (R)	22,949*	63.7
Jones W. Olson (D)	9,770	27.1
William W. Mathews (POP)	2,143	6.0
11 Walter Reeves (R)	19,372	52.3
Robert R. Gibbons (D)	14,390	38.8
William M. Hirschy (POP)	2,216	6.0
12 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	21,122	59.4
Thomas F. Donovan (D)	11,925	33.5
13 Vespasian Warner (R)	20,896	57.8
A. J. Barr (D)	12,725	35.2
14 Joseph R. Graff (R)	20,579	51.2
George O. Barnes (D)	17,224	42.8
15 Benjamin F. Marsh (R)	20,550	48.4
Truman Plantz (D)	19,115	45.0
16 Finis E. Downing (D)	17,816†	46.5
John I. Rinaker (R)	17,776	46.4
Peter D. Stout (POP)	1,929	5.0
17 James A. Connolly (R)	20,441	50.3
William M. Springer (D)	17,503	43.0
18 Frederick Remann (R)	16,669	49.4
Edward Lane (D)	14,069	41.7
Joseph S. Barnes (POP)	2,020	6.0
19 Benson Wood (R)	20,028	48.2
George W. Fithian (D)	18,758	45.1
20 Orlando Burrell (R)	17,429	47.6
James R. Williams (D)	15,775	43.1
Harvey G. Jones (POP)	2,769	7.6
21 Everett J. Murphy (R)	18,958	48.0
John J. Higgins (D)	17,159	43.4
Henry C. McDill (POP)	2,764	7.0
22 George W. Smith (R)	18,180	57.4
Francis M. Youngblood (D)	10,585	33.4
John J. Hall (POP)	2,509	7.9

## INDIANA

1 James A. Hemenway (R)	20,535	47.8
Arthur H. Taylor (D)	18,245	42.5
James A. Boyce (POP)	3,820	8.9
2 Alexander M. Hardy (R)	17,624	47.6
John L. Bretz (D)	15,896	42.9
Elisha A. Riggins (POP)	3,217	8.7
3 Robert J. Tracewell (R)	19,709	49.0
Strother M. Stockslager (D)	19,153	47.6
4 James E. Watson (R)	17,905	48.9
William S. Holman (D)	17,471	47.7
5 Jesse Overstreet (R)	18,286	49.5
George W. Cooper (D)	16,416	44.4
6 Henry U. Johnson (R)	22,724	63.1
Nimrod R. Elliott (D)	10,707	29.7
7 Charles L. Henry (R)	29,900	51.1
William D. Bynum (D)	25,557	43.7
8 George W. Faris (R)	23,238	48.0
Elijah V. Brookshire (D)	20,669	42.7
Morton C. Rankin (POP)	3,658	7.6
9 J. Frank Hanly (R)	25,479	54.1
A. G. Burkhart (D)	20,237	43.0
10 Jethro A. Hatch (R)	20,858	51.0
Valentine Zimmerman (D)	16,923	41.4
Samuel M. Hathorn (POP)	2,296	5.6
11 George W. Steele (R)	25,008	50.1
Augustus N. Martin (D)	21,079	42.2
12 Jacob D. Leighty (R)	19,658	49.9
William F. McNagny (D)	17,145	43.5
Freeman Kelly (POP)	2,195	5.6
13 Lemuel W. Royse (R)	23,523	52.3
Lewellyn Wanner (D)	19,376	43.1



## IOWA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Samuel M. Clark (R)	17,583	51.9
	W. A. Buckworth (D)	13,747	40.6
	J. O. Bube (PP)	2,065	6.1
2	George M. Curtis (R)	18,710	48.4
	Walter I. Hayes (D)	18,274	47.2
3	David B. Henderson (R)	22,892	57.1
	Stephen H. Bashor (D-PP)	17,200	42.9
4	Thomas Updegraff (R)	20,457	57.4
	James F. Babcock (D)	13,267	37.2
5	Robert G. Cousins (R)	21,261	55.2
	William P. Daniels (D)	15,487	40.2
6	John F. Lacey (R)	18,418	50.9
	W. H. Taylor (D)	11,587	32.0
	Allen Clark (PP)	5,663	15.7
7	John A. T. Hull (R)	20,167	60.9
	J. R. Barcoft (D-PP)	12,942	39.1
8	William P. Hepburn (R)	21,672	55.3
	Frank G. Stuart (D-PP)	17,538	44.7
9	Alva L. Hager (R)	21,874	53.3
	James B. Weaver (D-PP)	18,817	45.8
10	Jonathan P. Dolliver (R)	25,262	59.9
	J. C. Baker (D-PP)	16,905	40.1
11	George D. Perkins (R)	22,406	54.7
	Bernard Graiser (D)	12,425	30.3
	J. L. Bartholomew (PP)	5,265	12.8

## KANSAS

1	Case Broderick (R)	19,202	54.2
	H. C. Solomon (FUS)	15,844	44.7
2	Orrin L. Miller (R)	22,763	53.9
	F. A. Willard (PP)	13,811	32.7
	H. L. Moore (D)	4,780	11.3
3	Snyder S. Kirkpatrick (R)	20,631	49.3
	Jeremiah D. Botkin (PP)	18,505	44.2
	William F. Sapp (D)	2,695	6.4
4	Charles Curtis (R)	25,154	53.3
	S. M. Scott (PP)	18,790	39.8
	Thomas J. O'Neil (D)	2,546	5.4
5	William A. Calderhead (R)	18,428	49.1
	John Davis (PP)	15,831	42.1
	C. W. Brandenburg (D)	2,788	7.4
6	William Baker (PP)	16,585	45.7
	Abram H. Ellis (R)	16,391	45.1
	Roscoe G. Heard (D)	2,934	8.1
7	Chester I. Long (R)	27,444	50.9
	Jerry Simpson (D-PP)	25,459	47.2
AL	Richard W. Blue (R)	147,858	50.4
	W. A. Harris (PP)	114,429	39.0
	Joseph G. Lowe (D)	26,093	8.9

## KENTUCKY

1	John K. Hendrick (D)	13,912	49.8
	Ben C. Keys (POP)	10,794	38.7
	W. J. Chitwood (R)	2,701	9.7
2	John D. Clardy (D)	13,363	46.8
	Elijah G. Seebree Jr. (R)	10,381	36.3
	Henry Turner (POP)	4,385	15.3
3	W. Godfrey Hunter (R)	16,545	49.7
	C. McElroy (D)	15,644	47.0
4	John W. Lewis (R)	16,826	51.0
	Alexander B. Montgomery (D)	15,636	47.4
5	Walter Evans (R)	20,592	55.6
	E. J. McDermott (D)	16,462	44.4
6	Albert S. Berry (D)	14,008	52.1
	Thomas B. Mathews (R)	11,968	44.5
7	William C. Owens (D)	13,677	48.7
	George Denny Jr. (R)	13,576	48.4
8	James B. McCreary (D)	13,532	50.6
	Phil Roberts (R)	12,155	45.4
9	Samuel J. Pugh (R)	19,058	50.2
	Rawleigh K. Hart (D)	18,396	48.4
10	Joseph M. Kendall (D)	14,845†	50.4
	Nathan T. Hopkins (R)	14,592	49.6

## Candidates

11	David G. Colson (R)	14,628	47.7
	George E. Stone (D)	10,932	35.6
	Silas Adams (IR)	4,975	16.2

## Special Elections

10	William M. Beckner (D)	14,231	52.3
	John L. Bosley (R)	12,970	47.7

## LOUISIANA

1	Adolph Meyer (D)	13,405	65.5
	H. P. Kernochan (R)	6,676	32.6
2	Charles F. Buck (D)	14,864	66.8
	H. D. Coleman (R)	7,211	32.4
3	Andrew Price (D)	14,388	60.8
	Taylor Beattle (R)	8,620	36.5
4	Henry W. Ogden (D)	12,257	67.4
	B. W. Bailey (POP)	5,932	32.6
5	Charles J. Boatner (D)	14,755†	76.4
	Alexis Benoit (POP)	4,549	23.6
6	Samuel M. Robertson (D)	7,981	78.2
	M. R. Wilson (POP)	2,230	21.8

## Special Elections

4	Henry W. Ogden (D)	8,261	71.2
	C. D. Hicks (POP & R)	3,333	28.7

## MAINE

1	Thomas B. Reed (R)	17,086	63.5
	J. W. Deering (D)	8,901	33.1
2	Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	18,097	63.7
	D. J. McGillicuddy (D)	8,059	28.4
	Elbert Y. Turner (PP)	1,693	6.0
3	Seth L. Milliken (R)	16,891	64.7
	M. R. Leighton (D)	6,663	25.5
	G. C. Sheldon (PP)	1,986	7.6
4	Charles A. Boutelle (R)	17,383	65.5
	A. L. Simpson (D)	6,879	25.9

## MARYLAND

1	Joshua W. Miles (D)	13,953	43.2
	A. L. Dryden (R)	12,914	40.0
	B. P. Miles (P)	2,728	8.4
	B. Morris (PP)	2,728	8.4
2	William B. Baker (R)	19,291	48.0
	J. F. Talbott (D)	19,100	47.5
3	Harry W. Rusk (D)	16,228	49.8
	William Booze (R)	15,709	48.2
4	John K. Cowen (D)	17,184	50.5
	Robert Smith (R)	16,178	47.5
5	Charles E. Coffin (R)	15,443	52.0
	John Rogers (D)	13,421	45.2
6	George L. Wellington (R)	19,709	52.1
	Frederick Williams (D)	16,742	44.2

## Special Elections

1	W. L. Henry (D)	13,858	46.3
	Joseph Mallalieu (R)	12,955	43.2
	James Anthony (P)	2,763	9.2
5	Charles E. Coffin (R)	15,492	52.0
	George Welles (D)	13,495	45.3

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Ashley B. Wright (R)	14,018	55.2
	Addison L. Green (D)	9,961	39.2
2	Frederick H. Gillett (R)	15,480	61.4
	Edward A. Hall (D)	7,924	31.4
3	Joseph H. Walker (R)	13,788	59.4
	Charles Haggerty (D)	8,251	35.6
4	Lewis D. Apsley (R)	16,992	64.8
	John J. Desmond (D)	8,432	32.2
5	William S. Knox (R)	14,372	51.7
	George W. Fifield (D)	12,341	44.4
6	William Cogswell (R)	16,206	68.3
	Henry B. Little (D)	5,747	24.2
	Joseph K. Harris (PP)	1,772	7.5

## Candidates

7	William E. Barrett (R)	16,453	57.7
	Samuel K. Hamilton (D)	9,601	33.7
8	Samuel W. McCall (R)	15,188	61.5
	Charles A. Conant (D)	8,747	35.4
9	John F. Fitzgerald (D)	11,459	53.3
	Jesse M. Gove (R)	9,545	44.4
10	Harrison H. Atwood (R)	9,833	35.9
	Michael J. McEttrick (D & CIT)	8,868	32.4
	William S. McNary (D)	7,113	26.0
11	William F. Draper (R)	16,905	62.0
	Bentley Wirt Warren (D)	9,456	34.7
12	Elijah A. Morse (R)	15,865	65.3
	William H. Jordan (D)	6,359	26.2
	Elbridge Gerry Brown (PP)	2,065	8.5
13	John Simpkins (R)	13,497	61.1
	Robert Howard (D)	8,548	38.7

## MICHIGAN

1	John B. Corliss (R)	18,605	55.0
	Levi T. Griffin (D)	13,441	39.7
2	George Spalding (R)	23,708	54.7
	Thomas E. Barkworth (PP & D)	17,596	40.6
3	Julius Burrows (R)	20,115*	58.7
	Nathaniel H. Stewart (D)	8,075	23.6
	Frederick Lackore (PP)	3,888	11.3
	Lucian W. Underwood (P)	2,217	6.5
4	Henry F. Thomas (R)	21,722	58.8
	Leroy F. Weaver (D)	9,874	26.7
	Sullivan Cook (PP)	3,744	10.1
5	William Alden Smith (R)	19,973	58.5
	Gideon L. Rutherford (D)	10,405	30.5
	Josiah Tibbitts (PP)	2,168	6.4
6	David D. Aitken (R)	22,894	57.3
	Elliott R. Wilcox (D)	13,831	34.6
	Thomas C. Williams (P)	2,394	6.0
7	Horace G. Snover (R)	18,172	54.6
	Ezra C. Carleton (D)	12,334	37.1
8	William S. Linton (R)	16,565	54.1
	Rowland Connor (D)	10,118	33.0
	Emery L. Brewer (P)	1,572	5.1
	Poe R. Crosby (PP)	1,778	5.8
9	Roswell P. Bishop (R)	15,761	58.4
	William T. Evans (D)	7,142	26.5
	Norman B. Farnsworth (PP)	2,768	10.3
10	Rousseau O. Crump (R)	16,304	52.6
	Worthy L. Churchill (D)	12,456	40.2
	Alexander Forsyth (PP)	2,130	6.9
11	John Avery (R)	19,575	62.2
	Hiram B. Hudson (D)	6,503	20.7
	William T. Pitt (PP)	3,660	11.6
	Austin Barber (P)	1,728	5.5
12	Samuel M. Stephenson (R)	20,935	64.0
	Rush Culver (D)	8,714	27.0
	Andrew E. Anderson (PP)	3,053	9.3

## MINNESOTA

1	James A. Tawney (R)	22,651	58.0
	John Moonan (D)	10,479	26.8
	Thomas G. Meighen (PP)	4,675	12.0
2	James T. McCleary (R)	23,136	53.9
	L. C. Long (PP)	10,362	24.2
	James H. Baker (D)	7,912	18.5
3	Joel P. Heatwole (R)	19,461	49.2
	Osee M. Hall (D)	14,193	35.9
	J. M. Bowler (PP)	4,988	12.6
4	Andrew R. Keifer (R)	20,573	56.5
	Edw. J. Darragh (D)	10,168	28.0
	Francis H. Clark (PP)	5,055	13.9
5	Loren Fletcher (R)	20,465	51.1
	Oliver T. Erickson (D)	11,506	28.7
	Ernest F. Clark (PP)	7,043	17.6
6	Charles A. Towne (R)	25,487	53.3
	M. R. Baldwin (D)	15,846	33.2
	Kittel Halvorson (PP)	6,475	13.5
7	Frank M. Eddy (R)	18,200	43.5
	Haldor E. Boen (PP)	17,408	41.6



Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
Thomas N. McLean (D)	3,486	8.3	3 George D. Meiklejohn (R)	16,531	45.2	13 Richard C. Shannon (R)	13,555	46.3
Ole Kron (P)	2,726	6.5	John M. Devine (POP I)	11,138	30.5	Amos J. Cummings (D)	13,089	44.7
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			W. A. Hensley (D)	8,018	21.9	Edward C. Baker (STATE D)	1,943	6.6
1 John M. Allen (D)	3,177	76.3	4 Eugene J. Hainer (R)	19,493	50.4	14 Lemuel E. Quigg (R)	24,332	55.4
J. A. Brown (PP)	985	23.7	William L. Stark (D-POP I)	15,542	40.2	John Connelly (D)	18,355	41.8
2 John C. Kyle (D)	3,845	75.3	Shannon S. Alley (D)	2,763	7.1	15 Philip B. Low (R)	21,562	48.0
R. J. Lyle (PP)	1,067	20.9	5 William E. Andrews (R)	16,270	48.9	Jacob A. Cantor (D)	17,028	37.9
3 Thomas C. Catchings (D)	1,696	87.1	W. A. McKeighan (D-POP I)	15,460	46.5	Robert G. Monroe (STATE D)	4,827	10.7
Thomas Monuh (P)	207	10.6	6 O. M. Kern (D-POP I)	17,077	52.3	16 Benjamin L. Fairchild (R)	24,853	54.1
4 Hernando D. Money (D)	5,213	57.9	Matt A. Daugherty (R)	14,676	45.0	William Ryan (D)	19,294	42.0
J. H. Jamison (PP)	3,751	41.7	<b>NEVADA</b>			17 Benjamin B. Odell Jr. (R)	19,327	57.5
5 John Sharp Williams (D)	5,319	69.1	AL Francis G. Newlands (D SIL)	4,581	44.4	Eugene S. Ives (D)	13,520	40.2
W. P. Ratliff (POP)	2,380	30.9	Bartine (R)	2,774	26.9	18 Jacob Le Fever (R)	22,169	55.8
6 Walter McK. Denny (D)	3,889	64.6	J. C. Dougherty (POP)	2,751	26.7	William M. Ketcham (D)	16,640	41.9
A. C. Hathorn (POP)	2,127	35.4	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			19 Frank S. Black (R)	20,954	53.4
7 James G. Spencer (D)	3,597	70.5	1 Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)	22,730	56.3	Charles D. Haines (D)	17,514	44.6
A. M. Newman (PP)	1,329	26.1	John B. Nash (D)	16,507	40.9	20 George N. Southwick (R)	19,199	51.1
<b>MISSOURI</b>			2 Henry M. Baker (R)	23,416	56.3	Charles Tracey (D)	17,549	46.7
1 Charles N. Clark (R)	15,786	44.3	Charles McDaniel (D)	17,122	41.2	21 David Forrest Wilber (R)	24,472	53.1
Hatch (D)	15,367	43.1	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			George Vanhorn (D)	20,395	44.2
London (PP)	4,270	12.0	1 Henry C. Loudenslager (R)	24,462	61.0	22 Newton M. Curtis (R)	22,383	61.0
2 Uriel S. Hall (D)	18,039	48.8	Ferrell (D)	12,082	30.1	Thomas R. Hossie (D)	12,785	34.8
Loomis (R)	16,178	43.8	2 John J. Gardner (R)	22,641	60.5	Wallace T. Foote Jr. (R)	25,526	69.0
Goodson (PP)	2,761	7.5	Haines (D)	12,900	34.5	Winslow C. Watson (D)	11,143	30.1
3 Alexander M. Dockery (D)	16,230	44.5	3 Benjamin F. Howell (R)	18,403	53.7	24 Charles A. Chickering (R)	23,320	61.3
Orton (R)	15,890	43.6	Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D)	14,427	42.1	Washington T. Henderson (D)	13,473	35.4
Penny (PP)	4,053	11.1	4 Mahlon Pitney (R)	16,116	49.0	James S. Sherman (R)	22,371	56.2
4 George C. Crowther (R)	15,695	47.8	Cornish (D)	14,709	44.7	John D. Henderson (D)	16,130	40.5
Ellison (D)	14,034	42.7	5 James F. Stewart (R)	16,441	54.9	26 George W. Ray (R)	29,149	63.8
Missemmer (PP)	2,910	8.9	Demarest (D)	10,469	34.9	Sherrill E. Smith (D)	15,877	34.8
5 John C. Tarsney (D)	16,538†	47.3	Ball (SOC LAB)	2,511	8.4	27 Theodore L. Poole (R)	24,647	57.3
Robert T. Van Horn (R)	5,798	45.2	6 Richard W. Parker (R)	23,219	57.9	Walter E. Northrup (D)	16,307	37.9
Crosby (PP)	2,541	7.3	English (D)	14,746	36.8	28 Sereno E. Payne (R)	29,528	61.4
6 David A. De Armond (D)	13,735	40.7	7 Thomas McEwan Jr. (R)	23,500	48.8	Eli McConnell (D)	15,926	33.1
Lewis (R)	13,643	40.4	Stevens (D)	2,207	48.2	29 Charles W. Gillet (R)	22,051	54.1
Francisco (PP)	6,391	18.9	8 Charles N. Fowler (R)	19,041	57.4	George Henry Roberts (D)	16,510	40.5
7 John P. Tracey (R)	17,775	45.5	Dunn (D)	12,805	38.6	James S. Wadsworth (R)	24,541	59.8
Heard (D)	17,490	44.7	<b>NEW YORK</b>			Francis Murphy (D)	13,950	34.0
Tippin (PP)	3,567	9.1	1 Richard C. McCormick (R)	20,864	56.9	31 Henry C. Brewster (R)	21,488	55.6
8 Joel D. Hubbard (R)	16,885	45.4	Joseph Fitch (D)	14,961	40.8	John D. Lynn (D)	15,530	40.2
Richard P. Bland (D)	16,815	45.2	2 Denis M. Hurley (R)	14,507	45.1	32 Rowland B. Mahany (R)	15,548	51.3
Alldredge (PP)	3,528	9.5	James O. Cleveland (D)	13,194	41.0	Joseph E. Garvin (D)	13,893	45.8
9 William M. Trelcar (R)	15,082	49.2	Daniel Bradley (D-REF)	3,924	12.2	33 Charles Daniels (R)	23,595	65.5
Clark (D)	14,950	48.8	3 Francis H. Willis (R)	18,568	49.8	J. Morgenstein (D)	11,095	30.8
10 Richard Bartholdt (R)	16,654	62.2	James A. Murtha Jr. (D)	14,215	38.2	34 Warren B. Hooker (R)	25,964	64.2
Coppinger (D)	8,887	33.2	Stephen Perry Sturges (D-REF)	3,741	10.0	Staley N. Wood (D)	10,674	26.4
11 Charles F. Joy (R)	15,175	52.5	4 Israel T. Fischer (R)	19,802	51.5	Andrew Yates Freeman (P)	2,181	5.4
Espenschled (D)	12,893	44.6	William J. Coombs (D)	17,514	45.6	<b>Special Elections</b>		
12 Seth W. Cobb (D)	10,095	53.4	5 Charles G. Bennett (R)	19,372	58.8	14 Lemuel E. Quigg (R)	13,535	50.1
Sterrett (R)	7,469	39.5	Anton Vigelius (D)	11,885	36.1	Brown (D)	12,586	46.6
Nelson (I)	1,094	5.8	6 James R. Howe (R)	14,427	51.5	15 Isidor Straus (D)	15,364	55.5
13 John H. Raney (R)	16,849	51.3	Arthur Somers (D)	12,525	44.7	Sigrist (R)	10,653	38.5
Fox (D)	16,021	48.7	7 Franklin Bartlett (D)	9,138	47.0	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
14 Norman A. Mozley (R)	16,184	43.9	Austin E. Ford (R)	7,676	39.5	1 Harry Skinner (PP)	16,510	54.9
Arnold (D)	15,097	40.9	John Murphy (STATED)	2,159	11.1	William A. B. Branch (D)	13,546	45.1
Livingston (PP)	5,591	15.2	8 James J. Walsh (D)	9,466†	50.3	2 Frederick A. Woodard (D)	14,721	50.0
15 Charles G. Burton (R)	16,630	45.2	John M. Mitchell (R)	9,099	48.3	Henry P. Cheatham (R)	9,413	31.9
Morgan (D)	14,036	38.2	9 Henry C. Miner (D)	8,038	35.1	Howard F. Freeman	5,314	18.0
Bigbee (PP)	5,741	15.6	Timothy J. Campbell (SOCIAL D)	7,084	31.0	3 John G. Shaw (D)	10,699	39.1
<b>MONTANA</b>			John Simpson (R)	5,214	22.8	Cyrus Thompson (PP)	9,705	35.5
AL Charles S. Hartman (R)	23,140	47.0	Daniel Deleon (SOC LAB)	2,358	10.3	Oscar J. Spear (R)	6,966	25.5
Robert B. Smith (PP)	15,240	30.9	10 Andrew J. Campbell (R)	13,845*	46.5	4 William F. Strowd (PP & R)	18,667	56.5
Hal S. Corbett (D)	10,369	21.1	Daniel E. Sickles (D)	12,982	43.6	Charles M. Cooke (D)	14,335	43.4
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			George Karsch (STATE D)	2,331	7.8	5 Thomas Settle (R)	16,934	50.8
1 Jesse B. Strode (R)	18,185	56.8	11 William Sulzer (D)	11,208	47.9	Augustus W. Graham (D)	14,046	42.2
Austin H. Weir (D-POP I)	12,730	39.8	Ferdinand Eidmann (R)	10,524	45.0	William Merritt (POP)	2,104	6.3
2 David Mercer (R)	12,946	50.8	Francis H. Koenig (SOC WB)	1,448	6.2	6 James H. Lockhart (D)	13,996†	50.8
James E. Boyd (D)	8,165	32.0	12 George B. McClellan (D)	10,933	47.4	Charles H. Martin (PP)	13,505	49.0
D. Clem Deaver (POP I)	4,007	15.7	Robert A. Chesebrough (R)	9,592	41.6	7 Alonzo C. Shuford (PP)	15,383	53.9
			George Walton Green (STATE D)	2,042	8.9	John S. Henderson (D)	13,124	46.0
						8 Romulus Z. Linney (PP & R)	18,775	54.6
						William H. Bower (D)	15,491	45.1
						9 Richmond Pearson (R)	16,869	50.2
						William T. Crawford (D)	16,734	49.8

## NORTH DAKOTA

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Martin N. Johnson (R)	21,615	57.3
Muir (POP)	15,660	41.5

## OHIO

1 Charles P. Taft (R)	19,315	61.0
Hiram D. Peck (D)	10,378	32.8
Thomas John Donnelly (PP)	1,679	5.3
2 Jacob H. Bromwell (R)	22,221	62.5
James B. Matson (D)	10,667	30.0
Robert H. H. Wheeler (PP)	2,456	6.9
3 Paul J. Sorg (D)	22,529	48.0
Andrew L. Harris (R)	22,327	47.6
4 Fernando C. Layton (D)	15,388	47.2
William D. Davies (R)	13,910	42.6
Joseph White (PP)	2,323	7.1
5 Francis B. De Witt (R)	16,546	49.4
John S. Snook (D)	14,899	44.5
Henry L. Goll (PP)	2,015	6.0
6 George W. Hulick (R)	20,283	57.3
Joseph L. Stephens (D)	12,505	35.3
7 George W. Wilson (R)	18,021	54.9
Charles E. Gain (D)	11,731	35.8
8 Luther M. Strong (R)	21,730	58.5
Elijah T. Dunn (D)	11,740	31.6
George Riddle (PP)	2,045	5.5
9 James Harding Southard (R)	20,715	54.8
Byron F. Ritchie (D)	14,109	37.3
George Candee (PP, P)	2,964	7.8
10 Lucien J. Fenton (R)	19,768	62.5
John O. Yates (D)	9,465	30.0
11 Charles H. Grosvenor (R)	20,731	56.9
Eli Reynolds Lash (D)	11,601	31.8
William H. Crawford (PP)	3,115	8.6
12 David K. Watson (R)	18,953	49.4
Joseph H. Outhwaite (D)	17,362	45.3
George F. Ebner (PP)	2,015	5.3
13 Stephen R. Harris (R)	19,131	46.0
Boston G. Young (D)	18,453	44.4
Amos Kellar (PP)	2,983	7.2
14 Winfield S. Kerr (R)	21,302	54.6
James C. Laser (D)	14,262	36.6
15 Henry C. Van Voorhis (R)	19,291	56.7
Charles Richardson (D)	12,010	35.3
16 Lorenzo Danford (R)	17,481	55.9
Albert O. Barnes (D)	10,300	33.0
James Brettelle (PP)	1,977	6.3
17 Addison S. McClure (R)	19,061	48.8
James A. D. Richards (D)	17,403	44.5
William F. Lloyd (PP)	2,268	5.8
18 Robert W. Tayler (R)	20,803	49.0
Edward S. Raff (D)	11,051	26.0
Jacob S. Coxey (PP)	8,912	21.0
19 Stephen A. Northway (R)	22,361	62.9
Henry Apthorp (D)	7,164	20.2
George A. Wise (PP)	4,492	12.6
20 Clifton B. Beach (R)	17,327	59.1
H. B. Harrington (D)	8,351	28.5
Luther S. Copper (PP)	2,456	8.4
21 Theodore E. Burton (R)	17,968	53.4
Tom L. Johnson (D)	13,260	39.4
George A. Groot (PP)	1,805	5.4

## Special Election

2 Jacob H. Bromwell (R)	22,247	62.4
James B. Matson (D)	10,709	30.1
William R. Fox (PP)	2,448	6.9

## OREGON

1 Binger Hermann (R)	22,264	47.6
Charles Miller (POP)	12,620	27.0
J. K. Weatherford (D)	10,790	23.1
2 William R. Ellis (R)	18,875	47.9
Joseph Waldrop (POP)	10,749	27.3
James H. Raley (D)	9,013	22.9

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Henry H. Bingham (R)	26,957	70.7
Denis J. Callaghan (D)	10,995	28.8
2 Robert Adams Jr. (R)	17,550	75.7
Max Herzberg (D)	5,488	23.7
3 Frederick Halterman (R)	13,443	65.8
Joseph P. McCullen (D)	6,980	34.2
4 John E. Reyburn (R)	42,461	71.8
Gustav A. Muller (D)	16,056	27.2
5 Alfred C. Harmer (R)	38,986	74.8
David Moffet (D)	12,530	24.1
6 John B. Robinson (R)	20,717	64.7
Thomas E. Parke (D)	9,803	30.6
7 Irving P. Wanger (R)	22,913	54.8
John Todd (D)	18,087	43.3
8 Joseph J. Hart (D)	14,762	49.2
William S. Kirkpatrick (R)	14,565	48.5
9 Constantine J. Erdman (D)	21,273	51.7
Jeremiah S. Trexler (R)	19,325	47.0
10 Marriott Brosius (R)	19,266	70.9
John A. Coyle (D)	7,181	26.4
11 Joseph A. Scranton (R)	14,104	51.1
Edward Merrifield (D)	12,027	43.5
12 John Leisenring (R)	18,114	56.1
William H. Hines (D)	12,644	39.2
13 Charles N. Brumm (R)	13,947	54.3
James B. Reilly (D)	11,718	45.7
14 Ephraim M. Woomer (R)	19,139	64.1
William H. Minick (D)	9,177	30.7
15 Myron B. Wright (R)	15,651*	64.3
Rhamanthus M. Stocker (D)	7,501	30.8
16 Fred C. Leonard (R)	16,791	53.8
James B. Benson (D)	11,687	37.5
Andrew Sherwood (P)	1,676	5.4
17 Monroe H. Kulp (R)	12,677	49.3
Charles R. Buckalew (D)	11,783	45.8
18 Thaddeus M. Mahon (R)	19,597	61.1
D. G. Smith (D)	12,456	38.9
19 James A. Stable (R)	21,138	52.1
Peter H. Strubinger (D)	18,754	46.2
20 Josiah D. Hicks (R)	23,969	62.9
Thomas J. Burke (D)	12,592	33.1
21 Daniel B. Heiner (R)	24,754	56.7
William M. Fairman (D)	14,107	32.3
22 John Dalzell (R)	29,136	76.6
James A. Wakefield (D)	7,430	19.5
23 William A. Stone (R)	13,731	77.6
James Semple (D)	3,420	19.3
24 Ernest F. Acheson (R)	27,538	57.2
William A. Sipe (D)	17,304	35.9
25 Thomas W. Phillips (R)	22,156	61.6
Joseph C. Vanderlin (D)	10,435	29.0
William J. Kirker (PP)	1,919	5.3
26 Matthew Griswold (R)	15,729	52.9
Joseph C. Sibley (D)	13,265	44.6
27 Charles W. Stone (R)	11,717	61.1
John F. Parsons (D)	4,845	25.2
S. P. McCalmont (P)	1,724	9.0
28 William C. Arnold (R)	16,994	50.6
Aaron Williams (D)	15,197	45.2
AL Galusha A. Grow (R, IR)	571,124✓	
George F. Huff (R, IR)	566,290✓	
Henry Meyer (D)	328,677	
Thomas Collins (D)	324,623	
Elisha Kent Kane (P)	23,481	
Lewis G. Jordan (P)	22,980	
Victor A. Lotier (PP)	17,820	
B. F. Greenman (PP)	17,299	
Ernest Kreft (SOC LAB)	1,524	
Gottfried Metzler (SOC LAB)	1,466	

## Special Elections

AL Galusha A. Grow (R)	485,804	60.4
James Denton Hancock (D)	297,966	37.0

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Melville Bull (R)	11,422	57.2
Oscar Lapham (D)	7,311	36.6
2 Warren O. Arnold (R)	11,259	59.8
Garvin (D)	6,555	34.8

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 William Elliott (D)	5,650†	59.1
George W. Murray (R)	3,913	40.9
2 W. Jasper Talbert (D)	5,942	99.5
3 Asbury C. Latimer (D)	5,778	81.3
Robert Moorman (R)	985	13.9
4 Stanyarne Wilson (D)	8,425	75.1
L. D. Metton (R)	2,771	24.7
5 Thomas J. Straight (D)	6,141	67.6
G. G. Alexander (R)	1,545	17.0
W. R. Davie (ID)	1,163	12.8
6 John L. McLaurin (D)	8,171	76.9
J. E. Wilson (R)	2,452	23.1
7 J. William Stokes (D)	7,358†	73.0
James B. Johnston (R)	2,656	26.3

## SOUTH DAKOTA

AL Robert J. Gamble (R)	40,683✓
John A. Pickler (R)	40,623✓
John E. Kelley (I)	27,379
Freeman Knowles (I)	27,348
William A. Lynch (D)	8,102
Roger F. Connor (D)	8,041
George A. Ragan (P)	872
A. Jamieson (P)	833

## TENNESSEE

1 William C. Anderson (R)	18,017	61.7
Thad A. Cox (D)	8,542	29.2
R. S. Cheves (P)	2,662	9.1
2 Henry R. Gibson (R)	16,215	53.2
John C. Hauk (R-D)	13,191	43.3
3 Foster V. Brown (R)	17,019	52.2
Henry C. Snodgrass (D)	13,947	42.7
F. B. Dickey (POP)	1,669	5.1
4 Benton McMillin (D)	11,958	54.2
J. A. Denton (R)	10,115	45.8
5 James D. Richardson (D)	11,440	53.7
W. W. Erwin (POP)	9,543	44.8
6 James E. Washington (D)	11,234	54.0
Tip Gamble (R)	4,798	23.1
T. N. Lewis (POP)	4,783	23.0
7 Nicholas N. Cox (D)	9,098	52.6
H. F. Farris (R)	6,366	36.8
J. K. P. Blackburn (POP)	1,844	10.7
8 John E. McCall (R)	13,064	51.6
B. A. Enloe (D)	12,243	48.4
9 James C. McDearmon (D)	10,634	57.1
Atwood Pierson (POP)	7,983	42.9
10 Josiah Patterson (D)	6,654	66.1
J. N. Brown (R)	1,955	19.4
R. J. Rawlings (POP)	1,454	14.5

## TEXAS

1 Joseph C. Hutcheson (D)	14,920	55.0
J. J. Burroughs (POP)	10,037	37.0
L. E. Dunn (R)	2,164	8.0
2 Samuel B. Cooper (D)	23,323	59.3
B. A. Calhoun (POP)	16,025	40.7
3 Charles H. Yoakum (D)	15,461	55.5
J. M. Perdue (POP)	12,411	44.5
4 David B. Culbertson (D)	15,872	49.2
J. H. Davis (POP)	14,604	45.3
H. S. Sanderson (R)	1,728	5.4
5 Joseph W. Bailey (D)	19,722	56.7
N. M. Browder (POP)	13,540	38.9
6 Jo Abbott (D)	19,965	49.2
J. C. Kearby (POP)	19,621	48.4





	Candidates	Votes	%
7	George C. Pendleton (D)	18,822	52.4
	I. N. Barber (POP)	17,092	47.6
8	Charles K. Bell (D)	16,480	50.6
	C. H. Jenkins (POP)	16,104	49.4
9	Joseph D. Sayers (D)	18,460	52.7
	W. O. Hutchison (POP)	16,591	47.3
10	Miles Crowley (D)	12,177	39.4
	A. J. Rosenthal (R)	10,874	35.2
	J. C. McBride (POP)	7,847	25.4
11	William H. Crain (D)	17,946	52.7
	V. Weldon (POP)	16,089	47.3
12	George H. Noonan (R)	11,958	43.4
	A. W. Houston (D)	11,045	40.1
	A. V. Gates (POP)	4,545	16.5
13	Jeremiah V. Cockrell (D)	13,687	39.8
	D. B. Gilliland (POP)	13,321	38.8
	J. M. Dean (ID)	5,780	16.8

## VERMONT

1	H. Henry Powers (R)	21,546	75.5
	Vernon A. Rutland (D)	6,987	24.5
2	William W. Grout (R)	20,337	75.2
	George S. Fletcher (D)	6,658	24.6

## VIRGINIA

1	William A. Jones (D)	11,598	60.1
	James J. McDonald (R)	6,944	36.0
2	D. Gardiner Tyler (D)	12,375	56.3
	T. R. Borland (R)	8,868	40.3
3	Tazewell Ellett (D)	11,745	63.3
	J. W. Southward (R)	4,653	25.1
	James M. Gregory (POP)	1,788	9.6
4	William R. McKenney (D)	8,773 <sup>†</sup>	48.1
	Robert T. Thorp (R)	7,909	43.3
	J. Haskins Hobson (POP)	1,107	6.1
5	Claude A. Swanson (D)	10,750	52.3
	George W. Cornett (R)	8,417	41.0
	G. W. B. Hale (POP)	1,121	5.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Peter J. Otey (D)	10,602	47.1
	John Hampton Hoge (R)	8,288	36.9
	O. C. Rucker (POP)	3,550	15.8
7	Smith S. Turner (D)	11,041	52.1
	Robert J. Walker (R)	9,500	44.9
8	Elisha E. Meredith (D)	10,801	54.3
	P. H. McCaull (R)	8,450	42.5
9	James Alexander Walker (R)	14,287	51.2
	H. S. K. Morison (D)	13,332	47.8
10	Henry St. George Tucker (D)	12,422	50.3
	J. Yost (R)	11,530	46.7

## Special Elections

7	Smith S. Turner (D)	7,882	65.0
	E. D. Root	4,189	34.5

## WASHINGTON

AL	William H. Doolittle (R)	35,981✓
	Samuel C. Hyde (R)	35,075✓
	W. P. C. Adams (PP, SPP)	26,285
	J. C. Van Patten (PP, SPP)	25,643
	B. F. Heuston (D)	14,602
	N. T. Caton (D)	14,503
	W. W. Van Dusen (P)	210
	B. F. Brown (P)	203
	W. P. C. Adams (SPP)	157
	Lawrence E. Doyle (I)	110

## WEST VIRGINIA

1	Blackburn B. Dovener (R)	21,821	53.4
	John A. Howard (D)	17,375	42.5
2	Alston G. Dayton (R)	23,444	51.8
	William S. Wilson (D)	21,397	47.3
3	James H. Huling (R)	23,457	53.5
	John D. Alderson (D)	19,538	44.5
4	Warren Miller (R)	20,795	52.0
	Thomas H. Harvey (D)	17,767	44.4

## WISCONSIN

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)	21,972	56.7
	Andrew Kull (D)	12,334	31.8
	Hamilton Utley (PP)	2,828	7.3
2	Edward Sauerhering (R)	18,197	47.9
	Charles Barwig (D)	17,932	47.2
3	Joseph W. Babcock (R)	22,262	58.2
	Cyrus M. Butt (D & POP)	14,608	38.2
4	Theobald Otjen (R)	17,719	47.9
	David S. Rose (D)	12,214	33.0
	Henry Smith (PP)	7,092	19.2
5	Samuel S. Barney (R)	18,681	52.6
	Henry Blank (D)	13,057	36.7
	Fred C. Runge (PP)	3,794	10.7
6	Samuel A. Cook (R)	21,718	55.8
	Owen A. Wells (D)	14,919	38.3
7	Michael Griffin (R)	17,489	57.4
	George W. Levis (D)	9,996	32.8
	Clements H. Van Wornor (PP)	1,626	5.3
8	Edward S. Minor (R)	19,902	54.2
	Lyman E. Barnes (D)	15,522	42.3
9	Alexander Stewart (R)	22,741	56.0
	Thomas Lynch (D)	14,910	36.7
	John F. Miles (PP)	2,187	5.4
10	John J. Jenkins (R)	19,836	57.9
	E. C. Kennedy (D)	9,054	26.4
	William Munro (PP)	3,855	11.3

## Special Election

7	Michael Griffin (R)	17,766	57.8
	George W. Levis (D)	9,992	32.5
	Clement H. Van Wornor (PP)	1,619	5.3

## WYOMING

AL	Frank W. Mondell (R)	10,068	52.6
	Henry A. Coffeen (D)	6,152	32.2
	Shakespeare E. Sealey (POP)	2,906	15.2

## 1895 House Elections

## ILLINOIS

## Special Elections

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	George W. Prince (R)	21,829	66.0
	Fred K. Bastian (D)	8,392	25.4
	E. K. Kempster	2,877	8.7
18	William F. L. Hadley (R)	15,291	51.8
	Edward Lane (D)	12,040	40.8

## MASSACHUSETTS

## Special Election

6	William H. Moody (R)	15,064	66.3
	Harvey N. Shepard (D)	5,819	25.6
	Wilbert Ormand Dwinell (PP)	1,299	5.7

## MICHIGAN

## Special Elections

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Alfred Milnes (R)	16,167	51.7
	Albert M. Todd (DPOP PFS)	14,851	47.5

## NEW YORK

## Special Elections

10	Amos J. Cummin (TAM)	15,295	56.4
	R. A. Greacen (R)	10,223	37.7

PENNSYLVANIA<sup>1</sup>

## Special Elections

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Edwin J. Jorden (R)	13,445	64.1
	Rhamanthus M. Stocker (D)	6,690	31.9
15	James H. Coddington (R)	14,356	66.0
	Rhamanthus M. Stocker (D)	6,575	30.2

1. Edwin J. Jorden was elected to fill an unexpired term in the 53rd Congress (1893–1895) following the death of incumbent Myron B. Wright. Wright had previously been reelected to the 54th Congress (1895–1897). James H. Coddington was elected to a full two-year term to replace Wright. (See Pennsylvania's 15th district for 1892 and 1894.)

# 1896 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 George W. Taylor (D SIL)	11,890	70.5
Frank H. Threatt (R)	4,281	25.4
2 Jesse Stallings (D SIL)	11,703	55.9
Thomas H. Clarke (D SM)	5,361	25.6
John C. Fonville (POP)	3,856	18.4
3 Henry Clayton (D SIL)	11,671	52.6
George L. Comer (D SM)	5,754	25.9
Emmett C. Jackson (POP)	759	21.5
4 Thomas S. Plowman (D SIL)	10,312 <sup>+</sup>	56.3
William F. Aldrich (POP & R)	7,345	40.1
5 Willis Brewer (D SIL)	13,587	60.9
A. T. Goodwyn (POP & R)	8,742	39.2
6 John H. Bankhead (D)	10,148	55.1
A. S. Van de Graaf (D SM)	4,985	27.1
George S. Youngblood (POP)	3,295	17.9
7 Milford W. Howard (POP)	6,168	35.8
William I. Bullock (D SIL)	5,628	32.7
Curtis (R)	4,982	28.9
8 Joseph Wheeler (D)	15,640	56.7
Oscar R. Hundley (R)	11,630	42.1
9 Oscar Underwood (D SIL)	13,499	63.0
Grattan B. Crowe (POP)	5,618	26.2
Lawson (D SM)	2,316	10.8

## ARKANSAS

1 Philip D. McCulloch Jr. (D)	20,419	76.8
F. W. Tucker (R)	6,178	23.2
2 John S. Little (D)	19,099	74.7
C. D. Greaves (R)	6,483	25.3
3 Thomas C. McRae (D)	19,321	70.0
J. B. Freidheim (R)	8,273	30.0
4 William L. Terry (D)	16,133	70.6
C. C. Waters (R)	6,714	29.4
5 Hugh A. Dinsmore (D)	17,566	65.9
W. H. Neal (R)	9,087	34.1
6 Stephen Brundidge Jr. (D)	17,106	77.4
B. F. Bodenhammer (R)	5,010	22.7

## CALIFORNIA

1 John A. Barham (R)	17,826	49.7
Fletcher A. Cutler (D)	16,328	45.5
2 Marion De Vries (D&I POP)	24,434	55.5
Grove L. Johnson (R)	18,613	42.3
3 Samuel G. Hilborn (R)	19,778	54.0
Warren B. English (D-PP)	16,119	44.0
4 James G. Maguire (D-PP)	19,074	61.0
Thomas B. O'Brien (R)	10,940	35.0
5 Eugene F. Loud (R)	19,351	48.6
Joseph P. Kelly (D)	10,494	26.4
A. B. Kinne (PP)	8,825	22.2
6 Charles A. Barlow (D-PP)	24,157	48.9
James McLachlan (R)	23,494	47.6
7 Curtis H. Castle (D-PP)	19,183	46.7
William W. Bowers (R)	18,939	46.1
William H. Carlson (I)	2,139	5.2

## COLORADO

1 John F. Shafrath (FUS)	67,821	84.9
T. E. McClelland (R)	9,625	12.1
2 John C. Bell (FUS)	84,018	84.5
T. F. Hoffmire (R)	14,385	14.5

## CONNECTICUT

1 E. Stevens Henry (R)	27,623	66.7
Tuttle (D)	10,859	26.2
Hyde (ND)	2,114	5.1
2 Nehemiah D. Sperry (R)	35,944	59.3
Fuller (D)	22,317	36.8
3 Charles A. Russell (R)	15,269	64.0
Fanning (D)	7,665	32.1

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	30,658	63.3
Houlihan (D)	15,723	32.5

## DELAWARE

AL Levin Irving Handy (D)	15,407	44.0
Jonathan S. Willis (AK R)	11,159	31.8
Robert G. Houston (HIG R)	7,123	20.3

## FLORIDA

1 Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	14,822	77.5
E. K. Nichols (R)	2,797	14.6
J. Asakiah Williams (POP)	1,308	6.8
2 Robert W. Davis (D)	14,375	61.9
Joseph N. Stripling (R)	6,633	28.6

## GEORGIA

1 Rufus E. Lester (D)	8,063	53.8
Joseph F. Doyle (R)	4,095	27.3
George H. Miller (POP)	2,826	18.9
2 James M. Griggs (D)	7,104	53.2
J. E. Peterson (R)	3,780	28.3
John A. Sibley (POP)	2,483	18.6
3 Elijah B. Lewis (D)	7,459	70.7
Seaborn S. Montgomery (POP)	3,096	29.3
4 William C. Adamson (D)	8,519	65.2
A. H. Freeman (R)	4,304	32.9
5 Leonidas F. Livingston (D)	9,258	58.0
J. C. Hendrix (R)	6,715	42.0
6 Charles L. Bartlett (D)	8,236	63.7
A. A. Murphy (POP)	4,696	36.3
7 John W. Maddox (D)	10,719	53.4
W. L. Massey (R)	5,087	25.4
J. W. McGarrity (POP)	4,256	21.2
8 William M. Howard (D)	9,088	61.6
G. L. Anderson (POP)	2,962	20.1
W. Patrick Henry (R)	2,701	18.3
9 Farish C. Tate (D)	11,037	54.2
H. P. Farrow (R)	5,421	26.6
Thomas C. Winn (POP)	3,926	19.3
10 William H. Fleming (D)	10,119	58.8
John T. West (POP)	7,105	41.3
11 William G. Brantley (D)	9,141	60.3
Benjamin Milliken (POP)	6,019	39.7

## IDAHO

AL James T. Gunn (POP & D)	13,187	46.6
William E. Borah (SIL R)	9,034	32.0
John T. Morrison (R)	6,054	21.4

## ILLINOIS

1 James R. Mann (R)	51,582	67.6
James H. Teller (D)	23,123	30.3
2 William Lorimer (R)	35,045	54.3
John Z. White (D & POP)	28,309	43.9
3 Hugh R. Belknap (R)	22,075	50.0
Clarence S. Darrow (D&SILVER)	21,485	48.7
4 Daniel W. Mills (R)	22,364	50.9
James McAndrews (D&SILVER)	20,454	46.5
5 George E. White (R)	23,053	50.9
Edward T. Noonan (D & POP)	19,975	44.1
6 Edward D. Cooke (R)	25,723	56.3
Joseph L. Martin (D & POP)	19,144	41.9
7 George Edmund Foss (R)	41,510	65.1
Olaf E. Ray (D & POP)	21,213	33.3
8 Albert J. Hopkins (R)	32,073	70.1
Simeon N. Hoover (D)	12,861	28.1
9 Robert R. Hitt (R)	32,949	67.2
Charles O. Knudson (D)	15,241	31.1

Candidates	Votes	%
10 George W. Prince (R)	31,459	64.0
William R. Moore (D)	15,741	32.0
11 Walter Reeves (R)	24,765	56.5
Charles M. Golden (D)	18,514	42.2
12 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	28,566	59.9
George L. Vance (D & POP)	18,613	39.1
13 Vespasian Warner (R)	27,324	58.2
Frank M. Palmer (D & POP)	18,811	40.1
14 Joseph V. Graff (R)	25,144	50.9
Nicholas E. Worthington (D)	23,413	47.4
15 Benjamin F. Marsh (R)	24,605	49.7
William H. Neece (D)	24,296	49.1
16 William H. Hinrichsen (D & POP)	26,615	56.0
John I. Rinaker (R)	20,472	43.1
17 James A. Connolly (R)	23,813	49.4
Benjamin F. Caldwell (D)	23,714	49.2
18 Thomas M. Jett (D)	22,358	51.5
William F. L. Hadley (R)	20,599	47.4
19 Andrew J. Hunter (D & POP)	23,960	50.0
Benson Wood (R)	22,793	47.6
20 James R. Campbell (D & POP)	22,359	53.3
Orlando Burrell (R)	19,508	46.5
21 Jehu Baker (D)	23,581	50.4
Everett J. Murphy (R)	23,179	49.6
22 George W. Smith (R)	22,066	55.3
John J. Hale (D & POP)	17,811	44.7

## INDIANA

1 James A. Hemenway (R)	21,807	49.6
Thomas Duncan (D)	20,856	47.4
2 Robert W. Miers (D)	21,757	48.2
Alexander M. Hardy (R)	20,759	46.0
Newel H. Motsinger (POP)	2,625	5.8
3 William J. Zenor (D)	22,418	52.6
Robert J. Tracewell (R)	19,984	46.9
4 William S. Holman (D)	23,594	50.8
Marcus R. Sulzer (R)	22,769	49.0
5 George W. Faris (R)	25,290	50.4
John Clark Ridpath (D & POP)	24,925	49.6
6 Henry U. Johnson (R)	24,083	52.4
Charles A. Robinson (D & POP)	21,867	47.6
7 Jesse Overstreet (R)	29,075	53.8
Charles M. Cooper (D & POP)	24,187	44.8
8 Charles L. Henry (R)	30,045	52.3
John R. Brunt (D & POP)	27,413	47.7
9 Charles B. Landis (R)	23,616	50.3
Joseph B. Cheadle (D & POP)	23,367	49.7
10 Edgar D. Crumpacker (R)	28,259	55.0
Martin L. Kruger (D & POP)	23,120	45.0
11 George W. Steele (R)	27,853	53.5
Joseph H. Larimer (D)	23,584	45.3
12 James N. Robinson (D & POP)	22,752	50.6
Jacob D. Leighty (R)	22,196	49.4
13 Lemuel W. Royse (R)	25,514	51.6
Charles Kellison (D & POP)	23,928	48.4

## IOWA

1 Samuel M. Clark (R)	21,944	53.7
Sabot M. Casey (D-PP)	18,649	45.6
2 George M. Curtis (R)	23,202	52.8
Alfred Hurst (D)	19,882	45.2
3 David B. Henderson (R)	29,654	60.7
George Stachl (D)	19,231	39.3
4 Thomas Updegraff (R)	26,659	59.6
F. D. Bayless (D-PP)	17,791	39.8
5 Robert G. Cousins (R)	26,133	57.7
John R. Caldwell (D-PP)	18,765	41.5
6 John F. Lacey (R)	21,970	51.1
F. E. White (D-PP)	20,769	48.3
7 John A. T. Hull (R)	25,578	56.9
Frank W. Evans (D-PP)	19,352	43.1
8 William P. Hepburn (R)	24,783	50.9
W. H. Robb (D-PP)	23,956	49.2





	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Alva L. Hager (R)	24,904	52.4
	L. T. Genning (D-PP)	22,522	47.4
10	Jonathan P. Dolliver (R)	33,523	59.4
	John B. Romans (D-PP)	22,555	40.0
11	George D. Perkins (R)	29,601	56.1
	H. Vanwagener (D-PP)	22,773	43.2

**KANSAS**

1	Case Broderick (R)	22,115	53.1
	H. E. Ballou (D-PP)	19,513	46.9
2	Mason S. Peters (D-PP)	26,307	50.4
	John P. Harris (R)	25,919	49.6
3	Edwin R. Ridgely (D-PP)	27,034	54.2
	S. S. Kirkpatrick (R)	22,849	45.8
4	Charles Curtis (R)	26,643	50.7
	John Madden (D-PP)	25,889	49.3
5	William D. Vincent (D-PP)	19,735	50.8
	W. A. Calderhead (R)	19,101	49.2
6	Nelson B. McCormick (PP)	18,257	50.8
	A. H. Ellis (R)	16,106	44.9
7	Jeremiah Simpson (D-PP)	29,789	52.5
	Chester I. Long (R)	26,966	47.5
AL	Jeremiah D. Botkin (PP & D)	168,420	51.3
	R. W. Blue (R)	158,147	48.2

**KENTUCKY**

1	Charles K. Wheeler (D)	14,808	37.4
	G. P. Thomas (R)	12,842	32.4
	B. F. Keys (POP)	11,991	30.3
2	John D. Clardy (D)	23,535	57.0
	E. T. Franks (R)	17,276	41.8
3	John S. Rhea (D)	19,670	49.6
	W. G. Hunter (R)	19,324	48.7
4	David H. Smith (D)	21,655	49.1
	John W. Lewis (R)	20,222	45.8
5	Walter Evans (R)	27,780	59.7
	John Y. Brown (D)	17,150	36.8
6	Albert S. Berry (D)	16,660	58.9
	Richard P. Ernst (R)	11,638	41.1
7	Evan E. Settle (D)	18,826	52.5
	W. C. P. Breckinridge (R-GOLD D)	17,019	47.5
8	George M. Davison (R)	18,110	53.7
	John B. Thompson (D)	15,629	46.3
9	Samuel J. Pugh (R)	22,014	50.5
	W. Larue Thomas (D)	21,591	49.5
10	Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick (D)	17,453	51.9
	John W. Langley (R)	16,196	48.1
11	David G. Colson (R)	22,391	56.2
	James D. Black (D)	12,878	32.3
	J. D. White (I)	4,547	11.4

**LOUISIANA**

1	Adolph Meyer (D)	10,776	70.5
	Armand Romain (IR)	3,982	26.1
2	Robert C. Davey (D)	10,269	60.8
	James Legendre (NR)	5,235	31.0
	Fred N. Wicker (R)	1,344	8.0
3	Robert F. Broussard (D)	9,323	57.7
	Taylor Beattie (NR)	6,490	40.2
4	Henry W. Ogden (D)	10,775	66.7
	B. W. Bailey (POP)	4,726	29.3
5	Samuel T. Baird (D)	11,494	70.2
	Alexis Benoit (POP)	4,870	29.8
6	Samuel M. Robertson (D)	11,872	72.0
	C. C. Duson (NR)	3,686	22.4
	William M. Thompson (POP)	924	5.6

**MAINE**

1	Thomas B. Reed (R)	19,329	66.9
	E. W. Staples (D)	8,790	30.4
2	Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	22,418	69.2
	A. Levensaler (D)	8,424	26.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Seth L. Milliken (R)	20,900	68.2
	M. S. Holway (D)	8,024	26.2
4	Charles A. Boutelle (R)	21,300	65.9
	A. J. Chase (D)	9,166	28.4

**MARYLAND**

1	Isaac A. Barber (R)	17,969	48.5
	John Miles (D SIL)	17,389	46.9
2	William B. Baker (R)	28,530	53.6
	George Jewett (D SIL)	23,163	43.5
3	William S. Booze (R)	22,671	57.2
	Thomas Weeks (D)	15,977	40.3
4	William W. McIntire (R)	24,899	59.3
	William Ogden (D)	16,424	39.1
5	Sydney E. Mudd (R)	18,954	54.3
	Robert Mass (D)	15,442	44.3
6	John McDonald (R)	22,400	53.3
	Blair Lee (D)	18,837	44.8

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Ashley B. Wright (R)	18,075	65.4
	Patrick H. Sheehan (D)	8,579	31.0
2	Frederick H. Gillett (R)	19,793	71.8
	Thomas A. Fitzgibbon (D)	7,778	28.2
3	Joseph H. Walker (R)	18,993	72.5
	John O'Gara (D)	7,185	27.4
4	George W. Weymouth (R)	20,062	69.3
	I. Porter Morse (D)	8,847	30.6
5	William S. Knox (R)	17,835	60.7
	John H. Harrington (D)	11,531	39.3
6	William H. Moody (R)	19,947	72.8
	Eben Moody Boynton (D)	7,460	27.2
7	William E. Barrett (R)	22,759	68.2
	Philip J. Doherty (D)	10,609	31.8
8	Samuel W. McCall (R)	22,054	74.4
	Frederick H. Jackson (D)	7,590	25.6
9	John F. Fitzgerald (D)	13,979	54.7
	Walter Lincoln Sears (R)	7,819	30.6
	John A. Ryan (D SIL)	3,238	12.7
10	Samuel J. Barrows (R)	17,147	50.4
	Bordman Hall (D)	14,259	41.9
	William L. Chase (R CIT)	2,612	7.7
11	Charles F. Sprague (R)	22,993	69.3
	William H. Baker (D)	10,154	30.6
12	William C. Lovering (R)	21,107	76.8
	Elbridge Gerry Brown (PPL DRS)	6,354	23.1
13	John Simpkins (R)	17,685	74.7
	James Francis Morris (D)	5,993	25.3

**MICHIGAN**

1	John B. Corliss (R)	24,021	55.5
	Edwin Henderson (DPUS)	19,291	44.5
2	George Spalding (R)	26,557	50.5
	Thomas E. Barkworth (DPUS)	25,061	47.7
3	Albert M. Todd (DPUS)	24,466	49.4
	Alfred Milnes (R)	24,041	48.5
4	Edward L. Hamilton (R)	26,518	53.6
	Roman I. Jarvis (DPUS)	22,994	46.4
5	William Alden Smith (R)	26,819	54.8
	George P. Hummer (DPUS)	22,155	45.2
6	Samuel W. Smith (R)	26,889	53.4
	Quincy A. Smith (DPUS)	23,474	46.6
7	Horace G. Snover (R)	22,761	55.5
	O'Brien J. Atkinson (DPUS)	18,267	44.5
8	Ferdinand Brucker (DPUS)	20,992	51.0
	William S. Linton (R)	20,158	49.0
9	Roswell P. Bishop (R)	20,418	58.3
	Armond F. Tibbitts (DPUS)	14,243	40.6
10	Rousseau O. Crump (R)	19,535	52.7
	Charles S. Hampton (DPUS)	17,536	47.3
11	William S. Mesick (R)	24,368	54.9
	Jonathan G. Ramsdell (DPUS)	19,605	44.1
12	Carlos D. Shelden (R)	29,612	70.4
	Henry W. Seymour (DPUS)	12,479	29.7

**MINNESOTA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	James A. Tawney (R)	27,920	60.7
	P. Fitzpatrick (PP & D)	17,219	37.4
2	James T. McCleary (R)	29,481	57.1
	Frank A. Day (PP & D)	21,142	40.9
3	Joel P. Heatwole (R)	24,483	55.9
	H. J. Peck (PP & D)	18,532	42.3
4	Frederick C. Stevens (R)	24,854	62.2
	Francis H. Clark (PP & D)	14,640	36.7
5	Loren Fletcher (R)	24,508	53.2
	S. M. Owen (PP & D)	21,521	46.8
6	R. Page W. Morris (R)	30,317	50.6
	Charles A. Towne (PP & D)	29,598	49.4
7	Frank M. Eddy (R)	26,003	50.9
	Edwin E. Lommen (PP & D)	23,932	46.8

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	John M. Allen (D)	7,221	86.9
	A. W. Kearley (POP)	752	9.1
2	William V. Sullivan (D)	6,941	70.2
	F. E. Ray (POP)	1,472	14.9
	W. D. Miller (GOLD D)	779	7.9
	M. A. Montgomery (R)	692	7.0
3	Thomas C. Catchings (D)	3,069	75.8
	J. R. Chalmers (F SIL R)	532	13.1
	C. J. Jones (R)	369	9.1
4	Andrew F. Fox (D)	8,343	70.0
	R. K. Prewitt (POP)	3,086	25.9
5	John Sharp Williams (D)	10,475	80.1
	W. H. Stinson (POP)	2,248	17.2
6	William F. Love (D)	6,718	64.3
	N. C. Hathorn (POP)	2,683	25.7
	H. C. Griffin (R)	1,055	10.1
7	Patrick Henry (D)	7,327	84.7
	G. M. Cain (POP)	897	10.4

**MISSOURI**

1	Richard P. Giles (D)	24,044*	53.3
	Clark (R)	19,320	42.8
2	Robert N. Bodine (D)	25,862	55.7
	Loomis (R)	19,367	41.7
3	Alexander M. Dockery (D)	23,952	53.5
	Orton (R)	18,634	41.6
4	Charles F. Cochran (D)	21,512	54.7
	Crowther (R)	17,683	45.0
5	William S. Cowherd (D)	25,966	54.9
	Neff (R)	21,306	45.1
6	David A. De Armond (D)	22,524	53.5
	Hamilton (R)	16,722	39.7
	Linton (PP)	2,606	6.2
7	James Cooney (D)	27,846	53.5
	Tracy (R)	21,772	41.8
8	Richard P. Bland (D)	24,605	53.7
	Hubbard (R)	19,754	43.1
9	James Beauchamp Clark (D)	19,970	53.0
	Treloar (R)	17,475	46.4
10	Richard Bartholdt (R)	25,513	73.2
	Lemp (D)	9,060	26.0
11	Charles F. Joy (R)	28,341	53.3
	Hunt (D-PP)	24,676	46.4
12	Charles E. Pearce (R)	21,483	54.9
	Kern (D)	17,568	44.9
13	Edward Robb (D)	22,310	51.9
	Steel (R)	19,062	44.4
14	Willard D. Vandiver (D)	25,089	49.6
	Snider (R)	20,659	40.8
	Livingston (PP)	4,860	9.6
15	Maecenas E. Benton (D)	24,155	55.7
	Burton (R)	17,010	39.2

**MONTANA**

AL	Charles S. Hartman (SIL R)	33,932	78.1
	O. F. Goddard (R)	9,492	21.9

## NEBRASKA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Jesse B. Strode (R)	17,356	49.4
Jefferson H. Broady (D-POP I)	17,137	48.8
2 David H. Mercer (R)	14,861	52.3
Edward R. Duffie (D-POP I)	13,286	46.8
3 Samuel Maxwell (D-POP I)	23,487	54.8
R. L. Hammond (R)	18,633	43.4
4 William L. Stark (D-POP I)	20,515	50.5
E. J. Hainer (R)	18,844	46.4
5 Roderick D. Sutherland (D-POP I)	18,332	52.8
William E. Andrews (R)	15,541	44.8
6 William L. Greene (D-POP I)	19,378	55.7
Addison E. Cady (R)	14,841	42.7

## NEVADA

AL Francis G. Newlands (D SIL)	6,429	66.3
James C. Doughty (PP)	1,948	20.1
M. J. Davis (R)	1,319	13.6

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)	25,661	63.0
John B. Nash (D)	13,928	34.2
2 Frank G. Clarke (R)	26,689	64.3
Daniel M. White (D)	13,877	33.4

## NEW JERSEY

1 Henry C. Loudenslager (R)	33,659	64.2
John T. Wright (D & N S)	17,118	32.6
2 John J. Gardner (R)	31,418	66.0
Abraham E. Conrow (D & N S)	13,969	29.3
3 Benjamin F. Howell (R)	24,308	57.8
John A. Wells (D)	16,087	38.3
4 Mahlon Pitney (R & ND)	20,494	52.5
Augustus W. Cutler (D)	17,517	44.8
5 James F. Stewart (R)	23,845	59.9
Addison Ely (D)	13,667	34.3
6 Richard Wayne Parker (R)	31,059	64.2
Joseph A. Beecher (D)	15,393	31.8
7 Thomas McEwan Jr. (R)	30,557	51.8
Alexander C. Young (D)	26,080	44.2
8 Charles N. Fowler (R)	25,131	61.7
Freeman O. Willey (D)	13,487	33.1

## NEW YORK

1 Joseph M. Belford (R)	27,191	59.4
William D. Marvel (D)	15,923	34.8
2 Denis M. Hurley (R)	18,268	50.8
John M. Clancy (D)	15,901	44.2
3 Francis H. Wilson (R)	23,813	56.3
Charles F. Brandt (D)	16,260	38.5
4 Israel F. Fischer (R)	25,810	56.2
Thomas F. Larkin (D)	18,381	40.0
5 Charles G. Bennett (R)	22,605	57.4
Thomas S. Delaney (D)	14,186	36.1
6 James R. Howe (R)	15,314	49.1
William Fickermann (D)	14,287	45.8
7 John H. G. Vehslage (D)	11,032	51.9
Franklin Bartlett (R & ND)	9,848	46.4
8 John Murray Mitchell (R & ND)	10,488	52.6
James J. Walsh (D)	9,219	46.3
9 Thomas J. Bradley (D)	11,002	46.3
Timothy J. Campbell (R & ND)	8,379	35.2
Daniel Deleon (SOC LAB)	4,371	18.4
10 Amos J. Cummings (D)	17,446	53.3
Clarence W. Meade (R)	14,245	43.5
11 William Sulzer (D)	12,195	48.8
Ferdinand Eldmann (R)	10,435	41.8
Herman Miller (SOC LAB)	2,011	8.1
12 George B. McClellan (D)	12,815	50.9
Charles A. Hess (R)	11,038	43.9
13 Richard C. Shannon (R)	15,413	48.0
Thomas Smith (D)	14,067	43.8

## Candidates

14 Lemuel E. Quigg (R)	27,875	55.5
John Quincy Adams (D)	18,553	37.0
15 Philip B. Low (R & ND)	29,602	54.5
William H. Burke (D)	22,520	41.5
16 William L. Ward (R)	30,709	52.6
Eugene B. Travis (D)	23,456	40.2
17 Benjamin B. Odell Jr. (R)	22,622	58.5
David A. Morrison (D)	15,500	40.1
18 John H. Ketcham (R)	25,531	60.9
Richard E. Connell (D)	15,956	38.0
19 Aaron V. S. Cochrane (R)	23,509	55.7
George G. Miller (D)	17,735	42.0
20 George N. Southwick (R)	22,342	54.7
Thomas F. Wilkinson (D)	17,637	43.2
21 David Forrest Wilber (R)	28,567	55.7
John H. Bagley (D)	22,267	43.4
22 Lucius N. Littauer (R)	32,269	93.3
23 Wallace T. Foote Jr. (R)	30,475	97.0
24 Charles A. Chickering (R)	27,242	61.4
Oscar M. Wood (D)	16,248	36.6
25 James S. Sherman (R)	26,996	60.8
Cornelius Haley (D)	16,512	37.2
26 George W. Ray (R)	34,686	60.8
Alexander D. Wales (D)	20,383	35.7
27 James J. Belden (R)	27,427	53.2
Theodore L. Poole (D)	22,657	44.0
28 Sereno E. Payne (R)	33,628	62.4
Robert L. Drummond (D)	19,822	36.8
29 Charles W. Gillet (R)	27,192	59.7
Henry W. Bowes (D)	17,994	39.5
30 James W. Wadsworth (R)	28,478	57.3
Frank P. Hulette (D)	19,066	38.4
31 Henry C. Brewster (R)	25,399	56.9
William E. Ryan (D)	17,109	38.3
32 Rowland B. Mahany (R)	18,623	54.7
Charles Rung (D)	14,765	43.4
33 De Alva S. Alexander (R)	27,573	63.0
Harvey W. Richardson (D)	14,636	33.4
34 Warren B. Hooker (R)	30,696	86.0
David F. Allen (POP & R)	3,298	9.2

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Harry Skinner (POP & R)	20,724	58.3
Wilson H. Lucas (D)	14,849	41.7
2 George H. White (R)	19,332	51.6
Frederick A. Woodard (D)	15,378	41.1
D. S. Moss (POP)	2,738	7.3
3 John E. Fowler (POP & R)	17,989	58.9
Frank Thompson (D)	12,536	41.1
4 William F. Strowd (POP)	20,977	55.6
Edward W. Pou (D)	16,405	43.5
5 William W. Kitchin (D)	19,082	49.9
Thomas Settle (R)	18,639	48.8
6 Charles H. Martin (POP & R)	22,051	56.1
James A. Lockhart (D)	17,235	43.9
7 Alonzo C. Shuford (POP & R)	17,669	55.3
Samuel J. Pemberton (D)	14,289	44.7
8 Romulus Z. Linney (POP & R)	19,419	51.8
Rufus A. Doughton (D)	18,007	48.0
9 Richmond Pearson (POP & R)	20,495	51.6
Joseph S. Adams (D)	19,189	48.3

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL Martin N. Johnson (R)	25,233	54.0
Burke (FUS)	21,172	45.3

## OHIO

1 William B. Shattuc (R)	27,093	60.8
Thomas J. Donnelly (D)	17,466	39.2
2 Jacob H. Bromwell (R)	30,075	59.0
David S. Oliver (D)	20,878	41.0
3 John L. Brenner (D)	27,435	49.7
Robert M. Nevin (R)	27,334	49.5

## Candidates

4 George A. Marshall (D)	25,688	59.5
John P. MacLean (R)	16,671	38.6
5 David Meekison (D)	24,383	56.1
Francis B. DeWitt (R)	18,478	42.5
6 Seth W. Brown (R)	25,360	53.9
Harry W. Paxton (D)	21,358	45.4
7 Walter L. Weaver (R)	22,745	51.4
Francis M. Hunt (D)	21,171	47.8
8 Archibald Lybrand (R)	26,211	53.8
McEldin Dun (D)	22,519	46.2
9 James H. Southard (R)	29,603	53.5
Stephen Brophy (D)	25,698	46.5
10 Lucien J. Fenton (R)	24,809	57.9
T. S. Hogan (D)	18,029	42.1
11 Charles H. Grosvenor (R)	24,333	54.8
William E. Finck Jr. (D)	19,850	44.7
12 John J. Lentz (D)	23,673	49.7
David K. Watson (R)	23,624	49.6
13 James A. Norton (D)	28,878	54.4
Stephen R. Harris (R)	23,506	44.3
14 Winfield S. Kerr (R)	26,850	52.0
John B. Coffinberry (D)	24,574	47.6
15 Henry Clay Van Voorhis (R)	22,560	52.6
James B. Tannehill (D)	19,837	46.2
16 Lorenzo Danford (R)	21,690	53.8
Henry H. McFadden (D)	18,635	46.2
17 John A. McDowell (D)	26,109	54.7
Addison S. McClure (R)	21,169	44.3
18 Robert W. Taylor (R)	29,814	54.2
Isaac R. Sherwood (D)	24,770	45.0
19 Stephen A. Northway (R)	31,789	60.3
William T. Sawyer (D)	20,626	39.1
20 Clifton B. Beach (R)	24,531	52.8
A. T. Vantassel (D)	21,384	46.0
21 Theodore E. Burton (R)	25,527	55.2
L. A. Russell (D)	20,025	43.3

## OREGON

1 Thomas H. Tongue (R)	19,355	40.4
W. S. Vanderburg (POP)	19,292	40.3
Jefferson Myers (D)	7,914	16.5
2 William R. Ellis (R)	12,617	30.4
Martin Quinn (POP)	12,239	29.5
H. H. Northup (SM D)	8,807	21.2
A. S. Bennett (D)	7,099	17.1

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Henry H. Bingham (R)	32,466	69.7
Horace E. James (D)	13,962	30.0
2 Robert Adams Jr. (R)	22,205	78.0
Fenton P. F. Mullins (D)	6,100	21.4
3 William McAleer (D)	11,655	49.7
Frederick Halterman (R)	9,556	40.7
Samuel E. Hudson (F SIL)	2,064	8.8
4 James Rankin Young (R)	59,147	77.6
Mark D. Cunningham (D)	16,536	21.7
5 Alfred C. Harmer (R)	47,953	76.1
Frank D. Wright (D)	14,484	23.0
6 Thomas S. Butler (BUT R)	15,016	39.4
John B. Robinson (ROB R)	13,369	35.1
William H. Berry (DN&FS)	9,288	24.4
7 Irving P. Wanger (R)	26,725	60.7
Charles S. Van de Grift (D)	16,740	38.1
8 William S. Kirkpatrick (R)	17,072	50.5
Laird H. Barber (D)	16,743	49.5
9 Daniel Ermentrout (D)	26,123	51.1
Oliver Williams (R)	23,022	45.0
10 Marriott Brosius (R)	24,122	73.3
Edward D. Reilly (D)	8,252	25.1
11 William Connell (R)	18,598	61.6
Edward Merrifield (D)	10,741	35.6
12 Morgan B. Williams (R)	20,920	52.4
John M. Garman (D)	17,976	45.0
13 Charles N. Brumm (R)	16,613	53.0
Watson F. Shepherd (D)	14,512	46.3



	Candidates	Votes	%
14	Marlin E. Olmsted (R)	25,014	87.6
	Abraham Mattis (PP)	1,948	6.8
15	James H. Coddington (R)	20,210	61.6
	Charles Percival Shaw (D)	11,444	34.9
16	Horace B. Packer (R)	21,543	56.2
	Luther B. Seibert (D)	15,152	39.5
17	Monroe H. Kulp (R)	15,195	50.1
	Alphonsus Walsh (D)	14,073	46.4
18	Thaddeus M. Mahon (R)	22,455	61.2
	Willis F. Kearns (D)	14,222	38.8
19	George J. Benner (D)	22,160	49.7
	Frank E. Hollar (R)	21,382	48.0
20	Josiah D. Hicks (MCK SM)	19,974	43.8
	Robert C. McNamara (D)	17,297	37.9
	Joseph E. Thropp (PT)	7,468	16.4
21	Edward E. Robbins (R)	32,149	59.9
	Samuel S. Blyholder (D)	19,464	36.3
22	John Dalzell (R)	28,860	69.0
	John F. Miller (D)	12,788	30.6
23	William A. Stone (R)	21,379	77.2
	Morrison Foster (D)	6,191	22.3
24	Ernest F. Acheson (R)	36,554	57.1
	John Purman (D)	26,538	41.5
25	James J. Davidson (R)	26,529*	59.5
	John G. McConahy (D)	17,050	38.2
26	John C. Sturtevant (R)	18,840	50.4
	Joseph C. Sibley (D)	18,114	48.5
27	Charles W. Stone (R)	15,777	58.3
	William J. Breene (D)	10,058	37.2
28	William C. Arnold (R)	19,295	50.2
	Jackson L. Spangler (D)	18,090	47.1
AL	Galusha A. Grow (R, MCK CIT)	711,346✓	
	Samuel A. Davenport (R, MCK CIT)	708,633✓	
	Jerome T. Ailman (D, PP)	418,218	
	DeWitt C. DeWitt (D, F SIL)	413,802	
	Abraham A. Barker (P)	18,336	
	George Alcorn (P)	18,091	
	John P. Correll (PP)	7,482	
	Hay Walker Jr. (JEFFS)	7,255	
	Benjamin C. Potts (JEFFS)	7,237	
	Emil Guwang (SOC LAB)	1,455	
	Fred W. Long (SOC LAB)	1,432	
	Henry S. Kent (N)	671	
	Isaac G. Pollard (N)	663	

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Melville Bull (R)	17,378	63.7
	Brown (D)	8,542	31.3
2	Adin B. Capron (R)	16,612	63.5
	Garvin (D)	8,088	30.9

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	William Elliott (D)	4,648	63.7
	George W. Murray (LW R)	2,478	34.0
2	W. Jasper Talbert (D)	7,999	92.4
	B. P. Chatfield (R)	635	7.3
3	Asbury C. Latimer (D)	9,746	92.0
	A. C. Merrick (B&T R)	659	6.2
4	Stanyarne Wilson (D)	11,230	92.2
5	Thomas J. Strait (D)	8,511	91.0
	John F. Jones (R)	838	9.0
6	John L. McLaurin (D)	9,731	87.7
	J. E. Wilson (B&T R)	878	7.9
7	J. William Stokes (D)	8,065	85.5
	T. B. Johnson (B&T R)	1,342	14.2

## Special Election

7	J. William Stokes (D)	8,223	88.3
	T. B. Johnson (B&T R)	1,068	11.5

## SOUTH DAKOTA

AL	Freeman Knowles (PP)	41,216✓	
	John E. Kelley (PP)	41,122✓	

	Candidates	Votes	%
	Robert J. Gamble (R)	40,943	
	Coe I. Crawford (R)	40,575	
	K. Lewis (P)	723	
	M. H. Alexander (P)	683	

## TENNESSEE

1	Walter P. Brownlow (R)	25,075	62.4
	L. L. Lawrence (D)	13,956	34.7
2	Henry R. Gibson (R)	28,112	74.3
	W. L. Ledgerwood (D)	9,448	25.0
3	John A. Moon (D)	19,498	51.9
	W. J. Cliff (R)	17,716	47.2
4	Benton McMillin (D)	18,070	59.6
	C. H. Whitney (R)	12,269	40.4
5	James D. Richardson (D)	16,089	58.6
	Syd Houston (R)	9,000	32.8
	W. W. Erwin (POP)	2,384	8.7
6	John W. Gaines (D SIL)	17,646	57.5
	J. C. McReynold (GOLD D)	12,135	39.5
7	Nicholas N. Cox (D)	15,434	55.2
	A. M. Hughes Jr. (R)	10,744	38.4
	J. K. P. Blackburn (POP)	1,794	6.4
8	Thetus W. Sims (D)	16,568	53.4
	J. E. McCall (R)	13,219	42.6
9	Rice A. Pierce (D SIL)	19,138	64.1
	J. H. McDowell (POP)	10,714	35.9
10	Edward W. Carmack (D SIL)	10,924	48.8
	Josiah Patterson (GOLD D)	10,556	47.1

## TEXAS

1	Thomas H. Ball (D)	19,161	55.5
	Joe H. Eagle (POP & R)	15,189	44.0
2	Samuel B. Cooper (D)	25,158	57.0
	B. A. Calhoun (POP)	12,822	29.0
	J. M. Claiborne (R)	6,188	14.0
3	Reese C. De Graffenreid (D)	21,208	56.5
	W. E. Farmer (POP)	16,351	43.5
4	John W. Cranford (D)	20,187	54.0
	J. H. Davis (POP)	13,703	36.7
	M. W. Johnson (R)	3,468	9.3
5	Joseph W. Bailey (D)	28,416	61.2
	W. D. Gordon (R)	13,242	28.5
	R. C. Foster (POP)	4,747	10.2
6	Robert E. Burke (D)	33,144	56.8
	Barnett Gibbs (POP)	25,230	43.2
7	Robert L. Henry (D)	26,151	55.2
	T. A. Pope (R)	11,632	24.5
	W. F. Douthitt (POP)	9,634	20.3
8	Samuel W. T. Lanham (D)	20,935	53.4
	C. H. Jenkins (POP)	17,510	44.7
9	Joseph D. Sayers (D)	20,381	51.4
	W. K. Makemson (R)	11,495	29.0
	Reddin Andrews (POP)	6,787	17.1
10	Robert B. Hawley (R)	17,936	45.7
	J. H. Shelburne (D)	15,757	40.2
	Noah Allen (POP)	5,476	14.0
11	Rudolph Kleburg (D)	19,059	45.6
	H. Gras (R)	18,449	44.1
	J. M. Smith (POP)	4,074	9.8
12	James L. Slayden (D)	14,744	46.0
	G. H. Noonan (R)	13,558	42.3
	Taylor McRae (POP)	3,730	11.6
13	John H. Stephens (D)	22,988	61.0
	H. L. Bentley (R)	14,219	37.8

## UTAH

(Became a state Jan. 4, 1896)

AL	William H. King (D)	47,456	61.2
	Holbrook (SIL R)	27,813	35.9

## Special Election

AL	C. E. Allen (R)	20,563	49.7
	B. H. Roberts (D)	19,666	47.5

## VERMONT

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	H. Henry Powers (R)	26,145	76.4
	Peter F. McManus (D)	7,693	22.5
2	William W. Grout (R)	26,319	80.4
	Henry E. Fitzgerald (D)	6,202	18.9

## VIRGINIA

1	William A. Jones (D)	15,525	58.4
	Walter B. Tyler (R)	10,752	40.5
2	William A. Young (D)	15,789+	50.5
	Richard A. Wise (R)	13,390	42.8
	W. M. Whaley (SM D)	1,895	6.1
3	John Lamb (D)	16,634	55.5
	L. L. Lewis (R)	12,716	42.5
4	Sydney P. Epes (D)	12,894+	54.4
	Robert T. Thorp (R)	10,273	43.4
5	Claude A. Swanson (D)	14,333	51.0
	John R. Brown (R)	13,782	49.0
6	Peter J. Otey (D)	17,187	57.0
	Duval Radford (SM D)	11,682	38.7
7	James Hay (D)	17,447	55.8
	Robert J. Walker (R)	13,250	42.4
8	John F. Rixey (D)	17,030	56.1
	Patrick H. McCauli (R)	13,114	43.2
9	James Alexander Walker (R)	20,024	52.7
	Samuel Walker Williams (D)	17,944	47.3
10	Jacob Yost (R)	16,095	49.8
	Henry D. Flood (D)	16,047	49.6

## WASHINGTON

AL	James Hamilton Lewis (PP)	51,554✓	
	William C. Jones (PP)	51,158✓	
	W. H. Doolittle (R)	38,196	
	S. C. Hyde (R)	37,939	
	C. A. Salyer (P)	1,011	
	Martin Olsen (P)	887	
	C. E. Mix (N)	154	

## WEST VIRGINIA

1	Blackburn B. Dovener (R)	25,232	53.5
	W. W. Arnett (D)	21,687	46.0
2	Alston G. Dayton (R)	25,500	52.3
	William G. Brown (D)	23,249	47.7
3	Charles P. Dorr (R)	29,277	52.9
	E. W. Wilson (D)	26,029	47.1
4	Warren Miller (R)	24,942	51.2
	Walter Pendleton (D)	23,774	48.8

## WISCONSIN

1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)	28,235	64.1
	Jeremiah L. Mahoney (D)	14,723	33.4
2	Edward Sauerhering (R)	24,011	56.5
	William H. Rogers (D)	17,480	41.1
3	Joseph W. Babcock (R)	26,691	63.8
	Alfred J. Davis (D)	15,168	36.2
4	Theobald Otjen (R)	25,896	54.2
	Robert Schilling (D)	21,429	44.9
5	Samuel S. Barney (R)	26,613	61.0
	George W. Winans (D)	16,492	37.8
6	James H. Davidson (R)	26,649	57.7
	William F. Gruenewald (D)	18,944	41.0
7	Michael Griffin (R)	24,073	65.8
	Caleb M. Hilliard (D)	11,718	32.0
8	Edward S. Minor (R)	26,471	60.3
	George W. Cate (D)	16,845	38.4
9	Alexander Stewart (R)	30,438	63.2
	William W. O'Keefe (D)	17,705	36.8
10	John J. Jenkins (R)	28,149	65.5
	Frederick H. Remington (D)	14,823	34.5

## WYOMING

AL	John E. Osborne (D)	10,310	49.1
	F. W. Mondell (R)	10,044	47.9

# 1897 House Elections

ILLINOIS			MASSACHUSETTS			NEW YORK		
Special Election			Special Election			Special Election		
Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
6 Henry Sherman Boutell (R)	10,211	51.4	1 George P. Lawrence (R)	11,889	58.6	3 Edmund H. Driggs (D)	16,753	47.6
Vincent H. Perkins (D)	9,349	47.0	Roger P. Donoghue (D)	7,573	37.3	William A. Prendergast (R)	14,557	41.4
						Horatio C. King (ND)	3,390	9.6
MAINE			MISSOURI			PENNSYLVANIA		
Special Election			Special Election			Special Election		
3 E. C. Burleigh (R)	9,699	73.9	1 James T. Lloyd (D)	18,809	56.9			
Frederick W. Plaisted (D)	3,128	23.8	Clark (R)	13,158	39.8	25 Joseph B. Showalter (R)	12,221	66.2
						Salem Heilman (D)	6,222	33.7





## 1898 House Elections

### ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 George W. Taylor (D)	5,886	84.7
Johnson (COLOR R)	1,061	15.3
2 Jesse Stallings (D)	9,145	83.3
Simmons (R)	1,620	14.8
3 Henry Clayton (D)	8,287	96.6
4 Gaston A. Robbins (D)	6,915+	54.9
William F. Aldrich (R)	5,685	45.1
5 Willis Brewer (D)	8,842	77.8
Smith (R)	2,504	22.0
6 John H. Bankhead (D)	7,009	69.8
Daniel N. Cooper (R)	2,942	29.3
7 John L. Burnett (D)	6,949	44.4
Oliver Day Street (R)	5,032	32.2
Lathrop (R)	3,592	23.0
8 Joseph Wheeler (D)	6,368	99.9
9 Oscar W. Underwood (D)	7,155	83.0
McEniry (R)	1,051	12.2

### ARKANSAS

1 Philip D. McCulloch (D)	4,103	99.3
2 John S. Little (D)	3,615	99.8
3 Thomas C. McRae (D)	4,066	100.0
4 William T. Terry (D)	3,665	99.0
5 Hugh A. Dinsmore (D)	6,633	71.0
J. T. Hopper (R)	2,706	29.0
6 Stephen Brundidge Jr. (D)	2,732	99.9

### CALIFORNIA

1 John A. Barham (R)	19,598	51.8
Emmet Seawell (D & POP)	18,244	48.2
2 Marion De Vries (D & POP)	25,196	55.2
Frank D. Ryan (R)	20,400	44.7
3 Victor H. Metcalf (R)	20,592	57.3
John Aubrey Jones (D & POP)	14,051	39.1
4 Julius Kahn (R)	13,695	50.0
James H. Barry (D & POP)	12,084	44.1
5 Eugene F. Loud (R)	20,254	51.8
William Craig (D & POP)	17,352	44.3
6 Russell J. Waters (R)	24,050	52.6
Charles A. Barlow (D & POP)	20,499	44.9
7 James C. Needham (R)	20,793	50.1
Curtis H. Castle (D & POP)	20,680	49.8

### COLORADO

1 John F. Shafroth (FUS)	43,111	67.6
Charles Hartsell (R)	18,580	29.1
2 John C. Bell (FUS)	52,372	64.9
B. Clark Wheeler (R)	27,583	34.2

### CONNECTICUT

1 E. Stevens Henry (R)	18,818	55.5
Vance (D)	13,520	39.9
2 Nehemiah D. Sperry (R)	27,004	51.9
Webb (D)	23,556	45.2
3 Charles A. Russell (R)	12,218	58.1
Thayer (D)	8,507	40.4
4 Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	23,707	56.1
Lyman (D)	17,754	42.0

### DELAWARE

AL John H. Hoffercker (R)	17,566	53.1
L. Irving Handy (D)	15,053	45.5

### FLORIDA

1 Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	13,506	84.1
E. R. Gunby (R)	2,543	15.8

### Candidates

2 Robert W. Davis (D)	12,150	71.8
H. L. Anderson (R)	4,773	28.2

### GEORGIA

1 Rufus E. Lester (D)	5,344	86.0
John E. Myrick (R)	873	14.0
2 James M. Griggs (D)	8,298	80.0
J. H. Smith (R)	2,071	20.0
3 Elijah B. Lewis (D)	3,539	96.2
4 William C. Adamson (D)	3,218	99.1
5 Leonidas F. Livingston (D)	3,027	97.6
6 Charles L. Bartlett (D)	3,008	99.9
7 John W. Maddox (D)	5,296	80.7
A. B. Austin (POP)	1,252	19.1
8 William M. Howard (D)	4,379	83.5
John A. Neese (POP)	861	16.4
9 Farish C. Tate (D)	9,277	72.3
J. P. Brooke (POP)	3,557	27.7
10 William H. Fleming (D)	2,290	97.6
11 William G. Brantley (D)	9,256	69.2
J. M. Wilkinson (R)	4,112	30.8

### IDAHO

AL Edgar Wilson (SIL-R-D)	17,694	45.3
Weldon B. Heyburn (R)	13,056	33.4
James Gunn (PP)	7,428	19.0

### ILLINOIS

1 James R. Mann (R)	37,506	63.2
Rollin B. Organ (D)	20,424	34.4
2 William Lorimer (R)	27,151	52.1
C. Porter Johnson (D)	23,354	44.8
3 George P. Foster (D)	18,463	53.3
Hugh R. Belknap (R)	15,659	45.2
4 Thomas Cusack (D)	18,876	52.6
Daniel W. Mills (R)	16,656	46.4
5 Edward T. Noonan (D)	19,186	53.3
George E. White (R)	16,018	44.5
6 Henry Sherman Boutell (R)	18,283	50.7
Emil Hoechster (D)	17,167	47.6
7 George Edmund Foss (R)	30,903	60.8
Frank O. Rogers (D)	18,572	36.5
8 Albert J. Hopkins (R)	19,592	68.2
John W. Leonard (D)	8,000	27.8
9 Robert R. Hitt (R)	22,165	64.9
William H. Wagner (D)	11,020	32.3
10 George W. Prince (R)	24,469	66.1
Francis E. Andrews (D)	12,042	32.5
11 Walter Reeves (D)	20,060	53.5
Maurice T. Moloney (D)	16,564	44.1
12 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	21,484	59.1
John M. Thompson (D)	14,178	39.0
13 Vespasian Warner (R)	20,635	56.6
Jerome G. Quisenberry (D)	14,977	41.1
14 Joseph V. Graff (R)	21,417	51.6
Charles N. Barnes (D)	19,431	46.8
15 Benjamin F. Marsh (R)	21,143	49.1
Joseph A. Roy (D)	20,901	48.6
16 William Elza Williams (D)	21,682	54.6
James H. Danskin (R)	17,021	42.9
17 Ben F. Caldwell (D)	23,293	51.9
Isaac R. Mills (R)	21,053	46.9
18 Thomas M. Jett (D)	18,829	49.5
Benjamin F. Johnston (R)	18,109	47.6
19 Joseph B. Crowley (D)	21,520	50.5
William W. Jacobs (R)	20,006	47.0
20 James R. Williams (D)	18,321	51.5
Theodore G. Risley (R)	16,307	45.9
21 William A. Rodenberg (R)	20,461	49.1
Frederick J. Kern (D)	19,956	47.9
22 George W. Smith (R)	17,200	54.5
A. B. Garrett (D)	14,131	44.8

### INDIANA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 James A. Hemenway (R)	20,383	50.7
Thomas Duncan (D)	19,337	48.1
2 Robert W. Miers (D)	20,245	50.3
William R. Gardiner (R)	18,656	46.4
3 William T. Zenor (D)	21,111	55.2
Isaac F. Whiteside (R)	16,791	43.9
4 Francis M. Griffith (D)	21,751	52.2
Charles W. Lee (R)	19,733	47.3
5 George W. Faris (R)	22,557	49.4
Samuel R. Hamill (D)	22,305	48.8
6 James E. Watson (R)	21,048	52.6
Charles A. Robinson (D)	18,844	47.1
7 Jesse Overstreet (R)	25,868	51.8
Leon O. Bailey (D)	23,269	46.6
8 George W. Cromer (R)	25,388	50.1
Orlando J. Lotz (D)	24,021	47.4
9 Charles B. Landis (R)	22,447	50.2
Joseph B. Cheadle (D)	21,357	47.7
10 Edgar D. Crumpacker (R)	24,656	55.0
John Ross (D)	20,206	45.0
11 George W. Steele (R)	24,367	52.7
George W. Michael (D)	20,281	43.9
12 James M. Robinson (D)	19,484	51.3
Christian B. Stevens (R)	18,044	47.5
13 Abraham L. Brick (R)	23,368	51.4
Medary M. Hathaway (D)	20,886	46.0

### IOWA

1 Thomas Hedge (R)	17,817	54.3
D. J. O'Connell (D)	14,568	44.4
2 Joseph R. Lane (R)	18,790	50.6
John J. Ney (D)	17,508	47.1
3 David B. Henderson (R)	22,512	59.1
John H. Howell (D)	15,493	40.7
4 Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	21,468	59.8
T. T. Blaise (D)	13,849	38.6
5 Robert G. Cousins (R)	21,335	55.9
L. J. Rowell (D)	15,970	41.9
6 John F. Lacey (R)	19,738	50.9
James B. Weaver (D)	18,267	47.1
7 John A. T. Hull (R)	19,913	59.3
Charles O. Holly (D)	12,261	36.5
8 William P. Hepburn (R)	22,327	53.1
George L. Finn (D)	18,503	44.0
9 Smith McPherson (R)	21,976	54.8
J. A. Lyons (D)	17,484	43.6
10 Jonathan P. Dolliver (R)	25,180	57.6
Edwin Anderson (D)	17,777	40.7
11 Lot Thomas (R)	22,400	56.6
Arthur S. Garretson (D)	16,117	40.7

### KANSAS

1 Charles Curtis (R)	23,899	59.6
W. W. Price (D-PP)	16,187	40.4
2 Justin D. Bowersock (R)	21,029	52.5
M. S. Peters (D-PP)	19,024	47.5
3 Edwin R. Ridgely (D-PP)	21,739	51.4
S. S. Kirkpatrick (R)	20,589	48.6
4 James M. Miller (R)	20,312	53.9
Henderson S. Martin (D-PP)	17,410	46.2
5 William A. Calderhead (R)	18,991	53.5
W. D. Vincent (D-PP)	16,508	46.5
6 William A. Reeder (R)	16,833	49.7
N. B. McCormick (PP)	14,732	43.5
William G. Hoffer (D)	2,334	6.9
7 Chester I. Long (R)	26,622	51.7
Jerry Simpson (D-PP)	24,834	48.3
AL Willis J. Bailey (R)	147,691	52.5
J. D. Botkin (D-PP)	130,801	46.5



**KENTUCKY**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Charles K. Wheeler (D)	10,580	67.7
G. W. Reeves (R)	5,036	32.2
2 Henry D. Allen (D)	8,939	57.3
W. T. Fowler (R)	4,463	28.6
G. W. Jolly (I)	1,641	10.5
3 John S. Rhea (D)	14,771	54.9
M. P. Creel (R)	11,748	43.7
4 David H. Smith (D)	16,696	55.3
Charles Biford (R)	12,826	42.5
5 Oscar Turner (D)	14,770	49.6
Walter Evans (R)	14,202	47.7
6 Albert S. Berry (D)	13,130	59.4
W. M. Donson (R)	8,962	40.6
7 Evan E. Settle (D)	12,904	67.7
T. J. Hardin (R)	6,168	32.3
8 George G. Gilbert (D)	13,047	50.8
G. M. Davson (R)	12,206	47.5
9 Samuel J. Pugh (R)	✓	
Mordecai Williams (D)		
10 Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick (D)	13,456	54.1
W. J. Seitz (R)	11,402	45.9
11 Vincent Boreing (R)	15,706	51.5
J. D. White (IR)	11,324	37.2
H. H. Tye (D)	3,319	10.9

**LOUISIANA**

1 Adolph Meyer (D)	5,422	85.8
C. W. Keeting (R)	896	14.2
2 Robert C. Davey (D)	6,802	86.6
Frank N. Wicker (R)	1,054	13.4
3 Robert F. Broussard (D)	4,928	84.9
Charles Fontelleu (R)	874	15.1
4 Phanor Breazeale (D)	4,524	75.3
Hardy L. Brian (POP)	1,476	24.6
5 Samuel T. Baird (D)	3,558	74.0
J. G. Taliaferro (R)	1,096	22.8
6 Samuel M. Robertson (D)	2,494	99.6

**MAINE**

1 Thomas B. Reed (R)	14,598	59.8
L. F. McKinney (D)	9,072	37.2
2 Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	15,149*	63.7
John Scott (D)	8,126	34.2
3 Edwin C. Burleigh (R)	12,854	64.3
F. W. Plaisted (D)	6,634	33.2
4 Charles A. Boutelle (R)	12,380	66.5
A. J. Chase (D)	5,534	29.7

**Special Election**

1 Amos L. Allen (R)	12,337	61.6
L. F. McKinney (D)	7,705	38.4

**MARYLAND**

1 John W. Smith (D)	16,748	47.9
W. F. Jackson (R)	15,823	45.3
J. Swann (P)	1,823	5.2
2 William B. Baker (R)	20,806	48.4
Richard Tippet (D)	20,436	47.5
3 Frank C. Wachter (R)	17,508	49.1
J. Schwatka (D)	17,386	48.8
4 James W. Denny (D)	17,260	48.8
William McIntire (R)	16,664	47.1
5 Sydney E. Mudd (D)	17,248	52.1
J. S. Cummings (R)	14,672	44.3
6 George Alexander Pearre (R)	18,878	54.8
T. A. Poffenberger (D)	14,372	41.8

**MASSACHUSETTS**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 George P. Lawrence (R)	14,315	58.0
Charles P. Davis (D)	8,760	35.5
Edward A. Buckland (SOC LAB)	1,602	6.5
2 Frederick H. Gillett (R)	13,327	60.3
Robert E. Bisbee (D)	8,054	36.5
3 John R. Thayer (D)	11,167	50.4
Joseph H. Walker (R)	11,008	49.6
4 George W. Weymouth (R)	14,411	62.9
I. Porter Morse (D)	8,485	37.1
5 William S. Knox (R)	14,737	51.8
Joseph J. Flynn (D)	13,716	48.2
6 William H. Moody (R)	13,494	64.5
E. Moody Boynton (D)	6,035	28.9
Albert L. Gillen (D SOCIAL)	1,390	6.6
7 Ernest W. Roberts (R)	16,559	55.8
Walter L. Ramsdell (D)	12,338	41.6
8 Samuel W. McCall (R)	14,935	69.9
George A. Perkins (D)	5,846	27.4
9 John F. Fitzgerald (D)	10,303	48.7
Franz H. Krebs (R)	5,450	25.8
James A. Gallvan (DI)	5,000	23.6
10 Henry F. Naphen (D)	17,149	55.2
Samuel J. Barrows (R)	13,909	44.8
11 Charles F. Sprague (R)	17,001	61.3
William H. Baker (D)	10,709	38.6
12 William C. Lovering (R)	13,653	65.9
Philip E. Brady (D)	6,210	30.0
13 William S. Greene (R)	13,463	68.6
Charles T. Luce (D)	4,868	24.8
Thomas Stevenson (SOC LAB)	1,287	6.6

**MICHIGAN**

1 John B. Corliss (R)	16,659	51.2
James H. Pound (DPUS)	15,401	47.3
2 Henry C. Smith (R)	21,912	51.2
Orrin R. Pierce (DPUS)	19,999	46.7
3 Washington Gardner (R)	21,182	51.6
Albert M. Todd (DPUS)	19,864	48.4
4 Edward L. Hamilton (R)	21,740	54.8
Roman I. Jarvis (DPUS)	17,146	43.2
5 William Alden Smith (R)	22,021	56.8
George R. Perry (DPUS)	16,064	41.4
6 Samuel W. Smith (R)	22,981	55.8
Charles Fishbeck (DPUS)	17,171	41.7
7 Edgar Weeks (R)	18,623	58.6
Fred E. Burton (DPUS)	12,888	40.5
8 Joseph W. Fordney (R)	16,798	52.7
Ferdinand Brucker (DPUS)	15,089	47.3
9 Roswell P. Bishop (R)	15,687	61.3
Chauncey J. Chaddock (DPUS)	9,291	36.3
10 Rousseau O. Crump (R)	16,482	55.3
Robert J. Kelly (DPUS)	13,230	44.4
11 William S. Mesick (R)	18,545	59.9
Alva W. Nichols (DPUS)	11,799	38.1
12 Carlos D. Shelden (R)	19,895	66.9
Solomon S. Curry (DPUS)	8,921	30.0

**MINNESOTA**

1 James A. Tawney (R)	18,939	59.3
White (PP & D)	11,931	37.3
2 James T. McCleary (R)	21,296	57.0
Evans (PP & D)	14,784	39.6
3 Joel P. Heatwole (R)	19,271	56.9
Hinds (D)	13,183	38.9
4 Frederick C. Stevens (R)	15,952	54.1
Willis (D)	11,602	39.3
5 Loren Fletcher (R)	18,736	55.4
Caton (PP & D)	2,896	38.1

Candidates	Votes	%
6 R. Page W. Morris (R)	22,194	50.1
Towne (PP & D)	21,731	49.0
7 Frank M. Eddy (R)	20,409	52.6
Ringdal (PP & D)	16,715	43.1

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 John M. Allen (D)	2,469	100.0
2 Thomas Spight (D)	2,949	92.9
C. M. Haynie (POP)	167	5.3
3 Thomas C. Catchings (D)	2,068	85.1
C. T. Jones (COLOR R)	363	14.9
4 Andrew F. Fox (D)	3,431	77.1
Raleigh Brewer (POP)	1,020	22.9
5 John Sharp Williams (D)	4,941	97.0
6 Frank A. McLain (D)	3,276	53.7
M. M. Evans (ID)	1,390	22.8
N. C. Hathorn (POP)	998	16.4
H. C. Turley (R)	427	7.0
7 Patrick Henry (D)	3,278	91.0

**Special Election**

2 Thomas Spight (D)	2,722	46.6
Z. M. Stephens	2,461	42.2
L. L. Pearson	653	11.2

**MISSOURI**

1 James T. Lloyd (D)	20,068	55.3
Seaber (R)	15,460	42.6
2 William W. Rucker (D)	20,768	56.3
Irwin (R)	15,627	42.4
3 John Dougherty (D)	19,560	53.1
Goodrich (R)	16,440	44.6
4 Charles F. Cochran (D)	18,294	52.9
Brewster (R)	16,261	47.1
5 William S. Cowherd (D)	20,487	53.6
Welborn (R)	17,144	44.8
6 David A. De Armond (D)	16,645	52.0
Jurden (R)	13,595	42.4
7 James Cooney (D)	22,586	55.2
Robertson (R)	17,642	43.1
8 Richard P. Bland (D)	21,674	53.1
Voshell (R)	18,831	46.2
9 James Beauchamp Clark (D)	17,463	54.4
Shackelford (R)	14,449	45.0
10 Richard Bartholdt (R)	19,850	59.3
Gill (D)	13,254	39.6
11 Charles F. Joy (R)	21,315	52.3
Noonan (D)	18,657	45.7
12 Charles E. Pearce (R)	15,300	52.6
Kern (D)	12,989	44.7
13 Edward Robb (D)	20,601	52.0
Reppy (R)	18,314	46.2
14 Willard D. Vandiver (D)	21,771	51.3
Miley (R)	18,650	43.9
15 Maecenas E. Benton (D)	20,202	54.3
Williams (R)	16,918	45.5

**MONTANA**

AL Albert J. Campbell (D)	23,351	46.9
Thomas C. Marshall (R)	14,829	29.8
Thomas S. Hogan (PP&SIL R)	11,607	23.3

**NEBRASKA**

1 Elmer J. Burkett (R)	16,960	53.9
James Manahan (D & POP)	14,466	46.0
2 David H. Mercer (R)	11,951	52.0
G. M. Hitchcock (D & POP)	11,023	48.0



Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
3 John S. Robinson (D & POP)	18,722	51.9	17 Arthur S. Tompkins (R)	19,195	54.2	6 Seth W. Brown (R)	19,896	54.0
W. F. Norris (R)	17,333	48.1	Samuel D. Roberson (D)	15,564	43.9	Lewis H. Whiteman (D)	16,206	44.0
4 William L. Stark (D & POP)	18,904	50.7	18 John H. Ketcham (R)	23,276	55.1	7 Walter L. Weaver (R)	17,565	49.5
E. H. Hinshaw (R)	18,377	49.3	Thomas E. Benedict (D)	18,348	43.4	John L. Zimmerman (D)	17,159	48.4
5 Roderick D. Sutherland (D & POP)	16,354	51.4	19 Aaron V. S. Cochran (R)	19,593	49.1	8 Archibald Lybrand (R)	21,560	51.6
C. E. Adams (R)	15,487	48.6	John Henry Livingston (D)	19,565	49.1	Harvey Walter Doty (D)	19,156	45.8
6 William L. Greene (D & POP)	15,415	53.5	20 Martin H. Glynn (D)	20,026	50.1	9 James H. Southard (R)	21,913	54.8
Norris Brown (R)	13,401	46.5	George N. Southwick (R)	19,475	48.7	Samuel E. Niece (D)	18,081	45.2
<b>NEVADA</b>			21 John K. Stewart (R)	25,561	50.9	10 Stephen Morgan (R)	19,297	58.4
AL Francis G. Newlands (D SIL)	5,766	65.0	Stephen L. Mayham (D)	23,347	46.5	Alva Crabtree (D)	13,769	41.6
Thomas Wren (PP)	3,111	35.1	22 Lucius N. Littauer (R)	27,083	61.3	11 Charles H. Grosvenor (R)	19,806	54.6
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			Dennis B. Lucy (D)	15,448	35.0	Charles E. Peoples (D)	16,434	45.3
1 Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)	21,373	52.2	23 Louis W. Emerson (R)	25,662	96.3	12 John J. Lentz (D)	21,232	50.2
Edgar J. Knowlton (D)	18,518	45.2	24 Charles A. Chickering (R)	23,991	58.9	Edward N. Huggins (R)	20,530	48.6
2 Frank G. Clarke (R)	22,395	55.5	Eber T. Strickland (D)	15,724	38.6	13 James A. Norton (D)	21,410	54.1
Warren F. Daniell (D)	17,266	42.8	25 James S. Sherman (R)	22,368	52.8	Henry L. Wenner (R)	17,606	44.5
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			Walter Ballou (D)	19,160	45.2	14 Winfield Kerr (R)	22,464	54.0
1 Henry C. Loudenslager (R)	23,864	54.3	26 George W. Ray (R)	30,007	58.6	Thomas A. Gruber (D)	19,134	46.0
Samuel Iredell (D)	18,102	41.2	Edward E. Pease (D)	19,199	37.5	15 Henry Clay Van Voorhis (R)	19,404	54.0
2 John J. Gardner (R)	24,035	56.1	27 Michael E. Driscoll (R)	26,025	56.5	Henry R. Stanbery (D)	16,509	46.0
John F. Hall (D)	17,367	40.5	George H. Gilbert (D)	14,207	30.9	16 Lorenzo Danford (R)	16,263	54.9
3 Benjamin F. Howell (R)	19,412	49.8	Thomas Crimmins	2,434	5.3	Elliott D. Moore (D)	13,377	45.1
Patrick Convery (D)	18,683	48.0	John McCarthy	2,433	5.3	17 John A. McDowell (D)	19,989	55.5
4 Joshua S. Salmon (D)	17,866	51.5	28 Sereno E. Payne (R)	29,536	59.4	George E. Broome (R)	16,016	44.5
John I. Blair Reilly (R)	15,207	43.8	John H. Young (D)	18,831	37.9	18 Robert W. Tayler (R)	22,635	51.8
5 James F. Stewart (R)	18,367	50.6	29 Charles W. Gillet (R)	22,348	52.7	Charles C. Weybrecht (D)	19,575	44.8
Francis J. Marley (D)	16,342	45.0	Albert L. Childs (D)	18,311	43.2	19 Charles Dick (R)	23,358	64.9
6 Richard Wayne Parker (R)	23,843	52.5	30 James W. Wadsworth (R)	25,799	55.8	Isaac H. Phelps (D)	12,612	35.1
Henry G. Atwater (D)	20,150	44.4	James T. Gordon (D)	18,911	40.9	20 Fremont O. Phillips (R)	16,894	56.5
7 William D. Daly (D)	30,270	57.8	31 James M. E. O'Grady (R)	20,717	51.8	William J. Hart (D)	11,992	40.1
Zebina K. Pangborn (R)	20,162	38.5	John R. Fanning (D)	17,227	43.1	21 Theodore E. Burton (R)	17,599	59.2
8 Charles N. Fowler (R)	20,230	54.1	32 William H. Ryan (D)	15,546	49.5	Lemuel A. Russell (D)	10,823	36.4
Edward H. Snyder (D)	15,878	42.4	Rowland B. Mahany (R)	14,858	47.4	<b>Special Election</b>		
<b>NEW YORK</b>			33 De Alva S. Alexander (R)	22,924	55.8	19 Charles Dick (R)	23,359	65.0
1 Townsend Scudder (D)	22,893	49.8	Harvey W. Richardson (D)	17,233	41.9	Unidentified Candidate (D)	12,574	35.0
Joseph M. Belford (R)	22,483	48.9	34 Warren B. Hooker (R)	25,856*	62.8	<b>OREGON</b>		
2 John J. Fitzgerald (D)	18,431	55.6	William J. Sanbury (D)	13,666	33.2	1 Thomas H. Tongue (R)	21,324	49.0
Denis M. Hurley (R)	14,323	43.2	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			R. M. Veatch (FUS)	19,287	44.3
3 Edmund H. Driggs (D)	20,995	50.7	1 John H. Small (D)	19,732	51.8	2 Malcolm A. Moody (R)	21,291	54.2
William A. Prendergast (R)	19,872	48.0	Harry Skinner (POP & R)	18,263	47.9	C. M. Donaldson (FUS)	14,634	37.2
4 Bertram T. Clayton (D)	24,581	52.8	George H. White (R)	17,560	49.5	H. E. Courtney (POP)	2,273	5.8
Israel T. Fischer (R)	20,893	44.9	William E. Fountain (D)	14,947	42.1	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
5 Frank E. Wilson (D)	19,579	51.4	James B. Lloyd (POP)	2,447	6.9	1 Henry H. Bingham (R)	25,665	72.1
Charles E. Bennett (R)	16,669	43.8	Charles R. Thomas (D)	16,008	50.3	Michael Francis Doyle (D)	8,213	23.1
6 Mitchell May (D)	16,215	55.4	John E. Fowler (POP & R)	15,819	49.7	2 Robert Adams Jr. (R)	19,547	83.5
Henry C. Fischer (R)	11,899	40.6	4 John M. Atwater (POP & D)	19,416	51.1	Herman V. Hetzel (D)	3,850	16.5
7 Nicholas Muller (D)	14,122	66.5	Joseph J. Jenkins (POP & R)	18,577	48.9	3 William McAleer (R, D)	18,321	98.3
Charles Wilmot Townsend (R)	6,639	31.3	5 William W. Kitchin (D)	20,869	52.9	4 James Rankin Young (R)	41,627	72.7
8 Daniel J. Riordan (D)	10,716	58.6	Spencer B. Adams (POP & R)	18,607	47.1	Gideon Sibley (D)	12,250	21.4
John Murray Mitchell (R)	7,347	40.2	6 John D. Bellamy (D)	23,213	57.2	Clinton C. Hancock (P)	3,372	5.9
9 Thomas J. Bradley (D)	11,694	56.8	Oliver H. Dockery (POP & R)	17,359	42.8	5 Alfred C. Harmer (R)	39,239	79.8
John Stiebling (R)	6,447	31.3	7 Theodore F. Kluttz (D)	20,733	58.5	Frank D. Wright (D)	9,942	20.2
Lucien Sanial (SOC LAB)	2,396	11.7	Morrison H. Caldwell (POP)	14,651	41.3	6 Thomas S. Butler (BC)	15,169	53.7
10 Amos J. Cummings (D)	18,859	62.8	8 Romulus Z. Linney (POP & R)	17,414	51.7	John B. Robinson (ROBINSON, HG)	6,537	23.6
Elijah M. Fisher (R)	10,620	35.4	Edward F. Lovell (D)	16,137	47.9	William H. Berry (D, L)	6,514	23.1
11 William Sulzer (D)	14,364	62.8	9 William T. Crawford (D)	19,606†	50.2	7 Irving P. Wanger (R)	21,567	53.1
William Volkel (R)	6,178	27.0	Richmond Pearson (POP)	19,368	49.6	Clinton Rorer (D)	17,872	44.0
Howard Balkam (SOC LAB)	2,310	10.1	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>			8 Laird H. Barber (D)	16,400	54.8
12 George B. McClellan (D)	15,108	64.5	AL Burleigh F. Spalding (R)	27,776	60.9	William S. Kirkpatrick (R)	13,516	45.2
Howard Conkling (R)	7,710	32.9	Creel (FUS)	17,844	39.1	9 Daniel Ermentrout (D)	24,137	57.3
13 Jefferson M. Levy (D)	17,985	59.8	<b>OHIO</b>			Jeremiah S. Parvin (R)	16,613	39.4
James W. Perry (R)	11,393	37.9	1 William B. Shattuc (R)	20,132	58.5	10 Marriott Brosius (R)	17,482	67.9
14 William Astor Chanler (D)	31,604	54.3	John F. Follett (D)	13,980	40.6	A. J. Steinman (D)	7,083	27.5
Lemuel E. Quigg (R)	25,209	43.3	2 Jacob H. Bromwell (R)	22,506	58.0	11 William Connell (R)	11,404	46.1
15 Jacob Ruppert Jr. (D)	31,292	57.8	Charles L. Swain (D)	15,998	41.3	M. F. Sando (D)	9,861	39.8
Philip B. Low (R)	20,848	38.5	3 John L. Brenner (D)	21,449	50.1	Freeman Leach (P, HG)	3,164	12.8
16 John Q. Underhill (D)	32,578	54.6	William J. White (R)	21,327	49.9	12 Stanley W. Davenport (D)	17,220	49.9
James Irving Burns (R)	26,130	43.8	4 Robert B. Gordon (D)	18,020	57.7	Morgan B. Williams (R)	15,772	45.7
			Philip Sheets (R)	12,276	39.3	13 James W. Ryan (D)	15,042	54.2
			5 David Meekison (D)	19,264	54.1	Charles N. Brumm (R)	12,542	45.2
			Alfred N. Wilcox (R)	15,612	43.9			

	Candidates	Votes	%
14	Marlin E. Olmsted (R)	19,352	60.8
	Wilson W. Gray (D)	9,926	31.2
	Lee L. Grumbine (P)	2,564	8.1
15	Charles Frederick Wright (R)	14,541	55.3
	Archibald B. Gammell (D)	9,331	35.5
	Chauncey S. Russell (P)	2,416	9.2
16	Horace B. Packer (R)	15,839	49.4
	Jonathan F. Strieby (D)	12,858	40.1
	Lewis P. Thurston (P)	3,378	10.5
17	Rufus K. Polk (D)	14,792	51.8
	William Hartman Woodin (R)	12,487	43.8
18	Thaddeus M. Mahon (R)	17,722	57.8
	Robert McMeen (D)	12,921	42.2
19	Edward D. Ziegler (D)	20,126	51.4
	Robert J. Lewis (R)	19,016	48.6
20	Joseph E. Thropp (R)	19,358	48.9
	James M. Walters (D)	17,858	45.2
	John J. Irwin (P)	2,091	5.3
21	Summers M. Jack (R)	23,277	55.7
	Jacob R. Spiegel (D)	16,191	38.7
	Thomas J. Baldridge (P)	2,360	5.6
22	John Dalzell (R)	25,693	66.6
	George W. Acklin (D)	11,049	28.6
23	William H. Graham (R)	14,008	68.1
	John H. Stevenson (D)	5,608	27.3
24	Ernest F. Acheson (R)	25,524	54.5
	Mark M. Cochran (D)	21,290	45.5
25	Joseph B. Showalter (R)	18,220	51.3
	M. L. Lockwood (D)	15,271	43.0
	John A. Bailey (P)	2,006	5.7
26	Athelston Gaston (D)	13,516	47.8
	George H. Higgins (R)	13,482	47.6
27	Joseph C. Sibley (D)	14,138	52.1
	Charles W. Stone (R)	11,757	43.3
28	James K. P. Hall (D)	17,550	52.1
	William C. Arnold (R)	14,209	42.2
	George W. Rheem (P)	1,898	5.6
AL	Galusha A. Grow (R)	532,890✓	
	Samuel A. Davenport (R)	520,774✓	
	Jerry N. Weiler (D, PP)	357,500	
	Franklin P. Iams (D)	350,214	
	George H. Garber (P)	48,600	
	Pennock E. Sharpless (P)	47,543	
	John R. Root (SOC LAB)	4,495	
	Donald L. Munro (SOC LAB)	4,300	
	Dennis E. Johnston (PP)	3,995	
	J. Acker Guss (L)	839	
	Charles P. Shaw (L)	837	

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Melville Bull (R)	12,081	60.4
	Hogan (D)	6,392	31.9
	Theinert (SOC LAB)	1,081	5.4
2	Adin B. Capron (R)	9,095	52.0
	Garvin (D)	6,435	36.8
	Dana (SOC LAB)	1,473	8.4

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	William Elliott (D)	3,030	66.5
	G. W. Murray (R)	1,529	33.5
2	W. Jasper Talbert (D)	4,013	97.0
3	Asbury C. Latimer (D)	4,029	92.1
	R. R. Tolbert (R)	332	7.6
4	Stanyarne Wilson (D)	4,467	96.4
5	David E. Finley (D)	4,230	100.0
6	James Norton (D)	4,765	96.9
7	J. William Stokes (D)	4,433	89.8
	James Weston (R)	505	10.2

## SOUTH DAKOTA

AL	Robert J. Gamble (R)	38,780✓	
	Charles H. Burke (R)	36,295✓	
	J. E. Kelley (FUS)	32,314	

	Candidates	Votes	%
	F. Knowles (FUS)	32,240	
	A. Jamieson (P)	882	
	M. D. Alexander (P)	849	

## TENNESSEE

1	Walter P. Brownlow (R)	14,616	55.0
	Gouchenaur (D)	11,732	44.1
2	Henry R. Gibson (R)	13,848	66.3
	Davis (D)	6,904	33.1
3	John A. Moon (D)	13,347	58.9
	Cate (R)	9,209	40.6
4	Charles E. Snodgrass (D)	13,413	62.3
	Morgan (R)	8,122	37.7
5	James D. Richardson (D)	11,087	69.8
	Elliott (R)	4,800	30.2
6	John W. Gaines (D)	11,539	78.8
	Napier (R)	2,088	14.3
	Gill (P)	1,021	7.0
7	Nicholas N. Cox (D)	9,590	70.3
	Cunningham (R)	4,055	29.7
8	Thetus W. Sims (D)	10,747	60.3
	Hinkle (R)	6,549	36.8
9	Rice A. Pierce (D)	9,860	76.8
	Reville (R)	2,728	21.3
10	Edward W. Carmack (D)	8,419	81.8
	Vernon (R)	1,873	18.2

## TEXAS

1	Thomas H. Ball (D)	18,544	67.2
	O. A. Blackwell (R)	5,276	19.1
	Joe Eagle (POP)	3,764	13.6
2	Samuel B. Cooper (D)	22,086	68.9
	T. J. Russell (POP)	7,853	24.5
	J. A. McAyeal (R)	2,021	6.3
3	Reese C. De Graffenreid (D)	17,996	66.3
	H. D. Wood (POP)	9,169	33.8
4	John L. Sheppard (D)	18,190	63.6
	J. L. Whittle (POP)	10,409	36.4
5	Joseph W. Bailey (D)	16,978	74.1
	W. S. Holt (POP)	4,345	19.0
	A. W. Acheson (R)	1,487	6.5
6	Robert E. Burke (D)	25,116	65.8
	T. B. Goren (POP)	9,677	25.4
	A. J. Houston (R)	3,375	8.8
7	Robert L. Henry (D)	22,203	68.7
	A. W. Cunningham (POP)	7,927	24.5
	Russell Kingsbury (R)	2,197	6.8
8	Samuel W. T. Lanham (D)	18,580	58.1
	W. J. Shands (POP)	11,138	34.9
	Arthur Springer (R)	2,239	7.0
9	Albert S. Burleson (D)	20,378	61.7
	G. W. Jones (POP)	12,628	38.3
10	Robert B. Hawley (R)	17,759	48.0
	W. S. Robson (D)	16,462	44.5
	J. W. Baird (POP)	2,604	7.0
11	Rudolph Kleberg (D)	18,319	55.5
	B. L. Crouch (R)	14,687	44.5
12	James L. Slayden (D)	16,363	56.1
	G. H. Nooran (R)	10,472	35.9
	A. B. Surber	2,114	7.3
13	John H. Stephens (D)	25,000	73.5
	J. J. Eager (POP)	8,995	26.5

## UTAH

AL	Brigham H. Roberts (D)	35,646*	54.6
	Eldridge (R)	29,603	45.4

## VERMONT

1	H. Henry Powers (R)	20,350	71.7
	Herbert F. Brigham (D)	8,026	28.3
2	William W. Grout (R)	17,728	74.6
	C. A. G. Jackson (D)	5,967	25.1

## VIRGINIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	William A. Jones (D)	8,934	66.5
	Joseph A. Bristow (R)	4,270	31.8
2	William A. Young (D)	12,183+	55.8
	Richard A. Wise (R)	6,204	28.4
	William S. Holland (IR)	3,445	15.8
3	John Lamb (D)	7,058	69.1
	Otis H. Russell (R)	1,914	18.8
	Benjamin B. Weisiger (R)	1,138	11.1
4	Sydney P. Epes (D)	8,633	57.5
	R. T. Thorp (R)	5,889	39.2
5	Claude A. Swanson (D)	13,459	57.0
	E. Parr (R)	9,858	41.8
6	Peter J. Otey (D)	10,759	66.9
	Daniel Butler (R)	2,535	15.8
	Charles A. Heermans (R)	2,310	14.4
7	James Hay (D)	9,841	77.1
	D. C. O'Flaherty (D SIL)	2,931	23.0
8	John F. Rixey (D)	6,469	88.6
	Edward Hughes (I)	616	8.4
9	William F. Rhea (D)	17,344	51.0
	James A. Walker (R)	16,595	48.8
10	Julian M. Quarles (D)	10,784	56.1
	Robert T. Hubard (R)	8,377	43.6

## WASHINGTON

AL	Wesley L. Jones (R)	39,809✓	
	Francis W. Cushman (R)	38,983✓	
	James Hamilton Lewis (PP)	36,385	
	William C. Jones (PP)	32,903	
	A. C. Dickenson (P)	1,169	
	C. L. Haggard (P)	1,037	
	M. A. Hamilton (SOC LAB)	929	
	Walter Walker (SOC LAB)	897	

## WEST VIRGINIA

1	Blackburn B. Dovener (R)	20,891	51.9
	J. V. Blair (D)	19,031	47.3
2	Alston G. Dayton (R)	23,364	50.3
	John T. McGraw (D)	22,720	49.0
3	David Johnston (D)	22,802	50.6
	William S. Edwards (R)	22,037	48.9
4	Romeo H. Freer (R)	21,727	50.8
	George I. Neal (D)	20,896	48.8

## WISCONSIN

1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)	19,887	61.5
	Clinton Babbitt (D)	11,447	35.4
2	Herman B. Dahle (R)	16,892	50.4
	James E. Jones (D)	15,768	47.0
3	Joseph W. Babcock (R)	19,195	59.5
	Thomas L. Cleary (D)	12,037	37.3
4	Theobald Otjen (R)	15,903	47.3
	Joseph G. Donnelly (D)	14,022	41.7
	Robert Schilling (PP)	2,227	6.6
5	Samuel S. Barney (R)	17,056	51.8
	Charles E. Armin (D)	13,233	40.2
6	James H. Davidson (R)	20,107	53.6
	Frank C. Stewart (D)	1,680	44.5
7	John J. Esch (R)	16,136	64.7
	John F. Doherty (D)	8,128	32.6
8	Edward S. Minor (R)	16,910	54.2
	Philip Sheridan (D)	13,668	43.8
9	Alexander Stewart (R)	20,825	58.1
	Wells M. Ruggles (D)	14,373	40.1
10	John J. Jenkins (R)	17,601	63.2
	John R. Mathews (D)	8,435	30.3

## WYOMING

AL	Frank W. Mondell (R)	10,762	54.7
	Constantine P. Arnold (D)	8,466	43.0



## 1899 House Elections

### MAINE

#### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Charles E. Littlefield (R)	11,624	81.0
John Scott (D)	2,736	19.1

### MISSOURI

#### Special Election

8 Dorsey W. Shackelford (D)	19,331	53.6
W. J. Vosholl (R)	15,858	44.0

### NEBRASKA

#### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
6 William Neville (FUS)	18,759	53.4
Moses P. Kinkaid (R)	16,399	46.6

### NEW YORK

#### Special Election

34 Edward B. Vreeland (R)	21,773	63.7
S. E. Lewis (D)	12,406	36.3

### OHIO

#### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
16 Joseph J. Gill (R)	19,368	55.5
Lavosier Spence (D)	15,302	43.8

### PENNSYLVANIA

#### Special Election

9 Henry D. Green (D)	17,736	59.9
Jeremiah S. Parvin	11,878	40.1



# 1900 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	George Taylor (D)	9,804	82.7
	John W. Schell (R)	2,046	17.3
2	Ariosto A. Wiley (D)	12,496	98.3
3	Henry Clayton (D)	13,420	80.2
	W. O. Mulkey (POP & R)	3,179	19.0
4	Sidney J. Bowie (D)	10,733	97.3
5	Charles W. Thompson (D)	15,767	66.9
	Andrew J. Milstead (R)	7,782	33.0
6	John Bankhead (D)	8,073	65.7
	Thomas B. Morton (R)	4,218	34.3
7	John L. Burnett (D)	10,549	51.8
	N. B. Spears (R)	9,802	48.2
8	William Richardson (D)	13,193	59.7
	A. N. Holland (R)	8,900	40.3
9	Oscar Underwood (D)	10,591	99.9

## Special Election

8	William Richardson (D)	14,632	84.8
	Cutler Smith (R)	2,631	15.2

## ARKANSAS

1	Philip D. McCulloch (D)	17,066	72.4
	T. O. Fitzpatrick (R)	6,496	27.6
2	John S. Little (D)	13,792	67.9
	E. H. Vance Jr. (R)	6,522	32.1
3	Thomas C. McRae (D)	14,945	63.3
	B. M. Foreman (R)	8,664	36.7
4	Charles C. Reid (D)	12,336	65.3
	Sam Davis (R)	6,556	34.7
5	Hugh A. Dinsmore (D)	13,924	61.1
	U. S. Bratton (R)	8,885	39.0
6	Stephen Brundidge Jr. (D)	12,256	68.9
	C. F. Cole (R)	5,527	31.1

## CALIFORNIA

1	Frank L. Coombs (R)	21,227	55.3
	James F. Farraher (D)	16,270	42.4
2	Samuel D. Woods (R)	23,019	50.4
	J. D. Sproul (D)	21,851	47.9
3	Victor H. Metcalf (R)	22,109	58.3
	Frank Freeman (D)	14,408	38.0
4	Julius Kahn (R)	18,904	56.8
	R. Porter Ashe (D)	12,336	37.1
5	Eugene F. Loud (R)	21,651	54.4
	J. H. Henry (D)	16,781	42.1
6	James McLachlan (R)	27,081	51.8
	William Graves (D)	19,793	37.9
	Unidentified Candidate (SOC LAB)	3,674	7.0
7	James Carson Needham (R)	23,450	52.4
	W. D. Crichton (D)	18,981	42.4

## Special Election

2	Samuel D. Woods (R)	22,799	51.0
	J. D. Sproul (D)	21,917	49.0

## COLORADO

1	John F. Shaforth (FUS)	54,591	55.3
	Robert W. Bonyng (R)	41,518	42.1
2	John C. Bell (FUS)	66,361	56.0
	Herschel M. Hogg (R)	51,287	43.3

## CONNECTICUT

1	E. Stevens Henry (R)	25,048	58.2
	Tuttle (D)	16,836	39.1
2	Nehemiah D. Sperry (R)	33,205	52.9
	Gildersleeve (D)	28,349	45.2

## Candidates

3	Charles A. Russell (R)	14,727	60.4
	Potter (D)	9,284	38.1
4	Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	29,579	58.2
	Lyman (D)	20,520	40.3

## DELAWARE

AL	Lewis Heisler Ball (R)	22,353	53.1
	Alexander M. Daly (D)	19,157	45.5

## Special Election

AL	Walter O. Hoeffcker (R)	22,389	53.5
	Edward Fowler (D)	19,012	45.4

## FLORIDA

1	Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	13,440	87.0
	G. Brown Patterson (R)	2,005	13.0
2	Robert W. Davis (D)	13,011	80.0
	John M. Cheney (R)	3,259	20.0

## GEORGIA

1	Rufus E. Lester (D)	7,272	64.0
	W. R. Leaken (R)	4,098	36.0
2	James M. Griggs (D)	7,299	99.7
3	Elijah B. Lewis (D)	6,119	99.9
4	William C. Adamson (D)	7,234	76.0
	A. H. Freeman (R)	2,238	23.5
5	Leonidas F. Livingston (D)	8,828	76.6
	Charles I. Brannan (I)	2,685	23.3
6	Charles L. Bartlett (D)	7,375	94.1
	J. T. Dickey (POP)	449	5.7
7	John W. Maddox (D)	9,113	62.0
	S. J. McKnight (POP)	4,574	31.1
	J. J. Hamilton (R)	1,006	6.9
8	William M. Howard (D)	6,952	92.0
	S. P. Bond (POP)	597	7.9
9	Farish C. Tate (D)	9,140	83.6
	H. L. Peeples (POP)	1,690	15.5
10	William H. Fleming (D)	5,585	92.2
11	W. G. Brantley (D)	8,587	66.8
	W. H. Marston (R)	4,263	33.2

## IDAHO

AL	Thomas L. Glenn (POP & D)	28,079	51.1
	J. T. Morrison (R)	26,860	48.9

## ILLINOIS

1	James R. Mann (R)	52,775	63.0
	Leon Hornstein (D)	28,858	34.5
2	John J. Feely (D)	34,946	50.1
	William Lorimer (R)	32,921	47.2
3	George P. Foster (D)	23,142	55.4
	William E. O'Neill (R)	17,920	42.9
4	James McAndrews (D)	24,435	54.4
	Daniel W. Mills (R)	19,346	43.1
5	William F. Mahoney (D)	23,648	53.8
	Charles C. Carnahan (R)	19,254	43.8
6	Henry Sherman Boutell (R)	22,655	49.5
	Emil Hoechst (D)	22,125	48.3
7	George Edmund Foss (R)	41,841	57.5
	William Peacock (D)	28,581	39.3
8	Albert J. Hopkins (R)	32,452	68.5
	John W. Leonard (D)	13,683	28.9
9	Robert R. Hitt (R)	32,616	65.7
	Hiram A. Brooks (D)	15,692	31.6
10	George W. Prince (R)	33,454	65.2
	Lavergne B. DeForest (D)	16,699	32.6
11	Walter Reeves (R)	25,367	56.1
	Edgar P. Holley (D)	18,835	41.6

## Candidates

12	Joseph G. Cannon (R)	30,633	60.2
	C. M. Briggs (D)	19,226	37.8
13	Vespasian Warner (R)	26,865	56.2
	John Eddy (D)	19,397	40.6
14	Joseph V. Graff (R)	25,169	49.5
	Jesse Black Jr. (D)	24,775	48.7
15	J. Ross Mickey (D)	24,491	49.5
	Benjamin F. Marsh (R)	24,175	48.8
16	Thomas J. Selby (D)	25,795	55.7
	Thomas Worthington (R)	19,618	42.3
17	Ben F. Caldwell (D)	25,673	51.2
	David Ross (R)	23,648	47.2
18	Thomas M. Jett (D)	22,847	50.8
	John Jacob Brenholt (R)	21,245	47.2
19	Joseph B. Crowley (D)	24,536	50.7
	Horace S. Clark (R)	23,057	47.6
20	James R. Williams (D)	21,976	51.8
	Alexander M. Funkhouser (R)	19,716	46.4
21	Frederick J. Kern (D)	25,299	49.8
	William A. Rodenberg (R)	24,810	48.8
22	George W. Smith (R)	22,349	55.5
	Lindorf O. Whitnel (D)	17,528	43.6

## INDIANA

1	James H. Hemenway (R)	22,262	49.7
	Alfred Dale Owen (D)	22,060	49.3
2	Robert W. Miers (D)	24,420	51.8
	Peter R. Wadsworth (R)	21,799	46.3
3	William T. Zenor (D)	24,049	54.9
	Hugh T. O'Conner (R)	19,440	44.4
4	Francis M. Griffith (D)	24,249	51.2
	Nathan Powell (R)	22,641	47.8
5	Elias S. Holliday (R)	25,932	50.6
	Frank A. Horner (D)	24,244	47.3
6	James E. Watson (R)	24,203	52.0
	David W. McKee (D)	21,320	45.8
7	Jesse Overstreet (R)	31,021	52.4
	Frank B. Burke (D)	27,012	45.7
8	George W. Cromer (R)	31,949	51.7
	Joseph T. Day (D)	28,180	45.6
9	Charles B. Landis (R)	24,138	50.3
	David F. Allen (D)	22,621	47.1
10	Edgar D. Crumppacker (R)	29,537	55.5
	John Ross (D)	23,045	43.3
11	George W. Steele (R)	29,177	53.3
	William J. Houck (D)	23,688	43.2
12	James M. Robinson (D)	22,750	49.7
	Robert B. Hanna (R)	22,122	48.4
13	Abraham L. Brick (R)	26,592	51.1
	Charles C. Bower (D)	24,376	46.8

## IOWA

1	Thomas Hedge (R)	21,419	53.1
	D. J. O'Connell (D)	18,051	44.8
2	John N. W. Ruple (R)	23,202	50.4
	Henry Vollmer (D)	21,737	47.2
3	David B. Henderson (R)	30,181	61.4
	Willis N. Birdsall (D)	18,856	38.3
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	27,659	61.2
	John Foley (D)	16,796	37.1
5	Robert G. Cousins (R)	27,124	59.5
	Daniel Kerr (D)	18,266	40.1
6	John F. Lacey (R)	22,956	53.2
	A. C. Steck (D)	19,812	45.9
7	John A. T. Hull (R)	28,508	61.6
	George C. Crozier (D)	16,365	35.4
8	William P. Hepburn (R)	26,798	54.7
	V. R. McGinnis (D)	21,347	43.6
9	Walter I. Smith (R)	27,155	56.8
	S. B. Wadsworth (D)	20,207	42.3
10	James P. Conner (R)	36,584	62.9
	Robert F. Dale (D)	20,648	35.5





Candidates	Votes	%
11 Lot Thomas (R)	32,716	60.2
William Muloaney (D)	20,564	37.8

**Special Elections**

9 Walter I. Smith (R)	27,154	57.3
S. B. Wadsworth (D)	20,229	42.7
10 James P. Conner (R)	35,009	63.8
Robert F. Dale (D)	19,830	36.2

**KANSAS**

1 Charles Curtis (R)	28,733	59.1
George W. Glick (D-PP)	19,915	40.9
2 Justin D. Bowersock (R)	28,083	52.3
M. S. Peters (D-PP)	25,623	47.7
3 Alfred M. Jackson (D-PP)	26,760	50.0
George W. Wheatley (R)	26,492	49.5
4 James M. Miller (R)	24,106	53.8
Thomas H. Grisham (D-PP)	20,670	46.2
5 William A. Calderhead (R)	22,436	53.9
W. D. Vincent (D-PP)	19,211	46.1
6 William A. Reeder (R)	19,660	48.9
John B. Dykes (PP)	15,083	37.6
Tully Scott (D)	5,430	13.5
7 Chester I. Long (R)	31,479	51.2
Claud Duval (D-PP)	29,960	48.8
AL Charles F. Scott (R)	180,162	52.3
J. D. Botkin (D-PP)	160,980	46.7

**KENTUCKY**

1 Charles K. Wheeler (D)	25,264	59.6
Keys (R)	16,809	39.7
2 Henry D. Allen (D)	23,410	53.9
Lynch (R)	19,788	45.6
3 John S. Rhea (D)	19,505+	50.0
J. McKenzie Moss (R)	19,344	49.6
4 David H. Smith (D)	24,920	53.2
Jolly (R)	21,944	46.8
5 Harvey S. Irwin (R)	25,085	53.7
Gregory (D)	21,374	45.8
6 Daniel L. Gooch (D)	22,572	56.7
Shaw (R)	16,857	42.3
7 South Trimble (D)	20,325	54.7
Stoll (R)	16,810	45.3
8 George G. Gilbert (D)	17,646	51.2
Willms (R)	16,602	48.1
9 James N. Kehoe (D)	23,197	50.3
Pugh (R)	22,961	49.7
10 James B. White (D)	19,443	51.8
Hopkins (R)	18,070	48.2
11 Vincent Boreing (R)	34,406	69.2
Smith (D)	15,281	30.8

**LOUISIANA**

1 Adolph Meyer (D)	9,727	81.0
William Brophy (R)	2,274	18.9
2 Robert C. Davey (D)	11,420	77.8
Samuel C. Heaslip (R)	3,234	22.0
3 Robert F. Broussard (D)	9,382	62.3
Frank B. Williams (R)	5,673	37.7
4 Phanor Breazeale (D)	8,592	86.9
F. M. Welch (R)	1,290	13.1
5 Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	6,172	90.8
Henry E. Hardtner (R)	628	9.2
6 Samuel M. Robertson (D)	7,432	83.6
James H. Ducote (R)	1,455	16.4

**MAINE**

1 Amos L. Allen (R)	17,803	60.3
John J. Lynch (D)	10,040	34.0
D. P. Parker (P)	1,533	5.2
2 Charles E. Littlefield (R)	19,215	61.0
H. H. Monroe (D)	11,439	36.3
3 Edwin C. Burleigh (R)	17,057	60.7
A. F. Gerald (D)	10,241	36.4

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Charles A. Boutelle (R)	18,826*	66.3
Thomas White (D)	8,765	30.9

**MARYLAND**

1 William H. Jackson (R)	19,714	50.2
John P. Moore (D)	18,173	46.3
2 Albert A. Blakeney (R)	27,710	48.7
J. F. C. Talbott (D)	27,420	48.2
3 Frank C. Wachter (R)	21,641	51.8
Robert Fulton Leach Jr. (D)	19,570	46.8
4 Charles R. Schirm (R)	21,932	51.4
James W. Denny (D)	20,149	47.2
5 Sydney E. Mudd (R)	20,936	54.2
Benjamin H. Camalier (D)	17,305	44.8
6 George A. Pearre (R)	23,541	53.0
Charles A. Little (D)	20,161	45.4

**Special Election**

1 Josiah L. Kerr (R)	19,320	50.9
Edwin H. Brown (D)	18,650	49.1

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 George P. Lawrence (R)	16,520	58.0
James H. Bryan (D)	10,924	38.4
2 Frederick H. Gillett (R)	17,604	60.6
Thomas W. Kenefick (D)	10,766	37.1
3 John R. Thayer (D)	16,039	50.2
Charles G. Washburn (R)	15,909	49.8
4 Charles Q. Tirrell (R)	19,718	65.3
Charles D. Lewis (D)	10,493	34.7
5 William S. Knox (R)	15,887	49.4
Joseph J. Flynn (D)	15,466	48.1
6 William H. Moody (R)	18,328	64.6
Daniel N. Crowley (D)	6,534	23.0
Albert L. Gillen (D SOCIAL)	2,725	9.6
7 Ernest W. Roberts (R)	19,595	60.3
Henry Winn (D)	10,815	33.3
8 Samuel W. McCall (R)	19,901	69.4
Philip T. Nickerson (D)	7,970	27.8
9 Joseph A. Conry (D)	14,701	66.7
Charles T. Witt (R)	6,633	30.1
10 Henry F. Naphen (D)	23,507	59.0
George B. Pierce (R)	16,318	41.0
11 Samuel L. Powers (R)	21,761	60.0
William H. Baker (D)	10,885	30.0
Moorfield Storey (I)	2,858	7.9
12 William C. Lovering (R)	17,788	61.4
Charles F. King (D)	7,434	25.7
Charles E. Lowell (D SOCIAL)	2,404	8.3
13 William S. Greene (R)	16,337	69.1
Charles T. Luce (D)	5,954	25.2

**MICHIGAN**

1 John B. Corliss (R)	24,785	54.0
Rufus W. Jacklin (D)	20,295	44.2
2 Henry C. Smith (R)	26,945	52.4
Martin G. Loennecker (D)	23,368	45.5
3 Washington Gardner (R)	25,998	53.3
Stephen D. Williams (D)	21,306	43.6
4 Edward L. Hamilton (R)	26,883	55.6
Roman I. Jarvis (D)	20,498	42.4
5 William Alden Smith (R)	27,898	55.6
William F. McKnight (D)	21,497	42.8
6 Samuel W. Smith (R)	27,941	53.9
Everett L. Bray (D)	22,532	43.4
7 Edgar Weeks (R)	22,924	57.7
Justin R. Whiting (D)	15,938	40.1
8 Joseph W. Fordney (R)	21,522	53.5
Wellington R. Burt (D)	17,212	42.8
9 Roswell P. Bishop (R)	21,408	62.4
Frank L. Fowler (D)	12,197	35.5
10 Rousseau O. Crump (R)	23,308	59.3
Lee E. Joslyn (D)	15,241	38.8
11 Archibald B. Darragh (R)	29,540	66.1
George Killeen (D)	15,064	33.7

Candidates	Votes	%
12 Carlos D. Sheldon (R)	33,759	72.7
Edward F. Legendre (D)	11,516	24.8

**MINNESOTA**

1 James A. Tawney (R)	23,112	56.0
Brown (PP & D)	18,130	44.0
2 James T. McCleary (R)	30,558	59.8
Mathews (PP & D)	18,933	37.1
3 Joel P. Heatwole (R)	23,110	57.7
Schaller (PP & D)	16,498	41.2
4 Frederick C. Stevens (R)	21,322	57.7
Stone (PP & D)	14,886	40.3
5 Loren Fletcher (R)	24,724	59.4
Stockwell (D)	14,269	34.3
6 R. Page W. Morris (R)	31,792	55.5
Truelson (PP & D)	24,219	42.3
7 Frank M. Eddy (R)	25,738	51.8
Daly (PP & D)	21,012	42.3
Aaker (P)	2,483	5.0

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 Ezekiel S. Candler Jr. (D)	6,749	95.4
2 Thomas Spight (D)	7,548	93.8
John S. Burton (R)	500	6.2
3 Patrick Henry (D)	3,202	100.0
4 Andrew F. Fox (D)	8,211	86.0
W. D. Frazee (R)	686	7.2
Raleigh Brewer (POP)	653	6.8
5 John Sharp Williams (D)	9,385	99.9
6 Frank A. McLain (D)	7,032	87.0
H. C. Turley (R)	1,048	13.0
7 Charles E. Hooker (D)	5,722	92.6
N. M. Hollingsmith (MID ROAD)	457	7.4

**MISSOURI**

1 James T. Lloyd (D)	23,920	55.4
Pickler (R)	19,189	44.5
2 William W. Rucker (D)	25,046	57.4
Irwin (R)	18,485	42.4
3 John Dougherty (D)	22,993	54.5
Leeper (R)	19,131	45.3
4 Charles F. Cochran (D)	22,211	53.1
Kennish (R)	19,595	46.9
5 William S. Cowherd (D)	27,644	52.7
Brown (R)	24,367	46.4
6 David A. De Armond (D)	20,017	53.9
Jurden (R)	16,366	44.0
7 James Cooney (D)	26,834	55.4
Parsons (R)	21,601	44.6
8 Dorsey W. Shackelford (D)	23,718	53.4
Moore (R)	20,634	46.5
9 James Beauchamp Clark (D)	19,202	53.9
Flagg (R)	16,451	46.1
10 Richard Bartholdt (R)	24,252	55.2
Bolte (D)	17,848	40.7
11 Charles F. Joy (R)	28,375	51.7
O'Malley (D)	25,607	46.6
12 James J. Butler (D)	22,104+	53.2
William M. Horton (R)	18,551	44.7
13 Edward Robb (D)	23,798	53.7
Reppy (R)	20,524	46.3
14 Willard D. Vandiver (D)	26,434	53.0
Mozley (R)	23,364	46.8
15 Maecenas E. Benton (D)	26,804	53.5
Holmes (R)	22,678	45.3

**MONTANA**

AL Caldwell Edwards (D)	28,130	45.8
Samuel G. Murray (R)	23,207	37.8
Cornelius F. Kelley (ID)	9,443	15.4

## NEBRASKA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Elmer J. Burkett (R)	19,449	53.1
George W. Berge (FUS)	16,548	45.2
2 David H. Mercer (R)	16,277	51.8
Edgar Howard (FUS)	14,807	47.1
3 John S. Robinson (FUS)	22,425	49.4
John R. Hays (R)	22,250	49.0
4 William L. Stark (FUS)	21,032	49.9
John D. Pope (R)	20,435	48.5
5 Ashton C. Shallenberger (FUS)	17,688	49.4
Webster L. Morlan (R)	17,279	48.2
6 William Neville (FUS)	17,699	48.7
M. P. Kinkaid (R)	17,501	48.2

## NEVADA

AL Francis G. Newlands (D & SILVER)	5,975	58.8
E. S. Farrington (R)	4,190	41.2

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)	26,072	58.6
Timothy J. Howard (D)	17,401	39.1
2 Frank D. Currier (R)	27,440	60.0
Henry F. Hollis (D)	17,517	38.3

## NEW JERSEY

1 Henry C. Loudenslager (R)	31,942	59.7
George Pfeiffer Jr. (D)	19,169	35.8
2 John J. Gardner (R)	31,359	62.0
Thomas J. Prickett (D)	17,351	34.3
3 Benjamin F. Howell (R)	24,286	55.0
James J. Bergen (D)	18,781	42.6
4 Joshua S. Salmon (D)	19,661	50.1
H. Burdett Herr (R)	18,017	45.9
5 James F. Stewart (R)	24,323	53.6
John Johnson (D)	19,708	43.4
6 Richard Wayne Parker (R)	32,830	60.7
George H. Lambert (D)	19,477	36.0
7 Allan L. McDermott (D)	33,713	50.8
Marshall Vanwinkle (R)	30,472	46.0
8 Charles N. Fowler (R)	27,121	58.8
Edward A. S. Man (D)	17,510	38.0

## Special Election

7 Allan L. McDermott (D)	33,898	52.6
Marshall Vanwinkle (R)	30,472	47.3

## NEW YORK

1 Frederick Storm (R)	28,046	51.2
Rowland Miles (D)	25,715	46.9
2 John J. Fitzgerald (D)	18,387	50.1
Henry B. Ketcham (R)	18,066	49.2
3 Henry Bristow (R)	24,660	51.4
Edmund H. Driggs (D)	22,904	47.7
4 Harry A. Hanbury (R)	28,596	50.8
Bertram T. Clayton (D)	26,955	47.9
5 Frank E. Wilson (D)	22,041	49.1
Jacob Worth (R)	21,164	47.1
6 George H. Lindsay (D)	18,073	54.7
Bert Reiss (R)	14,460	43.8
7 Nicholas Muller (D)	13,654	58.5
James R. O'Beirne (R)	9,323	39.9
8 Thomas J. Creamer (D)	10,330	50.1
Richard Vancott (R)	10,157	49.3
9 Henry M. Goldfogle (D)	13,570	57.6
Theodore Cox (R)	7,438	31.6
Rudolph Katz (SOC LAB)	1,261	5.4
Alexander Jones (SOCIAL D)	1,190	5.1
10 Amos J. Cummings (D)	20,585	60.9
John Glass Jr. (R)	12,886	38.1
11 William Sulzer (D)	14,055	55.7
Charles Schwick (R)	8,976	35.6

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
12 George B. McClellan (D)	15,177	57.9
Herbert Parsons (R)	10,736	41.0
13 Oliver H. P. Belmont (D)	18,021	53.7
William R. Wilcox (R)	14,781	44.0
14 William H. Douglas (R)	36,904	52.1
John Sprunt Hill (D)	32,167	45.5
15 Jacob Ruppert Jr. (D)	31,592	49.6
Elias Goodman (R)	29,837	46.8
16 Cornelius A. Pugsley (D)	37,665	48.8
Norton P. Otis (R)	36,954	47.9
17 Arthur S. Tompkins (R)	22,663	54.9
John D. Blauvelt (D)	17,953	43.5
18 John H. Ketcham (R)	25,618	96.4
19 William H. Draper (R)	24,104	56.3
Edward F. McCormick (D)	17,936	41.9
20 George N. Southwick (R)	22,360	52.3
Martin H. Glynn (D)	19,904	46.5
21 John K. Stewart (R)	30,027	53.2
Joseph B. Handy (D)	24,965	44.3
22 Lucius N. Littauer (R)	32,436	64.5
William L. Pert (D)	16,085	32.0
23 Louis W. Emerson (R)	30,604	65.7
Charles A. Burke (D)	14,977	32.1
24 Albert D. Shaw (R)	27,272*	60.8
James S. Boyer (D)	16,385	36.5
25 James S. Sherman (R)	26,782	57.5
Henry Martin (D)	18,831	40.5
26 George W. Ray (R)	34,184	58.0
Myron B. Ferris (D)	22,542	38.2
27 Michael E. Driscoll (R)	31,409	62.2
Luke McHenry (D)	17,993	35.6
28 Sereno E. Payne (R)	33,998	59.2
Robert L. Drummond (D)	21,789	37.9
29 Charles W. Gillet (R)	25,330	52.4
Frank J. Nelson (D)	21,358	44.2
30 James W. Wadsworth (R)	29,368	56.1
Charles Ward (D)	21,196	40.5
31 James Breck Perkins (R)	26,187	53.6
Martin S. Mindnich (D)	20,064	41.1
32 William H. Ryan (D)	18,088	49.6
Rowland B. Mahany (R)	17,772	48.7
33 De Alva S. Alexander (R)	29,120	59.5
Harvey W. Richardson (D)	19,529	39.9
34 Edward B. Vreeland (R)	32,357	63.7
Stillman E. Lewis (D)	16,547	32.6

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 John H. Small (D)	18,709	57.4
Abner Alexander (R)	9,493	29.1
Isaac M. Meekins (IR)	4,355	13.4
2 Claude Kitchin (D)	22,901	64.6
Joseph J. Martin (R)	12,521	35.3
3 Charles R. Thomas (D)	13,541	53.8
John E. Fowler (POP)	11,632	46.2
4 Edward W. Pou (D)	18,929	57.1
Jesse A. Giles (R)	13,057	39.4
5 William W. Kitchin (D)	18,538	52.5
John R. Joyce (R)	16,687	47.3
6 John D. Bellamy (D)	18,902	72.5
Oliver H. Dockery (R)	7,146	27.4
7 Theodore F. Kluttz (D)	15,712	52.3
John Q. Holton (R)	13,380	44.5
8 E. Spencer Blackburn (R)	19,629	52.3
John C. Buxton (D)	17,778	47.4
9 James M. Moody (R)	19,334	52.8
William T. Crawford (D)	17,250	47.1

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL Thomas F. Marshall (R)	34,887	61.0
Hildreth (D&I)	21,175	37.0

## OHIO

1 William B. Shattuc (R)	26,434	58.2
John B. Peaslee (D)	18,430	40.6
2 Jacob H. Bromwell (R)	28,029	54.3
Henry Ketter (D)	22,859	44.3

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
3 Robert M. Nevin (R)	28,882	49.5
Ulysses F. Bickley (D)	28,728	49.2
4 Robert B. Gordon (D)	25,870	59.9
Edwin C. Wright (R)	17,327	40.1
5 John S. Snook (D)	22,884	54.4
Frederick L. Hay (R)	19,176	45.6
6 Charles Q. Hildebrandt (R)	24,610	54.2
Adam Bridge (D)	20,407	45.0
7 Thomas B. Kyle (R)	24,818	54.7
Stewart L. Tatum (D)	20,326	44.8
8 William R. Warnock (R)	26,287	54.4
William J. Frey (D)	21,748	45.0
9 James H. Southard (R)	29,544	51.6
Negley D. Cochran (D)	26,697	46.6
10 Stephen Morgan (R)	26,244	60.2
James K. McClung (D)	17,369	39.8
11 Charles H. Grosvenor (R)	25,154	57.8
Thomas H. Craig (D)	18,174	41.7
12 Emmett Tompkins (R)	25,705	49.5
John J. Lentz (D)	25,687	49.5
13 James A. Norton (D)	29,672	56.1
Daniel W. Locke (R)	23,062	43.6
14 William Woodburn Skiles (R)	28,021	52.6
William G. Sharp (D)	25,247	47.4
15 Henry C. Van Voorhis (R)	22,623	51.3
L. W. Ellenwood (D)	21,458	48.6
16 Joseph J. Gill (R)	22,838	56.0
Marion Huffman (D)	17,926	44.0
17 John W. Cassingham (D)	26,275	55.0
George Adams (R)	21,283	44.5
18 Robert W. Tayler (R)	31,479	54.6
John H. Morris (D)	25,026	43.4
19 Charles Dick (R)	34,129	62.4
Charles E. Chadman (D)	20,351	37.2
20 Jacob A. Beidler (R)	22,776	45.8
H. B. Harrington (D)	22,087	44.4
Fremont O. Phillips (I.R.)	3,973	8.0
21 Theodore E. Burton (R)	28,605	55.1
Sylvester V. McMahon (D)	21,947	42.3

## OREGON

1 Thomas H. Tongue (R)	21,212	49.5
Bernard Daly (FUS-D-PO)	18,193	42.4
2 Malcolm Moody (R)	22,088	55.1
William Smith (FUS-D-PO)	12,708	31.7
J. E. Simmons (MID ROAD)	3,384	8.4

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Henry H. Bingham (R)	29,973	71.5
Michael Francis Doyle (D)	11,765	28.1
2 Robert Adams Jr. (R)	19,657	79.7
William E. Hooper (D)	4,998	20.3
3 Henry Burk (R)	11,095	52.7
William McAleer (D, MLP)	9,839	46.7
4 James Rankin Young (R)	55,648	75.5
Peter J. Hughes (D)	17,330	23.5
5 Edward de V. Morrell (R)	45,089	75.7
Samuel R. Carter (D)	13,898	23.3
6 Thomas S. Butler (R)	26,379	70.2
Nathaniel M. Ellis (D)	10,098	26.9
7 Irving P. Wanger (R)	25,422	57.1
Christopher Vanartsdalen (D)	18,542	41.7
8 Howard Mutchler (D)	18,448	51.3
Russel C. Stewart (R)	16,753	46.6
9 Henry D. Green (D)	29,160	55.9
William Kerper Stevens (R)	22,758	43.6
10 Marriott Brosius (R)	23,143	71.8
Louis N. Spencer (D)	8,502	26.4
11 William Connell (R)	15,536	49.5
Michael F. Conry (D)	13,598	43.3
12 Henry W. Palmer (R)	18,931	54.3
S. W. Davenport (A-TRUST)	13,698	39.3
13 George R. Patterson (R)	15,519	52.4
James W. Ryan (D)	13,895	46.9
14 Marlin E. Olmsted (R)	23,726	89.5
Edwin H. Molly (P)	1,451	5.5
Benjamin L. Forster (D)	1,335	5.0



Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	
15	Charles F. Wright (R)	18,261	56.7	Edm. F. English (POP)	305		4	Francis R. Lassiter (D)	12,796	61.4					
	William B. Packard (D)	12,396	38.5	John M. Pease (POP)	304			C. E. Wilson (R)	8,058	38.6					
16	Elias Deemer (R)	19,844	52.6	TENNESSEE											
	Otto G. Kaupp (D)	16,509	43.8					Claude A. Swanson (D)	14,293	58.1					
17	Rufus K. Polk (D)	16,615	54.3	1	Walter P. Brownlow (R)	22,374	62.8		John R. Whitehead (R)	10,292	41.9				
	Clarence F. Huth (R)	13,071	42.7		Reaves (D)	13,107	36.8	6	Peter J. Otey (D)	15,948	77.5				
18	Thaddeus M. Mahon (R)	20,756	58.9	2	Henry R. Gibson (R)	22,062	68.7		J. B. Stovall (R)	2,467	12.0				
	James G. Heading (D)	14,464	41.1		Park (D)	9,913	30.9		A. E. Fairweather (I)	2,152	10.5				
19	Robert J. Lewis (R)	22,266	50.3	3	John A. Moon (D)	18,363	52.1	7	James Hay (D)	17,276	63.4				
	Harry N. Gitt (D)	21,280	48.1		Sharp (R)	16,591	47.1		C. M. Gibbens (R)	9,995	36.7				
20	Alvin Evans (R)	30,777	62.5	4	Charles E. Snodgrass (D)	15,659	59.8	8	John F. Rixey (D)	17,071	63.2				
	James M. Walters (D)	17,450	35.4		Gore (R)	10,515	40.1		William J. Rogers (R)	9,858	36.5				
21	Summers M. Jack (R)	32,909	61.6	5	James D. Richardson (D)	14,653	68.0	9	William F. Rhea (D)	20,164	52.3				
	Curtis H. Gregg (D)	19,156	35.9		McClain (R)	6,895	32.0		James A. Walker (R)	18,412	47.7				
22	John Dalzell (R)	36,409	69.7	6	John W. Gaines (D)	17,192	71.9	10	Henry D. Flood (D)	16,064	54.3				
	John F. Miller (D)	14,343	27.5		Brock (R)	6,256	26.2		Robert T. Hubbard (R)	12,913	43.7				
23	William H. Graham (R)	19,957	74.6	7	Lemuel P. Padgett (D)	12,636	54.4	Special Election							
	John Huckenstine (D)	6,142	23.0		Fuzzell (I)	10,610	45.6	4	Francis R. Lassiter (D)	3,217	98.7				
24	Ernest F. Acheson (R)	35,939	58.7	8	Thetus W. Sims (D)	14,509	53.1	WASHINGTON							
	Wooda N. Carr (D)	23,568	38.5		Hawkins (R)	12,258	44.8								
25	Joseph B. Showalter (R)	24,472	55.5	9	Rice A. Pierce (D)	16,680	71.8	AL	Wesley L. Jones (R)	55,393	✓				
	M. L. Lockwood (D)	19,641	44.5		Austin (R)	6,050	26.0		Francis W. Cushman (R)	55,268	✓				
26	Arthur L. Bates (R)	18,723	53.6	10	Malcolm R. Patterson (D)	10,218	62.1		J. T. Ronald (D)	45,448					
	Athelston Gaston (D)	14,918	42.7		Taylor (R)	6,247	37.9		F. C. Robertson (D)	44,882					
27	Joseph C. Sibley (R)	15,804	50.8	TEXAS											
	Lewis Emery Jr. (D, LIN)	13,906	44.7	1	Thomas H. Ball (D)	11,887	65.7		Guy Posson (P)	2,239					
28	J. K. P. Hall (D)	19,132	49.5		S. E. Tracy (R)	5,391	29.8		J. A. Adams (P)	2,059					
	A. A. Clearwater (R)	18,511	47.9	2	Samuel B. Cooper (D)	31,774	98.5		William Hogan (SOCIAL D)	1,954					
AL	Galusha A. Grow (R)	683,941	✓	3	Reese C. De Graffenreid (D)	19,091	61.0		Herman F. Titus (SOCIAL D)	1,916					
	Robert H. Foerderer (R)	675,099	✓		C. G. White (R)	12,230	39.1		Walter Walker (SOC LAB)	922					
	Harry E. Grim (D)	411,552		4	John L. Sheppard (D)	17,647	57.6		Christian F. Larsen (SOC LAB)	878					
	Nicholas M. Edwards (D)	409,918			J. C. Gibbons (R)	9,818	32.1	WEST VIRGINIA							
	William W. Hague (P)	24,531		5	J. L. Darwin (POP)	3,154	10.3								
	Lee L. Grumbine (P)	24,412			Choice B. Randell (D)	28,074	90.4	1	Blackburn B. Dovener (R)	27,767	54.2				
	John W. Slayton (SOC)	4,026		6	J. W. Thomas (R)	1,790	5.8		William E. Haymond (D)	22,778	44.5				
	Edward Kuppinger (SOC)	3,995			Robert E. Burke (D)	33,220	77.7	2	Alston G. Dayton (R)	27,735	51.9				
	John R. Root (SOC LAB)	2,660			S. H. Lumpkin (POP)	7,432	17.4		Thomas B. Davis (D)	25,347	47.4				
	Donald L. Monro (SOC LAB)	2,657		7	Robert L. Henry (D)	27,243	92.1	3	Joseph Holt Gaines (R)	34,243	55.1				
	Robert Bringham (PP)	795		8	Samuel W. T. Lanham (D)	24,093	68.2		David E. Johnson (D)	27,667	44.5				
	George Main (PP)	775			J. S. Daley (POP)	6,465	18.3	4	James H. Hughes (R)	28,476	53.2				
	Benjamin A. Bubbett	278			N. A. Dodge (R)	4,760	13.5		Creed Collins (D)	24,748	46.2				
Special Election				9	Albert S. Burlison (D)	25,494	91.3	WISCONSIN							
5	Edward de V. Morrell (R)	34,789	100.0		Nat Q. Henderson (R)	2,419	8.7								
RHODE ISLAND				10	George F. Burgess (D)	18,203	59.5	1	Henry A. Cooper (R)	28,256	64.1				
					Walter C. Jones (R)	12,255	40.1		Gilbert T. Hodges (D)	14,556	33.0				
1	Melville Bull (R)	16,591	59.5	11	Rudolph Kleberg (D)	21,329	59.2	2	Herman B. Dahle (R)	22,175	52.8				
	Gorman (D)	9,498	34.0		B. L. Crouch (R)	14,706	40.8		John A. Aylward (D)	18,819	44.8				
2	Adin B. Capron (R)	13,975	57.8	12	James L. Slayden (D)	18,421	60.8	3	Joseph W. Babcock (R)	26,593	63.5				
	Garvin (D)	8,870	36.7		C. C. Drake (R)	11,530	38.1		Edward L. Luckow (D)	14,017	33.5				
SOUTH CAROLINA				13	John H. Stephens (D)	30,726	85.1	4	Theobald Otjen (R)	24,637	49.5				
					C. W. Johnson (R)	5,354	14.8		George W. Peck (D)	21,691	43.5				
1	William Elliott (D)	3,666	72.7	UTAH											
	W. W. Beckett (R)	1,378	27.3						Robert Meister (SOCIAL D)	2,991	6.0				
2	William J. Talbert (D)	6,713	97.7	AL	George Sutherland (R)	46,180	50.1	5	Samuel S. Barney (R)	23,089	52.4				
	Asbury C. Latimer (D)	7,834	97.5		W. H. King (D)	45,939	49.9		Charles H. Weisse (D)	18,066	41.0				
4	Joseph T. Johnston (D)	8,189	97.1	VERMONT											
	David E. Finley (D)	5,634	96.8						Henry C. Berger (SOC LAB)	2,284	5.2				
6	Robert B. Scarborough (D)	7,608	94.2	1	David J. Foster (R)	22,845	68.5	6	James H. Davidson (R)	26,326	55.8				
	R. A. Stuart (R)	473	5.9		Ozro Meacham (D)	9,441	28.3		James W. Watson (D)	19,758	41.9				
7	J. William Stokes (D)	7,285	93.2	2	Kittredge Haskins (R)	23,273	75.5	7	John J. Esch (R)	22,715	65.2				
	Alexander D. Dantzler (R)	534	6.8		George T. Swasey (D)	7,291	23.7		John P. Rice (D)	11,254	32.3				
SOUTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA											
AL	Charles H. Burke (R)	53,583	✓	1	William A. Jones (D)	16,076	64.1								
	Eben W. Martin (R)	53,549	✓		James Monroe Stubbs (R)	8,737	34.9								
	Andrew E. Lee (FUS)	40,560		2	Harry L. Maynard (D)	20,113	62.2	WYOMING							
	Joseph B. Moore (FUS)	40,151			R. A. Wise (R)	10,203	31.6								
	O. A. Harpel (P)	1,323		3	John Lamb (D)	15,274	65.6	AL	Frank W. Mondell (R)	14,539	59.2				
	M. Rogers (P)	1,188			Edqar Allan (R)	7,793	33.5		John Charles Thompson (D)	10,017	40.8				

# 1901 House Elections

**PENNSYLVANIA**

**Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Henry B. Cassel (R)	12,465	73.9
	Daniel R. McCormick (D)	4,410	26.1

**TEXAS**

**Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Dudley G. Wooten (D)	11,174	84.1
	Philip Lindsey	2,063	15.5



# 1902 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	George W. Taylor (D)	5,364	89.8
	E. B. Hubbard (R)	545	9.1
2	Ariosto A. Wiley (D)	7,696	89.9
	Julius Sternfeld (R)	861	10.1
3	Henry D. Clayton (D)	7,595	84.1
	M. W. Carden (R)	905	10.0
	J. P. Pelham (R)	535	5.9
4	Sydney J. Bowie (D)	6,880	69.3
	J. A. Edwards (R)	3,048	30.7
5	Charles W. Thompson (D)	9,043	78.4
	R. S. Nolen (R)	2,495	21.6
6	John H. Bankhead (D)	7,481	72.8
	William B. Ford (R)	2,798	27.2
7	John L. Burnett (D)	9,298	52.9
	O. D. Street (R)	8,044	45.8
8	William Richardson (D)	7,935	80.8
	James Jackson (R)	1,889	19.2
9	Oscar W. Underwood (D)	6,782	77.3
	J. Clyde Miller (R)	1,793	20.4

## ARKANSAS

1	Robert B. Macon (D)	4,796	99.8
2	Stephen Brundidge Jr. (D)	4,549	84.1
	R. S. Coffman (R)	858	15.9
3	Hugh A. Dinsmore (D)	4,808	72.4
	W. L. McPherson (R)	1,833	27.6
4	John S. Little (D)	4,213	78.7
	F. A. Youmans (R)	1,142	21.3
5	Charles C. Reid (D)	4,530	79.6
	Henry M. Sugg (R)	1,161	20.4
6	Joseph T. Robinson (D)	5,195	89.3
	W. H. Carpenter (R)	622	10.7
7	Robert Minor Wallace (D)	4,730	83.0
	R. L. Floyd (R)	971	17.0

## CALIFORNIA

1	James N. Gillett (R)	21,268	50.5
	Thomas S. Ford (D)	19,696	46.7
2	Theodore A. Bell (D)	21,536	49.2
	Frank L. Coombs (R)	21,181	48.3
3	Victor H. Metcalf (R)	20,532	66.2
	Calvin B. White (D)	8,574	27.7
	M. W. Wilkins (SOC)	1,556	5.0
4	Edward J. Livernash (D & UN LAB)	16,146	49.2
	Julius Kahn (R)	16,005	48.7
5	William J. Wynn (D&UN LAB)	22,712	56.5
	E. F. Loud (R)	16,577	41.2
6	James C. Needham (R)	17,268	53.5
	Gaston M. Ashe (D)	13,732	42.6
7	James McLachlan (R)	19,407	64.8
	Carl A. Johnson (D)	8,075	27.0
8	Milton J. Daniels (R)	20,135	51.9
	William E. Smythe (D)	15,819	40.8
	N. A. Richardson (SOC)	2,091	5.4

## COLORADO

1	John F. Shafroth (D)	41,440†	49.0
	Robert W. Bonyngne (R)	38,648	45.7
2	Herschel M. Hogg (R)	47,546	47.6
	John C. Bell (FUS)	45,234	45.3
AL	Franklin E. Brooks (R)	85,217	46.1
	Alva Adams (D)	84,367	45.6

## CONNECTICUT

1	E. Stevens Henry (R)	20,289	52.4
	O'Neil (D)	17,211	44.4
2	Nehemiah D. Sperry (R)	29,658	54.7
	Morse (D)	22,283	41.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Frank B. Brandegee (R)	12,547	58.7
	Potter (D)	8,364	39.1
4	Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	24,333	54.0
	Bishop (D)	19,888	44.2
AL	George L. Lilley (R)	83,666	52.6
	Cummings (D)	70,590	44.3
	Special Election		
3	Frank B. Brandegee (R)	5,208	94.2

## DELAWARE

AL	Henry A. Houston (D)	16,396	42.9
	William Michael Byrne (UN R)	12,998	34.0
	Lewis Heisler Ball (R)	8,028	21.0

## FLORIDA

1	Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	5,597	100.0
2	Robert W. Davis (D)	6,488	100.0
3	William B. Lamar (D)	4,249	100.0

## GEORGIA

1	Rufus E. Lester (D)	4,349	100.0
2	James M. Griggs (D)	3,797	100.0
3	Elijah B. Lewis (D)	2,957	100.0
4	William C. Adamson (D)	2,883	100.0
5	Leonidas F. Livingston (D)	2,485	100.0
6	Charles L. Bartlett (D)	4,522	100.0
7	John W. Maddox (D)	5,305	93.2
	S. J. McKnight (POP)	389	6.8
8	William M. Howard (D)	3,139	100.0
9	F. Carter Tate (D)	4,749	99.6
10	Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	2,675	100.0
11	William G. Brantley (D)	3,606	100.0

## IDAHO

AL	Burton L. French (R)	32,384	54.3
	Joseph Henry Hutchinson (D)	24,878	41.7

## ILLINOIS

1	Martin Emerich (D)	16,591	51.3
	Martin B. Madden (R)	15,339	47.4
2	James R. Mann (R)	18,697	60.1
	Frank Brust (D)	9,532	30.6
	Bernard Berlyn (SOC)	2,332	7.5
3	William Warfield Wilson (R)	13,977	53.5
	Dan Morgan Smith Jr. (D)	10,517	40.3
4	George P. Foster (D)	14,698	92.6
	F. Finsterbach (SOC)	850	5.4
5	James McAndrews (D)	12,346	88.7
	Jacob Winnen (SOC)	1,263	9.1
6	William Lorimer (R)	16,540	49.7
	Allan C. Durborow (D)	15,555	46.7
7	Philip Knopf (R)	18,167	51.1
	John M. Hess (D)	13,443	37.8
	James H. Bard (SOC)	3,471	9.8
8	William F. Mahoney (D)	19,688	90.6
	George D. Evans (SOC)	1,546	7.1
9	Henry Sherman Boutell (R)	15,857	50.8
	Lockwood Honore (D)	13,774	44.1
10	George Edmund Foss (R)	15,318	57.5
	John J. Philbin (D)	9,733	36.6
11	Howard M. Snapp (R)	20,549	64.1
	James O. Monroe (D)	9,968	31.1
12	Charles E. Fuller (R)	19,812	62.5
	Julian R. Steward (D)	9,356	29.5
	Frank S. Regan (P)	2,558	8.1
13	Robert R. Hitt (R)	19,229	65.5
	Louis Dickses (D)	9,401	32.0
14	Benjamin F. Marsh (R)	19,404	55.9
	John W. Lusk (D)	13,195	38.0
15	George W. Prince (R)	21,899	55.5
	Jonas W. Olson (D)	16,045	40.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
16	Joseph V. Graff (R)	19,360	54.5
	John M. Niehaus (D)	15,623	43.9
17	John A. Sterling (R)	18,331	54.4
	Z. F. Yost (D)	14,040	41.6
18	Joseph G. Cannon (R)	22,941	58.3
	Henry C. Bell (D)	15,254	38.8
19	Vespasian Warner (R)	24,155	53.3
	W. B. Hinds (D)	19,895	43.9
20	Henry T. Rainey (D)	20,165	56.5
	James H. Danskin (R)	14,889	41.7
21	Ben F. Caldwell (D)	20,774	54.0
	Leroy Anderson (R)	16,998	44.2
22	William A. Rodenberg (R)	21,101	52.6
	Fred J. Kern (D)	18,747	46.7
23	Joseph B. Crowley (D)	20,735	52.4
	Hiram Gilmore Vansandt (R)	17,557	44.4
24	James R. Williams (D)	17,971	49.5
	Pleasant T. Chapman (R)	17,719	48.8
25	George W. Smith (R)	18,743	51.9
	James Lingle (D)	16,444	45.5

## INDIANA

1	James A. Hemenway (R)	21,524	52.0
	John W. Spencer (D)	17,833	43.1
2	Robert W. Miers (D)	21,162	49.5
	John C. Chaney (R)	20,423	47.7
3	William T. Zenor (D)	20,740	54.6
	Edmund A. Maginness (R)	16,784	44.2
4	Francis M. Griffith (D)	21,751	52.0
	Joshua M. Spencer (R)	18,894	45.2
5	Elias S. Holliday (R)	23,795	50.3
	John A. Wiltermood (D)	21,562	45.6
6	James E. Watson (R)	23,641	52.9
	James T. Arbuckle (D)	19,535	43.7
7	Jesse Overstreet (R)	25,191	52.0
	Jacob P. Dunn (D)	20,933	43.2
8	George W. Cromer (R)	25,842	52.0
	James Edward Truesdale (D)	21,474	43.2
9	Charles B. Landis (R)	25,824	51.0
	Lex J. Kirkpatrick (D)	23,317	46.0
10	Edgar D. Crumpacker (R)	26,016	56.4
	William Guthrie (D)	19,428	42.1
11	Frederick K. Landis (R)	24,390	52.6
	John C. Nelson (D)	19,596	42.3
	Bennet L. Shugart (P)	2,344	5.1
12	James M. Robinson (D)	19,320	48.1
	Clarence C. Gilhams (R)	19,035	47.4
13	Abraham L. Brick (R)	24,206	50.3
	Frank E. Hering (D)	22,289	46.3

## IOWA

1	Thomas Hedge (R)	15,266	51.7
	John E. Craig (D)	13,343	45.2
2	Martin J. Wade (D)	19,825	49.6
	William Hoffman (R)	18,667	46.7
3	Benjamin P. Birdsall (R)	22,300	54.5
	Horace Boise (D)	16,761	40.9
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	19,303	56.1
	A. L. Sortor Jr. (D)	14,280	41.5
5	Robert G. Cousins (R)	19,516	56.5
	Anthony P. Daly (D)	13,733	39.8
6	John F. Lacey (R)	18,828	51.2
	John P. Reese (D)	17,015	46.2
7	John A. T. Hull (R)	19,037	61.6
	Parley Sheldon (D)	9,914	32.1
8	William P. Hepburn (R)	21,657	59.4
	F. M. Stuart (D)	14,796	40.6
9	Walter I. Smith (R)	20,997	59.6
	George W. Cullison (D)	13,639	38.7
10	James P. Connor (R)	25,596	64.1
	Kasper Faltison (D)	12,822	32.1
11	Lot Thomas (R)	21,854	62.4
	James M. Parsons (D)	12,721	36.3



**KANSAS**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Charles Curtis (R)	23,954	62.8
John E. Wagner (D)	13,774	36.1
2 Justin D. Bowersock (R)	23,608	54.2
Noah Bowman (D)	19,250	44.2
3 Philip P. Campbell (R)	22,753	53.7
Alfred M. Jackson (D)	18,690	44.1
4 James M. Miller (R)	20,799	58.7
Thomas H. Grisham (D)	14,361	40.5
5 William A. Calderhead (R)	18,921	56.5
Andrew Sherer (D)	13,930	41.6
6 William A. Reeder (R)	18,307	53.2
C. M. Cole (D)	15,832	46.0
7 Chester I. Long (R)	30,123*	56.8
Vernon J. Rose (D)	22,300	42.1
AL Charles F. Scott (R)	158,307	56.1
J. D. Botkin (D)	115,342	40.9

**KENTUCKY**

1 Ollie M. James (D)	12,731	66.4
C. H. Linn (R)	5,469	28.5
2 Augustus O. Stanley (D)	15,522	52.3
R. W. Slack (R)	13,675	46.1
3 John S. Rhea (D)	16,820	50.7
J. McKenzie Moss (R)	16,056	48.4
4 David H. Smith (D)	14,054	93.1
J. A. Barret (P)	881	5.8
5 J. Swagar Sherley (D)	17,896	50.0
Harvey S. Irwin (R)	15,892	44.4
6 Daniel Linn Gooch (D)	12,978	50.8
Applegate (R)	10,370	40.6
Breill (SOC)	1,683	6.6
7 South Trimble (D)	12,093	59.9
W. L. Cannon (R)	7,639	37.8
8 George G. Gilbert (D)	13,531	53.2
Lawson Sumrall (R)	11,458	45.1
9 James N. Kehoe (D)	20,823	52.4
W. H. Castner (R)	18,493	46.6
10 Frank A. Hopkins (D)	15,947	55.7
John G. White (R)	12,458	43.5
11 Vincent Boreing (R)	13,443	69.2
J. P. Harrison (D)	5,076	26.1

**LOUISIANA**

1 Adolph Meyer (D)	3,910	81.9
Oliver S. Livaudais (R)	866	18.1
2 Robert C. Davey (D)	5,014	85.2
Robert E. Lee (R)	868	14.8
3 Robert F. Broussard (D)	2,725	79.4
William E. Howell (R)	707	20.6
4 Phanor Breazeale (D)	2,567	94.3
S. M. Thomas (R)	156	5.7
5 Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	2,645	91.9
Henry B. Taliaferro (R)	232	8.1
6 Samuel M. Robertson (D)	2,124	75.9
Clarence S. Hebert (R)	673	24.1
7 Arsene P. Pujoe (D)	3,233	85.6
Gilbert L. Dupre (R)	545	14.4

**MAINE**

1 Amos L. Allen (R)	16,232	58.2
Seth C. Gordon (D)	11,097	39.8
2 Charles E. Littlefield (R)	17,297	58.1
Horatio G. Foss (D)	11,739	39.5
3 Edwin C. Burleigh (R)	15,613	64.3
E. N. Benson (D)	8,032	33.1
4 Llewellyn Powers (R)	16,349	64.6
Thomas White (D)	7,763	30.7

**MARYLAND**

1 William H. Jackson (R)	17,968	50.6
James E. Ellegood (D)	16,179	45.5
2 J. Fred. C. Talbott (D)	16,971	50.8
William T. Page (R)	15,422	46.2

**Candidates**

3 Frank C. Wachter (R)	15,214	48.8
Lee S. Meyer (D)	15,031	48.2
4 James W. Denny (D)	16,105	50.0
Charles R. Schirm (R)	15,519	48.1
5 Sydney E. Mudd (R)	17,621	56.9
B. H. Camalier (D)	12,781	41.3
6 George A. Pearre (R)	18,310	54.1
C. F. Kenneweg (D)	14,479	42.8

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 George P. Lawrence (R)	14,093	54.0
Henry M. Fern (D)	9,949	38.1
2 Frederick H. Gillett (R)	14,067	58.1
Arthur F. Nutting (D)	6,998	28.9
George H. Wrenn (SOC)	2,779	11.5
3 John R. Thayer (D)	14,382	49.1
Rufus B. Dodge (R)	13,602	46.4
4 Charles Q. Tirrell (R)	15,660	53.4
Marcus A. Coolidge (D)	10,564	36.0
John F. Mullen (SOC)	2,739	9.3
5 Butler Ames (R)	13,648	48.4
John T. Sparks (D)	12,765	45.3
6 Augustus P. Gardner (R)	16,164	51.4
Samuel Roads Jr. (D)	12,246	39.0
George E. Littlefield (SOC)	2,679	8.5
7 Ernest W. Roberts (R)	15,728	54.3
Arthur Lyman (D)	9,034	31.2
William B. Turner (SOC)	2,811	9.7
8 Samuel W. McCall (R)	15,077	57.6
Grenville S. MacFarland (D)	8,872	33.9
Charles W. White (SOC)	1,634	6.2
9 John A. Keliher (D CIT)	10,352	38.1
Joseph A. Conry (DN)	10,099	37.2
Charles T. Witt (R)	5,108	18.8
James J. McVey (SOC)	1,581	5.8
10 William S. McNary (D)	17,569	54.1
William W. Towle (R)	11,374	35.1
John Weaver Sherman (SOC)	3,506	10.8
11 John A. Sullivan (D)	16,333	49.4
Eugene N. Foss (R)	14,467	43.8
George G. Cutting (SOC)	2,230	6.8
12 Samuel L. Powers (R)	14,807	52.6
Frederic J. Stimson (D)	10,303	36.6
J. Frank Hayward (SOC)	2,683	9.5
13 William S. Greene (R)	13,565	67.9
Charles T. Luce (D)	5,241	26.2
Elijah Humphries (P)	1,178	5.9
14 William C. Lovering (R)	14,410	57.3
Charles A. Gilday (D)	5,447	21.7
Isaac W. Skinner (SOC)	4,300	17.1

**Special Elections**

6 Augustus P. Gardner (R)	15,561	52.1
Samuel Roads Jr. (D)	11,348	38.0
George E. Littlefield (SOC)	2,606	8.7

**MICHIGAN**

1 Alfred Lucking (D)	20,009	53.6
John B. Corliss (R)	16,743	44.9
2 Charles E. Townsend (R)	22,198	53.3
Frederick B. Wood (D)	18,390	44.2
3 Washington Gardner (R)	19,741	56.7
Warner J. Sampson (D)	13,900	40.0
4 Edward L. Hamilton (R)	20,617	57.1
Thomas O'Hara (D)	15,368	42.5
5 William Alden Smith (R)	19,040	60.2
Myron H. Walker (D)	11,525	36.5
6 Samuel W. Smith (R)	23,869	56.3
William H. S. Wood (D)	18,300	43.2
7 Henry McMorran (R)	17,830	57.3
Martin Crocker (D)	12,481	40.1
8 Joseph W. Fordney (R)	17,392	56.7
Henry M. Youmans (D)	11,389	37.1
9 Roswell P. Bishop (R)	14,502	66.0
Daniel W. Goodenough (D)	6,166	28.1
10 George A. Loud (R)	17,069	57.9
Michael O'Brien (D)	11,846	40.2

**Candidates**

11 Archibald B. Darragh (R)	18,174	69.7
David J. Erwin (D)	7,891	30.3
12 H. Olin Young (R)	21,224	71.5
John Power (D)	8,467	28.5

**MINNESOTA**

1 James A. Tawney (R)	19,561	60.9
McGovern (D)	12,545	39.1
2 James T. McCleary (R)	16,100	63.4
Andrews (D)	9,316	36.7
3 Charles R. Davis (R)	16,700	58.9
Kolars (D)	10,996	38.8
4 Frederick C. Stevens (R)	17,404	60.4
Gieske (D)	11,412	39.6
5 John Lind (D)	19,863	51.3
Fletcher (R)	17,809	46.0
6 Clarence B. Buckman (R)	17,894	56.6
Dubois (D)	13,705	43.4
7 Andrew J. Volstead (R)	20,826	78.6
Forsberg (PP)	5,397	20.4
8 J. Adam Bede (R)	14,613	60.8
Fay (D)	8,882	37.0
9 Halvor Steenerson (R)	18,055	61.4
Moen (PP)	6,784	23.1
McKinnon (D)	4,572	15.6

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 Ezekiel S. Candler Jr. (D)	3,245	100.0
2 Thomas Spight (D)	2,523	100.0
3 Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	1,146	100.0
4 Wilson S. Hill (D)	2,834	100.0
5 Adam M. Byrd (D)	3,081	100.0
6 Eaton J. Bowers (D)	1,774	100.0
7 Frank A. McLain (D)	2,022	100.0
8 John Sharp Williams (D)	1,433	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1 James T. Lloyd (D)	16,972	56.2
Robison (R)	13,179	43.6
2 William W. Rucker (D)	18,045	57.6
Schmitz (R)	13,293	42.4
3 John Dougherty (D)	17,270	54.2
Ward (R)	14,618	45.8
4 Charles F. Cochran (D)	18,392	55.9
Gilmer (R)	14,510	44.1
5 William S. Cowherd (D)	20,628	58.1
Vanhorn (R)	14,393	40.6
6 David A. De Armond (D)	15,639	54.3
Shafer (R)	13,124	45.6
7 Courtney W. Hamlin (D)	19,277	52.7
Peale (R)	17,250	47.2
8 Dorsey W. Shackelford (D)	14,465	52.4
Enloe (R)	13,133	47.6
9 James Beauchamp Clark (D)	18,591	55.7
Tubbs (R)	14,770	44.3
10 Richard Bartholdt (R)	21,516	55.1
Blow (D)	15,262	39.1
11 John T. Hunt (D)	14,913	57.5
Charles F. Joy (R)	10,077	38.9
12 James J. Butler (D)	15,316	62.5
Reynolds (R)	8,698	35.5
13 Edward Robb (D)	15,442	52.8
Raney (R)	13,793	47.2
14 Willard D. Vandiver (D)	19,868	54.1
Kinsalving (R)	16,788	45.7
15 Maecenas E. Benton (D)	20,038	51.0
Lacaff (R)	18,511	47.1
16 J. Robert Lamar (D)	14,102	52.0
Russell (R)	12,996	47.9

**MONTANA**

AL Joseph M. Dixon (R)	24,626	46.2
John M. Evans (D)	19,560	36.7
Martin Dee (LAB&POP)	6,005	11.3
George B. Sproule (SOC)	3,131	5.9

**NEBRASKA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Elmer J. Burkett (R)	16,534	56.9
Howard H. Hanks (FUS)	11,603	39.9
2 Gilbert M. Hitchcock (FUS)	13,509	50.9
David H. Mercer (R)	11,669	43.9
Bernard McCaffery (SOC)	1,379	5.2
3 John J. McCarthy (R)	19,201	50.0
John S. Robinson (FUS)	18,541	48.3
4 Edmund H. Hinshaw (R)	19,337	52.4
William L. Stark (FUS)	16,838	45.6
5 George W. Norris (R)	14,927	49.5
A. C. Shallenberger (FUS)	14,746	48.9
6 Moses P. Kinkaid (R)	16,699	52.5
Patrick H. Barry (FUS)	13,997	44.0

**NEVADA**

AL Clarence D. Van Duzer (D SIL)	5,848	53.6
E. S. Farrington (R)	5,073	46.5

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1 Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)	22,491	58.0
Albert S. Langley (D)	15,218	39.2
2 Frank D. Currier (R)	22,138	58.0
George E. Bales (D)	14,986	39.2

**NEW JERSEY**

1 Henry C. Loudenslager (R)	20,371	55.4
Richard T. Miller (D)	15,279	41.6
2 John J. Gardner (R)	19,966	62.5
Thomas A. Gash (D)	9,465	29.6
Marion R. Owen (P)	2,323	7.3
3 Benjamin F. Howell (R)	20,014	51.4
Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D)	18,345	47.2
4 William M. Lanning (R)	18,972	51.4
Lewis Perrine (D)	16,966	46.0
5 Charles N. Fowler (R)	21,030	49.6
Dewitt C. Flanagan (D)	19,881	46.8
6 William Hughes (D)	24,084	52.4
William Barbour (R)	20,236	44.0
7 Richard Wayne Parker (R)	19,878	56.6
George A. Miller (D)	14,371	40.9
8 William H. Wiley (R)	18,814	59.3
Henry G. Atwater (D)	12,005	37.8
9 Allan Benny (D)	14,492	49.1
Robert Carey (R)	13,700	46.4
10 Allan L. McDermott (D)	19,311	61.6
James D. Manning (R)	10,595	33.8

**NEW YORK**

1 Townsend Scudder (D)	17,788	49.8
Frederic Storm (R)	17,681	49.5
2 George H. Lindsay (D)	18,728	61.9
James R. Howe (R)	9,593	31.7
3 Charles T. Dunwell (R)	17,457	48.3
Hugh E. Rogers (D)	17,043	47.2
4 Frank E. Wilson (D)	16,415	50.9
William Schnitzpan (R)	13,695	42.5
5 Edward M. Bassett (D)	16,149	48.8
Harry A. Hanbury (R)	15,216	46.0
6 Robert Baker (D)	17,886	49.5
Henry Bristow (R)	17,420	48.2
7 John J. Fitzgerald (D)	23,112	67.5
James T. Williamson (R)	10,432	30.5
8 Timothy D. Sullivan (D)	26,107	69.4
Montague Lessler (R)	10,386	27.6
9 Henry M. Goldfogle (D)	7,739	55.6
Charles S. Adler (R)	4,235	30.5
Alexander Jonas (SOCIAL D)	1,355	9.7
10 William Sulzer (D)	15,451	62.2
William Blau (R)	6,088	24.5
H. G. Wilshire (SOCIAL D)	1,873	7.5
James T. Hunter (SOC LAB)	1,391	5.6
11 William Randolph Hearst (D)	26,953	69.1
Henry Birrell (R)	10,841	27.8
12 George B. McClellan (D)	21,275	71.1
Charles Thongood (R)	7,039	23.5

**Candidates**

13 Francis Burton Harrison (D)	15,524	51.7
James W. Perry (R)	13,987	46.5
14 Ira Edgar Rider (D)	20,402	63.7
Andrew J. Anderson (R)	8,492	26.5
William Ehret (SOCIAL D)	2,348	7.3
15 William H. Douglass (R)	12,575	49.8
Henry B. Martin (D)	12,161	48.2
16 Jacob Ruppert Jr. (D)	15,657	62.5
William R. Spooner (R)	7,485	29.9
17 Frank E. Shober (D)	19,248	50.6
Harvey T. Andrews (R)	17,731	46.6
18 Joseph A. Goulden (R)	28,411	61.8
Frank C. Schaeffler (R)	14,844	32.3
19 Norton P. Otis (R)	17,878	48.7
Cornelius A. Pugsley (D)	17,338	47.2
20 Thomas W. Bradley (R)	19,747	55.5
Theodore H. Babcock (D)	14,874	41.8
21 John H. Ketcham (R)	22,363	57.3
Curtis F. Hoag (D)	15,777	40.4
22 William H. Draper (R)	21,689	57.5
John H. Morrison (D)	15,698	41.6
23 George N. Southwick (R)	28,858	55.2
B. Cleveland Sloan (D)	22,459	42.9
24 George J. Smith (R)	26,842	55.8
Clifford Champion (D)	20,045	41.7
25 Lucius N. Littauer (R)	23,018	55.1
Frank Beebe (D)	18,132	43.4
26 William H. Flack (R)	27,816	70.8
Henry Holland (D)	10,392	26.4
27 James S. Sherman (R)	21,743	52.4
Edward Lewis (D)	18,497	44.5
28 Charles L. Knapp (R)	23,196	58.9
C. Frank Smith (D)	14,883	37.8
29 Michael E. Driscoll (R)	27,023	60.1
Martin F. Dillon (D)	16,330	36.3
30 John W. Dwight (R)	28,211	62.2
Charles D. Pratt (D)	17,176	37.8
31 Sereno E. Payne (R)	24,130	60.1
Harry B. Harpending (D)	14,833	37.0
32 James Breck Perkins (R)	22,119	52.5
William Degraff (D)	15,933	37.8
Charles R. Bach (SOCIAL D)	2,249	5.3
33 Charles W. Gillet (R)	21,587	54.5
Frank P. Frost (D)	16,494	41.7
34 James W. Wadsworth (R)	26,007	56.2
Dean F. Currie (D)	18,787	40.6
35 William H. Ryan (D)	19,884	55.3
John M. Farquhar (R)	14,715	40.9
36 De Alva S. Alexander (R)	21,525	55.9
Ole L. Snyder (D)	16,016	41.6
37 Edward B. Vreeland (R)	27,579	67.8
George J. Ball (D)	11,470	28.2

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1 John H. Small (D)	14,086	88.5
H. E. Hodges (R)	1,834	11.5
2 Claude Kitchin (D)	12,705	99.0
3 Charles R. Thomas (D)	11,198	71.0
G. E. Butler (R)	4,567	29.0
4 Edward W. Pou (D)	13,799	82.7
John W. Atwater	2,105	12.6
5 William W. Kitchin (D)	17,900	65.3
J. L. Patterson (R)	9,511	34.7
6 Gilbert B. Patterson (D)	9,901	69.1
Albert H. Slocumb (R)	4,430	30.9
7 Robert N. Page (D)	13,269	83.5
E. H. Morris (R)	2,482	15.6
8 Theodore F. Kluttz (D)	15,632	52.4
E. S. Blackburn (R)	14,158	47.4
9 Edwin Y. Webb (D)	14,087	61.6
G. B. Hiss (R)	8,778	38.4
10 James M. Gudger Jr. (D)	12,700	50.4
James M. Moody (R)	12,517	49.6

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL Thomas F. Marshall (R)	32,976✓
Burleigh F. Spalding (R)	32,854✓
Ueland (D)	14,775

**Candidates**

Lovell (D)	14,392	%
King (SOC)	1,195	

**OHIO**

1 Nicholas Longworth (R)	24,082	67.9
Thomas Benthall (D)	9,471	26.7
2 Herman P. Goebel (R)	24,274	61.8
Harry C. Busch (D)	12,095	30.8
William R. Fox (SOC)	2,681	6.8
3 Robert M. Nevin (R)	25,406	52.8
Thomas A. Selz (D)	19,551	40.6
4 Harvey C. Garber (D)	18,342	54.5
Lewis H. Rogers (R)	14,879	44.2
5 John S. Snook (D)	19,086	53.6
George Russell (R)	16,548	46.4
6 Charles Q. Hildebrandt (R)	19,609	55.1
William G. Thompson (D)	15,188	42.6
7 Thomas B. Kyle (R)	18,381	55.0
Chester Bryan (D)	13,994	41.9
8 William R. Warnock (R)	22,177	55.9
William R. Niven (D)	16,643	42.0
9 James H. Southard (R)	23,815	56.6
Charles I. York (D)	15,873	37.7
10 Stephen Morgan (R)	21,593	59.6
C. E. Belcher (D)	14,118	39.0
11 Charles H. Grosvenor (R)	23,124	53.7
Edward I. Lawrence (D)	19,487	45.3
12 De Witt C. Badger (D)	18,569	50.4
Cyrus Huling (R)	17,793	48.3
13 Amos H. Jackson (R)	22,496	49.4
James A. Norton (D)	22,169	48.7
14 William W. Skiles (R)	22,365	54.9
George B. Neal (D)	17,615	43.2
15 Henry C. Van Voorhis (R)	17,462	49.3
Ernest B. Schneider (D)	16,850	47.6
16 Joseph J. Gill (R)	16,129	56.9
Joseph V. Lawler (D)	11,501	40.6
17 John W. Cassingham (D)	19,753	52.9
W. B. Stevens (R)	17,563	47.1
18 James Kennedy (R)	22,461	53.8
William J. Foley (D)	10,502	25.1
Thomas J. Duffy (LAB)	7,923	19.0
19 Charles Dick (R)	24,732	62.0
Oliver D. Everhard (D)	13,261	33.3
20 Jacob A. Beidler (R)	20,523	52.4
Charles A. Kohl (D)	16,885	43.1
21 Theodore E. Burton (R)	24,353	57.0
Edmund G. Vail (D)	16,805	39.3

**OREGON**

1 Thomas H. Tongue (R)	23,585*	52.9
J. K. Weatherford (D)	16,213	36.4
B. F. Ramp (SOC)	2,576	5.8
2 John N. Williamson (R)	23,397	53.5
W. F. Butcher (D)	15,598	35.7
Diedrich T. Gerdes (SOC)	2,753	6.3

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1 Henry H. Bingham (R, UN)	32,119	100.0
2 Robert Adams Jr. (R, UN)	35,274	99.4
3 Henry Burk (R, UN)	36,911	98.8
4 Robert H. Foerderer (R, UN)	21,094	98.3
5 Edward de V. Morrell (R, UN)	25,358	98.9
6 George D. McCreary (R, BALLOT)	30,626	98.4
7 Thomas S. Butler (R)	20,062	65.4
Frank B. Rhodes (D)	9,751	31.8
8 Irving P. Wanger (R, BALLOT)	22,689	52.0
Charles E. Ingersoll (D)	20,080	46.1
9 Henry B. Cassel (R)	18,287	69.7
James F. McCoy (D)	7,036	26.8
10 George Howell (A-MACH)	13,600†	48.4
William Connell (R, BALLOT)	13,139	46.8
11 Henry W. Palmer (R, P)	16,787	48.3
T. R. Martin (D, WMP/L)	14,091	40.5
C. F. Quinn (SOC)	3,911	11.2
12 George R. Patterson (R)	14,151	49.2
James W. Ryan (D)	12,402	43.1
Thomas J. Lannon (SOC)	1,928	6.7

Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
13 Marcus C. L. Kline (D)	24,771	54.1	2 Henry R. Gibson (R)	11,993	55.5	6 Carter Glass (D)	6,345	79.4
William H. Sowden (R)	19,772	43.2	Hannah (D)	9,636	44.6	Aaron Graham (P)	1,418	17.8
14 Charles F. Wright (R)	14,401	54.9	3 John A. Moon (D)	14,152	97.6	7 James Hay (D)	8,461	64.7
James West (D)	10,727	40.9	4 Morgan C. Fitzpatrick (D)	11,509	64.9	S. J. Hoffman (R)	4,620	35.3
15 Elias Deemer (R)	17,518	52.4	West (R)	6,228	35.1	8 John F. Rixey (D)	6,618	76.7
James Mansel (D, P)	15,012	44.9	5 James D. Richardson (D)	10,314	76.8	W. K. Skinker (R)	2,011	23.3
16 Charles H. Dickerman (D)	14,019	50.3	Parker (R)	3,113	23.2	9 Campbell Slemple (R)	13,694	50.4
Fred A. Godcharles (R)	13,171	47.2	6 John W. Gaines (D)	9,422	82.3	William F. Rhea (D)	13,476	49.6
17 Thaddeus M. Mahon (R)	21,197	55.9	Tillman (R)	2,025	17.7	10 Henry D. Flood (D)	9,119	68.3
Harry I. Huber (D)	16,740	44.1	7 Lemuel P. Padgett (D)	9,470	75.3	James Lyons	4,235	31.7
18 Marlin E. Olmsted (R)	22,193	59.7	Gregory (R)	3,106	24.7	<b>Special Election</b>		
Benjamin L. Forster (D)	13,715	36.9	8 Thetus W. Sims (D)	9,293	52.8	6 Carter Glass (D)	6,556	95.4
19 Alvin Evans (R)	20,814	56.8	Davis (R)	8,317	47.2	<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Robert E. Creswell (D)	15,690	42.8	9 Rice A. Pierce (D)	7,371	82.5	AL Francis W. Cushman (R)	58,453✓	
20 Daniel F. Lafean (R)	15,553	50.5	Kellar (R)	1,567	17.5	Wesley L. Jones (R)	58,193✓	
William McClean (D)	14,962	48.5	10 Malcolm R. Patterson (D)	7,869	83.2	William E. Humphrey (R)	57,435✓	
21 Solomon R. Dresser (R)	16,722	53.5	Phelan (R)	1,500	15.9	George F. Cotterill (D)	33,435	
Delos Eugene Hibner (D)	13,243	42.4	<b>TEXAS</b>			Frank B. Cole (D)	32,406	
22 George F. Huff (R)	18,827	57.7	1 Morris Sheppard (D)	19,214	83.2	O. R. Holcomb (D)	31,497	
Charles M. Heineman (D)	13,014	39.9	John Hurley (R)	3,875	16.8	George W. Scott (SOC)	4,612	
23 Allen F. Cooper (R)	15,546	51.1	2 Samuel B. Cooper (D)	17,165	86.7	D. Burgess (SOC)	4,585	
Orram W. Kennedy (D)	13,791	45.3	Warren McDaniel (R)	2,632	13.3	J. H. C. Scurlock (SOC)	4,546	
24 E. F. Acheson (REG)	15,147	55.1	3 Gordon J. Russell (D)	16,628	95.0	O. L. Fowler (P)	1,732	
Charles R. Eckert (D)	9,974	36.3	4 Choice B. Randall (D)	17,464	85.1	W. J. McKean (P)	1,725	
25 A. L. Bates (R)	15,538	52.4	C. A. Gray (R)	3,063	14.9	A. H. Sherwood (P)	1,708	
A. B. Osborne (D)	11,311	38.1	5 Jack Beall (D)	16,310	88.4	William McCormick (SOC LAB)	817	
Faye B. Ocamb (SOC)	1,639	5.5	S. H. Lumpkin (R)	1,633	8.9	Jense C. Martin (SOC LAB)	808	
26 Joseph H. Shull (D)	15,765	53.3	6 Scott Field (D)	16,753	100.0	Hans P. Jorgensen (SOC LAB)	801	
Fred Nesbit (R)	11,599	39.2	7 Alexander W. Gregg (D)	13,162	100.0	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
James Hughes (SOC)	1,671	5.7	8 Thomas H. Ball (D)	14,301	68.0	1 Blackburn B. Dovener (R)	19,962	52.1
27 William O. Smith (R)	16,018	57.9	Lock McDaniel (R)	6,431	30.6	Owen S. McKinney (D)	16,922	44.1
Alfred W. Smiley (D)	10,618	38.4	9 George F. Burgess (D)	18,316	61.3	2 Alston G. Dayton (R)	20,968	50.9
28 Joseph C. Sibley (R)	17,616	52.5	B. R. Burrow (R)	11,574	38.7	John T. McGraw (D)	19,628	47.6
James B. Watson (D)	12,889	38.4	10 Albert S. Burleson (D)	20,539	87.2	3 Joseph Holt Gaines (R)	19,014	51.7
Richard A. Buzza (P)	3,042	9.1	Charles Schenken (R)	2,990	12.7	James H. Miller (D)	17,215	46.8
29 George Shiras III (D & CIT)	14,553	49.4	11 Robert L. Henry (D)	14,548	94.2	4 Harry C. Woodyard (R)	19,158	52.0
William H. Graham (R)	14,535	49.4	12 Oscar W. Gillespie (D)	16,220	82.6	W. N. Chancellor (D)	16,968	46.1
30 John Dalzell (R)	19,085	95.1	S. A. Greenwell (R)	3,424	17.4	5 James A. Hughes (R)	20,164	53.3
31 H. Kirke Porter (D & CIT)	16,241	52.6	13 John A. Stephens (D)	24,027	91.8	David E. Johnson (D)	17,617	46.6
James F. Burke (R)	14,532	47.1	R. O. Rector (R)	2,034	7.8	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
32 James W. Brown (D & CIT)	14,517	50.8	14 James L. Slayden (D)	19,889	78.4	1 Henry Allen Cooper (R)	20,437	60.7
A. J. Barchfeld (R)	13,471	47.1	D. H. Meek (R)	4,915	19.4	Lewis C. Baker (D)	12,122	36.0
<b>Special Election</b>			15 John N. Garner (D)	16,542	60.6	2 Henry C. Adams (R)	17,519	52.8
17 Alexander Billmeyer (D)	14,658	54.7	John C. Scott (R)	10,707	39.2	John J. Wood Jr. (D)	14,483	43.6
William K. Lord (R)	12,143	45.3	16 William R. Smith (D)	22,118	88.0	3 Joseph W. Babcock (R)	19,405	60.8
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			D. G. Hunt (R)	2,911	11.6	Jackson Silbaugh (D)	11,155	35.0
1 Daniel L. D. Granger (D)	15,198	49.0	<b>Special Elections</b>			4 Theobald Otjen (R)	15,101	44.1
Melville Bull (R)	14,535	46.9	1 Morris Sheppard (D)	8,972	86.1	John F. Donovan (D)	13,468	39.3
2 Adin B. Capron (R)	13,680	50.2	Frank Lee	1,426	13.7	Herman W. Bisborins (SOCIAL D)	5,167	15.1
Unidentified Candidate (D)	12,657	46.5	14 Gordon Russell (D)	13,710	100.0	5 William H. Stafford (R)	14,971	45.8
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			<b>UTAH</b>			Henry Smith (D)	10,971	33.6
1 George S. Legare (D)	3,749	95.5	AL Joseph Howell (R)	43,710	51.5	H. C. Berger (SOCIAL D)	6,060	18.6
2 George W. Croft (D)	5,134	95.3	William H. King (D)	38,196	45.0	6 Charles H. Weisse (D)	17,991	52.2
3 Wyatt Aiken (D)	5,082	98.9	<b>VERMONT</b>			William H. Froehlich (R)	14,575	42.3
4 Joseph T. Johnson (D)	4,642	98.7	1 David J. Foster (R)	16,007	75.2	7 John J. Esch (R)	18,694	64.6
5 David E. Finley (D)	4,535	99.3	J. Walter Lyons (D)	4,394	20.6	William Cernahan (D)	9,343	32.3
6 Robert B. Scarborough (D)	3,981	100.0	2 Kittredge Haskins (R)	17,532	76.8	8 James H. Davidson (R)	19,553	57.8
7 Asbury F. Lever (D)	4,220	96.2	Harris Miller (D)	4,150	18.2	T. H. Patterson (D)	12,651	37.4
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			<b>VIRGINIA</b>			9 Edward S. Minor (R)	15,958	57.1
AL Eben W. Martin (R)	48,454✓		1 William A. Jones (D)	7,381	72.8	Edward Decker (D)	11,479	41.1
Charles H. Burke (R)	48,310✓		2 Harry L. Maynard (D)	2,762	27.2	10 Webster E. Brown (R)	19,554	55.6
Wilson (D)	21,113		3 John Lamb (D)	5,300	81.1	Burt Williams (D)	14,935	42.5
Robinson (D)	20,814		B. W. Edwards (R)	969	14.8	11 John J. Jenkins (R)	19,329	67.4
Knowles (SOC)	2,738		4 Robert G. Southall (D)	5,717	90.0	Joseph A. Rene (D)	8,261	28.8
Price (SOC)	2,578		R. T. Vaughan	507	8.0	<b>WYOMING</b>		
Kelley (P)	2,319		5 Claude A. Swanson (D)	10,363	60.8	AL Frank W. Mondell (R)	15,808	64.0
Smith (P)	2,252		Beverly A. Davis (R)	6,414	37.6	Charles P. Clemmons (D)	8,892	36.0
<b>TENNESSEE</b>								
1 Walter P. Brownlow (R)	15,373	61.2						
Lyle (D)	9,751	38.8						



# 1904 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 George W. Taylor (D)	7,686	100.0
2 Ariosto A. Wiley (D)	10,177	100.0
3 Henry D. Clayton (D)	9,566	98.3
4 Sydney J. Bowie (D)	7,087	76.3
J. W. Kitchens (R)	2,201	23.7
5 J. Thomas Heflin (D)	10,105	76.3
B. W. Walker (R)	3,095	23.4
6 John H. Bankhead (D)	8,873	76.6
S. R. Crumpton (R)	2,718	23.5
7 John L. Burnett (D)	9,819	55.9
T. W. Powell (R)	7,756	44.1
8 William Richardson (D)	9,898	84.3
J. W. Roberts (R)	1,846	15.7
9 Oscar W. Underwood (D)	9,615	81.7
J. T. Blakemore (R)	1,775	15.1

### Special Election

5 J. Thomas Heflin (D)	4,065	99.7
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## ARKANSAS

1 Robert B. Macon (D)	14,391	99.3
2 Stephen Brundidge Jr. (D)	9,065	62.7
F. W. Tucker (R)	5,388	37.3
3 John C. Floyd (D)	9,719	56.3
J. F. Mayes (R)	7,547	43.7
4 John S. Little (D)	9,308	59.4
James Brizzolara (R)	6,352	40.6
5 Charles C. Reid (D)	11,371	60.9
A. S. Fowler (R)	7,288	39.1
6 Joseph T. Robinson (D)	9,459	62.0
R. C. Thompson (R)	5,810	38.1
7 Robert Minor Wallace (D)	14,147	99.1

## CALIFORNIA

1 James N. Gillett (R)	21,602	54.1
A. Caminetti (D)	15,706	39.3
A. J. Gaylord (SOC)	2,197	5.5
2 Duncan E. McKinlay (R)	22,873	49.2
Theodore A. Bell (D)	21,640	46.6
3 Joseph R. Knowland (R)	24,637	68.6
Henry C. McPike (D)	7,210	20.1
M. Lesser (SOC)	3,617	10.1
4 Julius Kahn (R)	20,012	56.8
Edward J. Livernash (D&UN LAB)	12,812	36.4
William Costley (SOC)	2,267	6.4
5 E. A. Hayes (R)	23,701	52.3
William J. Wynn (D)	18,025	39.8
6 James C. Needham (R)	18,828	55.1
William M. Conley (D)	13,074	38.3
7 James McLachlan (R)	31,091	64.2
W. O. Morton (D)	11,259	23.3
F. I. Wheat (SOC)	3,594	7.4
John Sobieski (P)	2,467	5.1
8 S. C. Smith (R)	23,683	55.6
William T. Lucas (D)	12,861	30.2
N. A. Richardson (SOC)	4,636	10.9

### Special Election

3 Joseph R. Knowland (R)	24,564	77.5
Henry C. McPike (D)	7,123	22.5

## COLORADO

1 Robert W. Bonyng (R)	55,940	51.0
Clay B. Whitford (D)	50,022	45.6
2 Herschel M. Hogg (R)	68,101	52.0
Joseph H. Maupin (D)	58,554	44.7

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Franklin E. Brooks (R)	121,236	50.2
John F. Shafroth (D)	112,373	46.5

## CONNECTICUT

1 E. Stevens Henry (R)	26,363	56.9
Morse (D)	18,218	39.3
2 Nehemiah D. Sperry (R)	36,832	56.9
Fisk (D)	24,679	38.1
3 Frank B. Brandegee (R)	15,541	60.2
Tanner (D)	9,718	37.7
4 Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	31,822	59.1
Hallen (D)	20,760	38.6
AL George L. Lilley (R)	108,918	57.1
Kennedy (D)	75,212	39.4

## DELAWARE

AL Hiram R. Burton (R)	23,512	53.7
Edward D. Hearne (D)	19,552	44.6

## FLORIDA

1 Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	8,418	75.1
E. R. Gunby (R)	2,257	20.1
2 Frank Clark (D)	10,711	77.2
J. M. Cheney (R)	2,767	19.9
3 William B. Lamar (D)	6,463	84.3
L. M. Ware (R)	986	12.9

## GEORGIA

1 Rufus E. Lester (D)	7,246	94.9
2 James M. Griggs (D)	8,034	99.9
3 Elijah B. Lewis (D)	6,908	99.0
4 William C. Adamson (D)	7,850	91.6
J. F. Jones (R)	722	8.4
5 Leonidas F. Livingston (D)	9,387	71.4
C. P. Goree (R)	3,760	28.6
6 Charles L. Bartlett (D)	7,197	96.4
7 Gordon Lee (D)	10,350	69.2
T. Pickett (R)	4,606	30.8
8 William M. Howard (D)	7,616	88.9
W. M. Hairston (POP)	877	10.2
9 Thomas M. Bell (D)	12,813	68.1
James Finley (R)	6,000	31.9
10 Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	8,606	91.6
H. M. Porter (POP)	788	8.4
11 William G. Brantley (D)	9,970	77.3
A. B. Finley (R)	2,921	22.7

## IDAHO

AL Burton L. French (R)	44,813	63.7
Benjamin F. Clay (D)	20,146	28.6
John H. Morrison (SOC)	4,209	6.0

## ILLINOIS

1 Martin B. Madden (R)	24,097	58.0
John S. Oehmen (D)	9,166	22.1
David S. Geer (IR)	5,175	12.5
Edward Loewenthal (SOC)	2,334	5.6
2 James R. Mann (R)	29,010	66.3
Charles B. Stafford (D)	9,221	21.7
H. Van Middlesworth (SOC)	4,817	11.0
3 William W. Wilson (R)	22,709	61.7
Willis C. Stone (D)	8,749	23.8
Edward Dierkes (SOC)	4,476	12.2
4 Charles S. Wharton (R)	13,481	45.2
George P. Foster (D)	9,947	33.4
James W. Johnson (SOC)	5,944	20.0

Candidates	Votes	%
5 Anthony Michalek (R)	12,904	44.9
Charles J. Vopicka (D)	12,019	41.9
Robert W. Schoening (SOC)	3,480	12.1
6 William Lorimer (R)	21,824	50.8
George P. Gubbins (D)	12,309	28.7
Arthur Gourley (P)	6,112	14.2
A. S. Edwards (SOC)	2,690	6.3
7 Philip Knopf (R)	29,100	59.4
George S. Foster (D)	12,490	25.5
George Koop (SOC)	6,540	13.4
8 Charles McGavin (R)	20,107	51.7
William Preston Harrison (D)	13,025	33.5
Marcus H. Taft (SOC)	4,223	10.9
9 Henry S. Boutell (R)	22,442	57.2
Quin O'Brien (D)	13,525	34.5
Adolph Harrick (SOC)	2,801	7.1
10 George Edmund Foss (R)	27,096	66.2
James L. Turnock (D)	10,243	25.0
Robert Knox (SOC)	2,917	7.1
11 Howard M. Snapp (R)	31,019	70.7
James O. Monroe (D)	9,324	21.2
12 Charles E. Fuller (R)	33,898	70.2
Alex Vaughey (D)	9,718	20.1
David A. Syme (P)	2,481	5.1
13 Robert R. Hitt (R)	26,454	67.7
John Erwin (D)	10,049	25.7
14 Benjamin F. Marsh (R)	24,004	58.4
David W. Matthews (D)	12,256	29.8
John Higgins (SOC)	2,852	6.9
15 George W. Prince (R)	29,792	60.7
Meredith Walker (D)	15,159	30.9
16 Joseph V. Graff (R)	25,803	60.5
Thomas Cooper (D)	13,780	32.3
17 John A. Sterling (R)	23,414	58.8
Z. F. Yost (D)	12,978	32.6
William W. Houser (P)	2,285	5.7
18 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	30,520	62.0
Coulson V. McClenathan (D)	15,168	30.8
19 William B. McKinley (R)	30,574	56.9
Adolph Sumerlin (D)	19,931	37.1
20 Henry T. Rainey (D)	19,881	48.9
Cornelius J. Doyle (R)	18,329	45.1
21 Zeno J. Rives (R)	21,330	47.7
Ben F. Caldwell (D)	20,238	45.2
22 William A. Rodenberg (R)	25,770	53.5
J. Nick Perrin (D)	19,494	40.5
23 Frank L. Dickson (R)	21,931	47.7
M. D. Foster (D)	21,123	45.9
William P. Habberton (P)	2,404	5.2
24 Pleasant T. Chapman (R)	20,556	50.7
J. R. Williams (D)	18,664	46.1
25 George W. Smith (R)	22,527	55.6
Charles L. Otrich (D)	14,668	36.2
Charles F. Kiest (P)	2,306	5.7

## INDIANA

1 James A. Hemenway (R)	23,158*	51.1
Albert G. Holcomb (D)	19,399	42.8
2 John C. Chaney (R)	25,143	49.7
Robert W. Miers (D)	23,670	46.8
3 William T. Zenor (D)	22,708	53.1
John E. Dillon (R)	19,119	44.7
4 Lincoln Dixon (D)	23,451	50.8
Anderson Percifield (R)	21,516	46.6
5 Elias S. Holliday (R)	28,192	52.0
Claude G. Bowers (D)	23,101	42.6
6 James E. Watson (R)	29,089	56.3
Uriah S. Jackson (D)	22,046	42.7
7 Jesse Overstreet (R)	34,178	57.1
Levi P. Harlan (D)	23,334	39.0
8 George W. Cromer (R)	29,462	52.2
Edward C. Dehority (D)	22,097	39.1
Aaron Worth (P)	3,675	6.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Charles B. Landis (R)	29,492	52.9
	Clyde H. Jones (D)	23,267	41.8
10	Edgar D. Crumpacker (R)	31,583	58.5
	Worth W. Pepple (D)	21,451	39.7
11	Frederick Landis (R)	29,591	53.6
	Clement M. Holderman (D)	21,406	38.8
	Edward H. Kennedy (P)	3,364	6.1
12	Newton W. Gilbert (R)	23,203	50.5
	James M. Robinson (D)	21,322	46.4
13	Abraham L. Brick (R)	29,361	55.1
	Frank E. Hering (D)	21,454	40.3

**IOWA**

1	Thomas Hedge (R)	19,929	54.7
	John E. Craig (D)	14,886	40.9
2	Albert F. Dawson (R)	22,116	48.1
	Martin J. Wade (D)	21,930	47.7
3	Benjamin P. Birdsall (R)	29,297	65.3
	J. W. Mallon (D)	14,200	31.6
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	26,399	64.5
	W. O. Holman (D)	13,403	32.8
5	Robert G. Cousins (R)	25,313	59.7
	John A. Green (D)	15,019	35.4
6	John F. Lacey (R)	23,213	58.4
	S. A. Brewster (D)	13,840	34.9
7	John A. T. Hull (R)	27,637	64.3
	John T. Mulvaney (D)	12,046	28.0
8	William P. Hepburn (R)	26,603	63.0
	John V. Bennett (D)	14,518	34.4
9	Walter I. Smith (R)	27,214	63.9
	H. Wilcox (D)	13,907	32.7
10	James P. Conner (R)	34,977	67.3
	W. J. Branagan (D)	14,531	28.0
11	Elbert H. Hubbard (R)	32,560	69.1
	P. D. Vanoosterhaut (D)	13,521	28.7

**KANSAS**

AL	Charles F. Scott (R)	187,983	60.3
	Francis M. Brady (D)	105,479	33.9
1	Charles Curtis (R)	25,376	57.8
	A. M. Harvey (D)	17,808	40.6
2	Justin D. Bowersock (R)	26,443	54.8
	C. F. Hutchings (D)	20,308	42.1
3	Philip P. Campbell (R)	29,998	59.5
	William H. Ryan (D)	15,762	31.2
	T. C. Davis (SOC)	4,696	9.3
4	James M. Miller (R)	24,185	62.8
	Frank B. Lowrance (D-PP)	14,326	37.2
5	William A. Calderhead (R)	22,076	65.1
	John A. Flack (D-PP)	11,825	34.9
6	William A. Reeder (R)	21,808	60.5
	H. O. Caster (D)	13,274	36.8
7	Victor Murdock (R)	35,598	60.4
	M. Belisle (D)	19,548	33.2

**KENTUCKY**

1	Ollie M. James (D)	25,558	62.3
	J. C. Spaight (R)	13,755	33.5
2	Augustus O. Stanley (D)	20,732	55.7
	W. A. Overby (R)	16,517	44.3
3	James M. Richardson (D)	18,432	50.1
	W. H. Jones (R)	18,332	49.9
4	David H. Smith (D)	21,979	53.1
	Ben L. Bruner (R)	19,419	46.9
5	J. Swagar Sherley (D)	23,712	51.0
	William C. Owens (R)	22,229	47.8
6	Joseph L. Rhinock (D)	18,854	50.7
	Leslie T. Applegate (R)	16,089	43.3
7	South Trimble (D)	20,356	60.0
	Joseph W. Calvert (R)	13,187	38.9
8	George G. Gilbert (D)	16,481	52.4
	N. D. Miles (R)	14,536	46.2
9	Joseph B. Bennett (R)	21,335	50.1
	James N. Kehoe (D)	21,291	50.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Frank A. Hopkins (D)	19,154	51.9
	Theodore D. Blakey (R)	17,736	48.1
11	Don C. Edwards (R)	31,349	70.3
	George E. Stone (D)	13,200	29.6

**LOUISIANA**

1	Adolph Meyer (D)	9,157	89.8
	Hugh S. Suthon (R)	791	7.8
2	Robert C. Davey (D)	9,786	91.0
	George H. Vennard (R)	798	7.4
3	Robert F. Broussard (D)	5,649	84.5
	Henry N. Pharr (R)	1,038	15.5
4	John T. Watkins (D)	6,266	99.1
5	Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	5,747	95.4
6	Samuel M. Robertson (D)	5,351	88.1
	L. E. Bentley (R)	721	11.9
7	Arsene P. Pujo (D)	5,432	84.2
	Joseph Lassalle (R)	1,007	15.6

**MAINE**

1	Amos L. Allen (R)	18,301	57.2
	L. R. Moore (D)	13,320	41.6
2	Charles E. Littlefield (R)	19,176	57.2
	Horatio G. Foss (D)	13,785	41.2
3	Edwin C. Burleigh (R)	18,541	60.3
	E. N. Benson (D)	11,678	38.0
4	Llewellyn Powers (R)	20,501	62.4
	William R. Pattangall (D)	11,600	35.3

**MARYLAND**

1	Thomas A. Smith (D)	17,582	49.4
	William H. Jackson (R)	17,072	48.0
2	J. Fred. C. Talbott (D)	18,922	52.2
	Robert Garrett (R)	16,734	46.2
3	Frank C. Wachter (R)	17,405	51.8
	Lee S. Meyer (D)	15,373	45.8
4	John Gill Jr. (D)	18,464	51.8
	William C. Smith (R)	16,754	47.0
5	Sydney E. Mudd (R)	16,896	53.6
	Richard S. Hill (D)	13,762	43.6
6	George A. Pearre (R)	19,131	53.9
	Walter A. Johnston (D)	15,077	42.5

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	George P. Lawrence (R)	17,217	58.0
	Charles Giddings (D)	11,117	37.4
2	Frederick H. Gillett (R)	17,611	63.5
	George W. Wheelwright (D)	7,992	28.8
	George H. Wrenn (SOC)	1,744	6.3
3	Rockwood Hoar (R)	17,796	61.1
	John B. Ratigan (D)	10,617	36.4
4	Charles Q. Tirrell (R)	18,982	61.4
	Marcus A. Coolidge (D)	10,478	33.9
5	Butler Ames (R)	16,287	54.6
	Alexander B. Bruce (D)	12,657	42.5
6	Augustus P. Gardner (R)	18,157	61.0
	Daniel N. Crowley (D)	8,880	29.8
	James F. Carey (SOC)	2,716	9.1
7	Ernest W. Roberts (R)	20,821	62.9
	William A. Kelley (D)	10,165	30.7
8	Samuel W. McCall (R)	21,511	89.1
	Thomas A. Scott (SOC)	2,623	10.9
9	John A. Kellher (D)	17,003	67.7
	Walter L. Sears (R)	6,895	27.5
10	William S. McNary (D)	19,211	57.3
	Jay B. Crawford (R)	12,740	38.0
11	John A. Sullivan (D)	18,045	51.6
	Eugene N. Foss (R)	15,990	45.7
12	John W. Weeks (R)	19,312	61.3
	Augustus Hemenway (D)	10,813	34.3
13	William S. Greene (R)	13,631	62.8
	Francis M. Kennedy (D)	8,064	37.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
14	William C. Lovering (R)	18,415	60.4
	Thomas H. Buttimer (D)	7,100	23.3
	Charles H. Coulter (SOC)	4,279	14.0

**MICHIGAN**

1	Edwin Denby (R)	28,874	58.0
	Alfred Lucking (D)	20,490	41.2
2	Charles E. Townsend (R)	28,797	59.2
	John P. Kirk (D)	18,874	38.8
3	Washington Gardner (R)	28,089	63.4
	Lloyd C. Feighner (D)	13,535	30.6
4	Edward L. Hamilton (R)	28,066	66.5
	Theodore G. Beaver (D)	14,143	33.5
5	William Alden Smith (R)	30,869	70.3
	Vernon H. Smith (D)	12,253	27.9
6	Samuel W. Smith (R)	31,403	61.4
	Charles A. Durand (D)	18,224	35.6
7	Henry McMorran (R)	25,562	66.4
	Charles Wellman (D)	12,619	32.8
8	Joseph W. Fordney (R)	24,417	65.2
	Henry J. Patterson (D)	11,898	31.8
9	Roswell P. Bishop (R)	22,463	71.7
	George S. Stanley (D)	7,076	22.6
10	George A. Loud (R)	27,187	70.4
	Stephen P. Flynn (D)	10,527	27.3
11	Archibald B. Darragh (R)	31,661	73.0
	William A. Bahlke (D)	10,639	24.5
12	H. Olin Young (R)	36,655	80.3
	John W. Black (D)	7,915	17.3

**MINNESOTA**

1	James A. Tawney (R)	23,188	64.5
	Nelson (D)	12,770	35.5
2	James T. McCleary (R)	19,246	64.1
	Jones (D)	10,784	35.9
3	Charles R. Davis (R)	20,116	66.0
	Craven (D)	10,386	34.1
4	Frederick C. Stevens (R)	25,631	100.0
5	Loren Fletcher (R)	21,933	51.3
	Kohler (D)	15,923	37.2
	Hirshfield (LAB)	3,184	7.4
6	Clarence B. Buckman (R)	19,309	54.0
	Vandyke (D)	16,430	46.0
7	Andrew J. Volstead (R)	27,060	100.0
8	J. Adam Bede (R)	22,095	76.9
	Hughes (D)	6,626	23.1
9	Halvor Steenerson (R)	27,061	100.0

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	Ezekiel S. Candler Jr. (D)	8,049	100.0
2	Thomas Spight (D)	7,279	100.0
3	Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	3,744	100.0
4	Wilson S. Hill (D)	7,135	100.0
5	Adam Byrd (D)	9,362	99.0
6	Eaton J. Bowers (D)	6,563	93.6
	C. W. Baylis (SOC)	449	6.4
7	Frank McLain (D)	5,730	100.0
8	John S. Williams (D)	4,934	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1	James T. Lloyd (D)	20,216	51.4
	Higbee (R)	19,131	48.6
2	William W. Rucker (D)	21,639	53.8
	Hudson (R)	18,596	46.2
3	Frank B. Klepper (R)	19,088	50.4
	D. Sullinger (D)	18,791	49.6
4	Frank B. Fulkerson (R)	19,831	51.7
	Wilson (D)	18,531	48.3
5	Edgar C. Ellis (R)	23,873	49.2
	Cowherd (D)	22,912	47.2
6	David A. De Armond (D)	17,678	51.5
	Rhodes (R)	16,637	48.5





Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%
7	John Welborn (R)		23,682	51.6	9	Marshall Van Winkle (R)		19,824	50.7	35	William H. Ryan (D)		20,840	49.4
	Hamlin (D)		22,204	48.4		Benny (D)		17,399	44.5		Warren P. Bender (R)		19,943	47.2
8	Dorsey W. Shackelford (D)		16,059	51.6	10	Allan L. McDermott (D)		21,293	53.8	36	De Alva S. Alexander (R)		27,958	59.8
	Chalfant (R)		15,091	48.5		Walker (R)		15,959	40.3		Edwin Gaw Flanigen (D)		17,569	37.6
9	James Beauchamp Clark (D)		21,508	51.9	<b>NEW YORK</b>									
	Garber (R)		19,937	48.1										
10	Richard Bartholdt (R)		34,254	58.5										
	Tichacek (D)		21,271	36.3										
11	John T. Hunt (D)		17,018	49.1										
	Caulfield (R)		16,326	47.1										
12	Ernest E. Wood (D)		15,134	50.3										
	Harry M. Coudrey (R)		14,177	47.1										
13	Marion E. Rhodes (R)		16,166	50.6										
	Edward Robb (D)		15,788	49.4										
14	William T. Tyndall (R)		23,401	52.8										
	Russell (D)		20,873	47.1										
15	Cassius M. Shartel (R)		21,654	49.0										
	Benton (D)		19,646	44.4										
16	Arthur P. Murphy (R)		15,159	50.1										
	J. Robert Lamar (D)		15,123	49.9										
<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									
AL	Joseph M. Dixon (R)		32,957	51.7	1	John H. Small (D)		13,065	80.5					
	Austin C. Gormley (D-LAB-PP)		26,729	42.0		D. O. Newberry (R)		3,167	19.5					
	John H. Walsh (SOC)		4,025	6.3	2	Claude Kitchin (D)		12,064	86.3					
<b>NEBRASKA</b>						P. C. Jenkins (R)		1,919	13.7					
1	Elmer J. Burkett (R)		19,786*	59.7	3	Charles R. Thomas (D)		10,645	66.0					
	Hugh Lamaster (FUS)		11,863	35.8		W. S. Robinson (R)		5,496	34.1					
2	John L. Kennedy (R)		14,417	46.8	4	Edward W. Pou (D)		12,658	70.9					
	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (FUS)		13,628	44.2		Claude Pearson (R)		5,197	29.1					
	Clark W. Adair (SOC)		2,534	8.2	5	William W. Kitchin (D)		16,497	58.7					
3	John J. McCarthy (R)		24,151	51.9		C. A. Reynolds (R)		11,546	41.1					
	Patrick E. McKillip (FUS)		21,210	45.6	6	Gilbert B. Patterson (D)		9,770	70.0					
4	Edmond H. Hinshaw (R)		23,407	57.9		O. J. Spears (R)		4,193	30.0					
	Charles F. Gilbert (FUS)		15,702	38.8	7	Robert N. Page (D)		12,642	58.5					
5	George W. Norris (R)		19,645	56.1		L. D. Mendenhall (R)		8,986	41.6					
	Harry H. Mauck (FUS)		13,831	39.5	8	E. Spencer Blackburn (R)		15,566	50.3					
6	Moses P. Kinkaid (R)		22,580	58.8		W. C. Newland (D)		15,321	49.5					
	Walter B. McNeel (FUS)		13,725	35.8	9	Edwin Y. Webb (D)		13,822	58.1					
<b>NEVADA</b>						J. F. Newell (R)		9,957	41.9					
AL	Clarence D. Van Duzer (D & SILVER)		5,525	48.5	10	James M. Gudger Jr. (D)		13,554	51.7					
	J. A. Yerington (R)		5,301	46.5		H. G. Ewart (R)		12,666	48.3					
	Reinhold Sadler (STAL SIL)		572	5.0	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>									
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					AL	Thomas F. Marshall (R)		49,111✓						
1	Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)		25,364	58.9		Asle J. Gronna (R)		47,648✓						
	Napoleon J. Dyer (D)		16,866	39.1		N. P. Rasmussen (D)		15,622						
2	Frank D. Currier (R)		26,748	60.7		A. G. Burr (D)		15,398						
	Harry W. Daniell (D)		16,462	37.4		L. F. Dow (SOC)		1,734						
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						E. D. Herring (SOC)		1,697						
1	Henry C. Loudenslager (R)		26,169	60.3		B. H. Tibbets (P)		971						
	Swackhamer (D)		15,365	35.4		N. A. Colby (P)		967						
2	John J. Gardner (R)		26,296	63.7		<b>OHIO</b>								
	Perry (D)		13,035	31.6	1	Nicholas Longworth (R)		32,105	68.7					
3	Benjamin F. Howell (R)		24,565	56.1		Braxton W. Campbell (D)		11,631	24.9					
	Otis (D)		17,862	40.8		Bishop W. Mason (SOC)		2,737	5.9					
4	Ira W. Wood (R)		22,579	54.7	2	Herman P. Goebel (R)		31,873	62.8					
	Stevens (D)		16,953	41.1		Charles A. Miller (D)		14,215	28.0					
5	Charles N. Fowler (R)		24,488	52.3		John F. Ditchen (SOC)		4,487	8.8					
	Martine (D)		19,254	41.1	3	Robert M. Nevin (R)		31,626	53.0					
6	Henry C. Allen (R)		26,612	47.8		Charles Conley (D)		25,594	42.9					
	William Hughes (D)		26,102	46.9	4	Harvey C. Garber (D)		20,653	50.8					
7	Richard W. Parker (R)		25,578	61.4		R. D. Kahle (R)		18,858	46.4					
	Jackson (D)		14,347	34.5	5	William W. Campbell (R)		19,707	49.4					
8	William H. Wiley (R)		24,148	63.2		Timothy T. Ansberry (D)		19,383	48.6					
	Seymour (D)		11,607	30.4	6	Thomas E. Scroggy (R)		21,485	51.4					
						James Runyan (D)		19,148	45.8					
						J. Warren Keifer (R)		25,245	60.0					
						P. E. Montanus (D)		15,966	37.9					
						Ralph D. Cole (R)		27,523	60.5					
						Henry F. MacCracken (D)		16,257	35.8					
						James H. Southard (R)		35,128	63.7					
						William H. Althof (D)		16,488	29.9					
						Henry Bannon (R)		25,097	62.6					
						Matthew S. Merriman (D)		13,316	33.2					
						Charles H. Grosvenor (R)		29,415	58.9					
						John T. Bridwell (D)		19,501	39.1					
						Edward L. Taylor Jr. (R)		25,178	56.6					
						Dewitt C. Badger (D)		17,999	40.5					
						Grant E. Mouser (R)		25,054	49.5					
						D. R. Crissinger (D)		24,004	47.4					
						Amos R. Webber (R)		29,187	57.4					
						Benjamin F. Long (D)		19,318	38.0					
						Beman G. Dawes (R)		20,763	48.4					
						Ernest B. Schneider (D)		20,231	47.2					
						Capell L. Weems (R)		23,265	59.1					
						H. W. Hermann (D)		13,676	34.8					

	Candidates	Votes	%
17	Martin L. Smyser (R)	23,847	50.7
	J. E. Hurst (D)	21,571	45.8
18	James Kennedy (R)	36,939	63.9
	W. J. Foley (D)	16,472	28.5
19	W. Aubrey Thomas (R)	35,676	68.9
	Charles J. McCormick (D)	11,942	23.1
	F. N. Prevey (SOC)	2,927	5.7
20	Jacob A. Beidler (R)	29,475	59.8
	Charles W. Lapp (D)	17,106	34.7
21	Theodore E. Burton (R)	33,930	86.6
	Max S. Hayes (SOC)	4,144	10.6

**Special Elections**

14	Amos R. Webber (R)	29,148	57.3
	Benjamin F. Long (D)	19,350	38.0
19	W. Aubrey Thomas (R)	35,802	83.5
	Charles J. McCormick (D)	5,467	12.8

**OREGON**

1	Binger Hermann (R)	23,970	51.2
	R. M. Veatch (D)	17,157	36.7
	H. Gould (P)	2,867	6.1
	B. F. Ramp (SOC)	2,800	6.0
2	John N. Williamson (R)	27,126	57.6
	J. E. Simmons (D)	12,773	27.1
	George R. Cook (SOC)	3,678	7.8
	H. W. Stone (P)	3,535	7.5

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Henry H. Bingham (R)	42,228	84.7
	Joseph L. Galen (D)	7,623	15.3
2	Robert Adams Jr. (R)	41,637	84.9
	John Cadwalader Jr. (D)	7,010	14.3
3	George A. Castor (R)	39,982	83.3
	John H. Fow (D, I)	7,873	16.4
4	Reuben O. Moon (R)	25,610	81.1
	Charles F. Stilz (D)	5,253	16.6
5	Edward de V. Morrell (R)	28,146	78.8
	David Moffet (D)	6,524	18.3
6	George D. McCreary (R)	34,984	76.7
	William A. Carr (D)	8,709	19.1
7	Thomas S. Butler (R)	26,145	77.5
	Archibald M. Holding (D)	6,470	19.2
8	Irving P. Wanger (R)	26,099	60.9
	Joseph J. Broadhurst (D)	15,847	37.0
9	Henry B. Cassel (R)	17,685	54.7
	Milton J. Brecht (CI/IC)	11,526	35.6
	Hugh M. North Jr (D)	2,894	8.9
10	Thomas H. Dale (R)	15,003	53.2
	George Howell (D)	12,683	44.9
11	Henry W. Palmer (R)	23,324	60.8
	William L. Raeder (D)	14,224	37.1
12	George R. Patterson (R)	17,419	57.4
	Harry O. Haag (D)	12,005	39.6
13	Marcus C. L. Kline (D)	25,711	50.1
	William H. Sowden (R)	23,781	46.4
14	Mial E. Lilly (R)	15,568	58.4
	John Kuhbach (D)	8,696	32.6
	William S. H. Heermans (P)	2,393	9.0
15	Elias Deemer (R)	19,807	58.3
	George B. McMetzger (D)	11,959	35.2
16	E. W. Samuel (R)	14,969	51.6
	Henry E. Davis (D)	13,191	45.5
17	Thaddeus M. Mahon (R)	22,860	61.4
	O. C. Bowers (D)	13,337	35.8
18	Marlin E. Olmsted (R)	26,996	67.6
	John L. Saylor (D)	11,663	29.2
19	John M. Reynolds (R)	23,164	54.9
	Joseph E. Thropp (D, P)	19,066	45.1
20	Daniel F. Lafean (R)	19,088	55.8
	William McSherry (D)	14,782	43.2
21	Solomon R. Dresser (R)	18,281	59.6
	Charles W. Shaffer (D)	9,559	31.2
	Samuel C. Watts (P)	2,407	7.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
22	George F. Huff (R)	21,547	65.5
	Charles M. Heineman (D)	9,824	29.9
23	Allen F. Cooper (R)	18,206	58.7
	Charles F. Uhl Jr. (D)	10,597	34.2
	George H. Hocking (P)	2,226	7.2
24	Ernest F. Acheson (R)	23,131	69.4
	William J. Mellon (D)	8,420	25.3
	John J. Ashenhurst (P)	1,798	5.4
25	Arthur L. Bates (R)	17,271	61.9
	E. W. McArthur (D)	8,082	28.9
	R. C. Loupe (P)	1,644	5.9
26	G. A. Schneebeli (R)	14,763	45.3
	J. Davis Brodhead (D, CIT)	12,895	39.6
	Joseph H. Shull (PURE POL)	3,759	11.5
27	William O. Smith (R)	18,697	71.8
	A. C. Smith (D)	7,353	28.2
28	Joseph C. Sibley (R)	19,861	55.2
	Salem Heilman (D)	10,651	29.6
	John E. Gill (P)	4,640	12.9
29	William H. Graham (R)	18,400	80.1
	W. H. S. Thomson (D)	3,437	15.0
30	John Dalzell (R)	17,322	79.0
	M. L. Thompson (D)	3,330	15.2
31	James Francis Burke (R)	18,403	75.2
	John F. McGrath (D)	5,289	21.6
32	A. J. Barchfeld (R)	19,383	75.9
	John Pierce (D)	4,690	18.4

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Daniel L. D. Granger (D)	15,583	49.5
	Stiness (R)	15,450	49.0
2	Adin B. Capron (R)	18,212	56.8
	Owen (D)	13,278	41.4

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	George S. Legare (D)	6,068	91.3
	J. A. Noland (R)	346	5.2
2	James O'H. Patterson (D)	7,421	94.6
	Isaac Myers (R)	423	5.4
3	Wyatt Aiken (D)	7,659	98.1
4	Joseph T. Johnson (D)	8,516	97.5
5	David E. Finley (D)	7,928	97.9
6	J. Edwin Ellerbe (D)	8,348	95.7
7	Asbury F. Lever (D)	8,726	93.8
	Charles C. Jacobs (R)	563	6.1

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

AL	Eben W. Martin (R)	70,002✓
	Charles H. Burke (R)	69,936✓
	Wesley A. Stuart (D)	22,692
	W. A. Lynch (D)	22,640
	H. W. Smith (SOC)	3,115
	S. A. Cochrane (SOC)	3,064
	A. Jamison (P)	3,012
	C. K. Thompson (P)	2,961
	A. J. McCain (POP)	1,216
	G. W. Lattin (POP)	1,175

**TENNESSEE**

1	Walter P. Brownlow (R)	19,657	68.9
	R. E. Styll (D)	8,879	31.1
2	Nathan W. Hale (R)	14,963	70.9
	Staples (D)	6,013	28.5
3	John A. Moon (D)	16,541	53.2
	Sharp (R)	14,285	46.0
4	Mounce G. Butler (D)	13,359	53.3
	Pickering (R)	11,596	46.2
5	William C. Houston (D)	13,581	68.7
	Brown (R)	6,192	31.3
6	John W. Gaines (D)	13,777	79.0
	Maxwell (R)	3,517	20.2
7	Lemuel P. Padgett (D)	13,090	61.9
	Hughes (R)	8,027	38.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Thetus W. Sims (D)	13,395	53.9
	Davis (R)	11,452	46.1
9	Finis J. Garrett (D)	16,222	74.9
	Walker (R)	5,443	25.1
10	Malcolm R. Patterson (D)	13,595	75.9
	Matthews (R)	4,307	24.1

**TEXAS**

1	Morris Sheppard (D)	12,473	72.1
	J. A. Armistead (R)	4,838	28.0
2	Moses L. Brooks (D)	13,119	76.2
	A. J. Houston (R)	4,099	23.8
3	Gordon J. Russell (D)	12,473	73.7
	C. T. White (R)	4,441	26.3
4	Choice B. Randell (D)	14,435	90.4
	R. E. Martin (R)	1,537	9.6
5	Jack Beall (D)	14,292	86.0
	J. J. Cypert (R)	2,327	14.0
6	Scott Field (D)	9,438	100.0
7	Alexander W. Gregg (D)	8,040	100.0
8	John M. Pinckney (D)	9,804	69.1
	H. F. McGregor (R)	4,384	30.9
9	George F. Burgess (D)	14,316	72.3
	B. L. Osgood (R)	5,484	27.7
10	Albert S. Burleson (D)	11,761	100.0
11	Robert L. Henry (D)	10,305	84.4
	Joe E. Williams (R)	1,912	15.7
12	Oscar W. Gillespie (D)	12,480	74.4
	Frank B. Stanley	2,357	14.1
	J. M. Mallett (R)	1,933	11.5
13	John H. Stephens (D)	18,604	89.6
	James M. Kindred (R)	2,157	10.4
14	James L. Slayden (D)	15,097	98.3
15	John N. Garner (D)	10,647	64.9
	J. S. Morin (R)	5,767	35.1
16	William R. Smith (D)	17,488	83.1
	Logan McPherson (R)	3,562	16.9

**UTAH**

AL	Joseph Howell (R)	52,675	51.8
	Orlando W. Powers (D)	37,445	36.8
	Ogden Hiles (AM)	6,796	6.7

**VERMONT**

1	David J. Foster (R)	23,208	70.4
	Frank L. Graves (D)	8,868	26.9
2	Kittredge Haskins (R)	23,781	74.8
	Harland B. Howe (D)	7,066	22.2

**VIRGINIA**

1	William A. Jones (D)	7,826	77.1
	Trader (R)	2,331	23.0
2	Harry L. Maynard (D)	10,762	78.3
	Robert M. Hughes (R)	2,800	20.4
3	John Lamb (D)	7,121	78.0
	Edgar Allan Jr. (R)	1,020	11.2
	George A. Harrison (IR)	773	8.5
4	Robert G. Southall (D)	6,031	82.8
	Charles Alexander (R)	1,248	17.1
5	Claude A. Swanson (D)	8,893	65.0
	J. B. Stovall (R)	4,793	35.0
6	Carter Glass (D)	7,798	69.1
	Samuel H. Hoge (R)	3,429	30.4
7	James Hay (D)	9,051	64.7
	Charles M. Kelzel (R)	4,949	35.4
8	John F. Rixey (D)	7,986	76.6
	Ernest Lincoln Howard (R)	2,443	23.4
9	Campbell Slemp (R)	15,627	57.2
	J. C. Wysor (D)	11,710	42.8
10	Henry D. Flood (D)	9,183	61.3
	George A. Revercomb (R)	5,460	36.5

**WASHINGTON**

	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
AL	Francis W. Cushman (R)	93,328✓	
	Wesley L. Jones (R)	92,743✓	
	William E. Humphrey (R)	92,436✓	
	James J. Anderson (D)	35,698	
	Howard Hathaway (D)	35,636	
	W.T. Beck (D)	35,193	
	T. C. Wiswell (SOC)	9,005	
	George Croston (SOC)	8,940	
	H. D. Jory (SOC)	8,940	
	Ferdinand B. Hawes (P)	3,059	
	Henry Brown (P)	3,052	
	William Bonstein (SOC LAB)	1,320	
	R. McDonald (SOC LAB)	1,308	
	G. Norling (SOC LAB)	1,306	

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Blackburn B. Dovener (R)	27,459	54.3
	J. W. Barnes (D)	21,100	41.7

**Candidates**

	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
2	Alston G. Dayton (R)	24,225	51.6
	Stuart W. Walker (D)	21,888	46.6
3	Joseph Holt Gaines (R)	26,236	52.8
	H. B. Davenport (D)	22,125	44.5
4	Harry C. Woodyard (D)	22,942	53.6
	Allen C. Murdock (R)	18,912	44.2
5	James A. Hughes (R)	27,593	55.8
	S. S. Altezer (D)	21,276	43.0

**WISCONSIN**

1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)	25,125	59.5
	Calvin Stewart (D)	13,379	31.7
	J. W. Born (SOCIAL D)	2,461	5.8
2	Henry C. Adams (R)	22,773	57.7
	John J. Wood (D)	15,265	38.7
3	Joseph W. Babcock (R)	19,047	48.8
	Herman Grotophorst (D)	18,662	47.8
4	Theobald Otjen (R)	17,582	43.8
	Peter J. Sommers (D)	12,385	30.8
	W. R. Gaylord (SOCIAL D)	9,625	24.0

**Candidates**

	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
5	William H. Stafford (R)	17,231	44.8
	Victor L. Berger (SOCIAL D)	10,626	27.6
	Arthur Dopp (D)	9,978	26.0
6	Charles H. Weisse (D)	20,665	53.4
	Roy L. Morse (R)	17,687	45.7
7	John J. Esch (R)	25,505	66.8
	N. C. Basheller (D)	11,271	29.5
8	James H. Davidson (R)	25,233	63.1
	C. F. Crane (D)	12,889	32.2
9	Edward S. Minor (R)	19,764	58.1
	R. J. McGrehan (D)	13,124	38.6
10	Webster E. Brown (R)	29,392	65.4
	Wells M. Ruggles (D)	14,121	31.4
11	John J. Jenkins (R)	31,270	74.8
	George C. Cooper (D)	8,637	20.7

**WYOMING**

AL	Frank W. Mondell (R)	19,862	64.6
	T. S. Taliaferro Jr (D)	9,903	32.2

**1905 House Election****ILLINOIS****Special Election**

	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
14	James McKinney (R)	12,356	57.2
	James Howard Pattee	7,316	33.9
	Homer L. Darby	1,176	5.4

# 1906 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 George W. Taylor (D)	3,592	100.0
2 Ariosto A. Wiley (D)	6,001	88.9
J. C. Fonville (R)	751	11.1
3 Henry D. Clayton (D)	6,922	100.0
4 William B. Craig (D)	5,783	100.0
5 J. Thomas Hefflin (D)	6,940	100.0
6 Richmond P. Hobson (D)	8,308	100.0
7 John L. Burnett (D)	8,265	62.7
C. B. Kennamer (R)	4,914	37.3
8 William Richardson (D)	5,873	94.9
John T. Masterson (R)	317	5.1
9 Oscar W. Underwood (D)	7,864	100.0

## ARKANSAS

1 Robert B. Macon (D)	5,635	82.2
D. F. Taylor (R)	1,223	17.8
2 Stephen Brundidge Jr. (D)	5,137	80.9
E. J. Mason (R)	1,216	19.1
3 John C. Floyd (D)	5,715	63.8
W. N. Ivie (R)	3,246	36.2
4 William Ben Cravens (D)	7,290	65.5
George Tilles (R)	3,840	34.5
5 Charles C. Reid (D)	5,967	75.1
Alonzo Hedges (R)	1,976	24.9
6 Joseph T. Robinson (D)	5,473	84.4
R. C. Thompson (R)	1,010	15.6
7 Robert M. Wallace (D)	3,255	99.1

## CALIFORNIA

1 William F. Englebright (R)	18,954	54.1
F. W. Taft (D)	13,984	39.9
2 Duncan E. McKinlay (R)	23,411	51.8
W. A. Beard (D)	20,262	44.8
3 Joseph R. Knowland (R)	21,510	60.0
Hugh W. Brunk (D)	7,716	21.5
Charles C. Boynton (I LEAGUE)	3,614	10.1
William McDevitt (SOC)	2,514	7.0
4 Julius Kahn (R)	5,678	62.4
David S. Hirshberg (D)	3,016	33.2
5 Everis A. Hayes (R)	22,530	52.6
Hiram G. Davis (D)	17,925	41.9
Joseph Lawrence (SOC)	2,343	5.5
6 James C. Needham (R)	18,928	55.6
Harry A. Greene (D)	12,868	37.8
7 James McLachlan (R)	22,338	56.7
Robert G. Laucks (D)	11,197	28.4
Claude Riddle (SOC)	3,641	9.3
Levi D. Johnson (P)	2,189	5.6
8 Sylvester C. Smith (R)	22,548	55.6
C. A. Barlow (D)	13,992	34.5
N. A. Richardson (SOC)	4,001	9.9

## Special Election

1 William F. Englebright (R)	18,125	95.2
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## COLORADO

1 Robert William Bonyng (R)	47,549	55.5
Charles F. Tew (D)	31,133	36.3
Luella Twining (SOC)	4,989	5.8
2 Warren A. Haggott (R)	54,869	49.3
William W. Rowan (D)	46,783	42.1
Flavius E. Ashburn (SOC)	7,666	6.9
AL George W. Cook (R)	102,426	52.2
Samuel W. Belford (D)	76,792	39.1
Guy E. Miller (SOC)	12,668	6.5

## CONNECTICUT

Candidates	Votes	%
1 E. Stevens Henry (R)	21,605	56.8
Holden (D)	15,039	39.6
2 Nehemiah D. Sperry (R)	29,058	53.1
Wallace (D)	23,757	43.4
3 Edwin W. Higgins (R)	12,391	57.3
Larue (D)	8,833	40.8
4 Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	26,484	56.9
Beers (D)	18,969	40.8
AL George L. Lilley (R)	88,115	54.8
Donahue (D)	67,747	42.1

## DELAWARE

AL Hiram R. Burton (R)	20,210	52.8
David T. Marvel (D)	17,118	44.8

## FLORIDA

1 Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	6,212	86.5
C. C. Allen (SOC)	967	13.5
2 Frank Clark (D)	8,792	88.1
J. F. McClelland (SOC)	1,179	11.8
3 William B. Lamar (D)	5,415	93.4
T. B. Meeker (SOC)	384	6.6

## GEORGIA

1 Charles G. Edwards (D)	4,964	92.1
D. B. Rigdon (R)	429	8.0
2 James M. Griggs (D)	3,425	100.0
3 Elijah B. Lewis (D)	2,386	100.0
4 William C. Adamson (D)	2,705	100.0
5 Leonidas F. Livingston (D)	3,030	100.0
6 Charles L. Bartlett (D)	3,374	100.0
7 Gordon Lee (D)	3,132	100.0
8 William M. Howard (D)	2,246	100.0
9 Thomas M. Bell (D)	3,159	100.0
10 Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	1,743	99.8
11 William G. Brantley (D)	2,748	100.0

## IDAHO

AL Burton L. French (R)	42,134	58.6
Murray R. Hattabaugh (D)	23,818	33.1
Edward L. Rigg (SOC)	4,834	6.7

## ILLINOIS

1 Martin B. Madden (R)	17,015	59.3
Martin Emerich (D)	10,015	34.9
2 James R. Mann (R)	20,660	63.4
Herbert J. Friedman (D)	8,565	26.3
Bernard Berlyn (SOC)	3,032	9.3
3 William W. Wilson (R)	14,130	49.7
Paul A. Dratz (D)	6,569	23.1
Willis C. Stone (I LG)	4,775	16.8
James A. Prout (SOC)	2,457	8.6
4 James T. McDermott (D)	9,997	46.7
Charles S. Wharton (R)	8,377	39.1
James McCarthy (SOC)	2,859	13.3
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	9,545	46.1
Anthony Michalek (R)	8,634	41.7
Joseph Kral (SOC)	2,373	11.5
6 William Lorimer (R)	18,153	55.4
Edmund J. Stack (D)	10,734	32.8
Walter F. Huggins (SOC)	2,082	6.4
Edward E. Blake (P)	1,794	5.5
7 Philip Knopf (R)	18,595	51.3
Frank Buchanan (D)	11,383	31.4
George Koop (SOC)	5,587	15.4

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
8 Charles McGavin (R)	11,421	40.0
Stanley H. Kunz (D)	11,336	39.7
Abraham Priess (I LG)	3,128	11.0
James B. Smiley (SOC)	2,664	9.3
9 Henry S. Boutell (R)	15,316	50.6
Arthur J. Donoghue (D)	8,504	28.1
John M. Vail (I LG)	3,607	11.9
Charles L. Breckon (SOC)	2,592	8.6
10 George Edmund Foss (R)	18,886	62.7
Charles L. Young (D)	7,598	25.2
Lewis W. Hardy (SOC)	2,777	9.2
11 Howard M. Snapp (R)	18,569	60.7
Benjamin P. Alschuler (D)	9,104	29.8
George McGinnis (P)	2,201	7.2
12 Charles E. Fuller (R)	19,463	86.9
Victor Irving Clark (P)	1,712	7.6
A. A. Patterson (SOC)	1,224	5.5
13 Frank O. Lowden (R)	16,590	51.2
James P. Wilson (D)	14,747	45.5
14 James McKinney (R)	18,583	54.7
David W. Matthews (D)	12,978	38.2
15 George W. Prince (R)	19,975	54.2
Hiram N. Wheeler (D)	14,191	38.5
16 Joseph V. Graff (R)	16,983	50.3
Louis F. Meek (D)	13,876	41.1
C. E. Stebbins (P)	1,966	5.8
17 John A. Sterling (R)	16,804	55.8
L. W. MacNeil (D)	11,377	37.8
James H. Burrows (P)	1,927	6.4
18 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	22,804	58.4
Charles G. Taylor (D)	12,777	32.7
19 William B. McKinley (R)	23,662	52.7
John W. Yantis (D)	19,247	42.9
20 Henry T. Rainey (D)	19,578	54.9
Jacob G. Pope (R)	14,645	41.1
21 Benjamin F. Caldwell (D)	22,429	53.5
Zeno J. Rives (R)	17,396	41.5
22 William A. Rodenberg (R)	23,138	56.2
James J. McInerney (D)	15,371	37.3
23 Martin D. Foster (D)	21,680	49.5
Frank S. Dickson (R)	20,361	46.5
24 Pleasant T. Chapman (R)	17,990	51.1
James R. Williams (D)	16,241	46.2
25 George W. Smith (R)	17,835	52.6
James M. Joplin (D)	14,240	42.0

## Special Election

13 Frank O. Lowden (R)	17,003	96.9
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## INDIANA

1 John H. Foster (R)	20,278	50.0
Gustavus V. Menzies (D)	18,959	46.7
2 John C. Chaney (R)	22,299	48.7
Cyrus E. Davis (D)	21,889	47.8
3 William E. Cox (D)	18,606	49.3
George H. Hester (R)	18,151	48.1
4 Lincoln Dixon (D)	20,049	51.0
John H. Kammann (R)	18,181	46.2
5 Elias S. Holliday (R)	22,532	48.8
Claud G. Bowers (D)	21,579	46.8
6 James E. Watson (R)	22,135	49.5
Thomas H. Kuhn (D)	20,629	46.2
7 Jesse Overstreet (R)	28,020	52.8
Frank E. Gavin (D)	23,234	43.8
8 John A. M. Adair (D)	24,027	51.4
George W. Cromer (R)	19,783	42.3
9 Charles B. Landis (R)	23,865	49.5
Marion E. Clodfelter (D)	21,633	44.9
10 Edgar D. Crumpacker (R)	24,695	54.0
William Darroch (D)	20,072	43.9





	Candidates	Votes	%
11	George W. Rauch (D)	22,988	50.2
	Frederick Landis (R)	19,833	43.3
	Levi T. Pennington (P)	2,367	5.2
12	Clarence C. Gilhams (R)	19,695	48.6
	John W. Morr (D)	19,345	47.7
13	Abraham L. Brick (R)	23,360	48.0
	Benjamin F. Shively (D)	23,153	47.5

**Special Election**

12	Clarence C. Gilhams (R)	19,249	50.5
	John W. Morr (D)	18,870	49.5

**IOWA**

1	Charles A. Kennedy (R)	16,145	49.1
	George S. Tracy (D)	15,875	48.3
2	Albert F. Dawson (R)	20,112	50.2
	George W. Ball (D)	18,520	46.2
3	Benjamin P. Birdsall (R)	22,315	57.7
	J. C. Murtagh (D)	15,113	39.0
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	20,731	60.6
	M. J. Carter (D)	12,739	37.2
5	Robert G. Cousins (R)	19,076	54.3
	Robert C. Stinton (D)	14,612	41.6
6	Daniel W. Hamilton (D)	18,987	51.8
	John F. Lacey (R)	16,713	45.6
7	John A. T. Hull (R)	19,617	59.2
	John Nathan Smith (D)	11,464	34.6
8	William Peter Hepburn (R)	19,516	53.0
	Joel S. Estes (D)	16,074	43.7
9	Walter I. Smith (R)	21,863	60.7
	William C. Campbell (D)	13,250	36.8
10	James Perry Conner (R)	26,017	60.9
	John B. Butler (D)	15,317	35.9
11	Elbert H. Hubbard (R)	22,236	55.9
	Charles A. Dickson (D)	16,893	42.5

**KANSAS**

1	Charles Curtis (R)	22,790*	57.5
	W. D. Webb (D)	16,215	40.9
2	Charles F. Scott (R)	23,521	53.1
	Mason S. Peters (D)	19,653	44.4
3	Philip P. Campbell (R)	25,669	52.5
	Francis M. Brady (D)	19,807	40.5
	Fred D. Warren (SOC)	2,908	5.9
4	James Monroe Miller (R)	17,393	53.5
	J. W. Moore (D)	14,313	44.0
5	William A. Calderhead (R)	18,183	54.1
	Hugh Alexander (D)	14,561	43.3
6	William A. Reeder (R)	21,212	51.9
	John B. Rea (D)	17,116	41.9
7	Edmond H. Madison (R)	21,580	55.0
	O. H. Truman (D)	15,623	39.8
8	Victor Murdock (R)	14,862	56.5
	Frank B. Lawrence (D)	10,427	39.6

**KENTUCKY**

1	Ollie M. James (D)	12,870	85.9
	J. D. Smith (P)	2,118	14.1
2	Augustus O. Stanley (D)	13,282	61.9
	Paul M. Moore (R)	7,406	34.5
3	Addison D. James (R)	14,987	50.2
	James M. Richardson (D)	14,288	47.8
4	Ben Johnson (D)	15,128	59.1
	M. L. Heavrin (R)	9,819	38.4
5	J. Swagar Sherley (D)	15,698	54.8
	William C. Owens (R)	12,210	42.6
6	Joseph L. Rhinock (D)	13,358	48.3
	William F. Schuerman (R)	12,973	46.9
7	William P. Kimball (D)	15,658	74.0
	Joseph W. Calvert (R)	5,066	23.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Harvey Helm (D)	13,182	55.1
	L. W. Bethurum (R)	10,164	42.4
9	Joseph B. Bennett (R)	18,430	51.4
	James N. Kehoe (D)	17,314	48.2
10	John W. Langley (R)	17,254	50.7
	Frank A. Hopkins (D)	16,343	48.0
11	Don C. Edwards (R)	15,645	61.9
	Ancil Gatliff (D)	8,714	34.5

**LOUISIANA**

1	Adolph Meyer (D)	8,667	90.0
	Henry Seiner (R)	681	7.1
2	Robert C. Davey (D)	6,349	91.9
	A. L. Redden (R)	409	5.9
3	Robert F. Broussard (D)	4,267	85.0
	S. P. Watts (R)	753	15.0
4	John T. Watkins (D)	3,210	97.3
5	Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	3,177	100.0
6	George K. Favrot (D)	3,270	92.4
	John Deblieux (R)	269	7.6
7	Arsene P. Pujo (D)	3,761	66.1
	C. C. Duson (R)	1,762	31.0

**MAINE**

1	Amos L. Allen (R)	16,903	51.9
	James C. Hamlen (D)	15,254	46.8
2	Charles E. Littlefield (R)	18,708	50.9
	Daniel J. McGillicuddy (D)	17,346	47.2
3	Edwin C. Burleigh (R)	16,682	51.7
	E. J. Lawrence (D)	14,891	46.2
4	Llewellyn Powers (R)	17,279	54.9
	George M. Hanson (D)	13,705	43.6

**MARYLAND**

1	William H. Jackson (R)	18,567	51.5
	Thomas A. Smith (D)	16,124	44.8
2	J. Fred C. Talbott (D)	17,870	50.3
	Robert Garrett (R)	16,618	46.7
3	Harry B. Wolf (D)	15,725	49.8
	William W. Johnson (R)	14,841	47.0
4	John Gill Jr. (D)	18,010	50.7
	John V. L. Findlay Jr. (R)	16,306	45.9
5	Sydney E. Mudd (R)	16,798	53.7
	George M. Smith (D)	13,405	42.8
6	George A. Pearre (R)	16,136	55.3
	Harvey R. Spessard (D)	11,232	38.5

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	George P. Lawrence (R)	15,622	59.7
	Frank J. Lawler (D)	9,528	36.4
2	Frederick H. Gillett (R)	15,873	61.3
	Edward A. Hall (D)	8,412	32.5
	George H. Wrenn (SOC)	1,622	6.3
3	Charles G. Washburn (R)	15,686	58.6
	William I. McLoughlin (D)	10,415	38.9
4	Charles Q. Tirrell (R)	20,750	79.0
	Timothy Richardson (SOC)	5,501	20.9
5	Butler Ames (R)	15,778	54.2
	Joseph J. Flynn (D)	12,881	44.2
6	Augustus P. Gardner (R)	18,390	54.8
	George A. Schofield (D)	14,055	41.9
7	Ernest W. Roberts (R)	21,752	66.4
	John A. O'Keefe (D)	9,816	30.0
8	Samuel W. McCall (R)	17,952	59.4
	Frederick S. Deitrick (D)	11,690	38.7
9	John A. Keliher (D)	15,997	68.1
	Edward C. Webb (R)	6,256	26.6
	George W. Galvin (SOC)	1,242	5.3
10	Joseph F. O'Connell (D)	18,979	54.9
	Edward B. Callender (R)	14,621	42.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Andrew J. Peters (D)	18,099	53.9
	Daniel W. Lane (R)	14,670	43.7
12	John W. Weeks (R)	18,948	61.5
	David W. Murray (D)	10,591	34.4
13	William S. Greene (R)	14,236	68.3
	Francis M. Kennedy (D)	6,603	31.7
14	William C. Lovering (R)	18,002	61.8
	Thomas F. Loorem (D)	6,815	23.4
	Daniel A. White (SOC)	4,301	14.8

**MICHIGAN**

1	Edwin Denby (R)	23,741	57.5
	Frederick F. Ingram (D)	16,975	41.1
2	Charles E. Townsend (R)	23,397	96.2
3	Washington Gardner (R)	16,821	58.4
	John B. Shipman (D)	10,388	36.1
4	Edward L. Hamilton (R)	18,553	60.6
	George R. Herkimer (D)	11,561	37.8
5	William Alden Smith (R)	18,487*	88.9
	John E. Nicles (SOC)	1,302	6.3
6	Samuel W. Smith (R)	24,001	60.4
	Peter B. Delisle (D)	14,360	36.1
7	Henry McMorran (R)	17,100	59.6
	William Springer (D)	11,028	38.4
8	Joseph W. Fordney (R)	16,849	92.4
9	James C. McLaughlin (R)	14,374	69.8
	Charles G. Wing (D)	5,288	25.7
10	George A. Loud (R)	18,958	97.2
11	Archibald B. Darragh (R)	18,110	70.7
	Arthur J. Lacy (D)	7,517	29.3
12	H. Olin Young (R)	22,271	75.6
	John F. Ryan (D)	6,315	21.4

**MINNESOTA**

1	James A. Tawney (R)	17,352	57.8
	French (D)	12,676	42.2
2	Winfield S. Hammond (D)	13,526	50.5
	McCleary (R)	12,466	46.5
3	Charles R. Davis (R)	19,461	100.0
4	Frederick C. Stevens (R)	19,300	64.3
	Scholle (D)	9,179	30.6
	Lando (PUB OWN)	1,544	5.1
5	Frank M. Nye (R)	23,742	55.6
	Larrabee (D)	16,448	38.5
6	Charles A. Lindbergh (R)	16,752	56.1
	Tift (D)	13,115	43.9
7	Andrew G. Volstead (R)	21,491	100.0
8	J. Adam Bede (R)	18,640	75.6
	Peterson (PUB OWN)	6,025	24.4
9	Halvor Steenerson (R)	22,145	80.1
	Boen (PUB OWN)	5,490	19.9

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	Ezekiel S. Candler Jr. (D)	2,566	100.0
2	Thomas Spight (D)	2,567	100.0
3	Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	1,540	100.0
4	Wilson S. Hill (D)	2,536	100.0
5	Adam Byrd (D)	2,782	100.0
6	Eaton J. Bowers (D)	4,077	95.9
7	F. A. McLain (D)	1,933	100.0
8	John S. Williams (D)	2,091	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1	James T. Lloyd (D)	19,796	54.3
	Clements (R)	16,655	45.7
2	William W. Rucker (D)	20,732	56.7
	Beazell (R)	15,814	43.2
3	Joshua W. Alexander (D)	18,669	52.9
	Unidentified Candidate (R)	16,616	47.1
4	Charles F. Booher (D)	18,631	51.3
	Fulkerson (R)	17,458	48.1



Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%				
5	Edgar C. Ellis (R)		21,496	52.2	8	Le Gage Pratt (D)		18,334	56.9	28	Charles L. Knapp (R)		23,451	60.7				
	Wallace (D)		19,710	47.8		Gottlob (R)		12,460	38.7		Jay C. Bardo (D)		12,573	32.5				
6	David A. De Armond (D)		17,574	53.0	9	Eugene W. Leake (D)		18,367	55.4		Frank H. Lewis (P)		2,197	5.7				
	Atkeson (R)		15,579	47.0		Pickett (R)		12,628	38.1	29	Michael E. Driscoll (R)		30,350	61.4				
7	Courtney W. Hamlin (D)		22,248	51.3	10	James A. Hamill (D)		22,882	65.2		William W. Vanbrocklin (D)		17,385	35.2				
	Welborn (R)		20,497	47.3		Cruse (R)		9,305	26.5	30	John W. Dwight (R)		27,069	59.9				
8	Dorsey W. Shackelford (D)		16,245	53.4											Amasa G. Genung (D)	16,269	36.0	
	Quigley (R)		14,186	46.6	NEW YORK										31	Serenio E. Payne (R)	25,475	62.6
9	James Beauchamp Clark (D)		21,364	54.3	1	William W. Cocks (R)		22,569	60.3		Dudley M. Warner (D)		14,150	34.8				
	Garber (R)		17,972	45.7		Monson Morris (D)		14,418	38.5	32	James Breck Perkins (R)		25,343	52.4				
10	Richard Bartholdt (R)		31,639	61.9	2	George H. Lindsay (D)		11,420	39.2		William L. Manning (D)		21,393	44.2				
	Coale (D)		16,336	32.0		John J. McManus (I LEAGUE)		9,069	31.2	33	Jacob Sloat Fassett (R)		21,235	55.0				
	Hoehn (SOC)		3,102	6.1		Ernest C. Wagner (R)		7,591	26.1		Frank P. Frost (D)		15,883	41.1				
11	Henry S. Caulfield (R)		13,171	47.8	3	Charles T. Dunwell (R)		16,546	45.5	34	Peter A. Porter (D, IND CONG)		25,837	55.6				
	Neville (D)		13,133	47.6		Walter B. Raymond (D)		10,707	29.5		James W. Wadsworth (R)		19,935	42.9				
12	Harry M. Coudrey (R)		11,281	50.1		Henry Clay Peters (I LEAGUE)		8,089	22.3	35	William H. Ryan (D)		22,140	56.5				
	Selph (D)		10,451	46.4	4	Charles B. Law (R)		17,079	41.3		Frank X. Bernhardt (R)		16,494	42.1				
13	Madison R. Smith (D)		16,056	50.7		Herman H. Torborg (D)		12,114	29.3	36	De Alva S. Alexander (R)		24,457	58.0				
	Rhodes (R)		15,628	49.3		Edson Lawrence (I LEAGUE)		10,590	25.6		John W. Williams (D)		16,209	38.5				
14	Joseph J. Russell (D)		24,288	51.4	5	George E. Waldo (R)		19,832	46.1	37	Edward B. Vreeland (R)		25,468	65.2				
	Tyndall (R)		22,799	48.3		John J. Roach (D)		11,995	27.9		Mark Graves (D)		11,562	29.6				
15	Thomas Hackney (D)		20,677	48.3		Michael A. Fitzgerald (I LEAGUE)		10,575	24.6	NORTH CAROLINA								
	Caulkins (R)		20,402	47.6	6	William M. Calder (R)		21,195	54.9	1	John H. Small (D)		11,401	75.8				
16	J. Robert Lamar (D)		15,366	50.7		Robert Baker (D & IL)		17,102	44.3		J. Q. A. Wood (R)		3,610	24.0				
	Murphy (R)		14,939	49.3	7	John J. Fitzgerald (D)		15,055	47.1	2	Claude Kitchin (D)		10,057	84.6				
MONTANA						Charles R. Banks (R)		8,433	26.4		J. R. Gaskill (R)		1,816	15.3				
AL	Charles N. Pray (R&A-T R)		28,368	50.5		John T. Moran (I LEAGUE)		8,220	25.7	3	Charles R. Thomas (D)		10,382	66.3				
	Thomas J. Walsh (D & LAB)		22,894	40.8	8	Daniel J. Riordan (D)		21,340	65.6		W. R. Dixon (R)		5,280	33.7				
	John Hudson (SOC)		4,638	8.3		Frank L. Frugone (R)		10,632	32.7	4	Edward W. Pou (D)		12,161	69.8				
NEBRASKA					9	Henry M. Goldfogle (D)		7,276	53.3		Berry Godwin (R)		5,270	30.2				
1	Ernest M. Pollard (R)		14,771	52.8		Morris Hillquit (SOC)		3,586	26.3	5	William W. Kitchin (D)		16,503	59.6				
	T. J. Doyle (D & PPI)		11,870	42.4		Charles S. Adler (R)		2,734	20.0		C. A. Reynolds (R)		11,089	40.0				
2	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D)		11,644	51.0	10	William Sulzer (D & IL)		15,962	71.3	6	Hannibal L. Godwin (D)		9,729	67.7				
	John L. Kennedy (R)		11,136	48.8		Frederick J. Etzel (R)		4,843	21.6		James B. Schulken (R)		4,645	32.3				
3	John F. Boyd (R)		18,837	49.0	11	Charles V. Fornes (D & IL)		26,511	70.3	7	Robert N. Page (D)		11,780	56.7				
	Guy T. Graves (D & PPI)		18,546	48.2		Charles W. Lefler (R)		10,640	28.2		G. D. B. Reynolds (R)		9,008	43.3				
4	Edmund H. Hinshaw (R)		19,032	55.0	12	William Bourke Cockran (D & IL)		20,481	71.4	8	Richard N. Hackett (D)		16,907	51.6				
	J. J. Thomas (D & PPI)		15,211	44.0		Henry Carey (R)		7,410	25.8		E. S. Blackburn (R)		15,841	48.4				
5	George W. Norris (R)		16,450	53.1	13	Herbert Persons (R)		16,381	55.0	9	Edwin Y. Webb (D)		12,727	58.6				
	Roderick D. Sutherland (D & PPI)		14,031	45.3		William H. Jackson (D)		9,881	33.2		F. Roberts (R)		8,988	41.4				
6	Moses P. Kinkaid (R)		18,677	57.1	14	Frank Hendrick (I LEAGUE)		3,172	10.7	10	William T. Crawford (D)		13,049	51.6				
	G. L. Shumway (D & PPI)		13,147	40.2		William Willett Jr. (D)		17,675	46.3		James J. Britt (R)		12,200	48.2				
						Frank E. Losee (R)		10,006	26.2	NORTH DAKOTA								
NEVADA						Charles E. Shober (I LEAGUE)		8,110	21.3	AL	Thomas F. Marshall (R)		38,923✓					
AL	George A. Bartlett (D & SILVER)		7,320	51.4		Richard Morton (SOC)		2,328	6.1		Asle J. Gronna (R)		36,772✓					
	Oscar J. Smith (R)		5,665	39.8	15	Jacob Van Vechten Olcott (R)		16,210	54.8		A. G. Burr (D)		21,350					
	H. T. Jardine (SOC)		1,251	8.8		John J. Halligan (D & IL)		13,123	44.4		John D. Benton (D)		21,050					
NEW HAMPSHIRE					16	Francis Burton Harrison (D & IL)		16,954	66.3		H. Halvorson (SOC)		1,151					
1	Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)		22,701	57.8		Jacob R. Schiff (R)		7,062	27.6		W. J. Bailey (SOC)		1,129					
	Charles A. Morse (D)		15,601	39.7	17	William S. Bennet (R)		27,159	53.1	OHIO								
2	Frank D. Currier (R)		23,073	58.0		Francis E. Shober (D & IL)		23,284	45.5	1	Nicholas Longworth (R)		25,161	56.9				
	Henri T. Ledoux (D)		15,669	39.4	18	Joseph A. Goulden (D)		28,339	46.9		Thomas H. Bentham (D)		18,004	40.7				
NEW JERSEY						James L. Wells (R)		17,943	29.7	2	Herman P. Goebel (R)		23,219	59.1				
1	Henry C. Loudenslager (R)		20,674	65.8		James T. Farrelly (I LEAGUE)		12,109	20.1		John H. Meyer (D)		12,258	31.2				
	Summerill (D)		9,308	29.6	19	John E. Andrus (R)		23,356	53.8		Harry R. Probasco (I)		2,259	5.8				
2	John J. Gardner (R)		19,637	63.0		Timothy Healy (D)		19,218	44.3	3	J. Eugene Harding (R)		24,567	49.5				
	Perry (D)		8,921	28.6	20	Thomas W. Bradley (R)		21,191	55.9		James E. Campbell (D)		22,837	46.0				
3	Benjamin F. Howell (R)		20,472	54.3		Victor A. Wilder (D, I LEAGUE)		16,111	42.5	4	William E. Tou Velle (D)		17,582	55.6				
	Harvey (D)		16,638	44.1	21	Samuel McMillan (R)		20,717	51.0		J. C. Rosser (R)		12,934	40.9				
4	Ira W. Wood (R)		17,497	52.9		Percy W. Decker (D, I LEAGUE)		19,745	48.6	5	Timothy T. Ansberry (D)		17,256	50.7				
	Southwick (D)		13,989	42.3	22	William H. Draper (R)		22,344	55.3		William W. Campbell (R)		16,241	47.7				
5	Charles N. Fowler (R)		19,760	48.8		Thomas A. Paterson (D, I LEAGUE)		17,188	42.5	6	Matthew R. Denver (D)		17,471	50.6				
	Martine (D & ID)		19,208	47.5	23	George N. Southwick (R)		29,099	50.7		Charles Q. Hildebrandt (R)		16,291	47.2				
6	William Hughes (D)		25,438	50.2		George C. Hisgen (D, I LEAGUE)		27,344	47.7	7	J. Warren Keifer (R)		15,975	53.8				
	Burke (R)		23,335	46.1	24	George W. Fairchild (R)		24,474	51.3		William B. Rodgers (D)		12,387	41.8				
7	Richard W. Parker (R)		16,493	49.5		Walter Scott (D, I LEAGUE)		23,215	48.7	8	Ralph D. Cole (R)		21,524	54.9				
	Kaemer (D)		15,983	48.0	25	Cyrus Durey (R)		25,041	55.4		Homer Southard (D)		16,396	41.9				
					26	Frank Beebe (D)		18,385	40.7	9	Isaac R. Sherwood (D, I)		18,411	47.8				
						George R. Malby (R)		26,209	70.2		E. G. McClelland (R)		18,370	47.7				
					27	Andrew B. Cooney (D)		10,931	29.3	10	Henry Bannon (R)		17,979	53.3				
						James S. Sherman (R)		24,027	53.3		Thomas H. B. Jones (D)		14,686	43.5				
						James K. O'Connor (D, U LAB)		19,757	43.8									

[illegible]

**WASHINGTON**

<b>Candidates</b>		<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
AL Francis W. Cushman (R)		71,921✓	
Wesley L. Jones (R)		71,656✓	
William E. Humphrey (R)		71,353✓	
William Blackman (D)		31,811	
Patrick S. Byrne (D)		30,689	
Dudley Eshleman (D)		30,369	
Emil Herman (SOC)		8,431	
J. H. Barkley (SOC)		8,420	
A. Wagenknecht (SOC)		8,367	
J. M. Wilkin (P)		2,584	
A. S. Caton (P)		2,582	
William Everett (P)		2,571	

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1 William P. Hubbard (R)	19,362	52.5
T. S. Riley (D)	15,315	41.5
2 George C. Sturgiss (R)	20,384	53.7
M. H. Dent (D)	16,712	44.0
3 Joseph Holt Gaines (R)	19,888	52.8
George Byrne (D)	15,482	41.1

**Candidates**

4 Harry C. Woodyard (R)	16,310	52.3
George W. Hardman (D)	13,637	43.8
5 James A. Hughes (R)	22,395	57.4
Joseph S. Miller (D)	15,971	40.9

**WISCONSIN**

1 Henry Allen Cooper (R)	16,226	61.1
John J. Cunningham (D)	8,818	33.2
Moses Hull (SOCIAL D)	1,504	5.7
2 John M. Nelson (R)	14,806	51.5
George W. Levis (D)	12,881	44.8
3 James W. Murphy (D)	14,701	50.1
Joseph W. Babcock (R)	13,690	46.6
4 William J. Cary (R)	12,231	41.3
Edmund T. Melms (SOCIAL D)	8,759	29.6
Thomas J. Fleming (D)	8,656	29.2
5 William H. Stafford (R)	13,948	44.3
Albert J. Welch (SOCIAL D)	8,870	28.1
Joseph G. Donnelly (D)	8,192	26.0
6 Charles H. Weisse (D)	19,446	63.3
Alvin Dreger (R)	10,512	34.2

**Candidates**

7 John J. Esch (R)	18,042	72.7
Charles F. Hulle (D)	6,779	27.3
8 James H. Davidson (R)	16,966	59.7
John E. McMuller (D)	9,594	33.8
9 Gustav Kustermann (R)	14,180	60.5
Phillip A. Badour (D)	8,689	37.1
10 Elmer A. Morse (R)	20,225	63.6
Dennis D. Conway (D)	10,669	33.5
11 John J. Jenkins (R)	19,002	74.9
Francis J. Maguire (D)	5,147	20.3

**Special Election**

2 John M. Nelson (R)	10,098	71.2
Grant Thomas (PRI R)	3,703	26.1

**WYOMING**

AL Frank W. Mondell (R)	16,813	62.2
John C. Hamm (D)	8,944	33.1

**1907 House Elections****MICHIGAN****Special Election**

<b>Candidates</b>		<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
5 Gerrit John Diekema (R)		11,898	51.8
George P. Hummer (D)		10,508	45.7

**OKLAHOMA**

(Became a state Nov. 16, 1907)

<b>Candidates</b>		<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
1 Bird S. McGuire (R)		22,362	50.3
William L. Eagleton (D)		21,003	47.3
2 Elmer L. Fulton (D)		26,006	51.0
Thompson B. Ferguson (R)		25,028	49.0

**Candidates**

3 James S. Davenport (D)	26,370	52.8
Henry D. Hubbard (R)	23,623	47.3
4 Charles D. Carter (D)	29,782	62.6
Frank C. Disney (R)	15,752	33.1
5 Scott Ferris (D)	32,935	66.2
Loren G. McKnight (R)	14,883	29.9

# 1908 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 George W. Taylor (D)	7,457	100.0
2 S. Hubert Dent Jr. (D)	10,754	100.0
3 Henry D. Clayton (D)	9,993	100.0
4 William B. Craig (D)	6,239	65.1
J. Osmond Middleton (R)	3,341	34.9
5 J. Thomas Heflin (D)	8,024	83.9
W. W. Wadsworth	1,543	16.1
6 Richmond P. Hobson (D)	9,211	78.0
Henry T. Nations	2,593	22.0
7 John L. Burnett (D)	8,972	56.0
N. H. Freeman (R)	7,046	44.0
8 William Richardson (D)	9,691	82.7
Jeremiah Murphy (R)	2,028	17.3
9 Oscar W. Underwood (D)	11,288	79.4
J. B. Sloan	2,567	18.1

### Special Election

2 Oliver C. Wiley (D)	7,710	100.0
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## ARKANSAS

1 Robert B. Macon (D)	12,957	66.5
C. T. Bloodworth (R)	6,534	33.5
2 William A. Oldfield (D)	13,056	63.8
H. H. Myers (R)	7,421	36.2
3 John C. Floyd (D)	13,710	59.9
W. T. Mills (R)	9,186	40.1
4 William B. Cravens (D)	13,064	59.8
Edwin Mechem (R)	8,779	40.2
5 Charles C. Reid (D)	15,331	66.1
Guy W. Caron (R)	7,849	33.9
6 Joseph T. Robinson (D)	24,389	100.0
7 Robert M. Wallace (D)	12,354	59.8
S. R. Young (R)	8,312	40.2

## CALIFORNIA

1 William F. Englebright (R)	20,624	54.1
E. W. Holland (D)	14,031	36.8
D. N. Cunningham (SOC)	2,898	7.6
2 Duncan E. McKinlay (R)	28,627	57.4
W. K. Hays (D)	19,193	38.5
3 Joseph R. Knowland (R)	27,857	64.1
George W. Peckham (D)	9,889	22.8
O. H. Philbrick (SOC)	4,052	9.3
4 Julius Kahn (R)	9,202	52.7
James G. Maguire (D)	7,497	42.9
5 Everis A. Hayes (R)	28,127	49.1
George A. Tracy (D)	24,531	42.8
E. H. Misner (SOC)	3,640	6.4
6 James C. Needham (R)	21,323	52.0
Fred P. Feliz (D)	15,868	38.7
W. M. Pattison (SOC)	2,288	5.6
7 James McLachlan (R)	37,244	51.9
Jud R. Rush (D)	25,445	35.4
A. R. Holston (SOC)	4,432	6.2
M. W. Atwood (P)	3,899	5.4
8 Sylvester C. Smith (R)	29,305	55.7
W. E. Shepherd (D)	18,245	34.7
N. A. Richardson (SOC)	5,025	9.6

## COLORADO

1 Atterson W. Rucker (D)	60,643	49.9
Robert William Bonyng (R)	57,597	47.4
2 John A. Martin (D)	65,814	48.7
Warren A. Haggott (R)	64,553	47.8
AL Edward T. Taylor (D)	126,934	48.4
James C. Burger (R)	121,265	46.2

## CONNECTICUT

Candidates	Votes	%
1 E. Stevens Henry (R)	26,829	59.5
Gerth (D)	15,595	34.6
2 Nehemiah D. Sperry (R)	36,083	55.0
Reilly (D)	26,832	40.9
3 Edwin W. Higgins (R)	14,935	60.3
Hunter (D)	9,190	37.1
4 Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	32,843	60.7
Wilson (D)	19,423	35.9
AL John Q. Tilson (R)	111,557	58.6
Avery (D)	70,029	36.8

## DELAWARE

AL William H. Heald (R)	24,314	50.7
Levin Irving Handy (D)	22,515	46.9

## FLORIDA

1 Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	9,971	75.2
George W. Allen (R)	1,990	15.0
C. C. Allen (SOC)	1,297	9.8
2 Frank Clark (D)	10,726	75.9
William R. O'Neal (R)	2,552	18.1
A. N. Jackson (SOC)	862	6.1
3 Dannitte H. Mays (D)	9,314	80.2
William H. Northup (R)	1,712	14.7

## GEORGIA

1 Charles G. Edwards (D)	9,845	95.7
2 James M. Griggs (D)	9,273	100.0
3 Dudley M. Hughes (D)	7,627	99.7
4 William C. Adamson (D)	7,242	100.0
5 Leonidas F. Livingston (D)	8,909	100.0
6 Charles L. Bartlett (D)	6,575	100.0
7 Gordon Lee (D)	11,396	100.0
8 William M. Howard (D)	7,112	100.0
9 Thomas M. Bell (D)	11,653	100.0
10 Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	6,853	100.0
11 William G. Brantley (D)	9,741	100.0

## IDAHO

AL Thomas R. Hamer (R)	49,983	52.0
James L. McClellan (D)	37,605	39.2
Halbert Barton (SOC)	6,248	6.5

## ILLINOIS

1 Martin B. Madden (R)	23,370	60.9
Matthew L. Mandable (D)	13,692	35.7
2 James R. Mann (R)	32,024	64.8
John T. Donahoe (D)	14,351	29.0
3 William Warfield Wilson (R)	24,979	56.0
Fred J. Crowley (D)	15,995	35.8
4 James T. McDermott (D)	16,606	54.7
Charles S. Wharton (R)	12,196	40.2
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	12,997	53.3
Anthony Michalek (R)	9,876	40.5
Morris Siskind (SOC)	1,285	5.3
6 William Lorimer (R)	32,540	61.1
Frank C. Wood (D)	17,093	32.1
7 Fred Lundin (R)	31,513	54.1
Frank Buchanan (D)	20,088	34.5
George Koop (SOC)	4,183	7.2
8 Thomas Gallagher (D)	15,963	49.2
Philip M. Ksycki (R)	14,660	45.2
9 Henry Sherman Boutell (R)	21,110	56.2
Charles C. Stilwell (D)	13,544	36.1

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
10 George Edmund Foss (R)	31,130	62.0
Western Starr (D)	14,840	29.6
11 Howard M. Snapp (R)	29,821	61.2
Coll McNaughton (D)	15,875	32.6
12 Charles E. Fuller (R)	33,340	65.4
M. N. Armstrong (D)	13,795	27.1
13 Frank O. Lowden (R)	24,797	61.4
William C. Green (D)	13,273	32.9
14 James McKinney (R)	23,394	54.3
Matt J. McEniry (D)	16,745	38.9
15 George W. Prince (R)	26,770	50.9
W. Emery Lancaster (D)	22,410	42.6
16 Joseph V. Graff (R)	23,880	53.2
James W. Hill (D)	18,557	41.3
17 John A. Sterling (R)	22,014	53.2
C. S. Schneider (D)	16,737	40.5
William P. Allin (P)	2,228	5.4
18 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	29,170	54.9
Henry C. Bell (D)	21,795	41.0
19 William B. McKinley (R)	30,588	52.9
Fred B. Hamill (D)	24,913	43.1
20 Henry T. Rainey (D)	24,023	55.3
James H. Danskin (R)	17,726	40.8
21 James M. Graham (D)	23,433	47.9
H. Clay Wilson (R)	21,716	44.4
22 William A. Rodenberg (R)	27,858	50.2
Charles A. Karch (D)	24,341	43.9
23 Martin D. Foster (D)	28,181	53.6
Frank S. Dickson (R)	23,772	45.2
24 Pleasant T. Chapman (R)	21,833	52.4
John Q. A. Ledbetter (D)	18,333	44.0
25 Napoleon B. Thistlewood (R)	24,319	51.6
I. R. Spilman (D)	20,537	43.6

### Special Election

25 Napoleon B. Thistlewood (R)	12,263	47.2
William H. Warder (D)	8,620	33.2
Sam T. Brush	3,987	15.3

## INDIANA

1 John W. Boehne (D)	23,054	48.3
John H. Foster (R)	22,965	48.1
2 William A. Cullop (D)	27,172	50.0
John C. Chaney (R)	24,609	45.3
3 William E. Cox (D)	24,139	54.9
John W. Lewis (R)	18,966	43.1
4 Lincoln Dixon (D)	25,231	53.6
James A. Cox (R)	20,726	44.0
5 Ralph W. Moss (D)	28,844	48.9
Howard Maxwell (R)	27,361	46.4
6 William O. Barnard (R)	27,053	49.2
Thomas H. Kuhn (D)	25,905	47.2
7 Charles A. Korbly (D)	34,686	49.2
Jesse Overstreet (R)	34,003	48.2
8 John A. M. Adair (D)	29,259	52.5
Nathan B. Hawkins (R)	23,890	42.9
9 Martin A. Morrison (D)	27,540	48.9
Charles B. Landis (R)	26,449	47.0
10 Edgar D. Crumpacker (R)	32,954	54.4
William Darroch (D)	26,742	44.1
11 George W. Rauch (D)	25,526	48.3
Charles H. Good (R)	24,313	46.0
12 Cyrus Cline (D)	25,051	50.6
Clarence L. Gilhams (R)	22,706	45.8
13 Henry A. Barnhart (D)	28,509	48.2
Charles W. Miller (R)	28,229	47.7

### Special Election

13 Henry A. Barnhart (D)	28,131	48.4
Charles W. Miller (R)	27,708	47.7



**IOWA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Charles A. Kennedy (R)	18,318	51.2
	George S. Tracy (D)	16,695	46.7
2	Albert F. Dawson (R)	22,915	51.0
	Mark A. Walsh (D)	21,050	46.9
3	Charles E. Pickett (R)	25,530	57.6
	Charles Elliott (D)	17,362	39.2
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	20,929	55.3
	M. E. Geiser (D)	16,296	43.1
5	James W. Good (R)	22,773	57.3
	Samuel K. Tracy (D)	15,994	40.2
6	Nathan E. Kendall (R)	18,909	48.3
	Daniel W. Hamilton (D)	18,628	47.6
7	John A. T. Hull (R)	24,931	55.7
	Charles O. Holley (D)	17,620	39.4
8	William D. Jamieson (D)	20,436	49.2
	William P. Hepburn (R)	20,126	48.4
9	Walter I. Smith (R)	23,215	55.8
	R. C. Spencer (D)	17,661	42.4
10	Frank P. Woods (R)	29,608	61.4
	Montague Hakes (D)	17,256	35.8
11	Elbert H. Hubbard (R)	26,572	57.1
	W. G. Sears (D)	19,033	40.9

**KANSAS**

1	Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R)	27,792	57.6
	F. M. Pearl (D)	19,842	41.1
2	Charles F. Scott (R)	28,499	50.5
	B. J. Sheridan (D)	26,242	46.5
3	Philip P. Campbell (R)	29,207	49.8
	T. J. Hudson (D)	23,377	39.8
	Ben F. Wilson (SOC)	5,776	9.8
4	James M. Miller (R)	20,978	55.3
	Thomas H. Grisham (D)	16,024	42.2
5	William A. Calderhead (R)	21,093	51.6
	R. A. Lovitt (D)	18,555	45.4
6	William A. Reeder (R)	22,200	48.6
	John R. Connelly (D)	21,923	48.0
7	Edmond H. Madison (R)	26,315	52.5
	Samuel I. Hale (D)	21,460	42.9
8	Victor Murdock (R)	19,029	56.4
	Frank B. Lawrence (D)	13,477	39.9

**KENTUCKY**

1	Ollie M. James (D)	27,435	64.1
	Porter (R)	15,163	35.4
2	Augustus O. Stanley (D)	23,320	54.3
	Worsham (R)	19,302	45.0
3	Robert Y. Thomas Jr. (D)	20,079	49.8
	James (R)	19,583	48.6
4	Ben Johnson (D)	24,344	53.2
	Gaddle (R)	21,246	46.4
5	J. Swagar Sherley (D)	27,953	51.7
	Kinthead (R)	25,513	47.1
6	Joseph L. Rhinock (D)	23,945	55.4
	Inglis (R)	18,057	41.8
7	James C. Cantrill (D)	21,157	59.0
	Bristow (R)	14,697	41.0
8	Harvey Helm (D)	17,725	51.8
	Benthum (R)	16,049	46.9
9	Joseph B. Bennett (R)	22,832	50.0
	Kehoe (D)	22,107	48.4
10	John W. Langley (R)	20,092	52.0
	Davis (D)	18,570	48.0
11	Don C. Edwards (R)	36,073	69.8
	Patterson (D)	14,729	28.5

**LOUISIANA**

1	Albert Estopinal (D)	13,923	87.9
	Henry C. Warmoth (R)	1,916	12.1
2	Robert C. Davey (D)	14,447*	95.7
3	Robert F. Broussard (D)	5,845	75.9
	Carlton R. Beattie (R)	1,696	22.0

**Candidates**

4	John T. Watkins (D)	7,188	88.2
	W. S. Emmons (SOC)	513	6.3
	John F. Slattery (R)	449	5.5
5	Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	7,110	96.5
6	Robert C. Wickliffe (D)	7,108	91.8
	George J. Reiley (R)	632	8.2
7	Arsene P. Pujo (D)	8,270	93.4
	Alex Hymes (SOC)	585	6.6

**MAINE**

1	Amos L. Allen (R)	18,887	53.5
	John C. Scates (D)	15,615	44.2
2	John P. Swasey (R)	18,479	50.7
	Daniel J. McGillicuddy (D)	17,115	46.9
3	Edwin C. Burleigh (R)	18,282	53.1
	Samuel W. Gould (D)	15,611	45.3
4	Frank E. Guernsey (R)	19,659	54.1
	George M. Hanson (D)	16,152	44.4

**MARYLAND**

1	James Harry Covington (D)	19,381	52.7
	William H. Jackson (R)	16,547	45.0
2	J. Fred C. Talbott (D)	21,526	52.2
	Robert Garrett (R)	19,040	46.1
3	John Kronmiller (R)	14,772	49.1
	Harry B. Wolf (D)	14,510	48.2
4	John Gill Jr. (D)	18,562	52.1
	John P. Hill (R)	16,626	46.7
5	Sydney E. Mudd (R)	15,057	49.2
	George M. Smith (D)	14,740	48.2
6	George A. Pearre (R)	18,619	49.1
	David J. Lewis (D)	18,073	47.6

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	George P. Lawrence (R)	17,990	60.2
	David T. Clark (D)	10,765	36.0
2	Frederick H. Gillett (R)	17,515	62.0
	John L. Rice (D)	7,839	27.8
	George W. Curtis (I LEAGUE)	1,623	5.8
3	Charles G. Washburn (R)	18,265	62.2
	William I. McLoughlin (D)	9,654	32.9
4	Charles Q. Tirrell (R)	18,842	55.0
	John J. Mitchell (D)	15,431	45.0
5	Butler Ames (R)	16,251	56.0
	Joseph J. Flynn (DI)	11,910	41.1
6	Augustus P. Gardner (R)	22,093	69.4
	Arthur Withington (D)	7,334	23.0
	Franklin H. Wentworth (SOC)	2,418	7.6
7	Ernest W. Roberts (R)	22,179	68.9
	George Brickett (D)	7,958	24.7
	Clarence L. McIver (I LEAGUE)	2,078	6.5
8	Samuel W. McCall (R)	19,147	63.6
	Frederick S. Deltrick (D)	9,638	32.0
9	John A. Kellher (D)	14,060	62.3
	John A. Campbell (R)	6,002	26.6
	Junlus T. Auerbach (I LEAGUE)	2,492	11.1
10	Joseph F. O'Connell (D)	16,553	46.4
	J. Mitchell Galvin (R)	16,549	46.4
11	Andrew J. Peters (D)	15,881	48.7
	Daniel W. Lane (R)	15,447	47.4
12	John W. Weeks (R)	21,097	66.0
	Jesse C. Ivy (D)	9,069	28.4
	Albert E. George (I LEAGUE)	1,779	5.6
13	William S. Greene (R)	16,870	72.5
	John F. McGuinness (D)	4,977	21.4
	Charles W. Copeland (I LEAGUE)	1,436	6.2
14	William C. Lovering (R)	20,959	66.8
	Eliot L. Packard (D)	6,709	21.4
	Charles B. Drew (I LEAGUE)	1,855	5.9
	George J. Alcott (SOC)	1,851	5.9

**MICHIGAN**

1	Edwin Denby (R)	30,696	56.4
	William D. Mahon (D)	21,695	39.9

**Candidates**

2	Charles E. Townsend (R)	28,442	58.0
	James C. Henderson (D)	19,306	39.4
3	Washington Gardner (R)	24,078	53.7
	Hiram C. Blackman (D)	18,907	42.1
4	Edward L. Hamilton (R)	27,074	59.4
	Charles H. Kimmerle (D)	16,731	36.7
5	Gerrit J. Diekema (R)	25,030	54.1
	Edwin F. Sweet (D)	19,437	42.0
6	Samuel W. Smith (R)	32,043	56.8
	Frank L. Dodge (D)	21,304	37.8
7	Henry McMorran (R)	22,879	59.4
	William Springer (D)	13,843	36.0
8	Joseph W. Fordney (R)	21,210	59.7
	Jenner E. Morse (D)	13,948	39.3
9	James C. McLaughlin (R)	22,459	72.1
	Cornelius Gerber (D)	8,688	27.9
10	George A. Loud (R)	24,780	64.6
	Lewis P. Coumans (D)	12,677	33.1
11	Francis H. Dodds (R)	29,402	70.5
	Leavitt S. Griswold (D)	12,315	29.5
12	H. Olin Young (R)	35,310	72.2
	Patrick H. O'Brien (D)	13,586	27.8

**MINNESOTA**

1	James A. Tawney (R)	20,464	53.6
	French (D)	17,708	46.4
2	Winfield S. Hammond (D)	17,716	55.7
	McCleary (R)	14,091	44.3
3	Charles R. Davis (R)	19,896	59.7
4	Frederick C. Stevens (R)	21,818	60.8
	Peebles (D)	12,395	34.5
5	Frank M. Nye (R)	24,542	61.7
	Thomas P. Dwyer (D)	13,429	33.8
6	Charles A. Lindbergh (R)	22,574	63.2
	Gilkinson (D)	13,174	36.9
7	Andrew J. Volstead (R)	26,597	100.0
8	Clarence B. Miller (R)	27,873	81.6
	Halliday (PUB OWN)	6,298	18.4
9	Halvor Steenerson (R)	17,957	50.0
	Sageng (I)	15,010	41.8
	Braaten (PUB OWN)	2,985	8.3

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	Ezekiel S. Candler Jr. (D)	8,043	100.0
2	Thomas Spight (D)	7,511	100.0
3	Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	4,808	100.0
4	Thomas U. Sisson (D)	8,039	100.0
5	Adam M. Byrd (D)	9,750	100.0
6	Eaton J. Bowers (D)	8,702	100.0
7	William A. Dickson (D)	6,807	94.7
	H. C. Turley (R)	384	5.3
8	James W. Collier (D)	5,657	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1	James T. Lloyd (D)	22,133	52.4
	Chamberlain (R)	19,122	45.2
2	William W. Rucker (D)	23,263	55.6
	Haley (R)	18,266	43.6
3	Joshua W. Alexander (D)	20,387	52.6
	Eads (R)	18,341	47.3
4	Charles F. Booher (D)	21,671	53.1
	Reed (R)	18,908	46.4
5	William P. Borland (D)	31,635	52.7
	Ellis (R)	27,289	45.5
6	David A. De Armond (D)	18,532	52.7
	Atkeson (R)	16,372	46.6
7	Courtney W. Hamlin (D)	24,731	49.8
	Whitaker (R)	23,927	48.2
8	Dorsey W. Shackelford (D)	17,230	52.3
	Irwin (R)	15,691	47.7
9	James Beauchamp Clark (D)	23,090	51.5
	Roy (R)	21,702	48.4
10	Richard Bartholdt (R)	49,127	60.4
	Thompson (D)	28,634	35.2





	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Patrick F. Gill (D) Findly (R)	21,001 19,195	50.9 46.5
12	Harry M. Coudrey (R) Selph (D)	16,471 15,930	49.7 48.1
13	Politte Elvins (R) Smith (D)	17,125 16,918	50.3 49.7
14	Charles A. Crow (R) Russell (D)	25,951 25,187	48.3 46.8
15	Charles H. Morgan (R) Hackney (D)	23,040 22,410	47.9 46.6
16	Arthur P. Murphy (R) J. Robert Lamar (D)	16,835 16,295	50.8 49.2

**MONTANA**

AL	Charles N. Pray (R)	32,819	48.9
	Thomas D. Long (D)	29,032	43.2
	Lewis J. Duncan (SOC)	5,318	7.9

**NEBRASKA**

1	John A. Maguire (D & PPI)	19,651	51.2
	E. M. Pollard (R)	18,716	48.8
2	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D)	18,781	52.6
	A. W. Jefferies (R)	16,206	45.4
3	James P. Latta (D & PPI)	26,832	51.6
	J. F. Boyd (R)	24,865	47.8
4	Edmund H. Hinshaw (R)	22,674	50.0
	C. F. Gilbert (D & PPI)	21,819	48.1
5	George W. Norris (R)	20,649#	49.4
	F. W. Ashton (D & PPI)	20,627	49.4
6	Moses P. Kinkaid (R)	25,786	50.7
	W. H. Westover (D & PPI)	23,317	45.8

**NEVADA**

AL	George A. Bartlett (D)	11,253	47.3
	H. B. Maxson (R)	7,552	31.7
	A. L. Fitzgerald (INDEP)	3,031	12.7
	J. Critchfield (SOC)	1,965	8.3

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)	24,413	56.9
	Michael J. White (D)	17,400	40.5
2	Frank D. Currier (R)	26,007	59.3
	Frederick M. Colby (D)	16,666	38.0

**NEW JERSEY**

1	Henry C. Loudenslager (R)	27,443	58.4
	Grosscup (D)	17,640	37.5
2	John J. Gardner (R)	23,906	52.2
	Grubb (D)	20,506	44.8
3	Benjamin F. Howell (R)	26,302	56.6
	Clark (D)	19,766	42.5
4	Ira W. Wood (R)	23,919	56.5
	Steele (D)	17,210	40.7
5	Charles N. Fowler (R)	27,948	55.5
	Barber (D)	20,485	40.7
6	William Hughes (D)	29,516	49.5
	Foxhall (R)	27,989	46.9
7	Richard W. Parker (R)	24,863	56.6
	Townsend (D)	18,104	41.2
8	William H. Wiley (R)	24,536	57.9
	Le Gage Pratt (D)	16,276	38.4
9	Eugene F. Kinkead (D)	23,485	54.5
	Critchfield (R)	18,608	43.2
10	James A. Hamill (D)	23,820	57.7
	Dwyer (R)	16,105	39.0

**NEW YORK**

1	William W. Cocks (R)	29,459	56.6
	Monson Morris (D)	19,519	37.5
2	George H. Lindsay (D)	15,455	53.9
	William Liebermann (R)	9,999	34.9
	Edward Walsh (I LEAGUE)	1,886	6.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Otto Godfrey Foelker (R)	18,614	50.3
	James P. Maher (D)	15,395	41.6
4	Charles B. Law (R)	23,944	49.7
	Edward R. Gilman (D)	18,910	39.2
	Otto Wegener (SOC)	2,707	5.6
	Arthur S. Colborne (I LEAGUE)	2,542	5.3
5	Richard Young (R)	28,075	54.2
	J. Harry Snook (D)	19,897	38.4
6	William M. Calder (R)	22,050	55.4
7	John J. Fitzgerald (D)	17,773	58.5
	William R. A. Koehl (R)	10,296	33.9
	William T. Smith (I LEAGUE)	1,841	6.1
8	Daniel J. Riordan (D)	22,329	62.5
	James E. Winterbottom (R)	11,484	32.2
9	Henry M. Goldfogle (D)	6,194	53.8
	Morris Hillquit (SOC)	2,483	21.6
	Louis I. Cherey (R)	2,312	20.1
10	William Sulzer (D)	10,602	54.4
	Gustave Hartman (R)	6,511	33.4
	Morris Brown (SOC)	1,754	9.0
11	Charles V. Fornes (D)	20,637	58.9
	Laurence L. Driggs (R)	11,700	33.4
	Alexander Porter (I LEAGUE)	1,853	5.3
12	Michael F. Conroy (D)	16,757	60.9
	Victor H. Duras (R)	8,090	29.4
	James D. Bush (I LEAGUE)	1,482	5.4
13	Herbert Parsons (R)	15,108	51.4
	Gerald Hull Gray (D)	12,380	42.2
14	William Willett Jr. (D)	21,643	52.2
	Emanuel Castka (R)	14,189	34.2
	Philip H. Schmitt (SOC)	3,055	7.4
	Herbert Wade (I LEAGUE)	2,485	6.0
15	Jacob Van Vechten Olcott (R)	16,921	56.5
	Rhineland Waldo (D)	12,531	41.8
16	Francis Burton Harrison (D)	12,555	50.8
	Francis A. Adams (R)	8,822	35.7
	John Parr (SOC)	1,966	8.0
	Edwin D. Ackerman (I LEAGUE)	1,334	5.4
17	William S. Bennet (R)	32,764	53.5
	William Madoo (D)	24,736	40.4
18	Joseph A. Goulden (D)	35,569	51.5
	Joel Elias Spingarn (R)	25,590	37.1
	Frank McGarry (I LEAGUE)	4,144	6.0
	George B. Staring (SOC)	3,649	5.3
19	John E. Andrus (R)	27,966	55.6
	William H. Lynn (D)	19,851	39.4
20	Thomas W. Bradley (R)	23,927	55.9
	Richard E. King (D)	17,979	42.0
21	Hamilton Fish (R)	22,832	52.0
	Andrew C. Zabriskie (D)	19,725	44.9
22	William H. Draper (R)	22,980	52.7
	Winfield A. Huppuch (D)	19,074	43.7
23	George N. Southwick (R)	30,593	48.5
	William H. Keeler (D)	30,008	47.6
24	George W. Fairchild (R)	28,496	53.8
	G. Hyde Clark (D)	23,059	43.5
25	Cyrus Durey (R)	27,152	54.4
	Joseph D. Baucus (D)	19,927	39.9
26	George R. Malby (R)	30,615	66.4
	Ellis Woodworth (D)	14,914	32.3
27	Charles S. Millington (R)	26,962	54.0
	Curtis F. Alliaume (D)	21,365	42.8
28	Charles L. Knapp (R)	25,948	57.9
	Andrew C. Cornwall (D)	15,756	35.1
	Sylvanus V. Barker (P)	2,372	5.3
29	Michael E. Driscoll (R)	33,664	59.1
	Alphonso E. Fitch (D)	20,527	36.0
30	John W. Dwight (R)	30,622	57.4
	Alexander D. Wales (D)	19,818	37.2
31	Sereno E. Payne (R)	28,990	59.7
	John A. Curtis (D)	17,891	36.8
32	James B. Perkins (R)	33,025	56.4
	Herman S. Searle (D)	22,858	39.0
33	Jacob Sloat Fassett (R)	24,580	52.2
	James A. Parsons (D)	20,319	43.1
34	James S. Simmons (R)	30,298	54.7
	Frank W. Brown (D)	23,298	42.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
35	Daniel A. Driscoll (D)	25,866	55.2
	L. Bradley Dorr (R)	20,093	42.9
36	De Alva S. Alexander (R)	30,621	58.2
	William H. Follette (D)	20,790	39.5
37	Edward Butterfield		
	Vreeland (R)	32,327	62.4
	Sanford H. Thorne (D)	15,718	30.4

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	John H. Small (D)	13,119	71.1
	I. M. Meekins (R)	5,342	28.9
2	Claude Kitchin (D)	12,275	78.2
	M. Ferguson (R)	3,361	21.4
3	Charles R. Thomas (D)	11,544	59.4
	Eli W. Hill (R)	7,896	40.6
4	Edward W. Pou (D)	13,463	60.0
	Willis G. Briggs (R)	8,966	40.0
5	John M. Morehead (R)	19,288	50.1
	A. L. Brooks (D)	18,938	49.2
6	Hannibal L. Godwin (D)	12,542	66.3
	Albert H. Slocumb (R)	6,385	33.7
7	Robert N. Page (D)	15,057	56.2
	Z. V. Walser (R)	11,732	43.8
8	Charles H. Cowles (R)	16,863	52.1
	R. N. Hackett (D)	15,488	47.8
9	Edwin Y. Webb (D)	16,530	55.0
	John A. Smith (R)	13,514	45.0
10	John G. Grant (R)	15,245	50.5
	William T. Crawford (D)	14,884	49.3

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Asle J. Gronna (R)	57,357✓
	Louis B. Hanna (R)	55,610✓
	T. D. Casey (D)	29,426
	O. G. Major (D)	28,448
	Francis Cooper (I)	591
	E. D. Herring (I)	533

**OHIO**

1	Nicholas Longworth (R)	30,444	55.2
	Thomas P. Hart (D)	23,224	42.1
2	Herman P. Goebel (R)	28,008	48.6
	Charles N. Danenhower (D)	27,904	48.4
3	James M. Cox (D)	32,524	48.1
	John Eugene Harding (I)	19,306	28.5
	William G. Frizell (R)	12,593	18.6
4	William E. Tou Velle (D)	26,896	58.2
	Thomas J. Mulligan (R)	18,305	39.6
5	Timothy T. Ansberry (D)	23,712	57.7
	William W. Campbell (R)	16,745	40.7
6	Matthew R. Denver (D)	23,192	51.6
	Jesse Taylor (R)	21,592	48.0
7	J. Warren Keifer (R)	24,323	51.2
	O. E. Duff (D)	21,503	45.2
8	Ralph D. Cole (R)	24,476	50.0
	William R. Niven (D)	23,271	47.5
9	Isaac R. Sherwood (D)	29,171	47.8
	James H. Southard (R)	27,523	45.1
	Charles H. Miller (SOC)	3,285	5.4
10	Adna R. Johnson (R)	23,687	53.8
	Thomas H. B. Jones (D)	18,918	43.0
11	Albert Douglas (R)	27,796	49.9
	L. A. Sears (D)	26,650	47.8
12	Edward L. Taylor Jr. (R)	29,483	54.5
	Benjamin F. Gayman (D)	22,813	42.2
13	Carl C. Anderson (D)	29,736	53.2
	Grant E. Mouser (R)	25,019	44.7
14	William G. Sharp (D)	28,525	50.0
	Frank V. Owen (R)	26,799	47.0
15	James Joyce (R)	22,186	48.8
	George White (D)	22,129	48.7
16	David A. Hollingsworth (R)	23,318	51.7
	N. A. McCombs (D)	19,914	44.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
17	William A. Ashbrook (D)	28,712	55.3
	John F. Harrison (R)	21,341	41.1
18	James Kennedy (R)	32,287	48.3
	John J. Whitacre (D)	29,040	43.4
19	W. Aubrey Thomas (R)	32,182	55.3
	Stephen A. Robinson (D)	22,529	38.7
20	Paul Howland (R)	32,839	55.9
	Charles Lapp (D)	23,592	40.1
21	Theodore E. Burton (R)	31,968*	59.3
	James E. Wertman (D)	19,451	36.1

**OKLAHOMA**

1	Bird S. McGuire (R)	23,312	50.6
	Henry S. Johnston (D)	20,501	44.5
2	Dick T. Morgan (R)	26,273	46.9
	Elmer L. Fulton (D)	25,349	45.2
	Charles P. Randall (SOC)	4,443	7.9
3	Charles E. Creager (R)	24,952	48.3
	James S. Davenport (D)	23,881	46.2
	Winston T. Banks (SOC)	2,827	5.5
4	Charles D. Carter (D)	22,047	50.6
	Benjamin F. Hackett (R)	15,727	36.1
	M. C. Carter (SOC)	5,769	13.3
5	Scott Ferris (D)	31,026	55.7
	Thompson (R)	19,149	34.4
	Davis (SOC)	5,478	9.8

**OREGON**

1	Willis C. Hawley (R)	31,889	58.8
	J. J. Whitney (D)	14,841	27.4
	W. S. Richards (SOC)	4,349	8.0
	Daniel Staver (P)	3,189	5.9
2	William R. Ellis (R)	35,579	63.6
	John A. Jeffrey (D)	13,865	24.8
	G. E. Sanders (SOC)	3,855	6.9

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Henry H. Bingham (R, CITY)	27,507	76.2
	Michael J. Geraghty (D)	7,773	21.5
2	Joel Cook (R, CITY)	24,579	77.4
	William Schlipf Jr. (D)	6,381	20.1
3	J. Hampton Moore (R, CITY)	23,877	76.6
	William Beerli (D)	6,608	21.2
4	Reuben O. Moon (R)	17,518	66.2
	Haines D. Albright (D, CITY)	7,613	28.8
5	William W. Foulkrod (R, CITY)	21,756	66.7
	Michael Donohue (D)	8,488	26.0
6	George D. McCreary (R, CITY)	31,129	72.5
	Frederick J. Bailey (D)	10,205	23.8
7	Thomas S. Butler (R)	26,684	69.3
	D. P. Hibberd (D)	10,364	26.9
8	Irving P. Wanger (R)	26,384	59.9
	Wynne James (D)	17,684	40.1
9	William W. Griest (R)	22,022	74.8
	George B. Willson (D)	7,428	25.2
10	Thomas D. Nichols (D)	16,855	51.1
	John R. Farr (R)	16,138	48.9
11	Henry W. Palmer (R, P)	21,033	51.9
	John H. Bigelow (D)	18,569	45.8
12	Alfred B. Garner (R)	17,446	51.9
	Robert E. Lee (D)	15,339	45.6
13	John H. Rothermel (D)	27,655	53.3
	Alex N. Ulrich (R)	21,416	41.3
14	Charles C. Pratt (R)	15,024	51.2
	George W. Kipp (D)	12,980	44.3
15	William B. Wilson (D)	18,592	50.4
	Elias Deemer (R)	16,577	44.9
16	John G. McHenry (D)	18,412	57.1
	Edmund W. Samuel (R)	12,866	39.9
17	Benjamin K. Focht (R, P)	23,761	62.8
	George C. Bentz (D)	14,044	37.2
18	Marlin E. Olmsted (R)	27,717	62.8
	John L. Whisler (D)	13,876	31.5
19	John M. Reynolds (R)	26,157	62.2
	Humphrey D. Tate (D)	15,906	37.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
20	Daniel F. Lafean (R)	19,176	52.0
	Edward D. Ziegler (D)	16,928	45.9
21	Charles F. Barclay (R)	15,631	50.3
	W. Harrison Walker (D)	12,848	41.4
	B. W. McCoy (P)	1,888	6.1
22	George F. Huff (R)	19,339	51.0
	Silas W. Kline (D)	16,234	42.8
	R. A. Dornon (P)	2,338	6.2
23	Allen F. Cooper (R)	16,769	50.7
	Milton R. Travis (D)	12,125	36.7
	William M. Likins (P)	3,366	10.2
24	John K. Tener (R)	20,538	52.2
	Charles H. Akens (D)	10,985	27.9
	Frank Fish (P)	5,982	15.2
25	Arthur L. Bates (R)	16,457	52.6
	John B. Brooks (D)	11,995	38.4
	N. J. MacIntyre (P)	1,849	5.9
26	A. Mitchell Palmer (D)	18,865	52.8
	Gustav A. Schneebeli (R)	15,123	42.3
27	Jonathan N. Langham (R)	19,010	59.7
	John Smith Shirley (D)	10,088	31.7
	J. T. Pender (P)	2,739	8.6
28	Nelson P. Wheeler (R)	18,728	55.1
	Till Reiss (D)	11,256	33.1
	J. M. Brown (P)	4,018	11.8
29	William H. Graham (R)	15,616	65.5
	John G. Schirmer (D)	5,401	22.6
	J. W. Slayton (SOC)	1,500	6.3
	John A. McConnell (P)	1,337	5.6
30	John Dalzell (R)	15,574	58.2
	Edward F. Duffy (D)	7,512	28.1
	William Adams (SOC)	2,001	7.5
	Joseph Fidler (P)	1,674	6.3
31	James Francis Burke (R)	13,380	66.6
	Thomas B. Alcorn (D)	5,320	26.5
32	Andrew J. Barchfeld (R, UN LAB)	17,015	58.1
	John Murphy (D)	8,769	29.9
	Thomas F. Kennedy (SOC)	1,871	6.4
	H. S. Gleiss (P)	1,648	5.6

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	William P. Sheffield (R)	18,222	48.6
	Granger (D)	18,141	48.4
2	Adin B. Capron (R)	21,374	60.9
	Cooney (D)	12,634	36.0

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	George S. Legare (D)	5,759	90.1
	A. R. Prioleau (R)	631	9.9
2	James O'H. Patterson (D)	8,440	99.3
3	Wyatt Aiken (D)	10,274	100.0
4	Joseph T. Johnston (D)	10,806	100.0
5	David E. Finley (D)	9,468	100.0
6	J. Edwin Ellerbe (D)	9,035	100.0
7	Asbury F. Lever (D)	9,950	90.9
	R. H. Richardson (R)	998	9.1

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

AL	Eben W. Martin (R)	67,582✓	
	Charles H. Burke (R)	67,400✓	
	Robert E. Dowdell (D)	38,758	
	Andrew H. Olson (D)	38,624	
	E. S. Chappell (P)	3,785	
	L. R. Erskine (P)	3,733	
	T. G. Deffebach (SOC)	2,676	
	S. H. Goodfellow (SOC)	2,660	
	L. V. Schneider (SOJ)	55	
	W. S. Bray (SOJ)	55	

**Special Election**

AL	Eben W. Martin (R)	65,962	62.3
	W. W. Soule (D)	39,865	37.7

**TENNESSEE**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Walter P. Brownlow (R)	21,998	79.5
	J. T. Fugate (D)	5,686	20.5
2	Richard W. Austin (R)	15,337	50.9
	N. W. Hale (R)	14,528	48.2
3	John A. Moon (D)	18,403	60.2
	John T. Raulston (R)	12,174	39.8
4	Cordell Hull (D)	15,193	54.9
	R. Q. Lillard (R)	12,419	44.9
5	William C. Houston (D)	13,123	69.7
	Z. T. Cason (R)	5,697	30.2
6	Joseph W. Byrns (D)	18,192	97.3
7	Lemuel P. Padgett (D)	14,499	64.2
	J. S. Beasley (R)	8,087	35.8
8	Thetus W. Sims (D)	12,874	57.5
	R. H. Thrasher (R)	9,446	42.2
9	Finis J. Garrett (D)	14,312	73.3
	W. L. Terrell (R)	5,205	26.7
10	George W. Gordon (D)	13,672	96.1

**TEXAS**

1	Morris Sheppard (D)	14,775	84.7
	H. L. McQuiston (R)	2,304	13.2
2	Martin Dies (D)	14,559	81.9
	C. E. Smith (R)	2,719	15.3
3	Gordon J. Russell (D)	11,651	74.3
	J. A. Harper (R)	3,289	21.0
4	Choice B. Randall (D)	16,017	80.6
	R. H. Crabb (R)	3,205	16.1
5	Jack Beall (D)	17,840	84.4
	Marion T. Connor (R)	3,177	15.0
6	Rufus Hardy (D)	10,350	84.4
	C. L. McCoy (R)	1,919	15.6
7	Alexander W. Gregg (D)	8,625	97.6
8	John M. Moore (D)	12,285	77.6
	T. M. Kennerly (R)	3,482	22.0
9	George F. Burgess (D)	13,191	67.6
	O. S. York (R)	5,897	30.2
10	Albert S. Burleson (D)	13,314	80.7
	Joseph W. Burke (R)	3,185	19.3
11	Robert L. Henry (D)	10,114	100.0
12	Oscar W. Gillespie (D)	17,778	81.6
	W. A. Dodge (R)	3,095	14.2
13	John H. Stephens (D)	24,705	84.3
	Jasper W. Haney (R)	3,715	12.7
14	James L. Slayden (D)	16,801	99.5
15	John N. Garner (D)	11,682	61.7
	W. T. Moore (R)	7,179	37.9
16	William R. Smith (D)	22,159	88.7
	G. W. Boynton (R)	2,544	10.2

**UTAH**

AL	Joseph Howell (R)	57,544	51.6
	L. R. Martineau (D)	35,981	32.3
	Charles I. Douglas (AM)	13,484	12.1

**VERMONT**

1	David J. Foster (R)	22,190	71.8
	Emile Blais (D)	8,028	26.0
2	Frank Plumley (R)	22,868	75.0
	Andrew J. Sibley (D)	6,914	22.7

**VIRGINIA**

1	William A. Jones (D)	9,733	74.2
	George N. Wise (R)	3,287	25.1
2	Harry L. Maynard (D)	7,358	70.7
	D. L. Groner (R)	3,026	29.1
3	John Lamb (D)	8,105	77.2
	J. G. Luce (R)	2,339	22.3
4	Francis R. Lassiter (D)	7,200	99.9
5	Edward W. Saunders (D)	7,079	50.3
	J. M. Parsons (R)	6,988	49.6



	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Carter Glass (D)	8,807	65.9
	M. Hartman (R)	3,421	25.6
	J. M. Parsons	994	7.4
7	James Hay (D)	9,560	62.9
	L. Pritchard (R)	5,652	37.2
8	Charles C. Carlin (D)	10,182	79.7
	J. W. Gregg (R)	2,597	20.3
9	C. Bascom Slemp (R)	15,693	56.3
	J. C. Byars (D)	12,192	43.7
10	Henry D. Flood (D)	10,140	65.8
	W. C. Franklin (R)	5,281	34.3

**WASHINGTON**

1	William E. Humphrey (R)	39,643	63.7
	Charles H. Miller (D)	21,089	33.9
2	Francis W. Cushman (R)	29,850	69.8
	Browder D. Brown (D)	12,006	28.1
3	Miles Pointdexter (R)	38,369	61.0
	William Goodyear (D)	23,227	36.9

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	William P. Hubbard (R)	27,351	51.3
	E. L. Robinson (D)	23,580	44.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	George C. Sturgiss (R)	25,322	51.1
	B. H. Hines (D)	22,771	45.9
3	Joseph Holt Gaines (R)	29,266	53.2
	Andrew Price (D)	23,355	42.5
4	Harry C. Woodyard (R)	21,777	51.9
	W. O. Parsons (D)	19,095	45.5
5	James A. Hughes (R)	31,958	55.6
	L. H. Clarke (D)	24,778	43.1

**WISCONSIN**

1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)	26,728	60.6
	H. A. Moehlenpah (D)	14,018	31.8
2	John M. Nelson (R)	20,925	53.6
	J. E. Jones (D)	17,748	45.5
3	Arthur W. Kopp (R)	21,409	55.8
	J. W. Murphy (D)	16,010	41.7
4	William J. Cary (R)	15,509	39.1
	William J. Kershaw (D)	14,370	36.2
	Ed T. Melms (SOCIAL D)	9,788	24.7
5	William H. Stafford (R)	16,394	40.4
	G. Holmes Daubner (D)	12,871	31.8
	Albert J. Welch (SOCIAL D)	11,279	27.8
6	Charles H. Weisse (D)	23,317	57.8
	George Spratt (R)	16,184	40.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	John J. Esch (R)	25,202	68.0
	B. F. Keeler (D)	11,466	31.0
8	James H. Davidson (R)	23,097	57.3
	Lyman J. Nash (D)	14,984	37.2
9	Gustav Kustermann (R)	18,562	53.6
	L. Lindauer (D)	15,249	44.1
10	Elmer A. Morse (R)	26,081	60.9
	Wells M. Ruggles (D)	16,777	39.1
11	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	30,104	71.7
	J. S. Konkell (D)	10,467	24.9

**WYOMING**

AL	Frank W. Mondell (R)	21,431	57.1
	Hayden M. White (D)	13,643	36.3
	James Morgan (SOC)	2,486	6.6

## 1909 House Elections

**ILLINOIS****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	William J. Moxley (R)	14,623	48.4
	Carl L. Barnes	8,342	27.6
	Frank S. Ryan	6,435	21.3

**LOUISIANA****Special Election**

2	Samuel L. Gilmore (D)	5,535	100.0
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# 1910 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	George W. Taylor (D)	7,071	97.0
2	S. Hubert Dent Jr. (D)	9,593	100.0
3	Henry D. Clayton (D)	9,573	100.0
4	Fred L. Blackmon (D)	8,286	69.9
	J. M. Atkins (R)	3,572	30.1
5	J. Thomas Hefflin (D)	10,058	100.0
6	Richmond P. Hobson (D)	9,296	81.5
	Andrew D. Mitchell (R)	2,114	18.5
7	John L. Burnett (D)	9,496	51.4
	M. W. Howard (R)	8,977	48.6
8	William Richardson (D)	8,785	98.1
9	Oscar W. Underwood (D)	10,114	100.0

## ARKANSAS

1	Robert B. Macon (D)	2,803	100.0
2	William A. Oldfield (D)	5,053	81.7
	J. T. Hall (R)	1,131	18.3
3	John C. Floyd (D)	5,131	55.6
	B. S. Granger (R)	4,197	45.5
4	William B. Cravens (D)	3,369	100.0
5	Henderson M. Jacoway (D)	5,505	76.4
	A. C. Remmel (R)	1,702	23.6
6	Joseph T. Robinson (D)	4,701	81.6
	B. C. Thompson (R)	1,062	18.4
7	William S. Goodwin (D)	5,266	82.2
	A. L. Wilson (R)	1,143	17.8

## CALIFORNIA

1	John E. Raker (D)	16,704	45.4
	William F. Englebright (R)	16,570	45.1
	W. M. Morgan (SOC)	3,231	8.8
2	William Kent (R)	25,346	50.1
	I. G. Zumwalt (D)	22,229	44.0
	W. H. Ferber (SOC)	2,647	5.2
3	Joseph R. Knowland (R-D)	34,291	81.9
	S. Miller (SOC)	6,653	15.9
4	Julius Kahn (R)	10,188	56.2
	Walter Macarthur (D)	6,636	36.6
	Austin Lewis (SOC)	1,178	6.5
5	Everis Anson Hayes (R)	33,265	59.4
	Thomas E. Hayden (D)	15,345	27.4
	E. L. Reguin (SOC)	7,052	12.6
6	James C. Needham (R)	19,717	47.3
	A. L. Cowell (D)	18,408	44.1
	Richard Kirk (SOC)	2,568	6.2
7	William D. Stephens (R)	36,435	58.7
	Lorin A. Handley (D)	13,340	21.5
	T. W. Williams (SOC)	10,305	16.6
8	Sylvester C. Smith (R)	28,202	50.5
	William G. Irving (D)	18,958	34.0
	George A. Garrett (SOC)	7,302	13.1

## COLORADO

1	Atterson W. Rucker (D)	40,458	40.8
	James C. Burger (R)	37,966	38.3
	George J. Kindel (P)	17,144	17.3
2	John A. Martin (D)	60,201	48.6
	James A. Orr (R)	57,006	46.0
AL	Edward T. Taylor (D)	105,700	47.9
	Isaac H. Stevens (R)	101,722	46.1

## CONNECTICUT

1	E. Stevens Henry (R)	19,367	48.1
	Augustine Lonergan (D)	18,132	45.0
2	Thomas L. Reilly (D)	27,492	48.7
	Shepard (R)	24,480	43.3
	Paecht (SOC)	3,708	6.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Edwin W. Higgins (R)	10,011	47.8
	Raymond J. Jodoin (D)	9,933	47.4
4	Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	23,479	48.4
	Wilson (D)	20,636	42.5
	Peach (SOC)	3,606	7.4
AL	John Q. Tilson (R)	79,585	47.9
	Ingersoll (D)	73,221	44.1
	Beardsley (SOC)	10,304	6.2

## DELAWARE

AL	William H. Heald (R)	22,410	50.9
	Robert C. White (D)	20,281	46.1

## FLORIDA

1	Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	10,525	81.8
	C. C. Allen (SOC)	2,346	18.2
2	Frank Clark (D)	11,626	78.5
	Thomas W. Cox (SOC)	1,804	12.2
	Thomas C. Buddington (R)	1,372	9.3
3	Dannitte H. Mays (D)	8,844	89.6
	Eric Vonaxelson (SOC)	1,032	10.5

## GEORGIA

1	Charles Edwards (D)	2,019	100.0
2	Seaborn A. Roddenberry (D)	3,179	100.0
3	Dudley Hughes (D)	2,855	100.0
4	William C. Adamson (D)	2,815	100.0
5	William S. Howard (D)	4,091	100.0
6	Charles L. Bartlett (D)	3,351	100.0
7	Gordon Lee (D)	7,146	75.8
	Walter Akerman (R)	2,285	24.2
8	Samuel J. Tribble (ID)	8,635	58.1
	William Howard (D)	6,222	41.9
9	Thomas M. Bell (D)	4,285	100.0
10	Thomas Hardwick (D)	4,331	75.3
	C. E. McGregor (ID)	1,418	24.7
11	William Brantley (D)	3,160	100.0

## IDAHO

AL	Burton L. French (R)	46,401	55.4
	A. M. Bowen (D)	31,832	38.0
	Rolla Myer (SOC)	5,463	6.5

## ILLINOIS

1	Martin B. Madden (R)	14,920	50.0
	Michael E. Maher (D)	13,466	45.1
2	James R. Mann (R)	20,128	48.4
	John Charles Vaughan (D)	18,717	45.0
	J. O. Bentall (SOC)	2,711	6.5
3	William Warfield Wilson (R)	16,661	44.9
	Fred J. Crowley (D)	16,604	44.8
	J. Clifford Cox (SOC)	2,920	7.9
4	James T. McDermott (D)	15,764	62.9
	Michael G. Walsh (R)	7,028	28.1
	Peter Bulthouse (SOC)	1,994	8.0
5	Adolph J. Sabbath (D)	13,936	71.7
	Louis H. Clusmann (R)	3,533	18.2
	Joseph J. Kral (SOC)	1,775	9.1
6	Edmund J. Stack (D)	22,951	51.1
	William J. Moxley (R)	17,178	38.2
	George Chant (SOC)	3,551	7.9
7	Frank Buchanan (D)	22,520	43.6
	Frederick Lundin (R)	21,096	40.8
	John Collins (SOC)	7,016	13.6
8	Thomas Gallagher (D)	14,281	58.7
	Daniel D. Coffey (R)	7,975	32.8
	John Drexler (SOC)	1,903	7.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Lynden Evans (D)	13,501	45.7
	Frederick H. Gansbergen (R)	12,991	44.0
	Frank Shiflersmith (SOC)	2,650	9.0
10	George Edmund Foss (R)	20,130	47.7
	Richard J. Finnegan (D)	17,541	41.5
	Robert C. Magisen (SOC)	3,370	8.0
11	Ira C. Copley (R)	17,899	57.1
	Frank O. Hawley (D)	11,276	36.0
12	Charles E. Fuller (R)	20,665	62.3
	J. W. Rausch (D)	9,185	27.7
	Thomas Johnson (SOC)	2,277	6.9
13	John C. McKenzie (R)	17,249	61.3
	O. H. Wright (D)	9,752	34.7
14	James McKinney (R)	17,004	52.3
	Clyde H. Tavenner (D)	12,980	40.0
	Milton L. Morrill (SOC)	1,658	5.1
15	George W. Prince (R)	16,753	47.0
	Albert E. Bergland (D)	16,487	46.3
16	Claudius U. Stone (D)	17,633	51.2
	Joseph V. Graff (R)	15,024	43.6
17	John A. Sterling (R)	16,601	52.0
	Louis Fitzhenry (D)	14,215	44.5
18	Joseph G. Cannon (R)	20,943	53.0
	William L. Cundiff (D)	16,186	41.0
19	William B. McKinley (R)	23,107	52.6
	I. J. Martin (D)	19,259	43.9
20	Henry T. Rainey (D)	20,194	59.3
	James H. Danskin (R)	12,961	38.0
21	James M. Graham (D)	19,886	50.1
	H. Clay Wilson (R)	17,318	43.6
22	William A. Rodenberg (R)	23,024	49.7
	Bruce A. Campbell (D)	18,787	40.6
	Henry Groeteka (SOC)	3,826	8.3
23	Martin D. Foster (D)	23,535	53.7
	J. H. Loy (R)	18,230	41.6
24	H. Robert Fowler (D)	17,235	48.8
	Pleasant T. Chapman (R)	16,918	47.9
25	Napoleon B. Thistlewood (R)	18,233	49.1
	William D. Lyerle (D)	16,442	44.2

## INDIANA

1	John W. Boehne (D)	22,420	52.3
	Francis B. Posey (R)	18,606	43.4
2	William A. Cullop (D)	22,960	48.4
	Oscar E. Bland (R)	21,419	45.2
3	William E. Cox (D)	21,670	58.4
	Harry C. Poindexter (R)	14,969	40.3
4	Lincoln Dixon (D)	22,001	53.8
	John H. Kemman (R)	17,921	43.8
5	Ralph W. Moss (D)	25,917	51.6
	Frank Tilley (R)	21,267	42.4
6	Finley P. Gray (D)	23,740	49.0
	William O. Barnard (R)	22,242	45.9
7	Charles A. Korbly (D)	30,330	50.3
	Linton A. Cox (R)	26,968	44.7
8	John A. M. Adair (D)	25,454	51.8
	Rollin Warner (R)	19,309	39.3
	Orville G. Overcarsh (SOC)	2,910	5.9
9	Martin A. Morrison (D)	24,434	48.0
	Everett E. Neal (R)	23,841	46.8
10	Edgar D. Crumpacker (R)	27,722	50.3
	John B. Peterson (D)	25,692	46.6
11	George W. Rauch (D)	22,528	47.8
	John L. Thompson (R)	21,282	45.2
12	Cyrus Cline (D)	19,754	49.9
	Owen N. Heaton (R)	17,937	45.3
13	Henry A. Barnhart (D)	25,253	48.2
	John L. Moorman (R)	24,153	46.1

## IOWA

1	Charles A. Kennedy (R)	15,602	51.9
	J. A. S. Pollard (D)	13,427	44.7





Candidates	Votes	%
2 Irvin S. Pepper (D)	19,815	51.5
Charles Grilk (R)	16,971	44.1
3 Charles E. Pickett (R)	19,324	54.3
John D. Denison Jr. (D)	15,572	43.7
4 Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	16,928	49.9
Daniel D. Murphy (D)	16,708	49.3
5 James W. Good (R)	16,953	51.8
S. C. Huber (D)	14,676	44.8
6 Nathan E. Kendall (R)	16,335	48.2
Daniel W. Hamilton (D)	15,914	47.0
7 Solomon F. Prouty (R)	17,722	53.1
Clint L. Price (D)	14,534	43.5
8 Horace M. Townner (R)	19,548	54.9
Frank Q. Stewart (D)	15,565	43.7
9 Walter I. Smith (R)	18,763	52.0
W. F. Cleeland (D)	16,916	46.9
10 Frank P. Woods (R)	26,927	97.0
11 Elbert H. Hubbard (R)	22,199	59.9
M. M. White (D)	14,377	38.8

## KANSAS

1 Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R)	21,852	72.3
J. B. Chapman (D)	7,486	24.8
2 Alexander C. Mitchell (R)	23,282	50.9
John Caldwell (D)	19,852	43.4
3 Phillip P. Campbell (R)	20,771	44.5
Jeremiah D. Botkin (D)	19,943	42.7
C. S. Bendure (SOC)	5,748	12.3
4 Fred S. Jackson (R)	17,111	54.9
Henderson S. Martin (D)	14,051	45.1
5 Rollin R. Rees (R)	17,680	51.3
G. T. Helvering (D)	15,775	45.8
6 Isaac D. Young (R)	21,020	50.9
Frank S. Rockefeller (D)	18,985	46.0
7 Edmond H. Madison (R)	24,925	53.1
George A. Neeley (D)	20,133	42.9
8 Victor Murdock (R)	16,239	87.3
George Burnett (SOC)	2,354	12.7

## KENTUCKY

1 Ollie M. James (D)	11,574	89.3
C. L. Harney (SOC)	1,389	10.7
2 Augustus O. Stanley (D)	12,040	62.2
R. J. Salmon (R)	6,902	35.7
3 Robert Y. Thomas Jr. (D)	16,063	51.3
W. H. Jones (R)	14,850	47.5
4 Ben Johnson (D)	18,263	59.2
D. W. Gaddie (R)	11,952	38.8
5 J. Swagar Sherley (D)	21,437	53.2
J. Wheeler McGee (R)	17,376	43.1
6 Arthur B. Rouse (D)	15,454	55.6
Charles W. Nagel (R)	11,007	39.6
7 James C. Cantrill (D)	13,858	56.0
M. C. Rankin (R)	10,877	44.0
8 Harvey Helm (D)	12,412	56.9
Hugh Miller (R)	9,385	43.1
9 William J. Fields (D)	19,350	50.8
Joseph B. Bennett (R)	18,737	49.2
10 John W. Langley (R)	20,664	52.4
A. Floyd Byrd (D)	18,766	47.6
11 Caleb Powers (R)	25,622	60.5
Elza Bertrand (D)	16,357	38.6

## LOUISIANA

1 Albert Estopinal (D)	11,932	89.5
John A. Wogan (R)	1,408	10.6
2 H. Garland Dupre (D)	10,218	83.2
Victor Loisel (R)	2,071	16.9
3 Robert F. Broussard (D)	4,011	91.0
Jules Dreyfus (R)	395	9.0
4 John T. Watkins (D)	4,244	95.9
5 Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	4,469	99.0

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Robert C. Wickliffe (D)	4,016	100.0
7 Arsene P. Pujoe (D)	7,393	91.3
J. R. Jones (SOC)	706	8.7

## Special Election

2 H. Garland Dupre (D)	10,333	82.7
Victor Loisel (R)	2,160	17.3

## MAINE

1 Asher C. Hinds (R)	17,521	49.8
W. M. Pennell (D)	16,901	48.0
2 Daniel J. McGillicuddy (D)	18,938	52.6
John P. Swasey (R)	16,227	45.1
3 Samuel W. Gould (D)	17,187	51.1
Edwin C. Burleigh (R)	15,798	46.9
4 Frank E. Guernsey (R)	18,017	50.3
George M. Hanson (D)	17,516	48.9

## MARYLAND

1 James Harry Covington (D)	18,341	51.6
A. Lincoln Dryden (R)	16,066	45.2
2 Joshua Frederick C. Talbott (D)	19,352	51.8
William B. Baker (R)	17,124	45.8
3 George Konig (D)	15,028	48.4
Charles W. Main (R)	14,740	47.5
4 John Charles Linthicum (D)	17,478	50.8
Addison E. Mullikin (R)	15,698	45.7
5 Thomas Parran (R)	15,706	49.5
J. Enos Ray Jr. (D)	14,879	46.9
6 David J. Lewis (D)	16,585	48.1
Brainard Henry Warner Jr. (R)	15,896	46.1

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 George P. Lawrence (R)	14,109	48.9
Edward Morgan (D)	13,244	45.9
Louis B. Clark (SOC)	1,476	5.1
2 Frederick H. Gillett (R)	14,242	48.8
William G. McKechnie (D)	13,774	47.2
3 John A. Thayer (D)	15,243	51.2
Charles G. Washburn (R)	14,544	48.8
4 William H. Wilder (R)	16,965	49.1
John J. Mitchell (D)	16,835	48.7
5 Butler Ames (R)	13,760	51.1
James H. Carmichael (D)	13,163	48.9
6 Augustus P. Gardner (R)	17,272	54.0
William H. O'Brien (D)	12,038	37.6
James F. Carey (SOC)	2,667	8.3
7 Ernest W. Roberts (R)	16,624	50.7
Walter H. Creamer (D)	14,337	43.7
W. Lathrop Meaker (DPPC)	1,837	5.6
8 Samuel W. McCall (R)	15,854	53.4
Frederick S. Deitrick (D)	13,842	46.6
9 William F. Murray (D)	11,652	49.0
John A. Keliher (DI)	10,037	42.2
William H. Oakes (R)	2,081	8.8
10 James M. Curley (D)	20,345	56.3
J. Mitchell Galvin (R)	15,783	43.7
11 Andrew J. Peters (D)	18,933	59.2
William Dudley (R)	13,033	40.8
12 John W. Weeks (R)	19,037	56.4
Daniel J. Daley (D)	14,696	43.6
13 William S. Greene (R)	14,079	58.9
James F. Morris (D)	9,831	41.1
14 Robert O. Harris (R)	15,753	47.9
Thomas C. Thacher (D)	15,686	47.6

## Special Election

4 John J. Mitchell (D)	16,688	50.0
William H. Wilder (R)	16,664	50.0

## MICHIGAN

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank E. Doremus (D)	20,843	52.0
Edwin Denby (R)	17,676	44.1
2 William W. Wedemeyer (R)	21,485	57.0
John V. Sheehan (D)	15,125	40.1
3 John M. C. Smith (R)	18,606	57.7
Nathaniel H. Stewart (D)	11,935	37.0
4 Edward L. Hamilton (R)	17,282	56.2
John E. Barnes (D)	12,185	39.6
5 Edwin F. Sweet (D)	15,219	48.4
Gerrit J. Diekema (R)	14,589	46.4
6 Samuel W. Smith (R)	23,321	52.9
Alva M. Cummins (D)	18,403	41.7
7 Henry McMorran (R)	15,897	55.6
Thomas Wellman (D)	11,595	40.5
8 Joseph W. Fordney (R)	14,878	56.5
James P. Devereaux (D)	10,571	40.2
9 James C. McLaughlin (R)	13,029	65.7
Emery D. Weimer (D)	6,171	31.1
10 George A. Loud (R)	15,060	59.8
Albert Miller (D)	8,746	34.7
11 Francis H. Dodds (R)	16,179	64.8
Hubbard Head (D)	7,157	28.7
12 H. Olin Young (R)	24,661	73.6
Gideon T. Werline (D)	8,751	26.1

## MINNESOTA

1 Sydney Anderson (R)	18,315	55.3
Buck (D)	14,816	44.7
2 Winfield S. Hammond (D)	14,745	53.2
Ellsworth (R)	12,426	44.8
3 Charles R. Davis (R)	21,863	100.0
4 Frederick C. Stevens (R)	18,830	56.6
Gieske (D)	12,495	37.6
Stratton (PUB OWN)	1,953	5.9
5 Frank M. Nye (R)	17,433	50.0
Thomas P. Dwyer (D)	15,113	43.3
Lindsay (PUB OWN)	2,323	6.7
6 Charles A. Lindbergh (R)	25,272	100.0
7 Andrew J. Volstead (R)	24,395	100.0
8 Clarence B. Miller (R)	17,018	53.7
Jaques (D)	10,305	32.5
Watkins (PUB OWN)	4,354	13.7
9 Halvor Steenerson (R)	24,572	74.5
Sanders (PUB OWN)	8,421	25.5

## MISSISSIPPI

1 Ezekiel S. Candler Jr. (D)	2,904	100.0
2 Hubert D. Stephens (D)	3,304	100.0
3 Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	1,799	100.0
4 Thomas U. Sisson (D)	3,719	100.0
5 Samuel A. Witherspoon (D)	3,921	100.0
6 Pat Harrison (D)	4,011	99.4
7 William A. Dickson (D)	2,468	100.0
8 James W. Collier (D)	1,739	100.0

## MISSOURI

1 James T. Lloyd (D)	19,953	54.2
Higbee (R)	15,572	42.3
2 William W. Rucker (D)	21,090	55.6
Haley (R)	16,122	42.5
3 Joshua W. Alexander (D)	19,213	56.3
Davisson (R)	14,900	43.7
4 Charles F. Booher (D)	20,231	55.1
Amick (R)	15,825	43.1
5 William P. Borland (D)	31,026	54.6
Lea (R)	23,982	42.2
6 Clement C. Dickinson (D)	17,504	53.2
Devol (R)	14,374	43.7
7 Courtney W. Hamlin (D)	22,433	49.1
Hall (R)	21,951	48.0
8 Dorsey W. Shackelford (D)	16,642	53.3
Norfleet (R)	14,349	45.9



	Candidates	Votes	%
9	James Beauchamp Clark (D) Roy (R)	23,124 19,105	54.5 45.0
10	Richard Bartholdt (R) Charles J. Maurer (D) Hoehn (SOC)	53,298 28,054 5,865	60.8 32.0 6.7
11	Theron E. Catlin (R) Patrick F. Gill (D)	20,089½ 18,695	49.7 46.3
12	Leonidas Dyer (R) Thomas E. Kinney (D)	15,965 13,121	53.1 43.7
13	Walter L. Hensley (D) Elvins (R)	16,020 15,386	49.3 47.4
14	Joseph J. Russell (D) Crow (R) Hafner (SOC)	23,612 22,463 2,973	47.8 45.5 6.0
15	James A. Daugherty (D) Morgan (R)	21,259 20,443	47.4 45.6
16	Thomas L. Rubey (D) Murphy (R)	16,239 14,763	52.1 47.4

**MONTANA**

AL	Charles N. Pray (R) Charles S. Hartman (D) J. Frank Mabie (SOC)	32,519 28,071 5,184	49.4 42.7 7.9
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**NEBRASKA**

1	John A. Maguire (D & PPI) William Hayward (R)	16,501 15,763	50.4 48.2
2	C. O. Lobeck (D) Abraham L. Sutton (R)	15,912 15,673	48.9 48.1
3	James P. Latta (D & PPI) J. F. Boyd (R)	25,945 18,566	57.7 41.3
4	Charles H. Sloan (R) Benjamin F. Good (D & PPI)	20,807 19,540	50.8 47.8
5	George W. Norris (R) Roderick D. Sutherland (D & PPI)	19,929 15,925	53.7 42.9
6	Moses P. Kinkaid (R) William J. Taylor (D & PPI)	24,327 19,682	52.8 42.7

**NEVADA**

AL	Edwin E. Roberts (R) Charles S. Sprague (D) Ashley Grant Miller (SOC)	10,066 7,688 2,409	49.9 38.1 12.0
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**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Cyrus A. Sulloway (R) Eugene E. Reed (D)	20,941 20,093	50.5 48.5
2	Frank D. Currier (R) Henry H. Metcalf (D)	21,639 16,913	55.1 43.0

**NEW JERSEY**

1	Henry C. Loudenslager (R) Nowrey (D)	21,394 20,554	48.6 46.7
2	John J. Gardner (R) Hampton (D) Riddle (I)	22,861 16,915 3,508	51.6 38.2 7.9
3	Thomas J. Scully (D) Howell (R)	24,657 20,160	54.8 44.8
4	Ira W. Wood (R) Libbey (D)	19,354 19,089	49.1 48.4
5	William E. Tuttle Jr. (D) Runyon (R)	23,768 20,675	51.0 44.4
6	William Hughes (D) McClave (R)	29,458 25,301	51.6 44.3
7	Edward W. Townsend (D) Parker (R)	21,962 17,756	54.0 43.7
8	Walter I. McCoy (D) William H. Wiley (R)	19,364 16,847	51.2 44.6
9	Eugene F. Kinkaid (D) Record (R)	23,784 13,390	62.3 35.1
10	James A. Hamill (D) Seibel (R)	26,266 10,104	70.2 27.0

**NEW YORK**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Martin W. Littleton (D & IL) William W. Cocks (R)	26,974 21,826	54.0 43.7
2	George H. Lindsay (D) Ladislaus W. Schwenk (R & IL) Paul Muller Jr. (SOC)	14,248 8,304 1,428	59.2 34.5 5.9
3	James P. Maher (D) Alfred T. Holey (R & IL) John J. Jennings (SOC)	15,432 14,570 1,806	48.3 45.6 5.7
4	Frank E. Wilson (D & IL) Charles B. Law (R) Barnet Wolff (SOC)	20,676 20,295 3,257	46.6 45.8 7.4
5	William C. Redfield (D & IL) Warren I. Lee (R)	26,220 22,576	51.7 44.5
6	William M. Calder (R) Michael E. Butler (D)	17,249 16,805	48.6 47.3
7	John J. Fitzgerald (D) William R. A. Koehl (R & IL)	16,847 7,748	67.3 31.0
8	Daniel J. Riordan (D) George S. Husch (R)	20,683 8,311	66.2 26.6
9	Henry M. Goldfogle (D) Meyer London (SOC) Jacob W. Block (R & IL)	4,606 3,322 1,850	46.8 33.8 18.8
10	William Sulzer (D & IL) Anthony M. McCabe (R) John Mullen (SOC)	9,850 4,807 1,694	60.2 29.4 10.4
11	Charles V. Fornes (D) Henry H. Curran (R & IL)	17,384 10,171	61.2 35.8
12	Michael Conry (D) Peter R. Gatens (R & IL)	14,376 7,467	62.7 32.6
13	Jefferson M. Levy (D) Herbert Parsons (R)	11,539 9,951	50.4 43.5
14	John Joseph Kindred (D) Victor Hugo Duras (R & IL) William F. Ehret (SOC)	20,875 14,018 3,481	54.3 36.5 9.1
15	Thomas G. Patten (D & IL) William M. Bennett (R)	13,838 11,152	54.4 43.8
16	Francis Burton Harrison (D) Samuel Bell Thomas (CIV A) George F. Miner (SOC)	10,450 6,518 2,012	55.0 34.3 10.6
17	Henry George Jr. (D & IL) William S. Bennet (R)	28,306 26,010	50.7 46.6
18	Steven B. Ayres (D) Gottlieb Haneke (R & IL) Joshua Wauhope (SOC)	33,600 27,607 4,354	51.2 42.0 6.6
19	John E. Andrus (R) Cornelius A. Pugsley (D)	23,140 22,247	49.7 47.7
20	Thomas W. Bradley (R) John Bigelow Jr. (D)	19,363 17,307	51.6 46.2
21	Richard E. Connell (D) Hamilton Fish (R)	18,832 18,315	49.8 48.4
22	William H. Draper (R) Elisha C. Tower (D)	20,424 17,277	51.8 43.8
23	Henry S. De Forest (R) Curtis N. Douglas (D) Harvey A. Simmons (SOC)	28,218 26,228 2,978	48.1 44.7 5.1
24	George W. Fairchild (R) George M. Palmer (D)	23,636 22,416	49.9 47.3
25	Theron Akin (D, I LEAGUE) Cyrus Durey (R)	21,754 21,442	48.9 48.2
26	George R. Malby (R) Thomas Cantwell (D)	21,980 15,584	55.7 39.5
27	Charles A. Talcott (D & IL) Charles S. Millington (R)	22,458 20,242	50.8 45.8
28	Luther W. Mott (R, I LEAGUE) George W. Reeves (D) Charles F. Simpson (P)	18,844 15,629 2,514	50.1 41.5 6.7
29	Michael E. Driscoll (R) Henry E. Wilson (D & IL)	26,589 20,281	52.5 40.0
30	John W. Dwight (R) Ira A. Hix (D, I LEAGUE) Frank Dewitt Reese (P)	21,789 18,346 3,521	49.2 41.4 8.0
31	Sereno E. Payne (R) John Colmey (D)	21,121 17,728	51.8 43.5
32	Henry G. Danforth (R) George P. Decker (D)	26,375 21,176	52.7 42.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
33	Edwin S. Underhill (D) Jacob Sloat Fassett (R)	19,517 17,556	49.5 44.5
34	James S. Simmons (R) Elliot W. Horton (D)	25,051 19,307	54.0 41.6
35	Daniel A. Driscoll (D & IL) Patrick J. Keeler (R)	21,727 14,605	56.9 38.3
36	Charles Bennett Smith (D & IL) De Alva S. Alexander (R)	20,685 20,684	48.9 48.8
37	Edward Butterfield Vreeland (R) J. William Sanbury (D, I LEAGUE) Arthur A. Amidon (P)	20,530 14,314 2,099	53.1 37.0 5.4

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	John H. Small (D) Henry T. King (R)	11,544 3,721	75.3 24.3
2	Claude Kitchin (D) R. H. Norfleet (R)	10,749 1,867	85.1 14.8
3	John M. Faison (D) George E. Butler (R)	10,428 7,505	58.1 41.8
4	Edward W. Pou (D) R. A. P. Cooley (R)	13,728 7,110	65.8 34.1
5	Charles M. Stedman (D) David H. Blair (R)	20,392 17,060	54.2 45.3
6	Hannibal L. Godwin (D) Iredell Meares (R)	10,806 4,257	71.7 28.3
7	Robert N. Page (D) John J. Parker (R)	14,367 11,006	56.5 43.3
8	Robert L. Doughton (D) Charles H. Cowles (R)	16,560 15,801	51.1 48.8
9	Edwin Y. Webb (D) S.S. McNinch (R)	16,574 11,332	59.3 40.6
10	James M. Gudger Jr. (D) John G. Grant (R)	15,901 14,771	51.8 48.1

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Louis B. Hanna (R) Henry T. Helgesen (R) Tobias D. Casey (D) M. A. Hildreth (D) Arthur Hagendorf (SOC) N. H. Bjornstead (SOC)	51,556✓ 50,600✓ 25,880 25,322 3,225 3,179
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**OHIO**

1	Nicholas Longworth (R) Thomas P. Hart (D)	24,453 21,497	51.1 44.9
2	Alfred G. Allen (R) Herman P. Goebel (D)	24,323 23,834	47.9 47.0
3	James M. Cox (D) George R. Young (R) Harmon Evans (SOC)	31,539 18,730 6,275	55.5 33.0 11.0
4	J. Henry Goeke (D) C. E. Johnston (R)	20,865 13,482	58.4 37.7
5	Timothy T. Ansberry (D) C. S. Roe (R)	21,201 13,309	60.1 37.7
6	Matthew R. Denver (D) Jesse Taylor (R)	20,056 17,105	54.0 46.0
7	James D. Post (D) J. Warren Keifer (R)	20,776 17,569	52.8 44.6
8	Frank B. Willis (R) Thomas C. Mahon (D)	21,030 19,519	50.0 46.4
9	Isaac R. Sherwood (D) J. Kent Hamilton (R) W. F. Ries (SOC)	21,908 19,593 3,917	48.0 43.0 8.6
10	Robert M. Switzer (R) Edmond H. Willis (D)	18,548 16,250	51.3 45.0
11	Horatio C. Claypool (D) Albert Douglas (R) Austin B. Shinn (SOC)	22,894 20,168 2,397	49.9 44.0 5.2
12	Edward L. Taylor Jr. (R) Frank S. Monnett (D) Jacob L. Bachman (SOC)	17,696 15,151 11,142	39.9 34.2 25.1
13	Carl C. Anderson (D) Miles H. McLaughlin (R)	30,196 15,486	63.7 32.7



	Candidates	Votes	%
14	William G. Sharp (D)	25,287	54.6
	George H. Chamberlain (R)	18,459	39.8
15	George White (D)	19,723	49.3
	James Joyce (R)	17,674	44.2
	Frank Martin (SOC)	2,218	5.6
16	William B. Francis (D)	15,731	46.6
	David A. Hollingsworth (R)	15,323	45.4
	Robert J. Murray (SOC)	2,325	6.9
17	William A. Ashbrook (D)	25,875	59.3
	A. B. Critchfield (R)	14,964	34.3
	Edward Schmidt (SOC)	2,508	5.8
18	John J. Whitacre (D)	23,568	46.6
	James Kennedy (R)	20,617	40.8
	Thomas Williams (SOC)	4,907	9.7
19	Ellsworth R. Bathrick (D)	19,255	46.0
	W. Aubrey Thomas (R)	18,290	43.7
	Paul G. Miller (SOC)	3,720	8.9
20	Paul Howland (R)	20,699	46.8
	William Gordon (D)	20,519	46.4
	John G. Willert (SOC)	2,847	6.4
21	Robert J. Bulkley (D)	18,091	48.1
	James H. Cassidy (R)	16,716	44.5
	Karl A. Cheyney (SOC)	2,649	7.1

## OKLAHOMA

1	Bird S. McGuire (R)	20,301	49.2
	Neil E. McNeill (D)	18,415	44.7
	W. L. Reynolds (SOC)	2,522	6.1
2	Dick T. Morgan (R)	25,134	46.1
	Elmer L. Fulton (D)	24,062	44.1
	H. I. Bryant (SOC)	5,382	9.9
3	James S. Davenport (D)	25,312	50.0
	Charles E. Creager (R)	22,367	44.2
	G. M. Snyder (SOC)	2,923	5.8
4	Charles D. Carter (D)	21,959	55.6
	Charles M. Campbell (R)	11,979	30.4
	J. N. Gilmore (SOC)	5,534	14.0
5	Scott Ferris (D)	28,600	58.9
	J. H. Franklin (R)	13,425	27.6
	H. H. Stallard (SOC)	6,539	13.5

## OREGON

1	Willis C. Hawley (R)	26,256	48.6
	R. G. Smith (D)	18,232	33.7
	C. W. Sherman (SOC)	4,971	9.2
	W. P. Elmore (P)	4,585	8.5
2	Abraham W. Lafferty (R)	30,642	51.8
	John Manning (D)	19,477	32.9
	William A. Crawford (SOC)	5,583	9.4
	George B. Pratt (P)	3,464	5.9

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	Henry H. Bingham (R, P)	28,054	69.9
	Henry V. Garrett (KEY, WM PENN)	8,827	22.0
	Michael J. Geraghty (D)	2,657	6.6
2	Joel Cook (R, WMP/L)	24,888*	69.4
	Daniel W. Simpkins (KEY, WM PENN)	7,665	21.4
	Edward B. Seiberlich (D)	2,542	7.1
3	J. Hampton Moore (R, WMP/L)	23,994	69.2
	James G. Ramsdell (KEY)	7,030	20.3
	William A. Hayes (D)	2,712	7.8
4	Reuben O. Moon (R, WMP/L)	16,309	72.6
	William C. Mitchell (D)	2,459	10.9
	Albert W. Sanson (WM PENN, CITY)	2,526	11.2
5	Michael Donohoe (KEY, D)	19,209	48.4
	William W. Foulkrod (R, WMP/L)	18,016	45.4
	Martin McCue (SOC)	2,328	5.9
6	George D. McCreary (R, WMP/L)	25,747	46.2
	Frank H. Hawkins (KEY, WM PENN)	23,672	42.5
	William A. Carr (D)	4,319	7.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Thomas S. Butler (R)	16,490	51.7
	Eugene C. Bonniwell (KEY, D)	14,498	45.5
8	Robert E. Difenderfer (D, KEY)	19,683	49.6
	Irving P. Wanger (R)	19,016	48.1
9	William W. Griest (R)	14,718	79.1
	James G. McSparran (D)	3,120	16.8
10	John R. Farr (R)	13,457	50.4
	P. F. Calpin (D)	11,240	42.1
11	Charles C. Bowman (R, P)	14,384†	47.5
	George R. McLean (D)	13,834	45.7
	Charles F. Quinn (SOC, FEDR LAB)	2,079	6.9
12	Robert E. Lee (D)	9,492	40.1
	Robert D. Heaton (R)	9,441	39.9
	C. F. Foley (SOC)	4,739	20.0
13	John H. Rothermel (D)	19,680	49.8
	John K. Hahn (R)	12,939	32.7
	Caleb Harrison (SOC)	6,209	15.7
14	George W. Kipp (KEY, D)	10,276	49.0
	Charles C. Pratt (R)	9,481	45.2
15	William B. Wilson (D)	13,624	49.7
	Clarence L. Peaslee (R)	10,588	38.6
	Clarence C. Ricker (SOC)	2,004	7.3
16	John G. McHenry (D, R)	12,578	53.0
	Theodore C. Harter (KEY)	6,366	26.8
	Jacob W. Renn (SOC)	3,818	16.1
17	Benjamin K. Focht (R)	14,473	50.8
	J. Murray Africa (D)	11,681	41.0
18	Marlin E. Olmsted (R)	21,221	59.7
	W. Jonathan Kiefer (D)	11,686	32.9
19	Jesse L. Hartman (R)	18,133	60.4
	Isaiah Scheenline (D)	7,669	25.5
	Stewart C. Cowan (P)	2,173	7.2
	Anسلم B. Kirsch (SOC)	2,048	6.8
20	Daniel F. Lafean (R)	15,713	50.9
	Andrew R. Brodbeck (D)	13,786	44.7
21	Charles E. Patton (R)	10,493	49.6
	William C. Heinle (D)	6,903	32.6
	George W. Fox (SOC)	2,389	11.3
	Charles E. Patton (P)	1,363	6.4
22	Curtis H. Gregg (D, KEY)	12,988	42.3
	J. David McJunkin (R)	12,490	40.7
	Robert Dudley (SOC)	3,242	10.6
	E. S. Littell (P)	1,981	6.5
23	S. Crago Thomas (R)	13,665	52.9
	Jesse H. Wise (D, KEY)	8,894	34.4
	Washington Herd (SOC)	2,036	7.9
24	Charles Matthews (R)	15,177	44.1
	Henry H. Wilson (KEY, D)	14,372	41.8
	Charles A. Collins (SOC)	3,332	9.7
25	Arthur L. Bates (R)	10,668	46.4
	John B. Brooks (D, KEY)	9,632	41.9
	George B. Allen (SOC)	1,377	6.0
	Richard A. Buzza (P)	1,313	5.7
26	A. Mitchell Palmer (D)	16,284	61.3
	Robert Brown (R)	8,867	33.4
27	J. N. Langham (R)	13,073	58.8
	John Smith Shirler (D)	5,451	24.5
	John Houk (P)	2,479	11.1
	M. A. Vanhorn (SOC)	1,245	5.6
28	Peter M. Speer (R)	10,932	41.7
	William J. Breene (D)	9,492	36.2
	John E. Gill (P)	3,047	11.6
	John R. McKeown (SOC)	2,163	8.3
29	Stephen G. Porter (R)	14,785	74.2
	George T. McConnell (SOC)	2,468	12.4
	Fleming Jamieson (D)	2,110	10.6
30	John Dalzell (R)	13,261	46.5
	Robert J. Black (P, UN LAB)	7,807	27.4
	W. J. Wright (SOC)	2,942	10.3
	James A. Wakefield (KEY, D)	4,208	14.8
31	James Francis Burke (R)	12,996	64.5
	John J. Thorpe (KEY, D)	5,798	28.8
	John Connor (SOC)	1,164	5.8
32	A. J. Barchfeld (R)	13,483	49.7
	Hermann L. Hegner (KEY, D)	9,933	36.6
	Valentine Rimmel (SOC)	3,152	11.6

## RHODE ISLAND

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	George F. O'Shaunessy (D)	17,532	51.3
	William P. Sheffield (R)	15,681	45.9
2	George H. Utter (R)	18,983	57.2
	Cooney (D)	13,704	41.3

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	George S. Legare (D)	3,432	97.4
2	James F. Byrnes (D)	4,392	100.0
3	Wyatt Aiken (D)	3,381	99.9
4	Joseph T. Johnston (D)	7,616	98.9
5	David E. Finley (D)	3,470	100.0
6	J. Edwin Ellerbe (D)	3,734	100.0
7	Asbury F. Lever (D)	4,762	95.6

## SOUTH DAKOTA

AL	Charles H. Burke (R)	64,777✓
	Eben W. Martin (R)	64,495✓
	W. W. Soule (D)	32,655
	J. E. Kelley (D)	32,329
	Knute Lewis (P)	4,139
	W. J. Edgar (P)	4,124
	Isaac M. Burnside (I)	1,641

## TENNESSEE

1	Sam R. Sells (R)	20,955	74.0
	Cy H. Lyle (D)	7,380	26.1
2	Richard W. Austin (R)	15,761	57.3
	N. W. Hale (R)	11,755	42.7
3	John A. Moon (D)	17,654	56.9
	Charles R. Evans (R)	12,953	41.7
4	Cordell Hull (D)	19,298	78.9
	J. T. Odum (ID)	5,169	21.1
5	William C. Houston (D)	16,697	98.9
6	Joseph W. Byrnes (D)	16,764	87.0
	W. H. Jackson (SOC)	2,502	13.0
7	Lemuel P. Padgett (D)	21,299	96.8
8	Thetus W. Sims (D)	13,764	57.9
	S. E. Murrey (R)	9,860	41.5
9	Finis J. Garrett (D)	15,000	85.8
	J. W. Brown (R)	1,416	8.1
	W. R. Landrum (IR)	940	5.4
10	George W. Gordon (D)	14,862	94.8
	T. H. Haines (SOC)	824	5.3

## Special Election

1	Zachary D. Massey (R)	19,181	77.4
	Cy H. Lyle (D)	5,618	22.7

## TEXAS

1	Morris Sheppard (D)	10,707	87.4
	Velmar Antle (R)	1,148	9.4
2	Martin Dies (D)	10,898	94.4
3	James Young (D)	9,450	98.9
4	Choice B. Randell (D)	9,719	88.9
	C. A. Gray (R)	1,208	11.1
5	Jack Beall (D)	10,939	95.0
6	Rufus Hardy (D)	7,826	97.9
7	Alexander W. Gregg (D)	6,566	88.2
	Willis Kendall (R)	843	11.3
8	John M. Moore (D)	11,654	90.4
	A. M. Lawson (R)	1,112	8.6
9	George F. Burgess (D)	10,244	78.0
	E. C. Webster (R)	2,108	16.1
10	Albert S. Burleson (D)	10,118	100.0
11	Robert L. Henry (D)	7,384	98.6
12	Oscar Callaway (D)	10,525	82.0
	Robert G. Martin (SOC)	1,270	9.9
	C. C. Littleton (R)	836	6.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
13	John H. Stephens (D)	19,543	83.4
	T. S. Bugbee (R)	2,039	8.7
	John I. Green (SOC)	1,488	6.4
14	James L. Slayden (D)	14,251	94.8
15	John N. Garner (D)	14,300	71.7
	Noah Allen (R)	5,287	26.5
16	William R. Smith (D)	18,258	85.4
	W. H. Harvey (SOC)	1,749	8.2
	Robert A. Webb (R)	1,384	6.5

**UTAH**

AL	Joseph Howell (R)	50,614	49.5
	Ferdinand Erickson (D)	32,730	32.0
	Allen T. Sanford (AM)	14,042	13.7

**VERMONT**

1	David J. Foster (R)	18,951	68.6
	P. M. Meldon (D)	8,215	29.7
2	Frank Plumley (R)	18,185	73.4
	Alexander Cochran (D)	6,226	25.1

**VIRGINIA**

1	William A. Jones (D)	5,908	80.5
	George N. Wise (R)	1,431	19.5
2	Edward E. Holland (D)	6,649	79.6
	H. H. Rumble (R)	1,703	20.4
3	John Lamb (D)	5,408	86.9
	W. R. Vawter (R)	813	13.1
4	Robert Turnbull (D)	3,769	100.0
5	Edward W. Saunders (D)	7,537	50.5
	John M. Parsons (R)	7,382	49.5
6	Carter Glass (D)	5,203	87.6
	W. Allison (R)	734	12.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	James Hay (D)	5,818	58.0
	John Paul (R)	2,589	25.8
	S. Lupton (I)	1,631	16.3
8	Charles C. Carlin (D)	4,669	100.0
9	Campbell Bascom Slemph (R)	16,958	50.3
	Henry C. Stuart (D)	16,731	49.7
10	Henry D. Flood (D)	5,878	100.0

**WASHINGTON**

1	William E. Humphrey (R)	27,717	51.2
	W. W. Black (D)	20,116	37.2
	W. W. Smith (SOC)	5,088	9.4
2	Stanton Warburton (R)	20,448	57.5
	Maurice Langhorne (D)	10,288	28.9
	Leslie E. Aller (SOC)	3,978	11.2
3	William L. La Follette (R)	30,126	62.1
	Harry D. Merritt (D)	14,423	29.7
	David C. Coates (SOC)	3,998	8.2

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	John W. Davis (D)	20,370	48.9
	Charles E. Carrigan (R)	16,962	40.7
	A. L. Bauer (SOC)	3,243	7.8
2	William G. Brown Jr. (D)	21,276	53.3
	George C. Sturgiss (R)	16,791	42.1
3	Adam B. Littlepage (D)	21,311	47.3
	Joseph H. Gaines (R)	20,105	44.6
	L. C. Rogers (SOC)	2,799	6.2
4	John M. Hamilton (D)	17,822	51.9
	Harry C. Woodyard (R)	15,592	45.4
5	James A. Hughes (R)	25,007	51.8
	Rankin Wiley (D)	22,154	45.9

**WISCONSIN**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)	15,096	57.2
	Calvin Stewart (D)	8,606	32.6
	Michael Yabs (SOCIAL D)	1,869	7.1
2	John M. Nelson (R)	14,009	51.5
	Albert C. Schmedeman (D)	12,090	44.4
3	Arthur W. Kopp (R)	13,360	56.0
	William Coffland (D)	9,042	37.9
4	William J. Cary (R)	12,261	38.0
	William R. Gaylord (SOCIAL D)	11,814	36.7
	William J. Kershaw (D)	8,081	25.1
5	Victor L. Berger (SOCIAL D)	13,497	38.3
	Henry F. Cochems (R)	13,147	37.3
	Joseph P. Carney (D)	8,433	23.9
6	Michael E. Burke (D)	15,749	51.0
	William H. Froelich (R)	13,278	43.0
	John C. Boll (SOCIAL D)	1,705	5.5
7	John J. Esch (R)	15,365	63.1
	Paul W. Mahoney (D)	7,365	30.2
8	James H. Davidson (R)	15,934	55.2
	Fred B. Rawson (D)	10,654	36.9
	Richard W. Burke (SOCIAL D)	2,005	7.0
9	Thomas F. Konop (D)	12,140	45.6
	Gustav Kustermann (R)	12,135	45.6
	Thomas J. Oliver (SOCIAL D)	1,777	6.7
10	Elmer A. Morse (R)	17,360	54.2
	John F. Lamont (D)	11,798	36.8
	Lynn Thompson (SOCIAL D)	2,882	9.0
11	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	19,224	88.5
	Henry M. Parks (SOCIAL D)	2,473	11.4

**WYOMING**

AL	Frank W. Mondell (R)	20,312	54.7
	W. B. Ross (D)	14,659	39.5
	J. B. Morgan (SOC)	2,155	5.8

## 1911 House Elections

**ARIZONA**

(Became a state Feb. 14, 1912)

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Carl Hayden (D)	11,556	54.1
	John S. Williams (R)	8,485	39.7
	John Halberg (SOC)	1,252	5.9

**NEW MEXICO**

(Became a state Jan. 6, 1912)

AL	George Curry (R)✓	30,162	
	Harvey B. Fergusson (D)✓	29,999	
	Elfego Baca (R)	28,836	

**Candidates**

	Paz Valverde (D)	28,353	
	J. W. Hansen (SOC)	1,845	
	C. Cutting (SOC)	1,745	

**PENNSYLVANIA****Special Elections**

2	William Stuart Rayburn (R)	15,470	76.3
	Henry Baur (D)	4,373	21.6
14	W. D. B. Ainey (R)	13,860	55.6
	Oscar H. Rockwell (D, KEY)	11,062	44.4

**TENNESSEE****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	11,573	85.0
	W. A. Weatherall (SOC)	2,040	15.0

# 1912 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 George W. Taylor (D)	7,414	97.2
2 S. Hubert Dent Jr. (D)	11,197	100.0
3 Henry D. Clayton (D)	11,225	100.0
4 Fred L. Blackmon (D)	7,740	67.4
A. P. Longshore (PROG)	3,060	26.6
W. H. Sturdivant (R)	693	6.0
5 J. Thomas Hefflin (D)	10,210	100.0
6 Richmond P. Hobson (D)	10,065	82.0
Charles P. Lunsford (R)	2,210	18.0
7 John L. Burnett (D)	9,770	54.5
Sumter Cogswell (PROG)	5,462	30.4
John J. Stephens (R)	2,711	15.1
8 William Richardson (D)	10,753	88.4
William E. Hotchkiss (R)	1,160	9.5
9 Oscar W. Underwood (D)	12,584	88.7
Frederick B. Parker (R)	1,598	11.3
AL John W. Abercrombie (D)	87,519	87.8
Asa E. Stratton (R)	9,589	9.6

## ARIZONA

AL Carl Hayden (D)	11,389	48.4
Robert S. Fisher (PROG)	5,819	24.7
Thomas E. Campbell (R)	3,110	13.2
A. Charles Smith (SOC)	3,034	12.9

## ARKANSAS

1 Thaddeus H. Caraway (D)	15,036	100.0
2 William A. Oldfield (D)	11,880	73.0
G. W. Wells (R)	4,394	27.0
3 John C. Floyd (D)	10,849	64.6
J. F. Carlton (R)	5,954	35.4
4 Otis T. Wingo (D)	11,680	67.6
J. O. Livesay (R)	5,601	32.4
5 Henderson M. Jacoway (D)	13,438	70.3
A. C. Remmel (R)	5,680	29.7
6 Samuel M. Taylor (D)	15,879	100.0
7 William S. Goodwin (D)	10,956	69.4
Pat McNailey (R)	4,824	30.6

## CALIFORNIA

1 William Kent (PROG)	20,341	37.3
I. G. Zumwalt (D)	18,756	34.4
Edward H. Hart (R)	10,585	19.4
Joseph Bredsteen (SOC)	4,892	9.0
2 John E. Raker (D)	23,467	62.6
Frank M. Rutherford (R)	10,178	27.2
J. C. Williams (SOC)	3,818	10.2
3 Charles F. Curry (R)	31,060	58.8
Gilbert McMillan Ross (D)	15,197	28.8
William L. Wilson (SOC)	6,522	12.4
4 Julius Kahn (R)	25,515	56.1
Bert Schlesinger (D)	14,884	32.7
Norman W. Pendleton (SOC)	5,090	11.2
5 John I. Nolan (R)	27,902	52.3
Stephen V. Costello (D)	18,516	34.7
E. L. Reguin (SOC)	6,962	13.0
6 Joseph R. Knowland (R)	35,219	53.7
J. Stitt Wilson (SOC)	26,234	40.0
Hiram A. Luttrell (D)	4,135	6.3
7 Denver S. Church (D)	23,752	44.1
James C. Needham (R)	22,994	42.6
J. S. Cato (SOC)	7,171	13.3
8 Everis A. Hayes (R)	29,861	50.9
James B. Holohan (D)	20,620	35.2
Robert Whitaker (SOC)	8,125	13.9
9 Charles W. Bell (R)	28,845	47.2
Thomas H. Kirk (D)	14,571	23.8
Ralph L. Criswell (SOC)	11,123	18.2
George S. Yarnall (P)	6,510	10.7

Candidates	Votes	%
10 William D. Stephens (R)	43,637	53.4
George Ringo (D)	17,890	21.9
Fred C. Wheeler (SOC)	17,126	21.0
11 William Kettner (D)	24,822	42.7
Samuel C. Evans (R)	21,426	36.9
Noble Asa Richardson (SOC)	7,059	12.1
Helen M. Stoddard (P)	4,842	8.3

## COLORADO

1 George J. Kindel (D)	54,504	45.8
W. J. L. Crank (PROG-BMR)	30,121	25.3
Rice W. Means (R)	24,887	20.9
J. W. Martin (SOC)	6,755	5.7
2 Harry H. Seldomridge (D)	63,271	44.5
Charles A. Ballreich (R)	40,990	28.8
Neil N. McLean (RO PROG)	27,975	19.7
S. A. Van Buskirk (SOC)	9,993	7.0
AL Edward T. Taylor (D)	115,143✓	
Edward Keating (D)	110,516✓	
Clarence P. Dodge (PROG-BMR)	64,835	
Samuel H. Kinsley (R)	63,714	
Jesse J. Laton (R)	62,085	
Charles E. Fisher (PROG-BMR)	58,764	
Robert Knight (SOC)	16,108	
F. W. Brainard (SOC)	15,808	
Samuel S. Stutzman (P)	5,853	

## CONNECTICUT

1 Augustine Lonergan (D)	17,256	40.0
Bissell (R)	16,726	38.7
Alsop (PROG)	6,445	14.9
2 Bryan F. Mahan (D)	14,936	41.8
King (R)	14,421	40.3
Davis (PROG)	4,742	13.3
3 Thomas L. Reilly (D)	16,267	42.7
Tilson (R)	12,989	34.1
Henderson (PROG)	5,480	14.4
Applegate (SOC)	2,658	7.0
4 Jeremiah Donovan (D)	15,616	37.6
Hill (R)	14,188	34.1
Vincent (PROG)	8,263	19.9
Hunter (SOC)	2,849	6.9
5 William Kennedy (D)	12,073	39.2
Bradstreet (R)	11,724	38.0
Hoadley (PROG)	4,807	15.6
Hull (SOC)	1,923	6.2

## DELAWARE

AL Franklin Brockson (D)	22,485	46.2
George H. Hall (R)	16,740	34.4
Hiram R. Burton (N PROG)	5,497	11.3
Louis A. Drexler (PROG)	2,825	5.8

## FLORIDA

1 Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	12,400	78.5
C. C. Allen (SOC)	1,901	12.0
2 Frank Clark (D)	14,035	80.5
J. J. Collins (SOC)	1,318	7.6
John W. Howell (R)	1,210	6.9
C. E. Speir (PROG)	875	5.0
3 Emmett Wilson (D)	9,057	86.4
W. N. Lamberry (SOC)	659	6.3
AL Claude L'Engle (D)	34,324	77.4
A. N. Jackson (SOC)	3,636	8.2
George W. Allen (R)	2,942	6.6
E. R. Gunby (PROG)	2,680	6.0

## GEORGIA

1 Charles G. Edwards (D)	7,944	95.7
2 Seaborn A. Roddenberry (D)	7,957	100.0

Candidates	Votes	%
3 Charles R. Crisp (D)	7,321	100.0
4 William C. Adamson (D)	8,904	100.0
5 William Schley Howard (D)	12,000	100.0
6 Charles L. Bartlett (D)	13,171	100.0
7 Gordon Lee (D)	14,099	100.0
8 Samuel J. Tribble (D)	10,013	100.0
9 Thomas M. Bell (D)	12,496	100.0
10 Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	6,474	100.0
11 John R. Walker (D)	7,922	100.0
12 Dudley M. Hughes (D)	7,791	100.0

## IDAHO

AL Burton L. French (R)	53,542✓
Addison T. Smith (R)	43,571✓
Perry W. Mitchell (D)	30,172
Edward M. Pugmire (D)	30,053
P. Monroe Smock (PROG)	12,066
G. W. Belloit (SOC)	11,393
E. L. Riggs (SOC)	11,389
John Tucker (P)	1,176
Johathan G. Carrick (P)	1,169

## ILLINOIS

1 Martin B. Madden (R)	13,608	52.2
Andrew Donovan (D)	9,967	38.2
William F. Barnard (SOC)	2,217	8.5
2 James R. Mann (R)	21,374	37.4
John Charles Vaughan (D)	15,827	27.7
Thomas D. Knight (PROG)	15,042	26.3
John C. Flora (SOC)	4,637	8.1
3 George E. Gorman (D)	16,285	33.2
William W. Wilson (R)	14,133	28.8
Franklin P. Simons (PROG)	13,039	26.6
George H. Gibson (SOC)	5,123	10.4
4 James T. McDermott (D)	14,225	57.3
Charles J. Tomkiewicz (R)	6,097	24.6
Carl F. Gauger (SOC)	4,503	18.1
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	11,150	51.8
Jacob Gartenstein (R)	4,192	19.5
Charles Toepper (SOC)	3,359	15.6
L. H. Clusman (PROG)	2,825	13.1
6 James McAndrews (D)	22,520	45.3
Arthur W. Fulton (R)	18,974	38.2
John Will (SOC)	7,776	15.6
7 Frank Buchanan (D)	19,452	28.2
Elton C. Armitage (PROG)	18,816	27.3
Niels Juul (R)	15,265	22.1
Otto C. Christensen (SOC)	15,043	21.8
8 Thomas Gallagher (D)	10,922	52.4
William G. Herrmann (R)	6,030	29.0
N. F. Holm (SOC)	3,674	17.6
9 Fred A. Britten (R)	11,650	34.6
Lynden Evans (D)	10,210	30.3
C. O. Ludlow (PROG)	7,566	22.5
Frank Schifflersmith (SOC)	3,964	11.8
10 Charles M. Thomson (PROG)	21,028	35.2
George Edmund Foss (R)	17,325	29.0
Frank L. Fowler (D)	15,515	26.0
Charles A. Larson (SOC)	5,311	8.9
11 Ira C. Copley (R)	25,750	61.1
Thomas H. Riley (D)	14,330	34.0
12 William H. Hinebaugh (PROG)	18,334	36.4
Charles E. Fuller (R)	16,905	33.6
J. W. Rausch (D)	12,234	24.3
13 John C. McKenzie (R)	14,398	36.5
I. F. Edwards (PROG)	11,875	30.1
Ray Rariden (D)	11,704	29.7
14 Clyde H. Tavenner (D)	17,024	47.3
Charles J. Searle (R)	15,816	44.0
Charles Block (SOC)	2,466	6.9
15 Stephen A. Hoxworth (D)	17,156	35.8
Charles F. Kincheloe (PROG)	15,173	31.7



	Candidates	Votes	%
	George W. Prince (R)	12,008	25.1
	John C. Sjodin (SOC)	2,642	5.5
16	Claudius U. Stone (D)	20,956	45.7
	William E. Cadmus (PROG)	12,659	27.6
	Frederick H. Smith (R)	9,295	20.3
	Rudolf Pfeiffer (SOC)	2,474	5.4
17	Louis FitzHenry (D)	14,966	38.0
	John A. Sterling (R)	13,572	34.5
	George E. Stump (PROG)	9,266	23.6
18	Frank T. O'Hair (D)	19,485	38.9
	Joseph G. Cannon (R)	18,707	37.3
	E. F. Royse (PROG)	9,511	19.0
19	Charles M. Borchers (D)	22,166	40.2
	William B. McKinley (R)	20,643	37.4
	John H. Chadwick (PROG)	10,755	19.5
20	Henry T. Rainey (D)	21,203	54.1
	E. E. Brass (R)	9,478	24.2
	B. O. Aylesworth (PROG)	7,007	17.9
21	James M. Graham (D)	21,361	46.8
	H. Clay Wilson (R)	13,556	29.7
	Robert Johns (PROG)	7,286	16.0
	Herman Rahm (SOC)	2,554	5.6
22	William N. Baltz (D)	23,112	43.5
	William A. Rodenberg (R)	19,438	36.6
	Utten S. Nixon (PROG)	5,608	10.6
	William C. Pierce (SOC)	4,276	8.1
23	Martin D. Foster (D)	26,938	52.4
	Robert B. Clark (R)	12,837	25.0
	George W. Jones (PROG)	9,116	17.7
24	H. Robert Fowler (D)	19,811	47.7
	James B. Blackman (R)	15,004	36.1
	A. J. Gibbons (PROG)	5,129	12.3
25	Robert P. Hill (D)	19,992	43.3
	Napoleon B. Thistlewood (R)	16,706	36.2
	Robert T. Cook (PROG)	6,545	14.2
AL	Lawrence B. Stringer (D)	415,386✓	
	William Elza Williams (D)	401,497✓	
	William E. Mason (R)	313,608	
	Lawrence P. Boyle (PROG)	311,311	
	B. M. Maxey (PROG)	304,072	
	Burnett M. Chipperfield (R)	299,940	
	Walter Huggins (SOC)	84,352	
	D. L. Thomas (SOC)	84,027	
	Walter H. Harris (P)	15,721	
	James H. Shaw (P)	15,590	
	George Martin (SOC LAB)	4,118	
	Joseph Fenyes (SOC LAB)	4,012	

## INDIANA

1	Charles Lieb (D)	20,014	45.7
	D. H. Ortmeier (R)	13,158	30.0
	Humphrey C. Heldt (PROG)	6,022	13.7
	William H. Rainey (SOC)	3,737	8.5
2	William A. Cullop (D)	22,082	45.3
	Oscar E. Bland (R)	15,858	32.6
	John N. Dyer (PROG)	6,001	12.3
	John L. B. Shepherd (SOC)	3,888	8.0
3	William E. Cox (D)	23,150	51.5
	William D. Barnes (R)	10,049	22.4
	S. G. Wilkinson (PROG)	10,005	22.3
4	Lincoln Dixon (D)	24,250	52.4
	Rollin A. Turner (R)	12,436	26.9
	Charles Zoller Jr. (PROG)	7,540	16.3
5	Ralph W. Moss (D)	20,634	45.2
	F. W. Blankenlaker (R)	11,995	26.3
	Joseph W. Amis (SOC)	8,268	18.1
	William Houston (PROG)	3,351	7.3
6	Finly H. Gray (D)	19,987	43.9
	William L. Risk (R)	11,242	24.7
	Gierluf Jansen (PROG)	10,797	23.7
7	Charles A. Korbly (D)	28,901	42.8
	Joseph V. Zartman (PROG)	18,402	27.3
	Thomas R. Shipp (R)	13,320	19.7
	Frank J. Hays (SOC)	5,501	8.2
8	John A. M. Adair (D)	23,530	46.5
	E. C. Toner (PROG)	13,157	26.0
	I. P. Watts (R)	8,298	16.4
	Hunter McDonald (SOC)	3,611	7.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Martin A. Morrison (D)	23,574	45.1
	William Robinson (R)	15,901	30.4
	John F. Nell (PROG)	9,205	17.6
10	John B. Peterson (D)	18,401	38.8
	E. D. Crumpacker (R)	17,294	36.5
	John O. Bowers (PROG)	9,793	20.6
11	George W. Rauch (D)	21,894	43.8
	John W. G. Stewart (R)	12,213	24.4
	Edgar M. Baldwin (PROG)	10,830	21.7
	Ernest Malott (SOC)	2,813	5.6
12	Cyrus Cline (D)	19,903	48.3
	Charles R. Lane (R)	11,147	27.1
	Louis N. Littman (PROG)	8,114	19.7
13	Henry A. Barnhart (D)	24,968	43.9
	R. Clarence Stephens (PROG)	13,822	24.3
	Charles A. Carlisle (R)	13,787	24.3
	Ervin H. Cady (SOC)	2,937	5.2

## IOWA

1	Charles A. Kennedy (R)	14,167	42.1
	Joshua F. Elder (D)	12,114	36.0
	Joe S. Crail (PROG)	6,457	19.2
2	Irvin S. Pepper (D)	24,769	85.7
	Michael T. Kennedy (SOC)	3,176	11.0
3	Maurice Connolly (D)	19,445	42.3
	Charles E. Pickett (R)	18,166	39.6
	Robert E. Leach (PROG)	6,640	14.5
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	19,829	52.6
	G. A. Meyer (D)	16,764	44.5
5	James W. Good (R)	19,030	47.7
	S. C. Huber (D)	17,631	44.2
6	Sanford Kirkpatrick (D)	14,915	42.5
	M. A. McCord (R)	13,796	39.3
	John H. Patton (PROG)	4,350	12.4
	Andrew Engle (SOC)	2,060	5.9
7	Solomon F. Prouty (R)	17,465	43.2
	Clint L. Price (D)	14,075	34.8
	George C. White (PROG)	5,944	14.7
8	Horace M. Towner (R)	18,462	49.2
	V. R. McGinnis (D)	15,477	41.3
	L. W. Laughlin (PROG)	2,704	7.2
9	William R. Green (R)	20,030	53.3
	Orris Mosher (D)	16,369	43.5
10	Frank P. Woods (R)	25,263	53.9
	Nelson L. Rood (D)	15,242	32.5
	S. B. Philpot (PROG)	5,251	11.2
11	George C. Scott (R)	18,568	40.1
	A. Vanwagenen (D)	16,168	34.9
	J. W. Hallam (PROG)	10,405	22.5

## Special Election

11	George C. Scott (R)	18,041	41.1
	A. Vanwagenen (D)	15,910	36.2
	J. W. Hallam (PROG)	10,003	22.8

## KANSAS

1	Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R)	22,978	51.8
	J. B. Chapman (D)	20,646	46.5
2	Joseph Taggart (D)	25,830	50.1
	J. L. Brady (R)	21,995	42.7
	Unidentified Candidate (SOC)	3,705	7.2
3	Philip P. Campbell (R)	20,973	39.0
	Francis M. Brady (D)	20,142	37.4
	George D. Brewer (SOC)	12,732	23.6
4	Dudley Doolittle (D)	16,997	48.6
	Fred S. Jackson (R)	16,479	47.1
5	Guy T. Helvering (D)	19,618	49.8
	Rollin R. Rees (R)	18,098	45.9
6	John R. Connelly (D)	20,065	48.0
	I. D. Young (R)	19,077	45.6
	Daniel W. Stoner (SOC)	2,102	5.0
7	George A. Neeley (D)	26,140	51.3
	Gordon L. Finley (R)	21,690	42.5
	M. L. Amos (SOC)	2,828	5.6
8	Victor Murdock (R)	17,958	53.4
	John I. Saunders (D)	14,488	43.1

## KENTUCKY

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Alben W. Barkley (D)	22,591	64.5
	Charles Furgeson (R)	10,664	30.4
	I. O. Ford (SOC)	1,787	5.1
2	Augustus O. Stanley (D)	19,739	71.3
	L. R. Fox (PROG)	6,500	23.5
	Carr Hawkins (SOC)	1,462	5.3
3	Robert Y. Thomas Jr. (D)	18,220	47.9
	T. B. Dixon (R)	11,181	29.4
	J. D. Duncan (PROG)	7,456	19.6
4	Ben Johnson (D)	22,168	53.2
	E. R. Bassett (PROG)	11,907	28.6
	John C. Thompson (R)	6,713	16.1
5	J. Swagar Sherley (D)	24,795	46.2
	Henry I. Fox (PROG)	23,115	43.0
	E. J. Ashcraft (R)	3,823	7.1
6	Arthur B. Rouse (D)	20,690	57.3
	D. B. Wallace (R)	7,255	20.1
	J. G. Blackburn (PROG)	5,701	15.8
	M. A. Brinkman (SOC)	2,489	6.9
7	James C. Cantrill (D)	24,617	80.8
	J. E. Jones (PROG)	5,841	19.2
8	Harvey Helm (D)	18,690	71.0
	J. W. Dinsmore (PROG)	7,631	29.0
9	William J. Fields (D)	27,415	50.7
	Harry Bailey (R)	16,608	30.7
	E. S. Hutchins (PROG)	8,903	16.5
10	John W. Langley (R)	12,200	69.8
	W. T. Stafford (PROG)	5,286	30.2
11	Caleb Powers (R)	18,531	46.4
	Ben V. Smith (D)	11,760	29.5
	H. H. Seavey (PROG)	9,044	22.7

## LOUISIANA

1	Albert Estopinal (D)	14,770	100.0
2	H. Garland Dupre (D)	14,406	100.0
3	Robert F. Broussard (D)	5,035	100.0
4	John T. Watkins (D)	5,693	93.5
	Lee Norris (SOC)	394	6.5
5	Walter Elder (D)	5,795	100.0
6	Lewis L. Morgan (D)	6,101	100.0
7	Ladislav Lazaro (D)	4,943	87.4
	Otis Putnam (SOC)	713	12.6
8	James B. Aswell (D)	6,033	77.7
	J. R. Jones (SOC)	1,734	22.3

## MAINE

1	Asher C. Hinds (R)	17,635	51.7
	M. T. O'Brien (D)	15,580	45.7
2	Daniel J. McGillicuddy (D)	18,077	50.4
	W. B. Skelton (R)	16,796	46.8
3	Forrest Goodwin (R)	17,221	49.9
	Samuel W. Gould (D)	16,512	47.8
4	Frank E. Guernsey (R)	20,198	54.4
	C. N. Mullen (D)	16,725	45.0

## MARYLAND

1	James Harry Covington (D)	17,606	85.2
	Robert D. Grier (PROG)	2,303	11.2
2	Joshua Frederick C. Talbott (D)	22,087	59.9
	Labin Sparks (R)	13,732	37.2
3	George Konig (D)	15,189	54.7
	Albert M. Sproesser (R)	11,078	39.9
4	J. Charles Linthicum (D)	19,075	60.9
	Jacob F. Murback (R)	11,257	35.9
5	Frank O. Smith (D)	13,085	49.0
	Thomas Parran (R)	12,168	45.5
6	David J. Lewis (D)	20,434	56.0
	Charles D. Wagaman (R)	14,147	38.8

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Allen T. Treadway (R)	12,920	42.8
	Richard J. Morrissey (D)	12,075	40.0
	Samuel P. Blagden (PROG)	3,883	12.9





Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
2 Frederick H. Gillett (R)	12,301	42.8	11 Francis O. Lindquist (R)	19,303	48.2	9 James Beauchamp Clark (D)	21,782	56.5
William G. McKechnie (D)	10,940	38.1	Archie McCall (D)	9,361	23.4	Cole (R)	16,283	42.2
Thomas L. Hisgen (PROG)	5,442	18.9	John W. Patchin (N PROG)	9,231	23.1	10 Richard Bartholdt (R)	33,242	37.6
3 William Henry Wilder (R)	12,945	45.0	12 William J. MacDonald (N PROG)	18,433‡	38.4	O'Connor (D)	31,227	35.3
M. Fred O'Connell (D)	9,742	33.8	H. Olin Young (R)	18,190	37.9	Siebert (PROG)	16,417	18.6
Stephen M. Marshall (PROG)	5,287	18.4	John Power (D)	10,322	21.5	Hoehn (SOC)	7,154	8.1
4 Samuel E. Winslow (R)	15,153	49.6	AL Patrick H. Kelley (R)	185,657	34.3	11 William L. Igou (D)	19,653	50.4
John A. Thayer (D)	11,216	36.7	William H. Hill (N PROG)	174,451	32.2	Catlin (R)	12,448	31.9
Burton W. Potter (PROG)	3,626	11.9	Edward Frensdorf (D)	152,188	28.1	Ward (PROG)	4,812	12.3
5 John Jacob Rogers (R)	12,827	44.8	<b>MINNESOTA</b>			12 Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	11,981‡	43.6
Humphrey O'Sullivan (D)	11,037	38.5	1 Sydney Anderson (R)	24,681	69.6	Michael J. Gill (D)	11,249	41.0
William N. Osgood (PROG)	4,200	14.7	Clinton Robinson (D)	10,786	30.4	Cotton (PROG)	3,041	11.1
6 Augustus P. Gardner (R)	16,918	49.8	2 Winfield S. Hammond (D)	14,718	50.3	13 Walter L. Hensley (D)	16,079	52.1
George A. Schofield (D)	9,704	28.6	Franklin F. Ellsworth (R)	13,093	44.7	Nipper (R)	13,406	43.4
Arthur L. Nason (PROG)	7,326	21.6	John R. Hollister (PUB OWN)	1,479	5.1	14 Joseph J. Russell (D)	26,081	46.5
7 Michael F. Phelan (D)	12,964	45.9	3 Charles R. Davis (R)	18,536	61.3	Curry (R & PROG)	25,066	44.7
Frank P. Bennett Jr. (R)	8,952	31.7	Frank L. Glotzbach (D)	9,763	32.3	Bumpas (SOC)	4,957	8.8
Lynn M. Ranger (PROG)	5,086	18.0	Frank F. Marzahn (P)	1,919	6.4	15 Perl D. Decker (D)	21,000	46.0
8 Frederick S. Deitrick (D)	12,484	40.5	4 Frederick C. Stevens (R)	15,479	36.8	McPherson (R)	12,850	28.2
Frederick W. Dallinger (R)	11,209	36.4	James J. Regan (D)	11,333	27.0	Gregg (PROG)	7,797	17.1
Henry C. Long (PROG)	6,665	21.6	H.T. Halbert (PROG)	9,220	21.9	Bedingfield (SOC)	3,203	7.0
9 Ernest W. Roberts (R)	14,021	45.1	Albert Rosenquist (PUB OWN)	6,021	14.3	16 Thomas L. Rubey (D)	15,908	52.3
Henry C. Rowland (D)	8,732	28.1	5 George R. Smith (R)	17,861	44.3	O'Bannon (R)	10,811	35.6
John Herbert (PROG)	7,364	23.7	Thomas D. Schall (PROG)	8,574	21.3	Bradford (PROG)	3,678	12.1
10 William F. Murray (D)	12,031	64.0	Thomas P. Dwyer (D)	6,987	17.3	<b>MONTANA</b>		
Daniel T. Callahan (PROG)	3,711	19.7	Thomas E. Latimer (PUB OWN)	6,929	17.2	AL Thomas Stout (D)	25,891✓	
Loyal L. Jenkins (R)	2,418	12.9	6 Charles A. Lindbergh (R)	21,286	62.5	John M. Evans (D)	24,492✓	
11 Andrew J. Peters (D)	17,875	64.0	Andrew J. Gilkinson (D)	9,920	29.1	Charles N. Pray (R)	23,505	
Sherwin L. Cook (R)	8,786	31.5	A.W. Uhl (PUB OWN)	2,839	8.3	William R. Allen (R)	19,633	
12 James M. Curley (D)	14,875	48.8	7 A.J. Volstead (R)	25,053	100.0	Thomas M. Everett (PROG)	16,644	
James B. Connolly (PROG)	9,001	29.5	8 Clarence B. Miller (R)	20,523	50.8	George A. Horkan (PROG)	15,336	
Charles H. S. Robinson (R)	5,812	19.1	John Jenswold Jr. (D)	12,494	30.9	Henri Labeau (SOC)	10,271	
13 John W. Weeks (R)	15,934*	45.1	Morris Kaplan (PUB OWN)	7,398	18.3	J. Frank Mabie (SOC)	10,056	
John J. Mitchell (D)	13,583	38.4	9 Halvor Steenerson (R)	22,481	66.8	<b>NEBRASKA</b>		
George A. Fiel (PROG)	5,853	16.6	M. A. Brattland (PUB OWN)	11,190	33.2	1 John A. Maguire (D & PPI)	17,410	50.5
14 Edward Gilmore (D)	11,939	33.9	AL James Manahan (R)	154,308	55.1	Paul F. Clark (R & PROG)	15,706	45.6
Henry L. Kincaide (PROG)	11,341	32.2	Carl Johnson Buell (D)	69,652	24.9	2 Charles O. Lobeck (D & PPI)	16,075	47.4
Robert O. Harris (R)	9,968	28.3	J. S. Ingalls (PUB OWN)	30,042	10.7	Howard H. Baldrige	15,662	46.2
John McCarty (SOC)	2,005	5.7	William G. Calderwood (P)	25,863	9.2	J. N. Carter (SOC)	2,146	6.3
15 William S. Greene (R)	11,207	45.1	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			3 Daniel V. Stephens (D)	26,229	53.1
John W. Coughlin (D)	8,975	36.1	1 Ezekiel S. Candler Jr. (D)	7,951	100.0	Joseph C. Cook (R & PROG)	21,677	43.9
Alvin G. Weeks (PROG)	4,172	16.8	2 Hubert D. Stephens (D)	5,801	100.0	4 Charles H. Sloan (R & PROG)	22,293	53.0
16 Thomas C. Thacher (D)	10,461	40.2	3 Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	3,154	100.0	Charles M. Skiles (D & PPI)	18,279	43.4
William J. Bullock (R)	8,186	31.5	4 Thomas U. Sisson (D)	7,402	100.0	5 Silas R. Barton (R & PROG)	18,818	49.0
Thomas Thompson (PROG)	6,540	25.1	5 Samuel A. Witherspoon (D)	7,996	100.0	Roderick D. Sutherland (D & PPI)	17,522	45.7
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			6 Pat Harrison (D)	7,347	96.1	6 Moses P. Kinkaid (R)	24,766	47.5
1 Frank E. Doremus (D)	22,573	38.3	7 Percy E. Quin (D)	4,486	100.0	W.J. Taylor (D & PPI)	18,529	35.5
James H. Pound (N PROG)	16,801	28.5	8 James W. Collier (D)	4,660	100.0	Florence Armstrong (P)	4,997	9.6
Ezra P. Beechler (R)	16,687	28.3	<b>MISSOURI</b>			Fred J. Warren (SOC)	3,758	7.2
2 Samuel W. Beakes (D)	16,761	35.0	1 James T. Lloyd (D)	20,874	53.9	<b>NEVADA</b>		
William W. Wedemeyer (R)	16,650	34.8	Bonfoey (R)	12,144	31.4	AL Edwin E. Roberts (R)	7,380	37.3
Hubert F. Probert (N PROG)	13,660	28.5	Warner (PROG)	5,686	14.7	Clay Tallman (D)	7,311	37.0
3 John M. C. Smith (R)	14,609	32.7	2 William W. Rucker (D)	22,786	57.3	John E. Worden (SOC)	3,011	15.2
Claude S. Carney (D)	14,482	32.4	Haley (R)	10,132	25.5	George Springmeyer (PROG)	2,072	10.5
Edward N. Dingley (N PROG)	12,907	28.9	Williams (PROG)	6,776	17.1	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		
Levant L. Rogers (SOC)	2,746	6.1	3 Joshua W. Alexander (D)	20,179	52.8	1 Eugene E. Reed (D)	18,888	45.4
4 Edward L. Hamilton (R)	14,788	34.2	Morroway (R)	11,192	29.3	Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)	17,363	41.7
Albert E. Beebe (D)	14,382	33.2	Wightman (PROG)	6,812	17.8	Samuel O. Titus (PROG)	4,307	10.4
George M. Valentine (N PROG)	12,712	29.4	4 Charles F. Booher (D)	20,232	53.8	2 Raymond B. Stevens (D)	21,794	53.6
5 Carl E. Mapes (R)	16,749	35.3	Hickman (R)	11,284	30.0	Frank D. Currier (R)	17,961	44.2
Edwin F. Sweet (D)	16,148	34.0	Robinson (PROG)	5,347	14.2	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		
Suel A. Sheldon (N PROG)	11,747	24.7	5 William P. Borland (D)	33,397	52.9	1 William J. Browning (R)	14,512	39.3
6 Samuel W. Smith (R)	21,686	36.9	Sumner (PROG)	21,863	34.6	Craven (D)	13,170	35.6
Alva M. Cummins (D)	18,412	31.3	Kimbrell (R)	5,759	9.1	Jess (RO PROG)	5,891	15.9
William S. Kellogg (N PROG)	18,157	30.9	6 Clement C. Dickinson (D)	17,858	52.2	2 J. Thompson Baker (D)	16,130	43.1
7 Louis C. Cramton (R)	15,089	37.0	Dunaway (R)	9,093	26.6	Gardner (R)	12,330	33.0
Loren A. Sherman (N PROG)	12,588	30.8	Theilmann (PROG)	6,788	19.9	Potter (PROG)	7,384	19.7
John J. Bell (D)	11,998	29.4	7 Courtney W. Hamlin (D)	23,178	48.9	3 Thomas J. Scully (D)	20,596	56.9
8 Joseph W. Fordney (R)	13,215	34.4	Owen (R)	15,685	33.1	Brown (R)	14,363	39.7
Albert L. Chandler (N PROG)	11,593	30.1	Blain (PROG)	7,305	15.4			
Miles J. Purcell (D)	11,527	30.0	8 Dorsey W. Shackleford (D)	16,219	53.0			
9 James C. McLaughlin (R)	11,966	39.1	Peters (R)	11,965	39.1			
William H. Sears (N PROG)	10,619	34.7	Pemberton (PROG)	2,391	7.8			
Herman R. O'Connor (D)	8,020	26.2						
10 Roy O. Woodruff (N PROG)	12,882	35.1						
George A. Loud (R)	12,141	33.1						
Lewis P. Coumans (D)	10,129	27.6						

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
4 Allan B. Walsh (D)	13,222	45.0	11 Daniel J. Riordan (D)	15,417	60.1	34 George W. Fairchild (R)	22,072	43.8
Blackman (R)	8,607	29.3	William Wirt Mills (IL & NPR)	5,570	21.7	James J. Byard Jr. (D, I LEAGUE)	20,322	40.3
Gill (PROG)	6,685	22.7	William G. Rose (R)	4,078	15.9	Jared C. Estelow (N PROG)	5,572	11.1
5 William E. Tuttle Jr. (D)	13,920	41.0	12 Henry M. Goldfogle (D & IL)	4,592	39.3	35 John R. Clancy (D)	18,009	35.4
Runyon (R)	10,085	29.7	Meyer London (SOC)	3,646	31.2	Michael E. Driscoll (R)	17,874	35.1
Ennis (PROG)	7,393	21.8	Henry Moskowitz (N PROG)	2,602	22.3	Giles H. Stilwell (N PROG)	11,626	22.8
Matthews (SOC)	2,066	6.1	Alexander Wolf (R)	839	7.2	36 Sereno E. Payne (R)	20,604	42.2
6 Lewis J. Martin (D)	15,216	46.5	13 Timothy D. Sullivan (D)	5,697	50.6	Richard C. S. Drummond (D)	17,900	36.7
McClave (R)	8,373	25.6	Sigmund S. Rotter (N PROG)	3,615	32.1	Wilson M. Gould (N PROG)	8,151	16.7
Sage (PROG)	7,007	21.4	John B. G. Rinehart (R & IL)	1,151	10.2	37 Edwin S. Underhill (D)	19,526	39.9
7 Robert G. Bremner (D)	9,990	42.2	Joshua Wauhope (SOC)	790	7.0	Thomas F. Fennell (R)	18,335	37.5
Smith (R)	6,666	28.2	14 Jefferson M. Levy (D)	8,950	49.4	Wiley W. Capron (N PROG)	7,891	16.1
Marelli (PROG)	4,746	20.0	Abraham H. Goodman (N PROG)	4,457	24.6	38 Thomas B. Dunn (R)	15,776	35.4
Luthringer (SOC)	1,649	7.0	E. Crosby Kindleberger (R)	3,468	19.1	George P. Decker (D)	14,440	32.4
8 Eugene F. Kinkead (D)	14,058	52.3	Marie Macdonald (SOC)	958	5.3	A. Emerson Babcock (N PROG)	11,202	25.2
Bouton (R & PROG)	9,527	35.4	15 Michael F. Conry (D)	16,791	61.7	Kendrick P. Shedd (SOC)	2,657	6.0
Tew (TAFT)	2,269	8.4	James H. Hickey (N PROG)	4,791	17.6	39 Henry G. Danforth (R)	17,881	39.1
9 Walter I. McCoy (D)	10,196	42.4	Francis A. O'Neill (R)	4,721	17.4	Charles Ward (D)	15,529	33.9
Walker (PROG)	6,403	26.6	16 Peter J. Dooling (D)	15,036	56.3	Silas L. Strivings (N PROG)	10,413	22.8
Parker (R)	5,818	24.2	Francis C. Dale (R & IL)	5,929	22.2	40 Robert H. Gittins (D)	16,065	37.5
Bohm	1,454	6.1	Timothy Healy (N PROG)	5,019	18.8	James S. Simmons (R)	14,450	33.7
10 Edward W. Townsend (D)	10,854	39.6	17 John F. Carew (D)	12,350	51.8	Frank C. Ferguson (N PROG)	9,889	23.1
Morgan (PROG)	7,847	28.6	Lindon Bates Jr. (IL & NPR)	5,516	23.1	41 Charles B. Smith (D)	14,866	40.5
Adams (R)	7,111	25.9	Ogden L. Mills (R)	4,891	20.5	George A. Davis (R)	9,578	26.1
Cairns	1,514	5.5	18 Thomas G. Patten (D)	13,704	50.0	Henry Kobler (N PROG)	9,471	25.8
11 John J. Eagan (D)	14,208	62.3	Amos R. E. Pinchot (N PROG)	6,644	24.3	Edward Simon Jr. (SOC)	2,528	6.9
Besson (R)	7,018	30.8	S. Walter Kaufman (R & IL)	4,943	18.0	42 Daniel A. Driscoll (D)	14,851	45.7
Reilly	1,429	6.3	Algernon Lee (SOC)	2,085	7.6	Willard H. Ticknor (R)	8,613	26.5
12 James A. Hamill (D)	17,980	67.5	19 Walter M. Chandler (IL & NPR)	13,987	39.2	L. Bradley Dorr (N PROG)	7,161	22.0
Record (R & PROG)	8,089	30.4	Franklin Leonard Jr. (D)	13,684	38.3	43 Charles M. Hamilton (R)	17,346	37.9
<b>Special Election</b>			Alexander Brough (R)	7,104	19.9	Manton M. Wyvell (D)	12,479	27.3
6 Archibald C. Hart (D)	17,197	38.8	20 Francis Burton Harrison (D)	5,221	41.7	Samuel A. Carlson (N PROG)	11,709	25.6
Smith (R)	15,325	34.6	Julius H. Reiter (N PROG)	4,694	37.5	<b>Special Election</b>		
Shay (PROG)	11,287	25.5	Abram Goodman (R & IL)	1,596	12.8	13 George W. Loft (D & IL)	5,945	51.2
David J. Haney (D)	3,369	7.6	Nicholas Aleinikoff (SOC)	996	8.0	Samuel M. Hyman (R)	2,409	20.7
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			21 Henry George Jr. (D & IL)	13,189	47.0	Victor Tozzi (N PROG)	2,132	18.4
AL Harvey B. Fergusson (D)	22,139	45.6	Jerome F. Reilly (N PROG)	8,384	29.9	Joshua Wauhope (SOC)	828	7.1
Nathan Jaffa (R)	17,892	36.9	Martin C. Anson (R)	5,265	18.8	20 Jacob A. Cantor (D & IL)	5,337	41.9
Andrew Eggum (SOC)	5,882	12.1	22 Henry Bruckner (D)	15,886	47.7	Isaac A. Hourwich (N PROG)	3,206	25.2
Marcos C. DeBaca (PROG)	2,644	5.5	Irving M. Crane (N PROG)	9,462	28.4	Louis H. Guterman (R)	2,991	23.5
<b>NEW YORK</b>			Rufus P. Johnston (R)	6,098	18.3	Edward F. Cassidy (SOC)	1,210	9.5
1 Lathrop Brown (D)	16,505	40.7	Charles Gall (SOC)	1,835	5.5	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
Frederick C. Hicks (R)	11,753	29.0	23 Joseph A. Goulden (D)	19,320	44.3	1 John H. Small (D)	12,537	98.4
W. Bourke Cockran (N PROG)	11,306	27.9	Edward J. L. Raldiris (N PROG)	13,150	30.1	2 Claude Kitchen (D)	11,091	91.9
2 Denis O'Leary (D)	23,090	57.0	Peter Wynne (R & IL)	8,779	20.1	Thomas B. Brown (R)	982	8.1
Felix Fritzsche (N PROG)	7,175	17.7	Fred Paulitsch (SOC)	2,351	5.4	3 John M. Faison (D)	11,624	65.8
Frank E. Hopkins (R)	6,941	17.1	24 Woodson R. Oglesby (D, I LEAGUE)	17,804	44.1	James T. Kennedy (R)	6,042	34.2
William Danmar (SOC)	2,918	7.2	Alfred E. Smith (N PROG)	12,496	30.9	4 Edward W. Pou (D)	13,906	79.5
3 Frank E. Wilson (D)	12,658	48.0	Barton E. Kingman (R)	8,219	20.3	John F. Mitchell (R)	3,586	20.5
Frank F. Schulz (R)	6,633	25.1	25 Benjamin Irving Taylor (D, I LEAGUE)	16,168	42.2	5 Charles M. Stedman (D)	21,075	56.1
Westervelt Prentice (N PROG)	4,918	18.6	James W. Husted (R)	12,522	32.7	C. W. Curry (R)	15,995	42.6
John H. Jennings (SOC)	1,801	6.8	John C. Bucher (N PROG)	8,559	22.3	6 Hannibal L. Godwin (D)	13,028	98.6
4 Harry Howard Dale (D)	9,059	47.1	Edmund Platt (R)	20,618	44.5	7 Robert N. Page (D)	17,873	58.9
Samuel Greenblatt (N PROG)	5,139	26.7	John K. Sague (D)	20,191	43.6	R. Don Laws (R)	12,449	41.1
William Liebermann (R & IL)	3,574	18.6	Augustus B. Gray (N PROG)	4,418	9.5	8 Robert L. Doughton (D)	15,180	55.6
Robert J. Nolan (SOC)	1,441	7.5	27 George McClellan (D)	23,743	48.3	George D. B. Reynolds (R)	12,078	44.2
5 James P. Maher (D)	12,504	46.0	Charles B. Ward (R)	19,125	38.9	9 Edwin Y. Webb (D)	17,072	62.7
John S. Gaynor (R)	7,677	28.2	Horatio Seymour Manning (N PROG)	4,779	9.7	J. A. Smith (PROG)	7,869	28.9
Charles J. Ryan (N PROG)	5,794	21.3	28 Peter G. Ten Eyck (D)	23,193	44.1	D. B. Paul (R)	2,228	8.2
6 William M. Calder (R)	21,691	47.9	Daniel H. Prior (R)	23,076	43.9	10 James M. Gudger Jr. (D)	16,183	53.1
Robert H. Roy (D)	13,290	29.4	Joseph F. McLaughlin (N PROG)	4,918	9.4	R. Hilliard Staton (R)	14,237	46.7
Jesse Fuller Jr. (IL & NPR)	9,310	20.6	29 James S. Parker (R)	22,348	44.0	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
7 John J. Fitzgerald (D)	16,082	59.1	Milton K. Huppuch (D)	18,180	35.8	1 Henry T. Helgesen (R)	17,156	61.1
Michael A. Fitzgerald (I LEAGUE)	5,513	20.3	Frederick E. Draper Jr. (N PROG)	8,163	16.1	V. R. Lovell (D)	9,609	34.2
John E. Brady (R)	5,021	18.5	30 Samuel Wallin (R)	14,194	33.1	2 George M. Young (R)	16,912	64.3
8 Daniel J. Griffin (D)	17,403	52.0	R. E. Lee Reynolds (D)	13,881	32.4	J. A. Minckler (D)	7,426	28.2
Albert H. T. Banzhaf (IL & NPR)	8,867	26.5	George R. Lunn (SOC)	9,468	22.1	John A. Yoder (SOC)	1,922	7.3
Ernest P. Seelman (R)	6,027	18.0	Edward Everett Hale (N PROG)	4,721	11.0	3 Patrick D. Norton (R)	12,935	50.7
9 James H. O'Brien (D)	15,903	41.0	31 Edwin A. Merritt Jr. (R)	18,458	46.8	Hal Halvorsen (D)	7,306	28.7
John F. Kennedy (N PROG)	10,362	26.7	Dennis B. Lucey (D)	12,995	33.0	Arthur Leseuer (SOC)	5,254	20.6
Oscar W. Swift (R)	10,122	26.1	John B. Burnham (N PROG)	7,971	20.2	<b>OHIO</b>		
William Koenig (SOC)	2,027	5.2	32 Luther W. Mott (R, P)	21,607	45.6	1 Stanley E. Bowdle (D)	22,330	42.0
10 Herman A. Metz (D)	7,459	36.6	Robert E. Gregg (D)	15,848	33.4	Nicholas Longworth (R)	22,229	41.8
Jacob L. Holtzmann (N PROG)	5,889	28.9	William W. Kelley (N PROG)	8,926	18.8			
Reuben L. Haskell (R & IL)	5,174	25.4	33 Charles A. Talcott (D)	17,855	38.0			
Barnet Wolff (SOC)	1,785	8.8	Homer P. Snyder (R)	16,703	35.6			
			Benjamin Thorne Gilbert (N PROG)	9,914	21.1			

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
Millard F. Andrew (PROG)	5,771	10.9	2 Dick T. Morgan (R)	24,349	43.8	14 William D. B. Ainey (R K & WASH)	14,747	61.1
Lawrence A. Zitt (SOC)	2,853	5.4	J. J. Carney (D)	23,773	42.8	Joel G. Hill (D)	8,384	34.7
2 Alfred G. Allen (D)	26,066	46.6	P. D. McKenzie (SOC)	7,486	13.5	15 Edgar R. Kiess (R & WASH)	14,211	45.9
Otto J. Renner (R)	21,113	37.7	3 James S. Davenport (D)	27,184	49.5	William B. Wilson (D & KEY)	13,643	44.1
William B. Hay (PROG)	4,940	8.8	R. T. Daniel (R)	20,884	38.0	Aaron Noll (SOC)	2,282	7.4
R. S. Moore (SOC)	3,820	6.8	Lewis B. Irvin (SOC)	6,429	11.7	16 John V. Leshner (D)	14,209	47.1
3 Warren Gard (D)	26,711	42.9	4 Charles D. Carter (D)	23,987	51.3	I. Clinton Kline (R & WASH)	12,783	42.4
Bert B. Buckley (R)	15,339	24.7	F. W. Holt (SOC)	11,513	24.6	George W. Dornbach (SOC)	2,737	9.1
Frederick Guy Strickland (SOC)	12,774	20.5	E. N. Wright (R)	11,239	24.1	17 Frank L. Dershem (D & KEY)	14,073	38.9
Edward G. Pease (PROG)	6,976	11.2	5 Scott Ferris (D)	29,574	56.2	Benjamin K. Focht (R & PROG)	10,978	30.3
4 J. Henry Goeke (D)	21,512	53.8	C. O. Clark (R)	11,987	22.8	Frank B. Clayton (WASH)	9,442	26.1
John L. Cable (R)	10,267	25.7	H. H. Stallard (SOC)	11,033	21.0	18 Aaron S. Kreider (R BM & PR)	14,485	32.3
William E. Rudy (PROG)	4,993	12.5	AL William H. Murray (D)	121,411✓		David L. Kaufman (D & KEY)	14,082	31.4
Scott Wilkins (SOC)	2,132	5.3	Claude Weaver (D)	120,753✓		Henry C. Demming (WASH)	13,504	30.1
5 Timothy T. Ansberry (D)	20,091	64.0	Joseph B. Thompson (D)	120,371✓		19 Warren Worth Bailey (D)	13,626	31.8
Edward Staley (R)	10,177	32.4	Alvin D. Allen (R)	87,468		Lynn A. Brua (WASH)	12,688	29.6
6 Simeon D. Fess (R)	18,090	49.2	James L. Brown (R)	87,262		Jesse L. Hartman (R & PROG)	12,633	29.5
D. K. Hempstead (D)	17,300	47.0	Emory D. Brownlee (R)	86,883		D. W. B. Murphy (SOC)	2,879	6.7
7 James D. Post (D)	19,301	46.7	Oscar T. Ameringer (SOC)	41,235		20 Andrew R. Brodbeck (D)	16,514	46.0
R. M. Hughey (R)	18,595	45.0	J. T. Cumbie (SOC)	41,073		Daniel F. Lafean (R & BM)	14,283	39.8
Winfield S. Tibbetts (SOC)	3,002	7.3	J. Luther Langston (SOC)	41,022		Robert C. Bair (WASH)	3,186	8.9
8 Frank B. Willis (R)	19,379	43.8	OREGON			21 Charles E. Patton (R K & WASH)	13,732	50.3
W. W. Durbin (D)	17,965	40.6	1 Willis C. Hawley (R)	26,925	43.1	James A. Gleason (D)	10,588	38.8
Lemuel G. Herbert (PROG)	5,429	12.3	R. G. Smith (D)	15,410	24.6	George Fox (SOC)	2,041	7.5
9 Isaac R. Sherwood (D)	26,528	53.3	John W. Campbell (PROG)	8,679	13.9	22 Abraham L. Keister (R & WASH)	15,560	41.6
Holland C. Webster (PROG)	17,490	35.1	W. S. Richards (SOC)	7,181	11.5	Curtis H. Gregg (D & PROG)	14,943	39.9
Thomas C. Devine (SOC)	5,769	11.6	O. A. Stillman (P)	4,335	6.9	Charles Cunningham (SOC)	4,735	12.7
10 Robert M. Switzer (R)	13,606	37.1	2 Nicholas J. Sinnott (R)	15,121	53.5	Daniel K. Albright (P)	2,206	5.9
Charles M. Caldwell (D)	13,424	36.6	James H. Graham (D)	8,322	29.4	23 Wooda N. Carr (D)	12,211	38.8
William E. Pricer (PROG)	7,091	19.3	C. H. Abercrombie (SOC)	3,037	10.7	Thomas S. Crago (R)	7,836	24.9
William Miller (SOC)	2,581	7.0	George L. Cleaver (P)	1,800	6.4	Harvey L. Berkeley (WASH)	7,588	24.1
11 Horatio C. Claypool (D)	21,469	49.1	3 Abraham W. Lafferty (R & PROG)	16,783	42.9	Charles L. Gans (SOC)	2,928	9.3
Albert Douglas (R)	18,729	42.8	M. G. Munly (D)	11,553	29.6	24 Henry W. Temple (WASH)	11,495	30.8
Albert Smith (SOC)	3,519	8.1	Thomas McCusker (I)	6,280	16.1	Charles Matthews (R)	10,797	28.9
12 Clement L. Brumbaugh (D)	24,340	52.3	Lee Campbell (SOC)	3,065	7.8	S. A. Lacock (D)	8,585	23.0
Edward L. Taylor Jr. (R)	14,682	31.5	PENNSYLVANIA			George C. Frethy (SOC)	5,082	13.6
Jacob L. Bachman (SOC)	7,095	15.2	1 William S. Vare (R, WASH)	25,205	68.7	25 Milton W. Shreve (R & WASH)	13,078	47.6
13 John A. Key (D)	26,395	53.4	John H. Hall (D, KEY)	10,492	28.6	Turner W. Shacklett (D)	10,446	38.0
Miles H. McLaughlin (R)	13,021	26.3	2 George S. Graham (R, LINCOLN)	14,803	50.7	Sidney A. Schwartz (SOC)	2,727	9.9
Benjamin F. Sheidler (PROG)	6,779	13.7	William Schlipf Jr (D, KEY)	7,604	26.0	26 A. Mitchell Palmer (D)	18,201	53.4
George P. Maxwell (SOC)	3,272	6.6	Harry W. Lambirth (WASH)	5,796	19.9	Francis A. March Jr. (R & WASH)	14,451	42.4
14 William G. Sharp (D)	25,523	59.0	3 J. Hampton Moore (R, LINCOLN)	15,492	54.1	27 J. N. Langham (R & WASH)	17,138	56.7
W. S. Kerr (R)	14,142	32.7	John H. Fow (D)	6,212	21.7	Foster M. Mohney (D)	9,472	31.4
George A. Storck (SOC)	3,569	8.3	Harry E. Walter (WASH, KEY)	5,920	20.7	Thomas Jackson Fredericks (SOC)	1,858	6.2
15 George White (D)	18,169	43.9	4 George W. Edmonds (WASH, R)	21,728	68.5	John Houk (P)	1,743	5.8
James Joyce (R)	14,678	35.5	Thomas T. Nelson (D)	8,482	26.7	26 Willis J. Julings (WASH)	10,363	31.4
Howard E. Buker (PROG)	4,968	12.0	5 Michael Donohoe (D, WASH)	22,001	55.2	John P. Hines (D)	9,741	29.5
F. L. Martin (SOC)	3,033	7.3	Henry S. Borneman (R, LINCOLN)	15,181	38.1	Peter M. Speer (R)	7,136	21.6
16 William B. Francis (D)	16,568	45.6	John Whitehead (SOC)	2,604	6.5	John R. McKeown (SOC)	4,097	12.4
David A. Hollingsworth (R)	15,781	43.5	6 J. Washington Logue (D, KEY)	22,091	43.5	J. W. Neilly (P)	1,692	5.1
Robert Carson (SOC)	3,953	10.9	Frederick S. Drake (WASH)	19,642	31.0	29 Stephen G. Porter (R & WASH)	15,925	61.3
17 William A. Ashbrook (D)	25,453	72.1	Harry A. Mackey (R, RO PROG)	19,291	30.5	Joseph Gallagher (D)	5,509	21.2
Albert R. Milner (PROG)	5,895	16.7	7 Thomas S. Butler (RO PROG)	18,276	46.7	George T. McConnell (SOC)	3,899	15.0
Dan McCarton (SOC)	3,958	11.2	Eugene C. Bonniwell (D & KEY)	12,225	31.2	30 M. Clyde Kelly (RKW & ROPR)	17,230	54.5
18 John J. Whitacre (D)	23,936	43.6	Frederick A. Howard (WASH)	7,647	19.5	Fred H. Merrick (SOC)	7,570	24.0
Roscoe C. McCullough (R)	23,350	42.5	8 Robert E. Difenderfer (D & KEY)	18,230	38.2	Delmont K. Ferree (D & PROG)	6,708	21.2
George F. Lelansky (SOC)	7,617	13.9	Oscar O. Bean (R)	15,840	33.2	31 James Francis Burke (R & WASH)	10,679	51.1
19 Ellsworth R. Bathrick (D)	20,251	35.9	Thomas K. Ober Jr. (WASH)	12,205	25.6	William A. Prosser (SOC)	5,101	24.4
W. S. Harris (PROG)	16,035	28.4	9 William W. Griest (R K & WASH)	14,112	42.7	Joseph F. Joyce (D)	4,894	23.4
Hiram E. Starkey (R)	11,574	20.5	John N. Hetrick (B MOOSE)	9,947	30.1	32 Andrew J. Barchfeld (R & WASH)	12,265	40.8
C. E. Sheplin (SOC)	7,805	13.8	Richard M. Reilly (D)	8,043	24.3	Herman L. Hegner (D & PROG)	7,987	26.5
20 William Gordon (D)	24,385	40.3	10 John R. Farr (R & WASH)	14,939	49.6	Thomas F. Kennedy (SOC)	5,672	18.9
Frank W. Woods (PROG)	18,194	30.1	Michael A. McGinley (D & KEY)	12,777	42.5	William McClintock Shrodes (KEY)	4,169	13.9
Paul Howland (R)	12,733	21.0	11 John J. Casey (D & KEY)	15,343	40.5	AL John M. Morin (WASH, R)	618,537✓	
John G. Willert (SOC)	5,240	8.7	Clarence D. Coughlin (WASH)	10,597	27.9	Anderson H. Walters (WASH, R)	608,709✓	
21 Robert J. Bulkley (D)	20,742	42.9	Charles C. Bowman (R P & PROG)	9,864	26.0	Frederick E. Lewis (WASH, R)	607,702✓	
Augustus R. Hatton (PROG)	13,760	28.5	C. F. Quinn (SOC)	2,119	5.6	Arthur R. Rupley (WASH, R)	606,709✓	
Frederick L. Taft (R)	8,811	18.2	12 Robert E. Lee (D K & PROG)	14,902	50.4	George Benton Shaw (D)	357,562	
Fred C. Ruppel (SOC)	5,059	10.5	Alfred B. Garner (R & WASH)	10,463	35.4	George R. McLean (D)	352,396	
AL Robert M. Crosser (D)	423,301	41.6	Cornelius F. Foley (SOC)	3,464	11.7	Joseph Howley (D)	346,814	
Lawrence K. Langdon (R)	297,355	29.3	13 John H. Rothermel (D)	26,369	50.6	E. E. Greenawalt (D)	343,163	
Randolph W. Walton (PROG)	192,809	19.0	Claude T. Reno (R & WASH)	20,403	39.2	John W. Slayton (SOC)	81,785	
Harry D. Thomas (SOC)	91,201	9.0	Clarence T. Wixson (SOC)	4,938	9.5	William Parker (SOC)	81,125	
OKLAHOMA						Charles W. Erwin (SOC)	80,808	
1 Bird S. McGuire (R)	19,035	45.0				E. S. Musser (SOC)	80,247	
John J. Davis (D)	18,456	43.7				Howard R. Sheppard (KEY)	21,553	
A. W. Renshaw (SOC)	4,447	10.5				E. L. McKee (P)	21,074	
						Henry S. Gill (P)	20,465	
						Howard J. Force (P)	20,284	



Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
Thomas H. Hamilton (P)	20,213		4 Sam Rayburn (D)	13,900	89.6	2 Albert Johnson (R)	25,497	32.5
Albin Garrett (KEY)	20,088		C. E. Obschain	1,340	8.6	Stanton Warburton (PROG)	24,214	30.9
Charles A. Hawkins (KEY)	19,701		5 Jack Beall (D)	16,915	96.6	James A. Munday (D)	16,790	21.4
Daniel W. Simkins (KEY)	18,961		6 Rufus Hardy (D)	9,743	96.0	Leslie E. Aller (SOC)	11,999	15.3
William H. Thomas (INDL)	1,081		7 Alexander W. Gregg (D)	9,132	100.0	3 William L. La Follette (R)	35,049	33.1
<b>Special Election</b>			8 Joe H. Eagle (D)	13,762	83.3	Roscoe M. Drumheller (D)	31,148	29.4
1 William S. Vare (R)	20,461	87.8	Jeff N. Miller (R)	1,658	10.0	F. M. Goodwin (PROG)	29,666	28.0
Henry V. Garrett (KEY)	2,762	11.9	J. E. Curd	1,111	6.7	Robert Burnes Martin (SOC)	10,138	9.6
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			9 George F. Burgess (D)	13,738	99.7	AL Jacob A. Falconer (PROG)	95,049✓	
1 George F. O'Shaunessy (D)	13,057	50.3	10 Albert S. Burleson (D)	12,383	100.0	James W. Bryan (PROG)	90,348✓	
Sheffield (R)	9,663	37.2	11 Robert L. Henry (D)	11,429	98.1	Henry B. Dewey (R)	87,613	
Bolan (PROG)	3,044	11.7	12 Oscar Calloway (D)	17,283	97.6	J. E. Frost (R)	86,300	
2 Peter G. Gerry (D)	10,728	42.9	13 John H. Stephens (D)	25,630	89.0	E. O. Connor (D)	73,133	
Bliss (R)	10,335	41.4	L. B. Lindsey	1,656	5.8	Henry M. White (D)	72,184	
Ball (PROG)	3,642	14.6	H. H. Cooper (R)	1,465	5.1	M. E. Giles (SOC)	39,772	
3 Ambrose Kennedy (R)	11,718	49.0	14 James L. Slayden (D)	17,675	97.5	Alfred Wagenknecht (SOC)	39,134	
Rathey (D)	9,841	41.2	15 John N. Garner (D)	17,231	99.9	N. A. Thompson (P)	8,185	
Tuttie (PROG)	2,158	9.0	16 William R. Smith (D)	23,763	99.9	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			AL Daniel E. Garrett (D)	235,065✓		1 John W. Davis (D)	24,777	45.0
1 George S. Legare (D)	4,550*	97.2	Hatton W. Sumners (D)	234,591✓		G. A. Laughlin (R)	24,613	44.7
2 James F. Byrnes (D)	6,133	100.0	D. D. Richardson (SOC)	24,466		D. M. S. Holt (SOC)	4,230	7.7
3 Wyatt Aiken (D)	7,458	100.0	J. M. Haggard (SOC)	24,398		2 William G. Brown Jr. (D)	23,669	47.5
4 Joseph T. Johnson (D)	10,144	100.0	R. B. Harrison (R)	22,795		W. C. Conley (R)	23,455	47.0
5 David E. Finley (D)	7,901	100.0	J. E. Elgin (R)	22,656		3 Samuel B. Avis (R)	26,041	46.1
6 J. Willard Ragsdale (D)	6,446	100.0	Z. T. White (PROG)	16,422		A. B. Littlepage (D)	24,573	43.5
7 Asbury F. Lever (D)	6,660	98.5	F. M. Etheridge (PROG)	16,408		L. C. Rogers (SOC)	5,213	9.2
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			E. H. Coniber (P)	1,195		4 Hunter H. Moss Jr. (R)	20,445	50.2
1 Charles H. Dillon (R)	25,498	55.9	<b>UTAH</b>			J. M. Hamilton (D)	19,346	47.5
Robert E. Dowdell (D)	18,050	39.6	AL Joseph Howell (R)	43,133✓		5 James A. Hughes (R)	33,128	51.9
2 Charles H. Burke (R)	23,170	57.1	Jacob Johnson (R)	42,047✓		J. F. Beaver (D)	27,697	43.4
C. Boyd Barrett Sr. (D)	14,283	35.2	Mathonihah Thomas (D)	37,192		AL Howard Sutherland (R)	128,467	49.2
3 Eben W. Martin (R)	15,141	52.5	T. D. Johnson (D)	36,640		Ben H. Hiner (D)	114,485	43.9
Harry L. Gandy (D)	12,154	42.1	Stephen H. Love (PROG)	22,358		William A. Peter (SOC)	13,944	5.3
J. E. Ballinger (SOC)	1,564	5.4	Lewis Larson (PROG)	21,934		<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			Murray E. King (SOC)	8,971		1 Henry Allen Cooper (R)	18,914	53.2
1 Sam R. Sells (R)	16,660	50.9	William M. Knerr (SOC)	8,953		Calvin Stewart (D)	13,816	38.8
Z. D. Massey (PROG R)	16,053	49.0	Elias Anderson (SOC LAB)	505		2 Michael E. Burke (D)	20,665	55.2
Richard W. Austin (R)	12,712	47.6	Harry S. Joseph (NON PART)	187		Henry J. Grell (R)	14,698	39.3
W. H. Buttram (PROG R)	7,025	26.3	<b>VERMONT</b>			3 John M. Nelson (R)	22,388	52.9
J. C. J. Williams (D)	6,681	25.0	1 Frank L. Greene (R)	15,469	59.8	Albert Long (D)	18,219	43.1
3 John A. Moon (D)	18,240	67.4	Patrick M. Meldon (D)	9,154	35.4	William J. Cary (D)	14,906	44.9
C. S. Stewart (R)	6,380	23.6	O. C. Sawyer (D)	8,268	36.0	Winfield R. Gaylord (SOCIAL D)	10,840	32.6
J. W. Eastman (PROG)	2,168	8.0	<b>VIRGINIA</b>			John M. Beffel (R)	6,945	20.9
4 Cordell Hull (D)	17,077	64.9	1 William A. Jones (D)	10,361	91.0	5 William H. Stafford (D)	15,933	41.3
I. J. Human (R)	9,166	34.8	T. E. Coleman (SOC)	753	6.6	Victor L. Berger (SOCIAL D)	14,025	36.3
5 William C. Houston (D)	12,055	54.3	2 Edward E. Holland (D)	10,061	89.1	James F. Trotman (R)	8,251	21.4
J. C. Beasley (D)	8,437	38.0	Nathaniel T. Green (PROG)	1,121	9.9	6 Michael K. Reilly (D)	16,742	48.7
Doak Aydelott (D)	1,685	7.6	3 Andrew Jackson Montague (D)	10,541	97.6	James H. Davidson (R)	15,505	45.1
6 Joseph W. Byrns (D)	15,341	82.0	4 Walter A. Watson (D)	7,847	96.4	7 John J. Esch (R)	20,065	61.0
J. A. Althaus (R)	2,862	15.3	5 Edward W. Saunders (D)	9,479	62.1	William N. Coffland (D)	10,795	32.8
7 Lemuel P. Padgett (D)	12,751	55.1	A. B. Hamner (R)	5,449	35.7	8 Edward E. Browne (R)	17,099	54.6
C. W. Turner (D)	10,380	44.8	6 Carter Glass (D)	8,194	72.8	Arthur J. Plowman (D)	12,266	39.2
8 Thetus W. Sims (D)	12,451	54.2	James S. Browning (PROG)	2,312	20.6	9 Thomas F. Konop (D)	16,843	48.5
J. W. Ross (R)	8,368	36.4	7 James Hay (D)	10,015	71.5	Elmer A. Morse (R)	16,139	46.4
C. Grissam (PROG)	2,017	8.8	George N. Earman (R)	3,539	25.3	10 James A. Frear (R)	19,915	65.1
9 Finis J. Garrett (D)	13,392	79.0	8 Charles C. Carlin (D)	9,083	90.7	Charles Donohue (D)	8,794	28.7
B. C. Cochran (R)	3,500	20.7	F. T. Evans (SOC)	628	6.3	11 Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	17,466	59.6
10 Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	12,910	94.3	9 C. Bascom Slemp (R)	14,868	50.0	Henry A. Johnson (D)	7,998	27.3
George Pardue (SOC)	777	5.7	R. A. Ayers (D)	13,857	46.6	Ellis B. Harris (SOCIAL D)	3,122	10.7
<b>TEXAS</b>			10 Henry D. Flood (D)	9,615	74.5	<b>WYOMING</b>		
1 Horace W. Vaughan (D)	13,288	85.9	E. J. McCulloch (PROG)	2,458	19.0	AL Frank W. Mondell (R)	19,130	46.4
S. L. Willyard	1,646	10.6	Nathan Parkins (SOC)	842	6.5	Thomas P. Fahey (D)	14,720	35.7
2 Martin Dies (D)	14,116	80.3	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			Charles E. Winter (PROG)	4,828	11.7
J. A. Freeland	2,415	13.7	1 William E. Humphrey (R)	35,252	31.0	Anthony Carlson (SOC)	2,230	5.4
3 James Young (D)	12,158	96.6	Daniel Landon (PROG)	34,562	30.4			
			Charles G. Heifner (D)	26,973	23.7			
			Joseph Gilbert (SOC)	16,987	14.9			



# 1914 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Oscar L. Gray (D)	4,609	98.5
2 S. Hubert Dent Jr. (D)	7,470	100.0
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	8,220	100.0
4 Fred L. Blackmon (D)	5,441	99.9
5 J. Thomas Heflin (D)	8,100	100.0
6 William B. Oliver (D)	8,539	79.7
Samuel L. Studdard (R)	2,178	20.3
7 John L. Burnett (D)	8,905	53.1
Thomas H. Stephens (R)	6,922	41.3
8 Edward B. Almon (D)	6,101	96.6
9 George Huddleston (D)	6,756	83.7
Robert Fullenweider (R)	1,316	16.3
AL John W. Abercrombie (D)	62,830	78.0
James F. Abercrombie (R)	12,832	15.9

## Special Election

3 William O. Mulkey (D)	6,225	53.7
J. J. Speight	5,367	46.3

## ARIZONA

AL Carl Hayden (D)	33,306	74.6
Henry L. Eads (R)	7,586	17.0
Ulrich Grill (SOC)	3,773	8.5

## ARKANSAS

1 Thaddeus H. Caraway (D)	4,806	100.0
2 William A. Oldfield (D)	5,253	100.0
3 John N. Tillman (D)	7,588	61.8
W. N. Ivie (R)	4,087	33.3
4 Otis T. Wingo (D)	5,166	82.0
L. C. Packard (PROG)	1,135	18.0
5 Henderson M. Jacoway (D)	5,586	100.0
6 Samuel K. Taylor (D)	4,110	100.0
7 William S. Goodwin (D)	4,757	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 William Kent (I-PR-SOC)	35,403	47.6
Edward H. Hart (R)	28,166	37.8
O. F. Meldon (D)	7,987	10.7
2 John E. Raker (D SOC)	32,575	64.6
James T. Matlock (R & PROG)	15,716	31.2
3 Charles F. Curry (R-D-PROG)	66,034	85.0
David T. Ross (SOC)	6,752	8.7
Edwin F. Vanvlear (P)	4,911	6.3
4 Julius Kahn (R & PROG)	41,044	69.1
Henry Colombat (D)	13,550	22.8
A. K. Gifford (SOC)	3,928	6.6
5 John I. Nolan (R-D-PROG)	53,875	83.3
Mads P. Christensen (SOC)	7,366	11.4
Frederick Head (P)	3,410	5.3
6 John A. Elston (PROG)	36,164	44.4
George H. Derrick (R)	30,704	37.7
Howard H. Caldwell (SOC)	11,355	13.9
7 Denver S. Church (D)	39,389	49.9
A. M. Drew (R)	25,106	31.8
Harry M. McKee (SOC)	7,797	9.9
Don A. Allen (P)	6,573	8.3
8 Everis A. Hayes (R)	36,499	49.1
L. D. Bohnett (PROG D)	33,706	45.3
Joseph Merritt Horton (P)	4,157	5.6
9 Charles H. Randall (P & D)	28,097	30.9
Charles W. Bell (PROG)	27,560	30.3
Frank C. Roberts (R)	25,176	27.7
Henry A. Hart (SOC)	10,084	11.1
10 William D. Stephens (PROG)	44,141	38.4
H. Z. Osborne (R)	33,172	28.9
Nathan Newby (D)	17,810	15.5
Ralph L. Criswell (SOC)	14,900	13.0

## Candidates

11 William Kettner (D & PROG)	47,165	52.7
James Carson Needham (R)	25,001	27.9
James S. Edwards (P)	11,278	12.6
Kaspar Bauer (SOC)	6,033	6.7

## COLORADO

1 Benjamin C. Hilliard (D)	26,169	44.7
Horace Phelps (R)	21,569	36.9
A. W. Rucker (WILSON I)	5,445	9.3
2 Charles R. Timberlake (R)	30,749	45.7
Harry H. Seldomridge (D)	28,290	42.0
Charles E. Fisher (PROG)	8,256	12.3
3 Edward Keating (D)	37,191	53.3
Neil N. McLean (R & PROG)	32,567	46.7
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	26,562	57.8
H. J. Baird (R & PROG)	15,015	32.7
George Kunkle (SOC)	4,353	9.5

## CONNECTICUT

1 P. Davis Oakey (R)	19,899	46.7
Augustine Lonergan (D)	19,043	44.7
2 Richard P. Freeman (R)	18,255	52.5
Mahan (D)	14,270	41.0
3 John Q. Tilson (R)	16,072	46.5
Reilly (D)	15,310	44.3
4 Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	20,231	51.0
Jeremiah Donovan (D)	16,610	41.8
5 James P. Glynn (R)	14,543	48.9
Kennedy (D)	12,877	43.3

## DELAWARE

AL Thomas W. Miller (R)	22,922	50.1
Franklin Brockson (D)	20,681	45.2

## FLORIDA

1 Stephen M. Sparkman (D)	5,956	99.2
2 Frank Clark (D)	4,577	100.0
3 Emmett Wilson (D)	5,484	98.8
4 William J. Sears (D)	7,934	99.8

## GEORGIA

1 Charles G. Edwards (D)	5,600	100.0
2 Frank Park (D)	5,633	100.0
3 Charles R. Crisp (D)	4,357	100.0
4 William C. Adamson (D)	4,754	100.0
5 William S. Howard (D)	4,780	88.2
Dewar (PROG)	640	11.8
6 James W. Wise (D)	7,100	100.0
7 Gordon Lee (D)	10,364	100.0
8 Samuel J. Tribble (D)	7,673	100.0
9 Thomas M. Bell (D)	12,943	100.0
10 Carl Vinson (D)	5,833	100.0
11 John R. Walker (D)	4,959	100.0
12 Dudley M. Hughes (D)	6,836	100.0

## IDAHO

AL Addison T. Smith (R)	45,365✓
Robert M. McCracken (R)	43,918✓
James H. Forney (D)	39,736
Bert H. Miller (D)	37,000
Charles W. Luck (EP)	8,295
A. B. Clark (SOC)	8,093
G. W. Beloit (SOC)	8,061
E. H. Rettig (EP)	7,399
R. P. Logan (P)	1,329
J. J. Pugh (P)	1,276

## ILLINOIS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Martin B. Madden (R)	13,063	53.2
James M. Quinlan (D)	9,060	36.9
Henry M. Ashton (PROG)	1,758	7.2
2 James R. Mann (R)	21,612	48.5
Mark B. O'Leary (D)	11,940	26.8
John C. Vaughan (PROG)	8,506	19.1
Thomas P. Costello (SOC)	2,532	5.7
3 William W. Wilson (R)	18,511	44.9
Joseph E. Pendergast (D)	16,614	40.3
William C. Lewis (PROG)	4,001	9.7
George W. Stone (SOC)	2,093	5.1
4 James T. McDermott (D)	13,313	58.2
William W. Wilcox (R)	7,019	30.7
Harry P. Turner (SOC)	1,422	6.2
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	9,921	54.2
Abram J. Harris (R)	4,390	24.0
E. F. Napieralski (PROG)	2,623	14.3
Jacob Danhoff (SOC)	1,364	7.5
6 James McAndrews (D)	23,103	45.5
Frederick E. Coyne (R)	17,328	34.1
Robert F. Kolb (PROG)	6,161	12.1
Frank L. Wood (SOC)	4,162	8.2
7 Frank Buchanan (D)	22,377	39.3
Niels Juul (R)	20,143	35.4
Carl D. Thompson (SOC)	7,663	13.5
Charles S. Stewart (PROG)	6,724	11.8
8 Thomas Gallagher (D)	12,524	69.5
Edward I. Williams (R)	3,558	19.7
Henry Anielewski (SOC)	1,159	6.4
9 Fred A. Britten (R)	11,358	43.2
Oscar F. Nelson (D)	8,242	31.4
R. T. Crane (PROG)	5,365	20.4
Frank Schiflersmith (SOC)	1,315	5.0
10 George Edmund Foss (R)	18,038	38.8
John F. Waters (D)	13,096	28.2
Charles M. Thomson (PROG)	13,039	28.0
John M. Work (SOC)	2,343	5.0
11 Ira C. Copley (PROG)	18,371	40.5
Frank W. Shepherd (R)	17,197	37.9
John A. Logan (D)	9,098	20.1
12 Charles E. Fuller (R)	20,811	50.8
William H. Hinebaugh (PROG)	9,700	23.7
George V. B. Weeks (D)	8,726	21.3
13 John C. McKenzie (R)	18,143	57.9
Frank M. Goodwin (D)	8,735	27.9
Isaac N. Evans (PROG)	4,054	12.9
14 Clyde H. Tavenner (D)	17,221	44.1
Frank E. Abbey (R)	16,132	41.3
Henry E. Burgess (PROG)	4,272	10.9
15 Edward J. King (R)	16,217	41.3
Edward P. Allen (D)	14,537	37.0
Julius Kespohl (PROG)	7,122	18.1
16 Claude U. Stone (D)	18,399	48.8
George A. Zeller (R)	16,462	43.7
17 John A. Sterling (R)	16,720	48.1
Louis Fitzhenry (D)	14,842	42.7
George E. Stump (PROG)	2,757	7.9
18 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	22,035	47.1
Frank T. O'Hair (D)	20,005	42.8
Wendell P. Kay (PROG)	4,112	8.8
19 William B. McKinley (R)	25,576	51.0
Charles M. Borchers (D)	19,931	39.7
Frank B. Thomas (PROG)	4,083	8.1
20 Henry T. Rainey (D)	20,340	58.0
Jarvis F. Dubois (R)	12,885	36.8
21 Loren E. Wheeler (R)	20,800	47.8
James M. Graham (D)	18,361	42.2
Porter Paddock (PROG)	2,417	5.6
22 William A. Rodenberg (R)	23,362	46.5
William N. Baltz (D)	21,364	42.5
Charles F. Stelzel (PROG)	2,799	5.6
M. E. Kirkpatrick (SOC)	2,772	5.5



	Candidates	Votes	%
23	Martin D. Foster (D)	24,414	53.1
	John J. Bundy (R)	18,036	39.3
	Logan B. Skipper (PROG)	2,659	5.8
24	Thomas S. Williams (R)	18,311	49.9
	H. Robert Fowler (D)	17,369	47.3
25	Edward E. Denison (R)	20,271	48.5
	Robert P. Hill (D)	17,922	42.8
	George W. Dowell (PROG)	2,468	5.9
AL	Burnett M. Chipfield (R)	388,896✓	
	William Elza Williams (D)	375,465✓	
	J. McLean Davis (R)	373,682	
	Thomas P. Sullivan (D)	356,678	
	Harry L. Heer (PROG)	113,510	
	George N. Kreider (PROG)	105,088	
	Dan R. Thomas (SOC)	42,841	
	Carl Strover (SOC)	41,949	
	Frank E. Herrick (P)	7,644	
	John A. Shields (P)	7,275	
	Harry (SOC LAB)	2,060	

## INDIANA

1	Charles Lieb (D)	20,488	46.6
	S. Wallace Cook (R)	17,661	40.1
	U. H. Seider (PROG)	3,519	8.0
2	William A. Cullop (D)	21,451	44.3
	O. E. Bland (R)	19,145	39.5
	J. B. Wilson (PROG)	5,087	10.5
3	William E. Cox (D)	23,679	56.4
	Edgar D. Bush (R)	12,260	29.2
	Lawson Mace (PROG)	5,344	12.7
4	Lincoln Dixon (D)	22,795	50.3
	M. D. Wilson (R)	16,856	37.2
	Roy W. Ewing (PROG)	4,609	10.2
5	Ralph W. Moss (D)	21,785	45.9
	R. L. Shattuck (R)	17,552	37.0
	Otis E. Gulley (PROG)	5,254	11.1
6	Finly H. Gray (D)	18,371	41.4
	P. J. Lynch (R)	14,880	33.6
	Elbert Russell (PROG)	9,449	21.3
7	Merrill Moores (R)	26,451	42.0
	Charles S. Korbly (D)	21,343	33.9
	Paxton Hibben (PROG)	10,530	16.7
	W. H. Henry (SOC)	4,002	6.4
8	John A. M. Adair (D)	21,840	44.5
	A. H. Vestal (R)	13,160	26.8
	H. L. Kitselman (PROG)	10,785	22.0
9	Martin A. Morrison (D)	21,992	42.8
	F. S. Purnell (R)	21,035	40.9
	C. A. Ford (PROG)	6,198	12.1
10	William R. Wood (R)	22,318	45.4
	John B. Peterson (D)	17,735	36.0
	William H. Ade (PROG)	8,637	17.6
11	George W. Rauch (D)	20,666	41.6
	S. L. Strickler (R)	16,999	34.3
	B. B. Shively (PROG)	8,106	16.3
12	Cyrus Cline (D)	18,612	46.9
	Charles R. Lane (R)	15,052	37.9
	H. M. Widney (P)	3,976	10.0
13	Henry A. Barnhart (D)	25,134	44.4
	A. J. Hickney (R)	19,771	34.9
	R. S. Stephens (PROG)	8,542	15.1

## IOWA

1	Charles A. Kennedy (R)	14,866	49.2
	F. B. Whittaker (D)	12,381	41.0
	Daniel B. Heller (PROG)	1,600	5.3
2	Harry E. Hull (R)	20,145	50.8
	W. J. McDonald (D)	16,940	42.8
3	Burton E. Sweet (R)	22,386	56.5
	James C. Murtagh (D)	15,427	39.0
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	20,001	56.6
	G. A. Meyer (D)	13,653	38.6
5	James W. Good (R)	20,752	56.2
	Joseph Mekota (D)	14,497	39.2
6	C. William Ramseyer (R)	16,616	48.1
	W. H. Hamilton (D)	14,552	42.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Cassius C. Dowell (R)	17,225	53.8
	John T. Mulvaney (D)	10,871	33.9
	John E. Holmes (PROG)	2,193	6.9
8	Horace M. Towner (R)	19,817	54.1
	H. E. Valentine (D)	14,324	39.1
9	William R. Green (R)	19,265	53.9
	H. S. Mosher (D)	14,677	41.1
10	Frank P. Woods (R)	24,192	54.5
	D. M. Kelleher (D)	14,401	32.5
	William B. Quarton (PROG)	4,656	10.5
11	Thomas J. Steele (D)	21,259	48.9
	George C. Scott (R)	17,600	40.5
	Edward H. Crane (PROG)	3,724	8.6

## Special Election

2	Henry Vollmer (D)	12,625	44.5
	Harry E. Hull (R)	10,809	38.1
	Charles P. Hanley (PROG)	3,709	13.1

## KANSAS

1	Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R)	31,539	51.6
	J. B. Chapman (D)	20,279	33.2
	Sheffield Ingalls (PROG)	9,259	15.2
2	Joseph Taggart (D)	28,412	41.7
	John H. Crider (R)	24,732	36.3
	J. L. Brady (PROG)	12,271	18.0
3	Philip P. Campbell (R)	30,644	41.2
	P. J. McGinley (D)	21,492	28.9
	L. F. Fuller (SOC)	11,370	15.3
	G. E. Bertch (PROG)	7,871	10.6
4	Dudley Doolittle (D)	23,894	47.0
	Howard F. Martindale (R)	19,331	38.0
	N. D. Welty (PROG)	6,626	13.0
5	Guy T. Helvering (D)	25,142	45.7
	W. A. Calderhead (R)	22,756	41.4
	Loring Trott (PROG)	7,083	12.9
6	John R. Connelly (D)	27,359	47.0
	John B. Dykes (R)	21,353	36.7
	Eva Morley Murphy (PROG)	6,847	11.8
7	Jouett Shouse (D)	27,740	39.7
	John S. Simmons (R)	26,181	37.5
	O. W. Dawson (PROG)	12,537	18.0
8	William A. Ayres (D)	21,512	46.6
	Charles L. Davidson (PROG)	11,907	25.8
	Ezra Branine (R)	11,520	24.9

## KENTUCKY

1	Alben W. Barkley (D)	18,407	65.9
	Edwin Farley (R)	8,522	30.5
2	David H. Kincheloe (D)	15,019	57.0
	Alvin H. Clark (R)	10,593	40.2
3	Robert Y. Thomas Jr. (D)	16,020	49.7
	J. F. Taylor (R)	14,414	44.7
4	Ben Johnson (D)	17,218	56.9
	W. Sherman Ball (R)	11,496	38.0
5	J. Swagar Sherley (D)	23,765	60.6
	Charles T. Gardiner (PROG)	8,106	20.7
	Roy Wilhoit (R)	6,611	16.9
6	Arthur B. Rouse (D)	18,018	87.9
	Emmett Orr (PROG)	1,689	8.2
7	James Campbell Cantrill (D)	20,040	61.2
	Louis L. Bristow (R)	12,295	37.5
8	Harvey Helm (D)	14,393	55.0
	James P. Spillman (R)	10,460	40.0
9	William J. Fields (D)	22,739	53.0
	H. Glenn Ireland (R)	19,291	45.0
10	John W. Langley (R)	13,150	61.5
	F. Tom Hatchler (D)	7,755	36.3
11	Caleb Powers (R)	16,686	70.8
	John H. Wilson (I)	6,893	29.2

## LOUISIANA

1	Albert Estopinal (D)	9,657	91.4
	Louis Henry Burns (PROG)	903	8.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	H. Garland Dupre (D)	8,641	81.7
	Louis Lebourgeois (PROG)	1,939	18.3
3	Whitmell P. Martin (PROG)	6,030	56.6
	Henri Gueydan (D)	4,604	43.2
4	John Thomas Watkins (D)	3,330	96.4
5	Riley J. Wilson (D)	2,865	95.1
6	Lewis L. Morgan (D)	3,190	99.4
7	Ladislav Lazaro (D)	3,792	86.0
	Walter F. Dietz (SOC)	615	14.0
8	James B. Aswell (D)	4,466	85.9
	J. R. Jones (SOC)	729	14.0

## MAINE

1	Asher C. Hinds (R)	16,622	47.0
	John C. Scates (D)	16,035	45.4
	W. C. Emerson (PROG)	2,276	6.4
2	Daniel J. McGillicuddy (D)	16,508	46.9
	H. M. Sewall (R)	11,335	32.2
	A. C. Wheeler (PROG)	6,539	18.6
3	John A. Peters (R)	19,600	46.5
	W. R. Pattangall (D)	18,085	42.9
	E. M. Thompson (PROG)	3,697	8.8
4	Frank E. Guernsey (R)	12,707	45.0
	C. W. Mullen (D)	10,021	35.5
	Del Merrill (PROG)	5,371	19.0

## MARYLAND

1	Jesse D. Price (D)	17,543	49.0
	Robert F. Duer (R)	17,146	47.9
2	Joshua Frederick C. Talbott (D)	23,124	53.5
	William J. Heaps (R)	17,956	41.5
3	Charles P. Coady (D)	16,279	52.9
	John A. Janetzke (R)	12,901	41.9
4	J. Charles Linthicum (D)	19,791	58.2
	Thomas T. Hammond (R)	12,595	37.0
5	Sydney E. Mudd (R)	16,236	48.6
	Richard A. Johnson (D)	15,179	45.5
6	David J. Lewis (D)	19,494	49.1
	Frederick N. Zihlman (R)	18,752	47.2

## Special Election

1	Jesse D. Price (D)	17,858	74.7
	Thomas S. Hodson (PROG)	6,053	25.3

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Allen T. Treadway (R)	15,556	55.0
	Morton H. Burdick (D)	10,695	37.8
2	Frederick H. Gillett (R)	15,635	56.3
	Edward M. Lewis (D & PROG)	11,252	40.5
3	Calvin D. Paige (R)	15,838	56.0
	Owen A. Hoban (D)	10,539	37.2
	Jonas Bemis (PROG)	1,925	6.8
4	Samuel E. Winslow (R)	16,972	57.8
	Hugh O'Rourke (D)	12,373	42.2
5	John Jacob Rogers (R)	17,249	62.1
	J. Joseph O'Connor (D)	9,136	32.9
	William N. Osgood (PROG)	1,404	5.1
6	Augustus P. Gardner (R)	19,960	69.2
	George A. Schofield (D)	7,692	26.7
7	Michael F. Phelan (D)	13,962	50.4
	Charles Cabot Johnson (R)	11,530	41.6
8	Frederick W. Dallinger (R & PROG)	15,227	49.7
	Frederick S. Deitrick (D)	14,359	46.9
9	Ernest W. Roberts (R)	16,087	54.8
	Peter W. Collins (D)	9,773	33.3
	H. Huestis Newton (PROG)	3,482	11.9
10	Peter F. Tague (D)	12,409	73.7
	James A. Cochran (R)	3,018	17.9
	Daniel T. Callahan (PROG)	1,407	8.4
11	George Holden Tinkham (R)	13,510	49.8
	Francis J. Horgan (D)	11,863	43.7
	Henry Clay Peters (PROG)	1,765	6.5



	Candidates	Votes	%
12	James A. Gallivan (D)	18,315	66.2
	Charles H. S. Robinson (R)	7,673	27.7
	Chester R. Lawrence (PROG)	1,678	6.1
13	William H. Carter (R)	17,988	50.5
	John J. Mitchell (D)	15,935	44.7
14	Richard Olney (D)	13,246	36.5
	Harry C. Howard (R)	12,556	34.6
	Henry L. Kincaide (PROG)	9,147	25.2
15	William S. Greene (R)	12,729	57.9
	James F. Morris (D)	7,495	34.1
	Alvin G. Weeks (PROG)	1,746	8.0
16	Joseph Walsh (R)	11,322	46.9
	Thomas C. Thacher (D)	10,153	42.0
	Thomas Thompson (PROG)	2,669	11.1

### MICHIGAN

1	Frank E. Doremus (D)	19,197	62.5
	Charles E. McCarty (R)	9,483	30.9
2	Samuel W. Beakes (D)	18,085	45.2
	Mark R. Bacon (R)	17,876	44.7
	Hubert F. Probert (N PROG)	3,345	8.4
3	John M. C. Smith (R)	15,644	45.6
	Orville J. Cornell (D)	13,245	38.6
	Edward N. Dingley (N PROG)	3,846	11.2
4	Edward L. Hamilton (R)	18,577	53.2
	Albert E. Beebe (D)	13,452	38.5
	J. Mark Harvey (N PROG)	1,826	5.2
5	Carl E. Mapes (R)	17,223	58.7
	Thaddeus B. Taylor (D)	9,031	30.8
	Alvin E. Ewing (N PROG)	1,823	6.2
6	Patrick H. Kelley (R)	19,154	49.3
	Frank L. Dodge (D)	15,013	38.7
	William S. Kellogg (N PROG)	3,696	9.5
7	Louis C. Cramton (R)	20,294	60.0
	John F. Murphy (D)	9,488	28.0
	Jefferson G. Brown (N PROG)	3,342	9.9
8	Joseph W. Fordney (R)	20,249	52.7
	Laurence W. Smith (D)	15,729	40.9
9	James C. McLaughlin (R)	16,148	55.3
	Amos O. White (D)	6,602	22.6
	William H. Sears (N PROG)	4,913	16.8
10	George A. Loud (R)	13,854	45.5
	Roy O. Woodruff (N PROG)	8,167	26.8
	Charles W. Hitchcock (D)	7,564	24.8
11	Frank D. Scott (R)	18,290	55.5
	Francis T. McDonald (D)	9,977	30.3
	Herbert F. Baker (N PROG)	3,246	9.9
12	W. Frank James (R)	14,562	49.3
	William J. Macdonald (N PROG)	9,205	31.1
	Frederic J. Bawden (D)	4,962	16.8
13	Charles A. Nichols (R)	17,091	62.6
	Antonio Entenza (D)	7,417	27.2
	Ralph Hall Ferris (N PROG)	2,001	7.3

### MINNESOTA

1	Sydney Anderson (R)	23,939	65.6
	Wetherstine (D)	12,540	34.4
2	Franklin F. Ellsworth (R)	18,888	55.3
	Flittie (D)	10,760	31.5
	Dehual (PROG)	3,206	9.4
3	Charles R. Davis (R)	21,151	57.4
	Avery (D)	13,791	37.4
	Mackintosh (PROG)	1,899	5.2
4	Carl C. Van Dyke (D)	16,988	55.2
	Stevens (R)	11,058	35.9
	Mahoney (SOC)	2,221	7.2
5	George R. Smith (R)	12,576	40.7
	Van Lear (SOC)	10,312	33.3
	Long (D)	4,423	14.3
	Powers (PROG)	3,618	11.7
6	Charles A. Lindbergh (R)	15,364	47.5
	Dubois (D)	11,409	35.2
	Thomason (SOC)	3,769	11.6
	Sharkey (PROG)	1,836	5.7
7	Andrew J. Volstead (R)	28,815	100.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Clarence B. Miller (R)	14,135	50.4
	Nelson (D)	8,872	31.6
	Towne (SOC)	4,179	14.9
9	Halvor Steenerson (R)	24,173	76.4
	Brattland (PUB OWN)	7,489	23.7
10	Thomas D. Schall (PROG)	12,786	39.1
	Jepson (R)	11,383	34.8
	Swenson (D)	8,522	26.1

### MISSISSIPPI

1	Ezekiel S. Candler Jr. (D)	5,251	100.0
2	Hubert D. Stephens (D)	5,159	100.0
3	Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	2,125	98.0
4	Thomas U. Sisson (D)	4,684	95.6
5	Samuel A. Witherspoon (D)	6,451	92.8
	C. W. Smith (SOC)	500	7.2
6	Pat Harrison (D)	6,225	95.5
7	Percy E. Quin (D)	3,702	100.0
8	James W. Collier (D)	2,233	96.9

### MISSOURI

1	James T. Lloyd (D)	18,712	56.2
	Brown (R)	12,783	38.4
2	William W. Rucker (D)	22,243	98.7
3	Joshua W. Alexander (D)	18,072	55.6
	Morroway (R)	11,933	36.7
	Courtney (PROG)	2,045	6.3
4	Charles F. Booher (D)	17,293	53.5
	Otis (R)	13,907	43.1
5	William P. Borland (D)	36,966	70.5
	Brown (PROG)	9,309	17.8
	Orr (R)	5,387	10.3
6	Clement C. Dickinson (D)	15,402	56.4
	Young (R)	9,474	34.7
	Theilmann (PROG)	1,989	7.3
7	Courtney W. Hamlin (D)	21,953	52.0
	Lovan (R)	18,025	42.7
8	Dorsey W. Shackelford (D)	15,546	52.2
	Gentry (R)	13,918	46.8
9	James Beauchamp Clark (D)	20,058	55.8
	Brown (R)	14,733	41.0
10	Jacob E. Meeker (R)	44,912	54.2
	Curlee (D)	30,153	36.4
	Brandt (SOC)	5,162	6.2
11	William L. Igoe (D)	17,163	51.1
	Hamilton (R)	15,152	45.1
12	Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	12,047	53.2
	Collins (D)	9,768	43.1
13	Walter L. Hensley (D)	15,796	50.2
	Reppy (R)	14,832	47.1
14	Joseph J. Russell (D)	23,295	47.0
	Brown (R)	22,266	44.9
	Knecht (SOC)	3,150	6.4
15	Perl D. Decker (D)	19,827	48.1
	Manlove (R)	18,471	44.8
16	Thomas L. Rubey (D)	16,340	53.0
	Diffenderfer (R)	13,057	42.4

### MONTANA

AL	John M. Evans (D)	37,011✓
	Thomas Stout (D)	35,156✓
	Wash J. McCormick (R)	26,161
	Fletcher Maddox (R)	26,046
	Lewis J. Duncan (SOC)	12,282
	W. E. Kent (SOC)	9,424
	Wellington D. Rankin (PROG)	6,654
	James M. Brinson (PROG)	6,166

### NEBRASKA

1	C. F. Reavis (R)	15,462	48.1
	John A. Maguire (D & PPI)	15,138	47.1
2	Charles O. Lobeck (D)	16,773	58.1
	Thomas W. Blackburn (R)	8,979	31.1
	Nathan Merriam (PROG)	1,616	5.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Daniel V. Stephens (D & PPI)	26,488	57.7
	O. S. Spillman (R & PROG)	18,007	39.2
4	Charles H. Sloan (R & PROG)	22,948	54.8
	Walter H. Rhodes (D & PPI)	18,177	43.4
5	Ashton C. Shallenberger (D & PPI)	16,387	48.7
	Silas R. Barton (R & PROG)	16,217	48.2
6	Moses P. Kinkaid (R & PROG)	29,226	57.1
	Frank J. Taylor (D & PPI)	19,346	37.8

### NEVADA

AL	Edwin E. Roberts (R)	8,915	42.0
	Leonard B. Fowler (D)	8,031	37.8
	Martin J. Scanlan (SOC)	4,294	20.2

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)	20,657	50.0
	Eugene E. Reed (D)	19,140	46.3
2	Edward H. Wason (R)	21,793	54.8
	Charles J. French (D)	16,101	40.5

### NEW JERSEY

1	William J. Browning (R)	24,142	58.5
	Nowrey (D)	13,271	32.1
2	Isaac Bacharach (R)	21,448	54.3
	Baker (D)	14,352	36.3
	Bright (RO PROG)	2,276	5.8
3	Thomas J. Scully (D)	21,338	50.7
	Havens (R)	19,303	45.8
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson (R)	17,078	50.9
	Walsh (D)	13,766	41.0
	Thorn (RO PROG)	1,711	5.1
5	John H. Capstick (R)	16,951	45.7
	William E. Tuttle Jr. (D)	15,718	42.4
	May (RO PROG)	2,218	6.0
	Seeholzer (SOC)	1,854	5.0
6	Archibald C. Hart (D)	16,286	45.4
	Prince (R)	15,880	44.3
7	Dow H. Drukker (R)	12,664	54.7
	Cabell (D)	6,944	30.0
	Demarest (SOC)	3,370	14.6
8	Edward W. Gray (R)	13,438	44.9
	McDonald (D)	11,678	39.1
	Archibald (PROG R)	2,232	7.5
9	Richard W. Parker (R)	9,482	37.3
	Gregory (D)	8,069	31.7
	Seymour (D)	5,672	22.3
	Bohn (SOC)	1,342	5.3
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach (R)	13,765	47.5
	Edward W. Townsend (D)	12,278	42.4
11	John J. Eagan (D)	17,551	64.9
	Straus (R)	8,400	31.1
12	James A. Hamill (D)	16,260	62.6
	Higginbotham Jr. (R)	7,379	28.4
	Anderson (PROG R)	1,313	5.1

### Special Elections

7	Dow H. Drukker (R)	10,613	49.0
	O'Byrne (D)	5,240	24.2
	Demarest (SOC)	5,064	23.4
9	Richard W. Parker (R)	4,675	50.1
	Seymour (D)	4,178	44.8
	Bohn (SOC)	475	5.1

### NEW MEXICO

AL	Benigno C. Hernandez (R)	23,812	51.3
	H. B. Fergusson (D)	19,805	42.7

### NEW YORK

1	Frederick C. Hicks (R)	17,726	47.6
	Lathrop Brown (D)	17,722	47.5
2	Charles Pope Caldwell (D)	21,330	54.5
	Frank E. Hopkins (R)	10,552	27.0

Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	OHIO			
	Lawrence T. Gresser (I)	3,672	9.4	30	William B. Charles (R)	16,521	42.4						
	Benjamin Katz (SOC)	2,352	6.0		William C. D. Willson (D)	9,950	25.5	1	Nicholas Longworth (R)	29,822	52.9		
3	Joseph V. Flynn (D)	11,298	50.1		Philip H. Callery (SOC)	5,705	14.6		Stanley E. Bowdle (D)	24,054	42.7		
	George B. Serenbetz (R)	8,368	37.1		Theron Akin (PROG)	5,105	13.1	2	Alfred G. Allen (D)	27,811	48.6		
	Joseph E. Kleinn (SOC)	1,559	6.9	31	Edwin A. Merritt Jr. (R)	17,720*	54.6		Stanley Struble (R)	26,656	46.6		
4	Harry Howard Dale (D)	7,860	47.0		Andrew B. Cooney (D)	7,850	24.2		Warren Gard (D)	29,707	45.9		
	John Kissel (R & IL)	5,496	32.9		Howard D. Hadley (PROG)	5,351	16.5	3	Frank I. Brown (R)	23,535	36.3		
	J. Chante Lipes (SOC)	1,870	11.2	32	Luther W. Mott (R & PROG)	24,684	63.6		Fred Guy Strickland (SOC)	8,859	13.7		
	Max Schaffer (PROG)	1,404	8.4		John Fitzgibbons (D)	11,544	29.7	4	J. E. Russell (R)	25,096	47.9		
5	James P. Maher (D)	11,754	49.5	33	Homer P. Snyder (R)	21,144	52.6		N. W. Cunningham (D)	24,114	46.1		
	Alfred T. Hoblely (R)	8,327	35.1		Charles A. Talcott (D)	15,035	37.4	5	Nelson E. Matthews (R)	19,859	47.8		
	John S. Gaynor (PROG&IL)	2,512	10.6		George H. Spitzli (PROG)	2,582	6.4		T. T. Ansberry (D)	19,281	46.4		
6	Frederick W. Rowe (R & IL)	22,262	53.8	34	George W. Fairchild (R)	22,786	56.2		Curtis A. Baxter (PROG)	2,409	5.8		
	Leroy W. Ross (D)	16,180	39.1		George J. West (D)	12,564	31.0	6	Charles C. Kearns (R)	19,456	50.6		
	John J. Fitzgerald (D & IL)	15,065	65.9		Albert S. Barnes (PROG, P)	4,610	11.4		William A. Inman (D)	17,766	46.2		
	C. G. Finney Wilcox (R)	6,659	29.1	35	Walter W. Magee (R)	23,075	52.8	7	Simeon D. Fess (R)	37,847	58.7		
8	Daniel J. Griffin (D & IL)	20,213	62.0		John R. Clancy (D)	15,131	34.6		Charles E. Buroker (D)	22,544	35.0		
	Thomas E. Clark (R)	9,935	30.5		Hugh M. Tilroe (PROG)	3,211	7.3	8	John A. Key (D)	22,490	51.0		
9	Oscar W. Swift (R & IL)	18,547	48.7	36	Sereno E. Payne (R)	22,523*	58.9		John H. Clark (R)	20,453	46.4		
	James H. O'Brien (D)	15,224	40.0		Herman L. Kelly (D)	10,970	28.7	9	Isaac R. Sherwood (D)	29,399	53.8		
	Anna C. Wright (SOC)	2,371	6.2		Amasa J. Parker (PROG)	2,278	6.0		William E. Cordill (R)	16,152	29.5		
10	Reuben L. Haskell (R PR IL)	8,213	40.5		Wallace E. Brown (P)	1,995	5.2		Herbert P. Whitney (PROG)	5,949	10.9		
	Phillip A. Riley (D)	6,240	30.8	37	Harry H. Pratt (R)	16,081	38.9		Edward Hoskins (SOC)	3,200	5.9		
	Alex S. Drescher (A-BOSS)	2,884	14.2		John Seeley (D)	14,056	34.0	10	Robert M. Switzer (R)	18,001	54.0		
	Harry D. Smith (SOC)	2,732	13.5		Milo Shanks (P)	8,438	20.4		C. L. Martzoff (D)	12,375	37.1		
11	Daniel J. Riordan (D)	13,200	59.0		Jonas S. Vanduzer (PROG)	2,075	5.0		Edgar Ervin (PROG)	2,981	8.9		
	George S. Schofield (R)	7,680	34.3	38	Thomas B. Dunn (R)	21,250	57.7	11	Edwin D. Ricketts (R)	17,708	47.0		
12	Meyer London (SOC)	5,969	49.5		George P. Decker (D)	8,832	24.0		Horatio C. Claypool (D)	17,598	46.7		
	Henry M. Goldfogle (D AM IL)	4,947	41.1		Oscar M. Arnold (SOC)	5,324	14.5	12	Clement L. Brumbaugh (D)	25,608	46.9		
	Benjamin Borowsky (R & PROG)	1,133	9.4	39	Henry G. Danforth (R)	23,694	63.8		Ralph E. Westfall (R)	22,499	41.2		
13	George W. Loft (D AM IL)	5,934	58.2		M. A. Bowen (D)	9,776	26.3		Frank E. Hayden (PROG)	3,278	6.0		
	James E. March (R & PROG)	3,081	30.2		Daniel M. Anthony (PROG)	2,027	5.5		Fred P. Zimpfer (SOC)	3,178	5.8		
	Bouck White (SOC)	1,177	11.6	40	S. Wallace Dempsey (R)	22,324	57.4	13	Arthur W. Overmeyer (D)	22,085	46.8		
14	Michael F. Farley (D & IL)	7,310	46.5		Robert H. Gittins (D)	12,857	33.1		Charles S. Hatfield (R)	22,011	46.7		
	Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R)	5,331	33.9		Frank C. Ferguson (PROG)	2,395	6.2	14	Seward H. Williams (R)	21,717	41.6		
	Henry L. Slobodin (SOC)	1,534	9.8	41	Charles B. Smith (D)	11,915	38.0		E. R. Bathrick (D)	20,339	39.0		
	John B. Golden (PROG)	1,456	9.3		Frank J. Eberle (R)	11,324	36.1		Henry M. Hagelbarger (PROG)	5,602	10.7		
15	Michael F. Conry (D & IL)	13,846	65.1		Conrad J. Meyer (PROG)	6,488	20.7		C. E. Sheplin (SOC)	4,079	7.8		
	Oscar W. Ehrhorn (R & PROG)	6,698	31.5	42	Daniel A. Driscoll (D)	13,081	46.9	15	William C. Mooney (R)	21,145	45.8		
16	Peter J. Dooling (D & IL)	12,874	62.5		Willard H. Ticknor (R)	12,633	45.3		George White (D)	21,046	45.5		
	Harry B. Stowell (R)	6,012	29.2	43	Charles M. Hamilton (R)	20,726	60.6	16	Roscoe C. McCulloch (R)	28,609	52.5		
	William J. Moran (PROG)	1,156	5.6		Manton M. Wyvell (D)	7,619	22.3		Ed J. Meyer (D)	20,658	37.9		
17	John F. Carew (D)	10,243	53.7		Ernest H. Woodruff (P)	2,159	6.3		G. A. Kohr (SOC)	3,933	7.2		
	Lindon Bates Jr. (R PR IL)	7,851	41.2		Walter N. Renwick (PROG)	2,119	6.2	17	William A. Ashbrook (D)	29,504	56.3		
18	Thomas G. Patten (D & IL)	12,434	53.2	NORTH CAROLINA									
	George B. Francis (R & PROG)	8,804	37.7	1	John H. Small (D)	8,940	99.8	18	David A. Hollingsworth (R)	23,650	45.9		
	Ernest Ramn (SOC)	2,047	8.8	2	Claude Kitchin (D)	6,964	88.6		William B. Francis (D)	22,476	43.7		
19	Walter M. Chandler (PROG&IL)	10,682	34.1		W. O. Dixon (R)	879	11.2		Fred White (SOC)	2,936	5.7		
	Joseph L. Buttenweiser (D)	10,150	32.4	3	George E. Hood (D)	8,620	57.7	19	John G. Cooper (R)	24,471	52.4		
	Albert Ottinger (R)	9,588	30.6		Buck H. Crumpler (R)	6,305	42.2		William S. King (D)	16,897	36.2		
20	Isaac Siegel (R PR IL)	4,923	44.1		Edward W. Pou (D)	11,141	99.9		G. L. Arner (SOC)	2,971	6.4		
	Jacob A. Cantor (D)	4,843	43.3	4	Charles M. Stedman (D)	18,592	55.9		W. S. Harris (PROG)	2,363	5.1		
	Ludwig Schmidt (SOC)	1,356	12.1	5	John T. Benbow (R)	13,990	42.0	20	William Gordon (D)	23,541	55.7		
21	Murray Hulbert (D & IL)	11,575	51.2		Hannibal L. Godwin (D)	8,392	65.0		James E. Mathews (R)	14,215	33.6		
	Martin Ansorge (R AM&PR)	9,826	43.5		Robert W. Davis (R)	4,521	35.0		C. E. Ruthenberg (SOC)	2,418	5.7		
22	Henry Bruckner (D)	17,886	62.4	7	Robert N. Page (D)	14,789	53.5		Frank G. Carpenter (PROG)	2,127	5.0		
	Francis J. Kuerzi (R IL PR)	8,900	31.0		Theo E. McCrary (R)	12,863	46.5	21	Robert Crosser (D)	18,962	61.1		
	Maxie McDonald (SOC)	1,770	6.2	8	Robert L. Doughton (D)	14,976	53.2		Harry L. Vail (R)	9,039	29.1		
23	Joseph A. Goulden (D)	18,822	44.1		Frank A. Linney (R)	13,160	46.8		Tom Clifford (SOC)	1,979	6.4		
	Robert L. Niles (R & IL)	12,060	28.3	9	Edwin Y. Webb (D)	15,136	54.2	22	Henry I. Emerson (R)	17,166	39.1		
	Steven B. Ayres (PROG&BUS)	8,228	19.3		Jacob F. Newell (R)	12,777	45.8		Roy A. Tuttle (D)	16,093	36.7		
	M. Rubinow (SOC)	3,378	7.9	10	James J. Britt (R)	15,347	51.3		J. R. McQuigg (PROG)	9,023	20.6		
24	Woodson R. Oglesby (D)	17,605	43.8		James M. Gudger Jr. (D)	14,579	48.7	OKLAHOMA					
	William Foster (R)	16,554	41.2	NORTH DAKOTA									
	Alfred E. Smith (PROG)	3,143	7.8	1	Henry T. Helgesen (R)	16,565	56.0	1	James S. Davenport (D)	15,489	46.4		
	Allen L. Benson (SOC)	2,238	5.6		F. Bartholomew (D)	12,217	41.3		Gill (R)	14,251	42.7		
25	James W. Husted (R)	17,888	51.7		George M. Young (R)	18,680	68.4	2	William W. Hastings (D)	12,719	49.1		
	Benjamin Irving Taylor (D)	14,369	41.5		James J. Weeks (D)	7,073	25.9		Cook (R)	8,569	33.1		
26	Edmund Platt (R)	21,634	58.0		N. H. Bjornstad (SOC)	1,553	5.7		Crain (SOC)	4,420	17.1		
	Alonzo F. Albott (D)	14,412	38.6	3	Patrick D. Norton (R)	15,547	57.1	3	Charles D. Carter (D)	17,474	50.3		
27	Charles B. Ward (R)	22,505	53.0		Halvor Halvorson (D)	7,394	27.2		Norman (SOC)	10,588	30.5		
	George McClellan (D)	18,074	42.6		S. Griffith (SOC)	3,791	13.9		Elting (R)	6,479	18.7		
28	Rollin B. Sanford (R)	27,158	51.9										
	Peter G. Ten Eyck (D PR&IL)	24,405	46.6										
29	James S. Parker (R)	29,454	63.7										
	James Farrell (D & PROG)	15,171	32.8										

## NORTH CAROLINA

	Votes	%
1 John H. Small (D)	8,940	99.8
2 Claude Kitchin (D)	6,964	88.6
W. O. Dixon (R)	879	11.2
3 George E. Hood (D)	8,620	57.7
Buck H. Crumpler (R)	6,305	42.2
4 Edward W. Pou (D)	11,141	99.9
5 Charles M. Stedman (D)	18,592	55.9
John T. Benbow (R)	13,990	42.0
6 Hannibal L. Godwin (D)	8,392	65.0
Robert W. Davis (R)	4,521	35.0
7 Robert N. Page (D)	14,789	53.5
Theo E. McCrary (R)	12,863	46.5
8 Robert L. Doughton (D)	14,976	53.2
Frank A. Linney (R)	13,160	46.8
9 Edwin Y. Webb (D)	15,136	54.2
Jacob F. Newell (R)	12,777	45.8
10 James J. Britt (R)	15,347	51.3
James M. Gudger Jr. (D)	14,579	48.7

## NORTH DAKOTA

	Votes	%
1 Henry T. Helgesen (R)	16,565	56.0
F. Bartholomew (D)	12,217	41.3
2 George M. Young (R)	18,680	68.4
James J. Weeks (D)	7,073	25.9
N. H. Bjornstad (SOC)	1,553	5.7
3 Patrick D. Norton (R)	15,547	57.1
Halvor Halvorsen (D)	7,394	27.2
S. Griffith (SOC)	3,791	13.9

## OKLAHOMA

	Votes	%
1 James S. Davenport (D)	15,489	46.4
Gill (R)	14,251	42.7
Lafayette (SOC)	3,318	9.9
2 William W. Hastings (D)	12,719	49.1
Cook (R)	8,569	33.1
Crain (SOC)	4,420	17.1
3 Charles D. Carter (D)	17,474	50.3
Norman (SOC)	10,588	30.5
Eltling (R)	6,479	18.7





	Candidates	Votes	%
4	William H. Murray (D)	13,758	42.2
	Flynn (R)	9,395	28.8
	Hughes (SOC)	9,198	28.2
5	Joseph B. Thompson (D)	14,040	47.6
	Pope (R)	9,286	31.5
	Lurry (SOC)	5,391	18.3
6	Scott Ferris (D)	14,578	48.1
	Campbell (R)	8,291	27.4
	J.T. Cumbie (SOC)	6,671	22.0
7	James V. McClintic (D)	11,861	43.3
	Stallard (SOC)	9,021	32.9
	Mills (R)	6,179	22.6
8	Dick T. Morgan (R)	13,294	41.7
	Johnston (D)	12,529	39.3
	Green (SOC)	4,231	13.3
	Alexander (PROG)	1,645	5.2

## OREGON

1	Willis C. Hawley (R)	51,295	46.4
	Frederick Holister (D)	32,639	29.5
	Curtis P. Coe (P)	16,465	14.9
	W.S. Richards (SOC)	7,415	6.7
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott (R & PROG)	24,176	47.5
	George L. Cleaver (P)	15,685	30.8
	Sam Evans (D)	11,013	21.7
3	Clifton N. McArthur (R)	26,636	35.6
	A. F. Flegel (D)	23,697	31.6
	A. W. Lafferty (I-PO)	16,649	22.2
	Arthur L. Moulton (PROG-P)	5,770	7.7

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	William S. Vare (R, RO PROG)	31,800	77.6
	Lawrence E. McCrossin (D)	4,220	10.3
	John Burt (WASH, P)	4,491	11.0
2	George S. Graham (R, KEY)	24,371	77.4
	Patrick P. Conway (D, WASH)	6,582	20.9
3	J. Hampton Moore (R, KEY)	24,468	79.2
	John H. Fow (D)	3,303	10.7
	Abraham L. Weinstock (WASH, RO PROG)	2,642	8.6
4	George W. Edmonds (R, WASH)	28,460	83.2
	Patrick H. Lynch (D)	4,853	14.2
5	Peter E. Costello (R)	26,352	60.8
	Michael Donohoe (D, WASH)	15,113	34.9
6	George P. Darrow (R, B MOOSE)	38,068	56.1
	Frederick S. Drake (WASH)	13,884	20.4
	J. Washington Logue (D, KEY)	14,656	21.6
7	Thomas S. Butler (R)	23,239	63.6
	Norris B. Slack (D)	8,340	22.8
	Arthur H. Tomlinson (WASH)	4,096	11.2
8	Henry W. Watson (R)	22,691	50.9
	Harry E. Grim (D)	15,706	35.2
	Harold G. Knight (WASH)	4,941	11.1
9	William W. Griest (R)	17,410	61.0
	John N. Hetrick (D, WASH)	10,439	36.6
10	John R. Farr (R, WASH)	16,474	54.7
	John J. Loftus (D, KEY)	12,044	40.0
11	John J. Casey (D, B MOOSE)	22,762	57.1
	Lewis P. Kniffen (R, WASH)	16,011	40.2
12	Robert D. Heaton (R)	17,213	53.7
	Robert E. Lee (D)	12,416	38.7
	William W. Thorn (WASH)	1,619	5.1
13	Arthur Granville Dewalt (D)	19,887	45.5
	John K. Stauffer (R)	14,850	33.9
	John L. Stewart (WASH)	4,516	10.3
	L. Birch Wilson Jr. (SOC)	4,138	9.5
14	Louis T. McFadden (R)	9,153	40.3
	Fred W. Dean (D)	6,219	27.4
	Dana R. Stephens (WASH)	6,196	27.3
15	Edgar R. Kiess (R)	11,525	41.8
	John J. Reardon (D)	8,118	29.5
	Montfort T. Stokes (WASH, P)	6,447	23.4
	Peter J. Homler (SOC)	1,472	5.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
16	John V. Leshner (D)	12,982	44.3
	Charles H. Robbins (R)	9,129	31.2
	W. W. Heffner (WASH)	4,719	16.1
17	Benjamin K. Focht (R)	14,176	41.4
	Frank L. Dershem (D)	12,597	36.8
	Charles L. Johnson (WASH)	5,894	17.2
18	Aaron S. Kreider (R)	23,789	52.3
	David L. Kaufman (D)	13,159	28.9
	John H. Kreider (WASH)	6,378	14.0
19	Warren Worth Bailey (D, UN)	14,993	35.8
	Jesse L. Hartman (R)	14,503	34.6
	Lynn A. Brua (WASH, P)	10,246	24.5
20	C. William Beales (R)	14,225	45.3
	Andrew R. Brodbeck (D)	13,483	43.0
	Robert C. Bair (WASH)	2,419	7.7
21	Charles H. Rowland (R)	10,403	39.3
	William E. Tobias (D)	9,339	35.3
	Guy B. Mayo (WASH)	4,574	17.3
22	Abraham L. Keister (R, PERS LIB)	15,214	43.7
	James B. Hammond (D, WASH)	14,802	42.5
	Joseph B. Slack (SOC)	2,867	8.2
	A. P. Hutchison (P)	1,961	5.6
23	Robert F. Hopwood (R)	14,308	44.7
	Wooda N. Carr (D)	11,801	36.9
	Charles F. Hood (WASH)	3,565	11.1
24	William M. Brown (R)	14,694*	41.0
	Henry W. Temple (WASH)	10,771	30.1
	Samuel A. Barnum (D)	7,051	19.7
	H. R. Norman (SOC)	2,370	6.6
25	Michael Liebel Jr. (D)	10,025	36.6
	Milton W. Shreve (R)	9,222	33.6
	Frank C. Lockwood (WASH, P)	6,449	23.5
	F. J. Weaver (SOC)	1,735	6.3
26	Henry J. Steele (D, PERS LIB)	15,118	51.3
	John D. Hoffman (R)	8,306	28.2
	Edward Hart (WASH)	4,671	15.8
27	S. Taylor North (R)	10,560	36.5
	R. M. Matson (D)	8,822	30.5
	Charles P. Wolfe (WASH)	6,744	23.3
	Samuel Dible (P)	1,673	5.8
28	S. H. Miller (R)	9,379	30.8
	William McIntyre (D)	8,043	26.4
	Willis J. Hulings (WASH)	6,825	22.4
	William P. F. Ferguson (P)	4,420	14.5
	William McKay (SOC)	1,806	5.9
29	Stephen Geyer Porter (R, WASH)	20,543	76.1
	John M. Henry (D)	3,972	14.7
	Henry Peter (SOC)	1,879	7.0
30	William H. Coleman (R, PERS LIB)	16,620	48.6
	M. Clyde Kelly (WASH, D)	15,268	44.9
	Andrew Hunter (SOC)	2,232	6.5
31	John M. Morin (R, D)	17,659	78.2
	William A. Prosser (SOC, P)	4,333	19.2
32	Andrew J. Barchfeld (R, PERS LIB)	15,109	47.0
	W. McClintock (WASH, RO PROG)	7,938	24.7
	Guy E. Campbell (D)	6,626	20.6
	John W. Slayton (SOC)	2,464	7.7
AL	Thomas S. Crago (R, PERS LIB)	514,270✓	
	John R. K. Scott (R, PERS LIB)	513,676✓	
	Mahlon M. Garland (R, PERS LIB)	507,626✓	
	Daniel F. Lafean (R, PERS LIB)	501,804✓	
	Robert S. Bright (D)	281,154	
	Arthur B. Clark (D)	272,829	
	Martin Jennings Caton (D)	265,474	
	Charles N. Crosby (D)	263,280	
	Lex N. Mitchell (WASH, B MOOSE)	193,106	
	Arthur H. Rupley (WASH, B MOOSE)	185,553	
	Anderson H. Walters (WASH, B MOOSE)	185,028	
	Harry Watson (WASH, B MOOSE)	180,744	
	Edward W. Hayden (SOC)	43,932	
	W. S. Greely King (SOC)	43,188	
	Dennis O'Brien Coughlin (SOC)	43,148	
	Charles Sehl (SOC)	42,048	

	Candidates	Votes	%
	George Hart (P)	27,561	
	James J. Patton (P)	27,038	
	S. Harper Smith (P)	26,075	
	B. R. Pike (P)	24,709	
	Joseph B. Holtz (KEY)	1,462	
	Howard S. Welker (KEY)	1,387	
	Albert W. Binz (KEY)	1,343	
	A. M. Fisher (INDL)	1,124	
	John Lipsett (KEY)	1,080	
	James Erwin (INDL)	759	
	H. G. Meinel (INDL)	558	

## RHODE ISLAND

1	George F. O'Shaunessy (D)	12,983	49.8
	Burchard (R)	12,080	46.3
2	Walter R. Stiness (R)	13,072	49.0
	Gerry (D)	12,097	45.4
3	Ambrose Kennedy (R)	13,849	55.3
	Haven (D)	10,110	40.4

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Richard S. Whaley (D)	3,018	98.5
2	James F. Byrnes (D)	4,688	100.0
3	Wyatt Aiken (D)	4,521	100.0
4	Joseph T. Johnson (D)	6,175	99.5
5	David E. Finley (D)	5,180	100.0
6	J. Willard Ragsdale (D)	4,263	100.0
7	Asbury F. Lever (D)	5,231	95.2

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Charles H. Dillon (R)	22,058	57.9
	Theodore Bailey (D)	13,678	35.9
2	Royal C. Johnson (R)	20,054	57.9
	John M. King (D)	11,810	34.1
3	Harry L. Gandy (D)	12,454	51.8
	William G. Rice (R)	10,732	44.6

## TENNESSEE

1	Sam R. Sells (R)	15,959	61.3
	James B. Cox (PROG)	7,753	29.8
	Cy H. Lyle (D)	2,337	9.0
2	Richard W. Austin (R)	14,870	67.0
	H. H. Hannah (D)	6,949	31.3
3	John A. Moon (D)	19,407	90.2
	G. W. James (R)	2,111	9.8
4	Cordell Hull (D)	19,152	98.2
5	William C. Houston (D)	14,694	71.7
	H. C. Watts (ID)	5,810	28.3
6	Joseph W. Byrns (D)	19,319	94.4
7	Lemuel P. Padgett (D)	18,227	97.3
8	Thetus W. Sims (D)	14,421	54.4
	J. E. Deford (R)	11,930	45.0
9	Finis J. Garrett (D)	15,582	83.2
	R. C. Cochran (R)	3,062	16.4
10	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	19,160	93.0
	J. O. Davison (SOC)	1,447	7.0

## TEXAS

1	Eugene Black (D)	10,711	87.7
	J. C. Thompson (SOC)	1,498	12.3
2	Martin Dies (D)	11,425	84.0
	A. Lingan (SOC)	2,132	15.7
3	James Young (D)	11,584	75.2
	E. T. Bryant (SOC)	3,818	24.8
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	9,762	85.0
	C. E. Obenchain (SOC)	1,449	12.6
5	Hatton W. Sumners (D)	10,430	94.9
6	Rufus Hardy (D)	7,772	86.4
	W. H. Wilson (R)	1,229	13.7
7	Alexander W. Gregg (D)	7,001	100.0

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
8 Joe H. Eagle (D)	10,078	84.7	3 Andrew J. Montague (D)	5,054	95.8	3 Adam B. Littlepage (D)	21,890	43.4
E. B. Miller (SOC)	1,090	9.2	4 Walter A. Watson (D)	2,887	96.2	S. B. Avis (R)	21,457	42.5
S. L. Hain (R)	725	6.1	5 Edward W. Saunders (D)	6,534	65.5	H. F. Link (SOC)	4,769	9.5
9 George F. Burgess (D)	11,083	88.5	Charles A. Hermans (R)	2,771	27.8	4 Hunter H. Moss Jr. (R)	18,356	48.9
B. F. Wright (SOC)	1,169	9.3	6 Carter Glass (D)	3,823	90.7	J. M. Hamilton (D)	17,532	46.7
10 James P. Buchanan (D)	8,351	100.0	B. F. Ginther (SOC)	391	9.3	5 Edward Cooper (R)	27,975	49.4
11 Robert L. Henry (D)	6,677	92.9	7 James Hay (D)	4,569	87.0	George S. Neal (D)	24,839	43.9
Duncan Carrick (R)	484	6.7	E. C. Garrison (R)	685	13.0	AL Howard Sutherland (R)	110,520	47.0
12 Oscar Calloway (D)	11,997	85.4	8 Charles C. Carlin (D)	5,864	75.4	Hodges (D)	102,223	43.4
S. J. Browson (R)	2,043	14.5	Joseph L. Crupper (R)	1,753	22.5	Kintzer (SOC)	11,944	5.1
13 John H. Stephens (D)	15,680	87.0	9 C. Bascom Slep (R)	15,321	51.4	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
C. T. Griffin (R)	2,335	13.0	R. Tate Irvine (D)	14,153	47.5	1 Henry Allen Cooper (R)	16,547	58.2
14 James L. Slayden (D)	13,896	90.7	10 Henry D. Flood (D)	7,105	68.4	Calvin Stewart (D)	9,911	34.9
John A. Currie (SOC)	921	6.0	George A. Revercomb (R)	3,124	30.1	2 Michael E. Burke (D)	16,809	52.2
15 John N. Garner (D)	15,678	100.0	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			Edward Voigt (R)	14,071	43.7
16 William R. Smith (D)	15,181	99.9	1 William E. Humphrey (R)	25,320	36.9	3 John M. Nelson (R)	17,511	54.8
AL James H. Davis (D)	173,803✓		William Hickman Moore (D)	18,336	26.7	W. F. Pierstorff (D)	13,216	41.4
Atkins Jeff. McLemore (D)	173,177✓		Austin E. Griffith (PROG)	18,134	26.4	4 William G. Cary (R)	9,911	36.5
Nat B. Hunt (SOC)	24,557		Glenn E. Hoover (SOC)	5,827	8.5	Winfield Gaylord (SOCIAL D)	9,546	35.1
Reddin Andrews (SOC)	24,276		2 Lindley H. Hadley (R)	23,551	35.8	Francis A. Cannon (D)	7,490	27.6
Charles A. Warnken (R)	10,538		Earl W. Husted (D)	15,032	22.9	5 William H. Stafford (R)	15,620	46.7
E. E. Diggs (R)	10,489		J. E. Campbell (PROG)	14,394	21.9	Victor L. Berger (SOCIAL D)	11,674	34.9
J. E. Williams (PROG)	1,542		George E. Boomer (SOC)	10,099	15.4	Lawrence McGreal (D)	5,988	17.9
H. L. McCuiston (PROG)	1,541		3 Albert Johnson (R)	33,556	42.6	6 Michael K. Reilly (D)	15,115	49.5
<b>UTAH</b>			Charles Drury (D)	21,978	27.9	James H. Davidson (R)	13,998	45.9
1 Joseph Howell (R)	29,481	49.4	S. Warburton (PROG)	11,677	14.8	7 John J. Esch (R)	15,113	63.5
Larson (D & PROG)	27,440	45.9	Leslie E. Aller (SOC)	8,775	11.1	Virgil W. Cady (D)	7,558	31.8
2 James H. Mays (D & PROG)	25,617	47.5	4 William L. La Follette (R)	25,541	46.2	8 Edward E. Browne (R)	13,863	55.5
Leatherwood (R)	25,459	47.2	Roscoe M. Drumheller (D)	16,896	30.6	Albert C. Schmidt (D)	9,880	39.6
Kempton (SOC)	2,861	5.3	M. A. Peacock (PROG)	6,952	12.6	9 Thomas F. Konop (D)	15,462	51.3
<b>VERMONT</b>			John Storland (SOC)	3,309	6.0	John W. Reynolds (R)	13,525	44.9
1 Frank L. Greene (R)	19,237	62.9	5 Clarence C. Dill (D)	24,410	36.6	10 James A. Frear (R)	13,377	60.9
Daniel E. O'Sullivan (D)	6,817	22.3	Harry Rosenhaupt (R)	20,033	30.0	Andrew Sutherland (D)	7,326	33.4
Raymond McFarland (PROG, P)	4,064	13.3	Thomas Corkery (PROG)	15,509	23.2	11 Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	15,834	65.3
2 Porter H. Dale (R, P)	17,743	57.5	J. C. Harkness (SOC)	4,502	6.8	John L. Molone (D)	6,746	27.8
John Reardon (D)	6,868	22.2	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			Otto F. Eick (SOCIAL D)	1,580	6.5
Fraser Metzger (PROG)	5,481	17.8	1 Matthew M. Neely (D)	21,115	44.4	<b>WYOMING</b>		
<b>VIRGINIA</b>			George E. White (R)	20,654	43.5	AL Frank W. Mondell (R)	21,362	51.3
1 William A. Jones (D)	4,742	94.3	M. S. Holt (SOC)	3,054	6.4	Douglas A. Preston (D)	17,246	41.5
2 Edward E. Holland (D)	4,039	87.9	2 William G. Brown Jr. (D)	20,666	47.5			
E. B. Everton (SOC)	406	8.8	George M. Bowers (R)	19,305	44.4			

## 1915 House Elections

### PENNSYLVANIA

#### Special Election

	Candidates	Votes	%
24	Henry W. Temple (R)	27,307	65.6
	Carl E. Gibson (D)	9,295	22.3
	W. K. Ramsey (SOC)	3,362	8.1





# 1916 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Oscar L. Gray (D)	8,538	100.0
2 S. Hubert Dent Jr. (D)	12,524	97.6
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	11,761	100.0
4 Fred L. Blackmon (D)	8,443	67.6
J. B. Atkinson (R)	4,055	32.5
5 J. Thomas Heflin (D)	8,908	81.4
W. D. Harwell (R)	2,039	18.6
6 William B. Oliver (D)	6,620	100.0
7 John L. Burnett (D)	10,894	60.1
T. H. Davidson (R)	7,231	39.9
8 Edward B. Almon (D)	11,862	85.2
W. R. Hutchens (R)	1,812	13.0
9 George Huddleston (D)	11,139	86.1
Francis Latady (R)	1,565	12.1
10 William B. Bankhead (D)	8,091	54.3
Newman H. Freeman (R)	6,813	45.7

## ARIZONA

AL Carl Hayden (D)	34,377	65.7
Henry L. Eads (R)	14,907	28.5
J. R. Barnette (SOC)	3,060	5.9

## ARKANSAS

1 Thaddeus H. Caraway (D)	21,440	100.0
2 William A. Oldfield (D)	17,256	73.6
G. W. Wells (R)	6,205	26.5
3 John N. Tillman (D)	16,438	62.4
A. J. Russell (R)	9,918	37.6
4 Otis T. Wingo (D)	25,457	100.0
5 Henderson M. Jacoway (D)	19,973	74.2
G. A. McConnell (R)	6,930	25.8
6 Samuel M. Taylor (D)	25,901	100.0
7 William S. Goodwin (D)	16,823	71.9
J. G. Brown (R)	6,573	28.1

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D)	32,797	48.8
Edward H. Hart (R)	28,769	42.8
Mary M. Morgan (SOC)	3,730	5.6
2 John E. Raker (D SOC)	30,042	71.0
James T. Matlock (R)	12,282	29.0
3 Charles F. Curry (R)	48,193	66.7
O. W. Kennedy (D)	16,900	23.4
Ben Cooper (SOC)	4,455	6.2
4 Julius Kahn (R)	51,968	77.2
J. M. Fernald (D)	10,579	15.7
A. K. Gifford (SOC)	3,775	5.6
5 John I. Nolan (R-D)	59,333	84.6
Charles A. Preston (SOC)	6,708	9.6
Frederick Head (P)	4,046	5.8
6 John A. Elston (R & PROG)	56,520	64.6
H. Avery Whitney (D)	19,787	22.6
Luella Twining (SOC)	7,588	8.7
7 Denver S. Church (D)	38,787	51.0
W. W. Phillips (R)	27,676	36.4
Harry M. McKee (SOC)	5,492	7.2
J. F. Butler (P)	4,042	5.3
8 Everis A. Hayes (R-D)	50,659	68.6
George S. Walker (PROG-P)	17,576	23.8
Cora Pattleton Wilson (SOC)	5,564	7.5
9 Charles H. Randall (P D-R&PR)	58,826	57.8
Charles W. Bell (I)	33,270	32.7
Ralph L. Criswell (SOC)	9,661	9.5
10 Henry Z. Osborne (R)	63,913	49.3
Rufus V. Bowden (D)	33,225	25.6
Henry Stanley Benedict (PROG)	14,305	11.0
James H. Ryckman (SOC)	9,000	6.9
Henry Clay Needham (P)	8,781	6.8

## Candidates

11 William Kettner (D)	42,051	44.5
Robert C. Harbison (R)	33,765	35.7
James S. Edwards (P)	14,759	15.6

## Special Election

10 Henry Stanley Benedict (PROG)	19,032	56.4
Joy Clark	7,147	21.2

## COLORADO

1 Benjamin C. Hilliard (D)	30,146	48.5
William N. Vaile (R)	26,121	42.1
George J. Kindel (L)	3,306	5.3
2 Charles B. Timberlake (R)	42,665	55.9
R. E. Jones (D)	29,334	38.4
J. Edward Johnson (SOC)	3,884	5.1
3 Edward Keating (D)	40,183	53.8
George E. McClelland (R)	31,137	41.7
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	30,926	65.8
Henry J. Baird (R)	13,397	28.5
Emery D. Cox (SOC)	2,695	5.7

## CONNECTICUT

1 Augustine Lonergan (D)	24,565	49.6
Oakey (R)	22,876	46.2
2 Richard P. Freeman (R)	20,406	52.7
Dunn (D)	17,233	44.5
3 John Q. Tilson (R)	20,859	48.5
Reilly (D)	20,272	47.2
4 Ebenezer J. Hill (R)	25,917	53.8
Donovan (D)	20,700	43.0
5 James P. Glynn (R)	16,872	49.8
Kennedy (D)	15,882	46.9

## DELAWARE

AL Albert F. Polk (D)	24,395	47.6
Thomas W. Miller (R)	24,202	47.3

## FLORIDA

1 Herbert J. Drane (D)	15,353	82.2
H. W. Bishop (R)	2,164	11.6
Frank L. Sullivan (SOC)	1,158	6.2
2 Frank Clark (D)	10,047	79.9
W. H. Gober (R)	1,367	10.9
F. P. Coffin (P)	1,156	9.2
3 Walter Kehoe (D)	12,241	83.7
Peter H. Miller (R)	2,393	16.4
4 William J. Sears (D)	14,748	68.9
D. T. Gerow (R)	5,071	23.7
A. N. Jackson (SOC)	1,592	7.4

## GEORGIA

1 James W. Overstreet (D)	9,203	99.9
2 Frank Park (D)	9,462	100.0
3 Charles R. Crisp (D)	8,040	100.0
4 William C. Adamson (D)	9,871	100.0
5 William S. Howard (D)	13,174	88.8
Moore	1,656	11.2
6 James W. Wise (D)	7,370	100.0
7 Gordon Lee (D)	12,831	77.9
Walter Akerman	3,382	20.5
8 Samuel J. Tribble (D)	13,891*	99.9
9 Thomas M. Bell (D)	15,369	88.9
Adams	1,926	11.1
10 Carl Vinson (D)	5,702	100.0
11 John R. Walker (D)	11,826	100.0
12 William W. Larsen (D)	9,816	95.8

## IDAHO

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Burton L. French (R)	64,648✓	
Addison T. Smith (R)	63,790✓	
Marion J. Kerr (D)	55,807	
John V. Stanley (D)	54,339	
Albert B. Clark (SOC)	8,079	
Sam G. Gilleland (SOC)	8,033	

## ILLINOIS

1 Martin B. Madden (R)	20,380	59.1
William J. Hennessey (D)	13,380	38.8
2 James R. Mann (R)	44,159	63.0
Philip H. Treacy (D)	22,722	32.4
3 William W. Wilson (R)	35,885	55.7
Bernard McMahon (D)	25,954	40.3
4 Charles Martin (D)	18,722	58.5
John Golombiewski (R)	11,793	36.8
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	12,884	60.7
David T. Alexander (R)	6,850	32.3
Charles Toepper (SOC)	1,500	7.1
6 James McAndrews (D)	39,749	48.5
Arthur W. Fulton (R)	37,347	45.6
Charles H. Hair (SOC)	4,586	5.6
7 Niels Juul (R)	47,514	50.9
Frank Buchanan (D)	37,460	40.1
Carl D. Thompson (SOC)	8,372	9.0
8 Thomas Gallagher (D)	14,970	63.4
Frank Sullivan (R)	8,636	36.6
9 Fred A. Britten (R)	20,609	59.2
Eugene L. McGarry (D)	12,295	35.3
Andrew Lavin (SOC)	1,891	5.4
10 George Edmund Foss (R)	44,749	59.3
Samuel C. Herren (D)	22,398	29.7
Carl Hjalmar Lundquist (I)	4,622	6.1
11 Ira C. Copley (R)	38,418	69.0
William C. Mooney (D)	15,715	28.2
12 Charles E. Fuller (R)	35,741	66.0
Walter Panneck (D)	16,033	29.6
13 John C. McKenzie (R)	28,123	68.1
F. P. Dudley (D)	12,436	30.1
14 William J. Graham (R)	23,099	48.5
Clyde H. Tavenner (D)	22,591	47.4
15 Edward J. King (R)	28,143	54.5
Edward P. Allen (D)	21,604	41.9
16 Clifford Ireland (R)	25,091	49.9
Claude U. Stone (D)	24,073	47.9
17 John A. Sterling (R)	23,956	56.6
S. A. Rathbun	17,571	41.5
18 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	29,318	54.2
Armand E. Smith (D)	23,668	43.7
19 William B. McKinley (R)	33,162	52.7
F. R. Dove (D)	28,870	45.8
20 Henry T. Rainey (D)	24,364	55.6
Walter B. Saylor (R)	19,019	43.4
21 Loren E. Wheeler (R)	26,367	50.0
Thomas Rees (D)	23,936	45.4
22 William A. Rodenberg (R)	31,958	50.4
D. H. Mudge (D)	29,451	46.5
23 Martin D. Foster (D)	28,805	52.9
Harry C. Ferriman (R)	24,328	44.7
24 Thomas S. Williams (R)	23,768	55.0
Louis W. Goetzman (D)	18,540	42.9
25 Edward E. Denison (R)	27,905	52.2
Andrew J. Rendleman (D)	24,034	44.9
AL Medill McCormick (R)	707,958✓	
William E. Mason (R)	687,198✓	
William Elza Williams (D)	546,471	
Joseph O. Kosture (D)	538,756	
J. Louis Engdahl (SOC)	49,842	
Walter Huggins (SOC)	48,842	
Charles W. Williams (P)	9,569	

Candidates	Votes	%
Unidentified Candidate (P)	9,366	
Frank Hosking (SOC LAB)	1,790	
John Kowatzrk (SOC LAB)	1,739	

**INDIANA**

1	George F. Denton (D)	23,278	48.1
	S. Wallace Cook (R)	22,955	47.4
2	Oscar E. Bland (R)	24,764	47.3
	William A. Cullop (D)	23,759	45.4
	Z. M. Garten (SOC)	2,860	5.5
3	William E. Cox (D)	24,738	52.1
	John H. Edwards (R)	21,831	46.0
4	Lincoln Dixon (D)	24,925	51.5
	Mauley D. Wilson (R)	22,730	47.0
5	Everett Sanders (R)	20,977	40.6
	Ralph W. Moss (D)	20,270	39.3
	E. V. Debs (SOC)	8,866	17.2
6	Daniel W. Comstock (R)	23,831	48.6
	Finley H. Gray (D)	22,853	46.6
7	Merrill Moores (R)	40,862	51.8
	Chalmer Schlosser (D)	34,732	44.1
8	Albert H. Vestal (R)	26,135	48.0
	Jacob F. Danny (D)	23,854	43.8
9	Fred S. Purnell (R)	27,712	50.4
	David F. Maish (D)	24,547	44.6
10	William R. Wood (R)	31,895	56.9
	George E. Hershman (D)	23,077	41.1
11	Milton Kraus (R)	25,005	46.3
	George W. Rauch (D)	24,578	45.5
12	Louis William Fairfield (R)	23,863	51.2
	Cyrus Cline (D)	20,603	44.2
13	Harry A. Barnhart (D)	30,537	47.7
	Andrew J. Hickey (R)	30,246	47.2

**IOWA**

1	Charles A. Kennedy (R)	20,421	58.6
	F. B. Whitaker (D)	14,276	41.0
2	Harry E. Hull (R)	25,548	55.3
	M. F. Cronin (D)	18,591	40.3
3	Burton E. Sweet (R)	31,567	67.0
	James C. Murtagh (D)	14,825	31.4
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	23,416	57.9
	Earl Evans (D)	16,490	40.8
5	James W. Good (R)	27,438	64.1
	Robert Melvin Peet (D)	14,654	34.2
6	C. William Ramseyer (R)	21,757	57.3
	S. Kirkpatrick (D)	14,927	39.3
7	Cassius C. Dowell (R)	25,993	61.7
	H. C. Evans (D)	14,677	34.8
8	Horace M. Towner (R)	24,195	59.0
	H. B. Bracewell (D)	15,940	38.9
9	William R. Green (R)	23,446	55.4
	John C. Pryor (D)	18,743	44.3
10	Frank P. Woods (R)	32,332	63.6
	J. R. Files (D)	17,300	34.1
11	George C. Scott (R)	26,066	49.6
	Thomas J. Steele (D)	25,935	49.4

**KANSAS**

1	Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R)	37,705	55.8
	Herbert J. Corwine (D)	23,272	34.4
	Eva Harding (I)	5,144	7.6
2	Edward C. Little (R)	42,780	50.4
	Joseph Taggart (D)	38,815	45.7
3	Phillip P. Campbell (R)	40,272	47.8
	William S. Hyatt (D)	32,837	39.0
	T. P. Laughlin (SOC)	9,177	10.9
4	Dudley Doolittle (D)	29,370	51.5
	Clyde W. Miller (R)	26,831	47.0
5	Guy T. Helvering (D)	32,198	50.4
	Charles M. Harger (R)	29,861	46.8
6	John R. Connelly (D)	40,005	56.4
	Otis L. Benton (R)	28,332	40.0

Candidates	Votes	%
7 Jouett Shouse (D)	38,099	43.9
J. S. Simmons (R)	31,621	36.4
Howard E. Kershner (P)	13,566	15.6
8 William A. Ayres (D)	26,993	51.0
Thomas C. Wilson (R)	24,220	45.8

**KENTUCKY**

1	Alben W. Barkley (D)	30,029	63.7
	Thomas (R)	16,128	34.2
2	David H. Kincheloe (D)	24,138	54.2
	Fowler (R)	19,953	44.8
3	Robert Y. Thomas Jr. (D)	22,194	49.6
	Taylor (R)	22,180	49.6
4	Ben Johnson (D)	25,012	52.7
	Haswell (R)	21,958	46.3
5	J. Swagar Sherley (D)	29,204	50.1
	Owens (R)	27,861	47.8
6	Arthur B. Rouse (D)	27,001	62.5
	Sheppard (R)	14,959	34.7
7	James C. Cantrill (D)	28,734	59.8
	Manby (R)	19,304	40.2
8	Harvey Helm (D)	21,187	53.7
	Neat (R)	18,036	45.7
9	William J. Fields (D)	32,957	54.3
	Pennington (R)	27,119	44.7
10	John W. Langley (R)	19,113	60.9
	Stanton (D)	11,981	38.2
11	Caleb Powers (R)	33,867	70.0
	Dishman (D)	14,280	29.5

**LOUISIANA**

1	Albert Estopinal (D)	17,939	100.0
2	H. Garland Dupre (D)	16,328	100.0
3	Whitmell P. Martin (PROG)	6,481	49.0
	Wade O. Martin (D)	6,382	48.3
4	John T. Watkins (D)	8,306	100.0
5	Riley J. Wilson (D)	7,650	97.6
6	Jared Y. Sanders (D)	7,377	100.0
	Ladislav Lazaro (D)	7,307	94.9
	M. McManus (SOC)	394	5.1
8	James B. Aswell (D)	7,318	94.2
	H. O. Bower (SOC)	449	5.8

**MAINE**

1	Louis B. Goodall (R)	20,357	54.2
	Stevens (D)	16,807	44.8
2	Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	19,338	50.1
	McGillicuddy (D)	18,791	48.7
3	John A. Peters (R)	23,656	53.5
	Bunker (D)	20,002	45.3
4	Ira G. Hersey (R)	17,647	57.4
	Pierce (D)	12,969	42.2

**MARYLAND**

1	Jesse D. Price (D)	17,047	48.6
	Robert F. Duer (R)	16,981	48.4
2	Joshua Frederick C. Talbott (D)	24,648	50.3
	William H. Lawrence (R)	20,420	41.7
	John S. Green (P)	3,513	7.2
3	Charles P. Coady (D)	16,546	52.5
	Charles W. Main (R)	13,857	44.0
4	J. Charles Linthicum (D)	19,774	52.5
	J. Frank Fox (R)	17,030	45.2
5	Sydney E. Mudd (R)	17,407	53.9
	Jackson H. Ralston (D)	13,909	43.0
6	Frederick N. Zihlman (R)	19,932	51.1
	Henry Dorsey Etchison (D)	17,214	44.1

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Allen T. Treadway (R)	19,667	60.2
	Timothy C. Collins (D)	11,795	36.1

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Frederick H. Gillett (R)	20,064	60.3
Theobald M. Connor (D)	11,895	35.7
3 Calvin D. Paige (R)	19,371	66.2
Michael A. Scanlon (D)	9,905	33.8
4 Samuel E. Winslow (R)	17,647	55.6
John H. Hunt (D)	13,315	41.9
5 John Jacob Rogers (R)	20,345	64.7
Roger Sherman Hoar (D)	11,097	35.3
6 Augustus P. Gardner (R)	21,916	67.3
Arthur Howard (D)	8,578	26.4
Charles W. Fitzgerald (SOC)	2,049	6.3
7 Michael F. Phelan (D)	16,597	51.2
Charles Neal Barney (R)	14,350	44.3
8 Frederick W. Dallinger (R)	21,178	59.7
Frederick S. Deitrick (D)	14,308	40.3
9 Alvan T. Fuller (I)	17,079	50.5
Ernest W. Roberts (R)	16,765	49.5
10 Peter F. Tague (D)	13,646	78.7
James L. Hourihan (R)	3,684	21.3
11 George Holden Tinkham (R)	18,424	60.1
Francis J. Horgan (D)	12,244	39.9
12 James A. Gallivan (D)	22,105	67.6
Charles H. S. Robinson (R)	10,613	32.4
13 William H. Carter (R)	25,527	66.3
William H. Murphy (D)	12,985	33.7
14 Richard Olney (D)	21,707	53.2
Henry L. Kincaide (R)	17,702	43.4
15 William S. Greene (R)	15,788	63.2
Arthur J. B. Cartier (D)	9,203	36.8
16 Joseph Walsh (R)	18,505	68.8
Ralph W. Crosby (D)	8,392	31.2

**MICHIGAN**

1	Frank E. Doremus (D)	29,571	51.2
	Hugh Shepherd (R)	26,679	46.2
2	Mark R. Bacon (R)	27,182	49.0
	Samuel W. Beakes (D)	27,133	48.9
3	John M. C. Smith (R)	24,897	49.4
	James W. Marsh (D)	23,117	45.8
4	Edward L. Hamilton (R)	26,764	55.5
	Roy J. Wade (D)	20,445	42.4
5	Carl E. Mapes (R)	24,258	51.1
	Peter J. Danhof (D)	21,639	45.6
6	Patrick H. Kelley (R)	38,110	54.0
	William S. Kellogg (D)	30,664	43.5
7	Louis C. Cramton (R)	30,101	66.9
	Varnum J. Bowers (D)	14,020	31.1
8	Joseph W. Fordney (R)	28,888	53.6
	William A. Seegmiller (D)	23,692	44.9
9	James C. McLaughlin (R)	24,624	58.3
	Curtis D. Alway (D)	15,726	37.3
10	Gilbert A. Currie (R)	24,240	58.1
	Henry C. Haller (D)	16,056	38.5
11	Frank D. Scott (R)	24,840	60.6
	John J. Reycraft (D)	14,499	35.4
12	W. Frank James (R)	22,998	64.1
	William J. Macdonald (D & PROG)	12,882	35.9
13	Charles A. Nichols (R)	32,317	59.3
	Eugene P. Berry (D)	20,921	38.4

**MINNESOTA**

1	Sydney Anderson (R)	25,278	65.5
	Lamberton (D)	13,290	34.5
2	Franklin F. Ellsworth (R)	29,392	100.0
3	Charles R. Davis (R)	25,527	71.1
	Kelly Jr. (D)	10,354	28.9
4	Carl C. Van Dyke (D)	23,516	61.2
	Reese (R)	11,737	30.6
5	Ernest Lundeen (R)	19,131	42.4
	Bowler (D)	11,849	26.3
	Latimer (SOC)	7,526	16.7
	Markve (P)	6,599	14.6



	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Harold Knutson (R)	20,889	56.8
	Donohue (D)	13,107	35.7
	Knutsen (P)	2,766	7.5
7	Andrew J. Volstead (R)	21,300	53.6
	Lobeck (P)	11,961	30.1
	Townsend (D)	6,518	16.4
8	Clarence B. Miller (R)	17,758	51.6
	Anderson (SOC)	9,034	26.3
	Wheeler (P)	7,621	22.2
9	Halvor Steenerson (R)	25,429	66.8
	Swanson (D)	8,313	21.8
	Thompson (SOC)	4,347	11.4
10	Thomas D. Schall (PROG)	19,696	45.0
	Jepson (R)	13,170	30.1
	Cronin (D)	7,148	16.3
	Soltis (SOC)	3,782	8.6

## MISSISSIPPI

1	Ezekiel S. Candler Jr. (D)	✓	
2	Hubert D. Stephens (D)	10,192	97.6
3	Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	✓	
4	Thomas U. Sisson (D)	✓	
5	William A. Venable (D)	11,966	94.5
	Charles Evans (SOC)	692	5.5
6	Pat Harrison (D)	12,492	94.6
	F.T. Maxwell (SOC)	716	5.4
7	Percy E. Quin (D)	✓	
8	James W. Collier (D)	6,147	97.6

## MISSOURI

1	Milton A. Romjue (D)	22,840	54.4
	Brown (R)	18,566	44.2
2	William W. Rucker (D)	24,964	57.7
	Pickett (R)	17,936	41.5
3	Joshua W. Alexander (D)	21,658	54.2
	Moulton (R)	17,769	44.5
4	Charles F. Booher (D)	22,155	53.6
	Geiger (R)	18,632	45.1
5	William P. Borland (D)	46,065	58.7
	Kimbrell (R)	31,292	39.9
6	Clement C. Dickinson (D)	18,869	54.2
	Crawford (R)	15,948	45.8
7	Courtney W. Hamlin (D)	26,766	50.5
	Houston (R)	25,953	48.9
8	Dorsey W. Shackelford (D)	17,599	52.0
	Gentry (R)	16,255	48.0
9	James Beauchamp Clark (D)	23,755	51.9
	Cole (R)	21,704	47.5
10	Jacob E. Meeker (R)	63,663	57.7
	Brennan (D)	43,271	39.3
11	William L. Igoe (D)	23,928	56.8
	Barto (R)	17,434	41.4
12	Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	16,345	55.9
	Gill (D)	12,465	42.6
13	Walter L. Hensley (D)	17,850	49.7
	Rhodes (R)	17,537	48.8
14	Joseph J. Russell (D)	30,889	49.3
	Hill (R)	29,727	47.4
15	Perl D. Decker (D)	26,240	49.8
	Manlove (R)	24,013	45.6
16	Thomas L. Rubey (D)	17,303	51.0
	Harrison (R)	16,058	47.3

## MONTANA

AL	John M. Evans (D)	84,499	✓
	Jeannette Rankin (R)	76,932	✓
	Harry B. Mitchell (D)	70,578	
	George W. Farr (R)	66,974	
	John H. McGuffey (SOC)	9,002	
	Albert F. Meissener (SOC)	8,479	

## NEBRASKA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	C. Frank Reavis (R & PROG)	21,021	54.5
	John A. Maguire (D & PPI)	16,894	43.8
2	Charles O. Lobeck (D & PPI)	25,617	55.6
	Benjamin S. Baker (R)	17,578	38.1
	G. C. Porter (SOC)	2,922	6.3
3	Daniel V. Stephens (D & PPI)	28,055	51.6
	William P. Warner (R & PROG)	25,541	47.0
4	Charles H. Sloan (R & PROG)	24,054	55.3
	William L. Stark (D & PPI)	18,798	43.2
5	Ashton C. Shallenberger (D PPI&PR)	22,686	54.0
	Silas R. Barton (R)	18,293	43.5
6	Moses P. Kinkaid (R & PROG)	33,559	57.4
	Ed B. McDermott (D & PPI)	22,317	38.1

## NEVADA

AL	Edwin E. Roberts (R)	14,106	43.6
	Edwin E. Caine (D)	13,100	40.5
	M. J. Scanlan (SOC)	5,125	15.9

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Cyrus A. Sulloway (R)	21,826	51.5
	Woodbury (D)	19,806	46.8
2	Edward H. Wason (R)	22,296	51.7
	Stevens (D)	20,145	46.7

## NEW JERSEY

1	William J. Browning (R)	26,589	58.8
	Cattell (D)	15,329	33.9
2	Isaac Bacharach (R)	24,865	59.7
	Myers (D)	14,220	34.2
3	Thomas J. Scully (D)	21,896	48.6
	Carson (R)	21,694	48.1
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson (R)	18,131	50.0
	Beekman (D)	16,926	46.6
5	John H. Capstick (R)	20,951	51.8
	Tuttle Jr. (D)	17,176	42.5
6	John R. Ramsey (R)	21,464	50.8
	Heath (D)	18,770	44.4
7	Dow H. Drukker (R)	15,931	53.0
	Beardmore (D)	7,980	26.6
	Kershot (SOC)	3,326	11.1
	Schweikert (NP)	2,617	8.7
8	Edward W. Gray (R)	18,663	52.7
	Kinthead (D)	15,395	43.5
9	Richard W. Parker (R)	14,641	47.9
	Matthews (D)	13,625	44.6
	Wherett (SOC)	1,923	6.3
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach (R)	21,822	60.7
	Flanagan (D)	12,341	34.3
11	John J. Eagan (D)	15,769	59.2
	Brennan (R)	9,049	34.0
12	James A. Hamill (D)	17,365	57.0
	Dear (R)	12,058	39.6

## NEW MEXICO

AL	William B. Walton (D)	32,731	49.0
	B. C. Hernandez (R)	32,056	48.0

## NEW YORK

1	Frederick C. Hicks (R IL&NPR)	29,041	63.2
	Lathrop Brown (D & AM)	16,302	35.5
2	Charles Pope Caldwell (D IL)	24,110	51.8
	Theron H. Burden (R AM)	19,504	41.9
	Benjamin Katz (SOC)	2,611	5.6
3	Joseph V. Flynn (D & IL)	11,670	49.3
	Jared J. Chambers (R NPR AM)	10,381	43.9
	William A. Ross (SOC)	1,552	6.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Harry Howard Dale (D & IL)	8,861	48.2
	Michael Stein (R NPR AM)	7,044	38.3
	Richard Haffner (SOC)	2,451	13.3
5	James P. Maher (D & IL)	12,658	49.9
	Charles W. Philipbar (R NPR AM)	11,264	44.4
	Hans A. Hansen (SOC)	1,357	5.4
6	Frederick W. Rowe (R NPR)	29,107	60.7
	Charles I. Stengle (D & IL)	17,436	36.4
7	John J. Fitzgerald (D IL NPR)	15,454	63.5
	Ralph Waldo Bowman (R)	8,330	34.2
8	Daniel J. Griffin (D IL NPR)	22,850	60.7
	Wilmot L. Morehouse (R)	13,387	35.6
9	Oscar W. Swift (R & P)	25,701	57.0
	Herman H. Torborg (DIL A NP)	16,575	36.8
	Ludwig Lore (SOC)	2,815	6.2
10	Reuben L. Haskell (R IL&NPR)	11,057	45.0
	Frank Wasserman (D & AM)	8,853	36.1
	William M. Feigenbaum (SOC)	4,567	18.6
11	Daniel J. Riordan (D IL)	13,047	56.2
	Montague Lessler (R NPR)	9,535	41.1
12	Meyer London (SOC)	6,103	47.4
	Leon Sanders (D IL)	5,763	44.8
	Louis M. Block (R)	968	7.5
13	Christopher D. Sullivan (D & IL)	5,114	48.0
	Frank Dostel (R NPR AM)	3,886	36.5
	Hilda G. Claessens (SOC)	1,644	15.4
14	Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R NPR AM)	7,272	43.3
	Michael F. Farley (D & IL)	6,915	41.2
	William I. Sockheim (SOC)	2,536	15.1
15	Michael F. Conry (D & IL)	13,362*	59.9
	William Henkel Jr. (R)	7,996	35.8
16	Peter J. Dooling (D & IL)	12,115	51.6
	Walbridge S. Taft (R NPR)	10,761	45.9
17	John F. Carew (D & IL)	11,213	51.2
	Lindell T. Bates (R NPR)	9,764	44.6
18	George B. Francis (R IL&NPR)	12,196	46.1
	Thomas G. Patten (D)	11,826	44.7
	Irving Ottenberg (SOC)	2,407	9.1
19	Walter M. Chandler (R IL&NPR)	19,922	54.8
	Michael Schaap (D)	14,817	40.8
20	Isaac Siegel (R IL&NPR)	4,542	36.0
	Morris Hillquit (SOC)	4,129	32.7
	Bernard R. Rosenblatt (D)	3,907	31.0
21	Murray Hulbert (D & IL)	14,107	53.1
	Martin Anson (R NPR)	10,953	41.3
	Alexander Braunstein (SOC)	1,434	5.4
22	Henry Bruckner (D IL NPR)	21,284	63.5
	James A. Francis (R)	9,878	29.5
	Max B. Gollin (SOC)	2,244	6.7
23	Daniel C. Oliver (D)	25,535	46.9
	William S. Bennett (RIL A NP)	22,856	42.0
	J. George Gobseavage (SOC)	5,810	10.7
24	Benjamin L. Fairchild (RIL P NP)	25,713	53.7
	Woodson R. Oglesby (D & AM)	18,439	38.5
	Mary G. Schonberg (SOC)	3,710	7.8
25	James W. Husted (R)	23,363	59.5
	Chester D. Pugsley (D IL NPR)	14,816	37.7
26	Edmund Platt (R IL&NPR)	23,314	54.2
	Rosslyn M. Cox (D)	18,825	43.8
27	Charles B. Ward (RIL A NP)	24,634	56.4
	James O. Woodward (D)	17,674	40.5
28	Rollin B. Sanford (R NPR)	27,722	55.5
	Michael F. Collins (D IL)	21,436	42.9
29	James S. Parker (R NPR)	31,888	89.2
	Charles E. Robbins (P)	2,134	6.0
30	George R. Lunn (DIL ANPI)	19,818	47.1
	Henry S. Deforest (R)	19,199	45.6
	Herbert M. Merrill (SOC)	2,126	5.1
31	Bertrand H. Snell (R)	24,938	67.2
	Louis F. Roberts (D)	10,934	29.5
32	Luther W. Mott (R IL&NPR)	28,744	62.7
	Otto Pfaff (D)	14,323	31.2
33	Homer P. Snyder (R NPR AM)	25,299	55.6
	Charles A. Talcott (D)	18,944	41.6



	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%		
34	George W. Fairchild (R IL&NPR)	27,075	58.7	10	Robert M. Switzer (R)	21,185	58.0	5	Peter E. Costello (R, PERS LIB)	29,689	59.3
	Cortland A. Wilber (D)	15,895	34.5		Charles W. Haslett (D)	15,375	42.1		Michael Donohoe (D, KEY)	17,074	34.1
	Levi Hoag (P)	2,537	5.5	11	Horatio C. Claypool (D)	20,144	50.5	6	George P. Darrow (R, WASH)	56,207	67.6
35	Walter W. Magee (R IL&NPR)	31,429	60.9		Edwin D. Ricketts (R)	19,022	47.7		J. Washington Logue (D, KEY)	25,665	30.9
	Arlington H. Mallery (D)	16,059	31.1	12	Clement L. Brumbaugh (D)	31,362	52.8	7	Thomas S. Butler (R)	27,879	63.0
36	Norman J. Gould (R NPR)	28,325	62.3		Hugh Huntington (R)	26,415	44.5		Edward B. Cassatt (D, WASH)	15,102	34.1
	Hiram G. Hotchkiss (D)	15,293	33.6	13	Arthur W. Overmeyer (D)	26,882	54.4	8	Henry Winfield Watson (R)	28,852	57.0
37	Harry H. Pratt (R IL&NPR)	23,029	49.9		Franklin P. Riegle (R)	21,523	43.6		Joseph Heacock (D)	20,232	40.0
	Frederick W. Palmer (D & AM)	20,291	44.0	14	Ellsworth R. Bathrick (D)	32,301	53.4	9	William W. Griest (R)	20,058	64.2
38	Thomas B. Dunn (R)	29,894	65.1		S. H. Williams (R)	26,010	43.0		Henry F. Myers (D)	9,506	30.4
	Jacob Gerling (D)	13,867	30.2	15	George White (D)	23,221	48.8	10	John R. Farr (R, B MOOSE)	17,823	53.1
39	Archie D. Sanders (R)	28,393	65.1		W. C. Mooney (R)	22,934	48.2		Victor Burschel (D)	14,694	43.7
	David A. White (D)	13,424	30.8	16	Roscoe C. McCulloch (R)	31,945	56.2	11	T. W. Templeton (R)	24,123	53.2
40	S. Wallace Dempsey (R)	27,652	61.9		John J. Whitacre (D)	24,948	43.9		John J. Casey (D, KEY)	19,185	42.3
	Andrew B. Gilfillan (D NPR)	15,011	33.6	17	William A. Ashbrook (D)	31,749	56.2	12	Robert D. Heaton (R, WASH)	19,172	61.1
41	Charles B. Smith (D & AM)	21,265	56.2		E. Lee Porterfield (R)	23,705	42.0		Robert E. Lee (D)	11,340	36.1
	William H. Crosby (R P NPR)	15,508	41.0	18	David A. Hollingsworth (R)	26,991	49.8	13	Arthur G. Dewalt (D)	28,296	49.9
42	William F. Waldow (R NPR)	16,623	51.0		William B. Francis (D)	24,538	45.3		Horace W. Schantz (R, WASH)	23,412	41.3
	Daniel A. Driscoll (D)	15,411	47.3	19	John G. Cooper (R)	26,983	55.3		Elwood W. Leffier (SOC)	4,507	7.9
43	Charles M. Hamilton (R NPR)	27,186	64.7		William S. King (D)	21,828	44.7	14	Louis T. McFadden (R)	13,638	55.6
	A. F. French (D)	11,414	27.2	20	William Gordon (D)	26,950	58.2		John D. Brennan (D)	8,881	36.2
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					Eugene Quigley (R)	17,235	37.2		William S. H. Heermans (P)	1,279	5.2
1	John H. Small (D)	13,211	72.2	21	Robert Crosser (D)	22,263	65.0	15	Edgar R. Kiess (R, P)	18,478	59.5
	Leslie E. Jones (R)	5,098	27.8		R. S. Taylor (R)	10,138	29.6		Chester H. Ashton (D)	10,766	34.7
2	Claude Kitchin (D)	13,255	86.9		Moses Benjamin (SOC)	1,845	5.4		P. A. McGowan (SOC)	1,789	5.8
	W. O. Dixon (R)	1,999	13.1	22	Henry I. Emerson (R)	29,270	55.4	16	John V. Leshner (D)	16,490	51.8
3	George E. Hood (D)	12,269	58.0		Stephen M. Young (D)	23,611	44.7		I. Clinton Kline (R, P)	14,154	44.5
	George E. Butler (R)	8,889	42.0	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				17	Benjamin K. Focht (R, P)	18,673	50.4
4	Edward W. Pou (D)	15,305	64.3	1	Thomas A. Chandler (R)	18,218	45.6		George A. Harris (D)	17,420	47.0
	Joseph J. Jenkins (R)	8,483	35.7		James S. Davenport (D)	17,949	44.9	18	Aaron S. Kreider (R)	24,630	51.6
5	Charles M. Stedman (D)	23,932	52.5		Reese (SOC)	3,671	9.2		Harry B. Saussaman (D)	20,343	42.7
	Gilliam Grissom (R)	21,429	47.0	2	William W. Hastings (D)	15,158	52.5	19	John M. Rose (R)	22,652	50.4
6	Hannibal L. Godwin (D)	13,337	63.9		Henry Ward (R)	10,224	35.4		Warren Worth Bailey (D, UN)	21,007	46.8
	Alex L. McCaskill (R)	7,521	36.1		J. A. Lewis (SOC)	3,511	12.2	20	Andrew R. Brodbeck (D)	18,490	50.2
7	Leonidas D. Robinson (D)	20,518	54.7		Charles D. Carter (D)	21,182	55.1		Samuel K. McCall (R, WASH)	16,327	44.3
	Presley E. Brown (R)	17,021	45.3	3	Charles D. Carter (D)	21,182	55.1	21	Charles H. Rowland (R)	14,150	47.6
8	Robert L. Doughton (D)	17,249	52.8		Gratton C. McVay (R)	10,386	27.0		William E. Tobias (D, P)	13,938	46.9
	H. Sinclair Williams (R)	15,411	47.2		H. M. Shelton (SOC)	6,862	17.9		George Fox (SOC)	1,605	5.4
9	Edwin Y. Webb (D)	18,855	53.5	4	Thomas D. McKeown (D)	19,076	48.3	22	Edward E. Robbins (R, WASH)	19,978	48.4
	Charles E. Greene (R)	16,381	46.5		James E. Gresham (R)	12,399	31.4		Silas A. Kline (D)	16,165	39.2
10	Zebulon Weaver (D)	18,023	50.0		Allen C. Adams (SOC)	8,026	20.3		Charles Cunningham (SOC)	2,945	7.1
	James J. Britt (R)	18,014	50.0	5	Joseph B. Thompson (D)	17,828	49.5	23	R. S. Irwin (P)	2,153	5.2
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					George H. Dodson (R)	12,716	35.3		Bruce F. Sterling (D)	17,348	48.2
1	Henry T. Helgesen (R)	20,709	59.9		Robert L. Allen (SOC)	5,294	14.7		Robert F. Hopwood (R, WASH)	16,453	45.7
	George A. Bangs (D)	13,236	38.3	6	Scott Ferris (D)	18,212	50.8	24	Henry W. Temple (R, WASH)	22,839	54.3
2	George M. Young (R)	22,227	71.7		H. H. Hinkle (R)	10,930	30.5		William J. Mellon (D)	14,679	34.9
	Hugh McDonald (D)	7,638	24.6		H. H. Hinkle (R)	10,930	30.5		W. K. Ramsey (SOC)	2,839	6.8
3	Patrick D. Norton (R)	20,393	65.2		O. M. Morris (SOC)	6,727	18.8	25	Henry A. Clark (R)	13,441	43.1
	Charles Simon (D)	8,293	26.5		James V. McClintic (D)	17,810	53.8		Charles N. Crosby (D)	13,068	41.9
	Anton Klemmens (SOC)	2,586	8.3		H. H. Stellard (SOC)	8,140	24.6		William W. Kincaid (P, WASH)	3,038	9.7
<b>OHIO</b>					T. W. Jones Jr. (R)	7,030	21.2		Ralph W. Tillotson (SOC)	1,612	5.2
1	Nicholas Longworth (R)	33,903	56.7	8	Dick T. Morgan (R)	16,691	45.1	26	Henry J. Steele (D, SOC)	18,374	53.5
	Edward H. Brink (D)	24,290	40.6		Zach A. Harris (D)	14,816	40.0		Winfred D. Lewis (R, WASH)	14,857	43.2
2	Victor Heintz (R)	29,612	49.4		Joseph Otil (SOC)	5,158	13.9	27	Nathan L. Strong (R, WASH)	17,702	55.9
	Stanley E. Bowdle (D)	28,156	47.0	<b>OREGON</b>					Harry C. Golden (D)	10,751	34.0
3	Warren Gard (D)	37,982	53.3	1	Willis C. Hawley (R & PROG)	60,530	56.6		John B. Desantis (P)	1,793	5.7
	Charles W. Dustin (R)	26,571	40.1		Mark V. Weatherford (D & P)	39,101	36.6	28	Orrin D. Bleakley (R)	16,514	47.9
	Jeremiah F. Mincker (SOC)	4,699	6.6		W. S. Richards (SOC)	7,243	6.8		E. H. Beshlin (D)	12,406	36.0
4	Benjamin F. Welty (D)	29,486	53.7	2	Nicholas J. Sinnott (R-D-PROG)	36,059	84.6		A. R. Rich (P)	3,470	10.1
	J. E. Russell (R)	25,378	46.3		James Hickman Barkley (SOC)	6,028	14.1		William E. Ashe (SOC)	2,102	6.1
5	John S. Snook (D)	22,852	52.8	3	Clifton N. McArthur (R)	35,832	47.6	29	Stephen Geyer Porter (R, WASH)	21,123	67.8
	Nelson E. Matthews (R)	20,424	47.2		A. W. Lafferty (I PROG)	27,649	36.7		A. M. Thompson (D)	7,518	24.1
6	Charles C. Kearns (R)	21,315	49.6		John A. Jeffrey (D)	9,824	13.0		Karl C. Jurek (SOC)	1,869	6.0
	A. G. Turnipseed (D)	20,811	48.5	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				30	M. Clyde Kelly (D, P)	18,637	47.6
7	Simeon D. Fess (R)	39,975	94.8	1	William S. Vare (R)	33,330	71.7		William H. Coleman (R, B MOOSE)	18,386	46.9
8	John A. Key (D)	25,164	53.9		Lawrence E. McCrossin (D)	12,243	26.3		William Adams (SOC)	2,147	5.5
	John H. Clark (R)	21,525	46.1	2	George S. Graham (R, WASH)	23,921	76.0	31	John M. Morin (R, D)	20,497	87.2
9	Isaac R. Sherwood (D)	31,921	58.2		Thomas E. Shea (D)	7,117	22.6		F. C. Brittain (P)	1,504	6.4
	Frank L. Mulholland (R)	19,882	36.2	3	J. Hampton Moore (R, KEY)	23,753	73.6		James Devlin (SOC)	1,504	6.4
	Thomas C. Devine (SOC)	3,091	5.6		Joseph Hagerty (D)	7,611	23.6	32	Guy E. Campbell (D, B MOOSE)	17,134	45.8
				4	George W. Edmonds (R, WASH)	26,122	68.2		Andrew J. Barcheld (R)	17,088	45.7
					Patrick H. Lynch (D)	11,101	29.0		William W. Noonning (SOC)	2,422	6.5
								AL	Thomas S. Crago (R, RO PROG)	668,581✓	
									John R. K. Scott (R, RO PROG)	661,930✓	
									Mahlon M. Garland (R, PERS LIB)	654,945✓	
									Joseph McLaughlin (R)	605,657✓	
									Thomas Ross (D)	471,308	



Candidates	Votes	%
John J. Moore (D)	439,881	
Joseph T. Kinsley (D)	439,846	
Jacob B. Waideich (D)	427,923	
William A. Prosser (SOC)	46,896	
Elizabeth N. Baer (SOC)	45,441	
John W. Slayton (SOC)	45,330	
Fred Willard Whiteside (SOC)	43,314	
Fred Groff (P)	29,937	
Frank L. Morton (P)	26,483	
B. C. McGrew (P)	26,116	
J. C. Rummel (P)	24,952	
Robert C. Bair (WASH)	24,529	
Arthur G. Graham (WASH)	24,219	
J. C. Buchanan (KEY)	3,703	
Michael Donohoe (KEY)	3,517	
M. J. Lewis (KEY)	3,382	
Robert C. Bair (B MOOSE)	3,356	
Arthur G. Graham (B MOOSE)	3,245	
Oliver Knight (SINGLE T)	931	
Royd E. Morrison (SINGLE T)	833	
Jerome C. Reis (SINGLE T)	769	
Alfred Guerrero (SINGLE T)	729	
Richard Love (INDL)	616	
B. H. Brenner (INDL)	591	
H. G. Meinel (INDL)	458	
G. W. Ohls (INDL)	455	

## RHODE ISLAND

1	George F. O'Shaunessy (D)	15,996	53.9
	Dixon (R)	13,099	44.2
2	Walter R. Stiness (R)	15,784	54.9
	Mowry (D)	12,207	42.5
3	Ambrose Kennedy (R)	14,376	50.4
	McDonald (D)	13,427	47.1

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Richard S. Whaley (D)	4,999	95.4
2	James F. Byrnes (D)	7,681	98.5
3	Fred H. Dominick (D)	9,447	100.0
4	Samuel J. Nichols (D)	11,312	99.4
5	David E. Finley (D)	8,846*	100.0
6	J. Willard Ragsdale (D)	9,767	99.1
7	Asbury F. Lever (D)	9,817	93.5
	I. S. Leevy (R)	683	6.5

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Charles H. Dillon (R)	28,674	58.1
	Anderson (D)	19,846	40.2
2	Royal C. Johnson (R)	28,366	60.2
	Batterton (D)	16,342	34.7
3	Harry L. Gandy (D)	16,581	55.6
	Bartine (R)	12,203	41.0

## TENNESSEE

1	Sam R. Sells (R)	23,651	96.9
2	Richard W. Austin (R)	19,835	90.0
	Fitsgerald (D)	1,195	5.4
3	John A. Moon (D)	19,018	53.9
	Jessie M. Littleton (R)	16,004	45.3
4	Cordell Hull (D)	17,170	60.2
	J. F. Benson (R)	11,287	39.6
5	William C. Houston (D)	14,656	86.5
	Sid Houston (R)	2,287	13.5
6	Joseph W. Byrns (D)	17,190	83.7
	C. E. Tipples (R)	2,919	14.2
7	Lemuel P. Padgett (D)	15,313	63.0
	G. A. Yost (D)	8,955	36.8
8	Thetus W. Sims (D)	13,474	50.3
	L. M. Rhodes (R)	13,255	49.5
9	Finis J. Garrett (D)	17,826	75.4
	W. N. Beasley (R)	5,817	24.6
10	Hubert F. Fisher (D)	14,926	72.8
	W. Wilkerson (COLORED)	2,677	13.1
	John W. Farley (R)	2,089	10.2

## TEXAS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Eugene Black (D)	16,525	83.3
David H. Morris (R)	2,182	11.0
J. C. Thompson (SOC)	1,122	5.7
2 Martin Dies (D)	16,956	86.1
J. B. Truitt (SOC)	1,462	7.4
A. E. Sweatland (R)	1,266	6.4
3 James Young (D)	15,168	88.3
J. L. Scoggin (SOC)	2,014	11.7
4 Sam Rayburn (D)	17,785	83.5
G. J. Barlow (R)	2,043	9.6
W. J. Lennon (SOC)	1,460	6.9
5 Hatton W. Sumners (D)	24,949	88.2
B. F. Crews (R)	2,879	10.2
6 Rufus Hardy (D)	12,046	95.3
7 Alexander W. Gregg (D)	10,921	79.5
Theo F. Heiger (R)	1,541	11.2
8 J. H. Eagle (D)	18,980	82.2
Ira P. Jones (R)	3,276	14.2
9 Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	16,453	76.2
C. M. Hughes (R)	4,149	19.2
10 James P. Buchanan (D)	15,634	86.7
Robert A. Brooks (R)	2,405	13.3
11 Tom Connally (D)	14,695	87.7
John L. Vaughn (R)	1,443	8.6
12 James C. Wilson (D)	20,175	85.7
Henry Zweifel (R)	1,843	7.8
Leland G. Baker (SOC)	1,517	6.5
13 Marion Jones (D)	33,942	85.8
J. L. Vannatto (R)	3,125	7.9
J. A. Pressly (SOC)	2,489	6.3
14 James L. Slayden (D)	22,435	79.4
D. F. Johnson (R)	5,815	20.6
15 John N. Garner (D)	16,906	73.4
H. M. Wingback (R)	5,551	24.1
16 Thomas L. Blanton (D)	30,650	85.2
T. B. Holiday (SOC)	2,826	7.9
C. O. Harris (R)	2,503	7.0
AL Atkins Jeff. McLemore (D)	300,302✓	
Daniel E. Garrett (D)	298,966✓	
Charles A. Warnken (R)	46,914	
M. A. Taylor (R)	46,467	
Arch Ligan (SOC)	18,583	
W. D. Simpson (SOC)	18,192	
I. E. Teague (P)	1,525	
E. G. Cook (P)	1,457	

## UTAH

1	Milton H. Welling (D, PROG)	40,035	55.5
	Timothy C. Hoyt (R)	29,902	41.5
2	James H. Mays (D, PROG)	39,847	56.9
	Charles R. Mabey (R)	27,778	39.7

## VERMONT

1	Frank L. Greene (R)	22,030	71.1
	Emmett B. Daley (D)	7,972	25.7
2	Porter H. Dale (R, P)	22,692	72.2
	G. Herbert Pape (D)	7,983	25.4

## VIRGINIA

1	William A. Jones (D)	9,772	76.5
	William W. Butzner (R)	2,823	22.1
2	Edward E. Holland (D)	10,123	82.4
	Luther B. Way (R)	1,939	15.8
3	Andrew Jackson Montague (D)	10,967	93.6
	F. E. Maxey (SOC)	751	6.4
4	Walter A. Watson (D)	8,119	90.8
5	Edward W. Saunders (D)	10,614	57.8
	Beverly A. Davis (R)	7,601	41.4
6	Carter Glass (D)	9,119	73.6
	George W. Wilson (R)	2,920	23.6
7	Thomas W. Harrison (D)	10,052	61.8
	John Paul (R)	6,064	37.3

Candidates	Votes	%
8 Charles C. Carlin (D)	9,168	71.8
Joseph L. Crupper (R)	3,450	27.0
9 C. Bascom Slemp (R)	17,848	51.9
E. Lee Trinkle (D)	16,430	47.8
10 Henry D. Flood (D)	11,282	69.9
C. P. Nair (R)	4,583	28.4

## Special Election

7	Thomas W. Harrison (D)	9,918	61.3
	John Paul (R)	6,110	37.8

## WASHINGTON

1	John F. Miller (R)	38,769	50.3
	George F. Cotterill (D)	35,718	46.3
2	Lindley H. Hadley (R)	31,655	47.1
	Frances C. Axtell (D)	28,075	41.7
	R. J. Olinger (SOC)	7,537	11.2
3	Albert Johnson (R)	47,415	57.1
	George P. Fishburne (D)	29,949	36.1
	W. F. Ferguson (SOC)	5,662	6.8
4	William L. La Follette (R)	33,980	58.8
	Charles W. Masterson (D)	21,189	36.7
5	Clarence C. Dill (D)	37,479	51.5
	Tom Corkery (R)	32,298	44.4

## WEST VIRGINIA

1	Matthew M. Neely (D)	22,138	50.7
	T. W. Fleming (R)	21,574	49.4
2	George M. Bowers (R)	24,055	50.9
	Samuel V. Woods (D)	23,194	49.1
3	Stuart F. Reed (R)	23,442	50.7
	Fleming N. Alderson (D)	22,762	49.3
4	Harry C. Woodyard (R)	23,139	50.3
	T. A. Null (D)	22,855	49.7
5	Edward Cooper (R)	25,563	51.7
	G. R. C. Wiles (D)	23,857	48.3
6	Adam B. Littlepage (D)	25,963	51.5
	M. V. Godbey (R)	24,415	48.5

## WISCONSIN

1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)	24,851	61.6
	Jay W. Page (D)	12,587	31.2
2	Edward Voigt (R)	20,718	51.3
	Michael E. Burke (D)	18,546	45.9
3	John M. Nelson (R)	26,785	61.8
	M. J. Briggs (D)	15,198	35.1
4	William J. Cary (R)	12,361	35.5
	Winfield R. Gaylord (SOCIAL D)	11,380	32.7
	Anthony Szczerbinski (D)	10,757	30.9
5	William H. Stafford (R)	19,585	45.4
	Victor L. Berger (SOCIAL D)	15,936	36.9
	Lyman H. Browne (D)	7,420	17.2
6	James H. Davidson (R)	20,317	52.3
	Michael K. Reilly (D)	17,080	44.0
7	John Jacob Esch (R)	24,157	68.2
	Herman Grotophorst (D)	9,549	27.0
8	Edward E. Browne (R)	23,089	67.5
	John Kalmes (D)	10,083	29.5
9	David G. Classon (R)	20,614	52.5
	Thomas F. Konop (D)	18,078	46.0
10	James A. Frear (R)	23,320	69.6
	Andrew J. Sutherland (D)	9,367	28.0
11	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	22,740	67.4
	George C. Cooper (D)	8,726	25.9
	Henry M. Parks (SOCIAL D)	2,252	6.7

## WYOMING

AL	Frank W. Mondell (R)	24,693	49.0
	John D. Clark (D)	24,156	48.0



# 1917 House Election

## PENNSYLVANIA

### Special Election

	Candidates	Votes	%
28	Earl H. Beshlin (D, P)	12,878	47.6
	U. G. Lyons (R)	11,100	41.0
	Willis J. Hulings (WASH)	1,622	6.0
	Richard Crawshaw (SOC)	1,452	5.4



# 1918 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John McDuffie (D)	3,721	100.0
2 S. Hubert Dent Jr. (D)	5,717	100.0
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	5,868	100.0
4 Fred L. Blackmon (D)	4,266	66.2
J. A. Bingham (R)	2,183	33.9
5 J. Thomas Heflin (D)	6,254	100.0
6 William B. Oliver (D)	2,741	100.0
7 John L. Burnett (D)	7,221	56.2
O. D. Street (R)	5,622	43.8
8 Edward B. Almon (D)	5,598	100.0
9 George Huddleston (D)	6,338	85.8
J. O. Thompson (R)	1,051	14.2
10 William B. Bankhead (D)	5,765	100.0

## ARIZONA

AL Carl Hayden (D)	26,805	60.4
Thomas Maddock (R)	16,822	37.9

## ARKANSAS

1 Thaddeus H. Caraway (D)	10,343	100.0
2 William A. Oldfield (D)	10,775	100.0
3 John N. Tillman (D)	14,995	100.0
4 Otis Wingo (D)	12,279	100.0
5 Henderson M. Jacoway (D)	11,045	100.0
6 Samuel M. Taylor (D)	10,444	100.0
7 William S. Goodwin (D)	8,692	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (DR)	42,063	99.7
2 John E. Raker (DR SOC P)	28,249	99.9
3 Charles F. Curry (R-D)	51,690	91.6
A. K. Gifford (SOC)	4,746	8.4
4 Julius Kahn (R-D-PROG)	38,278	86.6
William Short (SOC)	5,913	13.4
5 John I. Nolan (R-D)	40,375	87.0
Thomas F. Feeley (SOC)	6,032	13.0
6 John A. Elston (R-D)	59,082	88.4
Luella Twining (SOC)	7,721	11.6
7 Henry E. Barbour (R)	33,476	52.1
Henry Hawson (D)	30,745	47.9
8 Hugh S. Hersman (D)	31,167	53.0
Everis A. Hayes (R)	27,641	47.0
9 Charles H. Randall (P & D)	38,782	53.0
Montaville Flowers (R)	31,689	43.3
10 Henry Z. Osborne (R-D-P)	72,773	88.0
James H. Ryckman (SOC)	9,725	11.8
11 William Kettner (D R&SOC)	45,915	72.2
Stella B. Irvine (P)	17,642	27.8

## COLORADO

1 William N. Vaile (R)	27,815	54.2
Stack (D)	16,364	31.9
Hilliard (I)	6,112	11.9
2 Charles B. Timberlake (R)	41,562	61.5
Jones (D)	26,044	38.5
3 Guy U. Hardy (R)	31,715	51.0
Keating (D)	29,075	46.7
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	22,423	65.7
Logan (R)	11,695	34.3

## CONNECTICUT

1 Augustine Lonergan (D)	21,169	53.5
Quigley (R)	16,868	42.6
2 Richard P. Freeman (R)	16,251	53.1
Fenton (D)	13,467	44.0
3 John Q. Tilson (R)	17,401	50.5
O'Keefe (D)	15,711	45.6

## Candidates

4 Schuyler Merritt (R)	19,008	53.6
Peck (D)	15,386	43.4
5 James P. Glynn (R)	13,455	50.1
Seery (D)	12,640	47.1

## DELAWARE

AL Caleb R. Layton (R)	21,226	51.4
Albert F. Polk (D)	19,652	47.6

## FLORIDA

1 Herbert J. Drane (D)	8,446	100.0
2 Frank Clark (D)	6,322	100.0
3 John H. Smithwick (D)	6,644	100.0
4 William J. Sears (D)	10,401	100.0

## GEORGIA

1 James W. Overstreet (D)	4,253	100.0
2 Frank Park (D)	3,953	100.0
3 Charles R. Crisp (D)	3,244	100.0
4 William C. Wright (D)	4,991	100.0
5 William D. Upshaw (D)	5,251	100.0
6 James W. Wise (D)	4,707	100.0
7 Gordon Lee (D)	5,960	82.5
T. R. Glenn (R)	1,261	17.5
8 Charles H. Brand (D)	5,797	100.0
9 Thomas M. Bell (D)	6,911	81.5
John M. Johnson (R)	1,570	18.5
10 Carl Vinson (D)	3,440	100.0
11 William C. Lankford (D)	4,959	100.0
12 William W. Larsen (D)	3,808	100.0

## IDAHO

1 Burton L. French (R)	27,084	63.4
L. I. Purcell (D)	15,672	36.7
2 Addison T. Smith (R)	32,274	63.2
C. R. Jeppesen (D)	18,827	36.8

## ILLINOIS

1 Martin B. Madden (R)	12,580	55.3
George Mayer (D)	9,776	43.0
2 James R. Mann (R)	29,099	59.5
Leo S. Lebosky (D)	17,895	36.6
3 William W. Wilson (R)	24,011	52.9
Fred J. Crowley (D)	19,372	42.7
4 John W. Rainey (D)	15,514	94.6
Carl G. Hoffman (SOC)	886	5.4
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	10,517	69.1
Louis C. Mau (R)	3,789	24.9
Emil Jaeger (SOC)	919	6.0
6 James McAndrews (D)	32,638	55.9
Hervey C. Foster (R)	22,692	38.8
William F. Kruse (SOC)	3,101	5.3
7 Niels Juul (R)	35,428	51.3
Frank M. Padden (D)	26,261	38.0
J. Louis Engdahl (SOC)	7,387	10.7
8 Thomas Gallagher (D)	11,472	78.2
Dan Parrillo (R)	3,201	21.8
9 Fred A. Britten (R)	12,654	53.0
James H. Poage (D)	10,074	42.2
10 Carl R. Chindblom (R)	33,097	62.1
Philip J. Finnegan (D)	16,933	31.8
Irving St. John Tucker (SOC)	3,284	6.2
11 Ira C. Copley (R)	25,744	92.9
Carl F. Schutz (SOC)	1,954	7.1
12 Charles E. Fuller (R)	25,623	93.1
Oscar Ogren (SOC)	1,895	6.9
13 John C. McKenzie (R)	20,861	96.2
14 William J. Graham (R)	20,635	90.6
Edmond B. Passmore (SOC)	1,791	7.9

## Candidates

15 Edward J. King (R)	21,334	60.2
Edward P. Allen (D)	13,148	37.1
16 Clifford Ireland (R)	20,617	57.3
Leander O. Eagleton (D)	14,759	41.0
17 Frank L. Smith (R)	19,123	69.7
C. S. Schneider (D)	8,321	30.3
18 Joseph G. Cannon (R)	22,427	60.3
Frank M. Crangle (D)	14,402	38.7
19 William B. McKinley (R)	26,259	60.8
Thomas B. Jack (D)	16,474	38.1
20 Henry T. Rainey (D)	17,355	55.0
Frank E. Blane (R)	14,184	45.0
21 Loren E. Wheeler (R)	20,380	50.4
James M. Graham (D)	19,064	47.2
22 William A. Rodenberg (R)	21,925	51.3
J. Nick Perrin (D)	18,592	43.5
Marshal E. Kirkpatrick (SOC)	2,240	5.2
23 Edwin B. Brooks (R)	20,619	49.9
Martin D. Foster (D)	19,397	46.9
24 Thomas S. Williams (R)	18,689	59.4
James R. Campbell (D)	12,412	39.4
25 Edward E. Denison (R)	22,886	60.4
D. T. Woodard (D)	15,000	39.6
AL Richard Yates (R)	501,974	✓
William E. Mason (R)	479,533	✓
William Elza Williams (D)	361,505	
Michael H. Cleary (D)	356,168	
Clarence C. Brooks (SOC)	33,835	
Frank Watts (SOC)	32,065	
Edward E. Blake (P)	3,189	
Charles P. Corson (P)	3,110	
William Hartness (SOC LAB)	2,956	
Joseph Hamrie (SOC LAB)	2,790	

## Special Election

4 John W. Rainey (D)	13,094	65.5
O. W. Christopher (R)	4,366	21.8
Kasimer P. Gugis (SOC)	2,530	12.7

## INDIANA

1 Oscar R. Luhring (R)	20,440	52.0
George K. Denton (D)	18,837	48.0
2 Oscar E. Bland (R)	23,943	53.6
Fred F. Bays (D)	19,731	44.2
3 James W. Dunbar (R)	20,556	50.3
William E. Cox (D)	19,989	48.9
4 John S. Benham (R)	20,745	50.4
Lincoln Dixon (D)	20,428	49.6
5 Everett Sanders (R)	20,271	50.5
Ralph W. Moss (D)	19,213	47.9
6 Richard N. Elliott (R)	21,266	54.2
Harry G. Strickland (D)	17,755	45.3
7 Merrill Moores (R)	29,714	58.3
Chalmer Schlosser (D)	20,284	39.8
8 Albert H. Vestal (R)	24,124	53.5
William H. Eichorn (D)	19,421	43.1
9 Fred S. Purnell (R)	25,486	55.9
Charles F. Howard (D)	18,948	41.6
10 William R. Wood (R)	26,384	61.4
George R. Kirschman (D)	16,064	37.4
11 Milton W. Krauss (R)	24,358	54.0
George W. Rauch (D)	19,849	44.0
12 Louis W. Fairfield (R)	22,251	54.7
Harry H. Hilgeman (D)	17,538	43.1
13 Andrew J. Hickey (R)	27,269	52.8
Henry A. Barnhart (D)	23,274	45.1

## IOWA

1 Charles A. Kennedy (R)	15,921	60.6
Edward L. Hirsch (D)	10,358	39.4

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Harry E. Hull (R)	19,958	54.7
Nathan D. Ely (D)	14,395	39.5
William E. McIntosh (SOC)	2,140	5.9
3 Burton E. Sweet (R)	22,997	64.7
Harry B. Clark (D)	12,527	35.3
4 Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	20,643	64.7
Joseph C. Campbell (D)	11,283	35.3
5 James W. Good (R)	20,655	65.1
Sherman W. Dewolf (D)	11,078	34.9
6 C. William Ramseyer (R)	17,082	56.1
Buell McCash (D)	12,988	42.6
7 Cassius C. Dowell (R)	18,182	66.8
H. C. Evans (D)	8,493	31.2
8 Horace M. Towner (R)	20,409	64.5
D. Fulton Rice (D)	11,258	35.6
9 William R. Green (R)	22,234	99.8
10 Lester J. Dickinson (R)	23,635	64.3
J. R. Files (D)	13,153	35.8
11 William D. Boies (R)	21,665	56.4
Thomas J. Steele (D)	16,461	42.8

## KANSAS

1 Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R)	33,720	65.0
Frank E. Whitney (D)	17,100	33.0
2 Edward C. Little (R)	32,653	57.2
Henderson S. Martin (D)	23,262	40.8
3 Phillip P. Campbell (R)	32,837	54.8
C. E. Pile (D)	22,849	38.1
4 Homer Hoch (R)	26,880	58.8
Dudley Doolittle (D)	17,787	38.9
5 James G. Strong (R)	29,703	60.8
Guy T. Helvering (D)	18,112	37.1
6 Hays B. White (R)	30,427	55.4
John R. Connelly (D)	22,898	41.7
7 Jasper N. Tinch (R)	37,875	56.2
Jouett Shouse (D)	27,722	41.1
8 William A. Ayres (D)	22,167	51.2
Charles C. Mack (R)	20,279	46.9

## KENTUCKY

1 Alben W. Barkley (D)	19,998	66.8
W. G. Howard (R)	9,947	33.2
2 David H. Kincheloe (D)	18,749	57.7
Ben T. Robinson (R)	13,740	42.3
3 Robert Y. Thomas Jr. (D)	18,032	52.3
Bishop S. Huntsman (R)	16,443	47.7
4 Ben Johnson (D)	18,834	52.5
John P. Haswell Jr. (R)	17,075	47.6
5 Charles F. Ogden (R)	21,788	51.3
J. Swager Sherley (D)	20,703	48.7
6 Arthur B. Rouse (D)	19,039	68.3
Virgil Weaver (R)	8,842	31.7
7 James C. Cantrill (D)	19,612	60.9
A. B. Hammond (R)	12,590	39.1
8 Harvey Helm (D)	15,270*	52.8
Robert L. Davidson (R)	13,673	47.2
9 William J. Fields (D)	21,810	54.6
Trumbo Sindegas (R)	18,106	45.4
10 John W. Langley (R)	13,284	67.1
David Hays (D)	6,511	32.9
11 John M. Robison (R)	24,730	76.4
Nat W. Elliott (D)	7,656	23.6

## LOUISIANA

1 Albert Estopinal (D)	11,060	100.0
2 H. Garland Dupre (D)	10,391	100.0
3 Whitmell P. Martin (D)	2,888	100.0
4 John T. Watkins (D)	5,299	100.0
5 Riley J. Wilson (D)	3,831	100.0
6 Jared Y. Sanders (D)	3,659	100.0
7 Ladislav Lazaro (D)	3,584	100.0
8 James B. Aswell (D)	4,082	100.0

## MAINE

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Louis B. Goodall (R)	15,565	53.8
L. B. Swett (D)	13,388	46.2
2 Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	17,928	54.2
D. J. McGillicuddy (D)	15,144	45.8
3 John A. Peters (R)	20,293	57.6
Chase (D)	14,930	42.4
4 Ira G. Hersey (R)	14,275	58.1
L. G. C. Brown (D)	10,313	41.9

## MARYLAND

1 William N. Andrews (R)	14,199	50.5
Jesse D. Price (D)	13,913	49.5
2 Carville D. Benson (D)	17,985	54.3
Charles J. Hull (R)	14,758	44.6
3 Charles P. Coady (D)	12,422	58.4
Charles A. Jording (R)	8,244	38.8
4 J. Charles Linthicum (D)	14,689	57.0
Walter E. Knickman (R)	10,718	41.6
5 Sydney E. Mudd (R)	13,266	53.7
Frank M. Duvall (D)	10,987	44.5
6 Frederick N. Zihlman (R)	14,872	54.9
Henry Dorsey Etchison (D)	11,489	42.4

## Special Election

2 Carville D. Benson (D)	17,748	54.7
Herbert R. Wooden (R)	14,674	45.3

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Allen T. Treadway (R)	15,933	58.3
Thomas F. Cassidy (D)	11,394	41.7
2 Frederick H. Gillett (R)	20,277	99.9
3 Calvin D. Paige (R)	15,267	60.5
Eaton D. Sargent (D)	9,982	39.5
4 Samuel E. Winslow (R)	14,141	52.5
John F. McGrath (D)	12,792	47.5
5 John Jacob Rogers (R)	20,496	99.2
6 Willfred W. Lufkin (R)	21,147	88.9
Estus E. Eames (SOC)	2,648	11.1
7 Michael F. Phelan (D)	14,437	57.3
Charles Cabot Johnson (R)	10,754	42.7
8 Frederick W. Dallinger (R)	16,858	60.3
James F. Aylward (D)	11,093	39.7
9 Alvan T. Fuller (R)	17,597	68.7
Henry C. Rowland (D)	8,022	31.3
10 John F. Fitzgerald (D)	7,241†	47.3
Peter F. Tague (I)	7,003	45.7
Hammond T. Fletcher (R)	1,071	7.0
11 George Holden Tinkham (R)	13,644	56.4
Francis J. Horgan (D)	10,529	43.6
12 James A. Gallivan (D)	18,349	70.4
Harrison H. Atwood (R)	7,709	29.6
13 Robert Luce (R)	18,257	59.3
Aloysius J. Doon (D)	12,538	40.7
14 Richard Olney (D)	18,009	56.6
Louis F. R. Langelier (R)	13,832	43.4
15 William S. Greene (R)	12,952	61.7
Arthur J. B. Cartier (D)	8,031	38.3
16 Joseph Walsh (R)	13,874	62.4
Frederic Tudor (D)	8,357	37.6

## MICHIGAN

1 Frank E. Doremus (D)	22,549	60.4
James W. Hanley (R)	14,063	37.6
2 Earl C. Michener (R)	20,831	55.7
Samuel W. Beakes (D)	16,276	43.5
3 John M. C. Smith (R)	20,385	61.8
Howard W. Cavanagh (D)	12,119	36.8
4 Edward L. Hamilton (R)	20,904	65.9
James O'Hara (D)	10,842	34.2
5 Carl E. Mapes (R)	22,917	66.8
Peter J. Danhof (D)	10,783	31.5

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Patrick H. Kelley (R)	29,183	97.3
7 Louis C. Cramton (R)	20,573	73.3
John W. Scully (D)	7,155	25.5
8 Joseph W. Fordney (R)	22,240	62.8
Miles J. Purcell (D)	13,153	37.2
9 James C. McLaughlin (R)	17,624	66.4
Charles M. Black (D)	8,317	31.3
10 Gilbert A. Currie (R)	18,409	68.0
Henry C. Haller (D)	8,312	30.7
11 Frank D. Scott (R)	16,365	66.7
Michael J. Doyle (D)	8,183	33.3
12 W. Frank James (R)	17,315	69.8
Albert S. Ley (D)	6,681	26.9
13 Charles A. Nichols (R)	24,525	66.9
Louis W. McClear (D)	11,617	31.7

## MINNESOTA

1 Sydney Anderson (R)	29,337	100.0
2 Franklin F. Ellsworth (R)	24,888	69.0
Simon (D)	11,161	31.0
3 Charles R. Davis (R)	20,092	53.4
Farrell (D)	17,530	46.6
4 Carl C. Van Dyke (D)	18,736	62.0
Mallory (R)	11,498	38.0
5 Walter H. Newton (R)	21,607	57.6
Robertson (D)	15,912	42.4
6 Harold Knutson (R)	22,633	72.3
Russell (D)	8,660	27.7
7 Andrew J. Volstead (R)	21,406	56.3
Lobeck (N)	16,587	43.7
8 William L. Carss (UN LAB)	17,266	57.1
Miller (R)	12,964	42.9
9 Halvor Steenerson (R)	26,303	100.0
10 Thomas D. Schall (R)	25,866	71.1
Finlayson (D)	10,534	28.9

## MISSISSIPPI

1 Ezekiel S. Candler Jr. (D)	4,240	100.0
2 Hubert D. Stephens (D)	4,270	100.0
3 Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	2,339	100.0
4 Thomas U. Sisson (D)	4,135	96.3
5 William W. Venable (D)	6,174	100.0
6 Paul B. Johnson (D)	4,972	94.3
F. T. Maxwell (SOC)	303	5.7
7 Percy E. Quin (D)	3,093	93.4
J. B. Sternberger (SOC)	220	6.6
8 James W. Collier (D)	2,376	98.8

## MISSOURI

1 Milton A. Romjue (D)	17,184	54.2
Frank C. Millsbaugh (R)	14,255	45.0
2 William W. Rucker (D)	19,769	98.7
3 Joshua W. Alexander (D)	15,910	52.9
Frost (R)	14,117	46.9
4 Charles F. Booher (D)	15,707	51.7
McNeeley (R)	14,597	48.0
5 William T. Bland (D)	31,561	62.7
Reeves (R)	18,540	36.8
6 Clement C. Dickinson (D)	14,898	52.7
Atkeson (R)	13,188	46.7
7 Samuel C. Major (D)	20,300	49.8
Salts (R)	20,222	49.6
8 William L. Nelson (D)	13,326	50.4
Gentry (R)	13,133	49.6
9 James Beauchamp Clark (D)	18,248	51.7
Dyer (R)	16,719	47.4
10 Cleveland A. Newton (R)	50,390	60.2
Read (D)	30,080	35.9
11 William L. Iggoe (D)	16,229	96.8
12 Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	12,612	58.9
Rosenfeld (D)	8,538	39.9
13 Marion E. Rhodes (R)	14,776	51.4
Brewster (D)	13,773	47.9
14 Edward D. Hayes (R)	21,472	50.5
Russell (D)	21,001	49.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Isaac V. McPherson (R)	19,133	51.0
	Decker (D)	17,826	47.5
16	Thomas L. Rubey (D)	13,490	49.9
	Shelton (R)	13,320	49.2

**Special Election**

10	Frederick Essen (R)	49,416	59.6
	Read (D)	30,536	36.8

**MONTANA**

1	John M. Evans (D)	25,530	47.9
	Frank B. Linderman (R)	22,398	42.1
	Tom Kane (N)	5,335	10.0
2	Carl W. Riddick (R)	24,960	49.4
	Harry B. Mitchell (D)	22,826	45.1
	Joseph Pope (N)	2,786	5.5

**NEBRASKA**

1	C. Frank Reavis (R)	18,097	62.3
	Frank A. Peterson (D)	10,945	37.7
2	Albert W. Jefferis (R)	13,302	50.9
	Charles Lobeck (D)	12,839	49.1
3	Robert E. Evans (R)	22,654	52.0
	Daniel V. Stephens (D)	20,903	48.0
4	Melvin O. McLaughlin (R)	21,041	58.1
	W. H. Smith (D)	14,763	40.8
5	William E. Andrews (R)	17,819	50.8
	A. C. Shallenberger (D)	17,268	49.2
6	Moses P. Kinkaid (R)	28,563	60.8
	Charles W. Pool (D)	17,820	37.9

**NEVADA**

AL	Charles R. Evans (D)	12,670	51.3
	Sylvester S. Downer (R)	10,660	43.2
	H. H. Cordill (SOC)	1,377	5.6

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Sherman E. Burroughs (R)	18,658	52.2
	William N. Rogers (D)	17,122	47.9
2	Edward H. Wason (R)	19,343	56.5
	Harry F. Lake (D)	14,923	43.6

**NEW JERSEY**

1	William J. Browning (R)	23,785	63.8
	Dickerson (D)	10,627	28.5
2	Isaac Bacharach (R)	20,744	67.9
	French (D)	8,610	28.2
3	Thomas J. Scully (D)	19,965	53.1
	Carson (R)	17,068	45.4
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson (R)	17,875	55.1
	Vanderbilt (D)	14,556	44.9
5	Ernest R. Ackerman (R)	17,510	52.7
	Clement (D)	13,545	40.7
	Furber (SOC)	1,755	5.3
6	John R. Ramsey (R)	18,663	53.3
	Sibbald (D)	15,542	44.4
7	Amos H. Radcliffe (R)	12,515	53.6
	Delaney (D)	8,581	36.8
	Derrick (SOC)	1,657	7.1
8	Cornelius A. McGlennon (D)	12,436	48.7
	Ross (R)	12,137	47.6
9	Daniel F. Minahan (D)	10,996	50.4
	Parker (R)	9,338	42.8
	Bircher (SOC)	1,303	6.0
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach (R)	12,566	48.3
	Flannagan (D)	11,979	46.1
	Poole (SOC)	1,450	5.6
11	John J. Eagan (D)	14,281	67.5
	Brennan (R)	4,979	23.5
	Reilly (SOC)	1,894	9.0
12	James A. Hamill (D)	17,781	70.8
	Bierch (R)	6,048	24.1
	Bausch (SOC)	1,277	5.1

**Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	William F. Birch (R)	17,481	53.0
	Clement (D)	13,771	41.7
	Furber (SOC)	1,760	5.3

**NEW MEXICO**

AL	Bendigno C. Hernandez (R)	23,862	50.7
	G. A. Richardson (D)	22,627	48.1

**NEW YORK**

1	Frederick C. Hicks (R-D-P)	53,579	96.6
2	Charles Pope Caldwell (R, D)	54,394	85.9
	William Burkle (SOC)	8,946	14.1
3	John MacCrate (R, D)	14,720	48.9
	Michael Fogarty (BUSINESS)	10,249	34.1
	Joseph A. Whitehorn (SOC)	5,107	17.0
4	Thomas H. Cullen (D)	23,146	75.2
	Ralph Waldo Bowman (R & P)	6,599	21.4
5	John B. Johnston (D)	32,090	55.8
	George A. Green (R)	23,844	41.5
6	Frederick W. Rowe (R & P)	26,806	46.6
	Franklin Taylor (D)	26,476	46.0
	Bernard J. Riley (SOC)	4,287	7.5
7	James P. Maher (D)	19,834	58.9
	John Hill Morgan (R & P)	9,309	27.7
	James O'Neal (SOC)	4,513	13.4
8	William E. Cleary (D)	24,069	54.5
	Allison L. Adams (R)	14,778	33.5
	Abraham H. Shulman (SOC)	5,114	11.6
9	David J. O'Connell (D)	28,882	45.8
	Oscar W. Swift (R & P)	27,393	43.5
	Wilhemus B. Robinson (SOC)	6,751	10.7
10	Reuben L. Haskell (R)	17,441	40.2
	George W. Martin (D)	15,911	36.7
	Abraham I. Shiplacoff (SOC)	9,987	23.0
11	Daniel J. Riordan (D)	21,525	71.2
	William H. Michales (R)	7,080	23.4
12	Henry M. Goldfogle (R, D)	7,452	52.9
	Meyer London (SOC)	6,625	47.0
13	Christopher D. Sullivan (R, D)	6,962	66.4
	Algernon Lee (SOC)	3,502	33.4
14	Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R, D)	14,523	69.7
	Scott Nearing (SOC)	6,214	29.8
15	Peter J. Dooling (D)	23,492	78.4
	Jacob I. Wiener (R)	5,373	17.9
16	Thomas F. Smith (D)	21,289	71.9
	Thomas Rock (R)	6,188	20.9
	Samuel E. Beardsley (SOC)	2,057	6.9
17	Herbert C. Pell Jr. (D)	19,593	50.2
	Frederick C. Tanner (R)	17,839	45.7
18	John F. Carew (D)	23,806	71.2
	Julius M. Leder (R)	4,797	14.4
	Pauline Newman (SOC)	4,741	14.2
19	Joseph Rowan (D)	24,961	48.3
	Walter M. Chandler (R)	23,125	44.8
	Theresa Malkiel (SOC)	3,319	6.4
20	Isaac Siegel (R-D)	9,417	60.9
	Morris Hillquit (SOC)	6,005	38.9
21	Jerome F. Donovan (D)	33,233	53.4
	John A. Bolles (R)	25,677	41.2
	George Fraser Miller (SOC)	3,156	5.1
22	Anthony J. Griffin (D)	22,713	69.9
	Sadie Kost (R)	5,269	16.2
	Patrick J. Murphy (SOC)	4,323	13.3
23	Richard F. McKiniry (D)	39,573	55.2
	Owen A. Haley (R)	17,975	25.1
	Max Geisler (SOC)	14,146	19.7
24	James V. Ganly (D)	28,636	44.3
	Benjamin L. Fairchild (R & P)	27,037	41.8
	Irvin E. Klein (SOC)	8,968	13.9
25	James W. Husted (R)	22,562	56.2
	Arthur O. Sherman (D)	16,248	40.5
26	Edmund Platt (R)	30,010	57.1
	George A. Coleman (D)	20,727	39.4
27	Charles B. Ward (R)	30,839	53.9
	John K. Evans (D & P)	25,620	44.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
28	Rollin B. Sanford (R & P)	41,981	54.5
	Joseph A. Lawson (D)	33,712	43.8
29	James S. Parker (R)	42,035	62.3
	Gustavus A. Rogers (D)	23,139	34.3
30	Frank Crowther (R)	24,443	47.9
	George R. Lunn (D & P)	23,820	46.7
	Herbert M. Merrill (SOC)	2,786	5.5
31	Bertrand H. Snell (R)	30,701	71.6
	Elizabeth Arthur (D)	10,459	24.4
32	Luther W. Mott (R)	37,068	63.2
	Charles A. Hitchcock (D)	17,742	30.2
	Stephen R. Lockwood (P)	3,263	5.6
33	Homer P. Snyder (R)	31,120	54.0
	Clarence E. Williams (D)	23,340	40.5
34	William H. Hill (R)	38,597	57.4
	Lavern P. Butts (D)	21,748	32.4
	Julius E. Rogers (P)	6,373	9.5
35	Walter W. Magee (R)	42,769	59.3
	Ben Wiles (D)	23,378	32.4
36	Norman J. Gould (R & P)	40,991	70.9
	Everett E. Calman (D)	16,857	29.1
37	Alanson B. Houghton (R & P)	38,310	62.9
	Frederick W. Palmer (D)	21,800	35.8
38	Thomas B. Dunn (R)	37,029	62.1
	Jacob Gerling (D)	16,563	27.8
	John W. Dennis (SOC)	4,098	6.9
39	Archie D. Sanders (R & P)	35,481	68.9
	Clara B. Mann (D)	14,816	28.8
40	S. Wallace Dempsey (R)	35,710	63.0
	Matthew P. Young (D)	17,962	31.7
	Lee P. Smith (SOC)	3,045	5.4
41	Clarence MacGregor (R)	16,492	41.2
	Charles B. Smith (D & P)	16,458	41.2
	Franklin P. Brill (SOC)	7,038	17.6
42	James M. Mead (D)	16,453	46.2
	William F. Waldow (R)	15,390	43.2
	Hattie Kreuger (SOC)	3,099	8.7
43	Daniel A. Reed (R & P)	35,693	73.4
	Frank H. Mott (D)	11,351	23.3

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	John H. Small (D)	10,427	75.4
	C. R. Pugh (R)	3,401	24.6
2	Claude Kitchin (D)	9,986	100.0
3	Samuel L. Brinson (D)	10,205	59.3
	Claude R. Wheatley (R)	7,000	40.7
4	Edward W. Pou (D)	12,853	68.1
	Robert H. Dixon (R)	6,028	31.9
5	Charles M. Stedman (D)	21,076	55.9
	John W. Kurfes (R)	16,635	44.1
6	Hannibal L. Godwin (D)	9,575	72.1
	Alexander L. McCaskill (R)	3,702	27.9
7	Leonidas D. Robinson (D)	18,275	59.3
	James D. Gregg (R)	12,552	40.7
8	Robert L. Doughton (D)	16,105	53.8
	Frank A. Linney (R)	13,826	46.2
9	Edwin Y. Webb (D)	16,982	57.0
	Charles A. Jonas (R)	12,830	43.0
10	Zebulon Weaver (D)	16,323	51.7
	James J. Britt (R)	15,271	48.3

**NORTH DAKOTA**

1	John M. Baer (R)	16,428	55.1
	Fred Bartholomew (D)	13,416	45.0
2	George M. Young (R)	20,516	74.5
	L. N. Torson (D)	7,038	25.5
3	James H. Sinclair (R)	17,564	66.2
	Halvor Halvorson (D)	8,951	33.8

**OHIO**

1	Nicholas Longworth (R)	27,030	56.5
	Sidney G. Stricker (D)	20,826	43.5
2	Ambrose E. B. Stephens (R)	25,406	52.1
	Richard A. Powell (D)	21,867	44.8



	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	
3	Warren Gard (D)	29,653	49.2	3	J. Hampton Moore (R, P)	20,099	78.8	Cora M. Bixler (SOC)	23,273	
	Charles W. Dustin (R)	26,625	44.2		William A. Hayes (D)	5,046	19.8	Henry W. Schlegel (SOC)	21,831	
	John M. Cahalane (SOC)	3,978	6.6	4	George W. Edmonds (R, WASH)	19,187	68.8	John C. Euler (SOC)	21,477	
4	Benjamin F. Welty (D)	22,580	50.5		Joseph E. Fabian (D)	7,874	28.2	Harry T. Vaughn (SOC)	21,143	
	J. E. Russell (R)	22,136	49.5	5	Peter E. Costello (R, SOC)	25,169	69.6	John W. Dix (SINGLE T)	2,211	
5	Charles J. Thompson (R)	19,071	52.6		Emanuel R. Clinton (D)	10,987	30.4	Lewis Ryan (SINGLE T)	2,129	
	John S. Snook (D)	17,162	47.4	6	George P. Darrow (R, P)	42,376	72.1	Oliver McKnight (SINGLE T)	2,006	
6	Charles C. Kearns (R)	18,592	52.8		John K. Laughlin (D)	15,722	26.8	Calvin B. Power (SINGLE T)	1,631	
	A. G. Turnipseed (D)	16,591	47.2	7	Thomas S. Butler (R)	23,882	76.1			
7	Siméon D. Fess (R)	34,554	61.6		James G. Milbourn (D)	6,702	21.3			
	George H. Thorne (D)	21,043	37.5	8	Henry Winfield Watson (R)	23,127	63.4			
8	R. Clint Cole (R)	20,688	52.9		Harry E. Grim (D, F PLAY)	12,213	33.5			
	John A. Key (D)	18,441	47.1	9	William W. Griest (R)	17,398	77.1			
9	Isaac R. Sherwood (D)	25,122	55.1		Austin E. McCullough (D)	4,537	20.1			
	James M. Ashley (R)	18,398	40.3	10	Patrick McLane (D, F PLAY)	11,765	50.0			
10	Israel M. Foster (R)	18,438	100.0		John R. Farr (R, P)	11,564	49.1			
11	Edwin D. Ricketts (R)	17,608	53.5	11	John J. Casey (D, SOC)	16,547	50.1			
	H. C. Claypool (D)	15,287	46.5		Edmund N. Carpenter (R, P)	16,505	49.9			
12	Clement L. Brumbaugh (D)	23,444	50.5	12	John Reber (R)	13,500	57.3			
	John C. Speaks (R)	22,216	47.8		James J. Moran (D, F PLAY)	9,712	41.2			
13	James T. Begg (R)	21,552	53.0	13	Arthur G. Dewalt (D, F PLAY)	19,776	51.9			
	Arthur W. Overmeyer (D)	18,775	46.1		J. Wilmer Fisher (R, WASH)	15,608	40.9			
14	Martin L. Davey (D)	25,932	50.3		L. Birch Wilson Jr. (SOC)	2,397	6.3			
	Charles Dick (R)	24,170	46.9	14	Louis T. McFadden (R)	11,267	66.0			
15	C. Ellis Moore (R)	20,063	52.5		A. M. Cornell (D)	4,873	28.6			
	George White (D)	18,169	47.5	15	Edgar R. Kiess (R, P)	14,153	63.8			
16	Roscoe C. McCulloch (R)	29,893	61.3		Charles E. Spotts (D)	7,372	33.2			
	Joseph C. Breitenstein (D)	17,694	36.3	16	John V. Leshner (D)	11,782	48.7			
17	William A. Ashbrook (D)	24,436	52.1		Albert W. Duy (R)	11,509	47.6			
	William M. Morgan (R)	22,499	47.9	17	Benjamin K. Focht (R)	16,762	59.0			
18	Frank Murphy (R)	22,899	53.0		Scott S. Leiby (D, P)	11,348	39.9			
	William B. Francis (D)	20,272	47.0	18	Aaron S. Kreider (R)	24,981	86.2			
19	John G. Cooper (R)	26,857	95.6		John A. Sprenkle (P)	2,905	10.0			
20	Charles A. Mooney (D)	19,776	55.0	19	John M. Rose (R, P)	20,036	61.4			
	Jerry R. Zmunt (R)	13,759	38.3		Bernard J. Clark (D)	11,857	36.4			
	C. E. Ruthenberg (SOC)	2,429	6.8	20	Edward S. Brooks (R, WASH)	15,362	52.5			
21	John J. Babka (D)	15,511	55.9		Andrew R. Brodbeck (D, P)	13,525	46.2			
	Harry L. Vail (R)	10,417	37.5	21	Evan J. Jones (R, SOC)	12,673	56.5			
	Tom Clifford (SOC)	1,829	6.6		William E. Tobias (D)	8,958	39.9			
22	Henry I. Emerson (R)	32,745	100.0	22	Edward E. Robbins (R, P)	17,160	61.1			
					George H. McWherter (D, F PLAY)	9,904	35.3			
				23	Samuel A. Kendall (R)	14,550	50.1			
					Bruce F. Sterling (D, P)	14,029	48.3			
				24	Henry W. Temple (R, P)	18,851	69.1			
					William M. Hartman (D)	7,398	27.1			
				25	Milton W. Shreve (R, WASH)	11,164	51.0			
					Charles N. Crosby (D)	8,766	40.0			
				26	Henry J. Steele (D, F PLAY)	11,872	49.4			
					Francis A. March Jr. (R, WASH)	9,781	40.7			
					Delbert Strader Bachman (P, IPROG)	2,035	8.5			
				27	Nathan L. Strong (R, P)	14,804	70.7			
					Don C. Corbett (D)	5,686	27.2			
				28	Willis J. Hulings (R, WASH)	13,751	55.5			
					Earl H. Beshlin (D, P)	10,367	41.9			
				29	Stephen G. Porter (R, D)	19,045	89.0			
					C. G. Porter (P)	1,222	5.7			
					Henry Peter (SOC)	1,138	5.3			
				30	M. Clyde Kelly (R, D)	21,559	90.5			
					H. J. Lohr (SOC)	2,262	9.5			
				31	John M. Morin (R, D)	14,081	91.4			
					William A. Prosser (SOC)	773	5.0			
				32	Guy E. Campbell (R, D)	20,567	87.2			
					John W. Slayton (SOC)	1,553	6.6			
					William C. Wallace (P)	1,458	6.2			
				AL	William J. Burke (R)	546,373✓				
					Mahlon M. Garland (R)	529,510✓				
					Thomas S. Crago (R, WASH)	527,961✓				
					Anderson H. Walters (R, WASH)	525,615✓				
					Joseph F. Gorman (D)	276,836				
					J. Calvin Strayer (D, F PLAY)	268,533				
					Samuel R. Tarner (D, F PLAY)	264,971				
					Fred Ikeler (D, F PLAY)	264,065				
					O. D. Brubaker (P)	29,309				
					Elisha Kent Kane (P)	26,473				
					Albert Gaddis (P)	25,347				
					E. L. McKee (P)	23,793				



Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%
2	James H. Mays (D & PROG)		23,931	58.7	3	Albert Johnson (R)		29,178	66.6	3	James G. Monahan (R)		18,398	73.4
	William Spry (R)		16,134	39.6		Theodore Hoss (D)		12,407	28.3		Warner (I)		4,397	17.5
						O. T. Clark (SOC)		2,243	5.1		Reynolds (I)		2,232	8.9
<b>VERMONT</b>					4	John W. Summers (R)		17,439	55.3	4	John C. Kleczka (R)		16,524	58.1
						William E. McCroskey (D)		13,335	42.3		Melms (SOC)		11,890	41.8
1	Frank L. Greene (R)		16,301	75.9	5	J. Stanley Webster (R)		22,426	52.2	5	Victor L. Berger (SOC)		17,920*	43.7
	John Higgins (D)		5,179	24.1		C. C. Dill (D)		20,061	46.7		Joseph P. Carney (D)		12,450	30.3
2	Porter H. Dale (R, P)		16,145	74.5										
	John B. Reardon (D)		5,518	25.5	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>									
					1	Matthew M. Neely (D)		17,428	52.8	6	Florian Lampert (R)		12,728	41.5
						Charles J. Schuck (R)		15,330	46.4		Husting (D)		10,856	35.4
					2	George M. Bowers (R)		18,444	52.7		Thompson (SOC)		6,737	22.0
						B. H. Hiner (D)		16,084	46.0	7	John J. Esch (R)		16,140	70.9
1	S. Otis Bland (D)		4,835	99.9		Stuart F. Reed (R)		19,414	53.9		Bentley (D)		6,109	26.8
2	Edward E. Holland (D)		3,420	100.0		Ernest Randolph (D)		16,254	45.1	8	Edward E. Browne (R)		13,755	51.8
3	Andrew Jackson Montague (D)		3,074	100.0		Harry C. Woodyard (R)		19,679	55.2		Brown (D)		6,862	25.9
4	Walter A. Watson (D)		2,506	99.9		Stuart H. Bowman (D)		15,799	44.3		Krzycki (SOC)		5,904	22.3
5	Edward W. Saunders (D)		3,880	100.0	4	Wells Goodykoontz (R)		19,304	54.2	9	David G. Classon (R)		16,352	60.4
6	Carter Glass (D)		2,705*	99.6		W. W. McNeal (D)		16,332	45.8		McDonald (D)		10,702	39.6
7	Thomas W. Harrison (D)		3,767	88.8	5	Leonard S. Echols (R)		19,851	51.5	10	James A. Frear (R)		16,900	90.2
	John Paul (R)		466	11.0		Adam B. Littlepage (D)		18,020	46.8		Frawley (I)		1,814	9.7
8	Charles C. Carlin (D)		4,501*	100.0										
9	C. Bascom Slemp (R)		8,089	93.9										
	D. B. Dale (D)		515	6.0										
10	Henry D. Flood (D)		4,699	99.7										
					<b>WISCONSIN</b>									
					1	Clifford E. Randall (R)		13,177	42.3					
						Cooper (I)		9,018	28.9	AL	Frank W. Mondell (R)		26,244	64.2
						Stewart (D)		7,718	24.8		Hayden M. White (D)		14,639	35.8
					2	Edward Voigt (R)		15,289	44.0					
						Clifford (D)		12,532	36.1					
						Ameringer (SOC)		6,936	20.0					
<b>WASHINGTON</b>														
1	John F. Miller (R)		23,326	50.6										
	J. M. Hawthorne (D)		20,488	44.4										
	Hulet M. Wells (SOC)		2,333	5.1										
2	Lindley H. Hadley (R)		19,797	53.7										
	Joseph A. Sloan (D)		15,059	40.8										
	James M. Salter (SOC)		2,045	5.5										

## 1919 House Elections

### OKLAHOMA

#### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
5 J. W. Harreld (R)	11,782	51.3
Claude Weaver (D)	11,076	48.2

### PENNSYLVANIA

#### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
22 John H. Wilson (D)	10,148	51.1
John M. Jamison (R)	9,721	48.9

### WISCONSIN

#### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
5 Victor L. Berger (SOC)	24,367	55.5
Henry H. Bodensstab (R-D)	19,561	44.5

# 1920 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John McDuffie (D)	12,978	98.7
2	John R. Tyson (D)	18,469	99.6
3	Henry B. Steagall (D)	11,959	82.5
	Dallas B. Smith (R)	2,532	17.5
4	Fred L. Blackmon (D)	12,236*	59.6
	A. P. Longshore (R)	8,305	40.4
5	William B. Bowling (D)	13,290	73.5
	W. M. Russell (R)	4,793	26.5
6	William B. Oliver (D)	8,721	100.0
7	Lilius B. Rainey (D)	23,709	50.5
	Charles B. Kenamer (R)	22,970	49.0
8	Edward B. Almon (D)	17,640	76.4
	W. E. Hotchkiss (R)	5,306	23.0
9	George Huddleston (D)	26,776	85.4
	Alex Birch (R)	4,452	14.2
10	William B. Bankhead (D)	15,465	52.6
	W. L. Chenault (R)	13,737	46.7

## ARIZONA

AL	Carl Hayden (D)	35,397	57.8
	James A. Dunseath (R)	25,841	42.2

## ARKANSAS

1	William J. Driver (D)	19,843	73.6
	T. H. Mayes (R)	7,110	26.4
2	William A. Oldfield (D)	16,080	66.4
	Thad Rowden (R)	8,137	33.6
3	John N. Tillman (D)	14,341	53.3
	John I. Worthington (R)	12,587	46.7
4	Otis Wingo (D)	19,722	64.1
	W. H. Dunblazier (R)	11,031	35.9
5	Henderson M. Jacoway (D)	21,948	73.2
	G. A. McConnell (R)	8,039	26.8
6	Samuel M. Taylor (D)	18,028	69.4
	W. R. Day (R)	7,956	30.6
7	Tilman B. Parks (D)	18,303	72.2
	J. C. Russell (R)	7,064	27.9

## CALIFORNIA

1	Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	34,427	61.7
	Charles A. Bodwell Jr. (I)	18,569	33.3
2	John E. Raker (D R&SOC)	26,172	99.9
3	Charles F. Curry (R)	54,984	74.7
	J. W. Struckenbruck (D)	14,964	20.3
4	Julius Kahn (R-D)	50,841	84.6
	Milton Harlan (SOC)	9,289	15.5
5	John I. Nolan (R-D)	50,274	82.1
	Thomas Conway (SOC)	10,952	17.9
6	John A. Elston (R)	75,610	83.3
	Maynard Shipley (SOC)	15,151	16.7
7	Henry E. Barbour (R-D)	57,647	87.2
	Harry M. McKee (SOC)	8,449	12.8
8	Arthur M. Free (R)	46,823	64.0
	Hugh S. Hersman (D SOC)	26,311	36.0
9	Charles F. Van de Water (R)	62,952*	59.7
	Charles H. Randall (P & D)	36,675	34.8
	Mary E. Garbutt (SOC)	5,819	5.5
10	Henry Z. Osborne (R-D-P)	97,469	82.6
	Upton Sinclair (SOC)	20,439	17.3
11	Philip D. Swing (R)	59,425	72.8
	Hugh L. Dickson (D)	22,144	27.1

## COLORADO

1	William N. Vaile (R)	45,658	66.9
	Benjamin C. Hilliard (D)	22,557	33.1
2	Charles B. Timberlake (R)	57,512	66.4
	A. F. Browns (D)	29,158	33.6

## Candidates

3	Guy U. Hardy (R)	43,426	57.7
	Samuel J. Burris (D)	31,896	42.4
4	Edward T. Taylor (D)	25,994	55.3
	Merle D. Vincent (R)	20,991	44.7

## CONNECTICUT

1	E. Hart Fenn (R)	53,461	60.5
	Joseph F. Dutton (D)	30,757	34.8
2	Richard P. Freeman (R)	39,432	63.7
	Thomas R. Murray (D)	20,868	33.7
3	John Q. Tilson (R)	45,406	63.7
	William F. Alcorn (D)	22,357	31.4
4	Schuyler Merritt (R)	54,715	66.3
	Harry J. Platt (D)	25,087	30.4
5	James P. Glynn (R)	34,621	58.7
	Michael L. Caine (D)	22,950	38.9

## DELAWARE

AL	Caleb R. Layton (R)	52,145	55.7
	James R. Clements (D)	40,206	43.0

## FLORIDA

1	Herbert J. Drane (D)	26,385	78.1
	H. B. Jeffries (R)	4,729	14.0
2	Frank Clark (D)	15,143	84.9
	Fred Cubberly (R)	2,383	13.4
3	J. H. Smithwick (D)	17,199	86.2
	Millard M. Owens (R)	2,753	13.8
4	William J. Sears (D)	38,355	74.4
	C. D. Bowen (R)	11,159	21.7

## GEORGIA

1	James W. Overstreet (D)	10,156	82.5
	E. S. Fuller (R)	2,161	17.5
2	Frank Park (D)	2,217	100.0
3	Charles R. Crisp (D)	7,001	92.6
	H. E. Lockett (R)	563	7.4
4	William C. Wright (D)	10,040	100.0
5	William D. Upshaw (D)	10,649	70.1
	John W. Martin (R)	4,544	29.9
6	James W. Wise (D)	9,325	97.7
7	Gordon Lee (D)	18,385	99.6
8	Charles H. Brand (D)	11,708	100.0
9	Thomas M. Bell (D)	13,265	62.2
	O. L. Barnwell (R)	8,053	37.8
10	Carl Vinson (D)	8,685	100.0
11	William C. Lankford (D)	9,012	100.0
12	William W. Larsen (D)	8,461	100.0

## IDAHO

1	Burton L. French (R)	34,654	59.3
	Nell K. Irion (D)	15,218	26.0
	Riley Rice (I)	8,605	14.7
2	Addison T. Smith (R)	49,642	63.0
	William P. Whitaker (D)	29,130	37.0

## ILLINOIS

1	Martin B. Madden (R)	41,907	75.9
	James A. Gorman (D)	12,398	22.5
2	James R. Mann (R)	92,217	72.9
	James J. Leddy (D)	29,754	23.5
3	Elliott W. Sproul (R)	73,547	67.4
	Thomas M. Crane (D)	30,631	28.1
4	John W. Rainey (D)	23,230	48.9
	John Golombiewski (R)	21,546	45.3
	Charles Beranek (SOC)	2,750	5.8

## Candidates

5	Adolph J. Sabath (D)	14,374	45.3
	Jacob Gartenstein (R)	14,076	44.4
	William Neumann (SOC)	3,290	10.4
6	John J. Gorman (R)	88,975	63.8
	James McAndrews (D)	40,576	29.1
	William F. Kruse (SOC)	9,937	7.1
7	M. A. Michaelson (R)	110,758	70.0
	William J. Cullerton (D)	34,202	21.6
	Samuel Holland (SOC)	12,097	7.7
8	Stanley Henry Kunz (D)	15,432	49.2
	Dan Parrillo (R)	14,627	46.6
9	Fred A. Britten (R)	40,548	72.5
	Eugene L. McGarry (D)	13,257	23.7
10	Carl R. Chindblom (R)	101,361	74.4
	John Haderlin (D)	30,924	22.7
11	Ira C. Copley (R)	68,691	80.4
	Anton Nemanich Jr. (D)	14,885	17.4
12	Charles E. Fuller (R)	67,391	95.8
13	John C. McKenzie (R)	48,453	80.5
	J. L. Dickson (D)	10,821	18.0
14	William J. Graham (R)	49,329	67.1
	Andrew Olson (D)	21,822	29.7
15	Edward J. King (R)	49,852	69.0
	William F. Gilroy (D)	20,771	28.7
16	Clifford Ireland (R)	47,936	67.4
	Jefferson Earle Houston (D)	21,438	30.1
17	Frank H. Funk (R)	42,790	70.5
	Frank Gillespie (D)	17,912	29.5
18	Joseph G. Cannon (R)	53,772	64.1
	Armand E. Smith (D)	27,295	32.5
19	Allen F. Moore (R)	63,124	63.7
	Edward F. Poorman (D)	35,210	35.5
20	Guy L. Shaw (R)	33,375	53.1
	Henry T. Rainey (D)	29,466	46.9
21	Loren E. Wheeler (R)	43,223	52.0
	J. Earl Major (D)	29,054	34.9
	Duncan McDonald (F-LAB)	8,970	10.8
22	William A. Rodenberg (R)	49,802	54.8
	Guy R. McCasland (D)	26,866	29.6
	Cornelius J. Hayes (F-LAB)	11,929	13.1
23	Edwin B. Brooks (R)	44,950	54.4
	Albert H. Gravenhorst (D)	34,740	42.1
24	Thomas S. Williams (R)	38,472	60.9
	Asher R. Cox (D)	22,019	34.9
25	Edward E. Denison (R)	49,145	58.2
	J. Herman Clayton (D)	28,444	33.7
	John H. Reed (F-LAB)	5,690	6.7
AL	Richard Yates (R)	1,369,673✓	
	William E. Mason (R)	1,355,392✓	
	William Murphy (D)	579,799	
	C. S. Schneider (D)	565,792	
	Frank H. Hall (SOC)	66,385	
	John Hubert (SOC)	65,150	
	Gifford Ernest (F-LAB)	49,432	
	Robert Weber (F-LAB)	49,191	
	Margaret Wintringer (P)	19,123	
	W. W. Jones (P)	9,136	
	Henry Schilling (SOC LAB)	3,429	
	Frank K. Kuchenbecker (SOC LAB)	2,985	
	Henry Neil (I)	627	

## INDIANA

1	Oscar R. Luhring (R)	44,694	51.7
	William E. Wilson (D)	36,834	42.6
2	Oscar E. Bland (R)	47,896	52.1
	William A. Cullop (D)	39,349	42.8
3	James W. Dunbar (R)	44,743	51.0
	John W. Ewing (D)	42,569	48.5
4	John S. Benham (R)	46,360	53.0
	Harry C. Canfield (D)	41,163	47.0
5	Everett Sanders (R)	46,464	52.1
	Charles S. Batt (D)	36,403	40.8



	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Richard N. Elliott (R)	48,752	55.3
	William A. Yarling (D)	38,721	43.9
7	Merrill Moores (R)	79,782	54.9
	Henry N. Spaan (D)	61,893	42.6
8	Albert H. Vestal (R)	54,416	56.8
	Charles A. Paddock (D)	38,725	40.4
9	Fred S. Purnell (R)	56,465	55.9
	Ben M. Scifres (D)	42,766	42.4
10	William R. Wood (R)	62,438	65.5
	Fred Barnett (D)	26,139	27.4
	James H. McGill (F-LAB)	5,086	5.3
11	Milton Kraus (R)	51,106	54.7
	Samuel E. Cook (D)	40,088	42.9
12	Louis W. Fairfield (R)	49,709	58.6
	Joseph R. Harrison (D)	31,182	36.8
13	Andrew J. Hickey (R)	62,206	59.8
	George Y. Hepler (D)	39,253	37.7

## IOWA

1	William F. Kopp (R)	38,100	64.5
	E. W. McManus (D)	20,977	35.5
2	Harry E. Hull (R)	50,160	89.0
	F. B. Althouse (F-LAB)	6,058	10.8
3	Burton E. Sweet (R)	67,859	97.1
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	53,083	74.6
	Carl Evans (D)	18,104	25.4
5	James W. Good (R)	58,197	99.9
6	C. William Ramseyer (R)	41,644	65.9
	O. P. Meyers (D)	21,538	34.1
7	Cassius C. Dowell (R)	66,367	98.1
8	Horace M. Towner (R)	49,522	99.6
9	William R. Green (R)	48,558	82.1
	Hattie T. Harl (I)	10,607	17.9
10	Lester J. Dickinson (R)	67,700	96.0
11	William D. Boles (R)	64,342	69.7
	E. H. Birmingham (D)	27,953	30.3

## KANSAS

1	Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R)	42,471	67.2
	J. B. Billard (D)	20,730	32.8
2	Edward C. Little (R)	48,307	58.9
	C. A. Bowman (D)	31,862	38.9
3	Philip P. Campbell (R)	47,220	60.4
	J. D. Turkington (D)	30,932	39.6
4	Homer Hoch (R)	32,619	67.0
	Walter W. Austin (D)	14,944	30.7
5	James G. Strong (R)	38,992	68.6
	Thomas F. Johnson (D)	16,303	28.7
6	Hays B. White (R)	36,400	61.9
	J. C. Ruppenthal (D)	20,600	35.0
7	Jasper N. Tinchler (R)	49,601	62.9
	J. R. Beeching (D)	26,992	34.2
8	Richard E. Bird (R)	30,076	49.4
	W. A. Ayres (D)	29,899	49.1

## KENTUCKY

1	Alben W. Barkley (D)	50,635	64.3
	Miller Hughes (R)	28,070	35.7
2	David H. Kincheloe (D)	45,741	55.8
	Erskine B. Bassett (R)	36,280	44.2
3	Robert Y. Thomas Jr. (D)	36,430	50.4
	John H. Gilliam (R)	35,873	49.6
4	Ben Johnson (D)	41,620	52.5
	John P. Haswell (R)	37,702	47.5
5	Charles F. Ogden (R)	67,436	53.7
	James H. Richmond (D)	55,037	43.9
6	Arthur B. Rouse (R)	39,833	53.7
	Rodney G. Bryson (R)	26,099	35.2
	Harry V. Dill (I)	8,231	11.1
7	James C. Cantrill (D)	52,780	100.0
8	Ralph Gilbert (D)	37,381	52.0
	King Swope (R)	34,525	48.0
9	William J. Fields (D)	51,530	52.9
	W. G. Blair (R)	45,897	47.1

10	John W. Langley (R)	33,035	100.0
11	John M. Robsion (R)	64,248	75.4
	J. E. Sampson (D)	20,926	24.6

## LOUISIANA

1	James O'Connor (D)	19,716	99.9
2	H. Garland Dupre (D)	19,777	100.0
3	Whitmell P. Martin (D)	4,201	100.0
4	John N. Sandlin (D)	10,507	100.0
5	Riley J. Wilson (D)	9,502	100.0
6	George K. Favrot (D)	9,426	100.0
7	Ladislav Lazaro (D)	8,551	100.0
8	James B. Aswell (D)	10,357	100.0

## MAINE

1	Carroll L. Beedy (R)	30,810	66.6
	F. H. Haskell (D)	15,456	33.4
2	Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	35,015	62.5
	W. N. Price (D)	20,978	37.5
3	John A. Peters (R)	38,533	66.7
	A. C. Towle (D)	19,276	33.3
4	Ira G. Hersey (R)	30,872	72.3
	L. G. C. Brown (D)	11,805	27.7

## MARYLAND

1	Thomas Alan Goldsborough (D)	29,969	52.5
	William N. Andrews (R)	27,090	47.5
2	Albert A. Blakeney (R)	41,608	49.7
	Carville D. Benson (D)	34,151	40.8
	Samuel C. Appleby (I)	5,679	6.8
3	John Philip Hill (R)	24,617	49.4
	Charles P. Coady (D)	23,104	46.4
4	J. Charles Linthicum (D)	32,135	42.4
	William O. Atwood (R)	30,891	40.8
	Walter E. Knickman (I)	8,417	11.1
5	Sydney E. Mudd (R)	29,867	58.9
	Thomas S. Klinger (D)	18,569	36.6
6	Frederick N. Zihlman (R)	35,864	56.3
	Frank W. Mish (D)	25,992	40.8

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Allen T. Treadway (R)	36,105	61.5
	Thomas F. Cassidy (D)	22,577	38.5
2	Frederick H. Gillett (R)	47,658	99.9
3	Calvin D. Paige (R)	38,313	71.5
	Nixon Campbell (D)	15,311	28.6
4	Samuel E. Winslow (R)	37,323	56.8
	John F. McGrath (D)	28,438	43.2
5	John Jacob Rogers (R)	41,861	70.1
	Jackson Palmer (D)	17,861	29.9
6	Willfred W. Lufkin (R)	47,231	75.3
	John P. O'Connell (L-LAB D)	15,523	24.7
7	Robert S. Maloney (R)	28,009	47.6
	Michael F. Phelan (D)	25,691	43.7
	George F. Hogan (P)	5,121	8.7
8	Frederick W. Dallinger (R)	54,246	72.9
	Whitfield L. Tuck (D)	12,754	17.1
	John D. Lynch (I)	7,407	10.0
9	Charles L. Underhill (R)	43,111	71.1
	Maurice F. Ahearn (D)	17,542	28.9
10	Peter F. Tague (D)	14,535	51.0
	James E. Maguire (R)	13,995	49.1
11	George Holden Tinkham (R)	40,278	68.5
	Alfred J. Moore (D)	18,553	31.5
12	James A. Gallivan (D)	32,622	58.6
	Harrison H. Atwood (R)	18,259	32.8
	William H. O'Brien (PP CAND)	4,813	8.6
13	Robert Luce (R)	56,451	70.9
	Charles F. McCarthy (D)	23,122	29.1
14	Louis A. Frothingham (R)	46,894	60.4
	Richard Olney (D)	28,596	36.8
15	William S. Greene (R)	28,095	60.2
	Arthur J. B. Cartier (D)	18,615	39.9

16	Joseph Walsh (R)	40,303	84.8
	George Richards (LAB)	7,239	15.2

## MICHIGAN

1	George P. Codd (R)	89,171	80.3
	Frank Murphy (D)	19,803	17.8
2	Earl C. Michener (R)	61,857	70.9
	William H. Moore (D)	25,281	29.0
3	William H. Frankhauser (R)	50,778	71.4
	Gordon L. Stewart (D)	19,652	27.6
4	John C. Ketcham (R)	47,671	75.1
	Roman I. Jarvis Sr. (D)	15,199	23.9
5	Carl E. Mapes (R)	53,379	75.0
	Frank C. Jarvis (D)	15,963	22.4
6	Patrick H. Kelley (R)	102,627	72.7
	Frank L. Dodge (D)	33,319	23.6
7	Louis C. Cramton (R)	53,416	80.1
	John Hooker (D)	12,755	19.1
8	Joseph W. Fordney (R)	54,337	72.2
	Austin M. Brown (D)	20,766	27.6
9	James C. McLaughlin (R)	42,992	76.3
	Michael B. Danaher (D)	12,095	21.5
10	Roy O. Woodruff (R)	43,678	75.5
	David J. Lynch (D)	13,935	24.1
11	Frank D. Scott (R)	41,529	100.0
12	W. Frank James (R)	41,783	80.4
	Edward C. Anthony (D)	8,446	16.3
13	Vincent M. Brennan (R)	78,116	68.1
	James H. Lee (D)	31,369	27.3

## Special Election

13	Clarence J. McLeod (R)	77,975	72.8
	James H. Lee (D)	29,110	27.2

## MINNESOTA

1	Sydney Anderson (R)	50,387	70.4
	Julius I. Reiter (F-LAB)	21,158	29.6
2	Frank Clague (R)	49,181	65.2
	H. A. Fuller (I)	19,274	25.6
	Frank Simon (D)	6,934	9.2
3	Charles R. Davis (R)	41,678	58.8
	James M. Milllet (D)	15,146	21.4
	R. A. Pomadt (I)	14,034	19.8
4	Oscar E. Keller (R)	38,792	58.7
	Thomas J. Brady (D)	22,610	34.2
	Carl W. Cummins (I)	4,702	7.1
5	Walter H. Newton (R)	54,962	57.6
	Lynn Thompson (F-LAB)	22,584	23.7
	Ernest Lundeen (I)	9,573	10.0
	T. O. Dahl (D)	8,357	8.8
6	Harold Knutson (R)	47,954	69.0
	Charles A. Lindbergh (I)	21,587	31.0
7	Andrew J. Volstead (R)	36,822	47.5
	Ole J. Kvale (I)	35,370	45.6
	James C. Mitchell (D)	5,358	6.9
8	Oscar J. Larson (R)	33,428	50.8
	William L. Carss (D)	32,395	49.2
9	Halvor Steenerson (R)	39,122	52.7
	N. E. Thormodson (I)	28,443	38.3
	Frank Jeffers (D)	6,741	9.1
10	Thomas D. Schall (R)	54,971	68.3
	John G. Soltis (F-LAB)	18,590	23.1
	H. A. Finlayson (D)	6,917	8.6

## MISSISSIPPI

1	John E. Rankin (D)	10,400	100.0
2	Bill G. Lowrey (D)	6,960	100.0
3	Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	6,338	100.0
4	Thomas U. Sisson (D)	8,979	93.8
	J. A. Washington (SOC)	598	6.2
5	Ross A. Collins (D)	11,507	94.1
6	Paul B. Johnson (D)	9,483	86.2
	L. B. Collins (R)	906	8.2
	T. J. Lyon (SOC)	610	5.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Percy E. Quin (D)	6,695	92.7
8	James W. Collier (D)	5,944	95.4

**MISSOURI**

1	Frank C. Millspaugh (R)	34,259	50.5
	Milton A. Romjue (D)	32,952	48.6
2	William W. Rucker (D)	38,771	52.7
	B. F. Beazell (R)	34,645	47.1
3	Henry F. Lawrence (R)	33,949	51.9
	Jacob L. Milligan (D)	31,475	48.1
4	Charles L. Faust (R)	38,047	54.1
	L. C. Gabbert (D)	32,098	45.7
5	Edgar C. Ellis (R)	79,075	50.1
	William T. Bland (D)	77,793	49.3
6	William O. Atkeson (R)	29,802	52.2
	Clement C. Dickinson (D)	26,995	47.3
7	Roscoe C. Patterson (R)	50,213	54.9
	Sam C. Major (D)	40,541	44.3
8	Sidney C. Roach (R)	30,158	53.8
	William L. Nelson (D)	25,733	45.9
9	Theodore W. Hukriede (R)	39,213	52.2
	Champ Clark (D)	35,626	47.5
10	Cleveland A. Newton (R)	122,100	61.1
	Hughes (D)	65,472	32.8
11	Harry B. Hawes (D)	35,726	49.8
	Bernard P. Bogy (R)	33,592	46.8
12	Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	28,400	60.6
	Samuel Rosenfeld (D)	16,901	36.1
13	Marion E. Rhodes (R)	30,610	55.2
	A. T. Brewster (D)	24,394	44.0
14	Edward D. Hays (R)	56,525	56.8
	Robert L. Ward (D)	41,547	41.8
15	Isaac V. McPherson (R)	44,176	55.7
	E. M. Roseberry (D)	33,844	42.7
16	Samuel A. Shelton (R)	28,500	54.5
	Thomas L. Rubey (D)	23,510	45.0

**MONTANA**

1	Washington J. McCormick (R)	39,729	57.2
	Burton Watson (D)	29,688	42.8
2	Carl W. Riddick (R)	68,486	64.9
	M. McCusker (D)	37,104	35.1

**NEBRASKA**

1	C. Frank Reavis (R)	35,293	67.6
	Frank A. Peterson (D)	16,880	32.4
2	Albert W. Jefferis (R)	33,196	64.4
	James O'Hara (D)	18,346	35.6
3	Robert E. Evans (R)	38,370	54.0
	Webb Rice (D)	17,171	24.2
	Marie Weekes (I)	15,516	21.8
4	Melvin O. McLaughlin (R)	34,384	62.5
	Albert P. Sprague (D)	20,662	37.5
5	William E. Andrews (R)	31,695	58.3
	Harry S. Dungan (D)	22,663	41.7
6	Moses P. Kinkaid (R)	49,122	64.5
	Thomas C. Grimes (D)	20,790	27.3
	Lucien Stebbins (I)	6,222	8.2

**NEVADA**

AL	Samuel S. Arentz (R)	13,149	48.9
	Charles R. Evans (D)	9,167	34.1
	Paul Jones (I)	3,349	12.5

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Sherman E. Burroughs (R)	46,606	59.3
	Rosecrans W. Pillsbury (D)	31,354	39.9
2	Edward H. Wason (R)	46,720	61.4
	Charles J. French (D)	29,376	38.6

**NEW JERSEY**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Francis F. Patterson Jr. (R)	55,885	65.3
	W. P. Kramer (D)	23,711	27.7
2	Isaac Bacharach (R)	51,006	70.0
	William E. Jonah (D)	21,511	29.5
3	T. Frank Appleby (R)	55,098	64.4
	W. E. Ramsay (D)	29,796	34.8
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson (R)	39,582	55.0
	Charles Browne (D)	31,695	44.0
5	Ernest R. Ackerman (R)	53,681	68.8
	R. E. Clement (D)	21,949	28.1
6	Randolph Perkins (R)	54,334	66.4
	Thomas A. Shields (D)	25,764	31.5
7	Amos H. Radcliff (R)	33,844	64.5
	Nicholas Hughes (D)	15,291	29.2
	Frank Hubschmitt (SOC)	2,939	5.6
8	Herbert W. Taylor (R)	41,898	59.3
	C. A. McGlennon (D)	27,822	39.4
9	Richard W. Parker (R)	32,240	59.3
	Daniel F. Minahan (D)	20,244	37.3
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach (R)	40,965	63.6
	Dallas Flannagan (D)	19,548	30.4
11	Archibald E. Olpp (R)	30,046	55.2
	John J. Eagan (D)	23,402	43.0
12	Charles F. X. O'Brien (D)	34,527	53.1
	Walter Williams (R)	29,080	44.8

**Special Election**

1	Francis F. Patterson Jr. (R)	54,971	67.2
	W. P. Kramer (D)	23,279	28.5

**NEW MEXICO**

AL	Nestor Montoya (R)	54,672	51.9
	Antonio Lucero (D)	49,426	46.9

**NEW YORK**

1	Frederick C. Hicks (R & P)	61,502	69.5
	Alfred J. Kennedy (D)	24,868	28.1
2	John J. Kindred (D)	42,530	47.7
	Rudolph Hantusch (R)	40,201	45.1
	William Burkle Sr. (SOC)	5,872	6.6
3	John Kissel (R)	16,576	44.6
	Christian J. McWilliams (D)	15,224	40.9
	Harry W. Laidler (SOC)	5,257	14.1
4	Thomas H. Cullen (D)	21,070	56.2
	James J. Astorita (R)	14,686	39.2
5	Ardolph L. Kline (R)	42,129	58.2
	Edward Cassin (D)	27,650	38.2
6	Warren I. Lee (R)	44,527	59.4
	William F. X. Geoghan (D)	22,476	30.0
	W. W. Passage (SOC)	6,867	9.2
7	Michael J. Hogan (R)	20,489	46.5
	James P. Maher (D)	16,554	37.6
	Jean Jacques Coronel (SOC)	6,561	14.9
8	Charles G. Bond (R)	30,916	49.1
	William E. Cleary (D)	22,586	35.8
	Victor H. Lawn (SOC)	9,124	14.5
9	Andrew N. Petersen (R)	41,399	52.1
	David J. O'Connell (D)	30,212	38.1
	Wilhemus B. Robinson (SOC)	7,420	9.3
10	Lester D. Volk (R)	25,808	50.0
	Gilbert H. Rhoades (D)	14,071	27.3
	James O'Neal (SOC)	11,529	22.4
11	Daniel J. Riordan (D)	19,097	50.7
	Wilbur F. Wakeman (R)	17,358	46.1
12	Meyer London (SOC)	10,212	54.1
	Henry M. Goldfogle (D, R)	8,654	45.9
13	Christopher D. Sullivan (D, R)	8,979	64.6
	Charles W. Irwin (SOC)	4,925	35.4
14	Nathan S. Perlman (R, D)	18,042	67.9
	Algernon Lee (SOC)	8,515	32.1
15	Thomas J. Ryan (R)	18,936	51.6
	Peter J. Dooling (D)	14,971	40.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
16	W. Bourke Cockran (D)	19,275	53.0
	Warren S. Fisher (R & P)	14,336	39.4
	Bertha H. Mailly (SOC)	2,748	7.6
17	Ogden L. Mills (R)	33,659	62.0
	Herbert C. Pell Jr. (D)	18,345	33.8
18	John F. Carew (D)	12,169	31.2
	Henry J. O'Connor (R)	11,148	28.6
	Jeremiah A. O'Leary (F-LAB)	9,998	25.7
	Marie MacDonald (SOC)	5,668	14.5
19	Walter M. Chandler (R)	41,832	59.2
	William Kennelly (D)	23,126	32.7
	Esther Friedman (SOC)	5,667	8.0
20	Isaac Siegel (R, D)	12,605	57.2
	Morris Hillquit (SOC)	9,442	42.8
21	Martin C. Ansorge (R)	48,959	58.7
	Jerome F. Donovan (D)	28,535	34.2
22	Anthony J. Griffin (D)	20,389	45.7
	Wilbur J. Murphy (R)	17,657	39.6
	Patrick J. Murphy (SOC)	6,580	14.7
23	Albert B. Rosedale (R)	38,915	39.4
	Richard F. McKiniry (D)	36,835	37.3
	Abraham Josephson (SOC)	22,949	23.3
24	Benjamin L. Fairchild (R)	50,409	53.7
	James V. Ganly (D)	28,006	29.8
	George Orr (SOC)	15,550	16.6
25	James W. Husted (R & P)	49,829	67.4
	A. Outram Sherman (D)	20,632	27.9
26	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R & P)	43,916	63.7
	Roslyn M. Cox (D)	22,772	33.0
27	Charles B. Ward (R)	42,504	60.8
	John R. Green (D)	23,115	33.1
28	Peter G. Ten Eyck (D)	51,210	53.8
	Edward J. Halter (R)	42,214	44.4
29	James S. Parker (R & P)	54,313	67.9
	J. Ward Russell (D)	23,663	29.6
30	Frank Crowther (R & P)	41,413	61.9
	John E. Kelly (D)	18,687	27.9
	Harry Christian (SOC)	6,242	9.3
31	Bertrand H. Snell (R & P)	45,059	74.7
	John C. Russell (D)	14,772	24.5
32	Luther W. Mott (R & P)	53,249	72.6
	Newton S. Beebe (D)	20,085	27.4
33	Homer P. Snyder (R)	47,251	64.6
	Roger W. Huntington (D)	21,732	29.7
34	John Davenport Clarke (R)	52,809	69.8
	Charles R. Seymour (D)	21,496	28.4
35	Walter W. Magee (R)	60,018	65.0
	John F. Nash (D)	25,699	27.8
36	Norman J. Gould (R & P)	49,160	67.6
	George K. Shuler (D)	23,534	32.4
37	Alanson B. Houghton (R & P)	51,512	68.0
	Charles L. Durham (D)	21,762	28.7
38	Thomas B. Dunn (R & P)	56,796	66.0
	Hiram R. Wood (D)	20,281	23.6
	Charles Messinger (SOC)	8,369	9.7
39	Archie D. Sanders (R & P)	53,079	71.1
	David A. White (D)	17,602	23.6
	George Weber (SOC)	3,943	5.3
40	S. Wallace Dempsey (R & P)	56,129	69.5
	Frank S. Nicholson (D)	19,253	23.8
	Augustus Meas (SOC)	5,389	6.7
41	Clarence MacGregor (R & P)	30,560	54.5
	Al J. Egloff (D)	20,692	36.9
	Martin B. Heisler (SOC)	4,836	8.6
42	James M. Mead (D)	22,869	48.3
	C. Hamilton Cook (R & P)	21,224	44.9
	John H. Gibbons (SOC)	3,218	6.8
43	Daniel A. Reed (R & P)	52,343	74.4
	Fred H. Sylvester (D)	13,720	19.5
	Gust C. Peterson (SOC)	4,273	6.1

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	Hallett S. Ward (D)	21,414	74.1
	Wheeler Martin (R)	7,495	25.9
2	Claude Kitchin (D)	20,890	86.1
	W. O. Dixon (R)	3,367	13.9





Candidates	Votes	%
3 Samuel L. Brinson (D)	21,547	56.9
Richard L. Herring (R)	16,347	43.1
4 Edward W. Pou (D)	26,470	65.3
James D. Parker (R)	14,084	34.7
5 Charles M. Stedman (D)	45,301	54.1
William D. Merritt (R)	38,484	45.9
6 Homer L. Lyon (D)	24,174	68.7
R. S. White (R)	11,040	31.4
7 William C. Hammer (D)	37,071	53.1
William H. Cox (R)	32,784	46.9
8 Robert L. Doughton (D)	32,934	51.2
J. Ike Campbell (R)	31,456	48.9
9 Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	40,195	53.0
Jake F. Newell (R)	35,686	47.0
10 Zebulon Weaver (D)	36,923	51.6
L. L. Jenkins (R)	34,625	48.4

### NORTH DAKOTA

1 Olger B. Burtress (R)	43,530	57.6
John M. Baer (I N-PART)	32,072	42.4
2 George M. Young (R)	34,849	51.7
Ole H. Olson (I N-PART)	32,618	48.4
3 James H. Sinclair (R)	41,409	62.9
R. H. Johnson (D&I)	24,460	37.1

### OHIO

1 Nicholas Longworth (R)	57,328	57.6
John H. Allen (D)	40,195	40.4
2 Ambrose E. B. Stephens (R)	47,797	52.6
Thomas H. Morrow (D)	41,781	46.0
3 Roy G. Fitzgerald (R)	66,259	50.2
William G. Pickrel (D)	59,214	44.9
4 John S. Cable (R)	50,478	52.6
B. F. Welty (D)	45,489	47.4
5 Charles J. Thompson (R)	40,384	61.4
Newt Bronson (D)	25,395	38.6
6 Charles C. Kearns (R)	38,044	55.2
Cleona Searles (D)	30,903	44.8
7 Simeon D. Fess (R)	73,794	61.0
Paul F. Dye (D)	47,196	39.0
8 R. Clint Cole (R)	43,473	54.3
Fred E. Guthery (D)	36,665	45.8
9 William W. Chalmers (R)	49,732	56.5
Isaac R. Sherwood (D)	38,292	43.5
10 Israel M. Foster (R)	38,436	64.2
Benjamin F. Reynolds (D)	21,429	35.8
11 Edwin D. Ricketts (R)	33,524	51.7
Mell G. Underwood (D)	31,359	48.3
12 John C. Speaks (R)	62,247	57.9
Arthur P. Lamneck (D)	43,845	40.8
13 James T. Begg (R)	48,416	64.5
Alfred Waggoner (D)	26,646	35.5
14 Charles L. Knight (R)	63,010	52.6
Martin L. Davey (D)	56,507	47.2
15 C. Ellis Moore (R)	42,419	58.3
John Sherman Talbott (D)	30,326	41.7
16 Joseph H. Himes (R)	56,584	56.9
John McSweeney Jr. (D)	42,799	43.1
17 William M. Morgan (R)	46,968	50.2
William A. Ashbrook (D)	46,675	49.8
18 Frank Murphy (R)	52,862	61.7
Albert O. Barnes (D)	32,802	38.3
19 John G. Cooper (R)	60,147	70.4
James Kennedy (D)	25,250	29.6
20 Miner G. Norton (R)	35,483	56.0
Charles A. Mooney (D)	27,223	42.9
21 Harry C. Gahn (R)	27,127	59.1
John J. Babka (D)	18,252	39.7
22 Theodore E. Burton (R)	91,062	74.3
Mathew B. Excell (D)	30,738	25.1

### OKLAHOMA

1 Thomas A. Chandler (R)	42,782	53.3
E. B. Howard (D)	35,201	43.8

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Alice M. Robertson (R)	24,188	48.8
W. W. Hastings (D)	23,979	48.4
3 Charles D. Carter (D)	33,347	51.3
James L. Shinaberger (R)	27,465	42.2
Robert L. Allen (SOC)	4,227	6.5
4 Joseph C. Pringley (R)	31,458	48.6
Tom D. McKeown (D)	29,832	46.1
J. E. Bartos (SOC)	3,438	5.3
5 Fletcher B. Swank (D)	35,067	50.6
B. T. Hainer (R)	31,304	45.2
6 Lorraine M. Gensman (R)	26,076	47.7
Elmer Thomas (D)	25,304	46.3
J. V. Kolachny (SOC)	3,202	5.9
7 James V. McClintic (D)	21,422	49.4
D. Montgomery (R)	17,664	40.8
O. E. Enfield (SOC)	4,251	9.8
8 Manuel Herrick (R)	31,265	53.9
Zach A. Harris (D)	23,405	40.4
H. C. Geist (SOC)	3,304	5.7

### Special Election

8 Charles Swindall (R)	32,420	55.3
Zach A. Harris (D)	22,389	38.2
H. C. Geist (SOC)	3,835	6.5

### OREGON

1 Willis C. Hawley (R-D-P)	75,597	90.2
Harlin Talbert (SOC)	8,258	9.9
2 Nicholas J. Sinnott (R)	29,655	69.4
James Harvey Graham (D)	13,049	30.6
3 Clifton N. McArthur (R)	37,884	51.9
Esther Lovejoy (P)	31,853	43.6

### PENNSYLVANIA

1 William S. Vare (R)	43,108	73.9
Lawrence E. McCrossin (D)	11,682	20.0
H. J. Nelson (SOC)	3,509	6.0
2 George S. Graham (R)	34,848	78.7
Herman Becker (D)	7,877	17.8
3 Harry C. Ransley (R, LAB)	29,075	77.2
Joseph Hagerty (D)	6,991	18.6
4 George W. Edmonds (R)	41,102	72.3
Harry J. Ruesscamp (D)	12,003	21.1
L. L. Klein (SOC)	2,969	5.2
5 James J. Connolly (R)	48,455	69.1
Henry J. Burns (D)	15,671	22.4
6 George P. Darrow (R, P)	104,576	73.5
Harry S. Jeffery (D)	33,363	23.5
7 Thomas S. Butler (R, P)	52,863	75.6
Freeland S. Brown (D)	15,942	22.8
8 Henry W. Watson (R)	44,032	67.5
Harvey S. Plummer (D)	18,605	28.5
9 William W. Griest (R)	29,252	74.2
David F. Magee (D)	9,504	24.1
10 Charles R. Connell (R)	35,181	52.1
Patrick McLane (D)	30,411	45.0
11 Clarence D. Coughlin (R, P)	45,092	59.7
John J. Casey (D, SOC)	30,412	40.3
12 John Reber (R)	26,816	55.2
Thomas J. Butler (D)	21,787	44.8
13 Fred B. Gerner (R)	38,026	50.6
Harry J. Dunn (D, LAB)	29,922	39.8
Charles E. Yeager (SOC)	6,245	8.3
14 Louis T. McFadden (R, P)	27,782	76.0
Thomas A. Doherty (D)	8,248	22.6
15 Edgar R. Kiess (R, P)	30,182	71.6
C. Edmund Gilmore (D)	10,802	25.6
16 I. Clinton Kline (R, P)	25,980	52.1
John V. Leshner (D)	22,417	45.0
17 Benjamin K. Focht (R, P)	29,874	62.6
John C. Dunkle (D)	17,234	36.1
18 Aaron S. Kreider (R, P)	42,745	64.1
Milton H. Plank (D)	18,951	28.4
George A. Herring (LAB)	4,110	6.2

Candidates	Votes	%
19 John M. Rose (R)	35,068	53.5
Warren Worth Bailey (D)	18,865	28.8
William T. Welsh (LAB, SOC)	9,842	15.0
20 Edward S. Brooks (R)	22,989	51.7
Charles A. Hawkins (D, P)	20,701	46.5
21 Evan J. Jones (R, P)	27,780	63.4
J. D. Connelly (D, LAB)	15,000	34.2
22 Adam M. Wyant (R)	30,540	51.6
John H. Wilson (D)	22,533	38.1
S. E. Miller (SOC)	3,234	5.5
23 Samuel A. Kendall (R, P)	36,152	59.0
Bruce F. Sterling (D)	23,517	38.4
24 Henry W. Temple (R, P)	42,402	73.3
Samuel Amspoker (D)	15,405	26.7
25 Milton W. Shreve (P, I)	19,706	43.0
Robert J. Firman (R)	18,785	41.0
Max B. Haibach (D)	5,442	11.9
26 William H. Kirkpatrick (R)	25,446	56.0
George W. Geiser Jr. (D)	19,219	42.3
27 Nathan L. Strong (R, P)	31,209	71.4
Lafayette F. Sutter (D, P)	10,814	24.7
28 Harris J. Bixler (R, D)	28,718	56.4
Willis J. Hulings (P, CIT)	20,676	40.6
29 Stephen G. Porter (R, P)	32,766	69.5
George J. Shaffer (D)	10,749	22.8
James J. Marshall (SOC)	3,604	7.7
30 M. Clyde Kelly (R, D)	51,850	91.5
Charles A. Fike (SOC)	4,847	8.6
31 John M. Morin (R, D)	29,399	89.8
Albert R. Jerling (SOC)	2,280	7.0
32 Guy E. Campbell (R, D)	44,307	83.9
Earl O. Gunther (SOC)	4,552	8.6
George E. Briggs (P)	3,953	7.5
AL Anderson H. Walters (R)	1,140,836✓	
William J. Burke (R)	1,134,013✓	
Mahlon M. Garland (R)	1,126,406✓	
Joseph McLaughlin (R)	1,108,538✓	
John P. Bracken (D)	466,564	
M. J. Hanlan (D)	463,866	
Charles M. Bowman (D)	459,552	
John B. McDonough (D)	444,306	
Flora J. Diefenderfer (P)	89,683	
George Hart (P)	85,771	
Luther S. Kauffman (P)	85,375	
Charles J. Bauer (SOC)	67,596	
A. M. Buckwalter (SOC)	66,628	
Edward W. Hayden (SOC)	65,928	
Henry W. Schlegel (SOC)	65,058	
F. E. Whittlesey (P)	60,278	
Frieda S. Miller (LAB)	25,265	
Howard Cessna (LAB)	24,062	
William A. Hagan (SINGLE T)	1,795	
William R. Kline (SINGLE T)	1,790	
Thomas A. Kavanagh (SINGLE T)	1,766	
Joseph E. Robinson (SINGLE T)	1,727	
Joseph P. Smith (INDL)	1,197	
Frank Kalcec (INDL)	977	
Herman Spittal (INDL)	810	
Joseph Rack (INDL)	794	

### Special Election

3 Harry C. Ransley (R, LAB)	29,097	76.6
Joseph Hagerty (D)	7,041	18.6

### RHODE ISLAND

1 Clark Burdick (R)	37,116	67.9
Patrick J. Boyle (D)	17,537	32.1
2 Walter R. Stiness (R)	33,801	62.5
Luigi De Pasquale (D)	19,004	35.1
3 Ambrose Kennedy (R)	34,775	59.7
Herve J. Legace (D)	22,386	38.4

### SOUTH CAROLINA

1 W. Turner Logan (D)	6,301	92.6
Saspartas (R)	502	7.4



Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
2 James F. Byrnes (D)	6,685	100.0	9 Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	12,311	58.7	2 Lindley H. Hadley (R)	39,315	59.8
3 Fred H. Dominick (D)	9,699	100.0	James W. Rugeley (R)	8,667	41.3	William Bouck (F-LAB)	26,398	40.2
4 John J. McSwain (D)	13,436	100.0	10 James P. Buchanan (D)	14,411	65.5	3 Albert Johnson (R)	50,667	55.7
5 William F. Stevenson (D)	10,186	100.0	B. G. Neighbors (AM)	7,597	34.5	Homer T. Bone (F-LAB)	27,824	30.6
6 Philip H. Stoll (D)	8,681	100.0	11 Tom T. Connally (D)	15,621	79.1	George P. Fishburne (D)	12,553	13.8
7 Hampton P. Fulmer (D)	9,412	91.9	W. D. Lewis (AM)	4,124	20.9	4 John W. Summers (R)	37,986	63.2
Hawkins (R)	834	8.1	12 Fritz G. Lanham (D)	20,925	80.5	Fred Miller (D)	11,353	18.9
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			Sam Davidson (R)	4,203	16.2	Knute Hill (F-LAB)	10,735	17.9
1 Charles A. Christopherson (R)	39,231	56.2	13 Lucian W. Parish (D)	18,951	88.4	5 J. Stanley Webster (R)	39,228	58.1
Engebret J. Holter (NON PART)	15,810	22.6	C. W. Johnson (R)	2,483	11.6	Charles A. Fleming (D)	28,300	41.9
Ralph E. Johnson (D)	14,815	21.2	14 Harry M. Wurzbach (R)	17,265	55.6	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
2 Royal C. Johnson (R)	44,759	62.3	Carlos Bee (D)	13,771	44.4	1 Benjamin L. Rosenbloom (R)	40,818	50.3
Frank Wahlen (NON PART)	18,357	25.5	15 John N. Garner (D)	10,265	99.9	Matthew M. Neely (D)	40,393	49.7
Lewis W. Bicknell (D)	8,770	12.2	16 Claude B. Hudspeth (D)	15,658	69.7	2 George M. Bowers (R)	43,238	56.8
3 William Williamson (R)	19,335	48.0	William S. Easterling (R)	6,796	30.3	Forrest W. Brown (D)	32,896	43.2
Harry L. Gandy (D)	16,214	40.2	17 Thomas L. Blanton (D)	22,311	83.8	3 Stuart F. Reed (R)	45,146	57.7
O. E. Farnam (NON PART)	4,765	11.8	W. D. Cowan (AM)	4,298	16.2	Robert F. Kidd (D)	33,056	42.3
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			18 Marvin Jones (D)	25,996	97.0	4 Harry C. Woodyard (R)	47,146	55.4
1 B. Carroll Reece (R)	46,010	98.3	<b>UTAH</b>			John L. Conner (D)	37,951	44.6
2 J. Will Taylor (R)	37,722	74.8	1 Don B. Colton (R)	41,749	57.3	5 Wells Goodykoontz (R)	45,193	54.1
Curtis Gentry (D)	12,436	24.7	James W. Funk (D)	27,974	38.4	W. W. McNeal (D)	38,394	45.9
3 Joseph Brown (R)	29,366	51.6	2 Elmer O. Leatherwood (R)	39,235	54.8	6 Leonard Sidney Echols (R)	51,747	54.4
John A. Moon (D)	27,149	47.7	Mathonihah Thomas (D)	28,201	39.4	William Edwin Wilson (D)	43,327	45.6
4 Wynne F. Clouse (R)	22,440	50.3	<b>VERMONT</b>			<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
Cordell Hull (D)	22,109	49.5	1 Frank L. Greene (R)	33,670	74.7	1 Henry Allen Cooper (R)	51,144	75.9
5 Ewin L. Davis (D)	14,845	61.9	Jeremiah C. Durick (D)	11,398	25.3	Andrew F. Stahl (D)	13,661	20.3
Jesse Davenport (R)	9,102	38.0	2 Porter H. Dale (R, P)	34,221	78.7	2 Edward Voigt (R)	39,563	67.3
6 Joseph W. Byrns (D)	24,422	82.9	Harry W. Witters (D)	9,189	21.1	Harry W. Bolens (D)	14,291	24.3
W. T. Perry (R)	4,679	15.9	<b>VIRGINIA</b>			Jacob F. Miller (SOC)	4,969	8.5
7 Lemuel P. Padgett (D)	17,517	55.7	1 Schuyler Otis Bland (D)	14,646	79.8	3 John M. Nelson (R)	44,359	69.1
A. M. Hughes (R)	13,813	43.9	S. P. Powell (R)	3,562	19.4	James W. Murphy (D)	19,794	30.8
8 Lon A. Scott (R)	22,938	50.6	2 Joseph T. Deal (D)	15,318	73.6	4 John C. Kleczka (R)	28,854	50.2
Gordon Browning (D)	22,279	49.1	Menalcus Lankford (R)	5,389	25.9	Robert Buech (SOC)	22,137	38.6
9 Finis J. Garrett (D)	25,409	68.3	3 Andrew J. Montague (D)	20,069	72.5	Gerald P. Hayes (D)	6,436	11.2
John R. Walker Jr. (R)	11,671	31.4	Walker G. Decourcy (R)	4,146	15.0	5 William H. Stafford (R)	40,777	54.5
10 Hubert F. Fisher (D)	23,987	80.8	H. H. Price	2,682	9.7	Victor L. Berger (SOC)	34,004	45.5
Wayman Wilkerson (I, R)	4,927	16.6	4 Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	11,427	92.6	6 Florian Lampert (R)	38,034	68.7
<b>TEXAS</b>			F. L. Mason (R)	909	7.4	Leo P. Fox (D)	11,606	21.0
1 Eugene Black (D)	17,814	92.3	5 Rorer A. James (D)	15,567	58.4	Edward C. Damrow (SOC)	5,714	10.3
G. T. Bartlett (R)	1,497	7.8	S. Floyd Landreth (R)	11,109	41.6	7 Joseph D. Beck (R)	37,137	78.4
2 John C. Box (D)	21,692	92.8	6 James P. Woods (D)	13,101	59.0	Robert H. Clarke (D)	8,929	18.8
G. E. H. Meyer (AM)	1,671	7.2	W. M. Doah (R)	9,114	41.0	8 Edward E. Browne (R)	34,215	61.8
3 Morgan G. Sanders (D)	15,575	83.2	7 Thomas W. Harrison (D)	13,221±	50.9	George W. Lippert (SOC)	14,661	26.5
J. A. Butler (R)	3,149	16.8	John Paul (R)	12,773	49.1	Leo P. Pasternacki (D)	6,425	11.6
4 Sam Rayburn (D)	17,795	77.6	8 R. Walton Moore (D)	13,142	71.7	9 David G. Classon (R)	32,027	59.2
A. W. Acheson (R)	5,124	22.4	F. M. Brooks (R)	5,200	28.4	Andrew R. McDonald (D)	20,108	37.2
5 Hatton W. Sumners (D)	19,785	80.2	9 C. Bascom Slemp (R)	28,057	54.8	James A. Frear (R)	44,658	99.4
J. O. Burleson (R)	4,883	19.8	Bolling H. Handy (D)	23,100	45.2	Adolphus P. Nelson (R)	38,057	85.3
6 Rufus Hardy (D)	17,555	72.5	10 Henry D. Flood (D)	14,811	64.8	John P. Jensen (D)	6,524	14.6
Clyde Essex (AM)	3,668	15.2	James H. C. Grasty (R)	8,027	35.1	<b>WYOMING</b>		
D. H. Merrill (R)	2,512	10.4	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			AL Frank W. Mondell (R)	34,689	61.5
7 Clay Stone Briggs (D)	12,656	96.6	1 John F. Miller (R)	51,459	56.7	Wade H. Fowler (D)	14,952	26.5
8 Daniel E. Garrett (D)	18,474	55.7	James A. Duncan (F-LAB)	28,154	31.0	James Morgan (F-LAB)	6,021	10.7
E. B. Barden (R)	7,001	21.1	Hugh C. Todd (D)	11,184	12.3			
M. H. Broyles (B&T R)	5,750	17.4						
J. M. Gibson (AM)	1,918	5.8						

## 1921 House Election

### PENNSYLVANIA

#### Special Election

Candidates		Votes	%
AL Thomas S. Crago (R)		705,876	68.2
John P. Bracken (D)		225,268	21.8
B. E. P. Prugh (P)		74,837	7.2

# 1922 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John McDuffie (D)	13,960	100.0
2 John R. Tyson (D)	9,255	100.0
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	9,141	90.3
Charles E. Roberts	987	9.8
4 Lamar Jeffers (D)	9,976	81.5
J. C. Harper	2,265	18.5
5 William B. Bowling (D)	10,411	80.4
W. M. Russell	2,539	19.6
6 William B. Oliver (D)	4,864	100.0
7 Miles C. Allgood (D)	18,597	62.6
B. L. Noogin	11,130	37.4
8 Edward B. Almon (D)	12,303	96.3
9 George Huddleston (D)	11,300	94.7
G. L. Lemon	630	5.3
10 William B. Bankhead (D)	14,803	63.2
W. A. McMurray	8,631	36.8

## ARIZONA

AL Carl Hayden (D)	37,262	71.9
Emma M. Guild (R)	14,601	28.2

## ARKANSAS

1 William J. Driver (D)	1,454	100.0
2 William A. Oldfield (D)	5,220	86.7
J. N. Hout	798	13.3
3 John N. Tillman (D)	5,327	98.2
4 Otis Wingo (D)	7,330	79.5
George Tillis	1,896	20.6
5 Heartsill Ragon (D)	5,944	79.7
John W. White	1,513	20.3
6 Lewis E. Sawyer (D)	3,232	100.0
7 Tilman B. Parks (D)	2,167	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (DR)	53,129	100.0
2 John E. Raker (DR)	32,981	100.0
3 Charles F. Curry (R-D)	71,316	91.5
Marcus H. Steely (SOC)	6,561	8.4
4 Julius Kahn (R-D)	46,527	82.9
Hugo Ernst (SOC)	9,547	17.0
5 John I. Nolan (R-D)	49,414*	99.8
6 James H. MacLafferty (R)	59,858	66.4
Hugh W. Brunk (D)	22,711	25.2
Elvina S. Beals (SOC)	7,616	8.4
7 Henry E. Barbour (R-D)	67,000	99.9
8 Arthur Monroe Free (R-D)	57,926	99.8
9 Walter F. Lineberger (R)	66,265	59.1
Charles H. Randall (P & D)	45,794	40.9
10 Henry Z. Osborne (R-D-P)	98,739*	99.9
11 Philip D. Swing (R-D)	79,039	91.3
George Bauer (SOC)	7,466	8.6

## Special Election

6 James H. MacLafferty (I)	53,285	68.4
Hugh W. Brunk (I)	24,626	31.6

## COLORADO

1 William N. Vaile (R)	32,939	55.5
Benjamin C. Hilliard (D)	25,477	42.9
2 Charles B. Timberlake (R)	43,601	57.3
Charles M. Worth (D)	32,443	42.7
3 Guy U. Hardy (R)	43,508	52.4
Chester B. Horn (D)	39,500	47.6
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	30,331	64.3
Merle D. Vincent (R)	16,878	35.8

## CONNECTICUT

Candidates	Votes	%
1 E. Hart Fenn (R)	40,124	52.2
Joseph F. Dutton (D)	35,003	45.6
2 Richard P. Freeman (R)	31,484	55.4
Raymond J. Jodoin (D)	24,732	43.5
3 John Q. Tilson (R)	36,247	52.3
Stephen Whitney (D)	31,674	45.7
4 Schuyler Merritt (R)	35,274	53.9
Archibald McNeil (D)	28,992	44.3
5 Patrick B. O'Sullivan (D)	27,359	49.7
James P. Glynn (R)	27,065	49.1

## DELAWARE

AL William H. Boyce (D)	39,126	53.9
Caleb R. Layton (R)	32,577	44.9

## FLORIDA

1 Herbert J. Drane (D)	14,371	82.9
William M. Gober (R)	2,961	17.1
2 Frank Clark (D)	6,931	100.0
3 John H. Smithwick (D)	7,564	100.0
4 William J. Sears (D)	15,678	82.3
Howard W. McCay (R)	3,362	17.6

## GEORGIA

1 R. Lee Moore (D)	5,579	90.0
D. H. Clarke (R)	426	6.9
2 Frank Park (D)	5,449	100.0
3 Charles R. Crisp (D)	7,298	100.0
4 William C. Wright (D)	4,777	100.0
5 William D. Upshaw (D)	4,646	93.1
Max H. Wilensky	347	7.0
6 James W. Wise (D)	6,961	100.0
7 Gordon Lee (D)	7,278	100.0
8 Charles H. Brand (D)	5,148	100.0
9 Thomas M. Bell (D)	11,088	94.6
10 Carl Vinson (D)	4,639	100.0
11 William C. Lankford (D)	6,879	100.0
12 William W. Larsen (D)	5,020	100.0

## IDAHO

1 Burton L. French (R)	24,167	46.8
George Waters (D)	13,772	26.7
W. W. Deal (PROG)	13,673	26.5
2 Addison T. Smith (R)	33,206	47.8
W. P. Whitaker (D)	19,875	28.6
Dow Dunning (PROG)	16,450	23.7

## ILLINOIS

1 Martin B. Madden (R)	23,895	59.1
George Mayer (D)	15,999	39.6
2 James R. Mann (R)	58,694*	58.2
Adam F. Bloch (D)	38,487	38.2
3 Elliott W. Sproul (R)	48,486	48.8
Thomas M. Crane (D)	47,335	47.7
4 John W. Rainey (D)	32,403	69.2
Henry G. Dobler (R)	13,328	28.5
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	20,377	66.5
Jacob Gartenstein (R)	9,007	29.4
6 James R. Buckley (D)	58,928	48.2
John J. Gorman (R)	58,886	48.2
7 M. Alfred Michaelson (R)	69,367	49.8
Frank M. Padden (D)	61,035	43.8
John M. Collins (SOC)	7,276	5.2
8 Stanley Henry Kunz (D)	18,749	65.3
Fred S. DeCola (R)	9,311	32.5

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
9 Fred A. Britten (R)	26,143	60.0
James A. Prendergast (D)	16,223	37.3
10 Carl R. Chindblom (R)	62,324	61.6
Bernard Moulton Wiedinger (D)	35,535	35.1
11 Frank R. Reid (R)	43,581	68.8
Edward J. O'Beirne (D)	18,816	29.7
12 Charles E. Fuller (R)	46,893	77.6
John A. Dowdall (D)	11,733	19.4
13 John C. McKenzie (R)	30,064	70.0
William G. Curtiss (D)	12,319	28.7
14 William J. Graham (R)	34,946	59.9
L. S. Mayer (D)	21,541	36.9
15 Edward J. King (R)	36,547	60.1
Charles C. Craig (D)	23,298	38.3
16 William E. Hull (R)	39,372	55.2
Jesse Black Jr. (D)	30,395	42.6
17 Frank H. Funk (R)	28,466	55.7
Frank Gillespie (D)	22,233	43.5
18 William P. Holaday (R)	35,880	52.8
Andrew B. Dennis (D)	30,123	44.4
19 Allen F. Moore (R)	39,636	54.4
Raymond D. Meeker (D)	32,529	44.6
20 Henry T. Rainey (D)	31,430	54.2
Guy L. Shaw (R)	26,541	45.8
21 J. Earl Major (D)	37,661	49.3
Loren E. Wheeler (R)	33,086	43.3
Duncan McDonald (F-LAB)	4,438	5.8
22 Edward E. Miller (R)	34,224	47.6
Edward E. Campbell (D)	31,539	43.9
Daniel L. Thomas (F-LAB)	4,980	6.9
23 William W. Arnold (D)	38,908	52.5
Edwin B. Brooks (R)	34,610	46.7
24 Thomas S. Williams (R)	29,141	50.8
Dempsey T. Woodard (D)	28,252	49.2
25 Edward E. Denison (R)	37,907	54.4
A. S. Caldwell (D)	28,697	41.2
AL Richard Yates (R)	943,684*	
Henry R. Rathborne (R)	911,599✓	
Simon J. Gorman (D)	666,583	
William Murphy (D)	662,059	
Fred W. Wenschhoff (SOC)	36,311	
Andrew Lafin (SOC)	35,655	
Edward Ellis Carr (F-LAB)	32,595	
Henry W. Olinger (F-LAB)	30,756	

## Special Election

AL Winnifred Mason Huck (R)	865,971	52.6
Allen D. Albert (D)	710,716	43.2

## INDIANA

1 William E. Wilson (D)	42,797	53.6
Oscar R. Lohring (R)	35,835	44.9
2 Arthur H. Greenwood (D)	43,632	49.5
Oscar E. Bland (R)	42,752	48.5
3 Frank Gardner (D)	43,344	53.5
Samuel A. Lambdin (R)	37,202	46.0
4 Harry C. Canfield (D)	43,749	51.1
John S. Benham (R)	41,825	48.9
5 Everett Sanders (R)	38,759	49.5
Charles H. Bidaman (D)	37,748	48.2
6 Richard N. Elliott (R)	39,281	51.6
James A. Clifton (D)	36,818	48.4
7 Merrill Moores (R)	49,629	53.9
Joseph P. Turk (D)	41,118	44.6
8 Albert H. Vestal (R)	43,470	52.2
John W. Tyndall (D)	39,169	47.0
9 Fred S. Purnell (R)	46,919	51.5
George Lee Moffett (D)	42,074	46.2
10 William R. Wood (R)	45,590	59.2
William F. Spencer (D)	30,835	40.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Samuel E. Cook (D)	45,389	52.8
	Milton Kraus (R)	39,285	45.7
12	Louis W. Fairfield (R)	36,045	51.1
	Charles W. Branstrator (D)	34,457	48.9
13	Andrew J. Hickey (R)	50,003	53.7
	Esther Kathleen O'Keefe (D)	43,053	46.3

**IOWA**

1	William F. Kopp (R)	26,651	65.0
	John M. Lindley (D)	14,056	34.3
2	Harry E. Hull (R)	27,450	51.4
	Wayne G. Cook (D)	25,620	47.9
3	Thomas J. B. Robinson (R)	34,518	57.6
	Fred P. Hageman (D)	24,304	40.6
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	32,586	57.1
	A. M. Schanke (D)	24,532	43.0
5	Cyrenus Cole (R)	33,607	68.0
	G. A. Smith (D)	15,825	32.0
6	C. William Ramseyer (R)	28,702	61.9
	James E. Craven (D)	17,489	37.7
7	Cassius C. Dowell (R)	34,012	62.3
	Winfred E. Robb (D)	19,987	36.6
8	Horace M. Townner (R)	30,551	56.6
	J. P. Daughton (D)	23,478	43.5
9	William R. Green (R)	31,757	61.7
	Paul W. Richards (D)	19,722	38.3
10	Lester J. Dickinson (R)	41,290	71.1
	Mrs. Jett W. Douglas (D)	16,781	28.9
11	William D. Boies (R)	36,050	60.0
	Guy M. Gillette (D)	24,027	40.0

**KANSAS**

1	Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R)	39,463	63.7
	Frank Gragg (D)	22,480	36.3
2	Edward C. Little (R)	41,482	54.4
	William H. Thompson (D)	34,816	45.6
3	William H. Sproul (R)	38,321	49.0
	Charles Stephens (D)	37,829	48.4
4	Homer Hoch (R)	29,657	62.0
	Walter W. Austin (D)	17,294	36.2
5	James G. Strong (R)	32,064	56.3
	Clarence E. Hatfield (D)	24,881	43.7
6	Hays B. White (R)	33,464	54.1
	F. W. Boyd (D)	26,666	43.1
7	Jasper N. Tincher (R)	47,515	58.3
	A. S. Allphin (D)	32,159	39.5
8	William A. Ayres (D)	37,581	62.3
	Richard E. Bird (R)	22,721	37.7

**KENTUCKY**

1	Alben W. Barkley (D)	9,492	70.0
	F. M. McClain (R)	4,075	30.0
2	David H. Kincheloe (D)	14,837	63.5
	George W. Jolly (R)	8,541	36.5
3	Robert Y. Thomas Jr. (D)	21,189	60.9
	W. O. Moats (R)	13,613	39.1
4	Ben Johnson (D)	19,142	93.1
	P. N. Woodruff (F-LAB)	1,429	7.0
5	Maurice H. Thatcher (R)	38,806	49.1
	Kendrick R. Lewis (D)	35,124	44.4
	Herman F. Young (F-LAB)	5,154	6.5
6	Arthur B. Rouse (D)	18,131	63.9
	Leo E. Keller (NON PL)	9,197	32.4
7	James C. Cantrill (D)	9,389	100.0
8	Ralph Gilbert (D)	21,296	57.4
	D. H. Kincaid (R)	15,802	42.6
9	William J. Fields (D)	22,816	65.1
	J. H. Stricklin (R)	12,249	34.9
10	John N. Langley (R)	17,067	55.5
	F. T. Hatcher (D)	13,668	44.5
11	John M. Robson (R)	28,086	66.6
	C. J. Sipple (D)	11,396	27.0
	H. H. Seavy (F-LAB)	2,670	6.3

**LOUISIANA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	James O'Connor (D)	14,760	100.0
2	H. Garland Dupre (D)	12,287	100.0
3	Whitnell P. Martin (D)	1,954	99.7
4	John N. Sandlin (D)	3,618	100.0
5	Riley J. Wilson (D)	2,345	100.0
6	George K. Favrot (D)	3,317	99.5
7	Ladislav Lazaro (D)	3,069	99.5
8	James B. Aswell (D)	2,987	100.0

**MAINE**

1	Carroll L. Beedy (R)	26,050	58.7
	Louis A. Donahue (D)	18,312	41.3
2	Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	25,719	53.7
	B. G. McIntire (D)	22,150	46.3
3	John E. Nelson (R)	30,654	58.4
	Leon O. Tebbetts (D)	21,828	41.6
4	Ira G. Hersey (R)	18,641	60.8
	James W. Sewall (D)	11,997	39.2

**MARYLAND**

1	T. Alan Goldsborough (D)	27,117	55.8
	Charles J. Butler (R)	21,524	44.3
2	Millard E. Tydings (D)	36,565	52.8
	Albert Alex Blakeney (R)	31,053	44.8
3	John Philip Hill (R)	27,740	67.3
	Antony Dimarco (D)	12,454	30.2
4	J. Charles Linthicum (D)	33,322	61.7
	L. Edward Wolf (R)	18,972	35.1
5	Sydney E. Mudd (R)	23,764	50.8
	Clarence M. Roberts (D)	21,112	45.1
6	Frederick N. Zihlman (R)	22,261	50.7
	Frank W. Mish (D)	20,838	47.5

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Allen T. Treadway (R)	26,229	50.7
	Thomas F. Cassidy (D)	25,529	49.3
2	Frederick H. Gillett (R)	28,639	59.6
	Joseph E. Kerigan (D)	19,376	40.4
3	Calvin D. Paige (R)	26,944	56.4
	M. Fred O'Connell (D)	19,311	40.4
4	Samuel E. Winslow (R)	32,942	52.8
	William H. Dyer (D)	29,399	47.2
5	John Jacob Rogers (R)	33,673	64.0
	Andrew E. Barrett (D)	18,936	36.0
6	A. Piatt Andrew (R)	36,426	77.0
	Charles I. Pettingell (D)	10,895	23.0
7	William P. Connery Jr. (D)	30,493	56.0
	Frederick Butler (R)	23,978	44.0
8	Frederick W. Dallinger (R)	42,248	65.9
	John F. Daly (D)	21,893	34.1
9	Charles L. Underhill (R)	31,229	57.7
	Arthur D. Healey (D)	22,867	42.3
10	Peter F. Tague (D)	21,029	79.5
	Loyal L. Jenkins (R)	5,422	20.5
11	George Holden Tinkham (R)	33,396	60.3
	David J. Brickley (D)	21,999	39.7
12	James A. Gallivan (D)	42,779	75.9
	Alexander H. Rice (R)	13,575	24.1
13	Robert Luce (R)	50,710	100.0
14	Louis A. Frothingham (R)	41,490	63.3
	David W. Murray (D)	24,014	36.7
15	William S. Greene (R)	25,179	57.4
	Arthur J. B. Cartier (D)	18,662	42.6
16	Charles L. Gifford (R)	23,862	54.4
	James P. Doran (D)	20,021	45.6

**MICHIGAN**

1	Robert H. Clancy (D)	22,996	55.4
	Hugh Shepherd (R)	17,722	42.7
2	Earl C. Michener (R)	31,509	57.4
	James W. Helme (D)	23,393	42.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	John M. C. Smith (R)	23,869	61.1
	George Burr Smith (D)	15,226	39.0
4	John C. Ketcham (R)	26,050	65.4
	Homer S. Carr (D)	13,772	34.6
5	Carl E. Mapes (R)	25,853	71.1
	Claude O. Taylor (D)	10,501	28.9
6	Grant M. Hudson (R)	46,691	61.4
	Charles R. Adair (D)	29,241	38.3
7	Louis C. Cramton (R)	35,328	72.3
	Patrick H. Kane (D)	13,431	27.5
8	Bird J. Vincent (R)	33,864	63.4
	De Witt Vought (D)	19,538	36.6
9	James C. McLaughlin (R)	21,703	95.6
10	Roy O. Woodruff (R)	23,792	100.0
11	Frank D. Scott (R)	24,390	69.3
	Robert H. Rayburn (D)	10,823	30.7
12	W. Frank James (R)	26,228	79.4
	Frederick Kappler (D)	6,784	20.6
13	Clarence J. McLeod (R)	28,871	69.8
	Ferris H. Fitch (D)	11,948	28.9

**MINNESOTA**

1	Sydney Anderson (R)	36,698	57.3
	J. F. Lynn (D)	27,316	42.7
2	Frank Clague (R)	47,591	100.0
3	Charles R. Davis (R)	42,708	69.8
	Lillian Cox Gault (D)	18,462	30.2
4	Oscar E. Keller (R)	33,259	58.7
	Paul E. Doty (D)	20,187	35.6
	O. J. McCartney (I)	3,243	5.7
5	Walter H. Newton (R)	45,221	53.9
	John R. Coan (D)	38,760	46.2
6	Harold Knutson (R)	37,201	60.9
	Peter J. Seberger (F-LAB)	19,365	31.7
	John Knutsen (I)	4,550	7.4
7	Ole J. Kvale (F-LAB)	42,832	59.7
	Andrew J. Volstead (R)	28,918	40.3
8	Oscar J. Larson (R)	32,420	53.0
	William L. Carss (D)	28,757	47.0
9	Knud Wefald (F-LAB)	35,551	56.3
	Halvor Steenerson (R)	27,590	43.7
10	Thomas D. Schall (R)	53,424	80.6
	Henry B. Rutledge (D)	12,843	19.4

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	John E. Rankin (D)	9,407	99.8
2	Bill G. Lowrey (D)	7,985	94.7
	William McDonough (R)	450	5.3
3	Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	4,403	97.0
4	T. Jeff Busby (D)	9,260	98.2
5	Ross A. Collins (D)	11,336	96.3
6	T. Webber Wilson (D)	12,640	98.2
7	Percy E. Quin (D)	5,842	97.4
8	James W. Collier (D)	5,609	99.0

**MISSOURI**

1	Milton A. Romjue (D)	30,102	55.8
	Frank C. Millsbaugh (R)	23,577	43.7
2	Ralph F. Lozier (D)	34,041	61.7
	E. Y. Keiter (R)	21,016	38.1
3	Jacob L. Milligan (D)	25,997	52.1
	Henry F. Lawrence (R)	23,919	47.9
4	Charles L. Faust (R)	28,110	51.5
	William E. Spratt (D)	26,394	48.4
5	Henry L. Jost (D)	62,702	53.0
	Edgar C. Ellis (R)	55,262	46.7
6	Clement C. Dickinson (D)	27,038	53.3
	William O. Atkeson (R)	23,492	46.3
7	Samuel C. Major (D)	36,950	50.7
	Roscoe C. Patterson (R)	35,627	48.9
8	Sidney C. Roach (R)	25,927	54.6
	Mrs. St. Clair Moss (D)	21,559	45.4





Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
9 Clarence Cannon (D)	30,063	56.6	11 John J. Eagan (D)	39,957	66.8	26 Hamilton Fish Jr. (R F-L-P)	34,633	61.1
Theodore W. Hukriede (R)	23,058	43.4	Archibald E. Olpp (R)	18,399	30.8	Thomas Pendell (D)	20,831	36.7
10 Cleveland A. Newton (R)	71,827	59.4	12 Charles F. X. O'Brien (D)	51,596	74.3	Charles B. Ward (R)	30,154	46.5
A. A. Alexander (D)	46,704	38.7	William A. O'Brien (R)	17,372	25.0	John J. Burns (DFL)	27,937	43.1
11 Harry B. Hawes (D)	24,839	58.4	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			H. Westlake Coons (P)	5,830	9.0
Bernard P. Bogy (R)	17,188	40.4				28 Parker Corning (D)	54,570	55.3
12 Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	15,667	56.7				Charles M. Winchester (R)	42,531	43.1
David D. Israel (D)	11,679	42.3	AL John Morrow (D)	59,254	54.0	29 James S. Parker (R & P)	45,895	60.5
13 J. Scott Wolff (D)	23,622	51.6	Adelina Otero-Warren (R)	49,698	45.3	William H. Faxon (D)	28,726	37.9
Marion E. Rhodes (R)	21,870	47.8	<b>NEW YORK</b>			30 Frank Crowther (R & P)	32,225	53.3
14 James F. Fullbright (D)	37,896	52.0				George H. Derry (D)	25,261	41.8
Edward D. Hays (R)	34,573	47.4				31 Bertrand H. Snell (R F-L-P)	38,205	68.3
15 Joe J. Manlove (R)	32,843	52.8	1 Robert L. Bacon (R)	47,191	57.6	J. Franklin Sharp (D)	17,257	30.9
Frank H. Lee (D)	28,801	46.3	S. A. Warner Baltazzi (DFL)	32,224	39.3	32 Luther W. Mott (R)	44,091	65.1
16 Thomas L. Rubey (D)	25,989	53.7	2 John J. Kindred (D)	60,306	72.1	M. J. Daley (D)	22,279	32.9
Phil A. Bennett (R)	22,153	45.8	Frank E. Hopkins (R)	19,560	23.4	33 Homer P. Snyder (R)	31,978	49.6
<b>MONTANA</b>			3 George W. Lindsay (D)	21,513	65.4	34 John D. Clarke (R & P)	40,902	62.7
1 John M. Evans (D)	36,589	57.0	John Kissel (R)	8,587	26.1	Clayton L. Wheeler (D)	23,323	35.8
Washington J. McCormick (R)	26,684	41.6	William W. Passage (SOC & F-L)	2,716	8.3	35 Walter W. Magee (R)	47,119	54.1
2 Scott Leavitt (R)	46,499	54.3	4 Thomas H. Cullen (D)	27,100	76.5	Frederick W. Thomson (D)	37,785	43.4
Preston B. Moss (D)	39,147	45.7	Dominic E. Picone (R)	7,104	20.1	36 John Taber (R & P)	43,633	65.5
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			5 Loring M. Black Jr. (D)	33,840	54.9	David J. Sims (D)	22,980	34.5
1 John H. Morehead (D)	25,079	49.2	Ardolph L. Kline (R)	25,917	42.1	37 Gale H. Stalker (R & P)	42,144	59.2
Walter L. Anderson (R)	23,075	45.3	6 Charles I. Stengle (D)	31,363	48.3	Charles P. Smith (DFL)	28,290	39.7
2 Willis G. Sears (R)	26,308	48.2	Warren I. Lee (R)	28,240	43.5	38 Meyer Jacobstein (D)	35,319	47.7
James H. Hanley (D)	25,251	46.2	Mina Eskenazi (SOC & F-L)	4,713	7.3	Frederick T. Pierson (R)	33,690	45.5
Roy M. Harrop (PROG)	3,048	5.6	7 John F. Quayle (D)	21,688	53.4	Joel Moses (SOC)	5,101	6.9
3 Edgar Howard (D)	34,843	48.4	Michael J. Hogan (R)	14,772	36.4	39 Archie D. Sanders (R)	37,852	60.5
Robert E. Evans (R)	32,930	45.7	Henry Fruchter (SOC & F-L)	3,807	9.4	David A. White (DFL)	22,585	36.1
John Havekost (PROG)	4,252	5.9	8 William E. Cleary (D)	34,622	56.4	40 S. Wallace Dempsey (R-F-LAB)	41,754	63.4
4 Melvin O. McLaughlin (R)	29,743	51.0	Charles G. Bond (R)	19,745	32.1	Philip Clancy (D)	21,590	32.8
H. B. Cummins (D)	25,504	43.8	David P. Berenberg (SOC & F-L)	6,804	11.1	41 Clarence MacGregor (R)	25,342	55.4
John O. Schmidt (PROG)	3,034	5.2	9 David J. O'Connell (D)	38,833	58.1	William P. Greiner (D)	16,301	35.7
5 Ashton C. Shallenberger (D)	26,923	45.9	Andrew N. Petersen (R)	23,251	34.8	Frank Ehrenfried (SOC)	4,067	8.9
William E. Andrews (R)	25,456	43.4	Wilhelmus B. Robinson (SOC & F-L)	4,528	6.8	42 James M. Mead (DFL)	25,070	61.9
S. J. Franklin (PROG)	6,250	10.7	10 Emanuel Celler (D)	20,210	45.6	Louis J. Schwendler (R)	12,494	30.9
6 Robert G. Simmons (R)	41,558	51.3	Lester D. Volk (R)	17,099	38.6	Jacob F. Griesinger (SOC)	2,913	7.2
Charles W. Beal (D)	35,784	44.2	Jerome T. Dehunt (SOC & F-L)	6,522	14.7	43 Daniel A. Reed (R & P)	40,374	70.5
<b>NEVADA</b>			11 Daniel J. Riordan (D)	29,134	67.6	Frederick Garfield (D)	15,261	26.7
AL Charles L. Richards (D)	15,991	57.0	Joseph B. Handy (R)	12,889	29.9	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
A. Grant Miller (R)	12,084	43.0	12 Samuel Dickstein (D)	11,027	60.9	1 Hallett S. Ward (D)	10,201	80.8
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			Meyer London (SOC & F-L)	5,900	32.6	C. E. Kramer (R)	2,421	19.2
1 William N. Rogers (D)	36,793	54.5	Louis Zeltner (R)	1,183	6.5	2 Claude Kitchin (D)	8,533	100.0
John Scammon (R)	30,694	45.5	13 Christopher D. Sullivan (D)	11,424	66.7	Charles L. Abernethy (D)	14,101	67.1
2 Edward H. Wason (R)	31,570	53.0	Murray D. Firstman (R)	3,041	17.8	Thomas J. Hood (R)	6,924	32.9
William H. Barry (D)	27,980	47.0	Abraham Lefkowitz (SOC&F-L)	2,659	15.5	4 Edward W. Pou (D)	17,205	68.0
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			14 Nathan D. Perlman (R)	8,782	37.4	F. Eugene Hester (R)	8,086	32.0
1 Francis F. Patterson Jr. (R)	46,505	60.5	David H. Knott (D)	8,173	34.8	5 Charles M. Stedman (D)	33,694	62.3
Ethan P. Wescott (D)	29,381	38.2	Jacob Panken (SOC & F-L)	6,459	27.5	Lucy B. Patterson (R)	20,380	37.7
2 Isaac Bacharach (R)	50,925	69.8	15 John J. Boylan (D)	20,382	60.8	6 Homer L. Lyon (D)	14,996	74.0
Charles S. Stevens (D)	22,001	30.2	Thomas Jefferson Ryan (R)	12,205	36.4	William J. McDonald (R)	5,266	26.0
3 Elmer H. Geran (D)	44,337	50.3	16 W. Bourke Cockran (D)	23,370*	70.0	7 William C. Hammer (D)	30,629	56.5
T. Frank Appleby (R)	43,809	49.7	John C. O'Connor (R)	8,277	24.8	W. B. Love (R)	23,592	43.5
4 Charles Browne (D)	32,422	52.8	17 Ogden L. Mills (R)	21,274	50.5	8 Robert L. Doughton (D)	31,340	56.1
Elijah C. Hutchinson (R)	28,934	47.2	Herman A. Metz (D)	19,355	46.0	J. Ike Campbell (R)	24,493	43.9
5 Ernest R. Ackerman (R)	43,460	56.7	18 John F. Carew (D)	24,248	66.8	9 Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	28,596	59.9
Monell Sayre (D)	32,039	41.8	Albert E. Schwartz (R)	8,398	23.1	R. H. Shuford (R)	19,168	40.1
6 Randolph Perkins (R)	41,564	52.5	Ben Howe (SOC & F-L)	3,535	9.7	10 Zebulon Weaver (D)	37,626	57.2
Thomas A. Shields (D)	37,561	47.5	19 Samuel Marx (D)	29,798*	50.3	Ralph A. Fisher (R)	28,192	42.8
7 George N. Seger (R)	26,613	54.6	Walter M. Chandler (R)	26,172	44.2	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
Wilmer A. Cadmus (D)	21,190	43.5	20 Fiorello H. LaGuardia (P)	8,492	38.3	1 Olger B. Burtress (R)	45,959	100.0
8 Frank J. McNulty (D)	40,379#	58.5	Henry Frank (D)	8,324	37.5	2 George M. Young (R)	36,528	69.8
Warren P. Coon (R)	27,936	40.5	William Karlin (SOC & F-L)	5,260	23.7	J. W. Deemey (PROG)	15,834	30.2
9 Daniel F. Minahan (D)	21,276	52.6	21 Royal H. Weller (D)	32,393	48.2	3 James H. Sinclair (R)	33,499	64.2
Richard W. Parker (R)	19,182	47.4	Martin C. Ansorge (R)	32,053	47.6	E. J. Hughes (IR)	18,672	35.8
10 Frederick R. Lehlbach (R)	28,570	57.4	22 Anthony J. Griffin (D)	29,544	72.8	<b>OHIO</b>		
John F. Cahill (D)	21,211	42.6	Charles Francis Connolly (R)	7,188	17.7	1 Nicholas Longworth (R)	45,253	57.1
			Ernest Bohm (SOC & F-L)	3,752	9.2	Sidney G. Stricker (D)	30,945	39.0
			23 Frank Oliver (D)	50,382	56.5	2 Ambrose E. B. Stephens (R)	39,898	54.0
			Albert B. Rosedale (R)	25,154	28.2	John R. Quane (D)	30,051	40.6
			Salvatore Ninfo (SOC&F-L)	12,411	13.9	Charles A. Herbst (F-LAB)	4,001	5.4
			24 James V. Ganly (D)	40,058	47.4			
			Benjamin L. Fairchild (R)	35,656	42.2			
			Philip Umstadter (SOC&F-L)	8,737	10.5			
			25 J. Mayhew Wainwright (R & P)	33,674	53.3			
			Robert A. Osborn (D)	27,412	43.4			

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Roy G. Fitzgerald (R)	52,111	51.8
	Warren Gard (D)	46,127	45.9
4	John C. Cable (R)	43,251	54.6
	J. Henry Goeke (D)	35,916	45.4
5	Charles J. Thompson (R)	31,700	53.0
	Frank C. Kniffin (D)	28,067	47.0
6	Charles C. Kearns (R)	32,416	51.2
	William N. Gableman (D)	30,939	48.8
7	Charles Brand (R)	54,180	58.5
	Charles B. Zimmerman (D)	38,522	41.6
8	R. Clint Cole (R)	37,065	52.1
	H. H. Hartman (D)	34,105	47.9
9	Isaac R. Sherwood (D)	45,059	51.3
	William W. Chalmers (R)	42,712	48.7
10	Israel M. Foster (R)	30,341	63.0
	James Sharp (D)	17,811	37.0
11	Mell G. Underwood (D)	29,058	51.7
	Edwin D. Ricketts (R)	27,162	48.3
12	John C. Speaks (R)	47,265	55.1
	H. Sage Valentine (D)	37,875	44.2
13	James T. Begg (R)	38,994	56.4
	Arthur W. Overmeyer (D)	30,199	43.6
14	Martin L. Davey (D)	49,935	52.0
	Frank E. Whittemore (R)	46,087	48.0
15	C. Ellis Moore (R)	32,894	51.4
	James R. Alexander (D)	30,120	47.1
16	John McSweeney Jr. (D)	43,590	51.8
	J. H. Himes (R)	39,881	47.3
17	William M. Morgan (R)	42,331	50.4
	William A. Ashbrook (D)	41,745	49.7
18	Frank Murphy (R)	41,572	57.0
	Marion Huffman (D)	25,449	34.9
	Jacob S. Carey Sr. (I)	5,907	8.1
19	John G. Cooper (R)	40,492	59.3
	W. B. Kilpatrick (D)	27,836	40.7
20	Charles A. Mooney (D)	23,469	54.4
	Minor G. Morton (R)	17,968	41.7
21	Robert Crosser (D)	18,645	55.1
	Harry C. Gahn (R)	14,024	41.4
22	Theodore E. Burton (R)	57,781	73.4
	William J. Zoul (D)	20,511	26.1

## OKLAHOMA

1	Everette B. Howard (D)	39,135	54.7
	T. A. Chandler (R)	32,478	45.4
2	William W. Hastings (D)	30,418	57.7
	Alice M. Robertson (R)	21,973	41.7
3	Charles D. Carter (D)	39,464	71.6
	Philas S. Jones (R)	15,022	27.3
4	Thomas D. McKeown (D)	39,247	65.2
	Joseph C. Pringley (R)	20,568	34.2
5	Fletcher B. Swank (D)	46,120	62.7
	U. S. Stone (R)	26,893	36.6
6	Elmer Thomas (D)	30,532	56.6
	L. M. Gensman (R)	22,757	42.2
7	James V. McClintic (D)	28,956	70.2
	W. G. Roe (R)	11,444	27.8
8	Milton C. Garber (R)	29,068	52.0
	Zach A. Harris (D)	26,111	46.7

## OREGON

1	Willis C. Hawley (R)	64,567	100.0
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott (R)	22,861	59.2
	James Harvey Graham (D)	15,789	40.9
3	Elton Watkins (D)	36,690	47.6
	Clifton N. McArthur (R)	35,696	46.3

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	William S. Vare (R)	46,946	83.6
	Stephen Flanagan (D)	8,227	14.7
2	George S. Graham (R, P)	31,470	85.4
	Ellen Duane Davis (D)	4,739	12.9
3	Harry C. Ransley (R)	33,058	84.4
	Edward P. Carroll (D)	5,507	14.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	George W. Edmonds (R, P)	28,757	74.1
	Joseph K. Willing (D)	8,954	23.1
5	James J. Connolly (R, WELFARE)	31,357	76.6
	James J. Sweeney (D)	7,717	18.9
6	George A. Welsh (R)	44,159	73.4
	Robert J. Sterrett (D)	13,629	22.7
7	George P. Darrow (R, P)	31,580	74.2
	John W. Graham (D, VL)	9,694	22.8
8	Thomas S. Butler (R)	30,349	61.1
	William T. Ellis (D, INDL)	18,306	36.9
9	Henry Winfield Watson (R)	32,052	61.8
	C. William Freed (D)	18,083	34.9
10	William W. Griest (R)	33,545	52.8
	Frank C. Musser (D, LANCAST)	30,017	47.2
11	Laurence H. Watres (R, P)	23,266	50.1
	Patrick McLane (D)	22,540	48.5
12	John J. Casey (D, SOC)	35,953	54.1
	Clarence D. Coughlin (R, P)	30,532	45.9
13	George Franklin Brumm (R, P)	23,218	52.9
	Charles F. Ditchey (D)	19,305	44.0
14	William M. Croll (D)	31,592	48.2
	Fred B. Gerner (D)	29,617	45.2
	George W. Snyder (SOC)	4,294	6.6
15	Louis T. McFadden (R, P)	20,399	64.0
	T. Francis Carroll (D)	11,498	36.1
16	Edgar R. Kiess (R, P)	17,499	57.2
	James M. Rook (D)	12,014	39.2
17	Herbert W. Cummings (D, SOC)	22,588	57.4
	I. Clinton Kline (R, P)	16,796	42.6
18	Edward M. Beers (R, P)	24,675	54.6
	King Alexander (D)	20,069	44.4
19	Frank C. Sites (D)	33,570	53.6
	Aaron S. Kreider (R, P)	28,115	44.9
20	George M. Wertz (R, P)	12,276	41.9
	Warren Worth Bailey (D, SOC)	11,969	40.9
	Robert M. Palmer (RO)	2,671	9.1
	Faber V. McCloskey (LAB)	2,337	8.0
21	J. Banks Kurtz (R, P)	13,106	47.5
	Daniel S. Brumbaugh (D)	11,425	41.4
	Earl W. Rothrock (LAB, SOC)	3,050	11.1
22	Samuel F. Glatfelter (D)	22,181	53.0
	Mahlon N. Haines (R, P)	17,694	42.3
23	William Irvin Swoope (R, SOC)	16,928	48.0
	J. Frank Snyder (D)	14,292	40.5
	Elisha Kent Kane (P)	4,041	11.5
24	Samuel A. Kendall (R, P)	18,261	54.0
	Harrison N. Boyd (D)	12,937	38.3
	Herman G. Lepley (SOC)	1,985	5.9
25	Henry W. Temple (R, SOC)	14,098	53.5
	Charles I. Faddis (D)	12,242	46.5
26	Thomas W. Phillips Jr. (R)	17,730	51.5
	John G. Cobler (D, P)	15,533	45.1
27	Nathan L. Strong (R)	18,682	53.6
	Jane E. Leonard (D)	12,927	37.1
28	Harry J. Bixler (R, P)	22,631	64.4
	Charles E. Bordwell (D)	11,604	33.0
29	Milton W. Shreve (R, P)	19,043	58.9
	Charles N. Crosby (D)	11,917	36.9
30	Everett Kent (D)	25,644	58.2
	William H. Kirkpatrick (R)	17,844	40.5
31	Adam M. Wyant (R, P)	17,421	53.4
	James M. Cramer (D)	13,081	40.1
	Harry Eckard (SOC)	2,146	6.6
32	Stephen Geyer Porter (R)	19,942	70.0
	P. M. O'Donnell (D)	5,938	20.9
33	M. Clyde Kelly (R, D)	21,899	87.4
	William Adams (SOC)	3,106	12.4
34	John M. Morin (R)	15,499	72.7
	William N. McNair (D, P)	5,134	24.1
35	James M. Magee (R)	16,227	53.9
	Louis K. Manley (D, P)	12,838	42.6
36	Guy E. Campbell (R, D)	20,783	91.7
	William W. Nooning (SOC)	1,880	8.3

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Clark Burdick (R)	25,860	54.1
	George F. O'Shaunessy (D)	21,935	45.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Richard S. Aldrich (R)	26,247	52.6
	Percy J. Cantwell (D)	23,680	47.4
3	Jeremiah E. O'Connell (D)	36,147	62.6
	Isaac Gill (R)	21,581	37.4

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	W. Turner Logan (D)	5,992	94.0
	S. L. Blomgren (R)	383	6.0
2	James F. Byrnes (D)	4,163	100.0
3	Fred H. Dominick (D)	3,822	100.0
4	John J. McSwain (D)	8,346	97.3
5	William F. Stevenson (D)	4,015	100.0
6	Allard H. Gasque (D)	3,642	100.0
7	Hampton P. Fulmer (D)	4,411	98.5

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Charles A. Christopherson (R)	31,250	48.9
	John Stredronsky (D)	16,372	25.6
	G. L. Hasvold (NON PART)	16,230	25.4
2	Royal C. Johnson (R)	37,208	64.5
	Andrew Francis Lockhart (NON PART)	18,968	32.9
3	William Williamson (R)	18,819	49.2
	George Philip (D)	14,857	38.8
	George H. Smith (NON PART)	4,581	12.0

## TENNESSEE

1	B. Carroll Reece (R)	17,050	77.0
	J. T. Fugate (D)	5,085	23.0
2	J. Will Taylor (R)	14,988	64.3
	J. Rupert Reynolds (D)	8,330	35.7
3	Sam D. McReynolds (D)	20,603	61.3
	R. L. Burnett (R)	13,027	38.7
4	Cordell Hull (D)	20,323	62.6
	W. F. Clouse (R)	12,125	37.4
5	Ewin L. Davis (D)	11,634	100.0
6	Joseph W. Byrns (D)	19,596	100.0
7	William C. Salmon (D)	13,662	78.2
	S. A. Vest (R)	3,818	21.8
8	Gordon Browning (D)	16,571	57.3
	Lon A. Scott (R)	12,328	42.7
9	Finis J. Garrett (D)	15,822	84.8
	Homer S. Tatum (R)	2,846	15.3
10	Hubert F. Fisher (D)	10,407	89.1
	Thomas C. Phelen (I)	1,279	10.9

## Special Election

7	Clarence W. Turner (D)	12,914	86.3
	S. W. Williams (R)	2,053	13.7

## TEXAS

1	Eugene Black (D)	15,697	93.5
	G. T. Bartlett (R)	1,087	6.5
2	John C. Box (D)	21,216	94.8
	C. A. Lord (R)	1,171	5.2
3	Morgan G. Sanders (D)	16,323	91.7
	L. B. Crawford (R)	1,478	8.3
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	21,327	91.1
	C. A. Gray (R)	2,079	8.9
5	Hatton W. Sumners (D)	23,051	88.3
	Heber Page (R)	3,046	11.7
6	Luther A. Johnson (D)	18,938	94.0
	D. H. Merrill (R)	1,208	6.0
7	Clay Stone Briggs (D)	12,171	93.3
	Frank Sneed Camper (R)	880	6.7
8	Daniel E. Garrett (D)	20,058	85.3
	E. B. Barden (R)	3,454	14.7
9	Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	17,479	64.7
	Willett Wilson (R)	9,554	35.3
10	James P. Buchanan (D)	18,590	81.0
	W. J. Kveton (R)	4,374	19.1





	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Tom T. Connally (D)	16,092	90.8
	R. A. Hanrick (R)	1,630	9.2
12	Fritz G. Lanham (D)	20,014	91.9
	Joe Kingsberry Jr. (R)	1,772	8.1
13	Guinn Williams (D)	21,187	93.2
	J. B. Schmitz (R)	1,538	6.8
14	Harry M. Wurzbach (R)	19,083	54.8
	Harry Hertzberg (D)	15,760	45.2
15	John N. Garner (D)	14,319	100.0
16	Claude B. Hudspeth (D)	18,164	81.0
	J. A. Simpson (R)	4,257	19.0
17	Thomas L. Blanton (D)	24,576	91.6
	W. D. Girard (R)	2,266	8.4
18	Marvin Jones (D)	24,515	93.7
	H. O. Ward (R)	1,649	6.3

## UTAH

1	Don B. Colton (R)	33,188	52.7
	Milton H. Welling (D)	27,801	44.2
2	Elmer O. Leatherwood (R)	28,591	50.5
	David C. Dunbar (D)	26,145	46.1

## VERMONT

1	Frederick G. Fleetwood (R, P)	19,359	52.1
	James E. Kennedy (D)	17,821	47.9
2	Porter H. Dale (R, P)	25,981	78.4
	John J. Wilson (D)	7,170	21.6

## VIRGINIA

1	Schuyler Otis Bland (D)	8,639	83.5
	George N. Wise (R)	1,492	14.4
2	Joseph T. Deal (D)	7,367	86.5
	Percy S. Stephenson (R)	1,045	12.3
3	Andrew Jackson Montague (D)	7,746	90.1
	Channing M. Ward (R)	847	9.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	5,737	86.2
	Herbert Rogers (R)	822	12.4
5	James M. Hooker (D)	11,458	70.9
	Charles P. Smith (R)	4,699	29.1
6	Clifton A. Woodrum (D)	9,505	77.9
	J. W. McWane (R)	2,688	22.0
7	Thomas W. Harrison (D)	12,954	62.3
	John Paul (R)	7,841	37.7
8	R. Walton Moore (D)	8,702	83.3
	John Sidney Wiley (R)	1,741	16.7
9	George C. Peery (D)	32,163	52.4
	John H. Hassinger (R)	29,227	47.6
10	Henry St. George Tucker (D)	8,635	77.4
	John Martin (R)	2,521	22.6

## WASHINGTON

1	John F. Miller (R)	29,579	57.4
	Edgar C. Snyder (D)	13,127	25.5
	Fred N. Nelson (F-LAB)	8,862	17.2
2	Lindley H. Hadley (R)	29,906	59.0
	Fred A. Clise (D)	10,608	20.9
	P. B. Tyler (F-LAB)	10,150	20.0
3	Albert Johnson (R)	45,482	76.3
	J. M. Phillips (F-LAB)	14,158	23.7
4	John W. Summers (R)	29,697	68.5
	Charles R. Hill (D)	10,337	23.9
	Elihu Bowles (F-LAB)	3,292	7.6
5	J. Stanley Webster (R)	26,982	49.2
	Sam B. Hill (D)	24,810	45.2
	Harry J. Vaughan (F-LAB)	3,095	5.6

## WEST VIRGINIA

1	Benjamin L. Rosenbloom (R)	28,644	52.6
	Raymond Kenny (D)	25,794	47.3
2	Robert E. L. Allen (D)	27,320	51.5
	George M. Bowers (R)	24,764	46.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Stuart F. Reed (R)	32,066	50.5
	Eskridge H. Morton (D)	31,382	49.5
4	George W. Johnson (D)	32,355	50.7
	Harry C. Woodyard (R)	31,448	49.3
5	Thomas J. Lilly (D)	35,354	51.5
	Wells Goodykoontz (R)	32,267	48.5
6	J. Alfred Taylor (D)	42,320	54.2
	Leonard S. Echols (R)	34,901	44.7

## WISCONSIN

1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)	37,958	94.4
	Niels P. Nielsen (SOC)	2,179	5.4
2	Edward Voigt (R)	32,494	80.9
	William F. Schanen (D)	7,667	19.1
3	John M. Nelson (R)	33,002	79.7
	Martha Riley (ID)	8,379	20.2
4	John C. Schafer (R)	19,179	46.0
	Edmund T. Melms (SOC)	18,548	44.5
	Joseph F. Drezdson (D)	3,918	9.4
5	Victor L. Berger (SOC)	30,045	53.3
	William H. Stafford (R)	26,274	46.6
6	Florian Lampert (R)	34,365	86.0
	William E. Cavanaugh (ID)	5,572	14.0
7	Joseph D. Beck (R)	27,371	87.4
	Bert A. Jolivet (ID)	3,923	12.5
8	Edward E. Browne (R)	33,860	91.8
	Herman A. Marth (I SOC)	2,946	8.0
9	George J. Schneider (R)	35,117	61.5
	Henry Graass (IR)	22,015	38.5
10	James A. Frear (R)	29,781	98.3
11	Hubert H. Peavey (R)	36,635	99.0

## WYOMING

AL	Charles E. Winter (R)	30,885	53.3
	Robert R. Rose (D)	27,017	46.7

## 1923 House Elections

## ALABAMA

## Special Election

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Lister Hill (D)	4,483	100.0

## ARKANSAS

## Special Election

6	James B. Reed (D)	1,793	100.0
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## ILLINOIS

## Special Elections

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Morton D. Hull (R)	56,355	53.9
	Barratt O'Hara (D)	42,427	40.6
	Seymour Stedman (SOC)	5,759	5.5
4	Thomas A. Doyle (D)	17,624	95.0

## IOWA

## Special Election

8	Hiram K. Evans (R)	14,334	52.6
	J. P. Daughton (D)	12,901	47.4

## NEW YORK

## Special Elections

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Anning S. Prall (D)	28,215	72.9
	Guy O. Walser (R)	9,972	25.8
16	John J. O'Connor (D, R)	27,746	96.7
19	Sol Bloom (D)	17,909	49.8
	Walter M. Chandler (R)	17,718	49.3
24	Benjamin L. Fairchild (R)	43,475	49.0
	Edward R. Koch (D)	38,435	43.3
	Alexander Braunstein (SOC)	6,913	7.8
32	Thaddeus C. Sweet (R)	41,775	65.1
	Daniel C. Burke (D)	21,391	33.4

# 1924 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John McDuffie (D)	9,932	86.1
	Frank J. Thompson (R)	1,604	13.9
2	Lister Hill (D)	15,066	100.0
3	Henry B. Steagall (D)	10,425	87.7
	Carlos E. Roberts (R)	1,457	12.3
4	Lamar Jeffers (D)	9,945	75.6
	J. O. Middleton (R)	3,208	24.4
5	William B. Bowling (D)	8,492	78.3
	John C. Walker (R)	2,355	21.7
6	William B. Oliver (D)	6,672	100.0
7	Miles C. Allgood (D)	15,984	57.1
	B. S. Cooley (R)	11,987	42.9
8	Edward B. Almon (D)	13,353	81.5
	G. M. Huckaba (R)	3,040	18.5
9	George Huddleston (D)	18,958	99.9
10	William B. Bankhead (D)	11,394	59.7
	W. A. McMurray (R)	7,706	40.4

## ARIZONA

AL	Carl Hayden (D)	40,329	82.4
	W. J. Galbraith (R)	8,628	17.6

## ARKANSAS

1	William J. Driver (D)	15,514	77.2
	Virgil Greene (R)	4,580	22.8
2	William A. Oldfield (D)	11,412	73.8
	M. D. Bowers (R)	4,057	26.2
3	John N. Tillman (D)	13,202	60.0
	J. S. Thompson (R)	8,789	40.0
4	Otis T. Wingo (D)	15,935	72.5
	Charles A. Darling (R)	6,060	27.6
5	Heartsill Ragon (D)	16,287	76.8
	Powell Clayton (R)	4,922	23.2
6	James B. Reed (D)	13,101	75.6
	Martin A. Eisele (R)	4,219	24.4
7	Tilman B. Parks (D)	13,975	76.5
	J. K. Prescott (R)	4,302	23.5

## CALIFORNIA

1	Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	47,250	99.9
2	John E. Raker (D-R)	30,590	100.0
3	Charles F. Curry (R-D)	61,512	80.7
	James H. Barkley (SOC)	14,665	19.3
4	Julius Kahn (R-D)	44,048*	81.0
	William McDevitt (SOC)	10,360	19.0
5	Lawrence J. Flaherty (R-D)	38,893	76.2
	Isabel C. King (SOC)	12,175	23.8
6	Albert E. Carter (R)	68,547	57.5
	John L. Davie (I)	42,873	35.9
	Herbert L. Coggins (SOC)	7,858	6.6
7	Henry E. Barbour (R-D)	65,740	99.9
8	Arthur Monroe Free (R-D)	55,713	97.9
9	Walter F. Lineberger (R)	119,993	63.9
	Charles H. Randall (P D SOC)	67,735	36.1
10	John D. Fredericks (R)	133,780	62.3
	Robert W. Richardson (D)	80,870	37.7
11	Philip D. Swing (DR SOC P)	93,811	100.0

## COLORADO

1	William N. Vaile (R)	47,155	54.2
	James G. Edgeworth (D)	36,519	42.0
2	Charles B. Timberlake (R)	51,028	56.9
	James M. Taylor (D)	31,378	35.0
	James A. Ownbey (LAF)	6,630	7.4
3	Guy U. Hardy (R)	53,877	58.7
	Charles B. Hughes (D)	37,976	41.3
4	Edward T. Taylor (D)	33,262	65.5
	Webster S. Whinnery (R)	17,486	34.5

## CONNECTICUT

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	E. Hart Fenn (R)	61,451	66.8
	Johnstone Vance (D)	29,381	31.9
2	Richard P. Freeman (R)	42,161	65.0
	Fenton (D)	22,258	34.3
3	John Q. Tilson (R)	48,963	67.9
	William T. Hoyt (D)	21,858	30.3
4	Schuyler Merritt (R)	57,966	71.1
	Walling (D)	22,031	27.0
5	James P. Glynn (R)	34,548	55.0
	Patrick B. O'Sullivan (D, PROG)	28,248	45.0

## DELAWARE

AL	Robert G. Houston (R)	51,536	58.6
	William H. Boyce (D)	35,943	40.9

## FLORIDA

1	Herbert J. Drane (D)	23,244	80.0
	A. W. Gage (R)	5,816	20.0
2	Robert A. Green (D)	11,021	90.7
	H. O. Brown (R)	1,137	9.4
3	John H. Smithwick (D)	12,660	84.1
	J. H. Drummond (R)	2,389	15.9
4	William J. Sears (D)	25,318	62.5
	G. W. Bingham (R)	12,183	30.1
	Billy Parker (AM)	2,993	7.4

## GEORGIA

1	Charles G. Edwards (D)	14,694	93.2
2	E. E. Cox (D)	10,667	100.0
3	Charles R. Crisp (D)	8,138	100.0
4	William C. Wright (D)	10,420	100.0
5	William D. Upshaw (D)	16,608	100.0
6	Samuel Rutherford (D)	12,488	100.0
7	Gordon Lee (D)	20,008	99.9
8	Charles H. Brand (D)	12,261	100.0
9	Thomas M. Bell (D)	17,007	87.5
	J. M. Johnson (R)	2,425#	12.5
10	Carl Vinson (D)	9,280	100.0
11	William C. Lankford (D)	11,590	100.0
12	William W. Larsen (D)	11,754	100.0

## IDAHO

1	Burton L. French (R)	33,347	61.8
	Perry Mitchell (D)	20,234	37.5
2	Addison T. Smith (R)	44,365	54.6
	William A. Shuldberg (PROG)	23,257	28.6
	Asher B. Wilson (D)	13,470	16.6

## ILLINOIS

1	Martin B. Madden (R)	43,661	73.1
	James F. Doyle (D)	13,623	22.8
2	Morton D. Hull (R)	113,349	74.5
	Frank A. Wright (D)	37,482	24.6
3	Elliott W. Sproul (R)	87,563	67.0
	Joseph F. Timmis (D)	42,278	32.3
4	Thomas A. Doyle (D)	30,955	56.0
	Stanley Jankowski (R)	23,947	43.3
5	Adolph J. Sabath (D)	20,588	57.8
	Bernard A. Weaver (R)	14,730	41.4
6	John J. Gorman (D)	116,066	67.8
	James R. Buckley (D)	53,463	31.2
7	M. Alfred Michaelson (R)	133,563	67.7
	Hynek M. Howell (D)	46,253	23.5
	Edward A. Russell	13,040	6.6
8	Stanley Henry Kunz (D)	17,799	53.1
	Ernest D. Potts (R)	13,853	41.3
	Gerard Kasmarek	1,675	5.0

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Fred A. Britten (R)	42,829	76.6
	Urban A. Lavery (D)	12,541	22.4
10	Carl R. Chindblom (R)	126,383	80.0
	John P. Reed (D)	30,474	19.3
11	Frank R. Reid (R)	83,696	84.2
	Charles L. Schwartz (D)	15,246	15.3
12	Charles E. Fuller (R)	68,696	84.5
	Marvin C. Parsons (PROG)	12,105	14.9
13	William R. Johnson (R)	49,717	77.8
	William G. Curtiss (D)	13,887	21.7
14	John C. Allen (R)	48,920	64.7
	William A. Schaeffer (D)	26,680	35.3
15	Edward J. King (R)	53,123	69.2
	Henry E. Schmiedeskamp (D)	23,051	30.0
16	William E. Hull (R)	43,098	55.4
	Charles C. Hatcher (D)	34,185	44.0
17	Frank H. Funk (R)	40,226	60.1
	Frank Gillespie (D)	26,497	39.6
18	William P. Holaday (R)	52,992	64.4
	Andrew B. Dennis (D)	29,034	35.3
19	Charles Adkins (R)	55,605	56.5
	Edward F. Poorman (D)	42,490	43.1
20	Henry T. Rainey (D)	36,669	53.0
	Guy L. Shaw (R)	32,569	47.0
21	Loren E. Wheeler (R)	45,588	50.0
	J. Earl Major (D)	44,414	48.7
22	Edward M. Irwin (R)	56,525	57.7
	Edward E. Campbell (D)	40,604	41.5
23	William W. Arnold (D)	45,644	53.9
	Charles J. Metzger (R)	38,670	45.7
24	Thomas S. Williams (R)	35,356	54.1
	H. Robert Fowler (D)	29,954	45.9
25	Edward E. Denison (R)	47,080	58.1
	Philip N. Lewis (D)	33,638	41.5
AL	Richard Yates (R)	1,519,021✓	
	Henry R. Rathbone (R)	1,513,708✓	
	Mary Ward Hart (D)	669,555	
	Allen D. Albert (D)	658,265	
	Gus C. Sandberg (SOC)	17,580	
	John C. Flora (SOC)	17,438	
	J. E. Procum (SOC LAB)	2,437	
	C. E. Clouse (SOC LAB)	2,368	
	Robert Minor (WP AM)	2,235	
	E. B. Hewlett (WP AM)	2,160	
	Patrick H. Morrissey (IR)	752	
	Dora Welty (CLP)	396	
	James W. Hill (CLP)	363	

## INDIANA

1	Harry E. Rowbottom (R)	48,203	52.1
	William E. Wilson (D)	44,335	47.9
2	Arthur H. Greenwood (D)	43,690	49.8
	John E. Sedwick (R)	43,073	49.1
3	Frank Gardner (D)	44,376	52.8
	Lindley M. Barlow (R)	39,446	46.9
4	Harry C. Canfield (D)	48,803	58.2
	James W. Hill (R)	35,007	41.8
5	Noble J. Johnson (R)	46,264	55.5
	J. R. Shannon (D)	28,573	34.3
	Jesse Rice Burks (P)	7,476	9.0
6	Richard N. Elliott (R)	46,094	55.3
	Lawrence A. Handley (D)	37,309	44.7
7	Ralph E. Updike (R)	94,751	60.0
	Joseph P. Turk (D)	62,279	39.4
8	Albert H. Vestal (R)	51,864	55.8
	John A. M. Adair (D)	41,119	44.2
9	Fred S. Purnell (R)	51,280	54.5
	James P. Davis (D)	41,973	44.6
10	William R. Wood (R)	67,143	66.8
	Harry O. Rhodes (D)	33,344	33.2
11	Albert R. Hall (R)	47,978	54.0
	Samuel E. Cook (D)	39,998	45.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
12	David Hogg (R)	49,921	58.4
	Charles W. Branstrator (D)	35,565	41.6
13	Andrew J. Hickey (R)	69,042	61.7
	James L. Harmon (D)	42,895	38.3

**IOWA**

1	William F. Kopp (R)	42,711	71.4
	James M. Bell (D)	17,100	28.6
2	F. Dickinson Letts (R)	49,416	60.1
	W. Thompson (D)	32,842	39.9
3	Thomas J. B. Robinson (R)	54,921	68.5
	Willis N. Birdsall (D)	25,213	31.5
4	Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	50,811	71.1
	J. M. Berry (D)	20,646	28.9
5	Cyrenus Cole (R)	52,180	70.2
	W. N. Townsend (D)	22,175	29.8
6	C. William Ramseyer (R)	42,848	69.3
	James V. Curran (D)	18,976	30.7
7	Cassius C. Dowell (R)	66,550	78.3
	William M. Wade (D)	18,454	21.7
8	Lloyd Thurston (R)	42,222	62.5
	Le Roy Munyon (D)	25,321	37.5
9	William R. Green (R)	49,153	68.4
	Charles F. Paschel (D)	22,741	31.6
10	Lester J. Dickinson (R)	59,954	75.4
	R. F. Mitchell (D)	19,571	24.6
11	William D. Boies (R)	56,152	61.5
	A. Sykes (D)	35,086	38.5

**KANSAS**

1	Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R)	49,676	70.8
	Lee Eppinger (D)	20,474	29.2
2	Chauncey B. Little (D)	43,285	48.8
	Russell Dyer (R)	39,523	44.6
	Arthur L. McKenney (I)	5,895	6.7
3	William H. Sproul (R)	49,482	57.3
	Charles Stephens (D)	36,876	42.7
4	Homer Hoch (R)	34,731	65.0
	R. W. Woodside (D)	18,728	35.0
5	James G. Strong (R)	38,754	60.0
	C. E. Hatfield (D)	25,842	40.0
6	Hays B. White (R)	35,690	52.5
	John R. Connelly (D)	32,285	47.5
7	Jasper N. Tincher (R)	48,826	54.6
	Nellie Cline (D)	40,583	45.4
8	William A. Ayres (D)	44,312	60.6
	Chester I. Long (R)	28,868	39.5

**Special Election**

2	U.S. Guyer (R)	55,765	62.0
	Mrs. James A. Cable (D)	34,170	38.0

**KENTUCKY**

1	Alben W. Barkley (D)	41,861	67.0
	R. L. Myre (R)	20,669	33.1
2	David H. Kincheloe (D)	35,717	100.0
3	Robert Y. Thomas Jr. (D)	33,084	52.7
	George Baker (R)	29,753	47.4
4	Ben Johnson (D)	34,954	53.5
	Z. T. Proctor (R)	29,865	45.7
5	Maurice Thatcher (R)	60,403	54.5
	Sam H. McMeekin (D)	50,508	45.5
6	Arthur B. Rouse (D)	36,400	49.5
	B. S. Landram (R)	21,951	29.8
	William H. Bornhorst (PROG)	15,219	20.7
7	Virgil Chapman (D)	40,654	100.0
8	Ralph Gilbert (D)	29,888	100.0
9	Fred M. Vinson (D)	45,899	54.5
	George Osborne (R)	38,295	45.5
10	John W. Langley (R)	31,057	59.7
	Alex L. Ratliff (D)	20,577	39.6
11	John M. Robsion (R)	57,130	74.4
	Nat B. Sewell (D)	19,626	25.6

**Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Fred M. Vinson (D)	15,681	72.9
	W. S. Yazell (R)	5,822	27.1

**LOUISIANA**

1	James O'Connor (D)	20,027	100.0
2	J. Zach Spearing (D)	19,503	100.0
3	Whitmell P. Martin (D)	6,209	100.0
4	John N. Sandlin (D)	9,893	100.0
5	Riley J. Wilson (D)	8,523	100.0
6	Bolivar E. Kemp (D)	10,216	100.0
7	Ladislav Lazaro (D)	10,054	100.0
8	James B. Aswell (D)	8,886	100.0

**MAINE**

1	Carroll L. Beedy (R)	39,269	59.2
	William M. Ingraham (D)	27,058	40.8
2	Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	34,335	57.8
	Bertrand G. McIntire (D)	25,086	42.2
3	John E. Nelson (R)	40,730	62.1
	Leon O. Tebbetts (D)	24,860	37.9
4	Ira G. Hersey (R)	34,011	62.0
	Clinton C. Stevens (D)	20,851	38.0

**MARYLAND**

1	Thomas Alan Goldsborough (D)	27,963	57.0
	Harry T. Phoebe (R)	21,060	43.0
2	Millard E. Tydings (D)	35,051	53.2
	Edward Ridgely Simpson (R)	29,421	44.7
3	John Philip Hill (R)	23,760	61.5
	George Heller (D)	14,217	36.8
4	J. Charles Linthicum (D)	28,054	59.9
	John R. M. Staum (R)	17,773	38.0
5	Stephen W. Gambrill (D)	24,971	51.6
	Thomas B. R. Mudd (R)	23,412	48.4
6	Frederick N. Zihlman (R)	33,800	53.8
	David C. Winebranner (D)	28,016	44.6

**Special Election**

5	Stephen W. Gambrill (D)	23,474	50.3
	Thomas B. R. Mudd (R)	23,204	49.7

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Allen T. Treadway (R)	38,359	58.5
	Thomas F. Cassidy (D)	27,246	41.5
2	George B. Churchill (R)	41,126	57.3
	Joseph E. Kerigan (D)	30,703	42.7
3	Frank H. Foss (R)	38,626	64.4
	Wilfrid J. Lamoureux (D)	21,368	35.6
4	George R. Stobbs (R)	43,221	57.3
	William H. Dyer (D)	31,022	41.2
5	John Jacob Rogers (R)	46,841	67.4
	Humphrey O'Sullivan (D)	22,691	32.6
6	A. Platt Andrew (R)	55,023	100.0
7	William P. Connery Jr. (D)	34,710	55.7
	Charles A. Littlefield (R)	27,600	44.3
8	Harry I. Thayer (R)	52,051	62.0
	Daniel P. Leahy (D)	31,844	38.0
9	Charles L. Underhill (R)	42,212	59.0
	Arthur D. Healey (D)	29,398	41.1
10	John J. Douglass (D)	19,558	58.9
	Peter F. Tague	8,694	26.2
	James E. Maguire (R)	4,168	12.6
11	George Holden Tinkham (R)	46,865	66.0
	Timothy J. Driscoll (D)	24,111	34.0
12	James A. Gallivan (D)	51,108	73.4
	Howard A. Morton (R)	18,573	26.7
13	Robert Luce (R)	61,851	69.3
	Edwin F. Tuttle (D)	27,450	30.7
14	Louis A. Frothingham (R)	59,746	69.1
	David W. Murray (D)	26,686	30.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	33,360	58.4
	Arthur J. B. Cartier (D)	23,764	41.6
16	Charles L. Gifford (R)	37,913	69.5
	John H. Backus Jr. (D)	14,051	25.8

**MICHIGAN**

1	John B. Sosnowski (R)	76,566	67.5
	Robert H. Clancy (D)	36,516	32.2
2	Earl C. Michener (R)	69,680	73.8
	James W. Helme (D)	24,742	26.2
3	Arthur B. Williams (R)	50,375	65.1
	Claude S. Carney (D)	27,044	34.9
4	John C. Ketcham (R)	49,060	70.3
	Fremont Evans (D)	20,631	29.6
5	Carl E. Mapes (R)	58,682	81.3
	Harry C. White (D)	13,497	18.7
6	Grant M. Hudson (R)	173,705	85.6
	Willis M. Brewer (D)	29,191	14.4
7	Louis C. Cramton (R)	60,404	80.8
	Varnum J. Bowers (D)	14,291	19.1
8	Bird J. Vincent (R)	64,749	77.5
	William A. Seegmiller (D)	18,795	22.5
9	James C. McLaughlin (R)	47,386	84.1
	Charles M. Black (D)	8,781	15.6
10	Roy O. Woodruff (R)	47,555	81.3
	Judson E. Richardson (D)	10,944	18.7
11	Frank D. Scott (R)	41,686	73.3
	Prentiss M. Brown (D)	15,222	26.8
12	W. Frank James (R)	47,114	100.0
13	Clarence J. McLeod (R)	95,747	88.4
	Joel R. Moore (D)	12,526	11.6

**MINNESOTA**

1	Allen J. Furlow (R)	41,484	53.4
	Julius J. Reiter (F-LAB)	28,558	36.8
	L. B. Hanna (D)	7,659	9.9
2	Frank Clague (R)	45,730	60.5
	O. F. Swanjord (F-LAB)	29,901	39.5
3	August H. Andresen (R)	40,398	57.3
	A. C. Welch (F-LAB)	30,093	42.7
4	Oscar E. Keller (R)	39,217	47.8
	Dan W. Lawler (D)	30,277	36.9
	Julius F. Emme (F-LAB)	12,629	15.4
5	Walter H. Newton (R)	68,333	58.9
	A. G. Bastis (F-LAB)	36,804	31.7
	John S. Crosby (D)	10,967	9.5
6	Harold Knutson (R)	39,800	54.1
	S. C. Shipstead (F-LAB)	33,831	46.0
7	Ole J. Kvale (F-LAB)	43,555	58.5
	Gunnar B. Bjornson (R)	30,871	41.5
8	William L. Carss (F-LAB)	46,926	54.3
	Victor L. Power (R)	39,505	45.7
9	Knud Wefald (F-LAB)	38,248	56.8
	F. H. Peterson (R)	29,095	43.2
10	Godfrey G. Goodwin (R)	47,749	53.8
	George D. Brewer (F-LAB)	36,490	41.1
	Frank Hicks (D)	4,485	5.1

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	John E. Rankin (D)	13,971	100.0
2	Bill G. Lowery (D)	10,534	100.0
3	William M. Whittington (D)	9,282	100.0
4	T. Jeff Busby (D)	12,861	95.7
5	Ross A. Collins (D)	14,738	100.0
6	T. Webber Wilson (D)	17,337	100.0
7	Percy E. Quin (D)	9,547	100.0
8	James W. Collier (D)	10,278	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1	Milton A. Romjue (D)	37,831	57.3
	Frank Millsbaugh (R)	28,175	42.7
2	Ralph F. Lozier (D)	41,643	62.8
	Sweeney (R)	24,195	36.5





**NORTH DAKOTA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Olger B. Burtress (R)	44,573	75.4
Walter Welford (D)	14,511	24.6
2 Thomas Hall (R)	31,212	52.1
Gerald P. Nye (PROG)	28,193	47.0
3 James H. Sinclair (R)	37,925	73.4
R. A. Johnson (D)	13,730	26.6

**Special Election**

2 Thomas Hall (R)	33,460	51.0
Gerald P. Nye (PROG)	32,205	49.0

**OHIO**

1 Nicholas Longworth (R)	58,185	61.7
Thomas B. Paxton (D)	36,065	38.3
2 Ambrose E. B. Stephens (R)	47,331	58.1
Robert J. O'Donnell (D)	34,118	41.9
3 Roy Fitzgerald (R)	73,513	62.3
John P. Rogers (D)	43,426	36.8
4 W. T. Fitzgerald (R)	43,984	50.8
Hugh T. Mathers (D)	42,652	49.2
5 Charles J. Thompson (R)	31,046	51.5
Frank C. Kniffin (D)	29,245	48.5
6 Charles C. Kearns (R)	33,064	53.0
Ed. N. Kennedy (D)	29,283	47.0
7 Charles Brand (R)	61,557	63.9
C. K. Wolf (D)	34,709	36.1
8 Brooks Fletcher (D)	38,439	53.2
R. Clint Cole (R)	33,258	46.0
9 William W. Chalmers (R)	54,792	51.6
Isaac R. Sherwood (D)	48,442	45.6
10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	32,617	64.5
W. F. Rutherford (D)	17,923	35.5
11 Mell G. Underwood (D)	35,696	59.5
Edwin D. Ricketts (R)	24,272	40.5
12 John C. Speaks (R)	58,705	58.7
Lowry F. Sater (D)	41,291	41.3
13 James T. Begg (R)	45,307	62.1
John Dreitzler (D)	27,623	37.9
14 Martin L. Davey (D)	62,314	50.8
Arthur W. Doyle (R)	60,251	49.2
15 C. Ellis Moore (R)	39,155	56.1
James R. Alexander (D)	30,608	43.9
16 John McSweeney (D)	51,491	51.5
Thomas C. Hunsicker (R)	45,559	45.6
17 William M. Morgan (R)	50,226	57.9
J. Freer Bittinger (D)	36,532	42.1
18 Frank Murphy (R)	56,206	66.3
James M. Barton (D)	26,656	31.4
19 John G. Cooper (R)	67,581	75.5
Phebe T. Sutliff (D)	21,926	24.5
20 Charles A. Mooney (D)	34,173	59.7
Harvey Drucker (R)	22,507	39.3
21 Robert Crosser (D)	24,889	53.2
Harry C. Gahn (R)	21,629	46.2
22 Theodore E. Burton (R)	95,174#	61.8
Samuel B. Fitzsimmons (D)	32,970#	21.4
Alfred F. Coyle (I)	25,489#	16.6

**OKLAHOMA**

1 Samuel J. Montgomery (R)	45,949	49.3
Wayne W. Bayless (D)	45,806	49.2
2 William W. Hastings (D)	30,352	54.9
P. E. Reed (R)	24,413	44.2
3 Charles D. Carter (D)	38,674	68.1
Don Welch (R)	15,433	27.2
4 Thomas D. McKeown (D)	36,437	58.8
Charles E. Wells (R)	23,313	37.6
5 Fletcher B. Swank (D)	44,683	59.4
John Golobie (R)	28,510	37.9
6 Elmer Thomas (D)	31,188	56.4
Lorraine M. Gensman (R)	21,915	39.6

**Candidates**

7 James V. McClintic (D)	26,582	66.6
Walter S. Mills (R)	10,316	25.8
M. Shadid (F-LAB)	3,041	7.6
8 Milton C. Garber (R)	34,020	51.0
V. P. Crowe (D)	29,710	44.5

**OREGON**

1 Willis C. Hawley (R)	72,910	63.5
Harvey L. Clark (D)	25,293	22.0
W. J. Butler (I)	13,494	11.8
2 Nicholas J. Sinnott (R)	29,937	61.6
James H. Graham (D)	18,652	38.4
3 Maurice E. Crumpacker (R)	50,834	54.7
Elton Watkins (D & PROG)	39,731	42.7

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1 William S. Vare (R)	59,287	84.4
Joseph A. Robbins (D, PROG)	7,631	10.9
2 George S. Graham (R)	37,645	82.7
Jessie L. Collet (D, LAB)	6,355	14.0
3 Harry C. Ransley (R)	39,171	83.9
Edward P. Carroll (D)	4,092	8.8
Jennie Dorribulum (SOC, LAB)	3,301	7.1
4 Benjamin M. Golder (R)	40,783	77.8
Adolph Class (D)	8,365	16.0
Henry P. Thomas (SOC)	3,237	6.2
5 James J. Connolly (R)	47,033	81.0
Daniel J. C. O'Donnell (D)	7,525	13.0
Harry Calse (SOC)	3,118	5.4
6 George A. Welsh (R)	66,340	74.6
Francis I. J. Coyle (D, LAB)	17,457	19.6
7 George P. Darrow (R, P)	55,990	80.7
Thomas A. O'Hara (D)	9,999	14.4
8 Thomas S. Butler (R)	63,480	80.7
Gordon H. Cilley (D, PROG)	12,816	16.3
9 Henry W. Watson (R)	60,316	72.5
C. William Freed (D)	18,843	22.7
10 William W. Griest (R)	35,257	60.4
Frank C. Musser (D, INDL)	22,503	38.6
11 Laurence H. Watres (R)	35,461	56.7
David Fowler (D, LAB)	25,471	40.7
12 Edmund N. Carpenter (R, P)	44,483	55.6
John J. Casey (D, SOC)	35,562	44.4
13 George Franklin Brumm (R, P)	35,737	69.5
Thomas J. Butler (D)	14,637	28.5
14 Charles J. Esterly (R)	43,335	50.5
William M. Croll (D)	36,582	42.6
Raymond S. Hofses (SOC)	5,884	6.9
15 Louis T. McFadden (R, P)	27,565	68.8
Charles M. Driggs (D, LAB)	11,854	29.6
16 Edgar R. Kless (R, P)	26,865	55.5
Thomas Wood (D)	18,246	37.7
P. A. McGowan (LAB, SOC)	3,317	6.8
17 Frederick W. Magrady (R, P)	27,969	53.5
Herbert W. Cummings (D, LAB)	24,321	46.5
18 Edward M. Beers (R, P)	35,743	66.4
Meredith Meyers (D, LAB)	18,048	33.6
19 Joshua W. Swartz (R)	39,465	53.9
Frank C. Sites (D, P)	33,038	45.1
20 Anderson H. Walters (R, P)	23,519	50.1
Warren Worth Bailey (D, LAB)	23,456	49.9
21 J. Banks Kurtz (R, SOC)	27,335	69.4
Harry K. Filler (D)	7,290	18.5
J. E. Miller (LAB)	4,748	12.1
22 Franklin Menges (R)	26,924	53.4
Samuel F. Glatfelter (D, P)	22,784	45.2
23 William Irvin Swoope (R, P)	31,205	64.7
Edward R. Benson (D, LAB)	17,008	35.3
24 Samuel A. Kendall (R, P)	31,443	68.5
Harrison N. Boyd (D)	11,810	25.7
25 Henry W. Temple (R, SOC)	27,192	62.5
Grant Furlong (D)	15,641	36.0
26 Thomas W. Phillips Jr. (R)	38,723	68.8
John G. Cobler (D, P)	15,307	27.2

**Candidates**

27 Nathan L. Strong (R)	33,267	58.9
John H. Murray (P)	11,208	19.8
Harry W. Fee (D)	10,119	17.9
28 Harris J. Bixler (R, P)	43,247	79.1
William G. Barker (D)	11,409	20.9
29 Milton W. Shreve (R)	27,502	57.7
Edward M. Murphy (D)	10,304	21.6
Elizabeth R. Culbertson (P, LAB)	8,261	17.3
30 William R. Coyle (R)	31,036	50.9
Everett Kent (D, LAB)	28,723	47.1
31 Adam M. Wyant (R, SOC)	36,314	60.4
Chester D. Sensenich (D, LAB)	23,790	39.6
32 Stephen Geyer Porter (R, P)	31,102	79.5
P. M. O'Donnell (D)	5,055	12.9
33 M. Clyde Kelly (R, P)	37,314	81.1
Gilbert F. Myer (D)	6,017	13.1
34 John M. Morin (R, LAB)	22,669	82.5
William N. McNair (D)	3,289	12.0
35 James M. Magee (R, PROG)	28,381	59.9
John W. Slayton (LAB, SOC)	9,039	19.1
John Murphy (D)	5,755	12.1
Thomas P. Moran (INDL)	2,544	5.4
36 Guy E. Campbell (R, D)	34,266	87.2
William H. Bright (P)	5,048	12.8

**RHODE ISLAND**

1 Clark Burdick (R)	44,952	65.2
Alfred H. Jones (D)	23,958	34.8
2 Richard S. Aldrich (R)	44,870	63.9
Charles M. Hall (D)	25,361	36.1
3 Jeremiah E. O'Connell (D)	35,224	51.7
Louis Monast (R)	32,953	48.3

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1 Thomas S. McMillan (D)	5,278	95.4
2 Butler B. Hare (D)	6,695	100.0
3 Fred H. Dominick (D)	8,331	100.0
4 John J. McSwain (D)	7,718	100.0
5 William F. Stevenson (D)	7,689	100.0
6 Allard H. Gasque (D)	6,278	100.0
7 Hampton P. Fulmer (D)	7,249	100.0

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

1 Charles A. Christopherson (R)	39,138	53.5
Warren E. Beck (D)	19,904	27.2
William Bartling (I)	7,206	9.9
William T. Jones (F-LAB)	6,901	9.4
2 Royal C. Johnson (R)	44,869	60.3
Walter P. Wohltheter (F-LAB)	11,468	15.4
Fred H. Hildebrandt (I)	10,067	13.5
Jack P. Reinhard (D)	8,043	10.8
3 William Williamson (R)	28,150	58.3
John R. Russell (D)	10,026	20.8
Arthur W. Watwood (F-LAB)	6,950	14.4

**TENNESSEE**

1 B. Carroll Reece (R)	23,445	62.6
R. M. Barry (D)	11,362	30.3
F. P. Robinson	1,970	5.3
2 J. Will Taylor (R)	28,975	96.3
3 Sam D. McReynolds (D)	22,857	56.9
May Giles Howard (R)	17,341	43.1
4 Cordell Hull (D)	16,908	100.0
5 Ewin L. Davis (D)	11,373	81.7
A. L. Davidson (R)	2,551	18.3
6 Joseph W. Byrns (D)	19,756	100.0
7 Edward E. Eslick (D)	13,547	100.0
8 Gordon Browning (D)	12,940	100.0
9 Finis J. Garrett (D)	18,367	100.0
10 Hubert F. Fisher (D)	16,306	74.0
George H. Poole	2,923	13.3
Harry Speers (R)	2,801	12.7



**TEXAS**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Eugene Black (D)	28,218	90.9
	R. B. Johnson (R)	2,826	9.1
2	John C. Box (D)	41,188	89.9
	A. E. Sweatland (R)	4,625	10.1
3	Morgan G. Sanders (D)	30,618	100.0
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	31,825	91.1
	C. A. Gray (R)	3,111	8.9
5	Hatton W. Sumners (D)	43,781	87.6
	George G. Atkinson (R)	6,193	12.4
6	Luther A. Johnson (D)	33,169	93.2
	Tyler Haswell (R)	2,440	6.9
7	Clay Stone Briggs (D)	23,947	89.1
	John T. Wheeler (R)	2,941	10.9
8	Daniel E. Garrett (D)	35,189	86.0
	Clarence A. Miller (R)	5,712	14.0
9	Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	31,444	82.3
	Ed. Franz (R)	6,742	17.7
10	James P. Buchanan (D)	36,681	90.5
	Otto Stolley (R)	3,850	9.5
11	Tom T. Connally (D)	29,247	88.2
	C. C. Baker (R)	3,918	11.8
12	Fritz G. Lanham (D)	33,186	100.0
13	Guinn Williams (D)	32,721	88.6
	C. W. Johnson Jr. (R)	4,197	11.4
14	Harry M. Wurzbach (R)	31,784	62.4
	D. S. Davenport (D)	19,165	37.6
15	John N. Garner (D)	22,776	99.9
16	Claude B. Hudspeth (D)	27,506	82.6
	Vernon L. Sullivan (R)	5,800	17.4
17	Thomas L. Blanton (D)	44,377	100.0
18	Marvin Jones (D)	42,399	89.7
	A. B. Spencer (R)	4,887	10.3

**UTAH**

1	Don B. Colton (R)	40,883	54.9
	Frank Francis (D)	33,644	45.1
2	Elmer O. Leatherwood (R)	41,888	56.7
	James H. Waters (D)	32,045	43.3

**VERMONT**

1	Elbert S. Brigham (R, P)	36,278	76.0
	Allan T. Calhoun (D)	11,457	24.0

**Candidates**

2	Ernest Willard Gibson (R, P)	41,099	82.8
	Harry C. Shurtleff (D)	8,479	17.1

**VIRGINIA**

1	Schuyler Otis Bland (D)	16,958	99.9
2	Joseph T. Deal (D)	11,795	65.8
	Menalcus Lankford (R)	6,145	34.3
3	Andrew Jackson Montague (D)	20,864	100.0
4	Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	12,106	100.0
5	Joseph Whitehead (D)	16,371	76.0
	G. A. De Hart (R)	5,181	24.0
6	Clifton A. Woodrum (D)	13,917	69.0
	F. W. McWane (R)	6,251	31.0
7	Thomas W. Harrison (D)	13,013	59.2
	J. H. Ruebush (R)	7,294	33.2
	Dabney C. Harrison (I)	1,692	7.7
8	R. Walton Moore (D)	14,113	79.9
	John G. Dudley (R)	3,551	20.1
9	George C. Peery (D)	31,407	52.6
	C. Henry Harman (R)	28,341	47.4
10	Henry St. George Tucker (D)	14,472	69.7
	Henry S. Reid (R)	6,288	30.3

**WASHINGTON**

1	John F. Miller (R)	53,152	78.8
	David J. Williams (D)	13,922	20.6
2	Lindley H. Hadley (R)	37,636	57.4
	Lloyd L. Black (D)	27,154	41.4
3	Albert Johnson (R)	60,272	70.5
	O. M. Nelson (PROG)	25,146	29.4
4	John W. Summers (R)	36,918	65.3
	H. C. Bohlke (D)	12,254	21.7
	Knute Hill (F-LAB)	7,380	13.1
5	Sam B. Hill (D)	36,844	50.7
	J. Edward Ferguson (R)	35,815	49.3

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Carl G. Bachmann (R)	47,318	55.2
	George W. Oldham (D)	38,417	44.8
2	Frank L. Bowman (R)	41,825	50.1
	Robert E. Lee Allen (D)	40,474	48.5

**Candidates**

3	John M. Wolverton (R)	45,995	51.9
	Robert H. Kidd (D)	42,626	48.1
4	Harry C. Woodyard (R)	47,136	51.2
	George W. Johnson (D)	44,877	48.8
5	James French Strother (R)	50,629	51.5
	Thomas Jefferson Lilly (D)	47,719	48.5
6	J. Alfred Taylor (D)	56,570	49.8
	Leonard S. Echols (R)	55,089	48.5

**WISCONSIN**

1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)	60,770	72.0
	Calvin Stewart (D)	23,612	28.0
2	Edward Voigt (R)	44,617	70.5
	Ernest C. Wruccke (D)	18,696	29.5
3	John M. Nelson (R)	56,868	77.0
	William Victora (D)	16,968	23.0
4	John C. Schafer (R)	30,837	49.6
	Leo Krzycki (SOC)	19,770	31.8
	Thomas H. Dorr (D)	11,524	18.6
5	Victor L. Berger (SOC)	32,211	41.6
	Ernst A. Braun (R)	31,702	41.0
	Raymond Moore (D)	13,441	17.4
6	Florian Lampert (R)	45,982	70.6
	Michael K. Reilly (D)	19,128	29.4
7	Joseph D. Beck (R)	47,075	80.0
	W. D. Martin (D)	10,228	17.4
8	Edward E. Browne (R)	47,423	99.9
9	George J. Schneider (R)	45,159	71.0
	T. J. Reinert (D)	18,449	29.0
10	James A. Frear (R)	46,563	78.7
	Thomas A. Ryan (D)	10,481	17.7
11	Hubert H. Peavey (R)	48,234	78.1
	John Cadigan (D)	13,455	21.8

**WYOMING**

AL	Charles E. Winter (R)	43,026	60.1
	Theodore Wanerus (D)	28,537	39.9

**1925 House Election****NEW JERSEY****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Stewart H. Appleby (R)	53,925	53.3
	J. Lyle Kinmonth (D)	47,271	46.7



## 1926 House Elections

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John McDuffie (D)	8,297	84.0
	Aubrey Boyles (R)	1,578	16.0
2	Lister Hill (D)	10,170	100.0
3	Henry B. Steagall (D)	7,619	94.6
	C. E. Roberts (R)	437	5.4
4	Lamar Jeffers (D)	8,392	68.1
	Omar H. Reynolds (R)	3,933	31.9
5	William B. Bowling (D)	9,012	88.4
	John A. Alexander (R)	1,183	11.6
6	William B. Oliver (D)	3,984	99.0
7	Miles C. Allgood (D)	14,937	64.7
	John J. Stephens (R)	8,162	35.3
8	Edward B. Almon (D)	8,800	90.1
	Robert M. Sims (R)	964	9.9
9	George Huddleston (D)	7,260	94.4
	Frank H. Lathrop (R)	430	5.6
10	William B. Bankhead (D)	11,895	100.0

### ARIZONA

AL	Lewis W. Douglas (D)	43,725	64.1
	Otis J. Baughn (R)	24,502	35.9

### ARKANSAS

1	William J. Driver (D)	3,680	100.0
2	William A. Oldfield (D)	4,013	78.8
	J. L. McKamey (R)	1,081	21.2
3	John N. Tillman (D)	5,696	64.4
	Hardy Kuykendall (R)	3,146	35.6
4	Otis T. Wingo (D)	4,729	100.0
5	Heartsill Ragon (D)	4,282	88.2
	Harry M. Williams (R)	574	11.8
6	James B. Reed (D)	3,013	100.0
7	Tilman B. Parks (D)	3,498	100.0

### CALIFORNIA

1	Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	60,207	100.0
2	Harry L. Englebright (R)	32,264	99.8
3	Charles F. Curry (R-D)	72,912	100.0
4	Florence P. Kahn (R)	37,353	63.8
	Chauncey F. Tramutolo (D)	18,210	31.1
	William McDevitt (SOC)	2,960	5.1
5	Richard J. Welch (R-D)	47,694	100.0
6	Albert E. Carter (R)	91,995	100.0
7	Henry E. Barbour (R-D)	73,271	100.0
8	Arthur Monroe Free (R)	60,384	67.7
	Philip G. Sheehy (D)	28,836	32.3
9	William E. Evans (R)	102,270	59.5
	Charles H. Randall (P & D)	61,719	35.9
10	Joe Crail (R-D-P)	144,677	86.8
	N. Jackson Wright (SOC)	21,997	13.2
11	Philip D. Swing (R-D)	89,726	100.0

### COLORADO

1	William N. Vaile (R)	39,909	54.9
	Benjamin C. Hilliard (D)	30,337	41.7
2	Charles B. Timberlake (R)	55,581	66.6
	William B. Washburn (D)	27,939	33.5
3	Guy U. Hardy (R)	46,916	54.0
	Edmond I. Crockett (D)	40,009	46.0
4	Edward T. Taylor (D)	32,092	66.7
	Webster S. Whinnery (R)	15,990	33.3

### CONNECTICUT

1	E. Hart Fenn (R)	45,054	63.0
	Henry J. Calnen (D)	25,777	36.0
2	Richard P. Freeman (R)	33,809	61.7
	Hermon J. Gibbs (D)	20,538	37.5

### Candidates

3	John Q. Tilson (R)	40,055	65.6
	John E. Doughan (D)	20,281	33.2
4	Schuyler Merritt (R)	44,477	68.4
	John Held Jr. (D)	19,623	30.2
5	James P. Glynn (R)	28,687	58.5
	Arthur F. O'Leary (D)	20,352	41.5

### DELAWARE

AL	Robert G. Houston (R)	38,909	56.9
	Merrill H. Tilghman (D)	29,424	43.1

### FLORIDA

1	Herbert J. Drane (D)	16,034	72.8
	Ora E. Chapin (RP & DC)	6,007	27.3
2	Robert A. Green (D)	6,727	86.2
	A. F. Knotts (R)	1,080	13.8
3	Tom A. Yon (D)	7,156	86.8
	J. H. Drummond (R)	1,084	13.2
4	William J. Sears (D)	19,578	73.6
	W. C. Lawson (RDC)	4,235	15.9
	E. D. Housholder (R)	2,783	10.5

### GEORGIA

1	Charles G. Edwards (D)	7,641	100.0
2	E. E. Cox (D)	2,384	100.0
3	Charles R. Crisp (D)	3,422	100.0
4	William C. Wright (D)	2,583	100.0
5	Leslie J. Steele (D)	2,919	99.9
6	Samuel Rutherford (D)	2,365	100.0
7	Malcolm C. Tarver (D)	5,902	94.1
	George A. Coffee	373	5.9
8	Charles H. Brand (D)	3,124	100.0
9	Thomas M. Bell (D)	7,788	100.0
10	Carl Vinson (D)	3,015	100.0
11	William C. Lankford (D)	3,461	100.0
12	William W. Larsen (D)	2,388	100.0

### IDAHO

1	Burton L. French (R)	31,250	66.3
	L. L. Burtenshaw (D, PROG)	15,903	33.7
2	Addison T. Smith (R)	40,960	60.6
	H. F. Fait (PROG)	15,368	22.7
	Mary George Gray (D)	11,259	16.7

### ILLINOIS

1	Martin B. Madden (R)	26,559	68.2
	James F. Doyle (D)	12,283	31.5
2	Morton D. Hull (R)	71,750	65.5
	Michael C. Walsh (D)	37,518	34.3
3	Elliott W. Sproul (R)	57,692	52.7
	Edward J. Glackin (D)	51,590	47.1
4	Thomas A. Doyle (D)	30,817	62.9
	John J. Dever (R)	18,184	37.1
5	Adolph J. Sabath (D)	18,027	58.8
	Matt J. Vogel (R)	12,643	41.2
6	James T. Igoo (D)	74,817	52.6
	John J. Gorman (R)	67,419	47.4
7	M. Alfred Michaelson (R)	86,405	57.8
	John S. Hall (D)	62,469	41.8
8	Stanley Henry Kunz (D)	15,321	55.3
	Wencil F. Hetman (R)	12,388	44.7
9	Fred A. Britten (R)	26,530	97.8
10	Carl R. Chindblom (R)	68,137	66.0
	William X. Meyer (D)	35,123	34.0
11	Frank R. Reid (R)	44,574	69.5
	Edward J. O'Beirne (D)	19,600	30.5
12	John T. Buckbee (R)	36,597	57.8
	John A. Logan Warren (D)	26,727	42.2

### Candidates

13	William R. Johnson (R)	30,197	74.8
	John Ascher (D)	10,190	25.2
14	John C. Allen (R)	33,089	68.0
	John W. Casto (D)	15,572	32.0
15	Edward J. King (R)	35,396	62.6
	F. William Heckenkamp Jr. (D)	21,157	37.4
16	William E. Hull (R)	37,170	63.3
	Carl M. Behrman (D)	21,530	36.7
17	Homer W. Hall (R)	31,874	64.9
	Frank Gillespie (D)	17,220	35.1
18	William P. Holaday (R)	44,112	65.2
	Wilbur Hickman (D)	23,569	34.8
19	Charles Adkins (R)	40,456	62.3
	Joel T. Davis (D)	24,507	37.7
20	Henry T. Rainey (D)	29,935	57.8
	Horace H. Bancroft (R)	21,875	42.2
21	J. Earl Major (D)	39,365	52.8
	Loren E. Wheeler (R)	35,191	47.2
22	Edward M. Irwin (R)	38,714	58.5
	William N. Baltz (D)	27,428	41.5
23	William W. Arnold (D)	38,575	55.9
	Erastus D. Telford (R)	29,896	43.3
24	Thomas S. Williams (R)	26,295	56.1
	John Marshall Karns (D)	20,612	43.9
25	Edward E. Denison (R)	36,644	59.6
	A. F. Gourley (D)	24,849	40.4
AL	Henry R. Rathbone (R)	987,968	✓
	Richard Yates (R)	986,090	✓
	Frank J. Wise (D)	631,708	
	Charles A. Karch (D)	616,713	
	Mrs. P. J. Carlson (PROG)	5,413	
	Charles Pogoreles (SOC)	2,662	
	George Koop (SOC)	2,476	
	James S. O'Rourke (SOC LAB)	1,977	
	A. H. Otto Beneze (SOC LAB)	1,746	
	Charles D. Harrison (HL)	451	
	Andrew A. Gour (CLP)	431	
	Mary C. Connor (CLP)	428	

### INDIANA

1	Harry E. Rowbottom (R)	37,503	52.4
	William E. Wilson (D)	34,061	47.6
2	Arthur H. Greenwood (D)	44,690	55.4
	John E. Sedwick (R)	35,964	44.6
3	Frank Gardner (D)	42,422	54.6
	W. Clyde Martin (R)	35,229	45.4
4	Harry C. Canfield (D)	42,882	53.9
	John W. Holcomb (R)	36,655	46.1
5	Noble J. Johnson (R)	43,458	57.8
	Henry W. Moore (D)	31,693	42.2
6	Richard N. Elliott (R)	38,347	55.2
	William H. Myers (D)	31,107	44.8
7	Ralph E. Updike (R)	48,313	52.1
	William O. Headrick (D)	44,142	47.6
8	Albert H. Vestal (R)	40,963	53.8
	Claude C. Ball (D)	35,205	46.2
9	Fred S. Purnell (R)	43,891	52.6
	Roy W. Adney (D)	39,597	47.4
10	William R. Wood (R)	52,286	68.2
	Harry O. Rhodes (D)	24,349	31.8
11	Albert R. Hall (R)	42,519	54.2
	Samuel E. Cook (D)	35,870	45.8
12	David Hogg (R)	38,936	55.3
	Waldemar E. Eickhoff (D)	31,442	44.7
13	Andrew J. Hickey (R)	52,541	54.9
	Charles Weldler (D)	43,119	45.1

### IOWA

1	William F. Kopp (R)	27,358	70.6
	James M. Bell (D)	11,408	29.4
2	F. Dickinson Letts (R)	29,200	59.1
	J. P. Gallagher (D)	19,612	39.7

Candidates	Votes	%
3 Thomas J. B. Robinson (R)	32,180	70.2
Ellis E. Wilson (D)	13,696	29.9
4 Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	30,611	60.4
Frank E. Howard (D)	20,076	39.6
5 Cyrenus Cole (R)	31,253	71.8
C. E. Watters (D)	12,263	28.2
6 C. William Ramseyer (R)	27,967	66.3
W. L. Etter (D)	14,193	33.7
7 Cassius C. Dowell (R)	34,159	76.9
William M. Wade (D)	10,255	23.1
8 Lloyd Thurston (R)	30,568	61.9
W. S. Bradley (D)	18,743	37.9
9 William R. Green (R)	30,373	67.2
Charles F. Paschel (D)	14,837	32.8
10 Lester J. Dickinson (R)	39,677	97.7
11 William D. Boies (R)	35,381	64.4
R. J. Koehler (D)	19,542	35.6

**KANSAS**

1 Daniel R. Anthony Jr. (R)	46,232	100.0
2 Ulysses S. Guyer (R)	37,465	51.6
Chauncey B. Little (D)	35,108	48.3
3 William H. Sproul (R)	35,510	50.5
Thurman Hill (D)	34,765	49.5
4 Homer Hoch (R)	29,285	65.2
Edwin F. Hammond (D)	15,643	34.8
5 James G. Strong (R)	33,817	62.8
Rex Montgomery (D)	20,033	37.2
6 Hays B. White (R)	31,159	50.1
W. H. Clark (D)	31,065	49.9
7 Clifford R. Hope (R)	49,072	64.1
Harry F. Brown (D)	27,374	35.8
8 William A. Ayres (D)	32,096	60.1
Fred L. Bell (R)	21,350	40.0

**KENTUCKY**

1 William V. Gregory (D)	28,306	67.8
Mrs. William H. Mason (R)	13,460	32.2
2 David H. Kincheloe (D)	23,445	56.2
Ernest Rowe (R)	18,279	43.8
3 John W. Moore (D)	24,303	56.2
Charles E. Whittle (R)	18,941	43.8
4 Henry D. Moorman (D)	24,348	55.3
Pal Garner (R)	19,658	44.7
5 Maurice H. Thatcher (R)	51,328	54.8
S. M. Russell (D)	42,339	45.2
6 Orie S. Ware (D)	26,063	57.2
E. H. Daugherty (R)	19,487	42.8
7 Virgil Chapman (D)	26,924	100.0
8 Ralph Gilbert (D)	21,938	54.5
E. W. Draffen (R)	18,321	45.5
9 Fred M. Vinson (D)	31,063	59.1
Trumbo Snedegar (R)	21,498	40.9
10 Katherine Langley (R)	20,463	58.4
Doug Hays (D)	14,578	41.6
11 John M. Robison (R)	38,474	100.0

**Special Elections**

3 John W. Moore (D)	27,640	52.9
Thurman B. Dixon (R)	24,580	47.1
10 Andrew J. Kirk (R)	10,540	60.7
J. C. Cantrell (D)	6,838	39.4

**LOUISIANA**

1 James O'Connor (D)	14,486	94.3
Gus Oertling (R)	869	5.7
2 J. Zach Spearing (D)	15,110	100.0
3 Whitmell P. Martin (D)	3,488	100.0
4 John N. Sandlin (D)	5,490	100.0
5 Riley J. Wilson (D)	2,778	100.0
6 Bolivar E. Kemp (D)	4,055	100.0
7 Ladislas Lazaro (D)	3,721	100.0
8 James B. Aswell (D)	4,192	100.0

**MAINE**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Carroll L. Beedy (R)	27,040	62.8
Richard E. Hersom (D)	16,032	37.2
2 Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	26,593	56.6
Charles M. Starbird (D)	20,422	43.4
3 John E. Nelson (R)	30,216	64.8
Edward Chase (D)	16,421	35.2
4 Ira G. Hersey (R)	22,858	62.9
Frank A. Peabody (D)	13,457	37.1

**MARYLAND**

1 T. Alan Goldsborough (D)	30,845	59.1
Lawrence B. Towers (R)	21,359	40.9
2 William P. Cole Jr. (D)	50,305	58.9
Linwood L. Clark (R)	34,327	40.2
3 Vincent L. Palmisano (D)	21,466	58.7
John J. McGinity (D)	14,284	39.1
4 J. Charles Linthicum (D)	32,620	62.0
Julius F. Diehl (R)	19,531	37.1
5 Stephen W. Gambrell (D)	26,905	55.1
Thomas Brackett Reed		
Mudd (R)	21,911	44.9
6 Frederick N. Zihlman (R)	35,247	58.3
Frank W. Mish (D)	24,749	40.9

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 Allen T. Treadway (R)	37,878	58.8
Eugene A. Lynch (D)	26,592	41.3
2 Henry L. Bowles (R)	36,333	64.0
John Hall (D)	20,450	36.0
3 Frank H. Foss (R)	35,887	62.8
Joseph E. Casey (D)	21,257	37.2
4 George R. Stobbs (R)	37,744	57.7
Peter F. Sullivan (D)	27,706	42.3
5 Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	46,464	71.1
James M. Hurley (D)	18,846	28.9
6 A. Piatt Andrew (R)	39,918	76.9
James McPherson (D)	11,975	23.1
7 William P. Connery Jr. (D)	32,130	64.0
George F. Hogan (R)	18,045	36.0
8 Frederick W. Dallinger (R)	46,642	63.7
John P. Brennan (D)	26,601	36.3
9 Charles L. Underhill (R)	34,468	57.8
Francis X. Tyrrell (D)	25,211	42.2
10 John J. Douglass (D)	29,443	100.0
11 George Holden Tinkham (R, D)	48,948	100.0
12 James A. Gallivan (D)	49,865	100.0
13 Robert Luce (R)	50,463	64.0
John P. Tierney (D)	28,346	36.0
14 Louis A. Frothingham (R)	51,920	66.2
Frank A. Manning (D)	26,469	33.8
15 Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	33,687	65.2
Minerva D. Kepple (D)	17,963	34.8
16 Charles L. Gifford (R)	35,235	68.0
George Fox Tucker (D)	16,570	32.0

**Special Election**

8 Frederick W. Dallinger (R)	44,761#	64.3
John P. Brennan (D)	24,800#	35.7

**MICHIGAN**

1 Robert H. Clancy (R)	27,004	74.1
William M. Donnelly (D)	9,119	25.0
2 Earl C. Michener (R)	38,182	66.7
Boyez Dansard (D)	19,034	33.3
3 Joseph L. Hooper (R)	30,704	70.2
Frank L. Willison (D)	13,034	29.8
4 John C. Ketcham (R)	31,881	72.3
David B. Sill (D)	12,223	27.7
5 Carl E. Mapes (R)	29,653	80.2
Frank C. Jarvis (D)	7,339	19.8
6 Grant M. Hudson (R)	67,796	68.0
Frank L. Dodge (D)	31,945	32.0

Candidates	Votes	%
7 Louis C. Cramton (R)	35,967	78.1
Frank W. Merrick (D)	10,081	21.9
8 Bird J. Vincent (R)	39,541	100.0
9 James C. McLaughlin (R)	24,927	99.3
10 Roy O. Woodruff (R)	23,875	100.0
11 Frank P. Bohn (R)	25,816	77.6
Robert H. Wright (D)	7,468	22.4
12 W. Frank James (R)	37,117	100.0
13 Clarence J. McLeod (R)	26,190	68.0
Henry A. Behrendt (D)	12,152	31.6

**MINNESOTA**

1 Allen J. Furlow (R)	46,956	74.5
L. B. Hanna (D)	16,070	25.5
2 Frank Clague (R)	56,679	100.0
3 August H. Andresen (R)	40,484	63.3
August M. Gagen (F-LAB)	13,636	21.3
Charles C. Kolars (D)	9,825	15.4
4 Melvin J. Maas (R)	22,976#	54.3
Thomas V. Sullivan (F-LAB)	17,355#	41.0
5 Walter H. Newton (R)	47,162	64.8
Albert G. Bastis (F-LAB)	19,647	27.0
Fred Jensen (D)	5,942	8.2
6 Harold Knutson (R)	39,570	59.4
Joseph B. Himsel (F-LAB)	27,076	40.6
7 Ole J. Kvale (F-LAB)	41,151	59.0
E. E. Howard (R)	28,641	41.0
8 William L. Carss (F-LAB)	41,766	55.4
Oscar J. Larson (R)	33,606	44.6
9 Conrad G. Selvig (R)	33,477	50.7
Knud Wefald (F-LAB)	32,505	49.3
10 Godfrey G. Goodwin (R)	36,897	59.1
Ernest Lundeen (F-LAB)	21,552	34.5
Henry A. Finlayson (D)	4,013	6.4

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 John E. Rankin (D)	3,423	100.0
2 Bill G. Lowrey (D)	3,167	100.0
3 William M. Whittington (D)	2,949	100.0
4 T. Jeff Busby (D)	3,945	100.0
5 Ross A. Collins (D)	4,832	100.0
6 T. Webber Wilson (D)	4,792	100.0
7 Percy E. Quin (D)	1,781	100.0
8 James W. Collier (D)	2,028	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1 Milton A. Romjue (D)	29,629	60.4
J. Frank Culler (R)	19,384	39.5
2 Ralph F. Lozier (D)	31,999	62.4
Sam A. Clark (R)	19,243	37.5
3 Jacob L. Milligan (D)	26,596	56.3
Charles T. McLaughlin (R)	20,611	43.7
4 Charles L. Faust (R)	30,320	56.3
J. C. Whitsell (D)	23,573	43.7
5 George H. Combs Jr. (D)	78,700	56.2
Edgar C. Ellis (R)	61,189	43.7
6 Clement C. Dickinson (D)	24,161	55.2
Millard E. Lane (R)	19,524	44.6
7 Samuel C. Major (D)	37,392	52.1
Harold T. Lincoln (R)	34,339	47.8
8 William L. Nelson (D)	26,156	56.2
C. W. Thomas (R)	20,422	43.8
9 Clarence Cannon (D)	28,720	61.2
Osmund Haenssler (R)	18,163	38.7
10 Henry F. Nledringhaus (R)	91,419	66.1
Irvin Sale (D)	46,880	33.9
11 John J. Cochran (D)	22,854	52.6
Henri Chouteau (R)	20,554	47.3
12 Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	14,494	61.3
David D. Israel (D)	9,120	38.6
13 Clyde Williams (D)	23,338	50.6
Charles E. Kiefner (R)	22,764	49.3
14 James F. Fullbright (D)	40,871	51.5
James F. Adams (R)	38,501	48.5



	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Joe J. Manlove (R)	36,995	59.7
	Robert W. Moore (D)	24,786	40.0
16	Thomas L. Rubey (D)	25,032	56.5
	Anna Covert (R)	19,251	43.5

**Special Election**

11	John J. Cochran (D)	22,971	52.8
	Henri Chouteau (R)	20,521	47.2

**MONTANA**

1	John M. Evans (D)	38,527	59.4
	Ronald Higgins (R)	25,898	39.9
2	Scott Leavitt (R)	48,617	54.9
	Harry B. Mitchell (D)	37,306	42.1

**NEBRASKA**

1	John H. Morehead (D)	30,840	55.3
	George W. Marsh (R)	24,169	43.4
2	Willis G. Sears (R)	33,211	59.5
	Grenville P. North (D)	22,641	40.5
3	Edgar Howard (D)	43,915	60.7
	John F. Nesbit (R)	21,075	29.1
	Willis E. Reed (LAF I)	7,383	10.2
4	John N. Norton (D)	31,107	50.6
	Melvin O. McLaughlin (R)	30,397	49.4
5	Ashton C. Shallenberger (D-LAF I)	36,058	60.3
	W. E. Andrews (R)	23,781	39.7
6	Robert G. Simmons (R)	55,330	65.8
	Thomas C. Osborne (D)	28,746	34.2

**NEVADA**

AL	Samuel S. Arentz (R)	17,598	57.7
	Maurice J. Sullivan (D)	12,910	42.3

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Fletcher Hale (R)	40,566	61.4
	F. Clyde Keefe (D)	25,555	38.7
2	Edward H. Wason (R)	36,598	63.2
	George H. Duncan (D)	21,312	36.8

**NEW JERSEY**

1	Charles A. Wolverton (R)	57,522	69.7
	Edward J. Kelleher (D)	24,990	30.3
2	Isaac Bacharach (R)	53,147	80.6
	Frank Melville (D)	12,775	19.4
3	Harold Hoffman (R)	61,484	60.7
	Fred W. DeVoe (D)	39,074	38.6
4	Charles A. Eaton (R)	35,948	62.0
	William M. Williams (D)	22,059	38.0
5	Ernest R. Ackerman (R)	50,209	63.7
	Frank K. Sauer (D)	28,644	36.3
6	Randolph Perkins (R)	58,244	62.9
	Francis C. Koehler (D)	33,132	35.8
7	George N. Seger (R)	29,383	70.6
	Susan A. McNair (D)	11,083	26.6
8	Paul J. Moore (D)	39,436	58.1
	Herbert W. Taylor (R)	28,273	41.6
9	Franklin W. Fort (R)	19,751	60.2
	James J. Whalen (D)	13,058	39.8
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach (R)	28,960	64.8
	Edward W. Townsend (D)	15,727	35.2
11	Oscar L. Auf der Heide (D)	45,877	76.1
	George M. Eichler (R)	14,083	23.4
12	Mary T. Norton (D)	54,082	83.1
	Philip W. Grece (R)	11,034	17.0

**NEW MEXICO**

AL	John Morrow (D)	55,433	51.4
	Juan A. A. Sedillo (R)	52,075	48.3

**NEW YORK**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Robert L. Bacon (R)	82,090	63.4
	W. Irving Vanderpoel (D)	45,699	35.3
2	John J. Kindred (D)	89,062	69.4
	Louis C. Gosdorfer (R)	37,163	29.0
3	George W. Lindsay (D)	21,713	75.1
	Walter H. Kreiner (R)	5,984	20.7
4	Thomas H. Cullen (D)	24,734	78.1
	George H. Teomney Sr. (R)	6,624	20.9
5	Loring M. Black Jr. (D)	34,488	56.0
	Robert C. Lee (R)	26,295	42.7
6	Andrew L. Somers (D)	47,407	57.0
	William F. Heissenbuttel (R)	30,906	37.2
	William W. Passage (SOC)	4,799	5.8
7	John F. Quayle (D)	22,551	65.0
	Harland B. Tibbetts (R)	9,747	28.1
	Mendel Bromberg (SOC)	2,394	6.9
8	Patrick J. Carley (D)	62,091	61.4
	George W. Criss (R)	30,548	30.2
	W. M. Feigenbaum (SOC)	8,526	8.4
9	David J. O'Connell (D)	45,191	57.1
	Edward W. Patterson (R)	31,131	39.3
10	Emanuel Celler (D)	24,102	58.3
	Samuel Rubin (R)	13,428	32.5
	Abraham I. Shiplacoff (SOC)	3,576	8.6
11	Anning S. Prall (D)	34,584	72.2
	Esli L. Sutton (R)	12,929	27.0
12	Samuel Dickstein (D)	13,135	79.7
	Joseph D. Tarlowe (R)	2,142	13.0
	Harry Rogoff (SOC)	1,201	7.3
13	Christopher D. Sullivan (D)	12,307	75.7
	John Fanelle (R)	3,067	18.9
	Algernon Lee (SOC)	846	5.2
14	William Irving Sirovich (D)	11,809	49.4
	Nathan D. Perlman (R)	10,688	44.8
	Samuel E. Beardsley (SOC)	1,277	5.4
15	John J. Boylan (D)	24,083	80.8
	John J. Curry (R)	5,312	17.8
16	John J. O'Connor (D)	24,476	76.7
	Fred W. Meyer (R)	6,918	21.7
17	William W. Cohen (D)	22,401	50.4
	Louis W. Stotesbury (R)	21,251	47.8
18	John F. Carew (D)	25,832	77.7
	Bernard Katzen (R)	6,076	18.3
19	Sol Bloom (D)	36,274	64.6
	Harold Korn (R)	18,810	33.5
20	Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R & PROG)	9,122	47.1
	H. Warren Hubbard (D)	9,067	46.8
	George Dobsevage (SOC)	1,058	5.5
21	Royal H. Weller (D)	38,111	55.4
	Emanuel Hertz (R)	29,359	42.7
22	Anthony J. Griffin (D)	26,372	73.2
	R. Fred Talento (R)	8,037	22.3
23	Frank Oliver (D)	78,582	65.7
	Morris S. Schector (R)	29,247	24.5
	Samuel Orr (SOC)	10,689	8.9
24	James M. Fitzpatrick (D)	54,153	50.6
	Benjamin L. Fairchild (R)	47,439	44.3
	Patrick J. Murphy (SOC)	5,509	5.1
25	J. Mayhew Wainwright (R)	50,080	62.3
	David L. Frank (D)	28,853	35.9
26	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)	43,173	63.1
	Walter G. Russell (D)	23,232	34.0
27	Harcourt J. Pratt (R)	44,557	61.3
	Ransom H. Gillett (D)	28,112	38.7
28	Parker Corning (D)	63,919	58.6
	George W. Greene (R)	43,342	39.7
29	James S. Parker (R, D)	81,798	97.9
30	Frank Crowther (R)	38,043	57.3
	E. Watson Gardiner (D)	26,510	39.9
31	Bertrand H. Snell (R)	40,474	70.1
	Abner D. Whitney (D)	17,237	29.9
32	Thaddeus C. Sweet (R)	46,232	67.9
	John M. Reynolds (D)	21,007	30.8
33	Frederick M. Davenport (R)	40,845	56.2
	Isaac C. Flint (D)	30,265	41.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
34	John D. Clarke (R)	52,363	71.6
	Bernard J. McGuire (D)	20,792	28.4
35	Walter W. Magee (R)	62,889	62.0
	Wilber M. Jones (D)	38,581	38.0
36	John Taber (R)	48,783	70.0
	J. Seldon Brandt (D)	20,886	30.0
37	Gale H. Stalker (R)	46,757	58.2
	Edwin S. Underhill (D)	32,618	40.6
38	Meyer Jacobstein (D)	42,803	48.9
	James E. Cuff (R)	41,191	47.1
39	Archie D. Sanders (R)	48,623	67.7
	David A. White (D)	20,449	28.5
40	S. Wallace Dempsey (R)	60,310	65.7
	William F. Sheehan (D)	27,751	30.3
41	Clarence MacGregor (R)	35,739	65.1
	Robert M. Smyth (D)	16,913	30.8
42	James M. Mead (D)	28,873	58.1
	John Buno McGrath (R)	19,362	38.9
43	Daniel A. Reed (R & SOC)	44,073	73.9
	John B. Leach (D)	15,555	26.1

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	Lindsay C. Warren (D)	9,501	100.0
2	John H. Kerr (D)	7,484	100.0
3	Charles L. Abernethy (D)	14,520	72.5
	Roscoe Butler (R)	5,498	27.5
4	Edward W. Pou (D)	18,000	69.6
	Hobart Brantley (R)	7,881	30.5
5	Charles M. Stedman (D)	32,727	59.8
	O.C. Durland (R)	22,016	40.2
6	Homer L. Lyon (D)	12,888	62.3
	Leaman Baggett (R)	7,810	37.7
7	William C. Hammer (D)	31,332	55.9
	S. Carter Williams (R)	24,769	44.2
8	Robert L. Doughton (D)	30,520	58.6
	O. F. Pool (R)	21,543	41.4
9	Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	26,354	56.8
	Garrett D. Bailey (R)	20,045	43.2
10	Zebulon Weaver (D)	36,829	55.8
	R. Kenneth Smathers (R)	29,200	44.2

**NORTH DAKOTA**

1	Olger B. Burtress (R)	37,326	79.9
	R. E. Smith (D)	6,136	13.1
	Donald McDonald (F-LAB)	3,246	7.0
2	Thomas Hall (R)	33,607	66.3
	J. L. Page (D)	13,735	27.1
	C. W. Reichert (F-LAB)	3,350	6.6
3	James H. Sinclair (R)	42,923	87.8
	Reuben H. Leavitt (D)	5,960	12.2

**OHIO**

1	Nicholas Longworth (R)	45,317	62.9
	John C. Rogers (D)	26,511	36.8
2	Ambrose E. B. Stephens (R)	36,608*	58.2
	R. J. O'Donnell (D)	26,322	41.8
3	Roy Fitzgerald (R)	50,639	60.4
	T. A. McCann (D)	33,253	39.6
4	W. T. Fitzgerald (R)	32,236	50.7
	B. F. Welty (D)	31,293	49.3
5	Charles J. Thompson (R)	23,638	50.7
	Frank Kniffin (D)	23,022	49.3
6	Charles Kearns (R)	27,688	52.9
	B. F. Kennedy (D)	24,630	47.1
7	Charles Brand (R)	45,699	67.2
	H. E. Rice (D)	22,314	32.8
8	Thomas Brooks Fletcher (D)	30,167	56.5
	James R. Hopley (R)	23,247	43.5
9	William W. Chalmers (R)	47,331	64.5
	C. W. Davis (D)	23,947	32.6
10	Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	25,571	63.9
	Guy Stevenson (D)	14,460	36.1
11	Mell Underwood (D)	29,950	62.1
	Walter S. Barrett (R)	18,300	37.9



	Candidates	Votes	%
12	John C. Speaks (R)	41,119	56.5
	H. S. Atkinson (D)	31,724	43.6
13	James T. Begg (R)	36,444	65.1
	G. C. Steineman (D)	19,571	34.9
14	Martin L. Davey (D)	53,659	65.4
	Arthur Sweeney (R)	28,446	34.7
15	C. Ellis Moore (R)	28,519	54.6
	E. B. Schneider (D)	23,703	45.4
16	John McSweeney (D)	40,283	59.8
	C. D. McClintock (R)	27,116	40.2
17	William M. Morgan (R)	36,249	55.0
	J. F. Bittinger (D)	29,674	45.0
18	Frank Murphy (R)	36,599	65.4
	John F. Nolan (D)	19,341	34.6
19	John G. Cooper (R)	45,788	72.3
	James Kennedy (D)	17,513	27.7
20	Charles Mooney (D)	22,050	100.0
21	Robert Crosser (D)	17,819	62.4
	Harry C. Gahn (R)	10,733	37.6
22	Theodore E. Burton (R)	55,589	100.0

## OKLAHOMA

1	Everette B. Howard (D)	33,475	50.6
	Samuel J. Montgomery (R)	32,692	49.4
2	William W. Hastings (D)	24,024	56.9
	H. L. Wineland (R)	18,220	43.1
3	Wilburn Cartwright (D)	28,883	67.1
	George W. Strawn (R)	13,964	32.5
4	Thomas D. McKeown (D)	29,208	59.4
	Charles E. Wells (R)	19,997	40.6
5	Fletcher B. Swank (D)	29,988	60.6
	Barritt Galloway (R)	19,491	39.4
6	Jed Johnson (D)	21,838	54.2
	Fred W. Lankard (R)	18,188	45.1
7	James V. McClintic (D)	17,962	70.4
	Walter S. Mills (R)	7,416	29.1
8	Milton C. Garber (R)	27,377	58.8
	C. H. Hyde (D)	18,957	40.7

## OREGON

1	Willis C. Hawley (R)	67,020	71.1
	Newton W. Borden (D)	27,273	28.9
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott (R)	29,357	70.4
	John S. Hodgins (D)	12,348	29.6
3	Maurice E. Crumpacker (R)	51,889	71.8
	Joseph K. Carson Jr. (D & PROG)	20,372	28.2

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	James M. Hazlett (R)	64,781	92.8
	William L. Rooney (D)	4,799	6.9
2	George S. Graham (R)	37,470	91.3
	John Joseph Shanahan (D)	3,223	7.9
3	Harry C. Ransley (R)	42,661	93.2
	Frank J. McDonnell (D)	2,827	6.2
4	Benjamin M. Golder (R)	34,904	82.9
	David Louis Ullman (D)	5,977	14.2
5	James J. Connolly (R, P)	46,997	85.9
	Daniel J. C. O'Donnell (D)	6,507	11.9
6	George A. Welsh (R)	51,844	79.4
	Thomas A. Logue (D)	10,344	15.8
7	George P. Darrow (R)	44,411	80.5
	Harry J. Conway (D)	9,440	17.1
8	Thomas S. Butler (R, SOC)	44,664	82.2
	Frank B. Rhodes (D)	8,802	16.2
9	Henry W. Watson (R)	38,530	71.3
	Richard J. Hamilton (D, LAB)	14,337	26.7
10	William W. Griest (R, LAB)	28,664	66.8
	W. W. Heidelbaugh (D, I)	14,272	33.2
11	Laurence H. Watres (R, P)	32,091	70.1
	Joseph J. Walsh (D)	13,662	29.9
12	John J. Casey (R, D)	49,467	76.5
	Edmund N. Carpenter (P)	15,166	23.5
13	Cyrus M. Palmer (R)	22,850	54.3
	Neal J. Ferry (D)	18,480	43.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
14	Robert Grey Bushong (R)	30,240	50.2
	Arthur G. Dewalt (D)	26,930	44.7
	Raymond S. Hofses (SOC, LAB)	3,050	5.1
15	Louis T. McFadden (R, P)	19,864	69.4
	C. M. Driggs (D)	8,763	30.6
16	Edgar R. Kiess (R, D)	26,047	99.9
17	Frederick W. Magrady (R, P)	19,717	52.7
	Herbert W. Cummings (D, SOC)	17,695	47.3
18	Edward M. Beers (R, P)	26,067	67.8
	Frederick A. Rupp (D)	12,349	32.1
19	Isaac H. Doutrich (R, LAB)	32,833	60.1
	Frank C. Sites (D)	21,563	39.5
20	J. Russell Leech (R)	16,254	54.8
	Warren Worth Bailey (D, LAB)	11,182	37.7
	Harry Crichton (P)	2,217	7.5
21	J. Banks Kurtz (R, P)	18,094	74.7
	Harry K. Filler (D)	4,799	19.8
	Charles Kutz (LAB)	1,215	5.0
22	Franklin Menges (R, P)	20,485	57.0
	Samuel F. Glatfelter (D)	15,268	42.5
23	J. Mitchell Chase (R, P)	22,337	69.8
	Clarence R. Kramer (D)	9,664	30.2
24	Samuel Austin Kendall (R, SOC)	20,097	75.7
	Clark W. Martin (D)	6,464	24.3
25	Henry W. Temple (R, P)	17,004	58.8
	James S. Pates (D, LAB)	11,890	41.2
26	J. Howard Swick (R, LAB)	22,062	62.0
	James P. Leaf (D, P)	13,516	38.0
27	Nathan L. Strong (R, LAB)	27,757	74.5
	D. A. Dorn (D)	9,038	24.3
28	Thomas C. Cochran (R, D)	30,520	99.7
29	Milton W. Shreve (R)	17,870	82.6
	William H. Kerschner (P)	3,758	17.4
30	Everett Kent (D, LAB)	24,392	50.9
	William R. Coyle (R)	22,981	47.9
31	Adam M. Wyant (R)	24,911	65.7
	Albert H. Bell (D, P)	12,175	32.1
32	Stephen G. Porter (R, LAB)	28,290	82.3
	Walter P. Berner (D)	4,680	13.6
33	M. Clyde Kelly (R, D)	31,886	96.1
34	John M. Morin (R, D)	28,783	98.8
35	Harry A. Estep (R)	23,881	77.5
	John Murphy (D)	4,242	13.8
	James M. Magee (LAB, P)	2,191	7.1
36	Guy C. Campbell (R, D)	25,474	84.2
	Ellsworth C. Trott (P)	3,264	10.8

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Clark Burdick (R)	32,459	63.0
	Arthur L. Conaty (D)	19,066	37.0
2	Richard S. Aldrich (R)	33,542	61.8
	Clarence E. Palmer (D)	20,738	38.2
3	Louis Monast (R)	29,366	50.4
	Jeremiah E. O'Connell (D)	28,909	49.6

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Thomas S. McMillan (D)	2,244	100.0
2	Butler B. Hare (D)	1,766	100.0
3	Fred H. Dominick (D)	2,374	100.0
4	John J. McSwain (D)	2,057	100.0
5	William F. Stevenson (D)	2,416	100.0
6	Allard H. Gasque (D)	1,532	100.0
7	Hampton P. Fulmer (D)	1,933	100.0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Charles A. Christopherson (R)	37,185	56.3
	J. E. House (D)	26,103	39.5
2	Royal C. Johnson (R)	38,928	64.3
	Fred H. Hildebrandt (D)	21,585	35.7
3	William Williamson (R)	22,932	52.3
	Arthur W. Watwood (D)	20,902	47.7

## TENNESSEE

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	B. Carroll Reece (R)	10,553	88.0
	W. I. Giles (D)	1,439	12.0
2	J. Will Taylor (R)	11,789	99.8
3	Sam D. McReynolds (D)	13,012	75.6
	L. D. Copeland (R)	4,194	24.4
4	Cordell Hull (D)	10,726	71.4
	Mrs. Wilson Thompson (R)	4,292	28.6
5	Ewin L. Davis (D)	5,481	100.0
6	Joseph W. Byrns (D)	10,271	100.0
7	Edward E. Eslick (D)	8,049	100.0
8	Gordon Browning (D)	9,456	100.0
9	Finis J. Garrett (D)	9,180	100.0
10	Hubert F. Fisher (D)	4,217	100.0

## TEXAS

1	Eugene Black (D)	9,828	94.4
	D. F. Wimmer (R)	579	5.6
2	John C. Box (D)	11,955	95.6
3	Morgan G. Sanders (D)	11,336	91.2
	Enoch G. Fletcher (R)	1,098	8.8
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	13,499	89.9
	Henry C. Barlow (R)	1,524	10.1
5	Hatton W. Sumners (D)	29,687	96.5
6	Luther A. Johnson (D)	10,162	96.1
7	Clay Stone Briggs (D)	7,678	94.1
	S. R. Halstead (R)	478	5.9
8	Daniel E. Garrett (D)	8,459	91.0
	J. M. Gibson (R)	842	9.1
9	Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	10,577	82.6
	E. F. Glaze (R)	2,228	17.4
10	James P. Buchanan (D)	12,051	93.2
	W. H. Matthaei (R)	886	6.9
11	Tom T. Connally (D)	8,481	94.2
	W. H. Black (R)	526	5.8
12	Fritz G. Lanham (D)	10,466	94.4
	David Sutton (R)	620	5.6
13	Guinn Williams (D)	12,406	94.0
	Mel E. Peters (R)	797	6.0
14	Harry M. Wurzbach (R)	14,224	57.2
	A. D. Rogers (D)	10,633	42.8
15	John N. Garner (D)	13,551	82.8
	Hardie H. Jeffries (R)	2,825	17.3
16	Claude B. Hudspeth (D)	15,732	86.1
	A. W. Norcop (R)	2,542	13.9
17	Thomas L. Blanton (D)	15,935	93.7
	H. B. Tanner (R)	1,065	6.3
18	Marvin Jones (D)	18,027	93.6
	S. E. Fish (R)	1,237	6.4

## UTAH

1	Don B. Colton (R)	44,007	61.4
	Ephraim Bergeson (D)	27,198	38.0
2	Elmer O. Leatherwood (R)	42,073	60.2
	William R. Wallace Jr. (D)	27,006	38.6

## VERMONT

1	Elbert S. Brigham (R)	27,419	72.3
	Allan T. Calhoun (D)	10,529	27.7
2	Ernest Willard Gibson (R)	27,711	80.4
	George F. Root (D)	6,753	19.6

## VIRGINIA

1	Schuyler Otis Bland (D)	3,847	99.9
2	Joseph T. Deal (D)	7,741	65.4
	L. S. Parsons (R)	4,093	34.6
3	Andrew Jackson Montague (D)	3,738	99.8
4	Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	2,694	99.3
5	Joseph Whitehead (D)	6,491	100.0
6	Clifton A. Woodrum (D)	2,936	99.8
7	Thomas W. Harrison (D)	8,302	64.9
	Walter R. Talbot (R)	3,758	29.4
	Dabney C. Harrison (I)	727	5.7



	Candidates	Votes	%
8	R. Walton Moore (D)	5,655	95.4
9	George C. Peery (D)	28,304	53.4
	S. R. Hurley (R)	24,685	46.6
10	Henry St. George Tucker (D)	4,657	99.8

**WASHINGTON**

1	John F. Miller (R)	35,944	51.1
	Stephen F. Chadwick (D)	34,401	48.9
2	Lindley H. Hadley (R)	35,510	68.5
	Frances C. Axtell (D)	15,876	30.6
3	Albert Johnson (R)	58,361	100.0
4	John W. Summers (R)	34,199	99.8
5	Sam B. Hill (D)	29,157	52.1
	Jack T. Fancher (R)	26,783	47.9

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Carl G. Bachmann (R)	31,839	52.2
	George W. Oldham (D)	29,117	47.8
2	Frank L. Bowman (R)	32,803	54.0
	Robert E. Lee Allen (D)	27,744	45.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	William S. O'Brien (D)	31,954	51.7
	John M. Wolverton (R)	29,819	48.3
4	James A. Hughes (R)	36,394	52.4
	John D. Sweeney (D)	33,065	47.6
5	James F. Strother (R)	44,263	53.3
	Emmet F. Scaggs (D)	38,723	46.7
6	Edward T. England (R)	45,898	50.1
	J. Alfred Taylor (D)	45,681	49.9

**WISCONSIN**

1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)	50,531	100.0
2	Charles A. Kading (R)	29,785	69.5
	Ernest C. Wrucke (D)	8,285	19.3
	John H. Kaiser (I-PROG-R)	4,817	11.2
3	John Mandt Nelson (R)	41,666	99.9
4	John C. Schafer (R)	20,324	48.0
	Edmund T. Melms (SOC)	14,911	35.2
	William J. Kershaw (D)	7,099	16.8
5	Victor L. Berger (SOC)	26,377	48.8
	William H. Stafford (R)	24,297	44.9
	Rose Horwitz (D)	3,394	6.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Florian Lampert (R)	34,445	75.9
	B. F. Sheridan (D)	10,895	24.0
7	Joseph D. Beck (R)	32,479	86.1
	A. H. Schubert (ID)	3,628	9.6
8	Edward E. Browne (R)	35,472	91.8
	R. J. Walsh (ID)	3,130	8.1
9	George J. Schneider (R)	41,498	99.9
10	James A. Frear (R)	40,888	97.4
11	Hubert H. Peavey (R)	31,105	70.1
	Theodore M. Thomas (I-PROG-R)	11,860	26.7

**WYOMING**

AL	Charles E. Winter (R)	39,392	60.8
	Thomas M. Fagan (D)	25,082	38.7

**1927 House Elections****LOUISIANA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Rene L. DeRouen (D)	3,699	98.5

**NEW YORK****Special Election**

35	Clarence E. Hancock (R)	68,502	69.0
	Henry B. Brewster (D)	29,302	29.5

# 1928 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John McDuffie (D)	16,712	100.0
2 Lister Hill (D)	20,945	100.0
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	14,611	100.0
4 Lamar Jeffers (D)	13,271	63.1
A. B. Baxley (R)	7,768	36.9
5 Lafayette L. Patterson (D)	13,067	100.0
6 William B. Oliver (D)	9,539	100.0
7 Miles C. Allgood (D)	18,186	51.7
Wallace M. Sloan (R)	16,983	48.3
8 Edward B. Almon (D)	20,006	100.0
9 George Huddleston (D)	23,553	100.0
10 William B. Bankhead (D)	15,133	58.2
John A. Posey (R)	10,862	41.8

## Special Election

5 Lafayette L. Patterson (D)	7,683	99.9
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## ARIZONA

AL Lewis W. Douglas (D)	50,231	61.6
Guy Axline (R)	31,382	38.5

## ARKANSAS

1 William J. Driver (D)	24,844	83.9
S. E. Simonson (R)	4,770	16.1
2 William A. Oldfield (D)	18,772*	77.4
J. L. McKamey (R)	5,471	22.6
3 Claude A. Fuller (D)	18,160	57.7
Sam B. Cecil (R)	13,129	41.7
4 Otis Wingo (D)	21,494	71.9
G. W. Johnston (R)	8,397	28.1
5 Heartsill Ragon (D)	25,583	78.2
Alonzo A. Ross (R)	7,144	21.8
6 David D. Glover (D)	28,101	100.0
7 Tilman B. Parks (D)	20,954	81.5
Pat McNally (R)	4,759	18.5

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	56,381	100.0
2 Harry L. Englebright (R-D)	32,455	100.0
3 Charles F. Curry (R-D)	77,750	100.0
4 Florence P. Kahn (R)	50,206	74.9
Harry W. Hutton (I)	16,838	25.1
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D)	51,708	100.0
6 Albert E. Carter (R-D)	113,579	99.9
7 Henry E. Barbour (R-D)	71,195	99.9
8 Arthur Monroe Free (R)	80,613	68.0
Cecelia C. Casserly (D)	37,947	32.0
9 William E. Evans (R)	222,261	77.0
James B. Ogg (D)	58,263	20.2
10 Joe Crail (R-D)	301,028	93.5
Harry Sherr (SOC)	19,659	6.1
11 Philip D. Swing (R-D)	127,115	100.0

## COLORADO

1 William R. Eaton (R)	63,258	58.1
S. Harrison White (D)	44,713	41.1
2 Charles B. Timberlake (R)	62,375	66.5
Earl E. House (D)	31,480	33.5
3 Guy U. Hardy (R)	64,116	64.9
Harry A. McIntyre (D)	34,670	35.1
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	30,142	58.8
William P. Dale (R)	21,089	41.2

## CONNECTICUT

1 E. Hart Fenn (R)	75,743	53.1
Herman P. Kopplemann (D)	65,922	46.2

## Candidates

2 Richard P. Freeman (R)	48,590	56.0
William M. Citron (D)	37,786	43.5
3 John Q. Tilson (R)	58,337	52.3
Nicholas Moseley (D)	52,358	46.9
4 Schuyler Merritt (R)	71,649	56.1
Anthony Sunderland (D)	55,106	43.2
5 James P. Glynn (R)	43,332	52.4
Edward Mascolo (D)	39,354	47.6

## DELAWARE

AL Robert G. Houston (R)	66,361	63.6
John M. Richardson (D)	38,045	36.4

## FLORIDA

1 Herbert J. Drane (D)	42,003	58.4
Abner B. Brown (R)	29,871	41.6
2 Robert A. Green (D)	17,228	83.9
Thomas Peter Chaires (R)	3,310	16.1
3 Tom A. Yon (D)	22,167	100.0
4 Ruth Bryan Owen (D)	67,130	64.9
William C. Lawson (R)	36,288	35.1

## GEORGIA

1 Charles G. Edwards (D)	16,438	100.0
2 E. E. Cox (D)	15,235	100.0
3 Charles R. Crisp (D)	11,183	100.0
4 William C. Wright (D)	16,037	100.0
5 Leslie J. Steele (D)	19,328	100.0
6 Samuel Rutherford (D)	15,310	100.0
7 Malcolm C. Tarver (D)	23,251	100.0
8 Charles H. Brand (D)	15,940	100.0
9 Thomas M. Bell (D)	22,916	100.0
10 Carl Vinson (D)	12,644	100.0
11 William C. Lankford (D)	18,044	100.0
12 William W. Larsen (D)	13,862	100.0

## IDAHO

1 Burton L. French (R)	43,770	68.9
Joe Tyler (D)	19,064	30.0
2 Addison T. Smith (R)	53,236	64.1
Ralph W. Harding (D)	29,422	35.4

## ILLINOIS

1 Oscar De Priest (R)	24,479	47.8
Harry Baker (D)	20,664	40.3
William Harrison	5,861	11.4
2 Morton D. Hull (R)	126,005	62.1
Michael C. Walsh (D)	76,909	37.9
3 Elliott W. Sproul (R)	101,384	51.4
Henry P. Bergen (D)	95,999	48.6
4 Thomas A. Doyle (D)	40,940	64.3
Frank George Zelezinski (R)	22,741	35.7
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	25,225	69.8
Edward J. Gates (R)	10,799	29.9
6 James T. Igoe (D)	143,989	60.3
Samuel L. Golan (R)	94,941	39.7
7 M. Alfred Michaelson (R)	164,447	57.8
Emil Seltin (D)	119,933	42.2
8 Stanley Henry Kunz (D)	24,517	70.8
Edward Walz (R)	10,110	29.2
9 Fred A. Britten (R)	43,394	62.0
James T. McDermott (D)	26,450	37.8
10 Carl R. Chindblom (R)	138,386	62.6
Joseph A. Weber (D)	82,598	37.4
11 Frank R. Reid (R)	97,938	68.9
Edwin L. Wilson (D)	44,306	31.2
12 John T. Buckbee (R)	82,938	73.8
Jules Vallatt (D)	29,385	26.2

## Candidates

13 William R. Johnson (R)	53,985	73.7
William G. Curtis (D)	19,209	26.2
14 John C. Allen (R)	53,680	64.3
William H. Hartzell (D)	29,768	35.7
15 Edward J. King (R)	57,284*	64.2
James H. Andrews (D)	31,944	35.8
16 William E. Hull (R)	59,190	61.1
George H. Rinkenberger (D)	37,662	38.9
17 Homer W. Hall (R)	47,266	65.0
Frank Gillespie (D)	25,480	35.0
18 William P. Holaday (R)	57,373	62.0
James H. Elliott (D)	35,213	38.0
19 Charles Adkins (R)	73,243	66.2
W. W. Reeves (D)	37,358	33.8
20 Henry T. Rainey (D)	38,409	56.0
E. T. Hunter (R)	30,100	43.9
21 Frank M. Ramey (R)	52,320	50.1
J. Earl Major (D)	52,183	49.9
22 Edward M. Irwin (R)	72,448	56.0
Eugene W. Kreitner (D)	56,825	44.0
23 William W. Arnold (D)	49,378	53.9
C. T. Wade (R)	42,263	46.1
24 Thomas S. Williams (R)	36,239	58.4
Val B. Campbell (D)	25,773	41.6
25 Edward E. Denison (R)	51,025	54.4
A. F. Gourley (D)	42,799	45.6
AL Ruth Hanna McCormick (R)	1,711,651✓	
Richard Yates (R)	1,673,962✓	
Charles F. Brown (D)	1,171,520	
C. D. Joplin (D)	1,111,253	
Florence Kirkpatrick (SOC)	11,958	
John E. Mahoney (SOC)	11,538	
Elizabeth G. Doty (WCP AM)	2,887	
Frank Gushes (WCP AM)	2,802	
James S. O'Rourke (SOC LAB)	1,384	
Thomas Buckley (SOC LAB)	1,340	

## INDIANA

1 Harry E. Rowbottom (R)	49,013	50.8
John W. Boehne Jr. (D)	47,404	49.2
2 Arthur H. Greenwood (D)	45,901	50.2
Orville T. Stout (R)	44,941	49.1
3 James W. Dunbar (R)	47,768	51.1
Frank Gardner (D)	45,718	48.9
4 Harry C. Canfield (D)	44,671	52.5
Charles S. Hisey (R)	40,345	47.5
5 Noble J. Johnson (R)	51,138	56.1
Henry W. Moore (D)	39,538	43.3
6 Richard N. Elliott (R)	50,795	57.0
William H. Larrabee (D)	38,326	43.0
7 Louis Ludlow (D)	94,643	51.5
Ralph E. Updike (R)	88,263	48.0
8 Albert H. Vestal (R)	59,704	58.3
Don C. Ward (D)	42,645	41.7
9 Fred S. Purnell (R)	53,998	57.2
George L. Mackintosh (D)	40,357	42.8
10 William R. Wood (R)	87,972	62.0
John W. Sobraske (D)	53,874	38.0
11 Albert R. Hall (R)	49,326	54.1
M. Clifford Townsend (D)	41,836	45.9
12 David Hogg (R)	56,436	55.3
Samuel D. Jackson (D)	45,592	44.7
13 Andrew J. Hickey (R)	90,618	59.8
Chester A. Perkins (D)	60,993	40.2

## IOWA

1 William F. Kopp (R)	45,806	100.0
2 F. Dickinson Letts (R)	49,691	57.0
Frank C. Titzell (D)	37,442	43.0
3 Thomas J. B. Robinson (R)	60,025	60.9
Leo F. Tierney (D)	38,469	39.1



Candidates	Votes	%
4 Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	50,938	61.4
Erwin Larson (D)	31,968	38.6
5 Cyrenus Cole (R)	54,603	66.3
Maurice Cahill (D)	27,793	33.7
6 C. William Ramseyer (R)	43,259	65.2
C. Ver Ploeg (D)	23,065	34.8
7 Cassius C. Dowell (R)	72,404	100.0
8 Lloyd Thurston (R)	43,050	60.0
James Pearson (D)	28,686	40.0
9 Charles E. Swanson (R)	47,632	63.2
W. J. Burke (D)	27,760	36.8
10 Lester J. Dickinson (R)	59,374	100.0
11 Ed H. Campbell (R)	49,279	70.9
George Finch (D)	20,244	29.1

## KANSAS

1 William P. Lambertson (R)	48,543	68.3
Maurice P. O'Keefe (D)	22,492	31.7
2 Ulysses S. Guyer (R)	66,044	70.2
Lee R. Hettick (D)	28,106	29.9
3 William H. Sproul (R)	45,121	53.4
Joe E. Gaitskill (D)	39,323	46.6
4 Homer Hoch (R)	38,664	74.2
C. T. Neihart (D)	13,450	25.8
5 James G. Strong (R)	45,053	69.9
John F. Corder (D)	19,425	30.1
6 Charles I. Sparks (R)	41,272	63.4
William H. Clark (D)	23,836	36.6
7 Clifford R. Hope (R)	58,001	69.5
W. C. Dickey (D)	25,433	30.5
8 William A. Ayres (D)	46,117	58.4
Richard E. Bird (R)	32,802	41.6

## KENTUCKY

1 William V. Gregory (D)	36,325	56.8
Miller Hughes (R)	27,581	43.2
2 David H. Kincheloe (D)	38,093	52.7
Clark M. Donald (R)	34,194	47.3
3 Charles W. Roark (R)	37,216	52.8
John W. Moore (D)	33,210	47.2
4 John D. Craddock (R)	39,244	53.1
Henry D. Moorman (D)	34,639	46.9
5 Maurice H. Thatcher (R)	96,926	60.2
Arthur Yager (D)	64,201	39.8
6 J. Lincoln Newhall (R)	48,009	53.1
Brent Spence (D)	42,309	46.8
7 Robert E. Lee Blackburn (R)	43,604	53.5
Virgil Chapman (D)	37,936	46.5
8 Lewis L. Walker (R)	33,931	52.7
Ralph Gilbert (D)	30,424	47.3
9 Elva R. Kendall (R)	51,019	52.9
Fred M. Vinson (D)	45,426	47.1
10 Katherine Langley (R)	39,541	56.1
A. J. May (D)	30,919	43.9
11 John M. Robson (R)	74,929	79.8
H. F. Reed (D)	18,939	20.2

## LOUISIANA

1 James O'Connor (D)	28,066	100.0
2 J. Zach Spearing (D)	33,176	69.4
Peter I. J. Fletcher (R)	14,661	30.7
3 Whitnell P. Martin (D)	15,219	100.0
4 John N. Sandlin (D)	14,949	100.0
5 Riley J. Wilson (D)	11,827	100.0
6 Bolivar E. Kemp (D)	18,379	100.0
7 Rene L. DeRouen (D)	16,582	100.0
8 James B. Aswell (D)	14,618	100.0

## MAINE

1 Carroll L. Beedy (R)	40,255	67.7
Elvington P. Spinney (D)	19,219	32.3
2 Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	36,791	65.5
Albert Beliveau (D)	19,420	34.6

3 John E. Nelson (R)	36,686	74.6
S. Curtis C. Ward (D)	12,498	25.4
4 Donald F. Snow (R)	32,223	75.0
Clinton C. Stevens (D)	10,753	25.0

## MARYLAND

1 T. Alan Goldsborough (D)	28,795	50.7
A. Stengle Marine (R)	28,059	49.4
2 Linwood L. Clark (R)	69,267	53.3
William P. Cole Jr. (D)	59,912	46.1
3 Vincent L. Palmisano (D)	27,377	49.8
John Philip Hill (R)	27,047	49.2
4 J. Charles Linthicum (D)	41,432	54.5
John P. Brandau (R)	34,112	44.8
5 Stephen W. Gambrill (D)	31,403	51.9
Oliver Metzgerott (R)	28,574	47.2
6 Frederick N. Zihlman (R)	47,789	56.2
David J. Lewis (D)	37,197	43.8

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Allen T. Treadway (R)	51,791	55.7
Daniel A. Martin (D)	41,216	44.3
2 William Kirk Kaynor (R)	52,344	54.4
John D. O'Connor (D)	43,856	45.6
3 Frank H. Foss (R)	46,204	57.1
Joseph E. Casey (D)	34,776	42.9
4 George R. Stobbs (R)	51,145	54.8
Freeman M. Saltus (D)	42,115	45.2
5 Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	56,004	61.1
Cornelius F. Cronin (D)	35,713	38.9
6 A. Piatt Andrew (R)	58,293	68.2
George J. Ferguson (D)	27,130	31.8
7 William P. Connery Jr. (R-D)	61,697	100.0
8 Frederick W. Dallinger (R)	71,850	57.2
James P. Brennan (D)	53,721	42.8
9 Charles L. Underhill (R)	48,947	50.3
Arthur D. Healey (D)	48,290	49.7
10 John J. Douglass (D)	42,594	85.0
Edward L. Donnelly (R)	7,498	15.0
11 George Holden Tinkham (R)	52,576	58.4
Maurice J. Tobin (D)	37,514	41.6
12 John W. McCormack (D)	64,351	76.4
Herbert W. Burr (R)	19,937	23.7
13 Robert Luce (R)	74,097	58.2
Thomas D. Lavelle (D)	53,266	41.8
14 Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	73,598	61.3
Christopher M. Clifford (D)	46,498	38.7
15 Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	39,905	56.8
John F. Trainor (D)	30,373	43.2
16 Charles L. Gifford (R)	49,202	63.1
Willard E. Boyden (D)	23,590	30.3
Frank J. Manning (SOC)	5,115	6.6

## MICHIGAN

1 Robert H. Clancy (R)	64,606	61.5
William M. Donnelly (D)	39,870	38.0
2 Earl C. Michener (R)	86,804	73.6
Grover L. Morden (D)	31,223	26.5
3 Joseph Hooper (R)	71,650	79.5
William Fitzgerald (D)	18,535	20.6
4 John C. Ketcham (R)	60,334	75.4
Roman I. Jarvis Sr. (D)	19,708	24.6
5 Carl E. Mapes (R)	73,241	78.8
Frank C. Jarvis (D)	19,627	21.1
6 Grant M. Hudson (R)	238,223	72.5
A. Bruce Atwell (D)	89,085	27.1
7 Louis C. Cramton (R)	61,439	73.9
Varnum J. Bowers (D)	21,659	26.1
8 Bird J. Vincent (R)	65,600	75.4
Burnett J. Abbott (D)	21,387	24.6
9 James C. McLaughlin (R)	51,246	99.8
10 Roy O. Woodruff (R)	43,800	73.7
Judson E. Richardson (D)	15,598	26.3

11 Frank P. Bohn (R)	44,546	67.2
Carl R. Henry (D)	21,760	32.8
12 W. Frank James (R)	47,069	69.1
L. A. Barry (D)	21,039	30.9
13 Clarence J. McLeod (R)	70,513	64.9
John S. Hall (D)	37,574	34.6

## MINNESOTA

1 Victor Christgau (R)	59,628	64.8
James F. Lynn (D)	32,398	35.2
2 Frank Clague (R)	60,259	69.4
J. A. Cashel (D)	26,606	30.6
3 August H. Andresen (R)	52,526	58.8
Charles C. Kolars (D)	19,844	22.2
Henry Arens (F-LAB)	15,749	17.6
4 Melvin Joseph Maas (R)	39,648	36.0
John P. J. Dolan (D)	31,521	28.6
Howard Y. Williams (F-LAB)	23,068	21.0
Fred A. Snyder (I)	15,365	14.0
5 Walter H. Newton (R)	80,856	58.6
James Robertson (D)	31,528	22.9
Ferdinand Johnson (F-LAB)	24,869	18.0
6 Harold Knutson (R)	55,663	66.3
John Knutsen (F-LAB)	28,276	33.7
7 Ole J. Kvale (F-LAB)	56,029	66.9
Lawrence M. Carlson (R)	27,735	33.1
8 William A. Pittenger (R)	43,777	44.2
William L. Carss (F-LAB)	42,508	42.9
Dana C. Reed (D)	9,784	9.9
9 Conrad G. Selvig (R)	45,319	55.2
Knud Wefald (F-LAB)	36,853	44.9
10 Godfrey G. Goodwin (R)	60,100	56.4
C. R. Hedlund (F-LAB)	23,774	22.3
Ernest W. Erickson (D)	22,702	21.3

## MISSISSIPPI

1 John E. Rankin (D)	13,816	100.0
2 Wall Doney (D)	12,276	100.0
3 William M. Whittington (D)	13,039	100.0
4 T. Jeff Busby (D)	13,456	100.0
5 Ross A. Collins (D)	17,967	100.0
6 Robert S. Hall (D)	18,212	100.0
7 Percy E. Quin (D)	12,338	100.0
8 James W. Collier (D)	11,442	100.0

## MISSOURI

1 Milton A. Romjue (D)	35,702	52.9
J. Frank Culler (R)	31,751	47.1
2 Ralph Lozier (D)	37,829	53.2
Lloyd V. Harmon (R)	33,273	46.8
3 Jacob L. Milligan (D)	32,665	50.0
H. F. Lawrence (R)	32,626	50.0
4 Charles L. Faust (R)	43,733*	57.1
Richard M. Duncan (D)	32,892	42.9
5 Edgar C. Ellis (R)	113,043	50.5
Floyd E. Jacobs (D)	110,529	49.4
6 Thomas J. Halsey (R)	30,557	53.2
C. C. Dickinson (D)	26,838	46.8
7 John W. Palmer (R)	52,317	53.3
Samuel C. Major (D)	45,832	46.7
8 William L. Nelson (D)	32,877	55.3
David W. Peters (R)	26,619	44.7
9 Clarence Cannon (D)	41,036	54.5
A. H. Steinbeck (R)	34,248	45.5
10 Henry F. Niedringhaus (R)	164,083	55.0
John R. Green (D)	134,324	45.0
11 John J. Cochran (D)	44,130	57.4
William Gray (R)	32,706	42.6
12 Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	24,701	58.4
Joseph L. McLemore (D)	17,609	41.6
13 Charles E. Kiefner (R)	30,535	50.6
Clyde Williams (D)	29,842	49.4
14 Dewey Short (R)	57,880	53.9
James F. Fulbright (D)	49,495	46.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Joe J. Manlove (R)	52,142	64.6
	George B. Lang (D)	28,551	35.4
16	Rowland L. Johnston (R)	29,848	53.5
	S. A. Cunningham (D)	25,899	46.5

**MONTANA**

1	John M. Evans (D)	44,618	57.3
	Mark D. Fitzgerald (R)	32,796	42.1
2	Scott Leavitt (R)	70,682	67.9
	B. A. Taylor (D)	33,033	31.7

**NEBRASKA**

1	John H. Morehead (D)	39,202	50.4
	Elmer J. Burkett (R)	38,583	49.6
2	Willis G. Sears (R)	52,801	56.0
	Harry B. Fleharty (D)	41,424	44.0
3	Edgar Howard (D)	50,974	54.9
	James Nichols (R)	41,967	45.2
4	Charles H. Sloan (R)	37,114	50.2
	J. N. Norton (D)	36,896	49.9
5	Fred G. Johnson (R)	37,853	51.0
	Ashton C. Shallenberger (D)	36,383	49.0
6	Robert G. Simmons (R)	81,581	74.3
	John McCoy (D)	28,215	25.7

**NEVADA**

AL	Samuel S. Arentz (R)	18,815	58.6
	Charles Lee Horsey (D)	13,287	41.4

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Fletcher Hale (R)	53,642	57.5
	Francis C. Keefe (D)	39,568	42.4
2	Edward H. Wason (R)	54,642	60.0
	Alfred W. Levensaler (D)	36,275	39.9

**NEW JERSEY**

1	Charles A. Wolverton (R)	109,510	74.9
	Alfred R. White (D)	36,778	25.1
2	Isaac Bacharach (R)	99,109	76.3
	George R. Greis (D)	30,856	23.7
3	Harold G. Hoffman (R)	95,669	63.0
	John R. Phillips Jr. (D)	56,290	37.0
4	Charles A. Eaton (R)	65,149	63.6
	Orren Jack Turner (D)	37,341	36.4
5	Ernest R. Ackerman (R)	95,458	67.4
	Roswell S. Nichols (D)	46,211	32.6
6	Randolph Perkins (R)	98,859	61.7
	Frank L. Sample (D)	60,988	38.1
7	George N. Seger (R)	54,896	57.0
	Abram Klenert (D)	41,012	42.6
8	Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R)	64,915#	50.1
	Paul J. Moore (D)	64,594#	49.9
9	Franklin W. Fort (R)	46,685	56.5
	Francis X. Purcell (D)	35,730	43.3
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach (R)	74,154	62.1
	Eugene J. O'Mara (D)	45,287	37.9
11	Oscar L. Auf der Heide (D)	51,982	62.1
	George M. Eichler (R)	31,728	37.9
12	Mary T. Norton (D)	56,748	62.0
	Philip W. Grece (R)	34,817	38.0

**NEW MEXICO**

AL	Albert Gallatin Simms (R)	61,208	52.2
	John Morrow (D)	56,045	47.8

**NEW YORK**

1	Robert L. Bacon (R)	143,230	62.0
	Thomas J. Cuff (D)	83,535	36.2
2	William F. Brunner (D)	137,214	62.4
	Jacob A. Visel (R)	78,536	35.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	George W. Lindsay (D)	26,626	72.2
	Francis J. Nicosia (R)	9,139	24.8
4	Thomas H. Cullen (D)	34,496	75.0
	Charles O. Winnie (R)	10,696	23.2
5	Loring M. Black Jr. (D)	50,158	56.7
	Robert C. Lee (R)	35,935	40.6
6	Andrew L. Somers (D)	70,953	53.9
	John L. Lotsch (R)	53,700	40.8
	Bernard J. Riley (SOC)	7,026	5.3
7	John F. Quayle (D)	30,897	67.2
	Peter S. Gehris (R)	13,211	28.7
8	Patrick J. Carley (D)	108,028	58.5
	William A. Blank (R)	66,180	35.8
	William M. Feigenbaum (SOC)	10,551	5.7
9	David J. O'Connell (D)	60,097	51.1
	Ernest C. Wagner (R)	53,552	45.5
10	Emanuel Celler (D)	31,152	58.0
	William G. Bushell (R)	18,411	34.3
	Abraham I. Shiplacoff (SOC)	3,645	6.8
11	Anning S. Prall (D)	44,820	66.4
	James A. Simonson (R)	22,099	32.7
12	Samuel Dickstein (D)	15,093	78.7
	Samuel K. Beier (R)	3,321	17.3
13	Christopher D. Sullivan (D)	16,062	77.3
	Jacob Rosenberg (R)	4,076	19.6
14	William I. Sirovich (D)	16,602	54.4
	Sol Ullman (R)	11,974	39.2
	August Claessens (SOC)	1,648	5.4
15	John J. Boylan (D)	30,849	77.6
	Gabriel L. Kaplan (R)	8,294	20.9
16	John J. O'Connor (D)	29,351	68.7
	Michael G. Panzer (R)	12,600	29.5
17	Ruth Baker Pratt (R)	36,655	51.8
	Philip Berolzheimer (D)	32,466	45.9
18	John F. Carew (D)	30,030	74.0
	Bernard Katzen (R)	9,562	23.6
19	Sol Bloom (D)	48,054	59.4
	David Steinhardt (R)	30,617	37.8
20	Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R)	11,956	50.1
	Saul J. Dickheiser (D)	10,856	45.5
21	Royal H. Weller (D)	56,992*	53.3
	Edward A. Johnson (R)	45,610	42.7
22	Anthony J. Griffin (D)	35,711	71.5
	Thomas J. Burke (R)	12,868	25.7
23	Frank Oliver (D)	128,372	66.6
	Henry H. Spitz (R)	52,588	27.3
24	James M. Fitzpatrick (D)	96,556	54.2
	Benjamin L. Fairchild (R)	72,408	40.6
	Louis Painken (SOC)	9,347	5.2
25	J. Mayhew Wainwright (R)	79,228	59.9
	Herbert McKennis (D)	50,589	38.3
26	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)	69,445	63.6
	George C. Rogers (D)	36,591	33.5
27	Harcourt J. Pratt (R)	59,183	62.8
	Robert R. Livingston (D)	34,993	37.2
28	Parker Corning (D)	77,365	58.2
	Franklin D. Sargent (R)	53,383	40.1
29	James S. Parker (R)	71,326	62.8
	Theodore A. Knapp (D)	40,541	35.7
30	Frank Crowther (R)	58,022	59.8
	E. Watson Gardiner (D)	36,956	38.1
31	Bertrand H. Snell (R)	52,702	63.3
	John C. Howard (D)	30,602	36.7
32	Francis D. Culkin (R)	65,009	67.5
	Frank Bowman (D)	30,201	31.3
33	Frederick M. Davenport (R)	62,746	56.5
34	John D. Clarke (R)	80,531	71.0
	William W. Lampman (D)	32,925	29.0
35	Clarence E. Hancock (R)	90,370	61.8
	Augustus C. Stevens (D)	52,926	36.2
36	John Taber (R)	68,095	69.1
	Joseph P. Craugh (D)	30,503	30.9
37	Gale H. Stalker (R & SOC)	78,789	70.4
	Paul Smith (D)	33,212	29.7
38	James L. Whitley (R)	47,298	36.0
	Charles Stanton (D)	43,009	32.7
	William MacFarlane (I)	38,324	29.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
39	Archie D. Sanders (R)	69,615	65.0
	Frank L. Morris (D)	34,175	31.9
40	S. Wallace Dempsey (R)	99,896	65.4
	John M. Powers (D)	46,860	30.7
41	Edmund F. Cooke (R)	44,641	52.7
	Fred C. Fornes (D)	37,057	43.7
42	James M. Mead (D)	44,373	56.1
	C. Hamilton Cook (R)	31,785	40.2
43	Daniel A. Reed (R)	73,571	76.0
	Arthur E. Towne (D)	23,176	24.0

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	Lindsay C. Warren (D)	23,140	76.3
	Marion B. Prescott (R)	7,209	23.8
2	John H. Kerr (D)	24,129	88.9
	J. L. Johnston (R)	3,005	11.1
3	Charles L. Abernethy (D)	21,740	55.7
	William G. Mebane (R)	17,307	44.3
4	Edward W. Pou (D)	31,288	65.6
	Lossing L. Wrenn (R)	16,434	34.4
5	Charles M. Stedman (D)	54,980	50.1
	Junius H. Harden (R)	54,813	49.9
6	J. Bayard Clark (D)	26,061	61.4
	W. C. Downing (R)	16,364	38.6
7	William C. Hammer (D)	41,124	51.3
	A. I. Ferree (R)	39,106	48.7
8	Robert L. Doughton (D)	37,535	50.9
	W. S. Bogle (R)	36,251	49.1
9	Charles A. Jonas (R)	49,799	51.6
	Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	46,756	48.4
10	George M. Pritchard (R)	49,045	50.2
	Zebulon Weaver (D)	48,607	49.8

**NORTH DAKOTA**

1	Olger B. Burtness (R)	53,941	77.5
	W. S. Hooper (D)	15,646	22.5
2	Thomas Hall (R)	42,844	61.7
	J. L. Page (D)	26,566	38.3
3	James H. Sinclair (R)	52,220	84.8
	Reuben H. Leavitt (D)	9,335	15.2

**OHIO**

1	Nicholas Longworth (R)	80,812	61.8
	Arthur Espy (D)	49,880	38.2
2	William E. Hess (R)	63,605	53.9
	James H. Cleveland (D)	54,332	46.1
3	Roy Fitzgerald (R)	101,050	64.4
	Frank L. Humphrey (D)	55,767	35.6
4	John L. Cable (R)	56,291	57.5
	William Klinger (D)	41,677	42.5
5	Charles J. Thompson (R)	36,096	53.5
	Frank C. Kniffin (D)	31,385	46.5
6	Charles C. Kearns (R)	43,519	56.9
	George D. Nye (D)	33,020	43.1
7	Charles Brand (R)	75,753	68.8
	Harry E. Rice (D)	34,323	31.2
8	Grant E. Mouser Jr. (R)	42,199	52.2
	Brooks Fletcher (D)	38,651	47.8
9	William W. Chalmers (R)	82,560	61.9
	William P. Clarke (D)	50,601	38.0
10	Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	38,347	69.9
	Charles E. Poston (D)	16,551	30.2
11	Mell G. Underwood (D)	34,257	52.8
	Edwin D. Ricketts (R)	30,574	47.2
12	John C. Speaks (R)	82,574	62.2
	Carl H. Valentine (D)	50,216	37.8
13	Joe E. Baird (R)	54,174	61.4
	William C. Martin (D)	34,015	38.6
14	Francis Seiberling (R)	106,253	64.4
	A. F. O'Neill (D)	58,848	35.6
15	C. Ellis Moore (R)	50,941	65.8
	Frank H. Ward (D)	26,441	34.2
16	C. B. McClintock (R)	73,966	56.4
	John McSweeney (D)	55,778	42.5





Candidates	Votes	%
17 William M. Morgan (R)	56,823	58.2
Charles West (D)	40,846	41.8
18 B. Frank Murphy (R)	71,378	69.2
John J. Whitacre (D)	31,422	30.5
19 John G. Cooper (R)	89,731	68.7
Locke Miller (D)	40,948	31.3
20 Charles A. Mooney (D)	47,313	62.3
Oscar V. Hensley (R)	28,381	37.4
21 Robert Crosser (D)	39,090	59.8
Joseph F. Lange (R)	26,267	40.2
22 Chester C. Bolton (R)	151,565	69.8
Simon B. Fitzsimmons (D)	65,742	30.3

## OKLAHOMA

1 Charles O'Connor (R)	63,641	52.2
Everette B. Howard (D)	58,148	47.7
2 William W. Hastings (D)	31,287	51.9
E. L. Kirby (R)	28,959	48.0
3 Wilburn Cartwright (D)	39,467	64.1
Robert N. Allen (R)	21,804	35.4
4 Thomas D. McKeown (D)	37,191	50.5
Fred L. Patrick (R)	36,151	49.1
5 Ulysses S. Stone (R)	44,814	50.9
Fletcher B. Swank (D)	42,856	48.7
6 Jed Johnson (D)	32,820	53.4
Walter C. Stephens (R)	28,304	46.0
7 James V. McClintic (D)	27,670	55.6
Walter S. Mills (R)	21,758	43.7
8 Milton C. Garber (R)	48,445	63.8
J. P. Battenberg (D)	27,135	35.7

## OREGON

1 Willis C. Hawley (R)	91,839	70.9
Harvey G. Starkweather (D)	33,772	26.1
2 Robert R. Butler (R)	28,865	55.7
Walter M. Pierce (D)	22,108	42.6
3 Franklin F. Korell (R)	75,835	67.6
William C. Culbertson (D)	29,673#	26.5

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 James M. Beck (R)	45,070	49.8
William L. Rooney (D)	44,956	49.7
2 George S. Graham (R)	34,432	64.6
John J. Shanahan (D)	18,697	35.1
3 Harry C. Ransley (R)	30,458	57.4
James J. Hayes (D)	22,559	42.5
4 Benjamin M. Golder (R)	49,877	61.2
Thomas J. Carroll (D, LAB)	31,082	38.1
5 James J. Connolly (R, D)	110,648	99.4
6 George A. Welsh (R)	89,362	59.8
Bruce A. Metzger (D)	59,410	39.7
7 George P. Darrow (R)	91,305	68.0
Thomas A. O'Hara (D)	42,217	31.5
8 James Wolfenden (R)	116,266	76.2
Henry W. Davis (D)	34,607	22.7
9 Henry W. Watson (R)	102,019	76.3
Richard Vaux (D)	31,389	23.5
10 William W. Griest (R, LAB)	55,623	82.5
John A. McSparran (D)	11,395	16.9
11 Laurence H. Watres (R, P)	48,626	50.3
Frank M. Walsh (D)	48,017	49.7
12 John J. Casey (D, LAB)	70,943	51.6
Henry W. Merritt (R, P)	66,661	48.4
13 George Franklin Brumm (R)	46,486	55.5
Bernard V. O'Hare (D)	37,243	44.5
14 Charles J. Esterly (R)	76,670	61.9
Abraham H. Rothermel (D)	36,176	29.2
Howard McDonough (SOC, LAB)	10,950	8.8
15 Louis T. McFadden (R, D)	50,770	93.8
Cornelia Bryce Pinchot (P)	3,348	6.2
16 Edgar R. Kiess (R, P)	48,041	74.0
Thomas Wood (D)	16,693	25.7
17 Frederick W. Magrady (R)	45,437	60.0
Samuel M. Shipman (D, P)	30,290	40.0

Candidates	Votes	%
18 Edward M. Beers (R, LAB)	55,736	81.0
Frederick A. Rupp (D)	13,070	19.0
19 Isaac H. Dourtrich (R, LAB)	80,291	80.3
John E. Blair (D)	19,032	19.1
20 J. Russell Leech (R)	29,383	53.3
George E. Wolfe (D, LAB)	25,737	46.7
21 J. Banks Kurtz (R, LAB)	42,965	76.2
Harry K. Filler (D)	13,420	23.8
22 Franklin Menges (R, P)	44,198	63.3
John H. Myers (D)	25,622	36.7
23 J. Mitchell Chase (R, LAB)	43,294	74.0
T. E. Costello (D)	15,219	26.0
24 Samuel A. Kendall (R, P)	42,118	64.3
J. Calvin Core (D)	23,176	35.4
25 Henry W. Temple (R, P)	34,806	59.6
James S. Pates (D)	23,260	39.9
26 J. Howard Swick (R, P)	64,160	72.2
C. Hale Sipe (D)	24,352	27.4
27 Nathan L. Strong (R, P)	52,868	75.2
Harry W. Fee (D)	17,433	24.8
28 Thomas C. Cochran (R, P)	59,143	74.3
Harry B. Mitchell (D)	20,443	25.7
29 Milton W. Shreve (R, P)	42,747	60.4
Albert L. Thomas (D)	28,004	39.6
30 William R. Coyle (R)	48,421	56.9
Everett Kent (D, LAB)	36,612	43.1
31 Adam M. Wyant (R, P)	50,981	95.8
32 Stephen G. Porter (R)	48,837	64.6
Edward S. Michalowski (D)	26,145	34.6
33 M. Clyde Kelly (R, D)	81,328	99.0
34 Patrick J. Sullivan (R, D)	48,638	97.4
35 Harry A. Estep (R)	42,450	57.3
John J. Murray (D)	30,619	41.4
36 Guy E. Campbell (R, P)	48,190	60.3
William E. Madden Jr. (D)	31,151	39.0

## Special Election

8 James Wolfenden (R)	116,504	97.8
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## RHODE ISLAND

1 Clark Burdick (R)	42,366	55.6
John J. Cooney (D)	33,902	44.5
2 Richard S. Aldrich (R)	43,772	55.6
Sumner Mowry (D)	34,947	44.4
3 Jeremiah E. O'Connell (D)	45,605	57.1
Louis Monast (R)	34,223	42.9

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Thomas S. McMillan (D)	8,469	100.0
2 Butler B. Hare (D)	7,648	100.0
3 Fred H. Dominick (D)	10,917	100.0
4 John J. McSwain (D)	8,873	100.0
5 William F. Stevenson (D)	8,911	100.0
6 Allard H. Gasque (D)	7,757	100.0
7 Hampton P. Fulmer (D)	8,772	100.0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1 Charles A. Christopherson (R)	54,573	58.4
A. O. Steensland (D)	38,055	40.7
2 Royal C. Johnson (R)	54,846	57.2
Fred Hildebrandt (D)	39,970	41.7
3 William Williamson (R)	33,245	55.7
Arthur W. Watwood (D)	26,412	44.3

## TENNESSEE

1 B. Carroll Reece (R)	28,142	78.6
W. I. Giles (D)	7,646	21.4
2 J. Will Taylor (R)	30,917	68.9
Leon Jourolmon (D)	13,968	31.1
3 Sam D. McReynolds (D)	25,667	53.4
Silas Williams (R)	22,405	46.6

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Cordell Hull (D)	17,141	68.2
S. H. Justice (R)	7,999	31.8
5 Ewin L. Davis (D)	12,847	80.4
John F. Apling (R)	3,126#	19.6
6 Joseph W. Byrns (D)	24,738	79.9
E. L. Bradbury (R)	6,220	20.1
7 Edward E. Eslick (D)	16,893	93.0
S. E. Stephens (R)	1,268	7.0
8 Gordon Browning (D)	17,868	66.1
Harvey E. Cantrell (R)	9,184	34.0
9 Jere Cooper (D)	20,184	90.1
Carmack Murchison (R)	2,222	9.9
10 Hubert F. Fisher (D)	21,524	81.3
R. L. Harper (R)	4,964	18.7

## TEXAS

1 Wright Patman (D)	24,267	87.9
Richard E. Stephens (R)	3,349	12.1
2 John C. Box (D)	38,901	100.0
3 Morgan G. Sanders (D)	22,221	100.0
4 Sam Rayburn (D)	23,847	84.2
Floyd Harry (R)	4,488	15.8
5 Hatton W. Sumners (D)	42,482	100.0
6 Luther A. Johnson (D)	26,412	90.7
H. Lee Monroe (R)	2,714	9.3
7 Clay Stone Briggs (D)	21,461	88.4
A. J. Long (R)	2,827	11.6
8 Daniel E. Garrett (D)	43,891	81.8
George E. Kepple (R)	9,739	18.2
9 Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	24,742	86.9
Louis B. Allen (R)	3,718	13.1
10 James P. Buchanan (D)	27,890	91.9
David H. Morris (R)	2,457	8.1
11 Oliver H. Crass (D)	21,484	90.9
R. C. Bush (R)	2,141	9.1
12 Fritz G. Lanham (D)	30,905	79.6
David Sutter (R)	7,921	20.4
13 Guinn Williams (D)	30,926	88.5
Mrs. P. A. Welty (R)	4,026	11.5
14 Augustus McCloskey (D)	29,085#	50.3
Harry M. Wurzbach (R)	28,766	49.7
15 John N. Garner (D)	28,417	100.0
16 Claude B. Hudspeth (D)	31,132	100.0
17 Robert Q. Lee (D)	41,727	100.0
18 Marvin Jones (D)	58,667	86.5
V. C. Nelson (R)	9,137	13.5

## UTAH

1 Don B. Colton (R)	50,274	60.9
Knox Patterson (D)	31,889	38.6
2 Elmer O. Leatherwood (R)	46,866	50.2
Joshua H. Paul (D)	46,025	49.3

## VERMONT

1 Elbert S. Brigham (R)	44,082	63.0
Jeremiah C. Durick (D)	25,095	35.9
2 Ernest Willard Gibson (R)	47,141	79.3
Harry W. Witters (D)	11,356	19.1

## VIRGINIA

1 Schuyler Otis Bland (D)	23,912	99.7
2 Menalcus Lankford (R)	18,614	55.9
Joseph T. Deal (D)	14,668	44.1
3 Andrew J. Montague (D)	23,350	75.9
J. D. Peake (I)	5,854	19.0
James E. Maynard (I)	1,561	5.1
4 Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	16,904	99.7
5 Joseph Whitehead (D)	16,672	54.3
Taylor G. Vaughan (R)	14,049	45.7
6 Clifton A. Woodrum (D)	25,091	99.7
7 Jacob A. Garber (R)	15,243	50.4
Thomas W. Harrison (D)	15,009	49.6



Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
8 R. Walton Moore (D)	24,368	99.1	2 Frank L. Bowman (R)	52,424	55.7	5 William H. Stafford (R)	41,265	38.9
9 Joseph C. Shaffer (R)	32,696	50.8	Ben H. Hiner (D)	41,640	44.2	Victor L. Berger (SOC)	40,536	38.2
William H. Rouse (D)	31,722	49.2	3 John M. Wolverton (R)	45,167	50.4	Thomas O'Malley (D)	24,037	22.7
10 Henry St. George Tucker (D)	14,817	56.9	William S. O'Brien (D)	44,477	49.6	6 Florian Lampert (R)	53,952	69.2
M. J. Putnam (R)	11,230	43.1	4 James A. Hughes (R)	55,672	57.0	Morley G. Kelly (D)	24,009	30.8
<b>WASHINGTON</b>			Harry H. Darnall (D)	42,057	43.0	7 Merlin Hull (R)	49,590	72.4
1 John F. Miller (R)	70,703	65.5	5 Hugh Ike Shott (R)	63,559	53.4	A. H. Schubert (D)	18,530	27.0
Hugh Todd (D)	36,858	34.1	John Kee (D)	55,376	46.6	8 Edward E. Browne (R)	47,848	74.0
2 Lindley H. Hadley (R)	59,534	99.3	6 Joe L. Smith (D)	67,845	50.1	R. J. Walsh (D)	16,316	25.2
3 Albert Johnson (R)	77,314	70.0	Edward T. England (R)	67,617	49.9	9 George J. Schneider (R)	52,300	60.4
O. M. Nelson (D)	33,217	30.1	<b>WISCONSIN</b>			James H. McGillan (D)	33,302	38.5
4 John W. Summers (R)	48,766	77.1	1 Henry Allen Cooper (R)	83,069	80.2	10 James A. Fear (R)	59,314	81.4
H. C. Bohlke (D)	14,512	22.9	William C. Kiernan (D)	20,534	19.8	Miles H. McNally (D)	13,590	18.6
5 Sam B. Hill (D)	50,323	58.5	2 Charles A. Kading (R)	53,530	69.9	11 Hubert H. Peavey (R)	56,586	80.8
Thomas Corkery (R)	35,660	41.5	Eugene A. Clifford (D)	23,101	30.1	Frank P. Kennedy (D)	11,962	17.1
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			3 John Mandt Nelson (R)	62,938	74.7	<b>WYOMING</b>		
1 Carl G. Bachmann (R)	62,646	60.6	William Victora (D)	20,262	24.1	AL Vincent M. Carter (R)	38,935	51.8
Paul R. Wellman (D)	40,666	39.4	4 John C. Schafer (R)	37,685	44.1	W. S. Kimball (D)	35,972	47.8
			William J. Kershaw (D)	28,956	33.9			
			Walter Polakowski (SOC)	18,885	22.1			

## 1929 House Elections

<b>KENTUCKY</b>			<b>LOUISIANA</b>			<b>NEW YORK</b>		
Special Election			Special Election			Special Election		
Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
3 John W. Moore (D)	19,669	51.3	3 Numa F. Montet (D)	11,460	57.7	21 Joseph A. Gavagan (D)	39,893	56.7
Homer Beliles (R)	18,644	48.7	M. E. Norman (R)	8,399	42.3	Hubert T. Delany (R&SQDEAL)	26,666	37.9
						Frank Crosswaith (SOC)	3,561	5.1
<b>MISSOURI</b>								
Special Election								
4 David Hopkins (R)	23,898	53.0						
Louis V. Stigall (D)	21,179	47.0						



# 1930 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John McDuffie (D)	16,839	100.0
2 Lister Hill (D)	22,630	100.0
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	13,398	100.0
4 Lamar Jeffers (D)	13,502	65.2
E. D. Banks (I)	7,209	34.8
5 Lafayette L. Patterson (D)	13,221	100.0
6 William B. Oliver (D)	9,439	100.0
7 Miles C. Allgood (D)	18,932	61.1
John B. Isbell (R)	12,062	38.9
8 Edward B. Almon (D)	18,570	100.0
9 George Huddleston (D)	24,484	81.0
Hollis B. Parris (I)	5,750	19.0
10 William B. Bankhead (D)	14,388	64.2
Charles P. G. Lunsford (R)	8,009	35.8

## ARIZONA

AL Lewis W. Douglas (D)	52,342	100.0
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## ARKANSAS

1 William J. Driver (D)	19,103	100.0
2 John E. Miller (D)	18,623	100.0
3 Claude A. Fuller (D)	28,809	100.0
4 Effiegene Wingo (D)	21,753	100.0
5 Heartsill Ragon (D)	21,896	100.0
6 David D. Glover (D)	18,127	100.0
7 Tilman B. Parks (D)	15,860	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	66,703	100.0
2 Harry L. Englebright (R-D)	35,941	99.9
3 Charles F. Curry	43,336	53.4
J. M. Inman (R)	26,785#	33.0
Frank H. Buck (D)	9,172#	11.3
4 Florence P. Kahn (R-D)	47,397	100.0
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D)	59,853	100.0
6 Albert E. Carter (R-D)	110,190	100.0
7 Henry E. Barbour (R-D)	79,041	100.0
8 Arthur Monroe Free (R-D)	93,377	99.9
9 William E. Evans (R)	182,176	99.9
10 Joe Crail (R)	162,502	75.0
John F. Dockweiler (D)	54,231	25.0
11 Philip D. Swing (R-D)	124,092	100.0

## COLORADO

1 William R. Eaton (R)	39,907	50.3
Lawrence Lewis (D)	38,152	48.1
2 Charles B. Timberlake (R)	55,099	59.3
O. E. Webb (D)	37,760	40.7
3 Guy U. Hardy (R)	55,170	60.7
Guy M. Weybright (D)	35,744	39.3
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	34,536	67.0
Webster S. Whinnery (R)	17,051	33.1

## CONNECTICUT

1 Augustine Lonergan (D)	51,551	50.3
Clarence W. Seymour (R)	50,877	49.7
2 Richard P. Freeman (R)	37,801	53.1
William C. Fox (D)	33,329	46.9
3 John Q. Tilson (R)	45,329	52.1
James A. Shanley (D)	40,269	46.3
4 William L. Tierney (D)	50,769	49.7
Schuyler Merritt (R)	49,209	48.2
5 Edward W. Goss (R)	33,302	50.5
Martin E. Gormley (D)	32,584	49.5

## Special Election

5 Edward W. Goss (R)	33,284	50.6
Martin E. Gormley (D)	32,479	49.4

## DELAWARE

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Robert G. Houston (R)	48,493	55.4
John P. Le Fevre (D)	38,891	44.4

## FLORIDA

1 Herbert J. Drane (D)	24,792	67.7
L. E. Womack (R)	11,819	32.3
2 Robert A. Green (D)	7,060	100.0
3 Tom A. Yon (D)	11,796	99.8
4 Ruth Bryan Owen (D)	40,422	99.9

## GEORGIA

1 Charles G. Edwards (D)	2,465	100.0
2 E. E. Cox (D)	2,518	100.0
3 Charles R. Crisp (D)	2,440	100.0
4 William C. Wright (D)	2,721	100.0
5 Robert Ramspeck (D)	10,752	100.0
6 Samuel Rutherford (D)	4,333	100.0
7 Malcolm C. Tarver (D)	5,590	100.0
8 Charles H. Brand (D)	5,058	93.2
W. N. Phillips (I)	369#	6.8
9 John S. Wood (D)	7,089	100.0
10 Carl Vinson (D)	2,691	100.0
11 William C. Lanford (D)	6,462	80.9
H. J. Carswell (R)	1,526#	19.1
12 William W. Larsen (D)	2,444	100.0

## IDAHO

1 Burton L. French (R)	34,527	64.9
Compton I. White (D)	18,657	35.1
2 Addison T. Smith (R)	46,342	63.2
W. F. Alworth (D)	27,002	36.8

## ILLINOIS

1 Oscar De Priest (R)	23,719	58.4
Harry Baker (D)	16,747	41.2
2 Morton D. Hull (R)	76,665	54.4
Michael C. Walsh (D)	63,341	44.9
3 Edward A. Kelly (D)	83,028	58.1
Elliott W. Sproul (R)	59,644	41.8
4 Harry P. Beam (D)	36,736	69.3
Frank George Zelezinski (R)	16,192	30.5
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	21,460	66.2
Frank V. Kara (R)	10,816	33.3
6 James T. Igoe (D)	120,408	66.7
Henry R. Lundblad (R)	59,052	32.7
7 Leonard W. Schuetz (D)	111,525	55.0
James C. Moreland (R)	90,844	44.8
8 Peter C. Granata (R)	16,565	51.8
Stanley H. Kunz (D)	15,394	48.1
9 Fred A. Britten (R)	24,028	99.4
10 Carl R. Chindblom (R)	72,938	50.8
John E. Hesse (D)	70,621	49.2
11 Frank R. Reid (R)	56,957	63.1
Elmer P. Schaefer (D)	33,169	36.8
12 John T. Buckbee (R)	55,754	76.1
Richard J. O'Halloran (D)	17,497	23.9
13 William R. Johnson (R)	28,113	70.2
John A. Ascher (D)	11,937	29.8
14 John C. Allen (R)	36,370	56.9
William H. Hartzell (D)	27,592	43.1
15 Burnett M. Chiperfield (R)	35,114	56.5
J. Hays Paxton (D)	27,031	43.5
16 William E. Hull (R)	36,572	52.8
Edwin S. Carr (D)	32,692	47.2
17 Homer W. Hall (R)	27,696	58.4
C. S. Schneider (D)	19,711	41.6
18 William P. Holaday (R)	38,102	56.8
Charles R. Hill (D)	29,012	43.2

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
19 Charles Adkins (R)	43,794	55.4
Charles M. Borchers (D)	35,310	44.6
20 Henry T. Rainey (D)	37,537	64.9
William J. Thornton (R)	20,262	35.1
21 J. Earl Major (D)	46,058	57.1
Roger E. Chapin (R)	34,521	42.8
22 Charles A. Karch (D)	48,281	50.3
Ed. M. Irwin (R)	47,715	49.7
23 William W. Arnold (D)	49,111	62.6
Joe Frank Allen (R)	29,291	37.4
24 Claude V. Parsons (D)	27,325	50.0
James V. Heidinger (R)	27,296	50.0
25 Kent E. Keller (D)	38,796	52.6
Edward E. Denison (R)	34,927	47.4
AL William H. Dieterich (D)	1,062,606✓	
Richard Yates (R)	991,083✓	
Walter Nesbit (D)	975,422	
Frank L. Smith (R)	890,327	
Emil Z. Levitin (SOC)	9,526	
Morris A. Gold (SOC)	9,207	
William S. Feinberg (AM NAT)	1,337	
John W. McLain (AM NAT)	1,228	
I. J. Brown (LIB)	884	
Charles A. Reinhart (LIB)	824	

## Special Elections

15 Burnett M. Chiperfield (R)	34,063	56.2
J. Hays Paxton (D)	26,467	43.7
24 Claude V. Parsons (D)	26,929	50.2
James V. Heidinger (R)	26,732	49.8

## INDIANA

1 John W. Boehne Jr. (D)	46,836	53.9
Harry E. Rowbottom (R)	40,015	46.1
2 Arthur H. Greenwood (D)	52,452	59.5
Ray S. Sisson (R)	35,689	40.5
3 Eugene B. Crowe (D)	45,070	50.2
James W. Dunbar (R)	44,808	49.9
4 Harry C. Canfield (D)	46,396	57.1
Scott Thompson (R)	34,856	42.9
5 Courtland C. Gillen (D)	43,355	51.5
Noble J. Johnson (R)	40,919	48.6
6 William H. Larrabee (D)	40,803	51.8
Richard N. Elliott (R)	37,969	48.2
7 Louis Ludlow (D)	87,777	61.6
Archibald M. Hall (R)	53,822	37.8
8 Albert H. Vestal (R)	44,203	50.0
Claude C. Ball (D)	44,194	50.0
9 Fred S. Purnell (R)	43,681	50.2
Harry L. Matlock (D)	43,346	49.8
10 William R. Wood (R)	53,702	53.3
Charles J. Murphy (D)	47,057	46.7
11 Glenn Griswold (D)	41,823	51.3
Albert R. Hall (R)	39,771	48.7
12 David R. Hogg (R)	43,286	52.3
Thomas P. Riddle (D)	39,488	47.7
13 Samuel B. Pettengill (D)	62,609	51.3
Andrew J. Hickey (R)	59,361	48.7

## IOWA

1 William F. Kopp (R)	27,053	63.3
Max A. Conrad (D)	15,538	36.4
2 Bernhard M. Jacobsen (D)	30,006	55.4
F. D. Letts (R)	24,113	44.6
3 Thomas J. B. Robinson (R)	27,098	63.0
W. L. Beecher (D)	15,908	37.0
4 Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	29,224	59.1
Wilbur L. Peck (D)	20,236	40.9
5 Cyrenus Cole (R)	23,221	53.8
H. M. Cooper (D)	19,931	46.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	C. William Ramseyer (R)	25,875	60.6
	S. F. McConnell (D)	16,811	39.4
7	Cassius C. Dowell (R)	36,715	76.5
	Carl Evans (D)	11,272	23.5
8	Lloyd Thurston (R)	27,960	51.5
	James Pearson (D)	26,373	48.5
9	Charles E. Swanson (R)	27,873	57.1
	June M. Fickel (D)	20,587	42.2
10	Fred C. Gilchrist (R)	34,915	66.1
	Paul Anderson (D)	17,540	33.2
11	Ed H. Campbell (R)	37,659	73.8
	Fordyce W. Bisbee (D)	13,382	26.2

**KANSAS**

1	William P. Lamberton (R)	53,799	100.0
2	Ulysses S. Guyer (R)	49,844	56.8
	Chauncey B. Little (D)	37,991	43.3
3	Harold McGugin (R)	42,106	52.7
	Earl Knight (D)	37,807	47.3
4	Homer Hoch (R)	30,840	58.4
	James E. Hilkey (D)	21,933	41.6
5	James G. Strong (R)	33,871	53.9
	Clyde Short (D)	28,971	46.1
6	Charles I. Sparks (R)	40,132	61.6
	Robert Good (D)	24,975	38.4
7	Clifford R. Hope (R)	52,858	61.1
	A. S. Allphin (D)	33,627	38.9
8	William A. Ayres (D)	57,173	74.7
	Stella B. Haines (R)	19,325	25.3

**KENTUCKY**

1	William V. Gregory (D)	24,622	100.0
2	Glover H. Cary (D)	21,685	100.0
3	John W. Moore (D)	25,981	99.7
4	Cap R. Carden (D)	30,910	52.3
	John Craddock (R)	28,220	47.7
5	Maurice H. Thatcher (R)	61,832	97.9
6	Brent Spence (D)	31,520	56.9
	J. Lincoln Newhall (R)	18,891	34.1
	Blaine McLaughlin (I)	4,746	8.6
7	Virgil Chapman (D)	33,402	57.8
	Robert Blackburn (R)	24,380	42.2
8	Ralph Gilbert (D)	25,688	57.5
	Patrick H. Taylor (R)	19,023	42.6
9	Fred M. Vinson (D)	42,671	59.7
	Elva R. Kendall (R)	28,850	40.3
10	Andrew J. May (D)	27,159	52.9
	Katherine Langley (R)	24,172	47.1
11	Charles Finley (R)	48,535	66.3
	Will Ward Duffield (D)	24,716	33.7

**Special Elections**

2	John L. Dorsey Jr. (D)	21,406#	100.0
11	Charles Finley (R)	14,148	76.0
	M. B. Sewell (D)	4,471	24.0

**LOUISIANA**

1	Joachim O. Fernandez (D)	30,629	95.8
2	Paul H. Maloney (D)	30,739	97.2
3	Numa F. Montet (D)	8,517	100.0
4	John N. Sandlin (D)	11,833	100.0
5	Riley J. Wilson (D)	11,168	100.0
6	Bolivar E. Kemp (D)	15,524	100.0
7	Rene L. DeRouen (D)	9,293	100.0
8	James B. Aswell (D)	12,383	100.0

**MAINE**

1	Carroll L. Beedy (R)	23,434	61.4
	Thomas F. Locke (D)	14,741	38.6
2	Donald B. Partridge (R)	24,338	56.2
	Albert Beliveau (D)	18,943	43.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	John E. Nelson (R)	25,099	64.3
	Leo D. Lamond (D)	13,948	35.7
4	Donald F. Snow (R)	15,199	66.0
	Clinton C. Stevens (D)	7,839	34.0

**MARYLAND**

1	T. Alan Goldsborough (D)	34,553	57.3
	A. Stengle Marine (R)	25,792	42.7
2	William P. Cole Jr. (D)	79,963	59.3
	Linwood L. Clark (R)	54,914	40.7
3	Vincent L. Palmisano (D)	28,633	53.4
	John Philip Hill (R)	24,170	45.1
4	J. Charles Linthicum (D)	49,471	65.0
	W. O. Atwood (R)	26,661	35.0
5	Stephen Warfield Gambrill (D)	40,315	65.3
	A. Kingsley Love (R)	21,463	34.7
6	David J. Lewis (D)	42,526	53.6
	Frederick N. Zihlman (R)	36,815	46.4

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Allen T. Treadway (R)	41,334	54.9
	Hugh McLean (D)	33,934	45.1
2	William J. Granfield (D)	46,432	55.5
	Joshua L. Brooks (R)	37,247	44.5
3	Frank H. Foss (R)	36,620	57.1
	Frank W. Barr (D)	27,568	43.0
4	Pehr G. Holmes (R)	42,996	54.7
	David Goldstein (D)	35,661	45.3
5	Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	50,541	66.3
	Joseph M. Halloran (D)	25,742	33.8
6	A. Piatt Andrew (R)	50,814	76.4
	Charles D. Smith (D)	15,683	23.6
7	William P. Connery Jr. (D)	45,521	67.6
	Charles W. Lovett (R)	21,821	32.4
8	Frederick W. Dallinger (R)	57,428	56.6
	John P. Brennan (D)	44,041	43.4
9	Charles L. Underhill (R)	41,040	50.7
	Joseph J. Borgatti (D)	39,948	49.3
10	John J. Douglass (D)	33,218	87.3
	Edward L. Donnelly (R)	4,815	12.7
11	George Holden Tinkham (R)	40,417	63.0
	John Joseph Kelleher (D)	23,739	37.0
12	John W. McCormack (D)	50,894	76.7
	Samuel Abrams (R)	15,422	23.3
13	Robert Luce (R)	55,470	55.9
	Donald M. Hill (D)	43,800	44.1
14	Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	56,803	57.3
	Edward G. Morris (D)	42,307	42.7
15	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	37,100	64.1
	William J. Murphy (D)	20,780	35.9
16	Charles L. Gifford (R)	39,953	69.6
	John D. W. Bodfish (I)	17,467	30.4

**MICHIGAN**

1	Robert H. Clancy (R)	44,021	82.2
	William M. Donnelly (D)	8,758	16.4
2	Earl C. Michener (R)	41,478	58.0
	Edward Frensdorf (D)	29,979	41.9
3	Joseph L. Hooper (R)	36,190	71.1
	Rosslyn L. Sowers (D)	14,737	28.9
4	John C. Ketcham (R)	34,980	66.1
	Roman I. Jarvis Sr. (D)	17,953	33.9
5	Carl E. Mapes (R)	31,297	98.7
6	Seymour H. Person (R)	124,797	70.2
	Patrick H. O'Brien (D)	50,221	28.2
7	Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	42,256	94.3
	Emerald B. Dixon (D)	2,534	5.7
8	Bird J. Vincent (R)	38,891	67.4
	Michael J. Hart (D)	18,838	32.6
9	James C. McLaughlin (R)	31,318	75.0
	Loren N. O'Brien (D)	10,462	25.0
10	Roy O. Woodruff (R)	31,033	78.8
	Henry C. Haller (D)	8,345	21.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Frank P. Bohn (R)	34,971	100.0
12	W. Frank James (R)	36,909	98.1
13	Clarence J. McLeod (R)	39,064	78.8
	Walter I. McKenzie (D)	9,575	19.3

**MINNESOTA**

1	Victor Christgau (R)	45,330	65.1
	Matt Fitzpatrick (F-LAB)	24,357	35.0
2	Frank Clague (R)	38,431	53.7
	L. A. Fritsche (F-LAB)	33,092	46.3
3	August H. Andresen (R)	35,704	48.1
	Francis H. Shoemaker (F-LAB)	21,118	28.4
	Joseph J. Moriarity (D)	17,485	23.5
4	Melvin J. Maas (R)	48,633	66.5
	Claus V. Hammerstrom (F-LAB)	16,180	22.1
	Frank Munger Sr. (D)	6,593	9.0
5	W. I. Nolan (R)	55,502	61.3
	Silas M. Bryan (D)	32,215	35.6
6	Harold Knutson (R)	44,058	60.6
	John Knutsen (F-LAB)	19,461	26.8
	P. J. Russell (D)	9,197	12.7
7	Paul John Kvale (F-LAB)	58,334	81.2
	Frank Hopkins (R)	13,506	18.8
8	William A. Pittenger (R)	55,802	63.3
	William L. Carss (F-LAB)	29,001	32.9
9	Conrad G. Selvig (R)	37,531	53.3
	Knud Wefald (F-LAB)	32,874	46.7
10	Godfrey G. Goodwin (R)	38,391	49.5
	Erling Swenson (F-LAB)	37,182	48.0

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	John E. Rankin (D)	5,378	100.0
2	Wall Doxey (D)	4,202	100.0
3	William M. Whittington (D)	4,282	100.0
4	Jeff Busby (D)	4,017	100.0
5	Ross A. Collins (D)	5,107	100.0
6	Robert S. Hall (D)	5,995	100.0
7	Percy E. Quin (D)	3,356	100.0
8	James W. Collier (D)	2,560	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1	Milton A. Romjue (D)	28,974	61.8
	J. F. Culler (R)	17,898	38.2
2	Ralph F. Lozier (D)	30,020	62.8
	Pearl Gehrig (R)	17,746	37.1
3	Jacob L. Milligan (D)	25,853	58.9
	H. F. Lawrence (R)	18,074	41.2
4	David Hopkins (R)	33,284	50.8
	Romulus E. Culver (D)	32,208	49.2
5	Joseph B. Shannon (D)	102,569	64.3
	Edgar C. Ellis (R)	56,918	35.7
6	Clement C. Dickinson (D)	24,713	54.9
	Thomas J. Halsey (R)	20,249	45.0
7	Samuel C. Major (D)	36,543	51.8
	John W. Palmer (R)	33,964	48.2
8	William L. Nelson (D)	27,321	57.9
	E. J. Melton (R)	19,850	42.1
9	Clarence Cannon (D)	25,796	62.4
	Frank H. Hollmann (R)	15,472	37.5
10	Henry F. Niedringhaus (R)	93,433	99.8
	John J. Cochran (D)	17,726	99.9
12	Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	14,195	99.8
13	Clyde Williams (D)	27,633	53.1
	Charles E. Kiefner (R)	24,378	46.9
14	James F. Fulbright (D)	45,332	51.6
	Dewey Short (R)	42,579	48.4
15	Joe J. Manlove (R)	37,788	57.8
	Frank H. Lee (D)	27,387	41.9
16	William E. Barton (D)	25,392	52.4
	Rowland L. Johnston (R)	23,025	47.6

**MONTANA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John M. Evans (D)	39,166	56.1
Mark D. Fitzgerald (R)	29,793	42.7
2 Scott Leavitt (R)	52,943	52.8
Tom Stout (D)	45,438	45.3

**NEBRASKA**

1 John H. Morehead (D)	34,662	63.9
Ralph S. Moseley (R)	19,589	36.1
2 Malcolm Baldrige (R)	34,114	50.6
Edward R. Burke (D)	33,276	49.4
3 Edgar Howard (D)	53,221	69.3
H. Halderson (R)	23,599	30.7
4 John N. Norton (D)	35,812	56.0
Charles H. Sloan (R)	28,196	44.1
5 Ashton C. Shallenberger (D)	34,915	55.6
Fred G. Johnson (R)	27,932	44.4
6 Robert G. Simmons (R)	65,766	72.8
John McCoy (D)	24,519	27.2

**NEVADA**

AL Samuel S. Arentz (R)	18,279	54.4
Maurice J. Sullivan (D)	15,343	45.6

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1 Fletcher Hale (R)	37,570	56.3
Napoleon J. Dyer (D)	29,166	43.7
2 Edward H. Wason (R)	34,253	59.7
Eaton D. Sargent (D)	23,157	40.3

**NEW JERSEY**

1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)	78,019	79.1
Francis G. Homan (D)	19,486	19.8
2 Isaac Bacharach (R)	67,729	79.7
Hans Froelicher Jr. (D)	17,125	20.1
3 William H. Sutphin (D)	57,911	51.1
Thomas M. Gopsill (R)	54,889	48.5
4 Charles A. Eaton (R)	39,019	57.6
Charles Browne (D)	28,330	41.9
5 Ernest R. Ackerman (R)	65,178	65.3
Warren N. Gaffney (D)	33,851	33.9
6 Randolph Perkins (R)	72,868	56.5
Archibald C. Hart (D)	55,283	42.8
7 George N. Seger (R)	35,636	53.7
Harry Joelson (D)	29,879	45.0
8 Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R)	44,038	50.4
Paul J. Moore (D)	43,195	49.4
9 Peter A. Cavicchia (R)	24,312	53.8
Daniel F. Minahan (D)	20,497	45.4
10 Frederick R. Lehlbach (R)	44,435	66.6
Edward W. Simms (D)	21,539	32.3
11 Oscar L. Auf der Heide (D)	44,691	73.0
Irving W. Taft (R)	16,087	26.3
12 Mary T. Norton (D)	53,565	75.9
Douglas D. T. Story (R)	16,715	23.7

**NEW MEXICO**

AL Dennis Chavez (D)	65,228	57.5
Albert G. Simms (R)	47,955	42.3

**NEW YORK**

1 Robert L. Bacon (R)	96,390	58.4
James S. Shevlin (D)	64,172	38.9
2 William F. Brunner (D)	110,081	67.5
James C. MacDevitt (R)	45,651	28.0
3 George W. Lindsay (D)	20,525	75.1
James A. Campbell (R)	5,159	18.9
Joseph A. Weil (SOC)	1,443	5.3
4 Thomas H. Cullen (D)	25,935	79.8
Charles A. Walter (R)	5,713	17.6

**Candidates**

5 Loring M. Black Jr. (D)	35,580	63.4
Henry C. Reiners (R)	18,150	32.3
6 Andrew L. Somers (D)	46,681	47.0
Joseph G. Myerson (R)	29,862	30.1
Norman Thomas (SOC)	21,938	22.1
7 John F. Quayle (D)	22,387*	65.0
Louis W. Arnold Jr. (R)	8,884	25.8
Benjamin Jackson (SOC)	2,749	8.0
8 Patrick J. Carley (D)	80,119	57.2
Benjamin Ammerman (R)	36,421	26.0
Baruch C. Vladeck (SOC)	23,662	16.9
9 David J. O'Connell (D)	48,065*	58.9
William Koch (R)	27,698	34.0
Wilhelmus B. Robinson (SOC)	5,783	7.1
10 Emanuel Celler (D)	23,711	58.0
George J. Beldock (R)	11,532	28.2
Abraham I. Shiplacoff (SOC)	5,050	12.4
11 Anning S. Prall (D)	37,148	71.1
Wilbur F. Wakeman (R)	13,856	26.5
12 Samuel Dickstein (D)	14,327	79.1
Gustave J. Landau (R)	2,663	14.7
Marx Lewis (SOC)	941	5.2
13 Christopher D. Sullivan (D)	13,034	76.6
Michael R. Matteo (R)	3,192	18.8
14 William I. Sirovich (D)	12,431	47.3
Jacob Panken (SOC)	6,793	25.9
Edward E. Spafford (R)	6,658	25.4
15 John J. Boylan (D)	21,758	81.3
Alexander Todd (R)	4,377	16.4
16 John J. O'Connor (D)	20,707	72.1
Irwin Ira Rackoff (R)	7,081	24.7
17 Ruth Baker Pratt (R)	19,913	43.3
Louis B. Brodsky (D)	19,218	41.8
Heywood Broun (SOC)	6,841	14.9
18 Martin J. Kennedy (D)	22,131	77.0
Patrick S. Hickey (R)	5,288	18.4
19 Sol Bloom (D)	35,322	66.9
Julius D. Tobias (R)	14,919	28.3
20 Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R)	10,606	52.1
Vincent H. Auleta (D)	8,709	42.8
21 Joseph A. Gavan (D)	42,468	60.2
Mortimer Kraus (R)	24,202	34.3
Frank R. Crosswaith (SOC)	3,699	5.2
22 Anthony J. Griffin (D)	25,198	73.9
William E. Devlin (R)	7,060	20.7
Andrew A. MacLean (SOC)	1,832	5.4
23 Frank Oliver (D)	93,426	67.1
George M. Fayles (R)	27,456	19.7
Samuel Orr (SOC)	16,539	11.9
24 James M. Fitzpatrick (D)	79,917	57.0
Benjamin L. Fairchild (R)	48,154	34.3
Louis Weil (SOC)	12,224	8.7
25 Charles D. Millard (R)	51,332	50.3
Thomas George Barnes (D)	34,940	34.2
John M. Holzworth (REPEAL L)	14,086	13.8
26 Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)	46,082	61.1
John K. Sague (D)	26,545	35.2
27 Harcourt J. Pratt (R)	41,423	52.9
Guernsey T. Cross (D)	35,574	45.4
28 Parker Corning (D)	74,386	63.5
Laura B. Treadwell (R)	40,628	34.7
29 James S. Parker (R)	51,341	58.5
Theodore A. Knapp (D)	35,316	40.2
30 Frank Crowther (R)	36,190	52.1
Izetta Jewel Miller (D)	31,567	45.4
31 Bertrand H. Snell (R)	36,308	61.8
Rufus A. Prescott (D)	21,811	37.1
32 Francis D. Culklin (R)	43,625	66.6
Walter W. Wilcox (D)	20,905	31.9
33 Frederick M. Davenport (R)	39,810	50.3
James J. Loftis (D&SOC)	39,340	49.7
34 John D. Clarke (R)	51,460	68.2
James F. Byrne (D)	23,968	31.8
35 Clarence E. Hancock (R)	63,955	57.6
Frederick B. Northrup (D)	44,336	40.0

**Votes %****Candidates**

36 John Taber (R)	43,132	63.3
Joseph P. Craugh (D)	23,763	34.9
37 Gale H. Stalker (R)	44,374	59.4
Julian P. Bretz (D)	28,723	38.4
38 James L. Whitley (R)	50,083	55.3
Nelson E. Spencer (D)	37,500	41.4
39 Archie D. Sanders (R)	40,069	55.8
James M. Dwyer (D)	29,610	41.2
40 Walter Gresham Andrews (R)	61,333	63.1
Roland Crangle (D)	27,268	28.0
Frank C. Perkins (I CIT AL)	5,126	5.3
41 Edmund F. Cooke (R)	26,995	48.9
Henry F. Jerge (D)	25,861	46.9
42 James M. Mead (D)	33,195	65.6
Frank A. Dorn (R)	16,072	31.8
43 Daniel A. Reed (R)	38,913	70.6
Mattie C. Dellone (D)	14,755	26.8

**Special Election**

18 Martin J. Kennedy (D)	8,716	80.5
Bernard Katzen (R)	1,898	17.5

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1 Lindsay C. Warren (D)	17,985	100.0
2 John H. Kerr (D)	15,987	93.4
E. Dana Dickens (R)	1,124	6.6
3 Charles L. Abernethy (D)	20,197	66.4
W. G. Mebane (R)	10,215	33.6
4 Edward W. Pou (D)	25,724	73.4
John C. Matthews (R)	9,339	26.6
5 Franklin W. Hancock Jr. (D)	54,277	61.3
John F. Reynolds (R)	34,259	38.7
6 J. Bayard Clark (D)	20,786	71.4
C. Ed Taylor (R)	8,348	28.7
7 J. Walter Lambeth (D)	38,229	59.0
Colin G. Spencer (R)	26,583	41.0
8 Robert L. Doughton (D)	44,068	60.1
E. F. Wakefield (R)	29,307	39.9
9 Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	44,699	54.1
Charles A. Jonas (R)	37,911	45.9
10 Zebulon Weaver (D)	52,964	56.2
Brownlow Jackson (R)	41,224	43.8

**NORTH DAKOTA**

1 Olger B. Burtress (R)	42,598	75.0
J. E. Garvey (D)	14,208	25.0
2 Thomas Hall (R)	33,863	55.6
P. W. Lanier (D)	25,780	42.3
3 James H. Sinclair (R)	50,917	77.8
R. H. Leavitt (D)	12,296	18.8

**OHIO**

1 Nicholas Longworth (R)	50,481	51.8
John W. Pattison (D)	46,974	48.2
2 William E. Hess (R)	46,347	50.3
Charles Sawyer (D)	45,761	49.7
3 Byron B. Harlan (D)	62,107	50.8
Roy G. Fitzgerald (R)	60,249	49.2
4 John L. Cable (R)	43,104	53.4
Gainor Jennings (D)	37,673	46.6
5 Frank C. Kniffin (D)	29,117	51.4
Charles J. Thompson (R)	27,497	48.6
6 James G. Polk (D)	37,158	52.7
Charles C. Kearns (R)	33,300	47.3
7 Charles Brand (R)	50,595	56.4
John L. Zimmerman Jr. (D)	39,142	43.6
8 Grant E. Mouser Jr. (R)	35,663	51.3
Carl W. Smith (D)	33,906	48.7
9 Wilbur M. White (R)	49,498	57.6
Scott Stahl (D)	36,375	42.4
10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	31,836	62.4
H. L. Crary (D)	19,157	37.6



Candidates	Votes	%
11 Mell G. Underwood (D)	37,887	64.0
Ned Thacher (R)	21,339	36.0
12 Arthur P. Lamneck (D)	59,330	57.5
John C. Speaks (R)	43,840	42.5
13 William L. Fiesinger (D)	38,067	52.0
Joe E. Baird (R)	35,199	48.0
14 Francis Seiberling (R)	61,628	50.3
Dow W. Harter (D)	60,951	49.7
15 C. Ellis Moore (R)	35,611	51.2
H. R. McClintock (D)	33,968	48.8
16 C. B. McClintock (R)	51,113	52.0
William R. Thom (D)	47,237	48.0
17 Charles West (D)	45,633	51.4
William M. Morgan (R)	43,197	48.6
18 B. Frank Murphy (R)	47,096	60.5
Emerson Campbell (D)	30,815	39.6
19 John G. Cooper (R)	53,966	56.9
W. B. Kilpatrick (D)	40,960	43.2
20 Charles A. Mooney (D)	42,123	75.3
Max D. Gustin (R)	13,824	24.7
21 Robert Crosser (D)	30,722	51.3
George H. Bender (R)	29,081	48.6
22 Chester C. Bolton (R)	91,222	56.9
Edw. F. Carran (D)	55,868	34.8
Helen Green (I)	13,372	8.3

## OKLAHOMA

1 Wesley E. Disney (D)	41,902	50.2
Charles O'Connor (R)	41,642	49.8
2 William W. Hastings (D)	31,093	61.5
E. L. Kirby (R)	19,464	38.5
3 Wilburn Cartwright (D)	39,943	80.4
Palestine Brice (R)	9,721	19.6
4 Thomas D. McKeown (D)	42,885	69.7
M. L. Matson (R)	18,616	30.3
5 Fletcher B. Swank (D)	38,215	58.7
U. S. Stone (R)	26,943	41.4
6 Jed Johnson (D)	35,969	71.7
Ann W. Dillard (R)	14,233	28.4
7 James V. McClintic (D)	29,829	78.2
R. C. Holt (R)	8,298	21.8
8 Milton C. Garber (R)	35,027	60.4
H. B. King (D)	22,784	39.3

## OREGON

1 Willis C. Hawley (R)	55,855	55.5
William A. Delzell (D)	44,810	44.5
2 Robert R. Butler (R)	25,304	66.0
Robert E. Bradford (D)	13,061	34.0
3 Charles H. Martin (D)	49,316	55.1
F. F. Korell (R)	35,483	39.7
Peter Streiff Jr. (I SOC)	4,690	5.2

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 James M. Beck (R)	57,382	78.9
John P. Mulrenan (D)	14,918	20.5
2 George S. Graham (R)	34,387	84.6
Charles S. Hill (D)	6,084	15.0
3 Harry C. Ransley (R)	38,346	84.4
Edward P. Carroll (D)	6,921	15.2
4 Benjamin M. Golder (R)	41,549	78.0
Thomas J. Carroll (D)	11,084	20.8
5 James J. Connolly (R)	57,501	76.6
Frank W. Dougherty (D)	17,182	22.9
6 George A. Welsh (R)	66,799	76.1
John P. Boylan (D)	21,004	23.9
7 George P. Darrow (R)	61,573	77.5
Robert V. Bolger (D)	17,860	22.5
8 James Wolfenden (R)	84,521	80.5
Harry D. Wescott (D)	20,443	19.5
9 Henry W. Watson (R)	63,286	73.0
John F. Headly (D)	23,375	27.0
10 J. Roland Kinzer (R)	32,455	77.3
William A. Brinkman (D)	9,547	22.7

Candidates	Votes	%
11 Patrick J. Boland (D, R)	62,994	100.0
12 C. Murray Turpin (R)	53,336	57.8
John T. Kmetz (D, LAB)	38,938	42.2
13 George Franklin Brumm (R, D)	47,344	92.3
William Wilhelm (U)	3,968	7.7
14 Norton L. Lichtenwalner (D)	44,546	52.4
Robert Grey Bushong (R)	29,164	34.3
Andrew P. Bower (SOC)	11,309	13.3
15 Louis T. McFadden (R, P)	29,150	72.6
Frank J. Price (D)	10,998	27.4
16 Robert F. Rich (R)	32,964	75.5
J. Drew Fague (D)	10,719	24.5
17 Frederick W. Magrady (R)	31,247	60.5
Samuel M. Shipman (D, L)	20,413	39.5
18 Edward M. Beers (R)	39,116	68.0
T. Z. Minehart (D)	18,389	32.0
19 Isaac H. Dourtrich (R)	64,345	79.4
Harold V. McNair (D)	16,685	20.6
20 J. Russell Leech (R, P)	20,361	54.9
George E. Wolfe (D, LAB)	16,740	45.1
21 J. Banks Kurtz (R)	25,619	71.8
Bernard J. Clark (D)	10,045	28.2
22 Harry L. Haines (D)	27,943	54.4
Franklin Menges (R)	22,716	44.2
23 J. Mitchell Chase (R)	28,916	70.8
Maxwell J. Moore (D)	11,954	29.3
24 Samuel A. Kendall (R)	28,279	67.6
Milton M. Brooke (D)	13,581	32.4
25 Henry W. Temple (R, LAB)	27,561	69.8
James S. Pates (D)	11,910	30.2
26 J. Howard Swick (R, D)	50,858	100.0
27 Nathan L. Strong (R)	42,569	79.2
D. R. Tomb (D)	11,200	20.8
28 Thomas C. Cochran (R)	36,367	70.9
Guy Thorne (D)	14,953	29.1
29 Milton W. Shreve (R)	24,511	54.5
Charles N. Crosby (D)	20,470	45.5
30 William R. Coyle (R)	28,503	50.8
Everett Kent (D)	27,621	49.2
31 Adam M. Wyant (R, P)	38,990	70.5
James M. Cramer (D)	15,022	27.2
32 Edmund F. Erk (R)	36,355	82.6
Edward S. Michalowski (D)	7,294	16.6
33 M. Clyde Kelly (R, D)	47,187	96.4
34 Patrick J. Sullivan (R, D)	29,074	97.6
35 Harry A. Estep (R)	31,172	81.6
John Murphy (D)	7,005	18.3
36 Guy E. Campbell (R, D)	46,172	99.9

## Special Elections

16 Robert F. Rich (R)	32,393	99.5
32 Edmund F. Erk (R)	35,176	99.9

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Clark Burdick (R)	39,712	57.5
Samuel W. Smith Jr. (D)	29,341	42.5
2 Richard S. Aldrich (R)	40,037	54.7
Arthur L. Conaty (D)	33,164	45.3
3 Francis B. Condon (D)	43,463	56.4
William R. Fortin (R)	33,605	43.6

## Special Election

3 Francis Condon (D)	43,429	56.5
William R. Fortin (R)	33,387	43.5

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Thomas S. McMillan (D)	2,536	100.0
2 Butler B. Hare (D)	2,149	100.0
3 Fred H. Dominick (D)	2,221	100.0
4 John J. McSwain (D)	3,685	100.0
5 William F. Stevenson (D)	2,319	100.0
6 Allard H. Gasque (D)	1,881	100.0
7 Hampton P. Fulmer (D)	1,372	100.0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Charles A. Christopherson (R)	41,151	84.7
Henry Borman (I)	7,451	15.3
2 Royal C. Johnson (R)	38,195	52.4
Fred H. Hildebrandt (D)	34,245	47.0
3 William Williamson (R)	27,083	55.8
Theodore B. Werner (D)	21,473	44.2

## TENNESSEE

1 Oscar B. Lovette (IR)	20,893	53.4
B. Carroll Reece (R)	18,241	46.6
2 J. Will Taylor (R)	17,831	55.5
E. E. Patton (IR)	13,355	41.6
3 Sam D. McReynolds (D)	21,401	100.0
4 John R. Mitchell (D)	15,269	100.0
5 Ewin L. Davis (D)	11,792	92.0
George Motlow (R)	1,032	8.1
6 Joseph W. Byrns (D)	13,879	93.3
E. L. Bradbury (I)	990	6.7
7 Edward E. Eslick (D)	13,927	100.0
8 Gordon Browning (D)	14,024	100.0
9 Jere Cooper (D)	17,979	100.0
10 Edward H. Crump (D)	23,746	93.7

## TEXAS

1 Wright Patman (D)	9,160	94.7
Thomas A. Clark (R)	515	5.3
2 Martin Dies (D)	14,236	100.0
3 Morgan G. Sanders (D)	8,162	100.0
4 Sam Rayburn (D)	9,385	88.8
Floyd Harry (R)	1,189	11.2
5 Hatton W. Sumners (D)	9,924	88.1
Clinton S. Bailey (R)	1,344	11.9
6 Luther A. Johnson (D)	12,396	100.0
7 Clay Stone Briggs (D)	9,357	100.0
8 Daniel E. Garrett (D)	12,877	100.0
9 Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	14,855	86.9
George Seydler Sr. (R)	2,239	13.1
10 James P. Buchanan (D)	12,780	100.0
11 Oliver H. Cross (D)	10,381	100.0
12 Fritz G. Lanham (D)	9,846	100.0
13 Guinn Williams (D)	12,840	91.1
W. C. Witcher (R)	1,257	8.9
14 Harry M. Wurzbach (R)	27,206	59.3
Henry B. Dielmann (D)	18,707	40.7
15 John N. Garner (D)	20,733	77.5
Carlos G. Watson (R)	6,016	22.5
16 R. Ewing Thomason (D)	18,915	84.1
Mitchell Waldrop (R)	3,581	15.9
17 Thomas L. Blanton (D)	17,199	100.0
Marvin Jones (D)	26,697	93.3
S. E. Fish (R)	1,934	6.8

## Special Election

17 Thomas L. Blanton (D)	10,225	56.1
Mrs. R. Q. Lee	8,012	43.9

## UTAH

1 Don B. Colton (R)	45,875	60.8
Joseph Ririe (D)	29,210	38.7
2 Frederick C. Loofbourow (R)	35,106	44.3
Joshua H. Paul (D)	33,618	42.4
George N. Lawrence (LIB)	10,303	13.0

## Special Election

2 Frederick C. Loofbourow (R)	35,349	44.1
Joshua H. Paul (D)	33,915	42.3
George N. Lawrence (LIB)	10,591	13.2

## VERMONT

1 John D. Weeks (R)	25,170	58.0
Joseph A. McNamara (D)	18,205	42.0



Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%
2	Ernest W. Gibson (R)		23,904	81.2	3	Albert Johnson (R)		63,451	100.0	3	John M. Nelson (R)		43,184	95.1
	James Cosgrove (D)		5,536	18.8	4	John W. Summers (R)		35,917	100.0	4	John C. Schafer (R)		26,763	46.6
					5	Sam B. Hill (D)		43,059	74.3		William F. Quick Sr. (SOC)		20,789	36.2
						T.W. Symons Jr. (R)		14,892	25.7		William J. Kershaw (D)		8,871	15.5
<b>VIRGINIA</b>										5	William H. Stafford (R)		27,533	42.2
1	Schuyler Otis Bland (D)		7,324	91.0	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>						James P. Sheehan (SOC)		26,357#	40.4
	W. A. Rowe		705	8.8							Thomas O'Malley (D)		10,947	16.8
2	Menalcus Lankford (R)		14,678	54.4	1	Carl G. Bachmann (R)		43,919	56.1	6	Michael K. Reilly (D)		25,605	50.2
	Joseph T. Deal (D)		12,297	45.6		Robert L. Ramsay (D)		34,368	43.9		Philip Lehner (R)		24,986	49.0
3	Andrew Jackson Montague (D)		6,134	87.4	2	Frank L. Bowman (R)		36,079	50.8	7	Gardner R. Withrow (R)		31,530	82.3
	R. Houston Brett (IR)		853	12.2		Jennings Randolph (D)		34,968	49.2		Merlin Hull (R)		5,606	14.6
4	Patrick Henry Drewry (D)		4,296	99.9	3	Lynn S. Hornor (D)		37,970	51.4	8	Gerald J. Boileau (R)		30,045	79.1
5	Thomas G. Burch (D)		7,095	99.9		John M. Wolverton (R)		35,853	48.6		William F. Collins (D)		7,927	20.9
6	Clifton A. Woodrum (D)		5,979	99.7	4	Robert L. Hogg (R)		43,152	50.3	9	George J. Schneider (R)		43,080	100.0
7	John W. Fishburne (D)		13,951	58.4		Mary M. Johnson (D)		42,677	49.7	10	James A. Frear (R)		36,804	97.5
	Jacob A. Garber (R)		9,934	41.6	5	Hugh Ike Shott (R)		44,978	52.2	11	Hubert H. Peavey (R)		43,004	100.0
8	Howard W. Smith (D)		11,201	79.3		T. J. Lilly (D)		41,162	47.8	<b>Special Election</b>				
	F. M. Brooks (R)		2,742	19.4	6	Joe L. Smith (D)		80,648	56.6					
9	John W. Flannagan Jr. (D)		32,802	55.6		Fred O. Blue (R)		61,876	43.4	6	Michael K. Reilly (D)		25,400	50.6
	Joseph C. Shaffer (R)		26,244	44.5	<b>Special Election</b>						Philip Lehner (R)		24,825	49.4
10	Henry St. George Tucker (D)		7,229	85.9						<b>WYOMING</b>				
	Carney Kelly Rosser (IR)		620	7.4	4	Robert L. Hogg (R)		41,455	53.8	AL	Vincent M. Carter (R)		44,890	65.5
	M. J. Putman (R)		563	6.7		Mary M. Johnson (D)		35,649	46.2		John P. Rusk (D)		23,519	34.4
<b>WASHINGTON</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>									
						Candidates		Votes	%					
1	Ralph A. Horr (R)		43,998	55.8	1	Henry Allen Cooper (R)		46,272*	95.7					
	Charles G. Heifner (D)		32,365	41.0	2	Charles A. Kading (R)		37,071	71.5					
2	Lindley H. Hadley (R)		47,679	89.7		A. A. Nowak (D)		14,780	28.5					
	William M. Bouck (F-LAB)		3,428	6.5										

## 1931 House Elections

Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
<b>LOUISIANA</b>			7 John J. Delaney (D)	24,587	69.3	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
<b>Special Election</b>			William L. Padgett (R)	7,840	22.1	<b>Special Election</b>		
Candidates	Votes	%	Abraham Zucker (SOC)	2,724	7.7	Candidates	Votes	%
8 John H. Overton (D)	4,674	99.9	9 Stephen A. Rudd (D)	15,342	71.5	1 Thomas R. Amlie (R)	14,447	54.4
			William Koch (R)	5,605	26.1	O. J. Bouma (SOC)	7,282	27.4
<b>NEW YORK<sup>1</sup></b>						G. H. Herzog (ID)	3,440	13.0
<b>Special Elections</b>			<b>TEXAS</b>					
7 Matthew V. O'Malley (D)	9,969	70.0	<b>Special Election</b>					
Leonard Greenstone (R)	4,014	28.2	14 Richard M. Kleberg (D)	19,038	46.9			
			C. W. Johnson	13,945	34.4			
			C. W. Anderson	5,759	14.2			

1. Rep. John F. Quayle died Nov. 27, 1930, following his reelection to the 72nd Congress (1931–1933). According to the *Biographical Directory*, Matthew V. O'Malley was elected Feb. 17, 1931, to fill Quayle's seat for the term beginning March 4, 1931. O'Malley died May 26, 1931. In a second special election, John J. Delaney was elected to fill the seat for the remainder of the term.

# 1932 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John D. McDuffie (D)	20,675	100.0
2 Lister Hill (D)	28,250	95.7
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	20,959	100.0
4 Lamar Jeffers (D)	20,960	83.9
Hogan D. Stewart (R)	4,016	16.1
5 Miles C. Allgood (D)	24,783	80.2
Joe Brown (R)	6,135	19.8
6 William B. Oliver (D)	15,296	100.0
7 William B. Bankhead (D)	21,322	73.5
James B. Sloan (R)	7,699	26.5
8 Edward B. Almon (D)	23,705	100.0
9 George Huddleston (D)	31,539	86.2
Paul G. Parsons (R)	3,701	10.1

## ARIZONA

AL Lewis W. Douglas (D)	75,469*	70.8
H. B. Wilkinson (R)	29,710	27.9

## ARKANSAS

1 William J. Driver (D)	35,975	100.0
2 John E. Miller (D)	23,351	92.1
Ira J. Mock (R)	1,995	7.9
3 Claude A. Fuller (D)	30,337	100.0
4 William B. Cravens (D)	30,443	100.0
5 Heartsill Ragon (D)	29,240	90.7
A. L. Barber (R)	3,001	9.3
6 David D. Glover (D)	33,503	100.0
7 Tilman B. Parks (D)	30,340	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	73,400	99.9
2 Harry L. Englebright (R-D)	43,146	100.0
3 Frank H. Buck (D)	61,694	56.8
Charles F. Curry (R)	46,887	43.1
4 Florence P. Kahn (R-D)	67,425	85.3
Milen C. Dempster (SOC)	11,603	14.7
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D)	67,349	100.0
6 Albert E. Carter (R-D)	75,528	99.9
7 Ralph R. Eltse (R)	45,944	45.5
Frank V. Cornish (D)	32,365	32.0
J. Stitt Wilson (SOC)	22,767	22.5
8 John J. McGrath (D)	65,455	56.9
Arthur M. Free (R)	49,487	43.1
9 Denver S. Church (D)	50,125	61.6
Henry E. Barbour (R)	31,209	38.4
10 Henry E. Stubbs (D)	50,390	55.3
Arthur S. Crites (R)	40,794	44.7
11 William E. Evans (R)	57,739	51.8
Albert D. Hadley (D)	38,240	34.3
Marshall V. Hartranft (LIB)	15,520	13.9
12 John H. Hoeppel (D)	43,122	45.8
Frederick F. Houser (R)	40,674	43.2
Richard M. Cannon (P)	10,308	11.0
13 Charles Kramer (D)	65,261	52.6
Charles H. Randall (R)	53,449	43.1
14 Thomas F. Ford (D)	47,368	57.1
William D. Campbell (R)	35,598	42.9
15 William L. Traeger (R)	67,390	52.8
John M. Costello (D)	57,518	45.1
16 John F. Dockweiler (D)	70,333	54.9
Clyde Woodworth (R)	57,718	45.1
17 Charles J. Colden (D)	50,720	62.2
A. E. Henning (R)	26,868	32.9
18 John H. Burke (D)	48,179	53.2
Robert Henderson (R)	33,817	37.4
William E. Hinshaw (I)	8,399	9.3
19 Sam L. Collins (R)	56,889	51.0
B. Z. McKinney (D)	51,796	46.4
20 George Burnham (R)	43,757	50.3
Claude Chandler (D)	43,304	49.7

## COLORADO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Lawrence Lewis (D)	70,826	54.4
William R. Eaton (R)	56,601	43.5
2 Fred Cummings (D)	63,399	52.9
George H. Bradfield (R)	56,516	47.1
3 John A. Martin (D)	59,882	50.9
Guy U. Hardy (R)	57,793	49.1
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	40,736	66.0
Richard C. Callen (R)	20,993	34.0

## CONNECTICUT

1 Herman P. Kopplemann (D)	72,807	48.8
Clarence W. Seymour (R)	70,920	47.5
2 William L. Higgins (R)	45,232	49.4
William C. Fox (D)	45,011	49.2
3 Francis T. Maloney (D)	57,881	48.4
T. A. D. Jones (R)	55,254	46.2
4 Schuyler Merritt (R)	71,670	49.7
William L. Tierney (D)	64,268	44.5
Arnold E. Freese (SOC)	7,237	5.0
5 Edward W. Goss (R)	42,132	49.3
Martin E. Gormley (D)	42,054	49.2
AL Charles M. Bakewell (R)	284,438	48.5
William M. Citron (D)	282,557	48.2

## DELAWARE

AL Wilbur L. Adams (D)	51,698	46.1
Reuben Satterthwaite Jr. (R)	48,841	43.6
Francis Burgette Short (P)	10,560	9.4

## FLORIDA

1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)	61,381	76.4
Arthur R. Thompson (R)	19,010	23.7
2 Robert A. Green (D)	22,213	100.0
3 Millard F. Caldwell (D)	28,208	100.0
4 J. Mark Wilcox (D)	86,101	99.6
AL William J. Sears (D)	186,284	75.2
Glenn S. Skipper (R)	61,300	24.8

## GEORGIA

1 Homer C. Parker (D)	24,429	93.4
E. K. Overstreet Jr. (R)	1,726	6.6
2 E. E. Cox (D)	22,446	100.0
3 B. T. Castellow (D)	22,691	100.0
4 Emmett M. Owen (D)	24,783	99.9
5 Robert Ramspeck (D)	26,657	100.0
6 Carl Vinson (D)	19,615	99.9
7 M. C. Tarver (D)	24,689	85.2
Regina Rambo Benson (I)	4,295	14.8
8 Braswell Deen (D)	20,021	95.6
9 John S. Wood (D)	24,673	80.6
J. M. Johnson (R)	5,898	19.3
10 Charles H. Brand (D)	23,911	100.0

## IDAHO

1 Compton I. White (D)	42,784	54.9
Burton L. French (R)	32,545	41.8
2 Thomas C. Coffin (D)	58,138	55.0
Addison T. Smith (R)	46,293	43.8

## ILLINOIS

1 Oscar De Priest (R)	33,672	54.8
Harry Baker (D)	26,959	43.9
2 P. H. Moynihan (R)	113,447	50.8
Victor L. Schlaeger (D)	102,099	45.7
3 Edward A. Kelly (D)	120,093	55.8
Elliott W. Sproul (R)	95,282	44.2

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Harry P. Beam (D)	53,722	74.2
Casimir T. Janowski (R)	18,659	25.8
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	30,747	70.9
Samuel S. Epstein (R)	12,254	28.3
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	164,187	63.2
Alfred F. Rueben (R)	95,637	36.8
7 Leonard W. Schuetz (D)	190,446	58.1
M. A. Michaelson (R)	134,801	41.1
8 Leo Kocalkowski (D)	30,147	72.2
Peter C. Granata (R)	11,625	27.8
9 Fred A. Britten (R)	40,253	52.0
James McAndrews (D)	36,596	47.3
10 James Simpson Jr. (R)	101,671	41.1
Charles H. Weber (D)	100,449	40.6
Ralph E. Church (I)	45,067	18.2
11 Frank R. Reid (R)	82,195	50.4
James A. Howell (D)	80,862	49.6
12 John T. Buckbee (R)	65,122	53.1
Charles H. Linscott (D)	57,578	46.9
13 Leo E. Allen (R)	44,655	56.1
Orestes H. Wright (D)	34,917	43.9
14 Chester Thompson (D)	50,277	53.9
John C. Allen (R)	43,082	46.2
15 J. Leroy Adair (D)	55,739	56.9
Burnett M. Chipperfield (R)	42,255	43.1
16 Everett M. Dirksen (R)	67,949	60.3
Edwin S. Carr (D)	44,802	39.7
17 Frank Gillespie (D)	43,198	53.5
Homer W. Hall (R)	37,594	46.5
18 James A. Meeks (D)	58,483	56.6
William P. Holaday (R)	44,787	43.4
19 D. C. Dobbins (D)	72,366	57.7
Charles Adkins (R)	53,151	42.4
20 Henry T. Rainey (D)	48,612	63.8
William J. Thornton (R)	27,540	36.2
21 J. Earl Major (D)	66,213	59.8
Roy M. Seeley (R)	44,430	40.1
22 Edwin M. Schaefer (D)	88,151	63.8
Stewart Campbell (R)	49,965	36.2
23 William W. Arnold (D)	64,551	64.3
T. Edward Austin (R)	35,885	35.7
24 Claude V. Parsons (D)	43,107	58.8
Arthur A. Miles (R)	30,175	41.2
25 Kent E. Keller (D)	64,286	59.6
Edward E. Denison (R)	43,580	40.4
AL Martin A. Brennan (D)	1,676,274✓	
Walter Nesbit (D)	1,655,147✓	
Richard Yates (R)	1,421,221	
Julius Klein (R)	1,406,771	
Hyman Schneid (SOC)	38,486	
George Koop (SOC)	36,324	
Anthony Psczolkowski (COM)	11,243	
Leslie Raymond Hurt (COM)	11,019	
W. F. Alexander (SOC LAB)	2,837	
Clifton Crawford (SOC LAB)	2,684	
Pasquale Iovino (I)	1,067	

## INDIANA

1 William T. Schulte (D)	45,473	50.0
Oscar A. Ahlgren (R)	42,575	46.8
2 George R. Durgan (D)	73,357	54.0
William R. Wood (R)	61,897	45.6
3 Samuel B. Pettengill (D)	67,686	55.1
Andrew J. Hickey (R)	52,965	43.2
4 James I. Farley (D)	73,258	56.1
David Hogg (R)	56,602	43.3
5 Glenn Griswold (D)	70,698	53.5
J. Raymond Schutz (R)	59,904	45.3
6 Virginia E. Jenckes (D)	74,827	53.6
Fred S. Purnell (R)	64,081	45.9
7 Arthur H. Greenwood (D)	78,356	56.7
George W. Henley (R)	59,949	43.4
8 John W. Boehne Jr. (D)	83,396	63.5
French Clements (R)	48,031	36.6



Candidates	Votes	%
9 Eugene B. Crowe (D)	76,157	57.5
Chester A. Davis (R)	55,868	42.2
10 Finly H. Gray (D)	68,974	52.0
Ephraim F. Bowen (R)	63,398	47.8
11 William H. Larrabee (D)	67,871	54.2
Dale B. Spencer (R)	57,006	45.5
12 Louis Ludlow (D)	70,128	52.1
William H. Harrison (R)	61,241	45.5

## IOWA

1 Edward C. Eicher (D)	55,378	54.2
W. F. Kopp (R)	46,738	45.8
2 Bernhard M. Jacobsen (D)	71,914	58.7
Frank Elliott (R)	50,636	41.3
3 Albert C. Willford (D)	48,939	50.6
T. J. B. Robinson (R)	47,776	49.4
4 Fred Biermann (D)	62,598	59.7
Gilbert N. Haugen (R)	42,217	40.3
5 Lloyd Thurston (R)	51,909	50.1
Lloyd Ellis (D)	51,732	49.9
6 Cassius C. Dowell (R)	56,962	56.5
Charles S. Cooter (D)	43,891	43.5
7 Otha D. Wearin (D)	57,803	56.3
Charles E. Swanson (R)	44,925	43.7
8 Fred C. Gilchrist (R)	47,834	53.4
William T. Branagan (D)	41,772	46.6
9 Guy M. Gillette (D)	61,755	54.9
Ed. H. Campbell (R)	50,796	45.1

## KANSAS

1 William P. Lambertson (R)	59,241	57.8
M. R. Howard (D)	34,244	33.4
George C. Hall (I)	9,019	8.8
2 Ulysses S. Guyer (R)	60,902	51.7
B. J. Sheridan (D)	56,805	48.3
3 Harold McGugin (R)	52,881	52.9
E. W. Patterson (D)	44,910	44.9
4 William Randolph Carpenter (D)	45,246	50.2
Homer Hoch (R)	44,621	49.5
5 William A. Ayres (D)	65,713	73.9
W. L. Farquharson (R)	23,176	26.1
6 Kathryn E. O'Loughlin (D)	62,818	55.6
Charles I. Sparks (R)	50,242	44.4
7 Clifford R. Hope (R)	59,269	55.6
Aaron Coleman (D)	47,418	44.5

## KENTUCKY

AL Fred M. Vinson (D)	575,289✓
John Young Brown (D)	574,278✓
Brent Spence (D)	574,035✓
Andrew J. May (D)	573,966✓
Virgil Chapman (D)	573,719✓
Glover H. Cary (D)	573,504✓
William V. Gregory (D)	573,233✓
Cap R. Carden (D)	573,219✓
Finley Hamilton (D)	573,061✓
Hillard H. Smith (R)	391,878
Robert Blackburn (R)	391,673
William Lewis (R)	390,977
George P. Ellison (R)	390,839
D. E. McClure (R)	390,474
J. C. Speight (R)	390,370
Hugh H. Asher (R)	390,148
B. T. Rountree (R)	390,141
Frank B. Russell (R)	389,950
J. T. Scopes (SOC)	3,273
W. G. Haag (SOC)	3,261
C. E. Trimble (SOC)	3,260
E. L. Nance (SOC)	3,256
E. C. Schulz (SOC)	3,256
J. J. Thobe (SOC)	3,246
J. M. Woodward (SOC)	3,237
H. L. Harwood (SOC)	3,236
D. S. Bennett (SOC)	3,234
Frank Reynolds (COM)	241
George N. Conway (COM)	236

## LOUISIANA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Joachim O. Fernandez (D)	48,784	100.0
2 Paul H. Maloney (D)	50,327	100.0
3 Numa F. Montet (D)	18,340	100.0
4 John N. Sandlin (D)	26,262	100.0
5 Riley J. Wilson (D)	25,853	100.0
6 Bolivar E. Kemp (D)	25,238	100.0
7 Rene L. DeRouen (D)	24,233	100.0
8 Cleveland Dear (D)	25,644	100.0

## MAINE

1 Carroll L. Beedy (R)	41,034	51.0
Joseph E. F. Connolly (D)	39,381	49.0
2 Edward C. Moran (D)	44,490	51.8
John E. Nelson (R)	40,703	47.4
3 John G. Utterback (D)	34,520	50.1
Ralph O. Brewster (R)	34,226	49.6

## MARYLAND

1 T. Alan Goldsborough (D)	39,471	64.9
Harry T. Phoebus (R)	21,387	35.1
2 William P. Cole Jr. (D)	87,841	67.3
David L. Elliott (R)	42,740	32.7
3 Vincent L. Palmisano (D)	34,724	72.8
R. Palmer Ingram (R)	11,370	23.8
4 Ambrose J. Kennedy (D)	46,463	66.0
Claude B. Sweezy (R)	22,231	31.6
5 Stephen W. Gambrell (D)	42,329	70.4
A. Kingsley Love (R)	17,835	29.6
6 David J. Lewis (D)	49,126	58.4
Harold C. Smith (R)	34,989	41.6

## Special Election

4 Ambrose J. Kennedy (D)	46,781	100.0
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## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Allen T. Treadway (R)	56,767	54.7
Thomas F. Cassidy (D)	44,211	42.6
2 William J. Granfield (D)	52,346	49.9
Joshua L. Brooks (R)	47,920	45.7
3 Frank H. Foss (R)	50,617	51.5
M. Fred O'Connell (D)	47,632	48.5
4 Pehr G. Holmes (R)	56,408	55.0
John Walsh (D)	46,081	45.0
5 Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	74,459	59.9
James J. Bruin (D)	49,788	40.1
6 A. Piatt Andrew (R)	65,728	67.7
James D. Burns (D)	31,416	32.3
7 William P. Connery Jr. (D)	61,591	56.6
Charles W. Lovett (R)	44,331	40.7
8 Arthur D. Healey (D)	50,266	51.1
George H. Norton (R)	48,070	48.9
9 Robert Luce (R)	61,178	51.4
Frederick S. Deitrick (D)	56,425	47.4
10 George Holden Tinkham (R)	60,926	60.3
John Crehan (D)	40,099	39.7
11 John J. Douglass (D)	45,343	85.7
William F. McDonald (R)	7,583	14.3
12 John W. McCormack (D)	69,994	72.9
Bernard Ginsburg (R)	25,995	27.1
13 Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	64,589	58.4
Edward G. Morris (D)	45,964	41.6
14 Joseph William Martin Jr. (R)	51,680	56.8
Andrew J. McGraw (D)	39,259	43.2
15 Charles L. Gifford (R)	53,066	57.5
Thomas H. Buckley (D)	36,556	39.6

## MICHIGAN

1 George G. Sadowski (D)	51,620	68.1
Charles H. Mahoney (R)	21,764	28.7
2 John C. Lehr (D)	51,592	50.6
Earl C. Michener (R)	49,257	48.3

Candidates	Votes	%
3 Joseph L. Hooper (R)	49,383	50.2
Charles E. Gauss (D)	46,093	46.9
4 George Foulkes (D)	46,927	51.6
John C. Ketcham (R)	42,922	47.2
5 Carl E. Mapes (R)	52,870	51.3
Winfield H. Caslow (D)	48,686	47.3
6 Claude E. Cady (D)	55,478	47.8
Seymour H. Person (R)	45,818	39.5
Grant M. Hudson (R)	14,541	12.5
7 Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	51,974	56.1
James G. Tucker (D)	38,738	41.8
8 Michael J. Hart (D)	53,959	53.5
William M. Smith (R)	45,263	44.9
9 Harry W. Musselwhite (D)	40,200	52.2
James C. McLaughlin (R)	36,434	47.3
10 Roy O. Woodruff (R)	38,937	54.0
William J. Kelly (D)	32,376	44.9
11 Prentiss M. Brown (D)	39,261	50.1
Frank P. Bohn (R)	37,311	47.6
12 W. Frank James (R)	48,014	62.5
Levi S. Rice (D)	26,925	35.0
13 Clarence J. McLeod (R)	50,437	52.4
Clarence E. Seebaldt (D)	43,374	45.1
14 Carl M. Weideman (D)	53,789	50.4
Robert H. Clancy (R)	50,491	47.3
15 John D. Dingell (D)	52,376	48.3
Charles Bowles (R)	49,801	46.0
16 John Lesinski (D)	43,369	53.0
Frank P. Darin (R)	36,174	44.2
17 George A. Dondero (R)	51,918	52.6
Harry Mitchell (D)	44,325	44.9

## MINNESOTA

AL Magnus Johnson (F-LAB)	388,616✓
Paul John Kvale (F-LAB)	380,444✓
Henry Arens (F-LAB)	361,724✓
Ernest Lundeen (F-LAB)	350,455✓
Theodore Christianson (R)	337,110✓
Einar Hoidale (D)	321,949✓
Ray P. Chase (R)	321,102✓
Francis H. Shoemaker (F-LAB)	317,109✓
Harold Knutson (R)	313,221✓
August H. Andresen (R)	312,198
W. I. Nolan (R)	306,266
Conrad G. Selvig (R)	304,846
J. A. A. Burnquist (R)	302,356
J. L. Peterson (F-LAB)	298,331
Henry G. Teigan (F-LAB)	291,837
C. F. Gaarenstroom (F-LAB)	291,687
William A. Pittenger (R)	291,478
N. J. Holmberg (R)	287,381
A. C. Townley (F-LAB)	261,120
Robert C. Bell (D)	237,881
John P. Coughlin (D)	214,462
Silas M. Bryan (D)	207,419
Emil E. Holmes (D)	205,673
James R. Bennett (D)	198,421
Donald A. Chapman (D)	190,530
Hugh T. Kennedy (D)	186,466
John Bowe (D)	184,587
Victor Christgau (STICKER)	82,826
J. W. Anderson (COM)	16,299
M. Karson (COM)	9,573
Fred Lequier (COM)	8,927
Melvin Maas (STICKER)	784

## MISSISSIPPI

1 John E. Rankin (D)	19,549	97.0
2 Wall Doxey (D)	15,092	98.5
3 Will M. Whittington (D)	13,562	95.8
4 Jeff Busby (D)	14,072	97.8
5 Ross A. Collins (D)	19,123	97.1
6 William M. Colmer (D)	22,831	94.5
7 Russell Ellzey (D)	25,725	95.6

## MISSOURI

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	John J. Cochran (D)	1,013,824✓	
	James R. Claiborne (D)	1,004,170✓	
	Joseph B. Shannon (D)	1,002,545✓	
	Clyde Williams (D)	1,000,218✓	
	Clarence Cannon (D)	997,642✓	
	Frank H. Lee (D)	997,148✓	
	James E. Ruffin (D)	996,969✓	
	Ralph F. Lozier (D)	995,676✓	
	Jacob L. Milligan (D)	995,002✓	
	Reuben T. Wood (D)	994,487✓	
	Milton A. Romjue (D)	994,123✓	
	Richard M. Duncan (D)	988,200✓	
	Clement C. Dickinson (D)	981,847✓	
	Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	609,268	
	Henry F. Niedringhaus (R)	603,345	
	James Stewart (R)	589,615	
	John M. Hadley (R)	589,205	
	Carl Otto (R)	588,647	
	Louis E. Miller (R)	588,246	
	Phil A. Bennett (R)	586,272	
	Sam A. Clark (R)	586,215	
	Joe J. Manlove (R)	585,840	
	Rowland L. Johnston (R)	584,256	
	David Hopkins (R)	582,662	
	John W. Palmer (R)	582,324	
	Manvel H. Davis (R)	578,995	
	Phillips (SOC)	11,658	
	Morrison (SOC)	11,637	
	Langley (SOC)	11,625	
	Becker (SOC)	11,606	
	Elliff (SOC)	11,598	
	Anderson (SOC)	11,573	
	Henschel (SOC)	11,571	
	Davidson (SOC)	11,543	
	Turner (SOC)	11,493	
	Hill (SOC)	11,459	
	Harrison (SOC)	11,417	
	Shumaker (SOC)	11,356	
	Thayer (SOC)	11,324	
	Benz (COM)	627	

## MONTANA

1	Joseph P. Monaghan (D)	51,159	59.0
	Mark D. Fitzgerald (R)	33,333	38.4
2	Roy E. Ayers (D)	64,103	52.5
	Scott Leavitt (R)	53,890	44.1

## NEBRASKA

1	John H. Morehead (D)	63,022	58.0
	Marcus L. Poteet (R)	43,653	40.2
2	Edward R. Burke (D)	51,728	51.3
	Malcolm Baldrige (R)	44,209	43.8
3	Edgar Howard (D)	74,207	66.0
	H. Halderson (R)	32,954	29.3
4	Ashton C. Shallenberger (D)	53,713	44.8
	Fred G. Johnson (R)	38,938	32.5
	Charles G. Binderup	21,100	17.6
5	Terry Carpenter (D)	53,586	51.3
	Robert G. Simmons (R)	49,200	47.1

## NEVADA

AL	James G. Scrugham (D)	24,979	60.8
	Samuel S. Arentz (R)	16,133	39.2

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	William N. Rogers (D)	50,306	51.3
	William P. Straw (R)	47,646	48.6
2	Charles W. Tobey (R)	50,156	52.8
	Jeremiah J. Doyle (D)	44,459	46.8

## NEW JERSEY

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Charles A. Wolverton (R)	89,816	60.2
	Samuel T. French (D)	54,701	36.7
2	Isaac Bacharach (R)	60,963	62.9
	Harry R. Coulomb (D)	35,257	36.4
3	William H. Sutphin (D)	61,253	50.9
	Stanley Washburn (R)	58,217	48.4
4	D. Lane Powers (R)	51,794	55.0
	Monell Sayre (D)	40,705	43.2
5	Charles A. Eaton (R)	60,713	53.2
	Frederick M. P. Pearse (D)	51,964	45.6
6	Donald H. McLean (R)	65,653	57.4
	Fred C. Hyer (D)	47,938	41.9
7	Randolph Perkins (R)	52,003	51.6
	Hamilton Cross (D)	47,688	47.3
8	George N. Seger (R)	50,997	49.2
	Harry Joelson (D)	50,759	48.9
9	Edward A. Kenney (D)	53,822	47.6
	Joseph W. Marini (R)	52,968	46.8
10	Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R)	53,316	55.2
	William W. Harrison (D)	41,901	43.4
11	Peter A. Cavicchia (R)	47,495	49.8
	John J. McCloskey (D)	46,540	48.8
12	Frederick R. Lehlbach (R)	54,783	56.1
	Joseph M. Degnan (D)	40,746	41.7
13	Mary T. Norton (D)	73,779	72.1
	Mortimer Neuman (R)	27,964	27.3
14	Oscar L. Auf der Heide (D)	77,519	75.1
	Vincent P. McGann (R)	24,448	23.7

## NEW MEXICO

AL	Dennis Chavez (D)	95,363	63.5
	Jose E. Armijo (R)	52,905	35.2

## NEW YORK

1	Robert L. Bacon (R)	153,435	54.0
	Cornelius V. Whitney (D)	121,909	42.9
2	William F. Brunner (D)	172,512	68.6
	Horace A. Demarest (R)	68,525	27.3
3	George W. Lindsay (D)	33,750	80.8
	Edgar H. Hazelwood (R)	5,799	13.9
4	Thomas H. Cullen (D)	39,562	82.1
	Conrad F. Printzlien (R)	7,429	15.4
5	Loring M. Black Jr. (D)	51,932	64.8
	Irving C. Maltz (R)	24,814	31.0
6	Andrew L. Somers (D)	81,011	57.0
	Joseph P. Byrne (R)	42,221	29.7
	Harry W. Laidler (SOC)	15,568	11.0
7	John J. Delaney (D)	36,088	72.5
	Richard W. Thomas (R)	9,696	19.5
	David M. Cory (SOC)	3,181	6.4
8	Patrick J. Carley (D)	140,853	62.1
	Daniel Adelman (R)	49,471	21.8
	Baruch C. Vladeck (SOC)	31,930	14.1
9	Stephen A. Rudd (D)	69,634	59.9
	James Virdone (R)	38,047	32.7
	Abraham I. Shiplacoff (SOC)	7,496	6.5
10	Emanuel Celler (D)	36,460	63.9
	William A. Ronalds (R)	14,167	24.8
	Louis Sadoff (SOC)	5,334	9.3
11	Anning S. Prall (D)	50,418	69.2
	Frank Homer Fay (R)	20,323	27.9
12	Samuel Dickstein (D)	21,248	86.5
	Henry Steinberg (R)	2,068	8.4
13	Christopher D. Sullivan (D)	21,939	86.5
	John Rosenberg (R)	2,513	9.9
14	William I. Sirovich (D)	20,668	60.7
	Henry A. Lowenberg (R)	9,651	28.3
	August Claessens (SOC)	2,735	8.0
15	John J. Boylan (D)	30,112	80.9
	Charles Coudert Nast (R)	5,987	16.1
16	John J. O'Connor (D)	29,485	67.1
	Eugene S. Taliaferro (R)	12,449	28.3
17	Theodore A. Peyser (D)	36,397	52.9
	Ruth Pratt (R)	29,776	43.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
18	Martin J. Kennedy (D)	30,245	75.1
	Patrick S. Hickey (R)	7,997	19.9
19	Sol Bloom (D)	57,400	69.0
	William L. Carns (R)	21,758	26.2
20	James J. Lanzetta (D)	16,447	50.7
	Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R)	15,227	47.0
21	Joseph A. Gavagan (D)	67,583	64.6
	Oscar J. Smith (R)	28,955	27.7
	Frank R. Crosswaith (SOC)	7,390	7.1
22	Anthony J. Griffin (D)	38,172	76.7
	Wilbur J. Murphy (R)	8,768	17.6
23	Frank Oliver (D)	131,852	69.5
	Samuel J. Krinn (R)	31,753	16.7
	Samuel Orr (SOC)	21,349	11.3
24	James M. Fitzpatrick (D)	128,881	60.1
	Benjamin L. Fairchild (R & LP)	65,189	30.4
	Esther Friedman (SOC)	15,389	7.2
25	Charles D. Millard (R)	80,909	54.3
	Jesse B. Perlman (D)	63,345	42.5
26	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)	61,687	58.3
	Roslyn M. Cox (D)	43,174	40.8
27	Philip A. Goodwin (R & LP)	52,099	52.5
	Clifford L. Miller (D)	46,154	46.5
28	Parker Corning (R)	89,096	64.7
	Isaac G. Braman (R)	47,706	34.7
29	James S. Parker (R & LP)	65,359	57.8
	John J. Nyhoff (D)	46,935	41.5
30	Frank Crowther (R & LP)	55,981	55.5
	George D. Lamberton (D)	42,632	42.3
31	Bertrand H. Snell (R)	47,937	57.5
	Kenneth Gardner (D)	35,153	42.1
32	Francis D. Culklin (R & LP)	56,654	61.9
	John C. Purcell (D)	34,199	37.3
33	Fred J. Sisson (D)	53,427	50.0
	Frederick M. Davenport (R & LP)	52,398	49.0
34	John D. Clarke (R)	58,735	53.3
	Charles R. Seymour (D)	44,174	40.1
	Leon Ray Steenburg (LAW PRES)	6,676	6.1
35	Clarence E. Hancock (R)	79,345	55.6
	Edmund L. Weston (D)	60,376	42.3
36	John Taber (R & LP)	58,484	60.9
	Lithgow Osborne (D)	36,648	38.2
37	Gale H. Stalker (R & LP)	55,305	52.5
	Julian P. Bretz (D)	48,048	45.6
38	James L. Whitley (R)	64,003	46.2
	Charles Stanton (D)	58,775	42.4
	Arthur Rathjen (LAW PRES)	12,097	8.7
39	James W. Wadsworth (R)	50,855	47.1
	David A. White (D)	35,367	32.8
	Ernest R. Clark (LAW PRES)	20,209	18.7
40	Walter Gresham Andrews (R)	92,929	61.8
	Ralph W. Nolan (D)	54,363	36.1
41	Alfred F. Beiter (D)	45,120	50.1
	Edmund F. Cooke (R)	42,743	47.4
42	James M. Mead (D)	51,516	62.0
	Henry Adsit Bull (R)	30,230	36.4
43	Daniel A. Reed (R & LP)	55,988	60.1
	Gerald A. Herrick (D)	34,561	37.1
AL	Elmer E. Studley (D)	2,363,627✓	
	John Fitzgibbons (D)	2,333,787✓	
	Nicholas Howard Pinto (R)	1,756,343	
	Sherman J. Lowell (R)	1,740,325	
	G. August Gerber (SOC)	166,781	
	Fred Sander (SOC)	163,648	
	Elizabeth Smart (LAW PRES)	74,436	
	J. Elmer Cates (LAW PRES)	68,622	
	Jacob Berlin (SOC LAB)	12,546	
	O. Martin Olson (SOC LAB)	11,623	

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Lindsay C. Warren (D)	32,790	90.8
	John B. Respass (R)	3,313	9.2
2	John H. Kerr (D)	34,325	96.0
3	Charles L. Abernethy (D)	30,395	73.2
	H. B. Ivey (R)	11,146	26.8





Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%
4	Edward W. Pou (D)		51,103	76.0		Alfred H. Stratton (P)		18,844		20	Thomas C. Cochran (R, P)		44,754	53.6
	L. P. Dixon (R)		16,129	24.0		John Rehms (COM)		7,053			D. J. Driscoll (D)		38,798	46.4
5	Franklin W. Hancock Jr. (D)		40,825	70.2		William Hughey (COM)		6,010		21	Francis E. Walter (D)		39,996	52.7
	L. L. Wall (R)		17,326	29.8							William R. Coyle (R)		34,189	45.1
6	William B. Umstead (D)		38,074	67.8						22	Harry L. Haines (D, P)		51,894	57.2
	William I. Ward (R)		18,093	32.2							Leighton C. Taylor (R)		37,434	41.3
7	J. Bayard Clark (D)		35,416	80.4						23	J. Banks Kurtz (R, P)		35,342	49.2
	J. M. Byrd (R)		8,657	19.6							Frederick B. Kerr (D)		33,948	47.2
8	J. Walter Lambeth (D)		49,584	65.4						24	J. Buell Snyder (D)		33,633	53.0
	A. H. Ragan (R)		26,260	34.6							Samuel A. Kendall (R, P)		28,498	44.9
9	Robert L. Doughton (D)		51,145	63.5						25	Charles I. Faddis (D)		36,781	56.1
	P. P. Dulin (R)		29,421	36.5							Henry W. Temple (R, P)		27,351	41.7
10	Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)		63,776	59.7						26	J. Howard Swick (R, P)		45,029	54.0
	Charles A. Jonas (R)		43,067	40.3							Sam B. Wilson (D)		38,402	46.0
11	Zebulon Weaver (D)		64,667	62.3						27	Nathan L. Strong (R, P)		52,884	50.7
	Crawford F. James (R)		39,180	37.7							D. A. Dorn (D)		42,763	41.0
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>										28	William M. Berlin (D, JOBLESS)		43,619	55.2
AL	James H. Sinclair (R)		144,339✓								Adam M. Wyant (R, P)		32,177	40.8
	William Lemke (R)		135,339✓							29	Charles N. Crosby (D, I)		30,106	50.1
	W. D. Lynch (D)		72,659								Milton W. Shreve (R, P)		27,949	46.5
	R. B. Murphy (D)		71,695							30	Twing Brooks (D)		35,186	47.2
	Pat J. Barrett (I)		690								Edward F. Erk (R, I)		35,045	47.0
	Ella Reeve Bloor (I)		678							31	Clyde Kelly (R, D)		68,944	85.5
											Leo O. Guthrie (REPEAL)		6,031	7.5
											William B. Kane (SOC)		5,620	7.0
										32	Michael J. Muldowney (R, JOBLESS)		24,785	53.3
											Anne E. Felix (D)		18,986	40.9
										33	Henry Ellenbogen (D, JOBLESS)		35,612	52.0
											Harry A. Estep (R)		30,076	43.9
										34	Matthew A. Dunn (D, JOBLESS)		40,651	49.9
											Guy E. Campbell (R, L)		36,101	44.3
										<b>Special Elections</b>				
										6	Robert L. Davis (R)		63,929	54.1
											Leo J. Horton (D)		54,178	45.9
										18	Joseph F. Biddle (R)		38,584	59.3
											Meredith Meyers (D)		26,370	40.6
										<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
										1	Francis B. Condon (D)		70,566	55.6
											Clark Burdick (R)		56,153	44.2
										2	John M. O'Connell (D)		73,086	54.7
											Thomas P. Hazard (R)		60,153	45.0
										<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
										1	Thomas S. McMillan (D)		14,415	95.9
										2	Hampton P. Fulmer (D)		18,699	97.9
										3	John C. Taylor (D)		19,286	99.2
										4	John J. McSwain (D)		23,041	98.4
										5	James P. Richards (D)		15,046	98.5
										6	Allard H. Gasque (D)		14,159	98.7
										<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
										1	Fred H. Hildebrandt (D)		110,047	53.1
											C. A. Christopherson (R)		92,062	44.4
										2	Theodore B. Werner (D)		36,839	55.7
											William Williamson (R)		29,066	43.9
										<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
										1	B. Carroll Reece (R)		30,336	45.7
											O. B. Lovette (I)		27,888	42.0
											Albert C. Tipton (D)		7,950	12.0
										2	J. Will Taylor (R)		32,460	57.7
											Hamilton S. Burnett (D)		22,818	40.5
										3	Sam D. McReynolds (D)		28,758	91.6
										4	John R. Mitchell (D)		30,580	82.6
											W. H. Crowell (R)		5,882	15.9
										5	Joseph W. Byrns (D)		33,833	87.6
											J. Y. Freeman (R)		4,066	10.5
										6	Clarence W. Turner (D)		15,779	79.1
											G. C. Stephenson (R)		3,915	19.6
										7	Gordon Browning (D)		20,315	77.8
											Willoughy Stewart (R)		5,485	21.0



Candidates	Votes	%
8 Jere Cooper (D)	19,871	88.2
Mary Burnett (R)	2,307	10.2
9 Edward H. Crump (D)	38,001	90.1
S. A. Godsey (R)	2,953	7.0

## TEXAS

1	Wright Patman (D)	30,854	98.0
2	Martin Dies (D)	51,999	95.4
3	M.G. Sanders (D)	36,507	100.0
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	23,404	95.2
5	Hatton W. Sumners (D)	52,598	92.1
	G. J. McManus (R)	4,539	7.9
6	Luther A. Johnson (D)	32,966	100.0
7	Clay S. Briggs (D)	28,490	95.3
8	Daniel E. Garrett (D)	57,882*	92.0
	W. E. Long (R)	5,015	8.0
9	J. J. Mansfield (D)	33,366	97.5
10	J. P. Buchanan (D)	33,232	100.0
11	O. H. Cross (D)	35,186	96.6
12	Fritz G. Lanham (D)	41,151	93.3
	George Calvert (R)	2,968	6.7
13	W. D. McFarlane (D)	33,023	100.0
14	Richard M. Kleberg (D)	69,471	91.5
	Frank B. Vaughn (R)	6,456	8.5
15	John N. Garner (D)	44,300*	88.4
	C. G. Watson (R)	5,785	11.6
16	R. E. Thomason (D)	49,068	99.7
17	Thomas L. Blanton (D)	43,959	100.0
18	Marvin Jones (D)	76,918	96.1
AL	George B. Terrell (D)	794,521✓	
	Sterling P. Strong (D)	794,333✓	
	Joseph W. Bailey Jr. (D)	790,024✓	
	Enoch J. Fletcher (R)	62,957	
	F. A. Blankenbeckler (R)	60,360	
	J. A. Simpson (R)	59,390	
	H. M. Shelton (SOC)	2,534	
	P. L. Petersen (SOC)	2,530	
	Ben O. Miller (SOC)	2,424	
	P. A. Spain (LIB)	188	
	H. G. Eastridge (LIB)	172	

## UTAH

1	Abe Murdock (D)	47,776	50.7
	Don B. Colton (R)	44,827	47.6
2	J. W. Robinson (D)	62,400	56.0
	Frederick C. Loofbourow (R)	46,919	42.1

## VERMONT

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Ernest Willard Gibson (R)	86,194	64.4
Joseph A. McNamara (D)	47,591	35.6

## VIRGINIA

AL	Clifton A. Woodrum (D)	206,631✓
	Andrew J. Montague (D)	205,133✓
	Schuyler Otis Bland (D)	204,372✓
	Thomas G. Burch (D)	204,069✓
	A. Willis Robertson (D)	203,727✓
	Howard W. Smith (D)	203,023✓
	Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	202,800✓
	Colgate W. Darden Jr. (D)	202,759✓
	John W. Flannagan Jr. (D)	201,474✓
	Menalcus Lankford (R)	92,586
	J. A. Garber (R)	84,464
	Fred W. McWane (R)	82,480
	Roland E. Chase (R)	81,909
	George Cole Scott (R)	81,025
	Henry A. Wise (R)	78,622
	W. M. Brown (I)	43,936
	C. C. Berkeley (I)	43,202
	R. Lindsay Gordon Jr. (I)	16,504
	A. J. Dunning Jr. (P)	16,392
	Albon James Royal (SOC)	4,782
	Winston F. Dawson (SOC)	4,629
	Herman R. Ansell (SOC)	4,603
	David G. George (SOC)	4,165
	Angie M. Norris (SOC)	3,956
	J. F. Spaulding (R)	3,601
	Frank Lyon	207

## Special Election

10	Joel W. Flood (D)	23,129	99.9
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## WASHINGTON

1	Marion A. Zioncheck (D)	80,665	55.6
	John F. Miller (R)	62,283	42.9
2	Monrad C. Wallgren (D)	49,002	56.1
	Lindley H. Hadley (R)	30,780	35.2
	Floyd Hatfield (LIB)	6,687	7.7
3	Martin F. Smith (D)	38,713	46.9
	Albert Johnson (R)	28,388	34.4
	J. T. Sullivan (LIB)	15,427	18.7

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Knute Hill (D)	41,708	56.3
John W. Summers (R)	32,360	43.7
5 Sam B. Hill (D)	73,041	96.8
6 Wesley Lloyd (D)	44,573	50.1
John T. McCutcheon (R)	32,760	36.8
Tom Martin (LIB)	11,554	13.0

## WEST VIRGINIA

1	Robert L. Ramsay (D)	58,060	50.9
	Carl G. Bachmann (R)	55,023	48.3
2	Jennings Randolph (D)	55,556	53.4
	Frank L. Bowman (R)	48,055	46.2
3	Lynn S. Hornor (D)	52,287	53.6
	John M. Wolverson (R)	45,274	46.4
4	George W. Johnson (D)	62,848	52.3
	Robert L. Hogg (R)	56,993	47.4
5	John Kee (D)	61,277	52.1
	Hugh Ike Shott (R)	56,355	47.9
6	Joe L. Smith (D)	102,896	56.4
	James O. Lakin (R)	79,470	43.6

## WISCONSIN

1	George W. Blanchard (R)	50,874	48.5
	William D. Thompson (D)	48,093	45.8
2	Charles W. Henney (D)	63,091	56.2
	John B. Gay (R)	47,193	42.0
3	Gardner R. Withrow (R)	59,535	61.1
	John J. Boyle (D)	37,846	38.9
4	Raymond J. Cannon (D)	61,058	51.0
	John C. Schafer (R)	33,609	28.1
	Walter Polakowski (SOC)	24,377	20.4
5	Thomas O'Malley (D)	57,294	43.8
	Joseph A. Padway (R)	32,559	24.9
	Herman O. Kent (SOC)	30,534	23.3
6	Michael K. Reilly (D)	59,055	59.1
	Louis J. Fellenz (R)	38,708	38.7
7	Gerald J. Boileau (R)	49,322	51.4
	Frank D. Chapman (D)	46,737	48.7
8	James Hughes (D)	53,414	50.7
	George J. Schneider (R)	51,932	49.3
9	James A. Frear (R)	52,680	56.9
	Miles H. McNally (D)	39,874	43.1
10	Hubert H. Peavey (R)	49,764	59.2
	Peter B. Cadigan (D)	33,448	39.8

## WYOMING

AL	Vincent M. Carter (R)	44,816	49.7
	Paul R. Greever (D)	43,056	47.7

## 1933 House Elections

## ARIZONA

## Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Isabella S. Greenway (D)	24,163	73.6
D. E. Sumpter (SOC)	5,556	16.9
H. B. Wilkinson (R)	3,123	9.5

## LOUISIANA

## Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Mrs. Bolivar E. Kemp (D)	5,029*	99.8

## NEW YORK

## Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
34 Marian W. Clarke (R)	16,806	59.3
John J. Burns (D)	11,559	40.8



## 1934 House Elections

### ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John McDuffie (D)	13,076	99.7
2 Lister Hill (D)	18,592	100.0
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	13,191	100.0
4 Sam Hobbs (D)	14,728	87.6
Charles R. Robinson (R)	2,086	12.4
5 Joe Starnes (D)	22,040	75.2
J. C. Swann (R)	7,282	24.8
6 William B. Oliver (D)	12,342	100.0
7 William B. Bankhead (D)	22,001	80.4
J.W. Dodd (I)	5,361	19.6
8 Archibald H. Carmichael (D)	13,817	100.0
9 George Huddleston (D)	19,317	95.0

### ARIZONA

AL Isabella S. Greenway (D)	65,914	68.6
H. A. Smith (R)	28,283	29.5

### ARKANSAS

1 William J. Driver (D)	20,136	100.0
2 John E. Miller (D)	18,629	100.0
3 Claude A. Fuller (D)	17,363	66.3
Pat W. Murphy (R)	8,823	33.7
4 William B. Cravens (D)	21,157	100.0
5 David D. Terry (D)	20,209	100.0
6 John L. McClellan (D)	19,078	100.0
7 Tilman B. Parks (D)	13,887	95.8

### CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	98,661	93.6
Allen K. Gifford (SOC)	6,698	6.4
2 Harry L. Englebright (R-D PROG)	66,370	100.0
3 Frank H. Buck (D)	65,566	53.3
J. M. Inman (R & PROG)	56,222	45.7
4 Florence P. Kahn (R)	50,491	48.0
Chauncey Tramutolo (D)	46,871	44.5
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D-PROG)	89,751	93.8
Alexander Noral (COM)	5,933	6.2
6 Albert E. Carter (R-D-PROG)	48,180	99.8
7 John H. Tolan (D)	51,962	52.3
Ralph R. Eltse (R)	47,414	47.7
8 John J. McGrath (R-D-PROG)	107,325	99.9
9 B.W. Gearhart (R-D)	77,650	100.0
10 Henry E. Stubbs (D)	68,475	64.4
George R. Bliss (R)	37,860	35.6
11 John Steven McGroarty (D)	66,999	53.5
William E. Evans (R)	56,350	45.0
12 John Henry Hoepfel (D)	52,595	50.6
Frederick F. Houser (R)	51,216	49.3
13 Charles Kramer (D)	83,384	62.4
Thomas K. Case (R)	27,993	21.0
Charles H. Randall (PROG)	18,760	14.0
14 Thomas F. Ford (D)	52,761	57.7
William D. Campbell (R)	33,945	37.1
15 John M. Costello (D)	67,247	50.5
William I. Traeger (R)	65,858	49.5
16 John F. Dockweiler (D-R)	119,332	98.8
17 Charles J. Colden (D)	60,045	70.3
C. P. Wright (R)	20,508	24.0
Richard Pomeroy (SOC)	4,721	5.5
18 Byron N. Scott (D)	52,377	56.3
William Brayton (R)	40,179	43.2
19 Sam L. Collins (R-D)	97,119	88.6
A. B. Hillabold	12,301	11.2
20 George Burnham (R)	51,682	52.4
Ed V. Izac (D & PROG)	46,957	47.6

### COLORADO

1 Lawrence Lewis (D)	59,744	56.0
William R. Eaton (R)	34,073	32.0
Charles W. Varnum (OLD AGE)	9,511	8.9

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Fred Cummings (D)	64,719	55.9
George H. Bradfield (R)	49,142	42.4
3 John A. Martin (D)	73,281	64.2
W. O. Peterson (R)	39,753	34.8
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	39,747	67.3
Harry McDevitt (R)	17,234	29.2

### CONNECTICUT

1 Herman P. Kopplemann (D)	74,533	54.3
Anson T. McCook (R)	59,240	43.2
2 William L. Higgins (R)	44,899	49.6
John M. Dowe (D)	43,816	48.4
3 James A. Shanley (D)	55,894	48.8
Joseph F. Morrissey (R)	52,832	46.1
4 Schuyler Merritt (R)	54,178	44.1
Edward T. Buckingham (D)	45,835	37.3
Arnold E. Freese (SOC)	21,021	17.1
5 J. Joseph Smith (D)	42,594	51.4
Edward W. Goss (R)	38,547	46.5
AL William M. Citron (D)	263,794	51.4
Charles M. Bakewell (R)	249,146	48.6

### DELAWARE

AL John George Stewart (R)	52,468	53.1
John C. Hazzard (D)	45,927	46.5

### FLORIDA

1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)	42,051	100.0
2 Robert A. Green (D)	13,740	100.0
3 Millard F. Caldwell (D)	16,740	100.0
4 J. Mark Wilcox (D)	59,286	100.0
AL William J. Sears (D)	125,263	100.0

### GEORGIA

1 Hugh Peterson Jr. (D)	5,392	100.0
2 E. E. Cox (D)	3,369	100.0
3 Bryant T. Castellow (D)	4,078	100.0
4 E. M. Owen (D)	5,131	95.5
5 Robert Ramspeck (D)	5,206	100.0
6 Carl Vinson (D)	3,067	100.0
7 Malcolm C. Tarver (D)	5,179	100.0
8 Braswell Deen (D)	4,501	100.0
9 B. Frank Wheelchel (D)	8,391	100.0
10 Paul Brown (D)	8,129	100.0

### IDAHO

1 Compton I. White (D)	42,223	61.9
Burton L. French (R)	25,969	38.1
2 D. Worth Clark (D)	57,547	60.5
Heber Q. Hale (R)	37,200	39.1

### ILLINOIS

1 Arthur W. Mitchell (D)	27,963	53.0
Oscar De Priest (R)	24,829	47.0
2 Raymond S. McKeough (D)	104,479	56.3
P. H. Moynihan (R)	81,034	43.7
3 Edward A. Kelly (D)	122,109	63.5
Frank M. Fulton (R)	70,329	36.6
4 Harry P. Beam (D)	53,448	78.8
Frank George Zelezinski (R)	14,401	21.2
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	29,107	72.5
John A. Stanek (R)	10,923	27.2
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	148,645	65.7
Arnold L. Lund (R)	77,462	34.3
7 Leonard W. Schuetz (D)	185,658	64.0
Raymond J. Peacock (R)	104,079	35.9
8 Leo Kocalkowski (D)	27,682	74.1
Edward Richard Piszatowski (R)	9,671	25.9

Candidates	Votes	%
9 James McAndrews (D)	36,949	56.3
Fred A. Britten (R)	28,663	43.7
10 Ralph E. Church (R)	100,161	51.3
David B. Maloney (D)	94,993	48.7
11 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	69,469	50.3
James A. Howell (D)	68,748	49.7
12 John T. Buckbee (R)	57,126	55.3
C. H. Smith (D)	46,111	44.7
13 Leo S. Allen (R)	40,423	60.5
Edward S. Nicholas (D)	26,427	39.5
14 Chester Thompson (D)	44,965	53.3
John C. Allen (R)	39,330	46.7
15 J. Leroy Adair (D)	48,682	54.9
Burnett M. Chipfield (R)	40,035	45.1
16 Everett M. Dirksen (R)	58,716	65.4
Rayburn L. Russell (D)	31,044	34.6
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	36,552	52.1
Frank Gillespie (D)	33,621	47.9
18 James A. Meeks (D)	48,791	52.0
Elmer A. Taylor (R)	44,617	47.6
19 Donald C. Dobbins (D)	59,179	53.9
Charles H. Fletcher (R)	50,571	46.1
20 Scott W. Lucas (D)	39,761	56.9
Warren W. Wright (R)	30,085	43.1
21 Harry H. Mason (D)	49,825	51.0
Frank M. Ramey (R)	47,330	48.4
22 Edwin M. Schaefer (D)	62,161	56.3
Jesse R. Brown (R)	48,285	43.7
23 William W. Arnold (D)	51,712	55.5
Ben O. Sumner (R)	41,520	44.5
24 Claude V. Parsons (D)	39,442	51.7
James V. Heidinger (R)	36,891	48.3
25 Kent E. Keller (D)	55,824	54.8
J. Lester Buford (R)	45,955	45.2
AL Michael L. Igoo (D)	1,507,714	✓
Martin A. Brennan (D)	1,459,890	✓
C. Wayland Brooks (R)	1,201,373	
Milton E. Jones (R)	1,112,802	
Walter Nesbit (N PROG)	19,329	
Arthur McDowell (SOC)	13,586	
Harold O. Hatcher (SOC)	13,580	
Martin Powroznik (N PROG)	7,778	
Frank Earl Herrick (P)	4,863	
Clay F. Gaumer (P)	4,659	
John L. Lindsey (SOC LAB)	3,396	
Frank Schnur (SOC LAB)	3,195	

### INDIANA

1 William T. Schulte (D)	44,983	53.5
E. Miles Norton (R)	38,531	45.9
2 Frederick Landis (R)	72,552*	53.9
George R. Durgan (D)	61,610	45.8
3 Samuel B. Pettengill (D)	55,283	50.7
Andrew J. Hickey (R)	52,410	48.1
4 James I. Farley (D)	58,625	51.7
David Hogg (R)	54,510	48.1
5 Glenn Griswold (D)	68,079	54.1
Albert R. Hall (R)	56,420	44.8
6 Virginia E. Jenckes (D)	67,521	49.8
Fred S. Purnell (R)	67,138	49.6
7 Arthur H. Greenwood (D)	73,324	51.5
Gerald W. Landis (R)	67,987	47.7
8 John W. Boehne Jr. (D)	75,268	56.9
Charles F. Werner (R)	56,470	42.7
9 Eugene B. Crowe (D)	68,329	52.1
Chester A. Davis (R)	62,403	47.6
10 Finly H. Gray (D)	64,939	51.5
Robert F. Murray (R)	60,693	48.1
11 William H. Larrabee (D)	61,476	54.4
Ralph A. Scott (R)	50,350	44.5
12 Louis Ludlow (D)	60,358	55.6
Delbert O. Wilmeth (R)	47,134	43.4

**IOWA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Edward C. Eicher (D)	48,544	55.4
E. R. Hicklin (R)	39,047	44.6
2 Bernhard M. Jacobsen (D)	60,654	64.0
M. B. Andelfinger (R)	34,153	36.0
3 John W. Gwynne (R)	42,063	54.5
Albert C. Willford (D)	35,159	45.5
4 Fred Biermann (D)	49,504	53.1
C. A. Benson (R)	43,794	46.9
5 Lloyd Thurston (R)	54,699	53.0
Ernest H. Fabritz (D)	48,449	47.0
6 Hubert Utterback (D)	50,828	52.5
Cassius C. Dowell (R)	46,084	47.6
7 Otha D. Wearin (D)	51,395	52.0
Charles E. Swanson (R)	47,508	48.0
8 Fred C. Gilchrist (R)	45,875	53.2
Joseph J. Meyers (D)	40,434	46.9
9 Guy M. Gillette (D)	58,598	64.2
Thomas H. McBride (R)	32,639	35.8

**KANSAS**

1 William P. Lambertson (R)	66,293	60.5
John H. Arnett (D)	43,205	39.5
2 Ulysses S. Guyer (R)	60,401	49.7
Howard E. Payne (D)	59,698	49.1
3 Edward W. Patterson (D)	51,793	50.0
Harold McGugin (R)	49,710	48.0
4 William Randolph Carpenter (D)	50,309	52.6
Hal E. Harlan (R)	45,346	47.4
5 John M. Houston (D)	49,610	57.0
Ira C. Watson (R)	31,511	36.2
C. F. Whitson	4,661	5.4
6 Frank Carlson (R)	62,824	51.1
Kathryn O'Loughlin McCarthy (D)	60,028	48.8
7 Clifford R. Hope (R)	63,952	54.6
L. E. Webb (D)	53,104	45.4

**KENTUCKY**

1 William V. Gregory (D)	18,868	61.1
John W. Taylor (R)	12,008	38.9
2 Glover H. Cary (D)	18,410	75.1
William M. Likins (P)	5,188	21.2
3 Emmet O'Neal (D)	48,664	56.2
Frank M. Drake (R)	36,922	42.6
4 Cap R. Carden (D)	25,669	52.1
James Tudor (R)	23,644	48.0
5 Brent Spence (D)	24,666	65.1
J. L. Newhall (R)	11,576	30.6
6 Virgil Chapman (D)	34,641	60.0
W. D. Rogers (R)	23,070	40.0
7 Andrew J. May (D)	35,642	52.9
Harry H. Ramey (R)	31,799	47.2
8 Fred M. Vinson (D)	35,288	59.2
George R. Ellison (R)	24,358	40.8
9 John M. Robison (R)	42,741	77.0
L. L. Terrell (D)	12,736	23.0

**LOUISIANA**

1 Joachim O. Fernandez (D)	45,678	99.9
2 Paul H. Maloney (D)	45,793	100.0
3 Numa F. Montet (D)	12,636	100.0
4 John N. Sandlin (D)	14,680	100.0
5 Riley J. Wilson (D)	14,158	100.0
6 Jared Y. Sanders Jr. (D)	19,377	100.0
7 Rene L. DeRouen (D)	16,528	100.0
8 Cleveland Dear (D)	17,213	100.0

**Special Election**

6 Jared Y. Sanders Jr. (D)	9,649	99.6
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**MAINE**

1 Simon M. Hamlin (D)	48,235	50.8
Carroll L. Beedy (R)	46,635	49.2

**Candidates**

2 Edward C. Moran Jr. (D)	52,491	53.2
Zelma M. Dwinal (R)	46,200	46.8
3 Ralph O. Brewster (R)	44,024	51.4
J. G. Utterback (D)	41,710	48.7

**MARYLAND**

1 T. Alan Goldsborough (D)	41,627	64.0
H. Burdett Messenger (R)	23,378	36.0
2 William P. Cole (D)	75,244	57.7
Theodore F. Brown (R)	51,303	39.3
3 Vincent L. Palmisano (D)	27,988	66.4
F. Stanley Porter (R)	13,042	30.9
4 Ambrose J. Kennedy (D)	37,006	59.1
William J. Stocksedale (R)	24,162	38.6
5 Stephen W. Gambrell (D)	39,734	61.4
Joseph Allison Wilmer (R)	24,364	37.7
6 David J. Lewis (D)	45,605	50.3
Frederick N. Zihlman (R)	44,244	48.8

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 Allen T. Treadway (R)	51,046	57.6
George E. Haggerty (D)	35,061	39.6
2 William J. Granfield (D)	47,894	51.2
Charles R. Clason (R)	42,495	45.5
3 Joseph E. Casey (D)	46,830	50.1
Frank H. Foss (R)	46,572	49.9
4 Pehr G. Holmes (R)	54,601	57.5
James H. Ferguson (D)	38,984	41.0
5 Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	75,754	62.2
Jeremiah J. O'Sullivan (D)	46,124	37.8
6 A. Piatt Andrew (R)	64,610	100.0
7 William P. Connery Jr. (D)	62,666	59.1
C. F. Nelson Pratt (R)	40,988	38.6
8 Arthur D. Healey (D)	53,581	58.6
William S. Howe (R)	37,873	41.4
9 Richard M. Russell (D)	60,141	52.6
Robert Luce (R)	54,198	47.4
10 George Holden Tinkham (R, D)	84,244	100.0
11 John P. Higgins (D)	46,383	100.0
12 John W. McCormack (D)	78,783	82.8
Francis A. Pentoney (R)	16,370	17.2
13 Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	58,653	54.9
Francis H. Foy (D)	48,241	45.1
14 Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	46,411	54.8
Arthur E. Seagrave (D)	38,325	45.2
15 Charles L. Gifford (R)	46,446	53.4
John D. W. Bodfish (D)	38,336	44.0

**MICHIGAN**

1 George G. Sadowski (D)	40,054	65.8
Charles A. Roxborough (R)	19,194	31.5
2 Earl C. Michener (R)	40,119	50.2
John C. Lehr (D)	38,972	48.7
3 Henry M. Kimball (R)	41,587	55.0
Paul H. Todd (D)	32,928	43.6
4 Clare E. Hoffman (R)	45,224	58.2
George Foulkes (D)	31,646	40.7
5 Carl E. Mapes (R)	39,682	50.5
Thomas F. McAllister (D)	37,847	48.2
6 William W. Blackney (R)	42,424	50.6
Claude E. Cady (D)	41,100	49.0
7 Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	42,857	59.9
Frank J. Wiegand (D)	27,690	38.7
8 Fred L. Crawford (R)	40,333	51.5
Michael J. Hart (D)	35,945	45.9
9 Albert J. Engel (R)	33,222	52.0
Harry W. Musselwhite (D)	30,513	47.7
10 Roy O. Woodruff (R)	36,719	59.5
Hubert J. Gaffney (D)	24,526	39.8
11 Prentiss M. Brown (D)	39,293	54.8
John J. O'Hara (R)	32,460	45.2
12 Frank E. Hook (D)	37,298	52.1
W. Frank James (R)	34,281	47.9

**Candidates**

13 Clarence J. McLeod (R)	35,879	56.7
John H. Slevin (D)	25,869	40.9
14 Louis C. Rabaut (D)	45,301	62.2
John H. McPherson (R)	26,006	35.7
15 John D. Dingell (D)	40,119	54.4
Charles Bowles (R)	32,011	43.4
16 John Lesinski (D)	32,269	52.7
Clyde M. Ford (R)	27,487	44.9
17 George A. Dondero (R)	35,562	53.8
Charles P. Webster (D)	29,250	44.2

**MINNESOTA**

1 August H. Andresen (R)	51,099	46.6
John W. Feller (D)	29,581	27.0
Otto Baudler (F-LAB)	29,038	26.5
2 Elmer J. Ryan (D)	43,677	37.2
Henry Arens (F-LAB)	37,663	32.1
L. P. Johnson (R)	35,968	30.7
3 Ernest Lundeen (F-LAB)	59,097	53.3
Josiah H. Chase (R)	28,637	25.8
John W. Schmidt (D)	22,556	20.3
4 Melvin J. Maas (R)	37,933	36.8
A. E. Smith (F-LAB)	30,354	29.5
John J. McDonough (D)	24,122	23.4
Charles J. Andre (I)	10,180	9.9
5 Theodore Christianson (R)	45,875	39.3
Dewey W. Johnson (F-LAB)	42,322	36.2
Sidney Benson (D)	27,814	23.8
6 Harold Knutson (R)	56,642	46.2
Magnus Johnson (F-LAB)	46,346	37.8
Frank R. Weber (D)	19,572	16.0
7 Paul John Kvale (F-LAB)	65,261	59.3
Richard T. Daly (D)	44,762	40.7
8 William A. Pittenger (R)	39,513	35.7
F. H. Shoemaker (I)	25,386	23.0
A. L. Winterquist (F-LAB)	25,024	22.6
Jerry A. Harri (D)	18,707	16.9
9 Richard T. Buckler (F-LAB)	41,822	44.2
Ole O. Sageng (R)	27,522	29.1
Martin Oscar Brandon (D)	25,210	26.7

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 John E. Rankin (D)	6,825	100.0
2 Wall Doxey (D)	5,721	100.0
3 William M. Whittington (D)	3,586	100.0
4 Aaron Lane Ford (D)	8,051	100.0
5 Aubert C. Dunn (D)	9,412	100.0
6 William M. Colmer (D)	9,002	100.0
7 Dan R. McGehee (D)	14,730	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1 Milton A. Romjue (D)	52,273	54.8
J. Grover Morgan (R)	42,513	44.5
2 William L. Nelson (D)	59,557	58.6
Logan (R)	41,916	41.2
3 Richard M. Duncan (D)	61,548	60.6
William A. Black (R)	39,953	39.3
4 C. Jasper Bell (D)	82,995	81.7
Horace Guffin (R)	18,368	18.1
5 Joseph B. Shannon (D)	96,798	84.3
Claude E. Sowers (R)	17,889	15.6
6 Reuben T. Wood (D)	58,902	55.1
Oliver J. Page (R)	47,769	44.7
7 Dewey Short (R)	65,211	52.9
Frank H. Lee (D)	57,446	46.6
8 Clyde Williams (D)	54,006	54.4
Breuer (R)	45,354	45.7
9 Clarence Cannon (D)	41,514	62.4
Voelkerding (R)	24,380	36.7
10 Orville Zimmerman (D)	42,865	58.2
McAnally (R)	29,949	40.7
11 Thomas C. Hennings (D)	59,119	56.4
Leonidas C. Dyer (R)	44,693	42.6





	Candidates	Votes	%
12	James R. Claiborne (D)	70,754	51.0
	Cleveland A. Newton (R)	66,108	47.7
13	John J. Cochran (D)	60,198	65.5
	George W. Strodman (R)	31,165	33.9

**MONTANA**

1	Joseph P. Monaghan (D)	55,877	67.8
	D.D. Evans (R)	25,567	31.0
2	Roy E. Ayers (D)	79,856	69.8
	Stanley E. Felt (R)	33,703	29.5

**NEBRASKA**

1	Henry C. Luckey (D)	55,897	52.8
	Marcus L. Poteet (R)	45,258	42.8
2	Charles F. McLaughlin (D)	46,790	54.2
	Herbert Rhoades (R)	36,743	42.5
3	Karl Stefan (R)	69,363	57.8
	Edgar Howard (D)	50,707	42.2
4	C. G. Binderup (D)	69,275	58.4
	James W. Hammond (R)	49,357	41.6
5	Harry B. Coffee (D)	55,709	52.1
	Albert N. Mathers (R)	49,161	45.9

**NEVADA**

AL	James G. Scrugham (D)	29,691	71.2
	George B. Russell (R)	11,992	28.8

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	William N. Rogers (D)	48,568	53.9
	Arthur B. Jenks (R)	41,425	46.0
2	Charles W. Tobey (R)	42,706	53.3
	Harry B. Metcalf (D)	37,122	46.3

**NEW JERSEY**

1	Charles A. Wolverton (R)	81,634	61.2
	Willis Tullis Porch (D)	48,770	36.6
2	Isaac Bacharach (R)	49,824	50.4
	Charles W. Ackley (D)	48,743	49.3
3	William H. Sutphin (D)	58,670	52.2
	Oliver F. Van Camp (R)	53,170	47.3
4	D. Lane Powers (R)	48,760	56.7
	Walter Lincoln Whittlesey (D)	36,326	42.2
5	Charles A. Eaton (R)	54,938	51.7
	Charles S. MacKenzie (D)	50,395	47.4
6	Donald H. McLean (R)	51,528	52.5
	Richard U. Strong (D)	45,581	46.4
7	Randolph Perkins (R)	47,083	51.4
	Hamilton Cross (D)	43,771	47.7
8	George N. Seger (R)	45,123	53.6
	Frank J. Van Noort (D)	37,119	44.1
9	Edward A. Kenney (D)	54,941	54.6
	John Pollock (R)	44,704	44.4
10	Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R)	40,205	52.9
	William Herda Smith (D)	35,261	46.4
11	Peter A. Cavicchia (R)	34,110	50.0
	Edward L. O'Neill (D)	33,531	49.1
12	Frederick R. Lehlbach (R)	39,817	54.3
	Charles P. McCann (D)	32,546	44.4
13	Mary T. Norton (D)	73,342	73.2
	Anthony L. Montelli (R)	26,447	26.4
14	Edward J. Hart (D)	77,020	77.7
	Fred G. Tauber (R)	21,081	21.3

**NEW MEXICO**

AL	John J. Dempsey (D)	76,833	51.8
	M. F. Miera (R)	70,659	47.7

**NEW YORK**

1	Robert L. Bacon (RCF & LP)	127,082	56.0
	Gerald Morrell (D)	93,794	41.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	William F. Brunner (D)	140,520	69.6
	Thomas J. Styles (R & VIC)	48,306	23.9
3	Joseph L. Pfeifer (D)	26,738	72.8
	Alex Pisciotto (R CF&REC)	8,179	22.3
4	Thomas H. Cullen (D & REC)	29,858	74.5
	Charles E. Miller (R VIC&CF)	8,935	22.3
5	Marcellus H. Evans (D & REC)	41,154	64.7
	Frank E. Davis (RCF & LP)	19,010	29.9
6	Andrew L. Somers (D & LP)	70,164	60.9
	Donald C. Strachan (R & CF)	30,671	26.6
	Jacob Axelrad (SOC)	10,327	9.0
7	John J. Delaney (D)	28,945	67.9
	Joseph M. Aimee (RCF & LP)	9,897	23.2
	Alexander Kahn (SOC & LP)	2,503	5.9
8	Richard J. Tonry (D & REC)	111,247	59.2
	Sigurd J. Arnesen (R & CF)	44,423	23.6
	Baruch C. Vladeck (SOC)	22,149	11.8
9	Stephen A. Rudd (D)	56,617	60.6
	Murray Rosof (R & CF)	30,462	32.6
	Theodore Shapiro (SOC)	4,738	5.1
10	Emanuel Celler (D LP & L)	31,193	60.9
	Michael C. Antonelli (R CF&REC)	14,770	28.8
	Samuel H. Friedman (SOC)	3,470	6.8
11	James A. O'Leary (D)	36,393	59.9
	Arthur L. Willshaw (R)	15,595	25.7
	Vernon B. Hampton (RC I)	6,666	11.0
12	Samuel Dickstein (D)	14,895	76.8
	Solomon Siss (R & CF)	3,029	15.6
13	Christopher D. Sullivan (D)	13,090	72.3
	John Rosenberg (R)	3,828	21.1
14	William I. Sirovich (D)	15,437	52.8
	Frederick J. Groehl (R)	9,744	33.4
	Rachel Panken (SOC)	2,259	7.7
	Peter E. Cacchione (COM)	1,612	5.5
15	John J. Boylan (D)	23,482	80.2
	Frank J. McCoy (R)	4,726	16.1
16	John J. O'Connor (D)	22,528	66.3
	J. Homer Cudmore (R)	9,735	28.6
17	Theodore A. Peyser (D)	29,338	53.9
	George A. Spiegelberg (R CST&CF)	22,688	41.7
18	Martin J. Kennedy (D)	23,480	69.0
	Charles W. Ferry (R)	8,832	26.0
19	Sol Bloom (D & LP)	42,614	65.3
	Harold Goldman (R & CF)	18,612	28.5
20	Vito Marcantonio (R & CF)	13,083	46.6
	James J. Lanzetta (LAW PRES)	12,836	45.8
21	Joseph A. Gavagan (D)	62,042	68.2
	Kenneth Cameron (R & CF)	23,534	25.9
22	Anthony J. Griffin (D)	28,535	69.3
	John J. Sochurek (R & IV)	9,162	22.3
23	Charles A. Buckley (D)	109,319	64.2
	Isaac F. Becker (R)	31,028	18.2
	Samuel Orr (SOC)	14,333	8.4
24	James M. Fitzpatrick (D)	104,652	60.1
	John H. Nichols (R)	51,535	29.6
	Solomon Perrin (SOC)	11,256	6.5
25	Charles D. Millard (R)	63,782	54.8
	Homer A. Stebbins (D)	49,469	42.5
26	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R SOC&LP)	50,849	61.9
	Thomas Pendell (D)	31,292	38.1
27	Philip A. Goodwin (R & SOC)	46,924	55.7
	Willis G. Nash (D & LP)	37,295	44.3
28	Parker Corning (D)	89,511	70.1
	Frank R. Lanagan (R)	36,117	28.3
29	William D. Thomas (R & LP)	56,401	58.4
	Buell G. Brayton (D)	38,054	39.4
30	Frank Crowther (R & LP)	42,740	50.8
	Carroll A. Gardner (D)	39,048	46.4
31	Bertrand H. Snell (R)	43,942	62.0
	Kenneth Gardner (D)	26,308	37.1
32	Francis D. Kulkin (R & LP)	49,055	67.0
	Annie D. Mills (D)	22,959	31.3
33	Fred J. Sisson (D)	45,831	49.1
	Frederick M. Davenport (R)	45,579	48.9
34	Bert Lord (R)	50,528	60.2
	Charles C. Flaesch (D)	32,075	38.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
35	Clarence E. Hancock (R)	65,732	54.7
	Richard P. Byrne (D)	50,599	42.1
36	John Taber (R)	45,431	61.0
	Dennis F. Sullivan (D)	27,129	36.4
37	W. Sterling Cole (R)	48,964	59.8
	Julian P. Bretz (D)	28,979	35.4
38	James P. B. Duffy (D)	64,434	54.2
	James L. Whitley (R & LP)	50,066	42.1
39	James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R & LP)	49,915	56.2
	David A. White (D)	36,658	41.3
40	Walter G. Andrews (R)	69,353	55.7
	Frank S. Anderson (D)	50,532	40.6
41	Alfred F. Beiter (D)	45,830	55.7
	Carlton A. Fisher (R)	33,793	41.1
42	James M. Mead (D)	49,251	63.8
	Walter J. Lohr (R & LP)	26,036	33.7
43	Daniel A. Reed (R & LP)	42,513	63.3
	Peter B. Hogan (D)	21,856	32.6
AL	Caroline O'Day (D)	1,978,670	✓
	Matthew J. Merritt (D)	1,952,039	✓
	Natalie F. Couch (R)	1,417,271	
	William B. Groat Jr. (R)	1,387,460	
	Charles W. Noonan (SOC)	141,799	
	August Claessens (SOC)	138,778	
	Henry Sheppard (COM)	48,851	
	Emanuel Levin (COM)	47,812	
	Dorothy Fooks (LAW PRES)	19,853	
	William E. Barron (LAW PRES)	16,770	
	Jeremiah D. Crowley (SOC LAB)	7,529	
	Jacob Berlin (SOC LAB)	6,701	

**Special Election**

29	William D. Thomas (R)	25,048	60.1
	John J. Nyhoff (D)	16,030	38.5

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	Lindsay C. Warren (D)	11,786	87.8
	R. C. Dozier (R)	1,637	12.2
2	John H. Kerr (D)	11,329	100.0
3	Graham A. Barden (D)	20,218	67.1
	W. B. Rouse (R)	9,922	32.9
4	Harold D. Cooley (D)	29,431	68.5
	Hobart Brantley (R)	13,507	31.5
5	Franklin W. Hancock Jr. (D)	28,221	100.0
6	William B. Umstead (D)	21,241	69.0
	B. C. Campbell (R)	9,543	31.0
7	J. Bayard Clark (D)	17,774	78.9
	Louis Goodman (R)	4,747	21.1
8	J. Walter Lambeth (D)	35,794	58.0
	Avalon E. Hall (R)	25,974	42.1
9	Robert L. Doughton (D)	44,780	58.2
	J. M. Prevette (R)	32,171	41.8
10	Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	43,483	53.5
	Calvin R. Edney (R)	37,820	46.5
11	Zebulon Weaver (D)	56,199	59.6
	Halsey B. Leavitt (R)	38,126	40.4

**Special Election**

4	Harold D. Cooley (D)	16,881	93.8
	Hobart Brantley (R)	1,110	6.2

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	William Lemke (R)	144,705	✓
	Usher L. Burdick (R)	114,841	✓
	William D. Lynch (D)	85,771	
	G. F. Lamb (D)	79,338	
	J. H. Sinclair (I)	46,304	
	Jasper Haaland (I)	1,299	
	Effie Kjørstad (I)	1,090	

**OHIO**

1	John B. Hollister (R)	53,985	55.8
	Edwin G. Becker (D)	42,723	44.2
2	William E. Hess (R)	51,171	55.1
	Charles E. Miller (D)	41,701	44.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Byron B. Harlan (D)	67,695	53.6
	Howard F. Heald (R)	56,480	44.8
4	Frank L. Kloebe (D)	48,613	53.9
	Guy D. Hawley (R)	41,504	46.1
5	Frank C. Kniffin (D)	34,249	55.5
	Davis B. Johnson (R)	27,423	44.5
6	James G. Polk (D)	42,340	52.2
	Albert L. Daniels (R)	38,538	47.5
7	Leroy T. Marshall (R)	56,453	56.6
	C. W. Rich (D)	43,226	43.4
8	Brooks Fletcher (D)	39,466	52.2
	Gertrude Jones (R)	36,112	47.8
9	Warren J. Duffey (D)	61,037	62.3
	Frank L. Mulholland (R)	35,732	36.5
10	Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	36,824	58.4
	W. F. Marting (D)	26,278	41.6
11	Mell G. Underwood (D)	36,020	57.4
	Renick W. Dunlap (R)	26,723	42.6
12	Arthur P. Lamneck (D)	63,396	55.7
	John C. Speaks (R)	50,386	44.3
13	William L. Fiesinger (D)	43,617	54.3
	Walter E. Kruger (R)	35,889	44.7
14	Dow W. Harter (D)	65,152	49.1
	Carl D. Sheppard (R)	63,274	47.7
15	Robert T. Secrest (D)	42,722	55.7
	Kenneth C. Ray (R)	33,950	44.3
16	William R. Thom (D)	59,354	56.7
	C. B. McClintock (R)	45,390	43.3
17	William A. Ashbrook (D)	49,211	54.0
	James A. Glenn (R)	41,954	46.0
18	Lawrence E. Imhoff (D)	49,160	55.4
	Frank Murphy (R)	39,642	44.6
19	John G. Cooper (R)	56,200	51.2
	Locke Miller (D)	52,023	47.4
20	Martin L. Sweeney (D)	50,611	67.9
	Joseph E. Cassidy (R)	21,952	29.4
21	Robert W. Crosser (D)	47,540	63.8
	Frank W. Sotak (R)	25,253	33.9
22	Chester C. Bolton (R)	99,535	52.1
	William C. Dixon (D)	88,551	46.3
AL	Charles V. Truax (D)	1,061,857✓	
	Stephen M. Young (D)	1,050,089✓	
	George H. Bender (R)	905,233	
	L. L. Marshall (R)	871,432	
	Ben Atkins (COM)	13,972	
	John Marshall (COM)	13,808	

## OKLAHOMA

1	Wesley E. Disney (D)	61,470	60.1
	Robert W. Kellough (R)	39,085	38.2
2	Jack Nichols (D)	40,210	62.2
	C. E. Creager (R)	24,001	37.1
3	Wilburn Cartwright (D)	50,435	76.9
	John D. Morrison (R)	14,202	21.7
4	P. L. Gassaway (D)	47,140	67.5
	James S. Davidson (R)	19,875	28.5
5	Josh Lee (D)	58,322	74.6
	Paul Huston (R)	18,640	23.9
6	Jed Johnson (D)	37,567	67.2
	George E. Young (R)	15,567	27.8
7	Sam C. Massingale (D)	35,210	76.0
	Fred Langley (R)	8,214	17.7
	Orville E. Enfield (SOC)	2,891	6.2
8	Phil Ferguson (D)	40,248	56.8
	T. J. Sargent (R)	30,019	42.4
AL	Will Rogers (D)	354,542	66.9
	U. S. Stone (R)	162,991	30.7

## OREGON

1	James W. Mott (R)	67,286	49.9
	R. R. Turner (D)	51,443	38.1
	Emmett W. Gulley (I)	12,963	9.6
2	Walter M. Pierce (D)	29,221	56.7
	Jay H. Upton (R)	21,255	41.3
3	William A. Ekwall (R)	43,900	41.1
	Walter B. Gleason (D)	41,152	38.5
	Andrew C. Smith (I)	9,968	9.3

## PENNSYLVANIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Harry C. Ransley (R)	46,039	52.1
	Joseph Marinelli (D)	41,733	47.2
2	William H. Wilson (R)	44,478	54.7
	James P. McGranery (D)	36,212	44.6
3	Ciare Gerald Fenerty (R)	53,512	52.0
	Michael Joseph Bradley (D)	48,141	46.8
4	J. Burrwood Daly (D)	45,901	49.7
	George W. Edmonds (R)	45,526	49.2
5	Frank J. G. Dorsey (D)	50,650	52.2
	James J. Connolly (R)	45,287	46.7
6	Michael J. Stack (D)	50,977	50.8
	Robert L. Davis (R)	48,308	48.2
7	George P. Darrow (R)	56,990	52.7
	James C. Crumlich (D)	50,207	46.4
8	James Wolfenden (R)	60,139	57.2
	John E. McDonough (D)	43,426	41.3
9	Oliver W. Frey (D)	40,494	50.2
	Theodore R. Gardner (R)	38,427	47.6
10	J. Roland Kinzer (R, P)	58,773	57.6
	Charles T. Carpenter (D)	42,540	41.7
11	Patrick J. Boland (R, D)	76,568	98.1
12	C. Murray Turpin (R)	60,608	51.4
	John J. Casey (D, SOC)	56,554	48.0
13	James H. Gildea (D)	54,309	50.1
	David W. Bechtel (R)	49,584	45.7
14	William E. Richardson (D, R)	39,134	63.3
	Raymond S. Hofses (SOC)	19,871	32.2
15	C. Elmer Dietrich (D)	39,566	50.1
	Louis T. McFadden (R, P)	38,905	49.3
16	Robert F. Rich (R, P)	38,761	53.0
	Paul A. Rothfuss (D, SOC)	32,436	44.4
17	J. William Ditter (R)	50,149	56.2
	Howard J. Dager (D)	37,541	42.1
18	Benjamin K. Focht (R, P)	37,992	55.6
	B. Stiles Duncan (D)	30,320	44.4
19	Isaac H. Dourtrich (R)	62,576	55.1
	Forrest Mercer (D)	48,743	42.9
20	D. J. Driscoll (D)	48,245	52.7
	Leon H. Gavin (R)	40,050	43.7
21	Francis E. Walter (D, P)	41,789	58.6
	T. Fred Woodley (R)	28,520	40.0
22	Harry L. Haines (D)	49,629	54.6
	Emanuel C. Beck (R)	39,719	43.7
23	Don Gingery (D)	41,088	52.4
	J. Banks Kurtz (R, P)	34,631	44.2
24	J. Buell Snyder (D)	43,530	57.3
	Paul H. Griffith (R, P)	31,904	42.0
25	Charles I. Faddis (D, SOC)	39,122	59.4
	Albert S. Sickman (R)	25,435	38.6
26	Charles R. Eckert (D)	52,243	59.1
	J. Howard Swick (R, P)	35,302	40.0
27	Joseph Gray (D)	59,891	54.4
	Nathan L. Strong (R, P)	49,005	44.5
28	William M. Berlin (D, R)	63,262	92.5
29	Charles N. Crosby (D)	32,530	52.5
	Will Rose (R)	28,292	45.6
30	J. Twing Brooks (D)	40,864	53.4
	Edmund F. Erk (R, RO)	34,412	45.0
31	James L. Quinn (D)	44,711	52.3
	Clyde Kelly (R, P)	38,984	45.6
32	Theodore L. Moritz (D)	24,275	43.3
	Michael J. Muldowney (R)	19,134	34.1
	Alexander H. Schullman (I)	8,441	15.0
	Anne E. Felix (HE)	2,865	5.1
33	Henry Ellenbogen (D, R)	72,584	95.2
34	Matthew A. Dunn (D, R)	72,215	89.2
	Guy E. Campbell (LFD)	5,474	6.8

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Francis Bernard Condon (D)	70,516	59.0
	John C. Cosseboom (R)	49,087	41.0
2	John Matthew O'Connell (D)	69,765	55.8
	George C. Clark (R)	55,191	44.2

## SOUTH CAROLINA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Thomas S. McMillan (D)	4,264	97.7
2	Hampton P. Fulmer (D)	3,518	99.2
3	John C. Taylor (D)	3,830	99.4
4	John J. McSwain (D)	4,681	99.4
5	James P. Richards (D)	2,645	98.7
6	Allard H. Gasque (D)	2,983	99.3

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Fred H. Hildebrandt (D)	122,932	58.5
	C. A. Christopherson (R)	84,830	40.4
2	Theodore B. Werner (D)	35,467	52.5
	Francis H. Case (R)	32,105	47.5

## TENNESSEE

1	B. Carroll Reece (R)	22,156	56.8
	W. A. S. Furlow (D)	13,708	35.2
2	J. Will Taylor (R)	25,729	58.7
	T. C. Drinnon (D)	9,740	22.2
	E. E. Patton (I)	7,081	16.2
3	Sam D. McReynolds (D)	21,559	60.0
	Pat H. Thach (R)	14,387	40.0
4	J. Ridley Mitchell (D)	26,064	78.4
	H. E. McLean (R)	7,182	21.6
5	Joseph W. Byrns (D)	26,856	100.0
	Clarence W. Turner (D)	16,102	100.0
7	Herron Pearson (D)	15,808	100.0
8	Jere Cooper (D)	18,112	100.0
9	Walter Chandler (D)	46,363	100.0

## TEXAS

1	Wright Patman (D)	18,608	98.5
2	Martin Dies (D)	16,628	100.0
3	Morgan G. Sanders (D)	14,790	100.0
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	16,684	96.8
5	Hatton Sumners (D)	27,302	96.9
6	Luther Johnson (D)	16,294	100.0
7	Nat Patton (D)	18,063	99.1
8	Joe H. Eagle (D)	40,400	99.5
9	Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	23,257	100.0
10	James P. Buchanan (D)	19,306	100.0
11	Oliver H. Cross (D)	20,383	100.0
12	Fritz G. Lanham (D)	24,984	98.4
13	W. D. McFarlane (D)	21,005	100.0
14	Richard M. Kleberg (D)	26,276	100.0
15	Milton H. West (D)	20,102	88.0
	G. C. Mann (R)	2,739	12.0
16	R. Ewing Thomason (D)	11,063	100.0
17	Thomas L. Blanton (D)	17,266	100.0
18	Marvin Jones (D)	23,202	96.9
19	George Mahon (D)	20,169	100.0
20	Maury Maverick (D)	17,810	98.6
21	Charles L. South (D)	26,093	100.0

## UTAH

1	Abe Murdock (D)	55,800	64.4
	Arthur Woolley (R)	29,878	34.5
2	J. Will Robinson (D)	58,175	62.3
	Frederick Loofbourow (R)	34,007	36.4

## VERMONT

AL	Charles A. Plumley (R)	73,809	56.9
	Carroll E. Jenkins (D)	54,967	42.4

## VIRGINIA

1	Schuyler Otis Bland (D)	7,637	91.4
2	Colgate W. Darden Jr. (D)	11,102	76.1
	Gerould M. Rumble (R)	3,321	22.8
3	Andrew Jackson Montague (D)	9,738	80.5
	Roy C. Parks (R)	2,129	17.6
4	Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	7,850	93.4





Candidates	Votes	%
5 Thomas G. Burch (D)	11,964	88.2
Henry P. Wilder	1,168	8.6
6 Clifton A. Woodrum (D)	10,738	67.1
Thomas J. Wilson Jr. (R)	5,060	31.6
7 A. Willis Robertson (D)	14,903	68.3
J. Everett Will (R)	6,562	30.1
8 Howard W. Smith (D)	14,191	78.8
John Locke Green (R)	3,583	19.9
9 John W. Flannagan Jr. (D)	20,532	58.1
Fred C. Parks (R)	12,355	35.0
Bruce Crawford (I)	2,402	6.8

**WASHINGTON**

1 Marion A. Zioncheck (D)	68,395	57.7
Bert C. Ross (R)	38,350	32.4
Cecil R. Fuller (CNM)	8,500	7.2
2 Mon C. Wallgren (D)	50,486	67.0
Payson Peterson (R)	23,638	31.4
3 Martin F. Smith (D)	48,887	69.2
Russell V. Mack (R)	21,750	30.8
4 Knute Hill (D)	35,702	56.4
John W. Summers (R)	27,637	43.6
5 Sam B. Hill (D)	58,901	76.2
Mansfield E. Mack (R)	18,397	23.8
6 Wesley Lloyd (D)	52,314	70.5
Emery Asbury (R)	21,883	29.5

**WEST VIRGINIA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Robert L. Ramsay (D)	52,714	53.3
Carl G. Bachmann (R)	45,442	45.9
2 Jennings Randolph (D)	54,531	57.6
Herbert E. Hannis (R)	39,832	42.1
3 Andrew Edmiston (D)	54,885	53.6
James A. Rusmisell (R)	46,978	45.9
4 George W. Johnson (D)	60,684	50.4
Robert B. McDougale (R)	59,013	49.1
5 John Kee (D)	54,659	58.5
C. M. (Casey) Jones (R)	38,599	41.3
6 Joe L. Smith (D)	67,671	61.4
Frank C. Burdette (R)	42,147	38.3

**WISCONSIN**

1 Thomas R. Amlie (PROG)	32,397	37.4
Judson W. Staplekamp (R)	28,459	32.9
Ralph V. Brown (D)	23,532	27.2
2 Harry Sauthoff (PROG)	41,458	41.8
Charles W. Henney (D)	33,347	33.6
John B. Gay (R)	22,995	23.2
3 Gardner R. Withrow (PROG)	47,311	52.1
Levi H. Bancroft (R)	25,851	28.5
Bart E. McGonigle (D)	17,222	19.0

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Raymond J. Cannon (D)	33,886	38.6
John C. Schafer (R)	19,840	22.6
Marvin V. Baxter (SOC)	18,166	20.7
Laurence C. Gram (PROG)	15,364	17.5
5 Thomas O'Malley (D)	32,931	34.7
Otto Hauser (SOC)	23,334	24.6
Arthur T. Spence (R)	21,533	22.7
Carl J. Ludwig (PROG)	16,693	17.6
6 Michael K. Reilly (D)	34,664	42.3
Walter D. Corrigan (PROG)	28,477	34.7
William J. Campbell (R)	18,825	23.0
7 Gerald J. Boileau (PROG)	41,321	48.5
Frank D. Chapman (D)	24,871	29.2
Caspar Wallrich (R)	17,461	20.5
8 George J. Schneider (PROG)	39,505	43.8
Gerald F. Clifford (D)	34,397	38.2
L. Herman Waite (R)	15,748	17.5
9 Merlin Hull (PROG)	42,422	49.6
Willis E. Donley (D)	20,828	24.3
Knute Anderson (R)	20,043	23.4
10 Bernard J. Gehrman (PROG)	29,397	35.4
Hubert H. Peavey (R)	24,850	29.9
Charles P. Cadigan (D)	24,689	29.7

**WYOMING**

AL Paul R. Greever (D)	53,288	58.3
Charles E. Winter (R)	37,492	41.0

**1935 House Election****INDIANA****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	50,324	52.7
George R. Durgan (D)	45,089	47.3

# 1936 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	23,421	100.0
2 Lister Hill (D)	32,452	99.1
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	22,535	100.0
4 Sam Hobbs (D)	22,615	86.4
Charles R. Robinson (R)	3,556	13.6
5 Joe Starnes (D)	29,891	100.0
6 Pete Jarman (D)	18,325	100.0
7 William B. Bankhead (D)	25,126	73.0
J. B. Weaver (R)	9,311	27.0
8 John J. Sparkman (D)	27,788	99.7
9 Luther Patrick (D)	36,405	91.8
J. G. Bass (R)	3,177	8.0

## ARIZONA

AL John R. Murdock (D)	84,403	77.6
G. L. Burgess (R)	20,383	18.7

## ARKANSAS

1 William J. Driver (D)	32,066	100.0
2 John E. Miller (D)	19,146	85.6
J. N. Hout Jr. (R)	3,224	14.4
3 Claude A. Fuller (D)	18,417	65.3
J. S. Thompson (R)	9,796	34.7
4 William B. Cravens (D)	25,902	100.0
5 David D. Terry (D)	26,102	100.0
6 John L. McClellan (D)	25,411	100.0
7 Wade Kitchens (D)	20,117	95.4

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D)	58,073	53.8
Nelson B. Van Matre (R)	48,647	45.1
2 Harry L. Englebright (R-D-PROG)	51,416	100.0
3 Frank H. Buck (D-R)	93,110	90.4
Walter Schaefer	5,310	5.2
4 Franck R. Havenner (D & PROG)	64,063	58.5
Florence P. Kahn (R)	43,805	40.0
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D-PROG)	82,910	94.8
Lawrence Ross (COM)	4,545	5.2
6 Albert E. Carter (R-D)	103,712	91.0
Clarence E. Rust (SOC)	8,247	7.2
7 John H. Tolan (D)	69,463	59.8
Charles W. Fisher (R)	46,647	40.2
8 John Joseph McGrath (D & PROG)	78,557	57.6
Alonzo L. Baker (R)	57,808	42.4
9 Bertrand W. Gearhart (R-D)	82,360	97.0
10 Henry E. Stubbs (D)	72,367	69.5
George R. Bliss (R)	31,700	30.4
11 John Steven McGroarty (D)	69,679	50.5
Carl Hinshaw (R)	54,914	39.8
Robert S. Funk (PROG)	12,340	8.9
12 H. Jerry Voorhis (D)	62,034	53.7
Frederick F. Houser (R)	53,445	46.3
13 Charles Kramer (D-R)	119,251	89.4
Floyd Seaman	6,946	5.2
14 Thomas F. Ford (D)	63,365	61.0
William D. Campbell (R)	25,497	24.6
Albert L. Johnson (PROG)	12,874	12.4
15 John M. Costello (D & PROG)	99,107	69.0
Ernest Walker Sawyer (R)	44,559	31.0
16 John F. Dockweiler (D)	90,986	57.7
Raymond V. Darby (R)	66,583	42.2
17 Charles J. Colden (D)	68,189	71.9
Leonard Roach (R)	24,981	26.3
18 Byron N. Scott (D)	61,415	58.9
James F. Collins (R)	42,748	41.0
19 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	70,339	53.8
Sam L. Collins (R)	59,071	45.2

Candidates	Votes	%
20 Edouard V. M. Izac (D)	59,208	56.4
Ed P. Sample (R)	44,925	42.8

## COLORADO

1 Lawrence Lewis (D)	100,704	69.0
Harry Zimmerhackel (R)	41,574	28.5
2 Fred Cummings (D)	66,420	53.3
George H. Bradfield (R)	57,145	45.8
3 John A. Martin (D)	74,013	60.2
J. Arthur Phelps (R)	48,871	39.8
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	42,010	65.5
John S. Woody (R)	22,175	34.6

## CONNECTICUT

1 Herman P. Kopplemann (D)	101,766	57.9
Walter E. Batterson (R)	66,005	37.6
2 William J. Fitzgerald (D)	55,369	50.9
William L. Higgins (R)	50,369	46.3
3 James A. Shanley (D)	77,295	54.6
John F. Lynch (R)	57,243	40.4
4 Alfred N. Phillips Jr. (D)	80,875	50.0
Schuyler Merritt (R)	67,768	41.9
5 J. Joseph Smith (D)	55,897	58.6
J. Warren Upson (R)	39,230	41.1
AL William M. Citron (D)	371,572	53.9
Francis Pallotti (R)	282,618	41.0

## DELAWARE

AL William F. Allen (D)	65,485	51.7
John George Stewart (R)	55,664	44.0

## FLORIDA

1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)	61,855	74.5
B. L. Hamner (R)	21,215	25.5
2 R. A. Green (D)	47,520	100.0
3 Millard Caldwell (D)	34,239	100.0
4 J. Mark Wilcox (D)	46,854	70.6
Thomas E. Swanson (R)	19,515	29.4
5 Joe Hendricks (D)	42,937	79.9
C. F. Batchelder (R)	10,802	20.1

## GEORGIA

1 Hugh Peterson Jr. (D)	25,846	100.0
2 E. E. Cox (D)	21,405	100.0
3 Stephen Pace (D)	25,613	100.0
4 E. M. Owen (D)	24,643	100.0
5 Robert Ramspeck (D)	35,540	89.4
H. H. Alexander (R)	4,213	10.6
6 Carl Vinson (D)	20,595	100.0
7 Malcolm C. Tarver (D)	31,343	92.6
L. Mitchell Johnson (R)	2,493	7.4
8 Braswell Deen (D)	24,695	94.9
Ben J. Ford (R)	1,320	5.1
9 B. Frank Whelchel (D)	23,682	75.4
John M. Johnson (R)	7,739	24.6
10 Paul Brown (D)	27,147	100.0

## IDAHO

1 Compton I. White (D)	58,941	70.3
John S. Heckathorn (R)	24,959	29.8
2 D. Worth Clark (D)	67,238	60.5
Henry C. Dworshak (R)	43,834	39.5

## ILLINOIS

1 Arthur W. Mitchell (D)	35,376	55.1
Oscar De Priest (R)	28,640	44.6

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Raymond S. McKeough (D)	163,198	55.6
P. H. Moynihan (R)	130,197	44.4
3 Edward A. Kelly (D)	156,425	59.3
Frank M. Fulton (R)	106,300	40.3
4 Harry P. Beam (D)	69,931	80.8
Irene A. Tomas (R)	16,591	19.2
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	35,019	77.4
Max Price (R)	10,252	22.6
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	204,548	65.5
Frederick A. Virkus (R)	107,649	34.5
7 Leonard W. Schuetz (D)	248,835	59.2
James C. Moreland (R)	158,755	37.7
8 Leo Kocalkowski (D)	34,452	78.6
Edw. Richard Piszatowski (R)	8,945	20.4
9 James McAndrews (D)	60,307	59.2
Bertha Baur (R)	41,587	40.8
10 Ralph E. Church (R)	158,497	51.4
Charles J. Wightman (D)	140,225	45.5
11 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	99,027	56.0
John R. Barber (D)	77,938	44.0
12 Noah M. Mason (R)	69,721	51.6
D. O. Thompson (D)	58,263	43.1
D. S. Gishwiller (TOWN OAP)	7,203	5.3
13 Leo E. Allen (R)	52,495	58.4
David L. Trunck (D)	37,346	41.6
14 Chester Thompson (D)	58,809	54.4
Clinton Searle (R)	49,250	45.6
15 Lewis L. Boyer (D)	54,703	49.4
Joe E. Anderson (R)	53,531	48.3
16 Everett M. Dirksen (R)	68,964	53.2
Charles C. Dickman (D)	60,559	46.8
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	46,646	52.6
Frank Gillespie (D)	42,071	47.4
18 James A. Meeks (D)	61,286	53.8
Hugh M. Luckey (R)	52,730	46.3
19 Hugh M. Rigney (D)	77,446	55.7
William H. Wheat (R)	61,535	44.3
20 Scott W. Lucas (D)	48,128	56.7
Harry C. Montgomery (R)	36,732	43.3
21 Frank W. Fries (D)	62,769	51.7
Frank M. Ramey (R)	58,573	48.2
22 Edwin M. Schaefer (D)	96,589	59.1
Jesse R. Brown (R)	66,960	40.9
23 Laurence F. Arnold (D)	62,044	55.2
Ben O. Sumner (R)	50,354	44.8
24 Claude V. Parsons (D)	45,740	51.7
W. A. Spence (R)	42,764	48.3
25 Kent E. Keller (D)	68,995	53.9
J. Lester Buford (R)	59,101	46.1

AL Lewis M. Long (D)	2,062,886✓
Edwin V. Champion (D)	2,032,432✓
Rodney H. Brandon (R)	1,568,552
John T. Dempsey (R)	1,564,889
Severin H. Hanson (UN PROG)	83,886
Rad Burnett (UN PROG)	81,551
Ina M. White (SOC)	7,817
Nate Egnor (SOC)	7,651
Mary Morgan Williams (P)	3,269
Frank Earl Herrick (P)	3,262
Edward K. Schooley (SOC LAB)	2,374
Mathilda M. Deavers (SOC LAB)	2,235

## INDIANA

1 William T. Schulte (D)	68,210	66.4
Fred F. Schultz (R)	34,259	33.3
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	73,072	51.5
Hugh A. Barnhart (D)	68,318	48.2
3 Samuel B. Pettingill (D)	71,315	56.2
Andrew J. Hickey (R)	52,462	41.4
4 James I. Farley (D)	72,210	55.2
David Hogg (R)	58,519	44.8
5 Glenn Griswold (D)	70,854	52.6
Benjamin J. Brown (R)	63,517	47.2



	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Virginia A. Jenckes (D)	82,096	54.9
	Noble J. Johnson (R)	66,942	44.8
7	Arthur Greenwood (D)	81,901	53.8
	Gerald W. Landis (R)	69,928	45.9
8	John W. Boehne Jr. (D)	89,548	62.6
	Charles F. Werner (R)	50,590	35.4
9	Eugene B. Crowe (D)	74,486	54.2
	Chester A. Davis (R)	62,714	45.7
10	Finly H. Gray (D)	73,547	52.6
	Clarence M. Brown (R)	66,299	47.4
11	William H. Larrabee (D)	80,856	59.4
	Don Roberts (R)	53,801	39.5
12	Louis Ludlow (D)	77,510	57.7
	Homer Elliott (R)	54,885	40.9

## IOWA

1	Edward C. Eicher (D)	55,721	51.0
	John N. Calhoun (R)	53,474	49.0
2	William S. Jacobsen (D)	70,923	54.6
	Charles Penningroth (R)	55,255	42.5
3	John W. Gwynne (R)	53,928	53.2
	A. C. Willford (D)	47,391	46.8
4	Fred Biermann (D)	56,308	50.6
	Henry O. Talle (R)	51,805	46.6
5	Lloyd Thurston (R)	63,802	51.5
	Kenneth F. Baldrige (D)	58,971	47.6
6	Cassius C. Dowell (R)	63,026	52.4
	Harry B. Dunlap (D)	55,975	46.5
7	Otha D. Wearin (D)	61,398	50.4
	Henry K. Peterson (R)	59,834	49.2
8	Fred C. Gilchrist (R)	56,076	52.5
	Ray Murray (D)	48,403	45.3
9	Vincent F. Harrington (D)	63,995	53.5
	Fred B. Wolf (R)	53,675	44.9

## KANSAS

1	William P. Lambertson (R)	66,158	58.3
	Howard S. Miller (D)	47,303	41.7
2	Ulysses S. Guyer (R)	72,038	53.3
	David C. Doten (D)	60,049	44.5
3	Edward W. Patterson (D)	55,541	48.4
	Harold McGugin (R)	52,235	45.5
	L. P. Beard (I)	6,921	6.0
4	Edward H. Rees (R)	51,732	54.5
	C. D. Hill (D)	42,818	45.1
5	John M. Houston (D)	62,501	60.0
	J. B. Patterson (R)	41,656	40.0
6	Frank Carlson (R)	61,669	52.0
	Arthur Connelly (D)	56,850	48.0
7	Clifford R. Hope (R)	66,553	56.0
	Thomas A. Ralston (D)	52,370	44.0

## KENTUCKY

1	Noble J. Gregory (D)	58,265	71.9
	R. N. Brumfield (R)	22,757	28.1
2	Glover H. Cary (D)	70,949*	64.0
	Claude E. Smith (R)	39,887	36.0
3	Emmet O'Neal (D)	85,034	60.3
	W. A. Armstrong (R)	52,600	37.3
4	Edward W. Creal (D)	54,616	59.0
	Stanley Jagers (R)	37,979	41.0
5	Brent Spence (D)	57,842	66.7
	Ervin L. Bramlage (R)	25,011	28.8
6	Virgil Chapman (D)	70,094	57.9
	A. R. Anderson (R)	48,771	40.3
7	Andrew J. May (D)	40,366	55.9
	John B. Mollette (R)	31,865	44.1
8	Fred M. Vinson (D)	60,474	58.7
	W. Hoffman Wood (R)	42,507	41.3
9	John M. Robison (R)	67,199	61.6
	George L. Tye (D)	41,958	38.4

## LOUISIANA

1	Joachim O. Fernandez (D)	61,142	100.0
2	Paul H. Maloney (D)	65,345	100.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Robert L. Mouton (D)	20,605	100.0
4	Overton Brooks (D)	26,152	99.9
5	Newton V. Mills (D)	29,144	100.0
6	John K. Griffith (D)	34,908	100.0
7	Rene L. DeRouen (D)	27,563	100.0
8	A. Leonard Allen (D)	27,071	100.0

## MAINE

1	James C. Oliver (R)	60,565	57.9
	Simon M. Hamlin (D)	44,106	42.1
2	Clyde H. Smith (R)	53,822	51.6
	Ernest L. McLean (D)	38,986	37.4
	J. C. Leckemby (IR)	8,197	7.9
3	Ralph O. Brewster (R)	56,044	60.8
	Wallace F. Mabee (D)	36,103	39.2

## MARYLAND

1	T. Alan Goldsborough (D)	38,705	60.0
	O. Straughn Lloyd (R)	25,780	40.0
2	William P. Cole Jr. (D)	98,515	61.7
	Henry C. Whiteford (R)	60,003	37.6
3	Vincent L. Palmisano (D)	37,446	60.5
	John Philip Hill (R)	23,941	38.7
4	Ambrose J. Kennedy (D)	46,132	51.5
	Daniel Ellison (R)	39,653	44.3
5	Stephen Warfield Gambrill (D)	47,145	64.7
	Roscoe C. Rowe (R)	25,036	34.4
6	David J. Lewis (D)	53,504	56.4
	Harry W. Le Gore (R)	40,823	43.0

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Allen T. Treadway (R)	60,043	50.5
	Owen Johnson (D)	52,342	44.0
2	Charles R. Clason (R)	57,618	49.0
	Agnes C. Reavey (D)	52,197	44.3
3	Joseph E. Casey (D)	64,960	54.1
	Bernard W. Doyle (R)	54,154	45.1
4	Pehr G. Holmes (R)	61,624	51.5
	Edward A. Ryan (D)	56,770	47.4
5	Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	90,845	62.8
	Daniel J. Coughlin (D)	48,701	33.7
6	George J. Bates (R)	79,145	68.6
	John E. Taffe (TOWN-SJD)	36,171	31.4
7	William P. Connery Jr. (D)	76,521	59.1
	C. F. Nelson Pratt (R)	51,009	39.4
8	Arthur D. Healey (D)	60,211	52.6
	William S. Howe (R)	46,446	40.5
	Nelson F. Wright (UN)	6,010	5.3
9	Robert Luce (R)	70,852	50.6
	Richard M. Russell (D)	61,582	44.0
10	George Holden Tinkham (R)	74,251	59.5
	William F. Madden (D)	39,112	31.4
	John McLaren (TOWN-C-L)	11,349	9.1
11	John P. Higgins (D)	53,129	81.3
	Joseph M. De Napoli (R)	8,523	13.1
12	John W. McCormack (D)	78,711	68.7
	Albert P. McCulloch (FACP R)	35,827	31.3
13	Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	76,793	58.5
	Harry J. Dowd (D)	54,576	41.5
14	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	58,758	53.3
	Arthur E. Seagrave (D)	38,609	35.0
	Lawrence O. Witter (UN)	12,872	11.7
15	Charles L. Gifford (R)	58,355	50.1
	John D. W. Bodfish (D)	42,538	36.5
	John Henry McNeece (TOWN SJ)	12,419	10.7

## MICHIGAN

1	George G. Sadowski (D)	72,713	80.4
	Charles A. Roxborough (R)	17,265	19.1
2	Earl C. Michener (R)	53,845	51.7
	Charles E. Downing (D)	50,238	48.3
3	Paul W. Shafer (R)	54,767	51.8
	Rosslyn L. Sowers (D)	50,956	48.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Clare E. Hoffman (R)	49,641	50.5
	Guy M. Tyler (D)	44,365	45.1
5	Carl E. Mapes (R)	49,860	48.2
	Thomas F. McAllister (D)	48,998	47.4
6	Andrew J. Transue (D)	72,556	57.7
	William W. Blackney (R)	53,140	42.3
7	Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	54,693	59.9
	Albert A. Wagner (D)	36,462	39.9
8	Fred L. Crawford (R)	45,379	46.8
	Michael J. Hart (D)	44,309	45.7
	Clarence J. Brainerd (UN)	7,249	7.6
9	Albert J. Engel (R)	40,675	50.2
	Jack Hay (D)	40,095	49.5
10	Roy O. Woodruff (R)	41,997	57.6
	William J. Kelly (D)	30,784	42.3
11	John Luecke (D)	44,528	52.8
	Herbert J. Rushton (R)	39,602	46.9
12	Frank E. Hook (D)	46,284	54.7
	W. Frank James (R)	37,714	44.6
13	George D. O'Brien (D)	63,479	55.1
	Clarence J. McLeod (R)	49,910	43.3
14	Louis C. Rabaut (D)	66,791	55.9
	Frederick M. Alger Jr. (R)	41,130	34.4
	Edgar J. Auclair (THIRD)	10,660	8.9
15	John D. Dingell (D)	68,264	57.5
	Nathaniel H. Goldstick (R)	49,443	41.6
16	John Lesinski (D)	56,589	58.3
	Clyde M. Ford (R)	35,223	36.3
17	George A. Dondero (R)	51,603	47.7
	Draper Allen (D)	50,463	46.6
	Maynard Seibert (UN)	5,593	5.2

## MINNESOTA

1	August H. Andresen (R)	60,980	50.7
	Chester Watson (F-LAB)	27,753	23.1
	Richard W. Morin (D)	26,058	21.7
2	Elmer J. Ryan (D)	47,567	39.2
	Henry Arens (F-LAB)	39,489	32.6
	Christian J. Laurisch (R)	34,268	28.3
3	Henry G. Teigan (F-LAB)	58,023	46.3
	Milton Lindbloom (R)	40,775	32.5
	Martin A. Hogan (D)	15,170	12.1
	Mrs. Frank McConville (I)	11,476	9.2
4	Melvin J. Maas (R)	48,399	38.3
	Howard Y. Williams (F-LAB)	48,039	38.0
	A. B. C. Doherty (D)	28,957	22.9
5	Dewey W. Johnson (F-LAB)	67,349	47.8
	Walter H. Newton (R)	58,110	41.3
	M. J. Dillon (D)	15,337	10.9
6	Harold Knutson (R)	55,504	46.1
	C. A. Ryan (F-LAB)	47,707	39.6
	Joseph H. Kowalkowski (D)	17,235	14.3
7	Paul John Kvale (F-LAB)	56,310	49.7
	H. Carl Andersen (R)	37,190	32.8
	C. L. Cole (D)	19,878	17.5
8	John T. Bernard (F-LAB)	69,788	56.4
	William A. Pittenger (R)	53,914	43.6
9	Richard Thompson Buckler (F-LAB)	48,256	48.5
	Elmer A. Haugen (D)	31,181	31.3
	Martin O. Brandon (D)	20,165	20.3

## MISSISSIPPI

1	John E. Rankin (D)	19,208	98.0
2	Wall Doxey (D)	13,632	98.9
3	William M. Whittington (D)	15,688	97.5
4	A. L. Ford (D)	14,444	100.0
5	Ross A. Collins (D)	26,150	99.4
6	William M. Colmer (D)	25,385	100.0
7	Daniel R. McGehee (D)	32,004	97.5

## MISSOURI

1	Milton A. Romjue (D)	68,447	55.4
	James G. Morgan (R)	55,032	44.5







Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%		
E. A. Johansson (I)			2,697		5	Robert P. Hill (D)			78,873	70.2	28	Robert G. Allen (D)			67,169	60.2
Jasper Haaland (I)			540			John William Mee (R)			33,071	29.4		James B. Weaver (R, R-OP)			42,259	37.9
W. D. Webster (I)			461		6	Jed Johnson (D)			52,373	72.8	29	Charles N. Crosby (D, D-OP)			48,993	53.7
						L. M. Gensman (R)			19,495	27.1		Will Rose (R)			40,687	44.6
<b>OHIO</b>					7	Sam C. Massingale (D)			46,940	83.3	30	Peter J. Demuth (D, D-OP)			65,465	59.4
1	Joseph A. Dixon (D)		71,935	52.1		Clyde J. Matherly (R)			9,396	16.7		James A. Geltz (R, R-OP)			43,878	39.8
	John B. Hollister (R)		66,082	47.9	8	Phil Ferguson (D)			47,497	58.9	31	James L. Quinn (D, D-OP)			81,544	63.0
2	Herbert S. Bigelow (D)		67,213	51.8		T. J. Sargent (R)			32,858	40.7		James H. McClure (R)			45,742	35.3
	William E. Hess (R)		62,546	48.2	AL	Will Rogers (D)			475,567	70.7	32	Herman P. Eberharter (D, D-OP)			49,722	66.2
3	Byron B. Harlan (D)		101,115	55.9		John C. Burns (R)			193,487	28.8		Jacob E. Kalson (R, R-OP)			21,067	28.0
	Robert N. Brumbaugh (R)		70,023	38.7	<b>OREGON</b>					33	Henry Ellenbogen (D, D-OP)			70,601	64.5	
	Leonidas E. Speer (I)		9,886	5.5								Edward O. Tabor (R)			38,383	35.1
4	Frank L. Kloebe (D)		61,927	53.7	1	James W. Mott (R)			114,073	65.6	34	Matthew A. Dunn (D, D-OP)			80,194	64.4
	Robert W. Turner (R)		53,352	46.3		E. W. Kirkpatrick (D)			59,788	34.4		Elmer A. Barchfeld (R, R-OP)			43,827	35.2
	Frank C. Kniffin (D)		41,693	53.1	2	Walter M. Pierce (D)			46,412	68.0	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					
	Stephen S. Beard (R)		33,212	42.3		Roy W. Ritner (R)			21,813	32.0	1	Aime J. Forand (D)		74,058	50.5	
6	James G. Polk (D)		54,904	54.6	3	Nan Wood Honeyman (D)			78,624	53.2		Charles F. Risk (R)		62,199	42.4	
	Emory F. Smith (R)		45,733	45.4		William A. Ekwall (R)			45,872	31.0		Dunn (UN)		9,973	6.8	
7	Arthur W. Aleshire (D)		68,456	50.4		John A. Jeffrey (I)			21,848	14.8	2	John M. O'Connell (D)		75,899	47.8	
	L. T. Marshall (R)		67,454	49.6	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>						Harry Sandager (R)		71,981	45.3		
8	Brooks Fletcher (D)		49,668	53.9	1	Leon Sacks (D, D-OP)			67,276	64.6		Dougherty (UN)		10,689	6.7	
	Grant E. Mouser Jr. (R)		42,565	46.2		Harry C. Ransley (R, R-OP)			34,813	33.4	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					
9	John F. Hunter (D)		75,737	56.3	2	James P. McGranery (D, D-OP)			65,779	59.8	1	Thomas S. McMillan (D)		15,772	96.9	
	Raymond E. Hilderbrand (R)		55,043	40.9		William H. Wilson (R, R-OP)			41,267	37.5	2	H. P. Fulmer (D)		21,653	98.3	
10	Thomas A. Jenkins (R)		46,965	57.7	3	Michael J. Bradley (D)			75,445	60.8	3	John C. Taylor (D)		18,983	99.0	
	O. J. Kleffner (D)		34,477	42.3		Clare Gerald Fenerty (R, R-OP)			48,035	38.7		G. Hayward Mahon Jr. (D)		25,468	98.9	
11	Harold K. Claypool (D)		41,773	53.4	4	J. Burrwood Daly (D, D-OP)			77,406	62.8	5	James P. Richards (D)		15,748	99.2	
	L. P. Mooney (R)		33,249	42.5		Boies Penrose Jr. (R, R-OP)			41,545	33.7	6	Allard H. Gasque (D)		16,027	99.3	
12	Arthur P. Lamneck (D)		88,222	57.7	5	Frank J. G. Dorsey (D, D-OP)			72,210	56.6	<b>Special Election</b>					
	Grant P. Ward (R)		64,766	42.3		James J. Connolly (R, R-OP)			46,238	36.2	4	G. Heyward Mahon Jr. (D)		24,715	100.0	
13	Dudley A. White (R)		46,623	47.3	6	Michael J. Stack (D, D-OP)			84,487	61.1	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
	Forrest R. Black (D)		39,042	39.6		George F. Holmes (R, R-OP)			51,892	37.5	1	Fred H. Hildebrandt (D)		110,829	50.6	
	Merrell E. Martin (I)		12,959	13.1	7	Ira Walton Drew (D, D-OP)			77,949	51.8		Karl Mundt (R)		108,259	49.4	
14	Dow W. Harter (D)		118,659	58.1		George P. Darrow (R)			71,749	47.7	2	Francis H. Case (R)		34,812	51.7	
	Carl D. Sheppard (R)		77,039	37.7	8	James Wolfenden (R)			73,335	52.2		Theodore B. Werner (D)		32,549	48.3	
15	Robert T. Secrest (D)		53,263	55.7		Howard Kirk (D, D-OP)			66,119	47.1	<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
	Kenneth C. Ray (R)		42,053	44.0	9	Oliver W. Frey (D)			56,108	51.0	1	B. Carroll Reece (R)		33,501	60.4	
16	William R. Thom (D)		89,911	59.2		Theodore R. Gardner (R)			50,361	45.8		William M. Crawford (D)		17,289	31.2	
	H. Ross Ake (R)		54,979	36.2	10	J. Roland Kinzer (R)			72,181	52.7		Charles W. Clark		4,684	8.4	
17	William A. Ashbrook (D)		69,446	57.7		H. Clay Burkholder (D)			62,768	45.8	2	J. Will Taylor (R)		40,595	50.8	
	James A. Glenn (R)		48,270	40.1	11	Patrick J. Boland (D)			75,905	57.5		John T. O'Connor (D)		38,991	48.8	
18	Lawrence E. Imhoff (D)		83,052	60.6		John J. Owens (R)			50,123	38.0	3	Sam D. McReynolds (D)		32,065	68.0	
	Earl R. Lewis (R)		54,119	39.5	12	J. Harold Flannery (D)			99,161	53.7		William Hillery (R)		15,096	32.0	
19	Michael J. Kirwan (D)		93,636	58.4		C. Murray Turpin (R)			84,902	46.0	4	J. Ridley Mitchell (D)		33,154	81.8	
	John G. Cooper (R)		65,926	41.1	13	James H. Gildea (D, D-OP)			83,662	54.6		H. E. McLean (R)		7,382	18.2	
20	Martin L. Sweeney (D)		54,295	54.4		James H. Kirchner (R)			68,772	44.9	5	Richard M. Atkinson (D)		34,277	94.1	
	Blase A. Buonpane (R)		23,367	23.4	14	Guy L. Moser (D, D-OP)			46,192	53.2		E. L. Bradbury (R)		2,163	5.9	
	John L. Mihelich (I)		22,158	22.2		Charles E. Roth (R)			28,001	32.3	6	Clarence W. Turner (D)		20,390	80.9	
21	Robert Crosser (D)		70,596	74.8	15	Albert G. Rutherford (R)			55,268	54.3		M. C. Ridings (R)		4,819	19.1	
	Harry C. Gahn (R)		23,811	25.2		C. Elmer Dietrich (D)			45,808	45.0	7	Herron Pearson (D)		20,432	100.0	
22	Anthony A. Fleger (D)		131,250	51.3	16	Robert F. Rich (R)			54,040	51.8	8	Jere Cooper (D)		27,032	93.8	
	Chester C. Bolton (R)		124,446	48.7		Paul A. Rothfuss (D, D-OP)			49,249	47.2		Allen J. Strawbridge (R)		1,780	6.2	
AL	John McSweeney (D)		1,553,059✓		17	J. William Ditter (R)			67,850	53.9	9	Walter Chandler (D)		58,034	99.2	
	Harold G. Mosier (D)		1,493,053✓			George H. Bartholomew (D)			55,083	43.8	<b>TEXAS</b>					
	George H. Bender (R)		1,226,247		18	Benjamin K. Focht (R)			49,243	54.0	1	Wright Patman (D)		29,351	97.6	
	L. L. Marshall (R)		1,121,370			John M. Keichline (D)			41,881	46.0	2	Martin Dies (D)		39,484	100.0	
	William C. Sandberg (COM)		8,945		19	Guy J. Swope (D)			73,374	51.4	3	Morgan G. Sanders (D)		29,482	96.3	
<b>Special Elections</b>						Isaac H. Doutrich (R, R-OP)			67,884	47.5	4	Sam Rayburn (D)		33,355	97.5	
11	Peter F. Hammond (D)		41,310	56.5	20	Benjamin Jarrett (R)			58,738	48.4	5	Hatton W. Sumners (D)		43,954	88.5	
	John L. Moriarty (R)		31,864	43.6		D. J. Driscoll (D)			56,941	46.9		D. C. Humphrey (R)		5,579	11.2	
AL	Daniel S. Earhart (D)		1,479,284	58.3	21	Francis E. Walter (D)			56,566	56.8	6	Luther A. Johnson (D)		29,574	97.3	
	Benson Ogier (R)		1,057,473	41.7		William R. Coyle (R)			39,537	39.7	7	Nat Patton (D)		29,011	97.6	
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					22	Harry L. Haines (D)			66,306	54.7	8	Albert Thomas (D)		61,616	91.8	
1	Wesley E. Disney (D)		81,286	57.7		Frank S. Magill (R, R-OP)			49,273	40.6		R. B. Nichols (R)		5,456	8.1	
	Jo O. Ferguson (R)		58,983	41.9	23	Don Gingery (D)			53,629	48.9						
2	Jack Nichols (D)		45,724	63.5		Benjamin C. Jones (R)			46,726	42.6						
	V. S. Cannon (R)		26,310	36.5	24	J. Buell Snyder (D)			62,009	60.5						
3	Wilburn Cartwright (D)		58,261	79.9		Davis W. Henderson (R)			40,067	39.1						
	John D. Morrison (R)		14,672	20.1	25	Charles I. Faddis (D)			61,988	65.5						
4	Lyle H. Boren (D)		63,306	72.7		John C. Judson (R)			30,208	31.9						
	Fred L. Patrick (R)		23,615	27.1	26	Charles R. Eckert (D)			71,332	56.0						
						Orville Brown (R)			52,925	41.5						
					27	Joseph Gray (D)			83,908	54.1						
						Walter E. Morris (R)			67,809	43.7						



	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	36,968	93.2
	F.W. Dusek (R)	2,700	6.8
10	James P. Buchanan (D)	33,631	99.5
11	W.R. Poage (D)	31,227	100.0
12	Fritz Lanham (D)	39,708	93.3
	Arnold Davis (R)	2,845	6.7
13	William D. McFarlane (D)	40,935	95.2
14	Richard M. Kleberg (D)	39,576	92.1
	Howell Ward (R)	3,408	7.9
15	Milton H. West (D)	29,598	82.6
	J. A. Simpson (R)	6,244	17.4
16	R. Ewing Thomason (D)	26,353	100.0
17	Clyde L. Garrett (D)	35,386	100.0
18	Marvin Jones (D)	44,652	94.1
	S. E. Fish (R)	2,526	5.3
19	George H. Mahon (D)	39,059	100.0
20	Maury Maverick (D)	34,478	71.6
	E. W. Clements (R)	12,056	25.0
21	Charles L. South (D)	37,964	88.6
	M. J. Bierschwale (R)	4,891	11.4

**UTAH**

1	Abe Murdock (D)	68,877	69.2
	Charles W. Dunn (R)	30,415	30.6
2	J. Will Robinson (D)	81,119	69.8
	A. V. Watkins (R)	34,855	30.0

**VERMONT**

AL	Charles A. Plumley (R)	83,091	59.2
	John B. Candon (D)	56,334	40.1

**VIRGINIA**

1	S. Otis Bland (D)	20,012	80.9
	William A. Dickinson (R)	4,592	18.6
2	Norman R. Hamilton (D)	29,269	88.7
	G. M. Rumble (R)	3,287	10.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Andrew Jackson Montague (D)	28,803	84.4
	Charles G. Wilson (R)	4,936	14.5
4	Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	19,539	90.4
	John Martin (R)	1,832	8.5
5	Thomas G. Burch (D)	25,752	64.9
	Taylor G. Vaughan (R)	13,890	35.0
6	Clifton A. Woodrum (D)	25,327	60.7
	T. X. Parsons (R)	16,404	39.3
7	A. Willis Robertson (D)	24,790	63.9
	J. Everett Will (R)	13,814	35.6
8	Howard W. Smith (D)	28,052	75.4
	John Locke Green (R)	8,685	23.3
9	John W. Flannagan Jr. (D)	31,918	62.2
	Luther E. Fuller (R)	19,400	37.8

**WASHINGTON**

1	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	103,967	63.7
	Frederick J. Wettrick (R)	58,794	36.0
2	Mon C. Wallgren (D)	64,214	63.6
	Payson Peterson (R)	36,508	36.2
3	Martin F. Smith (D)	67,159	72.0
	Herbert H. Sieler (R)	25,717	27.6
4	Knute Hill (D)	48,264	57.9
	John W. Summers (R)	35,063	42.0
5	Charles H. Leavy (D)	76,048	70.8
	Warren O. Dow (R)	31,218	29.1
6	John M. Coffee (D)	66,333	67.3
	Paul A. Preus (R)	31,724	32.2

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Robert L. Ramsay (D)	75,859	59.9
	Charles J. Shuck (R)	50,885	40.2
2	Jennings Randolph (D)	78,856	59.9
	C. S. Musser (R)	52,847	40.1
3	Andrew Edmiston (D)	82,059	59.3
	John M. Wolverton (R)	56,251	40.7
4	George W. Johnson (D)	80,856	53.5
	Raymond V. Humphreys (R)	70,304	46.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	John Kee (D)	79,855	64.5
	C. M. Jones (R)	44,010	35.5
6	Joe L. Smith (D)	98,148	63.9
	M. F. Matheny (R)	55,536	36.1

**WISCONSIN**

1	Thomas R. Amle (PROG)	49,402	43.1
	Paul E. Jorgensen (R)	44,687	39.0
	Wolf (D)	20,597	18.0
2	Harry Sauthoff (PROG)	57,874	47.9
	Frank R. Bentley (R)	34,565	28.6
	Dempsey (D)	28,326	23.5
3	Gardner R. Withrow (PROG)	56,141	51.2
	J. Charles Pile (R)	38,698	35.3
	McGonigle (D)	14,920	13.6
4	Raymond J. Cannon (D)	63,565	47.3
	Paul Gauer (PROG)	42,029	31.2
	Schafer (R)	28,930	21.5
5	Thomas O'Malley (D)	60,716	41.5
	Carl P. Dietz (PROG)	50,466	34.5
	Spence (R)	35,121	24.0
6	Michael K. Reilly (D)	41,688	39.3
	Frank B. Keefe (R)	38,904	36.7
	Polti (PROG)	25,395	24.0
7	Gerald J. Boileau (PROG)	48,637	47.0
	Arthur W. Prehn (R)	30,555	29.5
	Coleman (D)	24,315	23.5
8	George J. Schneider (PROG)	38,721	33.5
	John E. Cashman (D)	38,138	33.0
	Farrell (R)	33,459	28.9
9	Merlin Hull (PROG)	61,593	80.7
	Edwin J. Larkin (D)	14,702	19.3
10	Bernard J. Gehrmann (PROG)	49,005	51.5
	Philip E. Nelson (R)	30,121	31.7
	Bostrom (D)	15,956	16.8

**WYOMING**

AL	Paul R. Greever (D)	56,204	57.2
	Frank A. Barrett (R)	41,362	42.1

**1937 House Elections****NEW YORK****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
17	Bruce Barton (R)	35,314#	47.6
	Stanley Osserman (D)	21,599#	29.1
	George Backer (AM LAB)	9,325#	12.6

**OKLAHOMA****Special Election**

5	Gomer Smith (D)	21,131	74.5
	Harlan Deupree (R)	7,132	25.2

**PENNSYLVANIA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
18	Richard M. Simpson (R)	34,104	58.0
	Lowell H. Alexander (D)	24,735	42.0

**TEXAS****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	8,280	27.7
	Morton Harris	5,111	17.1
	Polk Shelton	4,420	14.8
	Sam V. Stone	4,048	13.5
	C. N. Avery	3,951	13.2
	Houghton Brownell	3,019	10.1



# 1938 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	9,853	100.0
2 George Grant (D)	15,569	100.0
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	10,089	100.0
4 Sam Hobbs (D)	11,113	88.2
C. W. McKay (R)	1,488	11.8
5 Joe Starnes (D)	16,587	99.7
6 Pete Jarman (D)	10,246	100.0
7 William B. Bankhead (D)	17,903	71.3
E. M. Reed (R)	7,207	28.7
8 John J. Sparkman (D)	10,266	100.0
9 Luther Patrick (D)	12,627	93.5
J. G. Bass (R)	878	6.5

## ARIZONA

AL John R. Murdock (D)	83,556	80.3
M. E. Cassidy (R)	20,502	19.7

## ARKANSAS

1 Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)	23,274	100.0
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)	18,913	100.0
3 Clyde T. Ellis (D)	22,141	100.0
4 William B. Cravens (D)	22,272	100.0
5 David D. Terry (D)	23,949	100.0
6 William F. Norrell (D)	17,662	100.0
7 Wade Kitchens (D)	16,145	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	73,636	62.9
Ernest S. Mitchell (TOWN)	43,320	37.0
2 Harry L. Englebright (R D P T)	71,496	99.9
3 Frank H. Buck (D-R)	119,236	92.7
Nora Conklin (COM)	8,271	6.4
4 Franck R. Havenner (D & PROG)	64,452	61.2
Kennett B. Dawson (R)	40,842	38.8
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D-PROG)	91,868	100.0
6 Albert E. Carter (R D P T)	118,632	94.1
Dave L. Saunders (COM)	7,015	5.6
7 John H. Tolan (D)	62,599	55.3
Charles Wade Snook (R)	50,504	44.6
8 John Z. Anderson (R)	84,084	55.0
John J. McGrath (D)	68,681	45.0
9 Bertrand W. Gearhart (R-D)	91,128	96.2
10 Alfred J. Elliott (D)	84,791	67.2
F. Fred Hoelscher (R)	41,194	32.7
11 Carl Hinshaw (R)	68,712	47.0
Carl Stuart Hamblen (D)	59,993	41.0
Ralph D. Horton (TOWN)	12,713	8.7
12 H. Jerry Voorhis (D)	75,003	60.7
Eugene W. Nixon (R)	40,457	32.8
Russell R. Hand (TOWN)	7,903	6.4
13 Charles Kramer (D & PROG)	96,258	65.6
K. L. Stockton (R T)	44,808	30.6
14 Thomas F. Ford (D)	67,588	67.8
William D. Campbell (R)	31,375	31.5
15 John M. Costello (D)	83,086	60.2
O. D. Thomas (R)	51,483	37.3
16 Leland M. Ford (R-D)	97,407	62.8
John F. Dockweiler	32,863	21.2
Ted E. Felt (TOWN)	16,045	10.3
17 Lee E. Geyer (D)	56,513	58.6
Clifton A. Hix (R)	26,891	27.9
Fred C. Wagner (TOWN)	8,870	9.2
18 Thomas M. Eaton (R)	52,216	48.5
Byron N. Scott (D)	51,874	48.2
19 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	75,819	53.3
C. T. Johnson (R T)	66,402	46.7
20 Edouard V. M. Izac (D)	65,243	60.4
John L. Bacon (R)	42,710	39.5

## COLORADO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Lawrence Lewis (D)	83,517	65.3
William I. Reilly (R)	42,758	33.4
2 Fred Cummings (D)	65,448	51.7
William S. Hill (R)	60,259	47.6
3 John A. Martin (D)	72,736	57.4
Henry Leonard (R)	54,007	42.6
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	43,596	63.7
John S. Woody (R)	24,805	36.3

## CONNECTICUT

1 William J. Miller (R)	68,229	43.2
Herman P. Kopplemann (D)	64,483	40.8
Edward C. Roffler (SOC)	24,718	15.7
2 Thomas R. Ball (R)	48,180	48.3
William J. Fitzgerald (D)	45,056	45.2
Thomas E. Bowman (SOC)	6,333	6.4
3 James A. Shanley (D)	55,893	43.4
Ranulf Compton (R)	55,501	43.1
Harry Watstein (SOC)	17,111	13.3
4 Albert E. Austin (R)	61,161	43.1
Alfred N. Phillips Jr. (D)	44,626	31.4
Charles H. McLevy (SOC)	35,328	24.9
5 J. Joseph Smith (D)	39,824	42.0
Roy E. Rice (R)	39,652	41.8
John W. Ring (SOC)	15,369	16.2
AL Boleslaus J. Monkiewicz (R)	271,329	43.1
William M. Citron (D)	250,013	39.7
Arthur F. King (SOC)	99,717	15.8

## DELAWARE

AL George S. Williams (R)	60,661	55.9
William F. Allen (D)	46,989	43.3

## FLORIDA

1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)	43,837	100.0
2 Robert A. Green (D)	24,830	100.0
3 Millard Caldwell (D)	20,174	100.0
4 Arthur P. Cannon (D)	29,621	81.5
J. S. G. Gallagher (R)	6,705	18.5
5 Joe Hendricks (D)	27,894	100.0

## GEORGIA

1 Hugh Peterson (D)	10,920	99.3
2 E. E. Cox (D)	5,137	100.0
3 Stephen Pace (D)	5,987	100.0
4 E. M. Owen (D)	5,413	100.0
5 Robert Ramspeck (D)	6,906	97.2
6 Carl Vinson (D)	4,360	100.0
7 Malcolm Tarver (D)	5,622	100.0
8 W. Benjamin Gibbs (D)	4,929	100.0
9 B. Frank Wheelchel (D)	8,934	100.0
10 Paul Brown (D)	9,044	94.4

## IDAHO

1 Compton I. White (D)	48,318	62.8
Rex T. Henson (R)	28,640	37.2
2 Henry C. Dworshak (R)	54,527	53.6
Bert H. Miller (D)	47,199	46.4

## ILLINOIS

1 Arthur W. Mitchell (D)	30,207	53.4
William L. Dawson (R)	26,396	46.6
2 Raymond S. McKeough (D)	129,620	54.4
Noble W. Lee (R)	108,483	45.6
3 Edward A. Kelly (D)	127,597	56.0
Goodwin L. Dosland (R)	100,357	44.0

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Harry P. Beam (D)	61,504	76.4
Dominic M. Janec Jr. (R)	18,962	23.6
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	32,104	74.8
Max Price (R)	10,842	25.3
6 A. F. Maciejewski (D)	154,818	58.7
Robert Isham Randolph (R)	109,031	41.3
7 Leonard W. Schuetz (D)	192,750	54.3
James C. Moreland (R)	162,069	45.7
8 Leo Kocialkowski (D)	31,823	75.3
Rena E. Pikiel (R)	10,440	24.7
9 James McAndrews (D)	44,064	52.7
Charles S. Dewey (R)	39,512	47.3
10 Ralph E. Church (R)	141,685	58.1
Joseph F. Elward (D)	102,234	41.9
11 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	94,565	65.9
William J. Bossingham (D)	48,876	34.1
12 Noah M. Mason (R)	67,326	60.7
Edward C. Hunter (D)	43,631	39.3
13 Leo E. Allen (R)	45,177	65.6
Theodore A. Secker (D)	23,708	34.4
14 Anton J. Johnson (R)	44,243	51.5
Chester Thompson (D)	41,682	48.5
15 Robert B. Chipfield (R)	47,703	54.5
Lewis L. Boyer (D)	39,779	45.5
16 Everett M. Dirksen (R)	61,012	63.5
James C. Dillon (D)	35,081	36.5
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	45,235	60.9
Thomas V. Watson (D)	29,023	39.1
18 Jessie Sumner (R)	56,587	55.3
James A. Meeks (D)	45,691	44.7
19 William H. Wheat (R)	59,446	51.5
Hugh M. Rigney (D)	55,956	48.5
20 James M. Barnes (D)	37,184	55.4
Stuart E. Pierson (R)	29,907	44.6
21 Frank W. Fries (D)	52,173	50.3
Frank M. Ramey (R)	51,651	49.8
22 Edwin M. Schaefer (D)	66,743	52.5
Jesse R. Brown (R)	60,518	47.6
23 Laurence F. Arnold (D)	49,537	53.8
O. A. James (R)	42,572	46.2
24 Claude V. Parsons (D)	40,633	51.1
R. R. Randolph (R)	38,889	48.9
25 Kent E. Keller (D)	59,203	52.3
R. G. Crisenberry (R)	53,999	47.7
AL Thomas V. Smith (D)	1,572,870	✓
John C. Martin (D)	1,560,283	✓
Stephen A. Day (R)	1,472,638	
Simon E. Lantz (R)	1,456,535	
Harmon W. Reed (P)	9,337	
A. G. Carmine (P)	8,808	

## INDIANA

1 William T. Schulte (D)	56,630	54.9
M. Elliott Belshaw (R)	46,370	45.0
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	79,304	57.8
Homer Stonebraker (D)	57,860	42.2
3 Robert A. Grant (R)	61,836	51.0
George N. Beamer (D)	59,359	49.0
4 George W. Gillie (R)	72,567	58.1
James I. Farley (D)	52,293	41.9
5 Forest A. Harness (R)	73,102	54.7
Glenn Griswold (D)	60,643	45.3
6 Noble J. Johnson (R)	71,883	50.6
Virginia E. Jenckes (D)	70,128	49.4
7 Gerald W. Landis (R)	78,870	51.6
Arthur H. Greenwood (D)	74,001	48.4
8 John W. Boehne Jr. (D)	76,780	56.4
Charles F. Werner (R)	59,254	43.6
9 Eugene B. Crowe (D)	70,237	52.1
Clifford H. Long (R)	64,541	47.9
10 Raymond S. Springer (R)	73,782	53.5
Finly H. Gray (D)	64,176	46.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	William H. Larrabee (D)	65,646	51.6
	William O. Nelson (R)	61,627	48.4
12	Louis Ludlow (D)	65,368	53.7
	Charles Jewett (R)	56,319	46.3

**IOWA**

1	Thomas E. Martin (R)	46,636	57.7
	James P. Gaffney (D)	33,765	41.8
2	William S. Jacobsen (D)	48,155	50.3
	Alfred C. Mueller (R)	47,535	49.7
3	John W. Gwynne (R)	45,541	59.7
	W. F. Hayes (D)	30,158	39.5
4	Henry O. Talle (R)	48,640	51.9
	Fred Biermann (D)	44,601	47.6
5	Karl M. LeCompte (R)	50,860	53.9
	Ruth F. Hollingshead (D)	43,452	46.1
6	Cassius C. Dowell (R)	53,505	58.5
	Hubert Utterback (D)	37,056	40.5
7	Ben F. Jensen (R)	54,922	59.0
	Roger F. Warin (D)	37,992	40.8
8	Fred C. Gilchrist (R)	51,934	62.5
	H. Lloyd Eveland (D)	30,632	36.9
9	Vincent F. Herrington (D)	46,705	49.7
	Albert F. Swanson (R)	46,366	49.3

**KANSAS**

1	William P. Lambertson (R)	65,945	60.3
	H. N. Hensley (D)	43,374	39.7
2	Ulysses S. Guyer (R)	70,605	56.4
	W. F. Jackson (D)	54,582	43.6
3	Thomas D. Winter (R)	56,361	53.4
	Edward W. Patterson (D)	49,117	46.6
4	Edward H. Rees (R)	55,419	63.1
	J. Donald Coffin (D)	32,443	36.9
5	John M. Houston (D)	43,990	50.3
	Stanley Taylor (R)	43,480	49.7
6	Frank Carlson (R)	69,989	63.4
	Roy L. Hamilton (D)	40,466	36.6
7	Clifford R. Hope (R)	72,893	65.5
	Claude E. Main (D)	38,357	34.5

**KENTUCKY**

1	Noble J. Gregory (D)	35,332	76.0
	Alvin Schutz (R)	11,153	24.0
2	Beverly M. Vincent (D)	36,170	63.8
	Richard Slack (R)	20,566	36.3
3	Emmet O'Neal (D)	57,227	61.2
	Frank A. Ropke (R)	36,361	38.9
4	Edward W. Creal (D)	32,179	59.2
	Harry H. Wilson (R)	22,139	40.8
5	Brent Spence (D)	28,383	68.4
	Joseph A. Kreke (R)	13,095	31.6
6	Virgil Chapman (D)	38,148	64.9
	Chester D. Silvers (R)	20,471	34.8
7	Andrew J. May (D)	27,655	53.2
	Hillard H. Smith (R)	24,337	46.8
8	Joe B. Bates (D)	39,006	58.8
	H. Clell Hayes (R)	27,308	41.2
9	John M. Robison (R)	42,901	66.8
	Bert Rowland (D)	21,327	33.2

**Special Election**

8	Joe B. Bates (D)	21,318	52.9
	James C. Sparks (R)	18,972	47.1

**LOUISIANA**

1	Joachim O. Fernandez (D)	50,453	100.0
2	Paul H. Maloney (D)	47,746	100.0
3	Robert L. Mouton (D)	5,236	100.0
4	Overton Brooks (D)	10,661	99.6
5	Newt V. Mills (D)	11,644	100.0
6	John K. Griffith (D)	12,225	100.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Rene L. DeRouen (D)	5,313	100.0
8	A. Leonard Allen (D)	9,088	100.0

**MAINE**

1	James C. Oliver (R)	57,642	59.0
	H. B. Emery (D)	40,103	41.0
2	Clyde H. Smith (R)	55,718	48.9
	F. H. Dubord (D)	46,900	41.1
	J. C. Leckemby (R)	8,197	7.2
3	Ralph O. Brewster (R)	51,485	63.4
	Melvin P. Roberts (D)	29,771	36.6

**MARYLAND**

1	T. Alan Goldsborough (D)	38,926	62.8
	Charles H. Gibson (R)	23,096	37.2
2	William P. Cole Jr. (D)	91,231	66.3
	Irving H. Mezger (R)	44,699	32.5
3	Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. (D)	29,891	56.6
	John A. Janetzke Jr. (R)	22,909	43.4
4	Ambrose J. Kennedy (D)	37,416	50.2
	Daniel Ellison (R)	37,126	49.8
5	Stephen W. Gambrell (D)	46,678*	68.0
	A. Kingsley Love (R)	19,604	28.6
6	William D. Byron (D)	46,200	50.8
	A. Charles Stewart (R)	44,734	49.2

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Allen T. Treadway (R)	64,886	58.8
	Owen Johnson (D)	45,397	41.2
2	Charles R. Clason (R)	68,106	61.9
	James F. Egan (D)	41,935	38.1
3	Joseph E. Casey (D)	58,600	51.8
	J. Walton Tuttle (R)	54,557	48.2
4	Pehr G. Holmes (R)	62,874	54.1
	Edward A. Ryan (D)	53,266	45.9
5	Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	104,912	74.8
	Francis J. Roane (D)	35,323	25.2
6	George J. Bates (R)	82,434	74.7
	James D. Burns (D)	27,967	25.3
7	Lawrence J. Connery (D)	83,618	63.7
	George W. Eastman (R)	47,533	36.2
8	Arthur D. Healey (D)	62,152	55.1
	Rufus H. Bond (R)	50,711	44.9
9	Robert Luce (R)	70,059	50.7
	Thomas H. Eliot (D)	68,258	49.4
10	George Holden Tinkham (R)	78,052	64.4
	Martin J. Kelly (D)	43,093	35.6
11	Thomas A. Flaherty (D)	56,939	100.0
12	John W. McCormack (D)	86,618	77.1
	Henry J. Allen (R)	25,678	22.9
13	Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	86,389	68.4
	Andrew T. Clancy (D)	39,939	31.6
14	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	63,608	58.7
	Lawrence J. Bresnahan (D)	43,876	40.5
15	Charles L. Gifford (R)	66,054	59.0
	John D. W. Bodfish (D)	45,867	41.0

**MICHIGAN**

1	Rudolph G. Tenerowicz (D)	71,533	80.4
	Charles A. Roxborough (R)	16,752	18.8
2	Earl C. Michener (R)	58,921	64.4
	Walter C. Averill Jr. (D)	32,468	35.5
3	Paul W. Shafer (R)	58,128	66.1
	Gordon L. Stewart (D)	29,832	33.9
4	Clare E. Hoffman (R)	49,279	59.2
	Felix A. Racette (D)	33,912	40.8
5	Carl E. Mapes (R)	50,473	59.1
	Tunis Johnson (D)	34,991	40.9
6	William W. Blackney (R)	66,612	55.0
	Andrew J. Transue (D)	54,491	45.0
7	Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	62,910	69.0
	Charles F. Mann (D)	28,259	31.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Fred L. Crawford (R)	52,250	58.7
	Louis C. Schwinger (D)	36,758	41.3
9	Albert J. Engel (R)	40,849	58.2
	Noel P. Fox (D)	29,397	41.9
10	Roy O. Woodruff (R)	44,818	66.4
	Harold C. Bellows (D)	22,615	33.5
11	Fred Bradley (R)	40,904	51.4
	John Luecke (D)	38,707	48.6
12	Frank E. Hook (D)	43,453	51.7
	John B. Bennett (R)	40,587	48.3
13	Clarence J. McLeod (R)	50,123	50.6
	George D. O'Brien (D)	48,443	48.9
14	Louis C. Rabaut (D)	62,872	57.6
	O. Z. Ide (R)	45,967	42.1
15	John D. Dingell (D)	57,401	54.0
	Archie C. Fraser (R)	48,429	45.6
16	John Lesinski (D)	49,101	55.1
	John L. Carey (R)	39,623	44.5
17	George A. Dondero (R)	63,769	61.4
	Samuel G. Backus (D)	39,784	38.3

**MINNESOTA**

1	August H. Andresen (R)	74,493	64.9
	Ray G. Moonan (D)	40,340	35.1
2	Elmer J. Ryan (D)	53,258	43.6
	Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	43,919	35.9
	C. F. Gaarenstroom (F-LAB)	25,060	20.5
3	John G. Alexander (R)	53,442	45.3
	Henry G. Teigan (F-LAB)	50,505	42.8
	Martin A. Hogan (D)	14,073	11.9
4	Melvin J. Maas (R)	60,252	53.1
	Howard Y. Williams (F-LAB)	40,558	35.8
	A. B. C. Doherty (D)	12,619	11.1
5	Oscar Youngdahl (R)	67,722	54.7
	Dewey W. Johnson (F-LAB)	45,568	36.8
	John L. Gleason (D)	10,598	8.6
6	Harold Knutson (R)	79,900	63.2
	Harry W. Christenson (F-LAB)	36,023	28.5
	Harold F. Deering (D)	10,448	8.3
7	H. Carl Andersen (R)	49,394	42.6
	Paul John Kvale (F-LAB)	42,572	36.7
	J. L. O'Connor (D)	19,330	16.7
8	William A. Pittenger (R)	67,960	51.8
	John T. Bernard (F-LAB)	54,381	41.4
	Merle J. McKeon (D)	8,945	6.8
9	Richard Thompson Buckler (F-LAB)	44,017	42.0
	Ole O. Sageng (R)	40,383	38.5
	Martin O. Brandon (D)	20,425	19.5

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	John E. Rankin (D)	4,384	100.0
2	Wall Doxey (D)	4,134	100.0
3	William M. Whittington (D)	2,172	100.0
4	Aaron Lane Ford (D)	3,502	100.0
5	Ross A. Collins (D)	11,540	100.0
6	William M. Colmer (D)	4,873	100.0
7	Dan R. McGehee (D)	4,834	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1	Milton A. Romjue (D)	43,607	54.7
	J. G. Morgan (R)	36,064	45.2
2	William L. Nelson (D)	51,451	57.9
	Mrs. George B. Simmons (R)	37,294	42.0
3	Richard M. Duncan (D)	50,501	55.3
	Fred Maughmer (R)	40,801	44.7
4	C. Jasper Bell (D)	71,940	80.4
	George E. Kimball (R)	17,560	19.6
5	Joseph B. Shannon (D)	75,810	81.0
	Leslie J. Lyons (R)	17,809	19.0
6	Reuben T. Wood (D)	52,774	50.3
	Phil A. Bennett (R)	52,159	49.7
7	Dewey Short (R)	63,758	56.3
	Frank H. Lee (D)	49,396	43.6





	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Clyde Williams (D)	56,489	55.3
	Homer S. Cotton (R)	45,673	44.7
9	Clarence Cannon (D)	40,686	60.5
	F.B. Meyer (R)	26,510	39.4
10	Orville Zimmerman (D)	44,182	58.9
	Ralph Hutchison (R)	30,804	41.1
11	Thomas C. Hennings (D)	63,332	61.8
	William E. Buder (R)	38,866	37.9
12	C. Arthur Anderson (D)	78,481	52.0
	Russell J. Horsefield (R)	71,831	47.6
13	John J. Cochran (D)	59,202	69.0
	William Gray (R)	26,476	30.9

## MONTANA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jacob Thorkelson (R)	49,253	54.4
	Jerry J. O'Connell (D)	41,319	45.6
2	James F. O'Connor (D)	63,506	53.8
	W.C. Husband (R)	54,632	46.2

## NEBRASKA

1	George H. Heinke (R)	45,527	47.0
	Henry C. Luckey (D)	45,178	46.6
	Catherine F. McGerr	6,153	6.4
2	Charles F. McLaughlin (D)	46,927	57.3
	M.F. Mulvaney (R)	32,685	39.9
3	Karl Stefan (R)	78,765	75.3
	Edgar Howard (D)	25,862	24.7
4	Carl T. Curtis (R)	59,794	58.2
	Charles G. Binderup (D)	42,957	41.8
5	Harry B. Coffee (D)	57,192	62.4
	William E. Shuman (R)	31,225	34.1

## NEVADA

AL	James G. Scrugham (D)	30,156	66.4
	Harry E. Stewart (R)	15,285	33.6

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Arthur B. Jenks (R)	52,444	54.0
	Alphonse Roy (D)	44,681	46.0
2	Foster Stearns (R)	49,696	59.1
	Alvin A. Lucier (D)	34,452	40.9

## NEW JERSEY

1	Charles A. Wolverton (R)	96,518	62.0
	Thomas M. Madden (D)	58,450	37.5
2	Walter Sooy Jeffries (R)	57,090	50.6
	Elmer H. Wene (D)	55,344	49.1
3	Walter H. Sutphin (D)	64,621	50.5
	James K. Allardice (R)	63,345	49.5
4	D. Lane Powers (R)	62,123	61.3
	Richard J. Hughes (D)	38,921	38.4
5	Charles A. Eaton (R)	71,661	56.7
	Franklin W. Rice (D)	54,690	43.2
6	Donald H. McLean (R)	63,583	61.4
	Richard F. Green (D)	38,667	37.4
7	J. Parnell Thomas (R)	64,147	64.0
	Edward W. Wildrick (D)	35,628	35.6
8	George N. Seger (R)	61,988	59.2
	Fred Hoelscher (D)	42,030	40.2
9	Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R)	64,903	59.3
	Vincent Clausen (D)	43,641	39.9
10	Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R)	51,025	55.6
	Lindsay H. Rudd (D)	36,273	39.5
11	Albert L. Vreeland (R)	43,747	50.4
	Edward L. O'Neill (D)	38,885	44.8
12	Robert W. Kean (R)	48,854	55.0
	Frank W. Towey Jr. (D)	36,736	41.3
13	Mary T. Norton (D)	89,287	79.8
	T. Burton Coyle (R)	22,459	20.1
14	Edward J. Hart (D)	86,128	78.6
	Henry T. Stuhr (R)	23,166	21.1

## NEW MEXICO

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	John J. Dempsey (D)	90,608	58.4
	Pearce Rodey (R)	64,281	41.4

## NEW YORK

1	Leonard W. Hall (R)	184,539	63.0
	John F. Kiernan (D)	99,521	34.0
2	William B. Barry (D, AM LAB)	175,009	67.6
	George Archinal (R, C)	81,534	31.5
3	Joseph L. Pfeifer (D)	28,317	64.8
	Philip Tirone (R)	10,174	23.3
	Bernard Kleban (AM LAB)	4,898	11.2
4	Thomas H. Cullen (D, AM LAB)	31,881	74.5
	Edwin R. Kaprat (R)	10,620	24.8
5	Marcellus H. Evans (D)	45,387	58.3
	Francis H. Warland (R, CITY FUS)	23,410	30.1
	Joseph Dermody (AM LAB)	8,352	10.7
6	Andrew L. Somers (D, PROG)	78,530	52.0
	Gustav Drews (R, AM LAB)	69,793	46.2
7	John J. Delaney (D)	29,823	59.6
	John J. Blust (R)	9,930	19.8
	Bernard Reswick (AM LAB)	9,734	19.5
8	Donald L. O'Toole (D)	134,461	54.1
	Dorothy J. Bellanca (AM LAB, R)	111,252	44.7
9	Eugene J. Keogh (D, CITY FUS)	60,164	54.1
	Nelson S. Kirk II (R)	37,740	34.0
	Spencer K. Binyon (AM LAB)	12,199	11.0
10	Emanuel Celler (D, AM LAB)	43,881	73.5
	Arthur H. J. MacMullen (R)	14,852	24.9
11	James A. O'Leary (D)	40,407	58.9
	Percy C. Ryder (R)	23,220	33.9
	John V. Murphy (AM LAB)	4,527	6.6
12	Samuel Dickstein (D, AM LAB)	17,295	89.0
	Hyman Hecht (R)	1,865	9.6
13	Christopher D. Sullivan (D)	13,313	63.8
	John Rosenberg (R)	3,809	18.3
	Eugene P. Connolly (AM LAB)	3,541	17.0
14	William I. Sirovich (D, AM LAB)	23,722	68.4
	Maurice Wahl (R)	10,392	30.0
15	Michael J. Kennedy (D)	22,237	67.3
	John Kane Jr. (R)	7,477	22.6
	Daniel L. McDonough (AM LAB)	3,103	9.4
16	James H. Fay (D, AM LAB)	24,500	52.1
	John J. O'Connor (R, AJAC)	22,037	46.9
17	Bruce Barton (R, I PROG)	40,421	55.0
	Walter H. Liebman (D)	26,581	36.2
	George Backer (AM LAB)	6,120	8.3
18	Martin J. Kennedy (D)	25,817	60.8
	Raymond S. Fanning (R)	12,952	30.5
	Martin C. Kyne (AM LAB)	3,440	8.1
19	Sol Bloom (D)	43,134	53.3
	Robert P. Lewis (R, I PROG)	22,741	28.1
	Joseph Schlossberg (AM LAB, SOC)	15,033	18.6
20	Vito Marcantonio (R, AM LAB)	18,960	59.7
	James J. Lanzetta (D)	12,376	39.0
21	Joseph A. Gavagan (D, AM LAB)	84,629	69.5
	Lorenzo H. King (R)	36,034	29.6
22	Edward W. Curley (D, CITY FUS)	34,094	64.5
	Arthur D. Fisher (R)	12,177	23.0
	Thomas C. O'Leary (AM LAB)	6,141	11.6
23	Charles A. Buckley (D, L)	120,474	50.8
	Isidore Nagler (AM LAB, SOC)	67,273	28.4
	Robert H. Brennen (R, I PROG)	49,235	20.8
24	James M. Fitzpatrick (D, CITY FUS)	116,733	48.7
	Louis Goldrich (R)	79,537	33.2
	Bartholomew F. Murphy (AM LAB)	40,931	17.1
25	Ralph A. Gamble (R)	94,865	64.9
	Homer A. Stebbins (D)	46,730	32.0
26	Hamilton Fish (R)	67,837	64.3
	Ben Martin (D, AM LAB)	36,937	35.0
27	Lewis K. Rockefeller (R, SOC)	58,565	61.0
	George W. Markey (D, AM LAB)	37,452	39.0
28	William T. Byrne (D)	88,037	60.5
	William B. Cornell (R)	54,610	37.5
29	E. Harold Cluett (R)	74,888	65.0
	Harry M. Brooks (D, AM LAB)	40,004	34.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
30	Frank Crowther (R)	58,691	60.1
	C. Dorothea Greene (D)	38,535	39.4
31	Wallace E. Pierce (R)	49,240	64.1
	George C. Owens (D)	19,784	25.7
	Jesse W. Williams (TOWN)	7,638	9.9
32	Francis D. Culkin (R)	60,947	75.5
	Virginia A. Spencer (D)	19,631	24.3
33	Fred J. Douglas (R)	63,857	61.2
	Ralph A. Peters (D)	37,195	35.7
34	Bert Lord (R)	67,330	65.3
	John V. Johnson (D, AM LAB)	35,456	34.4
35	Clarence E. Hancock (R)	90,078	64.1
	Caleb Candee Brown Jr. (D, AM LAB)	50,083	35.6
36	John Taber (R)	48,344	54.7
	George F. Davie (D)	20,636	23.3
	Charles P. Russell (AM LAB, TOWN)	19,020	21.5
37	W. Sterling Cole (R)	57,648	60.5
	David Moses (D, AM LAB)	37,216	39.1
38	Joseph J. O'Brien (R)	80,963	55.8
	George B. Kelly (D, AM LAB)	63,325	43.7
39	James W. Wadsworth (R)	65,489	65.8
	J. Frank Gilligan (D)	28,292	28.4
	Edward J. Wagner (AM LAB)	5,460	5.5
40	Walter G. Andrews (R)	92,271	62.6
	John L. Beyer (D)	50,705	34.4
41	J. Francis Harter (R)	46,784	50.5
	Alfred F. Beiter (D, AM LAB)	45,516	49.1
42	Pius L. Schwert (D, AM LAB)	39,287	45.8
	John C. Butler (R)	36,326	42.3
	John A. Ulinski (OB)	9,537	11.1
43	Daniel A. Reed (R)	53,261	65.3
	Samuel A. Carlson (D, AM LAB)	28,289	34.7
AL	Caroline O'Day (D, AM LAB)	2,363,463✓	
	Matthew J. Merritt (D, AM LAB)	2,352,159✓	
	Helen Z. M. Rodgers (R, I PROG)	2,011,507	
	Richard B. Scandrett Jr. (R, I PROG)	1,990,455	
	Israel Amter (COM)	105,681	
	Edna Mitchell Blue (SOC)	25,214	
	Brendan Sexton (SOC)	24,990	
	Jeremiah D. Crowley (IND GOVT)	5,080	
	William Herlet (IND GOVT)	4,291	

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Lindsay C. Warren (D)	12,083	100.0
2	John H. Kerr (D)	9,955	100.0
3	Graham A. Barden (D)	17,507	100.0
4	Harold D. Cooley (D)	26,932	63.9
	Willis G. Briggs (R)	15,209	36.1
5	Alonzo D. Folger (D)	25,472	69.7
	John W. Kurfes Jr. (R)	11,087	30.3
6	Carl T. Durham (D)	15,730	75.2
	Oscar G. Barker (D)	5,188	24.8
7	J. Bayard Clark (D)	17,175	75.7
	Edgar C. Geddie (R)	5,501	24.3
8	William O. Burgin (D)	34,757	55.2
	John R. Jones (R)	28,187	44.8
9	Robert L. Doughton (D)	43,912	60.9
	Monroe Adams (R)	28,202	39.1
10	Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	48,590	56.5
	Frank C. Patton (R)	37,360	43.5
11	Zebulon Weaver (D)	61,508	63.8
	Vonno L. Gudgey (R)	34,912	36.2

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL	William Lemke (R)	153,288✓	
	Usher L. Burdick (R)	149,047✓	
	Howard I. Henry (D)	55,125	
	Alfred S. Dale (D)	44,691	
	J. B. Field (I)	8,109	

## OHIO

1	Charles H. Elston (R)	63,285	58.2
	Joseph A. Dixon (D)	45,536	41.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	William E. Hess (R)	61,480	59.0
	Herbert S. Bigelow (D)	42,773	41.0
3	Harry N. Routzohn (R)	73,534	55.9
	Byron B. Harlan (D)	58,139	44.2
4	Robert F. Jones (R)	56,399	59.8
	William B. Swonger (D)	33,284	35.3
5	Cliff Clevenger (R)	37,027	56.9
	Frank C. Kniffin (D)	28,109	43.2
6	James G. Polk (D)	43,646	50.5
	Emory F. Smith (R)	42,847	49.5
7	Clarence J. Brown (R)	68,185	57.6
	Arthur W. Aleshire (D)	50,163	42.4
8	Frederick C. Smith (R)	40,772	54.6
	Brooks Fletcher (D)	33,972	45.5
9	John F. Hunter (D)	56,306	50.4
	Homer A. Ramey (R)	55,441	49.6
10	Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	47,036	66.0
	Elsie Stanton (D)	24,198	34.0
11	Harold K. Claypool (D)	33,764	52.1
	Tom P. White (R)	31,004	47.9
12	John M. Vorys (R)	64,409	50.9
	Arthur P. Lamneck (D)	62,026	49.1
13	Dudley A. White (R)	56,204	69.4
	William L. Fiesinger (D)	24,749	30.6
14	Dow W. Harter (D)	87,303	53.4
	Edward S. Sheck (R)	76,346	46.7
15	Robert T. Secrest (D)	42,573	52.3
	P. W. Griffiths (R)	38,903	47.8
16	Jim Seccombe (R)	62,176	50.7
	William R. Thom (D)	60,382	49.3
17	William A. Ashbrook (D)	51,305	52.6
	Walter B. Woodward (R)	46,300	47.4
18	Earl R. Lewis (R)	56,468	50.3
	Lawrence E. Imhoff (D)	55,809	49.7
19	Michael J. Kirwan (D)	76,268	52.4
	William P. Barnum (R)	69,214	47.6
20	Martin L. Sweeney (D)	54,185	70.4
	Thomas F. McCafferty (R)	22,775	29.6
21	Robert Cresser (D)	53,180	68.7
	J. E. Chizek (R)	24,240	31.3
22	Chester C. Bolton (R)	109,494	55.5
	Anthony A. Flegler (D)	87,635	44.5
AL	George H. Bender (R)	1,177,982✓	
	Lycurgus L. Marshall (R)	1,101,194✓	
	John McSweeney (D)	1,068,916	
	Stephen M. Young (D)	1,015,035	

**Special Election**

4	Walter H. Albaugh (R)	47,631	54.9
	Roy E. Layton (D)	39,112	45.1

**OKLAHOMA**

1	Wesley E. Disney (D)	55,253	63.2
	A.M. Armstrong (R)	31,755	36.3
2	Jack Nichols (D)	38,058	71.3
	Bruce L. Keenan (R)	15,335	28.7
3	Wilburn Cartwright (D)	42,616	85.4
	Frank D. McSherry (R)	7,286	14.6
4	Lyle H. Boren (D)	44,233	71.7
	Ed Ball (R)	17,506	28.4
5	A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	47,692	71.9
	Harlan Deupree (R)	18,271	27.6
6	Jed Johnson (D)	33,808	69.5
	James F. Rowell (R)	14,617	30.1
7	Sam C. Massingale (D)	24,986	76.1
	A. L. Smith (R)	7,862	23.9
8	Phil Ferguson (D)	34,113	50.2
	Charles E. Knox (R)	33,438	49.2
AL	Will Rogers (D)	306,241	68.7
	R. R. Wilson (R)	137,733	30.9

**OREGON**

1	James W. Mott (R)	119,965	70.7
	Andrew C. Burk (D)	49,666	29.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Walter M. Pierce (D)	35,200	57.9
	U. S. Balentine (R)	25,557	42.1
3	Homer D. Angell (R)	69,049	50.9
	Nan Wood Honeyman (D)	66,498	49.1

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Leon Sachs (D, D-OP)	54,819	53.5
	John Alessandrini (R)	47,692	46.5
2	James P. McGranery (D)	51,565	52.4
	Edward W. Henry (R)	46,248	47.0
3	Michael J. Bradley (D)	61,686	52.0
	William T. Connor (R, R-OP)	56,958	48.0
4	J. Burrwood Daly (D)	60,514	53.8
	Edward F. Roberts (R)	51,343	45.7
5	Fred C. Gartner (R)	63,877	52.5
	Frank J. G. Dorsey (D)	56,492	46.5
6	Francis J. Myers (D)	62,524	49.9
	J. Howard Berry Jr. (R)	59,548	47.5
7	George P. Darrow (R)	84,077	59.3
	Ira W. Drew (D)	57,046	40.2
8	James Wolfenden (R)	84,103	67.6
	C. Fenno Hoffman (D)	40,324	32.4
9	Charles L. Gerlach (R)	56,589	56.7
	Oliver W. Frey (D)	43,055	43.1
10	J. Roland Kinzer (R)	78,986	64.1
	Thomas Jefferson McClelland (D)	43,928	35.7
11	Patrick J. Boland (D)	66,626	52.5
	William F. Hallstead (R, R-OP)	60,307	47.5
12	J. Harold Flannery (D)	98,715	51.2
	Michael A. Yeosock (R)	94,108	48.8
13	Ivor D. Fenton (R, R-OP)	79,468	53.2
	James H. Gildea (D)	69,817	46.8
14	Guy L. Moser (D)	34,678	52.7
	John C. Evans (R)	31,068	47.3
15	Albert G. Rutherford (R)	58,571	61.6
	Harry M. Turrell (D, D-OP)	36,096	37.9
16	Robert F. Rich (R, R-OP)	63,241	61.5
	Paul A. Rothfuss (D)	38,908	37.8
17	J. William Ditter (R)	72,225	68.5
	Carroll L. Rutter (D)	32,921	31.2
18	Richard M. Simpson (R)	53,067	60.5
	Richard L. Schroyer (D)	34,578	39.5
19	John C. Kunkel (R, R-OP)	77,354	55.0
	Guy J. Swope (D)	63,180	45.0
20	Benjamin Jarrett (R)	65,547	61.8
	Earl H. Beshlin (D, D-OP)	40,511	38.2
21	Francis E. Walter (D)	43,276	50.2
	Alonzo L. Reinhard (R)	41,665	48.4
22	Chester H. Gross (R)	55,565	50.3
	Harry L. Haines (D, D-OP)	54,880	49.7
23	James E. Van Zandt (R)	61,372	57.1
	Don Gingery (D, D-OP)	45,694	42.5
24	J. Buell Snyder (D)	47,045	51.2
	J. C. Glassburn (R)	44,604	48.5
25	Charles I. Faddis (D, D-OP)	43,604	53.1
	Warren S. Burchinal (R)	38,549	46.9
26	Louis E. Graham (R)	59,754	52.4
	Charles R. Eckert (D, D-OP)	53,434	46.8
27	Harve Tibbott (R, R-OP)	81,690	55.8
	Joseph H. Gray (D, D-OP)	63,790	43.5
28	Robert G. Allen (D, D-OP)	52,034	53.9
	Roy C. McKenna (R)	44,196	45.8
29	Robert L. Rodgers (R)	46,856	53.8
	Norbert James Fitzgerald (D)	39,762	45.6
30	Robert J. Corbett (R)	53,541	51.2
	Peter J. DeMuth (D, D-OP)	51,028	48.8
31	John McDowell (R, R-OP)	57,392	50.7
	James J. Quinn (D)	55,211	48.8
32	Herman P. Eberhart (D)	48,025	63.3
	Jacob E. Kalson (R)	27,440	36.2
33	Joseph A. McArdle (D, D-OP)	54,888	51.6
	James I. Marsh (R)	51,427	48.4
34	Matthew A. Dunn (D, D-OP)	55,502	50.0
	Robert B. McKinley (R)	55,055	49.6

**RHODE ISLAND**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Charles F. Risk (R)	73,394	50.3
	Aime J. Forand (D)	72,484	49.7
2	Harry Sandager (R, GOOD GOV)	87,932	57.0
	Edward J. Fenelon Jr. (D)	66,408	43.0

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	Thomas S. McMillan (D)	7,649	98.2
2	Hampton P. Fulmer (D)	7,236	98.8
3	Butler B. Hare (D)	10,028	99.6
4	Joseph R. Bryson (D)	8,995	99.4
5	James P. Richards (D)	6,191	99.8
6	John L. McMillan (D)	5,707	99.2

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

1	Karl E. Mundt (R)	111,805	54.0
	Emil Loriks (D)	95,353	46.0
2	Francis H. Case (R)	41,335	61.5
	Theodore B. Werner (D)	25,932	38.6

**TENNESSEE**

1	B. Carroll Reece (R)	23,251	58.0
	John A. Armstrong (D)	10,609	26.5
	James P. Kinett	4,382	10.9
2	J. Will Taylor (R)	32,312	64.1
	Judd Acuff (I)	16,079	31.9
3	Sam D. McReynolds (D)	21,804	73.9
	Joe F. Benson (R)	7,708	26.1
4	Albert Gore (D)	25,220	100.0
5	Joseph Byrns (D)	16,819	90.6
	William I. Love (I)	1,749	9.4
6	Clarence W. Turner (D)	14,318	82.2
	John U. McDonough (I)	1,957	11.2
	Maurice C. Riding	1,146	6.6
7	Herron Pearson (D)	19,554	100.0
8	Jere Cooper (D)	18,173	95.4
9	Walter Chandler (D)	43,976	98.4

**TEXAS**

1	Wright Patman (D)	14,833	98.8
2	Martin Dies (D)	12,816	100.0
3	Lindley Beckworth (D)	17,115	100.0
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	16,523	97.9
5	Hatton W. Summers (D)	10,344	95.3
6	Luther A. Johnson (D)	15,619	100.0
7	Nat Patton (D)	16,467	100.0
8	Albert Thomas (D)	36,989	98.3
9	Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	16,680	100.0
10	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	14,476	100.0
11	W. R. Poage (D)	14,664	100.0
12	Fritz G. Lanham (D)	12,972	100.0
13	Ed Gossett (D)	20,620	100.0
14	Richard M. Kleberg (D)	23,438	100.0
15	Milton H. West (D)	18,995	100.0
16	R. Ewing Thomason (D)	9,237	100.0
17	Clyde L. Garrett (D)	17,107	100.0
18	Marvin Jones (D)	18,048	100.0
19	George H. Mahon (D)	16,372	100.0
20	Paul J. Kilday (D)	16,703	100.0
21	Charles L. South (D)	21,671	93.0
	M. J. Bierschwale (R)	1,621	7.0

**UTAH**

1	Abe Murdock (D)	52,927	59.7
	LeRoy B. Young (R)	35,790	40.3
2	J. W. Robinson (D)	58,456	62.3
	Dean F. Brayton (R)	35,359	37.7

**VERMONT**

AL	Charles A. Plumley (R)	71,901	64.0
	James P. Leamy (D)	40,483	36.0



**VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Schuyler Otis Bland (D)	7,191	99.7
2	Colgate W. Darden Jr. (D)	15,276	87.2
	Carl P. Spaeth	2,142	12.2
3	David E. Satterfield Jr. (D)	5,560	99.7
4	Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	5,805	99.9
5	Thomas G. Burch (D)	5,761	99.6
6	Clifton A. Woodrum (D)	11,509	55.9
	Fred W. McWane (R)	9,083	44.1
7	A. Willis Robertson (D)	11,398	63.9
	Charles C. Leap (R)	6,449	36.1
8	Howard W. Smith (D)	13,796	99.6
9	John W. Flannagan Jr. (D)	21,235	66.7
	L. E. Gulliford (R)	10,612	33.3

**WASHINGTON**

1	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	90,768	61.7
	Matthew W. Hill (R)	56,293	38.3
2	Mon C. Wallgren (D)	58,313	61.5
	Charles A. Sather (R)	36,442	38.5
3	Martin F. Smith (D)	52,305	60.3
	Walter S. Talbott (R)	34,394	39.7
4	Knute Hill (D)	38,647	50.4
	Frank Miller (R)	37,969	49.6
5	Charles H. Leavy (D)	52,782	57.1
	Norman A. Ericson (R)	38,858	42.0
6	John M. Coffee (D)	64,871	73.0
	Willard V. Young (R)	24,002	27.0

**WEST VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Andrew C. Schiffler (R)	57,043	54.8
	Robert L. Ramsay (D)	47,051	45.2
2	Jennings Randolph (D)	53,277	54.6
	Melvin C. Snyder (R)	44,334	45.4
3	Andrew Edmiston (D)	53,722	55.3
	H. Roy Waugh (R)	43,407	44.7
4	George W. Johnson (D)	65,965	52.9
	Raymond V. Humphreys (R)	58,749	47.1
5	John Kee (D)	55,501	61.3
	Hartley Sanders (R)	34,989	38.7
6	Joe L. Smith (D)	67,818	62.3
	R. E. O'Connor (R)	40,965	37.7

**WISCONSIN**

1	Stephen Bolles (R)	45,247	49.1
	Francis H. Wendt (PROG)	29,478	32.0
	Calvin Stewart (D)	14,573	15.8
2	Charles Hawks Jr. (R)	42,154	44.9
	Harry Sauthoff (PROG)	40,656	43.3
	Reinhold A. Gerth (D)	11,185	11.9
3	Harry W. Griswold (R)	43,495	50.1
	Gardner R. Withrow (PROG)	36,509	42.0
	Bart E. McGonigle (D)	6,887	7.9
4	John C. Schafer (R)	34,196	32.0
	Thaddeus F. B. Wasielewski (D)	33,559	31.4
	Paul Gauer (PROG)	30,817	28.8
	Raymond J. Cannon (I)	7,498	7.0

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Lewis D. Thill (R)	47,032	43.1
	Thomas O'Malley (D)	31,154	28.6
	Alfred Benson (PROG)	29,874	27.4
6	Frank B. Keefe (R)	46,082	53.6
	Michael K. Reilly (D)	25,842	30.1
	Adam F. Polt (PROG)	13,258	15.4
7	Reid F. Murray (R)	41,662	48.9
	Gerald J. Boileau (PROG)	32,442	38.0
	James J. Cavanaugh (D)	9,727	11.4
8	Joshua L. Johns (R)	33,354	36.2
	George J. Schneider (PROG)	29,035	31.5
	John E. Cashman (D)	28,221	30.6
9	Merlin Hull (PROG)	42,880	53.4
	Hugh M. Jones (R)	32,375	40.3
	William F. Crane (D)	5,066	6.3
10	Bernard J. Gehrmann (PROG)	45,874	57.5
	James H. Carroll (R)	33,854	42.5

**WYOMING**

AL	Frank O. Horton (R)	49,975	52.9
	Paul R. Greever (D)	44,525	47.1

**1939 House Election****PENNSYLVANIA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	John Edward Sheridan (D)	52,250	51.8
	Boies Penrose (R)	48,648	48.2

# 1940 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	25,993	100.0
2 George Grant (D)	33,433	100.0
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	22,906	100.0
4 Sam Hobbs (D)	24,870	87.9
Thomas G. McNaron (R)	3,428	12.1
5 Joe Starnes (D)	31,966	100.0
6 Pete Jarman (D)	18,881	100.0
7 Walter Will Bankhead (D)	27,696	70.9
A. W. Hargett (R)	11,368	29.1
8 John J. Sparkman (D)	29,020	100.0
9 Luther Patrick (D)	39,660	99.2

## ARIZONA

AL John R. Murdock (D)	99,424	71.1
K. T. Palmer (R)	40,360	28.9

## ARKANSAS

1 Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)	33,127	100.0
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)	25,718	100.0
3 Clyde E. Ellis (D)	21,060	71.1
Clyde M. Williams (R)	8,566	28.9
4 Fadjo Cravens (D)	28,999	100.0
5 David D. Terry (D)	36,067	100.0
6 William F. Norrell (D)	27,972	100.0
7 Oren Harris (D)	26,994	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	103,547	93.0
Albert J. Lima (COM)	5,647	5.1
2 Harry L. Englebright (R D P T)	71,033	100.0
3 Frank H. Buck (D-R)	135,461	91.0
C. H. Farman (P)	10,539	7.1
4 Thomas Rolph (R)	75,369	54.6
Frank R. Havenner (D & PROG)	61,341	44.4
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D)	119,122	95.8
6 Albert E. Carter (R D P T)	131,584	96.0
7 John H. Tolan (D)	72,838	55.5
Ralph R. Eltse (R)	56,808	43.3
8 John Z. Anderson (R-D)	148,180	96.5
9 Bertrand W. Gearhart (R-D)	99,708	99.9
10 Alfred J. Elliott (D-R)	125,845	96.8
11 Carl Hinshaw (R-D-PROG)	170,504	96.2
12 H. Jerry Voorhis (D)	99,494	64.0
Irwin W. Minger (R)	54,731	35.2
13 Charles Kramer (D-R)	127,167	75.6
Charles H. Randall (PROG-P)	36,406	21.7
14 Thomas F. Ford (D)	73,137	64.2
Herbert L. Herberts (R)	37,939	33.3
15 John M. Costello (D)	94,435	56.2
Norris J. Nelson (R & PROG)	71,667	42.6
16 Leland Merritt Ford (R-D)	188,049	96.2
17 Lee E. Geyer (D)	75,109	65.5
Clifton A. Hix (R)	32,862	28.6
18 Ward Johnson (R)	73,932	54.3
Byron N. Scott (D)	60,764	44.6
19 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	84,931	52.9
Lotus H. Loudon (R)	75,495	47.0
20 Edouard V. M. Izac (D)	69,874	51.1
Ed Fletcher (R)	66,132	48.3

## COLORADO

1 Lawrence Lewis (D)	110,078	64.6
James D. Parriott (R)	59,427	34.9
2 William S. Hill (R)	76,859	53.3
Fred Cummings (D)	66,662	46.2
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	70,842	52.1
Byron G. Rogers (D)	65,269	48.0
4 Edward T. Taylor (D)	44,095	59.4
Paul W. Crawford (R)	30,126	40.6

## Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
3 William E. Burney (D)	68,225	51.0
Henry Leonard (R)	65,675	49.1

## CONNECTICUT

1 Herman P. Kopplemann (D)	109,880	54.2
William J. Miller (R, SOC)	92,980	45.8
2 William J. Fitzgerald (D)	63,021	52.4
Thomas R. Ball (R)	56,825	47.3
3 James A. Shanley (D)	84,439	53.6
Ranulf Compton (R, UN)	73,078	46.4
4 Le Roy D. Downs (D)	90,942	49.0
Albert E. Austin (R)	90,239	48.6
5 J. Joseph Smith (D)	62,783	54.9
Frank T. Johnson (R)	51,049	44.7
AL Lucien J. Maciora (D)	407,868	52.1
Boleslaus J. Monkiewicz (R)	365,851	46.8

## DELAWARE

AL Philip A. Traynor (D)	68,205	50.6
George S. Williams (R)	64,384	47.8

## FLORIDA

1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)	88,158	100.0
2 Robert A. Green (D)	68,797	89.1
Francis McHale (R)	8,382	10.9
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	36,573	100.0
4 Arthur P. Cannon (D)	84,594	75.3
Bert L. Acker (R)	27,815	24.7
5 Joe Hendricks (D)	49,715	75.4
Emory Akerman (R)	16,214	24.6

## GEORGIA

1 Hugh Peterson (D)	28,601	99.5
2 E. E. Cox (D)	19,443	96.8
3 Stephen Pace (D)	22,882	100.0
4 A. Sidney Camp (D)	25,609	100.0
5 Robert Ramspeck (D, I)	41,677	99.9
6 Carl Vinson (D)	21,966	99.9
7 Malcolm C. Tarver (D)	32,280	86.4
Lewis H. Crawford (R)	5,062	13.6
8 John S. Gibson (D, R)	24,454	100.0
9 B. Frank Wheelchel (D)	25,461	84.4
William C. Horton (R)	4,025	13.3
10 Paul Brown (D)	18,291	98.7

## IDAHO

1 Compton I. White (D)	62,107	62.0
Edward Gaffney (R)	37,999	38.0
2 Henry C. Dworshak (R)	69,804	53.1
Ira H. Masters (D)	61,726	46.9

## ILLINOIS

1 Arthur W. Mitchell (D)	34,641	53.0
William E. King (R)	30,698	47.0
2 Raymond S. McKeough (D)	155,698	51.5
P. H. Moynihan (R)	146,927	48.6
3 Edward A. Kelly (D)	148,382	51.1
Waldemar J. Roehler (R)	141,768	48.9
4 Harry P. Beam (D)	74,977	77.4
Henry F. Schmudde (R)	21,858	22.6
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	35,637	71.0
Martin Dykema (R)	14,540	29.0
6 A. F. Maciejewski (D)	187,393	56.2
Joseph Wagner (R)	146,253	43.8
7 Leonard W. Schuetz (D)	229,161	50.9
James C. Moreland (R)	220,793	49.1
8 Leo Kocialkowski (D)	40,074	78.1
Anthony V. Champagne (R)	11,232	21.9

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
9 Charles S. Dewey (R)	56,806	53.3
James McAndrews (D)	49,816	46.7
10 George A. Paddock (R)	199,418	61.3
John Haderlein (D)	125,827	38.7
11 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	128,645	64.6
Edgar O. Eakin (D)	70,581	35.4
12 Noah M. Mason (R)	90,744	60.6
August C. Engh (D)	58,945	39.4
13 Leo E. Allen (R)	65,698	67.6
John B. Hayes (D)	31,502	32.4
14 Anton J. Johnson (R)	60,909	52.4
Forest Dizotell (D)	55,451	47.7
15 Robert B. Chipfield (R)	65,639	56.4
Russell M. Gunn (D)	50,820	43.6
16 Everett M. Dirksen (R)	79,780	58.1
M. R. Clark (D)	57,567	41.9
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	56,712	61.1
J. Joseph Pitts (D)	36,102	38.9
18 Jessie Sumner (R)	64,409	53.2
James A. Meeks (D)	56,744	46.8
19 William H. Wheat (R)	75,933	50.6
Alfred D. Huston (D)	74,091	49.4
20 James M. Barnes (D)	44,824	51.7
Hardin E. Hanks (R)	41,806	48.3
21 Evan Howell (R)	67,896	51.6
Frank W. Fries (D)	63,740	48.4
22 Edwin M. Schaefer (D)	98,162	53.8
Calvin D. Johnson (R)	84,381	46.2
23 Laurence F. Arnold (D)	65,062	51.4
Ben O. Sumner (R)	61,521	48.6
24 James V. Heidinger (R)	49,731	53.6
Claude V. Parsons (D)	43,050	46.4
25 Cecil W. Bishop (R)	69,165	50.5
Kent E. Keller (D)	67,891	49.5
AL William G. Stratton (R)	2,050,493	✓
Stephen A. Day (R)	2,020,008	✓
Thomas V. Smith (D)	1,968,143	
Walter J. Orlikoski (D)	1,913,950	
Harry Fleischman (SOC)	7,377	
Lee S. Gregory (SOC)	7,191	
Willis Ray Wilson (P)	6,786	
Lena Duell Vincent (P)	6,621	

## INDIANA

1 William T. Schulte (D)	71,606	60.8
Elliot Belshaw (R)	45,947	39.0
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	87,652	58.1
James O. Cox (D)	63,290	41.9
3 Robert A. Grant (R)	73,914	51.3
George Sands (D)	70,208	48.7
4 George W. Gillie (R)	80,259	58.0
Frank E. Corbett (D)	58,157	42.0
5 Forest A. Harness (R)	78,691	54.7
George W. Wolf (D)	65,200	45.3
6 Noble J. Johnson (R)	80,595	52.3
Lenhardt E. Bauer (D)	73,449	47.7
7 Gerald W. Landis (R)	81,632	52.2
Charles H. Bedwell (D)	74,746	47.8
8 John W. Boehne Jr. (D)	87,141	55.5
Charles F. Werner (R)	69,761	44.5
9 Earl Wilson (R)	71,624	50.9
Eugene B. Crowe (D)	69,227	49.2
10 Raymond S. Springer (R)	80,725	53.0
Don C. Ward (D)	71,478	47.0
11 William H. Larrabee (D)	79,070	51.7
Maurice G. Robinson (R)	73,867	48.3
12 Louis Ludlow (D)	80,954	52.9
James A. Collins (R)	72,174	47.1

## IOWA

1 Thomas E. Martin (R)	70,120	60.4
Zoe S. Nabers (D)	46,040	39.6
2 William S. Jacobsen (D)	75,774	52.2
W. A. McCullough (R)	69,298	47.8



	Candidates	Votes	%
3	John W. Gwynne (R)	65,425	60.0
	Ernest J. Seemann (D)	43,709	40.1
4	Henry O. Talle (R)	66,691	56.4
	Morgan J. McEnaney (D)	51,558	43.6
5	Karl M. LeCompte (R)	66,940	53.3
	Roy E. Stevens (D)	58,718	46.7
6	Paul Cunningham (R)	70,707	52.3
	E. Frank Fox (D)	64,314	47.6
7	Ben F. Jensen (R)	71,633	58.6
	Ernest M. Miller (D)	50,644	41.4
8	Fred C. Gilchrist (R)	64,687	58.1
	Frank J. Lund (D)	46,597	41.9
9	Vincent F. Harrington (D)	67,017	50.8
	Albert F. Swanson (R)	64,877	49.2

## KANSAS

1	William P. Lambertson (R)	64,766	61.0
	Clive R. Lane (D)	41,375	39.0
2	Ulysses S. Guyer (R)	73,659	54.0
	Harold H. Harding (D)	62,787	46.0
3	Thomas D. Winter (R)	60,381	55.2
	W. E. Ledbetter (D)	48,971	44.8
4	Edward H. Rees (R)	58,183	62.5
	Dudley Doolittle (D)	34,957	37.5
5	John M. Houston (D)	58,486	52.5
	Stanley Taylor (R)	52,901	47.5
6	Frank Carlson (R)	69,627	60.9
	Max Jones (D)	44,702	39.1
7	Clifford R. Hope (R)	75,349	63.9
	Claude E. Main (D)	42,518	36.1

## KENTUCKY

1	Noble J. Gregory (D)	60,777	100.0
2	Beverly M. Vincent (D)	69,905	100.0
3	Emmet O'Neal (D)	96,253	60.0
	Ben J. Brumleve (R)	64,053	40.0
4	Edward W. Creal (D)	55,561	58.5
	Lewis H. Mather (R)	39,447	41.5
5	Brent Spence (D)	51,954	61.2
	Henry J. Cook (R)	32,981	38.8
6	Virgil Chapman (D)	74,463	60.5
	William D. Rogers (R)	48,700	39.5
7	Andrew J. May (D)	44,185	56.8
	James W. Turner (R)	33,574	43.2
8	Joe B. Bates (D)	61,881	58.0
	H. Clell Hayes (R)	44,736	42.0
9	John M. Robsion (R)	71,750	62.5
	Bert Rowland (D)	43,013	37.5

## LOUISIANA

1	F. Edward Hébert (D)	58,234	100.0
2	Hale Boggs (D)	56,026	100.0
3	James Domengeaux (D)	27,081	66.0
	David W. Pipes Jr. (R)	13,933	34.0
4	Overton Brooks (D)	33,704	100.0
5	Newt V. Mills (D)	33,462	100.0
6	Jared Y. Sanders Jr. (D)	41,173	100.0
7	Vance Plauche (D)	28,518	100.0
8	A. Leonard Allen (D)	28,904	100.0

## MAINE

1	James C. Oliver (R)	55,503	63.4
	Peter M. McDonald (D)	32,018	36.6
2	Margaret Chase Smith (R)	57,152	64.6
	Edward J. Beauchamp (D)	31,334	35.4
3	Frank Fellows (R)	46,732	66.1
	Thomas N. Curran (D)	23,934	33.9

## MARYLAND

1	David J. Ward (D)	36,057	53.9
	Robert F. Duer (R)	30,810	46.1
2	William P. Cole Jr. (D)	113,495	65.7
	Theodore F. Brown (R)	59,223	34.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. (D)	38,540	61.5
	John A. Janetzke (R)	24,153	38.5
4	John A. Meyer (D)	50,120	56.6
	Daniel Ellison (R)	38,444	43.4
5	Lansdale Sasscer (D)	58,418	71.0
	John N. Torvestad (R)	23,857	29.0
6	William D. Byron (D)	60,037	53.5
	Walter P. Johnson (R)	52,258	46.5

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Allen T. Treadway (R)	72,750	57.1
	Clifford J. Akey (D)	54,634	42.9
2	Charles R. Clason (R)	76,373	58.4
	Patrick A. Doyle (D)	54,428	41.6
3	Joseph E. Casey (D)	72,839	54.6
	Edward T. Simoneau (R)	60,676	45.4
4	Pehr G. Holmes (R)	70,542	53.2
	Frank J. McGrail (D)	60,988	46.0
5	Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	120,435	76.2
	Francis J. Roane (D)	37,593	23.8
6	George J. Bates (R)	88,834	71.6
	James D. Burns (D)	35,214	28.4
7	Lawrence J. Connerly (D)	89,966	62.1
	William Henry Haskell (R)	52,701	36.4
8	Arthur D. Healey (D)	71,127	55.4
	John J. Irwin (R)	57,217	44.6
9	Thomas H. Eliot (D)	81,523	52.1
	Robert Luce (R)	74,922	47.9
10	George Holden Tinkham (R)	78,029	59.1
	David M. Owens (D)	54,093	40.9
11	Thomas A. Flaherty (D)	58,041	81.5
	Benjamin J. Green (R)	13,176	18.5
12	John W. McCormack (D)	97,588	78.1
	Henry J. Allen (R)	27,302	21.9
13	Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	92,651	65.0
	Francis G. O'Neill (D)	48,606	34.1
14	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	65,780	54.4
	Harold E. Cole (D)	55,241	45.7
15	Charles L. Gifford (R)	73,358	57.8
	George F. Backus (D)	53,581	42.2

## MICHIGAN

1	Rudolph G. Tenerowicz (D)	87,451	79.9
	Donald J. Marshall (R)	21,399	19.5
2	Earl C. Michener (R)	72,235	62.3
	Redmond M. Burr (D)	43,733	37.7
3	Paul W. Shafer (R)	74,614	62.1
	Charles T. McSherry (D)	45,138	37.6
4	Clare E. Hoffman (R)	65,666	61.8
	Harvey Hope Jarvis (D)	40,443	38.1
5	Bartel J. Jonkman (R)	65,240	53.7
	Garrett Heyns (D)	56,172	46.3
6	William W. Blackney (R)	77,340	51.1
	Charles R. Adair (D)	73,629	48.6
7	Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	73,926	65.2
	Albert A. Wagner (D)	39,416	34.8
8	Fred L. Crawford (R)	68,265	61.2
	Louis C. Schwinger (D)	43,297	38.8
9	Albert J. Engel (R)	52,343	56.9
	Noel P. Fox (D)	39,667	43.1
10	Roy O. Woodruff (R)	52,685	61.9
	William J. Kelly (D)	32,289	37.9
11	Fred Bradley (R)	48,087	51.1
	Wendell L. Lund (D)	45,826	48.7
12	Frank E. Hook (D)	47,429	51.3
	John B. Bennett (R)	44,733	48.4
13	George D. O'Brien (D)	66,985	54.6
	Clarence J. McLeod (R)	55,115	44.9
14	Louis C. Rabaut (D)	80,463	59.0
	George B. Shaeffer (R)	55,910	41.0
15	John D. Dingell (D)	85,239	61.9
	Archie C. Fraser (R)	52,131	37.9
16	John Lesinski (D)	73,956	58.8
	Robert Ford (R)	51,276	40.8
17	George A. Dondero (R)	82,809	54.7
	Draper Allen (D)	68,195	45.1

## MINNESOTA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	August H. Andresen (R)	88,814	64.8
	Francis L. Murphy (D)	27,479	20.1
	Endre B. Anderson (F-LAB)	20,700	15.1
2	Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	66,610	49.0
	Elmer J. Ryan (D)	57,673	42.5
	C. E. McNaught (F-LAB)	11,534	8.5
3	Richard P. Gale (R)	63,854	43.5
	Henry G. Teigan (F-LAB)	50,222	34.2
	Martin A. Hogan (D)	28,321	19.3
4	Melvin J. Maas (R)	68,525	58.8
	George L. Siegel (F-LAB)	32,898	28.3
	Willard J. Moran (D)	15,050	12.9
5	Oscar Youngdahl (R)	79,491	52.1
	Dewey W. Johnson (F-LAB)	52,289	34.3
	Lamoine Montgomery Dowling (D)	20,720	13.6
6	Harold Knutson (R)	84,023	61.5
	E. Thomas O'Brien (D)	52,504	38.5
7	H. Carl Andersen (R)	65,958	50.7
	Harold L. Peterson (F-LAB)	42,356	32.6
	J. L. O'Connor (D)	21,796	16.8
8	William A. Pittenger (R)	74,521	54.2
	John T. Bernard (F-LAB)	39,252	28.5
	M. W. Raihala (D)	23,845	17.3
9	Richard Thompson Buckler (F-LAB)	48,999	43.4
	Colvin G. Butler (R)	48,324	42.8
	Frank H. Timm (D)	15,507	13.7

## MISSISSIPPI

1	John E. Rankin (D)	19,390	100.0
2	Wall Doxey (D)	16,939	100.0
3	William M. Whittington (D)	16,597	100.0
4	Aaron Lane Ford (D)	15,329	100.0
5	Ross A. Collins (D)	24,079	100.0
6	William M. Colmer (D)	26,679	100.0
7	Dan R. McGehee (D)	29,799	100.0

## MISSOURI

1	Milton A. Romjue (D)	62,461	50.5
	Henry S. Beardsley (R)	61,123	49.5
2	William L. Nelson (D)	77,922	53.8
	Roy O. Miller (R)	66,794	46.2
3	Richard M. Duncan (D)	77,424	53.3
	Fred Maughmer (R)	67,757	46.7
4	C. Jasper Bell (D)	72,331	60.0
	John W. Mitchell (R)	48,181	40.0
5	Joseph B. Shannon (D)	63,202	54.2
	Forest W. Hanna (R)	53,390	45.8
6	Philip A. Bennett (R)	78,746	53.7
	Reuben T. Wood (D)	67,902	46.3
7	Dewey Short (R)	86,547	59.3
	Vernon Sigars (D)	59,344	40.7
8	Clyde Williams (D)	64,263	51.1
	Parke M. Banta (R)	61,567	48.9
9	Clarence Cannon (D)	60,204	55.3
	F. B. Meyer (R)	48,704	44.7
10	Orville Zimmerman (D)	69,859	57.4
	C. E. Davenport (R)	51,755	42.6
11	John B. Sullivan (D)	85,722	55.7
	Charles J. Riley (R)	68,088	44.3
12	Walter C. Ploeser (R)	127,005	53.9
	C. Arthur Anderson (D)	108,605	46.1
13	John J. Cochran (D)	82,417	64.5
	W. S. Sanford (R)	45,262	35.5

## MONTANA

1	Jeannette Rankin (R)	56,616	54.5
	Jerry J. O'Connell (D)	47,352	45.5
2	James F. O'Connor (D)	83,101	62.0
	Melvin N. Hoiness (R)	49,710	37.1

## NEBRASKA

1	Oren S. Copeland (R)	64,431	55.6
	Henry C. Luckey (D)	51,524	44.4
2	Charles F. McLaughlin (D)	68,760	56.6
	Theodore W. Metcalfe (R)	52,669	43.4

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
3 Karl Stefan (R)	90,561	80.0	9 Eugene J. Keogh (D, AM LAB)	92,559	57.7	42 Pius L. Schwert (D, AM LAB)	64,250	58.8
Victor J. McGonigle (D)	19,253	17.0	William J. McGahie (R)	67,901	42.3	Edward F. Moss (R)	44,866	41.0
4 Carl T. Curtis (R)	66,966	57.7	10 Emanuel Celler (D, AM LAB)	57,286	71.4	43 Daniel A. Reed (R)	67,520	62.2
R.O. Canaday (D)	29,311	25.3	Edward H. Wilson (R)	21,358	26.6	Milton A. Bissell (D, AM LAB)	40,980	37.8
Charles G. Binderup	19,807	17.1	11 James A. O'Leary (D)	46,616	49.4	AL Caroline O'Day (D, AM LAB)	3,199,019✓	
5 Harry B. Coffee (D)	63,025	58.1	Thomas Garrett (R)	42,631	45.1	Matthew J. Merritt (D, AM LAB)	3,182,936✓	
Bert Howard (R)	45,548	42.0	Wellington Roe (AM LAB)	5,193	5.5	Mary Donlon (R)	2,830,517	
<b>NEVADA</b>			12 Samuel Dickstein (D)	17,176	72.1	Messmore Kendall (R)	2,812,066	
AL James G. Scrugham (D)	32,714	64.5	Bernard Harkavy (AM LAB)	3,664	15.4	Helen G. H. Estella (P)	5,679	
Ralph W. Lattin (R)	18,032	35.5	Joseph Levine (R)	2,976	12.5	Neil Dow Cranmer (P)	5,212	
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			13 Louis J. Capozzoli (D)	18,334	62.7	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
1 Arthur B. Jenks (R)	57,982	51.1	John Rosenberg (R)	8,367	28.6	1 Herbert C. Bonner (D)	36,722	92.8
Alphonse Roy (D)	55,434	48.9	Gino Bardi (AM LAB)	2,534	8.7	John A. Wilkinson (R)	2,851	7.2
2 Foster Stearns (R)	55,530	53.0	14 M. Michael Edelstein (D)	26,455	56.9	2 John H. Kerr (D)	41,217	100.0
Daniel J. Moriarty (D)	49,260	47.0	Peter J. Bakanatch (R)	13,940	30.0	3 Graham A. Barden (D)	33,760	75.0
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			Samuel Burt (AM LAB)	6,103	13.1	Julian T. Gaskill (R)	11,248	25.0
1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)	97,547	55.5	15 Michael J. Kennedy (D)	26,314	59.7	4 Harold D. Cooley (D)	57,610	79.4
Harry Royce (D)	77,931	44.3	Arthur A. Wyler (R)	13,158	29.8	Ezra Parker (R)	14,926	20.6
2 Elmer H. Wene (D)	60,392	52.2	Joseph Curran (AM LAB)	4,623	10.5	5 Alonzo D. Folger (D)	53,778	77.2
Walter Sooy Jeffries (R)	55,382	47.8	16 William T. Pheiffer (R)	31,020	48.7	Ottis James Reynolds (R)	15,872	22.8
3 William H. Sutphin (D)	76,048	51.7	James H. Fay (D)	28,837	45.3	6 Carl T. Durham (D)	55,549	78.5
Joseph C. Irwin (R)	70,890	48.2	Thomas Darcy (AM LAB)	3,874	6.1	Gilliam Grissom (R)	15,259	21.6
4 D. Lane Powers (R)	69,834	55.9	17 Kenneth F. Simpson (R)	54,636	50.8	7 J. Bayard Clark (D)	41,663	85.3
Thomas S. Dignan (D)	54,909	44.0	Samuel Kramer (D)	47,155	43.8	Fred R. Keith (R)	7,168	14.7
5 Charles A. Eaton (R)	82,840	55.9	Morris Watson (AM LAB)	5,845	5.4	8 William O. Burgin (D)	57,879	67.2
Charles R. M. Tuttle (D)	65,200	44.0	18 Martin J. Kennedy (D)	31,151	52.7	F.D.B. Harding (R)	28,232	32.8
6 Donald H. McLean (R)	78,361	54.9	James B. Walker Jr. (R)	24,312	41.2	9 Robert L. Doughton (D)	60,875	68.3
James E. Downes (D)	62,888	44.1	Shaamas O'Sheal (AM LAB)	3,612	6.1	Monroe Adams (R)	28,287	31.7
7 J. Parnell Thomas (R)	82,287	64.6	19 Sol Bloom (D)	71,018	62.8	10 Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	87,156	69.8
Mort L. O'Connell (D)	44,527	35.0	Daniel J. Riesner (R)	32,821	29.0	Ernest M. Morgan (R)	37,736	30.2
8 Gordon Canfield (R)	72,197	58.6	Benjamin M. Zelman (AM LAB)	9,209	8.2	11 Zebulon Weaver (D)	75,763	69.0
Addison P. Rosenkrans (D)	50,622	41.1	20 Vito Marcantonio (R, AM LAB)	25,254	62.5	Robert Frank Jarrett (R)	34,104	31.0
9 Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R)	91,352	62.7	James J. Lanzetta (D)	15,160	37.5	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
Abram A. Lebson (D)	54,254	37.2	21 Joseph A. Gavagan (D)	108,139	63.2	AL Usher L. Burdick (R)	148,227✓	
10 Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R)	64,699	56.8	Charles H. Roberts (R)	46,324	27.1	Charles R. Robertson (R)	111,125✓	
William E. Holmwood (D)	46,934	41.2	Alfred K. Stern (AM LAB)	16,529	9.7	R. J. Downey (D)	63,662	
11 Albert L. Vreeland (R)	61,606	55.8	22 Walter A. Lynch (D)	44,296	60.1	Adolph Michelson (D)	63,028	
Mary C. Duffy (D)	46,130	41.8	F. Shepard Cornell (R)	23,532	31.9	Thomas Hall (I)	23,399	
12 Robert Winthrop Kean (R)	67,996	53.7	Frank R. Crosswaith (AM LAB)	5,931	8.0	John Omdahl (I)	20,845	
Thomas J. Halleran (D)	53,677	42.4	23 Charles A. Buckley (D)	190,396	56.5	<b>OHIO</b>		
13 Mary T. Norton (D)	92,356	70.2	Lowell H. Brown (R)	88,083	26.1	1 Charles H. Elston (R)	84,622	58.0
Raymond J. Cuddy (R)	39,274	29.8	Jack Altman (AM LAB)	50,293	14.9	Joseph A. Dixon (D)	61,382	42.0
14 Edward J. Hart (D)	84,538	65.3	24 James M. Fitzpatrick (D)	161,577	47.7	2 William E. Hess (R)	77,769	56.3
Otto Trankler (R)	44,893	34.7	Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	136,835	40.4	James E. O'Connell (D)	60,410	43.7
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			George Thomas (AM LAB)	35,233	10.4	3 Greg Holbrock (D)	103,291	52.6
AL Clinton P. Anderson (D)	106,972	58.8	25 Ralph A. Gamble (R)	125,412	64.0	Harry N. Routzohn (R)	93,002	47.4
Herman R. Crile (R)	75,085	41.2	Homer A. Stebbins (D)	64,889	33.1	4 Robert F. Jones (R)	65,603	57.8
<b>NEW YORK</b>			26 Hamilton Fish (R)	68,715	51.9	Clarence C. Miller (D)	47,820	42.2
1 Leonard W. Hall (R)	267,873	63.7	Hardy Steeholm (D)	59,739	45.1	5 Cliff Clevenger (R)	48,040	60.7
Frederic S. Farah (D)	141,774	33.7	27 Lewis K. Rockefeller (R)	65,618	58.0	C. H. Armbruster (D)	31,063	39.3
2 William B. Barry (D)	216,309	52.8	George J. Mutari (D, AM LAB)	47,610	42.1	6 Jacob E. Davis (D)	52,769	52.2
Thomas J. Styles (R)	170,004	41.5	28 William T. Byrne (D)	89,592	57.8	Chester P. Fitch (R)	48,257	47.8
Matthew Napear (AM LAB)	20,827	5.1	William V. A. Waterman (R)	59,344	38.3	7 Clarence J. Brown (R)	83,415	58.3
3 Joseph L. Pfeifer (D, AM LAB)	42,884	70.6	29 E. Harold Cluett (R)	82,328	63.7	J. Fuller Trump (D)	59,667	41.7
Samuel Rosenthal (R)	17,839	29.4	Salvatore J. Leombruno (D)	43,588	33.7	8 Frederick C. Smith (R)	49,218	52.5
4 Thomas H. Cullen (D)	36,995	56.2	Frank Crowther (R)	66,159	54.8	Kenneth M. Petri (D)	44,605	47.5
Alfred A. Larossa (R)	25,207	38.3	Burlin G. McKillip (D)	51,270	42.5	9 John F. Hunter (D)	86,956	54.7
Michael Giaratano (AM LAB)	3,636	5.5	31 Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	58,727	62.5	Wilbur M. White (R)	71,927	45.3
5 James J. Heffernan (D, AM LAB)	63,295	55.2	Horatio W. Thomas (D, AM LAB)	35,307	37.5	10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	48,217	58.9
Marcellus H. Evans (R)	51,428	44.8	32 Francis D. Culkin (R)	71,782	68.8	John P. Kelso (D)	33,698	41.1
6 Andrew L. Somers (D)	130,391	57.7	Frank M. McCormack (D)	30,105	28.8	11 Harold K. Claypool (D)	43,548	53.8
Alfred E. Buck (R)	58,507	25.9	33 Fred J. Douglas (R)	72,412	56.5	Ray W. Davis (R)	37,398	46.2
Irving B. Altman (AM LAB)	31,945	14.1	Samuel H. Miller (D)	52,469	40.9	12 John M. Vorys (R)	91,767	51.3
7 John J. Delaney (D, AM LAB)	50,189	72.8	Edwin Arthur Hall (R)	93,990	68.3	A. P. Lammek (D)	87,115	48.7
Julius Reinlieb (R)	18,765	27.2	Donald W. Kramer (D)	41,027	29.8	13 A.D. Baumhart Jr. (R)	62,442	60.8
8 Donald L. O'Toole (D)	217,599	56.8	35 Clarence E. Hancock (R)	97,688	56.8	Werner S. Haslinger (D)	40,274	39.2
Jacob M. Offenhender (R)	103,753	27.1	Flora D. Johnson (D)	69,730	40.6	14 Dow W. Harter (D)	121,037	52.3
Benjamin Brenner (AM LAB)	52,972	13.8	36 John Taber (R)	64,507	59.6	Walter B. Wanamaker (R)	108,016	46.6
			John W. Kennelly (D)	40,929	37.8	15 Robert T. Secrest (D)	57,359	58.8
			37 W. Sterling Cole (R)	76,630	64.9	Clair A. Young (R)	40,233	41.2
			David Moses (D)	38,878	32.9	16 William R. Thom (D)	92,469	56.4
			38 Joseph J. O'Brien (R)	92,866	51.9	Jim Seccombe (R)	71,629	43.7
			George B. Kelly (D, AM LAB)	86,197	48.1			
			39 James W. Wadsworth (R)	73,316	60.4			
			J. Frederick Colson (D, AM LAB)	48,133	39.6			
			40 Walter Gresham Andrews (R)	119,972	61.1			
			Robert A. Hoffman (D, AM LAB)	76,468	38.9			
			41 Alfred F. Beiter (D, AM LAB)	62,843	52.3			
			J. Francis Harter (R)	57,335	47.7			





	Candidates	Votes	%
17	J. Harry McGregor (R)	69,102	55.1
	Ralph C. Lutz (D)	56,343	44.9
18	Lawrence E. Imhoff (D)	79,718	54.5
	Earl R. Lewis (R)	66,666	45.5
19	Michael J. Kirwan (D)	122,075	61.9
	Charles H. Anderson (R)	75,016	38.1
20	Martin L. Sweeney (D)	72,385	67.7
	George Pillersdorf (R)	34,609	32.4
21	Robert Crosser (D)	79,602	77.1
	J. E. Chizek (R)	23,658	22.9
22	Frances P. Bolton (R)	165,322	56.7
	Anthony A. Fleger (D)	126,273	43.3
AL	George H. Bender (R)	1,519,628✓	
	Stephen M. Young (D)	1,483,934✓	
	L. L. Marshall (R)	1,386,696	
	Francis W. Durbin (D)	1,384,800	

## OKLAHOMA

1	Wesley E. Disney (D)	93,366	62.2
	W. R. Boyd (R)	56,112	37.4
2	Jack Nichols (D)	50,351	62.2
	E. O. Clark (R)	30,630	37.8
3	Wilburn Cartwright (D)	68,344	79.0
	Frank D. McSherry (R)	18,145	21.0
4	Lyle H. Boren (D)	69,040	71.1
	Clyde T. Patrick (R)	28,046	28.9
5	A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	93,457	72.4
	U. S. Stone (R)	34,942	27.1
6	Jed Johnson (D)	52,338	70.1
	Walter Hubbell (R)	22,343	29.9
7	Sam C. Massingale (D)	39,884	70.0
	Place Montgomery (R)	16,246	28.5
8	Ross Rizley (R)	48,737	53.8
	Phil Ferguson (D)	41,417	45.7
AL	Will Rogers (D)	479,433	65.7
	John W. Harreld (R)	245,384	33.6

**OREGON**

1	James W. Mott (R)	145,675	68.4
	Charles A. Robertson (D)	63,940	30.0
2	Walter M. Pierce (D)	44,832	56.3
	Rex Ellis (R)	33,529	42.1
3	Homer D. Angell (R)	84,275	49.9
	Nan Wood Honeyman (D)	80,930	47.9

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	Leon Sacks (D)	64,599	61.7
	Emanuel W. Beloff (R)	39,770	38.0
2	James P. McGranery (D)	62,844	60.9
	Augustus Trask Ashton (R)	39,489	38.3
3	Michael J. Bradley (D)	77,436	63.1
	Frank J. Kownacki (R)	44,757	36.5
4	John Edward Sheridan (D)	74,458	63.0
	Benjamin M. Golder (R)	42,578	36.1
5	Francis R. Smith (D)	76,724	55.8
	Fred C. Gartner (R)	60,109	43.7
6	Francis J. Myers (D)	82,550	61.1
	Frank F. Truscott (R)	51,313	38.0
7	Hugh Scott (R)	79,416	50.9
	Gilbert Cassidy (D)	76,054	48.8
8	James Wolfenden (R)	69,649	59.6
	E. Adele Scott Saul (D)	46,960	40.2
9	Charles L. Gerlach (R)	55,919	52.4
	Henry V. Scheirer (D)	50,632	47.4
10	J. Roland Kinzer (R)	72,843	57.7
	George M. May (D)	53,333	42.2
11	Patrick J. Boland (D)	65,368	52.6
	Joseph F. Gunster (R)	58,831	47.4
12	J. Harold Flannery (D)	101,854	57.8
	J. Henry Pool (R)	74,305	42.2
13	Ivor D. Fenton (R)	70,647	50.5
	James H. Gildea (D)	68,501	48.9
14	Guy L. Moser (D)	48,140	56.0
	Joseph C. Evans (R)	31,839	37.1
	Raymond S. Hofses (SOC)	4,980	5.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Albert G. Rutherford (R)	46,740	59.3
	F. R. Clark (D)	31,675	40.2
16	Robert F. Rich (R)	61,167	60.5
	Hugh Gilmore (D)	39,988	39.5
17	J. William Ditter (R)	75,006	62.2
	Victor Eppstein (D)	45,616	37.8
18	Richard M. Simpson (R)	46,595	57.6
	John W. Keichline (D)	34,328	42.4
19	John C. Kunkel (R)	74,420	54.4
	John A. Smith (D)	62,298	45.6
20	Benjamin Jarrett (R)	64,189	58.2
	John R. Boland Jr. (D)	44,919	40.8
21	Francis E. Walter (D)	52,530	56.2
	T. Fred Woodley (R)	40,863	43.7
22	Harry L. Haines (D)	60,848	54.8
	Chester H. Gross (R)	49,532	44.6
23	James E. Van Zandt (R)	57,027	56.3
	William M. Aukerman (D)	44,263	43.7
24	J. Buell Snyder (D)	54,631	56.6
	J. Clark Glassburn (R)	41,641	43.2
25	Charles I. Faddis (D)	58,442	61.0
	Lucius McK. Crumrine (R)	37,357	39.0
26	Louis E. Graham (R)	64,669	59.9
	Peter P. Reising (D)	62,273	49.1
27	Harve Tibbott (R)	75,243	51.6
	Joseph Gray (D)	69,736	47.9
28	Augustine B. Kelley (D)	58,772	55.5
	James M. Underwood (R)	44,528	42.0
29	Robert L. Rodgers (R)	50,147	54.3
	James F. Lavery (D)	41,924	45.4
30	Thomas E. Scanlon (D)	62,450	50.1
	Robert J. Corbett (R)	62,097	49.9
31	Samuel A. Weiss (D)	76,819	55.7
	John McDowell (R)	59,960	43.5
32	Herman P. Eberharter (D)	62,121	68.6
	Samuel M. Jackson (R)	28,196	31.1
33	Joseph A. McArdle (D)	70,824	55.0
	James I. Marsh (R)	57,737	44.9
34	James A. Wright (D)	75,004	53.8
	Robert B. McKinley (R)	64,336	46.2

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Aime J. Forand (D)	87,530	57.6
	Charles F. Risk (R)	64,539	42.4
2	John E. Fogarty (D)	87,332	53.8
	Harry Sandager (R)	74,987	46.2

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	L. Mendel Rivers (D)	16,626	98.4
2	Hampton P. Fulmer (D)	14,920	98.6
3	Butler B. Hare (D)	15,977	98.9
4	Joseph R. Bryson (D)	23,825	97.3
5	James P. Richards (D)	14,754	99.2
6	John L. McMillan (D)	12,074	99.0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Karl E. Mundt (R)	135,406	59.6
	Oscar Fosheim (D)	91,967	40.5
2	Francis H. Case (R)	47,051	66.1
	Arthur W. Watwood (D)	24,177	33.9

## TENNESSEE

1	B. Carroll Reece (R)	39,577	68.7
	R. E. Walker (D)	18,051	31.3
2	John Jennings Jr. (R)	41,274	56.6
	Clay Jones (D)	31,663	43.4
3	Estes Kefauver (D)	35,332	68.7
	Jerome Taylor (R)	16,099	31.3
4	Albert Gore (D)	38,278	88.9
	H. E. McLean (R)	4,777	11.1
5	J. Percy Priest (I)	24,565	50.2
	Joseph W. Byrns Jr. (D)	20,933	42.8
	Julian H. Campbell (R)	3,459	7.1

	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
6	Wirt Courtney (D)	24,536	100.0
7	Herron Pearson (D)	25,590	100.0
8	Jere Cooper (D)	32,002	92.1
	Julian Palmer	2,760	7.9
9	Clifford Davis (D)	55,952	96.0

**TEXAS**

1	Wright Patman (D)	27,030	100.0
2	Martin Dies (D)	43,597	100.0
3	Lindley Beckworth (D)	47,292	100.0
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	46,333	100.0
5	Hatton W. Summers (D)	57,789	87.5
	Floyd E. Royer (R)	8,273	12.5
6	Luther A. Johnson (D)	33,546	100.0
7	Nat Patton (D)	30,384	98.2
8	Albert Thomas (D)	89,796	95.2
9	Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	52,754	100.0
10	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	48,442	100.0
11	W. R. Poage (D)	41,432	99.9
12	Fritz G. Lanham (D)	54,108	100.0
13	Ed Gossett (D)	50,076	96.5
14	Richard M. Kleberg (D)	59,016	100.0
15	Milton H. West (D)	32,300	92.5
	J. A. Simpson (R)	2,628	7.5
16	R. Ewing Thomason (D)	34,515	99.9
17	Sam Russell (D)	45,456	100.0
18	Eugene Worley (D)	51,660	96.5
19	George H. Mahon (D)	56,343	100.0
20	Paul J. Kilday (D)	47,075	83.4
	Harry Hotchkiss (R)	9,296	16.5
21	Charles L. South (D)	49,468	92.8
	Ray Ridenhower (R)	3,832	7.2

## UTAH

1	Walter K. Granger (D)	62,654	57.1
	LeRoy B. Young (R)	47,021	42.9
2	J. W. Robinson (D)	84,874	62.8
	A. Sherman Christensen (R)	50,332	37.2

**VERMONT**

AL	Charles A. Plumley (R)	89,637	63.8
	Michael J. Rock (D)	50,804	36.2

**VIRGINIA**

1	Schuyler Otis Bland (D)	22,493	99.9
2	Colgate W. Darden Jr. (D)	29,788	100.0
3	Dave E. Satterfield Jr. (D)	34,885	96.8
4	Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	19,043	96.0
5	Thomas G. Burch (D)	25,631	100.0
6	Clifton A. Woodrum (D)	30,046	68.1
	Fred W. McWane (R)	13,864	31.4
7	A. Willis Robertson (D)	26,233	65.1
	J. A. Garber (R)	13,964	34.7
8	Howard W. Smith (D)	33,031	79.0
	Henry B. Goodloe (R)	8,794	21.0
9	John W. Flannagan Jr. (D)	32,412	57.3
	Fred C. Parks (R)	24,109	42.7

## WASHINGTON

1	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	113,988	61.6
	Fred J. Wettrick (R)	71,110	38.4
2	Henry M. Jackson (D)	66,314	57.4
	Payson Peterson (R)	49,209	42.6
3	Martin F. Smith (D)	60,529	55.3
	Russell V. Mack (R)	48,700	44.5
4	Knute Hill (D)	50,493	51.3
	Frank Miller (R)	48,003	48.7
5	Charles H. Leavy (D)	67,582	55.5
	Walt Horan (R)	54,258	44.5
6	John M. Coffee (D)	71,536	62.8
	Paul A. Preus (R)	42,334	37.2



**WEST VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Robert L. Ramsay (D)	72,717	53.2
	A. C. Schiffler (R)	63,906	46.8
2	Jennings Randolph (D)	77,045	57.5
	Summers H. Sharp (R)	56,911	42.5
3	Andrew Edmiston (D)	79,441	56.6
	H. Roy Waugh (R)	60,810	43.4
4	George W. Johnson (D)	82,979	52.7
	Harry O. Hiteshew (R)	74,491	47.3
5	John Kee (D)	81,903	62.9
	Hartley Sanders (R)	48,223	37.1
6	Joe L. Smith (D)	105,927	61.7
	R. E. O'Connor (R)	65,762	38.3

**WISCONSIN**

1	Stephen Bolles (R)	69,276	55.8
	Stanley W. Slagg (PROG)	28,308	22.8
	Jacob M. Weisman (D)	26,520	21.4

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Harry Sauthoff (PROG)	60,481	44.2
	Charles Hawks Jr. (R)	58,121	42.5
	Thomas R. Brooks (D)	18,237	13.3
3	William H. Stevenson (R)	54,457	46.0
	Gardner R. Withrow (PROG)	52,131	44.0
	George T. Doherty (D)	11,806	10.0
4	Thaddeus F. B. Wasielewski (D)	57,381	35.6
	Leonard C. Fons (PROG)	52,907	32.8
	John C. Schafer (R)	50,796	31.5
5	Lewis D. Thill (R)	73,728	44.4
	James M. Pasch (PROG)	54,501	32.8
	Francis T. Murphy (D)	37,872	22.8
6	Frank B. Keefe (R)	66,821	57.4
	Jacob A. Fessler (D)	30,162	25.9
	Walter D. Corrigan (PROG)	19,387	16.7
7	Reid F. Murray (R)	58,696	51.6
	Gerald J. Boileau (PROG)	40,558	35.7
	Wallace A. Bloedorn (D)	14,495	12.7
8	Joshua L. Johns (R)	61,987	55.9
	Michael F. Kresky (PROG)	49,005	44.2

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Merlin Hull (PROG)	61,009	52.8
	John R. Nygaard (R)	47,825	41.4
	James E. Hughes (D)	6,763	5.9
10	Bernard J. Gehrman (PROG)	50,776	48.0
	Peter Van Nostrand (R)	37,819	35.7
	John G. Green (D)	17,284	16.3

**WYOMING**

AL	John J. McIntyre (D)	57,030	53.4
	Frank O. Horton (R)	49,701	46.5

**1941 House Elections****MISSISSIPPI****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	8,703	69.3
	L. A. Plye	3,865	30.8

**NEW YORK****Special Elections**

14	Arthur G. Klein (D, LIB)	8,615	68.0
	George A. Hastings (R)	3,337	26.3
	Leonard H. Wacker (AM LAB)	714	5.6

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
17	Joseph Clark Baldwin (R)	23,254	52.9
	Dean Alfange (D)	16,690	38.0
	Eugene P. Connolly (AM LAB)	3,985	9.1
42	John C. Butler (R)	15,065	40.6
	Hattie E. Schwert (D, AM LAB)	13,554	36.5
	Edmund P. Radwan (NEW DEAL)	7,787	21.0

**OKLAHOMA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Victor Wickersham (D)	19,884	82.5
	George Davidson (R)	4,004	16.6

**WISCONSIN****Special Election**

1	Lawrence H. Smith (R)	29,638	63.6
	Thomas R. Amlie (D)	16,949	36.4



# 1942 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	5,600	100.0
2 George Grant (D)	6,672	100.0
3 Henry B. Steagall (D)	5,043	100.0
4 Sam Hobbs (D)	7,468	100.0
5 Joe Starnes (D)	11,841	100.0
6 Pete Jarman (D)	7,556	100.0
7 Carter Manasco (D)	9,788	100.0
8 John J. Sparkman (D)	5,954	100.0
9 John P. Newsome (D)	8,802	95.6

## ARIZONA

AL Richard F. Harless (D)	56,357✓
John R. Murdock (D)	55,825✓
George R. Darnell (R)	23,015
Joseph S. Jenckes Jr. (R)	18,205
Morris Graham (COM)	375

## ARKANSAS

1 Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)	13,998	100.0
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)	11,380	100.0
3 J. William Fulbright (D)	16,111	100.0
4 Fadjo Cravens (D)	14,733	100.0
5 Brooks Hays (D)	16,850	100.0
6 William F. Norrell (D)	13,166	100.0
7 Oren Harris (D)	12,108	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	78,281	93.2
Albert Jason Lima (COM)	5,703	6.8
2 Harry L. Englebright (R D T)	50,094	99.8
3 J. Leroy Johnson (R)	63,982	54.5
Joseph B. O'Neil (D)	53,521	45.6
4 Thomas Rolph (R-D)	62,735	98.2
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D)	85,747	92.7
Walter Raymond Lambert (COM)	6,749	7.3
6 Albert E. Carter (R-D)	108,585	92.4
Clarence Paton (COM)	8,532	7.3
7 John H. Tolan (D-R)	77,292	99.4
8 John Z. Anderson (R-D)	91,536	99.6
9 Bertrand W. Gearhart (R-D)	65,791	99.9
10 Alfred J. Elliott (D-R)	43,864	99.8
11 George E. Outland (D)	31,611	50.7
A. J. Dingeman (R)	30,781	49.3
12 H. Jerry Voorhis (D)	53,705	56.8
Robert P. Shuler (R & P)	40,780	43.2
13 Norris Poulson (R)	38,577	49.2
Charles Kramer (D)	33,060	42.2
Calvert S. Wilson (TOWN)	6,306	8.0
14 Thomas F. Ford (D)	49,326	66.9
Herbert L. Herberts (R)	24,349	33.0
15 John M. Costello (D-R)	88,798	86.1
B. Tarkington Dowden (PRC TOWN)	10,185	9.9
16 Will Rogers Jr. (D)	61,437	53.7
Leland Merritt Ford (R)	52,023	45.4
17 Cecil R. King (D-R)	92,260	99.8
18 Ward Johnson (R)	53,136	56.8
Francis H. Gentry (D)	40,339	43.1
19 Chet Holifield (D)	34,918	63.1
Carlton H. Casjens (R)	20,446	36.9
20 Carl Hinshaw (R)	62,628	48.4
Joseph O. Donovan (D)	55,479	42.9
Virgil G. Hinshaw (P)	6,864	5.3
21 Harry R. Sheppard (D-R)	38,419	96.4
22 John Phillips (R)	42,765	57.6
N. E. West (D)	31,440	42.4
23 Edouard V. M. Izac (D)	42,864	50.5
James B. Abbey (R)	42,087	49.5

## COLORADO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Lawrence Lewis (D)	58,143	53.4
Olaf H. Jacobson (R)	50,083	46.0
2 William S. Hill (R)	64,984	67.7
Julian E. Hall (D)	30,485	31.7
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	55,838	62.7
J. C. Jarrett (D)	33,154	37.3
4 Robert F. Rockwell (R)	28,460	58.8
Elizabeth E. Pellet (D)	19,979	41.3

## CONNECTICUT

1 William J. Miller (R)	72,306	51.4
Herman P. Kopplemann (D)	68,435	48.6
2 John D. McWilliams (R)	46,426	51.3
William J. Fitzgerald (D)	43,934	48.6
3 Ranulf Compton (R)	57,612	51.7
James A. Shanley (D)	53,825	48.3
4 Clare Boothe Luce (R)	63,719	46.5
LeRoy D. Downs (D)	56,861	41.5
David Mansell (SOC)	15,573	11.4
5 Joseph E. Talbot (R)	42,602	53.6
William A. Patten (D)	36,327	45.7
AL Bolelaus J. Monkiewicz (R)	283,280	49.8
Lucien J. Maciora (D)	257,941	45.3

## DELAWARE

AL Earle D. Willey (R)	45,376	53.6
Philip A. Traynor (D)	38,791	45.8

## FLORIDA

1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)	25,037	100.0
2 Emory H. Price (D)	15,777	100.0
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	11,739	100.0
4 Arthur P. Cannon (D)	25,056	81.4
Bert Leigh Acker (R)	5,725	18.6
5 Joe Hendricks (D)	16,850	70.9
Emory Akerman (R)	6,906	29.1
AL Robert A. Green (D)	91,120	100.0

## GEORGIA

1 Hugh Peterson (D)	6,980	98.2
2 E. E. Cox (D)	3,793	100.0
3 Stephen Pace (D)	4,818	100.0
4 A. Sidney Camp (D)	5,106	100.0
5 Robert Ramspeck (D)	9,176	96.0
6 Carl Vinson (D)	5,725	100.0
7 Malcolm Tarver (D)	5,172	100.0
8 John Gibson (D)	4,785	100.0
9 B. Frank Wheelchel (D)	7,404	71.1
Roscoe Pickett (I)	3,013	28.9
10 Paul Brown (D)	5,393	100.0

## IDAHO

1 Compton I. White (D)	30,105	54.1
H. C. Baldrige (R)	25,562	45.9
2 Henry C. Dworshak (R)	45,805	54.8
Ira H. Masters (D)	37,815	45.2

## ILLINOIS

1 William L. Dawson (D)	26,280	52.8
William E. King (R)	23,537	47.3
2 William A. Rowan (D)	110,069	50.8
Thomas J. Downs (R)	106,552	49.2
3 Fred E. Busbey (R)	115,390	51.3
Edward A. Kelly (D)	109,409	48.7
4 Martin Gorski (D)	60,623	78.7
Arthur Joseph Rutshaw (R)	16,396	21.3

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	29,167	72.2
Clem Graver (R)	11,255	27.8
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	149,342	57.4
Raymond E. Trafelet (R)	110,823	42.6
7 Leonard W. Schuetz (D)	179,906	50.3
James C. Moreland (R)	177,931	49.7
8 Thomas S. Gordon (D)	33,425	78.8
Rena E. Pikiel (R)	8,995	21.2
9 Charles S. Dewey (R)	40,803	51.3
Irwin N. Walker (D)	38,679	48.7
10 Ralph E. Church (R)	150,558	63.0
Jack Bairstow (D)	88,266	37.0
11 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	97,316	71.0
Joseph S. Perry (D)	39,829	29.0
12 Noah M. Mason (R)	68,426	71.4
Tony R. Berrettini (D)	27,405	28.6
13 Leo E. Allen (R)	48,500	79.4
Michael M. Kinney (D)	12,596	20.6
14 Anton J. Johnson (R)	47,294	59.3
Robert M. Harper (D)	32,450	40.7
15 Robert B. Chipperfield (R)	48,677	62.1
Montgomery B. Carrott (D)	29,741	37.9
16 Everett M. Dirksen (R)	55,135	68.8
James D. Carrigan (D)	24,969	31.2
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	44,563	72.4
Frank Gillespie (D)	17,023	27.6
18 Jessie Sumner (R)	51,281	62.4
Fred E. Butcher (D)	30,852	37.6
19 William H. Wheat (R)	56,657	57.3
Alfred D. Huston (D)	42,171	42.7
20 Sid Simpson (R)	31,360	51.0
James M. Barnes (D)	30,131	49.0
21 Evan Howell (R)	54,585	58.1
William P. Roberts (D)	39,318	41.9
22 Calvin D. Johnson (R)	67,313	55.7
Harry C. Odum (D)	53,470	44.3
23 Charles W. Vursell (R)	47,526	52.7
Laurence F. Arnold (D)	42,736	47.4
24 James V. Heidinger (R)	37,008	58.4
Leroy Barham (D)	26,377	41.6
25 C. W. Bishop (R)	49,965	55.1
Kent E. Keller (D)	40,762	44.9
AL Stephen A. Day (R)	1,481,419	51.3
Benjamin S. Adamowski (D)	1,395,053	48.3

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	44,334	53.6
Samuel W. Cullison (R)	38,450	46.5
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	63,120	61.2
Emmett Ferguson (D)	39,943	38.8
3 Robert A. Grant (R)	66,434	55.2
Lewis J. Murphy (D)	53,992	44.8
4 George W. Gillie (R)	61,032	61.0
Samuel C. Cleland (D)	39,032	39.0
5 Forest A. Harness (R)	80,464	55.7
Edward C. Hays (D)	63,994	44.3
6 Noble J. Johnson (R)	65,764	58.1
Floyd I. McMurray (D)	47,363	41.9
7 Gerald W. Landis (R)	69,044	56.9
O. A. Noland (D)	52,386	43.1
8 Charles M. La Follette (R)	67,237	53.7
John W. Boehne Jr. (D)	57,868	46.3
9 Earl Wilson (R)	55,949	55.9
Roy Huckleberry (D)	44,096	44.1
10 Raymond S. Springer (R)	67,201	57.4
William H. Larrabee (D)	49,963	42.6
11 Louis Ludlow (D)	79,932	50.3
Howard M. Meyer (R)	79,136	49.8

## IOWA

1 Thomas E. Martin (R)	55,139	61.5
Vern W. Nall (D)	32,893	36.7

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Henry O. Talle (R)	62,290	57.4
William S. Jacobsen (D)	46,310	42.6
3 John W. Gwynne (R)	54,124	60.7
William D. Kearney (D)	35,065	39.3
4 Karl M. LeCompte (R)	52,258	64.5
Thomas L. Curran (D)	28,745	35.5
5 Paul Cunningham (R)	48,578	63.2
E. Frank Fox (D)	28,287	36.8
6 Fred C. Gilchrist (R)	46,843	60.3
Edward Breen (D)	30,802	39.7
7 Ben F. Jensen (R)	49,086	64.2
Jess Alton (D)	27,409	35.8
8 Charles B. Hoeven (R)	42,154	64.6
Walter T. Mahoney (D)	23,059	35.4

**KANSAS**

1 William P. Lambertson (R)	49,962	59.2
John E. Barrett (D)	34,404	40.8
2 Ulysses S. Guyer (R)	48,594	59.1
Herbert L. Drake (D)	33,625	40.9
3 Thomas D. Winter (R)	40,789	59.9
William E. Murphy (D)	27,364	40.2
4 Edward H. Rees (R)	55,612	55.7
John M. Houston (D)	44,313	44.4
5 Clifford R. Hope (R)	54,655	66.6
S. S. Alexander (D)	27,381	33.4
6 Frank Carlson (R)	49,403	64.2
Lud W. Strnad (D)	27,590	35.8

**KENTUCKY**

1 Noble J. Gregory (D)	17,027	67.5
Walter L. Prince (R)	8,195	32.5
2 Beverly M. Vincent (D)	21,866	100.0
3 Emmet O'Neal (D)	39,866	55.2
J. R. Todd (R)	32,404	44.8
4 Edward W. Creal (D)	23,871	55.7
Don Victor Drye (R)	19,015	44.3
5 Brent Spence (D)	18,510	53.5
Lewis R. Kimberly (R)	12,073	34.9
Ed Wimmer (I)	3,806	11.0
6 Virgil Chapman (D)	27,382	100.0
7 Andrew J. May (D)	22,160	50.6
Elmer E. Gabbard (R)	21,620	49.4
8 Joe B. Bates (D)	22,499	56.0
F. A. Easterling (R)	17,644	44.0
9 John M. Robison (R)	34,440	100.0

**LOUISIANA**

1 F. Edward Hébert (D)	20,973	100.0
2 Paul H. Maloney (D)	19,007	100.0
3 James Domengeaux (D)	6,260	100.0
4 Overton Brooks (D)	7,184	100.0
5 Charles E. McKenzie (D)	7,949	100.0
6 James H. Morrison (D)	9,313	100.0
7 Henry D. Larcade Jr. (D)	6,201	100.0
8 A. Leonard Allen (D)	8,100	100.0

**MAINE**

1 Robert Hale (R)	38,128	57.0
Louis J. Brann (D)	28,759	43.0
2 Margaret Chase Smith (R)	42,062	67.6
Bradford C. Redonnet (D)	20,164	32.4
3 Frank Fellows (R)	31,728	100.0

**MARYLAND**

1 David Jenkins Ward (D)	25,270	55.9
William H. Lloyd (R)	19,938	44.1
2 Harry Streett Baldwin (D)	57,865	62.2
George R. Norris (R)	35,228	37.8
3 Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. (D)	20,450	73.3
Edward S. Panetti (R)	7,469	26.8
4 Daniel Ellison (R)	22,673	50.9
John M. Wyatt (D)	21,845	49.1

5 Lansdale G. Sasscer (D)	33,191	66.7
John Torvestad (R)	16,596	33.3
6 J. Glenn Beall (R)	45,724	59.5
E. Brooke Lee (D)	31,187	40.6

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 Allen T. Treadway (R)	50,302	56.7
Frank Hurley (D)	36,257	40.9
2 Charles R. Clason (R)	58,781	61.6
John J. Granfield (D)	36,675	38.4
3 Philip J. Philbin (D)	46,412	50.4
Alfred Woollacott (R)	45,689	49.6
4 Pehr G. Holmes (R)	57,323	57.2
John S. Sullivan (D)	42,895	42.8
5 Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	95,231	100.0
6 George J. Bates (R)	68,739	75.3
James D. Burns (D)	22,523	24.7
7 Thomas J. Lane (D)	68,073	100.0
8 Angier L. Goodwin (R)	57,016	56.2
Frederick McDermott (D)	44,401	43.8
9 Charles L. Gifford (R)	50,902	58.8
George F. Backus (D)	35,633	41.2
10 Christian A. Herter (R)	64,247	51.2
William A. Carey (D)	61,359	48.9
11 James M. Curley (D)	60,850	69.3
Vincent Mottola (R)	27,008	30.7
12 John W. McCormack (D)	76,043	78.7
Francis P. O'Neill (R)	20,600	21.3
13 Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	62,608	59.3
Francis H. Foy (D)	42,995	40.7
14 Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	54,977	59.4
Terrance J. Lomax Jr. (D)	37,598	40.6

**MICHIGAN**

1 George G. Sadowski (D)	48,620	78.0
John B. Sosnowski (R)	13,691	22.0
2 Earl C. Michener (R)	40,439	63.1
Redmond M. Burr (D)	23,277	36.3
3 Paul Shafer (R)	41,002	65.7
Harold E. Steinbacher (D)	20,334	32.6
4 Clare E. Hoffman (R)	42,653	68.6
Dean Morley (D)	19,065	30.7
5 Bartel J. Jonkman (R)	37,020	54.0
Herman J. Wierenga (D)	30,840	45.0
6 William W. Blackney (R)	48,364	57.6
David M. Martin (D)	34,893	41.6
7 Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	46,946	67.3
Leroy S. Wilson (D)	22,775	32.7
8 Fred L. Crawford (R)	45,182	66.9
Michael J. Hart (D)	21,689	32.1
9 Albert J. Engel (R)	34,548	65.4
Arnold B. Coxhill (D)	17,954	34.0
10 Roy O. Woodruff (R)	31,895	60.1
John E. Morrison (D)	20,852	39.3
11 Fred Bradley (R)	32,579	58.0
Paul L. Adams (D)	23,555	42.0
12 John B. Bennett (R)	31,643	51.5
Frank E. Hook (D)	27,983	45.6
13 George D. O'Brien (D)	33,807	51.1
Clarence J. McLeod (R)	32,298	48.9
14 Louis C. Rabaut (D)	50,707	58.7
Claude G. McDonald (R)	35,638	41.3
15 John D. Dingell (D)	52,384	64.6
Ivan L. Bowman (R)	28,694	35.4
16 John Lesinski (D)	42,911	58.5
Robert W. Ford (R)	30,480	41.5
17 George A. Dondero (R)	56,607	56.8
Dorothy K. Roosevelt (D)	43,036	43.2

**MINNESOTA**

1 August H. Andresen (R)	58,387	66.2
Harold R. Atwood (D)	29,771	33.8
2 Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	60,028	70.0
R. J. Neunsinger (D)	13,866	16.2
Charles D. Peterson (F-LAB)	11,819	13.8

3 Richard P. Gale (R)	44,662	49.0
Charles Munn (F-LAB)	29,936	32.9
William J. Gallagher (D)	16,505	18.1
4 Melvin J. Maas (R)	45,903	65.1
William Mahoney (F-LAB)	17,071	24.2
Edward K. Delaney (D)	6,938	9.8
5 Walter H. Judd (R)	60,883	63.8
Joseph Gilbert (F-LAB)	18,566	19.5
Thomas P. Ryan (D)	15,976	16.7
6 Harold Knutson (R)	49,295	57.1
E. Thomas O'Brien (D)	37,070	43.0
7 H. Carl Andersen (R)	46,570	54.8
Theodor S. Slen (D)	21,192	24.9
Francis H. Shoemaker (F-LAB)	17,241	20.3
8 William A. Pittenger (R)	51,803	58.2
Rudolph Rautio (F-LAB)	21,786	24.5
E. J. Larsen (D)	10,284	11.6
S. B. Ruohoniemi (D)	5,148	5.8
9 Harold C. Hagen (F-LAB)	35,265	50.4
John W. Padden (R)	34,661	49.6

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 John E. Rankin (D)	7,079	100.0
2 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	5,698	100.0
3 William M. Whittington (D)	5,552	100.0
4 Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	5,660	100.0
5 W. Arthur Winstead (D)	10,548	100.0
6 William M. Colmer (D)	7,462	100.0
7 Dan R. McGehee (D)	9,699	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1 Samuel W. Arnold (R)	41,809	55.5
Milton A. Romjue (D)	33,465	44.5
2 Max Schwabe (R)	37,635	50.4
William L. Nelson (D)	37,069	49.6
3 William C. Cole (R)	40,227	56.4
Richard M. Duncan (D)	31,108	43.6
4 C. Jasper Bell (D)	30,227	60.5
John W. Mitchell (R)	19,709	39.5
5 Roger C. Slaughter (D)	27,243	50.9
Ralph B. Innis (R)	26,163	48.9
6 Philip A. Bennett (R)	46,735*	54.6
Sam M. Wear (D)	38,946	45.5
7 Dewey Short (R)	49,595	63.5
Ralph C. Max (D)	28,542	36.5
8 William P. Elmer (R)	39,422	51.5
Clyde Williams (D)	37,072	48.5
9 Clarence Cannon (D)	30,082	54.6
Carl E. Starkloff (R)	24,912	45.2
10 Orville Zimmerman (D)	29,514	56.7
Merrill Spitler (R)	22,555	43.3
11 Louis E. Miller (R)	36,133	50.4
John B. Sullivan (D)	35,510	49.6
12 Walter C. Cloeser (R)	68,329	57.0
Martin L. Neaf (D)	51,649	43.1
13 John J. Cochran (D)	37,651	61.3
D. E. Horn (R)	23,770	38.7

**MONTANA**

1 Mike Mansfield (D)	42,754	59.0
H. K. Hazelbaker (R)	28,603	39.5
2 James F. O'Connor (D)	50,489	52.0
F. F. Haynes (R)	45,051	46.4

**NEBRASKA**

1 Carl T. Curtis (R)	69,651	66.6
Ralph G. Brooks (D)	31,422	30.0
2 Howard Buffett (R)	40,646	53.2
Charles F. McLaughlin (D)	35,743	46.8
3 Karl Stefan (R)	61,813	66.3
George Hally (D)	27,708	29.7
4 Arthur L. Miller (R)	55,914	67.1
Tom Lanigan (D)	27,406	32.9



## NEVADA

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Maurice J. Sullivan (D)	21,100	53.6
Ernest Brooks (R)	18,269	46.4

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Chester E. Mellow (R)	43,281	52.1
Thomas A. Murray (D)	39,743	47.9
2 Foster Stearns (R)	42,718	58.4
Henry J. Proulx (D)	30,473	41.6

## NEW JERSEY

1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)	74,867	61.4
Ralph W. Wescott (D)	46,445	38.1
2 Elmer H. Wene (D)	40,478	53.0
Benjamin D. Foulois (R)	35,930	47.0
3 James C. Auchincloss (R)	51,573	53.4
William H. Sutphin (D)	45,037	46.6
4 D. Lane Powers (R)	51,498	63.8
William H. Thompson Jr. (D)	29,088	36.0
5 Charles A. Eaton (R)	61,896	64.7
J. Ellis Kirkham (D)	32,999	34.5
6 Donald H. McLean (R)	52,211	57.8
George R. Walsh (D)	36,425	40.4
7 J. Parnell Thomas (R)	55,424	68.8
Emil M. Wulster (D)	25,171	31.2
8 Gordon Canfield (R)	56,582	66.6
Irving Abramson (D)	28,060	33.0
9 Harry L. Towe (R)	51,692	61.8
Frank H. Hennessy (D)	32,021	38.3
10 Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R)	37,189	53.0
Frederic Bigelow (D)	31,504	44.9
11 Frank L. Sundstrom (R)	36,500	58.9
William Freiday (D)	23,630	38.2
12 Robert W. Kean (R)	43,942	60.8
Joseph Siegler (D)	26,188	36.3
13 Mary T. Norton (D)	73,766	79.6
Raymond J. Cuddy (R)	18,894	20.4
14 Edward J. Hart (D)	75,322	78.9
Otto A. Trankler (R)	20,161	21.1

## NEW MEXICO

AL Clinton P. Anderson (D)	62,320✓
Antonio M. Fernandez (D)	57,474✓
William A. Sutherland (R)	43,627
Reese P. Fullerton (R)	43,071

## NEW YORK

1 Leonard W. Hall (R)	197,473	68.1
Rene A. Carreau (D)	83,453	28.8
2 William B. Barry (D)	125,090	50.3
William D. Rawlins (R)	95,240	38.3
William F. Brunner (AM LAB)	26,224	11.4
3 Joseph L. Pfeifer (D)	18,700	59.6
Samuel Rosenthal (R)	8,979	28.6
Joseph A. Weil (AM LAB)	3,693	11.8
4 Thomas H. Cullen (D)	21,456	63.3
Frederick H. Gutkes (R)	10,070	29.7
Matthew P. Coleman (AM LAB)	2,370	7.0
5 James J. Heffernan (D, AM LAB)	44,522	65.7
Charles G. Jochum (R)	23,285	34.3
6 Andrew L. Somers (D, AM LAB)	96,990	72.2
Theodore R. Studwell (R)	37,427	27.8
7 John J. Delaney (D, AM LAB)	27,688	72.8
Harry Boyarsky (R)	10,353	27.2
8 Donald L. O'Toole (D, AM LAB)	158,685	72.8
George F. Picken (R)	59,408	27.2
9 Eugene J. Keogh (D)	44,064	45.7
William J. Drake (R)	41,491	43.0
Albert Slade (AM LAB)	10,957	11.4
10 Emanuel Celler (D, AM LAB)	32,026	68.5
Jerome Lewis (R)	14,693	31.5
11 James A. O'Leary (D, AM LAB)	31,723	57.9
Robert S. Woodward (R)	23,029	42.1
12 Samuel Dickstein (D, AM LAB)	13,584	87.0
Hyman Hecht (R)	2,031	13.0

## Candidates

## Votes

## %

13	Louis J. Capozzoli (D, AM LAB)	11,245	74.0
	John Rosenberg (R)	3,947	26.0
14	Arthur G. Klein (D, AM LAB)	17,652	63.7
	Stuart Scheffel (R)	10,037	36.3
15	Thomas F. Burchill (D)	14,746	58.7
	Walter A. Lockwood (R)	7,566	30.1
	John Rogan (AM LAB)	2,798	11.1
16	James H. Fay (D, AM LAB)	18,710	50.1
	William T. Pheiffer (R)	18,630	49.9
17	Joseph Clark Baldwin (R, AM LAB)	38,079	61.0
	Carl Sherman (D)	24,365	39.0
18	Martin J. Kennedy (D)	18,636	52.8
	Garrow T. Gear Jr. (R, AM LAB)	16,665	47.2
19	Sol Bloom (D, AM LAB)	41,566	67.5
	Clarence McMillan (R)	20,000	32.5
20	Vito Marcantonio (R, D)	18,924	100.0
21	Joseph A. Gavagan (D, AM LAB)	60,588	66.3
	Herbert Malkin (R)	30,796	33.7
22	Walter A. Lynch (D, AM LAB)	25,933	67.1
	Richard C. Califano (R)	12,714	32.9
23	Charles A. Buckley (D, AM LAB)	142,395	74.0
	William J. Waterman (R)	50,063	26.0
24	James M. Fitzpatrick (D, AM LAB)	117,198	57.5
	Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	86,506	42.5
25	Ralph A. Gamble (R)	85,024	69.7
	James J. Butterly (D)	33,040	27.1
26	Hamilton Fish (R)	48,793	52.2
	Ferdinand A. Hoyt (D, AM LAB)	44,751	47.8
27	Jay Le Fevre (R)	53,626	63.1
	Sharon J. Mauhs (D, AM LAB)	31,426	36.9
28	William T. Byrne (D, AM LAB)	86,767	62.9
	Ernest B. Morris (R)	51,190	37.1
29	Dean P. Taylor (R, AM LAB)	69,794	68.8
	John T. Degnan (D)	31,616	31.2
30	Bernard W. Kearney (R)	53,147	62.6
	Burlin G. McKillip (D)	29,414	34.6
31	Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	43,197	69.0
	Thomas Q. Ryan (D, AM LAB)	19,448	31.0
32	Francis D. Culkin (R)	50,970	73.2
	Vanche F. Milligan (D)	17,631	25.3
33	Fred J. Douglas (R)	53,030	60.3
	Stanard Dow Butler (D, AM LAB)	34,965	39.7
34	Edwin Arthur Hall (R)	53,762	60.8
	Arthur J. Ruland (D)	33,276	37.6
35	Clarence E. Hancock (R)	82,021	64.5
	Arthur B. McGuire (D)	42,270	33.2
36	John Taber (R)	47,620	62.6
	Charles Osborne (D, AM LAB)	28,502	37.4
37	W. Sterling Cole (R)	54,700	70.9
	Daniel Crowley (D, AM LAB)	22,452	29.1
38	Joseph J. O'Brien (R)	77,970	59.1
	Walden Moore (D, AM LAB)	53,889	40.9
39	James W. Wadsworth (R, D)	83,195	100.0
40	Walter Gresham Andrews (R)	91,222	68.8
	Julian Park (D, AM LAB)	41,459	31.2
41	Joseph Mruk (R)	49,239	57.4
	Alfred F. Beiter (D, AM LAB)	36,589	42.6
42	John C. Butler (R)	39,650	53.7
	Frank J. Caffery (D, AM LAB)	34,248	46.3
43	Daniel Reed (R)	43,730	64.3
	Clare Barnes (D)	20,867	30.7
	Nelson M. Fuller (AM LAB)	3,466	5.1
AL	Winifred C. Stanley (R)	1,965,794	✓
	Matthew J. Merritt (D, AM LAB)	1,909,706	✓
	Charles Muzzicato (R)	1,887,688	
	Flora D. Johnson (D, AM LAB)	1,872,321	
	Benjamin J. Davis Jr. (COM)	52,002	
	Elizabeth Gurley Flynn (COM)	50,305	
	Layle Lane (SOC)	22,361	
	Amicus Most (SOC)	19,249	

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Herbert C. Bonner (D)	8,444	92.6
J. C. Meekins Jr. (R)	671	7.4
2 John H. Kerr (D)	7,124	100.0
3 Graham A. Barden (D)	9,596	100.0

## Candidates

## Votes

## %

4 Harold D. Cooley (D)	20,703	65.2
Wiley L. Ward (R)	11,064	34.8
5 John Hamlin Folger (D)	20,601	67.5
S. Evan Hall (R)	9,899	32.5
6 Carl T. Durham (D)	16,548	74.5
Hobart M. Patterson (R)	5,660	25.5
7 J. Bayard Clark (D)	12,112	100.0
8 William O. Burgin (D)	27,146	56.5
A. D. Barber (R)	20,868	43.5
9 Robert L. Doughton (D)	29,213	100.0
10 Cameron Morrison (D)	26,785	55.4
Charles A. Jonas (R)	21,535	44.6
11 Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	20,270	100.0
12 Zebulon Weaver (D)	30,438	65.3
Gola P. Ferguson (R)	16,150	34.7

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL Usher L. Burdick (R)	85,936✓
William Lemke (R)	65,905✓
Charles R. Robertson (IR)	48,472
Halvor L. Halvorsen (D)	47,972
E. A. Johanson (D)	31,547

## OHIO

1 Charles H. Elston (R)	54,120	61.5
William H. Hessler (D)	33,884	38.5
2 William E. Hess (R)	53,083	64.0
Nicholas Bauer (D)	29,823	36.0
3 Harry P. Jeffrey (R)	51,477	51.6
Greg Holbrock (D)	48,338	48.4
4 Robert F. Jones (R)	39,275	63.5
Clarence C. Miller (D)	22,567	36.5
5 Cliff Clevenger (R)	30,667	63.7
Ferdinand E. Warren (D)	17,514	36.4
6 Edward O. McCowen (R)	33,171	51.1
Jacob E. Davis (D)	31,793	48.9
7 Clarence J. Brown (R)	52,270	69.1
George H. Smith (D)	23,384	30.9
8 Frederick C. Smith (R)	33,797	59.8
Brooks Fletcher (D)	22,753	40.2
9 Homer A. Ramey (R)	47,377	51.8
John F. Hunter (D)	44,027	48.2
10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	29,691	64.2
Oral Daugherty (D)	16,582	35.8
11 Walter E. Brehm (R)	31,385	61.3
Harold K. Claypool (D)	19,817	38.7
12 John M. Vorys (R)	56,558	58.4
A. P. Lamneck (D)	40,290	41.6
13 Alvin Weichel (R)	37,923	61.6
E. C. Alexander (D)	23,618	38.4
14 Ed Rowe (R)	60,868	51.3
Dow W. Harter (D)	57,759	48.7
15 P.W. Griffiths (R)	35,137	60.2
Charles W. Lynch (D)	23,213	39.8
16 Henderson H. Carson (R)	50,657	52.7
William R. Thom (D)	45,531	47.3
17 J. Harry McGregor (R)	47,565	62.8
Samuel A. Anderson (D)	28,235	37.3
18 Earl R. Lewis (R)	43,279	53.3
Lawrence E. Imhoff (D)	37,951	46.7
19 Michael J. Kirwan (D)	60,248	56.4
James T. Begg (R)	46,567	43.6
20 Michael A. Feighan (D)	34,462	61.8
Harry T. Marshall (R)	14,001	25.1
Marie R. Sweeney (I)	7,289	13.1
21 Robert Crosser (D)	35,109	63.9
William J. Rogers (R)	19,137	34.8
22 Frances P. Bolton (R)	92,644	57.1
James Metzzenbaum (D)	69,601	42.9
AL George H. Bender (R)	945,995	56.9
Stephen M. Young (D)	717,692	43.1

## OKLAHOMA

1 Wesley E. Disney (D)	42,907	54.2
W. R. Boyd (R)	35,174	44.4









	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Thaddeus F. B. Wasielewski (D)	46,819	48.8
	John C. Schafer (R)	29,104	30.3
	John C. Brophy (PROG)	17,468	18.2
5	Howard J. McMurray (D)	44,337	43.2
	Lewis D. Thill (R)	38,345	37.4
	Roy A. Roush (PROG)	16,409	16.0
6	Frank B. Keefe (R)	41,385	62.2
	Eugene Schallern (D)	13,364	20.1
	Adam F. Polti (PROG)	10,645	16.0
7	Reid F. Murray (R)	40,520	71.9
	John A. Kennedy (D)	15,821	28.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	LaVern R. Dilweg (D)	40,002	54.5
	Joshua L. Johns (R)	33,441	45.5
9	Merlin Hull (PROG)	37,919	61.8
	George H. Hipke (R)	19,972	32.6
	Jack E. Joyce (D)	3,448	5.6
10	Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	33,143	48.4
	Bernard J. Gehrmann (PROG)	28,169	41.1
	John G. Green (D)	7,198	10.5

**WYOMING**

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Frank A. Barrett (R)	37,965	50.7
	John J. McIntyre (D)	36,892	49.3

**1943 House Elections****KANSAS****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Errett P. Scrivner (R)	19,798	69.1
	Herbert L. Drake (D)	8,859	30.9

**KENTUCKY****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Chester O. Carrier (R)	29,855	63.4
	J. Dan Talbott (D)	17,218	36.6

**MISSOURI****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Marion T. Bennett (R)	36,448	62.9
	Sam M. Wear (D)	21,496	37.1

# 1944 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	19,082	100.0
2 George M. Grant (D)	24,180	100.0
3 George W. Andrews (D)	20,470	100.0
4 Sam Hobbs (D)	19,391	84.5
O. D. Beard (R)	3,554	15.5
5 Albert Rains (D)	25,317	100.0
6 Pete Jarman (D)	14,561	100.0
7 Carter Manasco (D)	21,671	34.1
I. B. Burdick (R)	11,202	34.1
8 John J. Sparkman (D)	24,023	100.0
9 Luther Patrick (D)	31,767	81.7
H. H. Grooms (R)	7,120	18.3

## ARIZONA

AL John R. Murdock (D)	88,532✓
Richard F. Harless (D)	86,691✓
Margaret Adams Rockwell (R)	39,035
A. M. Ward (R)	36,352
A. Walter Gehres (P)	469

## ARKANSAS

1 Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)	32,501	100.0
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)	24,977	100.0
3 James W. Trimble (D)	20,061	63.3
Lonzo A. Ross (R)	11,613	36.7
4 Fadjo Cravens (D)	30,310	100.0
5 Brooks Hays (D)	33,215	87.1
Ross (R)	4,902	12.9
6 William F. Norrell (D)	31,785	100.0
7 Oren Harris (D)	27,851	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	92,706	99.9
2 Clair Engle (D)	48,201	63.8
Jesse M. Mayo (R)	27,312	36.2
3 J. Leroy Johnson (R-D)	131,705	99.9
4 Frank R. Havenner (D)	73,582	50.1
Thomas Rolph (R)	73,367	49.9
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D)	112,151	100.0
6 George P. Miller (D)	104,441	52.0
Albert E. Carter (R)	96,395	48.0
7 John H. Tolan (D-R)	81,762	57.9
Chesley M. Walter (R)	59,360	42.0
8 John Z. Anderson (R)	94,218	56.5
Arthur L. Johnson (D)	72,420	43.5
9 Bertrand W. Gearhart (R-D)	66,845	99.5
10 Alfred J. Elliott (D-R)	60,001	99.9
11 George E. Outland (D)	52,218	56.0
Fred J. Hart (R)	41,005	44.0
12 H. Jerry Voorhis (D)	77,385	55.3
Roy P. McLaughlin (R)	62,524	44.7
13 Ned R. Healy (D)	66,854	54.9
Norris Poulson (R)	54,792	45.0
14 Helen Gahagan Douglas (D)	65,729	51.5
William D. Campbell (R)	61,767	48.4
15 Gordon L. McDonough (R)	100,305	56.6
Hal Styles (D)	73,655	41.6
16 Ellis E. Patterson (D)	105,835	54.1
Jesse Randolph Kellems (R)	89,700	45.9
17 Cecil R. King (D-R)	147,217	99.8
18 Clyde G. Doyle (D)	95,090	55.6
Ward Johnson (R)	75,749	44.3
19 Chet Holifield (D)	65,758	71.7
Carlton H. Casjens (R)	25,852	28.2
20 Carl Hinshaw (R)	112,663	51.8
Archibald B. Young (D)	101,090	46.5
21 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	48,539	58.5
Earl S. Webb (R)	34,409	41.5
22 John Phillips (R-D)	88,537	99.8

Candidates	Votes	%
23 Edouard V. M. Izac (D)	86,707	55.1
James B. Abbey (R)	70,787	45.0

## COLORADO

1 Dean M. Gillespie (R)	90,151	51.8
Charles A. Graham (D)	83,253	47.8
2 William S. Hill (R)	83,264	62.3
David J. Miller (D)	49,079	36.8
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	69,492	56.3
Arthur M. Wimmell (D)	53,904	43.7
4 Robert F. Rockwell (R)	38,671	61.7
John L. Heuschkel (D)	24,039	38.3

## CONNECTICUT

1 Herman P. Kopplemann (D)	120,100	54.0
William J. Miller (R)	102,257	46.0
2 Chase Going Woodhouse (D)	63,013	51.2
John D. McWilliams (R)	59,973	48.8
3 James P. Geelan (D)	82,472	51.5
Ranulf Compton (R)	77,753	48.5
4 Clare Boothe Luce (R)	102,043	49.9
Margaret Connor (D)	100,035	48.9
5 Joseph E. Talbot (R)	60,137	52.2
Peter M. Higgins (D)	54,885	47.7
AL Joseph F. Ryter (D)	424,146	51.2
Boleslaus J. Monkiewicz (R)	397,725	48.1

## DELAWARE

AL Philip A. Traynor (D)	63,649	50.3
Earle D. Willey (R)	62,378	49.3

## FLORIDA

1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)	84,280	100.0
2 Emory H. Price (D)	66,604	100.0
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	51,693	100.0
4 Pat Cannon (D)	65,900	72.0
Edith Shaffer Stearn (R)	25,643	28.0
5 Joe Hendricks (D)	48,602	67.5
Emory Akerman (R)	23,406	32.5
6 Dwight L. Rogers (D)	32,491	69.7
Edward W. Greb (R)	14,134	30.3

## GEORGIA

1 Hugh Peterson (D)	24,468	100.0
2 E. E. Cox (D)	21,791	100.0
3 Stephen Pace (D)	25,276	100.0
4 A. Sidney Camp (D)	27,375	100.0
5 Robert Ramspeck (D)	50,257	94.5
H. A. Alexander (I)	2,929	5.5
6 Carl Vinson (D)	18,989	100.0
7 Malcolm Tarver (D)	31,400	100.0
8 John S. Gibson (D)	21,916	100.0
9 John S. Wood (D)	25,880	100.0
10 Paul Brown (D)	25,102	100.0

## IDAHO

1 Compton I. White (D)	49,581	56.6
Robert L. Brainard (R)	37,998	43.4
2 Henry C. Dworshak (R)	61,751	52.3
Phil J. Evans (D)	56,249	47.7

## ILLINOIS

1 William L. Dawson (D)	42,713	62.0
William E. King (R)	26,204	38.0
2 William A. Rowan (D)	186,089	57.3
Thomas J. Downs (R)	138,579	42.7

Candidates	Votes	%
3 Edward A. Kelly (D)	158,944	52.0
Fred E. Busbey (R)	146,961	48.0
4 Martin Gorski (D)	79,243	80.4
Leo J. Kozicki (R)	19,346	19.6
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	38,370	76.3
Max Price (R)	11,929	23.7
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	211,056	59.9
Charles J. Anderson Jr. (R)	140,069	39.7
7 William W. Link (D)	261,473	54.6
Charles H. Garland (R)	217,207	45.4
8 Thomas S. Gordon (D)	39,866	79.2
John F. Uczciwek (R)	10,474	20.8
9 Alexander J. Resa (D)	61,168	52.8
Charles S. Dewey (R)	54,698	47.2
10 Ralph E. Church (R)	193,948	55.8
Curtis D. MacDougall (D)	153,644	44.2
11 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	128,064	66.2
Otto Joseph Hruby Jr. (D)	65,296	33.8
12 Noah M. Mason (R)	86,228	61.0
Herbert J. Max (D)	55,236	39.1
13 Leo E. Allen (R)	59,372	70.0
Garret J. Schutt (D)	25,482	30.0
14 Anton J. Johnson (R)	55,812	54.4
Carl M. Seaberg (D)	46,759	45.6
15 Robert B. Chipperfield (R)	58,358	59.3
Ray Simpkins (D)	40,093	40.7
16 Everett M. Dirksen (R)	70,301	59.0
M. R. Clark (D)	48,779	41.0
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	52,706	66.4
Ruth G. Fillingham (D)	26,732	33.7
18 Jessie Sumner (R)	58,617	56.9
Carl B. Jewell (D)	44,340	43.1
19 Rolla C. McMillen (R)	70,942	55.8
George M. Brown (D)	56,247	44.2
20 Sid Simpson (R)	38,922	55.6
Don Irving (D)	31,092	44.4
21 Evan Howell (R)	62,879	55.7
Thomas L. Jarrett (D)	50,050	44.3
22 Melvin Price (D)	83,311	50.8
Calvin D. Johnson (R)	80,616	49.2
23 Charles W. Vursell (R)	56,712	54.7
J. E. McMackin (D)	46,957	45.3
24 James V. Heidinger (R)	42,927	58.2
Early C. Phelps (D)	30,808	41.8
25 C. W. Bishop (R)	57,672	53.5
Kent E. Keller (D)	50,140	46.5
AL Emily Taft Douglas (D)	2,030,755	52.3
Stephen A. Day (R)	1,839,518	47.4

## Special Election

19 Rolla McMillen (R)	4,722	98.7
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## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	75,635	61.3
Otto G. Fifeid (R)	46,969	38.1
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	78,061	61.6
James O. Cox (D)	48,103	37.9
3 Robert A. Grant (R)	85,362	51.8
Marshall A. Kizer (D)	78,621	47.7
4 George W. Gillie (R)	81,110	59.9
Robert W. Bushee (D)	53,636	39.6
5 Forest A. Harness (R)	94,274	53.1
Bennett H. Rockey (D)	80,208	45.1
6 Noble J. Johnson (R)	75,517	55.2
Otis G. Jamison (D)	60,758	44.5
7 Gerald W. Landis (R)	73,417	53.9
Arthur H. Greenwood (D)	62,136	45.6
8 Charles M. La Follette (R)	84,095	52.0
Charles J. Eichel (D)	76,905	47.6
9 Earl Wilson (R)	62,831	55.6
George W. Elliott (D)	49,380	43.7



	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Raymond S. Springer (R)	82,582	54.3
	Sidney E. Baker (D)	67,724	44.5
11	Louis Ludlow (D)	114,051	51.1
	Judson L. Stark (R)	108,503	48.6

**IOWA**

1	Thomas E. Martin (R)	78,729	56.7
	Clair A. Williams (D)	60,048	43.3
2	Henry O. Talle (R)	86,903	55.9
	George C. Classen (D)	68,489	44.1
3	John W. Gwynne (R)	74,901	56.8
	William D. Kearney (D)	56,985	43.2
4	Karl M. LeCompte (R)	59,658	54.9
	Harold J. Fleck (D)	49,098	45.2
5	Paul Cunningham (R)	66,260	54.1
	Ralph N. Lynch (D)	56,138	45.8
6	James I. Dolliver (R)	60,153	58.8
	Charles Hanna (D)	42,098	41.1
7	Ben F. Jensen (R)	66,905	61.5
	Albert McGinn (D)	41,802	38.4
8	Charles B. Hoeven (R)	58,537	56.2
	Lester S. Gillette (D)	45,682	43.8

**KANSAS**

1	Albert M. Cole (R)	71,565	67.3
	Ralph Ulm (D)	34,731	32.7
2	Errett P. Scrivner (R)	68,815	59.1
	Albert Baker (D)	47,676	40.9
3	Thomas D. Winter (R)	52,361	60.2
	Herman L. Gees (D)	34,645	39.8
4	Edward H. Rees (R)	90,186	58.6
	William J. Kropp (D)	63,843	41.5
5	Clifford R. Hope (R)	72,370	69.0
	A. E. Hawes (D)	32,557	31.0
6	Frank Carlson (R)	63,035	66.0
	Dan M. McCarthy (D)	32,408	34.0

**KENTUCKY**

1	Noble J. Gregory (D)	51,369	69.3
	A. R. Anderson (R)	22,196	29.9
2	Earle C. Clements (D)	57,948	57.3
	Otis White (R)	42,802	42.4
3	Emmet O'Neal (D)	79,922	57.3
	Garland R. Hubbard (R)	59,190	42.5
4	Frank L. Chelf (D)	48,671	54.5
	Chester O. Carrier (R)	40,317	45.2
5	Brent Spence (D)	45,228	58.0
	Olin W. Davis (R)	32,606	41.8
6	Virgil Chapman (D)	63,404	58.8
	George W. Boner (R)	44,214	41.0
7	Andrew J. May (D)	33,406	52.5
	Elmer Gabbard (R)	30,165	47.4
8	Joe B. Bates (D)	48,969	54.3
	Thomas S. Yates (R)	41,154	45.6
9	John M. Robison (R)	68,908	68.8
	H. F. Reed (D)	31,019	31.0

**LOUISIANA**

1	F. Edward Hébert (D)	55,887	100.0
2	Paul H. Maloney (D)	56,636	100.0
3	James Domengeaux (D)	28,123	100.0
4	Overton Brooks (D)	27,886	100.0
5	Charles E. McKenzie (D)	25,462	100.0
6	James H. Morrison (D)	38,561	100.0
7	Henry D. Larcade Jr. (D)	26,931	100.0
8	A. Leonard Allen (D)	23,083	100.0

**Special Election**

3	James Domengeaux (D)	26,093	100.0
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**MAINE**

1	Robert Hale (R)	47,721	68.8
	Andrew A. Pettis (D)	21,620	31.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Margaret Chase Smith (R)	46,545	67.8
	David H. Staples (D)	22,139	32.2
3	Frank Fellows (R)	35,644	77.9
	Ralph E. Graham (D)	10,102	22.1

**MARYLAND**

1	Dudley G. Roe (D)	30,257	50.8
	Wilmer F. Davis (R)	29,298	49.2
2	H.S. Baldwin (D)	97,239	57.0
	Wilfred T. McQuaid (R)	73,469	43.0
3	Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. (D)	39,032	73.5
	John W. Benson (R)	14,046	26.5
4	George Fallon (D)	47,088	59.2
	Daniel Ellison (R)	32,416	40.8
5	Lansdale Sasscer (D)	51,318	64.9
	C. Maurice Weidemeyer (R)	27,821	35.2
6	J. Glenn Beall (R)	63,079	57.9
	Daniel F. McMullen (D)	45,877	42.1

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	John W. Heselton (R)	63,693	50.5
	James P. McAndrews (D)	62,525	49.5
2	Charles R. Clason (R)	75,571	55.7
	Michael W. Albano (D)	60,195	44.3
3	Philip J. Philbin (D)	78,848	61.5
	Wilfred P. Bazinet (R)	49,300	38.5
4	Pehr G. Holmes (R)	76,097	55.5
	Frank J. McGrail (D)	60,967	44.5
5	Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	109,242	73.2
	Milton A. Wesson (D)	39,911	26.8
6	George J. Bates (R)	87,211	67.0
	John M. Bresnahan (D)	42,937	33.0
7	Thomas J. Lane (D)	78,008	67.9
	Ernest Bentley (R)	36,877	32.1
8	Angier L. Goodwin (R)	79,912	57.5
	Frederick J. McDermott (D)	59,058	42.5
9	Charles L. Gifford (R)	75,803	58.5
	William McAuliffe (D)	53,820	41.5
10	Christian A. Herter (R)	100,334	55.8
	William A. Carey (D)	79,380	44.2
11	James M. Curley (D)	75,469	65.6
	Lester W. Bowen (R)	39,523	34.4
12	John W. McCormack (D)	97,469	75.8
	Henry J. Allen (R)	31,178	24.2
13	Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	97,013	65.8
	Andrew T. Clancy (D)	50,377	34.2
14	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	79,928	62.0
	Edmond P. Talbot (D)	48,993	38.0

**MICHIGAN**

1	George G. Sadowski (D)	103,782	80.6
	John B. Sosnowski (R)	24,542	19.1
2	Earl C. Michener (R)	80,594	64.8
	Redmond M. Burr (D)	43,536	35.0
3	Paul W. Shafer (R)	73,134	62.5
	Charles V. Hampton (D)	42,902	36.7
4	Clare E. Hoffman (R)	68,233	64.1
	Bernard T. Foley (D)	37,754	35.5
5	Bartel J. Jonkman (R)	73,034	57.8
	J. Neal Lamoreaux (D)	53,437	42.3
6	William W. Blackney (R)	87,105	55.2
	Robert B. McLaughlin (D)	70,104	44.5
7	Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	79,455	65.9
	Charles F. Mann (D)	40,298	33.4
8	Fred L. Crawford (R)	75,700	67.5
	William A. Hemmer (D)	35,982	32.1
9	Albert J. Engel (R)	56,308	62.6
	Arnold B. Coxhill (D)	33,705	37.4
10	Roy O. Woodruff (R)	54,066	64.8
	William J. Kelly (D)	29,108	34.9
11	Fred Bradley (R)	46,985	59.0
	Cecil W. Bailey (D)	32,400	40.7
12	Frank E. Hook (D)	41,481	50.6
	John B. Bennett (R)	40,573	49.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
13	George D. O'Brien (D)	80,565	57.9
	Clarence J. McLeod (R)	58,101	41.8
14	Louis C. Rabaut (D)	98,988	56.4
	Claude G. McDonald (R)	76,358	43.5
15	John D. Dingell (D)	100,879	63.7
	Harry Henderson (R)	57,070	36.1
16	John Lesinski (D)	95,483	61.4
	Albert A. Riddering (R)	59,456	38.2
17	George A. Dondero (R)	116,242	56.4
	John W. L. Hicks (D)	87,767	42.6

**MINNESOTA**

1	August H. Andresen (R)	77,798	61.7
	Andrew Meldahl (DFL)	48,301	38.3
2	Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	91,867	75.7
	L. J. Kilbride (DFL)	29,548	24.3
3	William J. Gallagher (DFL)	71,856	50.9
	Richard P. Gale (R)	69,277	49.1
4	Frank T. Starkey (DFL)	64,434	51.8
	Melvin J. Maas (R)	59,994	48.2
5	Walter H. Judd (R)	81,798	56.6
	Edgar T. Buckley (DFL)	62,761	43.4
6	Harold Knutson (R)	76,421	64.6
	Harry J. O'Brien (DFL)	38,947	32.9
7	H. Carl Andersen (R)	75,315	65.9
	Arthur F. Nelleremoe (DFL)	38,949	34.1
8	William A. Pittenger (R)	62,600	51.9
	William McKinnon (DFL)	58,131	48.2
9	Harold C. Hagen (R)	58,080	59.2
	Halvor Langslet (DFL)	40,018	40.8

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	John E. Rankin (D)	17,793	96.9
2	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	16,251	98.7
3	William M. Whittington (D)	16,222	96.4
4	Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	13,343	100.0
5	W. Arthur Winstead (D)	22,924	100.0
6	William M. Colmer (D)	31,742	95.7
7	Dan R. McGehee (D)	29,594	92.8
	L. R. Collins (R)	2,313	7.3

**MISSOURI**

1	Samuel W. Arnold (R)	52,561	50.8
	Edward M. Jayne (D)	50,910	49.2
2	Max Schwabe (R)	60,857	50.1
	Lue C. Lozier (D)	60,587	49.9
3	William C. Cole (R)	61,720	50.6
	Maurice Hoffman (D)	60,273	49.4
4	C. Jasper Bell (D)	60,594	57.2
	John W. Mitchell (R)	45,381	42.8
5	Roger C. Slaughter (D)	53,320	52.6
	Ralph B. Innis (R)	48,127	47.4
6	Marion T. Bennett (R)	71,705	57.0
	George A. Clason (D)	54,095	43.0
7	Dewey Short (R)	76,180	64.0
	A. L. McCawley (D)	42,929	36.0
8	Albert S. J. Carnahan (D)	54,010	50.5
	William P. Elmer (R)	52,924	49.5
9	Clarence Cannon (D)	50,594	53.2
	William Barton (R)	44,476	46.8
10	Orville Zimmerman (D)	55,243	56.7
	Ralph Hutchison (R)	42,129	43.3
11	John B. Sullivan (D)	69,351	58.9
	Louis E. Miller (R)	48,435	41.1
12	Walter C. Ploeser (R)	118,394	51.8
	Phelim O'Toole (D)	110,060	48.2
13	John J. Cochran (D)	76,408	100.0

**MONTANA**

1	Mike Mansfield (D)	57,008	67.9
	M. S. Galasso (R)	26,141	31.1
2	James F. O'Connor (D)	61,123	54.0
	F. F. Haynes (R)	51,372	45.4

## NEBRASKA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Carl T. Curtis (R)	100,816	69.9
	Charles A. Chappell (D)	43,341	30.1
2	Howard Buffett (R)	78,686	59.5
	Mabel Gillespie (D)	53,637	40.5
3	Karl Stefan (R)	84,251	68.4
	George Hally (D)	34,317	27.8
4	Arthur L. Miller (R)	72,647	63.1
	Tom Lanigan (D)	34,394	29.9
	Willis B. Furman	8,102	7.0

## NEVADA

AL	Berkeley L. Bunker (D)	32,648	63.1
	Rex Bell (R)	19,096	36.9

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Chester E. Merrow (R)	57,537	50.9
	Fortunat E. Normandin (D)	55,492	49.1
2	Sherman Adams (R)	55,911	54.4
	Harry Carlson (D)	46,872	45.6

## NEW JERSEY

1	Charles A. Wolverton (R)	87,950	50.4
	John F. Gorman (D)	86,178	49.4
2	T. Millet Hand (R)	51,194	54.4
	Edison Hedges (D)	42,862	45.6
3	James C. Auchincloss (R)	80,438	57.0
	Arnold E. Ascherfeld (D)	60,769	43.0
4	D. Lane Powers (R)	68,647	55.6
	Don Guinness (D)	54,680	44.3
5	Charles A. Eaton (R)	87,129	58.4
	Andrew D. Desmond (D)	61,153	41.0
6	Clifford P. Case (R)	84,143	55.5
	Walter H. Van Hoesen (D)	65,344	43.1
7	J. Parnell Thomas (R)	86,759	66.0
	James J. Cannon (D)	44,423	33.8
8	Gordon Canfield (R)	75,479	58.5
	Harry Smith (D)	53,136	41.2
9	Harry L. Towe (R)	93,687	63.5
	Elmer I. Zabriskie (D)	53,847	36.5
10	Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R)	62,004	53.0
	Luke A. Kiernan Jr. (D)	53,577	45.8
11	Frank L. Sundstrom (R)	58,586	51.7
	John J. Francis (D)	52,376	46.3
12	Robert W. Kean (R)	67,680	50.6
	John W. Suling (D)	63,087	47.2
13	Mary T. Norton (D)	89,736	69.9
	Frank J. V. Gimino (R)	38,336	29.9
14	Edward J. Hart (D)	79,158	63.2
	Otto Trankler (R)	46,076	36.8

## NEW MEXICO

AL	Clinton P. Anderson (D)	85,244✓	
	Antonio M. Fernandez (D)	80,752✓	
	Manuel Lujan (R)	66,644	
	Ben F. Meyer (R)	66,309	

## NEW YORK

1	Edgar A. Sharp (R)	92,044	69.6
	Edward Hudson (D, AM LAB)	40,294	30.4
2	Leonard W. Hall (R)	131,906	67.9
	John S. Thorp (D, AM LAB)	62,242	32.1
3	Henry J. Latham (R)	108,118	60.6
	George H. Bruns (D, AM LAB)	70,163	39.4
4	William B. Barry (D, AM LAB)	73,098	52.8
	Alfred J. Phillips (R)	65,390	47.2
5	James A. Roe (D, AM LAB)	90,338	54.3
	Raymond S. Richmond (R)	76,014	45.7
6	James J. Delaney (D, AM LAB)	81,228	55.2
	Otto Schuler (R)	65,821	44.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	John J. Delaney (D, AM LAB)	73,868	63.4
	Roy M. D. Richardson (R)	42,716	36.6
8	Joseph L. Pfeifer (D, AM LAB)	55,565	59.5
	Frank W. Porcaro (R)	37,816	40.5
9	Eugene J. Keogh (D, L)	63,400	55.4
	Harry Chiert (R)	34,517	30.2
	Jacob A. Salzman (AM LAB)	16,521	14.4
10	Andrew L. Somers (D, AM LAB)	78,753	57.8
	Philip Kahaner (R)	36,854	27.0
	Louis P. Goldberg (L)	20,719	15.2
11	James J. Heffernan (D, AM LAB)	95,213	65.8
	John Patrick Devery (R)	49,442	34.2
12	John J. Rooney (D, AM LAB)	51,411	55.0
	William G. Nolan (R)	42,007	45.0
13	Donald L. O'Toole (D, AM LAB)	81,640	60.3
	Clarence W. Archibald (R)	53,854	39.8
14	Leo F. Rayfiel (D, L)	85,534	58.3
	Bernard P. Levy (R)	32,393	22.1
	James V. King (AM LAB)	28,766	19.6
15	Emanuel Celler (D, AM LAB)	105,943	81.1
	Nathan J. Paulson (R)	24,650	18.9
16	Ellsworth B. Buck (R)	55,647	53.5
	Rae L. Egbert (D, AM LAB)	48,411	46.5
17	Joseph Clark Baldwin (R)	77,196	52.4
	Max Waterman (D)	57,769	39.2
	Seon Felshin (AM LAB)	12,278	8.3
18	Vito Marcantonio (D, R)	82,316	100.0
19	Samuel Dickstein (D, AM LAB)	69,973	73.3
	William I. Lehrfeld (R)	25,494	26.7
20	Sol Bloom (D, AM LAB)	87,724	70.8
	Lawrence S. Mayers (R)	36,197	29.2
21	James H. Torrens (D, AM LAB)	91,747	69.3
	Herbert Malkin (R)	40,718	30.7
22	Adam C. Powell Jr. (D, R)	83,140	100.0
23	Walter A. Lynch (D, AM LAB)	126,245	79.5
	William J. Waterman (R)	32,594	20.5
24	Benjamin J. Rabin (D, AM LAB)	102,684	84.8
	Morris Schaeffer (R)	18,461	15.2
25	Charles A. Buckley (D, AM LAB)	114,248	62.1
	Roderick Stephens (R)	50,274	27.3
	John A. Devany Jr (CST)	19,561	10.6
26	Peter A. Quinn (D, AM LAB)	91,665	56.4
	Samuel T. Shay (R)	70,746	43.6
27	Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	90,699	61.9
	Joseph E. Venuti (D, AM LAB)	55,756	38.1
28	Ralph A. Gamble (R)	90,623	65.5
	John H. Jackson (D, AM LAB)	47,646	34.5
29	Augustus W. Bennet (D, AM LAB)	70,630	53.0
	Hamilton Fish (R, JEFF)	62,583	47.0
30	Jay Le Fevre (R)	88,067	63.0
	Sharon J. Mauhs (D, AM LAB)	51,725	37.0
31	Bernard W. Kearney (R)	85,178	60.0
	Alexander Grasso (D, AM LAB)	56,706	40.0
32	William T. Byrne (D, AM LAB)	85,147	57.2
	Miles A. McGrane Jr. (R)	63,603	42.8
33	Dean P. Taylor (R)	95,299	62.6
	Thomas P. McLoughlin (D)	52,354	34.4
34	Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	75,532	62.9
	John D. Van Kennen (D)	44,557	37.1
35	Hadwen C. Fuller (R)	65,857	52.3
	Samuel H. Miller Jr. (D, AM LAB)	60,025	47.7
36	Clarence E. Hancock (R)	79,535	53.2
	George M. Haight (D, AM LAB)	70,012	46.8
37	Edwin Arthur Hall (R)	75,246	69.2
	James S. Byrne (D, AM LAB)	33,465	30.8
38	John Taber (R)	75,432	65.6
	Frank J. Erwin (D)	36,327	31.6
39	W. Sterling Cole (R)	75,740	68.1
	Charlotte D. Curren (D)	31,152	28.0
40	George F. Rogers (D, AM LAB)	90,369	50.4
	Joseph J. O'Brien (R)	88,782	49.6
41	James W. Wadsworth (R)	71,988	63.2
	Jean Walrath (D, AM LAB)	41,991	36.8
42	Walter Gresham Andrews (R)	83,781	57.2
	William Haeseler Jr. (D, AM LAB)	62,590	42.8
43	Edward J. Elsaesser (R)	74,366	51.1
	Raymond J. Barnes (D, AM LAB)	71,216	48.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
44	John C. Butler (R)	72,402	50.1
	Leon A. Dombrowski (D, AM LAB)	72,164	49.9
45	Daniel A. Reed (R)	64,456	64.1
	Orrin H. Parker (D, AM LAB)	36,050	35.9

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Herbert C. Bonner (D)	30,149	90.6
	R. Clarence Dozier (R)	3,139	9.4
2	John H. Kerr (D)	34,949	95.9
	Graham A. Barden (D)	30,447	71.6
	H. B. Kornegay (R)	12,055	28.4
4	Harold D. Cooley (D)	53,340	74.7
	J. Ira Lee (R)	18,046	25.3
5	John H. Folger (D)	42,982	66.5
	John J. Ingle (R)	21,669	33.5
6	Carl T. Durham (D)	50,003	73.3
	Worth Henderson (R)	18,195	26.7
7	J. Bayard Clark (D)	39,342	79.3
	Josiah A. Maultsby (R)	10,260	20.7
8	William O. Burgin (D)	48,244	59.8
	B.C. Brock (R)	32,450	40.2
9	Robert L. Doughton (D)	50,595	58.8
	Emory C. McCall (R)	35,506	41.2
10	Joe W. Ervin (D)	50,605	65.4
	Loomis F. Klutz (R)	26,757	34.6
11	Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	41,576	65.6
	C. V. Moss (R)	21,829	34.4
12	Zebulon Weaver (D)	52,042	64.2
	Lewis P. Hamlin (R)	28,965	35.8

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL	William Lemke (R)	101,007✓	
	Charles R. Robertson (R)	91,419✓	
	Halvor L. Halvorsen (D)	56,699	
	J. R. Kennedy (D)	44,708	
	Usher L. Burdick (IR)	39,888	
	George McClellan	3,135	
	A. C. Townley	2,307	

## OHIO

1	Charles H. Elston (R)	82,373	56.8
	Frank J. Richter (D)	62,617	43.2
2	William E. Hess (R)	78,185	56.0
	J. Harry Moore (D)	61,473	44.0
3	Edward J. Gardner (D)	104,247	52.6
	Harry P. Jeffrey (R)	94,064	47.4
4	Robert F. Jones (R)	67,829	61.2
	Earl Ludwig (D)	42,983	38.8
5	Cliff Clevenger (R)	48,490	68.1
	T. Walter Williams (D)	22,740	31.9
6	Edward O. McCowen (R)	45,284	51.8
	John W. Bush (D)	42,167	48.2
7	Clarence J. Brown (R)	84,770	61.7
	John L. Cashin (D)	52,403	38.1
8	Frederick C. Smith (R)	51,253	59.8
	Roy Warren Roof (D)	34,494	40.2
9	Homer A. Ramey (R)	82,735	51.6
	John F. Hunter (D)	77,693	48.4
10	Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	43,388	64.4
	Elsie Stanton (D)	23,986	35.6
11	Walter E. Brehm (R)	38,263	53.6
	Mell G. Underwood Jr. (D)	33,098	46.4
12	John M. Vorys (R)	97,856	54.3
	Forrest F. Smith (D)	82,503	45.7
13	Alvin F. Weichel (R)	67,298	100.0
14	Walter B. Huber (D)	117,770	50.6
	Ed Rowe (R)	115,145	49.4
15	P.W. Griffiths (R)	47,710	60.0
	Olney R. Gillogly (D)	31,756	40.0
16	William R. Thom (D)	85,755	52.7
	Henderson H. Carson (R)	75,948	46.6
17	J. Harry McGregor (R)	73,206	62.9
	Thomas A. Wilson (D)	43,271	37.2





	Candidates	Votes	%
18	Earl R. Lewis (R)	65,847	51.1
	Ross Michener (D)	63,098	48.9
19	Michael J. Kirwan (D)	120,191	63.4
	Herschel Hunt (R)	69,403	36.6
20	Michael A. Feighan (D)	75,218	75.9
	A. R. McNamara (R)	23,945	24.2
21	Robert Crosser (D)	77,525	77.7
	Harry C. Gahn (R)	22,288	22.3
22	Frances P. Bolton (R)	185,187	57.4
	Don O. Cameron (D)	137,546	42.6
AL	George H. Bender (R)	1,542,422	53.1
	William Glass (D)	1,362,843	46.9

## OKLAHOMA

1	George B. Schwabe (R)	71,545	51.1
	Dennis Bushyhead (D)	68,561	48.9
2	William G. Stigler (D)	39,052	58.0
	E. O. Clark (R)	28,282	42.0
3	Paul Stewart (D)	51,135	76.2
	Russell Overstreet (R)	16,016	23.9
4	Lyle H. Boren (D)	47,733	61.7
	Ralph R. Kirchner (R)	29,582	38.3
5	A.S. Mike Monroney (D)	85,132	62.7
	Howard B. Hoppes (R)	50,207	37.0
6	Jed Johnson (D)	41,987	60.0
	Ted R. Fisher (R)	27,979	40.0
7	Victor Wickersham (D)	35,895	70.8
	J. Warren White (R)	14,790	29.2
8	Ross Rizley (R)	43,878	57.6
	Philip C. Ferguson (D)	31,737	41.6

## Special Election

2	William G. Stigler (D)	22,036	54.4
	Ralph B. Kirchner (R)	18,502	45.6

## OREGON

1	James W. Mott (R)	80,106	66.7
	O. Henry Oleen (D)	39,928	33.3
2	Lowell Stockman (R)	43,145	65.7
	C. J. Shorb (D)	22,498	34.3
3	Homer D. Angell (R)	95,605	55.1
	Lester Sheeley (D)	77,814	44.9
4	Harris Ellsworth (R)	53,356	64.0
	Floyd K. Dover (D)	30,024	36.0

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	William A. Barrett (D)	73,289	58.4
	James Gallagher (R)	52,159	41.6
2	William T. Granahan (D)	97,351	62.7
	Charles M. Mosser (R)	57,849	37.3
3	Michael J. Bradley (D)	80,920	58.3
	Joseph M. Pratt (R)	57,856	41.7
4	John Edward Sheridan (D)	80,367	66.2
	Franklin J. Maloney (R)	41,018	33.8
5	William J. Green Jr. (D)	74,744	54.2
	C. Frederick Pracht (R)	63,085	45.8
6	Herbert J. McGlinchey (D)	78,123	50.7
	Hugh Scott (R)	75,794	49.2
7	James Wolfenden (R)	72,289	51.5
	Vernon A. O'Rourke (D)	68,161	48.5
8	Charles J. Gerlach (R)	59,497	58.0
	Marie M. Bickert (D)	43,073	42.0
9	J. Roland Kinzer (R)	71,129	61.3
	H. Clay Burkholder (D)	44,952	38.7
10	John W. Murphy (D)	59,047	56.4
	Walter W. Kohler (R)	45,593	43.6
11	Daniel J. Flood (D)	71,843	52.2
	Thomas Byron Miller (R)	65,922	47.9
12	Ivor D. Fenton (R)	65,960	56.8
	Charles E. Klinger (D)	50,153	42.3
13	Daniel K. Hoch (D)	43,233	54.1
	Randolph Stauffer (R)	33,240	41.6
14	Wilson D. Gillette (R)	51,333	65.0
	Clement J. Reap (D)	27,653	35.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Robert F. Rich (R)	52,826	61.0
	Richard F. Hartzell (D)	33,750	39.0
16	Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R)	79,555	63.7
	Marvin B. Brunner (D)	45,392	36.3
17	Richard M. Simpson (R)	45,198	64.5
	John W. Mann (D, I)	24,875	35.5
18	John C. Kunkel (R)	81,814	62.5
	Howard K. Beard (D)	49,080	37.5
19	Leon H. Gavin (R)	49,670	63.3
	John C. Brecht (D)	27,655	35.2
20	Francis E. Walter (D)	51,594	57.3
	Charles A. P. Bartlett (R)	38,460	42.7
21	Chester H. Gross (R)	55,984	52.6
	Josiah W. Gitt (D)	50,548	47.5
22	D. Emmert Brumbaugh (R)	50,000	57.8
	Bernard J. D. Clark (D)	36,476	42.2
23	J. Buell Snyder (D)	44,585	54.6
	Carl H. Hoffman (R)	37,062	45.4
24	Thomas E. Morgan (D)	52,500	62.2
	Gilbert E. Koedel (R)	31,940	37.8
25	Louis E. Graham (R)	61,544	50.4
	Samuel G. Neff (D)	60,473	49.6
26	Harve Tibbott (R)	58,743	52.6
	Eddie McCloskey (D)	52,994	47.4
27	Augustine B. Kelley (D)	61,263	59.7
	Edward J. Howard (R)	41,289	40.3
28	Robert L. Rodgers (R)	68,675	54.6
	James F. Lavery (D)	57,044	45.4
29	Howard E. Campbell (R)	63,086	50.2
	John F. Lowers (D)	62,592	49.8
30	Robert J. Corbett (R)	60,391	51.7
	Thomas E. Scanlon (D)	56,423	48.3
31	James G. Fulton (R)	71,222	53.8
	James A. Wright (D)	61,104	46.2
32	Herman P. Eberharter (D)	83,724	71.6
	Gregory Zatkovich (R)	33,221	28.4
33	Samuel A. Weiss (D)	75,796	69.3
	Ray A. Liddle (R)	33,651	30.8

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Aime J. Forand (D)	88,179	61.9
	Charles A. Curran (R)	54,233	38.1
2	John E. Fogarty (D)	87,189	57.8
	Charles T. Algren (R)	63,778	42.3

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	L. Mendel Rivers (D)	15,326	92.8
	Q. H. Wilcox (R)	1,190	7.2
2	John J. Riley (D)	19,342	98.0
3	Butler B. Hare (D)	13,105	97.0
4	Joseph R. Bryson (D)	20,988	95.7
5	James P. Richards (D)	14,435	98.1
6	John L. McMillan (D)	14,164	98.0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Karl E. Mundt (R)	113,769	64.0
	Grover Lothrop (D)	63,981	36.0
2	Francis H. Case (R)	33,119	69.0
	H. W. Clarkson (D)	14,869	31.0

## TENNESSEE

1	B. Carroll Reece (R)	45,498	100.0
2	John Jennings Jr. (R)	45,416	55.5
	Lowell Blanchard (D)	36,441	44.5
3	Estes Kefauver (D)	32,497	67.8
	Foster Johnson (R)	11,541	24.1
	Ernest W. Forstner (I)	3,894	8.1
4	Albert Gore (D)	20,684	65.1
	E. M. Shelley (R)	9,642	30.4
5	Harold H. Earthman (D)	27,087	85.5
	W. H. Crowell (R)	4,598	14.5
6	J. Percy Priest (D)	28,752	97.0
7	Wirt Courtney (D)	22,592	100.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Thomas J. Murray (D)	19,822	63.3
	A. Bradley Frazier (R)	11,509	36.7
9	Jere Cooper (D)	25,250	87.8
	Homer Tatum (R)	3,510	12.2
10	Clifford Davis (D)	47,569	100.0

**TEXAS**

1	Wright Patman (D)	39,404	100.0
2	Jesse M. Combs (D)	54,258	94.0
	Lanar Cecil (R)	3,442	6.0
3	Lindley Beckworth (D)	36,954	93.3
	O. P. Stephens (R)	2,668	6.7
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	40,039	100.0
5	Hatton W. Sumners (D)	62,459	71.4
	C. D. Turner (R)	25,027	28.6
6	Luther A. Johnson (D)	36,884	100.0
7	Tom Pickett (D)	32,850	96.1
8	Albert Thomas (D)	90,963	92.3
	L. B. Robinson (R)	7,555	7.7
9	Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	56,194	93.4
	Lewis Allen (R)	3,967	6.6
10	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	44,602	92.9
	A. H. Bartelt (R)	3,423	7.1
11	W.R. Poage (D)	39,866	95.3
12	Fritz Lanham (D)	59,119	100.0
13	Ed Gossett (D)	53,503	95.4
14	John E. Lyle (D)	53,756	100.0
15	Milton H. West (D)	35,862	100.0
16	R. Ewing Thomason (D)	31,658	100.0
17	Sam Russell (D)	43,785	96.8
18	Eugene Worley (D)	47,588	93.3
	M. C. P. Bybee (R)	3,435	6.7
19	George H. Mahon (D)	53,326	100.0
20	Paul J. Kilday (D)	39,394	100.0
21	O. Clark Fisher (D)	47,796	88.1
	M. J. Lehman (R)	6,474	11.9

## UTAH

1	Walter K. Granger (D)	59,755	57.8
	B. H. Stringham (R)	43,642	42.2
2	J. Will Robinson (D)	89,844	62.3
	Quayle Cannon Jr. (R)	54,440	37.7

**VERMONT**

AL	Charles A. Plumley (R)	76,800	62.4
	Robert W. Ready (D)	46,230	37.6

## VIRGINIA

1	S. Otis Bland (D)	23,284	81.2
	Walter Johnson (R)	5,391	18.8
2	Ralph H. Daughton (D)	21,268	57.7
	Thomas L. Woodward (R)	9,304	25.2
	W. B. Shafer Jr. (I)	6,302	17.1
3	David E. Satterfield Jr. (D)	32,918	100.0
4	Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	15,724	100.0
5	Thomas G. Burch (D)	24,781	84.6
	Howard H. Carwile (I)	4,509	15.4
6	Clifton A. Woodrum (D)	30,844	68.7
	John Strickler (R)	13,798	30.8
7	A. Willis Robertson (D)	24,967	59.9
	D. Wampler Earman (R)	16,738	40.1
8	Howard W. Smith (D)	31,618	60.1
	Elizabeth Chilton Murray (ID)	11,019	21.0
	Lawrence Michael (IR)	9,019	17.2
9	John W. Flannagan Jr. (D)	33,943	56.3
	Ralph L. Lincoln (R)	26,373	43.7

## WASHINGTON

1	Hugh De Lacy (D)	118,354	53.1
	Robert H. Harlin (R)	103,099	46.2
2	Henry M. Jackson (D)	74,676	60.4
	Payson Peterson (R)	48,974	39.6



	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Charles Savage (D)	57,942	52.0
	Fred Norman (R)	53,503	48.0
4	Hal Holmes (R)	56,211	60.2
	Al McCoy (D)	37,150	39.8
5	Walt Horan (R)	62,648	52.3
	Edward J. Reilly (D)	57,235	47.7
6	John M. Coffee (D)	80,679	61.2
	Thor C. Tollefson (R)	51,119	38.8

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Matthew M. Neely (D)	58,313	50.4
	A. C. Schiffler (R)	57,363	49.6
2	Jennings Randolph (D)	58,695	54.1
	Melvin C. Muntzing (R)	49,722	45.9
3	Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	57,912	52.5
	Edward G. Rohrbough (R)	52,457	47.5
4	Hubert S. Ellis (R)	68,204	51.2
	E. B. Pennybacker (D)	64,986	48.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	John Kee (D)	65,463	61.7
	Hartley Sanders (R)	40,568	38.3
6	E. H. Hedrick (D)	84,369	58.3
	J. W. Maxwell (R)	60,457	41.7

**WISCONSIN**

1	Lawrence H. Smith (R)	74,223	74.8
	John K. Kyle (PROG)	24,013	24.2
2	Robert K. Henry (R)	74,937	56.8
	John W. Nash (D)	34,145	25.9
	Herbert C. Schenk (PROG)	22,095	16.7
3	William H. Stevenson (R)	74,092	69.9
	William D. Carroll (D)	26,978	25.4
4	Thaddeus F. B. Wasielewski (D)	103,583	63.5
	Robert Blackwood (R)	55,375	34.0
5	Andrew J. Biemiller (D)	88,606	50.8
	Lewis D. Thill (R)	78,834	45.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Frank B. Keefe (R)	74,487	66.5
	Henry Danes (D)	36,180	32.3
7	Reid F. Murray (R)	73,531	69.3
	William H. Ludwig (D)	31,991	30.1
8	John W. Byrnes (R)	64,623#	51.1
	La Vern R. Dilweg (R)	57,458#	45.5
9	Merlin Hull (PROG)	48,064	98.5
10	Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	54,731	57.8
	Elizabeth Hawkes (D)	29,773	31.4
	Harry P. Van Guilder (PROG)	9,567	10.1

**WYOMING**

AL	Frank A. Barrett (R)	53,533	55.7
	Charles E. Norris (D)	42,569	44.3

**1945 House Elections****ILLINOIS****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
24	Roy Clippinger (R)	5,617	98.9

**MONTANA****Special Election**

2	Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	26,158	50.4
	Leo C. Graybill (D)	22,126	42.6
	Robert Yellowtail (I)	3,417	6.6



# 1946 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	12,448	100.0
2 George M. Grant (D)	17,711	100.0
3 George W. Andrews (D)	13,397	100.0
4 Sam Hobbs (D)	16,299	88.1
Roger S. Bingham (R)	2,207	11.9
5 Albert Rains (D)	21,560	100.0
6 Pete Jarman (D)	13,551	100.0
7 Carter Manasco (D)	22,853	72.7
M. H. Woodward (R)	8,565	27.3
8 John J. Sparkman (D)	17,624*	92.4
Arthur South (R)	1,453	7.6
9 Laurie C. Battle (D)	29,940	94.1
J. G. Bass (R)	1,880	5.9

## ARIZONA

AL John R. Murdock (D)	74,948✓
Richard F. Harless (D)	71,836✓
Denver C. Henson (R)	37,033
John H. Curnutte (R)	36,185
Karl M. Wilson (COM)	831

## ARKANSAS

1 Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)	20,250	100.0
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)	22,955	100.0
3 James W. Trimble (D)	24,950	100.0
4 Fadjo Cravens (D)	13,844	100.0
5 Brooks Hays (D)	21,777	85.2
James R. Harris (R)	2,881	11.3
6 William F. Norrell (D)	23,892	84.7
M. O. Evans (I)	4,305	15.3
7 Oren Harris (D)	15,584	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clarence F. Lea (D-R)	77,653	99.8
2 Clair Engle (D-R)	57,895	100.0
3 Leroy Johnson (R-D)	116,792	100.0
4 Franck R. Havenner (D)	60,655	52.9
Truman R. Young (R)	54,113	47.2
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D)	94,293	100.0
6 George P. Miller (D-R)	118,548	99.9
7 John J. Allen Jr. (R)	61,508	56.2
Patrick W. McDonough (D)	47,988	43.8
8 John Z. Anderson (R-D)	113,325	99.9
9 Bertrand W. Gearhart (R)	50,171	53.7
Hubert Phillips (D)	43,244	46.3
10 Alfred J. Elliott (D-R)	51,843	99.8
11 Ernest K. Bramblett (R)	41,902	53.1
George E. Outland (D)	36,996	46.9
12 Richard M. Nixon (R)	65,586	56.0
H. Jerry Voorhis (D)	49,994	42.7
13 Norris Poulson (R)	48,071	51.8
Ned R. Healy (D)	44,712	48.2
14 Helen Gahagan Douglas (D)	53,536	54.3
Frederick M. Roberts (R)	44,914	45.6
15 Gordon L. McDonough (R-D)	106,020	99.4
16 Donald L. Jackson (R)	78,264	53.9
Harold Harby (D)	45,951	31.6
Ellis E. Patterson	20,945	14.4
17 Cecil R. King (D-R)	110,654	99.4
18 Willis W. Bradley (R)	67,363	52.8
Clyde Doyle (D)	60,218	47.2
19 Chet Holifield (D-R)	50,666	97.2
20 Carl Hinshaw (R)	98,283	59.3
Everett G. Burkhalter (D)	67,317	40.6
21 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	37,229	52.7
Lowell E. Lathrop (R)	33,395	47.3
22 John Phillips (R)	59,935	62.1
Ray Adkinson (D)	36,649	37.9
23 Charles K. Fletcher (R)	69,411	56.3
Ed V. Izac (D)	53,898	43.7

## COLORADO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John A. Carroll (D)	60,513	51.8
Dean M. Gillespie (R)	55,724	47.7
2 William S. Hill (R)	54,768	65.7
Frank A. Safranek (D)	27,393	32.9
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	45,043	54.6
Walter W. Johnson (D)	37,496	45.4
4 Robert F. Rockwell (R)	28,894	58.8
Thomas Matthews (D)	20,290	41.3

## CONNECTICUT

1 William J. Miller (R)	93,006	53.1
Herman P. Koppelman (D)	82,231	46.9
2 Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R)	59,828	55.3
Chase Going Woodhouse (D)	48,376	44.7
3 Ellsworth B. Foote (R)	76,408	58.9
James P. Geelan (D)	53,404	41.1
4 John Davis Lodge (R)	93,513	57.1
Henry A. Mucci (D)	57,913	35.4
Stanley W. Mayhew (SOC)	9,427	5.8
5 James T. Patterson (R)	51,790	53.1
Thomas Radzevich (D)	39,785	40.8
John C. Cluney (SOC, CLUNNEY)	5,984	6.1
AL Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	377,972	55.6
Joseph F. Ryter (D)	277,872	40.9

## DELAWARE

AL J. Caleb Boggs (R)	63,516	56.4
Philip A. Traynor (D)	49,105	43.6

## FLORIDA

1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)	31,145	100.0
2 Emory H. Price (D)	26,093	100.0
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	18,455	100.0
4 George A. Smathers (D)	37,002	71.9
Norman N. Curtis (R)	14,458	28.1
5 Joe Hendricks (D)	24,695	61.3
M. J. Moss Jr. (R)	15,591	38.7
6 Dwight L. Rogers (D)	13,733	71.1
Joseph P. Moe (R)	5,591	28.9

## GEORGIA

1 Prince H. Preston (D)	20,937	99.8
2 E. E. Cox (D)	10,805	100.0
3 Stephen Pace (D)	8,961	100.0
4 A. Sidney Camp (D)	8,476	100.0
5 James C. Davis (D)	31,444	61.6
Helen Douglas Mankin (I)	19,527#	38.3
6 Carl Vinson (D)	13,566	100.0
7 Henderson Lanham (D)	7,573	100.0
8 W. M. Wheeler (D)	8,986	100.0
9 John Wood (D)	14,815	100.0
10 Paul Brown (D)	16,398	100.0

## Special Election

5 Helen Douglas Mankin (D)	11,067	36.5
Thomas L. Camp	10,275	33.9
Ben T. Huiet	2,724	9.0
J. E. B. Stewart	2,363	7.8

## IDAHO

1 Abe McGregor Goff (R)	37,326	50.6
Compton I. White (D)	36,509	49.5
2 John Sanborn (R)	63,692	60.7
Pete Leguineche (D)	41,231	39.3

## ILLINOIS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 William L. Dawson (D)	38,040	56.8
William E. King (R)	28,945	43.2
2 Richard B. Vail (R)	156,697	51.3
William A. Rowan (D)	148,995	48.7
3 Fred E. Busbey (R)	169,543	57.2
Edward A. Kelly (D)	126,638	42.8
4 Martin Gorski (D)	68,113	70.7
John T. Parsons (R)	28,251	29.3
5 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	34,904	71.6
Michael A. Francisco (R)	13,859	28.4
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	171,778	52.0
Harold C. Woodward (R)	158,702	48.0
7 Thomas L. Owens (R)	252,981	55.0
William W. Link (D)	206,963	45.0
8 Thomas S. Gordon (D)	38,317	77.3
Scott John Vitell (R)	11,266	22.7
9 Robert J. Twyman (R)	54,615	51.3
Alexander J. Resa (D)	51,788	48.7
10 Ralph E. Church (R)	201,010	64.7
Harold H. Kolbe (D)	109,712	35.3
11 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	120,640	74.9
Louis William Oswald (D)	40,355	25.1
12 Noah M. Mason (R)	73,431	69.1
Richard G. Myrland (D)	32,816	30.9
13 Leo E. Allen (R)	48,238	77.8
Michael M. Kinney (D)	13,767	22.2
14 Anton J. Johnson (R)	45,723	62.1
Carl E. Wright Jr. (D)	27,877	37.9
15 Robert B. Chipfield (R)	49,895	64.3
Henry D. Sullivan (D)	27,667	35.7
16 Everett M. Dirksen (R)	64,534	67.5
Hans A. Spading (D)	31,091	32.5
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	45,969	71.2
Carl Vrooman (D)	18,617	28.8
18 Edward H. Jenison (R)	56,537	65.1
C. E. Spang (D)	30,305	34.9
19 Rolla C. McMillen (R)	64,063	62.5
Olive Remington Goldman (D)	38,485	37.5
20 Sidney E. Simpson (R)	34,923	58.8
Don Irving (D)	24,508	41.2
21 Evan Howell (R)	55,609	55.1
Roscoe Bonjean (D)	45,293	44.9
22 Melvin Price (D)	69,669	50.7
Calvin D. Johnson (R)	67,665	49.3
23 Charles W. Vursell (R)	51,440	54.9
Homer Kasserman (D)	42,237	45.1
24 Roy Clippinger (R)	37,909	58.9
Edward Hines (D)	26,483	41.1
25 C. W. Bishop (R)	53,831	59.8
Sherman S. Carr (D)	36,217	40.2
AL William G. Stratton (R)	1,906,717	55.1
Emily Taft Douglas (D)	1,539,248	44.5

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	51,809	51.9
Charles W. Gannon (R)	46,677	46.8
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	66,423	61.3
Margaret A. Afflis (D)	40,847	37.7
3 Robert A. Grant (R)	73,239	55.6
John S. Gonas (D)	57,425	43.6
4 George W. Gillie (R)	59,790	59.4
Walter E. Frederick (D)	39,766	39.5
5 Forest A. Harness (R)	79,752	55.0
William W. Welsh (D)	61,364	42.3
6 Noble J. Johnson (R)	65,926	57.4
Thomas A. Sigler (D)	47,972	41.7
7 Gerald W. Landis (R)	63,667	50.7
James E. Noland (D)	59,908	47.7
8 Edward A. Mitchell (R)	66,050	51.8
Winfield K. Denton (D)	60,385	47.3
9 Earl Wilson (R)	58,384	55.8
Oliver O. Dixon (D)	45,316	43.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Raymond S. Springer (R)	70,969	59.3
	Frank C. Unger (D)	44,807	37.4
11	Louis Ludlow (D)	79,040	51.1
	Albert J. Beveridge (R)	74,745	48.3

**IOWA**

1	Thomas E. Martin (R)	52,488	61.5
	Clair A. Williams (D)	32,849	38.5
2	Henry O. Talle (R)	60,111	59.1
	Richard V. Bernhart (D)	41,544	40.9
3	John W. Gwynne (R)	48,346	62.0
	Dan J. P. Ryan (D)	29,661	38.0
4	Karl M. LeCompte (R)	43,753	58.4
	A. E. Augustine (D)	31,203	41.6
5	Paul Cunningham (R)	41,679	59.4
	Vince L. Browner (D)	28,490	40.6
6	James I. Dolliver (R)	40,595	63.4
	Oscar E. Johnson (D)	23,422	36.6
7	Ben F. Jensen (R)	40,152	63.0
	Philip A. Allen (D)	23,567	37.0
8	Charles B. Hoeven (R)	37,868	68.6
	George A. Heikens (D)	17,303	31.4

**KANSAS**

1	Albert M. Cole (R)	63,076	64.3
	James W. Lowry (D)	35,045	35.7
2	Errett P. Scrivner (R)	56,363	58.8
	Murray H. Hodges (D)	39,484	41.2
3	Herbert A. Meyer (R)	41,624	55.4
	Jo E. Gaitskill (D)	33,578	44.7
4	Edward H. Rees (R)	68,658	56.2
	William P. Warren (D)	53,617	43.9
5	Clifford R. Hope (R)	54,578	62.7
	Arthur L. Sparks (D)	32,538	37.4
6	Wint Smith (R)	44,343	58.1
	G. E. Bengtson (D)	28,911	37.9

**KENTUCKY**

1	Noble J. Gregory (D)	32,121	66.2
	William E. Porter (R)	16,064	33.1
2	Earle C. Clements (D)	38,020	56.6
	Thomas W. Hines (R)	29,124	43.4
3	Thruston B. Morton (R)	61,899	58.1
	Emmet O'Neal (D)	44,599	41.9
4	Frank L. Chelf (D)	33,116	53.1
	Don Victor Drye Sr. (R)	29,304	47.0
5	Brent Spence (D)	26,444	51.2
	Marion W. Moore (R)	25,240	48.8
6	Virgil Chapman (D)	43,176	55.0
	W. D. Rogers (R)	35,368	45.0
7	W. Howes Meade (R)	30,070	59.4
	A. J. May (D)	20,596	40.7
8	Joe B. Bates (D)	33,408	52.6
	Ray Schmauch (R)	30,127	47.4
9	John M. Robsion (R)	54,306	100.0

**LOUISIANA**

1	F. Edward Hébert (D)	29,329	91.8
	Dennisson Suarez (R)	2,614	8.2
2	Hale Boggs (D)	29,457	90.7
	Harold M. Herbst (R)	3,037	9.4
3	James Domengeaux (D)	4,595	100.0
4	Overton Brooks (D)	8,499	100.0
5	Otto E. Passman (D)	6,049	100.0
6	James H. Morrison (D)	8,781	100.0
7	Henry D. Larcade Jr. (D)	5,907	100.0
8	A. Leonard Allen (D)	7,740	100.0

**MAINE**

1	Robert Hale (R)	38,975	59.6
	John C. Fitzgerald (D)	26,378	40.4
2	Margaret Chase Smith (R)	39,791	60.7
	Edward J. Beauchamp (D)	25,739	39.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Frank Fellows (R)	31,622	72.9
	John M. Coghill (D)	11,743	27.1

**MARYLAND**

1	Edward T. Miller (R)	27,364	50.9
	Dudley George Roe (D)	26,360	49.1
2	Hugh A. Meade (D)	69,211	52.4
	David G. Harry (R)	62,760	47.6
3	Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. (D)	24,347	63.9
	Edward N. Kowzan (R)	13,761	36.1
4	George H. Fallon (D)	31,453	57.2
	Paul Robertson (R)	23,499	42.8
5	Lansdale G. Sasser (D)	40,929	58.2
	Edwin A. Glenn (R)	29,406	41.8
6	J. Glenn Beall (R)	55,667	58.1
	Arch McDonald (D)	40,198	41.9

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	John W. Heselton (R)	59,222	58.0
	John J. Falvey (D)	40,549	39.7
2	Charles R. Clason (R)	59,754	51.4
	Foster Furcolo (D)	56,459	48.6
3	Philip J. Philbin (D)	69,038	62.2
	Carroll H. Balcom (R)	42,033	37.8
4	Harold D. Donohue (D)	59,847	49.5
	Pehr G. Holmes (R)	58,663	48.5
5	Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	98,488	71.6
	Oliver S. Allen (D)	38,575	28.0
6	George J. Bates (R)	79,709	70.2
	Richard B. O'Keefe (D)	33,823	29.8
7	Thomas J. Lane (D)	59,871	60.8
	Ernest Bentley (R)	37,250	37.8
8	Angier L. Goodwin (R)	76,305	63.5
	Anthony M. Roche (D)	43,827	36.5
9	Charles L. Gifford (R)	69,831	60.8
	William McAuliffe (D)	43,367	37.8
10	Christian A. Herter (R)	96,607	64.0
	Paul J. McCarty (D)	54,421	36.0
11	John F. Kennedy (D)	69,093	71.9
	Lester W. Bowen (R)	26,007	27.1
12	John W. McCormack (D)	92,622	100.0
13	Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	87,839	67.5
	James J. Goode Jr. (D)	42,274	32.5
14	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	71,566	63.6
	Martha Sharp (D)	40,999	36.4

**MICHIGAN**

1	George G. Sadowski (D)	57,753	65.9
	John B. Sosnowski (R)	29,293	33.4
2	Earl C. Michener (R)	66,486	71.2
	William R. Kelley (D)	26,141	28.0
3	Paul W. Shafer (R)	59,823	68.9
	Herschel W. Carney (D)	25,914	29.9
4	Clare E. Hoffman (R)	58,798	72.5
	Harvey Hope Jarvis (D)	21,514	26.5
5	Bartel J. Jonkman (R)	63,093	71.6
	Earle W. Reynolds (D)	25,022	28.4
6	William W. Blackney (R)	69,203	57.3
	Arthur Elliott (D)	50,684	42.0
7	Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	64,404	74.2
	Earl J. Tallman (D)	21,708	25.0
8	Fred L. Crawford (R)	58,725	72.6
	J. Charles Mottashed (D)	21,375	26.4
9	Albert J. Engel (R)	49,017	71.8
	J. Willard Krause (D)	18,828	27.6
10	Roy O. Woodruff (R)	44,853	71.1
	Herman N. Butler (D)	17,737	28.1
11	Fred Bradley (R)	41,436	65.9
	Cecil W. Bailey (D)	21,340	33.9
12	John B. Bennett (R)	40,717	54.4
	Frank E. Hook (D)	33,799	45.2
13	Howard A. Coffin (R)	50,539	52.8
	George D. O'Brien (D)	44,883	46.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
14	Harold F. Youngblood (R)	69,968	53.3
	Louis C. Rabaut (D)	60,808	46.3
15	John D. Dingell (D)	59,111	51.9
	Harry Henderson (R)	54,296	47.7
16	John Lesinski (D)	57,773	51.9
	Albert A. Riddering (R)	52,376	47.1
17	George A. Dondero (R)	102,336	64.7
	John W. L. Hicks (D)	54,928	34.7

**MINNESOTA**

1	August H. Andresen (R)	65,906	68.4
	Karl F. Rolvaag (DFL)	30,439	31.6
2	Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	69,487	76.0
	L. J. Kilbride (DFL)	21,947	24.0
3	George MacKinnon (R)	57,397	51.5
	Roy W. Wier (DFL)	52,797	47.3
4	Edward J. Devitt (R)	45,667	51.5
	Frank T. Starkey (DFL)	41,897	47.2
5	Walter H. Judd (R)	66,837	58.3
	Douglas Hall (DFL)	47,777	41.7
6	Harold Knutson (R)	55,401	57.4
	J. Edward Anderson (DFL)	41,147	42.6
7	H. Carl Andersen (R)	57,869	65.4
	Donald M. Lawson (DFL)	30,667	34.6
8	John A. Blatnik (DFL)	62,876	57.7
	William A. Pittenger (R)	46,189	42.4
9	Harold C. Hagen (R)	50,031	63.9
	Verner Nelson (DFL)	28,211	36.1

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	John E. Rankin (D)	5,429	100.0
2	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	6,411	100.0
3	William M. Whittington (D)	4,265	100.0
4	Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	10,017	100.0
5	W. Arthur Winstead (D)	7,122	100.0
6	William M. Colmer (D)	6,448	100.0
7	John Bell Williams (D)	10,345	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1	Samuel W. Arnold (R)	37,584	50.3
	Walter G. Stillwell (D)	37,105	49.7
2	Max Schwabe (R)	44,292	51.1
	Will L. Nelson Jr. (D)	42,437	48.9
3	William C. Cole (R)	38,828	52.8
	William Orr Sawyers (D)	34,730	47.2
4	C. Jasper Bell (D)	41,843	55.1
	Vernon D. Fulcrut (R)	34,066	44.9
5	Albert L. Reeves Jr. (R)	42,065	53.7
	Enos A. Axtell (D)	36,324	46.3
6	Marion T. Bennett (R)	54,034	58.6
	Tom B. Hembree (D)	38,113	41.4
7	Dewey Short (R)	50,588	65.4
	Don Ervin (D)	26,712	34.6
8	Parke M. Banta (R)	42,076	51.1
	A. S. J. Carnahan (D)	40,241	48.9
9	Clarence Cannon (D)	35,253	53.9
	William Barton (R)	30,199	46.1
10	Orville Zimmerman (D)	37,236	60.6
	Walter K. Dillon (R)	24,164	39.4
11	Claude I. Bakewell (R)	41,202	50.8
	John B. Sullivan (D)	39,879	49.2
12	Walter C. Ploeser (R)	93,136	58.2
	Henry W. Simpson (D)	66,878	41.8
13	Frank M. Karsten (D)	41,229	54.8
	Alfred L. Grattendick (R)	34,062	45.2

**MONTANA**

1	Mike Mansfield (D)	47,418	57.6
	W. R. Rankin (R)	34,958	42.4
2	Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	58,307	54.1
	John J. Holmes (D)	48,564	45.1



## NEBRASKA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Carl T. Curtis (R)	73,602	66.4
	William H. Meier (D)	37,280	33.6
2	Howard Buffett (R)	53,398	58.3
	Frank A. Jelen (D)	38,125	41.7
3	Karl Stefan (R)	64,016	72.2
	Hans O. Jensen (D)	20,161	22.7
	Paul Burke (I)	4,516#	5.1
4	Arthur L. Miller (R)	57,708	71.3
	Stanley D. Long (D)	23,234	28.7

## NEVADA

AL	Charles H. Russell (R)	28,859	58.8
	Malcolm McEachin (D)	20,187	41.2

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Chester E. Merrow (R)	53,909	59.8
	Josaphet T. Benoit (D)	36,316	40.3
2	Norris Cotton (R)	45,963	64.9
	Patrick J. Hinchey (D)	24,904	35.1

## NEW JERSEY

1	Charles A. Wolverton (R)	82,919	63.5
	George F. Neutze (D)	47,631	36.5
2	T. Millet Hand (R)	54,511	67.1
	Edward T. Keeley (D)	26,740	32.9
3	James C. Auchincloss (R)	70,302	64.9
	John W. Zimmermann (D)	36,177	33.4
4	Frank A. Mathews Jr. (R)	50,221	52.6
	Charles R. Howell (D)	45,225	47.4
5	Charles A. Eaton (R)	69,338	61.3
	John J. George (D)	43,593	38.6
6	Clifford P. Case (R)	69,395	64.7
	Walter H. Van Hoesen (D)	35,378	33.0
7	J. Parnell Thomas (R)	65,426	69.0
	Robert B. Meyner (D)	29,418	31.0
8	Gordon Canfield (R)	57,616	70.5
	John V. Breslin (D)	23,007	28.2
9	Harry L. Towe (R)	74,870	69.1
	John M. Mehler (D)	33,553	31.0
10	Fred A. Hartley Jr. (R)	44,619	52.5
	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	38,889	45.7
11	Frank L. Sundstrom (R)	46,034	60.4
	Robert F. J. McGarry (D)	28,545	37.5
12	Robert W. Kean (R)	55,732	63.6
	Raymond C. Connell (D)	30,389	34.7
13	Mary T. Norton (D)	69,440	64.4
	John A. Jones (R)	36,270	33.7
14	Edward J. Hart (D)	65,979	63.2
	Edward P. Nicolay (R)	38,008	36.4

## NEW MEXICO

AL	Georgia L. Lusk (D)	66,420✓
	Antonio W. Fernandez (D)	65,242✓
	Earl Douglas (R)	60,519
	Herman G. Baca (R)	58,937

## NEW YORK

1	W. Kingsland Macy (R)	83,877	77.3
	Eugene T. O'Neill (D)	22,855	21.1
2	Leonard W. Hall (R)	123,873	78.4
	Josephine U. Mayes (D, AM LAB)	34,217	21.6
3	Henry J. Latham (R)	98,722	69.7
	Aloysius J. Maickel (D)	32,002	22.6
4	Gregory McMahon (R)	57,176	53.3
	Emily B. Barry (D)	38,227	35.6
	George H. Rooney (AM LAB)	7,439	6.9
5	Robert Tripp Ross (R)	66,754	53.0
	James A. Phillips (D, AM LAB)	59,092	47.0
6	Robert J. Nodar Jr. (R)	59,438	53.9
	James J. Delaney (D, AM LAB)	50,944	46.1

## Candidates

7	John J. Delaney (D, AM LAB)	49,449	57.5
	Roy M. D. Richardson (R)	36,510	42.5
8	Joseph L. Pfeifer (D, AM LAB)	34,876	53.9
	Paul W. Williams (R)	29,851	46.1
9	Eugene J. Keogh (D, L)	41,304	48.6
	Samuel R. Scialabba (R)	27,289	32.1
	Anthony Scimeca (AM LAB)	16,359	19.3
10	Andrew L. Somers (D, AM LAB)	57,658	57.9
	Victor Wichum (R)	33,642	33.8
	August Claessens (L)	8,314	8.4
11	James J. Heffernan (D, AM LAB)	69,089	60.4
	Alfred C. McKenzie (R)	45,279	39.6
12	John J. Rooney (D)	36,399	54.0
	Vincent J. Longhi (R, AM LAB)	31,052	46.0
13	Donald L. O'Toole (D, AM LAB)	51,406	53.5
	Charles H. Weadon (R)	44,674	46.5
14	Leo F. Rayfiel (D, AM LAB)	79,336	75.0
	Robert H. Thayer (R)	26,450	25.0
15	Emanuel Celler (D, AM LAB)	78,543	78.7
	Lauri T. Laisi (R)	21,094	21.1
16	Ellsworth B. Buck (R, VETS V)	49,758	61.2
	John Burry (D, AM LAB)	31,583	38.8
17	Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R)	66,063	57.5
	Myron Sulzberger (D)	39,216	34.2
	Joseph Clark Baldwin (AM LAB)	9,527	8.3
18	Vito Marcantonio (D, AM LAB)	42,229	54.2
	Frederick V. P. Bryan (R)	35,693	45.8
19	Arthur G. Klein (D, AM LAB)	48,437	71.4
	William I. Lehrfeld (R)	19,410	28.6
20	Sol Bloom (D, AM LAB)	57,208	61.1
	Jules J. Justin (R)	36,450	38.9
21	Jacob K. Javits (R, L)	46,897	46.0
	Daniel Flynn (D)	40,652	39.9
	Eugene P. Connolly (AM LAB)	14,359	14.1
22	Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D, AM LAB)	32,573	62.5
	Grant Reynolds (R)	19,514	37.5
23	Walter A. Lynch (D)	52,616	43.4
	Peter Wynne (R)	30,534	25.2
	David A. Schlossberg (AM LAB)	25,229	20.8
	William Wacks (L)	12,803	10.6
24	Benjamin J. Rabin (D)	39,316	44.2
	Roy Soden (AM LAB)	24,249	27.3
	David Scher (R)	16,931	19.0
	Bernice Benedick (L)	8,504	9.6
25	Charles A. Buckley (D)	47,142	32.5
	Charles Garside (R)	46,853	32.3
	Edward V. Morand (AM LAB)	25,353	17.5
	Ira J. Palestine (L)	15,814	10.9
	John A. Devany (VETS V)	9,791	6.8
26	David Potts (R)	58,061	44.1
	Peter A. Quinn (D)	49,067	37.3
	Gerald O'Reilly (AM LAB)	17,379	13.2
	Augustus Batten (L)	7,140	5.4
27	Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	84,882	68.6
	Francis X. Nulty (D, AM LAB)	38,950	31.5
28	Ralph A. Gamble (R)	83,533	75.4
	Morris Karnes, (D, AM LAB)	27,236	24.6
29	Katharine St. George (R)	60,769	58.2
	James K. Welsh (D, VETS F)	40,174	38.4
30	Jay Le Fevre (R)	80,469	69.5
	John F. Killgrew (D, AM LAB)	35,240	30.5
31	Bernard W. Kearney (R)	66,395	59.2
	Carroll A. Gardner (D, AM LAB)	45,777	40.8
32	William T. Byrne (D, AM LAB)	79,042	55.1
	William K. Sanford (R)	64,325	44.9
33	Dean P. Taylor (R)	89,778	69.9
	David J. Fitzgerald (D, AM LAB)	38,666	30.1
34	Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	64,217	73.0
	William G. Houk (D)	22,368	25.4
35	Hadwen C. Fuller (R)	58,040	54.3
	Frank A. Emma (D, AM LAB)	48,854	45.7
36	R. Walter Riehlman (R)	76,372	63.3
	Lawson Barnes (D, AM LAB)	44,371	36.7
37	Edwin Arthur Hall (R)	59,920	71.7
	Charles R. Wilson (D, AM LAB)	23,687	28.3
38	John Taber (R)	63,382	72.1
	George T. Franklin (D)	24,576	27.9

## Votes

## %

## Candidates

39	W. Sterling Cole (R)	61,330	72.6
	William Heidt Jr. (D, AM LAB)	23,205	27.4
40	Kenneth B. Keating (R)	84,852	60.5
	George F. Rogers (D, AM LAB)	55,321	39.5
41	James W. Wadsworth (R)	65,975	71.5
	Charles J. Reap (D, AM LAB)	26,332	28.5
42	Walter Gresham Andrews (R)	71,862	62.6
	William R. Lupton (D, AM LAB)	43,028	37.4
43	Edward J. Elsaesser (R)	71,758	62.6
	Charles P. McCabe (D)	38,108	33.2
44	John C. Butler (R)	67,495	57.5
	James B. Downey (D, AM LAB)	49,798	42.5
45	Daniel A. Reed (R)	53,327	70.4
	Joseph E. Proudman (D, AM LAB)	20,205	26.7

## Special Election

19	Arthur G. Klein (D)	17,360	49.5
	Johannes Stell (AM LAB)	13,415	38.2
	William S. Shea (R)	4,314	12.3

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Herbert C. Bonner (D)	9,993	89.2
	Zeno O. Ratcliff (R)	1,208	10.8
2	John H. Kerr (D)	9,426	100.0
3	Graham A. Barden (D)	14,798	66.7
	H. B. Kornegay (R)	7,385	33.3
4	Harold D. Cooley (D)	22,977	65.7
	Ben L. Spence (R)	12,005	34.3
5	John H. Folger (D)	26,316	62.9
	S. Evan Hall (R)	15,521	37.1
6	Carl T. Durham (D)	18,564	63.4
	A. A. McDonald (R)	10,721	36.6
7	J. Bayard Clark (D)	15,428	73.9
	H. Edmund Rodgers (R)	5,445	26.1
8	Charles B. Deane (D)	29,920	54.2
	Joseph H. Whicker Sr. (R)	25,305	45.8
9	Robert L. Doughton (D)	36,007	54.9
	Clyde R. Greene (R)	29,585	45.1
10	Hamilton C. Jones (D)	24,614	53.9
	P. C. Burkholder (R)	21,096	46.2
11	Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	25,544	58.5
	C. Y. Nanne Jr. (R)	18,143	41.5
12	Monroe M. Redden (D)	43,690	60.5
	Guy Weaver (R)	28,531	39.5

## Special Elections

8	Jane Pratt (D)	31,058	79.5
	H. Frank Hulin (R)	8,017	20.5
10	Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D)	2,303	99.7

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL	William Lemke (R)	103,205✓
	Charles R. Robertson (R)	102,087✓
	James M. Hanley (D)	41,189
	Edwin Cooper (D)	29,865

## OHIO

1	Charles H. Elston (R)	72,909	64.2
	G. Andrews Espy (D)	40,594	35.8
2	William E. Hess (R)	67,067	63.2
	Francis G. Davis (D)	39,112	36.8
3	Raymond H. Burke (R)	71,171	52.0
	Edward J. Gardner (D)	65,749	48.0
4	Robert F. Jones (R)	46,718	59.2
	Merl J. Bragg (D)	32,160	40.8
5	Cliff Clevenger (R)	30,623	60.3
	Willard Thomas (D)	20,163	39.7
6	Edward O. McCowen (R)	39,992	54.8
	Franklin E. Smith (D)	33,013	45.2
7	Clarence J. Brown (R)	63,390	68.0
	Carl H. Ehl (D)	29,824	32.0
8	Frederick C. Smith (R)	40,755	64.0
	John T. Siemon (D)	22,945	36.0



Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
9 Homer A. Ramey (R)	59,394	50.1	8 Charles L. Gerlach (R)	49,196	59.0	2 John Jennings Jr. (R)	28,752	84.0
Michael V. DiSalle (D)	59,057	49.9	Henry Chapin (D)	34,260	41.1	James Douglas Wyrick (I)	5,485	16.0
10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	35,406	66.7	9 Paul B. Dague (R)	64,311	72.7	3 Estes Kefauver (D)	26,779	90.8
H. A. McCown (D)	17,719	33.4	Edgar Campbell (D)	24,175	27.3	George Bagwell (I)	2,725	9.2
11 Walter E. Brehm (R)	31,576	60.6	10 James P. Scoblick (R)	47,704	51.0	4 Albert A. Gore (D)	7,624	67.5
Lester S. Reid (D)	20,543	39.4	Frank X. Murray (D)	45,843	49.0	H. E. McLean (R)	3,673	32.5
12 John M. Vorys (R)	74,691	62.0	11 Mitchell Jenkins (R)	58,413	50.8	5 Joe L. Evins (D)	11,646	100.0
Arthur P. Lamneck (D)	45,779	38.0	Daniel J. Flood (D)	56,570	49.2	6 J. Percy Priest (D)	7,178	77.1
13 Alvin F. Weichel (R)	49,725	72.1	12 Ivor D. Fenton (R)	62,151	62.7	Will T. Perry (R)	2,135	22.9
Frank W. Thomas (D)	19,237	27.9	Ralph M. Bashore (D)	36,954	37.3	7 Wirt Courtney (D)	11,658	100.0
14 Walter B. Huber (D)	88,178	52.6	13 Frederick A. Muhlenberg (R)	33,409	54.6	8 Thomas J. Murray (D)	11,891	100.0
Fred W. Danner (R)	77,674	46.4	Daniel K. Hoch (D)	25,073	41.0	9 Jere Cooper (D)	12,685	100.0
15 Percy W. Griffiths (R)	36,564	53.2	14 Wilson D. Gillette (R)	43,142	67.4	10 Clifford Davis (D)	37,069	100.0
Robert T. Secrest (D)	32,159	46.8	James S. Fields (D)	20,842	32.6	<b>TEXAS</b>		
16 Henderson H. Carson (R)	65,639	55.8	15 Robert F. Rich (R)	44,264	68.5	1 Wright Patman (D)	11,929	100.0
William R. Thom (D)	51,931	44.2	Richard F. Hartzell (D)	20,376	31.5	2 Jesse M. Combs (D)	19,909	96.2
17 J. Harry McGregor (R)	57,167	65.3	16 Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R)	76,314	74.4	3 Lindley Beckworth (D)	10,686	100.0
Wesley W. Purdy (D)	30,406	34.7	William L. Batt Jr. (D)	26,305	25.6	4 Sam Rayburn (D)	11,957	93.7
18 Earl R. Lewis (R)	55,140	58.8	17 Richard M. Simpson (R)	37,194	66.2	Floyd Harry (R)	800	6.3
Eugene A. Blum (D)	38,606	41.2	Lowell H. Alexander (D)	18,972	33.8	5 J. Frank Wilson (D)	12,267	75.8
19 Michael J. Kirwan (D)	88,872	59.9	18 John C. Kunkel (R)	77,349	69.0	L. W. Stayart (R)	3,921	24.2
Norman W. Adams (R)	59,607	40.2	William B. Freeland (D)	34,708	31.0	6 Olin E. Teague (D)	11,421	100.0
20 Michael A. Feighan (D)	49,670	67.0	19 Leon H. Gavin (R)	41,500	68.0	7 Tom Pickett (D)	14,810	100.0
Walter E. Obert (R)	24,476	33.0	Lloyd N. Huth (D)	18,199	29.8	8 Albert Thomas (D)	42,163	90.8
21 Robert Cresser (D)	49,111	64.0	20 Francis E. Walter (D)	39,751	52.5	R. F. Burns (R)	4,253	9.2
James S. Hudec (R)	27,657	36.0	Norman A. Peil (R)	36,008	47.5	9 Joseph J. Mansfield (D)	16,712	100.0
22 Frances P. Bolton (R)	174,823	69.1	21 Chester H. Gross (R)	45,559	52.0	10 Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	16,947	100.0
Earl Heffley (D)	69,050	27.3	John W. Brehm (D)	42,118	48.0	11 W.R. Poage (D)	9,178	100.0
AL George H. Bender (R)	1,281,864	59.5	22 James E. Van Zandt (R)	42,217	65.9	12 Wingate H. Lucas (D)	15,266	87.7
William M. Boyd (D)	871,660	40.5	John A. Shartle (D)	21,853	34.1	E. M. Hyder (R)	2,146	12.3
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			23 William J. Crow (R)	34,194	52.9	13 Ed Gossett (D)	17,714	100.0
1 George B. Schwabe (R)	61,205	54.5	John W. Rankin (D)	30,493	47.1	14 John E. Lyle (D)	30,064	100.0
Oras A. Shaw (D)	51,041	45.5	24 Thomas E. Morgan (D)	39,749	56.8	15 Milton H. West (D)	16,674	100.0
2 William G. Stigler (D)	32,559	63.1	Roy A. Purviance (R)	30,231	43.2	16 R. Ewing Thomason (D)	8,114	100.0
Ferd P. Snider (R)	19,029	36.9	25 Louis E. Graham (R)	53,932	58.8	17 Omar Burleson (D)	14,874	100.0
3 Carl Albert (D)	38,699	85.0	Samuel G. Neff (D)	37,723	41.2	18 Eugene Worley (D)	12,475	74.1
Eleanor L. Watson (R)	6,835	15.0	26 Harve Tibbott (R)	49,573	54.6	F.T. O'Brien (R)	4,357	25.9
4 Glen D. Johnson (D)	36,559	64.4	Thomas A. Owens (D)	41,224	45.4	19 George H. Mahon (D)	15,791	94.6
Pliney S. Frye (R)	20,230	35.6	27 Augustine B. Kelley (D)	46,137	52.9	M. D. Temple (R)	905	5.4
5 A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	47,173	52.0	Roy C. McKenna (R)	41,030	47.1	20 Paul J. Kilday (D)	10,543	100.0
Carmon C. Harris (R)	43,508	48.0	28 Carroll D. Kearns (R)	56,835	63.9	O. Clark Fisher (D)	15,943	100.0
6 Toby Morris (D)	30,408	65.7	Charles W. Webb (D)	32,166	36.1	<b>UTAH</b>		
Joe Hart Jr. (R)	15,912	34.4	29 John McDowell (R)	55,329	53.5	1 Walter K. Granger (D)	44,888	50.1
7 Preston E. Peden (D)	26,585	78.7	Harry J. Davenport (D)	48,091	46.5	David J. Wilson (R)	44,784	49.9
J. Warren White (R)	7,204	21.3	30 Robert J. Corbett (R)	57,827	60.1	2 William A. Dawson (R)	56,402	52.7
8 Ross Rizley (R)	30,240	54.8	James W. Knox (D)	38,362	39.9	J. Will Robinson (D)	50,598	47.3
Tom Hieronymus (D)	24,954	45.2	31 James G. Fulton (R)	70,419	63.8	<b>VERMONT</b>		
<b>OREGON</b>			Edward A. Schultz (D)	40,010	36.2	AL Charles A. Plumley (R)	46,985	64.3
1 Walter Norblad (R)	67,535	72.0	32 Herman P. Eberharter (D)	62,963	62.8	Matthew J. Caldbeck (D)	26,056	35.7
Lyman Ross (D)	26,278	28.0	33 Frank Buchanan (D)	51,656	57.9	<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
2 Lowell Stockman (R)	32,541	67.4	John Robert Brown Jr. (R)	37,555	42.1	1 S. Otis Bland (D)	13,863	75.0
Lamar Townsend (D)	15,744	32.6	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			Walter Johnson (R)	4,628	25.0
3 Homer D. Angell (R)	74,061	56.7	1 Aime J. Forand (D)	74,324	56.7	2 Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	19,267	65.7
Lew Wallace (D)	56,525	43.3	Raymond A. Mailloux (R)	55,900	42.6	Sidney H. Kelsey (R)	10,078	34.3
4 Harris Ellsworth (R)	42,868	69.2	2 John E. Fogarty (D)	74,349	52.6	3 J. Vaughan Gary (D)	21,947	73.3
Louis A. Wood (D)	19,118	30.8	John J. Kelly Jr. (R)	66,987	47.4	Earle Lutz (R)	7,974	26.7
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			4 Patrick Henry Drewry (D)	13,636	87.1
1 James Gallagher (R)	70,680	57.3	1 L. Mendel Rivers (D)	5,354	99.5	Andrew S. Condrey (P)	2,012	12.9
William Barrett (D)	52,593	42.7	2 John J. Riley (D)	4,795	98.6	5 Thomas B. Stanley (D)	17,741	73.5
2 Robert N. McGarvey (R)	70,474	51.4	3 W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	3,527	99.9	William L. Creasy (R)	6,390	26.5
William T. Granahan (D)	66,674	48.6	4 Joseph R. Bryson (D)	3,363	99.6	J. Lindsay Almond Jr. (D)	20,068	64.8
3 Hardie Scott (R)	83,618	62.1	5 James P. Richards (D)	3,357	100.0	Frank R. Angell (R)	10,641	34.4
Albert S. Townsend (D)	50,962	37.9	6 John L. McMillan (D)	5,671	96.9	Burr P. Harrison (D)	19,535	62.3
4 Franklin J. Maloney (R)	55,239	50.2	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			Karl Jenkins (R)	11,813	37.7
John Edward Sheridan (D)	49,025	44.6	1 Karl E. Mundt (R)	76,720	61.5	8 Howard Worth Smith (D)	21,252	62.1
John K. Rice (U CIT)	5,688	5.2	Merton B. Tice (D)	48,065	38.5	Lawrence Michael (R)	12,950	37.9
5 George W. Sarbacher Jr. (R)	73,946	56.9	2 Francis H. Case (R)	28,011	73.7	9 John W. Flannagan Jr. (D)	20,610	51.8
William J. Green Jr. (D)	56,086	43.1	John B. Reinhard (D)	10,008	26.3	S. H. Sutherland (R)	17,152	43.1
6 Hugh Scott (R)	82,671	58.5	<b>TENNESSEE</b>			John Albert Goodpasture Jr. (I)	2,026	5.1
Herbert J. McGlinchey (D)	58,557	41.5	1 Dayton E. Phillips (R)	24,144	100.0			
7 E. Wallace Chadwick (R)	76,021	66.5						
Vernon A. O'Rourke (D)	38,253	33.5						



**Special Elections**

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Thomas B. Stanley (D)	17,862	75.4
	William L. Creasy (R)	5,829	24.6
7	Burr P. Harrison (D)	19,711	62.5
	Karl Jenkins (R)	11,809	37.5

**WASHINGTON**

1	Homer R. Jones (R)	113,289	63.8
	Hugh De Lacy (D)	64,155	36.2
2	Henry M. Jackson (D)	54,089	53.1
	Payson Peterson (R)	47,838	46.9
3	Fred Norman (R)	47,875	53.9
	Charles R. Savage (D)	40,980	46.1
4	Hal Holmes (R)	51,476	67.6
	Earl S. Coe (D)	24,662	32.4
5	Walt Horan (R)	58,535	61.3
	John T. Little (D)	34,870	36.5
6	Thor C. Tollefson (R)	56,702	53.9
	John M. Coffee (D)	48,431	46.1

**WEST VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Francis J. Love (R)	45,691	53.1
	Matthew M. Neely (D)	40,370	46.9
2	Melvin C. Snyder (R)	41,224	51.4
	Jennings Randolph (D)	39,041	48.6
3	Edward G. Rohrbough (R)	42,386	51.5
	Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	39,872	48.5
4	Hubert S. Ellis (R)	54,932	52.7
	M. G. Burnside (D)	49,408	47.4
5	John Kee (D)	43,154	56.9
	Hartley Sanders (R)	32,754	43.2
6	Erland H. Hedrick (D)	57,461	53.0
	Harold H. Neff (R)	51,064	47.1

**WISCONSIN**

1	Lawrence H. Smith (R)	58,344	56.5
	John R. Redstrom (D)	44,188	42.8
2	Robert K. Henry (R)	68,794*	62.9
	William G. Rice (D)	39,657	36.3

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	William H. Stevenson (R)	65,177	96.1
4	John C. Brophy (R)	49,144	36.5
	Edmund V. Bobrowicz (D)	44,398	33.0
	Thaddeus F. B. Wasielewski (I)	38,502	28.6
5	Charles J. Kersten (R)	76,364	54.1
	Andrew J. Biemiller (D)	59,764	42.3
6	Frank B. Keefe (R)	58,444	64.2
	Edwin W. Webster (D)	31,550	34.7
7	Reid F. Murray (R)	60,390	71.6
	Elmer E. Fraley (D)	23,481	27.8
8	John W. Byrnes (R)	67,840	64.7
	Martin J. Young (D)	37,013	35.3
9	Merlin Hull (R)	70,527	99.0
10	Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	40,263	53.0
	Henry J. Berquist (D)	32,238	42.4

**WYOMING**

AL	Frank A. Barrett (R)	44,512	56.0
	John J. McIntyre (D)	34,946	44.0

**1947 House Elections****NEW YORK****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
14	Abraham J. Multer (D, L)	47,849	58.2
	Victor J. Rabinowitz (AM LAB)	20,800	25.3
	Jacob P. Fefkowitz (R)	13,597	16.5

**WISCONSIN****Special Election**

2	Glenn R. Davis (R)	24,023	50.6
	Thompson (D)	23,181	48.8

# 1948 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	19,778	100.0
2 George M. Grant (D)	21,271	100.0
3 George W. Andrews (D)	16,279	100.0
4 Sam Hobbs (D)	17,282	85.0
B. Hogan Stewart (R)	3,054	15.0
5 Albert Rains (D)	20,548	100.0
6 Edward deGraffenried (D)	13,968	82.4
W. P. Ivey (R)	2,994	17.7
7 Carl A. Elliott (D)	21,552	100.0
8 Robert E. Jones Jr. (D)	19,060	88.4
Harry J. Frahn (R)	2,510	11.6
9 Laurie C. Battle (D)	33,781	87.1
Hiram Dodd (R)	5,006	12.9

## ARIZONA

1 John R. Murdock (D)	42,565	58.4
John H. Udall (R)	29,864	41.0
2 Harold A. Patten (D)	54,066	62.8
Albert R. Buehman (R)	30,140	35.0

## ARKANSAS

1 Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)	34,676	100.0
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)	29,922	100.0
3 James W. Trimble (D)	27,278	68.6
Dalton Dotson (R)	12,462	31.4
4 Boyd Tackett (D)	29,338	87.8
C. R. Starbird (R)	4,094	12.3
5 Brooks Hays (D)	36,440	87.0
Thad Tisdale (R)	5,471	13.1
6 William F. Norrell (D)	40,291	100.0
7 Oren Harris (D)	32,982	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Hubert B. Scudder (R)	82,947	54.5
Sterling J. Norgard (D-IP)	68,951	45.3
2 Clair Engle (D-R)	78,555	100.0
3 Leroy Johnson (R-D)	166,571	84.4
James B. Willard (I PROG)	30,878	15.6
4 Franck R. Havenner (D)	73,704	51.0
William S. Mailliard (R)	68,875	47.7
5 Richard J. Welch (R-D)	116,347	100.0
6 George P. Miller (D-R)	194,985	99.9
7 John J. Allen Jr. (R)	78,534	51.4
Buel G. Gallagher (D-IP)	74,318	48.6
8 Jack Z. Anderson (R-D)	161,743	79.9
Paul Taylor (I PROG)	40,670	20.1
9 Cecil F. White (D)	72,826	51.3
Bertrand W. Gearhart (R)	66,563	46.9
10 Thomas H. Werdel (R-D)	67,448	71.3
Sam James Miller (I PROG)	27,168	28.7
11 Ernest K. Bramblett (R-D)	87,143	80.7
Cole Weston (I PROG)	14,582	13.5
George E. Outland	6,157	5.7
12 Richard M. Nixon (R-D)	141,509	86.9
Una W. Rice (I PROG)	19,631	12.1
13 Norris Poulson (R)	62,951	52.6
Ned R. Healy (D-IP)	56,624	47.3
14 Helen Gahagan Douglas (D)	89,581	65.3
W. Wallace Braden (R)	44,611	32.5
15 Gordon L. McDonough (R-D)	131,933	83.0
Maynard J. Omerberg (I PROG)	27,007	17.0
16 Donald L. Jackson (R)	121,198	57.0
Ellis E. Patterson (D-IP)	91,268	42.9
17 Cecil R. King (D-R)	194,782	99.9
18 Clyde Doyle (D)	105,687	51.1
Willis W. Bradley (R)	92,721	44.9
19 Chet Holifield (D)	72,900	69.7
Joseph Francis Quigley (R)	28,698	27.5
20 Carl Hinshaw (R-D)	204,710	81.5
William B. Esterman (I PROG)	46,232	18.4

Candidates	Votes	%
21 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	61,383	55.2
Lowell E. Lathrop (R)	47,411	42.6
22 John Phillips (R-D)	115,697	99.9
23 Clinton D. McKinnon (D)	112,534	55.8
Charles K. Fletcher (R)	87,138	43.2

## COLORADO

1 John A. Carroll (D)	106,096	64.8
Christopher F. Cusack (R)	57,541	35.2
2 William S. Hill (R)	71,868	51.9
George L. Bickel (D)	66,579	48.1
3 John H. Marsalis (D)	65,114	50.7
J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	63,312	49.3
4 Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	34,695	51.9
Robert F. Rockwell (R)	32,206	48.1

## CONNECTICUT

1 Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)	127,802	54.7
William J. Miller (R)	103,294	44.2
2 Chase Going Woodhouse (D)	69,339	51.7
Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R)	64,916	48.4
3 John A. McGuire (D)	84,449	49.7
Ellsworth B. Foote (R)	83,310	49.0
4 John Davis Lodge (R)	117,727	55.2
William Gaston (D)	92,618	43.4
5 James T. Patterson (R)	62,804	51.1
Vincent P. Kiernan (D)	58,300	47.4
AL Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	433,311	49.3
Fred Trotta (D)	429,348	48.8

## DELAWARE

AL J. Caleb Boggs (R)	71,127	50.6
J. Carl McGuigan (D)	68,909	49.0

## FLORIDA

1 J. Hardin Peterson (D)	66,348	100.0
2 Charles E. Bennett (D)	55,715	91.1
Camille Geneau (R)	5,413	8.9
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	30,730	100.0
4 George A. Smathers (D)	63,665	81.0
J. L. Wambaugh (R)	14,912	19.0
5 A. S. Herlong Jr. (D)	46,939	70.7
M. J. Moss Jr. (R)	19,501	29.4
6 Dwight L. Rogers (D)	31,933	66.7
Rolf Kaltenborn (R)	15,977	33.4

## GEORGIA

1 Prince H. Preston (D)	42,677	100.0
2 E. E. Cox (D)	26,815	100.0
3 Stephen Pace (D)	32,098	100.0
4 A. Sidney Camp (D)	33,522	100.0
5 James C. Davis (D)	54,637	99.6
6 Carl Vinson (D)	29,446	100.0
7 Henderson Lanham (D)	45,195	100.0
8 W. M. Wheeler (D)	35,608	100.0
9 John S. Wood (D)	29,699	100.0
10 Paul Brown (D)	35,479	100.0

## IDAHO

1 Compton I. White (D)	46,846	51.8
Abe McGregor Goff (R)	41,404	45.7
2 John C. Sanborn (R)	61,690	50.7
Asael Lyman (D)	59,006	48.5

## ILLINOIS

1 William L. Dawson (D)	98,690	67.0
William E. King (R)	43,034	29.2

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Barratt O'Hara (D)	91,648	50.5
Richard B. Vail (R)	85,119	46.9
3 Neil J. Linehan (D)	91,204	52.9
Fred E. Busbey (R)	81,175	47.1
4 James V. Buckley (D)	89,557	52.1
Leslie E. Salter (R)	82,310	47.9
5 Martin Gorski (D)	114,660	72.5
John L. Waner (R)	43,610	27.6
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	127,918	68.4
John M. Coan (R)	53,548	28.6
7 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	133,199	73.7
Francis C. Sperry (R)	47,602	26.3
8 Thomas S. Gordon (D)	101,098	65.1
Herbert F. Geisler (R)	54,316	35.0
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	91,271	54.5
Robert J. Twyman (R)	73,301	43.8
10 Richard W. Hoffman (R)	109,031	58.1
Marvin J. Peters (D)	78,533	41.9
11 Chester A. Chesney (D)	80,750	50.8
James C. Moreland (R)	78,269	49.2
12 Edgar A. Jonas (R)	98,956	51.4
Blair L. Varnes (D)	88,795	46.1
13 Ralph E. Church (R)	123,978	68.0
Willard C. Walters (D)	58,340	32.0
14 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	94,962	68.3
Richard Plum (D)	44,050	31.7
15 Noah M. Mason (R)	74,213	56.4
G. M. Wells (D)	57,296	43.6
16 Leo E. Allen (R)	76,840	58.5
Albert H. Manus Jr. (D)	54,481	41.5
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	71,220	62.8
Carl Vrooman (D)	42,226	37.2
18 Harold H. Velde (R)	61,652	52.1
Dale E. Sutton (D)	56,688	47.9
19 Robert B. Chipperfield (R)	69,733	54.0
Fred J. Brown (D)	59,397	46.0
20 Sid Simpson (R)	59,067	53.1
Henry D. Sullivan (D)	52,235	46.9
21 Peter F. Mack Jr. (D)	69,619	53.1
Joseph L. Moore (R)	61,452	46.9
22 Rolla C. McMillen (R)	64,625	53.2
Olive Remington Goldman (D)	56,893	46.8
23 Edward H. Jenison (R)	57,800	51.8
Wayne R. Cook (D)	53,885	48.3
24 Charles W. Vursell (R)	57,732	50.6
John David Upchurch (D)	56,262	49.4
25 Melvin Price (D)	101,927	69.5
Russell H. Classen (R)	44,728	30.5
26 C. W. Bishop (R)	54,993	51.9
Kent E. Keller (D)	51,028	48.1

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	78,898	60.7
Theodore L. Sendak (R)	50,194	38.6
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	71,907	55.2
Theodore J. Smith (D)	57,245	44.0
3 Thurman C. Crook (D)	86,382	51.9
Robert A. Grant (R)	78,935	47.5
4 Edward H. Kruse Jr. (D)	66,689	50.8
George W. Gillie (R)	63,403	48.3
5 John R. Walsh (D)	91,861	51.9
Forest A. Harness (R)	82,730	46.8
6 Cecil M. Harden (R)	66,414	49.9
Jack J. O'Grady (D)	65,931	49.5
7 James E. Noland (D)	74,396	53.7
Gerald W. Landis (R)	62,855	45.4
8 Winfield K. Denton (D)	89,990	55.4
Edward A. Mitchell (R)	71,634	44.1
9 Earl Wilson (R)	59,787	51.6
Christopher D. Moritz (D)	55,333	47.7
10 Ralph Harvey (R)	76,036	52.5
Robert C. Oliver (D)	67,081	46.3



Candidates	Votes	%
11 Andrew Jacobs Sr. (D)	103,046	50.6
George L. Denny (R)	98,451	48.4

**IOWA**

1 Thomas E. Martin (R)	70,959	53.6
James D. France (D)	60,860	45.9
2 Henry O. Talle (R)	82,139	53.6
T.W. Mullaney (D)	70,272	45.9
3 H.R. Gross (R)	78,838	58.3
Dan J. P. Ryan (D)	56,002	41.4
4 Karl LeCompte (R)	53,384	51.5
Steven V. Carter (D)	49,894	48.2
5 Paul Cunningham (R)	60,103	50.8
Vincent L. Browner (D)	57,370	48.5
6 James I. Dolliver (R)	55,641	55.8
James E. Irwin (D)	43,997	44.2
7 Ben F. Jensen (R)	59,173	56.9
W.A. Byers (D)	44,857	43.1
8 Charles B. Hoeven (R)	56,970	55.2
L.J. McGivern (D)	45,796	44.4

**KANSAS**

1 Albert M. Cole (R)	68,395	60.5
James L. Quinn (D)	44,711	39.5
2 Errett P. Scrivner (R)	68,324	51.9
Phillip A. Dergance (D)	63,431	48.1
3 Herbert A. Meyer (R)	46,935	55.0
Marcus C. Black (D)	38,391	45.0
4 Edward H. Rees (R)	88,605	55.6
William J. Kropp (D)	70,778	44.4
5 Clifford R. Hope (R)	77,160	65.0
Henry D. Parkinson (D)	41,614	35.0
6 Wint Smith (R)	55,013	57.6
Leslie E. Davis (D)	40,553	42.4

**KENTUCKY**

1 Noble J. Gregory (D)	50,720	100.0
2 John Whitaker (D)	54,586	63.4
Mallam Lake (R)	31,527	36.6
3 Thruston B. Morton (R)	74,168	53.0
Ralph H. Logan (D)	64,877	46.3
4 Frank L. Chelf (D)	45,538	59.5
Stanley Jagers (R)	31,062	40.6
5 Brent Spence (D)	47,518	66.2
George T. Smith (R)	24,240	33.8
6 Thomas R. Underwood (D)	60,659	60.7
John N. Menefee (R)	39,251	39.3
7 Carl D. Perkins (D)	39,788	60.5
W. Howes Meade (R)	26,007	39.5
8 Joe B. Bates (D)	52,328	58.6
Hubert Counts (R)	34,127	38.2
9 James S. Golden (R)	60,309	100.0

**LOUISIANA**

1 F. Edward Hébert (D)	36,748	100.0
2 Hale Boggs (D)	61,316	100.0
3 Edwin E. Willis (D)	26,587	66.4
J. Paulin Duhe (R)	13,437	33.6
4 Overton Brooks (D)	32,045	100.0
5 Otto E. Passman (D)	34,362	100.0
6 James H. Morrison (D)	47,515	100.0
7 Henry D. Larcade Jr. (D)	36,053	100.0
8 A. Leonard Allen (D)	33,613	100.0

**MAINE**

1 Robert Hale (R)	52,536	62.5
James A. McVicar (D)	31,528	37.5
2 Charles P. Nelson (R)	50,552	67.2
Benjamin J. Arena (D)	24,698	32.8
3 Frank Fellows (R)	38,692	70.9
F. Davis Clark (D)	15,888	29.1

**MARYLAND**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Edward T. Miller (R)	29,700	52.4
S. Scott Beck Jr. (D)	27,024	47.6
2 William P. Bolton (D)	99,157	55.2
A. Earl Shipley (R)	76,235	42.5
3 Edward A. Garmatz (D)	32,138	68.8
John A. Janetzke Jr. (R)	13,131	28.1
4 George H. Fallon (D)	38,486	58.2
James W. Miller (R)	21,084	31.9
John E. T. Camper (PROG)	6,552	9.9
5 Lansdale G. Sasscer (D)	45,902	59.7
C. Maurice Weidemeyer (R)	30,997	40.3
6 J. Glenn Beall (R)	59,856	55.3
F. Byrne Austin (D)	48,304	44.7

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 John W. Heselton (R)	75,582	57.2
Patrick J. O'Malley (D)	56,604	42.8
2 Foster Furcolo (D)	81,775	54.9
Charles R. Clason (R)	67,267	45.1
3 Philip J. Philbin (D)	104,601	73.9
Carroll H. Balcom (R)	36,855	26.1
4 Harold D. Donohue (D)	89,064	59.2
John J. Maginnis (R)	61,448	40.8
5 Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	139,288	100.0
6 George J. Bates (R)	108,179	100.0
7 Thomas J. Lane (D)	100,333	79.2
A. Prescott Barker (R)	26,339	20.8
8 Angier L. Goodwin (R)	75,844	51.0
Anthony M. Roche (D)	72,767	49.0
9 Donald W. Nicholson (R)	82,750	56.7
Jacinto F. Diniz (D)	63,275	43.3
10 Christian A. Herter (R)	118,741	69.5
Walter A. O'Brien Jr. (D)	52,022	30.5
11 John F. Kennedy (D)	106,366	100.0
12 John W. McCormack (D)	125,015	100.0
13 Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	89,913	56.6
David J. Concannon (D)	69,050	43.4
14 Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	87,973	61.4
Joseph M. Mendonca (D)	55,369	38.6

**MICHIGAN**

1 George G. Sadowski (D)	101,954	83.5
Rudolph G. Tenerowicz (R)	19,609	16.1
2 Earl C. Michener (R)	65,006	55.8
Preston W. Slosson (D)	50,148	43.0
3 Paul W. Shafer (R)	64,637	59.4
Leeman J. McCarty (D)	42,146	38.7
4 Clare E. Hoffman (R)	61,059	64.9
Tom Surprise (D)	31,429	33.4
5 Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R)	74,191	60.5
Fred J. Barr Jr. (D)	46,972	38.3
6 William W. Blackney (R)	73,465	49.8
George D. Stevens (D)	72,681	49.3
7 Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	68,903	59.0
Harvey C. Whetzel (D)	47,040	40.3
8 Fred L. Crawford (R)	61,394	61.3
Louis C. Schwinger (D)	37,125	37.1
9 Albert J. Engel (R)	51,771	58.5
John George Hosko (D)	35,805	40.5
10 Roy O. Woodruff (R)	49,206	63.3
Edward J. Daugherty (D)	27,742	35.7
11 Charles E. Potter (R)	48,633	63.6
Violet L. Patterson (D)	27,265	35.6
12 John B. Bennett (R)	42,955	56.6
Gene A. Saari (D)	32,485	42.8
13 George D. O'Brien (D)	76,947	62.5
Howard A. Coffin (R)	45,761	37.1
14 Louis C. Rabaut (D)	99,227	57.0
Harold F. Youngblood (R)	74,474	42.7
15 John D. Dingell (D)	92,579	65.0
Charles G. Burns (R)	49,286	34.6
16 John Lesinski (D)	97,826	62.5
Kirby L. Wilson Jr. (R)	57,730	36.9

Candidates	Votes	%
17 George A. Dondero (R)	116,427	52.7
John J. Brown (D)	103,390	46.8

**MINNESOTA**

1 August H. Andresen (R)	80,345	61.4
Karl F. Rolvaag (DFL)	50,533	38.6
2 Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	82,886	63.9
Milton F. Maxwell (DFL)	46,894	36.1
3 Roy W. Wier (DFL)	87,171	54.6
George MacKinnon (R)	72,402	45.4
4 Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	78,476	59.4
Edward J. Devitt (R)	53,574	40.6
5 Walter H. Judd (R)	76,313	54.0
Marcella F. Killen (DFL)	65,113	46.0
6 Fred Marshall (DFL)	66,601	51.7
Harold Knutson (R)	62,194	48.3
7 H. Carl Andersen (R)	63,879	52.5
James M. Youngdale (DFL)	57,863	47.5
8 John A. Blatnik (DFL)	88,501	66.6
William A. Berlin (R)	44,306	33.4
9 Harold C. Hagen (R)	57,189	54.6
Oscar A. Johnson (DFL)	47,476	45.4

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 John E. Rankin (D)	16,800	100.0
2 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	13,771	100.0
3 William M. Whittington (D)	17,369	100.0
4 Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	15,290	98.4
5 W. Arthur Winstead (D)	22,641	100.0
6 William M. Colmer (D)	29,751	100.0
7 John Bell Williams (D)	36,663	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1 Clare Magee (D)	56,226	57.6
Wat Arnold (R)	41,365	42.4
2 Morgan M. Moulder (D)	66,062	56.7
Max Schwabe (R)	50,372	43.2
3 Philip J. Welch (D)	69,599	57.1
William C. Cole (R)	52,290	42.9
4 Theodore Leonard Irving (D)	74,752	64.1
Richard A. Erickson (R)	41,576	35.7
5 Richard W. Bolling (D)	59,961	55.9
Albert L. Reeves Jr. (R)	47,371	44.1
6 George H. Christopher (D)	63,390	51.4
Marion T. Bennett (R)	59,959	48.6
7 Dewey Short (R)	61,242	54.0
Thomas A. Johnson (D)	52,255	46.0
8 Albert S. J. Carnahan (D)	60,081	57.2
Parke M. Banta (R)	44,887	42.8
9 Clarence Cannon (D)	56,669	61.7
Robert V. Niedner (R)	35,232	38.3
10 Paul C. Jones (D)	67,564	71.6
W.K. Dillon (R)	26,760	28.4
11 John B. Sullivan (D)	78,162	64.7
Claude I. Bakewell (R)	40,719	33.7
12 Raymond W. Karst (D)	132,920	55.0
Walter C. Ploeser (R)	107,861	44.6
13 Frank M. Karsten (D)	77,245	70.6
Charles P. McBride (R)	32,217	29.4

**MONTANA**

1 Mike Mansfield (D)	64,276	67.9
Albert H. Angstman (R)	29,937	31.6
2 Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	61,124	51.0
Willard E. Fraser (D)	58,711	49.0

**NEBRASKA**

1 Carl T. Curtis (R)	76,359	57.2
Frank B. Morrison (D)	57,031	42.8
2 Eugene D. O'Sullivan (D)	58,443	51.4
Howard Buffett (R)	55,199	48.6
3 Karl Stefan (R)	71,513	64.8
Duane K. Peterson (D)	38,846	35.2

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
4 Arthur L. Miller (R)	65,549	63.6	10 Andrew L. Somers (D, L)	69,502	56.1	43 Anthony F. Tauriello (D, L)	72,388	50.8
C. Edgar Leafdale (D)	37,511	36.4	Arthur S. Hirsch (R)	32,290	26.1	Edward J. Elsaesser (R)	66,729	46.9
<b>NEVADA</b>			Ada B. Jackson (AM LAB)	22,067	17.8	44 Chester C. Gorski (D, L)	79,795	51.8
AL Walter S. Baring (D)	29,733	50.7	11 James J. Heffernan (D, L)	74,974	54.9	John C. Butler (R)	71,275	46.2
Charles H. Russell (R)	28,972	49.4	Alfred C. McKenzie (R)	41,289	30.2	45 Daniel A. Reed (R)	58,340	60.1
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			12 John J. Rooney (D, L)	20,340	14.9	Hubert D. Bliss (D)	35,406	36.5
1 Chester E. Merrow (R)	64,794	55.5	John J. Miller (R)	29,061	31.9	<b>Special Election</b>		
Peter R. Poirier (D)	51,262	43.9	Vincent J. Longhi (AM LAB)	6,968	7.7	24 Leo Isacson (AM LAB)	22,697	55.9
2 Norris Cotton (R)	59,505	57.4	13 Donald L. O'Toole (D, L)	66,111	52.8	Karl Propper (D)	12,598	31.0
Richard W. Leonard (D)	43,289	41.8	Charles A. Fisher (R)	44,718	35.7	Dean Alfange (L)	3,843	9.5
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			James Griesi (AM LAB)	14,440	11.5	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)	89,211	53.0	14 Abraham J. Multer (D, R)	103,676	77.8	1 Herbert C. Bonner (D)	31,850	92.7
John W. Donges (D)	77,012	45.8	Lee Pressman (AM LAB)	29,502	22.2	Zeno O. Ratcliff (R)	2,507	7.3
2 T. Millet Hand (R)	62,804	61.7	15 Emanuel Celler (D, AM LAB)	94,828	81.4	2 John H. Kerr (D)	36,227	96.0
William E. Stringer (D)	38,194	37.5	Henry D. Dorfman (R)	21,703	18.6	3 Graham A. Barden (D)	34,997	78.8
3 James C. Auchincloss (R)	87,538	58.5	16 James J. Murphy (D, L)	51,185	49.3	Perry G. Crumpler (R)	9,407	21.2
Charles F. Sullivan (D)	59,810	40.0	Frank A. Pavis (R)	45,623	44.0	4 Harold D. Cooley (D)	57,658	78.1
4 Charles R. Howell (D)	77,018	61.5	Frank Cremonesi (AM LAB)	6,991	6.7	Joel A. Johnson (R)	15,866	21.5
Albert C. Jones (R)	48,204	38.5	17 Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R)	74,581	53.2	5 Richard Thurmond Chatham (D)	47,575	72.7
5 Charles A. Eaton (R)	92,286	57.4	Arthur T. Sawyer (D, L)	52,101	37.2	John Tucker Day (R)	17,041	26.1
George C. Miller (D)	66,387	41.3	Alvin Udell (AM LAB)	13,401	9.6	6 Carl T. Durham (D)	50,659	72.1
6 Clifford P. Case (R)	83,285	55.3	18 Vito Marcantonio (AM LAB)	36,278	36.9	Ralph O. Smith (R)	17,906	25.5
H. Frank Pettit (D)	61,465	40.8	John P. Morrissey (D)	31,211	31.7	7 F. Ertel Carlyle (D)	43,292	84.3
7 J. Parnell Thomas (R)	72,873	56.2	John Ellis (R, L)	30,899	31.4	J. O. West (R)	7,839	15.3
John J. Carlin (D)	56,095	43.2	19 Arthur G. Klein (D, AM LAB)	77,426	74.4	8 Charles B. Deane (D)	46,941	62.7
8 Gordon Canfield (R)	59,191	47.5	Herbert Lasky (R)	20,697	19.9	Lafayette Williams (R)	27,924	37.3
Charles S. Joelson (D)	59,043	47.4	Stephen C. Vladeck (L)	5,886	5.7	9 Robert L. Doughton (D)	51,586	59.6
9 Harry L. Towe (R)	90,153	62.3	20 Sol Bloom (D, L)	73,866	59.4	Clyde R. Greene (R)	35,008	40.4
James S. Brown (D)	54,682	37.8	Jules J. Justin (R)	34,819	28.0	10 Hamilton C. Jones (D)	48,043	59.6
10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	58,668	50.7	Eugene P. Connolly (AM LAB)	15,727	12.6	Roy A. Harmon (R)	32,321	40.1
Anthony Guiliano (R)	52,898	45.7	21 Jacob K. Javits (R, L)	66,527	50.7	11 Alfred L. Bulwinkle (D)	40,009	64.9
11 Hugh J. Addonizio (D)	52,644	47.7	Paul O'Dwyer (D, AM LAB)	64,654	49.3	Calvin R. Edney (R)	21,614	35.1
Frank L. Sundstrom (R)	50,920	46.2	22 Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D, AM LAB)	63,523	76.4	12 Monroe M. Redden (D)	52,036	63.1
12 Robert W. Kean (R)	63,232	48.6	Harold C. Burton (R)	14,012	16.9	W.W. Candler (R)	30,456	36.9
Harry Dudkin (D)	58,495	44.9	Edna D. Moseley (L)	5,583	6.7	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
13 Mary T. Norton (D)	84,487	68.1	23 Walter A. Lynch (D, R)	121,523	83.0	AL William Lemke (R)	132,343✓	
Leon Banach (R)	39,661	32.0	24 Leon Straus (AM LAB)	24,903	17.0	Usher L. Burdick (R)	128,454✓	
14 Edward J. Hart (D)	76,881	62.8	Isidore Dollinger (D, R)	74,971	63.1	Alfred Dale (D)	56,702	
Michael Bongiovanni (R)	45,564	37.2	Leo Isacson (AM LAB)	43,933	37.0	John M. Weiler	1,758	
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			25 Charles A. Buckley (D, R)	138,706	82.2	<b>OHIO</b>		
AL John E. Miles (D)	108,529✓		Albert E. Kahn (AM LAB)	30,112	17.8	1 Charles H. Elston (R)	73,952	51.7
Antonio M. Fernandez (D)	105,300✓		26 Christopher C. McGrath (D, L)	91,456	54.8	Morse Johnson (D)	69,240	48.4
Ben F. Meyer (R)	76,695		David M. Potts (R)	57,061	34.2	2 Earl T. Wagner (D)	75,062	52.9
Herman G. Baca (R)	73,661		Nicholas Carnes (AM LAB)	18,379	11.0	William E. Hess (R)	66,968	47.2
Clinton E. Jencks (PROG)	805		27 Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	81,144	52.1	3 Edward Breen (D)	110,204	58.2
<b>NEW YORK</b>			Richard W. McSpedon (D, L)	67,541	43.4	Raymond H. Burke (R)	79,162	41.8
1 W. Kingsland Macy (R)	101,924	66.0	28 Ralph A. Gamble (R)	88,822	62.7	4 William M. McCulloch (R)	57,321	55.7
Harold W. Worzel (D)	48,816	31.6	Charles J. Nager (D, L)	46,335	32.7	Earl Ludwig (D)	45,534	44.3
2 Leonard W. Hall (R)	144,052	68.1	Katharine St. George (R)	79,229	60.1	5 Cliff Clevenger (R)	34,950	52.1
Richard T. Mayes (D, L)	62,142	29.4	William G. Pendergast (D, L)	48,063	36.5	Dan Batt (D)	32,076	47.9
3 Henry J. Latham (R)	104,476	56.5	30 Jay Le Fevre (R)	91,649	64.8	6 James G. Polk (D)	46,944	53.1
George J. Gross (D)	65,247	35.3	Robert R. Decormier (D, AM LAB)	49,691	35.2	Edward O. McCowen (R)	41,492	46.9
4 L. Gary Clemente (D)	62,190	46.9	31 Bernard W. Kearney (R)	77,725	55.3	7 Clarence J. Brown (R)	71,737	100.0
Gregory McMahon (R)	58,192	43.8	William M. Murphy (D, L)	58,215	41.4	8 Frederick C. Smith (R)	43,929	54.5
Thomas J. McCabe (AM LAB)	7,681	5.8	32 William T. Byrne (D, L)	88,476	55.6	Andrew T. Durbin (D)	36,685	45.5
5 T. Vincent Quinn (D, L)	83,213	49.8	Lawrence J. Collins (R)	65,341	41.1	9 Thomas H. Burke (D)	85,409	53.8
Robert Tripp Ross (R)	72,012	43.1	33 Dean P. Taylor (R)	98,618	63.7	Homer A. Ramey (R)	73,394	46.2
Morris Pottish (AM LAB)	11,994	7.2	Joseph T. Hammer (D, L)	52,059	33.6	10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	38,330	57.9
6 James J. Delaney (D, L)	76,828	54.2	34 Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	70,715	60.7	Delmar A. Canaday (D)	27,913	42.1
Robert Nodar Jr. (R)	55,844	39.4	Francis K. Purcell (D)	43,777	37.6	11 Walter E. Brehm (R)	33,796	50.9
Irma Lindheim (AM LAB)	9,092	6.4	35 John C. Davies (D, L)	62,855	48.9	Joseph C. Allen (D)	32,667	49.2
7 John J. Delaney (D, AM LAB)	65,162*	60.0	Hadwen C. Fuller (R)	62,717	48.8	12 John M. Vorys (R)	95,575	52.1
Francis E. Dorn (R, L)	43,483	40.0	36 R. Walter Riehlman (R)	78,409	50.5	Robert M. Draper (D)	87,770	47.9
8 Joseph L. Pfeifer (D, AM LAB)	61,037	67.7	Richard T. Mosher (D, L)	71,847	46.3	13 Alvin F. Weichel (R)	55,408	59.2
Benjamin F. Westervelt Jr (R)	25,773	28.6	37 Edwin Arthur Hall (R)	65,848	63.4	Dwight A. Blackmore (D)	38,264	40.9
9 Eugene J. Keogh (D, L)	59,711	56.2	Myron C. Sloat (D)	35,503	34.2	14 Walter B. Huber (D)	125,346	57.2
Philip Hodes (R)	26,700	25.1	38 John Taber (R)	66,695	58.0	Ed Rowe (R)	92,535	42.2
Murray Rosof (AM LAB)	19,803	18.6	Francis J. Souhan (D)	48,222	42.0	15 Robert T. Secrest (D)	45,575	56.4
			39 W. Sterling Cole (R)	70,659	64.3	P.W. Griffiths (R)	35,294	43.6
			Donald J. O'Connor (D, L)	37,272	33.9			
			40 Kenneth B. Keating (R)	90,305	51.4			
			George F. Rogers (D, AM LAB)	85,505	48.6			
			41 James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R)	67,882	59.1			
			Bernard E. Hart (D)	45,155	39.3			
			42 William L. Pfeiffer (R)	75,842	51.1			
			Mary Louise Nice (D, L)	69,290	46.6			





	Candidates	Votes	%
16	John McSweeney (D)	79,859	52.6
	Henderson H. Carson (R)	71,871	47.4
17	J. Harry McGregor (R)	60,234	52.9
	Robert W. Levering (D)	53,651	47.1
18	Wayne L. Hays (D)	65,475	54.1
	Earl R. Lewis (R)	55,455	45.9
19	Michael J. Kirwan (D)	134,448	68.1
	William Bacon (R)	63,079	31.9
20	Michael A. Feighan (D)	64,241	100.0
21	Robert Crosser (D)	72,417	76.0
	Harry W. Mitchell (R)	22,932	24.1
22	Frances P. Bolton (R)	170,085	54.7
	Jack G. Day (D)	141,018	45.3
AL	Stephen M. Young (D)	1,455,972	52.0
	George H. Bender (R)	1,342,409	48.0

## OKLAHOMA

1	William Franklin Gilmer (D)	77,949	53.3
	George B. Schwabe (R)	68,423	46.8
2	William G. Stigler (D)	43,801	70.6
	George T. Balch (R)	18,236	29.4
3	Carl Albert (D)	57,300	83.9
	Russell Overstreet (R)	11,007	16.1
4	Tom Steed (D)	53,419	72.1
	Clyde T. Patrick (R)	20,716	27.9
5	A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	95,248	67.4
	Carmon C. Harris (R)	45,985	32.6
6	Toby Morris (D)	47,857	73.7
	George E. Young (R)	17,100	26.3
7	Victor E. Wickersham (D)	39,380	79.4
	J. Warren White (R)	10,236	20.6
8	George H. Wilson (D)	42,417	58.0
	Martin Garber (R)	30,687	42.0

## OREGON

1	Walter Norblad (R)	88,587	63.3
	Edward E. Gideon (D)	45,904	32.8
2	Lowell Stockman (R)	42,730	58.2
	C. J. Shorb (D)	30,743	41.8
3	Homer D. Angell (R)	99,464	55.5
	Roland C. Bartlett (D)	66,436	37.1
	Peggy T. Carlson (PROG)	13,171	7.4
4	Harris Ellsworth (R)	65,606	66.6
	William F. Tanton (D & PROG)	32,931	33.4

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	William A. Barrett (D)	70,165	53.4
	John De Nero (R)	61,165	46.6
2	William T. Granahan (D)	82,863	54.4
	Robert N. McGarvey (R)	69,604	47.7
3	Hardie Scott (R)	76,009	52.0
	Maurice S. Osser (D)	70,075	48.0
4	Earl Chudoff (D)	70,129	55.7
	Franklin J. Maloney (R)	50,236	39.9
5	William J. Green Jr. (D)	77,221	50.7
	George W. Sarbacher Jr. (R)	75,007	49.3
6	Hugh Scott (R)	86,755	57.0
	Herbert J. McGlinchey (D)	65,535	43.0
7	Benjamin F. James (R)	91,394	61.3
	Arnold M. Snyder (D)	56,263	37.8
8	Franklin H. Lichtenwalter (R)	62,229	59.2
	Wynne James Jr. (D)	42,878	40.8
9	Paul B. Dague (R)	74,726	67.1
	W. Roger Simpson (D)	36,677	32.9
10	Harry P. O'Neill (D)	64,289	58.5
	Nelson Nichols (R)	45,587	41.5
11	Daniel J. Flood (D)	68,628	51.8
	Robert H. Stroh (R)	63,797	48.2
12	Ivor D. Fenton (R)	68,089	60.6
	John Oshinskie (D)	44,345	39.4
13	George M. Rhodes (D)	40,415	50.3
	Frederick A. Muhlenberg (R)	37,261	46.4
14	Wilson D. Gillette (R)	47,715	65.2
	David Burchell (D)	25,484	34.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Robert F. Rich (R, P)	48,760	61.6
	Patrick A. McGowan (D)	30,457	38.5
16	Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R)	84,997	66.9
	Harry Hellar Kelly (D)	42,118	33.1
17	Richard M. Simpson (R)	38,735	64.5
	Ira Garman (D)	21,339	35.5
18	John C. Kunkel (R)	81,704	63.7
	Theodore C. Frederick Jr. (D)	46,586	36.3
19	Leon H. Gavin (R)	43,520	63.7
	Francis J. Manno (D)	24,800	36.3
20	Francis E. Walter (D)	54,041	58.8
	Roy E. James (R)	37,904	41.2
21	James F. Lind (D)	54,152	53.7
	Chester H. Gross (R)	46,701	46.3
22	James E. Van Zandt (R)	46,451	60.4
	Julia Luigia Maietta (D)	30,454	39.6
23	Anthony Cavalcante (D)	42,084	54.3
	William J. Crow (R)	35,384	45.7
24	Thomas E. Morgan (D)	56,282	65.4
	Roy A. Purviance (R)	29,768	34.6
25	Louis E. Graham (R)	56,966	52.6
	Andrew G. Katcher (D)	51,391	47.4
26	Robert L. Coffey Jr. (D)	62,061	55.4
	Harve Tibbott (R)	50,005	44.6
27	Augustine B. Kelley (D)	64,943	62.2
	W. Urban Gillespie (R)	39,517	37.8
28	Carroll D. Kearns (R)	65,276	54.5
	James A. Kennedy (D)	54,402	45.5
29	Harry J. Davenport (D)	63,454	54.2
	John McDowell (R)	53,609	45.8
30	Robert J. Corbett (R)	56,932	50.3
	J. R. Montgomery (D)	56,233	49.7
31	James G. Fulton (R)	75,147	56.4
	John J. Kane Jr. (D)	58,113	43.6
32	Herman P. Eberharter (D)	80,600	72.7
	Albert J. Weilersbacher (R)	30,328	27.3
33	Frank Buchanan (D)	74,508	69.2
	Albert G. Brown (R)	33,107	30.8

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Aime J. Forand (D)	95,045	62.0
	Oscar J. V. Hurteau (R)	58,209	38.0
2	John E. Fogarty (D)	98,586	59.7
	Thomas J. Paolino (R)	66,672	40.3

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	L. Mendel Rivers (D)	24,529	89.1
2	W.T. Baggott (R)	2,989	10.9
3	Hugo S. Sims Jr. (D)	27,677	96.5
3	James B. Hare (D)	19,181	97.8
4	Joseph R. Bryson (D)	26,098	94.9
	James B. Gaston (R)	1,410	5.1
5	James P. Richards (D)	14,544	97.1
6	John L. McMillan (D)	21,703	97.1

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Harold O. Lovre (R)	99,062	53.5
	Merton B. Tice (D)	85,957	46.5
2	Francis H. Case (R)	36,713	65.9
	Jessie E. Sanders (D)	18,988	34.1

**TENNESSEE**

1	Dayton E. Phillips (R)	54,439	84.7
	Arthur W. Bright (D)	9,806	15.3
2	John Jennings Jr. (R)	43,849	58.0
	Thomas P. Fowler (IR)	31,743	42.0
3	James B. Frazier Jr. (D)	44,683	67.3
	W. E. Michael (R)	20,740	31.3
4	Albert Gore (D)	21,445	64.3
	Tom T. Tucker Jr. (R)	11,910	35.7
5	Joe L. Evins (D)	27,777	100.0
6	J. Percy Priest (D)	28,951	81.4
	Jesse L. Perry (R)	6,056	17.0
7	James P. Sutton (D)	28,058	100.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Thomas J. Murray (D)	25,170	69.2
	J. Sam Johnson Jr. (R)	11,229	30.9
9	Jere Cooper (D)	26,033	91.1
	S. Homer Tatum (R)	2,555	8.9
10	Clifford Davis (D)	49,371	93.1
	Dwight V. Kyle (R)	3,670	6.9

**TEXAS**

1	Wright Patman (D)	40,162	100.0
2	Jesse M. Combs (D)	55,072	93.3
	Don Parker (R)	3,978	6.7
3	Lindley Beckworth (D)	36,361	88.7
	R. E. Kennedy (R)	4,642	11.3
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	38,211	100.0
5	J. Frank Wilson (D)	66,484	98.4
6	Olin E. Teague (D)	18,731	99.8
7	Tom Pickett (D)	27,945	100.0
8	Albert Thomas (D)	100,721	85.5
	Joe Ingraham (R)	17,124	14.5
9	Clark W. Thompson (D)	55,606	100.0
10	Homer Thornberry (D)	45,007	100.0
11	W. R. Poage (D)	39,795	96.2
12	Wingate H. Lucas (D)	61,206	89.1
	Elton M. Hyder (R)	7,480	10.9
13	Ed Gossett (D)	44,274	100.0
14	John E. Lyle Jr. (D)	59,163	88.9
	J. M. Swafford (R)	7,202	10.8
15	Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. (D)	27,402	100.0
16	Ken Regan (D)	37,173	99.5
17	Omar Burleson (D)	34,078	100.0
18	Eugene Worley (D)	48,985	88.7
	J. Evetts Haley (R)	6,266	11.3
19	George Mahon (D)	58,585	95.6
20	Paul J. Kilday (D)	43,709	75.3
	J. P. Ledvina (R)	14,376	24.8
21	O. Clark Fisher (D)	45,274	100.0

## UTAH

1	Walter K. Granger (D)	66,641	59.0
	David J. Wilson (R)	46,229	41.0
2	Reva Beck Bosone (D)	92,770	57.5
	William A. Dawson (R)	68,693	42.5

**VERMONT**

AL	Charles A. Plumley (R)	74,076	60.7
	Robert W. Ready (D)	47,767	39.2

## VIRGINIA

1	S. Otis Bland (D)	24,746	80.0
	Stanley G. Adams (R)	5,753	18.6
2	Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	28,071	61.2
	Walter E. Hoffman (R)	15,800	34.4
3	J. Vaughan Gary (D)	33,950	72.9
	Richard C. Poage (R)	11,291	24.3
4	Watkins M. Abbott (D)	22,029	100.0
5	Thomas B. Stanley (D)	23,879	99.5
6	Clarence G. Burton (D)	29,589	64.7
	John Strickler (R)	15,854	34.7
7	Burr P. Harrison (D)	25,799	60.4
	Stephen D. Timberlake (R)	16,890	39.6
8	Howard W. Smith (D)	33,563	54.8
	Tyrrell Krum (R)	25,420	41.5
9	Thomas B. Fugate (D)	33,550	52.4
	T. Eugene Worrell (R)	30,466	47.6

## Special Election

6	Clarence G. Burton (D)	30,841	65.2
	John Strickler (R)	16,435	34.8

## WASHINGTON

1	Hugh B. Mitchell (D)	100,030	50.8
	Homer R. Jones (R)	92,215	46.8



	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Henry M. Jackson (D)	83,824	61.6
	Payson Peterson (R)	48,413	35.6
3	Russell V. Mack (R)	61,856	52.1
	Charles R. Savage (D)	56,947	47.9
4	Hal Holmes (R)	58,105	53.2
	John F. Eubank (D)	51,195	46.8
5	Walt Horan (R)	67,757	54.6
	John F. McKay (D)	56,343	45.4
6	Thor C. Tollefson (R)	72,988	55.1
	Jack E. Knudsen (D)	54,166	40.9

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Robert L. Ramsay (D)	68,829	57.3
	Francis J. Love (R)	51,381	42.7
2	Harley O. Staggers (D)	61,786	54.7
	Melvin C. Snyder (R)	51,226	45.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	68,055	57.1
	Edward G. Rohrbough (R)	51,123	42.9
4	Maurice G. Burnside (D)	72,378	53.1
	Hubert S. Ellis (R)	64,001	46.9
5	John Kee (D)	71,664	65.1
	Hartley Sanders (R)	38,446	34.9
6	Erland H. Hedrick (D)	99,842	62.5
	D. L. Salisbury (R)	59,900	37.5

**WISCONSIN**

1	Lawrence H. Smith (R)	67,387	51.9
	Jack Harvey (D)	61,791	47.6
2	Glenn R. Davis (R)	74,306	53.9
	Horace W. Wilkie (D)	62,953	45.6
3	Gardner R. Withrow (R)	69,727	69.2
	Frank J. Antoine (D)	30,650	30.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Clement J. Zablocki (D)	89,391	55.9
	John C. Brophy (R)	63,161	39.5
5	Andrew J. Biemiller (D)	91,072	53.1
	Charles J. Kersten (R)	76,782	44.8
6	Frank B. Keefe (R)	60,675	55.5
	Kenneth Kunde (D)	47,844	43.8
7	Reid F. Murray (R)	64,531	62.5
	Ralph E. Kronenwetter (D)	37,307	36.1
8	John W. Byrnes (R)	70,905	56.7
	Martin J. Young (D)	53,287	42.6
9	Merlin Hull (R)	76,903	98.1
10	Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	52,124	54.8
	Daniel W. Hoan (D)	39,523	41.6

**WYOMING**

AL	Frank A. Barrett (R)	50,218	51.5
	L. G. Flannery (D)	47,246	48.5

**1949 House Elections****NEW YORK****Special Elections**

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Louis B. Heller (D, L)	22,939	54.8
	Francis E. Dorn (R)	16,179	38.7
	Minneola Ingersoll (AM LAB)	2,712	6.5
10	Edna F. Kelly (D)	48,945	55.1
	Jules Cohen (L)	24,419	27.5
	George H. Fankuchen (R)	15,514	17.5
20	Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (L, FF)	40,822	50.7
	Benjamin Shalleck (D)	24,352	30.2
	William H. McIntyre (R)	10,026	12.5
	Annette T. Rubinstein (AM LAB)	5,348	6.6



# 1950 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	14,206	100.0
2 George M. Grant (D)	17,441	100.0
3 George W. Andrews (D)	10,914	100.0
4 Kenneth A. Roberts (D)	14,608	93.7
J. P. Carter (R)	980	6.3
5 Albert Rains (D)	17,269	100.0
6 Edward deGraffenried (D)	11,709	100.0
7 Carl A. Elliott (D)	20,580	100.0
8 Robert E. Jones Jr. (D)	13,742	100.0
9 Laurie C. Battle (D)	30,743	100.0

## ARIZONA

1 John R. Murdock (D)	51,526	60.6
Carl W. Divelbiss (R)	33,528	39.4
2 Harold A. Patten (D)	63,991	69.1
John H. Curnutte (R)	28,622	30.9

## ARKANSAS

1 Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)	47,238	100.0
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)	31,048	100.0
3 James W. Trimble (D)	34,434	100.0
4 Boyd Tackett (D)	43,156	100.0
5 Brooks Hays (D)	54,338	100.0
6 William F. Norrell (D)	46,467	100.0
7 Oren Harris (D)	39,121	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Hubert B. Scudder (R)	85,122	54.0
Roger Kent (D)	72,584	46.0
2 Clair Engle (D-R)	85,103	100.0
3 Leroy Johnson (R-D)	177,269	100.0
4 Franck R. Havenner (D)	83,078	67.2
Raymond D. Smith (R)	40,569	32.8
5 John F. Shelley (D-R)	117,888	100.0
6 George P. Miller (D-R)	192,342	100.0
7 John J. Allen Jr. (R)	74,069	55.3
Lyle E. Cook (D)	59,976	44.7
8 Jack Z. Anderson (R-D)	168,510	83.1
John A. Peterson (I PROG)	34,176	16.9
9 Allan Oakley Hunter (R)	76,015	52.0
Cecil F. White (D)	70,201	48.0
10 Thomas H. Werdel (R)	59,313	53.6
Ardis M. Walker (D)	51,409	46.4
11 Ernest K. Bramblett (R)	59,780	52.1
Marion R. Walker (D)	55,020	47.9
12 Patrick J. Hillings (R)	107,933	60.1
Steve Zetterberg (D)	71,682	39.9
13 Norris Poulson (R-D)	83,296	84.8
Ellen P. Davidson (I PROG)	14,789	15.1
14 Samuel William Yorty (D)	47,653	49.4
Jack W. Hardy (R)	35,543	36.8
Charlotta A. Bass (I PROG)	13,364	13.8
15 Gordon L. McDonough (R-D)	112,704	87.1
Jeanne Cole (I PROG)	16,559	12.8
16 Donald L. Jackson (R)	115,970	59.2
Esther Murray (D)	79,744	40.7
17 Cecil R. King (D-R)	166,334	99.9
18 Clyde Doyle (D)	97,177	50.5
Craig Hosmer (R)	95,308	49.5
19 Chet Holifield (D-R)	73,317	90.9
Myra Tanner Weiss (I)	7,329	9.1
20 Carl Hinshaw (R-D)	211,012	85.1
William B. Esterman (I PROG)	26,508	10.7
21 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	62,994	57.4
R. E. Reynolds (R)	46,693	42.6
22 John Phillips (R-D)	114,497	99.9
23 Clinton D. McKinnon (D)	94,137	51.0
Leslie E. Gehres (R)	90,398	49.0

## COLORADO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Byron Rogers (D)	70,165	50.3
Richard Luxford (R)	67,436	48.4
2 William S. Hill (R)	73,045	57.5
George L. Bickel (D)	53,313	42.0
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	58,831	51.6
John H. Marsalis (D)	55,110	48.4
4 Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	35,797	57.3
Jack Evans (R)	26,674	42.7

## CONNECTICUT

1 Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)	134,258	58.1
Harry Schwolsky (R)	96,251	41.7
2 Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R)	68,747	50.8
Chase Going Woodhouse (D)	66,523	49.2
3 John A. McGuire (D)	89,391	51.9
Ellsworth B. Foote (R)	82,304	47.8
4 Albert P. Morano (R)	111,939	53.1
Dennis M. Carroll (D)	88,682	42.1
5 James T. Patterson (R)	65,915	53.0
J. Gregory Lynch (D)	56,752	45.7
AL Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	433,912	49.4
Joseph W. Bogdanski (D)	426,485	48.6

## DELAWARE

AL J. Caleb Boggs (R)	73,313	56.7
Henry M. Winchester (D)	56,091	43.4

## FLORIDA

1 Chester B. McMullen (D)	40,466	100.0
2 Charles E. Bennett (D)	34,334	100.0
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	24,548	100.0
4 Bill Lantaff (D)	65,758	82.1
Joseph Edward Worton (R)	14,305	17.9
5 A. S. Herlong Jr. (D)	32,475	76.5
Carl K. Landes (R)	9,958	23.5
6 Dwight L. Rogers (D)	31,205	100.0

## GEORGIA

1 Prince H. Preston (D)	29,716	100.0
2 E. E. Cox (D)	18,920	100.0
3 E. L. Forrester (D)	24,221	100.0
4 A. Sidney Camp (D)	21,900	100.0
5 James C. Davis (D)	49,317	100.0
6 Carl Vinson (D)	22,402	100.0
7 Henderson Lanham (D)	23,595	100.0
8 W. M. Wheeler (R)	21,573	100.0
9 John S. Wood (D)	20,943	100.0
10 Paul Brown (D)	27,568	100.0

## IDAHO

1 John T. Wood (R)	41,823	50.5
Gracie Pfost (D)	41,040	49.5
2 Hamer Budge (R)	66,966	57.1
James H. Hawley Jr. (D)	50,255	42.9

## ILLINOIS

1 William L. Dawson (D)	69,056	61.6
Archibald James Carey Jr. (R)	41,944	37.4
2 Richard B. Vail (R)	83,023	53.6
Barratt O'Hara (D)	71,945	46.4
3 Fred E. Busbey (R)	87,241	54.5
Neil J. Linehan (D)	72,676	45.4
4 William E. McVey (R)	73,542	55.8
James V. Buckley (D)	58,190	44.2
5 John C. Kluczynski (D)	91,589	65.6
Edward M. Gaynor (R)	48,052	34.4

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	106,701	64.5
John M. Fay (R)	58,534	35.4
7 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	109,841	71.8
Henry E. Hayes (R)	43,211	28.2
8 Thomas S. Gordon (D)	77,736	59.3
Philip Grontkowski (R)	53,305	40.7
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	74,699	51.8
Maxwell A. Goodwin (R)	69,552	48.2
10 Richard W. Hoffman (R)	117,498	66.5
Charles J. Michal (D)	59,127	33.5
11 Timothy P. Sheehan (R)	81,358	56.7
Chester A. Chesney (D)	62,050	43.3
12 Edgar A. Jonas (R)	96,489	56.2
Charles J. Komaiko (D)	75,226	43.8
13 Marguerite Stitt Church (R)	140,750	74.1
Thomas F. Dolan (D)	49,187	25.9
14 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	103,312	74.2
Homer R. McElroy (D)	35,856	25.8
15 Noah M. Mason (R)	82,155	63.3
Wayne F. Caskey (D)	47,633	36.7
16 Leo E. Allen (R)	82,190	67.3
Russell J. Goldman (D)	39,944	32.7
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	74,643	66.8
Joe W. Russell (D)	37,096	33.2
18 Harold H. Velde (R)	72,499	61.6
Walter Durley Boyle (D)	45,214	38.4
19 Robert B. Chipfield (R)	69,379	59.0
John Michael Kerwin Jr. (D)	48,286	41.0
20 Sid Simpson (R)	62,138	59.3
Howard Manning (D)	42,647	40.7
21 Peter F. Mack Jr. (D)	67,704	52.8
Benjamin S. Deboise (R)	60,530	47.2
22 William L. Springer (R)	67,668	60.7
Robert B. Borchers (D)	43,795	39.3
23 Edward H. Jensen (R)	63,669	55.9
Laurence F. Arnold (D)	50,143	44.1
24 Charles W. Vursell (R)	62,692	55.3
John David Upchurch (D)	50,638	44.7
25 Melvin Price (D)	78,812	64.9
Rogers D. Jones (R)	42,696	35.1
26 C. W. Bishop (R)	53,207	51.2
Kent E. Keller (D)	50,759	48.8

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	62,666	52.6
Paul Cyr (R)	56,063	47.0
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	74,872	57.2
Dale E. Beck (D)	55,153	42.2
3 Shepard J. Crumpacker Jr. (R)	83,816	52.8
Thurman C. Crook (D)	73,646	46.4
4 E. Ross Adair (R)	69,741	56.2
Edward H. Kruse Jr. (D)	53,550	43.1
5 John V. Beamer (R)	91,929	54.1
John R. Walsh (D)	76,878	45.3
6 Cecil M. Harden (R)	69,789	52.4
Jack H. Mankin (D)	62,915	47.2
7 William G. Bray (R)	68,885	50.0
James E. Noland (D)	67,992	49.3
8 Winfield K. Denton (D)	78,750	51.1
Herman L. McCray (R)	74,573	48.3
9 Earl Wilson (R)	63,229	54.9
Charles W. Long (D)	51,350	44.6
10 Ralph Harvey (R)	81,392	58.7
Vernon J. Dwyer (D)	56,149	40.5
11 Charles B. Brownson (R)	116,068	56.5
Andrew Jacobs Sr. (D)	88,418	43.0

## IOWA

1 Thomas E. Martin (R)	70,058	61.7
James D. France (D)	43,140	38.0
2 Henry O. Talle (R)	79,066	58.8
Eugene J. Kean (D)	55,359	41.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Harold R. Gross (R)	73,490	64.0
	James O. Babcock (D)	40,786	35.5
4	Karl M. LeCompte (R)	51,168	56.7
	Steven V. Carter (D)	38,649	42.8
5	Paul Cunningham (R)	57,429	56.9
	Gibson C. Holliday (D)	43,105	42.7
6	James I. Dolliver (R)	56,982	64.6
	Maurice O'Reilly (D)	30,877	35.0
7	Ben F. Jensen (R)	55,291	62.1
	James A. Hart (D)	33,617	37.7
8	Charles B. Hoeven (R)	56,942	64.1
	L. J. McGivern (D)	31,689	35.7

**KANSAS**

1	Albert M. Cole (R)	66,607	66.5
	Ewell Steward (D)	33,562	33.5
2	Errett P. Scrivner (R)	56,862	52.2
	Milton Sullivan (D)	52,015	47.8
3	Myron V. George (R)	42,263	54.7
	Barnes Griffith (D)	35,028	45.3
4	Edward H. Rees (R)	77,856	58.9
	Louis A. Donnell (D)	54,438	41.2
5	Clifford R. Hope (R)	60,608	61.0
	Robert L. Bock (D)	38,767	39.0
6	Wint Smith (R)	51,653	59.6
	F. F. Wasinger (D)	35,087	40.5

**Special Election**

3	Myron V. George (R)	41,676	54.5
	Barnes Griffith (D)	34,845	45.5

**KENTUCKY**

1	Noble J. Gregory (D)	34,970	100.0
2	John A. Whitaker (D)	41,226	100.0
3	Thruston B. Morton (R)	62,363	55.5
	Alex P. Humphrey (D)	49,935	44.5
4	Frank L. Chelf (D)	35,529	100.0
5	Brent Spence (D)	33,920	63.3
	Thomas W. Hardesty (R)	19,670	36.7
6	Thomas R. Underwood (D)	39,762	100.0
7	Carl D. Perkins (D)	34,767	56.1
	O. W. Thompson (R)	27,190	43.9
8	Joe B. Bates (D)	37,727	60.5
	Elmer C. Roberts (R)	24,627	39.5
9	James S. Golden (R)	46,928	100.0

**LOUISIANA**

1	F. Edward Hébert (D)	35,456	100.0
2	Hale Boggs (D)	39,232	100.0
3	Edwin E. Willis (D)	21,591	100.0
4	Overton Brooks (D)	25,529	100.0
5	Otto E. Passman (D)	22,478	100.0
6	James H. Morrison (D)	34,718	100.0
7	Henry D. Larcade Jr. (D)	22,931	100.0
8	A. Leonard Allen (D)	25,140	100.0

**MAINE**

1	Robert Hale (R)	48,869	54.0
	Lucia M. Cormier (D)	41,620	46.0
2	Charles P. Nelson (R)	49,743	57.7
	John J. Maloney Jr. (D)	36,506	42.3
3	Frank Fellows (R)	38,289	62.9
	John V. Keenan (D)	22,605	37.1

**MARYLAND**

1	Edward T. Miller (R)	36,005	57.0
	Thomas F. Johnson (D)	27,122	43.0
2	James P. S. Devereux (R)	99,497	50.2
	William P. Bolton (D)	96,498	48.7
3	Edward A. Garmatz (D)	27,646	65.7
	Louis R. Milio (R)	14,430	34.3
4	George H. Fallon (D)	34,769	56.8
	James W. Miller (R)	25,287	41.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Lansdale G. Sasscer (D)	54,152	57.5
	Thomas S. Carr (R)	40,031	42.5
6	J. Glenn Beall (R)	70,707	61.9
	Russell Peter Hartie (D)	43,540	38.1

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	John W. Heselton (R)	88,018	68.9
	Anna Sullivan (D)	39,717	31.1
2	Foster Furcolo (D)	76,497	54.6
	Chester T. Skibinski (R)	63,493	45.4
3	Philip J. Philbin (D)	93,591	71.5
	John F. Fuller (R)	37,258	28.5
4	Harold D. Donohue (D)	76,881	56.9
	John Winslow (R)	57,483	42.6
5	Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	116,474	76.1
	Clement Gregory McDonough (D)	36,530	23.9
6	William H. Bates (R)	94,162	73.7
	Richard M. Russell (D)	33,578	26.3
7	Thomas J. Lane (D)	91,854	78.5
	Laurence A. Doyle (R)	24,307	20.8
8	Angier L. Goodwin (R)	71,938	53.9
	John B. Carr (D)	61,559	46.1
9	Donald W. Nicholson (R)	78,655	58.1
	August J. Cormier (D)	55,949	41.3
10	Christian A. Herter (R)	88,549	57.8
	Francis X. Hurley (D)	63,618	41.5
11	John F. Kennedy (D)	87,699	82.3
	Vincent J. Celeste (R)	18,302	17.2
12	John W. McCormack (D)	102,940	84.0
	John J. Biggins (R)	16,746	13.7
13	Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	90,387	62.2
	David J. Concannon (D)	54,243	37.3
14	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	84,508	64.3
	Edward P. Grace (D)	46,332	35.3

**MICHIGAN**

1	Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)	75,478	82.2
	Rudolph G. Tenerowicz (R)	14,619	15.9
2	George Meader (R)	61,574	60.4
	John P. Dawson (D)	39,771	39.0
3	Paul W. Shafer (R)	58,489	61.4
	Thomas B. Woodworth (D)	35,877	37.6
4	Clare E. Hoffman (R)	58,625	68.6
	Forest A. Schoonard (D)	26,301	30.8
5	Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R)	72,829	66.7
	James H. McLaughlin (D)	35,927	32.9
6	William W. Blackney (R)	70,100	52.8
	Herbert W. Devine (D)	61,435	46.3
7	Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	66,951	63.0
	Roy E. Visnaw (D)	38,953	36.6
8	Fred L. Crawford (R)	55,001	60.5
	Leland S. Jennings (D)	35,164	38.7
9	Ruth Thompson (R)	43,910	54.5
	Noel P. Fox (D)	36,222	45.0
10	Roy O. Woodruff (R)	47,489	66.2
	William J. Kelly (D)	24,198	33.8
11	Charles E. Potter (R)	50,523	66.5
	Fred L. Hanscom (D)	25,254	33.2
12	John B. Bennett (R)	43,010	61.7
	John Sabol (D)	26,667	38.3
13	George D. O'Brien (D)	56,388	61.4
	Clarence J. McLeod (R)	35,178	38.3
14	Louis C. Rabaut (D)	76,938	51.5
	Richard Durant (R)	72,137	48.3
15	John D. Dingell (D)	73,238	64.1
	Robert L. Berry (R)	40,865	35.7
16	John Lesinski Jr. (D)	80,229	60.7
	Kirby L. Wilson Jr. (R)	50,873	38.5
17	George A. Dondero (R)	114,274	55.6
	Eugene G. Donohoe (D)	90,712	44.1

**MINNESOTA**

1	August H. Andresen (R)	75,016	67.1
	Burton Chambers (DFL)	36,839	32.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	69,304	59.9
	Harry Sieben (DFL)	46,452	40.1
3	Roy W. Wier (DFL)	73,786	51.7
	Alfred O. Lindley (R)	68,947	48.3
4	Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	59,930	60.4
	Ward Fleming (R)	39,307	39.6
5	Walter H. Judd (R)	71,243	58.7
	Marcella F. Killen (DFL)	48,759	40.2
6	Fred Marshall (DFL)	53,911	56.2
	Robert F. Lee (R)	49,879	43.8
7	H. Carl Andersen (R)	65,644	61.7
	Carl J. Eastvold (DFL)	40,785	38.3
8	John A. Blatnik (DFL)	72,440	62.9
	William A. Pittenger (R)	42,705	37.1
9	Harold C. Hagen (R)	56,928	61.9
	Curtiss Olson (DFL)	30,808	33.5

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	John E. Rankin (D)	8,994	92.5
	Glenn Haynes (R)	730	7.5
2	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	5,891	100.0
3	Frank E. Smith (D)	6,529	92.5
	Nelson E. Taylor (R)	529	7.5
4	Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	12,602	95.8
5	W. Arthur Winstead (D)	13,395	97.6
6	William M. Colmer (D)	15,964	87.9
	Frank H. Harper (I)	2,199	12.1
7	John Bell Williams (D)	19,321	96.4

**MISSOURI**

1	Clare Magee (D)	43,384	54.4
	Wat Arnold (R)	36,403	45.6
2	Morgan M. Moulder (D)	49,408	53.0
	Max Schwabe (R)	43,816	47.0
3	Philip J. Welch (D)	48,244	51.1
	William C. Cole (R)	46,154	48.9
4	Theodore Leonard Irving (D)	53,424	61.6
	Vernon D. Fulcrut (R)	33,367	38.5
5	Richard W. Bolling (D)	45,762	54.5
	Richard C. Jensen (R)	38,276	45.6
6	Orland K. Armstrong (R)	55,176	50.7
	George H. Christopher (D)	53,593	49.3
7	Dewey Short (R)	60,557	58.7
	Daniel J. Leary (D)	42,629	41.3
8	Albert S. J. Carnahan (D)	49,894	54.7
	Parke M. Banta (R)	41,406	45.4
9	Clarence Cannon (D)	43,950	61.5
	John H. Fahien (R)	27,573	38.6
10	Paul C. Jones (D)	44,469	100.0
11	John B. Sullivan (D)	57,225	64.5
	Sidney J. Redman (R)	31,163	35.2
12	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	110,757	50.9
	Raymond W. Karst (D)	106,728	49.0
13	Frank M. Karsten (D)	58,832	68.2
	Hal A. Hamilton (R)	27,366	31.7

**MONTANA**

1	Mike Mansfield (D)	54,394	60.3
	Ralph Y. McGinnis (D)	34,945	38.7
2	Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	65,003	54.1
	John J. Holmes (D)	53,854	44.8

**NEBRASKA**

1	Carl T. Curtis (R)	67,164	54.5
	Clarence G. Miles (D)	55,972	45.5
2	Howard Buffett (R)	71,126	63.5
	Eugene D. O'Sullivan (D)	40,939	36.5
3	Karl Stefan (R)	68,889	66.9
	Duane K. Peterson (D)	34,017	33.1
4	Arthur L. Miller (R)	64,661	65.8
	Hans J. Holtorf Jr. (D)	33,562	34.2

**NEVADA**

AL	Walter S. Baring (D)	31,843	52.8
	A. E. MacKenzie (R)	28,485	47.2



## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Chester E. Merrow (R)	57,371	57.5
Frank L. Sullivan (D)	42,371	42.5
2 Norris Cotton (R)	55,116	64.5
George Brummer (D)	30,389	35.5

## NEW JERSEY

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)	85,100	56.8
John J. Crean (D)	64,868	43.3
2 T. Millet Hand (R)	54,897	54.3
Elmer H. Wene (D)	46,121	45.7
3 James C. Auchincloss (R)	79,374	62.4
John C. Applegate (D)	47,055	37.0
4 Charles R. Howell (D)	60,364	52.2
Gill Robb Wilson (R)	55,364	47.8
5 Charles A. Eaton (R)	80,678	61.6
Thomas Chabrak (D)	50,220	38.4
6 Clifford P. Case (R)	74,739	62.2
Harry Mopsick (D)	45,376	37.8
7 William B. Widnall (R)	79,421	69.7
Emil M. Wulster (D)	34,578	30.3
8 Gordon Canfield (R)	60,420	63.6
Charles H. Roemer (D)	34,194	36.0
9 Harry L. Towe (R)	67,712	57.8
Karl D. Van Wagner (D)	38,421	32.8
Carl E. Ring (I)	10,932	9.3
10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	60,432	61.0
William H. Rawson (R)	38,613	39.0
11 Hugh J. Addonizio (D)	46,242	51.6
Albert L. Vreeland (R)	42,581	47.5
12 Robert Winthrop Kean (R)	54,123	53.1
Harry Dudkin (D)	45,525	44.7
13 Alfred D. Sieminski (D)	55,008	51.9
Edward S. Binkowski (R)	43,851	41.4
Michael A. Fiore (IPP CH)	7,072	6.7
14 Edward J. Hart (D)	61,410	59.2
Michael Bongiovanni (R)	42,272	40.8

## NEW MEXICO

AL John J. Dempsey (D)	97,187✓
Antonio M. Fernandez (D)	96,291✓
Steiner Mason (R)	75,447
Jose E. Armijo (R)	68,762

## NEW YORK

1 Ernest Greenwood (D, L)	76,375	49.2
W. Kingsland Macy (R)	76,240	49.1
2 Leonard W. Hall (R)	129,291	67.1
Lawrence W. McKeown (D, L)	60,152	31.2
3 Henry J. Latham (R)	92,466	56.3
James Pasta (D)	55,285	33.6
Mark Starr (L)	11,122	6.8
4 L. Gary Clemente (D, L)	55,793	54.2
Gregory McMahon (R)	43,055	41.8
5 T. Vincent Quinn (D)	63,620	48.4
Robert Tripp Ross (R)	54,061	41.1
Bernard Brown (L)	7,857	6.0
6 James J. Delaney (D, L)	60,725	56.8
Herbert Suppan (R)	41,615	38.9
7 Louis B. Heller (D, L)	47,466	57.0
Francis E. Dorn (R)	30,379	36.5
Lester Zirin (AM LAB)	5,454	6.6
8 Victor L. Anfuso (D)	42,305	61.9
Joseph R. Fontanetta (R)	18,551	27.2
Antonio landiorio (AM LAB)	4,119	6.0
9 Eugene J. Keogh (D, R)	73,280	91.0
Helen Wishnofsky (AM LAB)	7,267	9.0
10 Edna F. Kelly (D, L)	66,847	67.1
David L. Samuels (R)	25,485	25.6
Gerald Root (AM LAB)	7,327	7.4
11 James J. Heffernan (D, L)	67,560	62.9
Alfred C. McKenzie (R)	31,558	29.4
Blanche Katz (AM LAB)	8,270	7.7

Candidates	Votes	%
12 John J. Rooney (D, L)	42,396	61.6
Joseph J. Petito (R)	22,796	33.1
Vincent J. Longhi (AM LAB)	3,628	5.3
13 Donald L. O'Toole (D, L)	54,919	59.6
James F. O'Hara (R)	35,418	36.7
Ralph Shapiro (AM LAB)	6,247	6.5
14 Abraham J. Multer (D, L)	75,020	70.6
P. Vincent Landi (R)	21,350	20.1
Helen Phillips (AM LAB)	9,859	9.3
15 Emanuel Celler (D, L)	72,396	72.8
Louis H. Heiger (R)	17,144	17.2
William Podell (AM LAB)	9,916	10.0
16 James J. Murphy (D, L)	42,516	50.5
Edward J. McCormick (R)	37,363	44.4
Frank Cremonesi (AM LAB)	4,340	5.2
17 Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R)	57,247	53.4
Irving M. Engel (D, L)	44,502	41.5
Robert T. Leicester (AM LAB)	5,492	5.1
18 James G. Donovan (D, R)	49,448	57.8
Vito Marcantonio (AM LAB)	36,095	42.2
19 Arthur G. Klein (D, L)	58,616	66.4
Edward I. Goldberg (R)	21,034	23.8
Bernard Harkavy (AM LAB)	8,597	9.7
20 Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D, L)	57,432	62.1
Henry V. Poor (R)	29,305	31.7
John W. Darr Jr. (AM LAB)	5,717	6.2
21 Jacob K. Javits (R, L)	62,604	61.7
Bennett I. Schlessel (D)	33,349	32.9
William M. Mandel (AM LAB)	5,419	5.4
22 Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D)	35,233	63.5
Elmer A. Carter (R, L)	15,208	27.4
John Quillian (AM LAB)	5,050	9.1
23 Sidney A. Fine (D)	64,270	56.3
William J. Waterman (R)	22,103	19.4
Harold Bauman (L)	17,882	15.7
Robert Diamond (AM LAB)	9,847	8.6
24 Isidore Dollinger (D)	54,628	62.5
Barnett Levy (R)	11,303	12.9
Herman Woskow (L)	10,774	12.3
Stephen J. White (AM LAB)	10,755	12.3
25 Charles A. Buckley (D)	64,353	46.8
Solon S. Kane (R)	40,552	29.5
Max Bloom (L)	20,929	15.2
Charles J. Hendley (AM LAB)	11,707	8.5
26 Christopher C. McGrath (D)	69,152	51.4
Fred E. Schiemann (R)	44,598	33.1
Ernest Doerfler (L)	11,518	8.6
August Buhr (AM LAB)	9,333	6.9
27 Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	78,221	55.9
George A. Brenner (D, L)	59,759	42.7
28 Ralph A. Gamble (R)	79,490	67.5
Morris E. Lasker (D)	35,059	29.8
29 Katharine St. George (R)	72,721	61.8
Harry O. Prince (D, L)	43,315	36.8
30 James Ernest Wharton (R)	86,053	65.8
James R. Bourne (D)	41,833	32.0
31 Bernard W. Kearney (R)	79,007	64.1
John H. Peterson (D)	41,680	33.8
32 William T. Byrne (D)	90,420	58.8
John T. Casey (R)	60,087	39.1
33 Dean P. Taylor (R)	100,425	69.0
Joseph T. Hammer (D)	42,680	29.3
34 Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	67,739	66.4
Mildred McGill (D)	32,446	31.8
35 William R. Williams (R)	60,657	51.6
John C. Davies (D, L)	54,284	46.2
36 R. Walter Riehman (R)	81,508	61.9
Alfred W. Haight (D, L)	50,107	38.9
37 Edwin Arthur Hall (R)	60,278	64.6
John J. Burns (D, L)	33,018	35.4
38 John Taber (R)	68,474	68.8
Robert G. Gordon (D, L)	31,115	31.2
39 W. Sterling Cole (R)	64,377	66.3
Donald J. O'Connor (D, L)	31,639	32.6
40 Kenneth B. Keating (R)	103,710	65.8
A. Roger Clarke (D, L)	52,363	33.2
41 Harold C. Ostertag (R)	64,801	64.1
Bernard E. Hart (D, L)	35,370	35.0

Candidates	Votes	%
42 William E. Miller (R)	75,377	58.6
Mary Louise Nice (D, L)	53,310	41.4
43 Edmund P. Radwan (R)	61,781	50.8
Anthony F. Tauriello (D, L)	58,327	48.0
44 John C. Butler (R)	69,260	50.3
Chester C. Gorski (D, L)	66,541	48.3
45 Daniel A. Reed (R)	54,490	66.0
Frederick S. Buck (D)	27,317	33.1

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Herbert C. Bonner (D)	14,698	92.8
Zeno O. Ratcliff (R)	1,147	7.2
2 John H. Kerr (D)	15,602	100.0
3 Graham A. Barden (D)	21,287	100.0
4 Harold D. Cooley (D)	34,580	72.8
Ray F. Swain (R)	12,945	27.2
5 Richard Thurmond Chatham (D)	29,598	100.0
6 Carl T. Durham (D)	27,751	75.4
A. A. McDonald (R)	9,075	24.6
7 F. Ertel Carlyle (D)	21,911	84.0
Irvin B. Tucker Jr. (R)	4,171	16.0
8 Charles B. Deane (D)	40,834	59.6
T. E. Story (R)	27,688	40.4
9 Robert L. Doughton (D)	47,183	61.2
Fate J. Beal (R)	29,982	38.9
10 Hamilton C. Jones (D)	33,591	52.3
Louis G. Rogers (R)	30,591	47.7
11 Woodrow W. Jones (D)	31,712	68.9
A. W. Whitehurst (R)	14,293	31.1
12 Monroe M. Redden (D)	46,851	63.7
John A. Wagner (R)	26,710	36.3

## Special Election

11 Woodrow W. Jones (D)	31,460	67.3
A. W. Whitehurst (R)	15,295	32.7

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL Fred G. Aandahl (R)	119,047✓
Usher L. Burdick (R)	110,534✓
Ervin Schumacher (D)	62,322
E. A. Johansson (D)	32,946

## OHIO

1 Charles H. Elston (R)	77,507	59.1
Rollin H. Everett (D)	53,760	41.0
2 William E. Hess (R)	69,543	52.7
Earl T. Wagner (D)	62,542	47.4
3 Edward Breen (D)	92,840	54.5
Paul F. Schenck (R)	77,634	45.5
4 William M. McCulloch (R)	65,640	66.8
Carleton Carl Reiser (D)	32,686	33.2
5 Cliff Clevenger (R)	36,096	57.5
Dan Batt (D)	26,689	42.5
6 James G. Polk (D)	40,335	50.8
Edward O. McCowen (R)	38,996	49.2
7 Clarence J. Brown (R)	77,660	68.4
Ben J. Goldman (D)	35,818	31.6
8 Jackson E. Betts (R)	47,761	62.7
W. Dexter Hazen (D)	28,379	37.3
9 Frazier Reams (I)	51,024	36.6
Thomas H. Burke (D)	45,268	32.4
Homer A. Ramey (R)	43,301	31.0
10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	39,584	65.2
William J. Curry (D)	21,117	34.8
11 Walter E. Brehm (R)	33,648	53.1
Mell G. Underwood Jr. (D)	29,687	46.9
12 John M. Vorys (R)	117,396	64.1
John W. Guy (D)	65,860	35.9
13 Alvin F. Weichel (R)	58,484	70.9
Dwight A. Blackmore (D)	24,042	29.1
14 William H. Ayres (R)	102,868	48.7
Walter B. Huber (D)	100,947	47.8
15 Robert T. Secrest (D)	47,448	61.6
Holland M. Gary (R)	29,573	38.4



	Candidates	Votes	%
16	Frank T. Bow (R)	77,306	50.7
	John McSweeney (D)	75,255	49.3
17	J. Harry McGregor (R)	71,382	64.3
	Robert W. Levering (D)	39,726	35.8
18	Wayne L. Hays (D)	58,295	50.8
	Robert L. Quinn (R)	56,508	49.2
19	Michael J. Kirwan (D)	119,245	63.8
	Henry P. Kosling (R)	67,661	36.2
20	Michael A. Feighan (D)	60,565	74.2
	Paul W. Cassidy (R)	21,044	25.8
21	Robert Crosser (D)	66,341	75.5
	William Hodge (R)	21,588	24.6
22	Frances P. Bolton (R)	219,788	62.7
	Chat Paterson (D)	130,623	37.3
AL	George H. Bender (R)	1,447,154	53.9
	Stephen M. Young (D)	1,237,409	46.1

## OKLAHOMA

1	George B. Schwabe (R)	72,367	52.9
	Dixie Gilmer (D)	64,481	47.1
2	William G. Stigler (D)	36,552	66.2
	Cleo Crain (R)	18,687	33.8
3	Carl Albert (D)	46,404	82.8
	Charles Powell (R)	9,639	17.2
4	Tom Steed (D)	43,838	68.1
	Glenn O. Young (R)	20,527	31.9
5	John Jarman (D)	72,877	58.8
	C. E. Barnes (R)	51,008	41.2
6	Toby Morris (D)	38,166	67.1
	George Campbell (R)	18,743	32.9
7	Victor Wickersham (D)	28,733	67.1
	K. B. Cornell (R)	14,078	32.9
8	Page H. Belcher (R)	38,285	54.2
	George H. Wilson (D)	32,401	45.8

## OREGON

1	Walter Norblad (R)	93,547	66.5
	Roy R. Hewitt (D)	47,155	33.5
2	Lowell Stockman (R)	41,365	55.4
	Vernon Bull (D)	33,282	44.6
3	Homer D. Angell (R)	90,232	50.7
	Carl C. Donagh (D)	77,606	43.6
4	Harris Ellsworth (R)	63,211	59.5
	David C. Shaw (D)	43,053	40.5

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	William A. Barrett (D)	69,300	53.8
	Robert M. Sebastian (R)	59,593	46.2
2	William T. Granahan (D)	83,344	57.0
	Max Slepín (R)	62,970	43.0
3	Hardie Scott (R)	68,217	50.3
	Maurice S. Osser (D)	67,286	49.7
4	Earl Chudoff (D)	65,255	57.5
	Theodore O. Spaulding (R)	48,280	42.5
5	William J. Green Jr. (D)	84,177	55.5
	George W. Sarbacher Jr. (R)	67,525	44.5
6	Hugh Scott (R)	74,316	50.0
	Ethan Allen Doty (D)	73,913	49.7
7	Benjamin F. James (R)	91,387	62.7
	Hubert P. Earle (D)	54,425	37.3
8	Albert C. Vaughn (R)	56,300	58.2
	George F. Kane (D)	40,502	41.8
9	Paul B. Daguer (R)	70,368	67.2
	Philip Ragan (D)	34,317	32.8
10	Harry P. O'Neill (D)	56,158	51.5
	Fraser P. Donlan (R)	52,859	48.5
11	Daniel J. Flood (D)	77,466	54.4
	Elwood H. Jones (R)	65,015	45.6
12	Ivor D. Fenton (R)	67,135	56.8
	James H. Gildea (D)	51,028	43.2
13	George M. Rhodes (D)	36,335	49.8
	James W. Bertolet (R)	34,640	47.5
14	Wilson D. Gillette (R)	45,986	60.9
	John E. Snedeker (D)	29,538	39.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Alvin R. Bush (R)	47,697	60.7
	Paul A. Rothfuss (D)	28,759	36.6
16	Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R)	81,366	66.2
	Leon C. MacMullen (D)	41,642	33.9
17	Richard M. Simpson (R)	40,029	62.8
	James L. Gatins (D)	23,762	37.3
18	Walter M. Mumma (R)	78,577	63.7
	James M. Quigley (D)	44,871	36.4
19	Leon H. Gavin (R)	42,719	62.8
	Fred C. Barr (D)	25,348	37.2
20	Francis E. Walter (D)	49,660	58.3
	George M. Berg (R)	35,487	41.7
21	James F. Lind (D)	48,550	52.2
	Francis Worley (R)	44,465	47.8
22	James E. Van Zandt (R)	42,701	59.5
	Arthur H. Reede (D)	29,080	40.5
23	Edward L. Sittler Jr. (R)	39,431	51.8
	Anthony Cavalcante (D)	36,740	48.2
24	Thomas E. Morgan (D)	46,875	59.1
	John J. Cairns Jr. (R)	32,470	40.9
25	Louis E. Graham (R)	55,866	52.4
	Samuel Gunnett Neff (D)	50,686	47.6
26	John P. Saylor (R)	63,445	52.5
	Lewis E. Evans (D)	57,396	47.5
27	Augustine B. Kelley (D)	53,229	57.1
	George E. Berry Jr. (R)	40,037	42.9
28	Carroll D. Kearns (R)	67,604	57.0
	Steve Filipkowski (D)	51,060	43.0
29	Harmar D. Denny Jr. (R)	54,076	52.6
	Harry J. Davenport (D)	48,198	46.9
30	Robert J. Corbett (R)	58,096	56.5
	J. R. Montgomery (D)	44,778	43.5
31	James G. Fulton (R)	82,525	67.5
	Wilber I. Newstetter Jr. (D)	39,776	32.5
32	Herman P. Eberhart (D)	66,077	68.7
	James E. Dougherty (R)	30,088	31.3
33	Frank Buchanan (D)	63,257	65.8
	Cornelius McLaughlin Sr. (R)	32,858	34.2

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Aime J. Forand (D)	90,065	63.2
	Francis R. Foley (R)	52,553	36.9
2	John E. Fogarty (D)	93,039	60.8
	Wilford S. Budlong (R)	60,036	39.2

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	L. Mendel Rivers (D)	6,753	100.0
2	John J. Riley (D)	9,747	100.0
3	W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	8,126	100.0
4	Joseph R. Bryson (D)	7,976	99.9
5	James P. Richards (D)	10,648	100.0
6	John L. McMillan (D)	7,131	100.0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Harold O. Lovre (R)	116,173	60.8
	Merton B. Tice (D)	74,983	39.2
2	E. Y. Berry (R)	34,533	60.3
	Sam H. Bober (D)	22,737	39.7

## TENNESSEE

1	B. Carroll Reece (R)	33,308	46.5
	Dayton Phillips (IR)	20,121	28.1
	Kyle K. King (D)	18,260	25.5
2	Howard H. Baker (R)	38,585	52.2
	Frank W. Wilson (D)	35,349	47.8
3	James B. Frazier Jr. (D)	23,807	100.0
4	Albert Gore (D)	11,112	100.0
5	Joe L. Evins (D)	15,283	100.0
6	J. Percy Priest (D)	10,047	65.9
	James W. Perkins (I)	5,189	34.1
7	James P. Sutton (D)	13,520	100.0
8	Thomas J. Murray (D)	13,623	100.0
9	Jere Cooper (D)	9,276	100.0
10	Clifford Davis (D)	15,128	100.0

## TEXAS

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Wright Patman (D)	12,444	100.0
2	Jesse M. Combs (D)	16,900	100.0
3	Lindley Beckworth (D)	11,784	91.1
	R. E. Kennedy (R)	1,145	8.9
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	11,546	100.0
5	J. Frank Wilson (D)	23,568	100.0
6	Olin Teague (D)	8,118	98.1
7	Tom Pickett (D)	12,537	100.0
8	Albert Thomas (D)	19,068	77.8
	B. F. Hanna (R)	5,427	22.2
9	Clark W. Thompson (D)	20,200	100.0
10	Homer Thornberry (D)	13,703	100.0
11	W. R. Poage (D)	10,576	100.0
12	Wingate H. Lucas (D)	13,179	80.7
	H. G. Neely (R)	3,162	19.4
13	Ed Gossett (D)	14,761	100.0
14	John E. Lyle Jr. (D)	31,201	100.0
15	Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. (D)	18,524	100.0
16	Ken Regan (D)	8,928	100.0
17	Omar Burleson (D)	10,228	100.0
18	Walter Rogers (D)	25,666	52.5
	B. H. Guill (R)	23,259	47.5
19	George Mahon (D)	17,828	93.9
	M. D. Temple (R)	1,162	6.1
20	Paul J. Kilday (D)	9,138	100.0
21	O. Clark Fisher (D)	16,334	100.0

Special Election<sup>1</sup>

18	Ben H. Guill (R)	✓	#
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## UTAH

1	Walter K. Granger (D)	54,161	51.1
	Preston L. Jones (R)	51,868	48.9
2	Reva B. Bosone (D)	84,283	53.4
	Ivy B. Priest (R)	73,535	46.6

## VERMONT

AL	Winston L. Prouty (R)	65,248	73.4
	Herbert B. Comings (D)	22,709	25.6

## VIRGINIA

1	Edward J. Robeson Jr. (D)	18,741	81.0
	Nile Straughan (R)	2,518	10.9
	Stanley S. Garner (I)	1,878	8.1
2	Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	14,846	99.9
3	J. Vaughan Gary (D)	15,300	89.6
	Phronia A. McNeill (PROG)	1,095	6.4
4	Watkins M. Abbitt (D)	8,325	99.9
5	Thomas B. Stanley (D)	9,433	99.9
6	Clarence G. Burton (D)	12,287	99.3
7	Burr P. Harrison (D)	19,932	69.4
	J. A. Garber (R)	8,786	30.6
8	Howard W. Smith (D)	29,730	57.2
	Tyrrell Krum (R)	21,071	40.6
9	Thomas B. Fugate (D)	26,802	58.4
	George C. Sutherland (R)	19,118	41.6

## Special Election

1	Edward J. Robeson Jr. (D)	10,988	42.5
	William A. Wright	7,667	29.6
	Blake T. Newton	5,425	21.0
	Nile Straughan (R)	1,792	6.9

## WASHINGTON

1	Hugh B. Mitchell (D)	90,053	51.4
	F. F. Powell (R)	84,024	47.9
2	Henry M. Jackson (D)	73,296	61.2
	Herb Wilson (R)	45,737	38.2
3	Russell V. Mack (R)	55,056	52.9
	Gordon M. Quarnstrom (D)	48,623	46.8





Candidates	Votes	%
4 Hal Holmes (R)	61,544	64.3
Ted Little (D)	34,174	35.7
5 Walt Horan (R)	60,273	54.8
Robert Dellwo (D)	49,767	45.2
6 Thor C. Tollefson (R)	71,785	60.5
John M. Coffee (D)	46,249	39.0

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1 Robert L. Ramsay (D)	53,584	51.7
Francis J. Love (R)	49,987	48.3
2 Harley O. Staggers (D)	53,485	54.4
Melvin C. Snyder (R)	44,925	45.7
3 Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	56,794	54.4
Rush D. Holt (R)	47,589	45.6
4 Maurice G. Burnside (D)	64,265	51.7
Hubert S. Ellis (R)	60,171	48.4

Candidates	Votes	%
5 John Kee (D)	61,000	65.8
Arnold G. Porterfield (R)	31,777	34.3
6 Erland H. Hedrick (D)	85,793	61.6
Latelle M. LaFollette Jr. (R)	53,466	38.4

**WISCONSIN**

1 Lawrence H. Smith (R)	70,883	57.2
Jack Harvey (D)	53,071	42.8
2 Glenn R. Davis (R)	75,281	57.6
Horace W. Wilkie (D)	55,117	42.2
3 Gardner R. Withrow (R)	54,783	58.8
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	38,265	41.0
4 Clement J. Zablocki (D)	83,564	60.9
John C. Brophy (R)	53,702	39.1
5 Charles J. Kersten (R)	75,955	51.6
Andrew J. Biemiller (D)	71,203	48.4

Candidates	Votes	%
6 William K. Van Pelt (R)	66,289	65.1
Kenneth Kunde (D)	35,618	35.0
7 Reid F. Murray (R)	63,433	68.3
Edward G. Gilbertson (D)	29,408	31.7
8 John W. Byrnes (R)	71,908	62.1
John W. Reynolds Jr. (D)	43,877	37.9
9 Merlin Hull (R)	60,337	70.8
Arthur L. Henning (D)	24,871	29.2
10 Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	46,722	57.0
Rodney J. Edwards (D)	35,281	43.0

**WYOMING**

AL William Henry Harrison (R)	50,865	54.5
John B. Clark (D)	42,483	45.5

1. Guill received 7,717 votes (23.2 percent) for a plurality victory over a field of 11 candidates. The election is significant as he became the first Republican elected from the South (not including the two easternmost Tennessee districts that had been Republican since the Civil War) since 1930.

## 1951 House Elections

**KENTUCKY****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
6 John C. Watts (D)	28,599	55.3
Otis C. Thomas (R)	23,108	44.7

**MISSOURI****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
11 Claude I. Bakewell (R)	25,849#	57.3
Harry Schendel (D)	19,275#	42.7

**NEW YORK****Special Election**

5 Robert Tripp Ross (R)	17,300	53.1
Hugh Quinn (D)	11,438	35.1
George Cranmore (L)	2,641	8.1

**TEXAS****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
13 Frank Ikard (D)	8,970	31.0
Jenkins	5,363	18.5
Jackson	5,101	17.6
Wagonseller	4,225	14.6
McFarland	2,786	9.6
Crouch	2,423	8.4

# 1952 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	30,758	100.0
2 George Grant (D)	38,421	100.0
3 George W. Andrews (D)	29,321	100.0
4 Kenneth A. Roberts (D)	31,389	100.0
5 Albert Rains (D)	43,843	100.0
6 Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)	24,058	100.0
7 Carl Elliott (D)	33,533	72.6
8 Cyrus Kitchens (R)	12,689	27.5
8 Robert E. Jones Jr. (D)	41,293	87.3
H. G. Williams (R)	5,984	12.7
9 Laurie C. Battle (D)	51,537	100.0

## ARIZONA

1 John J. Rhodes (R)	66,512	54.0
John R. Murdock (D)	56,622	46.0
2 Harold A. Patten (D)	71,245	56.9
William C. Frey (R)	54,021	43.1

## ARKANSAS

1 Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)	42,494	100.0
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)	36,252	100.0
3 James W. Trimble (D)	49,284	56.0
Jack Joyce (R)	38,784	44.0
4 Oren Harris (D)	65,374	100.0
5 Brooks Hays (D)	53,056	78.8
Alonzo A. Ross (R)	13,105	19.5
6 William F. Norrell (D)	62,378	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Hubert B. Scudder (R-D)	137,801	86.3
Carl Sullivan (I PROG)	21,734	13.6
2 Clair Engle (D-R)	124,179	100.0
3 John E. Moss Jr. (D)	87,335	50.8
Leslie E. Wood (R)	82,133	47.8
4 William S. Mailliard (R)	102,359	55.0
Franck R. Havenner (D)	83,748	45.0
5 John F. Shelley (D-R)	107,542	100.0
6 Robert L. Condon (D)	87,768	50.6
John F. Baldwin Jr. (R)	85,756	49.4
7 John J. Allen Jr. (R-D)	120,666	84.2
John Allen Johnson (I PROG)	22,408	15.6
8 George P. Miller (D-R)	156,445	99.9
9 J. Arthur Younger (R)	71,426	53.1
Harold F. Taggart (D)	61,028	45.3
10 Charles S. Gubser (R)	106,375	59.2
Arthur L. Johnson (D)	70,271	39.1
11 Leroy Johnson (R-D)	101,052	87.1
Leslie B. Schlingheyde (I PROG)	14,999	12.9
12 A. Oakley Hunter (R-D)	103,587	99.3
13 Ernest K. Bramblett (R)	79,496	51.0
Will Hayes (D)	76,516	49.0
14 Harlan Hagen (D)	70,809	51.0
Thomas H. Werdel (R)	68,011	49.0
15 Gordon L. McDonough (R-D)	142,545	99.7
16 Donald L. Jackson (R)	79,127	59.7
Jerry K. Harter (D)	53,337	40.2
17 Cecil R. King (D)	114,650	54.6
Robert H. Finch (R)	92,587	44.1
18 Craig Hosmer (R)	90,438	55.5
Joseph M. Kennick (D)	72,457	44.5
19 Chet Holifield (D-R)	126,606	87.0
Ida Alvarez (I PROG)	13,724	9.4
20 Carl Hinshaw (R-D)	109,509	99.7
21 Edgar W. Hiestand (R)	112,100	53.6
Everett G. Burkhalter (D)	97,007	46.4
22 Joseph F. Holt (R)	85,039	60.5
Dean E. McHenry (D)	55,534	39.5
23 Clyde Doyle (D-R)	138,356	87.3
Olive T. Thompson (I PROG)	17,501	11.1

## Candidates

24 Norris Poulson (R-D)	119,799	87.2
Bertram L. Sharp (I PROG)	17,307	12.6
25 Patrick J. Hillings (R)	135,465	64.3
Woodrow Wilson Sayre (D)	75,125	35.7
26 Samuel William Yorty (D-R)	157,973	88.0
Horace V. Alexander (I PROG)	21,465	12.0
27 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	68,773	55.0
Carl B. Hilliard (R)	56,202	45.0
28 James B. Utt (R)	106,972	63.0
Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	62,779	37.0
29 John Phillips (R-D)	73,144	99.7
30 Bob Wilson (R)	121,332	59.6
Degraff Austin (D)	82,311	40.4

## COLORADO

1 Byron G. Rogers (D)	101,864	50.8
Mason Knuckles (R)	97,442	48.6
2 William S. Hill (R)	113,566	63.1
Ralph L. Williams (D)	66,300	36.9
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	84,739	57.7
John H. Marsalis (D)	62,025	42.3
4 Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	39,676	50.0
Howard M. Shults (R)	39,647	50.0

## CONNECTICUT

1 Thomas J. Dodd (D)	160,080	54.0
John Ashmead (R)	136,540	46.0
2 Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R)	90,827	55.5
William M. Citron (D)	72,868	44.5
3 Albert W. Cretella (R)	111,018	52.8
John A. McGuire (D)	99,408	47.2
4 Albert P. Morano (R)	164,689	60.1
Joseph P. Lyford (D)	107,881	39.4
5 James T. Patterson (R)	83,848	56.7
John A. Speziale (D)	64,020	43.3
AL Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	601,238	55.0
Stanley J. Pribyson (D)	489,645	44.8

## DELAWARE

AL Herbert B. Warburton (R)	88,285	51.9
Joseph J. Scannel (D)	81,730	48.1

## FLORIDA

1 Courtney Campbell (D)	69,149	50.7
William C. Cramer (R)	67,286	49.3
2 Charles E. Bennett (D)	64,080	100.0
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	74,909	100.0
4 Bill Lantaff (D)	115,611	66.0
Dorothea M. B. Vermorel (R)	59,458	34.0
5 A. S. Herlong Jr. (D)	89,943	100.0
6 Dwight L. Rogers (D)	55,901	60.8
Janet H. Fitzgerald (R)	36,113	39.3
7 James A. Haley (D)	36,973	56.3
Kent S. McKinley (R)	28,725	43.7
8 D. R. Matthews (D)	43,447	100.0

## GEORGIA

1 Prince H. Preston (D)	57,088	100.0
2 E. E. Cox (D)	42,226*	100.0
3 E. L. Forrester (D)	53,161	100.0
4 A. Sidney Camp (D)	52,327	100.0
5 James C. Davis (D)	83,920	100.0
6 Carl Vinson (D)	49,635	100.0
7 Henderson Lanham (D)	65,416	99.9
8 W. M. Wheeler (D)	51,349	99.9
9 Phil M. Landrum (D)	47,327	100.0
10 Paul Brown (D)	44,646	100.0

## IDAHO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Gracie Pfozt (D)	54,725	50.3
John T. Wood (R)	54,134	49.7
2 Hamer H. Budge (R)	103,047	66.2
W. H. Jensen (D)	52,692	33.8

## ILLINOIS

1 William L. Dawson (D)	95,899	73.5
Edgar G. Brown (R)	34,571	26.5
2 Barratt O'Hara (D)	94,253	51.4
Richard B. Vail (R)	89,080	48.6
3 Fred E. Busbey (R)	102,328	54.5
Neil J. Linehan (D)	85,539	45.5
4 William E. McVey (R)	131,215	56.6
Arthur E. Dillner (D)	100,809	43.5
5 John C. Kluczynski (D)	104,900	64.5
Ernest L. Kaysen (R)	57,775	35.5
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	112,121	63.1
John L. Roach (R)	65,537	36.9
7 Adolph J. Sabath (D)	111,960*	70.0
Louis F. Capuzi (R)	48,000	30.0
8 Thomas S. Gordon (D)	87,871	59.0
William F. Cooper (R)	61,048	41.0
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	87,285	52.4
Robert R. Siegrist (R)	79,429	47.6
10 Richard W. Hoffman (R)	138,560	65.0
John Schaffenegger (D)	74,467	35.0
11 Timothy P. Sheehan (R)	103,265	59.4
Stanley W. Morten (D)	70,691	40.6
12 Edgar A. Jonas (R)	113,762	55.7
Philip A. Fleischman (D)	90,444	44.3
13 Marguerite Stitt Church (R)	184,696	70.6
Lawrence J. Hayes (D)	77,068	29.4
14 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	137,881	71.5
William E. Hartnett (D)	54,953	28.5
15 Noah M. Mason (R)	103,398	63.7
Stanley Hubbs (D)	59,050	36.4
16 Leo E. Allen (R)	110,182	66.5
John P. Barton (D)	55,399	33.5
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	105,042	63.6
John A. Kinneman (D)	60,112	36.4
18 Harold H. Velde (R)	83,706	55.2
John T. McNaughton (D)	67,905	44.8
19 Robert B. Chipfield (R)	94,141	60.8
Ray Simkins (D)	60,619	39.2
20 Sidney E. Simpson (R)	84,994	61.8
John R. Roy (D)	52,586	38.2
21 Peter F. Mack Jr. (D)	94,026	52.5
Edward H. Jenison (R)	85,248	47.6
22 William L. Springer (R)	92,851	63.0
David W. Beggs Jr. (D)	54,576	37.0
23 Charles Vursell (R)	89,428	57.7
W. Carl Johnston (D)	65,442	42.3
24 Melvin Price (D)	117,408	64.8
Phyllis Stewart Schlafly (R)	63,778	35.2
25 C. W. Bishop (R)	88,810	56.2
C. Edwin Hair (D)	69,245	43.8

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	93,187	56.4
Elliott Belshaw (R)	71,617	43.3
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	94,795	63.3
L. Dewey Burham (D)	54,025	36.1
3 Shepard J. Crumpacker Jr. (R)	107,839	54.5
Charles C. Price (D)	88,776	44.9
4 E. Ross Adair (R)	95,613	63.7
Howard L. Morrison (D)	53,154	35.4
5 John V. Beamer (R)	114,081	56.9
Philip C. Dermond (D)	84,825	42.3
6 Cecil M. Harden (R)	86,899	55.7
Jack H. Mankin (D)	68,709	44.0



	Candidates	Votes	%
7	William G. Bray (R)	85,601	56.1
	Thomas J. Courtney (D)	66,218	43.4
8	D. Bailey Merrill (R)	98,226	52.6
	Winfield K. Denton (D)	87,770	47.0
9	Earl Wilson (R)	74,052	56.4
	Edward Lewis (D)	56,759	43.2
10	Ralph Harvey (R)	103,937	59.9
	Fred V. Culp (D)	67,932	39.1
11	Charles B. Brownson (R)	160,929	59.4
	John C. Carvey (D)	109,403	40.4

## IOWA

1	Thomas E. Martin (R)	105,526	62.9
	Clair A. Williams (D)	62,011	36.9
2	Henry O. Talle (R)	114,553	62.2
	T.W. Mullaney (D)	69,421	37.7
3	H. R. Gross (R)	109,992	65.8
	George R. Laub (D)	56,871	34.0
4	Karl M. LeCompte (R)	73,317	61.9
	Earl E. Glassburner (D)	44,900	37.9
5	Paul Cunningham (R)	95,057	58.8
	Alvin P. Meyer (D)	66,303	41.0
6	James I. Dolliver (R)	86,842	68.7
	Francis G. Cutler (D)	39,245	31.1
7	Ben F. Jensen (R)	82,462	67.3
	Thomas J. Keleher (D)	39,999	32.6
8	Charles B. Hoeven (R)	94,561	99.7

## KANSAS

1	Howard S. Miller (D)	68,909	51.5
	Albert M. Cole (R)	64,963	48.5
2	Errett P. Scrivner (R)	91,676	57.3
	Claude L. Rice (D)	68,396	42.7
3	Myron V. George (R)	57,126	59.5
	Fred L. Hedges (D)	38,960	40.6
4	Edward H. Rees (R)	118,206	59.4
	Bill Porter (D)	80,697	40.6
5	Clifford R. Hope (R)	90,967	70.9
	Art McAnarney (D)	37,361	29.1
6	Wint Smith (R)	66,723	62.6
	Horace A. Santry (D)	39,955	37.5

## KENTUCKY

1	Noble J. Gregory (D)	66,106	65.8
	W. Mallam Lake (R)	34,360	34.2
2	Garrett L. Withers (D)	57,518	54.4
	David C. Brodie (R)	48,191	45.6
3	John M. Robson Jr. (R)	95,041	54.0
	B. L. Shamburger (D)	80,347	45.7
4	Frank L. Chelf (D)	55,670	55.9
	R. H. Hutchison Jr. (R)	43,981	44.1
5	Brent Spence (D)	78,431	55.4
	William D. Cochran (R)	63,058	44.6
6	John C. Watts (D)	68,554	56.3
	Leslie A. Henderson (R)	53,297	43.7
7	Carl D. Perkins (D)	53,238	58.2
	Curtis Clark (R)	38,290	41.8
8	James S. Golden (R)	78,584	68.9
	W. D. Scalf (D)	35,556	31.2

## LOUISIANA

1	F. Edward Hébert (D)	71,448	66.4
	George W. Reese Jr. (R)	36,161	33.6
2	Hale Boggs (D)	68,112	100.0
3	Edwin E. Willis (D)	33,184	100.0
4	Overton Brooks (D)	40,724	100.0
5	Otto E. Passman (D)	32,743	100.0
6	James H. Morrison (D)	61,744	100.0
7	T. A. Thompson (D)	40,811	100.0
8	George S. Long (D)	31,476	100.0

## MAINE

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Robert Hale (R)	56,239	61.6
	James A. McVicar (D)	35,078	38.4
2	Charles P. Nelson (R)	55,393	66.8
	Leland B. Currier (D)	27,527	33.2
3	Clifford G. McIntire (R)	45,095	76.2
	Philip R. Sharpe (D)	14,103	23.8

## MARYLAND

1	Edward T. Miller (R)	47,164	61.0
	Dudley George Roe (D)	30,162	39.0
2	James P. S. Devereux (R)	95,811	61.4
	A. Gordon Boone (D)	60,121	38.6
3	Edward A. Garmatz (D)	60,659	70.9
	Jerry Toulia (R)	24,879	29.1
4	George H. Fallon (D)	54,215	54.7
	Samuel Hopkins (R)	44,974	45.3
5	Frank Small Jr. (R)	68,405	50.4
	Richard E. Lankford (D)	67,366	49.6
6	DeWitt S. Hyde (R)	94,603	57.8
	Stella B. Werner (D)	69,050	42.2
7	Samuel N. Friedel (D)	63,652	51.4
	William F. Laukaitis (R)	60,277	48.6

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	John W. Heselton (R)	101,512	67.1
	William H. Burns (D)	49,379	32.7
2	Edward P. Boland (D)	88,424	51.8
	Troy T. Murray (R)	81,847	48.0
3	Philip J. Philbin (D)	108,743	67.3
	Frank D. Walker (R)	52,348	32.4
4	Harold D. Donohue (D)	93,530	54.4
	Carl A. Sheridan (R)	77,536	45.1
5	Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	146,269	75.9
	Helen M. Fitzgerald (D)	45,650	23.7
6	William H. Bates (R)	139,657	95.1
7	Thomas J. Lane (D)	105,662	74.7
	John L. Southwick Jr. (R)	34,663	24.5
8	Angier L. Goodwin (R)	85,918	50.9
	John C. Carr Jr. (D)	82,114	48.7
9	Donald W. Nicholson (R)	103,708	59.2
	James F. O'Neill (D)	71,129	40.6
10	Laurence Curtis (R)	101,221	54.3
	Frederick C. Hailer Jr. (D)	84,021	45.1
11	Thomas P. O'Neill (D)	86,532	69.3
	Jesse A. Rogers (R)	37,816	30.3
12	John W. McCormack (D)	111,986	82.2
	James S. Tremblay (R)	24,271	17.8
13	Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	114,761	60.6
	David J. Crowley (D)	74,730	39.4
14	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	108,215	63.2
	Edward F. Doolan (D)	62,554	36.5

## MICHIGAN

1	Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)	118,695	84.2
	Rudolph G. Tenerowicz (R)	21,442	15.2
2	George Meader (R)	101,341	63.4
	John P. Dawson (D)	58,024	36.3
3	Paul W. Shafer (R)	95,061	62.0
	Kenneth G. Brown (D)	57,666	37.6
4	Clare E. Hoffman (R)	87,703	66.6
	Murle E. Gorton (D)	43,450	33.0
5	Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R)	109,807	66.3
	Vincent E. O'Neill (D)	55,147	33.3
6	Kit Clardy (R)	108,263	52.6
	Donald Hayworth (D)	96,682	47.0
7	Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	101,936	60.3
	Ira D. McCoy (D)	66,699	39.5
8	Alvin M. Bentley (R)	91,731	66.6
	Clarence V. Smazel (D)	45,431	33.0
9	Ruth Thompson (R)	70,456	59.5
	John H. Piercy (D)	47,456	40.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Elford A. Cederberg (R)	69,727	67.5
	William J. Kelly (D)	33,602	32.5
11	Victor A. Knox (R)	54,883	59.3
	Prentiss M. Brown Jr. (D)	37,701	40.7
12	John B. Bennett (R)	47,160	58.2
	E. Burr Sherwood (D)	33,892	41.8
13	George D. O'Brien (D)	88,473	64.8
	Clarence J. McLeod (R)	47,881	35.1
14	Louis C. Rabaut (D)	117,027	53.1
	Richard Durant (R)	103,366	46.9
15	John D. Dingell (D)	109,109	66.7
	Gregory M. Pilon (R)	54,236	33.2
16	John Lesinski Jr. (D)	139,011	60.6
	Harold J. Smith (R)	89,159	38.9
17	Charles G. Oakman (R)	94,517	52.9
	Martha W. Griffiths (D)	84,001	47.0
18	George A. Dondero (R)	108,673	56.2
	Arthur J. Law (D)	84,308	43.6

## MINNESOTA

1	August H. Andresen (R)	103,218	69.4
	George Alfson (DFL)	45,496	30.6
2	Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	101,641	67.7
	Richard T. Malone (DFL)	48,404	32.3
3	Roy W. Wier (DFL)	115,008	52.2
	Ed Willow (R)	105,320	47.8
4	Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	98,015	61.7
	Roger G. Kennedy (R)	60,827	38.3
5	Walter H. Judd (R)	99,027	59.2
	Karl F. Rolvaag (DFL)	68,326	40.8
6	Fred Marshall (DFL)	74,041	52.6
	J. Arthur Bensen (R)	66,764	47.4
7	H. Carl Andersen (R)	87,460	62.7
	James M. Youngdale (DFL)	52,144	37.4
8	John A. Blatnik (DFL)	91,465	62.6
	Ernest R. Orchard (R)	54,756	37.5
9	Harold C. Hagen (R)	70,402	60.6
	Curtiss T. Olson (DFL)	45,874	39.5

## MISSISSIPPI

1	Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	40,333	100.0
2	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	29,025	100.0
3	Frank E. Smith (D)	23,906	87.2
	Paul Clark (R)	3,523	12.8
4	John Bell Williams (D)	50,318	100.0
5	Arthur Winstead (D)	39,919	94.1
	Henry J. Maddox (R)	2,501	5.9
6	William M. Colmer (D)	51,227	100.0

## MISSOURI

1	Frank M. Karsten (D)	126,583	64.2
	Eugene A. Miller (R)	70,479	35.8
2	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	125,625	56.9
	Donald McClanahan (D)	95,208	43.1
3	Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	107,428	64.8
	Claude I. Bakewell (R)	58,413	35.2
4	Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R)	96,988	53.3
	Leonard Irving (D)	84,899	46.7
5	Richard Bolling (D)	90,357	56.0
	Frank C. Rayburn (R)	70,898	44.0
6	William C. Cole (R)	89,428	52.4
	Robert O. Richardson (D)	81,237	47.6
7	Dewey Short (R)	115,842	61.7
	John Hosmer (D)	71,936	38.3
8	A. S. J. Carnahan (D)	69,068	52.9
	Francis E. Howard (R)	61,621	47.2
9	Clarence Cannon (D)	98,965	54.8
	S. W. (Wat) Arnold (R)	81,806	45.3
10	Paul C. Jones (D)	71,156	60.7
	Andrew Sandegren (R)	46,033	39.3
11	Morgan M. Moulder (D)	74,362	50.4
	Max Schwabe (R)	73,104	49.6

**MONTANA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Lee Metcalf (D)	55,679	50.3
Wellington D. Rankin (R)	54,086	48.9
2 Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	90,210	62.0
Willard E. Fraser (D)	55,203	38.0

**NEBRASKA**

1 Carl T. Curtis (R)	117,336	72.1
Samuel Freeman (D)	45,523	28.0
2 Roman L. Hruska (R)	81,185	56.1
James A. Hart (D)	63,485	43.9
3 Robert D. Harrison (R)	89,879	71.9
Alan A. Dusatko (D)	35,213	28.2
4 Arthur L. Miller (R)	98,032	73.3
Francis D. Lee (D)	35,628	26.7

**NEVADA**

AL Clifton Young (R)	40,683	50.5
Walter S. Baring (D)	39,912	49.5

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1 Chester E. Merrow (R)	82,689	60.2
Peter R. Poirier (D)	54,746	39.8
2 Norris Cotton (R)	80,061	66.5
John Guay (D)	40,373	33.5

**NEW JERSEY**

1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)	118,367	55.0
Alfred R. Pierce (D)	96,162	44.7
2 T. Millet Hand (R)	79,955	63.4
Charles Edward Rupp (D)	46,174	36.6
3 James C. Auchincloss (R)	124,292	64.4
John W. Zimmermann (D)	67,642	35.0
4 Charles R. Howell (D)	84,733	54.7
John J. Inglesby (R)	70,076	45.3
5 Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (R)	133,276	62.2
Aldona L. Appleton (D)	80,922	37.8
6 Clifford P. Case (R)	121,252	63.9
H. Frank Pettit (D)	67,159	35.4
7 William B. Widnall (R)	130,603	68.3
Vito A. Concilio (D)	60,553	31.7
8 Gordon Canfield (R)	97,338	62.6
John J. Winberry (D)	54,367	35.0
9 Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R)	125,402	66.2
William H. McNulty (D)	63,175	33.4
10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	78,612	56.9
Alexander J. Matturri (R)	57,740	41.8
11 Hugh J. Addonizio (D)	68,273	52.2
William O. Barnes Jr. (R)	60,461	46.3
12 Robert Winthrop Kean (R)	84,949	54.8
Martin S. Fox (D)	70,046	45.2
13 Alfred D. Sieminski (D)	72,987	55.2
Julius D. Canter (R)	54,581	41.2
14 Edward J. Hart (D)	67,109	51.5
William J. Bozzuffi (R)	59,112	45.4

**NEW MEXICO**

AL John J. Dempsey (D)	121,477✓
Antonio M. Fernandez (D)	119,925✓
Homer J. Berkshire (R)	112,297
Ed Guthmann (R)	109,595

**NEW YORK**

1 Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)	114,135	60.4
Ernest Greenwood (D, L)	74,174	39.3
2 Steven B. Derounian (R)	132,512	68.8
Joseph Liff (D)	54,725	28.4
3 Frank J. Becker (R)	128,007	65.4
Richard A. O'Leary (D)	60,800	31.0

**Candidates**

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Henry J. Latham (R)	123,132	62.6
Joseph J. Perrini (D, L)	70,755	36.0
5 Albert H. Bosch (R)	86,168	53.5
L. Gary Clemente (D, L)	73,083	45.3
6 Lester Holtzman (D, L)	105,261	49.2
Robert Tripp Ross (R)	104,720	48.9
7 James J. Delaney (D, L)	87,204	51.0
William Adam Schulz (R)	80,896	47.3
8 Louis B. Heller (D, L)	75,772	65.3
Benjamin F. Westervelt Jr. (R)	37,884	32.6
9 Eugene J. Keogh (D, L)	83,841	61.1
Joseph M. Soviero (R)	48,998	35.7
10 Edna F. Kelly (D, L)	105,302	71.2
George W. Thomas (R)	42,498	28.8
11 Emanuel Celler (D, L)	127,091	73.8
Henry D. Dorfman (R)	37,244	21.6
12 Francis E. Dorn (R)	75,895	52.7
Donald L. O'Toole (D, L)	65,650	45.6
13 Abraham J. Multer (D, L)	112,152	68.3
P. Vincent Landi (R)	45,664	27.8
14 John J. Rooney (D, L)	86,952	64.2
Jacob P. Lefkowitz (R)	45,004	33.2
15 John H. Ray (R)	97,023	57.9
James J. Murphy (D, L)	69,538	41.5
16 Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D)	72,562	73.9
Richard L. Baltimore Jr. (R)	15,937	16.2
Clarence Francis (L)	7,125	7.3
17 Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R)	84,821	57.0
Harry Grossman (D, L)	60,624	40.7
18 James G. Donovan (D, R)	88,629	92.6
Vito Magli (AM LAB)	7,047	7.4
19 Arthur G. Klein (D, L)	77,267	66.0
Edward I. Goldberg (R)	34,795	29.7
20 Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D, L)	81,591	60.2
Clarence C. Vambell (R)	49,905	36.8
21 Jacob K. Javits (R, L)	89,866	63.4
John C. Hart (D)	47,637	33.6
22 Sidney A. Fine (D)	90,474	58.0
Martin Greene (R)	38,681	24.8
David Wells (L)	21,606	13.9
23 Isidore Dollinger (D)	78,350	63.8
Sidney S. Flaum (R)	23,238	18.9
Harry Kavesh (L)	14,393	11.7
Howard Fast (AM LAB)	6,834	5.6
24 Charles A. Buckley (D)	82,343	46.5
Solon S. Kane (R)	58,096	32.8
Herman Woskow (L)	29,425	16.6
25 Paul A. Fino (R)	85,308	50.1
Bernard J. O'Connell (D)	68,862	40.4
Louis Schiffrin (L)	13,325	7.8
26 Ralph A. Gamble (R)	116,091	67.3
Flora Chudson (D, L)	55,184	32.0
27 Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	108,575	58.5
George A. Brenner (D, L)	75,781	40.9
28 Katharine St. George (R)	102,476	65.6
Marion K. Sanders (D, L)	52,994	33.9
29 J. Ernest Wharton (R)	115,502	69.8
Walter Donnaruma (D)	46,727	28.2
30 Leo W. O'Brien (D, L)	101,178	53.7
John F. Forner Jr. (R)	86,651	46.0
31 Dean P. Taylor (R)	114,656	70.6
Helen Nolan Neil (D)	44,367	27.3
32 Bernard W. Kearney (R)	111,025	67.4
Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	98,653	69.0
Maurice N. McGrath (D)	41,803	29.2
34 William R. Williams (R)	97,488	58.8
Charles Ray Wilson (D)	65,080	39.3
35 R. Walter Riehlman (R)	113,778	63.2
Arthur B. McGuire (D, L)	65,763	36.5
36 John Taber (R)	110,304	69.9
Donald J. O'Connor (D, L)	47,189	29.9
37 W. Sterling Cole (R)	131,172	69.4
Jean Ivory (D, L)	57,474	30.4
38 Kenneth B. Keating (R)	128,566	69.3
Victor Kruppenbacher (D, L)	56,177	30.3

**Candidates**

Candidates	Votes	%
39 Harold C. Ostertag (R)	107,501	65.8
O. Richard Judson (D, L)	55,483	34.0
40 William E. Miller (R)	102,565	59.6
E. Dent Lackey (D, L)	69,087	40.2
41 Edmund P. Radwan (R)	95,755	55.9
Anthony F. Tauriello (D, L)	75,552	44.1
42 John R. Pillion (R)	100,434	55.2
Chester C. Gorski (D, L)	81,201	44.6
43 Daniel A. Reed (R)	91,534	66.2
Harry D. Johnson (D)	44,276	32.0

**Special Election**

30 Leo W. O'Brien (D, L)	66,849	70.8
John F. Forner Jr. (R)	27,276	28.9

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1 Herbert C. Bonner (D)	43,104	100.0
2 L. H. Fountain (D)	51,213	94.8
W. B. White (R)	2,822	5.2
3 Graham A. Barden (D)	45,458	76.2
Everette L. Peterson (R)	14,239	23.9
4 Harold D. Cooley (D)	79,520	75.3
Paul C. West (R)	26,039	24.7
5 Thurmond Chatham (D)	74,884	98.2
6 Carl T. Durham (D)	84,203	69.5
Louis F. Ferree (R)	36,912	30.5
7 F. Ertel Carlyle (D)	62,884	98.5
8 Charles B. Deane (D)	67,764	59.9
Walter B. Love (R)	45,451	40.2
9 Hugh Q. Alexander (D)	68,624	51.5
Walter P. Johnson (R)	64,662	48.5
10 Charles Raper Jonas (R)	82,428	57.4
Hamilton C. Jones (D)	61,149	42.6
11 Woodrow W. Jones (D)	61,540	63.0
George M. Pritchard (R)	36,157	37.0
12 George A. Shuford (D)	63,045	56.9
Hugh Montieth (R)	47,752	43.1

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL Usher L. Burdick (R)	181,218✓
Otto Krueger (R)	156,829✓
Edward Nesemeier (D)	49,829

**OHIO**

1 Gordon H. Scherer (R)	96,385	61.6
Walter A. Kelly (D)	60,015	38.4
2 William E. Hess (R)	90,417	56.6
Earl T. Wagner (D)	69,341	43.4
3 Paul F. Schenck (R)	112,325	51.1
Thomas B. Talbot (D)	107,551	48.9
4 William M. McCulloch (R)	93,442	68.3
Carleton Carl Reiser (D)	43,426	31.7
5 Cliff Clevenger (R)	72,168	63.2
Dan Batt (D)	42,104	36.9
6 James G. Polk (D)	67,220	50.1
Leo Blackburn (R)	66,896	49.9
7 Clarence J. Brown (R)	98,354	100.0
8 Jackson E. Betts (R)	75,768	68.7
Henry P. Drake (D)	34,474	31.3
9 Frazier Reams (I)	74,821	40.9
Thomas H. Burke (D)	61,047	33.4
Gilmore Flues (R)	46,989	25.7
10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	63,339	64.0
Delmar A. Canaday (D)	35,666	36.0
11 Oliver P. Bolton (R)	91,204	58.8
Robert J. Kilpatrick (D)	63,930	41.2
12 John M. Vorys (R)	134,693	62.3
George T. Tarbutton (D)	81,665	37.8
13 Alvin F. Weichel (R)	63,344	58.8
George C. Steinemann (D)	44,467	41.3
14 William H. Ayres (R)	117,475	58.5
Walter B. Huber (D)	83,463	41.5





	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Robert T. Secrest (D)	62,913	64.3
	P.W. Griffiths (R)	34,966	35.7
16	Frank T. Bow (R)	98,447	54.4
	John McSweeney (D)	82,522	45.6
17	J. Harry McGregor (R)	94,624	68.2
	James J. Mayer (D)	44,117	31.8
18	Wayne L. Hays (D)	78,277	55.8
	Clarence L. Wetzel (R)	62,081	44.2
19	Michael J. Kirwan (D)	91,074	66.3
	Allen Russell (R)	46,202	33.7
20	Michael A. Feighan (D)	109,211	65.2
	John H. Ferguson (R)	58,271	34.8
21	Robert Crosser (D)	100,340	68.6
	Lawrence O. Payne (R)	45,896	31.4
22	Frances P. Bolton (R)	87,316	58.8
	Chat Paterson (D)	61,197	41.2
23	George H. Bender (R)	85,752	64.6
	Michael P. O'Brien (D)	47,090	35.5

## OKLAHOMA

1	Page Belcher (R)	121,442	58.6
	H. G. Dickey (D)	85,647	41.4
2	Ed Edmondson (D)	92,407	59.2
	Edward E. Easton (R)	60,550	38.8
3	Carl Albert (D)	73,185	77.9
	Frank D. McSherry (R)	20,735	22.1
4	Tom Steed (D)	67,024	58.7
	John L. Goode (R)	46,446	40.7
5	John Jarman (D)	128,627	62.4
	Edwin Whitney Burch (R)	77,425	37.6
6	Victor E. Wickersham (D)	98,823	63.3
	K. B. Cornell (R)	57,261	36.7

## OREGON

1	Walter Norblad (R)	124,720	68.0
	Robert B. Jones (D)	58,796	32.0
2	Sam Coon (R)	57,155	58.5
	John G. Jones (D)	40,550	41.5
3	Homer D. Angell (R)	125,504	54.0
	Alfred H. Corbett (D)	107,099	46.0
4	Harris Ellsworth (R)	100,970	66.3
	Walter A. Swanson (D)	51,298	33.7

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	William A. Barrett (D)	89,879	68.2
	James Iannucci (R)	41,948	31.8
2	William T. Granahan (D)	105,553	61.8
	Daniel J. McCauley Jr. (R)	65,159	38.2
3	James A. Byrne (D)	81,837	58.4
	Morton Witkin (R)	58,191	41.6
4	Earl Chudoff (D)	90,077	69.9
	Joseph R. Burns (R)	38,228	29.7
5	William J. Green Jr. (D)	104,112	54.2
	Philip Richman (R)	88,040	45.8
6	Hugh Scott (R)	93,368	51.7
	Harrington Herr (D)	87,124	48.2
7	Benjamin F. James (R)	127,918	61.7
	Murray P. Zealor (D)	79,423	38.3
8	Karl C. King (R)	83,966	59.3
	Wilson H. Stephenson (D)	57,723	40.7
9	Paul B. Dague (R)	100,578	66.2
	Philip E. Ragan (D)	51,268	33.8
10	Joseph L. Carrigg (R)	89,820	53.6
	Harry P. O'Neill (D)	77,758	46.4
11	Edward J. Bonin (R)	80,310	50.2
	Daniel J. Flood (D)	79,722	49.8
12	Ivor D. Fenton (R)	79,859	60.7
	Peter Krehel (D)	51,736	39.3
13	Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R)	114,672	66.4
	Frank A. Keegan (R)	57,974	33.6
14	George M. Rhodes (D)	48,427	49.7
	James W. Bertolet (R)	48,019	49.2
15	Francis E. Walter (D)	61,566	54.8
	John Russell Craig (R)	50,871	45.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
16	Walter M. Mumma (R)	83,493	61.7
	David V. Randall (D)	51,825	38.3
17	Alvin R. Bush (R)	82,058	64.2
	Patrick A. McGowan (D)	44,376	34.7
18	Richard M. Simpson (R)	75,723	63.5
	Philip R. Shoemaker (D)	43,555	36.5
19	S. Walter Stauffer (R)	72,466	52.3
	James F. Lind (D)	66,165	47.7
20	James E. Van Zandt (R)	62,804	62.8
	Joseph A. Moran (D)	37,152	37.2
21	Augustine B. Kelley (D)	73,223	52.9
	J. Cleveland McKenna (R)	65,252	47.1
22	John P. Saylor (R)	77,391	52.4
	William D. Shettig (D)	70,218	47.6
23	Leon H. Gavin (R)	73,001	67.8
	Fred C. Barr (D)	34,633	32.2
24	Carroll D. Kearns (R)	90,276	57.1
	Clinton J. Bebell (D)	67,790	42.9
25	Louis E. Graham (R)	77,577	50.4
	Frank M. Clark (D)	76,214	49.6
26	Thomas E. Morgan (D)	105,581	59.1
	Edward J. Sittler Jr. (R)	72,981	40.9
27	James C. Fulton (R)	118,915	62.6
	Thomas J. O'Toole (D)	71,039	37.4
28	Herman P. Eberharther (D)	98,432	58.3
	Harman D. Denny (R)	69,288	41.7
29	Robert J. Corbett (R)	115,069	61.7
	Lee T. Sellars (D)	71,573	38.4
30	Vera Buchanan (D)	115,292	63.6
	Peter F. Bender (R)	65,926	36.4

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Aime J. Forand (D)	105,404	54.9
	Berthelot Leclaire (R)	86,523	45.1
2	John E. Fogarty (D)	115,057	53.4
	James O. Watts (R)	100,305	46.6

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	L. Mendel Rivers (D)	30,483	100.0
2	John J. Riley (D)	42,201	100.0
3	W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	44,237	93.8
	David Dows (R)	2,849	6.0
4	Joseph R. Bryson (D)	77,850	100.0
5	James P. Richards (D)	42,081	93.9
	Herbert L. Crosland (R)	2,722	6.1
6	John L. McMillan (D)	41,328	100.0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Harold O. Lovre (R)	151,449	68.5
	Goldie Wells (D)	69,777	31.5
2	E.Y. Berry (R)	45,688	69.0
	George A. Bangs (D)	20,561	31.0

**TENNESSEE**

1	B. Carroll Reece (R)	70,556	65.9
	Arthur W. Bright (D)	36,477	34.1
2	Howard H. Baker (R)	84,977	69.0
	Boyd W. Cox (D)	38,268	31.1
3	James B. Frazier Jr. (D)	56,473	70.0
	Joseph M. Parker (R)	24,177	30.0
4	Joe L. Evins (D)	65,787	100.0
5	J. Percy Priest (D)	49,925	67.5
	Homer P. Wall (R)	24,056	32.5
6	Pat Sutton (D)	56,878	100.0
7	Tom Murray (D)	39,529	100.0
8	Jere Cooper (D)	34,877	100.0
9	Clifford Davis (D)	101,427	85.7
	William P. Chenault (I)	16,972	14.3

**TEXAS**

1	Wright Patman (D)	56,491	100.0
2	Jack Brooks (D)	83,267	79.0
	R. C. Reed (R)	22,108	21.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Brady Gentry (D)	57,033	100.0
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	47,888	100.0
5	J. Frank Wilson (D)	172,539	100.0
6	Olin E. Teague (D)	49,461	100.0
7	John Dowdy (D)	52,420	100.0
8	Albert Thomas (D)	200,608	100.0
9	Clark W. Thompson (D)	96,214	100.0
10	Homer Thornberry (D)	65,924	100.0
11	W. R. Poage (D)	59,088	100.0
12	Wingate Lucas (D)	101,964	100.0
13	Frank Ikard (D)	72,373	100.0
14	John E. Lyle Jr. (D)	94,866	100.0
15	Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr. (D)	63,753	99.9
16	Ken Regan (D)	67,782	100.0
17	Omar Burleson (D)	59,386	100.0
18	Walter Rogers (D)	77,661	100.0
19	George Mahon (D)	87,894	100.0
20	Paul J. Kilday (D)	64,841	100.0
21	O. C. Fisher (D)	65,762	100.0
AL	Martin Dies (D, R)	1,979,811	100.0

## UTAH

1	Douglas R. Stringfellow (R)	76,545	60.5
	Ernest R. McKay (D)	49,898	39.5
2	William A. Dawson (R)	105,296	52.6
	Reva Beck Bosone (D)	95,084	47.5

**VERMONT**

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Winston L. Prouty (R)	109,871	71.8
	Herbert B. Comings (D)	43,187	28.2

## VIRGINIA

1	Edward J. Robeson Jr. (D)	24,836	99.6
2	Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	28,948	99.9
3	J. Vaughan Gary (D)	36,085	57.5
	Walter R. Gambill (R)	26,488	42.2
4	Watkins M. Abbott (D)	23,806	99.8
5	Thomas B. Stanley (D)	19,971	99.9
6	Richard H. Poff (R)	34,041	51.5
	Clarence G. Burton (D)	31,997	48.4
7	Burr P. Harrison (D)	37,360	79.1
	Glenn W. Ruebush (R)	9,876	20.9
8	Howard W. Smith (D)	29,670	75.7
	Homer G. Richey (I)	9,495	24.2
9	William C. Wampler (R)	35,047	51.7
	M. M. Long (D)	32,735	48.3
10	Joel T. Broyhill (R)	33,152	50.2
	Edmund D. Campbell (D)	32,830	49.7

## WASHINGTON

1	Thomas M. Pelly (R)	121,926	51.4
	Stimson Bullitt (D)	114,617	48.3
2	Jack Westland (R)	91,853	54.2
	Harry F. Henson (D)	77,179	45.6
3	Russell V. Mack (R)	75,165	53.3
	Gordon M. Quarnstrom (D)	65,715	46.6
4	Hal Holmes (R)	92,551	67.6
	William Bryan (D)	44,464	32.5
5	Walter F. Horan (R)	82,530	56.0
	Robert D. Dellwo (D)	64,820	44.0
6	Thor C. Tollefson (R)	110,169	59.8
	John J. O'Connell (D)	74,143	40.2
AL	Don Magnuson (D)	515,213	50.5
	Al Canwell (R)	504,783	49.5

## WEST VIRGINIA

1	Robert H. Mollohan (D)	72,218	52.9
	Francis J. Love (R)	64,216	47.1
2	Harley O. Staggers (D)	67,172	51.5
	Kermit R. Mason (R)	63,320	48.5
3	Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	71,926	53.4
	Frank Love (R)	62,839	46.6



	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Will E. Neal (R)	82,104	53.3
	M. G. Burnside (D)	71,819	46.7
5	Elizabeth Kee (D)	83,653	63.8
	Cyrus H. Gadd (R)	47,519	36.2
6	Robert C. Byrd (D)	104,387	55.6
	Latelle M. LaFollette (R)	83,429	44.4

**WISCONSIN**

1	Lawrence H. Smith (R)	99,742	59.4
	Arnie W. Agnew (D)	68,269	40.6
2	Glenn R. Davis (R)	116,542	62.9
	Horace W. Wilkie (D)	68,665	37.1
3	Gardner R. Withrow (R)	96,908	75.1
	Edna Bowen (D)	32,165	24.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Clement J. Zablocki (D)	131,098	64.3
	John C. Schafer (R)	72,869	35.7
5	Charles J. Kersten (R)	112,048	51.6
	Andrew J. Biemiller (D)	105,013	48.4
6	William K. Van Pelt (R)	103,464	71.7
	Ralph A. Norem (D)	40,910	28.3
7	Melvin R. Laird (R)	95,049	72.3
	Ernest Kluck (D)	36,387	27.7
8	John W. Byrnes (R)	114,183	73.6
	Robert C. Schultz (D)	40,980	26.4
9	Merlin Hull (R)	81,258	65.2
	Kent L. Pillsbury (D)	43,437	34.8
10	Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	73,527	67.4
	Roland Kannenberg (D)	35,597	32.6

**WYOMING**

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	William Henry Harrison (R)	76,161	60.1
	Robert R. Ross Jr. (D)	50,559	39.9

**1953 House Elections****GEORGIA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	J. L. Pilcher (D)	10,936	35.5
	H. Grady Rawls	9,764	31.7
	H. L. Wingate Jr.	6,073	19.7
	John E. Sheffield Jr.	3,130	10.2

**ILLINOIS****Special Election**

7	James B. Bowler (D)	31,600	83.5
	Philip J. Boffa (R)	6,239	16.5

**NEW JERSEY****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)	68,871	50.8
	George F. Hetfield (R)	66,796	49.2

**VIRGINIA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	William M. Tuck (D)	16,693	57.8
	Lorne R. Campbell	12,182	42.2

**WISCONSIN****Special Election**

9	Lester R. Johnson (D)	27,852	56.9
	Arthur L. Padrutt (R)	21,127	43.1



# 1954 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	27,462	100.0
2 George Grant (D)	30,661	100.0
3 George Andrews (D)	22,371	100.0
4 Kenneth A. Roberts (D)	28,660	100.0
5 Albert Rains (D)	38,257	100.0
6 Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)	18,753	100.0
7 Carl Elliott (D)	31,988	78.9
W. B. Engle (R)	8,547	21.1
8 Robert E. Jones Jr. (D)	29,414	91.6
Adin Batson (R)	2,689	8.4
9 George Huddleston Jr. (D)	40,986	100.0

## ARIZONA

1 John J. Rhodes (R)	60,423	53.1
L. S. Adams (D)	53,307	46.9
2 Stewart L. Udall (D)	68,085	62.1
Henry Zipf (R)	41,587	37.9

## ARKANSAS

1 Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)	38,951	100.0
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)	33,038	100.0
3 James W. Trimble (D)	60,035	100.0
4 Oren Harris (D)	51,579	100.0
5 Brooks Hays (D)	51,828	100.0
6 William F. Norrell (D)	44,833	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Hubert B. Scudder (R)	83,762	59.1
Max Kortum (D)	58,004	40.9
2 Clair Engle (D-R)	113,104	100.0
3 John E. Moss Jr. (D)	96,238	65.3
James H. Phillips (R)	51,111	34.7
4 William S. Mailliard (R)	88,439	61.2
Philip A. O'Rourke (D)	52,980	36.7
5 John F. Shelley (D-R)	86,428	100.0
6 John F. Baldwin Jr. (R)	72,336	50.9
Robert L. Condon (D)	69,776	49.1
7 John J. Allen Jr. (R)	64,083	53.0
Stanley K. Crook (D)	56,807	47.0
8 George P. Miller (D)	101,803	65.4
Jess M. Ritchie (R)	53,869	34.6
9 J. Arthur Younger (R)	60,648	54.5
Harold F. Taggart (D)	50,619	45.5
10 Charles S. Gubser (R)	94,418	61.2
Paul V. Birmingham (D)	59,843	38.8
11 Leroy Johnson (R)	54,716	52.6
Carl Sugar (D)	49,388	47.4
12 B. F. Sisk (D)	63,911	53.8
Oakley Hunter (R)	54,903	46.2
13 Charles M. Teague (R)	69,287	52.5
Timothy I. O'Reilly (D)	62,786	47.5
14 Harlan Hagen (D)	75,194	65.1
Al Blain (R)	40,270	34.9
15 Gordon L. McDonough (R)	77,651	56.9
Frank P. O'Sullivan (D)	58,785	43.1
16 Donald L. Jackson (R)	63,124	60.8
S. Mark Hogue (D)	40,659	39.2
17 Cecil R. King (D)	97,828	60.1
Robert H. Finch (R)	64,967	39.9
18 Craig Hosmer (R)	71,731	55.0
Joseph M. Kennick (D)	58,647	45.0
19 Chet Holifield (D)	90,269	74.8
Raymond R. Pritchard (R)	30,404	25.2
20 Carl Hinshaw (R)	71,213	71.2
Eugene Radding (D)	28,838	28.8
21 Edgar W. Hiestand (R)	100,258	58.7
William E. Roskam (D)	70,486	41.3
22 Joe Holt (R)	65,165	58.2
William M. Costley (D)	46,875	41.8
23 Clyde Doyle (D)	90,729	70.9
Frank G. Bussing (R)	34,911	27.3

## Candidates

24 Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)	65,431	56.9
George Arnold (D)	49,592	43.1
25 Patrick J. Hillings (R)	113,027	65.2
John G. Sobieski (D)	60,370	34.8
26 James Roosevelt (D)	94,261	60.1
Theodore R. Owings (R)	62,585	39.9
27 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	65,389	64.8
Martin K. Barrett (R)	35,594	35.3
28 James B. Utt (R)	95,680	66.2
Harriet Enderle (D)	48,785	33.8
29 John Phillips (R)	42,420	57.9
Bruce Shangle (D)	30,781	42.1
30 Bob Wilson (R)	94,623	60.4
Ross T. McIntire (D)	61,994	39.6

## COLORADO

1 Byron G. Rogers (D)	84,745	55.6
Ellen G. Harris (R)	67,210	44.1
2 William S. Hill (R)	80,162	55.3
Lacy L. Wilkinson (D)	64,776	44.7
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	62,884	53.0
Alva B. Adams (D)	55,750	47.0
4 Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	34,294	53.5
Charles E. Wilson (R)	29,818	46.5

## CONNECTICUT

1 Thomas J. Dodd (D)	148,935	57.0
Wallace Barnes (R)	112,526	43.0
2 Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R)	72,833	50.7
Henry H. Pierce Jr. (D)	70,853	49.3
3 Albert W. Cretella (R)	94,977	52.7
James F. Gartland (D)	85,369	47.3
4 Albert P. Morano (R)	123,890	56.2
Edward R. Fay Jr. (D)	91,184	41.4
5 James T. Patterson (R)	68,451	52.8
David Brady (D)	61,313	47.3
AL Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	474,585	51.0
Joseph P. Lyford (D)	455,887	49.0

## DELAWARE

AL Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)	79,201	54.9
Lillian I. Martin (R)	65,035	45.1

## FLORIDA

1 William C. Cramer (R)	52,287	50.8
Courtney Campbell (D)	50,744	49.3
2 Charles E. Bennett (D)	14,376	100.0
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	27,013	100.0
4 Dante B. Fascell (D)	47,697	100.0
5 A. S. Herlong Jr. (D)	35,971	100.0
6 Dwight L. Rogers (D)	39,148	100.0
7 James A. Haley (D)	23,469	55.5
E. B. Sutton (R)	18,850	44.5
8 D. R. Matthews (D)	16,732	100.0

## GEORGIA

1 Prince H. Preston (D)	26,205	83.7
Frank Downing	5,100	16.3
2 J. L. Pilcher (D)	26,705	99.9
3 E. L. Forrester (D)	34,973	100.0
4 John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	32,400	100.0
5 James C. Davis (D)	54,069	64.4
Charles A. Moyer Jr. (R)	29,911	35.6
6 Carl Vinson (D)	26,250	100.0
7 Henderson L. Lanham (D)	35,147	100.0
8 Iris Faircloth Blitch (D)	27,037	100.0
9 Phil M. Landrum (D)	26,849	100.0
10 Paul Brown (D)	28,068	100.0

## IDAHO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Gracie B. Pfost (D)	50,214	54.9
Erwin H. Schwiebert (R)	41,293	45.1
2 Hamer H. Budge (R)	81,824	60.8
William P. Whitaker (D)	52,681	39.2

## ILLINOIS

1 William L. Dawson (D)	71,472	75.3
Genoa S. Washington (R)	23,470	24.7
2 Barratt O'Hara (D)	80,016	61.6
Richard B. Vail (R)	49,970	38.4
3 James C. Murray (D)	77,675	53.8
Fred E. Busbey (R)	66,767	46.2
4 William E. McVey (R)	94,125	52.2
William A. Rowan (D)	86,372	47.9
5 John C. Kluczynski (D)	92,780	73.2
S. Charles Bubacz (R)	33,987	26.8
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	99,590	71.7
Orville F. Corbin (R)	39,289	28.3
7 James B. Bowler (D)	97,398	78.4
Charles M. Barrett (R)	26,763	21.6
8 Thomas S. Gordon (D)	74,837	68.4
James L. Doherty (R)	34,535	31.6
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	73,187	60.3
Ralph Lee Goodman (R)	48,130	39.7
10 Richard W. Hoffman (R)	90,961	57.3
Helen J. Kelleher (D)	67,903	42.7
11 Timothy P. Sheehan (R)	67,141	50.9
Harry H. Semrow (D)	64,788	49.1
12 Charles A. Boyle (D)	82,518	54.1
Edgar A. Jonas (R)	69,999	45.9
13 Marguerite Stitt Church (R)	146,184	69.6
Richard A. Griffin (D)	63,852	30.4
14 Chauncey W. Reed (R)	100,024	72.4
Richard Plum (D)	38,161	27.6
15 Noah M. Mason (R)	72,576	62.8
Richard A. Mohan (D)	42,934	37.2
16 Leo E. Allen (R)	77,557	100.0
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	79,044	65.0
Branson Wright (D)	42,600	35.0
18 Harold H. Velde (R)	59,963	57.5
Howard S. Beeney (D)	44,408	42.6
19 Robert B. Chipfield (R)	64,772	56.5
John M. Kerwin Jr. (D)	49,876	43.5
20 Sidney E. Simpson (R)	68,104	62.9
James A. Barry (D)	40,165	37.1
21 Peter F. Mack Jr. (D)	83,501	54.8
Edward H. Jenison (R)	68,924	45.2
22 William L. Springer (R)	66,797	62.0
Robert W. Martin (D)	40,873	38.0
23 Charles W. Vursell (R)	69,179	52.9
Albert R. Imle (D)	61,493	47.1
24 Melvin Price (D)	90,482	69.2
John T. Thomas (R)	40,358	30.9
25 Kenneth J. Gray (D)	69,562	52.6
C. W. Bishop (R)	62,659	47.4

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	81,217	61.4
Robert H. Moore (R)	50,439	38.2
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	73,717	59.6
James H. Berg (D)	49,996	40.4
3 Shepard J. Crumpacker Jr. (R)	85,884	50.4
John Brademas (D)	83,851	49.2
4 E. Ross Adair (R)	71,436	59.8
Fred W. Greene (D)	47,384	39.7
5 John V. Beamer (R)	88,428	53.1
John R. Walsh (D)	76,972	46.2
6 Cecil M. Harden (R)	67,371	52.5
John W. King (D)	60,896	47.5
7 William G. Bray (R)	75,608	55.4
George D. Gettinger (D)	60,594	44.4
8 Winfield K. Denton (D)	82,264	52.1
D. Bailey Merrill (R)	74,960	47.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Earl Wilson (R)	61,285	51.7
	Wilfrid J. Ullrich (D)	57,350	48.3
10	Ralph Harvey (R)	76,132	55.9
	Inez M. Scholl (D)	59,103	43.4
11	Charles B. Brownson (R)	108,044	54.9
	Charles H. Boswell (D)	88,173	44.8

**IOWA**

1	Fred Schwengel (R)	67,128	57.0
	John O'Connor (D)	50,577	43.0
2	Henry O. Talle (R)	72,231	55.4
	Ruben V. Austin (D)	58,092	44.6
3	H. R. Gross (R)	68,307	62.1
	George R. Laub (D)	41,622	37.9
4	Karl M. LeCompte (R)	49,608	55.6
	Herschel C. Loveless (D)	39,652	44.4
5	Paul Cunningham (R)	61,355	55.6
	James A. McLaughlin (D)	49,063	44.4
6	James I. Dolliver (R)	53,457	60.3
	Lumund F. Wilcox (D)	35,137	39.7
7	Ben F. Jensen (R)	51,022	60.4
	Elmer G. Carlson (D)	33,492	39.6
8	Charles B. Hoeven (R)	55,214	63.8
	Roy B. Holland (D)	31,296	36.2

**KANSAS**

1	William H. Avery (R)	56,079	54.3
	Howard S. Miller (D)	47,165	45.7
2	Errett P. Scrivner (R)	64,263	54.7
	Newell A. George (D)	53,302	45.3
3	Myron V. George (R)	41,342	55.4
	William W. Monypeny (D)	33,307	44.6
4	Ed H. Rees (R)	77,920	56.2
	Robert M. Green (D)	60,697	43.8
5	Clifford R. Hope (R)	64,023	64.9
	Robert L. Bock (D)	34,691	35.1
6	Wint Smith (R)	43,831	53.3
	Elmo J. Mahoney (D)	38,369	46.7

**KENTUCKY**

1	Noble J. Gregory (D)	62,210	100.0
2	William H. Natcher (D)	49,231	100.0
3	John M. Robson Jr. (R)	72,073	50.2
	Harrison M. Robertson (D)	71,500	49.8
4	Frank Chelf (D)	49,496	100.0
5	Brent Spence (D)	63,640	61.0
	M. J. See (R)	40,679	39.0
6	John C. Watts (D)	59,434	60.9
	Robert L. Milby (R)	38,145	39.1
7	Carl D. Perkins (D)	44,353	60.4
	Curtis Clark (R)	29,115	39.6
8	Eugene T. Siler (R)	56,182	63.4
	Mitchel S. Fannin (D)	32,128	36.3

**LOUISIANA**

1	F. Edward Hébert (D)	38,213	82.3
	George W. Reese Jr. (R)	8,212	17.7
2	Hale Boggs (D)	37,583	100.0
3	Edwin E. Willis (D)	15,808	100.0
4	Overton Brooks (D)	24,587	100.0
5	Otto E. Passman (D)	21,831	100.0
6	James H. Morrison (D)	30,082	100.0
7	T. Ashton Thompson (D)	21,525	100.0
8	George S. Long (D)	18,482	100.0

**MAINE**

1	Robert Hale (R)	47,327	52.1
	James C. Oliver (D)	43,561	47.9
2	Charles P. Nelson (R)	45,819	54.0
	Thomas E. Delahanty (D)	39,075	46.0
3	Clifford G. McIntire (R)	39,749	60.5
	Kenneth B. Colbath (D)	25,912	39.5

**MARYLAND**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Edward T. Miller (R)	35,221	55.6
	Edward Turner (D)	28,184	44.5
2	James P. S. Devereux (R)	67,179	56.1
	William P. Bolton (D)	52,540	43.9
3	Edward A. Garmatz (D)	45,531	97.2
4	George H. Fallon (D)	40,029	57.2
	Arthur W. Sherwood (R)	29,921	42.8
5	Richard E. Lankford (D)	60,850	53.7
	Frank Small Jr. (R)	52,420	46.3
6	DeWitt S. Hyde (R)	69,658	51.4
	Edward J. Ryan (D)	65,760	48.6
7	Samuel N. Friedel (D)	49,221	54.5
	Edward C. Dukehart (R)	41,027	45.5

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	John W. Heselton (R)	68,420	55.6
	John J. Dwyer (D)	54,675	44.4
2	Edward P. Boland (D)	77,899	59.6
	Vernon E. Bradley (R)	52,725	40.4
3	Philip J. Philbin (D)	110,013	100.0
4	Harold D. Donohue (D)	83,053	57.1
	Andrew B. Holmstrom (R)	62,318	42.9
5	Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	139,989	100.0
6	William H. Bates (R)	91,916	71.2
	Andrew J. Gillis (D)	37,216	28.8
7	Thomas J. Lane (D, R)	102,659	100.0
8	Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	74,568	53.2
	Angier L. Goodwin (R)	65,614	46.8
9	Donald W. Nicholson (R)	81,378	56.6
	James F. O'Neill (D)	62,445	43.4
10	Laurence Curtis (R)	72,502	50.7
	Jackson J. Holtz (D)	70,608	49.3
11	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	75,613	78.2
	Charles S. Bolster (R)	21,039	21.8
12	John W. McCormack (D)	79,073	100.0
13	Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	90,924	58.0
	James F. Gardner (D)	65,854	42.0
14	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	87,840	62.0
	Edward F. Doolan (D)	53,818	38.0

**MICHIGAN**

1	Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)	91,435	88.3
	Rudolph G. Tenerowicz (R)	11,731	11.3
2	George Meader (R)	69,825	59.8
	J. Henry Owens (D)	46,817	40.1
3	August E. Johansen (R)	65,942	59.4
	Charles C. Wickett (D)	44,574	40.2
4	Clare E. Hoffman (R)	62,025	62.3
	Gordon A. Elferdink (D)	37,500	37.7
5	Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R)	81,702	63.3
	Robert S. McAllister (D)	47,453	36.7
6	Don Hayworth (D)	80,325	51.1
	Kit Clardy (R)	76,335	48.6
7	Jesse P. Wolcott (R)	71,651	52.8
	Ira D. McCoy (D)	63,797	47.0
8	Alvin M. Bentley (R)	65,813	62.7
	Clarence V. Smazel (D)	38,828	37.0
9	Ruth Thompson (R)	50,659	55.7
	Theodore E. A. Engstrom (D)	39,966	44.0
10	Elford A. Cederberg (R)	50,570	61.4
	William J. Kelly (D)	31,794	38.6
11	Victor A. Knox (R)	41,665	54.9
	Harold Beaton (D)	34,204	45.1
12	John B. Bennett (R)	39,531	55.9
	Frank E. Hook (D)	31,187	44.1
13	Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	64,716	65.8
	Landon Knight (R)	33,127	33.7
14	Louis C. Rabaut (D)	97,297	58.2
	Joseph A. Moynihan Jr. (R)	69,503	41.6
15	John D. Dingell (D)	85,100	72.7
	Gregory M. Pillon (R)	31,815	27.2
16	John Lesinski (D)	121,557	67.9
	Stanley A. Grendel (R)	56,815	31.7
17	Martha W. Griffiths (D)	75,258	52.2
	Charles G. Oakman (R)	68,613	47.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
18	George A. Dondero (R)	80,771	53.9
	Paul Sutton (D)	89,131	46.1

**MINNESOTA**

1	August H. Andresen (R)	72,686	60.9
	Robert C. Olson (DFL)	46,678	39.1
2	Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	71,592	57.9
	Harry Sieben (DFL)	52,089	42.1
3	Roy W. Wier (DFL)	98,407	54.4
	Edward Willow (R)	82,389	45.6
4	Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	81,651	63.0
	Richard C. Hansen (R)	47,933	37.0
5	Walter H. Judd (R)	69,901	55.8
	Anders Thompson (DFL)	55,452	44.2
6	Fred Marshall (DFL)	72,922	61.9
	Oscar J. Jerde (R)	44,850	38.1
7	H. Carl Andersen (R)	60,120	52.6
	Douglas P. Hunt (DFL)	54,140	47.4
8	John A. Blatnik (DFL)	89,778	71.8
	Ernie Orchard (R)	35,241	28.2
9	Coya Knutson (DFL)	48,999	51.2
	Harold C. Hagen (R)	46,664	48.8

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	15,944	100.0
2	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	13,516	100.0
3	Frank E. Smith (D)	13,468	100.0
4	John Bell Williams (D)	19,164	100.0
5	Arthur Winstead (D)	17,400	100.0
6	William M. Colmer (D)	21,806	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1	Frank M. Karsten (D)	89,649	66.3
	Bill Bangert (R)	45,653	33.7
2	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	83,861	54.7
	Eugene H. Buder (D)	69,450	45.3
3	Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	67,715	71.0
	George W. Curran (R)	27,598	29.0
4	George H. Christopher (D)	62,012	51.6
	Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R)	58,152	48.4
5	Richard Bolling (D)	50,874	58.9
	Samuel Lee Chaney (R)	35,477	41.1
6	W. R. Hull Jr. (D)	60,380	53.6
	William C. Cole (R)	52,203	46.4
7	Dewey Short (R)	67,918	53.6
	J. M. Lowry (D)	58,729	46.4
8	A. S. J. Carnahan (D)	52,658	57.3
	Dorman L. Steelman (R)	39,326	42.8
9	Clarence Cannon (D)	65,862	59.0
	Noel Carpenter (R)	45,765	41.0
10	Paul C. Jones (D)	34,009	63.9
	Clyde Whaley (R)	19,179	36.1
11	Morgan M. Moulder (D)	54,384	55.3
	L. C. Davis (R)	43,959	44.7

**MONTANA**

1	Lee Metcalf (D)	52,614	56.0
	Winfield E. Page (R)	41,375	44.0
2	Orvin B. Fjare (R)	66,103	50.6
	LeRoy H. Anderson (D)	64,495	49.4

**NEBRASKA**

1	Phil Weaver (R)	68,563	58.6
	Frank B. Morrison (D)	48,457	41.4
2	Jackson B. Chase (R)	52,471	53.0
	James A. Hart (D)	46,629	47.1
3	Robert D. Harrison (R)	61,124	65.2
	Ernest M. Luther (D)	32,562	34.8
4	Arthur L. Miller (R)	68,189	70.4
	Carlton W. Laird (D)	28,695	29.6

**NEVADA**

AL	Clifton Young (R)	42,321	54.5
	Walter S. Baring (D)	35,318	45.5



## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Chester E. Merrow (R)	54,052	50.2
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)	53,584	49.8
2 Perkins Bass (R)	51,010	60.4
George F. Brown (D)	33,415	39.6

## NEW JERSEY

1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)	92,070	54.4
J. Frank Crawford (D)	77,100	45.5
2 T. Millet Hand (R)	65,551	63.6
Clayton E. Burdick (D)	37,541	36.4
3 James C. Auchincloss (R)	89,085	57.6
Charles F. Sullivan (D)	65,685	42.4
4 Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	72,884	58.4
William G. Freeman (R)	51,998	41.6
5 Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R)	99,946	59.3
Luther H. Martin (D)	68,702	40.7
6 Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)	85,784	56.1
Fred E. Shepard (R)	64,164	41.9
7 William B. Widnall (R)	99,977	63.2
Eugene E. Demarest (D)	58,211	36.8
8 Gordon Canfield (R)	65,359	54.8
Charles S. Joelson (D)	53,844	45.1
9 Frank C. Osmers Jr. (R)	87,008	60.2
Walter J. O'Connell (D)	57,445	39.8
10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	62,384	63.4
William E. McGlynn (R)	36,056	36.6
11 Hugh J. Addonizio (D)	52,311	56.3
Philip Insabella (R)	38,351	41.2
12 Robert Winthrop Kean (R)	59,151	53.1
Martin S. Fox (D)	52,314	46.9
13 Alfred D. Sieminski (D)	60,108	60.8
Norman Roth (R)	26,638	26.9
Jeremiah J. O'Callaghan (I)	12,174	12.3
14 T. James Tumulty (D)	58,069	62.4
Vincent J. Dellay (R)	32,485	34.9

## NEW MEXICO

AL John J. Dempsey (D)	111,713✓
Antonio M. Fernandez (D)	109,837✓
Thomas H. Childers (R)	77,151
Warren R. Cobean (R)	76,528

## NEW YORK

1 Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)	108,130	63.1
Ernest Greenwood (D, L)	62,853	36.7
2 Steven B. Derounian (R)	98,610	63.7
William R. Brennan Jr. (D, L)	55,477	35.8
3 Frank J. Becker (R)	93,396	58.3
John T. Cogley (D, L)	66,703	41.7
4 Henry J. Latham (R)	74,621	54.2
Thomas A. Dent (D)	55,479	40.3
Robert A. Rose (L)	7,526	5.5
5 Albert H. Bosch (R)	50,778	51.7
William Kerwick (D)	43,086	43.9
6 Lester Holtzman (D, L)	81,033	54.4
Seymour Halpern (R)	67,681	45.5
7 James J. Delaney (D, L)	62,541	59.0
Joseph Stockinger (R)	43,525	41.0
8 Victor L. Anfuso (D, L)	51,993	77.7
Eugene J. Renne (R)	14,948	22.3
9 Eugene J. Keogh (D, L)	59,392	71.1
Harry Keller (R)	22,808	27.3
10 Edna F. Kelly (D, L)	80,541	76.8
Abraham Sher (R)	22,479	21.4
11 Emanuel Celler (D, L)	103,788	83.5
Henry D. Dorfman (R)	20,452	16.5
12 Francis E. Dorn (R)	49,449	51.3
Donald L. O'Toole (D, L)	46,926	48.7
13 Abraham J. Multer (D, L)	89,907	78.8
Joseph Moriber (R)	21,881	19.2
14 John J. Rooney (D, L)	61,879	73.1
Alfred A. Manti (R)	21,598	25.5
15 John H. Ray (R)	56,020	51.6
Vincent R. Fitzpatrick (D, L)	52,292	48.1

Candidates	Votes	%
16 Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D)	43,545	77.6
Harold C. Burton (R)	8,904	15.9
Formington Taylor (L)	3,701	6.6
17 Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R)	48,999	50.2
Anthony B. Akers (D, L)	48,685	49.8
18 James G. Donovan (D, R)	49,850	86.8
Amos Basel (L)	6,219	10.8
19 Arthur G. Klein (D, L)	56,634	74.6
Henry E. Delrosso (R)	19,310	25.4
20 Irwin D. Davidson (D, L)	58,030	67.2
Warren L. Schnur (R)	26,462	30.7
21 Herbert Zelenko (D, L)	63,284	67.8
Floyd Cramer (R)	29,995	32.2
22 Sidney A. Fine (D)	72,091	67.9
Henry Rose (R)	18,952	17.8
Louis Schiffrin (L)	13,249	12.5
23 Isidore Dollinger (D)	58,490	75.6
Philip Myer (R)	9,976	12.9
Bernice Benedick (L)	8,869	11.5
24 Charles A. Buckley (D)	69,552	58.3
Charles V. Scanlan (R)	31,670	26.6
Elias Rosenblatt (L)	18,067	15.2
25 Paul A. Fino (R)	59,409	50.4
Salvatore J. Milano (D)	50,818	43.1
Ernest Doerfler (L)	7,624	6.5
26 Ralph A. Gamble (R)	81,608	64.0
Julia L. Crews (D, L)	45,892	36.0
27 Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	83,866	57.2
John R. Harold (D, L)	62,797	42.8
28 Katharine St. George (R)	79,587	64.9
Paul G. Reilly (D)	40,109	32.7
29 J. Ernest Wharton (R)	88,227	66.5
Robert D. Byron (D)	42,084	31.7
30 Leo W. O'Brien (D, L)	104,585	61.2
James W. Smith (R)	66,319	38.8
31 Dean P. Taylor (R)	86,768	66.3
Joseph R. MacLaren (D, L)	44,212	33.8
32 Bernard W. Kearney (R)	77,891	61.5
David C. Prince (D, L)	48,808	38.5
33 Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	70,708	68.1
Harold Blake (D)	31,279	30.1
34 William R. Williams (R)	77,659	59.3
Vernon E. Olin (D, L)	53,112	40.6
35 R. Walter Riehlman (R)	90,002	63.5
James H. O'Connor (D, L)	51,358	36.3
36 John Taber (R)	79,850	68.4
Daniel J. Carey (D, L)	36,910	31.6
37 W. Sterling Cole (R)	94,840	71.7
John E. Bloomer (D, L)	37,525	28.3
38 Kenneth B. Keating (R)	103,293	71.9
Rubin Brodsky (D, L)	40,400	28.1
39 Harold C. Ostertag (R)	82,769	64.8
George W. Cooke (D, L)	45,000	35.2
40 William E. Miller (R)	77,016	60.9
Mariano A. Lucca (D)	46,956	37.1
41 Edmund P. Radwan (R)	77,259	63.1
Bernard J. Wojtkowiak (D, L)	45,144	36.9
42 John R. Pillion (R)	82,707	57.6
John J. Zablotny (D, L)	60,880	42.4
43 Daniel A. Reed (R)	66,852	64.8
James F. Crowley (D)	34,590	33.5

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Herbert C. Bonner (D)	20,650	92.5
W.T. Love (R)	1,685	7.5
2 L. H. Fountain (D)	14,471	100.0
3 Graham A. Barden (D)	24,837	77.3
Christine P. Odom (R)	7,301	22.7
4 Harold D. Cooley (D)	34,406	100.0
5 Thurmond Chatham (D)	31,781	66.2
Joe New (R)	16,194	33.8
6 Carl T. Durham (D)	30,118	74.3
Rufus K. Haworth Jr. (R)	10,446	25.8
7 F. Ertel Carlyle (D)	21,669	81.3
J. O. West (R)	5,001	18.8
8 Charles B. Deane (D)	39,028	59.1
Harold W. Gavin (R)	26,966	40.9

Candidates	Votes	%
9 Hugh Q. Alexander (D)	54,103	52.2
William E. Stevens Jr. (R)	49,555	47.8
10 Charles Raper Jonas (R)	51,492	57.5
J. C. Sedberry (D)	38,080	42.5
11 Woodrow W. Jones (D)	36,766	67.5
R. R. Ramsey (R)	17,721	32.5
12 George A. Shuford (D)	44,258	61.6
Charles Cunningham (R)	27,651	38.5

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL Usher L. Burdick (R)	124,845✓
Otto Krueger (R)	106,341✓
P.W. Lanier (D)	64,089
Raymond G. Vendsel (D)	49,183

## OHIO

1 Gordon H. Scherer (R)	71,042	64.3
Mrs. Warwick B. Hobart (D)	39,421	35.7
2 William E. Hess (R)	69,695	58.4
Earl T. Wagner (D)	49,690	41.6
3 Paul F. Schenck (R)	82,701	52.6
Thomas B. Talbot (D)	74,585	47.4
4 William M. McCulloch (R)	67,762	67.6
Forrest L. Blankenship (D)	32,474	32.4
5 Cliff Clevenger (R)	49,265	59.5
Martin W. Feigert (D)	33,483	40.5
6 James G. Polk (D)	54,044	52.2
Leo Blackburn (R)	49,531	47.8
7 Clarence J. Brown (R)	62,821	63.9
G. Louie Wren (D)	35,504	36.1
8 Jackson E. Betts (R)	52,196	63.1
Thomas M. Dowd (D)	30,592	37.0
9 Thomas L. Ashley (D)	48,471	36.4
Frazier Reams (I)	44,656	33.6
Irving C. Reynolds (R)	39,933	30.0
10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	45,277	61.7
Truman A. Morris (D)	28,150	38.3
11 Oliver P. Bolton (R)	74,065	65.3
Edward C. Kaley (D)	39,404	34.7
12 John M. Vorys (R)	94,585	61.5
Jacob F. Myers (D)	59,210	38.5
13 A. D. Baumhart Jr. (R)	46,524	59.1
George C. Steinemann (D)	32,177	40.9
14 William H. Ayres (R)	82,086	54.6
John L. Smith (D)	68,204	45.4
15 John E. Henderson (R)	38,524	54.0
Max Lewis Underwood (D)	32,795	46.0
16 Frank T. Bow (R)	79,371	58.3
Thomas H. Nichols (D)	56,787	41.7
17 J. Harry McGregor (R)	63,301	64.6
Robert W. Levering (D)	34,638	35.4
18 Wayne L. Hays (D)	59,165	57.3
Walter J. Hunston (R)	44,143	42.7
19 Michael J. Kirwan (D)	69,324	67.5
David S. Edwards (R)	33,352	32.5
20 Michael A. Feighan (D)	81,304	67.7
John H. Ferguson (R)	38,865	32.3
21 Charles A. Vanik (D)	76,201	76.0
Francis E. Young (R)	24,076	24.0
22 Frances P. Bolton (R)	61,738	58.4
Chat Paterson (D)	44,072	41.7
23 William E. Minshall Jr. (R)	69,994	67.5
Bernice S. Pyke (D)	33,639	32.5

## OKLAHOMA

1 Page Belcher (R)	79,151	58.8
Ben Crowley (D)	55,391	41.2
2 Ed Edmondson (D)	67,872	64.7
Percy Butler (R)	37,030	35.3
3 Carl Albert (D)	52,662	83.3
Jasper N. Butler (R)	10,554	16.7
4 Tom Steed (D)	43,915	100.0
5 John Jarman (D)	72,380	66.0
George E. Young (R)	37,223	34.0
6 Victor E. Wickersham (D)	62,119	69.3
Reece L. Russell (R)	27,492	30.7



## OREGON

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Walter Norblad (R)	98,592	63.0
Donnell Mitchell (D)	57,882	37.0
2 Sam Coon (R)	43,731	52.6
Al Ullman (D)	39,475	47.4
3 Edith Green (D)	103,976	52.4
Tom McCall (R)	94,368	47.6
4 Harris Ellsworth (R)	70,695	55.9
Charles O. Porter (D)	55,775	44.1

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 William A. Barrett (D)	68,531	61.5
Joseph A. Graham Jr. (R)	42,893	38.5
2 William T. Granahan (D)	80,377	61.3
Albert A. Ciardi (R)	50,857	38.8
3 James A. Byrne (D)	61,639	55.4
Charles H. Sporkin (R)	49,702	44.6
4 Earl Chudoff (D)	60,564	65.7
W. Beverly Carter Jr. (R)	31,551	34.2
5 William J. Green Jr. (D)	87,435	55.0
Francis P. McCusker (R)	71,462	45.0
6 Hugh Scott (R)	74,328	50.6
Alexander Hemphill (D)	72,587	49.4
7 Benjamin F. James (R)	101,282	60.9
O. Arthur Cappiello (D)	65,086	39.1
8 Karl C. King (R)	62,897	51.2
John P. Fullam (D)	59,848	48.8
9 Paul B. Dague (R)	76,163	62.7
Edward G. Wilson (D)	45,402	37.4
10 Joseph L. Carrigg (R)	74,515	50.5
Robert H. Jones (D)	73,046	49.5
11 Daniel J. Flood (D)	70,254	50.9
Edward J. Bonin (R)	67,682	49.1
12 Ivor D. Fenton (R)	62,779	55.5
Charles E. Lotz (D)	50,373	44.5
13 Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R)	91,639	64.3
Joseph C. Mansfield (D)	50,796	35.7
14 George M. Rhodes (D)	50,765	62.0
Donald F. Spang (R)	31,136	38.0
15 Francis E. Walter (D)	56,871	61.6
LeRoy Mikels (R)	35,464	38.4
16 Walter M. Mumma (R)	69,240	59.8
Richard A. Swank (D)	46,619	40.2
17 Alvin R. Bush (R)	57,928	56.5
William T. Longe (D)	44,543	43.5
18 Richard M. Simpson (R)	58,959	55.9
Robert M. Meyers (D)	46,463	44.1
19 James M. Quigley (D)	62,108	51.0
S. Walter Stauffer (R)	59,594	49.0
20 James E. Van Zandt (R)	48,561	56.3
John R. Stewart (D)	37,725	43.7
21 Augustine B. Kelley (D)	70,224	61.1
Herbert O. Morrison (R)	44,789	38.9
22 John P. Saylor (R)	66,270	51.9
Robert S. Glass (D)	61,474	48.1
23 Leon H. Gavin (R)	53,616	61.9
Fred C. Barr (D)	33,044	38.1
24 Carroll D. Kearns (R)	66,005	52.0
Edmund T. Rogers (D)	60,842	48.0
25 Frank M. Clark (D)	66,223	53.5
Louis E. Graham (R)	57,657	46.5
26 Thomas E. Morgan (D)	95,531	65.3
Branko Stupar (R)	50,768	34.7
27 James G. Fulton (R)	92,533	62.8
Charles J. Chamberlin (D)	54,876	37.2
28 Herman P. Eberhart (D)	85,550	65.1
Guy C. Read (R)	45,913	34.9
29 Robert J. Corbett (R)	83,846	60.6
William G. Foley (D)	54,511	39.4
30 Vera D. Buchanan (D)	98,318	69.0
David J. Smith (R)	44,157	31.0

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Aime J. Forand (D)	89,678	59.1
Arthur Carrelas (R)	61,990	40.9

## Candidates

2 John E. Fogarty (D)	105,522	60.5
James O. Watts (R)	68,869	39.5

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 L. Mendel Rivers (D)	33,402	97.8
2 John J. Riley (D)	44,484	97.7
3 W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	30,790	99.3
4 Robert T. Ashmore (D)	43,857	99.2
5 James P. Richards (D)	26,950	100.0
6 John L. McMillan (D)	31,141	98.9

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1 Harold O. Lovre (R)	102,797	58.0
Francis G. Dunn (D)	74,450	42.0
2 E. Y. Berry (R)	34,476	63.9
Ray Satterlee (D)	19,444	36.1

## TENNESSEE

1 B. Carroll Reece (R)	32,991	62.5
Arthur Bright (D)	19,828	37.5
2 Howard H. Baker (R)	47,989	58.0
C. Howard Bozeman (D)	34,688	42.0
3 James B. Frazier Jr. (D)	30,558	59.2
O. M. Spence (R)	21,081	40.8
4 Joe L. Evins (D)	27,613	100.0
5 J. Percy Priest (D)	20,849	90.8
Robert M. Donihi (R)	2,123	9.2
6 Ross Bass (D)	26,081	99.4
7 Tom Murray (D)	17,708	100.0
8 Jere Cooper (D)	15,078	100.0
9 Clifford Davis (D)	40,121	83.5
W. A. Danielson (R)	7,926	16.5

## TEXAS

1 Wright Patman (D)	18,104	100.0
2 Jack Brooks (D)	25,008	100.0
3 Brady Gentry (D)	20,767	100.0
4 Sam Rayburn (D)	15,177	100.0
5 Bruce Alger (R)	27,982	52.9
Wallace Savage (D)	24,904	47.1
6 Olin E. Teague (D)	15,161	100.0
7 John Dowdy (D)	18,361	100.0
8 Albert Thomas (D)	60,374	62.1
W. B. Butler (R)	36,405	37.4
9 Clark W. Thompson (D)	29,972	100.0
10 Homer Thornberry (D)	23,752	100.0
11 W. R. Poage (D)	17,739	100.0
12 Jim Wright (D)	35,611	98.8
13 Frank Ikard (D)	25,085	100.0
14 John J. Bell (D)	36,284	93.8
D. C. DeWitt (R)	2,384	6.2
15 Joe M. Kilgore (D)	29,113	100.0
16 J. T. Rutherford (D)	25,122	100.0
17 Omar Burleson (D)	18,484	100.0
18 Walter Rogers (D)	25,430	64.9
Leroy LaMaster (R)	13,756	35.1
19 George Mahon (D)	26,829	100.0
20 Paul J. Kilday (D)	23,533	100.0
21 O. C. Fisher (D)	25,381	100.0
AL Martin Dies (D)	555,446	88.0
Tom Nolan (R)	75,472	12.0

## UTAH

1 Henry Aldous Dixon (R)	55,542	53.4
Walter K. Granger (D)	48,535	46.6
2 William A. Dawson (R)	90,864	57.2
Reva Beck Bosone (D)	68,090	42.8

## VERMONT

AL Winston L. Prouty (R)	70,143	61.4
John J. Boylan Jr. (D)	44,141	38.6

## VIRGINIA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Edward J. Robeson Jr. (D)	16,029	99.8
2 Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	18,190	74.4
George V. Credle Jr. (R)	6,243	25.6
3 J. Vaughan Gary (D)	19,466	58.0
J. Calvitt Clarke Jr. (R)	14,088	42.0
4 Watkins M. Abbitt (D)	14,728	99.9
5 William M. Tuck (D)	13,042	99.9
6 Richard H. Poff (R)	32,855	62.3
Ernest Robertson (D)	19,727	37.4
7 Burr P. Harrison (D)	22,025	74.2
John Paul Ruddick (R)	7,669	25.8
8 Howard W. Smith (D)	17,321	66.6
C. S. Lenhart (I)	8,679	33.4
9 W. Pat Jennings (D)	39,238	50.5
William C. Wampler (R)	38,239	49.2
10 Joel T. Broyhill (R)	29,221	53.8
John C. Webb (D)	24,667	45.4

## WASHINGTON

1 Thomas M. Pelly (R)	101,913	52.6
Hugh B. Mitchell (D)	91,721	47.4
2 Jack Westland (R)	73,264	52.2
Harry F. Henson (D)	67,232	47.9
3 Russell V. Mack (R)	70,844	64.9
Clyde V. Tisdale (D)	38,344	35.1
4 Hal Holmes (R)	67,171	61.0
Fred Yoder (D)	42,911	39.0
5 Walt Horan (R)	68,628	58.6
Art Garton (D)	48,542	41.4
6 Thor C. Tollefson (R)	80,241	55.2
John T. McCutcheon (D)	65,011	44.8
AL Don Magnuson (D)	464,045	57.3
Al Canwell (R)	342,089	42.2

## WEST VIRGINIA

1 Robert H. Mollohan (D)	52,609	52.7
Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	47,199	47.3
2 Harley O. Staggers (D)	50,283	55.0
Albert M. Morgan (R)	41,171	45.0
3 Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	54,684	58.9
Joseph B. Lightburn (R)	38,218	41.1
4 M. G. Burnside (D)	56,498	50.2
Will E. Neal (R)	55,994	49.8
5 Elizabeth Kee (D)	52,349	67.5
Fred O. Blue (R)	25,267	32.6
6 Robert C. Byrd (D)	73,535	62.7
Pat B. Withrow Jr. (R)	43,685	37.3

## WISCONSIN

1 Lawrence H. Smith (R)	65,562	54.4
Edward A. Krenzke (D)	54,864	45.6
2 Glenn R. Davis (R)	74,460	54.0
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	63,449	46.0
3 Gardner R. Withrow (R)	56,228	62.1
Joseph A. Seep (D)	34,375	37.9
4 Clement J. Zablocki (D)	100,120	71.1
John C. Schafer (R)	40,723	28.9
5 Henry S. Reuss (D)	77,208	52.3
Charles J. Kersten (R)	70,565	47.8
6 William K. Van Pelt (D)	68,653	62.5
Russell S. Johnson (D)	41,191	37.5
7 Melvin R. Laird (R)	57,581	59.1
Kenneth E. Anderson (D)	39,828	40.9
8 John W. Byrnes (R)	73,588	62.0
Jerome J. Reinke (D)	45,037	38.0
9 Lester R. Johnson (D)	52,485	55.4
William E. Owen (R)	42,234	44.6
10 Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	49,325	59.8
Basil G. Kennedy (D)	33,219	40.2

## WYOMING

AL E. Keith Thomson (R)	61,111	56.2
Sam Tully (D)	47,660	43.8





# 1956 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	31,469	100.0
2 George Grant (D)	36,613	100.0
3 George W. Andrews (D)	29,547	100.0
4 Kenneth A. Roberts (D)	33,591	73.4
Roy Banks (R)	12,166	26.6
5 Albert Rains (D)	45,281	100.0
6 Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)	22,513	100.0
7 Carl Elliott (D)	31,988	100.0
8 Robert E. Jones Jr. (D)	46,730	80.1
Mrs. James G. Fortney (R)	11,634	19.9
9 George Huddleston Jr. (D)	56,414	65.9
W. L. Longshore Jr. (R)	29,222	34.1

## ARIZONA

1 John J. Rhodes (R)	78,998	54.9
William P. Mahoney Jr. (D)	64,805	45.1
2 Stewart L. Udall (D)	82,110	60.1
John G. Speiden (R)	54,596	39.9

## ARKANSAS

1 Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)	25,622	100.0
2 Wilbur D. Mills (D)	19,540	100.0
3 James W. Trimble (D)	54,481	61.4
William S. Spicer (R)	34,318	38.7
4 Oren Harris (D)	37,284	100.0
5 Brooks Hays (D)	56,271	100.0
6 William F. Norrell (D)	42,447	100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Hubert B. Scudder (R)	102,604	53.6
Clement W. Miller (D)	88,962	46.4
2 Clair Engle (D-R)	136,544	100.0
3 John E. Moss Jr. (D)	132,930	68.6
Noel C. Stevenson (R)	60,889	31.4
4 William S. Mailliard (R)	109,188	61.9
James L. Quigley (D)	67,132	38.1
5 John F. Shelley (D-R)	104,358	100.0
6 John F. Baldwin Jr. (R)	98,683	53.7
H. Roberts Quinney (D)	84,965	46.3
7 John J. Allen Jr. (R)	75,932	52.8
Laurence L. Cross (D)	67,931	47.2
8 George P. Miller (D)	136,720	65.6
Robert Lee Watkins (R)	71,700	34.4
9 J. Arthur Younger (R)	96,388	60.3
James T. McKay (D)	63,504	39.7
10 Charles S. Gubser (R)	128,891	60.7
William H. Vatcher Jr. (D)	83,586	39.3
11 John J. McFall (D)	70,630	53.1
Leroy Johnson (R)	62,448	46.9
12 B. F. Sisk (D)	109,920	73.0
Robert B. Moore (R)	40,663	27.0
13 Charles M. Teague (R)	104,009	59.6
William Kirk Stewart (D)	70,567	40.4
14 Harlan Hagan (D)	94,461	63.0
Myron D. Tisdell (R)	55,509	37.0
15 Gordon L. McDonough (R)	97,182	57.9
Emery S. Petty (D)	70,681	42.1
16 Donald L. Jackson (R)	83,050	60.8
G. Robert Fleming (D)	53,624	39.2
17 Cecil R. King (D)	157,270	64.9
Charles A. Franklin (R)	84,900	35.1
18 Craig Hosmer (R)	103,108	59.3
Raymond C. Simpson (D)	70,911	40.8
19 Chet Holifield (D)	116,287	73.8
Roy E. Reynolds (R)	41,269	26.2
20 H. Allen Smith (R)	85,459	70.8
Eugene Radding (D)	35,249	29.2
21 Edgar W. Hiestand (R)	153,679	62.6
W. C. Stethem (D)	91,683	37.4

Candidates	Votes	%
22 Joe Holt (R)	97,317	59.8
Irving Glasband (D)	65,314	40.2
23 Clyde Doyle (D & P)	120,109	70.9
E. Elgie Calvin (R)	49,198	29.1
24 Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)	84,120	61.9
Fay Porter (D)	51,692	38.1
25 Patrick J. Hillings (R)	166,305	63.8
John G. Sobieski (D)	94,180	36.2
26 James Roosevelt (D)	133,036	68.8
Edward H. Gibbons (R)	60,230	31.2
27 Harry R. Sheppard (D-R)	124,662	99.8
28 James B. Utt (R)	159,456	64.5
Gordon T. Shepard (D)	87,691	35.5
29 Dalip S. Saund (D)	54,989	51.5
Jacqueline Cochran Odum (R)	51,690	48.4
30 Bob Wilson (R)	142,753	66.8
George A. Cheney (D)	71,112	33.3

## COLORADO

1 Byron G. Rogers (D)	116,487	57.8
Robert S. McCollum (R)	85,127	42.2
2 William S. Hill (R)	107,153	53.4
Byron L. Johnson (D)	93,572	46.6
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	74,196	50.2
Alva B. Adams (D)	73,503	49.8
4 Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	48,489	61.8
Hugh L. Caldwell (R)	30,026	38.2

## CONNECTICUT

1 Edwin H. May Jr. (R)	161,360	53.5
Patrick J. Ward (D)	139,147	46.1
2 Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R)	99,274	59.1
Douglas J. Bennet (D)	68,847	41.0
3 Albert W. Cretella (R)	126,850	60.0
Robert N. Giaimo (D)	84,568	40.0
4 Albert P. Morano (R)	194,333	68.4
Jack Stock (D)	88,487	31.1
5 James T. Patterson (R)	91,690	61.9
Luke F. Martin (D)	56,375	38.1
AL Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	683,387	61.5
Matthew P. Kuta (D)	428,709	38.6

## DELAWARE

AL Harry G. Haskell Jr. (R)	91,538	52.0
Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)	84,644	48.0

## FLORIDA

1 William C. Cramer (R)	105,958	56.4
Winton H. King (D)	82,075	43.7
2 Charles E. Bennett (D)	66,614	100.0
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	86,272	89.6
Arthur Barker Sr. (R)	10,042	10.4
4 Dante B. Fascell (D)	120,509	60.9
Leland Hyzer (R)	77,301	39.1
5 A. S. Herlong Jr. (D)	73,498	51.4
Arnold L. Lund (R)	69,378	48.6
6 Paul G. Rogers (D)	73,259	54.7
Dorothy A. Smith (R)	60,570	45.3
7 James A. Haley (D)	47,985	62.4
G. M. Nelson (R)	28,900	37.6
8 Donald R. Matthews (D)	39,362	100.0

## GEORGIA

1 Prince H. Preston (D)	40,360	78.3
Harry P. Anastos (I)	10,931	21.2
2 J. L. Pilcher (D)	41,270	100.0
3 E. L. Forrester (D)	51,703	100.0
4 John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	51,568	100.0

Candidates	Votes	%
5 James C. Davis (D)	85,292	59.2
Randolph W. Thrower (R)	58,777	40.8
6 Carl Vinson (D)	42,766	100.0
7 Henderson Lanham (D)	69,873	99.5
8 Iris Faircloth Blitch (D)	50,068	100.0
9 Phil M. Landrum (D)	47,360	100.0
10 Paul Brown (D)	41,812	99.8

## IDAHO

1 Gracie B. Pfost (D)	60,170	55.1
Louise Shaddock (R)	48,974	44.9
2 Hamer H. Budge (R)	90,738	60.0
J. W. Reynolds (D)	60,552	40.0

## ILLINOIS

1 William L. Dawson (D)	66,704	64.4
George W. Lawrence (R)	36,847	35.6
2 Barratt O'Hara (D)	86,386	55.3
George B. McKibbin (R)	69,892	44.7
3 Emmet F. Byrne (R)	92,907	51.5
James C. Murray (D)	87,677	48.6
4 William E. McVey (R)	155,447	60.0
Michael Hinko (D)	103,494	40.0
5 John C. Kluczynski (D)	96,399	61.8
Lawrence Welnowski (R)	59,608	38.2
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	94,281	62.0
John J. Dillon (R)	57,750	38.0
7 James B. Bowler (D)	93,732	71.7
Gabriel L. Grimaldi (R)	37,068	28.3
8 Thomas S. Gordon (D)	73,628	59.5
Victor O. Wright (R)	50,055	40.5
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	75,511	54.0
Johann S. Ackerman (R)	64,237	46.0
10 Harold R. Collier (R)	132,928	64.5
Marvin E. Lore (D)	73,331	35.6
11 Timothy P. Sheehan (R)	95,140	55.5
Roman C. Pucinski (D)	76,400	44.5
12 Charles A. Boyle (D)	100,273	53.2
Edgar A. Jonas (R)	88,315	46.8
13 Marguerite Stitt Church (R)	229,358	71.6
Helen Benson Leys (D)	91,059	28.4
14 Russell W. Keeney (R)	151,236	70.6
Harold J. Spelman (D)	63,067	29.4
15 Noah M. Mason (R)	103,557	64.6
Stanley Hubbs (D)	56,802	35.4
16 Leo E. Allen (R)	106,734	63.7
Glen F. Kunkle (D)	60,748	36.3
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	106,463	64.9
C. E. Spang (D)	57,467	35.1
18 Robert H. Michel (R)	87,187	58.8
Fred Allen (D)	61,099	41.2
19 Robert B. Chipfield (R)	85,497	55.8
Martin P. Sutor (D)	67,691	44.2
20 Sidney E. Simpson (R)	79,641	59.7
Henry W. Pollock (D)	53,882	40.4
21 Peter F. Mack Jr. (D)	94,565	53.5
Frederic S. O'Hara (R)	82,251	46.5
22 William L. Springer (R)	93,399	62.3
E. H. Winegarner (D)	56,612	37.7
23 Charles W. Vursell (R)	79,862	52.6
Albert R. Imle (D)	72,070	47.4
24 Melvin Price (D)	121,381	68.2
Waldo E. Schellenger (R)	56,568	31.8
25 Kenneth J. Gray (D)	82,845	53.8
Samuel J. Scott (R)	71,048	46.2

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	93,658	52.6
Donald K. Stimson Jr. (R)	84,125	47.2
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	94,852	62.2
Thurman C. Crook (D)	57,049	37.4

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
3 F. Jay Nimitz (R)	109,907	53.1	4 Overton Brooks (D)	40,583	68.1	7 Robert J. McIntosh (R)	114,674	53.7
John Brademas (D)	97,196	46.9	Calhoun Allen Jr. (R)	19,041	31.9	Ira D. McCoy (D)	98,928	46.3
4 E. Ross Adair (R)	96,531	63.5	5 Otto E. Passman (D)	18,210	100.0	8 Alvin M. Bentley (R)	93,357	64.1
F. Dean Bechtol (D)	55,284	36.3	6 James H. Morrison (D)	58,414	100.0	William R. Hart (D)	51,897	35.6
5 John V. Beamer (R)	113,586	56.4	7 T. A. Thompson (D)	36,432	100.0	9 Robert P. Griffin (R)	68,166	56.0
William C. Whitehead (D)	86,797	43.1	8 George S. Long (D)	18,341	100.0	William E. Baker (D)	53,609	44.0
6 Cecil M. Harden (R)	86,020	55.0	<b>MAINE</b>			10 Elford A. Cederberg (R)	72,781	65.6
John W. King (D)	70,035	44.8				William J. Kelly (D)	38,166	34.4
7 William G. Bray (R)	87,635	57.2	1 Robert Hale (R)	58,028	50.0	11 Victor A. Knox (R)	53,117	56.1
Vernon R. Hill (D)	65,482	42.8	James C. Oliver (D)	57,999	50.0	Prentiss M. Brown Jr. (D)	41,600	43.9
8 Winfield K. Denton (D)	95,699	50.1	2 Frank M. Coffin (D)	55,430	53.4	12 John B. Bennett (R)	45,721	58.3
D. Bailey Merrill (R)	95,003	49.7	James L. Reid (R)	48,292	46.6	Joseph S. Mack (D)	35,434	43.7
9 Earl Wilson (R)	70,926	53.4	3 Clifford G. McIntire (R)	44,095	60.7	13 Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	87,353	69.8
Wilfrid J. Ullrich (D)	61,465	46.3	Kenneth B. Colbath (D)	28,612	39.4	Willis F. Ward (R)	37,860	30.2
10 Ralph Harvey (R)	98,301	56.3	<b>MARYLAND</b>			14 Louis C. Rabaut (D)	122,079	56.8
Gerald C. Carmony (D)	75,665	43.3				Harold F. Youngblood (R)	92,933	43.2
11 Charles B. Brownson (R)	155,541	59.4	1 Edward T. Miller (R)	42,731	55.7	15 John D. Dingell (D)	111,827	74.1
John C. Carvey (D)	106,021	40.5	Hamilton P. Fox (D)	33,961	44.3	Larry Middleton (R)	38,973	25.8
<b>IOWA</b>			2 James P. S. Devereux (R)	103,103	58.1	16 John Lesinski (D)	176,663	64.1
1 Fred D. Schwengel (R)	94,223	58.0	A. Gordon Boone (D)	74,224	41.9	Arthur Kurtz (R)	98,172	35.6
Ronald O. Bramhall (D)	68,287	42.0	3 Edward A. Garmatz (D)	48,397	69.8	17 Martha W. Griffiths (D)	112,811	53.3
2 Henry O. Talle (R)	95,999	51.4	Harry Kemper (R)	20,990	30.3	George E. Smith (R)	98,432	46.5
Leonard G. Wolf (D)	90,843	48.6	4 George H. Fallon (D)	44,260	53.8	18 William S. Broomfield (R)	141,058	56.7
3 H. R. Gross (R)	97,590	58.6	George Denys Hubbard (R)	37,957	46.2	Paul Sutton (D)	107,609	43.3
Michael Micich (D)	69,076	41.5	5 Richard E. Lankford (D)	88,227	56.8	<b>MINNESOTA</b>		
4 Karl M. LeCompte (R)	58,024	50.7	William B. Prendergast (R)	67,072	43.2	1 August H. Andresen (R)	92,092	61.5
Steven V. Carter (D)	56,406	49.3	6 DeWitt S. Hyde (R)	100,580	54.3	Arnold L. Fredriksen (DFL)	57,747	38.5
5 Paul Cunningham (R)	85,178	51.1	John R. Foley (D)	84,837	45.8	2 Joseph P. O'Hara (R)	97,520	63.8
William F. Denman (D)	81,418	48.9	7 Samuel N. Friedel (D)	70,512	59.0	Harold Zupp (DFL)	55,336	36.2
6 Merwin Coad (D)	64,625	50.1	David A. Halley (R)	48,949	41.0	3 Roy W. Wier (DFL)	127,356	52.0
James I. Dolliver (R)	64,427	49.9	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			George Mikan (R)	117,716	48.0
7 Ben F. Jensen (R)	64,967	55.4				4 Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	103,320	64.1
John L. Jensen (D)	52,389	44.6	1 John W. Heselton (R)	92,269	63.6	Edward C. Slettedahl (R)	57,947	35.9
8 Charles B. Hoeven (R)	76,165	60.1	Howard W. Shea (D)	52,213	36.0	5 Walter H. Judd (R)	82,258	56.0
Robert J. Salem (D)	50,597	39.9	2 Edward P. Boland (D)	103,563	61.2	Joseph Robbie (DFL)	64,602	44.0
<b>KANSAS</b>			Foster W. Doty (R)	65,598	38.8	6 Fred Marshall (DFL)	76,396	56.2
1 William H. Avery (R)	69,841	53.1	3 Philip J. Philbin (D)	114,848	70.9	Joseph L. Kaczmarek (R)	59,568	43.8
Howard S. Miller (D)	60,313	45.8	Robert A. Parker (R)	47,041	29.1	7 H. Carl Andersen (R)	76,271	55.9
2 Errett P. Scrivner (R)	93,609	54.9	4 Harold D. Donohue (D)	104,653	59.4	Clint Haroldson (DFL)	60,168	44.1
Newell A. George (D)	77,049	45.2	Mary R. Wheeler (R)	71,437	40.6	8 John A. Blatnik (DFL)	108,565	73.2
3 Myron V. George (R)	48,246	55.0	5 Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	150,957	73.3	Alfred J. Weinberg (R)	39,795	26.8
Denver D. Hargis (D)	39,407	45.0	Lawrence E. Corcoran (D)	55,038	26.7	9 Coya Knutson (DFL)	58,916	52.7
4 Edward H. Rees (R)	111,970	53.8	6 William H. Bates (R)	131,310	100.0	Harold C. Hagen (R)	52,937	47.3
John D. Montgomery (D)	96,002	46.2	7 Thomas J. Lane (D)	87,415	64.5	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		
5 J. Floyd Breeding (D)	64,392	50.5	Robert T. Breed (R)	48,173	35.5	1 Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	38,021	100.0
John W. Crutcher (R)	63,057	49.5	8 Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	92,463	54.8	2 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	23,513	100.0
6 Wint Smith (R)	52,145	51.1	C. Eugene Farnam (R)	76,312	45.2	3 Frank E. Smith (D)	19,369	100.0
Elmo J. Mahoney (D)	49,933	48.9	9 Donald W. Nicholson (R)	111,860	61.1	4 John Bell Williams (D)	42,085	100.0
<b>KENTUCKY</b>			William McAuliffe (D)	71,245	38.9	5 Arthur Winstead (D)	35,461	100.0
1 Noble J. Gregory (D)	75,726	100.0	10 Laurence Curtis (R)	93,327	53.0	6 William M. Colmer (D)	47,083	100.0
2 William H. Natcher (D)	55,103	52.3	Jackson J. Holtz (D)	82,882	47.0	<b>MISSOURI</b>		
R. B. Blankenship (R)	50,266	47.7	11 Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	83,532	75.3	1 Frank M. Karsten (D)	136,873	66.3
3 John M. Robson Jr. (R)	111,598	56.8	Rudolph E. Mottola (R)	27,384	24.7	Bill Bangert (R)	69,661	33.7
Philip Ardery (D)	84,912	43.2	12 John W. McCormack (D)	89,943	82.5	2 Thomas B. Curtis (R)	123,596	51.8
4 Frank Chelf (D)	51,675	56.3	James S. Tremblay (R)	19,099	17.5	James L. Sullivan (D)	114,837	48.2
John B. Preston (R)	40,129	43.7	13 Richard B. Wigglesworth (R)	109,950	55.6	3 Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	96,416	69.7
5 Brent Spence (D)	59,402	55.9	Richard E. McCormack (D)	87,719	44.4	Sidney R. Redmond (R)	42,023	30.4
Jule Appel (R)	46,821	44.1	14 Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	111,420	62.4	4 George H. Christopher (D)	98,106	51.8
6 John C. Watts (D)	69,468	52.7	Edward F. Doolan (D)	67,183	37.6	Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R)	91,392	48.2
Wallace Jones (R)	62,313	47.3	<b>MICHIGAN</b>			5 Richard Bolling (D)	77,287	57.2
7 Carl D. Perkins (D)	77,564	52.4	1 Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)	112,290	86.1	Lemot Jones Jr. (R)	57,778	42.8
Scott Craft (R)	70,450	47.6	Walter Czarnecki (R)	18,137	13.9	6 W. R. Hull Jr. (D)	85,021	52.0
8 Eugene Siler (R)	80,067	71.7	2 George Meader (R)	105,940	63.1	Stanley I. Dale (R)	78,637	48.1
W. D. Scaff (D)	31,632	28.3	Franklin J. Shepherd (D)	61,456	36.6	7 Charles H. Brown (D)	90,986	50.3
<b>LOUISIANA</b>			3 August E. Johansen (R)	100,056	63.8	Dewey Short (R)	89,926	49.7
1 F. Edward Hébert (D)	69,500	100.0	Truman Barkhuff (D)	56,119	35.8	8 A. S. J. Carnahan (D)	69,336	54.3
2 Hale Boggs (D)	69,715	64.5	4 Clare E. Hoffman (R)	83,876	62.0	Frank W. May (R)	58,425	45.7
George R. Blue (R)	38,344	35.5	Samuel I. Clark (D)	51,491	38.0	9 Clarence Cannon (D)	100,065	100.0
3 Edwin E. Willis (D)	19,075	100.0	5 Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R)	120,349	67.1	Paul C. Jones (D)	69,536	100.0
			George E. Clay (D)	58,899	32.9	10 Morgan M. Moulder (D)	72,594	50.8
			6 Charles E. Chamberlain (R)	116,570	50.8	George H. Miller (R)	70,286	49.2
			Don Hayworth (D)	112,603	49.0			

**MONTANA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Lee Metcalf (D)	69,644	62.1
W.D. McDonald (R)	42,591	38.0
2 Leroy H. Anderson (D)	76,805	50.9
Orvin B. Fjare (R)	74,164	49.1

**NEBRASKA**

1 Phil Weaver (R)	102,012	67.0
Samuel Freeman (D)	50,351	33.1
2 Glenn Cunningham (R)	77,253	53.4
Joseph V. Benesch (D)	65,039	45.0
3 Robert D. Harrison (R)	62,645	50.1
Lawrence Brock (D)	62,399	49.9
4 Arthur L. Miller (R)	81,731	65.8
Carlton W. Laird (D)	42,583	34.3

**NEVADA**

AL Walter S. Baring (D)	51,100	54.2
Richard W. Horton (R)	43,154	45.8

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1 Chester E. Mellow (R)	78,296	57.4
James B. Sullivan (D)	58,104	42.6
2 Perkins Bass (R)	77,019	66.0
George F. Brown (D)	39,726	34.0

**NEW JERSEY**

1 Charles A. Wolverton (R)	133,153	58.3
J. Frank Crawford (D)	94,758	41.5
2 T. Millet Hand (R)	83,433*	67.9
Thomas C. Stewart (D)	39,383	32.0
3 James C. Auchincloss (R)	136,780	65.3
Sidney Shiff (D)	72,617	34.7
4 Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	89,646	54.5
William H. Wells (R)	74,737	45.5
5 Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (R)	153,829	64.5
Francis C. Foley Jr. (D)	84,374	35.4
6 Florence P. Dwyer (R)	106,414	50.6
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)	102,015	48.5
7 William B. Widnall (R)	151,573	70.7
Daniel Amster (D)	62,924	29.3
8 Gordon Canfield (R)	96,494	60.8
Walter H. Gardner (D)	61,464	38.7
9 Frank C. Osmers Jr. (R)	135,498	67.8
Robert D. Gruen (D)	63,728	31.9
10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	71,311	56.1
G. George Addonizio (R)	55,761	43.9
11 Hugh J. Addonizio (D)	63,482	51.7
Chester K. Ligham (R)	57,447	46.8
12 Robert Winthrop Kean (R)	90,032	59.7
Irving L. Hodes (D)	58,364	38.7
13 Alfred D. Sieminski (D)	54,841	45.0
Norman H. Roth (R)	54,784	44.9
14 Vincent J. Delloy (R)	61,600	52.3
T. James Tumulty (D)	53,713	45.6

**NEW MEXICO**

AL John J. Dempsey (D)	129,625✓
Antonio M. Fernandez (D)	128,330*
Dudley Cornell (R)	114,719
Forrest Atchley (R)	112,531

**NEW YORK**

1 Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)	191,356	65.8
T. Bronson O'Reilly (D, L)	99,304	34.2
2 Steven B. Derounian (R)	148,098	67.5
Julius J. Damato (D, L)	71,422	32.5
3 Frank J. Becker (R)	143,559	61.9
Francis X. Hardiman (D, L)	88,245	38.1

**Candidates**

4 Henry J. Latham (R)	116,470	55.8
Joseph J. Perrini (D, L)	92,217	44.2
5 Albert H. Bosch (R)	87,154	58.6
John J. Quinn (D, L)	61,678	41.4
6 Lester Holtzman (D, L)	128,545	56.9
Albert H. Buschmann (R)	97,558	43.2
7 James J. Delaney (D, L)	78,030	50.0
Joseph Stockinger (R)	77,928	50.0
8 Victor L. Anfuso (D, L)	59,998	65.6
Julius Reinlieb (R)	31,399	34.4
9 Eugene J. Keogh (D, L)	75,814	62.8
Benjamin W. Feldman (R)	44,916	37.2
10 Edna F. Kelly (D, L)	100,808	73.2
Abraham Sher (R)	36,878	26.8
11 Emanuel Celler (D, L)	131,508	77.7
Henry D. Dorfman (R)	37,651	22.3
12 Francis E. Dorn (R)	76,137	57.6
Donald L. O'Toole (D, L)	56,035	42.4
13 Abraham J. Multer (D, L)	110,469	71.2
Joseph Moriber (R)	44,771	28.8
14 John J. Rooney (D, L)	77,706	64.2
Jacob P. Lefkowitz (R)	43,343	35.8
15 John H. Ray (R)	98,093	61.4
Ralph Di Iorio (D, L)	60,989	38.2
16 Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D)	59,339	69.7
Joseph A. Bailey (R)	16,960	19.9
Formington Taylor (L)	8,801	10.3
17 Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R)	68,874	50.9
Anthony B. Akers (D, L)	66,396	49.1
18 Alfred E. Santangelo (D, L)	47,953	58.0
James G. Donovan (R)	34,748	42.0
19 Leonard Farbstein (D, L)	68,411	68.4
Maurice G. Henry Jr. (R)	31,546	31.6
20 Ludwig Teller (D, L)	70,726	63.8
Milton H. Adler (R)	40,191	36.2
21 Herbert Zelenko (D, L)	81,464	66.5
Dalton J. Shapo (R)	41,070	33.5
22 James C. Healey (D)	88,441	64.1
Henry Rose (R)	34,084	24.7
David I. Wells (L)	15,524	11.3
23 Isidore Dollinger (D)	70,238	68.5
Philip Myer (R)	22,414	21.9
Hyman Fromowitz (L)	9,880	9.6
24 Charles A. Buckley (D)	90,076	54.7
Harold Grosberg (R)	53,172	32.3
Elias Rosenblatt (L)	21,444	13.0
25 Paul A. Fino (R)	104,771	59.4
Edward A. Cunningham (D)	62,729	35.5
Bernard Tobacman (L)	8,989	5.1
26 Edwin B. Dooley (R)	123,996	67.5
Julia L. Crews (D, L)	59,842	32.6
27 Ralph W. Gwinn (R)	117,100	58.1
William D. Carlebach (D, L)	84,568	41.9
28 Katharine St. George (R)	103,114	62.2
William H. Mauldin (D, L)	62,770	37.8
29 J. Ernest Wharton (R)	124,211	71.4
Vincent di Gennaro (D, L)	49,725	28.6
30 Leo W. O'Brien (D, L)	104,022	55.8
Robert E. Gray (R)	82,429	44.2
31 Dean P. Taylor (R)	116,682	71.8
Theodore A. Knapp (D, L)	45,767	28.2
32 Bernard W. Kearney (R)	107,959	67.5
R. Joseph Giblin (D, L)	52,064	32.5
33 Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	103,419	72.7
Louis C. Britton (D, L)	38,793	27.3
34 William R. Williams (R)	95,681	57.5
Edwin L. Slusarczyk (D, L)	70,837	42.5
35 R. Walter Riehlman (R)	124,108	67.1
Thomas J. Lowery (D)	59,534	32.2
36 John Taber (R)	109,101	69.6
Lewis S. Bell (D, L)	47,764	30.4
37 Sterling Cole (R)	136,044	71.7
Francis P. Hogan (D, L)	53,830	28.4
38 Kenneth B. Keating (R)	135,572	71.7
Reed Harding (D, L)	53,477	28.3
39 Harold C. Ostertag (R)	116,043	70.5
William H. Mostyn (D, L)	48,634	29.5

**Votes****%****Candidates**

40 William E. Miller (R)	117,051	64.3
A. Thorne Hills (D, L)	64,872	35.7
41 Edmund P. Radwan (R)	99,151	64.4
Edward P. Jehle (D, L)	54,776	35.6
42 John R. Pillion (R)	117,178	58.7
James Kane Jr. (D)	80,568	40.3
43 Daniel A. Reed (R)	93,079	68.7
T. Joseph Lynch (D, L)	42,476	31.3

**Special Election**

22 James C. Healey (D)	9,473	72.3
Sidney Burnstein (L)	1,943	14.8
Barnett Davis (R)	1,691	12.9

**NORTH CAROLINA****Candidates****Votes****%**

1 Herbert C. Bonner (D)	44,271	88.6
Zeno O. Ratcliff (R)	5,693	11.4
2 L. H. Fountain (D)	49,812	100.0
3 Graham A. Barden (D)	47,251	78.8
Joe Reynolds (R)	12,698	21.2
4 Harold D. Cooley (D)	76,560	100.0
5 Ralph J. Scott (D)	58,552	59.7
Joe New (R)	39,561	40.3
6 Carl T. Durham (D)	73,111	100.0
7 Alton Lennon (D)	65,424	84.0
C. Dana Malpass (R)	12,477	16.0
8 A. Paul Kitchin (D)	64,220	59.5
Fred Myers (R)	43,732	40.5
9 Hugh Q. Alexander (D)	68,181	53.9
A. M. Miller (R)	58,407	46.1
10 Charles Raper Jonas (R)	89,743	62.7
Ben E. Douglas (D)	53,475	37.3
11 Basil L. Whitener (D)	59,417	100.0
12 George A. Shuford (D)	55,927	54.5
Richard C. Clarke Jr. (R)	46,760	45.5

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL Usher L. Burdick (R)	143,514✓
Otto Krueger (R)	136,003✓
Agnes Geelan (D)	85,743
S. B. Hocking (D)	83,284

**OHIO**

1 Gordon H. Scherer (R)	91,181	64.7
Leonard D. Slutz (D)	49,701	35.3
2 William E. Hess (R)	109,099	65.5
James T. Dewan (D)	57,554	34.5
3 Paul F. Schenck (R)	135,152	59.0
R. William Patterson (D)	93,782	41.0
4 William M. McCulloch (R)	93,607	68.8
Ortha O. Barr Jr. (D)	42,416	31.2
5 Cliff Clevenger (R)	69,774	62.3
George E. Rafferty (D)	42,181	37.7
6 James G. Polk (D)	72,229	54.5
Albert L. Daniels (R)	60,300	45.5
7 Clarence J. Brown (R)	91,439	66.0
Joseph A. Sullivan (D)	47,220	34.1
8 Jackson E. Betts (R)	70,690	63.5
Robert M. Corry (D)	40,716	36.6
9 Thomas L. Ashley (D)	100,696	55.3
Harvey G. Straub (R)	81,562	44.8
10 Thomas A. Jenkins (R)	71,295	100.0
11 David S. Dennison Jr. (R)	96,707	58.4
James P. Bennett (D)	68,831	41.6
12 John M. Vorys (R)	128,682	61.8
Walter J. Shapter Jr. (D)	79,597	38.2
13 A. D. Baumhart Jr. (R)	79,324	70.7
J. P. Henderson (D)	32,900	29.3
14 William H. Ayres (R)	123,105	58.9
Bernard Rosen (D)	85,946	41.1
15 John E. Henderson (R)	55,126	60.5
Herbert U. Smith (D)	35,954	39.5



Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
16 Frank T. Bow (R)	101,324	55.2	17 Alvin R. Bush (R)	74,748	58.6	5 Bruce Alger (R)	102,380	55.6
John McSweeney (D)	82,206	44.8	Dean R. Fisher (D)	52,900	41.4	Henry Wade (D)	81,705	44.4
17 J. Harry McGregor (R)	88,931	66.5	18 Richard M. Simpson (R)	77,833	59.9	6 Olin Teague (D)	42,383	100.0
Robert W. Levering (D)	44,806	33.5	Ross E. Hershberger (D)	52,180	40.1	7 John Dowdy (D)	44,456	100.0
18 Wayne L. Hays (D)	78,962	59.6	19 S. Walter Stauffer (R)	79,448	53.8	8 Albert Thomas (D)	137,950	60.5
Joseph Miller (R)	53,627	40.5	James M. Quigley (D)	68,171	46.2	C. A. Friloux Jr. (R)	86,640	38.0
19 Michael J. Kirwan (D)	92,924	68.7	20 James E. Van Zandt (R)	65,457	63.0	9 Clark W. Thompson (D)	88,487	100.0
Ralph E. Turner (R)	42,293	31.3	John R. Stewart (D)	38,483	37.0	10 Homer Thornberry (D)	68,697	100.0
20 Michael A. Feighan (D)	105,562	65.3	21 Augustine B. Kelley (D)	78,744	56.8	11 W. R. Poage (D)	56,990	100.0
John H. Ferguson (R)	56,209	34.8	Herbert O. Morrison (R)	59,786	43.2	12 Jim Wright (D)	110,196	100.0
21 Charles A. Vanik (D)	96,106	71.6	22 John P. Saylor (R)	85,540	56.9	13 Frank Ikard (D)	66,108	100.0
Charles H. Loeb (R)	38,060	28.4	Joseph C. Dolan (D)	64,689	43.1	14 John Young (D)	85,922	87.3
22 Frances P. Bolton (R)	96,468	66.7	23 Leon H. Gavin (R)	72,365	66.1	Olive B. Stichter (R)	12,517	12.7
Harry A. Blachman (D)	48,169	33.3	Grace M. Sloan (D)	37,122	33.9	15 Joe M. Kilgore (D)	64,011	100.0
23 William E. Minshall Jr. (R)	102,707	69.0	24 Carroll D. Kearns (R)	93,824	57.8	16 J. T. Rutherford (D)	50,704	64.6
George A. Hurley (D)	46,247	31.1	William D. Thomas (D)	68,625	42.2	Charles H. Gibson (R)	27,821	35.4
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			25 Frank M. Clark (D)	81,339	51.3	17 Omar Burselon (D)	53,003	100.0
1 Page Belcher (R)	114,896	57.2	Sidney L. Lockley (R)	77,150	48.7	18 Walter Rogers (D)	75,243	100.0
Harry B. Moreland (D)	86,123	42.8	26 Thomas E. Morgan (D)	104,049	61.9	19 George Mahon (D)	85,566	100.0
2 Ed Edmondson (D)	83,976	60.2	I. Willits McCaskey (R)	64,129	38.1	20 Paul J. Kilday (D)	67,707	100.0
Percy Butler (R)	55,416	39.8	27 James G. Fulton (R)	126,247	66.0	21 O. C. Fisher (D)	60,344	100.0
3 Carl Albert (D)	60,620	76.5	Kenneth L. Stilley (D)	64,917	34.0	AL Martin Dies (D)	1,436,831	98.5
Chapin Wallace (R)	18,182	23.0	28 Herman P. Eberharter (D)	88,725	57.8	<b>UTAH</b>		
4 Tom Steed (D)	57,416	61.1	Richard C. Witt (R)	64,905	42.3	1 Henry Aldous Dixon (R)	74,107	60.9
Harold H. Potter (R)	36,534	38.9	29 Robert J. Corbett (R)	114,109	64.7	Carlyle F. Gronning (D)	47,533	39.1
5 John Jarman (D)	110,416	63.7	Joseph A. Guerrier (D)	62,225	35.3	2 William A. Dawson (R)	119,683	57.6
Hobart H. Hobbs (R)	62,812	36.3	30 Elmer J. Holland (D)	103,389	59.8	Oscar W. McConkie Jr. (D)	87,970	42.4
6 Toby Morris (D)	86,770	68.9	Ross V. Walker (R)	69,495	40.2	<b>VERMONT</b>		
Fred L. Coogan (R)	39,153	31.1	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			AL Winston L. Prouty (R)	103,736	67.1
<b>OREGON</b>			1 Aime J. Forand (D)	96,732	55.8	Camille E. St. Amour (D)	50,797	32.9
1 Walter Norblad (R)	109,360	54.7	Samuel H. Ramsay (R)	76,714	44.2	<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Jason Lee (D)	90,567	45.3	2 John E. Fogerty (D)	105,496	52.2	1 Edward J. Robeson Jr. (D)	31,839	50.8
2 Al Ullman (D)	53,219	50.7	Thomas H. Needham (R)	96,568	47.8	Horace E. Henderson (R)	30,799	49.2
Sam Coon (R)	51,844	49.4	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			2 Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	46,958	76.4
3 Edith Green (D)	146,250	61.6	1 L. Mendel Rivers (D)	31,112	100.0	William R. Burns (R)	14,483	23.6
Phil J. Roth (R)	91,239	38.4	2 John J. Riley (D)	49,284	100.0	3 J. Vaughan Gary (D)	46,109	59.1
4 Charles O. Porter (D)	90,355	51.3	W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	39,270	92.9	Roy E. Cabell Jr. (R)	31,947	40.9
Harris Ellsworth (R)	85,860	48.7	Mrs. Maka Knox (R)	2,885	6.8	4 Watkins M. Abbitt (D)	51,434	99.9
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			4 Robert T. Ashmore (D)	53,722	85.1	5 William M. Tuck (D)	39,771	67.4
1 William A. Barrett (D)	74,511	62.7	Dan H. Wallace Jr. (R)	9,393	14.9	Jackson L. Kiser (R)	19,263	32.6
A. J. Cammarota (R)	44,333	37.3	5 Robert Hemphill (D)	36,454	100.0	6 Richard H. Poff (R)	51,279	62.1
2 Kathryn E. Granahan (D)	95,567	62.3	6 John L. McMillan (D)	39,749	100.0	John L. Whitehead (D)	31,043	37.6
Robert F. Frankenfield (R)	57,773	37.7	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			7 Burr P. Harrison (D)	40,069	69.0
3 James A. Byrne (D)	71,161	59.9	1 George McGovern (D)	116,516	52.4	A. R. Dunning (R)	17,970	31.0
Charles H. Sporkin (R)	47,550	40.1	Harold O. Lovre (R)	105,835	47.6	8 Howard W. Smith (D)	38,648	67.3
4 Earl Chudoff (D)	75,374	69.1	2 E. Y. Berry (R)	36,681	55.9	Horace B. Clay (R)	18,813	32.7
Horace C. Scott (R)	33,672	30.9	Tom Eastman Jr. (D)	28,984	44.1	9 W. Pat Jennings (D)	49,448	54.1
5 William J. Green Jr. (D)	107,021	53.3	<b>TENNESSEE</b>			William C. Wampler (R)	41,957	45.9
James J. Schissler (R)	93,612	46.7	1 B. Carroll Reece (R)	86,531	72.1	10 Joel T. Broyhill (R)	53,149	56.2
6 Hugh Scott (R)	90,966	51.5	Arthur Bright (D)	33,403	27.9	Warren D. Quenstedt (D)	40,553	42.9
Herbert J. McGlinchey (D)	85,541	48.5	2 Howard H. Baker (R)	90,127	100.0	<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
7 Benjamin F. James (R)	137,764	61.9	3 James B. Frazier Jr. (D)	55,715	53.7	1 Thomas M. Pelly (R)	129,768	58.1
William A. Welsh (D)	84,764	38.1	P. H. Wood (R)	47,954	46.3	James B. Wilson (D)	93,492	41.9
8 Willard S. Curtin (R)	98,023	55.9	4 Joe L. Evins (D)	56,191	98.4	2 Jack Westland (R)	105,975	56.0
John P. Fullam (D)	77,229	44.1	5 J. Carlton Loser (D)	54,318	74.5	Payson Peterson (D)	83,195	44.0
9 Paul B. Dague (R)	110,230	68.4	George S. Spence (R)	18,585	25.5	3 Russell V. Mack (R)	80,520	56.5
Edward G. Wilson (D)	50,947	31.6	6 Ross Bass (D)	47,098	100.0	Al McCoy (D)	61,962	43.5
10 Joseph L. Carrigg (R)	91,103	55.8	7 Tom Murray (D)	36,301	100.0	Hal Holmes (R)	76,769	50.4
Jerome P. Casey (D)	72,178	44.2	8 Jere Cooper (D)	27,485	100.0	Frank LeRoux (D)	75,519	49.6
11 Daniel J. Flood (D)	83,178	53.1	9 Clifford Davis (D)	90,874	71.8	5 Walt Horan (R)	83,230	53.8
Enoch H. Thomas Jr. (R)	73,606	47.0	Herbert Harper (R)	35,783	28.3	Tom Delaney (D)	71,571	46.2
12 Ivor D. Fenton (R)	72,125	56.5	<b>TEXAS</b>			Thor C. Tollefson (R)	108,014	54.0
George G. Lindsay (D)	55,642	43.6	1 Wright Patman (D)	54,837	100.0	John T. McCutcheon (D)	91,878	46.0
13 Samuel K. McConnell Jr. (R)	127,627	66.7	2 Jack Brooks (D)	81,343	100.0	AL Don Magnuson (D)	621,118	58.5
Alfred M. Klein (D)	63,610	33.3	3 Lindley Beckworth (D)	47,570	83.5	Philip Evans (R)	439,896	41.5
14 George M. Rhodes (D)	51,088	51.3	R. E. Kennedy (R)	9,402	16.5	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
Thomas K. Leinbach (R)	48,129	48.4	4 Sam Rayburn (D)	41,867	100.0	1 Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	65,096	50.3
15 Francis E. Walter (D)	63,204	55.6				C. Lee Spillers (D)	64,334	49.7
George M. Berg (R)	50,491	44.4						
16 Walter M. Mumma (R)	84,617	60.5						
Guy J. Swope (D)	55,260	39.5						



	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Harley O. Staggers (D)	63,327	52.4
	Mary Elkins (R)	57,597	47.6
3	Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	62,240	51.5
	Daniel L. Louchery (R)	58,623	48.5
4	Will E. Neal (R)	78,225	52.8
	M. G. Burnside (D)	69,871	47.2
5	Elizabeth Kee (D)	68,638	60.7
	William H. Sanders (R)	44,479	39.3
6	Robert C. Byrd (D)	99,854	57.4
	Cleo S. Jones (R)	74,110	42.6

**WISCONSIN**

1	Lawrence H. Smith (R)	94,882	57.1
	Gerald T. Flynn (D)	71,379	42.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Donald E. Tewes (R)	101,444	55.3
	Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	81,922	44.7
3	Gardner R. Withrow (R)	74,000	61.2
	Norman M. Clapp (D)	46,911	38.8
4	Clement J. Zablocki (D)	128,213	65.7
	William J. Burke (R)	67,063	34.3
5	Henry S. Reuss (D)	118,603	57.8
	Russell Wirth Jr. (R)	86,764	42.3
6	William K. Van Pelt (R)	96,783	67.2
	Rudolph J. Ploetz (D)	47,277	32.8
7	Melvin R. Laird (R)	80,143	61.9
	Margaret Anderson (D)	49,442	38.2
8	John W. Byrnes (R)	97,952	64.7
	Milo Singler (D)	53,567	35.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Lester R. Johnson (D)	62,476	51.4
	Arthur L. Peterson (R)	59,024	48.6
10	Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	67,250	64.5
	Carl E. Lauri (D)	36,941	35.5

**WYOMING**

AL	Keith Thomson (R)	69,903	58.2
	Jerry A. O'Callaghan (D)	50,225	41.8

**1957 House Elections****ILLINOIS****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Roland V. Libonati (D)	32,221	88.1
	Anthony C. Catena (R)	4,353	11.9

**NEW JERSEY****Special Election**

2	Milton W. Glenn (R)	58,129	54.8
	Joseph G. Hancock (D)	47,647	44.9



# 1958 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	19,499	100.0
2 George Grant (D)	27,972	100.0
3 George W. Andrews (D)	17,389	100.0
4 Kenneth A. Roberts (D)	25,133	100.0
5 Albert Rains (D)	31,687	100.0
6 Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)	18,557	100.0
7 Carl Elliott (D)	29,936	100.0
8 Robert E. Jones (D)	22,710	100.0
9 George Huddleston Jr. (D)	38,229	86.3
Frank L. Mason (R)	6,050	13.7

## ALASKA

(Became a state Jan. 3, 1959)

AL Ralph J. Rivers (D)	27,945	57.5
Henry A. Benson (R)	20,699	42.6

## ARIZONA

1 John J. Rhodes (R)	86,959	59.3
Joe Haldiman Jr. (D)	59,816	40.8
2 Stewart L. Udall (D)	79,651	60.9
John G. Speiden (R)	51,140	39.1

## ARKANSAS

1	Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)		100.0
2	Wilbur D. Mills (D)		100.0
3	James W. Trimble (D)		100.0
4	Oran Harris (D)		100.0
5	Dale Alford (WRITE IN)	30,739	51.0
	Brooks Hays (D)	29,483	49.0
6	William F. Norrell (D)		100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1 Clem W. Miller (D)	102,096	54.9
Frederick G. Dupuis (R)	83,807	45.1
2 Harold T. Johnson (D)	90,850	61.0
Curtis W. Tarr (R)	58,199	39.1
3 John E. Moss Jr. (D-R)	169,727	100.0
4 William S. Mailliard (R)	98,574	60.0
George D. Collins Jr. (D)	65,798	40.0
5 John F. Shelley (D-R)	99,171	100.0
6 John F. Baldwin Jr. (R)	92,669	51.0
Howard H. Jewel (D)	89,192	49.0
7 Jeffery Cohelan (D)	65,699	50.9
John J. Allen Jr. (R)	63,270	49.1
8 George P. Miller (D-R)	181,437	100.0
9 J. Arthur Younger (R)	90,735	58.8
Elma D. Oddstad (D)	63,597	41.2
10 Charles S. Gubser (R)	118,715	54.6
Russell B. Bryan (D)	98,894	45.4
11 John J. McFall (D)	86,924	69.3
Frederick S. Van Dyke (R)	38,427	30.7
12 B. F. Sisk (D)	112,702	81.1
Daniel K. Halpin (R)	26,228	18.9
13 Charles M. Teague (R)	98,381	57.0
William Kirk Stewart (D)	74,160	43.0
14 Harlan Hagen (D-R)	120,347	99.9
Gordon L. McDonough (R)	77,267	52.0
Emery S. Petty (D)	71,192	48.0
16 Donald L. Jackson (R)	70,724	57.8
Melvin Lennard (D)	51,616	42.2
17 Cecil R. King (D)	182,965	75.3
Leonard Di Miceli (R)	59,973	24.7
18 Craig Hosmer (R)	95,682	60.0
Harry S. May (D)	63,684	40.0
19 Chet Holifield (D)	131,421	83.4
Harry Vincent Leppek (R)	26,092	16.6
20 H. Allen Smith (R)	72,311	66.0
Raymond Robert Farrell (D)	37,331	34.1

## Candidates

21 Edgar W. Hiestand (R)	127,238	51.9
Mrs. Rudd Brown (D)	118,141	48.1
22 Joe Holt (R)	87,785	55.4
Irving Glasband (D)	70,777	44.6
23 Clyde Doyle (D-R)	140,817	100.0
24 Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)	68,184	56.4
William H. Ware Jr. (D)	52,804	43.6
25 George A. Kasem (D)	135,009	50.1
Prescott O. Lieberg (R)	134,406	49.9
26 James Roosevelt (D)	125,495	72.2
Crispus Wright (R)	48,248	27.8
27 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	105,062	72.3
Robert M. Castle (R)	40,317	27.7
28 James B. Utt (R)	152,855	58.2
T. R. Boyett (D)	109,794	41.8
29 Dalip S. Saund (D)	64,518	62.4
John Babbage (R)	38,899	37.6
30 Bob Wilson (R)	112,290	55.3
Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	90,641	44.7

## COLORADO

1 Byron G. Rogers (D)	107,567	66.7
John L. Harpel (R)	53,801	33.3
2 Byron L. Johnson (D)	95,409	53.9
John G. Mackle (R)	80,467	45.5
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	63,655	50.2
Fred M. Betz (D)	63,112	49.8
4 Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	43,785	63.6
J. R. (Dick) Wells (R)	25,048	36.4

## CONNECTICUT

1 Emilio Q. Daddario (D)	146,115	54.3
Edwin H. May Jr. (R)	122,770	45.7
2 Chester Bowles (D)	79,672	53.3
Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R)	69,837	46.7
3 Robert N. Giaimo (D)	101,028	56.2
Albert W. Cretella (R)	78,665	43.8
4 Donald J. Irwin (D)	119,766	50.9
Albert P. Morano (R)	115,505	49.1
5 John S. Monagan (D)	72,604	53.8
James T. Patterson (R)	62,353	46.2
AL Frank Kowalski (D)	542,315	56.0
Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	425,452	44.0

## DELAWARE

AL Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)	76,797	50.2
Harry G. Haskell Jr. (R)	76,099	49.8

## FLORIDA

1 William C. Cramer (R)	79,876	58.8
Winton H. King (D)	56,005	41.2
2 Charles E. Bennett (D)	32,975	100.0
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	27,855	100.0
4 Dante B. Fascell (D)	56,051	100.0
5 A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D)	63,245	67.0
William C. Coleman (R)	31,188	33.0
6 Paul G. Rogers (D)	71,189	71.5
Charles P. Ware (R)	28,355	28.5
7 James A. Haley (D)	28,953	100.0
8 D. R. Matthews (D)	18,669	100.0

## GEORGIA

1 Prince H. Preston (D)	13,488	100.0
2 John L. Pilcher (D)	8,712	100.0
3 E. L. Forrester (D)	16,703	100.0
4 John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	17,054	100.0
5 James C. Davis (D)	32,135	100.0
6 Carl Vinson (D)	15,569	100.0
7 Harlan Erwin Mitchell (D)	13,913	100.0

## Candidates

8 Iris Faircloth Blitch (D)	12,940	100.0
9 Phil M. Landrum (D)	14,019	100.0
10 Paul Brown (D)	14,103	100.0

## Special Election

7 Harlan Erwin Mitchell (D)	16,426	95.5
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## IDAHO

1 Gracie B. Pfost (D)	60,083	62.4
A. B. Curtis (R)	36,178	37.6
2 Hamer H. Budge (R)	78,553	55.0
Tim Brennan (D)	64,214	45.0

## ILLINOIS

1 William L. Dawson (D)	60,778	72.2
Theodore R. M. Howard (R)	23,384	27.8
2 Barratt O'Hara (D)	75,691	68.3
Harold E. Marks (R)	34,203	30.9
3 William T. Murphy (D)	79,886	56.5
Emmet F. Byrne (R)	55,513	39.2
4 Edward J. Derwinski (R)	106,691	52.0
Leland H. Rayson (D)	98,657	48.0
5 John C. Kluczynski (D)	96,591	76.1
Theodore Wozniak (R)	30,374	23.9
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	90,796	73.1
Frank S. Estes (R)	33,392	26.9
7 Roland V. Libonati (D)	90,974	83.0
Anthony C. Catena (R)	18,595	17.0
8 Daniel D. Rostenkowski (D)	73,413	74.6
William F. H. Schmidt (R)	25,011	25.4
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	70,989	67.0
Homer P. Hargraves Jr. (R)	34,909	33.0
10 Harold R. Collier (R)	84,045	54.3
William J. McGah Jr. (D)	70,621	45.7
11 Roman C. Pucinski (D)	79,167	56.7
Timothy P. Sheehan (R)	60,347	43.3
12 Charles A. Boyle (D)	85,129	60.8
Allen A. Freeman (R)	54,967	39.2
13 Marguerite Stitt Church (R)	165,910	67.1
Laurence A. Kusek (D)	81,326	32.9
14 Elmer J. Hoffman (R)	96,381	64.3
Peter J. Fieffer (D)	53,449	35.7
15 Noah M. Mason (R)	58,829	52.5
Dorothy G. O'Brien (D)	53,196	47.5
16 Leo E. Allen (R)	71,049	61.4
Milton A. Lundstrom (D)	44,723	38.6
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	70,125	61.0
William T. Larkin (D)	44,821	39.0
18 Robert H. Michel (R)	57,929	59.5
James W. McGee (D)	39,464	40.5
19 Robert B. Chipfield (R)	52,049	50.5
John C. Watson (D)	51,104	49.5
20 Edna Simpson (R)	57,412	55.3
Henry W. Pollock (D)	46,076	44.4
21 Peter F. Mack Jr. (D)	87,134	58.8
Norma Eaton (R)	61,137	41.2
22 William L. Springer (R)	65,080	60.5
Carlton H. Myers (D)	42,533	39.5
23 George E. Shipley (D)	65,114	50.1
Charles W. Vursell (R)	64,927	49.9
24 Melvin Price (D)	94,231	76.1
Alex Chouinard (R)	29,670	24.0
25 Kenneth J. Gray (D)	78,385	58.2
Carl D. Sneed (R)	56,257	41.8

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	95,801	66.4
Edward P. Keck (R)	47,588	33.0
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	71,933	52.2
George H. Bowers (D)	65,792	47.8



	Candidates	Votes	%
3	John Brademas (D)	101,802	56.9
	F. Jay Nimtz (R)	77,014	43.1
4	E. Ross Adair (R)	69,745	50.1
	W. Robert Fleming (D)	69,478	49.9
5	J. Edward Roush (D)	97,184	53.7
	John V. Beamer (R)	83,852	46.3
6	Fred Wampler (D)	71,669	51.5
	Cecil M. Harden (R)	67,549	48.5
7	William G. Bray (R)	77,045	53.8
	Thomas L. Lemon (D)	66,217	46.2
8	Winfield K. Denton (D)	100,611	61.5
	Franklin E. Katterjohn (R)	63,005	38.5
9	Earl Hogan (D)	62,810	50.3
	Earl Wilson (R)	62,064	49.7
10	Randall S. Harmon (D)	76,757	50.8
	Ralph Harvey (R)	74,500	49.3
11	Joseph W. Barr (D)	113,674	52.1
	Charles B. Brownson (R)	104,555	47.9

## IOWA

1	Fred Schwengel (R)	59,577	53.4
	Thomas J. Dailey (D)	51,996	46.6
2	Leonard G. Wolf (D)	67,022	51.1
	Henry O. Talle (R)	64,073	48.9
3	H. R. Gross (R)	61,920	53.7
	Michael Micich (D)	53,467	46.3
4	Steven V. Carter (D)	42,479	52.0
	John Kyl (R)	39,233	48.0
5	Neal Smith (D)	61,693	52.3
	Paul Cunningham (R)	56,320	47.7
6	Merwin Coad (D)	57,491	58.3
	Robert E. Waggoner (R)	41,204	41.8
7	Ben F. Jensen (R)	41,053	51.5
	Ellsworth O. Hays (D)	38,660	48.5
8	Charles B. Hoeven (R)	49,418	52.7
	Donald E. O'Brien (D)	44,310	47.3

## KANSAS

1	William H. Avery (R)	60,198	51.2
	Robert W. Domme (D)	55,749	47.4
2	Newell A. George (D)	69,954	50.8
	Errett P. Scrivner (R)	67,882	49.3
3	Denver D. Hargis (D)	42,718	51.7
	Myron V. George (R)	39,872	48.3
4	Edward H. Rees (R)	89,611	50.7
	Warner Moore (D)	87,244	49.3
5	J. Floyd Breeding (D)	60,549	53.1
	Clifford R. Hope Jr. (R)	53,387	46.9
6	Wint Smith (R)	43,782	49.2
	Elmo J. Mahoney (D)	43,549	49.0

## KENTUCKY

1	Frank Stubblefield (D)	41,214	85.0
	James G. Bondy (R)	7,263	15.0
2	William H. Natcher (D)	38,941	76.1
	Wayland Render (R)	12,239	23.9
3	Frank W. Burke (D)	73,121	52.2
	John M. Robison Jr. (R)	67,059	47.8
4	Frank Chelf (D)	19,310	100.0
5	Brent Spence (D)	34,919	71.9
	Jule Appel (R)	13,631	28.1
6	John C. Watts (D)	29,199	94.7
	Wallace Jones (I)	1,622	5.3
7	Carl D. Perkins (D)	56,756	65.8
	E. L. Raybourn (R)	29,505	34.2
8	Eugene Siler (R)	34,728	68.0
	W. D. Scalf (D)	16,311	32.0

## LOUISIANA

1	F. Edward Hébert (D)	41,861	100.0
2	Hale Boggs (D)	46,614	91.8
	John Patrick Conway (R)	4,160	8.2
3	Edwin E. Willis (D)	8,692	100.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Overton Brooks (D)	23,844	100.0
5	Otto E. Passman (D)	14,900	100.0
6	James H. Morrison (D)	20,599	100.0
7	T. A. Thompson (D)	10,328	100.0
8	Harold B. McSween (D)	11,125	100.0

## MAINE

1	James C. Oliver (D)	55,686	52.1
	Robert Hale (R)	51,231	47.9
2	Frank M. Coffin (D)	59,054	61.3
	Neil Bishop (R)	37,219	38.7
3	Clifford G. McIntire (R)	40,156	56.0
	Gerald J. Grady (D)	31,616	44.1

## MARYLAND

1	Thomas F. Johnson (D)	32,328	50.6
	Edward T. Miller (R)	31,610	49.4
2	Daniel B. Brewster (D)	87,667	61.0
	Fife Symington (R)	56,165	39.1
3	Edward A. Garmatz (D)	49,649	84.0
	Harry Kemper (R)	9,470	16.0
4	George H. Fallon (D)	45,646	71.6
	Louis W. Collier (R)	18,094	28.4
5	Richard E. Lankford (D)	96,919	75.1
	Robert E. Ennis (R)	32,072	24.9
6	John R. Foley (D)	78,987	51.4
	DeWitt S. Hyde (R)	74,683	48.6
7	Samuel N. Friedel (D)	72,692	73.6
	Elizabeth P. Brown (R)	26,144	26.5

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Silvio O. Conte (R)	66,067	55.3
	James M. Burns (D)	52,853	44.2
2	Edward P. Boland (D)	103,079	100.0
3	Phillip J. Philbin (D)	114,483	100.0
4	Harold D. Donohue (D)	93,993	63.8
	Charles D. Briggs Jr. (R)	53,359	36.2
5	Edith Nourse Rogers (R)	116,072	66.0
	William H. Sullivan (D)	59,746	34.0
6	William H. Bates (R)	106,807	100.0
7	Thomas J. Lane (D)	84,243	75.6
	Robert T. Breed (R)	27,215	24.4
8	Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	91,263	66.4
	Gordon F. Hughes (R)	46,274	33.6
9	Hastings Keith (R)	82,659	54.7
	John Almeida Jr. (D)	68,486	45.3
10	Laurence Curtis (R)	71,100	52.2
	John L. Saltonstall Jr. (D)	65,159	47.8
11	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	68,353	80.4
	Elliott H. Stone (R)	16,669	19.6
12	John W. McCormack (D)	72,523	100.0
13	James A. Burke (D)	89,073	53.5
	William W. Jenness (R)	77,400	46.5
14	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	90,751	61.0
	Edward F. Doolan (D)	57,920	39.0

## MICHIGAN

1	Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)	82,288	90.4
	Walter Czarnecki (R)	8,502	9.3
2	George Meader (R)	73,954	58.8
	Robert G. Hall (D)	51,323	40.8
3	August E. Johansen (R)	68,144	60.4
	John R. O'Meara (D)	44,189	39.2
4	Clare E. Hoffman (R)	59,780	59.9
	Gordon A. Elferdink (D)	39,765	39.8
5	Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R)	88,156	63.6
	Richard F. Vander Veen (D)	50,203	36.2
6	Charles E. Chamberlain (R)	92,313	52.1
	Don Hayworth (D)	84,418	47.7
7	James G. O'Hara (D)	87,299	50.7
	Robert J. McIntosh (R)	84,531	49.1
8	Alvin M. Bentley (R)	69,858	62.2
	James O. Pino (D)	42,467	37.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Robert P. Griffin (R)	56,780	56.7
	Jan B. Vanderploeg (D)	43,196	43.1
10	Elford A. Cederberg (R)	54,316	61.1
	Daniel E. Reed (D)	34,390	38.7
11	Victor A. Knox (R)	41,689	52.3
	Prentiss M. Brown Jr. (D)	37,995	47.6
12	John B. Bennett (R)	39,239	57.0
	Joseph S. Mack (D)	29,506	42.9
13	Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	57,354	72.7
	Charles P. White (R)	21,280	27.0
14	Louis C. Rabaut (D)	97,236	64.2
	Lois V. Nair (R)	53,987	35.7
15	John D. Dingell (D)	79,216	78.5
	Austin W. Curtis Jr. (R)	21,414	21.2
16	John Lesinski (D)	145,665	71.8
	Ralph B. Guy (R)	56,488	27.8
17	Martha W. Griffiths (D)	96,660	60.3
	Lucas S. Miel (R)	63,323	39.5
18	William S. Broomfield (R)	101,100	52.6
	Leslie H. Hudson (D)	90,526	47.1

## MINNESOTA

1	Albert H. Quie (R)	73,345	57.0
	Eugene P. Foley (DFL)	55,445	43.1
2	Ancher Nelsen (R)	71,623	57.1
	Conrad H. Hammar (DFL)	53,869	42.9
3	Roy W. Wier (DFL)	98,449	51.6
	Leonard E. Lindquist (R)	92,190	48.4
4	Joseph E. Karth (DFL)	72,952	56.4
	Frank S. Farrell (R)	56,484	43.6
5	Walter H. Judd (R)	59,739	57.3
	Joseph Robbie (DFL)	44,453	42.7
6	Fred Marshall (DFL)	73,881	64.3
	Hugo Holmstrom (R)	41,018	35.7
7	H. Carl Andersen (R)	61,265	53.3
	A. I. Johnson (DFL)	53,689	46.7
8	John A. Blatnik (DFL)	97,046	75.6
	Roy W. Ranum (R)	31,343	24.4
9	Odin Langen (R)	47,863	50.7
	Coya Knutson (DFL)	46,473	49.3

## Special Election

1	Albert H. Quie (R)	44,276	50.3
	Eugene P. Foley (DFL)	43,674	49.7

## MISSISSIPPI

1	Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	12,413	100.0
2	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	7,982	100.0
3	Frank E. Smith (D)	4,644	100.0
4	John Bell Williams (D)	8,665	100.0
5	Arthur Winstead (D)	14,517	100.0
6	William M. Colmer (D)	13,243	100.0

## MISSOURI

1	Frank M. Karsten (D)	99,368	75.8
	Paul E. Corning Jr. (R)	31,804	24.3
2	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	88,321	51.9
	James L. Sullivan (D)	81,811	48.1
3	Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	63,679	79.2
	Josiah C. Thomas (R)	16,753	20.8
4	George H. Christopher (D)	72,792	64.0
	James A. Rahm (R)	40,912	36.0
5	Richard Bolling (D)	53,622	70.0
	Richard W. Byrne (R)	22,953	30.0
6	W. R. Hull Jr. (D)	64,277	64.9
	Clyde M. Kirk (R)	34,758	35.1
7	Charles H. Brown (D)	76,239	53.7
	Noel Cox (R)	65,666	46.3
8	A. S. J. Carnahan (D)	58,628	64.3
	Francis Howard (R)	32,543	35.7
9	Clarence Cannon (D)	67,555	64.8
	Anthony Schroeder (R)	36,758	35.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Paul C. Jones	44,892	70.7
	Gilbert Degenhardt (R)	18,633	29.3
11	Morgan M. Moulder (D)	54,014	56.9
	Don W. Owensby (R)	40,839	43.1

**MONTANA**

1	Lee Metcalf (D)	68,586	69.5
	Jean Walterskirschen (R)	30,111	30.5
2	LeRoy H. Anderson (D)	79,140	61.0
	Ashton Jones (R)	50,633	39.0

**NEBRASKA**

1	Phil Weaver (R)	62,770	53.4
	Clair A. Callan (D)	54,705	46.6
2	Glenn Cunningham (R)	67,660	64.8
	Francis M. Casey (D)	36,842	35.3
3	Lawrence Brock (D)	53,033	55.1
	Robert D. Harrison (R)	43,236	44.9
4	Donald F. McGinley (D)	50,870	52.3
	Arthur L. Miller (R)	46,474	47.7

**NEVADA**

AL	Walter S. Baring (D)	55,053	66.9
	Robert C. Horton (R)	27,275	33.1

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Chester E. Mellow (R)	62,734	58.5
	Alphonse Roy (D)	44,051	41.0
2	Perkins Bass (R)	52,636	58.4
	Stuart V. Nims (D)	37,212	41.3

**NEW JERSEY**

1	William T. Cahill (R)	96,619	50.3
	Alexander Feinberg (D)	94,790	49.3
2	Milton W. Glenn (R)	58,621	53.4
	Joseph G. Hancock (D)	50,558	46.1
3	James C. Auchincloss (R)	98,826	56.1
	Thomas F. Guthrie Jr. (D)	77,423	43.9
4	Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	83,388	63.0
	A. Jerome Moore (R)	48,990	37.0
5	Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (R)	111,250	55.7
	David S. North (D)	87,966	44.0
6	Florence P. Dwyer (R)	88,084	51.1
	Jack B. Dunn (D)	80,779	46.9
7	William B. Widnall (R)	103,169	59.6
	J. Emmet Cassidy (D)	69,250	40.0
8	Gordon Canfield (R)	68,385	58.1
	Joseph R. Brumale (D)	48,481	41.2
9	Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R)	92,513	57.4
	Daniel W. Allen (D)	67,633	42.0
10	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	60,482	63.9
	G. George Addonizio (R)	32,946	34.8
11	Hugh J. Addonizio (D)	50,821	59.3
	John P. Langan (R)	34,821	40.7
12	George M. Wallhauser (R)	57,510	52.7
	Thomas J. Holleran (D)	49,463	45.3
13	Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)	61,094	66.1
	Samuel F. Kanis (R)	23,001	24.9
14	Dominick V. Danieis (D)	56,475	62.9
	Frank A. Musto (R)	29,614	33.0

**NEW MEXICO**

AL	Joseph M. Montoya (D)	124,924✓
	Thomas G. Morris (D)	115,928✓
	William A. Thompson (R)	72,922
	George W. McKim (R)	70,925

**NEW YORK**

1	Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)	155,387	57.5
	Otis G. Pike (D, L)	115,019	42.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Steven B. Derounian (R)	113,820	60.5
	Walter A. Lynch Jr. (D, L)	74,194	39.5
3	Frank J. Becker (R)	109,245	54.4
	A. William Larson (D, L)	91,514	45.6
4	Seymour Halpern (R)	78,054	52.6
	Joseph J. Perrini (D, L)	70,437	47.4
5	Albert A. Bosch (R)	56,839	52.1
	William Kerwick (D)	47,661	43.7
6	Lester Holtzman (D, L)	106,762	63.6
	George T. Reilly (R)	61,204	36.4
7	James J. Delaney (D, L)	71,007	61.1
	Edward V. Lisoski (R)	45,135	38.9
8	Victor L. Anfuso (D, L)	43,656	71.7
	Leon F. Nadrowski (R)	17,271	28.4
9	Eugene J. Keogh (D, L)	61,816	72.1
	Anton Eyring (R)	23,957	27.9
10	Edna F. Kelly (D, L)	77,351	76.1
	Jerome P. Schneider (R)	24,286	23.9
11	Emanuel Celler (D, L)	105,011	81.4
	Jesse M. Browser (R)	24,034	18.6
12	Francis E. Dorn (R)	51,861	52.7
	Thomas J. Cuite (D)	39,275	39.9
	Leroy Bowman (L)	7,322	7.4
13	Abraham J. Multer (D, L)	88,406	76.1
	Hyman D. Siegel (R)	27,701	23.9
14	John J. Rooney (D, L)	60,703	70.6
	Anthony D'Allessandro (R)	25,319	29.4
15	John H. Ray (R, U TAX)	65,318	52.8
	Vincent R. Fitzpatrick (D, L)	58,351	47.2
16	Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D, R)	56,383	90.8
	Earl Brown (L)	5,705	9.2
17	John V. Lindsay (R)	54,459	53.9
	Anthony B. Akers (D, L)	46,570	46.1
18	Alfred E. Santangelo (D)	36,601	59.4
	George A. Eyer Jr. (R)	20,848	33.8
	Manuel Velazquez (L)	4,201	6.8
19	Leonard Farbstein (D, L)	55,069	73.1
	Gonzales Suarez (R)	20,232	26.9
20	Ludwig Teller (D, L)	50,735	67.0
	Milton H. Adler (R)	24,933	33.0
21	Herbert Zelenko (D, L)	67,743	72.5
	Carl Medonick (R)	25,699	27.5
22	James C. Healey (D)	65,996	65.2
	Alex J. Soled (R)	20,777	20.5
	David I. Wells (L)	14,391	14.2
23	Isidore Dollinger (D)	49,452	71.5
	Simon M. Koenig (R)	12,278	17.7
	Hector Mathew (L)	7,469	10.8
24	Charles A. Buckley (D)	71,616	56.2
	Charles V. Scanlan (R)	35,993	28.3
	Murray Koenig (L)	19,759	15.5
25	Paul A. Fino (R)	79,857	57.8
	Neal P. Bottiglieri (D, L)	58,396	42.2
26	Edwin B. Dooley (R)	98,677	63.2
	Phil E. Gilbert Jr. (D, L)	57,465	36.8
27	Robert R. Barry (R)	104,240	58.2
	Richard W. McSpedon (D, L)	74,883	41.8
28	Katharine St. George (R)	84,536	59.7
	David Sive (D)	53,981	38.1
29	J. Ernest Wharton (R)	93,647	63.4
	Christopher D. Morris (D, L)	54,153	36.6
30	Leo W. O'Brien (D, L)	109,744	64.7
	George H. Witbeck Jr. (R)	59,958	35.3
31	Dean P. Taylor (R)	87,704	63.8
	John R. Cummins (D, L)	49,777	36.2
32	Samuel S. Stratton (D, L)	73,384	54.0
	Walter C. Shaw (R)	62,443	46.0
33	Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	73,698	64.8
	Robert P. McDonald (D, L)	40,010	35.2
34	Alexander Pirnie (R)	70,482	50.8
	Edwin L. Slusarczyk (D, L)	68,271	49.2
35	R. Walter Riehman (R)	90,285	53.8
	Caryl M. Kline (D, L)	77,449	46.2
36	John Taber (R)	84,019	64.7
	Frank B. Lent (D, L)	45,822	35.3
37	Howard W. Robison (R)	101,279	65.8
	Francis P. Hogan (D, L)	52,636	34.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
38	Jessica McC. Weis (R)	92,944	58.2
	Alphonse L. Cassetti (D, L)	66,806	41.8
39	Harold C. Ostertag (R)	90,004	65.2
	Harold L. Rakov (D, L)	48,144	34.8
40	William E. Miller (R)	90,066	60.8
	Mariano A. Lucca (D)	54,728	36.9
41	Thaddeus J. Dulski (D, L)	60,360	50.3
	James O. Moore Jr. (R)	59,634	49.7
42	John R. Pillion (R)	99,799	58.9
	Joseph R. Stiglmeier (D, L)	69,747	41.1
43	Daniel A. Reed (R)	68,896	63.8
	T. Joseph Lynch (D)	36,799	34.1

**Special Election**

37	Howard W. Robison (R)	45,920	59.8
	Francis P. Hogan (D, L)	30,891	40.2

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	Herbert C. Bonner (D)	12,743	100.0
2	L. H. Fountain (D)	17,061	100.0
3	Graham A. Barden (D)	22,426	79.1
	Joe A. Dunn (R)	5,927	20.9
4	Harold D. Cooley (D)	30,505	75.6
	L. T. Dark Jr. (R)	9,863	24.4
5	Ralph J. Scott (D)	40,544	71.6
	William E. Morrow (R)	16,048	28.4
6	Carl T. Durham (D)	35,715	100.0
7	Alton Lennon (D)	27,902	89.0
	C. Dana Malpass (R)	3,461	11.0
8	A. Paul Kitchin (D)	43,793	63.4
	F. D. B. Harding (R)	25,276	36.6
9	Hugh Q. Alexander (D)	57,672	66.5
	William White (R)	29,065	33.5
10	Charles Raper Jonas (R)	56,487	51.9
	David Clark (D)	52,306	48.1
11	Basil L. Whitener (D)	37,926	100.0
12	David M. Hall (D)	52,609	62.5
	W. Harold Sams (R)	31,524	37.5

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Quentin N. Burdick (D)	99,562✓
	Don L. Short (R)	97,862✓
	Orris G. Nordhougen (R)	92,124
	S. B. Hocking (D)	78,889

**OHIO**

1	Gordon H. Scherer (R)	70,686	56.6
	W. Ted Osborne (D)	54,119	43.4
2	William E. Hess (R)	86,656	54.7
	James O. Bradley (D)	71,674	45.3
3	Paul F. Schenck (R)	102,806	52.4
	Thomas B. Talbot (D)	93,401	47.6
4	William M. McCulloch (R)	73,448	61.0
	Marjorie Conrad Struna (D)	46,933	39.0
5	Delbert L. Latta (R)	52,612	53.9
	George Rafferty (D)	44,971	46.1
6	James G. Polk (D)	76,566	62.0
	Elmer S. Barrett (R)	46,924	38.0
7	Clarence J. Brown (R)	75,085	60.5
	Joseph A. Sullivan (D)	48,994	39.5
8	Jackson E. Betts (R)	62,232	61.3
	Virgil M. Gase (D)	39,343	38.7
9	Thomas L. Ashley (D)	102,115	61.6
	William K. Gernheuser (R)	63,660	38.4
10	Walter H. Moeller (D)	47,939	52.9
	Homer E. Abele (R)	42,607	47.1
11	Robert E. Cook (D)	79,468	50.3
	David Dennison Jr. (R)	78,501	49.7
12	Samuel L. Devine (R)	100,684	54.4
	Walter J. Shapter Jr. (D)	84,470	45.6
13	Albert D. Baumhart Jr. (R)	65,169	58.9
	J. William McCray (D)	45,390	41.1





	Candidates	Votes	%
14	William H. Ayres (R)	114,827	60.1
	Jack B. Arnold (D)	76,138	39.9
15	John E. Henderson (R)	48,316	57.3
	Herbert U. Smith (D)	36,062	42.7
16	Frank T. Bow (R)	100,678	57.4
	John G. Freedom (D)	74,660	42.6
17	Robert W. Levering (D)	63,650	51.7
	Lawrence Burns (R)	59,490	48.3
18	Wayne L. Hays (D)	88,813	71.6
	Francis Wallace (R)	35,322	28.5
19	Michael J. Kirwan (D)	93,660	75.0
	Loren E. Van Brocklin (R)	31,192	25.0
20	Michael A. Feighan (D)	113,200	79.4
	Malvern E. Schultz (R)	29,308	20.6
21	Charles A. Vanik (D)	93,987	80.4
	Ermer L. Watson (R)	22,956	19.6
22	Frances P. Bolton (R)	71,139	55.3
	Chat Paterson (D)	57,508	44.7
23	William E. Minshall Jr. (R)	95,267	66.5
	Daniel Winston (D)	47,953	33.5

## OKLAHOMA

1	Page H. Belcher (R)	74,853	50.8
	Herbert William Wright Jr. (D)	71,190	48.3
2	Ed Edmondson (D)	75,492	79.1
	Milo Ritter (R)	19,996	20.9
3	Carl Albert (D)	43,868	90.9
	Chapin Wallace (R)	4,398	9.1
4	Tom Steed (D)	43,837	74.1
	Rolla C. Calkins (R)	15,359	26.0
5	John Jarman (D)	79,917	82.3
	Hobart H. Hobbs (R)	17,137	17.7
6	Toby Morris (D)	54,967	66.7
	Fred L. Coogan (R)	27,425	33.3

## OREGON

1	Walter Norblad (R)	95,420	54.9
	Robert Y. Thornton (D)	78,362	45.1
2	Al Ullman (D)	50,166	61.1
	Marion T. Weatherford (R)	31,987	38.9
3	Edith Green (D)	131,164	65.8
	John Johnston (R)	68,235	34.2
4	Charles O. Porter (D)	79,166	56.3
	Paul Geddes (R)	61,386	43.7

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	William A. Barrett (D)	67,531	64.7
	Gerard Iannelli (R)	36,854	35.3
2	Kathryn E. Granahan (D)	84,058	66.3
	Maurice M. Green (R)	42,759	33.7
3	James A. Byrne (D)	65,201	63.5
	James Thomas McDermott (R)	37,420	36.5
4	Robert N. C. Nix (D)	63,031	72.6
	Cecil B. Moore (R)	23,845	27.5
5	William J. Green Jr. (D)	100,680	55.3
	D. Donald Jamieson (R)	81,530	44.8
6	Herman Toll (D)	83,491	55.4
	Fred C. Gartner (R)	67,205	44.6
7	William H. Milliken Jr. (R)	114,275	59.2
	Hubert P. Earle (D)	78,747	40.8
8	Willard S. Curtin (R)	85,010	54.3
	Harold Lefcourt (D)	71,583	45.7
9	Paul B. Dague (R)	88,193	61.9
	James C. N. Paul (D)	54,220	38.1
10	Stanley A. Prokop (D)	74,890	50.4
	Joseph L. Carrigg (R)	73,601	49.6
11	Daniel J. Flood (D)	89,167	61.7
	Herman C. Kersten (R)	55,349	38.3
12	Ivor D. Fenton (R)	64,960	54.9
	Charles E. Lotz (D)	53,402	45.1
13	John A. Lafore Jr. (R)	104,156	62.9
	John T. Synnestvedt (D)	61,475	37.1
14	George M. Rhodes (D)	51,281	58.3
	Thomas C. Anthony Jr. (R)	36,170	41.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Francis E. Walter (D)	60,742	61.1
	Luther H. Ackerman (R)	38,726	38.9
16	Walter M. Mumma (R)	70,810	56.6
	John H. Bream (D)	54,245	43.4
17	Alvin Bush (R)	65,071	56.0
	C. Max Hess (D)	51,053	44.0
18	Richard M. Simpson (R)	67,719	56.3
	Ross E. Hershberger (D)	52,514	43.7
19	James M. Quigley (D)	67,603	51.5
	S. Walter Stauffer (R)	63,749	48.5
20	James E. Van Zandt (R)	61,010	64.9
	Julia L. Maietta (D)	33,060	35.1
21	John H. Dent (D)	70,828	59.2
	Edward S. Stiteler (R)	48,925	40.9
22	John P. Saylor (R)	77,407	57.0
	Robert S. Glass (D)	58,434	43.0
23	Leon H. Gavin (R)	60,080	61.1
	Thomas P. Kennedy (D)	38,179	38.9
24	Carroll D. Kearns (R)	76,870	53.8
	James P. O'Brien (D)	65,937	46.2
25	Frank M. Clark (D)	80,704	58.9
	Thomas W. King Jr. (R)	56,375	41.1
26	Thomas E. Morgan (D)	92,755	64.8
	Harry T. Zimmer Jr. (R)	50,403	35.2
27	James G. Fulton (R)	105,998	64.1
	Emery F. Bacon (D)	59,283	35.9
28	William S. Moorhead (D)	82,081	67.3
	Harry L. Verbofsky (R)	39,900	32.7
29	Robert J. Corbett (R)	97,203	63.6
	Lee T. Sellars (D)	55,575	36.4
30	Elmer J. Holland (D)	98,244	66.7
	Harold E. Morgan (R)	49,093	33.3

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Aime J. Forand (D)	97,425	62.9
	Francis E. Martineau (R)	57,581	37.2
2	John E. Fogarty (D)	117,506	63.3
	Robert L. Gammell (R)	67,942	36.6

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	L. Mendel Rivers (D)	13,538	100.0
2	John J. Riley (D)	13,677	100.0
3	W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	9,528	99.9
4	Robert T. Ashmore (D)	17,247	100.0
5	Robert W. Hemphill (D)	9,780	100.0
6	John L. McMillan (D)	12,862	100.0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	George McGovern (D)	107,202	53.4
	Joe Foss (R)	93,388	46.6
2	E. Y. Berry (R)	31,908	55.6
	J. T. McCullen (D)	25,491	44.4

## TENNESSEE

1	B. Carroll Reece (R)	42,615	58.7
	Mayne W. Miller (D)	29,999	41.3
2	Howard H. Baker (R)	49,420	67.7
	John Grady O'Hara Sr. (D)	23,470	32.2
3	James B. Frazier Jr. (D)	31,267	100.0
4	Joe L. Evins (D)	38,062	100.0
5	J. Carlton Loser (D)	30,879	94.4
	Porter Freeman (R)	1,824#	5.6
6	Ross Bass (D)	33,445	97.2
7	Tom Murray (D)	24,053	100.0
8	Robert A. Everett (D)	19,145	100.0
9	Clifford Davis (D)	46,550	100.0

## TEXAS

1	Wright Patman (D)	19,203	100.0
2	Jack Brooks (D)	47,092	100.0
3	Lindley Beckworth (D)	22,751	100.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Sam Rayburn (D)	15,942	100.0
5	Bruce Alger (R)	62,722	52.6
	Barefoot Sanders (D)	56,566	47.4
6	Olin Teague (D)	25,827	100.0
7	John Dowdy (D)	22,733	96.7
8	Albert Thomas (D)	33,393	88.2
	R. E. Nesmith (R)	4,477	11.8
9	Clark W. Thompson (D)	36,012	100.0
10	Homer Thornberry (D)	28,990	100.0
11	W. R. Poage (D)	21,900	100.0
12	Jim Wright (D)	38,180	100.0
13	Frank Ikard (D)	27,671	100.0
14	John Young (D)	37,861	100.0
15	Joe M. Kilgore (D)	28,404	100.0
16	J. T. Rutherford (D)	28,744	100.0
17	Omar Burleson (D)	25,123	100.0
18	Walter Rogers (D)	34,617	100.0
19	George Mahon (D)	29,068	100.0
20	Paul J. Kilday (D)	23,539	100.0
21	O. C. Fisher (D)	26,497	100.0
22	Bob Casey (D)	43,660	61.7
	T. Everton Kennerly (R)	23,317	33.0
	Jack Gardner	3,789	5.4

## UTAH

1	Henry Aldous Dixon (R)	58,141	53.9
	M. Blaine Peterson (D)	49,735	46.1
2	David S. King (D)	91,213	51.1
	William A. Dawson (R)	87,234	48.9

## VERMONT

AL	William H. Meyer (D)	63,131	51.5
	Harold J. Arthur (R)	59,536	48.5

## VIRGINIA

1	Thomas N. Downing (D)	31,765	99.9
2	Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	32,758	100.0
3	J. Vaughan Gary (D)	34,040	76.1
	Richard R. Ryder (R)	10,668	23.9
4	Watkins M. Abbott (D)	37,679	87.1
	Frank M. McCann (I)	5,556	12.9
5	William M. Tuck (D)	26,322	100.0
6	Richard H. Poff (R)	37,779	56.7
	Richard F. Pence (D)	28,530	42.9
7	Burr P. Harrison (D)	30,486	76.6
	Henry A. Oder Jr. (I)	9,294	23.4
8	Howard W. Smith (D)	28,815	99.7
9	W. Pat Jennings (D)	34,685	76.6
	T. L. Maness (I)	10,615	23.4
10	Joel T. Broyhill (R)	37,764	52.3
	Joseph H. Freehill (D)	33,553	46.5

## WASHINGTON

1	Thomas M. Pelly (R)	98,897	70.1
	Robert Odman (D)	42,128	29.9
2	Jack Westland (R)	62,152	53.6
	Hugh B. Mitchell (D)	53,436	46.1
3	Russell V. Mack (R)	69,745	60.9
	Victor A. Meyers (D)	44,515	38.9
4	Catherine May (R)	66,544	54.0
	Frank LeRoux (D)	56,308	45.7
5	Walt Horan (R)	67,072	53.2
	Tom Delaney (D)	58,431	46.3
6	Thor C. Tollefson (R)	63,560	53.5
	John M. Coffee (D)	54,536	45.9
7	Don Magnuson (D)	96,841	70.9
	Bob Jones (R)	39,708	29.1

## WEST VIRGINIA

1	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	55,613	54.6
	Robert H. Mollohan (D)	46,262	45.4
2	Harley O. Staggers (D)	57,761	62.7
	Ward W. Keesecker (R)	34,436	37.4

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
3 Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	59,084	59.9	2 Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	78,009	52.1	8 John W. Byrnes (R)	69,682	57.3
Rex Keith Bumgardner (R)	39,507	40.1	Donald E. Tewes (R)	71,748	47.9	Milo Singler (D)	51,887	42.7
4 Ken Hechler (D)	60,794	51.5	3 Gardner R. Withrow (R)	47,858	51.2	9 Lester R. Johnson (D)	55,420	63.1
Will E. Neal (R)	57,291	48.5	Norman M. Clapp (D)	45,608	48.8	Charles A. Hornbeck (R)	32,425	36.9
5 Elizabeth Kee (D)	63,873	99.8	4 Clement J. Zablocki (D)	112,226	74.1	10 Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	56,801	67.1
6 John M. Slack Jr. (D)	93,209	66.1	James J. Arnold (R)	39,167	25.9	Basil G. Kennedy (D)	28,830	32.9
F. O'Dair Duff (R)	47,852	33.9	5 Henry S. Reuss (D)	104,374	69.5			
			Otto R. Werkmeister (R)	45,901	30.5			
			6 William K. Van Pelt (R)	61,490	52.8			
			James Megellas (D)	55,031	47.2			
			7 Melvin R. Laird (R)	59,186	60.5	AL Keith Thomson (R)	59,894	53.6
			Kenneth Traeger (D)	38,702	39.5	Ray Whitaker (D)	51,886	46.4

**WISCONSIN****WYOMING****1959 House Elections****HAWAII**

(Became a state Aug. 21, 1959)

Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
AL Daniel K. Inouye (D)	111,727	68.2			
Charles H. Silva (R)	51,058	31.2			

**IOWA****Special Election**

Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
4 John Henry Kyl (R)#	28,326	52.3			
C. Edwin Gilmour (D)	25,809	47.7			

**NEW YORK****Special Election**

Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%
43 Charles E. Goodell (R)	27,454	65.0			
Robert E. McCaffery (D)	14,250	33.8			





## 1960 House Elections

### ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Frank W. Boykin (D)	45,225	100.0
2 George Grant (D)	44,487	100.0
3 George Andrews (D)	33,881	100.0
4 Kenneth A. Roberts (D)	34,855	99.9
5 Albert Rains (D)	48,772	100.0
6 Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)	23,245	100.0
7 Carl Elliott (D)	36,124	100.0
8 Robert E. Jones (D)	52,411	79.2
H. G. Williams (R)	13,800	20.8
9 George Huddleston Jr. (D)	70,567	67.3
William P. Ivey (R)	34,317	32.7

### ALASKA

AL Ralph J. Rivers (D)	33,546	56.8
R. L. (Ron) Rettig (R)	25,517	43.2

### ARIZONA

1 John J. Rhodes (R)	121,563	59.2
Richard F. Harless (D)	83,676	40.8
2 Stewart L. Udall (D)	95,512	55.8
Mac C. Matheson (R)	75,811	44.3

### ARKANSAS

1	Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)		100.0
2	Wilbur D. Mills (D)		100.0
3	James W. Trimble (D)		100.0
4	Oren Harris (D)		100.0
5	Dale Alford (D)	57,617	82.7
	L. J. Churchill (R)	12,054	17.3
6	William F. Norrell (D)		100.0

### CALIFORNIA

1 Clem Miller (D)	115,829	51.6
Fred G. Dupuis (R)	108,505	48.4
2 Harold T. Johnson (D)	109,565	62.7
Fredric H. Nagel Jr. (R)	65,198	37.3
3 John E. Moss Jr. (D)	200,439	100.0
4 William S. Mailliard (R)	118,249	65.3
Phillips S. Davies (D)	62,814	34.7
5 John F. Shelley (D)	104,507	83.7
Nick Verreos (R)	20,305	16.3
6 John F. Baldwin (R)	128,418	58.7
Douglas R. Page (D)	90,260	41.3
7 Jeffery Cohelan (D)	79,776	57.0
Lewis F. Sherman (R)	60,065	43.0
8 George P. Miller (D)	152,476	62.0
Robert E. Hannon (R)	93,403	38.0
9 J. Arthur Younger (R)	116,589	59.2
John D. Kaster (D)	80,227	40.8
10 Charles S. Gubser (R)	170,063	58.9
Russell B. Bryan (D)	118,520	41.1
11 John J. McFall (D)	97,368	65.4
Clifford B. Bull (R)	51,473	34.6
12 B. F. Sisk (D-R)	141,974	99.9
13 Charles M. Teague (R)	146,072	65.0
L. Boyd Finch (D)	78,597	35.0
14 Harlen Hagen (D)	97,026	56.5
G. Ray Arnett (R)	74,800	43.5
15 Gordon L. McDonough (R)	89,234	51.3
Norman H. Martell (D)	84,650	48.6
16 Alphonzo Bell (R)	83,601	55.4
Jerry Pacht (D)	67,318	44.6
17 Cecil R. King (D)	206,620	67.7
Tom Coffee (R)	98,510	32.3
18 Craig Hosmer (R)	129,851	70.0
D. Patrick Ahern (D)	55,735	30.0
19 Chet Holifield (D)	145,479	78.2
Gordon S. McWilliams (R)	40,491	21.8

Candidates	Votes	%
20 H. Allen Smith (R)	90,214	70.1
Gareth W. Sadler (D)	38,497	29.9
21 Edgar W. Hiestand (R)	179,376	58.4
Mrs. Rudd Brown (D)	127,591	41.6
22 James C. Corman (D)	104,919	51.1
Lemoine Blanchard (R)	100,321	48.9
23 Clyde Doyle (D)	148,415	74.2
Emmett A. Schwartz (R)	51,548	25.8
24 Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)	82,497	59.7
Norman Hass (D)	55,613	40.3
25 John H. Rousselot (R)	182,545	53.6
George A. Kasem (D)	158,289	46.4
26 James Roosevelt (D)	150,318	73.4
William E. McIntyre (R)	54,540	26.6
27 Harry R. Sheppard (D)	123,645	66.8
Robert M. Castle (R)	61,484	33.2
28 James B. Utt (R)	241,765	60.9
Max E. Woods (D)	155,221	39.1
29 D. S. Saund (D)	76,139	57.1
Charles H. Jameson (R)	57,319	43.0
30 Bob Wilson (R)	158,679	59.3
Walter Wencke (D)	108,882	40.7

### COLORADO

1 Byron G. Rogers (D)	121,610	60.0
Robert D. Rolander (R)	81,042	40.0
2 Peter H. Dominick (R)	150,964	57.6
Byron L. Johnson (D)	111,077	42.4
3 J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	85,825	52.1
Franklin R. Stewart (D)	79,069	48.0
4 Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	58,731	68.5
Charles P. Casteel (R)	26,961	31.5

### CONNECTICUT

1 Emilio Q. Daddario (D)	193,330	58.5
Thomas F. Brennan (R)	137,386	41.5
2 Horace Seely-Brown Jr. (R)	93,971	50.1
William L. St. Onge (D)	93,515	49.9
3 Robert N. Giaimo (D)	124,547	54.9
Albert W. Cretella (R)	102,271	45.1
4 Abner W. Sibal (R)	160,654	51.3
Donald J. Irwin (D)	150,205	48.0
5 John S. Monagan (D)	88,310	55.1
James T. Patterson (R)	71,964	44.9
AL Frank Kowalski (D)	657,680	54.0
Antoni N. Sadlak (R)	560,803	46.0

### DELAWARE

AL Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)	98,227	50.5
James T. McKinstry (R)	96,337	49.5

### FLORIDA

1 William C. Cramer (R)	159,515	58.4
James M. McEwen (D)	113,504	41.6
2 Charles E. Bennett (D)	94,570	82.5
J. Edward Musser (R)	20,090	17.5
3 Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	95,062	100.0
4 Dante B. Fascell (D)	194,023	70.5
Hugh M. Tartagila (R)	81,209	29.5
5 A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D)	113,938	100.0
6 Paul G. Rogers (D)	138,226	62.0
John D. Kruse (R)	84,776	38.0
7 James A. Haley (D)	65,144	61.4
Henry S. Bartholomew (R)	40,923	38.6
8 D. R. Matthews (D)	46,794	100.0

### GEORGIA

1 G. Elliott Hagan (D)	53,749	100.0
2 J. L. Pilcher (D)	43,596	100.0

Candidates	Votes	%
3 E. L. Forrester (D)	55,005	99.7
4 John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	53,394	100.0
5 James C. Davis (D)	80,023	99.7
6 Carl Vinson (D)	44,237	100.0
7 John W. Davis (D)	69,717	74.2
E. Ralph Ivey (R)	24,285	25.8
8 Iris Faircloth Blitch (D)	50,456	99.8
9 Phil M. Landrum (D)	57,549	100.0
10 Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D)	41,679	99.9

### HAWAII

AL Daniel K. Inouye (D)	135,827	74.4
Fred Titcomb (R)	46,812	25.6

### IDAHO

1 Gracie B. Pfost (D)	68,863	60.4
Thomas A. Leupp (R)	45,166	39.6
2 Ralph R. Harding (D)	90,161	51.2
Hamer H. Budge (R)	86,100	48.9

### ILLINOIS

1 William L. Dawson (D)	75,938	77.8
Genoa S. Washington (R)	21,660	22.2
2 Barratt O'Hara (D)	103,535	66.6
Bernard E. Epton (R)	52,028	33.4
3 William T. Murphy (D)	114,523	59.1
Emmet F. Byrne (R)	79,307	40.9
4 Edward J. Derwinski (R)	179,480	55.7
Frank G. Sulewski (D)	142,772	44.3
5 John C. Kluczynski (D)	121,240	71.2
Edward J. Tomek (R)	49,030	28.8
6 Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	107,474	71.7
Frank Estes (R)	42,361	28.3
7 Roland Victor Libonati (D)	28,494	54.5
Lawrence J. Blasi (R)	23,840	45.6
8 Dan Rostenkowski (D)	81,092	67.2
Henry Klinger Jr. (R)	39,651	32.8
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	80,681	60.1
Chester E. Emanuelson (R)	53,686	40.0
10 Harold R. Collier (R)	126,671	57.1
Edward V. Hanrahan (D)	95,214	42.9
11 Roman C. Pucinski (D)	101,224	54.0
Timothy P. Sheehan (R)	86,305	46.0
12 Edward R. Finnegan (D)	94,907	50.8
Theodore P. Fields (R)	91,978	49.2
13 Marguerite Stitt Church (R)	268,647	66.0
Tyler Thompson (D)	138,348	34.0
14 Elmer J. Hoffman (R)	167,128	63.8
Hayes Beall (D)	94,945	36.2
15 Noah M. Mason (R)	93,986	50.5
Dorothy G. O'Brien (D)	92,301	49.6
16 John B. Anderson (R)	115,693	62.3
Edwin M. Nelson (D)	69,944	37.7
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	107,896	61.3
William T. Larkin (D)	68,020	38.7
18 Robert H. Michel (R)	94,388	59.3
Richard A. Estep (D)	64,885	40.7
19 Robert B. Chiperfield (R)	82,622	50.6
John C. Watson (D)	80,700	49.4
20 Paul Findley (R)	77,286	55.6
Montgomery B. Carrott (D)	61,790	44.4
21 Peter F. Mack Jr. (D)	102,154	54.7
J. Waldo Ackerman Jr. (R)	84,471	45.3
22 William L. Springer (R)	98,438	61.4
James T. Nally (D)	61,837	38.6
23 George E. Shipley (D)	80,718	51.6
Frank H. Walker (R)	75,809	48.4
24 Melvin Price (D)	144,560	72.2
Phyllis Schlafly (R)	55,620	27.8
25 Kenneth J. Gray (D)	92,227	57.9
Gordon E. Kerr (R)	67,067	42.1

## INDIANA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Ray J. Madden (D)	136,443	64.7
Philip P. Parker (R)	73,984	35.1
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	95,920	57.5
George H. Bowers (D)	70,464	42.2
3 John Brademas (D)	115,070	52.4
F. Jay Nimtz (R)	104,430	47.6
4 E. Ross Adair (R)	100,419	58.2
Byron McCammon (D)	72,251	41.8
5 J. Edward Roush (D)	107,357#	50.0
George O. Chambers (R)	107,258#	50.0
6 Richard L. Roudebush (R)	84,662	52.0
Fred Wampler (D)	78,247	48.0
7 William G. Bray (R)	95,998	60.1
Thomas C. Cravens (D)	63,646	39.9
8 Winfield K. Denton (D)	108,058	53.2
Alvan V. Burch (R)	94,694	46.6
9 Earl Wilson (R)	71,402	50.6
Earl Hogan (D)	69,761	49.4
10 Ralph Harvey (R)	104,885	57.1
Randall S. Harmon (D)	78,716	42.9
11 Donald Cogley Bruce (R)	154,676	53.7
Joseph W. Barr (D)	133,153	46.2

## IOWA

1 Fred Schwengel (R)	104,737	60.9
Walter J. Guenther (D)	67,287	39.1
2 James E. Bromwell (R)	108,137	52.6
Leonard G. Wolf (D)	97,608	47.4
3 H. R. Gross (R)	99,046	56.3
Edward J. Gallagher Jr. (D)	76,837	43.7
4 John Kyl (R)	65,016	56.6
C. Edwin Gilmour (D)	49,918	43.4
5 Neal Smith (D)	91,808	53.0
Floyd M. Burgeson (R)	81,474	47.0
6 Merwin Coad (D)	70,353	53.6
Curtis G. Riehm (R)	60,834	46.4
7 Ben F. Jensen (R)	66,037	55.8
Duane Orton (D)	52,214	44.2
8 Charles B. Hoeven (R)	77,583	57.5
Donald E. O'Brien (D)	57,333	42.5

## KANSAS

1 William H. Avery (R)	84,816	63.1
Marshall G. Gardiner (D)	49,598	36.9
2 Robert F. Ellsworth (R)	95,346	52.3
Newell A. George (D)	86,905	47.7
3 Walter L. McVey (R)	49,429	51.2
Denver D. Hargis (D)	47,127	48.8
4 Garner E. Shriver (R)	119,275	55.2
William I. Robinson (D)	96,706	44.8
5 J. Floyd Breeding (D)	75,687	55.5
Joe W. Hunter (R)	60,794	44.5
6 Bob Dole (R)	62,335	59.3
William A. Davis (D)	42,869	40.8

## KENTUCKY

1 Frank A. Stubblefield (D)	66,248	100.0
2 William H. Natcher (D)	55,877	100.0
3 Frank W. Burke (D)	115,421	50.3
Henry R. Heyburn (R)	114,263	49.8
4 Frank Chelf (D)	48,743	100.0
5 Brent Spence (D)	63,555	55.4
Jule Appel (R)	51,125	44.6
6 John C. Watts (D)	74,500	54.7
Howard A. Dickey (R)	61,795	45.3
7 Carl D. Perkins (D)	82,746	56.1
Herbert Rowland (R)	64,687	43.9
8 Eugene Slier (R)	81,903	71.8
Donald R. Shepherd (D)	32,163	28.2

## LOUISIANA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 F. Edward Hébert (D)	70,465	82.2
Norman W. Prendergast (R)	15,314	17.9
2 Hale Boggs (D)	81,034	78.0
Elliot Ross Buckley (R)	22,818	22.0
3 Edwin E. Willis (D)	52,428	83.6
Floyd J. Duplantis (R)	10,286	16.4
4 Overton Brooks (D)	48,286	74.2
Fred C. McClanahan (R)	16,827	25.8
5 Otto E. Passman (D)	22,181	100.0
6 James H. Morrison (D)	78,640	85.6
Charles H. Dilleuth (R)	13,233	14.4
7 T. A. Thompson (D)	60,007	100.0
8 Harold B. McSween (D)	28,492	100.0

## MAINE

1 Peter Garland (R)	85,821	53.8
James C. Oliver (D)	73,826	46.2
2 Stanley R. Tupper (R)	71,271	53.2
John C. Donovan (D)	62,309	46.5
3 Clifford G. McIntire (R)	73,742	64.1
David G. Roberts (D)	41,307	35.9

## MARYLAND

1 Thomas F. Johnson (D)	42,219	53.6
Edward T. Miller (R)	36,508	46.4
2 Daniel B. Brewster (D)	126,452	58.6
Fife Symington (R)	89,262	41.4
3 Edward A. Garmatz (D)	57,154	80.3
Robert J. Gerstung (R)	14,026	19.7
4 George H. Fallon (D)	48,145	65.5
Melvin R. Kenney (R)	25,394	34.5
5 Richard E. Lankford (D)	120,773	62.2
Carlyle J. Lancaster (R)	73,433	37.8
6 Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)	115,088	52.0
John R. Foley (D)	106,098	48.0
7 Samuel N. Friedel (D)	81,474	64.5
David M. Blum (R)	44,779	35.5

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Silvio O. Conte (R)	102,921	68.5
William H. Burns (D)	46,863	31.2
2 Edward P. Boland (D)	135,815	100.0
3 Philip J. Philbin (D)	145,237	100.0
4 Harold D. Donohue (D)	122,364	64.5
Robert N. Scola (R)	67,270	35.5
5 F. Bradford Morse (R)	123,161	54.5
William C. Madden (D)	102,765	45.5
6 William H. Bates (R)	112,835	65.9
Mary Kennedy (D)	58,312	34.1
7 Thomas J. Lane (D)	117,237	100.0
8 Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	114,333	65.8
Ward Collins Cramer (R)	59,550	34.3
9 Hastings Keith (R)	110,955	55.7
Edward F. Harrington (D)	88,222	44.3
10 Laurence Curtis (R)	98,257	58.2
Joseph J. Mulhern (D)	70,510	41.8
11 Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	87,866	100.0
12 John W. McCormack (D)	86,057	100.0
13 James A. Burke (D)	126,936	58.5
Charles J. Gabriel (R)	89,921	41.5
14 Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	115,209	60.3
Edward F. Doolan (D)	75,815	39.7

## MICHIGAN

1 Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D)	102,948	88.4
Walter Czarnecki (R)	13,157	11.3
2 George Meader (R)	110,124	59.6
Thomas P. Payne (D)	74,276	40.2
3 August E. Johansen (R)	100,918	60.6
Samuel I. Clark (D)	65,402	39.2

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Clare E. Hoffman (R)	90,831	62.3
Edward Burns (D)	54,655	37.5
5 Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R)	131,461	66.8
William S. Reamon (D)	65,064	33.1
6 Charles E. Chamberlain (R)	138,355	56.6
Jerome F. O'Rourke (D)	105,864	43.3
7 James G. O'Hara (D)	142,795	53.3
Robert J. McIntosh (R)	124,750	46.6
8 James Harvey (R)	94,405	62.2
Mary M. Harden (D)	57,126	37.6
9 Robert P. Griffin (R)	77,541	59.6
Donald G. Jennings (D)	52,375	40.3
10 Elford A. Cederberg (R)	75,846	62.1
Daniel E. Reed (D)	46,140	37.8
11 Victor A. Knox (R)	54,300	54.9
Prentiss M. Brown Jr. (D)	44,650	45.1
12 John B. Bennett (R)	48,422	60.8
Robert C. McCarthy (D)	31,137	39.1
13 Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	76,812	71.4
Robert B. Blackwell (R)	30,369	28.2
14 Louis C. Rabaut (D)	132,602	62.7
Lois V. Nair (R)	78,548	37.1
15 John D. Dingell (D)	111,671	79.4
Robert J. Robbins (R)	28,532	20.3
16 John Lesinski (D)	211,733	66.0
Lee H. Clark (R)	108,332	33.8
17 Martha W. Griffiths (D)	134,660	57.6
Richard E. Morell (R)	98,721	42.2
18 William S. Broomfield (R)	163,233	55.9
James Kellis (D)	128,678	44.0

## MINNESOTA

1 Albert H. Quie (R)	100,381	60.5
George Shepherd (DFL)	65,422	39.5
2 Ancher Nelsen (R)	96,471	57.2
Russel Schwandt (DFL)	72,239	42.8
3 Clark MacGregor (R)	154,847	51.6
Roy W. Wier (DFL)	139,908	46.6
4 Joseph E. Karth (DFL)	108,738	61.0
Joseph J. Mitchell (R)	69,635	39.0
5 Walter H. Judd (R)	86,223	60.9
George W. Matthews (DFL)	55,377	39.1
6 Fred Marshall (DFL)	87,332	59.6
Frank L. King (R)	59,305	40.4
7 H. Carl Andersen (R)	73,487	52.5
Gordon E. Duenow (DFL)	66,609	47.6
8 John A. Blatnik (DFL)	107,154	69.5
Jerry H. Ketola (R)	47,099	30.5
9 Odin Langen (R)	62,322	52.2
Coya Knutson (DFL)	57,114	47.8

## MISSISSIPPI

1 Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	44,381	93.6
Edward W. Scott (R)	3,018	6.4
2 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	23,942	100.0
3 Frank E. Smith (D)	25,592	92.7
W. A. Clark (R)	2,018	7.3
4 John Bell Williams (D)	58,974	100.0
5 Arthur Winstead (D)	40,480	100.0
6 William M. Colmer (D)	59,372	100.0

## MISSOURI

1 Frank M. Karsten (D)	161,394	70.8
Sam J. Kallaos (R)	66,640	29.2
2 Thomas B. Curtis (R)	150,327	56.7
Richard L. Carp (D)	114,803	43.3
3 Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	87,637	73.3
Morton L. Schwartz (R)	31,902	26.7
4 William J. Randall (D)	111,557	54.0
Kenneth K. Lowe (R)	95,070	46.0
5 Richard Bolling (D)	74,834	61.0
Clinton H. Gates (R)	47,810	39.0
6 W. R. Hull Jr. (D)	93,285	54.6
Ethan H. Campbell (R)	77,638	45.4



Candidates	Votes	%
7 Durward G. Hall (R)	107,208	54.9
Charles H. Brown (D)	88,162	45.1
8 Richard Ichord (D)	79,020	58.0
Curtis J. Tindel (R)	57,234	42.0
9 Clarence Cannon (D)	107,384	59.8
Anthony C. Schroeder (R)	72,098	40.2
10 Paul C. Jones (D)	69,997	100.0
11 Morgan M. Moulder (D)	74,866	50.1
Robert A. Bartel (R)	74,505	49.9

## MONTANA

1 Arnold Olsen (D)	63,081	53.3
George P. Sarsfield (R)	55,347	46.7
2 James F. Battin (R)	78,277	50.9
Leo Graybill Jr. (D)	75,507	49.1

## NEBRASKA

1 Phil Weaver (R)	89,016	55.8
Gerald T. Whelan (D)	70,626	44.2
2 Glenn Cunningham (R)	101,347	66.6
Joseph V. Benesch (D)	50,768	33.4
3 Ralph F. Beermann (R)	67,129	51.3
Lawrence Brock (D)	63,838	48.7
4 Dave Martin (R)	69,754	51.1
Donald F. McGinley (D)	66,699	48.9

## NEVADA

AL Walter S. Baring (D)	59,616	57.5
George W. Malone (R)	43,986	42.5

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Chester E. Mellow (R)	88,118	56.6
Romeo J. Champagne (D)	67,717	43.5
2 Perkins Bass (R)	77,701	60.3
Stuart V. Nims (D)	51,145	39.7

## NEW JERSEY

1 William T. Cahill (R)	153,817	57.6
John A. Healey (D)	112,802	42.2
2 Milton W. Glenn (R)	77,894	56.6
John A. Miller (D)	59,520	43.2
3 James C. Auchincloss (R)	139,590	53.1
Katharine E. White (D)	123,280	46.9
4 Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	115,761	60.2
A. Jerome Moore (R)	76,067	39.6
5 Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (R)	170,859	58.6
Jerome H. Taub (D)	120,302	41.3
6 Florence P. Dwyer (R)	136,723	57.7
Jack B. Dunn (D)	98,043	41.4
7 William B. Widnall (R)	156,758	63.7
James Dobbins (D)	88,649	36.0
8 Charles S. Joelson (D)	88,100	52.0
Walter P. Kennedy (R)	74,165	43.8
9 Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R)	127,088	58.1
Vincent T. McKenna (D)	91,065	41.6
10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	84,859	65.3
Alphonse A. Miele (R)	43,238	33.3
11 Hugh J. Addonizio (D)	75,533	61.4
Frank A. Palmieri (R)	44,580	36.2
12 George M. Wallhauser (R)	76,945	50.2
Robert R. Peacock (D)	73,119	47.7
13 Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)	80,490	68.3
Samuel F. Kanis (R)	37,350	31.7
14 Dominick V. Daniels (D)	64,359	57.4
Frank A. Musto (R)	46,770	41.7

## NEW MEXICO

AL Thomas C. Morris (D)	172,577	58.0
John D. Robb (R)	124,101	41.7
AL Joseph M. Montoya (D)	176,514	58.6
Edward W. Balcomb (R)	123,683	41.1

## NEW YORK

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Otis G. Pike (D, L)	187,286	50.4
Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)	184,549	49.6
2 Steven B. Derounian (R)	139,423	61.0
John J. Drury (D, L)	89,176	39.0
3 Frank J. Becker (R)	133,416	54.1
Julius J. Rosen (D, L)	113,143	45.9
4 Seymour Halpern (R)	115,736	55.1
Bernard A. Helfat (D, L)	94,390	44.9
5 Joseph P. Addabbo (D, L)	60,453	54.2
George Archinal (R)	51,129	45.8
6 Lester Holtzman (D, L)	155,904	65.6
Vincent L. Pitaro (R)	81,694	34.4
7 James J. Delaney (D, L)	92,424	60.7
Edward V. Lisoski (R)	59,882	39.3
8 Victor L. Anfuso (D, L)	60,030	72.9
Leon F. Nadrowski (R)	22,318	27.1
9 Eugene J. Keogh (D, L)	84,941	72.3
Herman Sanders (R)	32,538	27.7
10 Edna F. Kelly (D, L)	98,938	76.6
Jerome P. Schneider (R)	30,243	23.4
11 Emanuel Celler (D, L)	139,397	81.6
Seymour Besunder (R)	31,378	18.4
12 Hugh L. Carey (D, L)	65,996	50.4
Francis E. Dorn (R)	64,899	49.6
13 Abraham J. Multer (D, L)	117,087	75.4
Joseph A. DeMarco (R)	38,189	24.6
14 John J. Rooney (D, L)	80,972	70.6
Carlo G. Colavito (R)	33,769	29.4
15 John H. Ray (R)	80,218	48.7
John M. Murphy (D)	77,812	47.2
16 Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D)	59,957	71.6
Joseph A. Bailey (R)	14,706	17.6
Arthur O. Boyer (L)	9,093	10.9
17 John V. Lindsay (R)	81,006	60.2
William J. Vanden Heuvel (D, L)	53,574	39.8
18 Alfred E. Santangelo (D)	47,749	58.3
Charles Muzzicato (R)	27,419	33.5
Faustino Louis Garcia (L)	6,680	8.2
19 Leonard Farbstein (D, L)	68,445	72.4
Thomas P. O'Callaghan (R)	26,054	27.6
20 William F. Ryan (D)	55,272	55.7
Morris Aarons (R)	30,046	30.3
Ludwig Teller (L)	13,884	14.0
21 Herbert Zelenko (D, L)	87,775	74.6
Thomas H. Bartzos (R)	29,835	25.4
22 James C. Healey (D)	78,717	65.0
Dominick A. Fusco (R)	24,958	20.6
David I. Wells (L)	17,438	14.4
23 Jacob H. Gilbert (D)	61,474	70.6
Benjamin Thornley (R)	15,208	17.5
Nicholas B. Gyory (L)	10,420	12.0
24 Charles A. Buckley (D)	89,140	56.6
Michael R. Cappelli (R)	43,110	27.4
Murray Koenig (L)	25,283	16.1
25 Paul A. Fino (R)	112,187	59.8
Eugene L. Sugarman (D)	66,539	35.5
26 Edwin B. Dooley (R)	98,506	52.6
Phil E. Gilbert Jr. (D, L)	88,879	47.4
27 Robert R. Barry (R)	121,533	56.3
John R. Harold (D)	86,997	40.3
28 Katharine St. George (R)	107,179	58.7
James E. Truex (D, L)	75,448	41.3
29 J. Ernest Wharton (R)	103,966	56.7
Gore Vidal (D, L)	79,252	43.3
30 Leo W. O'Brien (D, L)	117,692	62.9
Irving I. Waxman (R)	69,549	37.1
31 Carleton J. King (R)	99,604	60.4
Louis E. Wolfe (D, L)	65,305	39.6
32 Samuel S. Stratton (D, L)	98,990	62.3
W. Clyde Wright (R)	59,890	37.7
33 Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	91,710	61.9
Edward J. Gosier (D)	53,130	35.9
34 Alexander Pirnie (R)	98,063	55.3
Edwin L. Slusarczyk (D, L)	79,153	44.7

Candidates	Votes	%
35 R. Walter Riehlman (R)	105,241	53.8
Jerome M. Wilson (D)	87,347	44.6
36 John Taber (R)	84,441	52.6
Francis J. Souhan (D, L)	76,120	47.4
37 Howard W. Robison (R)	123,782	63.4
Joseph V. Julian (D, L)	71,354	36.6
38 Jessica McC. Weis (R)	114,871	57.6
Arthur B. Curran Jr. (D, L)	84,716	42.4
39 Harold C. Ostertag (R)	103,162	59.7
Henry R. Dutcher Jr. (D, L)	69,704	40.3
40 William E. Miller (R)	104,752	53.6
Mariano A. Lucca (D)	85,005	43.5
41 Thaddeus J. Dulski (D, L)	82,114	56.2
Ralph J. Radwan (R)	63,889	43.8
42 John R. Pillion (R)	122,073	55.4
Charles J. McCabe (D)	93,492	42.4
43 Charles E. Goodell (R)	87,585	62.8
T. Joseph Lynch (D)	48,423	34.7
23 Jacob H. Gilbert (D)	4,594	82.3
Simon M. Koenig (R)	574	10.3
Hector Mathew (L)	411	7.4

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 Herbert C. Bonner (D)	48,809	86.6
Zeno O. Ratcliff (R)	7,587	13.5
2 L. H. Fountain (D)	51,156	87.8
L. Paul Gooding (R)	7,135	12.2
3 David N. Henderson (D)	51,193	71.2
Jack D. Brinson (R)	20,674	28.8
4 Harold D. Cooley (D)	75,464	66.6
Elam Reamuel Temple Jr. (R)	37,821	33.4
5 Ralph J. Scott (D)	66,079	57.6
Russell F. Biggam (R)	48,572	42.4
6 Horace R. Kornegay (D)	79,809	59.6
Holland L. Robb (R)	54,028	40.4
7 Alton Lennon (D)	71,726	76.5
Joel C. Clifton (R)	21,997	23.5
8 A. Paul Kitchin (D)	71,429	56.3
A.M. Snipes (R)	55,372	43.7
9 Hugh Q. Alexander (D)	75,909	53.1
W.S. Bogle (R)	67,033	46.9
10 Charles Raper Jonas (R)	97,138	58.6
David Clark (D)	68,761	41.5
11 Basil L. Whitener (D)	65,478	61.1
Kelly Dixon (R)	41,763	38.9
12 Roy A. Taylor (D)	61,170	52.0
Heinz Rollman (R)	56,368	48.0

## Special Election

12 Roy A. Taylor (D)	28,744	98.6
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## NORTH DAKOTA

AL Don L. Short (R)	135,579✓
Hjalmar Nygaard (R)	127,118✓
Raymond Vendsel (D)	120,773
Anson J. Anderson (D)	109,207

## OHIO

1 Gordon H. Scherer (R)	88,899	58.9
W. Ted Osborne (D)	62,043	41.1
2 Donald D. Clancy (R)	118,046	57.4
H. A. Sand (D)	87,531	42.6
3 Paul F. Schenck (R)	167,117	62.0
R. William Patterson (D)	102,237	38.0
4 William M. McCulloch (R)	99,683	65.4
Joseph J. Murphy (D)	52,797	34.6
5 Delbert L. Latta (R)	85,175	67.3
Tom P. McRitchie (D)	41,375	32.7
6 William H. Harsha Jr. (R)	80,124	55.2
Franklin E. Smith (D)	65,045	44.8
7 Clarence J. Brown (R)	105,026	65.5
Joseph A. Sullivan (D)	55,451	34.6



Candidates	Votes	%
8 Jackson E. Betts (R)	81,373	67.7
Virgil M. Gase (D)	38,871	32.3
9 Thomas Ludlow Ashley (D)	108,688	56.9
Howard C. Cook (R)	82,433	43.1
10 Walter H. Moeller (D)	58,085	52.5
Oakley C. Collins (R)	52,479	47.5
11 Robert E. Cook (D)	104,183	51.0
David S. Dennison Jr. (R)	99,991	49.0
12 Samuel L. Devine (R)	140,236	60.7
Richard E. Liming (D)	90,894	39.3
13 Charles A. Mosher (R)	73,110	51.4
J. William McCray (D)	69,033	48.6
14 William H. Ayres (R)	145,526	61.5
John H. Mihaly (D)	91,103	38.5
15 Tom V. Moorehead (R)	49,742	51.2
Herbert U. Smith (D)	47,366	48.8
16 Frank T. Bow (R)	130,542	62.5
John G. Freedom (D)	78,257	37.5
17 John M. Ashbrook (R)	79,609	53.0
Robert W. Levering (D)	70,470	47.0
18 Wayne L. Hays (D)	96,474	65.6
Walter Jay Hunston (R)	50,698	34.5
19 Michael J. Kirwan (D)	102,874	68.9
Paul E. Stevens (R)	46,537	31.2
20 Michael A. Feighan (D)	113,302	67.8
Leonard G. Richter (R)	53,845	32.2
21 Charles A. Vanik (D)	103,460	73.0
William O. Walker (R)	38,326	27.0
22 Frances P. Bolton (R)	88,389	56.9
Chat Paterson (D)	68,930	43.1
23 William E. Minshall (R)	123,364	67.3
Daniel Winston (D)	59,893	32.7

**Special Election**

6 Ward M. Miller (R)	76,520	55.4
Gladys E. Davis (D)	61,713	44.6

**OKLAHOMA**

1 Page Belcher (R)	133,964	63.8
Yates Land (D)	75,934	36.2
2 Ed Edmondson (D)	79,732	57.0
Bill Sharp (R)	60,253	43.0
3 Carl Albert (D)	56,138	74.9
George B. Sherritt (R)	18,799	25.1
4 Tom Steed (D)	54,181	60.7
Don H. Crall (R)	35,028	39.3
5 John Jarman (D)	125,286	66.6
Hobart H. Hobbs (R)	62,971	33.5
6 <sup>1</sup> Victor Wickersham (D)	68,192	50.4
Clyde Wheeler Jr. (R)	67,116	49.6

**OREGON**

1 Walter Norblad (R)	144,743	65.1
Mary Owens (D)	77,689	34.9
2 Al Ullman (D)	62,690	59.6
Ronald E. Phair (R)	42,516	40.4
3 Edith Green (D)	157,243	63.9
Wallace L. Lee (R)	88,906	36.1
4 Edwin R. Durno (R)	96,022	51.1
Charles O. Porter (D)	91,947	48.9

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1 William A. Barrett (D)	88,805	77.0
Michael Grasso Jr. (R)	26,601	23.1
2 Kathryn E. Granahan (D)	109,452	72.3
Joseph C. Bruno (R)	42,019	27.7
3 James A. Byrne (D)	80,258	69.7
Joseph Patrick Gorham (R)	34,956	30.3
4 Robert N. C. Nix (D)	84,053	78.4
Clarence M. Smith (R)	23,146	21.6
5 William J. Green Jr. (D)	140,658	61.0
James W. Gilmour (R)	90,087	39.0

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Herman Toll (D)	109,275	59.6
David O. Maxwell (R)	74,132	40.4
7 William H. Milliken Jr. (R)	136,021	53.0
Henry Gouley (D)	120,839	47.0
8 Willard S. Curtin (R)	121,564	56.1
Donald V. Hock (D)	95,140	43.9
9 Paul B. Dague (R)	128,917	66.6
Howard H. Halsey (D)	64,659	33.4
10 William W. Scranton (R)	97,012	54.8
Stanley A. Prokop (D)	80,097	45.2
11 Daniel J. Flood (D)	115,042	67.1
Donald B. Ayers (R)	56,428	32.9
12 Ivor D. Fenton (R)	72,061	52.4
William H. Deitman (D)	65,585	47.7
13 Richard S. Schweiker (R)	142,966	61.8
Warren M. Ballard (D)	88,486	38.2
14 George M. Rhodes (D)	60,211	53.8
James H. Mantis (R)	51,746	46.2
15 Francis E. Walter (D)	67,830	55.2
Woodrow A. Horn (R)	55,125	44.8
16 Walter M. Mumma (R)	93,831	62.5
Miles Albright (D)	56,267	37.5
17 Herman T. Schneebeli (R)	82,040	56.7
Dean R. Fisher (D)	62,695	43.3
18 J. Irving Whalley	88,397	62.3
Robert M. Meyers (D)	53,453	37.7
19 George A. Goodling (R)	88,776	53.2
James M. Quigley (D)	78,043	46.8
20 James E. Van Zandt (R)	77,776	67.8
Robert N. Hendershot (D)	36,997	32.2
21 John H. Dent (D)	85,853	56.0
William L. Batten (R)	65,551	42.8
22 John P. Saylor (R)	89,261	57.4
William D. Patton (D)	66,383	42.7
23 Leon H. Gavin (R)	74,542	62.4
John H. Cartwright (D)	43,927	36.8
24 Carroll D. Kearns (R)	95,149	51.0
Chester C. Hampton (D)	91,498	49.0
25 Frank M. Clark (D)	102,750	58.1
Fred A. Obley (R)	74,217	41.9
26 Thomas E. Morgan (D)	111,362	63.6
Bartley P. Osborne (R)	63,702	36.4
27 James G. Fulton (R)	127,995	59.1
Margaret Lee Walgren (D)	88,660	40.9
28 William S. Moorhead (D)	99,491	67.8
Arthur O. Sharron (R)	47,232	32.2
29 Robert J. Corbett (R)	117,009	59.2
Russell M. Douthett (D)	80,497	40.8
30 Elmer J. Holland (D)	126,619	68.6
Jerome M. Meyers (R)	58,063	31.4

**Special Election**

18 J. Irving Whalley (R)	86,527	62.3
Robert M. Meyers (D)	52,324	37.7

**RHODE ISLAND**

1 Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	117,162	66.2
Theophile Martin (R)	59,737	33.8
2 John E. Fogarty (D)	151,544	70.4
Robert L. Gammell (R)	63,795	29.6

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1 L. Mendel Rivers (D)	47,153	100.0
2 John J. Riley (D)	63,207	100.0
3 William J. Bryan Dorn (D)	52,398	100.0
4 Robert T. Ashmore (D)	68,973	100.0
5 Robert W. Hemphill (D)	46,815	99.8
6 John L. McMillan (D)	49,780	100.0

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

1 Ben Reifel (R)	126,033	54.9
Ray Fitzgerald (D)	103,755	45.2
2 E.Y. Berry (R)	42,550	59.8
W.H. Raff (D)	28,666	40.3

**TENNESSEE**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 B. Carroll Reece (R)	103,872	75.4
Arthur Bright (D)	33,873	24.6
2 Howard H. Baker (R)	98,839	100.0
3 James B. Frazier Jr. (D)	62,827	100.0
4 Joe L. Evins (D)	60,730	100.0
5 J. Carlton Loser (D)	42,524	100.0
6 Ross Bass (D)	55,736	100.0
7 Tom Murray (D)	34,130	100.0
8 Robert A. Everett (D)	30,124	100.0
9 Clifford Davis (D)	120,159	100.0

**TEXAS**

1 Wright Patman (D)	58,674	100.0
2 Jack Brooks (D)	75,657	69.7
F. S. Newmann (R)	32,473	29.9
3 Lindley Beckworth (D)	59,386	100.0
4 Sam Rayburn (D)	44,902	100.0
5 Bruce Alger (R)	129,886	57.3
Joe Pool (D)	96,709	42.7
6 Olin Teague (D)	56,603	100.0
7 John Dowdy (D)	61,586	100.0
8 Albert Thomas (D)	76,767	68.6
Anthony J. P. Farris (R)	24,486	21.9
Robert Nesmith (CST)	10,684	9.5
9 Clark Thompson (D)	98,586	94.3
P.D. Rogers (CST)	5,981	5.7
10 Homer Thornberry (D)	75,165	98.1
11 W.R. Poage (D)	64,351	100.0
12 Jim Wright (D)	115,797	100.0
13 Frank Icard (D)	75,972	100.0
14 John Young (D)	105,792	100.0
15 Joe Kilgore (D)	76,421	100.0
16 J. T. Rutherford (D)	63,634	58.9
Dorothy Wynell (CST)	24,996	23.1
Ford Chapman (R)	19,491	18.0
17 Omar Burleson (D)	60,401	77.6
Max Mossholder (CST)	17,400	22.4
18 Walter Rogers (D)	79,675	100.0
19 George Mahon (D)	77,415	85.7
J. R. Anderson (CST)	12,953	14.3
20 Paul J. Kilday (D)	84,487	100.0
21 O.C. Fisher (D)	63,277	100.0
22 Bob Casey (D)	109,418	58.3
J. C. Noonan (R)	73,503	39.2

**UTAH**

1 M. Blaine Peterson (D)	65,939	50.0
A. Walter Stevenson (R)	65,871	50.0
2 David S. King (D)	120,771	50.8
Sherman P. Lloyd (R)	116,881	49.2

**VERMONT**

AL Robert T. Stafford (R)	94,905	57.2
William H. Meyer (D)	71,111	42.8

**VIRGINIA**

1 Thomas N. Downing (D)	53,768	82.4
Richard A. May (R)	11,429	17.5
2 Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	49,750	75.8
Louis B. Fine (R)	15,758	24.0
3 J. Vaughan Gary (D)	52,908	77.8
T. Coleman Andrews	14,907	21.9
4 Watkins M. Abbitt (D)	39,408	99.5
5 William M. Tuck (D)	30,154	98.9
6 Richard H. Poff (R)	60,371	82.4
J. B. Brayman (SOCIAL D)	12,700	17.3
7 Burr P. Harrison (D)	42,199	99.6
8 Howard W. Smith (D)	42,809	75.7
Lawrence M. T aylor (R)	13,410	23.7
9 W. Pat Jennings (D)	47,372	58.0
E. Summers Sheffey (R)	34,280	42.0



Candidates	Votes	%
10 Joel T. Broyhill (R)	64,408	55.0
Ralph Kaul (D)	52,647	45.0

**WASHINGTON**

1 Thomas M. Pelly (R)	124,721	70.2
Carl Viking Holman (D)	53,009	29.8
2 Jack Westland (R)	87,802	60.2
Payson Peterson (D)	58,154	39.8
3 Julia Butler Hansen (D)	76,930	53.4
Dale M. Nordquist (R)	67,060	46.6
4 Catherine May (R)	94,210	58.8
Roy Mundy (D)	65,964	41.2
5 Walt Horan (R)	94,042	59.4
Bernard J. Gallagher (D)	64,321	40.6
6 Thor C. Tollefson (R)	83,158	56.5
John G. McCutcheon (D)	64,167	43.6
7 Don Magnuson (D)	95,663	50.0
John Stender (R)	95,524	50.0

**Special Election**

3 Julia Butler Hansen (D)	71,416	53.1
Dale M. Nordquist (R)	63,058	46.9

**WEST VIRGINIA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	81,018	60.3
Steven D. Narick (D)	53,318	39.7
2 Harley O. Staggers (D)	74,184	60.3
Charles J. Whiston (R)	48,903	39.7
3 Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	71,718	59.8
James M. Knowles Jr. (R)	48,258	40.2
4 Ken Hechler (D)	82,931	53.2
Clyde Pinson (R)	73,052	46.8
5 Elizabeth Kee (D)	77,524	69.5
L. M. LaFollette (R)	34,052	30.5
6 John M. Slack Jr. (D)	108,452	61.8
George W. King (R)	67,070	38.2

**WISCONSIN**

1 Henry C. Schadeberg (R)	97,662	52.7
Gerald T. Flynn (D)	87,646	47.3
2 Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	119,885	53.4
Donald E. Tewes (R)	104,744	46.6
3 Vernon W. Thomson (R)	71,677	54.6
Norman M. Clapp (D)	59,527	45.4

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Clement J. Zablocki (D)	155,789	71.7
Samuel P. Murray (R)	61,468	28.3
5 Henry S. Reuss (D)	126,314	57.7
Kirby Hendee (R)	92,526	42.3
6 William K. Van Pelt (R)	91,450	55.8
James Megellas (D)	72,442	44.2
7 Melvin R. Laird (R)	95,152	67.1
Kenneth Traeger (D)	46,606	32.9
8 John W. Byrnes (R)	101,132	58.8
Milo Singler (D)	70,740	41.2
9 Lester R. Johnson (D)	74,268	56.6
Perry M. Hull (R)	57,069	43.5
10 Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	73,114	95.0

**WYOMING**

AL William Henry Harrison (R)	70,241	52.3
Hepburn T. Armstrong (D)	64,090	47.7

1. Figures are for December recount. Election was contested after initial vote tally had Wheeler winning by 188 votes.

**1961 House Elections****ARIZONA****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Morris K. Udall (D)#	51,304	51.0
Mac C. Matheson (R)#	49,297	49.0

**ARKANSAS****Special Election**

6 Catherine D. Norrell (D)#	10,209	43.1
John Harris Jones (D)#	5,955	25.1
M. C. Lewis Jr. (D)#	5,499	23.2
James F. Cross (D)#	1,727	7.3

**LOUISIANA****Special Election**

4 Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)	33,892	54.5
Charlton H. Lyons (R)	28,250	45.5

**MICHIGAN****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Lucien N. Nedzi (D)#	33,690	85.5
Walter Czarnecki (R)#	5,729	14.5

**PENNSYLVANIA****Special Election**

16 John C. Kunkel (R)	43,220	65.6
Kathryn Z. Vanderslice (D)	22,698	34.4

**TENNESSEE****Special Election**

1 Louise G. Reece (R)#	29,819	62.9
William W. Faw (D)#	15,718	33.2

**TEXAS<sup>1</sup>****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Ray Roberts (D)	8,154	36.9
R. C. Slagle (D)	5,945	26.9
David Brown (D)	2,393	10.8
Conner Harrington (R)	2,353	10.6
Jack Finney (D)	2,211	10.0
13 Graham B. Purcell Jr. (D)	8,960	33.6
Joe Meissner (R)	6,740	25.3
Jack Hightower (D)	6,157	23.1
Vernon Stewart (D)	2,706	10.2
Jimmy P. Horany (D)	2,076	7.8
20 Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	52,696	54.6
John Goode	42,511	44.0

1. In Texas special elections for the House held prior to 1961, all candidates ran against each other in one election regardless of party; the candidate receiving the most votes was the winner. Thus Lyndon B. Johnson won a 1937 special election with 27.7 percent of the vote. (See Texas 1937.)

The Texas law was changed in 1961 to require that in a special election, if no candidate received a majority, a special election runoff would be held between the top two candidates.

Thus, in the three House special elections held in Texas in 1961, only the election in the 20th district produced a majority vote winner. In the 4th and 13th districts, no candidate received a majority. Runoff special elections between the top two candidates in each district were held in 1962. (See Texas 1962.)



# 1962 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	George Huddleston Jr. (D)	304,210✓	
	Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)	295,882✓	
	George Andrews (D)	293,182✓	
	George Grant (D)	288,074✓	
	Albert Rains (D)	271,075✓	
	Kenneth A. Roberts (D)	269,410✓	
	Robert E. Jones (D)	258,674✓	
	Carl Elliott (D)	257,299✓	
	John H. Buchanan Jr. (R)	141,202	
	Tom Abernethy (R)	138,963	
	Evan Foreman Jr. (R)	136,339	
	J. Chester Robinson (N SR)	32,446	

## ALASKA

AL	Ralph J. Rivers (D)	31,953	54.5
	Lowell Thomas Jr. (R)	26,638	45.5

## ARIZONA

1	John J. Rhodes (R)	113,240	58.7
	Howard V. Peterson (D)	79,763	41.3
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	64,510	58.3
	Richard K. Burke (R)	46,219	41.7
3	George F. Senner Jr. (D)	25,359	56.0
	John P. Clark (R)	19,933	44.0

## ARKANSAS

1	Ezekiel C. Gathings (D)		100.0
2	Wilbur D. Mills (D)		100.0
3	James W. Trimble (D)	58,786	69.4
	Cy Carney Jr. (R)	25,987	30.7
4	Oren Harris (D)	74,972	77.4
	Warren Lieblong (R)	21,818	22.5

## CALIFORNIA

1	Clem Miller (D)	100,962*	50.8
	Don H. Clausen (R)	97,949	49.2
2	Harold T. Johnson (D)	106,239	64.6
	Fredric H. Nagel Jr. (R)	58,150	35.4
3	John E. Moss Jr. (D)	138,257	74.8
	George W. G. Smith (R)	46,510	25.2
4	Robert L. Leggett (D)	55,563	56.5
	L. V. Honsinger (R)	42,762	43.5
5	John F. Shelley (D)	64,493	80.4
	Roland S. Charles (R)	15,670	19.5
6	William S. Mailliard (R)	105,762	58.7
	John A. O'Connell (D)	74,429	41.3
7	Jeffery Cohelan (D)	86,215	64.5
	Leonard L. Cantando (R)	47,409	35.5
8	George P. Miller (D)	97,014	72.5
	Harold Petersen (R)	36,810	27.5
9	Don Edwards (D)	79,616	65.9
	Joseph Francis Donovan (R)	41,104	34.0
10	Charles S. Gubser (R)	106,419	60.7
	James P. Thurber Jr. (D)	68,885	39.3
11	J. Arthur Younger (R)	101,963	62.3
	William J. Keller (D)	61,623	37.7
12	Burt L. Talcott (R)	75,424	61.3
	William K. Stewart (D)	47,576	38.7
13	Charles M. Teague (R)	84,743	64.9
	George J. Holgate (D)	45,746	35.1
14	John F. Baldwin (R)	99,040	62.9
	Charles R. Weidner (D)	58,369	37.1
15	John J. McFall (D)	97,322	70.0
	Arthur L. Young (R)	41,726	30.0
16	B. F. Sisk (D)	108,339	71.9
	Arthur L. Selland (R)	42,401	28.1
17	Cecil R. King (D)	74,964	67.2
	Ted Bruinsma (R)	36,663	32.8

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
18	Harlan Hagen (D)	91,684	58.9
	Ray Arnett (R)	64,037	41.1
19	Chet Holifield (D)	78,436	61.6
	Robert T. Ramsay (R)	48,976	38.4
20	H. Allen Smith (R)	119,938	70.6
	Leon Mayer (D)	49,850	29.4
21	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	73,465	84.5
	Herman Smith (R)	13,371	15.4
22	James C. Corman (D)	75,294	53.6
	Charles S. Foote (R)	65,087	46.4
23	Clyde Doyle (D)	83,269	64.2
	Del Clawson (R)	46,488	35.8
24	Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)	120,884	70.3
	Knox Mellon (D)	50,970	29.7
25	Ronald Brooks Cameron (D)	62,371	53.1
	John H. Rousselot (R)	53,961	45.9
26	James Roosevelt (D)	112,162	68.3
	Daniel Beltz (R)	52,063	31.7
27	Everett G. Burkhalter (D)	66,979	52.1
	Edgar W. Hiestand (R)	61,538	47.9
28	Alphonzo Bell (R)	162,233	64.0
	Robert J. Felixson (D)	91,305	36.0
29	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	73,740	55.6
	H. L. Richardson (R)	58,760	44.3
30	Edward R. Roybal (D)	69,008	56.5
	Gordon L. McDonough (R)	53,104	43.5
31	Charles H. Wilson (D)	76,631	52.2
	Gordon Hahn (R)	70,154	47.8
32	Craig Hosmer (R)	115,915	70.7
	J. J. Johovich (D)	47,917	29.2
33	Harry R. Sheppard (D)	96,192	59.0
	William R. Thomas (R)	66,764	41.0
34	Richard T. Hanna (D)	90,758	55.9
	Robert A. Geier (R)	71,478	44.1
35	James B. Utt (R)	133,737	68.5
	Burton Shamsky (D)	61,395	31.5
36	Bob Wilson (R)	91,626	61.8
	William C. Godfrey (D)	56,637	38.2
37	Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	63,821	51.3
	Dick Wilson (R)	60,460	48.6
38	Patrick Minor Martin (R)	68,583	55.9
	Dalip S. Saund (D)	54,022	44.1

## COLORADO

1	Byron G. Rogers (D)	94,680	56.0
	William B. Chenoweth (R)	74,392	44.0
2	Donald G. Brotzman (R)	134,939	61.9
	Conrad L. McBride (D)	83,235	38.2
3	J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	74,848	54.7
	Albert J. Tomsic (D)	62,097	45.3
4	Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	42,462	58.7
	Leo R. Somerville (R)	29,943	41.4

## CONNECTICUT

1	Emilio Q. Daddario (D)	162,844	57.5
	James F. Collins (R)	118,767	41.9
2	William L. St. Onge (D)	83,652	50.8
	Moses A. Savin (R)	81,010	49.2
3	Robert Giaimo (D)	104,728	56.0
	Daniel Reinhardsen Jr. (R)	82,215	44.0
4	Abner W. Sibal (R)	132,595	52.0
	Francis X. Lennon Jr. (D)	122,362	48.0
5	John B. Monagan (D)	83,321	58.5
	John A. Rand (R)	59,072	41.5
AL	Bernard F. Grabowski (D)	543,424	52.7
	John M. Lupton (R)	487,575	47.3

## DELAWARE

AL	Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)	81,166	52.9
	Wilmer F. Williams (R)	71,934	46.9

## FLORIDA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	35,781	81.9
	M. M. Woolley (R)	7,902	18.1
2	Charles E. Bennett (D)	41,378	99.7
3	Claude Pepper (D)	59,985	57.6
	Bob Peterson (R)	44,164	42.4
4	Dante B. Fascell (D)	67,136	64.5
	J. C. McGlon Jr. (R)	36,981	35.5
5	A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D)	54,383	65.2
	Hubert H. Hevey Jr. (R)	29,008	34.8
6	Paul G. Rogers (D)	102,396	64.2
	Frederick A. Kibbe (R)	57,112	35.8
7	James A. Haley (D)	52,417	66.8
	F. Onell Rogells (R)	26,042	33.2
8	D. R. Matthews (D)	23,387	100.0
9	Don Fuqua (D)	23,651	75.3
	Wilfred C. Varn (R)	7,735	24.6
10	Sam M. Gibbons (D)	41,426	70.6
	Victor A. Rule (R)	17,214	29.4
11	Edward J. Gurney (R)	46,814	51.9
	John A. Sutton (D)	43,348	48.1
12	William C. Cramer (R)	78,982	64.5
	Grover C. Criswell Jr. (D)	43,431	35.5

## GEORGIA

1	G. Elliott Hagan (D)	25,229	97.6
2	John L. Pilcher (D)	18,967	96.3
3	E. L. Forrester (D)	25,001	100.0
4	John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	21,214	100.0
5	Charles L. Weltner (D)	60,583	55.6
	L. J. O'Callaghan (R)	48,466	44.4
6	Carl Vinson (D)	19,701	100.0
7	John W. Davis (D)	28,994	72.4
	Ralph Ivey (R)	11,048	27.6
8	J. Russell Tuten (D)	19,694	100.0
9	Phil M. Landrum (D)	25,942	100.0
10	Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D)	27,169	100.0

## HAWAII

AL	Thomas P. Gill (D)	123,649✓
	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	123,599✓
	Albert W. Evensen (R)	70,880
	Richard Ike Sutton (R)	46,292

## IDAHO

1	Compton I. White Jr. (D)	51,422	53.0
	Erwin H. Schwiebert (R)	45,552	47.0
2	Ralph R. Harding (D)	83,152	52.8
	Orval Hansen (R)	74,203	47.2

## ILLINOIS

1	William L. Dawson (D)	98,305	74.1
	Benjamin C. Duster (R)	34,379	25.9
2	Barratt O'Hara (D)	78,119	62.3
	Philip G. Bixler (R)	47,336	37.7
3	William T. Murphy (D)	82,866	51.6
	Ernest E. Michaels (R)	77,814	48.4
4	Edward J. Derwinski (R)	114,954	64.9
	Richard E. Friedman (D)	62,189	35.1
5	John C. Kluczynski (D)	84,455	63.4
	Joseph Potempa (R)	48,825	36.6
6	Thomas J. O'Brien (D)	72,183	77.7
	Adolph Herda (D)	20,690	22.3
7	Roland Victor Libonati (D)	86,677	78.8
	Joseph D. Day (R)	23,285	21.2
8	Dan Rostenkowski (D)	112,778	60.8
	Irvin R. Techon (R)	72,726	39.2
9	Edward R. Finnegan (D)	80,378	54.8
	Thomas E. Ward (R)	66,196	45.2



	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Harold R. Collier (R)	149,761	66.6
	Joseph A. Salerno (D)	74,986	33.4
11	Roman C. Pucinski (D)	103,677	52.7
	Henry J. Hyde (R)	92,910	47.3
12	Robert McClory (R)	76,335	63.9
	John Clark Kimball (D)	43,200	36.1
13	Donald Rumsfeld (R)	139,230	63.5
	John A. Kennedy (D)	79,419	36.2
14	Elmer J. Hoffman (R)	107,285	59.7
	Jerome M. Ziegler (D)	72,390	40.3
15	Charlotte T. Reid (R)	77,718	60.3
	Stanley H. Cowan (D)	49,444	38.3
16	John B. Anderson (R)	78,594	66.9
	Walter S. Busky (D)	38,853	33.1
17	Leslie C. Arends (R)	87,612	62.5
	Donald M. Laughlin (D)	52,592	37.5
18	Robert H. Michel (R)	75,957	61.2
	Francis D. Nash (D)	48,177	38.8
19	Robert T. McLoskey (R)	66,547	55.9
	David Dedoncker (D)	52,482	44.1
20	Paul Findley (R)	100,558	52.9
	Peter F. Mack Jr. (D)	89,522	47.1
21	Kenneth J. Gray (D)	96,971	60.0
	Frank H. Walker (R)	64,687	40.0
22	William L. Springer (R)	70,870	59.8
	Bob Wilson (D)	47,745	40.3
23	George E. Shipley (D)	99,133	51.7
	Edward H. Jenison (R)	92,562	48.3
24	Melvin Price (D)	95,522	73.8
	Kurt Glaser (R)	33,993	26.3

## INDIANA

1	Ray J. Madden (D)	104,212	60.5
	Harold Moody (R)	67,230	39.0
2	Charles A. Halleck (R)	82,971	57.6
	John J. Murray (D)	61,076	42.4
3	John Brademas (D)	92,609	51.9
	Charles W. Ainlay (R)	85,845	48.1
4	E. Ross Adair (R)	80,693	55.6
	Ronald R. Ross (D)	64,553	44.4
5	J. Edward Roush (D)	92,264	51.6
	George O. Chambers (R)	86,403	48.4
6	Richard L. Roudebush (R)	76,506	52.7
	Fred Wampler (D)	68,777	47.3
7	William G. Bray (R)	82,160	57.8
	Elden C. Tipton (D)	59,953	42.2
8	Winfield K. Denton (D)	95,126	55.7
	Earl J. Heseman (R)	75,731	44.3
9	Earl Wilson (R)	65,287	52.1
	John Pritchard (O)	59,985	47.9
10	Ralph Harvey (R)	81,007	52.9
	John E. Mitchell (D)	72,009	47.1
11	Donald Cogley Bruce (R)	127,763	54.3
	Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	107,747	45.8

## IOWA

1	Fred Schwengel (R)	65,975	61.1
	Harold Stephens (D)	42,000	38.9
2	James E. Bromwell (R)	67,475	52.8
	Frank W. Less (D)	60,296	47.2
3	H. R. Gross (R)	66,337	56.7
	Neel F. Hill (D)	50,580	43.3
4	John Kyl (R)	65,538	55.9
	Gene W. Glenn (D)	51,810	44.2
5	Neal Smith (D)	73,963	62.8
	Sonja C. Egenes (R)	43,877	37.2
6	Charles B. Hoeven (R)	66,940	58.5
	Donald W. Murray (D)	47,542	41.5
7	Ben F. Jensen (R)	56,341	56.1
	Edward J. Peters (D)	44,171	44.0

## KANSAS

1	Bob Dole (R)	102,499	55.8
	J. Floyd Breeding (D)	81,092	44.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	William H. Avery (R)	72,945	65.2
	Harry F. Kehoe (D)	38,923	34.8
3	Robert F. Ellsworth (R)	60,865	63.4
	Bill Sparks (D)	35,166	36.6
4	Garner E. Shriver (R)	72,712	66.9
	Lawrence J. Wetzel (D)	35,922	33.1
5	Joe Skubitz (R)	66,705	53.3
	Wade A. Myers (D)	58,453	46.7

## KENTUCKY

1	Frank A. Stubblefield (D)	53,240	100.0
2	William H. Natcher (D)	45,999	100.0
3	M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)	94,579	50.8
	Frank W. Burke (D)	91,544	49.2
4	Frank Chelf (D)	57,956	52.9
	Clyde Middleton (R)	51,637	47.1
5	Eugene Siler (R)	59,326	100.0
6	John C. Watts (D)	53,454	100.0
7	Carl D. Perkins (D)	70,195	56.8
	C. Alex Parker Jr. (R)	52,640	42.6

## LOUISIANA

1	F. Edward Hébert (D)	57,326	100.0
2	Hale Boggs (D)	57,395	67.2
	David C. Treen (R)	27,971	32.8
3	Edwin E. Willis (D)	26,170	100.0
4	Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)	29,754	100.0
5	Otto E. Passman (D)	24,609	100.0
6	James H. Morrison (D)	48,894	100.0
7	T. Ashton Thompson (D)	33,983	100.0
8	Gillis W. Long (D)	25,682	64.0
	John W. Lewis Jr. (R)	14,448	36.0

## MAINE

1	Stanley R. Tupper (R)	85,864	59.6
	Ronald Kellam (D)	58,129	40.4
2	Clifford G. McIntire (R)	72,349	51.1
	William D. Hathaway (D)	69,159	48.9

## MARYLAND

1	Rogers C. B. Morton (R)	33,674	53.2
	Thomas F. Johnson (D)	29,653	46.8
2	Clarence D. Long (D)	85,383	51.9
	Fife Symington (R)	79,075	48.1
3	Edward A. Garmatz (D)	41,446	100.0
4	George H. Fallon (D)	35,077	72.3
	John E. Brondau (R)	13,425	27.7
5	Richard E. Lankford (D)	85,612	59.5
	Joseph M. Baker Jr. (R)	58,332	40.5
6	Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)	106,212	60.9
	John Foley (D)	68,116	39.1
7	Samuel N. Friedel (D)	57,958	70.0
	Caroline R. Ramsay (R)	24,825	30.0
AL	Carlton R. Sickles (D)	388,107	55.7
	Newton Steers (R)	308,792	44.3

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Silvio O. Conte (R)	106,498	74.4
	William K. Hefner (D)	36,711	25.6
2	Edward P. Boland (D)	92,340	67.8
	Samuel S. Rodman (R)	43,873	32.2
3	Philip J. Philbin (D)	129,326	72.4
	Frank Anthony (R)	49,418	27.7
4	Harold D. Donohue (D)	145,166	90.4
	Stanley Shogren (P)	15,310	9.5
5	F. Bradford Morse (R)	112,455	57.4
	Thomas J. Lane (D)	83,504	42.6
6	William H. Bates (D)	113,104	56.2
	George J. O'Shea (D)	88,187	43.8
7	Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	119,117	71.6
	Gordon F. Hughes (R)	47,289	28.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	100,814	73.0
	Howard Greyber (R)	37,374	27.1
9	John W. McCormack (D)	105,565	100.0
10	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	124,091	65.5
	Edward F. Doolan (D)	65,443	34.5
11	James A. Burke (D)	121,030	64.3
	Harry F. Stimpson (R)	67,138	35.7
12	Hastings Keith (R)	107,000	64.2
	Alexander Byron (D)	59,681	35.8

## MICHIGAN

1	Lucien N. Nedzi (D)	82,321	89.3
	Walter Czarnecki (R)	9,916	10.8
2	George Meader (R)	88,427	58.4
	Thomas P. Payne (D)	63,036	41.6
3	August E. Johansen (R)	77,316	59.5
	Paul H. Todd Jr. (D)	52,667	40.5
4	Edward Hutchinson (R)	73,308	63.8
	Leland D. Mitchell (D)	41,620	36.2
5	Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R)	110,043	67.0
	William G. Reamon (D)	54,112	33.0
6	Charles E. Chamberlain (R)	112,861	54.5
	Don Hayworth (D)	94,157	45.5
7	James G. O'Hara (D)	127,067	56.3
	H. Charles Knill (R)	98,742	43.7
8	James Harvey (R)	77,022	60.5
	Jerome T. Hart (D)	50,376	39.5
9	Robert P. Griffin (R)	66,645	59.4
	Donald G. Jennings (D)	45,536	40.6
10	Elford A. Cederberg (R)	63,452	61.5
	Hubert C. Evans (D)	39,771	38.5
11	Victor A. Knox (R)	48,244	56.7
	Warren P. Cleary (D)	36,886	43.3
12	John B. Bennett (R)	41,784	63.3
	William J. Bolognesi (D)	24,240	36.7
13	Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	59,688	71.2
	Robert B. Blackwell (R)	24,134	28.8
14	Harold M. Ryan (D)	108,025	61.8
	Lois V. Nair (R)	66,889	38.2
15	John D. Dingell (D)	94,197	83.0
	Ernest Richards (R)	19,258	17.0
16	John Lesinski Jr. (D)	180,626	67.9
	Laverne O. Elliott (R)	85,485	32.1
17	Martha W. Griffiths (D)	122,021	59.3
	James F. O'Neil (R)	83,870	40.7
18	William S. Broomfield (R)	149,863	59.6
	George J. Fulkerson (D)	101,468	40.4
AL	Neil Staebler (D)	1,392,221	52.0
	Alvin M. Bentley (R)	1,282,082	47.9

## Special Election

14	Harold M. Ryan (D)	30,367#	50.5
	Robert E. Waldron (R)	29,600#	49.2

## MINNESOTA

1	Albert H. Quie (R)	90,632	57.5
	David L. Graven (DFL)	66,956	42.5
2	Ancher Nelsen (R)	81,557	62.2
	Conrad H. Hammar (DFL)	49,543	37.8
3	Clark MacGregor (R)	87,730	60.2
	Irving R. Keldsen (DFL)	58,066	39.8
4	Joseph E. Karth (DFL)	93,519	59.5
	Harry Strong (R)	63,766	40.5
5	Donald M. Fraser (DFL)	87,002	51.8
	Walter H. Judd (R)	80,865	48.2
6	Alec G. Olson (DFL)	77,310	50.1
	Robert J. Odegard (R)	76,962	49.9
7	Odin Langen (R)	70,546	52.0
	Harding C. Noblitt (DFL)	65,161	48.0
8	John A. Blatnik (DFL)	101,567	65.7
	Jerry H. Ketola (R)	52,996	34.3

**MISSISSIPPI**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	26,251	100.0
2	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	31,344	100.0
3	John Bell Williams (D)	38,093	100.0
4	Arthur Winstead (D)	21,730	83.0
	Sterling P. Davis (I)	4,461	17.0
5	William M. Colmer (D)	39,735	100.0

**MISSOURI**

1	Frank M. Karsten (D)	82,216	70.7
	Charles F. Cherry (R)	34,089	29.3
2	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	102,861	56.3
	Philip V. Maher (D)	79,732	43.7
3	Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	81,346	70.5
	J. Marvin Krause (R)	34,031	29.5
4	William J. Randall (D)	59,599	53.9
	John D. Fox (R)	50,945	46.1
5	Richard Bolling (D)	54,166	58.9
	Walter McCarty (R)	37,835	41.1
6	W. R. Hull Jr. (D)	62,366	55.3
	Ethan H. Campbell (R)	50,339	44.7
7	Durward G. Hall (R)	84,631	57.7
	Jim Thomas (D)	62,082	42.3
8	Richard Ichord (D)	77,535	59.0
	David W. Bernhardt (R)	53,862	41.0
9	Clarence Cannon (D)	74,254	61.2
	Anthony C. Schroeder (R)	47,026	38.8
10	Paul C. Jones (D)	50,581	60.6
	Truman Farrow (R)	32,828	39.4

**MONTANA**

1	Arnold Olsen (D)	55,611	52.8
	Wayne Montgomery (R)	49,760	47.2
2	James F. Battin (R)	79,315	55.4
	Leo Graybill Jr. (D)	63,755	44.6

**NEBRASKA**

1	Ralph F. Beermann (R)	85,559	50.9
	Clair A. Callan (D)	73,768	43.9
	George C. Menkens	8,794	5.2
2	Glenn Cunningham (R)	83,139	69.5
	Thomas N. Bonner (D)	36,577	30.6
3	Dave Martin (R)	103,079	65.6
	John A. Hoffman (D)	54,058	34.4

**NEVADA**

AL	Walter S. Baring (D)	66,866	71.7
	J. Carlton Adair (R)	26,458	28.4

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Louis C. Wyman (R)	65,651	53.1
	J. Oliva Huot (D)	57,910	46.9
2	James C. Cleveland (R)	56,152	57.5
	Eugene S. Daniell (D)	41,539	42.5

**NEW JERSEY**

1	William T. Cahill (R)	119,633	58.8
	Neil F. Deighan Jr. (D)	83,405	41.0
2	Milton W. Glenn (R)	61,285	52.7
	Paul R. Porreca (D)	54,317	46.7
3	James C. Auchincloss (R)	82,220	56.9
	Peter J. Gannon (D)	62,258	43.1
4	Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	88,668	63.8
	Ephraim Tomlinson (R)	49,952	35.9
5	Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (R)	86,133	66.0
	Eugene M. Friedman (D)	43,347	33.2
6	Florence P. Dwyer (R)	110,143	59.6
	Lillian Walsh Egolf (D)	73,436	39.8
7	William B. Widnall (R)	110,926	61.4
	J. Emmet Cassidy (D)	68,330	37.8

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Charles S. Joelson (D)	75,820	65.0
	Walter W. Porter Jr. (R)	39,903	34.2
9	Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R)	89,345	56.9
	Donald R. Sorkow (D)	66,140	42.2
10	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	62,616	72.8
	Charles Allan Baretzki (R)	22,819	26.5
11	Joseph G. Minish (D)	48,102	59.5
	Frank A. Palmieri (R)	30,244	37.4
12	George M. Wallhauser (R)	57,169	52.5
	Robert R. Peacock (D)	50,783	46.6
13	Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)	62,636	77.1
	Eugene P. Kenny (R)	17,063	21.0
14	Dominick V. Daniels (D)	54,000	70.6
	Michael J. Bell (R)	21,303	27.9
15	Edward J. Patten (D)	86,651	56.7
	Bernard F. Rodgers (R)	66,142	43.3

**NEW MEXICO**

AL	Thomas G. Morris (D)	152,684	64.4
	Junio Lopez (R)	84,457	35.6
AL	Joseph M. Montoya (D)	128,651	52.5
	Jack C. Redman (R)	116,262	47.5

**NEW YORK**

1	Otis G. Pike (D, L)	85,619	61.7
	Walter M. Ormsby (R)	53,133	38.3
2	James R. Grover Jr. (R)	70,352	55.7
	Robert J. Flynn (D, L)	55,963	44.3
3	Steven B. Derounian (R)	86,430	59.2
	George Soll (D, L)	59,635	40.8
4	John W. Wylder (R)	74,508	56.4
	Joseph A. Daley (D, L)	56,438	42.7
5	Frank J. Becker (R)	89,964	57.5
	Franklin Bear (D, L)	66,502	42.5
6	Seymour Halpern (R)	96,475	63.3
	Leonard L. Finz (D, L)	55,883	36.7
7	Joseph P. Addabbo (D, L)	80,983	59.3
	George Archinal (R)	55,654	40.7
8	Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D, L)	104,895	66.4
	Arthur McCrossen (R)	53,122	33.6
9	James J. Delaney (D)	85,987	58.8
	Charles H. Cohen (R)	51,325	35.1
	Mark Starr (L)	9,051	6.2
10	Emanuel Celler (D, L)	90,216	80.0
	Seymour Besunder (R)	21,210	19.0
11	Eugene J. Keogh (D, L)	60,082	71.6
	Abraham L. Banner (R)	23,844	28.4
12	Edna F. Kelly (D, L)	106,375	70.0
	Louis London Goldberg (R)	45,492	30.0
13	Abraham J. Multer (D, L)	116,753	74.6
	Melvyn M. Rothman (R)	39,765	25.4
14	John J. Rooney (D, L)	54,298	70.9
	Leon F. Nadrowski (R)	22,287	29.1
15	Hugh L. Carey (D, L)	55,602	50.2
	Francis E. Dorn (R)	55,219	49.8
16	John M. Murphy (D)	57,666	47.5
	Robert T. Connor (R)	55,821	45.9
	George B. Murphy (L)	8,043	6.6
17	John V. Lindsay (R)	98,024	68.7
	Martin B. Dworkis (D, L)	44,728	31.3
18	Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D)	59,125	69.6
	Ramon A. Martinez (R)	18,313	21.6
	Mae P. Watts (L)	7,457	8.8
19	Leonard Farbstein (D)	59,880	58.5
	Richard S. Aldrich (R, OP)	31,244	30.5
	Bentley Kassal (L)	11,233	11.0
20	William F. Ryan (D, L)	94,425	72.6
	Gilbert A. Robinson (R)	35,664	27.4
21	James C. Healey (D)	65,242	67.4
	Stanley L. Slater (R)	20,354	21.0
	Lillian Gulker (L)	11,187	11.6
22	Jacob H. Gilbert (D)	51,241	70.4
	Oscar Gonzalez-Suarez (R)	14,901	20.5
	David Grand (L)	6,629	9.1

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
23	Charles A. Buckley (D)	69,836	54.4
	John J. Parker (R)	39,692	30.9
	John P. Hagan (L)	18,749	14.6
24	Paul A. Fino (R)	77,785	60.1
	Alfred E. Santangelo (D)	46,455	35.9
25	Robert R. Barry (R)	109,989	61.5
	A. Frank Reel (D, L)	68,859	38.5
26	Ogden R. Reid (R)	93,064	60.9
	Stanley W. Church (D, L)	59,725	39.1
27	Katharine St. George (R)	86,958	57.9
	William F. Ward Jr. (D, L)	63,306	42.1
28	J. Ernest Wharton (R)	94,531	64.1
	Morton E. Gilday (D, L)	52,994	35.9
29	Leo W. O'Brien (D, L)	126,313	60.1
	Wolfgang J. Riemer (R)	83,719	39.9
30	Carleton J. King (R)	108,860	63.8
	William W. Egan (D)	57,822	33.9
31	Clarence E. Kilburn (R)	66,283	60.0
	Francis G. Healey (D, L)	44,171	40.0
32	Alexander Pirnie (R)	77,875	57.6
	Virgil C. Crisafulli (D, L)	57,414	42.4
33	Howard W. Robison (R)	92,460	66.8
	Theodore W. Maurer (D)	41,412	29.9
34	R. Walter Riehlman (R)	84,780	54.8
	Lee Alexander (D)	67,149	43.4
35	Samuel S. Stratton (D, L)	78,560	54.5
	Janet Hill Gordon (R)	65,697	45.5
36	Frank J. Horton (R)	96,581	59.3
	Robert R. Bickal (D, L)	66,371	40.7
37	Harold C. Ostertag (R)	101,821	64.3
	Norman C. Katner (D, L)	56,428	35.7
38	Charles E. Goodell (R)	83,361	68.4
	T. Joseph Lynch (D)	36,992	30.3
39	John R. Pillion (R)	99,527	62.6
	Angelo S. Deloia (D)	55,774	35.1
40	William E. Miller (R)	72,706	52.0
	E. Dent Lackey (D, L)	67,004	48.0
41	Thaddeus J. Dulski (D, L)	93,982	71.5
	Daniel J. Kij (R)	37,544	28.5

**Special Election**

6	Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D, L)	16,115#	44.5
	Thomas F. Galvin (R)	15,851#	43.8
	Emil Levin (I)	4,245#	11.7

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	Herbert C. Bonner (D)	17,898	100.0
2	L. H. Fountain (D)	21,050	100.0
3	David N. Henderson (D)	34,056	100.0
4	Harold D. Cooley (D)	45,249	58.1
	George E. Ward (R)	32,593	41.9
5	Ralph J. Scott (D)	47,009	59.2
	A. M. Snipes (R)	32,427	40.8
6	Horace R. Kornegay (D)	43,021	59.9
	Blackwell P. Robinson (R)	28,827	40.1
7	Alton Lennon (D)	33,173	77.0
	James E. Walsh Jr. (R)	9,895	23.0
8	Charles R. Jonas (R)	64,703	56.0
	A. Paul Kitchin (D)	50,926	44.0
9	James T. Broyhill (R)	67,608	50.5
	Hugh Q. Alexander (D)	66,332	49.5
10	Basil L. Whitener (D)	52,641	55.1
	Carol M. Barringer (R)	42,908	44.9
11	Roy A. Taylor (D)	70,791	55.2
	Robert Brown (R)	57,422	44.8

**NORTH DAKOTA**

1	Hjalmar C. Nygaard (R)	61,330	54.6
	Scott Anderson (D)	50,924	45.4
2	Don L. Short (R)	56,203	54.0
	Robert Vogel (D)	47,825	46.0

**OHIO**

1	Carl W. Rich (R)	74,320	62.7
	Monica Nolan (D)	44,264	37.3





	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Donald D. Clancy (R)	105,750	62.8
	H. A. Sand (D)	62,733	37.2
3	Paul F. Schenck (R)	113,584	57.0
	Martin A. Evers (D)	85,573	43.0
4	William M. McCulloch (R)	77,790	70.3
	Marjorie Conrad Struna (D)	32,866	29.7
5	Delbert L. Latta (R)	69,272	70.4
	William T. Hunt (D)	29,114	29.6
6	William H. Harsha (R)	72,743	60.4
	Jerry C. Rasor (D)	47,737	39.6
7	Clarence J. Brown (R)	83,680	67.7
	Robert A. Riley (D)	39,908	32.3
8	Jackson E. Betts (R)	66,458	70.1
	Morris Laderman (D)	28,400	29.9
9	Thomas L. Ashley (D)	86,443	57.4
	Martin A. Janis (R)	64,279	42.6
10	Homer E. Abele (R)	46,158	52.3
	Walter H. Moeller (D)	42,131	47.7
11	Oliver P. Bolton (R)	74,573	50.6
	Robert E. Cook (D)	72,936	49.5
12	Samuel L. Devine (R)	130,316	68.3
	Paul D. Cassidy (D)	60,563	31.7
13	Charles A. Mosher (R)	63,858	55.1
	J. Grant Keys (D)	52,030	44.9
14	William H. Ayres (R)	100,909	53.7
	Oliver Ocasek (D)	86,947	46.3
15	Robert T. Secrest (D)	41,856	52.4
	Tom V. Moorehead (R)	38,095	47.7
16	Frank T. Bow (R)	96,512	60.1
	Ed Witmer (D)	64,213	40.0
17	John M. Ashbrook (R)	69,976	58.6
	Robert W. Levering (D)	49,415	41.4
18	Wayne L. Hays (D)	66,327	61.0
	John J. Carrigg (R)	42,336	39.0
19	Michael J. Kirwan (D)	75,967	62.0
	William Vincent Williams (R)	46,200	37.8
20	Michael A. Feighan (D)	91,544	71.0
	Leonard G. Richter (R)	37,325	29.0
21	Charles A. Vanik (D)	79,514	79.9
	Leodis Harris (R)	20,027	20.1
22	Frances P. Bolton (R)	74,603	64.6
	Edward Corrigan (D)	35,353	30.6
23	William E. Minshall (R)	107,510	71.5
	Emil C. Weber (D)	42,907	28.5
AL	Robert Taft Jr. (R)	1,786,018	60.5
	Richard D. Kennedy (D)	1,164,776	39.5

## OKLAHOMA

1	Page Belcher (R)	102,585	68.6
	Herbert W. Wright Jr. (D)	46,949	31.4
2	Ed Edmondson (D)	56,968	56.7
	Bill Sharp (R)	50,481	43.4
3	Carl Albert (D)	56,010	100.0
4	Tom Steed (D)	66,000	100.0
5	John Jarman (R)	90,392	68.9
	William P. Pounton Jr. (R)	40,825	31.1
6	Victor Wickersham (D)	56,508	53.6
	Glenn L. Gibson (R)	48,985	46.4

## OREGON

1	Walter Norblad (R)	119,263	61.8
	R. Blaine Whipple (D)	73,641	38.2
2	Al Ullman (R)	53,335	64.0
	Robert W. Chandler (R)	29,995	36.0
3	Edith Green (D)	131,573	66.0
	Stanley E. Hartman (R)	67,830	34.0
4	Robert B. Duncan (D)	83,660	53.9
	Carl Fisher (R)	71,483	46.1

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	William A. Barrett (D)	102,722	63.5
	Winifred H. Malinowsky (R)	58,953	36.5
2	Robert N. C. Nix (D)	86,812	67.1
	Arthur C. Thomas (R)	42,607	32.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	James A. Byrne (D)	81,405	59.3
	Joseph R. Burns (R)	55,827	40.7
4	Herman Toll (D)	104,300	56.0
	Frank J. Barbera (R)	82,014	44.0
5	William J. Green Jr. (D)	94,501	55.9
	Michael J. Bednarek (R)	74,557	44.1
6	George M. Rhodes (D)	112,959	51.2
	Ivor D. Fenton (R)	107,724	48.8
7	William H. Milliken (R)	136,955	60.8
	John A. Reilly (D)	88,482	39.3
8	Willard S. Curtin (R)	101,853	54.8
	James A. Michener (D)	84,043	45.2
9	Paul B. Dague (R)	113,880	67.2
	Richard C. Keller (D)	55,565	32.8
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	95,754	52.5
	William D. Combar (D)	86,680	47.5
11	Daniel J. Flood (D)	101,754	66.5
	Donald B. Ayers (R)	51,263	33.5
12	J. Irving Whalley (R)	98,190	60.5
	A. Reed Hayes (D)	64,227	39.5
13	Richard S. Schweiker (R)	135,847	66.6
	Lee F. Driscoll Jr. (D)	68,234	33.4
14	William S. Moorhead (D)	93,130	65.7
	Joseph M. Beatty (R)	48,726	34.4
15	Francis E. Walter (D)	63,574	57.5
	Woodrow A. Horn (R)	46,928	42.5
16	John C. Kunkel (R)	90,113	66.7
	John A. Walter (D)	44,932	33.3
17	Herman T. Schneebeli (R)	96,088	62.9
	William W. Litke (D)	56,692	37.1
18	Robert J. Corbett (R)	108,433	64.3
	Edward F. Cook (D)	60,260	35.7
19	George A. Goodling (R)	82,924	56.8
	Earl D. Warner (D)	62,995	43.2
20	Elmer J. Holland (D)	106,971	67.4
	Budd Edward Sheppard (R)	51,688	32.6
21	John H. Dent (D)	80,410	59.6
	Charles E. Scaff (R)	54,543	40.4
22	John P. Saylor (R)	82,584	57.5
	Donald J. Perry (D)	61,054	42.5
23	Leon H. Gavin (R)	79,158	58.6
	Frank M. O'Neil (D)	54,798	40.6
24	James D. Weaver (R)	82,213	51.4
	Peter J. Joyce (D)	77,749	48.6
25	Frank M. Clark (D)	87,552	56.4
	Harvey R. Robinson (R)	67,630	43.6
26	Thomas E. Morgan (D)	94,932	61.7
	Jerome Hahn (R)	58,945	38.3
27	James G. Fulton (R)	112,034	65.5
	Margaret Lee Walgren (D)	58,984	34.5

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Fernard J.St.Germain (D)	80,333	56.8
	R.Gordon Butler (R)	61,186	43.2
2	John E.Fogarty (D)	127,184	71.8
	John F.Kennedy (R)	49,955	28.2

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	L. Mendel Rivers (D)	39,176	100.0
2	Albert W. Watson (D)	39,149	52.8
	Floyd D. Spence (R)	34,947	47.2
3	W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	34,545	100.0
4	Robert T. Ashmore (D)	47,044	100.0
5	Robert W. Hemphill (D)	28,989	93.9
	Robert M. Doster (R)	1,861	6.0
6	John L. McMillan (D)	36,811	100.0

## Special Election

2	Corinne B. Riley (D)	3,626#	100.0
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## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Ben Reifel (R)	113,975	59.2
	Ralph A. Nauman (D)	78,421	40.8
2	E.Y. Berry (R)	37,092	61.5
	M.W. Morrie Clarkson (D)	23,243	38.5

**TENNESSEE<sup>1</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	James Quillen (R)	49,320	53.9
	Herbert Silvers (D)	40,113	43.8
2	Howard H. Baker (R)	61,306	70.6
	Tally R. Livingston (D)	25,579	29.4
3	Bill Brock (R)	47,604	51.1
	Wilkes T. Thrasher Jr. (D)	45,597	48.9
4	Joe L. Evins (D)	46,005	87.9
	Arch M. Eaton Sr. (I)	6,310	12.1
5	Richard Fulton	47,756	60.4
	J. Carleton Loser	30,182	38.2
6	Ross Bass (D)	36,404	81.8
	J. J. Underwood Jr. (I)	8,120	18.2
7	Tom Murray (D)	24,746	100.0
8	Robert A. Everett (D)	23,521	97.3
	Clifford Davis (D)	55,345	50.6
	Robert B. James (R)	54,132	49.5

**TEXAS**

1	Wright Patman (D)	26,669	67.3
	James Timberlake (R)	12,938	32.7
2	Jack Brooks (D)	47,137	68.8
	Roy James Jr. (R)	21,385	31.2
3	Lindley Beckworth (D)	26,915	52.0
	William Steger (R)	24,803	48.0
4	Ray Roberts (D)	23,573	72.0
	Conner Harrington (R)	9,165	28.0
5	Bruce Alger (R)	89,938	56.3
	Bill Jones (D)	69,813	43.7
6	Olin E. Teague (D)	33,617	100.0
7	John Dowdy (D)	37,756	88.2
	Raymond Ramage (R)	5,045	11.8
8	Albert Thomas (D)	51,285	71.5
	Anthony Farris (R)	20,475	28.5
9	Clark W. Thompson (D)	56,179	66.3
	Dave Oaks (R)	28,594	33.7
10	Homer Thornberry (D)	43,396	63.3
	Jim Dobbs (R)	25,165	36.7
11	W. R. Poage (D)	41,698	100.0
12	Jim Wright (D)	53,705	60.6
	Del Barron (R)	34,879	39.4
13	Graham B. Purcell (D)	37,941	67.1
	Joe Meissner (R)	18,578	32.9
14	John Young (D)	60,803	70.4
	Lawrence E. Hoover (R)	25,623	29.7
15	Joe Kilgore (D)	53,552	100.0
16	Ed Foreman (R)	44,095	53.8
	J. T. Rutherford (D)	37,821	46.2
17	Omar Burleson (D)	46,895	100.0
18	Walter Rogers (D)	43,389	58.8
	Jack Seale (R)	30,393	41.2
19	George Mahon (D)	46,925	67.1
	Dennis Taylor (R)	23,022	32.9
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	62,776	100.0
21	O. C. Fisher (D)	39,261	76.1
	E. S. Mayer Jr. (R)	12,310	23.9
22	Bob Casey (D)	73,141	53.6
	Ross Baker (R)	63,452	46.5
AL	Joe Pool (D)	870,860	56.1
	Desmond A. Barry (R)	680,569	43.9

### Special Runoff Elections<sup>2</sup>

4	Ray Roberts (D)	16,109	54.3
	R. C. Slagle Jr. (D)	13,572	45.7
13	Graham B. Purcell Jr. (D)	23,905	62.9
	Joe Meissner (R)	14,098	37.1

## UTAH

1	Laurence J. Burton (R)	59,032	50.9
	Morris Blaine Peterson (D)	56,989	49.1
2	Sherman P. Lloyd (R)	108,355	53.9
	Bruce S. Jenkins (D)	92,631	46.1

**VERMONT**

AL	Robert T. Stafford (R)	68,822	56.7
	Harold Reynolds (D)	52,535	43.3

**VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Thomas N. Downing (D)	21,664	99.7
2	Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	30,306	75.0
	Louis B. Fine (R)	10,121	25.0
3	J. Vaughan Gary (D)	28,914	49.8
	Louis H. Williams (R)	28,566	49.2
4	Watkins M. Abbitt (D)	30,642	99.5
5	William M. Tuck (D)	13,827	99.8
6	Richard H. Poff (R)	44,060	65.2
	John P. Wheeler (D)	23,280	34.5
7	John O. Marsh Jr. (D)	26,302	50.6
	J. Kenneth Robinson (R)	25,704	49.4
8	Howard W. Smith (D)	20,931	98.7
9	W. Pat Jennings (D)	32,893	61.2
	Leon Owens (R)	20,851	38.8
10	Joel T. Broyhill (R)	49,611	55.4
	Augustus C. Johnson (D)	39,940	44.6

**WASHINGTON**

1	Thomas M. Pelly (R)	108,561	73.7
	Alice Franklin Bryant (D)	38,669	26.3
2	Jack Westland (R)	70,498	59.8
	Milo Moore (D)	47,333	40.2
3	Julia Butler Hansen (D)	69,045	65.3
	Edwin J. Alexander (R)	36,629	34.7

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Catherine May (R)	83,182	67.0
	David A. Gallant (D)	40,887	33.0
5	Walt Horan (R)	78,504	64.4
	Bernard J. Gallagher (D)	43,333	35.6
6	Thor C. Tollefson (R)	79,838	71.1
	Dawn Olson (D)	32,513	28.9
7	K.W. Stinson (R)	86,106	56.6
	Don Magnuson (D)	66,052	43.4

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	97,556	59.9
	Cleveland M. Bailey (D)	65,328	40.1
2	Harley O. Staggers (D)	62,291	58.7
	Cooper P. Benedict (R)	43,769	41.3
3	John M. Slack Jr. (D)	74,743	61.7
	M. G. Guthrie (R)	46,344	38.3
4	Ken Hechler (D)	83,507	57.8
	Clyde B. Pinson (R)	60,931	42.2
5	Elizabeth Kee (D)	57,405	73.1
	James Strother Crockett (R)	21,144	26.9

**WISCONSIN**

1	Henry C. Schadeberg (R)	71,657	53.3
	Gerald T. Flynn (D)	62,800	46.7

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	89,740	52.5
	Ivan H. Kindschi (R)	81,274	47.5
3	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	54,237	61.3
	Walter P. Thoresen (D)	34,240	38.7
4	Clement J. Zablocki (D)	117,029	72.5
	David F. Tillotson (R)	44,368	27.5
5	Henry S. Reuss (D)	103,705	63.6
	Thomas F. Nelson (R)	59,441	36.4
6	William K. Van Pelt (R)	71,298	59.2
	John A. Race (D)	49,238	40.9
7	Melvin R. Laird (R)	68,418	66.1
	John E. Evans (D)	35,151	33.9
8	John W. Byrnes (R)	80,808	62.8
	Owen F. Monfils (D)	47,833	37.2
9	Lester R. Johnson (D)	50,025	55.6
	Dennis B. Danielson (R)	39,955	44.4
10	Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	52,451	63.2
	J. Louis Hanson (D)	30,556	36.8

**WYOMING**

AL	William Henry Harrison (R)	71,489	61.4
	Louis A. Mankus (D)	44,985	38.6

1. The race in Tennessee's 5th district was held without party affiliation. It was an outgrowth of a disputed Democratic primary between Fulton and Loser. Neither was given the Democratic nomination and the general election was conducted on a nonpartisan basis.

2. These elections were runoffs between the two candidates who finished with the most votes in special primaries held in 1961, but failed to win a majority. (See Texas 1961.)

**1963 House Elections****CALIFORNIA****Special Elections**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Don Clausen (R)	79,292	54.2
	William F. Grader (D)	65,339	44.7
23	Del Clawson (R)	33,042	53.2
	Carley V. Porter (D)	21,969	35.4

**NORTH DAKOTA****Special Election**

1	Mark Andrews (R)	47,062#	49.1
	John Hove (D)	42,470#	44.3
	John W. Scott (CR)	5,995#	6.3

**PENNSYLVANIA****Special Elections**

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Fred B. Rooney (D)	48,846#	53.5
	Robert G. Bartlett (R)	42,374#	46.5
23	Albert W. Johnson (R)	64,137#	58.4
	William T. Hagerty (D)	45,677#	41.6

**TEXAS<sup>1</sup>****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	J. J. Pickle (D)	14,389#	35.0
	Jim Dobbs (R)	13,702#	33.3
	Jack Ritter (D)	13,027#	31.7

**Special Runoff Election**

10	J. J. Pickle (D)	27,228#	62.9
	Jim Dobbs (R)	16,052#	37.1

1. Under Texas's special election law, a majority was required to win the House seat. Since no candidate had a majority in the initial special election, a runoff special election was held between the top two finishers. (See Texas 1961 for explanation of Texas special election law, p. 1266.)





# 1964 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jack Edwards (R)	54,522	59.9
	John Tyson (D)	36,482	40.1
2	William L. Dickinson (R)	49,936	61.7
	George M. Grant (D)	29,628	36.6
3	George Andrews (D)	27,939	100.0
4	Glenn Andrews (R)	40,143	58.6
	Kenneth A. Roberts (D)	27,800	40.6
5	Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)	42,784	53.0
	Robert French (R)	37,960	47.0
6	John Buchanan (R)	69,246	60.6
	George Huddleston Jr. (D)	45,090	39.4
7	James D. Martin (R)	65,353	59.6
	George C. Hawkins (D)	44,386	40.5
8	Robert E. Jones (D)	43,842	100.0

## ALASKA

AL	Ralph J. Rivers (D)	34,605	51.5
	Lowell Thomas Jr. (R)	32,566	48.5

## ARIZONA

1	John J. Rhodes (R)	140,507	55.3
	John Ahearn (D)	113,669	44.7
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	86,499	58.7
	William E. Kimble (R)	60,782	41.3
3	George F. Senner Jr. (D)	30,565	51.5
	Sam Steiger (R)	28,802	48.5

## ARKANSAS

1	E. C. Gathings (D)		100.0
2	Wilbur D. Mills (D)		100.0
3	James W. Trimble (D)	71,228	54.7
	J. E. Hinshaw (R)	58,884	45.3
4	Oren Harris (D)		100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1	Don H. Clausen (R)	141,018	59.1
	George McCabe (D)	97,651	40.9
2	Harold T. Johnson (D)	125,774	64.6
	Chester C. Merriam (R)	68,835	35.4
3	John E. Moss (D)	166,688	74.3
	Einar B. Gjelsteen (R)	57,630	25.7
4	Robert L. Leggett (D)	84,949	71.9
	Ivan Norris (R)	33,160	28.1
5	Phillip Burton (D)	71,638	100.0
6	William S. Mailliard (R)	125,869	63.7
	Thomas P. O'Toole (D)	71,894	36.4
7	Jeffery Cohelan (D)	100,901	66.1
	Lawrence E. McNutt (R)	51,675	33.9
8	George P. Miller (D)	108,771	70.3
	Donald E. McKay (R)	46,063	29.8
9	Don Edwards (D)	115,954	69.8
	William P. Hyde (R)	50,261	30.2
10	Charles S. Gubser (R)	151,027	63.1
	E. Day Carman (D)	88,240	36.9
11	J. Arthur Younger (R)	116,022	54.8
	W. Mark Sullivan (D)	95,747	45.2
12	Burt L. Talcott (R)	93,112	61.9
	Sanford Bolz (D)	57,243	38.1
13	Charles M. Teague (R)	104,744	57.4
	George E. Taylor (D)	77,763	42.6
14	John F. Baldwin (R)	117,272	64.9
	Russell M. Koch (D)	63,469	35.1
15	John J. McFall (D)	109,560	70.9
	Kenneth B. Gibson (R)	44,977	29.1
16	B. F. Sisk (D)	117,727	66.8
	David T. Harris (R)	58,604	33.2
17	Cecil R. King (D)	95,640	67.7
	Robert Muncaster (R)	45,688	32.3

## Candidates

	Candidates	Votes	%
18	Harlan Hagen (D)	121,304	66.7
	James E. Williams Jr. (R)	60,523	33.3
19	Chet Holifield (D)	97,934	65.4
	C. Everett Hunt (R)	51,747	34.6
20	H. Allen Smith (R)	132,402	67.9
	C. Bernard Kaufman (D)	62,645	32.1
21	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	106,231	90.3
	Rayfield Lundy (R)	11,374	9.7
22	James C. Corman (D)	94,141	50.5
	Robert C. Cline (R)	92,133	49.5
23	Del Clawson (R)	90,721	55.4
	H. O. Van Petten (D)	72,903	44.5
24	Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)	139,784	67.9
	Bryan W. Stevens (D)	65,967	32.1
25	Ronald Brooks Cameron (D)	81,320	55.4
	Frank J. Walton (R)	65,344	44.6
26	James Roosevelt (D)	136,025	70.4
	Gil Seton (R)	57,209	29.6
27	Ed Reinecke (R)	83,141	51.7
	Tom Bane (D)	77,587	48.3
28	Alphonzo Bell (R)	205,473	65.6
	Gerald H. Gottlieb (D)	107,852	34.4
29	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	90,208	58.6
	Charles J. Farrington Jr. (R)	63,836	41.4
30	Edward R. Roybal (D)	90,329	66.3
	Alfred J. Feder (R)	45,912	33.7
31	Charles H. Wilson (D)	114,246	64.0
	Norman G. Shanahan (R)	64,256	36.0
32	Craig Hosmer (R)	132,603	68.9
	Michael Cullen (D)	59,765	31.1
33	Kenneth W. Dyal (D)	109,047	51.7
	Jerry L. Pettis (R)	101,742	48.3
34	Richard T. Hanna (D)	137,588	58.3
	Robert A. Geier (R)	98,606	41.8
35	James B. Utt (R)	167,791	65.0
	Paul B. Carpenter (D)	90,295	35.0
36	Bob Wilson (R)	105,346	59.1
	Quinton Whelan (D)	73,034	40.9
37	Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	85,624	58.2
	Dick Wilson (R)	61,373	41.8
38	John V. Tunney (D)	85,661	52.8
	Patrick Minor Martin (R)	76,525	47.2

## Special Election

5	Phillip Burton (D)	26,698	53.6
	Nick A. Verreos (R)	12,777	25.7
	Tom Flowers (D)	3,841	7.7
	Joe Bortin (D)	3,327	6.7

## COLORADO

1	Byron G. Rogers (D)	138,475	67.5
	Glenn R. Jones (R)	65,423	31.9
2	Roy H. McVicker (D)	109,526	50.6
	Donald G. Brotzman (R)	106,738	49.4
3	Frank E. Evans (D)	85,404	51.2
	J. Edgar Chenoweth (R)	81,544	48.8
4	Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	106,685	63.0
	Edwin S. Lamm (R)	62,617	37.0

## CONNECTICUT

1	Emilio Q. Daddario (D)	141,310	70.0
	James F. Collins (R)	60,654	30.0
2	William L. St. Onge (D)	119,530	63.3
	Belton A. Copp (R)	69,403	36.7
3	Robert N. Giaimo (D)	126,353	63.9
	Bernard J. Burns (R)	71,393	36.1
4	Donald J. Irwin (D)	117,220	51.8
	Abner W. Sibal (R)	109,027	48.2
5	John S. Monagan (D)	133,072	67.3
	Charles W. Terrell Jr. (R)	64,651	32.7
6	Bernard F. Grabowski (D)	115,498	58.7
	Thomas J. Meskill Jr. (R)	81,105	41.2

## DELAWARE

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)	112,361	56.6
	James H. Snowden (R)	86,254	43.4

## FLORIDA

1	Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	74,615	98.0
2	Charles E. Bennett (D)	99,191	72.7
	William T. Stockton Jr. (R)	37,283	27.3
3	Claude Pepper (D)	101,162	65.7
	Paul J. O'Neil (R)	52,758	34.3
4	Dante B. Fascell (D)	94,726	63.9
	Jay McGlon (R)	53,468	36.1
5	A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D)	85,851	100.0
6	Paul G. Rogers (D)	168,573	66.1
	John D. Steele (R)	86,657	34.0
7	James A. Haley (D)	79,504	100.0
8	D. R. Matthews (D)	49,374	99.9
9	Don Fuqua (D)	44,917	98.8
10	Sam M. Gibbons (D)	69,860	99.6
11	Edward J. Gurney (R)	91,731	60.6
	Thomas S. Kenney (D)	59,746	39.4
12	William C. Cramer (R)	98,959	60.6
	F. Marion Harrelson (D)	64,378	39.4

## GEORGIA

1	G. Elliott Hagan (D)	65,146	72.3
	J. Milton Lent (I)	25,006	27.7
2	Maston O'Neal (D)	37,634	99.9
3	Howard H. Callaway (R)	45,545	57.4
	Garland T. Byrd (D)	33,733	42.5
4	James A. Mackay (D)	66,488	56.9
	Roscoe Pickett (R)	50,326	43.1
5	Charles L. Weltner (D)	65,803	54.0
	L. J. O'Callaghan (R)	55,983	46.0
6	John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	69,712	100.0
7	John W. Davis (D)	69,575	54.7
	Ed Chapin (R)	57,562	45.3
8	J. Russell Tuten (D)	49,727	100.0
9	Phil M. Landrum (D)	59,186	60.5
	Jack Prince (R)	38,608	39.5
10	Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D)	45,418	100.0

## HAWAII

AL	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	140,224✓	
	Patsy Takemoto Mink (D)	106,909✓	
	John E. Milligan (R)	89,425	
	Richard Ike Sutton (R)	56,147	

## IDAHO

1	Compton I. White Jr. (D)	56,203	51.7
	John N. Mattmiller (R)	52,468	48.3
2	George V. Hansen (R)	91,838	52.2
	Ralph R. Harding (D)	84,022	47.8

## ILLINOIS

1	William L. Dawson (D)	150,953	84.9
	Wilbur N. Daniel (R)	26,823	15.1
2	Barratt O'Hara (D)	107,795	67.3
	William F. Scannell (R)	52,416	32.7
3	William T. Murphy (D)	120,711	59.1
	Emmet F. Byrne (R)	83,404	40.9
4	Edward J. Derwinski (R)	144,762	58.9
	Ray J. Rybacki (D)	100,895	41.1
5	John C. Kluczynski (D)	101,626	63.7
	Robert V. Kotowski (R)	57,871	36.3
6	Daniel J. Ronan (D)	89,850	83.4
	Joseph W. Halac (R)	17,918	16.6

Candidates	Votes	%
7 Frank Annunzio (D)	106,708	85.9
Ray Wolfram (R)	17,471	14.1
8 Dan Rostenkowski (D)	137,715	66.1
Eugene L. Ebrom (R)	70,624	33.9
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	113,851	63.9
Robert S. Decker (R)	64,428	36.1
10 Harold R. Collier (R)	172,499	60.8
Thomas E. Gause (D)	111,029	39.2
11 Roman C. Pucinski (D)	129,337	56.9
Chester T. Podgorski (R)	98,132	43.1
12 Robert McClory (R)	97,003	58.6
John Clark Kimball (D)	68,555	41.4
13 Donald Rumsfeld (R)	165,129	57.8
Lynn A. Williams (D)	120,449	42.2
14 John N. Erlenborn (R)	145,830	59.0
Jerome M. Ziegler (D)	101,432	41.0
15 Charlotte T. Reid (R)	103,709	58.4
Poppy X. Mitchell (D)	73,741	41.6
16 John B. Anderson (R)	93,051	56.4
Robert E. Brinkmeier (D)	71,992	43.6
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	96,209	56.4
Bernard J. Hughes (D)	74,261	43.6
18 Robert H. Michel (R)	91,173	54.0
Edward P. Kohlbaeh (D)	77,711	46.0
19 Gale Schisler (D)	81,800	52.4
Robert T. McLoskey (R)	74,290	47.6
20 Paul Findley (R)	119,184	54.8
Lester E. Collins (D)	98,256	45.2
21 Kenneth J. Gray (D)	117,701	65.0
Mrs. Stillman J. Stanard (R)	63,431	35.0
22 William L. Springer (R)	80,895	53.0
John J. Desmond (D)	71,875	47.1
23 George E. Shipley (D)	119,447	54.6
Wayne S. Jones (R)	99,496	45.4
24 Melvin Price (D)	144,743	75.7
G. S. Mirza (R)	46,419	24.3

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	133,089	63.7
Arthur F. Endres (R)	75,226	36.0
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	88,204	52.9
John C. Raber (D)	78,566	47.1
3 John Brademas (D)	121,209	60.7
Robert Lowell Miller (R)	78,642	39.4
4 E. Ross Adair (R)	89,437	52.1
Max E. Hobbs (D)	82,284	47.9
5 J. Edward Roush (D)	114,252	55.2
John R. Feighner (R)	92,802	44.8
6 Richard L. Roudebush (R)	86,168	54.1
Karl O'Lessker (D)	73,002	45.9
7 William G. Bray (R)	84,427	54.2
Elden C. Tipton (D)	71,461	45.8
8 Winfield K. Denton (D)	109,134	56.5
Roger H. Zion (R)	84,135	43.5
9 Lee H. Hamilton (D)	74,939	54.4
Earl Wilson (R)	62,780	45.6
10 Ralph Harvey (R)	89,303	50.5
Russell E. Davis (D)	87,721	49.6
11 Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	149,342	50.5
Don A. Tabbert (R)	146,424	49.5

## IOWA

1 John R. Schmidhauser (D)	84,042	51.0
Fred Schwengel (R)	80,697	48.9
2 John C. Culver (D)	97,470	52.2
James E. Bromwell (R)	89,299	47.8
3 H. R. Gross (R)	83,455	50.1
Stephen M. Peterson (D)	83,036	49.9
4 Bert Bandstra (D)	85,518	53.6
John Kyl (R)	73,898	46.4
5 Neal Smith (D)	108,212	69.6
Benjamin J. Gibson Jr. (R.)	46,160	29.7
6 Stanley L. Greigg (D)	86,323	53.2
Howard N. Sokol (R)	75,478	46.5
7 John R. Hansen (D)	78,243	53.5
Ben F. Jensen (R)	67,942	46.5

## KANSAS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Bob Dole (R)	113,212	51.2
Bill Bork (D)	108,086	48.8
2 Chester L. Mize (R)	80,806	51.1
John Montgomery (D)	77,189	48.9
3 Robert F. Ellsworth (R)	89,588	62.2
A. Clayton Dial (D)	54,522	37.8
4 Garner Shriver (R)	84,800	59.4
Jack Glaves (D)	58,057	40.6
5 Joe Skubitz (R)	83,120	56.4
Reb Russell (D)	64,308	43.6

## KENTUCKY

1 Frank Stubblefield (D)	84,574	100.0
2 William H. Natcher (D)	79,519	68.4
Rhodes Bratcher (R)	36,664	31.6
3 Charles P. Farnsley (D)	117,892	53.8
M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)	101,168	46.2
4 Frank Chelf (D)	88,337	61.7
Clyde Middleton (R)	54,937	38.3
5 Tim Lee Carter (R)	61,137	53.1
Francis Jones Mills (D)	53,916	46.9
6 John C. Watts (D)	93,322	70.6
John W. Swope (R)	38,869	29.4
7 Carl D. Perkins (D)	100,929	69.7
Walter Clay Van Hoose (R)	43,921	30.3

## LOUISIANA

1 F. Edward Hébert (D)	76,455	100.0
2 Hale Boggs (D)	77,009	55.1
David C. Treen (R)	62,881	45.0
3 Edwin E. Willis (D)	52,532	62.3
Robert J. Angers Jr. (R)	31,806	37.7
4 Joe D. Waggoner Jr. (D)	44,599	100.0
5 Otto E. Passman (D)	24,544	100.0
6 James H. Morrison (D)	82,686	62.9
Floyd O. Crawford (R)	48,715	37.1
7 T. A. Thompson (D)	38,492	100.0
8 Speedy O. Long (D)	33,250	54.5
William S. Walker (R)	27,735	45.5

## MAINE

1 Stanley R. Tupper (R)	95,398	50.1
Kenneth M. Curtis (D)	95,195	50.0
2 William D. Hathaway (D)	110,931	62.0
Kenneth P. MacLeod (R)	67,978	38.0

## MARYLAND

1 Rogers C. B. Morton (R)	40,762	53.1
Harry R. Hughes (D)	36,013	46.9
2 Clarence D. Long (D)	143,132	65.9
George A. Price (R)	74,067	34.1
3 Edward A. Garmatz (D)	56,295	100.0
4 George H. Fallon (D)	57,229	77.8
Charles O'Donovan (R)	16,372	22.2
5 Hervey G. Machen (D)	131,712	61.0
Edward A. Potts (R)	84,318	39.0
6 Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)	134,521	54.5
Royce Hanson (D)	112,410	45.5
7 Samuel N. Friedel (D)	99,654	79.5
Thomas C. Hofstetter (R)	25,706	20.5
AL Carlton R. Sickles (D)	683,143	69.4
David Scull (R)	301,250	30.6

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Silvio O. Conte (R)	139,503	100.0
2 Edward P. Boland (D)	125,894	100.0
3 Philip J. Philbin (D)	177,917	100.0
4 Harold D. Donohue (D)	142,339	71.8
Dudley B. Dumaine (R)	56,034	28.3
5 F. Bradford Morse (R)	137,735	65.0
George W. Arvanitis (D)	74,133	35.0

Candidates	Votes	%
6 William H. Bates (R)	141,733	64.6
James G. Zafris Jr. (D)	77,646	35.4
7 Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	139,095	77.0
Gordon F. Hughes (R)	41,671	23.1
8 Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	122,050	100.0
9 John W. McCormack (D)	118,385	80.3
Jack E. Molesworth (R)	21,557	14.6
Noel A. Day (I)	7,440	5.1
10 Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R)	133,403	63.0
Edward F. Doolan (D)	78,415	37.0
11 James A. Burke (D)	179,261	100.0
12 Hastings Keith (R)	115,656	59.6
Alexander Byron (D)	78,313	40.4

## MICHIGAN

1 John Conyers Jr. (D)	138,589	83.6
Robert B. Blackwell (R)	25,735	15.5
2 Weston E. Vivian (D)	77,806	50.4
George Meader (R)	76,280	49.4
3 Paul H. Todd (D)	85,001	52.7
August E. Johansen (R)	76,350	47.3
4 Edward Hutchinson (R)	83,391	54.3
Russell W. Holcomb (D)	70,212	45.7
5 Gerald R. Ford (R)	101,810	61.2
William G. Reamon (D)	64,488	38.8
6 Charles E. Chamberlain (R)	88,882	56.6
Boyd K. Benedict (D)	68,265	43.4
7 John C. Mackie (D)	104,115	65.7
Claude E. Sadler (R)	54,307	34.3
8 James Harvey (R)	84,588	54.7
Sanford A. Brown (D)	69,931	45.3
9 Robert P. Griffin (R)	95,376	57.4
Daniel Griffen (D)	70,693	42.6
10 Elford A. Cederberg (R)	87,232	56.6
Hubert C. Evans (D)	66,835	43.4
11 Raymond F. Clevenger (D)	86,557	53.3
Victor A. Knox (R)	75,955	46.7
12 James G. O'Hara (D)	126,769	74.8
Robert G. Powell (R)	42,615	25.2
13 Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	102,413	85.8
Bruce Watson (R)	16,585	13.9
14 Lucien N. Nedzi (D)	120,308	66.9
George Bashara (R)	59,487	33.1
15 William D. Ford (D)	103,724	71.0
John F. Fellrath Jr. (R)	42,464	29.1
16 John D. Dingell (D)	112,763	73.4
Raymond B. Leonard (R)	40,673	26.5
17 Martha W. Griffiths (D)	136,230	72.8
William P. Harrington (R)	50,580	27.0
18 William S. Broomfield (R)	109,777	59.5
Frank J. Sierawski (D)	74,576	40.4
19 Billie S. Farnum (D)	88,441	53.4
Richard D. Kuhn (R)	77,204	46.6

## MINNESOTA

1 Albert H. Quie (R)	108,639	55.3
George Daley (DFL)	87,789	44.7
2 Anchor Nelsen (R)	97,804	58.4
Charles V. Simpson (DFL)	69,801	41.7
3 Clark MacGregor (R)	125,464	57.0
Richard J. Parish (DFL)	94,682	43.0
4 Joseph E. Karth (DFL)	144,801	73.0
John M. Drexler (R)	52,221	26.3
5 Donald M. Fraser (DFL)	127,963	61.9
John W. Johnson (R)	78,767	38.1
6 Alec G. Olson (DFL)	95,848	51.8
Robert J. Odgaard (R)	89,228	48.2
7 Odin Langen (R)	84,304	50.8
Ben M. Wichterman (DFL)	81,718	49.2
8 John A. Blatnik (DFL)	124,277	69.4
David W. Glossbrenner (R)	54,691	30.6

## MISSISSIPPI

1 Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	60,052	100.0
2 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	70,218	100.0



	Candidates	Votes	%		Candidates	Votes	%		Candidates	Votes	%
3	John Bell Williams (D)	84,503	100.0	9	Henry Helstoski (D)	111,741	50.1	25	Richard Ottinger (D, L)	122,260	56.2
4	Prentiss Walker (R)	35,277	55.7		Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R)	109,313	49.0		Robert R. Barry (R)	95,214	43.8
	Arthur Winstead (D)	28,057	44.3	10	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	92,488	74.0	26	Ogden R. Reid (R)	102,064	54.9
5	William M. Colmer (D)	83,120	100.0		Raymond W. Schroeder (R)	31,306	25.1		Frank Conniff (D, L)	78,546	42.2
MISSOURI				11	Joseph G. Minish (D)	82,457	69.6	27	John G. Dow (D, L)	97,337	51.6
1	Frank M. Karsten (D)	140,848	76.9		William L. Stubbs (R)	35,956	30.4		Katherine St. George (R)	91,172	48.4
	Theodore J. Fischer (R)	42,351	23.1	12	Paul J. Krebs (D)	82,726	52.4	28	Joseph Y. Resnick (D)	95,820	51.7
2	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	130,894	53.1		David H. Wiener (R)	72,601	46.0		J. Ernest Wharton (R, C)	84,008	45.3
	Sidney B. McClanahan (D)	115,446	46.9	13	Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)	89,360	77.1	29	Leo W. O'Brien (D, L)	158,797	69.2
3	Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	123,193	71.7		Cresenzi W. Castaldo (R)	24,874	21.5		John D. Meader (R, C)	70,518	30.8
	Howard C. Ohlendorf (R)	48,709	28.3	14	Dominick V. Daniels (D)	73,635	74.6	30	Carleton J. King (R)	100,950	50.3
4	William J. Randall (D)	109,375	63.9		Cecil T. Woolsey (R)	25,068	25.4		Joseph J. Martin (D, L)	99,841	49.7
	James M. Taylor (R)	61,854	36.1	15	Edward J. Patten (D)	131,393	63.2	31	Robert C. McEwen (R, C)	74,380	54.6
5	Richard Bolling (D)	91,721	67.9		Bernard F. Rodgers (R)	76,686	36.9		Raymond E. Bishop (D, L)	61,726	45.4
	Robert B. Langworthy (R)	43,314	32.1	NEW MEXICO				32	Alexander Pirnie (R)	86,717	53.4
6	W. R. Hull Jr. (D)	110,532	64.7	AL	Thomas G. Morris (D)	194,407	61.8		Robert Castle (D)	75,660	46.6
	Henry E. Wurst (R)	60,356	35.3		Mike Sims (R)	120,349	38.2	33	Howard W. Robison (R)	97,213	58.4
7	Durward G. Hall (R)	102,926	51.7	AL	E. S. Johnny Walker (D)	164,863	51.6		John L. Joy (D, L)	69,277	41.6
	Jim Thomas (D)	96,120	48.3		Jack C. Redman (R)	154,780	48.4	34	James M. Hanley (D, L)	96,219	51.2
8	Richard Ichord (D)	117,672	65.2	NEW YORK					R. Walter Riehlman (R, C)	91,697	48.8
	Ben A. Rogers (R)	62,823	34.8	1	Otis G. Pike (D, L)	126,529	64.9	35	Samuel S. Stratton (D, L)	110,948	64.0
9	William L. Hungate (D)	112,907	62.3		John J. Hart Jr. (R)	68,362	35.1		Robert M. Quigley (R, C)	62,463	36.0
	Anthony C. Schroeder (R)	68,032	37.6	2	James R. Grover Jr. (R)	88,390	51.7	36	Frank J. Horton (R)	107,406	56.0
10	Paul C. Jones (D)	89,698	67.4		Edwyn Silberling (D, L)	82,757	48.4		John C. Williams (D)	81,509	42.5
	Carl F. Painter (R)	43,304	32.6	3	Lester L. Wolff (D, L)	96,503	50.7	37	Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)	98,923	54.2
Special Election					Steven B. Derounian (R)	93,883	49.3		Neil F. Bubel (D)	80,411	44.0
9	William L. Hungate (D)	102,422	62.5	4	John W. Wydler (R)	89,971	53.2	38	Charles E. Goodell (R)	90,201	58.4
	Anthony C. Schroeder (R)	61,439	37.5		Joseph L. Marino (D)	73,148	43.2		Robert V. Kelley (D, L)	64,179	41.6
MONTANA				5	Herbert Tenzer (D, L)	112,899	55.8	39	Richard D. McCarthy (D, L)	108,235	52.8
1	Arnold Olsen (D)	64,847	53.6		Ralph J. Edsell Jr. (R)	89,455	44.2		John R. Pillion (R)	96,934	47.3
	Wayne Montgomery (R)	55,417	45.8	6	Seymour Halpern (R)	100,069	57.1	40	Henry P. Smith III (R)	90,745	51.5
2	James F. Battin (R)	84,241	54.1		Emil Levin (D)	75,327	43.0		Wesley J. Hilts (D)	81,531	46.3
	Jack C. Toole (D)	71,461	45.9	7	Joseph P. Addabbo (D, L)	121,091	69.8	41	Thaddeus J. Dulski (D, L)	130,961	82.1
NEBRASKA					Robert L. Nelson (R)	49,151	28.3		Joseph A. Klawon (R)	28,578	17.9
1	Clair A. Callan (D)	107,683	51.3	8	Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D, L)	148,696	75.0	NORTH CAROLINA			
	Ralph F. Beermann (R)	102,113	48.7		Vincent P. Brevetti (R)	44,398	22.4	1	Herbert C. Bonner (D)	52,567	82.6
2	Glenn Cunningham (R)	81,660	53.1	9	James J. Delaney (D)	109,973	65.9		Zeno O. Ratcliff (R)	11,108	17.4
	John Richard Swenson (D)	72,003	46.9		Charles H. Cohen (R)	48,878	29.3	2	L. H. Fountain (D)	62,406	100.0
3	Dave Martin (R)	104,380	52.8	10	Emanuel Celler (D, L)	118,941	87.5	3	David N. Henderson (D)	63,235	67.4
	William E. Colwell (D)	93,236	47.2		Samuel W. Held (R)	16,941	12.5		Sherman T. Rock (R)	30,557	32.6
NEVADA				11	Eugene J. Keogh (D, L)	75,073	78.8	4	Harold D. Cooley (D)	73,470	51.8
AL	Walter S. Baring (D)	82,748	63.3		Herman Sanders (R)	17,732	18.6		James C. Gardner (R)	68,387	48.2
	George Von Tobel (R)	47,989	36.7	12	Edna F. Kelly (D, L)	141,570	81.7	5	Ralph J. Scott (D)	72,254	51.6
NEW HAMPSHIRE					Carlo G. Colavito (R)	31,737	18.3		W. A. Armfield (R)	67,781	48.4
1	J. Oliva Huot (D)	79,097	51.4	13	Abraham J. Multer (D)	129,414	69.1	6	Horace R. Kornegay (D)	84,151	61.4
	Louis C. Wyman (R)	74,939	48.7		Gerald S. Held (R)	34,809	18.6		Walter G. Green (R)	52,964	38.6
2	James C. Cleveland (R)	62,680	50.1		Gerard M. Weisberg (L)	23,148	12.4	7	Alton Lennon (D)	71,357	100.0
	Charles B. Officer (D)	62,382	49.9	14	John J. Rooney (D, L)	68,165	77.4	8	Charles R. Jonas (R)	85,869	54.3
NEW JERSEY					Victor J. Tirabasso Jr. (R)	19,861	22.6		W. D. James (D)	72,269	45.7
1	William T. Cahill (R)	150,805	56.2	15	Hugh L. Carey (D, L)	66,567	53.6	9	James T. Broyhill (R)	88,195	55.2
	William J. Procacci (D)	117,227	43.7		Luigi R. Marano (R, C)	57,626	46.4		Robert M. Davis (D)	71,629	44.8
2	Thomas C. McGrath Jr. (D)	73,264	50.8	16	John M. Murphy (D, L)	89,438	61.4	10	Basil L. Whitener (D)	78,684	58.7
	Milton W. Glenn (R)	70,997	49.2		David D. Smith (R, C)	56,238	38.6		W. Hall Young (R)	55,483	41.4
3	James J. Howard (D)	105,803	50.4	17	John V. Lindsay (R)	135,807	71.5	11	Roy A. Taylor (D)	85,880	60.5
	Marcus Daly (R)	104,063	49.6		Eleanor C. French (D, L)	44,533	23.5		Clyde M. Roberts (R)	55,996	39.5
4	Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	134,747	67.5		Kieran O'Doherty (C)	9,491	5.0	NORTH DAKOTA			
	Ephraim Tomlinson (R)	64,447	32.3	18	Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D)	94,222	84.6	1	Mark Andrews (R)	69,575	52.1
5	Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R)	122,168	63.6		Joseph A. Bailey (R)	11,621	10.4		George A. Sinner (D)	63,208	47.4
	Eugene M. Friedman (D)	70,001	36.4	19	Leonard Farbstein (D)	84,781	68.9	2	Rolland Redlin (D)	60,751	52.5
6	Florence P. Dwyer (R)	140,999	59.7		Henry E. Delrosso (R)	24,829	20.2		Don L. Short (R)	54,878	47.5
	Richard J. Traynor (D)	95,021	40.3		Edward A. Morrison (L)	12,129	9.9	OHIO			
7	William B. Widnall (R)	144,585	56.5	20	William F. Ryan (D, L)	124,128	82.5	1	John J. Gilligan (D)	74,525	51.9
	Edward H. Ihnen (D)	110,328	43.1		Ronald N. Gottlieb (R)	23,409	15.6		Carl W. Rich (R)	69,114	48.1
8	Charles S. Joelson (D)	112,483	67.5	21	James H. Scheuer (D, L)	91,898	84.3	2	Donald D. Clancy (R)	122,487	60.5
	J. Palmer Murphy (R)	53,732	32.3		Henry Rose (R)	15,380	14.1		H. A. Sand (D)	79,824	39.5
				22	Jacob H. Gilbert (D)	70,147	81.6	3	Rodney M. Love (D)	129,469	52.0
					Manuel R. Roque (R)	10,134	11.8		Paul F. Schenck (R)	119,400	48.0
				23	Joseph A. Mazar (L)	5,026	5.8	4	William M. McCulloch (R)	81,204	55.7
					Jonathan B. Bingham (D)	108,205	71.3		Robert H. Mihalbaugh (D)	64,667	44.3
					Patrick J. Foley (R)	30,476	20.1	5	Delbert L. Latta (R)	80,394	65.9
					John P. Hagan (L)	10,602	7.0		Milford Landis (D)	41,621	34.1
				24	Paul A. Fino (R)	89,814	61.2				
					Robert J. Malang (D)	51,740	35.3				



	Candidates	Votes	%
6	William H. Harsha (R)	86,015	60.1
	Frank E. Smith (D)	57,223	40.0
7	Clarence J. Brown (R)	93,022	56.8
	Jerry R. Graham (D)	70,857	43.2
8	Jackson E. Betts (R)	73,395	61.8
	Frank Bennett (D)	45,445	38.2
9	Thomas L. Ashley (D)	109,167	62.9
	John O. Celusta (R)	64,401	37.1
10	Walter H. Moeller (D)	54,729	52.4
	Homer E. Abele (R)	49,744	47.6
11	J. William Stanton (R)	102,619	55.4
	C. D. Lambros (D)	82,728	44.6
12	Samuel L. Devine (R)	146,971	55.4
	Robert L. Van Heyde (D)	118,299	44.6
13	Charles A. Mosher (R)	75,945	54.7
	Louis G. Frey (D)	62,780	45.3
14	William H. Ayres (R)	126,088	54.7
	Frances McGovern (D)	104,547	45.3
15	Robert T. Secrest (D)	62,438	66.1
	Randall Metcalf (R)	31,983	33.9
16	Frank T. Bow (R)	101,802	52.2
	Robert D. Freeman (D)	93,255	47.8
17	John M. Ashbrook (R)	75,674	51.5
	Robert W. Levering (D)	71,291	48.5
18	Wayne L. Hays (D)	94,768	68.8
	Allen J. Dalrymple (R)	42,960	31.2
19	Michael J. Kirwan (D)	111,682	76.3
	Albert H. James (R)	34,654	23.7
20	Michael A. Feighan (D)	115,675	74.4
	Joseph A. Cipollone (R)	39,747	25.6
21	Charles A. Vanik (D)	113,157	90.1
	Eugene E. Smith (R)	12,416	9.9
22	Frances P. Bolton (R)	84,183	56.6
	Chat Paterson (D)	64,454	43.4
23	William E. Minshall (R)	131,554	67.2
	Norbert G. Dennerl Jr. (D)	64,162	32.8
AL	Robert E. Sweeney (D)	1,872,351	52.2
	Oliver P. Bolton (R)	1,716,480	47.8

## OKLAHOMA

1	Page Belcher (R)	125,377	63.5
	Doug Martin (D)	71,998	36.5
2	Ed Edmondson (D)	90,466	61.4
	George L. Lange (R)	56,843	38.6
3	Carl Albert (D)	62,952	79.0
	Frank D. McSherry (R)	16,706	21.0
4	Tom Steed (D)	98,419	100.0
5	John Jarman (D)	130,014	70.8
	Homer Cowan (R)	53,596	29.2
6	Jed Johnson Jr. (D)	75,879	56.7
	Bayard C. Auchincloss (R)	58,041	43.3

## OREGON

1	Wendell Wyatt (R)	122,010	53.1
	R. Blaine Whipple (D)	107,920	46.9
2	Al Ullman (D)	70,136	68.1
	Everett J. Thoren (R)	32,916	31.9
3	Edith Green (D)	157,882	65.6
	Lyle Dean (R)	82,468	34.3
4	Robert B. Duncan (D)	125,752	64.8
	Paul Jaffarian (R)	68,288	35.2

## Special Election

1	Wendell Wyatt (R)	125,473	52.8
	R. Blaine Whipple (D)	112,112	47.2

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	William A. Barrett (D)	129,471	71.8
	Alvin J. Bello (R)	50,780	28.2
2	Robert N. C. Nix (D)	125,100	80.2
	Melvin C. Howell (R)	30,801	19.8
3	James A. Byrne (D)	111,885	72.0
	John J. Poserina Jr. (R)	43,471	28.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Herman Toll (D)	135,681	64.1
	James R. Cavanaugh (R)	75,901	35.9
5	William J. Green III (D)	117,049	65.2
	Edward H. Rovner (R)	62,446	34.8
6	George M. Rhodes (D)	144,697#	62.1
	James B. Bamford (R)	88,495#	37.9
7	G. Robert Watkins (R)	129,572	51.2
	Leonard Bachman (D)	123,750	48.9
8	Willard S. Curtin (R)	112,472	51.1
	Ralph O. Samuel (D)	107,670	48.9
9	Paul B. Dague (R)	111,545	57.7
	John A. O'Brien (D)	81,823	42.3
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	90,903	50.8
	James J. Haggerty (D)	88,082	49.2
11	Daniel J. Flood (D)	116,875	77.4
	Charles R. Thomas (R)	34,057	22.6
12	J. Irving Whalley (R)	97,114	58.6
	Paul A. Stephens (D)	68,703	41.4
13	Richard S. Schweiker (R)	139,817	59.1
	William D. Searle (D)	96,849	40.9
14	William S. Moorhead (D)	117,525	74.8
	Alvin D. Capozzi (R)	39,513	25.2
15	Fred B. Rooney (D)	81,062	66.1
	Leo W. McCormick (R)	41,656	33.9
16	John C. Kunkel (R)	90,331	64.1
	William F. Stefanic (D)	50,509	35.9
17	Herman T. Schneebeli (R)	91,504	58.0
	William F. Plankenhorn (D)	66,266	42.0
18	Robert J. Corbett (R)	119,938	62.6
	Frank J. Reed (D)	71,621	37.4
19	N. Neiman Craley Jr. (D)	82,498	50.8
	George A. Goodling (R)	79,809	49.2
20	Elmer J. Holland (D)	126,846	74.4
	Ronald Bryan (R)	43,591	25.6
21	John H. Dent (D)	97,379	65.8
	Thomas M. Schooley Jr. (R)	50,513	34.2
22	John P. Saylor (R)	81,400	57.0
	James E. McCaffery (D)	61,482	43.0
23	Albert W. Johnson (R)	76,575	54.9
	John Still (D)	62,932	45.1
24	Joseph P. Vigorito (D)	92,612	50.8
	James D. Weaver (R)	89,828	49.2
25	Frank M. Clark (D)	121,140	70.3
	John Loth (R)	51,071	29.7
26	Thomas E. Morgan (D)	109,532	68.1
	Paul B. Riggie (R)	51,219	31.9
27	James G. Futton (R)	120,395	62.7
	John A. Young (D)	71,519	37.3

## Special Election

5	William J. Green III (D)	30,904#	58.6
	Edward H. Rovner (R)	21,832#	41.4

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	110,056	66.3
	Roland H. Blanchette (R)	56,056	33.8
2	John E. Fogarty (D)	168,374	81.4
	Guy J. Wells (R)	38,601	18.7

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	L. Mendel Rivers (D)	64,804	99.6
2	Albert W. Watson (D)	88,682	97.6
3	W. J. Bryan Dorn (D)	65,920	99.9
4	Robert T. Ashmore (D)	81,727	100.0
5	Tom S. Gettys (D)	44,859	66.7
	Robert M. Doster (R)	22,384	33.3
6	John L. McMillan (D)	49,398	65.0
	E. R. Kirkland (R)	26,586	35.0

## Special Election

5	Tom S. Gettys (D)	44,241	66.8
	Robert M. Doster (R)	22,031	33.2

## SOUTH DAKOTA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Ben Reifel (R)	124,791	57.6
	George May (D)	92,057	42.5
2	E. Y. Berry (R)	39,657	56.0
	Byron T. Brown (D)	31,208	44.0

## TENNESSEE

1	James H. Quillen (R)	94,535	71.7
	Arthur Bright (D)	37,252	28.3
2	John J. Duncan (R)	84,868	53.8
	Willard V. Yarbrough (D)	70,119	44.5
3	Bill Brock (R)	71,005	54.6
	Robert M. Summitt (D)	59,027	45.4
4	Joe L. Evins (D)	85,286	100.0
5	Richard Fulton (D)	74,597	59.8
	William R. Wills (R)	50,210	40.2
6	William R. Anderson (D)	66,817	78.2
	Cecil R. Hill (R)	18,595	21.8
7	Tom Murray (D)	35,612	53.6
	Julius Hurst (R)	24,496	36.8
	Earl Maclin (I)	6,382	9.6
8	Robert A. Everett (D)	43,876	93.9
	Sarah Flannary (I)	2,865	6.1
9	George W. Grider (D)	108,425	52.5
	Robert James (R)	97,537	47.2

## Special Election

2	Irene Baker (R)	40,708#	55.5
	Willard V. Yarbrough (D)	31,763#	43.3

## TEXAS

1	Wright Patman (D)	52,698	74.6
	Mrs. William E. Jones (R)	17,967	25.4
2	Jack Brooks (D)	75,226	62.7
	John Greco (R)	44,772	37.3
3	Lindley Beckworth (D)	53,331	59.3
	James Warren (R)	36,566	40.7
4	Ray Roberts (D)	46,782	81.4
	Fred Banfield (R)	10,707	18.6
5	Earle Cabell (D)	172,287	57.5
	Bruce Alger (R)	127,568	42.5
6	Olin Teague (D)	55,155	82.2
	William Van Winkle (R)	11,967	17.8
7	John Dowdy (D)	64,456	83.6
	James W. Orr (R)	12,606	16.4
8	Albert Thomas (D)	103,595	76.8
	Bob Gilbert (R)	31,351	23.2
9	Clark Thompson (D)	105,631	75.3
	Dave Oakes (R)	34,692	24.7
10	Jake Pickle (D)	80,045	75.8
	Billie Pratt (R)	25,594	24.2
11	W. R. Poage (D)	62,175	81.5
	Charles M. Isenhower (R)	14,094	18.5
12	Jim Wright (D)	107,896	68.5
	Fred Dielman (R)	49,633	31.5
13	Graham Purcell (D)	67,947	75.2
	George Corse (R)	22,429	24.8
14	John Young (D)	105,352	77.5
	Billy Patton (R)	30,522	22.5
15	Eligio de la Garza (D)	66,897	69.4
	Joe Coulter (R)	29,551	30.6
16	Richard C. White (D)	70,262	55.7
	Ed Foreman (R)	55,951	44.3
17	Omar Burleson (D)	59,769	76.4
	Phil M. Bridges (R)	18,440	23.6
18	Walter Rogers (D)	58,701	55.0
	Robert Price (R)	48,054	45.0
19	George Mahon (D)	87,555	77.6
	Joe B. Phillips (R)	25,243	22.4
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	103,464	64.6
	John M. O'Connell (R)	56,601	35.4
21	O. C. Fisher (D)	61,785	78.1
	Harry Claypool (R)	17,295	21.9



	Candidates	Votes	%
22	Bob Casey (D)	136,289	58.1
	Desmond Barry (R)	98,287	41.9
AL	Joe Pool (D)	1,690,674	66.9
	Bill Hayes (R)	826,991	32.7

**UTAH**

1	Laurence J. Burton (R)	75,986	56.0
	William G. Bruhn (D)	59,768	44.0
2	David S. King (D)	149,754	57.5
	Thomas G. Judd (R)	110,512	42.5

**VERMONT**

AL	Robert T. Stafford (R, I)	92,252	56.4
	Bernard G. O'Shea (D)	71,193	43.6

**VIRGINIA**

1	Thomas N. Downing (D)	72,819	78.7
	Wayne C. Thiessen (R)	19,698	21.3
2	Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	54,315	68.7
	Wayne Lustig (R)	17,082	21.6
	H. W. Grady Speers Jr. (I)	7,635	9.7
3	David E. Satterfield III (D)	43,880	34.5
	Richard D. Obenshain (R)	43,226	34.0
	Edward E. Haddock (I)	39,223	30.8
4	Watkins M. Abbitt (D)	53,857	69.5
	S. W. Tucker (R)	23,682	30.5
5	William M. Tuck (D)	39,867	63.5
	Robert L. Gilliam (R)	22,946	36.5
6	Richard H. Poff (R)	57,987	56.2
	William B. Hopkins (D)	45,113	43.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	John O. Marsh Jr. (D)	47,888	69.6
	Roy Erickson (R)	20,911	30.4
8	Howard W. Smith (D)	49,440	69.4
	Floyd Caldwell Bagley (I)	21,813	30.6
9	W. Pat Jennings (D)	51,106	58.2
	Glen M. Williams (R)	36,668	41.8
10	Joel T. Broyhill (R)	80,370	50.7
	Augustus C. Johnson (D)	78,242	49.3

**WASHINGTON**

1	Thomas M. Pelly (R)	117,851	59.9
	Edward Palmason (D)	78,876	40.1
2	Lloyd Meeds (D)	88,551	54.9
	Jack Westland (R)	72,830	45.1
3	Julia Butler Hansen (D)	102,080	70.2
	Harold L. Anderson (R)	43,415	29.8
4	Catherine May (R)	102,964	65.3
	Stephen H. Huza (D)	54,819	34.7
5	Thomas S. Foley (D)	84,830	53.5
	Walt Horan (R)	73,884	46.6
6	Floyd V. Hicks (D)	79,042	52.1
	Thor C. Tollefson (R)	72,702	47.9
7	Brock Adams (D)	125,222	55.5
	William Stinson (R)	100,119	44.4

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	115,799	61.4
	John L. Bailey (D)	72,714	38.6
2	Harley O. Staggers (D)	87,928	65.0
	Stanley R. Cox Jr. (R)	47,457	35.1
3	John M. Slack Jr. (D)	103,117	65.4
	Jim Comstock (R)	54,566	34.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Ken Hechler (D)	109,287	61.2
	Jack L. Miller (R)	69,253	38.8
5	James Kee (D)	77,156	70.0
	Wade Hampton Ballard III (R)	33,108	30.0

**WISCONSIN**

1	Lynn E. Stalbaum (D)	90,450	51.5
	Henry C. Schadeberg (R)	85,117	48.5
2	Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	108,148	63.6
	Carl V. Kolata (R)	61,865	36.4
3	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	91,092	60.6
	Harold C. Ristow (D)	59,173	39.4
4	Clement J. Zablocki (D)	125,683	74.2
	Edward E. Estkowski (R)	43,773	25.8
5	Henry S. Reuss (D)	107,610	75.9
	Robert Taylor (R)	34,059	24.0
6	John A. Race (D)	84,690	50.8
	William K. Van Pelt (R)	82,103	49.2
7	Melvin R. Laird (R)	98,110	61.8
	Thomas E. Martin (D)	60,758	38.2
8	John W. Byrnes (R)	96,160	59.6
	Cletus J. Johnson (D)	65,292	40.4
9	Glenn R. Davis (R)	105,332	55.3
	James P. Buckley (D)	85,071	44.7
10	Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	92,198	56.2
	Edmund A. Nix (D)	71,983	43.8

**WYOMING**

AL	Teno Roncalio (D)	70,693	50.8
	William Henry Harrison (R)	68,482	49.2

**1965 House Elections****CALIFORNIA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
26	Thomas M. Rees (D)	40,430	59.4
	Edward M. Marshall (R)	27,579	40.5

**LOUISIANA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Edwin W. Edwards (D)	✓	

**OHIO****Special Election**

7	Clarence J. Brown Jr. (R)	70,573	59.6
	James A. Berry (D)	47,830	40.4

**SOUTH CAROLINA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Albert W. Watson (R)	55,977#	69.3
	Preston H. Callison (D)	24,761#	30.7



# 1966 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jack Edwards (R)	58,515	65.8
	Warren L. Finch (D)	30,474	34.2
2	William L. Dickinson (R)	49,203	54.7
	Robert F. Whaley (D)	40,832	45.4
3	George Andrews (D)	61,015	100.0
4	Bill Nichols (D)	54,515	58.7
	Glenn Andrews (R)	38,402	41.3
5	Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D)	68,486	100.0
6	John Buchanan (R)	64,435	63.4
	Walter Emmett Perry (D)	37,131	36.6
7	Tom Beville (D)	73,987	64.4
	Wayman Sherrer (R)	40,972	35.6
8	Robert E. Jones (D)	65,982	71.3
	Don Mayhall (R)	26,561	28.7

## ALASKA

AL	Howard W. Pollock (R)	34,040	51.7
	Ralph J. Rivers (D)	31,867	48.4

## ARIZONA

1	John J. Rhodes (R)	102,007	67.2
	L. Alton Riggs (D)	49,913	32.9
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	66,813	59.6
	G. Alfred McGinnis (R)	45,326	40.4
3	Sam Steiger (R)	57,145	56.9
	George F. Senner Jr. (D)	43,219	43.1

## ARKANSAS

1	E. C. Gathings (D)	100.0	
2	Wilbur Mills (D)	100.0	
3	John P. Hammerschmidt (R)	83,938	53.1
	James W. Trimble (D)	74,009	46.9
4	David Pryor (D)	86,887	65.0
	Lynn Lowe (R)	46,804	35.0

## Special Election

4	David Pryor (D)	85,125	64.5
	Lynn Lowe (R)	46,764	35.0

## CALIFORNIA

1	Don H. Clausen (R)	143,755	64.9
	Thomas T. Storer (D)	77,000	34.7
2	Harold T. Johnson (D)	131,145	70.9
	William H. Romack (R)	53,753	29.1
3	John E. Moss Jr. (D)	143,177	67.5
	Terry G. Fell (R)	69,057	32.5
4	Robert L. Leggett (D)	67,942	59.5
	Tom McHatton (R)	46,337	40.5
5	Phillip Burton (D)	56,476	71.3
	Terry R. Macken (R)	22,778	28.7
6	William S. Mailliard (R)	132,506	76.6
	Lerue Grim (D)	40,514	23.4
7	Jeffery Cohelan (D)	84,644	63.9
	Malcolm M. Champlin (R)	46,763	35.3
8	George P. Miller (D)	92,263	65.4
	Raymond P. Britton (R)	48,727	34.6
9	Don Edwards (D)	97,311	63.1
	Wilbur G. Durkee (R)	56,784	36.9
10	Charles S. Gubser (R)	156,549	69.1
	George Leppert (D)	70,013	30.9
11	J. Arthur Younger (R)	113,679	59.4
	Mark Sullivan (D)	77,605	40.6
12	Burt L. Talcott (R)	108,070	77.2
	Gerald V. Barron (D)	31,787	22.7
13	Charles M. Teague (R)	116,701	67.5
	Charles A. Storke (D)	56,240	32.5
14	Jerome R. Waldie (D)	108,668	56.4
	Frank J. Newman (R)	83,878	43.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	John J. McFall (D)	81,733	57.0
	Sam Van Dyken (R)	61,550	43.0
16	B. F. Sisk (D)	118,063	71.3
	Cecil F. White (R)	47,329	28.6
17	Cecil R. King (D)	76,962	60.8
	Don Cortum (R)	49,615	39.2
18	Robert B. Mathias (R)	96,699	55.9
	Harlan Hagen (D)	76,346	44.1
19	Chat Holifield (D)	82,592	62.2
	William R. Sutton (R)	50,068	37.7
20	H. Allen Smith (R)	128,896	73.4
	Raymond Freschi (D)	46,730	26.6
21	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	74,216	84.8
	Norman A. Hodges (R)	13,294	15.2
22	James C. Cormack (D)	94,420	53.5
	Robert C. Cline (R)	82,207	46.5
23	Del Clawson (R)	93,320	67.4
	Ed O'Connor (D)	45,141	32.6
24	Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)	148,190	76.2
	Earl G. McNall (D)	46,115	23.7
25	Charles E. Wiggins (R)	70,154	52.6
	Ronald Brooks Cameron (D)	63,345	47.5
26	Thomas M. Rees (D)	103,289	62.3
	Irving Teichner (R)	62,441	37.7
27	Ed Reinecke (R)	93,890	65.3
	John A. Howard (D)	49,785	34.6
28	Alphonzo Bell (R)	211,404	72.3
	Lawrence Sherman (D)	81,007	27.7
29	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	69,115	51.1
	Bill Orozco (R)	66,079	48.9
30	Edward R. Roybal (D)	72,173	66.4
	Henri O'Bryant Jr. (R)	36,506	33.6
31	Charles H. Wilson (D)	92,875	63.4
	Theodore Smith (R)	53,708	36.6
32	Craig Hosmer (R)	139,328	80.1
	Tracy Odell (D)	34,609	19.9
33	Jerry L. Pettis (R)	102,401	53.5
	Kenneth W. Dyal (D)	89,071	46.5
34	Richard T. Hanna (D)	127,976	55.8
	Frank La Magna (R)	101,410	44.2
35	James B. Utt (R)	189,582	73.1
	Thomas B. Lenhart (D)	69,873	26.9
36	Bob Wilson (R)	119,274	72.7
	William C. Godfrey (D)	44,365	27.1
37	Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	80,060	61.1
	Samuel S. Vener (R)	50,817	38.8
38	John V. Tunney (D)	83,216	54.5
	Robert R. Barry (R)	69,444	45.5

## Special Election

14	Jerome R. Waldie (D)	71,501#	51.2
	Frank J. Newman (R)	43,539#	31.2
	John A. Richardson (R)	14,693#	10.5

## COLORADO

1	Byron G. Rogers (D)	92,688	56.0
	Greg Pearson (R)	72,732	44.0
2	Donald G. Brotzman (R)	95,123	51.7
	Roy H. McVicker (D)	86,685	47.1
3	Frank E. Evans (D)	76,270	51.7
	David W. Enoch (R)	71,213	48.3
4	Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	84,107	58.6
	James P. Johnson (R)	59,404	41.4

## CONNECTICUT

1	Emilio Q. Daddario (D)	100,447	58.0
	John L. Bonee (R)	71,353	41.2
2	William L. St. Onge (D)	90,298	56.2
	Joseph H. Goldberg (R)	69,402	43.2
3	Robert Giaimo (D)	86,029	53.1
	Stello Salmona (R)	67,226	41.5
	Robert M. Cook (AM I)	8,730	5.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Donald J. Irwin (D)	89,709	50.9
	Abner W. Sibal (R)	86,337	49.0
5	John S. Monagan (D)	96,801	59.1
	Romeo G. Petroni (R)	67,094	40.9
6	Thomas J. Meskill Jr. (R)	81,907	48.9
	Bernard F. Grabowski (D)	79,865	47.7

## DELAWARE

AL	William V. Roth (R)	90,961	55.8
	Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)	72,132	44.2

## FLORIDA

1	Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	55,547	95.1
2	Don Fuqua (D)	71,565	76.3
	Harold Hill (R)	22,281	23.7
3	Charles E. Bennett (D)	72,038	99.9
4	A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D)	70,155	100.0
5	Edward J. Gurney (R)	75,875	99.7
6	Sam M. Gibbons (D)	50,772	99.8
7	James A. Haley (D)	64,498	63.2
	Joe Z. Lovingood (R)	37,586	36.8
8	William C. Cramer (R)	105,019	70.8
	Roy L. Reynolds (D)	43,275	29.2
9	Paul G. Rogers (D)	76,328	100.0
10	J. Herbert Burke (R)	80,989	60.6
	Joe Varon (D)	51,636	38.7
11	Claude Pepper (D)	62,195	99.9
12	Dante B. Fascell (D)	62,457	56.9
	Mike Thompson (R)	47,226	43.1

## GEORGIA

1	G. Elliott Hagan (D)	53,413	58.0
	Porter W. Carswell (R)	38,619	41.9
2	Maston O'Neal (D)	54,487	100.0
3	Jack Brinkley (D)	42,424	61.2
	Billy Mixon (R)	26,255	37.9
4	Ben B. Blackburn (R)	55,249	50.2
	James A. Mackay (D)	54,889	49.8
5	Fletcher Thompson (R)	55,423	60.1
	Archie Lindsey (D)	36,751	39.9
6	John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	74,175	67.9
	G. Paul Jones Jr. (R)	35,048	32.1
7	John W. Davis (D)	65,614	65.0
	E. Y. Chapin III (R)	35,383	35.0
8	W. S. Stuckey Jr. (D)	60,059	77.0
	Mack F. Mattingly (R)	17,926	23.0
9	Phil M. Landrum (D)	61,930	100.0
10	Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D)	54,141	65.7
	Leroy H. Simkins Jr. (R)	28,247	34.3

## HAWAII

AL	Patsy T. Mink (D)	140,880✓
	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	140,110✓
	John S. Carroll (R)	67,281
	James K. Kealoha (R)	62,473

## IDAHO

1	James A. McClure (R)	70,410	51.8
	Compton I. White Jr. (D)	65,446	48.2
2	George V. Hansen (R)	79,024	70.3
	A. W. Brunt (D)	33,348	29.7

## ILLINOIS

1	William L. Dawson (D)	91,119	72.6
	David R. Reed (R)	34,421	27.4
2	Barratt O'Hara (D)	83,471	59.2
	Philip G. Bixler (R)	57,629	40.8
3	William T. Murphy (D)	83,857	52.0
	Albert F. Manion (R)	77,442	48.0



Candidates	Votes	%
4 Edward J. Derwinski (R)	125,365	72.0
Ray J. Rybacki (D)	48,673	28.0
5 John C. Kluczynski (D)	85,770	56.2
Walter K. Kiltz (R)	66,735	43.8
6 Daniel J. Ronan (D)	84,126	57.0
Samuel A. Decaro (R)	63,374	43.0
7 Frank Annunzio (D)	82,962	80.9
Joseph D. Day (R)	19,650	19.2
8 Daniel D. Rostenkowski (D)	94,631	59.9
John H. Leszynski (R)	63,377	40.1
9 Sydney R. Yates (D)	96,746	59.9
Richard C. Storey Jr. (R)	64,875	40.1
10 Harold R. Collier (R)	132,650	69.4
Frank J. Jirka Jr. (D)	58,376	30.6
11 Roman C. Pucinski (D)	105,996	50.9
John J. Hoellen (R)	102,244	49.1
12 Robert McClory (R)	90,483	69.1
Herbert L. Stern (D)	40,502	30.9
13 Donald Rumsfeld (R)	158,769	76.0
James L. McCabe (D)	50,107	24.0
14 John N. Erlenborn (R)	130,442	71.7
Kenneth McCleary (D)	51,385	28.3
15 Charlotte T. Reid (R)	102,018	72.3
Selwyn L. Boyer (D)	39,123	27.7
16 John B. Anderson (R)	89,990	73.0
Robert M. Whiteford (D)	33,274	27.0
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	104,240	67.4
Bernard J. Hughes (D)	50,350	32.6
18 Robert H. Michel (R)	80,293	58.4
Thomas V. Cassidy (D)	57,100	41.6
19 Tom Railsback (R)	77,895	52.3
Gale Schisler (D)	71,050	47.7
20 Paul Findley (R)	102,609	62.2
Richard R. Wolfe (D)	62,343	37.8
21 Kenneth J. Gray (D)	103,128	56.2
Bob Beckmeyer (R)	80,382	43.8
22 William L. Springer (R)	96,453	63.3
Cameron B. Satterthwaite (D)	55,818	36.7
23 George E. Shipley (D)	95,156	56.4
Leslie N. Jones (R)	73,463	43.6
24 Melvin Price (D)	82,513	71.5
John S. Guthrie (R)	32,915	28.5

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	71,040	58.3
Albert F. Harrigan (R)	50,804	41.7
2 Charles A. Halleck (R)	97,161	57.5
Ralph G. McFadden (D)	71,825	42.5
3 John Brademas (D)	75,321	55.8
Robert A. Ehlers (R)	59,731	44.2
4 E. Ross Adair (R)	94,457	63.5
J. Byron Hayes (D)	54,331	36.5
5 J. Edward Roush (D)	76,176	51.1
Kenneth Bowman (R)	72,873	48.9
6 William G. Bray (R)	124,087	65.7
James M. Nicholson (D)	63,342	33.6
7 John T. Myers (R)	79,864	54.3
Elden C. Tipton (D)	67,135	45.7
8 Roger H. Zion (R)	94,924	51.1
Winfield K. Denton (D)	90,887	48.9
9 Lee H. Hamilton (D)	89,392	53.8
John W. Lewis (R)	76,661	46.2
10 Richard L. Roudebush (R)	94,428	63.4
Robert H. Staton (D)	54,515	36.6
11 Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	65,624	55.8
Paul R. Oakes (R)	52,096	44.3

## IOWA

1 Fred Schwengel (R)	64,795	51.3
John R. Schmidhauser (D)	60,534	47.9
2 John C. Culver (D)	76,281	54.0
Robert M. L. Johnson (R)	65,079	46.0
3 H. R. Gross (R)	79,343	62.1
L. A. Touchae (D)	48,530	38.0

Candidates	Votes	%
4 John Kyl (R)	65,259	51.7
Bert Bandstra (D)	61,074	48.3
5 Neal Smith (D)	72,875	60.4
Don Mahon (R)	46,981	39.0
6 Wiley Mayne (R)	73,274	57.4
Stanley L. Greigg (D)	53,917	42.3
7 William J. Scherle (R)	64,217	59.0
John R. Hansen (D)	44,529	40.9

## KANSAS

1 Bob Dole (R)	97,487	68.6
Berniece Henkle (D)	44,569	31.4
2 Chester L. Mize (R)	85,128	62.8
Harry Wiles (D)	50,336	37.2
3 Larry Winn Jr. (R)	60,107	52.9
Marvin E. Rainey (D)	51,108	45.0
4 Garner E. Shriver (R)	86,944	68.7
Paul H. Gerling (D)	39,625	31.3
5 Joe Skubitz (R)	86,944	60.9
Delno E. Bass (D)	55,933	39.2

## KENTUCKY

1 Frank A. Stubblefield (D)	57,736	70.6
Richard Nicholson (R)	24,085	29.4
2 William H. Natcher (D)	51,311	58.9
R. Douglas Ford (R)	35,770	41.1
3 William O. Cowger (R)	66,577	59.0
Norbert Blume (D)	46,240	41.0
4 M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)	66,801	53.9
Frank Chelf (D)	56,902	46.0
5 Tim Lee Carter (R)	65,596	75.4
Eugene C. Harter (D)	21,452	24.6
6 John C. Watts (D)	58,182	65.1
William McKinley Hendren (R)	31,266	35.0
7 Carl D. Perkins (D)	65,522	68.9
C. F. See (R)	29,541	31.1

## LOUISIANA

1 F. Edward Hébert (D)	68,523	100.0
2 Hale Boggs (D)	90,149	68.6
Leonard L. Limes (R)	41,209	31.4
3 Edwin E. Willis (D)	46,533	59.7
Hall M. Lyons (R)	31,444	40.3
4 Joe D. Waggoner Jr. (D)	48,345	100.0
5 Otto E. Passman (D)	38,660	100.0
6 John R. Rarick (D)	86,958	76.6
Crayton G. Hall (R)	26,599	23.4
7 Edwin W. Edwards (D)	34,655	100.0
8 Speedy O. Long (D)	33,183	100.0

## MAINE

1 Peter N. Kyros (D)	81,302	50.4
Peter A. Garland (R)	72,984	45.2
2 William D. Hathaway (D)	85,956	56.8
Howard M. Foley (R)	65,476	43.2

## MARYLAND

1 Rogers C. B. Morton (R)	69,940	71.4
H. C. Byrd (D)	28,025	28.6
2 Clarence D. Long (D)	79,963	69.3
Paul T. McHenry Jr. (R)	35,476	30.7
3 Edward A. Garmatz (D)	56,980	100.0
George H. Fallon (D)	57,572	74.3
G. Neilson Sigler (R)	19,930	25.7
5 Hervey G. Machen (D)	55,676	53.9
Lawrence J. Hogan (R)	47,703	46.1
6 Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)	72,360	70.9
Walter G. Finch (D)	29,637	29.1
7 Samuel N. Friedel (D)	61,959	76.0
Stephen L. Rosenstein (R)	19,584	24.0
8 Gilbert Gude (R)	71,050	54.4
Royce Hanson (D)	59,568	45.6

## MASSACHUSETTS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Silvio O. Conte (R)	109,370	100.0
2 Edward P. Boland (D)	95,985	100.0
3 Philip J. Philbin (D)	126,664	71.0
Howard A. Miller (R)	51,646	29.0
4 Harold D. Donohue (D)	137,681	100.0
5 F. Bradford Morse (R)	140,702	74.8
Charles N. Tsapatsaris (D)	47,377	25.2
6 William H. Bates (R)	127,744	65.7
Daniel L. Parent (D)	66,675	34.3
7 Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	119,543	74.5
Gordon F. Hughes (R)	40,930	25.5
8 Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	102,104	100.0
9 John W. McCormack (D)	87,879	100.0
10 Margaret M. Heckler (R)	96,675	51.1
Patrick H. Harrington Jr. (D)	92,516	48.9
11 James A. Burke (D)	141,465	74.8
James L. Hofford (R)	47,705	25.2
12 Hastings Keith (R)	98,372	55.0
Edward F. Harrington (D)	80,473	45.0

## MICHIGAN

1 John Conyers (D)	89,908	84.2
Rhecha R. Ross (R)	16,853	15.8
2 Marvin L. Esch (R)	65,205	51.0
Weston E. Vivian (D)	62,536	49.0
3 Garry Brown (R)	68,912	52.3
Paul H. Todd Jr. (D)	62,984	47.8
4 Edward Hutchinson (R)	78,190	67.8
John V. Martin (D)	37,177	32.2
5 Gerald R. Ford (R)	88,108	68.5
James Mathew Catchick (D)	40,435	31.5
6 Charles E. Chamberlain (R)	85,669	67.3
Lee H. Wenke (D)	41,695	32.7
7 Donald W. Riegle Jr. (R)	71,166	54.1
John C. Mackie (D)	60,408	45.9
8 James Harvey (R)	85,657	69.9
Wager F. Clunis (D)	36,967	30.2
9 Guy Vander Jagt (R)	92,710	66.7
Henry J. Dongvillo (D)	46,266	33.3
10 Elford A. Cederberg (R)	85,754	67.4
Hubert C. Evans (D)	41,410	32.6
11 Phillip E. Ruppe (R)	70,820	51.8
Raymond F. Clevenger (D)	65,875	48.2
12 James G. O'Hara (D)	84,379	65.1
Patrick J. Driscoll (R)	45,199	34.9
13 Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	60,660	83.0
Frank Daniels (R)	12,393	17.0
14 Lucien N. Nedzi (D)	77,851	59.7
William J. Kennedy (R)	52,490	40.3
15 William D. Ford (D)	72,987	67.8
Arpo Yemen (R)	34,619	32.2
16 John D. Dingell Jr. (D)	71,787	62.7
John T. Dempsey (R)	42,738	37.3
17 Martha W. Griffiths (D)	90,541	69.2
William P. Harrington (R)	40,334	30.8
18 William S. Broomfield (R)	102,501	67.8
William H. Merrill (D)	48,627	32.2
19 Jack H. McDonald (R)	76,884	57.0
Billie S. Farnum (D)	57,907	43.0

## Special Election

9 Guy Vander Jagt (R)	91,056	66.6
Henry J. Dongvillo (D)	45,699	33.4

## MINNESOTA

1 Albert H. Quie (R)	109,312	65.9
George Daley (DFL)	56,547	34.1
2 Ancher Nelsen (R)	93,855	66.2
Charles M. Christensen (DFL)	47,899	33.8
3 Clark MacGregor (R)	122,775	65.4
Elva D. Walker (DFL)	64,861	34.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Joseph Karth (DFL)	91,271	53.4
	Stephan Maxwell (R)	79,667	46.6
5	Donald M. Fraser (DFL)	86,953	59.7
	William Hathaway (R)	58,816	40.4
6	John M. Zwach (R)	80,710	51.4
	Alec G. Olson (DFL)	76,439	48.6
7	Odin Langen (R)	84,914	63.2
	Keith C. Davison (DFL)	49,388	36.8
8	John A. Blatnik (DFL)	116,969	100.0

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	47,359	68.8
	W. B. Alexander (I)	14,700	21.4
	Dock Drummond (I)	6,805	9.9
2	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	53,620	83.5
	S. B. Wise (R)	10,622	16.5
3	John Bell Williams (D)	71,377	82.4
	Emma Sanders (I)	15,218	17.6
4	G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	52,138	65.3
	L. L. McAllister Jr. (R)	26,027	32.6
5	William M. Colmer (D)	58,080	70.0
	James M. Moye (R)	24,865	30.0

**MISSOURI**

1	Frank M. Karsten (D)	62,143	63.9
	Robert L. Sharp (R)	35,053	36.1
2	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	102,985	66.2
	William B. Milius (D)	52,527	33.8
3	Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	59,014	71.1
	Homer McCracken (R)	23,953	28.9
4	William J. Randall (D)	54,330	60.9
	Forest Nave Jr. (R)	34,952	39.2
5	Richard Bolling (D)	46,674	61.2
	Willis Earl Salyers (R)	29,641	38.8
6	W. R. Hull Jr. (D)	55,418	58.0
	John L. Leims (R)	40,185	42.0
7	Durward G. Hall (R)	86,626	62.3
	Arch M. Skelton (D)	52,421	37.7
8	Richard Ichord (D)	61,128	58.1
	Ben Rogers (R)	44,035	41.9
9	William L. Hungate (D)	68,472	55.3
	Anthony C. Schroeder (R)	55,405	44.7
10	Paul C. Jones (D)	48,985	61.0
	William Bruckerhoff (R)	31,263	39.0

**MONTANA**

1	Arnold Olsen (D)	67,123	50.8
	Richard Smiley (R)	64,925	49.2
2	James F. Battin (R)	76,015	60.2
	John Melcher (D)	50,308	39.8

**NEBRASKA**

1	Robert V. Denney (R)	93,628	51.2
	Clair A. Callan (D)	89,363	48.8
2	Glenn Cunningham (R)	83,082	64.3
	Richard Fellman (D)	46,235	35.8
3	David Martin (R)	115,893	73.0
	John Homan (D)	42,920	27.0

**NEVADA**

AL	Walter S. Baring (D)	86,467	67.6
	Ralph L. Kraemer (R)	41,383	32.4

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Louis C. Wyman (R)	72,909	56.2
	J. Oliva Huot (D)	56,750	43.8
2	James C. Cleveland (R)	66,176	66.7
	William H. Barry Jr. (D)	32,838	33.1

**NEW JERSEY**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John E. Hunt (R)	68,248	51.4
	Michael J. Piarulli (D)	61,469	46.3
2	Charles W. Sandman Jr. (R)	72,014	51.5
	Thomas C. McGrath Jr. (D)	65,494	46.9
3	James J. Howard (D)	81,382	52.7
	James M. Coleman (R)	72,043	46.6
4	Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	82,271	56.2
	Ralph Clark Chandler (R)	63,730	43.5
5	Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R)	108,375	70.8
	Carter Jefferson (D)	41,476	27.1
6	William T. Cahill (R)	106,406	66.9
	Walter Dubrow (D)	48,738	30.7
7	William B. Widnall (R)	101,253	66.4
	Robert E. Hamer (D)	51,204	33.6
8	Charles S. Joelson (D)	80,725	59.6
	Richard M. DeMarco (R)	51,784	38.2
9	Henry Helstoski (D)	74,320	50.9
	Frank C. Osmer Jr. (R)	71,756	49.1
10	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	71,699	64.3
	Earl Harris (R)	36,508	32.7
11	Joseph G. Minish (D)	64,023	58.3
	Leonard J. Felzenberg (R)	44,803	40.8
12	Florence P. Dwyer (R)	116,701	73.9
	Robert F. Allen (D)	37,790	23.9
13	Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)	90,488	71.8
	Ruth Swayze (R)	35,486	28.2
14	Dominick V. Daniels (D)	87,741	68.0
	Thomas R. McSherry (R)	36,828	28.5
15	Edward J. Patten (D)	81,959	57.0
	C. John Stroumstos (R)	59,706	41.5

**NEW MEXICO**

AL	Thomas G. Morris (D)	140,057	55.9
	Schuble C. Cook (R)	110,441	44.1
AL	E. S. Johnny Walker (D)	126,984	50.5
	Robert C. Davidson (R)	124,536	49.5

**NEW YORK**

1	Otis G. Pike (D, L)	101,963	58.9
	James M. Catterson Jr. (R)	58,296	33.7
	Domenico Crachi Jr. (C)	12,731	7.4
2	James R. Grover Jr. (R)	79,649	54.7
	Frank M. Corso (D, L)	49,743	34.1
	Edward Campbell (C)	14,820	10.2
3	Lester L. Wolff (D, L)	81,959	50.3
	Steven B. Derounian (R)	81,122	49.7
4	John W. Wydler (R)	86,677	59.7
	Martin J. Steadman (D, L)	46,555	32.0
	Donald H. Serrell (C)	10,035	6.9
5	Herbert Tenzer (D, L)	88,602	49.9
	Thomas M. Brennan (R, C)	86,356	48.6
6	Seymour Halpern (R, L)	91,526	59.0
	Gilbert T. Redleaf (D)	45,621	29.4
	Ronald E. Weiss (C)	17,863	11.5
7	Joseph P. Addabbo (D, L)	93,758	64.9
	Louis R. Mercogliano (R)	34,644	24.0
	Raymond G. Carpenter (C)	16,070	11.1
8	Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D, L)	115,310	69.6
	Thomas C. Gowlan (R)	36,573	22.1
	Cyrus S. Julien (C)	13,726	8.3
9	James J. Delaney (D)	75,915	53.5
	John F. Haggerty (R, C)	56,754	40.0
	David Green (L)	9,182	6.5
10	Emanuel Celler (D, L)	76,439	82.1
	Irwin A. Rosenberg (R)	16,702	17.9
11	Frank J. Brasco (D)	39,386	70.6
	Benjamin W. Feldman (R)	12,200	21.9
	Edward L. Johnson (L)	4,174	7.5
12	Edna F. Kelley (D, L)	87,651	72.7
	Alfred Grant Walton (R)	29,390	24.4
13	Abraham J. Multer (D)	95,511	61.9
	Mary Gravina (R)	28,750	18.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
	Herschell Chanin (L)	20,557	13.3
	Michael J. Spadaro (C)	9,463	6.1
14	John J. Rooney (D, L)	43,142	76.2
	Leon F. Nadrowski (R)	13,482	23.8
15	Hugh L. Carey (D, U TAX)	52,919	56.8
	Herbert F. Ryan (R, C)	40,181	43.2
16	John M. Murphy (D, L)	71,889	57.4
	Frank J. Biondillo (R, C)	53,346	42.6
17	Theodore R. Kupferman (R)	69,492	47.7
	Jerome L. Wilson (D, L)	67,334	46.2
	Richard J. Callahan (C)	8,818	6.1
18	Adam C. Powell (D)	45,308*	74.1
	Lassen L. Walsh (R)	10,711	17.5
	Richard Prideaux (L)	3,954	6.5
19	Leonard Farbstein (D)	53,581	57.8
	Henry E. Del Rosso (R, C)	24,340	26.2
	Elaine M. Morrison (L)	11,349	12.2
20	William F. Ryan (D, L)	74,215	74.8
	Norman C. Harlowe (R)	20,560	20.7
21	James H. Scheuer (D, L)	63,173	83.6
	Burton Siegel (R)	12,414	16.4
22	Jacob H. Gilbert (D)	40,787	74.2
	Pedro Luis Rodriguez (R, ALL PP)	10,603	19.3
	Carlos Rosario (L)	3,552	6.5
23	Jonathan B. Bingham (D, L)	84,540	73.4
	Harold Grosberg (R)	21,735	18.9
	Walter A. Quinn Jr. (C)	8,949	7.8
24	Paul A. Fino (R, C)	80,882	63.9
	Aileen B. Ryan (D)	42,291	33.4
25	Richard L. Ottinger (D, L)	106,952	54.6
	Frederick J. Martin Jr. (R)	88,769	45.4
26	Ogden R. Reid (R)	107,031	69.3
	Joseph L. Hutner (D)	39,203	25.4
	Albert M. Gants (C)	8,159	5.3
27	John G. Dow (D, L)	79,424	47.2
	Louis V. Mills (R)	74,816	44.5
	Frederick P. Roland (C)	13,946	8.3
28	Joseph Y. Resnick (D, L)	84,940	50.3
	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)	78,258	46.3
29	Daniel E. Button (R, L)	107,671	53.3
	Richard J. Connors (D)	91,174	45.1
30	Carleton J. King (R)	113,759	65.0
	John S. Hall (D, L)	61,216	35.0
31	Robert C. McEwen (R)	75,680	67.6
	Raymond E. Bishop (D, L)	36,273	32.4
32	Alexander Pirnie (R, L)	94,331	72.3
	Robert Castle (D)	36,195	27.7
33	Howard W. Robison (R)	88,378	65.7
	Blair G. Ewing (D, L)	45,761	34.0
34	James M. Hanley (D)	90,044	55.1
	Stewart F. Hancock Jr. (R)	62,559	38.3
35	Samuel S. Stratton (D, L)	93,746	65.8
	Frederick D. Dugan (R)	48,668	34.2
36	Frank J. Horton (R)	110,514	67.3
	Milo Thomas (D)	37,129	22.6
	Robert H. Detig (C)	10,493	6.4
37	Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)	104,342	67.7
	Kenneth Hed (D)	46,201	30.0
38	Charles E. Goodell (R)	82,137	67.2
	Edison Leroy Jr. (D)	35,785	29.3
39	Richard D. McCarthy (D, L)	95,671	52.3
	John R. Pillion (R, C)	87,230	47.7
40	Henry P. Smith III (R)	85,801	61.2
	William Levitt (D, L)	54,303	38.8
41	Thaddeus J. Dulski (D, L)	92,222	76.4
	Frank X. Schwab (R, C)	28,491	23.6

**Special Election**

17	Theodore R. Kupferman (R)	44,125	46.4
	Orin Lehman (D)	43,206	45.4
	Jeffrey St. John (C)	7,796	8.2

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	Walter B. Jones (D)	43,539	61.4
	John P. East (R)	27,434	38.7





Candidates	Votes	%
2 L. H. Fountain (D)	36,849	65.0
Reece B. Gardiner (R)	19,888	35.1
3 David N. Henderson (D)	33,809	100.0
4 James C. Gardner (R)	60,686	56.5
Harold D. Cooley (D)	46,673	43.5
5 Nick Galifianakis (D)	46,035	53.1
G. Fred Steele Jr. (R)	40,729	46.9
6 Horace R. Kornegay (D)	42,677	51.6
Richard B. Barnwell (R)	40,000	48.4
7 Alton Lennon (D)	40,512	100.0
8 Charles Raper Jonas (R)	56,382	71.5
John G. Plumides (D)	22,465	28.5
9 James T. Broyhill (R)	80,989	63.3
Robert Bingham (D)	46,882	36.7
10 Basil L. Whitener (D)	52,117	56.1
W. Hall Young (R)	40,741	43.9
11 Roy A. Taylor (D)	72,855	52.8
W. Scott Harvey (R)	65,187	47.2

#### Special Election

1 Walter B. Jones (D)	21,773	60.3
John P. East (R)	14,308	39.7

#### NORTH DAKOTA

1 Mark Andrews (R)	66,011	66.2
S. F. (Buckshot) Hoffner (D)	33,694	33.8
2 Thomas S. Kleppe (R)	50,801	52.0
Roland Redlin (D)	46,993	48.1

#### OHIO

1 Robert Taft Jr. (R)	70,366	52.9
John J. Gilligan (D)	62,580	47.1
2 Donald D. Clancy (R)	102,313	70.7
Thomas E. Anderson (D)	42,367	29.3
3 Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)	62,471	53.8
Rodney M. Love (D)	53,658	46.2
4 William M. McCulloch (R)	66,142	63.6
Robert H. Mihalbaugh (D)	37,855	36.4
5 Delbert L. Latta (R)	80,906	75.3
John H. Shock (D)	26,503	24.7
6 William H. Harsha (R)	74,847	67.9
Ottie W. Reno (D)	35,345	32.1
7 Clarence J. Brown Jr. (R)	81,225	100.0
8 Jackson E. Betts (R)	78,933	67.1
Frank B. Bennett (D)	38,787	33.0
9 Thomas L. Ashley (D)	83,261	60.8
Jane M. Kuebbeler (R)	53,777	39.2
10 Clarence E. Miller (R)	56,659	52.0
Walter H. Moeller (D)	52,258	48.0
11 J. William Stanton (R)	86,273	69.3
James F. Henderson (D)	38,206	30.7
12 Samuel L. Devine (R)	70,102	64.2
Robert N. Shamansky (D)	39,140	35.8
13 Charles A. Mosher (R)	69,862	65.5
Thomas E. Wolfe (D)	36,751	34.5
14 William H. Ayres (R)	77,819	59.7
Charles F. Madden Jr. (D)	52,646	40.4
15 Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	57,993	59.9
Robert L. Van Heyde (D)	38,805	40.1
16 Frank T. Bow (R)	87,597	61.1
Robert D. Freeman (D)	55,775	38.9
17 John M. Ashbrook (R)	73,132	55.3
Robert T. Secrest (D)	59,031	44.7
18 Wayne L. Hays (D)	73,657	64.2
William H. Weir (R)	41,165	35.9
19 Michael J. Kirwan (D)	86,975	71.9
Donald J. Lewis (R)	34,037	28.1
20 Michael A. Feighan (D)	63,629	76.1
Clarence E. McLeod (R)	20,034	24.0
21 Charles A. Vanik (D)	81,210	81.7
Frederick M. Coleman (R)	18,205	18.3
22 Frances P. Bolton (R)	71,927	55.9
Anthony O. Calabrese Jr. (D)	56,803	44.1

Candidates	Votes	%
23 William E. Minshall (R)	102,513	73.2
Sheldon D. Clark (D)	37,489	26.8
24 Donald E. Lukens (R)	61,194	58.5
James H. Pelley (D)	43,418	41.5

#### OKLAHOMA

1 Page Belcher (R)	106,259	69.7
Ed Cadenhead (D)	46,286	30.3
2 Ed Edmondson (D)	62,324	53.6
Denzil D. Garrison (R)	53,919	46.4
3 Carl Albert (D)	43,049	77.2
Whit Pate (R)	12,697	22.8
4 Tom Steed (D)	36,719	50.3
Truman T. Branscum (R)	36,355	49.8
5 John Jarman (D)	96,464	69.6
Melvin H. Gragg (R)	42,088	30.4
6 James V. Smith (R)	51,474	51.4
Jed Johnson Jr. (D)	48,755	48.6

#### OREGON

1 Wendell Wyatt (R)	144,361	74.3
Malcolm H. Cross (D)	49,841	25.7
2 Al Ullman (D)	94,346	63.3
Everett J. Thoren (R)	54,789	36.7
3 Edith Green (D)	114,687	66.9
Lyle Dean (R)	56,598	33.0
4 John R. Dellenback (R)	94,154	62.7
Charles O. Porter (D)	56,007	37.3

#### PENNSYLVANIA

1 William A. Barrett (D)	90,100	66.1
Beatrice K. Chernock (R)	46,280	33.9
2 Robert N. C. Nix (D)	76,372	59.9
Herbert R. Cain Jr. (R)	51,079	40.1
3 James A. Byrne (D)	64,575	56.6
Walter T. Darmopray (R)	49,434	43.4
4 Joshua Eilberg (D)	98,793	51.9
Robert Baer Cohen (R)	91,620	48.1
5 William J. Green III (D)	86,128	59.1
Michael J. Bednarek (R)	59,515	40.9
6 George M. Rhodes (D)	91,538	56.1
Daniel B. Boyer Jr. (R)	71,508	43.9
7 Lawrence G. Williams (R)	101,042	63.2
John J. Logue (D)	58,766	36.8
8 Edward G. Biester Jr. (R)	70,435	59.6
Walter S. Farley Jr. (D)	47,845	40.5
9 G. Robert Watkins (R)	81,516	62.6
Louis F. Waldmann (D)	48,656	37.4
10 Joseph M. McDade (R)	115,765	66.8
Neil Trama (D)	57,615	33.2
11 Daniel J. Flood (D)	110,877	67.2
Gerald C. Broadt (R)	54,032	32.8
12 J. Irving Whalley (R)	107,374	66.9
J. Robert Rohm (D)	53,044	33.1
13 Richard S. Schweiker (R)	134,414	72.5
William D. Searle (D)	51,024	27.5
14 William S. Moorhead (D)	83,967	68.3
Richard L. Thornburgh (R)	39,024	31.7
15 Fred B. Rooney (D)	80,407	52.3
George J. Joseph (R)	73,404	47.7
16 Edwin D. Eshleman (R)	82,527	69.2
Richard F. Charles (D)	36,721	30.8
17 Herman T. Schneebeli (R)	109,169	66.2
William Conrad Reuter (D)	55,761	33.8
18 Robert J. Corbett (R)	107,677	67.1
John R. Wohlfarth (D)	52,714	32.9
19 George A. Goodling (R)	70,445	51.7
N. Neiman Craley Jr. (D)	65,907	48.3
20 Elmer J. Holland (D)	93,068	65.9
Joseph Sabol Jr. (R)	48,229	34.1
21 John H. Dent (D)	80,472	64.2
Edward B. Byrne (R)	44,800	35.8

Candidates	Votes	%
22 John P. Saylor (R)	103,808	67.5
Frank H. Buck (D)	50,017	32.5
23 Albert W. Johnson (R)	81,658	62.8
Robert W. Mitchell (D)	48,373	37.2
24 Joseph P. Vigorito (D)	85,193	55.3
James D. Weaver (R)	68,955	44.7
25 Frank M. Clark (D)	92,073	64.5
John F. Heath (R)	50,639	35.5
26 Thomas E. Morgan (D)	83,687	64.1
Paul P. Riggie (R)	46,957	35.9
27 James G. Fulton (R)	108,731	67.7
Stephen J. Arnold (D)	51,928	32.3

#### RHODE ISLAND

1 Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	79,046	56.6
Raymond W. Houghton (R)	60,093	43.0
2 John E. Fogarty (D)	117,911	64.7
Everett C. Sammartino (R)	64,438	35.3

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

1 L. Mendel Rivers (D)	59,055	100.0
2 Albert W. Watson (R)	48,742	64.3
Fred Leclercq (D)	27,013	35.7
3 William J. Bryan Dorn (D)	42,834	57.8
John Grisso (R)	31,331	42.2
4 Robert T. Ashmore (D)	43,611	100.0
5 Thomas S. Gettys (D)	41,550	99.2
6 John L. McMillan (D)	43,090	61.7
Archie C. Odom (R)	26,702	38.3

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

1 Ben Reifel (R)	80,592	66.7
Francis C. Richter (D)	40,236	33.3
2 E. Y. Berry (R)	63,063	60.5
Jack Allmon (D)	41,155	39.5

#### TENNESSEE

1 James A. Quillen (R)	86,421	87.1
Temus Bright (I)	12,819	12.9
2 John J. Duncan (R)	87,777	78.9
Jake Armstrong (D)	23,538	21.2
3 Bill Brock (R)	67,705	64.2
Franklin Haney (D)	37,720	35.8
4 Joe L. Evins (D)	72,621	90.0
William Bean (I)	8,061	10.0
5 Richard H. Fulton (D)	55,685	63.0
George Kelly (R)	32,706	37.0
6 William R. Anderson (D)	50,758	79.6
Cecil Hill (I)	12,987	20.4
7 Ray Blanton (D)	45,083	50.6
Julius Hurst (R)	43,118	48.4
8 Robert A. Everett (D)	53,338	75.2
Jim Boyd (R)	17,608	24.8
9 Dan H. Kuykendall (R)	47,489	52.2
George W. Grider (D)	43,553	47.8

#### TEXAS

1 Wright Patman (D)	50,072	100.0
2 John Dowdy (D)	55,134	99.9
3 Joe Pool (D)	35,081	53.4
James M. Collins (R)	30,588	46.6
4 Ray Roberts (D)	51,895	100.0
5 Earle Cabell (D)	39,977	61.0
Duke Burgess (R)	25,563	39.0
6 Olin Teague (D)	42,017	100.0
7 George Bush (R)	53,756	57.1
Frank Briscoe (D)	39,958	42.4
8 Bob Eckhardt (D)	38,497	92.3
W. D. Spayne (CONST)	3,207	7.7
9 Jack Brooks (D)	47,604	100.0

Candidates	Votes	%
10 J. J. Pickle (D)	55,424	74.3
Jane Sumner (R)	18,343	24.6
11 W. R. Poage (D)	39,140	94.9
Laurel N. Dunn (C)	2,102	5.1
12 Jim Wright (D)	27,070	100.0
13 Graham Purcell (D)	43,820	57.1
D. C. Norwood (R)	32,960	42.9
14 John Young (D)	52,861	100.0
15 Eligio de la Garza (D)	33,129	100.0
16 Richard C. White (D)	33,179	100.0
17 Omar Burleson (D)	52,169	100.0
18 Bob Price (R)	45,209	59.5
Dee D. Miller (D)	30,822	40.5
19 George Mahon (D)	56,792	100.0
20 Henry Gonzalez (D)	41,067	87.1
Robert C. Moore (C)	3,671	7.8
Bert Ellis (CONST)	2,390	5.1
21 O. C. Fisher (D)	60,497	100.0
22 Bob Casey (D)	60,817	100.0
23 Abraham Kazen (D)	50,322	96.4

**Special Election**

8 Lera M. Thomas (D)	6,120#	74.0
Louis Leman (R)	2,147#	26.0

**UTAH**

1 Laurence J. Burton (R)	99,750	66.5
J. Keith Melville (D)	50,260	33.5
2 Sherman P. Lloyd (R)	96,426	61.3
David S. King (D)	61,001	38.8

**VERMONT**

AL Robert T. Stafford (R)	89,097	65.6
William J. Ryan (D)	46,643	34.4

**VIRGINIA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Thomas N. Downing (D)	51,016	99.8
2 Porter Hardy Jr. (D)	33,761	100.0
3 David E. Satterfield III (D)	51,576	99.6
4 Watkins M. Abbott (D)	45,226	66.6
Edward J. Silverman (C)	14,827	21.8
5 William M. Tuck (D)	32,312	56.2
Robert L. Gilliam (R)	25,203	43.8
6 Richard H. Poff (R)	55,342	80.8
Murray A. Stoller (D)	13,113	19.2
7 John O. Marsh Jr. (D)	42,532	59.2
Edward O. McCue (R)	29,249	40.7
8 William Lloyd Scott (R)	50,782	57.2
George C. Rawlings Jr. (D)	37,929	42.8
9 William C. Wampler (R)	49,413	53.7
W. Pat Jennings (D)	42,571	46.3
10 Joel T. Broynhill (R)	58,105	58.3
Clive L. Duval II (D)	41,502	41.7

**WASHINGTON**

1 Thomas M. Pelly (R)	120,747	80.3
Alice Franklin Bryant (D)	29,686	19.7
2 Lloyd Meeds (D)	75,357	60.7
Eugene M. Smith (R)	44,727	36.0
3 Julia Butler Hansen (D)	78,601	65.8
Keith Kisor (R)	40,946	34.3
4 Catherine May (R)	77,929	62.1
Gustav Bansmer (D)	38,029	30.3
Floyd Paxton (C)	9,585	7.6
5 Thomas S. Foley (D)	74,571	56.5
Dorothy R. Powers (R)	57,310	43.5
6 Floyd V. Hicks (D)	73,164	60.4
George Mahler (R)	48,041	39.6
7 Brock Adams (D)	104,613	62.8
James Munn (R)	60,065	36.0

**WEST VIRGINIA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	88,364	70.9
William M. Kidd (D)	36,242	29.1
2 Harley O. Staggers (D)	51,235	60.3
George L. Strader (R)	33,676	39.7
3 John M. Slack (D)	60,073	61.6
Mal Guthrie (R)	37,416	38.4
4 Ken Hechler (D)	71,751	59.7
Harry D. Humphreys (R)	48,396	40.3
5 James Kee (D)	42,722	63.6
Elizabeth Ann Bowen (R)	24,470	36.4

**WISCONSIN**

1 Henry C. Schadeberg (R)	65,041	51.0
Lynn E. Stalbaum (D)	62,398	49.0
2 Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	70,311	58.0
William B. Smith (R)	50,850	42.0
3 Vernon W. Thomson (R)	72,586	68.8
John D. Rice (D)	32,849	31.2
4 Clement J. Zablocki (D)	77,690	74.3
James E. Laessig (R)	26,863	25.7
5 Henry S. Reuss (D)	52,332	70.0
Curtis T. Pechtel (R)	22,167	29.7
6 William A. Steiger (R)	67,941	52.4
John A. Race (D)	61,761	47.6
7 Melvin R. Laird (R)	74,942	65.2
Norman L. Myhra (D)	40,093	34.9
8 John W. Byrnes (R)	75,817	61.3
Marvin S. Kagen (D)	47,926	38.7
9 Glenn R. Davis (R)	85,297	64.1
James P. Buckley (D)	47,674	35.9
10 Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	79,282	66.5
Carl E. Lauri (D)	39,863	33.5

**WYOMING**

AL William Henry Harrison (R)	62,984	52.3
Al Christian (D)	57,442	47.7

## 1967 House Elections

**CALIFORNIA****Special Primary Election<sup>1</sup>**

Candidates	Votes	%
11 Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)	52,882	34.3
Shirley Temple Black (R)	34,521	22.4
William H. Draper III (R)	19,566	12.7
Roy Archibald (D)	15,069	9.8
Earl B. Whitmore (R)	12,823	8.3
Edward M. Keating (D)	8,813	5.7

**Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
11 Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)	66,385#	57.8
Roy Archibald (D)	44,319#	38.6

**NEW YORK****Special Election<sup>2</sup>**

18 Adam C. Powell (D)	27,963#	86.3
Lucille P. Williams (R)	3,999#	12.3

**RHODE ISLAND****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Robert O. Tiernan (D)	56,051#	48.8
James DiPrete (R)	55,748#	48.5

1. Under California's special election law, a majority of the total vote cast was required for election. If no candidate achieved it, another election would be held with the top candidates from each party competing. In the 11th district, McCloskey had more votes than any other Republican, but not a majority of the total vote, so he became the Republican nominee against Archibald, the top Democrat, in the special election.

2. Following his reelection to the 90th Congress (1967–1969) in 1966, Powell was not allowed to take the oath of office in January 1967, and was subsequently excluded by vote of the House March 1, 1967. A special election was held April 11, 1967, to fill the vacancy. Powell was again a candidate and won easily, but he never attempted to claim the seat and it remained vacant for the remainder of the Congress. The Supreme Court later declared that Powell's exclusion was unconstitutional because he met the requirements set forth in the Constitution of age (twenty-five years), U.S. citizenship (seven years), and residency of the state from which elected.





# 1968 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jack Edwards (R)	60,318	57.1
	Arnold DeBrow (D)	40,593	38.4
2	William L. Dickinson (R)	60,743	55.4
	Robert Whaley (D)	37,533	34.2
	Richard Boone (NDPA)	11,446	10.4
3	George Andrews (D)	86,796	90.8
	Wilbur Johnston (NDPA)	8,031	8.4
4	Bill Nichols (D)	94,726	81.4
	Robert Kerr (R)	12,427	10.7
	T. Clemons (NDPA)	9,248	7.9
5	Walter Flowers (D)	69,110	56.2
	William McKinley Branch (NDPA)	28,040	22.8
	Frank Donaldson (R)	14,582	11.9
	Mike Simpson (I)	9,429	7.7
6	John Buchanan (R)	69,445	59.3
	Quinton Bowers (D)	34,608	29.6
	Thomas Wrenn (NDPA)	12,976	11.1
7	Tom Bevil (D)	106,132	76.1
	Jodie Connell (R)	29,923	21.5
8	Robert E. Jones (D)	85,528	76.1
	Ken Hearn (C)	16,900	15.0
	Charlie Burgess (NDPA)	7,140	6.4

## ALASKA

AL	Howard W. Pollock (R)	43,577	54.2
	Nick Begich (D)	36,785	45.8

## ARIZONA

1	John J. Rhodes (R)	137,761	71.6
	Robert E. Miller (D)	54,594	28.4
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	102,301	70.3
	G. Alfred McGinnis (R)	43,235	29.7
3	Sam Steiger (R)	79,667	63.4
	Ralph Watkins Jr. (D)	46,072	36.6

## ARKANSAS

1	Bill Alexander (D)	80,293	68.9
	Guy Newcomb (R)	36,284	31.1
2	Wilbur D. Mills (D)		100.0
3	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)	121,771	67.1
	Hardy Croxton (D)	59,642	32.9
4	David Pryor (D)		100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1	Don H. Clausen (R)	133,597	75.2
	Donald W. Graham (D)	37,756	21.3
2	Harold T. Johnson (D)	127,744	60.7
	Osmer E. Dunaway (R)	78,986	37.6
3	John E. Moss (D)	107,446	56.0
	Elmore J. Duffy (R)	80,193	41.8
4	Robert L. Leggett (D)	90,126	55.6
	James M. Shumway (R)	67,225	41.5
5	Phillip Burton (D)	95,630	72.8
	Waldo Velasquez (R)	31,157	23.7
6	William S. Mailliard (R)	151,336	73.4
	Phillip Drath (D)	54,928	26.6
7	Jeffery Cohelan (D)	102,689	62.9
	Barney E. Hilburn (R)	48,397	29.6
	Huey P. Newton (PFP)	12,279	7.5
8	George P. Miller (D)	104,768	64.0
	Raymond P. Britton (R)	58,887	36.0
9	Don Edwards (D)	101,329	56.6
	Larry Fargher (R)	77,847	43.5
10	Charles S. Gubser (R)	160,563	67.3
	Grayson S. Taketa (D)	73,720	30.9
11	Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)	166,252	79.4
	Urban G. Whitaker (D)	40,957	19.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
12	Burt L. Talcott (R)	143,222	92.6
13	Charles M. Teague (R)	151,608	65.9
	Stanley K. Sheinbaum (D)	78,628	34.2
14	Jerome R. Waldie (D)	152,847	71.6
	David W. Schuh (R)	56,730	26.6
15	John J. McFall (D)	86,386	53.8
	Sam Van Dyken (R)	74,058	46.2
16	B. F. Sisk (D)	97,476	62.5
	Dave Harris (R)	55,188	35.4
17	Glenn M. Anderson (D)	77,250	50.7
	Joe Blatchford (R)	73,351	48.1
18	Robert B. Mathias (R)	100,115	65.2
	Harlan Hagen (D)	51,373	33.5
19	Chet Holifield (D)	99,069	63.1
	Bill Jones (R)	53,842	34.3
20	H. Allen Smith (R)	136,238	69.4
	Don White (D)	57,064	29.1
21	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	89,536	91.6
	Rayfield Lundy (R)	8,244	8.4
22	James C. Corman (D)	103,695	56.9
	Joe Holt (R)	75,457	41.4
23	Del Clawson (R)	97,232	65.1
	Jim Sperrazzo (D)	52,202	34.9
24	Glenard P. Lipscomb (R)	155,443	72.8
	Fred W. Neal (D)	57,972	27.2
25	Charles E. Wiggins (R)	145,245	68.7
	Keith F. Shirey (D)	66,263	31.3
26	Thomas M. Rees (D)	134,642	65.4
	Irving Teichner (R)	64,505	31.4
27	Ed Reinecke (R)	162,854	72.2
	John T. Butchko (D)	62,824	27.8
28	Alphonzo Bell (R)	173,680	71.3
	John M. Pratt (D)	65,233	26.8
29	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	76,091	52.3
	Bill Orozco (R)	69,485	47.7
30	Edward R. Roybal (D)	76,967	67.4
	Samuel M. Cavnar (R)	37,234	32.6
31	Charles H. Wilson (D)	97,855	58.9
	James R. Dunn (R)	65,004	39.1
32	Craig Hosmer (R)	142,401	73.9
	Arthur J. Gottlieb (D)	46,404	24.1
33	Jerry L. Pettis (R)	123,507	66.3
	Al C. Ballard (D)	59,649	32.0
34	Richard T. Hanna (D)	107,113	50.9
	William J. Teague (R)	103,470	49.1
35	James B. Utt (R)	216,093	72.5
	Thomas B. Lenhart (D)	74,798	25.1
36	Bob Wilson (R)	148,854	71.6
	Don Lindgren (D)	59,011	28.4
37	Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	96,130	64.7
	Mike Schaefer (R)	52,547	35.3
38	John V. Tunney (D)	121,749	62.7
	Robert O. Hunter (R)	68,887	35.5

## COLORADO

1	Byron G. Rogers (D)	91,199	45.7
	Frank A. Kemp (R)	82,677	41.5
	Gordon G. Barnewall (DENVER I)	25,499	12.8
2	Donald G. Brotzman (R)	152,153	62.9
	Roy H. McVicker (D)	89,917	37.2
3	Frank E. Evans (D)	88,368	52.1
	Paul Bradley (R)	81,173	47.9
4	Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	92,680	54.7
	Fred E. Anderson (R)	76,776	45.3

## CONNECTICUT

1	Emilio Q. Daddario (D)	124,966	62.4
	Roger B. Ladd (R)	74,615	37.3
2	William L. St. Onge (D)	106,203	54.1
	Peter P. Mariani (R)	89,098	45.4
3	Robert Giaimo (D)	102,636	54.0
	Stelio Salmona (R)	80,696	42.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)	113,749	51.4
	Donald J. Irwin (D)	104,723	47.3
5	John S. Monagan (D)	110,337	56.3
	Gaetano A. Russo Jr. (R)	85,591	43.7
6	Thomas J. Meskill (R)	126,208	62.3
	Robert M. Sharaf (D)	76,413	37.7

## DELAWARE

AL	William V. Roth (R)	117,827	58.7
	Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D)	82,993	41.3

## FLORIDA

1	Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	116,215	84.7
	John Drzazga (R)	21,063	15.3
2	Don Fuqua (D)	87,313	100.0
3	Charles E. Bennett (D)	103,540	78.9
	Bill Parsons (R)	27,696	21.1
4	Bill Chappell Jr. (D)	86,251	52.8
	William F. Herlong Jr. (R)	76,974	47.2
5	Louis Frey (R)	108,620	61.7
	James C. Robinson (D)	67,505	38.3
6	Sam M. Gibbons (D)	84,193	62.0
	Paul A. Saad (R)	51,637	38.0
7	James A. Haley (D)	91,539	55.0
	Joe Z. Lovingood (R)	74,896	45.0
8	William C. Cramer (R)	117,747	100.0
9	Paul G. Rogers (D)	111,539	56.2
	Robert W. Rust (R)	87,074	43.8
10	J. Herbert Burke (R)	99,844	54.9
	Elton J. Glessdanner (D)	82,138	45.1
11	Claude Pepper (D)	99,154	76.6
	Ronald I. Strauss (R)	30,324	23.4
12	Dante B. Fascell (D)	82,362	57.0
	Mike Thompson (R)	62,032	43.0

## GEORGIA

1	G. Elliott Hagan (D)	77,403	68.2
	Joseph J. Tribble (R)	36,118	31.8
2	Maston O'Neal (D)	72,830	100.0
3	Jack Brinkley (D)	55,759	100.0
4	Ben B. Blackburn (R)	78,753	57.5
	James A. Mackay (D)	58,154	42.5
5	Fletcher Thompson (R)	79,258	55.6
	Charles L. Weltner (D)	63,183	44.4
6	John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	97,289	100.0
7	John W. Davis (D)	96,505	99.8
8	W. S. Stuckey Jr. (D)	64,912	100.0
9	Phil M. Landrum (D)	83,829	100.0
10	Robert G. Stephens (D)	80,674	100.0

## HAWAII

AL	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	161,954✓
	Patsy T. Mink (D)	149,207✓
	Neal S. Blaisdell (R)	78,733
	George Dubois (R)	39,233
	Jon D. Olsen (PFP)	2,432
	Peter O. Lombardi (PFP)	2,026

## IDAHO

1	James A. McClure (R)	90,870	59.4
	Compton I. White (D)	62,002	40.6
2	Orval Hansen (R)	65,029	52.6
	Darrell Manning (D)	54,256	43.9

## ILLINOIS

1	William L. Dawson (D)	119,207	84.6
	Janet Roberts Jennings (R)	21,758	15.4
2	Abner J. Mikva (D)	106,642	65.4
	Thomas R. Ireland (R)	56,513	34.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	William T. Murphy (D)	101,729	54.0
	Robert A. Podesta (R)	86,535	46.0
4	Edward J. Derwinski (R)	151,216	68.3
	Robert E. Creighton (D)	70,145	31.7
5	John C. Kluczynski (D)	96,584	55.4
	Joseph J. Krasowski (R)	77,887	44.6
6	Daniel J. Ronan (D)	94,779	59.7
	Gerald Dolezal (R)	63,999	40.3
7	Frank Annunzio (D)	86,769	83.1
	Thomas J. Lento (R)	17,594	16.9
8	Daniel Rostenkowski (D)	105,003	62.8
	Henry S. Kaplinski (R)	62,254	37.2
9	Sidney R. Yates (D)	119,032	64.4
	Edward V. Notz (R)	65,687	35.6
10	Harold R. Collier (R)	148,398	66.8
	Seymour C. Axelrood (D)	73,766	33.2
11	Roman C. Pucinski (D)	128,152	55.8
	John J. Hoellen (R)	101,665	44.2
12	Robert McClory (R)	120,370	70.4
	Albert S. Salvi (D)	50,525	29.6
13	Donald Rumsfeld (R)	186,714	72.7
	David C. Baylor (D)	69,987	27.3
14	John N. Erlenborn (R)	163,332	71.1
	Marc Karson (D)	66,293	28.9
15	Charlotte T. Reid (R)	121,432	68.7
	Benjamin P. Alschuler (D)	55,291	31.3
16	John B. Anderson (R)	111,037	67.4
	Stan Major (D)	53,838	32.7
17	Leslie C. Arends (R)	122,513	65.3
	Lester A. Hawthorne (D)	65,192	34.7
18	Robert H. Michel (R)	106,122	60.9
	James G. Hatcher (D)	68,173	39.1
19	Tom Railsback (R)	114,948	63.5
	Craig Lovitt (D)	66,135	36.5
20	Paul Findley (R)	124,121	66.2
	Donald L. Schilson (D)	63,412	33.8
21	Kenneth J. Gray (D)	111,425	54.2
	Val Oshel (R)	94,363	45.9
22	William L. Springer (R)	115,258	64.3
	Carl F. Firley (D)	63,957	35.7
23	George E. Shipley (D)	104,349	54.0
	Bert Hopper (R)	88,945	46.0
24	Melvin Price (D)	113,507	71.3
	John S. Guthrie (R)	45,649	28.7

## INDIANA

1	Ray J. Madden (D)	90,055	56.7
	Donald E. Taylor (R)	68,318	43.0
2	Earl F. Landgrebe (R)	104,238	55.1
	Edward F. Kelly (D)	85,084	44.9
3	John Brademas (D)	94,452	52.2
	William W. Erwin (R)	86,354	47.8
4	E. Ross Adair (R)	98,977	51.4
	J. Edward Roush (D)	93,515	48.6
5	Richard L. Roudebush (R)	114,537	63.0
	Robert C. Ford (D)	67,370	37.0
6	William G. Bray (R)	142,207	64.9
	Phillip L. Bayt (D)	76,940	35.1
7	John T. Myers (R)	115,921	59.8
	Elden C. Tipton (D)	78,045	40.2
8	Roger H. Zion (R)	109,585	54.5
	K. Wayne Kent (D)	91,642	45.5
9	Lee H. Hamilton (D)	102,707	54.4
	Robert D. Garton (R)	86,012	45.6
10	David W. Dennis (R)	98,090	53.9
	William J. Norton (D)	83,981	46.1
11	Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	80,015	53.1
	W. W. Hill Jr. (R)	70,725	46.9

## IOWA

1	Fred Schwengel (R)	91,419	53.0
	John R. Schmidhauser (D)	81,049	47.0
2	John C. Culver (D)	103,651	55.1
	Tom Riley (R)	84,634	45.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	H. R. Gross (R)	101,839	64.1
	John E. Van Eschen (D)	57,164	36.0
4	John Kyl (R)	83,259	53.9
	Bert Bandstra (D)	71,134	46.1
5	Neal Smith (D)	99,586	62.1
	Don Mahon (R)	60,710	37.9
6	Wiley Mayne (R)	100,802	65.0
	Jerry O'Sullivan (D)	54,171	35.0
7	William Scherle (R)	86,212	64.8
	Richard Oshlo (D)	46,774	35.2

## KANSAS

1	Keith G. Sebelius (R)	87,012	51.5
	George W. Meeker (D)	82,102	48.6
2	Chester L. Mize (R)	110,768	67.6
	Robert A. Swan (D)	53,151	32.4
3	Larry Winn (R)	100,877	62.8
	Newell A. George (D)	59,672	37.2
4	Garner E. Shriver (R)	101,991	64.7
	Patrick F. Kelly (D)	55,621	35.3
5	Joe Skubitz (R)	107,085	64.5
	A. F. Bramble (D)	59,005	35.5

## KENTUCKY

1	Frank A. Stubblefield (D)	72,072	100.0
2	William H. Natcher (D)	65,860	56.4
	Robert D. Simmons (R)	50,904	43.6
3	William O. Cowger (R)	70,318	56.0
	Tom Ray (D)	55,366	44.1
4	M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)	103,793	65.0
	Gus Sheehan (D)	55,971	35.0
5	Tim Lee Carter (R)	86,391	72.8
	Thomas J. Roberts (D)	30,575	25.8
6	John C. Watts (D)	78,536	56.5
	Russell G. Mobley (R)	58,905	42.4
7	Carl D. Perkins (D)	82,594	62.0
	James D. Nickell (R)	50,699	38.0

## LOUISIANA

1	F. Edward Hébert (D)	70,658	100.0
2	Hale Boggs (D)	81,537	51.2
	David C. Treen (R)	77,633	48.8
3	Patrick T. Caffery (D)	39,215	100.0
4	Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)	63,788	100.0
5	Otto E. Passman (D)	34,901	100.0
6	John R. Rarick (D)	100,461	79.5
	Lloyd J. Rockhold (R)	25,867	20.5
7	Edwin W. Edwards (D)	79,709	85.0
	Vance W. Plauche (R)	14,126	15.1
8	Speedy O. Long (D)	41,086	100.0

## MAINE

1	Peter N. Kyros (D)	113,501	56.6
	Horace A. Hildreth Jr. (R)	86,949	43.4
2	William D. Hathaway (D)	102,369	55.7
	Elden H. Shute (R)	81,398	44.3

## MARYLAND

1	Rogers C. B. Morton (R)	87,078	73.6
	E. Homer White Jr. (D)	31,250	26.4
2	Clarence D. Long (D)	86,025	59.1
	John E. Mudd (R)	59,635	40.9
3	Edward A. Garmatz (D)	63,269	81.3
	James E. Chew (R)	14,604	18.8
4	George H. Fallon (D)	60,651	65.6
	Thomas Paul Raimondi (R)	31,813	34.4
5	Lawrence J. Hogan (R)	89,073	52.7
	Hervey G. Machen (D)	79,870	47.3
6	J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)	71,714	53.0
	Goodloe E. Byron (D)	63,597	47.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Samuel N. Friedel (D)	81,048	79.6
	Arthur W. Downs (R)	20,745	20.4
8	Gilbert Gude (R)	109,167	60.9
	Margaret C. Schweinhaut (D)	70,109	39.1

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Silvio O. Conte (R)	140,419	99.8
2	Edward P. Boland (D)	126,485	73.7
	Frederick M. Whitney Jr. (R)	45,262	26.4
3	Philip J. Philbin (D)	91,587	47.8
	Chandler Harrison Stevens (I)	53,047	27.7
	Laurence Curtis (R)	46,860	24.5
4	Harold D. Donohue (D)	121,211	61.0
	Howard A. Miller Jr. (R)	77,658	39.1
5	F. Bradford Morse (R)	124,930	60.4
	Robert C. Maguire (D)	81,875	39.6
6	William H. Bates (R)	136,951	66.1
	Deirdre Henderson (D)	70,304	33.9
7	Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	119,562	62.5
	William S. Abbot (R)	71,689	34.8
8	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	107,645	100.0
9	John W. McCormack (D)	77,347	89.2
	Allan C. Freeman (R)	15,906	17.1
10	Margaret M. Heckler (R)	138,220	67.4
	Edmund Dinis (D)	66,949	32.6
11	James A. Burke (D)	169,766	100.0
12	Hastings Keith (R)	173,295	99.9

## MICHIGAN

1	John Conyers Jr. (D)	127,847	100.0
2	Marvin L. Esch (R)	90,804	54.4
	Weston E. Vivian (D)	75,009	44.9
3	Garry Brown (R)	109,754	65.2
	Thomas L. Keenan (D)	58,692	34.8
4	Edward Hutchinson (R)	100,128	65.6
	John V. Martin (D)	52,441	34.4
5	Gerald R. Ford (R)	105,085	62.8
	Laurence E. Howard (D)	62,219	37.2
6	Charles E. Chamberlain (R)	103,423	64.1
	James A. Harrison (D)	57,839	35.9
7	Donald W. Riegler Jr. (R)	104,502	60.7
	William R. Blue (D)	67,779	39.3
8	James Harvey (R)	105,238	68.8
	Richard E. Davies (D)	47,639	31.2
9	Guy Vander Jagt (R)	111,774	67.5
	Jay A. Wabeke (D)	53,886	32.5
10	Elford A. Cederberg (R)	104,791	65.9
	Wayne Miller (D)	54,152	34.1
11	Philip E. Ruppe (R)	94,513	58.8
	Raymond F. Clevenger (D)	66,251	41.2
12	James G. O'Hara (D)	131,517	70.3
	Max B. Harris Jr. (R)	54,760	29.3
13	Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	81,951	86.4
	Eugene Beauregard (R)	12,873	13.6
14	Lucien N. Nedzi (D)	101,961	63.1
	Peter O'Rourke (R)	59,757	37.0
15	William D. Ford (D)	106,960	71.1
	John F. Boyle (R)	43,582	29.0
16	John D. Dingell Jr. (D)	105,690	73.9
	Monte R. Bona (R)	37,000	25.9
17	Martha W. Griffiths (D)	123,376	74.8
	John M. Siviter (R)	40,906	24.8
18	William S. Broomfield (R)	124,025	59.9
	Allen Zemmol (D)	82,234	39.7
19	Jack McDonald (R)	104,057	58.0
	Garry F. Frink (D)	75,250	42.0

## MINNESOTA

1	Albert H. Quie (R)	138,400	68.8
	George Daley (DFL)	62,916	31.3
2	Ancher Nelsen (R)	100,623	59.5
	Jon Wefald (DFL)	68,528	40.5
3	Clark MacGregor (R)	158,989	64.8
	Eugene E. Stokowski (DFL)	86,434	35.2



Candidates	Votes	%
4 Joseph E. Karth (DFL)	129,082	61.3
Emery Barrette (R)	81,392	38.7
5 Donald M. Fraser (DFL)	108,588	57.5
Harmon T. Ogdahl (R)	78,819	41.8
6 John M. Zwach (R)	104,664	56.2
J. Buford Johnson (DFL)	81,578	43.8
7 Odin Langen (R)	83,113	51.3
Bob Bergland (DFL)	79,067	48.8
8 John A. Blatnik (DFL)	115,343	67.6
James A. Hennen (R)	55,209	32.4

### MISSISSIPPI

1 Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	73,800	100.0
2 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	71,260	100.0
3 Charles H. Griffin (D)	82,896	100.0
4 G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	78,768	70.1
Prentiss Walker (R)	33,683	30.0
5 William M. Colmer (D)	108,297	100.0

### Special Runoff Election<sup>1</sup>

3 Charles H. Griffin (D)	87,713#	66.9
Charles Evers (D)	43,303#	33.1

### MISSOURI

1 William Clay (D)	79,295	64.2
Curtis C. Crawford (R)	44,316	35.9
2 James W. Symington (D)	115,476	53.2
Hugh Scott (R)	101,500	46.8
3 Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	106,150	73.4
Homer McCracken (R)	38,439	26.6
4 William B. Randall (D)	104,056	57.9
Leslie O. Olson (R)	75,790	42.1
5 Richard Bolling (D)	86,681	65.4
Harold Masters (R)	45,951	34.7
6 W.R. Hull Jr. (D)	102,315	54.6
James E. Austin (R)	85,237	45.5
7 Durward G. Hall (R)	123,958	63.8
Edward J. Bonitt (D)	70,455	36.2
8 Richard Ichord (D)	108,416	57.5
Eugene E. Northern (R)	79,179	42.0
9 William L. Hungate (D)	108,184	52.2
Christopher S. Bond (R)	98,923	47.8
10 Bill D. Burlison (D)	78,326	54.0
Vernon H. Landgraf (R)	66,830	46.0

### MONTANA

1 Arnold Olsen (D)	74,974	53.6
Richard Smiley (R)	64,862	46.4
2 James F. Battin (R)	83,888	67.9
Robert L. Kelleher (D)	39,752	32.2

### NEBRASKA

1 Robert V. Denney (R)	97,697	54.1
Clair A. Callan (D)	78,374	43.4
2 Glenn Cunningham (R)	87,683	55.2
Mrs. Frank B. Morrison (D)	71,254	44.8
3 Dave Martin (R)	123,838	67.8
J. B. Dean (D)	58,728	32.2

### NEVADA

AL Walter S. Baring (D)	104,136	72.1
James Michael Slattery (R)	40,209	27.9

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Louis C. Wyman (R)	100,269	63.4
James T. Keefe (D)	57,959	36.6
2 James C. Cleveland (R)	88,609	71.1
David C. Hoeh (D)	35,942	28.9

### NEW JERSEY

Candidates	Votes	%
1 John E. Hunt (R)	105,856	58.0
Thomas S. Higgins (D)	74,703	41.0
2 Charles W. Sandman Jr. (R)	91,218	55.3
David Dichter (D)	73,361	44.4
3 James J. Howard (D)	113,587	57.8
Richard R. Stout (R)	82,441	41.9
4 Frank Thompson Jr. (R)	106,504	53.4
Sydney S. Souter (D)	92,710	46.4
5 Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (R)	143,963	68.2
Robert F. Allen (D)	63,208	29.9
6 William T. Cahill (R)	138,060	65.7
Robert A. Gasser (D)	71,338	34.0
7 William B. Widnall (R)	120,523	62.2
Charles S. Gregg (D)	71,123	36.7
8 Charles S. Joelson (D)	100,653	61.4
Richard M. DeMarco (R)	62,661	38.2
9 Henry Helstoski (D)	97,599	49.8
Peter Moraites (R)	95,267	48.7
10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	89,109	63.8
Celestino Clemente (R)	47,989	34.4
11 Joseph G. Minish (D)	91,496	65.5
George M. Wallhauser Jr. (R)	46,426	33.2
12 Florence P. Dwyer (R)	146,264	71.6
John B. Duff (D)	58,112	28.4
13 Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)	83,151	55.5
Marion D. Dwyer (R)	52,159	34.8
Jeremiah J. O'Callaghan (V)	9,399	6.3
14 Dominick V. Daniels (D)	87,187	58.5
Joseph Bartletta (R)	50,829	34.1
Mervin Murray (C)	7,634	5.1
15 Edward J. Patten (D)	107,316	54.6
George W. Luke (R)	88,043	44.8

### NEW MEXICO

1 Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)	88,517	52.9
Thomas G. Morris (D)	78,117	46.6
2 Ed Foreman (R)	71,857	50.5
E. S. Johnny Walker (D)	69,858	49.1

### NEW YORK

1 Otis G. Pike (D)	118,913	53.9
James M. Catterson Jr. (R)	79,208	35.9
Harold Haar (C)	19,470	8.8
2 James R. Grover Jr. (R, C)	129,731	69.0
Charles A. Heeg (D)	53,552	28.5
3 Lester L. Wolff (D, L)	98,226	52.1
Abe Seldin (R)	75,910	40.2
Daniel L. Rice (C)	14,556	7.7
4 John W. Wydler (R, C)	116,190	70.1
Michael J. Delguidice (D)	45,130	27.2
5 Allard K. Lowenstein (D, L)	99,193	50.7
Mason L. Hampton Jr. (R, C)	96,427	49.3
6 Seymour Halpern (R, L)	95,016	57.5
Franklin Miller (D)	49,676	30.1
Thomas J. Adams (C)	20,511	12.4
7 Joseph P. Addabbo (D, L)	90,204#	66.3
Louis R. Mercogliano (R, C)	45,813#	33.7
8 Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D, L)	120,257	69.8
Jack M. Weinstein (R)	37,314	21.7
Charles Witteck Jr. (C)	14,714	8.5
9 James J. Delaney (D)	69,462	49.7
John F. Haggerty (R, C)	59,690	42.7
Rose L. Rubin (L)	8,935	6.4
10 Emanuel Celler (D, L)	106,622	70.5
Frank L. Martano (R, C)	44,551	29.5
11 Frank J. Brasco (D)	40,460	69.7
Robert J. Hower (R)	10,708	18.4
Basil E. Reynolds (C)	3,807	6.6
Edward L. Johnson (L)	3,101	5.3
12 Shirley Chisholm (D)	34,885	66.5
James Farmer (R, L)	13,777	26.3
Ralph J. Carrano (C)	3,771	7.2

Candidates	Votes	%
13 Bertram L. Podell (D)	107,960	68.2
Jack Sternagass (R)	25,499	16.1
Kenneth Haber (L)	15,392	9.7
Robert C. Laborde (C)	9,504	6.0
14 John J. Rooney (D, L)	42,149	63.9
Victor J. Tirabasso (R)	18,396	27.9
Alice A. Capatosto (C)	5,422	8.2
15 Hugh L. Carey (D)	59,707	57.6
Frank C. Spinner (R)	31,802	30.7
Stephen P. Marion (C)	7,920	7.6
16 John M. Murphy (D)	73,253	48.8
Frank J. Biondillo (R, C)	69,126	46.0
Joseph Kottler (L)	7,883	5.3
17 Edward I. Koch (D, L)	84,627	51.7
Whitney North Seymour Jr. (R)	70,086	42.8
Richard J. Callahan (C)	9,030	5.5
18 Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D)	37,146	80.8
Henry L. Hall (R)	7,215	15.7
19 Leonard Farbstein (D)	44,843	53.3
Donald E. Weeden (R)	27,959	33.2
20 William F. Ryan (D, L)	66,192	78.8
John G. Proudfit (R)	13,968	16.6
21 James H. Sheuer (D, L)	55,129	82.6
Stanley L. Shapiro (R)	8,778	13.2
22 Jacob H. Gilbert (D)	45,144	76.2
James N. Harris (R)	7,087	12.0
Sergio S. Pena (L)	4,402	7.4
23 Jonathan B. Bingham (D, L)	94,108	71.9
Alexander Sacks (R, C)	36,823	28.1
24 Mario Biaggi (D, C)	83,234	60.5
Andrew Mantovani (R)	46,510	33.8
John Patrick Hagan (L)	7,758	5.6
25 Richard L. Ottinger (D, L)	125,415	58.6
Samuel Nakasian (R)	74,275	34.7
Anthony J. DeVito (C)	14,463	6.8
26 Ogden R. Reid (R, L)	130,229	68.1
Paul Davidoff (D)	44,084	23.1
A. Lining Burnet (C)	16,877	8.8
27 Martin B. McKneally (R)	94,689	47.9
John G. Dow (D, L)	88,894	44.9
Frederick P. Roland (C)	14,239	7.2
28 Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)	91,590	48.2
John S. Dyson (D)	86,827	45.6
29 Daniel E. Button (R, CIT)	119,039	56.9
Jacob H. Herzog (D, C)	87,896	42.0
30 Carleton J. King (R, C)	124,995	66.5
Orlando B. Potter (D, L)	62,897	33.5
31 Robert C. McEwen (R, C)	88,562	58.4
K. Daniel Haley (D)	61,947	40.9
32 Alexander Pirnie (R, L)	95,793	64.1
Anthony J. Montoya (D)	43,254	28.9
Albert J. Bushong (C)	10,393	7.0
33 Howard W. Robison (R)	110,080	68.5
Benjamin Nichols (D, L)	50,549	31.5
34 James M. Hanley (D)	96,520	51.3
David V. O'Brien (R)	82,333	43.8
35 Samuel S. Stratton (D)	112,640	69.4
George R. Metcalf (R)	47,849	29.5
36 Frank J. Horton (R)	138,400	70.4
Augustine J. Marvin (D)	46,008	23.4
Leo J. Kesselring (C)	9,916	5.0
37 Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)	129,697	71.1
Norman M. Gerhard (D)	50,930	27.9
38 James F. Hastings (R)	90,281	63.4
Wilbur White Jr. (D)	47,093	33.1
39 Richard D. McCarthy (D)	120,509	54.6
Daniel E. Weber (R, L)	92,589	42.0
40 Henry P. Smith III (R, C)	106,984	64.8
Eugene O'Connor (D)	56,201	34.0
41 Thaddeus J. Dulski (D, L)	96,703	77.6
Edward P. Matter (R)	27,920	22.4

### Special Election

13 Bertram L. Podell (D)	36,093#	49.7
Melvin Dubin (NEW LEAD)	27,856#	38.4
Gerald S. Held (R)	4,848#	6.7
Michael V. Ajello (C)	3,806#	5.2



## NORTH CAROLINA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Walter B. Jones (D)	75,796	66.2
Reece B. Gardner (R)	38,660	33.8
2 L. H. Fountain (D)	92,542	100.0
3 David N. Henderson (D)	57,244	54.0
Herbert H. Howell (R)	48,815	46.0
4 Nick Galifianakis (D)	77,871	51.5
G. Fred Steele Jr. (R)	73,471	48.6
5 Wilmer Mizell (R)	84,905	52.4
Smith Bagley (D)	77,112	47.6
6 Richardson Preyer (D)	76,028	53.6
William L. Osteen (R)	65,703	46.4
7 Alton A. Lennon (D)	77,419	100.0
8 Earl B. Ruth (R)	70,480	51.2
Voit Gilmore (D)	67,281	48.8
9 Charles Raper Jonas (R)	94,510	100.0
10 James T. Broyhill (R)	87,811	54.9
Basil L. Whitener (D)	72,295	45.2
11 Roy A. Taylor (D)	91,477	56.3
W. Scott Harvey (R)	71,041	43.7

## NORTH DAKOTA

1 Mark Andrews (R)	84,114	66.8
Bruce Hagen (D)	39,692	31.5
2 Thomas S. Kleppe (R)	55,962	49.9
Rolland Redlin (D)	54,655	48.7

## OHIO

1 Robert Taft Jr. (R)	102,219	67.2
Karl F. Heiser (D)	49,830	32.8
2 Donald D. Clancy (R)	108,157	67.4
Don Driehaus (D)	52,327	32.6
3 Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)	114,549	78.2
Paul Tipps (D)	32,012	21.6
4 William M. McCulloch (R)	129,435	99.9
5 Delbert L. Latta (R)	113,381	71.2
Louis Richard Batzler (D)	45,884	28.8
6 William H. Harsha (R)	107,289	72.4
Kenneth L. Kirby (D)	40,964	27.6
7 Clarence J. Brown Jr. (R)	97,581	63.8
Robert E. Cecile (D)	55,386	36.2
8 Jackson E. Betts (R)	101,974	71.4
Marie Baker (D)	40,898	28.6
9 Thomas L. Ashley (D)	85,280	57.4
Ben Marsh (R)	63,290	42.6
10 Clarence E. Miller (R)	102,890	69.3
Harry B. Crewson (D)	45,686	30.8
11 J. William Stanton (R)	116,323	75.4
Alan D. Wright (D)	38,063	24.7
12 Samuel L. Devine (R)	106,664	67.6
Herbert J. Pfeifer (D)	51,202	32.4
13 Charles A. Mosher (R)	97,158	61.9
Adrian F. Betleski (D)	59,864	38.1
14 William H. Ayres (R)	84,561	55.1
Oliver Ocasek (D)	68,889	44.9
15 Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	98,499	73.1
Russell H. Volkema (D)	35,861	26.6
16 Frank T. Bow (R)	101,495	59.6
Virgil L. Musser (D)	68,916	40.4
17 John M. Ashbrook (R)	100,148	64.9
Robert W. Levering (D)	54,127	35.1
18 Wayne L. Hays (D)	96,711	60.3
James F. Sutherland (R)	63,747	39.7
19 Michael J. Kirwan (D)	101,813	69.7
Donald J. Lewis (R)	44,363	30.4
20 Michael A. Feighan (D)	72,918	72.4
J. William Petro (R)	27,827	27.6
21 Louis Stokes (D)	85,509	74.7
Charles P. Lucas (R)	28,931	25.3
22 Charles A. Vanik (D)	102,656	54.7
Frances P. Bolton (R)	84,975	45.3
23 William E. Minshall (R)	106,852	52.0
James V. Stanton (D)	98,825	48.1
24 Donald E. Lukens (R)	105,350	70.4
Lloyd D. Miller (D)	44,400	29.7

## OKLAHOMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Page Belcher (R)	92,513	59.3
John B. Jarboe (D)	63,451	40.7
2 Ed Edmondson (D)	77,192	54.9
Robert G. Smith (R)	63,437	45.1
3 Carl Albert (D)	85,981	68.4
Gerald L. Beasley Jr. (R)	39,740	31.6
4 Tom Steed (D)	67,352	53.6
James V. Smith (R)	58,253	46.4
5 John Jarman (D)	86,420	73.6
Bob Leeper (R)	30,931	26.4
6 John N. Happy Camp (R)	79,992	55.3
John W. Goodwin (D)	64,599	44.7

## OREGON

1 Wendell Wyatt (R)	189,023	80.6
Thomas M. Baggs (D)	45,479	19.4
2 Al Ullman (D)	114,232	63.9
Marv Root (R)	64,478	36.1
3 Edith Green (D)	137,746	69.8
Douglas S. Warren (R)	59,447	30.1
4 John Dellenback (R)	104,159	58.9
Edward N. Fadely (D)	72,579	41.1

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 William A. Barrett (D)	113,696	74.7
Leslie J. Carson Jr. (R)	38,432	25.3
2 Robert N. C. Nix (D)	102,869	70.0
Herbert R. McMaster (R)	44,041	30.0
3 James A. Byrne (D)	75,728	61.3
Richard R. Block (R)	47,813	38.7
4 Joshua Eilberg (D)	131,810	59.3
Alexander Kapitok Jr. (R)	88,229	39.7
5 William J. Green III (D)	108,243	69.1
Gregory J. Meade (R)	48,455	30.9
6 Gus Yatron (D)	94,247	51.4
Peter Yonavick (R)	87,090	47.5
7 Lawrence G. Williams (R)	105,699	56.5
Edward J. O'Halloran (D)	79,782	42.7
8 Edward G. Biester Jr. (R)	94,254	58.0
Richard M. Hepburn (D)	60,324	37.1
9 G. Robert Watkins (R)	100,399	62.9
Philip L. Harding (D)	56,532	35.4
10 Joseph M. McDade (R)	125,916	66.6
Robert J. Landy (D)	61,960	32.8
11 Daniel J. Flood (D)	128,794	70.0
Stanley Bunn (R)	52,475	28.5
12 J. Irving Whalley (R)	119,522	67.5
H. Richard Hostetler (D)	55,838	31.5
13 R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)	141,764	62.0
Robert D. Gates (D)	84,137	36.8
14 William S. Moorhead (D)	96,117	69.4
Algia Gary (R)	39,671	28.7
15 Fred B. Rooney (D)	106,877	58.8
Paul E. Henderson (R)	70,333	38.7
16 Edwin D. Eshleman (R)	98,877	68.9
Robert M. Going (D)	39,507	27.5
17 Herman T. Schneebeli (R, YOUNGMAN)	119,003	66.2
Donald J. Rippon (D)	57,093	31.7
18 Robert J. Corbett (R)	121,664	62.7
William T. Sherman (D)	68,434	35.3
19 George A. Goodling (R)	93,352	57.7
Robert L. Myers (D)	65,903	40.8
20 Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	109,236	70.2
Joseph Sabol Jr. (R)	44,037	28.3
21 John H. Dent (D)	93,033	62.8
Thomas H. Young (R, CONST)	55,099	37.2
22 John P. Saylor (R)	98,576	58.0
John P. Murtha (D)	71,297	42.0
23 Albert W. Johnson (R)	87,968	61.5
Alan R. Cleaton (D)	54,453	38.0
24 Joseph P. Vigorito (D)	106,869	61.1
John V. Edwards (R)	66,429	38.0

Candidates	Votes	%
25 Frank M. Clark (D)	105,048	63.1
Richard L. Doolittle (R)	59,576	35.8
26 Thomas E. Morgan (D)	95,898	63.6
Paul P. Riggle (R)	50,594	33.6
27 James G. Fulton (R)	130,784	66.7
Joseph L. Cosetti (D)	62,638	31.9

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	97,945	60.4
Lincoln C. Almond (R)	62,394	38.5
2 Robert O. Tiernan (D)	124,044	61.2
Howard E. Russell Jr. (R)	78,502	38.8

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 L. Mendel Rivers (D)	95,428	100.0
2 Albert W. Watson (R)	63,877	57.6
Frank K. Sloan (D)	47,053	42.4
3 William J. Bryan Dorn (D)	74,104	66.1
John K. Grisso (R)	35,463	31.7
4 James R. Mann (D)	68,437	61.2
Charles Bradshaw (R)	43,440	38.8
5 Thomas S. Gettys (D)	72,805	74.7
Hugh J. Boyd (R)	21,246	21.8
6 John L. McMillan (D)	58,304	58.3
Ray Harris (R)	39,876	39.9

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1 Ben Reifel (R)	85,232	58.0
Frank E. Denholm (D)	61,738	42.0
2 E. Y. Berry (R)	73,987	59.4
David Garner (D)	50,683	40.7

## TENNESSEE

1 James H. Quillen (R)	100,712	85.2
Arthur Bright (D)	17,441	14.8
2 John J. Duncan (R)	97,832	82.4
Jake Armstrong (D)	17,547	14.8
3 Bill Brock (R)	76,390	57.0
J. William Pope Jr. (D)	57,565	43.0
4 Joe L. Evins (D)	74,041	75.9
J. D. Boles (R)	23,553	24.1
5 Richard Fulton (D)	61,045	48.7
George Kelley (R)	52,836	42.2
William F. Burton Jr. (I)	11,412	9.1
6 William Anderson (D)	61,223	59.4
Ronnie Page (R)	41,923	40.6
7 Ray Blanton (D)	80,893	66.1
John T. Williams (R)	41,457	33.9
8 Robert A. Everett (D)	70,644	100.0
9 Dan Kuykendall (R)	73,293	59.4
James E. Irwin (D)	45,434	36.8

## TEXAS

1 Wright Patman (D)	87,038	100.0
2 John Dowdy (D)	87,565	100.0
3 James M. Collins (R)	81,696	59.4
Robert H. Hughes (D)	55,939	46.0
4 Ray Roberts (D)	95,413	100.0
5 Earle Cabell (D)	79,317	61.4
Roy Wagoner (R)	49,821	38.6
6 Olin E. Teague (D)	90,889	100.0
7 George Bush (R)	110,455	100.0
8 Bob Eckhardt (D)	63,256	70.6
Joe Stevens (R)	26,402	29.5
9 Jack Brooks (D)	71,937	60.6
Henry Pressler (R)	46,829	39.4
10 J. J. (Jake) Pickle (D)	85,037	62.1
Ray Gabler (R)	51,933	37.9
11 W. R. Poage (D)	78,127	96.5
12 Jim Wright (D)	86,069	100.0
13 Graham Purcell (D)	83,839	55.8
Frank Cawley (R)	66,477	44.2



Candidates	Votes	%
14 John Young (D)	89,868	100.0
15 Eligio de la Garza (D)	57,618	100.0
16 Richard C. White (D)	62,491	73.5
Donald Slaughter (R)	22,510	26.5
17 Omar Burleson (D)	90,856	100.0
18 Bob Price (R)	81,715	65.2
J. R. Brown (D)	43,568	34.8
19 George Mahon (D)	79,161	100.0
20 Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	64,112	81.5
Robert Schneider (R)	14,569	18.5
21 O. C. Fisher (D)	91,784	60.8
W. J. Alexander (R)	59,082	39.2
22 Bob Casey (D)	101,498	62.4
Walter Blaney (R)	61,278	37.7
23 Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)	75,026	100.0

#### Special Election

3 James M. Collins (R)	13,828#	60.0
Mrs. Joe Pool (D)	9,209#	40.0

#### UTAH

1 Laurence J. Burton (R)	139,456	68.1
Richard J. Maughan (D)	65,265	31.9
2 Sherman P. Lloyd (R)	130,127	61.7
Galen J. Ross (D)	80,948	38.4

#### VERMONT

AL Robert T. Stafford (R, D)	156,956	99.9
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#### VIRGINIA

1 Thomas N. Downing (D)	96,265	72.9
J. Cornelius Fauntleroy Jr. (I)	19,229	14.6
James S. Stafford (R)	16,456	12.5
2 G. William Whitehurst (R)	51,184	54.2
Frederick T. Stant Jr. (D)	43,229	45.8

Candidates	Votes	%
3 David E. Satterfield III (D)	94,118	60.3
John S. Hansen (R)	62,082	39.7
4 Watkins M. Abbott (D)	81,723	71.5
S. W. Tucker (R)	32,548	28.5
5 W. C. (Dan) Daniel (D)	70,681	54.6
Weldon W. Tuck (R)	34,608	26.7
Ruth L. Harvey (I)	24,196	18.7
6 Richard H. Poff (R)	91,549	92.2
Tom Hufford (D)	7,221	7.3
7 John O. Marsh Jr. (D)	64,717	54.4
A. R. (Pete) Giesen (R)	51,349	43.2
8 William L. Scott (R)	92,121	64.9
Andrew H. McCutcheon (D)	49,731	35.1
9 William C. Wampler (R)	71,531	59.9
Joseph P. Johnson Jr. (D)	47,906	40.1
10 Joel T. Brophy (R)	97,465	59.8
David Kinney (D)	65,474	40.2

#### WASHINGTON

1 Thomas M. Pelly (R)	124,513	61.4
Don Cole (D)	76,456	37.7
2 Lloyd Meeds (D)	102,522	56.2
Wally Turner (R)	79,800	43.8
3 Julia Butler Hansen (D)	89,777	56.8
Wayne N. Adams (R)	68,387	43.2
4 Catherine May (R)	99,840	66.8
Lee Lukson (D)	49,601	33.2
5 Thomas S. Foley (D)	88,446	56.8
Richard M. Bond (R)	67,304	43.2
6 Floyd V. Hicks (D)	93,399	55.8
Anthony Chase (R)	72,177	43.1
7 Brock Adams (D)	123,429	65.6
Robert Eberle (R)	64,051	34.0

#### WEST VIRGINIA

1 Robert H. Mollohan (D)	85,436	53.9
Tom Sweeney (R)	73,176	46.1

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Harley O. Staggers (D)	91,022	61.5
George L. Strader (R)	56,911	38.5
3 John Slack (D)	82,911	60.5
Neal A. Kinsolving (R)	54,164	39.5
4 Ken Hechler (D)	94,507	64.2
Ralph Lewis Shannon (R)	52,636	35.8
5 James Kee (D)	80,204	66.2
J. Donald Clark (R)	41,038	33.9

#### WISCONSIN

1 Henry C. Schadeberg (R)	89,182	50.9
Lynn E. Stalbaum (D)	86,067	49.1
2 Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	107,804	59.9
Richard D. Murray (R)	72,229	40.1
3 Vernon W. Thomson (R)	95,606	63.7
Gunnar A. Gundersen (D)	54,517	36.3
4 Clement J. Zablocki (D)	118,203	72.6
Walter McCullough (R)	44,558	27.4
5 Henry S. Reuss (D)	76,607	67.8
Robert J. Dwyer (R)	35,536	31.4
6 William A. Steiger (R)	111,934	64.0
John A. Race (D)	60,059	34.3
7 Melvin R. Laird (R)	101,808	64.1
Lawrence Dahl (D)	56,964	35.9
8 John W. Byrnes (R)	111,859	68.0
John E. Nixon (D)	52,660	32.0
9 Glenn R. Davis (R)	126,392	63.1
Carol E. Baumann (D)	73,891	36.9
10 Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	106,266	65.9
Timothy J. Hirsch (D)	54,889	34.1

#### WYOMING

AL John Wold (R)	77,363	62.7
Velma Linford (D)	45,950	37.3

1. The election returns shown from Mississippi's 3rd district were from a special runoff between Griffin and Evers, who had finished with the highest number of votes in an earlier special election. Both elections were held under a provision of Mississippi law requiring that all candidates in a special election for the House run against each other, regardless of party affiliations, with a majority required for election. Since neither Evers nor Griffin had a majority, the runoff was required.

The returns from the first special election were as follows: Charles Evers (D), 33,706, 29.3%; Charles H. Griffin (D), 28,927, 25.2; Ellis Bodron (D), 22,842, 19.9; Troy Watkins (D), 10,476, 9.1; Joe Pigott (D), 8,314, 7.2; Hagan Thompson (R), 7,978, 6.9.

Source: Mississippi secretary of state.

## 1969 House Elections

#### CALIFORNIA<sup>1</sup>

##### Special Primary

Candidates	Votes	%
27 Barry Goldwater Jr. (R)	39,580#	31.3
John K. Van de Kamp (D)	17,356#	13.7
James B. Potter Jr. (R)	16,908#	13.4
Jack B. Lindsey (R)	13,818#	10.9
Gary Schlessinger (D)	12,278#	9.7
Patrick D. McGee (R)	8,532#	6.7

##### Special Election

27 Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)	64,734	56.9
John K. Van de Kamp (D)	48,983	43.1

#### ILLINOIS

##### Special Election

13 Philip M. Crane (R)	68,418	58.4
Edward A. Warman (D)	48,759	41.6

#### MASSACHUSETTS

##### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Michael J. Harrington (D)	72,092#	52.4
William Saltonstall (R)	65,452#	47.6

#### MONTANA

##### Special Election

2 John Melcher (D)	45,473#	50.8
W. S. Mather (R)	43,441#	48.6

#### NEW JERSEY

##### Special Election

8 Robert A. Roe (D)	67,188	49.2
Eugene Boyle Jr. (R)	66,228	48.5

#### TENNESSEE

##### Special Election

Candidates	Votes	%
8 Ed Jones (D)	33,028#	47.6
W. J. Davis (AM)	16,375#	23.6
Leonard Dunavant (R)	15,773#	22.7

#### WISCONSIN

##### Special Election

7 David R. Obey (D)	63,567	51.6
Walter J. Chilsen (R)	59,512	48.4

1. No candidate received a majority of the vote, which was required to win in the first special election. Under California's special election law, the highest vote recipients from the first election from each party then faced each other in another election. In this case, Goldwater became the Republican nominee against Van de Kamp, the Democratic nominee.



# 1970 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jack Edwards (R)	63,457	60.6
	John Tyson (D)	27,457	26.2
	Noble Beasley (NDPA)	13,798	13.2
2	William L. Dickinson (R)	62,316	61.4
	Jack Winfield (D)	25,966	25.6
	Percy Smith Jr. (NDPA)	13,281	13.1
3	George Andrews (D)	70,015	89.1
	Detroit Lee (NDPA)	8,537	10.9
4	Bill Nichols (D)	77,701	83.7
	Glenn Andrews (R)	13,217	14.2
5	Walter Flowers (D)	78,368	75.9
	T. Y. Rogers (NDPA)	24,863	24.1
6	John Buchanan (R)	50,060	60.1
	John C. Schmarkey (D)	31,378	37.7
7	Tom Beville (D)	87,797	100.0
8	Robert E. Jones (D)	76,413	84.9
	Ken Hearn (C)	7,599	8.4
	Thornton Stanley (NDPA)	4,846	5.4

## ALASKA

AL	Nick Begich (D)	44,137	55.1
	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	35,947	44.9

## ARIZONA

1	John J. Rhodes (R)	99,706	68.5
	Gerald A. Pollock (D)	45,870	31.5
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	86,760	69.0
	Morris Herring (R)	37,561	29.9
3	Sam Steiger (R)	81,239	62.1
	Orren Beaty (D)	49,626	37.9

## ARKANSAS

1	Bill Alexander (D)		100.0
2	Wilbur D. Mills (D)		100.0
3	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)	115,532	66.7
	Donald Poe (D)	57,679	33.3
4	David Pryor (D)		100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1	Don H. Clausen (R)	108,358	63.4
	William M. Kortum (D)	62,688	36.7
2	Harold T. Johnson (D)	151,070	77.9
	Lloyd E. Gilbert (R)	37,223	19.2
3	John E. Moss (D)	117,496	61.6
	Elmore J. Duffy (R)	69,811	36.6
4	Robert L. Leggett (D)	103,485	68.0
	Andrew Gyorke (R)	48,783	32.0
5	Phillip Burton (D)	76,567	70.8
	John E. Parks (R)	31,570	29.2
6	William S. Mailliard (R)	96,393	53.4
	Russell R. Miller (D)	84,255	46.6
7	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	89,784	57.3
	John E. Healy (R)	64,691	41.3
8	George P. Miller (D)	104,311	69.0
	Michael A. Crane (R)	46,872	31.0
9	Don Edwards (D)	120,041	69.2
	Mark Guerra (R)	49,556	28.6
10	Charles S. Gubser (R)	135,864	62.0
	Stuart D. McLean (D)	80,530	36.8
11	Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)	144,500	77.5
	Robert E. Gomperts (D)	39,188	21.0
12	Burt L. Talcott (R)	95,549	63.6
	O'Brien Riordan (D)	50,942	33.9
13	Charles M. Teague (R)	127,507	59.1
	Gary K. Hart (D)	87,980	40.8
14	Jerome R. Waldie (D)	148,655	74.6
	Byron D. Athan (R)	50,750	25.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	John J. McFall (D)	98,442	63.1
	Sam Van Dyken (R)	55,546	35.6
16	B. F. Sisk (D)	95,118	66.4
	Phillip V. Sanchez (R)	43,843	30.6
17	Glenn M. Anderson (D)	83,739	62.2
	Michael C. Donaldson (R)	47,778	35.5
18	Robert B. Mathias (R)	86,071	63.2
	Milton S. Miller (D)	48,415	35.6
19	Chet Holifield (D)	98,578	70.4
	Bill Jones (R)	41,462	29.6
20	H. Allen Smith (R)	116,437	69.1
	Michael M. Stolzberg (D)	50,033	29.7
21	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	75,127	94.5
	Southey M. Johnson (R)	4,349	5.5
22	James C. Corman (D)	95,256	59.4
	Tom Hayden (R)	63,297	39.5
23	Del Clawson (R)	77,346	63.3
	G. L. Chapman (D)	44,767	36.7
24	John H. Rousselot (R)	124,071	65.1
	Myrlie B. Evers (D)	61,777	32.4
25	Charles E. Wiggins (R)	116,169	63.3
	Leslie W. Craven (D)	64,386	35.1
26	Thomas M. Rees (D)	130,499	71.3
	Nathaniel Jay Friedman (R)	47,260	25.8
27	Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)	139,326	66.7
	N. (Toni) Kimmel (D)	63,652	30.5
28	Alphonzo Bell (R)	154,691	69.3
	Don McLaughlin (D)	57,882	25.9
29	George E. Danielson (D)	71,308	62.6
	Tom McMann (R)	42,620	37.4
30	Edward R. Roybal (D)	63,903	68.3
	Samuel M. Cavnar (R)	28,038	30.0
31	Charles H. Wilson (D)	102,071	73.2
	Fred L. Casmir (R)	37,416	26.8
32	Craig Hosmer (R)	119,340	71.5
	Walter L. Mallonee (D)	44,278	26.5
33	Jerry L. Pettis (R)	116,093	72.2
	Chester M. Wright (D)	44,764	27.8
34	Richard T. Hanna (D)	101,664	54.5
	William J. Teague (R)	82,167	44.0
35	John G. Schmitz (R)	192,765	67.0
	Thomas B. Lenhart (D)	87,019	30.3
36	Bob Wilson (R)	132,446	71.5
	Daniel K. Hostetter (D)	44,841	24.2
37	Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	93,952	72.1
	James B. Kuhn (R)	31,968	24.5
38	Victor V. Veysey (R)	87,479	49.8
	David A. Tunno (D)	85,684	48.8

## Special Elections<sup>1</sup>

24	John H. Rousselot (R)	62,749	68.2
	Myrlie B. Evers (D)	29,248	31.8
35	John G. Schmitz (R)	67,209	72.4
	David N. Hartman (D)	25,655	27.6

## COLORADO

1	James D. McKeivitt (R)	84,843	51.6
	Craig S. Barnes (D)	74,444	45.3
2	Donald G. Brotzman (R)	125,274	63.4
	Richard G. Gebhardt (D)	72,339	36.6
3	Frank E. Evans (D)	87,090	63.7
	John C. Mitchell Jr. (R)	45,610	33.4
4	Wayne N. Aspinall (D)	76,244	55.1
	Bill Gossard (R)	62,169	44.9

## CONNECTICUT

1	William R. Cotter (D)	88,374	48.7
	Antonina P. Uccello (R)	87,209	48.1
2	Robert H. Steele (R)	92,846	53.3
	John F. Pickett (D)	81,492	46.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Robert Giaimo (D)	89,042	52.9
	Robert J. Dunn (R)	69,084	41.1
4	Stewart B. McKinney (R)	104,494	56.6
	T. F. Gilroy Daly (D)	78,699	42.6
5	John S. Monagan (D)	96,947	54.8
	James T. Patterson (R)	78,414	44.3
6	Ella T. Grasso (D)	96,969	51.1
	Richard C. Kilbourne (R)	92,906	48.9

## Special Election

2	Robert H. Steele (R)	92,816	53.3
	John F. Pickett (D)	81,333	46.7

## DELAWARE

AL	Pierre S. du Pont IV (R)	86,125	53.7
	John Daniello (D)	71,429	44.6

## FLORIDA

1	Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	88,744	80.2
	H. D. Shuemaker (R)	21,951	19.8
2	Don Fuqua (D)		100.0
3	Charles E. Bennett (D)		100.0
4	Bill Chappell (D)	75,673	57.8
	Leonard V. Wood (R)	55,311	42.2
5	Louis Frey Jr. (R)	110,841	75.8
	Roy Girod (D)	35,398	24.2
6	Sam M. Gibbons (D)	78,832	72.3
	Robert A. Carter (R)	30,252	27.7
7	James A. Haley (D)	78,535	53.4
	Joe Z. Lovingood (R)	68,646	46.6
8	C. W. Bill Young (R)	120,466	67.2
	Ted A. Bailey (D)	58,904	32.8
9	Paul G. Rogers (D)	120,565	70.6
	Emil F. Danciu (R)	50,146	29.4
10	J. Herbert Burke (R)	81,170	54.1
	James J. Ward Jr. (D)	68,847	45.9
11	Claude Pepper (D)		100.0
12	Dante B. Fascell (D)	75,895	71.7
	Robert A. Zinzell (R)	29,935	28.3

## GEORGIA

1	G. Elliot Hagan (D)	70,856	100.0
2	Dawson Mathis (D)	59,994	91.8
	Thomas Ragsdale (R)	5,376	8.2
3	Jack Brinkley (D)	54,588	99.5
4	Ben B. Blackburn (R)	85,848	65.2
	Franklin Shumake (D)	45,908	34.8
5	Fletcher Thompson (R)	78,540	57.4
	Andrew Young (D)	58,394	42.6
6	John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	92,500	100.0
7	John W. Davis (D)	80,149	72.5
	Dick Fullerton (R)	30,392	27.5
8	W. S. Stuckey Jr. (D)	52,446	100.0
9	Phil M. Landrum (D)	64,603	71.7
	Bob Cooper (R)	25,476	28.3
10	Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D)	74,075	100.0

## HAWAII

1	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	85,411	72.9
	Richard K. Cockey (R)	31,764	27.1
2	Patsy T. Mink (D)	91,038	100.0

## IDAHO

1	James A. McClure (R)	77,515	58.2
	William J. Brauner (D)	55,743	41.8
2	Orval Hansen (R)	66,428	65.7
	Marden E. Wells (D)	31,872	31.5



## ILLINOIS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Ralph H. Metcalfe (D)	93,272	91.0
Janet Roberts Jennings (R)	9,267	9.0
2 Abner J. Mikva (D)	88,252	74.7
Harold E. Marks (R)	29,853	25.3
3 Morgan F. Murphy (D)	97,693	68.9
Robert P. Rowan (R)	44,013	31.1
4 Edward J. Derwinski (R)	117,590	68.0
Melvin W. Morgan (D)	55,328	32.0
5 John C. Kluczynski (D)	97,278	68.8
Edmund W. Ochenkowski (R)	44,049	31.2
6 George W. Collins (D)	68,182	56.2
Alex J. Zabrosky (R)	53,240	43.9
7 Frank Annunzio (D)	70,112	87.3
Thomas J. Lento (R)	10,235	12.7
8 Dan Rostenkowski (D)	98,453	73.9
Henry S. Kaplinski (R)	34,841	26.1
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	111,955	75.8
Edward Wolbank (R)	35,795	24.2
10 Harold R. Collier (R)	107,416	62.2
R. G. Logan (D)	65,170	37.8
11 Roman C. Pucinski (D)	137,090	71.9
James R. Mason (R)	53,461	28.1
12 Robert McClory (R)	84,356	62.1
James J. Cone (D)	51,499	37.9
13 Philip M. Crane (R)	124,649	58.0
Edward A. Warman (D)	90,364	42.0
14 John N. Erlenborn (R)	122,115	65.5
William J. Adelman (D)	64,231	34.5
15 Charlotte T. Reid (R)	95,222	68.9
James E. Todd (D)	43,014	31.1
16 John B. Anderson (R)	83,296	66.8
John E. Devine Jr. (D)	41,459	33.2
17 Leslie C. Arends (R)	92,917	62.3
Lester A. Hawthorne (D)	56,340	37.8
18 Robert H. Michel (R)	84,864	66.1
Rosa Lee Fox (D)	43,601	33.9
19 Tom Railsback (R)	92,247	68.2
James L. Shaw (D)	43,094	31.8
20 Paul Findley (R)	103,485	67.5
Billie M. Cox (D)	49,727	32.5
21 Kenneth J. Gray (D)	110,374	62.5
Fred Evans (R)	66,273	37.5
22 William L. Springer (R)	83,131	59.0
Robert C. Miller (D)	57,781	41.0
23 George E. Shipley (D)	91,158	54.0
Phyllis Schlafly (R)	77,762	46.0
24 Melvin Price (D)	88,637	74.2
Scott R. Randolph (R)	30,784	25.8

## Special Election

6 George W. Collins (D)	68,949	55.7
Alex J. Zabrosky (R)	54,746	44.3

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	73,145	65.6
Eugene M. Kirtland (R)	38,294	34.4
2 Earl F. Landgrebe (R)	79,163	50.4
Philip A. Sprague (D)	77,959	49.6
3 John Brademas (D)	87,064	57.5
Don M. Newman (R)	64,249	42.5
4 J. Edward Roush (D)	86,582	51.9
E. Ross Adair (R)	80,326	48.1
5 Elwood H. Hillis (R)	86,199	56.0
Kathleen Z. Williams (D)	67,740	44.0
6 William G. Bray (R)	115,113	60.7
Terrence D. Straub (D)	74,599	39.3
7 John T. Myers (R)	97,152	57.1
William D. Roach (D)	73,042	42.9
8 Roger H. Zion (R)	93,088	52.6
J. David Huber (D)	83,911	47.4
9 Lee H. Hamilton (D)	104,599	62.5
Richard B. Wathen (R)	62,772	37.5
10 David W. Dennis (R)	81,439	50.8
Philip R. Sharp (D)	78,871	49.2
11 Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	71,329	58.3
Danny L. Burton (R)	50,990	41.7

## IOWA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Fred Schwengel (R)	60,270	49.8
Edward Mezvinsky (D)	59,505	49.2
2 John C. Culver (D)	84,049	60.5
Cole McMartin (R)	54,932	39.5
3 H. R. Gross (R)	66,087	59.0
Lyle D. Taylor (D)	45,958	41.0
4 John Kyl (R)	59,396	54.6
Roger Blobaum (D)	49,369	45.4
5 Neal Smith (D)	73,820	64.9
Don Mahon (R)	37,374	32.9
6 Wiley Mayne (R)	57,285	57.0
Fred H. Moore (D)	43,257	43.0
7 William J. Scherle (R)	53,084	62.7
Lou Galetich (D)	31,552	37.3

## KANSAS

1 Keith G. Sebelius (R)	83,923	56.8
Billy D. Jellison (D)	63,791	43.2
2 William R. Roy (D)	80,161	52.3
Chester L. Mize (R)	68,843	45.0
3 Larry Winn Jr. (R)	74,603	53.0
James H. DeCoursey Jr. (D)	64,344	45.7
4 Garner E. Shriver (R)	85,058	63.2
James C. Junhke (D)	47,004	34.9
5 Joe Skubitz (R)	94,837	66.1
T. D. Saar Jr. (D)	48,688	33.9

## KENTUCKY

1 Frank A. Stubblefield (D)	27,829	100.0
2 William H. Natcher (D)	21,024	100.0
3 Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	50,102	48.5
William O. Cowger (R)	49,891	48.3
4 M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)	83,037	66.6
Charles W. Webster (D)	41,659	33.4
5 Tim Lee Carter (R)	49,266	80.4
Lyle Leonard Willis (D)	11,977	19.6
6 John C. Watts (D)	44,322	64.9
Gerald G. Gregory (R)	23,971	35.1
7 Carl D. Perkins (D)	50,672	75.3
Herbert E. Myers (R)	16,648	24.7

## LOUISIANA

1 F. Edward Hébert (D)	66,284	87.4
Luke J. Fontana (I)	9,602	12.7
2 Hale Boggs (D)	51,812	69.3
Robert E. Lee (R)	19,703	26.3
3 Patrick T. Caffery (D)	48,677	100.0
4 Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)	44,848	100.0
5 Otto E. Passman (D)	31,087	100.0
6 John R. Rarick (D)	36,632	100.0
7 Edwin W. Edwards (D)	24,517	100.0
8 Speedy O. Long (D)	26,607	100.0

## MAINE

1 Peter N. Kyros (D)	99,483	59.2
Ronald T. Speers (R)	68,671	40.8
2 William D. Hathaway (D)	96,235	64.2
Maynard G. Connors (R)	53,642	35.8

## MARYLAND

1 Rogers C. B. Morton (R)	79,594	75.6
David S. Aland (D)	24,923	23.7
2 Clarence D. Long (D)	87,224	68.5
Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	40,177	31.5
3 Edward A. Garmatz (D)	52,374	100.0
4 Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	54,936	70.1
David Fentress (R)	23,491	30.0
5 Lawrence J. Hogan (R)	84,314	61.4
Royal Hart (D)	52,979	38.6
6 Goodloe E. Byrion (D)	59,267	50.8
George R. Hughes Jr. (R)	55,511	47.6

Candidates	Votes	%
7 Parren J. Mitchell (D)	60,390	58.7
Peter Parker (R)	42,566	41.3
8 Gilbert Gude (R)	104,647	63.4
Thomas Hale Boggs Jr. (D)	60,453	36.6

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Silvio O. Conte (R)	117,045	100.0
2 Edward P. Boland (D)	111,430	100.0
3 Robert F. Drinan (D)	63,942	37.7
John McGlennon (R)	60,575	35.7
Philip J. Philbin (WRITE IN)	45,278	26.7
4 Harold D. Donohue (D)	95,016	54.3
Howard A. Miller Jr. (R)	79,870	45.7
5 F. Bradford Morse (R)	116,666	63.3
Richard Williams (D)	67,646	36.7
6 Michael J. Harrington (D)	114,276	61.7
Howard Phillips (R)	70,955	38.3
7 Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	115,597	72.2
Gordon F. Hughes (R)	44,463	27.8
8 Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	89,875	100.0
9 Louise Day Hicks (D)	50,269	59.2
Daniel J. Houston (I)	17,395	20.5
Laurence Curtis (R)	17,324	20.4
10 Margaret M. Heckler (R)	102,895	57.0
Bertram A. Yaffe (D)	77,497	43.0
11 James A. Burke (D)	143,026	100.0
12 Hastings Keith (R)	100,432	50.4
Gerry E. Studds (D)	98,910	49.6

## MICHIGAN

1 John Conyers Jr. (D)	93,075	88.2
Howard L. Johnson (R)	11,876	11.3
2 Marvin L. Esch (R)	88,071	62.5
R. Michael Stillwagon (D)	52,782	37.5
3 Garry Brown (R)	80,447	56.3
Richard A. Enslin (D)	62,530	43.7
4 Edward Hutchinson (R)	74,471	61.9
David R. McCormack (D)	45,838	38.1
5 Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R)	88,208	61.4
Jean McKee (D)	55,337	38.5
6 Charles E. Chamberlain (R)	84,276	60.3
John A. Cihon (D)	55,591	39.8
7 Donald W. Riegle Jr. (R)	97,683	69.2
Richard J. Ruhala (D)	41,235	29.2
8 James Harvey (R)	85,634	65.9
Richard E. Davies (D)	44,400	34.1
9 Guy A. Vander Jagt (R)	94,027	64.4
Charles Arthur Rogers (D)	51,223	35.1
10 Elford A. Cederberg (R)	82,528	59.1
Gerald J. Parent (D)	57,031	40.9
11 Philip E. Ruppe (R)	85,323	61.6
Nino Green (D)	53,146	38.4
12 James G. O'Hara (D)	129,287	76.1
Patrick Driscoll (R)	38,946	22.9
13 Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	56,872	86.2
Fred Engel (R)	9,141	13.9
14 Lucien N. Nedzi (D)	91,111	70.1
John L. Owen (R)	38,956	30.0
15 William D. Ford (D)	101,018	80.0
Ernest C. Fackler (R)	25,340	20.1
16 John D. Dingell (D)	90,540	79.1
William E. Rostrom (R)	23,867	20.9
17 Martha W. Griffiths (D)	108,176	79.7
Thomas E. Klunzinger (R)	27,608	20.3
18 William S. Broomfield (R)	113,309	64.6
August Scholle (D)	62,081	35.4
19 Jack McDonald (R)	91,763	58.9
Fred L. Harris (D)	63,175	40.5

## MINNESOTA

1 Albert H. Quie (R)	121,802	69.3
B. A. Lundeen (DFL)	53,995	30.7
2 Ancher Nelsen (R)	94,080	63.3
Clifford R. Adams (DFL)	54,498	36.7

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
3 Bill Frenzel (R)	110,921	50.6	2 Charles W. Sandman Jr. (R)	69,392	51.7	Stephen P. Marion (C)	5,307	6.8
George Rice (DFL)	108,141	49.4	William J. Hughes (D)	64,882	48.3	Carl Saks (L)	4,506	5.7
4 Joseph E. Karth (DFL)	131,263	74.2	3 James J. Howard (D)	87,973	55.2	16 John M. Murphy (D, CSI)	71,553	51.6
Frank L. Loss (R)	45,680	25.8	William F. Dowd (R)	68,675	43.1	David D. Smith (R, C)	62,597	45.2
5 Donald M. Fraser (DFL)	83,207	57.1	4 Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	91,670	58.4	17 Edward I. Koch (D, L)	98,300	62.0
Dick Enroth (R)	61,682	42.3	Edward A. Costigan (R)	65,030	41.4	Peter J. Sprague (R)	50,647	32.0
6 John M. Zwach (R)	88,753	51.8	5 Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R)	111,553	66.4	Richard J. Callahan (C)	9,586	6.1
Terry Montgomery (DFL)	81,004	47.3	Ronald C. Eisele (D)	53,436	31.8	18 Charles B. Rangel (D, R)	52,651	86.8
7 Bob Bergland (DFL)	79,378	54.1	6 Edwin B. Forsythe (R)	88,051	53.6	Charles Taylor (L)	6,385	10.5
Odin Langen (R)	67,296	45.9	Charles B. Yates (D)	72,347	44.1	19 Bella S. Abzug (D)	46,947	52.3
8 John A. Blatnik (DFL)	118,149	78.0	7 William B. Widnall (R)	90,410	58.6	Barry Farber (R, L)	38,460	42.8
Paul Reed (R)	38,369	25.3	Arthur J. Lesemann (D)	63,928	41.4	20 William F. Ryan (D, L)	73,509	78.7
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			8 Robert A. Roe (D)	75,056	61.0	William Goldstein (R)	13,527	14.5
1 Thomas G. Abernethy (D)	42,367	100.0	Alfred E. Fontanella (R)	48,011	39.0	Francis C. Saunders (C)	6,315	6.8
2 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	51,689	86.5	9 Henry Helstoski (D)	91,589	56.6	21 Herman Badillo (D, L)	38,866	83.7
Eugene Carter (I)	8,092	13.5	Henry L. Hoebel (R)	68,974	42.6	George B. Smaragdas (C)	7,561	16.3
3 Charles H. Griffin (D)	50,527	63.7	10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	71,003	70.0	22 James H. Scheuer (D, L)	50,372	71.6
Ray Lee (R)	28,847	36.3	Griffith H. Jones (R)	30,460	30.0	Robert M. Schneck (R, C)	19,994	28.4
4 G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	66,064	100.0	11 Joseph G. Minish (D)	68,075	68.5	23 Jonathan B. Bingham (D, L)	78,723	76.2
5 William M. Colmer (D)	58,546	90.4	James W. Shue (R)	31,369	31.5	George E. Sweeney (R)	16,172	15.7
Earnest J. Creel (I)	6,225	9.6	12 Florence P. Dwyer (R)	109,537	66.2	Nora M. Kardian (C)	8,456	8.2
<b>MISSOURI</b>			Daniel F. Lundy (D)	55,930	33.8	24 Mario Biaggi (D, C)	106,942	69.9
1 William Clay (D)	58,082	90.5	13 Cornelius E. Gallagher (D)	77,789	71.1	Joseph F. Periconi (R, SILENT)	38,173	24.9
Gerald G. Frischer (AM MO)	6,078	9.5	Raul E. L. Comesanas (R)	27,929	25.5	John Patrick Hagan (L)	7,970	5.2
2 James W. Symington (D)	93,294	57.6	14 Dominick V. Daniels (D)	77,771	69.7	25 Peter A. Peyser (R)	76,611	42.5
Philip R. Hoffman (R)	66,503	41.1	Carlo N. DeGennaro (R)	31,161	27.9	William Dretzin (D)	66,688	37.0
3 Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	73,021	74.8	15 Edward J. Patten (D)	94,772	61.1	Anthony J. De Vito (C)	31,250	17.3
Dale F. Troske (R)	24,651	25.2	Peter P. Garibaldi (R)	60,450	38.9	26 Ogden R. Reid (R, L)	109,783	66.4
4 William J. Randall (D)	80,153	60.1	<b>Special Election</b>			Michael A. Coffey (C)	29,702	18.0
Leslie O. Olsen (R)	53,204	39.9	6 Edwin B. Forsythe (R)	89,565	54.8	G. Russell James (D)	25,909	15.7
5 Richard Bolling (D)	51,668	61.3	Charles B. Yates (D)	73,821	45.2	27 John G. Dow (D, L)	89,787	52.2
Randall Vanet (R)	31,806	37.8	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			Martin B. McKneally (R, C)	82,191	47.8
6 W. R. Hull Jr. (D)	74,496	53.6	1 Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)	91,187	57.6	28 Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)	119,954	70.8
Hugh A. Sprague (R)	63,789	45.9	Fabian Chavez Jr. (D)	64,598	40.8	John J. Greaney (D)	41,908	24.7
7 Durward G. Hall (R)	92,965	100.0	2 Harold Runnels (D)	64,518	50.8	29 Samuel S. Stratton (D)	128,017	66.2
8 Richard Ichord (D)	97,560	64.4	Ed Foreman (R)	61,074	48.1	Daniel E. Button (R, L)	65,339	33.8
9 John L. Caskanett (R)	53,181	35.1	<b>NEW YORK</b>			Carleton J. King (R, C)	95,470	57.1
William L. Hungate (D)	100,988	63.0	1 Otis G. Pike (D, L)	108,746	52.2	Edward W. Pattison (D, L)	71,832	42.9
Anthony C. Schroeder (R)	58,103	36.3	Malcolm E. Smith Jr. (R, C)	99,503	47.8	30 Robert C. McEwen (R, C)	90,585	72.4
10 Bill D. Burlison (D)	62,764	56.0	2 James R. Grover Jr. (R, C)	107,443	66.1	Erwin L. Bornstein (D)	34,568	27.6
Gary Rust (R)	49,355	44.0	Harvey W. Sherman (D, L)	54,996	33.9	32 Alexander Pirnie (R, L)	90,884	65.8
<b>MONTANA</b>			3 Lester L. Wolff (D, L)	94,414	54.4	Joseph Simmons (D)	47,306	34.2
1 Richard G. Shoup (R)	64,388	50.5	Raymond J. Rice (R, ENVIRON)	66,196	38.1	33 Howard W. Robison (R)	90,196	66.5
Arnold Olsen (D)	63,175	49.5	Lola Camardi (C)	12,925	7.5	David Bernstein (D, L)	45,373	33.5
2 John Melcher (D)	78,082	64.1	4 John W. Wydler (R)	91,787	57.1	34 John H. Terry (R, C)	88,786	59.5
Jack Rehberg (R)	43,752	35.9	Karen S. Burstein (D, L)	56,411	35.1	Neal P. McCurn (D)	60,452	40.5
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			Donald A. Derham (C)	12,701	7.9	35 James M. Hanley (D)	82,425	51.9
1 Charles Thone (R)	79,131	50.6	5 Norman F. Lent (R, C)	93,824	51.0	John F. O'Connor (R, C)	76,381	48.1
Clair A. Callan (I)	40,919	26.2	Allard K. Lowenstein (D, L)	84,738	46.1	36 Frank J. Horton (R)	123,209	70.5
George Burrows (D)	36,240	23.2	6 Seymour Halpern (R, L)	89,250	77.3	Jordan E. Pappas (D)	38,898	22.3
2 John Y. McCollister (R)	69,671	51.8	John J. Flynn (C)	26,244	22.7	David F. Hampson (C)	10,442	6.0
John Hlavacek (D)	64,520	48.0	7 Joseph P. Addabbo (D, R)	112,983	90.8	37 Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)	107,677	65.9
3 Dave Martin (R)	93,705	59.5	Christopher T. Acer (C)	11,515	9.3	Richard N. Anderson (D, L)	48,061	29.4
Donald Searcy (D)	63,698	40.5	8 Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D, L)	93,666	62.8	38 James F. Hastings (R, C)	94,906	71.4
<b>NEVADA</b>			Cosmo J. DiTucci (R, C)	55,406	37.2	James G. Cretekos (D)	37,961	28.6
1 Charles Thone (R)	79,131	50.6	9 James J. Delaney (D, R)	102,205	91.9	39 Jack F. Kemp (R, C)	96,989	51.6
Clair A. Callan (I)	40,919	26.2	Rose L. Rubin (L)	9,025	8.1	Thomas P. Flaherty (D, L)	90,949	48.4
George Burrows (D)	36,240	23.2	10 Emanuel Celler (D, L)	78,324	73.0	40 Henry P. Smith III (R, C)	87,183	63.4
2 John Y. McCollister (R)	69,671	51.8	Frank J. Occhiogrosso (R, C)	29,012	27.0	Edward Cuddy (D, L)	50,418	36.6
John Hlavacek (D)	64,520	48.0	11 Frank J. Brasco (D)	60,919	78.6	41 Thaddeus J. Dulski (D, L)	79,151	79.7
3 Dave Martin (R)	93,705	59.5	William Sampol (C)	9,462	12.2	William M. Johns (R, C)	20,108	20.3
Donald Searcy (D)	63,698	40.5	Paul Myrowitz (L)	7,156	9.2	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			12 Shirley Chisholm (D, L)	31,500	81.8	1 Walter B. Jones (D)	41,674	70.2
1 Louis C. Wyman (R)	72,170	67.4	John Coleman (R)	5,816	15.1	R. Frank Everett (R)	16,217	27.3
Chester E. Mellow (D)	34,882	32.6	13 Bertram L. Podell (D)	102,247	77.0	2 L. H. Fountain (D)	38,891	100.0
2 James C. Cleveland (R)	74,219	69.6	George W. McKenzie (R)	20,550	15.5	3 David N. Henderson (D)	41,065	60.1
Eugene S. Daniell Jr. (D)	32,374	30.4	Herbert Dicker (L)	9,925	7.5	Herbert H. Howell (R)	27,224	39.9
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			14 John J. Rooney (D)	31,586	55.2	4 Nick Galifianakis (D)	49,866	52.4
1 John E. Hunt (R)	83,726	61.2	John F. Jacobs (R, C)	15,222	26.6	R. Jack Hawke (R)	45,386	47.7
Salvatore T. Mansi (D)	52,567	38.4	Peter E. Eikenberry (L)	10,452	18.3	5 Wilmer D. Mizell (R)	68,937	58.1
			15 Hugh L. Carey (D)	50,767	64.7	James G. White (D)	49,663	41.9
			Frank C. Spinner (R)	17,931	22.8	6 Richardson Preyer (D)	47,693	66.0
						Clifton B. Barham Jr. (R)	20,739	28.7
						Lynwood Bullock (AM)	3,849	5.3
						7 Alton A. Lennon (D)	37,377	72.0
						Frederick R. Weber (R)	14,529	28.0





Candidates	Votes	%
8 Earl B. Ruth (R)	51,873	56.1
H. Clifton Blue (D)	40,563	43.9
9 Charles Raper Jonas (R)	57,525	66.6
Cy N. Bahakel (D)	28,801	33.4
10 James T. Broyhill (R)	63,936	57.1
Basil L. Whitener (D)	48,113	42.9
11 Roy A. Taylor (D)	90,199	67.0
Luke Atkinson (R)	44,376	33.0

## NORTH DAKOTA

1 Mark Andrews (R)	72,168	65.7
James E. Brooks (D)	37,688	34.3
2 Arthur A. Link (D)	50,416	50.3
Robert P. McCarney (R)	49,888	49.7

## OHIO

1 William J. Keating (R)	89,169	69.1
Bailey W. Turner (D)	39,820	30.9
2 Donald D. Clancy (R)	77,071	55.9
Gerald N. Springer (D)	60,860	44.1
3 Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)	86,973	74.2
Dempsey A. Kerr (D)	26,735	22.8
4 William M. McCulloch (R)	82,521	64.4
Donald B. Laws (D)	45,619	35.6
5 Delbert L. Latta (R)	92,577	71.2
Carl G. Sherer (D)	37,545	28.9
6 William H. Harsha (R)	82,772	67.8
Raymond H. Stevens (D)	39,265	32.2
7 Clarence J. Brown Jr. (R)	84,448	69.4
Joseph D. Lewis (D)	37,294	30.6
8 Jackson E. Betts (R)	90,916	100.0
9 Thomas L. Ashley (D)	82,777	70.9
Allen H. Shapiro (R)	33,947	29.1
10 Clarence E. Miller (R)	80,838	66.5
Doug Arnett (D)	40,669	33.5
11 J. William Stanton (R)	91,437	68.3
Ralph Rudd (D)	42,542	31.8
12 Samuel L. Devine (R)	82,486	57.7
James W. Goodrich (D)	60,538	42.3
13 Charles A. Mosher (R)	85,858	61.7
Joseph J. Bartolomeo (D)	53,271	38.3
14 John F. Seiberling Jr. (D)	71,282	56.4
William H. Ayres (R)	55,038	43.6
15 Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	81,536	70.6
Manley L. McGee (D)	34,018	29.4
16 Frank T. Bow (R)	81,208	56.2
Virgil L. Musser (D)	63,187	43.8
17 John M. Ashbrook (R)	79,472	62.2
James C. Hood (D)	44,066	34.5
18 Wayne L. Hays (D)	82,071	68.3
Robert Stewart (R)	38,104	31.7
19 Charles J. Carney (D)	73,222	58.5
Margaret Dennison (R)	52,057	41.6
20 James V. Stanton (D)	70,140	81.3
J. William Petro (R)	16,118	18.7
21 Louis Stokes (D)	74,340	77.6
Bill Mack (R)	21,440	22.4
22 Charles A. Vanik (D)	114,790	71.5
Adrian Fink (R)	45,657	28.5
23 William E. Minshall (R)	111,218	60.0
Ronald M. Motti (D)	73,765	39.8
24 Walter E. Powell (R)	63,344	51.5
James D. Ruppert (D)	55,455	45.1

## Special Election

19 Charles J. Carney (D)	70,161	58.4
Margaret Dennison (R)	50,005	41.6

## OKLAHOMA

1 Page Belcher (R)	67,386	55.7
James R. Jones (D)	53,598	44.3
2 Ed Edmondson (D)	87,131	70.8
Gene Humphries (R)	35,989	29.2

Candidates	Votes	%
3 Carl Albert (D)	112,458	100.0
4 Tom Steed (D)	67,743	63.7
Jay G. Wilkinson (R)	37,081	34.9
5 John Jarman (D)	62,034	73.1
Terry L. Campbell (R)	22,801	26.9
6 John N. Happy Camp (R)	81,959	64.2
R. O. Cassity Jr. (D)	45,742	35.8

## OREGON

1 Wendell Wyatt (R)	147,239	71.8
Vern Cook (D)	57,837	28.2
2 Al Ullman (D)	100,943	71.2
Everett Thoren (R)	40,620	28.7
3 Edith Green (D)	118,919	73.7
Robert E. Dugdale (R)	42,391	26.3
4 John Dellenback (R)	84,474	58.3
James Weaver (D)	60,299	41.7

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 William A. Barrett (D)	79,425	69.2
Joseph S. Ziccardi (R)	34,649	30.2
2 Robert N. C. Nix (D)	70,530	68.2
Edward L. Taylor (R)	32,858	31.8
3 James A. Byrne (D)	54,755	56.4
Gustine J. Pelagatti (R)	42,393	43.6
4 Joshua Eilberg (D)	113,920	59.4
Charles F. Dougherty (R)	77,817	40.6
5 William J. Green III (D)	80,142	66.9
James H. Ring (R)	38,955	32.5
6 Gus Yatron (D)	96,453	65.0
Michael Kitsock (R)	48,397	32.6
7 Lawrence G. Williams (R)	91,042	59.2
Joseph R. Breslin (D)	62,722	40.8
8 Edward G. Biester Jr. (R)	73,041	56.4
Arthur Leo Hennessy Jr. (D)	51,464	39.7
9 John H. Ware III (R)	76,535	59.2
Louis F. Waldman (D)	52,852	40.9
10 Joseph M. McDade (R)	102,716	65.4
Edward J. Smith (D)	51,506	32.8
11 Daniel J. Flood (D)	146,789	96.6
12 J. Irving Whalley (R)	93,385	64.0
Victor J. Karycki Jr. (D)	48,738	33.4
13 R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)	101,953	58.3
Frank R. Romano (D)	68,743	39.3
14 William S. Moorhead (D)	72,509	76.5
Barry Levine (R)	21,572	22.8
15 Fred B. Rooney (D)	93,169	66.9
Charles H. Roberts (R)	44,103	31.7
16 Edwin D. Eshleman (R)	74,006	66.5
John E. Pflum (D)	33,986	30.5
17 Herman T. Schneebeli (R)	88,173	57.9
William P. Zurick (D)	60,714	39.9
18 Robert J. Corbett (R)	87,246	60.2
Ronald E. Leslie (D)	54,639	37.7
19 George A. Goodling (R)	71,497	53.9
Arthur L. Berger (D)	58,399	44.0
20 Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	84,911	77.0
Joseph Honeygosky (R)	22,553	20.5
21 John H. Dent (D)	76,915	68.5
Glenn G. Anderson (R)	33,396	29.7
22 John P. Saylor (R)	81,675	57.7
Joseph F. O'Kicki (D)	58,720	41.5
23 Albert W. Johnson (R)	70,074	57.9
Cecil R. Harrington (D)	50,908	42.1
24 Joseph P. Vigorito (D)	94,029	66.8
Wayne R. Merrick (R)	44,395	31.5
25 Frank M. Clark (D)	92,638	69.7
John Loth (R)	37,355	28.1
26 Thomas E. Morgan (D)	80,734	68.4
Domenick A. Cupelli (R)	35,083	29.7
27 James G. Fulton (R)	86,932	60.5
Douglas Walgren (D)	55,050	38.3

## Special Election

9 John H. Ware III (R)	44,077	57.0
Louis F. Waldman (D)	31,353	40.5

## RHODE ISLAND

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	86,283	61.0
Walter J. Miska (R)	52,962	37.4
2 Robert O. Tiernan (D)	121,704	67.2
William A. Dimitri Jr. (R)	61,819	34.2

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 L. Mendel Rivers (D)	63,891*	100.0
2 Floyd Spence (R)	48,093	53.1
Heyward McDonald (D)	42,005	46.4
3 William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D)	60,708	75.2
H. Grady Ballard (R)	19,981	24.8
4 James R. Mann (D)	52,175	100.0
5 Thomas S. Gettys (D)	43,742	65.9
B. Leonard Phillips (R)	21,911	33.0
6 John L. McMillan (D)	46,966	64.1
Edward B. Baskin (R)	25,546	34.9

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1 Frank E. Denholm (D)	71,636	56.0
Dexter H. Gunderson (R)	56,330	44.0
2 James Abourezk (D)	55,925	52.3
Fred D. Brady (R)	51,092	47.7

## TENNESSEE

1 James H. Quillen (R)	78,896	67.9
David Bruce Shine (D)	37,348	32.1
2 John J. Duncan (R)	85,849	73.3
Roger Cowan (D)	30,146	25.7
3 LaMar Baker (R)	61,527	51.3
Richard Winningham (D)	54,662	45.6
4 Joe L. Evins (D)	86,437	82.6
J. Durrelle Boles (R)	18,180	17.4
5 Richard Fulton (D)	89,900	70.6
George Kelly (R)	37,522	29.5
6 William R. Anderson (D)	87,517	81.7
Elmer Davies Jr. (R)	19,622	18.3
7 Ray Blanton (D)	83,904	74.2
W. G. Doss (R)	29,139	25.8
8 Ed Jones (D)	66,590	100.0
9 Dan Kuykendall (R)	72,498	62.6
Michael Osborn (D)	43,279	37.4

## TEXAS

1 Wright Patman (D)	67,883	78.9
James Hogan (R)	18,614	21.6
2 John Dowdy (D)	52,634	73.6
Eugene Hoyt (WRITE IN)	11,987#	17.2
Joe Runnels (WRITE IN)	4,693#	6.8
3 James M. Collins (R)	63,690	60.6
John Mead (D)	41,425	39.4
4 Ray Roberts (D)	70,103	100.0
5 Earle Cabell (D)	57,058	59.7
Frank Crowley (R)	38,481	40.3
6 Olin E. Teague (D)	74,038	100.0
7 Bill Archer (R)	93,457	64.8
Jim Greenwood (D)	50,750	35.2
8 Bob Eckhardt (D)	26,294	100.0
9 Jack Brooks (D)	57,180	64.5
Henry Pressler (R)	31,483	35.5
10 J. J. Pickle (D)	78,872	100.0
11 W. R. Poage (D)	59,641	99.9
12 Jim Wright (D)	62,057	100.0
13 Graham B. Purcell (D)	80,070	64.9
Joe Staley (R)	43,319	35.1
14 John Young (D)	62,560	100.0
15 Eligio de la Garza (D)	54,498	76.2
Ben A. Martinez (R)	17,049	23.8
16 Richard C. White (D)	54,617	82.7
J. R. Provencio (R)	11,420	17.3







## 1972 House Elections

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jack Edwards (R)	104,606	76.5
	O.W. McCrory (D)	24,357	17.8
	Thomas McAboy Jr. (NDPA)	7,747	5.7
2	William L. Dickinson (R)	80,362	54.9
	Ben C. Reeves (D)	60,769	41.5
3	Bill Nichols (D)	100,045	75.6
	Robert M. Kerr (R)	27,253	20.6
4	Tom Bevell (D)	108,039	69.6
	Ed Nelson (R)	46,551	30.0
5	Robert E. Jones (D)	101,303	74.2
	Digter J. Schrader (R)	33,352	24.4
6	John H. Buchanan Jr. (R)	91,499	59.8
	Ben Erdreich (D)	54,497	35.6
7	Walter Flowers (D)	95,060	84.8
	Lewis Black (NDPA)	15,703	14.0

### Special Election

3	Elizabeth Andrews (D)	✓
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### ALASKA

AL	Nick Begich (D)	53,651*	56.2
	Don Young (R)	41,750	43.8

### ARIZONA

1	John J. Rhodes (R)	80,453	57.3
	Gerald A. Pollock (D)	59,900	42.7
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	97,616	63.5
	Gene Savoie (R)	56,188	36.5
3	Sam Steiger (R)	90,710	63.0
	Ted Wyckoff (D)	53,220	37.0
4	John B. Conlan (R)	82,511	53.0
	Jack E. Brown (D)	73,309	47.1

### ARKANSAS

1	Bill Alexander (D)	✓	
2	Wilbur D. Mills (D)	✓	
3	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)	144,571	77.3
	Guy W. Hatfield (D)	42,481	22.7
4	Ray Thornton (D)	✓	

### CALIFORNIA

1	Don H. Clausen (R)	141,226	62.3
	William A. Nighswonger (D)	77,610	34.2
2	Harold T. Johnson (D)	149,590	68.4
	Frances X. Callahan (R)	62,727	28.7
3	John E. Moss (D)	151,706	69.9
	John Rakus (R)	65,298	30.1
4	Robert L. Leggett (D)	115,038	67.4
	Benjamin Chang (R)	55,540	32.6
5	Phillip Burton (D)	124,164	81.8
	Edlo E. Powell (R)	27,474	18.1
6	William S. Mailliard (R)	119,704	52.1
	Roger Boas (D)	110,144	47.9
7	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	126,913	55.9
	Peter Hannaford (R)	86,587	38.1
	Frank V. Cortese (AM I)	13,550	6.0
8	Fortney H. (Pete) Stark Jr. (D)	102,153	52.9
	Lew M. Warden Jr. (R)	90,970	47.1
9	Don Edwards (D)	123,994	72.3
	Herb Smith (R)	43,140	25.2
10	Charles S. Gubser (R)	140,342	64.6
	B. Frank Gillette (D)	76,839	35.4
11	Leo J. Ryan (D)	114,134	60.5
	Charles E. Chase (R)	69,632	36.9
12	Burt L. Talcott (R)	105,556	51.4
	Julian Camacho (D)	84,174	41.0
13	Charles M. Teague (R)	153,877	73.9
	Lester D. Cleveland (D)	54,299	26.1

### Candidates

14	Jerome R. Waldie (D)	159,335	77.6
	Floyd E. Sims (R)	46,082	22.4
15	John J. McFall (D)	146,358	100.0
16	B. F. Sisk (D)	134,132	79.1
	Carol O. Harner (R)	35,385	20.9
17	Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)	110,988	54.5
	James Stewart (D)	73,123	35.9
	James Gordon Knapp (WRITE IN)	19,377	9.5
18	Bob Mathias (R)	110,153	66.4
	Vincent J. Lavery (D)	55,829	33.6
19	Chet Holifield (D)	105,699	67.2
	Kenneth M. Fisher (R)	43,792	27.9
20	Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	122,309	57.4
	John Binkley (D)	90,842	42.6
21	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	95,050	82.9
	Rayfield Lundy (R)	19,569	17.1
22	James C. Corman (D)	123,863	67.6
	Bruce P. Wolfe (R)	53,603	29.3
23	Del Clawson (R)	120,313	61.4
	Conrad G. Tuohy (D)	75,546	38.6
24	John H. Rousselot (R)	144,057	70.1
	Luther Mandell (D)	61,326	29.9
25	Charles E. Wiggins (R)	118,631	65.0
	Leslie W. Craven (D)	58,323	31.9
26	Thomas M. Rees (D)	164,351	68.7
	Philip Robert Rutta (R)	66,731	27.9
27	Barry Goldwater Jr. (R)	119,475	57.4
	Mark S. Novak (D)	88,548	42.6
28	Alphonzo Bell (R)	144,815	60.7
	Michael Shapiro (D)	89,517	37.5
29	George E. Danielson (D)	92,856	62.7
	Richard E. Ferraro (R)	49,590	33.5
30	Edward R. Roybal (D)	78,193	68.4
	Bill Brophy (R)	32,717	28.6
31	Charles H. Wilson (D)	87,975	52.3
	Ben Valentine (R)	71,395	42.5
	Roberta Lynn Wood (PFP)	8,788	5.2
32	Craig Hosmer (R)	149,514	65.9
	Dennis Murray (D)	72,481	32.0
33	Jerry L. Pettis (R)	140,868	75.0
	Ken Thompson (D)	46,911	25.0
34	Richard T. Hanna (D)	115,880	67.1
	John D. Ratterree (R)	49,971	29.0
35	Glenn M. Anderson (D)	105,667	74.8
	Vernon E. Brown (R)	35,614	25.2
36	William M. Ketchum (R)	88,071	52.7
	Timothy Lemucchi (D)	72,623	43.5
37	Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D)	123,468	60.2
	Gregg Tria (R)	41,562	20.3
38	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	77,922	55.9
	Howard J. Snider (R)	60,459	43.4
39	Andrew J. Hinshaw (R)	149,081	65.7
	John W. Black (D)	77,817	34.3
40	Bob Wilson (R)	155,269	67.8
	Frank Caprio (D)	69,377	30.3
41	Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	116,980	74.1
	D. Richard Kau (R)	40,997	26.0
42	Clair W. Burgener (R)	158,475	67.5
	Bob Lowe (D)	68,381	29.1
43	Victor V. Veysey (R)	118,536	62.7
	Ernest Z. Robles (D)	70,455	37.3

### COLORADO

1	Patricia Schroeder (D)	101,832	52.0
	James D. McKevitt (R)	93,733	47.9
2	Donald G. Brotzman (R)	132,562	66.3
	Francis W. Brush (D)	66,817	33.4
3	Frank E. Evans (D)	107,511	66.3
	Chuck Brady (R)	54,556	33.7
4	James P. Johnson (R)	94,994	51.0
	Alan Merson (D)	91,151	49.0
5	William L. Armstrong (R)	104,214	62.3
	Byron L. Johnson (D)	60,948	36.5

### CONNECTICUT

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	William R. Cotter (D)	130,701	56.9
	Richard M. Rittenband (R)	96,188	41.9
2	Robert H. Steele (R)	142,094	65.9
	Roger Hilsman (D)	73,400	34.1
3	Robert N. Giaimo (D)	121,217	53.3
	Henry A. Povinelli (R)	106,313	46.7
4	Stewart B. McKinney (R)	135,883	63.1
	James P. McLoughlin (D)	79,515	36.9
5	Ronald A. Sarasin (R)	117,578	51.2
	John S. Monagan (D)	112,142	48.8
6	Ella T. Grasso (D)	140,290	60.2
	John F. Walsh (R)	92,783	39.8

### DELAWARE

AL	Pierre S. du Pont IV (R)	141,237	62.5
	Norma Handloff (D)	83,230	36.9

### FLORIDA

1	Robert L. F. Sikes (D)	✓	
2	Don Fuqua (D)	✓	
3	Charles E. Bennett (D)	101,441	82.0
	John F. Bowen (R)	22,219	18.0
4	Bill Chappell (D)	92,541	55.9
	P.T. Fleuchaus (R)	72,960	44.1
5	William D. Gunter Jr. (D)	97,902	55.5
	Jack P. Insko (R)	78,463	44.5
6	C. W. Bill Young (R)	156,150	76.0
	Michael O. Plunkett (D)	49,399	24.0
7	Sam Gibbons (D)	91,931	68.0
	Robert A. Carter (R)	43,343	32.0
8	James A. Haley (D)	89,068	57.8
	Roy Thompson Jr. (R)	64,920	42.2
9	Louis Frey Jr. (R)	✓	
10	L. A. (Skip) Bafalis (R)	113,461	62.0
	Bill Sikes (D)	69,502	38.0
11	Paul G. Rogers (D)	116,157	60.2
	Joel Karl Gustafson (R)	76,739	39.8
12	J. Herbert Burke (R)	110,750	62.8
	James T. Stephanis (D)	65,526	37.2
13	William Lehman (D)	92,258	61.6
	Paul D. Bethel (R)	57,418	38.4
14	Claude Pepper (D)	75,131	67.7
	Evelio S. Estrella (R)	35,935	32.4
15	Dante B. Fascell (D)	89,961	56.8
	Ellis S. Rubin (R)	68,320	43.2

### GEORGIA

1	Ronald B. (Bo) Ginn (D)	55,256	100.0
2	Dawson Mathis (D)	65,997	100.0
3	Jack Brinkley (D)	71,756	100.0
4	Ben B. Blackburn (R)	103,155	75.9
	F. Odell Welborn (D)	32,731	24.1
5	Andrew Young (D)	72,289	52.8
	Rodney M. Cook (R)	64,495	47.1
6	John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	70,586	100.0
7	John W. Davis (D)	59,031	58.3
	Charles B. Sherrill (R)	42,265	41.7
8	W.S. Stuckey Jr. (D)	71,283	62.4
	Ronnie Thompson (R)	42,986	37.6
9	Phil M. Landrum (D)	71,801	100.0
10	Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D)	68,096	100.0

### HAWAII

1	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	73,826	54.7
	Fred W. Rohlfing (R)	61,138	45.3
2	Patsy T. Mink (D)	79,856	57.1
	Diana Hansen (R)	60,043	42.9

## IDAHO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Steven D. Symms (R)	85,270	55.6
Edward Williams (D)	68,106	44.4
2 Orval Hansen (R)	102,537	69.2
Willis H. Ludlow (D)	40,081	27.1

## ILLINOIS

1 Ralph H. Metcalfe (D)	136,755	91.4
Louis H. Coggs (R)	12,877	8.6
2 Morgan F. Murphy (D)	115,306	75.0
James E. Doyle (R)	38,391	25.0
3 Robert P. Hanrahan (R)	128,329	62.3
Daniel P. Coman (D)	77,814	37.8
4 Edward J. Derwinski (R)	141,402	70.5
C. F. Dore (D)	59,057	29.5
5 John C. Kluczynski (D)	121,278	72.8
Leonard C. Jarzab (R)	45,264	27.2
6 Harold R. Collier (R)	124,486	61.2
Michael R. Galasso (D)	79,002	38.8
7 George W. Collins (D)	95,018*	82.8
Thomas J. Lento (R)	19,758	17.2
8 Daniel D. Rostenkowski (D)	110,457	74.0
Edward L. Stepanowski (R)	38,758	26.0
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	131,777	68.3
Clark W. Fettridge (R)	61,083	31.7
10 Samuel H. Young (R)	120,681	51.6
Abner J. Milkva (D)	113,222	48.4
11 Frank Annunzio (D)	118,637	53.3
John J. Hoellen (R)	103,773	46.7
12 Philip M. Crane (R)	152,938	74.2
E. L. Frank (D)	53,055	25.8
13 Robert McClory (R)	98,201	61.5
Stanley W. Beetham (D)	61,537	38.5
14 John N. Erlenborn (R)	154,794	72.8
James M. Wall (D)	57,874	27.2
15 Leslie C. Arends (R)	111,022	57.2
Tim L. Hall (D)	82,925	42.8
16 John B. Anderson (R)	129,640	71.9
John E. Devine Jr. (D)	50,649	28.1
17 George M. O'Brien (R)	100,175	55.7
John J. Houlihan (D)	79,840	44.4
18 Robert H. Michel (R)	124,407	64.8
Stephen L. Nordvall (D)	67,514	35.2
19 Thomas F. Railsback (R)	138,123	100.0
20 Paul Findley (R)	148,419	68.8
Robert S. O'Shea (D)	67,445	31.2
21 Edward R. Madigan (R)	99,966	54.8
Lawrence E. Johnson (D)	82,523	45.2
22 George E. Shipley (D)	124,589	56.5
Robert B. Lamkin (R)	90,390	41.0
23 Melvin Price (D)	121,682	75.1
Robert Mays (R)	40,428	24.9
24 Kenneth J. Gray (D)	138,867	93.7
Hugh Muldoon (I)	9,398	6.3

## Special Election

15 Clifford D. Carlson (R)	31,543	54.8
Tim L. Hall (D)	26,030	45.2

## INDIANA

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	95,873	56.9
Bruce R. Haller (R)	72,662	43.1
2 Earl F. Landgrebe (R)	110,406	54.7
Floyd Fithian (D)	91,533	45.3
3 John Brademas (D)	103,949	55.2
Don M. Newman (R)	81,369	43.2
4 J. Edward Roush (D)	100,327	51.5
Allan Bloom (R)	94,492	48.5
5 Elwood Hillis (R)	124,692	64.1
Kathleen Z. Williams (D)	69,746	35.9
6 William G. Bray (R)	112,525	64.8
David W. Evans (D)	61,070	35.2
7 John T. Myers (R)	128,688	61.6
Warren Henegar (D)	80,145	38.4

## Candidates

8 Roger H. Zion (R)	133,850	63.3
Richard L. Deen (D)	77,371	36.6
9 Lee Hamilton (D)	122,698	62.9
William A. Johnson (R)	72,325	37.1
10 David W. Dennis (R)	106,798	57.3
Philip R. Sharp (D)	79,756	42.8
11 William H. Hudnut III (R)	95,839	51.2
Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	91,238	48.8

## IOWA

1 Edward Mezvinsky (D)	107,099	53.4
Fred Schwengel (R)	91,609	45.7
2 John C. Culver (D)	115,489	59.2
Theodore R. Ellsworth (R)	79,667	40.8
3 H. R. Gross (R)	109,113	55.7
Lyle Taylor (D)	86,848	44.3
4 Neal Smith (D)	125,431	59.6
John Kyl (R)	85,156	40.4
5 William J. Scherle (R)	108,596	55.3
Tom Harkin (D)	87,937	44.7
6 Wiley Mayne (R)	103,284	52.5
Berkley Bedell (D)	93,574	47.5

## KANSAS

1 Keith G. Sebelius (R)	145,712	77.2
Morris Coover (D)	40,678	21.6
2 William R. Roy (D)	106,276	60.6
Charles D. McAtee (R)	65,071	37.1
3 Larry Winn Jr. (R)	122,358	71.0
Charles Barsotti (D)	43,777	25.4
4 Garner E. Shriver (R)	120,120	73.2
John S. Stevens (D)	40,753	24.8
5 Joe Skubitz (R)	128,639	72.3
Lloyd L. Kitch (D)	49,169	27.7

## KENTUCKY

1 Frank A. Stubblefield (D)	81,456	64.8
Charles T. Banken (R)	42,286	33.7
2 William H. Natcher (D)	75,871	61.5
J. C. Carter (R)	47,436	38.5
3 Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	86,810	62.2
Phil Kaelin Jr. (R)	51,634	37.0
4 M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)	110,902	73.8
James W. Rogers (D)	39,332	26.2
5 Tim Lee Carter (R)	109,264	73.6
Lyle L. Willis (D)	39,301	26.5
6 John Breckinridge (D)	76,185	52.4
Laban P. Jackson (R)	68,012	46.8
7 Carl D. Perkins (D)	94,840	61.9
Robert Holcomb (R)	58,286	38.1

## LOUISIANA

1 F. Edward Hébert (D)	78,156	100.0
2 Hale Boggs (D)	68,093*	100.0
3 David C. Treen (R)	71,090	54.0
J. Louis Watkins Jr. (D)	60,521	46.0
4 Joe D. Waggoner Jr. (D)	74,397	100.0
5 Otto E. Passman (D)	64,027	100.0
6 John R. Rarick (D)	84,275	100.0
7 John B. Breaux (D)	71,901	100.0
8 Gillis W. Long (D)	72,607	68.5
R. S. Abramson (AM)	17,844	16.8
Roy C. Strickland (R)	15,517	14.6

## Special Election

7 John B. Breaux (D)	✓
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## MAINE

1 Peter N. Kyros (D)	129,408	59.4
L. Robert Porteous Jr. (R)	88,588	40.6
2 William S. Cohen (R)	106,280	54.4
Elmer H. Violette (D)	89,135	45.6

## MARYLAND

Candidates	Votes	%
1 William O. Mills (R)	86,326	70.5
John R. Hargreaves (D)	36,139	29.5
2 Clarence D. Long (D)	123,346	65.8
John J. Bishop Jr. (R)	64,119	34.2
3 Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	93,093	69.7
Robert D. Morrow (R)	40,442	30.3
4 Marjorie S. Holt (R)	87,534	59.4
Werner Fornos (D)	59,877	40.6
5 Lawrence J. Hogan (R)	90,016	62.9
Edward T. Conroy (D)	53,049	37.1
6 Goodloe E. Byron (D)	107,283	64.8
Edward J. Mason (R)	58,259	35.2
7 Parren J. Mitchell (D)	83,749	80.1
Verdell Adair (R)	20,876	20.0
8 Gilbert Gude (R)	137,287	63.9
Joseph G. Anastasi (D)	77,551	36.1

## MASSACHUSETTS

1 Silvio O. Conte (R)	159,282	99.9
2 Edward P. Boland (D)	137,616	100.0
3 Harold D. Donohue (D)	156,703	99.9
4 Robert F. Drinan (D)	101,714	49.5
Martin A. Linsky (R)	92,250	44.9
John T. Collins (IC)	11,141	5.4
5 Paul W. Cronin (R)	110,970	53.5
John F. Kerry (D)	92,847	44.7
6 Michael J. Harrington (D)	139,697	64.1
James Brady Moseley (R)	78,381	35.9
7 Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	135,193	67.7
Joan M. Aliberti (R)	64,357	32.3
8 Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	142,470	88.7
John E. Powers Jr. (SOC WORK)	18,169	11.3
9 John Joseph Moakley (I)	70,571	43.2
Louise Day Hicks (D)	67,143	41.1
Howard M. Miller (R)	23,177	14.2
10 Margaret M. Heckler (R)	161,708	100.0
11 James A. Burke (D)	154,397	100.0
12 Gerry E. Studds (D)	117,710	50.2
William D. Weeks (R)	116,592	49.8

## MICHIGAN

1 John Conyers Jr. (D)	131,353	88.4
Walter F. Girardot (R)	16,096	10.8
2 Marvin L. Esch (R)	103,321	56.0
Marvin R. Stempien (D)	79,762	43.3
3 Garry Brown (R)	110,082	59.2
James T. Brignall (D)	74,114	39.9
4 Edward Hutchinson (R)	111,185	67.3
Charles W. Jameson (D)	54,141	32.8
5 Gerald Ford (R)	118,027	61.1
Jean McKee (D)	72,782	37.7
6 Charles E. Chamberlain (R)	97,666	50.6
Bob Carr (D)	95,209	49.4
7 Donald W. Riegler Jr. (R)	114,656	71.4
Eugene L. Mattison (D)	48,883	30.5
8 James Harvey (R)	100,597	59.3
Jerome Hart (D)	66,873	39.4
9 Guy A. Vander Jagt (R)	132,268	69.4
Larry H. Olson (D)	56,236	29.5
10 Elford A. Cederberg (R)	121,368	66.7
Bennie D. Graves (D)	56,149	30.9
11 Philip E. Ruppe (R)	135,786	69.4
James Edward McNamara (D)	58,334	29.8
12 James G. O'Hara (D)	83,351	50.7
David M. Serotkin (R)	80,667	49.0
13 Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	97,562	85.6
Leonard T. Edwards (R)	15,180	13.3
14 Lucien N. Nedzi (D)	93,923	54.9
Robert V. McGrath (R)	77,273	45.1
15 William D. Ford (D)	97,054	65.8
Ernest C. Fackler (R)	48,504	32.9
16 John D. Dingell Jr. (D)	110,715	68.1
William E. Rostron (R)	48,414	29.8



	Candidates	Votes	%
17	Martha W. Griffiths (D)	123,331	66.4
	Ralph E. Judd (R)	60,337	32.5
18	Robert J. Huber (R)	95,053	52.6
	Daniel S. Cooper (D)	85,580	47.4
19	William S. Broomfield (R)	123,697	70.4
	George F. Montgomery (D)	50,355	28.6

## MINNESOTA

1	Albert H. Quie (R)	142,698	70.7
	Charles S. Thompson (DFL)	59,106	29.3
2	Ancher Nelsen (R)	124,350	57.1
	Charles V. Turnbull (DFL)	93,433	42.9
3	Bill Frenzel (R)	132,638	62.9
	Jim Bell (DFL)	66,070	31.3
	Donald Wright (MINN TAX)	12,234	5.8
4	Joseph E. Karth (DFL)	138,292	72.4
	Steve Thompson (R)	52,786	27.6
5	Donald M. Fraser (DFL)	135,108	65.8
	Allan Davisson (R)	50,014	24.4
	Norm Selby (MINN TAX)	15,845	7.7
6	John M. Zwach (R)	114,537	51.0
	Richard M. Nolan (DFL)	109,955	49.0
7	Bob Bergland (DFL)	133,067	59.1
	Jon O. Haaven (R)	92,283	41.0
8	John A. Blatnik (DFL)	161,823	75.9
	Edward Johnson (R)	51,314	24.1

## MISSISSIPPI

1	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	87,526	100.0
2	David R. Bowen (D)	69,892	61.9
	Carl Butler (R)	39,117	34.7
3	G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	105,722	100.0
4	Thad Cochran (R)	67,655	47.9
	Ellis B. Bodron (D)	62,148	44.0
	Eddie L. McBride (I)	11,571	8.2
5	Trent Lott (R)	77,826	55.4
	Ben Stone (D)	62,101	44.2

## MISSOURI

1	William Clay (D)	95,098	64.0
	Richard O. Funsch (R)	53,596	36.0
2	James W. Symington (D)	134,332	63.5
	John W. Cooper Jr. (R)	77,192	36.5
3	Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	124,365	69.3
	Albert Holst (R)	54,523	30.4
4	William J. Randall (D)	108,131	57.4
	Raymond E. Barrows (R)	80,228	42.6
5	Richard Bolling (D)	93,812	62.8
	Vernon E. Rice (R)	53,257	35.6
6	Jerry Litton (D)	110,047	52.2
	Russell Sloan (R)	91,610	43.5
7	Gene Taylor (R)	132,780	63.7
	William Thomas (D)	75,613	36.3
8	Richard Ichord (D)	112,556	62.1
	David R. Countie (R)	68,580	37.9
9	William L. Hungate (D)	132,150	66.5
	Robert L. Prange (R)	66,528	33.5
10	Bill D. Burlison (D)	106,301	64.3
	M. Francis Svendrowski (R)	59,083	35.7

## MONTANA

1	Richard G. Shoup (R)	88,373	53.7
	Arnold Olsen (D)	76,073	46.3
2	John Melcher (D)	114,524	76.1
	Richard L. Forester (R)	36,063	24.0

## NEBRASKA

1	Charles Thone (R)	126,789	64.2
	Darrel E. Berg (D)	70,570	35.8
2	John Y. McCollister (R)	114,669	63.9
	Patrick L. Cooney (D)	64,696	36.1
3	Dave Martin (R)	133,607	69.6
	Warren Fitzgerald (D)	58,378	30.4

## NEVADA

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	David Towell (R)	94,113	52.2
	James H. Bilbray (D)	86,349	47.9

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Louis C. Wyman (R)	115,732	72.9
	Chester E. Merrow (D)	42,996	27.1
2	James C. Cleveland (R)	107,021	67.6
	Charles B. Officer (D)	51,259	32.4

## NEW JERSEY

1	John E. Hunt (R)	97,650	52.5
	James J. Florio (D)	87,492	47.0
2	Charles W. Sandman Jr. (R)	133,096	65.7
	John D. Rose (D)	69,374	34.3
3	James J. Howard (D)	103,893	53.0
	William F. Dowd (R)	92,285	47.0
4	Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	98,206	58.0
	Peter P. Garibaldi (R)	71,030	42.0
5	Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen Jr. (R)	127,310	62.0
	Frederick M. Bohlen (D)	78,076	38.0
6	Edwin B. Forsythe (R)	123,610	62.8
	Francis P. Brennan (D)	71,113	36.1
7	William B. Widnall (R)	124,365	57.9
	Arthur J. Lesemann (D)	85,712	39.9
8	Robert A. Roe (D)	104,381	63.1
	Walter E. Johnson (R)	61,073	36.9
9	Henry Helstoski (D)	119,543	55.8
	Alfred D. Schiaffo (R)	94,747	44.2
10	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	94,308	79.8
	Kenneth C. Miller (R)	23,949	20.3
11	Joseph G. Minish (D)	120,227	57.5
	Milton A. Waldor (R)	82,957	39.7
12	Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	127,690	63.5
	Jerry Fitzgerald English (D)	72,758	36.2
13	Joseph J. Maraziti (R)	109,640	55.7
	Helen S. Meyner (D)	84,492	42.9
14	Dominick V. Daniels (D)	103,089	61.2
	Richard T. Bozzone (R)	57,683	34.3
15	Edward J. Patten (D)	98,155	52.3
	Fuller H. Brooks (R)	89,400	47.7

## NEW MEXICO

1	Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)	118,403	55.7
	Eugene Gallegos (D)	94,239	44.3
2	Harold Runnels (D)	116,152	72.2
	George E. Presson (R)	44,784	27.8

## NEW YORK

1	Otis G. Pike (D)	102,628	52.5
	Joseph H. Boyd (R)	72,133	36.9
	Robert D. L. Gardiner (C)	18,627	9.5
2	James R. Grover Jr. (R)	99,348	65.8
	Fern Coste Dennison (D)	49,454	32.8
3	Angelo D. Roncallo (R)	103,620	57.0
	Carter F. Bales (D)	73,429	40.4
	Lawrence P. Russo (C)	14,768	8.1
4	Norman F. Lent (R)	125,422	62.4
	Elaine B. Horowitz (D)	72,280	36.0
5	John W. Wydler (R)	133,332	62.4
	Ferne M. Steckler (D)	67,709	31.7
6	Lester L. Wolff (D, L)	109,620	51.5
	John T. Gallagher (R, C)	103,038	48.5
7	Joseph P. Addabbo (D, L)	103,110	75.0
	John E. Hall (R)	28,296	20.6
8	Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D, L)	110,293	64.7
	Frank A. La Pina (R, C)	60,166	35.3
9	James J. Delaney (D, R)	141,323	93.4
	Loretta E. Gressey (L)	9,965	6.6
10	Mario Biaggi (D, R)	130,200	93.9
	Michael S. Bank (L)	8,397	6.1
11	Frank J. Brasco (D)	87,869	63.9
	Melvin Solomon (R, C)	43,105	31.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
12	Shirley Chisholm (D, L)	57,821	87.9
	John M. Coleman (R)	6,373	9.7
13	Bertram L. Podell (D)	113,294	65.2
	Joseph F. Marcucci (R)	44,293	25.5
	Leonard M. Simon (L)	9,173	5.3
14	John J. Rooney (D, C)	45,515	53.9
	Allard K. Lowenstein (L)	23,732	28.1
	Francis J. Voyticky (R)	14,813	17.5
15	Hugh L. Carey (D)	77,019	52.2
	John F. Gangemi (R)	63,446	43.0
16	Elizabeth Holtzman (D)	96,984	65.6
	Nicholas R. Macchio (R)	33,828	22.9
	Emanuel Celler (L)	10,337	7.0
17	John N. Murphy (D)	92,252	60.3
	Mario D. Belardino (R, C)	60,812	39.7
18	Edward I. Koch (D, L)	125,117	69.9
	Jane P. Langley (R, C)	52,379	29.3
19	Charles Rangel (D, R)	104,427	96.0
20	Bella S. Abzug (D)	85,558	55.7
	Priscilla M. Ryan (L)	43,045	28.0
	Annette Flatto Levy (R)	18,024	11.7
21	Herman Badillo (D, L)	48,441	86.9
	Manuel A. Ramos (R)	6,366	11.4
22	Jonathan B. Bingham (D, L)	107,448	76.5
	Charles A. Avarelli (R, C)	33,045	23.5
23	Peter A. Peyser (R, C)	99,737	50.4
	Richard L. Ottinger (D, L)	98,335	49.6
24	Ogden R. Reid (D, L)	107,979	52.2
	Carl A. Vergari (R, C)	98,818	47.8
25	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R, C)	144,386	71.6
	John M. Burns III (D)	54,271	26.9
26	Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	90,922	47.8
	John G. Dow (D)	74,906	39.3
	Yale Rapkin (C, NEW I)	24,569	12.9
27	Howard W. Robison (R)	114,902	62.2
	David H. Blazer (D)	55,076	29.8
	Patrick M. O'Neil (C)	9,521	5.2
28	Samuel S. Stratton (D)	182,395	80.0
	John F. Ryan Jr. (R, C)	45,623	20.0
29	Carleton J. King (R, C)	148,170	69.9
	Harold B. Gordon (D, L)	63,920	30.1
30	Robert C. McEwen (R, C)	114,193	66.0
	Ernest J. Labaff (D, L)	58,788	34.0
31	Donald J. Mitchell (R, C)	98,454	51.0
	Robert Castle (D)	75,513	39.1
	Franklin Nichols (AP)	12,075	6.3
32	James M. Hanley (D)	111,481	57.2
	Leonard C. Koldin (R, C)	83,451	42.8
33	William F. Walsh (R, C)	132,139	71.4
	Clarence Kady (D)	53,039	28.6
34	Frank Horton (R)	142,803	72.1
	Jack Rubens (D)	46,509	23.5
35	Barber B. Conable (R)	127,298	67.9
	Terence J. Spencer (D)	53,321	28.4
36	Henry P. Smith III (R, C)	110,238	57.3
	Richard D. (Max) McCarthy (D, L)	82,095	42.7
37	Thaddeus J. Dulski (D, L)	114,603	72.2
	William F. McLaughlin (R, C)	44,103	27.8
38	Jack F. Kemp (R, C)	156,967	73.2
	Anthony P. Lo Russo (D, L)	57,585	26.8
39	James F. Hastings (R, C)	126,147	71.9
	Wilbur White Jr. (D)	49,253	28.1

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Walter B. Jones (D)	77,438	68.8
	J. Jordan Bonner (R)	35,063	31.2
2	L. H. Fountain (D)	88,798	71.6
	Erick P. Little (R)	35,193	28.4
3	David N. Henderson (D)	56,968	100.0
4	Ike F. Andrews (D)	72,972	50.3
	R. Jack Hawke (R)	71,972	49.7
5	Wilmer D. Mizell (R)	101,375	64.8
	Brooks Hays (D)	54,986	35.2
6	L. Richardson Preyer (D)	82,158	93.9
	Lynwood Bullock (AM)	5,331	6.1
7	Charles Rose (D)	57,348	60.4
	Jerry C. Scott (R)	36,726	38.7



	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Earl B. Ruth (R)	82,060	60.2
	Richard Clark (D)	54,198	39.8
9	James G. Martin (R)	80,356	58.9
	James Beatty (D)	56,171	41.1
10	James T. Broyhill (R)	103,119	72.6
	Paul L. Beck (D)	39,025	27.5
11	Roy A. Taylor (D)	94,465	59.6
	Jesse I. Ledbetter (R)	64,062	40.4

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Mark Andrews (R)	195,360	72.7
	Richard Ista (D)	72,850	27.1

**OHIO**

1	William J. Keating (R)	119,469	70.3
	Karl F. Heiser (D)	50,575	29.7
2	Donald D. Clancy (R)	109,961	62.8
	Penny Manes (D)	65,237	37.2
3	Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)	111,253	76.2
	John W. Lelack Jr. (D)	34,819	23.8
4	Tennyson Guyer (R)	109,612	62.7
	Dimitri Nicholas (D)	65,216	37.3
5	Delbert L. Latta (R)	132,032	72.8
	Bruce Edwards (D)	49,465	27.3
6	William H. Harsha (R)	128,394	100.0
7	Clarence J. Brown (R)	112,350	73.3
	Dorothy Franke (I)	40,945	26.7
8	Walter E. Powell (R)	80,050	52.2
	James D. Ruppert (D)	73,344	47.8
9	Thomas L. Ashley (D)	110,450	69.1
	Joseph C. Richards (R)	49,388	30.9
10	Clarence E. Miller (R)	129,683	73.2
	Robert H. Wheatley (D)	47,456	26.8
11	J. William Stanton (R)	106,841	68.2
	Dennis M. Callahan (D)	49,891	31.8
12	Samuel L. Devine (R)	103,655	56.1
	James W. Goodrich (D)	81,074	43.9
13	Charles A. Mosher (R)	111,242	68.2
	John Michael Ryan (D)	51,991	31.9
14	John F. Seiberling (D)	135,068	74.4
	Norman W. Holt (R)	46,490	25.6
15	Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	115,779	65.8
	M. L. McGee (D)	55,314	31.4
16	Ralph S. Regula (R)	102,013	57.3
	Virgil L. Musser (D)	75,929	42.7
17	John M. Ashbrook (R)	92,666	57.4
	Raymond C. Beck (D)	62,512	38.7
18	Wayne L. Hays (D)	128,663	70.2
	Robert Stewart (R)	54,572	29.8
19	Charles J. Carney (D)	109,979	64.0
	Norman M. Parr (R)	61,934	36.0
20	James V. Stanton (D)	117,302	84.3
	Thomas E. Vilt (R)	16,624	11.9
21	Louis Stokes (D)	99,190	81.1
	James D. Johnson (R)	13,861	11.3
22	Charles A. Vanik (D)	126,462	63.9
	Donald W. Gropp (R)	64,577	32.6
23	William E. Minshall (R)	98,594	49.4
	Dennis J. Kucinich (D)	94,366	47.3

**OKLAHOMA**

1	James R. Jones (D)	91,684	54.4
	J. M. Hewgley (R)	73,786	43.8
2	Clem Rogers McSpadden (D)	105,110	71.1
	Emery H. Toliver (R)	42,632	28.9
3	Carl Albert (D)	101,732	93.4
	Harold J. Marshall (I)	7,242	6.7
4	Tom Steed (D)	85,578	71.3
	William E. Crozier (R)	34,484	28.7
5	John Jarman (D)	69,710	60.4
	Llewellyn L. Keller (R)	45,711	39.6
6	John N. Happy Camp (R)	113,567	72.7
	William Patrick Schmitt (D)	42,663	27.3

**OREGON**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Wendell Wyatt (R)	166,476	68.6
	Ralph E. Bunch (D)	76,307	31.4
2	Al Ullman (D)	178,537	99.9
3	Edith Green (D)	141,086	62.4
	Mike Walsh (R)	84,697	37.5
4	John Dellenback (R)	138,965	62.0
	Charles O. Porter (D)	83,134	37.1

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	William A. Barrett (D)	118,953	66.1
	Gus A. Pedicone (R)	59,807	33.2
2	Robert N. C. Nix (D)	107,509	70.2
	Frederick D. Bryant (R)	45,753	29.9
3	William J. Green III (D)	101,144	63.3
	Alfred Marroletti (R)	57,787	36.2
4	Joshua Eilberg (D)	129,105	55.9
	William Pfender (R)	102,013	44.1
5	John H. Ware III (R)	121,346	64.7
	Brower B. Yerger (D)	66,329	35.3
6	Gus Yatron (D)	119,557	64.5
	Eugene W. Hubler (R)	64,076	34.6
7	Lawrence G. Williams (R)	122,622	60.6
	Stuart S. Bowie (D)	79,578	39.4
8	Edward G. Biester (R)	115,799	64.4
	Alan Williams (D)	64,069	35.6
9	E. G. Shuster (R)	95,913	61.7
	Earl D. Collins (D)	59,386	38.2
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	143,670	73.6
	Stanley R. Coveleskie (D)	51,550	26.4
11	Daniel J. Flood (D)	124,336	68.3
	Donald B. Ayers (R)	57,809	31.7
12	John P. Saylor (R)	122,628	68.2
	Joseph Murphy (D)	57,314	31.9
13	R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)	139,085	66.6
	Katherine L. Camp (D)	69,728	33.4
14	William S. Moorhead (D)	106,158	59.3
	Roland S. Catarinella (R)	72,275	40.4
15	Fred B. Rooney (D)	99,937	60.8
	Wardell F. Steigerwalt (R)	64,560	39.3
16	Edwin D. Eshleman (R)	112,292	73.5
	Shirley S. Garrett (O)	40,534	26.5
17	Herman T. Schneebeli (R)	120,214	72.2
	Donald J. Rippon (D)	44,202	26.6
18	H. John Heinz III (R)	144,521	72.8
	Douglas Walgren (D)	53,929	27.2
19	George A. Goodling (R)	93,536	57.5
	Richard P. Noll (D)	67,018	41.2
20	Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	117,933	61.5
	William R. Hunt (R)	73,817	38.5
21	John H. Dent (D)	104,203	62.0
	Thomas H. Young (R)	63,812	38.0
22	Thomas E. Morgan (D)	100,918	60.8
	James R. Montgomery (R)	65,005	39.2
23	Albert W. Johnson (R)	90,615	56.5
	Ernest A. Kassab (D)	69,813	43.5
24	Joseph P. Vigorito (D)	122,092	68.8
	Alvin W. Levenhagen (R)	55,406	31.2
25	Frank M. Clark (D)	97,549	55.8
	Gary A. Myers (R)	77,123	44.2

**Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

27	William S. Conover (R)	28,647#	51.1
	Douglas Walgren (D)	25,956#	46.3

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Fernand J. St.Germain (D)	120,705	62.4
	John M. Feeley (R)	67,125	34.7
2	Robert O. Tiernan (D)	122,739	63.1
	Donald P. Ryan (R)	77,661	40.0

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Mendel J. Davis (D)	61,625	54.5
	J. Sidi Limehouse (R)	51,469	45.5
2	Floyd Spence (R)	83,543	99.9
3	William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D)	82,579	75.2
	Roy Ethridge (R)	27,173	24.8
4	James R. Mann (D)	64,989	66.1
	Wayne N. Whatley (R)	33,363	33.9
5	Tom S. Gettlye (D)	66,343	60.9
	B. Leonard Phillips (R)	42,620	39.1
6	Edward L. Young (R)	63,527	54.4
	John W. Jenrette Jr. (D)	53,324	45.6

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

1	Frank E. Denholm (D)	94,442	60.5
	John Vickerman (R)	61,589	39.5
2	James Abdnor (R)	79,546	54.9
	Pat McKeever (D)	65,415	45.1

**TENNESSEE**

1	James H. Quillen (R)	110,868	79.4
	Bernard Cantor (D)	28,736	20.6
2	John J. Duncan (R)	109,925	100.0
3	LaMar Baker (R)	82,561	55.3
	Howard Sompayrac (D)	62,536	41.9
4	Joe L. Evins (D)	93,042	81.1
	Billy Joe Finney (R)	21,689	18.9
5	Richard Fulton (D)	93,555	62.6
	Alfred Adams (R)	55,067	36.8
6	Robin L. Beard (R)	77,263	55.3
	William R. Anderson (D)	60,264	43.1
7	Ed Jones (D)	92,419	70.5
	Stockton Adkins (R)	38,726	29.5
8	Dan Kuykendall (R)	93,173	55.4
	J. O. Patterson Jr. (D)	74,240	44.1

**TEXAS**

1	Wright Patman (D)	93,891	100.0
2	Charles Wilson (D)	100,345	73.8
	Charles O. Brightwell (R)	35,600	26.2
3	James Collins (R)	122,984	73.3
	George A. Hughes (D)	44,708	26.7
4	Ray Roberts (D)	95,674	70.2
	James Russell (R)	40,548	29.8
5	Alan Steelman (R)	74,932	55.7
	Earle Cabell (D)	59,601	44.3
6	Olin E. Teague (D)	100,917	72.6
	Carl Nigiazzo (R)	38,086	27.4
7	Bill Archer (R)	171,127	82.3
	Jim Brady (D)	36,899	17.7
8	Bob Eckhardt (D)	73,909	64.6
	Lewis Emerich (R)	39,686	34.7
9	Jack Brooks (D)	89,113	66.2
	Randolph Reed (R)	45,462	33.8
10	J. J. Pickle (D)	130,973	91.2
	Melissa Singler (SOC WORK)	12,682	8.8
11	W. R. Poage (D)	88,861	100.0
12	Jim Wright (D)	84,356	100.0
13	Bob Price (R)	87,084	54.8
	Graham Purcell (D)	71,730	45.2
14	John Young (D)	89,725	100.0
15	Eligio de la Garza (D)	73,994	100.0
16	Richard C. White (D)	81,347	100.0
17	Omar Burleson (D)	95,122	100.0
18	Barbara C. Jordan (D)	85,672	80.6
	Paul Merritt (R)	19,355	18.2
19	George Mahon (D)	97,084	100.0
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	81,443	96.9
21	O. C. Fisher (D)	91,180	56.8
	Douglas S. Harlan (R)	69,374	43.2



Candidates	Votes	%
22 Bob Casey (D)	101,786	70.2
James Griffin (R)	42,094	29.0
23 Abraham Kazen (D)	72,799	100.0
24 Dale Milford (D)	91,054	65.1
Courtney Roberts (R)	48,853	34.9

**UTAH**

1 K. Gunn McKay (D)	127,027	55.4
Robert K. Wolthuis (R)	96,296	42.0
2 Wayne Owens (D)	132,832	54.5
Sherman P. Lloyd (R)	107,185	44.0

**VERMONT**

AL Richard W. Mallary (R)	120,924	65.0
William H. Meyer (D)	65,062	35.0

**Special Election**

AL Richard W. Mallary (R)	39,903#	55.8
J. William O'Brien (D)	26,889#	37.6

**VIRGINIA**

1 Thomas N. Downing (D)	100,901	78.1
Kenneth D. Wells (R)	28,310	21.9
2 G. William Whitehurst (R)	79,672	73.4
L. Charles Burlage (D)	28,803	26.6
3 David E. Satterfield III (D)	102,523	99.9
4 Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)	57,520	47.1
Robert E. Gibson (D)	45,776	37.5
Robert R. Hardy (I)	8,668	7.1
William E. Ward	6,172	5.1

Candidates	Votes	%
5 W.C. (Dan) Daniel (D)	83,772	99.9
6 M. Caldwell Butler (R)	75,189	54.6
Willis N. Anderson (D)	53,928	39.2
Roy R. White (I)	8,531	6.2
7 J. Kenneth Robinson (R)	89,120	66.2
Murat Wills Williams (D)	45,513	33.8
8 Stanford E. Parris (R)	60,446	44.4
Robert F. Horan (D)	51,444	37.8
William R. Durland (I)	18,654	13.7
9 William C. Wampler (R)	98,178	71.9
Zane Dale Christian (D)	36,000	26.4
10 Joel T. Broyhill (R)	101,138	56.3
Harold O. Miller (D)	78,638	43.7

**Special Election**

6 M. Caldwell Butler (R)	61,898	51.8
Willis M. Anderson (D)	47,588	39.8
Roy R. White (I)	10,098	8.4

**WASHINGTON**

1 Joel Pritchard (R)	107,581	50.9
John Hempelmann (D)	104,959	49.7
2 Lloyd Meeds (D)	114,900	60.5
Bill Reams (R)	75,181	39.6
3 Julia Butler Hansen (D)	122,933	66.3
R.C. (Skip) McConkey (R)	62,564	33.7
4 Mike McCormack (D)	97,593	52.1
Stewart Bledsoe (R)	89,812	47.9
5 Thomas Foley (D)	150,580	81.3
Clarice L. R. Privette (R)	34,742	18.8
6 Floyd V. Hicks (D)	126,349	72.1
Thomas C. Lowry (R)	48,914	27.9
7 Brock Adams (D)	140,307	85.4
J. J. (Tiny) Freeman (R)	19,889	12.1

**WEST VIRGINIA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Robert H. Mollohan (D)	130,062	69.4
George E. Kapnick (R)	57,724	30.8
2 Harley O. Staggers (D)	128,286	70.0
David Dix (R)	54,949	30.0
3 John M. Slack (D)	118,346	63.7
T. David Higgins (R)	67,441	36.3
4 Ken Hechler (D)	100,600	61.0
Joe Neal (R)	64,242	39.0

**WISCONSIN**

1 Les Aspin (D)	122,973	64.4
Merrill E. Stalbaum (R)	66,665	34.9
2 Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	148,136	68.2
J. Michael Kelly (R)	68,167	31.4
3 Vernon W. Thomson (R)	112,905	54.7
Walter Thoresen (D)	91,953	44.6
4 Clement J. Zablocki (D)	149,078	75.7
Phillip D. Mrozinski (R)	45,003	22.8
5 Henry S. Reuss (D)	127,273	77.3
Frederick Van Hecke (R)	33,627	20.4
6 William A. Steiger (R)	130,701	65.8
James A. Adams (D)	63,643	32.0
7 David R. Obey (D)	135,385	62.8
Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	80,207	37.2
8 Harold V. Froehlich (R)	101,634	50.4
Robert J. Cornell (D)	97,795	48.5
9 Glenn R. Davis (R)	128,230	61.4
Ralph A. Fine (D)	76,585	36.7

**WYOMING**

AL Teno Roncalio (D)	75,632	51.7
Bill Kidd (R)	70,667	48.3

1. Pennsylvania lost two House seats between the 1970 and 1972 general elections due to redistricting. The special election in the 27th district, held April 25, 1972, was for a partial term expiring Jan. 3, 1973, after which the district ceased to exist.

## 1973 House Elections

**ALASKA****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Don Young (R)	35,044	51.4
Emil Notti (D)	33,123	48.6

**ILLINOIS****Special Election**

7 Cardiss Collins (D)	33,875#	92.5
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**LOUISIANA****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Corinne (Lindy) Boggs (D)	42,583	80.4
Robert E. Lee (R)	10,352	19.6

**MARYLAND****Special Election**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Robert E. Bauman (R)	27,248	51.2
Frederick C. Malkus (D)	26,001	48.8



# 1974 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jack Edwards (R)	60,710	59.5
	Augusta E. Wilson (D)	37,718	37.0
2	William L. Dickinson (R)	54,089	66.1
	Clair Chisler (D)	27,729	33.9
3	Bill Nichols (D)	63,582	95.9
4	Tom Beville (D)	77,925	99.8
5	Robert E. Jones (D)	56,375	100.0
6	John Buchanan (R)	54,505	56.6
	Nina Miglionico (D)	39,444	41.0
7	Walter Flowers (D)	73,203	91.0
	Frank P. Walls (C)	5,175	6.4

## ALASKA

AL	Donald E. Young (R)	51,641	53.8
	William L. Hensley (D)	44,280	46.2

## ARIZONA<sup>1</sup>

1	John J. Rhodes (R)	63,847	51.1
	Patricia M. Fullinwider (D)	52,897	42.3
	J. M. Sanders (LLJ)	8,199	6.6
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	84,491	62.0
	Keith Dolgaard (R)	51,886	38.0
3	Sam Steiger (R)	71,497	51.1
	Pat Bosch (D)	68,424	48.9
4	John B. Conlan (R)	78,887	55.3
	Byron T. Brown (D)	63,677	44.7

## ARKANSAS

1	Bill Alexander (D)	104,247	90.6
	James Lawrence Dauer (R)	10,821	9.4
2	Wilbur D. Mills (D)	80,296	58.9
	Judy Petty (R)	56,038	41.1
3	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)	89,324	51.8
	Bill Clinton (D)	83,030	48.2
4	Ray Thornton (D)		100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1	Harold T. Johnson (D)	138,082	85.8
	Dorothy D. Paradis (AIP)	22,881	14.2
2	Don H. Clausen (R)	95,929	53.0
	Oscar H. Klee (D)	77,232	42.7
3	John E. Moss (D)	122,134	72.3
	Ivaldo Lenci (R)	46,712	27.7
4	Robert L. Leggett (D)	101,152	100.0
5	John L. Burton (D)	88,909	59.6
	Thomas Caylor (R)	56,274	37.7
6	Phillip Burton (D)	85,712	71.3
	Tom Spinosa (R)	26,260	21.8
7	George Miller (D)	83,054	55.6
	Gary Fernandez (R)	66,325	44.4
8	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	95,041	56.6
	Jack Redden (R)	66,386	39.6
9	Forney H. (Pete) Stark Jr. (D)	92,436	70.6
	Edson Adams (R)	38,521	29.4
10	Don Edwards (D)	87,978	77.0
	John M. Enright (R)	26,288	23.0
11	Leo J. Ryan (D)	106,429	75.8
	Brainard G. Merdinger (R)	29,861	21.3
12	Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)	103,692	69.1
	Gary G. Gillmor (D)	46,383	30.9
13	Norman Y. Mineta (D)	78,858	52.6
	George W. Milias (R)	63,573	42.4
14	John J. McFall (D)	102,180	70.9
	Charles M. Gibson (R)	34,775	24.1
15	B. F. Sisk (D)	80,897	72.0
	Carol O. Harner (R)	31,439	28.0
16	Burt L. Talcott (R)	76,356	49.2
	Julian Camacho (D)	74,168	47.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
17	John Krebs (D)	66,675	51.9
	Robert B. Mathias (R)	61,812	48.1
18	William M. Ketchum (R)	67,650	52.7
	George A. Seielstad (D)	60,733	47.3
19	Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	84,249	56.3
	James D. Loebel (D)	65,469	43.7
20	Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)	98,410	61.2
	Arlene Mathews (D)	62,326	38.8
21	James C. Corman (D)	88,915	73.5
	Mel Nadell (R)	32,038	26.5
22	Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	81,641	55.8
	Richard Hallin (D)	64,691	44.2
23	Thomas M. Rees (D)	122,076	71.4
	Jack E. Roberts (R)	48,826	28.6
24	Henry A. Waxman (D)	87,521	64.0
	Elliott Stone Graham (R)	45,128	33.0
25	Edward R. Roybal (D)	45,059	100.0
26	John H. Rousselot (R)	82,735	58.9
	Paul A. Conforti (D)	57,685	41.1
27	Alphonzo Bell (R)	102,663	63.9
	John Delessio (D)	52,236	32.5
28	Yvonne Burke (D)	88,655	80.1
	Tom Neddy (R)	21,957	19.9
29	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	47,204	100.0
30	George E. Danielson (D)	67,328	74.2
	John J. Perez (R)	23,383	25.8
31	Charles H. Wilson (D)	61,322	70.4
	Norman A. Hodges (R)	23,359	26.8
32	Glenn M. Anderson (D)	84,428	87.7
	Virgil V. Badalich (AIP)	8,874	9.2
33	Del Clawson (R)	72,471	53.4
	Robert E. White (D)	58,492	43.1
34	Mark W. Hannaford (D)	81,151	49.8
	Bill Bond (R)	75,426	46.3
35	Jim Lloyd (D)	61,903	50.3
	Victor V. Veysey (R)	61,168	49.7
36	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	69,766	62.6
	Jim Osgood (R)	35,938	32.3
	William E. Pasley (AIP)	5,711	5.1
37	Jerry L. Pettis (R)	89,849	63.2
	Bobby Ray Vincent (D)	46,783	32.9
38	Jerry M. Patterson (D)	68,335	54.0
	David Rehmann (R)	52,207	41.3
39	Charles E. Wiggins (R)	89,220	55.3
	William E. Farris (D)	65,170	40.4
40	Andrew J. Hinshaw (R)	116,449	63.4
	Roderick J. Wilson (D)	56,850	30.9
	Grayson L. Watkins (AIP)	10,498	5.7
41	Bob Wilson (R)	94,709	54.5
	Colleen M. O'Connor (D)	74,823	43.0
42	Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	70,579	69.9
	Wes Marden (R)	30,435	30.1
43	Clair W. Burgener (R)	115,275	60.4
	Bill Bandes (D)	75,629	39.6

## Special Elections<sup>2</sup>

6	John L. Burton (D)	73,114	50.0
	Thomas Caylor (R)	30,908	21.2
	Terence McGuire (D)	12,777	8.7
	Jean Wall (R)	8,501	5.8
	Sean McCarthy (R)	7,783	5.3
13	Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	52,140	53.6
	James D. Loebel (D)	18,223	18.8
	James A. Browning (D)	7,536	7.8
	Roger I. Ikola (D)	6,155	6.3
	E.T. Jolicoeur (D)	5,786	6.0

## COLORADO

1	Patricia Schroeder (D)	94,583	58.5
	Frank K. Southworth (R)	66,046	40.8
2	Timothy W. Wirth (D)	93,728	51.9
	Donald G. Brotzman (R)	86,720	48.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Frank E. Evans (D)	91,783	67.9
	E. Keith Records (R)	43,298	32.1
4	James P. Johnson (R)	82,982	52.0
	John S. Carroll (D)	76,452	48.0
5	William L. Armstrong (R)	85,326	57.7
	Ben Galloway (D)	56,888	38.5

## CONNECTICUT

1	William R. Cotter (D)	117,038	62.7
	F. Mac Buckley (R)	67,080	35.9
2	Christopher J. Dodd (D)	104,436	59.0
	Samuel B. Hellier (R)	69,380	39.2
3	Robert N. Giaimo (D)	114,316	65.1
	James F. Altham Jr. (R)	55,177	31.4
4	Stewart B. McKinney (R)	83,630	53.2
	James G. Kellis (D)	71,047	45.2
5	Ronald A. Sarasin (R)	94,998	50.4
	William R. Ratchford (D)	90,407	48.0
6	Anthony J. Moffett (D)	122,785	63.4
	Patsy J. Piscopo (R)	69,942	36.1

## DELAWARE

AL	Pierre S. du Pont IV (R)	93,826	58.5
	James R. Soles (D)	63,490	39.6

## FLORIDA

1	Robert L. F. Sikes (D)		100.0
2	Don Fuqua (D)		100.0
3	Charles E. Bennett (D)		100.0
4	Bill Chappell Jr. (D)	74,720	68.2
	Warren A. Hauser (R)	34,867	31.8
5	Richard Kelly (R)	74,954	52.8
	JoAnn Saunders (D)	63,610	44.8
6	C. W. Bill Young (R)	109,302	75.8
	Herbert M. Monroe (D)	34,886	24.2
7	Sam Gibbons (D)		100.0
8	James A. Haley (D)	63,283	56.7
	Joe Z. Lovingood (R)	48,240	43.3
9	Louis Frey Jr. (R)	86,226	76.7
	William D. Rowland (D)	26,255	23.3
10	L. A. (Skip) Befalis (R)	117,368	73.7
	Evelyn Tucker (D)	41,925	26.3
11	Paul G. Rogers (D)		100.0
12	J. Herbert Burke (R)	61,191	51.0
	Charles Friedman (D)	58,899	49.0
13	William Lehman (D)		100.0
14	Claude Pepper (D)	45,479	69.1
	Michael A. Carricarte (R)	20,383	30.9
15	Dante B. Fascell (D)	68,064	70.5
	S. Peter Capua (R)	28,444	29.5

## GEORGIA

1	Ronald B. (Bo) Ginn (D)	64,958	86.1
	Bill Gowan (R)	10,485	13.9
2	Dawson Mathis (D)	59,514	100.0
3	Jack Brinkley (D)	67,438	87.7
	Carl Savage (R)	9,453	12.3
4	Elliott H. Levitas (D)	61,211	55.1
	Ben B. Blackburn (R)	49,922	44.9
5	Andrew Young (D)	69,221	71.6
	Wyman C. Lowe (R)	27,397	28.3
6	John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	49,082	51.5
	Newt Gingrich (R)	46,308	48.5
7	Lawrence P. McDonald (D)	47,993	50.3
	Quincy Collins (R)	47,450	49.7
8	W. S. (Bill) Stuckey Jr. (D)	59,182	100.0
9	Phil M. Landrum (D)	64,096	74.8
	Ronald D. Reeves (R)	21,540	25.2
10	Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D)	45,843	68.4
	Gary Pleger (R)	21,214	31.6

**HAWAII**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	71,552	59.3
William S. Paul (R)	49,065	40.7
2 Patsy T. Mink (D)	86,916	62.6
Carla W. Coray (R)	51,894	37.4

**IDAHO**

1 Steven D. Symms (R)	75,414	58.3
J. Ray Cox (D)	54,001	41.7
2 George V. Hansen (R)	67,274	55.7
Max Hanson (D)	53,599	44.3

**ILLINOIS**

1 Ralph H. Metcalfe (D)	75,206	93.7
Oscar H. Haynes (R)	4,399	5.5
2 Morgan F. Murphy (D)	65,812	87.5
James Ginderske (R)	9,386	12.5
3 Martin A. Russo (D)	65,336	52.6
Robert P. Hanrahan (R)	58,891	47.4
4 Edward J. Derwinski (R)	68,428	59.2
Ronald A. Rodger (D)	47,096	40.8
5 John C. Kluczynski (D)	93,069	86.0
William H. G. Toms (R)	15,108	14.0
6 Henry J. Hyde (R)	66,027	53.4
Edward V. Hanrahan (D)	57,654	46.6
7 Cardiss Collins (D)	63,962	87.9
Donald L. Metzger (R)	8,800	12.1
8 Dan Rostenkowski (D)	75,011	86.5
Salvatore E. Oddo (R)	11,664	13.5
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	93,864	100.0
10 Abner J. Mikva (D)	83,457	50.9
Samuel H. Young (R)	80,597	49.1
11 Frank Annunzio (D)	102,541	72.4
Mitchell G. Zadrozny (R)	39,182	27.6
12 Philip M. Crane (R)	70,731	61.1
Betty C. Spence (D)	45,049	38.9
13 Robert McClory (R)	51,405	54.5
Stanley W. Beetham (D)	42,903	45.5
14 John N. Erlenborn (R)	77,718	66.6
Robert H. Renshaw (D)	38,981	33.4
15 Tim L. Hall (D)	61,912	52.0
Clifford D. Carlson (R)	54,278	45.6
16 John B. Anderson (R)	65,175	55.5
Marshall Hungness (D)	33,724	28.7
W. John Schade Jr. (IND)	18,580	15.8
17 George M. O'Brien (R)	59,984	51.5
John J. Houlihan (D)	56,541	48.5
18 Robert H. Michel (R)	71,681	54.8
Stephen L. Nordvall (D)	59,225	45.2
19 Tom Railsback (R)	84,049	65.3
Jim Gende (D)	44,677	34.7
20 Paul Findley (R)	84,426	54.8
Peter F. Mack (D)	69,551	45.2
21 Edward R. Madigan (R)	78,640	65.8
Richard N. Small (D)	40,896	34.2
22 George E. Shipley (D)	97,921	59.8
William A. Young (R)	65,731	40.2
23 Melvin Price (D)	78,347	80.5
Scott R. Randolph (R)	18,987	19.5
24 Paul Simon (D)	108,417	59.6
Val Oshel (R)	73,634	40.4

**INDIANA**

1 Ray J. Madden (D)	71,759	68.6
Joseph D. Harkin (R)	32,793	31.4
2 Floyd J. Fithian (D)	101,856	61.1
Earl F. Landgrebe (R)	64,950	38.9
3 John Brademas (D)	89,306	64.1
Virginia R. Black (R)	50,116	35.9
4 J. Edward Roush (D)	83,604	51.9
Walter P. Helmke (R)	75,031	46.5
5 Elwood Hillis (R)	95,331	56.6
William T. Sebree (D)	73,239	43.4

**Candidates**

6 David W. Evans (D)	78,414	52.4
William G. Bray (R)	71,134	47.6
7 John T. Myers (R)	100,128	57.1
Elden C. Tipton (D)	73,802	42.1
8 Philip H. Hayes (D)	100,121	53.4
Roger H. Zion (R)	87,296	46.6
9 Lee H. Hamilton (D)	117,648	71.1
Delson Cox Jr. (R)	47,881	28.9
10 Philip R. Sharp (D)	85,418	54.4
David W. Dennis (R)	71,701	45.6
11 Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	81,508	52.5
William H. Hudnut III (R)	73,793	47.5

**IOWA**

1 Edward Mezvinsky (D)	75,687	54.4
James A. S. Leach (R)	63,540	45.6
2 Michael T. Blouin (D)	73,416	51.1
Tom Riley (R)	69,088	48.1
3 Charles E. Grassley (R)	77,468	50.8
Stephen J. Rapp (D)	74,895	49.2
4 Neal Smith (D)	96,755	63.9
Chuck Dick (R)	53,756	35.5
5 Tom Harkin (D)	81,186	51.1
William J. Scherle (R)	77,683	48.9
6 Berkley Bedell (D)	86,315	54.6
Wiley Mayne (R)	71,695	45.4

**KANSAS**

1 Keith G. Sebelius (R)	101,565	58.4
Donald C. Smith (D)	57,326	33.0
Thelma Morgan (A)	13,009	7.5
2 Martha E. Keys (D)	84,864	55.0
John C. Peterson (R)	67,650	43.9
3 Larry Winn Jr. (R)	89,694	62.9
Samuel J. Wells (D)	49,976	35.0
4 Garner E. Shriver (R)	70,401	48.8
Bert Chaney (D)	61,210	42.5
John S. Stevens (A)	12,520	8.7
5 Joe Skubitz (R)	88,646	55.2
Franklin D. Gaines (D)	72,024	44.8

**KENTUCKY**

1 Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)	70,723	78.2
Charles T. Banken Jr. (R)	16,937	18.7
2 William H. Natcher (D)	56,502	73.0
Art Eddleman (R)	18,312	23.7
3 Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	75,571	69.7
Vincent N. Barclay (R)	28,813	26.6
4 M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)	63,845	51.7
Kyle Hubbard (D)	59,539	48.3
5 Tim Lee Carter (R)	66,709	68.2
Lyle L. Willis (D)	28,706	29.3
6 John B. Breckinridge (D)	63,010	72.1
Thomas F. Rogers III (R)	21,039	24.1
7 Carl D. Perkins (D)	71,221	75.6
Granville Thomas (R)	22,982	24.4

**LOUISIANA<sup>3</sup>**

1 F. Edward Hébert (D)	48,452	100.0
2 Corinne C. Boggs (D)	58,802	81.8
Diane Morphos (R)	9,632	14.6
3 David C. Treen (R)	55,574	58.5
Charles Grisbaum Jr. (D)	39,412	41.5
4 Joe D. Waggoner Jr. (D)	47,371	100.0
5 Otto E. Passman (D)	43,068	100.0
6 W. Henson Moore (R)		
Jeff LaCaze (D)		
7 John B. Breaux (D)	59,406	89.3
Jeremy J. Millett (IND)	7,131	10.7
8 Gillis W. Long (D)	41,704	100.0

**MAINE<sup>4</sup>**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 David F. Emery (R)	94,203	50.2
Peter N. Kyros (D)	93,524	49.8
2 William S. Cohen (R)	118,154	71.4
Markham L. Gartley (D)	47,399	28.6

**MARYLAND**

1 Robert E. Bauman (R)	59,570	53.0
Thomas J. Hatem (D)	52,853	47.0
2 Clarence D. Long (D)	103,222	77.1
John M. Seney (R)	30,639	22.9
3 Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	93,218	83.8
William H. Mathews (R)	17,967	16.2
4 Marjorie S. Holt (R)	61,208	58.1
Fred L. Wineland (D)	44,059	41.9
5 Gladys N. Spellman (D)	45,211	52.6
John B. Burcham Jr. (R)	40,805	47.4
6 Goodloe E. Byron (D)	90,882	73.7
Elton R. Wampler (R)	32,416	26.3
7 Parren J. Mitchell (D)	43,252	100.0
8 Gilbert Gude (R)	104,675	65.9
Sidney Kramer (D)	54,112	34.1

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 Silvio O. Conte (R)	107,285	71.1
Thomas R. Manning (D)	43,524	28.9
2 Edward P. Boland (D)	105,763	100.0
Joseph D. Early (D)	78,244	49.5
David J. Lionett (R)	60,717	38.4
Douglas J. Rowe (IND)	19,018	12.0
4 Robert F. Drinan (R)	77,286	50.8
Jon Rotenberg (IND)	52,785	34.7
Alvin Mandell (R)	21,922	14.4
5 Paul E. Tsongas (D)	99,518	60.6
Paul W. Cronin (R)	64,596	39.4
6 Michael J. Harrington (D)	119,278	100.0
Torbert H. Macdonald (D)	122,165	79.8
James J. Murphy (IND)	30,959	20.2
8 Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	107,042	87.9
James Kiggin (USLP)	8,363	6.9
Laura Ross (COM)	6,421	5.3
9 John Joseph Moakley (D)	94,804	89.3
L. R. Sherman (USLP)	11,344	10.7
10 Margaret M. Heckler (R)	99,993	64.2
Barry F. Monahan (D)	55,871	35.8
11 James A. Burke (D)	125,978	100.0
12 Gerry E. Studds (D)	138,779	74.8
J. Alan MacKay (R)	46,787	25.2

**MICHIGAN**

1 John Conyers Jr. (D)	97,620	90.7
Walter F. Girardot (R)	9,358	8.7
2 Marvin L. Esch (R)	72,245	52.3
John S. Reuther (D)	62,755	45.4
3 Garry Brown (R)	70,157	51.2
Paul H. Todd Jr. (D)	65,212	47.6
4 Edward Hutchinson (R)	64,731	53.1
Richard E. Daugherty (D)	55,469	45.5
5 Richard F. Vander Veen (D)	80,778	52.6
Paul G. Goebel Jr. (R)	66,659	43.4
6 Bob Carr (D)	73,956	49.3
Clifford W. Taylor (R)	73,309	48.9
7 Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D)	81,014	64.7
Robert E. Eastman (R)	41,603	33.2
8 Bob Traxler (D)	77,795	54.8
James M. Sparling Jr. (R)	61,578	43.4
9 Guy A. Vander Jagt (R)	87,551	56.6
Norman C. Halbower (D)	65,235	42.1
10 Elford A. Cederberg (R)	78,897	53.7
Samuel D. Marble (D)	67,467	45.9
11 Philip E. Ruppe (R)	83,293	50.9
Francis D. Brouillette (D)	79,793	48.8

Candidates	Votes	%
12 James G. O'Hara (D)	89,822	72.2
Eugene J. Tyza (R)	34,293	27.6
13 Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	63,246	87.4
George E. McCall (R)	8,036	11.1
14 Lucien N. Nedzi (D)	93,973	71.2
Herbert O. Steiger (R)	35,723	27.1
15 William D. Ford (D)	86,601	78.1
Jack A. Underwood (R)	23,028	20.8
16 John D. Dingell (D)	95,834	77.7
Wallace D. English (R)	25,248	20.5
17 William M. Brodhead (D)	94,242	69.5
Kenneth C. Gallagher (R)	39,856	29.4
18 James J. Blanchard (D)	83,523	58.7
Robert J. Huber (R)	57,133	40.2
19 William S. Broomfield (R)	86,846	62.9
George F. Montgomery (D)	50,924	36.9

**Special Elections**

5 Richard F. Vander Veen (D)	53,083	50.9
Robert Vander Laan (R)	46,160	44.3
8 Bob Traxler (D)	59,993	51.5
James M. Sparling Jr. (R)	56,548	48.5

**MINNESOTA**

1 Albert H. Quie (R)	95,138	62.6
Uric Scott (D)	56,868	37.4
2 Tom Hagedorn (R)	88,071	53.1
Steve Babcock (D)	77,780	46.9
3 Bill Frenzel (R)	83,325	60.4
Bob Riggs (D)	54,630	39.6
4 Joseph E. Karth (D)	95,437	76.0
Joseph A. Rheinberger (R)	30,083	24.0
5 Donald M. Fraser (D)	90,012	73.8
Phil Ratte (R)	30,146	24.7
6 Richard Nolan (D)	96,465	55.4
Jon Grunseth (R)	77,797	44.6
7 Bob Bergland (D)	129,207	75.0
Dan Reber (R)	43,045	25.0
8 James L. Oberstar (D)	104,740	62.0
Jerome Arnold (R)	44,298	26.2
William R. Ojala (EJ)	16,932	10.0

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	39,158	88.2
Jack Benney (IND)	5,250	11.8
2 David R. Bowen (D)	37,909	66.1
Ben F. Hilbun Jr. (R)	15,876	27.7
H. B. Wells (IND)	3,573	6.2
3 G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	43,020	100.0
Thad Cochran (R)	62,634	70.2
Kenneth L. Dean (D)	25,699	28.8
5 Trent Lott (R)	52,489	73.0
Walter W. Murphey (D)	10,333	14.4
Claudia Mertz (IND)	6,404	8.9

**MISSOURI**

1 William (Bill) Clay (D)	61,933	68.3
Arthur O. Martin (R)	28,707	31.7
2 James W. Symington (D)	85,977	61.0
Howard C. Ohlendorf (R)	55,026	39.0
3 Leonor K. Sullivan (D)	96,201	74.3
Jo Ann P. Raisch (R)	31,489	24.3
4 William J. Randall (D)	82,447	67.9
Claude Patterson (R)	39,055	32.1
5 Richard Bolling (D)	57,081	69.1
John J. McDonough (R)	24,669	29.9
6 Jerry Litton (D)	101,609	78.9
Grover H. Speers (R)	27,147	21.1
7 Gene Taylor (R)	79,787	52.3
Richard L. Franks (D)	72,653	47.7
8 Richard H. Ichord (D)	86,595	69.9
James A. Noland Jr. (R)	37,369	30.1

Candidates	Votes	%
9 William L. Hungate (D)	87,546	66.4
Milton Bischof Jr. (R)	44,318	33.6
10 Bill D. Burlison (D)	77,677	72.8
Truman Farrow (R)	29,050	27.2

**MONTANA**

1 Max S. Baucus (D)	74,304	54.8
Richard G. Shoup (R)	61,309	45.2
2 John Melcher (D)	74,680	63.0
John K. McDonald (R)	43,853	37.0

**NEBRASKA**

1 Charles Thone (R)	82,353	53.3
Hess Dyas (D)	72,099	46.7
2 John Y. McCollister (R)	72,731	55.2
Daniel C. Lynch (D)	59,142	44.8
3 Virginia Smith (R)	80,992	50.2
Wayne W. Ziebarth (D)	80,255	49.8

**NEVADA**

AL James Santini (D)	93,665	55.8
David Towell (R)	61,182	36.4
Joel F. Hansen (IA)	13,119	7.8

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1 Norman E. D'Amours (D)	58,388	52.1
David A. Banks (R)	53,610	47.9
2 James C. Cleveland (R)	69,068	64.2
Helen L. Bliss (D)	38,463	35.8

**NEW JERSEY**

1 James J. Florio (D)	80,768	57.5
John E. Hunt (R)	54,069	38.5
2 William J. Hughes (D)	109,763	57.3
Charles W. Sandman Jr. (R)	79,064	41.3
3 James J. Howard (D)	105,979	68.9
Kenneth W. Clark (R)	45,932	29.8
4 Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	82,195	66.8
Henry J. Keller (R)	40,797	33.2
5 Millicent Fenwick (R)	81,498	53.4
Frederick M. Bohen (D)	66,380	43.5
6 Edwin B. Forsythe (R)	81,190	52.5
Charles B. Yates (D)	70,353	45.5
7 Andrew Maguire (D)	79,808	49.7
William B. Widnall (R)	71,377	44.4
Milton Gralla (IND)	9,520	5.9
8 Robert A. Roe (D)	83,724	73.9
Herman Schmidt (R)	27,839	24.6
9 Henry Helstoski (D)	99,592	64.5
Harold A. Pareti (R)	50,859	32.9
10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	53,094	81.0
John R. Taliaferro (R)	9,936	15.2
11 Joseph G. Minish (D)	98,957	69.2
William B. Grant (R)	42,036	29.4
12 Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	92,829	65.0
Adam K. Levin (D)	46,246	32.4
13 Helen S. Meyner (D)	86,043	57.3
Joseph J. Maraziti (R)	64,166	42.7
14 Dominick V. Daniels (D)	85,438	79.9
Claire J. Sheridan (R)	17,231	16.1
15 Edward J. Patten (D)	92,593	71.0
E. J. Hammesfahr (R)	35,875	27.5

**NEW MEXICO**

1 Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)	106,268	58.6
Robert A. Mondragon (D)	71,968	39.7
2 Harold Runnels (D)	90,127	66.7
Donald W. Trubey (R)	43,045	31.9

**NEW YORK**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Otis G. Pike (D-L)	101,130	65.0
Donald R. Sallah (R)	44,513	28.6
Seth C. Morgan (C)	10,038	6.4
2 Thomas J. Downey (D)	58,289	48.8
James R. Grover Jr. (R)	53,344	44.7
Neil Greene (C)	7,818	6.5
3 Jerome A. Ambro Jr. (D)	76,383	51.8
Angelo D. Roncalio (R-C)	67,986	46.1
4 Norman F. Lent (R-C)	85,382	53.6
Franklin Ornstein (D-L)	73,822	46.4
5 John W. Wydler (R-C)	91,677	54.2
Allard K. Lowenstein (D-L)	77,356	45.8
6 Lester L. Wolff (D-L)	101,237	66.7
Edythe Layne (R-C)	50,528	33.3
7 Joseph P. Addabbo (D-R-L)	83,972	100.0
8 Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-L)	90,200	79.0
Albert Lemishow (R-C)	23,980	21.0
9 James J. Delaney (D-R-C)	92,231	93.0
Theodore E. Garrison (L)	6,924	7.0
10 Mario Biaggi (D-R)	75,375	82.4
Francis L. McHugh (C)	10,250	11.2
John P. Hagan (L)	5,797	6.3
11 James H. Scheuer (D)	62,388	72.2
E. G. Desborough (R)	12,297	14.2
Christopher Acer (C)	7,181	8.3
Tibby Blum (L)	4,485	5.2
12 Shirley Chisholm (D-L)	26,468	80.2
Francis J. Voyticky (R)	4,577	13.9
13 Stephen J. Solarz (D-L)	91,008	81.8
Jack N. Dobosh (R-C)	20,229	18.2
14 Frederick W. Richmond (D)	33,195	71.3
Michael Carbajal Jr. (R)	5,360	11.5
Donald H. Elliott (L)	6,186	13.3
15 Leo C. Zeferetti (D-C)	53,733	58.4
Austen D. Canade (R)	34,814	37.9
16 Elizabeth Holtzman (D-L)	74,010	78.9
Joseph L. Gentili (R-C)	19,806	21.1
17 John M. Murphy (D)	63,805	57.7
Frank J. Biondillo (R)	28,269	25.6
Jerome Kretschmer (L)	10,622	9.6
Michael Ajello (C)	7,808	7.1
18 Edward I. Koch (D-L)	91,985	76.7
John Boogaerts Jr. (R)	22,560	18.8
19 Charles B. Rangel (D-R-L)	63,146	96.9
Bella S. Abzug (D-L)	76,074	78.7
Stephen Posner (R)	15,053	15.6
21 Herman Badillo (D-L)	28,025	96.7
22 Jonathan B. Bingham (D-L)	77,157	85.1
Robert Black (R)	8,142	9.0
John DiGiovanni (C)	5,333	5.9
23 Peter A. Peyser (R-C)	80,361	57.6
W. S. Greenawalt (D-L)	59,108	42.4
24 Richard L. Ottinger (D)	82,542	57.8
Charles J. Stephens (R-C)	60,180	42.2
25 Hamilton Fish Jr. (R-C)	103,799	65.3
Nicholas B. Angell (D)	53,357	33.6
26 Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	81,562	54.0
John G. Dow (D-L)	58,161	38.5
Thomas Moore (C)	11,345	7.5
27 Matthew F. McHugh (D-L)	83,562	52.8
Alfred J. Libous (R)	68,273	43.1
28 Samuel S. Stratton (D)	156,439	80.6
Wayne E. Wagner (R)	33,493	17.3
29 Edward W. Pattison (D-L)	100,324	54.5
Carleton J. King (R-C)	83,768	45.5
30 Robert C. McEwen (R-C)	78,117	55.0
Roger W. Tubby (D-L)	63,893	45.0
31 Donald J. Mitchell (R-C)	94,319	59.6
Donald J. Reile (D)	59,639	37.7
32 James M. Hanley (D)	88,660	59.1
William E. Bush (R-C)	61,379	40.9
33 William F. Walsh (R)	97,380	65.3
Robert H. Bockman (D)	45,043	30.2
34 Frank Horton (R)	105,585	67.5
Irene Gossin (D)	45,408	29.0





	Candidates	Votes	%
35	Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)	90,269	56.8
	Margaret Constanza (D)	63,012	39.6
36	John J. LaFalce (D-L)	90,498	59.6
	Russell A. Rourke (R-C)	61,442	40.4
37	Henry J. Nowak (D-L)	84,064	75.0
	Joseph R. Bala (R-C)	27,531	24.6
38	Jack F. Kemp (R-C)	126,687	72.1
	Barbara C. Wicks (D-L)	48,929	27.9
39	James F. Hastings (R)	87,321	60.2
	W. L. Parment (D-L)	53,866	37.1

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Walter B. Jones (D)	55,323	77.5
	Harry McMullan (R)	16,097	22.5
2	L. H. Fountain (D)	52,786	100.0
3	David N. Henderson (D)	50,931	100.0
4	Ike F. Andrews (D)	62,600	64.7
	Ward Purrington (R)	33,521	34.6
5	Stephen L. Neal (D)	64,634	52.0
	Wilmer Mizell (R)	59,182	47.6
6	Richardson Preyer (D)	56,507	63.7
	R. S. Ritchie (R)	31,906	35.9
7	Charles G. Rose III (D)	49,780	100.0
8	W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D)	61,591	57.0
	Earl B. Ruth (R)	46,500	43.0
9	James G. Martin (R)	51,032	54.4
	Milton Short (D)	41,387	44.1
10	James T. Broyhill (R)	63,382	54.4
	Jack L. Rhyne (D)	53,131	45.6
11	Roy A. Taylor (D)	89,163	66.0
	Albert F. Gilman (R)	45,983	34.0

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL	Mark Andrews (R)	130,184	55.7
	Byron Dorgan (D)	103,504	44.3

## OHIO

1	Willis D. Gradison Jr. (R)	70,284	50.9
	Thomas A. Luken (D)	67,685	49.1
2	Donald D. Clancy (R)	71,512	53.4
	Edward W. Wolterman (D)	62,530	46.6
3	Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)	82,159	100.0
4	Tennyson Guyer (R)	81,674	61.5
	James L. Gehrlich (D)	51,065	38.5
5	Delbert L. Latta (R)	89,161	62.5
	Bruce Edwards (D)	53,391	37.5
6	William H. Harsha (R)	93,400	68.2
	Lloyd Allen Wood (D)	42,316	31.2
7	Clarence J. Brown (R)	73,503	60.5
	Patrick L. Nelson (D)	34,828	28.7
	Dorothy Franke (IND)	13,088	10.8
8	Thomas N. Kindness (R)	51,097	42.4
	T. Edward Strinko (D)	45,701	38.0
	Don Gingerich (IND)	23,616	19.6
9	Thomas L. Ashley (D)	64,831	52.8
	C. S. Finkbeiner Jr. (R)	57,892	47.2
10	Clarence E. Miller (R)	100,521	70.4
	H. Kent Bumpass (D)	42,333	29.6
11	J. William Stanton (R)	79,756	60.5
	Michael D. Coffey (D)	52,017	39.5
12	Samuel L. Devine (R)	73,303	50.9
	Fran Ryan (D)	70,818	49.1
13	Charles A. Mosher (R)	72,881	52.5
	Fred M. Ritenauer (D)	53,766	42.5
14	John F. Seiberling (D)	93,931	75.4
	Mark Figetakis (R)	30,603	24.6
15	Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	79,376	61.5
	Mike McGee (D)	49,683	38.5
16	Ralph S. Regula (R)	92,986	65.6
	John G. Freedom (D)	48,754	34.4
17	John M. Ashbrook (R)	70,708	52.7
	David D. Noble (D)	63,342	47.3
18	Wayne L. Hays (D)	90,447	65.6
	Ralph H. Romig (R)	47,385	34.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
19	Charles J. Carney (D)	97,709	72.7
	James L. Ripple (R)	36,649	27.3
20	James V. Stanton (D)	86,405	86.9
	Robert A. Frantz (R)	12,991	13.1
21	Louis Stokes (D)	58,969	82.0
	Bill Mack (R)	12,986	18.0
22	Charles A. Vanik (D)	112,671	78.7
	William J. Franz (R)	30,585	21.3
23	Ronald M. Mottl (D)	53,338	34.8
	George E. Mastics (R)	46,810	30.5
	Dennis J. Kucinich (IND)	45,186	29.4

## Special Election

1	Thomas A. Luken (D)	55,134	51.9
	Willis D. Gradison Jr. (R)	51,063	48.1

## OKLAHOMA

1	James R. Jones (D)	88,159	67.9
	George Alfred Mizer Jr. (R)	41,697	32.1
2	Theodore Risenhoover (D)	78,046	59.1
	Ralph F. Keen (R)	54,110	40.9
3	Carl Albert (D)		100.0
4	Tom Steed (D)		100.0
5	John Jarman (D)	52,107	51.7
	M. H. Edwards (R)	48,705	48.3
6	Glenn English (D)	76,392	53.2
	John N. Happy Camp (R)	63,731	44.4

## OREGON

1	Les AuCoin (D)	114,629	56.0
	Diarmuid O'Scannlain (R)	89,848	43.9
2	Al Ullman (D)	140,963	78.1
	Kenneth Brown (R)	39,441	21.9
3	Robert Duncan (D)	129,290	70.4
	John Piacentini (R)	54,080	29.5
4	James Weaver (D)	97,580	52.9
	John Dellenback (R)	86,950	47.1

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	William A. Barrett (D)	96,988	75.8
	Russell M. Nigro (R)	29,772	23.3
2	Robert N. C. Nix (D)	75,033	74.0
	Jesse W. Woods Jr. (R)	26,353	26.0
3	William J. Green III (D)	84,675	75.4
	Richard P. Colbert (R)	27,692	24.6
4	Joshua Eilberg (D)	123,952	71.0
	Isadore Einhorn (R)	50,688	29.0
5	Richard T. Schulze (R)	83,526	59.6
	Leo D. McDermott (D)	56,626	40.4
6	Gus Yatron (D)	111,127	74.6
	Stephen Postupack (R)	35,805	24.0
7	Robert W. Edgar (D)	89,680	55.3
	Stephen J. McEwen Jr. (R)	70,894	43.7
8	Edward G. Biester Jr. (R)	75,313	56.3
	William B. Moyer (D)	54,815	40.9
9	E. G. Shuster (R)	73,881	56.5
	Robert D. Ford (D)	56,844	43.5
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	100,793	64.9
	Thomas J. Hanlon (D)	54,401	35.1
11	Daniel J. Flood (D)	111,572	74.5
	Richard A. Muzyka (R)	38,106	25.5
12	John P. Murtha (D)	89,193	58.1
	Harry M. Fox (R)	64,416	41.9
13	R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)	98,985	62.5
	Lawrence H. Curry (D)	59,433	37.5
14	William S. Moorhead (D)	93,169	77.4
	Zachary Taylor Davis (R)	27,116	22.5
15	Fred B. Rooney (D)	85,905	100.0
16	Edwin D. Eshleman (R)	73,130	63.5
	Michael J. Minney (D)	40,273	35.0
17	Herman T. Schneebeli (R)	70,274	52.1
	Peter C. Wambach (D)	64,576	47.9
18	H. John Heinz III (R)	107,723	72.1
	Francis J. McArdle (D)	41,706	27.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
19	William F. Goodling (R)	66,417	51.4
	Arthur L. Berger (D)	61,414	47.6
20	Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	112,237	81.7
	Joseph J. Anderko (R)	25,129	18.3
21	John H. Dent (D)	88,701	69.9
	C. L. Sconing (R)	38,111	30.1
22	Thomas E. Morgan (D)	83,654	63.6
	J. R. Montgomery (R)	41,706	31.7
23	Albert W. Johnson (R)	67,192	52.7
	Yates Mast (D)	60,211	47.3
24	Joseph P. Vigorito (D)	76,920	58.6
	Clement R. Scalzitti (R)	54,277	41.4
25	Gary A. Myers (R)	74,645	53.8
	Frank M. Clark (D)	64,049	46.2

## Special Election

12	John P. Murtha (D)	60,538	49.9
	Harry M. Fox (R)	60,416	49.8

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	105,288	72.9
	Ernest Barone (R)	39,096	27.1
2	Edward P. Beard (D)	124,759	78.2
	Vincent J. Rotondo (R)	34,728	21.8

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Mendel J. Davis (D)	63,111	72.7
	George B. Rast (R)	22,450	25.9
2	Floyd Spence (R)	58,936	56.1
	Matthew J. Perry (D)	45,205	43.0
3	Butler C. Derrick Jr. (D)	55,120	61.8
	Marshall J. Parker (R)	34,046	38.2
4	James R. Mann (D)	45,070	63.3
	Robert L. Watkins (R)	26,185	36.7
5	Kenneth L. Holland (D)	47,614	61.4
	Len Phillips (R)	29,294	37.8
6	John W. Jenrette Jr. (D)	45,396	52.0
	Edward L. Young (R)	41,982	48.0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Larry Pressler (R)	78,266	55.3
	Frank E. Denholm (D)	63,339	44.7
2	James Abdnor (R)	88,746	67.8
	Jack M. Weiland (D)	42,119	32.2

## TENNESSEE

1	James H. Quillen (R)	76,394	64.2
	Lloyd Blevins (D)	42,523	35.8
2	John J. Duncan (R)	87,419	70.9
	Jesse James Brown (D)	35,920	29.1
3	Marilyn Lloyd (D)	61,926	51.1
	LaMar Baker (R)	55,580	45.9
4	Joe L. Evins (D)	94,847	99.9
5	Richard Fulton (D)	88,206	99.8
6	Robin L. Beard Jr. (R)	76,928	56.7
	Tim Schaeffer (D)	58,824	43.3
7	Ed Jones (D)	83,231	100.0
8	Harold E. Ford (D)	67,925	49.9
	Dan Kuykendall (R)	67,181	49.4

**TEXAS**

1	Wright Patman (D)	49,426	68.6
	James W. Farris (R)	22,619	31.4
2	Charles Wilson (D)	57,096	100.0
3	James M. Collins (R)	63,489	64.7
	Harold Collum (D)	34,623	35.3
4	Ray Roberts (D)	48,209	74.9
	Dick LeTourneau (R)	16,113	25.1
5	Alan Steelman (R)	28,446	52.1
	Mike McKool (D)	26,190	47.9
6	Olin E. Teague (D)	53,345	83.0
	Carl A. Nigliazzo (R)	10,908	17.0

Candidates			VERMONT			Candidates		
		Votes %						Votes %
7	Bill Archer (R)	70,363 79.2				6	Floyd V. Hicks (D)	95,354 71.8
	Jim Brady (D)	18,524 20.8					George M. Nalley (R)	37,400 28.2
8	Bob Eckhardt (D)	30,158 72.2	AL	James M. Jeffords (R)	74,561 52.9	7	Brock Adams (D)	85,593 71.1
	Donald D. Whitefield (R)	11,605 27.8		Francis J. Cain (D I VT)	56,342 40.0		Raymond Pritchard (R)	34,847 28.9
9	Jack Brooks (D)	37,275 61.9		Michael Parenti (LU)	9,961 7.1			
	Coleman R. Ferguson (R)	22,935 38.1						
10	J. J. Pickle (D)	76,240 80.4						
	Paul A. Weiss (R)	18,560 19.6						
11	W. R. Poage (D)	46,828 81.6						
	Don Clements (R)	9,883 17.2						
12	Jim Wright (D)	42,632 78.7						
	James S. Garvey (R)	11,543 21.3						
13	Jack Hightower (D)	53,094 57.6						
	Robert Price (R)	39,087 42.4						
14	John Young (D)	41,066 100.0						
15	Eligio de la Garza (D)	42,567 100.0						
16	Richard C. White (D)	42,880 100.0						
17	Omar Bursleson (D)	64,595 100.0						
18	Barbara C. Jordan (D)	36,597 84.8						
	Robbins Mitchell (R)	6,053 14.0						
19	George Mahon (D)	49,610 100.0						
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	39,358 100.0						
21	Robert Krueger (D)	53,543 52.6						
	Douglas S. Harlan (R)	45,959 45.2						
22	Bob Casey (D)	47,783 69.5						
	Ron Paul (R)	19,483 28.4						
23	Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)	47,249 100.0						
24	Dale Milford (D)	36,085 76.1						
	Joseph Beaman Jr. (R)	9,698 20.4						
UTAH			VIRGINIA			WEST VIRGINIA		
1	K. Gunn McKay (D)	124,793 62.6	1	Thomas N. Downing (D)	58,338 99.8	1	Robert H. Mollohan (D)	72,457 59.7
	Ronald W. Inkleby (R)	62,807 31.5	2	G. William Whitehurst (R)	49,369 60.0		Joe Laurita Jr. (R)	48,966 40.3
	L. S. Brown (A)	11,664 5.9		Robert R. Richards (D)	32,923 40.0	2	Harley O. Staggers (D)	73,683 64.4
2	Allan T. Howe (D)	105,739 49.5	3	David E. Satterfield III (D)	64,627 88.5		William H. Loy (R)	40,779 35.6
	Stephen M. Harmsen (R)	100,259 46.9		A. R. Ogden (IND)	7,574 10.4	3	John M. Slack (D)	77,586 68.5
			4	Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)	48,032 47.2		William L. Larcamp (R)	35,623 31.5
				Lester E. Schlitz (D)	36,489 35.9	4	Ken Hechler (D)	66,420 100.0
			5	Curtis W. Harris (IND)	17,224 16.9			
			6	W. C. (Dan) Daniel (D)	52,459 99.4			
				M. Caldwell Butler (R)	45,805 45.1			
			7	Paul J. Puckett (D)	27,350 27.0			
				Warren D. Saunders (IND)	26,466 26.1			
			8	J. Kenneth Robinson (R)	54,267 52.6			
				George H. Gilliam (D)	48,611 47.1			
			9	Herbert E. Harris (D)	53,074 57.6			
				Stanford E. Parris (R)	38,997 42.4			
			10	William C. Wampier (R)	68,183 50.9			
				Charles J. Horne (D)	65,783 49.1			
				Joseph L. Fisher (D)	67,184 53.6			
				Joel T. Broyhill (R)	56,649 45.2			
			WASHINGTON			WISCONSIN		
			1	Joel Pritchard (R)	108,391 69.5	1	Les Aspin (D)	81,902 70.5
				W. R. Knedlik (D)	44,655 28.6		Leonard W. Smith (R)	34,288 29.5
			2	Lloyd Meeds (D)	81,565 59.7	2	Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	93,561 64.8
				Ronald C. Reed (R)	53,157 38.9		Elizabeth T. Miller (R)	50,890 35.2
			3	Don Bonker (D)	93,980 60.9	3	Alvin J. Baldus (D)	76,668 51.1
				A. Ludlow Kramer (R)	58,774 38.1		Vernon W. Thomson (R)	71,171 47.4
			4	Mike McCormack (D)	84,949 58.9	4	Clement J. Zablocki (D)	84,768 72.5
				Floyd Paxton (R)	59,249 41.1		Lewis H. Collison (R)	27,818 23.8
			5	Thomas S. Foley (D)	87,959 64.3	5	Henry S. Reuss (D)	65,060 80.0
				Gary G. Gage (R)	48,739 35.7		Mildred A. Morries (R)	16,293 20.0
						6	William A. Steiger (R)	86,652 59.5
							Nancy J. Simenz (D)	51,571 35.4
							Harvey C. LeRoy (A)	7,432 5.1
						7	David R. Obey (D)	104,468 70.5
							Josef Burger (R)	43,558 29.4
						8	Robert J. Cornell (D)	79,923 54.4
							Howard V. Froehlich (R)	66,889 45.6
						9	Robert W. Kasten Jr. (R)	77,733 52.9
							Lynn S. Adelman (D)	66,071 45.0
						WYOMING		
						AL	Teno Roncalio (D)	69,434 54.7
							Tom Stroock (R)	57,499 45.3

1. L.L.J., the party affiliation of the 1st district candidate, J. M. Sanders, stands for "Life, Liberty, Justice."

2. In the 6th district special election, 146,147 votes were cast. To win outright without a second election, a candidate needed 73,074 votes. John L. Burton received 73,114 votes, 40 more than needed.

California was redistricted in 1974 for the November general election, changing the numbers of many of the districts. Burton was reelected to the 94th Congress (1975–1977) from the 5th district and Robert J. Lagomarsino from the 19th.

3. There are no reliable final returns for the House race in the 6th district. Postelection results showed Moore leading LaCaze by a handful of votes, but the outcome could not be determined because one voting machine had malfunctioned and did not record votes for LaCaze.

The case went to the Louisiana courts for resolution. LaCaze asked that persons who voted on the malfunctioning machine be polled again in court under oath and their votes added to the total, but the Louisiana Supreme Court rejected this plan and ordered a new election. Moore won easily. (See Louisiana 1975.)

4. The returns from the 1st district House race are not final. Kyros challenged Emery's election before the House Administration Committee, which conducted a partial recount of the returns until Kyros conceded defeat. The recount changed the total votes received by each candidate, but not the result.

## 1975 House Elections

CALIFORNIA Special Election			ILLINOIS Special Election			TENNESSEE Special Election		
	Candidates	Votes %		Candidates	Votes %		Candidates	Votes %
37	Shirley N. Pettis (R)	53,165 60.5	5	John G. Fary (D)	55,036 71.9	5	Clifford Allen (D)	46,593 64.6
	Ron Pettis (D)	12,940 14.7		Francis X. Lawlor (R)	21,491 28.1		Bob Olsen (R)	24,901 34.5
	James L. Mayfield (D)	11,140 12.7						
	Frank M. Bogert (R)	4,773 5.4						
			LOUISIANA Special Election <sup>1</sup>					
			6	W. Henson Moore (R)	74,802 54.1			
				Jeff LaCaze (D)	63,366 45.9			

1. This election, Jan. 7, 1975, was a court-ordered rerun held after it was found impossible to determine who won the November 1974 House race between the same two candidates. (See Louisiana 1974.)





# 1976 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jack Edwards (R)	98,257	62.5
	Bill Davenport (D)	58,906	37.5
2	William L. Dickinson (R)	90,069	57.6
	J. Carole Keahey (D)	66,288	42.4
3	Bill Nichols (D)	106,935	99.0
4	Tom Beville (D)	141,490	80.4
	Leonard Wilson (R)	34,531	19.6
5	Ronnie G. Flippo (D)	113,553	100.0
6	John Buchanan (R)	92,113	56.7
	Mel Bailey (D)	69,384	42.7
7	Walter Flowers (D)	110,496	100.0

## ALASKA

AL	Donald E. Young (R)	83,722	70.8
	Eben Hopson (D)	34,194	28.9

## ARIZONA

1	John J. Rhodes (R)	96,397	57.3
	Patricia Fullinwider (D)	68,404	40.7
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	106,054	58.2
	Laird Gutterson (R)	71,765	39.4
3	Bob Stump (R)	88,854	47.5
	Fred Koory Jr. (R)	79,162	42.3
	Bill McCune (NON PART I)	19,149	10.2
4	Eldon Rudd (R)	93,154	48.6
	Tony Mason (D)	92,435	48.2

## ARKANSAS

1	Bill Alexander (D)	116,217	68.9
	Harlan (Bo) Holleman (R)	52,565	31.1
2	Jim Guy Tucker (D)	144,780	86.4
	James J. Kelly (R)	22,819	13.6
3	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R) <sup>1</sup>		100.0
4	Ray Thornton (D) <sup>1</sup>		100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1	Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson (D)	160,477	73.9
	James E. Taylor (R)	56,539	26.1
2	Don H. Clausen (R)	121,290	56.0
	Oscar H. Klee (D)	88,829	41.0
3	John E. Moss (D)	139,779	72.9
	George R. Marsh Jr. (R)	52,075	27.1
4	Robert L. Leggett (D)	75,844	46.7
	Albert Dehr (R)	75,193	46.3
	Joseph E. (Ted) Sheedy (WRITE IN)	11,279	6.9
5	John L. Burton (D)	103,746	61.8
	Branwell Fanning (R)	64,008	38.2
6	Phillip Burton (D)	86,493	66.1
	Tom Spinoso (R)	35,359	27.0
	Emily Siegel (PFP)	6,570	5.0
7	George Miller (D)	147,064	74.7
	Robert L. Vickers (R)	45,863	23.3
8	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	122,342	62.1
	Philip S. Breck Jr. (R)	68,374	34.7
9	Fortney H. Stark Jr. (D)	116,398	70.8
	James K. Mills (R)	44,607	27.1
10	Don Edwards (D)	111,992	72.0
	Herb Smith (R)	38,088	24.5
11	Leo J. Ryan (D)	107,618	61.1
	Bob Jones (R)	62,435	35.4
12	Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)	130,332	66.2
	David Harris (D)	61,526	31.3
13	Norman Y. Mineta (D)	135,291	66.8
	Ernest L. Konnyu (R)	63,130	31.2
14	John J. McFall (D)	123,285	72.5
	Roger A. Blain (R)	46,674	27.5
15	B. F. Sisk (D)	92,735	72.2
	Carol O. Harner (R)	35,700	27.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
16	Leon E. Panetta (D)	104,545	53.4
	Burt L. Talcott (R)	91,160	46.6
17	John Krebs (D)	103,898	65.7
	Henry J. Andreas (R)	54,270	34.3
18	William M. Ketchum (R)	101,658	64.2
	Dean Close (D)	56,683	35.8
19	Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	124,201	64.4
	Dan Sisson (D)	68,722	35.6
20	Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)	146,158	67.2
	Patti Lear Corman (D)	71,193	32.8
21	James C. Corman (D)	101,837	66.5
	Erwin G. (Ed) Hogan (R)	44,094	28.8
22	Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	114,769	62.6
	Robert L. Salley (D)	68,543	37.4
23	Anthony C. (Tony) Beilenson (D)	130,619	60.2
	Thomas F. Bartman (R)	86,434	39.8
24	Henry A. Waxman (D)	108,296	67.8
	David I. Simmons (R)	51,478	32.2
25	Edward R. Roybal (D)	57,966	71.9
	Jim Madrid (R)	17,737	22.0
	Marilyn Seals (PFP)	4,922	6.1
26	John H. Rousselot (R)	112,619	65.6
	Bruce Latta (D)	59,093	34.4
27	Robert K. Dornan (R)	114,623	54.7
	Gary Familian (D)	94,988	45.3
28	Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D)	114,612	80.2
	Edward S. Skinner (R)	28,303	19.8
29	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	82,515	85.4
	Michael D. Germonprez (R)	10,852	11.2
30	George E. Danielson (D)	82,767	74.4
	Harry Couch (R)	28,503	25.6
31	Charles H. Wilson (D)	83,155	100.0
32	Glenn M. Anderson (D)	92,034	72.2
	Clifford O. Young (R)	35,394	27.8
33	Del Clawson (R)	95,398	55.1
	Ted Snyder (D)	77,807	44.9
34	Mark W. Hannaford (D)	100,988	50.7
	Daniel E. Lungren (R)	98,147	49.3
35	Jim Lloyd (D)	87,472	53.3
	Louis Brutocao (R)	76,765	46.7
36	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	90,830	61.6
	Grant C. Carner (R)	49,368	33.5
	William E. Pasley (AMI)	7,358	5.0
37	Shirley N. Pettis (R)	133,634	71.1
	Douglas C. Nilson Jr. (D)	49,021	26.1
38	Jerry M. Patterson (D)	103,317	63.6
	James Combs (R)	59,092	36.4
39	Charles E. Wiggins (R)	122,657	58.6
	William E. Farris (D)	86,745	41.4
40	Robert E. Badham (R)	148,512	59.3
	Vivian Hall (D)	102,132	40.7
41	Bob Wilson (R)	128,784	57.7
	King Golden Jr. (D)	94,590	42.3
42	Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	103,062	76.0
	Wes Marden (R)	32,565	24.0
43	Clair W. Burgener (R)	173,576	65.0
	Pat Kelly (D)	93,475	35.0

## COLORADO

1	Patricia Schroeder (D)	103,037	53.2
	Don Friedman (R)	89,384	46.2
2	Timothy E. Wirth (D)	121,336	50.5
	Ed Scott (R)	118,936	49.5
3	Frank E. Evans (D)	89,308	51.0
	Melvin H. Takaki (R)	82,269	47.0
4	James P. Johnson (R)	119,408	53.7
	Dan Ogden (D)	78,355	35.2
	Dick Davis (I)	20,398	9.2
5	William L. Armstrong (R)	126,784	66.4
	Dorothy Hores (D)	64,067	33.6

## CONNECTICUT

1	William R. Cotter (D)	128,479	57.1
	Lucien P. DiFazio Jr. (R)	94,106	41.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Christopher J. Dodd (D)	142,684	65.1
	Richard M. Jackson (R)	74,743	34.1
3	Robert N. Giaimo (D)	121,623	54.6
	John G. Pucciano (R)	96,714	43.4
4	Stewart B. McKinney (R)	126,314	61.0
	Geoffrey G. Peterson (D)	76,722	37.1
5	Ronald A. Sarasin (R)	157,009	66.5
	Michael J. Adanti (D)	77,308	32.7
6	Anthony J. Moffett (D)	134,914	56.6
	Thomas F. Upson (R)	102,364	43.0

## DELAWARE

AL	Thomas B. Evans Jr. (R)	110,677	51.5
	Samuel L. Shipley (D)	102,431	47.7

## FLORIDA

1	Robert L. F. Sikes (D) <sup>1</sup>		100.0
2	Don Fuqua (D) <sup>1</sup>		100.0
3	Charles E. Bennett (D) <sup>1</sup>		100.0
4	Bill Chappell Jr. (D) <sup>1</sup>		100.0
5	Richard Kelly (R)	138,371	59.0
	Jo Ann Saunders (D)	96,260	41.0
6	C. W. Bill Young (R)	151,371	65.2
	Gabriel Cazares (D)	80,821	34.8
7	Sam M. Gibbons (D)	102,739	65.7
	Dusty Owens (R)	53,599	34.3
8	Andy Ireland (D)	103,360	58.0
	Robert Johnson (R)	74,794	42.0
9	Louis Frey Jr. (R)	130,509	78.1
	Joseph A. Rosier (D)	36,630	21.9
10	L. A. (Skip) Bafalis (R)	164,273	66.3
	Bill Sikes (D)	83,413	33.7
11	Paul G. Rogers (D)	199,031	91.1
	Clyde Adams (AM)	19,406	8.9
12	J. Herbert Burke (R)	107,268	53.9
	Charles Friedman (D)	91,749	46.1
13	William Lehman (D)	127,822	78.3
	Lee Arnold Spiegelman (R)	35,357	21.7
14	Claude Pepper (D)	82,665	72.9
	Evelio S. Estrella (R)	30,774	27.1
15	Dante B. Fascell (D)	121,292	70.4
	Paul R. Cobb (R)	50,941	29.6

## GEORGIA

1	Ronald B. Ginn (D)	73,826	99.9
2	Dawson Mathis (D)	95,807	99.8
3	Jack Brinkley (D)	93,174	88.7
	Steve Dugan (R)	11,829	11.3
4	Elliott H. Levitas (D)	110,261	68.3
	George Warren (R)	51,140	31.7
5	Andrew Young (D)	96,056	66.7
	Ed Gadrax (R)	47,998	33.3
6	John J. Flynt Jr. (D)	77,532	51.7
	Newt Gingrich (R)	72,400	48.3
7	Lawrence P. McDonald (D)	84,587	55.1
	Quincy Collins (R)	68,947	44.9
8	Billy Lee Evans (D)	91,351	69.7
	Billy Adams (R)	39,623	30.3
9	Ed Jenkins (D)	113,245	79.0
	Louise Wofford (R)	29,954	20.9
10	Doug Barnard (D)	94,782	99.9

## HAWAII

1	Cecil (Cec) Heftel (D)	60,050	43.6
	Fred W. Rohlfing (R)	53,745	39.1
	Kathy Hoshijo (I GOD GOV)	23,807	17.3
2	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	124,116	79.5
	Hank Inouye (R)	23,917	15.3

## IDAHO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Steven D. Symms (R)	95,833	54.6
Ken Pursley (D)	79,662	45.4
2 George V. Hansen (R)	84,175	50.6
Stan Kress (D)	82,237	49.4

## ILLINOIS

1	Ralph H. Metcalfe (D)	126,632	92.3
	A. A. Rayner (R)	10,147	7.4
2	Morgan F. Murphy (D)	127,297	84.7
	Spencer Leak (R)	23,037	15.3
3	Martin A. Russo (D)	115,591	58.9
	Ronald Buikema (R)	79,434	40.5
4	Edward J. Derwinski (R)	124,847	65.8
	Ronald A. Rodger (D)	64,924	34.2
5	John G. Fary (D)	119,336	76.9
	Vincent Krok (R)	35,756	23.1
6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	106,667	60.6
	Marilyn D. Clancy (D)	69,359	39.4
7	Cardiss Collins (D)	88,239	84.8
	Newell Ward (R)	15,854	15.2
8	Dan Rostenkowski (D)	105,595	80.5
	John F. Urbaszewski (R)	25,512	19.5
9	Sidney R. Yates (D)	121,915	72.1
	Thomas J. Wajerski (R)	47,054	27.8
10	Abner J. Mikva (D)	106,804	50.0
	Samuel H. Young (R)	106,603	50.0
11	Frank Annunzio (D)	135,755	67.4
	Daniel C. Reber (R)	65,680	32.6
12	Philip M. Crane (R)	151,899	72.8
	E. L. Frank (D)	56,644	27.2
13	Robert McClory (R)	109,726	66.8
	James J. Cummings (D)	49,777	30.3
14	John N. Erlenborn (R)	176,076	74.4
	Marie Agnes Fese (D)	60,505	25.6
15	Tom Corcoran (R)	102,555	53.9
	Tim L. Hall (D)	87,676	46.1
16	John B. Anderson (R)	114,324	67.9
	Stephen Eytalis (D)	54,002	32.1
17	George M. O'Brien (R)	113,145	58.2
	Merlin E. Karlock (D)	81,220	41.8
18	Robert H. Michel (R)	108,028	57.7
	Matthew Ryan (D)	79,102	42.3
19	Thomas F. Railsback (R)	132,571	68.5
	John Craver (D)	60,967	31.5
20	Paul Findley (R)	137,223	63.6
	Peter F. Mack Jr. (D)	78,634	36.4
21	Edward R. Madigan (R)	137,037	74.5
	Anna Wall Scott (D)	46,996	25.5
22	George E. Shipley (D)	129,187	61.4
	Ralph Y. McGinnis (R)	81,102	38.6
23	Melvin Price (D)	128,113	78.6
	Sam P. Drenovac (R)	34,825	21.4
24	Paul Simon (D)	152,344	67.4
	Peter G. Prineas (R)	73,766	32.6

## INDIANA

1	Adam Benjamin Jr. (D)	121,155	71.3
	Robert J. Billings (R)	48,756	28.7
2	Floyd Fithian (D)	117,617	54.8
	William W. Erwin (R)	95,505	44.5
3	John Brademas (D)	101,777	56.9
	Thomas L. Thorson (R)	77,094	43.1
4	Dan Quayle (R)	107,762	54.4
	J. Edward Roush (D)	88,361	44.6
5	Elwood H. Hillis (R)	127,194	61.7
	William C. Stout (D)	78,807	38.3
6	David W. Evans (D)	105,773	54.9
	David G. Crane (R)	86,854	45.1
7	John T. Myers (R)	130,005	62.7
	John Elden Tipton (D)	77,355	37.3
8	David L. Cornwell (D)	109,013	50.5
	Belden Bell (R)	107,013	49.5
9	Lee H. Hamilton (D)	136,056	100.0

## Candidates

10	Philip R. Sharp (D)	114,559	59.8
	William G. Frazier (R)	76,890	40.2
11	Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	115,895	60.4
	Lawrence L. Buell (R)	74,829	39.0

## IOWA

1	James A. S. Leach (R)	109,694	51.9
	Edward Mezvinsky (D)	101,024	47.8
2	Michael T. Blouin (D)	102,980	50.3
	Tom Riley (R)	100,344	49.1
3	Charles E. Grassley (R)	117,957	56.5
	Stephen J. Rapp (D)	90,981	43.5
4	Neal Smith (D)	145,343	69.1
	Charles E. Minor (R)	65,013	30.9
5	Tom Harkin (D)	135,600	64.9
	Kenneth R. Fulk (R)	71,377	34.1
6	Berkley Bedell (D)	133,507	67.4
	Joanne D. Soper (R)	62,292	31.5

## KANSAS

1	Keith G. Sebelius (R)	142,311	73.1
	Randy D. Yowell (D)	52,459	26.9
2	Martha E. Keys (D)	88,645	50.7
	Ross R. Freeman (R)	82,946	47.4
3	Larry Winn Jr. (R)	123,578	68.7
	Philip S. Rhoads (D)	52,110	29.0
4	Dan Glickman (D)	90,067	50.3
	Garner E. Shriver (R)	86,832	48.5
5	Joe Skubitz (R)	109,573	60.7
	Virgil L. Olson (D)	65,340	36.2

## KENTUCKY

1	Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)	118,886	82.0
	Bob Bersky (R)	26,089	18.0
2	William H. Natcher (D)	79,016	60.4
	Walter A. Baker (R)	51,900	39.6
3	Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	80,496	57.2
	Denzil J. Ramsey (R)	58,019	41.2
4	M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R)	97,493	55.9
	Edward J. Winterberg (D)	77,009	44.1
5	Tim Lee Carter (R)	100,204	66.6
	Charles C. Smith (D)	49,128	32.6
6	John Breckinridge (D)	90,695	94.0
	Anthony A. McCord (AM)	5,795	6.0
7	Carl D. Perkins (D)	110,450	73.2
	Granville Thomas (R)	40,381	26.8

## LOUISIANA

1	Richard A. Tonry (D)	61,652	47.2
	Bob Livingston (R)	56,679	43.4
	John R. Rarick (I)	12,227	9.4
2	Corinne (Lindy) (Mrs. Hale) Boggs (D)	85,923	92.6
	Jules W. Hillery (I)	6,904	7.4
3	David C. Treen (R)	109,135	73.3
	David H. Scheuermann Sr. (D)	39,728	26.7
4	Joe D. Waggoner Jr. (D)	76,406	100.0
5	Jerry Huckaby (D)	83,696	52.5
	Frank Spooner (R)	75,574	47.5
6	W. Henson Moore III (R)	99,780	65.2
	J. D. DeBlieux (D)	53,212	34.8
7	John B. Breaux (D)	117,196	83.3
	Charles F. Huff (R)	23,414	16.7
8	Gillis W. Long (D)	106,285	94.2
	Kent Courtney (I)	6,526	5.8

## MAINE

1	David F. Emery (R)	145,523	57.4
	Frederick D. Barton (D)	108,105	42.6
2	William S. Cohen (R)	169,292	77.1
	Leighton Cooney (D)	43,150	19.7

## MARYLAND

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Robert E. Bauman (R)	85,919	54.1
Roy Dyson (D)	72,993	45.9
2 Clarence D. Long (D)	139,196	70.9
John M. Seney (R)	35,258	18.0
Ronald A. Meroney (I)	21,849	11.1
3 Barbara Mikulski (D)	107,014	74.6
Samuel A. Culotta (R)	36,447	25.4
4 Marjorie S. Holt (R)	95,158	57.7
Werner Fornos (D)	69,855	42.3
5 Gladys N. Spellman (D)	77,836	57.7
John B. Burcham Jr. (R)	57,057	42.3
6 Goodloe E. Bryon (D)	126,801	70.8
Arthur T. Bond (R)	52,203	29.2
7 Parren J. Mitchell (D)	94,991	94.4
William Salisbury (I)	5,642	5.6
8 Newton Steers (R)	111,274	46.8
Lanny Davis (D)	100,343	42.2
Robin Ficker (I)	26,035	11.0

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Silvio O. Conte (R)	137,652	63.8
	Edward A. McColgan (D)	78,181	36.2
2	Edward P. Boland (D)	134,408	72.4
	Thomas P. Swank (R)	41,563	22.4
	John D. McCarthy (USLP)	9,776	5.3
3	Joseph D. Early (D)	168,520	100.0
4	Robert F. Drinan (D)	109,268	52.1
	Arthur D. Mason (R)	100,562	47.9
5	Paul E. Tsongas (D)	144,217	67.3
	Roger P. Durkin (R)	70,036	32.7
6	Michael J. Harrington (D)	121,562	54.8
	William E. Bronson (R)	91,655	41.3
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	162,126	76.9
	Richard W. Daly (R)	37,063	17.6
8	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	133,131	74.4
	William A. Barnstead (R)	33,437	18.7
9	John Joseph Moakley (D)	103,901	69.6
	Robert G. Cunningham (R)	34,547	23.1
	Joseph M. O'Loughlin (I)	7,862	5.3
10	Margaret M. Heckler (R)	176,604	100.0
11	James A. Burke (D)	131,789	69.0
	Danielle DeBenedictis (I)	59,240	31.0
12	Gerry E. Studds (D)	222,418	100.0

## MICHIGAN

1	John Conyers Jr. (D)	126,161	92.4
	Isaac Hood (R)	8,927	6.5
2	Carl D. Pursell (R)	95,397	49.8
	Edward C. Pierce (D)	95,053	49.6
3	Garry Brown (R)	99,231	50.6
	Howard Wolpe (D)	95,261	48.6
4	Dave Stockman (R)	107,881	60.0
	Richard E. Daugherty (D)	69,655	38.8
5	Harold S. Sawyer (R)	109,589	53.3
	Richard F. Vander Veen (D)	94,973	46.2
6	Bob Carr (D)	108,909	52.7
	Clifford W. Taylor (R)	96,008	46.5
7	Dale E. Kildee (D)	124,260	70.0
	Robin Widgery (R)	50,301	28.3
8	Bob Traxler (D)	110,127	59.0
	E. Brady Denton (R)	75,323	40.4
9	Guy A. Vander Jagt (R)	146,712	70.0
	Stephen Fawley (D)	61,641	29.4
10	Elford A. Cederberg (R)	118,726	56.5
	Donald J. Albosta (D)	89,980	42.8
11	Philip E. Ruppe (R)	118,871	54.7
	Francis D. Brouillette (D)	97,325	44.8
12	David E. Bonior (D)	94,815	52.4
	David M. Serotkin (R)	85,326	47.2
13	Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)	83,387	89.0
	Richard A. Golden (R)	9,002	9.6
14	Lucien N. Nedzi (D)	107,503	66.5
	John Edward Getz (R)	52,995	32.8



	Candidates	Votes	%
15	William D. Ford (D)	117,313	74.0
	James D. Walaskay (R)	39,177	24.7
16	John D. Dingell Jr. (D)	121,682	75.9
	William E. Rostron (R)	36,378	22.7
17	William M. Brodhead (D)	112,746	64.3
	James W. Burdick (R)	60,476	34.5
18	James J. Blanchard (D)	123,113	66.1
	John E. Olsen (R)	60,995	32.8
19	William S. Broomfield (R)	131,799	66.7
	Dorothea Becker (D)	64,337	32.6

## MINNESOTA

1	Albert H. Quie (I-R)	158,177	68.2
	Robert C. Olson Jr. (DFL)	70,630	30.5
2	Tom Hagedorn (I-R)	148,322	60.3
	Gloria Griffin (DFL)	97,488	39.7
3	Bill Frenzel (I-R)	149,013	66.1
	Jerome W. Coughlin (DFL)	72,044	32.0
4	Bruce F. Vento (DFL)	133,282	66.4
	Andrew Engbretson (I-R)	59,767	29.8
5	Donald M. Fraser (DFL)	138,213	70.7
	Richard M. Erdall (I-R)	50,764	26.0
6	Richard M. Nolan (DFL)	147,507	59.8
	James Anderson (I-R)	99,201	40.2
7	Bob Bergland (DFL)	174,080	72.0
	Bob Leiseth (I-R)	64,333	26.6
8	James L. Oberstar (DFL)	206,755	100.0

## MISSISSIPPI

1	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	93,687	100.0
2	David R. Bowen (D)	75,092	63.0
	Roland Byrd (R)	42,601	35.7
3	G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	129,088	93.9
	Dorothy Colby Cleveland (R)	8,321	6.1
4	Thad Cochran (R)	101,132	76.0
	Sterling P. Davis (D)	28,737	21.6
5	Trent Lott (R)	104,554	68.2
	Gerald Blessey (D)	48,724	31.8

## MISSOURI

1	William Clay (D)	87,310	65.5
	Robert L. Witherspoon (R)	45,874	34.4
2	Robert A. Young (D)	111,568	51.1
	Robert O. Snyder (R)	106,811	48.9
3	Richard A. Gephardt (D)	115,109	63.7
	Joseph L. Badaracco (R)	65,623	36.3
4	Ike Skelton (D)	115,955	55.9
	Richard A. King (R)	91,605	44.1
5	Richard Bolling (D)	100,876	68.0
	Joanne M. Collins (R)	41,681	28.1
6	E. Thomas Coleman (R)	120,969	58.5
	Morgan Maxfield (D)	83,755	40.5
7	Gene Taylor (R)	133,656	62.0
	Dolan G. Hawkins (D)	81,848	38.0
8	Richard Ichord (D)	132,386	67.3
	Charles R. Leick (R)	60,179	30.6
9	Harold L. Volkmer (D)	120,325	55.9
	J. H. Frappier (R)	94,816	44.1
10	Bill D. Burlison (D)	131,675	72.1
	Joe Carron (R)	51,024	27.9

## MONTANA

1	Max S. Baucus (D)	111,487	66.4
	W. D. (Bill) Diehl (R)	56,297	33.6
2	Ron Marlenee (R)	84,149	55.0
	Thomas E. Towe (D)	68,972	45.0

## NEBRASKA

1	Charles Thone (R)	146,558	73.2
	Pauline F. Anderson (D)	53,703	26.8
2	John J. Cavanaugh (D)	106,296	54.6
	Lee Terry (R)	88,352	45.4
3	Virginia Smith (R)	150,720	72.9
	James T. Hansen (D)	51,012	24.7

## NEVADA

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	James Santini (D)	153,996	77.1
	Walden Charles Earhart (R)	24,124	12.1
	Janine M. Hansen (IA)	12,038	6.0

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Norman E. D'Amours (D)	107,806	68.0
	John Adams (R)	48,087	30.3
2	James C. Cleveland (R)	100,911	60.5
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	65,792	39.5

## NEW JERSEY

1	James J. Florio (D)	136,624	70.1
	Joseph I. McCullough Jr. (R)	56,363	28.9
2	William J. Hughes (D)	141,753	61.7
	James R. Hurley (R)	87,915	38.3
3	James J. Howard (D)	127,164	62.1
	Ralph A. Siciliano (R)	75,934	37.1
4	Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	113,281	66.3
	Joseph S. Indyk (R)	54,789	32.1
5	Millicent Fenwick (R)	137,803	66.9
	Frank R. Nero (D)	64,598	31.3
6	Edwin B. Forsythe (R)	125,920	58.8
	Catherine A. Costa (D)	85,053	39.7
7	Andrew Maguire (D)	120,526	56.5
	James J. Sheehan (R)	92,624	43.5
8	Robert A. Roe (D)	108,841	70.6
	Bessie Doty (R)	44,775	29.0
9	Harold C. Hollenbeck (R)	107,454	53.1
	Henry Helstoski (D)	89,723	44.3
10	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	88,245	82.6
	Tony Grandison (R)	17,129	16.0
11	Joseph G. Minish (D)	129,026	67.6
	Charles A. Poekel Jr. (R)	59,397	31.1
12	Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	136,973	73.1
	Richard A. Buggelli (D)	49,189	26.3
13	Helen S. Meyner (D)	105,291	50.4
	William E. Schluter (R)	100,050	47.9
14	Joseph A. LeFante (D)	73,174	49.9
	Anthony L. Campenni (R)	66,319	45.2
15	Edward W. Patten (D)	106,170	59.0
	Charles W. Wiley (R)	54,487	30.3
	Dennis Adams Sr. (I)	14,543	8.1

## NEW MEXICO

1	Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)	162,587	72.1
	Raymond Garcia (D)	61,800	27.4
2	Harold Runnels (D)	123,563	70.3
	Donald W. Trubey (R)	52,131	29.7

## NEW YORK

1	Otis G. Pike (D,L)	135,528	65.3
	Salvatore Nicosia (R)	61,671	29.7
2	Thomas J. Downey (D,I)	91,241	57.1
	Peter Cohalan (R,C)	67,755	42.4
3	Jerome A. Ambro Jr. (D)	94,265	52.0
	Howard T. Hogan Jr. (R,C)	84,824	46.8
4	Norman F. Lent (R,C)	106,058	55.8
	Gerald P. Halpern (D,L)	83,971	44.2
5	John W. Wydler (R,C)	110,366	55.7
	Allard K. Lowenstein (D,L)	87,868	44.3
6	Lester L. Wolff (D,L)	112,422	61.8
	Vincent R. Ballella Jr. (R)	60,567	33.3
7	Joseph P. Addabbo (D,R,L)	107,312	94.7
	Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D,L)	107,295	77.8
	Albert Lemishow (R,C)	30,191	21.9
9	James J. Delaney (D,R,C)	109,552	95.1
	Mario Biaggi (D,R)	106,222	91.6
10	Joanne S. Fuchs (C)	5,868	5.1
11	James H. Scheuer (D)	84,770	74.1
	Arthur Cuccia (R)	19,203	16.8
	Bryan F. Levinson (C)	6,316	5.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
12	Shirley Chisholm (D,L)	43,203	87.0
	Horace Morancie (R)	5,336	10.8
13	Stephen J. Solarz (D,L)	110,624	83.7
	Jack N. Dobosh (R,C)	21,600	16.3
14	Frederick W. Richmond (D,L)	55,723	85.0
	Frank X. Gargiulo (R,C)	8,977	13.7
15	Leo C. Zeferetti (D,C)	69,242	63.2
	Ronald J. D'Angelo (R)	33,641	30.7
	Arthur J. Paone (L)	6,604	6.0
16	Elizabeth Holtzman (D,L)	93,995	82.9
	Gladys Pemberton (R,C)	19,423	17.1
17	John M. Murphy (D)	89,126	65.6
	Kenneth J. Grossberger (R)	27,734	20.4
	John M. Peters (C)	10,399	7.7
	Ned Schneir (L)	8,656	6.4
18	Edward I. Koch (D,L)	112,187	75.1
	Sonia Landau (R)	29,728	19.9
19	Charles B. Rangel (D,R,L)	91,672	97.0
20	Theodore S. Weiss (D,L)	91,977	83.2
	Denise Weiseman (R)	14,114	12.8
21	Herman Badillo (D,R,L)	41,285	98.6
22	Jonathan B. Bingham (D,L)	92,044	86.4
	Paul Slotkin (R)	11,130	10.4
23	Bruce F. Caputo (R,C)	93,006	53.6
	J. Edward Meyer (D,L)	80,424	46.4
24	Richard L. Ottinger (D)	99,761	54.5
	David V. Hicks (R,C)	81,111	44.3
25	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R,C)	139,434	70.5
	Minna Post Peyser (D)	58,216	29.5
26	Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	120,049	65.3
	John R. Maloney (D)	60,511	32.9
27	Matthew F. McHugh (D,L)	127,048	66.6
	William H. Harter (R,C)	63,626	33.4
28	Samuel S. Stratton (D)	170,034	79.0
	Mary A. Bradt (R,C)	44,053	20.5
29	Edward W. Pattison (D,L)	100,663	47.0
	Joseph A. Martino (R)	96,476	45.0
	James E. DeYoung (C)	15,337	7.2
30	Robert C. McEwen (R,C)	95,564	55.7
	Norma A. Bartle (D)	75,951	44.3
31	Donald J. Mitchell (R,C)	123,143	66.5
	Anita Maxwell (D)	62,032	33.5
32	James M. Hanley (D)	101,419	54.8
	George C. Wortley (R,C)	81,597	44.1
33	William F. Walsh (R)	125,163	68.5
	Charles R. Welch (D)	48,855	26.7
34	Frank J. Horton (R)	126,566	65.9
	William C. Larsen (D)	58,247	30.3
35	Barber S. Conable Jr. (R)	120,738	64.3
	Michael Macaluso (D,C)	67,177	35.7
36	John J. LaFalce (D,L)	123,246	66.6
	Ralph J. Argen (R,C)	61,701	33.4
37	Henry J. Nowak (D,L)	100,042	78.2
	Calvin Kimbrough (R)	23,660	18.5
38	Jack F. Kemp (R,C)	165,702	78.2
	Peter J. Geraci (D,L)	46,307	21.8
39	Stanley N. Lundine (D)	109,986	61.8
	Richard A. Snowden (R,C)	68,018	38.2

## Special Election

39	Stanley N. Lundine (D)	55,402	61.2
	John T. Calkins (R)	35,107	38.8

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Walter B. Jones (D)	98,611	75.9
	Joseph M. Ward (R)	29,295	22.5
2	L. H. Fountain (D)	113,368	99.8
3	Charlie Whitley (D)	77,193	68.7
	Willard J. Blanchard (R)	35,089	31.2
4	Ike F. Andrews (D)	92,165	60.6
	Johnnie L. Gallemore Jr. (R)	59,917	39.4
5	Stephen L. Neal (D)	98,789	54.2
	Wilmer D. Mizell (R)	83,129	45.6
6	Richardson Preyer (D)	103,851	96.3
7	Charles Rose (D)	95,463	81.3
	M. H. (Mike) Vaughan (R)	21,955	18.7



	Candidates	Votes	%
8	W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D)	99,296	65.7
	Carl Eagle (R)	49,094	32.5
9	James G. Martin (R)	82,297	53.5
	Arthur Goodman Jr. (D)	70,847	46.1
10	James T. Broyhill (R)	99,882	59.8
	John J. Hunt (D)	67,190	40.2
11	Lamar Gudger (D)	93,857	50.9
	Bruce B. Briggs (R)	88,752	48.1

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Mark Andrews (R)	181,018	62.4
	Lloyd Omdahl (D)	104,263	36.0

**OHIO**

1	Willis D. Gradison Jr. (R)	109,789	64.8
	William F. Bowen (D)	56,995	33.6
2	Thomas A. Luken (D)	88,178	51.4
	Donald D. Clancy (R)	83,459	48.6
3	Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)	100,871	69.4
	Leonard Stubbs (D)	33,873	23.3
4	Tennyson Guyer (R)	121,173	70.1
	Clinton G. Dorsey (D)	51,784	29.9
5	Delbert L. Latta (R)	124,910	67.4
	Bruce Edwards (D)	60,304	32.6
6	William H. Harsha (R)	107,064	61.5
	Ted Strickland (D)	67,067	38.5
7	Clarence J. Brown Jr. (R)	101,027	64.9
	Dorothy Franke (D)	54,755	35.1
8	Thomas N. Kindness (R)	110,775	68.7
	John W. Griffin (D)	46,424	28.8
9	Thomas L. Ashley (D)	91,040	54.2
	C. S. Finkbeiner (R)	73,919	44.0
10	Clarence E. Miller (R)	127,147	68.8
	James A. Plummer (D)	57,757	31.2
11	J. William Stanton (R)	120,716	71.7
	Thomas R. West Jr. (D)	47,548	28.3
12	Samuel L. Devine (R)	90,987	46.5
	Fran Ryan (D)	89,424	45.7
	William R. Moss (I)	15,429	7.9
13	Don J. Pease (D)	108,061	66.0
	Woodrow W. Mathna (R)	49,828	30.4
14	John F. Seiberling Jr. (D)	121,652	74.1
	James E. Houston (R)	39,917	24.3
15	Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	109,630	65.5
	Mike McGee (D)	57,741	34.5
16	Ralph S. Regula (R)	116,374	66.8
	John G. Freedom (D)	55,671	32.0
17	John M. Ashbrook (R)	94,874	56.8
	John C. McDonald (D)	72,168	43.2
18	Douglas Applegate (D)	116,901	62.9
	Ralph R. McCoy (R)	45,735	24.6
	William Crabbe (I)	21,537	11.6
19	Charles J. Carney (D)	90,386	50.2
	Jack C. Hunter (R)	86,162	47.9
20	Mary Rose Oakar (D)	98,785	81.0
	Raymond J. Grabow (I)	20,553	16.9
21	Louis Stokes (D)	91,903	83.8
	Barbara Sparks (R)	12,434	11.3
22	Charles A. Vanlk (D)	128,535	72.7
	Harry A. Hanna (R)	42,727	24.2
23	Ronald M. Mottl (D)	130,576	73.2
	Michael T. Scanlon (R)	47,804	26.8

**OKLAHOMA**

1	James R. Jones (D)	100,945	54.0
	James M. Inhofe (R)	84,374	45.1
2	Theodore Risenhoover (D)	102,402	54.0
	E. L. (Bud) Stewart (R)	87,341	46.0
3	Wes Watkins (D)	151,271	82.0
	Gerald L. Beasley Jr. (R)	31,732	17.2
4	Tom Steed (D)	116,425	74.9
	M. C. Stanley (R)	34,170	22.0
5	M. H. Edwards (R)	78,651	49.9
	Tom Dunlap (D)	74,752	47.4
6	Glenn English (D)	137,498	71.1
	Carol McCurley (R)	55,953	28.9

**OREGON**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Les AuCoin (D)	154,844	58.7
	Philip N. Bladine (R)	109,140	41.3
2	Al Ullman (D)	173,313	72.0
	Thomas H. Mercer (R)	67,431	28.0
3	Robert Duncan (D)	148,503	83.9
	Martin Simon (I)	28,245	16.0
4	James Weaver (D)	122,475	50.0
	Jerry Lausmann (R)	85,943	35.1
	Jim Howard (I)	22,104	9.0
	Theodora Nathan (I)	14,307	5.8

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Michael (Ozzie) Myers (D)	117,087	73.5
	Samuel N. Fanelli (R)	40,191	25.2
2	Robert N. C. Nix (D)	109,855	73.5
	Jesse W. Woods Jr. (R)	37,907	25.4
3	Raymond F. Lederer (D)	98,627	73.2
	Terrence J. Schade (R)	35,491	26.3
4	Joshua Eilberg (D)	144,890	67.5
	James E. Mugford (R)	69,700	32.5
5	Richard T. Schulze (R)	119,682	59.5
	Anthony Campolo (D)	81,299	40.5
6	Gus Yatron (D)	133,624	73.8
	Stephen Postupack (R)	46,103	25.5
7	Robert W. Edgar (D)	109,436	54.1
	John N. Kenney (R)	92,788	45.9
8	Peter H. Kostmayer (D)	93,855	49.5
	John S. Renninger (R)	92,543	48.8
9	E. G. Shuster (R,D)	154,359	100.0
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	125,218	62.6
	Edward Mitchell (D)	74,925	37.4
11	Daniel J. Flood (D)	130,175	70.8
	Howard G. Williams (R)	53,621	29.2
12	John P. Murtha (D)	122,504	67.7
	Ted Humes (R)	58,489	32.3
13	R. Lawrence Coughlin (R)	130,705	63.4
	Gertrude Strick (D)	75,435	36.6
14	William S. Moorhead (D)	114,472	71.7
	John F. Bradley (R)	43,308	27.1
15	Fred B. Rooney (D)	108,844	65.2
	Alice Sivulich (R)	57,616	34.5
16	Robert S. Walker (R)	97,527	62.3
	Michael J. Minney (D)	57,836	37.0
17	Allen E. Ertel (D)	86,158	50.7
	H. Joseph Hepford (R)	82,370	48.5
18	Douglas Walgren (D)	113,787	59.5
	Robert J. Casey (R)	77,594	40.5
19	William F. Goodling (R)	124,098	70.6
	Richard P. Noll (D)	51,686	29.4
20	Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	134,961	75.0
	John P. Kostelac (R)	44,432	24.7
21	John H. Dent (D)	99,160	59.4
	Robert H. Miller (R)	67,763	40.6
22	Austin J. Murphy (D)	97,036	55.3
	Roger Fischer (R)	77,030	43.9
23	Joseph S. Ammerman (D)	95,821	56.5
	Albert W. Johnson (R)	73,641	43.5
24	Marc L. Marks (R)	101,048	55.4
	Joseph P. Vigorito (D)	79,937	43.8
25	Gary A. Myers (R)	103,632	56.8
	Eugene V. Atkinson (D)	78,857	43.2

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	116,674	62.4
	John J. Slocum Jr. (R)	68,080	36.4
2	Edward P. Beard (D)	154,453	76.5
	Thomas V. Iannitti (R)	45,438	22.5

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	Mendel J. Davis (D)	89,891	68.9
	Lonnie Rowell (R)	40,598	31.1
2	Floyd D. Spence (R)	83,426	57.5
	Clyde B. Livingston (D)	60,602	41.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Butler C. Derrick (D)	117,740	99.9
4	James R. Mann (D)	91,721	73.5
	Robert L. Watkins (R)	32,983	26.4
5	Kenneth L. Holland (D)	66,073	51.4
	Bobby Richardson (R)	62,095	48.3
6	John W. Jenrette Jr. (D)	75,916	55.5
	Edward L. Young (R)	60,288	44.0

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

1	Larry Pressler (R)	121,587	79.8
	James V. Guffey (D)	29,533	19.4
2	James Abdnor (R)	99,601	69.9
	Grace Mickelson (D)	42,968	30.1

**TENNESSEE**

1	James H. (Jimmy) Quillen (R)	97,781	57.9
	Lloyd Blevins (D)	69,507	41.2
2	John J. Duncan (R)	117,256	62.8
	Mike Rowland (D)	69,449	37.2
3	Marilyn Lloyd (D)	123,872	67.5
	LaMar Baker (R)	57,116	31.1
4	Albert Gore Jr. (D)	115,392	94.0
	William H. McGlamery (I)	7,320	6.0
5	Clifford R. Allen (D)	125,830	92.4
	Roger E. Bissell (I)	10,292	7.6
6	Robin L. Beard (R)	116,905	64.5
	Ross Bass (D)	64,462	35.5
7	Ed Jones (D)	105,832	100.0
8	Harold E. Ford (D)	100,683	60.7
	A. D. Alissandratos (R)	63,819	38.5

**TEXAS**

1	Sam B. Hall Jr. (D)	135,384	83.7
	James Hogan (R)	26,334	16.3
2	Charles Wilson (D)	133,910	95.0
	James William Doyle III (AM)	6,992	5.0
3	James M. Collins (R)	171,343	74.0
	Lee E. Shackelford Jr. (D)	60,070	26.0
4	Ray Roberts (D)	105,394	62.7
	Frank S. Glenn (R)	62,641	37.3
5	Jim Mattox (D)	67,871	54.0
	Nancy Judy (R)	56,056	44.6
6	Olin E. Teague (D)	119,025	65.9
	Wes Mowery (R)	60,316	33.4
7	Bill Archer (R)	193,127	100.0
8	Bob Eckhardt (D)	84,404	60.7
	Nick Gearhart (R)	54,566	39.2
9	Jack Brooks (D)	112,945	99.9
10	J. J. (Jake) Pickle (D)	160,683	76.8
	Paul McClure (R)	48,482	23.2
11	W. R. Poage (D)	92,142	57.4
	Jack Burgess (R)	68,373	42.6
12	Jim Wright (D)	101,814	75.8
	W. R. Durham (R)	31,941	23.8
13	Jack Hightower (D)	101,798	59.3
	Bob Price (R)	69,328	40.4
14	John Young (D)	93,589	61.4
	L. Dean Holford (R)	58,788	38.6
15	Eligio de la Garza (D)	102,837	74.4
	R. L. (Lendy) McDonald (R)	35,446	25.6
16	Richard C. White (D)	71,876	57.8
	Vic Shackelford (R)	52,499	42.2
17	Omar Burleson (D)	127,613	99.9
18	Barbara C. Jordan (D)	93,953	85.5
	Sam H. Wright (R)	15,381	14.0
19	George Mahon (D)	87,908	54.6
	Jim Reese (R)	72,991	45.4
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	90,173	100.0
21	Robert Krueger (D)	149,395	71.0
	Bobby A. Locke (R)	56,211	26.7
22	Bob Gammage (D)	96,535	50.1
	Ron Paul (R)	96,267	49.9
23	Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)	96,481	100.0
24	Dale Milford (D)	82,743	63.4
	Leo Berman (R)	47,075	36.1

**Special Elections<sup>2</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Sam B. Hall Jr. (D)	20,556	72.0
	Glen Jones (D)	6,327	22.2
22	Bob Gammage (D)	15,287	42.1
	Ron Paul (R)	14,386	39.6
	John S. Brunson (D)	3,670	10.1

**Special Runoff Election**

22	Ron Paul (R)	39,041	56.2
	Bob Gammage (D)	30,483	43.8

**UTAH**

1	K. Gunn McKay (D)	155,631	58.2
	Joe H. Ferguson (R)	106,542	39.8
2	Dan Marriott (R)	144,861	52.4
	Allan T. Howe (D)	110,931	40.1
	D.J. McCarty (WRITE IN)	20,508	7.4
AL	James M. Jeffords (R)	124,458	67.4
	John A. Burgess (D, I VT)	60,202	32.6

**VIRGINIA**

1	Paul S. Triple Jr. (R)	71,789	48.6
	Robert E. Quinn (D)	70,159	47.5
2	G. William Whitehurst (R)	79,381	65.7
	Robert E. Washington (D)	41,464	34.3
3	David E. Satterfield III (D)	129,066	87.9
	A. R. Ogden (I)	17,503	11.9
4	Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)	74,495	53.0
	J. W. (Billy) O'Brien (D)	65,982	47.0
5	W. C. (Dan) Daniel (D)	101,038	100.0

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	M. Caldwell Butler (R)	90,830	62.2
	Warren D. Saunders (I)	55,115	37.8
7	J. Kenneth Robinson (R)	115,508	81.6
	James B. Hutt Jr. (I)	25,731	18.2
8	Herbert E. Harris (D)	83,245	51.6
	James R. Tate (R)	68,729	42.6
	Michael D. Cannon (I)	9,292	5.8
9	William C. Wampler (R)	96,052	57.3
	Charles J. Horne (D)	71,439	42.6
10	Joseph L. Fisher (D)	103,689	54.7
	Vincent F. Callahan Jr. (R)	73,616	38.8
	E. Stanley Rittenhouse (I)	12,124	6.4

**WASHINGTON**

1	Joel Pritchard (R)	161,354	71.9
	Dave Wood (D)	58,006	25.8
2	Lloyd Meeds (D)	107,328	49.3
	John Nance Garner (R)	106,786	49.0
3	Don Bonker (D)	145,198	70.8
	Chuck Elhart (R)	57,517	28.0
4	Mike McCormack (D)	115,364	57.8
	Dick Granger (R)	81,813	41.0
5	Thomas S. Foley (D)	120,415	58.0
	Duane Alton (R)	84,262	40.6
6	Norman D. Dicks (D)	137,964	73.5
	Robert M. Reynolds (R)	47,539	25.3
7	Brock Adams (D)	133,673	73.0
	Raymond Pritchard (R)	46,448	25.4

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Robert H. Mollohan (D)	108,103	58.0
	John F. McCuskey (R)	78,159	42.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Harley O. Staggers (D)	136,749	73.2
	Jim Sloan (R)	50,079	26.8
3	John M. Slack (D)	128,086	99.7
4	Nick J. Rahall (D)	73,626	45.6
	Ken Hechler (WRITE IN)	59,067	36.6
	E. S. (Steve) Goodman (R)	28,825	17.8

**WISCONSIN**

1	Les Aspin (D)	136,162	64.9
	William W. Petrie (R)	71,427	34.0
2	Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	155,158	65.6
	Elizabeth T. Miller (R)	81,350	34.4
3	Alvin J. Baldus (D)	139,083	58.1
	Adolf L. Gundersen (R)	100,218	41.9
4	Clement J. Zablocki (D)	172,166	100.0
5	Henry S. Reuss (D)	134,935	77.8
	Robert L. Hicks (R)	36,413	21.0
6	William A. Steiger (R)	139,541	63.3
	Joseph C. Smith (D)	80,715	36.6
7	David R. Obey (D)	171,366	73.3
	Frank A. Savino (R)	60,952	26.1
8	Robert J. Cornell (D)	115,996	50.9
	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	107,048	46.9
9	Robert W. Kasten Jr. (R)	163,791	65.9
	Lynn M. McDonald (D)	84,706	34.1

**WYOMING**

AL	Teno Roncalio (D)	85,721	56.4
	Larry Joe Hart (R)	66,147	43.6

1. Arkansas and Florida did not record the votes for unopposed candidates.

2. Texas election law required all candidates in special elections to run against each other, regardless of party. If no candidate received a majority, a special election runoff was held between the two candidates receiving the most votes in the special election.

## 1977 House Elections

**GEORGIA****Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Wyche Fowler Jr. (D)	29,898	39.6
	John Lewis (D)	21,531	28.6
	Paul D. Coverdell (R)	16,509	21.9

**Special Runoff Election**

5	Wyche Fowler Jr. (D)	54,378	62.4
	John Lewis (D)	32,732	37.6

**LOUISIANA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Robert L. Livingston (R)	56,121	51.2
	Ron Faucheux (D)	40,802	37.2
	Sanford Krasnoff (I)	12,665	11.6

**MINNESOTA****Special Election**

7	Arian Stangeland (I-R)	71,340	57.6
	Michael J. Sullivan (DFL)	45,490	36.7

**WASHINGTON****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	John E. Cunningham (R)	42,650	54.0
	Marvin Durning (D)	35,525	45.0

1. Georgia election law required all candidates in special elections to run against each other, regardless of party. If no candidate received a majority, a special election runoff was held between the two candidates receiving the most votes in the special election.



# 1978 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jack Edwards (R)	71,711	63.9
	L. W. (Red) Noonan (D)	40,450	36.1
2	William L. Dickinson (R)	57,924	54.0
	Wendell Mitchell (D)	49,341	46.0
3	Bill Nichols (D)	74,895	100.0
4	Tom Beville (D)	87,380	100.0
5	Ronnie G. Flippo (D)	68,985	96.8
6	John Buchanan (R)	65,700	61.7
	Don Hawkins (D)	40,771	38.3
7	Richard C. Shelby (D)	77,742	93.8

## ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	68,811	55.4
	Patrick Rodey (D)	55,176	44.4

## ARIZONA

1	John J. Rhodes (R)	81,108	71.0
	Ken Graves (D)	33,178	29.0
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	67,878	52.5
	Tom Richey (R)	58,697	45.4
3	Bob Stump (D)	111,850	85.0
	Kathleen Cooke (LIBERT)	19,813	15.0
4	Eldon Rudd (R)	90,768	63.1
	Michael L. McCormick (D)	48,661	33.8

## ARKANSAS

1	Bill Alexander (D)		100.0
2	Ed Bethune (R)	65,285	51.2
	Doug Brandon (D)	62,140	48.8
3	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)	130,086	78.4
	William C. Mears (D)	35,748	21.6
4	Beryl F. Anthony Jr. (D)		100.0

## CALIFORNIA

1	Harold T. Johnson (D)	125,122	59.4
	James E. Taylor (R)	85,690	40.6
2	Don H. Clausen (R)	114,451	52.0
	Norma Bork (D)	99,712	45.3
3	Robert T. Matsui (D)	105,537	53.4
	Sandy Smoley (R)	91,966	46.6
4	Vic Fazio (D)	87,764	55.4
	Rex Hime (R)	70,733	44.6
5	John L. Burton (D)	106,046	66.8
	Dolores Skore (R)	52,603	33.2
6	Phillip Burton (D)	81,801	68.3
	Tom Spinosa (R)	33,515	27.9
7	George Miller (D)	109,676	63.4
	Paula Gordon (R)	58,332	33.7
8	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	94,824	57.4
	Charles V. Hughes (R)	70,481	42.6
9	Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D)	88,179	65.4
	Robert S. Allen (R)	41,138	30.5
10	Don Edwards (D)	84,488	67.1
	Rudy Hansen (R)	41,374	32.9
11	Leo J. Ryan (D)	92,882	60.5
	David Welch (R)	54,621	35.6
12	Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)	116,982	73.1
	Kirsten Olsen (D)	34,472	21.5
13	Norman Y. Mineta (D)	100,809	57.5
	Dan O'Keefe (R)	69,306	39.5
14	Norman D. Shumway (R)	95,962	53.4
	John J. McFall (D)	76,602	42.6
15	Tony Coelho (D)	75,212	60.1
	Chris Patterakis (R)	49,914	39.9
16	Leon E. Panetta (D)	104,550	61.4
	Eric Seastrand (R)	65,808	38.6
17	Charles (Chip) Pashayan Jr. (R)	81,296	54.5
	John Krebs (D)	67,885	45.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
18	William Thomas (R)	85,663	59.2
	Bob Sogge (D)	58,900	40.7
19	Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	123,192	71.7
	Jerome Zamos (D)	41,672	24.3
20	Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)	129,714	66.4
	Pat Lear (D)	65,695	33.6
21	James C. Corman (D)	73,869	59.5
	G. (Rod) Walsh (R)	44,519	35.9
22	Carlos J. Moorehead (R)	99,502	64.6
	Robert S. Henry (D)	54,442	35.4
23	Anthony C. (Tony) Beilenson (D)	117,498	65.6
	Joseph Barbara (R)	61,496	34.4
24	Henry A. Waxman (D)	85,075	62.7
	Howard G. Schaefer (R)	44,243	32.6
25	Edward R. Roybal (D)	45,881	67.4
	Robert K. Watson (R)	22,205	32.6
26	John H. Rousselot (R)	113,059	100.0
27	Robert K. Dornan (R)	89,392	51.0
	Carey Peck (D)	85,880	49.0
28	Julian C. Dixon (D)	97,592	100.0
29	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	65,214	85.0
	Uriah J. Fields (R)	11,512	15.0
30	George E. Danielson (D)	66,241	71.4
	Henry Ares (R)	26,511	28.6
31	Charles H. Wilson (D)	55,667	67.7
	Don Grimschaw (R)	26,490	32.2
32	Glenn M. Anderson (D)	74,004	71.4
	Sonya (Sonny) Mathison (R)	23,242	22.4
	Ida Bader (AM I)	6,363	6.1
33	Wayne Grisham (R)	79,533	56.0
	Dennis S. Kazarian (D)	62,540	44.0
34	Daniel E. Lungren (R)	90,554	53.7
	Mark W. Hannaford (D)	73,608	43.7
35	Jim Lloyd (D)	80,388	54.0
	David Dreier (R)	68,442	46.0
36	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	80,448	62.9
	Dana Warren Carmody (R)	47,417	37.1
37	Jerry Lewis (R)	106,581	61.4
	Dan Corcoran (D)	60,463	34.8
38	Jerry M. Patterson (D)	75,471	58.6
	Don Goedeke (R)	53,298	41.4
39	William E. Dannemeyer (R)	112,160	63.7
	William E. Farris (D)	63,891	36.3
40	Robert E. Badham (R)	147,882	65.9
	Jim McGuy (D)	76,358	34.1
41	Bob Wilson (R)	107,685	58.1
	King Golden Jr. (D)	77,540	41.9
42	Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	85,126	73.7
	Lawrence C. Mattera (R)	30,319	26.3
43	Clair W. Burgener (R)	167,150	68.7
	Ruben B. Brooks (D)	76,308	31.3

## COLORADO

1	Patricia Schroeder (D)	82,742	61.5
	Gene Hutcheson (R)	49,845	37.0
2	Timothy E. Wirth (D)	98,889	52.9
	Ed Scott (R)	88,072	47.1
3	Ray Kogovsek (D)	69,669	49.3
	Harold L. McCormick (R)	69,303	49.0
4	James P. (Jim) Johnson (R)	103,121	61.2
	Morgan Smith (D)	65,241	38.8
5	Ken Kramer (R)	91,933	59.8
	Gerry Frank (D)	52,914	34.4
	L. W. Dan Bridges (I)	8,933	5.8

## CONNECTICUT

1	William R. Cotter (D)	102,749	59.5
	Ben F. Andrews Jr. (R)	67,828	39.3
2	Christopher J. Dodd (D)	116,624	69.9
	Thomas H. Connell (R)	50,167	30.1
3	Robert N. Giaimo (D)	96,830	58.1
	John G. Pucciano (R)	66,663	40.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Stewart B. McKinney (R)	83,990	58.4
	Michael G. Morgan (D)	59,918	41.6
5	William R. Ratchford (D)	96,738	52.3
	George C. Guidera (R)	88,162	47.7
6	Toby Moffett (D)	119,537	64.2
	Daniel F. MacKinnon (R)	66,664	35.8

## DELAWARE

AL	Thomas B. Evans Jr. (R)	91,689	58.2
	Gary E. Hindes (D)	64,863	41.2

## FLORIDA

1	Earl D. Hutto (D)	85,608	63.3
	Warren Briggs (R)	49,715	36.7
2	Don Fuqua (D)	112,649	81.7
	Peter L. W. Brathwaite (R)	25,148	18.3
3	Charles E. Bennett (D)		100.0
4	Bill Chappell Jr. (D)	113,302	73.1
	Tom Boney (R)	41,647	26.9
5	Richard Kelly (R)	106,319	51.1
	David R. Best (D)	101,867	48.9
6	C. W. Bill Young (R)	150,694	78.8
	James A. Christison (D)	40,654	21.2
7	Sam Gibbons (D)		100.0
8	Andy Ireland (D)		100.0
9	Bill Nelson (D)	89,543	61.5
	Edward J. Gurney (R)	56,074	38.5
10	L. A. (Skip) Bafalis (R)		100.0
11	Dan Mica (D)	123,346	55.3
	Bill James (R)	99,757	44.7
12	Edward J. Stack (D)	107,037	61.6
	J. Herbert Burke (R)	66,610	38.4
13	William Lehman (D)		100.0
14	Claude Pepper (D)	65,202	63.1
	Al Cardenas (R)	38,081	36.9
15	Dante B. Fascell (D)	108,837	74.2
	Herbert J. Hoodwin (R)	37,897	25.8

## GEORGIA

1	Bo Ginn (D)	36,961	100.0
2	Dawson Mathis (D)	42,234	100.0
3	Jack Brinkley (D)	54,881	100.0
4	Elliot H. Levitas (D)	60,284	80.9
	Homer Cheung (R)	14,221	19.1
5	Wyche Fowler Jr. (D)	52,739	75.5
	Thomas P. Bowles Jr. (R)	17,132	24.5
6	Newt Gingrich (R)	47,078	54.4
	Virginia Shapard (D)	39,451	45.6
7	Larry P. McDonald (D)	47,090	66.5
	Ernie Norsworthy (R)	23,698	33.5
8	Billy Lee Evans (D)	41,184	100.0
9	Ed Jenkins (D)	47,264	76.9
	David G. Ashworth (R)	14,172	23.1
10	Doug Barnard (D)	50,122	100.0

## HAWAII

1	Cecil (Cec) Heftel (D)	84,552	73.3
	William D. Spillane (R)	24,470	21.2
2	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	118,272	85.7
	Charles Isaak (R)	15,697	11.4

## IDAHO

1	Steven D. Symms (R)	86,680	59.9
	Roy Truby (D)	57,972	40.1
2	George Hansen (R)	80,591	57.3
	Stan Kress (D)	60,040	42.7



## ILLINOIS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Bennett Stewart (D)	47,581	58.5
A. A. Rayner (R)	33,540	41.3
2 Morgan F. Murphy (D)	80,906	86.0
James Wognum (R)	11,104	11.8
3 Marty Russo (D)	95,701	65.2
Robert L. Dunne (R)	51,098	34.8
4 Edward J. Derwinski (R)	94,435	66.9
Andrew D. Thomas (D)	46,788	33.1
5 John G. Fary (D)	98,702	84.0
Joseph A. Barracca (R)	18,802	16.0
6 Henry J. Hyde (R)	87,193	66.2
Jeanne P. Quinn (D)	44,543	33.8
7 Cardiss Collins (D)	64,716	86.3
James C. Holt (R)	10,273	13.7
8 Dan Rostenkowski (D)	81,457	86.0
Carl C. LoDico (R)	13,302	14.0
9 Sidney R. Yates (D)	87,543	75.3
John M. Collins (R)	28,673	24.7
10 Abner J. Mikva (R)	89,479	50.2
John E. Porter (R)	88,829	49.8
11 Frank Annunzio (D)	112,365	73.7
John Hoeger (R)	40,044	26.3
12 Philip M. Crane (R)	110,503	79.5
Gilbert Bogen (D)	28,424	20.5
13 Robert McClory (R)	64,060	61.2
Frederick J. Steffen (D)	40,675	38.8
14 John N. Erlenborn (R)	118,741	75.1
James A. Romanyak (D)	39,438	24.9
15 Tom Corcoran (R)	80,856	62.4
Tim L. Hall (D)	48,756	37.6
16 John B. Anderson (R)	76,752	65.4
Ernest W. Dahlin (D)	40,471	34.5
17 George M. O'Brien (R)	94,375	70.6
Clifford J. Sinclair (D)	39,260	29.4
18 Robert H. Michel (R)	85,973	65.9
Virgil R. Grunkemeyer (D)	44,527	34.1
19 Tom Railsback (R)	89,770	100.0
20 Paul Findley (R)	111,054	69.6
Victor W. Roberts (D)	48,426	30.4
21 Edward R. Madigan (R)	97,473	78.3
Kenneth E. Baughman (D)	27,054	21.7
22 Daniel B. Crane (R)	86,051	54.0
Terry L. Bruce (D)	73,331	46.0
23 Melvin Price (D)	74,247	74.2
Daniel J. Stack (R)	25,858	25.8
24 Paul Simon (D)	110,298	65.6
John T. Anderson (R)	57,763	34.4

## INDIANA

1 Adam Benjamin Jr. (D)	72,367	80.3
Owen W. Crumpacker (R)	17,419	19.3
2 Floyd Fithian (D)	82,402	56.5
J. Philip Oppenheim (R)	52,842	36.2
William Costas (I)	9,368	6.4
3 John Brademas (D)	64,336	55.5
Thomas L. Thorson (R)	50,145	43.3
4 Dan Quayle (R)	80,527	64.4
John D. Walda (D)	42,238	33.8
5 Elwood Hillis (R)	94,950	67.6
Max E. Heiss (D)	45,479	32.4
6 David W. Evans (D)	66,421	52.2
David G. Crane (R)	60,630	47.6
7 John T. Myers (R)	86,955	56.3
Charlotte Zietlow (D)	67,469	43.7
8 H. Joel Deckard (R)	83,019	52.0
David L. Cornwell (D)	76,654	48.0
9 Lee H. Hamilton Jr. (D)	99,727	65.6
Frank I. Hamilton Jr. (R)	52,218	34.4
10 Phil Sharp (D)	73,343	56.1
William G. Frazier (R)	55,999	42.8
11 Andy Jacobs Jr. (D)	61,504	57.2
Charles F. Bosma (R)	45,809	42.6

## IOWA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Jim Leach (R)	79,940	63.5
Dick Myers (D)	45,037	35.8
2 Tom Tauke (R)	72,644	52.3
Michael T. Blouin (D)	63,450	47.1
3 Charles E. Grassley (R)	103,659	74.8
John Knudson (D)	34,880	25.2
4 Neal Smith (D)	88,526	64.7
Charles E. Minor (R)	48,308	35.3
5 Tom Harkin (D)	82,333	58.9
James P. Garrett (R)	57,377	41.1
6 Berkley Bedell (D)	87,139	66.3
Willis E. Junker (R)	44,320	33.7

## KANSAS

1 Keith G. Sebelius (R)	131,037	100.0
2 Jim Jeffries (R)	76,419	52.0
Martha Keys (D)	70,460	48.0
3 Larry Winn Jr. (R)	103,265	100.0
4 Dan Glickman (D)	100,139	69.5
James P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	43,854	30.5
5 Robert Whittaker (R)	86,011	57.0
Donald L. Allegrucci (D)	62,402	41.4

## KENTUCKY

1 Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)	44,090	100.0
2 William H. Natcher (D)	36,441	100.0
3 Romano L. Mazoli (D)	37,346	65.7
Norbert D. Leveronne (R)	17,785	31.3
4 Gene Snyder (R)	62,087	65.8
George C. Martin (D)	32,212	34.2
5 Tim Lee Carter (R)	59,743	79.2
Jesse M. Ramey (D)	15,714	20.8
6 Larry J. Hopkins (R)	52,092	50.6
Tom Easterly (D)	47,436	46.1
7 Carl D. Perkins (D)	51,559	76.5
Granville Thomas (R)	15,861	23.5

LOUISIANA<sup>1</sup>

1	Robert L. Livingston (R)		100.0
2	Lindy Boggs (D)		100.0
3	David C. Trean (R)		100.0
4	Claude (Buddy) Leach (D)	65,583	50.1
	Jimmy Wilson (R)	65,317	49.9
5	Jerry Huckaby (D)		100.0
6	W. Henson Moore (R)		100.0
7	John B. Breaux (D)		100.0
8	Gillis W. Long (D)		100.0

## MAINE

1 David F. Emery (R)	120,791	61.5
John Quinn (D)	70,348	35.8
2 Olympia J. Snowe (R)	87,939	50.8
Markham L. Gartley (D)	70,691	40.8

## MARYLAND

1 Robert E. Bauman (R)	80,202	63.5
Joseph D. Quinn (D)	46,093	36.5
2 Clarence D. Long (D)	98,601	66.4
Malcolm M. McKnight (R)	49,886	33.6
3 Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	91,189	100.0
4 Marjorie S. Holt (R)	71,374	62.0
Sue F. Ward (D)	43,663	38.0
5 Gladys Noon Spellman (D)	64,868	77.2
Saul J. Harris (R)	19,160	22.8
6 Beverly Byron (D)	126,196	89.7
Melvin Perkins (R)	14,545	10.3
7 Parren J. Mitchell (D)	51,996	88.7
Debra Hanania Freeman (I)	6,626	11.3
8 Michael D. Barnes (D)	81,851	51.3
Newton I. Steers Jr. (R)	77,807	48.7

## MASSACHUSETTS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Silvio O. Conte (R)	131,773	100.0
2 Edward P. Boland (D)	101,570	72.8
Thomas P. Swank (R)	37,881	27.2
3 Joseph D. Early (D)	119,337	75.2
Charles Kevin MacLeod (R)	39,259	24.7
4 Robert F. Drinan (D)	111,353	100.0
5 James M. Shannon (D)	90,156	52.2
John J. Buckley (R)	48,685	28.2
James J. Gaffney III (I)	33,835	19.6
6 Nicholas Mavroules (D)	97,099	53.8
William E. Bronson (R)	83,511	46.2
7 Edward J. Markey (D)	145,615	84.8
James J. Murphy (I)	26,017	15.2
8 Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	102,160	74.6
William A. Barnstead (R)	28,566	20.9
9 Joe Moakley (D)	106,805	91.8
Brenda Lee Franklin (SOC WORK)	6,794	5.8
10 Margaret M. Heckler (R)	102,080	61.1
John J. Marino (D)	64,868	38.9
11 Brian J. Donnelly (D)	133,644	91.7
H. Graham Lowry (USLP)	12,044	8.3
12 Gerry E. Studds (D)	176,704	99.9

## MICHIGAN

1 John Conyers Jr. (D)	89,646	92.9
Robert S. Arnold (R)	6,878	7.1
2 Carl D. Pursell (R)	97,503	67.6
Earl Greene (D)	45,631	31.6
3 Howard Wolpe (D)	83,932	51.3
Garry Brown (R)	79,572	48.7
4 Dave Stockman (R)	95,440	70.6
Morgan L. Hager Jr. (D)	38,204	28.3
5 Harold S. Sawyer (R)	81,794	49.4
Dale R. Sprik (D)	80,622	48.7
6 Bob Carr (D)	97,971	56.7
Mike Conlin (R)	74,718	43.3
7 Dale E. Kildee (D)	105,402	76.6
Gale M. Cronk (R)	29,958	21.8
8 Bob Traxler (D)	103,346	66.6
Norman R. Hughes (R)	51,900	33.4
9 Guy Vander Jagt (R)	122,363	69.6
Howard M. Leroux (D)	53,450	30.4
10 Donald J. Albosta (D)	94,913	51.5
Elford A. Cederberg (R)	89,451	48.5
11 Robert W. Davis (R)	96,351	54.9
Keith McLeod (D)	79,081	45.1
12 David E. Bonior (D)	82,892	54.9
Kirby Holmes (R)	68,063	45.1
13 Charles C. Diggins Jr. (D)	44,771	79.2
Dovie T. Pickett (R)	11,749	20.8
14 Lucien N. Nedzi (D)	84,032	67.4
John Edward Getz (R)	40,716	32.6
15 William D. Ford (D)	95,137	79.6
Edgar Nieten (R)	23,177	19.4
16 John D. Dingell (D)	93,387	76.5
Melvin E. Heuer (R)	26,827	22.0
17 William M. Brodhead (D)	106,303	95.2
18 James J. Blanchard (D)	113,037	74.5
Robert J. Salloum (R)	36,913	24.3
19 William S. Broomfield (R)	117,122	71.3
Betty F. Collier (D)	47,165	28.7

## MINNESOTA

1 Arlen Erdahl (I-R)	110,090	56.2
Gerry Sikorski (DFL)	83,271	42.5
2 Tom Hagedorn (I-R)	145,415	70.4
John F. Considine (DFL)	61,173	29.6
3 Bill Frenzel (I-R)	128,759	65.7
Michael O. Freeman (DFL)	67,120	34.3
4 Bruce F. Vento (DFL)	95,989	58.0
John R. Berg (I-R)	69,396	42.0
5 Martin Olav Sabo (DFL)	91,673	62.3
Michael Till (I-R)	55,412	37.7

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
6 Richard Nolan (DFL)	115,880	55.3	3 James J. Howard (D)	83,349	56.0	18 S. William Green (R)	60,867	53.3
Russ Bjorhus (I-R)	93,742	44.7	Bruce G. Coe (R)	64,730	43.5	Carter Burden (D, L)	53,434	46.7
7 Arlan Stangeland (I-R)	109,456	52.4	4 Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	69,259	61.1	19 Charles B. Rangel (D, R, L)	59,731	96.4
Gene R. Wenstrom (DFL)	93,055	44.5	Christopher H. Smith (R)	41,833	36.9	20 Ted Weiss (D, L)	64,275	84.6
8 James L. Oberstar (DFL)	171,125	87.2	5 Millicent Fenwick (R)	100,739	72.6	Harry Torczyner (R)	11,661	15.4
John W. Hull (AM)	25,015	12.7	John T. Fahy (D)	38,108	27.4	21 Robert Garcia (D, R, L)	23,950	98.0
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			6 Edwin B. Forsythe (R)	89,446	60.4	22 Jonathan B. Bingham (D, L)	58,727	84.1
1 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	57,358	66.6	W. Thomas McGann (D)	56,874	38.4	Anthony J. Geidel Jr. (R, C)	11,110	15.9
T. K. Moffett (R)	26,734	31.0	7 Andrew Maguire (D)	78,358	52.5	Peter A. Peyser (D)	66,354	51.6
2 David R. Bowen (D)	57,678	61.7	Margaret S. Roukema (R)	69,543	46.6	Angelo R. Martinelli (R, C)	59,455	46.2
Roland Byrd (R)	35,730	38.2	8 Robert A. Roe (D)	69,496	74.5	24 Richard L. Ottinger (D)	75,397	56.1
3 G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	101,685	92.3	Thomas Melani (R)	23,842	25.5	Michael R. Edelman (R, C)	57,451	42.7
Dorothy Cleveland (R)	8,408	7.6	9 Harold C. Hollenback (R)	73,478	48.9	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)	114,641	78.2
4 Jon C. Hinson (R)	68,225	51.6	Nicholas S. Mastorelli (D)	56,888	37.9	Gunars M. Ozols (D)	31,213	21.3
John Hampton Stennis (D)	34,837	26.4	Henry Helstoski (I)	19,126	12.7	26 Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	87,059	62.3
Evan Doss (I)	25,134	19.0	10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	55,074	86.4	Charles E. Holbrook (D, L)	41,870	30.0
5 Trent Lott (R)	97,177	100.0	John L. Pelt (R)	8,066	12.6	William R. Schaeffer Jr. (C)	10,708	7.7
<b>MISSOURI</b>			11 Joseph G. Minish (D)	88,294	70.5	27 Matthew F. McHugh (D)	83,413	55.8
1 William (Bill) Clay (D)	65,950	66.6	Julius George Feld (R)	35,642	28.5	Nell Tyler Wallace (R, C)	66,177	44.2
William E. White (R)	30,995	31.3	12 Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	94,850	73.4	28 Samuel S. Stratton (D)	139,575	76.3
2 Robert A. Young (D)	102,911	56.4	Richard McCormack (D)	34,423	26.6	Paul H. Tocker (R, C)	36,017	19.7
Robert C. Chase (R)	79,495	43.6	13 James A. Courter (R)	77,301	51.8	29 Gerald B. Solomon (R, C)	99,518	54.0
3 Richard A. Gephardt (D)	121,565	81.9	Helen Meyner (D)	71,808	48.2	Edward W. Pattison (D, L)	84,705	46.0
Lee Buchschacher (R)	26,881	18.1	14 Frank J. Guarini (D)	67,008	63.6	30 Robert C. McEwen (R, C)	85,478	60.5
4 Ike Skelton (D)	120,748	72.8	Henry J. Hill (R)	21,355	20.3	Norma A. Bartle (D, L)	55,785	39.5
William D. Baker (R)	45,116	27.2	Thomas E. McDonough (I)	15,015	14.3	31 Donald J. Mitchell (R, C)	107,791	100.0
5 Richard Bolling (D)	82,140	72.0	15 Edward J. Patten (D)	55,944	48.3	James M. Hanley (D)	76,251	52.4
Steven L. Walter (R)	30,360	26.6	Charles W. Wiley (R)	53,108	45.8	Peter J. Del Giorno (R, C)	67,071	46.1
6 E. Thomas Coleman (R)	96,574	55.9	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			33 Gary A. Lee (R)	82,501	56.0
Phil Snowden (D)	76,061	44.1	1 Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)	118,075	62.5	Roy A. Bernardi (D)	58,286	39.5
7 Gene Taylor (R)	104,566	61.2	Robert Hawk (D)	70,761	37.5	34 Frank Horton (R, D)	122,785	87.1
Jim Thomas (D)	66,351	38.8	2 Harold Runnels (D)	95,710	100.0	Leo J. Kesselring (C)	18,127	12.9
8 Richard H. Ichord (D)	96,509	60.5	<b>NEW YORK</b>			35 Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)	96,119	69.4
Donald D. Meyer (R)	63,109	39.5	1 William Carney (R, C)	90,115	56.3	Francis C. Repicci (D)	36,428	26.3
9 Harold L. Volkmer (D)	135,170	74.7	John F. Randolph (D)	67,180	41.9	36 John J. LaFalce (D, L)	99,497	74.1
Jerry A. Dent (R)	45,795	25.3	2 Thomas J. Downey (D)	64,807	54.9	Francina J. Cartonia (R)	31,527	23.5
10 Bill D. Burlison (D)	99,148	65.3	Harold J. Withers Jr. (R, C)	53,322	45.1	37 Henry J. Nowak (D, L)	70,911	78.6
James A. Weir (R)	52,687	34.7	3 Jerome A. Ambro (D)	70,526	50.9	Charles Roth III (R)	17,585	19.5
<b>MONTANA</b>			Gregory W. Carman (R, C)	66,458	47.9	38 Jack F. Kemp (R, C)	113,928	94.8
1 Pat Williams (D)	86,016	57.3	4 Norman F. Lent (R, C)	94,711	66.1	James A. Peck (L)	6,204	5.2
Jim Waltermire (R)	64,093	42.7	Everett A. Rosenblum (D)	46,508	32.5	39 Stanley N. Lundine (D)	79,385	58.5
2 Ron Marlenee (R)	75,766	56.9	5 John W. Wydler (R, C)	84,864	58.4	Crispin M. Maguire (R, C)	56,431	41.5
Thomas G. Monahan (D)	57,480	43.1	John W. Matthews (D, L)	60,519	41.6	<b>Special Elections</b>		
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			6 Lester L. Wolff (D, L)	80,799	60.0	18 S. William Green (R)	30,332	50.5
1 Douglas K. Bereuter (R)	99,013	58.1	Stuart L. Ain (R)	44,304	32.9	Bella S. Abzug (D, L)	29,189	48.5
Hess Dyas (D)	71,311	41.9	Howard Horowitz (C)	9,503	7.1	21 Robert Garcia (R, L)	7,959	55.4
2 John J. Cavanaugh (D)	77,135	52.3	7 Joseph P. Addabbo (D, R, L)	73,066	94.9	Louis Nine (D, C)	3,514	24.5
Harold J. Daub Jr. (R)	70,309	47.7	Mark Elliott Scott (C)	3,935	5.1	Ramon S. Valez (I)	2,280	15.9
3 Virginia Smith (R)	141,597	80.0	8 Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D, L)	74,872	78.6	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
Marilyn Fowler (D)	35,371	20.0	Albert Lemishow (R)	15,165	15.9	1 Walter B. Jones (D)	67,716	80.1
<b>NEVADA</b>			Paul C. Ruebenacker (C)	5,165	5.4	James Newcomb (R)	16,814	19.9
AL Jim Santini (D)	132,513	69.5	9 Geraldine A. Ferraro (D)	51,350	54.2	2 L. H. Fountain (D)	61,851	78.2
Bill O'Mara (R)	44,425	23.3	Alfred A. Dellibovi (R, C)	42,108	44.4	Barry L. Gardner (R)	15,988	20.2
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			10 Mario Biaggi (D, R, L)	77,979	95.0	3 Charlie Whitley (D)	54,452	71.1
1 Norman E. D'Amours (D)	82,697	61.6	Carmen Ricciardi (C)	4,082	5.0	Willard J. Blanchard (R)	22,150	28.9
Daniel M. Hughes (R)	49,131	36.6	11 James H. Scheuer (D, L)	58,997	78.5	4 Ike F. Andrews (D)	74,249	94.4
2 James C. Cleveland (R)	84,535	68.1	Kenneth Huhn (R, C)	16,206	21.5	Naudeen Beek (LIBERT)	4,436	5.6
Edgar J. Helms (D)	39,546	31.9	12 Shirley Chisholm (D, L)	25,697	87.8	5 Stephen L. Neal (D)	68,778	54.2
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>			Charles Gibb (R)	3,580	12.2	Hamilton C. Horton Jr. (R)	58,161	45.8
1 James J. Florio (D)	106,096	79.4	13 Stephen J. Solarz (D, L)	68,837	81.1	6 Richardson Preyer (D)	58,193	68.4
Robert M. Deitch (R)	26,853	20.1	Max Carasso (R, C)	16,002	18.9	George Bemus (R)	26,882	31.6
2 William J. Hughes (D)	112,768	66.4	14 Frederick Richmond (D, L)	31,339	76.9	7 Charlie Rose (D)	53,696	69.9
James H. Biggs (R)	56,997	33.6	Arthur Bramwell (R)	7,516	18.4	Raymond C. Schrupp (R)	23,146	30.1
			15 Leo C. Zeferetti (D, C)	49,272	68.1	W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D)	63,168	59.0
			Robert P. Whelan (R)	20,508	28.4	Roger Austin (R)	43,942	41.0
			16 Elizabeth Holtzman (D, L)	59,703	81.9	9 James G. Martin (R)	66,157	68.3
			Larry Penner (R, UT)	9,405	12.9	Charles Maxwell (D)	29,761	30.7
			John H. Fox (C)	3,782	5.2	10 James T. Broyhill (R)	67,004	100.0
			17 John M. Murphy (D)	54,228	54.2	11 Lamar Gudger (D)	75,460	53.4
			John Michael Peters (R, C)	33,071	33.1	R. Curtis Ratcliff (R)	65,832	46.6
			Thomas H. Stokes (L)	12,662	12.7	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
						AL Mark Andrews (R)	147,746	67.1
						Bruce Hagen (D)	68,016	30.9





## OHIO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Bill Gradison (R)	73,593	64.5
Timothy M. Burke (D)	38,669	33.9
2 Thomas A. Luken (D)	64,522	52.4
Stanley J. Aronoff (R)	58,716	47.6
3 Tony P. Hall (D)	62,849	53.8
Dudley P. Kircher (R)	51,833	44.4
4 Tennyson Guyer (R)	85,575	68.5
John W. Griffin (D)	39,360	31.5
5 Delbert L. Latta (R)	85,547	62.6
James R. Sherck (D)	51,071	37.4
6 William H. Harsha (R)	85,592	64.9
Ted Strickland (D)	46,318	35.1
7 Clarence J. Brown (R)	92,507	100.0
8 Thomas N. Kindness (R)	81,156	71.4
Lou Schroeder (D)	32,493	28.6
9 Thomas L. Ashley (D)	71,709	63.4
John C. Hoyt (R)	34,326	30.3
10 Clarence E. Miller (R)	99,329	73.9
James A. Plummer (D)	35,039	26.1
11 J. William Stanton (R)	89,327	68.1
Patrick J. Donlin (D)	37,131	28.3
12 Samuel L. Devine (R)	81,573	56.9
James L. Baumann (D)	61,698	43.1
13 Don J. Pease (D)	80,875	65.1
Mark W. Whitfield (R)	43,269	34.9
14 John F. Seiberling (D)	82,356	72.5
Walter F. Vogel (R)	31,311	27.5
15 Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	91,023	71.1
Henry W. Eckhart (D)	37,000	28.9
16 Ralph S. Regula (R)	105,152	78.0
Owen S. Hand Jr. (D)	29,640	22.0
17 John M. Ashbrook (R)	87,010	67.4
Kenneth R. Grier (D)	42,117	32.6
18 Douglas Applegate (D)	71,894	59.5
Bill Ress (R)	48,931	40.5
19 Lyle Williams (R)	71,890	50.7
Charles J. Carney (D)	69,977	49.3
20 Mary Rose Oakar (D)	76,973	100.0
21 Louis Stokes (D)	58,934	86.1
Bill Mack (R)	9,533	13.9
22 Charles A. Vanik (D)	87,551	66.0
Richard W. Sander (R)	30,935	23.3
Jamas F. Sexton (I)	7,126	5.4
Robert E. Lehman (I)	6,960	5.2
23 Ronald M. Mottl (D)	99,975	74.8
Homes S. Taft (R)	33,732	25.2

## OKLAHOMA

1 James R. Jones (D)	73,886	59.9
Paula Unruh (R)	49,404	40.1
2 Mike Synar (D)	72,583	54.8
Gary L. Richardson (R)	59,853	45.2
3 Wes Watkins (D)		100.0
4 Tom Steed (D)	62,993	60.3
Scotty Robb (R)	41,421	39.7
5 Mickey Edwards (R)	71,451	79.9
Jesse D. Knipp (D)	17,978	20.1
6 Glenn English (D)	103,512	74.2
Harold Hunter (R)	36,031	25.8

## OREGON

1 Les AuCoin (D)	158,706	62.9
Nick Bunick (R)	93,640	37.1
2 Al Ullman (D)	152,099	69.1
Terry L. Hicks (R)	67,547	30.7
3 Robert Duncan (D)	151,895	84.6
Martin Simon (USLP)	27,120	15.1
4 James Weaver (D)	124,745	56.3
Jerry L. Lausmann (R)	96,953	43.7

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Michael (Ozzie) Myers (D)	104,412	71.9
Samuel N. Fanelli (R)	37,913	26.1

## Candidates

2 William H. Gray III (D)	132,594	82.0
Roland J. Atkins (R)	25,785	15.9
3 Raymond F. Lederer (D)	86,915	71.8
Raymond S. Kauffman (R)	33,750	28.2
4 Charles F. Dougherty (R)	119,445	55.8
Joshua Eilberg (D)	87,555	44.2
5 Richard T. Schulze (R)	119,565	75.1
Murray P. Zealor (D)	36,704	24.9
6 Gus Yatron (D)	196,432	73.8
Stephen Mazur (R)	37,746	26.2
7 Robert W. Edgar (D)	79,771	50.3
Eugene D. Kane (R)	78,403	49.4
8 Peter H. Kostmayer (D)	89,276	61.1
G. Roger Bowers (R)	56,776	38.9
9 Bud Shuster (R)	101,151	74.9
Blaine L. Havice Jr. (D)	33,882	25.1
10 Joseph M. McDade (R)	116,003	76.5
Gene Basalyga (D)	35,721	23.5
11 Daniel J. Flood (D)	61,433	57.5
Robert P. Hudock (R)	45,335	42.5
12 John P. Murtha (D)	194,216	68.7
Luther V. Elkins (R)	47,442	31.3
13 Lawrence Coughlin (R)	112,711	70.5
Alan B. Rubenstein (D)	47,151	29.5
14 William S. Moorhead (D)	68,004	57.0
Stan Thomas (R)	49,992	41.9
15 Donald L. Ritter (R)	65,986	53.2
Fred B. Rooney (D)	58,077	46.8
16 Robert S. Walker (R)	91,910	77.0
Charles W. Boohar (D)	27,386	23.0
17 Allen E. Ertel (D)	79,234	59.6
Thomas R. Rippon (R)	53,613	40.4
18 Doug Walgren (D)	88,299	57.1
Ted Jacob (R)	65,088	42.1
19 Bill Goodling (R)	105,424	78.7
Rajeshwar Kumar (D)	28,577	21.3
20 Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	97,745	72.1
Kathleen M. Meyer (R)	37,745	27.9
21 Don Bailey (D)	73,712	52.9
Robert H. Miller (R)	65,622	47.1
22 Austin J. Murphy (D)	99,559	71.6
Marilyn C. Ecoff (R)	39,518	28.4
23 William F. Clinger Jr. (R)	73,194	54.3
Joseph S. Ammerman (D)	61,657	45.7
24 Marc L. Marks (R)	87,041	64.0
Joseph F. Vigorito (D)	48,894	36.0
25 Eugene V. Atkinson (D)	68,293	46.5
Tim Shaffer (R)	62,160	42.3
Robert Morris (I)	10,588	7.2

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	86,768	61.2
John J. Slocum Jr. (R)	54,912	38.8
2 Edward P. Beard (D)	87,397	52.6
Claudine Schneider (R)	78,725	47.4

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Mendel J. Davis (D)	65,835	60.6
C. C. Wannamaker (R)	42,811	39.4
2 Floyd Spence (R)	71,208	57.3
Jack Bass (D)	53,021	42.7
3 Butley Derrick (D)	81,638	82.0
Anthony Panuccio (R)	17,973	18.0
4 Carroll A. Campbell Jr. (R)	51,377	52.1
Max M. Heller (D)	45,484	46.2
5 Ken Holland (D)	63,538	82.7
Harold Hough (I)	13,251	17.3
6 John W. Jenrette Jr. (D)	69,372	100.0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1 Thomas A. Daschle (D)	64,683	50.1
Leo K. Thorsness (R)	64,544	49.9
2 James Abdnor (R)	70,780	56.0
Bob Samuelson (D)	55,516	44.0

## TENNESSEE

Candidates	Votes	%
1 James H. (Jimmy) Quillen (R)	92,143	64.5
Gordon Ball (D)	50,694	35.5
2 John J. Duncan (R)	125,082	81.8
Margaret Francis (D)	27,745	18.2
3 Marilyn Lloyd (D)	108,282	88.9
Dan East (I)	13,535	11.1
4 Albert Gore Jr. (D)	108,695	100.0
5 Bill Boner (D)	68,608	51.4
Bill Goodwin (R)	47,288	35.4
Henry Haile (I)	17,674	13.2
6 Robin L. Beard Jr. (R)	114,630	74.6
Ron Arline (D)	38,954	25.4
7 Ed Jones (D)	96,863	72.9
Ross Cook (R)	36,003	27.1
8 Harold E. Ford (D)	80,776	69.7
Duncan Ragsdale (R)	33,679	29.1

## TEXAS

1 Sam B. Hall Jr. (D)	73,708	78.1
Fred Hudson (R)	20,700	21.9
2 Charles Wilson (D)	66,986	70.1
Jim (Matt) Dillon (R)	28,584	29.9
3 James M. Collins (R)	96,406	100.0
4 Ray Roberts (D)	58,336	61.5
Frank S. Glenn (R)	36,582	38.5
5 Jim Mattox (D)	35,524	50.3
Tom Pauken (R)	34,672	49.1
6 Phil Gramm (D)	66,025	65.1
Wesley H. Mowrey (R)	35,393	34.9
7 Bill Archer (R)	128,214	85.1
Robert L. Hutchings (D)	22,415	14.9
8 Bob Eckhardt (R)	39,429	61.5
Nick Gearhart (R)	24,673	38.5
9 Jack Brooks (D)	50,792	63.3
Randy Evans (R)	29,473	36.7
10 J. J. Pickle (D)	94,529	76.3
Emmett L. Hudspeth (R)	29,328	23.7
11 J. Marvin Leath (D)	53,354	51.6
Jack Burgess (R)	49,965	48.4
12 Jim Wright (D)	46,456	68.5
Claude K. Brown (R)	21,364	31.5
13 Jack Hightower (D)	75,271	74.9
Clifford A. Jones (D)	25,275	25.1
14 Joe Wyatt (D)	63,953	72.4
Joy Yates (R)	24,325	27.6
15 E. (Kika) de la Garza (D)	54,560	66.2
Robert L. McDonald (R)	27,853	33.8
16 Richard C. White (D)	53,090	70.0
Michael Giare (R)	22,743	30.0
17 Charles W. Stenholm (D)	69,030	68.1
Billy Lee Fisher (R)	32,302	31.9
18 Mickey Leland (D)	36,783	96.8
19 Kent Hance (D)	54,729	53.2
George W. Bush (R)	48,070	46.8
20 Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	51,584	100.0
21 Tom Loeffler (R)	84,336	57.0
Nelson W. Wolff (R)	63,501	43.0
22 Ron Paul (R)	54,643	50.6
Bob Gammage (D)	53,443	49.4
23 Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)	62,649	89.7
Augustin Mata (LRU)	7,185	10.3
24 Martin Frost (D)	39,201	54.1
Leo Berman (R)	33,314	45.9

## UTAH

1 Gunn McKay (D)	93,892	51.0
Jed J. Richardson (R)	85,028	46.2
2 Dan Marriott (R)	121,492	62.3
Edwin B. Firmage (D)	68,899	35.3

## VERMONT

AL James M. Jeffords (R)	90,688	75.3
S. Marie Dietz (D)	23,228	19.3
Peter Diamondstone (LU)	6,505	5.4

**VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Paul S. Triple Jr. (R)	89,158	72.1
	Lew Puller (D)	34,578	27.9
2	G. William Whitehurst (R)	63,512	100.0
3	David E. Satterfield III (D)	104,550	87.7
	Alan R. Ogden (I)	14,453	12.1
4	Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)	77,827	99.9
5	Dan Daniel (D)	83,575	99.9
6	M. Caldwell Butler (R)	88,647	99.8
7	J. Kenneth Robinson (R)	84,517	64.3
	Lewis Fickett (D)	46,950	35.7
8	Herbert E. Harris II (D)	56,137	50.5
	John F. Herrity (D)	52,396	47.1
9	William C. Wampler (R)	76,877	61.9
	Champ Clark (D)	47,367	38.1
10	Joseph L. Fisher (D)	70,892	53.3
	Frank Wolf (R)	61,981	46.6

**WASHINGTON**

1	Joel Pritchard (R)	99,942	64.0
	Janice Niemi (D)	52,706	33.7
2	Al Swift (D)	70,620	51.4
	John Nance Garner (R)	66,793	48.6

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Don Bonker (D)	82,616	58.6
	Rick Bennett (R)	58,270	41.4
4	Mike McCormack (D)	85,602	61.1
	Susan Roylance (R)	54,389	38.9
5	Thomas S. Foley (D)	77,201	48.0
	Duane Alton (R)	68,761	42.7
	Mel Tonasket (I)	14,887	9.3
6	Norman D. Dicks (D)	71,057	60.9
	James E. Beaver (R)	43,640	37.4
7	Mike Lowry (D)	67,450	53.3
	John E. Cunningham (R)	59,052	46.7

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Robert H. Mollohan (D)	76,372	63.4
	Gene A. Haynes (R)	44,062	36.6
2	Harley O. Staggers (D)	69,683	55.3
	Cleveland K. Benedict (R)	56,272	44.7
3	John M. Slack (D)	74,837	59.2
	David M. Staton (R)	51,584	40.8
4	Nick J. Rahall (D)	70,035	100.0

**WISCONSIN**

1	Les Aspin (D)	77,146	54.5
	William W. Petrie (R)	64,437	45.5

**Candidates**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	99,631	57.7
	James A. Wright (R)	71,412	41.3
3	Alvin Baldus (D)	96,326	62.8
	Michael S. Ellis (R)	57,060	37.2
4	Clement J. Zablocki (D)	101,575	66.1
	Elroy G. Honadel (R)	52,125	33.9
5	Henry S. Reuss (D)	85,067	73.1
	James R. Medina (R)	30,185	25.9
6	William A. Steiger (R)	114,742	69.6
	Robert J. Steffes (D)	48,785	29.6
7	David R. Obey (D)	110,874	62.2
	Vinton A. Vesta (R)	65,750	36.9
8	Tobias A. Roth (R)	101,856	57.9
	Robert J. Cornell (D)	73,925	42.1
9	F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	118,386	61.1
	Matthew J. Flynn (D)	75,207	38.8

**WYOMING**

AL	Richard Cheney (R)	75,855	58.6
	Bill Bagley (D)	53,522	41.4

1. For the 1978 House elections in Louisiana, an open primary was held with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected unopposed without any further appearance on the general election ballot. Where no candidate received 50 percent, there was a general election runoff between the top two finishers regardless of party.

**1979 House Elections****CALIFORNIA****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Bill Royer (R)	52,585	57.3
	G.W. Holsinger (D)	37,685	41.1

**WISCONSIN****Special Election**

6	Thomas E. Petri (R)	71,715	50.0
	Gary R. Goyke (D)	70,492	49.5





## 1980 House Elections

### ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Jack Edwards (R)	111,089	94.8
Steve Smith (LIBERT)	6,130	5.2
2 William L. Dickinson (R)	104,796	60.6
Cecil Wyatt (D)	63,447	36.7
3 Bill Nichols (D)	107,654	100.0
4 Tom Bevill (D)	129,365	97.9
5 Ronnie G. Flippo (D)	117,626	94.1
Betty T. Benson (LIBERT)	7,341	5.9
6 Albert Lee Smith Jr. (R)	95,019	50.5
W. B. (Pete) Clifford (D)	87,536	46.6
7 Richard C. Shelby (D)	122,505	72.6
James E. Bacon (R)	43,320	25.7

### ALASKA

AL Don Young (R)	114,089	73.8
Kevin (Pat) Parnell (D)	39,922	25.8

### ARIZONA

1 John J. Rhodes (R)	136,961	73.3
Steve Jancek (D)	40,045	21.4
2 Morris K. Udall (D)	127,736	58.1
Richard H. Huff (R)	88,653	40.4
3 Bob Stump (D)	141,448	64.3
Bob Croft (R)	65,845	30.0
Sharon Hayse (LIBERT)	12,529	5.7
4 Eldon Rudd (R)	142,565	62.6
Les Miller (D)	85,046	37.4

### ARKANSAS

1 Bill Alexander (D)		100.0
2 Ed Bethune (R)	159,148	78.9
James G. Reid (D)	42,278	21.0
3 John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)		100.0
4 Beryl Anthony Jr. (D)		100.0

### CALIFORNIA

1 Eugene A. Chappie (R)	145,585	53.7
Harold T. Johnson (D)	107,993	39.8
Jim McClarin (LIBERT)	17,497	6.5
2 Don H. Clausen (R)	141,698	54.2
Norma K. Bork (D)	109,789	42.0
3 Robert T. Matsui (D)	170,670	70.6
Joseph Murphy (R)	64,215	26.5
4 Vic Fazio (D)	133,853	65.1
Albert Dehr (R)	60,935	29.6
Robert J. Burnside (LIBERT)	10,267	5.0
5 John L. Burton (D)	101,105	51.1
Dennis McQuaid (R)	89,624	45.3
6 Phillip Burton (D)	93,400	69.4
Tom Spinoso (R)	34,500	25.6
Roy Childs (LIBERT)	6,750	5.0
7 George Miller (D)	142,044	63.3
Giles St. Clair (R)	70,479	31.4
8 Ronald V. Dellums (D)	108,380	55.5
Charles V. Hughes (R)	76,580	39.2
Tom Mikuriya (LIBERT)	10,465	5.3
9 Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D)	90,504	55.3
William J. Kennedy (R)	67,265	41.1
10 Don Edwards (D)	102,231	62.1
John M. Lutton (R)	45,987	27.9
Joseph Fuhrig (LIBERT)	11,904	7.2
11 Tom Lantos (D)	85,823	46.4
Bill Royer (R)	80,100	43.3
Wilson Branch (PFP)	13,723	7.4
12 Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R)	143,817	72.2
Kirsten Olsen (D)	37,009	18.6
Bill Evers (LIBERT)	15,073	7.6

Candidates	Votes	%
13 Norman Y. Mineta (D)	132,246	58.9
W. E. (Ted) Gagne (R)	79,766	35.5
14 Norman D. Shumway (R)	133,979	60.7
Ann Cerney (D)	79,883	36.2
15 Tony Coelho (D)	108,072	71.8
Ron Schwartz (R)	37,895	25.2
16 Leon E. Panetta (D)	158,360	71.0
W. A. (Jack) Roth (R)	54,675	24.5
17 Charles Pashayan Jr. (R)	129,159	70.6
Willard H. Johnson (D)	53,780	29.4
18 William M. Thomas (R)	126,046	71.0
Mary (Pat) Timmermans (D)	51,415	29.0
19 Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	162,854	77.7
Carmen Lodise (D)	36,990	17.6
20 Barry Goldwater Jr. (R)	199,681	78.8
Matt Miller (D)	43,025	17.0
21 Bobbi Fiedler (R)	74,843	48.7
James C. Corman (D)	74,091	48.2
22 Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	115,241	63.9
Pierce O'Donnell (D)	57,477	31.9
23 Anthony C. Beilenson (D)	126,020	63.2
Robert Winckler (R)	62,742	31.5
Jeffrey P. Lieb (LIBERT)	10,623	5.3
24 Henry A. Waxman (D)	93,569	63.8
Roland Cayard (R)	39,744	27.1
25 Edward R. Roybal (D)	49,080	66.0
Richard L. Ferraro Jr. (R)	21,116	28.4
William D. Mitchell (LIBERT)	4,169	5.6
26 Joseph L. Lisoni (D)	40,099	24.4
John H. Rousselot (R)	116,715	70.9
27 Robert K. Dornan (R)	109,807	51.0
Carey Peck (D)	100,061	46.5
28 Julian C. Dixon (D)	108,725	79.2
Robert Reid (R)	23,179	16.9
29 Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	80,095	86.1
Michael A. Hirt (R)	10,282	11.1
30 George E. Danielson (D)	74,119	72.1
J. Arthur Platten (R)	24,136	23.5
31 Mervyn M. Dymally (D)	69,146	64.4
Don Grimshaw (R)	38,203	35.6
32 Glenn M. Anderson (D)	84,057	65.9
John R. Adler (R)	39,260	30.8
33 Wayne Grisham (R)	122,439	70.9
Fred L. Anderson (D)	50,365	29.1
34 Dan Lungren (R)	138,024	71.8
Simone (D)	46,351	24.1
35 David Dreier (R)	100,743	51.8
Jim Lloyd (D)	88,279	45.4
36 George E. Brown Jr. (D)	88,634	52.5
John Paul Stark (R)	73,252	43.4
37 Jerry Lewis (R)	166,640	71.6
Donald M. Rusk (D)	58,462	25.1
38 Jerry M. Patterson (D)	91,880	55.5
Art Jacobson (R)	66,256	40.0
39 William Dannemeyer (R)	175,228	76.3
Leonard L. Lahtinen (D)	54,504	23.7
40 Robert E. Badham (R)	213,999	70.2
Michael F. Dow (D)	66,512	21.8
Dan Mahaffey (LIBERT)	24,486	8.0
41 Bill Lowery (R)	123,187	52.7
Bob Wilson (D)	101,101	43.2
42 Duncan L. Hunter (R)	79,713	53.3
Lionel Van Deerlin (D)	69,936	46.7
43 Clair W. Burgener (R)	299,037	86.5
Tom Metzger (D)	46,383	13.4

### COLORADO

1 Patricia Schroeder (D)	107,364	59.8
Naomi Bradford (R)	67,804	37.7
2 Timothy E. Wirth (D)	153,618	56.4
John McClellery (R)	111,825	41.1
3 Ray Kogovsek (D)	105,820	54.9
Harold McCormick (R)	84,292	43.7

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Hank Brown (R)	178,221	68.4
Polly Baca Barragan (D)	76,849	29.5
5 Ken Kramer (R)	177,319	72.4
Ed Schreiber (D)	62,003	25.3

### CONNECTICUT

1 William R. Cotter (D)	137,849	63.0
Marjorie D. Anderson (R)	80,816	37.0
2 Samuel Gejdenson (D)	119,176	53.4
Tony Guglielmo (R)	104,107	46.6
3 Lawrence J. DeNardis (R)	117,024	52.3
Joseph I. Lieberman (D)	103,903	46.5
4 Stewart B. McKinney (R)	124,285	62.6
John A. Phillips (D)	74,326	37.4
5 William R. Ratchford (D)	117,316	50.4
Edward M. Donahue (R)	115,614	49.6
6 Toby Moffett (D)	142,685	59.0
Nicholas Schaus (R)	98,331	40.6

### DELAWARE

AL Thomas B. Evans Jr. (R)	133,842	61.8
Robert L. Maxwell (D)	81,227	37.5

### FLORIDA

1 Earl Hutto (D)	119,829	61.2
Warren Briggs (R)	75,939	38.8
2 Don Fuqua (D)	138,252	70.6
John R. LaCapra (R)	57,588	29.4
3 Charles E. Bennett (D)	104,672	77.0
Harry Radcliffe (R)	31,208	23.0
4 Bill Chappell Jr. (D)	147,775	65.8
Barney E. Dillard Jr. (R)	76,924	34.2
5 Bill McCollum (R)	177,603	55.8
David Best (D)	140,903	44.2
6 C. W. Bill Young (R)		100.0
7 Sam Gibbons (D)	132,529	71.8
Charles P. Jones (R)	52,138	28.2
8 Andy Ireland (D)	151,613	69.3
Scott Nicholson (R)	61,820	28.2
9 Bill Nelson (D)	139,468	70.4
Stan Dowiat (R)	58,734	29.6
10 L. A. (Skip) Bafalis (R)	272,393	78.9
Richard D. Sparkman (D)	72,646	21.1
11 Dan Mica (D)	201,713	59.5
Al Coogler (R)	137,520	40.5
12 Clay Shaw (R)	128,561	54.5
Alan S. Becker (D)	107,164	45.5
13 William Lehman (D)	127,828	74.9
Alvin E. Entin (R)	42,830	25.1
14 Claude Pepper (D)	95,820	74.9
Evelio S. Estrella (R)	32,027	25.1
15 Dante B. Fascell (D)	132,952	65.4
Herbert J. Hoodwin (R)	70,433	34.6

### GEORGIA

1 Bo Ginn (D)	82,145	100.0
2 Charles F. Hatcher (D)	92,264	73.6
Jack E. Harrell Jr. (R)	33,107	26.4
3 Jack Brinkley (D)	89,040	100.0
4 Elliott H. Levitas (D)	117,091	69.4
Barry E. Billington (R)	51,546	30.6
5 Wyche Fowler Jr. (D)	101,646	74.0
F. William Dowda (R)	35,640	26.0
6 Newt Gingrich (R)	96,071	59.1
Dock H. Davis (D)	66,606	40.9
7 Larry P. McDonald (D)	115,892	68.1
Richard L. Castellucis (R)	54,242	31.9
8 Billy Lee Evans (D)	91,103	74.6
Darwin Carter (R)	31,033	25.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Ed Jenkins (D)	115,576	68.0
	David G. Ashworth (R)	54,341	32.0
10	Doug Barnard (D)	102,177	80.2
	Bruce J. Neubauer (R)	25,194	19.8

**HAWAII**

1	Cecil Heftel (D)	98,256	79.8
	Aloma Keen Noble (R)	19,819	16.1
2	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	141,477	89.9
	Don G. Smith (LIBERT)	15,903	10.1

**IDAHO**

1	Larry Craig (R)	116,845	53.7
	Glenn W. Nichols (D)	100,697	46.3
2	George Hansen (R)	116,196	58.8
	Diane Bilyeu (D)	81,364	41.2

**ILLINOIS**

1	Harold Washington (D)	119,562	95.5
2	Gus Savage (D)	129,771	88.1
	Marsha A. Harris (R)	17,428	11.8
3	Marty Russo (D)	137,283	68.9
	Lawrence C. Sarsoun (R)	61,955	31.1
4	Edward J. Derwinski (R)	152,377	68.0
	Richard S. Jalovec (D)	71,814	32.0
5	John G. Fary (D)	106,142	79.6
	Robert V. Kotowski (R)	27,136	20.4
6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	123,593	67.0
	Mario Raymond Reda (D)	60,951	33.0
7	Cardiss Collins (D)	80,056	85.1
	Ruth R. Hooper (R)	14,041	14.9
8	Dan Rostenkowski (D)	98,524	84.7
	Walter F. Zilke (R)	17,845	15.3
9	Sidney R. Yates (D)	106,543	73.1
	John D. Andrica (R)	39,244	26.9
10	John E. Porter (R)	137,707	60.7
	Robert A. Weinberger (D)	89,008	39.3
11	Frank Annunzio (D)	121,166	69.8
	Michael R. Zaniello (R)	52,417	30.2
12	Philip M. Crane (R)	185,080	74.1
	David McCartney (D)	64,729	25.9
13	Robert McClory (R)	131,448	71.7
	Michael Reese (D)	52,000	28.3
14	John N. Erlenborn (R)	202,583	76.8
	LeRoy E. Kennel (D)	61,224	23.2
15	Tom Corcoran (R)	150,898	76.7
	John P. Quillin (D)	45,721	23.3
16	Lynn M. Martin (D)	132,905	67.4
	Douglas R. Aurand (D)	64,224	32.6
17	George M. O'Brien (R)	125,806	65.8
	Michael A. Murer (D)	65,305	34.2
18	Robert H. Michel (R)	125,561	62.1
	John L. Knuppel (D)	76,471	37.9
19	Tom Railsback (R)	142,616	73.4
	Thomas J. Hand (D)	51,753	26.6
20	Paul Findley (R)	123,427	56.0
	David L. Robinson (D)	96,950	44.0
21	Edward R. Madigan (R)	132,186	67.6
	Penny L. Severns (D)	63,476	32.4
22	Daniel B. Crane (R)	146,014	68.8
	Peter M. Voelz (D)	66,065	31.2
23	Melvin Price (D)	107,786	64.4
	Ronald L. Davinroy (R)	59,644	35.6
24	Paul Simon (D)	112,134	49.1
	John T. Anderson (R)	110,176	48.3

**Special Election**

10	John E. Porter (R)	36,981	54.0
	Robert Weinberger (D)	30,929	46.0

**INDIANA**

1	Adam Benjamin Jr. (D)	112,016	72.0
	Joseph D. Harkin (R)	43,537	28.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Floyd Fithian (D)	122,326	54.1
	Ernest Niemeyer (R)	103,957	45.9
3	John P. Hiller (R)	103,972	55.0
	John Brademas (D)	85,136	45.0
4	Daniel R. Coats (R)	120,055	60.5
	John D. Walda (D)	77,542	39.1
5	Elwood Hillis (R)	129,474	61.7
	Nels J. Ackerson (D)	80,378	38.3
6	David W. Evans (D)	98,482	50.2
	David G. Crane (R)	97,582	49.8
7	John T. Myers (R)	137,604	66.1
	Patrick D. Carroll (D)	69,051	33.2
8	H. Joel Deckard (R)	119,415	55.2
	Kenneth C. Snider (D)	97,059	44.8
9	Lee H. Hamilton (D)	136,574	64.4
	George Meyers Jr. (R)	75,601	35.6
10	Phil Sharp (D)	103,083	53.4
	William G. Frazier (R)	90,051	46.6
11	Andy Jacobs Jr. (D)	105,468	57.3
	Sheila Suess (R)	78,743	42.7

**IOWA**

1	Jim Leach (R)	133,349	64.1
	Jim Larew (D)	72,602	34.9
2	Tom Tauke (R)	111,587	54.0
	Steve Sovern (D)	93,175	45.1
3	Cooper Evans (R)	107,869	51.4
	Lynn G. Cutler (D)	101,735	48.4
4	Neal Smith (D)	117,896	53.9
	Donald C. Young (R)	100,335	45.9
5	Tom Harkin (D)	127,895	60.2
	Cal Hultman (R)	84,472	39.8
6	Berkley Bedell (D)	129,460	64.3
	Clarence S. Carney (R)	71,866	35.7

**KANSAS**

1	Pat Roberts (R)	121,545	62.3
	Phil Martin (D)	73,586	37.7
2	Jim Jeffries (R)	92,107	53.9
	Sam Keys (D)	78,859	46.1
3	Larry Winn Jr. (R)	109,294	55.5
	Dan Watkins (D)	82,414	41.8
4	Dan Glickman (D)	124,014	68.9
	Clay Hunter (R)	55,899	31.1
5	Bob Whittaker (R)	141,029	74.2
	David L. Miller (D)	45,676	24.0

**KENTUCKY**

1	Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)	118,565	100.0
2	William H. Natcher (D)	99,670	65.7
	Mark T. Watson (R)	52,110	34.3
3	Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	85,873	63.7
	Richard Cesler (R)	46,681	34.6
4	Gene Snyder (R)	126,049	67.0
	Phil M. McGary (D)	62,138	33.0
5	Harold Rogers (R)	112,093	67.5
	Ted R. Marcum (D)	54,027	32.5
6	Larry J. Hopkins (R)	105,376	58.9
	Tom Easterly (D)	72,473	40.5
7	Carl D. Perkins (D)	117,665	100.0

**LOUISIANA<sup>1</sup>**

1	Robert L. Livingston (R)	100.0	
2	Lindy Boggs (D)	100.0	
3	W.J. (Billy) Tauzin (D)	100.0	
4	Buddy Roemer (D)	103,625	63.8
	Claude (Buddy) Leach (D)	58,705	36.2
5	Jerry Huckaby (D)	100.0	
6	W. Henson Moore (R)	100.0	
7	John B. Breaux (D)	100.0	
8	Gillis W. Long (D)	100.0	

**Special Election**

3	W.J. (Billy) Tauzin (D)	62,108	53.0
	James Donelon (R)	54,815	47.0

**MAINE**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	David F. Emery (R)	188,667	68.5
	Harold C. Pachios (D)	86,819	31.5
2	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	186,406	78.5
	Harold L. Silverman (D)	51,026	21.5

**MARYLAND**

1	Roy Dyson (D)	97,743	51.7
	Robert E. Bauman (R)	91,143	48.3
2	Clarence D. Long (D)	121,017	57.4
	Helen D. Bentley (R)	89,961	42.6
3	Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	102,293	76.1
	Russell T. Schaffer (R)	32,074	23.9
4	Marjorie S. Holt (R)	120,985	71.9
	James J. Riley (D)	47,375	28.1
5	Gladys Noon Spellman (D)	106,035	80.5
	Kevin R. Igoe (R)	25,693	19.5
6	Beverly B. Byron (D)	146,101	69.9
	Raymond E. Beck (R)	62,913	30.1
7	Parren J. Mitchell (D)	97,104	88.5
	Victor Clark Jr. (R)	12,650	11.5
8	Michael D. Barnes (D)	148,301	59.3
	Newton I. Steers Jr. (R)	101,659	40.7

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Silvio O. Conte (R)	156,415	74.9
	Helen Poppy Doyle (D)	52,457	25.1
2	Edward P. Boland (D)	120,711	67.2
	Thomas P. Swank (R)	38,672	21.5
	John B. Aubuchon (I)	20,247	11.3
3	Joseph D. Early (D)	141,560	72.3
	David G. Skehan (R)	54,123	27.7
4	Barney Frank (D)	103,466	51.9
	Richard A. Jones (R)	95,898	48.1
5	James M. Shannon (D)	136,758	66.0
	William C. Sawyer (R)	70,547	34.0
6	Nicholas Mavroules (D)	111,393	50.8
	Thomas H. Trimarco (R)	103,192	47.1
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	155,759	100.0
8	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	128,689	78.4
	William A. Barnstead (R)	35,477	21.6
9	Joe Moakley (D)	104,010	100.0
10	Margaret M. Heckler (R)	131,794	60.6
	Robert E. McCarthy (D)	85,629	39.4
11	Brian J. Donnelly (D)	137,066	100.0
12	Gerry E. Studds (D)	195,791	73.2
	Paul V. Doane (R)	71,620	26.8

**MICHIGAN**

1	John Conyers Jr. (D)	123,286	94.7
2	Carl D. Pursell (R)	115,562	57.3
	Kathleen F. O'Reilly (D)	83,550	41.4
3	Howard Wolpe (D)	113,080	52.0
	James S. Gilmore (R)	102,591	47.2
4	Dave Stockman (R)	148,950	74.7
	Lyndon G. Furst (D)	47,777	24.0
5	Harold S. Sawyer (R)	118,061	53.1
	Dale R. Sprick (D)	101,737	45.8
6	Jim Dunn (R)	111,272	50.6
	Bob Carr (D)	108,548	49.4
7	Dale E. Kildee (D)	147,280	92.7
	Dennis L. Berry (LIBERT)	11,507	7.2
8	Bob Traxler (D)	124,155	60.7
	Norman R. Hughes (R)	77,009	37.7
9	Guy Vander Jagt (R)	168,713	96.5
10	Don Albosta (D)	126,962	52.4
	Richard J. Allen (R)	111,496	46.0
11	Robert W. Davis (R)	146,205	65.5
	Dan Dorrity (D)	75,515	33.8
12	David E. Bonior (D)	112,698	55.3
	Kirk Walsh (R)	90,931	44.7
13	George W. Crockett Jr. (D)	79,719	91.5
	M. Michael Hurd (R)	6,473	7.4



	Candidates	Votes	%
14	Dennis M. Hertel (D)	90,362	53.3
	Vic Caputo (R)	78,395	46.2
15	William D. Ford (D)	113,492	67.6
	Gerald R. Carlson (R)	53,046	31.6
16	John D. Dingell (D)	105,844	69.9
	Pamella A. Seay (R)	42,735	28.2
17	William M. Brodhead (D)	127,525	73.1
	Alfred L. Patterson (R)	44,313	25.4
18	James J. Blanchard (D)	135,705	65.3
	Betty J. Suida (R)	68,575	33.0
19	William S. Broomfield (R)	168,530	72.7
	Wayne E. Daniels (D)	60,100	25.9

**MINNESOTA<sup>2</sup>**

1	Arlen Erdahl (I-R)	171,099	71.8
	Russell V. Smith (DFL)	67,279	28.2
2	Tom Hagedorn (I-R)	158,082	60.6
	Harold J. Bergquist (DFL)	102,586	39.4
3	Bill Frenzel (I-R)	179,393	75.6
	Joel Alexander Saliterman (DFL)	57,868	24.4
4	Bruce F. Vento (DFL)	119,182	58.5
	John Berg (I-R)	82,537	40.5
5	Martin Olav Sabo (DFL)	126,451	70.1
	John Doherty (I-R)	48,200	26.7
6	Vin Weber (I-R)	140,402	52.7
	Archie Baumann (DFL)	126,173	47.3
7	Arlan Stangeland (I-R)	135,084	52.1
	Gene Wenstrom (DFL)	124,026	47.9
8	James L. Oberstar (DFL)	182,228	70.4
	Edward Fiore (I-R)	72,350	28.0

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	104,269	63.0
	T. K. Moffett (R)	61,292	37.0
2	David R. Bowen (D)	96,750	69.6
	Frank Drake (R)	42,300	30.4
3	G.V. Montgomery (D)	128,035	100.0
4	Jon C. Hinson (R)	69,321	39.0
	Leslie Burl McLeomore (I)	52,959	29.8
	Britt R. Singletary (D)	52,303	29.4
5	Trent Lott (R)	131,559	73.9
	Jimmy McVeay (D)	46,416	26.1

**MISSOURI**

1	William Clay (D)	91,272	70.2
	Bill White (R)	38,667	29.8
2	Robert A. Young (D)	148,227	64.4
	John O. Shields (R)	81,762	35.6
3	Richard A. Gephardt (D)	143,132	77.6
	Robert A. Cedarburg (R)	41,277	22.4
4	Ike Skelton (D)	151,459	67.8
	Bill Baker (R)	71,869	32.2
5	Richard Bolling (D)	110,957	70.1
	Vincent E. Baker (R)	47,309	29.9
6	E. Thomas Coleman (R)	149,281	70.6
	Vernon King (D)	62,048	29.4
7	Gene Taylor (R)	161,668	67.8
	Ken Young (D)	76,844	32.2
8	Wendell Bailey (R)	127,675	57.1
	Steve Gardner (D)	95,751	42.9
9	Harold L. Volkmer (D)	135,905	56.5
	John W. Turner (R)	104,835	43.5
10	Bill Emerson (R)	116,167	55.2
	Bill D. Burlison (D)	94,465	44.8

**MONTANA**

1	Pat Williams (D)	112,866	61.4
	John K. McDonald (R)	70,874	38.6
2	Ron Marlenee (R)	91,431	59.1
	Tom Monahan (D)	63,370	40.9

**NEBRASKA**

1	Douglas K. Bereuter (R)	160,705	78.6
	Rex S. Story (D)	43,605	21.3

2	Hal Daub (R)	107,736	53.1
	Richard M. Fellman (D)	88,843	43.8
3	Virginia Smith (R)	182,887	83.9
	Stan Ditus (D)	34,967	16.0

**NEVADA**

AL	Jim Santini (D)	165,107	67.5
	Vince Saunders (R)	63,163	25.8

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Norman E. D'Amours (D)	114,061	60.8
	Marshall W. Cobleigh (R)	73,565	39.2
2	Judd Gregg (R)	113,304	64.1
	Maurice L. Arel (D)	63,350	35.9

**NEW JERSEY**

1	James J. Florio (D)	147,352	76.7
	Scott L. Sibert (R)	42,154	21.9
2	William J. Hughes (D)	135,437	57.5
	Beech N. Fox (R)	97,072	41.2
3	James J. Howard (D)	106,269	49.9
	Marie Sheehan Muhler (R)	104,184	49.0
4	Christopher H. Smith (R)	95,447	56.6
	Frank Thompson Jr. (D)	68,480	40.6
5	Millicent Fenwick (R)	156,016	77.5
	Kieran E. Pillion Jr. (D)	41,269	20.5
6	Edwin B. Forsythe (R)	125,792	56.3
	Lewis M. Weinstein (D)	92,227	41.3
7	Marge Roukema (R)	108,760	50.7
	Andrew Maguire (D)	99,737	46.5
8	Robert A. Roe (D)	95,493	67.2
	William R. Cleveland (R)	44,625	31.4
9	Harold C. Hollenbeck (R)	116,128	59.1
	Gabriel Ambrosio (D)	75,321	38.3
10	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	76,154	85.3
	Everett J. Jennings (R)	11,778	13.2
11	Joseph G. Minish (D)	106,155	63.0
	Robert A. Davis (R)	57,772	34.3
12	Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	134,973	77.1
	Rose Zeidweg Monyek (D)	36,577	20.9
13	Jim Courter (R)	152,862	71.6
	Dave Stickle (D)	56,251	26.4
14	Frank J. Guarini (D)	86,921	64.2
	Dennis E. Teti (R)	45,606	33.7
15	Bernard J. Dwyer (D)	92,457	53.4
	William O'Sullivan Jr. (R)	75,812	43.8

**NEW MEXICO**

1	Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)	125,910	51.0
	Bill Richardson (D)	120,903	49.0
2	Joe Skeen (WRITE IN)	61,564	38.0
	David King (D)	55,085	34.0
	Dorothy Runnels (WRITE IN)	45,343	28.0

**NEW YORK**

1	William Carney (R,C,RTL)	115,213	56.3
	Thomas A. Twomey (D)	85,629	41.9
2	Thomas J. Downey (D)	84,035	56.3
	Louis J. Modica (R,RTL)	65,106	43.7
3	Gregory W. Carman (R,C)	87,952	50.1
	Jerome A. Ambro (D,RTL)	83,389	47.5
4	Norman F. Lent (R,C,RTL)	117,455	66.8
	Charles F. Brennan (D,L)	58,270	33.2
5	Raymond McGrath (R,C,RTL)	105,140	57.7
	Karen S. Burstein (D,L)	77,228	42.3
6	John LeBoutillier (R,C,RTL)	89,762	52.8
	Lester L. Wolff (D,L)	80,209	47.2
7	Joseph Addabbo (D,R,L)	96,137	95.3
8	Benjamin Rosenthal (D,L)	84,273	75.6
	Albert Lemishow (R,C,RTL)	27,156	24.4

9	Geraldine A. Ferraro (D)	63,796	58.3
	Vito P. Battista (R,C,RTL)	44,473	40.7
10	Mario Biaggi (D,R,L)	95,322	94.5
11	James H. Scheuer (D,L)	72,798	74.1
	Andrew E. Carlan (R,C,RTL)	25,424	25.9
12	Shirley Chisholm (D,L)	35,446	87.1
	Charles Gibbs (R)	3,372	8.3
13	Stephen J. Solarz (D,L)	81,954	79.4
	Harry DeMell (R,C)	19,536	18.9
14	Fred Richmond (D,L)	45,029	76.1
	Christopher Lovell (R,C)	8,257	14.0
	Moses S. Harris (I)	4,151	7.0
15	Leo C. Zeferetti (D)	49,684	50.2
	Paul M. Atanasio (R,C,RTL)	46,467	46.9
16	Charles E. Schumer (D,L)	67,343	77.5
	Theodore Silverman (R,C)	17,050	19.6
17	Guy V. Molinari (R,C)	69,573	47.8
	John M. Murphy (D,RTL)	50,954	35.0
	Mary T. Codd (L)	25,118	17.2
18	S. William Green (R)	91,341	56.7
	Mark J. Green (D,L)	68,786	42.7
19	Charles B. Rangel (D,R,L)	84,062	96.2
20	Ted Weiss (D,L)	86,454	82.4
	James E. Greene (R)	15,350	14.6
21	Robert Garcia (D,R,L)	32,173	98.2
22	Jonathan B. Bingham (D,L)	66,301	83.9
	Robert S. Black (R)	9,943	12.6
23	Peter A. Peyser (D)	85,749	56.2
	Andrew Albanese (R,C)	66,771	43.8
24	Richard L. Ottinger (D)	100,182	59.4
	Joseph Christiana (R,C,RTL)	66,689	39.6
25	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R,C)	158,936	81.0
	Gunars Ozols (D)	37,369	19.0
26	Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	137,159	74.3
	Eugene Victor (D,L)	37,475	20.3
27	Matthew F. McHugh (D)	103,863	55.0
	Neil T. Wallace (R,C)	83,096	44.0
28	Samuel S. Stratton (D)	164,088	77.9
	Frank Wicks (R)	37,504	17.8
29	Gerald Solomon (R,C,RTL)	141,631	66.7
	Rodger L. Hurley (D,L)	70,697	33.3
30	David O'B. Martin (R,C)	111,008	63.8
	Mary Anne Krupsak (D,L)	54,896	31.6
31	Donald J. Mitchell (R,RTL)	135,976	77.5
	Irving A. Schwartz (D,L)	39,589	22.5
32	George Wortley (R,C)	108,128	60.4
	Jeffery S. Brooks (D,L)	56,535	31.6
	Peter J. Del Giorno (RTL)	11,978	6.7
33	Gary A. Lee (R,C)	132,831	75.8
	Dolores M. Reed (D,L)	39,542	22.6
34	Frank Horton (R)	133,278	72.9
	James Toole (D)	37,883	20.7
35	Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)	127,623	72.2
	John M. Owens (D,C)	44,754	25.3
36	John J. LaFalce (D,L)	122,929	71.7
	H. William Feder (R,C,RTL)	48,428	28.3
37	Henry J. Nowak (D,L)	94,890	83.0
	Roger Heymanowski (R,C)	16,560	14.5
38	Jack F. Kemp (R,C,RTL)	167,434	81.6
	Gale A. Denn (D,L)	37,875	18.4
39	Stanley N. Lundine (D)	93,839	54.7
	James Abdella (R,C)	75,039	43.8

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	Walter B. Jones (D)	108,738	100.0
2	L. H. Fountain (D)	99,297	73.4
	Barry L. Gardner (R)	35,946	26.6
3	Charles Whitley (D)	84,862	68.3
	Larry J. Parker (R)	39,393	31.7
4	Ike F. Andrews (D)	97,167	52.6
	Thurman Hogan (R)	84,631	45.8
5	Stephen L. Neal (D)	99,117	51.0
	Anne Bagnal (R)	94,894	48.8
6	Eugene Johnston (R)	80,275	51.1
	Richardson Preyer (D)	76,957	48.9
7	Charlie Rose (D)	88,564	68.7
	Vivian S. Wright (R)	40,270	31.3



	Candidates	Votes	%
8	W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D)	95,013	58.5
	L.E. (Larry) Harris (R)	67,317	41.5
9	James G. Martin (R)	101,156	58.6
	Randall R. Kincaid (D)	71,504	41.4
10	James T. Broyhill (R)	120,777	69.7
	James O. Icenhour (D)	52,485	30.3
11	William M. Hendon (R)	104,485	53.5
	Lamar Gudger (D)	90,789	46.5

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Byron L. Dorgan (D)	166,437	56.8
	Jim Smykowski (R)	124,707	42.6

**OHIO**

1	Bill Gradison (R)	124,080	74.7
	Donald J. Zwick (D)	38,529	23.2
2	Thomas A. Luken (D)	103,423	58.7
	Tom Atkins (R)	72,693	41.3
3	Tony P. Hall (D)	95,558	57.3
	Albert H. Sealy (R)	66,698	40.0
4	Tennyson Guyer (R)	133,795	72.3
	Geraldine Tebben (D)	51,150	27.7
5	Delbert L. Latta (R)	137,003	70.4
	James R. Sherck (D)	57,704	29.6
6	Bob McEwen (R)	101,288	54.6
	Ted Strickland (D)	84,235	45.4
7	Clarence J. Brown (R)	124,137	76.1
	Donald Hollister (D)	38,952	23.9
8	Thomas N. Kindness (R)	139,590	76.0
	John W. Griffin (D)	44,162	24.0
9	Ed Weber (R)	96,927	56.2
	Thomas L. Ashley (D)	68,728	39.9
10	Clarence E. Miller (R)	143,403	74.4
	Jack E. Stecher (D)	49,433	25.6
11	J. William Stanton (R)	128,507	69.3
	Patrick J. Donlin (D)	51,224	27.6
12	Robert N. Shamansky (D)	108,690	52.6
	Samuel L. Devine (R)	98,110	47.4
13	Don J. Pease (D)	113,439	63.8
	David E. Armstrong (R)	64,296	36.2
14	John F. Seiberling (D)	103,336	64.9
	Louis A. Mangels (R)	55,962	35.1
15	Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	129,025	72.6
	Terry Freeman (D)	48,708	27.4
16	Ralph S. Regula (R)	149,960	79.3
	Larry V. Slagle (D)	39,219	20.7
17	John M. Ashbrook (R)	128,870	72.9
	Donald E. Yunker (D)	47,900	27.1
18	Douglas Applegate (D)	134,835	76.1
	Gary L. Hammersley (R)	42,354	23.9
19	Lyle Williams (R)	107,032	58.1
	Harry Meshel (D)	77,272	41.9
20	Mary Rose Oaker (D)	96,217	100.0
21	Louis Stokes (D)	83,188	88.2
	Robert L. Woodall (R)	11,103	11.8
22	Dennis E. Eckart (D)	108,137	55.2
	Joseph J. Nabra (R)	80,836	41.3
23	Ronald M. Mottl (D)	144,317	100.0

**OKLAHOMA**

1	James R. Jones (D)	115,381	58.4
	Richard C. Freeman (R)	82,293	41.6
2	Mike Synar (D)	101,516	54.0
	Gary Richardson (R)	86,544	46.0
3	Wes Watkins (D)		100.0
4	Dave McCurdy (D)	74,245	51.0
	Howard Rutledge (R)	71,339	49.0
5	Mickey Edwards (R)	90,053	68.4
	David C. Hood (D)	36,815	28.0
6	Glenn English (D)	111,694	64.7
	Carol McCurley (R)	60,980	35.3

**OREGON**

1	Les AuCoin (D)	203,532	65.9
	Lynn Engdahl (R)	105,083	34.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Denny Smith (R)	141,854	48.8
	Al Ullman (D)	138,089	47.5
3	Ron Wyden (D)	156,371	71.9
	Darrell R. Conger (R)	60,940	28.0
4	James Weaver (D)	158,745	54.8
	Michael Fitzgerald (R)	130,861	45.2

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Thomas M. Foglietta (I)	58,737	37.8
	Michael (Ozzie) Myers (D)	52,956	34.1
	Robert R. Burke (R)	37,893	24.4
2	William H. Gray III (D)	127,106	96.4
3	Raymond F. Lederer (D)	67,942	54.5
	William J. Phillips (R)	40,866	32.8
	Max Weiner (CONSU)	11,849	9.5
4	Charles F. Dougherty (R)	127,475	63.3
	Thomas J. Magrann (D)	73,895	36.7
5	Richard T. Schulze (R)	148,898	75.1
	Grady G. Brickhouse (D)	47,092	23.8
6	Gus Yatron (D)	117,965	67.1
	George Hulshart (R)	57,844	32.9
7	Robert W. Edgar (D)	99,381	53.1
	Dennis J. Rochford (R)	87,643	46.9
8	James K. Coyne (R)	103,585	50.7
	Peter H. Kostmayer (D)	99,593	48.7
9	Bud Shuster (R, D)	157,241	100.0
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	145,703	76.6
	Gene Basalyga (D)	43,152	22.7
11	James L. Nelligan (R)	93,621	51.9
	Raphael Musto (D)	86,703	48.1
12	John P. Murtha (D)	106,750	59.4
	Charles A. Getty (R)	72,999	40.6
13	Lawrence Coughlin (R)	138,212	70.0
	Pete Slawek (D)	57,745	29.2
14	William J. Coyne (D)	102,545	68.5
	Stan Thomas (R)	44,071	29.5
15	Don Ritter (R)	99,874	59.6
	Jeanette Reibman (D)	66,626	39.7
16	James A. Woodcock (D)	38,891	23.1
	Robert S. Walker (R)	129,765	76.9
17	Allen E. Ertel (D)	97,995	60.6
	Daniel S. Seiverling (R)	63,790	39.4
18	Doug Walgren (D)	127,641	68.5
	Steven R. Snyder (R)	58,821	31.5
19	Bill Goodling (R)	136,873	76.0
	Richard P. Noll (D)	41,584	23.1
20	Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	122,100	72.5
	Kathleen M. Meyer (R)	46,313	27.5
21	Don Bailey (D)	112,427	68.4
	Dirk Matson (R)	51,821	31.6
22	Austin J. Murphy (D)	118,084	69.5
	Marilyn C. Ecoff (R)	50,020	29.5
23	William F. Clinger Jr. (R)	122,855	73.5
	Peter Atigan (D)	41,033	24.6
24	Marc L. Marks (R)	86,687	49.7
	David C. DiCarlo (D)	86,567	49.6
25	Eugene V. Atkinson (D)	119,817	67.1
	Robert H. Morris (R)	58,768	32.9

**Special Election**

11	Raphael Musto (D)	32,073	27.3
	James Nelligan (R)	27,496	23.4
	Frank Harrison (I)	20,475	17.4
	Paul Kanjorski (I)	18,241	15.5
	Ted Mitchell (I)	12,009	10.2

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	120,756	67.6
	William P. Montgomery (R)	57,844	32.4
2	Claudine Schneider (R)	115,057	55.3
	Edward P. Beard (D)	92,970	44.7

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	Thomas F. Hartnett (R)	81,988	51.6
	Charles D. Ravenel (D)	76,743	48.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Floyd Spence (R)	92,306	55.7
	Tom Turnipseed (D)	73,353	44.3
3	Butler Derrick (D)	87,680	59.8
	Marshall Parker (R)	57,840	39.4
4	Carroll Campbell Jr. (R)	90,941	92.6
	Thomas Waldenfels (LIBERT)	6,984	7.1
5	Ken Holland (D)	99,773	87.5
	Thomas Campbell (LIBERT)	14,252	12.5
6	John L. Napier (R)	75,964	51.7
	John W. Jenrette Jr. (D)	70,747	48.2

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

1	Thomas A. Daschle (D)	109,910	65.8
	Bart Kull (R)	57,155	34.2
2	Clint Roberts (R)	88,991	58.4
	Kenneth D. Stofferahn (D)	63,447	41.6

**TENNESSEE**

1	James H. Quillen (R)	130,296	86.2
	John Curtis (I)	20,816	13.8
2	John J. Duncan (R)	147,947	76.1
	Dave Dunaway (D)	46,578	23.9
3	Marilyn Lloyd Bouquard (D)	117,355	61.1
	Glen M. Byers (R)	74,761	38.9
4	Albert Gore Jr. (D)	137,612	79.3
	James Beau Seigneur (R)	35,954	20.7
5	Bill Boner (D)	118,506	65.4
	Mike Adams (R)	62,746	34.6
6	Robin L. Beard Jr. (R)	127,945	99.6
7	Ed Jones (D)	133,606	77.3
	Daniel Campbell (R)	39,227	22.7
8	Harold E. Ford (D)	110,139	99.9

**TEXAS**

1	Sam B. Hall Jr. (D)	137,665	100.0
2	Charles Wilson (D)	142,496	69.3
	F.H. Pannill Sr. (R)	60,742	29.5
3	James M. Collins (R)	218,228	79.3
	Earle S. Porter (D)	49,667	18.0
4	Ralph M. Hall (D)	102,787	52.3
	John H. Wright (R)	93,915	47.7
5	Jim Mattox (D)	70,892	51.0
	Tom Pauken (R)	67,848	48.8
6	Phil Gramm (D)	144,816	70.9
	Dave (Buster) Haskins (R)	59,503	29.1
7	Bill Archer (R)	242,810	82.1
	Robert L. Hutchings (D)	48,594	16.4
8	Jack Fields (R)	72,856	51.8
	Bob Eckhardt (D)	67,921	48.2
9	Jack Brooks (D)	103,225	99.7
10	J.J. Pickle (D)	135,618	59.1
	John Biggar (R)	88,940	38.8
11	Marvin Leath (D)	128,520	100.0
12	Jim Wright (D)	99,104	59.9
	Jim Bradshaw (R)	65,005	39.3
13	Jack Hightower (D)	98,779	55.0
	Ron Slover (R)	80,819	45.0
14	William N. Patman (D)	93,884	56.8
	Charles L. Concklin (R)	71,495	43.2
15	E. (Kika) de la Garza (D)	105,325	70.0
	Lendy McDonald (R)	45,090	30.0
16	Richard C. White (D)	104,734	84.6
	Catherine McDivitt (LIBERT)	19,010	15.4
17	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	130,465	100.0
18	Mickey Leland (D)	71,985	79.9
	C.L. Kennedy (R)	16,128	17.9
19	Kent Hance (D)	126,632	93.5
	J.D. Webster (LIBERT)	8,792	6.5
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	84,113	81.9
	Merle W. Nash (R)	17,725	17.3
21	Tom Loeffler (R)	196,424	76.5
	Joe Sullivan (D)	58,425	22.8
22	Ron Paul (R)	106,797	51.0
	Mike Andrews (D)	101,094	48.3



	Candidates	Votes	%
23	Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)	104,595	69.8
	Bobby Locke (R)	45,139	30.1
24	Martin Frost (D)	93,690	61.3
	Clay Smothers (R)	59,172	38.7

**UTAH**

1	James V. Hansen (R)	157,111	52.1
	Gunn McKay (D)	144,459	47.9
2	Dan Marriott (R)	194,885	67.0
	Arthur L. Monson (D)	87,967	30.3

**VERMONT**

AL	James M. Jeffords (R)	154,274	79.2
	Robin Lloyd (CIT)	24,758	12.7
	Peter Diamondstone (LU)	15,218	7.8

**VIRGINIA**

1	Paul S. Triple Jr. (R)	130,130	90.5
	Sharon D. Grant (I)	13,688	9.5
2	G. William Whitehurst (R)	97,319	89.8
	Kenneth Morrison (LIBERT)	11,003	10.2
3	Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)	96,524	51.6
	John A. Mapp (D)	60,962	32.6
	Howard H. Carwile (I)	19,549	10.5
	James B. Turney (LIBERT)	9,852	5.3
4	Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)	92,557	60.7
	Cecil Y. Jenkins (D)	59,930	39.3
5	Dan Daniel (D)	112,143	99.9
6	M. Caldwell Butler (R)	123,125	99.2
7	J. Kenneth Robinson (R)	139,957	99.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Stanford E. Parris (R)	95,624	48.8
	Herbert E. Harris II (D)	94,530	48.3
9	William C. Wampler (R)	119,196	69.4
	Roosevelt Ferguson (D)	52,636	30.6
10	Frank R. Wolf (R)	110,840	51.1
	Joseph L. Fisher (D)	105,883	48.9

**WASHINGTON**

1	Joel Pritchard (R)	180,475	78.3
	Robin Drake (D)	41,830	18.1
2	Al Swift (D)	162,002	63.9
	Neal Snider (R)	82,639	32.6
3	Don Bonker (D)	155,906	62.7
	Rod Culp (R)	92,872	37.3
4	Sid Morrison (R)	134,691	57.4
	Mike McCormack (D)	100,114	42.6
5	Thomas S. Foley (D)	120,530	51.9
	John Sonneland (R)	111,705	48.1
6	Norman D. Dicks (D)	122,903	53.6
	Jim Beaver (R)	106,236	46.4
7	Mike Lowry (D)	112,848	57.3
	Ron Dunlap (R)	84,218	42.7

**WEST VIRGINIA**

1	Robert H. Mollohan (D)	107,471	63.6
	Joe Bartlett (R)	61,438	36.4
2	Cleve Benedict (R)	102,805	55.9
	Pat R. Hamilton (D)	80,940	44.1
3	Mick Staton (R)	94,583	52.7
	John G. Hutchinson (D)	84,980	47.3
4	Nick J. Rahall (D)	117,595	76.6
	Winton G. Covey Jr. (R)	36,020	23.4

**Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	John G. Hutchinson (D)	51,169	53.8
	David Staton (R)	43,950	46.2

**WISCONSIN**

1	Les Aspin (D)	126,222	56.2
	Kathryn H. Canary (R)	96,047	42.8
2	Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	142,037	54.0
	James A. Wright (R)	119,514	45.4
3	Steven Gunderson (R)	132,001	51.0
	Alvin Baldus (D)	126,859	49.0
4	Clement J. Zablocki (D)	146,437	70.0
	Elroy C. Honadel (R)	61,027	29.2
5	Henry S. Reuss (D)	129,574	77.0
	David Bathke (R)	37,267	22.2
6	Thomas E. Petri (R)	148,980	59.3
	Gary R. Goyke (D)	98,628	40.7
7	David R. Obey (D)	164,340	64.7
	Vinton A. Vesta (R)	89,745	35.3
8	Toby Roth (R)	169,664	67.7
	Michael R. Monfils (D)	81,043	32.3
9	F. James Sensenbrenner (R)	206,227	78.4
	Gary C. Benedict (D)	56,838	21.6

**WYOMING**

AL	Richard B. Cheney (R)	116,361	68.6
	Jim Rogers (D)	53,338	31.4
	David G. Glancy (D)	24,390	42.8

1. For the 1980 House elections in Louisiana, an open primary election was held with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected unopposed, with no further appearance on the general election ballot. If no candidate received 50 percent, a runoff was held between the two top finishers.

2. In Minnesota the Democratic Party is known as the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party and the Republican Party as the Independent-Republican Party; candidates appear on the ballot with these designations.

**1981 House Elections****MARYLAND****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Steny H. Hoyer (D)	42,573	55.2
	Audrey Scott (R)	33,708	43.5

**MICHIGAN****Special Election**

4	Mark Siljander (R)	36,046	72.6
	Johnie Rodebush (D)	12,461	25.1

**MISSISSIPPI****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Wayne Dowdy (D)	55,656	50.4
	Liles Williams (R)	54,744	49.6

**OHIO****Special Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Michael Oxley (R)	41,987	50.2
	Dale Locker (D)	41,646	49.8

**PENNSYLVANIA****Special Election**

3	Joseph F. Smith (R, I)	29,907	52.5
	David G. Glancy (D)	24,390	42.8



# 1982 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jack Edwards (R)	87,901	61.0
	Steve Gudac (D)	54,315	37.7
2	William L. Dickinson (R)	83,290	50.4
	Billy Joe Camp (D)	81,904	49.6
3	Bill Nichols (D)	100,864	96.3
4	Tom Beville (D)	118,595	100.0
5	Ronnie G. Flippo (D)	108,807	80.7
	Leopold Yambrek (R)	24,593	18.2
6	Ben Erdreich (D)	88,029	53.2
	Albert Lee Smith Jr. (R)	76,726	46.4
7	Richard C. Shelby (D)	124,070	96.8

## ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	128,274	70.8
	Dave Carlson (D)	52,001	28.7

## ARIZONA

1	John McCain (R)	89,116	65.9
	William E. Hegarty (D)	41,261	30.5
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	73,468	70.9
	Roy B. Laos (R)	28,407	27.4
3	Bob Stump (R)	101,198	63.3
	Pat Bosch (D)	58,644	36.7
4	Eldon Rudd (R)	95,620	65.7
	Wayne O. Earley (D)	44,182	30.4
5	Jim McNulty (D)	82,938	49.7
	Jim Kolbe (R)	80,531	48.3

## ARKANSAS

1	Bill Alexander (D)	124,208	64.8
	Chuck Banks (R)	67,427	35.2
2	Ed Bethune (R)	96,775	53.9
	Charles L. George (D)	82,913	46.1
3	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)	133,909	66.0
	Jim McDougal (D)	69,089	34.0
4	Beryl Anthony Jr. (D)	121,256	65.6
	Bob Leslie (R)	63,661	34.4

## CALIFORNIA

1	Douglas H. Bosco (D)	107,749	49.8
	Don H. Clausen (R)	102,043	47.2
2	Gene Chappie (R)	116,172	57.9
	John A. Newmeyer (D)	81,314	40.5
3	Robert T. Matsui (D)	194,680	89.6
	Bruce A. Daniel (LIBERT)	16,222	7.5
4	Vic Fazio (D)	118,476	63.9
	Roger B. Canfield (R)	67,047	36.1
5	Phillip Burton (D)	103,268	57.9
	Milton Marks (R)	72,139	40.5
6	Barbara Boxer (D)	96,379	52.4
	Dennis McQuaid (R)	82,128	44.6
7	George Miller (D)	126,952	67.2
	Paul E. Valley (R)	56,960	30.2
8	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	121,537	55.9
	Claude B. Hutchison Jr. (R)	95,694	44.0
9	Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D)	104,393	60.7
	Bill J. Kennedy (R)	67,702	39.3
10	Don Edwards (D)	77,263	62.7
	Bob Herriott (R)	41,506	33.7
11	Tom Lantos (D)	109,812	57.1
	Bill Royer (R)	76,462	39.7
12	Ed Zschau (R)	115,365	62.9
	Emmett Lynch (D)	61,372	33.5
13	Norman Y. Mineta (D)	110,805	65.9
	Tom Kelly (R)	52,806	31.4
14	Norman D. Shumway (R)	134,225	63.4
	Baron Reed (D)	77,400	36.6

## Candidates

15	Tony Coelho (D)	86,022	63.7
	Ed Bates (R)	45,948	34.0
16	Leon E. Panetta (D)	142,630	83.5
	G. Richard Arnold (R)	24,448	14.3
17	Charles Pashayan Jr. (R)	80,271	54.0
	Gene Tackett (D)	68,364	46.0
18	Richard Lehman (D)	92,762	59.5
	Adrian C. Fondse (R)	59,664	38.3
19	Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	112,486	61.1
	Frank Frost (D)	66,042	35.8
20	William M. Thomas (R)	123,312	68.1
	Robert J. Bethea (D)	57,769	31.9
21	Bobbi Fiedler (R)	138,474	71.8
	George Henry Margolis (D)	46,412	24.1
22	Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	145,831	73.6
	Harvey L. Goldhammer (D)	46,521	23.5
23	Anthony C. Beilenson (D)	120,788	59.6
	David Armor (R)	82,031	40.4
24	Henry A. Waxman (D)	88,516	65.1
	Jerry Zerg (R)	42,133	31.0
25	Edward R. Roybal (D)	71,106	85.5
	Daniel John Gorham (LIBERT)	12,060	14.5
26	Howard L. Berman (D)	97,383	59.6
	Hal Phillips (R)	66,072	40.4
27	Mel Levine (D)	108,347	59.5
	Bart W. Christensen (R)	67,479	37.0
28	Julian C. Dixon (D)	103,469	78.9
	David Goerz (R)	24,473	18.7
29	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	97,028	79.8
	Milton R. MacKaig (R)	24,568	20.2
30	Matthew G. (Marty) Martinez (D)	60,905	53.9
	John H. Rousselot (R)	52,177	46.1
31	Mervyn M. Dymally (D)	86,718	72.4
	Henry C. Minturn (R)	33,043	27.6
32	Glenn M. Anderson (D)	84,663	58.0
	Brian Lungren (R)	57,863	39.6
33	David Dreier (R)	112,362	65.2
	Paul Servele (D)	55,514	32.2
34	Esteban Torres (D)	68,316	57.2
	Paul R. Jackson (R)	51,026	42.8
35	Jerry Lewis (R)	112,786	68.3
	Robert E. Erwin (D)	52,349	31.7
36	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	76,546	54.3
	John Paul Stark (R)	64,361	45.7
37	Al McCandless (R)	105,065	59.1
	Curtis P. (Sam) Cross (D)	68,510	38.5
38	Jerry M. Patterson (D)	73,914	52.4
	William F. Dohr (R)	61,279	43.4
39	William E. Dannemeyer (R)	129,539	72.2
	Frank G. Verges (D)	46,681	26.0
40	Robert E. Badham (R)	144,228	71.5
	Paul Haseman (D)	52,546	26.1
41	Bill Lowery (R)	140,130	68.9
	Tony Brandenburg (D)	58,677	28.8
42	Dan Lungren (R)	142,845	69.0
	James P. Spellman (D)	58,690	28.3
43	Ron Packard (R WRITE-IN)	66,444	36.8
	Roy (Pat) Archer (D)	57,995	32.1
	Johnnie R. Crean (R)	56,297	31.1
44	Jim Bates (D)	78,474	64.9
	Shirley M. Gissendanner (R)	38,447	31.8
45	Duncan L. Hunter (R)	117,771	68.6
	Richard Hill (D)	50,148	29.2

## Special Election

30	Matthew G. (Marty) Martinez (D)	22,572	32.0
	Dennis S. Kazarian (D)	20,313	29.0
	Ralph Ramirez (R)	11,033	16.0

## Special Runoff Election

30	Matthew G. (Marty) Martinez (D)	14,593	51.0
	Ralph Ramirez (R)	14,043	49.0

## COLORADO

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Patricia Schroeder (D)	94,969	60.3
	Arch Decker (R)	59,009	37.4
2	Timothy E. Wirth (D)	101,202	61.8
	John C. Buechner (R)	59,590	36.4
3	Ray Kogovsek (D)	92,384	53.4
	Tom Wiens (R)	77,410	44.8
4	Hank Brown (R)	105,550	69.8
	Charles L. (Bud) Bishopp (D)	45,750	30.2
5	Ken Kramer (R)	84,479	59.5
	Tom Cronin (D)	57,392	40.5
6	Jack Swigert (R)	98,909	62.2
	Steve Hogan (D)	56,598	35.6

## CONNECTICUT

1	Barbara B. Kennelly (D)	126,798	68.1
	Herschel A. Klein (R)	58,075	31.2
2	Sam Gejdenson (D)	95,254	55.8
	Tony Guglielmo (R)	74,294	43.5
3	Bruce A. Morrison (D)	90,638	49.9
	Lawrence J. DeNardis (R)	88,951	49.0
4	Stewart B. McKinney (R)	93,660	56.5
	John A. Phillips (D)	71,110	42.9
5	William R. Ratchford (D)	101,362	58.5
	Neal B. Hanlon (R)	70,808	40.8
6	Nancy L. Johnson (R)	99,703	51.7
	William E. Curry Jr. (D)	92,178	47.8

## Special Election

1	Barbara B. Kennelly (D)	51,431	58.8
	Ann P. Uccello (R)	36,085	41.2

## DELAWARE

AL	Thomas R. Carper (D)	98,533	52.4
	Thomas B. Evans Jr. (R)	87,153	46.3

## FLORIDA

1	Earl Hutto (D)	82,569	74.4
	J. Terry Bechtol (R)	28,373	25.6
2	Don Fuqua (D)	79,143	61.7
	Ron McNeil (R)	49,101	38.3
3	Charles E. Bennett (D)	73,802	84.1
	George Grimsley (R)	13,972	15.9
4	Bill Chappell Jr. (D)	83,895	66.9
	Larry Gaudet (R)	41,457	33.1
5	Bill McCollum (R)	69,993	58.8
	Dick Batchelor (D)	49,070	41.2
6	Kenneth H. (Buddy) MacKay (D)	85,825	61.3
	Ed Havill (R)	54,059	38.6
7	Sam Gibbons (D)	85,331	74.2
	Ken Ayers (R)	29,632	25.8
8	C. W. Bill Young (R)		100.0
9	Michael Bilirakis (R)	95,009	51.2
	George H. Sheldon (D)	90,697	48.8
10	Andy Ireland (D)		100.0
11	Bill Nelson (D)	101,746	70.6
	Joel Robinson (R)	42,422	29.4
12	Tom Lewis (R)	81,893	52.6
	Brad Culverhouse (D)	73,913	47.4
13	Connie Mack III (R)	132,951	65.1
	Dana N. Stevens (D)	71,239	34.9
14	Daniel A. Mica (D)	128,646	73.0
	Steve Mitchell (R)	47,560	27.0
15	E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)	89,158	57.1
	Edward J. Stack (D)	67,083	42.9
16	Larry Smith (D)	91,888	67.9
	Maurice Berkowitz (R)	43,458	32.1
17	William Lehman (D)		100.0



	Candidates	Votes	%
18	Claude Pepper (D)	72,183	71.2
	Ricardo Nunez (R)	29,196	28.8
19	Dante B. Fascell (D)	74,312	58.8
	Glenn Rinker (R)	51,969	41.2

**GEORGIA**

1	Lindsay Thomas (D)	65,625	64.1
	Herb Jones (R)	36,799	35.9
2	Charles Hatcher (D)	73,897	100.0
3	Richard Ray (D)	74,626	71.0
	Tyron Elliott (R)	30,537	29.0
4	Elliott H. Levitas (D)	38,758	65.5
	Dick Winder (R)	20,418	34.5
5	Wyche Fowler Jr. (D)	53,264	80.8
	J. E. (Billy) McKinney (I)	9,049	13.7
	Paul Jones (R)	3,633	5.5
6	Newt Gingrich (R)	62,352	55.3
	Jim wood (D)	50,459	44.7
7	Larry P. McDonald (D)	71,647	61.1
	Dave Sellers (R)	45,569	38.9
8	J. Roy Rowland (D)	75,009	100.0
9	Ed Jenkins (D)	86,514	77.0
	Charles Sherwood (R)	25,907	23.0
10	Doug Barnard Jr. (D)	80,311	100.0

**HAWAII**

1	Cecil Heftel (D)	134,779	89.9
	Rockne H. Johnson (LIBERT)	15,128	10.1
2	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	132,072	89.2
	Gregory B. Mills (NP)	9,080	6.2

**IDAHO**

1	Larry E. Craig (R)	86,277	53.7
	Larry LaRocco (D)	74,388	46.3
2	George Hansen (R)	83,873	52.3
	Richard Stallings (D)	76,608	47.7

**ILLINOIS**

1	Harold Washington (D)	172,641	97.3
2	Gus Savage (D)	140,827	87.0
	Kevin Walker Sparks (R)	20,670	12.8
3	Marty Russo (D)	137,391	74.0
	Richard D. Murphy (R)	48,268	26.0
4	George M. O'Brien (R)	79,842	54.6
	Michael A. Murer (D)	66,323	45.4
5	William O. Lipinski (D)	110,351	75.4
	Daniel J. Partyka (R)	35,970	24.6
6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	97,918	68.4
	Leroy E. Kennel (D)	45,237	31.6
7	Cardiss Collins (D)	133,978	86.5
	Dansby Cheeks (R)	20,994	13.5
8	Dan Rostenkowski (D)	124,318	83.4
	Bonnie Hickey (R)	24,666	16.6
9	Sidney R. Yates (D)	114,083	66.5
	Catherine Bertini (R)	54,851	32.0
10	John Edward Porter (R)	90,750	59.0
	Eugenia S. Chapman (D)	63,115	41.0
11	Frank Annunzio (D)	134,755	72.6
	James F. Moynihan (R)	50,967	27.4
12	Philip M. Crane (R)	86,487	66.2
	Daniel G. DeFosse (D)	40,108	30.7
13	John N. Erlenborn (R)	113,423	69.8
	Robert Bily (D)	49,105	30.2
14	Tom Corcoran (R)	98,262	64.6
	Dan McGrath (D)	53,914	35.4
15	Edward R. Madigan (R)	105,038	66.3
	Tim L. Hall (D)	53,303	33.7
16	Lynn Martin (R)	89,405	57.2
	Carl R. Schwerdtfeger (D)	66,877	42.8
17	Lane Evans (D)	94,483	52.8
	Kenneth G. McMillan (R)	84,347	47.2
18	Robert H. Michel (R)	97,406	51.6
	G. Douglas Stephens (D)	91,281	48.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
19	Daniel B. Crane (R)	94,833	52.1
	John Gwinn (D)	87,231	47.9
20	Richard J. Durbin (D)	100,758	50.4
	Paul Findley (R)	99,348	49.6
21	Melvin Price (D)	89,500	63.7
	Robert H. Gaffner (R)	46,764	33.3
22	Paul Simon (D)	123,693	66.2
	Peter G. Prineas (R)	63,279	33.8

**INDIANA**

1	Katie Hall (D)	87,369	56.3
	Thomas H. Krieger (R)	66,921	43.1
2	Philip R. Sharp (D)	107,298	56.2
	Ralph W. Van Natta (R)	83,593	43.8
3	John Hiller (R)	86,958	51.2
	Richard C. Bodine (D)	83,046	48.8
4	Dan Coats (R)	110,155	64.3
	Roger M. Miller (D)	60,054	35.1
5	Elwood Hillis (R)	105,469	61.1
	Allen B. Maxwell (D)	67,238	38.9
6	Dan Burton (R)	131,100	64.9
	George E. Grabianowski (D)	70,764	35.1
7	John T. Myers (R)	115,884	62.3
	Stephen S. Bonney (D)	70,249	37.7
8	Francis X. McCloskey (D)	100,592	51.4
	Joel Deckard (R)	94,127	48.1
9	Lee H. Hamilton (D)	121,094	67.1
	Floyd E. Coates (R)	58,532	32.4
10	Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	114,674	66.7
	Michael A. Carroll (R)	56,992	33.2

**IOWA**

1	Jim Leach (R)	89,585	59.2
	William E. Gluba (D)	61,734	40.8
2	Tom Tauke (R)	99,478	58.8
	Brent Appel (D)	69,539	41.1
3	Cooper Evans (R)	104,072	55.5
	Lynn G. Cutler (D)	83,581	44.5
4	Neal Smith (D)	118,849	66.0
	Dave Readinger (R)	60,534	33.6
5	Tom Harkin (D)	93,333	58.9
	Arlyn E. Danker (R)	65,200	41.1
6	Berkley Bedell (D)	101,690	64.3
	Al Bremer (R)	56,487	35.7

**KANSAS**

1	Pat Roberts (R)	115,749	68.4
	Kent Roth (D)	51,079	30.2
2	Jim Slattery (D)	86,286	57.4
	Morris Kay (R)	63,942	42.6
3	Larry Winn Jr. (R)	82,117	59.2
	William L. Kostar (D)	53,140	38.3
4	Dan Glickman (D)	107,326	73.9
	Gerald Caywood (R)	35,478	24.4
5	Bob Whittaker (R)	103,551	67.6
	Lee Rowe (D)	47,676	31.1

**KENTUCKY**

1	Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)	48,342	100.0
2	William H. Natcher (D)	49,571	73.8
	Mark T. Watson (R)	17,561	26.2
3	Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	92,849	65.1
	Carl Brown (R)	45,900	32.2
4	Gene Snyder (R)	74,109	54.2
	Terry L. Mann (D)	61,937	45.3
5	Harold Rogers (R)	52,928	65.2
	Doye Davenport (D)	28,285	34.8
6	Larry J. Hopkins (R)	68,418	56.8
	Don Mills (D)	49,839	41.4
7	Carl D. Perkins (D)	82,463	79.4
	Tom Hamby (R)	21,436	20.6

**LOUISIANA<sup>1</sup>**

1	Bob Livingston (R)	100.0	
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	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs (D)	100.0	
3	W. J. (Billy) Tauzin (D)	100.0	
4	Buddy Roemer (D)	100.0	
5	Jerry Huckaby (D)	100.0	
6	Henson Moore (R)	100.0	
7	John B. Breaux (D)	100.0	
8	Gillis W. Long (D)	100.0	

**MAINE**

1	John R. McKernan Jr. (R)	124,850	50.3
	John M. Kerry (D)	118,884	47.9
2	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	136,075	66.6
	James Patrick Dunleavy (D)	68,086	33.3

**MARYLAND**

1	Roy Dyson (D)	89,503	69.3
	C. A. Porter Hopkins (R)	39,656	30.7
2	Clarence D. Long (D)	83,318	52.6
	Helen Delich Bentley (R)	75,062	47.4
3	Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	110,042	74.2
	H. Robert Scherr (R)	38,259	25.8
4	Marjorie S. Holt (R)	75,617	61.2
	Patricia O'Brien Aiken (D)	47,947	38.8
5	Steny H. Hoyer (D)	83,937	79.6
	William P. Guthrie (R)	21,533	20.4
6	Beverly B. Byron (D)	102,596	74.4
	Roscoe Bartlett (R)	35,321	25.6
7	Parren J. Mitchell (D)	103,496	87.9
	M. Leonora Jones (R)	14,203	12.1
8	Michael D. Barnes (D)	121,761	71.3
	Elizabeth W. Spencer (R)	48,910	28.7

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Silvio O. Conte (R, D)	145,417	100.0
2	Edward P. Boland (D)	118,215	72.6
	Thomas P. Swank (R)	44,544	27.4
3	Joseph D. Early (D)	142,611	100.0
4	Barney Frank (D)	121,802	59.5
	Margaret M. Heckler (R)	82,804	40.5
5	James M. Shannon (D)	140,177	84.6
	Angelo Laudani (LIBERT)	25,224	15.2
6	Nicholas Mavroules (D)	117,723	57.8
	Thomas H. Trimarco (R)	85,849	42.2
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	151,305	77.8
	David Basile (R)	43,063	22.2
8	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	123,296	74.9
	Frank Luke McNamara Jr. (R)	41,370	25.1
9	Joe Moakley (D)	102,665	64.1
	Deborah R. Cochran (R)	55,030	34.3
10	Gerry E. Studds (D)	138,418	68.7
	John E. Conway (R)	63,014	31.3
11	Brian J. Donnelly (D)	144,132	100.0

**MICHIGAN**

1	John Conyers Jr. (D)	125,517	96.7
2	Carl D. Pursell (R)	106,960	65.5
	George Wahr Sallade (D)	53,040	32.5
3	Howard Wolpe (D)	96,842	56.3
	Richard L. Milliman (R)	73,315	42.6
4	Mark Siljander (R)	87,489	59.7
	David A. Masiokas (D)	56,877	38.8
5	Harold S. Sawyer (R)	98,650	53.1
	Stephen V. Monsma (D)	87,229	46.9
6	Bob Carr (D)	84,778	51.4
	Jim Dunn (R)	78,388	47.5
7	Dale E. Kildee (D)	118,538	75.4
	George R. Darrah (R)	36,303	23.1
8	Bob Traxler (D)	113,515	91.0
	Sheila M. Hart (LIBERT)	11,219	9.0
9	Guy Vander Jagt (R)	112,504	64.9
	Gerald D. Warner (D)	60,932	35.1
10	Don Albosta (D)	102,048	60.1
	Lawrence W. Reed (R)	66,080	38.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Robert W. Davis (R)	106,039	60.5
	Kent Bourland (D)	69,181	39.5
12	David E. Bonior (D)	103,851	65.9
	Ray Contesti (R)	52,312	33.2
13	George W. Crockett Jr. (D)	108,351	88.0
	Letty Gupta (R)	13,732	11.1
14	Dennis M. Hertel (D)	116,421	94.9
	Harold H. Dunn (LIBERT)	6,175	5.0
15	William D. Ford (D)	94,950	72.8
	Mitchell Moran (R)	33,904	26.0
16	John D. Dingell (D)	114,006	73.7
	David K. Haskins (R)	39,227	25.3
17	Sander Levin (D)	116,901	66.6
	Gerald E. Rosen (R)	55,620	31.7
18	Allen J. Sipher (D)	46,545	25.7
	William S. Broomfield (R)	132,902	73.3

**MINNESOTA**

1	Timothy J. Penny (DFL)	109,257	51.2
	Tom Hagedorn (I-R)	102,298	47.9
2	Vin Weber (I-R)	123,508	54.5
	James W. Nichols (DFL)	103,243	45.5
3	Bill Frenzel (I-R)	166,891	72.2
	Joel Saitlerman (DFL)	60,993	26.4
4	Bruce F. Vento (DFL)	153,494	73.2
	Bill James (I-R)	56,248	26.8
5	Martin Olav Sabo (DFL)	136,634	65.5
	Keith W. Johnson (I-R)	61,184	29.4
6	Gerry Sikorski (DFL)	109,246	50.8
	Arlen Erdahl (I-R)	105,734	49.2
7	Arlan Stangeland (I-R)	108,254	50.3
	Gene Wenstrom (DFL)	107,062	49.7
8	James L. Oberstar (DFL)	176,392	76.7
	Marjory L. Luce (I-R)	53,467	23.3

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	79,726	70.9
	Fran Fawcett (R)	32,750	29.1
2	Webb Franklin (R)	74,450	50.3
	Robert G. Clark (D)	71,536	48.4
3	G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	114,530	93.1
	James Bradshaw (I)	8,519	6.9
4	Wayne Dowdy (D)	79,977	52.5
	Liles Williams (R)	69,469	45.6
5	Trent Lott (R)	82,884	78.5
	Arlon (Blackie) Coate (D)	22,634	21.5

**MISSOURI**

1	William Clay (D)	102,656	66.1
	William E. White (R)	52,599	33.9
2	Robert A. Young (D)	100,770	56.5
	Harold L. Dielmann (R)	77,433	43.5
3	Richard A. Gephardt (D)	131,566	77.9
	Richard Foristel (R)	37,388	22.1
4	Ike Skelton (D)	96,388	54.8
	Wendell Bailey (R)	79,565	45.2
5	Alan Wheat (D)	96,059	57.9
	John A. Sharp (R)	66,664	40.2
6	E. Thomas Coleman (R)	97,993	55.3
	Jim Russell (D)	79,053	44.7
7	Gene Taylor (R)	91,391	50.5
	David A. Geisler (D)	89,549	49.5
8	Bill Emerson (R)	86,493	53.1
	Jerry Ford (D)	76,413	46.9
9	Harold L. Volkmer (D)	99,228	60.8
	Larry E. Mead (R)	63,942	39.2

**MONTANA**

1	Pat Williams (D)	100,087	59.7
	Bob Davies (R)	62,402	37.2
2	Howard Lyman (D)	65,815	44.2
	Ron Marlenee (R)	79,968	53.7

**NEBRASKA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Douglas K. Bereuter (R)	137,675	75.1
	Curt Donaldson (D)	45,676	24.9
2	Hal Daub (R)	92,639	56.7
	Richard M. Fellman (D)	70,431	43.1
3	Virginia Smith (R)	171,853	100.0

**NEVADA**

1	Harry Reid (D)	61,901	57.5
	Peggy Cavnar (R)	45,675	42.5
2	Barbara Vucanovich (R)	70,188	55.5
	Mary Gojack (D)	52,265	41.3

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Norman E. D'Amours (D)	76,281	54.9
	Robert C. Smith (R)	61,876	44.5
2	Judd Gregg (R)	92,098	70.8
	Robert L. Dupay (D)	37,906	29.2

**NEW JERSEY**

1	James J. Florio (D)	110,570	73.3
	John A. Dramesi (R)	39,501	26.2
2	William J. Hughes (D)	102,826	68.0
	John J. Mahoney (R)	47,069	31.1
3	James J. Howard (D)	104,055	62.3
	Marie Sheehan Muhler (R)	60,515	36.2
4	Christopher H. Smith (R)	85,660	52.7
	Joseph P. Merlino (D)	75,658	46.5
5	Marge Roukema (R)	104,695	65.3
	Fritz Cammerzell (D)	53,659	33.5
6	Bernard J. Dwyer (D)	100,419	68.1
	Bertram L. Buckler (R)	46,095	31.3
7	Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	91,837	56.0
	Adam K. Levin (D)	70,978	43.3
8	Robert A. Roe (D)	89,980	70.7
	Norm Robertson (R)	36,317	28.5
9	Robert G. Torricelli (D)	99,090	53.0
	Harold C. Hollenbeck (R)	86,022	46.0
10	Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	76,684	82.6
	Timothy Lee Jr. (R)	14,551	15.7
11	Joseph G. Minish (D)	105,607	64.3
	Rey Redington (R)	57,099	34.8
12	Jim Courter (R)	117,793	66.8
	Jeff Connor (D)	57,049	32.3
13	Edwin B. Forsythe (R)	100,061	59.5
	George Callas (D)	65,820	39.1
14	Frank J. Guarini (D)	94,021	74.3
	Charles J. Catrillo (R)	28,257	22.3

**NEW MEXICO**

1	Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)	74,459	52.4
	Jan Alan Hartke (D)	67,534	47.6
2	Joe Skeen (R)	71,021	58.4
	Caleb Chandler (D)	50,599	41.6
3	Bill Richardson (D)	84,669	64.5
	Marjorie Bell Chambers (R)	46,466	35.4

**NEW YORK**

1	William Carney (R, C, RTL)	88,234	63.9
	Ethan C. Eldon (D)	49,787	36.1
2	Thomas J. Downey (D)	80,951	63.9
	Paul G. Costello (R, C)	42,790	33.8
3	Robert J. Mrazek (D)	93,846	51.8
	John LeBoutillier (R, C)	83,238	46.0
4	Norman F. Lent (R, C)	105,241	60.4
	Robert P. Zimmerman (D, L)	63,390	36.4
5	Raymond J. McGrath (R, C)	100,485	58.1
	Arnold J. Miller (D, L)	67,002	38.8
6	Joseph P. Addabbo (D, R, L)	95,483	95.9
7	Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D, L)	84,013	77.2
	Albert Lemishow (R, C, RTL)	24,832	22.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	James H. Scheuer (D, L)	91,830	89.5
	John T. Blume (C)	10,741	10.5
9	Geraldine A. Ferraro (D)	75,286	73.2
	John J. Weigandt (R)	20,352	19.8
	Ralph G. Groves (C, RTL)	6,011	5.9
10	Charles E. Schumer (D, L)	89,852	79.2
	Stephen Marks (R, C)	21,726	19.2
11	Edolphus Towns (D)	39,357	83.7
	James W. Smith (R)	4,449	9.5
12	Major R. Owens (D, L)	44,586	90.5
	David Katan Sr. (R)	3,215	6.5
13	Stephen J. Solarz (D, L)	68,549	80.5
	Leon F. Nadrowski (R, RTL)	14,257	16.7
14	Guy V. Molinari (R, C, RTL)	67,626	56.1
	Leo C. Zeferetti (D)	51,728	42.9
15	Bill Green (R)	66,622	53.6
	Betty G. Lall (D, L)	55,483	44.9
16	Charles B. Rangel (D, R, L)	76,626	97.5
	Ted Weiss (D, L)	113,172	85.0
	Louis S. Antonelli (R, C, RTL)	19,928	15.0
18	Robert Garcia (D, R, L)	57,009	98.9
19	Mario Biaggi (D, R, L, RTL)	118,803	93.7
	Michael J. McSherry (C)	7,438	5.9
20	Richard L. Ottinger (D)	98,425	56.5
	Jon S. Fossel (R, C)	72,005	41.3
21	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R, C)	117,460	75.2
	J. Morgan Strong (D)	38,664	24.8
22	Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	92,266	52.9
	Peter A. Peyser (D)	73,124	42.0
23	Samuel S. Stratton (D)	164,427	76.1
	Frank Wicks (R, NF)	41,386	19.2
24	Gerald B. H. Solomon (R, C, RTL)	140,296	73.9
	Roy Esiason (D)	49,441	26.1
25	Sherwood L. Boehlert (R)	93,071	55.8
	Anita Maxwell (D)	70,793	42.4
26	David O'B. Martin (R, C)	108,962	71.6
	David P. Landy (D)	43,208	28.4
27	George C. Wortley (R)	95,290	53.2
	Elaine Lytel (D, L)	79,209	44.2
28	Matthew F. McHugh (D, L)	100,665	56.3
	David F. Crowley (R, C)	75,991	42.5
29	Frank Horton (R)	104,412	66.4
	William C. Larsen (D)	47,463	30.2
30	Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)	119,105	68.2
	Bill Benet (D)	48,764	27.9
31	Jack F. Kemp (R, C)	133,462	75.3
	James A. Martin (D, L)	43,843	24.7
32	John J. LaFalce (D, L)	116,386	91.4
	Raymond R. Walker (R, C)	8,638	6.8
33	Henry J. Nowak (D, L)	126,091	84.1
	Walter J. Pillich (R, C)	19,791	13.2
34	Stanley N. Lundine (D)	99,502	60.2
	James J. Snyder (R, C)	63,972	38.7

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	Walter B. Jones (D)	79,954	81.3
	James F. McIntyre III (R)	17,478	17.8
2	I. T. (Tim) Valentine Jr. (D)	59,617	53.6
	John W. Marin (R)	34,293	30.8
	H. M. Michaux Jr. (WRITE IN)	15,990	14.4
3	Charles Whitley (D)	68,936	63.6
	Eugene (Red) McDaniel (R)	39,046	36.0
4	Ike Andrews (D)	70,369	51.3
	William Cobey Jr. (R)	64,955	47.4
5	Stephen L. Neal (D)	87,819	60.3
	Anne Bagnal (R)	57,083	39.2
6	Charles Robin Britt (D)	68,696	53.8
	Eugene Johnston (R)	58,244	45.6
7	Charlie Rose (D)	68,529	71.0
	Edward Johnson (R)	27,015	28.0
8	W. G. (Bill) Hefner (D)	71,691	57.4
	Harris D. Blake (R)	52,417	42.0
9	James G. Martin (R)	64,297	57.0
	Preston Cornelius (D)	47,258	41.9
10	James T. Broyhill (R)	80,904	92.7
	Jhon Rankin (LIBERT)	6,360	7.3





Candidates	Votes	%
11 James McClure Clarke (D)	85,410	49.9
Bill Hendon (R)	84,085	49.2

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL Byron L. Dorgan (D)	186,534	71.6
Kent H. Jones (R)	72,241	27.7

**OHIO**

1	Thomas A. Luken (D)	99,143	63.5
	John (Jake) Held (R)	52,658	33.7
2	Bill Gradison (R)	97,434	62.7
	William J. Luttmer (D)	53,169	34.2
3	Tony P. Hall (D)	119,926	87.7
	Kathryn E. Brown (LIBERT)	16,828	12.3
4	Michael G. Oxley (R)	105,087	64.6
	Robert W. Moon (D)	57,564	35.4
5	Delbert L. Latta (R)	86,450	55.2
	James R. Sherck (D)	70,120	44.8
6	Bob McEwen (R)	92,135	59.2
	Lynn Alan Grimshaw (D)	63,435	40.8
7	Michael Dewine (R)	87,842	56.3
	Roger D. Tackett (D)	65,543	42.0
8	Thomas N. Kindness (R)	98,527	66.4
	John W. Griffin (D)	49,877	33.6
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	95,162	57.9
	Ed Weber (R)	64,459	39.3
10	Clarence E. Miller (R)	100,044	63.3
	John M. Buchanan (D)	57,983	36.7
11	Dennis E. Eckart (D)	93,302	60.9
	Glen W. Warner (R)	56,616	36.9
12	John R. Kasich (R)	88,335	50.5
	Bob Shamansky (D)	82,753	47.3
13	Don J. Pease (D)	92,296	61.2
	Timothy Paul Martin (R)	53,376	35.4
14	John F. Seiberling (D)	115,629	70.5
	Louis A. Mangels (R)	48,421	29.5
15	Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	104,678	66.3
	Greg Kostelac (D)	47,070	29.8
16	Ralph Regula (R)	110,485	65.8
	Jeffrey R. Orenstein (D)	57,386	34.2
17	Lyle Williams (R)	98,476	55.1
	George D. Tablack (D)	80,375	44.9
18	Douglas Applegate (D)	128,665	100.0
19	Edward F. Feighan (D)	111,760	58.8
	Richard G. Anter II (R)	72,682	38.3
20	Mary Rose O'Keefe (D)	133,603	85.6
	Paris T. LeJeune (R)	17,675	11.3
21	Louis Stokes (D)	132,544	86.1
	Alan G. Shattteen (R)	21,332	13.9

**Special Election**

17 Jean Ashbrook (R)	18,106	73.4
Jack Koelbe (D)	6,385	25.9

**OKLAHOMA**

1	James R. Jones (D)	76,379	54.1
	Richard C. Freeman (R)	64,704	45.9
2	Mike Synar (D)	111,895	72.6
	Lou Striegel (R)	42,298	27.4
3	Wes Watkins (D)	121,670	82.2
	Patrick K. Miller (R)	26,335	17.8
4	Dave McCurdy (D)	84,205	65.0
	Howard Rutledge (R)	44,351	34.2
5	Mickey Edwards (R)	98,979	67.2
	Dan Lane (D)	42,453	28.8
6	Glenn English (D)	102,811	75.4
	Ed Moore (R)	33,519	24.6

**OREGON**

1 Les AuCoin (D)	118,638	53.8
Bill Moshofsky (R)	101,720	46.2

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Bob Smith (R)	106,912	55.6
Larryann Willis (D)	85,495	44.4
3 Ron Wyden (D)	159,416	78.3
Thomas H. Phelan (R)	44,162	21.7
4 James Weaver (D)	115,448	59.0
Ross Anthony (R)	80,054	40.9
5 Denny Smith (R)	103,906	51.2
J. Ruth McFarland (D)	98,952	48.8

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	103,626	72.3
	Michael Marino (R)	38,155	26.6
2	William H. Gray III (D)	120,744	76.1
	Milton Street (I)	35,205	22.2
3	Robert A. Borski (D)	97,161	50.1
	Charles F. Dougherty (R)	94,497	48.7
4	Joseph P. Kolter (D)	100,481	60.1
	Eugene V. Atkinson (R)	64,539	38.6
5	Richard T. Schulze (R)	90,648	67.2
	Bob Burger (D)	44,170	32.8
6	Gus Yatron (D)	108,230	72.0
	Harry B. Martin (R)	42,155	28.0
7	Robert W. Edgar (D)	105,775	55.4
	Steve Joachim (R)	85,023	44.6
8	Peter H. Kostmayer (D)	83,242	50.3
	Jim Coyne (R)	80,928	48.9
9	Bud Shuster (R)	92,322	65.1
	Eugene J. Duncan (D)	49,583	34.9
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	103,617	67.5
	Robert J. Rafalko (D)	49,868	32.5
11	Frank Harrison (D)	90,371	53.5
	James L. Nelligan (R)	78,485	46.5
12	John P. Murtha (D)	96,369	61.1
	William N. Tusciano (R)	54,212	34.4
13	Lawrence Coughlin (R)	109,198	64.3
	Martin J. Cunningham Jr. (D)	59,709	35.2
14	William J. Coyne (D)	120,980	74.9
	John R. Clark (R)	32,780	20.3
15	Don Ritter (R)	79,455	57.8
	Richard J. Orloski (D)	58,002	42.2
16	Robert S. Walker (R)	93,034	71.3
	Jean D. Mowery (D)	37,364	28.7
17	George W. Gekas (R)	84,291	57.6
	Larry J. Hochendoner (D)	61,974	42.4
18	Doug Walgren (D)	101,807	54.2
	Ted Jacob (R)	84,428	45.0
19	Bill Goodling (R)	101,163	70.8
	Larry Becker (D)	41,787	29.2
20	Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	127,281	76.0
	Terry T. Ray (R)	38,212	22.8
21	Thomas J. Ridge (R)	80,180	50.2
	Anthony (Buzz) Andrezeski (D)	79,451	49.8
22	Austin J. Murphy (D)	123,716	78.7
	Frank J. Paterra (R)	32,176	20.5
23	William F. Clinger Jr. (R)	92,424	65.2
	Joseph J. Calla Jr. (D)	49,297	34.8

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	97,254	60.7
	Burton Stallwood (R)	61,253	38.3
2	Claudine Schneider (R)	96,282	55.6
	James V. Aukerman (D)	76,769	44.4

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	Thomas F. Hartnett (R)	63,945	54.3
	W. Mullins McLeod (D)	52,916	44.9
2	Floyd Spence (R)	71,569	58.5
	Ken Mosely (D)	50,749	41.5
3	Butler Derrick (D)	77,125	90.4
	Gordon T. Davis (LIBERT)	8,214	9.6
4	Carroll A. Campbell Jr. (R)	69,802	63.3
	Marion E. Tyus (D)	40,394	36.7

Candidates	Votes	%
5 John Spratt (D)	69,345	67.6
John S. Wilkerson (R)	33,191	32.4
6 Robert M. Tallon Jr. (D)	62,582	52.5
John L. Napier (R)	56,653	47.5

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

AL Thomas A. Daschle (D)	142,122	51.6
Clint Roberts (R)	133,530	48.4

**TENNESSEE**

1	James H. Quillen (R)	89,497	74.1
	Jessie J. Cable (D)	27,580	22.8
2	John J. Duncan (R)	109,045	100.0
	Marilyn Lloyd Bouquard (D)	84,967	61.8
	Glen Byers (R)	49,885	36.3
4	Jim Cooper (D)	93,453	66.1
	Cissy Baker (R)	47,865	33.9
5	Bill Boner (D)	109,282	80.1
	Laural Steinhice (R)	27,061	19.8
6	Albert Gore Jr. (D)	104,094	100.0
	Don Sundquist (R)	73,835	50.5
	Bob Clement (D)	72,359	49.5
8	Ed Jones (D)	93,945	74.9
	Bruce Benson (R)	31,527	25.1
9	Harold E. Ford (D)	112,143	72.4
	Joe Crawford (R)	40,812	26.4

**TEXAS**

1	Sam B. Hall Jr. (D)	100,685	97.5
	Charles Wilson (D)	91,762	94.3
	Ed Richbourg (LIBERT)	5,584	5.7
3	Steve Bartlett (R)	99,852	77.1
	James L. McNeese Jr. (D)	28,223	21.8
4	Ralph M. Hall (D)	94,134	73.8
	Peter J. Collumb (R)	32,221	25.3
5	John Bryant (D)	52,214	64.8
	Joe Devaney (R)	27,121	33.7
6	Phil Gramm (D)	91,546	94.5
	Ron Hard (LIBERT)	5,288	5.5
7	Bill Archer (R)	108,718	85.0
	Dennis Scoggins (D)	17,866	14.0
8	Jack Fields (R)	50,630	56.7
	Henry E. Allee (D)	38,041	42.6
9	Jack Brooks (D)	78,965	67.6
	John W. Lewis (R)	35,422	30.3
10	J. J. Pickle (D)	121,030	90.1
	William G. Kelsey (LIBERT)	8,735	6.5
11	Marvin Leath (D)	83,236	96.3
	Jim Wright (D)	78,913	68.9
	Jim Ryan (R)	34,879	30.5
13	Jack Hightower (D)	86,376	63.6
	Ron Slover (R)	47,877	35.3
14	Bill Patman (D)	76,851	60.7
	Joe Wyatt Jr. (R)	48,942	38.6
15	E. (Kika) de la Garza (D)	76,544	95.7
	Ronald Coleman (D)	44,024	53.9
	Pat B. Haggerty (R)	36,064	44.2
17	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	109,359	97.1
	Mickey Leland (D)	68,014	82.6
	C. Leon Pickett (R)	12,104	14.7
19	Kent Hance (D)	89,702	81.6
	E. L. Hicks (R)	19,062	17.3
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	68,544	91.5
	Roger V. Gary (LIBERT)	4,163	5.6
21	Tom Loeffler (R)	106,515	74.6
	Charles S. Stough (D)	35,112	24.6
22	Ron Paul (R)	66,536	100.0
23	Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)	51,690	55.3
	Jeff Wentworth (R)	41,363	44.2
24	Martin Frost (D)	63,857	72.9
	Lucy P. Patterson (R)	22,798	26.0
25	Mike Andrews (D)	63,974	60.4
	Mike Faubion (R)	40,112	37.9

Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
26 Tom Vandergriff (D)	69,782	50.1	8 Stan Parris (R)	69,620	49.7	3 Bob Wise (D)	84,619	57.9
Jim Bradshaw (R)	69,438	49.9	Herbert E. Harris II (D)	68,071	48.6	David Michael Staton (R)	60,844	41.6
27 Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	66,604	64.0	9 Frederick C. Boucher (D)	76,205	50.4	4 Nick J. Rahall II (D)	91,184	80.5
Jason Luby (R)	35,209	33.8	William C. Wampler (R)	75,082	49.6	Homer L. Harris (R)	22,054	19.5
<b>UTAH</b>			10 Frank R. Wolf (R)	86,506	52.7	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
1 James V. Hansen (R)	111,416	62.8	Ira M. Lechner (D)	75,361	45.9	1 Les Aspin (D)	95,055	61.0
A. Stephen Dirks (D)	66,006	37.2	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			Peter N. Jansson (R)	59,309	38.1
2 Dan Marriott (R)	92,109	53.8	1 Joel Pritchard (R)	123,956	67.6	2 Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	112,677	60.6
Frances Farley (D)	78,981	46.2	Brian Long (D)	59,444	32.4	Jim Johnson (R)	71,989	38.7
3 Howard C. Nielson (R)	108,478	76.9	2 Al Swift (D)	101,383	59.6	3 Steve Gunderson (R)	99,304	56.6
Henry A. Huish (I)	32,661	23.1	Joan Houchen (R)	68,622	40.4	Paul Offner (D)	75,132	42.8
<b>VERMONT</b>			3 Don Bonker (D)	97,323	60.1	4 Clement J. Zablocki (D)	129,557	94.6
AL James M. Jeffords (R)	114,191	69.2	J.T. Quigg (R)	59,686	36.8	5 Jim Moody (D)	99,713	63.5
Mark A. Kaplan (D)	38,296	23.2	4 Sid Morrison (R)	112,148	69.8	Rod K. Johnston (R)	54,826	34.9
<b>VIRGINIA</b>			Charles D. Kilbury (D)	45,990	28.6	6 Thomas E. Petri (R)	111,348	65.0
1 Herbert H. Bateman (R)	76,926	53.9	5 Thomas S. Foley (D)	109,549	64.3	Gordon E. Loehr (D)	59,922	35.0
John J. McGlennon (D)	62,379	43.7	John Sonneland (R)	60,816	35.7	7 David R. Obey (D)	122,124	68.0
2 G. William Whitehurst (R)	78,108	99.9	6 Norman D. Dicks (D)	89,985	62.5	Bernard A. Zimmerman (R)	57,535	32.0
3 Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)	92,928	59.2	Ted Haley (R)	47,720	33.2	8 Toby Roth (R)	101,379	57.2
John A. Waldrop Jr. (D)	63,946	40.8	7 Mike Lowry (D)	126,313	70.9	Ruth C. Clusen (D)	74,436	42.0
4 Norman Sisisky (D)	80,695	54.4	Bob Dorse (R)	51,759	29.1	9 F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	111,503	100.0
Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)	67,708	45.6	8 Rodney Chandler (R)	79,209	57.0	<b>WYOMING</b>		
5 Dan Daniel (D)	88,293	100.0	Beth Bland (D)	59,824	43.0	AL Dick Cheney (R)	113,236	71.1
6 James R. Olin (D)	68,192	49.7	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			Ted Hommel (D)	46,041	28.9
Kevin G. Miller (R)	66,537	48.5	1 Alan B. Mollohan (D)	79,529	53.2			
7 J. Kenneth Robinson (R)	76,752	59.9	John F. McCuskey (R)	70,069	46.8			
Lindsay G. Dorrier Jr. (D)	46,514	36.3	2 Harley O. Staggers Jr. (D)	87,904	64.0			
			J.D. Hinkle Jr. (R)	49,413	36.0			

1. For the 1982 House elections in Louisiana, an open primary election was held with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected unopposed, with no further appearance on the general election ballot. If no candidate received 50 percent, a runoff was held between the two top finishers.

## 1983 House Elections

<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			<b>GEORGIA</b>			<b>NEW YORK</b>		
<b>Special Election</b>			<b>Special Election (Nonpartisan)</b>			<b>Special Election</b>		
Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
5 Sala Burton (D)	44,790	56.9	7 Kathryn McDonald	25,468	30.6	7 Gary L. Ackerman (D, L)	18,388	48.7
Dunan Howard (R)	18,305	23.3	George W. (Buddy) Darden	22,894	27.6	Albert Lemishow (R, C)	8,331	22.1
Richard Doyle (D)	6,582	8.4	George A. Sellers	20,970	25.2	Douglas F. Schoen (NEIGH)	5,997	15.9
			George Pullen	4,578	5.5	Sheldon Loeffler (I)	4,318	11.4
			Dan H. Fincher	4,278	5.1	<b>TEXAS</b>		
<b>COLORADO</b>			<b>Special Runoff Election</b>			<b>Special Election</b>		
<b>Special Election</b>			<b>(Nonpartisan)</b>					
6 Daniel S. Schaefer (R)	49,816	63.3	7 George W. (Buddy) Darden	56,267	59.1	6 Phil Gramm (R)	46,371	55.3
Steve Hogan (D)	27,779	35.3	Kathryn McDonald	38,949	40.9	Den Kubiak (D)	33,201	39.6
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			<b>Special Election</b>					
<b>Special Election</b>								
1 Charles A. Hayes (D)	39,623	93.7						
Diane Preacely (R)	2,272	5.4						





# 1984 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Sonny Callahan (R)	102,479	51.0
	Frank McRight (D)	98,455	49.0
2	William L. Dickinson (R)	118,153	60.3
	Larry Lee (D)	75,506	38.6
3	Bill Nichols (D)	120,357	96.2
4	Tom Bevill (D)	120,106	100.0
5	Ronnie G. Flippo (D)	140,542	95.9
6	Ben Erdreich (D)	130,973	59.6
	J.T. (Jabo) Waggoner (R)	87,550	39.8
7	Richard C. Shelby (D)	135,834	96.8

## ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	113,582	55.0
	Pegge Begich (D)	86,052	41.7

## ARIZONA

1	John McCain (R)	162,418	78.1
	Harry W. Braun III (D)	45,609	21.9
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	106,332	87.7
	Lorenzo Torrez (I)	14,869	12.3
3	Bob Stump (R)	156,686	71.8
	Bob Schuster (D)	57,748	26.4
4	Eldon Rudd (R)	167,558	100.0
5	Jim Kolbe (R)	116,075	50.9
	James F. McNulty Jr. (D)	109,871	48.2

## ARKANSAS

1	Bill Alexander (D)	121,047	97.2
2	Tommy F. Robinson (D)	103,165	47.1
	Judy Petty (R)	90,841	41.5
	Jim Taylor (I)	25,073	11.4
3	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)		100.0
4	Beryl Anthony Jr. (D)	117,123	97.9

## CALIFORNIA

1	Douglas H. Bosco (D)	157,037	62.3
	David Redick (R)	95,186	37.7
2	Gene Chappie (R)	158,679	69.5
	Harry Cozad (D)	69,793	30.5
3	Robert T. Matsui (D)	131,369	100.0
4	Vic Fazio (D)	130,109	61.4
	Roger Canfield (R)	77,773	36.7
5	Sala Burton (D)	139,692	72.3
	Tom Spinosa (R)	45,930	23.8
6	Barbara Boxer (D)	162,511	68.0
	Douglas Binderup (R)	71,011	29.7
7	George Miller (D)	158,306	66.7
	Rosemary Thakar (R)	78,985	33.3
8	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	144,316	60.3
	Charles Connor (R)	94,907	39.7
9	Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D)	136,511	69.9
	J.T. Eager Beaver (R)	51,399	26.3
10	Don Edwards (D)	102,469	62.4
	Robert P. Herriott (R)	56,256	34.3
11	Tom Lantos (D)	147,607	69.9
	John J. Hickey (R)	59,625	28.3
12	Ed Zschau (R)	155,795	61.7
	Martin Carnoy (D)	91,026	36.0
13	Norman Y. Mineta (D)	139,851	65.2
	John D. Williams (R)	70,666	33.0
14	Norman D. Shumway (R)	179,238	73.3
	Ruth (Paula) Carlson (D)	58,384	23.9
15	Tony Coelho (D)	109,590	65.5
	Carol Harner (R)	54,730	32.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
16	Leon E. Panetta (D)	153,377	70.8
	Patricia Smith Ramsey (R)	60,065	27.7
17	Charles Pashayan Jr. (R)	128,802	72.5
	Simon Lakritz (D)	48,888	27.5
18	Richard H. Lehman (D)	128,186	67.3
	Dale L. Ewen (R)	62,339	32.7
19	Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	153,187	67.3
	James C. Carey Jr. (D)	70,278	30.9
20	William M. Thomas (R)	151,732	70.9
	Mike LeSage (D)	62,307	29.1
21	Bobbi Fiedler (R)	173,504	72.3
	Charles Davis (D)	62,085	25.9
22	Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	184,981	85.2
	Michael B. Yauch (LIBERT)	32,036	14.8
23	Anthony C. Beilenson (D)	140,461	61.6
	Claude Parrish (R)	84,093	36.9
24	Henry A. Waxman (D)	97,340	63.4
	Jerry Zerg (R)	51,010	33.2
25	Edward R. Roybal (D)	74,261	71.7
	Roy D. (Bill) Bloxom (R)	24,968	24.1
26	Howard L. Berman (D)	117,080	62.8
	Miriam Ojeda (R)	69,372	37.2
27	Mel Levine (D)	116,933	54.9
	Robert B. Scribner (R)	88,896	41.8
28	Julian C. Dixon (D)	113,076	75.6
	Beatrice M. Jett (R)	33,511	22.4
29	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	108,777	86.6
	Echo Y. Goto (R)	16,781	13.4
30	Matthew G. Martinez (D)	64,378	51.8
	Richard Gomez (R)	53,900	43.3
31	Mervyn M. Dymally (D)	100,658	70.7
	Henry C. Minturn (R)	41,691	29.3
32	Glenn M. Anderson (D)	102,961	60.7
	Roger E. Fiola (R)	62,176	36.6
33	David Dreier (R)	147,363	70.6
	Claire K. McDonald (D)	54,147	26.0
34	Esteban Edward Torres (D)	87,060	59.8
	Paul R. Jackson (R)	58,467	40.2
35	Jerry Lewis (R)	176,477	85.5
	Kevin Akin (PFP)	29,990	14.5
36	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	104,438	56.6
	John Paul Stark (R)	80,212	43.4
37	Al McCandless (R)	149,955	63.6
	David E. Skinner (D)	85,908	36.4
38	Bob Dornan (R)	86,545	53.2
	Jerry M. Patterson (D)	73,231	45.0
39	William E. Dannemeyer (R)	175,788	76.2
	Robert E. Ward (D)	54,889	23.8
40	Robert E. Badham (R)	164,257	64.4
	Carol Ann Bradford (D)	86,748	34.0
41	Bill Lowery (R)	161,068	63.4
	Robert L. Simmons (D)	85,475	33.7
42	Dan Lungren (R)	177,783	73.0
	Mary Lou Brophy (D)	60,025	24.6
43	Ron Packard (R)	165,643	74.1
	Lois E. Humphreys (D)	50,996	22.8
44	Jim Bates (D)	99,378	69.7
	Neill Campbell (R)	39,977	28.0
45	Duncan L. Hunter (R)	149,011	75.1
	David W. Guthrie (D)	45,325	22.9

## COLORADO

1	Patricia Schroeder (D)	126,348	62.0
	Mary Downs (R)	73,993	36.3
2	Timothy E. Wirth (D)	118,580	53.2
	Michael J. Norton (R)	101,488	45.5
3	Mike Strang (R)	122,669	57.1
	W. Mitchell (D)	90,063	41.9
4	Hank Brown (R)	146,469	71.1
	Mary Fagan Bates (D)	56,462	27.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Ken Kramer (R)	163,654	78.6
	William Geffen (D)	44,588	21.4
6	Dan L. Schaefer (R)	171,427	89.4
	John Heckman (I)	20,333	10.6

## CONNECTICUT

1	Barbara B. Kennelly (D)	147,748	61.7
	Herschel A. Klein (R)	90,823	37.9
2	Sam Gejdenson (D)	124,110	54.4
	Roberta F. Koontz (R)	103,119	45.2
3	Bruce A. Morrison (D)	129,230	52.6
	Lawrence J. DeNardis (R)	115,939	47.2
4	Stewart B. McKinney (R)	165,644	70.4
	John M. Ormon (D)	69,666	29.6
5	John G. Rowland (R)	130,700	54.3
	William R. Ratchford (D)	109,425	45.5
6	Nancy L. Johnson (R)	155,422	64.0
	Arthur H. House (D)	87,489	36.0

## DELAWARE

AL	Thomas R. Carper (D)	142,070	58.5
	Elise R. W. du Pont (R)	100,650	41.4

## FLORIDA

1	Earl Hutto (D)		100.0
2	Don Fuqua (D)		100.0
3	Charles E. Bennett (D)		100.0
4	Bill Chappell Jr. (D)	134,694	64.8
	Alton H. (Bill) Starling (R)	73,218	35.2
5	Bill McCollum (R)		100.0
6	Buddy MacKay (D)	167,409	99.3
7	Sam Gibbons (D)	100,430	58.8
	Michael N. Kavouklis (R)	70,280	41.2
8	C. W. Bill Young (R)	184,553	80.3
	Robert Kent (D)	45,393	19.7
9	Michael Bilirakis (R)	191,343	78.6
	Jack Wilson (D)	52,150	21.4
10	Andy Ireland (R)	126,206	61.9
	Patricia M. Glass (D)	77,635	38.1
11	Bill Nelson (D)	145,764	60.5
	Rob Quartel (R)	95,115	39.5
12	Tom Lewis (R)		100.0
13	Connie Mack (R)		100.0
14	Daniel A. Mica (D)	153,935	55.4
	Don Ross (R)	123,926	44.6
15	E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)	128,097	65.7
	Bill Humphrey (D)	65,833	34.3
16	Larry Smith (D)	108,410	56.4
	Tom Bush (R)	83,903	43.6
17	William Lehman (D)		100.0
18	Claude Pepper (D)	76,404	60.5
	Ricardo Nunez (R)	49,818	39.5
19	Dante B. Fascell (D)	115,631	64.3
	Bill Flanagan (R)	64,317	35.7

## GEORGIA

1	Robert Lindsay Thomas (D)	126,082	81.6
	Erie Lee Downing (R)	28,460	18.4
2	Charles Hatcher (D)	110,561	100.0
3	Richard Ray (D)	111,061	81.4
	Mitchell Cantu (R)	25,410	18.6
4	Pat Swindall (R)	120,456	53.1
	Elliott H. Levitas (D)	106,376	46.9
5	Wyche Fowler Jr. (D)	151,233	100.0
6	Newt Gingrich (R)	116,655	69.1
	Gerald Johnson (D)	52,061	30.9
7	George (Buddy) Darden (D)	106,586	55.2
	William E. Bronson (R)	86,431	44.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	J. Roy Rowland (D)	100,936	100.0
9	Ed Jenkins (D)	109,422	67.5
	Frank H. Cofer Jr. (R)	52,731	32.5
10	Doug Barnard Jr. (D)	116,364	100.0

**HAWAII**

1	Cecil Heftel (D)	114,844	82.7
	William F. Beard (R)	20,608	14.8
2	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	112,377	82.2
	A. D. Shipley (R)	20,000	14.6

**IDAHO**

1	Larry E. Craig (R)	139,085	68.6
	Bill Hellar (D)	63,591	31.4
2	Richard H. Stallings (D)	101,287	50.0
	George Hansen (R)	101,117	50.0

**ILLINOIS**

1	Charles A. Hayes (D)	177,438	95.6
2	Gus Savage (D)	155,349	83.0
	Dale F. Harman (R)	31,865	17.0
3	Marty Russo (D)	143,363	64.4
	Richard D. Murphy (R)	79,218	35.6
4	George M. O'Brien (R)	121,744	64.0
	Dennis E. Marlow (D)	68,547	36.0
5	William O. Lipinski (D)	106,597	63.6
	John M. Paczkowski (R)	61,109	36.4
6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	157,370	75.1
	Robert H. Renshaw (D)	52,189	24.9
7	Cardiss Collins (D)	135,493	78.4
	James L. Bevel (R)	37,411	21.6
8	Dan Rostenkowski (D)	114,385	71.3
	Spiro F. Georgeson (R)	46,030	28.7
9	Sidney R. Yates (D)	144,879	67.5
	Herbert Sohn (R)	69,613	32.5
10	John Edward Porter (R)	153,330	72.6
	Ruth C. Braver (D)	57,809	27.4
11	Frank Annunzio (D)	138,171	62.6
	Charles J. Theusch (R)	82,518	37.4
12	Philip M. Crane (R)	159,582	77.8
	Edward J. LaFlamme (D)	45,537	22.2
13	Harris W. Fawell (R)	157,603	67.0
	Michael J. Donohue (D)	77,623	33.0
14	John E. Grotberg (R)	135,967	62.2
	Dan McGrath (D)	82,756	37.8
15	Edward R. Madigan (R)	149,096	73.2
	John M. Hoffman (D)	54,516	26.8
16	Lynn Martin (R)	127,684	58.4
	Carl R. Schwerdfieger (D)	90,850	41.6
17	Lane Evans (D)	128,273	56.7
	Kenneth G. McMillan (R)	98,069	43.3
18	Robert H. Michel (R)	136,183	61.0
	Gerald A. Bradley (D)	86,884	38.9
19	Terry L. Bruce (D)	117,634	52.3
	Daniel B. Crane (R)	107,463	47.7
20	Richard J. Durbin (D)	145,092	61.3
	Richard G. Austin (R)	91,728	38.7
21	Melvin Price (D)	127,046	60.2
	Robert H. Gaffner (R)	84,148	39.8
22	Kenneth J. Gray (D)	116,952	50.3
	Randy Patchett (R)	115,775	49.7

**INDIANA**

1	Peter J. Visclosky (D)	147,035	70.7
	Joseph B. Grenchik (R)	59,986	28.8
2	Philip R. Sharp (D)	118,965	53.4
	Ken MacKenzie (R)	103,061	46.3
3	John Hiler (R)	115,139	52.4
	Michael P. Barnes (D)	103,961	47.3
4	Dan Coats (R)	129,674	60.8
	Michael H. Barnard (D)	82,053	38.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Elwood Hillis (R)	143,560	67.9
	Allen B. Maxwell (D)	66,631	31.5
6	Dan Burton (R)	178,814	72.7
	Howard O. Campbell (D)	65,772	26.8
7	John T. Myers (R)	147,787	67.3
	Arthur E. Smith (D)	69,097	31.5
8	Richard D. McIntyre (R) <sup>1</sup>	114,278	49.9
	Frank McCloskey (D)	113,860	49.8
9	Lee H. Hamilton (D)	137,018	65.1
	Floyd E. Coates (R)	72,652	34.5
10	Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	115,274	59.0
	Joseph P. Watkins (R)	79,342	40.6

**IOWA**

1	Jim Leach (R)	131,182	66.8
	Kevin Ready (D)	65,293	33.2
2	Tom Tauke (R)	136,893	63.9
	Joe Welsh (D)	77,335	36.1
3	Cooper Evans (R)	133,737	60.7
	Joe Johnston (D)	86,574	39.3
4	Neal Smith (D)	136,922	60.7
	Robert R. Lockard (R)	88,717	39.3
5	Jim Lightfoot (R)	104,632	50.8
	Jerome D. Fitzgerald (D)	101,435	49.2
6	Berkley Bedell (D)	127,706	62.0
	Darrel Rensink (R)	78,182	38.0

**KANSAS**

1	Pat Roberts (R)	159,931	76.0
	Darrell Ringer (D)	49,015	23.3
2	Jim Slattery (D)	112,263	60.0
	Jim Van Slyke (R)	73,045	39.1
3	Jan Meyers (R)	117,159	54.8
	John E. Reardon (D)	85,441	39.9
	John S. Ralph Jr. (I)	11,302	5.3
4	Dan Glickman (D)	138,917	74.4
	William V. Krause (R)	47,776	25.6
5	Bob Whittaker (R)	144,075	73.5
	John A. Barnes (D)	49,435	25.2

**KENTUCKY**

1	Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)	112,180	100.0
2	William H. Natcher (D)	93,042	62.1
	Timothy A. Morrison (R)	56,700	37.9
3	Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	145,680	67.7
	Suzanne M. Warner (R)	68,185	31.7
4	Gene Snyder (R)	108,398	53.7
	William P. Mulloy II (D)	93,640	46.3
5	Harold Rogers (R)	125,164	75.9
	Sherman W. McIntosh (D)	39,783	24.1
6	Larry J. Hopkins (R)	126,525	71.4
	Jerry Hammond (D)	49,657	28.0
7	Carl C. (Chris) Perkins (D) <sup>2</sup>	122,679	73.7
	Aubrey Russell (R)	43,890	26.3

**LOUISIANA<sup>3</sup>**

1	Bob Livingston (R)	100.0
2	Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs (D)	100.0
3	W. J. (Billy) Tauzin (D)	100.0
4	Buddy Roemer (D)	100.0
5	Jerry Huckaby (D)	100.0
6	W. Henson Moore (R)	100.0
7	John B. Breaux (D)	100.0
8	Gillis W. Long (D)	100.0

**MAINE**

1	John R. McKernan Jr. (R)	182,785	63.5
	Barry J. Hobbins (D)	104,972	36.5
2	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	192,166	75.7
	Chipman C. Bull (D)	57,347	22.6

**MARYLAND**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Roy Dyson (D)	96,673	58.4
	Harlan C. Williams (R)	68,865	41.6
2	Helen Delich Bentley (R)	111,517	51.4
	Clarence D. Long (D)	105,571	48.6
3	Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	133,189	68.2
	Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	59,493	30.5
4	Marjorie S. Holt (R)	114,430	66.2
	Howard M. Greenebaum (D)	58,312	33.8
5	Steny H. Hoyer (D)	116,310	72.2
	John E. Ritchie (R)	44,839	27.8
6	Beverly B. Byron (D)	123,383	65.1
	Robin Ficker (R)	66,056	34.9
7	Parren J. Mitchell (D)	139,488	100.0
8	Michael D. Barnes (D)	181,947	71.5
	Albert Ceccone (R)	70,715	27.8

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Silvio O. Conte (R)	162,646	72.9
	Mary L. Wentworth (D)	60,372	27.1
2	Edward P. Boland (D)	132,693	68.7
	Thomas P. Swank (R)	60,463	31.3
3	Joseph D. Early (O)	148,461	67.4
	Kenneth J. Redding (R)	71,765	32.6
4	Barney Frank (D)	172,903	74.2
	Jim Forte (R)	60,121	25.8
5	Chester G. Atkins (D)	120,008	53.4
	Gregory S. Hyatt (R)	104,912	46.6
6	Nicholas Mavroules (D)	168,662	70.4
	Frederick S. Leber (R)	63,363	26.4
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	167,211	71.4
	S. Lester Ralph (R)	66,930	28.6
8	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D)	179,617	91.8
	Laura Ross (COM)	15,810	8.1
9	Joe Moakley (D)	153,132	99.9
10	Gerry E. Studds (D)	143,062	55.7
	Lewis Crampton (R)	113,745	44.3
11	Brian J. Donnelly (D)	172,010	100.0

**MICHIGAN**

1	John Conyers Jr. (D)	152,432	89.4
	Edward J. Mack (R)	17,393	10.2
2	Carl D. Pursell (R)	140,688	68.6
	Mike McCauley (D)	62,374	30.4
3	Howard Wolpe (D)	106,505	52.9
	Jackie McGregor (R)	94,714	47.1
4	Mark D. Siljander (R)	127,907	66.9
	Charles S. Rodebaugh (D)	63,159	33.1
5	Paul B. Henry (R)	140,131	61.8
	Gary J. McInerney (D)	85,232	37.6
6	Bob Carr (D)	106,705	52.4
	Tom Ritter (R)	95,113	46.7
7	Dale E. Kildee (D)	145,070	93.1
	Samuel Johnston (I)	10,663	6.8
8	Bob Traxler (D)	126,161	64.4
	John Heussner (R)	69,683	35.6
9	Guy Vander Jagt (R)	150,885	70.9
	John M. Senger (D)	61,233	28.8
10	Bill Schuette (R)	104,950	50.1
	Donald J. Albosta (D)	103,636	49.4
11	Robert W. Davis (R)	126,992	58.6
	Tom Stewart (D)	89,640	41.4
12	David E. Bonior (D)	113,772	58.3
	Eugene J. Tyza (R)	79,824	40.9
13	George W. Crockett Jr. (D)	132,222	86.6
	Robert Murphy (R)	20,416	13.4
14	Dennis M. Hertel (D)	113,610	59.1
	John Lauve (R)	77,427	40.3
15	William D. Ford (D)	98,973	59.9
	Gerald R. Carlson (R)	66,172	40.1
16	John D. Dingell (D)	121,463	63.7
	Frank Grzywacki (R)	68,116	35.7



Candidates	Votes	%
17 Sander M. Levin (D)	133,064	100.0
18 William S. Broomfield (R)	186,505	79.4
Vivian H. Smargon (D)	46,191	19.7

**MINNESOTA<sup>4</sup>**

1 Timothy J. Penny (DFL)	140,095	57.0
Keith Spicer (I-R)	105,723	43.0
2 Vin Weber (I-R)	153,308	63.1
Todd Lundquist (DFL)	89,770	36.9
3 Bill Frenzel (I-R)	207,819	73.2
Dave Peterson (DFL)	76,132	26.8
4 Bruce F. Vento (DFL)	167,678	73.5
Mary Jane Rachner (I-R)	57,450	25.2
5 Martin Olav Sabo (DFL)	165,075	70.1
Richard D. Wieblen (I-R)	62,642	26.6
6 Gerry Sikorski (DFL)	154,603	60.5
Patrick Trueman (I-R)	101,058	39.5
7 Arlan Stangeland (I-R)	135,087	57.0
Collin C. Peterson (DFL)	101,720	42.9
8 James L. Oberstar (DFL)	165,727	67.2
Dave Rued (I-R)	79,181	32.1

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	136,530	88.4
John Hargett (I)	17,991	11.6
2 Webb Franklin (R)	92,392	50.6
Robert G. Clark (D)	89,154	48.9
3 G. V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)	158,002	100.0
4 Wayne Dowdy (D)	113,635	55.3
David Armstrong (R)	91,797	45.6
5 Trent Lott (R)	142,637	84.7
Arlon (Blackie) Coate (D)	25,840	15.3

**MISSOURI**

1 William L. Clay (D)	147,436	68.3
Eric Rathbone (R)	68,538	31.7
2 Robert A. Young (D)	139,123	51.8
John Buechner (R)	127,710	47.5
3 Richard A. Gephardt (D)	193,537	100.0
4 Ike Skelton (D)	150,624	66.9
Carl D. Russell (R)	74,434	33.1
5 Alan Wheat (D)	150,675	66.0
Jim Kenworthy (R)	72,477	31.8
6 E. Thomas Coleman (R)	150,996	64.8
Kenneth C. Hensley (D)	81,917	35.2
7 Gene Taylor (R)	164,586	69.6
Ken Young (D)	71,867	30.4
8 Bill Emerson (R)	134,186	65.4
Bill Blue (D)	70,922	34.6
9 Harold L. Volkmer (D)	123,588	52.9
Carrie Francke (R)	110,100	47.1

**MONTANA**

1 Pat Williams (D)	126,998	65.6
Gary K. Carlson (R)	61,794	31.9
2 Ron Marlenee (R)	116,932	65.9
Chet Blaylock (D)	60,445	34.1

**NEBRASKA**

1 Doug Bereuter (R)	158,836	74.1
Monica Bauer (D)	55,508	25.9
2 Hal Daub (R)	139,384	64.9
Thomas F. Cavanaugh (D)	75,210	35.0
3 Virginia Smith (R)	183,901	83.3
Tom Vickers (D)	36,899	16.7

**NEVADA**

1 Harry Reid (D)	73,242	56.1
Peggy Cavnar (R)	55,391	42.4
2 Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)	99,775	71.2
Andrew Barbano (D)	36,130	25.8

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Robert C. Smith (R)	111,627	58.6
Dudley Dudley (D)	76,854	40.3
2 Judd Gregg (R)	138,975	76.2
Larry Converse (D)	42,257	23.2

**NEW JERSEY**

1 James J. Florio (D)	152,125	71.9
Frederick A. Busch Jr. (R)	58,800	27.8
2 William J. Hughes (D)	132,841	63.2
Raymond G. Massie (R)	77,231	36.7
3 James J. Howard (D)	122,291	53.3
Brian T. Kennedy (R)	105,028	45.8
4 Christopher H. Smith (R)	139,295	61.3
James C. Hedden (D)	87,908	38.7
5 Marge Roukema (R)	171,979	71.2
Rose Brunetto (D)	69,666	28.8
6 Bernard J. Dwyer (D)	118,532	55.9
Dennis Adams (R)	90,862	42.8
7 Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	165,685	74.2
John F. Feeley (D)	56,798	25.4
8 Robert A. Roe (D)	118,793	62.7
Marguerite A. Page (R)	69,973	36.9
9 Robert G. Torricelli (D)	149,493	62.6
Neil Romano (R)	89,166	37.4
10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	111,244	83.7
Howard E. Berkeley (R)	21,712	16.3
11 Dean A. Gallo (R)	133,662	55.8
Joseph G. Minish (D)	106,038	44.2
12 Jim Courter (R)	148,042	65.0
Peter Bearse (D)	78,167	34.3
13 H. James Saxton (R) <sup>5</sup>	141,136	60.7
James B. Smith (D)	89,307	38.4
14 Frank J. Guarini (D)	115,117	65.7
Edward T. Magee (R)	58,265	33.3

**NEW MEXICO**

1 Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)	115,808	64.9
Charles Ted Asbury (D)	60,598	34.0
2 Joe Skeen (R)	116,006	74.3
Peter R. York (D)	40,063	25.7
3 Bill Richardson (D)	100,470	60.8
Louis H. Gallegos (R)	62,351	37.7

**NEW YORK**

1 William Carney (R, C, RTL)	107,029	53.1
George J. Hochbrueckner (D, RP)	94,551	46.9
2 Thomas J. Downey (D, IP)	97,648	54.7
Paul Aniboli (R, C, RTL)	80,855	45.3
3 Robert J. Mrazek (D)	120,191	51.0
Robert P. Quinn (R, C)	112,909	47.9
4 Norman F. Lent (R, C)	154,875	68.9
Sheldon Engelhard (D, L)	65,678	29.2
5 Raymond J. McGrath (R, C)	138,560	62.4
Michael d'Innocenzo (D, IV)	78,429	35.3
6 Joseph P. Addabbo (D, L)	120,098	82.7
Philip J. Veltre (R, C, RTL)	25,040	17.3
7 Gary L. Ackerman (D, L)	97,674	69.3
Gustave A. Reifenkugel (R, C)	43,370	30.7
8 James H. Scheuer (D, L)	104,558	62.8
Robert L. Brandofino (R, C)	62,015	37.2
9 Thomas J. Manton (D)	71,420	52.8
Serphin R. Maltese (R, C, RTL)	63,910	47.2
10 Charles E. Schumer (D, L)	115,867	72.4
John H. Fox (R, C)	42,009	26.3
11 Edolphus Towns (D, L)	81,002	85.2
Nathaniel Hendricks (R)	12,494	13.1
12 Major R. Owens (D, L)	82,047	90.5
Joseph N. O. Caesar (R, C, RTL)	8,609	9.5
13 Stephen J. Solarz (D, L)	82,610	65.9
Lew Y. Levin (R, C, RTL)	42,737	34.1
14 Guy V. Molinari (R, C, RTL)	117,041	70.2
Kevin L. Sheehy (D)	49,776	29.8

Candidates	Votes	%
15 Bill Green (R, I)	107,644	56.1
Andrew J. Stein (D, L)	84,404	43.9
16 Charles B. Rangel (D, R)	117,759	97.0
17 Ted Weiss (D, L)	162,489	81.5
Kenneth Katzman (R)	33,316	16.7
18 Robert Garcia (D, L)	85,960	89.2
Curtis Johnson (R)	8,970	9.3
19 Mario Biaggi (D, R, L, RTL)	155,067	94.8
Alice Farrell (C)	8,472	5.2
20 Joseph J. DioGuardi (R, C)	106,958	50.1
Oren J. Teicher (D)	102,842	48.2
21 Hamilton Fish Jr. (R, C, RTL)	160,053	78.3
Lawrence W. Grunberger (D)	44,274	21.7
22 Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	144,278	68.5
Bruce M. Levine (D, L)	57,934	27.5
23 Samuel S. Stratton (D)	188,144	77.8
Frank Wicks (R, NF)	53,060	21.9
24 Gerald B. H. Solomon (R, C, RTL)	164,019	73.2
Edward J. Bloch (D)	60,188	26.8
25 Sherwood Boehlert (R)	140,256	72.8
James J. Ball (D)	52,434	27.2
26 David O'B. Martin (R, C)	131,257	70.6
Bernard J. Lammers (D)	54,663	29.4
27 George C. Wortley (R, C)	122,215	56.6
Thomas C. Buckel Jr. (D, L)	93,601	43.4
28 Matthew F. McHugh (D)	123,334	56.6
Constance E. Cook (R)	90,324	41.4
29 Frank Horton (R)	138,362	69.6
James R. Toole (D)	48,301	24.3
30 Fred J. Eckert (R, C, RTL)	119,844	54.4
W. Douglas Call (D)	100,066	45.4
31 Jack F. Kemp (R, C, RTL)	168,332	75.0
Peter J. Martinelli (D, L)	56,156	25.0
32 John J. LaFalce (D, L)	139,979	69.4
Anthony J. Murty (R, C, RTL)	61,797	30.6
33 Henry J. Nowak (D, L)	155,198	77.6
David S. Lewandowski (R, C, RTL)	44,880	22.4
34 Stan Lundine (D)	110,902	54.2
Jill Houghton Emery (R, C)	91,016	44.5

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1 Walter B. Jones (D)	122,815	67.1
Herbert W. Lee (R)	60,153	32.9
2 Tim Valentine (D)	122,292	67.7
Frank H. Hill (R)	58,312	32.3
3 Charles Whitley (D)	100,185	64.1
Danny G. Moody (R)	56,096	35.9
4 Bill Cobey (R)	117,436	50.6
Ike Andrews (D)	114,462	49.4
5 Stephen L. Neal (D)	109,831	50.7
Stuart Epperson (R)	106,599	49.3
6 Howard Coble (R)	102,925	50.6
Robin Britt (D)	100,263	49.3
7 Charlie Rose (D)	92,157	59.2
S. Thomas Rhodes (R)	63,625	40.8
8 W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D)	99,731	50.9
Harris D. Blake (R)	96,354	49.1
9 J. Alex McMillan (R)	109,420	50.1
D. G. Martin (D)	109,099	49.9
10 James T. Broyhill (R)	142,873	73.4
Ted A. Poovey (D)	51,860	26.6
11 Bill Hendon (R)	112,598	51.0
James McClure Clarke (D)	108,284	49.0

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL Byron L. Dorgan (D)	242,968	78.7
Lois Ivers Altenburg (R)	65,761	21.3

**OHIO**

1 Thomas A. Luken (D)	121,577	55.1
Norman A. Murdock (R)	88,859	40.3
2 Bill Gradison (R)	149,856	68.6
Thomas D. Porter (D)	68,597	31.4
3 Tony P. Hall (D)	151,398	100.0



	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Michael G. Oxley (R)	162,199	77.5
	William O. Sutton (D)	47,018	22.5
5	Delbert L. Latta (R)	132,582	62.7
	James R. Sherck (D)	78,809	37.3
6	Bob McEwen (R)	150,101	74.0
	Bob Smith (D)	52,727	26.0
7	Michael DeWine (R)	147,885	76.7
	Donald E. Scott (D)	40,621	21.1
8	Thomas N. Kindness (R)	155,200	76.9
	John T. Francis (D)	46,673	23.1
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	117,985	54.9
	Frank Venner (R)	93,210	43.4
10	Clarence E. Miller (R)	149,337	73.0
	John M. Buchanan (D)	55,172	27.0
11	Dennis E. Eckart (D)	133,096	66.8
	Dean Beagle (R)	66,278	33.2
12	John R. Kasich (R)	148,899	69.5
	Richard Sloan (D)	65,215	30.5
13	Don J. Pease (D)	131,923	66.4
	William G. Schaffner (R)	59,610	30.0
14	John F. Seiberling (D)	155,729	71.4
	Jean E. Bender (R)	62,366	28.6
15	Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	148,311	71.6
	Duane Jager (D)	58,870	28.4
16	Ralph Regula (R)	152,399	72.4
	James Gwin (D)	58,048	27.6
17	James A. Traficant Jr. (D)	123,014	53.3
	Lyle Williams (R)	105,449	45.7
18	Douglas Applegate (D)	155,759	75.9
	Kenneth P. Burt Jr. (R)	49,356	24.1
19	Edward F. Feighan (D)	139,605	55.2
	Matthew J. Hatchadorian (R)	107,957	42.7
20	Mary Rose Oaker (D)	167,115	100.0
21	Louis Stokes (D)	165,247	82.4
	Robert L. Woodall (R)	29,500	14.7

## OKLAHOMA

1	James R. Jones (D)	113,919	52.2
	Frank Keating (R)	103,098	47.3
2	Mike Synar (D)	148,124	74.1
	Gary K. Rice (R)	51,889	25.9
3	Wes Watkins (D)	137,964	77.8
	Patrick K. Miller (R)	39,454	22.2
4	Dave McCurdy (D)	109,447	63.6
	Jerry Smith (R)	60,844	35.4
5	Mickey Edwards (R)	135,167	75.6
	Allen Greeson (D)	39,089	21.9
6	Glenn English (D)	96,994	58.9
	Craig Dodd (R)	67,601	41.1

## OREGON

1	Les AuCoin (D)	138,393	53.1
	Bill Moshofsky (R)	122,247	46.9
2	Robert F. Smith (R)	132,649	57.0
	Larryann C. Willis (D)	100,152	43.0
3	Ron Wyden (D)	173,438	72.3
	Drew Davis (R)	66,394	27.7
4	James Weaver (D)	134,190	58.2
	Bruce Long (R)	96,487	41.8
5	Denny Smith (R)	130,424	54.5
	Ruth McFarland (D)	108,919	45.5

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	148,123	74.9
	Carmine DiBiase (R)	49,559	25.1
2	William H. Gray III (D)	200,484	91.0
	Ronald J. Sharper (R)	18,224	8.3
3	Robert A. Borski (D)	152,598	63.9
	Flora L. Becker (R)	85,358	35.7
4	Joe Kolter (D)	114,040	56.8
	James Kunder (R)	86,769	43.2
5	Richard T. Schulze (R)	141,965	72.6
	Louis J. Fanti (D)	53,586	27.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Gus Yatron (D)	181,165	100.0
7	Bob Edgar (D)	124,458	50.1
	Curt Weldon (R)	124,046	49.9
8	Peter H. Kostmayer (D)	112,648	50.9
	David A. Christian (R)	108,696	49.1
9	Bud Shuster (R)	118,437	66.5
	Nancy Kulp (D)	59,549	33.5
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	150,166	77.1
	Gene Basalyga (D)	44,571	22.9
11	Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	108,430	58.6
	Robert P. Hudock (R)	76,692	41.4
12	John P. Murtha (D)	134,384	69.1
	Thomas J. Fullard III (R)	57,466	29.5
13	Lawrence Coughlin (R)	133,948	56.1
	Joseph M. Hoeffel (D)	104,756	43.9
14	William J. Coyne (D)	163,818	76.6
	John Robert Clark (R)	42,616	19.9
15	Don Ritter (R)	110,338	58.1
	Jane Wells-Schooley (D)	79,490	41.9
16	Robert S. Walker (R)	138,477	77.8
	Martin L. Bard (D)	39,515	22.2
17	George W. Gekas (R)	129,716	80.3
	Stephen A. Anderson (D)	31,770	19.7
18	Doug Walgren (D)	149,628	62.7
	John G. Maxwell (R)	87,521	36.7
19	Bill Goodling (R)	141,196	75.6
	F. John Rarig (D)	44,117	23.6
20	Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	158,751	76.0
	Daniel Lloyd (R)	50,247	24.0
21	Tom Ridge (R)	125,730	65.4
	James A. Young (D)	65,594	34.1
22	Austin J. Murphy (D)	153,514	79.0
	Nancy S. Pryor (R)	39,752	20.0
23	William F. Clinger Jr. (R)	94,952	51.6
	Bill Wachob (D)	88,957	48.4

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	130,584	68.5
	Alfred Rego Jr. (R)	60,026	31.5
2	Claudine Schneider (R)	135,161	67.7
	Richard Sinapi (D)	64,341	32.3

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Thomas F. Hartnett (R)	103,288	61.7
	Ed Pendarvis (D)	64,022	38.3
2	Floyd Spence (R)	108,085	62.1
	Ken Mosely (D)	63,932	36.7
3	Butler Derrick (D)	88,917	58.4
	Clarence E. Taylor (R)	61,739	40.6
4	Carroll A. Campbell Jr. (R)	105,139	63.9
	Jeff Smith (D)	57,854	35.2
5	John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	98,513	96.3
6	Robin Tallon (D)	97,329	59.9
	Lois Eargle (R)	63,005	38.8

## SOUTH DAKOTA

AL	Thomas A. Daschle (D)	181,401	57.4
	Dale Bell (R)	134,821	42.6

## TENNESSEE

1	James H. Quillen (R)	113,407	100.0
2	John J. Duncan (R)	132,604	77.3
	John F. Bowen (D)	38,846	22.7
3	Marilyn Lloyd (D)	99,465	52.4
	John Davis (R)	90,216	47.6
4	Jim Cooper (D)	93,848	75.2
	James Beau Seigneur (R)	31,011	24.8
5	Bill Boner (D)	138,233	100.0
6	Bart Gordon (D)	103,989	62.8
	Joe Simpkins (R)	61,559	37.2
7	Don Sundquist (R)	107,257	100.0
8	Ed Jones (D)	118,653	100.0
9	Harold E. Ford (D)	133,428	71.5
	William B. Thompson Jr. (R)	53,064	28.5

## TEXAS

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Sam B. Hall Jr. (D)	139,829	100.0
2	Charles Wilson (D)	113,225	59.3
	Louis Dugas Jr. (R)	77,842	40.7
3	Steve Bartlett (R)	228,819	83.0
	Jim Westbrook (D)	46,890	17.0
4	Ralph M. Hall (D)	120,749	58.0
	Thomas Blow (R)	87,553	42.0
5	John Bryant (D)	94,391	100.0
6	Joe L. Barton (R)	131,482	56.6
	Dan Kubiak (D)	100,799	43.4
7	Bill Archer (R)	213,480	86.7
	Billy Willibey (D)	32,835	13.3
8	Jack Fields (R)	113,031	64.6
	Don Buford (D)	62,072	35.4
9	Jack Brooks (D)	120,559	58.9
	Jim Mahan (R)	84,306	41.2
10	J. J. Pickle (D)	186,447	99.8
11	Marvin Leath (D)	112,940	100.0
12	Jim Wright (D)	106,299	100.0
13	Beau Boulter (R)	107,600	53.0
	Jack Hightower (D)	95,367	47.0
14	Mac Sweeney (R)	104,181	51.3
	Bill Patman (D)	98,885	48.7
15	E. (Kika) de la Garza (D)	104,863	100.0
16	Ronald D. Coleman (D)	76,375	57.4
	Jack Hammond (R)	56,589	42.6
17	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	143,012	100.0
18	Mickey Leland (D)	109,626	78.8
	Glen E. Beaman (R)	26,400	19.0
19	Larry Combest (R)	102,805	58.1
	Don R. Richards (D)	74,044	41.9
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	100,443	100.0
21	Tom Loeffler (R)	199,909	80.6
	Joe Sullivan (D)	48,039	19.4
22	Thomas D. DeLay (R)	125,225	65.3
	Doug Williams (D)	66,495	34.7
23	Albert G. Bustamante (D)	95,721	100.0
24	Martin Frost (D)	105,210	59.5
	Bob Burk (R)	71,703	40.5
25	Michael A. Andrews (D)	113,946	64.0
	Jerry Patterson (R)	63,974	36.0
26	Dick Armey (R)	126,641	51.3
	Tom Vandergriff (D)	120,451	48.7
27	Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	105,516	63.6
	Richard Moore (R)	60,283	36.4

## UTAH

1	James V. Hansen (R)	142,952	71.2
	Milton C. Abrams (D)	56,619	28.2
2	David S. Monson (R)	105,540	49.4
	Frances Farley (D)	105,044	49.1
3	Howard C. Nielson (R)	138,918	74.5
	Bruce R. Baird (D)	46,560	25.0

## VERMONT

AL	James M. Jeffords (R)	148,025	65.4
	Anthony Pollina (D)	60,360	26.7

## VIRGINIA

1	Herbert H. Bateman (R)	118,085	59.1
	John McGlennon (D)	79,577	39.8
2	G. William Whitehurst (R)	136,632	99.8
3	Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)	169,987	85.6
	Roger L. Coffey (I)	28,556	14.4
4	Norman Sisisky (D)	120,093	99.9
5	Dan Daniel (D)	117,738	100.0
6	James R. Olin (D)	105,207	53.5
	Ray Garland (R)	91,344	46.5
7	D. French Slaughter Jr. (R)	109,110	56.5
	Lewis M. Costello (D)	77,624	40.2
8	Stan Parris (R)	125,015	55.8
	Richard L. Saslaw (D)	97,250	43.4



	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Frederick C. Boucher (D)	102,446	52.0
	Jefferson Stafford (R)	94,510	48.0
10	Frank R. Wolf (R)	158,528	62.5
	John P. Flannery II (D)	95,074	37.5

**WASHINGTON**

1	John R. Miller (R)	147,926	56.3
	Brock Evans (D)	115,001	43.7
2	Al Swift (D)	142,065	58.6
	Jim Klauder (R)	93,472	38.6
3	Don Bonker (D)	150,432	71.1
	Herb Elder (R)	61,219	28.9
4	Sid Morrison (R)	150,322	76.1
	Mark Epperson (D)	47,158	23.9
5	Thomas S. Foley (D)	154,988	69.7
	Jack Hebner (R)	67,438	30.3
6	Norman D. Dicks (D)	124,367	66.1
	Mike Lonergan (R)	60,721	32.3
7	Mike Lowry (D)	174,560	70.4
	Robert O. Dorse (R)	71,576	28.9
8	Rod Chandler (R)	146,891	62.4
	Bob Lamson (D)	88,379	37.6

**WEST VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Alan B. Mollohan (D)	104,639	54.4
	James Altmeyer (R)	87,622	45.6
2	Harley O. Staggers Jr. (D)	100,345	56.0
	Cleve Benedict (R)	78,936	44.0
3	Bob Wise (D)	125,306	67.9
	Margaret Miller (R)	59,128	32.1
4	Nick J. Rahall II (D)	98,919	66.7
	Jess T. Shumate (R)	49,474	33.3

**WISCONSIN**

1	Les Aspin (D)	127,184	56.2
	Pete Jansson (R)	99,080	43.8
2	Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	159,987	63.6
	Albert E. Wiley Jr. (R)	91,345	36.3
3	Steve Gunderson (R)	160,437	68.4
	Charles F. Dahl (D)	74,253	31.6
4	Gerald D. Kleczka (D)	158,722	66.6
	Robert V. Nolan (R)	78,056	32.8
5	Jim Moody (D)	175,243	98.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Thomas E. Petri (R)	170,271	75.8
	David L. Iaquinta (D)	54,266	24.2
7	David R. Obey (D)	146,131	61.2
	Mark G. Michaelsen (R)	92,507	38.8
8	Toby Roth (R)	161,005	67.9
	Paul Willems (D)	73,090	30.8
9	F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	180,247	73.4
	John Krause (D)	64,157	26.1

**Special Election**

4	Gerald D. Kleczka (D)	76,384	65.0
	Robert V. Nolan (R)	41,007	34.9

**WYOMING**

AL	Dick Cheney (R)	138,234	73.6
	Hugh B. McFadden Jr. (D)	45,857	24.4

1. Contested election. A recount by a House Administration Committee task force determined that McCloskey defeated McIntyre by a four-vote margin, 116,645 (50.00085 percent) to 116,841 (49.99914 percent). On May 1, 1985, the House voted 236-190 to seat McCloskey.

2. A special election was held in conjunction with the November election. Perkins was elected to fill both the unexpired term of his father, Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D), who died Aug. 3, 1984, and the two-year term beginning Jan. 3, 1985.

3. For the 1984 House elections in Louisiana, an open primary election was held with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected unopposed, with no further appearance on the general election ballot. If no candidate received 50 percent, a runoff was held between the two top finishers.

4. In Minnesota the Democratic Party is known as the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party and the Republican Party as the Independent-Republican Party; candidates appear on the ballot with these designations.

5. A special election was held in conjunction with the November election. Saxton was elected to serve both the unexpired term of Rep. Edwin B. Forsythe (R), who died March 29, 1984, and the two-year term beginning Jan. 3, 1985.

**1985 House Elections****LOUISIANA****Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Cathy (Mrs. Gillis) Long (D)	61,791	55.7
	John E. (Jock) Scott (D)	27,138	24.5
	Clyde C. Holloway (R)	18,013	16.3

**TEXAS****Special Election<sup>2</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Edd Hargett (R)	29,720	42.0
	Jim Chapman (D)	21,382	30.2
	Sam Russell (D)	13,090	18.5

**Special Runoff Election**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jim Chapman (D)	52,665	50.9
	Edd Hargett (R)	50,741	50.9

1. Long was elected to serve the unexpired term of her husband, Rep. Gillis W. Long (D), who died Jan. 20, 1985.

2. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Sam B. Hall Jr. (D), who resigned May 27, 1985, to accept a federal judgeship.



# 1986 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Sonny Callahan (R)	96,469	100.0
2 William L. Dickinson (R)	115,302	66.7
Mercer Stone (D)	57,568	33.3
3 Bill Nichols (D)	115,127	80.6
Whit Guerin (R)	27,769	19.4
4 Tom Beville (D)	132,881	77.5
Al DeShazo (R)	38,588	22.5
5 Ronnie G. Flippo (D)	125,406	78.9
Herb McCarley (R)	33,528	21.1
6 Ben Erdreich (D)	139,608	72.7
L. Morgan Williams (R)	51,924	27.1
7 Claude Harris (D)	108,126	59.8
Bill McFarland (R)	72,777	40.2

## ALASKA

AL Don Young (R)	101,799	56.5
Pegge Begich (D)	74,053	41.1

## ARIZONA

1 John J. Rhodes III (R)	127,370	71.3
Harry Braun III (D)	51,163	28.7
2 Morris K. Udall (D)	77,239	73.3
Sheldon Clark (R)	24,522	23.3
3 Bob Stump (R)	146,462	100.0
4 Jon Kyl (R)	121,939	43.6
Philip R. Davis (D)	66,894	35.4
5 Jim Kolbe (R)	119,647	64.9
Joel Ireland (D)	64,848	35.1

## ARKANSAS

1 Bill Alexander (D)	105,773	64.2
Rick H. Albin (R)	58,937	35.8
2 Tommy F. Robinson (D)	128,814	75.7
Keith Hamaker (R)	41,244	24.2
3 John Hammerschmidt (R)	145,113	79.8
Su Sargent (D)	36,726	20.2
4 Beryl Anthony Jr. (D)	115,335	77.5
Lamar Keels (R)	22,980	15.4
Stephen A. Bltely (I)	10,604	7.1

## CALIFORNIA

1 Douglas H. Bosco (D)	138,174	67.5
Floyd G. Sampson (R)	54,436	26.6
Elden McFarland (PFP)	12,149	5.9
2 Wally Herger (R)	109,758	58.3
Stephen C. Swendiman (D)	74,602	39.6
3 Robert T. Matsui (D)	158,709	75.9
Lowell P. Landowski (R)	50,265	24.1
4 Vic Fazio (D)	128,364	70.2
Jack D. Hite (R)	54,596	29.8
5 Sala Burton (D)	122,688	75.1
Mike Garza (R)	36,039	22.1
6 Barbara Boxer (D)	142,946	73.9
Franklin H. Ernst III (R)	50,606	26.1
7 George Miller (D)	124,174	66.6
Rosemary Thakar (R)	62,379	33.4
8 Ronald V. Dellums (D)	121,790	60.0
Steven Eigenberg (R)	76,850	37.9
9 Fortney H. Stark (D)	113,490	69.7
David M. Williams (R)	49,300	30.3
10 Don Edwards (D)	84,240	70.5
Michael R. La Crone (R)	31,826	26.6
11 Tom Lantos (D)	112,380	74.1
G. M. "Bill" Quraishi (R)	39,315	25.9
12 Ernest L. Konnyu (R)	111,252	59.5
Lance T. Weil (D)	69,564	37.2
13 Norman Y. Mineta (D)	107,696	69.7
Bob Nash (R)	46,754	30.3

Candidates	Votes	%
14 Norman D. Shumway (R)	146,906	71.6
Bill Steele (D)	53,597	26.1
15 Tony Coelho (D)	93,600	71.0
Carol Harner (R)	35,793	27.2
16 Leon E. Panetta (D)	128,151	78.4
Louis Darrigo (R)	31,386	19.2
17 Charles Pashayan Jr. (R)	88,787	60.2
John Hartnett (D)	58,682	39.8
18 Richard H. Lehman (D)	101,480	71.3
David C. Crevelt (R)	40,907	28.7
19 Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	122,578	71.9
Wayne B. Norris (D)	45,619	26.7
20 William M. Thomas (R)	129,989	72.6
Jules H. Moquin (D)	49,027	27.4
21 Elton Gallegly (R)	132,090	68.4
Gilbert R. Saldana (D)	54,497	28.2
22 Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	141,096	73.8
John G. Simmons (D)	44,036	23.1
23 Anthony C. Beilenson (D)	121,468	65.7
George Woolverton (R)	58,746	31.8
24 Henry A. Waxman (D)	103,914	87.9
George Abrahams (LIBERT)	8,871	7.5
25 Edward R. Roybal (D)	62,692	76.1
Gregory L. Hardy (R)	17,558	21.3
26 Howard L. Berman (D)	98,091	65.1
Robert M. Kerns (R)	52,662	34.9
27 Mel Levine (D)	110,403	63.7
Robert B. Scribner (R)	59,410	34.3
28 Julian C. Dixon (D)	92,635	76.4
George Z. Adams (R)	25,858	21.3
29 Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	78,132	84.6
John Van de Brooke (R)	13,432	14.5
30 Matthew G. Martinez (D)	59,369	62.5
John W. Almqvist (R)	33,705	35.5
31 Mervyn M. Dymally (D)	77,126	70.3
Jack McMurray (R)	30,322	27.6
32 Glenn M. Anderson (D)	90,739	68.5
Joyce M. Robertson (R)	39,003	29.4
33 David Dreier (R)	118,541	71.7
Monty Hempel (D)	44,312	26.8
34 Esteban E. Torres (D)	66,404	60.3
Charles M. House (R)	43,659	39.7
35 Jerry Lewis (R)	127,235	76.9
R. "Sarge" Hall (D)	38,322	23.1
36 George E. Brown Jr. (D)	78,118	57.1
Bob Henley (R)	58,660	42.9
37 Al McCandless (R)	122,416	63.7
David E. Skinner (D)	69,808	36.3
38 Bob Dornan (R)	66,032	55.3
Richard Robinson (D)	50,625	42.4
39 William E. Dannemeyer (R)	137,603	74.5
David D. Vest (D)	42,377	24.0
40 Robert E. Badham (R)	119,829	59.8
Bruce W. Sumner (D)	75,664	37.7
41 Bill Lowery (R)	133,566	67.8
Dan Kripke (D)	59,816	30.4
42 Dan Lungren (R)	140,364	72.8
Michael P. Blackburn (D)	47,586	24.7
43 Ron Packard (R)	137,341	73.1
Joseph Chirra (D)	45,078	24.0
44 Jim Bates (D)	70,557	64.3
Bill Mitchell (R)	36,359	33.1
45 Duncan Hunter (R)	118,900	76.9
Hewitt Fitts Ryan (D)	32,800	21.2

## COLORADO

1 Patricia Schroeder (D)	106,113	68.4
Joy Wood (R)	49,095	31.6
2 David E. Skaggs (D)	91,223	51.5
Michael J. Norton (R)	86,032	48.5
3 Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D)	95,353	51.9
Mike Strang (R)	88,508	48.1

Candidates	Votes	%
4 Hank Brown (R)	117,089	69.8
David Sprague (D)	50,672	30.2
5 Joel Hefley (R)	121,153	69.8
Bill Story (D)	52,488	30.2
6 Dan Schaefer (R)	104,359	65.0
Chuck Norris (D)	53,834	33.5

## CONNECTICUT

1 Barbara B. Kennelly (D)	128,930	74.2
Herschel A. Klein (R)	44,122	25.4
2 Sam Gejdenson (D)	109,229	67.4
Francis M. "Bud" Mullen (R)	52,889	32.6
3 Bruce A. Morrison (D)	114,276	69.6
Ernest J. Diette Jr. (R)	49,806	30.4
4 Stewart B. McKinney (R)	77,212	53.5
Christine M. Niedermeier (D)	66,999	46.5
5 John G. Rowland (R)	98,664	60.9
Jim Cohen (D)	63,371	39.1
6 Nancy L. Johnson (R)	111,304	64.2
Paul S. Amenta (D)	63,133	35.8

## DELAWARE

AL Thomas R. Carper (D)	106,351	66.2
Thomas Stephen Neuberger (R)	53,767	33.4

## FLORIDA

1 Earl Hutto (D)	97,465	63.8
Greg Neubeck (R)	55,415	36.2
2 Bill Grant (D)	110,120	99.4
3 Charles E. Bennett (D)		100.0
4 Bill Chappell Jr. (D)		100.0
5 Bill McCollum (R)		100.0
6 Buddy Mackay (D)	143,583	70.2
Larry Gallagher (R)	61,053	29.8
7 Sam Gibbons (D)		100.0
8 C. W. Bill Young (R)		100.0
9 Michael Bilirakis (R)	166,504	70.8
Gabe Cazares (D)	68,574	29.2
10 Andy Ireland (R)	122,368	71.2
David B. Higginbottom (D)	49,559	28.8
11 Bill Nelson (D)	149,036	72.7
Scott Ellis (R)	55,904	27.3
12 Tom Lewis (R)	150,222	99.4
13 Connie Mack (R)	187,794	75.0
Addison S. Gilbert III (D)	62,694	25.0
14 Daniel A. Mica (D)	171,961	73.8
Rick Martin (R)	61,185	26.2
15 E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)		100.0
16 Lawrence J. Smith (D)	121,213	69.7
Mary Collins (R)	52,807	30.3
17 William Lehman (D)		100.0
18 Claude Pepper (D)	80,047	73.5
Tom Brodie (R)	28,803	26.5
19 Dante B. Fascell (D)	99,203	69.1
Bill Flanagan (R)	44,455	30.9

## GEORGIA

1 Lindsay Thomas (D)	69,440	100.0
2 Charles Hatcher (D)	72,482	100.0
3 Richard Ray (D)	75,850	99.7
4 Pat Swindall (R)	86,366	53.2
Ben Jones (D)	75,892	46.8
5 John Lewis (D)	93,229	75.3
Portia A. Scott (R)	30,562	24.7
6 Newt Gingrich (R)	75,583	59.5
Crandall Bray (D)	51,352	40.5
7 George "Buddy" Darden (D)	88,636	66.4
Joe Morecraft (R)	44,891	33.6
8 J. Roy Rowland (D)	82,254	86.4
Eddie McDowell (R)	12,952	13.6



	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Ed Jenkins (D)	84,303	100.0
10	Doug Barnard Jr. (D)	79,548	67.3
	Jim Hill (R)	38,714	32.7

**HAWAII**

1	Patricia Saiki (R)	99,683	59.2
	Mufi Hannemann (D)	63,061	37.5
2	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	123,830	76.1
	Maria M. Hustace (R)	35,371	21.7

**Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

1	Neil Abercrombie (D)	42,031	29.9
	Patricia Saiki (R)	41,067	29.2
	Mufi Hannemann (D)	39,800	28.3
	Steve Cobb (D)	16,721	11.9

**IDAHO**

1	Larry E. Craig (R)	120,553	65.1
	Bill Currie (D)	59,723	32.3
2	Richard H. Stallings (D)	103,035	54.4
	Mel Richardson (R)	86,528	45.6

**ILLINOIS**

1	Charles A. Hayes (D)	122,376	96.4
2	Gus Savage (D)	99,268	83.8
	Ron Taylor (R)	19,149	16.2
3	Marty Russo (D)	102,949	66.2
	James J. Tierney (R)	52,618	33.8
4	Jack Davis (R)	61,633	51.6
	Shawn Collins (D)	57,925	48.4
5	William O. Lipinski (D)	82,466	70.4
	Daniel John Sobieski (R)	34,738	29.6
6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	98,196	75.4
	Robert H. Renshaw (D)	32,064	24.6
7	Cardiss Collins (D)	90,761	80.2
	Caroline K. Kallas (R)	21,055	18.6
8	Dan Rostenkowski (D)	82,873	78.7
	Thomas J. DeFazio (R)	22,383	21.3
9	Sidney R. Yates (D)	92,738	71.6
	Herbert Sohn (R)	36,715	28.4
10	John Edward Porter (R)	87,530	75.1
	Robert A. Cleland (D)	28,990	24.9
11	Frank Annunzio (D)	106,970	70.7
	George S. Gottlieb (R)	44,341	29.3
12	Philip M. Crane (R)	89,044	77.7
	John A. Leonard (D)	25,536	22.3
13	Harris W. Fawell (R)	107,227	73.4
	Dominick J. Jeffrey (D)	38,874	26.6
14	Dennis Hastert (R)	77,288	52.4
	Mary Lou Kearns (D)	70,293	47.6
15	Edward R. Madigan (R)	115,284	100.0
16	Lynn Martin (R)	92,982	66.9
	Kenneth F. Bohnsack (D)	46,087	33.1
17	Lane Evans (D)	85,442	55.6
	Sam McHard (R)	68,101	44.4
18	Robert H. Michel (R)	94,308	62.6
	Jim Dawson (D)	56,331	37.4
19	Terry L. Bruce (D)	111,105	66.4
	Al Salvi (R)	56,186	33.6
20	Richard J. Durbin (D)	126,556	68.1
	Kevin B. McCarthy (R)	59,291	31.9
21	Melvin Price (D)	65,722	50.4
	Robert H. Gaffner (R)	64,779	49.6
22	Kenneth J. Gray (D)	97,585	53.2
	Randy Patchett (R)	85,733	46.8

**INDIANA**

1	Peter J. Visclosky (D)	86,983	73.4
	William Costas (R)	30,395	25.7
2	Philip R. Sharp (D)	102,456	61.9
	Donald J. Lynch (R)	62,013	37.4
3	John Hiler (R)	75,979	49.8
	Thomas W. Ward (D)	75,932	49.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Daniel R. Coats (R)	99,865	69.6
	Gregory Alan Scher (D)	43,105	30.0
5	Jim Jontz (D)	80,772	51.4
	James R. Butcher (R)	75,507	48.1
6	Dan Burton (R)	118,363	68.3
	Thomas F. McKenna (D)	53,431	30.9
7	John T. Myers (R)	104,965	66.8
	L. Eugene Smith (D)	49,675	31.6
8	Frank McCloskey (D)	106,662	53.0
	Richard D. McIntyre (R)	93,586	46.5
9	Lee H. Hamilton (D)	120,586	71.9
	Robert Walter Kilroy (R)	46,398	27.7
10	Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	68,817	57.7
	Jim Eynon (R)	49,064	41.2

**IOWA**

1	Jim Leach (R)	86,834	66.4
	John R. Whitaker (D)	43,985	33.6
2	Tom Tauke (R)	88,708	61.3
	Eric Tabor (D)	55,903	38.7
3	David R. Nagle (D)	83,504	54.6
	John McIntee (R)	69,386	45.4
4	Neal Smith (D)	107,271	68.4
	Bob Lockard (R)	49,641	31.6
5	Jim Ross Lightfoot (R)	85,025	59.2
	Scott Hughes (D)	58,552	40.8
6	Fred Grandy (R)	81,861	50.9
	Clayton Hodgson (D)	78,807	49.0

**KANSAS**

1	Pat Roberts (R)	141,297	76.5
	Dale Lyon (D)	43,359	23.5
2	Jim Slattery (D)	110,737	70.6
	Phill Kline (R)	46,029	29.4
3	Jan Meyers (R)	109,266	100.0
4	Dan Glickman (D)	111,164	64.5
	Bob Knight (R)	61,178	35.5
5	Bob Whittaker (R)	116,800	71.1
	Kym E. Myers (D)	47,540	28.9

**KENTUCKY**

1	Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)	64,315	100.0
2	William H. Natcher (D)	57,644	100.0
3	Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	81,943	73.0
	Lee Holmes (R)	29,348	26.2
4	Jim Bunning (R)	67,626	55.1
	Terry L. Mann (D)	53,906	43.9
5	Harold Rogers (R)	56,760	100.0
6	Larry J. Hopkins (R)	75,906	74.3
	Jerry W. Hammond (D)	26,315	25.7
7	Carl C. Perkins (D)	90,619	79.6
	James T. Polley (R)	23,209	20.4

**LOUISIANA<sup>2</sup>**

1	Robert L. Livingston (R)	109,205	100.0
2	Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs (D)	82,293	100.0
3	W. J. "Billy" Tauzin (D)	102,276	100.0
4	Buddy Roemer (D)	96,864	100.0
5	Jerry Huckaby (D)		100.0
6	Richard H. Baker (R)		100.0
7	Jimmy Hayes (D)		100.0
	Margaret Lowenthal (D)		100.0
8	Clyde C. Holloway (R)		100.0
	Faye Williams (D)		100.0

**MAINE**

1	Joseph E. Brennan (D)	121,848	53.2
	H. Rollin Ives (R)	100,260	43.7
2	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	148,770	77.3
	Richard R. Charette (D)	43,614	22.7

**MARYLAND**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Roy Dyson (D)	88,113	66.8
	Harlan C. Williams (R)	43,764	33.2
2	Helen Delich Bentley (R)	96,745	58.7
	Kathleen Kennedy Townsend (D)	68,200	41.3
3	Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	100,161	79.1
	Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	26,452	20.9
4	Tom McMillen (D)	65,075	50.2
	Robert R. Neall (R)	64,651	49.8
5	Steny H. Hoyer (D)	82,098	81.9
	John Eugene Sellner (R)	18,102	18.1
6	Beverly B. Byron (D)	102,975	72.2
	John Vandenberg (R)	39,600	27.8
7	Kweisi Mfume (D)	79,226	86.7
	Saint George I. B. Crosse III (R)	12,170	13.3
8	Constance A. Morella (R)	92,917	52.9
	Stewart Bainum Jr. (D)	82,825	47.1

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Silvio O. Conte (R)	113,653	77.8
	Robert S. Weiner (D)	32,396	22.2
2	Edward P. Boland (D)	91,033	65.9
	Brian P. Lees (R)	47,022	34.1
3	Joseph D. Early (D)	120,222	100.0
4	Barney Frank (D)	134,387	88.8
	Thomas D. DeVisscher (AM)	16,857	11.2
5	Chester G. Atkins (D)	113,690	99.9
6	Nicholas Mavroules (D)	131,051	99.9
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	124,183	100.0
8	Joseph P. Kennedy II (D)	104,651	72.0
	Clark C. Abt (R)	40,259	27.7
9	Joe Moakley (D)	110,026	83.8
	Robert W. Horan (I)	21,292	16.2
10	Gerry E. Studds (D)	121,578	65.1
	Ricardo M. Barros (R)	49,451	26.5
	Alexander Byron (I)	15,687	8.4
11	Brian J. Donnelly (D)	114,926	100.0

**MICHIGAN**

1	John Conyers Jr. (D)	94,307	89.2
	Bill Ashe (R)	10,407	9.8
2	Carl D. Pursell (R)	79,567	59.0
	Dean Baker (D)	55,204	41.0
3	Howard Wolpe (D)	78,720	60.4
	Jackie McGregor (R)	51,678	39.6
4	Fred Upton (R)	70,331	61.9
	Dan Roche (D)	41,624	36.6
5	Paul B. Henry (R)	100,577	71.2
	Teresa S. Decker (D)	40,608	28.8
6	Bob Carr (D)	74,927	56.7
	Jim Dunn (R)	57,283	43.3
7	Dale E. Kildee (D)	101,225	79.6
	Trudie Callihan (R)	24,848	19.5
8	Bob Traxler (D)	97,406	72.6
	John A. Levi (R)	36,695	27.4
9	Guy Vander Jagt (R)	89,991	64.4
	Richard J. Anderson (D)	49,702	35.6
10	Bill Schuette (R)	78,475	51.2
	Donald J. Albosta (D)	74,941	48.8
11	Robert W. Davis (R)	91,575	63.0
	Robert C. Anderson (D)	53,180	36.6
12	David E. Bonior (D)	87,643	66.4
	Candice S. Miller (R)	44,442	33.6
13	George W. Crockett Jr. (D)	76,435	85.2
	Mary Griffin (R)	12,395	13.8
14	Dennis M. Hertel (D)	92,328	72.9
	Stanley T. Grot (R)	33,831	26.7
15	William D. Ford (D)	77,950	75.2
	Glen Kassel (R)	25,078	24.2
16	John D. Dingell (D)	101,659	77.8
	Frank W. Grzywacki (R)	28,971	22.2
17	Sander M. Levin (D)	105,031	76.4
	Calvin Williams (R)	30,879	22.5
18	William S. Broomfield (R)	110,099	73.8
	Gary L. Kohut (D)	39,144	26.2

**MINNESOTA<sup>3</sup>**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Timothy J. Penny (DFL)	125,115	72.4
Paul H. Grawe (I-R)	47,750	27.6
2 Vin Weber (I-R)	100,249	51.6
Dave Johnson (DFL)	94,048	48.4
3 Bill Frenzel (I-R)	127,434	70.1
Ray Stock (DFL)	54,261	29.9
4 Bruce F. Vento (DFL)	112,662	72.9
Harold Stassen (I-R)	41,926	27.1
5 Martin Olav Sabo (DFL)	105,410	72.7
Rick Serra (I-R)	37,583	25.9
6 Gerry Sikorski (DFL)	110,598	65.8
Barbara Zwach Sykora (I-R)	57,460	34.2
7 Arlan Stangeland (I-R)	94,024	49.7
Collin C. Peterson (DFL)	93,903	49.6
8 James L. Oberstar (DFL)	135,718	72.6
Dave Rued (I-R)	51,315	27.4

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	59,870	66.4
Larry Cobb (R)	30,267	33.6
2 Mike Espy (D)	73,119	51.7
Webb Franklin (R)	68,292	48.3
3 G. V. "Sonny" Montgomery (D)	80,575	100.0
4 Wayne Dowdy (D)	85,819	71.5
Gail Healy (R)	34,190	28.5
5 Trent Lott (R)	75,288	82.3
Larry L. Albritton (D)	16,143	17.7

**MISSOURI**

1 William L. Clay (D)	91,044	66.1
Robert J. Wittmann (R)	46,599	33.9
2 Jack Buechner (R)	101,010	51.9
Robert A. Young (D)	93,538	48.1
3 Richard A. Gephardt (D)	116,403	69.0
Ike Skelton (D)	129,471	100.0
5 Alan Wheat (D)	101,030	70.9
Greg Fisher (R)	39,340	27.6
6 E. Thomas Coleman (R)	95,865	56.7
Doug R. Hughes (D)	73,155	43.3
7 Gene Taylor (R)	114,210	67.0
Ken Young (D)	56,291	33.0
8 Bill Emerson (R)	79,142	52.5
Wayne Cryts (D)	71,532	47.5
9 Harold L. Volkmer (D)	95,939	57.5
Ralph Uthlaut Jr. (R)	70,972	42.5

**MONTANA**

1 Pat Williams (D)	98,501	61.7
Don Allen (R)	61,230	38.3
2 Ron Marlenee (R)	84,548	53.5
Richard "Buck" O'Brien (D)	73,583	46.5

**NEBRASKA**

1 Doug Bereuter (R)	121,772	64.4
Steve Burns (D)	67,137	35.5
2 Hal Daub (R)	99,569	58.5
Walter M. Calinger (D)	70,372	41.3
3 Virginia Smith (R)	136,985	69.8
Scott E. Sidwell (D)	59,182	30.2

**NEVADA**

1 James H. Bilbray (D)	61,830	54.1
Bob Ryan (R)	50,342	44.0
2 Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)	83,479	58.4
Pete Sferrazza (D)	59,433	41.6

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1 Robert C. Smith (R)	70,739	56.4
James M. Demers (D)	54,787	43.6
2 Judd Gregg (R)	85,479	74.2
Laurence Craig-Green (D)	29,688	25.8

**NEW JERSEY**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 James J. Florio (D)	93,497	75.6
Fred A. Busch (R)	29,175	23.6
2 William J. Hughes (D)	83,821	68.3
Alfred J. Bennington Jr. (R)	35,167	28.6
3 James J. Howard (D)	73,743	58.7
Brian T. Kennedy (R)	51,882	41.3
4 Christopher H. Smith (R)	78,699	61.1
Jeffrey Laurenti (D)	49,290	38.3
5 Marge Roukema (R)	94,253	74.6
H. Vernon Jolley (D)	32,145	25.4
6 Bernard J. Dwyer (D)	67,460	69.0
John D. Scalamonti (R)	28,286	28.9
7 Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	92,254	79.0
June S. Fischer (D)	24,462	21.0
8 Robert A. Roe (D)	57,820	62.8
Thomas P. Zampino (R)	34,268	37.2
9 Robert G. Torricelli (D)	89,634	69.0
Arthur F. Jones (R)	40,226	31.0
10 Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)	46,666	95.9
11 Dean A. Gallo (R)	75,037	68.0
Frank Askin (D)	35,280	32.0
12 Jim Courter (R)	72,966	63.5
David B. Crabel (D)	41,967	36.5
13 H. James Saxton (R)	82,866	65.4
John Wydra (D)	43,920	34.6
14 Frank J. Guarini (D)	63,057	70.7
Albio Sires (R)	23,822	26.7

**NEW MEXICO**

1 Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)	90,476	70.9
Manny Garcia (D)	37,138	29.1
2 Joe Skeen (R)	77,787	62.9
Mike Runnels (D)	45,924	37.1
3 Bill Richardson (D)	95,760	71.3
David F. Cargo (R)	38,552	28.7

**NEW YORK**

1 George J. Hochbrueckner (D)	67,139	51.2
Gregory J. Blass (R)	55,413	42.3
2 Thomas J. Downey (D)	69,771	64.3
Jeffrey A. Butzke (R, C)	35,132	32.4
3 Robert J. Mrazek (D)	83,985	56.4
Joseph A. Guarino (R, C)	60,367	40.6
4 Norman F. Lent (R, C)	92,214	64.8
Patricia Sullivan (D, L)	43,581	30.6
5 Raymond J. McGrath (R, C)	93,473	65.3
Michael T. Sullivan (D, L, RTL)	49,728	34.7
6 Floyd H. Flake (D)	58,317	67.7
Richard Dietl (R, C)	27,773	32.3
7 Gary L. Ackerman (D)	62,836	77.4
Edward Nelson Rodriguez (R, C)	18,384	22.6
8 James H. Scheuer (D, L)	70,605	90.2
Gustave Reifenkugel (C)	7,679	9.8
9 Thomas J. Manton (D)	50,738	69.4
Salvatore J. Calise (R)	18,040	24.7
Thomas V. Ognibene (C)	4,348	5.9
10 Charles E. Schumer (D, L)	76,318	93.3
Alice E. Gaffney (C)	5,472	6.7
11 Edolphus Towns (D, L)	41,689	89.4
Nathaniel Hendricks (R)	4,053	8.7
12 Major R. Owens (D, L)	42,138	91.5
Owen Augustin (R)	2,752	6.0
13 Stephen J. Solarz (D, L)	61,089	82.4
Leon Nadrowski (R)	10,941	14.8
14 Guy V. Mollinari (R, C)	64,647	68.8
Barbara Walla (D)	27,950	29.7
15 Bill Green (R)	58,214	58.0
George A. Hirsch (D, L)	42,147	42.0
16 Charles B. Rangel (D, R, L)	61,262	96.4
17 Ted Weiss (D, L)	95,094	85.5
Thomas A. Chorba (R, C)	15,587	14.0
18 Robert Garcia (D, L)	43,343	93.5
Melanie Chase (R)	2,479	5.4
19 Mario Biaggi (D, R, L)	87,774	90.2
Alice Farrell (C)	6,906	7.1

**Candidates**

Candidates	Votes	%
20 Joseph J. DioGuardi (R, C)	80,220	53.9
Bella S. Abzug (D)	66,359	44.5
21 Hamilton Fish Jr. (R, C)	102,070	76.5
Lawrence W. Grunberger (D)	28,339	21.3
22 Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	94,244	69.5
Eleanor F. Burlingham (D)	36,852	27.2
23 Samuel S. Stratton (D)	140,759	96.4
24 Gerald B. H. Solomon (R, C, RTL)	117,285	70.4
Ed Bloch (D)	49,225	29.6
25 Sherwood Boehlert (R)	104,216	69.0
Kevin J. Conway (D)	33,864	22.4
Robert S. Barstow (C, RTL)	12,999	8.6
26 David O'B. Martin (R, C)	94,840	100.0
27 George C. Wortley (R, C)	83,430	49.7
Rosemary S. Pooler (D)	82,491	49.1
28 Matthew F. McHugh (D)	103,908	68.3
Mark R. Masterson (R, C, RTL)	48,213	31.7
29 Frank Horton (R)	99,704	70.7
James R. Vogel (D)	34,194	24.2
30 Louise M. Slaughter (D)	86,777	51.0
Fred J. Eckert (R, C)	83,402	49.0
31 Jack F. Kemp (R, C, RTL)	92,508	57.4
James P. Keane (D)	67,574	42.0
32 John J. LaFalce (D, L)	99,745	91.0
Dean L. Walker (C)	6,234	5.7
33 Henry J. Nowak (D, L)	109,256	85.1
Charles A. Walker (R, C)	19,147	14.9
34 Amo Houghton (R, C)	85,856	60.1
Larry M. Himelein (D)	56,898	39.9

**Special Election<sup>4</sup>**

6 Alton R. Waldon Jr. (D)	12,654	31.0
Floyd H. Flake (UT)	12,376	30.3
Richard Dietl (R, C)	8,700	21.3
Kevin McCabe (GOOD GOV)	3,738	9.2
Andrew Jenkins (L)	3,323	8.1

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1 Walter B. Jones (D)	91,122	69.5
Howard Moye (R)	39,912	30.5
2 Tim Valentine (D)	95,320	74.6
Bud McElhaney (R)	32,515	25.4
3 H. Martin Lancaster (D)	71,460	64.5
Gerald B. Hurst (R)	39,408	35.5
4 David E. Price (D)	92,216	55.7
William Cobey Jr. (R)	73,469	44.3
5 Stephen L. Neal (D)	86,410	54.1
Stuart Epperson (R)	73,261	45.9
6 Howard Coble (R)	72,329	50.0
Robin Britt (D)	72,250	50.0
7 Charlie Rose (D)	70,471	64.2
Thomas J. Harrelson (R)	39,289	35.8
8 W. G. "Bill" Hefner (D)	80,959	57.9
William G. Hamby Jr. (R)	58,941	42.1
9 Alex McMillan (R)	80,352	51.3
D. G. Martin (D)	76,240	48.7
10 Cass Ballenger (R)	83,902	57.5
Lester D. Roark (D)	62,035	42.5
11 James McClure Clarke (D)	91,575	50.7
Bill Hendon (R)	89,069	49.3

**Special Election<sup>5</sup>**

10 Cass Ballenger (R)	82,973	57.5
Lester D. Roark (D)	61,205	42.5

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL Byron L. Dorgan (D)	216,258	75.5
Syver Vinje (R)	66,989	23.4

**OHIO**

1 Thomas A. Luken (D)	90,477	61.7
Fred E. Morr (R)	56,100	38.3





	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Bill Gradison (R)	105,061	70.7
	William F. Stineman (D)	43,448	29.3
3	Tony P. Hall (D)	98,311	73.7
	Ron Crutcher (R)	35,167	26.3
4	Michael G. Oxley (R)	115,751	75.1
	Clem T. Cratty (D)	26,320	17.1
	Raven L. Workman (I)	11,997	7.8
5	Delbert L. Latta (R)	102,016	65.0
	Tom Murray (D)	54,864	35.0
6	Bob McEwen (R)	106,354	70.3
	Gordon Roberts (D)	42,155	27.8
7	Michael DeWine (R)	119,238	100.0
8	Donald E. Lukens (R)	98,475	68.1
	John W. Griffin (D)	46,195	31.9
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	105,646	77.5
	Mike Shufeldt (R)	30,643	22.5
10	Clarence E. Miller (R)	106,870	70.4
	John M. Buchanan (D)	44,847	29.6
11	Dennis E. Eckart (D)	104,740	72.4
	Margaret Mueller (R)	35,944	24.9
12	John R. Kasich (R)	117,905	73.4
	Timothy C. Jochim (D)	42,727	26.6
13	Don J. Pease (D)	88,612	62.8
	William D. Nielsen (R)	52,452	37.2
14	Thomas C. Sawyer (D)	83,257	53.7
	Lynn Slaby (R)	71,713	46.3
15	Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	97,745	63.7
	David L. Jackson (D)	55,750	36.3
16	Ralph Regula (R)	118,206	76.3
	William J. Kennick (D)	36,639	23.7
17	James A. Traficant Jr. (D)	112,855	72.3
	James H. Fuls (R)	43,334	27.7
18	Douglas Applegate (D)	126,526	100.0
19	Edward F. Feighan (D)	97,814	54.8
	Gary C. Suhadolnik (R)	80,743	45.2
20	Mary Rose Oakar (D)	110,976	84.9
	Bill Smith (R)	19,794	15.1
21	Louis Stokes (D)	99,878	81.6
	Franklin H. Roski (R)	22,594	18.4

## OKLAHOMA

1	James M. Inhofe (R)	78,919	54.8
	Gary D. Allison (D)	61,663	42.8
2	Mike Synar (D)	114,543	73.3
	Gary K. Rice (R)	41,795	26.7
3	Wes Watkins (D)	114,008	78.1
	Patrick K. Miller (R)	31,913	21.9
4	Dave McCurdy (D)	94,984	76.2
	Larry Humphreys (R)	29,697	23.8
5	Mickey Edwards (R)	108,774	70.6
	Donna Compton (D)	45,256	29.4
6	Glenn English (D)		100.0

## OREGON

1	Les AuCoin (D)	141,585	61.7
	Tony Meeker (R)	87,874	38.3
2	Robert F. Smith (R)	113,566	60.2
	Larry Tuttle (D)	75,124	39.8
3	Ron Wyden (D)	180,067	85.9
	Thomas H. Phelan (R)	29,321	14.0
4	Peter A. DeFazio (D)	105,697	54.1
	Bruce Long (R)	89,795	45.9
5	Denny Smith (R)	125,906	60.5
	Barbara Ross (D)	82,290	39.5

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	88,224	74.7
	Anthony J. Mucchiolo (R)	29,811	25.3
2	William H. Gray III (D)	128,399	98.4
3	Robert A. Borski (D)	107,804	61.8
	Robert A. Rovner (R)	66,693	38.2
4	Joe Kolter (D)	86,133	60.4
	Al Lindsay (R)	55,165	38.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Richard T. Schulze (R)	87,593	65.7
	Tim Ringgold (D)	45,648	34.3
6	Gus Yatron (D)	98,142	69.1
	Norm Bertasavage (R)	43,858	30.9
7	Curt Weldon (R)	110,118	61.3
	Bill Spingler (D)	69,557	38.7
8	Peter H. Kostmayer (D)	85,731	55.0
	David A. Christian (R)	70,047	45.0
9	Bud Shuster (R)	120,890	100.0
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	118,603	74.7
	Robert C. Bolus (D)	40,248	25.3
11	Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	112,405	70.6
	Marc Holtzman (R)	46,785	29.4
12	John P. Murtha (D)	97,135	67.4
	Kathy Holtzman (R)	46,937	32.6
13	Lawrence Coughlin (R)	100,701	58.5
	Joseph M. Hoeffel (D)	71,381	41.5
14	William J. Coyne (D)	104,726	89.6
	Richard Edward Caligiuri (LIBERT)	6,058	5.2
15	Don Ritter (R)	74,829	56.8
	Joe Simonetta (D)	56,972	43.2
16	Robert S. Walker (R)	100,784	74.6
	James D. Hagelgans (D)	34,399	25.4
17	George W. Gekas (R)	101,027	73.6
	Michael S. Ogden (D)	36,157	26.4
18	Doug Walgren (D)	104,164	63.0
	Ernie Buckman (R)	61,164	37.0
19	Bill Goodling (R)	100,055	72.9
	Richard F. Thornton (D)	37,223	27.1
20	Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	136,638	98.5
21	Tom Ridge (R)	111,148	80.9
	Joylyn Blackwell (D)	26,324	19.1
22	Austin J. Murphy (D)	131,650	100.0
23	William F. Clinger Jr. (R)	79,595	55.5
	Bill Wachob (D)	63,875	44.5

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	85,077	57.7
	John A. Holmes Jr. (R)	62,397	42.3
2	Claudine Schneider (R)	113,603	71.8
	Donald J. Ferry (D)	44,586	28.2

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Arthur Ravenel Jr. (R)	59,969	52.0
	Jimmy Stuckey (D)	55,262	48.0
2	Floyd D. Spence (R)	73,455	53.6
	Fred Zeigler (D)	63,592	46.4
3	Butler Derrick (D)	79,109	68.4
	Richard Dickison (R)	36,495	31.5
4	Liz J. Patterson (D)	67,012	51.4
	Bill Workman (R)	61,648	47.3
5	John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	95,859	99.7
6	Robin Tallon (D)	92,398	75.5
	Robbie Cunningham (R)	29,922	24.5

## SOUTH DAKOTA

AL	Tim Johnson (D)	171,462	59.2
	Dale Bell (R)	118,261	40.8

## TENNESSEE

1	James H. Quillen (R)	80,289	68.9
	John B. Russell (D)	36,278	31.1
2	John J. Duncan (R)	96,396	76.2
	John F. Bowen (D)	30,088	23.8
3	Marilyn Lloyd (D)	75,034	53.9
	Jim Golden (R)	64,084	46.1
4	Jim Cooper (D)	86,997	100.0
5	Bill Boner (D)	85,126	57.9
	Terry Holcomb (R)	58,701	39.9
6	Bart Gordon (D)	102,180	76.8
	Fred Vail (R)	30,823	23.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
7	Don Sundquist (R)	93,902	72.3
	M. Lloyd Hiler (D)	35,966	27.7
8	Ed Jones (D)	101,699	80.4
	Dan H. Campbell (R)	24,792	19.6
9	Harold E. Ford (D)	83,006	83.4
	Isaac Richmond (I)	16,221	16.3

## TEXAS

1	Jim Chapman (D)	84,445	100.0
2	Charles Wilson (D)	78,529	56.7
	Julian Gordon (R)	55,986	40.5
3	Steve Bartlett (R)	143,381	94.1
4	Ralph M. Hall (D)	97,540	71.7
	Thomas Blow (R)	38,578	28.3
5	John Bryant (D)	57,410	58.5
	Tom Carter (R)	39,945	40.7
6	Joe L. Barton (R)	86,190	55.8
	Pete Geren (D)	68,270	44.2
7	Bill Archer (R)	129,673	87.4
	Harry Kniffen (D)	17,635	11.9
8	Jack Fields (R)	66,280	68.4
	Blaine Mann (D)	30,617	31.6
9	Jack Brooks (D)	73,285	61.5
	Lisa D. Duperier (R)	45,834	38.5
10	J. J. "Jake" Pickle (D)	135,863	72.3
	Carole Keeton Rylander (R)	52,000	27.7
11	Marvin Leath (D)	84,201	100.0
12	Jim Wright (D)	84,831	68.7
	Don McNeil (R)	38,620	31.3
13	Beau Boulter (R)	84,980	64.9
	Doug Seal (D)	45,907	35.1
14	Mac Sweeney (R)	74,471	52.3
	Greg H. Laughlin (D)	67,852	47.7
15	E. "Kika" de la Garza (D)	70,777	100.0
16	Ronald D. Coleman (D)	50,590	65.7
	Roy Gillia (R)	26,421	34.3
17	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	97,791	100.0
18	Mickey Leland (D)	63,335	90.2
	Joanne Kuniansky (I)	6,884	9.8
19	Larry Combest (R)	68,695	62.0
	Gerald McCathern (D)	42,129	38.0
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	55,363	100.0
21	Lamar Smith (R)	100,346	60.6
	Pete Snelson (D)	63,779	38.5
22	Thomas D. DeLay (R)	76,459	71.8
	Susan Director (D)	30,079	28.2
23	Albert G. Bustamante (D)	68,131	90.7
	Ken Hendrix (LIBERT)	7,001	9.3
24	Martin Frost (D)	69,368	67.2
	Bob Burk (R)	33,819	32.8
25	Michael A. Andrews (D)	67,435	100.0
26	Dick Armey (R)	101,735	68.1
	George Richardson (D)	47,651	31.9
27	Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	64,165	100.0

## UTAH

1	James V. Hansen (R)	82,151	51.6
	Gunn McKay (D)	77,180	48.4
2	Wayne Owens (D)	76,921	55.2
	Tom Shimizu (R)	60,967	43.7
3	Howard C. Nielson (R)	86,599	66.6
	Dale F. Gardiner (D)	42,582	32.7

## VERMONT

AL	James M. Jeffords (R)	168,403	89.1
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## VIRGINIA

1	Herbert H. Bateman (R)	80,713	56.0
	Robert C. Scott (D)	63,364	44.0
2	Owen B. Pickett (D)	54,491	49.5
	A. J. "Joe" Canada Jr. (R)	46,137	41.9
	Stephen P. Shao (I)	9,492	8.6

				WISCONSIN			
Candidates		Votes	%	Candidates		Votes	%
3	Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)	74,525	67.0	4	Sid Morrison (R)	107,593	72.1
	Kenneth E. Powell (D)	32,961	29.7		Robert Goedecke (D)	41,709	27.9
4	Norman Sisisky (D)	64,699	99.8	5	Thomas S. Foley (D)	121,732	74.7
5	Dan Daniel (D)	73,085	81.5		Floyd L. Wakefield (R)	41,179	25.3
	J. F. "Frank" Cole (I)	16,551	18.5	6	Norm Dicks (D)	90,063	71.2
6	Jim Olin (D)	88,230	69.9		Kenneth W. Branten (R)	36,410	28.8
	Flo Neher Traywick (R)	38,051	30.1	7	Mike Lowry (D)	124,317	72.6
7	D. French Slaughter Jr. (R)	58,927	98.3		Don McDonald (R)	46,831	27.4
8	Stan Parris (R)	72,670	61.8	8	Rod Chandler (R)	107,824	65.2
	James H. Boren (D)	44,965	38.2		David E. Giles (D)	57,545	34.8
9	Rick Boucher (D)	59,864	99.0	WEST VIRGINIA			
10	Frank R. Wolf (R)	95,724	60.2	1	Alan B. Mollohan (D)	90,715	100.0
	John G. Milliken (D)	63,292	39.8	2	Harley O. Staggers Jr. (D)	76,355	69.5
WASHINGTON					Michele Golden (R)	33,554	30.5
1	John R. Miller (R)	97,969	51.4	3	Bob Wise (D)	73,669	64.9
	Reese Lindquist (D)	92,697	48.6		Tim Sharp (R)	39,820	35.1
2	Al Swift (D)	124,840	72.2	4	Nick J. Rahall II (D)	58,217	71.3
	Thomas S. Talman (R)	48,077	27.8		Martin Miller (R)	23,490	28.7
3	Don Bonker (D)	114,775	73.6	WYOMING			
	Joe Illing (R)	41,275	26.4	AL	Dick Cheney (R)	111,007	69.5
					Rick Gilmore (D)	48,780	30.5

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Cecil Heftel (D), who resigned July 11, 1986.

2. For the 1986 House elections in Louisiana, an open primary election was held with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected unopposed, with no further appearance on the general election ballot. If no candidate received 50 percent, a runoff was held between the two top finishers.

3. In Minnesota the Democratic Party is known as the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party and the Republican Party as the Independent-Republican Party; candidates appear on the ballot with these designations.

4. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo (D), who died April 10, 1986.

5. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. James T. Broyhill (R), who resigned in July 1986, having been appointed to the Senate.

## 1987 House Elections

### CALIFORNIA

#### Special Election<sup>1</sup>

<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
5 Nancy Pelosi (D)	46,428	63.3
Harriet Ross (R)	22,478	30.7

### CONNECTICUT

#### Special Election<sup>2</sup>

4 Christopher Shays (R)	50,518	57.2
Christine M. Niedermeier (D)	37,293	42.2

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Sala Burton (D), who died Feb. 1, 1987.

2. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Stewart B. McKinney (R), who died May 7, 1987.





# 1988 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Sonny Callahan (R)	115,173	59.2
	John M. Tyson Jr. (D)	77,670	40.0
2	Bill Dickinson (R)	120,408	94.2
	Brooke King (LIBERT)	7,352	5.8
3	Bill Nichols (D)	117,514	96.1
	Shockley (LIBERT)	4,793	3.9
4	Tom Beville (D)	131,880	96.2
	John Sebastian (LIBERT)	5,264	3.8
5	Ronnie G. Flippo (D)	120,142	64.4
	Stan McDonald (R)	64,491	34.5
6	Ben Erdreich (D)	138,920	66.5
	Charles Caddis (R)	68,788	32.9
7	Claude Harris (D)	136,074	67.7
	James E. "Jim" Bacon (R)	63,372	31.5

## ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	120,595	62.5
	Peter Gruenstein (D)	71,881	37.3

## ARIZONA

1	John J. Rhodes III (R)	184,639	72.1
	John M. Fillmore (D)	71,388	27.9
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	99,895	73.3
	Joseph D. Sweeney (R)	36,309	26.7
3	Bob Stump (R)	174,453	68.9
	Dave Moss (D)	72,417	28.6
4	Jon Kyl (R)	206,248	87.1
	Gary Sprunk (LIBERT)	30,430	12.9
5	Jim Kolbe (R)	164,462	67.8
	Judith E. Belcher (D)	78,115	32.2

## ARKANSAS

1	Bill Alexander (D)		100.0
2	Tommy F. Robinson (D)	168,889	83.5
	Warren D. Carpenter (R)	33,475	16.5
3	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)	161,623	74.7
	David Stewart (D)	54,767	25.3
4	Beryl Anthony Jr. (D)	129,508	69.2
	Roger N. Bell (R)	57,658	30.8

## CALIFORNIA

1	Douglas H. Bosco (D)	159,815	62.9
	Samuel "Mark" Vanderbilt (R)	72,189	28.4
	Eric Fried (PFP)	22,150	8.7
2	Wally Herger (R)	139,010	58.8
	Wayne Meyer (D)	91,088	38.5
3	Robert T. Matsui (D)	183,470	71.2
	Lowell P. Landowski (R)	74,296	28.8
4	Vic Fazio (D)	181,184	99.3
5	Nancy Pelosi (D)	133,530	76.4
	Bruce Michael O'Neill (R)	33,692	19.3
6	Barbara Boxer (D)	176,645	73.4
	William Steinmetz (R)	64,174	26.6
7	George Miller (D)	170,006	68.4
	Jean Last (R)	78,478	31.6
8	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	163,221	66.6
	John J. Cuddihy Jr. (R)	76,531	31.2
9	Pete Stark (D)	152,866	73.0
	Howard Hertz (R)	56,656	27.0
10	Don Edwards (D)	142,500	86.2
	Kennita Watson (LIBERT)	22,801	13.8
11	Tom Lantos (D)	145,484	71.0
	G.M. "Bill" Quraishi (R)	50,050	24.4
12	Tom Campbell (R)	136,384	51.7
	Anna G. Eshoo (D)	121,523	46.0
13	Norman Y. Mineta (D)	143,980	67.1
	Luke Sommer (R)	63,959	29.8
14	Norman D. Shumway (R)	173,876	62.6
	Patricia Malberg (D)	103,899	37.4

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Tony Coelho (D)	118,710	69.7
	Carol Harner (R)	47,957	28.2
16	Leon E. Panetta (D)	177,452	78.6
	Stanley Monteith (R)	48,375	21.4
17	Charles Pashayan Jr. (R)	129,568	71.5
	Vincent Lavery (D)	51,730	28.5
18	Richard H. Lehman (D)	125,715	69.9
	David A. Linn (R)	54,034	30.1
19	Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	116,026	50.2
	Gary K. Hart (D)	112,033	48.5
20	William M. Thomas (R)	162,779	71.1
	Lita Reid (D)	62,037	27.1
21	Elton Gallegly (R)	181,413	69.1
	Donald E. Stevens (D)	75,739	28.8
22	Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	164,699	69.5
	John G. Simmons (D)	61,555	26.0
23	Anthony C. Beilenson (D)	147,858	63.5
	Jim Salomon (R)	77,184	33.1
24	Henry A. Waxman (D)	112,038	72.3
	John N. Cowles (R)	36,835	23.7
25	Edward R. Roybal (D)	85,378	85.5
	Raul Reyes (PFP)	8,746	8.8
	John C. Thie (LIBERT)	5,752	5.8
26	Howard L. Berman (D)	126,930	70.3
	G. C. "Brodie" Broderson (R)	53,518	29.7
27	Mel Levine (D)	148,814	67.5
	Dennis Galbraith (R)	65,307	29.6
28	Julian C. Dixon (D)	109,801	76.1
	George Z. Adams (R)	28,645	19.8
29	Augustus F. Hawkins (D)	88,169	82.8
	Reuben D. Franco (R)	14,543	13.7
30	Matthew G. Martinez (D)	72,253	59.9
	Ralph R. Ramirez (R)	43,833	36.3
31	Mervyn M. Dymally (D)	100,919	71.6
	Arnold C. May (R)	36,017	25.5
32	Glenn M. Anderson (D)	114,666	66.9
	Sanford W. Kahn (R)	50,710	29.6
33	David Dreier (R)	151,704	69.2
	Nelson Gentry (D)	57,586	26.2
34	Esteban E. Torres (D)	92,087	63.2
	Charles M. House (R)	50,954	35.0
35	Jerry Lewis (R)	181,203	70.4
	Paul Sweeney (D)	71,186	27.7
36	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	103,493	54.0
	John Paul Stark (R)	81,413	42.5
37	Al McCandless (R)	174,284	64.3
	Johnny Pearson (D)	89,666	33.1
38	Robert K. Dornan (R)	87,690	59.5
	Jerry Yudelson (D)	52,399	35.6
39	William E. Dannemeyer (R)	169,360	73.8
	Don E. Marquis (D)	52,162	22.7
40	C. Christopher Cox (R)	181,269	67.0
	Lida Lenney (D)	80,782	29.9
41	Bill Lowery (R)	187,380	65.6
	Dan Kripke (D)	88,192	30.8
42	Dana Rohrabacher (R)	153,280	64.2
	Guy C. Kimbrough (D)	78,778	33.0
43	Ron Packard (R)	202,478	71.7
	Howard Greenebaum (D)	72,499	25.6
44	Jim Bates (D)	90,796	59.7
	Rob Butterfield (R)	55,511	36.5
45	Duncan Hunter (R)	166,451	74.0
	Pete Lepiscopo (D)	54,012	24.0

## COLORADO

1	Patricia Schroeder (D)	133,922	69.9
	Joy Wood (R)	57,587	30.1
2	David E. Skaggs (D)	147,437	62.7
	David Bath (R)	87,578	37.3
3	Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D)	169,284	78.0
	Jim Zartman (R)	47,625	22.0
4	Hank Brown (R)	156,202	73.1
	Charles S. Vigil (D)	57,552	26.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Joel Hefley (R)	181,612	75.1
	John J. Mitchell (D)	60,116	24.9
6	Dan Schaefer (R)	136,487	63.0
	Martha M. Ezzard (D)	77,158	35.6

## CONNECTICUT

1	Barbara B. Kennelly (D)	176,463	77.2
	Mario Robles Jr. (R)	51,985	22.8
2	Sam Gejdenson (D)	143,326	63.6
	Glenn Carberry (R)	81,965	36.4
3	Bruce A. Morrison (D)	147,394	66.5
	Gerard B. Patton (R)	74,275	33.5
4	Christopher Shays (R)	147,843	71.8
	Roger Pearson (D)	55,751	27.1
5	John G. Rowland (R)	163,729	73.6
	Joseph Marinar Jr. (D)	58,612	26.4
6	Nancy L. Johnson (R)	157,020	66.3
	James L. Griffin (D)	78,814	33.3

## DELAWARE

AL	Thomas R. Carper (D)	158,338	67.5
	James P. Krapf Sr. (R)	76,179	32.5

## FLORIDA

1	Earl Hutto (D)	142,449	66.9
	E. D. Armbruster (R)	70,534	33.1
2	Bill Grant (D)	134,269	99.7
3	Charles E. Bennett (D)		100.0
4	Craig T. James (R)	125,608	50.2
	Bill Chappell Jr. (D)	124,817	49.8
5	Bill McCollum (R)		100.0
6	Cliff Stearns (R)	136,415	53.5
	Jon Mills (D)	118,756	46.5
7	Sam Gibbons (D)		100.0
8	C. W. Bill Young (R)	169,165	73.0
	C. Bette Wimbish (D)	62,539	27.0
9	Michael Bilirakis (R)	223,925	99.9
10	Andy Ireland (R)	156,563	73.5
	David B. Higginbottom (D)	56,536	26.5
11	Bill Nelson (D)	168,390	60.8
	Bill Tolley (R)	108,373	39.2
12	Tom Lewis (R)		100.0
13	Porter J. Goss (R)	231,170	71.2
	Jack Conway (D)	93,700	28.8
14	Harry A. Johnston (D)	173,292	54.9
	Ken Adams (R)	142,635	45.1
15	E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)	132,090	66.1
	Michael A. "Mike" Kuhle (D)	67,746	33.9
16	Lawrence J. Smith (D)	153,032	69.4
	Joseph Smith (R)	67,461	30.6
17	William Lehman (D)		100.0
18	Claude Pepper (D)		100.0
19	Dante B. Fascell (D)	135,355	72.4
	Ralph Carlos Rocheteau (R)	51,628	27.6

## GEORGIA

1	Lindsay Thomas (D)	94,531	67.0
	Chris Meredith (R)	46,552	33.0
2	Charles Hatcher (D)	85,029	61.7
	Ralph T. Hudgens (R)	52,807	38.3
3	Richard Ray (D)	97,663	100.0
4	Ben Jones (D)	148,394	60.3
	Pat Swindall (R)	97,745	39.7
5	John Lewis (D)	135,194	78.2
	J. W. Tibbs Jr. (R)	37,693	21.8
6	Newt Gingrich (R)	110,169	58.9
	David Worley (D)	76,824	41.1
7	George "Buddy" Darden (D)	135,056	64.8
	Robert Lamutt (R)	73,425	35.2
8	J. Roy Rowland (D)	102,696	100.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Ed Jenkins (D)	121,800	62.9
	Joe Hoffman (R)	71,905	37.1
10	Doug Barnard Jr. (D)	118,156	64.0
	Mark Myers (R)	66,521	36.0

**HAWAII**

1	Patricia Saiki (R)	96,848	54.7
	Mary Bitterman (D)	76,394	43.2
2	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	144,802	88.9
	Lloyd "Jeff" Mallan (LIBERT)	18,006	11.1

**IDAHO**

1	Larry E. Craig (R)	135,221	65.8
	Jeanne Givens (D)	70,328	34.2
2	Richard H. Stallings (D)	127,956	63.4
	Dane Watkins (R)	68,226	33.8

**ILLINOIS**

1	Charles A. Hayes (D)	164,125	96.0
2	Gus Savage (D)	138,256	82.7
	William T. Hespel (R)	28,831	17.3
3	Marty Russo (D)	132,111	62.2
	Joseph J. McCarthy (R)	80,181	37.8
4	George E. Sangmeister (D)	91,282	50.3
	Jack Davis (R)	90,243	49.7
5	William O. Lipinski (D)	93,567	61.3
	John J. Holowinski (R)	59,128	38.7
6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	153,425	73.7
	William J. Andrie (D)	54,804	26.3
7	Cardiss Collins (D)	135,331	100.0
8	Dan Rostenkowski (D)	107,728	74.6
	V. Stephen Vetter (R)	34,659	24.0
9	Sidney R. Yates (D)	135,583	66.1
	Herbert Sohn (R)	67,604	32.9
10	John Edward Porter (R)	158,519	72.5
	Eugene F. Friedman (D)	60,187	27.5
11	Frank Annunzio (D)	131,753	64.5
	George S. Gottlieb (R)	72,489	35.5
12	Philip M. Crane (R)	165,913	75.2
	John A. Leonardi (D)	54,769	24.8
13	Harris W. Fawell (R)	174,992	70.2
	Evelyn E. Craig (D)	74,424	29.8
14	Dennis Hastert (R)	161,146	73.7
	Stephen Youhanaie (D)	57,482	26.3
15	Edward R. Madigan (R)	140,171	71.7
	Thomas J. "Tom" Curl (D)	55,260	28.3
16	Lynn Martin (R)	128,365	63.9
	Steven E. Mahan (D)	72,431	36.1
17	Lane Evans (D)	132,130	64.9
	William E. Stewart (R)	71,560	35.1
18	Robert H. Michel (R)	114,458	54.7
	G. Douglas Stephens (D)	94,763	45.3
19	Terry L. Bruce (D)	132,889	64.2
	Robert F. Kerans (R)	73,981	35.8
20	Richard J. Durbin (D)	153,341	68.9
	Paul E. Jurgens (R)	69,303	31.1
21	Jerry F. Costello (D)	105,836	52.6
	Robert H. Gaffner (R)	95,385	47.4
22	Glenn Poshard (D)	139,392	64.9
	Patrick J. Kelley (R)	75,462	35.1

**Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

21	Jerry F. Costello (D)	33,144	51.5
	Robert H. Gaffner (R)	31,257	48.5

**INDIANA**

1	Peter J. Visclosky (D)	138,251	77.1
	Owen W. Crumacker (R)	41,076	22.9
2	Philip R. Sharp (D)	116,915	53.2
	Mike Pence (R)	102,846	46.8
3	John Hiler (R)	116,309	54.3
	Thomas W. Ward (D)	97,934	45.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Daniel R. Coats (R)	132,843	62.1
	Jill Long (D)	80,915	37.9
5	Jim Jontz (D)	116,240	56.3
	Patricia L. Williams (R)	90,163	43.7
6	Dan Burton (R)	192,064	72.9
	George Thomas Holland (D)	71,447	27.1
7	John T. Myers (R)	130,578	61.8
	Mark Richard Waterfill (D)	80,738	38.2
8	Frank McCloskey (D)	141,355	61.8
	John L. Myers (R)	87,321	38.2
9	Lee H. Hamilton (D)	147,193	70.7
	Floyd Eugene Coates (R)	60,946	29.3
10	Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	105,846	60.5
	James C. Cummings (R)	68,978	39.5

**IOWA**

1	Jim Leach (R)	112,746	60.7
	Bill Gluba (D)	71,280	38.4
2	Tom Tauke (R)	113,543	56.8
	Eric Tabor (D)	86,438	43.2
3	Dave Nagle (D)	129,204	63.4
	Donald B. Redfern (R)	74,682	36.6
4	Neal Smith (D)	157,065	71.6
	Paul Lunde (R)	62,056	28.3
5	Jim Ross Lightfoot (R)	117,761	63.9
	Gene Freund (D)	66,599	36.1
6	Fred Grandy (R)	125,859	64.4
	Dave O'Brien (D)	69,614	35.6

**KANSAS**

1	Pat Roberts (R)	168,700	100.0
2	Jim Slattery (D)	135,694	73.3
	Phil Meinhardt (R)	49,498	26.7
3	Jan Meyers (R)	150,223	73.6
	Lionel Kunst (D)	53,959	26.4
4	Dan Glickman (D)	122,777	64.0
	Lee Thompson (R)	69,165	36.0
5	Bob Whittaker (R)	127,722	70.2
	John A. Barnes (D)	54,327	29.8

**KENTUCKY**

1	Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)	117,288	95.0
2	William H. Natcher (D)	92,184	60.6
	Martin A. Tori (R)	59,907	39.4
3	Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	131,981	69.7
	Philip Dunnagan (R)	57,387	30.3
4	Jim Bunning (R)	145,609	74.2
	Richard V. Beliles (D)	50,575	25.8
5	Harold Rogers (R)	104,467	100.0
6	Larry J. Hopkins (R)	128,898	74.0
	Milton Patton (D)	45,339	26.0
7	Carl C. Perkins (D)	96,946	58.7
	Will T. Scott (R)	68,165	41.3

**LOUISIANA<sup>2</sup>**

1	Robert L. Livingston (R)	100.0
2	Lindy (Mrs. Hale) Boggs (D)	100.0
3	W.J. "Billy" Tauzin (D)	100.0
4	Jim McCrery (R)	100.0
5	Jerry Huckaby (D)	100.0
6	Richard H. Baker (R)	100.0
7	Jimmy Hayes (D)	100.0
8	Clyde C. Holloway (R)	116,241 56.8
	Faye Williams (D)	88,564 43.2

**Special Election<sup>3</sup>**

4	Jim McCrery (R)	63,590	50.5
	Foster Campbell (D)	62,214	49.5

**MAINE**

1	Joseph E. Brennan (D)	190,989	63.2
	Edward S. O'Meara Jr. (R)	111,125	36.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	167,229	66.2
	Kenneth P. Hayes (D)	85,346	33.8

**MARYLAND**

1	Roy Dyson (D)	96,128	50.4
	Wayne T. Gilchrest (R)	94,588	49.6
2	Helen Delich Bentley (R)	157,956	71.5
	Joseph Bartenfelder (D)	63,114	28.5
3	Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	133,779	72.9
	Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	49,733	27.1
4	Tom McMillen (D)	128,624	68.3
	Bradlyn McClanahan (R)	59,688	31.7
5	Steny H. Hoyer (D)	128,437	78.6
	John Eugene Sellner (R)	34,909	21.4
6	Beverly B. Byron (D)	166,753	75.4
	Kenneth W. Halsey (R)	54,528	24.6
7	Kweisi Mfume (D)	117,650	100.0
8	Constance A. Morella (R)	172,619	62.7
	Peter Franchot (D)	102,478	37.3

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	Silvio O. Conte (R)	186,356	82.7
	John R. Arden (D)	38,907	17.3
2	Richard E. Neal (D)	156,262	80.2
	Louis R. Godena (I)	38,446	19.7
3	Joseph D. Early (D)	191,005	99.8
4	Barney Frank (D)	169,729	70.3
	Debra R. Tucker (R)	71,661	29.7
5	Chester G. Atkins (D)	181,860	84.1
	T. David Hudson (LIBERT)	34,339	15.9
6	Nicholas Mavroules (D)	177,643	69.6
	Paul McCarthy (R)	77,186	30.3
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	188,647	100.0
8	Joseph P. Kennedy II (D)	165,745	80.4
	Glenn W. Fiscus (R)	40,316	19.6
9	Joe Moakley (D)	160,799	99.8
10	Gerry E. Studds (D)	187,178	66.7
	Jon L. Bryan (R)	93,564	33.3
11	Brian J. Donnelly (D)	169,692	80.8
	Michael C. Gilleran (R)	40,277	19.2

**MICHIGAN**

1	John Conyers Jr. (D)	127,800	91.2
	Bill Ashe (R)	10,979	7.8
2	Carl D. Pursell (R)	120,070	54.7
	Lana Pollack (D)	98,290	44.7
3	Howard Wolpe (D)	112,605	57.3
	Cal Allgaier (R)	83,769	42.7
4	Fred Upton (R)	132,270	70.8
	Norman J. Rivers (D)	54,428	29.2
5	Paul B. Henry (R)	166,569	72.6
	James M. Catchick (D)	62,868	27.4
6	Bob Carr (D)	120,581	58.9
	Scott Schultz (R)	81,079	39.6
7	Dale E. Kildee (D)	150,832	75.8
	Jeff Coad (R)	47,071	23.6
8	Bob Traxler (D)	139,904	72.1
	Lloyd F. Buhl (R)	54,195	27.9
9	Guy Vander Jagt (R)	149,748	69.8
	David John Gawron (D)	64,843	30.2
10	Bill Schuette (R)	152,646	72.7
	Mathias G. Forbes (D)	55,398	26.4
11	Robert W. Davis (R)	129,085	59.6
	Mitch Irwin (D)	86,526	40.0
12	David E. Bonior (D)	108,158	53.6
	Douglas Carl (R)	91,780	45.5
13	George W. Crockett Jr. (D)	99,751	87.0
	John Wright Savage II (R)	13,196	11.5
14	Dennis M. Hertel (D)	111,612	62.6
	Kenneth C. McNealy (R)	64,750	36.3
15	William D. Ford (D)	104,596	63.8
	Burl C. Adkins (R)	56,963	34.8
16	John D. Dingell (D)	132,775	97.4
17	Sander M. Levin (D)	135,493	70.2
	Dennis M. Flessland (R)	55,197	28.6



Candidates	Votes	%
18 William S. Broomfield (R)	195,579	76.0
Gary L. Kohut (D)	57,643	22.4

**MINNESOTA<sup>4</sup>**

1 Timothy J. Penny (DFL)	161,118	70.1
Curt Schrimpf (I-R)	67,709	29.5
2 Vin Weber (I-R)	131,639	57.8
Doug Peterson (DFL)	96,016	42.2
3 Bill Frenzel (I-R)	215,322	68.2
Dave Carlson (DFL)	99,770	31.6
4 Bruce F. Vento (DFL)	181,227	72.4
Ian Maitland (I-R)	67,073	26.8
5 Martin Olav Sabo (DFL)	174,416	72.1
Raymond C. Gilbertson (I-R)	60,646	25.1
6 Gerry Sikorski (DFL)	169,486	65.4
Ray Ploetz (I-R)	89,209	34.4
7 Arlan Stangeland (I-R)	121,396	54.6
Marv Hanson (DFL)	101,011	45.4
8 James L. Oberstar (DFL)	165,656	74.5
Jerry Shuster (I-R)	56,630	25.5

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	137,445	78.2
Jim Bush (R)	38,381	21.8
2 Mike Espy (D)	112,401	64.7
Jack Coleman (R)	59,827	34.5
3 G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery (D)	164,651	88.8
Jimmie Ray Bourland (R)	20,729	11.2
4 Mike Parker (D)	110,184	54.8
Thomas Collins (R)	88,433	44.0
5 Larkin Smith (R)	100,185	55.0
Gene Taylor (D)	82,034	45.0

**MISSOURI**

1 William L. Clay (D)	140,751	71.6
Joseph A. Schwan (R)	53,109	27.0
2 Jack Buechner (R)	186,450	66.3
Bob Feigenbaum (D)	91,645	32.6
3 Richard A. Gephardt (D)	150,205	62.8
Mark F. "Thor" Hearne (R)	86,763	36.3
4 Ike Skelton (D)	166,480	71.8
David Eyerly (R)	65,393	28.2
5 Alan Wheat (D)	149,166	70.3
Mary Ellen Lobb (R)	60,453	28.5
6 E. Thomas Coleman (R)	135,883	59.3
Doug R. Hughes (D)	93,128	40.7
7 Mel Hancock (R)	127,939	53.1
Max E. Bacon (D)	111,244	46.2
8 Bill Emerson (R)	117,601	58.1
Wayne Cryts (D)	84,801	41.9
9 Harold L. Volkmer (D)	160,872	67.9
Ken Dudley (R)	76,008	32.1

**MONTANA**

1 Pat Williams (D)	115,278	60.8
Jim Fenlason (R)	74,405	39.2
2 Ron Marlenee (R)	97,465	55.5
Richard "Buck" O'Brien (D)	78,069	44.5

**NEBRASKA**

1 Doug Bereuter (R)	146,231	66.9
Corky Jones (D)	72,167	33.0
2 Peter Hoagland (D)	112,174	50.5
Jerry Schenken (R)	109,193	49.1
3 Virginia Smith (R)	170,302	79.0
John D. Racek (D)	45,183	21.0

**NEVADA**

1 James H. Bilbray (D)	101,764	64.0
Lucille Lusk (R)	53,588	33.7
2 Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)	105,981	57.3
James Spoo (D)	75,163	40.6

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Robert C. Smith (R)	131,824	60.3
Joseph F. Keefe (D)	86,623	39.6
2 Chuck Douglas (R)	119,742	56.8
James W. Donchess (D)	89,677	42.5

**NEW JERSEY**

1 James J. Florio (D)	141,988	69.9
Frank A. Cristaudo (R)	60,037	29.5
2 William J. Hughes (D)	134,505	65.7
Kirk W. Conover (R)	67,759	33.1
3 Frank Pallone Jr. (D)	117,024	51.6
Joseph Azzolina (R)	107,479	47.4
4 Christopher H. Smith (R)	155,283	65.7
Betty Holland (D)	79,006	33.4
5 Marge Roukema (R)	175,562	75.7
Lee Monaco (D)	54,828	23.6
6 Bernard J. Dwyer (D)	120,125	61.1
Peter J. Sica (R)	74,824	38.1
7 Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	153,350	74.6
James Hely (D)	52,189	25.4
8 Robert A. Roe (D)	96,036	100.0
9 Robert G. Torricelli (D)	142,012	67.1
Roger J. Lane (R)	68,363	32.3
10 Donald M. Payne (D)	84,681	77.4
Michael Webb (R)	13,848	12.6
Anthony Imperiale (I)	5,422	5.0
11 Dean A. Gallo (R)	154,654	70.5
John C. Shaw (D)	64,773	29.5
12 Jim Courter (R)	165,918	69.3
Norman J. Weinstein (D)	71,596	29.9
13 H. James Saxton (R)	167,470	69.5
James B. Smith (D)	73,561	30.5
14 Frank J. Guarini (D)	104,001	67.3
Fred J. Theemling Jr. (R)	47,293	30.6

**Special Election<sup>5</sup>**

3 Frank Pallone Jr. (D)	116,988	52.0
Joseph Azzolina (R)	106,489	47.3

**NEW MEXICO**

1 Steven H. Schiff (R)	89,985	50.6
Tom Udall (D)	84,138	47.3
2 Joe Skeen (R)	100,324	100.0
3 Bill Richardson (D)	124,938	73.1
Cecilia M. Salazar (R)	45,954	26.9

**NEW YORK**

1 George J. Hochbrueckner (D)	105,624	50.8
Edward P. Romaine (R, C, RTL)	102,327	49.2
2 Thomas J. Downey (D)	107,646	61.6
Joseph Cardino Jr. (R, C, RTL)	66,972	38.4
3 Robert J. Mrazek (D)	128,336	57.2
Robert Previti (R, C)	91,122	40.6
4 Norman F. Lent (R, C)	151,038	70.1
Francis T. Goban (D, L)	59,479	27.6
5 Raymond J. McGrath (R, C)	134,881	65.1
William G. Kelly (D)	68,930	33.2
6 Floyd H. Flake (D, L)	94,506	85.9
Robert L. Brandolino (C)	15,547	14.1
7 Gary L. Ackerman (D, L)	93,120	100.0
8 James H. Scheuer (D, L)	100,240	100.0
9 Thomas J. Manton (D)	72,851	100.0
10 Charles E. Schumer (D, L)	107,056	78.4
George S. Papielarski (R)	24,313	17.8
11 Edolphus Towns (D, L)	73,755	88.7
Riaz B. Hussain (R)	7,418	8.9
12 Major R. Owens (D, L)	74,304	93.0
Owen Augustin (R, C)	5,582	7.0
13 Stephen J. Solarz (D, L)	81,305	74.7
Anthony M. Curci (R, C)	27,536	25.3
14 Guy V. Molinari (R, C, RTL)	99,179	63.3
Jerome X. O'Donovan (D)	57,503	36.7
15 Bill Green (R)	107,599	61.3
Peter G. Doukas (D)	64,425	36.7

Candidates	Votes	%
16 Charles B. Rangel (D, R, L)	107,620	97.1
17 Ted Weiss (D, L)	157,339	84.4
Myrna C. Albert (R, C)	29,156	15.6
18 Robert Garcia (D, L)	75,459	91.1
Fred Brown (R)	5,764	6.9
19 Eliot L. Engel (D, L)	77,158	56.0
Mario Biaggi (R)	37,454	27.2
Martin J. O'Grady (RTL)	11,271	8.2
Robert Blumetti (C)	11,182	8.1
20 Nita M. Lowey (D)	102,235	50.3
Joseph J. DioGuardi (R, C)	96,465	47.5
21 Hamilton Fish Jr. (R, C)	150,443	74.6
Lawrence W. Grunberger (D)	47,294	23.5
22 Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	144,227	70.8
Eleanor F. Burlingham (D)	54,312	26.7
23 Michael R. McNulty (D)	145,040	61.7
Peter M. Bakal (R, C)	89,858	38.3
24 Gerald B. H. Solomon (R, C, RTL)	162,962	72.4
Fred Baye (D)	62,177	27.6
25 Sherwood Boehlert (R)	130,122	100.0
26 David O'B. Martin (R, C)	131,043	75.0
Donald R. Ravenscroft (D)	43,585	25.0
27 James T. Walsh (R)	124,928	57.5
Rosemary S. Pooler (D)	90,854	41.8
28 Matthew F. McHugh (D)	141,976	93.2
Mary C. Dixon (RTL)	10,395	6.8
29 Frank Horton (R)	132,608	68.8
James R. Vogel (D)	51,243	26.6
30 Louise M. Slaughter (D)	128,364	56.9
John D. Bouchard (R)	89,126	39.5
31 Bill Paxon (R, C, RTL)	117,710	53.4
David J. Swarts (D, L)	102,777	46.6
32 John J. LaFalce (D, L)	133,917	72.7
Emil K. Everett (R, C, RTL)	50,229	27.3
33 Henry J. Nowak (D, L)	139,604	100.0
34 Amo Houghton (R, C)	131,078	96.5

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1 Walter B. Jones (D)	118,027	65.2
Howard Moyer (R)	63,013	34.8
2 Tim Valentine (D)	128,832	100.0
3 H. Martin Lancaster (D)	95,323	100.0
4 David E. Price (D)	131,896	58.0
Tom Fetzter (R)	95,482	42.0
5 Stephen L. Neal (D)	110,516	52.6
Lyons Gray (R)	99,540	47.4
6 Howard Coble (R)	116,534	62.5
Tom Gilmore (D)	70,008	37.5
7 Charlie Rose (D)	102,392	67.3
George "Jerry" Thompson (R)	49,855	32.7
8 W.G. "Bill" Hefner (D)	99,214	51.5
Ted Blanton (R)	93,463	48.5
9 Alex McMillan (R)	139,014	65.9
Mark Sholander (D)	71,802	34.1
10 Cass Ballenger (R)	112,554	61.0
Jack L. Rhyne (D)	71,865	39.0
11 James McClure Clarke (D)	108,436	50.4
Charles H. Taylor (R)	106,907	49.6

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL Byron L. Dorgan (D)	212,583	70.9
Steve Sydnor (R)	84,475	28.1

**OHIO**

1 Thomas A. Luken (D)	117,682	56.5
Steve Chabot (R)	90,738	43.5
2 Bill Gradison (R)	153,162	72.3
Chuck R. Stidham (D)	58,637	27.7
3 Tony P. Hall (D)	141,953	76.9
Ron Crutcher (R)	42,664	23.1
4 Michael G. Oxley (R)	160,099	99.7
5 Paul E. Gillmor (R)	123,838	60.7
Tom Murray (D)	80,292	39.3
6 Bob McEwen (R)	152,235	74.3
Gordon Roberts (D)	52,635	25.7



Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
		Votes %		Votes %			Votes %	
7	Michael DeWine (R)	142,597 73.9	14	William J. Coyne (D)	135,181 78.6	4	Ralph M. Hall (D)	139,379 66.4
	Jack Schira (D)	50,423 26.1		Richard Edward Caligiuri (R)	36,719 21.4		Randy Sutton (R)	67,337 32.1
8	Donald E. Lukens (R)	154,164 75.9	15	Don Ritter (R)	106,951 57.5	5	John Bryant (D)	95,376 60.7
	John W. Griffin (D)	49,084 24.1		Ed Reibman (D)	79,127 42.5		Lon Williams (R)	59,877 38.1
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	157,557 81.3	16	Robert S. Walker (R)	136,944 74.0	6	Joe L. Barton (R)	164,692 67.6
	Al Hawkins (R)	36,183 18.7		Ernest Eric Guyll (D)	48,169 26.0		N. P. "Pat" Kendrick (D)	78,786 32.4
10	Clarence E. Miller (R)	143,673 71.6	17	George W. Gekas (R, D)	166,289 100.0	7	Bill Archer (R)	185,203 79.1
	John M. Buchanan (D)	56,893 28.4	18	Doug Walgren (D)	136,924 62.7		Diane Richards (D)	48,824 20.9
11	Dennis E. Eckart (D)	124,600 61.5		John A. Newman (R)	80,975 37.0	8	Jack Fields (R)	90,503 100.0
	Margaret Mueller (R)	78,028 38.5	19	Bill Goodling (R)	145,381 77.2	9	Jack Brooks (D)	137,270 100.0
12	John R. Kasich (R)	154,727 79.0		Paul E. Ritchey (D)	42,819 22.8	10	J. J. "Jake" Pickle (D)	232,213 93.4
	Mark P. Brown (D)	41,178 21.0	20	Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	137,472 98.5		Vincent J. May (LIBERT)	16,281 6.6
13	Don J. Pease (D)	137,074 69.8	21	Tom Ridge (R)	141,832 78.7	11	Marvin Leath (D)	134,207 95.4
	Dwight Brown (R)	59,287 30.2		George R. H. Elder (D)	38,288 21.3	12	Jim Wright (D)	135,459 99.3
14	Thomas C. Sawyer (D)	148,951 74.7	22	Austin J. Murphy (D)	123,428 72.4	13	Bill Sarpalius (D)	98,345 52.5
	Loretta A. Lang (R)	50,356 25.3		William Hodgkiss (R)	47,039 27.6		Larry S. Milner (R)	89,105 47.5
15	Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	146,854 74.8	23	William F. Clinger Jr. (R)	105,575 62.0	14	Greg H. Laughlin (D)	111,395 53.2
	Mark S. Froehlich (D)	49,441 25.2		Howard Shakespeare (D)	63,476 37.3		Mac Sweeney (R)	96,042 45.9
16	Ralph Regula (R)	158,824 78.6	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			15	E. "Kika" de la Garza (D)	93,672 93.9
	Melvin J. Gravely (D)	43,356 21.4					Gloria Joyce Hendrix (LIBERT)	6,133 6.1
17	James A. Traficant Jr. (D)	162,526 77.2	1	Ronald K. Machtley (R)	105,506 55.6	16	Ronald D. Coleman (D)	104,514 100.0
	Frederick W. Lenz (R)	47,929 22.8		Fernand J. St. Germain (D)	84,141 44.4	17	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	149,064 100.0
18	Douglas Applegate (D)	151,306 76.6	2	Claudine Schneider (R)	145,218 72.1	18	Mickey Leland (D)	94,408 92.9
	William C. Abraham (R)	46,130 23.4		Ruth S. Morgenthau (D)	56,129 27.9		J. Alejandro Snead (LIBERT)	7,235 7.1
19	Edward F. Feighan (D)	168,065 70.5	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			19	Larry Combust (R)	113,068 67.7
	Noel F. Roberts (R)	70,359 29.5					Gerald McCathern (D)	53,932 32.3
20	Mary Rose Oakar (D)	146,715 82.6	1	Arthur Ravenel Jr. (R)	101,572 63.8	20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	94,527 70.7
	Michael Sajna (R)	30,944 17.4		Wheeler Tillman (D)	57,691 36.2		Lee Trevino (R)	36,801 27.5
21	Louis Stokes (D)	148,388 85.7	2	Floyd D. Spence (R)	94,960 52.8	21	Lamar Smith (R)	203,989 93.2
	Franklin H. Roski (R)	24,804 14.3		Jim Leventis (D)	83,978 46.6		James A. Robinson (LIBERT)	14,801 6.8
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			3	Butler Derrick (D)	89,071 53.7	22	Thomas D. DeLay (R)	125,733 67.4
1	James M. Inhofe (R)	103,458 52.6		Henry S. Jordan (R)	75,571 45.6		Wayne Walker (D)	58,471 31.4
	Kurt Glassco (D)	93,101 47.4	4	Liz J. Patterson (D)	90,234 52.2	23	Albert G. Bustamante (D)	116,423 64.5
2	Mike Synar (D)	136,009 64.9		Knox White (R)	82,793 47.8		Jerome L. Gonzales (R)	60,559 33.6
	Ira Phillips (R)	73,659 35.1	5	John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	107,959 69.8	24	Martin Frost (D)	135,794 92.6
3	Wes Watkins (D)	100.0		Robert K. "Bob" Carley (R)	46,622 30.2		Leo Sadovy (LIBERT)	10,841 7.4
4	Dave McCurdy (D)	100.0	6	Robin Tallon (D)	120,719 76.1	25	Michael A. Andrews (D)	113,499 71.4
5	Mickey Edwards (R)	139,182 72.2		Robert Cunningham Sr. (R)	37,958 23.9		George H. Loeffler Jr. (R)	44,043 27.7
	Terry J. Montgomery (D)	53,668 27.8	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			26	Dick Armey (R)	194,944 69.3
6	Glenn English (D)	122,887 73.1					Jo Ann Reyes (D)	86,490 30.7
	Mike Brown (R)	45,239 26.9	AL	Tim Johnson (D)	223,759 71.7	27	Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	105,085 100.0
<b>OREGON</b>				David Volk (R)	88,157 28.3	<b>UTAH</b>		
1	Les AuCoin (D)	179,915 69.6	<b>TENNESSEE</b>			1	James V. Hansen (R)	130,893 59.8
	Earl Molander (R)	78,626 30.4					Gunn McKay (D)	87,976 40.2
2	Robert F. Smith (R)	125,366 62.7	1	James H. Quillen (R)	119,526 80.2	2	Wayne Owens (D)	112,129 57.4
	Larry Tuttle (D)	74,700 37.3		Sidney S. Smith (D)	29,469 19.8		Richard Snelgrove (R)	80,212 41.1
3	Ron Wyden (D)	190,684 99.4	2	John J. Duncan (R)	99,631 56.2	3	Howard C. Nielson (R)	129,951 66.8
	Peter A. DeFazio (D)	108,483 72.0		Dudley W. Taylor (D)	77,540 43.8		Robert W. Stringham (D)	60,018 30.9
	Jim Howard (R)	42,220 28.0	3	Marilyn Lloyd (D)	108,264 57.4	<b>VERMONT</b>		
5	Denny Smith (R)	111,489 50.2		Harold L. Coker (R)	80,372 42.6	AL	Peter Smith (R)	98,937 41.2
	Mike Kopetski (D)	110,782 49.8	4	Jim Cooper (D)	94,129 100.0		Bernard Sanders (I)	90,026 37.5
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			5	Bob Clement (D)	155,068 100.0		Paul N. Poirier (D)	45,330 18.9
1	Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	128,076 76.3	6	Bart Gordon (D)	123,652 76.5	<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
	William J. O'Brien (R)	39,749 23.7		Wallace Embry (R)	38,033 23.5	1	Herbert H. Bateman (R)	135,937 73.3
2	William H. Gray III (D)	184,322 93.7	7	Don Sundquist (R)	142,025 80.1		James S. Ellenson (D)	49,614 26.7
	Richard L. Harsch (R)	12,365 6.3		Ken Bloodworth (D)	35,237 19.9	2	Owen B. Pickett (D)	106,666 60.5
3	Robert A. Borski (D)	135,590 63.2	8	John Tanner (D)	94,571 62.4		Jerry R. Curry (R)	62,564 35.5
	Mark Matthews (R)	78,909 36.8		Ed Bryant (R)	56,893 37.6		Stephen P. Shao (I)	4,255 2.4
4	Joe Kolter (D)	124,041 69.8	9	Harold E. Ford (D)	126,280 81.6		Robert A. Smith (I)	2,691 1.5
	Gordon R. Johnston (R)	52,402 29.5		Isaac Richmond (I)	28,522 18.4	3	Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)	187,354 99.7
5	Richard T. Schulze (R)	153,453 78.2	<b>Special Elections</b>				Norman Sisisky (D)	134,786 99.9
	Donald A. Hadley (D)	42,758 21.8	2	John J. "Jimmy" Duncan Jr. (R) <sup>6</sup>	92,929 56.1	5	Lewis F. Payne Jr. (D)	97,242 54.2
6	Gus Yatron (D)	114,119 63.1		Dudley W. Taylor (D)	70,576 42.6		Charles Hawkins (R)	78,396 43.7
	James R. Erwin (R)	65,278 36.1	5	Bob Clement (D) <sup>7</sup>	56,323 62.2	6	Jim Olin (D)	118,369 63.9
7	Curt Weldon (R)	155,387 67.8		Terry Holcomb (R)	32,847 36.3		Charles E. Judd (R)	66,935 36.1
	David Landau (D)	73,745 32.2	<b>TEXAS</b>			7	D. French Slaughter Jr. (R)	136,988 99.6
8	Peter H. Kostmayer (D)	128,153 56.8	1	Jim Chapman (D)	122,566 62.2	8	Stan Parris (R)	154,761 62.3
	Ed Howard (R)	93,648 41.5		Horace McQueen (R)	74,357 37.8		David G. Brickley (D)	93,561 37.7
9	Bud Shuster (R, D)	158,702 100.0	2	Charles Wilson (D)	145,614 87.7	9	Rick Boucher (D)	113,309 63.4
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	140,096 73.2		Gary W. Nelson (LIBERT)	20,475 12.3		John C. Brown (R)	65,410 36.6
	Robert C. Cordaro (D)	51,179 26.8	3	Steve Bartlett (R)	227,882 81.8	10	Frank R. Wolf (R)	188,550 68.1
11	Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	120,706 100.0		Blake Cowden (D)	50,627 18.2		Robert L. Weinberg (D)	88,284 31.9
12	John P. Murtha (D)	133,081 100.0						
13	Lawrence Coughlin (R)	152,191 66.6						
	Bernard Tomkin (D)	76,424 33.4						



Special Election <sup>8</sup>				Candidates		Votes	%	Candidates		Votes	%		
Candidates													
5	Lewis F. Payne Jr. (D)	55,469	59.3	8	Rod Chandler (R)	174,942	70.9	3	Steve Gunderson (R)	157,513	68.3		
	Linda Arey (R)	38,063	40.7		Jim Kean (D)	71,920	29.1		Karl E. Krueger (D)	72,935	31.6		
WASHINGTON				WEST VIRGINIA									
1	John R. Miller (R)	152,265	55.4	1	Alan B. Mollohan (D)	119,256	74.5	6	Thomas E. Petri (R)	165,923	74.2		
	Reese Lindquist (D)	122,646	44.6		Howard K. Tuck (R)	40,732	25.5		Joe Garrett (D)	57,552	25.8		
2	Al Swift (D)	175,191	100.0	2	Harley O. Staggers Jr. (D)	118,356	100.0	7	David R. Obey (D)	142,197	61.8		
3	Jolene Unsoeld (D)	109,412	50.1	3	Bob Wise (D)	120,192	74.3		Kevin J. Hermening (R)	86,077	37.4		
	Bill Wight (R)	108,794	49.9		Paul W. Hart (R)	41,478	25.7	8	Toby Roth (R)	167,275	69.7		
4	Sid Morrison (R)	142,938	74.5	4	Nick J. Rahall II (D)	78,812	61.3		Robert Baron (D)	72,708	30.3		
	J. Richard Golob (D)	48,850	25.5		Marianne R. Brewster (R)	49,753	38.7	9	F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	185,093	74.9		
5	Thomas S. Foley (D)	160,654	76.4	WISCONSIN									
	Marlyn A. Derby (R)	49,657	23.6	1	Les Aspin (D)	158,552	76.2	WYOMING					
6	Norm Dicks (D)	125,904	67.6		Bernie Weaver (R)	49,620	23.8	AL	Dick Cheney (R)	118,350	66.6		
	Kevin P. Cook (R)	60,346	32.4	2	Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	151,501	58.5		Bryan Sharratt (D)	56,527	31.8		
7	Jim McDermott (D)	173,809	76.3		Ann J. Haney (R)	107,457	41.5						
	Robert Edwards (R)	53,902	23.7										

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Melvin Price (D), who died April 22, 1988.

2. For the 1988 House elections in Louisiana, an open primary election was held with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected unopposed, with no further appearance on the general election ballot. If no candidate received 50 percent, a runoff was held between the two top finishers.

3. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Buddy Roemer (D), who resigned March 14, 1988, having been elected governor.

4. In Minnesota the Democratic Party is known as the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party and the Republican Party as the Independent-Republican Party; candidates appear on the ballot with these designations.

5. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. James J. Howard (D), who died March 25, 1988.

6. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. John J. Duncan (R), who died June 21, 1988.

7. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Bill Boner (D), who resigned Oct. 5, 1987, having been elected mayor of Nashville.

8. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. W. C. Daniel (D), who died Jan. 23, 1988.

## 1989 House Elections

ALABAMA				INDIANA				Special Runoff Election				
Special Election <sup>1</sup>				Special Election <sup>4</sup>								
Candidates		Votes	%	Candidates		Votes	%	12	Candidates		Votes	%
3	Glen Browder (D)	47,294	65.3	4	Jill L. Long (D)	65,272	50.7		Pete Geren (D)	40,210	51.0	
	John Rice (R)	25,142	34.7		Dan Heath (R)	63,494	49.3		Bob Lanier (R)	38,590	49.0	
CALIFORNIA				MISSISSIPPI				Special Election <sup>8</sup>				
Special Election <sup>2</sup>				Special Election <sup>5</sup>								
15	Gary Condit (D)	51,543	57.1	5	Gene Taylor (D)	51,561	42.0	18	Craig Washington (D)	27,367	41.3	
	Clare Berryhill (R)	1,592	35.0		Tom Anderson Jr. (R)	45,727	37.2		Anthony Hall (D)	22,797	34.4	
					Mike Moore (D)	25,579	20.8		Ron Wilson (D)	4,948	7.5	
FLORIDA				Special Runoff Election				Special Runoff Election				
Special Election <sup>3</sup>								Special Election <sup>9</sup>				
18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	49,298	53.3	5	Gene Taylor (D)	83,296	65.2	18	Craig Washington (D)	24,140	56.6	
	Gerald Richman (D)	43,274	46.7		Tom Anderson Jr. (R)	44,494	34.8		Anthony Hall (D)	18,484	43.4	
TEXAS <sup>6</sup>								WYOMING				
Special Election <sup>7</sup>								Special Election <sup>9</sup>				
				12	Bob Lanier (R)	21,978	39.4	AL	Craig Thomas (R)	74,384	52.5	
					Pete Geren (D)	17,751	31.8		John P. Vinich (D)	60,845	43.0	
					Jim Lane (D)	12,308	22.1					

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Bill Nichols (D), who died Dec. 13, 1988.

2. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Tony Coelho (D), who resigned June 15, 1989.

3. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Claude Pepper (D), who died May 30, 1989.

4. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Daniel R. Coats (R), who resigned in January 1989, having been appointed to the U.S. Senate.

5. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Larkin Smith (R), who died Aug. 15, 1989.

6. Texas election law requires all candidates in special elections to run against each other, regardless of party. If no candidate received a majority, a special runoff election was held between the two candidates receiving the most votes in the special election.

7. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Jim Wright (D), who resigned June 30, 1989.

8. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Mickey Leland (D), who died Aug. 7, 1989.

9. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Dick Cheney (R), who resigned March 17, 1989, having been appointed defense secretary.



# 1990 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Sonny Callahan (R)	82,185	99.6
2	Bill Dickinson (R)	87,649	51.3
	Faye Baggiano (D)	83,243	48.7
3	Glen Browder (D)	101,923	73.7
	Don Sledge (R)	36,317	26.3
4	Tom Beville (D)	129,872	99.7
5	Robert E. "Bud" Cramer (D)	113,047	67.1
	Albert McDonald (R)	55,326	32.9
6	Ben Erdreich (D)	134,412	92.8
	David A. Alvarez (I)	8,640	6.0
7	Claude Harris (D)	127,490	70.5
	Michael D. Barker (R)	53,258	29.5

## ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	99,003	51.7
	John E. Devens (D)	91,677	47.8

## ARIZONA

1	John J. Rhodes III (R)	166,223	99.5
2	Morris K. Udall (D)	76,549	65.9
	Joseph D. Sweeney (R)	39,586	34.1
3	Bob Stump (R)	134,279	56.6
	Roger Hartstone (D)	103,018	43.4
4	Jon Kyl (R)	141,843	61.3
	Mark Ivey Jr. (D)	89,395	38.7
5	Jim Kolbe (R)	138,975	64.8
	Chuck Phillips (D)	75,642	35.2

## ARKANSAS

1	Bill Alexander (D)	101,026	64.3
	Terry Hayes (R)	56,071	35.7
2	Ray Thornton (D)	103,471	60.4
	Jim Keet (R)	67,800	39.6
3	John Paul Hammerschmidt (R)	129,876	70.5
	Dan Ivy (D)	54,332	29.5
4	Beryl Anthony Jr. (D)	110,365	72.4
	Roy Rood (R)	42,130	27.6

## CALIFORNIA

1	Frank Riggs (R)	99,782	43.3
	Douglas H. Bosco (D)	96,468	41.9
	Darlene G. Comingore (PF)	34,011	14.8
2	Wally Herger (R)	133,315	63.7
	Erwin E. "Bill" Rush (D)	65,333	31.2
	Ross Crain (LIBERT)	10,753	5.1
3	Robert T. Matsui (D)	132,143	60.3
	Lowell P. Landowski (R)	76,148	34.8
4	Vic Fazio (D)	115,090	54.7
	Mark Baughman (R)	82,738	39.3
	Bryce Bigwood (LIBERT)	12,626	6.0
5	Nancy Pelosi (D)	120,633	77.2
	Alan Nichols (R)	35,671	22.8
6	Barbara Boxer (D)	137,306	68.1
	Bill Boerum (R)	64,402	31.9
7	George Miller (D)	121,080	60.5
	Roger A. Payton (R)	79,031	39.5
8	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	119,645	61.3
	Barbara Galewski (R)	75,544	38.7
9	Pete Stark (D)	94,739	58.4
	Victor Romero (R)	67,412	41.6
10	Don Edwards (D)	81,875	62.7
	Mark Patrosso (R)	48,747	37.3
11	Tom Lantos (D)	105,029	65.9
	G. M. "Bill" Quraishi (R)	45,818	28.8
	June R. Genis (LIBERT)	8,518	5.3
12	Tom Campbell (R)	125,157	60.8
	Robert Palmer (D)	69,270	33.7
	Chuck Olson (LIBERT)	11,271	5.5
13	Norman Y. Mineta (D)	97,286	58.0
	David E. Smith (R)	59,773	35.7
	John H. Webster (LIBERT)	10,587	6.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
14	John T. Doolittle (R)	128,309	51.5
	Patricia Malberg (D)	120,742	48.5
15	Gary Condit (D)	97,147	66.2
	Cliff Burris (R)	49,634	33.8
16	Leon E. Panetta (D)	134,236	74.2
	Jerry M. Reiss (R)	39,885	22.0
17	Calvin Dooley (D)	82,611	54.5
	Charles Pashayan Jr. (R)	68,848	45.5
18	Richard H. Lehman (D)	98,804	100.0
19	Robert J. Lagomarsino (R)	94,599	54.6
	Anita Perez Ferguson (D)	76,991	44.4
20	William M. Thomas (R)	112,962	59.8
	Michael A. Thomas (D)	65,101	34.4
	William H. Dilbeck (LIBERT)	10,555	5.6
21	Elton Gallegly (R)	118,326	58.4
	Richard D. Freiman (D)	68,921	34.0
	Peggy Christensen (LIBERT)	15,364	7.6
22	Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	108,634	60.0
	David Bayer (D)	61,630	34.1
23	Anthony C. Beilenson (D)	103,141	61.7
	Jim Salomon (R)	57,118	34.2
24	Henry A. Waxman (D)	71,562	68.9
	John N. Cowles (R)	26,607	25.6
	Maggie Phair (PF)	5,706	5.5
25	Edward R. Roybal (D)	48,120	70.0
	Steven J. Renshaw (R)	17,021	24.8
	Robert H. Scott (LIBERT)	3,576	5.2
26	Howard L. Berman (D)	78,031	61.1
	Roy Dahlson (R)	44,492	34.8
27	Mel Levine (D)	90,857	58.2
	David Barrett Cohen (R)	58,140	37.2
28	Julian C. Dixon (D)	69,482	72.7
	George Z. Adams (R)	21,245	22.2
29	Maxine Waters (D)	51,350	79.4
	Bill DeWitt (R)	12,054	18.6
30	Matthew G. Martinez (D)	45,456	58.2
	Reuben D. Franco (R)	28,914	37.0
31	Mervyn M. Dymally (D)	56,394	67.1
	Eunice A. Sato (R)	27,593	32.9
32	Glenn M. Anderson (D)	68,268	61.5
	Sanford W. Kahn (R)	42,692	38.5
33	David Dreier (R)	101,336	63.7
	Georgia Houston Webb (D)	49,981	31.4
34	Esteban E. Torres (D)	55,646	60.7
	John Eastman (R)	36,024	39.3
35	Jerry Lewis (R)	121,602	60.6
	Barry Norton (D)	66,100	32.9
	Jerry Johnson (LIBERT)	13,020	6.5
36	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	72,409	52.7
	Robert Hammock (R)	64,961	47.3
37	Al McCandless (R)	115,469	49.7
	Ralph Waite (D)	103,961	44.8
38	Robert K. Dornan (R)	60,561	58.1
	Barbara Jackson (D)	43,693	41.9
39	William E. Dannemeyer (R)	113,849	65.3
	Francis X. Hoffman (D)	53,670	30.8
40	C. Christopher Cox (R)	142,299	67.6
	Eugene C. Gratz (D)	68,087	32.4
41	Bill Lowery (R)	105,723	49.2
	Dan Kripke (D)	93,586	43.6
	Karen S. R. Works (PF)	15,428	7.2
42	Dana Rohrabacher (R)	109,353	59.3
	Guy C. Kimbrough (D)	67,189	36.5
43	Ron Packard (R)	151,206	68.1
	Doug Hansen (PF)	40,212	18.1
	Richard L. Arnold (LIBERT)	30,720	13.8
44	Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R)	50,377	46.3
	Jim Bates (D)	48,712	44.8
45	Duncan Hunter (R)	123,591	72.8
	Joe Shea (LIBERT)	46,068	27.2

## COLORADO

1	Patricia Schroeder (D)	82,176	63.7
	Gloria Gonzales Roemer (R)	46,802	36.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	David E. Skaggs (D)	105,248	60.7
	Jason Lewis (R)	68,226	39.3
3	Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D)	124,487	70.2
	Bob Ellis (R)	49,961	28.2
4	Wayne Allard (R)	89,285	54.1
	Dick Bond (D)	75,901	45.9
5	Joel Hefley (R)	127,740	66.4
	Cal Johnston (D)	57,776	30.0
6	Dan Schaefer (R)	105,312	64.5
	Don Jarrett (D)	57,961	35.5

## CONNECTICUT

1	Barbara B. Kennelly (D)	126,566	71.4
	James M. Garvey (R)	50,690	28.6
2	Sam Gejdenson (D)	105,085	59.7
	John M. Ragsdale (R)	70,922	40.3
3	Rosa DeLauro (D)	90,772	52.1
	Thomas Scott (R)	83,440	47.9
4	Christopher Shays (R)	105,682	76.5
	Al Smith (D)	32,352	23.4
5	Gary Franks (R)	93,912	51.7
	Toby Moffett (D)	85,803	47.2
6	Nancy L. Johnson (R)	141,105	74.4
	Paul Kulas (D)	48,628	25.6

## DELAWARE

AL	Thomas R. Carper (D)	116,274	65.5
	Ralph O. Williams (R)	58,037	32.7

## FLORIDA

1	Earl Hutto (D)	88,416	52.2
	Terry Ketchel (R)	80,851	47.8
2	Pete Peterson (D)	103,032	56.9
	Bill Grant (R)	77,939	43.1
3	Charles E. Bennett (D)	84,280	72.7
	Rod Sullivan (R)	31,727	27.3
4	Craig T. James (R)	120,895	55.9
	Reid Hughes (D)	95,320	44.1
5	Bill McCollum (R)	94,453	59.9
	Bob Fletcher (D)	63,253	40.1
6	Cliff Stearns (R)	138,588	59.2
	Art Johnson (D)	95,421	40.8
7	Sam Gibbons (D)	99,464	67.6
	Charles D. Prout (R)	47,765	32.4
8	C. W. Bill Young (R)		100.0
9	Michael Bilirakis (R)	142,163	58.1
	Cheryl Davis Knapp (D)	102,503	41.9
10	Andy Ireland (R)		100.0
11	Jim Bacchus (D)	120,991	51.9
	Bill Tolley (R)	111,970	48.1
12	Tom Lewis (R)		100.0
13	Porter J. Goss (R)		100.0
14	Harry A. Johnston (D)	156,055	66.0
	Scott Shore (R)	80,249	34.0
15	E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)	104,295	97.8
16	Lawrence J. Smith (D)		100.0
17	William Lehman (D)	79,569	78.3
	Earl Rodney (R)	22,029	21.7
18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	56,364	60.4
	Bernard Anscher (D)	36,978	39.6
19	Dante B. Fascell (D)	87,696	62.0
	Bob Allen (R)	53,796	38.0

## GEORGIA

1	Lindsay Thomas (D)	80,515	71.2
	Chris Meredith (R)	32,532	28.8
2	Charles Hatcher (D)	77,910	73.0
	Jonathan Perry Waters (R)	28,781	27.0
3	Richard Ray (D)	72,961	63.2
	Paul Broun (R)	42,561	36.8
4	Ben Jones (D)	96,526	52.4
	John Linder (R)	87,569	47.6



	Candidates	Votes	%
5	John Lewis (D)	86,037	75.6
	J. W. Tibbs Jr. (R)	27,781	24.4
6	Newt Gingrich (R)	78,768	50.3
	David Worley (D)	77,794	49.7
7	George "Buddy" Darden (D)	95,817	60.1
	Al Beverly (R)	63,588	39.9
8	J. Roy Rowland (D)	81,344	68.7
	Bob Cunningham (R)	36,980	31.3
9	Ed Jenkins (D)	96,197	55.8
	Joe Hoffman (R)	76,121	44.2
10	Doug Barnard Jr. (D)	89,683	58.3
	Sam Jones (R)	64,184	41.7

## HAWAII

1	Neil Abercrombie (D)	97,622	60.0
	Mike Liu (R)	62,982	38.7
2	Patsy T. Mink (D)	118,155	66.3
	Andy Poepoe (R)	54,625	30.6

Special Election<sup>1</sup>

2	Patsy T. Mink (D)	51,841	37.4
	Mufi Hannemann (D)	50,164	36.1
	Ron Menor (D)	23,629	17.0
	Andy Poepoe (R)	8,872	6.4

## IDAHO

1	Larry LaRocco (D)	85,054	53.0
	C. A. "Skip" Smyser (R)	75,406	47.0
2	Richard H. Stallings (D)	98,008	63.6
	Sean McDewitt (R)	56,044	36.4

## ILLINOIS

1	Charles A. Hayes (D)	100,890	93.8
	Babette Peyton (R)	6,708	6.2
2	Gus Savage (D)	80,245	78.2
	William T. Hespel (R)	22,350	21.8
3	Marty Russo (D)	110,512	70.9
	Carl L. Klein (R)	45,299	29.1
4	George E. Sangmeister (D)	77,290	59.2
	Manny Hoffman (R)	53,258	40.8
5	William O. Lipinski (D)	73,805	66.3
	David J. Shestokas (R)	34,440	31.0
6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	96,410	66.7
	Robert J. Cassidy (D)	48,155	33.3
7	Cardiss Collins (D)	80,021	79.9
	Michael Dooley (R)	20,099	20.1
8	Dan Rostenkowski (D)	70,151	79.1
	Robert Marshall (LIBERT)	18,529	20.9
9	Sidney R. Yates (D)	96,557	71.2
	Herbert Sohn (R)	39,031	28.8
10	John Edward Porter (R)	104,070	67.7
	Peg McNamara (D)	47,286	30.8
11	Frank Annunzio (D)	82,703	53.6
	Walter W. Dudycz (R)	68,850	44.6
	Larry Saska (IS)	2,692	1.7
12	Philip M. Crane (R)	113,081	82.2
	Steve Pedersen (IS)	24,450	17.8
13	Harris W. Fawell (R)	116,048	65.8
	Steven Thomas (D)	60,305	34.2
14	Dennis Hastert (R)	112,383	66.9
	Donald J. Westphal (D)	55,592	33.1
15	Edward R. Madigan (R)	119,812	100.0
16	John W. Cox Jr. (D)	83,061	54.6
	John W. Hallock Jr. (R)	69,105	45.4
17	Lane Evans (D)	102,062	66.5
	Dan Lee (R)	51,380	33.5
18	Robert H. Michel (R)	105,693	98.4
19	Terry L. Bruce (D)	113,958	66.3
	Robert F. Kerans (R)	55,680	32.4
20	Richard J. Durbin (D)	130,114	66.2
	Paul E. Jurgens (R)	66,433	33.8
21	Jerry F. Costello (D)	95,208	66.0
	Robert H. Gaffner (R)	48,949	34.0
22	Glenn Poshard (D)	138,425	83.7
	Jim Wham (I)	26,896	16.3

## INDIANA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Peter J. Visclosky (D)	68,920	66.0
	William Costas (R)	35,450	34.0
2	Philip R. Sharp (D)	93,495	59.4
	Mike Pence (R)	63,980	40.6
3	Tim Roemer (D)	80,740	50.9
	John Hiler (R)	77,911	49.1
4	Jill Long (D)	99,347	60.7
	Rick Hawks (R)	64,415	39.3
5	Jim Jontz (D)	81,373	53.1
	John A. Johnson (R)	71,750	46.9
6	Dan Burton (R)	116,470	63.5
	James P. Fadely (D)	67,024	36.5
7	John T. Myers (R)	88,598	57.6
	John W. Riley Sr. (D)	65,248	42.4
8	Frank McCloskey (D)	97,465	54.7
	Richard E. Mourdock (R)	80,645	45.3
9	Lee H. Hamilton (D)	107,526	69.0
	Floyd Eugene Coates (R)	48,325	31.0
10	Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	69,362	66.4
	Janos Horvath (R)	35,049	33.6

## IOWA

1	Jim Leach (R)	90,042	99.8
2	Jim Nussle (R)	82,650	49.8
	Eric Tabor (D)	81,008	48.8
3	David R. Nagle (D)	100,947	99.2
4	Neal Smith (D)	127,812	97.9
5	Jim Ross Lightfoot (R)	99,978	68.0
	Rod Powell (D)	47,022	32.0
6	Fred Grandy (R)	112,333	71.8
	Mike O. Earll (D)	44,063	28.2

## KANSAS

1	Pat Roberts (R)	102,974	62.6
	Duane West (D)	61,396	37.4
2	Jim Slattery (D)	99,093	62.8
	Scott Morgan (R)	58,643	37.2
3	Jan Meyers (R)	88,725	60.1
	Leroy Jones (D)	58,923	39.9
4	Dan Glickman (D)	112,015	70.8
	Roger M. Grund (R)	46,283	29.2
5	Dick Nichols (R)	90,555	59.3
	George Wingert (D)	62,244	40.7

## KENTUCKY

1	Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D)	85,323	86.9
	Marvin H. Seat (POP)	12,879	13.1
2	William H. Natcher (D)	77,057	66.0
	Martin A. Tori (R)	39,624	34.0
3	Romano L. Mazzoli (D)	84,750	60.6
	Al Brown (R)	55,188	39.4
4	Jim Bunning (R)	101,680	69.3
	Galen Martin (D)	44,979	30.7
5	Harold Rogers (R)	64,660	100.0
6	Larry J. Hopkins (R)	76,859	100.0
7	Carl C. Perkins (D)	61,330	50.8
	Will T. Scott (R)	59,377	49.2

LOUISIANA<sup>2</sup>

1	Bob Livingston (R)	100.0	
2	William J. Jefferson (D)	55,621	52.5
	Marc H. Morial (D)	50,232	47.5
3	W. J. "Billy" Tauzin (D)	100.0	
4	Jim McCrery (R)	100.0	
5	Jerry Huckaby (D)	100.0	
6	Richard H. Baker (R)	100.0	
7	Jimmy Hayes (D)	100.0	
8	Clyde C. Holloway (R)	100.0	

## MAINE

1	Thomas H. Andrews (D)	167,623	60.1
	David F. Emery (R)	110,836	39.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	121,704	51.0
	Patrick K. McGowan (D)	116,798	49.0

## MARYLAND

1	Wayne T. Gilchrest (R)	88,920	56.8
	Roy Dyson (D)	67,518	43.2
2	Helen Delich Bentley (R)	115,398	74.4
	Ronald P. Bowers (D)	39,785	25.6
3	Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	82,545	69.7
	Harwood Nichols (R)	35,841	30.3
4	Tom McMillen (D)	85,601	58.9
	Robert P. Duckworth (R)	59,846	41.1
5	Steny H. Hoyer (D)	84,747	80.7
	Lee F. Breuer (R)	20,314	19.3
6	Beverly B. Byron (D)	106,502	65.3
	Christopher P. Flotes Jr. (R)	56,479	34.7
7	Kweisi Mfume (D)	59,628	85.0
	Kenneth Kondner (R)	10,529	15.0
8	Constance A. Morella (R)	130,059	73.5
	James Walker Jr. (D)	39,343	22.2

## MASSACHUSETTS

1	Silvio O. Conte (R)	150,748	77.5
	John R. Arden (D)	43,611	22.4
2	Richard E. Neal (D)	134,152	99.8
3	Joseph D. Early (D)	150,992	99.4
4	Barney Frank (D)	143,473	65.5
	John R. Soto (R)	75,454	34.5
5	Chester G. Atkins (D)	110,232	52.2
	John F. MacGovern (R)	101,017	47.8
6	Nicholas Mavroules (D)	149,284	65.0
	Edgar L. Kelley (R)	80,177	34.9
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	155,380	99.9
8	Joseph P. Kennedy II (D)	125,479	72.2
	Glenn W. Fiscus (R)	39,310	22.6
	Susan C. Davies (NA)	8,806	5.1
9	Joe Moakley (D)	124,534	70.3
	Robert W. Horan (I)	52,660	29.7
10	Larry E. Studds (D)	137,805	53.4
	Jon L. Bryan (R)	120,217	46.6
11	Brian J. Donnelly (D)	145,480	99.7

## MICHIGAN

1	John Conyers Jr. (D)	76,556	89.3
	Ray Shoulters (R)	7,298	8.5
2	Carl D. Pursell (R)	95,962	64.1
	Elmer White (D)	49,678	33.2
3	Howard Wolpe (D)	82,376	57.9
	Brad Haskins (R)	60,007	42.1
4	Fred Upton (R)	75,850	57.8
	JoAnne McFarland (D)	55,449	42.2
5	Paul B. Henry (R)	126,308	75.4
	Thomas Trzybinski (D)	41,170	24.6
6	Bob Carr (D)	97,547	99.8
7	Dale E. Kildee (D)	90,307	68.4
	David J. Morrill (R)	41,759	31.6
8	Bob Traxler (D)	98,903	68.6
	James White (R)	45,259	31.4
9	Guy Vander Jagt (R)	89,078	54.8
	Geraldine Greene (D)	73,604	45.2
10	Dave Camp (R)	99,952	65.0
	Joan Louise Dennison (D)	50,923	33.1
11	Robert W. Davis (R)	94,555	61.3
	Marcia Gould (D)	59,759	38.7
12	David E. Bonior (D)	98,232	64.7
	Jim Dingeman (R)	51,119	33.7
13	Barbara-Rose Collins (D)	54,345	80.1
	Carl R. Edwards Sr. (R)	11,203	16.5
14	Dennis M. Hertel (D)	78,506	63.6
	Kenneth C. McNealy (R)	40,499	32.8
15	William D. Ford (D)	68,742	61.2
	Burl C. Adkins (R)	41,092	36.6
16	John D. Dingell (D)	88,962	66.6
	Frank Beaumont (R)	42,629	31.9
17	Sander M. Levin (D)	92,205	69.7
	Blaine L. Lankford (R)	40,100	30.3

Candidates	Votes	%
18 William S. Broomfield (R)	126,629	66.4
Walter Briggs (D)	64,185	33.6

**MINNESOTA<sup>3</sup>**

1 Timothy J. Penny (DFL)	156,749	78.1
Doug Andersen (I-R)	43,856	21.9
2 Vin Weber (I-R)	126,367	61.8
Jim Stone (DFL)	77,935	38.1
3 Jim Ramstad (I-R)	195,833	66.9
Lewis DeMars (DFL)	96,395	32.9
4 Bruce F. Vento (DFL)	143,353	64.7
Ian Maitland (I-R)	77,639	35.1
5 Martin Olav Sabo (DFL)	144,682	72.9
Raymond C. Gilbertson (I-R)	53,720	27.1
6 Gerry Sikorski (DFL)	164,816	64.6
Bruce D. Anderson (I-R)	90,138	35.3
7 Collin C. Peterson (DFL)	107,126	53.5
Arlan Stangeland (I-R)	92,876	46.4
8 James L. Oberstar (DFL)	151,145	72.9
Jerry Shuster (I-R)	56,068	27.0

**MISSISSIPPI**

1 Jamie L. Whitten (D)	43,668	64.9
Bill Bowlin (R)	23,650	35.1
2 Mike Espy (D)	59,393	84.1
Dorothy Benford (R)	11,224	15.9
3 G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery (D)	49,162	100.0
4 Mike Parker (D)	57,137	80.6
Jerry "Rev" Parks (R)	13,754	19.4
5 Gene Taylor (D)	89,926	81.4
Sheila Smith (R)	20,588	18.6

**MISSOURI**

1 William L. Clay (D)	62,550	60.9
Wayne G. Piotrowski (R)	40,160	39.1
2 Joan Kelly Horn (D)	94,378	50.0
Jack Buechner (R)	94,324	50.0
3 Richard A. Gephardt (D)	88,950	56.8
Malcolm L. Holekamp (R)	67,659	43.2
4 Ike Skelton (D)	105,527	61.8
David Eyerly (R)	65,095	38.2
5 Alan Wheat (D)	71,890	62.1
Robert H. Gardner (R)	43,897	37.9
6 E. Thomas Coleman (R)	78,956	51.9
Bob McClure (D)	73,093	48.1
7 Mel Hancock (R)	83,609	52.1
Thomas Patrick Deaton (D)	76,725	47.9
8 Bill Emerson (R)	81,452	57.3
Russ Carnahan (D)	60,751	42.7
9 Harold L. Volkmer (D)	94,156	57.5
Don Curtis (R)	69,514	42.5

**MONTANA**

1 Pat Williams (D)	100,409	61.1
Brad Johnson (R)	63,837	38.9
2 Ron Marlenee (R)	96,449	63.0
Don Burris (D)	56,739	37.0

**NEBRASKA**

1 Doug Bereuter (R)	129,654	64.7
Larry Hall (D)	70,587	35.2
2 Peter Hoagland (D)	111,903	57.9
Ally Milder (R)	80,845	41.8
3 Bill Barrett (R)	98,607	51.1
Sandra K. Scofield (D)	94,234	48.8

**NEVADA**

1 James H. Bilbray (D)	84,650	61.4
Bob Dickinson (R)	47,377	34.4
2 Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)	103,508	59.1
Jane Wisdom (D)	59,581	34.0
Dan Began (LIBERT)	12,120	6.9

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Bill Zeliff (R)	81,684	55.1
Joseph F. Keefe (D)	66,176	44.6
2 Dick Swett (D)	74,829	52.7
Chuck Douglas (R)	67,063	47.2

**NEW JERSEY**

1 Robert E. Andrews (D)	73,522	54.3
Daniel J. Mangini (R)	57,801	42.7
2 William J. Hughes (D)	98,734	88.2
William A. Kanengiser (POP)	13,246	11.8
3 Frank Pallone Jr. (D)	77,709	49.1
Paul A. Kapalko (R)	73,451	46.4
4 Christopher H. Smith (R)	101,508	62.9
Mark Setaro (D)	55,454	34.4
5 Marge Roukema (R)	118,101	75.7
Lawrence Wayne Olsen (D)	35,010	22.4
6 Bernard J. Dwyer (D)	63,696	50.5
Paul Danielczyk (R)	58,209	46.2
7 Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)	100,274	74.6
Bruce H. Bergen (D)	31,114	23.2
8 Robert A. Roe (D)	55,212	76.9
Stephen Sibilia (IC)	13,239	18.4
9 Robert G. Torricelli (D)	82,736	57.0
Peter J. Russo (R)	59,759	41.2
10 Donald M. Payne (D)	42,616	81.5
Howard E. Berkeley (R)	9,072	17.3
11 Dean A. Gallo (R)	95,198	64.9
Michael Gordon (D)	47,782	32.6
12 Dick Zimmer (R)	108,173	64.0
Marguerite Chandler (D)	52,498	31.1
13 H. James Saxton (R)	100,537	58.1
John H. Adler (D)	68,286	39.5
14 Frank J. Guarini (D)	57,581	66.1
Fred J. Theemling Jr. (R)	25,473	29.2

**Special Election<sup>4</sup>**

1 Robert E. Andrews (D)	72,324	55.3
Daniel J. Mangini (R)	58,671	44.7

**NEW MEXICO**

1 Steven H. Schiff (R)	97,375	70.2
Rebecca Vigil-Giron (D)	41,306	29.8
2 Joe Skeen (R)	80,677	100.0
3 Bill Richardson (D)	104,225	74.5
Phil T. Archuleta (R)	35,751	25.5

**NEW YORK**

1 George J. Hochbrueckner (D, Tax Break)	75,211	56.3
Francis W. Creighton (R)	46,380	34.7
Clayton Baldwin Jr. (C)	6,883	5.2
2 Thomas J. Downey (D)	56,722	55.8
John W. Bugler (R, RTL, Tax Cut)	36,859	36.2
Dominic A. Curcio (C)	8,150	8.0
3 Robert J. Mrazek (D, L)	73,029	53.3
Robert Previdi (R, C)	59,089	43.1
4 Norman F. Lent (R, C)	79,304	61.2
Francis T. Goban (D)	41,308	31.8
John J. Dunkle (RTL)	6,706	5.2
5 Raymond J. McGrath (R, C)	71,948	54.6
Mark S. Epstein (D, L)	53,920	40.9
6 Floyd H. Flake (D, L)	44,306	73.1
William Sampol (R)	13,224	21.8
John Cronin (RTL)	3,111	5.1
7 Gary L. Ackerman (D, L)	51,091	100.0
8 James H. Scheuer (D, L)	56,396	72.3
Gustave Reifenkugel (R)	21,646	27.7
9 Thomas J. Manton (D)	35,177	64.4
Ann Pfoser Darby (R, AC)	13,330	24.4
Thomas V. Ognibene (C)	6,137	11.2
10 Charles E. Schumer (D, L)	61,468	80.4
Patrick J. Kinsella (R, C)	14,963	19.6
11 Edolphus Towns (D, L)	36,286	92.9
12 Major R. Owens (D, L)	40,570	94.9

Candidates	Votes	%
13 Stephen J. Solarz (D, L)	47,446	80.4
Edwin Ramos (R, C)	11,557	19.6
14 Susan Molinari (R, C)	58,616	60.0
Anthony J. Poccia (D, L, SIS)	34,625	35.5
15 Bill Green (R)	52,919	58.8
Frances L. Reiter (D)	33,464	37.2
16 Charles B. Rangel (D, R, L)	55,882	97.2
Alvaader Frazier (NA)	1,592	2.8
17 Ted Weiss (D, L)	79,161	80.4
William W. Koeppel (R)	15,219	15.5
18 Jose E. Serrano (D, L)	38,024	93.2
19 Eliot L. Engel (D, L)	45,758	61.2
William J. Gouldman (R)	17,135	22.9
Kevin Brawley (C, RTL)	11,868	15.9
20 Nita M. Lowey (D)	82,203	62.8
Glenn D. Belitto (R)	35,575	27.2
John M. Schafer (C, RTL)	13,030	10.0
21 Hamilton Fish Jr. (R, C)	99,866	71.4
Richard L. Barbuto (D)	34,128	24.4
22 Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	95,495	68.6
John G. Dow (D)	37,034	26.6
23 Michael R. McNulty (D, C)	117,239	64.1
Margaret B. Buhrmaster (R)	65,760	35.9
24 Gerald B. H. Solomon (R, C, RTL)	121,206	68.1
Bob Lawrence (D)	56,671	31.9
25 Sherwood Boehlert (R)	91,348	83.9
William L. Griffen (L)	17,481	16.1
26 David O'B. Martin (R, C)	97,340	100.0
27 James T. Walsh (R, C)	95,220	63.2
Peggy L. Murray (D, L)	52,438	34.8
28 Matthew F. McHugh (D)	97,815	64.8
Seymour Krieger (R)	53,077	35.2
29 Frank Horton (R)	89,105	63.0
Alton F. Eber (D)	34,835	24.6
Peter DeMauro (C)	12,599	8.9
30 Louise M. Slaughter (D)	97,280	59.0
John M. Regan Jr. (R, C, RTL)	67,534	41.0
31 Bill Paxon (R, C, RTL)	90,237	56.6
Kevin P. Gaughan (D, L)	69,328	43.4
32 John J. LaFalce (D, L)	68,367	55.0
Michael T. Waring (R)	39,053	31.4
Kenneth J. Kowalski (C, RTL)	16,853	13.6
33 Henry J. Nowak (D, L)	84,905	77.5
Thomas K. Kepfer (R)	18,181	16.6
Louis P. Corrigan Jr. (C)	6,460	5.9
34 Amo Houghton (R, C)	89,831	69.6
Joseph P. Leahey (D)	37,421	29.0

**Special Elections**

14 Susan Molinari (R) <sup>5</sup>	29,336	59.0
Robert Gigante (D)	17,302	34.8
Barbara Bollert (RTL)	2,649	5.3
18 Jose E. Serrano (D, L) <sup>6</sup>	26,928	92.4
Simeon Golar (R)	2,079	7.1

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1 Walter B. Jones (D)	105,832	64.8
Howard Moye (R)	57,526	35.2
2 Tim Valentine (D)	130,979	74.7
Hal C. Sharpe (R)	44,263	25.3
3 H. Martin Lancaster (D)	83,930	59.3
Don Davis (R)	57,605	40.7
4 David E. Price (D)	139,396	58.1
John Carrington (R)	100,661	41.9
5 Stephen L. Neal (D)	113,814	59.1
Ken Bell (R)	78,747	40.9
6 Howard Coble (R)	125,392	66.6
Helen R. Allegrone (D)	62,913	33.4
7 Charlie Rose (D)	94,946	65.6
Robert C. Anderson (R)	49,681	34.4
8 W.G. "Bill" Hefner (D)	98,700	55.0
Ted Blanton (R)	80,852	45.0
9 Alex McMillan (R)	131,936	62.0
David P. McKnight (D)	80,802	38.0
10 Cass Ballenger (R)	106,400	61.8
Daniel R. Green Jr. (D)	65,710	38.2
11 Charles H. Taylor (R)	101,991	50.7
James McClure Clarke (D)	99,318	49.3





## NORTH DAKOTA

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Byron L. Dorgan (D)	152,530	65.2
Edward T. Schafer (R)	81,443	34.8

## OHIO

1 Charles Luken (D)	83,932	51.1
J. Kenneth Blackwell (R)	80,362	48.9
2 Bill Gradison (R)	103,817	64.4
Tyrone K. Yates (D)	57,345	35.6
3 Tony P. Hall (D)	116,797	100.0
4 Michael G. Oxley (R)	103,897	61.7
Thomas E. Burkhardt (D)	64,467	38.3
5 Paul E. Gillmor (R)	113,615	68.5
P. Scott Mange (D)	41,693	25.1
John E. Jackson (I)	10,612	6.4
6 Bob McEwen (R)	117,220	71.2
Ray Mitchell (D)	47,415	28.8
7 David L. Hobson (R)	97,123	62.1
Jack Schira (D)	59,349	37.9
8 John A. Boehner (R)	99,955	61.1
Gregory V. Jolivet (D)	63,584	38.9
9 Marcy Kaptur (D)	117,681	77.7
Jerry D. Lammers (R)	33,791	22.3
10 Clarence E. Miller (R)	106,009	63.2
John M. Buchanan (D)	61,656	36.8
11 Dennis E. Eckart (D)	111,923	65.7
Margaret Mueller (R)	58,372	34.3
12 John R. Kasich (R)	130,495	72.0
Mike Gelpi (D)	50,784	28.0
13 Don J. Pease (D)	93,431	56.7
William D. Nielsen (R)	60,925	36.9
John Michael Ryan (I)	10,506	6.4
14 Thomas C. Sawyer (D)	97,875	59.6
Jean E. Bender (R)	66,460	40.4
15 Chalmers P. Wylie (R)	99,251	59.1
Thomas V. Erney (D)	68,510	40.8
16 Ralph Regula (R)	101,097	58.9
Warner D. Mendenhall (D)	70,516	41.1
17 James A. Traficant Jr. (D)	133,207	77.7
Robert R. DeJulio Jr. (R)	38,199	22.3
18 Douglas Applegate (D)	120,782	74.3
John A. Hales (R)	41,823	25.7
19 Edward F. Feighan (D)	132,951	64.8
Susan M. Lawko (R)	72,315	35.2
20 Mary Rose O'Carroll (D)	109,390	73.3
Bill Smith (R)	39,749	26.7
21 Louis Stokes (D)	103,338	80.0
Franklin H. Roski (R)	25,906	20.0

## OKLAHOMA

1 James M. Inhofe (R)	75,618	56.0
Kurt Glassco (D)	59,521	44.0
2 Mike Synar (D)	90,820	61.3
Terry M. Gorman (R)	57,331	38.7
3 Bill Brewster (D)	107,641	80.4
Patrick K. Miller (R)	26,261	19.6
4 Dave McCurdy (D)	100,879	73.6
Howard Bell (R)	36,232	26.4
5 Mickey Edwards (R)	114,608	69.6
Bryce Baggett (D)	50,086	30.4
6 Glenn English (D)	110,100	80.0
Robert Burns (R)	27,540	20.0

## OREGON

1 Les AuCoin (D)	150,292	63.1
Earl Molander (R)	72,382	30.4
Rick Livingston (I)	15,585	6.5
2 Robert F. Smith (R)	127,998	68.0
Jim Smiley (D)	60,131	32.0
3 Ron Wyden (D)	169,731	80.8
Philip E. Mooney (R)	40,216	19.1
4 Peter A. DeFazio (D)	162,494	85.8
Tonie Nathan (LIBERT)	26,432	14.0
5 Mike Kopetski (D)	124,610	55.0
Denny Smith (R)	101,650	44.9

## PENNSYLVANIA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	73,423	79.4
James Love Jackson (R)	19,018	20.6
2 William H. Gray III (D)	94,584	92.1
Donald Bakove (R)	8,118	7.9
3 Robert A. Borski (D)	89,908	60.0
Joseph Marc McColgan (R)	59,901	40.0
4 Joe Kolter (D)	74,114	55.9
Gordon R. Johnston (R)	58,469	44.1
5 Richard T. Schulze (R)	75,097	57.1
Samuel C. Stretton (D)	50,597	38.5
6 Gus Yatron (D)	74,394	57.0
John F. Hicks (R)	56,093	43.0
7 Curt Weldon (R)	105,868	65.3
John Innelli (D)	56,292	34.7
8 Peter H. Kostmayer (D)	85,015	56.6
Audrie Zettick Schaller (R)	65,100	43.4
9 Bud Shuster (R, D)	106,632	100.0
10 Joseph M. McDade (R, D)	113,490	100.0
11 Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	88,219	100.0
12 John P. Murtha (D)	80,686	61.7
William Choby (R)	50,007	38.3
13 Lawrence Coughlin (R)	89,577	60.3
Bernard Tomkin (D)	58,967	39.7
14 William J. Coyne (D)	77,636	71.8
Richard Edward Caligiuri (R)	30,497	28.2
15 Don Ritter (R)	77,178	60.6
Richard J. Orloski (D)	50,233	39.4
16 Robert S. Walker (R)	85,596	66.1
Ernest Eric Gyll (D)	43,849	33.9
17 George W. Gekas (R, D)	110,317	100.0
18 Rick Santorum (R)	85,697	51.4
Doug Walgren (D)	80,880	48.6
19 Bill Goodling (R)	96,336	100.0
20 Joseph M. Gaydos (D)	82,080	65.6
Robert C. Lee (R)	43,054	34.4
21 Tom Ridge (R)	92,732	100.0
22 Austin J. Murphy (D)	78,375	63.3
Suzanne Hayden (R)	45,509	36.7
23 William F. Clinger Jr. (R)	78,189	59.4
Daniel J. Shannon (D)	53,465	40.6

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Ronald K. Machtley (R)	89,963	55.2
Scott Wolf (D)	73,131	44.8
2 Jack Reed (D)	108,818	59.2
Gertrude M. "Trudy" Cox (R)	74,953	40.8

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Arthur Ravenel Jr. (R)	80,839	65.5
Eugene Platt (D)	42,555	34.5
2 Floyd D. Spence (R)	90,054	88.7
Geb Sommer (LIBERT)	11,101	10.9
3 Butler Derrick (D)	72,561	58.0
Ray Haskett (R)	52,419	41.9
4 Liz J. Patterson (D)	81,927	61.4
Terry E. Haskins (R)	51,338	38.4
5 John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	91,775	99.9
6 Robin Tallon (D)	94,121	99.6

## SOUTH DAKOTA

AL Tim Johnson (D)	173,814	67.6
Don Frankenfeld (R)	83,484	32.4

## TENNESSEE

1 James H. Quillen (R)	47,796	99.9
2 John J. Duncan (R)	62,797	80.6
Peter Hebert (I)	15,127	19.4
3 Marilyn Lloyd (D)	49,662	53.0
Grady L. Rhoden (R)	36,855	39.3
Peter T. Melcher (I)	5,598	6.0
4 Jim Cooper (D)	52,101	67.4
Claiborne "Clay" Sanders (R)	22,890	29.6

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
5 Bob Clement (D)	55,607	72.4
Tom Stone (I)	13,577	17.7
Al Borgman (I)	5,383	7.0
6 Bart Gordon (D)	60,538	66.7
Gregory Cochran (R)	26,424	29.1
7 Don Sundquist (R)	66,141	62.0
Ken Bloodworth (D)	40,516	38.0
8 John Tanner (D)	62,241	100.0
9 Harold E. Ford (D)	48,629	58.1
Aaron C. Davis (R)	25,730	30.8
Thomas M. Davidson (I)	7,249	8.7

## TEXAS

1 Jim Chapman (D)	89,241	61.0
Hamp Hodges (R)	56,954	39.0
2 Charles Wilson (D)	76,974	55.6
Donna Peterson (R)	61,555	44.4
3 Steve Bartlett (R)	153,857	99.6
4 Ralph M. Hall (D)	108,300	99.6
5 John Bryant (D)	65,228	59.6
Jerry Rucker (R)	41,307	37.7
6 Joe L. Barton (R)	125,049	66.5
John E. Welch (D)	62,344	33.1
7 Bill Archer (R)	114,254	100.0
8 Jack Fields (R)	60,603	100.0
9 Jack Brooks (D)	79,786	57.7
Maury Meyers (R)	58,399	42.3
10 J.J. "Jake" Pickle (D)	152,784	64.9
David Beilharz (R)	73,766	31.3
11 Chet Edwards (D)	73,810	53.5
Hugh D. Shine (R)	64,269	46.5
12 Pete Geren (D)	98,026	71.3
Mike McGinn (R)	39,438	28.7
13 Bill Sarpalius (D)	81,815	56.5
Dick Waterfield (R)	63,045	43.5
14 Greg H. Laughlin (D)	89,251	54.3
Joe Dial (R)	75,098	45.7
15 E. "Kika" de la Garza (D)	72,461	100.0
Ronald D. Coleman (D)	62,455	95.6
17 Charles W. Stenholm (D)	104,100	100.0
Craig Washington (D)	54,477	99.6
19 Larry Combest (R)	83,795	100.0
20 Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	56,318	100.0
Lamar Smith (R)	144,570	74.8
Kirby J. Roberts (D)	48,585	25.2
22 Thomas D. DeLay (R)	93,425	71.2
Bruce Director (D)	37,721	28.8
23 Albert G. Bustamante (D)	71,052	63.5
Jerome L. Gonzales (R)	40,856	36.5
24 Martin Frost (D)	86,297	100.0
25 Michael A. Andrews (D)	67,427	100.0
26 Dick Army (R)	147,856	70.4
John Wayne Caton (D)	62,158	29.6
27 Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	62,822	100.0

## UTAH

1 James V. Hansen (R)	82,746	52.1
Kenley Brunsdale (D)	69,491	43.8
2 Wayne Owens (D)	85,167	57.6
Genevieve Atwood (R)	58,869	39.8
3 Bill Orton (D)	79,163	58.3
Karl Snow (R)	49,452	36.4

## VERMONT

AL Bernard Sanders (I)	117,522	56.0
Peter Smith (R)	82,938	39.5

## VIRGINIA

1 Herbert H. Bateman (R)	72,000	51.0
Andrew H. Fox (D)	69,194	49.0
2 Owen B. Pickett (D)	55,179	75.0
Harry G. Broskie (I)	15,915	21.6
3 Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)	77,125	65.3
Jay Starke (D)	36,253	30.7

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
4 Norman Sisisky (D)	71,051	78.3	5 Thomas S. Foley (D)	110,234	68.8	3 Steve Gunderson (R)	94,509	61.0
Don L. Reynolds (I)	12,295	13.6	Marlyn A. Derby (R)	49,965	31.2	James L. Ziegeweid (D)	60,409	39.0
Loretta F. Chandler (I)	7,102	7.8	6 Norm Dicks (D)	79,079	61.4	4 Gerald D. Kleczka (D)	96,981	69.2
5 Lewis F. Payne Jr. (D)	66,532	99.4	Norbert Mueller (R)	49,786	38.6	Joseph L. Cook (R)	43,001	30.7
6 Jim Olin (D)	92,968	82.7	7 Jim McDermott (D)	106,761	72.3	5 Jim Moody (D)	77,557	68.0
Gerald E. Berg (I)	18,148	16.1	Larry Penberthy (R)	35,511	24.1	Donalda Hammersmith (R)	31,255	27.4
7 D. French Slaughter Jr. (R)	81,688	58.1	8 Rod Chandler (R)	96,323	56.2	6 Thomas E. Petri (R)	111,036	99.5
David M. Smith (D)	58,684	41.7	David E. Giles (D)	75,031	43.8	7 David R. Obey (D)	100,069	62.1
8 James P. Moran Jr. (D)	88,475	51.7	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			John L. McEwen (R)	60,961	37.9
Stan Parris (R)	76,367	44.6				8 Toby Roth (R)	95,902	53.5
9 Rick Boucher (D)	67,215	97.1				Jerome Van Sistine (D)	83,199	46.4
10 Frank R. Wolf (R)	103,761	61.5				9 F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	117,967	99.7
N. MacKenzie Canter III (D)	57,249	33.9						
<b>WASHINGTON</b>						<b>WYOMING</b>		
1 John R. Miller (R)	100,339	52.0	1 Alan B. Mollohan (D)	72,849	67.1	AL Craig Thomas (R)	87,078	55.1
Cynthia Sullivan (D)	92,447	48.0	Howard K. Tuck (R)	35,657	32.9	Pete Maxfield (D)	70,977	44.9
2 Al Swift (D)	92,837	50.5	2 Harley O. Staggers Jr. (D)	63,174	55.5			
Doug Smith (R)	75,669	41.2	Oliver Luck (R)	50,708	44.5			
William L. McCord (LIBERT)	15,165	8.3	3 Bob Wise (D)	75,327	100.0			
3 Jolene Unsoeld (D)	95,645	53.8	4 Nick J. Rahall II (D)	39,948	52.0			
Bob Williams (R)	82,269	46.2	Marianne R. Brewster (R)	36,946	48.0			
4 Sid Morrison (R)	106,545	70.7	<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
Ole Hougen (D)	44,241	29.3						
			1 Les Aspin (D)	93,961	99.4			
			2 Scott L. Klug (R)	96,938	53.2			
			Robert W. Kastenmeier (D)	85,156	46.8			

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Daniel K. Akaka (D), who resigned May 16, 1990, having been appointed to the U.S. Senate.

2. For the 1990 House elections in Louisiana, an open primary election was held with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected unopposed, with no further appearance on the general election ballot. If no candidate received 50 percent, a runoff was held between the two top finishers.

3. In Minnesota the Democratic Party is known as the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party and the Republican Party as the Independent-Republican Party; candidates appear on the ballot with these designations.

4. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. James J. Florio (D), who resigned Jan. 16, 1990, having been elected governor.

5. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Guy V. Molinari (R), who resigned Jan. 1, 1990.

6. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Robert Garcia (D), who resigned Jan. 7, 1990.

## 1991 House Elections

<b>ARIZONA</b>			<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			<b>TEXAS</b>		
<b>Special Election<sup>1</sup></b>			<b>Special Election<sup>3</sup></b>			<b>Special Election<sup>5</sup></b>		
Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
2 Ed Pastor (D)	32,289	55.5	1 John Olver (D)	70,022	49.6	3 Sam Johnson (R)	24,004	52.6
Pat Conner (R)	25,814	44.4	Steven D. Pierce (R)	68,052	48.2	Tom Pauken (R)	21,647	47.4
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
<b>Special Election<sup>2</sup></b>			<b>Special Election<sup>4</sup></b>			<b>Special Election<sup>6</sup></b>		
15 Thomas W. Ewing (R)	25,675	66.4	2 Lucien E. Blackwell (D)	51,820	39.2	7 George F. Allen (R)	106,745	62.0
Gerald Bradley (D)	13,011	33.6	Chaka Fattah (D)	37,068	28.0	Kay Slaughter (D)	59,655	34.7
			John F. White Jr. (D)	36,469	27.6			
			Nadine G. Smith-Bulford (R)	6,928	5.2			

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Morris K. Udall (D), who resigned May 4, 1991.

2. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Edward R. Madigan (R), who resigned March 8, 1991, having been appointed agriculture secretary.

3. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R), who died Feb. 8, 1991.

4. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. William H. Gray III (D), who resigned Sept. 11, 1991.

5. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Steve Bartlett (R), who resigned March 11, 1991.

6. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. D. French Slaughter Jr. (R), who resigned Nov. 5, 1991.





## 1992 House Elections

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Sonny Callahan (R)	128,874	60.2
	William A. Brewer (D)	78,742	36.8
2	Terry Everett (R)	112,906	49.5
	George C. Wallace Jr. (D)	109,335	47.9
3	Glen Browder (D)	119,175	60.3
	Don Sledge (R)	73,800	37.4
4	Tom Beville (D)	157,907	68.5
	Mickey Strickland (R)	66,934	29.0
5	Robert E. "Bud" Cramer (D)	160,060	65.6
	Terry Smith (R)	77,951	31.9
6	Spencer Bachus (R)	146,599	52.4
	Ben Erdreich (D)	126,062	45.0
7	Earl F. Hilliard (D)	144,320	69.5
	Kervin Jones (R)	36,086	17.4
	James M. Lewis (I)	12,461	6.0
	James Chambliss (I)	11,466	5.5

### ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	111,849	46.8
	John E. Devens (D)	102,378	42.8
	Michael A. States (ALI)	15,049	6.3

### ARIZONA

1	Sam Coppersmith (D)	130,715	51.3
	John J. Rhodes III (R)	113,613	44.6
2	Ed Pastor (D)	90,693	66.0
	Don Shooter (R)	41,257	30.0
3	Bob Stump (R)	158,906	61.5
	Roger Hartstone (D)	88,830	34.4
4	Jon Kyl (R)	156,330	59.2
	Walter R. Mybeck II (D)	70,572	26.7
	Debbie Collings (I)	25,553	9.7
5	Jim Kolbe (R)	172,867	66.5
	Jim Toevs (D)	77,256	29.7
6	Karan English (D)	124,251	53.0
	Doug Wead (R)	97,074	41.4
	Sarah Stannard (I)	13,047	5.6

### ARKANSAS

1	Blanche Lambert (D)	149,558	69.8
	Terry Hayes (R)	64,618	30.2
2	Ray Thornton (D)	154,946	74.2
	Dennis Scott (R)	53,978	25.8
3	Tim Hutchinson (R)	125,295	50.2
	John VanWinkle (D)	117,775	47.2
4	Jay Dickey (R)	113,009	52.3
	W. J. "Bill" McCuen (D)	102,918	47.7

### CALIFORNIA

1	Dan Hamburg (D)	119,676	47.6
	Frank Riggs (R)	113,266	45.1
2	Wally Herger (R)	167,247	65.2
	Elliot Roy Freedman (D)	71,780	28.0
	Harry H. Pendery (LIBERT)	17,529	6.8
3	Vic Fazio (D)	122,149	51.2
	H. L. "Bill" Richardson (R)	96,092	40.3
	Ross Crain (LIBERT)	20,444	8.6
4	John T. Doolittle (R)	141,155	49.8
	Patricia Malberg (D)	129,489	45.7
5	Robert T. Matsui (D)	158,250	68.6
	Robert S. Dinsmore (R)	58,698	25.5
6	Lynn Woolsey (D)	190,322	65.2
	Bill Filante (R)	98,171	33.6
7	George Miller (D)	153,320	70.3
	Dave Scholl (R)	54,822	25.1
8	Nancy Pelosi (D)	191,906	82.5
	Marc Wolin (R)	25,693	11.0
9	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	164,265	71.9
	G. William Hunter (R)	53,707	23.5
10	Bill Baker (R)	145,702	52.0
	Wendell H. Williams (D)	134,635	48.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Richard W. Pombo (R)	94,453	47.6
	Patricia Garamendi (D)	90,539	45.6
	Christine Roberts (LIBERT)	13,498	6.8
12	Tom Lantos (D)	157,205	68.8
	Jim Tomlin (R)	53,278	23.3
13	Pete Stark (D)	123,795	60.2
	Verne Teyler (R)	64,953	31.6
	Roslyn A. Allen (PFP)	16,768	8.2
14	Anna G. Eshoo (D)	146,873	56.7
	Tom Huening (R)	101,202	39.0
15	Norman Y. Mineta (D)	168,617	63.5
	Robert Wick (R)	82,875	31.2
	Duggan Dieterly (LIBERT)	13,293	5.0
16	Don Edwards (D)	96,661	62.0
	Ted Bundesen (R)	49,843	32.0
	Amani S. Kuumba (PFP)	9,370	6.0
17	Leon E. Panetta (D)	151,565	72.0
	Bill McCampbell (R)	49,947	23.7
18	Gary Condit (D)	139,704	84.7
	Kim R. Almstrom (LIBERT)	25,307	15.3
19	Richard H. Lehman (D)	101,619	46.9
	Tal L. Cloud (R)	100,590	46.4
	Dorothy L. Wells (PFP)	13,334	6.2
20	Calvin Dooley (D)	72,679	64.9
	Ed Hunt (R)	39,388	35.1
21	William M. Thomas (R)	127,758	65.2
	Deborah A. Vollmer (D)	68,058	34.7
22	Michael Huffington (R)	131,242	52.5
	Gloria Ochoa (D)	87,328	34.9
	Mindy Lorenz (GREEN)	23,699	9.5
23	Elton Gallegly (R)	115,504	54.3
	Anita Perez Ferguson (D)	88,225	41.4
24	Anthony C. Beilenson (D)	141,742	55.5
	Tom McClintock (R)	99,835	39.1
	John Paul Lindblad (PFP)	13,690	5.4
25	Howard P. "Buck" McKeon (R)	113,611	51.9
	James H. "Gil" Gilmartin (D)	72,233	33.0
	Rick Pamplin (I)	13,930	6.4
26	Howard L. Berman (D)	73,807	61.0
	Gary Forsch (R)	36,453	30.1
	Margery Hinds (PFP)	7,180	5.9
27	Carlos J. Moorhead (R)	105,521	49.7
	Doug Kahn (D)	83,805	39.4
	Jesse A. Moorman (GREEN)	11,003	5.2
28	David Dreier (R)	122,353	58.4
	Al Wachtel (D)	76,525	36.5
29	Henry A. Waxman (D)	160,312	61.3
	Mark A. Robbins (R)	67,141	25.7
	David Davis (I)	15,445	5.9
	Susan C. Davies (PFP)	13,888	5.3
30	Xavier Becerra (D)	48,800	58.4
	Morry Wakseberg (R)	20,034	24.0
	Blase Bonpane (GREEN)	6,315	7.6
	Elizabeth A. Nakano (PFP)	6,173	7.4
31	Matthew G. Martinez (D)	68,324	62.6
	Reuben D. Franco (R)	40,873	37.4
32	Julian C. Dixon (D)	150,644	87.2
	Bob Weber (LIBERT)	12,384	7.2
	William R. Williams (PFP)	9,782	5.7
33	Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	32,010	63.0
	Robert Guzman (R)	15,428	30.4
34	Esteban E. Torres (D)	91,738	61.3
	J. "Jay" Hernandez (R)	50,907	34.0
35	Maxine Waters (D)	102,941	82.5
	Nate Truman (R)	17,417	14.0
36	Jane Harman (D)	125,751	48.4
	Joan Milke Flores (R)	109,684	42.2
	Richard H. Greene (GREEN)	13,297	5.1
37	Walter R. Tucker (D)	97,159	85.7
	B. Kwaku Duren (PFP)	16,178	14.3
38	Steve Horn (R)	92,038	48.6
	Evan Anderson Braude (D)	82,108	43.4
39	Ed Royce (R)	122,472	57.3
	Molly McClanahan (D)	81,728	38.2
40	Jerry Lewis (R)	129,563	63.1
	Donald M. Rusk (D)	63,881	31.1
	Margie Akin (PFP)	11,839	5.8
41	Jay C. Kim (R)	101,753	59.6
	Bob Baker (D)	58,777	34.4
	Mike Noonan (PFP)	10,136	5.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
42	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	79,780	50.7
	Dick Rutan (R)	69,251	44.0
	Fritz R. Ward (LIBERT)	8,424	5.4
43	Ken Calvert (R)	88,987	46.7
	Mark A. Takano (D)	88,468	46.4
44	Al McCandless (R)	110,333	54.2
	Georgia Smith (D)	81,693	40.1
	Phil Turner (LIBERT)	11,515	5.7
45	Dana Rohrabacher (R)	123,731	54.5
	Patricia McCabe (D)	88,508	39.0
	Gary D. Copeland (LIBERT)	14,777	6.5
46	Robert K. Dornan (R)	55,659	50.2
	Robert John Banuelos (D)	45,435	41.0
	Richard G. Newhouse (LIBERT)	9,712	8.8
47	C. Christopher Cox (R)	165,004	64.9
	John F. Anweiler (D)	76,924	30.3
48	Ron Packard (R)	140,935	61.1
	Michael Farber (D)	67,415	29.2
	Donna White (PFP)	13,396	5.8
49	Lynn Schenk (D)	127,280	51.1
	Judy Jarvis (R)	106,170	42.7
50	Bob Filner (D)	77,293	56.6
	Tony Valencia (R)	39,531	28.9
	Barbara Hutchinson (LIBERT)	15,489	11.3
51	Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R)	141,890	56.7
	Bea Herbert (D)	85,148	33.7
52	Duncan Hunter (R)	112,995	52.9
	Janet M. Gastil (D)	88,076	41.2

### COLORADO

1	Patricia Schroeder (D)	156,629	68.8
	Raymond Diaz Aragon (R)	70,902	31.2
2	David E. Skaggs (D)	164,790	60.7
	Bryan Day (R)	88,470	32.6
	Vern Tharp (AGA)	18,101	6.7
3	Scott McInnis (R)	143,293	54.7
	Mike Callihan (D)	114,480	43.7
4	Wayne Allard (R)	139,884	57.8
	Tom Redder (D)	101,957	42.2
5	Joel Hefley (R)	173,096	71.1
	Charles A. Oriez (D)	62,550	25.7
6	Dan Schaefer (R)	142,021	60.9
	Tom Kolbe (D)	91,073	39.1

### CONNECTICUT

1	Barbara B. Kennelly (D, ACP)	164,735	67.1
	Philip L. Steele (R)	75,113	30.6
2	Sam Gejdenson (D, ACP)	123,291	50.8
	Edward W. Munster (R)	119,416	49.2
3	Rosa DeLauro (D, ACP)	162,568	65.7
	Thomas Scott (R)	84,952	34.3
4	Christopher Shays (R)	147,816	67.3
	Dave Schropfer (D)	58,666	26.7
	Al Smith (ACP)	11,679	5.3
5	Gary Franks (R)	104,891	43.7
	James J. Lawlor (D)	74,791	31.1
	Lynn H. Taborsak (ACP)	54,022	22.5
6	Nancy L. Johnson (R)	166,967	69.7
	Eugene F. Slason (D)	60,373	25.2

### DELAWARE

AL	Michael N. Castle (R)	153,037	55.4
	S. B. Woo (D)	117,426	42.5

### FLORIDA

1	Earl Hutto (D)	118,941	52.0
	Terry Ketchel (R)	100,349	43.9
2	Pete Peterson (D)	167,215	73.4
	Ray Wagner (R)	60,425	26.5
3	Corrine Brown (D)	91,915	59.3
	Don Weidner (R)	63,115	40.7
4	Tillie Fowler (R)	135,883	56.7
	Mattox Hair (D)	103,531	43.2
5	Karen L. Thurman (D)	129,698	49.2
	Tom Hogan (R)	114,356	43.4
	Cindy Munkittrick (I)	19,462	7.4





	Candidates	Votes	%
8	Joseph P. Kennedy II (D)	149,903	83.1
	Alice Harriett Nakash (I)	30,402	16.8
9	Joe Moakley (D)	175,550	69.2
	Martin D. Conboy (R)	54,291	21.4
	Lawrence C. Mackin (I)	15,637	6.2
10	Gerry E. Studds (D)	189,342	60.8
	Daniel W. Daly (R)	75,887	24.4
	Jon L. Bryan (I)	39,265	12.6

### MICHIGAN

1	Bart Stupak (D)	144,857	53.9
	Philip E. Ruppe (R)	117,056	43.6
2	Peter Hoekstra (R)	155,577	63.0
	John H. Miltner (D)	86,265	35.0
3	Paul B. Henry (R)	162,451	61.3
	Carol S. Kooistra (D)	95,927	36.2
4	Dave Camp (R)	157,337	62.5
	Lisa A. Donaldson (D)	87,573	34.8
5	James A. Barcia (D)	147,618	60.3
	Keith Muxlow (R)	93,098	38.0
6	Fred Upton (R)	144,083	61.8
	Andy Davis (D)	89,020	38.2
7	Nick Smith (R)	133,972	87.6
	Kenneth Proctor (LIBERT)	18,751	12.3
8	Bob Carr (D)	135,517	47.6
	Dick Chrysler (R)	131,906	46.3
9	Dale E. Kildee (D)	133,956	53.7
	Megan O'Neill (R)	111,798	44.8
10	David E. Bonior (D)	138,193	53.1
	Douglas Carl (R)	114,918	44.2
11	Joe Knollenberg (R)	168,940	57.6
	Walter Briggs (D)	117,725	40.2
12	Sander M. Levin (D)	137,514	52.6
	John Pappageorge (R)	119,357	45.7
13	William D. Ford (D)	127,642	51.9
	R. Robert Geake (R)	105,169	42.8
14	John Conyers Jr. (D)	165,496	82.4
	John W. Gordon (R)	32,036	15.9
15	Barbara-Rose Collins (D)	148,908	80.5
	Charles C. Vincent (R)	31,849	17.2
16	John D. Dingell (D)	156,964	65.1
	Frank Beaumont (R)	75,694	31.4

### MINNESOTA<sup>2</sup>

1	Timothy J. Penny (DFL)	206,369	73.9
	Timothy R. Droogsma (I-R)	72,367	25.9
2	David Minge (DFL)	132,156	47.8
	Cal R. Ludeman (I-R)	131,587	47.6
3	Jim Ramstad (I-R)	200,240	63.6
	Paul Mandell (DFL)	104,606	33.2
4	Bruce F. Vento (DFL)	159,796	57.5
	Ian Maitland (I-R)	101,744	36.6
5	Martin Olav Sabo (DFL)	174,139	62.8
	Stephen A. Moriarty (I-R)	77,093	27.8
6	Rod Grams (I-R)	133,564	44.4
	Gerry Sikorski (DFL)	100,016	33.2
	Dean Barkley (I)	48,329	16.1
	James H. Peterson (IFP)	16,411	5.5
7	Collin C. Peterson (DFL)	133,886	50.4
	Bernie Omann (I-R)	130,396	49.1
8	James L. Oberstar (DFL)	167,104	59.0
	Phil Herwig (I-R)	83,823	29.6
	Harry Robb Welty (Perot Choice)	22,619	8.0

### MISSISSIPPI

1	Jamie L. Whitten (D)	121,664	59.5
	Clyde E. Whitaker (R)	82,952	40.5
2	Mike Espy (D)	133,361	76.4
	Dorothy Benford (R)	41,248	23.6
3	G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery (D)	162,864	81.2
	Michael E. Williams (R)	37,710	18.8
4	Mike Parker (D)	130,927	67.3
	Jack L. McMillan (R)	43,705	22.5
	Liz Gilchrist (I)	10,523	5.4
5	Gene Taylor (D)	120,766	63.2
	Paul Harvey (R)	67,619	35.4

### MISSOURI

1	William L. Clay (D)	158,693	68.1
	Arthur S. Montgomery (R)	74,482	31.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	James M. Talent (R)	157,594	50.4
	Joan Kelly Horn (D)	148,729	47.6
3	Richard A. Gephardt (D)	174,000	64.0
	Malcolm L. Holekamp (R)	90,006	33.1
4	Ike Skelton (D)	176,977	70.4
	John Carley (R)	74,475	29.6
5	Alan Wheat (D)	151,014	59.1
	Edward "Gomer" Moody (R)	93,562	36.6
6	Pat Danner (D)	148,887	55.4
	E. Thomas Coleman (R)	119,637	44.6
7	Mel Hancock (R)	160,303	61.6
	Thomas Patrick Deaton (D)	99,762	38.4
8	Bill Emerson (R)	147,398	62.9
	Thad Bullock (D)	86,730	37.0
9	Harold L. Volkmer (D)	124,694	47.7
	Rick Hardy (R)	118,811	45.5

### MONTANA

AL	Pat Williams (D)	203,711	50.5
	Ron Marlenee (R)	189,570	47.0

### NEBRASKA

1	Doug Bereuter (R)	142,713	59.7
	Gerry Finnegan (D)	96,309	40.3
2	Peter Hoagland (D)	119,512	51.2
	Ronald L. Staskiewicz (R)	113,828	48.8
3	Bill Barrett (R)	170,857	71.7
	Lowell Fisher (D)	67,457	28.3

### NEVADA

1	James H. Bilbray (D)	128,278	57.9
	J. Coy Pettyjohn (R)	84,217	38.0
2	Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)	129,575	47.9
	Pete Sferazza (D)	117,199	43.3

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Bill Zeff (R)	135,936	53.1
	Bob Preston (D)	108,578	42.4
2	Dick Swett (D)	157,328	61.7
	Bill Hatch (R)	91,126	35.7

### NEW JERSEY

1	Robert E. Andrews (D)	153,525	67.3
	Lee A. Solomon (R)	65,123	28.6
2	William J. Hughes (D)	132,465	55.9
	Frank A. LoBiondo (R)	98,315	41.5
3	H. James Saxton (R)	151,368	59.2
	Timothy E. Ryan (D)	94,012	36.8
4	Christopher H. Smith (R)	149,095	61.8
	Brian M. Hughes (D)	84,514	35.0
5	Marge Roukema (R)	196,198	71.5
	Frank R. Lucas (D)	67,579	24.6
6	Frank Pallone Jr. (D)	118,266	52.3
	Joseph M. Kyriillos (R)	100,949	44.6
7	Bob Franks (R)	132,174	53.3
	Leonard R. Sendelsky (D)	105,761	42.6
8	Herbert C. Klein (D)	96,742	47.0
	Joseph L. Bubba (R)	84,674	41.1
	Gloria J. Kolodziej (IFC)	16,170	7.9
9	Robert G. Torricelli (D)	139,188	58.3
	Patrick J. Roma (R)	88,179	36.9
10	Donald M. Payne (D)	117,287	78.4
	Alfred D. Palermo (R)	30,160	20.2
11	Dean A. Gallo (R)	188,165	70.1
	Ona Spiridellis (D)	68,871	25.7
12	Dick Zimmer (R)	174,216	63.9
	Frank Abate (D)	83,035	30.4
13	Robert Menendez (D)	93,670	64.3
	Fred J. Theemling Jr. (R)	44,529	30.6

### NEW MEXICO

1	Steven H. Schiff (R)	128,426	62.6
	Robert J. Aragon (D)	76,600	37.3
2	Joe Skeen (R)	94,838	56.4
	Dan Sosa Jr. (D)	73,157	43.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Bill Richardson (D)	122,850	67.4
	F. Gregg Bemis Jr. (R)	54,569	29.9

### NEW YORK

1	George J. Hochbrueckner (D, LIF)	117,940	51.7
	Edward P. Romaine (R, C, RTL, TCP-LI)	110,043	48.3
2	Rick A. Lazio (R, C, TCP-LI)	109,386	53.2
	Thomas J. Downey (D, LIF)	96,328	46.8
3	Peter T. King (R, C)	124,727	49.6
	Steve A. Orlins (D)	116,915	46.5
4	David A. Levy (R, C)	110,710	50.2
	Philip Schiliro (D, L)	100,386	45.5
5	Gary L. Ackerman (D, L)	110,476	52.4
	Allan E. Binder (R, C)	94,907	45.0
6	Floyd H. Flake (D)	96,972	81.0
	Dianand D. Bhagwandin (R, C)	22,687	19.0
7	Thomas J. Manton (D)	72,280	56.9
	Dennis C. Shea (R, C)	54,639	43.1
8	Jerrold Nadler (D, L)	138,296	81.2
	David L. Askren (R)	25,548	15.0
9	Charles E. Schumer (D, L)	116,545	88.6
	Alice E. Gaffney (C)	14,985	11.4
10	Edolphus Towns (D, L)	97,509	95.8
11	Major R. Owens (D, L)	80,028	93.6
	Michael Gaffney (C)	4,287	5.0
12	Nydia M. Velázquez (D)	55,926	76.5
	Angel Diaz (R, C, RTL)	14,976	20.5
13	Susan Molinari (R, C)	107,903	56.1
	Sal F. Albanese (D, L)	73,520	38.2
	Kathleen M. Murphy (RTL)	10,825	5.6
14	Carolyn B. Maloney (D, L)	101,652	50.4
	Bill Green (R, INS)	97,215	48.2
15	Charles B. Rangel (D)	105,011	94.9
16	Jose E. Serrano (D, L)	85,222	91.4
	Michael Walters (R, C)	7,975	8.6
17	Eliot L. Engel (D, L)	98,068	80.1
	Martin Richman (R)	16,511	13.5
18	Nita M. Lowey (D)	115,841	55.6
	Joseph J. DiGuardi (R, C, RTL)	92,687	44.4
19	Hamilton Fish Jr. (R, C)	139,610	60.1
	Neil McCarthy (D)	92,854	39.9
20	Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	150,301	66.1
	Jonathan L. Levine (D)	66,826	29.4
21	Michael R. McNulty (D, C)	166,371	62.7
	Nancy Norman (R, L)	91,184	34.4
22	Gerald B. H. Solomon (R, C, RTL)	164,436	65.4
	David Roberts (D)	86,896	34.6
23	Sherwood Boehlert (R)	139,774	63.6
	Paula DiPerna (D)	61,835	28.2
24	John M. McHugh (R, VR)	122,257	60.8
	Margaret M. Ravenscroft (D)	47,675	23.7
	Morrison J. Hoesly Jr. (C, RTL)	26,763	13.3
25	James T. Walsh (R, C)	135,076	55.7
	Rhea Jezer (D, CS)	107,310	44.3
26	Maurice D. Hinchey (D, L)	119,557	50.4
	Bob Moppert (R, C)	110,738	46.7
27	Bill Paxon (R, C, RTL)	156,596	63.5
	W. Douglas Call (D)	89,906	36.5
28	Louise M. Slaughter (D)	140,908	55.2
	William P. Polito (R, C)	112,273	44.0
29	John J. LaFalce (D, L)	128,230	54.5
	William E. Miller Jr. (R, C)	98,031	41.6
30	Jack Quinn (R, CC)	125,734	51.7
	Dennis Gorski (D, C)	111,445	45.8
31	Amo Houghton (R, C)	150,696	70.6
	Joseph P. Leahey (D)	52,010	24.4
	Gretchen S. McManus (RTL)	10,848	5.1

### Special Election<sup>3</sup>

17	Jerrold Nadler (D, L)	151,122	100.0
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### NORTH CAROLINA

1	Eva Clayton (D)	116,078	67.0
	Ted Tyler (R)	54,457	31.4
2	Tim Valentine (D)	113,693	53.7
	Don Davis (R)	93,893	44.4
3	H. Martin Lancaster (D)	101,739	54.4
	Tommy Pollard (R)	80,759	43.2
4	David E. Price (D)	171,299	64.6
	LaVinia "Vicky" Rothrock Goudie (R)	89,345	33.7



	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Stephen L. Neal (D)	117,835	52.7
	Richard M. Burr (R)	102,086	45.6
6	Howard Coble (R)	162,822	70.8
	Robin Hood (D)	67,200	29.2
7	Charlie Rose (D)	92,414	56.7
	Robert C. Anderson (R)	66,536	40.8
8	W.G. "Bill" Hefner (D)	113,162	59.3
	Coy C. Privette (R)	71,842	37.6
9	Alex McMillan (R)	153,650	67.3
	Rory Blake (D)	74,583	32.7
10	Cass Ballenger (R)	149,033	63.4
	Ben Neill (D)	79,206	33.7
11	Charles H. Taylor (R)	130,158	54.7
	John S. Stevens (D)	108,003	45.3
12	Melvin Watt (D)	127,262	70.4
	Barbara Gore Washington (R)	49,402	27.3

**Special Election<sup>4</sup>**

1	Eva Clayton (D)	118,324	56.7
	Ted Tyler (R)	86,273	41.3

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Earl Pomeroy (D)	169,273	56.8
	John T. Korsmo (R)	117,442	39.4

**OHIO**

1	David Mann (D)	120,190	51.3
	Steve Grote (I)	101,498	43.3
	James A. Berns (I)	12,734	5.4
2	Bill Gradison (R)	177,720	70.1
	Thomas R. Chandler (D)	75,924	29.9
3	Tony P. Hall (D)	146,072	59.7
	Peter W. Davis (R)	98,733	40.3
4	Michael G. Oxley (R)	147,346	61.3
	Raymond M. Ball (D)	92,608	38.5
5	Paul E. Gillmor (R)	187,860	100.0
6	Ted Strickland (D)	122,720	50.7
	Bob McEwen (R)	119,252	49.3
7	David L. Hobson (R)	164,195	71.3
	Clifford S. Heskett (D)	66,237	28.7
8	John A. Boehner (R)	176,362	74.0
	Fred Sennet (D)	62,033	26.0
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	178,879	73.6
	Ken D. Brown (R)	53,011	21.8
10	Martin R. Hoke (R)	136,433	56.8
	Mary Rose Oakar (D)	103,788	43.2
11	Louis Stokes (D)	154,718	69.2
	Beryl E. Rothschild (R)	43,866	19.6
	Edmund Gudenas (I)	19,773	8.8
12	John R. Kasich (R)	170,297	71.2
	Bob Fittrakis (D)	68,761	28.8
13	Sherrod Brown (D)	134,486	53.3
	Margaret Mueller (R)	88,889	35.2
	Mark Miller (I)	20,320	8.1
14	Thomas C. Sawyer (D)	165,335	67.8
	Robert Morgan (R)	78,659	32.2
15	Deborah Pryce (R)	110,390	44.1
	Richard Cordray (D)	94,907	37.9
	Linda S. Reidelbach (I)	44,906	17.9
16	Ralph Regula (R)	158,489	63.7
	Warner D. Mendenhall (D)	90,224	36.3
17	James A. Traficant Jr. (D)	216,503	84.2
	Salvatore Pansino (R)	40,743	15.8
18	Douglas Applegate (D)	166,189	68.3
	Bill Ressa (R)	77,229	31.7
19	Eric D. Fingerhut (D)	138,465	52.6
	Robert A. Gardner (R)	124,606	47.4

**OKLAHOMA**

1	James M. Inhofe (R)	119,211	52.8
	John Selph (D)	106,619	47.2
2	Mike Synar (D)	118,542	55.5
	Jerry Hill (R)	87,657	41.1
3	Bill Brewster (D)	155,934	75.1
	Robert W. Stokes (R)	51,725	24.9
4	Dave McCurdy (D)	140,841	70.7
	Howard Bell (R)	58,235	29.3
5	Ernest Jim Istook (R)	123,237	53.4
	Laurie Williams (D)	107,579	46.6
6	Glenn English (D)	134,734	67.8
	Bob Anthony (R)	64,068	32.2

**OREGON**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Elizabeth Furse (D)	152,917	52.0
	Tony Meeker (R)	140,986	47.9
2	Robert F. Smith (R)	184,163	67.1
	Denzel Ferguson (D)	90,036	32.8
3	Ron Wyden (D)	208,028	77.1
	Al Ritter (R)	50,235	18.6
4	Peter A. DeFazio (D)	199,372	71.4
	Richard L. Schulz (R)	79,733	28.5
5	Mike Kopetski (D)	174,443	63.9
	Jim Seagraves (R)	97,984	35.9

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	150,172	80.9
	Craig Snyder (R)	35,419	19.1
2	Lucien E. Blackwell (D)	164,355	76.8
	Larry Hollin (R)	47,906	22.4
3	Robert A. Borski (D)	130,828	58.9
	Charles F. Dougherty (R)	86,787	39.1
4	Ron Klink (D)	186,684	78.5
	Gordon R. Johnston (R)	48,484	20.4
5	William F. Clinger Jr. (R, D)	188,911	100.0
6	Tim Holden (D)	108,312	52.1
	John E. Jones (R)	99,694	47.9
7	Curt Weldon (R)	180,648	66.0
	Frank Daly (D)	91,623	33.5
8	Jim Greenwood (R)	129,593	51.9
	Peter H. Kostmayer (D)	114,095	45.7
9	Bud Shuster (R, D)	182,406	100.0
10	Joseph M. McDade (R, D)	189,414	90.4
	Albert A. Smith (LIBERT)	20,134	9.6
11	Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	138,875	67.1
	Michael A. Fescina (R)	68,112	32.9
12	John P. Murtha (D)	166,916	100.0
13	Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky (D)	127,685	50.3
	Jon D. Fox (R)	126,312	49.7
14	William J. Coyne (D)	165,633	72.3
	Byron W. King (R)	61,311	26.8
15	Paul McHale (D)	111,419	52.2
	Don Ritter (R)	99,520	46.7
16	Robert S. Walker (R)	137,823	64.8
	Robert Peters (D)	74,741	35.2
17	George W. Gekas (R)	150,158	69.5
	Bill Sturges (D)	65,881	30.5
18	Rick Santorum (R)	154,024	60.6
	Frank A. Pecora (D)	96,655	38.0
19	Bill Goodling (R)	98,599	45.3
	Paul V. Kilker (D)	74,798	34.4
	Thomas M. Humbert (I)	44,190	20.3
20	Austin J. Murphy (D)	114,898	50.7
	Bill Townsend (R)	111,591	49.3
21	Tom Ridge (R)	150,729	68.0
	John C. Harkins (D)	70,802	32.0

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Ronald K. Machtley (R)	135,982	70.1
	David R. Carlin Jr. (D)	48,092	24.8
	Frederick E. Dick (RPI)	6,012	3.1
	Norman J. Jacques (I)	4,003	2.1
2	Jack Reed (D)	144,450	70.7
	James W. Bell (R)	49,998	24.5

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	Arthur Ravenel Jr. (R)	121,938	66.1
	Bill Oberst Jr. (D)	59,908	32.5
2	Floyd D. Spence (R)	148,667	87.6
	Geb Sommer (LIBERT)	20,816	12.3
3	Butler Derrick (D)	119,119	61.1
	Jim Bland (R)	75,660	38.8
4	Bob Inglis (R)	99,879	50.3
	Liz J. Patterson (D)	94,182	47.5
5	John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	112,031	61.2
	Bill Horne (R)	70,866	38.7
6	James E. Clyburn (D)	120,647	65.3
	John Chase (R)	64,149	34.7

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

AL	Tim Johnson (D)	230,070	69.1
	John Timmer (R)	89,375	26.8

**TENNESSEE**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	James H. Quillen (R)	114,797	67.5
	J. Carr "Jack" Christian (D)	47,809	28.1
2	John J. Duncan (R)	148,377	72.2
	Troy Goodale (D)	52,887	25.7
3	Marilyn Lloyd (D)	105,693	48.8
	Zach Wamp (R)	102,763	47.5
4	Jim Cooper (D)	98,984	64.1
	Dale Johnson (R)	50,340	32.6
5	Bob Clement (D)	125,233	66.8
	Tom Stone (R)	49,417	26.3
6	Bart Gordon (D)	120,177	56.6
	Marsha Blackburn (R)	86,289	40.6
7	Don Sundquist (R)	125,101	61.7
	David R. Davis (D)	72,062	35.5
8	John Tanner (D)	136,852	83.7
	Lawrence J. Barnes (I)	9,605	5.9
9	Harold E. Ford (D)	123,276	57.9
	Charles L. Black (R)	60,606	28.5
	Richard Liptock (I)	14,075	6.6
	James Vandergriff (I)	12,265	5.8

**TEXAS**

1	Jim Chapman (D)	152,209	100.0
2	Charles Wilson (D)	118,625	56.1
	Donna Peterson (R)	92,176	43.6
3	Sam Johnson (R)	201,569	86.1
	Noel Kopala (LIBERT)	32,570	13.9
4	Ralph M. Hall (D)	128,008	58.1
	David L. Bridges (R)	83,875	38.1
5	John Bryant (D)	98,567	58.9
	Richard Stokley (R)	62,419	37.3
6	Joe L. Barton (R)	189,140	71.9
	John Dietrich (D)	73,933	28.1
7	Bill Archer (R)	169,407	100.0
8	Jack Fields (R)	179,349	77.0
	Chas. Robinson (D)	53,473	23.0
9	Jack Brooks (D)	118,690	53.6
	Steve Stockman (R)	96,270	43.5
10	J. J. "Jake" Pickle (D)	177,233	67.7
	Herbert Spiro (R)	68,646	26.2
11	Chet Edwards (D)	119,999	67.4
	James W. Broyles (R)	58,033	32.6
12	Pete Geren (D)	125,492	62.8
	David Hobbs (R)	74,432	37.2
13	Bill Sarpalius (D)	117,892	60.3
	Beau Boulter (R)	77,514	39.7
14	Greg H. Laughlin (D)	135,930	68.1
	Humberto J. Garza (R)	54,412	27.3
15	E. "Kika" de la Garza (D)	86,351	60.4
	Tom Haughey (R)	56,549	39.6
16	Ronald D. Coleman (D)	66,731	51.9
	Chip Taberski (R)	61,870	48.1
17	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	136,213	66.1
	Jeannie Sadowski (R)	69,958	33.9
18	Craig Washington (D)	111,422	64.7
	Edward Blum (R)	56,080	32.6
19	Larry Combest (R)	162,057	77.4
	Terry Lee Moser (D)	47,325	22.6
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	103,755	100.0
21	Lamar Smith (R)	190,979	72.2
	James M. Gaddy (D)	62,827	23.7
22	Thomas D. DeLay (R)	150,221	68.9
	Richard Konrad (D)	67,812	31.1
23	Henry Bonilla (R)	98,259	59.1
	Albert G. Bustamante (D)	63,797	38.4
24	Martin Frost (D)	104,174	59.8
	Steve Masterson (R)	70,042	40.2
25	Michael A. Andrews (D)	98,975	56.0
	Dolly Madison McKenna (R)	73,192	41.4
26	Dick Arme (R)	150,209	73.1
	John Wayne Caton (D)	55,237	26.9
27	Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	87,022	55.5
	Jay Kimbrough (R)	66,853	42.6
28	Frank Tejeda (D)	122,457	87.1
	David C. Slatter (LIBERT)	18,128	12.9
29	Gene Green (D)	64,064	64.9
	Clark Kent Ervin (R)	34,609	35.1
30	Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)	107,831	71.5
	Lucy Cain (R)	37,853	25.1



## UTAH

Candidates	Votes	%
1 James V. Hansen (R)	160,037	65.3
Ron Holt (D)	68,712	28.0
William J. Lawrence (IP)	16,505	6.7
2 Karen Shepherd (D)	127,738	50.5
Enid Greene (R)	118,307	46.8
3 Bill Orton (D)	135,029	58.9
Richard R. Harrington (R)	84,019	36.7

## VERMONT

AL Bernard Sanders (I)	162,724	57.8
Tim Philbin (R)	86,901	30.9
Lewis E. Young (D)	22,279	7.9

## VIRGINIA

1 Herbert H. Bateman (R)	133,537	57.5
Andrew H. Fox (D)	89,814	38.7
2 Owen B. Pickett (D)	99,253	56.0
J. L. "Jim" Chapman IV (R)	77,797	43.9
3 Robert C. Scott (D)	132,432	78.6
Daniel Jenkins (R)	35,780	21.2
4 Norman Sisisky (D)	147,649	68.4
A. J. "Tony" Zevgois (R)	68,286	31.6
5 Lewis F. Payne Jr. (D)	133,031	68.9
W. A. "Bill" Hurlburt (R)	60,030	31.1
6 Robert W. Goodlatte (R)	127,309	60.0
Stephen Alan Musselwhite (D)	84,618	39.9
7 Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)	211,618	82.9
Gerald E. Berg (I)	43,267	16.9

## Candidates

8 James P. Moran Jr. (D)	138,542	56.1
Kyle E. McSlarrow (R)	102,717	41.6
9 Rick Boucher (D)	133,284	63.1
L. Garrett Weddle (R)	77,985	36.9
10 Frank R. Wolf (R)	144,471	63.6
Raymond E. Vickery (D)	75,775	33.4
11 Leslie L. Byrne (D)	114,172	50.0
Henry N. Butler (R)	103,119	45.2

## WASHINGTON

1 Maria Cantwell (D)	148,844	54.9
Gary Nelson (R)	113,897	42.0
2 Al Swift (D)	133,207	52.1
Jack Metcalf (R)	107,365	42.0
3 Jolene Unsoeld (D)	138,043	56.0
Pat Fiske (R)	108,583	44.0
4 Jay Inslee (D)	106,556	50.8
Richard "Doc" Hastings (R)	103,028	49.2
5 Thomas S. Foley (D)	135,965	55.2
John Sonneland (R)	110,443	44.8
6 Norm Dicks (D)	152,933	64.2
Lauri J. Phillips (R)	66,664	28.0
Tom Donnelly (I)	14,490	6.1
7 Jim McDermott (D)	222,604	78.4
Glenn C. Hampson (R)	54,149	19.1
8 Jennifer Dunn (R)	155,874	60.4
George O. Tamblyn (D)	87,611	33.9
Bob Adams (I)	14,686	5.7
9 Mike Kreidler (D)	110,902	52.1
Pete von Reichbauer (R)	91,910	43.2

## WEST VIRGINIA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Alan B. Mollohan (D)	172,924	100.0
2 Bob Wise (D)	143,988	70.9
Samuel A. Cravotta (R)	59,102	29.1
3 Nick J. Rahall II (D)	122,279	65.6
Ben Waldman (R)	64,012	34.4

## WISCONSIN

1 Les Aspin (D)	147,495	57.6
Mark Neumann (R)	104,352	40.7
2 Scott L. Klug (R)	183,366	62.6
Ada E. Deer (D)	108,291	37.0
3 Steve Gunderson (R)	146,903	56.4
Paul Sacia (D)	108,664	41.7
4 Gerald D. Kleczka (D)	173,482	65.8
Joseph L. Cook (R)	84,872	32.2
5 Thomas M. Barrett (D)	162,344	69.3
Donalda Hammersmith (R)	71,085	30.4
6 Thomas E. Petri (R)	143,875	52.9
Peggy A. Lautenschlager (D)	128,232	47.1
7 David R. Obey (D)	166,200	64.4
Dale R. Vannest (R)	91,772	35.6
8 Toby Roth (R)	191,704	70.1
Catherine L. Helms (D)	81,792	29.9
9 F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	192,898	69.7
Ingrid K. Buxton (D)	77,362	28.0

## WYOMING

AL Craig Thomas (R)	113,882	57.8
Jon Herschler (D)	77,418	39.3

1. For the 1992 House elections in Louisiana, an open primary election was held with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected unopposed, with no further appearance on the general election ballot. If no candidate received 50 percent, a runoff was held between the two top finishers.

2. In Minnesota the Democratic Party is known as the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party and the Republican Party as the Independent-Republican Party; candidates appear on the ballot with these designations.

3. A special election was held in conjunction with the November election. Nadler was elected to serve both the unexpired term of Rep. Ted Weiss (D), who died Sept. 14, 1992, and the two-year term beginning Jan. 5, 1993 in a newly renumbered district.

4. A special election was held in conjunction with the November election. Clayton was elected to serve both the unexpired term of Rep. Walter B. Jones, who died Sept. 15, 1992, and the two-year term beginning Jan. 5, 1993.

## 1993 House Elections

## CALIFORNIA

Special Election<sup>1</sup>

Candidates	Votes	%
17 Sam Farr (D)	53,675	52.3
Bill McCampbell (R)	43,774	42.6

## MICHIGAN

Special Election<sup>2</sup>

3 Vernon J. Ehlers (R)	57,484	66.4
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## Candidates

Dale R. Sprick (D)	19,993	23.1
Dawn Ida Krupp (I)	8,759	10.1

## MISSISSIPPI

Special Election<sup>3</sup>

2 Bennie Thompson (D)	72,561	55.2
Hayes Dent (R)	58,995	44.8

## OHIO

Special Election<sup>4</sup>

Candidates	Votes	%
2 Rob Portman (R)	53,020	70.1
Lee Hornberger (D)	22,652	29.9

## WISCONSIN

Special Election<sup>5</sup>

1 Peter W. Barca (D)	55,605	49.9
Mark W. Neumann (R)	54,930	49.3

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Leon E. Panetta (D), who resigned Jan. 21, 1993, having been appointed director of the White House Office of Management and Budget.

2. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Paul B. Henry (R), who died July 31, 1993.

3. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Mike Espy (D), who resigned Jan. 21, 1993, having been appointed agriculture secretary.

4. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Bill Gradison (R), who resigned Jan. 31, 1993.

5. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Les Aspin (D), who resigned Jan. 20, 1993, having been appointed defense secretary.



# 1994 House Elections

## ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Sonny Callahan (R) Don Womack (D)	103,431 50,227	67.3 32.7
2	Terry Everett (R) Brian Dowling (D)	124,465 44,694	73.6 26.4
3	Glen Browder (D) Ben Hand (R)	93,924 53,757	63.6 36.4
4	Tom Beville (D)	119,436	98.5
5	Robert E. "Bud" Cramer (D) Wayne Parker (R)	88,693 86,923	50.5 49.5
6	Spencer Bachus (R) Larry Fortenberry (D)	155,047 41,030	79.0 20.9
7	Earl F. Hilliard (D) Alfred J. Middleton Sr. (R)	116,150 34,814	76.9 23.0

## ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	118,537	56.9
	Tony Smith (D)	68,172	32.7
	Jonni Whitmore (GREEN)	21,277	10.2

## ARIZONA

1	Matt Salmon (R) Chuck Blanchard (D)	101,350 70,627	56.0 39.0
2	Ed Pastor (D) Robert MacDonald (R) James Bertrand (LIBERT)	62,589 32,797 5,060	62.3 32.7 5.0
3	Bob Stump (R) Howard Lee Sprague (D)	145,396 61,939	70.1 29.9
4	John Shadegg (R) Carol Cure (D)	116,714 69,760	60.2 36.0
5	Jim Kolbe (R) Gary Auerbach (D)	149,514 63,436	67.7 28.7
6	J.D. Hayworth (R) Karan English (D)	107,060 81,321	54.6 41.5

## ARKANSAS

1	Blanche Lambert (D) Warren Dupwe (R)	95,290 83,147	53.4 46.6
2	Ray Thornton (D) Bill Powell (R)	97,580 72,473	57.4 42.6
3	Tim Hutchinson (R) Berta L. Seitz (D)	129,800 61,883	67.7 32.3
4	Jay Dickey (R) Jay Bradford (D)	87,469 81,370	51.8 48.2

## CALIFORNIA

1	Frank Riggs (R) Dan Hamburg (D)	106,870 93,717	53.3 46.7
2	Wally Herger (R) Mary Jacobs (D) Devvy Kidd (AMI)	137,863 55,958 15,569	64.2 26.1 7.2
3	Vic Fazio (D) Tim Lefever (R)	97,093 89,964	49.8 46.1
4	John T. Doolittle (R) Katie Hirling (D)	144,936 82,505	61.3 34.9
5	Robert T. Matsui (D) Robert S. Dinsmore (R)	125,042 52,905	68.5 29.0
6	Lynn Woolsey (D) Michael J. Nugent (R)	137,642 88,940	58.1 37.6
7	George Miller (D) Charles V. Hughes (R)	116,105 45,698	69.7 27.4
8	Nancy Pelosi (D) Elsa C. Cheung (R)	137,642 30,528	81.8 18.2
9	Ronald V. Dellums (D) Deborah Wright (R) Emma Wong Mar (PFP)	129,233 40,448 9,194	72.2 22.6 5.1
10	Bill Baker (R) Ellen Schwartz (D)	138,916 90,523	59.3 38.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Richard W. Pombo (R) Randy A. Perry (D)	99,302 55,794	62.1 34.9
12	Tom Lantos (D) Deborah Wilder (R)	118,408 57,228	67.4 32.6
13	Pete Stark (D) Larry Molton (R) Robert "Bob" Gough (LIBERT)	97,344 45,555 7,743	64.6 30.2 5.1
14	Anna G. Eshoo (D) Ben Brink (R)	120,713 78,475	60.6 39.4
15	Norman Y. Mineta (D) Robert Wick (R)	119,921 80,266	59.9 40.1
16	Zoe Lofgren (D) Lyle J. Smith (R)	74,935 40,409	65.0 35.0
17	Sam Farr (D) Bill McCampbell (R)	87,222 74,380	52.2 44.5
18	Gary A. Condit (D) Tom Carter (R)	91,105 44,046	65.5 31.7
19	George P. Radanovich (R) Richard H. Lehman (D)	104,435 72,912	56.8 39.6
20	Cal Dooley (D) Paul Young (R)	57,394 43,836	56.7 43.3
21	Bill Thomas (R) John L. Evans (D)	116,874 47,517	68.1 27.7
22	Andrea Seastrand (R) Walter Holden Capps (D)	102,987 101,424	49.3 48.5
23	Elton Gallegly (R) Kevin Ready (D)	114,043 47,345	66.2 27.5
24	Anthony C. Beilenson (D) Rich Sybert (R)	95,342 91,806	49.4 47.5
25	Howard P. "Buck" McKeon (R) James H. Gilmartin (D)	110,301 53,445	64.9 31.4
26	Howard L. Berman (D) Gary E. Forsch (R) Erich D. Miller (LIBERT)	55,145 28,423 4,570	62.6 32.2 5.2
27	Carlos J. Moorhead (R) Doug Kahn (D)	88,341 70,267	53.0 42.1
28	David Dreier (R) Tommy Randle (D)	110,179 50,022	67.1 30.4
29	Henry A. Waxman (D) Paul Stepanek (R)	129,413 53,801	68.0 28.3
30	Xavier Becerra (D) David A. Ramirez (R) R. William Weilburg (LIBERT)	43,943 18,741 3,741	66.2 28.2 5.6
31	Matthew G. Martinez (D) John V. Flores (R)	50,541 34,926	59.1 40.9
32	Julian C. Dixon (D) Ernie A. Farhat (R)	98,017 22,190	77.6 17.6
33	Lucille Roybal-Allard (D) Kermit Booker (PFP)	33,814 7,694	81.5 18.5
34	Esteban E. Torres (D) Albert J. Nunez (R)	72,439 40,068	61.7 34.1
35	Maxine Waters (D) Nate Truman (R)	65,688 18,390	78.1 21.9
36	Jane Harman (D) Susan M. Brooks (R)	93,939 93,127	48.0 47.6
37	Walter R. Tucker III (D) Guy Wilson (LIBERT)	64,166 18,502	77.4 22.3
38	Steve Horn (R) Peter Mathews (D)	85,225 53,681	58.5 36.8
39	Ed Royce (R) R.O. "Bob" Davis (D)	113,037 49,459	66.4 29.0
40	Jerry Lewis (R) Donald M. "Don" Rusk (D)	115,728 48,003	70.7 29.3
41	Jay C. Kim (R) Ed Tessier (D)	81,854 49,924	62.1 37.9
42	George E. Brown Jr. (D) Rob Guzman (R)	58,888 56,259	51.1 48.8
43	Ken Calvert (R) Mark A. Takano (D) Gene L. Berkman (LIBERT)	84,500 59,342 9,636	54.7 38.4 6.2
44	Sonny Bono (R) Steve Clute (D) Donald Cochran (AMI)	95,521 65,370 10,885	55.6 38.1 6.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
45	Dana Rohrabacher (R) Brett Williamson (D)	124,006 55,489	69.1 30.9
46	Robert K. Dornan (R) Michael Farber (D) Richard G. Newhouse (LIBERT)	50,126 32,577 5,018	57.1 37.1 5.7
47	Christopher Cox (R) Gary Kingsbury (D)	152,413 53,035	71.7 24.9
48	Ron Packard (R) Andrei Leschick (D)	143,275 43,446	73.4 22.3
49	Brian P. Bilbray (R) Lynn Schenk (D)	90,283 85,597	48.5 46.0
50	Bob Filner (D) Mary Alice Acevedo (R)	59,214 36,955	56.7 35.4
51	Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R) Rita K. Tamerius (D)	138,547 57,374	66.9 27.7
52	Duncan Hunter (R) Janet M. Gastil (D)	109,201 53,024	64.0 31.1

## COLORADO

1	Patricia Schroeder (D) William Eggert (R)	93,123 61,978	60.0 39.9
2	David E. Skaggs (D) Patricia "Pat" Miller (R)	105,938 80,723	56.8 43.2
3	Scott McInnis (R) Linda Powers (D)	145,365 63,427	69.6 30.4
4	Wayne Allard (R) Cathy Kipp (D)	136,251 52,202	72.3 27.7
5	Joel Hefley (R)		100.0
6	Dan Schaefer (R) John Hallen (D)	124,079 49,701	69.8 28.0

## CONNECTICUT

1	Barbara B. Kennelly (D, ACP) Douglas T. Putnam (R)	138,637 46,865	73.4 24.8
2	Sam Gejdenson (D) Edward W. Munster (R) David Bingham (ACP)	79,188 79,167 27,716	42.6 42.5 14.9
3	Rosa L. DeLauro (D) Susan E. Johnson (R, ACP)	111,261 64,094	63.4 36.6
4	Christopher Shays (R) Jonathan D. Kantrowitz (D)	109,436 34,962	74.4 23.8
5	Gary A. Franks (R) James H. Maloney (D, ACP)	93,471 81,523	52.2 45.5
6	Nancy L. Johnson (R) Charlotte Koskoff (D, ACP)	123,101 60,701	63.9 31.5

## DELAWARE

AL	Michael N. Castle (R) Carol Ann DeSantis (D)	137,960 51,803	70.7 26.6
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## FLORIDA

1	Joe Scarborough (R) Vince Whibbs Jr. (D)	112,901 70,389	61.6 38.4
2	Pete Peterson (D) Carole Griffin (R)	117,404 74,011	61.3 38.7
3	Corrine Brown (D) Marc Little (R)	63,845 46,895	57.7 42.3
4	Tillie Fowler (R)		100.0
5	Karen L. Thurman (D) "Big Daddy" Don Garlits (R)	125,780 94,093	57.2 42.8
6	Cliff Stearns (R)	148,698	99.1
7	John L. Mica (R) Edward D. Goddard (D)	131,711 47,747	73.4 26.6
8	Bill McCollum (R)	131,376	99.7
9	Michael Bilirakis (R)	177,253	99.9
10	C.W. Bill Young (R)		100.0
11	Sam M. Gibbons (D) Mark Sharpe (R)	76,814 72,119	51.6 48.4



	Candidates	Votes	%
12	Charles T. Canady (R)	106,123	65.0
	Robert Connors (D)	57,203	35.0
13	Dan Miller (R)	100.0	100.0
14	Porter J. Goss (R)		100.0
15	Dave Weldon (R)	117,027	53.7
	Sue Munsey (D)	100,513	46.1
16	Mark Foley (R)	122,734	58.1
	John Comerford (D)	88,646	41.9
17	Carrie P. Meek (D)		100.0
18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)		100.0
19	Harry A. Johnston (D)	147,591	66.1
	Peter J. Tsakanikas (R)	75,779	33.9
20	Peter Deutsch (D)	114,615	61.2
	Beverly "Bev" Kennedy (R)	72,516	38.8
21	Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R)		100.0
22	E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)	119,690	63.4
	Hermine L. Wiener (D)	69,215	36.6
23	Alcee L. Hastings (D)		100.0

### GEORGIA

1	Jack Kingston (R)	88,788	76.6
	Raymond Beckworth (D)	27,197	23.4
2	Sanford D. Bishop Jr. (D)	65,383	66.2
	John Clayton (R)	33,429	33.8
3	Mac Collins (R)	94,717	65.5
	Fred Overby (D)	49,828	34.5
4	John Linder (R)	90,063	57.9
	Comer Yates (D)	65,566	42.1
5	John Lewis (D)	85,094	69.1
	Dale Dixon (R)	37,999	30.9
6	Newt Gingrich (R)	119,432	64.2
	Ben Jones (D)	66,700	35.8
7	Bob Barr (R)	71,265	51.9
	George "Buddy" Darden (D)	65,978	48.1
8	Saxby Chambliss (R)	89,591	62.7
	Craig Mathis (D)	53,408	37.3
9	Nathan Deal (D)	79,145	57.9
	Robert L. Castello (R)	57,568	42.1
10	Charlie Norwood (R)	96,099	65.2
	Don Johnson (D)	51,192	34.8
11	Cynthia A. McKinney (D)	71,560	65.6
	Woodrow Lovett (R)	37,533	34.4

### HAWAII

1	Neil Abercrombie (D)	94,754	53.6
	Orson Swindle (R)	76,623	43.4
2	Patsy T. Mink (D)	124,431	70.1
	Robert H. Garner (R)	42,891	24.2
	Lawrence R. Bartley (LIBERT)	10,074	5.7

### IDAHO

1	Helen Chenoweth (R)	111,728	55.4
	Larry LaRocco (D)	89,826	44.6
2	Michael D. Crapo (R)	143,593	75.0
	Penny Fletcher (D)	47,936	25.0

### ILLINOIS

1	Bobby L. Rush (D)	112,474	75.7
	William J. Kelly (R)	36,038	24.3
2	Mel Reynolds (D)	93,998	98.1
3	William O. Lipinski (D)	92,353	54.2
	Jim Nalepa (R)	78,163	45.8
4	Luis V. Gutierrez (D)	46,695	75.2
	Steven Valtierra (R)	15,384	24.8
5	Michael Patrick Flanagan (R)	75,328	54.4
	Dan Rostenkowski (D)	63,065	45.6
6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	115,664	73.5
	Tom Berry (D)	37,163	23.6
7	Cardiss Collins (D)	93,457	79.6
	Charles "Chuck" Mobley (R)	24,011	20.4
8	Philip M. Crane (R)	88,225	64.9
	Robert C. Walberg (D)	47,654	35.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Sidney R. Yates (D)	94,404	66.1
	George Edward Larney (R)	48,419	33.9
10	John Edward Porter (R)	114,884	75.1
	Andrew M. Krupp (D)	38,191	24.9
11	Gerald C. "Jerry" Weller (R)	97,241	60.6
	Frank Giglio (D)	63,150	39.4
12	Jerry F. Costello (D)	101,391	65.9
	Jan Morris (R)	52,419	34.1
13	Harris W. Fawell (R)	124,312	73.1
	William A. Riley (D)	45,709	26.9
14	Dennis Hastert (R)	110,204	76.5
	Steve Denari (D)	33,891	23.5
15	Thomas W. Ewing (R)	108,857	68.2
	Paul Alexander (D)	50,874	31.8
16	Donald Manzullo (R)	117,238	70.6
	Pete Sullivan (D)	48,736	29.4
17	Lane Evans (D)	95,312	54.5
	Jim Anderson (R)	79,471	45.5
18	Ray LaHood (R)	119,838	60.2
	G. Douglas Stephens (D)	78,332	39.3
19	Glenn Poshard (D)	115,045	58.4
	Brent Winters (R)	81,995	41.6
20	Richard J. Durbin (D)	108,034	54.8
	Bill Owens (R)	88,964	45.2

### INDIANA

1	Peter J. Visclosky (D)	68,612	56.5
	John Larson (R)	52,920	43.5
2	David M. McIntosh (R)	93,592	54.5
	Joseph H. Hogsett (D)	78,241	45.5
3	Tim Roemer (D)	72,497	55.2
	Richard Burkett (R)	58,878	44.8
4	Mark Edward Souder (R)	88,584	55.4
	Jill L. Long (D)	71,235	44.6
5	Steve Buyer (R)	111,031	69.5
	J.D. Beatty (D)	45,224	28.3
6	Dan Burton (R)	136,876	77.0
	Natalie M. Bruner (D)	40,815	23.0
7	John T. Myers (R)	104,359	65.1
	Michael M. Harmless (D)	55,941	34.9
8	John Hostettler (R)	93,529	52.4
	Frank McCloskey (D)	84,857	47.6
9	Lee H. Hamilton (D)	91,459	52.0
	Jean Leising (R)	84,315	48.0
10	Andrew Jacobs Jr. (D)	58,573	53.5
	Marvin Bailey Scott (R)	50,998	46.5

### IOWA

1	Jim Leach (R)	110,448	60.2
	Glen Winekauf (D)	69,461	37.9
2	Jim Nussle (R)	111,076	56.0
	Dave Nagle (D)	86,087	43.4
3	Jim Ross Lightfoot (R)	111,862	57.8
	Elaine Baxter (D)	79,310	41.0
4	Greg Ganske (R)	111,935	52.5
	Neal Smith (D)	98,824	46.4
5	Tom Latham (R)	114,796	60.8
	Sheila McGuire (D)	73,627	39.0

### KANSAS

1	Pat Roberts (R)	169,531	77.4
	Terry L. Nichols (D)	49,477	22.6
2	Sam Brownback (R)	135,725	65.6
	John Carlin (D)	71,025	34.4
3	Jan Meyers (R)	102,218	56.6
	Judy Hancock (D)	78,401	43.4
4	Todd Tiahrt (R)	111,653	52.9
	Dan Glickman (D)	99,366	47.1

### KENTUCKY

1	Edward Whitfield (R)	64,849	51.0
	Tom Barlow (D)	62,387	49.0
2	Ron Lewis (R)	90,535	59.8
	David Adkisson (D)	60,867	40.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
3	Mike Ward (D)	67,663	44.4
	Susan B. Stokes (R)	67,238	44.1
	Richard Lewis (KTAX)	17,591	11.5
4	Jim Bunning (R)	96,695	74.1
	Sally Harris Skaggs (D)	33,717	25.9
5	Harold Rogers (R)	82,291	79.4
	Walter "Doc" Blevins (D)	21,318	20.6
6	Scotty Baesler (D)	70,085	58.8
	Matthew Eric Wills (R)	49,032	41.2

### Special Election<sup>1</sup>

2	Ron Lewis (R)	40,126	55.2
	Joseph E. Prather (D)	32,625	44.8

### LOUISIANA<sup>2</sup>

1	Robert L. Livingston (R)		100.0
2	William J. Jefferson (D)		100.0
3	W.J. "Billy" Tauzin (D)		100.0
4	Cleo Fields (D)		100.0
5	Jim McCrery (R)		100.0
6	Richard H. Baker (R)		100.0
7	Jimmy Hayes (D)		100.0

### MAINE

1	James B. Longley Jr. (R)	136,316	51.9
	Dennis L. Dufrenoy (D)	126,373	48.1
2	John Baldacci (D)	109,615	45.7
	Richard A. Bennett (R)	97,754	40.7
	John M. Michael (I)	21,117	8.8

### MARYLAND

1	Wayne T. Gilchrest (R)	120,975	67.7
	Ralph T. Gies (D)	57,712	32.3
2	Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R)	125,162	62.7
	Gerry L. Brewster (D)	74,275	37.2
3	Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	117,269	71.0
	Robert Ryan Tousey (R)	47,966	29.0
4	Albert R. Wynn (D)	93,148	75.0
	Michele Dyson (R)	30,999	25.0
5	Steny H. Hoyer (D)	98,821	58.8
	Donald Devine (R)	69,211	41.2
6	Roscoe G. Bartlett (R)	122,809	65.9
	Paul Muldowney (D)	63,411	34.1
7	Kwesi Mfume (D)	97,016	81.5
	Kenneth Kondner (R)	22,007	18.5
8	Constance A. Morella (R)	143,449	70.3
	Steven Van Grack (D)	60,660	29.7

### MASSACHUSETTS

1	John W. Olver (D)	150,047	99.4
2	Richard E. Neal (D)	117,178	58.6
	John M. Briare (R)	72,732	36.3
	Kate Ross (NL)	10,167	5.1
3	Peter I. Blute (R)	115,810	54.6
	Kevin O'Sullivan (D)	93,689	44.2
4	Barney Frank (D)	168,942	99.5
5	Martin T. Meehan (D)	140,725	69.8
	David E. Coleman (R)	60,734	30.1
6	Peter G. Torkildsen (R)	120,952	50.5
	John F. Tierney (D)	113,481	47.4
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	146,246	64.4
	Brad Bailey (R)	80,674	35.5
8	Joseph P. Kennedy II (D)	113,224	99.0
9	Joe Moakley (D)	146,287	69.8
	Michael M. Murphy (R)	63,369	30.2
10	Gerry E. Studds (D)	172,753	68.7
	Keith Jason Hemeon (R)	78,487	31.2

### MICHIGAN

1	Bart Stupak (D)	121,433	56.9
	Gil Ziegler (R)	89,660	42.0







	Candidates	Votes	%
8	W.G. "Bill" Hefner (D)	62,845	52.4
	Sherrill Morgan (R)	57,140	47.6
9	Sue Myrick (R)	82,374	65.0
	Rory Blake (D)	44,379	35.0
10	Cass Ballenger (R)	107,829	71.5
	Robert Wayne Avery (D)	42,939	28.5
11	Charles H. Taylor (R)	115,826	60.1
	Maggie Palmer Lauterer (D)	76,862	39.9
12	Melvin Watt (D)	57,655	65.8
	Joseph A. "Joe" Martino (R)	29,933	34.2

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL	Earl Pomeroy (D)	123,134	52.3
	Gary Porter (R)	105,988	45.0

## OHIO

1	Steve Chabot (R)	92,997	56.1
	David Mann (D)	72,822	43.9
2	Rob Portman (R)	150,128	77.4
	Les Mann (D)	43,730	22.6
3	Tony P. Hall (D)	105,342	59.3
	David A. Westbrock (R)	72,314	40.7
4	Michael G. Oxley (R)		100.0
5	Paul E. Gillmor (R)	135,879	73.4
	Jarrod Tudor (D)	49,335	26.6
6	Frank A. Cremeans (R)	91,263	50.9
	Ted Strickland (D)	87,861	49.1
7	David L. Hobson (R)		100.0
8	John A. Boehner (R)	148,338	99.9
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	118,120	75.3
	R. Randy Whitman (R)	38,665	24.7
10	Martin R. Hoke (R)	95,226	51.9
	Francis E. Gaul (D)	70,918	38.6
	Joseph J. Jacobs Jr. (I)	17,495	9.5
11	Louis Stokes (D)	114,220	77.2
	James J. Sykora (R)	33,705	22.8
12	John R. Kasich (R)	114,608	66.5
	Cynthia L. Ruccia (D)	57,294	33.2
13	Sherrod Brown (D)	93,147	49.1
	Gregory A. White (R)	86,422	45.5
14	Tom Sawyer (D)	96,274	51.9
	Lynn Slaby (R)	89,106	48.1
15	Deborah Pryce (R)	112,912	70.7
	Bill Buckel (D)	46,480	29.1
16	Ralph Regula (R)	137,322	75.0
	J. Michael Finn (D)	45,781	25.0
17	James A. Traficant Jr. (D)	149,004	77.4
	Mike G. Meister (R)	43,490	22.6
18	Bob Ney (R)	103,115	54.0
	Greg L. DiDonato (D)	87,926	46.0
19	Steven C. LaTourette (R)	99,997	48.5
	Eric D. Fingerhut (D)	89,701	43.5
	Ronald E. Young (I)	11,364	5.5

## OKLAHOMA

1	Steve Largent (R)	107,085	62.7
	Stuart Price (D)	63,753	37.3
2	Tom Coburn (R)	82,479	52.1
	Virgil R. Cooper (D)	75,943	47.9
3	Bill Brewster (D)	115,731	73.8
	Darrel Dewayne Tallant (R)	41,147	26.2
4	J.C. Watts (R)	80,251	51.6
	David Perryman (D)	67,237	43.3
	Bill Tiffiee (I)	7,913	5.1
5	Ernest Jim Istook (R)	136,877	78.1
	Tom Keith (I)	38,270	21.9
6	Frank D. Lucas (R)	106,961	70.2
	Jeffrey S. Tollett (D)	45,399	29.8

Special Election<sup>3</sup>

6	Frank D. Lucas (R)	71,354	54.2
	Dan Webber Jr. (D)	60,411	45.8

## OREGON

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Elizabeth Furse (D)	121,147	47.7
	Bill Witt (R)	120,846	47.6
2	Wes Cooley (R)	134,255	57.3
	Sue C. Kupillas (D)	90,822	38.7
3	Ron Wyden (D)	161,624	72.5
	Everett Hall (R)	43,211	19.4
	Mark Brunelle (I)	13,550	6.1
4	Peter A. DeFazio (D)	158,981	66.8
	John D. Newkirk (R)	78,947	33.2
5	Jim Bunn (R)	121,369	49.8
	Catherine Webber (D)	114,015	46.8

## PENNSYLVANIA

1	Thomas M. Foglietta (D)	99,669	81.5
	Roger F. Gordon (R)	22,595	18.5
2	Chaka Fattah (D)	120,553	85.9
	Lawrence R. Watson (R)	19,824	14.1
3	Robert A. Borski (D)	92,702	62.7
	James C. Hasher (R)	55,209	37.3
4	Ron Klink (D)	119,115	64.2
	Ed Peglow (R)	66,509	35.8
5	William F. Clinger (R)	145,335	99.9
6	Tim Holden (D)	90,023	56.7
	Fred Levering (R)	68,610	43.3
7	Curt Weldon (R)	137,480	69.7
	Sara Nichols (D)	59,845	30.3
8	James C. Greenwood (R)	110,499	66.1
	John P. Murray (D)	44,559	26.7
9	Bud Shuster (R)	146,688	99.7
10	Joseph M. McDade (R)	106,992	65.7
	Daniel J. Schreffler (D)	50,635	31.1
11	Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	101,966	66.5
	J. Andrew Podolak (R)	51,295	33.5
12	John P. Murtha (D)	117,825	68.9
	Bill Choby (R)	53,147	31.1
13	Jon D. Fox (R)	96,254	49.4
	Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky (D)	88,073	45.2
14	William J. Coyne (D)	105,310	64.1
	John Robert Clark (R)	53,221	32.4
15	Paul McHale (D)	72,073	47.8
	Jim Yeager (R)	71,602	47.4
16	Robert S. Walker (R)	109,759	69.7
	Bill Chertok (D)	47,680	30.3
17	George W. Gekas (R)	133,788	99.9
18	Mike Doyle (D)	101,784	54.8
	John McCarty (R)	83,881	45.2
19	Bill Goodling (R)	124,496	99.5
20	Frank R. Mascara (D)	95,251	53.1
	Mike McCormick (R)	84,156	46.9
21	Phil English (R)	89,439	49.5
	Bill Leavens (D)	84,796	46.9

## RHODE ISLAND

1	Patrick J. Kennedy (D)	89,832	54.1
	Kevin Vigilante (R)	76,069	45.9
2	Jack Reed (D)	119,659	68.0
	A. John Elliot (R)	56,348	32.0

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Marshall "Mark" Sanford (R)	973,03	66.3
	Robert Barber (D)	47,769	32.4
2	Floyd D. Spence (R)	133,307	99.8
3	Lindsey Graham (R)	90,123	60.1
	James Bryan (D)	59,932	39.9
4	Bob Inglis (R)	109,626	73.5
	Jerry Fowler (D)	39,396	26.4
5	John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	77,311	52.1
	Larry Bigham (R)	70,967	47.8
6	James E. Clyburn (D)	88,635	63.8
	Gary McLeod (R)	50,259	36.2

## SOUTH DAKOTA

	Candidates	Votes	%
AL	Tim Johnson (D)	183,036	59.8
	Jan Berkhout (R)	112,054	36.6

## TENNESSEE

1	James H. Quillen (R)	102,947	72.9
	J. Carr "Jack" Christian (D)	34,691	24.6
2	John J. "Jimmy" Duncan Jr. (R)	128,937	90.5
	Zach Wamp (R)	84,583	52.3
	Randy Button (D)	73,839	45.6
4	Van Hilleary (R)	81,539	56.6
	Jeff Whorley (D)	60,489	42.0
5	Bob Clement (D)	95,953	60.2
	John Osborne (R)	61,692	38.7
6	Bart Gordon (D)	90,933	50.6
	Steve Gill (R)	88,759	49.4
7	Ed Bryant (R)	102,587	60.2
	Harold Byrd (D)	65,851	38.6
8	John Tanner (R)	97,951	63.8
	Neal R. Morris (R)	55,573	36.2
9	Harold E. Ford (D)	94,805	57.8
	Rod DeBerry (R)	69,226	42.2

## TEXAS

1	Jim Chapman (D)	86,480	55.3
	Mike Blankenship (R)	63,911	40.9
2	Charles Wilson (D)	87,709	57.0
	Donna Peterson (R)	66,071	43.0
3	Sam Johnson (R)	157,011	91.0
	Tom Donahue (LIBERT)	15,611	9.0
4	Ralph M. Hall (D)	99,303	58.8
	David L. Bridges (R)	67,267	39.8
5	John Bryant (D)	61,877	50.1
	Pete Sessions (R)	58,521	47.3
6	Joe L. Barton (R)	152,038	75.6
	Terry Jesmore (D)	44,286	22.0
7	Bill Archer (R)		100.0
8	Jack Fields (R)	148,473	92.0
	Russ Klecka (I)	12,831	8.0
9	Steve Stockman (R)	81,353	51.9
	Jack Brooks (D)	71,643	45.7
10	Lloyd Doggett (D)	113,738	56.3
	A. Jo Baylor (R)	80,382	39.8
11	Chet Edwards (D)	76,667	59.2
	Jim Broyles (R)	52,876	40.8
12	Pete Geren (D)	96,372	68.7
	Ernest J. Anderson Jr. (R)	43,959	31.3
13	William M. "Mac" Thornberry (R)	79,466	55.4
	Bill Sarpalius (D)	63,923	44.6
14	Greg Laughlin (D)	86,175	55.6
	Jim Deats (R)	68,793	44.4
15	E. "Kika" de la Garza (D)	61,527	59.0
	Tom Haughey (R)	41,119	39.4
16	Ronald D. Coleman (D)	49,815	57.1
	Bobby Ortiz (R)	37,409	42.9
17	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	83,497	53.7
	Phil Boone (R)	72,108	46.3
18	Sheila Jackson Lee (D)	84,790	73.5
	Jerry Burley (R)	28,153	24.4
19	Larry Combest (R)		100.0
20	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	60,114	62.5
	Carl Bill Colyer (R)	36,035	37.5
21	Lamar Smith (R)	165,595	90.0
	Kerry Lowry (I)	18,480	10.0
22	Tom DeLay (R)	120,302	73.7
	Scott Douglas Cunningham (D)	38,826	23.8
23	Henry Bonilla (R)	73,815	62.6
	Rolando L. Rios (D)	44,101	37.4
24	Martin Frost (D)	65,019	52.8
	Ed Harrison (R)	58,062	47.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
25	Ken Bentsen (D)	61,959	52.3
	Gene Fontenot (R)	53,321	45.0
26	Dick Armey (R)	135,398	76.4
	LeEarl Ann Bryant (D)	39,763	22.4
27	Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	65,325	59.4
	Erol A. Stone (R)	44,693	40.6
28	Frank Tejeda (D)	73,986	70.9
	David C. Slatter (R)	28,777	27.6
29	Gene Green (D)	44,102	73.4
	Harold "Oilman" Eide (R)	15,952	26.6
30	Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)	73,166	72.6
	Lucy Cain (R)	25,848	25.7

**UTAH**

1	James V. Hansen (R)	104,954	64.5
	Bobbie Coray (D)	57,644	35.5
2	Enid Greene Waldholtz (R)	85,507	45.8
	Karen Shepherd (D)	66,911	35.9
	Merrill Cook (I)	34,167	18.3
3	Bill Orton (D)	91,505	59.0
	Dixie Thompson (R)	61,839	39.9

**VERMONT**

AL	Bernard Sanders (I)	105,502	49.9
	John Carroll (R)	98,523	46.6

**VIRGINIA**

1	Herbert H. Bateman (R)	142,930	74.3
	Mary Sinclair (D)	45,173	23.5
2	Owen Pickett (D)	81,372	59.0
	Jim Chapman (R)	56,375	40.9
3	Robert C. Scott (D)	108,532	79.4
	Tom Ward (R)	28,080	20.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Norman Sisisky (D)	115,055	61.6
	George Sweet (R)	71,678	38.4
5	Lewis F. Payne Jr. (D)	95,308	53.3
	George C. Landrith III (R)	83,555	46.7
6	Robert W. Goodlatte (R)	126,455	99.9
7	Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)	176,941	84.0
	Gerald E. "Jerry" Berg (I)	33,220	15.8
8	James P. Moran (D)	120,281	59.3
	Kyle E. McSarrow (R)	79,568	39.3
9	Rick Boucher (D)	102,876	58.8
	Steve Fast (R)	72,133	41.2
10	Frank R. Wolf (R)	153,311	87.3
	Alan R. Ogden (I)	13,687	7.8
11	Thomas M. Davis III (R)	98,216	52.9
	Leslie L. Byrne (D)	84,104	45.3

**WASHINGTON**

1	Rick White (R)	100,554	51.7
	Maria Cantwell (D)	94,110	48.3
2	Jack Metcalf (R)	107,430	54.7
	Harriet A. Spanel (D)	89,096	45.3
3	Linda Smith (R)	100,188	52.0
	Jolene Unsoeld (D)	85,826	44.6
4	Doc Hastings (R)	92,828	53.3
	Jay Inslee (D)	81,198	46.7
5	George Nethercutt (R)	110,057	50.9
	Thomas S. Foley (D)	106,074	49.1
6	Norm Dicks (D)	105,480	58.3
	Benjamin Gregg (R)	75,322	41.7
7	Jim McDermott (D)	148,353	75.1
	Keith Harris (R)	49,091	24.9
8	Jennifer Dunn (R)	140,409	76.1
	Jim Wyrick (D)	44,165	23.9
9	Randy Tate (R)	77,833	51.8
	Mike Kreidler (D)	72,451	48.2

**WEST VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Alan B. Mollohan (D)	103,177	70.3
	Sally Rossy Riley (R)	43,590	29.7
2	Bob Wise (D)	90,757	63.7
	Sam Cravotta (R)	51,691	36.3
3	Nick J. Rahall II (D)	74,967	63.9
	Ben Waldman (R)	42,382	36.1

**WISCONSIN**

1	Mark W. Neumann (R)	83,937	49.4
	Peter W. Barca (D)	82,817	48.8
2	Scott L. Klug (R)	133,734	69.2
	Thomas C. Hecht (D)	55,406	28.7
3	Steve Gunderson (R)	89,338	55.7
	Harvey Stower (D)	65,758	41.0
4	Gerald D. Kleczka (D)	93,789	53.7
	Tom Reynolds (R)	78,225	44.8
5	Thomas M. Barrett (D)	87,806	62.4
	Stephen B. Hollingshead (R)	51,145	36.4
6	Tom Petri (R)	119,384	99.5
7	David R. Obey (D)	97,184	54.3
	Scott West (R)	81,706	45.7
8	Toby Roth (R)	114,319	63.7
	Stan Gruszynski (D)	65,065	36.3
9	F. James Sensenbrenner (R)	141,617	99.8

**WYOMING**

AL	Barbara Cubin (R)	104,426	53.2
	Bob Schuster (D)	81,022	41.3
	Dave Dawson (LIBERT)	10,749	5.5

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. William H. Natcher (D), who died March 29, 1994.

2. For the 1994 House elections in Louisiana, an open primary election was held with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected unopposed, with no further appearance on the general election ballot. If no candidate received 50 percent, a runoff was held between the two top finishers.

3. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Glenn English (D), who resigned Jan. 7, 1994.

## 1995 House Elections

**CALIFORNIA****Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
15	Tom Campbell (R)	54,372	58.9
	Jerry Estruth (D)	33,051	35.8
	Linh Kieu Dao (I)	4,922	5.3

**ILLINOIS****Special Election<sup>2</sup>**

2	Jesse Jackson Jr. (D)	48,145	76.0
	Thomas "T.J." Somer (R)	15,171	24.0

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D), who resigned Oct. 10, 1995.

2. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Mel Reynolds (D), who resigned Oct. 1, 1995.





## 1996 House Elections

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Sonny Callahan (R)	132,206	64.4
	Don Womack (D)	69,470	33.8
2	Terry Everett (R)	132,563	63.2
	Bob E. Gaines (D)	74,317	35.4
3	Bob Riley (R)	98,353	50.4
	T.D. "Ted" Little (D)	92,325	47.3
4	Robert B. Aderholt (R)	102,741	49.9
	Robert T. "Bob" Wilson (D)	99,250	48.2
5	Robert E. "Bud" Cramer (D)	114,442	55.7
	Wayne Parker (R)	86,727	42.2
6	Spencer Bachus (R)	180,781	70.9
	Mary Lynn Bates (D)	69,592	27.3
7	Earl F. Hilliard (D)	136,651	71.1
	Joe Powell (R)	52,142	27.1

### ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	138,834	59.4
	Georgianna Lincoln (D)	85,114	36.4

### ARIZONA

1	Matt Salmon (R)	135,634	60.2
	John Cox (D)	89,738	39.8
2	Ed Pastor (D)	81,982	65.0
	Jim Buster (R)	38,786	30.8
3	Bob Stump (R)	175,231	66.5
	Alexander "Big Al" Schneider (D)	88,214	33.5
4	John Shadegg (R)	150,486	66.8
	Maria Elena Milton (D)	74,857	33.2
5	Jim Kolbe (R)	179,349	68.7
	Mort Nelson (D)	67,597	25.9
6	J.D. Hayworth (R)	121,431	47.6
	Steve Owens (D)	118,957	46.6
	Robert Anderson (LIBERT)	14,899	5.8

### ARKANSAS

1	Marion Berry (D)	105,280	52.8
	Warren Dupwe (R)	88,436	44.3
2	Vic Snyder (D)	114,841	52.3
	Bud Cummins (R)	104,548	47.7
3	Asa Hutchinson (R)	137,093	55.7
	Ann Henry (D)	102,994	41.8
4	Jay Dickey (R)	125,956	63.5
	Vincent Tolliver (D)	72,391	36.5

### CALIFORNIA

1	Frank Riggs (R)	110,242	49.6
	Michela Alioto (D)	96,522	43.5
	Emil Rossi (LIBERT)	15,354	6.9
2	Wally Herger (R)	144,913	60.8
	Roberts A. Braden (D)	80,401	33.7
3	Vic Fazio (D)	118,663	53.5
	Tim LeFever (R)	91,134	41.1
4	John T. Doolittle (R)	164,048	60.5
	Katie Hirling (D)	97,948	36.1
5	Robert T. Matsui (D)	142,618	70.4
	Robert S. Dinsmore (R)	52,940	26.1
6	Lynn Woolsey (D)	156,958	61.8
	Duane C. Hughes (R)	86,278	34.0
7	George Miller (D)	137,089	71.8
	Norman H. Reece (R)	42,542	22.3
8	Nancy Pelosi (D)	175,216	84.3
	Justin Raimondo (R)	25,739	12.4
9	Ronald V. Dellums (D)	154,806	77.0
	Deborah Wright (R)	37,126	18.5
10	Ellen O. Tauscher (D)	137,726	48.6
	Bill Baker (R)	133,633	47.2
11	Richard W. Pombo (R)	107,477	59.3
	Jason Silva (D)	65,536	36.2

### Candidates

12	Tom Lantos (D)	149,052	71.7
	Storm Jenkins (R)	49,278	23.7
13	Pete Stark (D)	114,408	65.2
	James S. Fay (R)	53,385	30.4
14	Anna G. Eshoo (D)	149,313	64.9
	Ben Brink (R)	71,573	31.1
15	Tom Campbell (R)	132,737	58.5
	Dick Lane (D)	79,048	34.8
16	Zoe Lofgren (D)	94,020	65.7
	Chuck Wojslaw (R)	43,197	30.2
17	Sam Farr (D)	115,116	58.9
	Jess Brown (R)	73,856	37.8
18	Gary A. Condit (D)	108,827	65.7
	Bill Conrad (R)	52,695	31.8
19	George P. Radanovich (R)	137,402	66.6
	Paul Barile (D)	58,452	28.3
20	Cal Dooley (D)	65,381	56.5
	Trice Harvey (R)	45,276	39.1
21	Bill Thomas (R)	125,916	65.8
	Deborah A. Vollmer (D)	50,694	26.5
22	Walter Holden Capps (D)	118,299	48.4
	Andrea Seastrand (R)	107,987	44.2
23	Elton Gallegly (R)	118,880	59.6
	Robert R. Unruhe (D)	70,035	35.1
24	Brad Sherman (D)	106,193	49.4
	Rich Sybert (R)	93,629	43.6
25	Howard P. "Buck" McKeon (R)	122,428	62.4
	Diane Trautman (D)	65,089	33.2
26	Howard L. Berman (D)	67,525	65.9
	Bill Glass (R)	29,332	28.6
27	James E. Rogan (R)	95,310	50.2
	Doug Kahn (D)	82,014	43.2
28	David Dreier (R)	113,389	60.7
	David Levering (D)	69,037	36.9
29	Henry A. Waxman (D)	145,278	67.6
	Paul Stepanek (R)	52,857	24.6
30	Xavier Becerra (D)	58,283	72.3
	Patricia Jean Parker (R)	15,078	18.7
31	Matthew G. Martinez (D)	69,285	67.5
	John V. Flores (R)	28,705	28.0
32	Julian C. Dixon (D)	124,712	82.4
	Larry Ardito (R)	18,768	12.4
33	Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	47,478	82.1
	John P. Leonard (R)	8,147	14.1
34	Esteban E. Torres (D)	94,730	68.4
	David G. Nunez (R)	36,852	26.6
35	Maxine Waters (D)	92,762	85.5
	Eric Carlson (R)	13,116	12.1
36	Jane Harman (D)	117,752	52.5
	Susan Brooks (R)	98,538	43.9
37	Juanita Millender McDonald (D)	87,247	85.0
	Michael E. Voetee (R)	15,399	15.0
38	Steve Horn (R)	88,136	52.6
	Rick Zbur (D)	71,627	42.7
39	Ed Royce (R)	120,761	62.8
	R.O. "Bob" Davis (D)	61,392	31.9
	Jack Dean (LIBERT)	10,137	5.3
40	Jerry Lewis (R)	98,821	64.9
	Robert "Bob" Conaway (D)	44,102	29.0
41	Jay C. Kim (R)	83,934	58.5
	Richard L. Waldron (D)	47,346	33.0
42	George E. Brown Jr. (D)	52,166	50.5
	Linda M. Wilde (R)	51,170	49.5
43	Ken Calvert (R)	97,247	54.7
	Guy C. Kimbrough (D)	67,422	37.9
44	Sonny Bono (R)	110,643	57.7
	Anita Rufus (D)	73,844	38.5
45	Dana Rohrabacher (R)	125,326	61.0
	Sally J. Alexander (D)	68,312	33.2
46	Loretta Sanchez (D)	47,964	46.8
	Robert K. Dornan (R)	46,980	45.8
47	Christopher Cox (R)	160,078	65.7
	Tina Louise Laine (D)	70,362	28.9

### Votes %

48	Ron Packard (R)	145,814	65.9
	Dan Farrell (D)	59,558	26.9
49	Brian P. Bilbray (R)	108,806	52.6
	Peter Navarro (D)	86,657	41.9
50	Bob Filner (D)	73,200	61.9
	Jim Baize (R)	38,351	32.4
51	Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R)	149,032	65.1
	Rita Tamerius (D)	66,250	28.9
52	Duncan Hunter (R)	116,746	65.5
	Darity Wesley (D)	53,104	29.8

### Candidates

48	Ron Packard (R)	145,814	65.9
	Dan Farrell (D)	59,558	26.9
49	Brian P. Bilbray (R)	108,806	52.6
	Peter Navarro (D)	86,657	41.9
50	Bob Filner (D)	73,200	61.9
	Jim Baize (R)	38,351	32.4
51	Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R)	149,032	65.1
	Rita Tamerius (D)	66,250	28.9
52	Duncan Hunter (R)	116,746	65.5
	Darity Wesley (D)	53,104	29.8

### Special Election<sup>1</sup>

37	Juanita Millender-McDonald (D)	13,868	27.3
	Willard H. Murray Jr. (D)	10,396	20.4
	Omar Bradley (D)	6,975	13.7
	Paul H. Richards (D)	6,035	11.9
	Robert M. Sausedo (D)	4,495	8.8
	Robin Tucker (D)	3,661	7.2
	Charles Davis (D)	2,555	5.0

### COLORADO

1	Diana DeGette (D)	112,631	56.9
	Joe Rogers (R)	79,540	40.2
2	David E. Skaggs (D)	145,894	57.0
	Pat Miller (R)	97,865	38.3
3	Scott McInnis (R)	183,523	68.9
	Al Gurule (D)	82,953	31.1
4	Bob Schaffer (R)	137,012	56.1
	Guy Kelley (D)	92,837	38.1
5	Joel Hefley (R)	188,805	71.9
	Mike Robinson (D)	73,660	28.1
6	Dan Schaefer (R)	146,018	62.2
	Joan Fitz-Gerald (D)	88,600	37.8

### CONNECTICUT

1	Barbara B. Kennelly D, ACP)	158,222	73.5
	Kent Sleath (R)	53,666	24.9
2	Sam Gejdenson (D, ACP)	115,175	51.6
	Edward W. Munster (R)	100,332	44.9
3	Rosa DeLauro (D, ACP)	150,798	71.3
	John Coppola (R)	59,335	28.1
4	Christopher Shays (R)	121,949	60.5
	Bill Finch (D)	75,902	37.6
5	Jim Maloney (D, ACP)	111,974	52.0
	Gary A. Franks (R)	98,782	45.9
6	Nancy L. Johnson (R)	113,020	49.6
	Charlotte Koskoff (D, ACP)	111,433	48.9

### DELAWARE

AL	Michael N. Castle (R)	185,576	69.5
	Dennis E. Williams (D)	73,253	27.5

### FLORIDA

1	Joe Scarborough (R)	175,946	72.5
	Kevin Beck (D)	66,495	27.4
2	Allen Boyd (D)	138,151	59.4
	Bill Sutton (R)	94,122	40.5
3	Corrine Brown (D)	98,085	61.2
	Preston James Fields (R)	62,196	38.8
4	Tillie Fowler (R)		100.0
5	Karen L. Thurman (D)	161,050	61.7
	Dave Gentry (R)	100,051	38.3
6	Cliff Stearns (R)	161,527	67.2
	Newell O'Brien (D)	78,908	32.8
7	John L. Mica (R)	143,667	62.0
	George Stuart Jr. (D)	87,832	37.9
8	Bill McCollum (R)	136,515	67.5
	Al Krulick (D)	65,794	32.5

Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
		Votes %		Votes %			Votes %	
9	Michael Bilirakis (R)	161,708 68.7	5	Rod R. Blagojevich (D)	117,544 64.1	3	Vince Snowbarger (R)	139,169 49.8
	Jerry Provenzano (D)	73,809 31.3		Michael Patrick			Judy Hancock (D)	126,848 45.4
10	C.W. Bill Young (R)	114,443 66.6		Flanagan (R)	65,768 35.9	4	Todd Tiahrt (R)	128,486 50.1
	Henry Green (D)	57,375 33.4	6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	132,401 64.3		Randy Rathbun (D)	119,544 46.6
11	Jim Davis (D)	108,522 57.9		Stephen de la Rosa (D)	68,807 33.4	<b>KENTUCKY</b>		
	Mark Sharpe (R)	78,881 42.0	7	Danny K. Davis (D)	149,568 82.6	1	Edward Whitfield (R)	111,473 53.6
12	Charles T. Canady (R)	122,584 61.6		Randy Borow (R)	27,241 15.0		Dennis L. Null (D)	96,684 46.4
	Mike Canady (D)	76,513 38.4	8	Philip M. Crane (R)	127,763 62.2	2	Ron Lewis (R)	125,433 58.1
13	Dan Miller (R)	173,671 64.3		Elizabeth Ann "Betty" Hull (D)	74,068 36.1		Joe Wright (D)	90,483 41.9
	Sanford Gordon (D)	96,098 35.6	9	Sidney R. Yates (D)	124,319 63.4	3	Anne M. Northup (R)	126,625 50.3
14	Porter J. Goss (R)	176,992 73.5		Joseph Walsh (R)	71,763 36.6		Mike Ward (D)	125,326 49.7
	Jim Nolan (D)	63,842 26.5	10	John Edward Porter (R)	145,626 69.1	4	Jim Bunning (R)	149,135 68.4
15	Dave Weldon (R)	139,014 51.4		Philip R. Torf (D)	65,144 30.9		Denny Bowman (D)	68,939 31.6
	John L. Byron (D)	115,981 42.9	11	Gerald C. "Jerry" Weller (R)	109,896 51.8	5	Harold Rogers (R)	117,842 100.0
	David Golding (I)	15,349 5.7		Clem Balanoff (D)	102,388 48.2	6	Scotty Baesler (D)	125,999 55.7
16	Mark Foley (R)	175,714 64.0	12	Jerry F. Costello (D)	150,005 71.6		Ernest Fletcher (R)	100,231 44.3
	Jim Stuber (D)	98,827 36.0		Shapley R. Hunter (R)	55,690 26.6	<b>LOUISIANA<sup>2</sup></b>		
17	Carrie P. Meek (D)	114,638 88.8	13	Harris W. Fawell (R)	141,651 59.9	1	Robert L. Livingston (R)	100.0
	Wellington Rolle (R)	14,525 11.2		Susan W. Hynes (D)	94,693 40.1	2	William J. Jefferson (D)	100.0
18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	123,659 100.0	14	Dennis Hastert (R)	134,432 64.4	3	W.J. "Billy" Tauzin (R)	100.0
19	Robert Wexler (D)	188,766 65.6		Doug Mains (D)	74,332 35.6	4	Jim McCrery (R)	100.0
	Beverly "Bev" Kennedy (R)	99,101 34.4	15	Thomas W. Ewing (R)	121,019 57.3	5	John Cooksey (R)	135,990 58.3
20	Peter Deutsch (D)	159,256 65.0		Laurel Lunt Prussing (D)	90,065 42.7		Francis Thompson (D)	97,363 41.7
	Jim Jacobs (R)	85,777 35.0	16	Donald Manzullo (R)	137,523 60.3	6	Richard H. Baker (R)	100.0
21	Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R)	125,469 100.0		Catherine M. Lee (D)	90,575 39.7	7	Chris John (D)	128,449 53.1
22	E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)	137,098 61.9	17	Lane Evans (D)	120,008 51.9		Hunter Lundy (D)	113,351 46.9
	Kenneth D. Cooper (D)	84,517 38.1		Mark Baker (R)	109,240 47.3	<b>MAINE</b>		
23	Alcee L. Hastings (D)	102,161 73.5	18	Ray LaHood (R)	143,110 59.3	1	Tom Allen (D)	173,745 55.3
	Robert Paul Brown (R)	36,907 26.5		Mike Curran (D)	98,413 40.7		James B. Longley Jr. (R)	140,354 44.7
<b>GEORGIA</b>			19	Glenn Poshard (D)	158,668 66.7	2	John Baldacci (D)	205,439 71.9
1	Jack Kingston (R)	108,616 68.2		Brent Winters (R)	75,751 31.8		Paul R. Young (R)	70,856 24.8
	Rosemary Kaszas (D)	50,622 31.8	20	John M. Shimkus (R)	120,926 50.3	<b>MARYLAND</b>		
2	Sanford D. Bishop Jr. (D)	88,256 54.0		Jay C. Hoffman (D)	119,688 49.7	1	Wayne T. Gilchrest (R)	131,033 61.6
	Darrel Ealum (R)	75,282 46.0	<b>INDIANA</b>				Steven R. Eastaugh (D)	81,825 38.4
3	Mac Collins (R)	120,251 61.1	1	Peter J. Visclosky (D)	133,553 69.2	2	Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R)	143,075 61.8
	Jim Chafin (D)	76,538 38.9		Michael Edward Petyo (R)	56,418 29.2		Connie Galiazzo DeJulius (D)	88,344 38.2
4	Cynthia A. McKinney (D)	127,157 57.8	2	David M. McIntosh (R)	123,113 57.8	3	Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	130,204 67.3
	John Mitnick (R)	92,985 42.2		R. Marc "Marc"			Patrick L. McDonough (R)	63,229 32.7
5	John Lewis (D)	136,555 100.0		Carmichael (D)	85,105 40.0	4	Albert R. Wynn (D)	142,094 85.2
6	Newt Gingrich (R)	174,155 57.8	3	Tim Roemer (D)	114,288 57.9		John B. Kimble (R)	24,700 14.8
	Michael Coles (D)	127,135 42.2		Joe Zakas (R)	80,699 40.9	5	Steny H. Hoyer (D)	121,288 56.9
7	Bob Barr (R)	112,009 57.8	4	Mark E. Souder (R)	121,344 58.4		John S. Morgan (R)	91,806 43.1
	Charlie Watts (D)	81,765 42.2		Gerald L. Houseman (D)	81,740 39.3	6	Roscoe G. Bartlett (R)	132,853 56.8
8	Saxby Chambliss (R)	93,619 52.6	5	Steve Buyer (R)	125,191 59.3		Stephen Crawford (D)	100,910 43.2
	Jim Wiggins (D)	84,506 47.4		Douglas L. Clark (D)	63,578 30.1	7	Elijah E. Cummings (D)	115,764 83.5
9	Nathan Deal (R)	132,532 65.5	6	Dan Burton (R)	193,193 74.9		Kenneth Kondner (R)	22,929 16.5
	McCracken "Ken" Poston (D)	69,662 34.5		Carrie J. Dillard		8	Constance A. Morella (R)	152,538 61.2
10	Charlie Norwood (R)	96,723 52.3		Trammell (D)	59,661 23.1		Don Mooers (D)	96,229 38.6
	David Bell (D)	88,054 47.7	7	Ed Pease (R)	130,010 62.0	<b>Special Election<sup>3</sup></b>		
11	John Linder (R)	145,821 64.3		Robert F. Hellmann (D)	72,705 34.6	7	Elijah E. Cummings (D)	18,870 80.9
	Tommy Stephenson (D)	80,940 35.7	8	John Hostettler (R)	109,860 50.0		Kenneth Kondner (R)	4,449 19.1
<b>HAWAII</b>				Jonathan Weinzapfel (D)	106,201 48.3	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
1	Neil Abercrombie (D)	86,732 50.4	9	Lee H. Hamilton (D)	128,123 56.5	1	John W. Olver (D)	129,232 52.7
	Orson Swindle (R)	80,053 46.5		Jean Leising (R)	96,442 42.5		Jane Swift (R)	115,801 47.2
2	Patsy T. Mink (D)	109,178 60.3	10	Julia Carson (D)	85,965 52.9	2	Richard E. Neal (D)	162,995 71.7
	Tom Pico Jr. (R)	55,729 30.8		Virginia Blankenbaker (R)	72,796 44.8		Mark Steele (R)	49,885 21.9
<b>IDAHO</b>			<b>IOWA</b>			3	Jim McGovern (D)	135,047 52.9
1	Helen Chenoweth (R)	132,344 50.0	1	Jim Leach (R)	129,242 52.8		Peter I. Blute (R)	115,695 45.4
	Dan Williams (D)	125,899 47.5		Bob Rush (D)	111,595 45.6	4	Barney Frank (D)	183,854 71.6
2	Michael D. Crapo (R)	157,646 68.8	2	Jim Nussle (R)	127,827 53.4		Jonathan Raymond (R)	72,707 28.3
	John D. Seidl (D)	67,625 29.5		Donna L. Smith (D)	109,731 45.9	5	Martin T. Meehan (D)	183,457 99.1
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			3	Leonard L. Boswell (D)	115,914 49.4	6	John F. Tierney (D)	133,684 48.2
1	Bobby L. Rush (D)	174,005 85.7		Mike Mahaffey (R)	111,895 47.6		Peter G. Torkildsen (R)	132,318 48.1
	Noel Naughton (R)	25,659 12.6	4	Greg Ganske (R)	133,419 52.0	7	Edward J. Markey (D)	177,053 69.8
2	Jesse L. Jackson Jr. (D)	172,648 94.1		Connie McBurney (D)	119,790 46.7		Patricia Long (R)	76,407 30.1
	Frank H. Stratman (LIBERT)	10,880 5.9	5	Tom Latham (R)	147,576 65.5	8	Joseph P. Kennedy II (D)	147,246 84.3
3	William O. Lipinski (D)	137,153 65.3		MacDonald Smith (D)	75,785 33.6		R. Philip Hyde (R)	27,315 15.6
	Jim Nalepa (R)	67,214 32.0	<b>KANSAS</b>					
4	Luis V. Gutierrez (D)	85,278 93.6	1	Jerry Moran (R)	191,899 73.5			
	William Passmore (LIBERT)	5,857 6.4		John Divine (D)	63,948 24.5			
			2	Jim Ryun (R)	131,592 52.2			
				John Frieden (D)	114,644 45.5			



	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Joe Moakley (D)	172,012	72.2
	Paul Grysk (R)	66,080	27.7
10	Bill Delahunt (D)	160,747	54.3
	Edward Teague (R)	123,523	41.7

### MICHIGAN

1	Bart Stupak (D)	181,486	70.7
	Bob Carr (R)	69,957	27.2
2	Peter Hoekstra (R)	165,608	65.3
	Dan Kruszynski (D)	83,603	33.0
3	Vernon J. Ehlers (R)	169,466	68.6
	Betsy J. Flory (D)	72,791	29.5
4	Dave Camp (R)	159,561	65.5
	Lisa A. Donaldson (D)	79,691	32.7
5	James A. Barcia (D)	162,675	70.0
	Lawrence Sims	65,542	28.2
6	Fred Upton (R)	146,170	67.7
	Clarence J. Annen (D)	66,243	30.7
7	Nick Smith (R)	120,227	55.0
	Kim H. Tunncliffe (D)	93,725	42.9
8	Debbie Stabenow (D)	141,086	53.8
	Dick Chrysler (R)	115,836	44.1
9	Dale E. Kildee (D)	136,856	59.2
	Patrick M. Nowak (R)	89,733	38.8
10	David E. Bonior (D)	132,829	54.4
	Susy Heintz (R)	106,444	43.6
11	Joe Knollenberg (R)	169,165	61.2
	Morris Frumin (D)	99,303	35.9
12	Sander M. Levin (D)	133,436	57.4
	John Pappageorge (R)	94,235	40.5
13	Lynn Rivers (D)	123,133	56.6
	Joe Fitzsimmons (R)	89,907	41.3
14	John Conyers Jr. (D)	157,722	85.9
	William A. Ashe (R)	22,152	12.1
15	Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick (D)	143,683	88.4
	Stephen Hume (R)	16,009	9.8
16	John D. Dingell (D)	136,854	62.0
	James R. DeSana (R)	78,723	35.7

### MINNESOTA

1	Gil Gutknecht (R)	137,545	52.7
	Mary Rieder (D)	123,188	47.2
2	David Minge (D)	144,083	54.9
	Gary B. Revier (R)	107,807	41.1
3	Jim Ramstad (R)	205,845	70.1
	Stanley J. Leino (D)	87,359	29.8
4	Bruce F. Vento (D)	145,831	57.0
	Dennis Newinski (R)	94,110	36.8
5	Martin Olav Sabo (D)	158,275	64.3
	Jack Uldrich (R)	70,115	28.5
	Erika Anderson (GR)	13,102	5.3
6	William P. "Bill" Luther (D)	164,921	55.8
	Tad Jude (R)	129,989	44.0
7	Collin C. Peterson (D)	170,936	67.9
	Darrell McKigney (R)	80,132	31.8
8	James L. Oberstar (D)	185,333	67.3
	Andy Larson (R)	69,460	25.2
	Stan Estes (REF)	16,639	6.0

### MISSISSIPPI

1	Roger Wicker (R)	123,724	67.6
	Henry Boyd Jr. (D)	55,998	30.6
2	Bennie Thompson (D)	102,503	59.6
	Danny Covington (R)	65,263	38.0
3	Charles W. "Chip" Pickering Jr. (R)	115,443	61.4
	John Arthur Eaves Jr. (D)	68,658	36.5
4	Mike Parker (R)	112,444	61.2
	Kevin Antoine (D)	66,836	36.4
5	Gene Taylor (D)	103,415	58.3
	Dennis Dollar (R)	71,114	40.1

### MISSOURI

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	William L. Clay (D)	131,659	70.2
	Daniel F. O'Sullivan Jr. (R)	51,857	27.6
2	James M. Talent (R)	165,999	61.3
	Joan Kelly Horn (D)	100,372	37.1
3	Richard A. Gephardt (D)	137,300	59.0
	Deborah Lynn Wheelehan (R)	90,202	38.8
4	Ike Skelton (D)	153,566	63.8
	Bill Phelps (R)	81,650	33.9
5	Karen McCarthy (D)	144,223	67.4
	Penny Bennett (R)	61,803	28.9
6	Pat Danner (D)	169,006	68.6
	Jeff Bailey (R)	72,064	29.3
7	Roy Blunt (R)	162,558	64.9
	Ruth Bamberger (D)	79,306	31.6
8	Jo Ann Emerson (I)	112,472	50.5
	Emily Firebaugh (D)	83,084	37.3
	Richard A. Kline (R)	23,477	10.5
9	Kenny Hulshof (R)	123,580	49.4
	Harold L. Volkmer (D)	117,685	47.0

### Special Election<sup>4</sup>

8	Jo Ann Emerson (R)	132,804	63.3
	Emily Firebaugh (D)	71,625	34.1

### MONTANA

AL	Rick Hill (R)	211,975	52.4
	Bill Yellowtail (D)	174,516	43.2

### NEBRASKA

1	Doug Bereuter (R)	157,108	70.0
	Patrick J. Combs (D)	67,152	29.9
2	Jon Christensen (R)	125,201	56.8
	James Martin Davis (D)	88,447	40.1
3	Bill Barrett (R)	167,758	77.4
	John Webster (D)	48,833	22.5

### NEVADA

1	John Ensign (R)	86,472	50.1
	Bob Coffin (D)	75,081	43.5
2	Jim Gibbons (R)	162,310	58.6
	Thomas Wilson (D)	97,742	35.3

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	John E. Sununu (R)	123,939	50.0
	Joseph F. Keefe (D)	115,462	46.6
2	Charles Bass (R)	123,001	50.5
	Deborah "Arnie" Arnesen (D)	105,867	43.5

### NEW JERSEY

1	Robert E. Andrews (D)	160,415	76.1
	Mel Suplee (R)	44,286	21.0
2	Frank A. LoBiondo (R)	133,130	60.3
	Ruth Katz (D)	83,912	38.0
3	H. James Saxton (R)	157,503	64.2
	John Leonardi (D)	81,590	33.3
4	Christopher H. Smith (R)	146,404	63.6
	Kevin John Meara (D)	77,565	33.7
5	Marge Roukema (R)	181,323	71.3
	Bill Auer (D)	62,956	24.8
6	Frank Pallone Jr. (D)	124,635	61.3
	Steven J. Corodemus (R)	73,402	36.1
7	Bob Franks (R)	128,817	55.4
	Larry Lerner (D)	97,283	41.8
8	Bill J. Pascrell Jr. (D)	98,853	51.2
	Bill Martini (R)	92,604	47.7
9	Steve R. Rothman (D)	117,646	55.8
	Kathleen A. Donovan (R)	89,005	42.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Donald M. Payne (D)	127,126	84.2
	Vanessa Williams (R)	22,086	14.6
11	Rodney Frelinghuysen (R)	169,091	66.3
	Chris Evangel (D)	78,742	30.9
12	Michael Pappas (R)	135,811	50.4
	David N. Del Vecchio (D)	125,594	46.7
13	Robert Menendez (D)	115,457	78.8
	Carlos E. Munoz (R)	25,426	17.4

### NEW MEXICO

1	Steven H. Schiff (R)	109,290	56.6
	John Wertheim (D)	71,635	37.1
2	Joe Skeen (R)	95,091	55.9
	E. Shirley Baca (D)	74,915	44.1
3	Bill Richardson (D)	124,594	67.2
	Bill Redmond (R)	56,580	30.5

### NEW YORK

1	Michael P. Forbes (R, C, INDC, RTL)	116,620	54.7
	Nora Bredes (D, SM)	96,496	45.3
2	Rick A. Lazio (R, C)	112,135	64.2
	Kenneth J. Herman (D, INDC)	57,953	33.2
3	Peter T. King (R, C, FDM)	127,972	55.3
	Dal LaMagna (D, INDC)	97,518	42.1
4	Carolyn McCarthy (D, INDC)	127,060	57.5
	Daniel Frisa (R, C, FDM)	89,542	40.5
5	Gary L. Ackerman (D, L, INDC)	125,918	63.7
	Grant M. Lally (R, C, FDM)	69,244	35.0
6	Floyd H. Flake (D)	102,799	84.9
	Jorawar Misir (R, C, INDC, FDM)	18,348	15.1
7	Thomas J. Manton (D)	78,848	71.1
	Rose Birtley (R, C, INDC)	32,092	28.9
8	Jerrold Nadler (D, L)	131,943	82.3
	Michael Benjamin (R, FDM)	26,028	16.2
9	Charles E. Schumer (D, L)	107,107	74.8
	Robert J. Verga (R, INDC, FDM)	30,488	21.3
10	Edolphus Towns (D, L)	99,889	91.3
	Amelia Smith Parker (R, C, FDM)	8,660	7.9
11	Major R. Owens (D, L)	89,905	92.0
	Claudette Hayle (R, C, INDC, FDM)	7,866	8.0
12	Nydia M. Velazquez (D, L)	61,913	84.6
	Miguel I. Prado (R, C, RTL)	9,978	13.6
13	Susan Molinari (R, C, FDM)	94,660	61.6
	Tyrone G. Butler (D, L)	53,376	34.7
14	Carolyn B. Maloney (D, L)	130,175	72.4
	Jeffrey E. Livingston (R)	42,641	23.7
15	Charles B. Rangel (D, L)	113,898	91.3
16	Jose E. Serrano (D, L)	95,568	96.3
17	Eliot L. Engel (D, L)	101,287	85.0
	Denis McCarthy (R, C, RTL)	15,892	13.3
18	Nita M. Lowey (D)	118,194	63.6
	Kerry J. Katsonis (R, C)	59,487	32.0
19	Sue W. Kelly (R, FDM)	102,142	46.3
	Richard S. Klein (D, L)	86,926	39.4
	Joseph J. DiGuardi (C, RTL)	27,424	12.4
20	Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	122,479	57.1
	Yash P. Aggarwal (D, L)	80,761	37.6
21	Michael R. McNulty (D, C, INDC)	158,491	66.1
	Nancy Norman (R, FDM)	64,471	26.9
	Lee H. Wasserman (L)	16,794	7.0
22	Gerald B.H. Solomon (R, C, RTL, FDM)	144,125	60.5
	Steve James (D)	94,192	39.5
23	Sherwood Boehlert (R, FDM)	124,626	64.3
	Bruce W. Hapanowicz (D)	50,436	26.0
	Thomas E. Loughlin Jr. (INDC)	10,835	5.6
24	John M. McHugh (R, C)	124,240	71.1
	Donald J. Ravenscroft (D)	43,692	25.0







Candidates			Candidates			WASHINGTON		
	Votes	%		Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
6 Joe L. Barton (R)	160,800	77.1	28 Frank Tejada (D)	110,148	75.4			
Janet Carroll "Skeet"			Mark Lynn Cude (R)	34,191	23.4	1 Rick White (R)	141,948	53.7
Richardson (I)	26,713	12.8	Gene Green (D)	61,751	67.5	Jeffrey Coopersmith (D)	122,187	46.3
Catherine A. Anderson (L)	14,456	6.9	Jack Rodriguez (R)	28,381	31.0	2 Jack Metcalf (R)	124,655	48.5
7 Bill Archer (R)	152,024	81.4	30 Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)	61,723	54.6	Kevin Quigley (D)	122,728	47.8
Al J.K Siegmund (D)	28,187	15.1	John Hendry (R)	20,664	18.3	3 Linda Smith (R)	123,117	50.2
8 Kevin Brady (R)	80,325	41.5	James L. Sweatt (D)	9,909	8.8	Brian Baird (D)	122,230	49.8
Gene Fontenot (R)	75,399	38.9	Marvin E. Crenshaw (D)	7,765	6.9	4 Richard "Doc" Hastings (R)	108,647	53.0
Cynthia "C.J." Newman (D)	26,246	13.6	Lisa Anne Kitterman (R)	7,761	6.9	Rick Locke (D)	96,502	47.0
Robert Musemeche (D)	11,689	6.0				5 George Nethercutt (R)	131,618	55.6
9 Steve Stockman (R)	88,171	46.4	<b>Special Runoff Elections<sup>6</sup></b>			Judy Olson (D)	105,166	44.4
Nick Lampson (D)	83,782	44.1	8 Kevin Brady (R)	30,366	59.1	6 Norm Dicks (D)	155,467	65.9
Geraldine Sam (D)	17,887	9.4	Gene Fontenot (R)	21,004	40.9	Bill Tinsley (R)	71,337	30.2
10 Lloyd Doggett (D)	132,066	56.2	9 Nick Lampson (D)	59,225	52.8	7 Jim McDermott (D)	209,753	81.0
Teresa Doggett (R)	97,204	41.4	Steve Stockman (R)	52,870	47.2	Frank Kleschen (R)	49,341	19.0
11 Chet Edwards (D)	99,990	56.8	25 Ken Bentsen (D)	29,396	57.3	8 Jennifer Dunn (R)	170,691	65.4
Jay Mathis (R)	74,549	42.4	Dolly Madison McKenna (R)	21,892	42.7	Dave Little (D)	90,340	34.6
12 Kay Granger (R)	98,349	57.8				9 Adam Smith (D)	105,236	50.1
Hugh Parmer (D)	69,859	41.0				Randy Tate (R)	99,199	47.3
13 William M. "Mac"			<b>UTAH</b>			<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
Thornberry (R)	116,098	66.9	1 James V. Hansen (R)	150,126	68.3			
Samuel Brown			Gregory J. Sanders (D)	65,866	30.0	1 Alan B. Mollohan (D)	171,334	100.0
Silverman (D)	56,066	32.3	2 Merrill Cook (R)	129,963	55.0	2 Bob Wise (D)	141,551	68.9
14 Ron Paul (R)	99,961	51.1	Ross Anderson (D)	100,283	42.4	Greg Morris (R)	63,933	31.1
Charles "Lefty" Morris (D)	93,200	47.6	3 Christopher B. Cannon (R)	106,220	51.1	3 Nick J. Rahall II (D)	145,550	100.0
15 Ruben Hinojosa (D)	86,347	62.3	Bill Orton (D)	98,178	47.3			
Tom Haughey (R)	50,914	36.7				<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
16 Silvestre Reyes (D)	90,260	70.6	<b>VERMONT</b>					
Rick Ledesma (R)	35,271	27.6				1 Mark W. Neumann (R)	118,408	50.9
17 Charles W. Stenholm (D)	99,678	51.6	AL Bernard Sanders (I)	140,678	55.2	Lydia C. Spottswood (D)	114,148	49.0
Rudy Izzard (R)	91,429	47.4	Susan Sweetser (R)	83,021	32.6	2 Scott L. Klug (R)	154,557	57.4
18 Sheila Jackson-Lee (D)	106,111	77.1	Jack Long (D)	23,830	9.4	Paul R. Soglin (D)	110,467	41.0
Larry White (R)	13,956	10.1				3 Ron Kind (D)	121,967	52.0
Jerry Burley (R)	7,877	5.7	<b>VIRGINIA</b>			Jim Harsdorf (R)	112,146	47.8
19 Larry Combest (R)	156,910	80.4				4 Gerald D. Kleczka (D)	134,470	57.6
John W. Sawyer (D)	38,316	19.6	1 Herbert H. Bateman (R)	165,574	99.0	Tom Reynolds (R)	98,438	42.2
20 Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	88,190	63.7	2 Owen B. Pickett (D)	106,215	64.8	5 Thomas M. Barrett (D)	141,179	73.3
James D. Walker (R)	47,616	34.4	John Tate (R)	57,586	35.1	Paul D. Melotik (R)	47,384	24.6
21 Lamar Smith (R)	205,830	76.4	3 Robert C. Scott (D)	118,603	82.1	6 Tom Petri (R)	169,213	73.0
Gordon H. Wharton (D)	60,338	22.4	Elsie Holland (R)	25,781	17.9	Alver Lindskoog (D)	55,377	23.9
22 Tom DeLay (R)	126,056	68.1	4 Norman Sisisky (D)	160,100	78.6	7 David R. Obey (D)	137,428	57.0
Scott Douglas			A.J. "Tony" Zevgolis (R)	43,516	21.4	Scott West (R)	103,365	42.9
Cunningham (D)	59,030	31.9	5 Virgil H. Goode Jr. (D)	120,323	60.8	8 Jay W. Johnson (D)	129,551	52.0
23 Henry Bonilla (R)	101,332	61.8	George C. Landrith III (R)	70,869	35.8	David T. Prosser Jr. (R)	119,398	48.0
Charles P. Jones (D)	59,596	36.4	6 Robert W. Goodlatte (R)	133,576	67.0	F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	197,910	74.4
24 Martin Frost (D)	77,847	55.7	Jeffrey Grey (D)	61,485	30.8	Floyd Brenholt (D)	67,740	25.5
Ed Harrison (R)	54,551	39.1	7 Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)	189,644	75.1			
25 Ken Bentsen (D)	43,701	34.0	Roderic H. Slayton (D)	51,206	20.3	<b>WYOMING</b>		
Dolly Madison McKenna (R)	21,898	17.1	8 James P. Moran (D)	152,334	66.4			
Beverly Clark (D)	21,699	16.9	John Otey (R)	64,562	28.1	AL Barbara Cubin (R)	116,004	55.2
Brent Perry (R)	16,737	13.0	9 Rick Boucher (D)	122,908	65.0	Pete Maxfield (D)	85,724	40.8
John Devine (R)	9,070	7.1	Patrick Muldoon (R)	58,055	30.7			
John M. Sanchez (R)	8,984	7.0	10 Frank R. Wolf (R)	169,266	72.0			
26 Dick Armey (R)	163,708	73.6	Robert L. Weinberg (D)	59,145	25.2			
Jerry Frankel (D)	58,623	26.4	11 Thomas M. Davis III (R)	138,758	64.1			
27 Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	97,350	64.6	Tom Horton (D)	74,701	34.5			
Joe Gardner (R)	50,964	33.8						

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Walter R. Tucker III (D), who resigned Dec. 15, 1995. No runoff was required because only Democrats filed for the primary.

2. For the 1996 House elections in Louisiana, an open primary election was held with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected unopposed, with no further appearance on the general election ballot. If no candidate received 50 percent, a runoff was held between the two top finishers.

3. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Kweisi Mfume (D), who resigned Feb. 15, 1996.

4. A special election was held in conjunction with the November election. Emerson was elected to serve both the unexpired term of Bill Emerson (R), who died June 22, 1996, and the two-year term beginning Jan. 7, 1997.

5. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Ron Wyden (D), who resigned Feb. 5, 1996, having been elected to the U.S. Senate.

6. In July 1996 a panel of federal judges declared that three Texas districts were unconstitutionally drawn. The three districts and an additional ten surrounding ones were redrawn, invalidating the March 1996 primary results for the districts. In November, candidates in the thirteen districts ran in open primaries, with only those capturing a majority of the vote winning outright. Special runoff elections were held in December for the top two finishers in the districts where no candidate received a majority of the votes cast.



# 1997 House Elections

## NEW MEXICO

### Special Election<sup>1</sup>

Candidates	Votes	%
3 Bill Redmond (R)	43,559	42.7
Eric P. Serna (D)	40,542	39.8
Carol A. Miller (GREEN)	17,101	16.8

## NEW YORK

### Special Election<sup>2</sup>

Candidates	Votes	%
13 Vito J. Fossella (R, RTL, C)	79,838	61.3
Eric N. Vitaliano (D)	50,373	38.7

## TEXAS

### Special Runoff Election<sup>3</sup>

Candidates	Votes	%
28 Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	19,992	66.7
Juan F. Solis III (D)	9,990	33.3

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Bill Richardson (D), who resigned Feb. 13, 1997, to become U.S. representative to the United Nations.

2. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Susan Molinari (R), who resigned Aug. 1, 1997.

3. A special all-party primary was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Fred Tejada (D), who died Jan. 30, 1997. With no candidate receiving the majority vote, a special runoff election of the top two finishers was held.



# 1998 House Elections

## ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Sonny Callahan (R)	112,872	100.0
2 Terry Everett (R)	131,428	69.3
Joe Fondren (D)	58,136	30.7
3 Bob Riley (R)	101,731	58.1
Joe Turnham (D)	73,357	41.9
4 Robert B. Aderholt (R)	106,297	56.4
Donald Beville (D)	82,065	43.5
5 Robert E. "Bud" Cramer (D)	134,819	69.7
Gil Aust (R)	58,536	30.3
6 Spencer Bachus (R)	154,761	71.8
Donna Wesson Smalley (D)	60,657	28.1
7 Earl F. Hilliard (D)	136,431	100.0

## ALASKA

AL Don Young (R)	139,676	62.6
James W. "Jim" Duncan (D)	77,232	34.6

## ARIZONA

1 Matt Salmon (R)	98,840	64.6
David Mendoza (D)	51,108	35.4
2 Ed Pastor (D)	57,178	67.6
Edward Clyde "Ed" Barron (R)	23,628	28.0
3 Bob Stump (R)	137,618	67.3
Stuart Marc Starky (D)	66,979	32.7
4 John Shadegg (R)	102,722	64.7
Eric Ehst (D)	49,538	31.2
5 Jim Kolbe (R)	103,952	51.6
Thomas John Volgy (D)	91,030	45.2
6 J. D. Hayworth (R)	106,891	53.0
Steve Owens (D)	88,001	43.7

## ARKANSAS

1 Marion Berry (D)	100.0	
2 Vic Snyder (D)	100,334	58.0
Phil Wyrick (R)	72,737	42.0
3 Asa Hutchinson (R)	154,780	80.8
Ralph Forbes (REF)	36,917	19.3
4 Jay Dickey (R)	92,346	57.5
Judy Smith (D)	68,194	42.5

## CALIFORNIA

1 Mike Thompson (D)	121,713	61.9
Mark Luce (R)	64,622	32.8
2 Wally Herger (R)	128,372	62.5
Roberts "Rob" Braden (D)	70,837	34.5
3 Doug Ose (R)	100,621	52.4
Sandie Dunn (D)	86,471	45.0
4 John T. Doolittle (R)	155,306	62.6
David Shapiro (D)	85,394	34.4
5 Robert T. Matsui (D)	130,715	71.9
Robert S. Dinsmore (R)	47,307	26.0
6 Lynn Woolsey (D)	158,446	68.0
Ken McAuliffe (R)	69,295	29.7
7 George Miller (D)	125,842	76.7
Norman H. Reece (R)	38,290	23.3
8 Nancy Pelosi (D)	148,027	85.8
David J. Martz (R)	20,781	12.0
9 Barbara Lee (D)	140,722	82.8
Claiborne "Clay" Sanders (R)	22,431	13.2
10 Ellen O. Tauscher (D)	127,134	53.5
Charles Ball (R)	103,299	43.4
11 Richard W. Pombo (R)	95,496	61.4
Robert L. Figueroa (D)	56,345	36.2
12 Tom Lantos (D)	128,135	74.0
Robert H. Evans Jr. (R)	36,562	21.1
13 Pete Stark (D)	101,671	71.2
James R. Goetz (R)	38,050	26.6
14 Anna G. Eshoo (D)	129,663	68.6
John C. "Chris" Haugen (R)	53,719	28.4

Candidates	Votes	%
15 Tom Campbell (R)	111,876	60.5
Dick Lane (D)	70,059	37.9
16 Zoe Lofgren (D)	85,503	72.8
Horace Eugene Thayne (R)	27,494	23.4
17 Sam Farr (D)	103,719	64.5
Bill McCampbell (R)	52,470	32.7
18 Gary A. Condit (D)	118,842	86.8
Linda M. DeGroat (LIBERT)	18,089	13.2
19 George P. Radanovich (R)	131,105	79.4
Jonathan Richter (LIBERT)	34,044	20.6
20 Cal Dooley (D)	60,599	60.7
Cliff Unruh (R)	39,183	39.3
21 William Thomas (R)	115,989	78.9
John Evans (REF)	30,994	21.1
22 Lois Capps (D)	111,388	55.1
Tom Bordonaro (R)	86,921	43.0
23 Elton W. Gallegly (R)	96,362	60.1
Daniel Gonzalez (D)	64,068	39.9
24 Brad Sherman (D)	103,491	57.3
Randy Hoffman (R)	69,501	38.5
25 Howard P. "Buck" McKeon (R)	114,013	74.7
Bruce Acker (LIBERT)	38,669	25.3
26 Howard L. Berman (D)	69,000	82.5
Juan Carlos Ros (LIBERT)	6,556	7.8
Maria Armoudian (GREEN)	4,858	5.8
27 James E. Rogan (R)	80,702	50.7
Barry Gordon (D)	73,875	46.4
28 David Dreier (R)	90,607	57.6
Janice Nelson (D)	61,721	39.3
29 Henry A. Waxman (D)	131,561	73.9
Mike Gottlieb (R)	40,282	22.6
30 Xavier Becerra (D)	58,230	81.2
Patricia Jean Parker (R)	13,441	18.8
31 Matthew G. Martinez (D)	61,173	70.0
Frank Moreno (R)	19,786	22.6
Krista Lieberg-Wong (GREEN)	4,377	5.0
32 Julian C. Dixon (D)	112,253	86.7
Laurence Ardito (R)	14,622	11.3
33 Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	43,310	87.2
Wayne Miller (R)	6,364	12.8
34 Grace Napolitano (D)	76,471	67.6
Ed Perez (R)	32,321	28.6
35 Maxine Waters (D)	78,732	89.3
Gordon Michael Mego (AM I)	9,413	10.7
36 Steve Kuykendall (R)	88,843	48.9
Janice Hahn (D)	84,624	46.6
37 Juanita Millender-McDonald (D)	70,026	85.1
Saul E. Lankster (R)	12,301	14.9
38 Steve Horn (R)	71,386	52.9
Peter Mathews (D)	59,767	44.3
39 Ed Royce (R)	97,366	62.6
A. R. Groom (D)	52,815	34.0
40 Jerry Lewis (R)	97,406	64.9
Robert Conaway (D)	47,897	31.9
41 Gary Miller (R)	68,310	53.2
Eileen Ansari (D)	52,264	40.7
42 George E. Brown Jr. (D)	62,207	55.3
Elia Pirozzi (R)	45,328	40.3
43 Ken Calvert (R)	83,012	55.7
Mike Rayburn (D)	56,373	37.8
44 Mary Bono (D)	97,013	60.1
Ralph Waite (D)	57,697	35.7
45 Dana Rohrabacher (R)	94,296	58.7
Patricia Neal (D)	60,022	37.3
46 Loretta Sanchez (D)	47,964	56.4
Robert Dornan (R)	33,388	39.3
47 Christopher Cox (R)	132,711	67.6
Christina Avalos (D)	57,938	29.5
48 Ron Packard (R)	138,948	76.9
Sharon Miles (NL)	23,262	12.9
Daniel Muhe (LIBERT)	18,509	10.2
49 Brian P. Bilbray (R)	90,516	48.8
Christine Kehoe (D)	86,400	46.6
50 Bob Filner (D)	77,354	99.2

Candidates	Votes	%
51 Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R)	126,229	61.0
Dan Kripke (D)	71,706	34.7
52 Duncan Hunter (R)	116,251	75.7
Lynn Badler (LIBERT)	21,933	14.3
Adrienne Pelton (NL)	15,380	10.0

## COLORADO

1 Diana DeGette (D)	116,628	66.9
Nancy McClanahan (R)	52,452	30.1
2 Mark Udall (D)	113,946	49.9
Bob Greenlee (R)	108,385	47.4
3 Scott McInnis (R)	156,501	66.1
Robert Reed Kelley (D)	74,479	31.5
4 Bob Schaffer (R)	131,318	59.3
Susan Kirkpatrick (D)	89,973	40.7
5 Joel Hefley (R)	155,790	72.7
Ken Alford (D)	55,609	26.0
6 Tom Tancredo (R)	111,374	55.9
Henry L. Strauss (D)	82,662	41.5

## Special Primary<sup>1</sup>

9 Barbara Lee (D)	33,497	66.8
Greg Harper (D)	8,048	16.1
Claiborne "Clay" Sanders (R)	6,114	12.2

## Special Election<sup>2</sup>

22 Lois Capps (D)	93,392	53.5
Tom J. Bordonaro (R)	78,224	44.8

## Special Primary<sup>3</sup>

44 Mary Bono (R)	53,755	64.0
Ralph Waite (D)	24,228	28.8

## CONNECTICUT

1 John B. Larson (D)	97,681	58.1
Kevin O'Connor (R)	69,668	41.4
2 Sam Gejdenson (D)	99,567	61.0
Gary M. Koval (R)	57,860	35.5
3 Rosa DeLauro (D)	109,726	71.3
Martin Reust (R)	42,090	27.4
4 Christopher Shays (R)	94,767	69.1
Jonathan Kantrowitz (D)	40,988	29.9
5 Jim Maloney (D)	78,394	49.9
Mark Nielsen (R)	76,051	48.4
6 Nancy L. Johnson (R)	101,630	58.1
Charlotte Koskoff (D)	69,201	39.6

## DELAWARE

AL Michael N. Castle (R)	119,811	66.4
Dennis E. Williams (D)	57,446	31.8

## FLORIDA

1 Joe Scarborough (R)	140,525	99.5
2 Allen Boyd (D)	138,440	95.2
3 Corrine Brown (D)	66,621	55.4
Bill Randall (R)	53,530	44.6
4 Tillie Fowler (R)		100.0
5 Karen L. Thurman (D)	132,005	66.3
Jack "THRO" Gargan (REF)	67,147	33.7
6 Cliff Stearns (R)		100.0
7 John L. Mica (R)		100.0
8 Bill McCollum (R)	104,298	65.8
Al Krulick (D)	54,245	34.2
9 Michael Bilirakis (R)		100.0
10 C. W. Bill Young (R)		100.0
11 Jim Davis (D)	85,262	64.9
Joe Chillura (R)	46,176	35.1

Candidates	Votes	%
12 Charles T. Canady (R)		100.0
13 Dan Miller (R)		100.0
14 Porter J. Goss (R)		100.0
15 Dave Weldon (R)	129,278	63.1
David R. Golding (D)	75,654	36.9
16 Mark Foley (R)		100.0
17 Carrie P. Meek (D)		100.0
18 Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)		100.0
19 Robert Wexler (D)		100.0
20 Peter Deutsch (D)		100.0
21 Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R)	84,018	74.8
Patrick Cusack (D)	28,378	25.2
22 E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)		100.0
23 Alcee L. Hastings (D)		100.0

**GEORGIA**

1 Jack Kingston (R)	92,229	100.0
2 Sanford D. Bishop (D)	77,953	56.8
Joe McCormick (R)	59,305	43.2
3 Mac Collins (R)	123,064	100.0
4 Cynthia A. McKinney (D)	100,622	61.1
Sunny Warren (R)	64,146	38.9
5 John Lewis (D)	109,177	78.5
John H. Lewis Sr. (R)	29,877	21.5
6 Newt Gingrich (R)	164,996	70.7
Gary "Bats" Pelphey (D)	68,366	29.3
7 Bob Barr (R)	85,982	55.4
James F. Williams (D)	69,293	44.6
8 Saxby Chambliss (R)	87,993	62.4
Ronald L. Cain (D)	53,079	37.6
9 Nathan Deal (R)	122,713	100.0
10 Charlie Norwood (R)	88,527	59.6
Marion Spencer "Denise" Freeman (D)	60,004	40.4
11 John Linder (R)	120,909	69.3
Vincent Littman (D)	53,510	30.7

**HAWAII**

1 Neil Abercrombie (D)	116,693	61.6
Gene Ward (R)	68,905	36.3
2 Patsy T. Mink (D)	144,254	69.4
Carol J. Douglass (R)	50,423	24.3

**IDAHO**

1 Helen Chenoweth (R)	113,231	55.3
Dan Williams (D)	91,653	44.7
2 Mike Simpson (R)	91,337	52.5
Richard H. Stallings (D)	77,736	44.7

**ILLINOIS**

1 Bobby L. Rush (D)	151,890	87.1
Marlene White Ahimaz (R)	18,429	10.6
2 Jesse L. Jackson Jr. (D)	148,985	89.4
Robert Gordon III (R)	16,075	9.6
3 William O. Lipinski (D)	115,887	72.5
Robert Marshall (R)	44,012	27.5
4 Luis V. Gutierrez (D)	54,244	81.7
John Birch (R)	10,529	15.9
5 Rod R. Blagojevich (D)	95,738	74.0
Alan Spitz (R)	33,687	26.0
6 Henry J. Hyde (R)	111,603	67.3
Thomas A. Cramer (D)	49,906	30.1
7 Danny K. Davis (D)	130,984	92.9
Dorn E. Van Cleave III (LIBERT)	9,984	7.1
8 Philip M. Crane (R)	104,242	68.6
Mike Rothman (D)	47,614	31.4
9 Janice D. "Jan" Schakowsky (D)	107,878	74.6
Herbert Sohn (R)	33,448	23.1
10 John E. Porter (R)	138,429	100.0
11 Gerald C. "Jerry" Weller (R)	100,597	58.8
Gary S. Mueller (D)	70,458	41.2
12 Jerry F. Costello (D)	99,605	60.4
Bill Price (R)	65,409	39.6

Candidates	Votes	%
13 Judy Biggert (R)	121,889	61.0
Susan W. Hynes (D)	77,878	39.0
14 J. Dennis Hastert (R)	117,304	69.8
Robert A. Cozzi Jr. (D)	50,844	30.2
15 Thomas W. Ewing (R)	104,255	61.6
Laurel Lunt Prussing (D)	65,054	38.4
16 Donald Manzullo (R)	143,868	100.0
17 Lane Evans (D)	100,128	51.6
Mark Baker (R)	94,072	48.4
18 Ray LaHood (R)	158,175	100.0
19 David Phelps (D)	122,430	58.3
Brent Winters (R)	87,614	41.7
20 John M. Shimkus (R)	121,103	61.3
Rick Verticchio (D)	76,475	38.7

**INDIANA**

1 Peter J. Visclosky (D)	92,634	72.5
Michael Petyo (R)	33,503	26.2
2 David M. McIntosh (R)	99,608	60.6
Sherman A. Boles (D)	62,452	38.0
3 Tim Roemer (D)	84,625	58.1
Daniel A. Holtz (R)	61,041	41.9
4 Mark E. Souder (R)	93,671	63.3
Mark J. Wehrle (D)	54,286	36.7
5 Steve Buyer (R)	101,567	62.5
David F. Steele III (D)	58,504	36.0
6 Dan Burton (R)	135,240	72.0
Bob Kern (D)	31,472	16.8
Joe Hauptmann (LIBERT)	21,015	11.2
7 Edward A. Pease (R)	109,712	68.9
Samuel "Dutch" Hillenberg (D)	44,823	28.1
8 John N. Hostettler (R)	92,785	52.1
Gail Riecken (D)	81,871	46.0
9 Baron Hill (D)	92,973	50.8
Jean Leising (R)	87,797	47.9
10 Julia M. Carson (D)	69,682	58.3
Gary A. Hofmeister (R)	47,017	39.4

**IOWA**

1 Jim Leach (R)	106,419	56.5
Bob Rush (D)	79,529	42.3
2 Jim Nussle (R)	104,613	55.2
Rob Tully (D)	83,405	44.0
3 Leonard L. Boswell (D)	107,947	56.9
Larry McKibben (R)	78,063	41.1
4 Greg Ganske (R)	129,942	65.2
Jon Dvorak (D)	67,550	33.9
5 Tom Latham (R)	132,730	99.2

**KANSAS**

1 Jerry Moran (R)	152,775	80.7
Jim Phillips (D)	36,618	19.3
2 Jim Ryun (R)	108,527	61.0
Jim Clark (D)	69,521	39.0
3 Dennis Moore (D)	103,376	52.4
Vince Snowbarger (R)	93,938	47.6
4 Todd Tiahrt (R)	94,785	58.3
Jim Lawing (D)	62,737	38.6

**KENTUCKY**

1 Edward Whitfield (R)	95,308	55.2
Tom Barlow (D)	77,402	44.8
2 Ron Lewis (R)	113,285	63.7
Bob Evans (D)	62,848	35.3
3 Anne Meagher Northup (R)	100,690	51.5
Chris Gorman (D)	92,865	47.5
4 Ken Lucas (D)	93,485	53.4
Gex Williams (R)	81,547	46.6
5 Harold Rogers (R)	142,215	78.2
Sidney Bailey-Bamer (D)	39,585	21.8
6 Ernie Fletcher (R)	104,046	53.1
Ernesto Scorsone (D)	90,033	46.0

**LOUISIANA**

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Robert L. Livingston (R)		100.0
2 William J. Jefferson (D)	102,247	86.0
David Reed (D)	10,803	9.1
Don-Terry Veal (D)	5,899	5.0
3 W.J. "Billy" Tauzin (R)		100.0
4 Jim McCrery (R)		100.0
5 John C. Cooksey (R)		100.0
6 Richard H. Baker (R)	97,044	50.7
Marjorie McKeithen (D)	94,201	49.3
7 Chris John (D)		100.0

**MAINE**

1 Tom Allen (D)	134,335	60.3
Ross J. Connelly (R)	79,160	35.5
2 John Baldacci (D)	146,202	76.2
Jonathan Reisman (R)	45,674	23.8

**MARYLAND**

1 Wayne T. Gilchrest (R)	135,771	69.2
Irving Pinder (D)	60,450	30.8
2 Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R)	145,711	69.3
Kenneth T. Bosley (D)	64,474	30.7
3 Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	137,501	77.6
Colin Felix Harby (R)	39,667	22.4
4 Albert R. Wynn (D)	129,139	85.7
John B. Kimble (R)	21,518	14.3
5 Steny H. Hoyer (D)	126,792	65.4
Robert B. Ostrom (R)	67,176	34.6
6 Roscoe G. Bartlett (R)	127,802	63.4
Timothy D. McCown (D)	73,728	36.6
7 Elijah E. Cummings (D)	112,699	85.7
Kenneth Kondner (R)	18,742	14.3
8 Constance A. Morella (R)	133,145	60.3
Ralph G. Neas (D)	87,497	39.6

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1 John W. Olver (D)	121,863	71.7
Gregory L. Morgan (R)	48,055	28.3
2 Richard E. Neal (D)	130,550	99.0
3 James McGovern (D)	108,613	56.9
Matthew J. Amorello (R)	79,174	41.5
4 Barney Frank (D)	148,340	98.4
5 Martin T. Meehan (D)	127,418	70.7
David E. Coleman (R)	52,725	29.3
6 John F. Tierney (D)	117,132	54.6
Peter G. Torkildsen (R)	90,986	42.4
7 Edward J. Markey (D)	137,178	70.6
Patricia H. Long (R)	56,977	29.3
8 Michael E. Capuano (D)	99,603	81.7
Philip Hyde III (R)	14,125	11.6
9 Joe Moakley (D)	150,667	99.4
10 Bill Delahunt (D)	164,917	70.0
Eric V. Bleicken (R)	70,466	29.9

**MICHIGAN**

1 Bart Stupak (D)	130,129	58.7
Michelle A. McManus (R)	87,630	39.5
2 Peter Hoekstra (R)	146,854	68.7
Bob Shrauger (D)	63,573	29.8
3 Vernon Ehlers (R)	146,364	73.1
John Ferguson Jr. (D)	49,489	24.7
4 Dave Camp (R)	155,343	91.3
Dan Marsh (LIBERT)	10,404	6.1
5 James A. Barcia (D)	135,254	71.2
Donald W. Brewster (R)	51,442	27.1
6 Fred Upton (R)	113,292	70.1
Clarence J. Annen (D)	45,358	28.1
7 Nick Smith (R)	104,656	57.7
Jim Berryman (D)	72,998	40.1
8 Debbie Stabenow (D)	125,169	57.4
Susan Grimes Munsell (R)	84,254	38.6



	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Dale E. Kildee (D)	105,457	55.9
	Tom McMillin (R)	79,062	41.9
10	David E. Bonior (D)	108,770	52.4
	Brian Palmer (R)	94,027	45.3
11	Joe Knollenberg (R)	144,264	63.9
	Travis M. Reeds (D)	76,107	33.7
12	Sander Levin (D)	105,824	55.9
	Leslie A. Touma (R)	79,619	42.0
13	Lynn Nancy Rivers (D)	99,935	58.1
	Tom Hickey (R)	68,328	39.8
14	John Conyers Jr. (D)	126,321	86.9
	Vendela M. Collins (R)	16,140	11.1
15	Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick (D)	108,582	87.0
	Chrysanthea D. Boyd-Fields (R)	12,887	10.3
16	John D. Dingell (D)	116,145	66.6
	William Morse (R)	54,121	31.0

## MINNESOTA

1	Gil Gutknecht (R)	131,233	54.7
	Tracy L. Beckman (D)	108,420	45.2
2	David Minge (D)	148,933	57.0
	Craig Duehring (R)	99,490	38.1
3	Jim Ramstad (R)	203,731	71.9
	Stanley J. Leino (D)	66,505	23.5
4	Bruce Vento (D)	128,726	53.7
	Dennis R. Newinski (R)	95,388	39.8
5	Martin Olav Sabo (D)	145,535	66.9
	Frank Taylor (R)	60,035	27.6
6	William P. "Bill" Luther (D)	148,728	50.0
	John Kline (R)	136,866	46.0
7	Collin C. Peterson (D)	169,907	71.7
	Aleta Edin (R)	66,562	28.1
8	James L. Oberstar (D)	173,734	66.0
	Jerry Shuster (R)	69,667	26.5
	Stan "The Man" Estes (REF)	15,137	6.4

## MISSISSIPPI

1	Roger Wicker (R)	66,738	67.2
	Rex Weathers (D)	30,438	30.6
2	Bennie Thompson (D)	80,507	71.2
	Will Chipman (LIBERT)	32,533	28.8
3	Charles W. "Chip" Pickering Jr. (R)	84,785	84.6
	C. T. Scarborough (LIBERT)	15,465	15.4
4	Ronnie Shows (D)	73,252	53.4
	Delbert Hosemann (R)	61,551	44.9
5	Gene Taylor (D)	78,661	77.8
	Randy McDonnell (R)	19,341	19.1

## MISSOURI

1	William L. Clay (D)	90,840	72.6
	Richmond A. Soulade Sr. (R)	30,635	24.5
2	James M. Talent (R)	142,313	70.0
	John Ross (D)	57,565	28.3
3	Richard A. Gephardt (D)	98,287	55.8
	William J. Federer (R)	74,005	42.0
4	Ike Skelton (D)	133,173	71.0
	Cecilia D. Noland (R)	51,005	27.2
5	Karen McCarthy (D)	101,313	65.9
	Penny Bennett (R)	47,582	31.0
6	Pat Danner (D)	136,774	70.9
	Jeff Bailey (R)	51,679	26.8
7	Roy Blunt (R)	129,746	72.6
	Marc Perkel (D)	43,416	24.3
8	Jo Ann Emerson (R)	104,271	62.6
	Anthony J. "Tony" Heckemeyer (D)	59,426	35.7
9	Kenny Hulshof (R)	117,196	62.2
	Linda Vogt (D)	66,861	35.5

## MONTANA

AL	Rick Hill (R)	175,748	53.0
	Robert "Dusty" Deschamps (D)	147,073	44.4

## NEBRASKA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Doug Bereuter (R)	136,058	73.5
	Don Eret (D)	48,826	26.4
2	Lee Terry (R)	106,782	65.5
	Michael Scott (D)	55,722	34.2
3	Bill Barrett (R)	149,896	84.3
	Jerry Hickman (LIBERT)	27,278	15.3

## NEVADA

1	Shelley Berkley (D)	79,315	49.2
	Don Chairez (R)	73,540	45.7
2	Jim Gibbons (R)	201,623	81.1
	Christopher Horne (IA)	20,738	8.3
	Louis R. Tombarello (LIBERT)	18,561	7.5

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	John E. Sununu (R)	104,430	66.8
	Peter Flood (D)	51,783	33.1
2	Charles Bass (R)	85,740	53.1
	Mary Rauh (D)	72,217	44.8

## NEW JERSEY

1	Robert E. Andrews (D)	90,279	73.2
	Ronald L. Richards (R)	27,855	22.6
2	Frank A. LoBiondo (R)	93,248	65.9
	Derek Hunsberger (D)	43,563	30.8
3	H. James Saxton (R)	97,508	62.0
	Steven J. Polansky (D)	55,248	35.1
4	Christopher H. Smith (R)	92,991	62.0
	Larry Schneider (D)	52,281	35.0
5	Marge Roukema (R)	106,304	63.7
	Mike Schneider (D)	55,487	33.3
6	Frank Pallone Jr. (D)	78,102	57.0
	Michael Ferguson (R)	55,180	40.3
7	Bob Franks (R)	77,751	52.5
	Maryanne S. Connelly (D)	65,776	44.4
8	Bill Pascrell Jr. (D)	81,068	62.1
	Matthew J. Kirnan (R)	46,289	35.4
9	Steven R. Rothman (D)	91,330	64.6
	Steve Lonegan (R)	47,817	33.8
10	Donald M. Payne (D)	82,244	83.5
	William Stanley Wnuck (R)	10,678	10.8
11	Rodney Frelinghuysen (R)	100,910	67.7
	John P. Scallo (D)	44,160	29.6
12	Rush Holt (D)	92,528	50.1
	Michael Pappas (R)	87,221	47.2
13	Robert Menendez (D)	70,308	80.1
	Theresa de Leon (R)	14,615	16.6

## NEW MEXICO

1	Heather A. Wilson (R)	86,784	48.3
	Phillip J. Maloof (D)	75,040	41.9
	Robert L. Anderson (GREEN)	17,266	9.6
2	Joe Skeen (R)	85,077	57.9
	E. Shirley Baca (D)	61,796	42.1
3	Tom Udall (D)	91,248	53.2
	Bill Redmond (R)	74,266	43.3

Special Election<sup>4</sup>

1	Heather A. Wilson (R)	54,853	44.5
	Phillip J. Maloof (D)	48,747	39.6
	Robert L. Anderson (GREEN)	18,108	14.7

## NEW YORK

1	Michael P. Forbes (R, RTL, C)	99,460	64.1
	William G. Holst (D)	55,630	35.9
2	Rick A. Lazio (R, C)	85,089	66.2
	John C. Bace (D)	37,949	29.5
3	Peter T. King (R, RTL)	117,258	64.3
	Kevin N. Langberg (D)	63,628	34.9

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Carolyn McCarthy (D)	90,256	52.6
	Gregory R. Becker (R)	79,984	46.6
5	Gary L. Ackerman (D, INDEP, L)	97,404	65.0
	David C. Pinzon (R, C)	49,586	33.1
6	Gregory W. Meeks (D)	76,122	100.0
7	Joseph Crowley (D)	50,924	69.0
	James J. Dillon (R)	18,896	25.6
	Richard Retcho (C)	3,960	5.4
8	Jerrold Nadler (D, L)	112,948	86.0
	Ted Howard (R)	18,383	14.0
9	Anthony Weiner (D, INDEP)	69,439	66.4
	Louis Telano (R)	24,486	23.4
	Melinda Katz (L)	5,698	5.5
10	Edolphus Towns (D, L)	83,528	92.3
	Ernestine M. Brown (R)	5,577	6.2
11	Major R. Owens (D, L)	75,773	90.0
	David Greene (R, C)	7,284	8.7
12	Nydia M. Velázquez (D)	53,269	83.6
	Rosemarie Markgraf (R)	7,405	11.6
13	Vito J. Fossella (R, C, RTL)	76,138	64.8
	Eugene V. "Gene" Prisco (D, L)	40,167	34.2
14	Carolyn B. Maloney (D, L, INDEP)	111,072	77.4
	Stephanie Kupferman (R)	32,458	22.6
15	Charles B. Rangel (D, L)	90,424	93.1
	David E. Cunningham (R)	5,633	5.8
16	Jose E. Serrano (D, L)	67,367	95.4
17	Eliot L. Engel (D, L)	80,947	88.0
	Peter Fiumefreddo (R, C, INDEP)	11,037	12.0
18	Nita M. Lowey (D)	91,623	82.8
	Daniel McMahon (C)	12,594	11.4
19	Sue W. Kelly (R, C)	98,512	62.5
	Dick Collins (D)	52,503	33.3
20	Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	98,546	58.3
	Paul J. Feiner (D, INDEP, L)	65,589	38.8
21	Michael R. McNulty (D, C, INDEP)	146,639	74.2
	Lauren Ayers (R)	50,931	25.8
22	John E. Sweeney (R, C, INDEP)	106,919	55.3
	Jean Parvin Bordewich (D)	81,296	42.1
23	Sherwood L. Boehlert (R)	111,242	80.8
	David Vickers (C, INDEP)	26,493	19.2
24	John M. McHugh (R, C)	116,682	79.0
	Neil P. Tallon (D)	31,011	21.0
25	James T. Walsh (R, C)	121,204	69.4
	Yvonne Rothenberg (D, L, GREEN)	53,461	30.6
26	Maurice D. Hinchey (D, INDEP, L)	108,204	61.8
	William H. "Bud" Walker (R, C)	54,776	31.2
	Randall Terry (RTL)	12,160	6.9
27	Thomas M. Reynolds (R, C)	102,042	57.3
	Bill Cook (D, INDEP, RTL)	75,978	42.7
28	Louise Slaughter (D)	118,856	64.8
	Richard A. "Dick" Kaplan (R, INDEP)	56,443	30.8
29	John J. LaFalce (D, INDEP, L)	97,235	57.0
	Chris Collins (R, C)	69,481	40.7
30	Jack Quinn (R, C, INDEP)	116,093	67.8
	Crystal D. Peoples (D)	55,199	32.2
31	Amo Houghton (R, C)	107,615	68.1
	Caleb Rossiter (D)	40,091	25.3
	James R. Pierce Sr. (RTL)	10,546	6.7

Special Election<sup>5</sup>

6	Gregory W. Meeks (D, L)	14,224	56.5
	Alton R. Waldon Jr. (C, I)	5,229	20.8
	Barbara M. Clark (TFC)	3,305	13.1
	Celestine V. Miller (R)	2,209	8.8

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Eva Clayton (D)	85,125	62.2
	Ted Tyler (R)	50,578	37.0
2	Bob Etheridge (D)	100,550	57.4
	Dan Page (R)	72,997	41.7
3	Walter B. Jones (R)	83,529	61.9
	Jon Williams (D)	50,041	37.1
4	David E. Price (D)	129,157	57.4
	Tom Roberg (R)	93,469	41.6



	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Richard M. Burr (R)	119,103	67.6
	Mike Robinson (D)	55,806	31.7
6	Howard Coble (R)	112,740	88.6
	Jeffrey D. Bentley (LIBERT)	14,454	11.4
7	Mike McIntyre (D)	124,366	91.3
	Paul Meadows (LIBERT)	11,924	8.7
8	Robin Hayes (R)	67,505	50.7
	Mike Taylor (D)	64,127	48.2
9	Sue Myrick (R)	120,570	69.3
	Rory Blake (D)	51,345	29.5
10	Cass Ballenger (R)	118,541	85.6
	Deborah Garrett Eddins (LIBERT)	19,970	14.4
11	Charles H. Taylor (R)	112,908	56.6
	David Young (D)	84,256	42.2
12	Melvin Watt (D)	82,305	56.0
	Scott Keadle (R)	62,070	42.2

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Earl Pomeroy (D)	119,668	56.2
	Kevin Cramer (R)	87,511	41.1

**OHIO**

1	Steve Chabot (R)	92,421	53.0
	Roxanne Qualls (D)	82,003	47.0
2	Rob Portman (R)	154,344	75.8
	Charles W. Sanders (D)	49,293	24.2
3	Tony P. Hall (D)	114,198	69.3
	John Shondel (R)	50,544	30.7
4	Michael G. Oxley (R)	112,011	63.8
	Paul A. McClain (D)	63,529	36.2
5	Paul E. Gillmor (R)	123,979	66.7
	Susan Davenport Darrow (D)	61,926	33.3
6	Ted Strickland (D)	102,852	57.0
	Nancy P. Hollister (R)	77,711	43.0
7	David L. Hobson (R)	120,765	67.2
	Donald E. Minor Jr. (D)	49,780	27.7
	James Schrader (LIBERT)	9,146	5.1
8	John A. Boehner (R)	127,979	70.7
	John W. Griffin (D)	52,912	29.3
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	130,793	81.1
	Edward Emery (R)	30,312	18.8
10	Dennis Kucinich (D)	110,552	66.8
	Joe Slovenic (R)	55,537	33.2
11	Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D)	115,226	80.4
	James D. Hereford (R)	18,592	13.0
	Jean Murrell Capers (I)	9,477	6.6
12	John R. Kasich (R)	124,197	67.2
	Edward S. Brown (D)	60,694	32.8
13	Sherrod Brown (D)	116,309	61.5
	Grace L. Drake (R)	72,666	38.5
14	Thomas C. Sawyer (D)	106,046	62.7
	Tom Watkins (R)	63,027	37.3
15	Deborah Pryce (R)	113,846	65.7
	Adam Clay Miller (D)	49,334	28.5
	Kevin Nestor (I)	9,996	5.7
16	Ralph Regula (R)	117,426	64.0
	Peter D. Ferguson (D)	66,047	36.0
17	James A. Traficant Jr. (D)	123,718	68.2
	Paul H. Albery (R)	57,703	31.8
18	Bob Ney (R)	113,119	60.3
	Robert Burch (D)	74,571	39.7
19	Steven C. LaTourette (R)	126,786	66.4
	Elizabeth Kelley (D)	64,090	33.6

**OKLAHOMA**

1	Steve Largent (R)	91,031	61.8
	Howard Plowman (D)	56,309	38.2
2	Tom Coburn (R)	85,581	57.7
	Kent Pharoah (D)	59,042	39.8
3	Wes Watkins (R)	89,832	62.0
	Walt Roberts (D)	55,163	38.0
4	J. C. Watts Jr. (R)	83,272	61.5
	Ben Odom (D)	52,107	38.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Ernest Istook (R)	103,217	68.2
	Mary Catherine "M.C." Smotherman (D)	48,182	31.8
6	Frank D. Lucas (R)	85,261	65.0
	Paul M. Barby (D)	43,555	33.2

**OREGON**

1	David Wu (D)	119,993	50.1
	Molly Bordonaro (R)	112,827	47.1
2	Greg Walden (R)	132,316	61.5
	Kevin M. Campbell (D)	74,924	34.8
3	Earl Blumenauer (D)	153,889	83.9
	Bruce Alexander Knight (LIBERT)	16,930	9.2
	Walter F. "Walt" Brown (S)	10,199	5.6
4	Peter A. DeFazio (D)	157,524	70.1
	Steve J. Webb (R)	64,143	28.6
5	Darlene Hooley (D)	124,916	54.9
	Marilyn Shannon (R)	92,215	40.5

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Robert A. Brady (D)	77,788	81.2
	William M. Harrison (R)	15,898	16.6
2	Chaka Fattah (D)	102,763	86.5
	Anne Marie Mulligan (R)	16,001	13.5
3	Robert A. Borski (D)	66,270	59.3
	Charles F. Dougherty (R)	45,390	40.7
4	Ron Klink (D)	103,183	63.8
	Mike Turzai (R)	58,485	36.2
5	John E. Peterson (R)	99,502	84.8
	William M. Belitskus (GREEN)	17,734	15.1
6	Tim Holden (D)	83,374	61.0
	John Meckley (R)	54,579	39.0
7	Curt Weldon (R)	119,491	71.8
	Martin J. D'Urso (D)	46,920	28.2
8	Jim Greenwood (R)	93,697	63.3
	Bill Tuthill (D)	48,320	32.6
9	Bud Shuster (R)	125,409	99.5
10	Donald L. Sherwood (R)	84,275	48.7
	Patrick Casey (D)	83,760	48.4
11	Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	88,933	66.8
	Stephen A. Urban (R)	44,123	33.2
12	John P. Murtha (D)	100,528	68.5
	Timothy E. Holloway (R)	46,239	31.5
13	Joseph M. Hoeffel III (D)	95,105	51.6
	Jon D. Fox (R)	85,915	46.6
14	William J. Coyne (D)	83,355	60.5
	Bill Ravotti (R)	52,745	38.3
15	Pat Toomey (R)	81,755	55.0
	Roy C. Afferbach (D)	66,930	45.0
16	Joseph E. Pitts (R)	95,979	70.5
	Robert S. Yorczyk (D)	40,092	29.5
17	George W. Gekas (R)	114,931	99.8
18	Mike Doyle (D)	98,363	67.7
	Dick Walker (R)	46,945	32.3
19	Bill Goodling (R)	96,284	67.6
	Linda G. Ropp (D)	40,674	28.5
20	Frank Mascara (D)	97,885	99.8
21	Phil English (R)	94,518	63.4
	Larry Klemens (D)	54,591	36.6

**Special Election<sup>6</sup>**

1	Robert A. Brady (D)	13,923	73.6
	William M. Harrison (R)	2,436	12.9
	Juanita Norwood (REF)	1,993	10.5

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Patrick J. Kennedy (D)	92,788	66.8
	Ronald G. Santa (R)	38,460	27.7
2	Bob Weygand (D)	110,917	72.0
	John O. Matson (R)	38,170	24.8

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Mark Sanford (R)	118,414	91.0
	Joseph F. Innella (NL)	11,586	8.9
2	Floyd D. Spence (R)	119,583	57.8
	Jane Frederick (D)	84,864	41.0
3	Lindsey Graham (R)	129,047	99.7
4	Jim DeMint (R)	105,264	57.7
	Glenn Gilbert Reese (D)	73,314	40.2
5	John M. Spratt (D)	95,105	57.9
	Mike Burkhold (R)	66,299	40.4
6	James "Jim" Clyburn (D)	116,507	72.6
	Gary McLeod (R)	41,421	25.8

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

AL	John Thune (R)	194,157	75.1
	Jeff Moser (D)	64,433	24.9

**TENNESSEE**

1	Bill Jenkins (R)	68,904	69.1
	Kay C. White (D)	30,710	30.8
2	John J. "Jimmy" Duncan Jr. (R)	90,860	88.6
3	Zach Wamp (R)	75,100	66.0
	James D. "Jim" Lewis Jr. (D)	37,144	32.6
4	Van Hilleary (R)	62,829	59.6
	Jerry W. Cooper (D)	42,627	40.4
5	Bob Clement (D)	74,611	82.8
	William M. Lancaster (I)	6,162	6.8
	Al Borgman (I)	4,983	5.5
6	Bart Gordon (D)	75,055	54.6
	Walt R. Massey Jr. (R)	62,277	45.3
7	Ed Bryant (R)	91,980	99.5
8	John Tanner (D)	76,803	100.0
9	Harold E. Ford Jr. (D)	75,428	78.7
	Claude Burdickoff (R)	18,078	18.9

**TEXAS**

1	Max Sandlin (D)	80,788	59.4
	Dennis Boerner (R)	55,191	40.6
2	Jim Turner (D)	81,556	58.4
	Brian Babin (R)	56,891	40.8
3	Sam Johnson (R)	106,690	91.2
	Ken Ashby (LIBERT)	10,288	8.8
4	Ralph M. Hall (D)	82,989	57.6
	Jim Lohmeyer (R)	58,954	40.9
5	Pete Sessions (R)	61,714	55.8
	Victor M. Morales (D)	48,073	43.4
6	Joe Barton (R)	112,957	72.9
	Ben B. Boothe (D)	40,112	25.9
7	Bill Archer (R)	111,010	93.3
	Drew Parks (LIBERT)	7,889	6.6
8	Kevin Brady (R)	123,372	92.8
	Don L. Richards (LIBERT)	9,576	7.2
9	Nick Lampson (D)	86,055	63.7
	Tom Cottar (R)	49,107	36.3
10	Lloyd Doggett (D)	116,127	85.2
	Vincent J. May (LIBERT)	20,155	14.8
11	Chet Edwards (D)	71,142	82.4
	Vince Hanke (LIBERT)	15,161	17.6
12	Kay Granger (R)	66,740	61.9
	Tom Hall (D)	39,084	36.3
13	William M. "Mac" Thornberry (R)	81,141	67.9
	Mark Harmon (D)	37,027	31.0
14	Ron Paul (R)	84,459	55.3
	Loy Sneary (D)	68,014	44.5
15	Rubén Hinojosa (D)	47,957	59.4
	Tom Haughey (R)	34,221	41.6
16	Silvestre Reyes (D)	67,486	87.9
	Stu Nance (LIBERT)	5,329	6.9
	Lorenzo Morales (I)	3,952	5.1
17	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	75,367	53.6
	Rudy Izzard (R)	63,700	45.3
18	Sheila Jackson-Lee (D)	82,091	89.9
	James Galvan (LIBERT)	9,176	10.1





	Candidates	Votes	%
19	Larry Combest (R)	108,266	83.6
	Sidney Blankenship (D)	21,162	16.4
20	Charlie Gonzalez (D)	50,356	63.2
	James Walker (R)	28,347	35.6
21	Lamar Smith (R)	165,047	91.4
	Jeffrey C. Blunt (LIBERT)	15,561	8.6
22	Tom DeLay (R)	87,840	65.2
	Hill Kemp (D)	45,386	33.7
23	Henry Bonilla (R)	73,177	63.8
	Charlie Urbina Jones (D)	40,281	35.1
24	Martin Frost (D)	56,321	57.5
	Shawn Terry (R)	40,105	40.9
25	Ken Bentsen (D)	58,591	57.9
	John Sanchez (R)	41,848	41.3
26	Dick Armey (R)	120,332	88.1
	Joe Turner (LIBERT)	16,182	11.9
27	Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	61,638	63.3
	Erol A. Stone (R)	34,284	35.2
28	Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	71,849	90.5
	Edward Elmer (LIBERT)	7,504	9.5
29	Gene Green (D)	44,179	92.8
30	Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)	57,603	72.2
	Carrie Kelleher (R)	21,338	27.0

## UTAH

1	James V. Hansen (R)	109,708	67.7
	Steve Beierlein (D)	49,307	30.4
2	Merrill Cook (R)	93,718	52.8
	Lily Eskelsen (D)	77,198	43.5
3	Christopher B. Cannon (R)	100,830	76.9
	Will Christensen (IA)	20,720	15.8
	Kitty K. Burton (LIBERT)	9,553	7.3

**VERMONT**

AL	Bernard Sanders (I)	136,403	63.4
	Mark Candon (R)	70,740	32.9

**VIRGINIA**

1	Herbert H. Bateman (R)	76,474	77.1
	Bradford L. Phillips (I)	13,235	13.2
	Josh Billings (I)	9,492	9.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Owen B. Pickett (D)	67,975	94.3
3	Robert C. Scott (D)	48,129	76.0
	Robert S. "Bob" Barnett (I)	14,453	22.8
4	Norman Sisisky (D)	64,563	97.0
5	Virgil H. Goode Jr. (D)	73,097	98.9
6	Robert W. Goodlatte (R)	89,177	69.3
	David Bowers (D)	39,487	30.7
7	Thomas J. Bliley Jr. (R)	77,044	78.7
	Bradley E. Evans (I)	20,293	20.7
8	James P. Moran (D)	97,545	66.7
	Demaris Miller (R)	48,352	33.1
9	Rick Boucher (D)	87,163	60.9
	Joe Barta (R)	55,918	39.1
10	Frank R. Wolf (R)	103,648	71.6
	Cornell W. Brooks (D)	36,476	25.2
11	Thomas M. Davis III (R)	91,603	81.7
	C. W. Levi Levy (I)	18,807	16.8

## WASHINGTON

1	Jay Inslee (D)	112,726	49.8
	Rick White (R)	99,919	44.1
	Bruce Craswell (AMH)	13,837	6.1
2	Jack Metcalf (R)	124,125	52.5
	Grethe Cammermeyer (D)	100,776	44.8
3	Brian Baird (D)	120,364	54.7
	Don Benton (R)	99,855	45.3
4	Richard "Doc" Hastings (R)	121,684	69.1
	Gordon Allen Pross (D)	43,043	24.4
	Peggy McKerlie (REF)	11,363	6.5
5	George Nethercutt (R)	110,040	56.9
	Brad Lyons (D)	73,545	38.1
	John Beal (AMH)	9,673	5.0
6	Norm Dicks (D)	143,308	68.4
	Bob Lawrence (R)	66,291	31.6
7	Jim McDermott (D)	183,076	88.2
	Stan Lippmann (REF)	19,545	9.4
8	Jennifer Dunn (R)	135,539	59.7
	Heidi Behrens-Benedict (D)	91,371	40.3
9	Adam Smith (D)	111,948	64.7
	Ron Taber (R)	61,108	35.3

## WEST VIRGINIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Alan B. Mollohan (D)	105,101	84.7
	Richard Kerr (LIBERT)	19,013	15.3
2	Bob Wise (D)	99,357	73.0
	Sally Anne Kay (R)	29,136	21.4
	John Brown (LIBERT)	7,660	5.6
3	Nick J. Rahall II (D)	78,814	86.6
	Joe Whelan (LIBERT)	12,196	13.4

**WISCONSIN**

1	Paul Ryan (R)	108,475	57.1
	Lydia Spottswood (D)	81,164	42.7
2	Tammy Baldwin (D)	116,377	52.5
	Josephine Musser (R)	103,528	46.7
3	Ron Kind (D)	128,256	71.5
	Troy A. Brechler (R)	51,001	28.4
4	Gerald D. Kleczka (D)	105,841	57.9
	Tom Reynolds (R)	76,666	42.0
5	Thomas M. Barrett (D)	121,129	78.2
	Jack Melvin (R)	33,506	21.6
6	Tom Petri (R)	144,144	92.6
	Timothy Farness (TAX)	11,267	7.2
7	David R. Obey (D)	115,613	60.6
	Scott West (R)	75,049	39.3
8	Mark Green (R)	112,418	54.6
	Jay Johnson (D)	93,441	45.4
9	F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	175,533	91.3
	Jeffrey M. Gonyo (INDEP)	16,419	8.5

**WYOMING**

AL	Barbara Cubin (R)	100,687	57.8
	Scott Farris (D)	67,399	38.7

1. A special all-party primary was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Ronald V. Dellums (D), who resigned Feb. 6, 1998. Because Lee won a majority of the vote in the first-round balloting, no runoff election was held.

2. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Walter Capps (D), who died Oct. 28, 1997.

3. A special all-party primary was held to fill the unexpired term of Sony Bono (R), who died Jan. 5, 1998. Because Bono won a majority of the vote in the first-round balloting, no runoff election was held.

4. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Steven H. Schiff (R), who died March 25, 1998.

5. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Floyd H. Flake (D), who resigned Nov. 15, 1997.

6. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Thomas M. Foglietta (D), who resigned Nov. 12, 1997.

## 1999 House Elections

## CALIFORNIA

**Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
42	Joe Baca (D)	23,690	50.5
	Elia Pirozzi (R)	21,018	44.9

## GEORGIA

### Special Primary<sup>2</sup>

	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
6	Johnny Jackson (R)	51,548	66.3
	Christina Jefferey (R)	20,155	38.7
	Gary Pelphrey (D)	4,014	5.1

## LOUISIANA

### Special Runoff Election<sup>3</sup>

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	David Vitter (R)	61,661	50.7
	David Conner Treen (D)	59,849	49.3

1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. George E. Brown Jr. (D), who died July 15, 1999.

2. A special all-party primary was held to fill the unexpired term of Speaker Newt Gingrich (R), who resigned Jan. 3, 1999. Because Jackson won a majority of the vote in the first-round balloting, no runoff election was held.

3. A special all-party primary was held to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Bob Livingston (D), who resigned Feb. 8, 1999. With no candidate receiving the majority vote, a special runoff election of the top two finishers was held.

## 2000 House Elections

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Sonny Callahan (R)	151,188	91.3
	Richard M. "Dick" Coffee (LIBERT)	14,031	8.5
2	Terry Everett (R)	151,830	68.2
	Charles Woods (D)	64,958	29.2
3	Bob Riley (R)	147,317	86.9
	John P. Sophocleus (LIBERT)	21,119	12.4
4	Robert B. Aderholt (R)	140,009	60.6
	Marsha Folsom (D)	86,400	37.4
5	Robert E. "Bud" Cramer (D)	186,059	88.8
	Alan Fulton Barksdale (LIBERT)	22,110	10.6
6	Spencer Bachus (R)	212,751	87.9
	Terry Reagin Sr. (LIBERT)	28,189	11.7
7	Earl F. Hilliard (D)	148,243	74.6
	Ed Martin (R)	46,134	23.2

### ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	190,862	69.6
	Clifford Mark Greene (D)	45,372	16.5
	Anna C. Young (GREEN)	22,440	8.2

### ARIZONA

1	Jeff Flake (R)	123,289	53.6
	David Mendoza (D)	97,455	42.4
2	Ed Pastor (D)	84,034	68.5
	Bill Barenholtz (R)	32,990	26.9
3	Bob Stump (R)	198,367	65.7
	Gene Scharer (D)	94,676	31.4
4	John Shadegg (R)	140,396	64.0
	Ben Jankowski (D)	71,803	32.7
5	Jim Kolbe (R)	172,986	60.1
	George Cunningham (D)	101,564	35.3
6	J. D. Hayworth (R)	186,687	61.4
	Larry Nelson (D)	108,317	35.6

### ARKANSAS

1	Marion Berry (D)	120,266	60.1
	Susan Myshka (R)	79,437	39.7
2	Vic Snyder (D)	126,957	57.5
	Bob Thomas (R)	93,692	42.5
3	Asa Hutchinson (R)		100.0
4	Mike Ross (D)	108,143	51.0
	Jay Dickey (R)	104,017	49.0

### CALIFORNIA

1	Mike Thompson (D)	155,638	65.0
	Russell J. "Jim" Chase (R)	66,987	28.0
2	Wally Herger (R)	168,172	65.7
	Stan Morgan (D)	72,075	28.2
3	Doug Ose (R)	129,254	56.2
	Bob Kent (D)	93,067	40.4
4	John T. Doolittle (R)	197,503	63.4
	Mark Norberg (D)	97,974	31.5
5	Robert T. Matsui (D)	147,025	68.7
	Ken Payne (R)	55,945	26.1
6	Lynn Woolsey (D)	182,116	64.3
	Ken McAuliffe (R)	80,169	28.3
7	George Miller (D)	159,692	76.5
	Christopher Hoffman (R)	44,154	21.1
8	Nancy Pelosi (D)	181,847	84.4
	Adam Sparks (R)	25,298	11.7
9	Barbara Lee (D)	182,352	85.0
	Arneze Washington (R)	21,033	9.8
10	Ellen O. Tauscher (D)	160,429	52.6
	Claude B. Hutchison Jr. (R)	134,863	44.2
11	Richard W. Pombo (R)	120,635	57.8
	Tom Santos (D)	79,539	38.1
12	Tom Lantos (D)	158,404	74.5
	Mike Garza (R)	44,162	20.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
13	Pete Stark (D)	129,012	70.4
	James Goetz (R)	44,499	24.3
14	Anna G. Eshoo (D)	161,720	70.2
	Bill Quraishi (R)	59,338	25.8
15	Mike Honda (D)	128,545	54.3
	Jim Cunneen (R)	99,866	42.2
16	Zoe Lofgren (D)	115,118	72.1
	Horace Thayne (R)	37,213	23.3
17	Sam Farr (D)	143,219	68.6
	Clint Engler (R)	51,557	24.7
18	Gary A. Condit (D)	121,003	67.1
	Steve Wilson (R)	56,465	31.3
19	George P. Radanovich (R)	144,517	64.9
	Daniel Rosenberg (D)	70,578	31.7
20	Cal Dooley (D)	66,235	52.3
	Rich Rodriguez (R)	57,563	45.5
21	Bill Thomas (R)	142,539	71.6
	Pedro Martinez (D)	49,318	24.8
22	Lois Capps (D)	135,538	53.1
	Mike Stoker (R)	113,094	44.3
23	Elton Gallegly (R)	119,479	54.1
	Michael Case (D)	89,918	40.7
24	Brad Sherman (D)	155,398	66.0
	Jerry Doyle (R)	70,169	29.8
25	Howard P. "Buck" McKeon (R)	138,628	62.2
	Sid Gold (D)	73,921	33.2
26	Howard L. Berman (D)	96,500	84.1
	Bill Farley (LIBERT)	13,052	11.4
27	Adam Schiff (D)	113,708	52.7
	James E. Rogan (R)	94,518	43.8
28	David Dreier (R)	116,557	56.8
	Janice M. Nelson (D)	81,804	39.9
29	Henry A. Waxman (D)	180,295	75.7
	Jim Scileppi (R)	45,784	19.2
30	Xavier Becerra (D)	83,223	83.3
	Tony Goss (R)	11,788	11.8
31	Hilda Solis (D)	89,600	79.4
	Krista Lieberg-Wong (GREEN)	10,294	9.1
	Michael McGuire (LIBERT)	7,138	6.3
	Richard Griffin (NL)	5,882	5.2
32	Julian C. Dixon (D)	137,447	83.5
	Kathy Williamson (R)	19,924	12.1
33	Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	60,510	84.5
	Wayne Miller (R)	8,260	11.5
34	Grace F. Napolitano (D)	105,980	71.3
	Robert Arthur Canales (R)	33,445	22.5
	Julia F. Simon (NL)	9,262	6.2
35	Maxine Waters (D)	100,569	86.5
	Carl McGill (R)	12,582	10.8
36	Jane Harman (D)	115,651	48.4
	Steven T. Kuykendall (R)	111,199	46.5
37	Juanita Millender-McDonald (D)	93,269	82.3
	Vernon Van (R)	12,762	11.3
38	Steve Horn (R)	87,266	48.4
	Gerrie Schipske (D)	85,498	47.5
39	Ed Royce (R)	129,294	62.7
	Gill G. Kanel (D)	64,938	31.5
40	Jerry Lewis (R)	151,069	79.9
	Frank Schmit (NL)	19,029	10.1
	Jay Lindberg (LIBERT)	18,924	10.0
41	Gary G. Miller (R)	104,695	58.9
	Rodolfo "Rudy" Favila (D)	66,361	37.4
42	Joe Baca (D)	90,585	59.8
	Elia Pirozzi (R)	53,239	35.1
43	Ken Calvert (R)	140,201	73.7
	Bill Reed (LIBERT)	29,755	15.6
	Nathaniel Adam (NL)	20,376	10.7
44	Mary Bono (R)	123,738	59.2
	Ron Oden (D)	79,302	37.9
45	Dana Rohrabacher (R)	136,275	62.1
	Ted Crisell (D)	71,066	32.4
46	Loretta Sanchez (D)	70,381	60.2
	Gloria Matta Tuchman (R)	40,928	35.0

	Candidates	Votes	%
47	Christopher Cox (R)	181,365	65.6
	John L. Graham (D)	83,186	30.1
48	Darrell Issa (R)	160,627	61.4
	Peter Kouvelis (D)	74,073	28.3
49	Susan A. Davis (D)	113,400	49.6
	Brian P. Bilbray (R)	105,515	46.2
50	Bob Filner (D)	95,191	68.3
	Bob Divine (R)	38,526	27.6
51	Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R)	172,291	64.3
	George "Jorge" Barraza (D)	81,408	30.4
52	Duncan Hunter (R)	131,345	64.7
	Craig B. Barkacs (D)	63,537	31.3

### COLORADO

1	Diana DeGette (D)	141,831	68.7
	Jesse L. Thomas (R)	56,291	27.3
2	Mark Udall (D)	155,725	55.0
	Carolyn Cox (R)	109,338	38.6
3	Scott McInnis (R)	199,204	65.8
	Curtis Imrie (D)	87,921	29.1
4	Bob Schaffer (R)	209,078	79.5
	Dan Sewell Ward (NL)	19,721	7.5
	Kordon Baker (LIBERT)	19,713	7.5
5	Joel Hefley (R)	253,330	82.7
	Kerry Kantor (LIBERT)	37,719	12.3
	Randy MacKenzie (NL)	15,260	5.0
6	Tom Tancredo (R)	141,410	53.9
	Ken Toltz (D)	110,568	42.1

### CONNECTICUT

1	John B. Larson (D)	151,932	71.9
	Bob Backlund (R)	59,331	28.1
2	Rob Simmons (R)	114,380	50.6
	Sam Gejdenson (D)	111,520	49.4
3	Rosa DeLauro (D)	156,910	71.9
	June Gold (R)	60,037	27.5
4	Christopher Shays (R)	119,155	57.6
	Stephanie Sanchez (D)	84,472	40.9
5	Jim Maloney (D)	118,932	53.6
	Mark D. Nielsen (R)	98,229	44.3
6	Nancy L. Johnson (R)	143,698	62.6
	Paul Vincent Valenti (D)	75,471	32.9

### DELAWARE

AL	Michael N. Castle (R)	211,797	67.6
	Mike Miller (D)	96,488	30.8

### FLORIDA

1	Joe Scarborough (R)	226,473	99.5
2	Allen Boyd (D)	185,579	72.1
	Doug Dodd (R)	71,754	27.9
3	Corrine Brown (D)	102,143	57.6
	Jennifer Carroll (R)	75,228	42.4
4	Ander Crenshaw (R)	203,090	67.0
	Tom Sullivan (D)	94,587	31.2
5	Karen L. Thurman (D)	180,338	64.3
	Peter C. K. "Pete" Enwall (R)	100,244	35.7
6	Cliff Stearns (R)	178,789	99.9
7	John L. Mica (R)	171,018	63.2
	Daniel Vaughn (D)	99,531	36.8
8	Richard "Ric" Keller (R)	125,253	50.8
	Linda Chapin (D)	121,295	49.2
9	Michael Bilirakis (R)	210,318	81.9
	Jon Scott Duffey (REF)	46,474	18.1
10	C. W. Bill Young (R)	146,799	75.7
	Josette Green (NL)	26,908	13.9
	Randy Heine (NP)	20,296	10.5
11	Jim Davis (D)	149,465	84.6
	Charlie Westlake (LIBERT)	27,197	15.4



Candidates			Candidates			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
12 Adam Putnam (R)	125,224	57.0	8 Philip M. Crane (R)	141,918	61.0	2 Ron Lewis (R)	160,800	67.7
Michael Stedem (D)	94,395	43.0	Lance Pressl (D)	90,777	39.0	Brian Pedigo (D)	74,537	31.4
13 Dan Miller (R)	175,918	63.8	9 Jan Schakowsky (D)	147,002	76.4	3 Anne M. Northup (R)	142,106	52.9
Daniel E. Dunn (D)	99,568	36.1	Dennis J. Driscoll (R)	45,344	23.6	Eleanor Jordan (D)	118,875	44.2
14 Porter J. Goss (R)	242,614	85.2	10 Mark Steven Kirk (R)	121,582	51.2	4 Ken Lucas (D)	125,872	54.3
Sam Farling (NL)	41,988	14.8	Lauren Beth Gash (D)	115,924	48.8	Don Bell (R)	100,943	43.5
15 Dave Weldon (R)	176,189	58.8	11 Jerry Weller (R)	132,384	56.4	5 Harold Rogers (R)	145,980	73.6
Patsy Ann Kurth (D)	117,511	39.2	James P. Stevenson (D)	102,485	43.6	Sidney "Jane" Bailey-Bamer (D)	52,495	26.4
16 Mark Foley (R)	176,153	60.2	12 Jerry F. Costello (D)	183,208	100.0	6 Ernie Fletcher (R)	142,971	52.8
Jean Elliott Brown (D)	108,782	37.2	13 Judy Biggett (R)	193,250	66.2	Scotty Baesler (D)	94,167	34.8
17 Carrie P. Meek (D)	100,715	100.0	Thomas Mason (D)	98,768	33.8	Gatewood Galbraith (I)	32,436	12.0
18 Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	112,968	100.0	14 J. Dennis Hastert (R)	188,597	74.0	<b>LOUISIANA<sup>1</sup></b>		
19 Robert Wexler (D)	171,080	71.6	Vern Deljonson (D)	66,309	26.0	1 David Vitter (R)	191,379	80.5
Morris Kent Thompson (R)	67,789	28.4	15 Timothy V. Johnson (R)	125,943	53.2	Michael A. Armato (D)	29,935	12.6
20 Peter Deutsch (D)	156,765	99.9	Mike Kelleher (D)	110,679	46.8	2 William J. Jefferson (D)		100.0
21 Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R)	132,317	100.0	16 Donald Manzullo (R)	178,174	66.7	3 W.J. "Billy" Tauzin (R)	143,446	78.0
22 E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)	105,855	50.1	Charles W. Hendrickson (D)	88,781	33.2	Edwin J. "Eddie" Albares (I)	16,908	9.2
Elaine Bloom (D)	105,256	49.9	17 Lane Evans (D)	132,494	54.9	Anita Rosenthal (NL)	13,488	7.3
23 Alcee L. Hastings (D)	89,179	76.3	Mark Baker (R)	108,853	45.1	Dion Bourque (LIBERT)	10,118	5.5
Bill Lambert (R)	27,630	23.7	18 Ray LaHood (R)	173,706	67.1	4 Jim McCrery (R)	122,678	70.5
<b>GEORGIA</b>			Joyce Harant (D)	85,317	32.9	Phillip R. Green (D)	43,600	25.1
1 Jack Kingston (R)	131,684	69.1	19 David D. Phelps (D)	155,101	64.6	5 John Cooksey (R)	123,975	69.1
Joyce Marie Griggs (D)	58,776	30.9	James E. "Jim" Eatherly (R)	85,137	35.4	Roger Beall (D)	42,977	23.9
2 Sanford D. Bishop Jr. (D)	96,430	53.5	20 John Shimkus (R)	161,393	63.1	6 Richard H. Baker (R)	165,637	68.0
Dylan Glenn (R)	83,870	46.5	Jeffrey Cooper (D)	94,382	36.9	Kathy J. Rogillio (D)	72,192	29.7
3 Mac Collins (R)	150,200	63.5	<b>INDIANA</b>			7 Chris John (D)	152,796	83.3
Gail Notti (D)	86,309	36.5	1 Peter J. Visclosky (D)	148,683	71.6	Michael P. Harris (LIBERT)	30,687	16.7
4 Cynthia A. McKinney (D)	139,579	60.7	Jack Reynolds (R)	56,200	27.0	<b>MAINE</b>		
Sunny Warren (R)	90,277	39.3	2 Mike Pence (R)	106,023	50.9	1 Tom Allen (D)	202,823	59.8
5 John Lewis (D)	137,333	77.2	Bob Rock (D)	80,885	38.8	Jane Amero (R)	123,915	36.5
Hank Schwab (R)	40,606	22.8	William G. Frazier (I)	19,077	9.2	2 John Baldacci (D)	219,783	73.4
6 Johnny Isakson (R)	256,595	74.8	3 Tim Roemer (D)	107,438	51.6	Richard Campbell (R)	79,522	26.6
Brett DeHart (D)	86,666	25.2	Chris Chocola (R)	98,822	47.4	<b>MARYLAND</b>		
7 Bob Barr (R)	126,312	55.3	4 Mark Souder (R)	131,051	62.3	1 Wayne T. Gilchrest (R)	165,293	64.4
Roger Kahn (D)	102,272	44.7	Mike Foster (D)	74,492	35.4	Bennett Bozman (D)	91,022	35.5
8 Saxby Chambliss (R)	113,380	58.9	5 Steve Buyer (R)	132,051	60.9	2 Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R)	178,556	68.6
Jim Marshall (D)	79,051	41.1	Greg Goodnight (D)	81,427	37.5	Kenneth T. Bosley (D)	81,591	31.3
9 Nathan Deal (R)	183,171	75.2	6 Dan Burton (R)	199,207	70.3	3 Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	169,347	75.7
James Harrington (D)	60,360	24.8	Darin Patrick Griesey (D)	74,881	26.4	Colin Harby (R)	53,827	24.0
10 Charlie Norwood (R)	122,590	63.2	7 Brian D. Kerns (R)	135,869	64.8	4 Albert R. Wynn (D)	172,624	87.2
Marion Spencer "Denise" Freeman (D)	71,309	36.8	Michael Graf (D)	66,764	31.8	John B. Kimble (R)	24,973	12.6
11 John Linder (R)	199,652	100.0	8 John Hostettler (R)	116,879	52.7	5 Steny H. Hoyer (D)	166,231	65.1
<b>HAWAII</b>			Paul Perry (D)	100,488	45.3	Thomas E. "Tim" Hutchins (R)	89,019	34.9
1 Neil Abercrombie (D)	108,517	69.0	9 Baron P. Hill (D)	126,420	54.2	6 Roscoe G. Bartlett (R)	168,624	60.6
Philip L. Meyers (R)	44,989	28.6	Michael Everett Bailey (R)	102,219	43.8	Donald DeArmon (D)	109,136	39.3
2 Patsy T. Mink (D)	112,856	61.6	10 Julia Carson (D)	91,689	58.5	7 Elijah E. Cummings (D)	134,066	87.1
Russell R. Francis (R)	65,906	36.0	Marvin B. Scott (R)	62,233	39.7	Kenneth Kondner (R)	19,773	12.8
<b>IDAHO</b>			<b>IOWA</b>			8 Constance A. Morella (R)	156,241	52.0
1 C.L. "Butch" Otter (R)	173,743	64.8	1 Jim Leach (R)	164,972	61.8	Terry Lierman (D)	136,840	45.5
Linda Pall (D)	84,080	31.4	Bob Simpson (D)	96,283	36.1	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
2 Mike Simpson (R)	158,912	70.7	2 Jim Nussle (R)	139,906	55.4	1 John W. Olver (D)	169,375	68.2
Craig Williams (D)	58,265	25.9	Donna L. Smith (D)	110,327	43.7	Pete Abair (R)	73,580	29.6
<b>ILLINOIS</b>			3 Leonard L. Boswell (D)	156,327	62.8	2 Richard E. Neal (D)	196,670	98.9
1 Bobby L. Rush (D)	172,271	87.8	Jay B. Marcus (R)	83,810	33.7	3 Jim McGovern (D)	213,065	98.8
Raymond G. Wardingley (R)	23,915	12.2	4 Greg Ganske (R)	169,267	61.4	4 Barney Frank (D)	200,638	74.9
2 Jesse L. Jackson Jr. (D)	175,995	89.8	Michael L. Huston (D)	101,112	36.7	Martin D. Travis (R)	56,553	21.1
Robert Gordon III (R)	19,906	10.2	5 Tom Latham (R)	159,367	68.8	5 Martin T. Meehan (D)	199,601	98.0
3 William O. Lipinski (D)	145,498	75.6	Mike Palecek (D)	67,593	29.2	6 John F. Tierney (D)	205,324	71.0
Karl Groth (R)	47,005	24.4	<b>KANSAS</b>			Paul McCarthy (R)	83,501	28.9
4 Luis V. Gutierrez (D)	89,487	88.6	1 Jerry Moran (R)	216,484	89.3	7 Edward J. Markey (D)	211,543	98.9
Stephanie Sailor (LIBERT)	11,476	11.4	Jack W. Warner (LIBERT)	25,843	10.7	8 Michael E. Capuano (D)	144,031	99.3
5 Rod R. Blagojevich (D)	142,161	87.3	2 Jim Ryun (R)	164,951	67.4	9 Joe Moakley (D)	193,020	77.6
Matthew Joseph Beauchamp (LIBERT)	20,728	12.7	Stanley Wiles (D)	71,709	29.3	Janet E. Jechelian (R)	48,672	19.6
6 Henry J. Hyde (R)	133,327	58.9	3 Dennis Moore (D)	154,505	50.0	10 Bill Delahunt (D)	234,675	74.1
Brent Christensen (D)	92,880	41.1	Phill Kline (R)	144,672	46.9	Eric V. Bleichen (R)	81,192	25.6
7 Danny K. Davis (D)	164,155	85.9	4 Todd Tiahrt (R)	131,871	54.4	<b>MICHIGAN</b>		
Robert Dallas (R)	26,872	14.1	Carlos Nolla (D)	101,980	42.0	1 Bart Stupak (D)	169,649	58.4
<b>KENTUCKY</b>			<b>KENTUCKY</b>			Chuck Yob (R)	117,300	40.4
1 Edward Whitfield (R)	132,115	58.0	<b>KENTUCKY</b>					
Brian Roy (D)	95,806	42.0	<b>KENTUCKY</b>					



	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Peter Hoekstra (R)	186,762	64.4
	Bob Shrauger (D)	96,370	33.2
3	Vernon J. Ehlers (R)	179,539	65.0
	Tim Steele (D)	91,309	33.1
4	Dave Camp (R)	182,128	68.0
	Lawrence D. Hollenbeck (D)	78,019	29.1
5	James A. Barcia (D)	184,048	74.3
	Ronald G. Actis (R)	59,274	23.9
6	Fred Upton (R)	159,373	67.9
	James Bupp (D)	68,532	29.2
7	Nick Smith (R)	147,369	61.1
	Jennie Crittendon (D)	86,080	35.7
8	Mike Rogers (R)	145,190	48.8
	Dianne Byrum (D)	145,079	48.7
9	Dale E. Kildee (D)	158,184	61.1
	Grant Garrett (R)	92,926	35.9
10	David E. Bonior (D)	181,818	64.4
	Thomas Turner (R)	93,713	33.2
11	Joe Knollenberg (R)	170,790	55.8
	Matthew Frumin (D)	124,053	40.5
12	Sander M. Levin (D)	157,720	64.3
	Bart Baron (R)	78,795	32.1
13	Lynn Rivers (D)	160,084	64.7
	Carl F. Barry (R)	79,445	32.1
14	John Conyers Jr. (D)	168,982	89.1
	William A. Ashe (R)	17,582	9.3
15	Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick (D)	140,609	88.6
	Chrysanthia D. Boyd-Fields (R)	14,336	9.0
16	John D. Dingell (D)	167,142	71.0
	William Morse (R)	62,469	26.5

**MINNESOTA**

1	Gil Gutknecht (R)	159,835	56.4
	Mary Rieder (D)	117,946	41.6
2	Mark Kennedy (R)	138,957	48.1
	David Minge (D)	138,802	48.0
3	Jim Ramstad (R)	222,571	67.6
	Sue Shuff (D)	98,219	29.8
4	Betty McCollum (D)	130,403	48.0
	Linda Runbeck (R)	83,852	30.9
	Tom Foley (INDEP)	55,899	20.6
5	Martin Olav Sabo (D)	176,629	69.2
	Frank Taylor (R)	58,191	22.8
6	Bill Luther (D)	176,340	49.6
	John Kline (R)	170,900	48.0
7	Collin C. Peterson (D)	185,771	68.7
	Glen Menze (R)	79,175	29.3
8	James L. Oberstar (D)	210,094	67.8
	Robert Lemen (R)	79,890	25.8

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	Roger Wicker (R)	145,967	69.8
	Joey Grist (D)	59,763	28.6
2	Bennie Thompson (D)	112,777	65.1
	Hardy Caraway (R)	54,090	31.2
3	Charles W. "Chip" Pickering Jr. (R)	153,899	73.2
	William Clay Thrash (D)	54,151	25.7
4	Ronnie Shows (D)	115,732	58.1
	Dunn Lampton (R)	79,218	39.8
5	Gene Taylor (D)	153,264	78.8
	Randy McDonnell (R)	35,309	18.2

**MISSOURI**

1	William Lacy Clay Jr. (D)	149,173	75.2
	Zellner Dwight Billingsly (R)	42,730	21.5
2	Todd Akin (R)	164,926	55.3
	Ted House (D)	126,441	42.4
3	Richard A. Gephardt (D)	147,222	57.8
	William J. Federer (R)	100,967	39.7
4	Ike Skelton (D)	180,634	66.9
	James A. Noland Jr. (R)	84,406	31.3
5	Karen McCarthy (D)	159,826	68.8
	Steve Gordon (R)	66,439	28.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Sam Graves (R)	138,925	50.9
	Steve Danner (D)	127,792	46.8
7	Roy Blunt (R)	202,305	73.9
	Charles Christrup (D)	65,510	23.9
8	Jo Ann Emerson (R)	162,239	69.3
	Bob Camp (D)	67,760	28.9
9	Kenny Hulshof (R)	172,787	59.3
	Steven R. Carroll (D)	111,662	38.3

**MONTANA**

AL	Denny Rehberg (R)	211,418	51.5
	Nancy Keenan (D)	189,971	46.3

**NEBRASKA**

1	Doug Bereuter (R)	155,485	66.2
	Alan Jacobsen (D)	72,859	31.0
2	Lee Terry (R)	148,911	65.8
	Shelley Kiel (D)	70,268	31.1
3	Tom Osborne (R)	182,117	82.0
	Rollie Reynolds (D)	34,944	15.7

**NEVADA**

1	Shelley Berkley (D)	118,469	51.7
	Jon Porter (R)	101,276	44.2
2	Jim Gibbons (R)	229,608	64.5
	Tierney Cahill (D)	106,379	29.9

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	John E. Sununu (R)	150,609	52.9
	Martha Fuller Clark (D)	128,387	45.1
2	Charles Bass (R)	152,581	56.2
	Barney Brannen (D)	110,367	40.6

**NEW JERSEY**

1	Robert E. Andrews (D)	167,327	76.2
	Charlene Cathcart (R)	46,455	21.2
2	Frank A. LoBiondo (R)	155,187	66.4
	Edward G. Janosik (D)	74,632	31.9
3	H. James Saxton (R)	157,053	57.3
	Susan Bass Levin (D)	112,848	41.2
4	Christopher H. Smith (R)	158,515	63.2
	Reed Gusciora (D)	87,956	35.1
5	Marge Roukema (R)	175,546	65.4
	Linda Mercurio (D)	81,715	30.4
6	Frank Pallone Jr. (D)	141,698	67.5
	Brian T. Kennedy (R)	62,454	29.8
7	Mike Ferguson (R)	128,434	51.6
	Maryanne S. Connolly (D)	113,479	45.6
8	Bill Pascrell Jr. (D)	134,074	67.0
	Anthony Fusco Jr. (R)	60,606	30.3
9	Steven R. Rothman (D)	140,462	67.9
	Joseph Tedeschi (R)	61,984	30.0
10	Donald M. Payne (D)	133,073	87.5
	Dirk B. Weber (R)	18,436	12.1
11	Rodney Frelinghuysen (R)	186,140	68.0
	John P. Scollito (D)	80,958	29.6
12	Rush D. Holt (D)	146,162	48.7
	Dick Zimmer (R)	145,511	48.5
13	Robert Menendez (D)	117,856	78.7
	Theresa de Leon (R)	27,849	18.6

**NEW MEXICO**

1	Heather A. Wilson (R)	107,296	50.3
	John Kelly (D)	92,187	43.3
	Daniel Kerlinsky (GREEN)	13,656	6.4
2	Joe Skeen (R)	100,742	58.1
	Michael A. Montoya (D)	72,614	41.9
3	Tom Udall (D)	135,040	67.2
	Lisa L. Lutz (R)	65,979	32.8

**NEW YORK**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Felix J. Grucci Jr. (R, INDEP, C, RTL)	133,020	55.5
	Regina Seltzer (D)	97,299	40.6
2	Steven Israel (D)	90,438	47.9
	Joan B. Johnson (R)	65,880	34.9
	Robert T. Walsh Sr. (RTL)	11,224	6.0
	Richard Thompson (C)	10,824	5.7
	David Bishop (INDEP, GREEN, WF)	10,266	5.4
3	Peter T. King (R, INDEP, C, RTL)	143,126	59.5
	Dal LaMagna (D, GREEN, WF)	95,787	39.8
4	Carolyn McCarthy (D, INDEP, WF)	136,703	60.6
	Greg R. Becker (R, C, RTL)	87,830	38.9
5	Gary L. Ackerman (D, INDEP, L, WF)	137,684	68.0
	Edward Elkowitz (R, C)	61,084	30.1
6	Gregory W. Meeks (D, WF)	120,818	100.0
7	Joseph Crowley (D)	78,207	71.7
	Rose Robles Birtley (R)	24,592	22.5
8	Jerrold Nadler (D, L, WF)	150,273	81.2
	Marian S. Henry (R)	27,057	14.6
9	Anthony Weiner (D, L)	98,983	68.4
	Noach Dear (R, C)	45,649	31.6
10	Edolphus Towns (D, L)	120,700	90.2
	Ernestine M. Brown (R)	6,852	5.1
11	Major R. Owens (D, WF)	112,050	87.0
	Susan Cleary (R)	8,406	6.5
	Una Clarke (D, L)	7,366	5.7
12	Nydia M. Velazquez (D, WF)	86,288	87.1
	Rosemary Markgraf (R)	10,052	10.1
13	Vito J. Fossella (R, C, RTL)	109,806	64.6
	Katina M. Johnstone (D, WF)	57,603	33.9
14	Carolyn B. Maloney (D, L)	148,080	73.9
	Carla Rhodes (R)	45,453	22.7
15	Charles B. Rangel (D, L, WF)	130,161	91.9
	Jose A. Suero (R)	7,346	5.2
16	Jose E. Serrano (D, L)	103,041	95.8
17	Eliot L. Engel (D, L)	115,093	89.7
	Patrick McManus (C, R)	13,201	10.3
18	Nita M. Lowey (D)	126,878	67.3
	John G. Vonglis (R, C)	58,022	30.8
19	Sue W. Kelly (R, C)	145,532	60.9
	Larry Otis Graham (D, L, WF)	85,871	35.9
20	Benjamin A. Gilman (R)	136,016	57.6
	Paul J. Feiner (D, L, GREEN, WF)	94,646	40.1
21	Michael R. McNulty (D, INDEP, C)	175,339	74.4
	Thomas G. Pillsworth (R)	60,333	25.6
22	John E. Sweeney (R, C)	167,368	67.9
	Kenneth F. McCaillion (D, GREEN, WF)	79,111	32.1
23	Sherwood Boehlert (R, INDEP)	124,132	60.5
	David Vickers (C, RTL)	42,854	20.9
	Richard W. Englebrecht (D)	38,049	18.6
24	John M. McHugh (R, C)	138,322	74.3
	Neil P. Tallon (D)	42,698	22.9
25	James T. Walsh (R, INDEP, C)	151,880	69.0
	Francis J. Gavin (D)	64,533	29.3
26	Maurice D. Hinchey (D, INDEP, WF, L)	140,395	62.0
	Bob Moppert (R, C)	83,856	37.0
27	Thomas M. Reynolds (R, C)	157,694	69.3
	Thomas W. Pecoraro (D)	69,870	30.7
28	Louise M. Slaughter (D)	151,688	65.7
	Mark C. Johns (R, C)	75,348	32.6
29	John J. LaFalce (D, INDEP, L)	128,328	61.3
	Brett M. Sommer (R, C, RTL)	81,159	38.7
30	Jack Quinn (R, C, INDEP)	138,452	67.1
	John Fee (D, L, WF)	67,819	32.9
31	Amory Houghton (R, C)	154,238	77.3
	Kisun J. Peters (D)	45,193	22.7

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	Eva Clayton (D)	124,171	65.6
	Duane E. Kratzer Jr. (R)	62,198	32.9
2	Bob Etheridge (D)	146,733	58.3
	Doug Haynes (R)	103,011	40.9
3	Walter B. Jones Jr. (R)	121,940	61.4
	Leigh Harvey McNairy (D)	74,058	37.3



Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%	Candidates			Votes	%
4	David E.Price (D)	200,885	61.6	5	Ernest Istook (R)	134,159	68.4	4	Jim DeMint (R)	150,436	79.6			
	Jess Ward (R)	119,412	36.6		Garland McWatters (D)	53,275	27.2		Ted Adams (CONST)	16,532	8.7			
5	Richard M. Burr (R)	172,489	92.8	6	Frank D. Lucas (R)	95,635	59.3		April Bishop (LIBERT)	12,757	6.7			
	Steven Francis LeBoeuf (LIBERT)	13,366	7.2		Randy Beutler (D)	63,106	39.2	5	John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	126,877	58.8			
6	Howard Coble (R)	195,727	91.0	OREGON					Carl Gullick (R)	85,247	39.5			
	Jeffrey D. Bentley (LIBERT)	18,726	8.7	1	David Wu (D)	176,902	58.3	6	James E. Clyburn (D)	138,053	71.8			
7	Mike McIntyre (D)	160,185	69.7		Charles Starr (R)	115,303	38.0		Vince Ellison (R)	50,005	26.0			
	James Adams (R)	66,463	28.9	2	Greg Walden (R)	220,086	73.6	SOUTH DAKOTA						
8	Robin Hayes (R)	111,950	55.0		Walter A. Ponsford (D)	78,101	26.1	AL	John Thune (R)	231,083	73.4			
	Mike Taylor (D)	89,505	44.0	3	Earl Blumenauer (R)	181,049	66.8		Curt M. Hohn (D)	78,321	24.9			
9	Sue Myrick (R)	264,220	68.6		Jeffrey L. Pollock (R)	64,128	23.6	TENNESSEE						
	Ed McGuire (D)	79,382	30.0	4	Peter A. DeFazio (D)	197,998	68.0		Bill Jenkins (R)	157,828	100.0			
10	Cass Ballenger (R)	164,182	68.2		John Lindsey (R)	88,950	30.6	2	John J."Jimmy" Duncan Jr. (R)	187,154	89.3			
	Delmas Parker (D)	70,877	29.5	5	Darlene Hooley (D)	156,315	56.8		Kevin J. Rowland (LIBERT)	22,304	10.6			
11	Charles H. Taylor (R)	146,677	55.1		Brian Boquist (R)	118,631	43.1	3	Zach Wamp (R)	139,840	63.9			
	Sam Neill (D)	112,234	42.1	PENNSYLVANIA					Will Callaway (D)	75,785	34.6			
12	Melvin Watt (D)	135,570	64.8	1	Robert A. Brady (D)	149,621	88.3	4	Van Hilleary (R)	133,622	65.8			
	Joshua "Chad" Mitchell (R)	69,596	33.3		Steven N. Kush (R)	19,920	11.7		David H. Dunaway (D)	67,165	33.1			
NORTH DAKOTA				2	Chaka Fattah (D)	180,021	98.0	5	Bob Clement (D)	149,277	72.5			
AL	Earl Pomeroy (D)	151,173	52.9	3	Robert A. Borski (D)	130,528	68.7		Stan Scott (R)	50,386	24.5			
	John Dorso (R)	127,251	44.5		Charles F. Dougherty (R)	59,343	31.3	6	Bart Gordon (D)	168,861	62.1			
OHIO				4	Melissa Hart (R)	145,390	59.0		David Charles (R)	97,169	35.7			
1	Steve Chabot (R)	116,768	53.0		Terry Van Horne (D)	100,995	41.0	7	Ed Bryant (R)	171,056	69.6			
	John Cranley (D)	98,328	44.6	5	John E. Peterson (R)	147,570	85.5		Richard P.Sims (D)	71,587	29.1			
2	Rob Portman (R)	204,184	73.6		William M. Belitskus (GREEN)	13,857	8.0	8	John Tanner (D)	143,127	72.3			
	Charles W. Sanders (D)	64,091	23.1		Thomas A. Martin (LIBERT)	11,020	6.4		Billy Yancy (R)	54,929	27.7			
3	Tony P.Hall (D)	177,731	83.0	6	Tim Holden (D)	140,084	66.3	9	Harold E. Ford Jr. (D)	143,298	100.0			
	Regina Burch (NL)	36,516	17.0		Thomas G. Kopel (R)	71,227	33.7	TEXAS						
4	Michael G. Oxley (R)	156,510	67.4	7	Curt Weldon (D)	172,569	64.8	1	Max Sandlin (D)	118,157	55.8			
	Daniel L. Dickman (D)	67,330	29.0		Peter A. Lennon (D)	93,687	35.2		Noble Willingham (R)	91,912	43.4			
5	Paul E. Gillmor (R)	169,857	69.8	8	James C. Greenwood (R)	154,090	59.1	2	Jim Turner (D)	162,891	91.1			
	Dannie Edmon (D)	62,138	25.5		Ron Strouse (D)	100,617	38.6		Gary Lyndon Dye (LIBERT)	15,939	8.9			
6	Ted Strickland (D)	138,849	57.7	9	Bud Shuster (R)	184,401	99.4	3	Sam Johnson (R)	187,486	71.6			
	Michael Azinger (R)	96,966	40.3	10	Donald L. Sherwood (R)	124,830	52.6		Billy Wayne Zachary (D)	67,233	25.7			
7	David L. Hobson (R)	163,646	67.6		Patrick Casey (D)	112,580	47.4	4	Ralph M. Hall (D)	145,887	60.3			
	Donald E. Minor Jr. (D)	60,755	25.1	11	Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	131,948	66.4		Jon Newton (R)	91,574	37.9			
	John R. Mitchel (I)	13,983	5.8		Stephen A. Urban (R)	66,699	33.6	5	Pete Sessions (R)	100,487	54.0			
8	John A. Boehner (R)	179,756	71.0	12	John P. Murtha (D)	145,538	70.8		Regina Montoya Coggins (D)	82,629	44.4			
	John G. Parks (D)	66,293	26.2		Bill Choby (R)	56,575	27.5	6	Joe L. Barton (R)	222,685	88.1			
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	168,547	74.8	13	Joseph M. Hoeffel (D)	146,026	52.8		Frank Brady (LIBERT)	30,056	11.9			
	Dwight E. Bryan (R)	49,446	21.9		Stewart Greenleaf (R)	126,501	45.7	7	John Culberson (R)	183,712	73.9			
10	Dennis J. Kucinich (D)	167,063	75.0	14	William J. Coyne (D)	147,533	99.9		Jeff Sell (D)	60,694	24.4			
	Bill Smith (R)	48,930	22.0	15	Patrick J. Toomey (R)	118,307	53.2		Kevin Brady (R)	233,848	91.6			
11	Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D)	164,134	84.8		Ed O'Brien (D)	103,864	46.7		Gil Guillory (LIBERT)	21,368	8.4			
	James Sykora (R)	21,630	11.2	16	Joseph R. Pitts (R)	162,403	66.9	9	Nick Lampson (D)	130,143	59.2			
12	Pat Tiberi (R)	139,242	52.9		Robert S. Yorczyk (D)	80,177	33.1		Paul Williams (R)	87,165	39.7			
	Maryellen O'Shaughnessy (D)	115,432	43.8	17	George W. Gekas (R)	166,236	71.5	10	Lloyd Doggett (D)	203,628	84.6			
13	Sherrod Brown (D)	170,058	64.6		Leslye Hess Herrmann (D)	66,190	28.5		Michael Davis (LIBERT)	37,203	15.4			
	Rick H. Jeric (R)	84,295	32.0	18	Mike Doyle (D)	156,131	69.4	11	Chet Edwards (D)	105,782	54.8			
14	Tom Sawyer (D)	149,184	64.8		Craig C. Stephens (R)	68,798	30.6		Ramsey W. Farley (R)	85,546	44.3			
	Rick Wood (R)	71,432	31.0	19	Todd Platts (R)	168,722	72.5	12	Kay Granger (R)	117,739	62.7			
15	Deborah Pryce (R)	156,792	67.5		Jeff Sanders (D)	61,538	26.5		Mark Greene (D)	67,612	36.0			
	Bill Buckel (D)	64,805	27.9	20	Frank R. Mascara (D)	145,131	64.4	13	William M."Mac" Thornberry (R)	117,995	67.6			
16	Ralph Regula (R)	162,294	69.2		Ronald J. Davis (R)	80,312	35.6		Curtis Clinesmith (D)	54,343	31.1			
	William Smith (D)	62,709	26.8	21	Phil English (R)	135,164	60.8	14	Ron Paul (R)	137,370	59.7			
17	James A. Traficant Jr. (D)	120,333	50.0		Mark Flitter (D)	87,018	39.2		Loy Sneary (D)	92,689	40.3			
	Paul Alberty (R)	54,751	22.7	RHODE ISLAND				15	Ruben Hinojosa (D)	106,570	88.5			
	Randy D. Walter (I)	51,793	21.5	1	Patrick J. Kennedy (D)	123,442	66.7		Frank L. Jones (LIBERT)	13,167	10.9			
18	Bob Ney (R)	152,325	64.4		Steve Cabral (R)	61,522	33.2	16	Silvestre Reyes (D)	92,649	68.3			
	Marc D. Guthrie (D)	79,232	33.5	2	Jim Langevin (D)	123,805	62.2		Daniel Power (R)	40,921	30.2			
19	Steven C. LaTourette (R)	174,262	69.2		Rodney D. Driver (I)	42,625	21.4	17	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	120,670	59.0			
	Dale Virgil Blanchard (D)	70,429	28.0		Robert G."Bob" Tingle (R)	27,932	14.0		Darrell Clements (R)	72,535	35.5			
OKLAHOMA				SOUTH CAROLINA					Debra Monde (LIBERT)	11,180	5.5			
1	Steve Largent (R)	138,528	69.3					18	Sheila Jackson-Lee (D)	131,857	76.5			
	Dan Lowe (D)	58,493	29.2	1	Henry Brown (R)	139,597	60.3		Bob Levy (R)	38,191	22.2			
2	Brad Carson (D)	107,273	54.9		Andy Brack (D)	82,622	35.7	19	Larry Combest (R)	170,319	91.6			
	Andy Ewing (R)	81,672	41.8	2	Floyd D. Spence (R)	154,338	57.0		John M. Turnbow (LIBERT)	15,579	8.4			
3	Wes Watkins (R)	137,826	86.6		Jane Frederick (D)	110,672	40.8	20	Charlie Gonzalez (D)	107,487	87.7			
	Argus W. Yandell Jr. (I)	14,660	9.2	3	Lindsey Graham (R)	150,176	67.8		Alejandro "Alex" DePena (LIBERT)	15,087	12.3			
4	J.C. Watts Jr. (R)	114,000	64.9		George Brightharp (D, UC)	67,174	30.3	21	Lamar Smith (R)	251,049	75.9			
	Larry Weatherford (D)	54,808	31.2						Jim Green (D)	73,326	22.2			



Candidates			Candidates			WEST VIRGINIA		
	Votes	%		Votes	%	Candidates	Votes	%
22 Tom DeLay (R)	154,662	60.4	2 Edward L. Schrock (R)	97,856	52.0	1 Alan B. Mollohan (D)	170,974	87.8
Jo Ann Matraanga (D)	92,645	36.2	Jody Wagner (D)	90,328	48.0	Richard Kerr (LIBERT)	23,797	12.2
23 Henry Bonilla (R)	119,679	59.3	3 Robert C. Scott (D)	137,527	97.7	2 Shelley Moore Capito (R)	108,769	48.5
Isidro Garza Jr. (D)	78,274	38.8	4 Norman Sisisky (D)	189,787	98.9	Jim Humphreys (D)	103,003	45.9
24 Martin Frost (D)	103,152	61.8	5 Virgil H. Goode Jr. (I)	143,312	67.3	John Brown (LIBERT)	12,543	5.6
Bryndan Wright (R)	61,235	36.7	6 Robert W. Goodlatte (R)	153,338	99.3	3 Nick J. Rahall II (D)	146,807	91.3
25 Ken Bentsen (D)	106,112	60.1	7 Eric I. Cantor (R)	192,652	66.9	Jeff Robinson (LIBERT)	13,979	8.7
Phil Sudan (R)	68,010	38.5	8 James P. Moran (D)	164,178	63.3	WISCONSIN		
26 Dick Armey (R)	214,025	72.5	Demaris Miller (R)	88,262	34.1	1 Paul D. Ryan (R)	177,612	66.6
Steve Love (D)	75,601	25.6	9 Rick Boucher (D)	137,488	69.8	Jeffrey C. Thomas (D)	88,885	33.3
27 Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	102,088	63.4	Michael D. "Oz" Osborne (R)	59,335	30.1	2 Tammy Baldwin (D)	163,534	51.4
Pat Ahumada (R)	54,660	33.9	10 Frank R. Wolf (R)	238,817	84.2	John Sharpless (R)	154,632	48.6
28 Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	123,104	89.0	Brian M. Brown (LIBERT)	28,107	9.9	3 Ron Kind (D)	173,505	63.7
William A. "Bill" Stallknecht (LIBERT)	15,156	11.0	Marc A. Rossi (I)	16,031	5.7	Susan Tully (R)	97,741	35.9
29 Gene Green (D)	84,665	73.3	11 Thomas M. Davis III (R)	150,395	61.9	4 Gerald D. Kleczka (D)	163,622	60.8
Joe Vu (R)	29,606	25.6	Mike Corrigan (D)	83,455	34.3	Tim Riener (R)	101,811	37.8
30 Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)	109,163	91.8	WASHINGTON			5 Thomas M. Barrett (D)	173,893	77.7
Kelly Rush (LIBERT)	9,798	8.2	1 Jay Inslee (D)	155,820	54.6	Jonathan Smith (R)	49,296	22.0
UTAH			2 Dan McDonald (R)	121,823	42.6	6 Tom Petri (R)	179,205	65.0
1 James V. Hansen (R)	180,591	69.0	3 Rick Larsen (D)	146,617	50.0	Daniel Flaherty (D)	96,125	34.9
Kathleen Collinwood (D)	71,229	27.2	John Koster (R)	134,660	45.9	7 David R. Obey (D)	173,007	63.3
2 Jim Matheson (D)	145,021	55.9	Brian Baird (D)	159,428	56.4	Sean Cronin (R)	100,264	36.7
Derek W. Smith (R)	107,114	41.3	Trent Matson (R)	114,861	40.6	8 Mark Green (R)	211,388	74.6
3 Christopher B. Cannon (R)	138,943	58.5	4 Richard "Doc" Hastings (R)	143,259	60.9	Dean Reich (D)	71,575	25.3
Donald Dunn (D)	88,547	37.3	Jim Davis (D)	87,585	37.3	9 F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	239,498	74.0
VERMONT			5 George Nethercutt (R)	144,038	57.3	Mike Clawson (D)	83,720	25.9
AL Bernard Sanders (I)	196,118	69.2	Tom Keefe (D)	97,703	38.9	WYOMING		
Karen Kerin (R)	51,977	18.3	6 Norm Dicks (D)	164,853	64.7	AL Barbara Cubin (R)	141,848	66.8
Peter Diamondstone (D)	14,918	5.3	Bob Lawrence (R)	79,215	31.1	Michael Allen Green (D)	60,638	28.6
VIRGINIA			7 Jim McDermott (D)	193,470	72.8			
1 Jo Ann Davis (R)	151,344	57.5	Joe Szewaj (GREEN)	52,142	19.6			
Lawrence Davies (D)	97,399	37.0	Joel Grus (LIBERT)	20,197	7.6			
			8 Jennifer Dunn (R)	183,255	62.2			
			Heidi Behrens-Benedict (D)	104,944	35.6			
			9 Adam Smith (D)	135,452	61.7			
			Chris Vance (R)	76,766	35.0			

1. Louisiana until 2008 used a unique two-tier election system, with a first round of voting in which all candidates regardless of party affiliation ran on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected in this round. If no candidate received 50 percent or more, a runoff was held between the two top finishers. (In 2008 Louisiana instituted a primary election system similar to that used in most states.)

## 2001 House Elections

ARKANSAS				FLORIDA				PENNSYLVANIA			
Special Election <sup>1</sup>				Special Election <sup>3</sup>				Special Election <sup>5</sup>			
	Candidates	Votes	%		Candidates	Votes	%		Candidates	Votes	%
3	John Boozman (R)	53,308	55.7	1	Jeff Miller (R)	53,247	65.7	9	Bill Shuster (R)	55,670	51.7
	Mike Hathorn (D)	40,237	42.0		Steve Briese (D)	22,695	28.0		H.Scott Conklin (D)	47,220	43.9
					John G. Ralls Jr. (No Party)	5115	6.3				
CALIFORNIA				MASSACHUSETTS				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Special Election Runoff <sup>2</sup>				Special Election <sup>4</sup>				Special Election <sup>6</sup>			
32	Diane Watson (D)	75,584	74.8					2	Joe Wilson (R)	40,355	73.0
	Noel Irwin Hentschel (R)	20,088	19.9	9	Stephen F. Lynch (D)	44,943	65.0		Brent Weaver (D)	14,034	25.4
					Jo Ann Sprague (R)	22,645	32.7				
								VIRGINIA			
								Special Election <sup>7</sup>			
								4	J. Randy Forbes (R)	70,917	52.0
									L. Louise Lucas (D)	65,190	47.8

1. A special election was held Nov. 20, 2001, to fill the unexpired term of Rep. Asa Hutchinson (R), who resigned Aug. 6, 2001, to become the head of the federal Drug Enforcement Agency.

2. A special election runoff was held June 5, 2001, to fill the unexpired term of Julian C. Dixon (D), who died Dec. 8, 2000.

3. A special election was held Oct. 16, 2001, to fill the unexpired term of Joe Scarborough (R), who resigned Sept. 6, 2001.

4. A special election was held Oct. 16, 2001, to fill the unexpired term of Joe Moakley (D), who died May 28, 2001.

5. A special election was held May 15, 2001, to fill the unexpired term of Bud Shuster (R), who resigned his seat effective Feb. 3, 2001.

6. A special election was held Dec. 18, 2001, to fill the unexpired term of Floyd D. Spence (R), who died Aug. 16, 2001.

7. A special election was held June 19, 2001, to fill the unexpired term of Norman Sisisky (D), who died March 29, 2001.



## 2002 House Elections

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Josiah Robbins Bonner Jr. (R)	108,102	60.5
	Judy McCain Belk (D)	67,507	37.8
2	Terry Everett (R)	129,233	68.8
	Charles Woods (D)	55,495	29.5
3	Mike D. Rogers (R)	91,169	50.3
	Joe Turnham (D)	87,351	48.2
4	Robert Aderholt (R)	139,705	86.7
	Tony Hughes McLendon (LIBERT)	20,858	12.9
5	Robert E. Cramer (D)	143,029	73.3
	Stephen P. Engel (R)	48,226	24.7
6	Spencer Bachus (R)	178,171	89.8
	J. Holden McAllister (LIBERT)	19,639	9.9
7	Arthur Davis (D)	153,735	92.4
	Lauren Orth McCay (LIBERT)	12,100	7.3

### ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	169,685	74.5
	Clifford Greene (D)	39,357	17.3
	Russell deForest (GREEN)	14,435	6.3

### ARIZONA

1	Richard Renzi (R)	85,967	49.2
	George Cordova (D)	79,730	45.6
	Edwin Porr (LIBERT)	8,990	5.1
2	Trent Franks (R)	100,359	59.9
	Randy Chamacho (D)	61,217	36.5
3	John Shadegg (R)	104,847	67.3
	Charles Hill (D)	47,173	30.3
4	Ed Pastor (D)	44,517	67.4
	Jonathan Barnert (R)	18,381	27.8
5	J. D. Hayworth (R)	103,870	61.2
	Craig Columbus (D)	61,559	36.3
6	Jeff Flake (R)	103,094	65.9
	Deborah Thomas (D)	49,355	31.6
7	Raul M. Grijalva (D)	61,256	59.0
	Ross Hieb (R)	38,474	37.1
8	Jim Kolbe (R)	126,930	63.3
	Mary Judge Ryan (D)	67,328	33.6

### ARKANSAS

1	Marion Berry (D)	129,701	66.8
	Tommy F. Robinson (R)	64,357	33.2
2	Vic Snyder (D)	142,752	92.9
	Ed Garner (WRITE-IN)	10,874	7.1
3	John Boozman (R)	141,478	98.9
4	Mike Ross (D)	119,633	60.6
	Jay Dickey (R)	77,904	39.4

### CALIFORNIA

1	Mike Thompson (D)	118,669	64.1
	Lawrence R. Wiesner (R)	60,013	32.4
2	Wally Herger (R)	117,747	65.8
	Mike Johnson (D)	52,455	29.3
3	Doug Ose (R)	121,732	62.5
	Howard Beeman (D)	67,136	34.4
4	John T. Doolittle (R)	147,997	64.8
	Mark A. Norberg (D)	72,860	31.9
5	Robert T. Matsui (D)	92,726	70.5
	Richard Frankhuizen (R)	34,749	26.4
6	Lynn Woolsey (D)	139,750	66.7
	Paul L. Erickson (R)	62,052	29.6
7	George Miller (D)	97,849	70.7
	Charles R. Hargrave (R)	36,584	26.4
8	Nancy Pelosi (D)	127,684	79.6
	G. Michael German (R)	20,063	12.5
	Jay Pond (GREEN)	10,033	6.3
9	Barbara Lee (D)	135,893	81.4
	Jerry Udinsky (R)	25,333	15.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Ellen O. Tauscher (D)	126,390	75.6
	Sonia E. Alonso Harden (LIBERT)	40,807	24.4
11	Richard W. Pombo (R)	104,921	60.3
	Elaine Dugger Shaw (D)	69,035	39.7
12	Tom Lantos (D)	105,597	68.1
	Michael J. Moloney (R)	38,381	24.8
	Maad Abu-Ghazalah (LIBERT)	11,006	7.1
13	Pete Stark (D)	86,495	71.1
	Syed R. Mahmood (R)	26,852	22.1
14	Anna G. Eshoo (D)	117,055	68.2
	Joseph H. Nixon (R)	48,346	28.2
15	Mike Honda (D)	87,482	65.8
	Linda Rae Hermann (R)	41,251	31.0
16	Zoe Lofgren (D)	72,370	67.0
	Douglas Adams McNea (R)	32,182	29.8
17	Sam Farr (D)	101,632	68.1
	Clint C. Engler (R)	40,334	27.0
18	Dennis Cardoza (D)	56,181	51.3
	Dick Monteith (R)	47,528	43.4
19	George P. Radanovich (R)	106,209	67.3
	John Veen (D)	47,403	30.0
20	Calvin Dooley (D)	47,627	63.7
	Andre Minuth (R)	25,628	34.3
21	Devin Nunes (R)	87,544	70.5
	David G. LaPere (D)	32,584	26.2
22	William M. Thomas (R)	120,473	73.3
	Jaime A. Corvera (D)	38,988	23.7
23	Lois Capps (D)	95,752	59.0
	Beth Rogers (R)	62,604	38.6
24	Elton Gallegly (R)	120,585	65.2
	Fern Rudin (D)	58,755	31.8
25	Howard P. McKeon (R)	80,775	65.0
	Bob Conaway (D)	38,674	31.1
26	David Dreier (R)	95,360	63.8
	Marjorie Musser Mikels (D)	50,081	33.5
27	Brad Sherman (D)	79,815	62.0
	Robert M. Levy (R)	48,996	38.0
28	Howard L. Berman (D)	73,771	71.4
	Davis R. Hernandez Jr. (R)	23,926	23.2
	Kelley L. Ross (LIBERT)	5,629	5.4
29	Adam B. Schiff (D)	76,036	62.6
	Jim Scileppi (R)	40,616	33.4
30	Henry A. Waxman (D)	130,604	70.4
	Tony D. Goss (R)	54,989	29.6
31	Xavier Becerra (D)	54,569	81.2
	Luis Vega (R)	12,674	18.8
32	Hilda L. Solis (D)	58,530	68.8
	Emma E. Fischbeck (R)	23,366	27.5
33	Diane Edith Watson (D)	97,779	82.5
	Andrew Kim (R)	16,699	14.1
34	Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	48,734	74.0
	Wayne Miller (R)	17,090	26.0
35	Maxine Waters (D)	72,401	77.5
	Ross Moen (R)	18,094	19.4
36	Jane Harman (D)	88,198	61.4
	Stuart Johnson (R)	50,328	35.0
37	Juanita Millender-Mcdonald (D)	63,445	72.9
	Oscar A. Velasco (R)	20,154	23.2
38	Grace Flores Napolitano (D)	62,600	71.1
	Alex A. Burrola (R)	23,126	26.3
39	Linda T. Sanchez (D)	52,256	54.8
	Tim Escobar (R)	38,925	40.8
40	Ed Royce (R)	92,422	67.6
	Christina Avalos (D)	40,265	29.5
41	Jerry Lewis (R)	91,326	67.4
	Keith A. Johnson (D)	40,155	29.6
42	Gary G. Miller (R)	98,476	67.8
	Richard Waldron (D)	42,090	29.0
43	Joe Baca (D)	45,374	66.4
	Wendy C. Neighbor (R)	20,821	30.5
44	Ken Calvert (R)	76,686	63.7
	Louis Vandenberg (D)	38,021	31.6
45	Mary Bono (R)	87,101	65.2
	Elle K. Kurpiewski (D)	43,692	32.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
46	Dana Rohrabacher (R)	108,807	61.7
	Gerrie Schipske (D)	60,890	34.5
47	Loretta Sanchez (D)	42,501	60.6
	Jeff Chavez (R)	24,346	34.7
48	Charles Christopher Cox (R)	122,884	68.4
	John Graham (D)	51,058	28.4
49	Darrell Issa (R)	94,594	77.2
	Karl Dietrich (LIBERT)	26,891	22.0
50	Randy Cunningham (R)	111,095	64.3
	Del G. Stewart (D)	55,855	32.3
51	Bob Filner (D)	59,541	57.9
	Maria Guadalupe Garcia (R)	40,430	39.3
52	Duncan L. Hunter (R)	118,561	70.2
	Peter Moore-Kochlacs (D)	43,526	25.8
53	Susan A. Davis (D)	72,252	62.2
	Bill VanDeWeghe (R)	43,891	37.8

### COLORADO

1	Diana DeGette (D)	111,718	66.3
	Ken Chlouber (R)	49,884	29.6
2	Mark Udall (D)	123,504	60.1
	Sandy Hume (R)	75,564	36.8
3	Scott McInnis (R)	143,433	65.8
	Denis Berckefeldt (D)	68,160	31.3
4	Marilyn Musgrave (R)	115,359	54.9
	Stan Matsunaka (D)	87,499	41.7
5	Joel Hefley (R)	128,118	69.4
	Curtis Imrie (D)	45,587	24.7
	Biff Baker (LIBERT)	10,972	5.9
6	Tom Tancredo (R)	158,851	66.9
	Lance Wright (D)	71,327	30.0
7	Bob Beauprez (R)	81,789	47.3
	Mike Feeley (D)	81,668	47.2

### CONNECTICUT

1	John B. Larson (D)	134,698	66.8
	Phil Steele (R)	66,968	33.2
2	Rob Simmons (R)	117,434	54.1
	Joe Courtney (D)	99,674	45.9
3	Rosa L. Delauro (D)	121,557	65.6
	Richter Elser (R)	54,757	29.5
4	Christopher Shays (R)	113,197	64.4
	Stephanie H. Sanchez (D)	62,491	35.6
5	Nancy L. Johnson (R)	113,626	54.2
	Jim Maloney (D)	90,616	43.3

### DELAWARE

AL	Michael N. Castle (R)	164,605	72.1
	Micheal C. Miller (D)	61,011	26.7

### FLORIDA

1	Jefferson B. Miller (R)	152,635	74.6
	Bert Oram (D)	51,972	25.4
2	F. Allen Boyd Jr. (D)	152,164	66.9
	Tom McGurk (R)	75,275	33.1
3	Corrine Brown (D)	88,462	59.3
	Jennifer Carroll (R)	60,747	40.7
4	Ander Crenshaw (R)	171,152	99.7
5	Virginia Brown-Waite (R)	121,998	47.9
	Karen L. Thurman (D)	117,758	46.2
6	Clifford B. Stearns (R)	141,570	65.4
	David E. Brudery (D)	75,046	34.6
7	John L. Mica (R)	142,147	59.6
	Wayne Hogan (D)	96,444	40.4
8	Ric Keller (R)	123,497	65.1
	Eddie Diaz (D)	66,099	34.9
9	Michael Bilirakis (D)	169,369	71.5
	Chuck Kalogianis (D)	67,623	28.5
10	C. W. Bill Young (R)		
11	Jim Davis (D)		

	Candidates	Votes	%
12	Adam H. Putnam (R)		
13	Katherine Harris (R)	139,048	54.8
	Jan Schneider (D)	114,739	45.2
14	Porter J. Goss (R)		
15	Dave Weldon (R)	146,414	63.1
	Jim Tso (D)	85,433	36.8
16	Mark Foley (R)	176,171	78.9
	Jack McLain (CONST)	47,169	21.1
17	Kendrick B. Meek (D)	113,749	99.9
18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	103,512	69.1
	Ray Chote (D)	42,852	28.6
19	Robert Wexler (D)	156,747	72.2
	Jack Merkl (R)	60,477	27.8
20	Peter Deutsch (D)		
21	Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R)		
22	E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)	131,930	60.8
	Carol A. Roberts (D)	83,265	38.4
23	Alcee L. Hastings (D)	96,347	77.5
	Charles Laurie (R)	27,986	22.5
24	Tom Feeney (R)	135,576	61.8
	Harry Jacobs (D)	83,667	38.2
25	Mario Diaz-Balart (R)	81,845	64.6
	Annie Betancourt (D)	44,757	35.4

**GEORGIA**

1	Jack Kingston (R)	103,661	72.1
	Don Smart (D)	40,026	27.9
2	Sanford Bishop (D)	102,925	100.0
3	Jim Marshall (D)	75,394	50.5
	Calder Clay (R)	73,866	49.5
4	Denise L. Majette (D)	118,045	77.0
	Cynthia Van Auker (R)	35,202	23.0
5	John Lewis (D)	116,230	100.0
6	Johnny Isakson (R)	163,209	79.9
	Jeff Weisberger (D)	41,043	20.1
7	John Linder (R)	139,019	78.9
	Mike Berlon (D)	37,127	21.1
8	Michael Allen Collins (R)	142,505	78.3
	Angelos Petrakopoulos (D)	39,422	21.7
9	Charlie Norwood (R)	123,313	72.8
	Barry Irwin (D)	45,974	27.2
10	Nathan Deal (R)	129,242	100.0
11	John Philip Gingrey (R)	69,261	51.6
	Roger Kahn (D)	64,923	48.4
12	Max Burns (R)	77,479	55.2
	Champ Walker (D)	62,904	44.8
13	David Scott (D)	70,011	59.6
	Clay Cox (R)	47,405	40.4

**HAWAII**

1	Neil Abercrombie (D)	131,673	72.9
	Mark Terry (R)	45,032	24.9
2	Patsy T. Mink (D)	100,671	56.2
	Bob McDermott (R)	71,661	40.0

**Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

2	Ed Case (D)	23,576	51.4
	John F. Mink (D)	16,624	36.3

**IDAHO**

1	C. L. Otter (R)	120,743	58.6
	Betty Richardson (D)	80,269	38.9
2	Michael K Simpson (R)	135,605	68.2
	Edward Kinghorn (D)	57,769	29.0

**ILLINOIS**

1	Bobby L. Rush (D)	149,068	81.2
	Raymond G. Wardingley (R)	29,776	16.2
2	Jesse L. Jackson Jr. (D)	151,443	82.3
	Doug Nelson (R)	32,567	17.7
3	William O. Lipinski (D)	156,042	100.0
4	Luis V. Gutierrez (D)	67,339	79.7
	Anthony J. Lopez-Cisneros (R)	12,778	15.1
	Maggie Kohls (LIBERT)	4,396	5.2

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Rahm Emanuel (D)	106,514	66.8
	Mark A. Augusti (R)	46,008	28.9
6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	113,174	65.1
	Tom Berry (D)	60,698	34.9
7	Danny K. Davis (D)	137,933	83.2
	Mark Tunney (R)	25,280	15.3
8	Philip M. Crane (R)	95,275	57.4
	Melissa L. Bean (D)	70,626	42.6
9	Janice D. Schakowsky (D)	118,642	70.3
	Nicholas M. Duric (R)	45,307	26.8
10	Mark Steven Kirk (R)	128,611	68.8
	Henry H. Perritt (D)	58,300	31.2
11	Gerald C. Weller (R)	124,192	64.3
	Keith S. Van Duyn (D)	68,893	35.7
12	Jerry F. Costello (D)	131,580	69.2
	David Sadler (R)	58,440	30.8
13	Judy Biggert (R)	139,546	70.3
	Tom Mason (D)	59,069	29.7
14	J. Dennis Hastert (R)	135,198	74.1
	Laurence J. Quick (D)	47,165	25.9
15	Timothy V. Johnson (R)	134,650	65.2
	Joshua T. Hartke (D)	64,131	31.0
16	Donald Manzullo (R)	133,339	70.6
	John Kutsch (D)	55,488	29.4
17	Lane Evans (D)	127,093	62.4
	Peter Calderone (R)	76,519	37.6
18	Ray Lahood (R)	192,567	100.0
19	John M. Shimkus (R)	133,956	54.8
	David Phelps (D)	110,517	45.2

**INDIANA**

1	Peter J. Visclosky (D)	90,443	66.9
	Mark J. Leyva (R)	41,909	31.0
2	Chris Chocola (R)	95,081	50.5
	Jill Long Thompson (D)	86,253	45.8
3	Mark E. Souder (R)	92,566	63.1
	Jay Rigdon (D)	50,509	34.5
4	Steve Buyer (R)	112,760	71.4
	Bill Abbott (D)	41,314	26.1
5	Dan Burton (R)	129,442	72.0
	Katherine Fox Carr (D)	45,283	25.2
6	Mike Pence (R)	118,436	63.8
	Melina Ann Fox (D)	63,871	34.4
7	Julia M. Carson (D)	77,478	53.1
	Brose A. McVey (R)	64,379	44.1
8	John Hostettler (R)	98,952	51.3
	Bryan L. Hartke (D)	88,763	46.0
9	Baron P. Hill (D)	96,654	51.2
	Mike Sodrel (R)	87,169	46.1

**IOWA**

1	Jim Nussle (R)	112,280	57.2
	Ann Hutchinson (D)	83,779	42.6
2	Jim Leach (R)	108,130	52.2
	Julie Thomas (D)	94,767	45.7
3	Leonard L. Boswell (D)	115,367	53.4
	Stan Thompson (R)	97,285	45.0
4	Tom Latham (R)	115,430	54.8
	John Norris (D)	90,784	43.1
5	Steve King (R)	113,257	62.1
	Paul Shomshor (D)	68,853	37.8

**KANSAS**

1	Jerry Moran (R)	189,976	91.1
	Jack Warner (LIBERT)	18,585	8.9
2	Jim Ryun (R)	127,477	60.4
	Dan Lykins (D)	79,160	37.5
3	Dennis Moore (D)	110,095	50.2
	Adam Taff (R)	102,882	46.9
4	Todd Tiahrt (R)	115,691	60.6
	Carlos Nolla (D)	70,656	37.0

**KENTUCKY**

1	Edward Whitfield (R)	117,600	65.3
	Klint Alexander (D)	62,617	34.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Ron Lewis (R)	122,773	69.6
	David L. Williams (D)	51,431	29.2
3	Anne M. Northup (R)	118,228	51.6
	Jack Conway (D)	110,846	48.4
4	Ken Lucas (D)	87,776	51.1
	Geoff Davis (R)	81,651	47.5
5	Harold Rogers (R)	137,986	78.3
	Sidney Jane Bailey (D)	38,254	21.7
6	Ernest Fletcher (R)	115,622	72.0
	Other/Unknown (OTHER)	45,066	28.0

**LOUISIANA<sup>2</sup>**

1	David Vitter (R)	147,117	81.5
	Monica Monica (R)	20,268	11.2
	Robert Namer (R)	7,229	4.0
2	William J. Jefferson (D)	90,310	63.5
	Other/Unknown (Other)	36,406	25.6
	Silky Sullivan (R)	15,440	10.9
3	W. J. Taubin (R)	130,323	86.7
	Other/Unknown (Other)	20,019	13.3
4	Jim McCrery (R)	114,649	71.6
	John Milkovich (D)	42,340	26.4
5	Rodney Alexander (D)	86,718	50.3
	Lee Fletcher (R)	85,744	49.7
6	Richard H. Baker (R)	146,932	84.0
	"Rick" Moscatello (OTHER)	27,898	16.0
7	Chris John (D)	138,659	86.8
	Roberto Valletta (OTHER)	21,051	13.2

**MAINE**

1	Thomas H. Allen (D)	172,646	63.8
	Steven Joyce (R)	97,931	36.2
2	Michael H. Michaud (D)	116,868	52.0
	Kevin L. Raye (R)	107,849	48.0

**MARYLAND**

1	Wayne T. Gilchrest (R)	192,004	76.7
	Ann D. Tamlyn (D)	57,986	23.2
2	C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger (D)	105,718	54.2
	Helen Delich Bentley (R)	88,954	45.6
3	Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	145,589	65.7
	Scott Conwell (R)	75,721	34.2
4	Albert R. Wynn (D)	131,644	78.6
	John B. Kimble (R)	34,890	20.8
5	Steny H. Hoyer (D)	137,903	69.3
	Joseph T. Crawford (R)	60,758	30.5
6	Roscoe G. Bartlett (R)	147,825	66.1
	Donald M. Dearmon (D)	75,575	33.8
7	Elijah E. Cummings (D)	137,047	73.5
	Joseph E. Ward (R)	49,172	26.4
8	Chris Van Hollen Jr. (D)	112,788	51.7
	Constance A. Morella (R)	103,587	47.5

**MASSACHUSETTS**

1	John W. Olver (D)	137,841	67.6
	Matthew W. Kinnaman (R)	66,061	32.4
2	Richard E. Neal (D)	153,387	99.1
3	James McGovern (D)	155,697	98.8
4	Barney Frank (D)	166,125	99.0
5	Martin T. Meehan (D)	122,562	60.1
	Charles McCarthy (R)	69,337	34.0
	Ilana Freedman (LIBERT)	11,729	5.8
6	John F. Tierney (D)	162,900	68.3
	Mark C. Smith (R)	75,462	31.6
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	170,968	98.2
8	Michael E. Capuano (D)	111,861	99.6
9	Stephen F. Lynch (D)	168,055	99.5
10	Bill Delahunt (D)	179,238	69.2
	Luiz Gonzaga (R)	79,624	30.7

**MICHIGAN**

1	Bart Stupak (D)	150,701	67.7
	Don Hooper (R)	69,254	31.1





	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Peter Hoekstra (R)	156,937	70.4
	Jeff Wrisley (D)	61,749	27.7
3	Vernon J. Ehlers (R)	153,131	70.0
	Kathryn Lynnes (D)	61,987	28.3
4	Dave Camp (R)	149,090	68.2
	Lawrence Hollenbeck (D)	65,950	30.2
5	Dale E. Kildee (D)	158,709	91.6
	Clint Foster (LIBERT)	9,344	5.4
6	Fred Upton (R)	126,936	69.2
	Gary Jr. Giguere (D)	53,793	29.3
7	Nick Smith (R)	121,142	59.7
	Mike Simpson (D)	78,412	38.6
8	Mike Rogers (R)	156,525	67.9
	Frank McAlpine (D)	70,920	30.8
9	Joe Knollenberg (R)	141,102	58.1
	David Fink (D)	96,856	39.9
10	Candice S. Miller (R)	137,339	63.3
	Carl Marlinga (D)	77,053	35.5
11	Thaddeus McCotter (R)	126,050	57.2
	Kevin Kelley (D)	87,402	39.7
12	Sander M. Levin (D)	140,970	68.3
	Harvey Dean (R)	61,502	29.8
13	Carolyn Kilpatrick (D)	120,869	91.6
	Raymond Warner (LIBERT)	11,072	8.4
14	John Conyers Jr. (D)	145,285	83.2
	Dave Stone (R)	26,544	15.2
15	John D. Dingell Jr. (D)	136,518	72.2
	Martin Kaltenbach (R)	48,626	25.7

## MINNESOTA

1	Gil Gutknecht (R)	163,570	61.5
	Steve Andreasen (D)	92,165	34.7
2	John Kline (R)	152,970	53.3
	Bill Luther (D)	121,121	42.2
3	Jim Ramstad (R)	213,334	72.0
	Darryl Stanton (D)	82,575	27.9
4	Betty McCollum (D)	164,597	62.2
	Clyde Billington (R)	89,705	33.9
5	Martin O. Sabo (D)	171,572	67.0
	Daniel Nielsen Mathias (R)	66,271	25.9
	Tim Davis (GREEN)	17,825	7.0
6	Mark Kennedy (R)	164,747	57.3
	Janet Robert (D)	100,738	35.1
	Dan Becker (INDEPENDENT)	21,484	7.5
7	Collin C. Peterson (D)	170,234	65.3
	Dan Stevens (R)	90,342	34.6
8	James L. Oberstar (D)	194,909	68.6
	Bob Lemen (R)	88,673	31.2

## MISSISSIPPI

1	Roger F. Wicker (R)	95,404	71.4
	Rex N. Weathers (D)	32,318	24.2
2	Bennie Thompson (D)	89,913	55.1
	Clinton B. LeSueur (R)	69,711	42.8
3	Charles W. Pickering (R)	139,329	63.6
	Ronnie Shows, (D)	76,184	34.8
4	Gary Eugene Taylor (D)	121,742	75.2
	Karl Cleveland Mertz (R)	34,373	21.2

## MISSOURI

1	William Lacy Clay Jr. (D)	133,946	70.1
	Richard Schwadron (R)	51,755	27.1
2	Todd Akin (R)	167,057	67.1
	John Hogan (D)	77,223	31.0
3	Richard A. Gephardt (D)	122,181	59.1
	Catherine S. Enz (R)	80,551	38.9
4	Ike Skelton (D)	142,204	67.6
	James A. Noland (R)	64,451	30.7
5	Karen McCarthy (D)	122,645	65.9
	Steve Gordon (R)	60,245	32.4
6	Samuel B. Graves Jr. (R)	131,151	63.0
	Cathy Rinehart (D)	73,202	35.2
7	Roy Blunt (R)	149,519	74.8
	Ron Lapham (D)	45,964	23.0

8	Jo Ann Emerson (R)	135,144	71.8
	Gene Curtis (D)	50,686	26.9
9	Kenny Hulshof (R)	146,032	68.2
	Donald M. Deichman (D)	61,126	28.5

## MONTANA

AL	Dennis Rehberg (R)	214,100	64.6
	Steve Kelly (D)	108,233	32.7

## NEBRASKA

1	Douglas K. Bereuter (R)	133,013	85.4
	Robert Eckerson (LIBERT)	22,831	14.6
2	Lee Terry (R)	89,917	63.3
	Jim Simon (D)	46,843	33.0
3	Tom Osborne (R)	163,939	93.2
	Jerry Hickman (LIBERT)	12,017	6.8

## NEVADA

1	Shelley Berkley (D)	64,312	53.7
	Lynette Maria Boggs- McDonald (R)	51,148	42.7
2	Jim Gibbons (R)	149,574	74.3
	Travis O. Souza (D)	40,189	20.0
3	Jon Porter (R)	100,378	56.1
	Dario Herrera (D)	66,659	37.2

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1	Jeb Bradley (R)	128,993	58.1
	Martha Fuller Clark (D)	85,426	38.5
2	Charles Bass (R)	125,804	56.8
	Katrina Swett (D)	90,479	40.9

## NEW JERSEY

1	Robert E. Andrews (D)	121,846	92.7
	Timothy Haas (LIBERT)	9,543	7.3
2	Frank A. Lobiondo (R)	116,834	69.2
	Steven A. Farkas (D)	47,735	28.3
3	H. James Saxton (R)	123,375	65.0
	Richard Strada (D)	64,364	33.9
4	Christopher H. Smith (R)	115,293	66.1
	Mary Brennan (D)	55,967	32.1
5	E. Scott Garrett (R)	118,881	59.5
	Anne Summers (D)	76,504	38.3
6	Frank Pallone (D)	91,379	66.5
	Ric Medrow (R)	42,479	30.9
7	Mike Ferguson (R)	106,055	58.0
	Tim Carden (D)	74,879	40.9
8	William J. Pascrell Jr. (D)	88,101	66.8
	Jared Silverman (R)	40,318	30.6
9	Steven R. Rothman (D)	97,108	69.8
	Joseph Glass (R)	42,088	30.2
10	Donald M. Payne (D)	86,433	84.5
	Andrew Wirtz (R)	15,913	15.5
11	Rodney Frelinghuysen (R)	132,938	72.4
	Vij Pawar (D)	48,477	26.4
12	Rush Holt (D)	104,806	61.0
	DeForest Buster Soares (R)	62,938	36.7
13	Robert Menendez (D)	72,605	78.3
	James Geron (R)	16,852	18.2

## NEW MEXICO

1	Heather A. Wilson (R)	95,711	55.3
	Richard M. Romero (D)	77,234	44.7
2	Steve Pearce (R)	79,631	56.2
	John Arthur Smith (D)	61,916	43.7
3	Tom Udall (D)	122,950	100.0

## NEW YORK

1	Timothy H. Bishop (D)	84,276	50.2
	Felix J. Grucci Jr. (R)	81,524	48.6

2	Steve J. Israel (D)	85,451	58.5
	Joseph P. Finley (R)	59,117	40.5
3	Peter T. King (R)	121,537	71.9
	Stuart L. Finz (D)	46,022	27.2
4	Carolyn McCarthy (D)	94,806	56.3
	Marilyn F. O'Grady (R)	72,882	43.2
5	Gary L. Ackerman (D)	68,773	92.3
	Perry S. Reich (C)	5,718	7.7
6	Gregory W. Meeks (D)	72,799	96.5
7	Joseph Crowley (D)	50,967	73.3
	Kevin Brawley (R)	18,572	26.7
8	Jerrold Nadler (D)	81,002	76.1
	Jim Farrin (R)	19,674	18.5
9	Anthony Weiner (D)	60,737	65.7
	Alfred F. Donohue (R)	31,698	34.3
10	Edolphus Towns (D)	73,859	97.8
11	Major R. Owens (D)	76,917	86.6
	Susan Cleary (R)	11,149	12.5
12	Nydia M. Velazquez (D)	48,408	95.8
13	Vito J. Fossella (R)	72,204	69.6
	Arne M. Mattsson (D)	29,366	28.3
14	Carolyn B. Maloney (D)	95,931	75.3
	Anton Srdanovic (R)	31,548	24.7
15	Charles B. Rangel (D)	84,367	88.5
	Jessie A. Fields (R)	11,008	11.5
16	Jose E. Serrano (D)	50,716	92.1
	Frank Dellavalle (R)	4,366	7.9
17	Eliot L. Engel (D)	77,535	62.6
	C. Scott Vanderhoef (R)	42,634	34.4
18	Nita M. Lowey (D)	98,957	92.0
	Michael J. Reynolds (RTL)	8,558	8.0
19	Sue W. Kelly (R)	121,129	70.0
	Janine M. H. Selendy (D)	44,967	26.0
20	John E. Sweeney (R)	140,238	73.3
	Frank Stoppenbach (D)	45,878	24.0
21	Michael R. McNulty (D)	161,329	75.1
	Charles B. Rosenstein (R)	53,525	24.9
22	Maurice D. Hinchey (D)	113,280	64.2
	Eric Hall (R)	58,008	32.9
23	John M. McHugh (R)	124,682	100.0
24	Sherwood L. Boehlert (R)	108,017	70.7
	David L. Walrath (C)	32,991	21.6
25	James T. Walsh (R)	144,610	72.3
	Stephanie Aldersley (D)	53,290	26.6
26	Thomas M. Reynolds (R)	135,089	73.6
	Ayesha F. Nariman (D)	41,140	22.4
27	Jack Quinn (R)	120,117	69.1
	Peter Crotty (D)	47,811	27.5
28	Louise M. Slaughter (D)	99,057	62.5
	Henry F. Wojtaszek (R)	59,547	37.5
29	Amory Houghton (R)	127,657	73.1
	Kisun J. Peters (D)	37,128	21.3

## NORTH CAROLINA

1	Frank W. Ballance Jr. (D)	93,157	63.7
	Greg Dority (R)	50,907	34.8
2	Bob Etheridge (D)	100,121	65.4
	Joseph L. Ellen (R)	50,965	33.3
3	Walter B. Jones Jr. (R)	131,448	90.7
	Gary Goodson (LIBERT)	13,486	9.3
4	David E. Price (D)	132,185	61.2
	Tuan A. Nguyen (R)	78,095	36.1
5	Richard M. Burr (R)	137,879	70.2
	David Crawford (D)	58,558	29.8
6	Howard Coble (R)	151,430	90.4
	Tara Grubb (LIBERT)	16,067	9.6
7	Mike McIntyre (D)	118,543	71.1
	James R. Adams (R)	45,537	27.3
8	Robert Hayes (R)	80,298	53.6
	Chris Kouri (D)	66,819	44.6
9	Sue Myrick (R)	140,095	72.4
	Ed McGuire (D)	49,974	25.8
10	Cass Ballenger (R)	102,768	59.3
	Ron Daugherty (D)	65,587	37.8
11	Charles H. Taylor (R)	112,335	55.5
	Sam Neill (D)	86,664	42.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
12	Melvin Watt (D)	98,821	65.3
	Jeff Kish (R)	49,588	32.8
13	Ralph Bradley Miller (D)	100,287	54.7
	Carolyn W. Grant (R)	77,688	42.4

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Earl Pomeroy (D)	121,073	52.4
	Rick Clayburgh (R)	109,957	47.6

**OHIO**

1	Steve Chabot (R)	110,760	64.8
	Greg Harris (D)	60,168	35.2
2	Rob Portman (R)	139,218	74.0
	Charles Sanders (D)	48,785	25.9
3	Michael R. Turner (R)	111,630	58.8
	Rick Carne (D)	78,307	41.2
4	Michael G. Oxley (R)	120,001	67.5
	Jim Clark (D)	57,726	32.5
5	Paul E. Gillmor (R)	126,286	67.1
	Roger Anderson (D)	51,872	27.6
	John Green (I)	10,096	5.4
6	Ted Strickland (D)	113,972	59.5
	Mike Halleck (R)	77,643	40.5
7	David L. Hobson (R)	113,252	67.6
	Kara Anastasio (D)	45,568	27.2
	Frank Doden (I)	8,812	5.3
8	John A. Boehner (R)	119,947	70.8
	Jeff Hardenbrook (D)	49,444	29.2
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	132,236	74.0
	Ed Emery (R)	46,481	26.0
10	Dennis J. Kucinich (D)	129,997	74.1
	Jon Heben (R)	41,778	23.8
11	Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D)	116,590	76.3
	Patrick Pappano (R)	36,146	23.7
12	Pat Tiberi (R)	116,982	64.4
	Edward Brown (D)	64,707	35.6
13	Sherrod Brown (D)	123,025	69.0
	Ed Oliveros (R)	55,357	31.0
14	Steven C. Latourette (R)	134,413	72.1
	Dale Blanchard (D)	51,846	27.8
15	Deborah Pryce (R)	108,193	66.6
	Mark Brown (D)	54,286	33.4
16	Ralph S. Regula (R)	129,734	68.9
	Jim Rice (D)	58,644	31.1
17	Timothy E. Ryan (D)	94,441	51.1
	Ann Womer Benjamin (R)	62,188	33.7
	James A. Traficant Jr. (I)	28,045	15.2
18	Bob Ney (R)	125,546	100.0

**OKLAHOMA**

1	John Sullivan (R)	119,566	55.6
	Doug Dodd (D)	90,649	42.2
2	Brad Carson (D)	146,748	74.1
	Kent Pharaoh (R)	51,234	25.9
3	Frank D. Lucas (R)	148,206	75.6
	Robert T. Murphy (I)	47,884	24.4
4	Thomas J. Cole (R)	106,452	53.8
	Darryl Roberts (D)	91,322	46.2
5	Ernest Istook (R)	121,374	62.2
	Lou Barlow (D)	63,208	32.4
	Donna C. Davis (I)	10,469	5.4

**Special Election<sup>3</sup>**

1	John Sullivan (R)	61,694	53.8
	Doug Dodd (D)	50,850	44.3

**OREGON**

1	David Wu (D)	149,215	62.7
	Jim Greenfield (R)	80,917	34.0
2	Greg Walden (R)	181,295	71.9
	Peter Buckley (D)	64,991	25.8
3	Earl Blumenauer (D)	156,851	66.8
	Sarah Seale (R)	62,821	26.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Peter A. Defazio (D)	168,150	63.8
	Liz VanLeeuwen (R)	90,523	34.4
5	Darlene Hooley (D)	137,713	54.7
	Brian J. Boquist (R)	113,441	45.1

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Robert A. Brady (D)	121,076	86.4
	Marie G. Delaney (R)	17,444	12.5
2	Chaka Fattah (D)	150,623	87.8
	Thomas G. Dougherty (R)	20,988	12.2
3	Phil English (R)	116,763	77.7
	AnnDrea M. Benson (GREEN)	33,554	22.3
4	Melissa A. Hart (R)	130,534	64.6
	Stevan Jr. Drobac (D)	71,674	35.4
5	John E. Peterson (R)	124,942	87.2
	Thomas A. Martin (LIBERT)	18,078	12.6
6	James W. Gerlach (R)	103,648	51.4
	Dan Wofford (D)	98,128	48.6
7	Wayne Curtis Weldon (R)	146,296	66.1
	Peter A. Lennor (D)	75,055	33.9
8	James C. Greenwood (R)	127,475	62.6
	Timothy T. Reece (D)	76,178	37.4
9	Bill Shuster (R)	124,184	71.0
	John R. Henry (D)	50,558	28.9
10	Don Sherwood (R)	152,017	92.6
	Kurt J. Shotko (GREEN)	11,613	7.1
11	Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	93,758	55.6
	Louis J. Barletta (R)	71,543	42.4
12	John P. Murtha Jr. (D)	124,201	73.5
	Bill Choby (R)	44,818	26.5
13	Joseph M. Hoeffel (D)	107,945	50.9
	Melissa Brown (R)	100,295	47.3
14	Mike Doyle (D)	123,323	99.9
15	Pat Toomey (R)	98,493	57.4
	Edward J. O'Brien (D)	73,212	42.6
16	Joseph R. Pitts (R)	119,046	88.4
	Will Todd (GREEN)	8,720	6.5
	Kenneth Brenneman (CONST)	6,766	5.0
17	Tim Holden (D)	103,483	51.4
	George W. Gekas (R)	97,802	48.6
18	Timothy Murphy (R)	119,885	60.1
	Jack Machek (D)	79,451	39.9
19	Todd R. Platts (R)	143,097	91.1
	Ben Prince (GREEN)	7,900	5.0

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Patrick J. Kennedy (D)	95,286	59.9
	David W. Rogers (R)	59,370	37.3
2	James R. Langevin (D)	129,390	76.3
	John O. Matson (R)	37,767	22.3

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R)	127,562	89.6
	James E. Dunn (UC)	9,841	7.0
2	Joe Wilson (R)	144,149	84.1
	Mark Whittington (UC)	17,189	10.0
	Joe Innella (NL)	4,965	5.6
3	James Gresham Barrett (R)	119,644	67.1
	George L. Brightharp (D)	55,743	31.3
4	Jim Demint (R)	122,422	69.0
	Peter J. Ashy (D)	52,635	29.7
5	John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	121,912	85.9
	Doug Kendall (LIBERT)	11,013	7.6
	Steve Lefemine	8,930	6.3
6	James E. Clyburn (D)	116,586	67.0
	Gary McLeod (R)	55,760	32.0

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

AL	William J. Janklow (R)	180,023	53.4
AL	Stephanie Herseth (D)	153,656	45.6

**TENNESSEE**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Bill Jenkins (R)	127,300	98.8
2	John J. Duncan Jr. (R)	146,887	79.0
	John Greene (D)	37,035	19.9
3	Zach Wamp (R)	112,254	64.5
	John Wolfe (D)	58,824	33.8
4	Lincoln Davis (D)	95,989	52.1
	Janice Bowling (R)	85,680	46.5
5	Jim Cooper (D)	108,903	63.7
	Robert Duvall (R)	56,825	33.3
6	Barton Jennings Gordon (D)	117,034	65.9
	Robert L. Garrison (R)	57,401	32.3
7	Marsha Blackburn (R)	138,314	70.7
	Tim Barron (D)	51,790	26.5
8	John Tanner (D)	117,811	70.1
	Mat McClain (R)	45,853	27.3
9	Harold E. Ford Jr. (D)	120,904	83.8
	Tony Rush (I)	23,208	16.1

**TEXAS**

1	Max Sandlin (D)	86,384	56.4
	John Lawrence (R)	66,654	43.6
2	Jim Turner (D)	85,492	60.8
	Van Brookshire (R)	53,656	38.2
3	Sam Johnson (R)	113,974	73.9
	Manny Molera (D)	37,503	24.3
4	Ralph M. Hall (D)	97,304	57.8
	John Graves (R)	67,939	40.4
5	Jeb Hensarling (R)	81,439	58.2
	Ron Chapman (D)	56,330	40.3
6	Joe L. Barton (R)	115,396	70.3
	Felix Alvarado (D)	45,404	27.7
7	John Culberson (R)	96,795	89.2
	Drew Parks (LIBERT)	11,674	10.8
8	Kevin Brady (R)	140,575	93.1
	Gil Guillory (LIBERT)	10,351	6.9
9	Nick Lampson (D)	86,710	58.6
	Paul Williams (R)	59,635	40.3
10	Lloyd Doggett (D)	114,428	84.4
	Michele Messina (LIBERT)	21,196	15.6
11	Thomas Chester Edwards (D)	74,678	51.6
	Ramsey Farley (R)	68,236	47.1
12	Kay Granger (R)	121,208	91.9
	Edward A. Hanson (LIBERT)	10,723	8.1
13	William M. Thornberry (R)	119,401	79.3
	Zane Reese (D)	31,218	20.7
14	Ron Paul (R)	102,905	68.1
	Corby Windham (D)	48,224	31.9
15	Ruben Hinojosa (D)	66,311	100.0
16	Silvestre Reyes (D)	72,383	100.0
17	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	84,136	51.4
	Rob Beckham (R)	77,622	47.4
18	Sheila Jackson-Lee (D)	99,161	76.9
	Phillip J. Abbott (R)	27,980	21.7
19	Larry Combest (R)	117,092	91.6
	Larry Johnson (LIBERT)	10,684	8.4
20	Charlie Gonzalez (D)	68,685	100.0
21	Lamar Smith (R)	161,836	72.9
	John Courage (D)	56,206	25.3
22	Thomas D. Delay (R)	100,499	63.2
	Tim Riley (D)	55,716	35.0
23	Henry Bonilla (R)	77,573	51.5
	Henry Cuellar (D)	71,067	47.2
24	Jonas Martin Frost (D)	73,002	64.7
	Mike Rivera Ortega (R)	38,332	34.0
25	Chris Bell (D)	63,590	54.8
	Tom Reiser (R)	50,041	43.1
26	Michael C. Burgess (R)	123,195	74.8
	Paul William LeBon (D)	37,485	22.8
27	Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	68,559	61.1
	Pat Ahumada (R)	41,004	36.5
28	Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	71,393	71.1
	Gabriel Jr. Perales (R)	26,973	26.9
29	Gene Green (D)	55,760	95.2
30	Eddie B. Johnson (D)	88,980	74.3
	Ron Bush (R)	28,981	24.2





	Candidates	Votes	%
31	John Carter (R)	111,556	69.1
	David Bagley (D)	44,183	27.4
32	Pete Sessions (R)	100,226	67.8
	Pauline K. Dixon (D)	44,886	30.3

**UTAH**

1	Robert Bishop (R)	109,265	60.9
	Dave Thomas (D)	66,104	36.8
2	Jim Matheson (D)	110,764	49.4
	John Swallow (R)	109,123	48.7
3	Christopher B. Cannon (R)	103,598	67.4
	Nancy Jane Woodside (D)	44,533	29.0

**VERMONT**

AL	Bernard Sanders (I)	144,880	64.3
	William Meub (R)	72,813	32.3

**VIRGINIA**

1	Jo Ann Davis (R)	113,168	95.9
2	Edward L. Schrock (R)	103,807	83.1
	D. C. Amarasinghe (GREEN)	20,589	16.5
3	Robert C. Scott (D)	87,521	96.1
4	J. Randy Forbes (R)	108,733	97.9
5	Virgil H. Goode Jr. (R)	95,360	63.5
	Meredith M. Richards (D)	54,805	36.5
6	Robert W. Goodlatte (R)	105,530	97.1
7	Eric I. Cantor (R)	113,658	69.4
	Ben L. Jones (D)	49,854	30.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
8	James P. Moran Jr. (D)	102,759	59.8
	Scott C. Tate (R)	64,121	37.3
9	Frederick C. Boucher (D)	100,075	65.8
	Jay K. Katzen (R)	52,076	34.2
10	Frank R. Wolf (R)	115,917	71.7
	John B. Stevens Jr. (D)	45,464	28.1
11	Thomas M. Davis III (R)	135,379	82.9
	Frank W. Creel (CONST)	26,892	16.5

**WASHINGTON**

1	Jay Inslee (D)	114,087	55.6
	Joe Marine (R)	84,696	41.3
2	Rick Larsen (D)	101,219	50.1
	Norma Smith (R)	92,528	45.8
3	Brian Baird (D)	119,264	61.7
	Joseph Zarelli (R)	74,065	38.3
4	Richard Hastings (R)	108,257	66.9
	Craig Mason (D)	53,572	33.1
5	George Nethercutt (R)	126,757	62.7
	Bart Haggin (D)	65,146	32.2
	Rob Chase (LIBERT)	10,379	5.1
6	Norman D. Dicks (D)	126,116	64.2
	Bob Lawrence (R)	61,584	31.3
7	James A. McDermott (D)	156,300	74.1
	Carol Thorne Cassidy (R)	46,256	21.9
8	Jennifer Dunn (R)	121,633	59.8
	Heidi Behrens-Benedict (D)	75,931	37.3
9	Adam Smith (D)	95,805	58.5
	Sarah Casada (R)	63,146	38.6

**WEST VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Alan B. Mollohan (D)	110,941	99.7
2	Shelley Moore Capito (R)	98,276	60.0
	Jim Humphreys (D)	65,400	40.0
3	Nick J. Rahall, II (D)	87,783	70.2
	Paul E. Chapman (R)	37,229	29.8

**WISCONSIN**

1	Paul D. Ryan (R)	140,176	67.2
	Jeffrey C. Thomas (D)	63,895	30.6
2	Tammy Baldwin (D)	163,313	66.0
	Ron Greer (R)	83,694	33.8
3	Ron Kind (D)	131,038	62.8
	Bill Arndt (R)	69,955	33.5
4	Gerald D. Kleczka (D)	122,031	86.3
	Brian Verdin (GREEN)	18,324	13.0
5	F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	191,224	86.1
	Robert Raymond (I)	29,567	13.3
6	Thomas E. Petri (R)	169,834	99.2
7	David R. Obey (D)	146,364	64.2
	Joe Rothbauer (R)	81,518	35.8
8	Mark Green (R)	152,745	72.6
	Andrew M. Becker (D)	50,284	23.9

**WYOMING**

AL	Barbara Cubin (R)	110,229	60.5
	Ron Akin (D)	65,961	36.2

1. A special election was held Nov. 30, 2002, to fill the unexpired term of Patsy T. Mink (D), who died Sept. 28, 2002.

2. Louisiana until 2008 used a unique two-tier election system, with a first round of voting in which all candidates regardless of party affiliation ran on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected in this round. If no candidate received 50 percent or more, a runoff was held between the two top finishers. (In 2008 Louisiana instituted a primary election system similar to that used in most states.)

3. A special election was held Jan. 8, 2002, to fill the unexpired term of Steve Largent (R), who resigned Feb. 15, 2002, to run for governor of Oklahoma.

**2003 House Elections****HAWAII**  
**Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Ed Case (D)	33,002	43.7
	Matt Matsunaga (D)	23,050	30.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
	Colleen Hanabusa (D)	6,046	8.0
	Barbara C. Marumoto (R)	4,497	6.0
	Bob McDermott (R)	4,298	5.7

**TEXAS**  
**Special Election<sup>2</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
19	Randy Neugebauer (R)	28,546	50.5
	Mike Conaway (R)	27,959	49.5

1. A special election was held Jan. 4, 2003, to fill the unexpired term of Patsy T. Mink (D), who died Sept. 28, 2002. Mink had been elected posthumously in November 2002 to a seat in the 108th Congress. Case had won a special election Nov. 30, 2002, to fill the remaining weeks of her term in the 107th Congress. The January election was to fill the remainder of Mink's term in the 108th Congress.

2. A special election was held June 3, 2003, to fill the unexpired term of Larry Combest (R), who resigned May 31, 2003.

## 2004 House Elections

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jo Bonner (R)	161,067	63.1
	Judy McCain Belk (D)	93,938	36.8
2	Terry Everett (R)	177,086	71.4
	Charles D. "Chuck" James (D)	70,562	28.5
3	Mike D. Rogers (R)	150,411	61.2
	Bill Fuller (D)	95,240	38.7
4	Robert B. Aderholt (R)	191,110	74.7
	Carl Cole (D)	64,278	25.1
5	Robert E. "Bud" Cramer (D)	200,999	73.0
	Gerald "Gerry" Wallace (R)	74,145	26.9
6	Spencer Bachus (R)	264,819	98.8
7	Artur Davis (D)	183,408	75.0
	Steve F. Cameron (R)	61,019	24.9

### ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	213,216	71.1
	Thomas M. Higgins (D)	67,074	22.4

### ARIZONA

1	Rick Renzi (R)	148,315	58.5
	Paul Babbitt (D)	91,776	36.2
	John Crockett (LIBERT)	13,260	5.2
2	Trent Franks (R)	165,260	59.2
	Randy Camacho (D)	107,406	38.5
3	John Shadegg (R)	181,012	80.1
	Mark Yannone (LIBERT)	44,962	19.9
4	Ed Pastor (D)	77,150	70.1
	Don Karg (R)	28,238	25.7
5	J. D. Hayworth (R)	159,455	59.5
	Elizabeth Rogers (D)	102,363	38.2
6	Jeff Flake (R)	202,882	79.4
	Craig Stritar (LIBERT)	52,695	20.6
7	Raul M. Grijalva (D)	108,868	62.1
	Joseph Sweeney (R)	59,066	33.7
8	Jim Kolbe (R)	183,363	60.4
	Eva Bacal (D)	109,963	36.2

### ARKANSAS

1	Marion Berry (D)	162,388	66.6
	Vernon Humphrey (R)	81,556	33.4
2	Vic Snyder (D)	160,834	58.2
	Marvin Parks (R)	115,655	41.8
3	John Boozman (R)	160,629	59.3
	Jan Judy (D)	103,158	38.1
4	Mike Ross (D)		100.0

### CALIFORNIA

1	Mike Thompson (D)	189,366	66.9
	Lawrence R. Wiesner (R)	79,970	28.3
2	Wally Herger (R)	182,119	66.9
	Mike Johnson (D)	90,310	33.1
3	Dan Lungren (R)	177,738	61.9
	Gabe Castillo (D)	100,025	34.8
4	John T. Doolittle (R)	221,926	65.4
	David I. Winters (D)	117,443	34.6
5	Robert T. Matsui (D)	138,004	71.4
	Mike Dugas (R)	45,120	23.3
6	Lynn Woolsey (D)	226,423	72.6
	Paul L. Erickson (R)	85,244	27.4
7	George Miller (D)	166,831	76.1
	Charles Hargrave (R)	52,446	23.9
8	Nancy Pelosi (D)	224,017	82.9
	Jennifer Depalma (R)	31,074	11.5
9	Barbara Lee (D)	215,630	84.5
	Claudia Bermudez (R)	31,278	12.3
10	Ellen O. Tauscher (D)	182,750	65.7
	Jeff Ketelson (R)	95,349	34.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Richard W. Pombo (R)	163,582	61.2
	Gerald "Jerry" McNeerney (D)	103,587	38.8
12	Tom Lantos (D)	171,852	68.0
	Mike Garza (R)	52,593	20.8
	Pat Gray (GREEN)	23,038	9.1
13	Pete Stark (D)	144,605	71.6
	George I. Bruno (R)	48,439	24.0
14	Anna G. Eshoo (D)	182,712	69.8
	Chris Haugen (R)	69,564	26.6
15	Michael M. Honda (D)	154,385	72.0
	Raymond L. Chukwu (R)	59,953	28.0
16	Zoe Lofgren (D)	129,222	70.9
	Douglas Adams McNea (R)	47,992	26.3
17	Sam Farr (D)	148,958	66.7
	Mark Risley (R)	65,117	29.2
18	Dennis Cardoza (D)	103,732	67.5
	Charles F. Pringle (R)	49,973	32.5
19	George P. Radanovich (R)	155,354	66.0
	James Lex Bufford (D)	64,047	27.2
	Larry R. Mullen (GREEN)	15,863	6.7
20	Jim Costa (D)	61,005	53.4
	Roy Ashburn (R)	53,231	46.6
21	Devin Nunes (R)	140,721	73.2
	Fred B. Davis (D)	51,594	26.8
22	Bill Thomas (R)	209,384	100.0
23	Lois Capps (D)	153,980	63.0
	Don Regan (R)	83,926	34.4
24	Elton Gallegly (R)	178,660	62.8
	Brett Wagner (D)	96,397	33.9
25	Howard P. "Buck" McKeon (R)	145,575	64.4
	Fred "Tim" Willoughby (D)	80,395	35.6
26	David Dreier (R)	134,596	53.6
	Cynthia M. Matthews (D)	107,522	42.8
27	Brad Sherman (D)	125,296	62.3
	Robert M. Levy (R)	66,946	33.3
28	Howard L. Berman (D)	115,303	71.0
	David Hernandez (R)	37,868	23.3
	Kelley L. Ross (LIBERT)	9,339	5.7
29	Adam B. Schiff (D)	133,670	64.6
	Harry Frank Scolninos (R)	62,871	30.4
30	Henry A. Waxman (D)	216,682	71.2
	Victor Elizalde (R)	87,465	28.8
31	Xavier Becerra (D)	89,363	80.2
	Luis Vega (R)	22,048	19.8
32	Hilda L. Solis (D)	119,144	85.0
	Leland Faegre (LIBERT)	21,002	14.9
33	Diane Watson (D)	166,801	88.6
	Robert G. Weber Jr. (LIBERT)	21,513	11.4
34	Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	82,282	74.5
	Wayne Miller (R)	28,175	25.5
35	Maxine Waters (D)	125,949	80.5
	Ross Moen (R)	23,591	15.1
36	Jane Harman (D)	151,208	62.0
	Paul Whitehead (R)	81,666	33.5
37	Juanita Millender-McDonald (D)	118,823	75.1
	Van Vernon (R)	31,960	20.2
38	Grace F. Napolitano (D)	116,851	100.0
39	Linda T. Sanchez (D)	100,132	60.7
	Tim Escobar (R)	64,832	39.3
40	Ed Royce (R)	147,617	67.9
	J. Tillman Williams (D)	69,684	32.1
41	Jerry Lewis (R)	181,605	82.9
	Peymon Mottahedek (LIBERT)	37,332	17.0
42	Gary G. Miller (R)	167,632	68.1
	Lewis Myers (D)	78,393	31.9
43	Joe Baca (D)	86,830	66.4
	Ed Laning (R)	44,004	33.6
44	Ken Calvert (R)	138,768	61.6
	Louis Vandenberg (D)	78,796	35.0
45	Mary Bono (R)	153,523	66.6
	Richard J. Meyer (D)	76,967	33.4
46	Dana Rohrabacher (R)	171,318	61.9
	Jim Brandt (D)	90,129	32.6

	Candidates	Votes	%
47	Loretta Sanchez (D)	65,684	60.4
	Alexandria A. "Alex" Coronado (R)	43,099	39.6
48	Christopher Cox (R)	189,004	65.0
	John Graham (D)	93,525	32.2
49	Darrell Issa (R)	141,658	62.6
	Mike Byron (D)	79,057	34.9
50	Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R)	169,025	58.4
	Francine P. Busby (D)	105,590	36.5
51	Bob Filner (D)	111,441	61.6
	Michael Giorgino (R)	63,526	35.1
52	Duncan Hunter (R)	187,799	69.2
	Brian S. Keliher (D)	74,857	27.6
53	Susan A. Davis (D)	146,449	66.1
	Darin Hunzeker (R)	63,897	28.9

### COLORADO

1	Diana DeGette (D)	177,077	73.5
	Roland Chicas (R)	58,659	24.3
2	Mark Udall (D)	207,900	67.2
	Stephen M. Hackman (R)	94,160	30.4
3	John Salazar (D)	153,500	50.6
	Greg Walcher (R)	141,376	46.6
4	Marilyn Musgrave (R)	155,958	51.0
	Stan Matsunaka (D)	136,812	44.8
5	Joel Hefley (R)	193,333	70.5
	Fred Hardee (D)	74,098	27.0
6	Tom Tancredo (R)	212,778	59.5
	Joanna L. Conti (D)	139,870	39.1
7	Bob Beauprez (R)	135,571	54.7
	Dave Thomas (D)	106,026	42.8

### CONNECTICUT

1	John B. Larson (D)	198,802	73.0
	John M. Halstead (R)	73,601	27.0
2	Rob Simmons (R)	166,412	54.2
	Jim Sullivan (D)	140,536	45.8
3	Rosa DeLauro (D)	200,638	72.4
	Richter Elser (R)	69,160	25.0
4	Christopher Shays (R)	152,493	52.4
	Diane Farrell (D)	138,333	47.6
5	Nancy L. Johnson (R)	168,268	59.8
	Theresa B. Gerrataana (D)	107,438	38.2

### DELAWARE

AL	Michael N. Castle (R)	245,978	69.1
	Paul Donnelly (D)	105,716	29.7

### FLORIDA

1	Jeff Miller (R)	236,604	76.5
	Mark S. Couto (D)	72,506	23.5
2	Allen Boyd (D)	201,577	61.6
	Bev Kilmer (R)	125,399	38.3
3	Corrine Brown (D)	172,833	99.2
4	Ander Crenshaw (R)	256,157	99.5
5	Ginny Brown-Waite (R)	240,315	65.9
	Robert G. Whittle (D)	124,140	34.1
6	Cliff Stearns (R)	211,137	64.4
	David E. Bruderdly (D)	116,680	35.6
7	John L. Mica (R)		
8	Ric Keller (R)	172,232	60.5
	Stephen Murray (D)	112,343	39.5
9	Michael Bilirakis (R)	284,035	99.9
10	C. W. Bill Young (R)	207,175	69.3
	Robert D. "Bob" Derry (D)	91,658	30.7
11	Jim Davis (D)	191,780	85.8
	Robert Johnson (LIBERT)	31,579	14.1
12	Adam H. Putnam (R)	179,204	64.9
	Bob Hagenmaier (D)	96,965	35.1



	Candidates	Votes	%
13	Katherine Harris (R)	190,477	55.3
	Jan Schneider (D)	153,961	44.7
14	Connie Mack (R)	226,662	67.6
	Robert M. Neeld (D)	108,672	32.4
15	Dave Weldon (R)	210,388	65.4
	Simon Pristoop (D)	111,538	34.6
16	Mark Foley (R)	215,563	68.0
	Jeff Fisher (D)	101,247	32.0
17	Kendrick B. Meek (D)	178,690	99.6
18	Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	143,647	64.7
	Sam Sheldon (D)	78,281	35.3
19	Robert Wexler (D)		
20	Debbie Wasserman-Schultz (D)	191,195	70.2
	Margaret Hostetter (R)	81,213	29.8
21	Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R)	146,507	72.8
	Frank J. Gonzalez (LIBERT)	54,736	27.2
22	E. Clay Shaw Jr. (R)	192,581	62.8
	Robin Rorapaugh (D)	108,258	35.3
23	Alcee L. Hastings (D)		
24	Tom Feeney (R)		
25	Mario Diaz-Balart (R)		

### GEORGIA

1	Jack Kingston (R)	188,347	100.0
2	Sanford D. Bishop Jr. (D)	129,984	66.8
	David Eversman (R)	64,645	33.2
3	Jim Marshall (D)	136,273	62.9
	Calder Clay (R)	80,435	37.1
4	Cynthia A. McKinney (D)	157,461	63.8
	Catherine Davis (R)	89,509	36.2
5	John Lewis (D)	201,773	100.0
6	Tom Price (R)	267,542	100.0
7	John Linder (R)	258,982	100.0
8	Lynn Westmoreland (R)	227,524	75.6
	Silvia Delamar (D)	73,632	24.4
9	Charlie Norwood (R)	197,869	74.3
	Bob Ellis (D)	68,462	25.7
10	Nathan Deal (R)	219,136	100.0
11	Phil Gingrey (R)	120,696	57.4
	Rick Crawford (D)	89,591	42.6
12	John Barrow (D)	113,036	51.8
	Max Burns (R)	105,132	48.2
13	David Scott (D)	170,657	100.0

### HAWAII

1	Neil Abercrombie (D)	128,567	63.0
	Dalton Tanonaka (R)	69,371	34.0
2	Ed Case (D)	133,317	62.8
	Mike Gabbard (R)	79,072	37.2

### IDAHO

1	C. L. "Butch" Otter (R)	207,662	69.5
	Naomi Preston (D)	90,927	30.5
2	Mike Simpson (R)	193,704	70.7
	Lin Whitworth (D)	80,133	29.3

### ILLINOIS

1	Bobby L. Rush (D)	212,109	84.9
	Raymond G. Wadlington (R)	37,840	15.1
2	Jesse L. Jackson Jr. (D)	207,535	88.5
	Stephanie Sailor (LIBERT)	26,990	11.5
3	Daniel Lipinski (D)	167,034	72.6
	Ryan Chlada (R)	57,845	25.2
4	Luis V. Gutierrez (D)	104,761	83.7
	Tony Cisneros (R)	15,536	12.4
5	Rahm Emanuel (D)	158,400	76.2
	Bruce Best (R)	49,530	23.8
6	Henry J. Hyde (R)	139,627	55.8
	Christine Cegelis (D)	110,470	44.2
7	Danny K. Davis (D)	221,133	86.1
	Antonio Davis-Fairman (R)	35,603	13.9
8	Melissa Bean (D)	139,792	51.7
	Philip M. Crane (R)	130,601	48.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
9	Jan Schakowsky (D)	175,282	75.7
	Kurt J. Eckhardt (R)	56,135	24.3
10	Mark Steven Kirk (R)	177,493	64.1
	Lee Goodman (D)	99,218	35.9
11	Jerry Weller (R)	173,057	58.7
	Tari Renner (D)	121,903	41.3
12	Jerry F. Costello (D)	198,962	69.5
	Erin R. Zweigart (R)	82,677	28.9
13	Judy Biggert (R)	200,472	65.0
	Gloria Schor Andersen (D)	107,836	35.0
14	J. Dennis Hastert (R)	191,618	68.6
	Ruben Zamora (D)	87,590	31.4
15	Timothy V. Johnson (R)	178,114	61.1
	David Gill (D)	113,625	38.9
16	Donald Manzullo (R)	204,350	69.1
	John Kutsch (D)	91,452	30.9
17	Lane Evans (D)	172,320	60.7
	Andrea Lane Zinga (R)	111,680	39.3
18	Ray LaHood (R)	216,047	70.2
	Steve Waterworth (D)	91,548	29.8
19	John Shimkus (R)	213,451	69.4
	Tim Bagwell (D)	94,303	30.6

### INDIANA

1	Peter J. Visclosky (D)	178,406	68.3
	Mark J. Leyva (R)	82,858	31.7
2	Chris Chocola (R)	140,496	54.2
	Joseph S. Donnelly (D)	115,513	44.5
3	Mark Souder (R)	171,389	69.2
	Maria M. Parra (D)	76,232	30.8
4	Steve Buyer (R)	190,445	69.5
	David Avram Sanders (D)	77,574	28.3
5	Dan Burton (R)	228,718	71.8
	Katherine Fox Carr (D)	82,637	26.0
6	Mike Pence (R)	182,529	67.1
	Melina Ann Fox (D)	85,123	31.3
7	Julia Carson (D)	121,303	54.4
	Andrew Horning (R)	97,491	43.7
8	John Hostettler (R)	145,576	53.4
	Jon P. Jennings (D)	121,522	44.5
9	Mike Sodrel (R)	142,197	49.5
	Baron P. Hill (D)	140,772	49.0

### IOWA

1	Jim Nussle (R)	159,993	55.2
	Bill Gluba (D)	125,490	43.3
2	Jim Leach (R)	176,684	58.9
	Dave Frankner (D)	117,405	39.2
3	Leonard L. Boswell (D)	168,007	55.2
	Stan Thompson (R)	136,099	44.7
4	Tom Latham (R)	181,294	60.9
	Paul W. Johnson (D)	116,121	39.0
5	Steve King (R)	168,583	63.3
	E. Joyce Schulte (D)	97,597	36.6

### KANSAS

1	Jerry Moran (R)	239,776	90.7
	Jack Warner (LIBERT)	24,517	9.3
2	Jim Ryun (R)	165,325	56.1
	Nancy Boyda (D)	121,532	41.3
3	Dennis Moore (D)	184,050	54.8
	Kris Kobach (R)	145,542	43.3
4	Todd Tiahrt (R)	173,151	66.1
	Michael Kinard (D)	81,388	31.1

### KENTUCKY

1	Edward Whitfield (R)	175,972	67.4
	Billy R. Cartwright (D)	85,229	32.6
2	Ron Lewis (R)	185,394	67.9
	Adam Smith (D)	87,585	32.1
3	Anne M. Northup (R)	197,736	60.3
	Tony Miller (D)	124,040	37.8

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Geoff Davis (R)	160,982	54.4
	Nick Clooney (D)	129,876	43.9
5	Harold Rogers (R)	177,579	100.0
6	Ben Chandler (D)	175,355	58.6
	Tom Buford (R)	119,716	40.0

### Special Election<sup>1</sup>

6	Ben Chandler (D)	84,168	55.2
	Alice Forgy Kerr (R)	65,474	42.9

### LOUISIANA<sup>2</sup>

1	Bobby Jindal (R)	225,708	78.4
	Roy Armstrong (D)	19,266	6.7
2	William J. Jefferson (D)	173,510	79.0
	Arthur L. "Art" Schwertz (R)	46,097	21.0
3	Charlie Melancon (D)	57,611	50.2
	W. J. "Billy" Tauzin III (R)	57,042	49.8
4	Jim McCrery (R)		100.0
5	Rodney Alexander (R)	141,495	59.4
	Zelma "Tisa" Blakes (D)	58,591	24.6
	John W. "Jock" Scott (R)	37,971	16.0
6	Richard H. Baker (R)	189,106	72.2
	Rufus Holt Craig Jr. (D)	50,732	19.4
	Edward Anthony "Scott" Galmon (R)	22,031	8.4
7	Charles Boustany Jr. (R)	75,039	55.0
	Willie Landry Mount (D)	61,493	45.0

### MAINE

1	Tom Allen (D)	219,077	59.7
	Charles E. Summers Jr. (R)	147,663	40.3
2	Michael H. Michaud (D)	199,303	58.0
	Brian N. Hamel (R)	135,547	39.5

### MARYLAND

1	Wayne T. Gilchrest (R)	245,149	75.8
	Kostas Alexakis (D)	77,872	24.1
2	C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger (D)	164,751	66.6
	Jane Brooks (R)	75,812	30.7
3	Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	82,066	63.4
	Robert P. Duckworth (R)	97,008	33.8
4	Albert R. Wynn (D)	196,809	75.2
	John McKinnis (R)	52,907	20.2
5	Steny H. Hoyer (D)	204,867	68.7
	Brad Jewitt (R)	87,189	29.2
6	Roscoe G. Bartlett (R)	206,076	67.4
	Kenneth T. Bosley (D)	90,108	29.5
7	Elijah E. Cummings (D)	79,189	73.4
	Tony Salazar (R)	60,102	24.6
8	Chris Van Hollen (D)	15,129	74.8
	Chuck Floyd (R)	71,989	25.0

### MASSACHUSETTS

1	John W. Olver (D)	229,465	99.0
2	Richard E. Neal (D)	217,682	98.7
3	Jim McGovern (D)	192,036	70.5
	Ronald A. Crews (R)	80,197	29.4
4	Barney Frank (D)	219,260	77.7
	Charles A. Morse (INDEP)	62,293	22.1
5	Martin T. Meehan (D)	179,652	67.0
	Thomas P. Tierney (R)	88,232	32.9
6	John F. Tierney (D)	213,458	69.9
	Stephen P. O'Malley Jr. (R)	91,597	30.0
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	202,399	73.6
	Kenneth G. Chase (R)	60,334	21.9
8	Michael E. Capuano (D)	165,852	98.7
9	Stephen F. Lynch (D)	218,167	99.0
10	Bill Delahunt (D)	222,013	65.9
	Michael J. Jones (R)	114,879	34.1

### MICHIGAN

1	Bart Stupak (D)	211,571	65.6
	Don Hooper (R)	105,706	32.8







	Candidates	Votes	%
10	Patrick T. McHenry (R)	157,884	64.1
	Anne N. Fischer (D)	88,233	35.9
11	Charles H. Taylor (R)	159,709	54.9
	Patsy Keever (D)	131,188	45.1
12	Melvin Watt (D)	154,908	66.8
	Ada M. Fisher (R)	76,898	33.2
13	Brad Miller (D)	160,896	58.8
	Virginia Johnson (R)	112,788	41.2

**Special Election<sup>3</sup>**

1	G. K. Butterfield (D)	48,567	71.2
	Greg Dority (R)	18,491	27.1

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Earl Pomeroy (D)	185,130	59.6
	Duane Sand (R)	125,684	40.4

**OHIO**

1	Steve Chabot (R)	173,430	59.8
	Greg Harris (D)	116,235	40.1
2	Rob Portman (R)	227,102	71.7
	Charles Sanders (D)	89,598	28.3
3	Michael R. Turner (R)	197,290	62.3
	Jane Mitakides (D)	119,448	37.7
4	Michael G. Oxley (R)	167,807	58.6
	Ben Konop (D)	118,538	41.4
5	Paul E. Gillmor (R)	196,649	67.0
	Robin Weirauch (D)	96,656	33.0
6	Ted Strickland (D)	223,842	99.9
7	David L. Hobson (R)	186,534	65.0
	Kara Anastasio (D)	100,617	35.0
8	John A. Boehner (R)	201,675	69.0
	Jeff Hardenbrook (D)	90,574	31.0
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	205,149	68.1
	Larry A. Kaczala (R)	95,983	31.9
10	Dennis J. Kucinich (D)	172,406	60.0
	Edward Fitzpatrick Herman (R)	96,463	33.6
	Barbara Anne Ferris (NON-PARTISAN)	18,343	6.4
11	Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D)	222,371	100.0
12	Pat Tiberi (R)	198,912	62.0
	Edward Brown (D)	122,109	38.0
13	Sherrod Brown (D)	201,004	67.4
	Robert Lucas (R)	97,090	32.6
14	Steven C. LaTourette (R)	201,652	62.7
	Capri S. Cafaro (D)	119,714	37.3
15	Deborah Pryce (R)	166,520	60.0
	Mark Brown (D)	110,915	40.0
16	Ralph Regula (R)	202,544	66.5
	Jeff Seemann (D)	101,817	33.5
17	Tim Ryan (D)	212,800	77.2
	Frank V. Cusumano (R)	62,871	22.8
18	Bob Ney (R)	177,600	66.2
	Brian R. Thomas (D)	90,820	33.8

**OKLAHOMA**

1	John Sullivan (R)	187,145	60.2
	Doug Dodd (D)	116,731	37.5
2	Dan Boren (D)	179,579	65.9
	Wayland Smalley (R)	92,963	34.1
3	Frank D. Lucas (R)	215,510	82.2
	Gregory M. Wilson (INDEP)	46,621	17.8
4	Tom Cole (R)	198,985	77.8
	Charlene K. Bradshaw (INDEP)	56,869	22.2
5	Ernest Istook (R)	180,430	66.1
	Bert Smith (D)	92,719	33.9

**OREGON**

1	David Wu (D)	203,771	57.5
	Ameri Goli (R)	135,164	38.1
2	Greg Walden (R)	248,461	71.6
	John C. McColgan (D)	8,914	25.6
3	Earl Blumenauer (D)	245,559	70.9
	Tami Mars (R)	82,045	23.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
4	Peter A. DeFazio (D)	228,611	61.0
	Jim Feldkamp (R)	140,882	37.6
5	Darlene Hooley (D)	184,833	52.9
	Jim Zupancic (R)	154,993	44.3

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Robert A. Brady (D)	214,462	86.3
	Deborah L. Williams (R)	33,266	13.4
2	Chaka Fattah (D)	253,226	88.0
	Stewart Bolno (R)	34,411	12.0
3	Phil English (R)	166,580	60.1
	Steven Porter (D)	110,684	39.9
4	Melissa A. Hart (R)	204,329	63.1
	Stevan Drobac Jr. (D)	116,303	35.9
5	John E. Peterson (R)	192,852	88.0
	Thomas A. Martin (LIBERT)	26,239	12.0
6	Jim Gerlach (R)	160,348	51.0
	Lois Murphy (D)	153,977	49.0
7	Curt Weldon (R)	196,556	58.8
	Paul Scoles (D)	183,229	40.3
8	Michael G. Fitzpatrick (R)	134,932	55.3
	Virginia Waters Schrader (D)	143,427	43.3
9	Bill Shuster (R)	184,320	69.5
	Paul I. Politis (D)	80,787	30.5
10	Don Sherwood (R)	191,967	92.8
	Veronica A. Hannevig (CONST)	14,805	7.2
11	Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	171,147	94.4
	Kenneth C. Brenneman (CONST)	10,105	5.6
12	John P. Murtha (D)	204,504	99.9
13	Allyson Y. Schwartz (D)	171,763	55.7
	Melissa Brown (R)	127,205	41.3
14	Mike Doyle (D)	220,139	99.9
15	Charlie Dent (R)	170,634	58.6
	Joe Driscoll (D)	114,646	39.4
16	Joe Pitts (R)	183,620	64.4
	Lois K. Herr (D)	98,410	34.5
17	Tim Holden (D)	172,412	59.1
	Scott Paterno (R)	113,592	38.9
18	Tim Murphy (R)	197,894	62.8
	Mark G. Boles (D)	117,420	37.2
19	Todd R. Platts (R)	224,274	91.4

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Patrick J. Kennedy (D)	124,923	64.1
	David W. Rogers (R)	69,819	35.8
2	Jim Langevin (D)	154,392	74.5
	Arthur Chuck Barton III (R)	43,139	20.8

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

1	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R)	186,448	87.8
	James E. Dunn (GREEN)	25,674	12.1
2	Joe Wilson (R)	181,862	65.0
	Michael R. Ellis (D)	93,249	33.3
3	J. Gresham Barrett (R)	191,052	99.5
4	Bob Inglis (R)	188,795	69.8
	Brandon P. Brown (D)	78,376	29.0
5	John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	152,867	63.0
	Albert F. Spencer (R)	89,568	36.9
6	James E. Clyburn (D)	161,987	67.0
	Gary McLeod (R)	79,600	32.9

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

AL	Stephanie Herseth (D)	207,837	53.4
	Larry Diedrich (R)	178,823	45.9

**Special Election<sup>4</sup>**

AL	Stephanie Herseth (D)	132,420	50.6
	Larry Diedrich (R)	129,415	49.4

**TENNESSEE**

1	Bill Jenkins (R)	172,543	73.9
	Graham Leonard (D)	56,361	24.1

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	John J. "Jimmy" Duncan Jr. (R)	215,795	79.1
	John Greene (D)	52,155	19.1
3	Zach Wamp (R)	166,154	64.7
	John Wolfe (D)	84,295	32.8
4	Lincoln Davis (D)	138,459	54.8
	Janice Bowling (R)	109,993	43.5
5	Jim Cooper (D)	168,970	69.3
	Scott Knapp (R)	74,978	30.7
6	Bart Gordon (D)	167,448	64.2
	Nick Demas (R)	87,523	33.6
7	Marsha Blackburn (R)	232,404	100.0
8	John Tanner (D)	173,623	74.3
	James L. Hart (R)	59,853	25.6
9	Harold E. Ford Jr. (D)	190,648	82.0
	Ruben M. Fort (R)	41,578	17.9

**TEXAS**

1	Louie Gohmert (R)	157,068	61.5
	Max Sandlin (D)	96,281	37.7
2	Ted Poe (R)	139,951	55.5
	Nick Lampson (D)	108,156	42.9
3	Sam Johnson (R)	180,099	85.6
	Paul Jenkins (INDEP)	16,966	8.1
	James Vessels (LIBERT)	13,287	6.3
4	Ralph M. Hall (R)	182,866	68.2
	Jim Nickerson (D)	81,585	30.4
5	Jeb Hensarling (R)	148,816	64.5
	Bill Bernstein (D)	75,911	32.9
6	Joe L. Barton (R)	168,767	66.0
	Morris Meyer (D)	83,609	32.7
7	John Culberson (R)	175,440	64.1
	John Martinez (D)	91,126	33.3
8	Kevin Brady (R)	179,599	68.9
	James "Jim" Wright (D)	77,324	29.7
9	Al Green (D)	114,462	72.2
	Arlette Molina (R)	42,132	26.6
10	Michael McCaul (R)	182,113	78.6
	Robert Fritzsche (LIBERT)	35,569	15.4
	Lorenzo Sadun (WRITE-IN)	13,961	6.0
11	K. Michael Conaway (R)	177,291	76.8
	Wayne Raasch (D)	50,339	21.8
12	Kay Granger (R)	173,222	72.3
	Felix Alvarado (D)	66,316	27.7
13	William M. "Mac" Thornberry (R)	189,448	92.3
	M. J. "Smitty" Smith (LIBERT)	15,793	7.7
14	Ron Paul (R)	173,668	100.0
15	Ruben Hinojosa (D)	96,089	57.8
	Michael D. Thamm (R)	67,917	40.8
16	Silvestre Reyes (D)	108,577	67.5
	David Brigham (R)	49,972	31.1
17	Chet Edwards (D)	125,309	51.2
	Arlene Wohlgemuth (R)	116,049	47.4
18	Sheila Jackson-Lee (D)	136,018	88.9
	Tom Bazan (INDEP)	9,787	6.4
19	Randy Neugebauer (R)	136,459	58.4
	Charles W. Stenholm (D)	93,531	40.1
20	Charlie Gonzalez (D)	112,480	65.5
	Roger Scott (R)	54,976	32.0
21	Lamar Smith (R)	209,774	61.5
	Rhett R. Smith (D)	121,129	35.5
22	Tom DeLay (R)	150,386	55.2
	Richard R. Morrison (D)	112,034	41.1
23	Henry Bonilla (R)	170,716	69.3
	Joe Sullivan (D)	72,480	29.4
24	Kenny Marchant (R)	154,435	64.0
	Gary R. Page (D)	82,599	34.2
25	Lloyd Doggett (D)	108,309	67.6
	Rebecca Armendariz Klein (R)	49,252	30.7
26	Michael C. Burgess (R)	180,519	65.8
	Lico Reyes (D)	89,809	32.7
27	Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	112,081	63.1
	William "Willie" Vaden (R)	61,955	34.9
28	Henry Cuellar (D)	106,323	59.0
	James "Jim" F. Hopson (R)	69,538	38.6
29	Gene Green (D)	78,256	94.1



	Candidates	Votes	%
30	Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)	144,513	93.0
	John Davis (LIBERT)	10,821	7.0
31	John Carter (R)	160,247	64.8
	Jon Porter (D)	80,292	32.5
32	Pete Sessions (R)	109,859	54.3
	Martin Frost (D)	89,030	44.0

**UTAH**

1	Rob Bishop (R)	199,615	67.9
	Steven Thompson (D)	85,630	29.1
2	Jim Matheson (D)	187,250	54.8
	John Swallow (R)	147,778	43.2
3	Chris Cannon (R)	173,010	63.4
	Beau Babka (D)	88,748	32.5

**VERMONT**

AL	Bernard Sanders (INDEP)	205,774	67.5
	Greg Parke (R)	74,271	24.4
	Larry Drown (D)	21,684	7.1

**VIRGINIA**

1	Jo Ann Davis (R)	225,071	78.5
	William A. Lee (INDEP)	57,434	20.0
2	Thelma Drake (R)	132,946	55.1
	David B. Ashe (D)	108,180	44.8
3	Robert C. Scott (D)	159,373	69.3
	Winsome E. Sears (R)	70,194	30.5
4	J. Randy Forbes (R)	182,444	64.5
	Jonathan R. Menefee (D)	100,413	35.5
5	Virgil H. Goode Jr. (R)	172,431	63.7
	Al C. Weed II (D)	98,237	36.3

	Candidates	Votes	%
6	Robert W. Goodlatte (R)	206,560	96.7
7	Eric Cantor (R)	230,765	75.5
	W. Brad Blanton (INDEP)	74,325	24.3
8	James P. Moran (D)	171,986	59.7
	Lisa Marie Cheney (R)	106,231	36.9
9	Rick Boucher (D)	150,039	59.3
	Kevin R. Triplett (R)	98,499	38.9
10	Frank R. Wolf (R)	205,982	60.2
	James R. Socas (D)	116,654	36.1
11	Thomas M. Davis III (R)	186,299	60.2
	Ken Longmyer (D)	118,305	38.3

**WASHINGTON**

1	Jay Inslee (D)	204,121	62.3
	Randy Eastwood (R)	117,850	36.0
2	Rick Larsen (D)	202,383	63.9
	Suzanne Sinclair (R)	106,333	33.6
3	Brian Baird (D)	193,626	61.9
	Thomas A. Crowson (R)	119,027	38.1
4	Doc Hastings (R)	154,627	62.6
	Sandy Matheson (D)	92,486	37.4
5	Cathy McMorris (R)	179,600	59.7
	Don Barbieri (D)	121,333	40.3
6	Norm Dicks (D)	202,919	69.0
	Doug Cloud (R)	91,228	31.0
7	Jim McDermott (D)	272,302	80.7
	Carol Cassidy (R)	65,226	19.3
8	Dave Reichert (R)	173,298	51.5
	Dave Ross (D)	157,148	46.7
9	Adam Smith (D)	162,433	63.3
	Paul J. Lord (R)	88,304	34.4

**WEST VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Alan B. Mollohan (D)	166,583	67.8
	Alan Lee Parks (R)	79,196	32.2
2	Shelley Moore Capito (R)	147,676	57.5
	Erik Wells (D)	106,131	41.3
3	Nick J. Rahall II (D)	142,682	65.2
	Rick Snuffer (R)	76,170	34.8

**WISCONSIN**

1	Paul D. Ryan (R)	233,372	65.4
	Jeffrey Chapman Thomas (D)	116,250	32.6
2	Tammy Baldwin (D)	251,637	63.3
	Dave Magnus (R)	145,810	36.7
3	Ron Kind (D)	204,856	56.4
	Dale W. Schultz (R)	157,866	43.5
4	Gwen Moore (D)	212,382	69.6
	Gerald H. Boyle (R)	85,928	28.2
5	F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	271,153	66.6
	Bryan Kennedy (D)	129,384	31.8
6	Tom Petri (R)	238,620	67.0
	Jef Hall (D)	107,209	30.1
7	David R. Obey (D)	241,306	85.6
	Mike Miles (GREEN)	26,518	9.4
8	Mark Green (R)	248,070	70.1
	Dottie Le Clair (D)	105,513	29.8

**WYOMING**

AL	Barbara Cubin (R)	132,107	55.3
	Ted Ladd (D)	99,989	41.8

1. A special election was held Feb. 17, 2004, to fill the unexpired term of Ernie Fletcher (R), who resigned Dec. 8, 2003, to become governor of Kentucky.

2. Louisiana until 2008 used a unique two-tier election system, with a first round of voting in which all candidates regardless of party affiliation ran on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected in this round. If no candidate received 50 percent or more, a runoff was held between the two top finishers. (In 2008 Louisiana instituted a primary election system similar to that used in most states.)

3. A special election was held July 20, 2004, to fill the unexpired term of Frank W. Balance Jr. (D), who resigned June 11, 2004, for health reasons.

4. A special election was held June 1, 2004, to fill the unexpired term of Bill Janklow (R), who resigned Jan. 20, 2004, to begin serving a prison sentence for vehicular homicide.

## 2005 House Elections

**CALIFORNIA****Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
5	Doris Matsui (D)	56,175	68.2
	Julie Padilla (D)	7,158	8.7
	John Thomas Flynn	6,559	8.0

**OHIO****Special Election<sup>2</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
2	Jean Schmidt (R)	59,671	51.6
	Paul Hackett (D)	55,886	48.8

**CALIFORNIA****Special Election<sup>3</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
48	John Campbell (R)	46,184	44.4
	Steve Young (D)	28,853	27.8
	Jim Gilchrist (AMI)	26,507	25.5

1. A special election was held March 8, 2005, to fill the unexpired term of Robert T. Matsui (D), who died Jan. 1, 2005.

2. A special election was held Aug. 2, 2005, to fill the unexpired term of Rob Portman (R), who resigned April 29, 2005, to become U.S. trade representative for President George W. Bush.

3. A special election was held Dec. 6, 2005, to fill the unexpired term of Christopher Cox (R), who resigned Aug. 2, 2005, to become chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.



## 2006 House Elections

### ALABAMA

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Jo Bonner (R)	112,944	68.1
Vivian Sheffield Beckerle (D)	52,770	31.8
2 Terry Everett (R)	124,302	69.5
Charles D. "Chuck" James (D)	54,450	30.4
3 Mike D. Rogers (R)	98,257	59.4
Greg A. Pierce (D)	63,559	38.4
4 Robert B. Aderholt (R)	128,484	70.2
Barbara Bobo (D)	54,382	29.7
5 Robert E. "Bud" Cramer (D)	143,015	98.2
6 Spencer Bachus (R)	163,514	98.3
7 Artur Davis (D)	133,870	99.0

### ALASKA

AL Don Young (R)	132,743	56.6
Diane E. Benson (D)	93,879	40.0

### ARIZONA

1 Rick Renzi (R)	105,646	51.8
Ellen Simon (D)	88,691	43.4
2 Trent Franks (R)	135,150	58.6
John Thrasher (D)	89,671	38.9
3 John Shadegg (R)	112,519	59.3
Herb Paine (D)	72,586	38.2
4 Ed Pastor (D)	56,464	72.5
Don Karg (R)	18,627	23.9
5 Harry E. Mitchell (D)	101,838	50.4
J. D. Hayworth (R)	93,815	46.4
6 Jeff Flake (R)	152,201	74.8
Jason M. Blair (LIBERT)	51,285	25.2
7 Raoul M. Grijalva (D)	80,354	61.1
Ron Drake (R)	46,498	35.4
8 Gabrielle Giffords (D)	137,655	54.3
Randy Graf (R)	106,790	42.1

### ARKANSAS

1 Marion Berry (D)	127,577	69.3
Mickey Stumbaugh (R)	56,611	30.7
2 Vic Snyder (D)	124,871	60.5
Andy Mayberry (R)	81,432	39.5
3 John Boozman (R)	125,039	62.2
Woodrow Anderson (D)	75,885	37.8
4 Mike Ross (D)	128,236	74.7
Joe Ross (R)	43,360	25.3

### CALIFORNIA

1 Mike Thompson (D)	144,409	66.2
John W. Jones (R)	63,194	29.0
2 Wally Herger (R)	134,911	64.2
A. J. Sekhon (D)	68,234	32.5
3 Dan Lungren (R)	135,709	59.5
Bill Durston (D)	86,318	37.8
4 John T. Doolittle (R)	135,818	49.0
Charlie Brown (D)	126,999	45.9
Dan Warren (LIBERT)	14,076	5.1
5 Doris Matsui (D)	105,676	70.8
Claire Yan (R)	35,106	23.5
6 Lynn Woolsey (D)	173,190	70.2
Todd Hooper (R)	64,405	26.1
7 George Miller (D)	118,000	84.0
Camden McConnell (LIBERT)	22,486	16.0
8 Nancy Pelosi (D)	148,435	80.4
Mike DeNunzio (R)	19,800	10.7
Krispy Keefer (GREEN)	13,653	7.4
9 Barbara Lee (D)	167,245	86.3
John "J. D." den Dulk (R)	20,786	10.7
10 Ellen O. Tauscher (D)	130,859	66.4
Darcy Linn (R)	66,069	33.5
11 Jerry McNerney (D)	109,868	53.3
Richard W. Pombo (R)	96,396	46.7

Candidates	Votes	%
12 Tom Lantos (D)	138,650	76.0
Michael Moloney (R)	43,674	23.9
13 Pete Stark (D)	110,756	74.9
George I. Bruno (R)	37,141	25.1
14 Anna G. Eshoo (D)	141,153	71.1
Rob Smith (R)	48,097	24.2
15 Michael M. Honda (D)	115,532	72.3
Raymond L. Chukwu (R)	44,186	27.7
16 Zoe Lofgren (D)	98,929	72.7
Charel Winston (R)	37,130	27.3
17 Sam Farr (D)	120,750	75.8
Anthony R. De Maio (R)	35,932	22.6
18 Dennis Cardoza (D)	71,182	65.5
John A. Kanno (R)	37,531	34.5
19 George Radanovich (R)	110,246	60.6
T. J. Cox (D)	71,748	39.4
20 Jim Costa (D)	61,120	100.0
21 Devin Nunes (R)	95,214	66.7
Steven Haze (D)	42,718	29.9
22 Kevin McCarthy (R)	133,278	70.7
Sharon M. Beery (D)	55,226	29.3
23 Lois Capps (D)	114,661	65.2
Victor D. Tognazzini (R)	61,272	34.8
24 Elton Gallegly (R)	129,812	62.0
Jill M. Martinez (D)	79,461	38.0
25 Howard P. "Buck" McKeon (R)	93,987	60.0
Robert Rodriguez (D)	55,913	35.7
26 David Dreier (R)	102,028	57.0
Cynthia Rodriguez Matthews (D)	67,878	37.9
27 Brad Sherman (D)	92,650	68.8
Peter Hankwitz (R)	42,074	31.2
28 Howard L. Berman (D)	79,866	73.9
Stanley Kimmel Kesselman (R)	20,629	19.1
29 Adam B. Schiff (D)	91,014	63.5
William J. Bodell (R)	39,321	27.4
William M. Paparian (GREEN)	8,197	5.7
30 Henry A. Waxman (D)	151,284	71.5
David Nelson Jones (R)	55,904	26.4
31 Xavier Becerra (D)	64,952	100.0
32 Hilda L. Solis (D)	76,059	83.0
Leland Faegre (LIBERT)	15,627	17.0
33 Diane Watson (D)	113,715	100.0
34 Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	57,459	76.8
Wayne Miller (R)	17,359	23.2
35 Maxine Waters (D)	82,498	83.7
Gordon Michael Mego (AMI)	8,343	8.5
Paul T. Ireland (LIBERT)	7,665	7.8
36 Jane Harman (D)	105,323	63.4
Brian Gibson (R)	53,068	31.9
37 Juanita Millender-McDonald (D)	80,716	82.4
Herb Peters (LIBERT)	17,246	17.6
38 Grace F. Napolitano (D)	75,181	75.3
Sidney W. Street (R)	24,620	24.7
39 Linda T. Sánchez (D)	72,149	65.9
James L. Andion (R)	37,384	34.1
40 Ed Royce (R)	100,995	66.8
Florice Orea Hoffman (D)	46,418	30.7
41 Jerry Lewis (R)	109,761	66.9
Louie A. Contreras (D)	54,235	33.1
42 Gary G. Miller (R)	129,720	100.0
43 Joe Baca (D)	52,791	64.5
Scott Folkens (R)	29,069	35.5
44 Ken Calvert (R)	89,555	60.0
Louis Vandenberg (D)	55,275	37.0
45 Mary Bono (R)	99,638	60.7
David Roth (D)	64,613	39.3
46 Dana Rohrabacher (R)	116,176	59.6
Jim Brandt (D)	71,573	36.7
47 Loretta Sanchez (D)	47,134	62.3
Tan Nguyen (R)	28,485	37.7
48 John Campbell (R)	120,130	59.9
Steve Young (D)	74,647	37.2
49 Darrell Issa (R)	98,831	63.3
Jeani Criscenzo (D)	52,227	33.4
50 Brian P. Bilbray (R)	118,018	53.1
Francine Busby (D)	96,612	43.5

Candidates	Votes	%
51 Bob Filner (D)	78,114	67.4
Blake L. Miles (R)	34,931	30.2
52 Duncan Hunter (R)	123,696	64.6
John Rinaldi (D)	61,208	32.0
53 Susan A. Davis (D)	97,541	67.6
John "Woody" Woodrum (R)	43,312	30.0

### Special Election<sup>1</sup>

50 Brian P. Bilbray (R)	78,341	49.6
Francine Busby (D)	71,146	45.0

### COLORADO

1 Diana DeGette (D)	129,446	79.8
Thomas D. Kelly (GREEN)	32,825	20.2
2 Mark Udall (D)	157,850	68.2
Rich Mancuso (R)	65,481	28.3
3 John Salazar (D)	146,488	61.6
Scott Tipton (R)	86,930	36.5
4 Marilyn Musgrave (R)	109,732	45.6
Angie Paccione (D)	103,748	43.1
Eric Eidsness (REF)	27,133	11.3
5 Doug Lamborn (R)	123,264	59.6
Jay Fawcett (D)	83,431	40.3
6 Tom Tancredo (R)	158,806	58.6
Bill Winter (D)	108,007	39.9
7 Ed Perlmutter (D)	103,918	54.9
Rick O'Donnell (R)	79,571	42.1

### CONNECTICUT

1 John B. Larson (D)	154,539	74.4
Scott MacLean (R)	53,010	25.5
2 Joe Courtney (D)	121,248	50.0
Rob Simmons (R)	121,165	50.0
3 Rosa DeLauro (D)	150,436	76.0
Joseph Vollano (R)	44,386	22.4
4 Christopher Shays (R)	106,510	51.0
Diane Farrell (D)	99,450	47.6
5 Christopher S. Murphy (D)	122,980	56.5
Nancy L. Johnson (R)	94,824	43.5

### DELAWARE

AL Michael N. Castle (R)	143,897	57.2
Denni Spivack (D)	97,565	38.8

### FLORIDA

1 Jeff Miller (R)	135,786	68.5
Jeff Roberts (D)	62,340	31.5
2 Allen Boyd (D)		
3 Corrine Brown (D)		
4 Ander Crenshaw (R)	141,759	69.7
Robert J. Harms (D)	61,704	30.3
5 Ginny Brown-Waite (R)	162,421	59.9
John Russell (D)	108,959	40.1
6 Cliff Stearns (R)	136,601	59.9
David E. Bruderdly (D)	91,528	40.1
7 John L. Mica (R)	149,656	63.1
John F. Chagnon (D)	87,584	36.9
8 Ric Keller (R)	95,258	52.8
Charlie Stuart (D)	82,526	45.7
9 Gus Bilirakis (R)	123,016	55.9
Phyllis Busansky (D)	96,978	44.1
10 C. W. Bill Young (R)	131,488	65.9
Samm Simpson (D)	67,950	34.1
11 Kathy Castor (D)	97,470	69.7
Eddie Adams Jr. (R)	42,454	30.3
12 Adam H. Putnam (R)	124,452	69.1
Jo Viscusi (No party)	34,976	19.4
Ed Bowlin (No party)	20,636	11.5
13 Vern Buchanan (R)	119,309	50.1
Christine Jennings (D)	118,940	49.9

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Candidates	Votes	%
2 Peter Hoekstra (R)	183,006	66.5
Kimón Kotos (D)	86,950	31.6
3 Vernon J. Ehlers (R)	171,212	63.1
James Rinck (D)	93,846	34.6
4 Dave Camp (R)	160,041	60.6
Mike Huckabeeberry (D)	100,260	37.9
5 Dale E. Kildee (D)	176,171	72.9
Eric J. Klammer (R)	60,967	25.2
6 Fred Upton (R)	142,125	60.6
Kim Clark (D)	88,978	37.9
7 Tim Walberg (R)	122,348	49.9
Sharon Marie Renier (D)	112,665	46.0
8 Mike Rogers (R)	157,237	55.3
Jim Marcinkowski (D)	122,107	42.9
9 Joe Knollenberg (R)	142,390	51.6
Nancy Skinner (D)	127,620	46.2
10 Candice S. Miller (R)	179,072	66.2
Robert Denison (D)	84,689	31.3
11 Thaddeus McCotter (R)	143,658	54.1
Tony Trupiano (D)	114,248	43.0
12 Sander M. Levin (D)	168,494	70.2
Randell J. Shafer (R)	62,689	26.1
13 Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick (D)	126,308	100.0
14 John Conyers Jr. (D)	158,755	85.3
Chad Miles (R)	27,367	14.7
15 John D. Dingell (D)	181,946	88.0

## MINNESOTA

1 Tim Walz (D)	141,556	52.7
Gil Gutknecht (R)	126,486	47.1
2 John Kline (R)	163,269	56.2
Coleen Rowley (D)	116,343	40.0
3 Jim Ramstad (R)	184,333	64.8
Wendy Wilde (D)	99,588	35.0
4 Betty McCollum (D)	172,096	69.5
Obi Sium (R)	74,797	30.2
5 Keith Ellison (D)	136,060	55.6
Alan Fine (R)	52,263	21.3
Tammy Lee (INDC)	51,456	21.0
6 Michele Bachmann (R)	151,248	50.1
Patty Wetterling (D)	127,144	42.1
John Paul Binkowski (INDC)	23,557	7.8
7 Collin C. Peterson (D)	179,164	69.7
Michael J. Barrett (R)	74,557	29.0
8 James L. Oberstar (D)	180,670	63.6
Rod Grams (R)	97,683	34.4

## MISSISSIPPI

1 Roger Wicker (R)	95,098	65.9
James K. "Ken" Hurt (D)	49,174	34.1
2 Bennie Thompson (D)	100,160	64.3
Yvonne E. Brown (R)	55,672	35.7
3 Charles W. "Chip" Pickering Jr. (R)	125,421	77.7
Jim Giles (I)	25,999	16.1
Lamonica L. Magee (REF)	10,060	6.2
4 Gene Taylor (D)	110,996	79.8
Randy McDonnell (R)	28,117	20.2

## MISSOURI

1 William Lacy Clay (D)	141,574	72.9
Mark J. Byrne (R)	47,893	24.7
2 Todd Akin (R)	176,452	61.3
George D. "Boots" Weber (D)	105,242	36.6
3 Russ Carnahan (D)	145,219	65.6
David Bertelsen (R)	70,189	31.7
4 Ike Skelton (D)	159,303	67.6
James A. "Jim" Noland Jr. (R)	69,254	29.4
5 Emanuel Cleaver II (D)	136,149	64.2
Jacob Turk (R)	68,456	32.3
6 Sam Graves (R)	150,882	61.6
Mary Jo Shettles (D)	87,477	35.7
7 Roy Blunt (R)	160,942	66.7
Jack Truman (D)	72,592	30.1
8 Jo Ann Emerson (R)	156,164	71.6
Veronica J. Hambacker (D)	57,557	26.4
9 Kenny Hulshof (R)	149,114	61.4
Duane N. Burghard (D)	87,145	35.9

## MONTANA

Candidates	Votes	%
AL Denny Rehberg (R)	239,124	58.9
Monica Lindeen (D)	158,916	39.1

## NEBRASKA

1 Jeff Fortenberry (R)	121,015	58.4
Maxine Moul (D)	86,360	41.6
2 Lee Terry (R)	99,475	54.7
Jim Esch (D)	82,504	45.3
3 Adrian Smith (R)	113,687	55.0
Scott Kleeb (D)	93,046	45.0

## NEVADA

1 Shelley Berkley (D)	85,025	64.8
Kenneth Wegner (R)	40,917	31.2
2 Dean Heller (R)	117,168	50.3
Jill Derby (D)	104,593	44.9
3 Jon Porter (R)	102,232	48.5
Tessa Hafen (D)	98,261	46.6

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1 Carol Shea-Porter (D)	100,691	51.3
Jeb Bradley (R)	95,527	48.6
2 Paul W. Hodes (D)	108,743	52.7
Charles Bass (R)	94,088	45.6

## NEW JERSEY

1 Robert E. Andrews (D)	140,110	100.0
2 Frank A. LoBiondo (R)	111,245	61.6
Viola Thomas-Hughes (D)	64,279	35.6
3 H. James Saxton (R)	122,559	58.4
Rich Sexton (D)	86,113	41.0
4 Christopher H. Smith (R)	124,482	65.7
Carol E. Gay (D)	62,905	33.2
5 Scott Garrett (R)	112,142	54.9
Paul Aronson (D)	89,503	43.8
6 Frank Pallone Jr. (D)	98,615	68.6
Leigh-Ann Bellew (R)	43,539	30.3
7 Mike Ferguson (R)	98,399	49.4
Linda Stender (D)	95,454	48.0
8 Bill Pascrell Jr. (D)	97,568	70.9
Jose M. Sandoval (R)	39,053	28.4
9 Steven R. Rothman (D)	105,853	71.5
Vincent Micco (R)	40,879	27.6
10 Donald M. Payne (D)	90,264	100.0
11 Rodney Frelinghuysen (R)	126,085	71.6
Tom Wyka (D)	47,414	26.9
12 Rush D. Holt (D)	125,468	65.7
Joseph S. Sinagra (R)	65,509	34.3
13 Albio Sires (D)	77,238	77.5

Special Election<sup>4</sup>

13 Albio Sires (D)	75,403	96.7
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## NEW MEXICO

1 Heather A. Wilson (R)	105,986	50.2
Patricia Madrid (D)	105,125	49.8
2 Steve Pearce (R)	92,620	59.4
Albert D. Kissling (D)	63,119	40.5
3 Tom Udall (D)	144,880	74.6
Ronald L. Dolin (R)	49,219	25.4

## NEW YORK

1 Timothy H. Bishop (D)	104,360	62.2
Italo A. Zanzi (R)	63,328	37.8
2 Steve Israel (D.)	105,276	70.4
John W. Bugler (R)	44,212	29.6
3 Peter T. King (R)	101,787	56.0
David L. Mejias (D)	79,843	44.0
4 Carolyn McCarthy (D)	101,861	64.9
Martin W. Blessinger (R)	55,050	35.1

Candidates	Votes	%
5 Gary L. Ackerman (D)	77,190	100.0
6 Gregory W. Meeks (D)	69,405	100.0
7 Joseph Crowley (D)	63,997	84.0
Kevin Brawley (R)	12,220	16.0
8 Jerrold Nadler (D)	108,536	85.0
Eleanor Friedman (R)	17,413	13.6
9 Anthony Weiner (D)	71,762	100.0
10 Edolphus Towns (D)	72,171	92.2
Jonathan H. Anderson (R)	4,666	6.0
11 Yvette D. Clarke (D)	88,334	90.0
Stephen Finger (R)	7,447	7.6
12 Nydia M. Velázquez (D)	62,847	89.7
Allan Romaguera (R)	7,182	10.3
13 Vito J. Fossella (R)	59,334	56.8
Stephen A. Harrison (D)	45,131	43.2
14 Carolyn B. Maloney (D)	119,582	84.5
Danniel Maio (R)	21,969	15.5
15 Charles B. Rangel (D)	103,916	94.0
Edward Daniels (R)	6,592	6.0
16 José E. Serrano (D)	56,124	95.3
17 Eliot L. Engel (D)	93,614	76.4
Jim Faulkner (R)	28,842	23.6
18 Nita M. Lowey (D)	124,256	70.7
Richard A. Hoffman (R)	51,450	29.3
19 John Hall (D)	100,119	51.2
Sue W. Kelly (R)	95,359	48.8
20 Kirsten Gillibrand (D)	125,168	53.1
John E. Sweeney (R)	110,554	46.9
21 Michael R. McNulty (D)	167,604	78.2
Warren Redlich (R)	46,752	21.8
22 Maurice D. Hinchey (D)	121,683	100.0
23 John M. McHugh (R)	106,781	63.1
Robert J. Johnson (D)	62,318	36.9
24 Michael Arcuri (D)	109,686	53.9
Ray Meier (R)	91,504	45.0
25 James T. Walsh (R)	110,525	50.8
Dan Maffei (D)	107,108	49.2
26 Thomas M. Reynolds (R)	109,257	52.0
Jack Davis (D)	100,914	48.0
27 Brian Higgins (D)	140,027	79.3
Michael J. McHale (R)	36,614	20.7
28 Louise M. Slaughter (D)	111,386	73.2
John E. Donnelly (R)	40,844	26.8
29 John R. "Randy" Kuhl Jr. (R)	106,077	51.4
Eric Massa (D)	100,044	48.5

## NORTH CAROLINA

1 G. K. Butterfield (D)	82,510	100.0
2 Bob Etheridge (D)	85,993	66.5
Dan Mansell (R)	43,271	33.5
3 Walter B. Jones (R)	99,519	68.6
Craig Weber (D)	45,458	31.4
4 David E. Price (D)	127,340	65.0
Steve Acuff (R)	68,599	35.0
5 Virginia Foxx (R)	96,138	57.2
Roger Sharpe (D)	72,061	42.8
6 Howard Coble (R)	108,433	70.8
Rory Blake (D)	44,661	29.2
7 Mike McIntyre (D)	101,787	72.8
Shirley Davis (R)	38,033	27.2
8 Robin Hayes (R)	60,926	50.1
Larry Kissell (D)	60,597	49.9
9 Sue Myrick (R)	106,206	66.5
Bill Glass (D)	53,437	33.5
10 Patrick T. McHenry (R)	94,179	61.8
Richard Carsner (D)	58,214	38.2
11 Heath Shuler (D)	124,972	53.8
Charles H. Taylor (R)	107,342	46.2
12 Melvin Watt (D)	71,345	67.0
Ada M. Fisher (R)	35,127	33.0
13 Brad Miller (D)	98,540	63.7
Vernon L. Robinson (R)	56,120	36.3

## NORTH DAKOTA

AL Earl Pomeroy (D)	142,934	65.7
Matt Mechtel (R)	74,687	34.3



## OHIO

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Steve Chabot (R)	105,680	52.2
John Cranley (D)	96,584	47.8
2 Jean Schmidt (R)	120,112	50.5
Victoria Wulsin (D)	117,595	49.4
3 Michael R. Turner (R)	127,978	58.5
Richard Chema (D)	90,650	41.5
4 Jim Jordan (R)	129,958	60.0
Richard E. Siferd (D)	86,678	40.0
5 Paul E. Gillmor (R)	129,813	56.8
Robin Weirauch (D)	98,544	43.1
6 Charlie Wilson (D)	135,628	62.1
Chuck Blasdel (R)	82,848	37.9
7 David L. Hobson (R)	137,899	60.6
William R. Conner (D)	89,579	39.4
8 John A. Boehner (R)	136,863	63.8
Mort Meier (D)	77,640	36.2
9 Marcy Kaptur (D)	153,880	73.6
Bradley S. Leavitt (R)	55,119	26.4
10 Dennis J. Kucinich (D)	138,393	66.4
Michael D. Dovilla (R)	69,996	33.6
11 Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D)	146,799	83.4
Lindsey N. String (R)	29,125	16.6
12 Pat Tiberi (R)	145,943	57.3
Bob Shamansky (D)	108,746	42.7
13 Betty Sutton (D)	135,639	61.2
Craig Foltni (R)	85,922	38.8
14 Steven C. LaTourette (R)	144,069	57.6
Lewis R. Katz (D)	97,753	39.1
15 Deborah Pryce (R)	110,714	50.1
Mary Jo Kilroy (D)	109,659	49.6
16 Ralph Regula (R)	137,167	58.3
Thomas Shaw (D)	97,955	41.7
17 Tim Ryan (D)	170,369	80.3
Don Manning II (R)	41,925	19.7
18 Zack Space (D)	129,646	62.1
Joy Padgett (R)	79,259	37.9

## OKLAHOMA

1 John Sullivan (R)	116,920	63.6
Alan Gentges (D)	56,724	30.9
Bill Wortman (I)	10,085	5.5
2 Dan Boren (D)	122,347	72.7
Patrick K. Miller (R)	45,861	27.3
3 Frank D. Lucas (R)	128,042	67.5
Sue Barton (D)	61,749	32.5
4 Tom Cole (R)	118,266	64.6
Hal Spake (D)	64,775	35.4
5 Mary Fallin (R)	108,936	60.4
David Hunter (D)	67,293	37.3

## OREGON

1 David Wu (D)	169,409	62.8
Derrick Kitts (R)	90,904	33.7
2 Greg Walden (R)	181,529	66.8
Carol Voisin (D)	82,484	30.4
3 Earl Blumenauer (D)	186,380	73.5
Bruce Broussard (R)	59,529	23.5
4 Peter A. DeFazio (D)	180,607	62.2
Jim Feldkamp (R)	109,105	37.6
5 Darlene Hooley (D)	146,973	54.0
Mike Erickson (R)	116,424	42.8

## PENNSYLVANIA

1 Robert A. Brady (D)	137,987	100.0
2 Chaka Fattah (D)	165,867	88.6
Michael Gessner (R)	17,291	9.2
3 Phil English (R)	108,525	53.6
Steven Porter (D)	85,110	42.1
4 Jason Altmire (D)	131,847	51.9
Melissa A. Hart (R)	122,049	48.1
5 John E. Peterson (R)	115,126	60.1
Donald L. Hilliard (D)	76,456	39.9

## Candidates

Candidates	Votes	%
6 Jim Gerlach (R)	121,047	50.7
Lois Murphy (D)	117,892	49.3
7 Joe Sestak (D)	147,898	56.4
Curt Weldon (R)	114,426	43.6
8 Patrick J. Murphy (D)	125,656	50.3
Michael G. Fitzpatrick (R)	124,138	49.7
9 Bill Shuster (R)	121,069	60.3
Tony Barr (D)	79,610	39.7
10 Christopher Carney (D)	110,115	52.9
Don Sherwood (R)	97,862	47.1
11 Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	134,340	72.5
Joseph F. Leonardi (R)	51,033	27.5
12 John P. Murtha (D)	123,472	60.8
Diana Irey (R)	79,612	39.2
13 Allyson Y. Schwartz (D)	147,368	66.1
Raj Peter Bhakta (R)	75,492	33.9
14 Mike Doyle (D)	161,075	90.1
Titus North (GREEN)	17,720	9.9
15 Charlie Dent (R)	106,153	53.6
Charles Dertinger (D)	86,186	43.5
16 Joe Pitts (R)	115,741	56.6
Lois K. Herr (D)	80,915	39.5
17 Tim Holden (D)	137,253	64.5
Matthew A. Wertz (R)	75,455	35.5
18 Tim Murphy (R)	144,632	57.8
Chad Kluko (D)	105,419	42.2
19 Todd R. Platts (R)	142,512	64.0
Philip J. Avillo Jr. (D)	74,625	33.5

## RHODE ISLAND

1 Patrick J. Kennedy (D)	124,676	69.2
Jonathan P. Scott (R)	41,856	23.2
Kenneth A. Capalbo (I)	13,638	7.6
2 Jim Langevin (D)	140,352	72.6
Rodney D. Driver (I)	52,743	27.3

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1 Henry E. Brown Jr. (R)	115,766	59.7
Randy Maatta (D, WFM)	73,218	37.7
2 Joe Wilson (R)	127,811	62.6
Michael Ray Ellis (D)	76,090	37.3
3 J. Gresham Barrett (R)	111,882	62.9
Lee Ballenger (D, WFM)	66,039	37.1
4 Bob Inglis (R)	115,553	64.2
William Griff Griffith (D)	57,490	31.9
5 John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	99,669	56.9
Ralph Norman (R)	75,422	43.1
6 James E. Clyburn (D)	100,213	64.4
Gary McLeod (R)	53,181	34.1

## SOUTH DAKOTA

AL Stephanie Herseth-Sandlin (D)	230,468	69.1
Bruce W. Whalen (R)	97,864	29.3

## TENNESSEE

1 David Davis (R)	108,336	61.1
Rick Trent (D)	65,538	37.0
2 John J. "Jimmy" Duncan Jr. (R)	157,095	77.7
John Greene (D)	45,025	22.3
3 Zach Wamp (R)	130,791	65.7
Brent Benedict (D)	68,324	34.3
4 Lincoln Davis (D)	123,666	66.4
Kenneth Martin (R)	62,449	33.5
5 Jim Cooper (D)	122,919	69.0
Thomas F. Kovach (R)	49,702	27.9
6 Bart Gordon (D)	129,069	67.1
David R. Davis (R)	60,392	31.4
7 Marsha Blackburn (R)	152,288	66.0
Bill Morrison (D)	73,369	31.8
8 John Tanner (D)	129,610	73.2
John Farmer (R)	47,492	26.8
9 Steve Cohen (D)	103,341	59.9
Jake Ford (I)	38,243	22.2
Mark White (R)	31,002	18.0

## TEXAS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Louie Gohmert (R)	104,099	68.0
Roger L. Owen (D)	46,303	30.2
2 Ted Poe (R)	90,490	65.6
Gary E. BINDER (D)	45,080	32.7
3 Sam Johnson (R)	88,690	62.5
Dan Dodd (D)	49,529	34.9
4 Ralph M. Hall (R)	106,495	64.4
Glenn Melancon (D)	55,278	33.4
5 Jeb Hensarling (R)	88,478	61.8
Charlie Thompson (D)	50,983	35.6
6 Joe L. Barton (R)	91,927	60.5
David T. Harris (D)	56,369	37.1
7 John Culberson (R)	99,318	59.2
Jim Henley (D)	64,514	38.5
8 Kevin Brady (R)	105,665	67.3
James "Jim" Wright (D)	51,393	32.7
9 Al Green (D)	60,253	100.0
10 Michael McCaul (R)	97,726	55.3
Ted Ankrum (D)	71,415	40.4
11 K. Michael Conaway (R)	107,268	100.0
Kay Granger (R)	98,371	66.9
John R. Morris (D)	45,676	31.1
13 William M. "Mac" Thornberry (R)	108,107	74.4
Roger J. Waun (D)	33,460	23.0
14 Ron Paul (R)	94,380	60.2
Shane Sklar (D)	62,429	39.8
15 Rubén Hinojosa (D)	43,236	61.8
Paul B. Haring (R)	16,601	23.7
Eddie Zamora (R)	10,150	14.5
16 Silvestre Reyes (D)	61,116	78.7
Gordon R. Strickland (LIBERT)	16,572	21.3
17 Chet Edwards (D)	92,478	58.1
Van Taylor (R)	64,142	40.3
18 Sheila Jackson-Lee (D)	65,936	76.6
Ahmad R. Hassan (R)	16,448	19.1
19 Randy Neugebauer (R)	94,785	67.7
Robert Ricketts (D)	41,676	29.8
20 Charlie Gonzalez (D)	68,348	87.4
Michael Idrogo (LIBERT)	9,897	12.6
21 Lamar Smith (R)	122,486	60.1
John Courage (D)	49,957	24.5
Gene Kelly (D)	18,355	9.0
22 Nick Lampson (D)	76,775	51.8
Shelley Sekula-Gibbs (R)	61,938	41.8
M. Bob Smither (LIBERT)	9,009	6.1
23 Henry Bonilla (R)	60,175	48.6
Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	24,594	19.9
Albert Uresti (D)	14,552	11.8
Lukin Gilliland (D)	13,728	11.1
24 Kenny Marchant (R)	83,835	59.8
Gary R. Page (D)	52,075	37.2
25 Lloyd Doggett (D)	109,911	67.3
Grant Rostig (R)	42,975	26.3
26 Michael C. Burgess (R)	94,219	60.2
Tim Barnwell (D)	58,271	37.2
27 Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	62,058	56.8
William "Willie" Vaden (R)	42,538	38.9
28 Henry Cuellar (D)	52,574	67.6
Frank Enriquez (D)	15,798	20.3
Ron Avery (C)	9,383	12.1
29 Gene Green (D)	37,174	73.5
Eric Story (R)	12,347	24.4
30 Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)	81,348	80.2
Wilson Aurbach (R)	17,850	17.6
31 John Carter (R)	90,869	58.5
Mary Beth Harrell (D)	60,293	38.8
32 Pete Sessions (R)	71,461	56.4
Will Pryor (D)	52,269	41.3

Special Election Runoff<sup>5</sup>

23	Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	38,256	54.3
	Henry Bonilla (R)	32,217	45.7

Special Election<sup>6</sup>

22	Shelley Sekula Gibbs (R)	76,924	62.1
	M. Bob Smither (LIBERT)	23,425	18.9
	Steve Stockman (R)	13,600	11.0
	Don Richardson (R)	7,405	6.0





UTAH				Candidates		Votes	%	WEST VIRGINIA				
Candidates				Votes	%	Candidates				Votes	%	
1	Rob Bishop (R)	112,546	63.1	8	James P. Moran (D)	144,700	66.4	1	Alan B. Mollohan (D)	100,939	64.3	
	Steven Olsen (D)	57,922	32.5		Tom M. O'Donoghue (R)	66,639	30.6			Chris Wakim (R)	55,963	35.6
2	Jim Matheson (D)	133,231	59.0	9	Rick Boucher (D)	129,705	67.8	2	Shelley Moore Capito (R)	94,110	57.2	
	LaVar Christensen (R)	84,234	37.3		C. W. "Bill" Carrico (R)	61,574	32.2			Mike Callaghan (D)	70,470	42.8
3	Chris Cannon (R)	95,455	57.7	10	Frank R. Wolf (R)	138,213	57.3	3	Nick J. Rahall II (D)	92,413	69.4	
	Christian Burridge (D)	53,330	32.2		Judy M. Feder (D)	98,769	41.0			Kim Wolfe (R)	40,820	30.6
	Jim Noorlander (CNSTP)	14,533	8.8	11	Thomas M. Davis III (R)	130,468	55.5					
					Andrew L. Hurst (D)	102,511	43.6					
VERMONT				WASHINGTON				WISCONSIN				
AL	Peter Welch (D)	139,815	53.2	1	Jay Inslee (D)	163,832	67.7	1	Paul D. Ryan (R)	161,320	62.6	
	Martha Rainville (R)	117,023	44.5		Larry W. Ishmael (R)	78,105	32.3			Jeffrey C. Thomas (D)	95,761	37.2
				2	Rick Larsen (D)	157,064	64.2	2	Tammy Baldwin (D)	191,414	62.8	
						Doug Roulstone (R)	87,730		35.8		Dave Magnum (R)	113,015
VIRGINIA				3	Brian Baird (D)	147,065	63.1	3	Ron Kind (D)	163,322	64.8	
1	Jo Ann Davis (R)	143,889	63.0			Michael Messmore (R)	85,915		36.9		Paul R. Nelson (R)	88,523
	Shawn M. O'Donnell (D)	81,083	35.5	4	Doc Hastings (R)	115,246	59.9	4	Gwen Moore (D)	136,735	71.3	
2	Thelma Drake (R)	88,777	51.3			Richard Wright (D)	77,054		40.1		Perfecto Rivera (R)	54,486
	Phil Kellam (D)	83,901	48.5	5	Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R)	134,967	56.4	5	F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	194,669	61.8	
3	Robert C. Scott (D)	133,546	96.1			Peter J. Goldmark (D)	104,357		43.6		Bryan Kennedy (D)	112,451
	J. Randy Forbes (R)	150,967	76.1	6	Norm Dicks (D)	158,202	70.6	6	Tom Petri (R)	201,367	98.9	
4	Albert P. Burkard Jr. (GREEN)	46,487	23.4			Doug Cloud (R)	65,883		29.4		David R. Obey (D)	161,903
	Virgil H. Goode Jr. (R)	125,370	59.1	7	Jim McDermott (D)	195,462	79.4	7	Nick Reid (R)	91,069	35.0	
5	Al Weed (D)	84,682	39.9			Steve Beren (R)	38,715		15.7		Steve Kagen (D)	141,570
	Robert W. Goodlatte (R)	153,187	75.1	8	Dave Reichert (R)	129,362	51.5	8	John Gard (R)	135,622	48.8	
6	Barbara Jean Pryor (I)	25,129	12.3			Darcy Burner (D)	122,021		48.5	WYOMING		
	Andre D. Peery (I)	24,731	12.1	9	Adam Smith (D)	119,038	65.7	AL	Barbara Cubin (R)			
7	Eric Cantor (R)	163,706	63.9			Steven C. Cofchin (R)	62,082		34.3		Gary Trauner (D)	92,324
	James M. Nachman (D)	88,206	34.4									

1. A special election was held June 6, 2006, to fill the unexpired term of Randy "Duke" Cunningham (R), who resigned Dec. 1, 2005, after pleading guilty to tax evasion and accepting bribes from defense contractors.

2. Mark Foley resigned from the House in late September 2006, too late to have his name removed from the ballot. Votes cast for Foley were credited to Joe Negron, the candidate selected by the Republican Party to replace Foley.

3. Louisiana until 2008 used a unique two-tier election system, with a first round of voting in which all candidates regardless of party affiliation ran on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority was elected in this round. If no candidate received 50 percent or more, a runoff was held between the two top finishers. (In 2008 Louisiana instituted a primary election system similar to that used in most states.)

4. A special election was held Nov. 7, 2006, to fill the unexpired term of Robert Menendez (D), who resigned Jan. 16, 2006, on appointment to a vacant Senate seat.

5. A special runoff election was held Dec. 12, 2006, between the top two finishers in the general election.

6. A special election was held Nov. 7, 2006, to fill the unexpired term of Tom DeLay (R), who resigned June 9, 2006, after indictment in 2005 on campaign finance violations and revelations of his close association with a lobbyist named Jack Abramoff who had pleaded guilty to federal charges of conspiracy, mail fraud, and tax evasion.

## 2007 House Elections

GEORGIA				MASSACHUSETTS				VIRGINIA			
Special Election <sup>1</sup>				Special Election <sup>3</sup>				Special Election <sup>5</sup>			
	Candidates	Votes	%		Candidates	Votes	%		Candidates	Votes	%
10	Paul Broun (R)	23,529	50.4	5	Niki Tsongas (D)	54,359	51.3	1	Robert J. Whitman (R)	42,772	60.8
	Jim Whitehead (D)	23,135	49.6		Jim Ogonowski (R)	47,782	45.1		Rhiliip R. Forgit (D)	26,282	37.3
CALIFORNIA				OHIO							
Special Election <sup>2</sup>				Special Election <sup>4</sup>							
37	Laura Richardson (D)	15,559	67.0	5	Robert Latta (R)	56,114	57.0				
	John M. Kanaley (R)	5,837	25.1		Robin Weirauch (D)	42,229	42.9				
	Daniel A. Brezenoff (GREEN)	1,274	5.5								

1. A special election was held July 17, 2007, to fill the unexpired term of Charlie Norwood (R), who died Feb. 13, 2007.

2. A special election was held Aug. 21, 2007, to fill the unexpired term of Juanita Millender-McDonald (D), who died April 22, 2007.

3. A special election was held Oct. 16, 2007, to fill the unexpired term of Martin T. Meehan (D), who resigned July 1, 2007, to become chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Lowell.

4. A special election was held Dec. 11, 2007, to fill the unexpired term of Paul E. Gillmor (R), who died Sept. 5, 2007.

5. A special election was held Dec. 11, 2007, to fill the unexpired term of JoAnn Davis (R), who died Oct. 6, 2007.

## 2008 House Elections

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Jo Bonner (R)	210,660	98.3
2	Bobby N. Bright (D)	144,368	50.2
	Jay Love (R)	142,578	49.6
3	Mike D. Rogers (R)	142,708	54.0
	Joshua Segall (D)	121,080	45.8
4	Robert B. Aderholt (R)	196,741	74.8
	Nicholas B. Sparks (D)	66,077	25.1
5	Parker Griffith (D)	158,324	51.5
	Wayne Parker (R)	147,314	47.9
6	Spencer Bachus (R)	280,902	67.8
7	Artur Davis (D)	228,518	98.6

### ALASKA

AL	Don Young (R)	158,939	50.1
	Ethan Berkowitz (D)	142,560	45.0

### ARIZONA

1	Ann Kirkpatrick (D)	155,790	55.9
	Sydney Hay (R)	109,924	39.4
2	Trent Franks (R)	200,918	59.4
	John Thrasher (D)	125,611	37.2
3	John Shadegg (R)	148,800	54.1
	Bob Lord (D)	115,759	42.1
4	Ed Pastor (D)	89,729	72.1
	Don Karg (R)	26,435	21.2
5	Harry E. Mitchell (D)	149,033	53.2
	David Schweikert (R)	122,165	43.6
6	Jeff Flake (R)	208,582	62.4
	Rebecca Schneider (D)	115,457	34.5
7	Raúl M. Grijalva (D)	124,304	63.3
	Joseph Sweeney (R)	64,425	32.8
8	Gabrielle Giffords (D)	179,629	54.7
	Timothy S. Bee (R)	140,533	42.8

### ARKANSAS

1	Marion Berry (D)		
2	Vic Snyder (D)	212,303	76.5
	Deb McFarland (GREEN)	65,063	23.2
3	John Boozman (R)	215,196	78.5
	Abel Noah Tomlinson (GREEN)	58,850	21.5
4	Mike Ross (D)	203,178	86.2
	Joshua Drake (GREEN)	32,603	13.8

### CALIFORNIA

1	Mike Thompson (D)	197,812	68.1
	Zane Starkewolf (R)	67,853	23.4
	Carol Wolman (GREEN)	27,793	8.5
2	Wally Herger (R)	163,459	57.9
	Jeff Morris (D)	118,878	42.1
3	Dan Lungren (R)	155,424	49.5
	Bill Durston (D)	137,971	43.9
4	Tom McClintock (R)	185,790	50.2
	Charlie Brown (D)	183,990	49.8
5	Doris Matsui (D)	164,242	74.3
	Paul A. Smith (R)	46,002	20.8
6	Lynn Woolsey (D)	229,672	71.7
	Mike Halliwell (R)	77,073	24.1
7	George Miller (D)	170,692	72.8
	Roger Allen Petersen (R)	51,166	21.8
8	Nancy Pelosi (D)	204,966	71.9
	Cindy Sheehan (I)	46,118	16.2
	Dana Walsh (R)	27,614	9.7
9	Barbara Lee (D)	238,915	86.1
	Charles Hargrave (R)	26,917	9.7
10	Ellen O. Tauscher (D)	192,226	65.1
	Nicholas Gerber (R)	91,877	31.1
11	Jerry McNerney (D)	164,500	55.3
	Dean Andal (R)	133,104	44.7

	Candidates	Votes	%
12	Jackie Speier (D)	200,442	75.1
	Greg Conlon (R)	49,258	18.5
13	Pete Stark (D)	166,829	76.4
	Raymond Chui (R)	51,447	23.6
14	Anna G. Eshoo (D)	60,610	69.8
	Ronny Santana (R)	21,855	22.2
15	Michael M. Honda (D)	170,977	71.7
	Joyce Stoer Cordi (R)	55,489	23.3
	Peter Myers (GREEN)	12,123	5.1
16	Zoe Lofgren (D)	146,481	71.3
	Charel Winston (R)	49,399	24.1
17	Sam Farr (D)	168,907	73.9
	Jeff Taylor (R)	59,037	25.8
18	Dennis Cardoza (D)	130,192	100.0
19	George Radanovich (R)	179,245	98.4
20	Jim Costa (D)	93,023	74.3
	Jim Lopez (R)	32,118	25.7
21	Devin Nunes (R)	143,489	68.4
	Larry Johnson (D)	66,317	31.6
22	Kevin McCarthy (R)	224,549	100.0
23	Lois Capps (D)	171,403	68.1
	Matt T. Kokkonen (R)	80,385	31.9
24	Elton Gallegly (R)	174,495	58.2
	Marta Ann Jorgensen (D)	125,560	41.8
25	Howard P. "Buck" McKeon (R)	144,660	57.7
	Jackie Conaway (D)	105,929	42.3
26	David Dreier (R)	140,615	52.6
	Russ Warner (D)	108,039	40.4
	Ted Brown (LIBERT)	18,476	6.9
27	Brad Sherman (D)	145,812	68.5
	Navraj Singh (R)	52,852	24.8
	Tim Denton (LIBERT)	14,171	6.7
28	Howard L. Berman (D)	137,471	99.9
29	Adam B. Schiff (D)	146,198	68.9
	Charles Hahn (R)	56,727	26.7
30	Henry A. Waxman (D)	242,792	100.0
31	Xavier Becerra (D)	110,955	100.0
32	Hilda L. Solis (D)	130,142	100.0
33	Diane Watson (D)	186,924	87.6
	David C. Crowley II (R)	26,536	12.4
34	Lucille Roybal-Allard (D)	98,503	77.1
	Christopher Balding (R)	29,266	22.9
35	Maxine Waters (D)	150,778	82.6
	Ted Hayes (R)	24,169	13.2
36	Jane Harman (D)	171,948	68.6
	Brian Gibson (R)	78,543	31.4
37	Laura Richardson (D)	131,342	74.9
	Nicholas "Nick" Dibs (I)	42,774	24.4
38	Grace F. Napolitano (D)	130,211	81.7
	Christopher M. Agrella (LIBERT)	29,113	18.3
39	Linda T. Sánchez (D)	125,289	69.7
	Diane A. Lenning (R)	54,533	30.3
40	Ed Royce (R)	144,923	62.5
	Christina Avalos (D)	86,772	37.5
41	Jerry Lewis (R)	159,486	61.6
	Tim Prince (D)	99,214	38.4
42	Gary G. Miller (R)	158,404	60.2
	Edwin "Ed" Chau (D)	104,909	39.8
43	Joe Baca (D)	108,259	69.1
	John Roberts (R)	48,312	30.9
44	Ken Calvert (R)	129,937	51.2
	Bill Hedrick (D)	123,890	48.8
45	Mary Bono Mack (R)	155,166	58.3
	Julie Bornstein (D)	111,026	41.7
46	Dana Rohrabacher (R)	149,818	52.5
	Debbie Cook (D)	122,891	43.1
47	Loretta Sanchez (D)	85,878	69.5
	Rosemarie "Rosie" Avila (R)	31,432	25.4
	Robert Lauten (AMI)	6,274	5.1
48	John Campbell (R)	171,658	55.6
	Steve Young (D)	125,537	40.7
49	Darrell Issa (R)	140,300	58.3
	Robert Hamilton (D)	90,138	37.5

	Candidates	Votes	%
50	Brian P. Bilbray (R)	157,502	50.2
	Nick Leibham (D)	141,635	45.2
51	Bob Filner (D)	148,281	72.7
	David Lee Joy (R)	49,345	24.2
52	Duncan Hunter (R)	160,724	56.4
	Mike Lumpkin (D)	111,051	38.9
53	Susan A. Davis (D)	161,315	68.5
	Michael Crimmins (R)	64,658	27.5

### Special Election<sup>1</sup>

12	Jackie Speier (D)	66,279	77.7
	Greg Conlon (R)	7,990	11.0
	Mike Moloney (R)	4,517	6.4
	Michelle T. McMurry (D)	4,546	5.9

### COLORADO

1	Diana DeGette (D)	203,755	71.9
	George C. Lilly (R)	67,345	23.8
2	Jared Polis (D)	215,571	62.6
	Scott Starin (R)	116,591	33.9
3	John Salazar (D)	203,455	61.6
	Wayne Wolf (R)	126,762	38.4
4	Betsy Markey (D)	187,347	56.2
	Marilyn Musgrave (R)	146,028	43.8
5	Doug Lamborn (R)	183,178	60.0
	Hal Bidlack (D)	113,025	37.0
6	Mike Coffman (R)	250,877	60.7
	Hank Eng (D)	162,639	39.3
7	Ed Perlmutter (D)	173,931	63.5
	John W. Lerew (R)	100,055	36.5

### CONNECTICUT

1	John B. Larson (D)	211,493	71.6
	Joe Visconti (R)	76,860	26.0
2	Joe Courtney (D)	212,148	65.7
	Sean Sullivan (R)	104,574	32.4
3	Rosa DeLauro (D)	230,172	77.4
	Bo Itshaky (R)	58,583	19.7
4	Jim Himes (D)	158,475	51.3
	Christopher Shays (R)	146,854	47.6
5	Christopher S. Murphy (D)	179,327	59.3
	David J. Cappiello (R)	117,914	39.0

### DELAWARE

AL	Michael N. Castle (R)	235,437	61.1
	Karen Hartley-Nagle (D)	146,434	38.0

### FLORIDA

1	Jeff Miller (R)	232,559	70.2
	James "Jim" Bryan (D)	98,797	29.8
2	Allen Boyd (D)	216,804	61.9
	Mark Mulligan (R)	133,404	38.1
3	Corrine Brown (D)		
4	Ander Crenshaw (R)	224,112	65.3
	Jay McGovern (D)	119,330	34.7
5	Ginny Brown-Waite (R)	265,186	61.2
	John Russell (D)	168,446	38.8
6	Cliff Stearns (R)	228,302	60.9
	Tim Cunha (D)	146,655	39.1
7	John L. Mica (R)	238,721	62.0
	Faye Armitage (D)	146,292	38.0
8	Alan Grayson (D)	172,854	52.0
	Ric Keller (R)	159,490	48.0
9	Gus Bilirakis (R)	216,591	62.2
	Bill Mitchell (D)	126,346	36.3
10	C. W. Bill Young (R)	182,781	60.7
	Bob Hackworth (D)	118,430	39.3
11	Kathy Castor (D)	184,106	71.7
	Eddie Adams Jr. (R)	72,825	28.3



Candidates	Votes	%
12 Adam H. Putnam (R)	185,698	57.5
Doug Tudor (D)	137,465	42.5
13 Vern Buchanan (R)	204,382	55.5
Christine Jennings (D)	137,967	37.5
Jan Schneider	25,647	7.0
14 Connie Mack (R)	224,602	59.4
Robert M. Neeld (D)	93,560	24.8
Burt Saunders	59,699	15.8
15 Bill Posey (R)	192,151	53.1
Stephen Blythe (D)	151,951	42.0
16 Tom Rooney (R)	209,874	60.1
Tim Mahoney (D)	139,373	39.9
17 Kendrick B. Meek (D)		
18 Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R)	140,617	57.9
Annette Taddeo (D)	102,372	42.1
19 Robert Wexler (D)	202,465	66.2
Edward J. Lynch (R)	83,357	27.2
Ben Graber	20,214	6.6
20 Debbie Wasserman-Schultz (D)	202,832	77.5
Margaret Hostetter	58,958	22.5
21 Lincoln Diaz-Balart (R)	137,226	57.9
Raúl L. Martinez (D)	99,776	42.1
22 Ron Klein (D)	169,041	54.7
Allen West (R)	140,104	45.3
23 Alcee L. Hastings (D)	172,835	82.2
Marion D. Thorpe Jr. (R)	37,431	17.8
24 Suzanne Kosmas (D)	211,284	57.2
Tom Feeney (R)	151,863	41.1
25 Mario Diaz-Balart (R)	130,891	53.1
Joe Garcia (D)	115,820	46.9

### GEORGIA

1 Jack Kingston (R)	165,890	66.5
Bill Gillespie (D)	83,444	33.5
2 Sanford D. Bishop Jr. (D)	158,435	68.9
Lee Ferrell (R)	71,351	31.1
3 Lynn Westmoreland (R)	225,055	65.7
Stephen Camp (D)	117,522	34.3
4 Hank Johnson (D)	224,494	99.9
5 John Lewis (D)	231,368	100.0
6 Tom Price (R)	231,520	68.5
Bill Jones (D)	106,551	31.5
7 John Linder (R)	209,354	62.0
Doug Heckman (D)	128,159	38.0
8 Jim Marshall (D)	157,241	57.2
Rick Goddard (R)	117,446	42.8
9 Nathan Deal (R)	217,493	75.5
Jeff Scott (D)	70,537	24.5
10 Paul Broun (R)	177,265	60.7
Bobby Saxon (D)	114,638	39.3
11 Phil Gingrey (R)	204,082	68.2
Hugh "Bud" Gammon (D)	95,220	31.8
12 John Barrow (D)	164,562	66.0
John Stone (R)	84,773	34.0
13 David Scott (D)	205,919	69.0
Deborah Honeycutt (R)	92,320	31.0

### HAWAII

1 Neil Abercrombie (D)	154,208	77.1
Steve Tataii (R)	38,115	19.1
2 Mazie Hirono (D)	165,748	76.1
Roger B. Evans (R)	44,425	20.4

### IDAHO

1 Walt Minnick (D)	175,898	50.6
Bill Sali (R)	171,687	49.4
2 Mike Simpson (R)	205,777	71.0
Deborah Holmes (D)	83,878	29.0

### ILLINOIS

1 Bobby L. Rush (D)	233,036	85.9
Antoine Members (R)	38,361	14.1
2 Jesse L. Jackson Jr. (D)	251,052	89.4
Anthony W. Williams (R)	29,721	10.6

Candidates	Votes	%
3 Daniel Lipinski (D)	172,581	73.3
Michael Hawkins (R)	50,336	21.4
Jerome Pohlen (GREEN)	12,607	5.4
4 Luis V. Gutierrez (D)	112,529	80.6
Daniel Cunningham (R)	16,024	11.5
Omar López (GREEN)	9,238	7.9
5 Rahm Emanuel (D)	170,728	73.9
Tom Hanson (R)	50,881	22.0
6 Peter Roskam (R)	147,906	57.6
Jill Morgenthaler (D)	109,007	42.4
7 Danny K. Davis (D)	235,343	85.0
Steve Miller (R)	41,474	15.0
8 Melissa Bean (D)	179,444	60.7
Steve Greenberg (R)	116,081	39.3
9 Jan Schakowsky (D)	181,948	74.7
Michael Benjamin Younan (R)	53,593	22.0
10 Mark Steven Kirk (R)	153,082	52.6
Dan Seals (D)	138,176	47.4
11 Debbie Halvorson (D)	185,652	58.4
Marty Ozinga (R)	109,608	34.5
Jason M. Wallace (GREEN)	22,635	7.1
12 Jerry F. Costello (D)	212,891	71.4
Timmy Jay Richardson Jr. (R)	74,382	24.9
13 Judy Biggert (R)	180,888	53.6
Scott Harper (D)	147,430	43.6
14 Bill Foster (D)	185,404	57.7
Jim Oberweis (R)	135,653	42.3
15 Timothy V. Johnson (R)	187,121	64.2
Steve Cox (D)	104,393	35.8
16 Donald Manzullo (R)	190,039	60.9
Robert G. Abboud (D)	112,648	36.1
17 Phil Hare (D)	220,961	99.8
18 Aaron Schock (R)	182,589	58.9
Colleen Callahan (D)	117,642	37.9
19 John Shimkus (R)	203,434	64.5
Daniel Davis (D)	105,338	37.9

### Special Election<sup>2</sup>

14 Bill Foster (D)	52,205	52.5
Jim Oberweis (R)	47,180	47.5

### INDIANA

1 Peter J. Visclosky (D)	199,954	70.9
Mark Leyva (R)	76,647	27.2
2 Joe Donnelly (D)	187,416	67.1
Luke Puckett (R)	84,455	30.2
3 Mark Souder (R)	155,693	55.0
Michael Montagano (D)	112,309	39.7
William Larsen (LIBERT)	14,877	5.3
4 Steve Buyer (R)	192,526	59.9
Nels Ackerson (D)	129,038	40.1
5 Dan Burton (D)	234,705	65.5
Mary Etta Ruley (D)	123,357	34.5
6 Mike Pence (R)	180,608	64.0
Barry A. Welsh (D)	94,265	33.4
7 André Carson (D)	172,650	65.1
Gabrielle Campo (R)	92,645	34.9
8 Brad Ellsworth (D)	188,693	64.7
Greg Goode (R)	102,769	35.3
9 Baron P. Hill (D)	181,281	64.7
Mike Sodrel (R)	120,529	38.4

### Special Election<sup>3</sup>

7 Andre D. Carson (D)	45,668	54.0
Jon Elrod (R)	36,415	43.1

### IOWA

1 Bruce Braley (D)	186,991	64.6
David Hartsuch (R)	102,439	35.4
2 Dave Loebsack (D)	176,904	57.2
Mariannette Miller-Meeks (R)	118,778	38.8
3 Leonard L. Boswell (D)	176,904	56.3
Kim Schmeltz (R)	132,136	42.1
4 Tom Latham (R)	185,458	60.5
Becky Greenwald (D)	120,746	39.4
5 Steve King (R)	159,430	59.8
Rob Hubler (D)	99,601	37.4

### KANSAS

Candidates	Votes	%
1 Jerry Moran (R)	214,549	81.9
James Bordonaro (D)	34,377	13.3
2 Lynn Jenkins (R)	155,532	50.6
Nancy Boyda (D)	142,013	46.2
3 Dennis Moore (D)	202,541	56.4
Nick Jordan (R)	142,307	39.7
4 Todd Tiahrt (R)	177,617	63.4
Donald Betts Jr. (D)	90,706	39.7

### KENTUCKY

1 Ed Whitfield (R)	178,107	64.3
Heather A. Ryan (D)	98,674	35.7
2 Brett Guthrie (R)	158,936	52.6
David E. Boswell (D)	143,379	47.4
3 John Yarmuth (D)	203,843	59.4
Anne M. Northup (R)	139,527	40.6
4 Geoff Davis (R)	190,210	63.0
Michael Kelley (D)	111,549	37.0
5 Harold Rogers (R)	177,024	84.1
Jim Holbert (I)	33,444	15.9
6 Ben Chandler (D)	203,764	64.7
Jon Larson (R)	111,378	35.3

### LOUISIANA<sup>4</sup>

1 Steve Scalise (R)	189,168	65.7
Jim Harlan (D)	98,839	34.3
2 Anh "Joseph" Cao (R) <sup>5</sup>	33,132	49.5
William J. Jefferson (D)	31,318	46.8
3 Charlie Melancon (D)		100.0
4 John Fleming (R) <sup>6</sup>	44,501	48.1
Paul J. Carmouche (D)	44,151	47.7
5 Rodney Alexander (R)		100.0
6 Bill Cassidy (R)	150,332	48.1
Don Cazayoux (D)	125,866	40.3
Michael Jackson (I)	36,198	11.6
7 Charles Boustany Jr. (R)	177,173	61.9
Donald "Don" Cravins Jr. (D)	98,280	34.3

### Special Elections<sup>7</sup>

1 Steve Scalise (R)	33,867	75.1
Gilda Reed (D)	10,142	22.5
6 Don Cazayoux (R)	49,703	49.2
Louis "Woody" Jenkins (R)	46,746	46.3

### MAINE

1 Chellie Pingree (D)	205,629	54.9
Charlie Summers (R)	168,930	45.1
2 Michael H. Michaud (D)	226,274	67.4
John N. Frary (R)	109,268	32.6

### MARYLAND

1 Frank M. Kratovil Jr. (D)	177,065	49.1
Andy Harris (R)	174,213	48.3
2 C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger (D)	198,578	71.9
Richard Pryce Matthews (R)	68,561	24.8
3 John Sarbanes (D)	230,711	69.7
Thomas "Pinkston" Harris (R)	87,971	30.1
4 Donna Edwards (D)	28,704	85.8
Peter James (R)	38,739	12.9
5 Steny H. Hoyer (D)	253,854	73.6
Collins Bailey (R)	82,631	24.0
6 Roscoe G. Bartlett (R)	190,926	57.8
Jennifer P. Dougherty (D)	128,207	38.8
7 Elijah E. Cummings (D)	227,379	79.5
Michael T. Hargadon (R)	53,147	18.6
8 Chris Van Hollen (D)	229,740	75.1
Steve Hudson (R)	66,351	21.7

### Special Election<sup>8</sup>

4 Donna Edwards (D)	16,481	80.5
Peter James (R)	3,638	17.8



**MASSACHUSETTS**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	John W. Olver (D)	215,696	72.8
	Nathan A. Bech (R)	80,067	27.0
2	Richard E. Neal (D)		
3	Jim McGovern (D)		
4	Barney Frank (D)	203,032	68.0
	Earl Henry Sholley (R)	75,571	25.3
	Susan Allen (I)	19,848	6.8
5	Niki Tsongas (D)		
6	John F. Tierney (D)	226,216	70.4
	Richard A. Baker (R)	94,845	29.5
7	Edward J. Markey (D)	212,304	75.6
	John Cunningham (R)	67,978	24.2
8	Michael E. Capuano (D)		
9	Stephen F. Lynch (D)		
10	Bill Delahunt (D)		

**MICHIGAN**

1	Bart Stupak (D)	213,216	65.0
	Tom Casperson (R)	107,340	32.7
2	Peter Hoekstra (R)	214,100	62.4
	Fred Johnson (D)	119,506	34.8
3	Vernon J. Ehlers (R)	203,799	61.1
	Henry Sanchez (D)	117,961	35.4
4	Dave Camp (R)	204,259	61.9
	Andrew D. Concannon (D)	117,665	35.7
5	Dale E. Kildee (D)	221,841	70.4
	Matt Sawicki (R)	85,017	27.0
6	Fred Upton (R)	188,157	58.9
	Don Cooney (D)	123,257	38.6
7	Mark Schauer (D)	157,213	48.8
	Tim Walberg (R)	149,781	46.5
8	Mike Rogers (R)	204,408	56.6
	Robert D. Alexander (D)	145,491	40.2
9	Gary Peters (D)	183,311	52.1
	Joe Knollenberg (R)	150,035	42.6
10	Candice S. Miller (R)	230,471	66.3
	Robert Denison (D)	108,354	31.2
11	Thaddeus McCotter (R)	177,461	51.4
	Joseph W. Larkin (D)	156,625	45.4
12	Sander M. Levin (D)	225,094	72.1
	Bert Copple (R)	74,565	23.9
13	Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick (D)	167,481	74.1
	Edward J. Gubics (R)	43,098	19.1
14	John Conyers Jr. (D)	227,841	92.4
15	John D. Dingell (D)	231,784	70.7
	John J. Lynch (R)	81,802	25.0

**MINNESOTA**

1	Tim Walz (D)	207,753	62.5
	Brian J. Davis (R)	109,453	32.9
2	John Kline (R)	220,924	57.3
	Steve Sarvi (D)	164,093	42.6
3	Erik Paulsen (R)	178,932	48.5
	Ashwin Madia (D)	150,787	40.9
	David Dillon (INDC)	38,970	10.7
4	Betty McCollum (D)	216,267	68.4
	Ed Matthews (R)	98,939	31.3
5	Keith Ellison (D)	228,766	70.9
	Barb Davis White (R)	71,020	22.0
	Bill McGaughey (INDC)	22,318	6.9
6	Michele Bachmann (R)	187,817	46.4
	El Tinklenberg (D)	175,786	43.4
	Bob Anderson (INDC)	40,643	10.0
7	Collin C. Peterson (D)	227,187	72.2
	Glen Menze (R)	87,062	27.7
8	James L. Oberstar (D)	241,831	67.7
	Michael Cummins (R)	114,871	32.2

**MISSISSIPPI**

1	Travis W. Childers (D)	185,959	54.5
	Greg Davis (R)	149,818	49.3
2	Bennie Thompson (D)	201,646	69.1
	Richard Cook (R)	90,364	30.9

**Candidates**

3	Gregg Harper (R)	213,171	62.5
	Joel Gill (D)	127,698	37.5
4	Gene Taylor (D)	216,542	74.5
	John McCay III (R)	73,977	25.5

**Special Election<sup>9</sup>**

1	Travis W. Childers (D)	58,037	53.8
	Greg Davis (R)	49,877	46.2

**MISSOURI**

1	William Lacy Clay (D)	242,570	86.9
	Robb E. Cunningham (LIBERT)	36,700	13.1
2	Todd Akin (R)	232,276	62.3
	William C. "Bill" Haas (D)	132,068	35.4
3	Russ Carnahan (D)	202,470	66.4
	Chris Sander (R)	92,759	30.4
4	Ike Skelton (D)	200,009	65.9
	Jeff Parnell (R)	103,446	34.1
5	Emanuel Cleaver II (D)	197,249	64.4
	Jacob Turk (R)	109,166	35.6
6	Sam Graves (R)	196,526	59.4
	Kay Barnes (D)	121,894	36.9
7	Roy Blunt (R)	219,016	67.8
	Richard Monroe (D)	91,010	28.2
8	Jo Ann Emerson (R)	198,798	71.4
	Joe Allen (D)	72,790	26.2
9	Blaine Luetkemeyer (R)	161,031	50.0
	Judy Baker (D)	152,956	47.5

**MONTANA**

AL	Denny Rehberg (R)	307,177	64.2
	John Driscoll (D)	154,710	32.4

**NEBRASKA**

1	Jeff Fortenberry (R)	184,923	70.4
	Max Yashirin (D)	77,897	29.6
2	Lee Terry (R)	142,473	51.9
	Jim Esch (D)	131,901	48.1
3	Adrian Smith (R)	183,117	76.9
	Jay C. Stoddard (D)	55,087	23.1

**NEVADA**

1	Shelley Berkley (D)	154,860	67.6
	Kenneth Wegner (R)	64,837	28.3
2	Dean Heller (R)	170,771	51.8
	Jill Derby (D)	136,548	41.4
3	Dina Titus (D)	165,192	48.1
	Jon Porter (R)	147,940	43.1

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

1	Carol Shea-Porter (D)	176,435	51.7
	Jeb Bradley (R)	156,338	45.8
2	Paul W. Hodes (D)	188,332	56.4
	Jennifer M. Horn (R)	138,222	41.4

**NEW JERSEY**

1	Robert E. Andrews (D)	206,453	72.4
	Dale M. Glading (R)	74,001	26.0
2	Frank A. LoBiondo (R)	167,701	59.1
	David Kurkowski (D)	110,990	39.1
3	John Adler (D)	166,390	52.1
	Chris Myers (R)	153,122	47.9
4	Christopher H. Smith (R)	202,972	66.2
	Joshua M. Zeitz (D)	100,036	32.6
5	Scott Garrett (R)	172,653	55.9
	Dennis Shulman (D)	131,033	42.4
6	Frank Pallone Jr. (D)	164,077	66.9
	Robert McLeod (R)	77,469	31.6
7	Leonard Lance (R)	148,461	50.2
	Linda Stender (D)	124,818	42.2
	Michael P. Hsing (I)	16,419	5.6

**Candidates**

8	Bill Pascrell Jr. (D)	159,279	71.1
	Roland Straten (R)	63,107	28.2
9	Steven R. Rothman (D)	151,182	67.5
	Vincent Micco (R)	69,503	31.0
10	Donald M. Payne (D)	169,945	98.9
11	Rodney Frelinghuysen (R)	189,696	61.8
	Tom Wyka (D)	113,510	37.0
12	Rush D. Holt (D)	193,732	63.1
	Alan R. Bateman (R)	108,400	35.3
13	Albio Sires (D)	120,382	75.4
	Joseph Turula (R)	34,735	21.7

**NEW MEXICO**

1	Martin Heinrich (D)	166,271	55.7
	Darren White (R)	132,485	44.3
2	Harry Teague (D)	129,572	56.0
	Ed Tinsley (R)	101,980	44.0
3	Ben Ray Lujan (D)	161,292	56.7
	Daniel K. East (R)	86,618	30.5
	Carol Miller (I)	36,348	12.8

**NEW YORK**

1	Timothy H. Bishop (D)	162,083	58.4
	Lee M. Zeldin (R)	115,545	41.6
2	Steve Israel (D)	161,279	66.9
	Frank J. Staltzer (R)	79,641	33.1
3	Peter T. King (R)	172,774	63.9
	Graham E. Long (D)	97,525	36.1
4	Carolyn McCarthy (D)	164,028	64.0
	Jack M. Martins (R)	92,242	36.0
5	Gary L. Ackerman (D)	112,724	71.0
	Elizabeth Berney (R)	43,039	27.1
6	Gregory W. Meeks (D)	141,180	100.0
7	Joseph Crowley (D)	118,459	84.6
	William E. Britt Jr. (R)	21,477	15.3
8	Jerrold Nadler (D)	160,775	80.5
	Grace Lin (R)	39,062	19.5
9	Anthony Weiner (D)	112,205	93.0
	Alfred F. Donohue (C)	8,384	7.0
10	Edolphus Towns (D)	155,090	94.2
	Salvatore Grupico (R)	9,565	5.8
11	Yvette D. Clarke (D)	168,562	92.8
	Hugh C. Carr (R)	11,644	6.4
12	Nydia M. Velázquez (D)	123,053	89.9
	Allan Romaguera (R)	13,748	10.0
13	Michael E. McMahon (D)	114,219	60.9
	Robert A. Straniere (R)	62,441	33.3
14	Carolyn B. Maloney (D)	183,239	79.9
	Robert G. Heim (R)	43,385	18.9
15	Charles B. Rangel (D)	177,151	89.2
	Edward Daniels (R)	15,676	7.9
16	José E. Serrano (D)	127,179	96.6
17	Eliot L. Engel (D)	161,594	79.9
	Robert Goodman (R)	40,707	20.1
18	Nita M. Lowey (D)	174,791	68.5
	Jim Russell (R)	80,498	31.5
19	John Hall (D)	164,859	58.7
	Kieran Michael Lalor (R)	116,120	41.3
20	Kirsten Gillibrand (D)	193,651	62.1
	Sandy Treadwell (R)	118,031	37.9
21	Paul Tonko (D)	171,286	62.1
	James Buhrmaster (R)	96,599	35.0
22	Maurice D. Hinchey (D)	168,558	66.4
	George K. Phillips (R)	85,126	33.6
23	John M. McHugh (R)	143,029	65.3
	Michael P. Oot (D)	75,871	34.7
24	Michael Arcuri (D)	130,799	52.0
	Richard Hanna (R)	120,880	48.0
25	Dan Maffei (D)	157,375	54.8
	Dale A. Sweetland (R)	120,217	41.9
26	Christopher Lee (R)	148,607	54.8
	Alice Kryzan (D)	109,615	41.9
27	Brian Higgins (D)	185,713	74.4
	Daniel J. Humiston (R)	56,354	22.6



	Candidates	Votes	%
28	Louise M. Slaughter (D)	172,655	78.0
	David W. Crimmen (R)	48,690	22.0
29	Eric Massa (D)	140,529	51.0
	John "Randy" Kuhl Jr. (R)	135,199	49.0

**NORTH CAROLINA**

1	G. K. Butterfield (D)	192,765	70.3
	Dean Stephens (R)	81,506	29.7
2	Bob Etheridge (D)	199,730	66.9
	Dan Mansell (R)	93,323	31.3
3	Walter B. Jones (R)	201,686	65.9
	Craig Weber (D)	104,364	34.1
4	David E. Price (D)	265,751	63.3
	William "B. J." Lawson (R)	153,947	36.7
5	Virginia Foxx (R)	190,820	58.4
	Roy Carter (D)	136,103	41.6
6	Howard Coble (R)	221,018	67.0
	Teresa Sue Bratton (D)	108,873	33.3
7	Mike McIntyre (D)	215,383	68.8
	Will Breazeale (R)	97,472	31.2
8	Larry Kissell (D)	157,185	55.4
	Robin Hayes (R)	126,634	44.6
9	Sue Myrick (R)	241,053	62.4
	Harry Taylor (D)	138,719	35.9
10	Patrick T. McHenry (R)	171,774	57.6
	Daniel Johnson (D)	126,699	42.4
11	Heath Shuler (D)	122,087	62.0
	Carl Mumpower (R)	211,112	35.8
12	Melvin Watt (D)	215,908	71.6
	Ty Cobb Jr. (R)	85,814	28.4
13	Brad Miller (D)	221,379	65.9
	Hugh Webster (R)	114,373	34.1

**NORTH DAKOTA**

AL	Earl Pomeroy (D)	194,175	62.1
	Duane Sand (R)	118,519	37.9

**OHIO**

1	Steve Driehaus (D)	155,455	52.5
	Steve Chabot (R)	140,683	47.5
2	Jean Schmidt (R)	148,671	44.8
	Victoria Wulsin (D)	124,213	37.5
	David H. Krikorian (I)	58,740	17.7
3	Michael R. Turner (R)	200,204	63.3
	Jane Mitakides (D)	115,976	36.7
4	Jim Jordan (R)	186,154	65.2
	Mike Carroll (D)	99,499	34.8
5	Bob Latta (R)	188,905	64.1
	George F. Mays (D)	105,840	35.9
6	Charlie Wilson (D)	176,330	62.3
	Richard D. Stobbs (R)	92,968	32.8
7	Steve Austria (R)	174,915	58.2
	Sharen Swartz Neuhardt (D)	125,547	41.8
8	John A. Boehner (R)	202,063	67.9
	Nicholas A. Von Stein (D)	95,510	32.1
9	Marcy Kaptur (D)	222,054	74.4
	Bradley S. Leavitt (R)	76,512	25.6
10	Dennis J. Kucinich (D)	157,268	57.0
	Jim Trakas (R)	107,918	39.1
11	Marcia L. Fudge (D)	212,667	85.2
	Thomas Pekarek (R)	36,708	14.7
12	Pat Tiberi (R)	197,447	54.8
	David Robinson (D)	152,234	42.2
13	Betty Sutton (D)	192,593	64.7
	David Potter (R)	105,050	35.3
14	Steven C. LaTourette (R)	188,488	58.3
	Bill O'Neill (D)	125,214	38.7
15	Mary Jo Kilroy (D)	137,272	45.9
	Steve Stivers (R)	137,272	45.2
16	John Boccieri (D)	169,044	55.4
	Kirk Schuring (R)	136,293	44.6
17	Tim Ryan (D)	218,896	78.1
	Duane V. Grassell (R)	61,216	21.9
18	Zack Space (D)	164,187	78.2
	Fred Dailey (R)	110,031	40.1

**Special Election<sup>10</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%
11	Marcia L. Fudge (D)	8,597	100.0

**OKLAHOMA**

1	John Sullivan (R)	193,404	66.2
	Georgianna W. Oliver (D)	98,890	33.8
2	Dan Boren (D)	173,757	70.5
	Raymond J. Wickson (R)	72,815	29.5
3	Frank D. Lucas (R)	184,306	69.7
	Frankie Robbins (D)	62,297	23.6
	Forrest Michael (I)	17,756	6.7
4	Tom Cole (R)	180,080	66.0
	Blake Cummings (D)	79,674	29.2
5	Mary Fallin (R)	171,925	65.9
	Steven L. Perry (D)	88,996	34.1

**OREGON**

1	David Wu (D)	237,567	71.5
	Joel Haugen (R)	58,279	17.5
2	Greg Walden (R)	236,560	69.5
	Noah Lemas (D)	87,649	25.8
3	Earl Blumenauer (D)	254,235	74.5
	Delia Lopez (R)	71,063	20.8
4	Peter A. DeFazio (D)	275,143	82.3
	Jayne Germond (CONST)	43,133	12.9
5	Kurt Schrader (D)	181,577	54.3
	Mike Erickson (R)	128,297	38.3

**PENNSYLVANIA**

1	Robert A. Brady (D)	242,799	90.8
	Mike Muhammed (R)	24,714	9.2
2	Chaka Fattah (D)	276,870	88.9
	Adam A. Lang (R)	34,466	11.1
3	Kathy Dahlkemper (D)	146,846	51.2
	Phil English (R)	139,757	48.8
4	Jason Altmire (D)	186,536	55.9
	Melissa A. Hart (R)	147,411	44.1
5	Glenn Thompson (R)	155,513	56.7
	Mark B. McCracken (D)	112,509	41.0
6	Jim Gerlach (R)	179,423	52.1
	Bob Roggio (D)	164,952	47.9
7	Joe Sestak (D)	209,955	59.6
	W. Craig Williams (R)	142,362	40.4
8	Patrick J. Murphy (D)	197,869	56.8
	Tom Manion (R)	145,103	41.6
9	Bill Shuster (R)	174,951	63.9
	Tony Barr (D)	98,735	36.1
10	Christopher Carney (D)	160,837	56.3
	Chris Hackett (R)	124,681	43.7
11	Paul E. Kanjorski (D)	146,379	51.6
	Lou Barletta (R)	137,151	48.4
12	John P. Murtha (D)	155,268	57.9
	William Russell (R)	113,120	42.1
13	Allyson Y. Schwartz (D)	196,868	62.8
	Marina Kats (R)	108,271	34.5
14	Mike Doyle (D)	242,326	91.3
	Titus North (GREEN)	23,214	8.7
15	Charlie Dent (R)	181,433	58.6
	Sam Bennett (D)	128,333	41.4
16	Joe Pitts (R)	170,329	55.8
	Bruce A. Slater (D)	120,193	39.4
17	Tim Holden (D)	192,699	63.7
	Toni Gihoolley (R)	109,909	36.3
18	Tim Murphy (R)	213,349	64.1
	Steve O'Donnell (D)	119,661	35.9
19	Todd R. Platts (R)	218,862	66.6
	Philip J. Avillo Jr. (D)	109,533	33.4

**RHODE ISLAND**

1	Patrick J. Kennedy (D)	145,254	68.5
	Jonathan P. Scott (R)	51,340	24.2
	Kenneth A. Capalbo (I)	15,404	7.3
2	Jim Langevin (D)	158,416	70.0
	Mark S. Zaccaria (R)	67,433	29.8

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1	Henry E. Brown Jr. (R)	177,540	51.9
	Linda Ketner (D)	163,724	47.9
2	Joe Wilson (R)	184,583	53.7
	Rob Miller (D)	158,627	46.2
3	J. Gresham Barrett (R)	186,799	64.7
	Jane Ballard Dyer (D)	101,724	35.2
4	Bob Inglis (R)	184,440	60.1
	Paul Corden (D)	113,291	36.9
5	John M. Spratt Jr. (D)	188,785	61.6
	Albert F. Spencer (R)	113,282	37.0
6	James E. Clyburn (D)	193,378	67.5
	Nancy Harrelson (R)	93,059	32.5

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

AL	Stephanie Herseth Sandlin (D)	256,041	67.6
	Chris Lien (R)	122,966	32.4

**TENNESSEE**

1	Phil Roe (R)	168,343	71.8
	Rob Russell (D)	57,525	24.5
2	John J. "Jimmy" Duncan Jr. (R)	227,120	78.1
	Bob Scott (D)	63,639	21.9
3	Zach Wamp (R)	184,964	69.4
	Doug Vandagriff (R)	73,059	27.4
4	Lincoln Davis (D)	146,776	58.8
	Monty J. Lankford (R)	94,447	37.8
5	Jim Cooper (D)	181,467	65.8
	Gerard Donovan (R)	85,471	31.0
6	Bart Gordon (D)	194,264	74.4
	Chris Baker (I)	66,764	25.6
7	Marsha Blackburn (R)	217,332	68.6
	Randy G. Morris (D)	99,549	31.4
8	John Tanner (D)	180,465	100.0
9	Steve Cohen (D)	198,798	87.9

**TEXAS**

1	Louie Gohmert (R)	189,012	87.6
	Roger L. Owen (I)	26,814	12.4
2	Ted Poe (R)	175,101	88.9
	Craig Wolfe (LIBERT)	21,813	11.1
3	Sam Johnson (R)	170,742	59.7
	Tom Daley (D)	108,693	59.7
4	Ralph M. Hall (R)	206,906	68.8
	Glenn Melancon (D)	88,067	29.3
5	Jeb Hensarling (R)	162,894	83.6
	Ken Ashby (LIBERT)	31,967	16.4
6	Joe L. Barton (R)	174,008	62.0
	Ludwig Otto (D)	99,919	35.6
7	John Culberson (R)	162,635	55.9
	Michael Skelly (D)	123,242	42.4
8	Kevin Brady (R)	207,128	72.6
	Kent Hargett (D)	70,758	24.8
9	Al Green (D)	143,868	93.6
	Brad Walters (LIBERT)	9,760	6.4
10	Michael McCaul (R)	179,493	53.9
	Larry Joe Doherty (D)	143,719	43.1
11	K. Michael Conaway (R)	189,625	88.3
	James R. Strohm (LIBERT)	25,051	11.7
12	Kay Granger (R)	181,662	67.6
	Tracey Smith (D)	82,250	30.6
13	William M. "Mac" Thornberry (R)	180,078	77.6
	Roger James Waun (D)	51,841	22.4
14	Ron Paul (R)	191,293	100.0
15	Rubén Hinojosa (D)	107,578	65.7
	Eddie Zamora (R)	52,303	31.9
16	Silvestre Reyes (D)	130,375	82.1
	Benjamin Eloy Mendoza (I)	16,384	10.3
	Mette A. Baker (LIBERT)	12,000	7.6
17	Chet Edwards (D)	134,592	53.0
	Rob Curnock (R)	115,581	45.5



Candidates			VERMONT			Candidates		
	Votes	%		Votes	%		Votes	%
18 Sheila Jackson Lee (D)	148,617	77.3				7 Jim McDermott (D)	291,963	83.7
John Faulk (R)	39,095	20.3				Steve Beren (R)	57,054	16.3
19 Randy Neugebauer (R)	168,501	72.4	AL Peter Welch (D)	248,203	83.2	8 Dave Reichert (R)	191,568	52.8
Dwight Fullingim (D)	58,030	24.9				Darcy Burner (D)	171,358	47.2
20 Charlie Gonzalez (D)	127,298	71.9				9 Adam Smith (D)	176,295	65.4
Robert Litoff (R)	44,585	25.2				James Postma (R)	93,080	34.6
21 Lamar Smith (R)	243,471	80.0						
James Arthur Stohm (LIBERT)	60,879	20.0						
22 Pete Olson (R)	161,996	52.4						
Nick Lampson (D)	140,160	45.4						
23 Ciro D. Rodriguez (D)	134,090	55.8						
Lyle Larson (R)	100,799	41.9						
24 Kenny Marchant (R)	151,434	56.0						
Tom Love (D)	111,089	41.1						
25 Lloyd Doggett (D)	191,755	65.8						
George L. Morovich (R)	88,693	30.4						
26 Michael C. Burgess (R)	195,181	60.2						
Ken Leach (D)	118,167	36.4						
27 Solomon P. Ortiz (D)	104,864	58.0						
William "Willie" Vaden (R)	69,458	38.4						
28 Henry Cuellar (D)	123,494	68.7						
Jim Fish (R)	52,524	29.2						
29 Gene Green (D)	79,718	74.6						
Eric Story (R)	25,512	23.9						
30 Eddie Bernice Johnson (D)	168,249	82.5						
Fred Wood (R)	32,361	15.9						
31 John Carter (R)	175,563	60.3						
Brian P. Ruiz (D)	106,559	36.6						
32 Pete Sessions (R)	116,283	57.3						
Eric Roberson (D)	82,406	40.6						
UTAH			VIRGINIA			WEST VIRGINIA		
1 Rob Bishop (R)	196,799	64.9	1 Rob Wittman (R)	203,839	56.6	1 Alan B. Mollohan (D)	187,734	99.9
Morgan Bowen (D)	92,469	30.5	Bill S. Day Jr. (D)	150,432	41.8	2 Shelley Moore Capito (R)	147,334	57.1
2 Jim Matheson (D)	220,666	63.4	2 Glenn Nye (D)	141,857	52.4	Anne Barth (D)	110,819	42.9
Bill Dew (R)	120,083	34.5	Thelma Drake (R)	128,486	47.5	3 Nick J. Rahall II (D)	133,522	66.9
3 Jason Chaffetz (R)	187,035	65.6	3 Robert C. Scott (D)	239,911	97.0	Marty Gearhart (R)	66,005	33.1
Bennion L. Spencer (D)	80,626	28.3	4 J. Randy Forbes (R)	199,075	59.5			
Jim Noorlander (CONST)	17,408	6.1	Andrea Miller (D)	135,041	40.4			
			5 Tom Perriello (D)	158,810	50.1			
			Virgil H. Goode Jr. (R)	158,083	49.9			
			6 Robert W. Goodlatte (R)	192,350	61.6			
			S. "Sam" Rasoul (D)	114,367	36.6			
			7 Eric Cantor (R)	233,531	62.7			
			Anita Hartke (D)	138,123	37.1			
			8 James P. Moran (D)	222,986	67.9			
			Mark W. Ellmore (R)	97,425	29.7			
			9 Rick Boucher (D)	207,306	97.1			
			10 Frank R. Wolf (R)	223,140	58.8			
			Judy M. Feder (D)	147,357	38.8			
			11 Gerald E. Connolly (D)	196,598	54.7			
			Keith Fimian (R)	154,758	43.0			
WASHINGTON			WISCONSIN			WYOMING		
1 Jay Inslee (D)	233,780	67.8	1 Paul D. Ryan (R)	231,009	64.0	AL Cynthia M. Lummis (R)	131,244	55.1
Larry Ishmael (R)	111,240	32.2	Marge Krupp (D)	125,268	34.7	Gary Trauner (D)	106,758	44.9
2 Rick Larsen (D)	217,416	62.4	2 Tammy Baldwin (D)	277,914	69.3			
Rick Bart (R)	131,051	37.6	Peter Theron (R)	122,513	30.6			
3 Brian Baird (D)	216,701	64.0	3 Ron Kind (D)	225,208	63.2			
Michael Delavar (R)	121,828	36.0	Paul Stark (R)	122,760	34.4			
4 Doc Hastings (R)	169,940	63.1	4 Gwen Moore (D)	222,728	87.6			
George Fearing (D)	99,430	36.9	Michael D. LaForest (I)	29,282	11.5			
5 Cathy McMorris Rodgers (R)	211,305	65.3	5 F. James Sensenbrenner Jr. (R)	275,271	63.7			
Mark Mays (D)	112,382	34.7	Robert R. Raymond (I)	69,715	20.2			
6 Norm Dicks (D)	205,991	66.3	6 Tom Petri (R)	221,875	63.7			
Doug Cloud (R)	102,081	33.1	Roger A. Kittelson (D)	126,090	36.2			
			7 David R. Obey (D)	212,666	60.8			
			Dan Mielke (R)	136,938	39.1			
			8 Steve Kagen (D)	193,662	54.0			
			John Gard (R)	164,621	45.9			

1. A special election was held April 8, 2008, to fill the unexpired term of Tom Lantos (D), who died Feb. 11, 2008.

2. A special election was held March 8, 2008, to fill the unexpired term of Dennis Hastert (R), the House Speaker under Republican control until January 2007, who resigned Nov. 26, 2007, to allow the Illinois governor to schedule an election.

3. A special election was held March 11, 2008, to fill the unexpired term of Julia Carson (D), who died Dec. 15, 2007.

4. Beginning in 2008, Louisiana adopted a system of primary elections for federal (House and Senate) races that was similar to primaries used in other states. Previously, Louisiana used a system in which House and Senate candidates, regardless of party, appeared in a first round of voting on the regular election day in November. Any candidate receiving 50 percent or more of the vote was elected; if no candidate won 50 percent or more, the top two finishers faced one another in a final round of voting. Under the new system, the state scheduled the 2008 primary elections in September, which were postponed to October because of Hurricane Gustav. A candidate still had to receive 50 percent of the vote to go on to the general election in November. Candidates in two districts—the Second and Fourth—did not receive 50 percent. In those two districts the top two vote-getters from October faced off in November to complete the primary voting and go on to a final contest in December against an opponent from the opposing party or parties. In the table for 2008 the numbers for those two districts are those of the candidates who ran in the final contest that was held on Dec. 6. All other numbers are for the Nov. 4 voting.

5. Incumbent Rep. William Jefferson (D) received 25 percent of the vote in a primary contest in October 2008, requiring that he face the next highest vote recipient, Helena Moreno, on Nov. 4. He won this contest with 56.8 percent of the vote, allowing him to proceed to a final election on Dec. 6, 2008, against three other candidates: Green, Libertarian, and Republican. The votes in the table are for the Dec. 6, 2008, voting.

6. Incumbent Rep. Paul J. Camouche (D) received 48 percent of the vote in a primary contest in October 2008, requiring him to face the next higher vote recipient, Willie Banks (D) on Nov. 4. Camouche won this contest with 62 percent of the vote, allowing him to proceed to a final election on Dec. 6, 2008. The votes in the table are for the Dec. 6, 2008, voting.

7. Two special elections were held May 3, 2008, to fill unexpired terms in Louisiana. One was in the First District to replace Bobby Jindal (R), who resigned after being elected state governor on Oct. 20, 2007. The other was in the Sixth District to replace Richard H. Baker (R), who resigned Feb. 2, 2008, to take a lobbying position with a trade group for the hedge fund industry.

8. Donna Edwards (D) defeated incumbent Albert Wynn in a Feb. 12, 2008, Democratic primary for the November election. Wynn then resigned his seat, effective at the end of May, to join a law and lobbying firm. Edwards later won a special June 17 election to fill out his term in the 110th Congress. The votes in the table are for that election.

9. A special election was held May 13, 2008, to fill the unexpired term of Roger Wicker (R), who resigned Dec. 31, 2007, on appointment to fill a vacant Senate seat created by the resignation of Trent Lott (R) on Dec. 18, 2007.

10. A special election was held Nov. 18, 2008, to fill the unexpired term of Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D), who died Aug. 20, 2008.



## HOUSE RETURNS: OTHER SOURCES

In the preceding pages of House popular election returns the symbol # is used to denote returns for the years 1824–1973 that were taken from a source other than the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). This page lists the source for each of those returns. (See box, *ICPSR Historical Election Returns File*, p. xviii in Vol. I.)

The two most frequently used alternative sources were *Statistics of the Congressional Elections of \_\_\_\_\_*, published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives for every general election year since 1920, and the Elections Research Center, which compiled for Congressional Quarterly the biennial *America Votes* series under the direction of Richard M. Scammon and Alice V. McGillivray beginning in 1956.

**1840—Georgia** (at-large special):  
Georgia Secretary of State.

**1844—Ohio** (10th District special):  
Ohio Historical Society Archives.

**1845—Tennessee** (8th District):  
Tennessee Secretary of State.

**1872—Georgia** (4th District special):  
Georgia Secretary of State.

**1872—Pennsylvania** (13th District special):  
Pennsylvania Secretary of State.

**1873—Louisiana** (4th District special):  
Louisiana State University Library.

**1874—Tennessee** (4th District special):  
Tennessee Secretary of State.

**1884—Pennsylvania** (19th District special):  
Pennsylvania Secretary of State.

**1884—South Carolina** (4th District special):  
South Carolina Secretary of State.

**1886—Louisiana** (2nd District special):  
*Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774–1996* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Staff Directories, 1997).

**1892—Texas** (9th District special):  
*Official Texas Election Register*.

**1908—Nebraska** (5th District):  
*1910 World Almanac*, published by *The New York World* newspaper.

**1922—New Jersey** (8th District):  
*Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 7, 1922*.

**1924—Georgia** (9th District) **Ohio** (22nd District):  
*Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 4, 1924*.

**1926—Massachusetts** (8th District special); **Minnesota** (4th District):  
*Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 2, 1926*.

**1928—New Jersey** (8th District); **Oregon** (3rd District); **Tennessee** (5th District):  
*Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 6, 1928*.

**1930—California** (3rd District); **Georgia** (8th and 11th Districts);  
**Kentucky** (2nd District special); **Wisconsin** (5th District):  
*Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 4, 1930*.

**1937—New York** (17th District special):  
New York Secretary of State.

**1944—Wisconsin** (8th District):  
*Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election of Nov. 7, 1944*.

**1946—Georgia** (5th District); **Nebraska** (3rd District):  
*Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 5, 1946*.

**1950—Tennessee** (5th District):  
*Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 4, 1958*.

**1950—Texas** (18th District special):  
Texas Secretary of State.

**1951—Missouri** (11th District special):  
Missouri Secretary of State.

**1959—Iowa** (4th District special):  
Iowa Secretary of State.

**1960—Indiana** (5th District):  
Richard M. Scammon (ed.), *America Votes 4* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1962), p. 123.

**1961—Arizona, Arkansas, Michigan, Tennessee** (special elections):  
Elections Research Center.

**1962—Michigan** (14th District special); **New York** (6th District special); **South Carolina** (2nd District special):  
Elections Research Center.

**1963—North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas** (special elections):  
Elections Research Center.

**1964—Pennsylvania** (5th District special); **Tennessee** (2nd District special):  
Elections Research Center.

**1964—Pennsylvania** (6th District):  
Pennsylvania Secretary of State.

**1965—South Carolina** (special):  
Elections Research Center.

**1966—California** (4th District special); **Texas** (8th District special):  
Elections Research Center.

**1967—California** (11th District special primary):  
California Secretary of State.

**1967—California** (11th District special):  
Elections Research Center.

**1967—New York; Rhode Island** (special elections):  
Elections Research Center.

**1968—New York** (7th District):  
Richard M. Scammon (ed.), *America Votes 8* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1970), p. 274.

**1968—New York** (13th District special); **Texas** (3rd District special):  
Elections Research Center.

**1968—Mississippi** (3rd District special):  
Mississippi Secretary of State.

**1969—California** (27th District special primary):  
California Secretary of State.

**1969—Massachusetts; Montana; Tennessee** (special elections):  
Elections Research Center.

**1970—Texas** (2nd District):  
Texas Secretary of State.

**1971—Kentucky** (special):  
Kentucky Secretary of State.

**1972—Pennsylvania** (27th District special):  
Pennsylvania Secretary of State.

**1972—Vermont** (special):  
Elections Research Center.

**1973—Illinois** (special):  
Illinois Secretary of State.

# Senate Elections

**T**HE CREATION OF THE U.S. SENATE was a result of the so-called “great compromise” at the Constitutional Convention in 1787. The small states wanted equal representation in Congress, fearing domination by the larger states under a population formula. The larger states, however, naturally wished for a legislature based on population, where their strength would prevail.

In resolving this dispute, delegates simply split the basis for representation between the two houses: population for the House of Representatives; equal representation by state for the Senate. By the terms of the compromise, each state was entitled to two senators. In a sense, they were conceived to be ambassadors from the states, representing the sovereign interests of the states to the federal government.

## ELECTION BY STATE LEGISLATURES

To elect these “ambassadors,” the Founders chose the state legislatures instead of the people themselves. The argument was that legislatures would be able to give more sober and reflective thought than the people at large to the kind of persons needed to represent the states’ interests to the federal government. The delegates also thought the state legislatures and thus the states would take a greater interest in the fledgling national government if they were involved in its operations this way. Furthermore, the state legislatures had chosen the members of the Continental Congress (the Congress under the Articles of Confederation), as well as the members of the Constitutional Convention itself, so the procedure was familiar to the delegates.

In choosing the state legislatures as the instruments of election for senators, the Constitutional Convention considered and abandoned several alternatives. Some delegates had suggested that the senators be elected by the House or appointed by the president from a list of nominees selected by the state legislatures. These ideas were discarded as making the Senate too dependent on another part of the federal government. Popular election was rejected as being too radical and inconvenient. Also turned down was a scheme for a

system of electors, similar to presidential electors, to choose the senators in each state.

So deeply entrenched was the ambassadorial aspect of a senator’s duty that state legislatures sometimes attempted to instruct senators on how to vote. This occasionally raised severe problems of conscience among senators and resulted in several resignations.

For example, in 1836 future president John Tyler was serving as a U.S. senator from Virginia. That year his state legislature instructed him to vote for a resolution to expunge the Senate censure of President Andrew Jackson for his removal of the federal deposits from the Bank of the United States. Tyler, who had voted for the censure resolution, resigned from the Senate rather than comply. In another instance, Sen. Hugh L. White of Tennessee, a Whig, resigned from the Senate in 1840 after being instructed by his state legislature to vote for the subtreasury bill, an economic measure supported by the Democratic Van Buren administration.

Another problem for the Founders was the length of the senatorial term. The framers of the Constitution tried to balance two principles: the belief that relatively frequent elections were necessary to promote good behavior and the need for steadiness and continuity in government.

Delegates proposed terms of three, four, five, six, seven, and nine years. They finally settled on six-year staggered terms, with one-third of the members coming up for election every two years. (See “Sessions and Terms,” p. 1393.)

## CHANGING ELECTION PROCEDURES

At first each state made separate arrangements for its state legislature to elect the senators. Many states required an election by the two chambers of the legislature sitting separately. That is, each chamber had to vote for the same candidate for him to be elected. Other states, however, provided for election by a joint ballot of the two chambers sitting together.

However, the Constitution specifically authorized Congress to regulate senatorial elections if it so chose. Article I, section 4, paragraph 1 states, “The times, places and



## SENATE APPOINTMENTS AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS

Governors were given specific authority in the Constitution to make temporary appointments to the Senate. Article I, section 3, paragraph 2 states: "If vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

The principle was established as early as 1794 that a vacancy created solely because a state legislature had failed to elect a new senator could not be filled by appointment because the vacancy had not occurred "during the recess of the legislature." For example, the term of Sen. Matthew Quay, R-Pa. (1887–1899, 1901–1904) expired March 3, 1899. The legislature was in session but had not reelected him. Nor did it elect anyone before adjourning that April 20. Thereupon, the governor appointed Quay to the vacancy; but the Senate did not allow Quay to take the seat because the vacancy had occurred during the meeting of the legislature. In 1901 the legislature elected Quay for the remainder of the term.

On the other hand, if a senator's term expired and the legislature was *not* in session, a governor was able to make an appointment—but only until the legislature either elected a successor or adjourned without electing one. For example, on March 3, 1809, the term of Sen. Samuel Smith, D-R-Md. (1803–1815, 1822–1833) expired. The legislature was not then in session and had not elected a successor. Therefore, the governor appointed Smith to fill the vacancy until the next meeting of the legislature, which was scheduled for June 5, 1809. The Senate ruled that he was entitled to the seat. During the subsequent meeting of the state legislature that year, Smith was elected to a full term.

Whatever the condition under which an appointment had been made, it was to last only through the next state legislative session. Even if a legislature failed to elect a new senator, the appointed senator's service was to expire with the adjournment of the state legislature.

This principle was confirmed in the case of Sen. Samuel Phelps, Whig-Vt. (1839–1851, 1853–1854). Phelps was appointed in January 1853 to a vacancy caused by the death of Sen. William Upham, Whig-Vt. (1843–1853), whose term was to run through March 3, 1855. As the legislature was in recess, Phelps continued to serve until the expiration of the Thirty-second Congress on March 3, 1853, and also during a special session of the Thirty-third Congress in March and

April 1853. The Vermont Legislature met during October and December without electing a senator to fill the unexpired term. Phelps then showed up for the regular session of the Thirty-third Congress in December, but the Senate in March 1854 decided he was not entitled to retain his seat because the legislature had met and adjourned without electing a new senator.

### 17TH AMENDMENT AND SPECIAL ELECTIONS

The adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913, providing for popular election of senators, altered the provision for gubernatorial appointment of senators to fill vacancies. The amendment provided that, in case of a vacancy, "the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct." Under this provision, state legislatures allowed governors to make temporary appointments until the vacancy could be filled by a special election. Special elections—elections held to fill unexpired terms—were usually held in November of an even-numbered year. Some states, however, provided for special elections to be held within just a few months after the vacancy occurred.

Before ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment, the term of an appointee generally ended when a successor was elected to fill the unexpired term or at the end of the six-year term, whichever occurred first. After the ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment but before ratification of the Twentieth Amendment in 1933, senators who were elected to fill lengthy unexpired terms usually could take office immediately, displacing an appointee. If an appointee was serving near the close of a six-year term, most states would hold simultaneous elections to fill both the six-year term beginning in March of the following year and the four-month period beginning immediately after the election in November to the following March. Sometimes different persons would be elected to each term.

To eliminate the "lame-duck" congressional sessions that ran from December of an even-numbered year through March 3 of the next year, the Twentieth Amendment changed the March 3 beginning date of the terms for Congress to January 3. After the so-called lame-duck amendment took effect, senators elected to fill vacancies in terms that had several years to run would take office

manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators."

### 1866 Act of Congress

In 1866 Congress decided to exercise its authority. Procedures in some states, particularly those requiring concurrent majorities in both houses of the state legislature for election to the Senate, had resulted in numerous delays and vacancies. The new federal law set up the following procedure: the first ballot for senator was to be taken by the two chambers of each state legislature voting separately. If no candidate

received a majority of the vote in both houses, then the two chambers were to meet and ballot jointly until a majority choice emerged.

Also included in the 1866 law were provisions for roll-call votes in the state legislatures (secret ballots had been taken in several states) and for a definite timetable. The law directed that the first vote take place on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the legislature, followed by a minimum of a single ballot on every legislative day thereafter until election of a senator resulted.

But the new uniform system did not have the desired effect. The requirement for a majority vote continued the frequency of deadlocks. In fact one of the worst deadlocks in senatorial election history happened under the 1866 federal law.



immediately, as before, but, if a vacancy occurred near the end of a six-year term, an appointee would often serve until the January 3 expiration date, eliminating the necessity for a special election.

Since passage of the Twentieth Amendment, however, some states have held elections in November for the remaining two months of a term. Georgia voters in 1972, for example, found on the ballot two Senate elections, one for a six-year term and one for a two-month term to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Richard B. Russell (1933–1971), who died in office.

### APPOINTMENTS BECOME CONTROVERSIAL

The power of governors to fill vacant Senate seats generated increasing controversy in 2009 following the appointment of four senators to fill vacancies that resulted from the 2008 elections. The initial event was the election of Illinois senator Barack Obama as president and Joseph R. Biden Jr. as vice president. Obama resigned his seat on November 16, 2008, and Biden his on January 15, 2009. Obama named two sitting senators to his cabinet: Hillary Rodham Clinton of New York as secretary of state, and Ken Salazar of Colorado as secretary of the interior. Clinton and Salazar both resigned January 21, 2009. This presented four seats for governors to fill, three of which proved controversial and reignited calls for a constitutional amendment requiring that vacancies be filled by elections.

The most controversial pick involved filling Obama's Illinois seat, which fell to that state's governor, Rod Blagojevich, a Democrat. However, federal prosecutors in December 2008 arrested Blagojevich, alleging, among other charges, that he was soliciting money or other favors in exchange for filling the Senate seat. Senate leaders threatened to refuse to seat any person Blagojevich selected because such an appointment would be viewed as tainted. Nevertheless, the governor on December 31 named former Illinois attorney general Roland W. Burris to the seat. Senate leaders, amid uncertainty about whether they had the legal power to block the appointment, reluctantly agreed to seat Burris in mid-January. At the time of his appointment, Burris had not been associated with the scandal, but in early 2009 released taped telephone calls between Burris and Blagojevich aides suggested Burris may have offered to raise campaign funds for the governor. Burris's comments were subject to different interpretations and he denied he ever linked

fund-raising to his bid for an appointment. Nevertheless, Burris faced renewed calls for his resignation along with the start of a Senate ethics probe into the matter.

In New York, Gov. David Paterson took two months before naming Democrat Kirsten Gillibrand, a two-term representative from upstate, to Clinton's seat. Initially, Caroline Kennedy, the daughter of President John F. Kennedy, said she was interested in the Senate, but she soon ran into criticism for her lack of experience (she had never run for office) and unspecific views on various issues. Critics also suggested a whiff of entitlement in her pursuit of the job. She withdrew her name before Paterson tapped Gillibrand.

In Delaware, the governor appointed to the open seat a long-time aid to Biden, Edward E. Kaufman. Critics suggested that Kaufman was a seat-warmer until Biden's son, Beau Biden, who was serving in Iraq, could return to run for the office in 2010. Kaufman later announced that he would not seek a full term.

The single non-controversial appointment was the Colorado Democratic governor's appointment of Salazar's replacement, Michael Bennett, the well-regarded Denver public schools superintendent. The issue arose again in August when the Republican Florida governor appointed a replacement for Sen. Mel Martinez, who resigned to return to private life. (*See box, Appointed Senators After 1913, p. 1394*)

### DATES OF SERVICE

Title II, Section 36 of the U.S. Code sets the dates on which senators appointed or elected to fill unexpired terms formally begin service and go on the payroll. The service of an appointee commences the day of appointment and continues until a successor is elected and qualified. If the Senate is in sine die adjournment when a new senator is elected to succeed an appointee, he will take office and begin receiving his salary on the day after the election.

If the Senate is in session when a new senator is elected to succeed an appointee, the new senator may take office when he or she goes before the Senate to take the oath; the appointee may continue in office until this occurs or the Senate adjourns sine die, whichever happens first. The term of the newly elected senator would then begin the day following the sine die adjournment, at which time the new member would begin receiving his or her Senate salary.

The case occurred in Delaware at the end of the nineteenth century. In 1899, with the legislature divided between two factions of the Republican Party and the Democrats in the minority, no majority selection could be made for the senatorial term beginning March 4, 1899. So bitter was the Republican factional dispute that neither side would support a candidate acceptable to the other; nor would the Democrats play kingmaker by siding with one or the other Republican group. The dispute continued throughout the life of the Fifty-sixth Congress (1899–1901), leaving a seat unfilled.

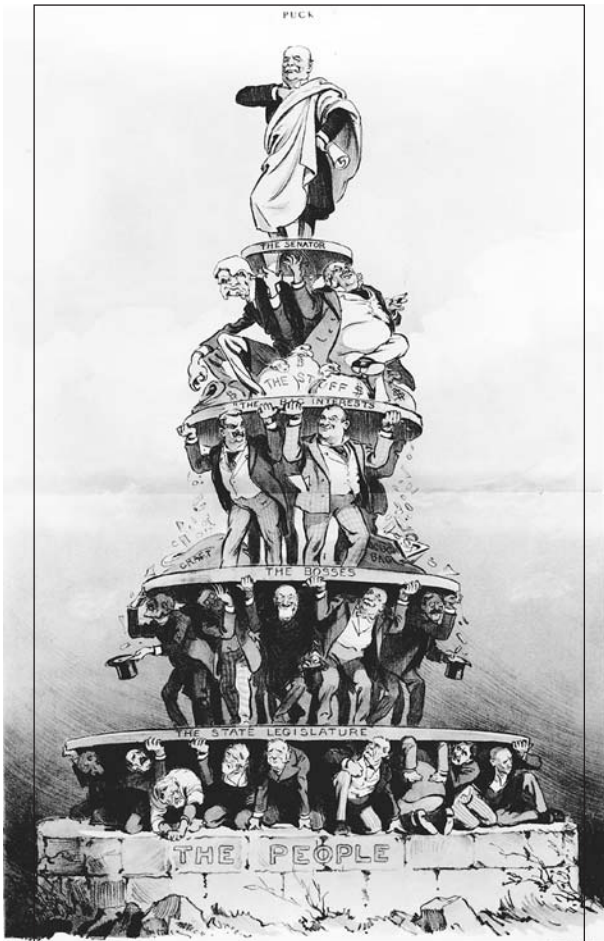
Furthermore, the term of Delaware's other Senate seat ended in 1901, necessitating another election. The same pattern continued, with the legislature unable to fill either seat, leaving Delaware totally unrepresented in the Senate from

March 4, 1901, until March 1, 1903, when two senators were finally elected in the closing days of the Fifty-seventh Congress (1901–1903). The deadlock was broken when the two Republican factions split the state's two seats between them.

### Abuses of Election by Legislatures

Besides the frequent deadlocks, critics pointed to what they saw as other faults in the system. They charged that the party caucuses in the state legislatures, as well as individual members, were subject to intense and unethical lobbying practices by supporters of various senatorial candidates. The relatively small size of the electing body and the high stakes involved—a seat in the Senate—often tempted the use of questionable methods in conducting the elections.





*Before 1913 senators were selected by the legislatures of each state. Public disapproval of the role of party bosses and vested interests in this selection process ultimately led to the passage of the Seventeenth Amendment, which mandated direct election of senators.*

Allegations that such methods were used involved the Senate itself in election disputes. The Constitution makes Congress the judge of its own members. Article I, section 5, paragraph 1 states, “Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members...”

One of the most sensational cases concerned the election of William Lorimer, R-Ill. Lorimer won on the ninety-ninth ballot taken by the Illinois Legislature in 1909. A year after he had taken his seat, the Senate cleared Lorimer of charges that he had won election by bribery. But the revelation of new evidence prompted another investigation, and in 1912 the Senate voted that Lorimer’s election was invalid and that he was not entitled to his seat.

Critics had still another grievance against the legislative method of choosing senators. They contended that elections to the state legislatures were often overshadowed by senatorial contests. Thus when voters went to the polls to

choose their state legislators, they sometimes would be urged to disregard state and local issues and vote for a legislator who promised to support a certain candidate for the U.S. Senate. This, the critics said, led to neglect of state government and issues. Moreover, drawn-out Senate contests tended to hold up the consideration of state business.

## DEMANDS FOR POPULAR ELECTIONS

But the main criticism of legislative elections was that they distorted or even blocked the will of the people. Throughout the nineteenth century, the movement toward popular election had taken away from the legislatures the right to elect presidential electors in states that had such provisions. Now attention focused on the Senate.

Five times around the turn of the century the House passed constitutional amendments to provide for Senate elections by popular vote—in the Fifty-second Congress on January 16, 1893; in the Fifty-third Congress on July 21, 1894; in the Fifty-fifth Congress on May 11, 1898; in the Fifty-sixth Congress on April 13, 1900; and in the Fifty-seventh Congress on February 13, 1902. But each time the Senate refused to act.

Frustrated in their desire for direct popular elections, reformers began implementing various formulas for preselecting Senate candidates, attempting to reduce the legislative balloting to something approaching a mere formality. In some cases party conventions endorsed nominees for the Senate, allowing the voters at least to know who the members of the legislature were likely to support. Southern states early in the century adopted the party primary to choose Senate nominees. However, legislators never could be legally bound to support anyone because the Constitution gave them the unfettered power of electing to the Senate whomever they chose.

Oregon took the lead in instituting nonbinding popular elections. Under a 1901 law, voters expressed their choice for senator in popular ballots. While the election results had no legal force, the law required that the popular returns be formally announced to the state legislature before it elected a senator.

At first the law did not work—the winner of the informal popular vote in 1902 was not chosen senator by the legislature. But the reformers increased their pressure, demanding that candidates for the legislature sign a pledge to vote for the winner of the popular vote. By 1908 the plan was successful. The Republican legislature elected to the Senate Democrat George Chamberlain, the winner of the popular contest. Several other states—including Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, and Oklahoma—adopted the Oregon method.

## The Seventeenth Amendment

Despite these palliatives, pressures continued to mount for a switch to straight popular elections. Frustrated at the failure

of the Senate to act, proponents of change began pushing for a convention to propose this and perhaps other amendments to the Constitution. (Article V of the Constitution provides two methods of proposing amendments—either passage by two-thirds of both houses of Congress or through the calling of a special convention if requested by the legislatures of two-thirds of the states. In either case any amendment proposed by Congress or by a special convention must be ratified by three-fourths of the states.)

Conservatives began to fear a convention more than they did popular election of senators. There was no precedent for an amending convention and conservatives worried that it might be dominated by liberals and progressives who would propose numerous amendments and change the very nature of the government. Consequently, their opposition to popular election of senators diminished.

At the same time progressives of both parties made strong gains in the midterm elections of 1910. Some successful Senate candidates had made pledges to work for adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for popular election. In this atmosphere the Senate debated and finally passed the amendment on June 12, 1911, by a vote of 64–24. The House concurred in the Senate version on May 13, 1912, by a vote of 238–39. Ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment was completed by the requisite number of states on April 8, 1913, and was proclaimed a part of the Constitution by Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan on May 31, 1913.

The first popularly elected senator was chosen in a special election in November 1913. He was Sen. Blair Lee, D-Md. (1914–1917), elected for the remaining three years of the unexpired term of Democratic senator Isidor Rayner (1905–1912), who had died in office. Roughly 185,000 votes were cast in the special election, less than 50,000 fewer than the number who turned out for the regularly scheduled presidential election in Maryland the previous year.

There was no wholesale changeover in membership when the Seventeenth Amendment became effective. In fact all twenty-three senators elected by state legislatures for their previous terms, and running for reelection to full terms in November 1914, were successfully reelected. Seven others had retired or died, and two had been defeated for renomination.

The changeover in method of electing senators ended the frequent legislative stalemates in choosing members of the Senate. Otherwise many things remained the same. There were still election disputes, including charges of corruption, as well as miscounting of votes.

### Election Disputes

Election disputes continued to occupy the Senate. A bitter contest for a New Hampshire Senate seat in 1974 between Republican representative Louis C. Wyman and Democrat John A. Durkin wound up in the Senate after a seesaw

battle between New Hampshire authorities over who had won. The state Ballot Law Commission had finally awarded the victory to Wyman by two votes, but Durkin took his case to the Democratic-controlled Senate. After wrestling with the problem for seven months, the Senate gave up and declared the seat vacant. A new election was held September 16, 1975, which Durkin won decisively. Another epic election dispute came in 2009 in Minnesota in a race that took almost eight months to resolve. (See “*The Modern Senate*,” p. 1396.)

## SENATE’S THREE CLASSES

The Senate is divided into three classes or groups of members. A member’s class depends on the year in which he or she is elected. Article I, section 3, paragraph 2 of the Constitution, relating to the classification of senators in the first and succeeding Congresses, provides that “Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year...”

Thus senators belonging to class one began their regular terms in the years 1789, 1791, 1797, 1803, etc., continuing through the present day to 1995, 2001, 2007, and were to be up for reelection in 2012 for the Congress to begin in 2013. Senators belonging to class two began their regular terms in 1789, 1793, 1799, 1805, etc., continuing through to the present day in 1997, 2003, 2009, and were to be up for reelection in 2014 for the Congress beginning in 2015. Senators belonging to class three began their regular terms in 1789, 1795, 1801, 1807, etc., continuing through the present day to 1993, 1999, 2005, and coming up for reelection in 2010.

## SESSIONS AND TERMS

In fall 1788 the expiring Continental Congress established a schedule for the incoming government under the new Constitution. The Congress decided that the new government was to commence on the first Wednesday in March 1789—March 4. Even though the House did not achieve a quorum until April 1 and the Senate April 6, and President George Washington was not inaugurated until April 30, Senate, House, and presidential terms were still considered to have begun March 4. The term of the first Congress continued through March 3, 1791. Because congressional and presidential terms were fixed at exactly two, four, and six years, March 4 became the official date of transition from one administration to another every four years and from one Congress to another every two years.



## APPOINTED SENATORS AFTER 1913

Controversial appointments to fill Senate vacancies in 2009 brought new demands for a constitutional amendment to require popular elections to fill open seats. Two open seats occurred from the 2008 election of Illinois senator Barack Obama as president and Delaware senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. as vice president. Obama subsequently named two other senators to his cabinet. As was the well-established procedure for decades, these four vacancies were filled by appointments by their states' governors, but three were controversial and all were criticized as undemocratic. (See box, *Senate Appointments and Special Elections*, p. 1390.)

Between 1913, when direct election of senators began after ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution, and August 2009, 185 persons were appointed to fill Senate vacancies. Many did not continue in office after their appointments ended. Of the 180 appointments prior to the four connected with Obama's election, according to the Senate Historical Office, 116 tried to keep the seat in the next general election. Of those 116, only sixty, 52 percent, were successful; thirty-six, 20 percent, lost in the general election; and twenty, 11 percent, did not get the party nomination. Sixty-three appointees did not seek reelection and one died during his appointment.

Of the appointed senators who successfully sought election, many stayed on for decades, attesting again to the power of incumbency. Through seniority, many appointees rose to significant power in the Senate, usually as committee chairs. The list includes appointed senators who subsequently won reelection, except for the last five who would face voters after 2009. Dates of service are shown. In most cases the beginning service date is the appointment date, but some appointees were sworn in later. Those differences are listed.

Johnson N. Camden, Jr. (D-Ky.)

Dates in office: June 16, 1914–March 3, 1915

Charles B. Henderson (D-Nev.)

Dates in office: Jan. 12, 1918–March 3, 1915

John F. Nugent (D-Idaho)

Dates in office: Jan. 22, 1918–Jan. 14, 1921

David Baird (R-N.J.)

Dates in office: Feb. 23, 1918–March 3, 1919

Charles L. McNary (R-Ore.)

Dates in office: May 29, 1917–Nov. 5, 1918; Dec. 18, 1918–Feb. 25, 1944<sup>1</sup>

Carter Glass (D-Va.)<sup>2</sup>

Dates in office: Feb. 2, 1920–May 28, 1946

Date appointed: Nov. 18, 1919

Holm O. Bursum (R-N.M.)

Dates in office: March 11, 1921–March 3, 1925

George W. Pepper (R-Pa.)

Dates in office: Jan. 9, 1922–March 3, 1927

David A. Reed (R-Pa.)

Dates in office: Aug. 8, 1922–March 3, 1935

James Couzens (R-Mich.)

Dates in office: Nov. 29, 1922–Oct. 22, 1936

Arthur R. Robinson (R-Ind.)

Dates in office: Oct. 20, 1925–March 3, 1935

Gerald P. Nye (R-N.D.)

Dates in office: Nov. 14, 1925–March 3, 1945

David W. Stewart (R-Iowa)

Dates in office: Aug. 7, 1926–March 3, 1927

Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.)

Dates in office: March 31, 1928–April 18, 1951

John Thomas (R-Idaho)

Dates in office: June 30, 1928–March 3, 1933

Daniel O. Hastings (R-Del.)

Dates in office: Dec. 10, 1928–March 3, 1937

William E. Brock (D-Tenn.)

Dates in office: Sept. 2, 1929–March 3, 1931

Hattie W. Caraway (D-Ark.)

Dates in office: Nov. 13, 1931–March 3, 1945

W. Warren Barbour (R-N.J.)

Dates in office: Dec. 1, 1931–Nov. 22, 1943

Nathan L. Bachman (D-Tenn.)

Dates in office: March 3, 1933–April 23, 1937

Date appointed: Feb. 28, 1933

Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D-Va.)

Dates in office: March 4, 1933–Oct. 10, 1965

Carl Atwood Hatch (D-N.M.)

Dates in office: Oct. 10, 1933–March 3, 1949

Ernest W. Gibson (R-Vt.)

Dates in office: Nov. 21, 1933–June 20, 1940

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.)

Dates in office: Jan. 1, 1934–Jan. 3, 1953

Date appointed: Dec. 18, 1933

Dennis Chavez (D-N.M.)

Dates in office: May 11, 1935–Nov. 18, 1962

Rose McConnell Long (D-La.)

Dates in office: Jan. 31, 1936–Jan. 3, 1937

J. Lister Hill (D-Ala.)

Dates in office: Jan. 11, 1938–Jan. 3, 1969

Date appointed: Jan. 10, 1938

Albert B. Chandler (D-Ky.)

Dates in office: Oct. 10, 1939–Nov. 1, 1945

John Thomas (R-Idaho)

Dates in office: Jan. 27, 1940–Nov. 10, 1945

Joseph H. Ball (R-Minn.)

Dates in office: Oct. 14, 1940–Nov. 17, 1942

Eugene D. Millikin (R-Colo.)  
 Dates in office: Dec. 20, 1941–Jan. 3, 1957

Guy Cordon (R-Ore.)  
 Dates in office: March 4, 1944–Jan. 3, 1955

Milton R. Young (R-N.D.)  
 Dates in office: March 12, 1945–Jan. 3, 1981

William F. Knowland (R-Calif.)  
 Dates in office: Aug. 26, 1945–Jan. 3, 1959  
 Date appointed: Aug. 14, 1945

Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.)  
 Dates in office: Sept. 25, 1946–Jan. 3, 1971

Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.)  
 Dates in office: Nov. 1, 1946–Jan. 3, 1959

Henry C. Dworshak (R-Idaho)<sup>3</sup>  
 Dates in office: Oct. 14, 1949–July 23, 1962

William Benton (D-Conn.)  
 Dates in office: Dec. 17, 1949–Jan. 3, 1953

Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.)  
 Dates in office: Jan. 2, 1953–Jan. 2, 1959

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.)  
 Dates in office: June 5, 1954–Dec. 31, 1974

B. Everett Jordan (D-N.C.)  
 Dates in office: April 19, 1958–Jan. 3, 1973

Edward V. Long (D-Mo.)  
 Dates in office: Sept. 23, 1960–Dec. 27, 1968

James B. Pearson (R-Kan.)  
 Dates in office: Jan. 31, 1962–Dec. 23, 1978

Len Jordan (R-Idaho)  
 Dates in office: Aug. 6, 1962–Jan. 3, 1973

Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.)  
 Dates in office: Dec. 30, 1964–Dec. 30, 1976

Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D/Va.)  
 Dates in office: Nov. 12, 1965–March 3, 1983

Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.)  
 Dates in office: May 11, 1966–Jan. 3, 1979

Ted Stevens (R-Alaska)  
 Dates in office: Dec. 24, 1968–Jan. 3, 2009

Robert T. Stafford (R-Vt.)  
 Dates in office: Sept. 16, 1971–Jan. 3, 1989

George J. Mitchell (D-Maine)  
 Dates in office: May 17, 1980–Jan. 3, 1995

Daniel J. Evans (R-Wash.)  
 Dates in office: Sept. 12, 1983–Jan. 3, 1989  
 Date appointed: Sept. 8, 1983

Dan Coats (R-Ind.)  
 Dates in office: Jan. 3, 1989–Jan. 3, 1999

Daniel K. Akaka (D-Hawaii)  
 Dates in office: May 16, 1990–

Harris Wofford (D-Pa.)  
 Dates in office: May 9, 1991–Jan. 3, 1995

Lincoln Chafee (R-R.I.)  
 Dates in office: Nov. 4, 1999–Jan. 3, 2007  
 Date appointed: Nov. 2, 1999

Zell Miller (D-Ga.)  
 Dates in office: July 27, 2000–Jan. 3, 2005  
 Date appointed: July 24, 2000

Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska)  
 Dates in office: Dec. 20, 2002–

Robert Menendez (D-N.J.)  
 Dates in office: Jan. 18, 2006–  
 Date appointed: Jan. 17, 2006

John A. Barrasso (R-Wyo.)  
 Dates in office: June 25, 2007–  
 Date appointed: June 22, 2007

Roger F. Wicker (R-Miss.)  
 Dates in office: Dec. 31, 2007–

Roland W. Burris (D-Ill.)  
 Dates in office: Jan. 15, 2009–  
 Date appointed: Dec. 31, 2008

Edward E. Kaufman (D-Del.)  
 Dates in office: Jan. 16, 2009–  
 Date appointed: Jan. 15, 2009

Michael Bennet (D-Colo.)  
 Dates in office: Jan. 22, 2009–  
 Date appointed: Jan. 3, 2009

Kirsten Gillibrand (D-N.Y.)  
 Dates in office: Jan. 27, 2009–  
 Date appointed: Jan. 23, 2009

George LeMieux (R-Fla.)  
 Dates in office: Sept. 10, 2009–  
 Date appointed: Aug. 28, 2009

NOTE: Two appointed senators did not immediately return to office by election but subsequently were voted into office. James Eastland, D-Miss., filled a vacancy on June 30, 1941. He did not seek election then, but was elected in 1942. Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, was appointed on Jan. 4, 1974, but lost the nomination to fill the vacant seat. He was elected in 1976.

1. McNary was appointed senator in 1917 but did not seek reelection. Appointed again on Dec. 12, 1918, effective Dec. 18, he served until his death in 1944.

2. Glass was Treasury secretary 1918 to 1920 in President Woodrow Wilson's administration. Appointed to a Senate vacancy in 1919 and elected to that position on Nov. 3, 1920, he did not qualify until Feb. 2, 1920, preferring to remain in Wilson's cabinet.

3. Dworshak served previously from Nov. 6, 1946, to Jan. 3, 1949.





### 'Long' and 'Short' Sessions

The Constitution did not mandate a regular congressional session to begin March 4. Instead, Article I, section 4, paragraph 2 called for at least one congressional session every year, to convene on the first Monday in December unless Congress by law set a different day. Consequently, except when called by the president for special sessions, or when Congress itself set a different day, Congress convened in regular session each December, until the passage of the Twentieth Amendment in 1933.

The December date resulted in a long and short session. The first (long) session would meet in December of an odd-numbered year and continue into the next year, usually adjourning some time the next summer. The second (short) session began in December of an even-numbered year and continued through March 3 of the next year, when its term ran out. It also became customary for the Senate to meet in brief special session on March 4 or March 5, especially in years when a new president was inaugurated, to act on presidential nominations.

To illustrate with an example of a typical Congress, the Twenty-ninth (1845–1847): President James K. Polk, a Democrat, was inaugurated on March 4, 1845. The Senate met in special session from March 4 to March 20 to confirm Polk's cabinet and other appointments. Then the first regular session convened December 1, 1845, working until August 10, 1846, when it adjourned. The second, a short session, lasted from December 7, 1846, through March 3, 1847.

Since it was not clear whether terms of members of Congress ended at midnight March 3 or noon March 4, the custom evolved of extending the legislative day of March 3, in odd-numbered years, to noon March 4.

### The Twentieth Amendment

The political consequence of the short session was to encourage filibusters and other delaying tactics by members determined to block legislation that would die upon the automatic adjournment of Congress on March 3. Moreover, the Congresses that met in short session always included a substantial number of "lame-duck" members who had been defeated at the polls, yet were able quite often to determine the legislative outcome of the session.

Dissatisfaction with the short session began to mount after 1900. During the administration of President Woodrow Wilson (1913–1921), each of four such sessions ended with a Senate filibuster and the loss of important bills, including several funding bills. Sen. George W. Norris, R-Neb. (1913–1943), became the leading advocate of a constitutional amendment to abolish the short session by starting the terms of Congress and the president in January instead of March. The Senate approved the Norris amendment five times during the 1920s, only to see it blocked in the House each time. It was finally approved by both

chambers in 1932 and became the Twentieth Amendment upon ratification by the thirty-sixth state in 1933.

The amendment provided that the terms of senators and representatives would begin and end at noon on the third day of January of the year following the election. However, according to the *Senate Manual* (2000 edition, p. 997), "In view of the impracticality of dealing with split days,... it has been the long established practice for payment of salaries, computation of allowances and recording of service to credit a Member for the full day of the third of January he takes office and consider his term as ended at the close of business on the second of January six years later." In the list of senators in this volume in Chapter 25, dates of service are shown as beginning on January 3 and ending on January 3.

The Twentieth Amendment also established noon January 20 as the day on which the president and vice president take office. It provided also that Congress should meet annually on January 3, "unless they shall by law appoint a different day." The second session of the Seventy-third Congress was the first to convene on the new date, January 3, 1934. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the first president and John N. Garner the first vice president to be inaugurated on January 20, at the start of their second terms in 1937.

The amendment was intended to permit Congress to extend its first session for as long as necessary and to complete the work of its second session before the next election, thereby obviating legislation by a lame-duck body.

## THE MODERN SENATE

The Senate is often called the nation's most exclusive club, even though the House of Representatives has equal power. One reason for the Senate's greater prestige is its smaller size. Out of a nation of more than 280 million (as of the 2000 census), only 100 men and women are senators at any one time compared with 435 representatives. A state's two senators each represent the entire state, while all but the least populated states are carved into multiple House districts. As a result of the Senate's size and an individual's greater opportunity to affect legislation, there is often intense competition and there are hefty expenditures to capture a seat.

In the 2000 congressional elections, former Wall Street financier Jon Corzine set a record for a Senate race by spending more than \$60 million to win his contest in New Jersey. Nearly all of the money came out of Corzine's pocket. In neighboring New York, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, a Democrat, and Republican Rep. Rick A. Lazio combined to spend roughly \$70 million in a race that Clinton won. In 2004 the Senate candidates in South Dakota—Democratic incumbent Tom Daschle and Republican John Thune—combined to spend nearly \$35 million in a state with less than 5 percent of the population of New York.





*In November 2008 Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid of Nevada stands on Capitol Hill with the following newly-elected Democratic senators: Jeanne Shaheen, D-N.H., Jeff Merkley, D-Ore., Tom Udall, D-N.M., Mark Warner, D-Va., Kay Hagan, D-N.C., and Mark Udall, D-Colo.*

Four years later, the Senate race in Minnesota was the most expensive in the country, with Republican incumbent Norm Coleman and Democratic challenger Al Franken spending a combined \$50 million in a remarkably close race that was not settled until June 30, 2009. In the November 2008 voting, in which 2.9 million ballots were cast, the difference between the two candidates was barely 200 votes. A statewide hand recount of ballots in 2009 gave Franken a lead of 312 votes. Coleman disputed the outcome in legal action, contending that some ballots were improperly excluded in the recount. His challenge eventually reached the Minnesota supreme court, which on June 30 ruled unanimously, 5–0, that Franken had won the contest by that vote margin. Coleman conceded later that day and the Minnesota governor quickly signed the election certificate for Franken. News reports said the total recount bill came to more than \$11 million.

Altogether, in 2008, nine Senate candidates ran campaigns that cost more than \$10 million. Six of these candidates won, three lost. Those numbers underscore the fact that senators tend to be more vulnerable at the ballot box than House members. Thirty incumbent senators ran for reelection in 2008. Five of those were defeated, meaning

that incumbents had a reelection rate of 83.3 percent. In 2006 Senate incumbents had a reelection rate of 79 percent. In contrast, the reelection rate for House incumbents was 95 percent in 2008 and 94 percent in 2006. In 2008 Mitch McConnell, the Republican Senate minority leader, won a heated contest by a margin of just 6 percent. Four years earlier, Daschle, the Democratic Senate minority leader, narrowly lost.

That disparity between the reelection rates in each chamber is not unusual. In more than half of the elections from 1968 through 2008, at least 95 percent of all House incumbents seeking reelection were victorious. But in that same time period, the Senate reelection rate topped 95 percent in just two elections (1990 and 2004) and it often fell below 75 percent. The latter was the case particularly in the volatile period from 1968 through 1980, when the political waters were roiled by the Vietnam War, Watergate, and the Iran hostage crisis.

In just more than a quarter century, from 1980 to 2008, partisan control of the Senate changed six times. In 1980 the strong showing of Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan helped the GOP pick up a net of twelve Senate seats and wrest control of the upper chamber from



the Democrats for the first time in twenty-six years. But in the midterm election of 1986, without Reagan on the ballot, Democrats regained control, picking up a net of eight seats and ousting many of the Senate freshmen who had been elected with Reagan's help six years earlier.

In 1994 the tide turned again in favor of the Republicans, as they picked up a net of nine seats (including the switch of Democratic incumbent Richard C. Shelby to the GOP the day after the election). Unlike the GOP's success in 1980, though, which was basically nationwide, the party's Senate gains in 1994 and the decade that followed were largely concentrated in the South. In fact, without their advantage in the South, Republicans would not have held either chamber.

Republicans were able to maintain a clear-cut majority in the Senate from 1994 until the end of the century. But in the election of 2000, Democrats gained a net of four seats to produce a 50–50 tie. It was the first partisan deadlock in the Senate since the election of 1880 and created several unusual situations. Since the 107th Congress convened on January 3, 2001, when there was still a Democratic vice president (Al Gore) to cast the tie-breaking vote, Democrats were in nominal control of the Senate for the first seventeen days. When the new GOP administration was sworn in January 20, and Republican vice president Dick Cheney took his seat as the presiding officer who could cast a tie-breaking vote if necessary, Senate Republicans regained the upper hand. Yet with such a tenuous advantage, they entered into a unique power-sharing arrangement with the Democrats, which resulted in the two parties evenly dividing membership on committees as well as agreeing to committee staffs and budgets of equal size. Republicans, though, chaired the committees.

This unusual situation lasted less than half the year. In June 2001 a Republican moderate, Sen. James Jeffords of Vermont, decided to leave the Republican Party, become an independent, and to caucus with the Democrats. Jeffords said he was no longer comfortable with the GOP's increasingly conservative stand on many issues, and his switch gave the Democrats a 51–49 margin that allowed them to organize the chamber, including taking over the chairs of committees and setting the legislative agenda.

Republicans regained control of the Senate by a 51–49 margin in the midterm elections of 2002, the first time the president's party won back the upper chamber in a midterm election since the popular election of senators was initiated in 1913. Republicans were able to expand their advantage in 2004, capturing five open Democratic Senate seats in the South that helped push their Senate majority to fifty-five seats.

But the Democrats returned to power in 2006 and 2008. The Democratic pickups in those years took place in every region of the country, including the South, where in 2008 Democrats defeated Republican incumbents in Virginia



*On April 28, 2009, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania switched parties. With two independent senators caucusing with the Democrats, this boosted the total on the democratic side to fifty-nine. When Al Franken was sworn in as the newly-elected Democratic senator from Minnesota on July 7, 2009, the total reached sixty, the number of votes needed to halt a filibuster.*

and North Carolina. The Democratic comeback started in 2006, when the defeat of six Republican incumbents produced a 49–49 tie in the Senate and enabled the Democrats, with the support of two independents, to establish a thin working majority of 51–49.

Two years later, with the economy sinking and voters rallying to Democratic presidential candidate Barack Obama, the Democrats ousted five more Republican incumbents and picked up three open seats. With the continued support of two independents, Democrats had a working majority of 58–41, with the Minnesota contest unresolved as the 111th Congress got underway. That number expanded to fifty-nine Democrats to forty Republicans on April 28, 2009, when Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania switched from the GOP to become a Democrat. His defection was especially important because the Democrats were one away from sixty votes—the number a majority party needs to halt filibusters being conducted by the minority. The Democratic number reached sixty when Franken was declared the Minnesota winner on June 30, 2009. Observers noted, however, that the theoretical filibuster-proof majority might be illusory because senators are notoriously independent and because two senior Democrats—Edward M. Kennedy, Mass., and Robert C. Byrd, W. Va.—were often absent because of health reasons; Kennedy died Aug. 25, 2009, from brain cancer.

Arlen Specter's party switch did not come as a complete surprise to Senate observers. Up until 1965, Specter was a Democrat, and while he had been in the Senate since 1981

as a Republican, he faced a difficult primary challenge for reelection in 2010, a race that many analysts thought he would lose to a conservative challenger. Specter candidly said he was switching because he doubted he could win a primary dominated by conservative Republican voters in Pennsylvania. He also noted that the Republican Party had moved away from his long-held moderate, and sometimes liberal, beliefs. When still a Republican, Specter had a reputation as a fiercely independent member of the GOP caucus who often went against Republican leaders. On switching he warned he would not be an automatic sixtieth vote for the Democrats.

Throughout its history, the Senate has been an almost exclusive preserve of white males. But the chamber has been slowly evolving to better reflect the diverse demographic face of America. In 2004 two Hispanic senators were elected after three decades without any Hispanics in the chamber, and Barack Obama was only the third African American senator elected since Reconstruction. Meanwhile, the number of women senators, never more than two at the same time until 1993, had risen to seventeen by the start of the 111th Congress in 2009. Also that year, both senators from California, Maine, and Washington were women.



# U.S. Senators, 1789–2009

**T**HIS CHAPTER contains a listing of United States senators who served from March 4, 1789, through September 10, 2009—from the First Congress to 111th Congress. Arranged alphabetically by state, the lists provide the name, political affiliation, and dates of service of each senator in chronological order within each class. (See “Senate’s Three Classes,” p. 1393.)

The primary source for the names, classes, and dates of service of senators is *American Political Leaders, 1789–2005* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2005); *America Votes 27* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2007); and *America Votes 28* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2009).

## Party Affiliation

Determinations of senators’ party affiliations were based on three sources. From 1913, when the Seventeenth Amendment established popular election of senators, to 1972 party designations were taken from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) popular vote returns (see pp. 1434–1471). However, if a senator was elected in any one election with the support of more than one political party, only the major party is indicated in the listing. For example, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York, who in 1964 was the nominee of both the Democratic and Liberal parties, appears as a Democrat (D).

Also from 1913 on, whenever senators switched parties during their period of service, each party is listed even if the senator was not formally elected as a nominee of the new party. For example, Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon (1945–1969) is listed as a Republican, Independent, and Democrat (R, I, D). He was elected twice as a Republican in 1944 and 1950, left that party in 1952 and called himself an Independent until 1955, and then became a Democrat. He was reelected as a Democrat in 1956 and 1962. (See “Political Party Abbreviations,” p. 1772, in *Reference Materials*.)

For the period before popular election of senators (1789–1913), party affiliations were taken from the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774–1996 and the Dictionary of American Biography*, 20 volumes (New York: Scribner’s, 1928–1958). Because political parties did not formally exist in the early years of the Republic, classification of

senators by party during this period can be difficult or misleading. In cases where party affiliation was not appropriate or could not be determined, no party designation appears.

Except where otherwise noted, senators were elected to office by state legislatures or, after ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913, by popular vote.

Footnotes have been used to indicate the following circumstances:

- The appointment of a senator by the governor of his state to fill an unexpired term. In such cases the service of an appointee ended at the expiration of the six-year term, or when a new senator was elected, or after the recess of the state legislature. (See box, *Senate Appointments and Special Elections*, p. 1390.) In many cases, the appointee was elected to the Senate while serving there by appointment. In these cases, the footnote states that the senator was appointed and “subsequently elected.”
- The death or resignation of a senator before the expiration of the term for which he or she was elected or appointed. In a number of instances, retiring or defeated senators resigned shortly before the start of a new congressional session. This enabled the succeeding senator to take office early by appointment, thereby giving the person seniority over other newly elected senators. The practice has become less common in the modern era due to changes in seniority rules. Resignations are footnoted but subsequent appointments are not. However, the dates of service shown in the main listing account for the complete period served.
- The expulsion of a senator by the Senate, and certain cases of disputed elections. Information on these was obtained from *Senate Election, Expulsion and Censure Cases* (S Doc 92-7), a publication prepared in 1972 by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee.
- A change in political party affiliation by a senator, if it could be determined that the senator was elected or appointed as a member of one political party but was subsequently reelected as a nominee of a different party.





# United States Senators, 1789–2009

## ALABAMA

(Became a state Dec. 14, 1819)

### Class 2

Senators	Dates of Service	
William R. King (D-R, D) <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 14, 1819	April 15, 1844
Dixon H. Lewis (D) <sup>2</sup>	April 22, 1844	Oct. 25, 1848
Benjamin Fitzpatrick (D) <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 25, 1848	Nov. 30, 1849
Jeremiah Clemens (D)	Nov. 30, 1849	March 3, 1853
Clement Claiborne Clay Jr. (D) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1853	March 14, 1861
Willard Warner (R)	July 25, 1868	March 3, 1871
George Goldthwaite (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
John T. Morgan (D) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1877	June 11, 1907
John H. Bankhead (D) <sup>7</sup>	June 18, 1907	March 1, 1920
Braxton B. Comer (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 5, 1920	Nov. 2, 1920
J. Thomas Heflin (D)	Nov. 2, 1920	March 3, 1931
John H. Bankhead II (D) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1931	June 12, 1946
George R. Swift (D) <sup>10</sup>	June 15, 1946	Nov. 5, 1946
John Sparkman (D)	Nov. 6, 1946	Jan. 3, 1979
Howell Heflin (D)	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 3, 1997
Jeff Sessions (R)	Jan. 3, 1997	

### Class 3

John W. Walker (D-R) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 14, 1819	Dec. 12, 1822
William Kelly (D-R)	Dec. 12, 1822	March 3, 1825
Henry H. Chambers (D-R) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1825	Jan. 25, 1826
Israel Pickens (D-R) <sup>13</sup>	Feb. 17, 1826	Nov. 27, 1826
John McKinley (D-R, D)	Nov. 27, 1826	March 3, 1831
Gabriel Moore (D)	March 4, 1831	March 3, 1837
John McKinley (D) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1837	April 22, 1837
Clement Comer Clay (D) <sup>15</sup>	June 19, 1837	Nov. 15, 1841
Arthur P. Bagby (D) <sup>16</sup>	Nov. 24, 1841	June 16, 1848
William R. King (D) <sup>17</sup>	July 1, 1848	Dec. 20, 1852
Benjamin Fitzpatrick (D) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 14, 1853	Jan. 21, 1861
George E. Spencer (R)	July 25, 1868	March 3, 1879
George S. Houston (D) <sup>19</sup>	March 4, 1879	Dec. 31, 1879
Luke Pryor (D) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 7, 1880	Nov. 23, 1880
James L. Pugh (D)	Nov. 24, 1880	March 3, 1897
Edmund W. Pettus (D) <sup>21</sup>	March 4, 1897	July 27, 1907
Joseph F. Johnston (D) <sup>22</sup>	Aug. 6, 1907	Aug. 8, 1913
Francis S. White (D)	May 11, 1914	March 3, 1915
Oscar W. Underwood (D)	March 4, 1915	March 3, 1927
Hugo Black (D) <sup>23</sup>	March 4, 1927	Aug. 19, 1937
Dixie Bibb Graves (D) <sup>24</sup>	Aug. 20, 1937	Jan. 10, 1938
Lister Hill (D) <sup>25</sup>	Jan. 11, 1938	Jan. 3, 1969
James B. Allen (D) <sup>26</sup>	Jan. 3, 1969	June 1, 1978
Maryon Pittman Allen (D) <sup>27</sup>	June 8, 1978	Nov. 7, 1978
Donald W. Stewart (D) <sup>28</sup>	Nov. 8, 1978	Jan. 1, 1981
Jeremiah Denton (R)	Jan. 2, 1981	Jan. 3, 1987
Richard C. Shelby (D, R) <sup>29</sup>	Jan. 3, 1987	

### Alabama

1. Resigned April 15, 1844.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Oct. 25, 1848.

3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
4. Seat declared vacant March 14, 1861. Vacancy lasted until July 25, 1868, because of Civil War.
5. Not sworn in until Jan. 15, 1872, because of protest.
6. Died June 11, 1907.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died March 1, 1920.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
9. Died June 12, 1946.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Nov. 5, 1946.
11. Resigned Dec. 12, 1822.
12. Died Jan. 25, 1826.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
14. Resigned April 22, 1837.
15. Resigned Nov. 15, 1841.
16. Resigned June 16, 1848.
17. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Dec. 20, 1852, having been elected vice president of the United States.
18. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Withdrew from Senate Jan. 21, 1861, because of Civil War. Seat remained vacant until July 25, 1868.
19. Died Dec. 31, 1879.
20. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
21. Died July 27, 1907.
22. Died Aug. 8, 1913.
23. Resigned Aug. 19, 1937.
24. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Jan. 10, 1938.
25. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
26. Died June 1, 1978.
27. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
28. Resigned Jan. 1, 1981.
29. Elected as a Democrat in 1986 and 1992. Shelby became a Republican on Nov. 9, 1994.

## ALASKA

(Became a state Jan. 3, 1959)

### Class 2

Senators	Dates of Service	
E.L. Bartlett (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 3, 1959	Dec. 11, 1968
Ted Stevens (R) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 24, 1968	Jan. 3, 2009
Mark Begich (D)	Jan. 3, 2009	

### Class 3

Ernest Gruening (D)	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 3, 1969
Mike Gravel (D)	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 3, 1981
Frank H. Murkowski (R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 3, 1981	Dec. 2, 2002
Lisa Murkowski (R) <sup>4</sup>	Dec. 20, 2002	

### Alaska

1. Died Dec. 11, 1968.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
3. Resigned, having been elected governor of Alaska.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Elected in 2004.

## ARIZONA

(Became a state Feb. 14, 1912)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
Henry Fountain Ashurst (D)	March 27, 1912	Jan. 3, 1941
Ernest W. McFarland (D)	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1953

Barry Goldwater (R)	Jan. 3, 1953	Jan. 3, 1965
Paul J. Fannin (R)	Jan. 3, 1965	Jan. 3, 1977
Dennis DeConcini (D)	Jan. 3, 1977	Jan. 3, 1995
Jon Kyl (R)	Jan. 3, 1995	

**Class 3**

Marcus A. Smith (D)	March 27, 1912	March 3, 1921
Ralph H. Cameron (R)	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1927
Carl Hayden (D)	March 4, 1927	Jan. 3, 1969
Barry Goldwater (R)	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 3, 1987
John McCain (R)	Jan. 3, 1987	

**ARKANSAS**

(Became a state June 15, 1836)

**Class 2**

Senators	Dates of Service	
William S. Fulton (D) <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 18, 1836	Aug. 15, 1844
Chester Ashley (D) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 8, 1844	April 29, 1848
William K. Sebastian (D) <sup>3</sup>	May 12, 1848	July 11, 1861
Alexander McDonald (R)	June 23, 1868	March 3, 1871
Powell Clayton (R)	March 14, 1871	March 3, 1877
Augustus H. Garland (D) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1877	March 6, 1885
James H. Berry (D)	March 20, 1885	March 3, 1907
Jeff Davis (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1907	Jan. 3, 1913
John N. Heiskell (D) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 29, 1913
William M. Kavanaugh (D)	Jan. 29, 1913	March 3, 1913
Joseph T. Robinson (D) <sup>7</sup>	March 10, 1913	July 14, 1937
John E. Miller (D) <sup>8</sup>	Nov. 15, 1937	March 31, 1941
Lloyd Spencer (D) <sup>9</sup>	April 1, 1941	Jan. 3, 1943
John L. McClellan (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 3, 1943	Nov. 28, 1977
Kaneaster Hodges Jr. (D) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 10, 1977	Jan. 3, 1979
David Pryor (D)	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 3, 1997
Tim Hutchinson (R)	Jan. 3, 1997	Jan. 3, 2003
Mark Pryor (D)	Jan. 7, 2003	

**Class 3**

Ambrose H. Sevier (D) <sup>12</sup>	Sept. 18, 1836	March 15, 1848
Solon Borland (D) <sup>13</sup>	March 30, 1848	April 3, 1853
Robert W. Johnson (D) <sup>14</sup>	July 6, 1853	March 3, 1861
Charles B. Mitchel (D) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1861	July 11, 1861
Benjamin F. Rice (R)	June 23, 1868	March 3, 1873
Stephen W. Dorsey (R)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1879
James D. Walker (D)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1885
James K. Jones (D)	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1903
James P. Clarke (D) <sup>16</sup>	March 4, 1903	Oct. 1, 1916
William F. Kirby (D)	Nov. 8, 1916	March 2, 1921
Thaddeus H. Caraway (D) <sup>17</sup>	March 4, 1921	Nov. 6, 1931
Hattie W. Caraway (D) <sup>18</sup>	Nov. 13, 1931	Jan. 3, 1945
J. William Fulbright (D) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 3, 1945	Dec. 31, 1974
Dale Bumpers (D)	Jan. 3, 1975	Jan. 3, 1999
Blanche Lincoln (D)	Jan. 3, 1999	

**Arkansas**

1. Died Aug. 15, 1844.
2. Died April 29, 1848.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Expelled July 11, 1861. Seat remained vacant until June 23, 1868, because of Civil War.
4. Resigned March 6, 1885.
5. Died Jan. 3, 1913.

6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Died July 14, 1937.
8. Resigned March 31, 1941.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
10. Died Nov. 28, 1977.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
12. Resigned March 15, 1848.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned April 3, 1853.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
15. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy until June 23, 1868, because of Civil War.
16. Died Oct. 1, 1916.
17. Died Nov. 6, 1931.
18. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
19. Resigned Dec. 31, 1974.

**CALIFORNIA**

(Became a state Sept. 9, 1850)

**Class 1**

Senators	Dates of Service	
John C. Frémont (D)	Sept. 9, 1850	March 3, 1851
John B. Weller (D)	Jan. 30, 1852	March 3, 1857
David C. Broderick (D) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1857	Sept. 16, 1859
Henry P. Haun (D) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 3, 1859	March 4, 1860
Milton S. Latham (D)	March 5, 1860	March 3, 1863
John Conness (UN R)	March 4, 1863	March 3, 1869
Eugene Casserly (D) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1869	Nov. 29, 1873
John S. Hager (A-MON D)	Dec. 23, 1873	March 3, 1875
Newton Booth (A-MONOPT)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
John F. Miller (R) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1881	March 8, 1886
George Hearst (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 23, 1886	Aug. 4, 1886
Abram P. Williams (R)	Aug. 4, 1886	March 3, 1887
George Hearst (D) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1887	Feb. 28, 1891
Charles N. Felton (R)	March 19, 1891	March 3, 1893
Stephen M. White (D)	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1899
Thomas R. Bard (R)	Feb. 7, 1900	March 3, 1905
Frank P. Flint (R)	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
John D. Works (R)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Hiram W. Johnson (R) <sup>7</sup>	April 2, 1917	Aug. 6, 1945
William F. Knowland (R) <sup>8</sup>	Aug. 26, 1945	Jan. 3, 1959
Clair Engle (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 3, 1959	July 30, 1964
Pierre Salinger (D) <sup>10</sup>	Aug. 4, 1964	Dec. 31, 1964
George Murphy (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 1, 1965	Jan. 2, 1971
John V. Tunney (D) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 2, 1971	Jan. 1, 1977
S. I. Hayakawa (R)	Jan. 2, 1977	Jan. 2, 1983
Pete Wilson (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 3, 1983	Jan. 7, 1991
John Seymour (R) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 10, 1991	Nov. 3, 1992
Dianne Feinstein (D)	Nov. 10, 1992	

**Class 3**

William M. Gwin (D)	Sept. 9, 1850	March 3, 1855
William M. Gwin (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 13, 1857	March 3, 1861
James A. McDougall (D)	March 4, 1861	March 3, 1867
Cornelius Cole (R)	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1873
Aaron A. Sargent (R)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1879
James T. Farley (D)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1885
Leland Stanford (R) <sup>16</sup>	March 4, 1885	June 21, 1893
George C. Perkins (R) <sup>17</sup>	July 26, 1893	March 3, 1915
James D. Phelan (D)	March 4, 1915	March 3, 1921
Samuel M. Shortridge (R)	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1933



William Gibbs McAdoo (D) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1933	Nov. 8, 1938
Thomas M. Storke (D) <sup>19</sup>	Nov. 9, 1938	Jan. 3, 1939
Sheridan Downey (D) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 3, 1939	Nov. 30, 1950
Richard M. Nixon (R) <sup>21</sup>	Dec. 4, 1950	Jan. 1, 1953
Thomas H. Kuchel (R) <sup>22</sup>	Jan. 2, 1953	Jan. 2, 1969
Alan Cranston (D)	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 3, 1993
Barbara Boxer (D)	Jan. 3, 1993	

#### California

1. Died Sept. 16, 1859.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Resigned Nov. 29, 1873.
4. Died March 8, 1886.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
6. Died Feb. 28, 1891.
7. Died Aug. 6, 1945.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
9. Died July 30, 1964.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Dec. 31, 1964.
11. Resigned Jan. 2, 1971.
12. Resigned Jan. 1, 1977.
13. Resigned Jan. 7, 1991, having been elected governor.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Nov. 3, 1992.
15. Vacancy from March 4, 1855, to Jan. 12, 1857, because of failure of legislature to elect.
16. Died June 21, 1893.
17. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
18. Resigned Nov. 8, 1938.
19. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
20. Resigned Nov. 30, 1950.
21. Resigned Jan. 1, 1953, having been elected U.S. vice president.
22. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

Rice W. Means (R)	Dec. 1, 1924	March 3, 1927
Charles W. Waterman (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1927	Aug. 27, 1932
Walter Walker (D) <sup>8</sup>	Sept. 26, 1932	Dec. 6, 1932
Karl C. Schuyler (R)	Dec. 7, 1932	March 3, 1933
Alva B. Adams (D) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1933	Dec. 1, 1941
Eugene D. Millikin (R) <sup>10</sup>	Dec. 20, 1941	Jan. 3, 1957
John A. Carroll (D)	Jan. 3, 1957	Jan. 3, 1963
Peter H. Dominick (R)	Jan. 3, 1963	Jan. 3, 1975
Gary Hart (D)	Jan. 3, 1975	Jan. 3, 1987
Timothy E. Wirth (D)	Jan. 3, 1987	Jan. 3, 1993
Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D, R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 3, 1993	Jan. 3, 2005
Ken Salazar (D) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 4, 2005	Jan. 21, 2009
Michael Bennet (D) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 22, 2009	

#### Colorado

1. Resigned April 17, 1882.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Elected as a Republican in 1885 and 1891, an Independent Silver Republican in 1897 and a Democrat in 1903.
4. Died Jan. 11, 1911. Vacancy until Jan. 15, 1913, because of failure of legislature to elect.
5. Died March 24, 1923.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Died Aug. 27, 1932.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
9. Died Dec. 1, 1941.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
11. Elected as a Democrat in 1992. Campbell became a Republican on March 3, 1995.
12. Resigned Jan. 21, 2009, to become secretary of the interior.
13. Appointed by governor Jan. 3, 2009 to fill vacancy.

## COLORADO

(Became a state Aug. 1, 1876)

### Class 2

Senators	Dates of Service	
Henry M. Teller (R) <sup>1</sup>	Nov. 15, 1876	April 17, 1882
George M. Chilcott (R) <sup>2</sup>	April 17, 1882	Jan. 27, 1883
Horace A.W. Tabor (R)	Jan. 27, 1883	March 3, 1883
Thomas M. Bowen (R)	March 4, 1883	March 3, 1889
Edward O. Wolcott (R)	March 4, 1889	March 3, 1901
Thomas M. Patterson (D)	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1907
Simon Guggenheim (R)	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
John F. Shafrath (D)	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1919
Lawrence C. Phipps (R)	March 4, 1919	March 3, 1931
Edward P. Costigan (D)	March 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1937
Edwin C. Johnson (D)	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1955
Gordon Allott (R)	Jan. 3, 1955	Jan. 3, 1973
Floyd K. Haskell (D)	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 3, 1979
William L. Armstrong (R)	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 3, 1991
Hank Brown (R)	Jan. 3, 1991	Jan. 3, 1997
Wayne Allard (R)	Jan. 3, 1997	Jan. 3, 2009
Mark Udall (D)	Jan. 3, 2009	

### Class 3

Jerome B. Chaffee (R)	Nov. 15, 1876	March 3, 1879
Nathaniel P. Hill (R)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1885
Henry M. Teller (R, I SIL R, D) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1909
Charles J. Hughes Jr. (D) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1909	Jan. 11, 1911
Charles S. Thomas (D)	Jan. 15, 1913	March 3, 1921
Samuel D. Nicholson (R) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1921	March 24, 1923
Alva B. Adams (D) <sup>6</sup>	May 17, 1923	Nov. 30, 1924

## CONNECTICUT

(Ratified the Constitution Jan. 9, 1788)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
Oliver Ellsworth (FED) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1789	March 8, 1796
James Hillhouse (FED) <sup>2</sup>	May 12, 1796	May 10, 1810
Samuel W. Dana (FED)	May 10, 1810	March 3, 1821
Elijah Boardman (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1821	Aug. 18, 1823
Henry W. Edwards (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Oct. 8, 1823	March 3, 1827
Samuel A. Foote (D-R)	March 4, 1827	March 3, 1833
Nathan Smith (W) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1833	Dec. 6, 1835
John M. Niles (D) <sup>6</sup>	Dec. 14, 1835	March 3, 1839
Thaddeus Betts (W) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1839	April 7, 1840
Jabez W. Huntington (W) <sup>8</sup>	May 4, 1840	Nov. 2, 1847
Roger S. Baldwin (W) <sup>9</sup>	Nov. 11, 1847	March 3, 1851
Isaac Toucey (D) <sup>10</sup>	May 12, 1852	March 3, 1857
James Dixon (R)	March 4, 1857	March 3, 1869
William A. Buckingham (R) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1869	Feb. 5, 1875
William W. Eaton (D) <sup>12</sup>	Feb. 5, 1875	March 3, 1881
Joseph R. Hawley (R)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1905
Morgan G. Bulkeley (R)	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
George P. McLean (R)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1929
Frederic C. Walcott (R)	March 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935
Francis Maloney (D) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 16, 1945
Thomas C. Hart (R) <sup>14</sup>	Feb. 15, 1945	Nov. 5, 1946
Raymond E. Baldwin (R) <sup>15</sup>	Dec. 27, 1946	Dec. 17, 1949
William Benton (D) <sup>16</sup>	Dec. 17, 1949	Jan. 3, 1953
William A. Purtell (R)	Jan. 3, 1953	Jan. 3, 1959

Thomas J. Dodd (D)	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 3, 1971
Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)	Jan. 3, 1971	Jan. 3, 1989
Joseph I. Lieberman (D, I) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 3, 1989	

**Class 3**

William S. Johnson <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1789	March 4, 1791
Roger Sherman <sup>19</sup>	June 13, 1791	July 23, 1793
Stephen M. Mitchell	Dec. 2, 1793	March 3, 1795
Jonathan Trumbull <sup>20</sup>	March 4, 1795	June 10, 1796
Uriah Tracy (FED) <sup>21</sup>	Oct. 13, 1796	July 19, 1807
Chauncey Goodrich (FED) <sup>22</sup>	Oct. 25, 1807	May 1813
David Daggett (FED)	May 13, 1813	March 3, 1819
James Lanman (D-R)	March 4, 1819	March 3, 1825
Calvin Willey (D-R)	May 4, 1825	March 3, 1831
Gideon Tomlinson (D)	March 4, 1831	March 3, 1837
Perry Smith (D)	March 4, 1837	March 3, 1843
John M. Niles (D)	March 4, 1843	March 3, 1849
Truman Smith (W) <sup>23</sup>	March 4, 1849	May 24, 1854
Francis Gillette (F SOIL W)	May 25, 1854	March 3, 1855
Lafayette S. Foster (R)	March 4, 1855	March 3, 1867
Orris S. Ferry (R) <sup>24</sup>	March 4, 1867	Nov. 21, 1875
James E. English (D) <sup>25</sup>	Nov. 27, 1875	May 17, 1876
William H. Barnum (D)	May 17, 1876	March 3, 1879
Orville H. Platt (R) <sup>26</sup>	March 4, 1879	April 21, 1905
Frank B. Brandegee (R) <sup>27</sup>	May 10, 1905	Oct. 14, 1924
Hiram Bingham (R)	Dec. 17, 1924	March 3, 1933
Augustine Lonergan (D)	March 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939
John A. Danaher (R)	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1945
Brien McMahon (D) <sup>28</sup>	Jan. 3, 1945	July 28, 1952
William A. Purtell (R) <sup>29</sup>	Aug. 29, 1952	Nov. 4, 1952
Prescott Bush (R)	Nov. 5, 1952	Jan. 3, 1963
Abraham Ribicoff (D)	Jan. 3, 1963	Jan. 3, 1981
Christopher J. Dodd (D)	Jan. 3, 1981	

**Connecticut**

1. Resigned March 8, 1796.
2. Resigned June 10, 1810.
3. Died Aug. 18, 1823.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
5. Died Dec. 6, 1835.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
7. Died April 7, 1840.
8. Died Nov. 2, 1847.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
10. Vacant from March 4, 1851, to May 11, 1852, because of failure of governor to appoint.
11. Died Feb. 5, 1875.
12. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
13. Died Jan. 16, 1945.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
15. Resigned Dec. 17, 1949.
16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
17. Lieberman, originally elected as a Democrat, lost the 2006 Democratic primary to challenger Ted Lamont. Lieberman then became an independent and was reelected to the Senate on the ballot-line, Connecticut for Lieberman.
18. Resigned March 4, 1791.
19. Died July 23, 1793.
20. Resigned June 10, 1796.
21. Died July 19, 1807.
22. Resigned May 1813.
23. Resigned May 24, 1854.
24. Died Nov. 21, 1875.
25. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
26. Died April 21, 1905.
27. Died Oct. 14, 1924.
28. Died July 28, 1952.
29. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

**DELAWARE**

(Ratified the Constitution Dec. 7, 1787)

**Class 1**

Senators	Dates of Service	
George Read (FED) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1789	Sept. 18, 1793
Henry Latimer (FED) <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 7, 1795	Feb. 28, 1801
Samuel White (FED) <sup>3</sup>	Feb. 28, 1801	Nov. 4, 1809
Outerbridge Horsey (FED)	Jan. 12, 1810	March 3, 1821
Caesar A. Rodney (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 10, 1822	Jan. 29, 1823
Thomas Clayton (FED)	Jan. 8, 1824	March 3, 1827
Louis McLane (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1827	April 16, 1829
Arnold Naudain (NR) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 7, 1830	June 16, 1836
Richard H. Bayard (W) <sup>7</sup>	June 17, 1836	Sept. 19, 1839
Richard H. Bayard (W)	Jan. 12, 1841	March 3, 1845
John M. Clayton (W) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1845	Feb. 23, 1849
John Wales (W)	Feb. 23, 1849	March 3, 1851
James A. Bayard Jr. (W, D) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1851	Jan. 29, 1864
George Read Riddle (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 29, 1864	March 29, 1867
James A. Bayard Jr. (D) <sup>11</sup>	April 5, 1867	March 3, 1869
Thomas F. Bayard Sr. (D) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1869	March 6, 1885
George Gray (D)	March 18, 1885	March 3, 1899
L. Heisler Ball (R) <sup>13</sup>	March 2, 1903	March 3, 1905
Henry A. du Pont (R) <sup>14</sup>	June 13, 1906	March 3, 1917
Josiah O. Wolcott (D) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1917	July 2, 1921
T. Coleman du Pont (R) <sup>16</sup>	July 7, 1921	Nov. 6, 1922
Thomas F. Bayard Jr. (D)	Nov. 7, 1922	March 3, 1929
John G. Townsend Jr. (R)	March 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1941
James M. Tunnell (D)	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947
John J. Williams (R) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 3, 1947	Dec. 31, 1970
William V. Roth Jr. (R)	Jan. 1, 1971	Jan. 3, 2001
Thomas R. Carper (D)	Jan. 3, 2001	

**Class 2**

Richard Bassett (FED)	March 4, 1789	March 3, 1793
John Vining (FED) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1793	Jan. 19, 1798
Joshua Clayton (FED) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 19, 1798	Aug. 11, 1798
William Hill Wells (FED) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 17, 1799	Nov. 6, 1804
James A. Bayard Sr. (FED) <sup>21</sup>	Nov. 13, 1804	March 3, 1813
William Hill Wells (FED)	May 28, 1813	March 3, 1817
Nicholas Van Dyke (FED) <sup>22</sup>	March 4, 1817	May 21, 1826
Daniel Rodney (FED) <sup>23</sup>	Nov. 8, 1826	Jan. 12, 1827
Henry M. Ridgeley	Jan. 12, 1827	March 3, 1829
John M. Clayton (NR, W) <sup>24</sup>	March 4, 1829	Dec. 29, 1836
Thomas Clayton (W)	Jan. 9, 1837	March 3, 1847
Presley Spruance (W)	March 4, 1847	March 3, 1853
John M. Clayton (W) <sup>25</sup>	March 4, 1853	Nov. 9, 1856
Joseph P. Comegys (W) <sup>26</sup>	Nov. 19, 1856	Jan. 14, 1857
Martin W. Bates (D)	Jan. 14, 1857	March 3, 1859
Willard Saulsbury Sr. (D)	March 4, 1859	March 3, 1871
Eli Saulsbury (D)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1889
Anthony Higgins (R)	March 4, 1889	March 3, 1895
Richard R. Kenney (D) <sup>27</sup>	Jan. 19, 1897	March 3, 1901
James F. Allee (R) <sup>28</sup>	March 2, 1903	March 3, 1907
Harry A. Richardson (R)	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
Willard Saulsbury Jr. (D)	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1919
L. Heisler Ball (R)	March 4, 1919	March 3, 1925





T. Coleman du Pont (R) <sup>29</sup>	March 4, 1925	Dec. 9, 1928
Daniel O. Hastings (R) <sup>30</sup>	Dec. 10, 1928	Jan. 3, 1937
James H. Hughes (D)	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943
C. Douglass Buck (R)	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949
J. Allen Frear Jr. (D)	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 3, 1961
J. Caleb Boggs (R)	Jan. 3, 1961	Jan. 3, 1973
Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D) <sup>31</sup>	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 15, 2009
Edward E. Kaufman (D) <sup>32</sup>	Jan. 16, 2009	

#### Delaware

1. Resigned Sept. 18, 1793.
2. Resigned Feb. 28, 1801.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Nov. 4, 1809.
4. Resigned Jan. 29, 1823.
5. Resigned April 16, 1829.
6. Resigned June 16, 1836.
7. Resigned Sept. 19, 1839. Vacant until Jan. 12, 1841.
8. Resigned Feb. 23, 1849.
9. Resigned Jan. 29, 1864.
10. Died March 29, 1867.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
12. Resigned March 6, 1885.
13. Vacant until March 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.
14. Vacant until June 13, 1906, because of failure of legislature to elect.
15. Resigned July 2, 1921.
16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
17. Resigned Dec. 31, 1970.
18. Resigned Jan. 19, 1798.
19. Died Aug. 11, 1798.
20. Resigned Nov. 6, 1804.
21. Resigned March 3, 1813.
22. Died May 21, 1826.
23. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
24. Resigned Dec. 29, 1836.
25. Died Nov. 9, 1856.
26. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
27. Vacancy until Jan. 19, 1897, because of failure of legislature to elect.
28. Vacancy until March 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.
29. Resigned Dec. 9, 1928.
30. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
31. Resigned Jan. 15, 2009, having been elected U.S. vice president.
32. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

## FLORIDA

(Became a state March 3, 1845)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
David Levy Yulee (D)	July 1, 1845	March 3, 1851
Stephen R. Mallory (D) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1851	March 14, 1861
Adonijah S. Welch (R)	July 2, 1868	March 3, 1869
Abijah Gilbert (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1875
Charles W. Jones (D)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1887
Samuel Pasco (D) <sup>2</sup>	May 19, 1887	April 18, 1899
James P. Taliaferro (D) <sup>3</sup>	April 19, 1899	March 3, 1911
Nathan P. Bryan (D) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Park Trammell (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1917	May 8, 1936
Scott M. Loftin (D) <sup>6</sup>	May 26, 1936	Nov. 3, 1936
Charles O. Andrews (D) <sup>7</sup>	Nov. 4, 1936	Sept. 18, 1946
Spessard L. Holland (D) <sup>8</sup>	Sept. 25, 1946	Jan. 3, 1971
Lawton Chiles (D)	Jan. 3, 1971	Jan. 3, 1989
Connie Mack (R)	Jan. 3, 1989	Jan. 3, 2001
Bill Nelson (D)	Jan. 3, 2001	

### Class 3

James D. Westcott Jr. (D)	July 1, 1845	March 3, 1849
Jackson Morton (W)	March 4, 1849	March 3, 1855

David Levy Yulee (D) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1855	Jan. 21, 1861
Thomas W. Osborn (R)	June 30, 1868	March 3, 1873
Simon B. Conover (R)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1879
Wilkinson Call (D)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1897
Stephen R. Mallory (D) <sup>10</sup>	May 24, 1897	Dec. 23, 1907
William J. Bryan (D) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 26, 1907	March 22, 1908
William H. Milton (D) <sup>12</sup>	March 27, 1908	March 3, 1909
Duncan U. Fletcher (D) <sup>13</sup>	March 4, 1909	June 17, 1936
William L. Hill (D) <sup>14</sup>	July 1, 1936	Nov. 3, 1936
Claude Pepper (D)	Nov. 4, 1936	Jan. 3, 1951
George A. Smathers (D)	Jan. 3, 1951	Jan. 3, 1969
Edward J. Gurney (R) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 3, 1969	Dec. 31, 1974
Richard Stone (D) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 2, 1975	Dec. 31, 1980
Paula Hawkins (R)	Jan. 1, 1981	Jan. 2, 1987
Bob Graham (D)	Jan. 3, 1987	Jan. 3, 2005
Mel Martinez (R) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 4, 2005	Sept. 9, 2009
George LeMieux (R) <sup>18</sup>	Sept. 10, 2009	

#### Florida

1. Seat declared vacant March 14, 1861. Vacancy lasted until July 2, 1868, because of Civil War.
2. Pasco served continuously through this period, twice by appointment of the governor and twice by election.
3. Taliaferro served twice by election and once by appointment during his term of office.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
5. Died May 8, 1936.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Died Sept. 18, 1946.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
9. Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861, because of Civil War. Seat remained vacant until June 30, 1868.
10. Mallory served twice by election and once by appointment during his term of office. Died Dec. 23, 1907.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Died March 22, 1908.
12. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died June 17, 1936.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
15. Resigned Dec. 31, 1974.
16. Resigned Dec. 31, 1980.
17. Resigned Sept. 9, 2009.
18. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

## GEORGIA

(Ratified the Constitution Jan. 2, 1788)

### Class 2

Senators	Dates of Service	
William Few (D-R)	March 4, 1789	March 3, 1793
James Jackson (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1793	1795
George Walton <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 16, 1795	Feb. 20, 1796
Josiah Tattnall	Feb. 20, 1796	March 3, 1799
Abraham Baldwin (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1799	March 4, 1807
George Jones <sup>4</sup>	Aug. 27, 1807	Nov. 7, 1807
William H. Crawford (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	Nov. 7, 1807	March 23, 1813
William B. Bulloch (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	April 8, 1813	Nov. 6, 1813
William Wyatt Bibb (D-R) <sup>7</sup>	Nov. 6, 1813	Nov. 9, 1816
George M. Troup (D-R) <sup>8</sup>	Nov. 13, 1816	Sept. 23, 1818
John Forsyth (D-R) <sup>9</sup>	Nov. 23, 1818	Feb. 17, 1819
Freeman Walker (D-R) <sup>10</sup>	Nov. 6, 1819	Aug. 8, 1821
Nicholas Ware (D-R) <sup>11</sup>	Nov. 10, 1821	Sept. 7, 1824
Thomas W. Cobb (D-R) <sup>12</sup>	Nov. 4, 1824	1828
Oliver H. Prince (D-R)	Nov. 7, 1828	March 3, 1829
George M. Troup (D) <sup>13</sup>	March 4, 1829	March 2, 1833



John Pendleton King (D) <sup>14</sup>	Nov. 21, 1833	Nov. 1, 1837
Wilson Lumpkin (D)	Nov. 22, 1837	March 3, 1841
John M. Berrien (W) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1841	May 1845
John M. Berrien (W)	Nov. 14, 1845	March 3, 1847
John M. Berrien (W) <sup>16</sup>	Nov. 13, 1847	May 28, 1852
Robert M. Charlton <sup>17</sup>	May 31, 1852	March 3, 1853
Robert Toombs (D) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1853	March 14, 1861
Homer V.M. Miller (D)	Feb. 24, 1871	March 3, 1871
Thomas M. Norwood (D)	Nov. 14, 1871	March 3, 1877
Benjamin H. Hill (D) <sup>19</sup>	March 4, 1877	Aug. 16, 1882
Pope Barrow (D)	Nov. 15, 1882	March 3, 1883
Alfred H. Colquitt (D) <sup>20</sup>	March 4, 1883	March 26, 1894
Patrick Walsh (D) <sup>21</sup>	April 2, 1894	March 3, 1895
Augustus O. Bacon (D) <sup>22</sup>	March 4, 1895	Feb. 14, 1914
William S. West (D) <sup>23</sup>	March 2, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914
Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	Nov. 4, 1914	March 3, 1919
William J. Harris (D) <sup>24</sup>	March 4, 1919	April 18, 1932
John S. Cohen (D) <sup>25</sup>	April 25, 1932	Jan. 11, 1933
Richard B. Russell (D) <sup>26</sup>	Jan. 12, 1933	Jan. 21, 1971
David H. Gambrell (D) <sup>27</sup>	Feb. 1, 1971	Nov. 7, 1972
Sam Nunn (D)	Nov. 8, 1972	Jan. 3, 1997
Max Cleland (D)	Jan. 3, 1997	Jan. 3, 2003
Saxby Chambliss (R)	Jan. 7, 2003	

**Class 3**

James Gunn	March 4, 1789	March 3, 1801
James Jackson (D-R) <sup>28</sup>	March 4, 1801	March 19, 1806
John Milledge (D-R) <sup>29</sup>	June 19, 1806	Nov. 14, 1809
Charles Tait (D-R)	Nov. 27, 1809	March 3, 1819
John Elliott (D-R)	March 4, 1819	March 3, 1825
John M. Berrien (D-R) <sup>30</sup>	March 4, 1825	March 9, 1829
John Forsyth (D) <sup>31</sup>	Nov. 9, 1829	June 27, 1834
Alfred Cuthbert (D)	Jan. 12, 1835	March 3, 1843
Walter T. Colquitt (D) <sup>32</sup>	March 4, 1843	February 1848
Herschel V. Johnson (D) <sup>33</sup>	Feb. 4, 1848	March 3, 1849
William C. Dawson (W)	March 4, 1849	March 3, 1855
Alfred Iverson (D) <sup>34</sup>	March 4, 1855	Jan. 28, 1861
Joshua Hill (UN R)	Feb. 1, 1871	March 3, 1873
John B. Gordon (D) <sup>35</sup>	March 4, 1873	May 26, 1880
Joseph E. Brown (D) <sup>36</sup>	May 26, 1880	March 3, 1891
John B. Gordon (D)	March 4, 1891	March 3, 1897
Alexander S. Clay (D) <sup>37</sup>	March 4, 1897	Nov. 13, 1910
Joseph M. Terrell (D) <sup>38</sup>	Nov. 17, 1910	July 14, 1911
Hoke Smith (D)	Dec. 4, 1911	March 3, 1921
Thomas E. Watson (D) <sup>39</sup>	March 4, 1921	Sept. 26, 1922
Rebecca L. Felton (D) <sup>40</sup>	Oct. 3, 1922	Nov. 21, 1922
Walter F. George (D)	Nov. 22, 1922	Jan. 3, 1957
Herman E. Talmadge (D)	Jan. 3, 1957	Jan. 3, 1981
Mack Mattingly (R)	Jan. 3, 1981	Jan. 3, 1987
Wyche Fowler (D)	Jan. 3, 1987	Jan. 3, 1993
Paul Coverdell (R) <sup>41</sup>	Jan. 3, 1993	July 18, 2000
Zell Miller (D) <sup>42</sup>	July 27, 2000	Jan. 3, 2005
Johnny Isakson (R)	Jan. 4, 2005	

**Georgia**

1. Resigned.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Died March 4, 1807.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
5. Resigned March 23, 1813.

6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Resigned Nov. 9, 1816.
8. Resigned Sept. 23, 1818.
9. Resigned Feb. 17, 1819.
10. Resigned Aug. 8, 1821.
11. Died Sept. 7, 1824.
12. Resigned.
13. Resigned March 2, 1833.
14. Resigned Nov. 1, 1837.
15. Resigned in May 1845. Seat vacant until Nov. 14, 1845, because of failure of legislature to elect.
16. Vacant from March 4, 1847, to Nov. 13, 1847, because of failure of legislature to elect. Resigned May 28, 1952.
17. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
18. Seat declared vacant March 14, 1861. Remained vacant until Feb. 24, 1871, because of Civil War.
19. Died Aug. 16, 1882.
20. Died March 26, 1894.
21. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
22. Bacon was elected three times and appointed twice during his term of service. Died Feb. 14, 1914.
23. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
24. Died April 18, 1932.
25. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
26. Died Jan. 21, 1971.
27. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
28. Died March 19, 1806.
29. Resigned Nov. 14, 1809.
30. Resigned March 9, 1829.
31. Resigned June 27, 1834.
32. Resigned in February 1848.
33. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
34. Retired from Senate Jan. 28, 1861. Vacancy until Feb. 1, 1871, because of Civil War.
35. Resigned May 26, 1880.
36. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
37. Died Nov. 13, 1910.
38. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned July 14, 1911.
39. Died Sept. 26, 1922.
40. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
41. Died July 18, 2000.
42. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

**HAWAII**

(Became a state Aug. 21, 1959)

**Class 1**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
Hiram L. Fong (R)	Aug. 21, 1959	Jan. 3, 1977
Spark M. Matsunaga (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 3, 1977	April 15, 1990
Daniel K. Akaka (D) <sup>2</sup>	May 16, 1990	

**Class 3**

Oren E. Long (D)	Aug. 21, 1959	Jan. 3, 1963
Daniel K. Inouye (D)	Jan. 3, 1963	

**Hawaii**

1. Died April 15, 1990.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

**IDAHO**

(Became a state July 3, 1890)

**Class 2**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
George L. Shoup (R)	Dec. 18, 1890	March 3, 1901
Fred T. Dubois (D)	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1907
William E. Borah (R) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1907	Jan. 19, 1940



John Thomas (R) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 27, 1940	Nov. 10, 1945
Charles C. Gossett (D) <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 17, 1945	Nov. 5, 1946
Henry C. Dworshak (R)	Nov. 6, 1946	Jan. 3, 1949
Bert H. Miller (D) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 3, 1949	Oct. 8, 1949
Henry C. Dworshak (R) <sup>5</sup>	Oct. 14, 1949	July 23, 1962
Len B. Jordan (R) <sup>6</sup>	Aug. 6, 1962	Jan. 3, 1973
James A. McClure (R)	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 3, 1991
Larry E. Craig (R)	Jan. 3, 1991	Jan. 3, 2009
Jim Risch (R)	Jan. 3, 2009	

### Class 3

William J. McConnell (R)	Dec. 18, 1890	March 3, 1891
Fred T. Dubois (R)	March 4, 1891	March 3, 1897
Henry Heitfeld (POP)	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1903
Weldon B. Heyburn (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1903	Oct. 17, 1912
Kirtland I. Perky (D) <sup>8</sup>	Nov. 18, 1912	Feb. 5, 1913
James H. Brady (R) <sup>9</sup>	Feb. 6, 1913	Jan. 13, 1918
John F. Nugent (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 22, 1918	Jan. 14, 1921
Frank R. Gooding (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 15, 1921	June 24, 1928
John Thomas (R) <sup>12</sup>	June 30, 1928	March 3, 1933
James P. Pope (D)	March 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939
D. Worth Clark (D)	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1945
Glen H. Taylor (D)	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951
Herman Welker (R)	Jan. 3, 1951	Jan. 3, 1957
Frank Church (D)	Jan. 3, 1957	Jan. 3, 1981
Steven D. Symms (R)	Jan. 3, 1981	Jan. 3, 1993
Dirk Kempthorne (R)	Jan. 3, 1993	Jan. 3, 1999
Michael D. Crapo (R)	Jan. 3, 1999	

### Idaho

1. Died Jan. 19, 1940.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Nov. 10, 1945.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
4. Died Oct. 8, 1949.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died July 23, 1962.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
7. Died Oct. 17, 1912.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
9. Died Jan. 13, 1918.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Jan. 14, 1921.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died June 24, 1928.
12. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

## ILLINOIS

(Became a state Dec. 3, 1818)

### Class 2

Senators	Dates of Service	
Jesse B. Thomas (D-R)	Dec. 3, 1818	March 3, 1829
John McLean (D) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1829	Oct. 14, 1830
David J. Baker (D) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 12, 1830	Dec. 11, 1830
John M. Robinson (D)	Dec. 11, 1830	March 3, 1841
Samuel McRoberts (D) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1841	March 27, 1843
James Semple (D) <sup>4</sup>	Aug. 16, 1843	March 3, 1847
Stephen A. Douglas (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1847	June 3, 1861
Orville H. Browning (R) <sup>6</sup>	June 26, 1861	Jan. 12, 1863
William A. Richardson (D)	Jan. 12, 1863	March 3, 1865

Richard Yates (R)	March 4, 1865	March 3, 1871
John A. Logan (R)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
David Davis (I)	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1883
Shelby M. Cullom (R)	March 4, 1883	March 3, 1913
James Hamilton Lewis (D)	March 26, 1913	March 3, 1919
Medill McCormick (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1919	Feb. 25, 1925
Charles S. Deneen (R) <sup>8</sup>	Feb. 26, 1925	March 3, 1931
James Hamilton Lewis (D) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1931	April 9, 1939
James M. Slattery (D) <sup>10</sup>	April 14, 1939	Nov. 21, 1940
C. Wayland Brooks (R)	Nov. 22, 1940	Jan. 3, 1949
Paul H. Douglas (D)	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 3, 1967
Charles H. Percy (R)	Jan. 3, 1967	Jan. 3, 1985
Paul Simon (D)	Jan. 3, 1985	Jan. 3, 1997
Richard J. Durbin (D)	Jan. 3, 1997	

### Class 3

Ninian Edwards (D-R) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 3, 1818	March 4, 1824
John McLean (D-R)	Nov. 23, 1824	March 3, 1825
Elias K. Kane (D) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1825	Dec. 11, 1835
William Lee D. Ewing (D)	Dec. 30, 1835	March 3, 1837
Richard M. Young (D)	March 4, 1837	March 3, 1843
Sidney Breese (D)	March 4, 1843	March 3, 1849
James Shields (D)	March 4, 1849	March 15, 1849
James Shields (D) <sup>13</sup>	Dec. 3, 1849	March 3, 1855
Lyman Trumbull (R)	March 4, 1855	March 3, 1873
Richard J. Oglesby (R)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1879
John A. Logan (R) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1879	Dec. 26, 1886
Charles B. Farwell (R)	Jan. 19, 1887	March 3, 1891
John McAuley Palmer (D)	March 4, 1891	March 3, 1897
William E. Mason (R)	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1903
Albert J. Hopkins (R)	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1909
William Lorimer (R) <sup>15</sup>	June 18, 1909	July 13, 1912
Lawrence Y. Sherman (R)	March 26, 1913	March 3, 1921
William B. McKinley (R) <sup>16</sup>	March 4, 1921	Dec. 7, 1926
Frank L. Smith (R) <sup>17</sup>		
Otis F. Glenn (R)	Dec. 3, 1928	March 3, 1933
William H. Dietrich (D)	March 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939
Scott W. Lucas (D)	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1951
Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 3, 1951	Sept. 7, 1969
Ralph Tyler Smith (R) <sup>19</sup>	Sept. 17, 1969	Nov. 16, 1970
Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)	Nov. 17, 1970	Jan. 3, 1981
Alan J. Dixon (D)	Jan. 3, 1981	Jan. 3, 1993
Carol Moseley Braun (D)	Jan. 3, 1993	Jan. 3, 1999
Peter G. Fitzgerald (R)	Jan. 3, 1999	Jan. 3, 2005
Barack Obama (D) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 4, 2005	Nov. 16, 2008
Roland W. Burris (D) <sup>21</sup>	Jan. 15, 2009	

### Illinois

1. Died Oct. 14, 1830.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Died March 27, 1843.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
5. Died June 3, 1861.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Died Feb. 25, 1925.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
9. Died April 9, 1939.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
11. Resigned March 4, 1824.
12. Died Dec. 11, 1835.
13. Shields was seated but his election was declared void by the Senate March 15, 1849, because he had not been a citizen of the United States for the requisite

**Illinois (continued)**

number of years prior to his election. Subsequently elected to fill the vacancy and, having in the interim met the constitutional requirement, took his seat Dec. 3, 1849.

14. Died Dec. 26, 1886.

15. Lorimer was accused of bribery and other corrupt practices in securing his election to the Senate. After lengthy investigation, the Senate voted on July 13, 1912, to declare his election invalid.

16. Died Dec. 7, 1926.

17. Smith was appointed by the governor Dec. 6, 1926, to fill the remaining three months of McKinley's term. He had previously been elected for a full six-year term. He was not permitted to take the oath for either term. The Committee on Privileges and Elections recommended on Jan. 17, 1928, that Smith not be allowed to take his seat because of fraud and corruption during the campaign. The Senate adopted this resolution Jan. 19, 1928, and the seat was declared vacant. According to the Biographical Directory, Smith "resigned Feb. 9, 1928," but since the seat was already vacant, this action was apparently meaningless.

18. Died Sept. 7, 1969.

19. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

20. Resigned Nov. 16, 2008, having been elected U.S. president.

21. Appointed by governor Dec. 31, 2008, to fill vacancy.

**INDIANA**

(Became a state Dec. 11, 1816)

**Class 1**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
James Noble (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 11, 1816	Feb. 26, 1831
Robert Hanna (W) <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 19, 1831	Jan. 3, 1832
John Tipton (D)	Jan. 4, 1832	March 3, 1839
Albert S. White (W)	March 4, 1839	March 3, 1845
Jesse D. Bright (D) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1845	Feb. 5, 1862
Joseph A. Wright (D) <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 24, 1862	Jan. 14, 1863
David Turpie (D)	Jan. 14, 1863	March 3, 1863
Thomas A. Hendricks (D)	March 4, 1863	March 3, 1869
Daniel D. Pratt (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1875
Joseph E. McDonald (D)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
Benjamin Harrison (R)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1887
David Turpie (D)	March 4, 1887	March 3, 1899
Albert J. Beveridge (R)	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911
John W. Kern (D)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Harry S. New (R)	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1923
Samuel M. Ralston (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1923	Oct. 14, 1925
Arthur R. Robinson (R) <sup>6</sup>	Oct. 20, 1925	Jan. 3, 1935
Sherman Minton (D)	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1941
Raymond E. Willis (R)	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947
William E. Jenner (R)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1959
Vance Hartke (D)	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 3, 1977
Richard G. Lugar (R)	Jan. 3, 1977	

**Class 3**

Waller Taylor (R)	Dec. 16, 1816	March 4, 1825
William Hendricks (D)	March 4, 1825	March 3, 1837
Oliver H. Smith (W)	March 4, 1837	March 3, 1843
Edward A. Hannegan (D)	March 4, 1843	March 3, 1849
James Whitcomb (D) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1849	Oct. 4, 1852
Charles W. Cathcart (D) <sup>8</sup>	Nov. 23, 1852	Jan. 11, 1853
John Petit (D)	Jan. 11, 1853	March 3, 1855
Graham N. Fitch (D) <sup>9</sup>	Feb. 4, 1857	March 3, 1861
Henry S. Lane (R)	March 4, 1861	March 3, 1867
Oliver H.P.T. Morton (R) <sup>10</sup>	March 4, 1867	Nov. 1, 1877
Daniel W. Voorhees (D) <sup>11</sup>	Nov. 6, 1877	March 3, 1897
Charles W. Fairbanks (R) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1905

James A. Hemenway (R)	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1909
Benjamin F. Shively (D) <sup>13</sup>	March 4, 1909	March 14, 1916
Thomas Taggart (D) <sup>14</sup>	March 20, 1916	Nov. 7, 1916
James E. Watson (R)	Nov. 8, 1916	March 3, 1933
Frederick Van Nuys (D) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1933	Jan. 25, 1944
Samuel D. Jackson (D) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 28, 1944	Nov. 13, 1944
William E. Jenner (R)	Nov. 14, 1944	Jan. 3, 1945
Homer E. Capehart (R)	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1963
Birch Bayh (D)	Jan. 3, 1963	Jan. 3, 1981
Dan Quayle (R) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 3, 1981	Jan. 3, 1989
Daniel R. Coats (R) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 3, 1989	Jan. 3, 1999
Evan Bayh (D)	Jan. 3, 1999	

**Indiana**

1. Died Feb. 26, 1831.

2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

3. Expelled Feb. 5, 1862, for writing a letter to Jefferson Davis addressing him as "President of the Confederate States." (Biographical Directory, p. 637.)

4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

5. Died Oct. 14, 1925.

6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

7. Died Oct. 4, 1852.

8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

9. Vacancy from March 4, 1855, to Feb. 4, 1857.

10. Died Nov. 1, 1877.

11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

12. Resigned March 3, 1905, having been elected vice president of the United States.

13. Died March 14, 1916.

14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

15. Died Jan. 25, 1944.

16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

17. Resigned Jan. 3, 1989, having been elected vice president of the United States.

18. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

**IOWA**

(Became a state Dec. 28, 1846)

**Class 2**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
George W. Jones (D)	Dec. 7, 1848	March 3, 1859
James W. Grimes (R) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1859	Dec. 6, 1869
James B. Howell (R)	Jan. 18, 1870	March 3, 1871
George G. Wright (R)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Samuel J. Kirkwood (R) <sup>2</sup>	March 4, 1877	March 7, 1881
James W. McDill (R) <sup>3</sup>	March 8, 1881	March 3, 1883
James F. Wilson (R)	March 4, 1883	March 3, 1895
John H. Gear (R) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1895	July 14, 1900
Jonathan P. Dolliver (R) <sup>5</sup>	Aug. 22, 1900	Oct. 15, 1910
Lafayette Young (R) <sup>6</sup>	Nov. 12, 1910	April 11, 1911
William S. Kenyon (R) <sup>7</sup>	April 12, 1911	Feb. 24, 1922
Charles A. Rawson (R) <sup>8</sup>	Feb. 24, 1922	Dec. 1, 1922
Smith W. Brookhart (R) <sup>9</sup>	Dec. 2, 1922	April 12, 1926
Daniel F. Steck (D) <sup>10</sup>	April 12, 1926	March 3, 1931
L.J. Dickinson (R)	March 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1937
Clyde L. Herring (D)	Jan. 19, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943
George A. Wilson (R)	Jan. 14, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949
Guy M. Gillette (D)	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 3, 1955
Thomas E. Martin (R)	Jan. 3, 1955	Jan. 3, 1961
Jack Miller (R)	Jan. 3, 1961	Jan. 3, 1973
Dick Clark (D)	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 3, 1979
Roger W. Jepsen (R)	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 3, 1985
Tom Harkin (D)	Jan. 3, 1985	

**Class 3**

Augustus C. Dodge (D) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 7, 1848	Feb. 22, 1855
James Harlan (R) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1855	Jan. 12, 1857
James Harlan (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 29, 1857	May 15, 1865
Samuel J. Kirkwood (R)	Jan. 13, 1866	March 3, 1867
James Harlan (R)	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1873
William B. Allison (R) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1873	Aug. 4, 1908
Albert B. Cummins (R) <sup>15</sup>	Nov. 24, 1908	July 30, 1926
David W. Stewart (R) <sup>16</sup>	Aug. 7, 1926	March 3, 1927
Smith W. Brookhart (R)	March 4, 1927	March 3, 1933
Richard Louis Murphy (D) <sup>17</sup>	March 4, 1933	July 16, 1936
Guy M. Gillette (D)	Nov. 4, 1936	Jan. 3, 1945
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1969
Harold E. Hughes (D)	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 3, 1975
John C. Culver (D)	Jan. 3, 1975	Jan. 3, 1981
Charles E. Grassley (R)	Jan. 3, 1981	

**Iowa**

1. Resigned Dec. 6, 1869.
2. Resigned March 7, 1881.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
4. Died July 14, 1900.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Oct. 15, 1910.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Resigned Feb. 24, 1922.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
9. Elected to fill vacancy in term expiring March 3, 1925. Presented credentials for term expiring March 3, 1931, and was seated. Steck challenged Brookhart's right to the seat, alleging that ballots cast for Steck had either been rejected or counted for Brookhart, and that illegal votes had been cast for Brookhart. The Senate voted to unseat Brookhart and award the seat to Steck, who took the oath April 12, 1926, and served for the remainder of the term.
10. Successfully contested the election of Smith W. Brookhart.
11. Resigned Feb. 22, 1855.
12. Harlan was elected by the legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1855, and took his seat. The Senate voted Jan. 12, 1857, to deny him a seat, following protests that the legislature that elected him had not been properly constituted.
13. Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the Senate's having declared the seat vacant, and took his seat Jan. 29, 1857. Resigned May 15, 1865.
14. Died Aug. 4, 1908.
15. Died July 30, 1926.
16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
17. Died July 16, 1936.

**KANSAS**

(Became a state Jan. 29, 1861)

**Class 2**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
James H. Lane (R) <sup>1</sup>	April 4, 1861	July 11, 1866
Edmund G. Ross (R) <sup>2</sup>	July 19, 1866	March 3, 1871
Alexander Caldwell (R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1871	March 24, 1873
Robert Crozier (R) <sup>4</sup>	Nov. 24, 1873	Feb. 2, 1874
James M. Harvey (R)	Feb. 2, 1874	March 3, 1877
Preston B. Plumb (R) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1877	Dec. 20, 1891
Bishop W. Perkins (R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 1, 1892	March 3, 1893
John Martin (D)	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1895
Lucien Baker (R)	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1901
Joseph R. Burton (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1901	June 4, 1906
Alfred W. Benson (R) <sup>8</sup>	June 11, 1906	Jan. 23, 1907
Charles Curtis (R)	Jan. 23, 1907	March 3, 1913
William H. Thompson (D)	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1919

Arthur Capper (R)	March 4, 1919	Jan. 3, 1949
Andrew F. Schoeppel (R) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 21, 1962
James B. Pearson (R) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 31, 1962	Dec. 23, 1978
Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R)	Dec. 23, 1978	Jan. 3, 1997
Pat Roberts (R)	Jan. 3, 1997	

**Class 3**

Samuel C. Pomeroy (R)	April 4, 1861	March 3, 1873
John J. Ingalls (R)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1891
William A. Peffer (POP)	March 4, 1891	March 3, 1897
William A. Harris (D)	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1903
Chester I. Long (R)	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1909
Joseph L. Bristow (R)	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915
Charles Curtis (R) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1915	March 3, 1929
Henry J. Allen (R) <sup>12</sup>	April 1, 1929	Nov. 30, 1930
George McGill (D)	Dec. 1, 1930	Jan. 3, 1939
Clyde M. Reed (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 3, 1939	Nov. 8, 1949
Harry Darby (R) <sup>14</sup>	Dec. 2, 1949	Nov. 28, 1950
Frank Carlson (R)	Nov. 29, 1950	Jan. 3, 1969
Robert Dole (R) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 3, 1969	June 11, 1996
Sheila Frahm (R) <sup>16</sup>	June 11, 1996	Nov. 27, 1996
Sam Brownback (R)	Nov. 27, 1996	

**Kansas**

1. Died July 11, 1866.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
3. Resigned March 24, 1873.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
5. Died Dec. 20, 1891.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Resigned June 4, 1906.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
9. Died Jan. 21, 1962.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Dec. 23, 1978.
11. Resigned March 3, 1929.
12. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
13. Died Nov. 8, 1949.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
15. Resigned June 11, 1996.
16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Nov. 27, 1996.

**KENTUCKY**

(Became a state June 1, 1792)

**Class 2**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
John Brown (D-R)	June 18, 1792	March 3, 1805
Buckner Thruston (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1805	Dec. 18, 1809
Henry Clay (D-R)	Jan. 4, 1810	March 3, 1811
George M. Bibb (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	March 4, 1811	Aug. 23, 1814
George Walker (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Aug. 30, 1814	Dec. 16, 1814
William T. Barry (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Dec. 16, 1814	May 1, 1816
Martin D. Hardin (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	Nov. 13, 1816	March 3, 1817
John J. Crittenden (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1817	March 3, 1819
Richard M. Johnson (D-R)	Dec. 10, 1819	March 3, 1829
George M. Bibb (D-R)	March 4, 1829	March 3, 1835
John J. Crittenden (W)	March 4, 1835	March 3, 1841
James T. Morehead (W)	March 4, 1841	March 3, 1847
Joseph R. Underwood (W)	March 4, 1847	March 3, 1853
John B. Thompson (W)	March 4, 1853	March 3, 1859
Lazarus W. Powell (D)	March 4, 1859	March 3, 1865



James Guthrie (D) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1865	Feb. 7, 1868	Alben W. Barkley (D) <sup>35</sup>	March 4, 1927	Jan. 19, 1949
Thomas C. McCreery (D)	Feb. 19, 1868	March 3, 1871	Garrett L. Withers (D) <sup>36</sup>	Jan. 20, 1949	Nov. 26, 1950
John W. Stevenson (D)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877	Earle C. Clements (D)	Nov. 27, 1950	Jan. 3, 1957
James B. Beck (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1877	May 3, 1890	Thruston B. Morton (R) <sup>37</sup>	Jan. 3, 1957	Dec. 16, 1968
John G. Carlisle (D) <sup>9</sup>	May 17, 1890	Feb. 4, 1893	Marlow W. Cook (R) <sup>38</sup>	Dec. 17, 1968	Dec. 27, 1974
William Lindsay (D)	Feb. 15, 1893	March 3, 1901	Wendell H. Ford (D)	Dec. 28, 1974	Jan. 3, 1999
Joseph C.S. Blackburn (D)	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1907	Jim Bunning (R)	Jan. 3, 1999	
Thomas H. Paynter (D)	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913			
Ollie M. James (D) <sup>10</sup>	March 4, 1913	Aug. 28, 1918			
George B. Martin (D) <sup>11</sup>	Sept. 7, 1918	March 3, 1919			
A. Owsley Stanley (D)	March 4, 1919	March 3, 1925			
Fred M. Sackett (R) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1925	Jan. 9, 1930			
John M. Robsion (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 9, 1930	Nov. 30, 1930			
Ben M. Williamson (D)	Dec. 1, 1930	March 3, 1931			
Marvel M. Logan (D) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1931	Oct. 3, 1939			
Albert B. Chandler (D) <sup>15</sup>	Oct. 10, 1939	Nov. 1, 1945			
William A. Stanfill (R) <sup>16</sup>	Nov. 19, 1945	Nov. 5, 1946			
John Sherman Cooper (R)	Nov. 6, 1946	Jan. 3, 1949			
Virgil Chapman (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 3, 1949	March 8, 1951			
Thomas R. Underwood (D) <sup>18</sup>	March 19, 1951	Nov. 4, 1952			
John Sherman Cooper (R)	Nov. 5, 1952	Jan. 3, 1955			
Alben W. Barkley (D) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 3, 1955	April 30, 1956			
Robert Humphreys (D) <sup>20</sup>	June 21, 1956	Nov. 6, 1956			
John Sherman Cooper (R)	Nov. 7, 1956	Jan. 3, 1973			
Walter D. Huddleston (D)	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 3, 1985			
Mitch McConnell (R)	Jan. 3, 1985				

**Class 3**

John Edwards (D-R)	June 18, 1792	March 3, 1795
Humphrey Marshall (FED)	March 4, 1795	March 3, 1801
John Breckinridge (D-R) <sup>21</sup>	March 4, 1801	Aug. 7, 1805
John Adair (D-R) <sup>22</sup>	Nov. 8, 1805	Nov. 18, 1806
Henry Clay (D-R)	Dec. 29, 1806	March 3, 1807
John Pope (D-R)	March 4, 1807	March 3, 1813
Jesse Bledsoe (D-R) <sup>23</sup>	March 4, 1813	Dec. 24, 1814
Isham Talbot (D-R)	Jan. 5, 1815	March 3, 1819
William Logan (D-R) <sup>24</sup>	March 4, 1819	May 28, 1820
Isham Talbot (D-R)	Oct. 19, 1820	March 3, 1825
John Rowan (D-R)	March 4, 1825	March 3, 1831
Henry Clay (NR, W) <sup>25</sup>	Nov. 10, 1831	March 31, 1842
John J. Crittenden (W) <sup>26</sup>	March 31, 1842	June 12, 1848
Thomas Metcalfe <sup>27</sup>	June 23, 1848	March 3, 1849
Henry Clay (W) <sup>28</sup>	March 4, 1849	June 29, 1852
David Meriwether (D) <sup>29</sup>	July 6, 1852	Sept. 1, 1852
Archibald Dixon (W)	Sept. 1, 1852	March 3, 1855
John J. Crittenden (W)	March 4, 1855	March 3, 1861
John C. Breckinridge (D) <sup>30</sup>	March 4, 1861	Dec. 4, 1861
Garrett Davis (D) <sup>31</sup>	Dec. 10, 1861	Sept. 22, 1872
Willis B. Machen (D) <sup>32</sup>	Sept. 27, 1872	March 3, 1873
Thomas C. McCreery (D)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1879
John Stuart Williams (D)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1885
Joseph C.S. Blackburn (D)	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1897
William J. Deboe (R)	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1903
James B. McCreary (D)	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1909
William O. Bradley (R) <sup>33</sup>	March 4, 1909	May 23, 1914
Johnson N. Camden Jr. (D) <sup>34</sup>	June 16, 1914	March 3, 1915
John C.W. Beckham (D)	March 4, 1915	March 3, 1921
Richard P. Ernst (R)	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1927

**Kentucky**

1. Resigned Dec. 18, 1809.
2. Resigned Aug. 23, 1814.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
4. Resigned May 1, 1816.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
6. Resigned March 3, 1819.
7. Resigned Feb. 7, 1868.
8. Died May 3, 1890.
9. Resigned Feb. 4, 1893.
10. Died Aug. 28, 1918.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
12. Resigned Jan. 9, 1930.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
14. Died Oct. 3, 1939.
15. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Nov. 1, 1945.
16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
17. Died March 8, 1951.
18. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
19. Died April 30, 1956.
20. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
21. Resigned Aug. 7, 1805.
22. Resigned Nov. 18, 1806.
23. Resigned Dec. 24, 1814.
24. Resigned May 28, 1820.
25. Resigned March 31, 1842.
26. Resigned June 12, 1848.
27. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
28. Died June 29, 1852.
29. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
30. Expelled Dec. 4, 1861.
31. Died Sept. 22, 1872.
32. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
33. Died May 23, 1914.
34. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
35. Resigned Jan. 19, 1949, to become vice president of the United States.
36. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
37. Resigned Dec. 16, 1968.
38. Resigned Dec. 27, 1974.

**LOUISIANA**

(Became a state April 30, 1812)

**Class 2**

Senators	Dates of Service	
John N. Destrehan (D-R) <sup>1</sup>		
Thomas Posey (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Oct. 8, 1812	Feb. 4, 1813
James Brown (D-R)	Feb. 5, 1813	March 3, 1817
William C.C. Claiborne (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1817	Nov. 23, 1817
Henry Johnson (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 12, 1818	May 27, 1824
Dominique Bouligny (D-R)	Nov. 19, 1824	March 3, 1829
Edward Livingston (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1829	May 24, 1831
George A. Waggaman (NR)	Nov. 15, 1831	March 3, 1835
Robert C. Nicholas (D)	Jan. 13, 1836	March 3, 1841
Alexander Barrow (W) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1841	Dec. 29, 1846
Pierre Soulé (D)	Jan. 21, 1847	March 3, 1847
Solomon W. Downs (D)	March 4, 1847	March 3, 1853
Judah P. Benjamin (W, D) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1853	March 14, 1861





John S. Harris (R)	July 17, 1868	March 3, 1871
J. Rodman West (R)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
William P. Kellogg (R)	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1883
Randall L. Gibson (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1883	Dec. 15, 1892
Donelson Caffery (D) <sup>9</sup>	Dec. 31, 1892	March 3, 1901
Murphy J. Foster (D)	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1913
Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1931
Huey P. Long (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 25, 1932	Sept. 10, 1935
Rose McConnell Long (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 31, 1936	Jan. 3, 1937
Allen J. Ellender (D) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 3, 1937	July 27, 1972
Elaine S. Edwards (D) <sup>13</sup>	Aug. 1, 1972	Nov. 13, 1972
J. Bennett Johnston (D)	Nov. 14, 1972	Jan. 3, 1997
Mary L. Landrieu (D)	Jan. 3, 1997	

**Class 3**

Allan B. Magruder (D-R)	Sept. 3, 1812	March 3, 1813
Eligius Fromentin (D-R)	March 4, 1813	March 3, 1819
James Brown (D-R) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1819	Dec. 10, 1823
Josiah S. Johnston (D-R) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 15, 1824	May 19, 1833
Alexander Porter (W) <sup>16</sup>	Dec. 19, 1833	Jan. 5, 1837
Alexander Mouton (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 12, 1837	March 1, 1842
Charles M. Conrad (W)	April 14, 1842	March 3, 1843
Henry Johnson (W) <sup>18</sup>	Feb. 12, 1844	March 3, 1849
Pierre Soulé (D) <sup>19</sup>	March 4, 1849	April 11, 1853
John Slidell (D) <sup>20</sup>	April 28, 1853	Feb. 4, 1861
William P. Kellogg (R) <sup>21</sup>	July 17, 1868	Nov. 1, 1872
James B. Eustis (D)	Jan. 12, 1876	March 3, 1879
Benjamin F. Jonas (D)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1885
James B. Eustis (D)	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1891
Edward D. White (D) <sup>22</sup>	March 4, 1891	March 12, 1894
Newton C. Blanchard (D) <sup>23</sup>	March 12, 1894	March 3, 1897
Samuel D. McEnery (D) <sup>24</sup>	March 4, 1897	June 28, 1910
John R. Thornton (D)	Dec. 7, 1910	March 3, 1915
Robert F. Broussard (D) <sup>25</sup>	March 4, 1915	April 12, 1918
Walter Guion (D) <sup>26</sup>	April 22, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918
Edward J. Gay (D)	Nov. 6, 1918	March 3, 1921
Edwin S. Broussard (D)	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1933
John H. Overton (D) <sup>27</sup>	March 4, 1933	May 14, 1948
William C. Feazel (D) <sup>28</sup>	May 18, 1948	Dec. 30, 1948
Russell B. Long (D)	Dec. 31, 1948	Jan. 3, 1987
John B. Breaux (D)	Jan. 3, 1987	Jan. 3, 2005
David Vitter (R)	Jan. 3, 2005	

**Louisiana**

1. Elected Sept. 3, 1812, but did not take oath. Resigned Oct. 1, 1812.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Died Nov. 23, 1817.
4. Resigned May 27, 1824.
5. Resigned May 24, 1831.
6. Died Dec. 29, 1846.
7. Seat declared vacant March 14, 1861. Vacancy until July 17, 1868, because of Civil War.
8. Died Dec. 15, 1892.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
10. Elected Nov. 4, 1930, but did not take oath until Jan. 25, 1932. Governor during interim. Died Sept. 10, 1935.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
12. Died July 27, 1972.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Nov. 13, 1972.
14. Resigned Dec. 10, 1823.
15. Died May 19, 1833.
16. Resigned Jan. 5, 1837.
17. Resigned March 1, 1842.

18. Vacancy from March 4, 1843, to Feb. 12, 1844.
19. Resigned April 11, 1853.
20. Retired Feb. 4, 1861. Vacancy until July 17, 1868, because of Civil War.
21. Resigned Nov. 1, 1872. Vacancy from Nov. 1, 1872, until Jan. 12, 1876.
22. Resigned March 12, 1894.
23. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
24. Died June 28, 1910.
25. Died April 12, 1918.
26. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
27. Died May 14, 1948.
28. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

**MAINE**

(Became a state March 15, 1820)

**Class 1**

Senators	Dates of Service	
John Holmes (D-R)	June 13, 1820	March 3, 1827
Albion K. Parris (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1827	Aug. 26, 1828
John Holmes (NR)	Jan. 15, 1829	March 3, 1833
Ether Shepley (D) <sup>2</sup>	March 4, 1833	March 3, 1836
Judah Dana (D) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 7, 1836	Feb. 22, 1837
Reuel Williams (D) <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 22, 1837	Feb. 15, 1843
John Fairfield (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 3, 1843	Dec. 24, 1847
Wyman B. S. Moor (D) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 5, 1848	May 26, 1848
Hannibal Hamlin (D) <sup>7</sup>	June 8, 1848	Jan. 7, 1857
Amos Nourse	Jan. 16, 1857	March 3, 1857
Hannibal Hamlin (R) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1857	Jan. 17, 1861
Lot Myrick Morrill (R)	Jan. 17, 1861	March 3, 1869
Hannibal Hamlin (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1881
Eugene Hale (R)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1911
Charles F. Johnson (D)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Frederick Hale (R)	March 4, 1917	Jan. 3, 1941
Ralph O. Brewster (R)	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1953
Frederick G. Payne (R)	Jan. 3, 1953	Jan. 3, 1959
Edmund S. Muskie (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 3, 1959	May 7, 1980
George J. Mitchell (D) <sup>10</sup>	May 17, 1980	Jan. 3, 1995
Olympia J. Snowe (R)	Jan. 3, 1995	

**Class 2**

John Chandler (D-R)	June 14, 1820	March 3, 1829
Peleg Sprague (NR) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1829	Jan. 1, 1835
John Ruggles (D)	Jan. 20, 1835	March 3, 1841
George Evans (W)	March 4, 1841	March 3, 1847
James W. Bradbury (D)	March 4, 1847	March 3, 1853
William P. Fessenden (R) <sup>12</sup>	Feb. 10, 1854	July 1, 1864
Nathan A. Farwell (R) <sup>13</sup>	Oct. 27, 1864	March 3, 1865
William P. Fessenden (R) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1865	Sept. 9, 1869
Lot Myrick Morrill (R) <sup>15</sup>	Oct. 30, 1869	July 7, 1876
James G. Blaine (R) <sup>16</sup>	July 10, 1876	March 5, 1881
William P. Frye (R) <sup>17</sup>	March 18, 1881	Aug. 8, 1911
Obadiah Gardner (D) <sup>18</sup>	Sept. 23, 1911	March 3, 1913
Edwin C. Burleigh (R) <sup>19</sup>	March 4, 1913	June 16, 1916
Bert M. Fernald (R) <sup>20</sup>	Sept. 12, 1916	Aug. 23, 1926
Arthur R. Gould (R)	Nov. 30, 1926	March 3, 1931
Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	March 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1949
Margaret Chase Smith (R)	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 3, 1973
William D. Hathaway (D)	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 3, 1979

William S. Cohen (R) Jan. 3, 1979 Jan. 3, 1997  
 Susan Collins (R) Jan. 3, 1997

Paul S. Sarbanes (D) Jan. 3, 1977 Jan. 3, 2007  
 Benjamin L. Cardin (D) Jan. 3, 2007

**Maine**

1. Resigned Aug. 26, 1828.
2. Resigned March 3, 1836.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
4. Resigned Feb. 15, 1843.
5. Died Dec. 24, 1847.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Resigned Jan. 7, 1857.
8. Resigned Jan. 17, 1861, to become vice president of the United States.
9. Resigned May 7, 1980.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
11. Resigned Jan. 1, 1835.
12. Resigned July 1, 1864.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
14. Died Sept. 9, 1869.
15. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned July 7, 1876.
16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned March 5, 1881.
17. Died Aug. 8, 1911.
18. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
19. Died June 16, 1916.
20. Died Aug. 23, 1926.

**MARYLAND**

(Ratified the Constitution April 28, 1788)

**Class 1**

Senators	Dates of Service	
Charles Carroll (FED) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1789	Nov. 30, 1792
Richard Potts (FED) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 10, 1793	Oct. 24, 1796
John E. Howard (FED)	Nov. 30, 1796	March 3, 1803
Samuel Smith (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1803	March 3, 1815
Robert G. Harper <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 29, 1816	Dec. 6, 1816
Alexander C. Hanson (FED) <sup>5</sup>	Dec. 20, 1816	April 23, 1819
William Pinkney (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	Dec. 21, 1819	Feb. 25, 1822
Samuel Smith (D-R)	Dec. 17, 1822	March 3, 1833
Joseph Kent (NR) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1833	Nov. 24, 1837
William D. Merrick (W)	Jan. 4, 1838	March 3, 1845
Reverdy Johnson (W) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1845	March 7, 1849
David Stewart (W) <sup>9</sup>	Dec. 6, 1849	Jan. 12, 1850
Thomas G. Pratt (W)	Jan. 12, 1850	March 3, 1857
Anthony Kennedy (UN)	March 4, 1857	March 3, 1863
Reverdy Johnson (D) <sup>10</sup>	March 4, 1863	July 10, 1868
William Pinkney Whyte (D) <sup>11</sup>	July 13, 1868	March 3, 1869
William T. Hamilton (D)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1875
William Pinkney Whyte (D)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
Arthur P. Gorman (D)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1899
Louis E. McComas (R)	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1905
Isidor Rayner (D) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1905	Nov. 25, 1912
William P. Jackson (R) <sup>13</sup>	Nov. 29, 1912	Jan. 28, 1914
Blair Lee (D)	Jan. 29, 1914	March 3, 1917
Joseph I. France (R)	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1923
William Cabell Bruce (D)	March 4, 1923	March 3, 1929
Phillips Lee Goldsborough (R)	March 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935
George W. Radcliffe (D)	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1947
Herbert R. O'Connor (D)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1953
J. Glenn Beall (R)	Jan. 3, 1953	Jan. 3, 1965
Joseph D. Tydings (D)	Jan. 3, 1965	Jan. 3, 1971
J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)	Jan. 3, 1971	Jan. 3, 1977

**Class 3**

John Henry (D-R) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1789	Dec. 10, 1797
James Lloyd (D-R) <sup>15</sup>	Dec. 11, 1797	Dec. 1, 1800
William Hindman (FED) <sup>16</sup>	Dec. 12, 1800	Nov. 19, 1801
Robert Wright (D-R) <sup>17</sup>	Nov. 19, 1801	Nov. 12, 1806
Philip Reed (D-R)	Nov. 25, 1806	March 3, 1813
Robert H. Goldsborough (FED)	May 21, 1813	March 3, 1819
Edward Lloyd (D-R) <sup>18</sup>	Dec. 21, 1819	Jan. 14, 1826
Ezekiel F. Chambers (W) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 24, 1826	Dec. 20, 1834
Robert H. Goldsborough (W) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 13, 1835	Oct. 5, 1836
John S. Spence (W) <sup>21</sup>	Dec. 31, 1836	Oct. 24, 1840
John Leeds Kerr (W)	Jan. 5, 1841	March 3, 1843
James A. Pearce (W, D) <sup>22</sup>	March 4, 1843	Dec. 20, 1862
Thomas H. Hicks (R) <sup>23</sup>	Dec. 29, 1862	Feb. 14, 1865
John A.J. Creswell (R)	March 9, 1865	March 3, 1867
George Vickers (D) <sup>24</sup>	March 7, 1868	March 3, 1873
George R. Dennis (D)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1879
James B. Groome (D)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1885
Ephraim King Wilson (D) <sup>25</sup>	March 4, 1885	Feb. 24, 1891
Charles H. Gibson (D) <sup>26</sup>	Nov. 19, 1891	March 3, 1897
George L. Wellington (R)	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1903
Arthur P. Gorman (D) <sup>27</sup>	March 4, 1903	June 4, 1906
William Pinkney Whyte (D) <sup>28</sup>	June 8, 1906	March 17, 1908
John Walter Smith (D)	March 25, 1908	March 3, 1921
Ovington E. Weller (R)	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1927
Millard E. Tydings (D)	March 4, 1927	Jan. 3, 1951
John Marshall Butler (R)	Jan. 3, 1951	Jan. 3, 1963
Daniel B. Brewster (D)	Jan. 3, 1963	Jan. 3, 1969
Charles Mathias Jr. (R)	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 3, 1987
Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	Jan. 3, 1987	

**Maryland**

1. Resigned Nov. 30, 1792.
2. Resigned Oct. 24, 1796.
3. Served continuously during this period, twice by election, once by appointment of the governor.
4. Resigned Dec. 6, 1816.
5. Died April 23, 1819.
6. Died Feb. 25, 1822.
7. Died Nov. 24, 1837.
8. Resigned March 7, 1849.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
10. Resigned July 10, 1868.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
12. Died Nov. 25, 1912.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
14. Resigned Dec. 10, 1797.
15. Resigned Dec. 1, 1800.
16. Served first by election and subsequently by appointment of the governor during this period.
17. Resigned Nov. 12, 1806.
18. Resigned Jan. 14, 1826.
19. Resigned Dec. 20, 1834.
20. Died Oct. 5, 1836.
21. Died Oct. 24, 1840.
22. Died Dec. 20, 1862.
23. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Feb. 14, 1865.
24. Vacancy from March 4, 1867, to March 7, 1868.
25. Died Feb. 24, 1891.
26. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
27. Died June 4, 1906.
28. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died March 17, 1908.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

(Ratified the Constitution Feb. 6, 1788)

**Class 1**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
Tristram Dalton (FED)	March 4, 1789	March 3, 1791
George Cabot (FED) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1791	June 9, 1796
Benjamin Goodhue (FED) <sup>2</sup>	June 11, 1796	Nov. 8, 1800
Jonathan Mason (FED)	Nov. 14, 1800	March 3, 1803
John Quincy Adams (FED, D-R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1803	June 8, 1808
James Lloyd (FED) <sup>4</sup>	June 9, 1808	May 1, 1813
Christopher Gore (FED) <sup>5</sup>	May 5, 1813	May 30, 1816
Eli P. Ashmun (FED) <sup>6</sup>	June 12, 1816	May 10, 1818
Prentiss Mellen (FED) <sup>7</sup>	June 5, 1818	May 15, 1820
Elijah H. Mills (FED)	June 12, 1820	March 3, 1827
Daniel Webster (D-R, NR, W) <sup>8</sup>	May 30, 1827	Feb. 22, 1841
Rufus Choate (W)	Feb. 23, 1841	March 3, 1845
Daniel Webster (W) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1845	July 22, 1850
Robert C. Winthrop (W) <sup>10</sup>	July 30, 1850	Feb. 1, 1851
Robert Rantoul (D)	Feb. 1, 1851	March 3, 1851
Charles Sumner (F SOIL, R) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1851	March 11, 1874
William B. Washburn (R)	April 17, 1874	March 3, 1875
Henry L. Dawes (R)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1893
Henry Cabot Lodge (R) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1893	Nov. 9, 1924
William M. Butler (R) <sup>13</sup>	Nov. 13, 1924	Dec. 5, 1926
David I. Walsh (D)	Dec. 6, 1926	Jan. 3, 1947
Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1953
John F. Kennedy (D) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 3, 1953	Dec. 22, 1960
Benjamin A. Smith II (D) <sup>15</sup>	Dec. 27, 1960	Nov. 6, 1962
Edward M. Kennedy (D) <sup>16</sup>	Nov. 7, 1962	Aug. 25, 2009

**Class 2**

Caleb Strong (FED) <sup>17</sup>	March 4, 1789	June 1, 1796
Theodore Sedgwick (FED)	June 11, 1796	March 3, 1799
Samuel Dexter (FED) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1799	May 30, 1800
Dwight Foster (FED) <sup>19</sup>	June 6, 1800	March 3, 1803
Timothy Pickering (FED)	March 4, 1803	March 3, 1811
Joseph B. Varnum (D-R)	June 8, 1811	March 3, 1817
Harrison Gray Otis (FED) <sup>20</sup>	March 4, 1817	May 30, 1822
James Lloyd (FED) <sup>21</sup>	June 5, 1822	May 23, 1826
Nathaniel Silsbee (D-R, NR)	May 31, 1826	March 3, 1835
John Davis (W) <sup>22</sup>	March 4, 1835	Jan. 5, 1841
Isaac C. Bates (W) <sup>23</sup>	Jan. 13, 1841	March 16, 1845
John Davis (W)	March 24, 1845	March 3, 1853
Edward Everett (W) <sup>24</sup>	March 4, 1853	June 1, 1854
Julius Rockwell <sup>25</sup>	June 3, 1854	Jan. 31, 1855
Henry Wilson (R) <sup>26</sup>	Jan. 31, 1855	March 3, 1873
George S. Boutwell (R)	March 12, 1873	March 3, 1877
George F. Hoar (R) <sup>27</sup>	March 4, 1877	Sept. 30, 1904
Winthrop Murray Crane (R) <sup>28</sup>	Oct. 12, 1904	March 3, 1913
John W. Weeks (R)	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1919
David I. Walsh (D)	March 4, 1919	March 3, 1925
Frederick H. Gillett (R)	March 4, 1925	March 3, 1931
Marcus A. Coolidge (D)	March 4, 1931	March 3, 1937
Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) <sup>29</sup>	Jan. 3, 1937	Feb. 3, 1944
Sinclair Weeks (R) <sup>30</sup>	Feb. 8, 1944	Dec. 19, 1944
Leverett Saltonstall (R)	Jan. 10, 1945	Jan. 3, 1967

Edward W. Brooke (R)  
 Paul E. Tsongas (D)<sup>31</sup>  
 John F. Kerry (D)

Jan. 3, 1967  
 Jan. 3, 1979  
 Jan. 2, 1985

Jan. 3, 1979  
 Jan. 2, 1985

**Massachusetts**

1. Resigned June 9, 1796.
2. Resigned Nov. 8, 1800.
3. Resigned June 8, 1808.
4. Resigned May 1, 1813.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned May 30, 1816.
6. Resigned May 10, 1818.
7. Resigned May 15, 1820.
8. Resigned Feb. 22, 1841.
9. Resigned July 22, 1850.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
11. Died March 11, 1874.
12. Died Nov. 9, 1924.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
14. Resigned Dec. 22, 1960, having been elected president of the United States.
15. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
16. Died Aug. 25, 2009.
17. Resigned June 1, 1796.
18. Resigned May 30, 1800.
19. Resigned March 3, 1803.
20. Resigned May 30, 1822.
21. Resigned May 23, 1826.
22. Resigned Jan. 5, 1841.
23. Died March 16, 1845.
24. Resigned June 1, 1854.
25. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
26. Resigned March 3, 1873.
27. Died Sept. 30, 1904.
28. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
29. Resigned Feb. 3, 1944.
30. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
31. Resigned Jan. 2, 1985.

**MICHIGAN**

(Became a state Jan. 26, 1837)

**Class 1**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
Lucius Lyon (D)	Jan. 26, 1837	March 3, 1839
Augustus S. Porter (W)	Jan. 20, 1840	March 3, 1845
Lewis Cass (D) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1845	May 29, 1848
Thomas Fitzgerald (D) <sup>2</sup>	June 8, 1848	March 3, 1849
Lewis Cass (D)	March 4, 1849	March 3, 1857
Zachariah Chandler (R)	March 4, 1857	March 3, 1875
Isaac P. Christiancy (R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1875	Feb. 10, 1879
Zachariah Chandler (R) <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 19, 1879	Nov. 1, 1879
Henry P. Baldwin (R) <sup>5</sup>	Nov. 17, 1879	March 3, 1881
Omar D. Conger (R)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1887
Francis B. Stockbridge (R) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1887	April 30, 1894
John Patton Jr. (R) <sup>7</sup>	May 5, 1894	Jan. 14, 1895
Julius C. Burrows (R)	Jan. 23, 1895	March 3, 1911
Charles E. Townsend (R)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1923
Woodbridge N. Ferris (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1923	March 23, 1928
Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) <sup>9</sup>	March 31, 1928	April 18, 1951
Blair Moody (D) <sup>10</sup>	April 22, 1951	Nov. 4, 1952
Charles E. Potter (R)	Nov. 5, 1952	Jan. 3, 1959
Philip A. Hart (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 3, 1959	Dec. 26, 1976
Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D)	Dec. 30, 1976	Jan. 3, 1995
Spencer Abraham (R)	Jan. 3, 1995	Jan. 3, 2001
Debbie Stabenow (D)	Jan. 3, 2001	

**Class 2**

John Norvell (D)	Jan. 26, 1837	March 3, 1841
William Woodbridge (W)	March 4, 1841	March 3, 1847
Alpheus Felch (D)	March 4, 1847	March 3, 1853
Charles E. Stuart (D)	March 4, 1853	March 3, 1859
Kinsley S. Bingham (R) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1859	Oct. 5, 1861
Jacob M. Howard (R)	Jan. 4, 1862	March 3, 1871
Thomas W. Ferry (R)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1883
Thomas W. Palmer (R)	March 4, 1883	March 3, 1889
James McMillan (R) <sup>13</sup>	March 4, 1889	Aug. 10, 1902
Russell A. Alger (R) <sup>14</sup>	Sept. 27, 1902	Jan. 24, 1907
William Alden Smith (R)	Feb. 6, 1907	March 3, 1919
Truman H. Newberry (R) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1919	Nov. 18, 1922
James Couzens (R) <sup>16</sup>	Nov. 29, 1922	Oct. 22, 1936
Prentiss M. Brown (D)	Nov. 19, 1936	Jan. 3, 1943
Homer Ferguson (R)	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1955
Patrick V. McNamara (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 3, 1955	April 30, 1966
Robert P. Griffin (R) <sup>18</sup>	May 11, 1966	Jan. 3, 1979
Carl Levin (D)	Jan. 3, 1979	

**Michigan**

1. Resigned May 29, 1848.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Resigned Feb. 10, 1879.
4. Died Nov. 1, 1879.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
6. Died April 30, 1894.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
8. Died March 23, 1928.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died April 18, 1951.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
11. Died Dec. 26, 1976.
12. Died Oct. 5, 1861.
13. Died Aug. 10, 1902.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Jan. 24, 1907.
15. Resigned Nov. 18, 1922.
16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Oct. 22, 1936.
17. Died April 30, 1966.
18. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

**MINNESOTA**

(Became a state May 11, 1858)

**Class 1**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
Henry M. Rice (D)	May 11, 1858	March 3, 1863
Alexander Ramsey (R)	March 4, 1863	March 3, 1875
Samuel J.R. McMillan (R)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1887
Cushman K. Davis (R) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1887	Nov. 27, 1900
Charles A. Towne (D) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 5, 1900	Jan. 23, 1901
Moses E. Clapp (R)	Jan. 23, 1901	March 3, 1917
Frank B. Kellogg (R)	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1923
Henrik Shipstead (F-LAB, R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1947
Edward J. Thye (R)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1959
Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 3, 1971
Hubert H. Humphrey (DFL) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 3, 1971	Jan. 13, 1978
Muriel Humphrey (DFL) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 25, 1978	Nov. 7, 1978
Dave Durenberger (I-R)	Nov. 8, 1978	Jan. 3, 1995
Rod Grams (R)	Jan. 3, 1995	Jan. 3, 2001
Mark Dayton (D)	Jan. 3, 2001	Jan. 3, 2007
Amy Klobuchar (D)	Jan. 3, 2007	

**Class 2**

James Shields (D)	May 11, 1858	March 3, 1859
Morton S. Wilkinson (R)	March 4, 1859	March 3, 1865
Daniel S. Norton (R) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1865	July 13, 1870
William Windom (R) <sup>7</sup>	July 15, 1870	Jan. 22, 1871
Ozora P. Stearns (R)	Jan. 23, 1871	March 3, 1871
William Windom (R) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1871	March 4, 1881
A.J. Edgerton (R) <sup>9</sup>	March 12, 1881	Oct. 26, 1881
William Windom (R)	Oct. 27, 1881	March 3, 1883
Dwight M. Sabin (R)	March 4, 1883	March 3, 1889
William D. Washburn (R)	March 4, 1889	March 3, 1895
Knute Nelson (R) <sup>10</sup>	March 4, 1895	April 28, 1923
Magnus Johnson (F-LAB)	July 16, 1923	March 3, 1925
Thomas D. Schall (R) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1925	Dec. 22, 1935
Elmer A. Benson (F-LAB) <sup>12</sup>	Dec. 27, 1935	Nov. 3, 1936
Guy V. Howard (R)	Nov. 4, 1936	Jan. 3, 1937
Ernest Lundeen (F-LAB) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 3, 1937	Aug. 31, 1940
Joseph H. Ball (R) <sup>14</sup>	Oct. 14, 1940	Nov. 17, 1942
Arthur E. Nelson (R)	Nov. 18, 1942	Jan. 3, 1943
Joseph H. Ball (R)	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949
Hubert H. Humphrey (DFL) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 3, 1949	Dec. 29, 1964
Walter F. Mondale (DFL) <sup>16</sup>	Dec. 30, 1964	Dec. 30, 1976
Wendell R. Anderson (DFL) <sup>17</sup>	Dec. 30, 1976	Dec. 29, 1978
Rudy Boschwitz (I-R)	Dec. 30, 1978	Jan. 3, 1991
Paul Wellstone (DFL) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 3, 1991	Oct. 25, 2002
Dean Barkley (I) <sup>19</sup>	Nov. 5, 2002	Jan. 3, 2003
Norm Coleman (R)	Jan. 7, 2003	Jan. 3, 2009
Al Franken (D) <sup>20</sup>	July 7, 2009	

**Minnesota**

1. Died Nov. 27, 1900.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Elected as a Farmer-Laborite in 1922, 1928, and 1934; and as a Republican in 1940.
4. Died Jan. 13, 1978.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
6. Died July 13, 1870.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
8. Resigned March 4, 1881.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
10. Died April 28, 1923.
11. Died Dec. 22, 1935.
12. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
13. Died Aug. 31, 1940.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
15. Resigned Dec. 29, 1964, having been elected vice president of the United States.
16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Dec. 30, 1976, having been elected vice president of the United States.
17. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Dec. 29, 1978.
18. Died Oct. 25, 2002.
19. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
20. The outcome of the 2008 contest between incumbent Norm Coleman and challenger Al Franken remained unresolved for nearly eight months. Initially, out of nearly 2.9 million votes cast, Coleman led by 215; but after an automatic recount, Franken led by 312. Coleman challenged the recount in state courts, alleging that some ballots were incorrectly excluded from the recount. The Minnesota supreme court ruled in Franken's favor on June 30, 2009. Franken was sworn in on July 7, 2009.

**MISSISSIPPI**

(Became a state Dec. 10, 1817)

**Class 1**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
Walter Leake (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 10, 1817	May 15, 1820
David Holmes (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 30, 1820	Sept. 25, 1825





Powhatan Ellis (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Sept. 28, 1825	Jan. 28, 1826
Thomas B. Reed (D-R)	Jan. 28, 1826	March 3, 1827
Powhatan Ellis (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1827	July 10, 1832
John Black (D, W) <sup>5</sup>	Nov. 12, 1832	Jan. 22, 1838
James F. Trotter (D) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 22, 1838	July 10, 1838
Thomas Hickman Williams (D) <sup>7</sup>	Nov. 12, 1838	March 3, 1839
John Henderson (W)	March 4, 1839	March 3, 1845
Jesse Speight (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1845	May 1, 1847
Jefferson Davis (D) <sup>9</sup>	Aug. 10, 1847	Sept. 23, 1851
John J. McRae (D) <sup>10</sup>	Dec. 1, 1851	March 17, 1852
Stephen Adams (D)	March 17, 1852	March 3, 1857
Jefferson Davis (D) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1857	March 14, 1861
Adelbert Ames (R) <sup>12</sup>	April 1, 1870	Jan. 10, 1874
Henry R. Pease (R)	Feb. 3, 1874	March 3, 1875
Blanche K. Bruce (R)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
James Z. George (D) <sup>13</sup>	March 4, 1881	Aug. 14, 1897
Hernando D. Money (D) <sup>14</sup>	Oct. 8, 1897	March 3, 1911
John Sharp Williams (D)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1923
Hubert D. Stephens (D)	March 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1935
Theodore G. Bilbo (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1947
John C. Stennis (D)	Nov. 5, 1947	Jan. 3, 1989
Trent Lott (R) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 3, 1989	Dec. 18, 2007
Roger Wicker (R) <sup>17</sup>	Dec. 31, 2007	

### Class 2

Thomas Hill Williams (D-R)	Dec. 10, 1817	March 3, 1829
Thomas B. Reed (D) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1829	Nov. 26, 1829
Robert H. Adams (D) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 6, 1830	July 2, 1830
George Poindexter (D) <sup>20</sup>	Oct. 15, 1830	March 3, 1835
Robert J. Walker (D) <sup>21</sup>	March 4, 1835	March 5, 1845
Joseph W. Chalmers (D) <sup>22</sup>	Nov. 3, 1845	March 3, 1847
Henry Stuart Foote (W) <sup>23</sup>	March 4, 1847	Jan. 8, 1852
Walker Brooke (W)	Feb. 18, 1852	March 3, 1853
Albert G. Brown (D) <sup>24</sup>	March 4, 1853	March 14, 1861
Hiram R. Revels (R)	Feb. 25, 1870	March 3, 1871
James L. Alcorn (R) <sup>25</sup>	Dec. 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Lucius Q. C. Lamar (D) <sup>26</sup>	March 4, 1877	March 6, 1885
Edward C. Walthall (D) <sup>27</sup>	March 9, 1885	Jan. 24, 1894
Anselm J. McLaurin (D)	Feb. 7, 1894	March 3, 1895
Edward C. Walthall (D) <sup>28</sup>	March 4, 1895	April 21, 1898
William V. Sullivan (D) <sup>29</sup>	May 31, 1898	March 3, 1901
Anselm J. McLaurin (D) <sup>30</sup>	March 4, 1901	Dec. 22, 1909
James Gordon (D) <sup>31</sup>	Dec. 27, 1909	Feb. 22, 1910
Le Roy Percy (D)	Feb. 23, 1910	March 3, 1913
James K. Vardaman (D)	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1919
Pat Harrison (D) <sup>32</sup>	March 4, 1919	June 22, 1941
James O. Eastland (D) <sup>33</sup>	June 30, 1941	Sept. 28, 1941
Wall Doxey (D)	Sept. 29, 1941	Jan. 3, 1943
James O. Eastland (D) <sup>34</sup>	Jan. 3, 1943	Dec. 27, 1978
Thad Cochran (R)	Dec. 27, 1978	

### Mississippi

1. Resigned May 15, 1820.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Sept. 25, 1825.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
4. Resigned July 10, 1832.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Jan. 22, 1838.
6. Resigned July 10, 1838.

7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
8. Died May 1, 1847.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Sept. 23, 1851.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
11. Seat declared vacant March 14, 1861. Vacancy until April 1, 1870, because of Civil War.
12. Resigned Jan. 10, 1874.
13. Died Aug. 14, 1897.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
15. Elected for term beginning Jan. 3, 1947, but was never sworn in. Died Aug. 21, 1947.
16. Resigned Dec. 18, 2007.
17. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
18. Died Nov. 26, 1829.
19. Died July 2, 1830.
20. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
21. Resigned March 5, 1845.
22. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
23. Resigned Jan. 8, 1852.
24. Seat declared vacant March 14, 1861. Vacancy until Feb. 25, 1870, because of Civil War.
25. Elected Jan. 18, 1870. Took oath Dec. 4, 1871. Governor during interim.
26. Resigned March 6, 1885.
27. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Jan. 24, 1894.
28. Died April 21, 1898.
29. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
30. Died Dec. 22, 1909.
31. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
32. Died June 22, 1941.
33. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
34. Resigned Dec. 27, 1978.

## MISSOURI

(Became a state Aug. 10, 1821)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
Thomas H. Benton (D-R, D)	Aug. 10, 1821	March 3, 1851
Henry S. Geyer (D)	March 4, 1851	March 3, 1857
Truett Polk (D) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1857	Jan. 10, 1862
John B. Henderson (D) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 17, 1862	March 3, 1869
Carl Schurz (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1875
Francis M. Cockrell (D)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1905
William Warner (R)	March 18, 1905	March 3, 1911
James A. Reed (D)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1929
Roscoe C. Patterson (R)	March 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935
Harry S. Truman (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 18, 1945
Frank P. Briggs (D) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 18, 1945	Jan. 3, 1947
James P. Kem (R)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1953
Stuart Symington (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 3, 1953	Dec. 27, 1976
John C. Danforth (R)	Dec. 27, 1976	Jan. 3, 1995
John Ashcroft (R)	Jan. 3, 1995	Jan. 2, 2001
Jean Carnahan (D) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 3, 2001	Nov. 25, 2002
Jim Talent (R) <sup>7</sup>	Nov. 25, 2002	Jan. 3, 2007
Claire McCaskill (D)	Jan. 3, 2007	

### Class 3

David Barton (D-R)	Aug. 10, 1821	March 3, 1831
Alexander Buckner (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1831	June 6, 1833
Lewis F. Linn (D) <sup>9</sup>	Oct. 25, 1833	Oct. 3, 1843
David R. Atchison (D) <sup>10</sup>	Oct. 14, 1843	March 3, 1855
James S. Green (D)	Jan. 12, 1857	March 3, 1861
Waldo P. Johnson (D) <sup>11</sup>	March 17, 1861	Jan. 10, 1862
Robert Wilson (UN) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 17, 1862	Nov. 13, 1863



B. Gratz Brown (D)	Nov. 13, 1863	March 3, 1867
Charles D. Drake (R) <sup>13</sup>	March 4, 1867	Dec. 19, 1870
Daniel T. Jewett (R) <sup>14</sup>	Dec. 19, 1870	Jan. 20, 1871
Francis P. Blair (D)	Jan. 20, 1871	March 3, 1873
Lewis V. Boggy (D) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1873	Sept. 20, 1877
David H. Armstrong (D) <sup>16</sup>	Sept. 29, 1877	Jan. 26, 1879
James Shields (D)	Jan. 27, 1879	March 3, 1879
George G. Vest (D)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1903
William J. Stone (D) <sup>17</sup>	March 4, 1903	April 14, 1918
Xenophon P. Wilfley (D) <sup>18</sup>	April 30, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918
Selden P. Spencer (R) <sup>19</sup>	Nov. 6, 1918	May 16, 1925
George H. Williams (R) <sup>20</sup>	May 25, 1925	Dec. 5, 1926
Harry B. Hawes (D) <sup>21</sup>	Dec. 6, 1926	Feb. 3, 1933
J. Bennett Champ Clark (D)	Feb. 3, 1933	Jan. 3, 1945
Forrest C. Donnell (R)	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) <sup>22</sup>	Jan. 3, 1951	Sept. 13, 1960
Edward V. Long (D) <sup>23</sup>	Sept. 23, 1960	Dec. 27, 1968
Thomas F. Eagleton (D)	Dec. 28, 1968	Jan. 3, 1987
Christopher S. Bond (R)	Jan. 3, 1987	

**Missouri**

1. Expelled Jan. 10, 1862.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
3. Resigned Jan. 18, 1945, having been elected vice president of the United States.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
5. Resigned Dec. 27, 1976.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy created when her husband, Mel Carnahan, died before winning election to the office.
7. Elected via special election for remainder of term.
8. Died June 6, 1833.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Oct. 3, 1843.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
11. Expelled Jan. 10, 1862.
12. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
13. Resigned Dec. 19, 1870.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
15. Died Sept. 20, 1877.
16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
17. Died April 14, 1918.
18. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
19. Died May 16, 1925.
20. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
21. Resigned Feb. 3, 1933.
22. Died Sept. 13, 1960.
23. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Dec. 27, 1968.

**MONTANA**

(Became a state Nov. 8, 1889)

**Class 1**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
Wilbur F. Sanders (R)	Jan. 1, 1890	March 3, 1893
Lee Mantle (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 16, 1895	March 3, 1899
William A. Clark (D) <sup>2</sup>	March 4, 1899	May 15, 1900
Paris Gibson (D)	March 7, 1901	March 3, 1905
Thomas H. Carter (R)	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
Henry L. Myers (D)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1923
Burton K. Wheeler (D)	March 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1947
Zales N. Ecton (R)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1953
Mike Mansfield (D)	Jan. 3, 1953	Jan. 3, 1977
John Melcher (D)	Jan. 3, 1977	Jan. 3, 1989
Conrad Burns (R)	Jan. 3, 1989	Jan. 3, 2007

Jon Tester (D) Jan. 3, 2007

**Class 2**

Thomas C. Power (R)	Jan. 2, 1890	March 3, 1895
Thomas H. Carter (R)	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1901
William A. Clark (D)	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1907
Joseph M. Dixon (R)	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
Thomas J. Walsh (D) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1913	March 2, 1933
John E. Erickson (D) <sup>4</sup>	March 13, 1933	Nov. 6, 1934
James E. Murray (D)	Nov. 7, 1934	Jan. 3, 1961
Lee Metcalf (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 3, 1961	Jan. 12, 1978
Paul G. Hatfield (D) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 22, 1978	Dec. 14, 1978
Max Baucus (D) <sup>7</sup>	Dec. 15, 1978	

**Montana**

1. Vacancy from March 4, 1893, to Jan. 16, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect.
2. Resigned May 15, 1900.
3. Died March 2, 1933.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
5. Died Jan. 12, 1978.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Dec. 14, 1978.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

**NEBRASKA**

(Became a state March 1, 1867)

**Class 1**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
Thomas W. Tipton (R)	March 1, 1867	March 3, 1875
Algernon S. Paddock (R)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
Charles H. Van Wyck (R)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1887
Algernon S. Paddock (R)	March 4, 1887	March 3, 1893
William V. Allen (POP)	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1899
Monroe L. Hayward (R) <sup>1</sup>	March 8, 1899	Dec. 5, 1899
William V. Allen (POP) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 13, 1899	March 28, 1901
Charles H. Dietrich (R)	March 28, 1901	March 3, 1905
Elmer J. Burkett (R)	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1923
Robert B. Howell (R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1923	March 11, 1933
William H. Thompson (D) <sup>4</sup>	May 24, 1933	Nov. 6, 1934
Richard C. Hunter (D)	Nov. 7, 1934	Jan. 3, 1935
Edward R. Burke (D)	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1941
Hugh Butler (R) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 3, 1941	July 1, 1954
Sam W. Reynolds (R) <sup>6</sup>	July 3, 1954	Nov. 7, 1954
Roman L. Hruska (R) <sup>7</sup>	Nov. 8, 1954	Dec. 27, 1976
Edward Zorinsky (D) <sup>8</sup>	Dec. 28, 1976	March 6, 1987
David Karnes (R) <sup>9</sup>	March 13, 1987	Jan. 3, 1989
Bob Kerrey (D)	Jan. 3, 1989	Jan. 3, 2001
Ben Nelson (D)	Jan. 3, 2001	

**Class 2**

John M. Thayer (R)	March 1, 1867	March 3, 1871
Phineas W. Hitchcock (R)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Alvin Saunders (R)	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1883
Charles F. Manderson (R)	March 4, 1883	March 3, 1895
John M. Thurston (R)	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1901
Joseph H. Millard (R)	March 28, 1901	March 3, 1907
Norris Brown (R)	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
George W. Norris (R, I) <sup>10</sup>	March 4, 1913	Jan. 3, 1943



Kenneth S. Wherry (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 3, 1943	Nov. 29, 1951
Fred A. Seaton (R) <sup>12</sup>	Dec. 10, 1951	Nov. 4, 1952
Dwight Griswold (R) <sup>13</sup>	Nov. 5, 1952	April 12, 1954
Eva Bowring (R) <sup>14</sup>	April 16, 1954	Nov. 7, 1954
Hazel H. Abel (R) <sup>15</sup>	Nov. 8, 1954	Dec. 31, 1954
Carl T. Curtis (R)	Jan. 1, 1955	Jan. 3, 1979
J. James Exon (D)	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 3, 1997
Chuck Hagel (R)	Jan. 3, 1997	Jan. 3, 2009
Mike Johanns (R)	Jan. 3, 2009	

#### Nebraska

1. Died Dec. 5, 1899.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Died March 11, 1933.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
5. Died July 1, 1954.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Resigned Dec. 27, 1976.
8. Died March 6, 1987.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
10. Norris elected as Republican in 1912, 1918, 1924 and 1930. Elected as Independent in 1936.
11. Died Nov. 29, 1951.
12. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
13. Died April 12, 1954.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
15. Resigned Dec. 31, 1954.

## NEVADA

(Became a state Oct. 31, 1864)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
William M. Stewart (R)	Dec. 15, 1864	March 3, 1875
William Sharon (R)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
James G. Fair (D)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1887
William M. Stewart (R)	March 4, 1887	March 3, 1905
George S. Nixon (R) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1905	June 5, 1912
William A. Massey (R) <sup>2</sup>	July 1, 1912	Jan. 29, 1913
Key Pittman (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 29, 1913	Nov. 10, 1940
Berkeley L. Bunker (D) <sup>4</sup>	Nov. 27, 1940	Dec. 6, 1942
James G. Scrugham (D) <sup>5</sup>	Dec. 7, 1942	June 23, 1945
E. P. Carville (D) <sup>6</sup>	July 25, 1945	Jan. 3, 1947
George W. Malone (R)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1959
Howard W. Cannon (D)	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 3, 1983
Chic Hecht (R)	Jan. 3, 1983	Jan. 3, 1989
Richard H. Bryan (D)	Jan. 3, 1989	Jan. 3, 2001
John Ensign (R)	Jan. 3, 2001	

### Class 3

James W. Nye (R)	Dec. 16, 1864	March 3, 1873
John P. Jones (R)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1903
Francis G. Newlands (D) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1903	Dec. 24, 1917
Charles B. Henderson (D) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 12, 1918	March 3, 1921
Tasker L. Oddie (R)	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1933
Patrick A. McCarran (D) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1933	Sept. 28, 1954
Ernest S. Brown (R) <sup>10</sup>	Oct. 1, 1954	Dec. 1, 1954
Alan Bible (D) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 2, 1954	Dec. 17, 1974
Paul Laxalt (R)	Dec. 18, 1974	Jan. 3, 1987
Harry Reid (D)	Jan. 3, 1987	

#### Nevada

1. Died June 5, 1912.

2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Died Nov. 10, 1940.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
5. Died June 23, 1945.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Died Dec. 24, 1917.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
9. Died Sept. 28, 1954.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
11. Resigned Dec. 17, 1974.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

(Ratified the Constitution June 21, 1788)

### Class 2

Senators	Dates of Service	
Paine Wingate (FED)	March 4, 1789	March 3, 1793
Samuel Livermore <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1793	June 12, 1801
Simeon Olcott (FED)	June 17, 1801	March 3, 1805
Nicholas Gilman (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	March 4, 1805	May 2, 1814
Thomas W. Thompson	June 24, 1814	March 3, 1817
David L. Morrill (D-R)	March 4, 1817	March 3, 1823
Samuel Bell (D-R, NR, W)	March 4, 1823	March 3, 1835
Henry Hubbard (D)	March 4, 1835	March 3, 1841
Levi Woodbury (D) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1841	Nov. 20, 1845
Benning W. Jenness (D) <sup>4</sup>	Dec. 1, 1845	June 13, 1846
Joseph Cilley (D)	June 13, 1846	March 3, 1847
John P. Hale (D)	March 4, 1847	March 3, 1853
Charles G. Atherton (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1853	Nov. 15, 1853
Jared W. Williams <sup>6</sup>	Nov. 29, 1853	Aug. 3, 1854
John P. Hale (R)	July 30, 1855	March 3, 1865
Aaron H. Cragin (R)	March 4, 1865	March 3, 1877
Edward H. Rollins (R)	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1883
Austin F. Pike (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1883	Oct. 8, 1886
Person C. Cheney (R) <sup>8</sup>	Nov. 24, 1886	June 14, 1887
William E. Chandler (R)	June 14, 1887	March 3, 1889
Gilman Marston (R) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1889	June 18, 1889
William E. Chandler (R)	June 19, 1889	March 3, 1901
Henry E. Burnham (R)	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1913
Henry F. Hollis (D)	March 13, 1913	March 3, 1919
Henry W. Keyes (R)	March 4, 1919	Jan. 3, 1937
Styles Bridges (R) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 3, 1937	Nov. 26, 1961
Maurice J. Murphy Jr. (R) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 7, 1961	Nov. 6, 1962
Thomas J. McIntyre (D)	Nov. 7, 1962	Jan. 3, 1979
Gordon J. Humphrey (R) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 3, 1979	Dec. 4, 1990
Robert C. Smith (R, I, R)	Dec. 7, 1990	Jan. 3, 2003
John E. Sununu (R)	Jan. 7, 2003	Jan. 3, 2009
Jeanne Shaheen (D)	Jan. 3, 2009	

### Class 3

John Langdon (D-R)	March 4, 1789	March 3, 1801
James Sheafe (FED) <sup>13</sup>	March 4, 1801	June 14, 1802
William Plumer (FED)	June 17, 1802	March 3, 1807
Nahum Parker <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1807	June 1, 1810
Charles Cutts (FED) <sup>15</sup>	June 21, 1810	June 10, 1813
Jeremiah Mason (FED) <sup>16</sup>	June 10, 1813	June 16, 1817
Clement Storer	June 27, 1817	March 3, 1819
John F. Parrott (D-R)	March 4, 1819	March 3, 1825
Levi Woodbury (D-R)	June 16, 1825	March 3, 1831

Isaac Hill (D) <sup>17</sup>	March 4, 1831	May 30, 1836
John Page (D)	June 8, 1836	March 3, 1837
Franklin Pierce (D) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1837	Feb. 28, 1842
Leonard Wilcox (D) <sup>19</sup>	March 1, 1842	March 3, 1843
Charles G. Atherton (D)	March 4, 1843	March 3, 1849
Moses Norris Jr. (D) <sup>20</sup>	March 4, 1849	Jan. 11, 1855
John S. Wells <sup>21</sup>	Jan. 16, 1855	March 3, 1855
James Bell (R) <sup>22</sup>	July 30, 1855	May 26, 1857
Daniel Clark (R) <sup>23</sup>	June 27, 1857	July 27, 1866
George G. Fogg (R) <sup>24</sup>	Aug. 31, 1866	March 3, 1867
James E. Patterson (R)	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1873
Bainbridge Wadleigh (R)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1879
Charles H. Bell (R) <sup>25</sup>	March 13, 1879	June 16, 1879
Henry W. Blair (R) <sup>26</sup>	June 17, 1879	March 3, 1891
Jacob H. Gallinger (R) <sup>27</sup>	March 4, 1891	Aug. 17, 1918
Irving W. Drew (R) <sup>28</sup>	Sept. 2, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918
George H. Moses (R)	Nov. 6, 1918	March 3, 1933
Fred H. Brown (D)	March 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939
Charles W. Tobey (R) <sup>29</sup>	Jan. 3, 1939	July 24, 1953
Robert W. Upton (R) <sup>30</sup>	Aug. 14, 1953	Nov. 7, 1954
Norris Cotton (R) <sup>31</sup>	Nov. 8, 1954	Dec. 31, 1974
Louis C. Wyman (R) <sup>32</sup>	Jan. 1, 1975	Jan. 3, 1975
Norris Cotton (R) <sup>33</sup>	Aug. 8, 1975	Sept. 18, 1975
John A. Durkin (D) <sup>34</sup>	Sept. 18, 1975	Dec. 29, 1980
Warren B. Rudman (R)	Dec. 29, 1980	Jan. 3, 1993
Judd Gregg (R)	Jan. 3, 1993	

#### New Hampshire

1. Resigned June 12, 1801.
2. Died May 2, 1814.
3. Resigned Nov. 20, 1845.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
5. Died Nov. 15, 1853.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Senate resolution of Aug. 3, 1854, declared that representation under the appointment had expired. Vacancy from Aug. 4, 1854, to July 29, 1855.
7. Died Oct. 8, 1886.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
10. Died Nov. 26, 1961.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
12. Resigned Dec. 4, 1990.
13. Resigned June 14, 1802.
14. Resigned June 1, 1810.
15. Elected, subsequently appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
16. Resigned June 16, 1817.
17. Resigned May 30, 1836.
18. Resigned Feb. 28, 1842.
19. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
20. Died Jan. 11, 1855.
21. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
22. Died May 26, 1857.
23. Resigned July 27, 1866.
24. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
25. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
26. Served continuously during this period; twice by election, once by appointment of the governor.
27. Died Aug. 17, 1918.
28. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
29. Died July 24, 1953.
30. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
31. Resigned Dec. 31, 1974.
32. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Wyman and John A. Durkin (D) both claimed to have been elected to the seat for a six-year term beginning Jan. 3, 1975. Neither was seated. After unsuccessfully attempting for seven months to determine the winner, the Senate July 30, 1975, voted to declare the seat vacant effective Aug. 8, 1975.
33. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
34. Resigned Dec. 29, 1980.

## NEW JERSEY

(Ratified the Constitution Dec. 18, 1787)

Senators	Class 1	Dates of Service
Jonathan Elmer (FED)	March 4, 1789	March 3, 1791
John Rutherford (FED) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1791	Nov. 26, 1798
Franklin Davenport <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 5, 1798	March 3, 1799
James Schureman <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1799	Feb. 16, 1801
Aaron Ogden (FED)	Feb. 28, 1801	March 3, 1803
John Condit (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Sept. 1, 1803	March 3, 1809
John Lambert	March 4, 1809	March 3, 1815
James J. Wilson (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1815	Jan. 8, 1821
Samuel L. Southard (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 26, 1821	March 3, 1823
Joseph McIlvaine (D-R) <sup>7</sup>	Nov. 12, 1823	Aug. 19, 1826
Ephraim Bateman (D-R) <sup>8</sup>	Nov. 10, 1826	Jan. 12, 1829
Mahlon Dickerson (D)	Jan. 30, 1829	March 3, 1833
Samuel L. Southard (NR, W) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1833	June 26, 1842
William L. Dayton (W) <sup>10</sup>	July 2, 1842	March 3, 1851
Robert F. Stockton (D) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1851	Jan. 10, 1853
John R. Thomson (D) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1853	Sept. 12, 1862
Richard S. Field (R) <sup>13</sup>	Nov. 21, 1862	Jan. 14, 1863
James W. Wall (D)	Jan. 14, 1863	March 3, 1863
William Wright (D) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1863	Nov. 1, 1866
Frederick T. Frelinghuysen (R) <sup>15</sup>	Nov. 12, 1866	March 3, 1869
John P. Stockton (D)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1875
Theodore F. Randolph (D)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
William J. Sewell (R)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1887
Rufus Blodgett (D)	March 4, 1887	March 3, 1893
James Smith Jr. (D)	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1899
John Kean (R)	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911
James E. Martine (D)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R)	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1923
Edward I. Edwards (D)	March 4, 1923	March 3, 1929
Hamilton F. Kean (R)	March 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935
A. Harry Moore (D) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 18, 1938
John Milton (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 18, 1938	Nov. 8, 1938
W. Warren Barbour (R) <sup>18</sup>	Nov. 9, 1938	Nov. 22, 1943
Arthur Walsh (D) <sup>19</sup>	Nov. 26, 1943	Dec. 6, 1944
H. Alexander Smith (R)	Dec. 7, 1944	Jan. 3, 1959
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 3, 1959	March 11, 1982
Nicholas F. Brady (R) <sup>21</sup>	April 12, 1982	Dec. 26, 1982
Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	Dec. 27, 1982	Jan. 3, 2001
Jon Corzine (D) <sup>22</sup>	Jan. 3, 2001	Jan. 17, 2006
Robert Menendez (D) <sup>23</sup>	Jan. 18, 2006	

#### Class 2

William Paterson (FED) <sup>24</sup>	March 4, 1789	Nov. 13, 1790
Philemon Dickinson	Nov. 23, 1790	March 3, 1793
Frederick Frelinghuysen (FED) <sup>25</sup>	March 4, 1793	Nov. 12, 1796
Richard Stockton (FED)	Nov. 12, 1796	March 3, 1799
Jonathan Dayton	March 4, 1799	March 3, 1805
Aaron Kitchell <sup>26</sup>	March 4, 1805	March 12, 1809
John Condit (D-R) <sup>27</sup>	March 21, 1809	March 3, 1817
Mahlon Dickerson (D-R) <sup>28</sup>	March 4, 1817	Jan. 30, 1829
Theodore Frelinghuysen (NR)	March 4, 1829	March 3, 1835
Garret D. Wall (D)	March 4, 1835	March 3, 1841
Jacob W. Miller (W)	March 4, 1841	March 3, 1853



William Wright (D)	March 4, 1853	March 3, 1859
John C. Ten Eyck (R)	March 4, 1859	March 3, 1865
John P. Stockton (D) <sup>29</sup>	March 4, 1865	March 27, 1866
Alexander G. Cattell (R)	Sept. 19, 1866	March 3, 1871
Frederick T. Frelinghuysen (R)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
John R. McPherson (D)	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1895
William J. Sewell (R) <sup>30</sup>	March 4, 1895	Dec. 27, 1901
John F. Dryden (R)	Jan. 29, 1902	March 3, 1907
Frank O. Briggs (R)	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
William Hughes (D) <sup>31</sup>	March 4, 1913	Jan. 30, 1918
David Baird (R) <sup>32</sup>	Feb. 23, 1918	March 3, 1919
Walter E. Edge (R) <sup>33</sup>	March 4, 1919	Nov. 21, 1929
David Baird Jr. (R) <sup>34</sup>	Nov. 30, 1929	Dec. 2, 1930
Dwight W. Morrow (R) <sup>35</sup>	Dec. 3, 1930	Oct. 5, 1931
W. Warren Barbour (R) <sup>36</sup>	Dec. 1, 1931	Jan. 3, 1937
William H. Smathers (D)	April 15, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943
Albert W. Hawkes (R)	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949
Robert C. Hendrickson (R)	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 3, 1955
Clifford P. Case (R)	Jan. 3, 1955	Jan. 3, 1979
Bill Bradley (D)	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 3, 1997
Robert G. Torricelli (D)	Jan. 3, 1997	Jan. 3, 2003
Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	Jan. 7, 2003	

#### New Jersey

1. Resigned Nov. 26, 1798.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Resigned Feb. 16, 1801.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
5. Resigned Jan. 8, 1821.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned March 3, 1823.
7. Died Aug. 19, 1826.
8. Resigned Jan. 12, 1829.
9. Died June 26, 1842.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
11. Resigned Jan. 10, 1853.
12. Died Sept. 12, 1862.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
14. Died Nov. 1, 1866.
15. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
16. Resigned Jan. 18, 1938.
17. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
18. Died Nov. 22, 1943.
19. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
20. Resigned March 11, 1982.
21. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Dec. 26, 1982.
22. Resigned Nov. 13, 1790.
23. Resigned Jan. 17, 2006, to run for governor. Elected governor.
24. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
25. Resigned Nov. 12, 1796.
26. Resigned March 12, 1809.
27. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
28. Resigned Jan. 30, 1829.
29. Seat declared vacant March 27, 1866.
30. Died Dec. 27, 1901.
31. Died Jan. 30, 1918.
32. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
33. Resigned Nov. 21, 1929.
34. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
35. Died Oct. 5, 1931.
36. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

## NEW MEXICO

(Became a state Jan. 6, 1912)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
Thomas B. Catron (R)	March 27, 1912	March 3, 1917
Andrieus A. Jones (D) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1917	Dec. 20, 1927

Bronson Cutting (R) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 29, 1927	Dec. 6, 1928
Octaviano A. Larrazolo (R)	Dec. 7, 1928	March 3, 1929
Bronson Cutting (R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1929	May 6, 1935
Dennis Chavez (D) <sup>4</sup>	May 11, 1935	Nov. 18, 1962
Edwin L. Mechem (R) <sup>5</sup>	Nov. 30, 1962	Nov. 3, 1964
Joseph M. Montoya (D)	Nov. 4, 1964	Jan. 3, 1977
Harrison (Jack) Schmitt (R)	Jan. 3, 1977	Jan. 3, 1983
Jeff Bingaman (D)	Jan. 3, 1983	

### Class 2

Albert B. Fall (R) <sup>6</sup>	March 27, 1912	March 4, 1921
Holm O. Bursum (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 11, 1921	March 3, 1925
Sam G. Bratton (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1925	June 24, 1933
Carl A. Hatch (D) <sup>9</sup>	Oct. 10, 1933	Jan. 3, 1949
Clinton P. Anderson (D)	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 3, 1973
Pete V. Domenici (R)	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 3, 2009
Tom Udall (D)	Jan. 3, 2009	

#### New Mexico

1. Died Dec. 20, 1927.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Died May 6, 1935.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Nov. 18, 1962.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
6. Resigned March 4, 1921.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
8. Resigned June 24, 1933.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.

## NEW YORK

(Ratified the Constitution July 26, 1788)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
Philip Schuyler (FED)	July 15, 1789	March 3, 1791
Aaron Burr (D-R)	March 4, 1791	March 3, 1797
Philip Schuyler (FED) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1797	Jan. 3, 1798
John S. Hobart (FED) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 11, 1798	April 16, 1798
William North (FED) <sup>3</sup>	May 5, 1798	Aug. 17, 1798
James Watson (FED) <sup>4</sup>	Aug. 17, 1798	March 19, 1800
Gouverneur Morris (FED)	April 3, 1800	March 3, 1803
Theodorus Bailey (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1803	Jan. 16, 1804
John Armstrong (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	Feb. 4, 1804	June 30, 1804
Samuel L. Mitchill (D-R)	Nov. 9, 1804	March 3, 1809
Obadiah German (D-R)	March 4, 1809	March 3, 1815
Nathan Sanford (D-R)	March 4, 1815	March 3, 1821
Martin Van Buren (D-R) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1821	Dec. 20, 1828
Charles E. Dudley (D)	Jan. 15, 1829	March 3, 1833
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1833	June 17, 1844
Daniel S. Dickinson (D) <sup>9</sup>	Nov. 30, 1844	March 3, 1851
Hamilton Fish (W)	March 4, 1851	March 3, 1857
Preston King (R)	March 4, 1857	March 3, 1863
Edwin D. Morgan (R)	March 4, 1863	March 3, 1869
Reuben E. Fenton (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1875
Francis Kernan (D)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
Thomas C. Platt (R) <sup>10</sup>	March 4, 1881	May 16, 1881
Warner Miller (R)	July 16, 1881	March 3, 1887
Frank Hiscock (R)	March 4, 1887	March 3, 1893
Edward Murphy Jr. (D)	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1899
Chauncey M. Depew (R)	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911
James A. O'Gorman (D)	March 31, 1911	March 3, 1917



William M. Calder (R)	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1923
Royal S. Copeland (D) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1923	June 17, 1938
James M. Mead (D)	Dec. 3, 1938	Jan. 3, 1947
Irving M. Ives (R)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1959
Kenneth B. Keating (R)	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 3, 1965
Robert F. Kennedy (D) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 3, 1965	June 6, 1968
Charles E. Goodell (R) <sup>13</sup>	Sept. 10, 1968	Jan. 3, 1971
James L. Buckley (C-R)	Jan. 3, 1971	Jan. 3, 1977
Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)	Jan. 3, 1977	Jan. 3, 2001
Hillary Rodham Clinton (D) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 3, 2001	Jan. 21, 2009
Kirsten Gillibrand (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 27, 2009	

**Class 3**

Rufus King (FED) <sup>16</sup>	July 16, 1789	May 23, 1796
John Laurance (FED) <sup>17</sup>	Nov. 9, 1796	Aug. 1800
John Armstrong (D-R) <sup>18</sup>	Nov. 6, 1800	Feb. 5, 1802
De Witt Clinton (D-R) <sup>19</sup>	Feb. 9, 1802	Nov. 4, 1803
John Armstrong (D-R) <sup>20</sup>	Nov. 10, 1803	Feb. 4, 1804
John Smith (D-R)	Feb. 4, 1804	March 3, 1813
Rufus King (FED)	March 4, 1813	March 3, 1825
Nathan Sanford (D-R)	Jan. 14, 1826	March 3, 1831
William L. Marcy (D) <sup>21</sup>	March 4, 1831	Jan. 1, 1833
Silas Wright Jr. (D) <sup>22</sup>	Jan. 4, 1833	Nov. 26, 1844
Henry A. Foster (D) <sup>23</sup>	Nov. 30, 1844	Jan. 18, 1845
John A. Dix (D)	Jan. 18, 1845	March 3, 1849
William H. Seward (W)	March 4, 1849	March 3, 1861
Ira Harris (R)	March 4, 1861	March 3, 1867
Roscoe Conkling (R) <sup>24</sup>	March 4, 1867	May 16, 1881
Elbridge G. Lapham (R)	July 22, 1881	March 3, 1885
William M. Evarts (R)	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1891
David B. Hill (D)	Jan. 7, 1892	March 3, 1897
Thomas C. Platt (R)	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1909
Elihu Root (R)	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915
James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R)	March 4, 1915	March 3, 1927
Robert F. Wagner (D) <sup>25</sup>	March 4, 1927	June 28, 1949
John Foster Dulles (R) <sup>26</sup>	July 7, 1949	Nov. 8, 1949
Herbert H. Lehman (D)	Nov. 9, 1949	Jan. 3, 1957
Jacob K. Javits (R)	Jan. 9, 1957	Jan. 3, 1981
Alfonse M. D'Amato (R)	Jan. 3, 1981	Jan. 3, 1999
Charles E. Schumer (D)	Jan. 3, 1999	

**New York**

1. Resigned Jan. 3, 1798.
2. Resigned April 16, 1798.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
4. Resigned March 19, 1800.
5. Resigned Jan. 16, 1804.
6. Resigned June 30, 1804.
7. Resigned Dec. 20, 1828.
8. Resigned June 17, 1844.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
10. Resigned May 16, 1881.
11. Died June 17, 1938.
12. Died June 6, 1968.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
14. Resigned Jan. 21, 2009, to become secretary of state.
15. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
16. Resigned May 23, 1796.
17. Resigned in August 1800.
18. Resigned Feb. 5, 1802.
19. Resigned Nov. 4, 1803.
20. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
21. Resigned Jan. 1, 1833.
22. Resigned Nov. 26, 1844.
23. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
24. Resigned May 16, 1881.

25. Resigned June 28, 1949.

26. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

(Ratified the Constitution Nov. 21, 1789)

**Class 2**

Senators	Dates of Service	
Samuel Johnston (FED)	Nov. 27, 1789	March 3, 1793
Alexander Martin (D-R)	March 4, 1793	March 3, 1799
Jesse Franklin (D-R)	March 4, 1799	March 3, 1805
James Turner (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1805	Nov. 21, 1816
Montfort Stokes (D-R)	Dec. 4, 1816	March 3, 1823
John Branch (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	March 4, 1823	March 9, 1829
Bedford Brown (D) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 9, 1829	Nov. 11, 1840
Willie P. Mangum (W)	Nov. 25, 1840	March 3, 1853
David S. Reid (D) <sup>4</sup>	Dec. 6, 1854	March 3, 1859
Thomas Bragg (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1859	July 11, 1861
Joseph C. Abbott (R)	July 17, 1868	March 3, 1871
Matt W. Ransom (D)	Jan. 30, 1872	March 3, 1895
Marion Butler (POP)	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1901
Furnifold M. Simmons (D)	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1931
Josiah W. Bailey (D) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1931	Dec. 15, 1946
William B. Umstead (D) <sup>7</sup>	Dec. 18, 1946	Dec. 30, 1948
J. Melville Broughton (D) <sup>8</sup>	Dec. 31, 1948	March 6, 1949
Frank P. Graham (D) <sup>9</sup>	March 29, 1949	Nov. 26, 1950
Willis Smith (D) <sup>10</sup>	Nov. 27, 1950	June 23, 1953
Alton A. Lennon (D) <sup>11</sup>	July 10, 1953	Nov. 28, 1954
W. Kerr Scott (D) <sup>12</sup>	Nov. 29, 1954	April 16, 1958
B. Everett Jordan (D) <sup>13</sup>	April 19, 1958	Jan. 3, 1973
Jesse Helms (R)	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 3, 2003
Elizabeth Dole (R)	Jan. 7, 2003	Jan. 3, 2009
Kay Hagan (D)	Jan. 3, 2009	

**Class 3**

Benjamin Hawkins (FED)	Nov. 27, 1789	March 3, 1795
Timothy Bloodworth (D-R)	March 4, 1795	March 3, 1801
David Stone (D-R) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1801	Feb. 17, 1807
Jesse Franklin (D-R)	March 4, 1807	March 3, 1813
David Stone (D-R) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1813	Dec. 24, 1814
Francis Locke (D-R) <sup>16</sup>		
Nathaniel Macon (D-R) <sup>17</sup>	Dec. 5, 1815	Nov. 14, 1828
James Iredell (D-R)	Dec. 15, 1828	March 3, 1831
Willie P. Mangum (D) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1831	Nov. 26, 1836
Robert Strange (D) <sup>19</sup>	Dec. 5, 1836	Nov. 16, 1840
William A. Graham (W)	Nov. 25, 1840	March 3, 1843
William H. Haywood Jr. (D) <sup>20</sup>	March 4, 1843	July 25, 1846
George E. Badger (W)	Nov. 25, 1846	March 3, 1855
Asa Biggs (D) <sup>21</sup>	March 4, 1855	May 5, 1858
Thomas L. Clingman (D) <sup>22</sup>	May 6, 1858	July 11, 1861
John Pool (R)	July 17, 1868	March 3, 1873
Augustus S. Merrimon (D)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1879
Zebulon B. Vance (D) <sup>23</sup>	March 4, 1879	April 14, 1894
Thomas J. Jarvis (D) <sup>24</sup>	April 19, 1894	Jan. 23, 1895
Jeter C. Pritchard (R)	Jan. 23, 1895	March 3, 1903
Lee S. Overman (D) <sup>25</sup>	March 4, 1903	Dec. 12, 1930
Cameron Morrison (D) <sup>26</sup>	Dec. 13, 1930	Dec. 4, 1932
Robert R. Reynolds (D)	Dec. 5, 1932	Jan. 3, 1945





Clyde R. Hoey (D) <sup>27</sup>	Jan. 3, 1945	May 12, 1954
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) <sup>28</sup>	June 5, 1954	Dec. 31, 1974
Robert Morgan (D)	Jan. 3, 1975	Jan. 3, 1981
John P. East (R) <sup>29</sup>	Jan. 3, 1981	June 29, 1986
James T. Broyhill (R) <sup>30</sup>	July 14, 1986	Nov. 4, 1986
Terry Sanford (D) <sup>31</sup>	Nov. 5, 1986	Jan. 3, 1993
Lauch Faircloth (R)	Jan. 3, 1993	Jan. 3, 1999
John Edwards (D)	Jan. 3, 1999	Jan. 3, 2005
Richard M. Burr (R)	Jan. 4, 2005	

#### North Carolina

1. Resigned Nov. 21, 1816.
2. Resigned March 9, 1829.
3. Resigned Nov. 11, 1840.
4. Vacancy from March 4, 1853, to Dec. 6, 1854.
5. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy until July 17, 1868, because of Civil War.
6. Died Dec. 15, 1946.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
8. Died March 6, 1949.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
10. Died June 23, 1953.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
12. Died April 16, 1958.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
14. Approximate date of resignation, Feb. 17, 1807.
15. Resigned Dec. 24, 1814.
16. Elected in 1814 but never seated. Did not qualify. Resigned Dec. 5, 1815.
17. Resigned Nov. 14, 1828.
18. Resigned Nov. 26, 1836.
19. Resigned Nov. 16, 1840.
20. Resigned July 25, 1846.
21. Resigned May 5, 1858.
22. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy until July 17, 1868, because of Civil War.
23. Died April 14, 1894.
24. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
25. Died Dec. 12, 1930.
26. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
27. Died May 12, 1954.
28. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Dec. 31, 1974.
29. Died June 29, 1986.
30. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
31. Officially sworn in on Dec. 10, 1986.

## NORTH DAKOTA

(Became a state Nov. 2, 1889)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
Lyman R. Casey (R)	Nov. 25, 1889	March 3, 1893
William N. Roach (D)	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1899
Porter J. McCumber (R)	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1923
Lynn J. Frazier (R)	March 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1941
William Langer (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 3, 1941	Nov. 8, 1959
C. Norman Brunsdale (R) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 19, 1959	Aug. 7, 1960
Quentin N. Burdick (D) <sup>3</sup>	Aug. 8, 1960	Sept. 8, 1992
Jocelyn B. Burdick (D) <sup>4</sup>	Sept. 12, 1992	Dec. 4, 1992
Kent Conrad (D)	Dec. 5, 1992	

### Class 3

Gilbert A. Pierce (R)	Nov. 21, 1889	March 3, 1891
Henry C. Hansbrough (R)	March 4, 1891	March 3, 1909
Martin N. Johnson (R) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1909	Oct. 21, 1909
Fountain L. Thompson (D) <sup>6</sup>	Nov. 10, 1909	Jan. 31, 1910
William E. Purcell (D) <sup>7</sup>	Feb. 1, 1910	Feb. 1, 1911
Asle J. Gronna (R)	Feb. 2, 1911	March 3, 1921

Edwin F. Ladd (R) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1921	June 22, 1925
Gerald P. Nye (R) <sup>9</sup>	Nov. 14, 1925	Jan. 3, 1945
John Moses (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 3, 1945	March 3, 1945
Milton R. Young (R) <sup>11</sup>	March 12, 1945	Jan. 3, 1981
Mark Andrews (R)	Jan. 3, 1981	Jan. 3, 1987
Kent Conrad (D) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 3, 1987	Dec. 4, 1992
Byron L. Dorgan (D)	Dec. 15, 1992	

#### North Dakota

1. Died Nov. 8, 1959.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Died Sept. 8, 1992.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
5. Died Oct. 21, 1909.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Jan. 31, 1910.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
8. Died June 22, 1925.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
10. Died March 3, 1945.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
12. Resigned Dec. 4, 1992.

## OHIO

(Became a state March 1, 1803)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
John Smith (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	April 1, 1803	April 25, 1808
Return J. Meigs Jr. (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 12, 1808	May 10, 1810
Thomas Worthington (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 15, 1810	Dec. 1, 1814
Joseph Kerr (D-R)	Dec. 10, 1814	March 3, 1815
Benjamin Ruggles (D-R)	March 4, 1815	March 3, 1833
Thomas Morris (D)	March 4, 1833	March 3, 1839
Benjamin Tappan (D)	March 4, 1839	March 3, 1845
Thomas Corwin (W) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1845	July 20, 1850
Thomas Ewing (W) <sup>5</sup>	July 20, 1850	March 3, 1851
Benjamin F. Wade (W, R)	March 15, 1851	March 3, 1869
Allen G. Thurman (D)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1881
John Sherman (R) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1881	March 5, 1897
Marcus A. Hanna (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 5, 1897	Feb. 15, 1904
Charles W. F. Dick (R)	March 2, 1904	March 3, 1911
Atlee Pomerene (D)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1923
Simeon D. Fess (R)	March 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1935
Vic Donahey (D)	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1941
Harold H. Burton (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 3, 1941	Sept. 30, 1945
James W. Huffman (D) <sup>9</sup>	Oct. 8, 1945	Nov. 5, 1946
Kingsley A. Taft (R)	Nov. 6, 1946	Jan. 3, 1947
John W. Bricker (R)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1959
Stephen M. Young (D)	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 3, 1971
Robert Taft Jr. (R) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 3, 1971	Dec. 28, 1976
Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)	Dec. 29, 1976	Jan. 3, 1995
Mike DeWine (R)	Jan. 3, 1995	Jan. 2, 2007
Sherrod Brown (D)	Jan. 3, 2007	

### Class 3

Thomas Worthington (D-R)	April 1, 1803	March 3, 1807
Edward Tiffin (D-R) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1807	March 3, 1809
Stanley Griswold (D-R) <sup>12</sup>	May 18, 1809	Dec. 11, 1809
Alexander Campbell (D-R)	Dec. 11, 1809	March 3, 1813
Jeremiah Morrow (D-R)	March 4, 1813	March 3, 1819
William A. Trimble (D-R) <sup>13</sup>	March 4, 1819	Dec. 13, 1821

Ethan Allen Brown (D-R)	Jan. 3, 1822	March 3, 1825
William H. Harrison (D-R) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1825	May 20, 1828
Jacob Burnet	Dec. 10, 1828	March 3, 1831
Thomas Ewing (NR, W)	March 4, 1831	March 3, 1837
William Allen (D)	March 4, 1837	March 3, 1849
Salmon P. Chase (F SOIL D)	March 4, 1849	March 3, 1855
George E. Pugh (D)	March 4, 1855	March 3, 1861
Salmon P. Chase (R) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1861	March 6, 1861
John Sherman (R) <sup>16</sup>	March 21, 1861	March 8, 1877
Stanley Matthews (R)	March 21, 1877	March 3, 1879
George H. Pendleton (D)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1885
Henry B. Payne (D)	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1891
Calvin S. Brice (D)	March 4, 1891	March 3, 1897
Joseph B. Foraker (R)	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1909
Theodore E. Burton (R)	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915
Warren G. Harding (R) <sup>17</sup>	March 4, 1915	Jan. 13, 1921
Frank B. Willis (R) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 14, 1921	March 30, 1928
Cyrus Locher (D) <sup>19</sup>	April 4, 1928	Dec. 14, 1928
Theodore E. Burton (R) <sup>20</sup>	Dec. 15, 1928	Oct. 28, 1929
Roscoe C. McCulloch (R) <sup>21</sup>	Nov. 5, 1929	Nov. 30, 1930
Robert J. Bulkley (D)	Dec. 1, 1930	Jan. 3, 1939
Robert A. Taft (R) <sup>22</sup>	Jan. 3, 1939	July 31, 1953
Thomas A. Burke (D) <sup>23</sup>	Nov. 10, 1953	Dec. 2, 1954
George H. Bender (R)	Dec. 16, 1954	Jan. 3, 1957
Frank J. Lausche (D)	Jan. 3, 1957	Jan. 3, 1969
William B. Saxbe (R) <sup>24</sup>	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 4, 1974
Howard M. Metzenbaum (D) <sup>25</sup>	Jan. 4, 1974	Dec. 23, 1974
John Glenn (D)	Dec. 24, 1974	Jan. 3, 1999
George V. Voinovich (R)	Jan. 3, 1999	

**Ohio**

1. Resigned April 25, 1808.
2. Resigned May 10, 1810.
3. Resigned Dec. 1, 1814.
4. Resigned July 20, 1850.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
6. Resigned March 5, 1897.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Feb. 15, 1904.
8. Resigned Sept. 30, 1945.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
10. Resigned Dec. 28, 1976.
11. Resigned March 3, 1809.
12. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
13. Died Dec. 13, 1821.
14. Resigned May 20, 1828.
15. Resigned March 6, 1861.
16. Resigned March 8, 1877.
17. Resigned Jan. 13, 1921, to become president of the United States.
18. Died March 30, 1928.
19. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
20. Died Oct. 28, 1929.
21. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
22. Died July 31, 1953.
23. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
24. Resigned Jan. 4, 1974.
25. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Dec. 23, 1974.

**OKLAHOMA**

(Became a state Nov. 16, 1907)

**Class 2**

Senators	Dates of Service	
Robert L. Owen (D)	Dec. 11, 1907	March 3, 1925
William B. Pine (R)	March 4, 1925	March 3, 1931

Thomas P. Gore (D)	March 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1937
Josh Lee (D)	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943
Edward H. Moore (R)	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949
Robert S. Kerr (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 1, 1963
J. Howard Edmondson (D) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 7, 1963	Nov. 3, 1964
Fred R. Harris (D)	Nov. 4, 1964	Jan. 3, 1973
Dewey F. Bartlett (R)	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 3, 1979
David L. Boren (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 3, 1979	Nov. 15, 1994
James M. Inhofe (R)	Nov. 17, 1994	

**Class 3**

Thomas P. Gore (D)	Dec. 11, 1907	March 3, 1921
John W. Harreld (R)	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1927
Elmer Thomas (D)	March 4, 1927	Jan. 3, 1951
A.S. Mike Monroney (D)	Jan. 3, 1951	Jan. 3, 1969
Henry Bellmon (R)	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 3, 1981
Don Nickles (R)	Jan. 3, 1981	Jan. 3, 2005
Tom Coburn (R)	Jan. 4, 2005	

**Oklahoma**

1. Died Jan. 1, 1963.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Resigned Nov. 15, 1994.

**OREGON**

(Became a state Feb. 14, 1859)

**Class 2**

Senators	Dates of Service	
Delazon Smith (D)	Feb. 14, 1859	March 3, 1859
Edward D. Baker (R) <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 2, 1860	Oct. 21, 1861
Benjamin Stark (D) <sup>2</sup>	Oct. 29, 1861	Sept. 12, 1862
Benjamin F. Harding (R)	Sept. 12, 1862	March 3, 1865
George H. Williams (R)	March 4, 1865	March 3, 1871
James K. Kelly (D)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
La Fayette Grover (D)	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1883
Joseph N. Dolph (R)	March 4, 1883	March 3, 1895
George W. McBride (R)	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1901
John H. Mitchell (R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1901	Dec. 8, 1905
John M. Gearin (D) <sup>4</sup>	Dec. 13, 1905	Jan. 23, 1907
Frederick W. Mulkey (R)	Jan. 23, 1907	March 3, 1907
Jonathan Bourne Jr. (R)	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1913
Harry Lane (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1913	May 23, 1917
Charles L. McNary (R) <sup>6</sup>	May 29, 1917	Nov. 5, 1918
Frederick W. Mulkey (R) <sup>7</sup>	Nov. 6, 1918	Dec. 17, 1918
Charles L. McNary (R) <sup>8</sup>	Dec. 18, 1918	Feb. 25, 1944
Guy Cordon (R) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1944	Jan. 3, 1955
Richard L. Neuberger (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 3, 1955	March 9, 1960
Hall S. Lusk (D) <sup>11</sup>	March 16, 1960	Nov. 8, 1960
Maurine B. Neuberger (D)	Nov. 9, 1960	Jan. 3, 1967
Mark O. Hatfield (R)	Jan. 10, 1967	Jan. 3, 1997
Gordon H. Smith (R)	Jan. 3, 1997	Jan. 3, 2009
Jeff Merkley (D)	Jan. 3, 2009	

**Class 3**

Joseph Lane (D)	Feb. 14, 1859	March 3, 1861
James W. Nesmith (D)	March 4, 1861	March 3, 1867
Henry W. Corbett (R)	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1873
John H. Mitchell (R)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1879



James H. Slater (D)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1885
John H. Mitchell (R)	Nov. 18, 1885	March 3, 1897
Joseph Simon (R) <sup>12</sup>	Oct. 8, 1898	March 3, 1903
Charles W. Fulton (R)	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1909
George E. Chamberlain (D)	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1921
Robert N. Stanfield (R)	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1927
Frederick Steiwer (R) <sup>13</sup>	March 4, 1927	Jan. 31, 1938
Alfred Evan Reames (D) <sup>14</sup>	Feb. 1, 1938	Nov. 8, 1938
Alexander G. Barry (R)	Nov. 9, 1938	Jan. 3, 1939
Rufus C. Holman (R)	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1945
Wayne L. Morse (R, I, D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1969
Bob Packwood (R) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 3, 1969	Oct. 1, 1995
Ron Wyden (D)	Feb. 6, 1996	

#### Oregon

1. Vacancy from March 4, 1859, to Oct. 2, 1860. Died Oct. 21, 1861.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Died Dec. 8, 1905.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
5. Died May 23, 1917.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Resigned Dec. 17, 1918.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died Feb. 25, 1944.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
10. Died March 9, 1960.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
12. Vacancy from March 4, 1897, to Oct. 7, 1898, because of failure of legislature to elect.
13. Resigned Jan. 31, 1938.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
15. Elected as a Republican in 1944 and 1950, as a Democrat in 1956 and 1962. Morse was also an Independent from Oct. 24, 1952, to Feb. 17, 1955.
16. Resigned Oct. 1, 1995.

## PENNSYLVANIA

(Ratified the Constitution Dec. 12, 1787)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
William Maclay (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1789	March 3, 1791
Albert Gallatin (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 28, 1793	Feb. 28, 1794
James Ross (FED)	April 1, 1794	March 3, 1803
Samuel Maclay (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1803	Jan. 4, 1809
Michael Leib (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 9, 1809	Feb. 14, 1814
Jonathan Roberts (D-R)	Feb. 24, 1814	March 3, 1821
William Findlay (D-R)	Dec. 10, 1821	March 3, 1827
Isaac D. Barnard <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1827	Dec. 6, 1831
George M. Dallas (D)	Dec. 13, 1831	March 3, 1833
Samuel McKean (D)	Dec. 7, 1833	March 3, 1839
Daniel Sturgeon (D)	Jan. 14, 1840	March 3, 1851
Richard Brodhead (D)	March 4, 1851	March 3, 1857
Simon Cameron (R) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1857	March 4, 1861
David Wilmot (R)	March 14, 1861	March 3, 1863
Charles R. Buckalew (D)	March 4, 1863	March 3, 1869
John Scott (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1875
William A. Wallace (D)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
John I. Mitchell (R)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1887
Matthew S. Quay (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1887	March 3, 1899
Matthew S. Quay (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 17, 1901	May 28, 1904
Philander C. Knox (R) <sup>9</sup>	June 10, 1904	March 4, 1909
George T. Oliver (R)	March 17, 1909	March 3, 1917

Philander C. Knox (R) <sup>10</sup>	March 4, 1917	Oct. 12, 1921
William E. Crow (R) <sup>11</sup>	Oct. 24, 1921	Aug. 2, 1922
David A. Reed (R) <sup>12</sup>	Aug. 8, 1922	Jan. 3, 1935
Joseph F. Guffey (D)	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1947
Edward Martin (R)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1959
Hugh Scott (R)	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 3, 1977
John Heinz (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 3, 1977	April 4, 1991
Harris Wofford (D) <sup>14</sup>	May 9, 1991	Jan. 3, 1995
Rick Santorum (R)	Jan. 3, 1995	Jan. 3, 2007
Bob Casey Jr. (D)	Jan. 3, 2007	

### Class 3

Robert Morris (FED)	March 4, 1789	March 3, 1795
William Bingham (FED)	March 4, 1795	March 3, 1801
John P.G. Muhlenberg (D-R) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1801	June 30, 1801
George Logan (D-R) <sup>16</sup>	July 13, 1801	March 3, 1807
Andrew Gregg (D-R)	March 4, 1807	March 3, 1813
Abner Lacock (D-R)	March 4, 1813	March 3, 1819
Walter Lowrie (D-R)	March 4, 1819	March 3, 1825
William Marks (D-R)	March 4, 1825	March 3, 1831
William Wilkins (D & A-MAS) <sup>17</sup>	March 4, 1831	June 30, 1834
James Buchanan (D) <sup>18</sup>	Dec. 6, 1834	March 5, 1845
Simon Cameron (D)	March 13, 1845	March 3, 1849
James Cooper (W)	March 4, 1849	March 3, 1855
William Bigler (D)	Jan. 14, 1856	March 3, 1861
Edgar Cowan (R)	March 4, 1861	March 3, 1867
Simon Cameron (R) <sup>19</sup>	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1877
J. Donald Cameron (R)	March 20, 1877	March 3, 1897
Boies Penrose (R) <sup>20</sup>	March 4, 1897	Dec. 31, 1921
George Wharton Pepper (R) <sup>21</sup>	Jan. 9, 1922	March 3, 1927
William S. Vare (R) <sup>22</sup>		
Joseph R. Grundy (R) <sup>23</sup>	Dec. 11, 1929	Dec. 1, 1930
James J. Davis (R)	Dec. 2, 1930	Jan. 3, 1945
Francis J. Myers (D)	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951
James H. Duff (R)	Jan. 16, 1951	Jan. 3, 1957
Joseph S. Clark (D)	Jan. 3, 1957	Jan. 3, 1969
Richard S. Schweiker (R)	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 3, 1981
Arlen Specter (R, D) <sup>24</sup>	Jan. 3, 1981	

#### Pennsylvania

1. Vacancy from March 4, 1791, to Feb. 28, 1793, because of failure of legislature to elect.
2. Senate resolution of Feb. 28, 1794, declared that Gallatin had not been a citizen for the nine years required by the Constitution for Senate membership.
3. Resigned Jan. 4, 1809.
4. Resigned Feb. 14, 1814.
5. Resigned Dec. 6, 1831.
6. Resigned March 4, 1861.
7. Quay was elected for two six-year terms, his second term expiring March 3, 1899. The legislature adjourned without electing a senator for the new term beginning March 4, 1899. Quay was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy on April 21, 1899. When the Senate convened, he presented his credentials Dec. 25, 1899, but was not permitted to take his seat. On April 24, 1900, the seat was declared vacant. Quay was elected to fill the vacancy and took his seat Jan. 17, 1901.
8. Died May 28, 1904.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned March 4, 1909.
10. Died Oct. 12, 1921.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Died Aug. 2, 1922.
12. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
13. Died April 4, 1991.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
15. Resigned June 30, 1801.
16. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
17. Resigned June 30, 1834.

**Pennsylvania (continued)**

18. Resigned March 5, 1845.
19. Resigned March 3, 1877.
20. Died Dec. 31, 1921.
21. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
22. Credentials as senator-elect were presented and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Meanwhile Vare was not permitted to take his seat and on Dec. 6, 1929, was declared not entitled to a seat.
23. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
24. Elected as a Republican in 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998, and 2004. Specter became a Democrat on April 28, 2009.

**RHODE ISLAND**

(Ratified the Constitution May 29, 1790)

**Class 1**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
Theodore Foster (LAW ORD)	June 7, 1790	March 3, 1803
Samuel J. Potter <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1803	Oct. 14, 1804
Benjamin Howland (D-R)	Oct. 29, 1804	March 3, 1809
Francis Malbone <sup>2</sup>	March 4, 1809	June 4, 1809
Christopher G. Champlin <sup>3</sup>	June 26, 1809	Oct. 2, 1811
William Hunter (FED)	Oct. 28, 1811	March 3, 1821
James De Wolf (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1821	Oct. 31, 1825
Asher Robbins (D-R, NR, W)	Oct. 31, 1825	March 3, 1839
Nathan F. Dixon (W) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1839	Jan. 29, 1842
William Sprague (W) <sup>6</sup>	Feb. 5, 1842	Jan. 17, 1844
John B. Francis (LAW ORD)	Jan. 25, 1844	March 3, 1845
Albert C. Greene (W)	March 4, 1845	March 3, 1851
Charles T. James (D)	March 4, 1851	March 3, 1857
James F. Simmons (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1857	Aug. 15, 1862
Samuel G. Arnold (R)	Sept. 5, 1862	March 3, 1863
William Sprague (R) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1863	March 3, 1875
Ambrose E. Burnside (R) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1875	Sept. 13, 1881
Nelson W. Aldrich (R)	Oct. 5, 1881	March 3, 1911
Henry F. Lippitt (R)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Peter G. Gerry (D)	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1929
Felix Hebert (R)	March 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935
Peter G. Gerry (D)	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 3, 1947
J. Howard McGrath (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 3, 1947	Aug. 23, 1949
Edward L. Leahy (D) <sup>11</sup>	Aug. 24, 1949	Dec. 18, 1950
John O. Pastore (D) <sup>12</sup>	Dec. 19, 1950	Dec. 28, 1976
John H. Chafee (R) <sup>13</sup>	Dec. 29, 1976	Oct. 24, 1999
Lincoln D. Chafee (R) <sup>14</sup>	Nov. 4, 1999	Jan. 3, 2007
Sheldon Whitehouse (D)	Jan. 3, 2007	

**Class 2**

Joseph Stanton Jr. (D-R)	June 7, 1790	March 3, 1793
William Bradford <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1793	October 1797
Ray Greene (FED) <sup>16</sup>	Nov. 13, 1797	March 5, 1801
Christopher Ellery (D-R)	May 6, 1801	March 3, 1805
James Fenner (D-R) <sup>17</sup>	March 4, 1805	Sept. 1807
Elisha Mathewson (D-R)	Oct. 26, 1807	March 3, 1811
Jeremiah B. Howell (FED)	March 4, 1811	March 3, 1817
James Burrill Jr. (D-R) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1817	Dec. 25, 1820
Nehemiah R. Knight (D-R, D)	Jan. 9, 1821	March 3, 1841
James F. Simmons (W)	March 4, 1841	March 3, 1847
John H. Clarke (W)	March 4, 1847	March 3, 1853
Philip Allen (D)	July 20, 1853	March 3, 1859

Henry B. Anthony (R) <sup>19</sup>	March 4, 1859	Sept. 2, 1884
William P. Sheffield (R) <sup>20</sup>	Nov. 19, 1884	Jan. 20, 1885
Jonathan Chace (R) <sup>21</sup>	Jan. 20, 1885	April 9, 1889
Nathan F. Dixon III (R)	April 10, 1889	March 3, 1895
George Peabody Wetmore (R)	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1907
George Peabody Wetmore (R) <sup>22</sup>	Jan. 22, 1908	March 3, 1913
LeBaron B. Colt (R) <sup>23</sup>	March 4, 1913	Aug. 18, 1924
Jesse H. Metcalf (R)	Nov. 5, 1924	Jan. 3, 1937
Theodore F. Green (D)	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1961
Claiborne Pell (D)	Jan. 3, 1961	Jan. 3, 1997
Jack Reed (D)	Jan. 3, 1997	

**Rhode Island**

1. Died Oct. 14, 1804.
2. Died June 4, 1809.
3. Resigned Oct. 2, 1811.
4. Resigned Oct. 31, 1825.
5. Died Jan. 29, 1842.
6. Resigned Jan. 17, 1844.
7. Resigned Aug. 15, 1862.
8. Nephew of William Sprague, listed above with footnote 6.
9. Died Sept. 13, 1881.
10. Resigned Aug. 23, 1949.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
12. Resigned Dec. 28, 1976.
13. Died Oct. 24, 1999.
14. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
15. Resigned in October 1797.
16. Resigned March 5, 1801.
17. Resigned in September 1807.
18. Died Dec. 25, 1820.
19. Died Sept. 2, 1884.
20. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
21. Resigned April 9, 1889.
22. Vacant March 4, 1907, to Jan. 22, 1908, because of failure of legislature to elect.
23. Died Aug. 18, 1924.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

(Ratified the Constitution May 23, 1788)

**Class 2**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
Pierce Butler (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1789	Oct. 25, 1796
John Hunter (FED) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 8, 1796	Nov. 26, 1798
Charles Pinckney (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 6, 1798	1801
Thomas Sumter (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Dec. 15, 1801	Dec. 16, 1810
John Taylor (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	Dec. 31, 1810	Nov. 1816
William Smith (D-R)	Dec. 4, 1816	March 3, 1823
Robert Y. Hayne (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1823	Dec. 13, 1832
John C. Calhoun (D) <sup>7</sup>	Dec. 29, 1832	March 3, 1843
Daniel Elliott Huger (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1843	March 3, 1845
John C. Calhoun (D) <sup>9</sup>	Nov. 26, 1845	March 31, 1850
Franklin H. Elmore (D) <sup>10</sup>	April 11, 1850	May 29, 1850
Robert W. Barnwell (D) <sup>11</sup>	June 4, 1850	Dec. 18, 1850
R. Barnwell Rhett (D) <sup>12</sup>	Dec. 18, 1850	May 7, 1852
William F. DeSaussure (D) <sup>13</sup>	May 10, 1852	March 3, 1853
Josiah J. Evans (D) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1853	May 6, 1858
Arthur P. Hayne (D) <sup>15</sup>	May 11, 1858	Dec. 2, 1858
James Chestnut Jr. (D) <sup>16</sup>	Dec. 3, 1858	July 11, 1861
Thomas J. Robertson (R)	July 15, 1868	March 3, 1877
Matthew C. Butler (D)	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1895
Benjamin R. Tillman (D) <sup>17</sup>	March 4, 1895	July 3, 1918





Christie Bénet (D) <sup>18</sup>	July 6, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918
William P. Pollock (D)	Nov. 6, 1918	March 3, 1919
Nathaniel B. Dial (D)	March 4, 1919	March 3, 1925
Coleman L. Blease (D)	March 4, 1925	March 3, 1931
James F. Byrnes (D) <sup>19</sup>	March 4, 1931	July 8, 1941
Alva M. Lumpkin (D) <sup>20</sup>	July 17, 1941	Aug. 1, 1941
Roger C. Peace (D) <sup>21</sup>	Aug. 5, 1941	Nov. 4, 1941
Burnet R. Maybank (D) <sup>22</sup>	Nov. 5, 1941	Sept. 1, 1954
Charles E. Daniel (D) <sup>23</sup>	Sept. 6, 1954	Dec. 23, 1954
J. Strom Thurmond (D) <sup>24</sup>	Dec. 24, 1954	April 4, 1956
Thomas A. Wofford (D) <sup>25</sup>	April 5, 1956	Nov. 6, 1956
J. Strom Thurmond (D, R) <sup>26</sup>	Nov. 7, 1956	Jan. 3, 2003
Lindsey Graham (R)	Jan. 7, 2003	

### Class 3

Ralph Izard (FED)	March 4, 1789	March 3, 1795
Jacob Read (FED)	March 4, 1795	March 3, 1801
John E. Colhoun (D-R) <sup>27</sup>	March 4, 1801	Oct. 26, 1802
Pierce Butler (D-R) <sup>28</sup>	Nov. 4, 1802	Nov. 21, 1804
John Gaillard (D-R) <sup>29</sup>	Dec. 6, 1804	Feb. 26, 1826
William Harper (D-R) <sup>30</sup>	March 8, 1826	Nov. 29, 1826
William Smith (D-R)	Nov. 29, 1826	March 3, 1831
Stephen D. Miller D) <sup>31</sup>	March 4, 1831	March 2, 1833
William C. Preston (D) <sup>32</sup>	Nov. 26, 1833	Nov. 29, 1842
George McDuffie (D) <sup>33</sup>	Dec. 2, 1842	Aug. 17, 1846
Andrew P. Butler (D) <sup>34</sup>	Dec. 4, 1846	May 25, 1857
James H. Hammond (D) <sup>35</sup>	Dec. 7, 1857	Nov. 11, 1860
Frederick A. Sawyer (R)	July 16, 1868	March 3, 1873
John J. Patterson (R)	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1879
Wade Hampton (D)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1891
John L. M. Irby (D)	March 4, 1891	March 3, 1897
Joseph H. Earle (D) <sup>36</sup>	March 4, 1897	May 20, 1897
John L. McLaurin (D) <sup>37</sup>	May 27, 1897	March 3, 1903
Asbury C. Latimer (D) <sup>38</sup>	March 4, 1903	Feb. 20, 1908
Frank B. Gary (D)	March 6, 1908	March 3, 1909
Ellison D. Smith (D) <sup>39</sup>	March 4, 1909	Nov. 17, 1944
Wilton E. Hall (D) <sup>40</sup>	Nov. 20, 1944	Jan. 3, 1945
Olin D. Johnston (D) <sup>41</sup>	Jan. 3, 1945	April 18, 1965
Donald Russell (D) <sup>42</sup>	April 22, 1965	Nov. 8, 1966
Ernest F. Hollings (D)	Nov. 9, 1966	Jan. 3, 2005
Jim DeMint (R)	Jan. 4, 2005	

### South Carolina

1. Resigned Oct. 25, 1796.
2. Resigned Nov. 26, 1798.
3. Resigned in 1801.
4. Resigned Dec. 16, 1810.
5. Resigned in November 1816.
6. Resigned Dec. 13, 1832.
7. Resigned March 3, 1843.
8. Resigned March 3, 1845. Seat vacant until Nov. 26, 1845.
9. Died March 31, 1850.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Died May 29, 1850.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
12. Resigned May 7, 1852.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
14. Died May 6, 1858.
15. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
16. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacancy until July 15, 1868, because of Civil War.
17. Died July 3, 1918.
18. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
19. Resigned July 8, 1941.
20. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Died Aug. 1, 1941.
21. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

22. Died Sept. 1, 1954.
23. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Dec. 23, 1954.
24. Resigned April 4, 1956.
25. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
26. Became a Republican on Sept. 16, 1964.
27. Died Oct. 26, 1802.
28. Resigned Nov. 21, 1804.
29. Died Feb. 26, 1826.
30. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
31. Resigned March 2, 1833.
32. Resigned Nov. 29, 1842.
33. Resigned Aug. 17, 1846.
34. Died May 25, 1857.
35. Did not attend sessions of the Senate after Nov. 11, 1860. Vacancy until July 16, 1868, because of Civil War.
36. Died May 20, 1897.
37. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
38. Died Feb. 20, 1908.
39. Died Nov. 17, 1944.
40. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
41. Died April 18, 1965.
42. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

(Became a state Nov. 2, 1889)

### Class 2

Senators	Dates of Service	
Richard F. Pettigrew (R)	Nov. 2, 1889	March 3, 1901
Robert J. Gamble (R)	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1913
Thomas Sterling (R)	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1925
William H. McMaster (R)	March 4, 1925	March 3, 1931
William J. Bulow (D)	March 4, 1931	Jan. 3, 1943
Harlan J. Bushfield (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 3, 1943	Sept. 27, 1948
Vera C. Bushfield (R) <sup>2</sup>	Oct. 6, 1948	Dec. 26, 1948
Karl E. Mundt (R)	Dec. 31, 1948	Jan. 3, 1973
James Abourezk (D)	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 3, 1979
Larry Pressler (R)	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 3, 1997
Tim Johnson (D)	Jan. 3, 1997	

### Class 3

Gideon C. Moody (R)	Nov. 2, 1889	March 3, 1891
James H. Kyle (I) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1891	July 1, 1901
Alfred B. Kittredge (R) <sup>4</sup>	July 11, 1901	March 3, 1909
Coe I. Crawford (R)	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1915
Edwin S. Johnson (D)	March 4, 1915	March 3, 1921
Peter Norbeck (R) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1921	Dec. 20, 1936
Herbert E. Hitchcock (D) <sup>6</sup>	Dec. 29, 1936	Nov. 8, 1938
Gladys Pyle (R)	Nov. 9, 1938	Jan. 3, 1939
J. Chandler Gurney (R)	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1951
Francis Case (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 3, 1951	June 22, 1962
Joe H. Bottum (R) <sup>8</sup>	July 9, 1962	Jan. 3, 1963
George McGovern (D)	Jan. 3, 1963	Jan. 3, 1981
James Abdnor (R)	Jan. 3, 1981	Jan. 3, 1987
Thomas A. Daschle (D)	Jan. 3, 1987	Jan. 3, 2005
John Thune (R)	Jan. 4, 2005	

### South Dakota

1. Died Sept. 27, 1948.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Dec. 26, 1948.
3. Died July 1, 1901.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
5. Died Dec. 20, 1936.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.



**South Dakota (continued)**

7. Died June 22, 1962.

8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

**TENNESSEE**

(Became a state June 1, 1796)

**Class 1**

<b>Senators</b>	<b>Dates of Service</b>	
William Cocke (D-R)	Aug. 2, 1796	March 3, 1797
William Cocke (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	April 22, 1797	Sept. 26, 1797
Andrew Jackson (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Sept. 26, 1797	April 1798
Daniel Smith (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Oct. 6, 1798	Dec. 12, 1798
Joseph Anderson (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1799	March 3, 1815
George W. Campbell (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	Oct. 10, 1815	April 20, 1818
John H. Eaton (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	Sept. 5, 1818	March 9, 1829
Felix Grundy (D) <sup>7</sup>	Oct. 19, 1829	July 4, 1838
Ephraim H. Foster (W) <sup>8</sup>	Sept. 17, 1838	March 3, 1839
Felix Grundy (D) <sup>9</sup>	Dec. 14, 1839	Dec. 19, 1840
Alfred O.P. Nicholson (D) <sup>10</sup>	Dec. 25, 1840	Feb. 7, 1942
Ephraim H. Foster (W)	Oct. 17, 1843	March 3, 1845
Hopkins L. Turney (W)	March 4, 1845	March 3, 1851
James C. Jones (W)	March 4, 1851	March 3, 1857
Andrew Johnson (D) <sup>11</sup>	Oct. 8, 1857	March 4, 1862
David T. Patterson (D)	July 28, 1866	March 3, 1869
William G. Brownlow (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1875
Andrew Johnson (D) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1875	July 31, 1875
David M. Key (D) <sup>13</sup>	Aug. 18, 1875	Jan. 19, 1877
James E. Bailey (D)	Jan. 19, 1877	March 3, 1881
Howell E. Jackson (D) <sup>14</sup>	March 4, 1881	April 14, 1886
W.C. Whitthorne (D) <sup>15</sup>	April 16, 1886	March 3, 1887
William B. Bate (D) <sup>16</sup>	March 4, 1887	March 9, 1905
James B. Frazier (D)	March 21, 1905	March 3, 1911
Luke Lea (D)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	March 4, 1917	Jan. 3, 1953
Albert Gore Sr. (D)	Jan. 3, 1953	Jan. 3, 1971
Bill Brock (R)	Jan. 3, 1971	Jan. 3, 1977
Jim Sasser (D)	Jan. 3, 1977	Jan. 3, 1995
Bill Frist (R)	Jan. 3, 1995	Jan. 3, 2007
Bob Corker (R)	Jan. 3, 2007	

**Class 2**

William Blount (D-R) <sup>17</sup>	Aug. 2, 1796	July 8, 1797
Joseph Anderson (D-R)	Sept. 26, 1797	March 3, 1799
William Cocke (D-R)	March 4, 1799	March 3, 1805
Daniel Smith (D-R) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1805	March 31, 1809
Jenkin Whiteside (D-R) <sup>19</sup>	April 11, 1809	Oct. 8, 1811
George W. Campbell (D-R) <sup>20</sup>	Oct. 8, 1811	Feb. 11, 1814
Jesse Wharton (D-R) <sup>21</sup>	March 17, 1814	Oct. 10, 1815
John Williams (D-R) <sup>22</sup>	Oct. 10, 1815	March 3, 1823
Andrew Jackson (D-R) <sup>23</sup>	March 4, 1823	Oct. 14, 1825
Hugh Lawson White (D-R, D)	Oct. 28, 1825	March 3, 1835
Hugh Lawson White (D) <sup>24</sup>	Oct. 6, 1835	Jan. 13, 1840
Alexander Anderson (D)	Jan. 27, 1840	March 4, 1841
Spencer Jarnagin (W) <sup>25</sup>	Oct. 17, 1843	March 3, 1847
John Bell (W)	Nov. 22, 1847	March 3, 1853
John Bell (W)	Oct. 29, 1853	March 3, 1859

Alfred O.P. Nicholson (D) <sup>26</sup>	March 4, 1859	July 11, 1861
Joseph S. Fowler (UN R)	July 25, 1866	March 3, 1871
Henry Cooper (D)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Isham G. Harris (D) <sup>27</sup>	March 4, 1877	July 8, 1897
Thomas B. Turley (D) <sup>28</sup>	July 20, 1897	March 3, 1901
Edward W. Carmack (D)	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1907
Robert L. Taylor (D) <sup>29</sup>	March 4, 1907	March 31, 1912
Newell Sanders (R) <sup>30</sup>	April 8, 1912	Jan. 24, 1913
William R. Webb (D)	Jan. 24, 1913	March 3, 1913
John K. Shields (D)	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1925
Lawrence D. Tyson (D) <sup>31</sup>	March 4, 1925	Aug. 24, 1929
William E. Brock (D) <sup>32</sup>	Sept. 2, 1929	March 3, 1931
Cordell Hull (D) <sup>33</sup>	March 4, 1931	March 3, 1933
Nathan L. Bachman (D) <sup>34</sup>	March 4, 1933	April 23, 1937
George L. Berry (D) <sup>35</sup>	May 6, 1937	Nov. 8, 1938
Tom Stewart (D)	Jan. 16, 1939	Jan. 3, 1949
Estes Kefauver (D) <sup>36</sup>	Jan. 3, 1949	Aug. 10, 1963
Herbert S. Walters (D) <sup>37</sup>	Aug. 20, 1963	Nov. 3, 1964
Ross Bass (D)	Nov. 4, 1964	Jan. 3, 1967
Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)	Jan. 3, 1967	Jan. 3, 1985
Albert Gore Jr. (D) <sup>38</sup>	Jan. 3, 1985	Jan. 1, 1993
Harlan Mathews (D) <sup>39</sup>	Jan. 2, 1993	Dec. 2, 1994
Fred Thompson (R)	Dec. 9, 1994	Jan. 3, 2003
Lamar Alexander	Jan. 7, 2003	

**Tennessee**

1. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
2. Resigned in April 1798.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
4. Served twice through election and once by appointment of the governor during this period.
5. Resigned April 20, 1818.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned March 9, 1829.
7. Resigned July 4, 1838.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected for term beginning March 4, 1839, but resigned March 3, 1839. Vacancy until Dec. 14, 1839.
9. Died Dec. 19, 1840.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
11. Resigned March 4, 1862. Vacancy until July 28, 1866, because of Civil War.
12. Died July 31, 1875.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
14. Resigned April 14, 1886.
15. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
16. Died March 9, 1905.
17. Expelled July 8, 1797.
18. Resigned March 31, 1809.
19. Resigned Oct. 8, 1811.
20. Resigned Feb. 11, 1814.
21. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
22. Williams served twice by election and once by appointment of the governor during this period.
23. Resigned Oct. 14, 1825.
24. White's seat was vacant between March 4, 1835, and Oct. 5, 1835. Resigned Jan. 13, 1840.
25. Vacancy from March 4, 1841, to Oct. 17, 1843.
26. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacant until July 25, 1866, because of Civil War.
27. Died July 8, 1897.
28. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
29. Died March 31, 1912.
30. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
31. Died Aug. 24, 1929.
32. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
33. Resigned March 3, 1933.
34. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died April 23, 1937.
35. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
36. Died Aug. 10, 1963.
37. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
38. Resigned Jan. 1, 1993, having been elected vice president of the United States.
39. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.



## TEXAS

(Became a state Dec. 29, 1845)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
Thomas J. Rusk (D) <sup>1</sup>	Feb. 21, 1846	July 29, 1857
J.P. Henderson (D) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 9, 1857	June 4, 1858
Matthias Ward (D) <sup>3</sup>	Sept. 27, 1858	Dec. 5, 1859
Louis T. Wigfall (D) <sup>4</sup>	Dec. 5, 1859	July 11, 1861
J.W. Flanagan (R)	March 31, 1870	March 3, 1875
Samuel B. Maxey (D)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1887
John H. Reagan (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1887	June 10, 1891
Horace Chilton (D) <sup>6</sup>	June 10, 1891	March 22, 1892
Roger Q. Mills (D)	March 23, 1892	March 3, 1899
Charles A. Culberson (D)	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1923
Earle B. Mayfield (D)	March 4, 1923	March 3, 1929
Tom Connally (D)	March 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1953
Price Daniel (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 3, 1953	Jan. 14, 1957
William A. Blakley (D) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 15, 1957	April 28, 1957
Ralph Yarborough (D)	April 29, 1957	Jan. 3, 1971
Lloyd Bentsen (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 3, 1971	Jan. 20, 1993
Bob Krueger (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 21, 1993	June 14, 1993
Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)	June 14, 1993	

### Class 2

Sam Houston (D)	Feb. 21, 1846	March 3, 1859
John Hemphill (D) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1859	July 11, 1861
Morgan C. Hamilton (R)	March 31, 1870	March 3, 1877
Richard Coke (D)	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1895
Horace Chilton (D)	March 4, 1895	March 3, 1901
Joseph W. Bailey (D) <sup>12</sup>	March 4, 1901	Jan. 3, 1913
Rienzi M. Johnston (D) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 4, 1913	Jan. 29, 1913
Morris Sheppard (D) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 29, 1913	April 9, 1941
Andrew Jackson Houston (D) <sup>15</sup>	April 21, 1941	June 26, 1941
W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	Aug. 4, 1941	Jan. 3, 1949
Lyndon B. Johnson (D) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 3, 1961
William A. Blakley (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 3, 1961	June 14, 1961
John Tower (R)	June 15, 1961	Jan. 3, 1985
Phil Gramm (R) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 3, 1985	Nov. 30, 2002
John Cornyn (R) <sup>19</sup>	Dec. 2, 2002	

#### Texas

1. Died July 29, 1857.
2. Died June 4, 1858.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
4. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacant until March 31, 1870, because of Civil War.
5. Resigned June 10, 1891.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
7. Resigned Jan. 14, 1957.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
9. Resigned Jan. 20, 1993.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
11. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacant until March 31, 1870, because of Civil War.
12. Resigned Jan. 3, 1913.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
14. Died April 9, 1941.
15. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Died June 26, 1941.
16. Resigned Jan. 3, 1961, immediately after taking oath of office, having been elected vice president of the United States.
17. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
18. Resigned Nov. 30, 2002.
19. Elected Nov. 2, 2002, and subsequently appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

## UTAH

(Became a state Jan. 4, 1896)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
Frank J. Cannon (R)	Jan. 22, 1896	March 3, 1899
Thomas Kearns (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 23, 1901	March 3, 1905
George Sutherland (R)	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1917
William H. King (D)	March 4, 1917	Jan. 3, 1941
Abe Murdock (D)	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 3, 1947
Arthur V. Watkins (R)	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 3, 1959
Frank E. Moss (D)	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 3, 1977
Orrin G. Hatch (R)	Jan. 3, 1977	

### Class 3

Arthur Brown (R)	Jan. 22, 1896	March 3, 1897
Joseph L. Rawlins (D)	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1903
Reed Smoot (R)	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1933
Elbert D. Thomas (D)	March 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1951
Wallace F. Bennett (R) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 3, 1951	Dec. 20, 1974
Jake Garn (R)	Dec. 21, 1974	Jan. 3, 1993
Robert F. Bennett (R)	Jan. 3, 1993	

#### Utah

1. Vacancy from March 4, 1899, to Jan. 22, 1901, because of failure of legislature to elect.
2. Resigned Dec. 20, 1974.

## VERMONT

(Became a state March 4, 1791)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
Moses Robinson (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 17, 1791	Oct. 15, 1796
Isaac Tichenor (FED) <sup>2</sup>	Oct. 18, 1796	Oct. 17, 1797
Nathaniel Chipman (FED)	Oct. 17, 1797	March 3, 1803
Israel Smith (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1803	Oct. 1, 1807
Jonathan Robinson	Oct. 10, 1807	March 3, 1815
Isaac Tichenor (FED)	March 4, 1815	March 3, 1821
Horatio Seymour (D-R)	March 4, 1821	March 3, 1833
Benjamin Swift (W)	March 4, 1833	March 3, 1839
Samuel S. Phelps (W)	March 4, 1839	March 3, 1851
Solomon Foot (W, R) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1851	March 28, 1866
George F. Edmunds (R) <sup>5</sup>	April 3, 1866	Nov. 1, 1891
Redfield Proctor (R) <sup>6</sup>	Nov. 2, 1891	March 4, 1908
John W. Stewart (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 24, 1908	Oct. 20, 1908
Carroll S. Page (R)	Oct. 21, 1908	March 3, 1923
Frank L. Greene (R) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1923	Dec. 17, 1930
Frank C. Partridge (R) <sup>9</sup>	Dec. 23, 1930	March 31, 1931
Warren R. Austin (R) <sup>10</sup>	April 1, 1931	Aug. 2, 1946
Ralph E. Flanders (R) <sup>11</sup>	Nov. 1, 1946	Jan. 3, 1959
Winston L. Prouty (R) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 3, 1959	Sept. 10, 1971
Robert T. Stafford (R) <sup>13</sup>	Sept. 16, 1971	Jan. 3, 1989
James M. Jeffords (R, I) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 3, 1989	Jan. 3, 2007
Bernard Sanders (I)	Jan. 3, 2007	

### Class 3

Stephen R. Bradley (D-R)	Oct. 17, 1791	March 3, 1795
Elijah Paine (FED) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1795	Sept. 1, 1801

Stephen R. Bradley (D-R)	Oct. 15, 1801	March 3, 1813	Stevens T. Mason (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Nov. 18, 1794	May 10, 1803
Dudley Chase (D-R) <sup>16</sup>	March 4, 1813	Nov. 3, 1817	John Taylor (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	June 4, 1803	Dec. 7, 1803
James Fisk (D-R) <sup>17</sup>	Nov. 4, 1817	Jan. 8, 1818	Abraham B. Venable (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	Dec. 7, 1803	June 7, 1804
William A. Palmer (D-R)	Oct. 20, 1818	March 3, 1825	William B. Giles (D-R) <sup>7</sup>	Aug. 11, 1804	Dec. 4, 1804
Dudley Chase (D-R)	March 4, 1825	March 3, 1831	Andrew Moore (D-R)	Dec. 4, 1804	March 3, 1809
Samuel Prentiss (W) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1831	April 11, 1842	Richard Brent (D-R) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1809	Dec. 30, 1814
Samuel C. Crafts (W) <sup>19</sup>	April 23, 1842	March 3, 1843	James C. Barbour (D-R) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 2, 1815	March 27, 1825
William Upham (W) <sup>20</sup>	March 4, 1843	Jan. 14, 1853	John Randolph (D-R)	Dec. 9, 1825	March 3, 1827
Samuel S. Phelps (W) <sup>21</sup>	Jan. 17, 1853	March 16, 1854	John Tyler (D-R, D) <sup>10</sup>	March 4, 1827	Feb. 29, 1836
Lawrence Brainerd	Oct. 14, 1854	March 3, 1855	William C. Rives (D) <sup>11</sup>	March 4, 1836	March 3, 1839
Jacob Collamer (R) <sup>22</sup>	March 4, 1855	Nov. 9, 1865	William C. Rives (W)	Jan. 18, 1841	March 3, 1845
Luke P. Poland (R) <sup>23</sup>	Nov. 21, 1865	March 3, 1867	Isaac S. Pennybacker (D) <sup>12</sup>	Dec. 3, 1845	Jan. 12, 1847
Justin S. Morrill (R) <sup>24</sup>	March 4, 1867	Dec. 28, 1898	James M. Mason (D) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 21, 1847	July 11, 1861
Jonathan Ross (R) <sup>25</sup>	Jan. 11, 1899	Oct. 17, 1900	Waitman T. Willey (R) <sup>14</sup>	July 13, 1861	March 3, 1863
William P. Dillingham (R) <sup>26</sup>	Oct. 18, 1900	July 12, 1923	Lemuel J. Bowden (R) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1863	Jan. 3, 1864
Porter H. Dale (R) <sup>27</sup>	Nov. 6, 1923	Oct. 6, 1933	John F. Lewis (R)	Jan. 27, 1870	March 3, 1875
Ernest W. Gibson (R) <sup>28</sup>	Nov. 21, 1933	June 20, 1940	Robert W. Withers (C)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
Ernest W. Gibson Jr. (R) <sup>29</sup>	June 24, 1940	Jan. 3, 1941	William Mahone (R)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1887
George D. Aiken (R)	Jan. 10, 1941	Jan. 3, 1975	John W. Daniel (D) <sup>16</sup>	March 4, 1887	June 29, 1910
Patrick J. Leahy (D)	Jan. 3, 1975		Claude A. Swanson (D) <sup>17</sup>	Aug. 1, 1910	March 3, 1933
			Harry F. Byrd (D) <sup>18</sup>	March 4, 1933	Nov. 10, 1965
			Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D, I) <sup>19</sup>	Nov. 12, 1965	Jan. 3, 1983
			Paul S. Tribble Jr. (R)	Jan. 3, 1983	Jan. 3, 1989
			Charles S. Robb (D)	Jan. 3, 1989	Jan. 3, 2001
			George F. Allen (R)	Jan. 3, 2001	Jan. 3, 2007
			James Webb (D)	Jan. 3, 2007	

#### Vermont

1. Resigned Oct. 15, 1796.
2. Resigned Oct. 17, 1797.
3. Resigned Oct. 1, 1807.
4. Died March 28, 1866.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Nov. 1, 1891.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died March 4, 1908.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
8. Died Dec. 17, 1930.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
10. Resigned Aug. 2, 1946.
11. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
12. Died Sept. 10, 1971.
13. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
14. Elected as a Republican in 1988, 1994, and 2000. Jeffords became an Independent on June 5, 2001.
15. Resigned Sept. 1, 1801.
16. Resigned Nov. 3, 1817.
17. Resigned Jan. 8, 1818.
18. Resigned April 11, 1842.
19. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
20. Died Jan. 14, 1853.
21. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. By resolution of March 16, 1854, the Senate declared that he was not entitled to retain his seat. Seat remained vacant until Oct. 14, 1854.
22. Died Nov. 9, 1865.
23. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
24. Died Dec. 28, 1898.
25. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
26. Died July 12, 1923.
27. Died Oct. 6, 1933.
28. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died June 20, 1940.
29. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

## VIRGINIA

(Ratified the Constitution June 25, 1788)

### Class 1

Senators	Dates of Service	
William Grayson (A-FED) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1789	March 12, 1790
John Walker <sup>2</sup>	March 31, 1790	Nov. 9, 1790
James Monroe (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 9, 1790	Nov. 18, 1794

### Class 2

Richard Henry Lee (A-FED) <sup>20</sup>	March 4, 1789	Oct. 8, 1792
John Taylor (D-R) <sup>21</sup>	Oct. 18, 1792	May 11, 1794
Henry Tazewell (D-R) <sup>22</sup>	Nov. 18, 1794	Jan. 24, 1799
Wilson C. Nicholas (D-R) <sup>23</sup>	Dec. 5, 1799	May 22, 1804
Andrew Moore (D-R) <sup>24</sup>	Aug. 11, 1804	Dec. 4, 1804
William B. Giles (D-R) <sup>25</sup>	Dec. 4, 1804	March 3, 1815
Armistead T. Mason (D-R)	Jan. 3, 1816	March 3, 1817
John W. Eppes (D-R) <sup>26</sup>	March 4, 1817	Dec. 4, 1819
James Pleasants (D-R) <sup>27</sup>	Dec. 10, 1819	Dec. 15, 1822
John Taylor (D-R) <sup>28</sup>	Dec. 18, 1822	Aug. 20, 1824
Littleton W. Tazewell (D-R, D) <sup>29</sup>	Dec. 7, 1824	July 16, 1832
William C. Rives (D) <sup>30</sup>	Dec. 10, 1832	Feb. 22, 1834
Benjamin W. Leigh (D) <sup>31</sup>	Feb. 26, 1834	July 4, 1836
Richard E. Parker (D) <sup>32</sup>	Dec. 12, 1836	March 13, 1837
William H. Roane (D)	March 14, 1837	March 3, 1841
William S. Archer (W)	March 4, 1841	March 3, 1847
Robert M.T. Hunter (D) <sup>33</sup>	March 4, 1847	July 11, 1861
John S. Carlile (UN) <sup>34</sup>	July 13, 1861	March 3, 1865
John W. Johnston (C) <sup>35</sup>	Jan. 28, 1870	March 3, 1883
H.H. Riddleberger (R)	March 4, 1883	March 3, 1889
John S. Barbour Jr. (D) <sup>36</sup>	March 4, 1889	May 14, 1892
Eppa Hunton (D) <sup>37</sup>	May 28, 1892	March 3, 1895
Thomas S. Martin (D) <sup>38</sup>	March 4, 1895	Nov. 12, 1919
Carter Glass (D) <sup>39</sup>	Feb. 2, 1920	May 28, 1946
Thomas G. Burch (D) <sup>40</sup>	May 31, 1946	Nov. 5, 1946
A. Willis Robertson (D) <sup>41</sup>	Nov. 6, 1946	Dec. 30, 1966
William B. Spong Jr. (D)	Dec. 31, 1966	Jan. 3, 1973
William Lloyd Scott (R) <sup>42</sup>	Jan. 3, 1973	Jan. 1, 1979
John W. Warner (R)	Jan. 2, 1979	Jan. 3, 2009
Mark Warner (D)	Jan. 3, 2009	

**Virginia**

1. Died March 12, 1790.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Resigned Nov. 18, 1794.
4. Died May 10, 1803.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
6. Resigned June 7, 1804.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
8. Died Dec. 30, 1814.
9. Resigned March 27, 1825.
10. Resigned Feb. 29, 1836.
11. The seat was vacant between the expiration of Rives' first term March 3, 1839, and his reelection and subsequent service beginning Jan. 18, 1841.
12. Died Jan. 12, 1847.
13. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacant until July 13, 1861.
14. Willey was elected by a "rump" state legislature which supported the Union and represented territory which was later to become West Virginia.
15. Died Jan. 2, 1864. Bowden, like Willey, his predecessor, was elected to represent Virginia by a "rump" state legislature which supported the Union. After his death, the seat remained vacant until Jan. 27, 1870, because of the Civil War.
16. Died June 29, 1910.
17. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned March 3, 1933.
18. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Resigned Nov. 10, 1965.
19. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected as a Democrat in 1966, as an Independent in 1970.
20. Resigned Oct. 8, 1792.
21. Resigned May 11, 1794.
22. Died Jan. 24, 1799.
23. Resigned May 22, 1804.
24. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
25. Resigned March 3, 1815.
26. Resigned Dec. 4, 1819.
27. Resigned Dec. 15, 1822.
28. Died Aug. 20, 1824.
29. Resigned July 16, 1832.
30. Resigned Feb. 22, 1834.
31. Resigned July 4, 1836.
32. Resigned March 13, 1837.
33. Expelled July 11, 1861. Vacant until July 13, 1861.
34. Carlile was elected by a "rump" state legislature which supported the Union and represented territory which was later to become West Virginia. After the expiration of his term, the seat remained vacant until Jan. 28, 1870, because of Civil War.
35. The seat was vacant between the expiration of Johnston's first term March 3, 1871, and his reelection and subsequent seating March 15, 1871.
36. Died May 14, 1892.
37. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
38. Died Nov. 12, 1919.
39. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected. Died May 28, 1946.
40. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
41. Resigned Dec. 30, 1966.
42. Resigned Jan. 1, 1979.

**WASHINGTON**

(Became a state Nov. 11, 1889)

**Class 1**

Senators	Dates of Service	
John B. Allen (R)	Nov. 20, 1889	March 3, 1893
John L. Wilson (R) <sup>1</sup>	Feb. 1, 1895	March 3, 1899
Addison G. Foster (R)	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1905
Samuel H. Piles (R)	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1911
Miles Poindexter (R)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1923
Clarence C. Dill (D)	March 4, 1923	Jan. 3, 1935
L.B. Schwellenbach (D) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 3, 1935	Dec. 16, 1940
Mon C. Wallgren (D) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 19, 1940	Jan. 10, 1945
Hugh B. Mitchell (D) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 10, 1945	Dec. 25, 1946
Harry P. Cain (R)	Dec. 26, 1946	Jan. 3, 1953

Henry M. Jackson (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 3, 1953	Sept. 1, 1983
Daniel J. Evans (R) <sup>6</sup>	Sept. 12, 1983	Jan. 3, 1989
Slade Gorton (R)	Jan. 3, 1989	Jan. 3, 2001
Maria Cantwell (D)	Jan. 3, 2001	

**Class 3**

Watson C. Squire (R)	Nov. 20, 1889	March 3, 1897
George Turner (D)	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1903
Levi Ankeny (R)	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1909
Wesley L. Jones (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1909	Nov. 19, 1932
Elijah S. Grammer (R) <sup>8</sup>	Nov. 22, 1932	March 3, 1933
Homer T. Bone (D) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1933	Nov. 13, 1944
Warren G. Magnuson (D)	Dec. 14, 1944	Jan. 3, 1981
Slade Gorton (R)	Jan. 3, 1981	Jan. 3, 1987
Brock Adams (D)	Jan. 3, 1987	Jan. 3, 1993
Patty Murray (D)	Jan. 3, 1993	

**Washington**

1. Vacancy from March 4, 1893, to Feb. 1, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect. John B. Allen was appointed by governor March 10, 1893, to fill vacancy, but by Senate resolution of Aug. 28, 1893, was declared not entitled to a seat.
2. Resigned Dec. 16, 1940.
3. Resigned Jan. 10, 1945.
4. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Resigned Dec. 25, 1946.
5. Died Sept. 1, 1983.
6. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
7. Died Nov. 19, 1932.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
9. Resigned Nov. 13, 1944.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

(Became a state June 19, 1863)

**Class 1**

Senators	Dates of Service	
Peter G. Van Winkle (R)	Aug. 4, 1863	March 3, 1869
Arthur I. Boreman (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1875
Allen T. Caperton (D) <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1875	July 26, 1876
Samuel Price <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 26, 1876	Jan. 26, 1877
Frank Hereford (D)	Jan. 26, 1877	March 3, 1881
Johnson N. Camden (D)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1887
Charles J. Faulkner (D)	March 4, 1887	March 3, 1899
Nathan B. Scott (R)	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1911
William E. Chilton (D)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1917
Howard Sutherland (R)	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1923
Matthew M. Neely (D)	March 4, 1923	March 3, 1929
Henry D. Hatfield (R)	March 4, 1929	Jan. 3, 1935
Rush D. Holt (D) <sup>3</sup>	June 21, 1935	Jan. 3, 1941
Harley M. Kilgore (D) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 3, 1941	Feb. 28, 1956
William R. Laird III (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 13, 1956	Nov. 6, 1956
Chapman Revercomb (R)	Nov. 7, 1956	Jan. 3, 1959
Robert C. Byrd (D)	Jan. 3, 1959	

**Class 2**

Waitman T. Willey (R)	Aug. 4, 1863	March 3, 1871
Henry G. Davis (D)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1883
John E. Kenna (D) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1883	Jan. 11, 1893
Johnson N. Camden (D)	Jan. 25, 1893	March 3, 1895
Stephen B. Elkins (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1895	Jan. 4, 1911
Davis Elkins (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 9, 1911	Jan. 31, 1911



Clarence W. Watson (D)	Feb. 1, 1911	March 3, 1913
Nathan Goff (R)	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1919
Davis Elkins (R)	March 4, 1919	March 3, 1925
Guy D. Goff (R)	March 4, 1925	March 3, 1931
Matthew M. Neely (D) <sup>9</sup>	March 4, 1931	Jan. 12, 1941
Joseph Rosier (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 13, 1941	Nov. 17, 1942
Hugh Ike Shott (R)	Nov. 18, 1942	Jan. 3, 1943
Chapman Revercomb (R)	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949
Matthew M. Neely (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 18, 1958
John D. Hoblitzell Jr. (R) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 25, 1958	Nov. 4, 1958
Jennings Randolph (D)	Nov. 5, 1958	Jan. 3, 1985
John D. Rockefeller IV (D)	Jan. 15, 1985	

**West Virginia**

1. Died July 26, 1876.
2. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
3. Elected Nov. 6, 1934, to a six-year term, but did not reach the age of 30—required by the Constitution for service in the Senate—until June 19, 1935. Took his seat June 21, 1935.
4. Died Feb. 28, 1956.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
6. Died Jan. 11, 1893.
7. Died Jan. 4, 1911.
8. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
9. Resigned Jan. 12, 1941.
10. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
11. Died Jan. 18, 1958.
12. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.

**WISCONSIN**

(Became a state May 29, 1848)

**Class 1**

Senators	Dates of Service	
Henry Dodge (D)	June 8, 1848	March 3, 1857
James R. Doolittle (R)	March 4, 1857	March 3, 1869
Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1875
Angus Cameron (R)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
Philetus Sawyer (R)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1893
John L. Mitchell (D)	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1899
Joseph V. Quarles (R)	March 4, 1899	March 3, 1905
Robert M. La Follette (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 4, 1906	June 18, 1925
R.M. La Follette Jr. (R, PROG) <sup>2</sup>	Sept. 30, 1925	Jan. 3, 1947
Joseph R. McCarthy (R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 3, 1947	May 2, 1957
William Proxmire (D)	Aug. 28, 1957	Jan. 3, 1989
Herbert H. Kohl (D)	Jan. 3, 1989	

**Class 3**

Isaac P. Walker (D)	June 8, 1848	March 3, 1855
Charles Durkee (R)	March 4, 1855	March 3, 1861
Timothy O. Howe (R)	March 4, 1861	March 3, 1879
Matthew H. Carpenter (R) <sup>4</sup>	March 4, 1879	Feb. 24, 1881
Angus Cameron (R)	March 10, 1881	March 3, 1885
John Coit Spooner (R)	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1891
William F. Vilas (D)	March 4, 1891	March 3, 1897
John Coit Spooner (R) <sup>5</sup>	March 4, 1897	May 1, 1907
Isaac Stephenson (R)	May 17, 1907	March 3, 1915
Paul O. Husting (D) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1915	Oct. 21, 1917
Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	April 18, 1918	March 3, 1927
John J. Blaine (R)	March 4, 1927	March 3, 1933
F. Ryan Duffy (D)	March 4, 1933	Jan. 3, 1939

Alexander Wiley (R)	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 3, 1963
Gaylord Nelson (D)	Jan. 3, 1963	Jan. 3, 1981
Bob Kasten (R)	Jan. 3, 1981	Jan. 3, 1993
Russell D. Feingold (D)	Jan. 3, 1993	

**Wisconsin**

1. Elected Jan. 25, 1905. Took oath Jan. 4, 1906. Governor during interim. Died June 18, 1925. Vacancy from June 19 to Sept. 29, 1925.
2. Elected as a Republican in 1925 and 1928, as a Progressive in 1934 and 1940.
3. Died May 2, 1957.
4. Died Feb. 24, 1881.
5. Resigned effective May 1, 1907.
6. Died Oct. 21, 1917. Seat vacant until April 18, 1918.

**WYOMING**

(Became a state July 10, 1890)

**Class 1**

Senators	Dates of Service	
Francis E. Warren (R)	Nov. 18, 1890	March 3, 1893
Clarence D. Clark (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 23, 1895	March 3, 1917
John B. Kendrick (D) <sup>2</sup>	March 4, 1917	Nov. 3, 1933
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 1, 1934	Jan. 3, 1953
Frank A. Barrett (R)	Jan. 3, 1953	Jan. 3, 1959
Gale W. McGee (D)	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 3, 1977
Malcolm Wallop (R)	Jan. 3, 1977	Jan. 3, 1995
Craig Thomas (R) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 3, 1995	June 4, 2007
John A. Barrasso (R) <sup>5</sup>	June 25, 2007	

**Class 2**

Joseph M. Carey (R)	Nov. 15, 1890	March 3, 1895
Francis E. Warren (R) <sup>6</sup>	March 4, 1895	Nov. 24, 1929
Patrick J. Sullivan (R) <sup>7</sup>	Dec. 5, 1929	Nov. 30, 1930
Robert D. Carey (R)	Dec. 1, 1930	Jan. 3, 1937
Harry H. Schwartz (D)	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 3, 1943
E.V. Robertson (R)	Jan. 3, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949
Lester C. Hunt (D) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 3, 1949	June 19, 1954
Edward D. Crippa (R) <sup>9</sup>	June 24, 1954	Nov. 28, 1954
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	Nov. 29, 1954	Jan. 3, 1961
John Joseph Hickey (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 3, 1961	Nov. 6, 1962
Milward L. Simpson (R)	Nov. 7, 1962	Jan. 3, 1967
Clifford P. Hansen (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 3, 1967	Dec. 31, 1978
Alan K. Simpson (R)	Jan. 1, 1979	Jan. 3, 1997
Michael B. Enzi (R)	Jan. 3, 1997	

**Wyoming**

1. Vacancy from March 4, 1893, to Jan. 23, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect.
2. Died Nov. 3, 1933. Vacancy from Nov. 4, 1933, to Jan. 1, 1934.
3. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
4. Died June 4, 2007.
5. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy. Subsequently elected.
6. Died Nov. 24, 1929.
7. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
8. Died June 19, 1954.
9. Appointed by governor to fill vacancy.
10. Keith Thomson (R), who had been elected Nov. 8, 1960, to a full six-year term beginning Jan. 3, 1961, died Dec. 9, 1960. Hickey, the incumbent governor, resigned and was appointed by his successor to fill the vacancy.
11. Resigned Dec. 31, 1978.





# Senate General Election Returns, 1913–2008

**S**ENATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS for all fifty states are presented in this chapter. The major source for returns for the years 1913 through 1973 was the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. The symbol # next to returns before 1974 indicates that CQ Press obtained the returns from a source other than the ICPSR. A complete set of other sources used appears on page 1472.

Prior to ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment, April 8, 1913, a number of states conducted nonbinding popular polls for Senate candidates, designed to guide the state legislatures in choosing between candidates. The ICPSR obtained some of the returns for these polls, and they are published within this chapter. (See “*Demands for Popular Elections*,” p. 1392.) While the complete source annotations for the ICPSR collection are too extensive to publish here, information on the sources for specific election returns can be obtained through the ICPSR. (See box, *ICPSR Historical Election Returns File*, p. xviii, Vol. I.)

For Senate elections from 1974 to 2008, the source was the *America Votes* series, compiled biennially and published by CQ Press. Richard M. Scammon and Alice V. McGillivray of the Elections Research Center, Washington, D.C., created the series first published in 1956. Since 1996 the series has been compiled by Rhodes Cook. Returns for the 1975 special election in New Hampshire were obtained from the New Hampshire secretary of state. A Senate Candidates Index is located on pages I-169 to I-179.

## Presentation of Returns

The senate returns are arranged alphabetically by state and in chronological order by class of senator within each state listing. (See “*Senate’s Three Classes*,” p. 1393). The candidate receiving the largest number of popular votes is listed first with his or her vote total and percentage of the total vote cast, followed in descending order of votes received by all other candidates who received *at least 5 percent* of the total vote cast.

Special elections to fill vacancies are designated in the returns. (See box, *Senate Appointments and Special Elections*, p. 1390.)

When a state *simultaneously* held a special election to fill the remaining few months of an unexpired term and a general election for the next full six-year term, the special election is listed *after* the general election. For example, see page 1437 where the 1946 California general and special election returns appear.

Where a state had a special election and a general election for the same class in the same year, but not simultaneously, the elections appear in the order they occurred. For example, see page 1446 where the 1936 Louisiana special election, held in April, precedes the general election, held in November.

## Vote Totals and Percentages

The ICPSR collection includes all candidates receiving popular votes. In the *Guide to U.S. Elections*, sixth edition, only Senate candidates receiving *at least 5 percent of the total vote* for that election are included. For example, in the ICPSR data collection for the 1944 New York senatorial election, 6,209,317 votes were cast, with Robert F. Wagner receiving 3,294,576 votes (53.05 percent), Thomas J. Curran receiving 2,899,497 votes (46.69 percent), and a third candidate, Eric Haas, receiving the remaining 15,244 votes (0.25 percent). The returns for the 1944 New York Senate election appear on page 1457. Returns for Haas are not listed because he received less than 5 percent of the total vote. The percentage listed for Wagner is 53.1 and for Curran is 46.7.

The procedure used throughout this section was to calculate percentages to two decimal places on the basis of the total number of votes cast in the election and round each percentage to one decimal place. Due to rounding and scattered votes for other candidates, percentages do not add to 100 percent.

## Party Designations

In the ICPSR returns, the distinct—and in many cases, *multiple*—party designations appearing in the original sources



are preserved. In many cases party labels represent combinations of multiparty support received by individual candidates. If, for example, on the ballot and official returns more than one party name was listed next to a candidate's name, then the party designation appearing in the election returns for that candidate will be a unique abbreviation for that combination of parties. (See "Political Party Abbreviations," p. 1772, in *Reference Materials*.)

In the special case of a candidate's name listed separately on the original ballot under more than one party—where returns were reported *separately* for each party—CQ Press has summed the votes recorded under the several parties and that figure appears as the candidate's total vote. Whenever separate party totals have been summed, a *comma* separates the abbreviations of the parties contributing the largest and second largest share of the total vote.

Most cases of this special situation occurred in New York and Pennsylvania during the twentieth century. For example, in the 1944 New York election cited above, Wagner's total vote of 3,294,576 was comprised of 2,485,735 as the Democratic Party nominee, 483,785 votes as American Labor Party candidate, and 325,056 votes as Liberal Party nominee. On page 1457, only Wagner's total vote of 3,294,576 appears. CQ Press has also included party abbreviations for the two parties that contributed the most votes to Wagner's total—separated by a comma. Thus, immediately following his name appear the abbreviations—D, AM LAB—indicating that Wagner was a candidate of at least two parties and that the largest number of votes he received was as a Democrat.

## Senate General Election Returns, 1913–2008

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%
<b>Class 2</b>			
1918	John H. Bankhead (D)	54,880	100.0
Special Election			
1920	J. Thomas Heflin (D)	161,531	71.4
	C. P. Lunsford (R)	62,020	27.4
1924	J. Thomas Heflin (D)	120,017	75.2
	F. H. Lathrop (R)	39,623	24.8
1930	John H. Bankhead II (D)	150,985	59.7
	J. Thomas Heflin (I)	101,862	40.3
1936	John H. Bankhead II (D)	239,632	87.0
	H. E. Berkstresser (R)	33,698	12.2
1942	John H. Bankhead II (D)	69,212	100.0
Special Election			
1946	John Sparkman (D)	163,217	100.0
1948	John Sparkman (D)	185,534	84.0
	Paul G. Parsons (R)	35,341	16.0
1954	John Sparkman (D)	259,348	82.5
	J. Foy Guin Jr. (R)	55,110	17.5
1960	John Sparkman (D)	389,196	70.2
	Julian Elgin (R)	164,868	29.8
1966	John Sparkman (D)	482,138	60.1
	John Grenier (R)	313,018	39.0
1972	John Sparkman (D)	654,491	62.3
	Winton M. Blount (R)	347,523	33.1
1978	Howell Heflin (D)	547,054	94.0
	Jerome B. Couch (P)	34,951	6.0
1984	Howell Heflin (D)	860,535	62.8
	Albert Lee Smith Jr. (R)	498,508	36.3

1990	Howell Heflin (D)	717,814	60.6
	Bill Cabaniss (R)	467,190	39.4
1996	Jeff Sessions (R)	786,436	52.5
	Roger Bedford (D)	681,651	45.6
2002	Jeff Sessions (R)	792,561	58.6
	Susan Parker (D)	538,878	39.8
2008	Jeff Sessions (R)	1,305,383	63.4
	Vivian David Figures (D)	752,391	36.5
<b>Class 3</b>			
1914	Oscar W. Underwood (D)	63,338	78.1
	Alex C. Birch (R)	12,320	15.2
	A. P. Longshore (PROG)	4,263	5.3
Special Election			
1914	Frank S. White (D)	102,326	99.9
1920	Oscar W. Underwood (D)	155,664	68.0
	L. H. Reynolds (R)	71,334	31.2
1926	Hugo L. Black (D)	91,843	80.9
	E. H. Dryer (R)	21,722	19.1
1932	Hugo L. Black (D)	209,614	86.3
	J. Theodore Johnson (R)	33,425	13.8
Special Election			
1938	Lister Hill (D)	113,413#	86.4
	J. M. Pennington (R)	17,885#	13.6
1944	Lister Hill (D)	202,604	81.8
	John A. Posey (R)	41,983	17.0
1950	Lister Hill (D)	125,534	76.5
	John G. Crommelin Jr. (I)	38,477	23.5
1956	Lister Hill (D)	330,182	100.0
1962	Lister Hill (D)	201,937	50.9
	James D. Martin (R)	195,134	49.1

1968	Jim Allen (D)	638,774	70.0
	Perry Hooper (R)	201,227	22.1
	Robert Schwenn (NDPA)	72,699	8.0
1974	Jim Allen (D)	501,541	95.8
Special Election			
1978	Donald W. Stewart (D)	401,852	54.9
	James D. Martin (R)	316,170	43.2
1980	Jeremiah Denton (R)	650,362	50.2
	James E. Folsom Jr. (D)	610,175	47.1
1986	Richard C. Shelby (D)	609,360	50.3
	Jeremiah Denton (R)	602,537	49.7
1992	Richard C. Shelby (D)	1,022,698	64.9
	Richard Sellers (R)	522,015	33.1
1998	Richard C. Shelby (R)	817,973	63.2
	Clayton Suddith (D)	474,568	36.7
2004	Richard C. Shelby (R)	1,242,200	67.5
	Wayne Sowell (D)	595,018	32.4

## ALASKA

Candidates		Votes	%
Class 2			
1958	E. L. Bartlett (D)	40,939	83.8
	R. E. Robertson (R)	7,299	15.0
1960	E. L. Bartlett (D)	38,041	63.4
	Lee L. McKinley (R)	21,937	36.6
1966	E. L. Bartlett (D)	49,289	75.5
	Lee L. McKinley (R)	15,961	24.5
Special Election			
1970	Ted Stevens (R)	47,908	59.6
	Wendell P. Kay (D)	32,456	40.4
1972	Ted Stevens (R)	74,216	77.3
	Gene Guess (D)	21,791	22.7
1978	Ted Stevens (R)	92,783	75.6
	Donald W. Hobbs (D)	29,574	24.1
1984	Ted Stevens (R)	146,919	71.2
	John E. Havelock (D)	58,804	28.5
1990	Ted Stevens (R)	125,806	66.2
	Michael Beasley (D)	61,152	32.2
1996	Ted Stevens (R)	177,893	76.7
	Jed Whittaker (GREEN)	29,037	12.5
	Theresa Nangle Obermeyer (D)	23,977	10.3
2002	Ted Stevens (R)	179,438	78.2
	Frank Vondersaar (D)	24,133	10.5
2008	Mike Begich (D)	151,767	47.8
	Ted Stevens (R)	147,814	46.5
Class 3			
1958	Ernest Gruening (D)	26,063	52.6
	Mike Stepovich (R)	23,462	47.4
1962	Ernest Gruening (D)	33,827	58.1
	Ted Stevens (R)	24,354	41.9
1968	Mike Gravel (D)	36,527	45.1
	Elmer Rasmuson (R)	30,286	37.4
	Ernest Gruening (I)	14,118	17.4

1974	Mike Gravel (D)	54,361	58.3
	C. R. Lewis (R)	38,914	41.7
1980	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	84,159	53.7
	Clark S. Gruening (D)	72,007	45.9
1986	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	97,674	54.0
	Glenn Olds (D)	79,727	44.1
1992	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	127,163	53.0
	Tony Smith (D)	92,065	38.4
	Mary E. Jordan (GREEN)	20,019	8.4
1998	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	165,227	74.5
	Joseph Sonneman (D)	43,743	19.7
2004	Lisa Murkowski (R)	149,773	48.6
	Tony Knowles (D)	140,424	45.5

## ARIZONA

Candidates		Votes	%
Class 1			
1916	Henry F. Ashurst (D)	29,882	55.4
	Joseph H. Kibbey (R)	21,261	39.4
	W. S. Bradford (SOC)	2,827	5.2
1922	Henry F. Ashurst (D)	39,722	65.0
	James H. McClintock (R)	21,358	35.0
1928	Henry F. Ashurst (D)	47,013	54.3
	Ralph H. Cameron (R)	39,651	45.8
1934	Henry F. Ashurst (D)	67,648	72.0
	J. E. Thompson (R)	24,075	25.6
1940	Ernest W. McFarland (D)	101,495	71.6
	I. A. Jennings (R)	39,657	28.0
1946	Ernest W. McFarland (D)	80,415	69.2
	Ward S. Powers (R)	35,022	30.1
1952	Barry Goldwater (R)	132,063	51.3
	Ernest W. McFarland (D)	125,338	48.7
1958	Barry Goldwater (R)	164,593	56.1
	Ernest W. McFarland (D)	129,030	43.9
1964	Paul Fannin (R)	241,084	51.4
	Roy Elson (D)	227,704	48.6
1970	Paul Fannin (R)	228,284	56.0
	Sam Grossman (D)	179,512	44.0
1976	Dennis DeConcini (D)	400,334	54.0
	Sam Steiger (R)	321,236	43.3
1982	Dennis DeConcini (D)	411,970	56.9
	Pete Dunn (R)	291,749	40.3
1988	Dennis DeConcini (D)	660,403	56.7
	Keith DeGreen (R)	478,060	41.1
1994	Jon Kyl (R)	600,999	53.7
	Sam Coppersmith (D)	442,510	39.5
	Scott Grainger (LIBERT)	75,493	6.7
2000	Jon Kyl (R)	1,108,196	79.3
	William Toel (I)	109,230	7.8
	Vance Hansen (GREEN)	108,926	7.8
	Barry J. Hess II (LIBERT)	70,724	5.1
2006	Jon Kyl (R)	814,398	53.3
	Jim Pederson (D)	664,141	43.5
Class 3			
1914	Marcus A. Smith (D)	25,800	53.2
	J. L. Hubbell (R)	9,182	19.0

## EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

In the returns for Senate elections *symbols* are used to denote special circumstances. In cases where no symbol is used, the candidate who received the most votes won the election to the Senate. The following is a key to the symbols used:

✓ Elected to the Senate, but the number of votes and the percentage of the total vote received by the winner are not available.

\* The symbol is used in two kinds of situations: (1) When the winner of the election died before the term of office was to begin; (2) When the apparent winner

was not permitted to take office. (For an explanation of specific cases, consult the appropriate state in the list of senators, pp. 1402–1431.)

# Information was obtained from a source other than the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). (See “Senate Returns: Other Sources,” p. 1472.)

	Eugene W. Chafin (IP)	7,293	15.1
	Bert Davis (SOC)	3,582	7.4
	J. Bernard Nelson (PROG)	2,606	5.4
1920	Ralph H. Cameron (R)	35,893	55.2
	Marcus A. Smith (D)	29,169	44.8
1926	Carl Hayden (D)	44,591	58.3
	Ralph H. Cameron (R)	31,845	41.7
1932	Carl Hayden (D)	74,310	66.7
	Ralph H. Cameron (R)	35,737	32.1
1938	Carl Hayden (D)	82,714	76.5
	B. H. Clingan (R)	25,378	23.5
1944	Carl Hayden (D)	90,335	69.4
	Fred W. Fickett (R)	39,891	30.6
1950	Carl Hayden (D)	116,246	62.8
	Bruce Brockett (R)	68,846	37.2
1956	Carl Hayden (D)	170,816	61.4
	Ross F. Jones (R)	107,447	38.6
1962	Carl Hayden (D)	199,217	54.9
	Evan Mecham (R)	163,388	45.1
1968	Barry M. Goldwater (R)	274,607	57.2
	Roy Elson (D)	205,338	42.8
1974	Barry M. Goldwater (R)	320,396	58.3
	Jonathan Marshall (D)	229,523	41.7
1980	Barry M. Goldwater (R)	432,371	49.5
	Bill Schulz (D)	422,972	48.4
1986	John McCain (R)	521,850	60.5
	Richard Kimball (D)	340,965	39.5
1992	John McCain (R)	771,395	55.8
	Claire Sargent (D)	436,321	31.6
	Evan Mecham (I)	145,361	10.5
1998	John McCain (R)	696,577	68.7
	Ed Ranger (D)	275,224	27.2
2004	John McCain (R)	1,505,372	76.7
	Stuart Starky (D)	404,507	20.6

## ARKANSAS

	Candidates	Votes	%
	<b>Class 2</b>		
1918	Joseph T. Robinson (D)	78,386	100.0
1924	Joseph T. Robinson (D)	100,408#	73.5
	Charles F. Cole (R)	36,163#	26.5
1930	Joseph T. Robinson (D)	141,806	100.0

1936	Joseph T. Robinson (D)	155,075	81.8
	G. C. Ledbetter (R)	30,997	16.4

### Special Election

1937	John E. Miller (I)	66,990	60.7
	Carl E. Bailey (D)	43,406	39.3
1942	John L. McClellan (D)	99,126	100.0
1948	John L. McClellan (D)	216,401	93.3
	R. Walter Tucker (I)	15,521	6.7
1954	John L. McClellan (D)	291,058	100.0
1960	John L. McClellan (D)	✓	
1966	John L. McClellan (D)	✓	
1972	John L. McClellan (D)	386,398	60.8
	Wayne H. Babbitt (R)	248,238	39.1
1978	David H. Pryor (D)	399,916	76.6
	Tom Kelly (R)	84,722	16.2
	John G. Black (I)	37,488	7.2
1984	David Pryor (D)	502,341	57.3
	Ed Bethune (R)	373,615	42.7
1990	David Pryor (D)	493,910	99.8
1996	Tim Hutchinson (R)	445,942	52.7
	Winston Bryant (D)	400,241	47.3
2002	Mark Pryor (D)	433,306	53.9
	Tim Hutchinson (R)	370,653	46.1
2008	Mark Pryor (D)	804,678	79.5
	Rebekah Kennedy (GREEN)	207,076	20.5

### Class 3

1914	James P. Clarke (D)	33,449#	74.9
	Meyers (R)	11,222#	25.1

### Special Election

1916	William F. Kirby (D)	110,293	69.3
	H. L. Rammel (R)	48,922	30.7
1920	Thaddeus H. Caraway (D)	126,577	65.9
	Charles F. Cole (R)	65,381	34.1
1926	Thaddeus H. Caraway (D)	28,064	82.8
	R. A. Jones (R)	5,848	17.2

### Special Election

1932	Hattie W. Caraway (D)	31,133#	91.6
	Rex Floyd (I)	1,752#	5.2



1932	Hattie W. Caraway (D)	183,795	89.5	1976	S. I. Hayakawa (R)	3,748,973	50.2
	John W. White (R)	21,597	10.5		John V. Tunney (D)	3,502,862	46.9
1938	Hattie W. Caraway (D)	122,871	89.6	1982	Pete Wilson (R)	4,022,565	51.5
	C. D. Atkinson (R)	14,240	10.4		Edmund G. Brown Jr. (D)	3,494,968	44.8
1944	J. William Fulbright (D)	182,529	85.1	1988	Pete Wilson (R)	5,143,409	52.8
	Victor M. Wade (R)	31,942	14.9		Leo T. McCarthy (D)	4,287,253	44.0
1950	J. William Fulbright (D)	302,582	100.0	Special Election			
1956	J. William Fulbright (D)	331,679	83.0	1992	Dianne Feinstein (D)	5,853,651	54.3
	Ben C. Henley (R)	68,016	17.0		John Seymour (R)	4,093,501	38.0
1962	J. William Fulbright (D)	214,867	68.7	1994	Dianne Feinstein (D)	3,977,063	46.8
	Kenneth Jones (R)	98,013	31.3		Michael Huffington (R)	3,811,501	44.8
1968	J. William Fulbright (D)	349,965	59.2	2000	Dianne Feinstein (D)	5,932,522	55.8
	Charles Bernard (R)	241,739	40.9		Tom Campbell (R)	3,886,853	36.6
1974	Dale Bumpers (D)	461,056	84.9	2006	Dianne Feinstein (D)	5,076,289	59.4
	John Harris Jones (R)	82,026	15.1		Richard "Dick" Mountjoy (R)	2,990,822	35.0
1980	Dale Bumpers (D)	477,905	59.1	Class 3			
	Bill Clark (R)	330,576	40.9	1914	James D. Phelan (D)	279,896	31.6
1986	Dale Bumpers (D)	433,092	62.3		Francis J. Heney (PROG)	255,232	28.8
	Asa Hutchinson (R)	262,300	37.7		Joseph R. Knowland (R)	254,159	28.7
1992	Dale Bumpers (D)	553,635	60.2		Ernest Untermann (SOC)	56,805	6.4
	Mike Huckabee (R)	366,373	39.8	1920	Samuel M. Shortridge (R)	447,835	49.0
1998	Blanche Lincoln (D)	385,878	55.1		James D. Phelan (D)	371,580	40.7
	Fay Boozman (R)	295,870	42.2		James S. Edwards (P)	57,768	6.3
2004	Blanche Lincoln (D)	580,973	55.9	1926	Samuel M. Shortridge (R)	670,128	63.1
	Jim Holt (R)	458,036	44.1		John B. Elliott (D)	391,599	36.9

## CALIFORNIA

Candidates		Votes	%				
Class 1							
1916	Hiram W. Johnson (R & PROG)	574,667	61.1	1938	Sheridan Downey (D-PRO-TN)	1,372,314	54.4
	George S. Patton (D)	277,852	29.5		Philip Bancroft (R)	1,126,240	44.7
	Walter Thomas Mills (SOC)	49,341	5.2	1944	Sheridan Downey (D)	1,728,155	52.3
1922	Hiram W. Johnson (R)	564,422	62.2		Frederick F. Houser (R)	1,576,553	47.7
	William J. Pearson (D)	215,748	23.8	1950	Richard M. Nixon (R)	2,183,454	59.2
	H. Clay Needham (P)	70,748	7.8		Helen Gahagan Douglas (D)	1,502,507	40.8
	Upton Sinclair (SOC)	56,982	6.3	Special Election			
1928	Hiram W. Johnson (R)	1,148,397	74.1	1954	Thomas H. Kuchel (R)	2,090,836	53.2
	Minor Moore (D)	282,411	18.2		Samuel William Yorty (D)	1,788,071	45.5
	Charles H. Randall (P)	92,106	5.9	1956	Thomas H. Kuchel (R)	2,892,918	54.0
1934	Hiram W. Johnson (R-D-PR-C)	1,946,572	94.5		Richard Richards (D)	2,445,816	45.6
	George R. Kirkpatrick (SOC)	108,748	5.3	1962	Thomas H. Kuchel (R)	3,180,483	56.3
1940	Hiram W. Johnson (R-D-PROG)	2,238,899	82.5		Richard Richards (D)	2,452,839	43.4
	Fred Dyster (P)	366,044	13.5	1968	Alan Cranston (D)	3,680,352	51.8
1946	William F. Knowland (R)	1,428,067	54.1		Max Rafferty (R)	3,329,148	46.9
	Will Rogers Jr. (D)	1,167,161	44.2	1974	Alan Cranston (D)	3,693,160	60.5
Special Election					H. L. "Bill" Richardson (R)	2,210,267	36.2
1946	William F. Knowland (R)	425,273	74.3	1980	Alan Cranston (D)	4,705,399	56.5
	Will Rogers Jr. (D)	90,723	15.9		Paul Gann (R)	3,093,426	37.1
1952	William F. Knowland (R-D)	3,982,448	87.7	1986	Alan Cranston (D)	3,646,672	49.3
	Reuben W. Borough (I PROG)	542,270	11.9		Ed Zschau (R)	3,541,804	47.9
1958	Clair Engle (D)	2,927,693	57.0	1992	Barbara Boxer (D)	5,173,467	47.9
	Goodwin J. Knight (R)	2,204,337	42.9		Bruce Herschensohn (R)	4,644,182	43.0
1964	George Murphy (R)	3,628,555	51.5	1998	Barbara Boxer (D)	4,411,705	53.1
	Pierre Salinger (D)	3,411,912	48.5		Matt Fong (R)	3,576,351	43.0
1970	John V. Tunney (D)	3,496,558	53.9	2004	Barbara Boxer (D)	6,955,728	57.7
	George Murphy (R)	2,877,617	44.3		Bill Jones (R)	4,555,922	37.8



## COLORADO

	Candidates	Votes	%
<b>Class 2</b>			
1912	John F. Shafroth (D)	118,260	47.3
	Clyde C. Dawson (R)	66,949	26.8
	Frank D. Catlin (PROG-BMR)	58,649	23.5
1918	Lawrence C. Phipps (R)	107,726	49.5
	John F. Shafroth (D)	104,347	47.9
1924	Lawrence C. Phipps (R)	159,698	50.2
	Alva B. Adams (D)	139,660	43.9
	Morton Alexander (F-LAB)	16,039	5.0
1930	Edward P. Costigan (D)	180,028	55.9
	George H. Shaw (R)	137,487	42.7
1936	Edwin C. Johnson (D)	299,376	63.5
	Raymond L. Sauter (R)	166,308	35.3
1942	Edwin C. Johnson (D)	174,612	50.2
	Ralph L. Carr (R)	170,970	49.2
1948	Edwin C. Johnson (D)	340,719	66.8
	Will F. Nicholson (R)	165,069	32.4
1954	Gordon Allott (R)	248,502	51.3
	John A. Carroll (D)	235,686	48.7
1960	Gordon Allott (R)	389,428	53.5
	Robert L. Knous (D)	334,854	46.0
1966	Gordon Allott (R)	368,307	58.0
	Roy Romer (D)	266,198	41.9
1972	Floyd K. Haskell (D)	457,545	49.4
	Gordon Allott (R)	447,957	48.4
1978	William L. Armstrong (R)	480,596	58.7
	Floyd K. Haskell (D)	330,247	40.3
1984	William L. Armstrong (R)	833,821	64.2
	Nancy Dick (D)	449,327	34.6
1990	Hank Brown (R)	569,048	55.7
	Josie Heath (D)	425,746	41.7
1996	Wayne Allard (R)	750,325	51.1
	Tom Strickland (D)	677,600	46.1
2002	Wayne Allard (R)	717,893	50.7
	Tom Strickland (D)	648,130	45.8
2008	Mark Udall (D)	1,230,984	52.8
	Bob Schaffer (R)	990,751	42.5

### Class 3

#### Special Election

1912	Charles S. Thomas (D)	111,633	44.9
	Charles W. Waterman (R)	66,627	26.8
	I. N. Stevens (PROG-BMR)	64,405	25.9
1914	Charles S. Thomas (D)	102,037	40.3
	Hubert Work (R)	98,728	39.0
	Benjamin Griffith (PROG)	27,072	10.7
	J. C. Griffiths (SOC)	13,943	5.5
1920	Samuel D. Nicholson (R)	156,577	54.5
	Tully Scot (D)	112,890	39.3

#### Special Election

1924	Rice W. Means (R)	159,353	50.2
	Morrison Shafroth (D)	138,714	43.7
	Charles T. Philp (F-LAB)	17,542	5.5

1926	Charles W. Waterman (R)	149,585	50.3
	William E. Sweet (D)	138,113	46.4
1932	Alva B. Adams (D)	226,516	51.9
	Karl C. Schuyler (R)	198,519	45.5

#### Special Election

1932	Karl C. Schuyler (R)	207,540	48.8
	Walter Walker (D)	206,475	48.5

1938	Alva B. Adams (D)	262,806	58.2
	Archibald A. Lee (R)	181,297	40.2

#### Special Election

1942	Eugene D. Millikin (R)	191,517	56.1
	James A. Marsh (D)	143,817	42.1

1944	Eugene D. Millikin (R)	277,410#	56.1
	Barney L. Whatley (D)	214,335#	43.0

1950	Eugene D. Millikin (R)	239,734	53.3
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	John A. Carroll (D)	210,442	46.8
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1956	John A. Carroll (D)	319,872	50.2
	Dan Thornton (R)	317,102	49.8

1962	Peter H. Dominick (R)	328,655	53.6
	John A. Carroll (D)	279,586	45.6

1968	Peter H. Dominick (R)	459,952	58.6
	Stephen L. R. McNichols (D)	325,584	41.5

1974	Gary Hart (D)	471,691	57.2
	Peter H. Dominick (R)	325,508	39.5

1980	Gary Hart (D)	590,501	50.3
	Mary E. Buchanan (R)	571,295	48.7

1986	Timothy E. Wirth (D)	529,449	49.9
	Ken Kramer (R)	512,994	48.4

1992	Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D)	803,725	51.8
	Terry Considine (R)	662,893	42.7

1998	Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R)	829,370	62.5
	Dottie Lamm (D)	464,754	35.0

2004	Ken Salazar (D)	1,081,188	51.3
	Pete Coors (R)	980,668	46.5

## CONNECTICUT

Candidates Votes %

### Class 1

1916	George P. McLean (R)	107,020	50.2
	Homer Cummings (D)	98,649	46.2
1922	George P. McLean (R)	169,524	52.3
	Thomas J. Spellacy (D)	147,276	45.5
1928	Frederic C. Walcott (R)	296,958	53.9
	Augustine Lonergan (D)	251,429	45.6
1934	Francis T. Maloney (D)	265,552	51.8
	Frederic C. Walcott (R)	247,623	48.3
1940	Francis T. Maloney (D)	416,740	53.2
	Paul L. Cornell (R, UN)	358,313	45.7
1946	Raymond E. Baldwin (R)	381,328	56.1
	Joseph M. Tone (D)	276,424	40.7

#### Special Election

1946	Raymond E. Baldwin (R)	378,707	55.8
	Wilbur L. Cross (D)	278,188	41.0

## Special Election

1950	William Benton (D)	431,413	49.2
	Prescott S. Bush (R)	430,311	49.1
1952	William A. Purtell (R)	573,854	52.5
	William Benton (D)	485,066	44.4
1958	Thomas J. Dodd (D)	554,841	57.5
	William A. Purtell (R)	410,622	42.5
1964	Thomas J. Dodd (D)	781,008	64.6
	John Lodge (R)	426,939	35.3
1970	Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)	454,721	41.7
	Joseph D. Duffey (D)	368,111	33.8
	Thomas J. Dodd (DODD I)	266,497	24.5
1976	Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)	785,683	57.7
	Gloria Schaffer (D)	561,018	41.2
1982	Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)	545,987	50.4
	Anthony T. Moffett (D)	499,146	46.1
1988	Joseph I. Lieberman (D)	688,499	49.8
	Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)	678,454	49.0
1994	Joseph I. Lieberman (D, ACP)	723,842	67.0
	Jerry Labriola (R)	334,833	31.0
2000	Joseph I. Lieberman (D)	828,902	63.2
	Philip A. Giordano (R)	448,077	34.2
2006	Joseph I. Lieberman (I)	564,095	49.7
	Ned Lamont (D)	450,844	39.7
	Alan Schlesinger (R)	109,198	9.6

## Class 3

1914	Frank B. Brandegee (R)	89,983	49.8
	Simeon Baldwin (D)	76,081	42.1
1920	Frank B. Brandegee (R)	216,792	59.4
	Augustine Lonergan (D)	131,824	36.1

## Special Election

1924	Hiram Bingham (R)	112,400#	60.4
	Hamilton Holt (D)	71,871#	38.6
1926	Hiram Bingham (R)	191,401	63.3
	Rollin U. Tyler (D)	107,753	35.6
1932	Augustine Lonergan (D)	282,327	48.5
	Hiram Bingham (R)	278,061	47.7
1938	John A. Danaher (R)	270,413	42.9
	Augustine Lonergan (D, UN)	252,426	40.0
	Bellani Trombley (SOC)	99,282	15.8
1944	Brien McMahon (D)	430,716	52.0
	John A. Danaher (R)	391,748	47.3
1950	Brien McMahon (D)	453,646	51.7
	Joseph E. Talbot (R)	409,053	46.6

## Special Election

1952	Prescott S. Bush (R)	559,465	51.2
	Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)	530,505	48.5
1956	Prescott S. Bush (R)	610,829	54.8
	Thomas J. Dodd (D)	479,460	43.1
1962	Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)	527,522	51.3
	Horace Seely-Brown (R)	501,694	48.8
1968	Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)	655,043	54.3
	Edwin H. May (R)	551,455	45.7

1974	Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)	690,820	63.7
	James H. Brannen III (R)	372,055	34.3
1980	Christopher J. Dodd (D)	763,969	56.3
	James L. Buckley (R)	581,884	42.9
1986	Christopher J. Dodd (D)	632,695	64.8
	Roger W. Eddy (R)	340,438	34.8
1992	Christopher J. Dodd (D, ACP)	882,569	58.8
	Brook Johnson (R)	572,036	38.1
1998	Christopher J. Dodd (D)	628,306	65.1
	Gary A. Franks (R)	312,177	32.4
2004	Christopher J. Dodd (D)	945,347	66.4
	Jack Orchulli (R)	457,749	32.1

## DELAWARE

Candidates	Votes	%
Class 1		

1916	Josiah O. Wolcott (D)	25,434	49.7
	Henry A. du Pont (R)	22,925	44.8
1922	Thomas F. Bayard (D)	37,304	49.8
	T. Coleman du Pont (R)	36,979	49.4

## Special Election

1922	Thomas F. Bayard (D)	36,954	49.7
	T. Coleman du Pont (R)	36,894	49.6
1928	John G. Townsend Jr. (R)	63,725	61.0
	Thomas F. Bayard (D)	40,828	39.1
1934	John G. Townsend Jr. (R)	52,829	53.3
	Wilbur L. Adams (D)	45,771	46.2
1940	James M. Tunnell (D)	68,294	50.6
	John G. Townsend Jr. (R)	63,799	47.3
1946	John J. Williams (R)	62,603	55.2
	James M. Tunnell (D)	50,910	44.9
1952	John J. Williams (R)	93,020	54.5
	A. I. du Pont Bayard (D)	77,685	45.5
1958	John J. Williams (R)	82,280	53.3
	Elbert N. Carvel (D)	72,152	46.7
1964	John J. Williams (R)	103,782	51.7
	Elbert N. Carvel (D)	96,850	48.3
1970	William V. Roth Jr. (R)	94,979	58.8
	Jacob Zimmerman (D)	64,740	40.1
1976	William V. Roth Jr. (R)	125,502	55.8
	Thomas C. Maloney (D)	98,055	43.6
1982	William V. Roth Jr. (R)	105,357	55.2
	David N. Levinson (D)	84,413	44.2
1988	William V. Roth Jr. (R)	151,115	62.1
	S. B. Woo (D)	92,378	37.9
1994	William V. Roth Jr. (R)	111,088	55.8
	Charles M. Oberly (D)	84,554	42.5
2000	Thomas R. Carper (D)	181,566	55.5
	William V. Roth Jr. (R)	142,891	43.7
2006	Thomas R. Carper (D)	170,567	67.1
	Jan Ting (R)	69,734	27.4

## Class 2

1918	Lewis Heisler Ball (R)	21,519	51.2
	Willard Saulsbury (D)	20,113	47.8
1924	T. Coleman du Pont (R)	52,731	59.4
	James M. Tunnell (D & PROG)	36,085	40.6

1930	Daniel O. Hastings (R)	47,909	54.5
	Thomas F. Bayard (D)	39,881	45.4

## Special Election

1930	Daniel O. Hastings (R)	47,665	54.8
	Thomas F. Bayard (D)	39,279	45.1

1936	James H. Hughes (D)	67,136	53.0
	Daniel O. Hastings (R)	52,460	41.4
	Robert G. Houston (IR)	6,897	5.4
1942	Clayton Douglass Buck (R)	46,210	54.2
	E. Ennals Berl (D)	38,322	44.9
1948	J. Allen Frear Jr. (D)	71,888	50.9
	Clayton Douglass Buck (R)	68,246	48.3
1954	J. Allen Frear Jr. (D)	82,511	56.9
	Herbert B. Warburton (R)	62,389	43.1
1960	J. Caleb Boggs (R)	98,874	50.7
	J. Allen Frear Jr. (D)	96,090	49.3
1966	J. Caleb Boggs (R)	97,268	59.1
	James M. Tunnell Jr. (D)	67,263	40.9
1972	Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)	116,006	50.5
	J. Caleb Boggs (R)	112,844	49.1
1978	Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)	93,930	58.0
	James H. Baxter (R)	66,479	41.0
1984	Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)	147,831	60.1
	John M. Burris (R)	98,101	39.1
1990	Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)	112,918	62.7
	M. Jane Brady (R)	64,554	35.8
1996	Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)	165,465	60.0
	Raymond J. Clatworthy (R)	105,088	38.1
2002	Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)	135,253	58.2
	Raymond J. Clatworthy (R)	94,793	40.8
2008	Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)	257,484	64.7
	Christine O'Connell (R)	140,595	35.3

## FLORIDA

Candidates	Votes	%
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## Class 1

1916	Park Trammell (D)	58,391	82.9
	W. R. O'Neal (R)	8,774	12.5
1922	Park Trammell (D)	45,707	88.0
	W. C. Lawson (IR)	6,074	11.7
1928	Park Trammell (D)	153,816	68.5
	Barclay H. Warburton (R)	70,633	31.5
1934	Park Trammell (D)	131,780	100.0

## Special Election

1936	Charles O. Andrews (D)	241,528	80.9
	Howard C. Babcock (R)	57,016	19.1

1940	Charles O. Andrews (D)	323,216	100.0
1946	Spessard L. Holland (D)	156,232	78.7
	J. Harry Schad (R)	42,413	21.4
1952	Spessard L. Holland (D)	616,665	99.8
1958	Spessard L. Holland (D)	386,113	71.2
	Leland Hyzer (R)	155,956	28.8
1964	Spessard L. Holland (D)	997,585	63.9
	Claude R. Kirk Jr. (R)	562,212	36.0

1970	Lawton Chiles (D)	902,438	53.9
	William C. Cramer (R)	772,817	46.1
1976	Lawton Chiles (D)	1,799,518	63.0
	John Grady (R)	1,057,886	37.0
1982	Lawton Chiles (D)	1,637,667	61.7
	Van B. Poole (R)	1,015,330	38.3
1988	Connie Mack (R)	2,051,071	50.4
	Buddy MacKay (D)	2,016,553	49.6
1994	Connie Mack (R)	2,894,726	70.5
	Hugh E. Rodham (D)	1,210,412	29.5
2000	Bill Nelson (D)	2,989,487	51.0
	Bill McCollum (R)	2,705,348	46.2
2006	Bill Nelson (D)	2,890,548	60.3
	Katherine Harris (R)	1,826,127	38.1

## Class 3

1914	Duncan U. Fletcher (D)	22,761	99.5
1920	Duncan U. Fletcher (D)	98,966	74.3
	John M. Cheney (R)	27,914	21.0
1926	Duncan U. Fletcher (D)	51,054	77.9
	John M. Lindsay (RDC)	8,381	12.8
	W. R. O'Neal (R)	6,133	9.4
1932	Duncan U. Fletcher (D)	204,651	99.8

## Special Election

1936	Claude Pepper (D)	246,050	100.0
1938	Claude Pepper (D)	145,757	82.5
	Thomas E. Swanson (R)	31,035	17.6
1944	Claude Pepper (D)	335,685	71.3
	Miles H. Draper (R)	135,258	28.7
1950	George A. Smathers (D)	238,987	76.2
	John P. Booth (R)	74,228	23.7
1956	George A. Smathers (D)	655,418	100.0
1962	George A. Smathers (D)	657,633	70.0
	Emerson Rupert (R)	281,381	30.0
1968	Edward J. Gurney (R)	1,131,499	55.9
	Leroy Collins (D)	892,637	44.1
1974	Richard Stone (D)	781,031	43.4
	Jack Eckerd (R)	736,674	40.9
	John Grady (AM)	282,659	15.7
1980	Paula Hawkins (R)	1,822,460	51.7
	Bill Gunter (D)	1,705,409	48.3
1986	Bob Graham (D)	1,877,231	54.7
	Paula Hawkins (R)	1,551,888	45.3
1992	Bob Graham (D)	3,244,299	65.4
	Bill Grant (R)	1,715,156	34.6
1998	Bob Graham (D)	2,436,407	62.5
	Charlie Crist (R)	1,463,755	37.5
2004	Mel Martinez (R)	3,672,864	49.4
	Betty Castor (D)	3,590,201	48.3

## GEORGIA

Candidates	Votes	%
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## Class 2

## Special Election

1914	Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	62,239	68.9
	Hutch (PROG)	28,163	31.2

1918	William J. Harris (D)	53,731	88.4
	Williams (R)	7,078	11.6
1924	William J. Harris (D)	155,497#	100.0
1930	William J. Harris (D)	55,606	100.0

## Special Election

1932	Richard B. Russell (D)	238,931	100.0
1936	Richard B. Russell (D)	263,468	100.0
1942	Richard B. Russell (D)	59,870	96.9
1948	Richard B. Russell (D)	362,104	99.9
1954	Richard B. Russell (D)	333,917	100.0
1960	Richard B. Russell (D)	576,140	99.9
1966	Richard B. Russell (D)	631,002	100.0
1972	Sam Nunn (D)	635,970	54.0
	Fletcher Thompson (R)	542,331	46.0

## Special Election

1972	Sam Nunn (D)	404,890	52.0
	Fletcher Thompson (R)	362,501	46.5
1978	Sam Nunn (D)	536,320	83.1
	John W. Stokes (R)	108,808	16.9
1984	Sam Nunn (D)	1,344,104	79.9
	Jon Michael Hicks (R)	337,196	20.1
1990	Sam Nunn (D)	1,033,439	100.0
1996	Max Cleland (D)	1,103,993	48.9
	Guy Millner (R)	1,073,969	47.5
2002	Saxby Chambliss (R)	1,071,464	52.8
	Max Cleland (D)	932,156	45.9
2008	Saxby Chambliss (R)	1,867,090	49.8
	Jim Martin (D)	1,757,419	46.8

Runoff Election<sup>1</sup>

2008	Saxby Chambliss (R)	1,228,033	57.4
	Jim Martin (D)	909,923	42.6

## Class 3

1914	Hoke Smith (D)	61,489	68.4
	McClure (PROG)	28,435	31.6
1920	Thomas Watson (D)	124,630	94.9
	Harvey S. Edwards (I)	6,700	5.1

## Special Election

1922	Walter F. George (D)	75,860	100.0
1926	Walter F. George (D)	47,446	100.0
1932	Walter F. George (D)	234,590	92.8
	James W. Arnold (R)	18,151	7.2
1938	Walter F. George (D)	66,897	95.1
1944	Walter F. George (D)	272,541	100.0
1950	Walter F. George (D)	261,290	100.0
1956	Herman E. Talmadge (D)	541,094	100.0
1962	Herman E. Talmadge (D)	306,250	100.0
1968	Herman E. Talmadge (D)	885,103	77.5
	E. Earl Patton (R)	256,796	22.5
1974	Herman E. Talmadge (D)	627,376	71.7
	Jerry Johnson (R)	246,866	28.2
1980	Mack Mattingly (R)	803,686	50.9
	Herman E. Talmadge (D)	776,143	49.1

1986	Wyche Fowler Jr. (D)	623,707	50.9
	Mack Mattingly (R)	601,241	49.1
1992 <sup>1</sup>	Wyche Fowler Jr. (D)	1,108,416	49.2
	Paul Coverdell (R)	1,073,282	47.7

Runoff Election<sup>1</sup>

1992	Paul Coverdell (R)	635,114	50.6
	Wyche Fowler Jr. (D)	618,877	49.4
1998	Paul Coverdell (R)	918,540	52.4
	Michael Coles (D)	791,904	45.2

## Special Election

2000	Zell Miller (D)	1,413,224	58.2
	Matt Mattingly (R)	920,478	37.9
2004	Johnny Isakson (R)	1,864,202	57.9
	Denise L. Majette (D)	1,287,690	40.0

## Georgia

1. Georgia law in 1992 required election by a majority of the popular vote and provided for a runoff between the two top finishers when neither gained a majority in the regular election. The majority-vote provision was changed before the 1996 election to require a 45 percent margin. The law was changed in 2003 to again require a majority of the popular vote for victory.

## HAWAII

Candidates	Votes	%
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## Class 1

1959	Hiram L. Fong (R)	87,161	52.9
	Frank F. Fasi (D)	77,647	47.1
1964	Hiram L. Fong (R)	110,747	53.0
	Thomas P. Gill (D)	96,789	46.4
1970	Hiram L. Fong (R)	124,163	51.6
	Cecil Heftel (D)	116,597	48.4
1976	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	162,305	53.7
	William F. Quinn (R)	122,724	40.6
1982	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	245,386	80.1
	Clarence J. Brown (R)	52,071	17.0
1988	Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	247,941	76.5
	Maria M. Hustace (R)	66,987	20.7

## Special Election

1990	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	188,901	54.0
	Patricia Saiki (R)	155,978	44.6

1994	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	256,189	71.8
	Maria M. Hustace (R)	86,320	24.2
2000	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	251,215	72.7
	John S. Carroll (R)	84,701	24.5
2006	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	213,330	61.3
	Cynthia Thielen (R)	126,097	36.8

## Class 3

1959	Oren E. Long (D)	83,700	51.1
	Wilfred C. Tsukiyama (R)	79,123	48.3
1962	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	136,294	69.4
	Ben Dillingham (R)	60,067	30.6
1968	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	189,248	83.4
	Wayne C. Thiessen (R)	34,008	15.0
1974	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	207,454	82.9
	James D. Kimmel (PP)	42,767	17.1





1980	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	224,485	77.9
	Cooper Brown (R)	53,068	18.4
1986	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	241,887	73.6
	Frank Hutchinson (R)	86,910	26.4
1992	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	208,266	57.3
	Rick Reed (R)	97,928	26.9
	Linda B. Martin (GREEN)	49,921	13.7
1998	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	315,252	79.2
	Crystal Young (R)	70,964	17.8
2004	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	313,629	75.5
	Cam Cavasso (R)	87,172	21.0

## IDAHO

### Candidates

### Votes

### %

#### Class 2

1918	William E. Borah (R)	63,587	67.2
	Frank L. Moore (D)	31,018	32.8
1924	William E. Borah (R)	99,846	79.5
	Frank Martin (D)	25,199	20.1
1930	William E. Borah (R)	94,938	72.4
	Joseph M. Tyler (D)	36,162	27.6
1936	William E. Borah (R)	128,723	63.4
	C. Ben Ross (D)	74,444	36.6

#### Special Election

1940	John Thomas (R)	124,535	53.0
	Glen H. Taylor (D)	110,664	47.1
1942	John Thomas (R)	73,353	51.5
	Glen H. Taylor (D)	68,989	48.5

#### Special Election

1946	Henry C. Dworshak (R)	105,523	58.6
	George E. Donart (D)	74,629	41.4
1948	Bert C. Miller (D)	107,000	50.0
	Henry C. Dworshak (R)	103,868	48.5

#### Special Election

1950	Henry C. Dworshak (R)	104,608	51.9
	Claude J. Burtenshaw (D)	97,092	48.1
1954	Henry C. Dworshak (R)	142,269	62.8
	Glen H. Taylor (D)	84,139	37.2
1960	Henry C. Dworshak (R)	152,648	52.3
	R. F. "Bob" McLaughlin (D)	139,448	47.7

#### Special Election

1962	Len B. Jordan (R)	131,279	51.0
	Gracie Pfost (D)	126,398	49.1
1966	Len B. Jordan (R)	139,819	55.4
	Ralph R. Harding (D)	112,637	44.6
1972	James A. McClure (R)	161,804	52.3
	William E. "Bud" Davis (D)	140,913	45.5
1978	James A. McClure (R)	194,412	68.4
	Dwight Jensen (D)	89,635	31.6
1984	James A. McClure (R)	293,193	72.2
	Peter M. Busch (D)	105,591	26.0

1990	Larry E. Craig (R)	193,641	61.3
	Ron J. Twilegar (D)	122,295	38.7
1996	Larry E. Craig (R)	283,532	57.0
	Walt Minnick (D)	198,422	39.9
2002	Larry E. Craig (R)	266,215	65.2
	Alan Blinken (D)	132,975	32.5
2008	Jim Risch (R)	371,744	57.7
	Larry LaRocco (D)	219,903	34.1
	Rex Rammell (I)	43,172	6.7

#### Class 3

1914	James H. Brady (R)	47,486	43.9
	James H. Hawley (D)	41,266	38.1
	Paul Clagstone (EP)	10,321	9.5
	C. W. Cooper (SOC)	7,888	7.3

#### Special Election

1918	John F. Nugent (D)	48,467	50.5
	Frank R. Gooding (R)	47,497	49.5
1920	Frank R. Gooding (R)	75,985	54.1
	John F. Nugent (D)	64,513	45.9
1926	Frank R. Gooding (R)	56,847	45.4
	H. F. Samuels (PROG)	37,047	29.6
	John F. Nugent (D)	31,285	25.0

#### Special Election

1928	John Thomas (R)	90,922	62.6
	Chase Clark (D)	53,399	36.7
1932	James Pope (D)	103,020	55.7
	John Thomas (R)	78,225	42.3
1938	D. Worth Clark (D)	99,801	54.7
	Donald A. Callahan (R)	81,939	44.9
1944	Glen H. Taylor (D)	107,096	51.1
	C. A. Bottolfsen (R)	102,373	48.9
1950	Herman Welker (R)	124,237	61.7
	D. Worth Clark (D)	77,180	38.3
1956	Frank Church (D)	149,096	56.2
	Herman Welker (R)	102,781	38.7
	Glen H. Taylor (WRITE IN)	13,415	5.1
1962	Frank Church (D)	141,657	54.7
	Jack Hawley (R)	117,129	45.3
1968	Frank Church (D)	173,482	60.3
	George V. Hansen (R)	114,394	39.7
1974	Frank Church (D)	145,140	56.1
	Robert L. Smith (R)	109,072	42.1
1980	Steven D. Symms (R)	218,701	49.7
	Frank Church (D)	214,439	48.8
1986	Steven D. Symms (R)	196,958	51.6
	John V. Evans (D)	185,066	48.4
1992	Dirk Kempthorne (R)	270,468	56.5
	Richard Stallings (D)	208,036	43.5
1998	Michael D. Crapo (R)	262,966	69.5
	Bill Mauk (D)	107,375	28.4
2004 <sup>1</sup>	Michael D. Crapo (R)	499,796	99.2

#### Idaho

1. In 2004 there was no candidate on the Democratic line. A write-in candidate, who was a Democrat, received 4,136 votes.

## ILLINOIS

	Candidates	Votes	%
<b>Class 2</b>			
1918	Medill McCormick (R)	479,957	50.5
	James Hamilton Lewis (D)	426,943	44.9
1924	Charles S. Deneen (R)	1,449,180	63.5
	Albert A. Sprague (D)	806,702	35.4
1930	James Hamilton Lewis (D)	1,432,216	64.0
	Ruth Hanna McCormick (R)	687,469	30.7
1936	James Hamilton Lewis (D)	2,142,887	56.5
	Otis F. Glenn (R)	1,545,160	40.7
Special Election			
1940	C. Wayland Brooks (R)	2,045,924	50.1
	James M. Slattery (D)	2,025,097	49.6
1942	C. Wayland Brooks (R)	1,582,887	53.2
	Raymond S. McKeough (D)	1,380,011	46.4
1948	Paul H. Douglas (D)	2,147,754	55.1
	C. Wayland Brooks (R)	1,740,026	44.6
1954	Paul H. Douglas (D)	1,804,338	53.6
	Joseph T. Meek (R)	1,563,683	46.4
1960	Paul H. Douglas (D)	2,530,943	54.6
	Samuel W. Witwer (R)	2,093,846	45.2
1966	Charles H. Percy (R)	2,100,449	55.0
	Paul H. Douglas (D)	1,678,147	43.9
1972	Charles H. Percy (R)	2,867,078	62.2
	Roman Pucinski (D)	1,721,031	37.4
1978	Charles H. Percy (R)	1,698,711	53.3
	Alex Seith (D)	1,448,187	45.5
1984	Paul Simon (D)	2,397,303	50.1
	Charles H. Percy (R)	2,308,039	48.2
1990	Paul Simon (D)	2,115,377	65.1
	Lynn Martin (R)	1,135,628	34.9
1996	Richard J. Durbin (D)	2,384,028	56.1
	Al Salvi (R)	1,728,824	40.7
2002	Richard J. Durbin (D)	2,103,766	60.3
	Jim Durkin (R)	1,325,703	38.0
2008	Richard J. Durbin (D)	3,612,210	67.8
	Steve Sauerberg (R)	1,520,896	28.5
<b>Class 3</b>			
1914	Lawrence Y. Sherman (R)	390,661	38.5
	Roger C. Sullivan (D)	373,403	36.8
	Raymond Robins (PROG)	203,027	20.0
1920	William B. McKinley (R)	1,381,384	66.8
	Peter A. Waller (D)	554,372	26.8
1926	Frank L. Smith (R)	842,273*	46.9
	George E. Brennan (D)	774,943	43.1
	Hugh S. Magill (IR)	156,245	8.7
Special Election			
1928	Otis F. Glenn (R)	1,594,031	54.5
	Anton J. Cermak (D)	1,315,338	44.9
1932	William H. Dieterich (D)	1,670,466	52.2
	Otis F. Glenn (R)	1,471,841	46.0
1938	Scott W. Lucas (D)	1,638,162	51.3
	Richard J. Lyons (R)	1,542,574	48.3

1944	Scott W. Lucas (D)	2,059,023	52.6
	Richard J. Lyons (R)	1,841,793	47.1
1950	Everett McKinley Dirksen (R)	1,951,984	53.9
	Scott W. Lucas (D)	1,657,630	45.8
1956	Everett McKinley Dirksen (R)	2,307,352	54.1
	Richard Stengel (D)	1,949,883	45.7
1962	Everett McKinley Dirksen (R)	1,961,202	52.9
	Sidney R. Yates (D)	1,748,007	47.1
1968	Everett McKinley Dirksen (R)	2,358,947	53.0
	William G. Clark (D)	2,073,242	46.6
Special Election			
1970	Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)	2,065,054	57.4
	Ralph Tyler Smith (R)	1,519,718	42.2
1974	Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)	1,811,496	62.2
	George M. Burditt (R)	1,084,884	37.2
1980	Alan J. Dixon (D)	2,565,302	56.0
	David C. O'Neal (R)	1,946,296	42.5
1986	Alan J. Dixon (D)	2,033,926	65.1
	Judy Koehler (R)	1,053,793	33.7
1992	Carol Moseley Braun (D)	2,631,229	53.3
	Richard S. Williamson (R)	2,126,833	43.1
1998	Peter G. Fitzgerald (R)	1,709,041	47.4
	Carol Moseley Braun (D)	1,610,496	50.3
2004	Barack Obama (D)	3,597,456	70.0
	Alan Keyes (R)	1,390,690	27.0

## INDIANA

	Candidates	Votes	%
<b>Class 1</b>			
1916	Harry S. New (R)	337,089	47.8
	John W. Kern (D)	325,588	46.1
1922	Samuel M. Ralston (D)	558,169	50.9
	Albert J. Beveridge (R)	524,558	47.8
Special Election			
1926	Arthur R. Robinson (R)	519,401	50.6
	Evans Woollen (D)	496,540	48.4
1928	Arthur R. Robinson (R)	782,144	55.3
	Albert Stump (D)	623,996	44.1
1934	Sherman Minton (D)	758,801	51.5
	Arthur R. Robinson (R)	700,103	47.5
1940	Raymond E. Willis (R)	888,070	50.5
	Sherman Minton (D)	864,803	49.1
1946	William E. Jenner (R)	739,809	54.9
	M. Clifford Townsend (D)	584,288	43.4
1952	William E. Jenner (R)	1,020,605	52.4
	Henry F. Schricker (D)	911,169	46.8
1958	R. Vance Hartke (D)	973,636	56.5
	Harold W. Handley (R)	731,635	42.4
1964	R. Vance Hartke (D)	1,128,505	54.3
	D. Russell Bontrager (R)	941,519	45.3
1970	R. Vance Hartke (D)	870,990	50.1
	Richard L. Roudebush (R)	866,707	49.9
1976	Richard G. Lugar (R)	1,275,833	58.8
	R. Vance Hartke (D)	878,522	40.5



1982	Richard G. Lugar (R)	978,301	53.8
	Floyd Fithian (D)	828,400	45.6
1988	Richard G. Lugar (R)	1,430,525	68.1
	Jack Wickes (D)	668,778	31.9
1994	Richard G. Lugar (R)	1,039,625	67.4
	Jim Jontz (D)	470,799	30.5
2000	Richard G. Lugar (R)	1,427,944	66.6
	David L. Johnson (D)	683,273	31.9
2006	Richard G. Lugar (R)	1,171,553	87.4
	Steve Osborn (LIBERT)	168,820	12.6

**Class 3**

1914	Benjamin F. Shively (D)	272,249	42.1
	Hugh Miller (R)	226,766	35.1
	Albert J. Beveridge (PROG)	108,581	16.8

## Special Election

1916	James E. Watson (R)	335,193	47.7
	Thomas Taggart (D)	325,607	46.3

1920	James E. Watson (R)	681,854	54.6
	Thomas Taggart (D)	514,191	41.2
1926	James E. Watson (R)	522,737	50.0
	Albert Stump (D)	511,454	49.0
1932	Frederick Van Nuys (D)	870,053	55.6
	James E. Watson (R)	661,750	42.3
1938	Frederick Van Nuys (D)	788,386	49.8
	Raymond E. Willis (R)	783,189	49.5

## Special Election

1944	William E. Jenner (R)	857,250	52.1
	Cornelius O'Brien (D)	775,417	47.1

1944	Homer E. Capehart (R)	829,489	50.2
	Henry F. Schricker (D)	807,766	48.9
1950	Homer E. Capehart (R)	844,303	52.8
	Alex M. Campbell (D)	741,025	46.4
1956	Homer E. Capehart (R)	1,084,262	55.2
	Claude R. Wickard (D)	871,781	44.4
1962	Birch Bayh (D)	905,491	50.3
	Homer E. Capehart (R)	894,547	49.7
1968	Birch Bayh (D)	1,060,456	51.7
	William D. Ruckelshaus (R)	988,571	48.2
1974	Birch Bayh (D)	889,269	50.7
	Richard G. Lugar (R)	814,117	46.4
1980	Dan Quayle (R)	1,182,414	53.8
	Birch Bayh (D)	1,015,962	46.2
1986	Dan Quayle (R)	936,143	60.6
	Jill Long (D)	595,192	38.5

## Special Election

1990	Daniel R. Coats (R)	806,048	53.6
	Baron P. Hill (D)	696,639	46.4

1992	Daniel R. Coats (R)	1,267,972	57.3
	Joseph H. Hogsett (D)	900,148	40.7
1998	Evan Bayh (D)	1,012,244	63.7
	Paul Helmke (R)	552,732	34.8
2004	Evan Bayh (D)	1,496,976	61.6
	Marvin Scott (R)	903,913	37.2

**IOWA**

Candidates	Votes	%
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**Class 2**

1918	William S. Kenyon (R)	230,264	65.4
	Charles R. Keyes (D)	121,830	34.6

## Special Election

1922	Smith W. Brookhart (R)	389,751	63.1
	Clyde L. Herring (D)	227,833	36.9

1924 <sup>1</sup>	Smith W. Brookhart (R)	447,594	50.0
	Daniel F. Steck (D)	446,840	50.0

1930	Lester J. Dickinson (R)	307,613	56.3
	Daniel F. Steck (D)	235,186	43.0

1936	Clyde L. Herring (D)	539,555	50.5
	Lester J. Dickinson (R)	503,635	47.1

1942	George A. Wilson (R)	410,333	58.0
	Clyde L. Herring (D)	295,194	41.7

1948	Guy M. Gillette (D)	578,226	57.8
	George A. Wilson (R)	415,778	41.6

1954	Thomas E. Martin (R)	442,409	52.2
	Guy M. Gillette (D)	402,712	47.5

1960	Jack Miller (R)	642,463	51.9
	Herschel C. Loveless (D)	595,119	48.1

1966	Jack Miller (R)	522,339	60.9
	E. B. Smith (D)	324,114	37.8

1972	Dick Clark (D)	662,637	55.1
	Jack Miller (R)	530,525	44.1

1978	Roger W. Jepsen (R)	421,598	51.1
	Dick Clark (D)	395,066	47.9

1984	Tom Harkin (D)	716,883	55.5
	Roger W. Jepsen (R)	564,381	43.7

1990	Tom Harkin (D)	535,975	54.5
	Tom Tauke (R)	446,869	45.4

1996	Tom Harkin (D)	634,166	51.8
	Jim Ross Lightfoot (R)	571,807	46.7

2002	Tom Harkin (D)	554,278	54.2
	Greg Ganske (R)	447,892	43.8

2008	Tom Harkin (D)	941,665	62.7
	Christopher Reed (R)	560,006	37.3

**Class 3**

1914	Albert B. Cummins (R)	205,832	48.2
	Connolly (D)	167,251	39.2

	Spurgeon (I)	24,490	5.7
1920	Albert B. Cummins (R)	528,499	61.4

	Claude R. Porter (D)	322,015	37.4
1926	Smith W. Brookhart (R)	323,409	56.5

	Claude R. Porter (D)	247,869	43.3
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## Special Election

1926	David W. Stewart (R)	336,410	100.0
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1932	Richard Louis Murphy (D)	538,422	54.9
	Henry Field (R)	399,929	40.8

## Special Election

1936	Guy M. Gillette (D)	536,075	51.9
	Berry F. Halden (R)	481,521	46.6



1998	Sam Brownback (R)	474,639	65.3
	Paul Feleciano Jr. (D)	229,718	31.6
2004	Sam Brownback (R)	780,863	69.2
	Lee Jones (D)	310,337	27.5

## KENTUCKY

Candidates Votes %

### Class 2

1918	Augustus Owsley Stanley (D)	184,385	50.8
	Ben L. Bruner (R)	178,797	49.2
1924	Frederic M. Sackett (R)	406,123	51.6
	Augustus Owsley Stanley (D)	381,605	48.4
1930	Marvel M. Logan (D)	336,748	52.1
	John M. Robsion (R)	309,180	47.9
1936	Marvel M. Logan (D)	539,968	58.8
	Robert M. Lucas (R)	365,850	39.8

### Special Election

1940	Albert B. "Happy" Chandler (D)	561,151	58.3
	Walter B. Smith (R)	401,812	41.7
1942	Albert B. "Happy" Chandler (D)	216,958	55.3
	Richard J. Colbert (R)	175,081	44.7

### Special Election

1946	John Sherman Cooper (R)	327,652	53.3
	John Young Brown (D)	285,829	46.5
1948	Virgil Chapman (D)	408,256	51.4
	John Sherman Cooper (R)	383,776	48.3

### Special Election

1952	John Sherman Cooper (R)	494,576	51.5
	Thomas R. Underwood (D)	465,652	48.5
1954	Alben W. Barkley (D)	434,109	54.5
	John Sherman Cooper (R)	362,948	45.5

### Special Election

1956	John Sherman Cooper (R)	538,505	53.2
	Lawrence W. Wetherby (D)	473,140	46.8
1960	John Sherman Cooper (R)	644,087	59.2
	Keen Johnson (D)	444,290	40.8

1966	John Sherman Cooper (R)	483,805	64.5
	John Young Brown (D)	266,079	35.5

1972	Walter D. Huddleston (D)	528,550	50.9
	Louie B. Nunn (R)	494,337	47.6

1978	Walter D. Huddleston (D)	290,730	61.0
	Louie Guenther (R)	175,766	36.9

1984	Mitch McConnell (R)	644,990	49.9
	Walter D. Huddleston (D)	639,721	49.5

1990	Mitch McConnell (R)	478,034	52.2
	Harvey Sloane (D)	437,976	47.8

1996	Mitch McConnell (R)	724,794	55.5
	Steven L. Beshear (D)	560,012	42.8

2002	Mitch McConnell (R)	731,679	64.7
	Lois Combs Weinberg (D)	399,634	35.3

2008	Mitch McConnell (R)	953,816	53.0
	Bruce Lunsford (D)	847,005	47.0

### Class 3

1914	John C. W. Beckham (D)	175,999	51.8
	Willson (R)	144,758	42.6

### Special Election

1914	Johnson N. Camden Jr. (D)	177,797	54.0
	Bullitt (R)	133,139	40.4

1920	Richard P. Ernst (R)	454,226	50.3
	John C. W. Beckham (D)	449,244	49.7

1926	Alben W. Barkley (D)	286,997	51.8
	Richard P. Ernst (R)	266,657	48.2

1932	Alben W. Barkley (D)	574,977	59.2
	M. H. Thatcher (R)	393,865	40.5

1938	Alben W. Barkley (D)	346,735	62.0
	John P. Haswell (R)	212,266	38.0

1944	Alben W. Barkley (D)	464,053	54.8
	James Park (R)	380,425	44.9

1950	Earle C. Clements (D)	334,249	54.2
	Charles I. Dawson (R)	278,368	45.1

### Special Election

1950	Earle C. Clements (D)	317,320#	54.4
	Charles I. Dawson (R)	265,994#	45.6

1956	Thruston B. Morton (R)	506,903	50.4
	Earle C. Clements (D)	499,922	49.7

1962	Thruston B. Morton (R)	432,648	52.8
	Wilson W. Wyatt (D)	387,440	47.2

1968	Marlow W. Cook (R)	484,260	51.4
	Katherine Peden (D)	448,960	47.6

1974	Wendell H. Ford (D)	399,406	53.5
	Marlow W. Cook (R)	328,982	44.1

1980	Wendell H. Ford (D)	720,861	65.1
	Mary Louise Foust (R)	386,029	34.9

1986	Wendell H. Ford (D)	503,775	74.4
	Jackson M. Andrews (R)	173,330	25.6

1992	Wendell H. Ford (D)	836,888	62.9
	David L. Williams (R)	476,604	35.8

1998	Jim Bunning (R)	569,817	49.7
	Scotty Baesler (D)	563,051	49.2

2004	Jim Bunning (R)	873,507	50.7
	Daniel Mongiardo (D)	850,855	49.3

## LOUISIANA

Candidates Votes %

### Class 2

1918	Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	44,224	100.0
1924	Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	94,939	100.0

1930	Huey P. Long (D)	130,536	100.0
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### Special Election

1936	Rose McConnell Long (D)	131,930#	100.0
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1936	Allen J. Ellender (D)	293,256	100.0
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1942	Allen J. Ellender (D)	85,488	100.0
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1948	Allen J. Ellender (D)	330,315	100.0
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1954	Allen J. Ellender (D)	207,115	100.0
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1960	Allen J. Ellender (D)	432,228	79.8	1928	Frederick Hale (R)	145,501	69.6
	George W. Reese Jr. (R)	109,698	20.2		Herbert E. Holmes (D)	63,429	30.4
1966	Allen J. Ellender (D)	437,695	100.0	1934	Frederick Hale (R)	139,773	50.1
1972	J. Bennett Johnston (D)	598,987	55.2		F. Harold Dubord (D)	138,573	49.7
	John J. McKeithen (I)	250,161	23.1	1940	Ralph O. Brewster (R)	150,149	58.6
	Ben C. Toledano (R)	206,846	19.1		Louis J. Brann (D)	105,740	41.3
1978 <sup>1</sup>	J. Bennett Johnston (D)	—	—	1946	Ralph O. Brewster (R)	111,215	63.6
1984 <sup>1</sup>	J. Bennett Johnston (D)	—	—		Peter M. MacDonald (D)	63,799	36.5
1990 <sup>1</sup>	J. Bennett Johnston (D)	—	—	1952	Frederick G. Payne (R)	139,205	58.7
1996	Mary L. Landrieu (D)	852,945	50.2		Roger P. Dube (D)	82,665	34.9
	Louis "Woody" Jenkins (R)	847,157	49.8		Earl S. Grant (I)	15,294#	6.4
2002	Mary L. Landrieu (D)	638,654	51.7	1958	Edmund S. Muskie (D)	172,842	60.8
	Suzanne Haik Terrell (R)	596,642	48.3		Frederick G. Payne (R)	111,522	39.2
2008	Mary L. Landrieu (D)	988,298	52.1	1964	Edmund S. Muskie (D)	253,511	66.6
	John Kennedy (R)	867,177	45.7		Clifford G. McIntire (R)	127,040	33.4
<b>Class 3</b>				1970	Edmund S. Muskie (D)	199,954	61.9
1914	Robert F. Broussard (D)	✓			Neil S. Bishop (R)	123,906	38.3
<b>Special Election</b>				1976	Edmund S. Muskie (D)	292,704	60.2
1918	Edward J. Gay (D)	44,345	100.0		Robert A. G. Monks (R)	193,489	39.8
1920	Edwin S. Broussard (D)	94,944#	100.0	1982	George J. Mitchell (D)	279,819	60.9
1926	Edwin S. Broussard (D)	54,180	100.0		David F. Emery (R)	179,882	39.1
1932	John H. Overton (D)	249,189	100.0	1988	George J. Mitchell (D)	452,590	81.2
1938	John H. Overton (D)	151,585	99.8		Jasper S. Wyman (R)	104,758	18.8
1944	John H. Overton (D)	286,365	100.0	1994	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	308,244	60.3
<b>Special Election</b>					Thomas H. Andrews (D)	186,042	36.4
1948	Russell B. Long (D)	305,346	74.9	2000	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	437,689	68.9
	Clem S. Clarke (R)	102,339	25.1		Mark Lawrence (D)	197,183	31.1
1950	Russell B. Long (D)	220,907	87.7	2006	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	402,598	74.0
	Charles S. Gerth (R)	30,931	12.3		Jean Hay Bright (D)	111,984	20.6
1956	Russell B. Long (D)	335,564	100.0	<b>Class 2</b>			
1962	Russell B. Long (D)	318,838	75.6	<b>Special Election</b>			
	Taylor Walters O'Hearn (R)	103,066	24.4	1916	Bert M. Fernald (R)	81,369	54.3
1968	Russell B. Long (D)	518,586	100.0		Kenneth Sills (D)	68,201	45.5
1974	Russell B. Long (D)	434,643	100.0	1918	Bert M. Fernald (R)	66,858	55.6
1980 <sup>1</sup>	Russell B. Long (D)	—	—		Earl Newbert (D)	53,460	44.4
1986	John B. Breaux (D)	723,586	52.8	1924	Bert M. Fernald (R)	148,783	60.4
	W. Henson Moore (R)	646,311	47.2		Fulton J. Redman (D)	97,428	39.6
1992 <sup>1</sup>	John B. Breaux (D)	—	—	<b>Special Election</b>			
1998	John B. Breaux (D)	620,502	64.0	1926	Arthur R. Gould (R)	79,498	71.8
	Jim Donelon (R)	306,616	31.6		Fulton J. Redman (D)	31,225	28.2
2004 <sup>1</sup>	David Vitter (R)	—	—	1930	Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	88,262	60.9
<b>Louisiana</b>					Frank H. Haskell (D)	56,561	39.1
1. Dash ( — ) indicates candidate elected in primary. From 1978 to 2008 Louisiana held an open-primary election with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. A candidate with a majority was elected; otherwise a runoff election followed in November between the two top finishers. This requirement was changed in 2008 to a plurality system similar to other states. See footnote 4, p. 1387. For Louisiana primary returns, see Chapter 27.				1936	Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	158,068	50.8
					Louis J. Brann (D)	153,420	49.3
				1942	Wallace H. White Jr. (R)	111,520	66.7
					Fulton J. Redman (D)	55,754	33.3
				1948	Margaret Chase Smith (R)	159,182	71.3
					Adrian H. Scolten (D)	64,074	28.7
				1954	Margaret Chase Smith (R)	144,530	58.6
					Paul A. Fullam (D)	102,075	41.4
				1960	Margaret Chase Smith (R)	256,890	61.7
					Lucia M. Cormier (D)	159,809	38.4
				1966	Margaret Chase Smith (R)	188,291	59.0
					Elmer H. Violette (D)	131,136	41.1
				1972	William D. Hathaway (D)	224,270	53.2
					Margaret Chase Smith (R)	197,040	46.8

## MAINE

Candidates Votes %

### Class 1

1916	Frederick Hale (R)	79,841	52.8
	Charles Johnson (D)	69,486	46.0
1922	Frederick Hale (R)	101,026	57.5
	Oakley C. Curtis (D)	74,659	42.5



1978	William S. Cohen (R)	212,294	56.6
	William D. Hathaway (D)	127,327	33.9
	Hayes E. Gahagan (I)	27,824	7.4
1984	William S. Cohen (R)	404,414	73.3
	Elizabeth H. Mitchell (D)	142,626	25.9
1990	William S. Cohen (R)	319,167	61.3
	Neil Rolde (D)	201,053	38.6
1996	Susan Collins (R)	298,422	49.2
	Joseph E. Brennan (D)	266,226	43.9
2002	Susan Collins (R)	295,041	58.4
	Chellie Pingree (D)	209,858	41.6
2008	Susan Collins (R)	444,300	61.3
	Tom Allen (D)	279,510	38.6

## MARYLAND

Candidates      Votes      %

**Class 1**

### Special Election

1913	Blair Lee (D)	112,485#	56.8
	Thomas Parran (R)	73,300#	37.0
1916	Joseph Irwin France (R)	113,662	49.3
	David J. Lewis (D)	109,740	47.6
1922	William Cabell Bruce (D)	160,947	52.6
	Joseph Irwin France (R)	139,581	45.6
1928	Phillips Lee Goldsborough (R)	256,224	54.1
	William Cabell Bruce (D)	214,447	45.2
1934	George L. Radcliffe (D)	264,279	56.1
	Joseph Irwin France (R)	197,643	42.0
1940	George L. Radcliffe (D)	394,239#	64.7
	Harry W. Nice (R)	203,912#	33.5
1946	Herbert R. O'Connor (D)	237,232#	50.2
	David John Markey (R)	235,000#	49.8
1952	J. Glenn Beall (R)	449,823	52.5
	George P. Mahoney (D)	406,370	47.5
1958	J. Glenn Beall (R)	382,021	51.0
	Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. (D)	367,270	49.0
1964	Joseph D. Tydings (D)	678,649	62.8
	J. Glenn Beall (R)	402,393	37.2
1970	J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)	484,960	50.7
	Joseph D. Tydings (D)	460,442	48.1
1976	Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	772,101	56.5
	J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)	530,439	38.8
1982	Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	707,356	63.5
	Lawrence J. Hogan (R)	407,334	36.5
1988	Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	999,166	61.8
	Alan L. Keyes (R)	617,537	38.2
1994	Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	809,125	59.1
	William Brock (R)	559,908	40.9
2000	Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	1,230,013	63.2
	Paul Rappaport (R)	715,178	36.7
2006	Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	966,477	54.2
	Michael S. Steele (R)	787,182	44.2

### Class 3

1914	John Walter Smith (D)	110,204	51.0
	Edward C. Carrington Jr. (R)	94,864	43.9

1920	Ovington E. Weller (R)	184,999	47.3
	John Walter Smith (D)	169,200	43.3
	George D. Iverson Jr. (I)	21,345	5.5
1926	Millard E. Tydings (D)	195,410	57.6
	Ovington E. Weller (R)	139,995	41.3
1932	Millard E. Tydings (D)	293,389	66.2
	Wallace Williams (R)	138,266	31.2
1938	Millard E. Tydings (D)	357,245	68.3
	Oscar Leser (R)	153,253	29.3
1944	Millard E. Tydings (D)	344,725	61.7
	Blanchard Randall Jr. (R)	213,705	38.3
1950	John Marshall Butler (R)	326,291	53.0
	Millard E. Tydings (D)	283,180	46.0
1956	John Marshall Butler (R)	473,059	53.0
	George P. Mahoney (D)	419,108	47.0
1962	Daniel B. Brewster (D)	439,723	62.0
	Edward T. Miller (R)	269,131	38.0
1968	Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)	541,893	47.8
	Daniel B. Brewster (D)	443,367	39.1
	George P. Mahoney (I)	148,467	13.1
1974	Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)	503,223	57.3
	Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	374,563	42.7
1980	Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)	850,970	66.2
	Edward T. Conroy (D)	435,118	33.8
1986	Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	675,229	60.7
	Linda Chavez (R)	437,419	39.3
1992	Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	1,307,610	71.0
	Alan L. Keyes (R)	533,688	29.0
1998	Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	1,062,810	70.5
	Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	444,637	29.5
2004	Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	1,504,691	64.8
	E. J. Pipkin (R)	783,055	33.7

## MASSACHUSETTS

Candidates      Votes      %

### Class 1

1916	Henry Cabot Lodge (R)	267,177	51.7
	John F. Fitzgerald (D)	234,238	45.3
1922	Henry Cabot Lodge (R)	414,130	47.6
	William A. Gaston (D)	406,776	46.8

### Special Election

1926	David I. Walsh (D)	525,303	52.0
	William M. Butler (R)	469,989	46.5
1928	David I. Walsh (D)	818,055	53.6
	Benjamin Loring Young (R)	693,563	45.5
1934	David I. Walsh (D)	852,776	59.4
	Robert M. Washburn (R)	536,692	37.4
1940	David I. Walsh (D)	1,088,838	55.6
	Henry Parkman Jr. (R)	838,122	42.8
1946	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R)	989,736	59.6
	David I. Walsh (D)	660,200	39.7
1952	John F. Kennedy (D)	1,211,984	51.4
	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R)	1,141,247	48.4
1958	John F. Kennedy (D)	1,362,926	73.2
	Vincent J. Celeste (R)	488,318	26.2

Special Election				2008	John Kerry (D)	1,971,974	65.9
1962	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	1,162,611	55.4		Jeffrey K. Beatty (R)	926,044	30.9
	George C. Lodge (R)	877,669	41.9				
					<b>MICHIGAN</b>		
1964	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	1,716,907	74.3		<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
	Howard Whitmore Jr. (R)	587,663	25.4				
1970	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	1,202,856	62.1		<b>Class 1</b>		
	Josiah A. Spaulding (R)	715,978	37.0				
1976	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	1,726,657	69.3	1916	Charles E. Townsend (R)	364,657	56.3
	Michael Robertson (R)	722,641	29.0		Lawrence Price (D)	257,954	39.9
1982	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	1,247,084	60.8	1922	Woodbridge N. Ferris (D)	294,932	50.6
	Raymond Shamie (R)	784,602	38.3		Charles E. Townsend (R)	281,843	48.4
1988	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	1,693,344	65.0	1928	Arthur H. Vandenberg (R)	977,893	71.8
	Joseph D. Malone (R)	884,267	33.9		John W. Bailey (D)	376,592	27.7
1994	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	1,265,997	58.1	Special Election			
	W. Mitt Romney (R)	894,000	41.0				
2000	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	1,889,494	72.7	1928	Arthur H. Vandenberg (R)	974,203	72.0
	Jack E. Robinson (R)	334,341	12.9		John W. Bailey (D)	375,673	27.8
	Carla Howell (LIBERT)	308,748	11.8				
2006	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	1,500,738	69.3	1934	Arthur H. Vandenberg (R)	626,017	51.3
	Kenneth G. Chase (R)	661,532	30.5		Frank A. Picard (D)	573,574	47.0
<b>Class 2</b>				1940	Arthur H. Vandenberg (R)	1,053,104	52.7
1918	David I. Walsh (D)	207,478	49.7		Frank Fitzgerald (D)	939,740	47.0
	John W. Weeks (R)	188,287	45.1	1946	Arthur H. Vandenberg (R)	1,085,570	67.1
	Thomas W. Lawson (I)	21,985	5.3		James H. Lee (D)	517,923	32.0
1924	Frederick H. Gillett (R)	566,188	50.3	1952	Charles E. Potter (R)	1,428,352	50.6
	David I. Walsh (D)	547,600	48.6		Blair Moody (D)	1,383,416	49.0
1930	Marcus A. Coolidge (D)	651,939	54.0	Special Election			
	William M. Butler (R)	539,226	44.7				
1936	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R)	875,160	48.5	1952	Charles E. Potter (R)	1,417,032	51.2
	James M. Curley (D)	739,751	41.0		Blair Moody (D)	1,347,705	48.7
	Thomas C. O'Brien (UN)	134,245	7.4	1958	Philip A. Hart (D)	1,216,966	53.6
1942	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R)	721,239	52.4		Charles E. Potter (R)	1,046,963	46.1
	Joseph E. Casey (D)	641,042	46.6	1964	Philip A. Hart (D)	1,996,912	64.4
Special Election					Elly M. Peterson (R)	1,096,272	35.3
1944	Leverett Saltonstall (R)	1,228,754	64.3	1970	Philip A. Hart (D)	1,744,672	66.8
	John H. Corcoran (D)	667,086	34.9		Lenore Romney (R)	858,438	32.9
1948	Leverett Saltonstall (R)	1,088,475	53.0	1976	Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D)	1,831,031	52.5
	John I. Fitzgerald (D)	954,398	46.4		Marvin L. Esch (R)	1,635,087	46.8
1954	Leverett Saltonstall (R)	956,605	50.5	1982	Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D)	1,728,793	57.7
	Foster Furcolo (D)	927,899	49.0		Philip E. Ruppe (R)	1,223,288	40.9
1960	Leverett Saltonstall (R)	1,358,556	56.2	1988	Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D)	2,116,865	60.4
	Thomas J. O'Connor Jr. (D)	1,050,725	43.5		Jim Dunn (R)	1,348,219	38.5
1966	Edward W. Brooke (R)	1,213,473	60.7	1994	Spencer Abraham (R)	1,578,770	51.9
	Endicott Peabody (D)	774,761	38.7		Bob Carr (D)	1,300,960	42.7
1972	Edward W. Brooke (R)	1,505,932	63.5	2000	Debbie Stabenow (D)	2,061,952	49.5
	John J. Droney (D)	823,278	34.7		Spencer Abraham (R)	1,994,693	47.9
1978	Paul E. Tsongas (D)	1,093,283	55.1	2006	Debbie Stabenow (D)	2,151,278	56.9
	Edward W. Brooke (R)	890,584	44.8		Michael Bouchard (R)	1,559,597	41.3
1984	John F. Kerry (D)	1,393,150	55.1	<b>Class 2</b>			
	Raymond Shamie (R)	1,136,913	44.9				
1990	John F. Kerry (D)	1,321,712	57.1	1918	Truman H. Newberry (R)	220,054	50.2
	Jim Rappaport (R)	992,917	42.9		Henry Ford (D)	212,487	48.5
1996	John F. Kerry (D)	1,334,345	52.2	1924	James Couzens (R)	858,934	74.3
	William F. Weld (R)	1,142,837	44.7		Mortimer E. Cooley (D)	284,609	24.6
2002	John Kerry (D)	1,605,976	80.0	Special Election			
	Michael E. Cloud (LIBERT)	369,807	18.4				
				1924	James Couzens (R)	839,569	75.0
					Mortimer E. Cooley (D)	266,851	23.9

1930	James Couzens (R)	634,577	78.2
	Thomas A. E. Weadock (D)	169,757	20.9
1936	Prentiss M. Brown (D)	910,937	53.3
	Wilber M. Brucker (R)	714,602	41.8
1942	Homer Ferguson (R)	589,652	49.6
	Prentiss M. Brown (D)	561,595	47.2
1948	Homer Ferguson (R)	1,045,156	50.7
	Frank E. Hook (D)	1,000,329	48.5
1954	Patrick V. McNamara (D)	1,088,550	50.8
	Homer Ferguson (R)	1,049,420	48.9
1960	Patrick V. McNamara (D)	1,669,179	51.7
	Alvin M. Bentley (R)	1,548,873	48.0
1966	Robert P. Griffin (R)	1,363,530	55.9
	G. Mennen Williams (D)	1,069,484	43.8

## Special Election

1966	Robert P. Griffin (R)	1,321,222	56.0
	G. Mennen Williams (D)	1,031,138	43.7
1972	Robert P. Griffin (R)	1,781,065	52.3
	Frank J. Kelley (D)	1,577,178	46.3
1978	Carl Levin (D)	1,484,193	52.1
	Robert P. Griffin (R)	1,362,165	47.9
1984	Carl Levin (D)	1,915,831	51.8
	Jack Lousma (R)	1,745,302	47.2
1990	Carl Levin (D)	1,471,753	57.5
	Bill Schuette (R)	1,055,695	41.2
1996	Carl Levin (D)	2,195,738	58.4
	Ronna Romney (R)	1,500,106	39.9
2002	Carl Levin (D)	1,896,614	60.6
	Andrew Raczkowski (R)	1,185,545	37.9
2008	Carl Levin (D)	3,038,386	62.7
	Jack Hoogendyk Jr. (R)	1,971,974	33.8

## MINNESOTA

Candidates	Votes	%
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## Class 1

1916	Frank B. Kellogg (R)	185,159	48.6
	Daniel W. Lawler (D)	117,541	30.8
	W. G. Calderwood (P)	78,425	20.6
1922	Henrik Shipstead (F-LAB)	325,372	47.1
	Frank B. Kellogg (R)	241,833	35.0
	Anna D. Olesen (D)	123,624	17.9
1928	Henrik Shipstead (F-LAB)	665,169	65.4
	Arthur E. Nelson (R)	342,992	33.7
1934	Henrik Shipstead (F-LAB)	503,379	49.9
	Einar Hoidale (D)	294,757	29.2
	N. J. Holmberg (R)	200,083	19.8
1940	Henrik Shipstead (R)	641,049	53.0
	Elmer A. Benson (F-LAB)	310,875	25.7
	John E. Regan (D)	248,658	20.6
1946	Edward J. Thye (R)	517,775	58.9
	Theodore Jorgenson (DFL)	349,520	39.8
1952	Edward J. Thye (R)	785,649	56.6
	William E. Carlson (DFL)	590,011	42.5
1958	Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	608,847	52.9
	Edward J. Thye (R)	536,629	46.6

1964	Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	931,363	60.3
	Wheelock Whitney (R)	605,933	39.3
1970	Hubert H. Humphrey (DFL)	788,256	57.8
	Clark MacGregor (R)	568,025	41.6
1976	Hubert H. Humphrey (DFL)	1,290,736	67.5
	Gerald W. Brekke (R)	478,611	25.0
	Paul Helm (AM)	125,612	6.6

## Special Election

1978	Dave Durenberger (I-R)	957,908	61.4
	Robert E. Short (DFL)	538,675	34.5
1982	Dave Durenberger (I-R)	949,207	52.6
	Mark Dayton (DFL)	840,401	46.6
1988	Dave Durenberger (I-R)	1,176,210	56.2
	Hubert H. Humphrey III (DFL)	1,856,694	40.9
1994	Rod Grams (R)	869,653	49.1
	Ann Wynia (D)	781,860	44.1
	Dean M. Barkley (I)	95,400	5.4
2000	Mark Dayton (D)	1,181,553	48.8
	Rod Grams (R)	1,047,474	43.3
	James Gibson (INDEP)	140,583	5.8
2006	Amy Klobuchar (D)	1,278,849	58.1
	Mark Kennedy (R)	835,653	37.9

## Class 2

1912	Knute Nelson (R)	173,074	62.8
	Daniel W. Lawler (D)	102,691	37.2
1918	Knute Nelson (R)	206,687	60.1
	W. G. Calderwood (N)	137,294	39.9

## Special Election

1923	Magnus Johnson (F-LAB)	290,165#	57.5
	J. A. O. Preus (R)	195,319#	38.7
1924	Thomas D. Schall (R)	388,594	46.5
	Magnus Johnson (F-LAB)	380,646	45.5
	John J. Farrell (D)	53,709	6.4
1930	Thomas D. Schall (R)	293,626	37.6
	Einar Hoidale (D)	282,018	36.1
	Ernest Lundeen (F-LAB)	178,671	22.9
1936	Ernest Lundeen (F-LAB)	663,363	62.2
	Theodore Christianson (R)	402,404	37.8

## Special Election

1936	Guy V. Howard (R)	317,457	42.9
	N. J. Holmberg (I)	210,364	28.4
	Andrew Olaf Devolt (I PROG)	147,858	20.0
	John G. Alexander (I)	64,493	8.7
1942	Joseph H. Ball (R)	356,297	47.0
	Elmer A. Benson (F-LAB)	213,965	28.2
	Martin A. Nelson (I PROG)	109,231	14.4
	Ed Murphy (D)	78,959	10.4

## Special Election

1942	Arthur E. Nelson (R)	372,240	56.1
	Al Hansen (F-LAB)	177,008	26.7
	John E. O'Rourke (D)	114,086	17.2

1948	Hubert H. Humphrey (DFL)	729,494	59.9	1988	Trent Lott (R)	510,380	53.9
	Joseph H. Ball (R)	482,801	39.7		Wayne Dowdy (D)	436,339	46.1
1954	Hubert H. Humphrey (DFL)	642,193	56.4	1994	Trent Lott (R)	418,333	68.8
	Val Bjornson (R)	479,619	42.1		Ken Harper (D)	189,752	31.2
1960	Hubert H. Humphrey (DFL)	884,168	57.5	2000	Trent Lott (R)	654,941	65.9
	P. Kenneth Peterson (R)	648,586	42.2		Troy Brown (D)	314,090	31.6
1966	Walter F. Mondale (DFL)	685,840	53.9	2006	Trent Lott (R)	388,399	63.6
	Robert A. Forsythe (R)	574,868	45.2		Erik R. Fleming (D)	213,000	34.9
1972	Walter F. Mondale (DFL)	981,320	56.7	Special Election			
	Phil Hansen (R)	742,121	42.9				
1978	Rudy Boschwitz (I-R)	894,092	56.6	2008	Roger Wicker (R)	683,409	55.0
	Wendell R. Anderson (DFL)	638,375	40.4		Ronnie Musgrove (D)	560,064	45.0
1984	Rudy Boschwitz (I-R)	1,199,926	58.1	Class 2			
	Joan Anderson Growe (DFL)	852,844	41.3				
1990	Paul Wellstone (DFL)	911,999	50.4	1918	Pat Harrison (D)	30,055	95.0
	Rudy Boschwitz (I-R)	864,375	47.8		Sumner W. Rose (S)	1,569	5.0
1996	Paul Wellstone (DFL)	1,098,493	50.3	1924	Pat Harrison (D)	97,257	100.0
	Rudy Boschwitz (R)	901,282	41.3	1930	Pat Harrison (D)	33,953	100.0
	Dean Barkley (REF)	152,333	7.0	1936	Pat Harrison (D)	140,570	100.0
2002 <sup>1</sup>	Norm Coleman (R)	1,116,697	49.5	Special Election			
	Walter F. Mondale (D)	1,067,246	47.3				
2008 <sup>2</sup>	Al Franken (D)	1,212,629	42.0	1941	Wall Doxey (D)	59,485	50.3
	Norm Coleman (R)	1,212,317	42.0		Ross Collins (D)	58,809	49.7
	Dean Barkley (I)	437,505	15.2				

**Minnesota**

1. In 2002 the Democratic incumbent, Paul Wellstone, was killed in an airplane crash in October. Walter F. Mondale was named to replace him on the general election ballot.

2. The outcome of the 2008 contest remained unresolved for nearly eight months. Incumbent Norm Coleman in state court challenged the accuracy of the recount that put challenger Al Franken ahead by 312 votes. The Minnesota supreme court ruled the recount was valid on June 30, 2009.

**MISSISSIPPI**

Candidates		Votes	%				
Class 1							
1916	John Sharp Williams (D)	74,290	100.0	1942	James O. Eastland (D)	51,355	100.0
1922	Hubert D. Stephens (D)	63,636	93.2	1948	James O. Eastland (D)	151,478	100.0
1928	Hubert D. Stephens (D)	111,210	100.0	1954	James O. Eastland (D)	100,848	95.6
1934	Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	51,709	100.0	1960	James O. Eastland (D)	244,341	91.8
1940	Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	143,333	100.0		Joe A. Moore (R)	21,807	8.2
1946	Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	46,747*	100.0	1966	James O. Eastland (D)	258,248	65.5
Special Election					Prentiss Walker (R)	105,652	26.8
1947	John C. Stennis (D)	52,068	26.9		Clifton R. Whitley (I)	30,641	7.8
	William M. Colmer (D)	45,725	23.6	1972	James O. Eastland (D)	375,102	58.1
	Forrest B. Jackson (D)	43,642	22.5		Gil Carmichael (R)	249,779	38.7
	Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D)	27,159	14.0	1978	Thad Cochran (R)	263,089	45.1
	John E. Rankin (D)	24,492	12.6		Maurice Dantin (D)	185,454	31.8
1952	John C. Stennis (D)	233,919	100.0		Charles Evers (I)	133,646	22.9
1958	John C. Stennis (D)	61,039	100.0	1984	Thad Cochran (R)	580,314	60.9
1964	John C. Stennis (D)	343,364	100.0		William D. Winter (D)	371,926	39.1
1970	John C. Stennis (D)	286,622	88.4	1990	Thad Cochran (R)	274,244	100.0
	William R. Thompson (I)	37,593	11.6	1996	Thad Cochran (R)	624,154	71.0
1976	John C. Stennis (D)	554,433	100.0		James W. Hunt (D)	240,647	27.4
1982	John C. Stennis (D)	414,099	64.2	2002	Thad Cochran (R)	533,269	84.6
	Haley Barbour (R)	230,927	35.8		Shawn O'Hara (REFORM)	97,226	15.4
				2008	Thad Cochran (R)	766,111	61.4
					Eric Fleming (D)	480,915	38.6

**MISSOURI**

Candidates		Votes	%
Class 1			
1916	James A. Reed (D)	396,166	50.6
	Dickey (R)	371,710	47.4
1922	James A. Reed (D)	506,267	51.9
	R. R. Brewster (R)	462,009	47.3
1928	Roscoe C. Patterson (R)	787,499	51.9
	Charles M. Hay (D)	726,322	47.9
1934	Harry S. Truman (D)	787,110	59.5
	Roscoe C. Patterson (R)	524,954	39.7





1940	Harry S. Truman (D)	930,775	51.2
	Manvel H. Davis (R)	886,376	48.7
1946	James P. Kem (R)	572,556	52.7
	Frank Briggs (D)	511,544	47.1
1952	Stuart Symington (D)	1,008,523	54.0
	James P. Kem (R)	858,170	45.9
1958	Stuart Symington (D)	780,083	66.5
	Hazel Palmer (R)	393,847	33.6
1964	Stuart Symington (D)	1,186,666	66.6
	Jean Paul Bradshaw (R)	596,377	33.5
1970	Stuart Symington (D)	655,431	51.1
	John C. Danforth (R)	617,903	48.2
1976	John C. Danforth (R)	1,090,067	56.9
	Warren E. Hearnes (D)	813,571	42.5
1982	John C. Danforth (R)	784,876	50.8
	Harriett Woods (D)	758,629	49.1
1988	John C. Danforth (R)	1,407,416	67.7
	Jay Nixon (D)	660,045	31.8
1994	John Ashcroft (R)	1,060,149	59.7
	Alan Wheat (D)	633,697	35.7
2000 <sup>1</sup>	Mel Carnahan (D)	1,191,812	50.5
	John Ashcroft (R)	1,142,852	48.4

## Special Election

2002	Jim Talent (R)	935,032	49.8
	Jean Carnahan (D)	913,778	48.7

2006	Claire McCaskill (D)	1,055,255	49.6
	Jim Talent (R)	1,006,941	47.3

## Class 3

1914	William J. Stone (D)	311,616	50.4
	Thomas J. Akins (R)	257,054	41.6

## Special Election

1918	Selden P. Spencer (R)	302,680	52.4
	Joseph Folk (D)	267,397	46.3

1920	Selden P. Spencer (R)	711,161	53.7
	Breckinridge Long (D)	589,498	44.5

1926	Harry B. Hawes (D)	506,015	51.3
	George H. Williams (R)	470,654	47.7

## Special Election

1926	Harry B. Hawes (D)	509,439	51.9
	George H. Williams (R)	473,128	48.2

1932	J. Bennett "Champ" Clark (D)	1,017,046	63.2
	Henry W. Kiel (R)	577,184	35.9

1938	J. Bennett "Champ" Clark (D)	757,587	60.7
	Henry S. Caulfield (R)	488,687	39.2

1944	Forrest C. Donnell (R)	779,029	50.0
	Roy McKittrick (D)	777,229	49.9

1950	Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D)	685,732	53.6
	Forrest C. Donnell (R)	593,139	46.4

1956	Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D)	1,015,936	56.4
	Herbert Douglas (R)	785,048	43.6

## Special Election

1960	Edward V. Long (D)	999,656	53.2
	Lon Hocker (R)	880,576	46.8

1962	Edward V. Long (D)	666,929	54.6
	Crosby Kemper (R)	555,330	45.4
1968	Thomas F. Eagleton (D)	887,414	51.1
	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	850,544	48.9
1974	Thomas F. Eagleton (D)	735,433	60.1
	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	480,900	39.3
1980	Thomas F. Eagleton (D)	1,074,859	52.0
	Gene McNary (R)	985,399	47.7
1986	Christopher S. Bond (R)	777,612	52.6
	Harriett Woods (D)	699,624	47.4
1992	Christopher S. Bond (R)	1,221,901	51.9
	Geri Rothman-Serot (D)	1,057,967	44.9
1998	Christopher S. Bond (R)	830,625	52.7
	Jeremiah W. Nixon (D)	690,208	43.8
2004	Christopher S. Bond (R)	1,518,089	56.1
	Nancy Farmer (D)	1,158,261	42.8

## Missouri

1. Carnahan died three weeks before the election, but his name remained on the ballot. His widow, Jean Carnahan, was appointed to the seat by the governor.

## MONTANA

Candidates Votes %

## Class 1

1916	Henry L. Myers (D)	85,585	51.1
	Charles N. Pray (R)	72,753	43.4
	Henry Labeau (SOC)	9,292	5.5
1922	Burton K. Wheeler (D)	88,205	55.4
	Carl W. Riddick (R)	69,464	43.6
1928	Burton K. Wheeler (D)	103,655	53.2
	Joseph M. Dixon (R)	91,185	46.8
1934	Burton K. Wheeler (D)	142,823	70.1
	George M. Bourquin (R)	58,519	28.7
1940	Burton K. Wheeler (D)	176,753	73.4
	E. K. Cheadle (R)	63,941	26.6
1946	Zales N. Ecton (R)	101,901	53.5
	Leif Erickson (D)	86,476	45.4
1952	Mike Mansfield (D)	133,109	50.8
	Zales N. Ecton (R)	127,360	48.6
1958	Mike Mansfield (D)	174,910	76.2
	Lou W. Welch (R)	54,573	23.8
1964	Mike Mansfield (D)	180,643	64.5
	Alex Blewett (R)	99,367	35.5
1970	Mike Mansfield (D)	150,060	60.5
	Harold E. Wallace (R)	97,809	39.5
1976	John Melcher (D)	206,232	64.2
	Stanley C. Burger (R)	115,213	35.8
1982	John Melcher (D)	174,861	54.5
	Larry Williams (R)	133,789	41.7
1988	Conrad Burns (R)	189,445	51.9
	John Melcher (D)	175,809	48.1
1994	Conrad Burns (R)	218,542	62.4
	Jack Mudd (D)	131,845	37.6
2000	Conrad Burns (R)	208,082	50.6
	Brian Schweitzer (D)	194,430	47.2
2006	Jon Tester (D)	199,845	49.2
	Conrad Burns (R)	196,283	48.3

Class 2							
1912	Thomas J. Walsh (D)	28,421	41.2	1940	Hugh Butler (R)	340,250	57.0
	Joseph M. Dixon (PROG)	22,161	32.1		R. L. Cochran (D)	247,659	41.5
	Henry C. Smith (R)	18,450	26.7	1946	Hugh Butler (R)	271,208	70.8
1918	Thomas J. Walsh (D)	46,160	41.1		John E. Mekota (D)	111,751	29.2
	Oscar M. Lanstrum (R)	40,229	35.8	1952	Hugh Butler (R)	408,971	69.1
	Jeanette Rankin (N)	26,013	23.1		Stanley D. Long (D)	164,660	27.8
1924	Thomas J. Walsh (D)	89,681	52.8	Special Election			
	Frank B. Linderman (R)	72,005	42.4	1954	Roman L. Hruska (R)	250,341	60.9
1930	Thomas J. Walsh (D)	106,274	60.3		James F. Green (D)	160,881	39.1
	Albert J. Galen (R)	66,724	37.9	1958	Roman L. Hruska (R)	232,227	55.6
Special Election					Frank B. Morrison (D)	185,152	44.4
1934	James E. Murray (D)	116,965	59.6	1964	Roman L. Hruska (R)	345,772	61.4
	Scott Leavitt (R)	77,370	39.5		Raymond W. Arndt (D)	217,605	38.6
1936	James E. Murray (D)	121,769	55.0	1970	Roman L. Hruska (R)	240,894	52.5
	T. O. Larson (R)	60,038	27.1		Frank B. Morrison (D)	217,681	47.4
	Joseph P. Monaghan (I)	39,655	17.9	1976	Edward Zorinsky (D)	313,809	52.4
1942	James E. Murray (D)	83,673	49.1		John Y. McCollister (R)	284,284	47.5
	Wellington D. Rankin (R)	82,461	48.4	1982	Edward Zorinsky (D)	363,350	66.6
1948	James E. Murray (D)	125,193	56.7		Jim Keck (R)	155,760	28.5
	Tom J. Davis (R)	94,458	42.7	1988	Bob Kerrey (D)	378,717	56.7
1954	James E. Murray (D)	114,591	50.4		David Karnes (R)	278,250	41.7
	Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	112,863	49.6	1994	Bob Kerrey (D)	317,297	54.8
1960	Lee Metcalf (D)	140,331	50.7		Jan Stoney (R)	260,668	45.0
	Orvin B. Fjare (R)	136,281	49.3	2000	Ben Nelson (D)	353,097	51.0
1966	Lee Metcalf (D)	138,166	53.2		Don Stenberg (R)	337,967	48.8
	Tim Babcock (R)	121,697	46.8	2006	Ben Nelson (D)	378,388	63.9
1972	Lee Metcalf (D)	163,609	52.0		Pete Ricketts (R)	213,928	36.1
	Henry S. Hibbard (R)	151,316	48.1	Class 2			
1978	Max Baucus (D)	160,353	55.7	1918	George W. Norris (R)	119,486	54.5
	Larry Williams (R)	127,589	44.3		John H. Morehead (D)	99,696	45.5
1984	Max Baucus (D)	215,704	56.9	1924	George W. Norris (R)	274,640	62.4
	Chuck Cozzens (R)	154,308	40.7		J. J. Thomas (D & PROG)	165,370	37.6
1990	Max Baucus (D)	217,563	68.1	1930	George W. Norris (R)	247,118	56.8
	Allen C. Kolstad (R)	93,836	29.4		Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D)	172,795	39.7
1996	Max Baucus (D)	201,935	49.6	1936	George W. Norris (I)	258,700	43.8
	Dennis Rehberg (R)	182,111	44.7		Robert G. Simmons (R)	223,276	37.8
2002	Max Baucus (D)	204,853	62.7		Terry Carpenter (D)	108,391	18.4
	Mike Taylor (R)	103,611	31.7	1942	Kenneth S. Wherry (R)	186,207	49.0
2008	Max Baucus (D)	348,289	72.9		George W. Norris (I)	108,851	28.6
	Bob Kelleher (R)	129,368	27.1		Foster May (D)	83,763	22.0
NEBRASKA				1948	Kenneth S. Wherry (R)	267,575	56.7
					Terry Carpenter (D)	204,320	43.3
Candidates	Votes	%		Special Election			
Class 1				1952	Dwight Griswold (R)	369,841	63.6
1916	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D & PRI)	143,082	50.0		William Ritchie (D)	211,898	36.4
	John L. Kennedy (R & PROG)	131,359	45.9	1954	Carl T. Curtis (R)	255,695	61.1
1922	Robert Beecher Howell (R)	220,350	56.8		Keith Neville (D)	162,990	38.9
	Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D)	148,265	38.2	Special Election			
1928	Robert Beecher Howell (R)	324,014	61.3	1954	Hazel H. Abel (R)	233,589	57.8
	Richard L. Metcalfe (D)	204,737	38.7		William H. Meier (D)	170,828	42.2
1934	Edward R. Burke (D)	305,858	55.3	1960	Carl T. Curtis (R)	352,748	58.9
	Robert G. Simmons (R)	237,126	42.9		Robert B. Conrad (D)	245,837	41.1
Special Election				1966	Carl T. Curtis (R)	296,116	61.2
1934	Richard C. Hunter (D)	281,421	56.5		Frank B. Morrison (D)	187,950	38.8
	J. H. Kemp (R)	216,846	43.5				

1972	Carl T. Curtis (R)	301,841	53.1	1988	Richard H. Bryan (D)	175,548	50.2
	Terry Carpenter (D)	265,922	46.8		Chic Hecht (R)	161,336	46.1
1978	J. James Exon (D)	334,276	67.6	1994	Richard H. Bryan (D)	193,804	52.7
	Donald Shasteen (R)	159,806	32.3		Hal Furman (R)	156,020	42.4
1984	J. James Exon (D)	332,217	51.9	2000	John Ensign (R)	330,687	55.1
	Nancy Hoch (R)	307,147	48.0		Ed Bernstein (D)	238,260	39.7
1990	J. James Exon (D)	349,779	58.9	2006	John Ensign (R)	322,501	55.4
	Hal Daub (R)	243,013	40.9		Jack Carter (D)	238,796	41.0
1996	Chuck Hagel (R)	379,933	56.1				
	Ben Nelson (D)	281,904	41.7				
2002	Chuck Hagel (R)	397,438	82.8	1908	Francis G. Newlands (D)	12,473	53.4
	Charlie A. Matulka (D)	70,290	14.6		P. L. Flanigan (R)	8,972	38.4
2008	Mike Johanns (R)	455,854	57.5		T. C. Lutz (SOC)	1,929	8.3
	Scott Kleeb (D)	317,456	40.1	1914	Francis G. Newlands (D)	8,078	37.5
					Samuel Platt (R)	8,038	37.3
					A. Grant Miller (SOC)	5,451	25.3

**Class 3****NEVADA**

Candidates		Votes	%	Special Election			
Class 1							
1910	George S. Nixon (R)	9,779	48.0	1918	Charles B. Henderson (D)	12,197	47.7
	Key Pittman (D)	8,624	42.4		E. E. Roberts (R)	8,053	31.5
	Jud Harris (SOC)	1,959	9.6		Anne Martin (I)	4,603	18.0
Special Election				1920	Tasker L. Oddie (R)	11,550	42.1
1912	Key Pittman (D)	7,942	39.8		Charles B. Henderson (D)	10,402	37.9
	W. A. Massey (R)	7,853	39.3		Anne Martin (I)	4,981	18.2
	G. A. Steele (SOC)	2,740	13.7	1926	Tasker L. Oddie (R)	17,430	55.8
	S. Summerfield (PROG)	1,428	7.2		Ray T. Baker (D)	13,273	42.5
1916	Key Pittman (D)	12,765	38.8	1932	Patrick A. McCarran (D)	21,398	52.1
	Samuel Platt (R)	10,618	32.3		Tasker L. Oddie (R)	19,706	47.9
	A. Grant Miller (SOC)	9,507	28.9	1938	Patrick A. McCarran (D)	27,406	59.0
1922	Key Pittman (D)	18,201	62.8		Tasker L. Oddie (R)	19,078	41.0
	Charles S. Chandler (R)	10,770	37.2	1944	Patrick A. McCarran (D)	30,595	58.4
1928	Key Pittman (D)	19,515	59.3		George W. Malone (R)	21,816	41.6
	Samuel Platt (R)	13,414	40.7	1950	Patrick A. McCarran (D)	35,829	58.0
1934	Key Pittman (D)	27,581	64.5		George E. Marshall (R)	25,933	42.0
	George W. Malone (R)	14,273	33.4	Special Election			
1940	Key Pittman (D)	31,351	60.5	1954	Alan Bible (D)	45,043	58.1
	Samuel Platt (R)	20,488	39.5		Ernest S. Brown (R)	32,470	41.9
Special Election				1956	Alan Bible (D)	50,677	52.6
1942	J. G. Scrugham (D)	23,805	58.7		Cliff Young (R)	45,712	47.4
	Cecil W. Creel (R)	16,735	41.3	1962	Alan Bible (D)	63,443	65.3
1946	George W. Malone (R)	27,801	55.2		William B. Wright (R)	33,749	34.7
	Berkeley L. Bunker (D)	22,553	44.8	1968	Alan Bible (D)	83,622	54.8
1952	George W. Malone (R)	41,906	51.7		Ed Fike (R)	69,068	45.2
	Thomas B. Mechling (D)	39,184	48.3	1974	Paul Laxalt (R)	79,605	47.0
1958	Howard W. Cannon (D)	48,732	57.7		Harry Reid (D)	78,981	46.6
	George W. Malone (R)	35,760	42.3	1980	Paul Laxalt (R)	144,224	58.5
1964	Howard W. Cannon (D)	67,336	50.0		Mary Gojack (D)	92,129	37.4
	Paul Laxalt (R)	67,288	50.0	1986	Harry Reid (D)	130,955	50.0
1970	Howard W. Cannon (D)	85,187	57.7		Jim Santini (R)	116,606	44.5
	William J. Raggio (R)	60,838	41.2	1992	Harry Reid (D)	253,150	51.0
1976	Howard W. Cannon (D)	127,295	63.0		Demar Dahl (R)	199,413	40.2
	David Towell (R)	63,471	31.4	1998	Harry Reid (D)	208,650	47.9
1982	Chic Hecht (R)	120,377	50.1		John Ensign (R)	208,222	47.8
	Howard W. Cannon (D)	114,720	47.7	2004	Harry Reid (D)	494,805	61.1
					Richard Ziser (R)	284,640	35.1

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

	Candidates	Votes	%
	<b>Class 2</b>		
1918	Henry W. Keyes (R)	37,787	53.6
	Eugene E. Reed (D)	32,763	46.4
1924	Henry W. Keyes (R)	94,432	59.8
	George E. Farrand (D)	63,596	40.2
1930	Henry W. Keyes (R)	72,225	57.9
	Albert W. Noone (D)	52,284	41.9
1936	Styles Bridges (R)	107,923	51.9
	William N. Rogers (D)	99,195	47.7
1942	Styles Bridges (R)	88,601	54.6
	Francis P. Murphy (D)	73,656	45.4
1948	Styles Bridges (R)	129,600	58.1
	Alfred E. Fortin (D)	91,760	41.2
1954	Styles Bridges (R)	117,150	60.2
	Gerard L. Morin (D)	77,386	39.8
1960	Styles Bridges (R)	173,521	60.4
	Herbert W. Hill (D)	114,024	39.7
	<b>Special Election</b>		
1962	Thomas J. McIntyre (D)	117,612	52.3
	Perkins Bass (R)	107,199	47.7
1966	Thomas J. McIntyre (D)	123,888	54.0
	Harrison R. Thyng (R)	105,241	45.9
1972	Thomas J. McIntyre (D)	184,495	56.9
	Wesley Powell (R)	139,852	43.1
1978	Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	133,745	50.7
	Thomas J. McIntyre (D)	127,945	48.5
1984	Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	225,828	58.7
	Norman E. D'Amours (D)	157,447	41.0
1990	Robert C. Smith (R)	189,792	65.1
	John A. Durkin (D)	91,299	31.3
1996	Robert C. Smith (R)	242,304	49.2
	Dick Swett (D)	227,397	46.2
2002	John E. Sununu (R)	227,229	50.8
	Jeanne Shaheen (D)	207,478	46.4
2008	Jeanne Shaheen (D)	357,153	51.6
	John E. Sununu (R)	312,601	45.2
	<b>Class 3</b>		
1914	Jacob H. Gallinger (R)	42,113	51.7
	Raymond B. Stevens (D)	36,382	44.6
	<b>Special Election</b>		
1918	George H. Moses (R)	35,528	50.8
	John B. Jameson (D)	34,459	49.2
1920	George H. Moses (R)	90,173	57.7
	Raymond B. Stevens (D)	65,035	41.6
1926	George H. Moses (R)	79,279	62.3
	Robert C. Murchie (D)	47,935	37.7
1932	Fred H. Brown (D)	98,766	50.4
	George H. Moses (R)	96,649	49.3
1938	Charles W. Tobey (R)	100,633	54.2
	Fred H. Brown (D)	84,920	45.8
1944	Charles W. Tobey (R)	110,549	50.9
	Joseph J. Betley (D)	106,508	49.1

1950	Charles W. Tobey (R)	106,142	55.7
	Emmet J. Kelley (D)	72,473	38.0
	Wesley Powell (I)	11,958	6.3

**Special Election**

1954	Norris Cotton (R)	114,068	60.2
	Stanley J. Betley (D)	75,490	39.8

1956	Norris Cotton (R)	161,424	64.1
	Laurence M. Pickett (D)	90,519	35.9

1962	Norris Cotton (R)	134,035	59.7
	Alfred Catalfo Jr. (D)	90,444	40.3

1968	Norris Cotton (R)	170,163	59.3
	John W. King (D)	116,816	40.7

1974 <sup>1</sup>	Louis C. Wyman (R)	110,926*	49.7
	John A. Durkin (D)	110,924	49.7

**Special Election<sup>1</sup>**

1975	John A. Durkin (D)	140,778	53.6
	Louis C. Wyman (R)	113,007	43.1
	Carmen C. Chimento (AM)	8,787	3.3

1980	Warren B. Rudman (R)	195,563	52.1
	John A. Durkin (D)	179,455	47.8

1986	Warren B. Rudman (R)	154,090	62.9
	Endicott Peabody (D)	79,222	32.4

1992	Judd Gregg (R)	249,591	48.1
	John Rauh (D)	234,982	45.3

1998	Judd Gregg (R)	213,477	67.8
	George Condodemetraky (D)	88,883	28.2

2004	Judd Gregg (R)	434,847	66.2
	Doris "Granny D." Haddock (D)	221,549	33.7

**New Hampshire**

1. Wyman's two-vote margin was challenged by Durkin. The Senate refused to seat either candidate. After seven months of fruitless efforts to decide a winner, the Senate voted July 30, 1975, to declare the seat vacant effective Aug. 8, 1975. In a special election Sept. 16, 1975, Durkin defeated Wyman.

**NEW JERSEY**

	Candidates	Votes	%
	<b>Class 1</b>		
1916	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R)	244,715	56.0
	James Martine (D)	170,019	38.9
1922	Edward I. Edwards (D)	451,832	54.9
	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R)	362,699	44.1
1928	Hamilton F. Kean (R)	841,752	57.9
	Edward I. Edwards (D)	608,623	41.8
1934	A. Harry Moore (D)	785,971	57.9
	Hamilton F. Kean (R)	554,483	40.9
	<b>Special Election</b>		
1938	W. Warren Barbour (R)	816,667	53.0
	William H. J. Ely (D)	704,159	45.7
1940	W. Warren Barbour (R)	1,029,331	55.1
	James H. R. Cromwell (D)	823,893	44.1
	<b>Special Election</b>		
1944	H. Alexander Smith (R)	939,987	50.4
	Elmer H. Wene (D)	910,096	48.8



1946	H. Alexander Smith (R)	799,808	58.5
	George E. Brunner (D)	548,458	40.1
1952	H. Alexander Smith (R)	1,286,782	55.5
	Archibald S. Alexander (D)	1,011,187	43.6
1958	Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)	966,832	51.4
	Robert Winthrop Kean (R)	882,287	46.9
1964	Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)	1,677,515	61.9
	Bernard M. Shanley (R)	1,011,280	37.3
1970	Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)	1,157,074	54.0
	Nelson G. Gross (R)	903,026	42.2
1976	Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)	1,681,140	60.7
	David F. Norcross (R)	1,054,508	38.0
1982	Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	1,117,549	50.9
	Millicent Fenwick (R)	1,047,626	47.8
1988	Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	1,599,905	53.5
	Pete Dawkins (R)	1,349,937	45.2
1994	Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	1,033,487	50.3
	Garabed "Chuck" Haytaian (R)	966,244	47.0
2000	Jon Corzine (D)	1,511,237	50.1
	Bob Franks (R)	1,420,267	47.1
2006	Robert Menendez (D)	1,200,843	53.4
	Thomas H. Kean Jr. (R)	977,775	44.3

**Class 2**

1918	Walter E. Edge (R)	179,022	50.3
	George M. Lamonte (D)	153,743	43.2

**Special Election**

1918	David Baird (R)	170,414	49.2
	Charles O'Connor Hennessy (D)	154,734	44.6
1924	Walter E. Edge (R)	608,020	61.8
	Frederick W. Donnelly (D)	331,034	33.7
1930	Dwight W. Morrow (R)	601,497	58.5
	Alexander Simpson (D)	401,007	39.0

**Special Elections**

1930	Dwight W. Morrow (R)	571,006	59.1
	Thelma Parkinson (D)	372,739	38.6
1932	W. Warren Barbour (R)	741,734	49.6
	Percy H. Stewart (D)	725,511	48.5
1936	William H. Smathers (D)	916,414	54.9
	W. Warren Barbour (R)	740,088	44.3
1942	Albert W. Hawkes (R)	648,855	53.1
	William H. Smathers (D)	559,851	45.8
1948	Robert C. Hendrickson (R)	934,720	50.0
	Archibald S. Alexander (D)	884,414	47.3
1954	Clifford P. Case (R)	861,528	48.7
	Charles R. Howell (D)	858,158	48.5
1960	Clifford P. Case (R)	1,483,832	55.7
	Thorn Lord (D)	1,151,385	43.2
1966	Clifford P. Case (R)	1,278,843	60.0
	Warren W. Wilentz (D)	788,021	37.0
1972	Clifford P. Case (R)	1,743,854	62.5
	Paul J. Krebs (D)	963,573	34.5
1978	Bill Bradley (D)	1,082,960	55.3
	Jeffrey Bell (R)	844,200	43.1
1984	Bill Bradley (D)	1,986,644	64.2
	Mary V. Mochary (R)	1,080,100	35.2

1990	Bill Bradley (D)	977,810	50.4
	Christine Todd Whitman (R)	918,874	47.4
1996	Robert G. Torricelli (D)	1,519,328	52.7
	Dick Zimmer (R)	1,227,817	42.6
2002	Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	1,138,193	53.9
	Douglas R. Forrester (R)	928,439	43.9
2008	Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	1,951,218	56.0
	Dick Zimmer (R)	1,461,025	42.0

**NEW MEXICO**

**Candidates** **Votes** **%**

**Class 1**

1916	Andrieus A. Jones (D)	34,142	51.1
	Frank A. Hubbell (R)	30,622	45.8
1922	Andrieus A. Jones (D)	60,969	55.2
	S. B. Davis Jr. (R)	48,721	44.1
1928	Bronson M. Cutting (R)	68,070	57.7
	Jethro S. Vaught (D)	49,913	42.3

**Special Election**

1928	Octaviano A. Larrazolo (R)	64,623	55.7
	Juan N. Vigil (D)	51,495	44.4
1934	Bronson M. Cutting (R)	76,228	50.2
	Dennis Chavez (D)	74,944	49.4

**Special Election**

1936	Dennis Chavez (D)	94,585	55.7
	M. A. Otero Jr. (R)	75,030	44.2
1940	Dennis Chavez (D)	103,194	56.0
	Albert K. Mitchell (R)	81,257	44.1
1946	Dennis Chavez (D)	68,650	51.5
	Patrick J. Hurley (R)	64,632	48.5
1952	Dennis Chavez (D)	122,543	51.1
	Patrick J. Hurley (R)	117,168	48.9
1958	Dennis Chavez (D)	127,496	62.7
	Forrest S. Atchley (R)	75,827	37.3
1964	Joseph M. Montoya (D)	178,209	54.7
	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	147,562	45.3
1970	Joseph M. Montoya (D)	151,486	52.3
	Anderson Carter (R)	135,004	46.6
1976	Harrison "Jack" Schmitt (R)	234,681	56.8
	Joseph M. Montoya (D)	176,382	42.7
1982	Jeff Bingaman (D)	217,682	53.8
	Harrison "Jack" Schmitt (R)	187,128	46.2
1988	Jeff Bingaman (D)	321,983	63.3
	Bill Valentine (R)	186,579	36.7
1994	Jeff Bingaman (D)	249,989	54.0
	Colin R. McMillan (R)	213,025	46.0
2000	Jeff Bingaman (D)	363,744	61.7
	Bill Redmond (R)	225,517	38.3
2006	Jeff Bingaman (D)	394,365	70.6
	Allen W. McCulloch (R)	163,826	29.3

**Class 2**

1918	Albert B. Fall (R)	24,322	51.4
	W. B. Walton (D)	22,470	47.5



## Special Election

1921	Holm O. Bursum (R)	36,868	51.4
	R. H. Hanna (D)	31,353	43.7
1924	Sam G. Bratton (D)	57,355	49.9
	Holm O. Bursum (R)	54,558	47.4
1930	Sam G. Bratton (D)	69,356	58.6
	Herbert B. Holt (R)	48,699	41.2

## Special Election

1934	Carl A. Hatch (D)	81,934	54.5
	Richard C. Dillon (R)	67,577	45.0
1936	Carl A. Hatch (D)	104,550	61.7
	Ernest W. Everly (R)	64,817	38.3
1942	Carl A. Hatch (D)	63,301	59.2
	J. Benson Newell (R)	43,704	40.8
1948	Clinton P. Anderson (D)	108,269	57.2
	Patrick J. Hurley (R)	80,226	42.4
1954	Clinton P. Anderson (D)	111,351	57.3
	Edwin L. Mecham (R)	83,071	42.7
1960	Clinton P. Anderson (D)	190,654	63.4
	William Colwes (R)	109,897	36.6
1966	Clinton P. Anderson (D)	137,205	53.1
	Anderson Carter (R)	120,988	46.9
1972	Pete V. Domenici (R)	204,253	54.0
	Jack Daniels (D)	173,815	46.0
1978	Pete V. Domenici (R)	183,442	53.4
	Toney Anaya (D)	160,045	46.6
1984	Pete V. Domenici (R)	361,371	71.9
	Judith A. Pratt (D)	141,253	28.1
1990	Pete V. Domenici (R)	296,712	72.9
	Tom R. Benavides (D)	110,033	27.1
1996	Pete V. Domenici (R)	357,171	64.7
	Art Trujillo (D)	164,356	29.8
2002	Pete V. Domenici (R)	314,301	65.0
	Gloria Tristani (D)	169,039	35.0
2008	Tom Udall (D)	505,128	61.3
	Steve Pearce (R)	318,522	38.7

## NEW YORK

## Candidates

## Votes

## %

## Class 1

1916	William M. Calder (R)	839,314	54.3
	William F. McCombs (D & AM)	605,933	39.2
1922	Royal S. Copeland (D)	1,276,667	52.6
	William M. Calder (R)	995,421	41.0
1928	Royal S. Copeland (D)	2,084,273	49.1
	Alanson B. Houghton (R)	2,034,014	47.9
1934	Royal S. Copeland (D)	2,046,377	55.3
	E. Harold Cluett (R)	1,363,440	36.9
	Norman Thomas (SOC)	194,952	5.3

## Special Election

1938	James M. Mead (D, AM LAB)	2,438,904	53.6
	Edward F. Corsi (R, I PROG)	2,083,666	45.8

1940	James M. Mead (D, AM LAB)	3,274,766	53.3
	Bruce Barton (R)	2,868,852	46.7
1946	Irving M. Ives (R)	2,559,365	52.6
	Herbert H. Lehman (D, AM LAB)	2,308,112	47.4
1952	Irving M. Ives (R)	3,853,934	55.2
	John Cashmore (D)	2,521,736	36.1
	George S. Counts (L)	489,775	7.0
1958	Kenneth B. Keating (R)	2,842,942	50.8
	Frank S. Hogan (D, L)	2,709,950	48.4
1964	Robert F. Kennedy (D, L)	3,823,749	53.5
	Kenneth B. Keating (R)	3,104,056	43.4
1970	James L. Buckley (C, I ALNC)	2,288,190	38.8
	Richard L. Ottinger (D)	2,171,232	36.8
	Charles E. Goodell (R, L)	1,434,472	24.3
1976	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D, L)	3,422,594	54.2
	James L. Buckley (R, C)	2,836,633	44.9
1982	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D, L)	3,232,146	65.1
	Florence M. Sullivan (R, C)	1,696,766	34.2
1988	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D, L)	4,048,649	67.0
	Robert R. McMillan (R, C)	1,875,784	31.1
1994	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D, L)	2,646,541	55.2
	Bernadette Castro (R, C, TCN)	1,988,308	41.5
2000	Hillary Rodham Clinton (D, L)	3,747,310	55.3
	Rick A. Lazio (R, C, TCN)	2,915,730	43.0
2006	Hillary Rodham Clinton (D, L)	3,008,428	67.0
	John Spencer (R)	1,392,189	31.0

## Class 3

1914	James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R)	639,112	47.0
	James W. Gerard (D, I LEAGUE)	571,419	42.1
1920	James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R)	1,434,393	52.4
	Harry C. Walker (D)	901,310	32.9
	Jacob Panken (SOC)	208,155	7.6
	Ella A. Boole (P)	159,623	5.8
1926	Robert F. Wagner (D)	1,321,463	46.5
	James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R)	1,205,246	42.4
	F. W. Cristman (IR)	231,906	8.2
1932	Robert F. Wagner (D)	2,532,905	55.8
	George Z. Medalie (R)	1,751,186	38.6
1938	Robert F. Wagner (D, AM LAB)	2,497,029	54.5
	John Lord O'Brian (R, I PROG)	2,058,615	45.0
1944	Robert F. Wagner (D, AM LAB)	3,294,576	53.1
	Thomas J. Curran (R)	2,899,497	46.7

## Special Election

1949	Herbert H. Lehman (D, L)	2,582,438	52.0
	John Foster Dulles (R)	2,384,381	48.0
1950	Herbert H. Lehman (D, L)	2,632,313	50.3
	Joe R. Hanley (R)	2,367,353	45.3
1956	Jacob K. Javits (R)	3,723,933	53.3
	Robert F. Wagner Jr. (D, L)	3,265,159	46.7
1962	Jacob K. Javits (R)	3,272,417	57.4
	James B. Donovan (D, L)	2,289,323	40.1
1968	Jacob K. Javits (R, L)	3,269,772	49.7
	Paul O'Dwyer (D)	2,150,695	32.7
	James L. Buckley (C)	1,139,402	17.3
1974	Jacob K. Javits (R, L)	2,340,188	45.3
	Ramsey Clark (D)	1,973,781	38.2
	Barbara A. Keating (C)	822,584	15.9



1980	Alfonse M. D'Amato (R, C)	2,699,652	44.9
	Elizabeth Holtzman (D)	2,618,661	43.5
	Jacob K. Javits (L)	664,544	11.0
1986	Alfonse M. D'Amato (R, C)	2,378,197	56.9
	Mark Green (D)	1,723,216	41.2
1992	Alfonse M. D'Amato (R, C)	3,166,994	49.0
	Robert Abrams (D, L)	3,086,200	47.8
1998	Charles E. Schumer (D)	2,551,065	54.6
	Alfonse M. D'Amato (R)	2,058,988	44.1
2004	Charles E. Schumer (D)	4,769,824	71.2
	Howard Mills (R)	1,625,069	24.2

## NORTH CAROLINA

Candidates Votes %

### Class 2

1918	Furnifold M. Simmons (D)	143,519	60.5
	John M. Morehead (R)	93,707	39.5
1924	Furnifold M. Simmons (D)	295,344	61.6
	A. A. Whitener (R)	184,493	38.5
1930	Josiah W. Bailey (D)	324,293	60.6
	George M. Pritchard (R)	210,761	39.4
1936	Josiah W. Bailey (D)	564,088	70.8
	Frank R. Patton (R)	233,000	29.2
1942	Josiah W. Bailey (D)	230,427	65.9
	Sam J. Morris (R)	119,165	34.1
1948	J. Melville Broughton (D)	540,762	70.7
	John A. Wilkinson (R)	220,307	28.8

### Special Election

1948	J. Melville Broughton (D)	534,917#	100.0
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### Special Election

1950	Willis Smith (D)	364,912	67.0
	E. L. Gavin (R)	177,753	32.6
1954	W. Kerr Scott (D)	408,312	65.9
	Paul C. West (R)	211,322	34.1

### Special Election

1954	W. Kerr Scott (D)	402,268	100.0
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### Special Election

1958	B. Everett Jordan (D)	431,492	70.0
	Richard C. Clarke Jr. (R)	184,977	30.0

1960	B. Everett Jordan (D)	793,521	61.4
	Kyle Hayes (R)	497,964	38.6
1966	B. Everett Jordan (D)	501,440	55.6
	John S. Shallcross (R)	400,502	44.4
1972	Jesse Helms (R)	795,248	54.0
	Nick Galifianakis (D)	677,293	46.0
1978	Jesse Helms (R)	619,151	54.5
	John Ingram (D)	516,663	45.5
1984	Jesse Helms (R)	1,156,768	51.7
	James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	1,070,488	47.8
1990	Jesse Helms (R)	1,087,331	52.5
	Harvey B. Gantt (D)	981,573	47.4
1996	Jesse Helms (R)	1,345,833	52.6
	Harvey B. Gantt (D)	1,173,875	45.9

2002	Elizabeth Dole (R)	1,248,664	53.6
	Erskine Bowles (D)	1,047,983	45.0
2008	Kay Hagan (D)	2,249,311	52.7
	Elizabeth Dole (R)	1,887,510	44.2

### Class 3

1914	Lee S. Overman (D)	121,342	58.1
	A. A. Whitener (R)	87,101	41.7
1920	Lee S. Overman (D)	310,504	57.5
	A. E. Holton (R)	229,343	42.5
1926	Lee S. Overman (D)	218,934	60.5
	Johnson J. Hayes (R)	142,891	39.5
1932	Robert R. Reynolds (D)	476,048	68.3
	Jake F. Newell (R)	221,392	31.7
1938	Robert R. Reynolds (D)	316,685	63.8
	Charles A. Jonas (R)	179,461	36.2
1944	Clyde R. Hoey (D)	533,813	70.3
	A. I. Ferree (R)	226,037	29.8
1950	Clyde R. Hoey (D)	376,473	68.7
	Halsey B. Leavitt (R)	171,804	31.3

### Special Election

1954	Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D)	410,574	100.0
1956	Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D)	731,353	66.6
	Joel A. Johnson (R)	367,475	33.4
1962	Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D)	491,520	60.5
	Claude L. Greene Jr. (R)	321,635	39.6
1968	Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D)	870,406	60.6
	Robert Vance Somers (R)	566,934	39.4
1974	Robert B. Morgan (D)	633,775	62.1
	William E. Stevens (R)	377,618	37.0
1980	John P. East (R)	898,064	50.0
	Robert Morgan (D)	887,653	49.4
1986	Terry Sanford (D)	823,662	51.8
	James T. Broyhill (R)	767,668	48.2
1992	Lauch Faircloth (R)	1,297,892	50.3
	Terry Sanford (D)	1,194,015	46.3
1998	John Edwards (D)	1,029,237	51.2
	Lauch Faircloth (R)	945,943	47.0
2004	Richard M. Burr (R)	1,791,450	51.6
	Erskine Bowles (D)	1,632,527	47.0

## NORTH DAKOTA

Candidates Votes %

### Class 1

1916	Porter J. McCumber (R)	57,714	53.9
	John Burke (D)	40,988	38.2
	E. R. Fry (SOC)	8,472	7.9
1922	Lynn J. Frazier (R & NP)	101,312	52.3
	J. F. T. O'Connor (D & I)	92,464	47.7
1928	Lynn J. Frazier (R)	159,940	79.6
	F. F. Burchard (D)	38,856	19.4
1934	Lynn J. Frazier (R)	151,205	58.2
	Henry Holt (D)	104,477	40.2
1940	William Langer (R)	100,647	38.1
	William Lemke (I)	92,593	35.1
	Charles V. Vogel (D)	69,847	26.5

1946	William Langer (R)	88,210	53.3
	Arthur E. Thompson (I)	38,804	23.5
	Abner B. Larson (D)	38,368	23.2
1952	William Langer (R)	157,907	66.4
	Harold A. Morrison (D)	55,347	23.3
	Fred G. Aandahl (I)	24,741	10.4
1958	William Langer (R)	117,070	57.2
	Raymond Vendsel (D)	84,892	41.5

## Special Election

1960	Quentin N. Burdick (D)	104,593	49.7
	John E. Davis (R)	103,475	49.2
1964	Quentin N. Burdick (D)	149,264	57.6
	Thomas S. Kleppe (R)	109,681	42.4
1970	Quentin N. Burdick (D)	134,519	61.3
	Thomas S. Kleppe (R)	82,996	37.8
1976	Quentin N. Burdick (D)	175,772	62.1
	Richard Stroup (R)	103,466	36.6
1982	Quentin N. Burdick (D)	164,873	62.8
	Gene Knorr (R)	89,304	34.0
1988	Quentin N. Burdick (D)	171,899	59.4
	Earl Strinden (R)	112,937	39.1

## Special Election

1992	Kent Conrad (D)	102,887	63.3
	Jack Dalrymple (R)	54,726	33.7
1994	Kent Conrad (D)	137,157	58.0
	Ben Clayburgh (R)	99,390	42.0
2000	Kent Conrad (D)	176,470	61.4
	Duane Sand (R)	111,069	38.6
2006	Kent Conrad (D)	150,146	68.8
	Dwight Grotbert (R)	64,417	29.5

## Class 3

1914	Asle J. Gronna (R)	48,732	55.8
	W. E. Purcell (D)	29,640	34.0
	W. H. Brown (SOC)	6,231	7.1
1920	Edwin F. Ladd (R & NP)	130,614	59.8
	H. H. Perry (D & I)	87,765	40.2
1926	Gerald P. Nye (R)	107,921	69.6
	Norris H. Nelson (I)	18,951	12.2
	F. F. Burchard (D)	13,519	8.7
	C. P. Stone (R)	9,738	6.3

## Special Election

1926	Gerald P. Nye (R)	79,709	50.2
	L. B. Hanna	59,499	37.5
	C. P. Stone	19,586	12.3
1932	Gerald P. Nye (R)	172,796	72.3
	P. W. Lanier (D)	65,575	27.5
1938	Gerald P. Nye (R)	131,907	50.1
	William Langer (I)	112,007	42.6
	J. J. Nygaard (D)	19,244	7.3
1944	John Moses (D)	95,102	45.2
	Gerald P. Nye (R)	69,530	33.0
	Lynn U. Stambaugh (IR)	44,596	21.2

## Special Election

1946	Milton R. Young (R)	75,998	55.5
	William Lanier (D)	37,507	27.4
	Gerald P. Nye (I)	20,848	15.2
1950	Milton R. Young (R)	126,209	67.6
	Harry O'Brien (D)	60,507	32.4
1956	Milton R. Young (R)	155,305	63.6
	Quentin N. Burdick (D)	87,919	36.0
1962	Milton R. Young (R)	135,705	60.7
	William Lanier (D)	88,032	39.4
1968	Milton R. Young (R)	154,968	64.6
	Herschel Lashkowitz (D)	80,815	33.7
1974	Milton R. Young (R)	114,117	48.4
	William L. Guy (D)	113,931	48.3
1980	Mark Andrews (R)	210,347	70.3
	Kent Johanneson (D)	86,658	29.0
1986	Kent Conrad (D)	143,932	49.8
	Mark Andrews (R)	141,797	49.1
1992	Byron L. Dorgan (D)	179,347	59.0
	Steve Sydness (R)	118,162	38.9
1998	Byron L. Dorgan (D)	134,747	63.2
	Donna Nalewaja (R)	75,013	35.2
2004	Byron L. Dorgan (D)	212,143	68.3
	Mike Liffbrig (R)	98,553	31.7

## OHIO

## Candidates

## Votes

## %

## Class 1

1916	Atlee Pomerene (D)	571,488	49.3
	Myron T. Herrick (R)	535,391	46.2
1922	Simeon D. Fess (R)	794,149	50.9
	Atlee Pomerene (D)	744,558	47.7
1928	Simeon D. Fess (R)	1,412,805	60.7
	Charles V. Truax (D)	908,952	39.1
1934	Vic Donahey (D)	1,276,206	60.0
	Simeon D. Fess (R)	839,068	39.4
1940	Harold H. Burton (R)	1,602,567	52.4
	John McSweeney (D)	1,457,359	47.6
1946	John W. Bricker (R)	1,275,774	57.0
	James W. Huffman (D)	947,610	42.4

## Special Election

1946	Kingsley A. Taft (R)	1,193,942	56.2
	Henry P. Webber (D)	929,584	43.8
1952	John W. Bricker (R)	1,878,961	54.6
	Michael V. DiSalle (D)	1,563,330	45.4
1958	Stephen M. Young (D)	1,652,211	52.5
	John W. Bricker (R)	1,497,199	47.5
1964	Stephen M. Young (D)	1,923,608	50.2
	Robert Taft Jr. (R)	1,906,781	49.8
1970	Robert Taft Jr. (R)	1,565,682	49.7
	Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)	1,495,262	47.5
1976	Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)	1,941,113	49.5
	Robert A. Taft Jr. (R)	1,823,774	46.5
1982	Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)	1,923,767	56.7
	Paul E. Pfeifer (R)	1,396,790	41.1

1988	Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)	2,480,038	57.0
	George V. Voinovich (R)	1,872,716	43.0
1994	Mike DeWine (R)	1,836,556	53.4
	Joel Hyatt (D)	1,348,213	39.2
	Joseph J. Slovenec (I)	252,031	7.3
2000	Mike DeWine (R)	2,665,512	59.9
	Ted Celeste (D)	1,595,066	35.9
2006	Sherrod Brown (D)	2,257,369	56.2
	Mike DeWine (R)	1,761,037	43.8
<b>Class 3</b>			
1914	Warren G. Harding (R)	526,115	49.2
	Timothy S. Hogan (D)	423,742	39.6
	Arthur L. Garford (PROG)	67,509	6.3
1920	Frank B. Willis (R)	1,134,953	59.1
	W. A. Julian (D)	782,650	40.8
1926	Frank B. Willis (R)	711,359	53.2
	Atlee Pomerene (D)	623,221	46.6
<b>Special Election</b>			
1928	Theodore E. Burton (R)	1,429,534	62.4
	Graham P. Hunt (D)	856,807	37.4
<b>Special Election</b>			
1930	Robert J. Bulkley (D)	1,046,561#	54.8
	Roscoe C. McCulloch (R)	863,944#	45.2
1932	Robert J. Bulkley (D)	1,290,175	52.5
	Gilbert Bettman (R)	1,126,830	45.8
1938	Robert A. Taft (R)	1,257,412	53.6
	Robert J. Bulkley (D)	1,086,815	46.4
1944	Robert A. Taft (R)	1,500,809	50.3
	William G. Pickrel (D)	1,483,069	49.7
1950	Robert A. Taft (R)	1,645,643	57.5
	Joseph T. Ferguson (D)	1,214,459	42.5
<b>Special Election</b>			
1954	George H. Bender (R)	1,257,874	50.1
	Thomas A. Burke (D)	1,254,899	49.9
1956	Frank J. Lausche (D)	1,864,589	52.9
	George H. Bender (R)	1,660,910	47.1
1962	Frank J. Lausche (D)	1,843,813	61.6
	John Marshall Briley (R)	1,151,292	38.4
1968	William B. Saxbe (R)	1,928,964	51.5
	John J. Gilligan (D)	1,814,152	48.5
1974	John Glenn (D)	1,930,670	64.6
	Ralph J. Perk (R)	918,133	30.7
1980	John Glenn (D)	2,770,786	68.8
	James E. Betts (R)	1,137,695	28.2
1986	John Glenn (D)	1,949,208	62.5
	Thomas N. Kindness (R)	1,171,893	37.5
1992	John Glenn (D)	2,444,419	51.0
	Mike DeWine (R)	2,028,300	42.3
	Martha K. Grevatt (I)	321,234	6.7
1998	George V. Voinovich (R)	1,922,087	56.5
	Mary O. Boyle (D)	1,482,054	43.5
2004	George V. Voinovich (R)	3,464,356	63.8
	Eric D. Fingerhut (D)	1,961,171	36.1

## OKLAHOMA

Candidates		Votes	%
<b>Class 2</b>			
1912	Robert L. Owen (D)	126,407	50.4
	Dickerson (R)	83,448	33.3
1918	Robert L. Owen (D)	105,050	55.4
	Johnson (R)	77,188	40.7
1924	William B. Pine (R)	341,720	61.6
	John Calloway Walton (D)	196,527	35.4
1930	Thomas P. Gore (D)	255,838	52.3
	William B. Pine (R)	232,589	47.5
1936	Josh Lee (D)	493,407	68.0
	Herbert K. Hyde (R)	229,004	31.6
1942	Edward H. Moore (R)	204,163	54.8
	Josh Lee (D)	166,653	44.8
1948	Robert S. Kerr (D)	441,654	62.3
	Ross Rizley (R)	265,169	37.4
1954	Robert S. Kerr (D)	335,127	55.8
	Fred M. Mock (R)	262,013	43.7
1960	Robert S. Kerr (D)	474,116	54.8
	B. Hayden Crawford (R)	385,646	44.6
<b>Special Election</b>			
1964	Fred R. Harris (D)	466,782	51.2
	Bud Wilkinson (R)	445,392	48.8
1966	Fred R. Harris (D)	343,157	53.7
	Pat J. Patterson (R)	295,585	46.3
1972	Dewey F. Bartlett (R)	516,934	51.4
	Ed Edmondson (D)	478,212	47.6
1978	David L. Boren (D)	493,953	65.5
	Robert B. Kamm (R)	247,857	32.9
1984	David L. Boren (D)	906,131	75.6
	Will E. Crozier (R)	280,638	23.4
1990	David L. Boren (D)	735,684	83.2
	Stephen Jones (R)	148,814	16.8
<b>Special Election</b>			
1994	James M. Inhofe (R)	542,390	55.2
	Dave McCurdy (D)	392,488	40.0
1996	James M. Inhofe (R)	670,610	56.7
	Jim Boren (D)	474,162	40.1
2002	James M. Inhofe (R)	583,579	57.3
	David Walters (D)	369,789	36.3
2008	James M. Inhofe (R)	763,375	56.7
	Andrew Rice (D)	527,736	39.2
<b>Class 3</b>			
1914	Thomas P. Gore (D)	119,443	48.0
	Burford (R)	73,292	29.4
	P. S. Nagle (SOC)	52,259	21.0
1920	John W. Harreld (R)	247,721	50.6
	Scott Ferris (D)	218,371	44.6
1926	Elmer Thomas (D)	195,307	54.8
	John W. Harreld (R)	159,287	44.7
1932	Elmer Thomas (D)	426,130	65.6
	Wirt Franklin (R)	218,854	33.7

1938	Elmer Thomas (D)	307,936	65.4	1954	Richard L. Neuberger (D)	285,775	50.2
	Harry G. Glasser (R)	159,734	33.9		Guy Cordon (R)	283,313	49.8
1944	Elmer Thomas (D)	390,851	55.7	1960	Maurine B. Neuberger (D)	412,757	54.6
	William J. Otjen (R)	309,222	44.0		Elmo Smith (R)	343,009	45.4
1950	A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	345,953	54.8	Special Election			
	W. H. "Bill" Alexander (R)	285,224	45.2	1960	Maurine B. Neuberger (D)	422,024	55.0
1956	A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	459,996	55.4		Elmo Smith (R)	345,464	45.0
	Douglas McKeever (R)	371,146	44.7	1966	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	354,391	51.7
1962	A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	353,890	53.2		Robert B. Duncan (D)	330,374	48.2
	B. Hayden Crawford (R)	307,966	46.3	1972	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	494,671	53.7
1968	Henry Bellmon (R)	470,120	51.7		Wayne Morse (D)	425,036	46.2
	A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	419,658	46.2	1978	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	550,165	61.6
1974	Henry Bellmon (R)	390,997	49.4		Vernon Cook (D)	341,616	38.3
	Ed Edmondson (D)	387,162	48.9	1984	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	808,152	66.5
1980	Don Nickles (R)	587,252	53.5		Margie Hendricksen (D)	406,122	33.4
	Andrew Coats (D)	478,283	43.5	1990	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	590,095	53.7
1986	Don Nickles (R)	493,436	55.2		Harry Lonsdale (D)	507,743	46.2
	James R. Jones (D)	400,230	44.8	1996	Gordon H. Smith (R)	677,336	49.8
1992	Don Nickles (R)	757,876	58.5		Tom Bruggere (D)	624,370	45.9
	Steve Lewis (D)	494,350	38.2	2002	Gordon H. Smith (R)	712,287	56.2
1998	Don Nickles (R)	570,682	66.4		Bill Bradbury (D)	501,898	39.6
	Don E. Carroll (D)	268,898	31.3	2008	Jeff Merkley (D)	864,392	48.9
2004	Tom Coburn (R)	763,433	52.8		Gordon H. Smith (R)	805,159	45.6
	Brad Carson (D)	596,750	41.2		David Brownlow (CONST)	97,953	5.5

## OREGON

Candidates				Class 3			
Class 2				Class 3			
		Votes	%				
1912	Harry Lane (D)	40,172	30.1	1908	George E. Chamberlain (D)	52,421	46.7
	Ben Selling (R)	38,453	28.8		H. M. Cake (R)	50,899	45.3
	Jonathan Bourne Jr. (POPU GOV)	25,929	19.4	1914	George E. Chamberlain (D)	111,748	45.5
	B. F. Ramp (SOC)	11,093	8.3		R. A. Booth (R)	88,297	36.0
	A. E. Clark (PROG)	11,083	8.3	1920	William Hanley (PROG)	26,220	10.7
	B. Lee Paget (P)	6,848	5.1		Robert N. Stanfield (R)	116,696	50.7
1918	Charles L. McNary (R)	82,360	54.2		George E. Chamberlain (D)	100,124	43.5
	Oswald West (D)	64,303	42.3	1926	Frederick Steiwer (R)	89,007	39.8
Special Election					Bert E. Haney (D)	81,301	36.3
1918	Fred W. Mulkey (R)	103,913	84.5		Robert N. Stanfield (I)	50,246	22.5
	Martha E. Bean (SOC)	19,014	15.5	1932	Frederick Steiwer (R)	186,210	52.7
1924	Charles L. McNary (R)	174,672	66.0		Walter B. Gleason (D)	137,237	38.9
	Milton A. Miller (D)	65,340	24.7	1938	Rufus C. Holman (R)	203,120	54.9
	F. E. Coulter (PROG)	20,379	7.7		Willis Mahoney (D)	167,135	45.1
1930	Charles L. McNary (R)	137,231	58.1	Special Election			
	Elton Watkins (D)	66,028	27.9	1938	Alexander G. Barry (R)	180,815	54.2
	L. A. Banks (I)	17,488	7.4		Robert A. Miller (D)	152,773	45.8
1936	Charles L. McNary (R)	199,332	49.7	1944	Wayne Morse (R)	269,095	60.7
	Willis Mahoney (D)	193,822	48.3		Edgar W. Smith (D)	174,140	39.3
1942	Charles L. McNary (R)	214,755	77.1	1950	Wayne Morse (R)	376,510	74.8
	Walter W. Whitbeck (D)	63,946	22.9		Howard Latourette (D)	116,780	23.2
Special Election				1956	Wayne Morse (D)	396,849	54.2
1944	Guy Cordon (R)	260,631	57.5		Douglas McKay (R)	335,405	45.8
	Willis Mahoney (D)	192,305	42.5	1962	Wayne Morse (D)	344,716	54.2
1948	Guy Cordon (R)	299,295	60.0		Sig Unander (R)	291,587	45.8
	Manley J. Wilson (D)	199,275	40.0	1968	Bob Packwood (R)	408,825	50.2
					Wayne Morse (D)	405,380	49.8
				1974	Bob Packwood (R)	420,984	54.9
					Betty Roberts (D)	338,591	44.2



1980	Bob Packwood (R)	594,290	52.1
	Ted Kulongoski (D)	501,963	44.0
1986	Bob Packwood (R)	656,317	63.0
	Rick Bauman (D)	375,735	36.0
1992	Bob Packwood (R)	717,455	52.1
	Les AuCoin (D)	639,851	46.5

## Special Election

1996	Ron Wyden (D)	571,739	48.4
	Gordon H. Smith (R)	553,519	46.8
1998	Ron Wyden (D)	682,425	61.1
	John Lim (D)	377,739	33.8
2004	Ron Wyden (D)	1,128,728	63.4
	Al King (R)	565,254	31.7

## PENNSYLVANIA

Candidates	Votes	%
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## Class 1

1916	Philander C. Knox (R, RO PROG)	680,447	56.3
	Ellis L. Orvis (D)	450,112	37.3
1922	David A. Reed (R)	802,146	56.0
	Samuel E. Shull (D)	423,583	29.6
	William J. Burke (PROG)	127,180	8.9

## Special Election

1922	David A. Reed (R)	860,483#	86.1
	Rachel C. Robinson (P)	60,390#	6.0
	William J. VanEssen (SOC)	55,703#	5.6
1928	David A. Reed (R)	1,948,646	64.4
	William N. McNair (D)	1,029,055	34.0
1934	Joseph F. Guffey (D)	1,494,001	50.8
	David A. Reed (R)	1,366,877	46.5
1940	Joseph F. Guffey (D)	2,069,980	51.8
	Jay Cooke (R)	1,893,104	47.4
1946	Edward Martin (R)	1,853,458	59.3
	Joseph F. Guffey (D)	1,245,338	39.8
1952	Edward Martin (R)	2,331,034	51.6
	Guy Kurtz Bard (D)	2,168,546	48.0
1958	Hugh Scott (R)	2,042,586	51.2
	George M. Leader (D)	1,929,821	48.4
1964	Hugh Scott (R)	2,429,858	50.6
	Genevieve Blatt (D)	2,359,223	49.1
1970	Hugh Scott (R)	1,874,106	51.4
	William G. Sesler (D)	1,653,774	45.4
1976	John Heinz (R)	2,381,891	52.4
	William J. Green III (R)	2,126,977	46.8
1982	John Heinz (R)	2,136,418	59.3
	Cyril H. Wecht (D)	1,412,965	39.2
1988	John Heinz (R)	2,901,715	66.5
	Joseph C. Vignola (D)	1,416,764	32.4

## Special Election

1991	Harris Wofford (D)	1,860,760	55.0
	Dick Thornburgh (R)	1,521,986	45.0
1994	Rick Santorum (R)	1,735,691	49.4
	Harris Wofford (D)	1,648,481	46.9

2000	Rick Santorum (R)	2,481,962	52.4
	Ron Klink (D)	2,154,908	45.5
2006	Bob Casey Jr. (D)	2,392,984	58.6
	Rick Santorum (R)	1,684,778	41.3

## Class 3

1914	Boies Penrose (R, PERS LIB)	519,801	46.8
	Gifford Pinchot (WASH, B MOOSE)	269,175	24.2
	A. Mitchell Palmer (D)	266,415	24.0
1920	Boies Penrose (R)	1,068,985	59.9
	John A. Farrell (D)	484,862	27.2
	Leah Cobb Marion (P)	132,610	7.4

## Special Election

1922	George Wharton Pepper (R)	819,507	57.6
	Fred B. Kerr (D)	468,330	32.9
1926	William S. Vare (R)	822,187*	54.6
	William B. Wilson (D, LAB)	648,680	43.1

## Special Election

1930	James J. Davis (R)	1,462,186	71.5
	Sedgwick Kistler (D)	523,338	25.6
1932	James J. Davis (R)	1,371,844	49.3
	Lawrence H. Rupp (D)	1,200,767	43.2
1938	James J. Davis (R)	2,086,932	54.7
	George H. Earle (D, ROYAL OAK)	1,694,464	44.4
1944	Francis J. Myers (D)	1,864,735	50.0
	James J. Davis (R)	1,840,943	49.4
1950	James H. Duff (R)	1,820,400	51.3
	Francis J. Myers (D)	1,694,076	47.7
1956	Joseph S. Clark (D)	2,268,641	50.1
	James H. Duff (R)	2,250,671	49.7
1962	Joseph S. Clark (D)	2,238,383	51.1
	James E. Van Zandt (R)	2,134,649	48.7
1968	Richard S. Schweiker (R)	2,399,762	51.9
	Joseph S. Clark (D)	2,117,662	45.8
1974	Richard S. Schweiker (R)	1,843,317	53.0
	Peter Flaherty (D)	1,596,121	45.9
1980	Arlen Specter (R)	2,230,404	50.5
	Peter Flaherty (D)	2,122,391	48.0
1986	Arlen Specter (R)	1,906,537	56.4
	Bob Edgar (D)	1,448,219	42.9
1992	Arlen Specter (R)	2,358,125	49.1
	Lynn Yeakel (D)	2,224,966	46.3
1998	Arlen Specter (R)	1,814,180	61.3
	Bill Lloyd (D)	1,028,839	34.8
2004	Arlen Specter (R)	2,925,080	52.6
	Joseph M. Hoeffel (D)	2,334,126	42.0

## RHODE ISLAND

Candidates	Votes	%
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## Class 1

1916	Peter G. Gerry (D)	47,048	52.9
	Henry Lippitt (R)	39,211	44.1
1922	Peter G. Gerry (D)	82,889	52.2
	R. Livingston Beeckman (R)	68,930	43.4

1928	Felix Hebert (R)	119,228	50.6
	Peter G. Gerry (D)	116,234	49.3
1934	Peter G. Gerry (D)	140,700	57.1
	Felix Hebert (R)	105,545	42.9
1940	Peter G. Gerry (D)	173,847	55.2
	James O. McManus (R)	141,312	44.8
1946	J. Howard McGrath (D)	150,748	55.1
	W. Gurnee Dyer (R)	122,780	44.9

## Special Election

1950	John O. Pastore (D)	184,520	61.6
	Austin T. Levy (R)	114,890	38.4
1952	John O. Pastore (D)	225,128	54.8
	Bayard Ewing (R, CLEAN GV)	185,850	45.2
1958	John O. Pastore (D)	222,166	64.5
	Bayard Ewing (R)	122,353	35.5
1964	John O. Pastore (D)	319,607	82.7
	Ronald R. Lagueux (R)	66,715	17.3
1970	John O. Pastore (D)	230,469	67.5
	John McLaughlin (R)	107,351	31.5
1976	John H. Chafee (R)	230,329	57.7
	Richard P. Lorber (D)	167,665	42.0
1982	John H. Chafee (R)	175,495	51.2
	Julius C. Michaelson (D)	167,283	48.8
1988	John H. Chafee (R)	217,273	54.6
	Richard A. Licht (D)	180,717	45.4
1994	John H. Chafee (R)	222,856	64.5
	Linda J. Kushner (D)	122,532	35.5
2000	Lincoln Chafee (R)	222,588	56.8
	Bob Weygand (D)	161,023	41.1
2006	Sheldon Whitehouse (D)	206,110	53.5
	Lincoln Chafee (R)	179,001	46.4

## Class 2

1918	LeBaron B. Colt (R)	42,055	51.8
	George O'Shaunessy (D)	37,573	46.2
1924	Jesse H. Metcalf (R)	120,815	57.6
	William S. Flynn (D)	87,620	41.8

## Special Election

1924	Jesse H. Metcalf (R)	116,572	56.4
	William S. Flynn (D)	88,138	42.6
1930	Jesse H. Metcalf (R)	112,202	50.3
	Peter G. Gerry (D)	109,687	49.2
1936	Theodore F. Green (D)	149,157	48.6
	Jesse H. Metcalf (R)	136,174	44.4
	Lapointe (UN)	21,501	7.0
1942	Theodore F. Green (D)	138,239	58.0
	Ira Lloyd Letts (R)	100,236	42.0
1948	Theodore F. Green (D)	190,284	59.3
	Thomas P. Hazard (R)	130,668	40.7
1954	Theodore F. Green (D)	193,654	59.3
	Walter I. Sundlun (R)	132,970	40.7
1960	Claiborne Pell (D)	275,575	68.9
	Raoul Archambault (R)	124,408	31.1
1966	Claiborne Pell (D)	219,331	67.7
	Ruth M. Briggs (R)	104,838	32.3

1972	Claiborne Pell (D)	221,942	53.7
	John H. Chafee (R)	188,990	45.7
1978	Claiborne Pell (D)	229,557	75.1
	James G. Reynolds (R)	76,061	24.9
1984	Claiborne Pell (D)	286,780	72.6
	Barbara Leonard (R)	108,492	27.4
1990	Claiborne Pell (D)	225,105	61.8
	Claudine Schneider (R)	138,947	38.2
1996	Jack Reed (D)	230,676	63.5
	Nancy J. Mayer (R)	127,368	35.1
2002	Jack Reed (D)	253,922	78.4
	Robert G. Tingle (R)	69,881	21.6
2008	Jack Reed (D)	320,644	73.4
	Robert G. Tingle (R)	116,174	26.6

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Candidates	Votes	%
Class 2		

1918	Nathaniel B. Dial (D)	25,792	100.0
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## Special Election

1918	William P. Pollock (D)	✓	
1924	Coleman L. Blease (D)	49,060	100.0
1930	James F. Byrnes (D)	16,213	100.0
1936	James F. Byrnes (D)	113,696	98.6

## Special Election

1941	Burnet R. Maybank (D)	✓	
1942	Burnet R. Maybank (D)	23,356	100.0
1948	Burnet R. Maybank (D)	135,998	96.5
1954	J. Strom Thurmond (WRITE IN)	143,442	63.1
	Edgar A. Brown (D)	83,525	36.8

## Special Election

1956	J. Strom Thurmond (D)	245,371	100.0
1960	J. Strom Thurmond (D)	330,164	100.0
1966	J. Strom Thurmond (R)	271,297	62.2
	Bradley Morrah (D)	164,955	37.8
1972	J. Strom Thurmond (R)	415,806	63.3
	Eugene N. Zeigler (D)	241,056	36.7
1978	J. Strom Thurmond (R)	351,733	55.6
	Charles D. Ravenel (D)	281,119	44.4
1984	J. Strom Thurmond (R)	644,815	66.8
	Melvin Purvis Jr. (R)	306,982	31.8
1990	J. Strom Thurmond (R)	482,032	64.2
	Bob Cunningham (D)	244,112	32.5
1996	J. Strom Thurmond (R)	619,859	53.4
	Elliott Close (D)	510,951	44.0
2002	Lindsey Graham (R)	600,010	54.4
	Alex Sanders (D)	487,359	44.2
2008	Lindsey Graham (R)	1,076,534	57.5
	Bob Conley (D)	790,621	42.2

## Class 3

1914	Ellison D. Smith (D)	32,950	99.8
1920	Ellison D. Smith (D)	64,388	100.0



1926	Ellison D. Smith (D)	14,560	100.0
1932	Ellison D. Smith (D)	104,472	98.1
1938	Ellison D. Smith (D)	45,751	98.9
1944	Olin D. Johnston (D)	94,556	92.9
1950	Olin D. Johnston (D)	50,240	99.9
1956	Olin D. Johnston (D)	230,150	82.2
	L. P. Crawford (R)	49,695	17.8
1962	Olin D. Johnston (D)	178,712	57.2
	W. D. Workman Jr. (R)	133,930	42.8

## Special Election

1966	Ernest F. Hollings (D)	223,790	51.4
	Marshall Parker (R)	212,032	48.7
1968	Ernest F. Hollings (D)	404,060	61.9
	Marshall Parker (R)	248,780	38.1
1974	Ernest F. Hollings (D)	356,126	69.5
	Gwenyfred Bush (R)	146,645	28.6
1980	Ernest F. Hollings (D)	612,554	70.4
	Marshall T. Mays (R)	257,946	29.6
1986	Ernest F. Hollings (D)	465,500	63.1
	Henry D. McMaster (R)	262,886	35.6
1992	Ernest F. Hollings (D)	591,030	50.1
	Thomas F. Hartnett (R)	554,175	46.9
1998	Ernest F. Hollings (D)	562,791	52.7
	Robert D. Inglis (R)	488,132	45.7
2004	Jim DeMint (R)	857,167	53.7
	Inez Tenenbaum (D)	704,384	44.1

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Candidates      Votes      %

**Class 2**

1918	Thomas Sterling (R)	51,198	55.1
	Rinehart (D)	36,210	39.0
	Rafferty (I)	5,560	6.0
1924	William H. McMaster (R)	90,006	44.1
	U. S. G. Cherry (D)	63,548	31.2
	Tom Ayres (F-LAB)	21,136	10.4
	George W. Egan (I)	14,484	7.1
1930	William J. Bulow (D)	106,317	51.6
	William H. McMaster (R)	99,595	48.4
1936	William J. Bulow (D)	141,509	48.8
	Chandler Gurney (R)	135,461	46.8
1942	Harlan J. Bushfield (R)	106,704	58.7
	Tom Berry (D)	74,945	41.3
1948	Karl E. Mundt (R)	144,084	59.3
	John A. Engel (D)	98,749	40.7
1954	Karl E. Mundt (R)	135,071	57.3
	Kenneth Holum (D)	100,674	42.7
1960	Karl E. Mundt (R)	160,181	52.4
	George McGovern (D)	145,261	47.6
1966	Karl E. Mundt (R)	150,517	66.3
	Donn H. Wright (D)	76,563	33.7
1972	James Abourezk (D)	174,773	57.0
	Robert W. Hirsch (R)	131,613	42.9
1978	Larry Pressler (R)	170,832	66.8
	Don Barnett (D)	84,767	33.2

1984	Larry Pressler (R)	235,176	74.5
	George V. Cunningham (D)	80,537	25.5
1990	Larry Pressler (R)	135,682	52.4
	Ted Muenster (D)	116,727	45.1
1996	Tim Johnson (D)	166,533	51.3
	Larry Pressler (R)	157,954	48.7
2002	Tim Johnson (D)	167,481	49.6
	John Thune (R)	166,957	49.5
2008	Tim Johnson (D)	237,889	62.5
	Joel Dykstra (R)	142,784	37.5

## Class 3

1914	Edwin S. Johnson (D)	47,668	48.1
	Charles H. Burke (R)	44,244	44.7
1920	Peter Norbeck (R)	92,267	50.1
	Tom Ayres (NON PART)	44,309	24.1
	U. S. G. Cherry (D)	36,833	20.0
	R. O. Richards (I)	10,032	5.5
1926	Peter Norbeck (R)	105,756	59.5
	C. J. Gunderson (D)	59,128	33.3
	Howard Platt (F-LAB)	12,797	7.2
1932	Peter Norbeck (R)	151,845	53.8
	U. S. G. Cherry (D)	125,731	44.6
1938	Chandler Gurney (R)	146,813	52.5
	Tom Berry (D)	133,064	47.5

## Special Election

1938	Gladys Pyle (R)	155,292	58.1
	John T. McCullen Sr. (D)	112,177	41.9
1944	Chandler Gurney (R)	145,248	63.9
	George M. Bradshaw (D)	82,199	36.1
1950	Francis Case (R)	160,670	63.9
	John A. Engel (D)	90,692	36.1
1956	Francis Case (R)	147,621	50.8
	Kenneth Holum (D)	143,001	49.2
1962	George McGovern (D)	127,458	50.1
	Joe Bottum (R)	126,861	49.9
1968	George McGovern (D)	158,961	56.8
	Archie Gubbrud (R)	120,951	43.2
1974	George McGovern (D)	147,929	53.0
	Leo K. Thorsness (R)	130,955	47.0
1980	James Abdnor (R)	190,594	58.2
	George McGovern (D)	129,018	39.4
1986	Thomas A. Daschle (D)	152,657	51.6
	James Abdnor (R)	143,173	48.4
1992	Thomas A. Daschle (D)	217,095	64.9
	Charlene Haar (R)	108,733	32.5
1998	Thomas A. Daschle (D)	162,884	62.1
	Ron Schmidt (R)	95,431	36.4
2004	John Thune (R)	197,848	50.6
	Thomas A. Daschle (D)	193,340	49.4

## TENNESSEE

Candidates      Votes      %

## Class 1

1916	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	143,718	54.4
	Ben W. Hooper (R)	118,174	44.8

1922	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	151,523	68.0	1948	Estes Kefauver (D)	326,062	65.3
	Newell Sanders (R)	71,199	32.0		B. Carroll Reece (R)	166,947	33.5
1928	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	175,431	59.3	1954	Estes Kefauver (D)	249,121	70.0
	J. A. Fowler (R)	120,289	40.7		Tom Wall (R)	106,971	30.0
1934	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	195,430	63.4	1960	Estes Kefauver (D)	594,460	71.8
	Ben W. Hooper (R)	110,401	35.8		A. Bradley Frazier (R)	234,053	28.3
1940	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	295,440	70.8	Special Election			
	Howard Baker (R)	121,790	29.2	1964	Ross Bass (D)	568,905	52.1
1946	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	145,654	66.6		Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)	517,330	47.4
	W. B. Ladd (R)	57,237	26.2	1966	Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)	483,063	55.7
	John R. Neal (I)	11,516	5.3		Frank G. Clement (D)	383,843	44.3
1952	Albert Gore Sr. (D)	545,432	74.2	1972	Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)	716,539	61.6
	Hobart F. Atkins (R)	153,479	20.9		Ray Blanton (D)	440,599	37.9
1958	Albert Gore Sr. (D)	317,324	79.0	1978	Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)	642,644	55.5
	Hobart F. Atkins (R)	76,371	19.0		Jane Eskind (D)	466,228	40.3
1964	Albert Gore Sr. (D)	570,542	53.6	1984	Albert Gore Jr. (D)	1,000,607	60.7
	Dan H. Kuykendall (R)	493,475	46.4		Victor Ashe (R)	557,016	33.8
1970	Bill Brock (R)	562,645	51.3		Ed McAteer (I)	87,234	5.3
	Albert Gore Sr. (D)	519,858	47.4	1990	Albert Gore Jr. (D)	530,898	67.7
1976	Jim Sasser (D)	751,180	52.5		William R. Hawkins (R)	233,703	29.8
	Bill Brock (R)	673,231	47.0	Special Election			
1982	Jim Sasser (D)	780,113	61.9	1994	Fred Thompson (R)	885,998	60.4
	Robin L. Beard (D)	479,642	38.1		Jim Cooper (D)	565,930	38.6
1988	Jim Sasser (D)	1,020,061	65.1	1996	Fred Thompson (R)	1,091,554	61.4
	Bill Andersen (R)	541,033	34.5		Houston Gordon (D)	654,937	36.8
1994	Bill Frist (R)	834,226	56.4	2002	Lamar Alexander (R)	891,420	54.3
	Jim Sasser (D)	623,164	42.1		Bob Clement (D)	728,295	44.3
2000	Bill Frist (R)	1,255,444	65.1	2008	Lamar Alexander (R)	1,579,477	65.1
	Jeff Clark (D)	621,152	32.2		Robert D. Tuke (D)	767,236	31.6
2006	Bob Corker (R)	929,911	50.7				
	Harold E. Ford Jr. (D)	879,976	48.0				

**Class 2**

1918	John K. Shields (D)	98,605	62.2
	H. Clay Evans (R)	59,989	37.8
1924	Lawrence D. Tyson (D)	147,821	57.3
	H. B. Lindsay (R)	109,863	42.6
1930	Cordell Hull (D)	154,071	71.3
	Paul E. Divine (R)	58,550	27.1

## Special Election

1930	William E. Brock (D)	144,021	74.4
	F. Todd Meacham (R)	49,634	25.6

## Special Election

1934	Nathan L. Bachman (D)	200,249	80.1
	John R. Neal (I)	49,773	19.9
1936	Nathan L. Bachman (D)	273,298	76.4
	Dwayne D. Maddox (R)	67,238	18.8

## Special Election

1938	A. Tom Stewart (D)	194,026	70.5
	Harley G. Fowler (R)	72,098	26.2
1942	A. Tom Stewart (D)	109,881	68.9
	F. Todd Meacham (R)	34,324	21.5
	John R. Neal (I)	15,317	9.6

**TEXAS**

Candidates	Votes	%
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**Class 1**

1916	Charles A. Culberson (D)	303,035	81.3
	Alex W. Atcheson (R)	48,788	13.1
1922	Earle B. Mayfield (D)	261,063	66.6
	George E. B. Peddy (R)	130,731	33.4
1928	Tom Connally (D)	566,139	81.2
	T. M. Kennerly (R)	130,172	18.7
1934	Tom Connally (D)	437,254	96.7
1940	Tom Connally (D)	993,974	94.3
	George I. Shannon (R)	60,051	5.7
1946	Tom Connally (D)	336,931	88.5
	Murray C. Sells (R)	43,619	11.5
1952	Price Daniel (D, R)	1,894,671	100.0

## Special Election

1957	Ralph Yarborough (D)	364,878	38.1
	Martin Dies (D)	290,869	30.4
	Thad Hutcheson (R)	219,591	22.9
1958	Ralph Yarborough (D)	587,030	74.6
	Roy Whittenburg (R)	185,926	23.6



1964	Ralph Yarborough (D)	1,463,958	56.2
	George H. W. Bush (R)	1,134,337	43.6
1970	Lloyd Bentsen (D)	1,193,814	53.5
	George H. W. Bush (R)	1,036,045	46.4
1976	Lloyd Bentsen (D)	2,199,956	56.8
	Alan Steelman (R)	1,636,370	42.2
1982	Lloyd Bentsen (D)	1,818,223	58.6
	James M. Collins (R)	1,256,759	40.5
1988	Lloyd Bentsen (D)	3,149,806	59.2
	Beau Boulter (R)	2,129,228	40.0

Special Primary<sup>1</sup>

1993	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)	593,338	29.0
	Bob Krueger (D)	593,239	29.0
	Joe L. Barton (R)	284,135	13.9
	Jack Fields (R)	277,560	13.6
	Richard Fisher (D)	165,564	8.1

Special Runoff Election<sup>1</sup>

1993	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)	1,188,716	67.3
	Bob Krueger (D)	576,538	32.7
1994	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)	2,604,218	60.8
	Richard Fisher (D)	1,639,615	38.3
2000	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)	4,082,091	65.0
	Gene Kelly (D)	2,030,315	32.2
2006	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)	2,661,789	61.7
	Barbara Ann Radnofsky (D)	1,555,202	36.0

## Class 2

1918	Morris Sheppard (D)	155,178	86.7
	J. Webs Flanagan (R)	22,214	12.4
1924	Morris Sheppard (D)	592,057	85.4
	T. M. Kennerly (R)	101,252	14.6
1930	Morris Sheppard (D)	266,562	86.9
	D. J. Haesly (R)	39,053	12.7
1936	Morris Sheppard (D)	773,574	92.6
	Carlos G. Watson (R)	59,491	7.1

## Special Election

1941	W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	175,590	30.5
	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	174,284	30.3
	Gerald C. Mann (D)	140,807	24.5
	Martin Dies (D)	80,551	14.0
1942	W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	260,629	94.9
1948	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	702,785	66.2
	Jack Porter (R)	349,665	32.9
1954	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	539,319	84.7
	Carlos G. Watson (R)	94,131	14.8
1960	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	1,306,605	58.0
	John G. Tower (R)	926,653	41.1

Special Primary<sup>1</sup>

1961	John G. Tower (R)	327,308#	30.9
	William A. Blakley (D)	190,818#	18.1
	Jim Wright (D)	171,328#	16.2
	Will Wilson (D)	121,961#	11.5
	Maury Maverick Jr. (D)	104,992#	9.9
	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	97,659#	9.2

Special Runoff Election<sup>1</sup>

1961	John G. Tower (R)	448,217	50.6
	William A. Blakley (D)	437,874	49.4
1966	John G. Tower (R)	842,501	56.4
	Waggoner Carr (D)	643,855	43.1
1972	John G. Tower (R)	1,822,877	53.4
	Barefoot Sanders (D)	1,511,985	44.3
1978	John G. Tower (R)	1,151,376	49.8
	Bob Krueger (D)	1,139,149	49.3
1984	Phil Gramm (R)	3,111,348	58.5
	Lloyd Doggett (D)	2,202,557	41.4
1990	Phil Gramm (R)	2,302,357	60.2
	Hugh Parmer (D)	1,429,986	37.4
1996	Phil Gramm (R)	3,027,680	54.8
	Victor M. Morales (D)	2,428,776	43.9
2002	John Cornyn (R)	2,496,243	55.3
	Ron Kirk (D)	1,955,758	43.3
2008	John Cornyn (R)	4,337,469	54.8
	Richard J. Noriega (D)	3,389,365	42.8

## Texas

1. Under Texas law passed after the 1957 special election, candidates in special elections for the Senate would all run together in a primary with party affiliation. If none received a majority of the vote in the first primary, a runoff would be held between the top two contenders.

## UTAH

	Candidates	Votes	%
	<b>Class 1</b>		
1916	William H. King (D)	81,057	56.9
	George Sutherland (R)	56,862	39.9
1922	William H. King (D)	58,749	48.6
	Ernest Bamberger (R)	58,188	48.2
1928	William H. King (D)	97,436	55.5
	Ernest Bamberger (R)	77,073	43.9
1934	William H. King (D)	95,931	53.1
	Don B. Colton (R)	82,154	45.4
1940	Abe Murdock (D)	155,499	62.9
	Philo T. Farnsworth Jr. (R)	91,931	37.2
1946	Arthur V. Watkins (R)	101,142	51.2
	Abe Murdock (D)	96,257	48.8
1952	Arthur V. Watkins (R)	177,435	54.3
	Walter K. Granger (D)	149,598	45.7
1958	Frank E. Moss (D)	112,827	38.7
	Arthur V. Watkins (R)	101,471	34.8
	J. Bracken Lee (I)	77,013	26.4
1964	Frank E. Moss (D)	227,822	57.3
	Ernest L. Wilkinson (R)	169,562	42.7
1970	Frank E. Moss (D)	210,207	56.2
	Laurence J. Burton (R)	159,004	42.5
1976	Orrin G. Hatch (R)	290,221	53.7
	Moss E. Frank (D)	241,948	44.8
1982	Orrin G. Hatch (R)	309,332	58.3
	Ted Wilson (D)	219,482	41.3
1988	Orrin G. Hatch (R)	430,089	67.1
	Brian H. Moss (D)	203,364	31.7
1994	Orrin G. Hatch (R)	357,297	68.8
	Patrick A. Shea (D)	146,938	28.3



2000	Orrin G. Hatch (R)	504,803	65.6	1946	Ralph E. Flanders (R)	54,729	74.6
	Scott N. Howell (D)	242,569	31.5		Charles P. McDevitt (D)	18,594	25.4
2006	Orrin G. Hatch (R)	356,238	62.4	1952	Ralph E. Flanders (R)	111,406	72.3
	Pete Ashdown (D)	177,459	31.1		Allan R. Johnston (D)	42,630	27.7
<b>Class 3</b>				1958	Winston L. Prouty (R)	64,900	52.2
1914	Reed Smoot (R)	56,282	49.1		Frederick J. Fayette (D)	59,536	47.8
	James H. Moyle (D & PROG)	53,127	46.3	1964	Winston L. Prouty (R, I)	87,879	53.5
1920	Reed Smoot (R)	82,566	56.6		Frederick J. Fayette (D)	76,457	46.5
	Milton H. Welling (D)	56,280	38.6	1970	Winston L. Prouty (R)	91,198	58.9
1926	Reed Smoot (R)	88,101	61.5		Philip H. Hoff (D)	62,271	40.2
	Ashby Snow (D)	53,809	37.6	<b>Special Election</b>			
1932	Elbert D. Thomas (D)	116,909	56.7	1972	Robert T. Stafford (R)	45,888#	64.3
	Reed Smoot (R)	86,066	41.7		Randolph T. Major (D)	23,842#	33.4
1938	Elbert D. Thomas (D)	102,353	55.8	1976	Robert T. Stafford (R)	94,481	50.0
	Franklin S. Harris (R)	81,071	44.2		Thomas P. Salmon (D)	85,682	45.3
1944	Elbert D. Thomas (D)	148,748	59.9	1982	Robert T. Stafford (R)	84,450	50.3
	Adam S. Bennion (R)	99,532	40.1		James A. Guest (D)	79,340	47.2
1950	Wallace F. Bennett (R)	142,427	53.9	1988	James M. Jeffords (R)	163,183	67.9
	Elbert D. Thomas (D)	121,198	45.8		William Gray (D)	71,460	29.8
1956	Wallace F. Bennett (R)	178,261	54.0	1994	James M. Jeffords (R)	106,505	50.3
	Alonzo F. Hopkin (D)	152,120	46.0		Jan Backus (D)	85,868	40.6
1962	Wallace F. Bennett (R)	166,755	52.4		Gavin T. Mills (I)	12,465	5.9
	David S. King (D)	151,656	47.6	2000	James M. Jeffords (R)	189,133	65.6
1968	Wallace F. Bennett (R)	225,075	53.7		Ed Flanagan (D)	73,352	25.4
	Milton L. Weilenmann (D)	192,168	45.8	2006	Bernard Sanders (I)	171,638	65.8
1974	Jake Garn (R)	210,299	50.0		Rich Tarrant (R)	84,924	32.4
	Wayne Owens (D)	185,377	44.1	<b>Class 3</b>			
1980	Jake Garn (R)	437,675	73.6	1914	William P. Dillingham (R)	35,137	56.0
	Dan Berman (D)	151,454	25.5		Charles A. Prouty (PROG D & P)	26,776	42.7
1986	Jake Garn (R)	314,608	72.3	1920	William P. Dillingham (R)	69,650	78.0
	Craig Oliver (D)	115,523	26.6		Howard E. Shaw (D)	19,580	21.9
1992	Robert F. Bennett (R)	420,069	55.4	<b>Special Election</b>			
	Wayne Owens (D)	301,228	39.7	1923	Porter H. Dale (R)	30,582	66.2
1998	Robert F. Bennett (R)	316,652	64.0		Park H. Pollard (D)	15,621	33.8
	Scott Leckman (D)	163,172	33.0	1926	Porter H. Dale (R, P)	52,286	73.4
2004	Robert F. Bennett (R)	626,640	68.7		James E. Kennedy (D)	18,878	26.5
	R. Paul Van Dam (D)	258,955	28.4	1932	Porter H. Dale (R)	74,319	55.1
					Fred C. Martin (D)	60,453	44.9

## VERMONT

Candidates		Votes	%				
<b>Class 1</b>							
1916	Carroll S. Page (R)	47,362	74.2	1934	Ernest W. Gibson (R)	28,436#	58.2
	Oscar C. Miller (D)	14,956	23.4		Harry W. Witters (D)	20,382#	41.8
1922	Frank L. Greene (R)	45,284	67.9	1938	Ernest W. Gibson (R)	73,990	65.7
	William B. Mayo (D)	21,375	32.1		John McGrath (D)	38,673	34.3
1928	Frank L. Greene (R)	93,136	71.6	<b>Special Election</b>			
	Fred C. Martin (D)	37,030	28.5	1940	George D. Aiken (R)	87,150	61.6
<b>Special Election</b>					Herbert B. Comings (D)	54,263	38.4
1931	Warren R. Austin (R)	27,661#	64.3	1944	George D. Aiken (R)	81,094	65.8
	Stephen M. Driscoll (D)	15,360#	35.7		Harry W. Witters (D)	42,136	34.2
1934	Warren R. Austin (R)	67,146	51.0	1950	George D. Aiken (R)	69,543	78.0
	Fred C. Martin (D)	63,632	48.4		James E. Bigelow (D)	19,608	22.0
1940	Warren R. Austin (R)	93,283	66.5	1956	George D. Aiken (R)	103,101	66.4
	Ona S. Searles (D)	47,101	33.6		Bernard G. O'Shea (D)	52,184	33.6

1962	George D. Aiken (R)	81,241	66.9
	W. Robert Johnson (D)	40,134	33.1
1968	George D. Aiken (R, D)	157,154	99.9
1974	Patrick J. Leahy (D, I VT)	70,629	49.5
	Richard W. Mallary (R)	66,223	46.4
1980	Patrick J. Leahy (D)	104,176	49.8
	Stewart M. Ledbetter (R)	101,421	48.5
1986	Patrick J. Leahy (D)	124,123	63.2
	Richard A. Snelling (R)	67,798	34.5
1992	Patrick J. Leahy (D)	154,762	54.2
	James H. Douglas (R)	123,854	43.3
1998	Patrick J. Leahy (D)	154,567	72.2
	Fred H. Tuttle (R)	48,051	22.4
2004	Patrick J. Leahy (D)	216,972	70.6
	Jack McMullen (R)	75,398	24.5

## VIRGINIA

Candidates		Votes	%
<b>Class 1</b>			
1916	Claude A. Swanson (D)	133,091	99.9
1922	Claude A. Swanson (D)	116,393	71.9
	J. W. McGavock (R)	42,903	26.5
1928	Claude A. Swanson (D)	275,425	99.8
Special Election			
1933	Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	119,377	71.3
	Henry A. Wise (R)	44,648	26.7
1934	Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	109,963	76.0
	Lawrence C. Page (R)	30,289	20.9
1940	Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	274,260	93.3
1946	Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	163,960	64.9
	Lester S. Parsons (R)	77,005	30.5
1952	Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	398,677	73.4
	H. M. Vise Sr. (ID)	69,133	12.7
	Clarke T. Robb (SOCIAL D)	67,281	12.4
1958	Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	317,221	69.3
	Louise Wensel (I)	120,224	26.3
1964	Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	592,260	63.8
	Richard A. May (R)	176,624	19.0
	James W. Respass (I)	95,526	10.3
Special Election			
1966	Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D)	389,028	53.3
	Lawrence M. Traylor (R)	272,804	37.4
	John W. Carter (C)	57,692	7.9
1970	Harry F. Byrd Jr. (I)	506,623	53.5
	George C. Rawlings Jr. (D)	295,057	31.2
	Ray Garland (R)	145,031	15.3
1976	Harry F. Byrd Jr. (I)	890,778	57.2
	Elmo R. Zumwalt (D)	596,009	38.3
1982	Paul S. Tribble Jr. (R)	724,571	51.2
	Richard Davis (D)	690,839	48.8
1988	Charles S. Robb (D)	1,474,086	71.2
	Maurice A. Dawkins (R)	593,652	28.7
1994	Charles S. Robb (D)	938,376	45.6
	Oliver L. North (R)	882,213	42.9
	J. Marshall Coleman (I)	235,324	11.4

2000	George F. Allen (R)	1,420,460	52.3
	Charles S. Robb (D)	1,296,093	47.7
2006	James Webb (D)	1,175,606	49.6
	George F. Allen (R)	1,166,277	49.2

### Class 2

1918	Thomas S. Martin (D)	40,403	99.7
Special Election			
1920	Carter Glass (D)	184,646#	91.3
	J. R. Pollard (R)	17,576#	8.7
1924	Carter Glass (D)	151,498	73.1
	Carroll Livingston Ricker (SOC)	50,092	24.2
1930	Carter Glass (D)	112,002	76.7
	J. Cloyd Byars (I)	26,091	17.9
	Joe C. Morgan (SOC)	7,954	5.4
1936	Carter Glass (D)	244,518	91.7
1942	Carter Glass (D)	79,421	91.1
	Lawrence S. Wilkes (SOC)	5,690	6.5

### Special Election

1946	A. Willis Robertson (D)	169,680	68.2
	Robert H. Woods (R)	72,253	29.0
1948	A. Willis Robertson (D)	253,865	65.6
	Robert H. Woods (R)	119,366	30.8
1954	A. Willis Robertson (D)	244,844	79.9
	Charles William Lewis Jr. (ID)	32,681	10.7
	Clarke T. Robb (SOCIAL D)	28,922	9.4
1960	A. Willis Robertson (D)	506,169	81.3
	Stuart D. Baker (ID)	88,718	14.2
1966	William B. Spong Jr. (D)	429,855	58.6
	James P. Ould Jr. (R)	245,681	33.5
	F. Lee Hawthorne (C)	58,251	7.9
1972	William Lloyd Scott (R)	718,337	51.5
	William B. Spong Jr. (D)	643,963	46.1
1978	John W. Warner (R)	613,232	50.2
	Andrew P. Miller (D)	608,511	49.8
1984	John W. Warner (R)	1,406,194	70.0
	Edythe C. Harrison (D)	601,142	29.9
1990	John W. Warner (R)	876,782	80.9
	Nancy B. Spannaus (I)	196,755	18.2
1996	John W. Warner (R)	1,235,744	52.5
	Mark Warner (D)	1,115,982	47.4
2002	John W. Warner (R)	1,229,894	82.6
	Nancy B. Spannaus (I)	145,102	9.7
	Jacob G. Hornberger (I)	106,055	7.1
2008	Mark Warner (D)	2,369,327	65.0
	James S. Gilmore III (R)	1,228,830	33.7

## WASHINGTON

Candidates		Votes	%
<b>Class 1</b>			
1916	Miles Poindexter (R)	202,287	55.4
	George Turner (D)	135,339	37.1
	Bruce Rogers (SOC)	21,709	5.9

1922	Clarence C. Dill (D)	130,375	44.2	1968	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	796,183	64.4
	Miles Poindexter (R)	126,556	43.0		Jack Metcalf (R)	435,894	35.3
	James A. Duncan (F-LAB)	35,352	12.0	1974	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	611,811	60.7
1928	Clarence C. Dill (D)	261,524	53.4		Jack Metcalf (R)	363,626	36.1
	Kenneth Mackintosh (R)	227,415	46.5	1980	Slade Gorton (R)	936,317	54.2
1934	Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D)	302,606	60.9		Warren G. Magnuson (D)	792,052	45.8
	Reno Odlin (R)	168,994	34.0	1986	Brock Adams (D)	677,471	50.6
1940	Mon C. Wallgren (D)	404,718	54.2		Slade Gorton (R)	650,931	48.7
	Stephen F. Chadwick (R)	342,589	45.8	1992	Patty Murray (D)	1,197,973	54.0
1946	Harry P. Cain (R)	358,847	54.3		Rod Chandler (R)	1,020,829	46.0
	Hugh B. Mitchell (D)	298,683	45.2	1998	Patty Murray (D)	1,103,184	58.6
1952	Henry M. Jackson (D)	595,288	56.2		Linda Smith (R)	785,377	41.6
	Harry P. Cain (R)	460,884	43.5	2004	Patty Murray (D)	1,549,708	55.0
1958	Henry M. Jackson (D)	597,040	67.3		George Nethercutt (R)	1,204,584	42.7
	William B. Bantz (R)	278,271	31.4	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
1964	Henry M. Jackson (D)	875,950	72.2				
	Lloyd J. Andrews (R)	337,138	27.8				
1970	Henry M. Jackson (D)	879,385	82.4				
	Charles W. Elicker (R)	170,790	16.0				
1976	Henry M. Jackson (D)	1,071,219	71.8				
	George M. Brown (R)	361,546	24.2				
1982	Henry M. Jackson (D)	943,655	69.0	1916	Howard Sutherland (R)	144,243	50.1
	Doug Jewett (R)	332,273	24.3		William E. Chilton (D)	138,585	48.2
	King Lysen (I)	72,297	5.3	1922	Matthew M. Neely (D)	198,853	51.2
<b>Special Election</b>					Howard Sutherland (R)	185,046	47.6
1983	Daniel J. Evans (R)	617,699	55.4	1928	Henry D. Hatfield (R)	327,266	50.7
	Mike Lowry (D)	496,393	44.6		Matthew M. Neely (D)	317,620	49.2
1988	Slade Gorton (R)	944,359	51.1	1934	Rush D. Holt (D)	349,882	55.1
	Mike Lowry (D)	904,183	48.9		Henry D. Hatfield (R)	281,756	44.4
1994	Slade Gorton (R)	947,821	55.7	1940	Harley M. Kilgore (D)	492,413	56.3
	Ron Sims (D)	752,352	44.3		Thomas Sweeney (R)	381,806	43.7
2000	Maria Cantwell (D)	1,199,437	48.7	1946	Harley M. Kilgore (D)	273,151	50.3
	Slade Gorton (R)	1,197,208	48.6		Thomas Sweeney (R)	269,617	49.7
2006	Maria Cantwell (D)	1,184,659	56.9	1952	Harley M. Kilgore (D)	470,019	53.6
	Mike McGavick (R)	832,106	39.9		Chapman Revercomb (R)	406,554	46.4
<b>Class 3</b>				<b>Special Election</b>			
1914	Wesley L. Jones (R)	130,479	37.8	1956	Chapman Revercomb (R)	432,123	53.7
	W. W. Black (D)	91,733	26.6		William C. Marland (D)	373,051	46.3
	Ole Hanson (PROG)	83,282	24.1	1958	Robert C. Byrd (D)	381,745	59.2
	Adam H. Barth (SOC)	30,234	8.8		Chapman Revercomb (R)	263,172	40.8
1920	Wesley L. Jones (R)	217,069	56.4	1964	Robert C. Byrd (D)	515,015	67.7
	C. L. France (F-LAB)	99,309	25.8		Cooper P. Benedict (R)	246,072	32.3
	George F. Cotterill (D)	68,488	17.8	1970	Robert C. Byrd (D)	345,965	77.6
1926	Wesley L. Jones (R)	164,130	51.3		Elmer H. Dodson (R)	99,658	22.4
	A. Scott Bullitt (D)	148,792	46.5	1976	Robert C. Byrd (D)	566,423	99.9
1932	Homer T. Bone (D)	365,949	60.6		Robert C. Byrd (D)	387,170	68.5
	Wesley L. Jones (R)	197,450	32.7	1982	Cleve K. Benedict (R)	173,910	30.8
1938	Homer T. Bone (D)	371,535	62.6		Robert C. Byrd (D)	410,983	64.8
	Ewing D. Colvin (R)	220,204	37.1	1988	M. Jay Wolfe (R)	223,564	35.2
1944	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	452,013	55.1	1994	Robert C. Byrd (D)	290,495	69.0
	Harry P. Cain (R)	364,356	44.4		Stan Klos (R)	130,441	31.0
1950	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	397,719	53.4	2000	Robert C. Byrd (D)	469,215	77.8
	Walter Williams (R)	342,464	46.0		David T. Gallaher (R)	121,635	20.2
1956	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	685,565	61.1	2006	Robert C. Byrd (D)	296,276	64.4
	Arthur B. Langlie (R)	436,652	38.9		John R. Raese (R)	155,043	33.7
1962	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	491,365	52.1	<b>Class 2</b>			
	Richard G. Christensen (R)	446,204	47.3	1918	David Elkins (R)	115,216	53.5
					Clarence W. Watson (D)	97,715	45.4

1924	Guy D. Goff (R)	290,004	50.9
	William E. Chilton (D)	271,809	47.7
1930	Matthew M. Neely (D)	342,467	61.9
	James Ellwood Jones (R)	209,427	37.9
1936	Matthew M. Neely (D)	488,620	59.1
	Hugh Ike Shott (R)	338,363	40.9
1942	Chapman Revercomb (R)	256,816	55.4
	Matthew M. Neely (D)	207,045	44.6

## Special Election

1942	Hugh Ike Shott (R)	227,469	52.3
	Joseph Rosier (D)	207,678	47.7
1948	Matthew M. Neely (D)	435,354	57.0
	Chapman Revercomb (R)	328,534	43.0
1954	Matthew M. Neely (D)	325,263	54.8
	Thomas Sweeney (R)	268,066	45.2

## Special Election

1958	Jennings Randolph (D)	374,167	59.3
	John D. Hoblitzell Jr. (R)	256,510	40.7
1960	Jennings Randolph (D)	458,355	55.3
	Cecil H. Underwood (R)	369,935	44.7
1966	Jennings Randolph (D)	292,325	59.5
	Francis J. Love (R)	198,891	40.5
1972	Jennings Randolph (D)	486,310	66.5
	Louise Leonard (R)	245,531	33.6
1978	Jennings Randolph (D)	249,034	50.5
	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	244,317	49.5
1984	John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	374,233	51.8
	John R. Raese (R)	344,680	47.7
1990	John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	276,234	68.3
	John Yoder (R)	128,071	31.7
1996	John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	456,526	76.6
	Betty A. Burks (R)	139,088	23.4
2002	John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	275,281	63.1
	Jay Wolfe (R)	160,902	36.9
2008	John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	447,985	63.7
	Jay Wolfe (R)	255,074	36.3

## WISCONSIN

Candidates	Votes	%
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## Class 1

1916	Robert M. La Follette Sr. (R)	251,303	60.5
	William F. Wolfe (D)	135,144	32.5
	Richard Elsner (SOCIAL D)	28,908	7.0
1922	Robert M. La Follette Sr. (R)	379,494	80.6
	Jessie Jack Hooper (ID)	78,029	16.6

## Special Election

1925	Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R)	237,719	67.5
	Edward F. Dithmar (IR)	91,318	25.9
1928	Robert M. La Follette Jr. (R)	635,376	85.6
	William H. Markham (IR)	81,302	11.0
1934	Robert M. La Follette Jr. (PROG)	440,513	47.8
	John M. Callahan (D)	223,438	24.2
	John B. Chapple (R)	210,569	22.8

1940	Robert M. La Follette Jr. (PROG)	605,609	45.3
	Fred H. Clausen (R)	553,692	41.4
	James E. Finnegan (D)	176,688	13.2
1946	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	620,430	61.3
	Howard J. McMurray (D)	378,772	37.4
1952	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	870,444	54.2
	Thomas E. Fairchild (D)	731,402	45.6

## Special Election

1957	William Proxmire (D)	435,985	56.4
	Walter J. Kohler Jr. (R)	312,931	40.5
1958	William Proxmire (D)	682,440	57.1
	Roland J. Steinle (R)	510,398	42.7
1964	William Proxmire (D)	892,013	53.3
	Wilbur N. Renk (R)	780,116	46.6
1970	William Proxmire (D)	948,445	70.8
	John E. Erickson (R)	381,297	28.5
1976	William Proxmire (D)	1,396,970	72.2
	Stanley York (R)	521,902	27.0
1982	William Proxmire (D)	983,311	63.6
	Scott McCallum (R)	527,355	34.1
1988	Herb Kohl (D)	1,128,625	52.1
	Susan Engeleiter (R)	1,030,440	47.5
1994	Herb Kohl (D)	912,662	58.3
	Robert T. Welch (R)	636,989	40.7
2000	Herb Kohl (D)	1,563,238	61.5
	John Gillespie (R)	940,744	37.0
2006	Herb Kohl (D)	1,439,214	67.3
	Robert Gerald Lorge (R)	630,299	29.5

## Class 3

1914	Paul O. Husting (D)	134,925	43.8
	Francis E. McGovern (R)	133,969	43.5
	Emil Seidel (SOCIAL D)	29,774	9.7

## Special Election

1918	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	163,980#	38.7
	John Davies (D)	148,714#	35.1
	Victor L. Berger (SOC)	110,487#	26.1

1920	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	281,576	41.6
	James Thompson (I)	235,029	34.7
	Paul S. Reinsch (D)	89,265	13.2
	Frank J. Weber (SOC)	66,172	9.8
1926	John J. Blaine (R)	300,759	55.0
	Charles D. Rosa (I-PROG-R)	111,122	20.3
	Thomas M. Kearney (D)	66,672	12.2
	Leo Krzycki (SOC)	31,317	5.7
1932	F. Ryan Duffy (D)	610,236	57.0
	John B. Chapple (R)	387,668	36.2
	Emil Seidel (SOC)	65,807	6.1
1938	Alexander Wiley (R)	446,770	47.7
	Herman L. Ekern (PROG)	249,209	26.6
	F. Ryan Duffy (D)	231,976	24.7
1944	Alexander Wiley (R)	634,513	50.5
	Howard J. McMurray (D)	537,144	42.8
	Harry Sauthoff (PROG)	73,089	5.8
1950	Alexander Wiley (R)	595,283	53.3
	Thomas E. Fairchild (D)	515,539	46.2

1956	Alexander Wiley (R)	892,473	58.6	2000	Craig Thomas (R)	157,622	73.8
	Henry W. Maier (D)	627,903	41.2		Mel Logan (D)	47,087	22.0
1962	Gaylord Nelson (D)	662,342	52.6	2006	Craig Thomas (R)	135,174	70.0
	Alexander Wiley (R)	594,846	47.2		Dale Groutage (D)	57,671	29.9
1968	Gaylord Nelson (D)	1,020,931	61.7	Special Election			
	Jerris Leonard (R)	633,910	38.3				
1974	Gaylord Nelson (D)	740,700	61.8	2008	John Barrasso (D)	183,063	73.4
	Thomas E. Petri (R)	429,327	35.8		Nick Carter (R)	66,202	26.5
1980	Bob Kasten (R)	1,106,311	50.2				
	Gaylord Nelson (D)	1,065,487	48.3				
1986	Bob Kasten (R)	754,573	50.9	Class 2			
	Ed Garvey (D)	702,963	47.4	1918	Francis E. Warren (R)	23,975	57.8
1992	Russell D. Feingold (D)	1,290,662	52.6		John E. Osborne (D)	17,528	42.2
	Bob Kasten (R)	1,129,599	46.0	1924	Francis E. Warren (R)	41,293	55.2
1998	Russell D. Feingold (D)	890,059	50.5		Robert R. Rose (D)	33,536	44.8
	Mark W. Neumann (R)	852,272	48.4	1930	Robert D. Carey (R)	43,626	59.1
2004	Russell D. Feingold (D)	1,632,697	55.4		Harry H. Schwartz (D)	30,259	41.0
	Tim Michels (R)	1,301,183	44.1	Special Election			

## WYOMING

Candidates		Votes	%				
Class 1							
1916	John B. Kendrick (D)	26,324	51.5	1936	Harry H. Schwartz (D)	53,919	53.8
	Clarence D. Clark (R)	23,258	45.5		Robert D. Carey (R)	45,483	45.4
1922	John B. Kendrick (D)	35,734	57.3	1942	Edward V. Robertson (R)	41,486	54.6
	F.W. Mondell (R)	26,627	42.7		Harry H. Schwartz (D)	34,503	45.4
1928	John B. Kendrick (D)	43,032	53.5	1948	Lester C. Hunt (D)	57,953	57.1
	Charles E. Winter (R)	37,076	46.1		Edward V. Robertson (R)	43,527	42.9
1934	Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	53,806	56.6	1954	Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	57,845	51.5
	Vincent Carter (R)	40,819	43.0		William Henry Harrison (R)	54,407	48.5
Special Election				Special Election			
1934	Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	53,859	56.9	1954	Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	57,163	51.6
	Vincent Carter (R)	40,825	43.1		William Henry Harrison (R)	53,705	48.4
1940	Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	65,022	58.7	1960	Keith Thomson (R)	78,103*	56.4
	Milward L. Simpson (R)	45,682	41.3		Raymond B. Whitaker (D)	60,447	43.6
1946	Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	45,843	56.2	Special Election			
	Harry B. Henderson (R)	35,714	43.8	1962	Milward L. Simpson (R)	69,043	57.8
1952	Frank A. Barrett (R)	67,176	51.6		J.J. Hickey (D)	50,329	42.2
	Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)	62,921	48.4	1966	Clifford P. Hansen (R)	63,548	51.8
1958	Gale McGee (D)	58,035	50.8		Teno Roncalio (D)	59,141	48.2
	Frank A. Barrett (R)	56,122	49.2	1972	Clifford P. Hansen (R)	101,314	71.3
1964	Gale McGee (D)	76,485	54.0		Mike Vinich (D)	40,753	28.7
	John S. Wold (R)	65,185	46.0	1978	Alan K. Simpson (R)	82,908	62.2
1970	Gale McGee (D)	67,207	55.8		Raymond B. Whitaker (D)	50,456	37.8
	John S. Wold (R)	53,279	44.2	1984	Alan K. Simpson (R)	146,373	78.3
1976	Malcolm Wallop (R)	84,810	54.6		Victor A. Ryan (D)	40,525	21.7
	Gale McGee (D)	70,558	45.4	1990	Alan K. Simpson (R)	100,784	63.9
1982	Malcolm Wallop (R)	94,725	56.7		Kathy Helling (D)	56,848	36.1
	Rodger McDaniel (D)	72,466	43.3	1996	Michael B. Enzi (R)	114,116	54.1
1988	Malcolm Wallop (R)	91,143	50.4		Kathy Karpan (D)	89,103	42.2
	John Vinich (D)	89,821	49.6	2002	Michael B. Enzi (R)	133,710	73.0
1994	Craig Thomas (R)	118,754	58.9		Joyce Jansa Corcoran (D)	49,570	27.0
	Mike Sullivan (D)	79,287	39.3	2008	Michael B. Enzi (R)	189,046	75.6
					Chris Rothfuss (D)	60,631	24.3





## SENATE RETURNS: OTHER SOURCES

In the preceding pages of Senate popular election returns (1434–1471) the symbol # is used to denote 1913–1975 returns taken from a source other than the election data provided by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). This page lists the source for each of those returns.

The most frequently used alternative source was *Statistics of the Congressional Elections of \_\_\_\_*, published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives for every general election year since 1920.

### Alabama

1938: *Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 8, 1938*.

### Arkansas

1924: *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 4, 1924*.

1914/1916 *World Almanac*, published by the *New York World* newspaper.

1932 special election: Alexander Heard and Donald S. Strong, *Southern Primaries and Elections, 1920–1949*, p. 31.

### Colorado

1944: *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 7, 1944*.

### Connecticut

1924 special election: *Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 4, 1924*.

### Georgia

1924: *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 4, 1924*.

### Kentucky

1950 special election: *Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 7, 1950*.

### Louisiana

1936 special election: Louisiana secretary of state.

1920: *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 2, 1920*.

### Maine

1952: *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 4, 1952*.

### Maryland

1913 special election: Maryland secretary of state.

1940: *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 5, 1940*.

1946: *Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 5, 1946*.

### Minnesota

1923 special election: 1924 *World Almanac*, published by the *New York World* newspaper.

### North Carolina

1948 special election: *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 2, 1948*.

### Ohio

1930 special election: *Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 4, 1930*.

### Pennsylvania

1922 special election: *Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 7, 1922*.

### Texas

1961 special primary: Richard M. Scammon, ed., *America Votes 5* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1964), p. 401.

### Vermont

1931 special election: Vermont secretary of state.

1972 special election: Richard M. Scammon, ed., *America Votes 10* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1973), p. 372.

1934 special election: Vermont secretary of state.

### Virginia

1920 special election: *Statistics of the Congressional and Presidential Election of Nov. 2, 1920*.

### Wisconsin

1918 special election: Seward W. Livermore, *Politics Is Adjourned: Woodrow Wilson and the War Congress* (Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan University Press, 1966), p. 271.

### Wyoming

1930 special election: *Statistics of the Congressional Election of Nov. 4, 1930*.

# Senate Primary Election Returns, 1920–2008

**S**ENATORIAL PRIMARY RETURNS for all fifty states are presented in this chapter. For all nonsouthern states, primary returns go back to 1956; for eleven southern states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia), primary returns go back to 1920 where available. The vast majority of southern primaries during the period of 1920 to 1973 were held to nominate candidates of the dominant Democratic Party. In most cases, the winner of the Democratic primary went into the general election facing no Republican opponent and almost certain of victory.

The major source for primary election returns for all nonsouthern states from 1956 to 2008 is the *America Votes* series, created by Richard M. Scammon and Mary Scammon, at the Elections Research Center in Washington, D.C., and published biennially by CQ Press. The first volume was published in 1956. In later years Scammon, who died in 2001, was assisted by Alice V. McGillivray, who became the principal editor of the volume until her death in 1995. Since 1996 the series has been compiled under the direction of Rhodes Cook. Other sources include returns obtained by the political staff of Congressional Quarterly after each federal election from the state secretaries of state. In cases of discrepancies, CQ Press has accepted the *America Votes* figure. The first year for which *America Votes* reported primary returns, 1956, was chosen as the starting point for most states because senatorial primary votes for earlier years are not readily available.

For the eleven southern states the primary election returns presented for the years 1920 through 1973 were obtained, except where indicted by a footnote, from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. Major sources for returns since 1973 were the *America Votes* series and state secretaries of state.

## Compilation of ICPSR Data File

Statewide candidate totals for southern primary elections for senator were prepared by the ICPSR staff from several sources. Election returns for the years prior to 1949 were

obtained from *Southern Primaries and Elections* (University: University of Alabama Press, 1950), edited by Alexander Heard and Donald S. Strong. It should be noted that, although they transcribed their data from official returns, professors Heard and Strong found that many of the returns contained errors and discrepancies between the sum of county totals and the state total, or returns published as final in newspapers and secretary of state reports. No attempt was made by Heard and Strong to correct these discrepancies because the source of the error could not be determined.

For the period from 1949 to 1972, candidate totals were acquired from two sources. The first was a collection of southern primary electoral statistics prepared from official returns by Hugh Davis Graham, chairman, division of social sciences, University of Maryland (Baltimore County), and Numan V. Bartley, department of history, University of Georgia (Athens). In addition, reference was made to official returns supplied to ICPSR by the various secretaries of state in conjunction with the ICPSR effort to maintain its continuing collection of election materials. The returns obtained from Bartley and Graham, and the secretary of state offices, were compared with published reports of the election outcomes (notably state manuals and the *America Votes* series) to verify the completeness and accuracy of the returns.

## Presentation of Returns

The returns for Senate primaries are arranged alphabetically by state and in chronological order by class of senator within each state listing. (See “Senate’s Three Classes,” p. 1393.) Candidates are listed in descending order, with the candidate receiving the greatest number of popular votes listed first. Percentage of the total vote is listed for each candidate who received *at least 5 percent* of the total vote cast.

Primaries for special elections to fill vacancies and runoff primaries are designated in the returns. For southern states prior to 1974, Republican primary results have been included, whenever available.

## Names, Vote Totals, and Percentages

The names of senatorial primary candidates are listed as they appeared in the source materials. In a few cases, first

names are not known. In some cases the full names of candidates (instead of shortened forms) have been used for consistency across elections.

For pre-1976 primary elections included in this section, the ICPSR computed statewide vote totals for each candidate. (See box, *ICPSR Historical Election Returns File*, p. xviii, Vol. I.) Percentages of the total vote were calculated on the basis of each candidate's proportion of the *total number of votes cast* for all candidates within each party's primary, including candidates receiving less than 5 percent of the vote who are not listed in the tables. Percentages have been calculated to two decimal places and rounded to one place. Due to rounding and the scattered votes of minor candidates, percentages in individual primary races may not add up to 100.

If no vote is shown for a candidate but the percentage of total vote is listed as 100 percent, in most cases the candidates in question ran unopposed and state election officials either did not bother to put the candidate's name on the

ballot or simply did not make an effort to record the total number of votes.

When Senate primary elections were held under a preferential voting system and the use of second choice votes was required to determine a winner, the symbol ✓ appears next to the winner's name. (See "*Preferential Primaries*," p. 249, Vol. I.)

There were a number of unusual cases in the history of southern Senate primaries in which the nominee of one or both major parties was chosen by a party committee rather than in a primary. In these cases, the names of the nominees will appear in the primary returns along with a footnote indicating the particular circumstances. Where no primary is indicated for a year in which a state elected a senator, it generally means that party conventions chose the nominees. Notes at the end of a state's listing explain other unusual circumstances.

A Senate Primary Candidates Index is located on pages I-169 to I-192.

## Senate Primary Election Returns, 1920–2008

### ALABAMA

ALABAMA				1946	Democratic Special Primary		
Candidates		Votes	%		John Sparkman (D)	85,049	50.1
Class 2					James A. Simpson (D)	46,762	27.6
					Frank W. Boykin (D)	35,982	21.2
1920	Democratic Special Primary			1948	Democratic Primary		
	J.Thomas Heflin (D)	49,554✓	37.9		John Sparkman (D)	235,464	75.7
	White (D)	34,854	26.6		Philip J. Hamm (D)	61,308	19.7
	O’Neal (D)	33,174	25.4		Democratic Primary		
	Rushton (D)	13,232	10.1		John Sparkman (D)	323,877	58.3
	Democratic Second Choice				Laurie C. Battle (D)	208,166	37.4
	White (D)	12,699	36.5		Democratic Primary		
	J.Thomas Heflin (D)	11,062	31.8		John Sparkman (D)	335,722	83.1
	Rushton (D)	7,316	21.0		John G. Crommelin Jr. (D)	51,571	12.8
	O’Neal (D)	3,691	10.6				
1924	Democratic Primary			1966	Democratic Primary		
	J.Thomas Heflin (D)		100.0		John Sparkman (D)	378,295	57.0
					Frank E. Dixon (D)	133,139	20.1
1930	Democratic Primary			1972	Republican Primary		
	John H. Bankhead II (D)	102,462	63.9		John G. Crommelin Jr. (D)	114,622	17.3
	Fred I. Thompson (D)	57,809	36.1		Mrs. Frank Ross Stewart (D)	37,889	5.7
1936	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	John H. Bankhead II (D)	178,500	81.1		Winton M. “Red” Blount (R)	27,736	54.2
	H. L. Anderson (D)	41,673	18.9		James D. Martin (R)	16,800	32.8
					Bert Nettles (R)	5,765	11.3
1942	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	John H. Bankhead II (D)		100.0		John Sparkman (D)	331,818	50.3
					Melba T. Allen (D)	194,690	29.5
					Lambert C. Mims (D)	87,461	13.3

1978	Republican Primary			2008	Republican Primary			
	James D. Martin (R) <sup>1</sup>		100.0		Jeff Sessions (R)	199,690	92.3	
	Democratic Primary				Earl Mack Gavin (R)	16,718	7.7	
	Howell Heflin (D)	369,270	43.3		Democratic Primary			
	Walter Flowers (D)	236,894	27.8		Vivian Davis Figures (D)	112,074	63.7	
	John Baker (D)	191,110	22.4		Johnny Swanson III (D)	38,757	22.0	
	Democratic Runoff				Mark Townsend (D)	25,058	14.2	
	Howell Heflin (D)	556,685	64.9		Class 3			
	Walter Flowers (D)	300,654	35.1		Democratic Primary			
	1984	Republican Primary			1920	Democratic Primary		
Albert Lee Smith Jr. (R)		27,304	61.8	Oscar W. Underwood (D)		66,916	50.3	
Doug Carter (R)		8,067	18.3	Musgrove (D)		56,257	42.3	
Joseph Keith (R)		5,171	11.7	Weakley (D)		9,766	7.4	
Clint Wilkes (R)		3,644	8.2	Democratic Second Choice				
Democratic Primary			Weakley (D)	21,199		74.4		
Howell Heflin (D)		399,817	83.2	Musgrove (D)		5,172	18.2	
Charles Wayne Borden (D)		47,462	9.9	Oscar W. Underwood (D)		2,129	7.5	
Mrs. Frank Ross Stewart (D)		33,114	6.9	Democratic Primary				
1990		Republican Primary				1926	Democratic Primary	
	Bill Cabaniss (R)		100.0	Hugo L. Black (D)	71,916✓		33.4	
	Democratic Primary			John H. Bankhead II (D)	49,841		23.1	
	Howell Heflin (D)	540,876	81.4	Mayfield (D)	34,326		15.9	
	Mrs. Frank Ross Stewart (D)	123,508	18.6	Musgrove (D)	30,454		14.1	
				Thomas E. Kilby (D)	29,123		13.5	
1996	Republican Primary			1932	Democratic Second Choice			
	Jeff Sessions (R)	82,373	37.8		Mayfield (D)		16,668	24.9
	Sid McDonald (R)	47,320	21.7		John H. Bankhead II (D)		14,024	21.0
	Charles Woods (R)	24,409	11.2		Hugo L. Black (D)		12,961	19.4
	Frank McRight (R)	21,964	10.1		Musgrove (D)	12,598	18.9	
	Walter D. Clark (R)	18,745	8.6		Thomas E. Kilby (D)	10,587	15.8	
	Jimmy Blake (R)	15,385	7.1		Democratic Primary			
	Republican Runoff				Hugo L. Black (D)	92,930	49.7	
	Jeff Sessions (R)	81,622	59.3		Thomas E. Kilby (D)	57,875	30.9	
	Sid McDonald (R)	56,131	40.7		John Morgan Burns (D)	15,528	8.3	
	Democratic Primary			Charles C. McCall (D)	11,376	6.1		
	Roger Bedford (D)	141,360	44.8	Henry L. Anderson (D)	9,467	5.1		
	Glen Browder (D)	91,203	28.9	Democratic Runoff				
	Natalie Davis (D)	71,588	22.7	Hugo L. Black (D)	103,453	58.3		
	Democratic Runoff			Thomas E. Kilby (D)	74,039	41.7		
	2002	Roger Bedford (D)	141,747	61.6	1938	Democratic Special Primary		
Glen Browder (D)		88,415	38.4	Lister Hill (D)		90,601	61.8	
Republican Primary			1938	J. Thomas Heflin (D)	50,189	34.3		
Jeff Sessions (R)				100.0	Democratic Primary			
Democratic Primary			Lister Hill (D)		100.0			
Susan Parker (D)		190,978	48.0	1944	Democratic Primary			
Julian McPhillips (D)		170,222	42.8		Lister Hill (D)	126,372	55.5	
Wayne Sowell (D)		36,719	9.2	James A. Simpson (D)	101,176	44.5		
Democratic Runoff			1950	Democratic Primary				
Susan Parker (D)		176,582		65.1	Lister Hill (D)	✓		
Julian McPhillips (D)	94,614	34.9						

<b>1956</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lister Hill (D)	247,519	68.2		Richard Sellers (R)		100.0
	John G. Crommelin Jr. (D)	115,440	31.8				
<b>1962</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Lister Hill (D)	363,613	73.7		Richard C. Shelby (D)	304,957	61.5
	Donald G. Hallmark (D)	72,855	14.8		Chris McNair (D)	136,836	27.6
	John G. Crommelin Jr. (D)	56,822	11.5		Bob Miller (D)	28,432	5.7
					Mrs. Frank Ross Stewart (D)	25,956	5.2
<b>1968</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1998</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James B. Allen (D)	224,483	41.9		Richard C. Shelby (R)		100.0
	Armistead I. Selden (D)	190,283	35.5				
	Bob Smith (D)	72,928	13.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	James E. Folsom (D)	32,004	6.0		Clayton Suddith (D)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			<b>2004</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James B. Allen (D)	196,511	50.5		Richard C. Shelby (R)	Unopposed	
	Armistead I. Selden (D)	192,448	49.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>1974</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Wayne Sowell (D)	Unopposed	
	James B. Allen (D)	572,584	82.8				
	John Taylor (D)	118,848	17.2				
<b>1978<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>			<b>Alabama</b>			
	George Nichols (R) <sup>3</sup>	15,637	72.5		1. Martin withdrew after the primary to run for the short-term Senate seat. He was not replaced.		
	Elvin McCary (R)	5,941	27.5		2. A special election was held in 1978 to fill the remaining two years of the term of Sen. James B. Allen (D), who died June 1, 1978.		
					3. Nichols withdrew after the primary and James D. Martin was substituted by the state committee.		
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>						
	Maryon Pittman Allen (D)	334,758	44.6				
	Donald W. Stewart (D)	259,795	34.6				
	Ted Taylor (D)	70,894	9.4				
	Dan Wiley (D)	66,689	8.9				
	<b>Democratic Special Runoff</b>						
	Donald W. Stewart (D)	502,346	57.2				
	Maryon Pittman Allen (D)	375,894	42.8				
<b>1980</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1958<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jeremiah Denton (R)	73,708	63.8		R. E. Robertson (R)		100.0
	Armistead Selden (R)	41,825	36.2				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Donald W. Stewart (D)	222,540	48.6		E. L. Bartlett (D)		100.0
	Jim Folsom Jr. (D)	163,196	35.7				
	Finis St. John (D)	51,260	11.2	<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Lee L. McKinley (R)	8,867	68.2
	Jim Folsom Jr. (D)	204,486	50.6		Lawrence M. Brayton (R)	4,131	31.8
	Donald W. Stewart (D)	199,428	49.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>1986</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				E. L. Bartlett (D)		100.0
	Jeremiah Denton (R)	29,805	88.5				
	Richard W. Vickers (R)	3,854	11.5	<b>1966</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Lee L. McKinley (R)	9,310	55.8
	Richard C. Shelby (D)	420,155	51.3		Lawrence M. Brayton (R)	5,492	32.9
	James B. Allen Jr. (D)	284,206	34.7		Maxine B. Whaley (R)	1,866	11.2
	Ted McLaughlin (D)	70,784	8.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					E. L. Bartlett (D)	27,994	87.2
					T. J. Bichsel (D)	1,864	5.8
				<b>1970<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
					Ted Stevens (R)	39,062	96.7

ALASKA<sup>1</sup>

Candidates	Votes	%
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## Class 2

<b>1958<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	R. E. Robertson (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	E. L. Bartlett (D)		100.0
<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lee L. McKinley (R)	8,867	68.2
	Lawrence M. Brayton (R)	4,131	31.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	E. L. Bartlett (D)		100.0
<b>1966</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lee L. McKinley (R)	9,310	55.8
	Lawrence M. Brayton (R)	5,492	32.9
	Maxine B. Whaley (R)	1,866	11.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	E. L. Bartlett (D)	27,994	87.2
	T. J. Bichsel (D)	1,864	5.8
<b>1970<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
	Ted Stevens (R)	39,062	96.7



<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>			<b>Green Primary</b>		
	Wendell P. Kay (R)	16,729 56.8		Jim Sykes (GREEN)	1,182 76.7
	Joe Josephson (R)	12,730 43.2		Thomas M. Higgins (GREEN)	360 23.4
<b>1972</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>Alaskan Independence Primary</b>	
	Ted Stevens (R)	100.0		Jim Dore (AKI)	2,665 100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>Libertarian Primary</b>	
	Gene Guess (D)	100.0		Leonard J. "Len" Karpinski	558 100.0
<b>1978</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		<b>2008</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Ted Stevens (R)	100.0		Ted Stevens (R)	66,900 63.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			David W. Cuddy (R)	28,364 26.9
	Donald W. Hobbs (D)	10,589 55.0		Vic Vickers (R)	6,102 5.8
	Joseph A. Sonneman (D)	8,662 45.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
<b>1984</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Mark Begich (D)	63,747 84.1
	Ted Stevens (R)	65,552 100.0		Ray Metcalfe (D)	5,480 7.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Bob Bird (D)	4,216 5.6
	John E. Havelock (D)	19,074 65.5	<b>1958<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Class 3</b>	
	Dave Carlson (D)	4,620 15.9		<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Michael Beasley (D)	2,443 8.4		Mike Stepovich (R)	100.0
	Joe Tracanna (D)	1,661 5.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
<b>1990</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Ernest Gruening (D)	100.0
	Ted Stevens (R)	81,968 70.2	<b>1962</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Robert M. Bird (R)	34,824 29.8		Ted Stevens (R)	11,000 72.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Frank Cook (R)	4,175 27.5
	Michael Beasley (D)	12,371 57.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Tom Taggart (D)	9,329 43.0		Ernest Gruening (D)	18,525 86.3
<b>1996</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			R. L. Veach (D)	2,946 13.7
	Ted Stevens (R)	71,043 67.7	<b>1968</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Dave W. Cuddy (R)	32,994 31.5		Elmer Rasmuson (R)	10,320 53.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Ted Stevens (R)	9,111 46.9
	Theresa Obermeyer (D)	4,072 33.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Joseph A. Sonneman (D)	2,643 21.9		Mike Gravel (D)	17,971 52.9
	Michael Beasley (D)	1,968 16.3		Ernest Gruening (D)	16,015 47.1
	Henry J. Blake Jr. (D)	1,157 9.6	<b>1974</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Lawrence Freiburger (D)	921 7.6		C. R. Lewis (R)	21,065 52.7
	Frank Vondersaar (D)	655 5.4		Terry Miller (R)	16,336 40.8
	Robert Alan Gigler (D)	631 5.2		Red Stevens (R)	2,207 5.5
	<b>Green Primary</b>			<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Jed Whittaker (GREEN)	3,751 100.0		Mike Gravel (D)	22,834 54.3
<b>2002</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Gene Guess (D)	15,090 35.9
	Ted Stevens (R)	64,315 88.9		Richard J. Greuel (D)	3,367 8.0
	Mike Aubrey (R)	7,997 11.1	<b>1980</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Frank H. Murkowski (R)	16,292 59.0
	Frank Vondersaar (D)	18,256 66.3		Arthur R. Kennedy (R)	5,527 20.0
	Theresa Obermeyer (D)	9,292 33.7		Morris Thompson (R)	3,635 13.2

1986	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Clark S. Gruening (D)	39,719	54.9
	Mike Gravel (D)	31,504	43.5
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1986	Frank H. Murkowski (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Glenn Olds (D)	36,995	75.0
	Bill Barnes (D)	4,871	9.9
1986	Dave Carlson (D)	4,211	8.5
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Chuck House (LIBERT)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1992 <sup>4</sup>	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	37,486	80.5
	Jed Whittaker (R)	9,065	19.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Tony Smith (D)	33,162	48.8
1998	William L. Hensley (D)	29,586	43.5
	<b>Green Primary</b>		
	Mary E. Jodan (GREEN)	5,989	100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1998	Frank H. Murkowski (R)	76,649	71.8
	William L. Hale (R)	6,313	5.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Joseph A. Sonneman (D)	10,721	10.0
2004	Frank Vondersaar (D)	6,342	5.9
	<b>Green Primary</b>		
	Jefferey Gottlieb (GREEN)	5,989	100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
2004	Lisa Murkowski (R)	45,710	58.1
	Mike Miller (R)	29,313	37.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Tony Knowles (D)	40,881	95.1
2004	<b>Green Primary</b>		
	Jim Sykes (GREEN)	2,868	100.0
	<b>Alaskan Independence Primary</b>		
	Jerry Sanders (AKI)	1,953	79.6
2004	Daniel DeNardo (AKI)	501	20.4
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Scott A. Kohlhaas (LIBERT)	775	100.0

**Alaska**

1. In Alaska's so-called "jungle" primaries, all candidates for an office appeared together on the same ballot with their parties designated. Nominations went to the Republican and Democrat receiving the most votes for the office. Percentages were calculated here as if candidates had run in separate party primaries.

2. Alaska became a state Jan. 3, 1959. The first Senate elections for that state were for unspecified terms. The Senate later determined that Sen. Bartlett would serve two years (Class 2) and Sen. Gruening, four (Class 3).

3. A special election was held in 1970 to fill the remaining two years of the term of Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D), who died Dec. 11, 1968. The first two years of the vacancy were filled by appointee Ted Stevens (R).

4. In 1992 the Republican primary was a closed primary with only candidates from that party on the ballot. All other parties ran on a multiparty ballot with nominations going to the candidate with the highest vote in each party.

**ARIZONA**

Candidates	Votes	%
<b>Class 1</b>		
<b>Republican Primary</b>		
Barry Goldwater (R)		100.0
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Ernest W. McFarland (D)	111,429	72.5
Stephen W. Langmade (D)	42,199	27.5
<b>Republican Primary</b>		
Paul Fannin (R)		100.0
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Roy L. Elson (D)	76,697	41.4
Renz L. Jennings (D)	64,331	34.7
Howard V. Peterson (D)	22,424	12.1
George Gavin (D)	10,291	5.6
<b>Republican Primary</b>		
Paul Fannin (R)		100.0
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Sam Grossman (D)	78,006	65.2
John Kruglick (D)	27,324	22.8
H. L. Kelly (D)	14,238	11.9
<b>Republican Primary</b>		
Sam Steiger (R)	102,843	52.5
John B. Conlan (R)	93,033	47.5
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Dennis DeConcini (D)	121,423	53.4
Carolyn Warner (D)	71,612	31.5
Wade Church (D)	34,266	15.1
<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
Allan Norwitz (LIBERT)		100.0
<b>Republican Primary</b>		
Pete Dunn (R)	97,391	55.1
Dean Sellers (R)	79,375	44.9
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Dennis DeConcini (D)	140,328	84.4
Caroline P. Killeen (D)	25,909	15.6

1988	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>			<b>1974</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Randall Clamons (LIBERT)		100.0		Barry Goldwater (R)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1994	Keith DeGreen (R)		100.0		Jonathan Marshall (D)	79,225	53.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				George Oglesby (D)	36,262	24.5
	Dennis DeConcini (D)		100.0		William M. Feighan (D)	32,449	21.9
2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1980</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jon Kyl (R)	231,275	99.0		Barry Goldwater (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
2006	Sam Coopersmith (D)	82,057	32.2		Bill Schulz (D)	97,520	55.4
	Richard Mahoney (D)	81,998	32.1		James F. McNulty Jr. (D)	58,894	33.4
	Cindy Resnick (D)	75,563	29.6		Frank DePaoli (D)	19,259	10.9
2006	Dave Moss (D)	15,612	6.1		<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				Fred Esser (LIBERT)		100.0
	Scott Grainger (LIBERT)	5,424	100.0	<b>1986</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John McCain (R)		100.0
	Jon Kyl (R)	255,659	100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary<sup>1</sup></b>				Richard Kimball (D)		100.0
2006	Stuart Starky	3,245	67.7	<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ronald E. Maynard	1,545	32.3		John McCain (R)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
2006	John Kyl (D)	297,636	99.9		Claire Sargent (D)	124,174	56.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Truman Spangrud (D)	94,326	43.2
	Jim Pederson (D)	214,455	100.0	<b>1998</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
<b>Class 3</b>					John McCain (R)	206,490	99.7
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ross F. Jones (R)	31,246	79.3		Ed Ranger (D)	100,822	100.0
	Albert H. Mackenzie (R)	8,147	20.7	<b>2004</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1962	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				John McCain (R)	331,720	100.0
	Carl Hayden (D)	99,859	82.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert E. Miller (D)	21,370	17.6		Stuart Starky (D)	173,540	100.0
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Evan Mecham (R)	40,300	59.0		Ernest Hancock (LIBERT)	2,756	100.0
	Stephen Shadegg (R)	27,965	41.0	<b>Arizona</b>			
1968	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1. Democrats only had write-in candidates in 2000.			
	Carl Hayden (D)	117,688	76.5	<b>ARKANSAS</b>			
	W. Lee McLane (D)	36,158	23.5				
1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>						
	Barry Goldwater (R)		100.0				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
1968	Roy L. Elson (D)	95,231	62.8				
	Bob Kennedy (D)	41,397	27.3				
	Dick Herbert (D)	15,061	9.9	<b>1924</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Joseph T. Robinson (D)		100.0

## ARKANSAS

Candidates Votes %

### Class 2

<b>1924</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Joseph T. Robinson (D)		100.0

<b>1930</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1984</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Joseph T. Robinson (D)	167,167	76.6		Ed Bethune (R)		100.0
	Tom W. Campbell (D)	51,085	23.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>1936</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				David Pryor (D)		100.0
	Joseph T. Robinson (D)	170,356	72.7	<b>1990</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Cleveland Holland (D)	42,541	18.2		David Pryor (D)		100.0
	J. Rosser Venable (D)	21,352	9.1	<b>1996</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
<b>1937</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Mike Huckabee (R) <sup>2</sup>		100.0
	Carl E. Bailey (D) <sup>1</sup>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>1942</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Winston Bryant (D)	129,328	39.3
	Jack Holt (D)	54,185	32.1		Lu Hardin (D)	71,889	21.9
	John L. McClellan (D)	53,729	31.8		Bill Bristow (D)	58,093	17.7
	Clyde Ellis (D)	34,264	20.3		Sandy McMath (D)	42,303	12.9
	David D. Terry (D)	26,911	15.9		Kevin Smith (D)	21,774	6.6
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	John L. McClellan (D)	134,277	61.7		Winston Bryant (D)	123,273	54.7
	Jack Holt (D)	83,516	38.4		Lu Hardin (D)	101,901	45.3
<b>1948</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>2002</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John L. McClellan (D)		100.0		Tim Hutchinson (R)	71,576	77.7
<b>1954</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Jim Bob Duggar (R)	20,546	22.3
	John L. McClellan (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>1960</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Mark Pryor (D)	Unopposed	
	John L. McClellan (D)		100.0	<b>2008</b>	<b>Democrat Primary</b>		
<b>1966</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Mark Pryor (D)	Unopposed	
	John L. McClellan (D)	310,526	77.2		<b>Green Primary</b>		
	Foster Johnson (D)	91,746	22.8		Rebekah Kennedy (GREEN)	Unopposed	
<b>1972</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Class 3</b>		
	Wayne H. Babbitt (R)		100.0	<b>1920</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Thaddeus H. Caraway (D)	92,411	62.9
	John L. McClellan (D)	220,588	44.7		Charles F. Kirby (D)	54,527	37.1
	David Pryor (D)	204,058	41.4	<b>1926</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ted Boswell (D)	62,496	12.7		Thaddeus H. Caraway (D)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			<b>1932</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John L. McClellan (D)	242,983	52.0		Hattie W. Caraway (D)	127,702	44.7
	David Pryor (D)	224,262	48.0		O. L. Bodenhamer (D)	63,858	22.4
<b>1978</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Vincent M. Miles (D)	30,423	10.7
	Tom Kelly (R)		100.0		Charles H. Brough (D)	26,207	9.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				William F. Kirby (D)	21,448	7.5
	David Pryor (D)	198,039	34.3	<b>1938</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jim Guy Tucker (D)	187,568	32.5		Hattie W. Caraway (D)	145,472	51.0
	Ray Thornton (D)	184,095	31.9		John L. McClellan (D)	134,708	47.3
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			<b>1944</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	David Pryor (D)	265,525	54.9		J. William Fulbright (D)	67,228	36.2
	Jim Guy Tucker (D)	218,026	45.1		Homer M. Adkins (D)	49,795	26.8

	T. H. Barton (D)	43,053	23.2
	Hattie W. Caraway (D)	24,881	13.4
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	J. William Fulbright (D)	117,121	57.9
	Homer M. Adkins (D)	85,163	42.1
1950	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	J. William Fulbright (D)	189,200	100.0
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Kenneth G. Jones (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	J. William Fulbright (D)		100.0
1962	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	J. William Fulbright (D)	253,751	66.1
	Winston G. Chandler (D)	129,987	33.9
1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Charles T. Bernard (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	J. William Fulbright (D)	220,684	52.9
	James Johnson (D)	132,038	31.7
	Bobby K. Hayes (D)	52,906	12.7
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John H. Jones (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dale Bumpers (D)	380,748	65.0
	J. William Fulbright (D)	204,630	35.0
1980	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Bill Clark (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dale Bumpers (D)		100.0
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Asa Hutchinson (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dale Bumpers (D)		100.0
1992	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Mike Huckabee (R)	41,346	79.1
	David Busby (R)	10,892	20.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dale Bumpers (D)	322,458	64.5
	Julia H. Jones (D)	177,273	35.5
1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Fay Boozman (R)	42,621	77.8
	Tom Prince (R)	12,156	22.2

**Democratic Primary**

Blanche Lambert Lincoln (D)	145,009	45.5
Winston Bryant (D)	87,183	27.3
Scott Ferguson (D)	44,761	14.0
Nate Coulter (D)	41,848	13.1

2004

**Republican Primary**

Jim Holt (R)	37,254	68.9
Andy Lee (R)	10,709	19.8
Rosemarie Clampitt (R)	6,078	11.2

**Democratic Primary**

Blanche Lincoln (D)	231,037	83.1
Lisa Burks (D)	47,010	16.9

**Arkansas**

1. Robinson died July 14, 1937, a few months into his new six-year term. The state committee of the Democratic Party in Arkansas selected Gov. Carl E. Bailey as the Democratic nominee to run in an Oct. 19 special election; no Democratic primary was held. Bailey lost the special election to Rep. John E. Miller, a Democrat running as an Independent. (See p. 1436.)

2. Huckabee withdrew from the Senate race May 30 to become governor. The state Republican Party selected Rep. Tim Hutchinson as the Republican nominee to run in the general election.

**CALIFORNIA**

Candidates	Votes	%
<b>Class 1</b>		
<b>1958<sup>1</sup> Republican Primary</b>		
Goodwin J. Knight (R)	790,939	49.1
George Christopher (R)	558,245	34.7
Clair Engle (D)	173,845	10.8
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Clair Engle (D)	1,558,622	70.8
Goodwin J. Knight (R)	385,170	17.5
George Christopher (R)	221,783	10.1
<b>1964 Republican Primary</b>		
George Murphy (R)	1,121,591	54.1
Leland M. Kaiser (R)	689,323	33.3
Fred Hall (R)	261,036	12.6
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Pierre Salinger (D)	1,177,517	44.3
Alan Cranston (D)	1,037,748	39.0
George McLain (D)	180,405	6.8
<b>1970 Republican Primary</b>		
George Murphy (R)	1,325,271	64.3
Norton Simon (R)	670,702	32.5
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
John V. Tunney (D)	1,010,812	41.6
George E. Brown (D)	812,463	33.4
Kenneth Hahn (D)	417,970	17.2



1976	American Independent Primary			1992 <sup>2</sup>	Peace and Freedom Primary		
	Charles C. Ripley (AM I)	14,115	65.0		M. Elizabeth Munoz (PFP)	3,701	58.5
	John Ortman (AM I)	7,600	34.9		Gloria Garcia (PFP)	2,623	41.5
	Peace and Freedom Primary				Republican Special Primary		
	Robert Scheer (PFP)		100.0		John Seymour (R)	1,216,096	51.2
	Republican Primary				William E. Dannemeyer (R)	638,279	26.9
	S. I. Hayakawa (R)	886,743	38.2		Jim Trinity (R)	306,182	12.9
	Robert H. Finch (R)	614,240	26.5		William B. Allen (R)	216,177	9.1
	Alphonzo E. Bell (R)	532,969	23.0		Democratic Special Primary		
	John L. Harmer (R)	197,252	8.5		Dianne Feinstein (D)	1,775,730	57.8
1982	Democratic Primary			Gray Davis (D)	1,009,761	32.8	
	John V. Tunney (D)	1,774,879	53.8	American Independent Special Primary			
	Tom Hayden (D)	1,210,637	36.7	Paul Meeuwenberg (AM I)		100.0	
	American Independent Primary			Libertarian Special Primary			
	Jack McCoy (AM I)		100.0	Richard B. Boddie (LIBERT)		100.0	
	Peace and Freedom Primary			Peace and Freedom Special Primary			
	David Wald (PFP)		100.0	Gerald Horne (PFP)	5,681	64.0	
	Republican Primary			Jamie Mangia (PFP)	3,195	36.0	
	Pete Wilson (R)	851,292	37.5	1994	Republican Primary		
	Paul N. McCloskey (R)	577,267	25.5		Michael Huffington (R)	1,072,558	55.4
Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R)	408,308	18.0	William E. Dannemeyer (R)		565,864	29.3	
Robert K. Dornan (R)	181,970	8.0	Kate Squires (R)		202,387	10.5	
Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary				
Edmund G. Brown Jr. (D)	1,392,660	50.7	Dianne Feinstein (D)		1,635,837	74.2	
Gore Vidal (D)	415,366	15.1	Ted J. Andromidas (D)		297,128	13.5	
Paul B. Carpenter (D)	415,198	15.1	Daniel D. O'Dowd (D)		271,615	12.3	
Daniel K. Whitehurst (D)	167,574	6.1	American Independent Primary				
1988	American Independent Primary				Paul Meeuwenberg (AM I)	17,747	100.0
	Theresa Dietrich (AM I)		100.0	Libertarian Primary			
	Peace and Freedom Primary			Richard B. Boddie (LIBERT)	13,596	100.0	
	David Wald (PFP)		100.0	Green Primary			
	Libertarian Primary			Barbara Blong (GREEN)	9,006	52.8	
	Joseph Fuhrig (LIBERT)		100.0	Kent W. Smith (GREEN)	3,846	22.6	
	Republican Primary			"None of the above"	4,203	24.6	
	Pete Wilson (R)		100.0	Peace and Freedom Primary			
	Democratic Primary			Elizabeth Cervantes Barron (PFP)	3,487	70.7	
	Leo T. McCarthy (D)	2,367,067	81.7	Larry D. Hampshire (PFP)	1,445	29.3	
1992	John H. Abbott (D)	220,331	7.6	2000 <sup>3</sup>	Republican Primary		
	Robert J. Banuelos (D)	163,882	5.7		Tom Campbell (R)	1,697,208	56.2
	Charles Greene (D)	146,307	5.0		Ron Haynes (R)	679,034	22.5
	American Independent Primary				Bill Horn (R)	453,630	15.0
	Merton D. Short (AM I)		100.0		Democratic Primary		
	Libertarian Primary				Dianne Feinstein (D)	3,759,560	95.4
	Jack Dean (LIBERT)		100.0		Michael Schmier (D)	181,104	4.6

2006	Libertarian Primary			1974	Peace and Freedom Primary		
	Gail Katherine Lightfoot (LIBERT)	120,622	100.0		Paul Jacobs (PFP)		100.0
	Green Primary				Republican Primary		
	Medea Susan Benjamin (GREEN)	99,716	74.0		H. L. "Bill" Richardson (R)	1,061,986	64.6
	Jan B. Tucker (GREEN)	35,124	26.0		Earl W. Brian (R)	273,636	16.7
	Reform Primary				James E. Johnson (R)	118,715	7.2
	Jose Luis "Joe" Camahort (REF)	46,278	70.3		William H. Reinholz (R)	107,217	6.5
	Valli Sharpe-Geisier (REF)	19,516	29.7		Democratic Primary		
	American Independent Primary				Alan Cranston (D)	2,262,574	83.5
	Diane Beall Templin (AM I)	38,836	100.0		Howard L. Gifford (D)	318,080	11.7
	Natural Law				American Independent Primary		
	Brian M. Rees (NL)	26,382	100.0		Jack McCoy (AM I)		100.0
	Republican Primary				Peace and Freedom Primary		
	Richard "Dick" Mountjoy (R)	1,560,472	100.0		Gayle M. Justice (PFP)		100.0
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	Dianne Feinstein (D)	2,176,888	87.0		Paul Gann (R)	934,433	40.0
	Colleen Fernald (D)	199,180	8.0		Samuel W. Yorty (R)	668,583	28.6
	Martin Luther Church (D)	127,301	5.1		John G. Schmitz (R)	442,839	19.0
1956 <sup>1</sup>	Class 3			Democratic Primary			
	Republican Primary			Alan Cranston (D)	2,608,746	79.9	
	Thomas H. Kuchel (R)	1,332,074	90.4	Richard Morgan (D)	350,394	10.7	
	Democratic Primary			American Independent Primary			
	Richard Richards (D)	1,004,336	53.4	James C. Griffin (AM I)		100.0	
	Thomas H. Kuchel (R)	494,066	26.2	Peace and Freedom Primary			
	Samuel W. Yorty (D)	383,813	20.4	David Wald (PFP)		100.0	
	Prohibition Primary			Libertarian Primary			
	Ray Gourley (P)		100.0	David Bergland (LIBERT)		100.0	
	Republican Primary			Republican Primary			
	Thomas H. Kuchel (R)	1,357,975	75.0	Ed Zschau (R)	737,384	37.1	
	Lloyd Wright (R)	247,300	13.7	Bruce Herschensohn (R)	587,852	29.6	
	Howard Jarvis (R)	180,768	10.0	Michael D. Antonovich (R)	180,010	9.1	
	Democratic Primary			Bobbi Fiedler (R)	143,032	7.2	
	Richard Richards (D)	1,674,563	82.6	Ed Davis (R)	130,309	6.6	
	Gabriel Green (D)	171,379	8.5	Democratic Primary			
	J. F. Coleman (D)	170,296	8.4	Alan Cranston (D)	1,807,242	80.7	
	1968	Republican Primary			Charles Greene (D)	165,594	7.4
Max Rafferty (R)		1,112,947	50.1	John H. Abbott (D)	124,218	5.5	
Thomas H. Kuchel (R)		1,043,315	46.9	American Independent Primary			
Democratic Primary			Edward B. Vallen (AM I)		100.0		
Alan Cranston (D)		1,681,825	59.0	Libertarian Primary			
Anthony C. Beilenson (D)		644,844	22.6	Breck McKinley (LIBERT)		100.0	
Walter R. Buchanan (D)		227,798	8.0	Peace and Freedom Primary			
William M. Bennett (D)		207,720	7.3	Paul Kangas (PFP)	2,495	51.6	
				Lenni Brenner (PFP)	2,344	48.4	

1992	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Bruce Herschensohn (R)	956,146	38.2
	Tom Campbell (R)	895,970	35.8
	Sonny Bono (R)	417,848	16.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Barbara Boxer (D)	1,339,126	43.7
	Leo T. McCarthy (D)	935,209	30.5
	Mel Levine (D)	667,359	21.8
	<b>American Independent Primary</b>		
	Jerome McCready (AM I)		100.0
1998 <sup>3</sup>	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	June R. Genis (LIBERT)		100.0
	<b>Peace and Freedom Primary</b>		
	Genevieve Torres (PFP)	5,492	60.3
	Shirley Lee (PFP)	3,610	39.7
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Matt Fong (R)	1,292,662	45.3
	Darrell Issa (R)	1,143,107	40.0
	Frank Riggs (R)	295,886	10.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
2004	Barbara Boxer (D)	2,574,284	92.2
		John Pinkerton (D)	219,250
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Ted Brown (LIBERT)	67,408	100.0
	<b>Peace and Freedom Primary</b>		
	Ophie C. Beltran (PFP)	52,306	100.0
	<b>Reform Primary</b>		
	Timothy R. Erich (REF)	45,601	100.0
	<b>American Independent Primary</b>		
	H. Joseph Perrin Sr. (AM I)	24,026	100.0
2004	<b>Natural Law</b>		
	Brian M. Rees (NL)	23,943	100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Bill Jones (R)	1,015,747	44.8
	Rosario Marin (R)	454,176	20.0
	Howard Kaloogian (R)	253,341	11.2
	Toni Casey (R)	142,080	6.3
	Tim Stoen (R)	124,938	5.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Barbara Boxer (D)	2,566,198	100.0
2004	<b>Peace and Freedom Primary</b>		
	Marsha Feinland (PFP)	4,864	100.0

<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
James P. "Jim" Gray (LIBERT)	13,656	57.3
Gail K. Lightfoot (LIBERT)	10,177	42.7
<b>American Independent Primary</b>		
Don J. Grundmann (AIP)	32,025	100.0

**California**

1. California's cross-filing law permitted a candidate to enter both the Democratic and Republican primaries. The law was repealed after 1958.

2. A special election was held in 1992 to fill the remaining two years of the term of Sen. Pete Wilson (R), who resigned Jan. 7, 1991, after he was elected governor. The first two years of the vacancy were filled by appointee John Seymour (R).

3. In 1998 California instituted an open primary with all candidates running on a single, multiparty ballot with their parties designated. Nominations went to the candidate with the highest vote in each party. Percentages were calculated here as if candidates had run in separate party primaries.

**COLORADO**

Candidates		Votes	%
<b>Class 2</b>			
1960	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Gordon Allott (R)		100.0
1966	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert L. Knous (D)		100.0
1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Gordon Allott (R)		100.0
1978	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Roy Romer (D)		100.0
1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Gordon Allott (R)		100.0
1990	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Floyd K. Haskell (D)	77,574	58.8
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William L. Armstrong (R)	108,573	73.4
1990	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Anthony F. Vollack (D)	54,298	41.2
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William L. Armstrong (R)	105,870	100.0
1990	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Nancy Dick (D)	78,248	51.0
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Carlos F. Lucero (D)	75,277	49.0
1990	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Hank Brown (R)		100.0

1996	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Sam Zakhem (R)	42,629	20.0
	Josie Heath (D)	116,099	58.6		John M. Cogswell (R)	40,651	19.0
	Carlos F. Lucero (D)	82,173	41.4				
1996	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Wayne Allard (R)	115,064	56.8		Gary Hart (D)		100.0
	Gale Norton (R)	87,394	43.2				
2002	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Tom Strickland (D)	87,294	66.1		Ken Kramer (R)		100.0
	Gene Nichol (D)	44,709	33.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Timothy E. Wirth (D)		100.0
	Wayne Allard (R)	190,250	100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Terry Considine (R)	122,427	100.0
2008	Tom Strickland (D)	110,309	100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D)	117,634	45.5
	Bob Schaffer (R)	239,212	100.0		Richard D. Lamm (D)	93,599	36.2
2008	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Josie Heath (D)	47,418	18.3
	Mark Udall (D)	194,227	100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R)	154,702	70.6
<b>Class 3</b>					Bill Eggert (R)	64,347	29.4
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dan Thornton (R)		100.0		Dottie Lamm (D)	84,929	58.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Gil Romero (D)	61,548	42.0
1962	John A. Carroll (D)	62,688	50.8		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Charles Brannan (D)	60,701	49.2		Pete Coors (R)	203,157	60.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Bob Schaffer (R)	132,274	39.4
1962	Peter H. Dominick (R)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Ken Salazar (D)	173,167	73.0
	John A. Carroll (D)		100.0		Mike Miles (D)	63,973	27.0
1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>CONNECTICUT<sup>1</sup></b>		
	Peter H. Dominick (R)		100.0		<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Class 1</b>		
1974	Stephen McNichols (D)	92,250	58.5		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Kenneth Montfort (D)	65,347	41.5		Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R)	77,057	60.3
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John M. Lupton (R)	50,657	39.7
1974	Peter H. Dominick (R)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Joseph D. Duffey (D)	79,166	43.7
	Gary Hart (D)	81,161	39.9		Alphonsus J. Donahue (D)	66,916	36.8
1980	Herrick S. Roth (D)	66,819	32.9		Edward L. Marcus (D)	35,715	19.7
	Martin P. Miller (D)	55,339	27.2		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Jerry Labriola (R)	69,972	66.8
1980	Mary E. Buchanan (R)	65,803	30.8		Joe Bentivegna (R)	34,733	33.2
	Howard W. Callaway (R)	64,256	30.1				



2006	Democratic Primary				Class 2		
	Ned Lamont (D)	146,404	51.8	1978 <sup>2</sup>	Republican Primary		
	Joseph I. Lieberman (D)	136,490	48.2		James H. Baxter (R)	12,107	53.7
					James E. Venema (R)	10,422	46.3
	Class 3						
1980	Republican Primary			1984	Republican Primary		
	James L. Buckley (R)	64,962	56.5		John M. Burris (R)		100.0
	Richard C. Buzzuto (R)	50,096	43.5		Democratic Primary		
1992	Republican Primary				Joseph R. Biden (D)		100.0
	Brook Johnson (R)	50,305	59.4	1990	Republican Primary		
	Christopher Burnham (R)	40,542	40.6		M. Jane Brady (R)		100.0
					Democratic Primary		
					Joseph R. Biden (D)		100.0
				1996	Republican Primary		
					Raymond J. Clatworthy (R)	18,638	82.2
					Vance Phillips (R)	3,307	14.6
					Democratic Primary		
					Joseph R. Biden (D)		100.0

**Connecticut**

1. In Connecticut, party conventions nominated candidates subject to a system of "challenge" primaries that allowed defeated candidates to petition for a popular vote if they received at least 20 percent of the convention vote.

**DELAWARE**

	Candidates	Votes	%				
	Class 1						
1982	Republican Primary			2002	Republican Primary		
	William V. Roth Jr. (R)		100.0		Raymond J. Clatworthy (R)	Unopposed	
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	David N. Levinson (D)		100.0		Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D)	Unopposed	
1988	Republican Primary			2008	Socialist Workers Primary		
	William V. Roth Jr. (R)		100.0		Alyson Kennedy (SWO)	Unopposed	
	Democratic Primary <sup>1</sup>				Democratic Primary		
	S. B. Woo (D)	20,225	50.0		Joseph R. Biden Jr.	Unopposed	
	Samuel S. Beard (D)	20,154	50.0				
1994	Republican Primary						
	William V. Roth Jr. (R)		100.0				
	Democratic Primary						
2000	Republican Primary						
	William V. Roth Jr.		100.0				
	Democratic Primary						
	Thomas R. Carper (D)		100.0				
2006	Republican Primary			1922	Democratic Primary		
	Jan Ting (R)	6,110	42.5		Park Trammell (D)	59,232	66.7
	Michael D. Protack (R)	5,771	40.1		Albert W. Gilchrist (D)	29,527	33.3
	Christine O'Donnell (R)	2,505	17.4				
	Democratic Primary			1928	Democratic Primary		
	Thomas R. Carper (D)		100.0		Park Trammell (D)	138,534	58.0
					John W. Martin (D)	100,454	42.0

**Delaware**

1. Data are given for the recount vote.

2. From 1972 through 1978 Delaware used a system of "challenge" primaries, in which a candidate for statewide office who received at least 35 percent of the convention vote could challenge the endorsed candidate in a primary. There was no Senate election in Delaware in 1980, the first year that the state used the direct primary system.

**FLORIDA**

Candidates	Votes	%
Class 1		
Democratic Primary		
Park Trammell (D)	59,232	66.7
Albert W. Gilchrist (D)	29,527	33.3
Democratic Primary		
Park Trammell (D)	138,534	58.0
John W. Martin (D)	100,454	42.0



1934	Democratic Primary			1976	Democratic Runoff					
	Park Trammell (D)	81,321	38.0		Lawton Chiles (D)	474,420	65.7			
	Claude Pepper (D)	79,396	37.1		Farris Bryant (D)	247,211	34.3			
	Charles A. Mitchell (D)	30,455	14.2		Republican Primary					
	James F. Sikes (D)	14,558	6.8		John Grady (R)	164,644	54.5			
	Democratic Runoff				Walter Sims (R)	74,684	24.7			
	Park Trammell (D)	103,028	51.0		Helen S. Hansel (R)	62,718	20.8			
Claude Pepper (D)	98,978	49.0	Democratic Primary							
1936	Democratic Special Primary			1982	Lawton Chiles (D)			100.0		
	Charles O. Andrews (D)	67,387	51.9		Republican Primary					
	Doyle E. Carlton (D)	62,530	48.1		Van B. Poole			154,158	41.6	
1940	Democratic Primary			1988	David H. Bludworth			116,030	31.3	
	Charles O. Andrews (D)	179,195	40.9		George Snyder			100,607	27.1	
	Jerry W. Carter (D)	80,869	18.5		Republican Runoff					
	B. MacFadden (D)	71,487	16.3		Van B. Poole			131,638	58.1	
	Fred P. Cone (D)	68,584	15.7		David H. Bludworth			95,024	41.9	
	Charles F. Coe (D)	33,463	7.6		Democratic Primary					
	Democratic Runoff				Lawton Chiles (D)			100.0		
	Charles O. Andrews (D)	312,293	69.4		Republican Primary					
	Jerry W. Carter (D)	137,641	30.6		Connie Mack (R)			405,296	61.8	
	1946	Democratic Primary			Robert W. Merkle (R)			250,730	38.2	
Spessard L. Holland (D)		204,352	60.7	Democratic Primary						
Robert A. "Lex" Green (D)		109,040	32.4	Bill Gunter (D)			383,721	38.0		
1952	Democratic Primary			1994	Buddy McKay (D)			263,946	26.1	
	Spessard L. Holland (D)	485,515	84.2		Dan Mica (D)			179,524	17.8	
	William A. Gaston (D)	91,011	15.8		Patricia Prank (D)			119,277	11.8	
1958	Republican Primary				Claude R. Kirk Jr. (D)			51,387	5.0	
	Leland Hyzer (R)		100.0		Democratic Runoff					
	Democratic Primary				Buddy McKay (D)			369,266	52.0	
1964	Spessard L. Holland (D)	408,084	55.9		2000	Bill Gunter (D)			340,918	48.0
	Claude Pepper (D)	321,377	44.1			Republican Primary				
	Republican Primary					Connie Mack (R)			100.0	
	Claude R. Kirk Jr. (R)		100.0			Democratic Primary				
	Spessard L. Holland (D)	676,014	70.0	Hugh E. Rodham (D)			255,605	33.8		
1970	Brailey Odham (D)	289,454	30.0	2000	Mike Wiley (D)			188,551	24.9	
	Republican Primary				Ellis Rubin (D)			161,386	21.3	
	William C. Cramer (R)	220,553	62.5		Arturo Perez (D)			151,121	20.0	
	G. Harrold Carswell (R)	121,281	34.4		Republican Primary					
	Democratic Primary				Bill McCollum (R)			660,592	81.1	
	Farris Bryant (D)	240,222	32.9		Hamilton A. S. Bartlett (R)			153,613	18.9	
	Lawton Chiles (D)	188,300	25.8		Democratic Primary					
	Fred Schultz (D)	175,745	24.1		Bill Nelson (D)			692,147	77.5	
	Al Hastings (D)	91,948	12.6		Newall Jerome Daughtrey (D)			105,650	11.8	
					David B. Higgsbottom (D)			95,492	10.7	

2006	Republican Primary			1968	Republican Primary				
	Katherine Harris (R)	474,871	49.4		Edward J. Gurney (R)	169,805	80.0		
	William “Will” McBride (R)	287,741	30.0		Herman W. Goldner (R)	42,347	20.0		
	LeRoy Collins Jr. (R)	146,712	15.3		Democratic Primary				
	Peter Monroe (R)	51,330	5.3		Leroy Collins (D)	426,096	49.5		
	Democratic Primary				Earl Faircloth (D)	397,642	46.2		
	Bill Nelson (D)				100.0	Democratic Runoff			
Class 3				Leroy Collins (D)	410,689	50.2			
1920	Democratic Primary			Earl Faircloth (D)	407,696	49.8			
	Duncan U. Fletcher (D)	62,304	71.4	1974	Republican Primary				
	Sidney J. Catts (D)	25,007	28.6		Jack M. Eckerd (R)	186,897	67.5		
Paula Hawkins (R)			90,049		32.5				
1926	Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary					
	Duncan U. Fletcher (D)	63,760	59.5	Bill Gunter (D)	236,185	29.8			
	Jerry W. Carter (D)	39,143	36.5	Richard Stone (D)	157,301	19.8			
	Democratic Second Choice			Richard A. Pettigrew (D)	146,728	18.5			
	Jerry W. Carter (D)	932	53.4	Mallory E. Horne (D)	90,684	11.4			
	Duncan U. Fletcher (D)	812	46.6	Glenn W. Turner (D)	51,326	6.5			
	Democratic Runoff								
1932	Democratic Primary			1980	Democratic Runoff				
	Duncan U. Fletcher (D)				100.0	Richard Stone (D)	321,683	50.8	
1936	Democratic Special Primary				Bill Gunter (D)	311,044	49.2		
	Claude Pepper (D)				100.0	Republican Primary			
1938	Democratic Primary				Paula Hawkins (R)	209,856	48.1		
	Claude Pepper (D)	242,350	58.4		Louis Frey (R)	119,834	27.5		
	J. Mark Wilcox (D)	110,675	26.7		Ander Crenshaw (R)	54,767	12.6		
	David Sholtz (D)	52,785	12.7		Republican Runoff				
	Democratic Runoff				Paula Hawkins (R)	293,600	61.6		
1944	Republican Primary				Louis Frey (R)	182,911	38.4		
	Miles H. Draper (R)	5,289	53.3	Democratic Primary					
	H. K. Gibson (R)	4,628	46.7	Richard Stone (D)	355,287	32.1			
	Democratic Primary			Bill Gunter (D)	335,859	30.3			
	Claude Pepper (D)	194,445	51.3	Buddy MacKay (D)	272,538	24.6			
	J. Ollie Edmunds (D)	127,158	33.5	Richard A. Pettigrew (D)	108,154	9.8			
	Millard B. Conklin (D)	33,317	8.8	Democratic Runoff					
1950	Democratic Primary			1986	Bill Gunter (D)	594,676	51.8		
	George A. Smathers (D)	387,215	54.8		Richard Stone (D)	554,268	48.2		
	Claude Pepper (D)	319,754	45.2		Republican Primary				
1956	Democratic Primary				Paula Hawkins (R)	491,953	88.7		
	George A. Smathers (D)	614,663	87.5		Jon L. Shudlick (R)	62,474	11.3		
	Erle Griffis (D)	87,525	12.5		Democratic Primary				
1962	Republican Primary				1992	Bob Graham (D)	851,586	85.0	
	Emerson H. Rupert (R)					100.0	Robert P. Kunst (D)	149,797	15.0
	Democratic Primary					Republican Primary			
	George A. Smathers (D)	587,562	84.2			Bill Grant (R)	413,457	56.1	
	Roger L. Davis (D)	74,565	10.7	Rob Quartel (R)		196,524	26.7		
	Douglas Randolph Voorhees (D)	35,832	5.1	Hugh Brotherton (R)		126,878	17.2		

1998	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	Bob Graham (D)	968,618	84.3		Fletcher Thompson (R)	71,464 91.1	
	Jim Mahorner (D)	180,405	15.7				
	Republican Primary				Democratic Special Primary		
	Charlie Crist (R)	365,894	66.4		David H. Gambrell (D)	258,216 34.3	
	Andy Martin (R)	184,739	33.6		Sam Nunn (D)	170,689 22.7	
	Democratic Primary			S. Ernest Vandiver (D)	151,908 20.2		
	Bob Graham (D)		100.0	Hosea Williams (D)	45,613 6.1		
	Republican Primary			J. B. Stoner (D)	38,261 5.1		
	Mel Martinez (R)	522,994	44.9		Democratic Special Runoff		
2004	Bill McCollum (R)	360,474	30.9		Sam Nunn (D)	326,186 52.1	
	Doug Gallagher (R)	158,360	13.6		David H. Gambrell (D)	299,919 47.9	
	Johnnie Byrd (R)	68,982	5.9		Democratic Primary		
	<div>GEORGIA</div> <div>CandidatesVotes%<div>Class 2</div></div>			David H. Gambrell (D)	225,470 31.5		
				Sam Nunn (D)	166,035 23.2		
S. Ernest Vandiver (D)				147,135 20.5			
Hosea Williams (D)				46,153 6.4			
J. B. Stoner (D)				40,675 5.7			
1924	Democratic Primary				Democratic Runoff		
	William J. Harris (D)	144,740	65.7	1978	Sam Nunn (D)	334,670 54.2	
	Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	75,713	34.3		David H. Gambrell (D)	283,414 45.9	
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	William J. Harris (D)	162,169	77.9		John W. Stokes (R)	14,443 58.5	
John M. Slaton (D)	46,095	22.1	Dean Parkison (R)		10,250 41.5		
1930	Democratic Special Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Richard B. Russell (D)	162,745	57.7	1984	Sam Nunn (D)	525,703 80.0	
	Charles R. Crisp (D)	119,193	42.3		Jack Dorsey (D)	71,223 10.8	
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	Richard B. Russell (D)	256,154	65.5		Mike Hicks (R)	27,547 41.1	
Eugene Talmadge (D)	134,695	34.5	Kelly Stratton Brown (R)		26,657 39.7		
1942	Democratic Primary				J.W. Tibbs Jr. (R)	12,849 19.2	
	Richard B. Russell (D)	232,084	80.6		Republican Runoff		
	Will D. Upshaw (D)	55,845	19.4	1990	Mike Hicks (R)	16,987 67.1	
	Democratic Primary				J.W. Tibbs Jr. (R)	8,336 32.9	
	Richard B. Russell (D)	703,048	100.0			Democratic Primary	
1948					Sam Nunn (D)	801,412 90.2	
	Richard B. Russell (D)				Jim Boyd (D)	86,973 9.8	
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Richard B. Russell (D)	619,129	100.0	1996	Sam Nunn (D)	100.0	
					Republican Primary		
1954	Democratic Primary				Guy Millner (R)	187,177 41.9	
	Richard B. Russell (D)	560,256	100.0		Johnny Isakson (R)	155,141 34.7	
					Clint Day (R)	83,610 18.7	
	Democratic Primary				Republican Runoff		
	Richard B. Russell (D)	596,209	90.6	Guy Millner (R)	169,240 52.8		
1960	Harry L. Hyde (D)	61,922	9.4	1996	Johnny Isakson (R)	151,560 47.2	
	Democratic Primary						
1966	Republican Special Primary						
	Fletcher Thompson (R)	70,859	100.0				
1972¹							

2002	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1962</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Max Cleland (D)	517,697	100.0		Herman E. Talmadge (D)	673,782	88.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Henry M. Henderson (D)	91,664	12.0
	Saxby Chambliss (R)	300,371	61.1	<b>1968</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
2008	Bob Irvin (R)	132,132	26.9		E. Earl Patton (R)	20,316	59.5
	Robert "Bob" Brown (R)	59,109	12.0		Jack Sells (R)	13,805	40.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Max Cleland (D)	454,733	100.0		Herman E. Talmadge (D)	697,915	77.1
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1974</b>	Maynard H. Jackson Jr. (D)	207,171	22.9
	Saxby Chambliss (R)	392,902	100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Jerry R. Johnson (R)		100.0
	Vernon Jones (D)	199,026	40.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jim Martin (D)	169,635	34.4		Herman E. Talmadge (D)	523,133	81.5
	Dale Cardwell (D)	79,181	16.1		Carlton Myers (D)	119,011	18.5
	Rand Knight (D)	25,667	5.2		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			<b>1980</b>	Mack Mattingly (R)	28,191	59.8
	Jim Martin (D)	191,061	59.9		E. J. Bagley (R)	6,082	12.9
	Vernon Jones (D)	127,993	40.1		Hulon M. Madeley (R)	3,999	8.5
	<b>Class 3</b>				Dean Parkison (R)	3,219	6.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Nick M. Belluso (R)	2,947	6.3
1920	Thomas Watson (D)	102,647	45.0		J. W. Tibbs Jr. (R)	2,700	5.7
	Dorsey (D)	68,220	29.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Smith (D)	56,357	24.7		Herman E. Talmadge (D)	432,215	42.0
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>				Zell Miller (D)	247,766	24.1
1922	Walter F. George (D)	60,436	54.6		Norman Underwood (D)	183,683	17.8
	Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	36,328	32.9		Dawson Mathis (D)	133,729	13.0
	Wright (D)	12,820	11.6		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Herman E. Talmadge (D)	559,615	58.6
1926	Walter F. George (D)	128,179	67.4		Zell Miller (D)	395,773	41.4
	Richard B. Russell (D)	61,911	32.6	<b>1986</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Mack Mattingly (R)	74,743	95.0
	Walter F. George (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1938	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Wyche Fowler (D)	314,787	50.2
	Walter F. George (D)	141,235	44.0		Hamilton Jordan (D)	196,307	31.3
	Eugene Talmadge (D)	103,075	32.1		John D. Russell (D)	100,881	16.1
	L. S. Camp (D)	76,778	23.9	<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1944	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Paul Coverdell (R)	100,016	37.1
	Walter F. George (D)	211,081	86.0		Bob Barr (R)	65,471	24.3
	John W. Goolsby (D)	34,465	14.0		John Knox (R)	64,514	23.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Charles Tanksley (R)	32,590	12.1
1950	Walter F. George (D)	470,156	82.5		<b>Republican Runoff</b>		
	Alex McLennan (D)	79,886	14.0		Paul Coverdell (R)	80,435	50.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Bob Barr (R)	78,887	49.5
	Herman E. Talmadge (D)	498,327	80.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1956	M. E. Thompson (D)	122,152	19.7		Wyche Fowler (D)	683,274	100.0

1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Paul Coverdell (R)	323,350	100.0		Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	105,731	51.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Patsy Mink (D)	84,732	40.9
	Michael Coles (D)	312,765	76.1		<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
2004	Jim Boyd (D)	98,020	23.9		Rockne Johnson (LIBERT)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Non-Partisan Primary</b>		
	Johnny Isakson (R)	346,670	53.3		James D. Kimmel (NON PART)		100.0
	Herman Cain (R)	170,370	26.2		<b>People's Primary</b>		
	Mac Collins (R)	133,952	20.6		Anthony N. Hodges (PP)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Denise L. Majette (D)	258,469	41.3	1982	Clarence J. Brown (R)	6,142	65.2
	Cliff Oxford (D)	128,531	20.6		Arbis D. Shipley (R)	3,279	34.8
	Jim Boyd (D)	87,694	14.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Mary Squires (D)	55,040	8.8		Spark M. Matsunaga (D)		100.0
Georgia	Leigh Baier (D)	47,484	7.6		<b>Independent Democratic Primary</b>		
					E. F. Bernier-Nachtwey (ID)		100.0
				1988	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Maria M. Hustace (R)	18,124	48.7
					Leonard Mednick (R)	13,590	36.4
					Susanne Sydney (R)	5,526	14.8
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Spark M. Matsunaga (D)	180,853	86.9
					Robert Zimmerman (D)	27,360	13.1
					<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
HAWAII					Ken Schoolland (LIBERT)		100.0
	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
	<b>Class 1</b>				Patricia Saiki (R)	39,847	85.8
	1959 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Richard I. C. Sutton (R)	2,443	5.3
		Hiram L. Fong (R)	100.0		<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
		<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Daniel K. Akaka (D)	180,235	90.7
		Frank F. Fasi (D)	46,868	59.9	Paul Snider (D)	18,427	9.3
		William H. Heen (D)	31,317	40.0	<b>Libertarian Special Primary</b>		
	1964	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Ken Schoolland (LIBERT)		100.0
		Hiram L. Fong (R)	31,770	95.2	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
		<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Maria M. Hustace (R)	16,647	40.9
		Thomas P. Gill (D)	71,298	64.0	Richard C. S. Ho (R)	9,069	22.3
		Nadao Yoshinaga (D)	37,253	33.4	Frances D. Bollinger (R)	7,869	19.3
	1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Paul A. Manner (R)	2,640	6.5
		Hiram L. Fong (R)	100.0		Robert H. Harker (R)	2,454	6.0
		<b>Democratic Primary</b>			James DeLuze (R)	2,046	5.0
		Cecil Heftel (D)	78,934	62.4	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
		Tony N. Hodges (D)	30,430	24.1	Daniel K. Akata (D)	168,877	100.0
		Neil Abercrombie (D)	17,058	13.5			
	1976	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
		William F. Quinn (R)	32,058	93.7			
		Spencer J. Cabral (R)	2,170	6.3			

## Georgia

1. Two Senate primaries were held simultaneously in 1972: a special primary for the remainder of the term of Richard B. Russell (D), who died Jan. 21, 1971, and a regular primary for the full term beginning in January 1973. Gambrell, who was appointed to the Senate seat in 1971, led candidates in both parties, but lost both primary runoffs to Nunn. Returns for the special primary from the Elections Research Center, Washington, D.C.

## HAWAII



2000	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	Richard Rowland (LIBERT)	351	100.0		Daniel K. Inouye (D)	111,135	87.5	
					William Lampard (D)	14,357	11.3	
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Peace and Freedom Primary</b>			
	John Carroll (R)	33,349	71.5		Oliver Lee (PFP)		100.0	
	Eugene F. Douglass (R)	6,117	13.1					
	James R. DeLuze (R)	3,910	8.4	1974	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	Harry J. Friel (R)	3,277	7.0		Daniel K. Inouye (D)		100.0	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Peoples Primary</b>			
	Daniel K. Akaka (D)	150,507	90.2		James D. Kimmel (PP)	61	64.9	
	Art P. Reyes (D)	16,312	9.8	Floyd Nachtwey (PP)	33	35.1		
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>			
	Lloyd Mallan (LIBERT)	664	84.7	1980	Cooper Brown (R)	3,219	39.0	
	<b>Natural Law Primary</b>				Lawrence I. Weisman (R)	2,586	31.4	
	Lauri A. Clegg (NL)	469	98.3		Dan Dew (R)	1,854	22.5	
					E. F. Bernier-Nachtwey (R)	584	7.1	
	<b>Constitution Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	David Porter (CONST)	122	61.3		Daniel K. Inouye (D)	198,468	87.5	
	Paul Manner (CONST)	76	38.2		Kamuela Price (D)	15,361	6.8	
	2006 <sup>3</sup>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John P. Fritz (D)	12,929	5.7
		Jerry Coffee (R)	10,139	41.0	1986	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
Mark Beatty (R)		6,057	24.5	H. E. Shasteen (LIBERT)			100.0	
Charles "Akacase" Collins (R)		3,146	12.7	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
Jay Friedheim (R)		2,299	9.3	Frank Hutchinson (R)		20,375	67.7	
Steve Tataii (R)		1,601	6.5	Marvin Franklin (R)	9,714	32.3		
Edward "Eddie" Pirkowski (R)		1,482	6.0	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Daniel K. Inouye (D)		100.0		
Daniel K. Akaka (D)		129,158	54.7	1992	<b>Republican Primary</b>			
Ed Case (D)		107,163	45.3		Rick Reed (R)	33,250	74.1	
Class 3			Maria M. Hustace (R)		9,348	20.8		
			John James (R)		2,250	5.0		
			<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
			Daniel K. Inouye (D)	141,273	76.1			
1959 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Wayne K. Nishiki (D)	44,505	24.0	
	Wilfred C. Tsukiyama (R)		100.0	<b>Green Primary</b>				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Linda B. Martin (GREEN)		100.0		
	Oren E. Long (D)	61,345	83.9	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				
	Kenneth E. Young (D)	9,036	12.3	Richard O. Rowland (LIBERT)		100.0		
	<b>Commonwealth Primary</b>			<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Eugene Ressencourt (CP)		100.0	Crystal Young (R)	26,920	28.1		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Jay Lawrence Friedheim (R)	18,969	19.8		
	Ben F. Dillingham (R)		100.0	Eugene F. Douglass (R)	10,417	10.9		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			James R. DeLuze (R)	8,995	9.4		
1962	Daniel K. Inouye (D)	80,707	93.6	1998				
	Frank Troy (D)	5,476	6.3					
	<b>Republican Primary</b>							
	Wayne C. Thiessen (R)		100.0					



Class 3				Democratic Primary		
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Richard Stallings (D)	40,102	71.7
	Herman Welker (R)	31,399	42.5	Matt Schaffer (D)	8,976	16.0
	William S. Holden (R)	21,081	28.5	David W. Shepherd (D)	6,882	12.3
	Ray J. Davis (R)	12,349	16.7	1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	John C. Sanborn (R)	8,261	11.2	Michael D. Crapo (R)	110,205	87.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Matt Lambert (R)	16,075	12.7
	Frank Church (D)	27,942	37.7	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Glen H. Taylor (D)	27,742	37.5	Bill Mauk (D)	22,503	100.0
	Claude Burtenshaw (D)	11,738	15.9	2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Alvin McCormack (D)	6,596	8.9	Michael D. Crapo (R)	118,286	100.0
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jack Hawley (R)	38,210	60.2	None		
	George Hansen (R)	25,223	39.8			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	Frank Church (D)		100.0			
1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
	George Hansen (R)		100.0			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	Frank Church (D)		100.0			
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1960	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Robert L. Smith (R)	45,553	72.0	Samuel W. Witwer (R)	249,849	31.5
	Donald L. Winder (R)	13,406	21.2	Warren E. Wright (R)	226,449	28.6
	Charles Bolstridge (R)	4,331	6.8	William H. Rentschler (R)	202,600	25.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			John W. Lewis (R)	48,989	6.2
	Frank Church (D)	53,659	85.8	1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Leon R. Olson (D)	8,904	14.2	Charles H. Percy (R)	605,815	90.6
	<b>American Primary</b>			Howard J. Doyle (R)	38,636	5.8
	Jean L. Stoddard (AM)		100.0	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1980	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Paul H. Douglas (D)		100.0
	Steven D. Symms (R)		100.0	1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Charles H. Percy (R)		100.0
	Frank Church (D)		100.0	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>			Roman C. Pucinski (D)	859,890	70.6
	Larry Fullmer (LIBERT)		100.0	W. Dakin Williams (D)	357,744	29.4
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Steven D. Symms (R)		100.0	Charles H. Percy (R)	401,409	84.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Lar Daly (R)	74,739	15.7
	John V. Evans (D)		100.0	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1992	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Alex Seith (D)	483,196	69.5
	Dirk Kempthorne (R)	67,001	57.4	Anthony R. Martin-Trigona (D)	212,105	30.5
	Rodney W. Beck (R)	26,977	23.1	1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Milton E. Erhart (R)	22,682	19.4	Charles H. Percy (R)	387,865	59.3
				Tom Corcoran (R)	239,847	36.7

## ILLINOIS

Candidates Votes %

## Class 2

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1968</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Paul Simon (D)	556,757	35.6		Everett McKinley Dirksen (R)	622,710	92.1
	Roland W. Burris (D)	360,182	23.0		Roy C. Johnson (R)	53,069	7.8
	Alex Seith (D)	327,125	20.9				
1990	Philip J. Rock (D)	303,397	19.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				William G. Clark (D)		100.0
	Lynn Martin (R)		100.0	<b>1970</b>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Ralph Tyler Smith (R)	414,489	58.9
1996	Paul Simon (D)		100.0		William H. Rentschler (R)	271,648	38.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
	Al Salvi (R)	377,141	47.6		Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)		100.0
	Bob Kustra (R)	342,935	43.3	<b>1974</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert Marshall (R)	43,937	5.6		George M. Burditt (R)	432,796	84.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Lar Daly (R)	78,146	15.3
	Richard J. Durbin (D)	512,520	64.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Pat Quinn (D)	233,138	29.5		Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)	822,248	82.9
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				W. Dakin Williams (D)	169,662	17.1
	Robin J. Miller (LIBERT)	1,258	73.7	<b>1980</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	David F. Hoscheidt (LIBERT)	448	26.3		David C. O'Neal (R)	424,634	41.5
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				William J. Scott (R)	352,138	34.4
2002	Jim Durkin (R)	378,010	45.8		Richard E. Carver (R)	245,668	24.1
	James D. Oberweis (R)	259,515	31.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John Cox (R)	187,706	22.7		Alan J. Dixon (D)	671,746	66.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Alex Seith (D)	190,339	18.9
2008	Richard J. Durbin (D)	918,467	100.0		Robert A. Wallace (D)	64,037	6.4
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1986</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Steve Sauerberg (R)	395,199	55.6		Judy Koehler (R)	266,214	55.0
	Andy Martin (R)	240,548	33.9		George A. Ranney (R)	217,720	45.0
	Mike Psak (R)	74,829	10.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Alan J. Dixon (D)	720,571	84.8
	Richard J. Durbin (D)	1,658,833	100.0		Sheila Jones (D)	129,474	15.2
	<b>Class 3</b>			<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Richard S. Williamson (R)	608,079	100.0
	Everett McKinley Dirksen (R)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Carol Moseley Braun (D)	557,694	38.3
	Richard Stengel (D)		100.0		Alan J. Dixon (D)	504,077	34.6
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Albert F. Hofeld (D)	394,497	27.1
	Everett McKinley Dirksen (R)	742,973	87.1	<b>1998</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Harley D. Jones (R)	109,574	12.8		Peter G. Fitzgerald (R)	372,916	51.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Loleta Didrickson (R)	346,606	48.2
	Sidney R. Yates (D)	744,128	77.2		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Lar Daly (D)	219,169	22.7		Carol Moseley Braun (D)	666,419	100.0

2004	Republican Primary			Class 3			
	Jack Ryan (R) <sup>1</sup>	234,791	35.5	1980	Republican Primary		
	Jim Oberweis (R)	155,794	23.5		Dan Quayle (R)	397,273	77.1
	Steven J. Rauschenberger (R)	132,655	20.0		Roger F. Marsh (R)	118,273	22.9
	Andy McKenna (R)	97,238	14.7		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary			1986	Birch Bayh (D)		100.0
	Barack Obama (D)	655,923	52.8		Republican Primary		
	Daniel W. Hynes (D)	294,717	23.7		Dan Quayle (R)	100.0	
	M. Blair Hull (D)	134,453	10.8		Democratic Primary		
	Maria Pappas (D)	74,987	6.0		Jill Long (D)	258,085	73.5
					Georgia D. Irey (D)	93,079	26.5
				1990 <sup>3</sup>	Republican Special Primary		
					Daniel R. Coats (R)	100.0	
					Democratic Special Primary		
					Baron P. Hill (D)	100.0	
				1992	Republican Primary		
					Daniel R. Coats (R)	389,119	100.0
					Democratic Primary		
					Joseph H. Hogsett (D)	320,732	100.0
				1998	Republican Primary		
					Paul Helmke (R)	138,960	35.2
					John Price (R)	131,327	33.2
					Peter Rusthoven (R)	124,711	31.6
					Democratic Primary		
				2004	Evan Bayh (D)	324,923	100.0
					Republican Primary		
					Marvin Scott (R)	335,215	100.0
					Democratic Primary		
					Evan Bayh (D)	304,267	100.0
				Indiana			
				1. Before 1976, when Indiana adopted a primary system, party conventions nominated candidates for statewide office.			
				2. Neither party held a senatorial primary in 2006. Democrats also did not field a candidate in the general election.			
				3. A special election was held in 1990 to fill the remaining two years of the term of Sen. Dan Quayle (R), who resigned Jan. 3, 1989, after he was elected vice president. The first two years of the vacancy were filled by appointee Daniel R. Coats (R).			
				IOWA			
					Candidates	Votes	%
				Class 2			
				1960 <sup>1</sup>	Republican Primary		
					Jack Miller (R)	66,455	30.8
					Dayton Countryman (R)	62,500	29.0

## INDIANA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1976 <sup>1</sup>	Republican Primary		
	Richard G. Lugar (R)	393,064	65.5
	Edgar D. Whitcomb (R)	179,203	29.8
	Democratic Primary		
	R. Vance Hartke (D)	304,076	53.1
	Philip H. Hayes (D)	268,790	46.9
1982	Republican Primary		
	Richard G. Lugar (R)		100.0
	Democratic Primary		
	Floyd Fithian (D)	262,644	59.5
	Michael Kendall (D)	178,702	40.5
1988	Republican Primary		
	Richard G. Lugar (R)		100.0
	Democratic Primary		
	Jack Wickes (D)		100.0
1994	Republican Primary		
	Richard G. Lugar (R)	398,111	100.0
	Democratic Primary		
	Jim Jontz (D)	191,619	54.8
	John W. Taylor (D)	158,159	45.2
2000	Republican Primary		
	Richard G. Lugar (R)	356,888	100.0
	Democratic Primary		
	David L. Johnson (D)	192,531	100.0
2006 <sup>2</sup>			

## Illinois

1. Jack Ryan subsequently quit the race and was replaced on the general election ballot by Alan Keyes.

## INDIANA

Candidates Votes %

## Class 1

1976 <sup>1</sup>	Republican Primary			1992	Republican Primary		
	Richard G. Lugar (R)	393,064	65.5		Daniel R. Coats (R)	389,119	100.0
	Edgar D. Whitcomb (R)	179,203	29.8		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Joseph H. Hogsett (D)	320,732	100.0
1982	R. Vance Hartke (D)	304,076	53.1	1998	Republican Primary		
	Philip H. Hayes (D)	268,790	46.9		Paul Helmke (R)	138,960	35.2
					John Price (R)	131,327	33.2
					Peter Rusthoven (R)	124,711	31.6
	Republican Primary			2004	Democratic Primary		
	Richard G. Lugar (R)		100.0		Evan Bayh (D)	324,923	100.0
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	Floyd Fithian (D)	262,644	59.5		Marvin Scott (R)	335,215	100.0
	Michael Kendall (D)	178,702	40.5		Democratic Primary		
	Republican Primary				Evan Bayh (D)	304,267	100.0
	Richard G. Lugar (R)		100.0		Indiana		
	Democratic Primary				1. Before 1976, when Indiana adopted a primary system, party conventions nominated candidates for statewide office.		
1994	Republican Primary				2. Neither party held a senatorial primary in 2006. Democrats also did not field a candidate in the general election.		
	Richard G. Lugar (R)	398,111	100.0		3. A special election was held in 1990 to fill the remaining two years of the term of Sen. Dan Quayle (R), who resigned Jan. 3, 1989, after he was elected vice president. The first two years of the vacancy were filled by appointee Daniel R. Coats (R).		
	Democratic Primary				IOWA		
	Jim Jontz (D)	191,619	54.8		Candidates		
	John W. Taylor (D)	158,159	45.2	1960 <sup>1</sup>	Class 2		
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
	Richard G. Lugar (R)	356,888	100.0		Jack Miller (R)	66,455	30.8
	Democratic Primary				Dayton Countryman (R)	62,500	29.0
2000	David L. Johnson (D)	192,531	100.0				
2006 <sup>2</sup>							



	Rollo Bergeson (R)	31,559	14.6	2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ken Stringer (R)	29,927	13.9		Greg Ganske (R)	116,229	59.0
	Oliver J. Reeve (R)	14,414	6.7		Bill Salier (R)	80,700	40.9
	Ernest J. Seemann (R)	10,931	5.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Tom Harkin (D)	83,505	99.3
	Herschel C. Loveless (D)		100.0				
1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2008	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jack Miller (R)	141,141	83.9		Cristophe R. Reed (R)	24,964	35.5
	Herbert H. Hoover (R)	27,007	16.1		George S. Eichhorn (R)	24,390	34.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Steve Rathje (R)	21,062	29.39
	E. B. Smith (D)	39,870	50.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Gary L. Cameron (D)	22,650	28.5		Tom Harkin (D)	90,785	100.0
	Ernest J. Seeman (D)	8,646	10.9				
	Robert L. Nereim (D)	8,343	10.5				
					<b>Class 3</b>		
1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jack Miller (R)	170,590	84.4		Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	157,652	67.7
	Ralph Scott (R)	31,607	15.6		Dayton Countryman (R)	75,264	32.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dick Clark (D)		100.0		R. M. Evans (D)	64,195	63.1
	<b>American Independent Primary</b>				Lumund Wilcox (D)	37,590	36.9
	William A. Rocard (AMI)		100.0	1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	164,535	85.4
	Roger W. Jepsen (R)	87,397	57.3		Herbert H. Hoover (R)	28,095	14.6
	Maurie Van Nostrand (R)	54,189	35.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Joe Bertroche (R)	10,860	7.1		E. B. Smith (D)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Dick Clark (D)	87,880	80.5		David M. Stanley (R)	143,854	58.7
	Gerald Baker (D)	13,132	12.0		James E. Bromwell (R)	65,509	26.7
	Robert L. Nereim (D)	8,176	7.5		Dayton Countryman (R)	22,049	9.0
1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>				William N. Plymat (R)	13,485	5.5
	Roger W. Jepsen (R)	113,996	100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Harold E. Hughes (D)	103,936	86.8
	Tom Harkin (D)	106,005	100.0		Robert L. Nereim (D)	15,772	13.2
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Tom Tauke (R)		100.0		David M. Stanley (R)	87,464	66.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				George F. Milligan (R)	43,206	33.1
	Tom Harkin (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1996	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John C. Culver (D)		100.0
	Jim Ross Lightfoot (R)	101,608	61.5	1980	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Maggie Tinsman (R)	40,955	24.8		Charles E. Grassley (R)	170,120	66.7
	Steve Grubbs (R)	22,554	13.6		Tom Stoner (R)	89,409	33.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Tom Harkin (D)	98,737	99.2		John C. Culver (D)		100.0

1986	Republican Primary			1972	Democratic Primary		
	Charles E. Grassley (R)		100.0		J. Floyd Breeding (D)	51,860	49.9
					K. L. Smith (D)	19,433	18.7
					Harold S. Herd (D)	16,963	16.3
					Leigh Warner (D)	15,625	15.0
1992	Democratic Primary			1978	Republican Primary		
	John P. Roehrick (D)	88,347	83.8		James B. Pearson (R)	229,908	82.2
	Juan Cortez (D)	16,987	16.1		Harlan D. House (R)	49,825	17.8
					Democratic Primary		
					Arch O. Tezlaff (D)		100.0
1998	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	Jean Lloyd-Jones (D)	60,615	60.8		Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R)	67,324	30.6
	Rosanne Freeburg (D)	38,774	38.9		Wayne Angell (R)	54,161	24.6
					Sam Hardage (R)	30,248	13.7
					Jan Meyers (R)	20,933	9.5
2004	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	David Osterberg (D)	86,064	99.4		Deryl K. Schuster (R)	18,568	8.5
					Norman E. Gaar (R)	14,502	6.6
					Democratic Primary		
					William R. Roy (D)	100,508	76.7
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Charles E. Grassley (R)	78,819	99.7		Dorothy K. White (D)	13,865	10.6
					James R. Maher (D)	11,556	8.8
	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Arthur Small (D)	52,318	99.2				

**Iowa**

1. Because no candidate in Iowa's 1960 Republican primary received the minimum percentage required for Senate nomination, a state convention was held, resulting in the nomination of Miller.

**KANSAS**

KANSAS				1990	Republican Primary		
	Candidates	Votes	%				
					Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R)	267,946	87.2
	Class 2				R. Gregory Walstrom (R)	39,379	12.8
1960	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Andrew F. Schoeppel (R)	201,753	80.0		William R. Roy (D) <sup>2</sup>	86,174	56.9
	Henry P. Cleaver (R)	50,507	20.0		Dick Williams (D)	65,395	43.1
	Democratic Primary			1996	Republican Primary		
Frank Theis (D)	88,194	59.1	Pat Roberts (R)		245,411	78.2	
Joseph W. Henkle (D)	60,942	40.9	Tom Little (R)		25,052	8.0	
			Thomas L. Oyler (R)		23,266	7.4	
1962 <sup>1</sup>	Republican Special Primary				Richard L. Cooley (R)	20,060	6.4
	James B. Pearson (R)	124,854	62.3		Democratic Primary		
	Edward F. Arn (R)	75,524	37.7		Sally Thompson (D)	121,476	100.0
	Democratic Special Primary			2002	Republican Primary		
Paul L. Aylward (D)		100.0	Pat Roberts (R)		234,779	83.7	
			Tom Oyler (R)		45,638	16.3	
1966	Republican Primary					Democratic Primary	
	James B. Pearson (R)	101,523	50.3		No Democratic Candidate		
	R. F. Ellsworth (R)	83,083	41.1				
	Ava A. Anderson (R)	10,095	5.0				

2008	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Pat Roberts (R)	214,911	100.0		Guy MacDonald (D)	31,942	27.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Darrell T. Ringer (D)	30,483	26.4
	Jim Slattery (D)	68,106	68.9		W. H. Addington (D)	21,082	18.3
	Lee Jones (D)	30,699	31.0		Lionel Kunst (D)	18,795	16.3
					Jim Oyler (D)	13,201	11.4
	<b>Class 3</b>			<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Robert Dole (R)	244,480	80.4
	Frank Carlson (R)	215,364	77.9		Richard W. Rodewald (R)	59,589	19.6
	Walter I. Biddle (R)	61,053	22.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Gloria O'Dell (D)	111,015	69.2
	George Hart (D)	54,553	40.4		Fred Phelps (D)	49,416	30.8
	Paul L. Aylward (D)	54,085	40.0	<b>1996<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
	Fred Kilian (D)	16,384	12.1		Sam Brownback (R)	187,914	54.8
	Marlyn Korf (D)	10,176	7.5		Sheila Frahm (R)	142,487	41.6
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
	Frank Carlson (R)	167,498	86.9		Jill Docking (D)	127,012	74.4
	Joe Corpstein (R)	25,168	13.1		Joan Finney (D)	43,726	25.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1998</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	K. L. Smith (D)	65,876	62.5		Sam Brownback (R)	255,747	100.0
	Joseph J. Poizner (D)	39,458	37.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Paul Feleciano Jr. (D)	58,097	58.7
	Robert Dole (R)	190,782	68.5		Todd Covault (D)	40,825	41.3
	William H. Avery (R)	87,801	31.5	<b>2004</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Sam Brownback (R)	286,839	87.0
	William I. Robinson (D)	56,242	40.9		Arch Naramore (R)	42,880	13.0
	James K. Logan (D)	50,709	36.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	K. L. Smith (D)	13,698	10.0		Robert A. Conroy (D) <sup>4</sup>	61,052	55.9
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Lee Jones (D)	48,133	44.1
	Robert Dole (R)		100.0	<b>Kansas</b>			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1. A special election was held in 1962 to fill the remaining four years of the term of Sen. Andrew Schoepfel (R), who died Jan. 21, 1962.			
	William R. Roy (D)	125,634	85.0	2. Roy withdrew after the primary and Williams was substituted by the state party committee.			
	George Hart (D)	22,109	15.0	3. A special election was held to fill the remaining two years of the term of Sen. Robert Dole (R), who resigned June 11, 1996, to run for president. Sheila Frahm was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy until the election; she resigned Nov. 27, 1996.			
1980	<b>Republican Primary</b>			4. Robert A. Conroy subsequently quit the race and was replaced on the general election ballot by Lee Jones.			
	Robert Dole (R)	201,484	81.9				
	Jim H. Grainge (R)	44,674	18.1				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
	John Simpson (D)	52,004	35.8				
	James R. Maher (D)	46,322	31.9				
	John A. Barnes (D)	16,466	11.3				
	Ken North (D)	14,218	9.8				
	Ed Phillips (D)	8,838	6.1				
	Howard C. Lee (D)	7,461	5.1				
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert Dole (R)	228,301	84.4		John Sherman Cooper (R)	50,896	96.3
	Shirley J. A. Landis (R)	42,237	15.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Keen Johnson (D)	112,797	58.0
					John Young Brown (D)	75,897	39.0

## KENTUCKY

Candidates Votes %

### Class 2

<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Sherman Cooper (R)	50,896	96.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Keen Johnson (D)	112,797	58.0
	John Young Brown (D)	75,897	39.0

1966	Republican Primary			2008	Democratic Primary		
	John Sherman Cooper (R)	65,023	92.8		Lois Combs Weinberg (D)	231,013	50.1
	Democratic Primary				Tom Barlow (D)	230,055	49.9
	John Young Brown (D)	71,759	75.6		Republican Primary		
	Gaines P. Wilson (D)	12,921	13.6		Mitch McConnell (R)	168,127	86.1
	James Ward Lentz (D)	5,399	5.7		Daniel Essek (R)	27,170	13.9
1972	J. N. R. Cecil (D)	4,861	5.1	Democratic Primary			
	Republican Primary			Bruce Lunsford (D)	316,992	51.1	
	Louie B. Nunn (R)	57,348	69.7	Greg Fischer (D)	209,827	33.8	
	Robert E. Gable (R)	18,107	22.0	David L. Williams (D)	34,363	5.5	
	Democratic Primary			Class 3			
	Walter D. Huddleston (D)	106,144	71.6	1956 <sup>1</sup>	Republican Primary		
Sandy Hockensmith (D)	14,786	10.0	Thruston B. Morton (R)		42,038	70.6	
James E. Wallace (D)	11,290	7.6	Julian H. Golden (R)		12,976	21.8	
Willis V. Johnson (D)	8,727	5.9	Granville Thomas (R)		4,495	7.6	
Republican Primary			Democratic Primary				
Louie Guenthner (R)	14,218	47.2	Earle C. Clements (D)		218,353	60.8	
1978	Oline Carmical (R)	9,346	31.0	1962	Joe B. Bates (D)	136,533	38.0
	Thurman J. Hamlin (R)	6,550	21.8		Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Thruston B. Morton (R)	41,892	91.2
	Walter D. Huddleston (D)	89,333	75.6		Thurman J. Hamlin (R)	4,048	8.8
	Jack A. Watson (D)	13,177	11.1		Democratic Primary		
	William J. Taylor (D)	8,710	7.4		Wilson W. Wyatt (D)	127,403	77.0
1984	George W. Tolhurst (D)	6,921	5.9	1968	Marion Vance (D)	28,513	17.2
	Republican Primary				James L. Delk (D)	9,483	5.7
	Mitch McConnell (R)	39,465	79.2		Republican Primary		
	C. Roger Harker (R)	3,798	7.6		Marlow W. Cook (R)	73,171	62.0
	T. William "Tommy" Klein (R)	3,352	6.7		Eugene Siler (R)	39,743	33.7
	Thurman Hamlin (R)	3,202	6.4		Democratic Primary		
1990	Democratic Primary			1974	Katherine Peden (D)	86,317	43.8
	Walter D. Huddleston (D)		100.0		John Young Brown (D)	51,509	26.2
	Republican Primary				Foster Ockerman (D)	25,602	13.0
	Mitch McConnell (R)	64,063	88.5		Ted Osborn (D)	20,049	10.2
	T. William "Tommy" Klein (R)	8,310	11.5		Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Marlow W. Cook (R)	35,904	87.6
1996	Harvey Sloane (D)	183,789	59.3	1980	Thurman J. Hamlin (R)	2,826	6.9
	John Brock (D)	126,318	40.7		T. William "Tommy" Klein (R)	2,256	5.5
	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Mitch McConnell (R)	88,620	88.6		Wendell H. Ford (D)	136,458	84.8
	Democratic Primary				Harvey E. Brazin (D)	24,436	15.2
	Steven L. Beshear (D)	177,859	66.4		American Primary		
2002	Tom Barlow (D)	64,235	24.0	1980	William E. Parker (AM)		100.0
	Shelby Lanier Jr. (D)	25,856	9.6		Republican Primary		
	Republican Primary				Mary Louise Foust (R)	25,717	42.0
	Mitch McConnell (R)	Unopposed			Granville Thomas (R)	10,246	16.7
	Democratic Primary						

1986	Jackson M. Andrews (R)	8,382	13.7	1930	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	T. William “Tommy” Klein (R)	6,418	10.5		Huey P. Long (D)	149,640	57.3
	Yale J. Lubkin (R)	5,669	9.2		Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	111,451	42.7
	DeSota Vaught (R)	4,848	7.9				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
	Wendell H. Ford (D)	188,047	87.0		Oscar K. Allen (D) <sup>2</sup>	368,115	68.7
	Flora T. Stuart (D)	28,202	13.0		Frank J. Looney (D)	160,566	30.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jackson M. Andrews (R)	16,211	39.0		Allen J. Ellender (D)	364,931	68.0
	Carl W. Brown (R)	9,724	23.3		John N. Sandlin (D)	167,471	31.2
1992	T. William “Tommy” Klein (R)	8,595	20.6	1942	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Thurman J. Hamlin (R)	7,062	17.0		Allen J. Ellender (D)	218,141	68.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				E. A. Stephens (D)	102,900	32.1
	Wendell H. Ford (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Allen J. Ellender (D)	284,293	61.7
	David L. Williams (R)	49,880	60.9		James Domengeaux (D)	119,459	25.9
	Philip Thompson (R)	25,026	30.5		Charles S. Gerth (D)	57,047	12.4
	Denny Ormerod (R)	7,066	8.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Allen J. Ellender (D)	268,064	59.2
	Wendell H. Ford (D)		100.0		Frank B. Ellis (D)	162,775	35.9
1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1954	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jim Bunning (R)	152,493	74.3		Allen J. Ellender (D)	268,064	59.2
	Barry Metcalf (R)	52,798	25.7		Frank B. Ellis (D)	162,775	35.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Scotty Baesler (D)	194,125	34.2		George W. Reese Jr. (R)	726	72.3
	Charlie Owen (D)	166,472	29.2		William Dane (R)	278	27.7
	Steve L. Henry (D)	156,576	27.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Allen J. Ellender (D)		100.0
	Jim Bunning (R)	96,545	84.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Barry Metcalf (R)	18,395	16.0		Allen J. Ellender (D)	494,519	74.2
2004	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1966	J. D. Deblieux (D)	94,154	14.1
	Daniel Mongiardo (D)	142,162	64.9		Troyce E. Guice (D)	78,137	11.7
	David L. Williams (D)	76,807	35.1		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				C. M. McLean (R) <sup>3</sup>		100.0
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					J. Bennett Johnston (D)	623,078	79.4
					Frank Tunney Allen (D)	88,198	11.2
					Allen J. Ellender (D) <sup>4</sup>	73,088	9.3
					<b>Open Primary</b>		
					J. Bennett Johnston (D)	498,773	59.4
1924	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1972	Louis “Woody” Jenkins (D)	340,896	40.6
	Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	104,312	54.9		<b>Open Primary</b>		
	Lee E. Thomas (D)	85,547	45.1		J. Bennett Johnston (D)	838,181	85.7
					Robert M. Ross (R)	86,546	8.9
					Larry N. “Boo-ga-loo” Cooper (R)	52,746	5.4
					<b>Open Primary</b>		
					J. Bennett Johnston (D)	752,902	53.9
					David E. Duke (R)	607,391	43.5

**Kentucky**

1. Candidates for the special election to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D), who died April 30, 1956, were nominated by the Democratic and Republican state committees, not by primaries. The 1956 Senate primary in Kentucky was for the Class 3 seat that was slated to be filled that year.

**LOUISIANA<sup>1</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%				
	<b>Class 2</b>						
1924	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1984	<b>Open Primary</b>		
	Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	104,312	54.9		J. Bennett Johnston (D)	838,181	85.7
	Lee E. Thomas (D)	85,547	45.1		Robert M. Ross (R)	86,546	8.9
1924	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1990	<b>Open Primary</b>		
	Joseph E. Ransdell (D)	104,312	54.9		J. Bennett Johnston (D)	752,902	53.9
	Lee E. Thomas (D)	85,547	45.1		David E. Duke (R)	607,391	43.5



1996	Open Primary			1968	Republican Primary			
	Louis “Woody” Jenkins (R)	322,244	26.2		Richard H. Kilbourne (R) <sup>5</sup>	100.0		
	Mary L. Landrieu (D)	264,268	21.5					
	Richard P. Ieyoub (D)	250,682	20.4		Democratic Primary			
	David E. Duke (R)	141,489	11.5		Russell B. Long (D)	494,467	87.0	
	Jimmy Hayes (R)	71,699	5.8		Maurice P. Blanche (D)	73,791	13.0	
2002	First Round Vote <sup>6</sup>			1974	Democratic Primary			
	Mary Landrieu (D)	573,347	46.0		Russell B. Long (D)	520,606	74.7	
	Suzanne Haik Terrell (R)	339,506	27.2		Sherman A. Bernard (D)	131,540	18.9	
	John Cooksey (R)	171,752	13.8		Annie Smart (D)	44,341	6.4	
	“Tony” Perkins (R)	119,776	9.6					
	Class 3			1980	Open Primary			
1920	Democratic Primary				Russell B. Long (D)	484,770	57.6	
	Edwin S. Broussard (D)	49,718✓	45.7		Louis “Woody” Jenkins (D)	325,922	38.8	
	Jared Y. Sanders (D)	43,425	40.0					
	D. Caffery (D)	15,563	14.3		Open Primary			
	Democratic Second Choice			W. Henson Moore (R)	529,433	44.2		
	D. Caffery (D)	3,328	38.6	1986	John B. Breaux (D)	447,328	37.3	
	Edwin S. Broussard (D)	2,931	34.0		Samuel B. Nunez (D)	73,505	6.1	
	Jared Y. Sanders (D)	2,374	27.5					
1926	Democratic Primary				1992	Open Primary		
	Edwin S. Broussard (D)	84,041	51.1			John B. Breaux (D)	616,021	73.1
	Jared Y. Sanders (D)	80,562	48.9	John Khachturian (I)		74,785	8.9	
				Lyle Stockstill (R)		69,986	8.3	
				Nick J. Accardo (D)		45,839	5.4	
1932	Democratic Primary			1998	Open Primary			
	John H. Overton (D)	181,464	59.2		John B. Breaux (D)	620,502	64.0	
	Edwin S. Broussard (D)	124,935	40.8		Jim Donelon (R)	306,616	31.6	
1938	Democratic Primary			2004	First Round Vote <sup>6</sup>			
	John H. Overton (D)		100.0		David Vitter (R)	943,014	51.0	
					Chris John (D)	542,150	29.3	
					John Kennedy (D)	275,821	14.9	
1944	Democratic Primary			Louisiana				
	John H. Overton (D)	151,886	61.6					
	E. A. Stephens (D)	68,408	27.8					
	Griffin T. Hawkins (D)	19,087	7.7					
1948	Democratic Special Primary							
	Russell B. Long (D)	264,143	51.0					
	Robert F. Kennon (D)	253,668	49.0					
1950	Democratic Primary							
	Russell B. Long (D)	359,330	68.5					
	Malcolm E. LaFargue (D)	156,918	29.9					
1956	Democratic Primary							
	Russell B. Long (D)		100.0					
1962	Republican Primary							
	Taylor W. O’Hearn (R)		100.0					
	Democratic Primary							
	Russell B. Long (D)	407,162	80.2					
	Philemon A. Stamant (D)	100,843	19.9					

## Democratic Primary

Candidates		Votes	%	Jean Hay Bright (D)		22,582	50.6
Class 1				Eric M. Mehnert (D)		22,019	49.4
1958	Republican Primary			1960	Republican Primary		
	Frederick G. Payne (R)	82,448	83.6		Margaret Chase Smith (R)		100.0
	Herman D. Sahagian (R)	16,133	16.4				
	Democratic Primary			1966	Democratic Primary		
	Edmund S. Muskie (D)		100.0		Lucia M. Cormier (D)		100.0
1964	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
	Clifford McIntire (R)		100.0		Margaret Chase Smith (R)		100.0
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Edmund S. Muskie (D)		100.0	Elmer H. Violette (D)	23,259	45.2	
				Plato Truman (D)	19,844	38.5	
				Jack L. Smith (D)	8,386	16.3	
1970	Republican Primary			1972	Republican Primary		
	Neil S. Bishop (R)	45,216	59.8		Margaret Chase Smith (R)	76,964	66.7
	Abbott O. Greene (R)	30,201	40.0		Robert A. G. Monks (R)	38,345	33.3
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Edmund S. Muskie (D)		100.0		William D. Hathaway (D)	61,921	90.8
					Jack L. Smith (D)	6,263	9.2
1976	Republican Primary			1978	Republican Primary		
	Robert A. G. Monks (R)	65,224	83.9		William S. Cohen (R)		100.0
	Plato Truman (R)	12,552	16.1		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary			William D. Hathaway (D)		100.0	
	Edmund S. Muskie (D)		100.0	William S. Cohen (R)		100.0	
				Democratic Primary			
1982	Republican Primary			Elizabeth H. Mitchell (D)		100.0	
	David F. Emery (R)		100.0 <th>Republican Primary</th> <th></th> <th></th>	Republican Primary			
	Democratic Primary			William S. Cohen (R)		100.0	
	George J. Mitchell (D)		100.0	Democratic Primary			
				Elizabeth H. Mitchell (D)		100.0	
				Republican Primary			
1988	Republican Primary			William S. Cohen (R)		100.0	
	Jaspar S. Wyman (R)		100.0	Democratic Primary			
	Democratic Primary			Neil Rolde (D)		100.0	
	George J. Mitchell (D)		100.0	Republican Primary			
				Susan M. Collins (R)	53,339	55.5	
				W. John Hathaway (R)	29,792	31.0	
1994	Republican Primary			Robert A. G. Monks (R)	12,943	13.5	
	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	80,686	99.9	Democratic Primary			
	Democratic Primary			Joseph E. Brennan (D)	48,335	56.7	
2000	Thomas H. Andrews (D)	83,108	99.8	Sean F. Faircloth (D)	21,204	24.9	
	Republican Primary			Richard A. Spencer (D)	10,236	12.0	
	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	34,757	100.0	Jean Hay (D)	4,524	5.3	
	Democratic Primary			Republican Primary			
	Mark W. Lawrence (D)	26,543	100.0	Susan Collins (R)	74,643	100.0	
2006	Republican Primary			2002	Republican Primary		
	Olympia J. Snowe (R)	58,979	98.9				

2008	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1988	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Chellie Pingree (D)	59,732	100.0		Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	432,931	81.1
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Susan M. Collins (R)	56,304	100.0		Thomas L. Blair (R) <sup>2</sup>	68,268	45.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				James G. Bennett (R)	19,720	13.2
	Thomas H. Allen (D)	69,932	85.6		Patrick L. McDonough (R)	16,305	10.9
	Thomas J. Ledue (D)	11,795	14.4		E. Robert Zarwell (R)	10,725	7.2
					Albert Ceccone (R)	9,601	6.4
<b>MARYLAND<sup>1</sup></b>					John C. Webb (R)	8,405	5.6
	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>		Horace S. Rich (R)	8,031	5.4
	<b>Class 1</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	309,919	85.8
1958	J. Glenn Beall (R)	67,580	89.6	1994	B. Emerson Sweatt (D)	25,932	7.2
	Henry J. Laque (R)	7,826	10.4		A. Robert Kaufman (D)	25,450	7.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Thomas D'Alesandro Jr. (D)	125,408	34.7		William E. Brock (R)	82,223	37.8
	George P. Mahoney (D)	119,796	33.2		Ruthann Aron (R)	56,369	25.9
	James Bruce (D)	53,365	14.8		Ronald Franks (R)	38,213	17.6
	Clarence D. Long (D)	47,290	13.1		Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	17,306	8.0
					John C. Webb (R)	12,179	5.6
1964	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2000	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	J. Glenn Beall (R)	68,930	59.8		Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	382,115	78.9
	James P. Gleason (R)	35,645	30.9		John B. Liston (D)	52,031	10.7
	William A. Albaugh (R)	8,352	7.2		Dennard A. Gayle (D)	30,665	6.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Joseph D. Tydings (D)	279,564	64.5		Paul H. Rappaport (R)	70,231	22.7
	Louis L. Goldstein (D)	155,086	26.6		Ron Sobhani (R)	53,084	17.1
	John J. Harbaugh (D)	22,665	5.2		Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	52,052	16.8
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Robin Ficker (R)	46,995	15.2
	J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)	99,687	83.5		Kenneth R. Timmerman (R)	30,146	9.7
	Harry L. Simms (R)	9,927	8.3		Ken Wayman (R)	28,461	9.2
	Wainwright Dawson (R)	9,786	8.2		John Stafford (R)	18,656	6.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2006	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Joseph D. Tydings (D)	242,874	52.7		Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	384,748	83.2
	George P. Mahoney (D)	173,157	37.6		George English (D)	45,984	9.9
	Walter G. Finch (D)	33,361	7.2		Sidney Altman (D)	31,502	6.8
1976	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)		100.0		Michael S. Steele (R)	190,790	87.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Paul S. Sarbanes (D)	302,983	56.5		Benjamin L. Cardin (D)	257,545	43.7
	Joseph D. Tydings (D)	191,875	35.8		Kweisi Mfume (D)	238,957	40.5
					Josh Rales (D)	30,737	5.2
					<b>Class 3</b>		
					<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1956	John Marshall Butler (R)	58,642	86.6
	Lawrence J. Hogan (R)	79,375	65.5		Earl E. Knepper (R)	5,376	7.9
	Donovan B. Finch (R)	25,290	20.8		Henry J. Laque (R)	3,696	5.5
	William A. Albaugh (R)	16,599	13.7				

1962	Democratic Primary			1992	Democratic Primary		
	Millard E. Tydings (D) <sup>3</sup>	142,238	47.5		Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	307,876	49.5
	George P. Mahoney (D)	134,246	44.8		Michael D. Barnes (D)	195,086	31.4
					Harry Hughes (D)	88,908	14.3
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
	Edward T. Miller (R)	43,437	48.1		Alan L. Keyes (R)	95,831	45.9
	James P. Gleason (R)	34,523	38.3		Martha S. Klima (R)	20,758	10.0
	Harry L. Simms (R)	7,689	8.5		Joseph I. Cassilly (R)	16,091	7.7
	Henry J. Laque (R)	4,565	5.1		Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	12,658	6.1
					S. Rob Sobhani (R)	12,423	6.0
1968	Democratic Primary			1998	Democratic Primary		
	Daniel B. Brewster (D)	182,272	52.2		Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	376,444	76.8
	Blair Lee (D)	100,915	28.9		Thomas M. Wheatley (D)	31,214	6.4
	Elbert M. Byrd (D)	32,147	9.2		Walter Boyd (D)	26,467	5.4
	Herbert J. Hoover (D)	19,719	5.6				
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
	Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)	66,777	80.0		Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	32,691	18.4
	Harry L. Simms (R)	11,927	14.3		John Taylor (R)	22,855	12.9
	Paul F. Wattay (R)	4,790	5.7		Michael Gloth (R)	19,926	11.2
					Kenneth Wayman (R)	16,505	9.3
1974	Democratic Primary			2004	Democratic Primary		
	Daniel B. Brewster (D)	150,481	67.4		Bradlyn McClanahan (R)	16,439	9.3
	Ross Z. Pierpont (D)	38,555	17.3		Howard David Greyber (R)	16,177	9.1
	Walter G. Finch (D)	19,829	8.9		John Stafford (R)	15,031	8.5
	Richard R. Howes (D)	14,224	6.4		George Liebmann (R)	14,440	8.1
	Republican Primary				Barry Steve Asbury (R)	11,881	6.7
	Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)	79,823	75.8		Thomas Scott (R)	11,707	6.6
	Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	25,512	24.2				
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	132,658	40.9		Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	349,382	84.4
Bernard L. Talley (D)	79,080	24.4	Ann L. Mallory (D)	43,120	10.4		
Walter G. Finch (D)	32,068	9.9	Kauko H. Kokkonen (D)	21,658	5.2		
Xavier A. Aragona (D)	17,668	5.4					
1980	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
	Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R)	82,430	55.0		E. J. Pipkin (R)	70,229	50.6
	John M. Brennan (R)	24,848	16.6		John Stafford (R)	14,661	10.6
	V. Dallas Merrell (R)	23,073	15.4		Eileen “Cookie Baker” Martin (R)	11,748	8.5
	Roscoe G. Bartlett (R)	10,970	7.3		Dorothy Corry Jennings (R)	10,401	7.5
					Earl S. Gordon (R)	8,233	5.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Edward T. Conroy (D)	79,033	22.4		Barbara A. Mikulski (D)	408,848	89.9
	Victor L. Crawford (D)	52,803	15.0		A. Robert Kaufman (D)	32,127	7.1
	Robert L. Douglass (D)	43,035	12.2				
Dennis C. McCoy (D)	40,510	11.5					
R. Spencer Oliver (D)	35,407	10.4					
John A. Kennedy (D)	20,255	5.7					
Frank J. Broschart (D)	19,455	5.5					
1986	Republican Primary						
	Linda Chavez (R)	100,888	73.1				
	Michael Schaefer (R)	16,902	12.2				

Maryland

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**MASSACHUSETTS**

	Candidates	Votes	%	2000	Republican Primary		
	<b>Class 1</b>				Jack E. Robinson III (R)	42,263	96.6
1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Vincent J. Celeste (R)		100.0	2006	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	236,883	99.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John F. Kennedy (D)		100.0		Kenneth G. Chase (R)	34,595	50.6
1962 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>				Kevin P. Scott (R)	34,262	48.7
	George C. Lodge (R)	244,921	55.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Laurence Curtis (R)	196,444	44.5		Edward M. Kennedy (D)	729,137	98.6
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>			1960	<b>Class 2</b>		
	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	559,303	72.9		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Edward J. McCormack (D)	247,403	27.1		Leverett Saltonstall (R)		100.0
1964	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Howard Whitmore (R)		100.0		Thomas J. O'Connor (D)	270,081	48.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Foster Furcolo (D)	217,939	39.0
	Edward M. Kennedy (D)		100.0	1966	Edmund C. Buckley (D)	70,744	12.7
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Josiah A. Spaulding (R)	109,306	57.3		Edward W. Brooke (R)		100.0
	John J. McCarthy (R)	81,356	42.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Endicott Peabody (D)	320,967	50.3
	Edward M. Kennedy (D)		100.0		John F. Collins (D)	265,016	41.6
1976	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1972	Thomas B. Adams (D)	51,435	8.1
	Michael Robertson (R)		100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Edward W. Brooke (R)		100.0
	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	534,725	73.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert E. Dinsmore (D)	117,496	16.2		John J. Droney (D)	215,523	45.1
	Frederick C. Langone (D)	59,315	8.2	1978	Gerald O'Leary (D)	169,876	35.5
1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John P. Lynch (D)	92,979	19.4
	Raymond Shamie (R)		100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Edward W. Brooke (R)	146,351	53.3
	Edward M. Kennedy (D)		100.0		Avi Nelson (R)	128,388	46.7
1988	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Joseph Malone (R)		100.0		Paul E. Tsongas (D)	296,915	35.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Paul Guzzi (D)	258,960	31.0
	Edward M. Kennedy (D)		100.0	1984	Kathleen Sullivan Alioto (D)	161,036	19.3
1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Howard Phillips (D)	65,397	7.8
	W. Mitt Romney (R)	188,280	82.0		Elaine Noble (D)	52,464	6.3
	John R. Lakian (R)	40,898	17.8		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Raymond Shamie (R)	173,851	62.4
	Edward M. Kennedy (D)	391,637	98.9		Elliot L. Richardson (R)	104,761	37.6
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					John F. Kerry (D)	322,470	40.8
					James M. Shannon (D)	297,941	37.7
					David M. Bartley (D)	85,910	10.9
					Michael Joseph Connolly (D)	82,999	10.5



1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jim Rappaport (R)	265,093	66.2		Lenore Romney (R)	277,086	51.3
	Daniel W. Daly (R)	135,647	33.8		Robert J. Huber (R)	262,938	48.7
1996	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1976	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John F. Kerry (D)		100.0		Philip A. Hart (D)		100.0
2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	No Republican candidate filed for the primary though there were scattered write-in votes.				Marvin L. Esch (R)	209,250	44.2
					Thomas E. Brennan (R)	129,917	27.5
2008	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1988	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John Kerry (D)	221,213	98.6		Robert J. Huber (R)	82,092	17.3
					Deane Baker (R)	51,852	11.0
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>			1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Michael E. Cloud (LIBERT)	1,427	98.5		Donald W. Riegler Jr. (D)	325,705	44.3
					Richard H. Austin (D)	208,310	28.3
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jeffrey K. Beatty (R)	51,788	86.0		James G. O'Hara (D)	170,473	23.2
	Write-ins and blank ballots	8,461	14.0		Philip E. Ruppe (R)	253,082	46.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2006	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John F. Kerry (D)	342,446	67.7		William S. Ballenger (R)	122,523	22.3
	Edward J. O'Reilly (D)	154,395	30.5		Robert J. Huber (R)	102,693	18.7
					Deane Baker (R)	71,902	13.0

**Massachusetts**

1. A special election was held in 1962 to fill the remaining two years of the term of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D), who resigned Dec. 22, 1960, after he was elected president. The first two years of the vacancy were filled by appointee Benjamin A. Smith.

**MICHIGAN**

	Candidates	Votes	%				
	<b>Class 1</b>						
1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Charles E. Potter (R)		100.0		Spencer Abraham (R)	527,278	100.0
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2006	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Philip A. Hart (D)	297,767	80.2		Debbie Stabenow (D)	417,503	100.0
	Homer Martin (D)	73,334	19.8				
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Elly M. Peterson (R)	219,883	39.0		Dick DeVost (R)	360,409	60.5
	James F. O'Neil (R)	192,825	34.2		Keith Butler (R)	235,072	39.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edward A. Meany (R)	151,498	26.8		Debbie Stabenow (D)	513,438	100.0
	Philip A. Hart (D)		100.0				



	Class 2		
1960	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Alvin M. Bentley (R)	344,043	72.0
	Donald S. Leonard (R)	133,562	28.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Patrick V. McNamara (D)		100.0
1966 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
	Robert P. Griffin (R)	356,700	100.0
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
	G. Mennen Williams (D)	381,496	59.6
	Jerome P. Cavanagh (D)	258,822	40.4
1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert P. Griffin (R)	387,892	100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	G. Mennen Williams (D)	437,438	60.1
	Jerome P. Cavanagh (D)	290,465	39.9
1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert P. Griffin (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frank J. Kelley (D)		100.0
1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert P. Griffin (R)	322,530	78.3
	L. Brooks Patterson (R)	89,383	21.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Carl Levin (D)	226,584	38.9
	Phil Power (D)	115,117	19.8
	Richard F. Vander Veen (D)	89,257	15.3
	Anthony Derezinski (D)	53,696	9.2
	John Otterbacher (D)	50,860	8.7
	Paul Rosenbaum (D)	46,892	8.1
1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jack Lousma (R)	328,002	62.7
	Jim Dunn (R)	194,657	37.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Carl Levin (D)	376,873	100.0
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Bill Schuette (R)	270,434	59.7
	Clark Durant (R)	182,592	40.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Carl Levin (D)		100.0
1996	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ronna E. Romney (R)	355,583	52.1
	Jim Nicholson (R)	326,835	47.9

### Democratic Primary

Carl Levin (D) 405,580 99.9

### 2002 Republican Primary

Andrew Raczkowski (R) 445,876 100.0

### Democratic Primary

Carl Levin (D) 889,517 100.0

### 2008 Republican Primary

Jack Hoogendyk Jr. (R) 495,467 100.0

### Democratic Primary

Carl Levin (D) 561,676 100.0

### Michigan

1. Robert P. Griffin (R) was appointed in May 1966 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D) on April 30. On Aug. 2 two Senate primaries were held simultaneously, a special primary for the remainder of McNamara's term and a regular primary for the full term beginning in January 1967. Griffin, who was unopposed for the Republican nomination, and G. Mennen Williams (D) won both primaries. In the November general election Griffin defeated Williams for both the short and the full terms. Returns for the special primary from the Elections Research Center, Washington, D.C.

## MINNESOTA<sup>1</sup>

	Candidates	Votes	%
	Class 1		
1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Edward J. Thye (R)	202,241	91.0
	E. C. Slettedahl (R)	13,734	6.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	279,796	75.7
	Hjalmar Petersen (DFL)	76,340	20.6
1964	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Wheelock Whitney (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	245,068	90.5
	R. H. Underdahl (DFL)	14,562	5.4
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Clark MacGregor (R)	220,353	93.3
	John D. Baucom (R)	15,797	6.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Hubert H. Humphrey (DFL)	338,705	79.2
	Earl D. Craig (DFL)	88,709	20.8
1976	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Gerald W. Brekke (I-R)	76,183	54.5
	Richard Franson (I-R)	32,115	23.0
	John H. Glover (I-R)	13,014	9.3
	Roland Riemers (I-R)	9,307	6.7
	Bea Mooney (I-R)	9,150	6.5

Democratic Primary				Class 2		
1978 <sup>2</sup>	Hubert H. Humphrey (DFL)	317,632	91.3	1960	Republican Primary	
	Dick Bullock (DFL)	30,262	8.7		P.K. Peterson (R)	256,641 89.5
	Republican Special Primary				James Malcolm Williams (R)	30,242 10.5
	Dave Durenberger (I-R)	139,187	67.3	1966	Democratic Primary	
	Malcolm Moos (I-R)	32,314	15.6		Hubert H. Humphrey (D)	100.0
1982	Ken Nordstrom (I-R)	14,635	7.1		Republican Primary	
	Will Lundquist (I-R)	12,261	5.9		Robert A. Forsythe (R)	211,282 81.2
	Democratic Special Primary				Henry A. Johnsen (R)	48,941 18.8
	Robert E. Short (DFL)	257,269	48.0	1972	Democratic Primary	
	Donald M. Fraser (DFL)	253,818	47.4		Walter F. Mondale (DFL)	410,841 91.0
1988	American Special Primary				Ralph E. Franklin (DFL)	40,785 9.0
	Paul Helm (AM)		100.0		Republican Primary	
	Republican Primary				Philip Hansen (R)	100.0
	Dave Durenberger (I-R)	287,651	93.4	1978	Democratic Primary	
	Mary Jane Rachner (I-R)	20,401	6.6		Walter F. Mondale (DFL)	230,679 89.9
1994	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary	
	Mark Dayton (DFL)	359,014	69.1		Rudy Boschwitz (I-R)	185,393 86.8
	Eugene J. McCarthy (DFL)	125,229	24.1		Harold E. Stassen (I-R)	28,170 13.2
	Republican Primary			1984	Democratic Primary	
	Dave Durenberger (I-R)	112,413	93.5		Wendell R. Anderson (DFL)	286,209 56.9
2000	Democratic Primary				John S. Connolly (DFL)	159,974 31.8
	Hubert H. Humphrey III (DFL)	153,808	90.6		American Primary	
	Kent S. Herschbach (DFL)	15,994	9.4		Sal Carlone (AM)	100.0
	Republican Primary			1990	Republican Primary	
	Rod Grams (I-R)	269,931	58.2		Rudy Boschwitz (I-R)	162,555 96.6
2006	Joanell M. Dyrstad (I-R)	163,205	35.2		Democratic Primary	
	Democratic Primary				Joan Anderson Growe (DFL)	238,190 75.9
	Ann Wynia (D)	236,476	61.6		Robert W. "Bob" Mattson (DFL)	61,489 19.6
	Tom Foley (D)	126,756	33.0	1996	Republican Primary	
	Republican Primary				Rudy Boschwitz (I-R)	293,619 86.9
2006	Rod Grams (R)	112,335	89.1		John J. Zeleniak (I-R)	44,202 13.1
	Bill Dahn (R)	13,728	10.9		Democratic Primary	
	Democratic Primary				Paul D. Wellstone (DFL)	226,306 60.4
	Mark Dayton (D)	178,972	41.3		James W. Nichols (DFL)	129,302 34.5
	Mike Ciresi (D)	96,874	22.4	1996	Gene Schenk (DFL)	19,379 5.2
2006	Jerry R. Janezich (D)	90,074	20.8		Republican Primary	
	Rebecca Yanisch (D)	63,289	14.6		Rudy Boschwitz (R)	158,678 80.6
	Republican Primary				Stephen Young (R)	16,324 8.3
	Mark Kennedy (D)	147,091	90.2		Bert McKasy (R)	12,711 6.5
	John Uldrich (R)	10,025	6.1	1996	Democratic Primary	
2006	Democratic Primary				Paul Wellstone (DFL)	194,699 86.4
	Amy Klobuchar (D)	294,671	92.5		Dick Franson (DFL)	16,465 7.3
	Darryl Stanton (D)	23,872	7.5			



2002	<b>Reform Primary</b>			<b>1928</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dean Barkley (REF)	3,553	100.0		Hubert D. Stephens (D)	62,850	52.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				T. Webber Wilson (D)	56,641	47.4
	Norm Coleman (R)	195,630	94.4	<b>1934</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jack Shepard (R)	11,678	5.6		Hubert D. Stephens (D)	64,035	37.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	63,752	37.2
	Paul Wellstone (D) <sup>3</sup>	222,839	92.6		Ross A. Collins (D)	42,209	24.6
	<b>Independence Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Jim Moore (IDP)	13,525	49.4	<b>1940</b>	Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	101,702	51.8
	William McGaughey (IDP)	8,482	31.0		Hubert D. Stephens (D)	94,587	48.2
2008	Ronald E. Wills (IDP)	5,351	19.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Green Primary</b>				Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	91,334	59.3
	Ray Tricomo (GREEN)	3,438	57.2	<b>1946</b>	Hugh L. White (D)	62,641	40.7
	Ed McGaa (GREEN)	2,567	42.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	97,820	51.0
	Norm Coleman (R)	130,973	91.3		Ellis (D)	58,005	30.2
	Jack Shepard (R)	12,456	8.7		Ross A. Collins (D)	18,875	9.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1952</b>	Levings (D)	15,720	8.2
	Al Franken (D)	164,136	65.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Priscilla Lord Faris (D)	74,655	29.7		John C. Stennis (D)	191,380	89.4
Minnesota	<b>Independence Primary</b>			<b>1958</b>	William P. Davis (D)	22,802	10.7
	Dean Barkley (IDP)	6,678	58.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jack Uldrich (IDP)	1,405	12.4	<b>1964</b>	John C. Stennis (D)		100.0
	Stephen Williams (IDP)	800	7.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Kurt Michael Anderson (IDP)	761	6.7	<b>1970</b>	John C. Stennis (D)	173,764	97.4
	Doug Williams (IDP)	639	5.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Darryl Stanton (IDP)	618	5.5	<b>1976</b>	John C. Stennis (D)		100.0
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					John C. Stennis (D)	157,943	85.4
				<b>1982</b>	E. Michael Marks (D)	27,016	14.6
Mississippi					<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Haley Barbour (R)	30,636	74.2
					Bobby Richard (R)	10,651	25.8
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					John C. Stennis (D)	145,817	75.1
					Charles Pittman (D)	33,651	17.3
					Colon Johnston (D)	14,696	7.6
				<b>1988</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Trent Lott (R)		100.0
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Class 1	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Wayne Dowdy (D)	189,954	53.4
	James K. Vardaman (D)	74,597	47.0		Dick Molpus (D)	152,126	42.8
	Hubert D. Stephens (D)	65,980	41.5	<b>1994</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Bell Kearney (D)	18,303	11.5		Trett Lott (R)	72,543	95.4
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>						
	Hubert D. Stephens (D)	95,351	52.3				
	James K. Vardaman (D)	86,853	47.7				

## MISSISSIPPI

### Candidates

### Votes

### %

### Class 1

<b>1922</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1988</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James K. Vardaman (D)	74,597	47.0		Trent Lott (R)		100.0
	Hubert D. Stephens (D)	65,980	41.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Bell Kearney (D)	18,303	11.5		Wayne Dowdy (D)	189,954	53.4
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Dick Molpus (D)	152,126	42.8
	Hubert D. Stephens (D)	95,351	52.3	<b>1994</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James K. Vardaman (D)	86,853	47.7		Trett Lott (R)	72,543	95.4

2000	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1948</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ken Harper (D)	62,963	46.7	<b>1954</b>	James O. Eastland (D)		100.0
	Hiram Eastland (D)	38,976	28.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jorja P. Turnipseed (D)	17,873	13.3		James O. Eastland (D)	136,836	62.0
	James W. Hunt (D)	7,843	5.8		Carroll Gartin (D)	83,761	38.0
	Shawn O'Hara (D)	7,189	5.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1960</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Trent Lott (R)	107,127	100.0	<b>1966</b>	James O. Eastland (D)	136,735	94.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Ance Blakeney (D)	8,397	5.8
	Troy Brown (D)	27,457	36.6		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Rickey L. Cole (D)	15,449	20.6		Prentiss Walker (R)		100.0
	Clinton Allison (D)	14,671	19.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
2006	Robert R. Richmond Jr. (D)	8,809	11.7	<b>1972</b>	James O. Eastland (D)	240,171	83.1
	James "Bootie" Hunt (D)	8,616	11.5		Clifton Whitley (D)	34,323	11.9
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Charles P. Mosby (D)	14,591	5.1
	Troy Brown (D)	20,358	66.9		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Rickey L. Cole (D)	10,080	33.1		Gil Carmichael (R)	18,369	79.1
2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1978</b>	James H. Meredith (R)	4,859	20.9
	Trent Lott (R)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				James O. Eastland (D)	203,847	70.2
	Erik R. Fleming (D)	46,185	44.1		Taylor Webb (D)	67,656	23.3
	Bill Bowlin (D)	23,175	22.1		Louis Fondren (D)	18,753	6.5
2006	James O'Keefe (D)	20,815	19.9	<b>1984</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Catherine M. Starr (D)	14,629	14.0		Thad Cochran (R)	51,212	69.1
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Charles W. Pickering (R)	22,949	30.9
	Erik R. Fleming (D)	19,477	65.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Bill Bowlin (D)	10,490	35.0		Maurice Dantin (D)	102,968	27.2
<b>Class 2</b>				<b>1990</b>	Cliff Finch (D)	98,751	26.1
1924	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Charles Sullivan (D)	78,702	20.8
	Pat Harrison (D)	80,371	82.1		William L. Waller (D)	74,465	19.7
	Earl Brewer (D)	17,496	17.9		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
1930	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1984</b>	Maurice Dantin (D)	235,904	65.3
	Pat Harrison (D)		100.0		Cliff Finch (D)	125,109	34.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1936	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Thad Cochran (R)		100.0
	Pat Harrison (D)	128,729	65.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	M. S. Conner (D)	65,296	33.2		William Winter (D)	88,883	69.5
1942	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1990</b>	W. W. Easley III (D)	15,363	12.0
	James O. Eastland (D)	50,112	37.6		William L. Gilbert (D)	13,843	10.8
	Wall Doxey (D)	37,756	28.3		Billy Taylor (D)	9,786	7.6
	Ross A. Collins (D)	36,511	27.4		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Wall (D)	8,077	6.1		Thad Cochran (R)		100.0
1942	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			<b>1996</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James O. Eastland (D)	74,747	56.8		Thad Cochran (R)	138,813	95.4
	Wall Doxey (D)	56,748	43.2				



2002	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1976</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James W. Hunt (D)	47,483	58.8		John C. Danforth (R)	284,025	93.5
	Shawn O'Hara (D)	33,336	41.2		Gregory Hansman (R)	19,796	6.5
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Thad Cochran (R)	Unopposed			Jerry Litton (D) <sup>1</sup>	401,822	45.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Warren E. Hearnes (D)	233,544	26.4
	Steven Douglas Turney (D) <sup>1</sup>	30,808	52.2	<b>1982</b>	James W. Symington (D)	222,681	25.2
	James W. "Bootie" Hunt (D)	28,176	47.8		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
2008	<b>Primary</b>				John C. Danforth (R)	217,162	73.9
	Roger Wicker (R)	Unopposed			Mel Hancock (R)	61,378	20.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Erik Fleming (D)	236,296	65.8		Harriett Woods (D)	263,259	44.8
	Shawn O'Hara (D)	122,803	34.2		Burleigh Arnold (D)	140,446	23.9
					Tom Ryan (D)	75,599	12.9
					Thomas E. Zych (D)	35,876	6.1

**Mississippi**

1. Steven Douglas Turney withdrew from the race after the primary. There was no Democratic candidate in the general election.

<b>1988</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John C. Danforth (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jeremiah W. Nixon (D)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Ashcroft (R)	260,065	83.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Alan Wheat (D)	215,171	41.0
	Marsha Murphy (D)	200,937	38.3
	Jim Thomas (D)	60,204	11.5
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Bill Johnson (LIBERT)	1,604	69.7
	Rickey Jamerson (LIBERT)	698	30.4
2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Ashcroft (R)	327,442	89.6
	Marc Perkel (R)	38,103	10.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Mel Carnahan (D)	323,841	78.2
	Ronald William Waggoner (D)	90,251	21.8
2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jim Talent (R)	395,994	89.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jean Carnahan (D)	368,149	83.2
	Darrel D. Day (D)	74,237	16.8
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Tamara A. Millay (LIBERT)	1,942	59.4
	Edward Joseph Manly (LIBERT)	1,330	40.7
2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jim Talent (D)	289,573	88.9

**MISSOURI**

	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1994</b>
	<b>Class 1</b>			
1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>			
	Hazel Palmer (R)	61,481	44.6	
	William M. Thomas (R)	36,438	26.5	
	Homer S. Cotton (R)	27,023	19.6	
	Hiram Grosby (R)	12,818	9.3	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	Stuart Symington (D)	365,470	92.2	2000
	Lawrence L. Hastings (D)	19,954	5.0	
1964	<b>Republican Primary</b>			
	Jean P. Bradshaw (R)	165,048	78.2	
	Morris D. Duncan (R)	46,030	21.8	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	Stuart Symington (D)	563,313	92.0	2002
	William M. Thomas (D)	35,509	5.8	
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>			
	John C. Danforth (R)	165,728	72.6	
	Doris M. Bass (R)	45,049	19.7	
	Morris D. Duncan (R)	17,670	7.7	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	Stuart Symington (D)	392,670	89.3	
	<b>American Primary</b>			
	Gene Chapman (AM)	684	47.1	2006
	Lawrence Petty (AM)	400	27.5	
	Ralph A. DePugh (AM)	368	25.4	

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Claire McCaskill (D)	282,767	80.8
	Bill Clinton Young (D)	67,173	19.2
	<b>Class 3</b>		
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Herbert Douglas (R)	83,458	40.8
	Albert E. Schoenbeck (R)	78,747	38.5
	William M. Thomas (R)	28,924	14.1
	William E. Van Taay (R)	13,556	6.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) <sup>2</sup>	389,986	95.9
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Crosby Kemper (R)	119,136	66.6
	Duane Cox (R)	23,606	13.2
	Morris D. Duncan (R)	15,109	8.5
	William M. Thomas (R)	14,131	7.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edward V. Long (D)	370,826	86.5
	Lewis E. Morris (D)	37,507	8.8
1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	192,028	84.5
	Morris D. Duncan (R)	24,418	10.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Thomas F. Eagleton (D)	224,017	36.6
	Edward V. Long (D)	198,901	32.5
	True Davis (D)	178,961	29.3
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Thomas B. Curtis (R)	136,447	81.9
	Paul M. Robinett (R)	16,882	10.1
	Gregory Hansman (R)	13,285	8.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Thomas F. Eagleton (D)	420,681	87.5
	Pat O'Brien (D)	30,389	6.3
	Lee C. Sutton (D)	29,835	6.2
1980	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Gene McNary (R)	197,060	61.5
	David Doctorian (R)	82,332	25.7
	Morris D. Duncan (R)	21,959	6.9
	Gregory Hansman (R)	18,893	5.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Thomas F. Eagleton (D)	553,392	82.8
	Lee C. Sutton (D)	53,280	8.2
	Herb Fillmore (D)	38,677	6.0
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Christopher Bond (R)	239,961	88.9

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Harriett Woods (D)	362,287	75.6
	James J. Askew (D)	44,292	9.2
	Oren L. Staley (D)	34,009	7.1
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Christopher Bond (R)	337,795	82.7
	Wes Hummel (R)	70,626	17.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Geri Rothman-Serot (D)	224,984	35.6
	Bill Peacock (D)	67,723	10.7
	Mert Bernstein (D)	59,290	9.4
	George D. Weber (D)	57,254	9.1
	Barbara M. Manson (D)	50,091	7.9
	Carol A. Coe (D)	48,634	7.7
	David Westfall (D)	38,509	6.1
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Christopher Bond (R)	213,569	86.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jeremiah W. "Jay" Nixon (D)	200,339	66.5
	James J. Askew (D)	57,364	19.1
	Daniel Dodson (D)	19,257	6.4
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Christopher S. Bond (R)	541,998	88.1
	Mike Steger (R)	73,354	11.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Nancy Farmer (D)	544,830	73.7
	Charles Berry (D)	143,229	19.4
	Ronald Bonar (D)	51,375	6.9
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Kevin Tull (LIBERT)	3,916	100.0

**Missouri**

1. Litton, the winner of the Democratic Senate primary on Aug. 3, 1976, died the same day and the Missouri Democratic central committee substituted Hearnese, the second-place finisher, as the party's nominee.

2. Candidates for the short-term Senate seat vacated by the death of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) in September 1960 were nominated by the Democratic and Republican state committees of Missouri.

**MONTANA**

Candidates	Votes	%
<b>Class 1</b>		
<b>1958 Republican Primary</b>		
Lou W. Welch (R)	19,860	50.8
Blanche Anderson (R)	19,264	49.2
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Mike Mansfield (D)	97,207	91.7

1964	Republican Primary			2006	Republican Primary		
	Alex Blewett (R)	31,934	59.4		Conrad Burns (R)	70,434	72.3
	Lyman Brewster (R)	12,375	23.0		Bob Kenan (R)	21,754	22.3
	Antoinette Rosell (R)	9,480	17.6		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Jon Tester (D)	65,757	60.8
1970	Mike Mansfield (D)	109,904	85.5	1960	John Morrison (D)	38,394	35.5
	Joseph P. Monaghan (D)	18,630	14.5		Class 2		
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
	Harold E. Wallace (R)		100.0		Orvin B. Fjare (R)	25,899	38.5
	Democratic Primary				Sumner Gerard (R)	17,932	26.6
1976	Mike Mansfield (D)	68,146	77.2	1966	Wayne Montgomery (R)	13,527	20.1
	Tom McDonald (D)	10,733	12.2		James H. Morrow (R)	5,261	7.8
	John W. Lawlor (D)	9,384	10.6		Democratic Primary		
	Republican Primary				Lee Metcalf (D)	45,339	35.1
	Stanley C. Burger (R)	32,313	40.4		John W. Bonner (D)	33,246	25.8
1982	Dave Drum (R)	27,257	34.1	1972	Le Roy Anderson (D)	26,152	20.3
	John F. Tierney (R)	15,129	18.9		John W. Mahan (D)	24,208	18.8
	Larry L. Gilbert (R)	5,258	6.6		Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Tim M. Babcock (R)		100.0
	John Melcher (D)	84,413	87.9		Democratic Primary		
1988	Ray E. Gulick (D)	11,593	12.1	1978	Lee Metcalf (D)		100.0
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
	Larry Williams (R)	49,615	88.1		Henry S. Hibbard (R)	43,028	49.7
	Willie D. Morris (R)	6,696	11.9		Harold E. Wallace (R)	26,463	30.6
	Democratic Primary				Norman C. Wheeler (R)	13,826	16.0
1994	John Melcher (D)	83,539	68.3	1984	Democratic Primary		
	Michael A. Bond (D)	33,565	27.4		Lee Metcalf (D)	106,491	86.4
	Republican Primary				Jerome Peters (D)	16,729	13.6
	Conrad Burns (R)	63,330	84.7		Republican Primary		
	Tom Faranda (R)	11,427	15.3		Larry Williams (R)	35,479	61.6
2000	Democratic Primary				Bill Osborne (R)	16,436	28.6
	John Melcher (D)	88,457	74.5		Clancy Rich (R)	5,622	9.8
	Robert C. Kelleher (D)	30,212	25.5		Democratic Primary		
	Republican Primary				Max S. Baucus (D)	87,085	65.3
	Conrad Burns (R)	82,827	100.0		Paul Hatfield (D)	25,789	19.3
	Democratic Primary				John Driscoll (D)	18,184	13.6
	Jack Mudd (D)	58,371	47.2		Republican Primary		
	John Melcher (D)	39,607	32.0		Chuck Cozzens (R)	33,661	50.7
	Becky Shaw (D)	25,688	20.8		Ralph Bouma (R)	17,900	27.0
	Republican Primary				Aubyn Curtiss (R)	14,729	22.2
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Brian Schweitzer (D)	59,189	66.2		Max S. Baucus (D)	80,726	79.4
	John Driscoll (D)	30,242	33.8		Bob Ripley (D)	20,979	20.6

1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1970	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Allen C. Kolstad (R)	38,097	43.6		Raymond W. Arndt (D)	100.0	
	Bruce Vorhauer (R)	30,837	35.3				
	Bill Farrell (R)	11,833	13.5				
	John Domenech (R)	6,654	7.6				
1996	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1976	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Max S. Baucus (D)	81,687	82.8		Roman L. Hruska (R)	159,057	85.6
	John Driscoll (D)	12,622	12.8		Otis Glebe (R)	26,627	14.3
2002	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1982	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Max S. Baucus (D)	85,976	100.0		Frank B. Morrison (D)	85,293	67.2
					Wallace C. Peterson (D)	34,856	27.5
					David J. Thomas (D)	6,610	5.2
2008	<b>Reform Primary</b>			1988	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Becky Shaw (REF)	930	68.0		John Y. McCollister (R)	150,732	78.3
	Webb Sullivan (REF)	437	32.0		Richard F. Proud (R)	41,519	21.6
1958	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Mike Taylor (R)	48,169	60.2		Edward Zorinsky (D)	79,988	48.6
	Bradley S. Johnson (R)	14,252	17.8		Hess Dyas (D)	77,384	47.0
	John K. McDonald (R)	10,116	12.6				
	Melvin Hanson (R)	7,536	9.4				
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Max Baucus (D)	66,713	100.0		Jim Keck (R)	104,550	66.0
					Ken Cameron (R)	53,453	33.8
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Bob Kelleher (R)	26,936	36.3		Edward Zorinsky (D)	100.0	
	Michael Lange (R)	17,044	23.0				
	Kirk Bushman (R)	15,507	20.9				
	Patty Lovass (R)	7,632	10.3				
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Anton Pearson (R)	4,257	5.7		David Karnes (R)	117,439	54.8
					Harold J. Daub (R)	96,436	45.0
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Max Baucus (D)	165,050	100.0		Bob Kerrey (D)	156,498	91.4
					Ken L. Michaelis (D)	14,248	8.3
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Max Baucus (D)	165,050	100.0		Ernest Chambers (NA)	100.0	
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Max Baucus (D)	165,050	100.0		Gene Spence (R)	69,529	38.1
					Ralph Knobel (R)	57,719	31.6
					Alan Jacobsen (R)	27,374	15.0
					John DeCamp (R)	24,414	13.4
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Max Baucus (D)	165,050	100.0		Bob Kerry (D)	107,137	99.3
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Max Baucus (D)	165,050	100.0		Don Stenberg (R)	94,394	50.0
					Scott Moore (R)	41,120	21.8
					David Hergert (R)	32,228	17.1
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Max Baucus (D)	165,050	100.0		Ben Nelson (D)	105,661	92.1
					Al Hamburg (D)	8,482	7.4

## NEBRASKA

## Candidates

## Votes

## %

## Class 1

1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2000	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Roman L. Hruska (R)		100.0		Bob Kerry (D)	107,137	99.3
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Frank B. Morrison (D)	35,482	51.9		Don Stenberg (R)	94,394	50.0
	Eugene O'Sullivan (D)	26,436	38.6		Scott Moore (R)	41,120	21.8
	Mike F. Kracher (D)	6,500	9.5		David Hergert (R)	32,228	17.1
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2000	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Roman L. Hruska (R)		100.0		Ben Nelson (D)	105,661	92.1
					Al Hamburg (D)	8,482	7.4



2006	Republican Primary			1996	Democratic Primary		
	Pete Ricketts (R)	129,643	48.0		J. James Exon (D)	100.0	
	Don Stenberg (R)	96,496	35.7		Republican Primary		
	David J. Kramer (D)	43,815	16.2		Chuck Hagel (R)	112,953	62.2
	Democratic Primary				Don Stenberg (R)	67,974	37.5
	Ben Nelson (D)	92,501	100.0	Democratic Primary			
	Class 2			Ben Nelson (D)	93,140	97.0	
	1960 Republican Primary			2002 Republican Primary			
	Carl T. Curtis (R)		100.0	Chuck Hagel (R)	144,160	100.0	
	Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary			
	Ralph G. Brooks (D) <sup>1</sup>	41,777	42.4	Charlie A. Matulka (D)	33,922	59.3	
	Clair A. Callan (D)	34,052	34.5	Al Hamburg (D)	23,272	40.7	
	Albert J. Baker (D)	14,355	14.6	Libertarian Primary			
	Mike F. Kracher (D)	8,424	8.5	John J. Graziano (LIBERT)	169	100.0	
	1966	Republican Primary			2008 Republican Primary		
Carl T. Curtis (R)			100.0	Mike Johanns (R)	112,191	78.1	
Democratic Primary			Pat Flynt (R)	31,560	21.9		
Frank B. Morrison (D)		91,178	78.0	Democratic Primary			
Raymond W. Arndt (D)		25,657	21.9	Scott Kleeb (D)	65,582	68.6	
1972	Republican Primary			Tony Raimondo (D)	24,141	25.3	
	Carl T. Curtis (R)	141,213	74.0	Nebraska Voters Primary			
	Ronald L. Blauvelt (R)	30,138	15.8	Kelly Renee Rosberg (NVP)	209	100.0	
	Christine M. Kneifl (R)	10,941	5.7	Green Primary			
	Democratic Primary			Steven R. Larrick (GREEN)	123	100.0	
	Terry Carpenter (D)	52,779	29.0	Nebraska			
	Wallace C. Peterson (D)	49,569	27.2		1. Brooks, winner of the Senate primary, died in September 1960, and the Nebraska Democratic state committee substituted Robert Conrad as the party's nominee. Conrad had been a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.		
	Wayne W. Ziebarth (D)	42,181	23.1				
	Donald Searcy (D)	25,854	14.2				
1978	Republican Primary			NEVADA <sup>1</sup>			
	Donald Shasteen (R)	127,525	78.4	Candidates	Votes	%	
	Lenore R. Etchison (R)	34,916	21.5	Class 1			
	Democratic Primary			1958 Republican Primary			
	J. James Exon (D)		100.0	George W. Malone (R)		100.0	
1984	Republican Primary			Democratic Primary			
	Nancy Hoch (R)	61,009	40.5	Howard W. Cannon (D)	22,787	51.7	
	John W. DeCamp (R)	24,730	16.4	Fred Anderson (D)	21,319	48.3	
	Richard N. Thompson (R)	23,720	15.7	1964 Republican Primary			
	Fred A. Lockwood (R)	21,115	14.0	Paul Laxalt (R)	25,220	90.3	
	Ken Cameron (R)	16,123	10.7	Wilford Owen Woodruff (R)	1,433	5.1	
	Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary			
	J. James Exon (D)	135,242	100.0	Howard W. Cannon (D)	36,320	59.6	
	1990 Republican Primary			William A. Galt (D)	12,054	19.8	
	Harold J. Daub (R)	178,232	91.3	Harry Claiborne (D)	10,807	17.7	
	Otis Glebe (R)	16,367	8.4				



Year	Class 3			Year	Class 3		
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
1970	William J. Raggio (R)	32,816	90.5	1956	Clifton Young (R)		100.0
	Wilford O. Woodruff (R)	3,456	9.5				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1976	Howard W. Cannon (D)	54,320	89.3	1962	Alan Bible (D)	26,784	68.2
	Walter D. Duesenberg (D)	4,350	7.1		Mahlon Brown (D)	8,043	20.5
					Harvey Dickerson (D)	2,436	6.2
1982	David Towell (R)	25,960	67.4	1968	Jay Sourwine (D)	2,020	5.1
	S. M. Cavnar (R)	5,964	15.5				
	"None of these candidates"	5,164	13.4		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1988	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1974	William B. Wright (R)	17,478	69.7
	Howard W. Cannon (D)	61,407	85.8		Charles B. Grant (R)	6,811	27.1
	"None of these candidates"	4,817	6.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1994	Chic Hecht (R)	26,940	39.1	1980	Alan Bible (D)	38,556	76.2
	Rick Fore (R)	17,065	24.8		Jack Streeter (D)	10,703	21.1
	Jack Kenney (R)	12,191	17.7		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
2000	S. M. Cavnar (R)	6,327	9.2	1986	Ed Fike (R)	20,585	53.0
	"None of these candidates"	5,411	7.8		William J. Raggio (R)	17,634	45.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
2006	Howard W. Cannon (D)	54,288	49.7	1992	Alan Bible (D)		100.0
	James Santini (D)	49,735	45.5		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Paul Laxalt (R)	33,660	81.3
2010	Chic Hecht (R)	55,473	82.1	1998	Jim Talbert (R)	3,984	9.6
	Larry Scheffler (R)	5,618	8.3		S. M. Cavnar (R)	3,752	9.1
	"None of these candidates"	6,460	9.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
2014	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2002	Harry Reid (D)	44,768	58.6
	Richard H. Bryan (D)	62,278	79.5		Maya Miller (D)	25,738	33.7
	Patrick M. Fitzpatrick (D)	4,721	6.0		Dan Miller (D)	5,869	7.7
2018	"None of these candidates"	7,035	9.0	2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Paul Laxalt (R)	45,857	90.3
					Richard A. Glister (R)	2,509	5.0
2022	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2010	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Hal Furman (R)	58,521	50.5		Mary Gojack (D)		100.0
	Charles Woods (R)	29,601	25.5		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
2026	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2014	James Santini (R)	55,947	80.3
	Richard H. Bryan (D)		100.0		Richard Gilster (R)	3,544	5.1
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				"None of these candidates"	8,214	11.8
2030	John Ensign (R)	95,904	88.0	2018	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Richard Hamzik (R)	6,202	5.7		Harry Reid (D)	74,275	82.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Manny Beals (D)	7,039	7.8
2034	Ed Bernstein (D)		100.0	2022	"None of these candidates"	8,486	9.4
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Ensign (R)	127,023	90.5		Demar Dahl (R)	37,667	36.9
2038	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2026	Bob Gore (R)	31,963	31.3
	Jack Carter (D)	92,270	78.3		"None of these candidates"	13,523	13.2
	"None of these candidates"	14,425	12.2		Andy Anderson (R)	8,351	8.2
2042	Ruby Jee Tun (D)	11,147	9.5				



	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Harry Reid (D)	64,828	52.8		Thomas J. McIntyre (D)			100.0	
	Charles Wood (D)	48,364	39.4						
1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	John Ensign (R)	105,263	80.6		Wesley Powell (R)	42,837	48.0		
	Ralph W. Stephens (R)	13,679	10.5		Peter J. Booras (R)	19,714	22.1		
	“None of these candidates”	13,523	9.0		David A. Brock (R)	16,326	18.3		
					Marshall W. Cobleigh (R)	10,106	11.3		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Harry Reid (D)		100.0		Thomas J. McIntyre (D)			100.0	
2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Richard Ziser (R)	40,533	33.5		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	35,503	50.4		
	Kenneth Wegner (R)	21,406	17.7		James A. Masiello (R)	18,371	26.1		
	Robert Brown (R)	19,553	16.2		Alf E. Jacobson (R)	13,619	19.4		
	None of these Candidates (R)	16,827	13.9						
	Royle William Melton (R)	10,552	8.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Cherie M. Tilley (R)	10,357	8.6		Thomas J. McIntyre (D)	31,796	80.7		
	Democratic Primary				Raymond J. Coughlan (D)	7,605	19.3		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>			
	Harry Reid (D)	Unopposed				Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	57,763	99.1	
			<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
			Norman E. D’Amours (D)	42,371		99.3			
			1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
				Robert C. Smith (R)		56,215	65.0		
				Tom Christo (R)		25,286	29.2		
				<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
				John A. Durkin (D)	20,222	41.4			
				James W. Donchess (D)	15,205	31.1			
				John Rauh (D)	12,935	26.5			
				1996	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
					Robert C. Smith (R)	85,223	97.3		
			<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
			Dick Swett (D)		32,461	52.0			
			John Rauh (D)		29,395	47.1			
			<b>Libertarian Primary</b>						
			Ken Blevens (LIBERT)		663	86.0			
			2002		<b>Republican Primary</b>				
				John E. Sununu (R)	81,920	53.3			
				Robert C. Smith (R)	68,608	44.7			
				<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
				Jeanne Shaheen (D)	57,995	95.9			
				<b>Republican Primary</b>					
				John Sununu (R)	61,087	89.6			
				Tom Alciere (R)	7,084	10.4			

#### Nevada

1. In Nevada, primary voters may vote for "None of these candidates." The "None of these candidates" vote is given here only where it amounted to 5 percent or more of the total.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

### Candidates

### Votes

### %

### Class 2

1960	Republican Primary			1996	Republican Primary		
	Styles Bridges (R)	87,629	92.9		Robert C. Smith (R)	85,223	97.3
	Albert Levitt (R)	6,681	7.1		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Dick Swett (D)	32,461	52.0
1962 <sup>1</sup>	Herbert W. Hill (D)	16,198	40.2	2002	John Rauh (D)	29,395	47.1
	Alphonse Roy (D)	13,782	34.3		Libertarian Primary		
	Frank L. Sullivan (D)	10,266	25.5		Ken Blevens (LIBERT)	663	86.0
	Republican Special Primary				Republican Primary		
	Perkins Bass (R)	31,037	31.3		John E. Sununu (R)	81,920	53.3
	Doloris Bridges (R)	29,345	29.6		Robert C. Smith (R)	68,608	44.7
	Maurice J. Murphy (R)	24,204	24.4		Democratic Primary		
	Chester E. Merrow (R)	14,417	14.6		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	57,995	95.9
1966	Democratic Special Primary			2008	Republican Primary		
	Thomas J. McIntyre (D)		100.0		John Sununu (R)	61,087	89.6
	Republican Primary				Tom Alciere (R)	7,084	10.4
	Harrison R. Thyng (R)	22,741	29.5				
	Wesley Powell (R)	18,145	23.5				
	William R. Johnson (R)	17,410	22.6				

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	Jeanne Shaheen (D)	43,485	89.2			
	Raymond Stebbins (D)	5,284	10.8			
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>					
	Ken Blevens (LIB)	Unopposed				
	<b>Independent Primary</b>					
	Shawn Girad (I)	Unopposed				
	<b>Class 3</b>					
	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
	Norris Cotton (R)	61,673	89.5			
1956	Joseph Moore (R)	7,264	10.5			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	Laurence M. Pickett (D)		100.0			
	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
	Norris Cotton (R)	87,445	94.4			
	Norman LePage (R)	5,167	5.6			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	Alfred Catalfo (D)		100.0			
	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
	Norris Cotton (R)	78,058	92.4			
1962	John C. Mongan (R)	6,279	7.4			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	John W. King (D)		100.0			
	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
	Louis C. Wyman (R)	66,749	83.0			
	Leslie R. Babb (R)	13,670	17.0			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	John A. Durkin (D)	22,258	50.0			
	Laurence I. Radway (D)	14,646	32.9			
	Dennis J. Sullivan (D)	6,330	14.2			
1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
	Warren B. Rudman (R)	20,206	20.3			
	John H. Sununu (R)	16,885	16.9			
	Wesley Powell (R)	14,861	14.9			
	Edward B. Hager (R)	9,821	9.9			
	Lawrence J. Brady (R)	9,426	9.5			
	David H. Bradley (R)	9,361	9.4			
	Anthony Campaigne (R)	8,495	8.6			
	George B. Roberts (R)	7,397	7.4			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
1974	John A. Durkin (D)	36,933	79.6			
	William F. Sullivan (D)	9,486	20.4			
	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
	Warren B. Rudman (R)		100.0			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	Endicott Peabody (D)	20,568	61.2			
	Robert L. Dupay (D)	6,108	18.2			
	Robert A. Patton (D)	3,721	11.1			
	Andrew D. Tempelman (D)	2,601	7.8			
	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
1980	Judd Gregg (R)	57,141	49.8			
	Harold Eckman (R)	43,264	37.7			
	Jean T. White (R)	10,642	9.3			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	John Rauh (D)	41,923	50.5			
	Brenda J. Elias (D)	15,943	19.2			
	Terry Bennett (D)	11,699	14.1			
	Jeanne Stapleton (D)	7,804	9.4			
	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
	Judd Gregg (R)	63,729	85.2			
1986	Phil Weber (R)	10,784	14.4			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	George Condodemetraký (D)	22,988	96.7			
	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
	Judd Gregg (R)					
	Tom Alciere (R)	60,597	91.6			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	Doris "Granny" D. Haddock (D)	46,745	98.0			
	<b>New Hampshire</b>					
	1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Styles Bridges (R), who died Nov. 26, 1961.					

## NEW JERSEY

Candidates	Votes	%
<b>Class 1</b>		
<b>Republican Primary</b>		
Robert W. Kean (R)	152,884	43.0
Bernard M. Shanley (R)	128,990	36.3
Robert Morris (R)	73,658	20.7
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)	152,413	43.1
John J. Grogan (D)	139,605	39.5
Joseph E. McLean (D)	61,478	17.4
<b>Republican Primary</b>		
Bernard M. Shanley (R)		100.0
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)		100.0

1970	Republican Primary			2006	Republican Primary		
	Nelson G. Gross (R)	150,662	65.4		Thomas H. Kean Jr. (R)	129,794	75.6
	James A. Quaremba (R)	43,547	18.9		John P. Ginty (R)	41,828	24.4
	Joseph T. Gavin (R)	36,208	15.7		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Robert Menendez (D)	159,604	84.0
	Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)	190,692	65.6		James D. Kelly Jr. (D)	30,340	16.0
	Frank J. Guarini (D)	100,045	34.4		Class 2		
1976	Republican Primary			1960	Republican Primary		
	David F. Norcross (R)	196,457	68.3		Clifford P. Case (R)	230,802	63.7
	Martin E. Wendelken (R)	45,472	15.8		Robert Morris (R)	120,729	33.3
	James E. Parker (R)	27,672	9.6		Democratic Primary		
	N. Leonard Smith (R)	17,892	6.2		Thorn Lord (D)	177,429	81.6
	Democratic Primary				Richard M. Glassner (D)	40,134	18.4
	Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D)	378,553	85.1	1966	Republican Primary		
	Stephen J. Foley (D)	66,178	14.9		Clifford P. Case (R)		100.0
1982	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Millicent Fenwick (R)	193,683	54.3		Warren W. Wilentz (D)	197,428	72.7
	Jeffrey Bell (R)	163,145	45.7		David Frost (D)	31,289	11.5
	Democratic Primary			John J. Winberry (D)	19,745	7.3	
	Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	104,666	26.0	Clarence Coggins (D)	16,775	6.2	
	Andrew Maguire (D)	92,878	23.0	1972	Republican Primary		
	Joseph A. LeFante (D)	81,440	20.2		Clifford P. Case (R)	187,268	70.1
	Barbara B. Sigmund (D)	45,708	11.3		James W. Ralph (R)	79,776	29.9
	Howard Rosen (D)	28,427	7.0		Democratic Primary		
1988	Republican Primary				Paul J. Krebs (D)	135,000	43.2
	Peter M. Dawkins (R)		100.0	Daniel M. Gaby (D)	86,213	27.6	
	Democratic Primary			Joseph T. Karcher (D)	51,321	16.4	
	Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	362,072	79.5	Henry Kielbasa (D)	40,235	12.9	
	Elnardo J. Webster (D)	51,938	11.4	Republican Primary			
	Harold J. Young (D)	41,303	9.1	1978	Jeffrey Bell (R)	118,555	50.7
1994	Republican Primary				Clifford P. Case (R)	115,082	49.3
	Garabed Haytaian (R)	126,768	67.3		Democratic Primary		
	Brian T. Kennedy (R)	61,532	32.7		Bill Bradley (D)	217,502	58.9
	Democratic Primary				Richard C. Leone (D)	97,667	26.4
	Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	151,416	81.0	Alexander J. Menza (D)	32,386	8.8	
	Bill Campbell (D)	26,066	13.9	1984	Republican Primary		
	Lynne A. Speed (D)	9,563	5.1		Mary V. Mochary (R)	111,851	61.4
2000	Republican Primary				Robert Morris (R)	70,418	38.6
	Bob Franks (R)	98,370	35.7		Democratic Primary		
	William L. Gormley (R)	94,010	34.1		Bill Bradley (D)	404,301	92.9
	James W. Treffinger (R)	48,674	17.7	Elliot Greenspan (D)	30,680	7.0	
	Murray Sabrin (R)	34,629	12.6	Republican Primary			
	Democratic Primary			1990	Republican Primary		
	Jon S. Corzine (D)	251,216	58.0		Christine Todd Whitman (R)		100.0
	Jim Florio (D)	182,212	42.0				

	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary			
1996	Bill Bradley (D)	197,454	92.4	1970	Anderson Carter (R)	32,122	57.8	
	Daniel Z. Seyler (D)	16,287	7.6		David F. Cargo (R)	17,951	32.3	
	Republican Primary				Harold G. Thompson (R)	5,544	10.0	
	Dick Zimmer (R)	144,121	68.0		Democratic Primary			
	Richard A. Du Haime (R)	42,155	19.9		Joseph M. Montoya (D)	85,285	73.1	
	Dick La Rossa (R)	25,608	12.1		Richard B. Edwards (D)	31,381	26.9	
2002	Democratic Primary			1976	Republican Primary			
	Robert G. Torricelli (D)	223,444	100.0		Harrison “Jack” Schmitt (R)	34,074	71.7	
	Republican Primary				Eugene W. Pierce (R)	10,965	23.1	
	Douglas R. Forrester (R)	97,275	44.6		Arthur A. Lavine (R)	2,481	5.2	
	Diane Allen (R)	80,476	36.9		Democratic Primary			
	John J. Matheussen (R)	40,549	18.6		Joseph M. Montoya (D)	96,063	66.3	
2008	Democratic Primary			1982	Republican Primary			
	Robert G. Torricelli (D) <sup>1</sup>	181,468	100.0		Harrison “Jack” Schmitt (R)		100.0	
	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary			
	Dick Zimmer (R)	84,663	41.4		Jeff Bingaman (D)	91,780	54.4	
	Joseph Pennacchio (R)	74,546	36.4		Jerry Apodaca (D)	66,598	39.4	
	Murray Sabrin (R)	25,576	12.5		Virginia R. Keehan (D)	10,466	6.2	
	Donald Cresitello (R)	19,743	9.7	1988	Republican Primary			
	Democratic Primary				William Valentine (R)	35,809	43.4	
	Frank R. Lautenberg (D)	203,012	62.5		Rick Montoya (R)	23,162	28.1	
	Robert E. Andrews (D)	121,777	37.5		Corky Morris (R)	16,539	20.1	
					Joseph J. Carraro (R)	6,928	8.4	
New Jersey				1994	Republican Primary			
1. Torricelli withdrew before the general election and was replaced on the November ballot by Frank R. Lautenberg.					Jeff Bingaman (D)		100.0	
					Democratic Primary			
					Colin R. McMillan (R)	65,119	72.6	
					Bill Turner (R)	13,178	14.7	
					Robin D. Otten (R)	11,439	12.7	

## NEW MEXICO

	Candidates	Votes	%		Robin D. Otten (R)	11,439	12.7
	Class 1				Democratic Primary		
1958	Republican Primary			2000	Jeff Bingaman (D)	165,148	100.0
	Forrest S. Atchley (R)	10,384	51.3		Republican Primary		
	Reginaldo Espinoza (R)	9,861	48.7		Bill Redmond (R)	43,780	60.4
	Democratic Primary				Steve Pearce (R)	15,628	21.6
	Dennis Chavez (D)	68,689	65.7		William F. Davis (R)	13,083	18.0
	E. S. Walker (D)	35,927	34.3		Democratic Primary		
1964	Republican Primary			2006	Jeff Bingaman (D)	124,887	100.0
	Edwin L. Mechem (R)		100.0		Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Allen W. McCulloch (R)	29,592	51.0
	Joseph M. Montoya (D)		100.0		Joseph J. Carraro (R)	18,312	31.6
					David Pfeffer (R)	10,070	17.4





	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jeff Bingaman (D)	115,198	100.0
	<b>Class 2</b>		
<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William F. Colwes (R)	18,884	53.0
	Joseph Rendon (R)	11,866	33.3
	Frederic W. Airy (R)	4,859	13.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Clinton P. Anderson (D)	98,037	81.3
	James P. Speer (D)	9,360	7.8
	N. Tito Quintana (D)	8,981	7.4
<b>1966</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Anderson Carter (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Clinton P. Anderson (D)		100.0
<b>1972</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Pete V. Domenici (R)	37,337	63.2
	David F. Cargo (R)	12,522	21.2
	E. Lee Francis (R)	4,583	7.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jack Daniels (D)	45,648	29.7
	Robert A. Mondragon (D)	29,603	19.3
	David L. Norvell (D)	24,917	16.2
	Thomas G. Morris (D)	22,849	14.9
<b>1978</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Pete V. Domenici (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Toney Anaya (D)		100.0
<b>1984</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Pete V. Domenici (R)	42,760	100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Judith A. Pratt (D)	67,722	45.5
	Nick Franklin (D)	56,434	37.9
	Anselmo A. Chavez (D)	24,694	16.6
<b>1990</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Pete V. Domenici (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Tom R. Benavides (D)		100.0
<b>1996</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Pete V. Domenici (R)	69,394	100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Art Trujillo (D)	84,721	70.6
	Eric Treisman (D)	35,363	29.4

### Green Primary

Abraham J. Gutmann (GREEN)	952	61.5
Sam Hitt (GREEN)	597	38.6

2002

### Republican Primary

Pete V. Domenici (R)	91,898	99.9
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### Democratic Primary

Gloria Tristani (D)	109,084	77.7
Francesca Lobato (D)	31,225	22.2

2008

### Republican Primary

Steve Pearce (R)	57,953	51.3
Heather A. Wilson (R)	55,039	48.7

### Democratic Primary

Tom Udall (D)	141,629	100.0
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## NEW YORK<sup>1</sup>

Candidates Votes %

### Class 1

1970

### Republican Primary

Charles E. Goodell (R)		100.0
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### Democratic Primary

Richard L. Ottinger (D)	366,789	39.6
Paul O'Dwyer (D)	302,438	32.7
Theodore C. Sorensen (D)	154,434	16.7
Richard D. McCarthy (D)	102,224	11.0

### Conservative Primary

James L. Buckley (C)		100.0
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### Liberal Primary

Charles E. Goodell (L)		100.0
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1976

### Republican Primary

James L. Buckley (R)	242,527	70.5
Peter A. Peyser (R)	101,629	29.5

### Democratic Primary

Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)	333,697	36.4
Bella S. Abzug (D)	323,705	35.3
Ramsey Clark (D)	94,191	10.3
Paul O'Dwyer (D)	82,689	9.0
Abraham J. Hirschfeld (D)	82,331	9.0

### Conservative Primary

James L. Buckley (C)		100.0
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### Liberal Primary

Henry S. Stern (L) <sup>2</sup>		100.0
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1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>Conservative Primary</b>		
	Florence M. Sullivan (R)	216,486	42.4	Rick A. Lazio (R)		100.0
	Muriel Siebert (R)	157,446	30.8			
	Whitney N. Seymour (R)	136,974	26.8			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>Liberal Primary</b>		
	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)	922,059	85.1	Hillary Rodham Clinton (D)		100.0
	Melvin Klenetsky (D)	161,012	14.9			
	<b>Conservative Primary</b>			<b>Right to Life Primary</b>		
				John O. Adefope (RTL)		100.0
1988	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>2006 Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert McMillan (R)		100.0	John Spencer (R)	114,914	60.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			K. T. McFarland (R)	74,108	39.2
	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)		100.0	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Conservative Primary</b>			Hillary Rodham Clinton (D)	640,955	83.7
				Jonathan B. Tasini (D)	124,999	16.3
	<b>Liberal Primary</b>			<b>Class 3</b>		
				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Right to Life Primary</b>			Jacob K. Javits (R)		100.0
	Florence M. Sullivan (RTL)		100.0	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Paul O'Dwyer (D)	275,877	36.1
	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)		100.0	Eugene H. Nickerson (D)	257,639	33.7
	<b>Conservative Primary</b>			Joseph Y. Resnick (D)	229,893	30.1
	Robert McMillan (R)		100.0	<b>Conservative Primary</b>		
	<b>Liberal Primary</b>			James L. Buckley (C)		100.0
	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (L)		100.0	<b>Liberal Primary</b>		
	<b>Right to Life Primary</b>			Jacob K. Javits (L)	10,277	72.1
	Adelle R. Nathanson (RTL)		100.0	Murray Baron (L)	3,969	27.8
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1974 Republican Primary</b>		
	Bernadette Castro (R)		100.0	Jacob K. Javits (R)		100.0
2000	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D)	526,766	74.7	Ramsey Clark (D)	414,327	48.0
	Al Sharpton (D)	178,231	25.3	Lee Alexander (D)	255,250	29.6
	<b>Conservative Primary</b>			Abraham J. Hirschfeld (D)	194,076	22.5
	Bernadette Castro (R)	12,300	62.9	<b>Conservative Primary</b>		
	Henry F. Lewes (R)	7,251	37.1	Barbara A. Keating (C)		100.0
	<b>Liberal Primary</b>			<b>Liberal Primary</b>		
	Daniel Patrick Moynihan (L)		100.0	Jacob K. Javits (L)		100.0
	<b>Right to Life Primary</b>			<b>1980 Republican Primary</b>		
	Henry F. Lewes (RTL)		100.0	Alfonse M. D'Amato (R)	323,468	55.7
2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Jacob K. Javits (R)	257,433	44.3
	Rick A. Lazio (R)		100.0	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Elizabeth Holtzman (D)	378,567	40.7
	Hillary Rodham Clinton (D)	565,353	82.0	Bess Myerson (D)	292,767	31.5
	Mark S. McMahon (D)	124,315	18.0	John V. Lindsay (D)	146,815	15.8
				John Santucci (D)	111,129	12.0



1986	<b>Conservative Primary</b>		
	Alfonse M. D'Amato (C)		100.0
	<b>Liberal Primary</b>		
	Jacob K. Javits (R)		100.0
	<b>Right to Life Primary</b>		
	Alfonse M. D'Amato (RTL)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Alfonse M. D'Amato (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John S. Dyson (D)		100.0
1992	<b>Right to Life Primary</b>		
	Alfonse M. D'Amato (RTL)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Alfonse M. D'Amato (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert Abrams (D)	426,904	37.0
	Geraldine A. Ferraro (D)	415,650	36.0
	Al Sharpton (D)	166,665	14.5
	Elizabeth Holtzman (D)	144,026	12.5
	<b>Conservative Primary</b>		
1998	Alfonse M. D'Amato (C)		100.0
	<b>Liberal Primary</b>		
	Robert Abrams (L)		100.0
	<b>Right to Life Primary</b>		
	Alfonse M. D'Amato (RTL)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Alfonse M. D'Amato (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Charles E. Schumer (D)	388,701	50.8
	Geraldine A. Ferraro (D)	201,625	26.4
2004	Mark Green (D)	145,819	19.1
	<b>Conservative Primary</b>		
	Alfonse M. D'Amato (C)		100.0
	<b>Liberal Primary</b>		
	Charles E. Schumer (L)		100.0
	<b>Right to Life Primary</b>		
	Alfonse M. D'Amato (RTL)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Howard Mills (R)	Unopposed	

**Liberal Primary**

Democratic Primary  
Charles E. Schumer (D) Unopposed

**Conservative Primary**

Marilyn F. O'Grady (CON) Unopposed

**New York**

1. Until 1968, when New York adopted a primary system, party conventions or state central committees nominated candidates for statewide office.

2. Stern withdrew after the primary and the Liberal Party's state committee substituted Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D) as the Liberal nominee.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

Candidates		Votes	%
<b>Class 2</b>			
1924	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Furnifold M. Simmons (D)		100.0
1930	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	George M. Pritchard (R)	22,287	56.9
	G. E. Butler (R)	9,098	23.2
	I. B. Tucker (R)	6,277	16.0
1936	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Josiah W. Bailey (D)	200,242	60.2
	Furnifold M. Simmons (D)	129,875	39.0
1942	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Josiah W. Bailey (D)	247,365	52.5
	Richard T. Fountain (D)	184,197	39.1
	W. H. Griffin (D)	26,171	5.6
1948	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Josiah W. Bailey (D)	211,038	65.8
	Richard T. Fountain (D)	94,581	29.5
1950	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
	J. Melville Broughton (D)	207,981	53.1
	William B. Umstead (D)	183,865	46.9
	<b>Democratic Special Runoff</b>		
	Willis Smith (D)	281,114	51.8
	Frank P. Graham (D)	261,789	48.2

1954	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1990	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	W. Kerr Scott (D)	312,053	50.8		James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	655,429	77.5
	Alton Lennon (D)	286,730	46.7		Thomas L. Allred (D)	126,841	15.0
1958	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>			1996	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	W. Kerr Scott (D)	274,674	49.4		Jesse Helms (R)	157,345	84.3
	Alton Lennon (D)	264,265	47.5		L. C. Nixon (R)	15,355	8.2
1960	<b>Republican Primary</b>				George Wimbish (R)	13,895	7.4
	Kyle Hayes (R)		100.0	2002	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Harvey B. Gantt (D)	260,179	37.5
1966	B. Everett Jordan (D)	324,188	54.3		Mike Easley (D)	209,934	30.3
	Addison Hewlett (D)	217,899	36.5	2008	John Ingram (D)	120,990	17.4
	Robert W. Gregory (D)	31,463	5.3		R. P. Thomas (D)	82,883	12.0
1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	John S. Shallcross (R)		100.0		Harvey B. Gantt (D)	273,567	56.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2008	Mike Easley (D)	207,283	43.1
1978	B. Everett Jordan (D)	445,454	79.3		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Hubert E. Seymour (D)	116,548	20.7		Jesse Helms (R)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2008	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1984	Jesse Helms (R)	92,496	60.1		Harvey B. Gantt (D)	308,837	52.4
	James C. Johnson (R)	45,303	29.5		Charlie Sanders (D)	245,297	41.6
	William H. Booe (R)	16,032	10.4	2008	Ralph M. McKinney Jr. (D)	34,829	5.9
1984	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Nick Galifianakis (D)	377,993	49.3		Elizabeth Dole (R)	342,631	80.4
	B. Everett Jordan (D)	340,391	44.4	2008	Jim Snyder (R)	60,477	14.2
1984	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Nick Galifianakis (D)	333,558	55.5		Erskine B. Bowles (D)	277,329	43.4
	B. Everett Jordan (D)	267,997	44.6	2008	Dan Blue (D)	184,216	28.8
1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Elaine Marshall (D)	97,392	15.2
	Jesse Helms (R)		100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2008	Elizabeth Dole (R)	460,665	90.0
1984	Luther H. Hodges Jr. (D)	260,868	40.1		Peter D. Lauro (R)	51,406	10.0
	John Ingram (D)	170,715	26.2		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Lawrence Davis (D)	105,381	16.2	2008	Kay Hagan (D)	801,920	60.1
1984	McNeill Smith (D)	82,703	12.7		Jim Neal (D)	239,623	18.0
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Marcus W. Williams (D)	170,970	12.8
1984	John Ingram (D)	244,469	54.2	2008	<b>Class 3</b>		
	Luther H. Hodges Jr. (D)	206,223	45.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Lee S. Overman (D)	94,806	79.9
1984	Jesse Helms (R)	134,675	90.6	2008	A. L. Brooks (D)	23,869	20.1
	George Wimbish (R)	13,899	9.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Lee S. Overman (D)	140,260	60.4
					Robert R. Reynolds (D)	91,914	39.6

1932	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Jake F. Newell (R)	29,906	86.5		Robert Morgan (D)	294,986	50.4
	G. W. DePriest (R)	4,668	13.5		Nick Galifianakis (D)	189,815	32.4
	Democratic Primary				Henry Hall Wilson (D)	67,247	11.5
	Robert R. Reynolds (D)	156,548	42.5	1980	Republican Primary		
	Cameron Morrison (D)	143,179	38.9		John P. East (R)		100.0
	Bowie (D)	37,748	10.2		Democratic Primary		
	Grist (D)	31,010	8.4		Robert Morgan (D)		100.0
	Democratic Runoff			1986	Republican Primary		
	Robert R. Reynolds (D)	227,864	65.4		James T. Broyhill (R)	139,570	66.5
	Cameron Morrison (D)	120,428	34.6		David B. Funderburk (R)	63,593	30.3
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
1938	Robert R. Reynolds (D)	315,316	61.5		Terry Sanford (D)	409,394	60.2
	Frank Hancock (D)	197,154	38.5		John Ingram (D)	111,557	16.4
1944	Democratic Primary				Fountain Odom (D)	49,689	7.3
	Clyde R. Hoey (D)	211,049	68.9		William I. Belk (D)	33,821	5.0
	Cameron Morrison (D)	80,154	26.2	1992	Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Lauch Faircloth (R)	129,159	47.7
	Clyde R. Hoey (D)		100.0		Sue Myrick (R)	81,801	30.2
	Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) <sup>2</sup>				Eugene Johnston (R)	46,112	17.0
1956	Republican Primary				Larry E. Harrington (R)	13,496	5.0
	Joel A. Johnson (R)		100.0		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary			1998	Terry Sanford (D)		100.0
	Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D)	360,967	84.6		Republican Primary		
	Marshall C. Kurfees (D)	65,512	15.4		Lauch Faircloth (R)	217,035	81.8
	Republican Primary				Steve Franks (R)	34,459	13.0
	Claude L. Greene Jr. (R)	31,756	61.1		Leonard D. Plyler (R)	13,794	5.2
	C. H. Babcock (R)	20,246	38.9		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				John Edwards (D)	277,468	51.4
	Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D)		100.0		D. G. Martin (D)	149,049	27.6
1968	Republican Primary			2004	Ella Scarborough (D)	55,486	10.3
	Robert V. Somers (R)	48,351	36.6		Republican Primary		
	J. L. Zimmerman (R)	43,644	33.1		Richard M. Burr (R)	302,319	87.9
	Edwin W. Tenney (R)	40,023	30.3		John Ross Hendrix (R)	25,971	7.6
	Republican Runoff				Democratic Primary		
	Robert V. Somers (R)	8,816	60.0		Erskine Bowles (D)	Unopposed	
	J. L. Zimmerman (R)	5,734	39.4		Libertarian Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Tom Bailey (LIBERT)	Unopposed	
	Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D)	499,392	78.3	North Carolina			
	Charles A. Pratt (D)	60,362	9.5		1. Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D 1954–1958) died April 16, 1958. Jordan was appointed to succeed him. Jordan and Clarke were designated by the state committee of their respective parties to run in the Nov. 4 special election for the remaining two years of Scott's term. Jordan won.		
1974	John T. Gathings (D)	48,357	7.6		2. Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D 1945–1954) died May 12, 1954. Ervin was appointed to replace him and was also named by the Democratic state executive committee to run in a Nov. 2 special election for the remaining two years of the term.		
	Republican Primary						
	William E. Stevens (R)	62,419	65.1				
	Wood Hall Young (R)	26,918	28.1				
	B. E. “Bee” Sweatt (R)	6,520	6.8				



## NORTH DAKOTA

			Democratic Primary		
Candidates			Kent Conrad (D)		
Class 1			36,585 100.0		
			Republican Primary		
			Dwight Grotberg (R)		
			40,647 100.0		
			Democratic Primary		
			Kent Conrad (D)		
			58,231 100.0		
			Class 3		
			Republican Primary		
			Milton R. Young (R)		
			88,738 88.6		
			Ray R. Lake (R)		
			11,398 11.4		
			Democratic Primary		
			Quentin N. Burdick (D)		
			100.0		
			Republican Primary		
			Milton R. Young (R)		
			67,938 92.2		
			Roger Vorachek (R)		
			5,729 7.8		
			Democratic Primary		
			William Lanier (D)		
			100.0		
			Republican Primary		
			Milton R. Young (R)		
			100.0		
			Democratic Primary		
			Herschel Lashkowitz (D)		
			100.0		
			Republican Primary		
			Milton R. Young (R)		
			100.0		
			Democratic Primary		
			William L. Guy (D)		
			55,269 83.0		
			Robert P. McCarney (D)		
			11,286 17.0		
			Republican Primary		
			Mark Andrews (R)		
			100.0		
			Democratic Primary		
			Kent Johanneson (D)		
			30,789 77.4		
			Michael P. Saba (D)		
			9,013 22.6		
			Republican Primary		
			Mark Andrews (R)		
			100.0		
			Democratic Primary		
			Kent Conrad (R)		
			100.0		
			Republican Primary		
			Steve Sydness (R)		
			45,611 100.0		
			Democratic Primary		
			Byron L. Dorgan (D)		
			68,113 100.0		

1998	Republican Primary			1982	Republican Primary		
	Donna Nalewaja (R)	24,666	67.1		Paul E. Pfeifer (R)	364,579	60.0
	Larry D. Solar (R)	12,104	32.9		Walter E. Beckjord (R)	180,198	29.7
	Democratic Primary				Bill Ress (WRITE IN)	62,446	10.3
2004	Democratic Primary			1988	Democratic Primary		
	Byron L. Dorgan (D)	43,494	100.0		Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)	810,785	82.9
	Republican Primary				Norbert G. Dennerll (D)	167,778	17.1
	Mike Liffrig (R)	39,329	100.0		Libertarian Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Philip Herzing (LIBERT)		
	Byron L. Dorgan (D)	39,636	100.0		Republican Primary		
					George Voinovich (R)		
					Democratic Primary		
North Dakota				1994	Howard Metzenbaum (D)		
					Ralph A. Applegate (D)		
					Republican Primary		
					Mike DeWine (R)		
					Bernadine Healy (R)		
					Gene Watts (R)		
					George H. Rhodes (R)		
					Democratic Primary		
1958	Republican Primary			2000	Joel Hyatt (D)		
	John W. Bricker (R)		100.0		Mary O. Boyle (D)		
	Democratic Primary				Ralph A. Applegate (D)		
	Stephen M. Young (D)		100.0				
1964	Republican Primary			2006	Mike DeWine (R)		
	Robert A. Taft Jr. (R)	606,944	79.1		Ronald Richard Dickson (R)		
	Ted W. Brown (R)	160,263	20.9		Frank A. Cremeans (R)		
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Stephen M. Young (D)				Theodore S. Celeste (D)		
	John Glenn (D)				Marvin A. McMickle (D)		
	Republican Primary				Richard Cordray (D)		
	Robert A. Taft Jr. (R)	472,202	50.3		Daniel I. Radakovich (D)		
1970	James A. Rhodes (R)			2006	Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Mike DeWine (R)		
	Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)	430,469	46.3		David R. Smith (R)		
	John Glenn (D)	417,027	44.9		William G. Pierce (R)		
	Kenneth W. Clement (D)				Democratic Primary		
	American Independent Primary				Sherrod Brown (D)		
	Richard B. Kay (AMI)				Merrill Samuel Keiser Jr. (D)		
					Class 3		
1976	Republican Primary			1956	Republican Primary		
	Robert A. Taft Jr. (R)		100.0		George H. Bender (R)		
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)	576,124	53.6		Frank J. Lausche (D)		

<b>1962</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John M. Briley (R)	177,987	35.3
	Charles E. Fry (R)	143,320	28.4
	John S. Ballard (R)	132,924	26.3
	Ross Pepple (R)	50,221	10.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frank J. Lausche (D)	437,902	74.0
	Albert T. Ball (D)	90,609	15.3
	Raymond Warren Beringer (D)	63,543	10.7
<b>1968</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William B. Saxbe (R)	575,178	82.3
	William L. White (R)	71,191	10.2
	Albert E. Payne (R)	52,393	7.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John J. Gilligan (D)	544,814	55.4
	Frank J. Lausche (D)	438,588	44.6
<b>1974</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ralph J. Perk (R)	341,078	64.8
	Peter E. Voss (R)	185,342	35.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John Glenn (D)	571,871	54.4
	Howard M. Metzenbaum (D)	480,123	45.6
<b>1980</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James E. Betts (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John Glenn (D)	934,230	85.9
	Frances A. Waterman (D)	88,506	8.1
	Francis Hunstiger (D)	64,270	5.9
<b>1986</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Thomas N. Kindness (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John H. Glenn (D)	678,171	87.6
	Don Scott (D)	96,309	12.4
<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Mike DeWine (R)	583,805	70.3
	George H. Rhodes (R)	246,625	29.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John H. Glenn (D)	859,622	100.0
<b>1998</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	George V. Voinovich (R)	543,833	72.3
	David McCollough (R)	208,011	27.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Mary O. Boyle (D)	680,626	100.0

<b>2004</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	George V. Voinovich (R)	640,082	76.6
	John Mitchel (R)	195,476	23.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Eric D. Fingerhut (D)	672,989	70.8
	Norbert G. Dennerll (D)	277,721	29.2
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>			
	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
	<b>Class 2</b>		
<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	B. Hayden Crawford (R)	37,508	70.4
	Herbert K. Hyde (R)	15,743	29.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert S. Kerr (D)	300,061	77.6
	Thomas C. Dunn (D)	65,139	16.8
	D. R. Condo (D)	21,420	5.5
<b>1964<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
	Bud Wilkinson (R)	100,544	79.2
	Thomas J. Harris (R)	19,170	15.1
	Forest W. Beall (R)	7,211	5.7
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
	J. Howard Edmondson (D)	215,455	36.4
	Fred R. Harris (D)	190,868	32.3
	Raymond Gary (D)	170,869	28.9
	<b>Democratic Special Runoff</b>		
	Fred R. Harris (D)	277,362	60.9
	J. Howard Edmondson (D)	178,051	39.1
<b>1966</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Pat J. Patterson (R)	36,036	42.5
	Don Kinkaid (R)	32,137	37.9
	Gustav K. Brandborg (R)	16,617	19.6
	<b>Republican Runoff</b>		
	Pat J. Patterson (R)	42,550	58.3
	Don Kinkaid (R)	30,452	41.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Fred R. Harris (D)	359,747	83.6
	W. R. Owens (D)	41,580	9.7
	Billy E. Brown (D)	29,184	6.8
<b>1972</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Dewey F. Bartlett (R)	94,935	93.1
	C. W. Wood (R)	7,029	6.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ed Edmondson (D)	249,729	56.3
	Charles Nesbitt (D)	92,101	20.8

	Al Terrill (D)	33,520	7.6		Jim Rogers (D)	34,217	9.9
	Jed Johnson (D)	28,795	6.5		George Gentry (D)	22,770	6.6
1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Robert B. Kamm (R)		100.0		David Walters (D)	146,899	56.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Tom Boettcher (D)	111,067	43.1
	David L. Boren (D)	252,560	45.8	2008	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ed Edmondson (D)	155,626	28.2		James M. Inhofe (R)	Unopposed	
	Gene Stipe (D)	114,423	20.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Andrew Rice (D)	113,795	59.7
	David L. Boren (D)	281,587	60.5		Jim Rogers (D)	76,981	40.3
	Ed Edmondson (D)	184,175	39.5				
1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Class 3</b>		
	George L. Mothershed (R)	46,933	39.3	1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Will E. "Bill" Crozier (R)	39,581	33.1		Douglas McKeever (R)	24,447	55.5
	Gar Graham (R)	32,901	27.6		Paul V. Beck (R)	7,666	17.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Ernest G. Albright (R)	6,539	14.8
	David L. Boren (D)	432,534	89.9		Dan M. Madrano (R)	5,379	12.2
	Marshall Luse (D)	48,761	10.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>				A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	245,572	71.1
	Stephen Jones (R)		100.0		H. O. Doenges (D)	54,546	15.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	David L. Boren (D)	445,969	84.3		B. Hayden Crawford (R)		100.0
	Virginia Jenner (D)	57,909	10.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1994 <sup>2</sup>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>				A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	335,922	74.3
	James M. Inhofe (R)	159,001	77.8		Wilson Wallace (D)	64,996	14.4
	Tony Caldwell (R)	45,359	22.2		Billy E. Brown (D)	26,440	5.8
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>				Woodrow W. Bussey (D)	24,725	5.5
	Dave McCurdy (D)	283,095	64.9	1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Cody L. Graves (D)	153,367	35.1		Henry Bellmon (R)		100.0
1996	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	James M. Inhofe (R)	116,241	75.3		A. S. Mike Monroney (D)	281,697	76.3
	Dan Lowe (R)	38,044	24.7		W. R. Owens (D)	32,823	8.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Jesse L. Leeds (D)	22,843	6.2
	Jim Boren (D)	186,611	55.5		Billy E. Brown (D)	20,681	5.6
	Don McCorkell (D)	122,635	36.5		<b>American Primary</b>		
	David Louis Annanders (D)	26,794	8.0		George Washington (AM)	414	57.6
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				Landis B. Hiniker (AM)	305	42.4
	Agnes Marie Regier (LIBERT)	1,511	51.4	1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Michael A. Clem (LIBERT)	1,429	48.6		Henry Bellmon (R)	132,888	87.1
2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Warner M. Hornbeck (R)	19,733	12.9
	James M. Inhofe (R)	Unopposed			<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Ed Edmondson (D)	288,665	48.7
	David Walters (D)	170,414	49.2		Charles Nesbitt (D)	222,727	37.5
	Tom Boettcher (D)	118,986	34.4		Wilburn Cartwright (D)	35,107	5.9

Democratic Runoff			Democratic Primary		
1980	Ed Edmondson (D)	306,178	58.7	Brad Carson (D)	280,026 79.4
	Charles Nesbitt (D)	215,685	41.3	Carroll Fisher (D)	28,385 8.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Jim Rogers (D)	20,179 5.7
	Don Nickles (R)	47,879	34.7	<b>Oklahoma</b> 1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D), who died Jan. 1, 1963. 2. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Sen. David L. Boren (D), who resigned Nov. 15, 1994.	
	John Zink (R)	45,914	33.3		
	Ed Noble (R)	39,839	28.9		
	<b>Republican Runoff</b>				
	Don Nickles (R)	81,697	65.6		
	John Zink (R)	42,818	34.4		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
1986	Robert S. Kerr Jr. (D)	156,666	34.0	1960 <sup>1</sup>	<b>OREGON</b>  <b>Candidates</b>  <b>Class 2</b>  <b>Republican Special Primary</b>  Elmo E. Smith (R) 201,024 85.5 George Altvater (R) 33,022 14.0  <b>Democratic Special Primary</b>  Maurine B. Neuberger (D) 244,865 99.5  <b>Republican Primary</b>  Elmo E. Smith (R) 179,575 76.5 George Altvater (R) 20,438 8.7 R. F. Cook (R) 19,443 8.3 Thomas Killam (R) 14,490 6.2  <b>Democratic Primary</b>  Maurine B. Neuberger (D) 211,961 77.9 Harry C. Fowler (D) 28,032 10.3 William B. Murphy (D) 16,245 6.0  <b>Republican Primary</b>  Mark O. Hatfield (R) 178,782 75.9 Walter Huss (R) 30,906 13.1 James Bacaloff (R) 19,699 8.4  <b>Democratic Primary</b>  Robert B. Duncan (D) 161,189 62.2 Howard Morgan (D) 89,174 34.4  <b>Republican Primary</b>  Mark O. Hatfield (R) 171,594 61.1 Lynn Engdahl (R) 63,859 22.8 Kenneth A. Brown (R) 30,826 11.0  <b>Democratic Primary</b>  Wayne L. Morse (D) 173,147 43.7 Robert B. Duncan (D) 130,845 33.0 Don Willner (D) 74,060 18.7  <b>Republican Primary</b>  Mark O. Hatfield (R) 159,617 65.7 Bert W. Hawkins (R) 43,350 17.8 Robert D. Maxwell (R) 24,294 10.0 Richard L. Schnepel (R) 15,628 6.4
	Andrew Coats (D)	154,762	33.6		
	Gene Howard (D)	55,503	12.1		
	James E. Hamilton (D)	49,369	10.7		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				
	Andrew Coats (D)	209,952	53.0		
	Robert S. Kerr Jr. (D)	185,814	46.9		
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				
	Robert Murphy (LIBERT)		100.0		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
1992	Don Nickles (R)		100.0	1960	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	James R. Jones (R)	324,907	67.4		
	George Gentry (R)	157,141	32.6		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Don Nickles (R)		100.0		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Steve Lewis (D)		100.0		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Don Nickles (R)		100.0		
1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1966	
	Don E. Carroll (D)	120,759	45.9		
	Jacquelyn Morrow Lewis				
	Ledgerwood (D)	56,393	21.4		
	Jerry Kobyluk (D)	54,196	20.6		
	Arlie Nixon (D)	31,860	12.1		
	<b>Democratic Special Runoff</b>				
	Don E. Carroll (D)	117,442	75.2		
	Jacquelyn Morrow Lewis				
	Ledgerwood (D)	38,817	24.8		
2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1972	
	Tom Coburn (R)	145,974	61.2		
	Kirk Humphreys (R)	59,877	25.1		
	Bob Anthony (R)	29,596	12.4		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Don Nickles (R)		100.0		
2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1978	
	Tom Coburn (R)	145,974	61.2		
	Kirk Humphreys (R)	59,877	25.1		
	Bob Anthony (R)	29,596	12.4		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Don Nickles (R)		100.0		



	Democratic Primary			1962	Democratic Primary		
	Vernon Cook (D)	151,754	58.3		Wayne L. Morse (D)	195,784	83.4
	John Sweeney (D)	41,599	16.0		Woody Smith (D)	38,959	16.6
	Jack A. Brown (D)	35,211	13.5		Republican Primary		
	Steve Anderson (D)	30,066	11.6		Sig Ulander (R)	106,821	50.1
1984	Republican Primary			1968	Edwin R. Durno (R)	72,955	34.2
	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	214,114	78.6		Harold M. Livingston (R)	16,880	7.9
	John T. Schiess (R)	26,848	9.9		Democratic Primary		
	Sherry Reynolds (R)	18,590	6.8		Wayne L. Morse (D)	183,385	79.8
	Democratic Primary				Charles E. Gilbert (D)	46,171	20.1
	Margie Hendriksen (D)	249,142	75.8	1974	Republican Primary		
	Sam Kahl (D)	79,317	24.1		Bob Packwood (R)	241,464	88.0
	Republican Primary				John S. Boyd (R)	32,807	12.0
	Mark Hatfield (R)	220,449	78.3		Democratic Primary		
	Randy Prince (R)	59,970	21.3		Wayne L. Morse (D)	185,091	49.0
	Democratic Primary			1980	Robert B. Duncan (D)	174,795	46.3
	Harry Lonsdale (D)	162,529	64.1		Republican Primary		
	Steve Anderson (D)	34,305	13.5		Bob Packwood (R)		100.0
	Neale S. Hyatt (D)	20,684	8.2		Democratic Primary		
	Brooks Washburne (D)	13,766	5.4		Wayne L. Morse (D) <sup>2</sup>	155,729	49.0
1996	Republican Primary			1986	Jason Boe (D)	125,055	39.3
	Gordon Smith (R)	224,428	78.1		Robert T. Daly (D)	21,881	6.9
	Lon Mabon (R)	23,479	8.2		Republican Primary		
	Kirby Brumfield (R)	15,744	5.5		Bob Packwood (R)	191,127	62.4
	Democratic Primary				Brenda Jose (R)	45,973	15.0
	Tom Bruggere (D)	151,288	49.6	1992	Kenneth A. Brown (R)	23,599	7.7
	Harry Lonsdale (D)	76,059	24.9		Rosalie Huss (R)	22,929	7.5
	Bill Dwyer (D)	30,871	10.1		Willard D. Severn (R)	22,281	7.3
	Jerry Rust (D)	27,773	9.1		Democratic Primary		
	Anna Nevenich (D)	16,827	5.5		Ted Kulongoski (D)	161,153	47.7
2002	Republican Primary			1986	Charles O. Porter (D)	69,649	20.6
	Gordon H. Smith (R)	306,504	98.9		Jack Sumner (D)	46,107	13.6
	Democratic Primary				John Sweeney (D)	39,691	11.7
	Bill Bradbury (D)	279,792	85.9		Gene Arvidson (D)	20,548	6.1
	Craig Hanson (D)	27,472	8.4		Republican Primary		
2008	Republican Primary			1992	Bob Packwood (R)	171,985	57.6
	Gordon H. Smith (R)	296,330	85.4		Joe P. Lutz (R)	126,315	42.3
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Jeff Merkley (D)	246,482	44.8		James Weaver (D) <sup>3</sup>	183,334	61.6
	Steve Novick (D)	230,889	42.0		Rod Monroe (D)	44,553	15.0
	Candy Neville (D)	38,367	7.0	1992	Rick Bauman (D)	41,939	14.1
	Class 3				Steve Anderson (D)	26,130	8.8
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
	Douglas McKay (R)	123,281	49.5		Bob Packwood (R)	176,939	59.1
	Phil Hitchcock (R)	99,296	39.8		John DeZell (R)	61,128	20.4
1956	Elmer Deetz (R)	23,170	9.3	Stephanie J. Salvey (R)	27,088	9.0	
				Randy Prince (R)	20,358	6.8	

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Les AuCoin (D)	153,029	42.2		George M. Leader (D)	724,645	74.2
	Harry Lonsdale (D)	152,699	42.1		Clarence P. Bowers (D)	252,468	25.8
	Joseph Wetzel (D)	32,183	8.9				
	Bob Bell (D)	23,700	6.5	1964	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1995 <sup>4</sup>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>				Hugh Scott (R)	869,774	88.9
	Gordon Smith (R)	246,060	63.0		W. Henry McFarland (R)	106,376	10.9
	Norma Paulus (R)	98,158	25.1				
	Jack Roberts (R)	29,687	7.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>				Genevieve Blatt (D)	461,111	45.4
	Ron Wyden (D)	212,532	49.7		Michael A. Musmanno (D)	460,620	45.4
	Peter A. DeFazio (D)	187,411	43.8	1970	David B. Roberts (D)	93,311	9.2
1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Lim (R)	135,048	62.4		Hugh Scott (R)		100.0
	John Michael Fitzpatrick (R)	58,139	26.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Valentine Christian (R)	20,569	9.5		William G. Sesler (D)	477,680	53.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Norval D. Reece (D)	241,731	27.3
	Ron Wyden (D)	283,654	91.5		Frank Mesaros (D)	167,779	18.9
	John Sweeney (D)	25,456	8.2		<b>American Independent Primary</b>		
2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>				W. Henry McFarland (AMI)		100.0
	Al King (R)	85,035	35.2		<b>Constitution Primary</b>		
	Bruce Broussard (R)	53,084	22.0		Frank W. Gaydosh (CONST)		100.0
	Thomas Lee Abshier (R)	51,879	21.5		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	E. Bowerman (R)	18,779	7.8	1976	John Heinz (R)	358,715	37.7
	Philip Petrie (R)	15,838	6.5		Arlen Specter (R)	332,513	35.0
	Pavel Goberman (R)	12,230	5.1		George R. Packard (R)	160,379	16.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ron Wyden (D)	345,219	99.0		William J. Green III (D)	762,733	68.8
Oregon					Jeanette Reibman (D)	345,264	31.1
	1. A special election to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D), who died March 9, 1960, was held in conjunction with the election for the full term, beginning Jan. 3, 1961. His widow, Maurine B. Neuberger (D), and Elmo Smith (R), won both primaries and Maurine Neuberger went on to defeat Smith in the November general election for both the short and full terms. The short term had been filled until the election by Hall Lusk. Returns for the special primary from the Elections Research Center, Washington, D.C.				<b>Constitution Primary</b>		
	2. Sen. Morse died after winning the primary and the Democratic state central committee substituted Betty Roberts as the party's nominee.				Andrew J. Watson (CONST)		100.0
	3. Weaver withdrew after the Democratic primary. Bauman was substituted by the party state central committee.			1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	4. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Bob Packwood (R), who resigned Oct. 1, 1995.				John Heinz (R)		100.0
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		

## PENNSYLVANIA

Candidates		Votes	%	H. John Heinz (R) <sup>1</sup>	100.0
1958	Class 1	Democratic Primary			
	Republican Primary	Joseph C. Vignola (D)			
	Hugh Scott (R)	766,102	74.0	Susan S. Kefover (D)	492,153
	Weldon B. Heyburn (R)	160,857	15.5	Steve Douglas (D)	371,443
	Harrison A. Moyer (R)	108,179	10.4	John J. Logue (D)	145,614
				76,020	7.0

1994	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Rick Santorum (R)	667,115	81.5		Peter Flaherty (D)	771,119	53.2
	Joe Watkins (R)	150,969	18.5		Joseph Rhodes (D)	179,107	12.4
2000	Democratic Primary				Peter Liacouras (D)	116,975	8.1
	Harris Wofford (D)	714,930	100.0		C. Delores Tucker (D)	107,483	7.4
	Republican Primary			1986	Ed Mezvinsky (D)	100,841	7.0
	Rick Santorum (R)	545,687	100.0		Tom Anderson (D)	89,656	6.2
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	Ron Klink (D)	299,219	40.7		Arlen Specter (R)	434,623	76.2
Allyson Y. Schwartz (D)	194,783	26.5		Richard A. Stokes (R)	135,673	23.8	
2006	Tom Foley (D)	184,003	25.0		Democratic Primary		
	Republican Primary			1992	Robert W. Edgar (D)	432,940	47.3
	Rick Santorum (R)	561,952	99.4		Don Bailey (D)	408,460	44.7
	Democratic Primary				George R. H. Elder (D)	46,663	5.1
	Bob Casey Jr. (D)	629,271	84.5		Republican Primary		
	Chuck Pennacchio (D)	66,364	8.9		Arlen Specter (R)	683,118	65.1
1956	Alan Sandals (D)	48,113	6.5		Stephen F. Freind (R)	366,608	34.9
	Class 3				Democratic Primary		
	Republican Primary			1998	Lynn Yeakel (D)	556,372	44.8
	James H. Duff (R)	803,971	85.0		Mark S. Singel (D)	403,656	32.5
	Paul E. Sanger (R)	141,820	15.0		Bob Colville (D)	172,845	13.9
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
Joseph S. Clark (D)		100.0		Arlen Specter (R)	376,322	67.2	
1962	Republican Primary				Larry Murphy (R)	101,120	18.1
	James E. Van Zandt (R)		100.0		Tom Lingenfelter (R)	82,168	14.7
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
1968	Joseph S. Clark (D)		100.0	2004	Bill Lloyd (D)	236,435	49.5
	Republican Primary				Richard J. Orloski (D)	121,669	25.5
	Richard S. Schweiker (R)		100.0		Richard J. Cusick (D)	118,684	24.9
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	Joseph S. Clark (D)	460,380	53.3		Arlen Specter (R)	530,839	50.8
	John H. Dent (D)	402,799	46.7		Patrick J. Toomey (R)	513,693	49.2
1974	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Richard S. Schweiker (R)		100.0		Joseph M. Hoeffel (D)	595,816	100.0
	Democratic Primary			Pennsylvania			
	Peter Flaherty (D)	485,361	47.1	1. Heinz died April 4, 1991. A special election was held in 1991 to fill the vacancy. Candidates were nominated by state party committees; therefore, no primaries were held.			
	Herbert S. Denenberg (D)	447,081	43.3				
	Frank Mesaros (D)	64,070	6.2				
1980	Constitution Primary				RHODE ISLAND		
	George W. Shankey (CONST)		100.0	1958	Candidates	Votes	%
	Republican Primary				Class 1		
	Arlen Specter (R)	419,372	36.4		Republican Primary		
	Bud Haabestad (R)	382,281	33.2		Bayard Ewing (R)		100.0
	Edward L. Howard (R)	148,200	12.9		Democratic Primary		
				John O. Pastore (D)		100.0	

Year	Class 1			Year	Class 2		
	Republican Primary	Democrat	Other		Republican Primary	Democrat	Other
1964	Ronald R. Lagueux (R)	100.0		1960	Raoul Archambault (R)	100.0	
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
1970	John O. Pastore (D)	100.0		1966	Claiborne Pell (D)	83,184	61.3
	Democratic Primary				Dennis J. Roberts (D)	44,924	33.1
1976	John McLaughlin (R)	100.0			Howard McGrath (D)	7,535	5.6
	Democratic Primary			1972	Ruth M. Briggs (R)	15,451	82.1
1982	John O. Pastore (D)	54,090	88.1		Charles H. Eden (R)	3,363	17.9
	John Quattrocchi (D)	7,332	11.9	1978	Claiborne Pell (D)	100.0	
1988	John H. Chafee (R)	100.0			Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary			1984	John H. Chafee (R)	100.0	
1994	Richard P. Lorber (D)	60,118	37.8		Democratic Primary		
	Philip W. Noel (D)	60,018	37.7	1990	Claiborne Pell (D)	100.0	
	John P. Hawkins (D)	25,456	16.0		Democratic Primary		
2000	John H. Chafee (R)	100.0		1996	James G. Reynolds (R)	100.0	
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
2006	Julius C. Michaelson (D)	56,800	82.4	2002	Claiborne Pell (D)	69,729	87.0
	Helen E. Flynn (D)	12,159	17.6		Raymond J. Greiner (D)	6,076	7.6
1964	John H. Chafee (R)	100.0			Francis P. Kelley (D)	4,330	5.4
	Democratic Primary			1960	Barbara Leonard (R)	108,492	100.0
1970	Richard A. Licht (D)	100.0			Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary			1966	Claiborne Pell (D)	82,394	100.0
1976	John H. Chafee (R)	27,906	69.0		Democratic Primary		
	Thomas R. Post Jr. (R)	12,517	31.0	1972	Claiborne Pell (D)	100.0	
1982	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Linda J. Kushner (D)	45,718	100.0	1978	Claiborne Pell (D)	100.0	
1988	Lincoln D. Chafee (R)	2,221	100.0		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary			1984	Nancy J. Mayer (R)	11,600	77.5
1994	Robert A. Weygand (D)	51,769	57.5		Thomas R. Post Jr. (R)	2,302	15.4
	Richard A. Licht (D)	38,281	42.5		Theodore Leonard (R)	1,072	7.2
2000	Democratic Primary			1990	Democratic Primary		
	Lincoln Chafee (R)	34,939	54.2		Claiborne Pell (D)	100.0	
2006	Stephen P. Laffey (R)	29,556	45.8	1996	Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Claiborne Pell (D)	100.0	
2012	Sheldon Whitehouse (D)	69,301	81.5	2002	Republican Primary		
	Christopher F. Young (D)	8,941	10.5		Nancy J. Mayer (R)	11,600	77.5
2018	Carl L. Sheeler (D)	6,758	8.0		Thomas R. Post Jr. (R)	2,302	15.4
	Democratic Primary				Theodore Leonard (R)	1,072	7.2
2024	Democratic Primary			2010	Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Jack Reed (D)	59,336	86.1
2030	Democratic Primary				Don Gil (D)	9,554	13.9
	Democratic Primary			2016	Republican Primary		
2036	Democratic Primary				Robert G. Tingle (R)	16,041	100.0
	Democratic Primary			2022	Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Jack Reed (D)	85,315	100.0



2008	Republican Primary			1960	Democratic Primary			
	Robert G. Tingle (R)	Unopposed	J. Strom Thurmond (D)		273,795	89.5		
			R. B. Herbert (D)		32,136	10.5		
	Democratic Primary							
	Jack Reed (D)	48,038	86.8	1966	Democratic Primary			
	Christopher F. Young (D)	7,277	13.2		Bradley Morrah (D)	167,401	55.9	
					John B. Culbertson (D)	131,870	44.1	
SOUTH CAROLINA				1972	Democratic Primary			
					Eugene N. Ziegler (D)	201,170	58.7	
					John B. Culbertson (D)	141,757	41.3	
	Candidates	Votes	%	1978	Republican Primary			
	Class 2				J. Strom Thurmond (R)		100.0	
1924	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary			
	Coleman L. Blease (D)	83,738	41.8		Charles D. Ravenel (D)	205,348	55.9	
	James F. Byrnes (D)	67,727	33.8		John B. Culbertson (D)	69,184	18.8	
	Nathan B. Dial (D)	44,425	22.2		James T. Triplett (D)	50,951	13.9	
	Democratic Runoff				William T. McElveen (D)	41,550	11.3	
	Coleman L. Blease (D)	100,686	50.6	1984	Republican Primary			
	James F. Byrnes (D)	98,465	49.4			J. Strom Thurmond (R)	44,662	94.3
1930	Democratic Primary					R. H. Cunningham (R)	2,693	5.7
	Coleman L. Blease (D)	111,989	45.6		Democratic Primary			
	James F. Byrnes (D)	94,242	38.4		Melvin Pervis Jr. (D)	149,730	50.2	
	Harris (D)	39,512	16.1		Cecil J. Williams (D)	148,586	49.8	
	Democratic Runoff			1990	Republican Primary			
	James F. Byrnes (D)	120,755	51.0			J. Strom Thurmond (R)		100.0
	Coleman L. Blease (D)	116,264	49.1			Democratic Primary		
1936	Democratic Primary				Bob Cunningham (D)		100.0	
	James F. Byrnes (D)	257,247	87.1		Republican Primary			
	Stoney (D)	25,672	8.7		J. Strom Thurmond (R)		100.0	
1941	Democratic Special Primary			1996	Democratic Primary			
	Burnet R. Maybank (D)	59,017	47.4			J. Strom Thurmond (R)	132,157	60.6
	Olin D. Johnston (D)	40,296	32.4			Harold Worley (R)	65,670	30.1
	Bryson (D)	25,257	20.3		Charlie Thompson (R)	20,188	9.3	
	Democratic Special Runoff				Democratic Primary			
	Burnet R. Maybank (D)	92,100	56.6		Elliott Springs Close (D)	102,988	62.1	
	Olin D. Johnston (D)	70,687	43.4		Cecil J. Williams (D)	62,794	37.9	
1942	Democratic Primary			2002	Republican Primary			
	Burnet R. Maybank (D)	120,731	51.4			Lindsey Graham (R)	Unopposed	
	Eugene Blease (D)	114,241	48.6			Democratic Primary		
1948	Democratic Primary				Alex Sanders (D)	Unopposed		
	Burnet R. Maybank (D)	172,611	51.6	2008	Republican Primary			
	William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D)	83,068	24.9			Lindsay Graham (R)	187,736	66.8
Bennett (D)	45,068	13.5			Buddy Witherspoon (R)	93,125	33.2	
	Johnstone (D)	18,184	5.4		Democratic Primary			
1954	Democratic Primary				Bob Conley (D)	74,168	50.4	
	Burnet R. Maybank (D) <sup>1</sup>		100.0		Michael Cone (D)	73,119	49.6	
1956	Democratic Special Primary							
	J. Strom Thurmond (D)		100.0					



Class 3				Democratic Primary			
1920	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Ernest F. Hollings (D)		100.0	
	Ellison D. Smith (D)	57,423	48.7	1980	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	George Warren (D)	36,272	30.8		Marshall T. Mays (R)	14,075	42.6
	W. P. Pollock (D)	15,678	13.3		Charles F. Rhodes (R)	11,395	34.5
	W. C. Irby (D)	8,454	7.2		Robert K. Carley (R)	7,575	22.9
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				<b>Republican Runoff</b>		
	Ellison D. Smith (D)	65,880	60.7		Marshall T. Mays (R)	6,853	64.8
	George Warren (D)	42,735	39.3		Charles F. Rhodes (R)	3,717	35.2
1926	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ellison D. Smith (D)	72,015	42.0		Ernest F. Hollings (D)	266,796	81.2
	Edgar Brown (D)	65,331	38.1		Nettie D. Dickerson (D)	34,720	10.6
	Nathan B. Dial (D)	34,114	19.9		William P. Kreml (D)	27,049	8.2
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ellison D. Smith (D)	82,783	51.6		Henry D. McMaster (R)	27,695	53.4
	Edgar Brown (D)	77,559	48.4		Henry S. Jordan (R)	24,164	46.6
1932	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ellison D. Smith (D)	100,270	37.0		Ernest F. Hollings (D)		100.0
	Coleman L. Blease (D)	81,297	30.0	1992	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Williams (D)	48,084	17.7		Thomas F. Hartnett (R)	123,572	76.8
	Harris (D)	41,748	15.4		Charlie E. Thompson (R)	37,352	23.2
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ellison D. Smith (D)	150,468	56.7		Ernest F. Hollings (D)		100.0
	Coleman L. Blease (D)	114,840	43.3		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1938	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Bob Inglis (R)	115,029	74.6
	Ellison D. Smith (D)	186,519	55.4		Stephen Brown (R)	33,530	21.7
	Olin D. Johnston (D)	150,437	44.7	1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1944	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Ernest F. Hollings (D)		100.0
	Olin D. Johnston (D)	138,440	55.2		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ellison D. Smith (D)	88,045	35.1		David Beasley (R)	107,847	36.6
	Daniel (D)	14,572	5.8		Jim DeMint (R)	77,567	26.3
1950	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Thomas Ravenal (R)	73,167	24.8
	Olin D. Johnston (D)	186,180	54.0	2004	Charlie Condon (R)	27,694	9.4
	J. Strom Thurmond (D)	158,904	46.1		<b>Primary Runoff</b>		
1956	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Jim DeMint (R)	154,644	59.2
	Olin D. Johnston (D)		100.0		David Beasley (R)	106,480	40.8
1962	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Olin D. Johnston (D)	210,918	65.7		Inez Tenenbaum (D)	126,720	75.5
	Ernest F. Hollings (D)	110,023	34.3		Ben Frasier (D)	41,070	24.5
1966	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>						
	Ernest F. Hollings (D)	196,405	60.8				
	Donald S. Russell (D)	126,595	39.2				
1968	<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
	Ernest F. Hollings (D)	307,561	78.3				
	John B. Culbertson (D)	85,219	21.7				
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>						
	Gwenyfred Bush (R)		100.0				

#### South Carolina

1. Maybank had been renominated July 13, 1954, but died Sept. 1. Officials of the South Carolina Democratic Party, charged with replacing him on the ballot for the November general election, declined to order a new primary and selected state Sen. Edgar A. Brown as their candidate. He was defeated in the election by former governor J. Strom Thurmond (D 1947–1951), who waged a successful write-in campaign.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Candidates			Votes	%	Democratic Primary		
Class 2					Tim Johnson (D)	65,438	94.8
					Herman Eilers (D)	3,558	5.2
Class 2					Libertarian Primary		
1960	Republican Primary				Kurt Evans (LIBERT)	Unopposed	
	Karl E. Mundt (R)		100.0	2008	Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Joel Dykstra (R)	34,598	65.7
	George McGovern (D)		100.0		Sam Kephart (R)	13,047	24.8
1966	Republican Primary				Charles Lyonel Gonyo (R)	4,983	9.5
	Karl E. Mundt (R)	66,758	82.1		Democratic Primary		
	Richard R. Murphy (R)	14,593	17.9		Tim Johnson (D)	Unopposed	
	Democratic Primary				Class 3		
	Donn H. Wright (D)		100.0	1956	Republican Primary		
1972	Republican Primary <sup>1</sup>				Francis Case (R)		100.0
	Robert W. Hirsch (R)	27,322	27.4		Democratic Primary		
	Gordon Mydland (R)	22,297	22.3		Kenneth Holum (D)	23,464	60.8
	Chuck Lien (R)	21,995	22.0		Merton B. Tice (D)	15,099	39.1
	Kenneth D. Stofferahn (R)	16,615	16.6	1962	Republican Primary		
	Tom Reardon (R)	11,592	11.6		Francis Case (R) <sup>2</sup>	57,583	83.5
	Democratic Primary				A. C. Miller (R)	11,414	16.5
	James Abourezk (D)	46,931	79.4		Democratic Primary		
	George Blue (D)	12,163	20.6		George McGovern (D)		100.0
1978	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
	Larry Pressler (R)	66,893	73.9	1968	Archie M. Gubbrud (R)		100.0
	Ronald F. Williamson (R)	23,646	26.1		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				George McGovern (D)		100.0
	Don Barnett (D)	37,319	55.1		Republican Primary		
	Kenneth D. Stofferahn (D)	30,384	44.9	1974	Leo K. Thorsness (R)	49,716	52.3
1984	Republican Primary				Al Schock (R)	35,406	37.3
	Larry Pressler (R)		100.0		Barbara B. Gunderson (R)	9,852	10.4
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	George V. Cunningham (D)	31,376	68.1		George McGovern (D)		100.0
	Dean L. Sinclair (D)	14,672	31.8		Republican Primary		
1990	Republican Primary			1980	James Abdnor (R)	68,196	72.9
	Larry Pressler (R)		100.0		Dale Bell (R)	25,314	27.1
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Ted Muenster (D)		100.0		George McGovern (D)	44,822	62.4
1996	Republican Primary				Larry Schumaker (D)	26,958	37.6
	Larry Pressler (R)		100.0	1986	Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				James Abdnor (R)	63,414	54.5
	Tim Johnson (D)		100.0		William J. Janklow (R)	52,924	45.5
2002	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	John Thune (R)	Unopposed			Thomas A. Daschle (D)		100.0

<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1958</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Charlene Haar (R)		100.0		Hobart F. Atkins (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Thomas A. Daschle (D)		100.0		Albert Gore Sr. (D)	375,439	59.0
<b>1998</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Prentice Cooper (D)	253,191	39.8
	Ron Schmidt (R)	26,540	52.0	<b>1964</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Alan Aker (R)	19,200	37.6		Dan H. Kuykendall (R)		100.0
	John M. Sanders (R)	5,292	10.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Albert Gore Sr. (D)	401,163	84.7
	Thomas A. Daschle (D)		100.0		Sam J. Galloway (D)	37,974	8.0
<b>2004</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1970</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Thune (R)	Unopposed			Bill Brock (R)	176,703	74.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Tex Ritter (R)	54,401	23.0
	Thomas A. Daschle (D)	Unopposed			<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>South Dakota</b>					Albert Gore Sr. (D)	269,770	51.0
1. A state Republican convention was held June 26 because no one received the 35 percent required for nomination under the South Dakota primary law. Hirsch was nominated at this convention.					Hudley Crockett (D)	238,767	45.2
2. Case died shortly after winning the primary, and the Republican state committee substituted Joe H. Bottum as the party's nominee.				<b>1976</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Bill Brock (R)		100.0
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					James R. Sasser (D)	244,930	44.2
					John J. Hooker (D)	171,716	31.0
					Harry Sadler (D)	54,125	9.8
					David Bolin (D)	44,056	8.0
					Lester Kefauver (D)	29,864	5.4

## TENNESSEE

	Candidates	Votes	%				
	<b>Class 1</b>						
<b>1922</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1982</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	102,692	64.0		Robin L. Beard (R)	205,271	91.4
	Fitzhugh (D)	47,627	29.7		William B. Thompson (R)	19,277	8.6
	Cooper (D)	9,480	5.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>1928</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				James R. Sasser (D)	511,059	88.9
	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	120,298	63.3		Charles G. Vick (D)	13,488	11.1
	Finis Garrett (D)	64,470	33.9	<b>1988</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
<b>1934</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Bill Anderson (R)	115,341	72.9
	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	212,226	84.0		Alice W. Algood (R)	34,413	21.8
	John R. Neal (D)	40,463	16.0		Hubert D. Patty (R)	8,358	5.3
<b>1940</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	230,033	91.5		James R. Sasser (D)		100.0
	John R. Neal (D)	14,583	5.8	<b>1994</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
<b>1946</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Bill Frist (R)	197,734	44.4
	William B. Ladd (R)	30,954	100.0		Bob Corker (R)	143,808	32.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Steve Wilson (R)	50,274	11.3
	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	188,805	62.0		Harold Sterling (R)	28,425	6.4
	Edward W. Carmack (D)	107,363	35.2		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>1952</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				James R. Sasser (D)	402,610	100.0
	Albert Gore Sr. (D)	334,957	56.5				
	Kenneth D. McKellar (D)	245,054	41.4				



2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1954	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Bill Frist (R)	186,882	99.8		Estes Kefauver (D)	440,497	68.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Pat Sutton (D)	186,363	28.9
	Jeff Clark (D)	64,851	34.2		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Jay Hooker (D)	64,041	33.8		A. Bradley Frazier (R)	16,633	58.8
2006	Mary Taylor-Shelby (D)	28,604	15.1	1960	Hansel Proffitt (R)	11,667	41.2
	Shannon Wood (D)	25,372	13.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Estes Kefauver (D)	463,848	64.6
	Bob Corker (R)	231,541	48.1		Andrew T. Taylor (D)	249,336	34.7
	Ed Bryant (R)	161,189	33.5		<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
	Van Hilleary (R)	83,078	17.3	1964 <sup>1</sup>	Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)	93,301	85.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Charles Moffett (R)	10,596	9.6
	Harold E. Ford Jr. (D)	333,789	79.1		Hubert D. Patty (R)	5,947	5.4
	Gary G. Davis (D)	41,802	9.9		<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
	John Jay Hooker (D)	27,175	6.4		Ross Bass (D)	330,213	50.8
	<b>Class 2</b>				Frank G. Clement (D)	233,245	35.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				M. M. Bullard (D)	86,718	13.3
	Lawrence D. Tyson (D)	72,496	41.9		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John K. Shields (D)	54,990	31.8		Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)	112,617	75.7
	Nathan L. Bachman (D)	44,946	26.0		Kenneth Roberts (R)	36,043	24.2
1924	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1966	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Cordell Hull (D)	140,802	62.9		Frank G. Clement (D)	384,322	51.2
	A. L. Todd (D)	79,649	35.6		Ross Bass (D)	366,079	48.8
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William E. Brock (D)	113,492	70.7		Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)	242,373	97.0
1930	John R. Neal (D)	47,110	29.3	1972	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>				Ray Blanton (D)	292,249	76.4
	Nathan L. Bachman (D)	166,293	57.9		Don Palmer (D)	40,700	10.6
	Gordon Browning (D)	121,169	42.2		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Howard H. Baker Jr. (R)	205,680	83.4
1934	Nathan L. Bachman (D)	217,531	82.9	1978	Harvey D. Howard (R)	21,154	8.6
	John R. Neal (D)	44,830	17.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>				Jane Eskin (D)	196,156	34.5
	A. Tom Stewart (D)	174,940	49.3		Bill Bruce (D)	170,795	30.1
	George Berry (D)	101,966	28.7		J. D. Lee (D)	89,939	15.8
1936	J. Ridley Mitchell (D)	70,393	19.8		James Boyd (D)	48,458	8.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>				Victor Ashe (R)	145,774	86.5
	A. Tom Stewart (D)	136,415	51.9		Jack McNeil (R)	17,970	10.7
	George Berry (D)	101,966	28.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1938	J. Ridley Mitchell (D)	70,393	19.8		Albert Gore Jr. (D)	345,527	100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>				William R. Hawkins (R)	54,317	38.9
	A. Tom Stewart (D)	136,415	51.9		Ralph Brown (R)	53,873	38.5
	Edward W. Carmack (D)	116,841	44.4		Patrick K. Hales (R)	31,515	22.5
1942	<b>Republican Primary</b>						
	B. Carroll Reece (R)	82,522	81.7				
	Allen J. Strawbridge (R)	18,526	18.3				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
	Estes Kefauver (D)	171,791	42.4				
1948	A. Tom Stewart (D)	129,873	32.1				
	John A. Mitchell (D)	96,192	23.7				

1994 <sup>2</sup>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Albert Gore Jr. (D)		100.0		Earle B. Mayfield (D)	273,308	54.4
	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>				James E. Ferguson (D)	228,701	45.6
	Fred Thompson (R)	235,386	64.2	1928	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1996	John Baker (R)	131,431	35.8		Earle B. Mayfield (D)	200,246	29.7
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>				Tom Connally (D)	178,091	26.4
	Jim Cooper (D)	375,615	100.0		Alvin Owsley (D)	131,755	19.5
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1934	Thomas L. Blanton (D)	126,758	18.8
	Fred Thompson (R)	266,549	94.1		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Jim F. Counts (R)	16,715	5.9		Tom Connally (D)	320,071	55.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Earle B. Mayfield (D)	257,747	44.6
2002	Houston Gordon (D)	156,704	63.5	1940	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ashley M. King (D)	89,887	36.4		U. S. Goen (R)	1,148	100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Lamar Alexander (R)	295,052	53.8		Tom Connally (D)	567,139	58.8
	Ed Bryant (R)	233,678	42.6	1946	J. W. Bailey (D)	355,963	36.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Bob Clement (D)	418,172	82.2		Tom Connally (D)	923,219	84.8
	Gary G. Davis (D)	50,563	9.9		Guy B. Fisher (D)	98,125	9.0
2008	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1952	A. P. Belcher (D)	66,962	6.2
	Lamar Alexander (R)	244,222	100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Tom Connally (D)	823,818	75.4
	Robert D. Tuke (D)	59,050	32.2		Floyd E. Ryan (D)	85,292	7.8
	Gary G. Davis (D)	39,119	21.3	1958	Cyclone Davis (D)	74,252	6.8
	William Mike Padgett (D)	33,471	18.3		Terrell Sledge (D)	66,947	6.1
	Mark E. Clayton (D)	32,309	17.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Kenneth Eaton (D)	14,702	8.0		Price Daniel (D)	940,770	72.6
<b>Tennessee</b>				1964	Lindley Beckworth (D)	285,842	22.0
					E. W. Napier (D)	70,132	5.4
					<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Roy Whittenburg (R)		100.0
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Ralph Yarborough (D)	761,511	58.7
					William A. Blakley (D)	535,418	41.3
					<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1922	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				George H. W. Bush (R)	62,985	44.1
	Earle B. Mayfield (D)	153,538	26.8		Jack Cox (R)	45,561	31.9
	James E. Ferguson (D)	127,071	22.2		Robert Morris (R)	28,279	19.8
	Charles A. Culberson (D)	99,635	17.4		<b>Republican Runoff</b>		
	Cullen F. Thomas (D)	88,026	15.4		George H. W. Bush (R)	49,751	62.1
	Clarence Ousley (D)	62,451	10.9		Jack Cox (R)	30,333	37.9
	Robert L. Henry (D)	41,567	7.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Ralph Yarborough (D)	904,811	57.4
					Gordon McLendon (D)	672,573	42.6

**Tennessee**

1. A special election was held to fill the remaining two years of the term of Sen. Estes Kefauver (D), who died Aug. 10, 1963. The first year of the vacancy was filled by appointee Herbert S. Walker (D).

2. A special election was held to fill the remaining two years of the term of Sen. Albert Gore Jr. (D), who resigned Jan 1, 1993, having been elected vice president. The governor appointed Harlan Mathews (D) senator for the two years prior to the election.

**TEXAS**

1922	Candidates	Votes	%	George H. W. Bush (R)	62,985	44.1
	Class 1			Jack Cox (R)	45,561	31.9
				Robert Morris (R)	28,279	19.8
	Democratic Primary			Republican Runoff		
	Earle B. Mayfield (D)	153,538	26.8	George H. W. Bush (R)	49,751	62.1
	James E. Ferguson (D)	127,071	22.2	Jack Cox (R)	30,333	37.9
	Charles A. Culberson (D)	99,635	17.4			
	Cullen F. Thomas (D)	88,026	15.4	Democratic Primary		
	Clarence Ousley (D)	62,451	10.9	Ralph Yarborough (D)	904,811	57.4
Robert L. Henry (D)	41,567	7.3	Gordon McLendon (D)	672,573	42.6	





1970	Republican Primary			2006	Don Clark (D)			139,243	22.5
	George H. W. Bush (R)				Bobby Wightman (D)			83,643	13.5
	Robert Morris (R)				Democratic Runoff				
					Gene Kelly (D)			143,366	58.4
	Democratic Primary				Charles Gandy (D)			101,983	41.6
	Lloyd Bentsen (D)				Republican Primary				
	Ralph Yarborough (D)				Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)			627,163	100.0
					Democratic Primary				
1976	Republican Primary				Barbara Ann Radnofsky (D)			215,776	43.1
	Alan Steelman (R)				Gene Kelly (D)			191,400	38.2
	Hugh Sweeney (R)				Darrel Reece Hunter (D)			93,609	18.7
	Louis Leman (R)				Democratic Runoff				
	Democratic Primary				Barbara Ann Radnofsky (D)			124,663	60.2
	Lloyd Bentsen (D)				Gene Kelly (D)			82,589	39.8
	Phil Gramm (D)				Class 2				
	Hugh Wilson (D)				Democratic Primary				
1982	Republican Primary			1924	Morris Sheppard (D)			440,511	64.8
	James M. Collins (R)				Fred W. Davis (D)			159,663	23.5
	Walter H. Mengden (R)				John F. Maddox (D)			80,070	11.8
	Don L. Richardson (R)				Republican Primary				
	Democratic Primary			1930	Doran John Haesly (R)			3,645	40.5
	Lloyd Bentsen (D)				C. O. Harris (R)			2,784	31.0
	Joe Sullivan (D)				Harve H. Haines (R)			2,568	28.5
					Democratic Primary				
1988	Republican Primary				Morris Sheppard (D)			526,293	71.1
	Wes Gilbreath (R)				Robert L. Henry (D)			174,260	23.5
	Beau Boulter (R)				C. A. Mitchner (D)			40,130	5.4
	Milton E. Fox (R)				Democratic Primary				
	Ned Snead (R)			1936	Morris Sheppard (D)			616,293	64.6
	Republican Runoff				Joe H. Eagle (D)			136,718	14.3
	Beau Boulter (R)				Guy B. Fisher (D)			89,215	9.4
	Wes Gilbreath (R)				Democratic Primary				
	Democratic Primary			1942	W. Lee O'Daniel (D)			475,541	48.3
	Lloyd Bentsen (D)				James Allred (D)			317,501	32.3
	Joe Sullivan (D)				Moody (D)			178,471	18.1
					Democratic Runoff				
1994	Republican Primary			1948	W. Lee O'Daniel (D)			451,359	51.0
	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)				James Allred (D)			433,203	49.0
	Stephen Hopkins (R)				Democratic Primary				
	Democratic Primary				Coke R. Stevenson (D)			477,077	39.7
	Jim Mattox (D)				Lyndon B. Johnson (D)			405,617	33.7
	Richard Fisher (D)				George Peddy (D)			237,195	19.7
	Michael A. Andrews (D)				Democratic Runoff				
	Evelyn K. Lantz (D)				Lyndon B. Johnson (D)			494,191	50.0
2000	Republican Primary				Coke R. Stevenson (D)			494,104	50.0
	Kay Bailey Hutchison (R)								
	Democratic Primary								
	Gene Kelly (D)								
	Charles Gandy (D)								

1954	Democratic Primary			1996	Republican Primary		
	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	883,264	71.4		Phil Gramm (R)	838,339	85.0
	Dudley T. Dougherty (D)	354,188	28.6		David Young (R)	75,463	7.7
1960	Democratic Primary				Henry C. “Hank” Grover (R)	72,400	7.3
	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)		100.0	Democratic Primary			
1966	Republican Primary				Victor M. Morales (D)	322,218	36.2
				John Bryant (D)	267,545	30.0	
	John Tower (R)		100.0	Jim Chapman (D)	239,427	26.9	
	Democratic Primary				John Will Odam (D)	61,433	6.9
	Waggoner Carr (D)	899,523	79.9	Democratic Runoff			
	John R. Willoughby (D)	226,598	20.1		Victor M. Morales (D)	246,614	51.2
1972	Republican Primary				John Bryant (D)	235,281	48.8
	John Tower (R)		100.0	2002	Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				John Cornyn (R)	478,825	77.3
Ralph Yarborough (D)	1,032,606	50.0	Bruce Rusty Lang (R)		46,907	7.6	
	Barefoot Sanders (D)	787,504	38.1		Douglas G. Deffenbaugh (R)	43,611	7.0
	Hugh Wilson (D)	125,460	6.1		Dudley F. Mooney (R)	32,202	5.2
	Democratic Runoff				Democratic Primary		
	Barefoot Sanders (D)	1,008,499	52.1		Victor Morales (D)	317,048	33.2
	Ralph Yarborough (D)	928,132	47.9		Ron Kirk (D)	316,052	33.1
1978	Republican Primary				Ken Bentsen (D)	255,501	26.8
	John Tower (R)		100.0	2008	Primary Runoff		
	Democratic Primary				Ron Kirk (D)	370,878	59.8
Robert Krueger (D)	853,460	54.7	Victor Morales (D)		249,423	40.2	
	Joe Christie (D)	707,738	45.3		Republican Primary		
1984	Republican Primary				John Cornyn (R)	997,216	81.5
	Phil Gramm (R)	246,716	73.2		Larry Kilgore (R)	226,649	18.5
	Ron Paul (R)	55,431	16.4	Democratic Primary			
	Rob Mosbacher (R)	26,279	7.8		Richard J. “Rick” Noriega (D)	1,110,579	51.0
	Democratic Primary				Gene Kelly (D)	584,966	26.9
	Kent Hance (D)	456,446	31.2		Ray McMurey (D)	269,402	12.4
	Lloyd Doggett (D)	456,173	31.2		Rhett R. Smith (D)	212,305	9.8
	Robert Krueger (D)	454,886	31.1		UTAH <sup>1</sup>		
	Democratic Runoff				Candidates	Votes	%
	Lloyd Doggett (D)	489,932	50.0		Class 1		
	Kent Hance (D)	489,834	50.0	1958	Republican Primary		
	Democratic Runoff Recount				Arthur V. Watkins (R)	39,593	68.1
	Lloyd Doggett (D)	491,251	50.1		Carvel Mattsson (R)	18,563	31.9
	Kent Hance (D)	489,906	50.0		Democratic Primary		
1990	Republican Primary				Frank E. Moss (D)	35,862	59.2
	Phil Gramm (R)		100.0		Brigham E. Roberts (D)	24,736	40.8
	Democratic Primary			1964	Republican Primary		
Hugh Parmer (D)	766,284	75.4	Ernest L. Wilkinson (R)		61,167	50.7	
Harley Schlanger (D)	249,445	24.6	Sherman P. Lloyd (R)		59,398	49.3	

UTAH<sup>1</sup>

Candidates	Votes	%
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## Class 1

1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Arthur V. Watkins (R)	39,593	68.1
	Carvel Mattsson (R)	18,563	31.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frank E. Moss (D)	35,862	59.2
	Brigham E. Roberts (D)	24,736	40.8
1964	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ernest L. Wilkinson (R)	61,167	50.7
	Sherman P. Lloyd (R)	59,398	49.3



1970	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frank E. Moss (D)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Laurence J. Burton (R)		100.0
1976	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frank E. Moss (D)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Orrin G. Hatch (R)	104,490	64.6
	Jack Carlson (R)	57,249	35.4
1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frank E. Moss (D)		100.0
	<b>Independent Primary</b>		
	Craig Oliver (I)	818	56.9
	Bill Rigley (I)	620	43.1
2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Orrin G. Hatch (R)	Nominated by convention	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Scott N. Howell (D)	Nominated by convention	
2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Orrin G. Hatch (R)	Nominated by convention	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Pete Ashdown (D)	Nominated by convention	
<b>Class 3</b>			
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Wallace F. Bennett (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Alonzo F. Hopkin (D)	44,980	56.8
	Herbert B. Maw (D)	34,246	43.2
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Wallace F. Bennett (R)	70,519	59.2
	J. Bracken Lee (R)	48,606	40.8
1968	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	David S. King (D)	55,965	77.4
	Calvin L. Rampton (D)	16,327	22.6
1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Wallace F. Bennett (R)	81,945	60.9
	Mark E. Anderson (R)	52,689	39.1

1974	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Milton Weilenmann (D)	47,908	50.7
	Phil L. Hansen (D)	46,579	49.3
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jake Garn (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Wayne Owens (D)		100.0
1980	<b>American Primary</b>		
	Bruce Bangerter (AM)	2,254	50.9
	Kenneth R. Larsen (AM)	2,173	49.1
1980	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dan Berman (D)	28,930	50.2
	A. Stephen Dirks (D)	28,643	49.7
1986	<b>American Primary</b>		
	George M. Batchelor (AM)	675	54.5
	Larry Topham (AM)	563	45.5
1992	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Craig Oliver (D)	14,654	50.5
	Terry Williams (D)	14,379	49.5
1992	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert F. Bennett (R)	135,514	51.4
	Joe Cannon (R)	128,125	48.6
2004	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Wayne Owens (D)	74,124	61.4
	Doug Anderson (D)	46,622	38.6
2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert F. Bennett (R)	Nominated by convention	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	R. Paul Van Dam (D)	Nominated by convention	

**Utah**

1. From 1980 to 1998, some Democratic and Republican candidates were nominated by convention.

**VERMONT**

**Candidates** **Votes** **%**

**Class 1**

1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Winston L. Prouty (R)	31,866	64.6
	Lee E. Emerson (R)	17,468	35.4
1958	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frederick J. Fayette (D)		100.0

1964	Republican Primary			1994	Republican Primary		
	Winston L. Prouty (R)		100.0		James M. Jeffords (R)	24,766	91.6
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Frederick J. Fayette (D)	12,388	71.0		Jan Backus (D)	16,217	53.6
	William H. Meyer (D)	4,913	28.2		Doug Costle (D)	13,139	43.5
1970	Republican Primary			2000	Liberty Union Primary		
	Winston L. Prouty (R)		100.0		Jerry Levy (LU)	289	90.0
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	Philip H. Hoff (D)	23,082	69.7		James M. Jeffords (R)	60,234	77.8
	Fiore L. Bove (D)	7,941	24.0		Rick Hubbard (R)	15,991	20.7
	William H. Meyer (D)	2,024	6.1		Democratic Primary		
1972 <sup>1</sup>	Republican Special Primary			2006	Democratic Primary		
	Robert T. Stafford (R)		100.0		Ed Flanagan (D)	17,440	49.2
	Democratic Special Primary				Jan Backus (D)	16,444	46.4
	Randolph T. Major (D)		100.0		Republican Primary		
	Republican Primary				Richard Tarrant (R)	22,008	71.3
	Robert T. Stafford (R)	24,338	68.7		Greg Parke (R)	10,479	29.4
1976	John J. Welch (R)	10,911	30.8		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Bernard Sanders <sup>2</sup>	35,954	94.2
	Thomas P. Salmon (D)	21,674	52.7		Class 3		
	Scott Skinner (D)	19,238	46.8	1956	Republican Primary		
	Liberty Union Primary				George D. Aiken (R)		100.0
	Nancy Kaufman (LU)	362	69.6		Democratic Primary		
	John Medeiros (LU)	146	28.1		Bernard G. O'Shea (D)		
	Republican Primary						100.0
	Robert T. Stafford (R)	26,323	46.2		1962	Republican Primary	
Stewart M. Ledbetter (R)	19,743	34.7	George D. Aiken (R)			100.0	
John M. McClaughry (R)	10,692	18.8	Democratic Primary				
	Democratic Primary			1968	W. Robert Johnson (D)	5,718	54.7
	James A. Guest (D)	11,352	67.1		William H. Meyer (D)	4,741	45.3
	Thomas E. McGregor (D)	3,749	22.1		Republican Primary		
	Earl S. Gardner (D)	1,281	7.6		George D. Aiken (R)	42,248	72.8
	Citizens Primary				William K. Tufts (R)	15,786	27.2
	Ion Laskaris (CIT)		100.0		Democratic Primary		
	Liberty Union Primary				George D. Aiken (WRITE IN)	1,354	61.8
	Jerry Levy (LU)		100.0		Others (WRITE IN)	438	20.0
	Republican Primary				Philip H. Hoff (WRITE IN)	400	18.2
1988	James M. Jeffords (R)	30,555	60.8	1974	Republican Primary		
	Mike Griffes (R)	19,593	39.0		Richard W. Mallary (R)	27,221	59.1
	Democratic Primary				Charles R. Ross (R)	16,479	35.8
	William Gray (D)		100.0		Democratic Primary		
	Liberty Union Primary				Patrick J. Leahy (D)	19,801	83.9
	Jerry Levy (LU)		100.0		Nathaniel Frothingham (D)	3,703	15.7



				<b>VIRGINIA<sup>1</sup></b>		
				Candidates	Votes	%
1980	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>Class 1</b>		
	Stewart M. Ledbetter (R)	16,518	35.3			
	James E. Mullin (R)	12,256	26.2			
	Tom Evslin (R)	8,575	18.3			
	T. Garry Buckley (R)	5,209	11.1			
	Robert Schuettinger (R)	3,450	7.4	<b>1922</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Claude A. Swanson (D)	102,045
					Davis (D)	37,671
	Patrick J. Leahy (D)		100.0	<b>1928</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	<b>Liberty Union Primary</b>				Claude A. Swanson (D)	✓
	Earl S. Gardner (LU)		100.0	<b>1933</b>	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>	
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	100.0
	Richard A. Snelling (R)	21,477	75.1			
	Anthony N. Doria (R)	6,493	22.7	<b>1934</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	100.0
	Patrick J. Leahy (D)		100.0	<b>1940</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	<b>Liberty Union Primary</b>				Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	100.0
	Jerry Levy (LU)		100.0	<b>1946</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
1992	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	141,923
	James H. Douglas (R)	28,693	78.2		Martin A. Hutchinson (D)	81,605
	John L. Gropper (R)	7,395	20.2	<b>1952</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	216,438
	Patrick J. Leahy (D)	24,721	97.6		Francis Pickens Miller (D)	128,869
	<b>Liberty Union Primary</b>			<b>1958</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Jerry Levy (LU)		100.0		Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	100.0
1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1964</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Fred Tuttle (R)	28,355	53.7		Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D)	100.0
	Jack McMullen (R)	23,321	44.2	<b>1966<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D)	221,221
	Patrick J. Leahy (D)	18,643	96.6		Armistead L. Boothe (D)	212,996
	<b>Vermont Grassroots Primary</b>			<b>1970</b>	<b>Democratic Primary<sup>3</sup></b>	
	Bob Melamede (VG)	137	59.5		George C. Rawlings (D)	58,874
2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Clive L. DuVal (D)	58,174
	Jack McMullen (R)	9,591	67.7		Milton Colvin (D)	11,911
	Peter D. Moss (R)	2,058	14.5	<b>1976</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Ben Mitchell (R)	1,715	12.1		Elmo R. Zumwalt (D)	100.0
	Write-in (R)	806	5.7	<b>1994</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Oliver L. North (R)	100.0
	Patrick J. Leahy (D)	27,459	94.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Craig Hill (D)	1,573	5.4		Charles S. Robb (D)	154,561
					Virgil H. Goode (D)	90,547
					Sylvia L. Clute (D)	17,329
				<b>2006</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
					George Allen (R)	Unopposed

#### Vermont

1. A special election was held in 1972 to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R), who died Sept. 10, 1971. Robert T. Stafford had been appointed to fill the vacancy on an interim basis.

2. Shortly after winning the primary, Bernard Sanders declined the Democratic nomination in order to run as an Independent in the general election. There was no Democratic candidate in the general election.



Democratic Primary			WASHINGTON		
			Candidates	Votes	%
	James Webb (D)	83,298	53.5		
	Harris Miller (D)	72,486	46.5		
	Class 2		Class 1		
1920	Democratic Special Primary		1958	Republican Primary	
	Carter Glass (D)	100.0		William B. Bantz (R)	100.0
1924	Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary	
	Carter Glass (D)	100.0		Henry M. Jackson (D)	334,862
				Alice F. Bryant (D)	55,200
1930	Democratic Primary		1964	Republican Primary	
	Carter Glass (D)	100.0		Lloyd J. Andrews (R)	216,616
1936	Democratic Primary			David J. Williams (R)	37,450
	Carter Glass (D)	100.0		Democratic Primary	
1942	Democratic Primary			Henry M. Jackson (D)	478,892
	Carter Glass (D)	100.0	1970	Alice F. Bryant (D)	29,052
1946	Democratic Special Primary			Republican Primary	
	A. Willis Robertson (D)	✓		Charles W. Elicker (R)	33,262
1948	Democratic Primary			Howard S. Reed (R)	22,293
	A. Willis Robertson (D)	80,340		R. J. Odman (R)	14,856
	James P. Hart Jr. (D)	33,928		William H. Davis (R)	11,207
				Bill Patrick (R)	7,976
1954	Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary	
	A. Willis Robertson (D)	100.0		Henry M. Jackson (D)	497,309
1960	Democratic Primary		1976	Carl Maxey (D)	79,201
	A. Willis Robertson (D)	100.0		Republican Primary	
1966	Democratic Primary			George M. Brown (R)	51,885
	William B. Spong Jr. (D)	216,885		Warren Hanson (R)	43,905
	A. Willis Robertson (D)	216,274		Harry C. Nielsen (R)	28,030
				Wilbur R. Parkin (R)	21,639
1972	Democratic Primary			William H. Davis (R)	16,881
	William B. Spong Jr. (D)	100.0		Clarice L. R. Privette (R)	13,526
1996	Republican Primary			Democratic Primary	
	John W. Warner (R)	323,520		Henry M. Jackson (D)	549,974
	James C. "Jim" Miller (R)	170,015	1982	Dennis Kelley (D)	54,470
				Republican Primary	
2002	Republican Primary			Doug Jewett (R)	73,616
	John W. Warner (R)	Unopposed		Larry Penberthy (R)	46,037
	Democratic Primary			Ken Talbott (R)	15,581
	No Democratic Candidate			Patrick S. McGowan (R)	13,054
				Democratic Primary	
				Henry M. Jackson (D)	450,580
			1983 <sup>1</sup>	Republican Special Primary	
				Dan Evans (R)	250,046
				Lloyd E. Cooney (R)	133,799
				Democratic Special Primary	
				Mike Lowry (D)	179,509
				Charles Royer (D)	103,304

## Virginia

1. Following 1976, candidates were nominated by state party convention.

2. A special election was held in 1966 to fill the remaining four years of the term of Sen. Harry F. Byrd Sr. (D), who resigned Nov. 10, 1965. The first year of the vacancy was filled by Byrd's son, Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D), who went on to win the primary and election.

3. Rawlings became the Democratic nominee when DuVal did not request a runoff.



1988	Republican Primary			1974	Republican Primary		
	Slade Gorton (R)	335,846	85.3		Jack Metcalf (R)	103,616	61.0
	Doug Smith (R)	31,512	8.0		Jesse Chiang (R)	31,193	18.4
	William C. Goodloe (R)	26,224	6.7		Donald C. Knutson (R)	13,738	8.1
	Democratic Primary				June Riggs (R)	8,491	5.0
	Mike Lowry (D)	297,399	55.2		Democratic Primary		
	Don Bonker (D)	241,170	44.8		Warren G. Magnuson (D)	288,038	92.5
					John Patric (D)	23,438	7.5
1994	Republican Primary			1980	Republican Primary		
	Slade Gorton (R)	492,251	92.8		Slade Gorton (R)	313,560	55.6
	Warren E. Hanson (R)	26,628	5.0		Lloyd E. Cooney (R)	229,178	40.7
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Ron Sims (D)	162,382	42.0		Warren G. Magnuson (D)	348,471	92.4
	Mike James (D)	138,005	35.7	1986	Republican Primary		
	Scott Hardman (D)	29,973	7.7		Slade Gorton (R)	291,735	93.0
	Jesse Wineberry (D)	24,698	6.4		Democratic Primary		
					Brock Adams (D)	287,258	91.7
					Socialist Workers Primary		
2000	Republican Primary				Jill Fein (SOC WORK)		100.0
	Slade Gorton (R)	560,787	93.3		Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Rod Chandler (R)	228,083	42.1
	Maria Cantwell (D)	472,609	70.6		Leo K. Thorsness (R)	185,498	34.2
	Deborah Senn (D)	168,110	25.1		Tim Hill (R)	128,232	23.7
2006	Republican Primary			1992	Democratic Primary		
	Mike McGavick (R)	397,524	85.9		Patty Murray (D)	318,455	56.7
	Brad Klippert (R)	32,213	7.0		Don Bonker (D)	208,321	37.1
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	Maria Cantwell (D)	570,677	90.8		Linda Smith (R)	337,407	64.2
	Hong Tran (D)	33,124	5.3	1998 <sup>2</sup>	Chris Bayley (R)	155,864	29.7
	Class 3				Democratic Primary		
					Patty Murray (D)	479,009	95.2
					Socialist Workers Primary		
					Nan Bailey (SOC WORK)	3,709	100.0
1956	Republican Primary				Reform Primary		
	Arthur B. Langlie (R)		100.0		Mike The Mover (REF)	6,596	54.1
	Democratic Primary				Steve Thompson (REF)	3,371	27.6
	Warren G. Magnuson (D)		100.0		Charlie R. Jackson (REF)	2,234	18.3
					Republican Primary		
1962	Republican Primary			2004	George Nethercutt (R)	432,748	82.9
	Richard G. Christensen (R)	178,616	82.1		Reed Davis (R)	36,147	6.9
	Ben Larson (R)	38,759	17.8		Brad Klippert (R)	29,870	5.7
	Democratic Primary						
	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	280,981	93.7				
1968	John Patric (D)	18,849	6.3				
	Republican Primary						
	Jack Metcalf (R)	210,981	73.6				
	Harvey L. Cole (R)	40,844	14.2				
	Ralph O. Westlake (R)	25,756	9.0				
	Democratic Primary						
	Warren G. Magnuson (D)	373,303	92.9				
	Arthur DeWitt (D)	28,683	7.1				

**Democratic Primary**

Patty Murray (D)	709,407	92.2
Warren E. Hanson (D)	46,490	6.0

**Libertarian Primary**

J. Mills (LIBERT)	12,945	100.0
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**1982****Republican Primary**

Cleveland K. Benedict (R)	73,638	80.9
James A. Washburn (R)	9,877	10.8
Frederick A. Weiland (R)	7,531	8.3

**Democratic Primary**

Robert C. Byrd (D)		100.0
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**1988****Republican Primary**

M. Jay Wolfe (R)	81,286	70.3
Bernie Lumbert (R)	34,273	29.7

**Democratic Primary**

Robert C. Byrd (D)	252,767	80.8
Bobbie E. Myers (D)	60,186	19.2

**1994****Republican Primary**

Stan Klos (R)	46,709	60.2
Arthur Gindin (R)	30,824	39.8

**Democratic Primary**

Robert C. Byrd (D)	190,061	85.4
James M. Fuller (D)	20,057	9.0
Paul Nuchims (D)	12,381	5.6

**2000****Republican Primary**

David T. Gallaher (R)	42,446	52.0
Garry P. Adkins (R)	39,254	48.0

**Democratic Primary**

Robert C. Byrd (D)	251,438	100.0
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**2006****Republican Primary**

John R. Raese (R)	47,408	58.3
Hiram Lewis (R)	18,496	22.7
Rick Snuffer (R)	4,870	6.0
Charles G. "Bud" Railey (R)	4,364	5.4

**Democratic Primary**

Robert C. Byrd (D)	159,154	85.7
Billy Hendricks Jr. (D)	26,609	14.3

**Class 2****1958<sup>3</sup>****Republican Special Primary**

John D. Hoblitzell (R)		100.0
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**Democratic Special Primary**

Jennings Randolph (D)	102,547	47.2
William C. Marland (D)	77,901	35.8
Arnold M. Vickers (D)	25,439	11.7
W. R. Wilson (D)	11,540	5.3

**1960****Republican Primary**

Cecil H. Underwood (R)		100.0
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**Washington**

1. A special election was held to fill the five-year unexpired term of Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D), who died Sept. 1, 1983. Under Washington's so-called "jungle" primary, all 33 candidates appeared on the same Oct. 11 ballot with their party designations. The two highest vote getters, Dan Evans (R) and Mike Lowry (D), won ballot positions for the special election. Percentages are calculated here as if candidates had run in separate party primaries.

2. In 1998 Washington instituted an open primary with all candidates running on a single, multiparty ballot with their parties designated. Nominations went to the candidate with the highest vote in each party. Percentages were calculated here as if candidates had run in separate party primaries.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
	<b>Class 1</b>		
<b>1956<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
	Chapman Revercomb (R)	79,106	41.5
	Tom Sweeney (R)	57,556	30.2
	Philip H. Hill (R)	37,574	19.7
	A. J. Carey (R)	11,268	5.9
	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
	William C. Marland (D)	118,159	37.2
	John G. Fox (D)	104,869	33.1
	Byron B. Randolph (D)	56,945	17.9
	Walter G. Crichton (D)	26,972	8.5
<b>1958</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Chapman Revercomb (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert C. Byrd (D)	170,686	80.2
	Fleming N. Alderson (D)	23,915	11.2
	Jack R. Delligatti (D)	18,235	8.6
<b>1964</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Cooper P. Benedict (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert C. Byrd (D)	268,368	85.4
	William F. Champe (D)	45,738	14.6
<b>1970<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert C. Byrd (D)	195,725	89.0
	John J. McOwen (D)	24,286	11.0
<b>1976<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert C. Byrd (D)		100.0



	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2008	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jennings Randolph (R)		100.0		Matthew Jay Wolfe (R)	77,500	100.0
1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Francis J. Love (R)	61,479	63.4		John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	259,650	77.2
	Harold G. Cutright (R)	35,530	36.6		Sheirl Lee Fletcher (D)	48,936	14.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Billy Hendricks, Jr. (D)	27,649	8.2
	Jennings Randolph (D)		100.0		<b>West Virginia</b>		
1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>				1. A special election was held to fill the seat vacated by the death of Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D) on Feb. 28, 1956.		
	Louise Leonard (R)		100.0		2. No Republican candidates entered the 1970 and 1976 Senate primaries. After the primary date in 1970, the party designated Elmer H. Dodson as the Republican candidate. No Republican candidate was designated in 1976.		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				3. A special election was held to fill the seat of Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D), who died Jan. 18, 1958.		
	Jennings Randolph (D)		100.0				
1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	90,406	90.6		<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
	Donald G. Michels (R)	9,414	9.4		<b>Class 1</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
	Jennings Randolph (D)	181,480	80.5	1957 <sup>1</sup>	Walter J. Kohler (R)	109,256	34.4
	Sharon Rogers (D)	43,991	19.5		Glenn R. Davis (R)	100,532	31.7
1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Alvin E. O'Konski (R)	66,784	21.0
	John R. Raese (R)	61,389	47.8		Warren P. Knowles (R)	23,996	7.6
	Samuel N. Kusic (R)	44,820	34.9		<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
	J. Frank Deem (R)	13,707	10.7		William Proxmire (D)	86,341	60.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Clement J. Zablocki (D)	56,817	39.7
	John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	240,559	66.3	1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lacy Wright (D)	51,591	14.2		Roland J. Steinle (R)		100.0
	Ken Auvil (D)	41,408	11.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Homer L. Harris (D)	29,138	8.0		William Proxmire (D)	220,146	85.6
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Harry Halloway (D)	20,880	8.1
	John Yoder (R)		100.0		Arthur J. McGurn (D)	16,014	6.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	200,161	84.7	1964	Wilbur N. Renk (R)		100.0
	Ken B. Thompson (D)	21,669	9.2		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1996	<b>Republican Primary</b>				William Proxmire (D)	295,676	88.8
	Betty A. Burks (R)	90,446	100.0		Kenneth F. Klinkert (D)	20,022	6.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Arlyn F. Wollenburg (D)	17,333	5.2
	John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	280,303	88.4		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Bruce Barilla (D)	36,637	11.6		John E. Erickson (R)		100.0
2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1970	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jay Wolfe (R)	46,096	61.0		William Proxmire (D)		100.0
	Hiram C. "Bucky" Lewis IV (R)	29,417	39.0		<b>American Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Edmond E. Hou-Seye (AM)		100.0
	John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	198,327	89.9				
	Bruce Barilla (D)	11,178	5.1				
	William "Bill" Galloway (D)	11,173	5.1				

Year	Class 3			Year	Class 3		
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
1976	Stanley York (R)	100.0		1956	Alexander Wiley (R)	221,042	48.9
	Democratic Primary				Glenn R. Davis (R)	211,016	46.7
	William Proxmire (D)	100.0			Democratic Primary		
1982	Scott McCallum (R)	182,043	67.7		Henry W. Maier (D)	169,999	66.9
	Paul T. Brewer (R)	86,728	32.3		Elliot N. Walstead (D)	83,801	33.0
	Democratic Primary			1962	Republican Primary		
	William Proxmire (D)	467,214	86.1		Alexander Wiley (R)	347,155	80.3
	Marcel Dandeneau (D)	75,258	13.9		Arlyn F. Wollenburg (R)	85,044	19.7
	Libertarian Primary				Democratic Primary		
	George Liljenfeldt (LIBERT)	100.0			Gaylord Nelson (D)	100.0	
	Constitution Primary			1968	Republican Primary		
	Sanford G. Knapp (CONST)	100.0			Jerris Leonard (R)	133,060	50.7
1988	Susan Engeleiter (R)	209,025	57.0		Robert I. Johnson (R)	73,344	28.0
	Stephen B. King (R)	148,601	40.5		James J. Donohue (R)	45,523	17.4
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Herbert H. Kohl (D)	249,226	46.8		Gaylord Nelson (D)	100.0	
	Anthony S. Earl (D)	203,479	38.2	1974	Republican Primary		
	Edward R. Garvey (D)	55,225	10.4		Thomas E. Petri (R)	130,523	85.2
					James A. Sigl (R)	22,714	14.8
1994	Robert T. Welch (R)	157,109	47.4		Democratic Primary		
	Matthew Gunderson (R)	74,460	22.4		Gaylord Nelson (D)	100.0	
	Cate Zeuske (R)	56,248	17.0		American Primary		
	Thomas M. Fitzpatrick (R)	43,695	13.2		Gerald L. McFarren (AM)	100.0	
	Democratic Primary			1980	Republican Primary		
	Herbert H. Kohl (D)	135,982	89.6		Robert W. Kasten (R)	134,586	36.8
	Edmond Hou-Seye (D)	15,579	10.3		Terry J. Kohler (R)	106,270	29.0
	Libertarian Primary				Douglass Cofrin (R)	84,355	23.0
	James Dean (LIBERT)	1,030	100.0		Russell A. Olson (R)	40,823	11.1
2000	John Gillespie (R)	135,364	68.0		Democratic Primary		
	Bill Lorge (R)	41,026	20.6		Gaylord Nelson (D)	100.0	
	Marc Gumz (R)	21,698	10.9		Constitution Primary		
	Democratic Primary				James P. Wickstrom (CONST)	100.0	
	Herbert H. Kohl (D)	184,920	89.8		Libertarian Primary		
	Jim Sigl (D)	20,858	10.1		Bervin J. Larson (LIBERT)	100.0	
2006	Robert Gerald Lorge (R)	194,633	99.7	1986	Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Robert W. Kasten (R)	100.0	
	Herb Kohl (D)	308,178	85.7		Democratic Primary		
	Ben Masel (D)	51,245	14.2		Edward R. Garvey (D)	126,408	47.6
					Matthew J. Flynn (D)	101,777	38.3
					Gary R. George (D)	29,485	11.1





1992	Republican Primary			1976	Republican Primary				
	Robert W. Kasten (R)	197,488	80.5		Malcolm Wallop (R)	41,445	76.6		
	Roger W. Faulkner (R)	47,804	19.5		Nels T. Larson (R)	6,965	12.9		
	Democratic Primary				Doyle W. Henry (R)	5,727	10.6		
	Russell D. Feingold (D)	367,746	69.7		Democratic Primary				
	Jim Moody (D)	74,472	14.1		Gale McGee (D)		100.0		
1998	Joseph W. Checota (D)	71,570	13.6	1982	Republican Primary				
	Republican Primary				Malcolm Wallop (R)	61,650	80.9		
	Mark W. Neumann (R)	217,527	99.7		Richard Redland (R)	14,543	19.1		
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary				
	Russell D. Feingold (D)	193,505	99.7		Rodger McDaniel (D)		100.0		
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary				
2004	Tim Michels (R)	183,654	42.4	1988	Malcolm Wallop (R)	55,752	83.2		
	Russ Darrow (R)	130,088	30.1		Nora M. Lewis (R)	3,933	5.9		
	Bob Welch (R)	99,971	23.1		I. W. Kinney (R)	3,716	5.5		
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary				
	Russell D. Feingold (D)	251,915	99.7		John P. Vinich (D)	23,214	47.2		
	Republican Primary				Pete Maxfield (D)	14,613	29.7		
Wisconsin				1994	Lynn Simons (D)	11,350	23.1		
					Republican Primary				
					1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R), who died May 2, 1957.				
					Democratic Primary				
					Mike Sullivan (D)	39,563	100.0		
					Republican Primary				

## WYOMING

Candidates		Votes	%	Mike Sullivan (D)		39,563	100.0			
Class 1				2000	Republican Primary					
1958	Republican Primary				Craig Thomas (R)	68,132	100.0			
	Frank A. Barrett (R)			100.0	Democratic Primary					
	Democratic Primary				Mel Logan (D)	16,530	64.6			
	Gale McGee (D)			22,098	59.5	Sheldon Sumey (D)		9,062	35.4	
	Hepburn T. Armstrong (D)			15,024	40.5	Republican Primary				
1964	Republican Primary				Craig Thomas (R)	78,211	100.0			
	John S. Wold (R)			23,278	52.0	Democratic Primary				
	K. L. Sailors (R)			21,522	48.0	Dale Groutage (D)			24,924	100.0
	Democratic Primary				Class 2					
	Gale McGee (D)			39,140	89.6	1960	Republican Primary			
I. Wayne Kinney (D)			4,535	10.4	E. Keith Thomson (R)			31,596	69.1	
1970	Republican Primary				Frank A. Barrett (R)	13,380	29.2			
	John S. Wold (R)			40,276	88.0	Democratic Primary				
	Arthur E. Linde (R)			5,479	12.0	Raymond B. Whitaker (D)			18,031	44.1
	Democratic Primary				Velma Linford (D)	13,792	33.8			
	Gale McGee (D)			32,956	79.6	Carl A. Johnson (D)			5,370	13.1
	D. P. Svilar (D)			8,448	20.4	Charles B. Chittim (D)			3,653	8.9

1962 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Republican Special Primary</b>			<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Milward L. Simpson (R)	30,124	59.6	Kathy Helling (D)	12,103	35.1
	K. L. Sailors (R)	20,383	40.4	Howard O'Connor (D)	7,196	20.9
1966	<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>			Al Hamburg (D)	6,483	18.8
	J. J. Hickey (D)		100.0	Emmett Jones (D)	4,455	12.9
				Dale Bulman (D)	2,291	6.6
1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Don C. Jolliffe (D)	1,983	5.7
	Clifford P. Hansen (R)	40,102	86.1	<b>1996 Republican Primary</b>		
	I. Wayne Kinney (R)	6,468	13.9	Michael B. Enzi (R)	27,056	32.5
1972	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			John Barrasso (R)	24,918	29.9
	Teno Roncalio (D)		100.0	Curt Meier (R)	14,739	17.7
				Nimi McConigley (R)	6,005	7.2
1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Kevin P. Meenan (R)	6,000	7.2
	Clifford P. Hansen (R)		100.0	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
				Kathy Karpan (D)	32,419	86.1
1978	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Mickey Kalinay (D)	5,245	13.9
	Mike Vinich (D)	16,148	52.5	<b>2002 Republican Primary</b>		
	Doyle W. Henry (D)	5,642	18.4	Michael B. Enzi (R)	78,612	85.9
1978	Patrick E. Shanklin (D)	4,665	15.2	Crosby "Cros" Allen (R)	12,931	14.1
	William E. Fritchell (D)	4,281	13.9	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
				Joyce Jansa Corcoran (D)	30,548	100.0
1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>2008 Republican Primary</b>		
	Alan K. Simpson (R)	37,332	54.7	Michael B. Enzi (R)	69,195	100.0
	Hugh Binford (R)	20,768	30.4	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1978	Gordon H. Barrows (R)	8,494	12.4	Chris Rothfuss (D)	14,221	62.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Al Hamburg (D)	8,578	37.6
	Raymond B. Whitaker (D)	19,854	47.6	<b>Republican Special Primary<sup>2</sup></b>		
1984	Dean M. Larson (D)	11,039	26.5	John Barrasso (R)	68,194	100.0
	Charles Carroll (D)	10,797	25.9	<b>Democratic Special Primary<sup>2</sup></b>		
				Nick Carter (D)	12,316	50.7
1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Keith B. Goodenough (D)	11,984	49.3
	Alan K. Simpson (R)	66,178	87.9	<b>Wyoming</b>		
	Stephen Tarver (R)	9,137	12.1	1. A special election was held to fill the unexpired term of E. Keith Thomson (R), who died after winning the Senate seat in 1960. J. J. Hickey (D), the incumbent governor, resigned in January 1961 and his successor appointed him to the seat, where he served until after the special election was held, in November 1962.		
1990	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2. Special primaries were held to fill four years of an unexpired term of Sen. Craig Thomas (R), who had been elected in 2006 and died June 4, 2007. Barrasso had been appointed to the seat on Thomas's death.		
	Victor A. Ryan (D)	17,608	45.3			
	Al Hamburg (D)	12,088	31.1			
1990	Michael J. Dee (D)	9,187	23.6			
	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
	Alan K. Simpson (R)	69,142	84.4			
	Nora M. Lewis (R)	6,577	8.0			
	Douglas W. Crook (R)	6,201	7.6			





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# Introduction

**N**EXT TO THE PRESIDENT, governors are the most powerful elected officials in the United States. Some preside over states that are larger than many foreign countries. Every governor but Nebraska's must deal with a legislature that is partisan and bicameral in nature, just like the U.S. Congress.

Over the years, many voters have regarded executive experience as a governor more akin to that of the president than service as a legislator, military commander, or business leader, which helps to explain why four of the six presidents since 1977 have been governors or former governors. (The exceptions were George H. W. Bush and Barack Obama.)

In all, seventeen of the nation's forty-four presidents (or 40 percent) have first been governors—including, in the past century, Ronald Reagan of California; Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts; Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey; Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York; and George W. Bush of Texas. More recently, though, it is not only big-state governors who have made the leap to the White House, but executives from more rural states as well, including Jimmy Carter of Georgia and Bill Clinton of Arkansas. (See box, "Governors Who Became President," p. 153, in Vol. I.)

In the latter years of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first more members of Congress decided they wanted an active role in fashioning policy that was increasingly becoming a hallmark of state government. The downsizing of the federal government in the late twentieth century shifted power to the states, as they became laboratories of government experimentation on issues from education to welfare reform.

As a consequence, a number of politicians aborted promising careers on Capitol Hill to return to state government. In 1998 Republican senator Dirk Kempthorne exchanged his U.S. Senate seat for the governorship of his home state of Idaho. In 2000 three members of the U.S. House ran for governor in their home states, although only one—Democrat Robert "Bob" Wise of West Virginia—was successful. In 2002 Republican Frank H. Murkowski gave up his Senate seat to become governor of Alaska. Jon Corzine

left a Senate seat in 2005 to become New Jersey governor and Ted Strickland gave up his House seat in 2007 after being elected Ohio governor. Bob Riley in 2004 became Alabama's governor after serving six years in the House. A particularly notable figure was Bill Richardson, a Democrat, who became New Mexico's governor in 2003 after a multifaceted career as House member, United Nations ambassador, and secretary of energy.

But the path from statehouse to Washington still is traveled by governors. In 2009 President Barack Obama drew two governors into his cabinet: Janet Napolitano of Arizona and Kathleen Sebelius of Kansas. A third, Richardson of New Mexico, also was tapped by Obama for a cabinet post, but Richardson withdrew following reports of a federal investigation into work an investment company won from the state after the company contributed to Richardson's political action committee.

For all their expanding influence in these years, however, governors still remained under constraints not facing other officials elected under the federal system of government. Presidents have been limited to two terms since 1951 by constitutional amendment, but the Supreme Court has nullified state efforts to impose term limits on members of Congress. By contrast, nearly three-fourths of the states limit their governors to a single term (as in the case of Virginia) or two consecutive terms, although in many states governors may serve again after a one-term hiatus.

Another stark limit on a governor's ability to innovate came crashing down on all state governments in 2008 and 2009 when the nation, and most of the world, plunged into a financial crisis that was developing into the worst since the Great Depression of the 1930s. By the end of 2008 the United States officially had been in a recession for a year and conditions only worsened in 2009. Rapidly rising unemployment, which reached 9.5 percent in June 2009, added to the declining financial and housing markets. The financial meltdown was decimating state budgets as tax revenue evaporated and costs of government services headed up. With a budget larger than all but about seven nations, California wrestled with closing a \$26 billion gap between

spending and revenue, and in July 2009 the state began issuing “IOUs” to creditors. While California’s budget situation was the worst, other states faced comparable shortfalls. Unlike the federal government, state constitutions require a balanced budget.

As a result, the federal government—through vast spending programs approved in Congress and executive agencies—was attempting to get the economy moving again and in the meantime providing substantial financial aid to state governments.

The election of governors by popular vote goes back to the early years of the Republic in the late eighteenth century. But the first female governors were not elected until 1924, four years after the Nineteenth Amendment granted women’s suffrage in every state. Elected that year to succeed their husbands were Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming and Miriam “Ma” Ferguson of Texas, both Democrats.

The first two Hispanic governors were elected in 1974, Democrats Jerry Apodaca in New Mexico and Raul Castro in neighboring Arizona. The first popularly elected African American governor was Democrat L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia, who won narrowly in 1989. Gary Locke, a Democrat of Chinese descent, became the first Asian American governor with his election in Washington in 1996.

Throughout most of the period since the end of World War II, Democrats have held a majority of the nation’s governorships, cresting at thirty-seven after the Watergate crisis in the mid-1970s. But Republicans did better after the 1994 election until their party nationally was turned out by voters in 2006 and 2008. After the 2004 election, twenty-eight governors were Republicans, twenty-two were Democrats. But following the 2006 voting, Democrats held twenty-eight seats and the GOP’s twenty-two. In 2008 Democrats improved on that by one, holding initially twenty-nine seats to twenty-one for the Republicans. That ratio went back to the twenty-eight to twenty-two when Napolitano, a Democrat, was succeeded by a Republican lieutenant governor. Sebelius’s departure from Kansas did not affect the ratio because her successor was a Democrat. (See Table 28-1, below.)

Gubernatorial duties vary in detail from state to state, but basically they are the same. Most state constitutions today have the “strong governor, weak legislature” system, which is the reverse of the situation that prevailed at the dawn of the Republic.

The newly freed states looked with suspicion on the office of governor. In the colonial era, the British-appointed governors were the symbols of the mother country’s control and, the revolutionaries argued, of tyranny. Colonial assemblies, however, were able to gain control over appropriations and thus became the champions of colonial rights against the governors. After the Revolutionary War, when drawing up their constitutions, states gave most of the power to the

Table 28-1 **Party Lineup of Governors**

Year	Democrat	Republican	Other
1950	23	25	0
1952	18	30	0
1954	27	21	0
1956	29	19	0
1958	35	14	0
1960	34	16	0
1962	34	16	0
1964	33	17	0
1966	25	25	0
1968	19	31	0
1970	29	21	0
1972	31	19	0
1974	36	13	1
1976	37	12	1
1978	32	18	0
1980	26	24	0
1982	34	16	0
1984	34	16	0
1986	26	24	0
1988	28	22	0
1990	27	21	2
1992	30	18	2
1994	19	30	1
1996	18	31	1
1998	17	31	2
2000	19	29	2
2002	24	26	0
2004	22	28	0
2006	28	22	0
2008 <sup>1</sup>	28	22	0

NOTE: The figures above show the number of governorships held by the two parties after each even-numbered election since 1950. They do not reflect midterm changes or the results of elections in odd-numbered years.

1. The party division immediately following the 2008 elections was twenty-nine Democrats and twenty-one Republicans. However, President-elect Barack Obama named Arizona governor Janet Napolitano, a Democrat, as secretary of homeland security. She was succeeded by Arizona’s secretary of state, Jan Brewer, a Republican, giving the twenty-eight to twenty-two division as of January 2009.

legislative bodies and imposed restrictions on governors, including the length of the term of office and the method of election.

## LENGTH OF TERMS

As of 1789 four New England states—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—held gubernatorial elections every year. Some of the Middle Atlantic states favored somewhat longer terms; New York and Pennsylvania had three-year terms for their governors, although New Jersey instituted a one-year term. The border and southern states had a mix: Maryland and North Carolina governors served a one-year term; South Carolina had a two-year term; and Delaware, Virginia, and Georgia had three-year terms. No state had a four-year term.

Over the years states have changed the length of gubernatorial terms. With some occasional back and forth movement, the general trend has been toward lengthening terms. New York, for example, changed the term of office of its governor four times. Beginning in 1777 with a three-year term, the state switched to a two-year term in 1820, back to a three-year term in 1876, back to a two-year term in 1894, and to a four-year term beginning in 1938.

Maryland provides another example of a state that changed its gubernatorial term several times. Beginning with a one-year term in 1776, the state extended the term to three years in 1838, then to four years in 1851. Regular gubernatorial elections were held every second odd year from then through 1923, when the state had one three-year term so that future elections would be held in even-numbered years, beginning in 1926. Thus, the state held gubernatorial elections in 1919, 1923, and 1926 and then every four years after that.

The trend toward longer gubernatorial terms shows up clearly by comparing the length of terms in 1900 and 2008. Of the forty-five states in the Union in 1900, twenty-two, almost half, had two-year terms. One (New Jersey) had a three-year term, while Rhode Island and Massachusetts were the only states left with one-year terms. The remaining twenty states had four-year gubernatorial terms.

As of 2008, forty-three of those same states had four-year terms, and the five states admitted to the Union after 1900—Oklahoma (1907), Arizona and New Mexico (1912), Alaska and Hawaii (1959)—had four-year gubernatorial terms. This left only two states with two-year terms: New Hampshire and Vermont.

Arkansas, one of the last holdouts, voted in 1984 to switch to a four-year term, effective in 1986. Rhode Island voters in 1992 approved a constitutional change to a four-year term beginning with the 1994 election. New Hampshire voters, on the other hand, in 1984 rejected a proposal for a four-year gubernatorial term. (See Table 28-2, below.)

## ELECTIONS IN NONPRESIDENTIAL YEARS

Along with the change to longer terms for governors came another trend—away from holding gubernatorial elections in presidential election years. Except for North Dakota, every state that switched in the twentieth century to four-year gubernatorial terms scheduled its elections in nonpresidential years. Moreover, Florida, which held its quadrennial gubernatorial elections in presidential years, changed to nonpresidential years in 1966. To make the switch, the state shortened to two years the term of the governor elected in 1964, then resumed the four-year term in 1966. Illinois made a similar switch in 1976. Louisiana switched its gubernatorial election to nonpresidential years in 1975. These states held one election on a different than regular cycle and

Table 28-2 **Length of Governor Terms (in years)**

State	1900	2008	Year of change
Alabama	2	4	1901
Alaska <sup>1</sup>	—	4	—
Arizona <sup>1</sup>	—	4	1970
Arkansas	2	4	1986
California	4	4	—
Colorado	2	4	1958
Connecticut	2	4	1950
Delaware	4	4	—
Florida	4	4	—
Georgia	2	4	1942
Hawaii <sup>1</sup>	—	4	—
Idaho	2	4	1946
Illinois	4	4	—
Indiana	4	4	—
Iowa	2	4	1974
Kansas	2	4	1974
Kentucky	4	4	—
Louisiana	4	4	—
Maine	2	4	1958
Maryland	4	4	—
Massachusetts <sup>2</sup>	1	4	1920, 1966
Michigan	2	4	1966
Minnesota	2	4	1962
Mississippi	4	4	—
Missouri	4	4	—
Montana	4	4	—
Nebraska	2	4	1966
Nevada	4	4	—
New Hampshire	2	2	—
New Jersey	3	4	1949
New Mexico <sup>1</sup>	—	4	1970
New York	2	4	1938
North Carolina	4	4	—
North Dakota	2	4	1964
Ohio	2	4	1958
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup>	—	4	—
Oregon	4	4	—
Pennsylvania	4	4	—
Rhode Island <sup>3</sup>	1	4	1912, 1994
South Carolina	2	4	1926
South Dakota	2	4	1974
Tennessee	2	4	1954
Texas	2	4	1974
Utah	4	4	—
Vermont	2	2	—
Virginia	4	4	—
Washington	4	4	—
West Virginia	4	4	—
Wisconsin	2	4	1970
Wyoming	4	4	—

1. Oklahoma was admitted to the Union in 1907, Arizona and New Mexico in 1912, and Alaska and Hawaii in 1959. Oklahoma, Alaska, and Hawaii always have had four-year gubernatorial terms; Arizona began with a two-year term and switched to four years in 1970. New Mexico began with a four-year term, changed to two years in 1916, and went back to four years in 1970.

2. Massachusetts switched from a one- to a two-year term in 1920 and to a four-year term in 1966.

3. Rhode Island switched from a one- to a two-year term in 1912 and to a four-year term in 1994.

SOURCE: *Book of the States, 2004–05*, vol. 36 (Lexington, Ky.: Council of State Governments, 2004); state secretaries of state.

then resumed their regular four-year rotation. Arkansas switched from a two-year to a four-year term in 1984 and chose to select its governors in nonpresidential election years beginning in 1986.

These changes left only nine states—Delaware, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia—holding quadrennial gubernatorial elections at the same time as the presidential election. New Hampshire and Vermont still had two-year terms, so every other gubernatorial election in these two states occurred in a presidential year. Five states—Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Virginia—elect governors in odd-numbered years.

## METHODS OF ELECTION

Yet another way in which Americans of the early federal period restricted their governors was by the method of election. In 1789 only in New York and the four New England states did the people directly choose their governors by popular vote. In the remaining eight states, governors were chosen by the state legislatures, thus enhancing the power of the legislatures in their dealings with the governors. But several factors—including the democratic trend to elect public officials directly, the increasing trust in the office of governor, and the need for a stronger and more independent chief executive—led to the gradual introduction of popular votes in all the states.

By the 1860s the remaining eight original states had switched to popular ballots. Pennsylvania was first, in 1790, and was followed by Delaware in 1792, Georgia in 1825, North Carolina in 1835, Maryland in 1838, New Jersey in 1844, Virginia in 1851, and South Carolina in 1865, after the Civil War.

All the states admitted to the Union after the original thirteen, with one exception, made provision from the beginning for popular election of their governors. The exception was Louisiana, which from its admission in 1812 until a change in the state constitution in 1845 had a unique system of gubernatorial elections. The people participated by voting in a first-step popular election. In a second step, the legislature was to select the governor from the two candidates receiving the highest popular vote.

## NUMBER OF TERMS

Another limitation placed on governors is a restriction on the number of terms they are allowed to serve. In the early years at least three states had such limitations: governors of Maryland were eligible to serve three consecutive one-year terms and then were required to retire for at least one year; Pennsylvania allowed its governors three consecutive three-year terms and then forced retirement for at least one term;

and in New Jersey, according to the constitution of 1844, a governor could serve only one three-year term before retiring for at least one term.

In the last decades of the twentieth century, increasing voter discontent with government performance and with politicians stoked a movement to limit the number of years a person could serve in public office. The movement was especially pronounced at the gubernatorial level. By the middle of the first decade of the twenty-first century, only fourteen states did not impose some term limits on their governors: Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.

The lack of a term limit has resulted in long gubernatorial tenures in some of these states. New York's Mario M. Cuomo, a Democrat, was defeated trying for a fourth term as governor in 1994. Wisconsin's Tommy G. Thompson, a Republican, was in the middle of his fourth term when he was tapped to be the secretary of health and human services after the 2000 election. Vermont's Howard B. Dean, a Democrat, was elected to a fifth two-year term in 2000. Most of the other states have placed a limit of two consecutive terms on their governor, which has meant eight years continuously in office. A few states have had variations on this theme. (See *Table 28-3, p. 1561.*)

## MAJORITY VOTE REQUIREMENT

A peculiarity of gubernatorial voting that has almost disappeared from the American political scene is the requirement that the winning candidate receive a majority of the popular vote. Otherwise, the choice devolves upon the state legislature or, in some cases, a runoff between the two leading candidates is required. Centered in New England, this practice was used mainly in the nineteenth century. All six present-day New England states as well as Arizona, Georgia, and Mississippi have had such a provision governing their gubernatorial election at one time or another. New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut already had the provision when they entered the Union between 1789 and 1791.

Rhode Island required a majority election but did not adopt a provision for legislative election until 1842; Maine adopted a majority provision when it split off from Massachusetts to form a separate state in 1820. Georgia put the majority provision in its constitution when it switched from legislative to popular election of governors in 1825. Mississippi wrote the majority provision into its constitution in 1890. Arizona had the provision in 1990 when a runoff was required early the following year to decide the governorship.

The purpose of the majority provision appears to have been to safeguard against a candidate's winning with a small fraction of the popular vote in a multiple field. In most of



Table 28-3 Limitations on Governor Terms

State	Term limit
Alabama	2
Alaska <sup>1</sup>	2
Arizona <sup>1</sup>	2
Arkansas	2
California	2
Colorado	2
Connecticut	None
Delaware <sup>2</sup>	2
Florida <sup>3</sup>	2
Georgia <sup>1</sup>	2
Hawaii	2
Idaho	None
Illinois	None
Indiana <sup>1</sup>	2
Iowa	None
Kansas	2
Kentucky	2
Louisiana <sup>1</sup>	2
Maine <sup>1</sup>	2
Maryland <sup>1</sup>	2
Massachusetts	None
Michigan	2
Minnesota	None
Mississippi <sup>2</sup>	2
Missouri <sup>2</sup>	2
Montana <sup>4</sup>	2
Nebraska <sup>1</sup>	2
Nevada	2
New Hampshire	None
New Jersey <sup>1</sup>	2
New Mexico <sup>1</sup>	2
New York	None
North Carolina <sup>1</sup>	2
North Dakota	None
Ohio <sup>1</sup>	2
Oklahoma <sup>1</sup>	2
Oregon <sup>5</sup>	2
Pennsylvania	2
Rhode Island	2
South Carolina <sup>1</sup>	2
South Dakota <sup>1</sup>	2
Tennessee <sup>1</sup>	2
Texas	None
Utah	None
Vermont	None
Virginia <sup>6</sup>	1
Washington	None
West Virginia	2
Wisconsin	None
Wyoming <sup>5</sup>	2

NOTES: Gubernatorial term limits as of 2008.

1. After two consecutive terms, must wait four years and/or one full term before being eligible again.

2. Absolute two-term limitation, but not necessarily consecutive.

3. Eligible for eight consecutive years.

4. Eligible for eight years in a sixteen-year period.

5. Eligible for eight out of any period of twelve years.

6. Cannot serve consecutive terms, but after a four-year respite can seek reelection.

SOURCE: *Book of the States* (Lexington, Ky.: Council of State Governments).

New England, the provision was part of the early state constitutions, formed largely in the 1780s, before the development of the two-party system.

The prospect of multiple-candidate fields diminished with the coming of the two-party system. Nevertheless, each of these states had occasion to use the provision at least once. Sometimes, in an extremely close election, minor party candidates received enough of a vote to keep the winner from getting a majority of the total vote. At other times strong third-party movements or disintegration of the old party structure resulted in the election being thrown into the state legislature.

Vermont retains the majority vote provision, and its legislature chose the governor in January 1987, the first time it had done so since 1912, and again in January 2003. Georgia long had a majority vote requirement for governor, lowered late last century to 45 percent. But instead of legislative election, Georgia law provides for a runoff between the top two contenders three weeks after the general election. Mississippi has a majority vote provision that was not used until 1999, when neither major party candidate received a majority of the vote, throwing the election into the Democratic-controlled House of the Legislature. On January 4, 2000, as expected, the House elected the Democratic candidate, Lt. Gov. Ronnie Musgrove, who had edged Republican Mike Parker in the popular vote, 49.6 percent to 48.5 percent.

Following are the states that have had the majority vote provision for governor, the years in which the choice devolved on the legislature because of it, and the current status of the majority vote provision:

- **Arizona.** Arizona adopted and used a runoff provision in 1990. Republican Fife Symington led Democrat Terry Goddard in the regularly scheduled November general election, 49.6 percent to 49.2 percent, and subsequently won the February 1991 runoff with 52.4 percent. Arizona has since rescinded the majority vote requirement.
- **Connecticut.** No gubernatorial candidate received a majority of the popular vote, thus throwing the election into the legislature, in the following years subsequent to 1824: 1833, 1834, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1878, 1884, 1886, 1888, and 1890. Following the election of 1890, the legislature was unable to choose a new governor, so the outgoing governor, Republican Morgan G. Bulkeley, continued to serve through the entire new term (1891–1893). The provision was repealed in 1901. The years before 1824 in which the provision was used, if any, were unavailable from the Connecticut secretary of state's office.
- **Georgia.** Although the majority vote requirement was contained in the state's constitution as early as 1825, it was not used until the twentieth century. In 1966, with



## REMOVAL OF A GOVERNOR FROM OFFICE

Term limits ensure a steady turnover of governors in most states. Elections every four years (only two states have two-year terms for their governor) also enable the voters to replace an unpopular governor. In addition, governors guilty of unethical conduct, crimes and misdemeanors, or voter outrage with what is seen as executive incompetence may be removed from office in the midst of their term through impeachment or recall.

The recall of a governor, which requires the holding of a special election if enough voters petition for removal, is an option in roughly one-third of the states. But it has been used only twice against a governor. In 1921 North Dakota voters ousted Lynn J. Frazier of the Republican and National Prohibition Party, who had been forced into a special election with Ragnvald A. Nestos, an Independent Republican, which Nestos won. Frazier was in his third two-year term when he was removed, along with two cabinet members. The following year Frazier was elected to the U.S. Senate, where he served until 1941.

In October 2003, California voters recalled Democrat Gray Davis from the governor's chair and elected Republican Arnold Schwarzenegger, an Austrian-born bodybuilder and film actor, to replace him. California had been rocked by an energy crisis, replete with blackouts, during Davis's first term, but he had limped to reelection in 2002. However, after the election California was faced with a large state budget deficit that Davis and the state legislature seemed powerless to solve. Recall proponents easily collected the roughly 900,000 signatures needed to force a vote in fall 2003. The special election featured a two-part ballot, with 55.4 percent of voters favoring Davis's recall and 48.6 percent choosing Schwarzenegger as his successor among a field of 135 candidates.

Impeachment by the state legislature, similar to the federal system in which the House impeaches (charges) and the Senate acquits or convicts, has been used eight times to remove governors. The most recent impeachment case was Illinois governor Rod Blagojevich, a Democrat, who was removed on January 29, 2009. Blagojevich's case stemmed from an investigation by a U.S. attorney, Patrick Fitzgerald, that had been underway for several years, into political corruption in the state. Blagojevich and his chief of staff John Harris were charged in December 2009 with mail and wire fraud, bribery, and efforts to secure money in return for political benefits—so-called pay to play. The most sensational charge was Blagojevich's alleged effort to solicit payment in return for filling the U.S. Senate seat that fell open on the election of Barack Obama, the incumbent, as president in November 2008.

The Illinois House voted twice to impeach the governor, first by 113–1 and later by 114–1. The single no vote was cast by Blagojevich's sister-in-law, Deborah Mell. The Senate convicted the governor 59–0 on January 29, 2009, removing him from office and barring him from holding future office.

During the period leading up to his removal, Blagojevich named Roland W. Burris, a Democrat, on December 31, 2008, to Obama's Senate seat. Burris was a

former Illinois attorney general and the first African American elected to statewide office. The appointment provoked a political backlash because of the ethical cloud over Blagojevich, although Burris himself was not believed implicated in the scandal to sell Obama's seat. At first Senate leaders declared they would not seat Burris, but after a number of Democrats in the Democratic caucus said there was no legal impediment to seating him, the leaders relented. Burris was sworn in on January 15, 2009.

Before Blagojevich's impeachment, the most recent case was that of Arizona governor Evan Mecham, a Republican, who was impeached and convicted in January 1988. Mecham was found guilty of obstructing an investigation and improperly using official funds. His removal through impeachment ended a recall movement against him.

Other governors have resigned after being convicted in the judicial system. For example, after his 1977 conviction on federal mail fraud charges, Maryland governor Marvin Mandel, a Democrat, served time in prison while suspended from office. After his conviction was reversed, Mandel served the remaining few hours of his term.

Alabama governor Guy Hunt, a Republican, was removed from office in 1993, under provisions of the state constitution, after he was convicted of diverting inaugural funds to personal use. Jim Guy Tucker, a Democrat, resigned as governor of Arkansas in 1996 after being convicted of bank fraud conspiracy in connection with a real estate scandal. In September 1997 Arizona governor Fife Symington, a Republican, resigned after being convicted of making false statements to obtain loans for his real estate business. In January 2001 outgoing president Bill Clinton pardoned Symington. In July 2004 Connecticut governor John Rowland, a Republican, resigned under the threat of impeachment for accepting gifts from state employees and contractors. In March 2005 Rowland was sentenced to a year in prison.

Eight governors have been impeached and removed from office. (One of these, James Ferguson, resigned but in the impeachment proceedings was declared ineligible to hold office.) The following lists the governors, their states, and the years in which they were impeached:

- William Holden, North Carolina, 1871
- David Butler, Nebraska, 1871
- William Sulzer, New York, 1913
- James Ferguson, Texas, 1917
- John C. Walton, Oklahoma, 1923
- Henry S. Johnston, Oklahoma, 1929
- Evan Mecham, Arizona, 1988
- Rod Blagojevich, Illinois, 2009

an emerging Republican Party, a controversial Democratic nominee, and an Independent Democrat all affecting the gubernatorial race, no candidate received a majority of the vote. The legislature subsequently chose Democrat Lester Maddox, who had trailed Republican Howard H. Callaway by 3,039 votes in the

election tally. Controversy surrounding this experience led to the change from legislative choice to a popular vote runoff between the top two contenders when neither attained a majority. But that in itself has proved controversial. In the 1992 Senate election, after Democratic incumbent Wyche Fowler led the first round of

voting with 49.2 percent of the popular vote, he lost the runoff to Republican Paul Coverdell. Following that outcome, the percentage needed to trigger a runoff in state elections was lowered to 45 percent. Earlier, in 1946, the Georgia legislature attempted to choose the governor under unusual circumstances not covered by the majority vote requirement. The governor-elect, Democrat Eugene Talmadge, died before taking office. The legislature chose Talmadge's son, Herman E. Talmadge, as the new governor. Herman Talmadge was eligible for consideration on the basis that he received enough write-in votes in the general election to make him the second-place candidate. But the state supreme court voided the legislature's choice and declared that the lieutenant governor-elect, Democrat Melvin E. Thompson should be governor.

- *Maine.* Maine achieved statehood in 1820 with a majority vote provision for governor but repealed it in 1880. During this sixty-year span, the legislature was called on to choose the governor nine times, in 1840, 1846, 1848, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1878, and 1879.
- *Massachusetts.* As with the other New England states, Massachusetts originally had a requirement for majority voting in gubernatorial elections. However, after the legislature was forced to choose the governor for six straight elections from 1848 to 1853, Massachusetts repealed the provision in 1855. The years in which it was used were 1785, 1833, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.
- *Mississippi.* This state has had a majority voting requirement since its 1890 constitution but the provision was never needed for more than a century. Actually, a double majority is required in Mississippi. The winning candidate must receive a majority of both the popular vote and a majority of the "electoral vote," which is calculated by awarding one vote to the winner in each state House district. In 1999, for the first time, no gubernatorial candidate achieved the required double majority. In fact, no candidate won a majority of either the popular or the electoral vote. Democrat Musgrove led in the popular vote with 49.6 percent, while Musgrove and Republican Parker tied in the electoral vote, 61–61. The election was then thrown into Mississippi's Democratic-held House, which in January 2000 chose Musgrove by a vote of 86–36.
- *New Hampshire.* New Hampshire's mandated majority vote for governor was in force from 1784 through 1912, when it was repealed. The outcome of the following gubernatorial elections was determined by the legislature: 1785, 1787, 1789, 1790, 1812, 1824, 1846, 1851, 1856, 1863, 1871, 1874, 1875, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1906, and 1912.
- *Rhode Island.* Under the constitution of 1842, Rhode Island required a majority vote to win the gubernatorial election. Under this mandate, the legislature chose the governor in the years 1846, 1875, 1876, 1880, 1889, 1890, and 1891. Because of a disagreement between the two houses of the state legislature, the ballots for governor were not counted in 1893, and the Republican incumbent, Daniel Russell Brown, continued in office for another term of one year. The provision for majority voting then was repealed.  
 Before 1842 Rhode Island also had a requirement for a popular majority, but the legislature was not allowed to choose a new governor if no candidate achieved a majority. Three times—in 1806, 1832, and 1839—there was a lack of a majority in a gubernatorial election, with a different outcome each time. In 1806 the lieutenant governor-elect served as acting governor for the term. In 1832 the legislature mandated a new election, but still no majority choice was reached; three more elections were held, all without a majority being achieved, so the same state officers were continued until the next regular election. In 1839, when neither the gubernatorial nor lieutenant governor's race yielded a winner by majority, the senior state senator acted as governor for the term.
- *Vermont.* Vermont's provision for majority gubernatorial election resulted in the legislature's picking the governor twenty-one times: 1789, 1797, 1813, 1814, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1852, 1853, 1902, 1912, 1987, and 2003. In January 1987 the legislature elected Democrat Madeleine M. Kunin, who had won the popular vote the previous November with 47.0 percent of the vote. In January 2003 the legislature elected Republican Jim Douglas, who had won the popular vote in November 2002 with 44.9 percent. Even though the number of Democratic and Republican state legislators was roughly equal, Douglas was elected by a vote of 159–16. On another occasion, 1835, the legislature failed to choose a new governor because of a deadlock and the lieutenant governor-elect served as governor for the term. The Vermont provision remains in force.

## HOTBED OF VOLATILITY

The place in the electoral process to look for competition in the twenty-first century has not been the elections for Congress, but those for governor. Of the thirty-six gubernatorial contests decided in 2002, twenty-four were won with less than 55 percent of the total vote; twenty governorships switched party hands. Democrats picked up seats in some unlikely states, such as Kansas, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. Republicans scored victories on some similarly unlikely

terrain, such as Hawaii and Maryland, although Maryland returned to its traditional Democratic roots in 2006.

The vast majority of governorships that switched party hands in 2002 were open seats, but a number of incumbent governors ran into trouble at the ballot box. Four of the sixteen incumbents who sought reelection were defeated, including a trio of Democrats in the Deep South states of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. If the congressional races that year were a place where voters could show their support for the national war on terrorism, the gubernatorial races were the place to vent their dissatisfaction with economic problems and state budgetary decisions.

The volatility in the governorships continued in 2003. All three regularly scheduled gubernatorial elections—in Kentucky, Louisiana, and Mississippi—resulted in a change of parties. In a special recall election that same year in California, Democratic incumbent Gray Davis was ousted and replaced by Republican Arnold Schwarzenegger. In 2004, four of the eleven gubernatorial elections produced a party switch. One that did not was in Washington, where two recounts were required before Democrat Christine Gregoire emerged the winner by one of the smallest margins in any major statewide election anywhere—just 133 votes out of 2.8 million

cast. In June 2005 a state judge upheld her victory after a court challenge by losing candidate Republican Dino Rossi.

The landscape in 2006 and 2008 favored the Democrats as the national mood turned sour on the Republican Party. In 2006, in addition to picking up the Maryland seat, Democrats won gubernatorial seats in Arkansas, Colorado, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. Before that election, the GOP held twenty-eight seats to the Democrat's twenty-two. After that election the numbers were exactly reversed. Not much changed in 2008 when the Democrats picked up just one governorship, an open seat in Missouri. That loss by the GOP was soon offset by the switch in Arizona when the Democratic governor, leaving for Obama's cabinet, was succeeded by a Republican secretary of state.

The volatile nature of gubernatorial races has also made for situations where third-party and independent candidacies could flourish. Since 1990, four have won governorships—in Alaska, Connecticut, Maine, and Minnesota. Maine's Angus King won two terms as an independent (in 1994 and 1998). The others—Walter J. Hickel in Alaska, Lowell P. Weicker Jr. in Connecticut, and Jesse Ventura in Minnesota—were elected on third-party ballot lines, served one term, and retired.

# Governors of the States, 1776–2009

**T**HIS CHAPTER contains a listing of state governors from 1776 to July 2009. Arranged alphabetically by state, the lists provide the name, political affiliation, and dates of service of each state's governors in chronological order. Also included are revolutionary governors during the period beginning with the Declaration of Independence in 1776 to the original thirteen states' ratification of the Constitution. The date when a state ratified the Constitution or entered the union is listed below the state's name.

The primary sources used for the names, party affiliations, and dates of service for governors were Joseph E. Kallenbach and Jessamine S. Kallenbach, *American State Governors, 1776–1976*, 3 vols. (Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publishing, 1977); William W. Hunt, *The Book of Governors* (Los Angeles: Washington Typographers, 1935); Samuel R. Solomon, *Governors of the States 1900–1974* (Lexington, Ky.: Council of State Governments, 1974); gubernatorial election returns provided by the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), appearing on pages 1597–1660; *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 30 vols. (Danbury, Conn.: Grolier Education, 1982); issues of *CQ Weekly*; state manuals published by the state governments; and state governors' offices and Web sites.

## Names, Party Affiliation, and Dates of Service

For the revolutionary period from 1776 to 1787, the Kallenbachs' *American State Governors, 1776–1976* was used for names of state governors and dates of service. In some cases the Kallenbachs provide complete dates (month, day, and year), in other cases only month and year. A few states during this period called their early chief executives “presidents.” These chief executives are included in the list and footnoted.

Because political parties did not exist formally in the early years of the Republic, classification of governors by party during this period can be difficult or misleading. In cases where party affiliation was not appropriate or could not be determined, no party designation appears. After 1824,

the starting date for the ICPSR gubernatorial election returns, the ICPSR data were used where they provided information on party affiliation. While the complete source annotations for the ICPSR collection are too extensive to publish here, information on the sources for specific election returns can be obtained through the ICPSR. (See box, *ICPSR Historical Election Returns File*, p. xviii, Vol. I.) State manuals and *The Encyclopedia Americana*, which gives governors' party affiliation for some states, were also consulted.

For the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Hunt's *The Book of Governors* and state manuals were used for names and dates of service. Hunt provides the names of state governors and dates of service—in some cases complete dates (month, day, and year), in other cases only month and year and in still other cases only the dates of gubernatorial elections. CQ Press has used the most precise dates available from Hunt and state manuals.

For the twentieth century, *The Governors of the States 1900–1974* was the primary source for the names of governors and dates of service. The party designations appearing in the ICPSR election returns were used to assign party affiliation. Where the ICPSR returns indicated two or more party designations, only the major party is listed. (See “*Political Party Abbreviations*,” p. 1772.)

## Footnotes

Footnotes, based on information from the above sources, have been used to indicate the following circumstances:

- Deaths, resignations, or removals from office and succession of lieutenant governors or other officials to governorships.
- Circumstances surrounding disputed elections.

In the twentieth century the trend was toward longer gubernatorial terms and limitations on the number of consecutive terms, as well as unusual gubernatorial election procedures in some states. (See Chapter 28, *Introduction*.)

# Governors of the States, 1776–2009

## ALABAMA

(Became a state Dec. 14, 1819)

Governors	Dates of Service	
William W. Bibb (D-R)	Nov. 9, 1819	July 15, 1820
Thomas Bibb (D-R)	July 15, 1820	Nov. 9, 1821
Israel Pickens (D-R)	Nov. 9, 1821	Nov. 25, 1825
John Murphy (JAC D)	Nov. 25, 1825	Nov. 25, 1829
Gabriel Moore (JAC D)	Nov. 25, 1829	March 3, 1831
Samuel B. Moore (D)	March 3, 1832	Nov. 26, 1831
John Gayle (D)	Nov. 26, 1831	Nov. 21, 1835
Clement C. Clay (D)	Nov. 21, 1835	July 17, 1837
Hugh McVay (D)	July 17, 1837	Nov. 21, 1837
Arthur P. Bagby (D)	Nov. 21, 1837	Nov. 22, 1841
Benjamin Fitzpatrick (D)	Nov. 22, 1841	Dec. 10, 1845
Joshua L. Martin (I)	Dec. 10, 1845	Dec. 16, 1847
Reuben Chapman (D)	Dec. 16, 1847	Dec. 17, 1849
Henry W. Collier (D)	Dec. 17, 1849	Dec. 20, 1853
John A. Winston (D)	Dec. 20, 1853	Dec. 1, 1857
Andrew B. Moore (D)	Dec. 1, 1857	Dec. 2, 1861
John Gill Shorter (D)	Dec. 2, 1861	Dec. 1, 1863
Thomas H. Watts (W)	Dec. 1, 1863	May 1865
Lewis E. Parsons <sup>1</sup>	June 21, 1865	Dec. 20, 1865
Robert M. Patton (W)	Dec. 20, 1865	July 14, 1868
William Hugh Smith (R)	July 14, 1868	Nov. 26, 1870
Robert B. Lindsay (D)	Nov. 26, 1870	Nov. 17, 1872
David P. Lewis (R)	Nov. 17, 1872	Nov. 24, 1874
George S. Houston (D)	Nov. 24, 1874	Nov. 28, 1878
Rufus W. Cobb (D)	Nov. 28, 1878	Dec. 1, 1882
Edward A. O'Neal (D)	Dec. 1, 1882	Dec. 1, 1886
Thomas Seay (D)	Dec. 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1890
Thomas G. Jones (D)	Dec. 1, 1890	Dec. 1, 1894
William C. Oates (D)	Dec. 1, 1894	Dec. 1, 1896
Joseph F. Johnston (D)	Dec. 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1900
William D. Jelks (D) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 1, 1900	Dec. 26, 1900
William J. Samford (D) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 26, 1900	June 11, 1901
William D. Jelks (D) <sup>4</sup>	June 11, 1901	April 25, 1904
Russell M. Cunningham (D) <sup>5</sup>	April 25, 1904	March 5, 1905
William D. Jelks (D)	March 5, 1905	Jan. 14, 1907
Braxton B. Comer (D)	Jan. 14, 1907	Jan. 17, 1911
Emmet O'Neal (D)	Jan. 17, 1911	Jan. 18, 1915
Charles Henderson (D)	Jan. 18, 1915	Jan. 20, 1919
Thomas E. Kilby (D)	Jan. 20, 1919	Jan. 15, 1923
William W. Brandon (D)	Jan. 15, 1923	Jan. 17, 1927
Bibb Graves (D)	Jan. 17, 1927	Jan. 19, 1931
Benjamin M. Miller (D)	Jan. 19, 1931	Jan. 14, 1935
Bibb Graves (D)	Jan. 14, 1935	Jan. 17, 1939
Frank M. Dixon (D)	Jan. 17, 1939	Jan. 19, 1943
Chauncey M. Sparks (D)	Jan. 19, 1943	Jan. 20, 1947
James E. Folsom (D)	Jan. 20, 1947	Jan. 15, 1951
Gordon Persons (D)	Jan. 15, 1951	Jan. 17, 1955
James E. Folsom (D)	Jan. 17, 1955	Jan. 19, 1959
John M. Patterson (D)	Jan. 19, 1959	Jan. 14, 1963

George C. Wallace (D)	Jan. 14, 1963	Jan. 16, 1967
Lurleen B. Wallace (D) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 16, 1967	May 7, 1968
Albert P. Brewer (D) <sup>7</sup>	May 7, 1968	Jan. 18, 1971
George C. Wallace (D)	Jan. 18, 1971	Jan. 15, 1979
Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (D)	Jan. 15, 1979	Jan. 17, 1983
George C. Wallace (D)	Jan. 17, 1983	Jan. 19, 1987
Guy Hunt (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 19, 1987	April 22, 1993
James E. Folsom Jr. (D) <sup>9</sup>	April 22, 1993	Jan. 16, 1995
Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (R) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 16, 1995	Jan. 18, 1999
Don Siegelman (D)	Jan. 18, 1999	Jan. 20, 2003
Bob Riley (R)	Jan. 20, 2003	

### Alabama

- Provisional governor, appointed by president.
- Jelks, as president of the state Senate, took office as acting governor due to the illness of governor-elect Samford.
- Died June 11, 1901.
- As president of the state Senate, Jelks became governor on Samford's death. Subsequently reelected in 1902.
- As lieutenant governor, he became acting governor due to the illness of Jelks.
- Died May 7, 1968.
- As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
- Removed from office upon conviction of misusing campaign funds.
- As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
- Switched to Republican Party in 1994.

## ALASKA

(Became a state Jan. 3, 1959)

Governors	Dates of Service	
William A. Egan (D)	Jan. 3, 1959	Dec. 5, 1966
Walter J. Hickel (R) <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 5, 1966	Jan. 29, 1969
Keith H. Miller (R) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 29, 1969	Dec. 5, 1970
William A. Egan (D)	Dec. 5, 1970	Dec. 2, 1974
Jay S. Hammond (R)	Dec. 2, 1974	Dec. 6, 1982
Bill Sheffield (D)	Dec. 6, 1982	Dec. 1, 1986
Steve C. Cowper (D)	Dec. 1, 1986	Dec. 3, 1990
Walter J. Hickel (ALI)	Dec. 3, 1990	Dec. 5, 1994
Tony Knowles (D)	Dec. 5, 1994	Dec. 2, 2002
Frank Murkowski (R)	Dec. 2, 2002	Dec. 4, 2006
Sarah H. Palin (R) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 4, 2006	July 26, 2009
Sean Parnell (R) <sup>4</sup>	July 26, 2009	

### Alaska

- Resigned Jan. 29, 1969.
- As secretary of state, he succeeded to office.
- Resigned July 26, 2009.
- As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

## ARIZONA

(Became a state Feb. 14, 1912)

Governors	Dates of Service	
George W.P. Hunt (D)	Feb. 14, 1912	Jan. 1, 1917
Thomas E. Campbell (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 1, 1917	Dec. 25, 1917
George W.P. Hunt (D) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 25, 1917	Jan. 6, 1919
Thomas E. Campbell (R)	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 1, 1923
George W.P. Hunt (D)	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 7, 1929



John C. Phillips (R)	Jan. 7, 1929	Jan. 5, 1931	James P. Clarke (D)	Jan. 18, 1895	Jan. 12, 1897
George W.P. Hunt (D)	Jan. 5, 1931	Jan. 2, 1933	Daniel Webster Jones (D)	Jan. 12, 1897	Jan. 8, 1901
Benjamin B. Moeur (D)	Jan. 2, 1933	Jan. 4, 1937	Jeff Davis (D)	Jan. 8, 1901	Jan. 8, 1907
Rawghile C. Stanford (D)	Jan. 4, 1937	Jan. 2, 1939	John S. Little (D) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 8, 1907	Feb. 11, 1907
Robert T. Jones (D)	Jan. 2, 1939	Jan. 6, 1941	John I. Moore (D) <sup>9</sup>	Feb. 11, 1907	May 11, 1907
Sidney P. Osborn (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 6, 1941	May 25, 1948	Xenophon O. Pindall (D) <sup>10</sup>	May 14, 1907	Jan. 11, 1909
Dan E. Garvey (D) <sup>4</sup>	May 25, 1948	Jan. 1, 1951	George W. Donaghey (D)	Jan. 11, 1909	Jan. 15, 1913
J. Howard Pyle (R)	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan. 3, 1955	Joseph T. Robinson (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 15, 1913	March 10, 1913
Ernest W. McFarland (D)	Jan. 3, 1955	Jan. 5, 1959	William K. Oldham (D) <sup>12</sup>	March 10, 1913	March 13, 1913
Paul J. Fannin (R)	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 4, 1965	Junius M. Futrell (D) <sup>13</sup>	March 13, 1913	July 23, 1913
Sam Goddard (D)	Jan. 4, 1965	Jan. 2, 1967	George W. Hays (D)	July 23, 1913	Jan. 9, 1917
Jack Williams (R)	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 6, 1975	Charles H. Brough (D)	Jan. 9, 1917	Jan. 11, 1921
Raul Castro (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 6, 1975	Oct. 20, 1977	Thomas C. McRae (D)	Jan. 11, 1921	Jan. 13, 1925
Wesley Bolin (D) <sup>6</sup>	Oct. 20, 1977	March 4, 1978	Thomas J. Terrall (D)	Jan. 13, 1925	Jan. 11, 1927
Bruce Babbitt (D) <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1978	Jan. 5, 1987	John E. Martineau (D) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 11, 1927	March 4, 1928
Evan Mecham (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 5, 1987	April 4, 1988	Harvey Parnell (D) <sup>15</sup>	March 4, 1928	Jan. 10, 1933
Rose Mofford (D) <sup>9</sup>	April 5, 1988	March 6, 1991	Junius M. Futrell (D)	Jan. 10, 1933	Jan. 12, 1937
Fife Symington (R) <sup>10</sup>	March 6, 1991	Sept. 5, 1997	Carl E. Bailey (D)	Jan. 12, 1937	Jan. 14, 1941
Jane D. Hull (R) <sup>11</sup>	Sept. 5, 1997	Jan. 6, 2003	Homer M. Adkins (D)	Jan. 14, 1941	Jan. 9, 1945
Janet Napolitano (D) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 6, 2003	Jan. 20, 2009	Benjamin T. Laney (D)	Jan. 9, 1945	Jan. 11, 1949
Jan K. Brewer (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 21, 2009		Sidney S. McMath (D)	Jan. 11, 1949	Jan. 13, 1953
			Frances A. Cherry (D)	Jan. 13, 1953	Jan. 11, 1955
			Orval E. Faubus (D)	Jan. 11, 1955	Jan. 10, 1967
			Winthrop Rockefeller (R)	Jan. 10, 1967	Jan. 12, 1971
			Dale Bumpers (D) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 12, 1971	Jan. 3, 1975
			Bob Riley (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 3, 1975	Jan. 14, 1975
			David Pryor (D) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 14, 1975	Jan. 3, 1979
			Joe Purcell (D) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 9, 1979
			Bill Clinton (D)	Jan. 9, 1979	Jan. 19, 1981
			Frank D. White (R)	Jan. 19, 1981	Jan. 11, 1983
			Bill Clinton (D) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 11, 1983	Dec. 12, 1992
			Jim Guy Tucker Jr. (D) <sup>21</sup>	Dec. 12, 1992	July 15, 1996
			Mike Huckabee (R) <sup>22</sup>	July 15, 1996	Jan. 9, 2007
			Mike D. Beebe (D)	Jan. 9, 2007	

**Arizona**

1. Campbell was initially declared the winner, but the election was contested. After an extended recount, Hunt was declared the winner by 43 votes.

2. Hunt served out the remainder of the term following his successful challenge to Campbell's election.

3. Died May 25, 1948.

4. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

5. Resigned Oct. 20, 1977, to become ambassador to Argentina.

6. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office. Died March 4, 1978.

7. As attorney general, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

8. Impeached; removed from office April 4, 1988.

9. As secretary of state, she succeeded to office.

10. Resigned Sept. 5, 1997.

11. As secretary of state, she succeeded to office.

12. Resigned Jan. 20, 2009, to become secretary of homeland security.

13. As secretary of states, she succeeded to office.

**ARKANSAS**

(Became a state June 15, 1836)

Governors	Dates of Service	
James S. Conway (D)	Sept. 13, 1836	Nov. 4, 1840
Archibald Yell (D) <sup>1</sup>	Nov. 4, 1840	April 29, 1844
Samuel Adams (D) <sup>2</sup>	April 24, 1844	Nov. 5, 1844
Thomas S. Drew (D) <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 5, 1844	Jan. 10, 1849
Richard C. Byrd (D) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 11, 1849	April 19, 1849
John S. Roane (D)	April 19, 1849	Nov. 15, 1852
Elias N. Conway (D)	Nov. 15, 1852	Nov. 16, 1860
Henry M. Rector (ID)	Nov. 16, 1860	Nov. 4, 1862
Thomas Fletcher <sup>5</sup>	Nov. 4, 1862	Nov. 15, 1862
Harris Flannigan (D)	Nov. 15, 1862	April 18, 1864
Isaac Murphy (UN)	April 18, 1864	July 2, 1868
Powell Clayton (R) <sup>6</sup>	July 2, 1868	March 17, 1871
Ozra A. Hadley (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 17, 1871	Jan. 6, 1873
Elisha Baxter (R)	Jan. 6, 1873	Nov. 12, 1874
Augustus H. Garland (D)	Nov. 12, 1874	Jan. 11, 1877
William R. Miller (D)	Jan. 11, 1877	Jan. 13, 1881
Thomas J. Churchill (D)	Jan. 13, 1881	Jan. 13, 1883
James H. Berry (D)	Jan. 13, 1883	Jan. 17, 1885
Simon P. Hughes (D)	Jan. 17, 1885	Jan. 17, 1889
James P. Eagle (D)	Jan. 17, 1889	Jan. 10, 1893
William M. Fishback (D)	Jan. 10, 1893	Jan. 18, 1895

**Arkansas**

1. Resigned April 29, 1844.

2. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.

3. Resigned Jan. 10, 1849.

4. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.

5. Acting governor.

6. Resigned March 17, 1871.

7. Succeeded to office.

8. Resigned Feb. 11, 1907.

9. Acting governor.

10. Elected president of the state Senate, he then succeeded to office as governor.

11. Resigned March 10, 1913.

12. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.

13. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.

14. Resigned March 4, 1928.

15. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

16. Resigned Jan. 3, 1975.

17. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

18. Resigned Jan. 3, 1979.

19. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

20. Resigned Dec. 12, 1992, having been elected president of the United States.

21. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Resigned July 15, 1996.

22. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**CALIFORNIA**

(Became a state Sept. 9, 1850)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Peter H. Burnett (ID) <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 20, 1849	Jan. 9, 1851
John McDougal (ID) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 9, 1851	Jan. 8, 1852

John Bigler (D)	Jan. 8, 1852	Jan. 9, 1856	James B. Grant (D)	Jan. 9, 1883	Jan. 13, 1885
J. Neely Johnson (AM)	Jan. 9, 1856	Jan. 8, 1858	Benjamin H. Eaton (R)	Jan. 13, 1885	Jan. 11, 1887
John B. Weller (D)	Jan. 8, 1858	Jan. 9, 1860	Alva Adams (D)	Jan. 11, 1887	Jan. 10, 1889
Milton S. Latham (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 14, 1860	Job A. Cooper (R)	Jan. 10, 1889	Jan. 13, 1891
John G. Downey (D) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 14, 1860	Jan. 10, 1862	John L. Routt (R)	Jan. 13, 1891	Jan. 10, 1893
Leland Stanford (R)	Jan. 10, 1862	Dec. 10, 1863	Davis H. Waite (POP & SL D)	Jan. 10, 1893	Jan. 8, 1895
Frederick F. Low (UN R)	Dec. 10, 1863	Dec. 5, 1867	Albert W. McIntire (R)	Jan. 8, 1895	Jan. 12, 1897
Henry H. Haight (D)	Dec. 5, 1867	Dec. 8, 1871	Alva Adams (D)	Jan. 12, 1897	Jan. 10, 1899
Newton Booth (R) <sup>5</sup>	Dec. 8, 1871	Feb. 27, 1875	Charles S. Thomas (FUS)	Jan. 10, 1899	Jan. 8, 1901
Romualdo Pacheco (R) <sup>6</sup>	Feb. 27, 1875	Dec. 9, 1875	James B. Orman (FUS)	Jan. 8, 1901	Jan. 13, 1903
William Irwin (D)	Dec. 9, 1875	Jan. 8, 1880	James H. Peabody (R)	Jan. 13, 1903	Jan. 10, 1905
George C. Perkins (R)	Jan. 8, 1880	Jan. 10, 1883	Alva Adams (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 10, 1905	March 16, 1905
George Stoneman (D)	Jan. 10, 1883	Jan. 8, 1887	James H. Peabody (R)	March 16, 1905	March 17, 1905
Washington Bartlett (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 8, 1887	Sept. 13, 1887	Jesse F. McDonald (R) <sup>2</sup>	March 17, 1905	Jan. 8, 1907
Robert W. Waterman (R) <sup>8</sup>	Sept. 13, 1887	Jan. 8, 1891	Henry A. Buchtel (R)	Jan. 8, 1907	Jan. 12, 1909
Henry H. Markham (R)	Jan. 8, 1891	Jan. 11, 1895	John F. Shafroth (D)	Jan. 12, 1909	Jan. 14, 1913
James H. Budd (D)	Jan. 11, 1895	Jan. 3, 1899	Elias M. Ammons (D)	Jan. 14, 1913	Jan. 12, 1915
Henry T. Gage (R & UL)	Jan. 3, 1899	Jan. 6, 1903	George A. Carlson (R)	Jan. 12, 1915	Jan. 9, 1917
George C. Pardee (R)	Jan. 6, 1903	Jan. 8, 1907	Julius C. Gunter (D)	Jan. 9, 1917	Jan. 14, 1919
James N. Gillett (R)	Jan. 8, 1907	Jan. 3, 1911	Oliver H. Shoup (R)	Jan. 14, 1919	Jan. 9, 1923
Hiram W. Johnson (R, PROG) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 3, 1911	March 15, 1917	William E. Sweet (D)	Jan. 9, 1923	Jan. 13, 1925
William D. Stephens (RP & PROG) <sup>10</sup>	March 15, 1917	Jan. 9, 1923	Clarence J. Morley (R)	Jan. 13, 1925	Jan. 11, 1927
Friend William Richardson (R)	Jan. 9, 1923	Jan. 4, 1927	William H. Adams (D)	Jan. 11, 1927	Jan. 10, 1933
Clement C. Young (R)	Jan. 4, 1927	Jan. 6, 1931	Edwin C. Johnson (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 10, 1933	Jan. 3, 1937
James Rolph Jr. (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 6, 1931	June 2, 1934	Ray H. Talbot (D) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 12, 1937
Frank F. Merriam (R) <sup>12</sup>	June 2, 1934	Jan. 2, 1939	Teller Ammons (D)	Jan. 12, 1937	Jan. 10, 1939
Culbert L. Olson (D)	Jan. 2, 1939	Jan. 4, 1943	Ralph L. Carr (R)	Jan. 10, 1939	Jan. 12, 1943
Earl Warren (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 4, 1943	Oct. 5, 1953	John C. Vivian (R)	Jan. 12, 1943	Jan. 14, 1947
Goodwin J. Knight (R) <sup>14</sup>	Oct. 5, 1953	Jan. 5, 1959	William L. Knous (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 14, 1947	April 15, 1950
Edmund G. Brown (D)	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 2, 1967	Walter W. Johnson (D) <sup>6</sup>	April 15, 1950	Jan. 9, 1951
Ronald Reagan (R)	Jan. 1, 1967	Jan. 6, 1975	Dan Thornton (R)	Jan. 9, 1951	Jan. 11, 1955
Edmund G. Brown Jr. (D)	Jan. 6, 1975	Jan. 3, 1983	Edwin C. Johnson (D)	Jan. 11, 1955	Jan. 8, 1957
George Deukmejian (R)	Jan. 3, 1983	Jan. 7, 1991	Stephen L.R. McNichols (D)	Jan. 8, 1957	Jan. 8, 1963
Peter B. "Pete" Wilson (R)	Jan. 7, 1991	Jan. 4, 1999	John A. Love (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 8, 1963	July 16, 1973
Gray Davis (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 4, 1999	Nov. 17, 2003	John D. Vanderhoof (R) <sup>8</sup>	July 16, 1973	Jan. 14, 1975
Arnold Schwarzenegger (R) <sup>16</sup>	Nov. 17, 2003		Richard D. Lamm (D)	Jan. 14, 1975	Jan. 13, 1987

**California**

1. Resigned Jan. 9, 1851.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Resigned Jan. 14, 1860.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Resigned Feb. 27, 1875.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
7. Died Sept. 13, 1887.
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
9. Elected as Republican in 1910. Elected as Progressive in 1914. Resigned March 15, 1917.
10. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
11. Died June 2, 1934.
12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
13. Resigned Oct. 5, 1953.
14. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
15. Recalled from office on Nov. 17, 2003. The measure passed by a vote of 4,976,274 votes (55.4 percent) for recall to 4,007,783 (44.6 percent) against recall.
16. Along with the recall vote, more than 100 candidates ran in a separate election to fill the short-term vacancy that would occur if voters approved the measure to remove Davis from office.

**COLORADO**

(Became a state Aug. 1, 1876)

Governors	Dates of Service	
John L. Routt (R)	Nov. 3, 1876	Jan. 14, 1879
Frederick W. Pitkin (R)	Jan. 14, 1879	Jan. 9, 1883

James B. Grant (D)	Jan. 9, 1883	Jan. 13, 1885
Benjamin H. Eaton (R)	Jan. 13, 1885	Jan. 11, 1887
Alva Adams (D)	Jan. 11, 1887	Jan. 10, 1889
Job A. Cooper (R)	Jan. 10, 1889	Jan. 13, 1891
John L. Routt (R)	Jan. 13, 1891	Jan. 10, 1893
Davis H. Waite (POP & SL D)	Jan. 10, 1893	Jan. 8, 1895
Albert W. McIntire (R)	Jan. 8, 1895	Jan. 12, 1897
Alva Adams (D)	Jan. 12, 1897	Jan. 10, 1899
Charles S. Thomas (FUS)	Jan. 10, 1899	Jan. 8, 1901
James B. Orman (FUS)	Jan. 8, 1901	Jan. 13, 1903
James H. Peabody (R)	Jan. 13, 1903	Jan. 10, 1905
Alva Adams (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 10, 1905	March 16, 1905
James H. Peabody (R)	March 16, 1905	March 17, 1905
Jesse F. McDonald (R) <sup>2</sup>	March 17, 1905	Jan. 8, 1907
Henry A. Buchtel (R)	Jan. 8, 1907	Jan. 12, 1909
John F. Shafroth (D)	Jan. 12, 1909	Jan. 14, 1913
Elias M. Ammons (D)	Jan. 14, 1913	Jan. 12, 1915
George A. Carlson (R)	Jan. 12, 1915	Jan. 9, 1917
Julius C. Gunter (D)	Jan. 9, 1917	Jan. 14, 1919
Oliver H. Shoup (R)	Jan. 14, 1919	Jan. 9, 1923
William E. Sweet (D)	Jan. 9, 1923	Jan. 13, 1925
Clarence J. Morley (R)	Jan. 13, 1925	Jan. 11, 1927
William H. Adams (D)	Jan. 11, 1927	Jan. 10, 1933
Edwin C. Johnson (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 10, 1933	Jan. 3, 1937
Ray H. Talbot (D) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 3, 1937	Jan. 12, 1937
Teller Ammons (D)	Jan. 12, 1937	Jan. 10, 1939
Ralph L. Carr (R)	Jan. 10, 1939	Jan. 12, 1943
John C. Vivian (R)	Jan. 12, 1943	Jan. 14, 1947
William L. Knous (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 14, 1947	April 15, 1950
Walter W. Johnson (D) <sup>6</sup>	April 15, 1950	Jan. 9, 1951
Dan Thornton (R)	Jan. 9, 1951	Jan. 11, 1955
Edwin C. Johnson (D)	Jan. 11, 1955	Jan. 8, 1957
Stephen L.R. McNichols (D)	Jan. 8, 1957	Jan. 8, 1963
John A. Love (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 8, 1963	July 16, 1973
John D. Vanderhoof (R) <sup>8</sup>	July 16, 1973	Jan. 14, 1975
Richard D. Lamm (D)	Jan. 14, 1975	Jan. 13, 1987
Roy Romer (D)	Jan. 13, 1987	Jan. 12, 1999
Bill Owens (R)	Jan. 12, 1999	Jan. 9, 2007
Bill Ritter Jr. (D)	Jan. 9, 2007	

**Colorado**

1. The 1904 election between Alva Adams (D) and James H. Peabody (R) caused a dispute surrounding charges of fraud that had to be settled by the legislature. Both contenders were asked to withdraw. Adams served as governor for sixty-six days and Peabody for one day.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Resigned Jan. 3, 1937.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Resigned April 15, 1950.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
7. Resigned July 16, 1973.
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**CONNECTICUT**

(Ratified the Constitution Jan. 9, 1788)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Jonathan Trumbull	Oct. 2, 1769	May 13, 1784
Matthew Griswold	May 13, 1784	May 11, 1786
Samuel Huntington <sup>1</sup>	May 11, 1786	Jan. 5, 1796
Oliver Wolcott (FED) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 5, 1796	Dec. 1, 1797

Jonathan Trumbull II (FED) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 1, 1797	Aug. 7, 1809	John D. Lodge (R)	Jan. 3, 1951	Jan. 5, 1955
John Treadwell (FED)	Aug. 7, 1809	May 9, 1811	Abraham Ribicoff (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 5, 1955	Jan. 21, 1961
Roger Griswold (FED) <sup>4</sup>	May 9, 1811	Oct. 25, 1812	John Dempsey (D) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 21, 1961	Jan. 6, 1971
John Cotton Smith (FED)	Oct. 25, 1812	May 8, 1817	Thomas J. Meskill (R)	Jan. 6, 1971	Jan. 8, 1975
Oliver Wolcott Jr. (D-R)	May 8, 1817	May 2, 1827	Ella T. Grasso (D) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 8, 1975	Dec. 31, 1980
Gideon Tomlinson (D-R, NR) <sup>5</sup>	May 2, 1827	March 1831	William A. O'Neill (D) <sup>20</sup>	Dec. 31, 1980	Jan. 9, 1991
John S. Peters (NR)	March 1831	May 4, 1833	Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (I)	Jan. 9, 1991	Jan. 4, 1995
Henry W. Edwards (D)	May 4, 1833	May 7, 1834	John G. Rowland (R) <sup>21</sup>	Jan. 4, 1995	July 1, 2004
Samuel A. Foote (NR)	May 7, 1834	May 6, 1835	M. Jodi Rell (R) <sup>22</sup>	July 1, 2004	
Henry W. Edwards (D)	May 6, 1835	May 2, 1838			
William W. Ellsworth (W)	May 2, 1838	May 4, 1842			
Chauncey F. Cleveland (D)	May 4, 1842	May 1844			
Roger S. Baldwin (W)	May 1844	May 6, 1846			
Isaac Toucey (D)	May 6, 1846	May 5, 1847			
Clark Bissell (W)	May 5, 1847	May 2, 1849			
Joseph Trumbull (W)	May 2, 1849	May 4, 1850			
Thomas H. Seymour (D) <sup>6</sup>	May 4, 1850	Oct. 13, 1853			
Charles H. Pond (D) <sup>7</sup>	Oct. 13, 1853	May 1854			
Henry Dutton (W)	May 3, 1854	May 1855			
William T. Minor (AM)	May 3, 1855	May 6, 1857			
Alexander H. Holley (R)	May 6, 1857	May 5, 1858			
William A. Buckingham (R)	May 5, 1858	May 2, 1866			
Joseph R. Hawley (R)	May 2, 1866	May 1, 1867			
James E. English (D)	May 1, 1867	May 5, 1869			
Marshall Jewell (R)	May 5, 1869	May 4, 1870			
James E. English (D)	May 4, 1870	May 1871			
Marshall Jewell (R)	May 16, 1871	May 7, 1873			
Charles R. Ingersoll (D)	May 7, 1873	Jan. 3, 1877			
Richard D. Hubbard (D)	Jan. 3, 1877	Jan. 9, 1879			
Charles B. Andrews (R)	Jan. 9, 1879	Jan. 5, 1881			
Hobart B. Bigelow (R)	Jan. 5, 1881	Jan. 3, 1883			
Thomas M. Waller (D)	Jan. 3, 1883	Jan. 8, 1885			
Henry B. Harrison (R)	Jan. 8, 1885	Jan. 7, 1887			
Phineas C. Lounsbury (R)	Jan. 7, 1887	Jan. 10, 1889			
Morgan G. Bulkeley (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 10, 1889	Jan. 4, 1893			
Luzon B. Morris (D)	Jan. 4, 1893	Jan. 9, 1895			
O. Vincent Coffin (R)	Jan. 9, 1895	Jan. 6, 1897			
Lorrin A. Cooke (R)	Jan. 6, 1897	Jan. 4, 1899			
George E. Lounsbury (R)	Jan. 4, 1899	Jan. 9, 1901			
George P. McLean (R)	Jan. 9, 1901	Jan. 7, 1903			
Abiram Chamberlain (R)	Jan. 7, 1903	Jan. 4, 1905			
Henry Roberts (R)	Jan. 4, 1905	Jan. 9, 1907			
Rollin S. Woodruff (R)	Jan. 9, 1907	Jan. 6, 1909			
George L. Lilley (R) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 6, 1909	April 21, 1909			
Frank B. Weeks (R) <sup>10</sup>	April 21, 1909	Jan. 4, 1911			
Simeon E. Baldwin (D)	Jan. 4, 1911	Jan. 6, 1915			
Marcus H. Holcomb (R)	Jan. 6, 1915	Jan. 5, 1921			
Everett J. Lake (R)	Jan. 5, 1921	Jan. 3, 1923			
Charles A. Templeton (R)	Jan. 3, 1923	Jan. 7, 1925			
Hiram Bingham (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 7, 1925	Jan. 8, 1925			
John H. Trumbull (R) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 7, 1931			
Wilbur L. Cross (D)	Jan. 7, 1931	Jan. 4, 1939			
Raymond E. Baldwin (R)	Jan. 4, 1939	Jan. 8, 1941			
Robert A. Hurley (D)	Jan. 8, 1941	Jan. 6, 1943			
Raymond E. Baldwin (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 6, 1943	Dec. 27, 1946			
Wilbert Snow (D) <sup>14</sup>	Dec. 27, 1946	Jan. 8, 1947			
James L. McConaughy (R) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 8, 1947	March 7, 1948			
James C. Shannon (R) <sup>16</sup>	March 7, 1948	Jan. 5, 1949			
Chester Bowles (D)	Jan. 5, 1949	Jan. 3, 1951			

### Connecticut

1. Died Jan. 5, 1796.
2. Died Dec. 1, 1797.
3. Died Aug. 7, 1809.
4. Died Oct. 25, 1812.
5. Resigned in 1831 to become U.S. senator.
6. Resigned Oct. 13, 1853.
7. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
8. The 1890 election was disputed, with Democrats claiming that Luzon Morris had won a majority of the popular vote and been elected governor, and Republicans claiming that he had not and demanding an election by the legislature. Since control of the legislature was divided, the two houses could not agree on what to do, so Bulkeley remained in office for the term.
9. Died April 21, 1909.
10. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
11. Resigned Jan. 8, 1925.
12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
13. Resigned Dec. 27, 1946.
14. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
15. Died March 7, 1948.
16. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
17. Resigned Jan. 21, 1961.
18. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
19. Resigned Dec. 31, 1980.
20. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
21. Resigned July 1, 2004.
22. As lieutenant governor, succeeded to office.

## DELAWARE

(Ratified the Constitution Dec. 7, 1787)

### Governors

### Dates of Service

John McKinley <sup>1</sup>	Feb. 21, 1777	Sept. 12, 1777
Thomas McKean	Sept. 12, 1777	Oct. 20, 1777
George Read	Oct. 20, 1777	March 30, 1778
Caesar Rodney	March 31, 1778	Nov. 6, 1781
John Dickinson <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 13, 1781	Nov. 4, 1782
John Cook <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 4, 1782	Feb. 8, 1783
Nicholas Van Dyke	Feb. 8, 1783	Oct. 27, 1786
Thomas Collins <sup>4</sup>	Oct. 27, 1786	March 29, 1789
Jehu Davis <sup>5</sup>	March 29, 1789	June 2, 1789
Joshua Clayton (FED) <sup>6</sup>	June 2, 1789	Jan. 13, 1796
Gunning Bedford Sr. (FED) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 13, 1796	Sept. 28, 1797
Daniel Rogers (FED) <sup>8</sup>	Sept. 28, 1797	Jan. 9, 1799
Richard Bassett (FED) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 1799	March 1801
James Sykes (FED) <sup>10</sup>	March 1801	Jan. 1802
David Hall (D-R)	Jan. 1802	Jan. 1805
Nathaniel Mitchell (FED)	Jan. 1805	Jan. 1808
George Truitt (FED)	Jan. 1808	Jan. 1811
Joseph Haslet (D-R)	Jan. 1811	Jan. 1814
Daniel Rodney (FED)	Jan. 1814	Jan. 1817
John Clark (FED)	Jan. 1817	Jan. 1820
Henry Molleston <sup>11</sup>		
Jacob Stout (FED) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 1820	Jan. 1821
John Collins (D-R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 1821	April 1822

Caleb Rodney (D-R) <sup>14</sup>	April 1822	Jan. 1823
Joseph Haslet (D-R) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 1823	June 20, 1823
Charles Thomas (D-R) <sup>16</sup>	June 20, 1823	Jan. 1824
Samuel Paynter (FED)	Jan. 1824	Jan. 1827
Charles Polk (FED)	Jan. 1827	Jan. 1830
David Hazzard (D)	Jan. 1830	Jan. 1833
Caleb P. Bennett (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 1833	April 9, 1836
Charles Polk <sup>18</sup>	April 9, 1836	Jan. 1837
Cornelius P. Comegys (W)	Jan. 1837	Jan. 1841
William B. Cooper (W)	Jan. 1841	Jan. 1845
Thomas Stockton (W) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 1845	March 2, 1846
Joseph Maull (W) <sup>20</sup>	March 2, 1846	May 1, 1846
William Temple (W) <sup>21</sup>	May 1, 1846	Jan. 1847
William Tharp (D)	Jan. 1847	Jan. 1851
William H. Ross (D)	Jan. 1851	Jan. 1855
Peter F. Causey (AM)	Jan. 1855	Jan. 1859
William Burton (D)	Jan. 1859	Jan. 1863
William Cannon (UN) <sup>22</sup>	Jan. 1863	March 1, 1865
Gove Saulsbury (D) <sup>23</sup>	March 1, 1865	Jan. 1871
James Ponder (D)	Jan. 1871	Jan. 1875
John P. Cochran (D)	Jan. 1875	Jan. 1879
John W. Hall (D)	Jan. 1879	Jan. 1883
Charles C. Stockley (D)	Jan. 1883	Jan. 1887
Benjamin T. Biggs (D)	Jan. 1887	Jan. 1891
Robert J. Reynolds (D)	Jan. 1891	Jan. 1895
Joshua H. Marvel (R) <sup>24</sup>	Jan. 1895	April 8, 1895
William T. Watson (D) <sup>25</sup>	April 8, 1895	Jan. 19, 1897
Ebe W. Tunnell (D)	Jan. 19, 1897	Jan. 15, 1901
John Hunn (R)	Jan. 15, 1901	Jan. 17, 1905
Preston Lea (R)	Jan. 17, 1905	Jan. 19, 1909
Simeon S. Pennewill (R)	Jan. 19, 1909	Jan. 21, 1913
Charles R. Miller (R)	Jan. 21, 1913	Jan. 17, 1917
John G. Townsend Jr. (R)	Jan. 17, 1917	Jan. 18, 1921
William D. Denney (R)	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 20, 1925
Robert P. Robinson (R)	Jan. 20, 1925	Jan. 15, 1929
C. Douglass Buck (R)	Jan. 15, 1929	Jan. 19, 1937
Richard C. McMullen (D)	Jan. 19, 1937	Jan. 21, 1941
Walter W. Bacon (R)	Jan. 21, 1941	Jan. 18, 1949
Elbert N. Carvel (D)	Jan. 18, 1949	Jan. 20, 1953
J. Caleb Boggs (R) <sup>26</sup>	Jan. 20, 1953	Dec. 30, 1960
David P. Buckson (R) <sup>27</sup>	Dec. 30, 1960	Jan. 17, 1961
Elbert N. Carvel (D)	Jan. 17, 1961	Jan. 19, 1965
Charles L. Terry Jr. (D)	Jan. 19, 1965	Jan. 21, 1969
Russell W. Peterson (R)	Jan. 21, 1969	Jan. 16, 1973
Sherman W. Tribbitt (D)	Jan. 16, 1973	Jan. 18, 1977
Pierre duPont (R)	Jan. 18, 1977	Jan. 15, 1985
Michael N. Castle (R) <sup>28</sup>	Jan. 15, 1985	Dec. 31, 1992
Dale E. Wolf (R) <sup>29</sup>	Jan. 1, 1993	Jan. 19, 1993
Thomas R. Carper (D)	Jan. 19, 1993	Jan. 3, 2001
Ruth Ann Minner (D)	Jan. 3, 2001	Jan. 20, 2009
Jack A. Markell (D)	Jan. 20, 2009	

8. Acting governor.
9. Resigned in March 1801.
10. Acting governor.
11. Died before taking office.
12. Acting governor.
13. Died in April 1822.
14. Acting governor.
15. Died June 20, 1823.
16. Acting governor.
17. Died April 9, 1836.
18. Acting governor.
19. Died March 2, 1846.
20. Acting governor. Died May 1, 1846.
21. Acting governor.
22. Died March 1, 1865.
23. Acting governor. Subsequently elected.
24. Died April 8, 1895.
25. Acting governor.
26. Resigned Dec. 30, 1960.
27. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
28. Resigned Dec. 31, 1992, having been elected to the U.S. House.
29. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

## FLORIDA

(Became a state March 3, 1845)

### Governors

### Dates of Service

William D. Moseley (D)	June 25, 1845	Oct. 1, 1849
Thomas Brown (W)	Oct. 1, 1849	Oct. 3, 1853
James E. Broome (D)	Oct. 3, 1853	Oct. 5, 1857
Madison S. Perry (D)	Oct. 5, 1857	Oct. 7, 1861
John Milton (D) <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 7, 1861	April 1, 1865
William Marvin <sup>2</sup>	July 13, 1865	Dec. 20, 1865
David S. Walker (C)	Dec. 20, 1865	July 9, 1868
Harrison Reed (R)	July 9, 1868	Jan. 7, 1873
Ossian B. Hart (R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 7, 1873	March 18, 1874
Marcellus L. Stearns (R) <sup>4</sup>	March 18, 1874	Jan. 2, 1877
George F. Drew (D)	Jan. 2, 1877	Jan. 4, 1881
William D. Bloxham (D)	Jan. 4, 1881	Jan. 6, 1885
Edward A. Perry (D)	Jan. 6, 1885	Jan. 8, 1889
Francis P. Fleming (D)	Jan. 8, 1889	Jan. 3, 1893
Henry L. Mitchell (D)	Jan. 3, 1893	Jan. 5, 1897
William D. Bloxham (D)	Jan. 5, 1897	Jan. 8, 1901
William S. Jennings (D)	Jan. 8, 1901	Jan. 3, 1905
Napoleon B. Broward (D)	Jan. 3, 1905	Jan. 5, 1909
Albert W. Gilchrist (D)	Jan. 5, 1909	Jan. 7, 1913
Park Trammell (D)	Jan. 7, 1913	Jan. 2, 1917
Sidney J. Catts (IP)	Jan. 2, 1917	Jan. 4, 1921
Cary A. Hardee (D)	Jan. 4, 1921	Jan. 6, 1925
John W. Martin (D)	Jan. 6, 1925	Jan. 8, 1929
Doyle E. Carlton (D)	Jan. 8, 1929	Jan. 3, 1933
David Sholtz (D)	Jan. 3, 1933	Jan. 5, 1937
Frederick P. Cone (D)	Jan. 5, 1937	Jan. 7, 1941
Spessard L. Holland (D)	Jan. 7, 1941	Jan. 2, 1945
Millard F. Caldwell (D)	Jan. 2, 1945	Jan. 4, 1949
Fuller Warren (D)	Jan. 4, 1949	Jan. 6, 1953
Daniel T. McCarty (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 6, 1953	Sept. 28, 1953
Charley E. Johns (D) <sup>6</sup>	Sept. 18, 1953	Jan. 4, 1955
LeRoy Collins (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 4, 1955	Jan. 3, 1961
Farris Bryant (D)	Jan. 3, 1961	Jan. 5, 1965
Haydon Burns (D)	Jan. 5, 1965	Jan. 3, 1967
Claude R. Kirk Jr. (R)	Jan. 3, 1967	Jan. 5, 1971
Reubin Askew (D)	Jan. 5, 1971	Jan. 2, 1979

### Delaware

1. Delaware's first ten chief executives were called presidents.
2. Resigned Nov. 4, 1782.
3. As speaker of the Council, he succeeded to office.
4. Died March 29, 1789.
5. As speaker of the Assembly, he succeeded to office.
6. Joshua Clayton was president of Delaware from 1789 to 1793 and governor from 1793 to 1796.
7. Died Sept. 28, 1797.



Robert Graham (D) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 2, 1979	Jan. 3, 1987	Wilson Lumpkin (UN D)	Nov. 9, 1831	Nov. 4, 1835
John W. Mixon (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 3, 1987	Jan. 6, 1987	William Schley (D)	Nov. 4, 1835	Nov. 8, 1837
Bob Martinez (R)	Jan. 6, 1987	Jan. 8, 1991	George R. Gilmer (W)	Nov. 8, 1837	Nov. 6, 1839
Lawton M. Chiles Jr. (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 8, 1991	Dec. 12, 1998	Charles J. McDonald (D)	Nov. 6, 1839	Nov. 8, 1843
Buddy MacKay (D) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 13, 1998	Jan. 5, 1999	George W. Crawford (W)	Nov. 8, 1843	Nov. 3, 1847
Jeb Bush (R)	Jan. 5, 1999	Jan. 2, 2007	George W. Towns (D)	Nov. 3, 1847	Nov. 5, 1851
Charlie Crist (R)	Jan. 2, 2007		Howell Cobb (UN D)	Nov. 5, 1851	Nov. 9, 1853

**Florida**

1. Died April 1, 1865.
2. Acting governor, appointed by president.
3. Died March 18, 1874.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Died Sept. 28, 1953.
6. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office for the remainder of the first half of McCarty's term.
7. Elected in a special election to serve the last two years of McCarty's term. Subsequently reelected.
8. Resigned Jan. 3, 1987, having been elected to the U.S. Senate.
9. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
10. Died Dec. 12, 1998.
11. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**GEORGIA**

(Ratified the Constitution Jan. 2, 1788)

Governors	Dates of Service			
Archibald Bulloch <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 22, 1776	Feb. 22, 1777	Joseph M. Terrell (D)	Oct. 25, 1902
Button Gwinnett <sup>2</sup>	March 4, 1777	May 8, 1777	Hoke Smith (D)	June 29, 1907
John Adam Treutlen	May 8, 1777	Jan. 10, 1778	Joseph M. Brown (D)	June 26, 1909
John Houstoun	Jan. 10, 1778	Jan. 1779	Hoke Smith (D) <sup>12</sup>	July 1, 1911
John Wereat <sup>3</sup>	Aug. 6, 1779	Jan. 4, 1780	John M. Slaton (D) <sup>13</sup>	Nov. 16, 1911
George Walton	Nov. 4, 1779	Jan. 4, 1780	Joseph M. Brown (D)	Jan. 25, 1912
Richard Howley <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 4, 1780	Feb. 18, 1780	John M. Slaton (D)	June 28, 1913
Stephen Heard <sup>5</sup>	May 24, 1780	Aug. 16, 1781	Nathaniel E. Harris (D)	June 26, 1915
Nathan Brownson <sup>6</sup>	Aug. 18, 1781	Jan. 3, 1782	Hugh M. Dorsey (D)	June 30, 1917
John Martin	Jan. 3, 1782	Jan. 8, 1783	Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	June 25, 1921
Lyman Hall	Jan. 8, 1783	Jan. 8, 1784	Clifford M. Walker (D)	June 30, 1923
John Houstoun	Jan. 9, 1784	Jan. 6, 1785	Lamartine G. Hardman (D)	June 25, 1927
Samuel Elbert	Jan. 6, 1785	Jan. 9, 1786	Richard B. Russell (D) <sup>14</sup>	June 27, 1931
Edward Telfair	Jan. 9, 1786	Jan. 9, 1787	Eugene Talmadge (D)	Jan. 10, 1933
George Mathews	Jan. 9, 1787	Jan. 9, 1788	Eurith D. Rivers (D)	Jan. 12, 1937
George Handley	Jan. 26, 1788	Jan. 7, 1789	Eugene Talmadge (D)	Jan. 14, 1941
George Walton (D-R)	Jan. 7, 1789	Nov. 9, 1789	Ellis G. Arnall (D)	Jan. 12, 1943
Edward Telfair (D-R)	Nov. 9, 1789	Nov. 7, 1793	Eugene Talmadge (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 14, 1947
George Mathews (D-R)	Nov. 7, 1793	Jan. 15, 1796	Herman E. Talmadge (D) <sup>16</sup>	March 18, 1947
Jared Irwin (D-R)	Jan. 15, 1796	Jan. 12, 1798	Melvin E. Thompson (D)	Nov. 17, 1948
James Jackson (D-R)	Jan. 12, 1798	March 3, 1801	Herman E. Talmadge (D)	Jan. 11, 1955
David Emanuel (D-R)	March 3, 1801	Nov. 7, 1801	S. Marvin Griffin (D)	Jan. 13, 1959
Josiah Tattnall Jr. (D-R)	Nov. 7, 1801	Nov. 4, 1802	S. Ernest Vandiver Jr. (D)	Jan. 15, 1963
John Milledge (D-R)	Nov. 4, 1802	Sept. 23, 1806	Carl Edward Sanders (D)	Jan. 10, 1967
Jared Irwin (D-R)	Sept. 23, 1806	Nov. 10, 1809	Lester G. Maddox (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 12, 1971
David B. Mitchell (D-R)	Nov. 10, 1809	Nov. 5, 1813	Jimmy Carter (D)	Jan. 14, 1975
Peter Early (D-R)	Nov. 5, 1813	Nov. 10, 1815	George Busbee (D)	Jan. 11, 1983
David B. Mitchell (D-R)	Nov. 10, 1815	March 4, 1817	Joe Frank Harris (D)	Jan. 14, 1991
William Rabun (D-R)	March 4, 1817	Oct. 24, 1819	Zell Miller (D)	Jan. 11, 1999
Matthew Talbot (D-R)	Oct. 24, 1819	Nov. 5, 1819	Roy Barnes (D)	Jan. 13, 2003
John Clark (D-R)	Nov. 5, 1819	Nov. 7, 1823	Sonny Perdue (R)	Jan. 13, 2003
George M. Troup (D-R)	Nov. 7, 1823	Nov. 7, 1827		
John Forsyth (D-R)	Nov. 7, 1827	Nov. 4, 1829		
George R. Gilmer (D)	Nov. 4, 1829	Nov. 9, 1831		

**Georgia**

1. Georgia's first two chief executives were called "president and commander in chief." Bulloch died Feb. 22, 1777.
2. Succeeded to office.
3. The revolutionaries were briefly split into two factions, one electing Wereat and the other Walton. The two factions came together in 1780 and elected Howley.



**Georgia (continued)**

4. Howley was elected both governor and representative to the Continental Congress. He chose to go to Congress in February.

5. Succeeded to office. Resigned Aug. 16, 1781.

6. Succeeded to office.

7. Military governor.

8. Resigned Oct. 23, 1871.

9. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.

10. Died March 4, 1883.

11. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.

12. Resigned Nov. 16, 1911.

13. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.

14. Resigned Jan. 10, 1933.

15. Died Dec. 21, 1946, before his inauguration.

16. Eugene Talmadge's death led to a famous controversy that lasted several months, during which three different men claimed office as governor. The Talmadge-dominated legislature elected Herman Talmadge, Eugene's son, to serve out his term, but this action was disputed by outgoing governor Ellis Arnall and Lieutenant Governor-elect Melvin E. Thompson. Herman Talmadge seized the governor's mansion by force, but was thrown out after sixty-seven days in office by the Georgia Supreme Court, which ruled his election by the legislature unconstitutional. Thompson then assumed office as governor until 1948, when a special election was held. He lost the Democratic Georgia nomination to Talmadge, who then won the special election for the remaining two years of the term. Talmadge was reelected in 1950.

17. Republican candidate Howard Callaway led in the popular vote but failed to win a majority because of write-in votes cast for former governor Ellis Arnall, who had lost the Democratic primary to Lester Maddox. The legislature elected Maddox as governor.

Charles C. Gossett (D)<sup>3</sup>

Arnold Williams (D)<sup>4</sup>

Charles A. Robins (R)

Len B. Jordan (R)

Robert E. Smylie (R)

Don Samuelson (R)

Cecil D. Andrus (D)<sup>5</sup>

John V. Evans (D)<sup>6</sup>

Cecil D. Andrus (D)

Philip E. Batt (R)

Dirk Kempthorne (R)

C.L. "Butch" Otter (R)

Jan. 1, 1945

Nov. 17, 1945

Jan. 6, 1947

Jan. 1, 1951

Jan. 3, 1955

Jan. 2, 1967

Jan. 2, 1967

Jan. 4, 1971

Jan. 24, 1977

Jan. 5, 1987

Jan. 2, 1995

Jan. 8, 1999

Jan. 1, 2007

Nov. 17, 1945

Jan. 6, 1947

Jan. 1, 1951

Jan. 3, 1955

Jan. 2, 1967

Jan. 4, 1971

Jan. 24, 1977

Jan. 5, 1987

Jan. 2, 1995

Jan. 8, 1999

Jan. 1, 2007

**Idaho**

1. Resigned in Dec. 1890.

2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

3. Resigned Nov. 17, 1945.

4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

5. Resigned Jan. 24, 1977.

6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**ILLINOIS**

(Became a state Dec. 3, 1818)

**HAWAII**

(Became a state Aug. 21, 1959)

Governors	Dates of Service	
William F. Quinn (R)	Aug. 21, 1959	Dec. 3, 1962
John A. Burns (D)	Dec. 3, 1962	Dec. 2, 1974
George R. Ariyoshi (D)	Dec. 2, 1974	Dec. 1, 1986
John Waihee (D)	Dec. 1, 1986	Dec. 5, 1994
Benjamin J. Cayetano (D)	Dec. 5, 1994	Dec. 2, 2002
Linda Lingle (R)	Dec. 2, 2002	

**IDAHO**

(Became a state July 3, 1890)

Governors	Dates of Service	
George L. Shoup (R) <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 1, 1890	Dec. 1890
N.B. Willey (R) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 19, 1890	Jan. 1, 1893
William J. McConnell (R)	Jan. 1893	Jan. 4, 1897
Frank Steunenberg (D)	Jan. 4, 1897	Jan. 7, 1901
Frank W. Hunt (D-FUS)	Jan. 7, 1901	Jan. 5, 1903
John T. Morrison (R)	Jan. 5, 1903	Jan. 2, 1905
Frank R. Gooding (R)	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 4, 1909
James H. Brady (R)	Jan. 4, 1909	Jan. 2, 1911
James H. Hawley (D)	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 6, 1913
John M. Haines (R)	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 4, 1915
Moses Alexander (D)	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 6, 1919
David W. Davis (R)	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 1, 1923
Charles C. Moore (R)	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 3, 1927
H. Clarence Baldrige (R)	Jan. 3, 1927	Jan. 5, 1931
C. Ben Ross (D)	Jan. 5, 1931	Jan. 4, 1937
Barzilla W. Clark (D)	Jan. 4, 1937	Jan. 2, 1939
Clarence A. Bottolfsen (R)	Jan. 2, 1939	Jan. 6, 1941
Chase A. Clark (D)	Jan. 6, 1941	Jan. 4, 1943
Clarence A. Bottolfsen (R)	Jan. 4, 1943	Jan. 1, 1945

**Governors****Dates of Service**

Shadrach Bond (D-R)	Oct. 6, 1818	Dec. 5, 1822
Edward Coles (D-R)	Dec. 5, 1822	Dec. 6, 1826
Ninian Edwards (NR)	Dec. 6, 1826	Dec. 6, 1830
John Reynolds (NR) <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 6, 1830	Nov. 17, 1834
William L.D. Ewing <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 17, 1834	Dec. 3, 1834
Joseph Duncan (W)	Dec. 3, 1834	Dec. 7, 1838
Thomas Carlin (D)	Dec. 7, 1838	Dec. 8, 1842
Thomas Ford (D)	Dec. 8, 1842	Dec. 9, 1846
Augustus C. French (D)	Dec. 9, 1846	Jan. 10, 1853
Joel A. Matteson (D)	Jan. 10, 1853	Jan. 12, 1857
William H. Bissell (R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 12, 1857	March 18, 1860
John Wood (R) <sup>4</sup>	March 21, 1860	Jan. 14, 1861
Richard Yates (R)	Jan. 14, 1861	Jan. 16, 1865
Richard J. Oglesby (R)	Jan. 16, 1865	Jan. 11, 1869
John M. Palmer (R)	Jan. 11, 1869	Jan. 13, 1873
Richard J. Oglesby (R) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 13, 1873	Jan. 23, 1873
John L. Beveridge (R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 23, 1873	Jan. 8, 1877
Shelby M. Cullom (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 8, 1877	Feb. 8, 1883
John M. Hamilton (R) <sup>8</sup>	Feb. 16, 1883	Jan. 30, 1885
Richard J. Oglesby (R)	Jan. 30, 1885	Jan. 14, 1889
Joseph W. Fifer (R)	Jan. 14, 1889	Jan. 10, 1893
John P. Altgeld (D)	Jan. 10, 1893	Jan. 11, 1897
John R. Tanner (R)	Jan. 11, 1897	Jan. 14, 1901
Richard Yates (R)	Jan. 14, 1901	Jan. 9, 1905
Charles S. Deneen (R)	Jan. 9, 1905	Feb. 3, 1913
Edward F. Dunne (D)	Feb. 3, 1913	Jan. 8, 1917
Frank O. Lowden (R)	Jan. 8, 1917	Jan. 10, 1921
Len Small (R)	Jan. 10, 1921	Jan. 14, 1929
Louis L. Emmerson (R)	Jan. 14, 1929	Jan. 9, 1933
Henry Horner (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 9, 1933	Oct. 6, 1940
John H. Stelle (D) <sup>10</sup>	Oct. 6, 1940	Jan. 13, 1941
Dwight H. Green (R)	Jan. 13, 1941	Jan. 10, 1949
Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	Jan. 10, 1949	Jan. 12, 1953
William G. Stratton (R)	Jan. 12, 1953	Jan. 9, 1961

Otto Kerner (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 9, 1961	May 22, 1968
Samuel H. Shapiro (D) <sup>12</sup>	May 22, 1968	Jan. 13, 1969
Richard B. Ogilvie (R)	Jan. 13, 1969	Jan. 8, 1973
Daniel Walker (D)	Jan. 8, 1973	Jan. 10, 1977
James R. Thompson (R)	Jan. 10, 1977	Jan. 14, 1991
Jim Edgar (R)	Jan. 14, 1991	Jan. 11, 1999
George Ryan (R)	Jan. 11, 1999	Jan. 13, 2003
Rod R. Blagojevich (D) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 13, 2003	Jan. 29, 2009
Pat Quinn (D) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 29, 2009	

**Illinois**

1. Resigned Nov. 17, 1834.
2. Ewing was acting lieutenant governor and succeeded to office as governor following Reynolds' resignation.
3. Died March 18, 1860.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Resigned Jan. 23, 1873.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
7. Resigned Feb. 8, 1883.
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
9. Died Oct. 6, 1940.
10. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
11. Resigned May 22, 1968.
12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
13. Blagojevich was impeached by the state legislature and removed from office following charges by U.S. Attorney Patrick Fitzgerald of mail and wire fraud and attempting to sell the open seat of Illinois senator Barack Obama following Obama's election as president in 2008.
14. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**INDIANA**

(Became a state Dec. 11, 1816)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Jonathan Jennings (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	Nov. 7, 1816	Sept. 12, 1822
Ratliff Boon (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Sept. 12, 1822	Dec. 4, 1822
William Hendricks (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 5, 1822	Feb. 12, 1825
James B. Ray (CLAY R) <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 12, 1825	Dec. 7, 1831
Noah Noble (NR, W)	Dec. 7, 1831	Dec. 6, 1837
David Wallace (W)	Dec. 6, 1837	Dec. 9, 1840
Samuel Bigger (W)	Dec. 9, 1840	Dec. 6, 1843
James Whitcomb (D) <sup>5</sup>	Dec. 6, 1843	Dec. 27, 1848
Paris C. Dunning (D) <sup>6</sup>	Dec. 27, 1848	Dec. 5, 1849
Joseph A. Wright (D)	Dec. 5, 1849	Jan. 12, 1857
Ashbel P. Willard (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 12, 1857	Oct. 4, 1860
Abraham A. Hammond (D) <sup>8</sup>	Oct. 4, 1860	Jan. 14, 1861
Henry S. Lane (R) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 14, 1861	Jan. 16, 1861
Oliver P. Morton (R) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 16, 1861	Jan. 23, 1867
Conrad Baker (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 24, 1867	Jan. 13, 1873
Thomas A. Hendricks (D)	Jan. 13, 1873	Jan. 8, 1877
James D. Williams (D) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 8, 1877	Nov. 20, 1880
Isaac P. Gray (D) <sup>13</sup>	Nov. 20, 1880	Jan. 10, 1881
Albert G. Porter (R)	Jan. 10, 1881	Jan. 12, 1885
Isaac P. Gray (D)	Jan. 12, 1885	Jan. 14, 1889
Alvin P. Hovey (R) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 14, 1889	Nov. 21, 1891
Ira Joy Chase (R) <sup>15</sup>	Nov. 21, 1891	Jan. 9, 1893
Claude Matthews (D)	Jan. 1893	Jan. 11, 1897
James A. Mount (R)	Jan. 11, 1897	Jan. 14, 1901
Winfield T. Durbin (R)	Jan. 14, 1901	Jan. 9, 1905
J. Frank Hanly (R)	Jan. 9, 1905	Jan. 11, 1909
Thomas R. Marshall (D)	Jan. 11, 1909	Jan. 13, 1913
Samuel M. Ralston (D)	Jan. 13, 1913	Jan. 8, 1917

James Putnam Goodrich (R)	Jan. 8, 1917	Jan. 10, 1921
Warren T. McCray (R) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 10, 1921	April 30, 1924
Emmett F. Branch (R) <sup>17</sup>	April 30, 1924	Jan. 12, 1925
Edward Jackson (R)	Jan. 12, 1925	Jan. 14, 1929
Harry G. Leslie (R)	Jan. 14, 1929	Jan. 9, 1933
Paul V. McNutt (D)	Jan. 9, 1933	Jan. 11, 1937
M. Clifford Townsend (D)	Jan. 11, 1937	Jan. 13, 1941
Henry F. Schricker (D)	Jan. 13, 1941	Jan. 8, 1945
Ralph F. Gates (R)	Jan. 8, 1945	Jan. 10, 1949
Henry F. Schricker (D)	Jan. 10, 1949	Jan. 12, 1953
George N. Craig (R)	Jan. 12, 1953	Jan. 14, 1957
Harold W. Handley (R)	Jan. 14, 1957	Jan. 9, 1961
Matthew E. Welsh (D)	Jan. 9, 1961	Jan. 11, 1965
Roger D. Branigin (D)	Jan. 11, 1965	Jan. 13, 1969
Edgar D. Whitcomb (R)	Jan. 13, 1969	Jan. 8, 1973
Otis R. Bowen (R)	Jan. 8, 1973	Jan. 12, 1981
Robert D. Orr (R)	Jan. 12, 1981	Jan. 9, 1989
Evan Bayh (D)	Jan. 9, 1989	Jan. 13, 1997
Frank L. O'Bannon (D)	Jan. 13, 1997	Jan. 10, 2005
Mitch Daniels (R)	Jan. 10, 2005	

**Indiana**

1. Resigned Sept. 12, 1822.
2. Acting governor.
3. Resigned Feb. 12, 1825.
4. Acting governor. Subsequently elected.
5. Resigned Dec. 27, 1848.
6. Acting governor.
7. Died Oct. 4, 1860.
8. Acting governor.
9. Resigned Jan. 16, 1861.
10. Acting governor. Subsequently elected. Resigned in 1867.
11. Acting governor. Subsequently elected.
12. Died Nov. 20, 1880.
13. Acting governor.
14. Died Nov. 21, 1891.
15. Acting governor.
16. Resigned April 30, 1924.
17. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**IOWA**

(Became a state Dec. 28, 1846)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Ansel Briggs (D)	Dec. 3, 1846	Dec. 4, 1850
Stephen P. Hempstead (D)	Dec. 4, 1850	Dec. 9, 1854
James W. Grimes (R)	Dec. 9, 1854	Jan. 13, 1858
Ralph P. Lowe (R)	Jan. 13, 1858	Jan. 11, 1860
Samuel J. Kirkwood (R)	Jan. 11, 1860	Jan. 14, 1864
William M. Stone (UN R)	Jan. 14, 1864	Jan. 16, 1868
Samuel Merrill (R)	Jan. 16, 1868	Jan. 11, 1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter (R)	Jan. 11, 1872	Jan. 13, 1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 13, 1876	Feb. 1, 1877
Joshua G. Newbold (R) <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 1, 1877	Jan. 17, 1878
John H. Gear (R)	Jan. 17, 1878	Jan. 12, 1882
Buren R. Sherman (R)	Jan. 12, 1882	Jan. 14, 1886
William Larrabee (R)	Jan. 14, 1886	Feb. 26, 1890
Horace Boies (D)	Feb. 27, 1890	Jan. 11, 1894
Frank D. Jackson (R)	Jan. 11, 1894	Jan. 16, 1896
Francis M. Drake (R)	Jan. 16, 1896	Jan. 13, 1898
Leslie M. Shaw (R)	Jan. 13, 1898	Jan. 16, 1902
Albert B. Cummins (R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 16, 1902	Nov. 24, 1908

Warren Garst (R) <sup>4</sup>	Nov. 24, 1908	Jan. 14, 1909	Ben S. Paulen (R)	Jan. 12, 1925	Jan. 14, 1929
Beryl F. Carroll (R)	Jan. 14, 1909	Jan. 16, 1913	Clyde M. Reed (R)	Jan. 14, 1929	Jan. 12, 1931
George W. Clarke (R)	Jan. 16, 1913	Jan. 11, 1917	Harry W. Woodring (D)	Jan. 12, 1931	Jan. 9, 1933
William L. Harding (R)	Jan. 11, 1917	Jan. 13, 1921	Alfred M. Landon (R)	Jan. 9, 1933	Jan. 11, 1937
Nathan E. Kendall (R)	Jan. 13, 1921	Jan. 15, 1925	Walter A. Huxman (D)	Jan. 11, 1937	Jan. 9, 1939
John Hammill (R)	Jan. 15, 1925	Jan. 15, 1931	Payne H. Ratner (R)	Jan. 9, 1939	Jan. 11, 1943
Daniel W. Turner (R)	Jan. 15, 1931	Jan. 12, 1933	Andrew F. Schoeppel (R)	Jan. 11, 1943	Jan. 13, 1947
Clyde L. Herring (D)	Jan. 12, 1933	Jan. 14, 1937	Frank Carlson (R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 13, 1947	Nov. 28, 1950
Nelson G. Kraschel (D)	Jan. 14, 1937	Jan. 12, 1939	Frank L. Hagaman (R) <sup>4</sup>	Nov. 28, 1950	Jan. 8, 1951
George A. Wilson (R)	Jan. 12, 1939	Jan. 14, 1943	Edward F. Arn (R)	Jan. 8, 1951	Jan. 10, 1955
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	Jan. 14, 1943	Jan. 11, 1945	Frederick L. Hall (R) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 10, 1955	Jan. 3, 1957
Robert D. Blue (R)	Jan. 11, 1945	Jan. 13, 1949	John McCuish (R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 3, 1957	Jan. 14, 1957
William S. Beardsley (R) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 13, 1949	Nov. 21, 1954	George Docking (D)	Jan. 14, 1957	Jan. 9, 1961
Leo Elthon (R) <sup>6</sup>	Nov. 22, 1954	Jan. 13, 1955	John Anderson Jr. (R)	Jan. 9, 1961	Jan. 11, 1965
Leo Arthur Hoegh (R)	Jan. 13, 1955	Jan. 17, 1957	William H. Avery (R)	Jan. 11, 1965	Jan. 9, 1967
Herschel C. Loveless (D)	Jan. 17, 1957	Jan. 12, 1961	Robert B. Docking (D)	Jan. 9, 1967	Jan. 13, 1975
Norman A. Erbe (R)	Jan. 12, 1961	Jan. 17, 1963	Robert F. Bennett (R)	Jan. 13, 1975	Jan. 8, 1979
Harold E. Hughes (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 17, 1963	Jan. 1, 1969	John Carlin (D)	Jan. 8, 1979	Jan. 12, 1987
Robert D. Fulton (D) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 1, 1969	Jan. 16, 1969	Mike Hayden (R)	Jan. 12, 1987	Jan. 14, 1991
Robert D. Ray (R)	Jan. 16, 1969	Jan. 14, 1983	Joan Finney (D)	Jan. 14, 1991	Jan. 9, 1995
Terry E. Branstad (R)	Jan. 14, 1983	Jan. 15, 1999	Bill Graves (R)	Jan. 9, 1995	Jan. 13, 2003
Tom Vilsack (D)	Jan. 15, 1999	Jan. 12, 2007	Kathleen Sebelius (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 13, 2003	April 28, 2009
Chet Culver (D)	Jan. 12, 2007		Mark Parkinson (D) <sup>8</sup>	April 28, 2009	

**Iowa**

1. Resigned Feb. 1, 1877.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Resigned Nov. 24, 1908.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Died Nov. 21, 1954.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
7. Resigned Jan. 1, 1969
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**KANSAS**

(Became a state Jan. 29, 1861)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Charles Robinson (R)	Feb. 9, 1861	Jan. 12, 1863
Thomas Carney (R)	Jan. 12, 1863	Jan. 9, 1865
Samuel J. Crawford (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 9, 1865	Nov. 4, 1868
Nehemiah Green (R) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 4, 1868	Jan. 11, 1869
James Madison Harvey (R)	Jan. 11, 1869	Jan. 13, 1873
Thomas A. Osborn (R)	Jan. 13, 1873	Jan. 18, 1877
George T. Anthony (R)	Jan. 18, 1877	Jan. 13, 1879
John P. St. John (R)	Jan. 13, 1879	Jan. 8, 1883
George Washington Glick (D)	Jan. 8, 1883	Jan. 13, 1885
John A. Martin (R)	Jan. 13, 1885	Jan. 14, 1889
Lyman U. Humphrey (R)	Jan. 14, 1889	Jan. 9, 1893
Lorenzo D. Lewelling (POP)	Jan. 9, 1893	Jan. 14, 1895
Edmund N. Morrill (R)	Jan. 14, 1895	Jan. 11, 1897
John W. Leedy (D-PP)	Jan. 11, 1897	Jan. 9, 1899
William E. Stanley (R)	Jan. 9, 1899	Jan. 12, 1903
Willis J. Bailey (R)	Jan. 12, 1903	Jan. 9, 1905
Edward W. Hoch (R)	Jan. 9, 1905	Jan. 11, 1909
Walter R. Stubbs (R)	Jan. 11, 1909	Jan. 13, 1913
George H. Hodges (D)	Jan. 13, 1913	Jan. 11, 1915
Arthur Capper (R)	Jan. 11, 1915	Jan. 13, 1919
Henry J. Allen (R)	Jan. 13, 1919	Jan. 8, 1923
Jonathan McM. Davis (D)	Jan. 8, 1923	Jan. 12, 1925

**Kansas**

1. Resigned Nov. 4, 1868.
2. Succeeded to office.
3. Resigned Nov. 28, 1950.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Resigned Jan. 3, 1957.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
7. Resigned April 27, 2009, to become secretary of health and human services.
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**KENTUCKY**

(Became a state June 1, 1792)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Isaac Shelby (D-R)	June 4, 1792	June 7, 1796
James Garrard (D-R)	June 7, 1796	June 1, 1804
Christopher Greenup (D-R)	June 1, 1804	June 1, 1808
Charles Scott (D-R)	June 1, 1808	June 1, 1812
Isaac Shelby (D-R)	June 1, 1812	June 1, 1816
George Madison (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	June 1, 1816	Oct. 21, 1816
Gabriel Slaughter (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Oct. 21, 1816	June 1, 1820
John Adair (D-R)	June 1, 1820	June 1, 1824
Joseph Desha (D-R)	June 1, 1824	June 1, 1828
Thomas Metcalfe (NR)	June 1, 1828	June 1, 1832
John Breathitt (D) <sup>3</sup>	June 1, 1832	Feb. 22, 1834
James Morehead (NR) <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 22, 1834	June 1, 1836
James Clark (W) <sup>5</sup>	June 1, 1836	Oct. 5, 1839
Charles A. Wickliffe (W) <sup>6</sup>	Oct. 5, 1839	June 1, 1840
Robert P. Letcher (W)	June 1, 1840	June 1, 1844
William Owsley (W)	June 1, 1844	June 1, 1848
John J. Crittenden (W) <sup>7</sup>	June 1, 1848	July 31, 1850
John L. Helm (W) <sup>8</sup>	July 31, 1850	Sept. 2, 1851
Lazarus W. Powell (D)	Sept. 1851	Sept. 2, 1855
Charles S. Morehead (AM)	Sept. 1855	Sept. 1859
Beriah Magoffin (D) <sup>9</sup>	Sept. 1859	Aug. 18, 1862
James F. Robinson (UN) <sup>10</sup>	Aug. 18, 1862	Sept. 1863

Thomas E. Bramlette (UN)	Sept. 1863	Sept. 1867
John L. Helm (D) <sup>11</sup>	Sept. 3, 1867	Sept. 13, 1867
John W. Stevenson (D) <sup>12</sup>	Sept. 13, 1867	March 4, 1871
Preston H. Leslie (D) <sup>13</sup>	March 4, 1871	Sept. 1875
James B. McCreary (D)	Sept. 1875	Sept. 1879
Luke P. Blackburn (D)	Sept. 1879	Sept. 1883
J. Procter Knott (D)	Sept. 1883	Sept. 1887
Simon B. Buckner (D)	Sept. 1887	Sept. 1891
John Y. Brown (D)	Sept. 1891	Dec. 1895
William O. Bradley (R)	Dec. 1895	Dec. 12, 1899
William S. Taylor (R) <sup>14</sup>	Dec. 12, 1899	Jan. 31, 1900
William Goebel (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 31, 1900	Feb. 3, 1900
John C.W. Beckham (D) <sup>16</sup>	Feb. 3, 1900	Dec. 10, 1907
August E. Willson (R)	Dec. 10, 1907	Dec. 12, 1911
James B. McCreary (D)	Dec. 12, 1911	Dec. 7, 1915
Augustus O. Stanley (D) <sup>17</sup>	Dec. 7, 1915	May 19, 1919
James D. Black (D) <sup>18</sup>	May 19, 1919	Dec. 9, 1919
Edwin P. Morrow (R)	Dec. 9, 1919	Dec. 11, 1923
William J. Fields (D)	Dec. 11, 1923	Dec. 13, 1927
Flem D. Sampson (R)	Dec. 13, 1927	Dec. 8, 1931
Ruby Lafoon (D)	Dec. 8, 1931	Dec. 10, 1935
Albert B. (Happy) Chandler (D) <sup>19</sup>	Dec. 10, 1935	Oct. 9, 1939
Keen Johnson (D) <sup>20</sup>	Oct. 9, 1939	Dec. 7, 1943
Simeon S. Willis (R)	Dec. 7, 1943	Dec. 9, 1947
Earle C. Clements (D) <sup>21</sup>	Dec. 9, 1947	Nov. 27, 1950
Lawrence W. Wetherby (D) <sup>22</sup>	Nov. 27, 1950	Dec. 13, 1955
Albert B. (Happy) Chandler (D)	Dec. 13, 1955	Dec. 9, 1959
Bert T. Combs (D)	Dec. 9, 1959	Dec. 10, 1963
Edward T. Breathitt (D)	Dec. 10, 1963	Dec. 12, 1967
Louie B. Nunn (R)	Dec. 12, 1967	Dec. 7, 1971
Wendell H. Ford (D) <sup>23</sup>	Dec. 7, 1971	Dec. 28, 1974
Julian Carroll (D) <sup>24</sup>	Dec. 28, 1974	Dec. 11, 1979
John Y. Brown Jr. (D)	Dec. 11, 1979	Dec. 13, 1983
Martha Layne Collins (D)	Dec. 13, 1983	Dec. 8, 1987
Wallace G. Wilkinson (D)	Dec. 8, 1987	Dec. 10, 1991
Brereton C. Jones (D)	Dec. 10, 1991	Dec. 12, 1995
Paul E. Patton (D)	Dec. 12, 1995	Dec. 9, 2003
Ernie Fletcher (R)	Dec. 9, 2003	Dec. 11, 2007
Steven L. Beshear (D)	Dec. 11, 2007	

**Kentucky**

1. Died Oct. 21, 1816.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Died Feb. 22, 1834.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Died Oct. 5, 1839.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
7. Resigned July 31, 1850.
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
9. Resigned Aug. 18, 1862.
10. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
11. Died Sept. 13, 1867.
12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected. Resigned March 4, 1871.
13. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
14. Taylor was removed by the legislature following an election challenge by his Democratic opponent, William Goebel.
15. Successfully challenged the election of William S. Taylor. Died Feb. 3, 1900.
16. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
17. Resigned May 19, 1919.
18. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
19. Resigned Oct. 9, 1939.
20. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
21. Resigned Nov. 27, 1950.

22. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

23. Resigned Dec. 28, 1974.

24. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**LOUISIANA**

(Became a state April 30, 1812)

Governors	Dates of Service	
William C.C. Claiborne	July 30, 1812	Dec. 16, 1816
Jacques Philippe Villere	Dec. 17, 1816	Dec. 17, 1820
Thomas B. Robertson <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 18, 1820	Nov. 15, 1824
Henry S. Thibodeaux <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 15, 1824	Dec. 13, 1824
Henry S. Johnson (AM FAC)	Dec. 13, 1824	Dec. 15, 1828
Pierre Derbigny (NR) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 15, 1828	Oct. 6, 1829
Armand Beauvais <sup>4</sup>	Oct. 6, 1829	Jan. 14, 1830
Jacques Dupre	Jan. 14, 1830	Jan. 31, 1831
Andre B. Roman (NR)	Jan. 31, 1831	Feb. 4, 1835
Edward E. White (W)	Feb. 4, 1835	Feb. 4, 1839
Andre B. Roman (W)	Feb. 4, 1839	Jan. 30, 1843
Alexander Mouton (D)	Jan. 30, 1843	Feb. 11, 1846
Isaac Johnson (D)	Feb. 12, 1846	Jan. 27, 1850
Joseph M. Walker (D)	Jan. 28, 1850	Jan. 17, 1853
Paul O. Hebert (D)	Jan. 18, 1853	Jan. 21, 1856
Robert C. Wickliffe (D)	Jan. 22, 1856	Jan. 22, 1860
Thomas O. Moore (D)	Jan. 23, 1860	Jan. 25, 1864
George F. Shepley <sup>5</sup>	July 2, 1862	March 4, 1864
Henry W. Allen <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 25, 1864	June 2, 1865
Michael Hahn <sup>7</sup>	March 4, 1864	March 4, 1865
James M. Wells (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1865	June 3, 1867
Benjamin F. Flanders <sup>9</sup>	June 3, 1867	Jan. 8, 1868
Joshua Baker <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 8, 1868	June 27, 1868
Henry C. Warmoth (R)	June 27, 1868	Dec. 9, 1872
Pinckney B.S. Pinchback <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 9, 1872	Jan. 13, 1873
William P. Kellogg (R) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 13, 1873	Jan. 5, 1877
Francis T. Nicholls (D) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. 13, 1880
Louis A. Wiltz (D) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 14, 1880	Oct. 16, 1881
Samuel D. McEnery (D) <sup>15</sup>	Oct. 16, 1881	May 20, 1888
Francis T. Nicholls (D)	May 21, 1888	May 10, 1892
Murphy J. Foster (A-LOT D, D)	May 10, 1892	May 8, 1900
William W. Heard (D)	May 8, 1900	May 10, 1904
Newton C. Blanchard (D)	May 10, 1904	May 12, 1908
Jared Y. Sanders (D)	May 12, 1908	May 14, 1912
Luther E. Hall (D)	May 14, 1912	May 9, 1916
Ruffin G. Pleasant (D)	May 9, 1916	May 11, 1920
John M. Parker (D)	May 11, 1920	May 13, 1924
Henry L. Fuqua (D) <sup>16</sup>	May 13, 1924	Oct. 11, 1926
Oramel H. Simpson (D) <sup>17</sup>	Oct. 11, 1926	May 21, 1928
Huey P. Long Jr. (D) <sup>18</sup>	May 21, 1928	Jan. 25, 1932
Alvin O. King (D) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 25, 1932	May 10, 1932
Oscar K. Allen (D) <sup>20</sup>	May 10, 1932	Jan. 28, 1936
James A. Noe (D) <sup>21</sup>	Jan. 28, 1936	May 12, 1936
Richard W. Leche (D) <sup>22</sup>	May 12, 1936	June 26, 1939
Earl K. Long (D) <sup>23</sup>	June 26, 1939	May 14, 1940
Sam H. Jones (D)	May 14, 1940	May 9, 1944
James H. Davis (D)	May 9, 1944	May 11, 1948
Earl K. Long (D)	May 11, 1948	May 13, 1952
Robert F. Kennon (D)	May 13, 1952	May 8, 1956
Earl K. Long (D)	May 8, 1956	May 10, 1960



James H. Davis (D)	May 10, 1960	May 12, 1964	Edward Kent (W)	Jan. 13, 1841	Jan. 5, 1842
John J. McKeithen (D)	May 12, 1964	May 9, 1972	John Fairfield (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 5, 1842	March 7, 1843
Edwin W. Edwards (D)	May 9, 1972	March 10, 1980	Edward Kavanagh (D) <sup>10</sup>	March 7, 1843	Jan. 1, 1844
David C. Treen (R)	March 10, 1980	March 12, 1984	David Dunn (D)	Jan. 2, 1844	Jan. 3, 1844
Edwin W. Edwards (D)	March 12, 1984	March 14, 1988	John W. Dana (D)	Jan. 3, 1844	Jan. 5, 1844
Charles Roemer (D, R) <sup>24</sup>	March 14, 1988	Jan. 8, 1992	Hugh J. Anderson (D)	Jan. 5, 1844	May 12, 1847
Edwin W. Edwards (D)	Jan. 8, 1992	Jan. 8, 1996	John W. Dana (D)	May 13, 1847	May 8, 1850
Mike Foster (R)	Jan. 8, 1996	Jan. 12, 2004	John Hubbard (D)	May 9, 1850	Jan. 5, 1853
Kathleen Babineaux Blanco (D)	Jan. 12, 2004	Jan. 15, 2008	William G. Crosby (W)	Jan. 5, 1853	Jan. 3, 1855
Bobby Jindal (R)	Jan. 15, 2008		Anson P. Morrill (R)	Jan. 3, 1855	Jan. 2, 1856

**Louisiana**

- Resigned Nov. 15, 1824.
- As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
- Died Oct. 1, 1829.
- As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
- Military governor within Union lines.
- Last elected Confederate governor.
- Elected within Union lines. Resigned March 4, 1865.
- As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected. Removed June 3, 1867.
- Under military authority.
- Under military authority.
- Acting governor.
- The 1872 gubernatorial election in Louisiana set off a bitter dispute between Republicans backing Kellogg and Democrats supporting his opponent, John McEnery. Each side organized its own boards to canvass the vote, resulting in two separate sets of election returns, one showing Kellogg the winner, the other McEnery. To add to the confusion, two rival legislatures assumed office, each claiming legitimacy, and Kellogg and McEnery were both inaugurated as governor by their respective factions. President Ulysses S. Grant (R) finally stepped in and recognized Kellogg as the legitimate governor on May 22, 1873.
- The 1876 election set off a dispute similar to that of 1872. Nicholls, the Democrat, and Packard, the Republican, each had election returns showing him the winner. There were also two legislatures, each controlled by a different party. Nicholls set up a de facto state government and was recognized by federal authorities.
- Died in Oct. 1881.
- As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
- Died Oct. 11, 1926.
- As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
- Resigned Jan. 25, 1932.
- As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
- Died Jan. 28, 1936.
- As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
- Resigned June 26, 1939.
- As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
- Elected in 1987 as a Democrat. Became a Republican in March 1991.

**MAINE**

(Became a state March 15, 1820)

Governors	Dates of Service				
William King (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	May 31, 1820	May 28, 1821	Frederick H. Parkhurst (R) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 5, 1921	Jan. 31, 1921
William D. Williamson (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	May 29, 1821	Dec. 25, 1821	Percival P. Baxter (R) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 31, 1921	Jan. 8, 1925
Benjamin Ames (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 25, 1821	Jan. 2, 1821	Ralph O. Brewster (R)	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 2, 1929
Daniel Rose (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 2, 1822	Jan. 4, 1822	William T. Gardiner (R)	Jan. 2, 1929	Jan. 4, 1933
Albion K. Parris (D-R)	Jan. 5, 1822	Jan. 3, 1827	Louis J. Brann (D)	Jan. 4, 1933	Jan. 6, 1937
Enoch Lincoln (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 3, 1827	Oct. 8, 1829	Lewis O. Barrows (R)	Jan. 6, 1937	Jan. 1, 1941
Nathan Cutler (D) <sup>6</sup>	Oct. 12, 1829	Feb. 5, 1830	Sumner Sewall (R)	Jan. 1, 1941	Jan. 3, 1945
Joshua Hall (D) <sup>7</sup>	Feb. 5, 1830	Feb. 10, 1830	Horace A. Hildreth (R)	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 5, 1949
Jonathan G. Hunton (NR)	Feb. 10, 1830	Jan. 5, 1831	Frederick G. Payne (R) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 5, 1949	Dec. 25, 1952
Samuel E. Smith (JAC D)	Jan. 5, 1831	Jan. 1, 1834	Burton M. Cross (R) <sup>18</sup>	Dec. 26, 1952	Jan. 5, 1955
Robert P. Dunlap (D)	Jan. 1, 1834	Jan. 3, 1838	Edmund S. Muskie (D) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 5, 1955	Jan. 3, 1959
Edward Kent (W)	Jan. 3, 1838	Jan. 2, 1839	Robert N. Haskell (R) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 3, 1959	Jan. 8, 1959
John Fairfield (D)	Jan. 2, 1839	Jan. 6, 1841	Clinton A. Clauson (D) <sup>21</sup>	Jan. 8, 1959	Dec. 30, 1959
Richard H. Vose <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 12, 1841	Jan. 13, 1841	John H. Reed (R) <sup>22</sup>	Dec. 30, 1959	Jan. 5, 1967
			Kenneth M. Curtis (D)	Jan. 5, 1967	Jan. 1, 1975
			James B. Longley (I)	Jan. 2, 1975	Jan. 3, 1979
			Joseph E. Brennan (D)	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 7, 1987
			John R. McKernan Jr. (R)	Jan. 7, 1987	Jan. 5, 1995
			Angus King Jr. (I)	Jan. 5, 1995	Jan. 8, 2003
			John Baldacci (D)	Jan. 8, 2003	



**Maine**

1. Resigned May 28, 1821.
2. Acting governor. Resigned Dec. 25, 1821.
3. Acting governor.
4. Acting governor.
5. Died Oct. 8, 1829.
6. Acting governor.
7. Acting governor.
8. As president of the state Senate, acted as governor while an inconclusive popular election result was being resolved in the legislature.
9. Resigned March 7, 1843.
10. Acting governor.
11. Resigned Feb. 25, 1857.
12. Acting governor.
13. Died Dec. 15, 1887.
14. Acting governor.
15. Died Jan. 31, 1921.
16. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
17. Resigned Dec. 25, 1952.
18. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office. He had previously been elected for a two-year term beginning Jan. 1953.
19. Resigned Jan. 3, 1959.
20. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
21. Died Dec. 30, 1959.
22. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected in a special election for the remainder of Clauson's term. Reelected in 1962.

**MARYLAND**

(Ratified the Constitution April 28, 1788)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Thomas Johnson	March 21, 1777	Nov. 12, 1779
Thomas S. Lee	Nov. 12, 1779	Nov. 22, 1782
William Paca	Nov. 22, 1782	Nov. 26, 1785
William Smallwood	Nov. 26, 1785	Nov. 24, 1788
John Eager Howard (FED)	Nov. 24, 1788	Nov. 14, 1791
George Plater (FED) <sup>1</sup>	Nov. 14, 1791	Feb. 10, 1792
James Brice (FED) <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 13, 1792	April 5, 1792
Thomas Sim Lee (FED)	April 5, 1792	Nov. 14, 1794
John H. Stone (FED)	Nov. 14, 1794	Nov. 17, 1797
John Henry (FED)	Nov. 17, 1797	Nov. 14, 1798
Benjamin Ogle (FED)	Nov. 14, 1798	Nov. 10, 1801
John Francis Mercer (D-R)	Nov. 10, 1801	Nov. 15, 1803
Robert Bowie (D-R)	Nov. 15, 1803	Nov. 10, 1806
Robert Wright (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 12, 1806	May 6, 1809
James Butcher (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	May 6, 1809	June 9, 1809
Edward Lloyd (D-R)	June 9, 1809	Nov. 16, 1811
Robert Bowie (D-R)	Nov. 16, 1811	Nov. 25, 1812
Levin Winder (FED)	Nov. 25, 1812	Jan. 2, 1816
Charles Ridgely (FED)	Jan. 2, 1816	Jan. 8, 1819
Charles Goldsborough (FED)	Jan. 8, 1819	Dec. 20, 1819
Samuel Sprigg (D-R)	Dec. 20, 1819	Dec. 16, 1822
Samuel Stevens Jr. (D-R)	Dec. 16, 1822	Jan. 9, 1826
Joseph Kent (D-R)	Jan. 9, 1826	Jan. 15, 1829
Daniel Martin (A-JAC D)	Jan. 15, 1829	Jan. 15, 1830
Thomas King Carroll (D)	Jan. 15, 1830	Jan. 13, 1831
Daniel Martin (A-JAC D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 13, 1831	July 11, 1831
George Howard (A-JAC D) <sup>6</sup>	July 11, 1831	Jan. 17, 1833
James Thomas (A-JAC D)	Jan. 17, 1833	Jan. 14, 1836
Thomas W. Veazey (W)	Jan. 14, 1836	Jan. 7, 1839
William Grason (D)	Jan. 7, 1839	Jan. 3, 1842
Francis Thomas (D)	Jan. 3, 1842	Jan. 6, 1845

Thomas G. Pratt (W)	Jan. 6, 1845	Jan. 3, 1848
Philip Francis Thomas (D)	Jan. 3, 1848	Jan. 6, 1851
Enoch L. Lowe (D)	Jan. 6, 1851	Jan. 11, 1854
Thomas W. Ligon (D)	Jan. 11, 1854	Jan. 13, 1858
Thomas H. Hicks (AM)	Jan. 13, 1858	Jan. 8, 1862
Augustus W. Bradford (UN R)	Jan. 8, 1862	Jan. 10, 1866
Thomas Swann (UN R)	Jan. 10, 1866	Jan. 13, 1869
Oden Bowie (D)	Jan. 13, 1869	Jan. 10, 1872
William P. Whyte (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 10, 1872	March 4, 1874
James B. Groome (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 4, 1874	Jan. 12, 1876
John Lee Carroll (D)	Jan. 12, 1876	Jan. 14, 1880
William T. Hamilton (D)	Jan. 14, 1880	Jan. 9, 1884
Robert M. McLane (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 9, 1884	March 27, 1885
Henry Lloyd (D) <sup>10</sup>	March 27, 1885	Jan. 11, 1888
Elihu E. Jackson (D)	Jan. 11, 1888	Jan. 13, 1892
Frank Brown (D)	Jan. 13, 1892	Jan. 8, 1896
Lloyd Lowndes (R)	Jan. 8, 1896	Jan. 10, 1900
John W. Smith (D)	Jan. 10, 1900	Jan. 13, 1904
Edwin Warfield (D)	Jan. 1, 1904	Jan. 8, 1908
Austin L. Crothers (D)	Jan. 8, 1908	Jan. 10, 1912
Phillips L. Goldsborough (R)	Jan. 10, 1912	Jan. 12, 1916
Emerson C. Harrington (D)	Jan. 12, 1916	Jan. 14, 1920
Albert C. Ritchie (D)	Jan. 14, 1920	Jan. 9, 1935
Harry W. Nice (R)	Jan. 9, 1935	Jan. 11, 1939
Herbert R. O'Connor (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 11, 1939	Jan. 3, 1947
William P. Lane Jr. (D) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 3, 1947	Jan. 10, 1951
Theodore R. McKeldin (R)	Jan. 10, 1951	Jan. 14, 1959
J. Millard Tawes (D)	Jan. 14, 1959	Jan. 25, 1967
Spiro T. Agnew (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 25, 1967	Jan. 7, 1969
Marvin Mandel (D) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 7, 1969	Jan. 15, 1979
Blair Lee (D) <sup>15</sup>	Oct. 7, 1977	Jan. 15, 1979
Harry Hughes (D)	Jan. 17, 1979	Jan. 20, 1987
William D. Schaefer (D)	Jan. 21, 1987	Jan. 18, 1995
Parris N. Glendening (D)	Jan. 18, 1995	Jan. 15, 2003
Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R)	Jan. 15, 2003	Jan. 17, 2007
Martin O'Malley (D)	Jan. 17, 2007	

**Maryland**

1. Died Feb. 10, 1792.
2. Acting governor.
3. Resigned May 6, 1809.
4. Acting governor.
5. Died July 11, 1831.
6. Acting governor. Subsequently elected by the legislature.
7. Resigned March 4, 1874.
8. Acting governor. Subsequently elected by the legislature.
9. Resigned March 27, 1885.
10. Acting governor. Subsequently elected by the legislature.
11. Resigned Jan. 3, 1947.
12. Elected by the legislature to complete the remaining five days of O'Connor's term. Had previously been elected for a four-year term beginning Jan. 8, 1947.
13. Resigned Jan. 7, 1969.
14. Elected by the legislature to complete Agnew's term. Subsequently reelected in 1970 and 1974. Suspended from office Oct. 7, 1977 to Jan. 15, 1979.
15. As lieutenant governor, served as acting governor.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

(Ratified the Constitution Feb. 6, 1788)

Governors	Dates of Service	
John Hancock <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 25, 1780	March 1785
Thomas Cushing <sup>2</sup>	March 1785	May 26, 1785



James Bowdoin	May 26, 1785	May 30, 1787
John Hancock	May 30, 1787	Oct. 8, 1793
Samuel Adams	Oct. 8, 1793	June 2, 1797
Increase Sumner (FED)	June 2, 1797	June 7, 1799
Moses Gill (FED) <sup>3</sup>	June 7, 1799	May 20, 1800
Caleb Strong (FED)	May 30, 1800	May 29, 1807
James Sullivan (D-R)	May 29, 1807	Dec. 10, 1808
Levi Lincoln (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Dec. 10, 1808	May 1, 1809
Christopher Gore (FED)	May 1809	June 1810
Elbridge Gerry (D-R)	June 1810	June 1812
Caleb Strong (FED)	June 1812	May 30, 1816
John Brooks (FED)	May 30, 1816	May 31, 1823
William Eustis (D-R)	May 31, 1823	Feb. 6, 1825
Marcus Morton (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	Feb. 6, 1825	May 26, 1825
Levi Lincoln (AR, NR) <sup>6</sup>	May 26, 1825	Jan. 9, 1834
John Davis (NR, W)	Jan. 9, 1834	March 1, 1835
Samuel T. Armstrong (W) <sup>7</sup>	March 1, 1835	Jan. 13, 1836
Edward Everett (W)	Jan. 13, 1836	Jan. 18, 1840
Marcus Morton (D)	Jan. 18, 1840	Jan. 7, 1841
John Davis (W)	Jan. 7, 1841	Jan. 17, 1843
Marcus Morton (D)	Jan. 17, 1843	Jan. 1844
George N. Briggs (W)	Jan. 1844	Jan. 11, 1851
George S. Boutwell (D)	Jan. 11, 1851	Jan. 14, 1853
John H. Clifford (W)	Jan. 14, 1853	Jan. 12, 1854
Emory Washburn (W)	Jan. 12, 1854	Jan. 4, 1855
Henry J. Gardner (AM)	Jan. 4, 1855	Jan. 7, 1858
Nathaniel P. Banks (R)	Jan. 7, 1858	Jan. 3, 1861
John A. Andrew (R)	Jan. 3, 1861	Jan. 4, 1866
Alexander H. Bullock (UN)	Jan. 4, 1866	Jan. 7, 1869
William Claflin (R)	Jan. 7, 1869	Jan. 4, 1872
William B. Washburn (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 4, 1872	April 29, 1874
Thomas Talbot (R) <sup>9</sup>	April 29, 1874	Jan. 7, 1875
William Gaston (D)	Jan. 7, 1875	Jan. 6, 1876
Alexander H. Rice (R)	Jan. 6, 1876	Jan. 2, 1879
Thomas Talbot (R)	Jan. 2, 1879	Jan. 8, 1880
John Davis Long (R)	Jan. 8, 1880	Jan. 4, 1883
Benjamin F. Butler (D)	Jan. 4, 1883	Jan. 3, 1884
George D. Robinson (R)	Jan. 3, 1884	Jan. 6, 1887
Oliver Ames (R)	Jan. 6, 1887	Jan. 7, 1890
John Q. A. Brackett (R)	Jan. 7, 1890	Jan. 8, 1891
William E. Russell (D)	Jan. 8, 1891	Jan. 4, 1894
Frederic T. Greenhalge (R) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 4, 1894	March 5, 1896
Roger Wolcott (R) <sup>11</sup>	March 5, 1896	Jan. 4, 1900
Winthrop M. Crane (R)	Jan. 4, 1900	Jan. 8, 1903
John L. Bates (R)	Jan. 8, 1903	Jan. 5, 1905
William L. Douglas (D)	Jan. 5, 1905	Jan. 4, 1906
Curtis Guild Jr. (R)	Jan. 4, 1906	Jan. 7, 1909
Eban Sumner Draper (R)	Jan. 7, 1909	Jan. 5, 1911
Eugene N. Foss (D)	Jan. 5, 1911	Jan. 8, 1914
David I. Walsh (D)	Jan. 8, 1914	Jan. 6, 1916
Samuel W. McCall (R)	Jan. 6, 1916	Jan. 2, 1919
Calvin Coolidge (R)	Jan. 2, 1919	Jan. 6, 1921
Channing H. Cox (R)	Jan. 6, 1921	Jan. 8, 1925
Alvan T. Fuller (R)	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 3, 1929
Frank G. Allen (R)	Jan. 3, 1929	Jan. 8, 1931
Joseph B. Ely (D)	Jan. 8, 1931	Jan. 3, 1935
James M. Curley (D)	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 7, 1937
Charles F. Hurley (D)	Jan. 7, 1937	Jan. 5, 1939
Leverett Saltonstall (R)	Jan. 5, 1939	Jan. 3, 1945

Maurice J. Tobin (D)	Jan. 3, 1945	Jan. 2, 1947
Robert F. Bradford (R)	Jan. 2, 1947	Jan. 6, 1949
Paul A. Dever (D)	Jan. 6, 1949	Jan. 8, 1953
Christian A. Herter (R)	Jan. 8, 1953	Jan. 3, 1957
Foster J. Furcolo (D)	Jan. 3, 1957	Jan. 5, 1961
John A. Volpe (R)	Jan. 5, 1961	Jan. 3, 1963
Endicott Peabody (D)	Jan. 3, 1963	Jan. 7, 1965
John A. Volpe (R) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 7, 1965	Jan. 22, 1969
Francis W. Sargent (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 22, 1969	Jan. 2, 1975
Michael S. Dukakis (D)	Jan. 2, 1975	Jan. 4, 1979
Edward J. King (D)	Jan. 4, 1979	Jan. 6, 1983
Michael S. Dukakis (D)	Jan. 6, 1983	Jan. 3, 1991
William F. Weld (R) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 3, 1991	July 29, 1997
Argeo "Paul" Cellucci (R) <sup>15</sup>	July 29, 1997	April 11, 2001
Jane Swift (R) <sup>16</sup>	April 11, 2001	Jan. 2, 2003
Mitt Romney (R)	Jan. 2, 2003	Jan. 4, 2007
Deval Partick (D)	Jan. 4, 2007	

#### Massachusetts

1. Resigned in March 1785.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Acting governor.
4. Acting governor.
5. Acting governor.
6. ICPSR data shows that there were two elections for governor in Massachusetts in 1831, and returns for both have been provided. The winner both times was incumbent Levi Lincoln. An explanation was obtained from Albert Bushnell Hart's *Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, vol. 4 (New York: States History Company, 1930), 82. Massachusetts had a one-year term for its governors during this period. Apparently the state decided in 1831 to move its gubernatorial election from April to November to coincide with presidential elections in 1832 and succeeding years. As a consequence, Lincoln was required to run twice within the same year to make the adjustment.
7. Acting governor.
8. Resigned May 1, 1874.
9. Acting governor.
10. Died March 5, 1896.
11. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
12. Resigned Jan. 22, 1969.
13. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
14. Resigned July 29, 1997.
15. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
16. As lieutenant governor, she succeeded to office.

## MICHIGAN

(Became a state Jan. 26, 1837)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Stevens T. Mason (D)	Nov. 3, 1835	Jan. 7, 1840
Edward Mundy (D) <sup>1</sup>	April 3, 1838	June 12, 1838
William Woodbridge (W) <sup>2</sup>	Jan. 7, 1840	Feb. 23, 1841
James W. Gordon (W) <sup>3</sup>	Feb. 23, 1841	Jan. 3, 1842
John S. Barry (D)	Jan. 3, 1842	Jan. 5, 1846
Alpheus Felch (D) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 5, 1846	March 3, 1847
William L. Greenly (D) <sup>5</sup>	March 3, 1847	Jan. 3, 1848
Epaphroditus Ransom (D)	Jan. 3, 1848	Jan. 7, 1850
John S. Barry (D)	Jan. 7, 1850	Jan. 1, 1851
Robert McClelland (D) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 1, 1851	March 7, 1853
Andrew Parsons (D) <sup>7</sup>	March 7, 1853	Jan. 3, 1855
Kinsley S. Bingham (R)	Jan. 3, 1855	Jan. 5, 1859
Moses Wisner (R)	Jan. 5, 1859	Jan. 2, 1861
Austin Blair (R)	Jan. 2, 1861	Jan. 4, 1865
Henry H. Crapo (UN R)	Jan. 4, 1865	Jan. 6, 1869
Henry P. Baldwin (R)	Jan. 6, 1869	Jan. 1, 1873

John J. Bagley (R)	Jan. 1, 1873	Jan. 3, 1877
Charles M. Croswell (R)	Jan. 3, 1877	Jan. 1, 1881
David H. Jerome (R)	Jan. 1, 1881	Jan. 1, 1883
Josiah W. Begole (D)	Jan. 1, 1883	Jan. 1, 1885
Russell A. Alger (R)	Jan. 1, 1885	Jan. 1, 1887
Cyrus G. Luce (R)	Jan. 1, 1887	Jan. 1, 1891
Edward B. Winans (D)	Jan. 1, 1891	Jan. 1, 1893
John T. Rich (R)	Jan. 1, 1893	Jan. 1, 1897
Hazen S. Pingree (R)	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1901
Aaron T. Bliss (R)	Jan. 1, 1901	Jan. 1, 1905
Fred M. Warner (R)	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan. 1, 1911
Chase S. Osborn (R)	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1913
Woodbridge N. Ferris (D)	Jan. 1, 1913	Jan. 1, 1917
Albert E. Sleeper (R)	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1921
Alexander J. Groesbeck (R)	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan. 1, 1927
Fred W. Green (R)	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 1, 1931
Wilber M. Brucker (R)	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan. 1, 1933
William A. Comstock (D)	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1935
Frank D. Fitzgerald (R)	Jan. 1, 1935	Jan. 1, 1937
Frank Murphy (D)	Jan. 1, 1937	Jan. 1, 1939
Frank D. Fitzgerald (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 1, 1939	March 16, 1939
Luren D. Dickinson (R) <sup>9</sup>	March 16, 1939	Jan. 1, 1941
Murray D. Van Wagoner (D)	Jan. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1943
Harry F. Kelly (R)	Jan. 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1947
Kim Sigler (R)	Jan. 1, 1947	Jan. 1, 1949
G. Mennen Williams (D)	Jan. 1, 1949	Jan. 1, 1961
John B. Swainson (D)	Jan. 1, 1961	Jan. 1, 1963
George W. Romney (R) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 1, 1963	Jan. 22, 1969
William G. Milliken (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 22, 1969	Jan. 1, 1983
James J. Blanchard (D)	Jan. 1, 1983	Jan. 1, 1991
John Engler (R)	Jan. 1, 1991	Jan. 1, 2003
Jennifer M. Granholm (D)	Jan. 1, 2003	

**Michigan**

1. Lieutenant governor, serving as acting governor for several months in 1838.
2. Resigned Feb. 23, 1841.
3. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
4. Resigned March 3, 1847.
5. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
6. Resigned March 7, 1853.
7. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
8. Died March 16, 1939.
9. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
10. Resigned Jan. 22, 1969.
11. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**MINNESOTA**

(Became a state May 11, 1858)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Henry H. Sibley (D)	May 24, 1858	Jan. 2, 1860
Alexander Ramsey (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 2, 1860	July 10, 1863
Henry A. Swift (R) <sup>2</sup>	July 10, 1863	Jan. 11, 1864
Stephen Miller (UN)	Jan. 11, 1864	Jan. 8, 1866
William R. Marshall (R)	Jan. 8, 1866	Jan. 9, 1870
Horace Austin (R)	Jan. 9, 1870	Jan. 7, 1874
Cushman K. Davis (R)	Jan. 7, 1874	Jan. 7, 1876
John S. Pillsbury (R)	Jan. 7, 1876	Jan. 10, 1882
Lucius F. Hubbard (R)	Jan. 10, 1882	Jan. 5, 1887
Andrew R. McGill (R)	Jan. 5, 1887	Jan. 9, 1889
William R. Merriam (R)	Jan. 9, 1889	Jan. 4, 1893
Knute Nelson (R)	Jan. 4, 1893	Jan. 31, 1895

David M. Clough (R)	Jan. 31, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
John Lind (D & POP)	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 7, 1901
Samuel R. Van Sant (R)	Jan. 7, 1901	Jan. 4, 1905
John A. Johnson (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 4, 1905	Sept. 21, 1909
Adolph O. Eberhart (R) <sup>4</sup>	Sept. 21, 1909	Jan. 5, 1915
Winfield S. Hammond (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 5, 1915	Dec. 30, 1915
Joseph A.A. Burnquist (R) <sup>6</sup>	Dec. 30, 1915	Jan. 5, 1921
Jacob A.O. Preus (R)	Jan. 5, 1921	Jan. 6, 1925
Theodore Christianson (R)	Jan. 6, 1925	Jan. 6, 1931
Floyd B. Olson (F-LAB) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 6, 1931	Aug. 22, 1936
Hjalmar Petersen (F-LAB) <sup>8</sup>	Aug. 22, 1936	Jan. 4, 1937
Elmer A. Benson (F-LAB)	Jan. 4, 1937	Jan. 2, 1939
Harold E. Stassen (R) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 2, 1939	April 27, 1943
Edward J. Thye (R) <sup>10</sup>	April 27, 1943	Jan. 8, 1947
Luther W. Youngdahl (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 8, 1947	Sept. 27, 1951
C. Elmer Anderson (R) <sup>12</sup>	Sept. 27, 1951	Jan. 5, 1955
Orville L. Freeman (DFL)	Jan. 5, 1955	Jan. 2, 1961
Elmer L. Andersen (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 2, 1961	March 25, 1963
Karl F. Rolvaag (DFL) <sup>14</sup>	March 25, 1963	Jan. 2, 1967
Harold LeVander (R)	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 4, 1971
Wendell R. Anderson (DFL) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 4, 1971	Dec. 29, 1976
Rudy Perpich (DFL) <sup>16</sup>	Dec. 29, 1976	Jan. 1, 1979
Albert H. Quie (I-R)	Jan. 1, 1979	Jan. 3, 1983
Rudy Perpich (DFL)	Jan. 3, 1983	Jan. 7, 1991
Arne H. Carlson (I-R)	Jan. 7, 1991	Jan. 5, 1999
Jesse Ventura (REF)	Jan. 4, 1999	Jan. 6, 2003
Tim Pawlenty (R)	Jan. 6, 2003	

**Minnesota**

1. Resigned July 10, 1863.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Died Sept. 21, 1909.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
5. Died Dec. 30, 1915.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
7. Died Aug. 22, 1936.
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
9. Resigned April 27, 1943.
10. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
11. Resigned Sept. 27, 1951.
12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
13. The 1962 election between incumbent Governor Andersen (R) and Lieutenant Governor Karl Rolvaag (DFL) was disputed. Andersen served for almost three months of the term before the Minnesota Supreme Court ruled that Rolvaag had won by 91 votes.
14. Served the remainder of the four-year term after the removal of Governor Andersen.
15. Resigned Dec. 29, 1976, having been appointed to the U.S. Senate.
16. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**MISSISSIPPI**

(Became a state Dec. 10, 1817)

Governors	Dates of Service	
David Holmes (D-R)	Dec. 10, 1817	Jan. 5, 1820
George Poindexter (D-R)	Jan. 5, 1820	Jan. 7, 1822
Walter Leake (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 7, 1822	Nov. 17, 1825
Gerard C. Brandon (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 17, 1825	Jan. 7, 1826
David Holmes (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 7, 1826	July 25, 1826
Gerard C. Brandon (D) <sup>4</sup>	July 25, 1826	Jan. 9, 1832
Abram M. Scott (NR) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 9, 1832	June 12, 1833
Charles Lynch (NR) <sup>6</sup>	June 12, 1833	Nov. 20, 1833
Hiram G. Runnels (D) <sup>7</sup>	Nov. 20, 1833	Nov. 20, 1835
John A. Quitman (W) <sup>8</sup>	Dec. 3, 1835	Jan. 7, 1836

Charles Lynch (W)	Jan. 7, 1836	Jan. 8, 1838
Alexander G. McNutt (D)	Jan. 8, 1838	Jan. 10, 1842
Tilgham M. Tucker (D)	Jan. 10, 1842	Jan. 10, 1844
Albert G. Brown (D)	Jan. 10, 1844	Jan. 10, 1848
Joseph M. Matthews (D)	Jan. 10, 1848	Jan. 10, 1850
John A. Quitman (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 10, 1850	Feb. 3, 1851
John I. Guion (D) <sup>10</sup>	Feb. 3, 1851	Nov. 4, 1851
James Whitfield (D) <sup>11</sup>	Nov. 24, 1851	Jan. 10, 1852
Henry S. Foote (UN) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 10, 1852	Jan. 5, 1854
John J. Pettus (D) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 5, 1854	Jan. 10, 1854
John J. McRae (D)	Jan. 10, 1854	Nov. 16, 1857
William McWillie (D)	Nov. 16, 1857	Nov. 21, 1859
John J. Pettus (D)	Nov. 21, 1859	Nov. 16, 1863
Charles Clark (D) <sup>14</sup>	Nov. 16, 1863	May 22, 1865
William L. Sharkey	June 13, 1865	Oct. 16, 1865
Benjamin G. Humphreys <sup>15</sup>	Oct. 16, 1865	June 15, 1868
Adelbert Ames	June 15, 1868	March 10, 1870
James L. Alcorn (R) <sup>16</sup>	March 10, 1870	Nov. 30, 1871
Ridgley C. Powers (R) <sup>17</sup>	Nov. 30, 1871	Jan. 4, 1874
Adelbert Ames (R) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 4, 1874	March 29, 1876
John M. Stone (D) <sup>19</sup>	March 29, 1876	Jan. 29, 1882
Robert Lowry (D)	Jan. 29, 1882	Jan. 13, 1890
John M. Stone (D)	Jan. 13, 1890	Jan. 20, 1896
Anselm J. McLaurin (D)	Jan. 20, 1896	Jan. 16, 1900
Andrew H. Longino (D)	Jan. 16, 1900	Jan. 19, 1904
James Kimble Vardaman (D)	Jan. 19, 1904	Jan. 21, 1908
Edmond Favor Noel (D)	Jan. 21, 1908	Jan. 16, 1912
Earl LeRoy Brewer (D)	Jan. 16, 1912	Jan. 18, 1916
Theodore Gilmore Bilbo (D)	Jan. 18, 1916	Jan. 20, 1920
Lee Maurice Russell (D)	Jan. 20, 1920	Jan. 22, 1924
Henry Lewis Whitfield (D) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 22, 1924	March 18, 1927
Dennis Murphree (D) <sup>21</sup>	March 18, 1927	Jan. 17, 1928
Theodore Gilmore Bilbo (D)	Jan. 17, 1928	Jan. 19, 1932
Martin Sennett Conner (D)	Jan. 19, 1932	Jan. 21, 1936
Hugh L. White (D)	Jan. 21, 1936	Jan. 16, 1940
Paul B. Johnson (D) <sup>22</sup>	Jan. 16, 1940	Dec. 26, 1943
Dennis Murphree (D) <sup>23</sup>	Dec. 26, 1943	Jan. 18, 1944
Thomas L. Bailey (D) <sup>24</sup>	Jan. 18, 1944	Nov. 2, 1946
Fielding L. Wright (D) <sup>25</sup>	Nov. 2, 1946	Jan. 22, 1952
Hugh L. White (D)	Jan. 22, 1952	Jan. 17, 1956
J.P. Coleman (D)	Jan. 17, 1956	Jan. 19, 1960
Ross R. Barnett (D)	Jan. 19, 1960	Jan. 21, 1964
Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D)	Jan. 21, 1964	Jan. 16, 1968
John Bell Williams (D)	Jan. 16, 1968	Jan. 18, 1972
William Lowe Waller (D)	Jan. 18, 1972	Jan. 20, 1976
Cliff Finch (D)	Jan. 20, 1976	Jan. 22, 1980
William Winter (D)	Jan. 22, 1980	Jan. 10, 1984
Bill Allain (D)	Jan. 10, 1984	Jan. 12, 1988
Ray Mabus (D)	Jan. 12, 1988	Jan. 14, 1992
Kirk Fordice (R)	Jan. 14, 1992	Jan. 11, 2000
Ronnie Musgrove (D)	Jan. 11, 2000	Jan. 13, 2004
Haley Barbour (R)	Jan. 13, 2004	

**Mississippi**

1. Died Nov. 17, 1825.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Resigned July 25, 1826.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
5. Died June 12, 1833.
6. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
7. Resigned Nov. 20, 1835.
8. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.

9. Resigned Feb. 3, 1851.
10. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
11. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
12. Resigned Jan. 5, 1854.
13. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
14. Removed from office May 22, 1865.
15. Removed from office June 15, 1868.
16. Resigned Nov. 30, 1871.
17. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
18. Resigned March 29, 1876.
19. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
20. Died March 18, 1927.
21. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
22. Died Dec. 26, 1943.
23. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
24. Died Nov. 2, 1946.
25. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**MISSOURI**

(Became a state Aug. 10, 1821)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Alexander McNair (D-R)	Aug. 10, 1821	Nov. 15, 1824
Frederick Bates (AR) <sup>1</sup>	Nov. 15, 1824	Aug. 4, 1825
Abraham J. Williams (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 4, 1825	Jan. 20, 1826
John Miller (JAC D)	Jan. 20, 1826	Nov. 14, 1832
Daniel Dunklin (D)	Nov. 14, 1832	Sept. 13, 1836
Lilburn W. Boggs (D)	Sept. 13, 1836	Nov. 16, 1840
Thomas Reynolds (D) <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 16, 1840	Feb. 9, 1844
Meredith M. Marmaduke (D) <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 9, 1844	Nov. 20, 1844
John C. Edwards (D)	Nov. 20, 1844	Dec. 27, 1848
Austin A. King (D)	Dec. 27, 1848	Jan. 3, 1853
Sterling Price (D)	Jan. 3, 1853	Jan. 5, 1857
Trusten Polk (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 5, 1857	Feb. 27, 1857
Hancock Lee Jackson (D) <sup>6</sup>	Feb. 27, 1857	Oct. 22, 1857
Robert Marcellus Stewart (D)	Oct. 22, 1857	Jan. 3, 1861
Claiborne Fox Jackson (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 31, 1861	July 30, 1861
Hamilton R. Gamble (UN) <sup>8</sup>	July 31, 1861	Jan. 31, 1864
Willard Preble Hall (UN) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 31, 1864	Jan. 2, 1865
Thomas C. Fletcher (UN R)	Jan. 2, 1865	Jan. 12, 1869
Joseph W. McClurg (R)	Jan. 12, 1869	Jan. 9, 1871
Benjamin G. Brown (R)	Jan. 9, 1871	Jan. 8, 1873
Silas Woodson (D)	Jan. 8, 1873	Jan. 12, 1875
Charles Henry Hardin (D)	Jan. 12, 1875	Jan. 8, 1877
John S. Phelps (D)	Jan. 8, 1877	Jan. 10, 1881
Thomas T. Crittenden (D)	Jan. 10, 1881	Jan. 12, 1885
John S. Marmaduke (D) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 12, 1885	Dec. 28, 1887
Albert P. Morehouse (D) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 28, 1887	Jan. 14, 1889
David R. Francis (D)	Jan. 14, 1889	Jan. 9, 1893
William J. Stone (D)	Jan. 9, 1893	Jan. 11, 1897
Lawrence Vest Stephens (D)	Jan. 11, 1897	Jan. 14, 1901
Alexander M. Dockery (D)	Jan. 14, 1901	Jan. 9, 1905
Joseph W. Folk (D)	Jan. 9, 1905	Jan. 11, 1909
Herbert S. Hadley (R)	Jan. 11, 1909	Jan. 13, 1913
Elliot W. Major (D)	Jan. 13, 1913	Jan. 8, 1917
Frederick D. Gardner (D)	Jan. 8, 1917	Jan. 10, 1921
Arthur M. Hyde (R)	Jan. 10, 1921	Jan. 12, 1925
Samuel A. Baker (R)	Jan. 12, 1925	Jan. 14, 1929
Henry S. Caulfield (R)	Jan. 14, 1929	Jan. 9, 1933
Guy B. Park (D)	Jan. 9, 1933	Jan. 11, 1937
Lloyd C. Stark (D)	Jan. 11, 1937	Jan. 13, 1941



Forrest C. Donnell (R)	Jan. 13, 1941	Jan. 8, 1945
Phil M. Donnelly (D)	Jan. 8, 1945	Jan. 10, 1949
Forrest Smith (D)	Jan. 10, 1949	Jan. 12, 1953
Phil M. Donnelly (D)	Jan. 12, 1953	Jan. 14, 1957
James T. Blair Jr. (D)	Jan. 14, 1957	Jan. 9, 1961
John M. Dalton (D)	Jan. 9, 1961	Jan. 11, 1965
Warren E. Hearnes (D)	Jan. 11, 1965	Jan. 8, 1973
Christopher S. Bond (R)	Jan. 8, 1973	Jan. 10, 1977
Joseph P. Teasdale (D)	Jan. 10, 1977	Jan. 12, 1981
Christopher S. Bond (R)	Jan. 12, 1981	Jan. 14, 1985
John Ashcroft (R)	Jan. 14, 1985	Jan. 11, 1993
Mel E. Carnahan (D) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 11, 1993	Oct. 15, 2000
Roger B. Wilson (D) <sup>13</sup>	Oct. 16, 2000	Jan. 8, 2001
Bob Holden (D)	Jan. 8, 2001	Jan. 10, 2005
Matt Blunt (R)	Jan. 10, 2005	Jan. 12, 2009
Jay Nixon (D)	Jan. 12, 2009	

**Missouri**

1. Died Aug. 4, 1825.
2. Acting governor.
3. Died in 1844.
4. Acting governor.
5. Resigned Feb. 27, 1857.
6. Acting governor.
7. Removed from office in 1861 by convention.
8. Appointed governor by convention. Died Jan. 31, 1864.
9. Acting governor.
10. Died Dec. 28, 1887.
11. Acting governor.
12. Died Oct. 15, 2000.
13. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**MONTANA**

(Became a state Nov. 8, 1889)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Joseph K. Toole (D)	Nov. 8, 1889	Jan. 1, 1893
John E. Rickards (R)	Jan. 2, 1893	Jan. 3, 1897
Robert B. Smith (PP & D)	Jan. 4, 1897	Jan. 7, 1901
Joseph K. Toole (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 7, 1901	April 1, 1908
Edwin L. Norris (D) <sup>2</sup>	April 1, 1908	Jan. 5, 1913
Samuel V. Stewart (D)	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 2, 1921
Joseph M. Dixon (R)	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 4, 1925
John E. Erickson (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 4, 1925	March 13, 1933
Frank H. Cooney (D) <sup>4</sup>	March 13, 1933	Dec. 15, 1935
William E. Holt (D) <sup>5</sup>	Dec. 16, 1935	Jan. 4, 1937
Roy E. Ayers (D)	Jan. 4, 1937	Jan. 6, 1942
Samuel C. Ford (R)	Jan. 6, 1941	Jan. 3, 1949
John W. Bonner (D)	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 4, 1953
J. Hugo Aronson (R)	Jan. 4, 1953	Jan. 4, 1961
Donald G. Nutter (R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 4, 1961	Jan. 25, 1962
Tim M. Babcock (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 26, 1962	Jan. 6, 1969
Forrest H. Anderson (D)	Jan. 6, 1969	Jan. 1, 1973
Thomas L. Judge (D)	Jan. 1, 1973	Jan. 5, 1981
Ted Schwinden (D)	Jan. 5, 1981	Jan. 2, 1989
Stan Stephens (R)	Jan. 2, 1989	Jan. 4, 1993
Marc F. Racicot (R)	Jan. 4, 1993	Jan. 2, 2001
Judy Martz (R)	Jan. 2, 2001	Jan. 3, 2005
Brian Schweitzer (D)	Jan. 3, 2005	

**Montana**

1. Resigned April 1, 1908.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

3. Resigned March 13, 1933.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Died Dec. 15, 1935.
5. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
6. Died Jan. 25, 1962.
7. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**NEBRASKA**

(Became a state March 1, 1867)

Governors	Dates of Service	
David Butler (R) <sup>1</sup>	March 27, 1867	June 2, 1871
William H. James (R) <sup>2</sup>	June 2, 1871	Jan. 13, 1873
Robert W. Furnas (R)	Jan. 13, 1873	Jan. 1875
Silas Garber (R)	Jan. 1875	Jan. 1879
Albinus Nance (R)	Jan. 1879	Jan. 1883
James W. Dawes (R)	Jan. 1883	Jan. 15, 1887
John M. Thayer (R)	Jan. 15, 1887	Jan. 15, 1891
James E. Boyd (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 15, 1891	May 5, 1891
John M. Thayer (R) <sup>4</sup>	May 5, 1891	Feb. 8, 1892
James E. Boyd (D) <sup>5</sup>	Feb. 8, 1892	Jan. 1893
Lorenzo Crounse (R)	Jan. 1893	Jan. 1895
Silas A. Holcomb (D & PPI)	Jan. 1895	Jan. 5, 1899
William A. Poynter (FUS) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 5, 1899	Jan. 3, 1901
Charles H. Dietrich (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 3, 1901	May 1, 1901
Ezra P. Savage (R) <sup>8</sup>	May 1, 1901	Jan. 8, 1903
John H. Mickey (R)	Jan. 8, 1903	Jan. 3, 1907
George L. Sheldon (R)	Jan. 3, 1907	Jan. 7, 1909
Ashton C. Shallenberger (D)	Jan. 7, 1909	Jan. 5, 1911
Chester H. Aldrich (R)	Jan. 5, 1911	Jan. 9, 1913
John H. Morehead (D)	Jan. 9, 1913	Jan. 4, 1917
Keith Neville (D)	Jan. 4, 1917	Jan. 9, 1919
Samuel R. McKelvie (R)	Jan. 9, 1919	Jan. 3, 1923
Charles W. Bryan (D)	Jan. 4, 1923	Jan. 8, 1925
Adam McMullen (R)	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 3, 1929
Arthur J. Weaver (R)	Jan. 3, 1929	Jan. 8, 1931
Charles W. Bryan (D)	Jan. 8, 1931	Jan. 3, 1935
Robert L. Cochran (D)	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 9, 1941
Dwight P. Griswold (R)	Jan. 9, 1941	Jan. 9, 1947
Val Peterson (R)	Jan. 9, 1947	Jan. 8, 1953
Robert Berkey Crosby (R)	Jan. 8, 1953	Jan. 6, 1955
Victor E. Anderson (R)	Jan. 6, 1955	Jan. 8, 1959
Ralph G. Brooks (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 8, 1959	Sept. 9, 1960
Dwight W. Burney (R) <sup>10</sup>	Sept. 9, 1960	Jan. 5, 1961
Frank B. Morrison (D)	Jan. 5, 1961	Jan. 5, 1967
Norbert T. Tiemann (R)	Jan. 5, 1967	Jan. 7, 1971
J. James Exon (D)	Jan. 7, 1971	Jan. 3, 1979
Charles Thone (R)	Jan. 4, 1979	Jan. 6, 1983
Bob Kerrey (D)	Jan. 6, 1983	Jan. 9, 1987
Kay A. Orr (R)	Jan. 9, 1987	Jan. 9, 1991
Earl "Ben" Nelson (D)	Jan. 9, 1991	Jan. 7, 1999
Mike Johanns (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 7, 1999	Jan. 20, 2005
Dave Heineman (R) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 21, 2005	

**Nebraska**

1. Impeached. Removed from office June 2, 1871.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. The election of Boyd was challenged by Governor Thayer on the grounds that Boyd had been born in Ireland and was not an American citizen and was thus ineligible to be governor. Boyd was removed by the Nebraska Supreme Court May 5, 1891.
4. Following the removal of Boyd, Thayer returned to office.
5. U.S. Supreme Court declared that Boyd was a citizen, and he returned to office Feb. 18, 1892, and served out the remainder of his term.



**Nebraska (continued)**

6. Fusion composed of Democrats and Populists.
7. Resigned May 1, 1901.
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
9. Died Sept. 9, 1960.
10. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
11. Resigned on Jan. 20, 2005, to become secretary of agriculture.
12. As lieutenant governor he succeeded to office.

**NEVADA**

(Became a state Oct. 31, 1864)

Governors	Dates of Service	
H.G. Blasdel (UN R)	Dec. 5, 1864	Jan. 2, 1871
Lewis R. Bradley (D)	Jan. 3, 1871	Jan. 6, 1879
John H. Kinkead (R)	Jan. 7, 1879	Jan. 1, 1883
Jewett W. Adams (D)	Jan. 2, 1883	Jan. 3, 1887
Charles C. Stevenson (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 4, 1887	Sept. 2, 1890
Frank Bell (R) <sup>2</sup>	Sept. 21, 1890	Jan. 5, 1891
Roswell K. Colcord (R)	Jan. 6, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
John S. Jones (D SIL) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 8, 1895	April 10, 1896
Reinhold Sadler (SIL R) <sup>4</sup>	April 10, 1896	Jan. 1, 1903
John Sparks (D & SILVER) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 1, 1903	May 22, 1908
Denver S. Dickerson (D) <sup>6</sup>	May 22, 1908	Jan. 2, 1911
Tasker L. Oddie (R)	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 4, 1915
Emmet D. Boyle (D)	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 1, 1923
James G. Scrugham (D)	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 3, 1927
Frederick B. Balzar (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 3, 1927	March 21, 1934
Morley I. Griswold (R) <sup>8</sup>	March 21, 1934	Jan. 7, 1935
Richard Kirman Sr. (D)	Jan. 7, 1935	Jan. 2, 1939
Edward P. Carville (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 2, 1939	July 24, 1945
Vail M. Pittman (D) <sup>10</sup>	July 24, 1945	Jan. 1, 1951
Charles H. Russell (R)	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan. 5, 1959
Grant Sawyer (D)	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 2, 1967
Paul D. Laxalt (R)	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 4, 1971
Mike O'Callaghan (D)	Jan. 4, 1971	Jan. 1, 1979
Robert F. List (R)	Jan. 1, 1979	Jan. 3, 1983
Richard H. Bryan (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 3, 1983	Jan. 3, 1989
Bob J. Miller (D) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 3, 1989	Jan. 4, 1999
Kenny Guinn (R)	Jan. 4, 1999	Jan. 2, 2007
Jim Gibbons (R)	Jan. 2, 2007	

**Nevada**

1. Left office due to disability, Sept. 1, 1890. Died Sept. 21, 1890.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Died April 10, 1896.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
5. Died May 22, 1908.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
7. Died March 21, 1934.
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
9. Resigned July 24, 1945.
10. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
11. Resigned Jan. 3, 1989, having been elected to the U.S. Senate.
12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

(Ratified the Constitution June 21, 1788)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Meshesh Weare <sup>1</sup>	June 2, 1784	June 8, 1785
John Langdon	June 8, 1785	June 9, 1786

John Sullivan	June 9, 1786	June 5, 1788
John Langdon <sup>2</sup>	June 6, 1788	Jan. 22, 1789
John Pickering <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 22, 1789	June 6, 1789
John Sullivan (FED)	June 6, 1789	June 5, 1790
Josiah Bartlett (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	June 5, 1790	June 5, 1794
Joseph T. Gilman (FED)	June 5, 1794	June 6, 1805
John Langdon (D-R)	June 6, 1805	June 8, 1809
Jeremiah Smith (FED)	June 8, 1809	June 7, 1810
John Langdon (D-R)	June 7, 1810	June 5, 1812
William Plumer (D-R)	June 5, 1812	June 3, 1813
John T. Gilman (FED)	June 13, 1813	June 6, 1816
William Plumer (D-R)	June 6, 1816	June 3, 1819
Samuel Bell (D-R)	June 3, 1819	June 5, 1823
Levi Woodbury (D-R)	June 5, 1823	June 2, 1824
David L. Morrill (D-R)	June 3, 1824	June 7, 1827
Benjamin Pierce (D-R)	June 7, 1827	June 5, 1828
John Bell (NR)	June 5, 1828	June 4, 1829
Benjamin Pierce (JAC D)	June 4, 1829	June 3, 1830
Matthew Harvey (JAC D) <sup>5</sup>	June 3, 1830	Feb. 28, 1831
Joseph M. Harper (D) <sup>6</sup>	Feb. 28, 1831	June 2, 1831
Samuel Dinsmoor (JAC D)	June 2, 1831	June 5, 1834
William Badger (D)	June 5, 1834	June 2, 1836
Isaac Hill (D)	June 2, 1836	June 5, 1839
John Page (D)	June 5, 1839	June 2, 1842
Henry Hubbard (D)	June 2, 1842	June 6, 1844
John H. Steele (D)	June 6, 1844	June 4, 1846
Anthony Colby (W)	June 4, 1846	June 3, 1847
Jared W. Williams (D)	June 3, 1847	June 7, 1849
Samuel Dinsmoor Jr. (D)	June 7, 1849	June 3, 1852
Noah Martin (D)	June 3, 1852	June 8, 1854
Nathaniel B. Baker (D)	June 8, 1854	June 7, 1855
Ralph Metcalf (AM)	June 7, 1855	June 4, 1857
William Haile (R)	June 4, 1857	June 2, 1859
Ichabod Goodwin (R)	June 2, 1859	June 6, 1861
Nathaniel S. Berry (R)	June 6, 1861	June 3, 1863
Joseph A. Gilmore (R)	June 3, 1863	June 8, 1865
Frederick Smyth (UN)	June 8, 1865	June 6, 1867
Walter Harriman (R)	June 6, 1867	June 2, 1869
Onslow Stearns (R)	June 3, 1869	June 8, 1871
James A. Weston (D)	June 14, 1871	June 6, 1872
Ezekiel A. Straw (R)	June 6, 1872	June 3, 1874
James A. Weston (D)	June 3, 1874	June 10, 1875
Person C. Cheney (R)	June 10, 1875	June 6, 1877
Benjamin F. Prescott (R)	June 7, 1877	June 5, 1879
Natt Head (R)	June 5, 1879	June 2, 1881
Charles H. Bell (R)	June 2, 1881	June 7, 1883
Samuel W. Hale (R)	June 7, 1883	June 4, 1885
Moody Currier (R)	June 4, 1885	June 2, 1887
Charles H. Sawyer (R)	June 2, 1887	June 6, 1889
David H. Goodell (R)	June 6, 1889	Jan. 8, 1891
Hiram A. Tuttle (R)	Jan. 8, 1891	Jan. 5, 1893
John B. Smith (R)	Jan. 5, 1893	Jan. 3, 1895
Charles A. Busiel (R)	Jan. 3, 1895	Jan. 7, 1897
George A. Ramsdell (R)	Jan. 7, 1897	Jan. 5, 1899
Frank W. Rollins (R)	Jan. 5, 1899	Jan. 3, 1901
Chester B. Jordan (R)	Jan. 3, 1901	Jan. 1, 1903
Nahum J. Batchelder (R)	Jan. 1, 1903	Jan. 5, 1905
John McLane (R)	Jan. 5, 1905	Jan. 3, 1907

Charles M. Floyd (R)	Jan. 3, 1907	Jan. 7, 1909	John Lambert (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Nov. 15, 1802	Oct. 29, 1803
Henry B. Quinby (R)	Jan. 7, 1909	Jan. 5, 1911	Joseph Bloomfield (D-R)	Oct. 29, 1803	Oct. 29, 1812
Robert P. Bass (R)	Jan. 5, 1911	Jan. 2, 1913	Aaron Ogden (FED)	Oct. 29, 1812	Oct. 29, 1813
Samuel D. Felker (D)	Jan. 2, 1913	Jan. 7, 1915	William S. Pennington (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	Oct. 29, 1813	June 19, 1815
Rolland H. Spaulding (R)	Jan. 7, 1915	Jan. 3, 1917	William Kennedy (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	June 19, 1815	Oct. 25, 1815
Henry Wilder Keyes (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 3, 1917	Jan. 2, 1919	Mahlon Dickerson (D-R) <sup>7</sup>	Oct. 26, 1815	Feb. 1, 1817
John H. Bartlett (R)	Jan. 2, 1919	Jan. 6, 1921	Isaac H. Williamson (FED)	Feb. 6, 1817	Oct. 30, 1829
Albert O. Brown (R)	Jan. 6, 1921	Jan. 4, 1923	Peter D. Vroom (D)	Nov. 6, 1829	Oct. 26, 1832
Fred H. Brown (D)	Jan. 4, 1923	Jan. 1, 1925	Samuel L. Southard (W)	Oct. 26, 1832	Feb. 1833
John G. Winant (R)	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 6, 1927	Elias P. Seeley (W)	Feb. 27, 1833	Oct. 23, 1833
Huntley N. Spaulding (R)	Jan. 6, 1927	Jan. 3, 1929	Peter D. Vroom (D)	Oct. 25, 1833	Oct. 28, 1836
Charles W. Tobey (R)	Jan. 3, 1929	Jan. 1, 1931	Philemon Dickerson (D)	Nov. 3, 1836	Oct. 27, 1837
John G. Winant (R)	Jan. 1, 1931	Jan. 3, 1935	William Pennington (W)	Oct. 27, 1837	Oct. 27, 1843
H. Styles Bridges (R)	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 7, 1937	Daniel Haines (D)	Oct. 27, 1843	Jan. 21, 1845
Francis P. Murphy (R)	Jan. 7, 1937	Jan. 2, 1941	Charles C. Stratton (W)	Jan. 21, 1845	Jan. 18, 1848
Robert O. Blood (R)	Jan. 2, 1941	Jan. 4, 1945	Daniel Haines (D)	Jan. 18, 1848	Jan. 20, 1851
Charles M. Dale (R)	Jan. 4, 1945	Jan. 6, 1949	George F. Fort (D)	Jan. 21, 1851	Jan. 17, 1854
Sherman Adams (R)	Jan. 6, 1949	Jan. 1, 1953	Rodman M. Price (D)	Jan. 17, 1854	Jan. 20, 1857
Hugh Gregg (R)	Jan. 1, 1953	Jan. 6, 1955	William A. Newell (FUS)	Jan. 20, 1857	Jan. 17, 1860
Lane Dwinell (R)	Jan. 6, 1955	Jan. 1, 1959	Charles S. Olden (R)	Jan. 17, 1860	Jan. 20, 1863
Wesley Powell (R)	Jan. 1, 1959	Jan. 3, 1963	Joel Parker (D)	Jan. 20, 1863	Jan. 16, 1866
John W. King (D)	Jan. 3, 1963	Jan. 2, 1969	Marcus L. Ward (UN)	Jan. 16, 1866	Jan. 19, 1869
Walter Peterson (R)	Jan. 2, 1969	Jan. 4, 1973	Theodore F. Randolph (D)	Jan. 19, 1869	Jan. 16, 1872
Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	Jan. 4, 1973	Jan. 4, 1979	Joel Parker (D)	Jan. 16, 1872	Jan. 19, 1875
Hugh J. Gallen (D) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 4, 1979	Nov. 11, 1982	Joseph D. Bedle (D)	Jan. 19, 1875	Jan. 15, 1878
Robert B. Monier (D) <sup>9</sup>	Nov. 11, 1982	Nov. 30, 1982	George B. McClellan (D)	Jan. 15, 1878	Jan. 18, 1881
William M. Gardner (D) <sup>10</sup>	Nov. 30, 1982	Dec. 1, 1982	George C. Ludlow (D)	Jan. 18, 1881	Jan. 15, 1884
Vesta M. Roy (D) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 1, 1982	Jan. 6, 1983	Leon Abbett (D)	Jan. 15, 1884	Jan. 18, 1887
John H. Sununu (R)	Jan. 6, 1983	Jan. 4, 1989	Robert S. Green (D)	Jan. 18, 1887	Jan. 21, 1890
Judd Gregg (R)	Jan. 4, 1989	Jan. 7, 1993	Leon Abbett (D)	Jan. 21, 1890	Jan. 17, 1893
Steve Merrill (R)	Jan. 7, 1993	Jan. 9, 1997	George T. Werts (D)	Jan. 17, 1893	Jan. 21, 1896
Jeanne Shaheen (D)	Jan. 9, 1997	Jan. 9, 2003	John W. Griggs (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 21, 1896	Jan. 31, 1898
Craig Benson (R)	Jan. 9, 2003	Jan. 6, 2005	Foster M. Voorhees (R) <sup>9</sup>	Feb. 1, 1898	Oct. 18, 1898
John Lynch (D)	Jan. 6, 2005		David O. Watkins (R) <sup>10</sup>	Oct. 18, 1898	Jan. 17, 1899
			Foster M. Voorhees (R)	Jan. 17, 1899	Jan. 21, 1902
			Franklin Murphy (R)	Jan. 21, 1902	Jan. 17, 1905
			Edward C. Stokes (R)	Jan. 17, 1905	Jan. 21, 1908
			John F. Fort (R)	Jan. 21, 1908	Jan. 17, 1911
			Woodrow Wilson (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 17, 1911	March 1, 1913
			James F. Fielder (D) <sup>12</sup>	March 1, 1913	Oct. 28, 1913
			Leon R. Taylor (D) <sup>13</sup>	Oct. 28, 1913	Jan. 20, 1914
			James F. Fielder (D)	Jan. 20, 1914	Jan. 15, 1917
			Walter E. Edge (R) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 15, 1917	May 16, 1919
			William N. Runyon (R) <sup>15</sup>	May 16, 1919	Jan. 13, 1920
			Clarence E. Case (R) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 13, 1920	Jan. 20, 1920
			Edward I. Edwards (D)	Jan. 20, 1920	Jan. 15, 1923
			George S. Silzer (D)	Jan. 15, 1923	Jan. 19, 1926
			Arthur Harry Moore (D)	Jan. 19, 1926	Jan. 15, 1929
			Morgan F. Larson (R)	Jan. 15, 1929	Jan. 19, 1932
			Arthur Harry Moore (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 19, 1932	Jan. 3, 1935
			Clifford R. Powell (R) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 3, 1935	Jan. 8, 1935
			Horace G. Prall (R) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 8, 1935	Jan. 15, 1935
			Harold G. Hoffman (R)	Jan. 15, 1935	Jan. 18, 1938
			Arthur Harry Moore (D)	Jan. 18, 1938	Jan. 21, 1941
			Charles Edison (D)	Jan. 21, 1941	Jan. 18, 1944
			Walter E. Edge (R)	Jan. 18, 1944	Jan. 21, 1947
			Alfred E. Driscoll (R)	Jan. 21, 1947	Jan. 19, 1954
			Robert B. Meyner (D)	Jan. 19, 1954	Jan. 16, 1962

### New Hampshire

1. New Hampshire's first seven chief executives were called presidents.
2. Resigned Jan. 22, 1789.
3. Acting president of New Hampshire.
4. Josiah Bartlett was president of New Hampshire from 1790 to 1792 and governor from 1792 to 1794.
5. Resigned Feb. 28, 1831.
6. Acting governor in 1831.
7. Keyes was disqualified at the end of his term by illness, and Jesse M. Barton, president of the state Senate, became acting governor.
8. Hospitalized Nov. 20, 1982. Died Dec. 29, 1982.
9. As president of the state Senate, served as acting governor until the legislature dissolved on Nov. 30, 1982.
10. As secretary of state, served as acting governor until new members of the legislature were sworn in.
11. As new president of the state Senate, served as acting governor.

## NEW JERSEY

(Ratified the Constitution Dec. 18, 1787)

Governors	Dates of Service				
William Livingston (FED) <sup>1</sup>	Aug. 27, 1776	July 25, 1790			
Elisha Lawrence (FED) <sup>2</sup>	July 25, 1790	Oct. 30, 1790			
William Paterson (FED) <sup>3</sup>	Oct. 30, 1790	March 4, 1793			
Thomas Henderson (FED)	March 30, 1793	June 3, 1793			
Richard Howell (FED)	June 3, 1793	Oct. 31, 1801			
Joseph Bloomfield (D-R)	Oct. 31, 1801	Oct. 28, 1802			

Richard J. Hughes (D)	Jan. 16, 1962	Jan. 20, 1970
William T. Cahill (R)	Jan. 20, 1970	Jan. 15, 1974
Brendan T. Byrne (D)	Jan. 15, 1974	Jan. 19, 1982
Thomas H. Kean (R)	Jan. 19, 1982	Jan. 16, 1990
James J. Florio (D)	Jan. 16, 1990	Jan. 18, 1994
Christine Todd Whitman (R) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 18, 1994	Jan. 31, 2001
Donald T. DiFrancesco (R) <sup>21</sup>	Jan. 31, 2001	Jan. 15, 2002
James E. McGreevey (D) <sup>22</sup>	Jan. 15, 2002	Nov. 15, 2004
Richard J. Codey (D) <sup>23</sup>	Nov. 16, 2004	Jan. 17, 2006
Jon Corzine (D)	Jan. 17, 2006	

**New Jersey**

1. Died in office.
2. As vice president of the Legislative Council, he succeeded to office.
3. Resigned March 4, 1793.
4. Acting governor.
5. Resigned June 19, 1815.
6. As vice president of the Legislative Council, he succeeded to office.
7. Resigned Feb. 1, 1817.
8. Resigned Jan. 31, 1898.
9. Acting governor.
10. Acting governor.
11. Resigned March 1, 1913, having been elected president of the United States.
12. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office. Resigned Oct. 28, 1913.
13. Acting governor.
14. Resigned May 16, 1919.
15. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office. Service ended Jan. 13, 1920.
16. Acting governor.
17. Resigned Jan. 3, 1935.
18. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office. Service ended Jan. 8, 1935.
19. Acting governor.
20. Resigned Jan. 31, 2001.
21. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
22. On Aug. 12, 2004, McGreevey announced his resignation effective Nov. 15, 2004.
23. As state senate president, he succeeded to office.

**NEW MEXICO**

(Became a state Jan. 6, 1912)

Governors	Dates of Service	
William C. McDonald (D)	Jan. 6, 1912	Jan. 1, 1917
Ezequiel C. de Baca (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 1, 1917	Feb. 18, 1917
Washington E. Lindsey (R) <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 19, 1917	Jan. 1, 1919
Octaviano A. Larrazolo (R)	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan. 1, 1921
Merritt C. Mechem (R)	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan. 1, 1923
James F. Hinkle (D)	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1925
Arthur T. Hannett (D)	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1927
Richard C. Dillon (R)	Jan. 1, 1927	Jan. 1, 1931
Arthur Seligman (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 1, 1931	Sept. 25, 1933
Andrew W. Hockenhull (D) <sup>4</sup>	Sept. 25, 1933	Jan. 1, 1935
Clyde Tingley (D)	Jan. 1, 1935	Jan. 1, 1939
John E. Miles (D)	Jan. 1, 1939	Jan. 1, 1943
John J. Dempsey (D)	Jan. 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1947
Thomas J. Mabry (D)	Jan. 1, 1947	Jan. 1, 1951
Edwin L. Mechem (R)	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan. 1, 1955
John F. Simms (D)	Jan. 1, 1955	Jan. 1, 1957
Edwin L. Mechem (R)	Jan. 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1959
John Burroughs (D)	Jan. 1, 1959	Jan. 1, 1961
Edwin L. Mechem (R) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 1, 1961	Nov. 30, 1962
Tom Bolack (R) <sup>6</sup>	Nov. 30, 1962	Jan. 1, 1963
Jack M. Campbell (D)	Jan. 1, 1963	Jan. 1, 1967

David F. Cargo (R)	Jan. 1, 1967	Jan. 1, 1971
Bruce King (D)	Jan. 1, 1971	Jan. 1, 1975
Jerry Apodaca (D)	Jan. 1, 1975	Jan. 1, 1979
Bruce King (D)	Jan. 1, 1979	Jan. 1, 1983
Toney Anaya (D)	Jan. 1, 1983	Jan. 1, 1987
Garrey E. Carruthers (R)	Jan. 1, 1987	Jan. 1, 1991
Bruce King (D)	Jan. 1, 1991	Jan. 1, 1995
Gary E. Johnson (R)	Jan. 1, 1995	Jan. 1, 2003
Bill Richardson (D)	Jan. 1, 2003	

**New Mexico**

1. Died Feb. 18, 1917.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Died Sept. 25, 1933.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Resigned Nov. 30, 1962.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**NEW YORK**

(Ratified the Constitution July 26, 1788)

Governors	Dates of Service	
George Clinton (D-R)	July 30, 1777	June 30, 1795
John Jay (FED)	July 1, 1795	July 1, 1801
George Clinton (D-R)	July 1, 1801	July 1, 1804
Morgan Lewis (D-R)	July 1, 1804	July 1, 1807
Daniel D. Tompkins (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	July 1, 1807	Feb. 24, 1817
John Tayler (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 24, 1817	July 1, 1817
De Witt Clinton (D-R)	July 1, 1817	Jan. 1, 1823
Joseph C. Yates (D-R)	Jan. 1, 1823	Jan. 1, 1825
De Witt Clinton (CLINT R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 1, 1825	Feb. 11, 1828
Nathaniel Pitcher (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 11, 1828	Jan. 1, 1829
Martin Van Buren (JAC D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 1, 1829	March 12, 1829
Enos T. Throop (JAC D) <sup>6</sup>	March 12, 1829	Jan. 1, 1833
William L. Marcy (D)	Jan. 1, 1833	Jan. 1, 1839
William H. Seward (W)	Jan. 1, 1839	Jan. 1, 1843
William C. Bouck (D)	Jan. 1, 1843	Jan. 1, 1845
Silas Wright (D)	Jan. 1, 1845	Jan. 1, 1847
John Young (W)	Jan. 1, 1847	Jan. 1, 1849
Hamilton Fish (W)	Jan. 1, 1849	Jan. 1, 1851
Washington Hunt (W-A-RENT)	Jan. 1, 1851	Jan. 1, 1853
Horatio Seymour (D)	Jan. 1, 1853	Jan. 1, 1855
Myron H. Clark (FUS R)	Jan. 1, 1855	Jan. 1, 1857
John A. King (R)	Jan. 1, 1857	Jan. 1, 1859
Edwin D. Morgan (R)	Jan. 1, 1859	Jan. 1, 1863
Horatio Seymour (D)	Jan. 1, 1863	Jan. 1, 1865
Reuben E. Fenton (UN)	Jan. 1, 1865	Jan. 1, 1869
John T. Hoffman (D)	Jan. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1873
John A. Dix (R)	Jan. 1, 1873	Jan. 1, 1875
Samuel J. Tilden (D)	Jan. 1, 1875	Jan. 1, 1877
Lucius Robinson (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 1, 1877	Jan. 1, 1880
Alonzo B. Cornell (R)	Jan. 1, 1880	Jan. 1, 1883
Grover Cleveland (D) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 1, 1883	Jan. 6, 1885
David B. Hill (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 6, 1885	Jan. 1, 1892
Roswell P. Flower (D)	Jan. 1, 1892	Jan. 1, 1895
Levi P. Morton (R) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 1, 1895	Jan. 1, 1897
Frank S. Black (R)	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 1, 1899
Theodore Roosevelt (R)	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 1, 1901
Benjamin B. Odell Jr. (R)	Jan. 1, 1901	Jan. 1, 1905

Frank W. Higgins (R)	Jan. 1, 1905	Jan. 1, 1907	Benjamin Williams (D-R)	Dec. 1, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Charles Evans Hughes (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 1, 1907	Oct. 6, 1910	David Stone (D-R)	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 5, 1810
Horace White (R) <sup>12</sup>	Oct. 6, 1910	Jan. 1, 1911	Benjamin Smith (D-R)	Dec. 5, 1810	Dec. 9, 1811
John A. Dix (D)	Jan. 1, 1911	Jan. 1, 1913	William Hawkins (D-R)	Dec. 9, 1811	Nov. 29, 1814
William Sulzer (D) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 1, 1913	Oct. 17, 1913	William Miller (D-R)	Dec. 7, 1814	Dec. 3, 1817
Martin H. Glynn (D) <sup>14</sup>	Oct. 17, 1913	Jan. 1, 1915	John Branch (D-R)	Dec. 6, 1817	Dec. 7, 1820
Charles S. Whitman (R)	Jan. 1, 1915	Jan. 1, 1919	Jesse Franklin (D-R)	Dec. 7, 1820	Dec. 7, 1821
Alfred E. Smith (D)	Jan. 1, 1919	Jan. 1, 1921	Gabriel Holmes (D-R)	Dec. 7, 1821	Dec. 7, 1824
Nathan L. Miller (R)	Jan. 1, 1921	Jan. 1, 1923	Hutchins G. Burton (D-R)	Dec. 7, 1824	Dec. 8, 1827
Alfred E. Smith (D)	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1929	James Iredell (D-R)	Dec. 8, 1827	Dec. 12, 1828
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	Jan. 1, 1929	Jan. 1, 1933	John Owen (D)	Dec. 12, 1828	Dec. 18, 1830
Herbert H. Lehman (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 1, 1933	Dec. 3, 1942	Montfort Stokes (D)	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 6, 1832
Charles Poletti (D) <sup>16</sup>	Dec. 3, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943	David L. Swain (D)	Dec. 6, 1832	Dec. 10, 1835
Thomas E. Dewey (R)	Jan. 1, 1943	Jan. 1, 1955	Richard D. Spaight Jr. (D)	Dec. 10, 1835	Dec. 31, 1836
W. Averell Harriman (D)	Jan. 1, 1955	Jan. 1, 1959	Edward B. Dudley (W)	Dec. 31, 1836	Jan. 1, 1841
Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 1, 1959	Dec. 18, 1973	John M. Morehead (W)	Jan. 1, 1841	Jan. 1, 1845
Malcolm Wilson (R) <sup>18</sup>	Dec. 18, 1973	Jan. 1, 1975	William A. Graham (W)	Jan. 1, 1845	Jan. 1, 1849
Hugh Carey (D)	Jan. 1, 1975	Jan. 1, 1983	Charles Manly (W)	Jan. 1, 1849	Jan. 1, 1851
Mario M. Cuomo (D)	Jan. 1, 1983	Jan. 1, 1995	David S. Reid (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 1, 1851	Dec. 6, 1854
George E. Pataki (R)	Jan. 1, 1995	Jan. 1, 2007	Warren Winslow (D) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 6, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Eliot Spitzer (D) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 1, 2007	March 17, 2008	Thomas Bragg (D)	Jan. 1, 1855	Jan. 1, 1859
David Paterson (D) <sup>20</sup>	March 17, 2008		John W. Ellis (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 1, 1859	July 7, 1861

**New York**

1. Resigned Feb. 24, 1817, having been elected vice president of the United States.

2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

3. Died Feb. 11, 1828.

4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

5. Resigned March 12, 1829.

6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

7. Term of office changed from two years to three years.

8. Resigned Jan. 6, 1885, having been elected president of the United States.

9. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

10. Term of office changed from three years to two years.

11. Resigned Oct. 6, 1910.

12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

13. Impeached; removed from office Oct. 17, 1913.

14. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

15. First governor elected to a four-year term (in 1938). Resigned Dec. 3, 1942.

16. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

17. Resigned Dec. 18, 1973.

18. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

19. Resigned March 17, 2008.

20. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

(Ratified the Constitution Nov. 21, 1789)

Governors	Dates of Service				
Richard Caswell	Dec. 19, 1776	April 1780	Clyde R. Hoey (D)	Jan. 7, 1937	Jan. 9, 1941
Abner Nash	April 1780	June 26, 1781	J. Melville Broughton (D)	Jan. 9, 1941	Jan. 4, 1945
Thomas Burke	June 26, 1781	April 26, 1782	R. Gregg Cherry (D)	Jan. 4, 1945	Jan. 6, 1949
Alexander Martin	April 26, 1782	April 1, 1785	W. Kerr Scott (D)	Jan. 6, 1949	Jan. 8, 1953
Richard Caswell	April 1, 1785	Dec. 20, 1787	William B. Umstead (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 8, 1953	Nov. 7, 1954
Samuel Johnston (FED)	Dec. 20, 1787	Dec. 17, 1789	Luther H. Hodges (D) <sup>16</sup>	Nov. 7, 1954	Jan. 5, 1961
Alexander Martin (FED)	Dec. 17, 1789	Dec. 14, 1792	Terry Sanford (D)	Jan. 5, 1961	Jan. 8, 1965
Richard D. Spaight (D-R)	Dec. 14, 1792	Nov. 19, 1795	Dan K. Moore (D)	Jan. 8, 1965	Jan. 3, 1969
Samuel Ashe (D-R)	Nov. 19, 1795	Dec. 7, 1798	Robert W. Scott (D)	Jan. 3, 1969	Jan. 5, 1973
William R. Davie (FED)	Dec. 7, 1798	Nov. 23, 1799	James E. Holshouser Jr. (R)	Jan. 5, 1973	Jan. 8, 1977
Benjamin Williams (D-R)	Nov. 23, 1799	Dec. 6, 1802	James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	Jan. 8, 1977	Jan. 5, 1985
James Turner (D-R)	Dec. 6, 1802	Dec. 10, 1805	James G. Martin (R)	Jan. 5, 1985	Jan. 9, 1993
Nathaniel Alexander (D-R)	Dec. 10, 1805	Dec. 1, 1807	James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	Jan. 9, 1993	Jan. 6, 2001



Michael F. Easley (D) Jan. 6, 2001 Jan. 10, 2009  
 Beverly Perdue (D) Jan. 10, 2009

**North Carolina**

1. Resigned Dec. 6, 1854.
2. Acting governor.
3. Died July 7, 1861.
4. Acting governor.
5. Removed from office. Last Confederate governor.
6. Provisional governor appointed by President Johnson.
7. Removed July 1, 1868.
8. Impeached. Removed from office Dec. 15, 1870.
9. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected. Died July 11, 1874.
10. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
11. Resigned Feb. 5, 1879.
12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
13. Died April 8, 1891.
14. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
15. Died Nov. 7, 1954.
16. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**NORTH DAKOTA**

(Became a state Nov. 2, 1889)

Governors	Dates of Service	
John Miller (R)	Nov. 4, 1889	Jan. 6, 1891
Andrew H. Burke (R)	Jan. 7, 1891	Jan. 4, 1893
Eli C. D. Shortridge (FUS)	Jan. 4, 1893	Jan. 7, 1895
Roger Allin (R)	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 5, 1897
Frank A. Briggs (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 5, 1897	Aug. 9, 1898
Joseph M. Devine (R) <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 9, 1898	Jan. 3, 1899
Frederick B. Fancher (R)	Jan. 3, 1899	Jan. 10, 1901
Frank White (R)	Jan. 10, 1901	Jan. 4, 1905
Elmore Y. Sarles (R)	Jan. 5, 1905	Jan. 9, 1907
John Burke (D)	Jan. 9, 1907	Jan. 8, 1913
Louis B. Hanna (R)	Jan. 8, 1913	Jan. 3, 1917
Lynn J. Frazier (R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 3, 1917	Nov. 23, 1921
Ragnvald A. Nestos (R) <sup>4</sup>	Nov. 23, 1921	Jan. 5, 1925
Arthur G. Sorlie (R) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 7, 1925	Aug. 28, 1928
Walter J. Maddock (R) <sup>6</sup>	Aug. 28, 1928	Jan. 9, 1929
George F. Shafer (R)	Jan. 9, 1929	Dec. 31, 1932
William Langer (R) <sup>7</sup>	Dec. 31, 1932	July 17, 1934
Ole H. Olson (R) <sup>8</sup>	July 17, 1934	Jan. 7, 1935
Thomas H. Moodie (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 7, 1935	Feb. 2, 1935
Walter Welford (R) <sup>10</sup>	Feb. 2, 1935	Jan. 6, 1937
William Langer (I)	Jan. 6, 1937	Jan. 5, 1939
John Moses (D)	Jan. 5, 1939	Jan. 4, 1945
Fred G. Aandahl (R)	Jan. 4, 1945	Jan. 3, 1951
C. Norman Brunsdale (R)	Jan. 3, 1951	Jan. 9, 1957
John E. Davis (R)	Jan. 9, 1957	Jan. 4, 1961
William L. Guy (D)	Jan. 4, 1961	Jan. 2, 1973
Arthur A. Link (D)	Jan. 2, 1973	Jan. 7, 1981
Allen I. Olson (R) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 7, 1981	Jan. 8, 1985
George Sinner (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 8, 1985	Jan. 5, 1993
Edward T. Schafer (R)	Jan. 5, 1993	Dec. 15, 2000
John Hoeven (R)	Dec. 15, 2000	

**North Dakota**

1. Died in 1898.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Recalled in election of Oct. 28, 1921; removed Nov. 23, 1921.
4. Elected in recall election of 1921, which removed Governor Frazier. Subsequently elected for a full two-year term.
5. Died Aug. 28, 1928.

6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
7. Removed by North Dakota Supreme Court July 17, 1934.
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
9. Disqualified by North Dakota Supreme Court Feb. 2, 1935.
10. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
11. Although Olson relinquished his office on Jan. 5 and Sinner assumed it Jan. 8, the North Dakota Supreme Court held that Sinner's term began Jan. 1.

**OHIO**

(Became a state March 1, 1803)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Edward Tiffin (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	March 3, 1803	March 4, 1807
Thomas Kirker (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	March 4, 1807	Dec. 12, 1808
Samuel Huntington (D-R)	Dec. 12, 1808	Dec. 8, 1810
Return Jonathan Meigs (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 8, 1810	March 24, 1814
Othneil Looker (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	March 24, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814
Thomas Worthington (D-R)	Dec. 8, 1814	Dec. 14, 1818
Ethan Allen Brown (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	Dec. 14, 1818	Jan. 4, 1822
Allen Trimble (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 4, 1822	Dec. 28, 1822
Jeremiah Morrow (JAC D)	Dec. 28, 1822	Dec. 19, 1826
Allen Trimble (NR)	Dec. 19, 1826	Dec. 18, 1830
Duncan McArthur (NR)	Dec. 18, 1830	Dec. 7, 1832
Robert Lucas (D)	Dec. 7, 1832	Dec. 12, 1836
Joseph Vance (W)	Dec. 12, 1836	Dec. 13, 1838
Wilson Shannon (D)	Dec. 13, 1838	Dec. 16, 1840
Thomas Corwin (W)	Dec. 16, 1840	Dec. 14, 1842
Wilson Shannon (D) <sup>7</sup>	Dec. 14, 1842	April 15, 1844
Thomas W. Bartley (D) <sup>8</sup>	April 15, 1844	Dec. 3, 1844
Mordecai Bartley (W)	Dec. 3, 1844	Dec. 12, 1846
William Bebb (W)	Dec. 12, 1846	Jan. 22, 1849
Seabury Ford (W) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 22, 1849	Dec. 12, 1850
Reuben Wood (D) <sup>10</sup>	Dec. 12, 1850	July 13, 1853
William Medill (D) <sup>11</sup>	July 13, 1853	Jan. 14, 1856
Salmon P. Chase (R)	Jan. 14, 1856	Jan. 9, 1860
William Dennison Jr. (R)	Jan. 9, 1860	Jan. 13, 1862
David Tod (UN)	Jan. 13, 1862	Jan. 11, 1864
John Brough (UN) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 11, 1864	Aug. 29, 1865
Charles Anderson (UN) <sup>13</sup>	Aug. 29, 1865	Jan. 8, 1866
Jacob D. Cox (UN)	Jan. 8, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	Jan. 13, 1868	Jan. 8, 1872
Edward F. Noyes (R)	Jan. 8, 1872	Jan. 12, 1874
William Allen (D)	Jan. 12, 1874	Jan. 10, 1876
Rutherford B. Hayes (R) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 10, 1876	March 2, 1877
Thomas L. Young (R) <sup>15</sup>	March 2, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878
Richard M. Bishop (D)	Jan. 14, 1878	Jan. 12, 1880
Charles Foster (R)	Jan. 12, 1880	Jan. 14, 1884
George Hoadly (D)	Jan. 14, 1884	Jan. 11, 1886
Joseph B. Foraker (R)	Jan. 11, 1886	Jan. 13, 1890
James E. Campbell (D)	Jan. 13, 1890	Jan. 11, 1892
William McKinley Jr. (R)	Jan. 11, 1892	Jan. 13, 1896
Asa S. Bushnell (R)	Jan. 13, 1896	Jan. 8, 1900
George K. Nash (R)	Jan. 8, 1900	Jan. 11, 1904
Myron T. Herrick (R)	Jan. 11, 1904	Jan. 8, 1906
John M. Pattison (D) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 8, 1906	June 18, 1906
Andrew L. Harris (R) <sup>17</sup>	June 18, 1906	Jan. 11, 1909
Judson Harmon (D)	Jan. 11, 1909	Jan. 13, 1913
James M. Cox (D)	Jan. 13, 1913	Jan. 11, 1915
Frank B. Willis (R)	Jan. 11, 1915	Jan. 8, 1917



James M. Cox (D)	Jan. 8, 1917	Jan. 10, 1921	Raymond D. Gary (D)	Jan. 10, 1955	Jan. 12, 1959
Harry L. Davis (R)	Jan. 10, 1921	Jan. 8, 1923	J. Howard Edmondson (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 12, 1959	Jan. 6, 1963
Alvin Victor Donahey (D)	Jan. 8, 1923	Jan. 14, 1929	George P. Nigh (D) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 6, 1963	Jan. 14, 1963
Myers Y. Cooper (R)	Jan. 14, 1929	Jan. 12, 1931	Henry L. Bellmon (R)	Jan. 14, 1963	Jan. 9, 1967
George White (D)	Jan. 12, 1931	Jan. 14, 1935	Dewey F. Bartlett (R)	Jan. 9, 1967	Jan. 11, 1971
Martin L. Davey (D)	Jan. 14, 1935	Jan. 9, 1939	David Hall (D)	Jan. 11, 1971	Jan. 13, 1975
John W. Bricker (R)	Jan. 9, 1939	Jan. 8, 1945	David L. Boren (D)	Jan. 13, 1975	Jan. 3, 1979
Frank J. Lausche (D)	Jan. 8, 1945	Jan. 13, 1947	George Nigh (D)	Jan. 3, 1979	Jan. 12, 1987
Thomas J. Herbert (R)	Jan. 13, 1947	Jan. 10, 1949	Henry L. Bellmon (R)	Jan. 12, 1987	Jan. 14, 1991
Frank J. Lausche (D) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 10, 1949	Jan. 3, 1957	David Walters (D)	Jan. 14, 1991	Jan. 9, 1995
John W. Brown (R) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 3, 1957	Jan. 14, 1957	Frank Keating (R)	Jan. 9, 1995	Jan. 13, 2003
C. William O'Neill (R)	Jan. 14, 1957	Jan. 12, 1959	Brad Henry (D)	Jan. 13, 2003	
Michael V. DiSalle (D)	Jan. 12, 1959	Jan. 14, 1963			
James A. Rhodes (R)	Jan. 14, 1963	Jan. 11, 1971			
John J. Gilligan (D)	Jan. 11, 1971	Jan. 13, 1975			
James A. Rhodes (R)	Jan. 13, 1975	Jan. 10, 1983			
Richard F. Celeste (D)	Jan. 10, 1983	Jan. 14, 1991			
George V. Voinovich (R) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 14, 1991	Dec. 31, 1998			
Nancy Hollister (R) <sup>21</sup>	Dec. 31, 1998	Jan. 11, 1999			
Robert A. Taft II (R)	Jan. 11, 1999	Jan. 8, 2007			
Ted Strickland (D)	Jan. 8, 2007				

**Oklahoma**

1. Impeached; removed from office, Nov. 19, 1923.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Impeached; removed from office, March 20, 1929.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Resigned Jan. 6, 1963.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**OREGON**

(Became a state Feb. 14, 1859)

**Ohio**

1. Resigned March 4, 1807.
2. As Speaker of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
3. Resigned March 24, 1814.
4. As Speaker of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
5. Resigned Jan. 4, 1822.
6. As Speaker of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
7. Resigned April 15, 1844.
8. As Speaker of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
9. The election of 1848 was disputed, and Ford's election was delayed until Jan. 22, 1849.
10. Resigned July 13, 1853.
11. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
12. Died Aug. 29, 1865.
13. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
14. Resigned March 2, 1877, having been elected president of the United States.
15. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
16. Died June 18, 1906.
17. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
18. Resigned Jan. 3, 1957.
19. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
20. Resigned Dec. 31, 1998, having been elected to the U.S. Senate.
21. As lieutenant governor, she succeeded to office.

**OKLAHOMA**

(Became a state Nov. 16, 1907)

Governors	Dates of Service		Governors	Dates of Service	
Charles N. Haskell (D)	Nov. 16, 1907	Jan. 9, 1911	John Whiteaker (D)	March 3, 1859	Sept. 10, 1862
Lee Cruce (D)	Jan. 9, 1911	Jan. 11, 1915	Addison C. Gibbs (UN R)	Sept. 10, 1862	Sept. 12, 1866
Robert L. Williams (D)	Jan. 11, 1915	Jan. 13, 1919	George L. Woods (R)	Sept. 12, 1866	Sept. 14, 1870
James B. A. Robertson (D)	Jan. 13, 1919	Jan. 8, 1923	La Fayette Grover (D) <sup>1</sup>	Sept. 14, 1870	Feb. 1, 1877
John C. Walton (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 8, 1923	Nov. 19, 1923	Stephen F. Chadwick (D) <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 1, 1877	Sept. 11, 1878
Martin E. Trapp (D) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 19, 1923	Jan. 10, 1927	William Wallace Thayer (D)	Sept. 11, 1878	Sept. 13, 1882
Henry S. Johnston (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 10, 1927	March 20, 1929	Zenas F. Moody (R)	Sept. 13, 1882	Jan. 12, 1887
William J. Holloway (D) <sup>4</sup>	March 20, 1929	Jan. 12, 1931	Sylvester Pennoyer (D)	Jan. 12, 1887	Jan. 14, 1895
William H. Murray (D)	Jan. 12, 1931	Jan. 14, 1935	William P. Lord (R)	Jan. 14, 1895	Jan. 9, 1899
Ernest W. Marland (D)	Jan. 14, 1935	Jan. 9, 1939	Theodore T. Geer (R)	Jan. 9, 1899	Jan. 14, 1903
Leon C. Phillips (D)	Jan. 9, 1939	Jan. 11, 1943	George E. Chamberlain (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 15, 1903	March 1, 1909
Robert S. Kerr (D)	Jan. 11, 1943	Jan. 13, 1947	Frank W. Benson (R) <sup>4</sup>	March 1, 1909	June 16, 1910
Roy J. Turner (D)	Jan. 13, 1947	Jan. 8, 1951	Jay Bowerman (R) <sup>5</sup>	June 16, 1910	Jan. 8, 1911
Johnston Murray (D)	Jan. 8, 1951	Jan. 10, 1955	Oswald West (D)	Jan. 11, 1911	Jan. 12, 1915
			James Withycombe (R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 12, 1915	March 3, 1919
			Ben W. Olcott (R) <sup>7</sup>	March 3, 1919	Jan. 8, 1923
			Walter M. Pierce (D)	Jan. 8, 1923	Jan. 10, 1927
			Isaac L. Patterson (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 10, 1927	Dec. 21, 1929
			A.W. Norblad (R) <sup>9</sup>	Dec. 22, 1929	Jan. 12, 1931
			Julius L. Meier (I)	Jan. 12, 1931	Jan. 14, 1935
			Charles H. Martin (D)	Jan. 14, 1935	Jan. 9, 1939
			Charles A. Sprague (R)	Jan. 9, 1939	Jan. 11, 1943
			Earl Snell (R) <sup>10</sup>	Jan. 11, 1943	Oct. 28, 1947
			John H. Hall (R) <sup>11</sup>	Oct. 30, 1947	Jan. 10, 1949
			Douglas McKay (R) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 10, 1949	Dec. 27, 1952
			Paul L. Patterson (R) <sup>13</sup>	Dec. 27, 1952	Jan. 31, 1956
			Elmo Smith (R) <sup>14</sup>	Feb. 1, 1956	Jan. 14, 1957
			Robert D. Holmes (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 14, 1957	Jan. 12, 1959
			Mark O. Hatfield (R)	Jan. 12, 1959	Jan. 9, 1967
			Tom McCall (R)	Jan. 9, 1967	Jan. 13, 1975
			Robert W. Straub (D)	Jan. 13, 1975	Jan. 8, 1979
			Victor Atiyeh (R)	Jan. 8, 1979	Jan. 12, 1987
			Neil Goldschmidt (D)	Jan. 12, 1987	Jan. 14, 1991
			Barbara Roberts (D)	Jan. 14, 1991	Jan. 9, 1995

John Kitzhaber (D) Jan. 9, 1995 Jan. 8, 2003  
Theodore R. Kulongoski (D) Jan. 8, 2003

**Oregon**

1. Resigned Feb. 1, 1877.
2. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office.
3. Resigned March 1, 1909.
4. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office. Resigned June 17, 1910.
5. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
6. Died March 3, 1919.
7. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office.
8. Died Dec. 21, 1929.
9. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
10. Died Oct. 28, 1947.
11. As speaker of the House, he succeeded to office for the remainder of the first two years of Snell's term.
12. Elected for the last two years of Snell's term in a special election. Subsequently reelected. Resigned Dec. 27, 1952.
13. As president of the state senate, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected. Died Jan. 31, 1956.
14. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office for the remainder of the first two years of Patterson's term.
15. Elected in a special election for the last two years of Patterson's term.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

(Ratified the Constitution Dec. 12, 1787)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Thomas Wharton Jr. <sup>1</sup>	March 5, 1777	May 23, 1778
George Bryan	May 23, 1778	Dec. 22, 1778
Joseph Reed	Dec. 22, 1778	Nov. 15, 1781
William Moore	Nov. 15, 1781	Nov. 7, 1782
John Dickinson	Nov. 7, 1782	Oct. 18, 1785
Benjamin Franklin	Oct. 18, 1785	Nov. 5, 1788
Thomas Mifflin <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 5, 1788	Dec. 17, 1799
Thomas McKean (D-R)	Dec. 17, 1799	Dec. 20, 1808
Simon Snyder (D-R)	Dec. 20, 1808	Dec. 16, 1817
William Findlay (D-R)	Dec. 16, 1817	Dec. 19, 1820
Joseph Hiester (D-R)	Dec. 19, 1820	Dec. 16, 1823
John A. Shulze (JAC D)	Dec. 16, 1823	Dec. 15, 1829
George Wolfe (JAC D)	Dec. 15, 1829	Dec. 15, 1835
Joseph Ritner (D)	Dec. 15, 1835	Jan. 15, 1839
David R. Porter (D)	Jan. 15, 1839	Jan. 21, 1845
Francis R. Shunk (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 21, 1845	July 9, 1848
William F. Johnston (W) <sup>4</sup>	July 26, 1848	Jan. 20, 1852
William Bigler (D)	Jan. 20, 1852	Jan. 16, 1855
James Pollock (W)	Jan. 16, 1855	Jan. 19, 1858
William F. Packer (D)	Jan. 19, 1858	Jan. 15, 1861
Andrew G. Curtin (R)	Jan. 15, 1861	Jan. 15, 1867
John W. Geary (R)	Jan. 15, 1867	Jan. 21, 1873
John F. Hartranft (R)	Jan. 21, 1873	Jan. 18, 1879
Henry M. Hoyt (R)	Jan. 21, 1879	Jan. 16, 1883
Robert E. Pattison (D)	Jan. 16, 1883	Jan. 18, 1887
James A. Beaver (R)	Jan. 18, 1887	Jan. 20, 1891
Robert E. Pattison (D)	Jan. 20, 1891	Jan. 15, 1895
Daniel H. Hastings (R)	Jan. 15, 1895	Jan. 17, 1899
William A. Stone (R)	Jan. 17, 1899	Jan. 20, 1903
Samuel W. Pennypacker (R)	Jan. 20, 1903	Jan. 15, 1907
Edwin S. Stuart (R)	Jan. 15, 1907	Jan. 17, 1911
John K. Tener (R)	Jan. 17, 1911	Jan. 19, 1915
Martin G. Brumbaugh (R)	Jan. 19, 1915	Jan. 21, 1919
William C. Sproul (R)	Jan. 21, 1919	Jan. 16, 1923
Gifford Pinchot (R)	Jan. 16, 1923	Jan. 18, 1927

John S. Fisher (R)	Jan. 18, 1927	Jan. 20, 1931
Gifford Pinchot (R, PROG)	Jan. 20, 1931	Jan. 15, 1935
George H. Earle (D)	Jan. 15, 1935	Jan. 17, 1939
Arthur H. James (R)	Jan. 17, 1939	Jan. 19, 1943
Edward Martin (R) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 19, 1943	Jan. 2, 1947
John C. Bell Jr. (R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 2, 1947	Jan. 21, 1947
James H. Duff (R)	Jan. 21, 1947	Jan. 16, 1951
John S. Fine (R)	Jan. 16, 1951	Jan. 18, 1955
George M. Leader (D)	Jan. 18, 1955	Jan. 20, 1959
David L. Lawrence (D)	Jan. 20, 1959	Jan. 15, 1963
William W. Scranton (R)	Jan. 15, 1963	Jan. 17, 1967
Raymond P. Shafer (R)	Jan. 17, 1967	Jan. 19, 1971
Milton J. Shapp (D)	Jan. 19, 1971	Jan. 16, 1979
Richard L. Thornburgh (R)	Jan. 16, 1979	Jan. 20, 1987
Robert P. Casey (D)	Jan. 20, 1987	Jan. 17, 1995
Tom Ridge (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 17, 1995	Oct. 5, 2001
Mark S. Schweiker (R) <sup>8</sup>	Oct. 5, 2001	Jan. 21, 2003
Edward G. Rendell (D)	Jan. 21, 2003	

**Pennsylvania**

1. Pennsylvania's first seven chief executives were called presidents.
2. Thomas Mifflin was president of Pennsylvania from 1788 to 1790 and governor from 1790 to 1799.
3. Resigned July 9, 1848.
4. Interregnum from July 9 to July 26, 1848. Johnston became acting governor. Subsequently elected.
5. Resigned Jan. 2, 1947.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
7. Resigned Oct. 5, 2001, to become director of the Office of Homeland Security.
8. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**RHODE ISLAND**

(Ratified the Constitution May 29, 1790)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Nicholas Cooke	May 4, 1776	May 6, 1778
William Greene	May 6, 1778	May 3, 1786
John Collins (FED)	May 3, 1786	May 5, 1790
Arthur Fenner (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	May 5, 1790	Oct. 15, 1805
Henry Smith (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	Oct. 15, 1805	May 7, 1806
Isaac Wilbur (D-R) <sup>3</sup>	May 7, 1806	May 6, 1807
James Fenner	May 6, 1807	May 1, 1811
William Jones (FED)	May 1, 1811	May 7, 1817
Nehemiah R. Knight (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	May 7, 1817	Jan. 9, 1821
Edward Wilcox (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 9, 1821	May 2, 1821
William C. Gibbs (D-R)	May 2, 1821	May 5, 1824
James Fenner (D-R)	May 5, 1824	May 4, 1831
Lemuel H. Arnold (D) <sup>6</sup>	May 4, 1831	May 1, 1833
John Brown Francis (D)	May 1, 1833	May 2, 1838
William Sprague (W)	May 2, 1838	May 1, 1839
Samuel Ward King (W) <sup>7</sup>	May 2, 1839	May 2, 1843
James Fenner (L & O W)	May 2, 1843	May 6, 1845
Charles Jackson (LIBER W)	May 6, 1845	May 6, 1846
Byron Diman (L & O W)	May 6, 1846	May 4, 1847
Elisha Harris (W)	May 4, 1847	May 1, 1849
Henry B. Anthony (W)	May 1, 1849	May 6, 1851
Philip Allen (D) <sup>8</sup>	May 6, 1851	July 20, 1853
Francis M. Dimond (D) <sup>9</sup>	July 20, 1853	May 2, 1854
William W. Hoppin (W, R)	May 2, 1854	May 26, 1857
Elisha Dyer (R)	May 26, 1857	May 31, 1859

Thomas G. Turner	May 31, 1859	May 29, 1860
William Sprague (FUS, UN) <sup>10</sup>	May 29, 1860	March 3, 1863
William C. Cozzens <sup>11</sup>	March 3, 1863	May 26, 1863
James Y. Smith (UN R)	May 26, 1863	May 29, 1866
Ambrose E. Burnside (R)	May 29, 1866	May 25, 1869
Seth Padelford (R)	May 25, 1869	May 27, 1873
Henry Howard (R)	May 27, 1873	May 25, 1875
Henry Lippitt (R)	May 25, 1875	May 29, 1877
Charles Van Zandt (R & TEMP)	May 29, 1877	May 25, 1880
Alfred H. Littlefield (R)	May 25, 1880	May 29, 1883
Augustus O. Bourn (R)	May 29, 1883	May 26, 1885
George P. Wetmore (R)	May 26, 1885	May 31, 1887
John W. Davis (D)	May 31, 1887	May 29, 1888
Royal C. Taft (R)	May 29, 1888	May 28, 1889
Herbert W. Ladd (R)	May 28, 1889	May 27, 1890
John W. Davis (D)	May 27, 1890	May 26, 1891
Herbert W. Ladd (R)	May 26, 1891	May 31, 1892
D. Russell Brown (R) <sup>12</sup>	May 31, 1892	May 29, 1895
Charles W. Lippitt (R)	May 29, 1895	May 25, 1897
Elisha Dyer (R)	May 25, 1897	May 29, 1900
William Gregory (R) <sup>13</sup>	May 29, 1900	Dec. 16, 1901
Charles D. Kimball (R) <sup>14</sup>	Dec. 16, 1901	Jan. 6, 1903
Lucius F.C. Garvin (D)	Jan. 6, 1903	Jan. 3, 1905
George H. Utter (R)	Jan. 3, 1905	Jan. 1, 1907
James H. Higgins (D)	Jan. 1, 1907	Jan. 5, 1909
Aram J. Pothier (R)	Jan. 5, 1909	Jan. 5, 1915
R. Livingston Beeckman (R)	Jan. 5, 1915	Jan. 4, 1921
Emery J. San Souci (R)	Jan. 4, 1921	Jan. 2, 1923
William S. Flynn (D)	Jan. 2, 1923	Jan. 6, 1925
Aram J. Pothier (R) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 6, 1925	Feb. 4, 1928
Norman S. Case (R) <sup>16</sup>	Feb. 4, 1928	Jan. 3, 1933
Theodore F. Green (D)	Jan. 3, 1933	Jan. 5, 1937
Robert E. Quinn (D)	Jan. 5, 1937	Jan. 3, 1939
William H. Vanderbilt (R)	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 7, 1941
J. Howard McGrath (D) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 7, 1941	Oct. 6, 1945
John O. Pastore (D) <sup>18</sup>	Oct. 6, 1945	Dec. 19, 1950
John S. McKiernan (D) <sup>19</sup>	Dec. 19, 1950	Jan. 2, 1951
Dennis J. Roberts (D)	Jan. 2, 1951	Jan. 6, 1959
Christopher Del Sesto (R)	Jan. 6, 1959	Jan. 3, 1961
John A. Notte Jr. (D)	Jan. 3, 1961	Jan. 1, 1963
John H. Chafee (R)	Jan. 1, 1963	Jan. 7, 1969
Frank Licht (D)	Jan. 7, 1969	Jan. 2, 1973
Philip W. Noel (D)	Jan. 2, 1973	Jan. 4, 1977
Joseph J. Garrahy (D)	Jan. 4, 1977	Jan. 1, 1985
Edward D. DiPrete (R)	Jan. 1, 1985	Jan. 1, 1991
Bruce Sundlun (D)	Jan. 1, 1991	Jan. 3, 1995
Lincoln C. Almond (R)	Jan. 3, 1995	Jan. 7, 2003
Donald L. Carcieri (R)	Jan. 7, 2003	

#### Rhode Island

1. Died Oct. 15, 1805.
2. Smith, as first senator, served as governor.
3. No governor was elected in 1806. Willbur, the lieutenant governor, served as acting governor.
4. Resigned Jan. 9, 1821.
5. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
6. In the 1832 election no candidate for governor received the majority of the total vote cast that was required for election. Elections were held four more times—on May 16, July 18, Aug. 28, and Nov. 21—each one resulting without choice. Arnold was continued in office until 1833. (The returns for this election, p. 1645, show only the first election.)

7. No governor was elected in 1839, no candidate having received a majority of the vote. In addition, no lieutenant governor was elected. King, as first senator, became acting governor for the term. Subsequently reelected three times.

8. Resigned July 20, 1853.

9. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

10. Resigned March 3, 1863.

11. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.

12. No candidate received a majority of the vote in the election of 1893, and under the law the legislature was required to elect the governor. However, because of a dispute between the two houses no choice was made. Governor Brown continued in office for the term. He was reelected in 1894. The controversy over the election resulted in repeal of the majority-vote requirement in 1893.

13. Died Dec. 16, 1901.

14. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

15. Died Feb. 4, 1928.

16. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

17. Resigned Oct. 6, 1945.

18. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected. Resigned Dec. 19, 1950.

19. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

(Ratified the Constitution May 23, 1788)

Governors	Dates of Service	
John Rutledge <sup>1</sup>	March 26, 1776	March 5, 1778
Rawlins Lowndes <sup>2</sup>	March 7, 1778	Jan. 9, 1779
John Rutledge	Jan. 9, 1779	Jan. 31, 1782
John Mathews	Jan. 31, 1782	Feb. 1783
Benjamin Guerard	Feb. 4, 1783	Feb. 10, 1785
William Moultrie	Feb. 10, 1785	Feb. 20, 1787
Thomas Pinckney (FED)	Feb. 20, 1787	Jan. 26, 1789
Charles Pinckney (FED)	Jan. 26, 1789	Dec. 5, 1792
William Moultrie (FED)	Dec. 5, 1792	Dec. 1794
Arnoldus Vander Horst (FED)	Dec. 1794	Dec. 1796
Charles Pinckney (D-R)	Dec. 1796	Dec. 6, 1798
Edward Rutledge (FED) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 18, 1798	Jan. 23, 1800
John Drayton (D-R) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 23, 1800	Dec. 1802
James B. Richardson (D-R)	Dec. 1802	Dec. 1804
Paul Hamilton (D-R)	Dec. 1804	Dec. 1806
Charles Pinckney (D-R)	Dec. 1806	Dec. 10, 1808
John Drayton (D-R)	Dec. 10, 1808	Dec. 1810
Henry Middleton (D-R)	Dec. 10, 1810	Dec. 1812
Joseph Alston (D-R)	Dec. 1812	Dec. 1814
David R. Williams (D-R)	Dec. 1814	Dec. 1816
Andrew Pickens (D-R)	Dec. 1816	Dec. 1818
John Geddes (D-R)	Dec. 1818	Dec. 1820
Thomas Bennett (D-R)	Dec. 1820	Dec. 1822
John Lyde Wilson (D-R)	Dec. 1822	Dec. 1824
Richard I. Manning (D-R)	Dec. 1824	Dec. 1826
John Taylor (D-R)	Dec. 1826	Dec. 1828
Stephen D. Miller (D)	Dec. 1828	Dec. 1830
James Hamilton Jr. (D)	Dec. 1830	Dec. 13, 1832
Robert Y. Hayne (D)	Dec. 13, 1832	Dec. 11, 1834
George McDuffie (D)	Dec. 11, 1834	Dec. 1836
Pierce M. Butler (D)	Dec. 1836	Dec. 10, 1838
Patrick Noble (D) <sup>5</sup>	Dec. 10, 1838	April 7, 1840
B.K. Henagan (D) <sup>6</sup>	April 7, 1840	Dec. 10, 1840
John P. Richardson (D)	Dec. 10, 1840	Dec. 1842
James H. Hammond (D)	Dec. 1842	Dec. 1844
William Aiken (D)	Dec. 1844	Dec. 1846

David Johnson (D)	Dec. 1846	Dec. 1848
Whitmarsh B. Seabrook (D)	Dec. 1848	Dec. 1850
John Hugh Means (D)	Dec. 16, 1850	Dec. 1852
John Laurence Manning (D)	Dec. 1852	Dec. 1854
James H. Adams (D)	Dec. 1854	Dec. 1856
Robert F.W. Alston (D)	Dec. 1856	Dec. 1858
William H. Gist (D)	Dec. 1858	Dec. 1860
Francis W. Pickens (D)	Dec. 1860	Dec. 1862
Milledge L. Bonham (D)	Dec. 1862	Dec. 1864
Andrew G. Magrath (D) <sup>7</sup>	Dec. 20, 1864	May 25, 1865
Benjamin F. Perry <sup>8</sup>	June 30, 1865	Nov. 29, 1865
James L. Orr (C) <sup>9</sup>	Nov. 29, 1865	July 6, 1868
Robert K. Scott (R)	July 9, 1868	Dec. 7, 1872
Franklin J. Moses Jr. (R)	Dec. 7, 1872	Dec. 1, 1874
Daniel H. Chamberlain (R) <sup>10</sup>	Dec. 1, 1874	April 10, 1877
Wade Hampton (D) <sup>11</sup>	Dec. 14, 1876	Feb. 26, 1879
William D. Simpson (D) <sup>12</sup>	Feb. 26, 1879	Sept. 1, 1880
Thomas B. Jeter (D) <sup>13</sup>	Sept. 1, 1880	Nov. 30, 1880
Johnson Hagood (D)	Nov. 30, 1880	Dec. 1882
Hugh Smith Thompson (D) <sup>14</sup>	Dec. 1882	July 10, 1886
John C. Sheppard (D) <sup>15</sup>	July 10, 1886	Nov. 30, 1886
John P. Richardson (D)	Nov. 30, 1886	Dec. 4, 1890
Benjamin Ryan Tillman (D)	Dec. 4, 1890	Dec. 1894
John Gary Evans (D)	Dec. 4, 1894	Jan. 18, 1897
William H. Ellerbe (D) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 18, 1897	June 2, 1899
Miles B. McSweeney (D) <sup>17</sup>	June 2, 1899	Jan. 20, 1903
Duncan C. Heyward (D)	Jan. 20, 1903	Jan. 15, 1907
Martin F. Ansel (D)	Jan. 15, 1907	Jan. 17, 1911
Coleman L. Blease (D) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 17, 1911	Jan. 14, 1915
Charles A. Smith (D) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 14, 1915	Jan. 19, 1915
Richard I. Manning (D)	Jan. 19, 1915	Jan. 21, 1919
Robert A. Cooper (D) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 21, 1919	May 20, 1922
Wilson G. Harvey (D) <sup>21</sup>	May 20, 1922	Jan. 16, 1923
Thomas G. McLeod (D)	Jan. 16, 1923	Jan. 18, 1927
John G. Richards (D)	Jan. 18, 1927	Jan. 20, 1931
Ibra C. Blackwood (D)	Jan. 20, 1931	Jan. 15, 1935
Olin D. Johnston (D)	Jan. 15, 1935	Jan. 17, 1939
Burnet R. Maybank (D) <sup>22</sup>	Jan. 17, 1939	Nov. 4, 1941
Joseph E. Harley (D) <sup>23</sup>	Nov. 4, 1941	Feb. 27, 1942
Richard M. Jeffries (D) <sup>24</sup>	March 2, 1942	Jan. 19, 1943
Olin D. Johnston (D) <sup>25</sup>	Jan. 19, 1943	Jan. 2, 1945
Ransome J. Williams (D) <sup>26</sup>	Jan. 2, 1945	Jan. 21, 1947
J. Strom Thurmond (D)	Jan. 21, 1947	Jan. 16, 1951
James F. Byrnes (D)	Jan. 16, 1951	Jan. 18, 1955
George Bell Timmerman Jr. (D)	Jan. 18, 1955	Jan. 20, 1959
Ernest F. Hollings (D)	Jan. 20, 1959	Jan. 15, 1963
Donald S. Russell (D) <sup>27</sup>	Jan. 15, 1963	April 22, 1965
Robert E. McNair (D) <sup>28</sup>	April 22, 1965	Jan. 19, 1971
John C. West (D)	Jan. 19, 1971	Jan. 21, 1975
James Edwards (R)	Jan. 21, 1975	Jan. 10, 1979
Richard Riley (D)	Jan. 10, 1979	Jan. 14, 1987
Carroll Campbell (R)	Jan. 14, 1987	Jan. 11, 1995
David Beasley (R)	Jan. 11, 1995	Jan. 13, 1999
Jim Hodges (D)	Jan. 13, 1999	Jan. 15, 2003
Mark Sanford (R)	Jan. 15, 2003	

**South Carolina**

1. South Carolina's first two chief executives were called presidents. Rutledge resigned March 5, 1778.

2. Chosen by the legislature, he succeeded to office.

3. Died Jan. 23, 1800.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
5. Died April 7, 1840.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
7. Last Confederate governor. Removed by federal authorities.
8. Provisional governor appointed by President Johnson.
9. Deposed by act of Congress.
10. There was a dispute between two factions in the state house over the elections and seating of eight of its members following the 1876 election. The pro-Chamberlain (R) faction declared Chamberlain to have been reelected and he was reinaugurated on Dec. 7. The pro-Hampton (D) faction also organized as the state house of representatives and on Dec. 14 declared Hampton to have been elected. He was inaugurated on the same day. For a time there were two rival state governments. In several cases arising later, raising the question of Hampton's authority to act as governor, the supreme court of the state declared him to be the lawfully elected chief executive of the state. Chamberlain dropped his claim to the office on April 10, 1877, following the withdrawal of federal troops from the state in March 1877 by President Hayes.
11. Resigned Feb. 26, 1879.
12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Resigned in Sept. 1880.
13. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
14. Resigned July 10, 1886.
15. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
16. Died June 2, 1899.
17. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
18. Resigned Jan. 14, 1915.
19. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
20. Resigned May 20, 1922.
21. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
22. Resigned Nov. 4, 1941.
23. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Died Feb. 27, 1942.
24. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
25. Resigned Jan. 2, 1945.
26. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
27. Resigned April 22, 1965.
28. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

(Became a state Nov. 2, 1889)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Arthur C. Melette (R)	Nov. 2, 1889	Jan. 1893
Charles H. Sheldon (R)	Jan. 1893	Jan. 1, 1897
Andrew E. Lee (PP, FUS)	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 8, 1901
Charles N. Herreid (R)	Jan. 8, 1901	Jan. 3, 1905
Samuel H. Elrod (R)	Jan. 3, 1905	Jan. 8, 1907
Coe I. Crawford (R)	Jan. 8, 1907	Jan. 5, 1909
Robert S. Vessey (R)	Jan. 5, 1909	Jan. 7, 1913
Frank M. Byrne (R)	Jan. 7, 1913	Jan. 2, 1917
Peter Norbeck (R)	Jan. 2, 1917	Jan. 4, 1921
William H. McMaster (R)	Jan. 4, 1921	Jan. 6, 1925
Carl Gunderson (R)	Jan. 6, 1925	Jan. 4, 1927
William J. Bulow (D)	Jan. 4, 1927	Jan. 6, 1931
Warren E. Green (R)	Jan. 6, 1931	Jan. 3, 1933
Tom Berry (D)	Jan. 3, 1933	Jan. 5, 1937
Leslie Jensen (R)	Jan. 5, 1937	Jan. 3, 1939
Harlan J. Bushfield (R)	Jan. 3, 1939	Jan. 5, 1943
Merrell Q. Sharpe (R)	Jan. 5, 1943	Jan. 7, 1947
George T. Mickelson (R)	Jan. 7, 1947	Jan. 2, 1951
Sigurd Anderson (R)	Jan. 2, 1951	Jan. 4, 1955
Joe Foss (R)	Jan. 4, 1955	Jan. 6, 1959
Ralph E. Herseth (D)	Jan. 6, 1959	Jan. 3, 1961
Archie M. Gubbrud (R)	Jan. 3, 1961	Jan. 5, 1965
Nils A. Boe (R)	Jan. 5, 1965	Jan. 7, 1969
Frank L. Farrar (R)	Jan. 7, 1969	Jan. 5, 1971
Richard F. Kneip (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 5, 1971	July 24, 1978
Harvey L. Wollman (D) <sup>2</sup>	July 24, 1978	Jan. 1, 1979



William J. Janklow (R)	Jan. 1, 1979
George S. Mickelson (R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 6, 1987
Walter D. Miller (R) <sup>4</sup>	April 20, 1993
William J. Janklow (R)	Jan. 7, 1995
Mike Rounds (R)	Jan. 7, 2003

**South Dakota**

1. Resigned July 24, 1978.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Died April 19, 1993.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**TENNESSEE**

(Became a state June 1, 1796)

Governors	Dates of Service	
John Sevier (D-R)	March 30, 1796	Sept. 23, 1801
Archibald Roane (D-R)	Sept. 23, 1801	Sept. 23, 1803
John Sevier (D-R)	Sept. 23, 1803	Sept. 20, 1809
William Blount (D-R)	Sept. 20, 1809	Sept. 27, 1815
Joseph McMinn (D-R)	Sept. 27, 1815	Oct. 1, 1821
William Carroll (D-R)	Oct. 1, 1821	Oct. 1, 1827
Sam Houston (D-R) <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 1, 1827	April 16, 1829
William Hall (D-R) <sup>2</sup>	April 16, 1829	Oct. 1, 1829
William Carroll (D)	Oct. 1, 1829	Oct. 12, 1835
Newton Cannon (W)	Oct. 12, 1835	Oct. 14, 1839
James K. Polk (D)	Oct. 14, 1839	Oct. 15, 1841
James C. Jones (W)	Oct. 15, 1841	Oct. 14, 1845
Aaron V. Brown (D)	Oct. 14, 1845	Oct. 17, 1847
Neill S. Brown (W)	Oct. 17, 1847	Oct. 16, 1849
William Trousdale (D)	Oct. 16, 1849	Oct. 16, 1851
William B. Campbell	Oct. 16, 1851	Oct. 17, 1853
Andrew Johnson (D)	Oct. 17, 1853	Nov. 3, 1857
Isham G. Harris (D)	Nov. 3, 1857	March 12, 1862
Andrew Johnson <sup>3</sup>	March 12, 1862	March 4, 1865
William G. Brownlow (W, R) <sup>4</sup>	April 5, 1865	Oct. 1867
DeWitt Clinton Senter (CR) <sup>5</sup>	Oct. 11, 1867	Oct. 10, 1871
John C. Brown (D, LR)	Oct. 10, 1871	Jan. 18, 1875
James D. Porter Jr. (D)	Jan. 18, 1875	Feb. 16, 1879
Albert S. Marks (D)	Feb. 16, 1879	Jan. 17, 1881
Alvin Hawkins (R)	Jan. 17, 1881	Jan. 15, 1883
William B. Bate (LOWTAX D, D)	Jan. 15, 1883	Jan. 17, 1887
Robert L. Taylor (D)	Jan. 17, 1887	Jan. 19, 1891
John P. Buchanan (D)	Jan. 19, 1891	Jan. 16, 1893
Peter Turney (D) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 16, 1893	Jan. 21, 1897
Robert L. Taylor (D)	Jan. 21, 1897	Jan. 16, 1899
Benton McMillin (D)	Jan. 16, 1899	Jan. 19, 1903
James B. Frazier (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 19, 1903	March 21, 1905
John I. Cox (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 21, 1905	Jan. 17, 1907
Malcolm R. Patterson (D)	Jan. 17, 1907	Jan. 26, 1911
Ben W. Hooper (R)	Jan. 26, 1911	Jan. 17, 1915
Thomas C. Rye (D)	Jan. 17, 1915	Jan. 15, 1919
Albert H. Roberts (D)	Jan. 15, 1919	Jan. 15, 1921
Alfred A. Taylor (R)	Jan. 15, 1921	Jan. 16, 1923
Austin Peay (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 16, 1923	Oct. 2, 1927
Henry H. Horton (D) <sup>10</sup>	Oct. 3, 1927	Jan. 17, 1933
Hill McAlister (D)	Jan. 17, 1933	Jan. 15, 1937
Gordon Browning (D)	Jan. 15, 1937	Jan. 16, 1939
Prentice Cooper (D)	Jan. 16, 1939	Jan. 16, 1945

James N. McCord (D)	Jan. 16, 1945	Jan. 17, 1949
Gordon Browning (D)	Jan. 17, 1949	Jan. 15, 1953
Frank G. Clement (D)	Jan. 15, 1953	Jan. 19, 1959
Buford Ellington (D)	Jan. 19, 1959	Jan. 15, 1963
Frank G. Clement (D)	Jan. 15, 1963	Jan. 16, 1967
Buford Ellington (D)	Jan. 16, 1967	Jan. 16, 1971
Winfield Dunn (R)	Jan. 16, 1971	Jan. 18, 1975
Ray Blanton (D)	Jan. 18, 1975	Jan. 17, 1979
Lamar Alexander (R)	Jan. 17, 1979	Jan. 17, 1987
Ned R. McWherter (D)	Jan. 17, 1987	Jan. 21, 1995
Don Sundquist (R)	Jan. 21, 1995	Jan. 18, 2003
Phil Bredesen (D)	Jan. 18, 2003	

**Tennessee**

1. Resigned April 16, 1829.
2. As Speaker of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
3. Appointed military governor by President Lincoln.
4. Resigned in Oct. 1867.
5. As Speaker of the state Senate, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
6. Governor Turney ran for reelection in 1894, but his Republican opponent, H. Clay Evans, appeared to have won a narrow victory. There were allegations of fraud, however, resulting in a recount of the votes by the legislature. The legislature's count made Turney the winner, and he took office for a second term.
7. Resigned March 21, 1905.
8. As Speaker of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
9. Died Oct. 2, 1927.
10. As Speaker of the state Senate, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**TEXAS**

(Became a state Dec. 29, 1845)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Anson Jones (D)	Dec. 9, 1844	Feb. 19, 1846
J. Pinckney Henderson (D)	Feb. 19, 1846	Dec. 21, 1847
George T. Wood (D)	Dec. 21, 1847	Dec. 21, 1849
P. Hansbrough Bell (D) <sup>1</sup>	Dec. 21, 1849	Nov. 23, 1853
J.W. Henderson (D) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 23, 1853	Dec. 21, 1853
Elisha M. Pease (D)	Dec. 21, 1853	Dec. 21, 1857
Hardin R. Runnels (D)	Dec. 21, 1857	Dec. 21, 1859
Sam Houston (ID) <sup>3</sup>	Dec. 21, 1859	March 16, 1861
Edward Clark (D) <sup>4</sup>	March 16, 1861	Nov. 7, 1861
Francis R. Lubbock <sup>5</sup>	Nov. 7, 1861	Nov. 5, 1863
Pendleton Murrah <sup>6</sup>	Nov. 5, 1863	June 17, 1865
Andrew J. Hamilton <sup>7</sup>	June 17, 1865	Aug. 9, 1866
James W. Throckmorton (C)	Aug. 9, 1866	Aug. 8, 1867
Elisha M. Pease <sup>8</sup>	Aug. 8, 1867	Sept. 30, 1869
Edmund J. Davis (R)	Jan. 8, 1870	Jan. 15, 1874
Richard Coke (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 15, 1874	Dec. 1, 1876
Richard B. Hubbard (D) <sup>10</sup>	Dec. 1, 1876	Jan. 21, 1879
Oran M. Roberts (D)	Jan. 21, 1879	Jan. 16, 1883
John Ireland (D)	Jan. 16, 1883	Jan. 18, 1887
Lawrence S. Ross (D)	Jan. 18, 1887	Jan. 20, 1891
James S. Hogg (D)	Jan. 20, 1891	Jan. 15, 1895
Charles A. Culberson (D)	Jan. 15, 1895	Jan. 17, 1899
Joseph D. Sayers (D)	Jan. 17, 1899	Jan. 20, 1903
Samuel W.T. Lanham (D)	Jan. 20, 1903	Jan. 15, 1907
Thomas M. Campbell (D)	Jan. 15, 1907	Jan. 17, 1911
Oscar B. Colquitt (D)	Jan. 17, 1911	Jan. 19, 1915
James E. Ferguson (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 19, 1915	Aug. 25, 1917
William P. Hobby (D) <sup>12</sup>	Aug. 25, 1917	Jan. 18, 1921
Pat M. Neff (D)	Jan. 18, 1921	Jan. 20, 1925
Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	Jan. 20, 1925	Jan. 18, 1927



Dan Moody (D)	Jan. 18, 1927	Jan. 20, 1931
Ross M. Sterling (D)	Jan. 20, 1931	Jan. 17, 1933
Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	Jan. 17, 1933	Jan. 15, 1935
James V. Allred (D)	Jan. 15, 1935	Jan. 17, 1939
W. Lee O'Daniel (D) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 17, 1939	Aug. 4, 1941
Coke R. Stevenson (D) <sup>14</sup>	Aug. 4, 1941	Jan. 21, 1947
Beauford H. Jester (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 21, 1947	July 11, 1949
Allan Shivers (D) <sup>16</sup>	July 11, 1949	Jan. 15, 1957
Price Daniel (D)	Jan. 15, 1957	Jan. 15, 1963
John B. Connally (D)	Jan. 15, 1963	Jan. 21, 1969
Preston Smith (D)	Jan. 21, 1969	Jan. 16, 1973
Dolph Briscoe (D)	Jan. 16, 1973	Jan. 16, 1979
William P. Clements (R)	Jan. 16, 1979	Jan. 18, 1983
Mark White (D)	Jan. 18, 1983	Jan. 20, 1987
William P. Clements (R)	Jan. 20, 1987	Jan. 15, 1991
Ann W. Richards (D)	Jan. 15, 1991	Jan. 17, 1995
George W. Bush (R) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 17, 1995	Dec. 21, 2000
Rick Perry (R) <sup>18</sup>	Dec. 21, 2000	

**Texas**

1. Resigned Nov. 23, 1853.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Resigned March 16, 1861.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Resigned Nov. 5, 1863.
6. Administration terminated June 17, 1865, due to fall of the Confederacy.
7. Provisional governor appointed by the president.
8. Appointed under martial law. Vacated office Sept. 30, 1869. Governorship is considered to have remained vacant until inauguration of Edmund J. Davis.
9. Resigned Dec. 1, 1876.
10. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
11. Impeached. Removed from office Aug. 25, 1917.
12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
13. Resigned Aug. 4, 1941.
14. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
15. Died July 11, 1949.
16. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.
17. Resigned Dec. 21, 2000, having been elected president of the United States.
18. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**UTAH**

(Became a state Jan. 4, 1896)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Heber Manning Wells (R)	Jan. 6, 1896	Jan. 2, 1905
John C. Cutler (R)	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 4, 1909
William Spry (R)	Jan. 4, 1909	Jan. 1, 1917
Simon Bamberger (D)	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 3, 1921
Charles R. Mabey (R)	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 5, 1925
George H. Dern (D)	Jan. 5, 1925	Jan. 2, 1933
Henry H. Blood (D)	Jan. 2, 1933	Jan. 6, 1941
Herbert B. Maw (D)	Jan. 6, 1941	Jan. 3, 1949
J. Bracken Lee (R)	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 7, 1957
George Dewey Clyde (R)	Jan. 7, 1957	Jan. 4, 1965
Calvin L. Rampton (D)	Jan. 4, 1965	Jan. 3, 1977
Scott M. Matheson (D)	Jan. 3, 1977	Jan. 7, 1985
Norman H. Bangerter (R)	Jan. 7, 1985	Jan. 3, 1993
Mike O. Leavitt (R) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 3, 1993	Nov. 5, 2003
Olene Walker (R) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 5, 2003	Jan. 3, 2005
Jon Huntsman Jr. (R)	Jan. 3, 2005	

**Utah**

1. Resigned Nov. 5, 2003, following appointment as EPA Administrator.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

**VERMONT**

(Became a state March 4, 1791)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Thomas Chittenden <sup>1</sup>	March 4, 1791	Aug. 25, 1797
Paul Brigham <sup>2</sup>	Aug. 25, 1797	Oct. 16, 1797
Isaac Tichenor (FED)	Oct. 16, 1797	Oct. 9, 1807
Israel Smith (D-R)	Oct. 9, 1807	Oct. 14, 1808
Isaac Tichenor (FED)	Oct. 14, 1808	Oct. 14, 1809
Jonas Galusha (D-R)	Oct. 14, 1809	Oct. 23, 1813
Martin Chittenden (FED)	Oct. 23, 1813	Oct. 14, 1815
Jonas Galusha (D-R)	Oct. 14, 1815	Oct. 13, 1820
Richard Skinner (D-R)	Oct. 13, 1820	Oct. 10, 1823
Cornelius P. Van Ness (D-R)	Oct. 10, 1823	Oct. 13, 1826
Ezra Butler (D-R)	Oct. 13, 1826	Oct. 10, 1828
Samuel C. Crafts (NR)	Oct. 10, 1828	Oct. 18, 1831
William A. Palmer (A-MAS)	Oct. 18, 1831	Nov. 2, 1835
Silas H. Jennison (W) <sup>3</sup>	Nov. 2, 1835	Oct. 15, 1841
Charles Paine (W)	Oct. 15, 1841	Oct. 13, 1843
John Mattocks (W)	Oct. 13, 1843	Oct. 11, 1844
William Slade (W)	Oct. 11, 1844	Oct. 9, 1846
Horace Eaton (W)	Oct. 9, 1846	Oct. 1848
Carlos Coolidge (W)	Oct. 1848	Oct. 11, 1850
Charles K. Williams (W)	Oct. 11, 1850	Oct. 1852
Erastus Fairbanks (W)	Oct. 1852	Oct. 1853
John S. Robinson (D)	Oct. 1853	Oct. 13, 1854
Stephen Royce (W, R)	Oct. 13, 1854	Oct. 10, 1856
Ryland Fletcher (R)	Oct. 10, 1856	Oct. 10, 1858
Hiland Hall (R)	Oct. 10, 1858	Oct. 12, 1860
Erastus Fairbanks (R)	Oct. 12, 1860	Oct. 11, 1861
Frederick Holbrook (R)	Oct. 11, 1861	Oct. 9, 1863
John Gregory Smith (R)	Oct. 9, 1863	Oct. 13, 1865
Paul Dillingham (R)	Oct. 13, 1865	Oct. 13, 1867
John B. Page (R)	Oct. 13, 1867	Oct. 15, 1869
Peter T. Washburn (R) <sup>4</sup>	Oct. 15, 1869	Feb. 7, 1870
George W. Hendee (R) <sup>5</sup>	Feb. 7, 1870	Oct. 6, 1870
John W. Stewart (R)	Oct. 6, 1870	Oct. 3, 1872
Julius Converse (R)	Oct. 3, 1872	Oct. 8, 1874
Asahel Peck (R)	Oct. 8, 1874	Oct. 5, 1876
Horace Fairbanks (R)	Oct. 5, 1876	Oct. 3, 1878
Redfield Proctor (R)	Oct. 3, 1878	Oct. 7, 1880
Roswell Farnham (R)	Oct. 7, 1880	Oct. 5, 1882
John L. Barstow (R)	Oct. 5, 1882	Oct. 2, 1884
Samuel E. Pingree (R)	Oct. 2, 1884	Oct. 7, 1886
Ebenezer J. Ormsbee (R)	Oct. 7, 1886	Oct. 4, 1888
William P. Dillingham (R)	Oct. 4, 1888	Oct. 2, 1890
Carroll S. Page (R)	Oct. 2, 1890	Oct. 6, 1892
Levi K. Fuller (R)	Oct. 6, 1892	Oct. 4, 1894
Urban A. Woodbury (R)	Oct. 4, 1894	Oct. 8, 1896
Josiah Grout (R)	Oct. 8, 1896	Oct. 6, 1898
Edward C. Smith (R)	Oct. 6, 1898	Oct. 4, 1900
William W. Stickney (R)	Oct. 4, 1900	Oct. 3, 1902
John G. McCullough (R)	Oct. 3, 1902	Oct. 6, 1904
Charles J. Bell (R)	Oct. 6, 1904	Oct. 4, 1906
Fletcher D. Proctor (R)	Oct. 4, 1906	Oct. 8, 1908
George H. Prouty (R)	Oct. 8, 1908	Oct. 5, 1910
John A. Mead (R)	Oct. 5, 1910	Oct. 3, 1912
Allen M. Fletcher (R)	Oct. 3, 1912	Jan. 7, 1915

Charles W. Gates (R)	Jan. 7, 1915	Jan. 4, 1917	George William Smith (D-R) <sup>6</sup>	April 6, 1811	Dec. 26, 1811
Horace F. Graham (R)	Jan. 4, 1917	Jan. 9, 1919	Peyton Randolph (D-R) <sup>7</sup>	Dec. 27, 1811	Jan. 3, 1812
Percival W. Clement (R)	Jan. 9, 1919	Jan. 6, 1921	James Barbour (D-R) Jan. 3, 1812	Dec. 1, 1814	
James Hartness (R)	Jan. 6, 1921	Jan. 4, 1923	Wilson Carey Nicholas (D-R)	Dec. 1, 1814	Dec. 1, 1816
Redfield Proctor (R)	Jan. 4, 1923	Jan. 8, 1925	James P. Preston (D-R)	Dec. 1, 1816	Dec. 1, 1819
Franklin S. Billings (R)	Jan. 8, 1925	Jan. 6, 1927	Thomas M. Randolph (D-R)	Dec. 1, 1819	Dec. 1, 1822
John E. Weeks (R)	Jan. 6, 1927	Jan. 8, 1931	James Pleasants (D-R)	Dec. 1, 1822	Dec. 1825
Stanley C. Wilson (R)	Jan. 8, 1931	Jan. 10, 1935	John Tyler Jr. (D-R)	Dec. 10, 1825	March 4, 1827
Charles M. Smith (R)	Jan. 10, 1935	Jan. 7, 1937	William B. Giles (D)	March 4, 1827	March 4, 1830
George D. Aiken (R)	Jan. 7, 1937	Jan. 9, 1941	John Floyd (D)	March 4, 1830	March 31, 1834
William H. Wills (R)	Jan. 9, 1941	Jan. 4, 1945	Littleton W. Tazewell (D) <sup>8</sup>	March 31, 1834	April 30, 1836
Mortimer R. Proctor (R)	Jan. 4, 1945	Jan. 9, 1947	Wyndham Robertson (D) <sup>9</sup>	April 30, 1836	March 31, 1837
Ernest W. Gibson (R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 9, 1947	Jan. 16, 1950	David Campbell (D)	March 31, 1837	March 31, 1840
Harold J. Arthur (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 16, 1950	Jan. 4, 1951	Thomas W. Gilmer (W) <sup>10</sup>	March 31, 1840	March 1841
Lee E. Emerson (R)	Jan. 4, 1951	Jan. 6, 1955	John Mercer Patton (W) <sup>11</sup>	March 18, 1841	March 31, 1841
Joseph B. Johnson (R)	Jan. 6, 1955	Jan. 8, 1959	John Rutherford (W) <sup>12</sup>	March 31, 1841	March 31, 1842
Robert T. Stafford (R)	Jan. 8, 1959	Jan. 5, 1961	John M. Gregory (W) <sup>13</sup>	March 31, 1842	Jan. 1, 1843
Frank Ray Keyser Jr. (R)	Jan. 5, 1961	Jan. 10, 1963	James McDowell (W)	Jan. 1, 1843	Jan. 1, 1846
Philip H. Hoff (D)	Jan. 10, 1963	Jan. 9, 1969	William Smith (D)	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1849
Deane C. Davis (R)	Jan. 9, 1969	Jan. 4, 1973	John B. Floyd (D)	Jan. 1, 1849	Jan. 16, 1852
Thomas P. Salmon (D)	Jan. 4, 1973	Jan. 6, 1977	Joseph Johnson (D)	Jan. 16, 1852	Dec. 31, 1855
Richard A. Snelling (R)	Jan. 6, 1977	Jan. 10, 1985	Henry A. Wise (D)	Jan. 1, 1856	Dec. 31, 1859
Madeleine M. Kunin (D)	Jan. 10, 1985	Jan. 10, 1991	John Letcher (D)	Jan. 1, 1860	Dec. 31, 1863
Richard A. Snelling (R) <sup>8</sup>	Jan. 10, 1991	Aug. 14, 1991	William Smith (D) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 1, 1864	April 1865
Howard Dean (D) <sup>9</sup>	Aug. 14, 1991	Jan. 9, 2003	Francis H. Peirpoint <sup>15</sup>	June 20, 1861	April 4, 1868
Jim Douglas (R)	Jan. 9, 2003		Henry H. Wells <sup>16</sup>	April 4, 1868	Sept. 21, 1869
			Gilbert C. Walker (C) <sup>17</sup>	Sept. 21, 1869	Jan. 1, 1874

**Vermont**

1. Died Aug. 25, 1797.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. No candidate received a majority of the vote and the legislature failed to elect a governor in 1835. Silas H. Jennison, the lieutenant governor, served as governor for the term and was subsequently elected.
4. Died Feb. 7, 1870.
5. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
6. Resigned Jan. 16, 1950.
7. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
8. Died Aug. 14, 1991.
9. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**VIRGINIA**

(Ratified the Constitution June 25, 1788)

Governors	Dates of Service				
Patrick Henry	June 29, 1776	June 1, 1779	George C. Peery (D)	Jan. 17, 1934	Jan. 19, 1938
Thomas Jefferson <sup>1</sup>	June 1, 1779	June 1, 1781	James H. Price (D)	Jan. 19, 1938	Jan. 21, 1942
William Fleming <sup>2</sup>	June 2, 1781	June 12, 1781	Colgate W. Darden Jr. (D)	Jan. 21, 1942	Jan. 16, 1946
Thomas Nelson Jr. <sup>3</sup>	June 12, 1781	Nov. 30, 1781	William M. Tuck (D)	Jan. 16, 1946	Jan. 18, 1950
Benjamin Harrison <sup>4</sup>	Nov. 30, 1781	Nov. 29, 1784	John S. Battle (D)	Jan. 18, 1950	Jan. 20, 1954
Patrick Henry	Nov. 30, 1784	Nov. 29, 1786	Thomas B. Stanley (D)	Jan. 20, 1954	Jan. 11, 1958
Edmund Randolph	Dec. 1, 1786	Dec. 1, 1788	James Lindsay Almond Jr. (D)	Jan. 11, 1958	Jan. 13, 1962
Beverly Randolph	Dec. 3, 1788	Dec. 1, 1791	Albertis S. Harrison Jr. (D)	Jan. 13, 1962	Jan. 15, 1966
Henry Lee (FED)	Dec. 1, 1791	Dec. 1, 1794	Mills E. Godwin Jr. (D)	Jan. 16, 1966	Jan. 17, 1970
Robert Brooke	Dec. 1, 1794	Dec. 1, 1796	Linwood Holton (R)	Jan. 17, 1970	Jan. 12, 1974
James Wood (D-R)	Dec. 1, 1796	Dec. 1, 1799	Mills E. Godwin Jr. (R)	Jan. 12, 1974	Jan. 14, 1978
James Monroe (D-R)	Dec. 1, 1799	Dec. 1, 1802	John Dalton (R)	Jan. 14, 1978	Jan. 16, 1982
John Page (D-R)	Dec. 1, 1802	Dec. 1, 1805	Charles S. Robb (D)	Jan. 16, 1982	Jan. 18, 1986
William H. Cabell (D-R)	Dec. 7, 1805	Dec. 1, 1808	Gerald L. Baliles (D)	Jan. 18, 1986	Jan. 14, 1990
John Tyler Sr. (D-R)	Dec. 1, 1808	Jan. 1811	L. Douglas Wilder (D)	Jan. 14, 1990	Jan. 15, 1994
James Monroe (D-R) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 16, 1811	April 5, 1811	George F. Allen (R)	Jan. 15, 1994	Jan. 17, 1998
			James S. Gilmore III (R)	Jan. 17, 1998	Jan. 12, 2002

Mark Warner (D) Jan. 12, 2002 Jan. 14, 2006  
 Timothy M. Kaine (D) Jan. 14, 2006

**Virginia**

1. Refused reelection and vacated office before end of term.
2. As member of the Privy Council, he succeeded to office.
3. Resigned Nov. 30, 1781.
4. Succeeded to office.
5. Resigned April 5, 1811.
6. As senior member of the Council of State, became acting governor. Died Dec. 1811.
7. As senior member of the Council of State, became acting governor.
8. Resigned April 30, 1836.
9. As senior member of the Council of State, became acting governor.
10. Resigned in March 1841.
11. As senior member of the Council of State, became acting governor. Following Gilmer's resignation, the legislature did not elect a new governor for twenty-one months. Patton, Rutherford, and Gregory took turns as acting governor.
12. As senior member of the Council of State, became acting governor.
13. As senior member of the Council of State, became acting governor.
14. Last Confederate governor.
15. Became Union governor June 20, 1861. Appointed provisional governor May 9, 1865.
16. Provisional governor.
17. Provisional governor from Sept. 1869 to Jan. 1, 1870. Elected to four-year term beginning Jan. 1, 1870.

**WASHINGTON**

(Became a state Nov. 11, 1889)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Elisha P. Ferry (R)	Nov. 11, 1889	Jan. 9, 1893
John H. McGraw (R)	Jan. 9, 1893	Jan. 11, 1897
John R. Rogers (PP, D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 11, 1897	Dec. 26, 1901
Henry McBride (R) <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 26, 1901	Jan. 9, 1905
Albert E. Mead (R)	Jan. 9, 1905	Jan. 27, 1909
Samuel G. Cosgrove (R) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 27, 1909	March 28, 1909
Marion E. Hay (R) <sup>4</sup>	March 29, 1909	Jan. 11, 1913
Ernest Lister (D) <sup>5</sup>	Jan. 11, 1913	June 14, 1919
Louis F. Hart (R) <sup>6</sup>	June 14, 1919	Jan. 12, 1925
Roland H. Hartley (R)	Jan. 12, 1925	Jan. 9, 1933
Clarence D. Martin (D)	Jan. 9, 1933	Jan. 13, 1941
Arthur B. Langlie (R)	Jan. 13, 1941	Jan. 8, 1945
Monrad C. Wallgren (D)	Jan. 8, 1945	Jan. 10, 1949
Arthur B. Langlie (R)	Jan. 10, 1949	Jan. 14, 1957
Albert D. Rosellini (D)	Jan. 14, 1957	Jan. 11, 1965
Daniel J. Evans (R)	Jan. 11, 1965	Jan. 12, 1977
Dixy Lee Ray (D)	Jan. 12, 1977	Jan. 14, 1981
John D. Spellman (R)	Jan. 14, 1981	Jan. 16, 1985
Booth Gardner (D)	Jan. 16, 1985	Jan. 13, 1993
Mike Lowry (D)	Jan. 13, 1993	Jan. 15, 1997
Gary Locke (D)	Jan. 15, 1997	Jan. 12, 2005
Christine Gregoire (D)	Jan. 12, 2005	

**Washington**

1. Elected as a Populist in 1896. Elected as a Democrat in 1900. Died Dec. 26, 1901.
2. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
3. Died March 28, 1909.
4. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.
5. Died June 14, 1919.
6. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

**WEST VIRGINIA**

(Became a state June 19, 1863)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Arthur I. Boreman (UN R, R) <sup>1</sup>	June 20, 1863	Feb. 26, 1869
Daniel D.T. Farnsworth (R) <sup>2</sup>	Feb. 27, 1869	March 3, 1869
William E. Stevenson (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John Jeremiah Jacob (D, I)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Henry Mason Mathews (D)	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Jacob B. Jackson (D)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Emanuel Willis Wilson (D) <sup>3</sup>	March 4, 1885	Feb. 5, 1890
Aretas Brooks Fleming (D) <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 6, 1890	March 3, 1893
William A. MacCorkle (D)	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
George W. Atkinson (R)	March 4, 1897	March 4, 1901
Albert B. White (R)	March 4, 1901	March 4, 1905
William M.O. Dawson (R)	March 4, 1905	March 4, 1909
William E. Glasscock (R)	March 4, 1909	March 4, 1913
Harry D. Hatfield (R)	March 4, 1913	March 4, 1917
John J. Cornwell (D)	March 4, 1917	March 4, 1921
Ephraim F. Morgan (R)	March 4, 1921	March 4, 1925
Howard M. Gore (R)	March 4, 1925	March 4, 1929
William G. Conley (R)	March 4, 1929	March 4, 1933
Herman G. Kump (D)	March 4, 1933	Jan. 18, 1937
Homer A. Holt (D)	Jan. 18, 1937	Jan. 13, 1941
Matthew M. Neely (D)	Jan. 13, 1941	Jan. 15, 1945
Clarence W. Meadows (D)	Jan. 15, 1945	Jan. 17, 1949
Okey L. Patteson (D)	Jan. 17, 1949	Jan. 19, 1953
William C. Marland (D)	Jan. 19, 1953	Jan. 14, 1957
Cecil H. Underwood (R)	Jan. 14, 1957	Jan. 16, 1961
William W. Barron (D)	Jan. 16, 1961	Jan. 18, 1965
Hulett C. Smith (D)	Jan. 18, 1965	Jan. 13, 1969
Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	Jan. 13, 1969	Jan. 17, 1977
John D. Rockefeller (D)	Jan. 17, 1977	Jan. 14, 1985
Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	Jan. 14, 1985	Jan. 16, 1989
Gaston Caperton (D)	Jan. 16, 1989	Jan. 13, 1997
Cecil H. Underwood (R)	Jan. 13, 1997	Jan. 15, 2001
Bob Wise (D)	Jan. 15, 2001	Jan. 17, 2005
Joe Manchin III (D)	Jan. 17, 2005	

**West Virginia**

1. Resigned Feb. 26, 1869.
2. As president of the state Senate, he succeeded to office.
3. Wilson continued in office for almost one year beyond the expiration of his term pending a settlement of the disputed election of 1888.
4. The 1888 election between Democrat Aretas Brooks Fleming and Republican Nathan Goff was very close, and the final outcome was in dispute. After almost one year of investigation, the West Virginia legislature declared Fleming the winner, and he took office Feb. 6, 1890.

**WISCONSIN**

(Became a state May 29, 1848)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Nelson Dewey (D)	June 7, 1848	Jan. 5, 1852
Leonard J. Farwell (W)	Jan. 5, 1852	Jan. 2, 1854
William A. Barstow (D) <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 2, 1854	March 21, 1856
Arthur MacArthur (D) <sup>2</sup>	March 21, 1856	March 25, 1856

Coles Bashford (R) <sup>3</sup>	March 25, 1856	Jan. 4, 1858
Alexander W. Randall (R)	Jan. 4, 1858	Jan. 6, 1862
Louis P. Harvey (R) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 6, 1862	April 19, 1862
Edward Salomon (R) <sup>5</sup>	April 19, 1862	Jan. 4, 1864
James T. Lewis (R)	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 1, 1866
Lucius Fairchild (R)	Jan. 1, 1866	Jan. 1, 1872
Cadwallader C. Washburn (R)	Jan. 1, 1872	Jan. 5, 1874
William R. Taylor (D)	Jan. 5, 1874	Jan. 3, 1876
Harrison Ludington (R)	Jan. 3, 1876	Jan. 7, 1878
William E. Smith (R)	Jan. 7, 1878	Jan. 2, 1882
Jeremiah M. Rusk (R)	Jan. 2, 1882	Jan. 7, 1889
William D. Hoard (R)	Jan. 7, 1889	Jan. 5, 1891
George W. Peck (D)	Jan. 5, 1891	Jan. 7, 1895
William H. Upham (R)	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 4, 1897
Edward Scofield (R)	Jan. 4, 1897	Jan. 7, 1901
Robert M. La Follette (R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 7, 1901	Jan. 1, 1906
James O. Davidson (R) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 2, 1911
Francis E. McGovern (R)	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 4, 1915
Emanuel L. Philipp (R)	Jan. 4, 1915	Jan. 3, 1921
John J. Blaine (R)	Jan. 3, 1921	Jan. 3, 1927
Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	Jan. 3, 1927	Jan. 7, 1929
Walter J. Kohler Sr. (R)	Jan. 7, 1929	Jan. 5, 1931
Philip F. La Follette (R)	Jan. 5, 1931	Jan. 2, 1933
Albert G. Schmedeman (D)	Jan. 2, 1933	Jan. 7, 1935
Philip F. La Follette (PROG)	Jan. 7, 1935	Jan. 2, 1939
Julius P. Heil (R)	Jan. 2, 1939	Jan. 4, 1943
Orland S. Loomis (PROG) <sup>8</sup>		
Walter S. Goodland (R) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 4, 1943	March 12, 1947
Oscar Rennebohm (R) <sup>10</sup>	March 12, 1947	Jan. 1, 1951
Walter J. Kohler Jr. (R)	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan. 7, 1957
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Jan. 7, 1957	Jan. 5, 1959
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 7, 1963
John W. Reynolds (D)	Jan. 7, 1963	Jan. 4, 1965
Warren P. Knowles (R)	Jan. 4, 1965	Jan. 4, 1971
Patrick J. Lucey (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 4, 1971	July 7, 1977
M.J. Schreiber (D) <sup>12</sup>	July 7, 1977	Jan. 1, 1979
Lee S. Dreyfus (R)	Jan. 1, 1979	Jan. 3, 1983
Anthony S. Earl (D)	Jan. 3, 1983	Jan. 5, 1987
Tommy G. Thompson (R) <sup>13</sup>	Jan. 5, 1987	Feb. 1, 2001
Scott McCallum (R) <sup>14</sup>	Feb. 1, 2001	Jan. 6, 2003
James E. Doyle (D)	Jan. 6, 2003	

### Wisconsin

1. Barstow's election to a second term in 1855 was disputed by his opponent, Coles Bashford, who charged fraud. Barstow took office, but resigned while the case was pending in court. The office was awarded to Bashford several days later.

2. Acting governor.

3. Successfully contested the election of William Augustus Barstow and served out the remainder of the term.

4. Died April 19, 1862.

5. Acting governor.

6. Resigned Jan. 1, 1906.

7. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

8. Elected in 1942 for a two-year term, but died Dec. 7, 1942, before inauguration.

9. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected. Died March 12, 1947.

10. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office. Subsequently elected.

11. Resigned July 7, 1977.

12. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

13. Resigned Feb. 1, 2001.

14. As lieutenant governor, he succeeded to office.

## WYOMING

(Became a state July 10, 1890)

Governors	Dates of Service	
Francis E. Warren (R) <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 11, 1890	Nov. 24, 1890
Amos W. Barber (R) <sup>2</sup>	Nov. 24, 1890	Jan. 2, 1893
John E. Osborne (D) <sup>3</sup>	Jan. 2, 1893	Jan. 7, 1895
William A. Richards (R)	Jan. 7, 1895	Jan. 2, 1899
DeForest Richards (R) <sup>4</sup>	Jan. 2, 1899	April 28, 1903
Fenimore C. Chatterton (R) <sup>5</sup>	April 28, 1903	Jan. 2, 1905
Bryant B. Brooks (R) <sup>6</sup>	Jan. 2, 1905	Jan. 2, 1911
Joseph M. Carey (D)	Jan. 2, 1911	Jan. 4, 1915
John B. Kendrick (D) <sup>7</sup>	Jan. 4, 1915	Feb. 26, 1917
Frank L. Houx (D) <sup>8</sup>	Feb. 26, 1917	Jan. 6, 1919
Robert D. Carey (R)	Jan. 6, 1919	Jan. 1, 1923
William B. Ross (D) <sup>9</sup>	Jan. 1, 1923	Oct. 2, 1924
Frank E. Lucas (R) <sup>10</sup>	Oct. 2, 1924	Jan. 5, 1925
Nellie T. Ross (D) <sup>11</sup>	Jan. 5, 1925	Jan. 3, 1927
Frank C. Emerson (R) <sup>12</sup>	Jan. 3, 1927	Feb. 18, 1931
Alonzo M. Clark (R) <sup>13</sup>	Feb. 18, 1931	Jan. 2, 1933
Leslie A. Miller (D) <sup>14</sup>	Jan. 2, 1933	Jan. 2, 1939
Nels H. Smith (R)	Jan. 2, 1939	Jan. 4, 1943
Lester C. Hunt (D) <sup>15</sup>	Jan. 4, 1943	Jan. 3, 1949
Arthur G. Crane (R) <sup>16</sup>	Jan. 3, 1949	Jan. 1, 1951
Frank A. Barrett (R) <sup>17</sup>	Jan. 1, 1951	Jan. 3, 1953
Clifford Joy Rogers (R) <sup>18</sup>	Jan. 3, 1953	Jan. 3, 1955
Milward L. Simpson (R)	Jan. 3, 1955	Jan. 5, 1959
John J. Hickey (D) <sup>19</sup>	Jan. 5, 1959	Jan. 2, 1961
Jack R. Gage (D) <sup>20</sup>	Jan. 2, 1961	Jan. 6, 1963
Clifford P. Hansen (R)	Jan. 7, 1963	Jan. 2, 1967
Stanley K. Hathaway (R)	Jan. 2, 1967	Jan. 6, 1975
Ed Herschler (D)	Jan. 6, 1975	Jan. 5, 1987
Michael J. Sullivan (D)	Jan. 5, 1987	Jan. 2, 1995
Jim Geringer (R)	Jan. 2, 1995	Jan. 6, 2003
Dave Freudenthal (D)	Jan. 6, 2003	

### Wyoming

1. Resigned Nov. 24, 1890.

2. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office for the remainder of the first half of Gov. Warren's term.

3. Elected in a special election for the second half of Warren's term.

4. Died April 28, 1903.

5. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office for the remainder of the first half of Richards' term.

6. Elected in a special election for second half of Richards' term. Subsequently reelected.

7. Resigned Feb. 26, 1917.

8. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office.

9. Died Oct. 2, 1924.

10. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office for the remainder of the first half of Ross's term.

11. Elected in a special election for the second half of Ross' (her husband's) term.

12. Died Feb. 18, 1931.

13. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office for the remainder of the first half of Gov. Emerson's term.

14. Elected in a special election for the second half of Emerson's term. Subsequently reelected.

15. Resigned Jan. 3, 1949.

16. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office.

17. Resigned Jan. 3, 1953.

18. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office.

19. Resigned Jan. 2, 1961.

20. As secretary of state, he succeeded to office.





# Gubernatorial General Election Returns, 1776–2008

**G**UBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS for all fifty states are presented in this chapter. In earlier editions of *Guide to U.S. Elections*, gubernatorial returns were only provided back to 1787, when the original thirteen states began ratifying the Constitution. Beginning with the fifth edition, returns for the thirteen original states during the revolutionary period (1776–1787) were added where possible. In a few states during this time governors were appointed rather than elected. In states where elections were held, returns were not always available. The pre-Constitution returns were provided by elections historian Michael J. Dubin, who conducted original research, including examining newspaper reports, manuscript election returns, and other firsthand sources provided by the states' secretaries of state and historical offices.

Returns for the years 1787 through 1823 were obtained from *American State Governors, 1776–1976*, by Joseph E. Kallenbach and Jessamine S. Kallenbach (Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publishing, 1977). Those for 1824 through 1973 were obtained from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. (See box, *ICPSR Historical Returns File*, p. xviii, Vol. I.) Major sources for returns from 1974 to 2009 were CQ Press, which obtained them from the state secretaries of state, and the biennial *America Votes* series, published by CQ Press in Washington, D.C. Richard M. Scammon and Alice V. McGillivray of the Elections Research Center, Washington, D.C., created the series first published in 1956. Since 1996 the series has been compiled under the direction of Rhodes Cook.

The symbol # next to returns before 1974 indicates that CQ Press obtained the returns from a source other than Kallenbach or the ICPSR. A complete list of other sources used appears on page 1660. A “Gubernatorial Candidates Index” is located on pages I-193 to I-213.

In addition to these sources, new elections data research uncovered by Dubin supplements the original material in this edition. CQ Press editors felt the new data was of scholarly merit and worthy of inclusion—much of

it filling the gaps of missing names or returns in previous editions of *Guide to U.S. Elections*.

## Presentation of Returns

The gubernatorial returns are arranged alphabetically by state and in chronological order of election within each state listing. The candidate receiving the greatest number of popular votes is listed first with his or her vote total and percentage of the total vote cast, followed in descending order of votes received by all other candidates receiving *at least 5 percent* of the total vote cast.

Special elections to fill vacancies are designated in the returns.

## Vote Totals and Percentages

The ICPSR collection includes all candidates receiving popular votes, only gubernatorial candidates receiving *at least 5 percent of the total popular vote* for that election are included. For example, the ICPSR data collection for the 1908 Illinois gubernatorial election shows that 1,154,612 votes were cast, with Republican Charles S. Deneen receiving 550,076 votes (47.64 percent), Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson receiving 526,912 votes (45.64 percent), and four other candidates receiving the remaining 77,624 votes (6.72 percent). These four candidates do not appear on page 1612 of this book because none of them received 5 percent or more of the vote.

The percentages used in this section were calculated to two decimal places on the basis of the total number of votes cast in the election and rounded to one place. Thus, on page 1612, for the 1908 Illinois election, Deneen's percentage of the total vote is listed as 47.6 percent and Stevenson's as 45.6 percent. The percentages are rounded to one decimal place and do not add to 100 percent because of the scattered votes for the other four candidates.

## Names and Party Designations

Names are listed as they were recorded in the official returns or other source documentation. In some instances, particularly in the nineteenth century, candidate names in the ICPSR

file are incomplete. First names were the most commonly missing elements in the original sources consulted by the scholars and archivists who gathered the ICPSR returns. CQ Press has added full names when they could be determined and has corrected obvious misspellings. For this edition, elections scholar Michael J. Dubin assisted in finding missing names and correcting the misspellings of previous editions.

In the ICPSR returns, the distinct—and in many cases, *multiple*—party designations appearing in the original sources are preserved. In many cases party labels represent combinations of multiparty support received by individual candidates. If, for example, on the ballot and official returns more than one party name was listed next to a candidate's name, then the party designation appearing in the election returns for that candidate will be a unique abbreviation for that combination of parties. (See “Political Party Abbreviations,” p. 1772.)

In the special case of a candidate's name listed separately on the original ballot under more than one party—where returns were reported *separately* for each party—CQ Press has summed the votes recorded under the several parties and that

figure appears as the candidate's total vote. Whenever separate party totals have been summed, a *comma* separates the abbreviations of the parties contributing the largest and second largest share of the total vote.

Most cases of this special situation occurred in New York and Pennsylvania during the twentieth century. For example, in the original ICPSR returns for New York's 1946 gubernatorial election, James M. Mead received 1,532,161 votes as Democratic Party candidate, 428,903 votes as American Labor Party candidate, and 177,418 votes as Liberal Party candidate for a total of 2,138,482 votes.

In organizing the ICPSR data for publication, CQ Press has summed all votes Mead received from these three parties. Thus, on page 1637 only Mead's total vote of 2,138,482 appears.

CQ Press has also included party abbreviations for the two parties that contributed the most votes to Mead's total—separated by a comma. Thus, immediately following his name appear the abbreviations—D, AM LAB—indicating that Mead was a candidate of at least two parties and that the greatest number of votes he received was as a Democrat.

## Gubernatorial General Election Returns, 1776–2008

### ALABAMA

(Became a state Dec. 14, 1819)

Candidates	Votes	%				
1819	William Wyatt Bibb (D-R)	8,321	53.9	1845	Joshua L. Martin (I)	30,261 53.6
	W. D. Williams	7,140	46.1		Nathaniel Terry (D)	25,587 45.3
1821	Israel Pickens (D-R)	9,616	57.4	1847	Reuben Chapman (D)	30,622 56.8
	Henry Chambers	7,129	42.6		Nicholas Davis (W)	23,247 43.2
1823	Israel Pickens (D-R)	13,580	57.5	1849	Henry Watkins Collier (D)	36,350 98.1
	Henry Chambers	10,033	42.5	1851	Henry Watkins Collier (D)	37,480 85.7
1825	John Murphy (JAC D)	12,184	100.0		James Shields (W)	5,749 13.2
1827	John Murphy (JAC D)	8,334	99.2	1853	John A. Winston (D)	29,476 62.3
1829	Gabriel Moore (JAC D)	10,956	100.0		William S. Earnest (W)	10,871 23.0
1831	John Gayle (D)	14,403	55.0	1855	Alvis Q. Nicks (UN D)	5,128 10.8
	Nicholas Davis (NR)	8,137	31.1		John A. Winston (D)	43,930 57.8
	Samuel B. Moore	3,643	13.9	1857	George D. Shortridge (AM)	32,086 42.2
1833	John Gayle (D)	9,750	100.0	1859	Andrew B. Moore (D)	41,871 94.5
1835	Clement Comer Clay (D)	23,279	65.6		Andrew B. Moore (D)	52,786 72.8
	Enoch Parsons (SR W)	12,209	34.4	1861	William F. Samford (SO RTS D)	19,745 27.2
1837	Arthur P. Bagby (D)	24,419	54.8		John Gill Shorter (D)	38,221 57.5
	Samuel W. Oliver (A-VB D)	20,152	45.2	1863	Thomas Hill Watts (W)	28,117 42.3
1839	Arthur P. Bagby (D)	20,451	92.3	1865	Thomas Hill Watts (W)	28,201 71.7
	Arthur F. Hopkins (W)	1,708	7.7		John Gill Shorter (D)	9,664 24.6
1841	Benjamin Fitzpatrick (D)	27,974	56.9	1868	Robert Miller Patton (W)	20,611 45.2
	James W. McClung (IW)	21,219	43.1	1870	Michael J. Bulger (D)	16,380 35.9
1843	Benjamin Fitzpatrick (D)	✓			William R. Smith (UN)	8,557 18.8
				1872	William Hugh Smith (R)	62,067 100.0
					Robert B. Lindsay (D)	77,723 50.5
					William Hugh Smith (R)	76,282 49.5
					David P. Lewis (R)	89,868 52.5
					Thomas H. Herndon (LR)	81,371 47.5

1874	George S. Houston (D)	107,118	53.3	1966	Lurleen B. Wallace (D)	537,505	63.4
	David P. Lewis (R)	93,928	46.7		James Martin (R)	262,943	31.0
1876	George S. Houston (D)	96,401	63.4		Carl R. Robinson (I)	47,653	5.6
	Noadiah Woodruff (R)	55,682	36.6	1970	George C. Wallace (D)	637,046	74.5
1878	Rufus W. Cobb (D)	88,255	100.0		John Logan Cashin (NDPA)	125,491	14.7
1880	Rufus W. Cobb (D)	134,905	76.1		A. C. Shelton (I)	75,679	8.9
	J. M. Pickens (G)	42,363	23.9	1974	George C. Wallace (D)	497,574	83.2
1882	Edward A. O'Neal (D)	102,617	68.7		Elvin McCary (R)	88,381	14.8
	James L. Sheffield (R)	46,742	31.3	1978	Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (D)	551,886	72.6
1884	Edward A. O'Neal (D)	143,229	99.7		Guy Hunt (R)	196,963	25.9
1886	Thomas Seay (D)	145,095	79.4	1982	George C. Wallace (D)	650,538	57.6
	Arthur Bingham (R)	36,793	20.1		Emory Folmar (R)	440,815	39.1
1888	Thomas Seay (D)	155,973	77.6	1986	Guy Hunt (R)	696,203	56.4
	W. T. Ewing (R)	44,707	22.2		Bill Baxley (D)	537,163	43.5
1890	Thomas G. Jones (D)	139,912	76.1	1990	Guy Hunt (R)	633,520	52.1
	Benjamin M. Long (R)	42,391	23.1		Paul Hubbert (D)	582,106	47.9
1892	Thomas G. Jones (D)	126,955	52.2	1994	Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (R)	604,926	50.3
	Reuben F. Kolb (ID)	115,732	47.5		James E. Folsom Jr. (D)	594,169	49.4
1894	W. C. Oates (D)	110,875	57.1	1998	Don Siegelman (D)	760,155	57.7
	Reuben F. Kolb (POP)	83,292	42.9		Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (R)	554,746	42.1
1896	Joseph F. Johnston (D)	128,549	59.0	2002	Bob Riley (R)	672,225	49.2
	Albert T. Goodwyn (POP)	89,290	41.0		Don Siegelman (D)	669,105	48.9
1898	Joseph F. Johnston (D)	110,551	67.0	2006	Bob Riley (R)	718,327	57.4
	Gilbert B. Dean (POP)	50,052	30.3		Lucy Baxley (D)	519,827	41.6
1900	William J. Samford (D)	115,167	71.0				
	John A. Steele (R)	28,305	17.5				
	G. B. Crowe (POP)	17,444	10.8				
1902	William D. Jelks (D)	67,748	73.7				
	John A. W. Smith (R)	24,150	26.3				
1906	Braxton B. Comer (D)	61,223	85.5	1958	William A. Egan (D)	29,189	59.6
	Asa E. Stratton (R)	9,981	13.9		John Butrovich Jr. (R)	19,299	39.4
1910	Emmet O'Neal (D)	77,694	78.7	1962	William A. Egan (D)	29,627	52.3
	Joseph O. Thompson (R)	19,210	19.5		Mike Stepovich (R)	27,054	47.7
1914	Charles Henderson (D)	61,307	78.7	1966	Walter J. Hickel (R)	33,145	50.0
	John B. Shields (R)	11,773	15.1		William A. Egan (D)	32,065	48.4
1918	Thomas E. Kilby (D)	54,746	80.2	1970	William A. Egan (D)	42,309	52.4
	Dallas B. Smith	13,497	19.8		Keith H. Miller (R)	37,264	46.1
1922	William W. Brandon (D)	113,605	77.6	1974	Jay S. Hammond (R)	45,840	47.7
	O. D. Street (R)	31,175	21.3		William A. Egan (D)	45,553	47.4
1926	Bibb Graves (D)	93,432	81.2		Joseph E. Vogler (ALI)	4,770	5.0
	J. A. Bingham (R)	21,605	18.8	1978	Jay S. Hammond (R)	49,580	39.1
1930	B. M. Miller (D)	155,034	61.8		Walter J. Hickel (WRITE IN)	33,555	26.4
	Hugh A. Locke (I)	95,745	38.2		Chancy Croft (D)	25,656	20.2
1934	Bibb Graves (D)	155,197	86.9		Tom Kelly (I)	15,656	12.3
	Edmund H. Dryer (R)	22,621	12.7	1982	Bill Sheffield (D)	89,918	46.1
1938	Frank Dixon (D)	115,761	87.4		Tom Fink (R)	72,291	37.1
	W. A. Clardy (R)	16,513	12.5		Richard L. Randolph (LIBERT)	29,067	14.9
1942	Chauncey Sparks (D)	69,048	89.0	1986	Steve C. Cowper (D)	84,943	47.3
	Hugh McEniry (R)	8,167	10.5		Arliss Sturgulewski (R)	76,515	42.6
1946	James E. Folsom (D)	174,959	88.7		Joe Vogler (ALI)	10,013	5.6
	Lyman Ward (R)	22,362	11.3	1990	Walter J. Hickel (ALI)	75,721	38.9
1950	Gordon Persons (D)	155,414	91.1		Tony Knowles (D)	60,201	30.9
	John S. Crowder (R)	15,177	8.9		Arliss Sturgulewski (R)	50,991	26.2
1954	James E. Folsom (D)	244,401	73.4	1994	Tony Knowles (D)	87,693	41.1
	Tom Abernethy (R)	88,688	26.6		James O. "Jim" Campbell (R)	87,157	40.8
1958	John Patterson (D)	239,633	88.4		John B. "Jack" Coghill (ALI)	27,838	13.0
	William L. Longshore Jr. (R)	30,415	11.2	1998	Tony Knowles (D)	112,879	51.3
1962	George C. Wallace (D)	303,987	96.3		Robin Taylor (WRITE IN)	40,209	18.3

## ALASKA

(Became a state Jan. 3, 1959)

## EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

In the returns for gubernatorial elections, *symbols* are used to denote special circumstances. Where no symbol is used, the candidate who received the most votes won the election on the basis of the popular vote and served as governor. The following is a key to the symbols used:

✓ Elected and served as governor, but the number of votes and the percentage of the total received were not available.

† Elected governor by the state legislature because no candidate received a majority of the popular vote as required by state law at the time of the election. (*See p. 1560, for an explanation of the election of governors by state legislatures.*)

\* Symbol used for two types of situations: (1) the candidate who won the election did not serve as governor because he died before assuming office; (2) none of the

candidates running qualified to become governor on the basis of the election returns or action by the state legislature. (*For an explanation of a specific case, consult the appropriate state listed in Chapter 29, "Governors of the States, 1776–2009," pp. 1565–1596*.)

‡ Disputed election. The symbol is used in a variety of circumstances such as an election dispute resulting in the unseating of a governor after he assumed office or resulting in rival governors each claiming to have been legitimately elected. (*For an explanation of a specific case, consult the appropriate state listed in Chapter 29, "Governors of the States, 1776–2009," pp. 1565–1596.*)

# Information was obtained from a source other than CQ Press's basic sources for this volume. (*For a list of the other sources used, see p. 1660.*)

## ARIZONA

(Became a state Feb. 14, 1912)

	John Lindauer (R)	39,331	17.9	1936	Rawghile C. Stanford (D)	87,678	70.7
	Ray Metcalfe (MOD R)	13,540	6.2		Thomas E. Campbell (R)	36,114	29.1
2002	Frank Murkowski (R)	129,279	55.8	1938	Robert T. Jones (D)	80,350	68.6
	Fran Ullmer (D)	94,216	40.7		Jerrie W. Lee (R)	32,022	27.3
2006	Sarah H. Palin (R)	114,697	48.3	1940	Sidney P. Osborn (D)	97,606	65.5
	Tony Knowles (D)	79,238	41.0		Jerrie W. Lee (R)	50,358	33.8
				1942	Sidney P. Osborn (D)	63,484	72.5
					Jerrie W. Lee (R)	23,562	26.9
				1944	Sidney P. Osborn (D)	100,220	77.9
					Jerrie W. Lee (R)	27,261	21.2
				1946	Sidney P. Osborn (D)	73,595	60.1
					Bruce D. Brockett (R)	48,867	39.9
1911	George W. P. Hunt (D)	11,123	51.5	1948	Dan E. Garvey (D)	104,008	59.2
	Edward W. Wells (R)	9,166	42.4		Bruce D. Brockett (R)	70,419	40.1
	P. W. Gallentine (SOC)	1,247	5.8	1950	Howard Pyle (R)	99,109	50.8
1914	George W. P. Hunt (D)	25,226	49.5		Ana Frohmiller (D)	96,118	49.2
	Ralph H. Cameron (R)	17,602	34.5	1952	Howard Pyle (R)	156,592	60.2
	George U. Young (PROG)	5,206	10.2		Joe C. Haldiman (D)	103,693	39.8
	J. R. Barnette (SOC)	2,973	5.8	1954	Ernest W. McFarland (D)	128,104	52.5
1916	Thomas E. Campbell (R)	27,976‡	48.0		Howard Pyle (R)	115,866	47.5
	George W. P. Hunt (D)	27,946	47.9	1956	Ernest W. McFarland (D)	171,848	59.6
1918	Thomas E. Campbell (R)	25,927	49.9		Horace B. Griffen (R)	116,744	40.5
	Fred T. Colter (D)	25,588	49.3	1958	Paul Fannin (R)	160,136	55.1
1920	Thomas E. Campbell (R)	37,060	54.2		Robert Morrison (D)	130,329	44.9
	Mit Simms (D)	31,385	45.9	1960	Paul Fannin (R)	235,502	59.3
1922	George W. P. Hunt (D)	37,310	54.9		Lee Ackerman (D)	161,605	40.7
	Thomas E. Campbell (R)	30,599	45.1	1962	Paul Fannin (R)	200,578	54.8
1924	George W. P. Hunt (D)	38,372	50.5		Sam Goddard (D)	165,263	45.2
	Dwight B. Heard (R)	37,571	49.5	1964	Sam Goddard (D)	252,098	53.2
1926	George W. P. Hunt (D)	39,979	50.3		Richard Kleindienst (R)	221,404	46.8
	E. S. Clark (R)	39,580	49.8	1966	Jack Williams (R)	203,438	53.8
1928	John C. Phillips (R)	47,829	51.7		Sam Goddard (D)	174,904	46.2
	George W. P. Hunt (D)	44,553	48.2	1968	Jack Williams (R)	279,923	57.8
1930	George W. P. Hunt (D)	48,875	51.4		Sam Goddard (D)	204,075	42.2
	John C. Phillips (R)	46,231	48.6	1970	Jack Williams (R)	209,356	50.9
1932	Benjamin B. Moeur (D)	75,314	63.2		Raul H. Castro (D)	202,053	49.1
	J. C. Kinney (R)	42,202	35.4	1974	Raul H. Castro (D)	278,375	50.4
1934	Benjamin B. Moeur (D)	61,355	59.7		Russell Williams (R)	273,674	49.6
	Thomas Maddock (R)	39,242	38.2				



1978	Bruce Babbitt (D)	282,605	52.5	1888	James P. Eagle (D)	99,229	54.1
	Evan Mecham (R)	241,093	44.8		C. M. Norwood (LAB)	84,273	45.9
1982	Bruce Babbitt (D)	453,795	62.5	1890	James P. Eagle (D)	106,267	55.5
	Leo Corbet (R)	235,877	32.5		N. B. Fizer (R)	85,181	44.5
	Sam Steiger (LIBERT)	36,649	5.0	1892	William M. Fishback (D)	90,115	57.7
1986	Evan Mecham (R)	343,913	39.7		William G. Whipple (R)	33,634	21.5
	Carolyn Warner (D)	298,986	34.5		J. P. Carnahan (POP)	31,116	19.9
	Bill Schulz (I)	224,085	25.8	1894	James P. Clarke (D)	74,809	59.1
1990	Fife Symington (R)	523,984	49.6		H. L. Remmel (R)	26,085	20.6
	Terry Goddard (D)	519,691	49.2		D. E. Barker (POP)	24,181	19.1
Runoff Election				1896	Daniel Webster Jones (D)	91,114	64.3
					H. L. Remmel (R)	35,837	25.3
1991	Fife Symington (R)	492,569	52.4		A. W. Files (POP)	13,980	9.9
	Terry Goddard (D)	448,168	47.6	1898	Daniel Webster Jones (D)	75,354	67.4
1994	Fife Symington (R)	593,492	52.5		H. F. Auten (R)	27,524	24.6
	Eddie Basha (D)	500,702	44.3		W. S. Morgan (POP)	8,332	7.5
1998	Jane Dee Hull (R)	620,188	60.9	1900	Jefferson Davis (D)	88,636	66.7
	Paul Johnson (D)	361,552	35.5		H. L. Remmel (R)	40,701	30.6
2002	Janet Napolitano (D)	566,284	46.2	1902	Jefferson Davis (D)	77,354	64.6
	Matt Salmon (R)	554,565	45.2		Harry H. Meyers (R)	29,251	24.4
	Richard Mahoney (I)	84,947	6.9		Charles D. Greaves (POP)	8,345	7.0
2006	Janet Napolitano (D)	959,830	62.6	1904	Jefferson Davis (D)	90,263	61.0
	Len Munsil (R)	543,528	35.4		Harry H. Myers (R)	53,898	36.4
				1906	John S. Little (D)	105,586	69.1
					John I. Worthington (R)	41,689	27.3
				1908	George W. Donaghey (D)	110,418	68.1
					John I. Worthington (R)	44,863	27.7
				1910	George W. Donaghey (D)	101,612	67.4
					Andrew I. Roland (R)	39,870	26.5
					Dan Hogan (SOC)	9,196	6.1
				1912	Joseph T. Robinson (D)	109,825	64.7
					Andrew I. Roland (R)	46,440	27.4
					G. E. Mikel (SOC)	13,384	7.9

## ARKANSAS

(Became a state June 15, 1836)

1836	James S. Conway (D)	4,855	61.6				
	Absalom Fowler (W)	3,024	38.4				
1840	Archibald Yell (D)	10,554	96.4				
1844	Thomas S. Drew (D)	8,859	47.6				
	Lorenzo Gibson (W)	7,244	38.9				
	Richard Byrd (I)	2,507	13.5				
1848	Thomas S. Drew (D)	15,962	96.6				
1849	John S. Roane (D)	3,290	50.5				
	C. Wilson (W)	3,228	49.5				
1852	Elias N. Conway (D)	15,442	55.4				
	B. H. Smithson (W)	12,414	44.6				
1856	Elias N. Conway (D)	27,612	64.4				
	James Yell (AM)	15,249	35.6				
1860	Henry M. Rector (ID)	32,048	52.5				
	Richard H. Johnson (D)	28,969	47.5				
1872	Elisha Baxter (R)	41,808	51.8				
	Joseph Brooks (D)	38,909	48.2				
1874	Augustus H. Garland (D)	76,552	100.0				
1876	William R. Miller (D)	69,775	65.6				
	A. Bishop (R)	36,272	34.1				
1878	William R. Miller (D)	88,726	100.0				
1880	Thomas J. Churchill (D)	84,185	72.8				
	W. P. Parks (G)	31,424	27.2				
1882	James H. Berry (D)	87,669	59.6				
	W. D. Slack (R)	49,372	33.5				
	R. K. Garland (G)	10,142	6.9				
1884	Simon P. Hughes (D)	100,875	64.6				
	Thomas Boles (R)	55,388	35.5				
1886	Simon P. Hughes (D)	90,650	55.3				
	S. Gregg (R)	54,063	33.0				
	C. E. Cunningham (AG WHEEL)	19,169	11.7				
				Special Election			
				1913	George W. Hays (D)	53,655	64.3
					Harry H. Meyers (R)	17,040	20.4
					George W. Murphy (PROG)	8,431	10.1
					J. Emil Webber (SOC)	4,378	5.2
				1914	George W. Hays (D)	94,143	69.5
					Audrey L. Kinney (R)	30,947	22.8
					Dan Hogan (SOC)	10,434	7.7
				1916	Charles H. Brough (D)	122,041	69.5
					Wallace Townsend (R)	43,963	25.0
					William Davis (SOC)	9,730	5.5
				1918	Charles H. Brough (D)	68,192	93.4
					Clay Fulks (SOC)	4,792	6.6
				1920	Thomas C. McRae (D)	123,637	65.0
					Wallace Townsend (R)	46,350	24.4
					J. H. Blount (NEG I)	15,627	8.2
				1922	Thomas C. McRae (D)	99,987	78.1
					John W. Grabiell (R)	28,055	21.9
				1924	Thomas J. Terral (D)	99,598	79.8
					John W. Grabiell (R)	25,152	20.2
				1926	John E. Martineau (D)	116,735	76.5
					M. D. Bowers (R)	35,969	23.6
				1928	Harvey J. Parnell (D)	151,743	77.3
					M. D. Bowers (R)	44,545	22.7



1930	Harvey J. Parnell (D)	112,847	81.2	1990	Bill Clinton (D)	400,386	57.5
	J. O. Livesay (R)	26,162	18.8		Sheffield Nelson (R)	295,925	42.5
1932	Julius M. Futrell (D)	200,096	90.4	1994	Jim Guy Tucker (D)	428,936	59.8
	J. O. Livesay (R)	19,717	8.9		Sheffield Nelson (R)	287,904	40.2
1934	Julius M. Futrell (D)	123,918	89.2	1998	Mike Huckabee (R)	421,989	59.8
	C. C. Ledbetter (R)	13,083	9.4		Bill Bristow (D)	272,923	38.7
1936	Carl E. Bailey (D)	155,152	84.9	2002	Mike Huckabee (R)	427,082	53.0
	Osro Cobb (R)	26,875	14.7		Jimmie Lou Fisher (D)	378,250	46.9
1938	Carl E. Bailey (D)	118,696	86.3	2006	Mike Beebe (D)	430,765	55.6
	Charles S. Cole (I)	12,077	8.8		Asa Hutchinson (R)	315,040	40.7
1940	Homer M. Adkins (D)	184,578	91.4				
	H. C. Stump (R)	16,600	8.2				
1942	Homer M. Adkins (D)	98,871	100.0				
1944	Ben Laney (D)	186,401	86.0				
	H. C. Stump (R)	30,442	14.0				
1946	Ben Laney (D)	128,029	84.1	1849	Peter H. Burnett (ID)	6,716	47.3
	W. T. Mills (R)	24,133	15.9		Winfield S. Sherwood	3,188	22.5
1948	Sidney S. McMath (D)	217,771	89.2		John A. Sutter	2,201	15.5
	Charles R. Black (R)	26,500	10.9		John W. Geary	1,475	10.4
1950	Sidney S. McMath (D)	266,778	84.1	1851	John Bigler (D)	23,175	50.5
	Jefferson W. Speck (R)	50,303	15.9		Pierson B. Reading (W)	22,732	49.5
1952	Francis Cherry (D)	342,292	87.4	1853	John Bigler (D)	38,940	51.0
	Jefferson W. Speck (R)	49,292	12.6		William Waldo (W)	37,464	49.0
1954	Orval E. Faubus (D)	208,121	62.1	1855	J. Neeley Johnson (AM)	51,976	52.5
	Pratt C. Remmel (R)	127,004	37.9		John Bigler (D)	46,935	47.5
1956	Orval E. Faubus (D)	321,797	80.7	1857	John B. Weller (D)	49,096	56.8
	Roy Mitchell (R)	77,215	19.4		Edward Stanly (R)	17,723	20.5
1958	Orval E. Faubus (D)	236,598	82.5		George W. Bowie (AM)	19,481	20.8
	George W. Johnson (R)	50,288	17.5	1859	Milton S. Latham (D)	44,023	57.4
1960	Orval E. Faubus (D)	292,064	69.2		John Currey (A-LEC D)	24,180	31.5
	Henry M. Britt (R)	129,921	30.8		Leland Stanford (R)	8,466	11.0
1962	Orval E. Faubus (D)	225,743	73.3	1861	Leland Stanford (R)	56,036	46.8
	Willis Ricketts (R)	82,349	26.7		John R. McConnell (SEC D)	32,751	27.4
1964	Orval E. Faubus (D)	337,489	57.0		John Conness (UN D)	30,944	25.8
	Winthrop Rockefeller (R)	254,561	43.0	1863	Frederick F. Low (UN R)	64,283	59.0
1966	Winthrop Rockefeller (R)	306,324	54.4		John G. Downey (D)	44,622	41.0
	James Johnson (D)	257,203	45.6	1867	Henry H. Haight (D)	49,905	54.0
1968	Winthrop Rockefeller (R)	322,782	52.4		George C. Gurham (R)	40,359	43.7
	Marion Crank (D)	292,813	47.6	1871	Newton Booth (R)	62,581	52.1
1970	Dale Bumpers (D)	375,648	61.7		Henry H. Haight (D)	57,520	47.9
	Winthrop Rockefeller (R)	197,418	32.4	1875	William Irwin (D)	61,509	50.0
	Walter L. Carruth (AM)	36,132	5.9		Timothy G. Phelps (R)	31,322	25.5
1972	Dale Bumpers (D)	488,892	75.4		John Bidwell (I)	29,752	24.2
	Len E. Blaylock (R)	159,177	24.6	1879	George C. Perkins (R)	67,965	42.4
1974	David H. Pryor (D)	358,018	65.6		Hugh J. Glenn (D)	47,647	29.8
	Ken Coon (R)	187,872	34.4		William F. White (WMP/L)	44,482	27.8
1976	David H. Pryor (D)	605,083	83.2	1882	George Stoneman (D)	90,694	55.1
	Leon Griffith (R)	121,716	16.7		Morris M. Estee (R)	67,175	40.8
1978	Bill Clinton (D)	335,101	63.4	1886	Washington Bartlett (D)	84,970	43.4
	A. Lynn Lowe (R)	193,746	36.6		John F. Swift (R)	84,316	43.1
1980	Frank D. White (R)	435,684	51.9		C. C. O'Donnell (I)	12,227	6.3
	Bill Clinton (D)	403,241	48.1	1890	Henry H. Markham (R)	125,129	49.6
1982	Bill Clinton (D)	431,855	54.7		E. B. Pond (D)	117,184	46.4
	Frank D. White (R)	357,496	45.3	1894	James H. Budd (D)	111,944	39.3
1984	Bill Clinton (D)	554,561	62.6		Morris M. Estee (R)	110,738	38.9
	Woody Freeman (R)	331,987	37.4		J. V. Webster (PP)	51,304	18.0
1986	Bill Clinton (D)	439,851	63.9	1898	Henry T. Gage (R & UL)	148,354	51.7
	Frank White (R)	248,415	36.1		James G. Maguire (D & POP)	129,261	45.0

## CALIFORNIA

(Became a state Sept. 9, 1850)

1902	George C. Pardee (R)	146,332	48.1	2002	Gray Davis (D)	3,533,490	47.3
	Franklin K. Lane (D)	143,783	47.2		Bill Simon (R)	3,169,801	42.4
1906	James N. Gillett (R)	125,887	40.4		Peter Miguel Camejo (GREEN)	393,036	5.3
	Theodore A. Bell (D)	117,645	37.7	2003 <sup>1</sup>	Arnold Schwarzenegger (R)	4,206,284	48.6
	William H. Langdon (I LEAGUE)	45,008	14.4		Cruz Bustamante (D)	2,724,874	31.5
	Austin Lewis (SOC)	16,036	5.1		Tom McClintock (R)	1,161,287	13.4
1910	Hiram W. Johnson (R)	177,191	45.9	2006	Arnold Schwarzenegger (R)	4,850,157	55.9
	Theodore A. Bell (D)	154,835	40.1		Phil Angelides (D)	3,376,732	38.9
	J. Stitt Wilson (SOC)	47,819	12.4				
1914	Hiram W. Johnson (PROG)	460,495	49.7				
	John D. Fredericks (R)	271,990	29.4				
	J. B. Curtin (D)	116,121	12.5				
	Noble A. Richardson (SOC)	50,716	5.5				
1918	William D. Stephens (RP&PROG)	387,547	56.3				
	Theodore A. Bell (I)	251,189	36.5				
1922	Friend William Richardson (R)	576,445	59.7				
	Thomas Lee Woolwine (D)	347,530	36.0				
1926	Clement C. Young (R)	814,815	71.2				
	Justus S. Wardell (D)	282,451	24.7				
1930	James Rolph Jr. (R)	999,393	72.2				
	Milton K. Young (D)	333,973	24.1				
1934	Frank F. Merriam (R)	1,138,620	48.9	1876	John L. Routt (R)	14,154	51.5
	Upton Sinclair (D)	879,537	37.8		Bela M. Hughes (D)	13,316	48.5
	Raymond L. Haight (C PROG)	302,519	13.0	1878	Frederick W. Pitkin (R)	14,308	50.0
1938	Culbert L. Olson (D)	1,391,734	52.5		W. A. H. Loveland (D)	11,535	40.3
	Frank F. Merriam (R)	1,171,019	44.2		R. G. Buckingham (G)	2,783	9.7
1942	Earl Warren (R)	1,275,237	57.1	1880	Frederick W. Pitkin (R)	28,465	53.3
	Culbert L. Olson (D)	932,995	41.8		John S. Hough (D)	23,547	44.1
1946	Earl Warren (R-D)	2,344,542	91.6	1882	James B. Grant (D)	31,375	51.1
	Henry R. Schmidt (P)	180,579	7.1		E. L. Campbell (R)	28,820	46.9
1950	Earl Warren (R)	2,461,754	64.9	1884	Benjamin H. Eaton (R)	33,845	50.7
	James Roosevelt (D)	1,333,856	35.1		Alva Adams (D)	30,743	46.1
1954	Goodwin J. Knight (R)	2,290,519	56.8	1886	Alva Adams (D)	29,234	49.7
	Richard Perrin Graves (D)	1,739,368	43.2		William H. Meyer (R)	26,816	45.6
1958	Edmund G. Brown (D)	3,140,076	59.8	1888	Job A. Cooper (R)	49,490	53.8
	William F. Knowland (R)	2,110,911	40.2		Thomas M. Patterson (D)	39,197	42.6
1962	Edmund G. Brown (D)	3,037,109	51.9	1890	John L. Routt (R)	41,827	50.1
	Richard M. Nixon (R)	2,740,351	46.8		Caldwell Yeaman (D)	35,359	42.4
1966	Ronald Reagan (R)	3,742,913	57.6		John G. Coy (F ALNC)	5,199	6.2
	Edmund G. Brown (D)	2,749,174	42.3	1892	Davis H. Waite (POP & SL D)	43,342	46.7
1970	Ronald Reagan (R)	3,439,664	52.8		Joseph C. Helm (R)	38,806	41.8
	Jess Unruh (D)	2,938,607	45.1		Joseph H. Maupin (D)	8,944	9.6
1974	Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. (D)	3,131,648	50.1	1894	Albert W. McIntire (R)	93,502	52.0
	Houston I. Flournoy (R)	2,952,954	47.3		Davis H. Waite (POP)	73,894	41.1
1978	Edmund G. "Jerry" Brown Jr. (D)	3,878,812	56.0	1896	Alva Adams (D)	87,387	46.2
	Evelle J. Younger (R)	2,526,534	36.5		M. S. Bailey (N SILVER)	71,808	38.0
	Ed Clark (I)	377,960	5.5		George H. Allen (R)	23,945	12.7
1982	George Deukmejian (R)	3,881,014	49.3	1898	Charles S. Thomas (FUS)	93,966	62.8
	Tom Bradley (D)	3,787,669	48.1		Henry R. Wolcott (R)	51,051	34.1
1986	George Deukmejian (R)	4,506,601	60.5	1900	James B. Orman (FUS)	118,647	53.8
	Tom Bradley (D)	2,781,714	37.4		Frank C. Goudy (R)	96,027	43.5
1990	Pete Wilson (R)	3,791,904	49.2	1902	James H. Peabody (R)	87,684	46.9
	Dianne Feinstein (D)	3,525,197	45.8		E. C. Stimson (D)	80,727	43.2
1994	Pete Wilson (R)	4,781,766	55.2	1904	Alva Adams (D)	123,092 <sup>‡</sup>	50.6
	Kathleen Brown (D)	3,519,799	40.6		James H. Peabody (R)	113,754	46.8
1998	Gray Davis (D)	4,860,702	58.0	1906	Henry A. Buchtel (R)	92,602	45.6
	Dan Lungren (R)	3,218,030	38.4		Alva Adams (D)	74,416	36.6

**California**

1. The 2003 election was for a short term to fill a vacancy created by voter approval of a measure to remove Governor Davis from office. The measure passed by a vote of 4,976,274 votes (55.4 percent) for recall to 4,007,783 (44.6 percent) against recall. In the same election, more than 100 candidates ran for the right to succeed Davis. No primary election was held to cull the field, and all candidates, regardless of party, ran together on the same ballot. The winner, Schwarzenegger, is listed as the Republican candidate. The leading Democratic vote-getter, Bustamante, is listed as the Democratic candidate. The third leading candidate was Republican McClintock.

**COLORADO**

(Became a state Aug. 1, 1876)

	Ben B. Lindsey (I)	18,014	8.9	1966	John A. Love (R)	356,730	54.0
	William D. Haywood (SOC)	16,015	7.9		Robert L. Knous (D)	287,132	43.5
1908	John F. Shafroth (D)	130,141	49.4	1970	John A. Love (R)	350,690	52.5
	Jesse F. McDonald (R)	118,953	45.2		Mark Hogan (D)	302,432	45.2
1910	John F. Shafroth (D)	114,676	54.0	1974	Richard D. Lamm (D)	441,408	53.2
	John B. Stephen (R)	97,691	46.0		John D. Vanderhoof (R)	378,698	45.7
1912	Elias M. Ammons (D)	114,044	42.9	1978	Richard D. Lamm (D)	483,985	58.7
	Edward P. Costigan (PROG-BMR)	66,132	24.9		Ted Strickland (R)	317,292	38.5
	C. C. Parks (R)	63,061	23.7	1982	Richard D. Lamm (D)	627,960	65.7
	Charles A. Ashelstrom (SOC)	16,189	6.1		John D. Fuhr (R)	302,740	31.7
1914	George A. Carlson (R)	129,096	48.7	1986	Roy Romer (D)	616,325	58.2
	Thomas M. Patterson (D)	90,640	34.2		Ted Strickland (R)	434,420	41.0
	Edward P. Costigan (PROG)	32,920	12.4	1990	Roy Romer (D)	626,032	61.9
1916	Julius C. Gunter (D)	151,912	53.3		John Andrews (R)	358,403	35.4
	George A. Carlson (R)	117,723	41.3	1994	Roy Romer (D)	619,205	55.5
1918	Oliver H. Shoup (R)	112,693	51.1		Bruce Benson (R)	432,042	38.7
	Thomas J. Tynan (D)	102,397	46.5	1998	Bill Owens (R)	648,202	49.1
1920	Oliver H. Shoup (R)	174,488	59.6		Gail Schoettler (D)	639,905	48.4
	James M. Collins (D)	108,738	37.1	2002	Bill Owens (R)	884,583	62.6
1922	William E. Sweet (D)	138,098	49.6		Rollie Heath (D)	475,373	33.7
	Benjamin Griffith (R)	134,353	48.3	2006	Bill Ritter Jr. (D)	888,096	57.0
1924	Clarence J. Morley (R)	178,078	51.9		Bob Beauprez (R)	625,886	40.2
	William E. Sweet (D)	151,041	44.0				
1926	William H. Adams (D)	183,342	59.8				
	Oliver H. Shoup (R)	116,756	38.1				
1928	William H. Adams (D)	240,160	61.9				
	William L. Boatright (R)	144,067	37.1				
1930	William H. Adams (D)	197,067	60.4	1776	Jonathan Trumbull	✓	
	Robert F. Rockwell (R)	124,164	38.1	1777	Jonathan Trumbull	✓	
1932	Edwin C. Johnson (D)	257,188	57.2	1778	Jonathan Trumbull	2,306	100.0
	James D. Parriott (R)	183,258	40.8	1779	Jonathan Trumbull	2,108	100.0
1934	Edwin C. Johnson (D)	237,026	58.1	1780	Jonathan Trumbull	3,598†	49.3
	Nate C. Warren (R)	162,791	39.9	1781	Jonathan Trumbull	2,636†	38.8
1936	Teller Ammons (D)	263,311	54.6		William Pitkin	1,225	18.0
	Charles M. Armstrong (R)	210,614	43.7		Richard Law	810	11.9
1938	Ralph L. Carr (R)	255,159	55.8		Matthew Griswold	651	9.6
	Teller Ammons (D)	199,562	43.7		Samuel Huntington	649	9.5
1940	Ralph L. Carr (R)	296,671	54.4		Oliver Wolcott	384	5.6
	George E. Saunders (D)	245,292	45.0	1782	Jonathan Trumbull	3,025	50.2
1942	John C. Vivian (R)	193,501	56.2	1783	Jonathan Trumbull	2,209†	31.3
	Homer F. Bedford (D)	149,402	43.4		William Pitkin	2,080	29.5
1944	John C. Vivian (R)	259,862	52.4		Oliver Wolcott	918	13.0
	Roy Best (D)	236,086	47.6		Samuel Huntington	896	12.7
1946	William Lee Knous (D)	174,604	52.1	1784	Matthew Griswold	2,192†	32.0
	Leon E. Lavington (R)	160,483	47.9		William Pitkin	1,689	24.6
1948	William Lee Knous (D)	332,752	66.3		Samuel Huntington	1,177	17.2
	David A. Hamil (R)	168,928	33.7		Oliver Wolcott	1,053	15.4
1950	Dan Thornton (R)	236,472	52.4	1785	Matthew Griswold	✓	
	Walter W. Johnson (D)	212,976	47.2	1786	Samuel Huntington	✓	
1952	Dan Thornton (R)	349,924	57.1	1787–1795	Samuel Huntington	✓	
	John W. Metzger (D)	260,044	42.4	1796	Oliver Wolcott Sr.	3,805†	48.8
1954	Edwin C. Johnson (D)	262,205	53.6		Jonathan Trumbull II	1,187	15.2
	Donald G. Brotzman (R)	227,335	46.4		Jonathan Ingersoll	937	12.0
1956	Stephen L. R. McNichols (D)	331,283	51.3		Oliver Ellsworth	629	8.1
	Donald G. Brotzman (R)	313,950	48.7		Richard Law	485	6.2
1958	Stephen L. R. McNichols (D)	321,165	58.4	1797	Oliver Wolcott Sr.	✓	
	Palmer L. Burch (R)	228,643	41.6	1798–1800	Jonathan Trumbull II	✓	
1962	John A. Love (R)	349,342	56.7	1801	Jonathan Trumbull II	11,156	83.8
	Stephen L. R. McNichols (D)	262,890	42.6		Richard Law	1,056	7.9

## CONNECTICUT

(Ratified the Constitution Jan. 9, 1788)

1802	Jonathan Trumbull II (FED)	11,398	69.9	1834	Samuel A. Foot (NR)	18,411†	49.8
	Ephraim Kirby (D-R)	4,523	27.7		Henry W. Edwards (D)	15,834	42.9
1803	Jonathan Trumbull II (FED)	14,375	64.0		Zalmon Storrs (A-MASC)	2,398	6.5
	Ephraim Kirby (D-R)	7,848	35.0	1835	Henry W. Edwards (D)	22,129	52.1
1804	Jonathan Trumbull II (FED)	11,936	61.8		Samuel A. Foot (W)	19,835	46.7
	William Hart (D-R)	7,376	38.2	1836	Henry W. Edwards (D)	20,360	53.6
1805	Jonathan Trumbull II (FED)	13,689	62.5		Gideon Tomlinson (W)	17,393	45.8
	William Hart (D-R)	8,223	37.5	1837	Henry W. Edwards (D)	23,805	52.5
1806	Jonathan Trumbull II (FED)	13,413	58.6		William W. Ellsworth (W)	21,508	47.5
	William Hart (D-R)	9,460	41.4	1838	William W. Ellsworth (W)	27,115	54.1
1807	Jonathan Trumbull II (FED)	11,959	60.0		Seth P. Beers (D)	21,489	42.9
	William Hart (D-R)	7,971	40.0	1839	William W. Ellsworth (W)	26,358	51.5
1808	Jonathan Trumbull II (FED)	12,146	61.6		John M. Niles (D)	23,728	46.4
	William Hart (D-R)	7,566	38.4	1840	William W. Ellsworth (W)	29,870	54.2
1809	Jonathan Trumbull II (FED)	14,650	64.2		John M. Niles (D)	25,270	45.8
	Asa Spalding (D-R)	8,159	35.8	1841	William W. Ellsworth (W)	26,986	55.8
1810	John Treadwell (FED)	10,265†	49.5		Francis H. Nicoll (D)	21,388	44.2
	Asa Spalding (D-R)	7,185	34.6	1842	Chauncey F. Cleveland (D)	25,564†	49.9
	Roger Griswold (FED)	3,110	15.0		William W. Ellsworth (W)	23,700	46.2
1811	Roger Griswold (FED)	10,148	53.8	1843	Chauncey F. Cleveland (D)	27,416	50.1
	John Treadwell (FED)	8,727	46.2		Roger S. Baldwin (W)	25,401	46.4
1812	Roger Griswold (FED)	11,721	86.1	1844	Roger S. Baldwin (W)	30,093†	49.4
	Elijah Boardman (D-R)	1,487	10.9		Chauncey F. Cleveland (D)	28,846	47.3
1813	John C. Smith (FED)	11,893	59.1	1845	Roger S. Baldwin (W)	29,508	51.0
	Elijah Boardman (D-R)	7,201	35.8		Isaac Toucey (D)	26,258	45.3
1814	John C. Smith (FED)	9,415	72.9	1846	Clark Bissell (W)	27,822	48.6
	Elijah Boardman (D-R)	2,619	20.3		Isaac Toucey (D)	27,203†	47.5
1815	John C. Smith (FED)	8,176	59.3	1847	Clark Bissell (W)	30,137	50.5
	Elijah Boardman (D-R)	4,876	35.3		Whittlesey (D)	27,402	45.9
1816	John C. Smith (FED)	11,575	52.7	1848	Clark Bissell (W)	30,717	50.4
	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (D-R, AM, TOL <sup>1</sup> )	10,184	46.4		George S. Catlin (D)	28,525	46.8
1817	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (TOL <sup>1</sup> , REF)	13,655	50.2	1849	Joseph Trumbull (W)	27,800†	49.4
	John C. Smith (FED)	13,321	49.0		Thomas H. Seymour (D)	25,018	44.4
1818	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (CONST, REF)	16,432	87.0		John M. Niles (F SOIL)	3,520	6.3
1819	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (TOL <sup>1</sup> , REF)	22,539	86.8	1850	Thomas H. Seymour (D)	28,428†	48.1
1820	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (D-R)	15,738	78.4		Lafayette S. Foster (W)	27,780	47.0
1821	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (D-R)	10,064	86.6	1851	Thomas H. Seymour (D)	30,077†	49.0
1822	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (D-R)	8,568	85.5		Lafayette S. Foster (W)	28,756	46.9
	Zephaniah Swift (FED)	570	5.8	1852	Thomas H. Seymour (D)	31,624	50.4
1823	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (D-R)	9,090	88.9		Green Kendrick (W)	28,241	45.0
1824	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (D-R)	6,637	92.1	1853	Thomas H. Seymour (D)	30,814	51.0
	Timothy Pitkin (OPP R)	466	6.5		Henry Dutton (W)	20,671	34.2
1825	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (D-R)	7,147	68.8		Francis Gillette (F SOIL)	8,926	14.8
	David Daggett (FED)	1,342	12.9	1854	Samuel Ingham (D)	28,338	46.4
	Nathan Smith (OPP R)	863	8.3		Henry Dutton (W)	19,465†	31.9
	Timothy Pitkin (OPP R)	525	5.1		Charles Chapman (TEMP)	10,672	17.5
1826	Oliver Wolcott Jr. (D-R)	6,780	57.8	1855	William T. Minor (AM)	28,080†	43.5
	David Daggett (FED)	4,340	37.0		Samuel Ingham (D)	27,291	42.3
1827	Gideon Tomlinson (OLD R)	7,681	56.7		Henry Dutton (W)	9,162	14.2
	Oliver Wolcott (OPP R)	5,295	39.1	1856	Samuel Ingham (D)	32,704	49.0
1828	Gideon Tomlinson (NR)	9,297	97.3		William T. Minor (AM)	26,008†	39.0
1829	Gideon Tomlinson (NR)	9,612	95.8		Gideon Wells (R)	6,740	10.1
1830	Gideon Tomlinson (NR)	12,988	95.6	1857	Alexander H. Holley (R)	31,709	50.4
1831	John S. Peters (NR)	12,819	65.4		Samuel Ingham (D)	31,156	49.5
	Zalmon Storrs (A-MASC)	4,778	24.4	1858	William A. Buckingham (R)	36,298	51.8
1832	John S. Peters (NR)	11,971	70.3		James T. Pratt (D)	33,544	47.8
	Calvin Willey (D)	4,463	26.2	1859	William A. Buckingham (R)	40,247	51.1
1833	John S. Peters (NR)	9,212	42.3		James T. Pratt (D)	38,369	48.7
	Henry W. Edwards (D)	9,030†	41.5	1860	William A. Buckingham (R)	44,458	50.3
	Zalmon Storrs (A-MASC)	3,250	14.9		Thomas H. Seymour (D)	43,920	49.7

1861	William A. Buckingham (R)	43,013	51.2	1900	George P. McLean (R)	95,822	53.0
	James C. Loomis (D)	40,986	48.8		Samuel L. Bronson (D)	81,421	45.1
1862	William A. Buckingham (R)	39,782	56.5	1902	Abiram Chamberlain (R)	85,338	53.4
	James C. Loomis (D)	30,634	43.5		Melbert B. Cary (D)	69,330	43.4
1863	William A. Buckingham (R)	41,033	51.6	1904	Henry Roberts (R)	104,736	54.9
	Thomas H. Seymour (D)	38,397	48.3		A. Heaton Robertson (D)	79,164	41.5
1864	William A. Buckingham (UN R)	39,820	53.8	1906	Rollin S. Woodruff (R)	88,384	54.8
	Origen S. Seymour (D)	34,162	46.2		Charles Thayer (D)	67,776	42.1
1865	William A. Buckingham (UN R)	42,374	57.5	1908	George L. Lilley (R)	98,179	51.9
	Origen S. Seymour (D)	31,339	42.5		A. Heaton Robertson (D)	82,260	43.5
1866	Joseph R. Hawley (R)	43,888	50.3	1910	Simeon E. Baldwin (D)	77,243	46.5
	James E. English (D)	43,433	49.7		Charles A. Goodwin (R)	73,528	44.3
1867	James E. English (D)	47,565	50.5		Robert Hunter (SOC)	12,179	7.3
	Joseph R. Hawley (R)	46,578	49.5	1912	Simeon E. Baldwin (D)	78,264	41.1
1868	James E. English (D)	50,541	50.9		John P. Studley (R)	67,531	35.5
	Marshall Jewell (R)	48,777	49.1		Herbert K. Smith (PROG)	31,020	16.3
1869	Marshall Jewell (R)	45,493	50.2		Samuel E. Beardsley (SOC)	10,236	5.4
	James E. English (D)	45,082	49.8	1914	Marcus H. Holcomb (R)	91,262	50.4
1870	James E. English (D)	44,128	50.5		Lyman Tingier (D)	73,888	40.8
	Marshall Jewell (R)	43,285	49.5	1916	Marcus H. Holcomb (R)	109,293	51.1
1871	Marshall Jewell (R)	47,473	50.1		Morris Beardsley (D)	96,787	45.3
	James E. English (D)	47,370	49.9	1918	Marcus H. Holcomb (R)	84,891	50.7
1872	Marshall Jewell (R)	46,563	50.0		Thomas Spellacy (D)	76,773	45.9
	Richard D. Hubbard (D)	44,562	47.9	1920	Everett J. Lake (R)	230,792	63.0
1873	Charles R. Ingersoll (D)	45,059	51.9		Rollin U. Tyler (D)	119,912	32.8
	Henry P. aven (R)	39,245	45.2	1922	Charles A. Templeton (R)	170,231	52.4
1874	Charles R. Ingersoll (D)	46,755	51.1		David Fitzgerald (D)	148,641	45.7
	Henry B. Harrison (R)	39,973	43.5	1924	Hiram Bingham (R)	246,336	66.2
	Henry D. Smith (TEMP)	4,960	5.4		Charles Morris (D)	118,676	31.9
1875	Charles R. Ingersoll (D)	53,752	53.2	1926	John H. Trumbull (R)	192,425	63.6
	James L. Greene (R)	44,272	43.9		Charles Morris (D)	107,045	35.4
1876	Charles R. Ingersoll (D)	51,138	51.9	1928	John H. Trumbull (R)	296,216	53.6
	Henry C. Robinson (R)	43,510	44.1		Charles Morris (D)	252,209	45.6
1876	Richard D. Hubbard (D)	61,934	50.8	1930	Wilbur L. Cross (D)	215,072	49.9
	Henry C. Robinson (R)	58,514	48.0		Ernest E. Rogers (R)	209,607	48.6
1878	Charles B. Andrews (R)	48,867†	46.7	1932	Wilbur L. Cross (D)	288,347	49.0
	Richard D. Hubbard (D)	46,385	44.3		John H. Trumbull (R)	277,503	47.1
	Charles Atwater (N)	8,314	7.9	1934	Wilbur L. Cross (D)	257,996	46.7
1880	Hobart B. Bigelow (R)	67,070	50.5		Hugh Meade Alcorn (R)	249,397	45.2
	James E. English (D)	64,293	48.4		Jasper McLevy (SOC)	38,438	7.0
1882	Thomas M. Waller (D)	59,014	51.0	1936	Wilbur L. Cross (D)	372,953#	55.3
	Morgan G. Bulkeley (R)	54,853	47.4		Arthur M. Brown (R)	277,190#	41.1
1884	Thomas M. Waller (D)	67,910	49.3	1938	Raymond E. Baldwin (R, UN)	230,237	36.4
	Henry B. Harrison (R)	66,274†	48.1		Wilbur L. Cross (D)	227,549	36.0
1886	Edward C. Cleveland (D)	58,818	47.7		Jasper McLevy (SOC)	166,253	26.3
	Phineas C. Lounsbury (R)	56,920†	46.2	1940	Robert A. Hurley (D)	388,361	49.5
1888	Luzon B. Morris (D)	75,074	48.9		Raymond E. Baldwin (R, UN)	374,581	47.8
	Morgan G. Bulkeley (R)	73,659†	47.9	1942	Raymond E. Baldwin (R)	281,362	48.9
1890	Luzon B. Morris (D)	67,658*	50.0		Robert A. Hurley (D)	255,166	44.4
	Samuel E. Merwin (R)	63,975	47.3		Jasper McLevy (SOC)	34,537	6.0
1892	Luzon B. Morris (D)	82,787	50.3	1944	Raymond E. Baldwin (R)	418,289	50.5
	Samuel E. Merwin (R)	76,745	46.6		Robert A. Hurley (D)	392,417	47.4
1894	O. Vincent Coffin (R)	83,975	54.2	1946	James L. McConaughy (R)	371,852	54.4
	Ernest Cady (D)	66,287	42.8		Wilbert Snow (D)	276,335	40.4
1896	Lorrin A. Cooke (R)	108,807	62.5	1948	Chester Bowles (D)	431,746	49.3
	Joseph B. Sargent (D)	56,524	32.5		James C. Shannon (R)	429,071	49.0
1898	George E. Lounsbury (R)	81,015	54.2	1950	John D. Lodge (R)	436,418	49.7
	Daniel A. Morgan (D)	64,227	42.9		Chester Bowles (D)	419,404	47.7



1954	Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)	463,643	49.5	1820	John Collins (D-R)	3,970	53.1
	John D. Lodge (R)	460,528	49.2		Jesse Green (FED)	3,520	47.0
1958	Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)	607,012	62.3	1822	Joseph Hazlett (D-R)	3,784	50.1
	Fred R. Zeller (R)	360,644	37.0		James Booth (FED)	3,762	49.9
1962	John N. Dempsey (D)	549,027	53.2	1823	Samuel Paynter (FED)	4,348	51.8
	John Alsop (R)	482,852	46.8		Daniel Hazzard (D-R)	4,051	48.2
1966	John N. Dempsey (D)	561,599	55.7	1826	Charles Polk (FED)	4,344#	50.6
	E. Clayton Gengras (R)	446,536	44.3		David Hazzard (D-R)	4,238#	49.4
1970	Thomas J. Meskill (R)	582,160	53.8	1829	David Hazzard (AM D-R)	4,215#	51.0
	Emilio Q. Daddario (D)	500,561	46.2		Alan Thompson (JAC D)	4,046#	49.0
1974	Ella T. Grasso (D)	643,490	58.4	1832	Caleb P. Bennett (D)	4,220	50.3
	Robert H. Steele (R)	440,169	39.9		Arnold Naudain (NR)	4,166	49.7
1978	Ella T. Grasso (D)	613,109	59.1	1836	Cornelius P. Comegys (W)	4,693	52.3
	Ronald A. Sarasin (R)	422,316	40.7		Nehemiah Clark (D)	4,276	47.7
1982	William A. O'Neill (D)	578,264	53.3	1840	William B. Cooper (W)	5,855	53.8
	Lewis B. Rome (R)	497,773	45.9		Warren Jefferson (D)	5,024	46.2
1986	William A. O'Neill (D)	575,638	57.9	1844	Thomas Stockton (W)	6,140	50.2
	Julie D. Belaga (R)	408,489	41.1		William Tharp (D)	6,095	49.8
1990	Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (ACP)	460,576	40.4	1846	William Tharp (D)	6,148	50.6
	John G. Rowland (R)	427,840	37.5		Peter F. Causey (W)	6,012	49.4
	Bruce A. Morrison (D)	236,641	20.7	1850	William H. Ross (D)	6,001	48.3
1994	John G. Rowland (R)	415,201	36.2		Peter F. Causey (W)	5,978	48.1
	Bill Curry (D)	375,133	32.7	1854	Peter F. Causey (AM)	6,941	52.6
	Eunice Strong Groark (ACP)	216,585	18.9		William Burton (D)	6,244	47.4
	Tom Scott (I)	130,128	11.3	1858	William Burton (D)	7,758	50.7
1998	John G. Rowland (R)	628,707	62.9		James Buckmaster	7,554	49.3
	Barbara B. Kennelly (D)	354,187	35.4	1862	William Cannon (UN)	8,155	50.3
2002	John G. Rowland (R)	573,958	56.1		Samuel L. Jefferson (D)	8,044	49.7
	Bill Curry (D)	448,984	43.9	1866	Gove Saulsbury (D)	9,810	53.3
2006	M. Jodi Rell (R)	710,048	63.2		James Riddle (R)	8,598	46.7
	John DeStefano (D)	398,220	35.4	1870	James Ponder (D)	12,459	55.6

**Connecticut**

1. Toleration Party.

**DELAWARE**

(Ratified the Constitution Dec. 7, 1787)

1792 <sup>1</sup>	Joshua Clayton	2,209	48.3	1882	Charles C. Stockley (D)	16,558	53.1
	Thomas Montgomery	1,902	41.6	1886	Albert Curry (R)	14,620	46.9
	George Mitchell	458	10.0		Benjamin T. Biggs (D)	13,942	63.6
1795	Gunning Bedford Jr.	2,352	52.3	1890	James R. Hoffecker (TEMP REF)	7,835	35.8
	Archibald Alexander	2,142	47.7		Robert J. Reynolds (D)	17,801	50.4
1798	Richard Bassett (FED)	2,490	52.5	1894	Harry A. Richardson (R)	17,258	48.9
	David Hall (D-R)	2,068	43.6		Joshua H. Marvel (R)	19,880	50.8
1801	David Hall (D-R)	3,475	50.1	1896	Ebe W. Tunnell (D)	18,659	47.7
	Nathanael Mitchell (FED)	3,457	49.9		Ebe W. Tunnell (D)	15,507	44.2
1804	Nathanael Mitchell (FED)	4,391	52.0		John H. Hoffecker (R)	11,014	31.4
	Joseph Hazlett (D-R)	4,050	48.0	1900	John C. Higgins (A-AK R)	7,154	20.4
1807	George Truitt (FED)	3,309	51.9		John Hunn (R)	22,421	53.6
	Joseph Hazlett (D-R)	3,062	48.1	1904	Peter J. Ford (D)	18,808	44.9
1810	Joseph Hazlett (D-R)	3,664	50.5		Preston Lea (R)	22,532	51.4
	Daniel Rodney (FED)	3,593	49.5	1908	Caleb S. Pennewill (D)	19,780	45.1
1813	Daniel Rodney (FED)	4,643	55.2		Simeon S. Pennewill (R)	24,905	52.0
	James Riddle (D-R)	3,768	44.8	1912	Rowland G. Paynter (D)	22,794	47.6
1816	John Clarke (FED)	4,008	53.3		Charles R. Miller (R & PROG)	22,745	47.0
	Mansen Bull (D-R)	3,517	46.7		Thomas M. Monaghan (D)	21,460	44.3
1819	Henry Molleston (FED)	3,823*	54.6	1916	George B. Hynson (PROG)	3,019	6.2
	Mansen Bull (D-R)	3,185	45.4		John G. Townsend Jr. (R)	26,648	52.1
					James H. Hughes (D)	24,053	47.0

1920	William E. Denney (R)	51,895	55.2	1856	Madison S. Perry (D)	6,208	51.3
	Andrew J. Lynch (D)	41,038	43.7		David S. Walker (AM)	5,894	48.7
1924	Robert P. Robinson (R)	53,046	59.6	1860	John Milton (D)	7,302	55.4
	Joseph Bancroft (D)	34,830	39.2		Edward Hopkins (CST U)	5,882	44.6
1928	C. Douglass Buck (R)	63,683	60.9	1865	David S. Walker (D)	5,873#	100.0
	Charles M. Wharton (D)	40,824	39.1	1868	Harrison Reed (R)	14,421#	59.1
1932	Clayton Douglass Buck (R)	60,903	54.2		George W. Scott (D)	7,731#	31.7
	Landreth L. Layton (D)	50,401	44.9		Samuel Walker (RAD R)	2,251#	9.2
1936	Richard C. McMullen (D)	65,509	51.6	1872	Ossian B. Hart (R)	17,603	52.4
	Harry L. Cannon (R)	52,879	41.7		William D. Bloxham (LR)	16,004	47.6
	Isaac Dolphus Short (IR)	8,282	6.5	1876	George F. Drew (D)	24,613	50.5
1940	Walter W. Bacon (R)	70,629	52.4		Marcellus L. Stearns (R)	24,116	49.5
	Josiah Marvel Jr. (D)	61,237	45.4	1880	William D. Bloxham (D)	28,372	54.9
1944	Walter W. Bacon (R)	63,829	50.5		Simon B. Conover (R)	23,307	45.1
	Isaac J. MacCollum (D)	62,156	49.2	1884	Edward A. Perry (D)	32,096	53.5
1948	Elbert N. Carvel (D)	75,339	53.7		Frank Pope (R)	27,865	46.5
	Hyland P. George (R)	64,996	46.3	1888	Francis P. Fleming (D)	40,195	60.4
1952	J. Caleb Boggs (R)	88,977	52.1		V. J. Shipman (R)	26,385	39.6
	Elbert N. Carvel (D)	81,772	47.9	1892	Henry L. Mitchell (D)	32,064	78.7
1956	J. Caleb Boggs (R)	91,965	52.0		Alonzo P. Baskin (FLA PP)	8,379	20.6
	J. H. Tyler McConnell (D)	85,047	48.1	1896	William D. Bloxham (D)	27,171	66.6
1960	Elbert N. Carvel (D)	100,792	51.7		Edward R. Gunby (R)	8,290	20.3
	John W. Rollins (R)	94,043	48.3		William A. Wicks (POP)	5,370	13.2
1964	Charles L. Terry Jr. (D)	102,797	51.4	1900	William S. Jennings (D)	29,251	82.0
	David P. Buckson (R)	97,374	48.7		M. B. MacFarlane (R)	6,438	18.0
1968	Russell W. Peterson (R)	104,474	50.5	1904	Napoleon B. Broward (D)	28,971	79.2
	Charles L. Terry Jr. (D)	102,360	49.5		M. B. MacFarlane (R)	6,357	17.4
1972	Sherman W. Tribbitt (D)	117,274	51.3	1908	Albert W. Gilchrist (D)	33,036	78.8
	Russell W. Peterson (R)	109,583	47.9		John M. Cheney (R)	6,453	15.4
1976	Pierre S. "Pete" du Pont IV (R)	130,531	56.9		A. J. Pettigrew (SOC)	2,427	5.8
	Sherman W. Tribbitt (D)	97,480	42.5	1912	Park Trammell (D)	38,377	80.2
1980	Pierre S. "Pete" du Pont IV (R)	159,004	70.6		Thomas W. Cox (SOC)	3,467	7.2
	William J. Gordy (D)	64,217	28.5		William R. O'Neal (R)	2,646	5.5
1984	Michael N. Castle (R)	132,250	55.5	1916	Sidney J. Catts (IP)	39,546#	47.7
	William T. Quillen (D)	108,315	44.5		William V. Knott (D)	30,343	36.6
1988	Michael N. Castle (R)	169,733	70.7		George W. Allen (R)	10,333	12.5
	Jacob Kreshtool (D)	70,236	29.3	1920	Cary A. Hardee (D)	103,407	77.9
1992	Thomas R. Carper (D)	179,365	64.7		George E. Gay (R)	23,788	17.9
	B. Gary Scott (R)	90,725	32.7	1924	John W. Martin (D)	84,181	82.8
1996	Thomas R. Carper (D)	188,300	69.5		W. O'Neal	17,499	17.2
	Janet C. Rzewnicki (R)	82,654	30.5	1928	Doyle E. Carlton (D)	148,455	61.0
2000	Ruth Ann Minner (D)	191,695	59.2		W. J. Howey (R)	95,018	39.0
	John M. Burris (R)	128,603	39.7	1932	David Sholtz (D)	186,270	66.6
2004	Ruth Ann Minner (D)	185,687	50.9		W. J. Howey (R)	93,323	33.4
	William Swain Lee (R)	167,115	45.8	1936	Fred P. Cone (D)	253,638	80.9
2008	Jack Markell (D)	266,862	67.5		E. E. Callaway (R)	59,832	19.1
	William Swain Lee (R)	126,662	32.0	1940	Spessard L. Holland (D)	334,152	100.0
				1944	Millard F. Caldwell (D)	361,077	78.9
					Bert Lee Acker (R)	96,321	21.1
				1948	Fuller Warren (D)	381,459	83.4
					Bert Lee Acker (R)	76,153	16.6
				1952	Daniel T. McCarty (D)	624,463	74.8
					Harry S. Swan (R)	210,009	25.2

**Delaware**

1. Before 1792 governor chosen by legislature.

**FLORIDA**

(Became a state March 3, 1845)

1845	William D. Moseley (D)	3,292	55.1	Special Election			
	Richard K. McCall (W)	2,679	44.9				
1848	Thomas S. Brown (W)	4,145	52.5	1954	Leroy Collins (D)	287,769	80.5
	William Bailey (D)	3,746	47.5		J. Tom Watson (R)	69,852	19.5
1852	James E. Broome (D)	4,457	51.2	1956	Leroy Collins (D)	747,753	73.7
	George T. Ward (W)	4,246	48.8		William A. Washburn Jr. (R)	266,980	26.3

1960	Farris Bryant (D)	849,407	59.9	1855	Hershel Vespasian Johnson (D)	53,478	51.9
	George C. Petersen (R)	569,936	40.2		Garnett Andrews (AM)	43,228	42.0
1964	Haydon Burns (D)	933,554	56.1		B. H. Overby (TEMP)	6,284	6.1
	Charles R. Holley (R)	686,297	41.3	1857	Joseph Emerson Brown (D)	57,067	55.2
1966	Claude R. Kirk Jr. (R)	821,190	55.1		Benjamin H. Hill (AM)	46,295	44.8
	Robert King High (D)	668,233	44.9	1859	Joseph Emerson Brown (D)	63,784	60.4
1970	Reubin Askew (D)	984,305	56.8		Warren Akin (OPP)	41,830	39.6
	Claude R. Kirk Jr. (R)	746,243	43.0	1865	Charles J. Jenkins (D)	✓	
1974	Reubin Askew (D)	1,118,954	61.2	1868	Rufus B. Bullock (R)	83,107	52.1
	Jerry Thomas (R)	709,438	38.8		John B. Gordon (D)	76,539	47.9
1978	Robert Graham (D)	1,406,580	55.6	1872	James Milton Smith (LR)	104,539	69.2
	Jack M. Eckerd (R)	1,123,888	44.4		Dawson A. Walker (R)	46,475	30.8
1982	Robert Graham (D)	1,739,553	64.7	1876	Alfred Holt Colquitt (D)	110,624	76.2
	L. A. "Skip" Bafalis (R)	949,013	35.3		Jonathan Norcross (R)	34,492	23.8
1986	Bob Martinez (R)	1,847,525	54.6	1880	Alfred Holt Colquitt (D)	117,803	64.9
	Steve Pajcic (D)	1,538,620	45.4		Thomas M. Norwood (ID)	63,631	35.1
1990	Lawton Chiles (D)	1,995,206	56.5	1882	Alexander H. Stephens (D)	107,649	70.6
	Bob Martinez (R)	1,535,068	43.5		Lucius J. Gartrell (ID)	44,893	29.4
1994	Lawton Chiles (D)	2,135,008	50.8	Special Election			
	Jeb Bush (R)	2,071,068	49.2	1883	Henry D. McDaniel (D)	✓	
1998	Jeb Bush (R)	2,191,105	55.3	1884	Henry D. McDaniel (D)	119,880	100.0
	Buddy MacKay (D)	1,773,054	44.7	1886	John B. Gordon (D)	101,159	99.2
2002	Jeb Bush (R)	2,856,845	56.0	1888	John B. Gordon (D)	121,999	100.0
	Bill McBride (D)	2,201,427	43.2	1890	William J. Northen (D)	105,365	100.0
2006	Charlie Crist (R)	2,519,845	52.2	1892	William J. Northen (D)	136,543	66.7
	Jim Davis (D)	2,178,289	45.1		William L. Peck (PP)	68,093	33.3

## GEORGIA

(Ratified the Constitution Jan. 2, 1788)

1825 <sup>1</sup>	George M. Troup	20,550	50.9	1894	William Y. Atkinson (D)	121,249	55.6
	John Clark	18,862	49.2		James K. Hines (POP)	96,990	44.4
1827	John Forsyth	22,774	70.1	1896	William Y. Atkinson (D)	123,206	58.9
1829	George R. Gilmer	24,204	69.3		Seaborn Wright (POP)	85,981	41.1
	Joel Crawford	10,718	30.7	1898	Allen D. Candler (D)	118,028	69.8
1831	Wilson Lumpkin	27,305	51.4		J. R. Hogan (POP)	51,191	30.3
	George R. Gilmer	25,863	48.6	1900	Allen D. Candler (D)	92,729	78.6
1833	Wilson Lumpkin	30,861	51.9		George W. Trayler (POP)	25,285	21.4
	Joel Crawford	28,565	48.1	1902	Joseph M. Terrell (D)	81,548	93.6
1835	William Schley (D)	31,177	52.1		James K. Hines (POP)	5,566	6.4
	Charles Dougherty (W)	28,606	47.9	1904	Joseph M. Terrell (D)	67,523	100.0
1837	George R. Gilmer (W)	34,179	50.5	1906	Hoke Smith (D)	94,223	99.9
	William Schley (D)	33,417	49.5	1908	Joseph M. Brown (D)	112,292	90.5
1839	Charles James McDonald (D)	34,634	51.4		Yancy Carter (I)	11,746	9.5
	Charles Dougherty (W)	32,807	48.6	1910	Hoke Smith (D)	✓	
1841	Charles James McDonald (D)	37,847	52.9		Joseph M. Brown (D)		
	William C. Dawson (W)	33,703	47.1	Special Election			
1843	George Walker Crawford (W)	38,713	52.3	1912	Joseph M. Brown (D)	✓	
	Mark A. Cooper (D)	35,325	47.7		Pope Brown		
1845	George Walker Crawford (W)	41,514	51.1		Richard Russell Sr. (D)		
	Matthew McAllister (D)	39,763	48.9	1912	John M. Slaton (D)	✓	
1847	George Washington Towns (D)	43,220	50.8	1914	Nathaniel E. Harris (D)	✓	
	Duncan L. Clinch (W)	41,931	49.3	1916	Hugh M. Dorsey (D)	59,526	100.0
1849	George Washington Towns (D)	46,514	51.8	1918	Hugh M. Dorsey (D)	70,621	100.0
	Edward Y. Hill (W)	43,222	48.2	1920	Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	✓	
1851	Howell Cobb (UN)	57,397	59.7	1922	Clifford M. Walker (D)	75,000	100.0
	Charles J. McDonald (SOR W)	38,824	40.3	1924	Clifford M. Walker (D)	152,367	100.0
1853	Hershel Vespasian Johnson (D)	47,638	50.3	1926	Lamartine G. Hardman (D)	47,300	100.0
	Charles J. Jenkins (W)	47,128	49.7	1928	Lamartine G. Hardman (D)	✓	
				1930	Richard B. Russell (D)	✓	
				1932	Eugene Talmadge (D)	240,242	100.0

1934	Eugene Talmadge (D)	53,101	100.0
1936	Eurith D. Rivers (D)	263,140	99.7
1938	Eurith D. Rivers (D)	66,863	94.3
1940	Eugene Talmadge (D, ID)	286,277	99.6
1942	Ellis Arnall (D)	62,220	96.3
1946	Eugene Talmadge (D) <sup>2</sup>	144,067*	99.1

## Special Election

1948	Herman E. Talmadge (D) <sup>2</sup>	354,712	97.5
1950	Herman E. Talmadge (D)	230,771	98.4
1954	S. Marvin Griffin (D)	331,899	100.0
1958	S. Ernest Vandiver (D)	168,414	100.0
1962	Carl E. Sanders (D)	311,524	100.0
1966	Howard H. Callaway (R)	453,665	47.8
	Lester Maddox (D)	450,626†	47.4
1970	Jimmy Carter (D)	620,419	59.3
	Hal Suit (R)	424,983	40.6
1974	George Busbee (D)	646,777	69.1
	Ronnie Thompson (R)	289,113	30.9
1978	George Busbee (D)	534,572	80.6
	Rodney M. Cook (R)	128,139	19.3
1982	Joe Frank Harris (D)	734,090	62.8
	Robert H. Bell (R)	434,496	37.2
1986	Joe Frank Harris (D)	828,465	70.5
	Guy Davis (R)	346,512	29.5
1990	Zell Miller (D)	766,662	52.9
	Johnny Isakson (R)	645,625	44.5
1994	Zell Miller (D)	788,926	51.1
	Guy Millner (R)	756,371	48.9
1998	Roy E. Barnes (D)	941,076	52.5
	Guy Millner (R)	790,201	44.1
2002	Sonny Perdue (R)	1,041,700	51.4
	Roy Barnes (D)	937,070	46.2
2006	Sonny Perdue (R)	1,229,724	57.9
	Mark Taylor (D)	811,049	38.2

## Georgia

1. Before 1825 governor chosen by legislature.  
 2. Eugene Talmadge died Dec. 21, 1946, before his inauguration. For details of the events following his death, when three candidates claimed the office and Herman Talmadge seized it by force for sixty-seven days, see footnote 16, page 1572.

## HAWAII

(Became a state Aug. 21, 1959)

1959	William F. Quinn (R)	86,213	51.1
	John A. Burns (D)	82,074	48.7
1962	John A. Burns (D)	114,308	58.3
	William F. Quinn (R)	81,707	41.7
1966	John A. Burns (D)	108,840	51.1
	Randolph Crossley (R)	104,324	48.9
1970	John A. Burns (D)	137,812	57.7
	Sam King (R)	101,249	42.4
1974	George R. Ariyoshi (D)	136,262	54.6
	Randolph Crossley (R)	113,388	45.4
1978	George R. Ariyoshi (D)	153,394	54.5
	John Leopold (R)	124,610	44.3
1982	George R. Ariyoshi (D)	141,043	45.2
	Frank F. Fasi (ID)	89,303	28.6
	D. G. "Andy" Anderson (R)	81,507	26.1

1986	John Waihee (D)	173,655	52.0
	D. G. "Andy" Anderson (R)	160,460	48.0
1990	John Waihee (D)	203,491	59.8
	Fred Hemmings (R)	131,310	38.6
1994	Benjamin J. Cayetano (D)	134,978	36.6
	Frank F. Fasi (BP)	113,158	30.7
	Patricia F. Saiki (R)	107,908	29.2
1998	Benjamin J. Cayetano (D)	204,206	50.1
	Linda Lingle (R)	198,952	48.8
2002	Linda Lingle (R)	197,009	51.6
	Mazie K. Hirono (D)	179,647	47.0
2006	Linda Lingle (R)	215,313	62.5
	Randy Iwase (D)	121,717	35.4

## IDAHO

(Became a state July 3, 1890)

1890	George L. Shoup (R)	10,262	56.4
	Wilson (D)	7,948	43.7
1892	William J. McConnell (R)	8,178	40.7
	John M. Burke (D)	6,769	33.7
	Abraham J. Crook (PP)	4,865	24.2
1894	William J. McConnell (R)	10,208	41.5
	James W. Ballantine (PP)	7,121	29.0
	Edward A. Stevenson (D)	7,057	28.7
1896	Frank Steunenberg (PP-D-S-R)	22,096	76.8
	David H. Budlong (R)	6,441	22.4
1898	Frank Steunenberg (FUS)	19,407	48.8
	A. B. Moss (R)	13,794	34.7
	J. H. Anderson (PP)	5,371	13.5
1900	Frank W. Hunt (D-FUS)	28,628	52.0
	D. W. Standrod (R)	26,468	48.0
1902	John T. Morrison (R)	31,874	52.9
	Frank W. Hunt (D)	26,021	43.2
1904	Frank R. Gooding (R)	41,877	58.7
	Henry Heitfeld (D)	24,252	34.0
	Theodore B. Shaw (SOC)	4,000	5.6
1906	Frank R. Gooding (R)	38,386	52.2
	Charles O. Stockslager (D)	29,496	40.1
	Thomas F. Kelley (SOC)	4,650	6.3
1908	James H. Brady (R)	47,864	49.6
	Moses Alexander (D)	40,145	41.6
	Ernest Untermann (SOC)	6,155	6.4
1910	James H. Hawley (D)	40,856	47.4
	James H. Brady (R)	39,961	46.4
	S. W. Motley (SOC)	5,342	6.2
1912	John M. Haines (R)	35,074	33.2
	James H. Hawley (D)	33,992	32.2
	G. H. Martin (PROG)	24,325	23.1
	L. A. Coblentz (SOC)	11,094	10.5
1914	Moses Alexander (D)	47,618	44.1
	John M. Haines (R)	40,349	37.4
	Hugh E. McElroy (EP)	10,583	9.8
	L. A. Coblentz (SOC)	7,967	7.4
1916	Moses Alexander (D)	63,877	47.5
	David W. Davis (R)	63,305	47.1
	Annie E. Triplow (SOC)	7,321	5.4

1918	David W. Davis (R)	57,626	60.0	1994	Phil Batt (R)	216,123	52.3
	H. F. Samuels (D)	38,499	40.1		Larry EchoHawk (D)	181,363	43.9
1920	David W. Davis (R)	75,748	53.0	1998	Dirk Kempthorne (R)	258,095	67.7
	Ted A. Walters (D)	38,509	26.9		Robert C. Huntley (D)	110,815	29.1
	Sherman D. Fairchild (I)	28,752	20.1	2002	Dirk Kempthorne (R)	231,566	56.3
1922	Charles C. Moore (R)	50,538	39.5		Jerry M. Brady (D)	171,711	41.7
	H. F. Samuels (PROG)	40,516	31.7	2006	C. L. "Butch" Otter (R)	237,437	52.7
	M. Alexander (D)	36,810	28.8		Jerry M. Brady (D)	198,845	44.1
1924	Charles C. Moore (R)	65,408	43.9				
	H. F. Samuels (PROG)	58,163	39.0				
	A. L. Freehafer (D)	25,081	16.8				
1926	H. C. Baldridge (R)	61,575	51.1				
	W. Scott Hall (PROG)	34,208	28.4	1818	Shadrach Bond	3,427	
	Asher B. Wilson (D)	24,837	20.6	1822	Edward Coles	2,854	33.2
1928	H. C. Baldridge (R)	87,681	57.8		Joseph B. Phillips	2,687	31.2
	C. Ben Ross (D)	63,046	41.6		Thomas C. Browne	2,443	28.4
1930	C. Ben Ross (D)	73,896	56.0		James B. Moore	622	7.2
	John McMurray (R)	58,002	44.0	1826	Ninian Edwards (NR)	6,280	49.4
1932	C. Ben Ross (D)	116,663	61.7		Thomas Sloo Jr. (JAC D)	5,833	45.9
	Defenbach (R)	68,863	36.4	1830	John Reynolds (NR)	12,837	59.0
1934	C. Ben Ross (D)	93,313	54.6		William Kinney (JAC D)	8,938	41.1
	Frank L. Stephan (R)	75,659	44.3	1834	Joseph Duncan (W)	17,340	52.9
1936	Barzilla W. Clark (D)	115,098	57.2		William Kinney (D)	10,224	31.2
	Frank L. Stephan (R)	83,430	41.5		Robert H. McLaughlin	4,315	13.2
1938	C. A. Bottolfsen (R)	106,268	57.3	1838	Thomas Carlin (D)	30,668	50.8
	C. Ben Ross (D)	77,697	41.9		Cyrus Edwards (W)	29,722	49.2
1940	Chase A. Clark (D)	120,420	50.5	1842	Thomas Ford (D)	46,507	53.8
	C. A. Bottolfsen (R)	118,117	49.5		Joseph Duncan (W)	39,030	45.1
1942	C. A. Bottolfsen (R)	72,260	50.2	1846	Augustus C. French (D)	58,656	58.2
	Chase A. Clark (D)	71,826	49.9		Thomas M. Kilpatrick (W)	37,033	36.7
1944	Charles C. Gossett (D)	109,527	52.6		Richard Eels (LIB)	5,157	5.1
	W. H. Detweiler (R)	98,532	47.4	1848	Augustus C. French (D)	67,828	86.8
1946	Charles A. Robins (R)	102,233	56.4		W. S. D. Morison	5,659	7.2
	Arnold Williams (D)	79,131	43.6		Charles V. Dyer	4,692	6.0
1950	Len B. Jordan (R)	107,642	52.6	1852	Joel A. Matteson (D)	80,709	52.4
	Calvin E. Wright (D)	97,150	47.4		Edwin B. Webb (W)	64,408	41.8
1954	Robert E. Smylie (R)	124,038	54.2		D. A. Knowlton (F SOIL)	9,024	5.9
	Clark Hamilton (D)	104,647	45.8	1856	William H. Bissell (R)	111,466	47.0
1958	Robert E. Smylie (R)	121,810	51.0		William A. Richardson (D)	106,769	45.0
	A. M. Derr (D)	117,236	49.0		Buckner S. Morris (AM)	19,078	8.0
1962	Robert E. Smylie (R)	139,578	54.6	1860	Richard Yates (R)	172,218	51.2
	Vernon K. Smith (D)	115,876	45.4		James C. Allen (D)	159,293	47.3
1966	Don Samuelson (R)	104,586	41.4	1864	Richard J. Oglesby (UN R)	190,376	54.5
	Cecil D. Andrus (D)	93,744	37.1		James C. Robinson (D)	158,711	45.5
	Perry Swisher (I)	30,913	12.2	1868	John M. Palmer (R)	250,467	55.5
	Philip W. Jungert (I)	23,139	9.2		John R. Eden (D)	200,813	44.5
1970	Cecil D. Andrus (D)	128,004	52.2	1872	Richard J. Oglesby (R)	237,777	54.4
	Don Samuelson (R)	117,108	47.8		Gust Koener (LR)	197,083	45.1
1974	Cecil D. Andrus (D)	184,142	70.9	1876	Shelby M. Cullom (R)	279,263	50.6
	Jack M. Murphy (R)	68,731	26.5		Lewis Steward (D & G)	272,495	49.4
1978	John V. Evans (D)	169,540	58.8	1880	Shelby M. Cullom (R)	314,565	50.4
	Allan Larsen (R)	114,149	39.6		Lyman Trumbull (D)	277,562	44.5
1982	John V. Evans (D)	165,365	50.6	1884	Richard J. Oglesby (R)	334,234	49.6
	Philip Batt (R)	161,157	49.4		Carter H. Harrison (D)	319,645	47.5
1986	Cecil D. Andrus (D)	193,429	49.9	1888	Joseph W. Fifer (R)	367,856	49.2
	David H. Leroy (R)	189,794	49.0		John M. Palmer (D)	355,313	47.5
1990	Cecil D. Andrus (D)	218,673	68.2	1892	John P. Altgeld (D)	425,498	48.7
	Roger Fairchild (R)	101,937	31.8		Joseph W. Fifer (R)	402,666	46.1

## ILLINOIS

(Became a state Dec. 3, 1818)



1896	John R. Tanner (R)	587,637	54.1	2002	Rod R. Blagojevich (D)	1,847,040	52.2
	John P. Altgeld (R)	474,256	43.7		Jim Ryan (R)	1,594,960	45.1
1900	Richard Yates (R)	580,200	51.5	2006	Rod R. Blagojevich (D)	1,736,731	49.8
	Samuel Alschuler (D)	518,966	46.1		Judy Baar Topinka (R)	1,369,315	39.3
1904	Charles S. Deneen (R)	634,029	59.1		Rich Whitney (GREEN)	361,336	10.4
	Lawrence B. Stringer (D)	334,880	31.2				
	John Collins (SOC)	59,062	5.5				
1908	Charles S. Deneen (R)	550,076	47.6				
	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	526,912	45.6				
1912	Edward F. Dunne (D)	443,120	38.1	1816	Jonathan Jennings	5,211	57.0
	Charles S. Deneen (R)	318,469	27.4		Thomas Posey	3,934	43.0
	Frank H. Funk (PROG)	303,401	26.1	1819	Jonathan Jennings	9,168	81.4
	John C. Kennedy (SOC)	78,679	6.8		Christopher Harrison	2,007	17.8
1916	Frank O. Lowden (R)	696,535	52.7	1822	William Hendricks	18,340	100.0
	Edward F. Dunne (D)	556,654	42.1	1825	James Brown Ray (CLAY R)	13,040	56.1
1920	Len Small (R)	1,243,148	58.9		Isaac Blackford (NR)	10,218	43.9
	James Hamilton Lewis (D)	731,541	34.6	1828	James Brown Ray (CLAY R)	15,131	39.5
1924	Len Small (R)	1,366,436	56.7		Israel T. Canby (JAC D)	12,251	32.0
	Norman L. Jones (D)	1,021,408	42.4		Harbin H. Moore (NR)	10,898	28.5
1928	Louis L. Emmerson (R)	1,709,818	56.8	1831	Noah Noble (NR)	23,518	45.6
	Floyd E. Thompson (D)	1,284,897	42.7		James G. Read (JAC D)	21,002	40.7
1932	Henry Horner (D)	1,930,330	57.6		Milton Stapp (I)	6,984	13.5
	Len Small (R)	1,364,043	40.7	1834	Noah Noble (W)	36,773	57.4
1936	Henry Horner (D)	2,067,861	53.1		James G. Read (D)	27,257	42.6
	C. Wayland Brooks (R)	1,682,674	43.2	1837	David Wallace (W)	46,067	55.5
1940	Dwight H. Green (R)	2,197,778	52.9		John Dumont (W)	36,915	44.5
	Harry B. Hershey (D)	1,940,833	46.7	1840	Samuel Bigger (W)	62,932	53.7
1944	Dwight H. Green (R)	2,013,270	50.8		Tilghman A. Howard (D)	54,274	46.3
	Thomas J. Courtney (D)	1,940,999	48.9	1843	James Whitcomb (D)	60,784	50.2
1948	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	2,250,074	57.1		Samuel Bigger (W)	58,721	48.5
	Dwight H. Green (R)	1,678,007	42.6	1846	James Whitcomb (D)	64,104	50.7
1952	William G. Stratton (R)	2,317,363	52.5		Joseph G. Marshall (W)	60,138	47.5
	Sherwood Dixon (D)	2,089,721	47.3	1849	Joseph A. Wright (D)	76,996	52.3
1956	William G. Stratton (R)	2,171,786	50.3		John A. Matson (W)	67,218	45.6
	Richard B. Austin (D)	2,134,909	49.5	1852	Joseph A. Wright (D)	92,576	54.7
1960	Otto Kerner (D)	2,594,731	55.5		Nicholas McCarty (W)	73,641	43.3
	William G. Stratton (R)	2,070,479	44.3	1856	Ashbel P. Willard (D)	117,971	51.3
1964	Otto Kerner (D)	2,418,394	51.9		Oliver P. Morton (R)	112,039	48.7
	Charles H. Percy (R)	2,239,095	48.1	1860	Henry S. Lane (R)	136,736	51.9
1968	Richard B. Ogilvie (R)	2,307,295	51.2		Thomas Andrews Hendricks (D)	126,767	48.2
	Samuel H. Shapiro (D)	2,179,501	48.4	1864	Oliver P. Morton (R)	152,275	53.7
1972	Daniel Walker (D)	2,371,303	50.7		Joseph E. McDonald (D)	131,200	46.3
	Richard B. Ogilvie (R)	2,293,809	49.0	1868	Conrad Baker (R)	171,523	50.1
1976	James R. Thompson (R)	3,000,395	64.7		Thomas Andrews Hendricks (D)	170,602	49.9
	Michael J. Howlett (D)	1,610,258	34.7	1872	Thomas Andrews Hendricks (D)	189,424	50.1
1978	James R. Thompson (R)	1,859,684	59.0		Thomas McClelland Browne (R)	188,276	49.8
	Michael Bakalis (D)	1,263,134	40.1	1876	James Douglas Williams (D)	213,164	49.1
1982	James R. Thompson (R)	1,816,101	49.4		Benjamin Harrison (R)	208,080	47.9
	Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)	1,811,027	49.3	1880	Albert Gallatin Porter (R)	231,405	49.2
1986	James R. Thompson (R)	1,655,945	52.7		Franklin Landers (D)	224,452	47.7
	Adlai E. Stevenson III (IS)	1,256,725	40.0	1884	Isaac P. Gray (D)	245,130	49.5
	"Democrat" (no candidate)	208,841	6.6		William H. Calkins (R)	237,748	48.0
1990	Jim Edgar (R)	1,653,126	50.7	1888	Alvin P. Hovey (R)	263,194	49.0
	Neil F. Hartigan (D)	1,569,217	48.2		Courtland C. Matson (D)	260,994	48.6
1994	Jim Edgar (R)	1,984,318	63.9	1892	Claude Matthews (D)	260,601	47.5
	Dawn Clark Netsch (D)	1,069,850	34.4		Ira J. Chase (R)	253,625	46.2
1998	George H. Ryan (R)	1,714,094	51.0	1896	James A. Mount (R)	320,936	50.9
	Glenn Poshard (D)	1,594,191	47.5		Benjamin F. Shively (D)	294,855	46.8

## INDIANA

(Became a state Dec. 11, 1816)

1900	Winfield T. Durbin (R)	331,531	50.5						IOWA
	John W. Kern (D)	306,368	46.7						
1904	J. Frank Hanly (R)	359,362	53.5						(Became a state Dec. 28, 1846)
	John W. Kern (D)	274,998	41.0	1846	Ansel Briggs (ER)		7,626	50.8	
1908	Thomas R. Marshall (D)	348,843	49.0		Thomas McKnight (W)		7,379	49.2	
	James E. Watson (R)	334,040	46.9	1850	Stephen Hempstead (D)		13,486	52.9	
1912	Samuel M. Ralston (D)	275,357	42.9		James L. Thompson (W)		11,403	44.8	
	Albert J. Beveridge (PROG)	166,124	25.9	1854	James W. Grimes (R)		23,312	52.4	
	Winfield T. Durbin (R)	142,850	22.3		Curtis Bates (NEB)		21,192	47.6	
	Stephen N. Reynolds (SOC)	35,464	5.5	1857	Ralph P. Lowe (R)		38,498	50.9	
1916	James P. Goodrich (R)	337,831	47.8		Ben M. Samuels (D)		36,088	47.7	
	John A. M. Adair (D)	325,060	46.0	1859	Samuel J. Kirkwood (R)		56,502	51.4	
1920	Warren T. McCray (R)	683,253	54.6		Augustus C. Dodge (D)		53,332	48.6	
	Carleton B. McCulloch (D)	515,253	41.2	1861	Samuel J. Kirkwood (R)		60,303	55.5	
1924	Ed Jackson (R)	654,784	52.9		William H. Merritt (D)		43,245	39.8	
	Carleton B. McCulloch (D)	572,303	46.3	1863	William M. Stone (UN)		86,107	60.5	
1928	Harry G. Leslie (R)	728,203	51.3		James M. Tuttle (D)		56,132	39.5	
	Frank C. Dailey (D)	683,545	48.1	1865	William M. Stone (UN R)		70,461	56.4	
1932	Paul V. McNutt (D)	862,127	55.0		Thomas H. Benton (D)		54,090	43.3	
	Raymond S. Springer (R)	669,797	42.8	1867	Samuel Merrill (R)		90,204	58.9	
1936	Maurice Clifford Townsend (D)	908,494	55.4		Charles Mason (D)		62,966	41.1	
	Raymond S. Springer (R)	727,526	44.3	1869	Samuel Merrill (R)		97,243	62.9	
1940	Henry F. Schricker (D)	889,620	49.9		George Gillaspie (D)		57,287	37.1	
	Glenn R. Hillis (R)	885,657	49.7	1871	Cyrus Clay Carpenter (R)		109,328	61.6	
1944	Ralph F. Gates (R)	849,346	51.0		Joseph C. Knapp (D)		68,199	38.4	
	Samuel D. Jackson (D)	802,765	48.2	1873	Cyrus Clay Carpenter (R)		105,132	56.5	
1948	Henry F. Schricker (D)	884,995	53.6		J. G. Vale (A-MONOP)		81,020	43.5	
	Hobart Creighton (R)	745,892	45.1	1875	Samuel Jordan Kirkwood (R)		124,855	57.0	
1952	George N. Craig (R)	1,075,685	55.7		Shepherd Leffler (D)		93,270	42.6	
	John A. Watkins (D)	841,984	43.6	1877	John Henry Gear (R)		121,316	49.4	
1956	Harold W. Handley (R)	1,086,868	55.6		John P. Irish (D)		79,304	32.3	
	Ralph Tucker (D)	859,393	44.0	1879	Daniel P. Stubbs (G)		34,316	14.0	
1960	Matthew E. Welsh (D)	1,072,717	50.4		John Henry Gear (R)		157,408	53.9	
	Crawford F. Parker (R)	1,049,540	49.3		Henry H. Trimble (D)		85,364	29.3	
1964	Roger D. Branigin (D)	1,164,763	56.2		Daniel Campbell (G)		45,674	15.7	
	Richard O. Ristine (R)	901,342	43.5	1881	Buren R. Sherman (R)		133,328	56.7	
1968	Edgar D. Whitcomb (R)	1,080,271	52.7		L. G. Kinne (D)		73,344	31.2	
	Robert L. Rock (D)	965,816	47.1	1883	D. M. Clark (G)		28,112	12.0	
1972	Otis R. Bowen (R)	1,203,903	56.8		Buren R. Sherman (R)		164,095	50.1	
	Matthew E. Welsh (D)	900,489	42.5		L. G. Kinne (D)		140,012	42.8	
1976	Otis R. Bowen (R)	1,236,555	56.8		James B. Weaver (G)		23,089	7.1	
	Larry A. Conrad (D)	927,243	42.6	1885	William Larrabee (R)		175,605	50.8	
1980	Robert D. Orr (R)	1,257,383	57.7		Charles Whiting (D)		168,619	48.7	
	John A. Hillenbrand (D)	913,116	41.9	1887	William Larrabee (R)		169,596	50.1	
1984	Robert D. Orr (R)	1,146,497	52.2		T. J. Anderson (D)		153,706	45.4	
	W. Wayne Townsend (D)	1,036,832	47.2	1889	Horace Boies (D)		180,106	49.9	
1988	Evan Bayh (D)	1,138,574	53.2		Joseph Hutchinson (R)		173,450	48.1	
	John M. Mutz (R)	1,002,207	46.8	1891	Horace Boies (D)		207,594	49.4	
1992	Evan Bayh (D)	1,382,151	62.0		Herman C. Wheeler (R)		199,381	47.5	
	Linley E. Pearson (R)	822,533	36.9	1893	Frank D. Jackson (R)		206,821	49.7	
1996	Frank L. O'Bannon (D)	1,087,128	51.5		Horace Boies (D)		174,656	42.0	
	Stephen Goldsmith (R)	986,982	46.8	1895	J. M. Joseph (PP)		23,980	5.8	
2000	Frank L. O'Bannon (D)	1,232,525	56.6		Francis M. Drake (R)		208,708	52.0	
	David M. McIntosh (R)	908,285	41.7		W. I. Babb (D)		149,428	37.2	
2004	Mitch Daniels (R)	1,302,912	53.2	1897	Sylvanus B. Crane (PP)		32,189	8.0	
	Joseph E. Kernan (D)	1,113,900	45.5		Leslie M. Shaw (R)		224,729	51.3	
2008	Mitch Daniels (R)	1,563,885	57.8	1899	Fred E. White (D)		194,853	44.5	
	Jill Long Thompson (D)	1,082,463	40.0		Leslie M. Shaw (R)		239,464	55.3	
					Fred E. White (D)		183,301	42.3	

1901	Albert B. Cummins (R)	226,902	58.1	1960	Norman A. Erbe (R)	645,026	52.1
	T. J. Phillips (D)	143,783	36.8		E. J. McManus (D)	592,063	47.9
1903	Albert B. Cummins (R)	238,804	57.1	1962	Harold E. Hughes (D)	430,899	52.6
	J. B. Sullivan (D)	159,725	38.2		Norman A. Erbe (R)	388,955	47.4
1906	Albert B. Cummins (R)	216,995	50.2	1964	Harold E. Hughes (D)	794,610	68.1
	Claude R. Porter (D)	196,123	45.4		Evan Hultman (R)	365,131	31.3
1908	Beryl F. Carroll (R)	256,980	54.6	1966	Harold E. Hughes (D)	494,259	55.3
	Fred E. White (D)	196,929	41.8		William G. Murray (R)	394,518	44.2
1910	Beryl F. Carroll (R)	205,678	49.8	1968	Robert D. Ray (R)	614,328	54.1
	Claude R. Porter (D)	187,353	45.4		Paul Franzenburg (D)	521,216	45.9
1912	George W. Clarke (R)	184,150	39.9	1970	Robert D. Ray (R)	403,394	51.0
	Edward G. Dunn (D)	182,449	39.6		Robert D. Fulton (D)	368,911	46.6
	John L. Stevens (PROG)	71,879	15.6	1972	Robert D. Ray (R)	707,177	58.4
1914	George W. Clarke (R)	207,881	49.3		Paul Franzenburg (D)	487,282	40.3
	John T. Hamilton (D)	181,036	42.9	1974	Robert D. Ray (R)	534,518	58.1
1916	William L. Harding (R)	313,586	61.0		James F. Schaben (D)	377,553	41.0
	E. T. Meredith (D)	186,832	36.4	1978	Robert D. Ray (R)	491,713	58.3
1918	William L. Harding (R)	192,662	50.6		Jerome D. Fitzgerald (D)	345,519	41.0
	Claude R. Porter (D)	178,815	46.9	1982	Terry E. Branstad (R)	548,313	52.8
1920	Nathan E. Kendall (R)	513,118	58.7		Roxanne Conlin (D)	483,291	46.5
	Clyde L. Herring (D)	338,108	38.7	1986	Terry E. Branstad (R)	472,712	51.9
1922	Nathan E. Kendall (R)	419,648	70.5		Lowell L. Junkins (D)	436,987	48.0
	J. R. Files (D)	175,252	29.5	1990	Terry E. Branstad (R)	591,852	60.6
1924	John Hammill (R)	604,624	72.7		Donald D. Avenson (D)	379,372	38.9
	J. C. Murtagh (D)	226,850	27.3	1994	Terry E. Branstad (R)	566,395	56.8
1926	John Hammill (R)	377,330	71.3		Bonnie J. Campbell (D)	414,453	41.6
	Alex R. Miller (D)	150,374	28.4	1998	Tom Vilsack (D)	500,231	52.3
1928	John Hammill (R)	591,720	62.8		Jim Ross Lightfoot (R)	444,787	46.5
	L. W. Housel (D)	350,722	37.2	2002	Tom Vilsack (D)	540,449	52.7
1930	Dan W. Turner (R)	364,036	65.7		Doug Gross (R)	456,612	44.5
	Fred P. Hageman (D)	186,039	33.6	2006	Chet Culver (D)	569,021	54.0
1932	Clyde L. Herring (D)	508,573	52.8		Jim Nussle (R)	467,425	44.4
	Dan W. Turner (R)	455,145	47.2				
1934	Clyde L. Herring (D)	468,921	54.3				
	Dan W. Turner (R)	394,634	45.7				
1936	Nelson G. Kraschel (D)	524,178	48.7				
	George Wilson (R)	521,747	48.4	1859 <sup>1</sup>	Charles Robinson (R)	7,848	59.2
1938	George Wilson (R)	447,061	52.7		Samuel Medary (D)	5,401	40.8
	Nelson G. Kraschel (D)	387,779	45.7	1862	Thomas Carney (R)	9,990	64.7
1940	George Wilson (R)	620,480	52.7		W. R. Wagstaff (UN R)	5,456	35.3
	John Valentine (D)	553,941	47.1	1864	Samuel J. Crawford (R)	12,711	60.7
1942	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)	438,547	62.8		Solon O. Thacher (R-UNION)	8,244	39.3
	Nelson G. Kraschel (D)	258,310	37.0	1866	Samuel J. Crawford (R)	19,370	70.4
1944	Robert D. Blue (R)	561,827	56.0		J. L. McDowell (N UNION)	8,151	29.6
	R. F. Mitchell (D)	437,684	43.6	1868	James M. Harvey (R)	29,795	68.2
1946	Robert D. Blue (R)	362,592	57.4		George W. Glick (D)	13,881	31.8
	Frank Miles (D)	266,190	42.1	1870	James M. Harvey (R)	40,667	66.4
1948	William Beardsley (R)	553,900	55.7		Isaac Sharp (D)	20,496	33.5
	Carroll O. Switzer (D)	434,432	43.7	1872	Thomas A. Osborn (R)	66,715	65.8
1950	William Beardsley (R)	506,642	59.1		Thaddeus H. Walker (LR)	34,698	34.2
	Lester S. Gillette (D)	347,176	40.5	1874	Thomas A. Osborn (R)	48,794	56.4
1952	William Beardsley (R)	638,388	51.9		James C. Cusey (D)	35,301	40.8
	Herschel C. Loveless (D)	587,671	47.8	1876	George T. Anthony (R)	69,176	56.8
1954	Leo A. Hoegh (R)	435,944	51.4		John Martin (D)	46,201	37.9
	Clyde E. Herring (D)	410,255	48.4	1878	John P. St. John (R)	74,020	53.5
1956	Herschel C. Loveless (D)	616,852	51.2		John R. Goodin (D)	37,208	26.9
	Leo A. Hoegh (R)	587,383	48.8	1880	D. P. Mitchell (G)	27,057	19.6
1958	Herschel C. Loveless (D)	465,024	54.1		John P. St. John (R)	115,144	57.9
	William G. Murray (R)	394,071	45.9		Edmund G. Ross (D)	63,557	32.0
					H. P. Vrooman (G LAB)	19,481	9.8

## KANSAS

(Became a state Jan. 29, 1861)

1882	George W. Glick (D)	83,232	46.4	1932	Alfred M. Landon (R)	278,581	34.8
	John P. St. John (R)	75,158	41.9		Harry H. Woodring (D)	272,944	34.1
	Charles Robinson (G LAB)	20,933	11.7		John R. Brinkley (I)	244,607	30.6
1884	John A. Martin (R)	146,777	55.3	1934	Alfred M. Landon (R)	422,030	53.5
	George W. Glick (D)	108,284	40.8		Omar B. Ketchum (D)	359,877	45.6
1886	John A. Martin (R)	149,715	54.7	1936	Walter A. Huxman (D)	433,319	51.1
	Thomas Moonlight (D)	115,667	42.3		Will G. West (R)	411,446	48.5
1888	Lyman U. Humphrey (R)	180,841	54.7	1938	Payne Ratner (R)	393,989	52.1
	John Martin (D)	107,582	32.5		Walter A. Huxman (D)	341,271	45.1
	Peter P. Elder (UN LAB)	35,847	10.8	1940	Payne Ratner (R)	425,928	49.6
1890	Lyman U. Humphrey (R)	115,024	39.1		William H. Burke (D)	425,498	49.6
	J. F. Willits (ALNC D)	106,945	36.3	1942	Andrew F. Schoepfel (R)	287,895	56.7
	Charles Robinson (D & RESUB)	71,357	24.2		William H. Burke (D)	212,071	41.8
1892	Lorenzo D. Lewelling (POP)	162,507	50.0	1944	Andrew F. Schoepfel (R)	463,110	65.7
	Abram W. Smith (R)	158,075	48.7		Robert S. Lemon (D)	231,410	32.8
1894	Edmund N. Morrill (R)	148,700	49.5	1946	Frank Carlson (R)	309,064	53.5
	Lorenzo D. Lewelling (D-PP)	118,329	39.4		Harry H. Woodring (D)	254,283	44.0
	David Overmyer (STAL D)	27,709	9.2	1948	Frank Carlson (R)	433,396	57.0
1896	John W. Leedy (D-PP)	167,941	50.5		Randolph Carpenter (D)	307,485	40.4
	Edmund N. Morrill (R)	160,507	48.3	1950	Edward F. Arn (R)	333,001	53.8
1898	William E. Stanley (R)	149,312	51.8		Kenneth T. Anderson (D)	275,494	44.5
	John W. Leedy (D-PP)	134,158	46.6	1952	Edward F. Arn (R)	491,338	56.3
1900	William E. Stanley (R)	181,897	51.9		Charles Rooney (D)	363,482	41.7
	John W. Breidenthal (D-PP)	164,793	47.0	1954	Fred Hall (R)	329,868	53.0
1902	Willis J. Bailey (R)	159,242	55.5		George Docking (D)	286,218	46.0
	W. H. Craddock (D)	117,148	40.8	1956	George Docking (D)	479,701	55.5
1904	Edward W. Hoch (R)	186,731	57.9		Warren W. Shaw (R)	364,340	42.1
	David M. Dale (D)	116,991	36.3	1958	George Docking (D)	415,506	56.5
1906	Edward W. Hoch (R)	152,147	48.2		Clyde M. Reed (R)	313,036	42.5
	William A. Harris (D)	150,024	47.6	1960	John Anderson Jr. (R)	511,534	55.5
1908	Walter R. Stubbs (R)	196,692	52.5		George Docking (D)	402,261	43.6
	Jeremiah D. Botkin (D)	162,385	43.3	1962	John Anderson Jr. (R)	341,257	53.4
1910	Walter R. Stubbs (R)	162,181	49.8		Dale E. Saffels (D)	291,285	45.6
	George H. Hodges (D)	146,014	44.8	1964	William H. Avery (R)	432,667	50.9
1912	George H. Hodges (D)	167,437	46.6		Harry G. Wiles (D)	400,264	47.1
	Arthur Capper (R)	167,408	46.5	1966	Robert Docking (D)	380,030	54.8
	George W. Kleihege (SOC)	24,767	6.9	1968	William H. Avery (R)	304,325	43.9
1914	Arthur Capper (R)	209,543	39.7		Robert Docking (D)	447,269	51.9
	George H. Hodges (D)	161,696	30.6	1970	Rick Harman (R)	410,673	47.6
	Henry J. Allen (PROG)	84,060	15.9		Robert Docking (D)	404,611	54.3
	J. B. Billard (I)	47,201	8.9	1972	Kent Frizzell (R)	333,227	44.7
1916	Arthur Capper (R)	353,169	60.8		Robert Docking (D)	571,256	62.0
	W. C. Lansdon (D)	192,037	33.1	1974	Morris Kay (R)	341,440	37.1
1918	Henry J. Allen (R)	287,957	66.4		Robert F. Bennett (R)	387,792	49.5
	W. C. Lansdon (D)	133,054	30.7	1978	Vern Miller (D)	384,115	49.0
1920	Henry J. Allen (R)	319,914	58.4		John Carlin (D)	363,835	49.4
	Jonathan M. Davis (D)	214,940	39.3	1982	Robert F. Bennett (R)	348,015	47.3
1922	Jonathan M. Davis (D)	271,058	50.9		John Carlin (D)	405,772	53.2
	W. Y. Morgan (R)	252,602	47.4	1986	Sam Hardage (R)	339,356	44.5
1924	Ben S. Paulen (R)	323,402	49.0		Mike Hayden (R)	436,267	51.9
	Jonathan M. Davis (D)	182,861	27.7	1990	Tom Docking (D)	404,338	48.1
	William Allen White (I)	149,811	22.7		Joan Finney (D)	380,609	48.6
1926	Ben S. Paulen (R)	321,540	63.3		Mike Hayden (R)	333,589	42.6
	Jonathan M. Davis (D)	179,308	35.3	1994	Christina Campbell-Cline (I)	69,127	8.8
1928	Clyde M. Reed (R)	433,395	65.6		Bill Graves (R)	526,113	64.1
	Chauncey B. Little (D)	219,327	33.2	1998	Jim Slattery (D)	294,733	35.9
1930	Harry H. Woodring (D)	217,171	35.0		Bill Graves (R)	544,882	73.4
	Frank Haucke (R)	216,920	34.9	2002	Tom Sawyer (D)	168,243	22.7
	John R. Brinkley (I)	183,278	29.5		Kathleen Sebelius (D)	441,858	52.9
					Tim Shallenburger (R)	376,830	45.1



2006 Kathleen Sebelius (D) 491,993 57.9  
Jim Barnett (R) 343,586 40.4

**Kansas**

1. Election was held on December 6, 1859, in anticipation of statehood, which was not granted until 1861. Robinson was sworn in as the state's first governor based on this election.

**KENTUCKY**

(Became a state June 1, 1792)

1800<sup>1</sup> James Garrard 8,390 39.4  
Christopher Greenup 6,745 31.7  
Benjamin Logan 3,995 18.8  
Thomas Todd 2,166 10.2  
1804 Christopher Greenup 25,917 100.0  
1808 Charles Scott 22,050 61.3  
John Allen 8,430 23.4  
Green Clay 5,516 15.3  
1812 Isaac Shelby 30,362 70.9  
Gabriel Slaughter 12,464 29.1  
1816 George Madison 47,442 100.0  
1820 John Adair 20,493 32.8  
William Logan 19,947 31.9  
Joseph Desha 12,518 20.0  
Anthony Butler 9,585 15.3  
1824 Joseph Desha 38,463 59.5  
Christopher Tompkins 22,300 34.5  
William Russell 3,899 6.0  
1828 Thomas Metcalfe (NR) 38,940 50.5  
William T. Barry (D) 38,231 49.5  
1832 John Breathitt (D) 40,715 50.8  
Richard A. Buckner (NR) 39,473 49.2  
1836 James Clark (W) 38,587 55.8  
Martin Flournoy (D) 30,491 44.2  
1840 Robert P. Letcher (W) 55,370 58.3  
Richard French (D) 39,659 41.7  
1844 William Owsley (W) 59,680 52.0  
William O. Butler (D) 55,506 48.0  
1848 John J. Crittenden (W) 66,466 53.4  
Lazarus W. Powell (D) 58,045 46.6  
1851 Lazarus W. Powell (D) 54,821 48.8  
Archibald Dixon (W) 54,023 48.1  
1855 Charles S. Morehead (AM) 69,816 51.6  
Beverly L. Clark (D) 65,413 48.4  
1859 Beriah Magoffin (D) 76,187 53.1  
Joshua F. Bell (OPP) 67,283 46.9  
1863 Thomas E. Branlette (UN) 67,586 79.6  
Charles A. Wickliffe (D) 17,344 20.4  
1867 John Larue Helm (D) 90,216 65.7  
Sidney M. Barnes (R) 33,939 24.7  
William B. Kinkead (C) 13,167 9.6

**Special Election**

1868 John W. Stevenson (D) 114,412 81.6  
R. Tarvin Baker (R) 26,610 18.7  
1871 Preston H. Leslie (D) 126,445 58.6  
George M. Thomas (R) 89,298 41.4

1875 James B. McCreary (D) 126,976 58.3  
John M. Harlan (R) 90,795 41.7  
1879 Luke P. Blackburn (D) 125,399 55.4  
Walter Evans (R) 81,881 36.2  
C. W. Cook (G) 18,954 8.4  
1883 J. Procter Knott (D) 133,615 60.0  
Thomas Z. Morrow (R) 89,181 40.0  
1887 Simon B. Buckner (D) 143,466 50.7  
William O. Bradley (R) 126,754 44.8  
1891 John Young Brown (D) 144,168 49.9  
Andrew T. Wood (R) 116,087 40.1  
S. B. Erwin (POP) 25,631 8.9  
1895 William O. Bradley (R) 172,436 48.3  
P. Watt Hardin (D) 163,524 45.8  
1899 William S. Taylor (R) 193,727<sup>‡</sup> 48.1  
William Goebel (D) 191,331 47.5

**Special Election**

1900 John C. W. Beckham (D) 233,197 49.9  
John W. Yerkes (R) 229,468 49.1  
1903 John C. W. Beckham (D) 229,014 52.1  
Morris B. Belknap (R) 202,862 46.2  
1907 August E. Willson (R) 214,478 51.2  
Samuel W. Hager (D) 196,428 46.9  
1911 James B. McCreary (D) 226,549 53.7  
Edward C. O'Rear (R) 195,672 46.3  
1915 Augustus Owsley Stanley (D) 219,991 49.1  
Edwin P. Morrow (R) 219,520 49.0  
1919 Edwin P. Morrow (R) 254,472 53.8  
James D. Black (D) 214,134 45.3  
1923 William J. Fields (D) 356,045 53.3  
Charles I. Dawson (R) 306,277 45.8  
1927 Flem D. Sampson (R) 399,698 52.1  
John C. W. Beckham (D) 367,576 47.9  
1931 Ruby Lafoon (D) 438,513 54.3  
William B. Harrison (R) 366,982 45.4  
1935 Albert B. "Happy" Chandler (D) 556,262 54.5  
King Swope (R) 461,104 45.1  
1939 Keen Johnson (D) 460,834 56.5  
King Swope (R) 354,704 43.5  
1943 Simeon S. Willis (R) 279,144 50.5  
J. Lyter Donaldson (D) 270,525 48.9  
1947 Earle C. Clements (D) 387,795 57.2  
Eldon S. Dummit (R) 287,756 42.5  
1951 Lawrence W. Wetherby (D) 346,345 54.6  
Eugene Siler (R) 288,014 45.4  
1955 Albert B. "Happy" Chandler (D) 451,647 58.0  
Edwin R. Denney (R) 322,671 41.5  
1959 Bert T. Combs (D) 516,549 60.6  
John M. Robsion (R) 336,456 39.4  
1963 Edward T. Breathitt (D) 449,551 50.7  
Louie B. Nunn (R) 436,496 49.3  
1967 Louie B. Nunn (R) 454,123 51.2  
Henry Ward (D) 425,674 48.0  
1971 Wendell H. Ford (D) 470,720 50.6  
Tom Emberton (R) 412,653 44.3



1975	Julian Carroll (D)	470,159	62.8	1859	Thomas O. Moore (D)	25,454	62.0
	Robert E. Gable (R)	277,998	37.2		Thomas J. Wells (OPP)	15,587	38.0
1979	John Y. Brown Jr. (D)	558,088	59.4	1863	Henry W. Allen	7,497	87.5
	Louie B. Nunn (R)	381,278	40.6		Leroy Stafford	807	9.4
1983	Martha Layne Collins (D)	561,674	54.6	1864	Michael Hahn	6,171	54.3
	Jim Bunning (R)	454,650	44.2		J. Q. Fellows	2,959	26.1
1987	Wallace G. Wilkinson (D)	504,674	64.5		Benjamin Flanders	2,225	19.6
	John Harper (R)	273,141	34.9	1865	James Madison Wells (D)	22,532	78.2
1991	Brereton Jones (D)	540,468	64.7		Henry W. Allen	6,297	21.8
	Larry J. Hopkins (R)	294,452	35.3	1868	Henry C. Warmoth (R)	64,271	62.8
1995	Paul E. Patton (D)	500,787	50.9		James G. Taliaferro (D)	38,118	37.2
	Larry E. Forgy (R)	479,227	48.7	1872	William Pitt Kellogg (R)	72,890†	57.4
1999	Paul E. Patton (D)	352,099	60.7		John McEnery (D)	54,079	42.6
	Peppy Martin (R)	128,788	22.2	1876	Francis T. Nicholls (D)	84,487†	52.5
	Gatewood Galbraith (REF)	88,930	15.3		Stephen B. Packard (R)	76,476	47.5
2003	Ernie Fletcher (R)	596,284	55.0	1879	Louis A. Wiltz (D)	73,623	64.6
	Ben Chandler (D)	487,159	45.0		Taylor Beattie (R)	40,415	35.4
2007	Steven L. Beshear (D)	619,552	58.7	1884	Samuel D. McEnery (D)	88,780	67.1
	Ermoe Fletcher (R)	435,773	41.3		John A. Stevenson (R)	43,502	32.9

**Kentucky**

1. Governors were chosen by a specially elected body of electors in 1792 and 1796.

**LOUISIANA**

(Became a state April 30, 1812)

1812 <sup>1</sup>	William C. C. Claiborne (AM FAC) <sup>2</sup>	2,757	71.2		Thomas O. Moore (D)	25,454	62.0
	Jacques Villeré (CREOLE)	946	24.4	1896	Thomas J. Wells (OPP)	15,587	38.0
1816 <sup>1</sup>	Jacques Villeré (CREOLE)	2,314	51.9		Henry W. Allen	7,497	87.5
	Joshua Lewis (AM FAC) <sup>2</sup>	2,145	48.1	1900	Leroy Stafford	807	9.4
1820 <sup>1</sup>	Thomas B. Robertson (AM FAC) <sup>2</sup>	1,903	40.1		Michael Hahn	6,171	54.3
	Pierre Derbigny (CREOLE)	1,187	25.0	1904	J. Q. Fellows	2,959	26.1
	Abner L. Duncan (AM FAC) <sup>2</sup>	1,031	21.7		Benjamin Flanders	2,225	19.6
	Jean Noel Destrehan (CREOLE)	627	13.2	1908	James Madison Wells (D)	22,532	78.2
1824 <sup>1</sup>	Henry Johnson (AM FAC) <sup>2</sup>	2,847	43.6		Henry W. Allen	6,297	21.8
	Jacques Villeré (CREOLE)	1,831	28.1	1912	Henry C. Warmoth (R)	64,271	62.8
	Bernard Marigny (CREOLE)	1,427	21.9		James G. Taliaferro (D)	38,118	37.2
1828 <sup>1</sup>	Pierre Derbigny (NR)	3,041	42.8	1916	William Pitt Kellogg (R)	72,890†	57.4
	Thomas Butler (JAC D)	1,639	23.1		John McEnery (D)	54,079	42.6
	Bernard Marigny (JAC D)	1,247	17.6	1920	Francis T. Nicholls (D)	84,487†	52.5
	Philemon Thomas (NR)	1,172	16.5		Stephen B. Packard (R)	76,476	47.5
1831 <sup>1</sup>	Andre B. Roman (NR)	3,733	44.3	1924	Louis A. Wiltz (D)	73,623	64.6
	William S. Hamilton (JAC D)	2,730	32.4	1928	Taylor Beattie (R)	40,415	35.4
	Arnaud Beauvais (NR)	1,475	17.5	1932	Samuel D. McEnery (D)	88,780	67.1
	David Randall (JAC D)	455	5.4	1936	John A. Stevenson (R)	43,502	32.9
1834 <sup>1</sup>	Edward D. White (W)	6,973	62.7	1940	Francis T. Nicholls (D)	136,747	72.5
	John B. Dawson (D)	4,149	37.3	1944	Henry C. Warmoth (R)	51,993	27.6
1838 <sup>1</sup>	Andre B. Roman (W)	7,588	52.8	1948	Murphy J. Foster (A-LOT D)	79,407	44.5
	Denis Prieur (D)	6,776	47.2		Samuel D. McEnery (D)	47,046	26.4
1842 <sup>1</sup>	Alexander Mouton (D)	9,666	54.0	1952	A. H. Leonard (R)	29,648	16.6
	Henry Johnson (W)	8,204	46.0	1956	John E. Breaux (IR)	12,409	7.0
1846	Isaac Johnson (D)	12,629	54.1	1960	R. H. Tannehill (POP)	9,792	5.5
	De Buys (W)	10,138	43.4		Murphy J. Foster (D)	116,116	56.9
1849	Joseph Walker (D)	18,566	51.4	1964	John N. Pharr (R POP FU)	87,698	43.0
	Alexander DeClouet (W)	17,553	48.6		William Wright Heard (D)	60,206	78.3
1852	Paul O. Hebert (D)	17,813	53.0	1968	Don Caffery Jr. (R FUS, PP)	14,215	18.5
	Louis Bordelon (W)	15,781	47.0		Newton C. Blanchard (D)	47,745	89.0
1855	Robert C. Wickliffe (D)	22,952	53.7	1972	W. J. Behan (R)	5,877	11.0
	Charles Derbigny (AM)	19,755	46.3	1975	Jared Y. Sanders (D)	60,066	87.1
				1979	Henry N. Pharr (R)	7,617	11.1
					Luther E. Hall (D)	50,581	89.5
					H. S. Suthon (R)	4,961	8.8
					Ruffin G. Pleasant (D)	80,807	62.5
					John M. Parker (PROG)	48,085	37.2
					John M. Parker (D)	53,792#	97.6
					Henry L. Fuqua (D)	66,203	97.9
					Huey P. Long (D)	92,941	96.1
					Oscar K. Allen (D)	110,193	100.0
					Richard W. Leche (D)	131,999	100.0
					Sam H. Jones (D)	225,841	99.4
					Jimmie H. Davis (D)	51,604	100.0
					Earl K. Long (D)	76,566	100.0
					Robert F. Kennon (D)	118,723	96.0
					Earl K. Long (D)	172,291	100.0
					Jimmie H. Davis (D)	407,907	80.5
					F. C. Grevemberg (R)	86,135	17.0
					John J. McKeithen (D)	469,589	60.7
					Charlton H. Lyons Sr. (R)	297,753	38.5
					John J. McKeithen (D)	372,762	100.0
					Edwin W. Edwards (D)	641,146	57.2
					David C. Treen (R)	480,424	42.8
					Edwin W. Edwards (D)	430,095	100.0
					David C. Treen (R)	690,691	50.3
					Louis Lambert (D)	681,134	49.7

1983	Edwin W. Edwards (D)	1,008,282	62.4	1838	John Fairfield (D)	46,216	51.6
	David C. Treen (R)	586,643	36.3		Edward Kent (W)	42,897	47.9
1991 <sup>3</sup>	Edwin W. Edwards (D)	1,057,031	61.2	1839	John Fairfield (D)	39,221	54.1
	David Duke (R)	671,009	38.8		Edward Kent (W)	33,339	45.9
1995	M. J. "Mike" Foster (R)	984,499	63.5	1840	Edward Kent (W)	45,574†	50.0
	Cleo Fields (D)	565,861	36.5		John Fairfield (D)	45,507	49.9
1999	M. J. "Mike" Foster (R)	805,203	62.2	1841	John Fairfield (D)	47,354	55.0
	William J. Jefferson (D)	382,445	29.5		Edward Kent (W)	36,780	42.7
2003	Kathleen Babineaux Blanco (D)	731,358	51.9	1842	John Fairfield (D)	40,855	56.9
	Bobby Jindal (R)	676,484	48.1		Edward Robinson (W)	26,745	37.3
2007	Bobby Jindal (R)	699,275	53.9		James Appleton (LIB)	4,080	5.7
	Walter J. Boasso (D)	226,476	17.5	1843	Hugh J. Anderson (D)	32,034	50.9
	John Georges (I)	186,682	14.4		Edward Robinson (W)	20,975	33.3
	Foster Campbell (D)	161,665	12.5		James Appleton (LIB & SC)	6,746	10.7

**Louisiana**

1. Until 1845 the governor was elected by joint vote of the two houses of the legislature, which could choose one of the two who received the most popular votes. In all nine elections under this system the candidate receiving a popular plurality was subsequently chosen by the legislature. Thereafter elections were determined by a plurality of the popular vote.

2. Until 1828, contests were essentially between candidates supported by the "American" and "Creole" factions of the Jeffersonian Republican Party.

3. The 1987 election was decided in the all-party primary unique to Louisiana. The candidate who finished second withdrew.

**MAINE**

(Became a state March 15, 1820)

1820	William King (D-R)	21,083	95.3	1848	John W. Dana (D)	38,720†	48.4
1821	Albion K. Parris (D-R)	12,887	52.8		Elijah L. Hamlin (W)	29,738	37.2
	Ezekiel Whitman (FED)	6,811	27.9		Samuel Fessenden (F SOIL)	11,484	14.4
	Joshua Wingate Jr. (D-R)	3,879	15.9	1849	John Hubbard (D)	37,534	50.9
1822	Albion K. Parris (D-R)	15,476	69.8		Elijah L. Hamlin (W)	28,260	38.3
	Ezekiel Whitman (FED)	5,795	26.1		George F. Talbot (FS & SC)	8,025	10.9
1823	Albion K. Parris (D-R)	18,550	95.6	1850	John Hubbard (D)	41,220	51.0
1824	Albion K. Parris (D-R)	19,759	96.8		William G. Crosby (W)	32,308	40.0
1825	Albion K. Parris (D-R)	14,206	93.1		George F. Talbot (F SOIL)	7,271	9.0
1826	Enoch Lincoln (D-R)	20,689	98.2	1852	John Hubbard (D)	41,999†	44.4
1827	Enoch Lincoln (D-R)	19,969	97.6		William G. Crosby (W)	29,127	30.8
1828	Enoch Lincoln (D-R)	25,745	91.6		Anson G. Chandler (A-MAINE)	21,774	23.0
1829	Jonathan G. Hunton (NR)	23,315	50.1	1853	Albert Pillsbury (D)	36,127	43.3
	Samuel E. Smith (JAC D)	22,991	49.4		William G. Crosby (W)	27,259†	32.7
1830	Samuel E. Smith (JAC D)	30,215	51.1		Anson P. Morrill (WILDCAT)	11,012	13.2
	Jonathan G. Hunton (NR)	28,639	48.5		Ezekiel Holmes (FS & SC)	9,039	10.8
1831	Samuel E. Smith (D)	28,292	56.3	1854	Anson P. Morrill (R)	44,565†	49.2
	Daniel Goodenow (NR)	21,821	43.5		Albion K. Parris (D)	28,462	31.5
1832	Samuel E. Smith (D)	31,987	52.8		Isaac Reed (W)	14,001	15.5
	Daniel Goodenow (NR)	27,651	45.6	1855	Anson P. Morrill (R)	51,441	46.6
1833	Robert P. Dunlap (D)	25,731	52.1		Samuel Wells (D)	48,341†	43.8
	Daniel Goodenow (W)	18,112	36.7		Isaac Reed (W)	10,610	9.6
	Samuel E. Smith (DISS D)	3,024	6.1	1856	Hannibal Hamlin (R)	69,574	58.1
1834	Robert P. Dunlap (D)	38,133	52.1		Samuel Wells (D)	43,628	36.4
	Peleg Sprague (W)	33,912	46.3		George F. Patten (W)	6,554	5.5
1835	Robert P. Dunlap (D)	27,733	61.4	1857	Lot M. Morrill (R)	54,655	56.0
	William King (W)	16,860	37.3		Manassah H. Smith (D)	42,968	44.0
1836	Robert P. Dunlap (D)	31,837	58.2	1858	Lot M. Morrill (R)	60,360	53.5
	Edward Kent (W)	22,703	41.5		Manassah H. Smith (D)	52,440	46.5
1837	Edward Kent (W)	34,358	50.1	1859	Lot M. Morrill (R)	57,230	55.8
	Gorham Parks (D)	33,879	49.4		Manassah H. Smith (D)	45,387	44.3

1860	Israel Washburn Jr. (R)	70,030	56.4	1892	Henry B. Cleaves (R)	67,900	52.1
	Ephraim Smart (D)	52,350	42.2		Charles F. Johnson (D)	55,392	42.5
1861	Israel Washburn Jr. (R)	57,475	58.7	1894	Henry B. Cleaves (R)	69,322	64.3
	Charles D. Jameson (D)	21,119	21.6		Charles F. Johnson (D)	30,405	28.2
	John W. Dana (OPP D)	19,363	19.8	1896	Llewellyn Powers (R)	82,596	66.9
1862	Abner Coburn (R)	46,689	53.3		Melvin P. Frank (D)	34,350	27.8
	Bion Bradbury (D)	33,645	38.4	1898	Llewellyn Powers (R)	53,900	62.2
	Charles D. Jameson (D)	7,302	8.3		Samuel L. Lord (D)	29,485	34.0
1863	Samuel Cony (UN R)	68,339	57.4	1900	John F. Hill (R)	73,470	62.3
	Bion Bradbury (D)	50,676	42.6		Samuel L. Lord (D)	40,086	34.0
1864	Samuel Cony (UN R)	65,583	58.6	1902	John F. Hill (R)	65,354	59.5
	Joseph Howard (D)	46,403	41.4		Samuel W. Gould (D)	38,107	34.7
1865	Samuel Cony (UN R)	54,430	63.3	1904	William T. Cobb (R)	76,962	58.5
	Joseph Howard (D)	31,609	36.7		Cyrus W. Davis (D)	50,146	38.1
1866	Joshua L. Chamberlain (R)	69,636	62.4	1906	William T. Cobb (R)	69,427	52.0
	Eben F. Pillsbury (D)	41,947	37.6		Cyrus W. Davis (D)	61,363	46.0
1867	Joshua L. Chamberlain (R)	57,713	55.6	1908	Bert M. Fernald (R)	73,551	51.6
	Eben F. Pillsbury (D)	45,990	44.3		Obadiah Gardner (D)	66,278	46.5
1868	Joshua L. Chamberlain (R)	75,523	57.3	1910	Frederick W. Plaisted (D)	73,304	52.0
	Eben F. Pillsbury (D)	56,207	42.7		Bert M. Fernald (R)	64,644	45.9
1869	Joshua L. Chamberlain (R)	51,314	54.0	1912	William T. Haines (R)	70,931	50.0
	Franklin Smith (D)	39,033	41.1		Frederick W. Plaisted (D)	67,702	47.7
	N. G. Hichborn (TEMP)	4,735	5.0	1914	Oakley C. Curtis (D)	62,076	43.8
1870	Sidney Perham (R)	54,019	54.1		William T. Haines (R)	58,887	41.6
	Charles W. Roberts (D)	45,732	45.8		Halbert P. Gardner (PROG)	18,226	12.9
1871	Sidney Perham (R)	58,285	55.1	1916	Carl E. Milliken (R)	81,760	54.0
	Charles P. Kimball (D)	47,578	44.9		Oakley C. Curtis (D)	67,930	44.9
1872	Sidney Perham (R)	71,883	56.5	1918	Carl E. Milliken (R)	64,069	52.0
	Charles P. Kimball (D)	55,343	43.5		Bertrand G. McIntire (D)	59,050	48.0
1873	Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	45,239	55.9	1920	Frederick H. Parkhurst (R)	135,393	65.9
	Joseph Titcomb (D)	32,924	40.7		Bertrand G. McIntire (D)	70,047	34.1
1874	Nelson Dingley Jr. (R)	50,865	53.4	1922	Percival P. Baxter (R)	103,713	58.0
	Joseph Titcomb (D)	41,898	44.0		William R. Pattangall (D)	75,226	42.0
1875	Selden Connor (R)	57,812	51.8	1924	Ralph O. Brewster (R)	145,281	57.2
	Charles W. Roberts (D)	53,807	48.2		William R. Pattangall (D)	108,626	42.8
1876	Selden Connor (R)	75,867	55.5	1926	Ralph O. Brewster (R)	100,776	55.5
	John C. Talbot (D)	60,423	44.2		Ernest L. McLean (D)	80,748	44.5
1877	Selden Connor (R)	53,584	52.5	1928	William Tudor Gardiner (R)	148,053	69.3
	Joseph H. Williams (D)	42,311	41.5		Edward C. Moran Jr. (D)	65,572	30.7
	Henry C. Munson (G)	5,291	5.2	1930	William Tudor Gardiner (R)	82,310	55.1
1878	Selden Connor (R)	56,559	44.8		Edward C. Moran Jr. (D)	67,172	44.9
	Joseph L. Smith (G)	41,371	32.8	1932	Louis J. Brann (D)	121,158	50.3
	Alonzo Garcelon (D)	28,218†	22.4		Burleigh Martin (R)	118,800	49.3
1879	Daniel F. Davis (R)	68,967†	49.7	1934	Louis J. Brann (D)	156,917	54.0
	Joseph L. Smith (NG)	47,643	34.3		Alfred K. Ames (R)	133,414	45.9
	Alonzo Garcelon (D)	21,851	15.8	1936	Lewis O. Barrows (R)	173,716	56.0
1880	Harris M. Plaisted (D & G)	73,713	49.9		F. Harold Dubord (D)	130,466	42.1
	Daniel F. Davis (R)	73,544	49.8	1938	Lewis O. Barrows (R)	157,206	52.9
1882	Frederick Robie (R)	72,481	52.4		Louis J. Brann (D)	139,745	47.0
	Harris M. Plaisted (FUS)	63,921	46.2	1940	Sumner Sewall (R)	162,719	63.8
1884	Frederick Robie (R)	78,318	55.5	1942	Fulton J. Redman (D)	92,053	36.1
	John B. Redman (D)	58,503	41.5		Sumner Sewall (R)	118,047	66.8
1886	Joseph R. Bodwell (R)	68,850	53.7	1944	George W. Lane Jr. (D)	58,558	33.2
	Clark S. Edwards (D)	55,289	43.1		Horace A. Hildreth (R)	131,849	70.3
1888	Edwin C. Burleigh (R)	79,401	54.6	1946	Paul J. Jullien (D)	55,781	29.7
	William L. Putnam (D)	61,348	42.2		Horace A. Hildreth (R)	110,327	61.3
1890	Edwin C. Burleigh (R)	64,264	56.4	1948	F. Davis Clark (D)	69,624	38.7
	William P. Thompson (D)	45,370	39.8		Frederick G. Payne (R)	145,956	65.6
					Louis B. Lausier (D)	76,544	34.4

1950	Frederick G. Payne (R)	145,823	60.5	1844	Thomas G. Pratt (W)	35,040	50.4
	Earle S. Grant (D)	94,304	39.1		James Carroll (D)	34,495	49.6
1952	Burton M. Cross (R)	128,532	52.1	1847	Philip Francis Thomas (D)	34,388	50.5
	James C. Oliver (D)	82,538	33.4		William T. Goldsborough (W)	33,676	49.5
	Neil Bishop (IR)	35,732	14.5	1850	Enoch L. Lowe (D)	36,340	51.0
1954	Edmund S. Muskie (D)	135,673	54.5		William B. Clarke (W)	34,858	49.0
	Burton M. Cross (R)	113,298	45.5	1853	Thomas Watkins Ligon (D)	39,087	52.8
1956	Edmund S. Muskie (D)	180,254	59.2		Richard J. Bowie (W)	34,939	47.2
	Willis A. Trafton Jr. (R)	124,395	40.8	1857	Thomas Holliday Hicks (AM)	47,141	54.9
1958	Clinton A. Clauson (D)	145,673	52.0		John C. Groome (D)	38,681	45.1
	Horace A. Hildreth (R)	134,572	48.0	1861	Augustus W. Bradford (UN R)	57,472	68.8
Special Election					Benjamin C. Howard (PEACE D)	26,045	31.2
				1864	Thomas Swann (UN R)	40,579	55.9
1960	John H. Reed (R)	219,768	52.7		Ezekiel F. Chambers (D)	32,068	44.1
	Frank M. Coffin (D)	197,447	47.3	1867	Oden Bowie (D)	63,694	74.3
					Hugh L. Bond (R)	22,050	25.7
1962	John H. Reed (R)	146,604	50.1	1871	William P. Whyte (D)	73,959	55.7
	Maynard C. Dolloff (D)	146,121	49.9		Jacob Tome (R)	58,824	44.3
1966	Kenneth M. Curtis (D)	172,036	53.1	1875	John Lee Carroll (D)	85,454	54.1
	John H. Reed (R)	151,802	46.9		J. Morrison Harris (R)	72,530	45.9
1970	Kenneth M. Curtis (D)	163,138	50.1	1879	William T. Hamilton (D)	90,771	56.9
	James S. Erwin (R)	162,248	49.9		James A. Carey (R)	68,609	43.1
1974	James B. Longley (I)	142,464	39.1	1883	Robert M. McLane (D)	92,694	53.5
	George J. Mitchell (D)	132,219	36.3		Hart B. Holton (R)	80,707	46.6
	James S. Erwin (R)	84,176	23.1	1887	Elihu E. Jackson (D)	99,038	52.1
1978	Joseph E. Brennan (D)	176,493	47.7		Walter B. Brooks (R)	86,622	45.6
	Linwood E. Palmer (R)	126,862	34.3	1891	Frank Brown (D)	108,539	56.5
	Herman C. Frankland (I)	65,889	17.8		William J. Vannort (R)	78,388	40.8
1982	Joseph E. Brennan (D)	281,066	61.1	1895	Lloyd Lowndes (R)	124,936	52.0
	Charles R. Cragin (R)	172,949	37.6		John E. Hurst (D)	106,169	44.2
1986	John R. McKernan Jr. (R)	170,312	39.9	1899	John Walter Smith (D)	128,409	51.1
	James Tierney (D)	128,744	30.1		Lloyd Lowndes (R)	116,286	46.3
	Sherry E. Huber (I)	64,317	15.1	1903	Edwin Warfield (D)	108,548	52.0
	John E. Menario (I)	63,474	14.9		Stephenson A. Williams (R)	95,923	46.0
1990	John R. McKernan Jr. (R)	243,766	46.7	1907	Austin L. Crothers (D)	102,051	50.7
	Joseph E. Brennan (D)	230,038	44.0		George A. Gaither (R)	94,300	46.8
	Andrew Adam (Unenrolled)	48,377	9.3	1911	Phillips Lee Goldsborough (R)	106,392	49.3
1994	Angus King (I)	180,829	35.4		Arthur Pue Gorman (D)	103,395	47.9
	Joseph E. Brennan (D)	172,951	33.8	1915	Emerson C. Harrington (D)	119,317	49.6
	Susan M. Collins (R)	117,990	23.1		Ovington E. Weller (R)	116,136	48.2
	Jonathan K. Carter (I)	32,695	6.4	1919	Albert C. Ritchie (D)	112,240	49.1
1998	Angus King (I)	246,772	58.6		Harry W. Nice (R)	112,075	49.0
	James B. Longley Jr. (R)	79,716	18.9	1923	Albert C. Ritchie (D)	177,871	56.0
	Thomas J. Connolly (D)	50,506	12.0		Alexander Armstrong (R)	137,471	43.3
	Patricia H. LaMarche (GREEN)	28,722	6.8	1926	Albert C. Ritchie (D)	207,435	57.9
2002	John Baldacci (D)	238,179	47.1		Addison E. Mullikin (R)	148,145	41.4
	Peter E. Cianchette (R)	209,496	41.5	1930	Albert C. Ritchie (D)	283,639	56.0
	Jonathan K. Carter (GREEN)	46,903	9.3		William F. Broening (R)	216,864	42.8
2006	John Baldacci (D)	209,927	38.1	1934	Harry W. Nice (R)	253,813	49.5
	Chandler E. Wookdock (R)	166,425	30.2		Albert C. Ritchie (D)	247,664	48.3
	Barbara Merrill (IMC)	118,715	21.6	1938	Herbert R. O'Connor (D)	308,372	54.6
					Harry W. Nice (R)	242,095	42.9
				1942	Herbert R. O'Connor (D)	198,486	52.6
					Theodore R. McKeldin (R)	179,206	47.5
1838 <sup>1</sup>	William Grayson (D)	27,722	50.3	1946	William Preston Lane Jr. (D)	268,084	54.7
	John L. Steele (W)	27,409	49.7		Theodore R. McKeldin (R)	221,752	45.3
1841	Francis Thomas (D)	28,959	50.6	1950	Theodore R. McKeldin (R)	369,807	57.3
	William C. Johnson (W)	28,320	49.4		William Preston Lane Jr. (D)	275,824	42.7

## MARYLAND

(Ratified the Constitution April 28, 1788)

1954	Theodore R. McKeldin (R)	381,451	54.5	1793	John Hancock	16,428	89.9
	Harry Clifton Byrd (D)	319,033	45.5	1794	Samuel Adams	14,425	61.5
1958	J. Millard Tawes (D)	485,061	63.6		William Cusing	7,199	33.7
	James Patrick Devereux (R)	278,173	36.5	1795	Samuel Adams	15,976	90.2
1962	J. Millard Tawes (D)	428,071	55.6	1796 <sup>1</sup>	Samuel Adams	15,195	57.4
	Frank Small Jr. (R)	341,271	44.4		Increase Sumner (FED)	10,204	38.5
1966	Spiro T. Agnew (R)	455,318	49.5	1797 <sup>1</sup>	Increase Sumner (FED)	14,540	56.7
	George P. Mahoney (D)	373,543	40.6		James Sullivan (D-R)	7,125	27.8
	Hyman A. Pressman (I)	90,899	9.9		Moses Gill (FED)	3,553	13.8
1970	Marvin Mandel (D)	639,579	65.7	1798 <sup>1</sup>	Increase Sumner (FED)	18,245	85.8
	C. Stanley Blair (R)	314,336	32.3		James Sullivan (D-R)	1,933	9.1
1974	Marvin Mandel (D)	602,648	63.5	1799	Increase Sumner (FED)	24,069	72.9
	Louise Gore (R)	346,449	36.5		William Heath (D-R)	8,694	26.3
1978	Harry Hughes (D)	718,328	71.0	1800	Caleb Strong (FED)	19,630	50.3
	J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)	293,635	29.0		Elbridge Gerry (D-R)	17,019	43.6
1982	Harry Hughes (D)	705,910	62.0		Moses Gill (FED)	2,019	5.2
	Robert A. Pascal (R)	432,826	38.0	1801	Caleb Strong (FED)	25,452	55.3
1986	William D. Schaefer (D)	907,291	82.4		Elbridge Gerry (D-R)	20,184	43.9
	Thomas J. Mooney (R)	194,185	17.6	1802	Caleb Strong (FED)	29,983	60.5
1990	William D. Schaefer (D)	664,015	59.8		Elbridge Gerry (D-R)	19,443	43.9
	William S. Shepard (R)	446,980	40.2	1803	Caleb Strong (FED)	29,199	67.3
1994	Parris N. Glendening (D)	708,094	50.2		Elbridge Gerry (D-R)	13,910	32.3
	Ellen R. Sauerbrey (R)	702,101	49.8	1804	Caleb Strong (FED)	30,011	55.1
1998	Parris N. Glendening (D)	846,972	55.1		James Sullivan (D-R)	23,996	44.0
	Ellen R. Sauerbrey (R)	688,357	44.8	1805	Caleb Strong (FED)	35,204	51.0
2002	Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R)	879,592	51.6		James Sullivan (D-R)	33,518	48.6
	Kathleen Kennedy Townsend (D)	813,422	47.7	1806	Caleb Strong (FED)	37,740	50.2
2006	Martin O'Malley (D)	942,279	52.7		James Sullivan (D-R)	37,109	49.4
	Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R)	825,464	46.2	1807	James Sullivan (D-R)	41,954	51.5

**Maryland**

1. Before 1838 governor chosen by General Assembly.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

(Ratified the Constitution Feb. 6, 1788)

				1808	James Sullivan (D-R)	41,193	50.8
					Christopher Gore (FED)	39,643	48.9
				1809	Christopher Gore (FED)	47,916	51.3
					Levi Lincoln I (D-R)	45,118	48.3
				1810	Elbridge Gerry (D-R)	46,541	51.2
1780	John Hancock	11,207	91.6		Christopher Gore (FED)	44,079	48.5
	James Bowdoin	1,033	8.4	1811	Elbridge Gerry (D-R)	43,328	51.6
1781	John Hancock	7,996	93.1		Christopher Gore (FED)	40,142	47.8
1782	John Hancock	5,855	83.8	1812	Caleb Strong (FED)	52,696	50.6
	Thomas Cushing	1,129	16.2		Elbridge Gerry (D-R)	51,326	49.3
1783	John Hancock	6,693	73.5	1813	Caleb Strong (FED)	56,754	56.6
1784	John Hancock	5,160	67.6		Joseph B. Varnum (D-R)	42,789	42.7
1785	James Bowdoin	3,510	44.1	1814	Caleb Strong (FED)	56,374	55.0
	Thomas Cushing	3,005	37.7		Lemuel Dexter (D-R)	45,953	44.8
	Benjamin Lincoln	1,152	14.5	1815	Caleb Strong (FED)	50,921	53.6
1786	James Bowdoin	6,001	82.5		Lemuel Dexter (D-R)	43,938	46.2
	John Hancock	1,272	17.5	1816	John Brooks (FED)	49,527	51.1
1787	John Hancock	18,459	77.4		Lemuel Dexter (D-R)	47,321	48.8
	James Bowdoin	5,395	22.6	1817	John Brooks (FED)	46,160	54.6
1788	John Hancock	17,841	80.5		Henry Dearborn (D-R)	38,129	45.1
	Elbridge Gerry	4,145	18.9	1818	John Brooks (FED)	39,538	55.7
1789	John Hancock	17,264	80.7		Benjamin W. Crowninshield (D-R)	30,041	42.4
	James Bowdoin	3,457	16.7	1819	John Brooks (FED)	42,875	53.7
1790	John Hancock	14,283	86.5		Benjamin W. Crowninshield (D-R)	35,277	44.2
	James Bowdoin	1,880	11.6	1820	John Brooks (FED)	31,072	58.3
1791	John Hancock	15,996	93.9		William Eustis (D-R)	21,927	41.1
1792	John Hancock	14,628	86.6	1821	John Brooks (FED)	28,608	58.3
	Francis Dana	825	5.1		William Eustis (D-R)	20,268	41.3



1822	John Brooks (FED)	28,487	57.1		Samuel E. Sewall (LIB)	8,316	7.9
	William Eustis (D-R)	21,177	42.5		Henry Shaw (AM R)	8,089	7.6
1823	William Eustis (D-R)	34,402	52.7	1846	George N. Briggs (W)	54,813	53.8
	Harrison G. Otis (FED)	30,171	46.2		Isaac Davis (D)	33,199	32.6
1824	William Eustis (D-R)	38,650	52.9		Samuel E. Sewall (LIB)	9,997	9.8
	Samuel Lathrop (FED)	34,210	46.8	1847	George N. Briggs (W)	53,742	51.0
1825	Levi Lincoln (R-FF)	35,221	94.1		Caleb Cushing (D)	39,398	37.4
1826	Levi Lincoln (AR)	27,884	68.0		Samuel E. Sewall (LIB)	9,157	8.7
	Samuel Hubbard (FED)	9,044	22.1	1848	George N. Briggs (W)	61,640†	49.7
	James Lloyd (FED)	2,212	5.4		Stephen C. Phillips (F SOIL)	36,011	29.0
1827	Levi Lincoln (AR)	29,029	74.2		Caleb Cushing (D)	25,323	20.4
	William C. Jarvis (FB R)	7,130	18.2	1849	George N. Briggs (W)	54,009†	49.3
1828	Levi Lincoln (AR)	27,981	81.5		George S. Boutwell (D)	30,040	27.4
	Marcus Morton (JAC R)	4,423	12.9		Stephen C. Phillips (F SOIL)	25,247	23.1
1829	Levi Lincoln (NR)	25,217	71.6	1850	George N. Briggs (W)	56,778	46.8
	Marcus Morton (JAC R)	6,864	19.5		George S. Boutwell (D)	36,023†	29.7
1830	Levi Lincoln (NR)	30,908	65.5		Stephen C. Phillips (F SOIL)	27,636	22.8
	Marcus Morton (JAC R)	14,440	30.6	1851	Robert C. Winthrop (W)	64,279	46.9
1831	Levi Lincoln (NR)	31,875	65.2		George S. Boutwell (D)	43,732†	31.9
	Marcus Morton (JAC R)	12,694	26.0		John G. Palfrey (F SOIL)	28,560	20.9
1831	Levi Lincoln (NR)	28,804	53.9	1852	John H. Clifford (W)	62,233†	45.0
	Samuel Lathrop (A-MAS)	13,357	25.0		Henry W. Bishop (D)	38,763	28.0
	Marcus Morton (D)	10,975	20.6		Horace Mann (F SOIL)	36,740	26.5
1832	Levi Lincoln (NR)	33,946	52.9	1853	Emory Washburn (W)	59,224†	45.9
	Marcus Morton (D)	15,197	23.7		Henry W. Bishop (D)	35,086	27.2
	Samuel Lathrop (A-MAS)	14,755	23.0		Henry Wilson (F SOIL)	29,020	22.5
1833	John Davis (NR)	25,149†	40.3	1854	Henry J. Gardner (AM)	81,503	62.6
	John Quincy Adams (A-MAS)	18,274	29.3		Emory Washburn (W)	27,279	20.9
	Marcus Morton (D)	15,493	24.8		Henry W. Bishop (D)	13,742	10.6
	Samuel L. Allen (WM)	3,459	5.5		Henry Wilson (F SOIL)	6,483	5.0
1834	John Davis (W)	43,757	58.1	1855	Henry J. Gardner (AM)	51,497	37.7
	Marcus Morton (D)	18,683	24.8		Julius Rockwell (R)	36,715	26.9
	John Bailey (A-MAS)	10,160	13.5		Erasmus D. Beach (D)	34,728	25.5
1835	Edward Everett (W)	37,555	57.9	1856	Samuel H. Walley (W)	13,296	9.7
	Marcus Morton (D)	25,227	38.9		Henry J. Gardner (FREM AM)	92,467	58.9
1836	Edward Everett (W)	42,160	53.8		Erasmus D. Beach (D)	40,082	25.5
	Marcus Morton (D)	35,992	45.9	1857	George W. Gordon (FILL AM)	10,385	6.6
1837	Edward Everett (W)	50,565	60.3		Nathaniel P. Banks (R)	60,797	46.6
	Marcus Morton (D)	32,987	39.4		Henry J. Gardner (AM)	37,596	28.8
1838	Edward Everett (W)	51,642	55.0	1858	Erasmus D. Beach (D)	31,760	24.3
	Marcus Morton (D)	41,795	44.5		Nathaniel P. Banks (R)	68,700	57.6
1839	Marcus Morton (D)	51,034	50.0		Erasmus D. Beach (D)	38,298	32.1
	Edward Everett (W)	50,725	49.7	1859	Amos A. Lawrence (AM)	12,084	10.1
1840	John Davis (W)	70,884	55.7		Nathaniel P. Banks (R)	58,780	54.0
	Marcus Morton (D)	55,169	43.3		Benjamin F. Butler (D)	35,334	32.5
1841	John Davis (W)	55,974	50.4	1860	George N. Briggs (AM)	14,365	13.2
	Marcus Morton (D)	51,367	46.3		John A. Andrew (R)	104,527	61.6
1842	Marcus Morton (D)	56,491†	47.9		Erasmus D. Beach (D)	35,191	20.8
	John Davis (W)	54,939	46.6	1861	Amos A. Lawrence (CST U)	23,816	14.0
	Samuel E. Sewall (LIB)	6,382	5.4		John A. Andrew (R)	65,261	67.1
1843	George N. Briggs (W)	57,899†	47.7	1862	Isaac Davis (D)	31,266	32.1
	Marcus Morton (D)	54,242	44.7		John A. Andrew (R)	79,835	59.5
	Samuel E. Sewall (LIB)	8,903	7.3	1863	Charles Devens Jr. (PP)	54,167	40.4
1844	George N. Briggs (W)	69,570	51.8		John A. Andrew (UN R)	70,483	70.7
	George Bancroft (D)	54,714	40.8	1864	Henry W. Paine (D)	29,207	29.3
	Samuel E. Sewall (LIB)	9,635	7.2		John A. Andrew (UN)	125,281	71.8
1845	George N. Briggs (W)	51,638†	48.8	1865	Henry W. Paine (D)	49,190	28.2
	Isaac Davis (D)	37,427	35.3		Alexander H. Bullock (UN)	69,912	76.6
					Darius N. Couch (D)	21,245	23.3

1866	Alexander H. Bullock (R)	91,980	77.5	1892	William E. Russell (D)	186,377	49.0
	Theodore H. Sweetser (D)	26,671	22.5		William H. Haile (R)	183,843	48.4
1867	Alexander H. Bullock (R)	98,306	58.3	1893	Frederic T. Greenhalge (R)	192,613	52.8
	John Quincy Adams (D)	70,360	41.7		John E. Russell (D)	156,916	43.0
1868	William Claflin (R)	132,121	67.6	1894	Frederic T. Greenhalge (R)	189,307	56.5
	John Quincy Adams (D)	63,266	32.4		John E. Russell (D)	123,930	37.0
1869	William Claflin (R)	74,106	53.5	1895	Frederic T. Greenhalge (R)	186,280	56.8
	John Quincy Adams (D)	50,735	36.6		George Fred Williams (D)	121,599	37.1
	Edwin M. Chamberlain (LAB REF)	13,567	9.8	1896	Roger Wolcott (R)	258,204	67.1
1870	William Claflin (R)	79,549	53.0		George Fred Williams (D, BRYAN D)	103,662	27.0
	John Quincy Adams (D)	48,680	32.3	1897	Roger Wolcott (R)	165,095	61.2
	Wendell Phillips (LAB REF & P)	21,946	14.6		George Fred Williams (D)	79,552	29.5
1871	William B. Washburn (R)	75,129	54.9		William Everett (DN)	13,879	5.1
	John Quincy Adams (D)	47,725	34.9	1898	Roger Wolcott (R)	191,146	60.2
	Edwin M. Chamberlain (LAB REF)	6,848	5.0		Alexander B. Bruce (D)	107,960	34.0
1872	William B. Washburn (R)	133,900	69.1	1899	Winthrop Murray Crane (R)	168,902	56.5
	Francis W. Bird (LR)	59,626	30.8		Robert Treat Paine (D)	103,802	34.7
1873	William B. Washburn (R)	72,183	54.6	1900	Winthrop Murray Crane (R)	228,054	59.1
	William Gaston (D)	59,360	44.9		Robert Treat Paine (D)	130,078	33.7
1874	William Gaston (D)	96,376	51.8	1901	Winthrop Murray Crane (R)	185,809	57.3
	Thomas Talbot (R)	89,344	48.0		Josiah Quincy (D)	114,362	35.2
1875	Alexander H. Rice (R)	83,639	48.3	1902	John L. Bates (R)	196,276	49.2
	William Gaston (D)	78,333	45.2		William A. Gaston (D)	159,156	39.9
	John I. Baker (TEMP)	9,124	5.3		John C. Chase (SOC)	33,629	8.4
1876	Alexander H. Rice (R)	137,665	53.6	1903	John L. Bates (R)	199,684	50.4
	Charles Francis Adams (D)	106,850	41.6		William A. Gaston (D)	163,700	41.3
1877	Alexander H. Rice (R)	91,255	49.5		John C. Chase (SOC)	25,251	6.4
	William Gaston (D)	73,185	39.7	1904	William L. Douglas (D)	234,670	52.1
	Robert C. Pitman (P)	16,354	8.9		John L. Bates (R)	198,681	44.1
1878	Thomas Talbot (R)	134,725	52.6	1905	Curtis Guild Jr. (R)	197,469	50.5
	Benjamin F. Butler (BUT D & R)	109,435	42.7		Charles W. Bartlett (D)	174,911	44.7
1879	John D. Long (R)	122,751	50.4	1906	Curtis Guild Jr. (R)	222,528	52.0
	Benjamin F. Butler (BUT D & R)	109,149	44.8		John B. Moran (D, I LEAGUE)	192,295	44.9
1880	John D. Long (R)	164,926	58.4	1907	Curtis Guild Jr. (R)	188,068	50.3
	Charles P. Thompson (D)	111,410	39.5		Henry M. Whitney (D, D CIT)	84,379	22.6
1881	John D. Long (R)	96,609	61.2		Thomas L. Hisgen (I LEAGUE)	75,499	20.2
	Charles P. Thompson (D)	54,586	34.6	1908	Eben S. Draper (R)	228,318	51.6
1882	Benjamin F. Butler (D-NG LAB)	133,946	52.3		James H. Vahey (D)	168,162	38.0
	Robert R. Bishop (R)	119,997	46.8		William N. Osgood (I LEAGUE)	23,101	5.2
1883	George D. Robinson (R)	160,092	51.3	1909	Eben S. Draper (R)	190,186	48.6
	Benjamin F. Butler (D & G)	150,228	48.1		James H. Vahey (D)	182,252	46.6
1884	George D. Robinson (R)	159,345	52.4	1910	Eugene N. Foss (D, D & PROG)	229,352	52.0
	William C. Endicott (D)	111,829	36.8		Eben S. Draper (R)	194,173	44.1
	Matthew J. McCafferty (G)	24,363	8.0	1911	Eugene N. Foss (D, D & PROG)	214,897	48.8
1885	George D. Robinson (R)	112,243	53.5		Louis A. Frothingham (R)	206,795	47.0
	Frederick O. Prince (D)	90,346	43.1	1912	Eugene N. Foss (D)	193,184	40.6
1886	Oliver Ames (R)	122,346	50.2		Joseph Walker (R)	143,597	30.2
	John F. Andrew (D)	112,883	46.3		Charles S. Bird (PROG)	122,602	25.8
1887	Oliver Ames (R)	136,000	51.1	1913	David I. Walsh (D)	183,267	39.8
	Henry B. Lovering (D)	118,394	44.5		Charles S. Bird (PROG)	127,755	27.7
1888	Oliver Ames (R)	180,849	52.7		Augustus P. Gardner (R)	116,705	25.3
	William E. Russell (D)	152,780	44.5	1914	David I. Walsh (D)	210,442	45.9
1889	John Q. A. Brackett (R)	127,357	48.4		Samuel W. McCall (R)	198,627	43.4
	William E. Russell (D)	120,582	45.8		Joseph Walker (PROG)	32,145	7.0
	John Blackmer (P)	15,108	5.7	1915	Samuel W. McCall (R)	235,863	47.0
1890	William E. Russell (D)	140,507	49.2		David I. Walsh (D)	229,550	45.7
	John Q. A. Brackett (R)	131,454	46.0	1916	Samuel W. McCall (R)	276,123	52.5
1891	William E. Russell (D)	157,982	49.1		Frederick W. Mansfield (D)	229,883	43.7
	Charles H. Allen (R)	151,515	47.1				

1917	Samuel W. McCall (R)	226,145	58.3	1978	Edward J. King (D)	1,030,294	52.5
	Frederick W. Mansfield (D)	135,676	35.0		Francis W. Hatch (R)	926,072	47.2
1918	Calvin Coolidge (R)	214,863	50.9	1982	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	1,219,109	59.5
	Richard H. Long (D)	197,828	46.8		John W. Sears (R)	749,679	36.6
1919	Calvin Coolidge (R)	317,774	60.9	1986	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	1,157,786	68.7
	Richard H. Long (D)	192,673	37.0		George Kariotis (R)	525,364	31.2
1920	Channing H. Cox (R)	643,869	67.0	1990	William F. Weld (R)	1,175,817	50.2
	John J. Walsh (D)	290,350	30.2		John Silber (D)	1,099,878	46.9
1922	Channing H. Cox (R)	464,873	52.2	1994	William F. Weld (R)	1,533,430	70.9
	John F. Fitzgerald (D)	404,192	45.4		Mark Roosevelt (D)	611,650	28.3
1924	Alvan T. Fuller (R)	650,817	56.0	1998	Paul Cellucci (R)	967,160	50.8
	James M. Curley (D)	490,010	42.2		Scott Harshbarger (D)	901,843	47.4
1926	Alvan T. Fuller (R)	595,006	58.8	2002	Mitt Romney (R)	1,091,988	49.8
	William A. Gaston (D)	407,389	40.3		Shannon P. O'Brien (D)	985,981	44.9
1928	Frank G. Allen (R)	769,372	50.1	2006	Deval Patrick (D)	1,234,984	55.6
	Charles H. Cole (D)	750,137	48.8		Kerry Healey (R)	784,342	35.3
1930	Joseph B. Ely (D)	606,902	49.5		Christy Mihos (I)	154,682	7.0
	Frank G. Allen (R)	590,238	48.2				
1932	Joseph B. Ely (D)	825,479	52.8				
	William Sterling Youngman (R)	704,576	45.0				
1934	James M. Curley (D)	736,463	49.7				
	Gaspar G. Bacon (R)	627,413	42.3				
	Frank A. Goodwin (E TAX)	94,141	6.4				
1936	Charles F. Hurley (D)	867,743	47.6				
	John W. Haigis (R)	839,740	46.1				
1938	Leverett Saltonstall (R)	941,465	53.3	1835	Stevens T. Mason (D)	8,461	91.2
	James M. Curley (D)	793,884	45.0		John Biddle (W)	814	8.8
1940	Leverett Saltonstall (R)	999,223	49.7	1837	Stevens T. Mason (D)	15,314	50.9
	Paul A. Dever (D)	993,635	49.5		Charles C. Trowbridge (W)	14,780	49.1
1942	Leverett Saltonstall (R)	758,402	54.1	1839	William Woodbridge (W)	18,195	51.6
	Roger L. Putnam (D)	630,265	45.0		Elon Farnsworth (D)	17,037	48.4
1944	Maurice J. Tobin (D)	1,048,284	53.6	1841	John S. Barry (D)	21,001	55.8
	Horace T. Cahill (R)	897,708	45.9		Philo C. Fuller (W)	15,449	41.1
1946	Robert F. Bradford (R)	911,152	54.1	1843	John S. Barry (D)	21,392	54.8
	Maurice J. Tobin (D)	762,743	45.3		Zind Pilcher (W)	14,899	38.1
1948	Paul A. Dever (D)	1,239,247	59.0		James G. Birney (LIB)	2,776	7.1
	Robert F. Bradford (R)	849,895	40.5	1845	Alpheus Felch (D)	20,123	51.0
1950	Paul A. Dever (D)	1,074,570	56.3		Stephen Vickery (W)	16,316	41.4
	Arthur W. Coolidge (R)	824,069	43.1		James G. Birney (LIB)	3,023	7.7
1952	Christian A. Herter (R)	1,175,955	49.9	1847	Epaphroditus Ransom (D)	24,639	53.2
	Paul A. Dever (D)	1,161,499	49.3		James M. Edmunds (W)	18,990	41.0
1954	Christian A. Herter (R)	985,339	51.8		Chester Gurney (LIB)	2,585	5.6
	Robert F. Murphy (D)	910,087	47.8	1849	John S. Barry (D)	27,619	54.2
1956	Foster Furcolo (D)	1,234,618	52.8		Flavius Littlejohn (W FS)	23,320	45.8
	Sumner G. Whittier (R)	1,096,759	46.9	1851	Robert McClelland (D)	23,827	58.3
1958	Foster Furcolo (D)	1,067,020	56.2		Townsend E. Gidley (W FS)	16,901	41.3
	Charles Gibbons (R)	818,463	43.1	1852	Robert McClelland (D)	42,798	51.1
1960	John A. Volpe (R)	1,269,295	52.5		Zachariah Chandler (W)	34,660	41.4
	Joseph D. Ward (D)	1,130,810	46.8		Isaac P. Christianity (F SOIL)	6,350	7.6
1962	Endicott Peabody (D)	1,053,322	49.9	1854	Kinsley S. Bingham (R)	43,652	53.0
	John A. Volpe (R)	1,047,891	49.7		John S. Barry (NEB D)	38,676	47.0
1964	John A. Volpe (R)	1,176,462	50.3	1856	Kinsley S. Bingham (R)	71,402	56.9
	Francis X. Bellotti (D)	1,153,416	49.3		Alpheus Felch (D)	54,085	43.1
1966	John A. Volpe (R)	1,277,358	62.6	1858	Moses Wisner (R)	65,201	53.8
	Edward J. McCormack (D)	752,720	36.9		Charles E. Stuart (D)	56,067	46.2
1970	Francis W. Sargent (R)	1,058,623	56.7	1860	Austin Blair (R)	87,780	56.7
	Kevin H. White (D)	799,269	42.8		John S. Barry (D)	67,053	43.3
1974	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	992,284	53.5	1862	Austin Blair (R)	68,716	52.5
	Francis W. Sargent (R)	784,353	42.3		Byron G. Stout (D)	62,102	47.5

**Massachusetts**

1. Totals for losing candidates in these elections include some votes for other candidates.

**MICHIGAN**

(Became a state Jan. 26, 1837)

1864	Henry H. Crapo (UN R)	91,353	55.2	1916	Albert E. Sleeper (R)	363,724	55.8
	William H. Fenton (D)	74,293	44.9		Edwin F. Sweet (D)	264,440	40.6
1866	Henry H. Crapo (R)	97,112	58.6	1918	Albert E. Sleeper (R)	266,738	61.4
	Alpheus S. Williams (D)	68,650	41.4		John W. Bailey (D)	158,142	36.4
1868	Henry P. Baldwin (R)	128,042	56.8	1920	Alexander J. Groesbeck (R)	703,180	66.4
	John Moore (D)	97,290	43.2		Woodbridge N. Ferris (D)	310,566	29.3
1870	Henry P. Baldwin (R)	100,176	53.8	1922	Alexander J. Groesbeck (R)	356,933	61.2
	Charles C. Comstock (D)	83,391	44.8		Alva M. Cummins (D)	218,252	37.4
1872	John J. Bagley (R)	137,602	63.0	1924	Alexander J. Groesbeck (R)	799,225	68.8
	Austin L. Blair (L)	80,958	37.0		Edward Frensdorf (D)	343,577	29.6
1874	John J. Bagley (R)	111,519	50.5	1926	Fred W. Green (R)	399,564	63.4
	Henry Chamberlain (D)	105,550	47.8		William A. Comstock (D)	227,155	36.0
1876	Charles M. Croswell (R)	165,926	52.3	1928	Fred W. Green (R)	961,179	69.9
	William L. Webber (D)	142,493	44.9		William A. Comstock (D)	404,546	29.4
1878	Charles M. Croswell (R)	126,280	45.4	1930	Wilber M. Brucker (R)	483,990	56.9
	Orlando M. Barnes (D)	78,503	28.2		William A. Comstock (D)	357,664	42.0
	Henry S. Smith (NG)	73,313	26.4	1932	William A. Comstock (D)	887,672	54.9
1880	David H. Jerome (R)	178,944	51.3		Wilber M. Brucker (R)	696,935	43.1
	Frederick M. Holloway (D)	137,671	39.4	1934	Frank D. Fitzgerald (R)	659,743	52.4
	David Woodman (G)	31,085	8.9		Arthur J. Lacy (D)	577,044	45.8
1882	Josiah W. Begole (D & G)	154,269	49.5	1936	Frank Murphy (D)	892,774	51.0
	David H. Jerome (R)	149,697	48.0		Frank D. Fitzgerald (R)	843,855	48.2
1884	Russell A. Alger (R)	190,840	47.7	1938	Frank D. Fitzgerald (R)	847,245	52.8
	Josiah W. Begole (D & G)	186,887	46.7		Frank Murphy (D)	753,752	47.0
	David Preston (P)	22,207	5.5	1940	Murray D. Van Wagoner (D)	1,077,065	53.1
1886	Cyrus G. Luce (R)	181,474	47.7		Luren D. Dickinson (R)	945,784	46.6
	George L. Yaple (D)	174,042	45.7	1942	Harry F. Kelly (R)	645,335	52.6
	Samuel Dickie (P)	25,179	6.6		Murray D. Van Wagoner (D)	573,314	46.7
1888	Cyrus G. Luce (R)	233,580	49.2	1944	Harry F. Kelly (R)	1,208,859	54.7
	Wellington R. Burt (D)	216,450	45.6		Edward J. Fry (D)	989,307	44.8
1890	Edward B. Winans (D)	183,725	46.2	1946	Kim Sigler (R)	1,003,878	60.3
	James M. Turner (R)	172,205	43.3		Murray D. Van Wagoner (D)	644,540	38.7
	Azariah S. Partridge (P)	28,681	7.2	1948	G. Mennen Williams (D)	1,128,664	53.4
1892	John T. Rich (R)	221,228	47.2		Kim Sigler (R)	964,810	45.7
	Allen B. Morse (D)	205,138	43.8	1950	G. Mennen Williams (D)	935,152	49.8
1894	John T. Rich (R)	237,215	56.9		Harry F. Kelly (R)	933,998	49.7
	Spencer O. Fisher (D)	130,823	31.4	1952	G. Mennen Williams (D)	1,431,893	50.0
	Alva W. Nichols (PP)	30,008	7.2		Fred M. Alger Jr. (R)	1,423,275	49.7
1896	Hazen S. Pingree (R)	304,431	56.1	1954	G. Mennen Williams (D)	1,216,308	55.6
	Charles R. Sligh (D & POP)	221,022	40.7		Donald S. Leonard (R)	963,300	44.1
1898	Hazen S. Pingree (R)	243,239	57.8	1956	G. Mennen Williams (D)	1,666,689	54.7
	Justin R. Whiting (DPUS)	168,142	39.9		Albert E. Cobo (R)	1,376,376	45.1
1900	Aaron T. Bliss (R)	305,612	55.8	1958	G. Mennen Williams (D)	1,225,533	53.0
	William C. Maybury (D)	226,208	41.3		Paul D. Bagwell (R)	1,078,089	46.6
1902	Aaron T. Bliss (R)	211,261	52.5	1960	John B. Swainson (D)	1,643,634	50.5
	Lorenzo T. Durand (D)	174,077	43.3		Paul D. Bagwell (R)	1,602,022	49.2
1904	Fred M. Warner (R)	283,799	54.1	1962	George Romney (R)	1,420,086	51.4
	Woodbridge N. Ferris (D)	223,571	42.6		John B. Swainson (D)	1,339,513	48.5
1906	Fred M. Warner (R)	227,567	60.9	1964	George Romney (R)	1,764,355	55.9
	Charles H. Kimmerle (D)	130,018	34.8		Neil Staebler (D)	1,381,442	43.7
1908	Fred M. Warner (R)	262,141	48.4	1966	George Romney (R)	1,490,430	60.5
	Lawton T. Hemans (D)	252,611	46.6		Zolton A. Ferency (D)	963,383	39.1
1910	Chase S. Osborn (R)	202,803	52.9	1970	William G. Milliken (R)	1,338,711	50.4
	Lawton T. Hemans (D)	159,770	41.6		Sander Levin (D)	1,294,600	48.7
1912	Woodbridge N. Ferris (D)	194,017	35.4	1974	William G. Milliken (R)	1,356,865	51.1
	Amos S. Musselman (R)	169,963	31.0		Sander Levin (D)	1,242,247	46.8
	Lucius W. Watkins (N PROG)	152,909	27.9	1978	William G. Milliken (R)	1,628,485	56.8
1914	Woodbridge N. Ferris (D)	212,063	48.2		William Fitzgerald (D)	1,237,256	43.2
	Chase S. Osborn (R)	176,254	40.0	1982	James J. Blanchard (D)	1,561,291	51.4
	Henry R. Pattengill (N PROG)	36,747	8.3		Richard H. Headlee (R)	1,369,582	45.1



1986	James J. Blanchard (D)	1,632,138	68.1	1896	David M. Clough (R)	165,906	49.2
	William Lucas (R)	753,647	31.4		John Lind (PP & D)	162,254	48.1
1990	John Engler (R)	1,276,134	49.8	1898	John Lind (D & POP)	131,980	52.3
	James J. Blanchard (D)	1,258,539	49.1		William H. Eustis (R)	111,796	44.3
1994	John Engler (R)	1,899,101	61.5	1900	Samuel R. Van Sant (R)	152,905	48.7
	Howard Wolpe (D)	1,188,438	38.5		John Lind (PP & D)	150,651	48.0
1998	John Engler (R)	1,883,005	62.2	1902	Samuel R. Van Sant (R)	155,849	57.5
	Geoffrey Fieger (D)	1,143,574	37.8		Leonard A. Rosing (D)	99,362	36.7
2002	Jennifer M. Granholm (D)	1,633,796	51.4	1904	John A. Johnson (D)	147,992	48.7
	Dick Posthumus (R)	1,506,104	47.4		Robert C. Dunn (R)	140,130	46.1
2006	Jennifer M. Granholm (D)	2,142,513	56.4	1906	John A. Johnson (D)	168,480	60.9
	Dick DeVos (R)	1,608,086	42.3		A. L. Cole (R)	96,162	34.8
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				1908	John A. Johnson (D)	175,136	52.0
(Became a state May 11, 1858)					Jacob F. Jacobson (R)	147,357	43.7
				1910	Adolph O. Eberhart (R)	164,185	55.7
					James Gray (D)	103,779	35.2
				1912	Adolph O. Eberhart (R)	129,688	40.7
1857	Henry H. Sibley (D)	17,790	50.3		Peter M. Ringdal (D)	99,659	31.3
	Alexander Ramsey (R)	17,550	49.7		Paul L. Collins (PROG)	33,455	10.5
1859	Alexander Ramsey (R)	21,335	54.8		Engebret E. Lobeck (P)	29,876	9.4
	George L. Becker (D)	17,583	45.2		David Morgan (PUB OWN)	25,769	8.1
1861	Alexander Ramsey (R)	16,274#	60.9	1914	Winfield S. Hammond (D)	156,304	45.5
	Edward O. Hamlin (D)	10,448#	39.1		William E. Lee (R)	143,730	41.9
1863	Stephen Miller (UN)	19,628	60.6		Willis G. Calderwood (P)	18,582	5.4
	Henry T. Wells (D)	12,739	39.4		Tom J. Lewis (SOC)	17,325	5.1
1865	William R. Marshall (R)	17,318	55.6	1916	Joseph A. A. Burnquist (R)	245,841	62.9
	Henry M. Rice (D)	13,842	44.5		Thomas P. Dwyer (D)	93,112	23.8
1867	William R. Marshall (R)	34,874	54.2		J. O. Bentall (SOC)	26,306	6.7
	Charles E. Flandrau (D)	29,511	45.8		Thomas J. Anderson (P)	19,884	5.1
1869	Horace Austin (R)	27,348	50.2	1918	Joseph A. A. Burnquist (R)	166,615	45.1
	George L. Otis (D)	25,401	46.6		David H. Evans (F-LAB)	111,966	30.3
1871	Horace Austin (R)	46,669	59.9		Fred E. Wheaton (D)	76,838	20.8
	Winthrop Young (D)	31,212	40.1	1920	Jacob A. O. Preus (R)	415,805	53.1
1873	Cushman K. Davis (R)	40,741#	52.9		Henrik Shipstead (I)	281,406	35.9
	Ara Barton (IR & D)	35,245#	45.8		L. C. Hodgson (D)	81,291	10.4
1875	John S. Pillsbury (R)	45,073#	53.6	1922	Jacob A. O. Preus (R)	309,756	45.2
	David L. Buell (D)	35,275#	41.9		Magnus Johnson (F-LAB)	295,479	43.1
1877	John S. Pillsbury (R)	57,071#	57.9		Edward Indrehus (D)	79,903	11.7
	William L. Banning (D)	39,147#	39.7	1924	Theodore Christianson (R)	406,692	48.7
1879	John S. Pillsbury (R)	57,522	54.0		Floyd B. Olson (F-LAB)	366,029	43.8
	Edmund Rice (D)	41,844	39.3	1926	Carlos Avery (D)	49,353	5.9
1881	Lucius F. Hubbard (R)	65,025	63.6		Theodore Christianson (R)	395,779	56.5
	Richard W. Johnson (D)	37,168	36.4		Magnus Johnson (F-LAB)	266,845	38.1
1883	Lucius F. Hubbard (R)	72,462	53.4	1928	Alfred Jaques (D)	38,008	5.4
	Adolph Bierman (D)	58,251	42.9		Theodore Christianson (R)	549,857	55.0
1886	Andrew R. McGill (R)	106,966	48.5		Ernest Lundeen (F-LAB)	227,193	22.7
	Albert A. Ames (D)	104,483	47.4	1930	Andrew Nelson (D)	213,734	21.4
1888	William R. Merriam (R)	134,355	51.3		Floyd B. Olson (F-LAB)	473,154	59.3
	Eugene M. Wilson (D)	110,251	42.1	1932	Ray P. Chase (R)	289,528	36.4
	Hugh Harrison (P)	17,150	6.6		Floyd B. Olson (F-LAB)	522,438	50.6
1890	William R. Merriam (R)	88,111	36.6		Earle Brown (R)	334,081	32.3
	Thomas Wilson (D)	85,844	35.6	1934	John E. Regan (D)	169,859	16.4
	Sidney M. Owen (ALNC)	58,513	24.3		Floyd B. Olson (F-LAB)	468,812	44.6
1892	Knute Nelson (R)	109,220	42.7		Martin A. Nelson (R)	396,359	37.7
	Daniel W. Lawler (D)	94,600	37.0	1936	John E. Regan (D)	176,928	16.8
	Ignatius Donnelly (PP)	39,860	15.6		Elmer A. Benson (F-LAB)	680,342	60.7
1894	Knute Nelson (R)	147,943	49.9	1938	Martin A. Nelson (R)	431,841	38.6
	Sidney M. Owen (PP)	87,898	29.7		Harold E. Stassen (R)	678,839	59.9
	George L. Becker (D)	53,583	18.1		Elmer A. Benson (F-LAB)	387,263	34.2
					Thomas Gallagher (D)	65,875	5.8



1940	Harold E. Stassen (R)	654,686	52.1	1823	Walter Leake	3,996	47.1
	Hjalmar Petersen (F-LAB)	459,609	36.5		David Dickson	2,511	29.6
	Ed Murphy (D)	140,021	11.1		William Lattimore	1,986	23.4
1942	Harold E. Stassen (R)	409,800	51.6	1825	David Holmes (OLD R)	7,850	84.0
	Hjalmar Petersen (F-LAB)	299,917	37.8		Cowles Mead (OLD R)	1,499	16.0
	John D. Sullivan (D)	75,151	9.5	1827	Gerard C. Brandon	5,482	51.0
1944	Edward J. Thye (R)	701,185	61.1		Daniel Williams	3,392	31.6
	Byron G. Allen (DFL)	440,132	38.3		Beverly R. Grayson	1,866	17.4
1946	Luther W. Youngdahl (R)	519,067	59.0	1829	Gerard C. Brandon (JAC D)	7,344	64.8
	Harold H. Barker (DFL)	349,565	39.7		George W. Winchester (NR)	3,991	35.2
1948	Luther W. Youngdahl (R)	643,572	53.2	1831	Abram M. Scott (NR)	3,953	31.6
	Charles L. Halsted (DFL)	545,746	45.1		Hiram G. Runnels (JAC D)	3,711	29.7
1950	Luther W. Youngdahl (R)	635,800	60.8		Charles Lynch (JAC D)	2,902	23.2
	Harry H. Peterson (DFL)	400,637	38.3		Wiley Harris (JAC D)	1,449	11.6
1952	C. Elmer Anderson (R)	785,125	55.3	1833	Hiram G. Runnels (D)	6,705	52.3
	Orville L. Freeman (DFL)	624,480	44.0		Abram M. Scott (W)	6,117	47.7
1954	Orville L. Freeman (DFL)	607,099	52.7	1835	Charles Lynch (W)	9,877	51.1
	C. Elmer Anderson (R)	538,865	46.8		Hiram G. Runnels (D)	9,451	48.9
1956	Orville L. Freeman (DFL)	731,180	51.4	1837	Alexander G. McNutt (D)	12,936	46.5
	Ancher Nelsen (R)	685,196	48.2		J. B. Morgan (SR W)	9,896	35.6
1958	Orville L. Freeman (DFL)	658,326	56.8		John A. Grimbail (SR W)	4,974	17.9
	George Mackinnon (R)	490,731	42.3	1839	Alexander G. McNutt (D)	18,880	54.3
1960	Elmer L. Andersen (R)	783,813	50.6		Edward Turner (W)	15,886	45.7
	Orville L. Freeman (DFL)	760,934	49.1	1841	Tilgham M. Tucker (D)	19,059	53.2
1962	Karl F. Rolvaag (DFL)	619,842 <sup>+</sup>	49.7		D. O. Shattuck (W)	16,783	46.8
	Elmer L. Andersen (R)	619,751	49.7	1843	Albert G. Brown (A-RPT D)	21,035	53.0
1966	Harold Levander (R)	680,593	52.6		G. R. Clayton (W)	17,322	43.6
	Karl F. Rolvaag (DFL)	607,943	46.9	1845	Albert G. Brown (D)	28,310	66.2
1970	Wendell R. Anderson (DFL)	737,921	54.3		Thomas Coopwood (W)	12,852	30.0
	Douglas M. Head (R)	621,780	45.7	1847	Joseph W. Matthews (D)	26,995	64.8
1974	Wendell R. Anderson (DFL)	786,787	62.8		Alexander B. Bradford (W)	13,997	33.6
	John W. Johnson (R)	367,722	29.3	1849	John A. Quitman (D)	33,117	59.0
1978	Albert H. Quie (I-R)	830,019	52.3		Luke Lea (W)	22,996	40.9
	Rudy Perpich (DFL)	718,244	45.3	1851	Henry S. Foote (UN)	29,358	50.9
1982	Rudy Perpich (DFL)	1,049,104	58.6		Jefferson Davis (SO RTS)	28,359	49.1
	Wheelock Whitney (I-R)	715,796	40.0	1853	John J. McCrae (D)	32,116	54.0
1986	Rudy Perpich (DFL)	790,138	55.8		Franics M. Rogers (W)	27,279	46.0
	Cal R. Ludeman (I-R)	606,755	42.9	1855	John J. McCrae (D)	32,669	54.2
1990	Arne Carlson (I-R)	895,988	49.6		Charles D. Fontaine (AM)	27,578	45.8
	Rudy Perpich (DFL)	836,218	46.3	1857	William McWillie (D)	27,376	66.0
1994	Arne H. Carlson (I-R)	1,094,165	62.0		William Yerger (AM)	14,085	34.0
	John Marty (DFL)	589,344	33.4	1859	John J. Pettus (D)	34,559	77.0
1998	Jesse Ventura (REF)	773,403	37.0		Harvey W. Walter (OPP)	10,308	23.0
	Norm Coleman (R)	716,880	34.3	1861	John J. Pettus	29,959	86.9
	Hubert H. Humphrey III (DFL)	587,060	28.1	1863	Jacob Thompson	3,556	10.3
2002	Tim Pawlenty (R)	999,473	44.4		Charles Clark	16,050	69.8
	Roger D. Moe (D)	821,268	36.5		A. M. West	4,914	21.4
	Timothy J. Penny (I)	364,534	16.2	1865	Reuben Davis	2,021	8.8
2006	Tim Pawlenty (R)	1,028,568	46.7		Benjamin G. Humphreys (SEC W)	19,037	42.2
	Mike Hatch (D)	1,007,460	45.7		E. S. Fisher (UN)	15,557	34.5
					William S. Patton	10,519	23.3
				1868	Benjamin G. Humphreys (D)	62,321	52.6
					Beriah B. Eggleston (R)	56,072	47.4
				1869	James L. Alcorn (R)	76,186	66.7
					Louis Dent (C)	38,097	33.3
1817	David Holmes	4,108	100.0	1873	Adelbert Ames (R)	73,324	58.1
1819	George Poindexter	2,721	61.5		James L. Alcorn (I)	52,857	41.9
	Thomas Hinds	1,702	38.5	1877	John M. Stone (D)	96,376	98.8
1821	Walter Leake	4,789	77.1	1881	Robert Lowry (D)	76,805	59.6
	Charles B. Green	1,269	20.4		Benjamin King (G & R)	51,994	40.4

## MISSISSIPPI

(Became a state Dec. 10, 1817)

1885	Robert Lowry (D)	88,783	100.0	1832	Daniel Dunklin (D)	9,141	50.9
1889	John M. Stone (D)	84,929	100.0		John Bull (A-JAC)	8,132	45.2
1895	Anselm J. McLaurin (D)	46,870	72.1	1836	Lilburn W. Boggs (D)	14,315	52.3
	Frank Burkitt (PP)	18,167	27.9		William H. Ashley (I)	13,055	47.7
1899	Andrew H. Longino (D)	42,273	87.6	1840	Thomas Reynolds (D)	29,656	57.2
	R. K. Prewitt (POP)	6,007	12.4		John B. Clark (W)	22,205	42.8
1903	James K. Vardaman (D)	32,191	100.0	1844	John Cummins Edwards (D)	36,978	54.1
1907	Edmund F. Noel (D)	29,528	100.0		Charles H. Allen (W)	31,357	45.9
1911	Earl Brewer (D)	40,471	95.2	1848	Austin A. King (D)	48,921	59.0
1915	Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	50,541	92.6		James S. Rollins (W)	33,942	41.0
	J. T. Lester (SOC)	4,046	7.4	1852	Sterling Price (D)	46,494	58.7
1919	Lee M. Russell (D)	39,239	96.9		James Winston (W)	32,706	41.3
1923	Henry L. Whitfield (D)	29,138	100.0	1856	Trusten Polk (D)	47,066	40.8
1927	Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	31,717	100.0		Robert C. Ewing (AM)	40,620	35.2
1931	Martin S. Conner (D)	44,931	100.0		Thomas Hart Benton (BENTON D)	27,615	24.0
1935	Hugh L. White (D)	45,881	100.0				
1939	Paul B. Johnson (D)	61,614	100.0	Special Election			
1943	Thomas L. Bailey (D)	50,488	100.0	1857	Robert M. Stewart (D)	47,975	50.2
1947	Fielding L. Wright (D)	161,993	97.5		James S. Rollins (AM)	47,619	49.8
1951	Hugh L. White (D)	43,422	100.0				
1955	James P. Coleman (D)	40,707	100.0	1860	Claiborne Fox Jackson (D)	74,446	47.0
1959	Ross R. Barnett (D)	57,671	100.0		Sample Orr (CST U)	66,583	42.0
1963	Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D)	225,456	61.9		Hancock Jackson (BRECK D)	11,415	7.2
	Rubel L. Phillips (R)	138,515	38.1	1864	Thomas C. Fletcher (UN R)	73,600	70.3
1967	John Bell Williams (D)	315,318	70.3		Thomas L. Price (D)	31,064	29.7
	Rubel L. Phillips (R)	133,379	29.7	1868	Joseph W. McClurg (R)	82,090	56.7
1971	William L. Waller (D)	601,222	77.0		John S. Phelps (D)	62,778	43.3
	James Charles Evers (I)	172,762	22.1	1870	Benjamin Gratz Brown (D)	104,374	62.3
1975	Cliff Finch (D)	369,568	52.2		Joseph W. McClurg (R)	63,235	37.7
	Gil Carmichael (R)	319,632	45.1	1872	Silas Woodson (D & L)	156,767	56.3
1979	William F. Winter (D)	413,620	61.1		John B. Henderson (R)	121,889	43.7
	Gil Carmichael (R)	263,702	38.9	1874	Charles H. Hardin (D)	149,566	57.2
1983	Bill Allain (D)	409,209#	55.1		William Gentry (R)	112,104	42.8
	Leon Bramlett (R)	288,764#	38.9	1876	John S. Phelps (D)	199,583	57.0
1987	Ray Mabus (D)	387,346	53.8		Gustavus A. Finkelnburg (R)	147,684	42.2
	Jack Reed (R)	332,985	46.3	1880	Thomas T. Crittenden (D)	207,670	52.2
1991	Kirk Fordice (R)	361,500	50.8		D. P. Dyer (R)	153,636	38.6
	Ray Mabus (D)	338,435	47.6		L. A. Brown (G)	36,340	9.1
1995	Kirk Fordice (R)	455,261	55.6	1884	John Sappington Marmaduke (D)	218,885	50.1
	Dick Molpus (D)	364,210	44.4		Nicholas Ford (G & R)	207,939	47.5
1999	Ronnie Musgrove (D)	379,034	49.6	1888	David Rowland Francis (D)	255,764	49.4
	Mike Parker (R)	370,691	48.5		E. E. Kimball (R)	242,531	46.8
2003	Haley Barbour (R)	470,404	52.6	1892	William Joel Stone (D)	265,044	49.0
	Ronnie Musgrove (D)	409,787	45.8		William Warner (R)	235,383	43.5
2007	Haley Barbour (R)	430,807	57.9		Leverett Leonard (PP)	37,262	6.9
	John A. Eaves (D)	313,232	42.1	1896	Lawrence Vest Stephens (D)	351,062	52.9
					Robert E. Lewis (R)	307,729	46.4
				1900	Alexander Monroe Dockery (D)	350,045	51.2
					Joseph Flory (R)	317,905	46.5
				1904	Joseph Wingate Folk (D)	326,652	50.7
					Cyrus P. Walbridge (R)	296,552	46.1
				1908	Herbert Spencer Hadley (R)	355,932	49.7
					William Cowherd (D)	340,053	47.5
				1912	Elliott Woolfolk Major (D)	337,019	48.2
					John C. McKinley (R)	217,819	31.2
					Albert D. Nortoni (PROG)	109,146	15.6
				1916	Frederick Dozier Gardner (D)	382,355	48.7
					Henry Lamm (R)	380,092	48.4
				1920	Arthur Mastick Hyde (R)	722,020	54.3
					John M. Atkinson (D)	580,726	43.6

## MISSOURI

(Became a state Aug. 10, 1821)

1820	Alexander McNair (D-R)	6,576	72.0
	William Clark (D-R)	2,556	28.0
1824	Frederick Bates (AR)	6,165	57.1
	William H. Ashley (CLAY R)	4,636	42.9
1825	John Miller (JAC D)	2,793	48.4
	William Carr (JAC D)	1,610	27.9
	David Todd (NR)	1,291	22.4
1828	John Miller	11,958	100.0

1924	Samuel Aaron Baker (R)	640,135	49.4	1904	Joseph K. Toole (D-LAB-PP)	35,377	53.8
	Arthur W. Nelson (D)	634,263	48.9		William Lindsay (R)	26,957	41.0
1928	Henry Stewart Caulfield (R)	784,311	51.6		Malcolm A. O'Malley (SOC)	3,431	5.2
	Francis M. Wilson (D)	731,783	48.2	1908	Edwin L. Norris (D)	32,282	47.3
1932	Guy Brasfield Park (D)	968,551	60.2		Edward Donlan (R)	30,792	45.2
	Edward H. Winter (R)	629,428	39.1		Harry Hazelton (SOC)	5,112	7.5
1936	Lloyd Crow Stark (D)	1,037,133	57.1	1912	Samuel V. Stewart (D)	25,371	31.7
	Jesse W. Barrett (R)	772,934	42.5		Harry L. Wilson (R)	22,950	28.7
1940	Forrest C. Donnell (R)	911,530	50.1		Frank J. Edwards (PROG)	18,881	23.6
	Larry McDaniel (D)	907,917	49.9		Lewis J. Duncan (SOC)	12,766	16.0
1944	Phil M. Donnelly (D)	793,490	50.9	1916	Samuel V. Stewart (D)	85,683	49.4
	Jean Paul Bradshaw (R)	762,908	49.0		Frank J. Edwards (R)	76,556	44.1
1948	Forrest Smith (D)	893,092	57.0		Lewis J. Duncan (SOC)	11,342	6.5
	Murray E. Thompson (R)	670,064	42.8	1920	Joseph M. Dixon (R)	111,113	59.7
1952	Phil M. Donnelly (D)	983,169	52.6		Burton K. Wheeler (D)	74,875	40.3
	Howard Elliott (R)	886,270	47.4	1924	John E. Erickson (D)	88,801	51.0
1956	James T. Blair Jr. (D)	941,528	52.1		Joseph M. Dixon (R)	74,126	42.6
	Lon Hocker (R)	866,810	47.9		Frank J. Edwards (F-LAB)	10,576	6.1
1960	John M. Dalton (D)	1,095,195	58.0	1928	John E. Erickson (D)	114,256	58.7
	Edward G. Farmer (R)	792,131	42.0		Wellington D. Rankin (R)	79,777	41.0
1964	Warren E. Hearnnes (D)	1,110,651	62.1	1932	John E. Erickson (D)	104,949	48.5
	Ethan A. H. Shepley (R)	678,949	37.9		Frank A. Hazelbaker (R)	101,105	46.7
1968	Warren E. Hearnnes (D)	1,072,805	60.8	1936	Roy E. Ayers (D)	115,310	51.0
	Lawrence K. Roos (R)	691,797	39.2		Frank A. Hazelbaker (R)	108,854	48.1
1972	Christopher S. Bond (R)	1,029,451	55.2	1940	Samuel C. Ford (R)	124,435	50.7
	Edward L. Dowd (D)	832,751	44.6		Roy E. Ayers (D)	119,453	48.6
1976	Joseph P. Teasdale (D)	971,184	50.2	1944	Samuel C. Ford (R)	116,461	56.4
	Christopher S. Bond (R)	958,110	49.6		Leif Erickson (D)	89,224	43.2
1980	Christopher S. Bond (R)	1,098,950	52.6	1948	John W. Bonner (D)	124,267	55.7
	Joseph P. Teasdale (D)	981,884	47.0		Samuel C. Ford (R)	97,792	43.9
1984	John Ashcroft (R)	1,194,506	56.7	1952	John Hugo Aronson (R)	134,423	51.0
	Kenneth J. Rothman (D)	913,700	43.3		John W. Bonner (D)	129,369	49.0
1988	John Ashcroft (R)	1,339,531	64.2	1956	John Hugo Aronson (R)	138,878	51.4
	Betty Hearnnes (D)	724,919	34.8		Arnold H. Olsen (D)	131,488	48.6
1992	Mel Carnahan (D)	1,375,425	58.7	1960	Donald G. Nutter (R)	154,230	55.1
	William L. Webster (R)	968,574	41.3		Paul Cannon (D)	125,651	44.9
1996	Mel Carnahan (D)	1,224,801	57.2	1964	Tim Babcock (R)	144,113	51.3
	Margaret Kelly (R)	866,268	40.4		Roland Renne (D)	136,862	48.7
2000	Bob Holden (D)	1,152,752	49.1	1968	Forrest H. Anderson (D)	150,481	54.1
	James M. Talent (R)	1,131,307	48.2		Tim Babcock (R)	116,432	41.9
2004	Matt Blunt (R)	1,382,419	50.8	1972	Thomas L. Judge (D)	172,523	54.1
	Claire McCaskill (D)	1,301,442	47.9		Ed Smith (R)	146,231	45.9
2008	Jay Nixon (D)	1,680,611	58.4	1976	Thomas L. Judge (D)	195,420	61.7
	Kenny Hulshof (R)	1,136,364	39.5		Robert Woodahl (R)	115,848	36.6
				1980	Ted Schwinden (D)	199,574	55.4
					Jack Ramirez (R)	160,892	44.6
				1984	Ted Schwinden (D)	266,578	70.3
					Pat M. Goodover (R)	100,070	26.4
				1988	Stan Stephens (R)	190,604	51.9
					Thomas L. Judge (D)	169,313	46.1
1889	Joseph K. Toole (D)	19,735	51.0	1992	Marc Racicot (R)	209,401	51.3
	Thomas C. Power (R)	18,991	49.0		Dorothy Bradley (D)	198,421	48.7
1892	John E. Rickards (R)	18,187	41.2	1996	Marc Racicot (R)	320,768	79.6
	Timothy E. Collins (D)	17,650	40.0		Judy Jacobson (D)	84,407	20.4
	William Kennedy (PP)	7,794	17.6	2000	Judy Martz (R)	209,135	51.0
1896	Robert B. Smith (PP & D)	36,688	71.0		Mark O'Keefe (D)	193,131	47.1
	Alexander C. Botkin (R-SIL R)	14,993	29.0	2004	Brian Schweitzer (D)	225,016	50.4
1900	Joseph K. Toole (D)	31,419	49.3		Bob Brown (R)	205,313	46.0
	David S. Folsom (R)	22,691	35.6	2008	Brian Schweitzer (D)	318,670	65.5
	Thomas S. Hogan (ID)	9,188	14.4		Roy Brown (R)	158,268	32.5

## MONTANA

(Became a state Nov. 8, 1889)

**NEBRASKA**

(Became a state March 1, 1867)

1866	David Butler (R)	4,083	50.4	1914	John H. Morehead (D & PPI)	120,201	50.4
	J. S. Morton (D)	4,001	49.4		R. B. Howell (R)	101,229	42.4
1868	David Butler (R)	8,576	57.5	1916	Keith Neville (D & PPI)	143,564	49.3
	T. R. Porter (D)	6,349	42.5		Abraham L. Sutton (R & PROG)	136,811	47.0
1870	David Butler (R)	11,126	56.3	1918	Samuel R. McKelvie (R)	121,188	54.5
	J. H. Croxton (D)	8,648	43.7		Keith Neville (D)	97,886	44.0
1872	Robert W. Furnas (R)	16,543	59.6	1920	Samuel R. McKelvie (R)	152,863	40.4
	H. C. Lett (D)	11,227	40.4		John H. Morehead (D)	130,433	34.5
1874	Silas Garber (R)	21,548	59.9	1922	Arthur G. Wray (NON PL)	88,905	23.5
	Albert Tuxbury (D)	8,946	24.9		Charles W. Bryan (D)	214,070	54.6
	J. F. Gardner (PP I)	4,159	11.6	1924	Charles H. Randall (R)	164,435	42.0
1876	Silas Garber (R)	31,947	61.2		Adam McMullen (R)	229,067	51.1
	Paren England (D)	17,219	33.0		J. N. Norton (D)	183,709	41.0
	J. F. Gardner (G)	3,022	5.8	1926	Dan Butler (PROG)	35,594	7.9
1878	Albinus Nance (R)	29,269	56.1		Adam McMullen (R)	206,120	49.8
	W. H. Webster (D)	13,471	25.8	1928	Charles W. Bryan (D)	202,688	49.0
	Levi G. Todd (G)	9,484	18.2		Arthur J. Weaver (R)	308,262	57.0
1880	Albinus Nance (R)	55,237	63.2	1930	Charles W. Bryan (D)	230,640	42.6
	T. W. Tipton (D)	28,167	32.3		Charles W. Bryan (D)	222,161	50.8
1882	James W. Dawes (R)	43,495	48.8	1932	Arthur J. Weaver (R)	215,615	49.3
	J. S. Morton (D)	28,562	32.1		Charles W. Bryan (D)	296,117	52.5
	E. P. Ingersoll (G)	16,991	19.1	1934	Dwight Griswold (R)	260,888	46.3
1884	James W. Dawes (R)	72,835	54.5		Robert L. Cochran (D)	284,095	50.8
	J. S. Morton (D)	57,634	43.2	1936	Dwight Griswold (R)	266,707	47.7
1886	John M. Thayer (R)	76,456	55.2		Robert L. Cochran (D)	333,412	55.9
	J. E. North (D)	52,456	37.9	1938	Dwight Griswold (R)	257,279	43.1
	H. W. Hardy (P)	8,198	5.9		Robert L. Cochran (D)	218,787	44.0
1888	John M. Thayer (R)	103,982	51.3	1940	Charles J. Warner (R)	201,898	40.6
	J. A. McShane (D)	85,420	42.1		Charles W. Bryan	76,258	15.4
1890	James E. Boyd (D)	71,331+	33.3		Dwight Griswold (R)	365,638	60.9
	J. H. Powers (PP I)	70,187	32.8	1942	Terry Carpenter (D)	235,167	39.1
	L. D. Richards (R)	68,878	32.2		Dwight Griswold (R)	283,271	74.8
1892	Lorenzo Crounse (R)	78,426	39.7	1944	Charles W. Bryan (D)	95,231	25.2
	Charles Henry Van Wyck (PP I)	68,617	34.8		Dwight Griswold (R)	410,136	76.1
	J. S. Morton (D)	44,195	22.4	1946	George W. Olsen (D)	128,760	23.9
1894	Silas A. Holcomb (D & PPI)	97,825	48.0		Val Peterson (R)	249,468	65.5
	T. J. Majors (R)	94,613	46.4	1948	Frank Sorrell (D)	131,367	34.5
1896	Silas A. Holcomb (D & PPI)	116,415	53.5		Val Peterson (R)	286,119	60.1
	J. H. McColl (R)	94,724	43.5	1950	Frank Sorrell (D)	190,214	39.9
1898	William A. Poynter (FUS)	95,703	50.2		Val Peterson (R)	247,089	54.9
	M. L. Hayward (R)	92,982	48.8	1952	Walter R. Raecke (D)	202,638	45.1
1900	Charles H. Dietrich (R)	113,879	48.9		Robert B. Crosby (R)	365,409	61.4
	William A. Poynter (FUS)	113,018	48.5	1954	Walter R. Raecke (D)	229,400	38.6
1902	John H. Mickey (R)	96,471	49.7		Victor E. Anderson (R)	250,080	60.3
	William H. Thompson (FUS)	91,116	46.9	1956	William Ritchie (D)	164,753	39.7
1904	John H. Mickey (R)	111,711	49.7		Victor E. Anderson (R)	308,285	54.3
	George W. Berge (FUS)	102,568	45.6	1958	Frank Sorrell (D)	228,048	40.2
1906	George L. Sheldon (R)	97,858	51.3		George L. Morris	31,583	5.6
	Ashton Shallenberger (D & PPI)	84,885	44.5	1960	Ralph G. Brooks (D)	211,345	50.2
1908	Ashton Shallenberger (D & PPI)	132,960	49.9		Victor E. Anderson (R)	209,705	49.8
	George L. Sheldon (R)	125,967	47.3	1962	Frank B. Morrison (D)	311,344	52.0
1910	Chester H. Aldrich (R)	123,070	51.9		John R. Cooper (R)	287,302	48.0
	James C. Dahlman (D)	107,760	45.5	1964	Frank B. Morrison (D)	242,669	52.2
1912	John H. Morehead (D & PPI)	123,997	49.3		Fred A. Seaton (R)	221,885	47.8
	Chester H. Aldrich (R & PROG)	114,075	45.3	1966	Frank B. Morrison (D)	347,026	60.0
					Dwight W. Burney (R)	231,029	40.0
					Norbert T. Tiemann (R)	299,245	61.5
					Philip C. Sorensen (D)	186,985	38.5

1970	J. James Exon (D)	248,552	53.8	1914	Emmet D. Boyle (D)	9,623	44.7
	Norbert T. Tiemann (R)	201,994	43.8		Tasker L. Oddie (R)	8,537	39.6
1974	J. James Exon (D)	267,012	59.2		W. A. Morgan (SOC)	3,391	15.7
	Richard D. Marvel (R)	159,780	35.4	1918	Emmet D. Boyle (D)	12,875	52.1
	Ernest W. Chambers (I)	24,320	5.4		Tasker L. Oddie (R)	11,845	47.9
1978	Charles Thone (R)	275,473	55.9	1922	James G. Scrugham (D)	15,437	53.9
	Gerald T. Whelan (D)	216,754	44.0		John H. Miller (R)	13,215	46.1
1982	Robert Kerrey (D)	277,436	50.6	1926	Fred B. Balzar (R)	16,374	53.0
	Charles Thone (R)	270,203	49.3		James G. Scrugham (D)	14,521	47.0
1986	Kay A. Orr (R)	298,325	52.9	1930	Fred B. Balzar (R)	18,442	53.3
	Helen Boosalis (D)	265,156	47.0		C. L. Richards (D)	16,192	46.8
1990	Ben Nelson (D)	292,771	49.9	1934	Richard Kirman Sr. (D)	23,088	53.9
	Kay A. Orr (R)	288,741	49.2		Morley Griswold (R)	14,778	34.5
1994	Ben Nelson (D)	423,270	73.0		L. C. Branson (I)	4,940	11.5
	Gene Spence (R)	148,230	25.6	1938	Edward P. Carville (D)	28,528	61.9
1998	Mike Johanns (R)	293,910	53.9		John A. Fulton (R)	17,586	38.1
	Bill Hoppner (D)	250,678	46.0	1942	Edward P. Carville (D)	24,505	60.3
2002	Mike Johanns (R)	330,349	68.7		A. V. Tallman (R)	16,164	39.8
	Stormy Dean (D)	132,348	27.5	1946	Vail Pittman (D)	28,655	57.4
2006	Dave Heineman (R)	435,507	73.4		Melvin E. Jepson (R)	21,247	42.6
	David Hahn (D)	158,115	24.5	1950	Charles H. Russell (R)	35,609	57.6
<b>NEVADA</b>					Vail Pittman (D)	26,164	42.4
				1954	Charles H. Russell (R)	41,665	53.1
					Vail Pittman (D)	36,797	46.9
(Became a state Oct. 31, 1864)				1958	Grant Sawyer (D)	50,864	59.9
					Charles H. Russell (R)	34,025	40.1
1864	Henry G. Blasdel (UN R)	9,834	60.0	1962	Grant Sawyer (D)	64,784	66.8
	David E. Buell (D)	6,555	40.0		Oran K. Gragson (R)	32,145	33.2
1866	Henry G. Blasdel (R)	5,125	55.5	1966	Paul Laxalt (R)	71,807	52.2
	John D. Winters (D)	4,105	44.5		Grant Sawyer (D)	65,870	47.8
1870	Lewis R. Bradley (D)	7,200	53.9	1970	Mike O'Callaghan (D)	70,697	48.1
	F. A. Tritte (R)	6,147	46.1		Ed Fike (R)	64,400	43.8
1874	Lewis R. Bradley (D)	10,310	56.7	1974	Mike O'Callaghan (D)	114,114	67.4
	J. C. Hazlett (R)	7,785	43.3		Shirley Crumpler (R)	28,959	17.1
1878	John H. Kinkead (R)	9,747	51.3		James Ray Houston (IA)	26,285	15.5
	Lewis R. Bradley (D)	9,252	48.7	1978	Robert F. List (R)	108,097	56.2
1882	Jewett W. Adams (D)	7,770	54.3		Robert E. Rose (D)	76,361	39.7
	Enoch Strother (R)	6,535	45.7	1982	Richard H. Bryan (D)	128,132	53.4
1886	Charles C. Stevenson (R)	6,463	52.4		Robert F. List (R)	100,104	41.8
	Jewett W. Adams (D)	5,869	47.6	1986	Richard H. Bryan (D)	187,268	71.9
1890	Roswell K. Colcord (R)	6,601	53.3		Patty Cafferata (R)	65,081	25.0
	Thomas Winters (D)	5,791	46.7	1990	Bob J. Miller (D)	207,878	64.8
1894	John E. Jones (D SIL)	5,223	49.9		Jim Galloway (R)	95,789	29.9
	A. C. Cleveland (R)	3,861	36.9	1994	Bob J. Miller (D)	200,026	53.9
	George E. Peckham (POP)	711	6.8		Jim Gibbons (R)	156,875	42.3
	Theodore Winters (D)	678	6.5	1998	Kenny Guinn (R)	223,892	51.6
1898	Reinhold Sadler (SIL R)	3,570	35.7		Jan Lavery Jones (D)	182,281	42.0
	William McMillan (R)	3,548	35.5	2002	Kenny Guinn (R)	344,001	68.2
	George Russell (D)	2,057	20.6		Joe Neal (D)	110,935	22.0
	J. B. McCullough (PP)	833	8.3	2006	Jim Gibbons (R)	279,003	47.9
1902	John Sparks (D & SILVER)	6,540	57.8		Dina Titus (D)	255,684	43.9
	A. C. Cleveland (R)	4,778	42.2	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>			
1906	John Sparks (D & SILVER)	8,686	58.5				
	James F. Mitchell (R)	5,336	36.0	(Ratified the Constitution June 21, 1788)			
	Thomas B. Casey (SOC)	815	5.5				
1910	Tasker L. Oddie (R)	10,435	50.6	1784	Meshech Ware	✓	
	D. S. Dickerson (D)	8,798	42.7	1785	George Atkinson	2,755	40.8
	Henry F. Gegax (SOC)	1,393	6.8		John Langdon	2,497†	30.0



	John Sullivan	777	11.5	1815	John T. Gilman (FED)	18,357	50.7
	Josiah Bartlett	720	10.7		William Plumer (D-R)	17,799	49.2
1786	John Sullivan	4,309	50.2	1816	William Plumer (D-R)	20,338	53.0
	John Langdon	3,600	42.0		James Sheafe (FED)	17,994	46.9
1787	John Langdon	4,034	45.3	1817	William Plumer (D-R)	19,088	54.0
	John Sullivan	3,642†	40.9		James Sheafe (FED)	12,029	34.0
	Josiah Bartlett	628	7.1		Jeremiah Mason (FED)	3,607	10.2
	Samuel Livermore	603	6.8	1818	William Plumer (D-R)	18,674	59.3
1788	John Langdon	4,421	50.0		Jeremiah Mason (FED)	6,850	21.8
	John Sullivan	3,664	41.5		William Hale (FED)	5,019	16.0
1789	John Sullivan	3,657†	42.9	1819	Samuel Bell (D-R)	13,761	56.7
	John Pickering	3,488	40.9		William Hale (FED)	8,660	35.7
	Josiah Bartlett	968	11.3	1820	Samuel Bell (D-R)	22,212	89.7
1790	John Pickering	3,189	41.0	1821	Samuel Bell (D-R)	22,582	92.4
	Joshua Wentworth	2,369	30.4	1822	Samuel Bell (D-R)	22,934	95.6
	Josiah Bartlett	1,676†	21.5	1823	Levi Woodbury (D-R)	16,985	56.7
1791	Josiah Bartlett	8,679	96.8		Samuel Dinsmoor Sr. (D-R)	12,718	42.5
1792	Josiah Bartlett	8,092	96.5	1824	David L. Morrill	14,899†	49.7
1793	Josiah Bartlett	7,388	75.0		Levi Woodbury	11,741	39.1
	John Langdon	1,306	13.3		Jeremiah Smith	3,360	11.2
	John T. Gilman	708	7.2	1825	David L. Morrill (NR)	29,770	97.6
1794	John T. Gilman	7,629	72.9	1826	David L. Morrill	17,528	58.8
1795	John T. Gilman	9,340	98.9		Benjamin Pierce	12,287	41.2
1796	John T. Gilman (FED)	7,809	72.5	1827	Benjamin Pierce (JAC D)	23,695	86.1
1797	John T. Gilman (FED)	9,625	88.9		David L. Morrill (NR)	2,541	9.2
1798	John T. Gilman (FED)	9,397	77.3	1828	John Bell (NR)	21,149	53.1
	Oliver Peabody (D-R)	1,189	9.8		Benjamin Pierce (JAC D)	18,672	46.9
	Timothy Walker	734	6.0	1829	Benjamin Pierce (JAC D)	22,615	54.0
1799	John T. Gilman (FED)	10,138	86.4		John Bell (NR)	19,583	46.0
1800	John T. Gilman (FED)	10,362	61.8	1830	Matthew Harvey (JAC D)	23,214	54.9
	Timothy Walker (D-R)	6,039	36.0		Timothy Upham (NR)	19,040	45.1
1801	John T. Gilman (FED)	10,898	65.5	1831	Samuel Dinsmoor (JAC D)	23,503	55.6
	Timothy Walker (D-R)	5,249	31.5		Ichabod Bartlett (NR)	18,681	44.2
1802	John T. Gilman (FED)	10,377	54.1	1832	Samuel Dinsmoor (D)	24,167	61.8
	John Langdon (D-R)	8,753	45.7		Ichabod Bartlett	14,920	38.2
1803	John T. Gilman (FED)	12,263	57.5	1833	Samuel Dinsmoor (D)	28,270	84.5
	John Langdon (D-R)	9,011	42.3		Arthur Livermore (NR)	3,959	11.9
1804	John T. Gilman (FED)	12,246	50.4	1834	William Badger (D)	28,542	95.1
	John Langdon (D-R)	12,009	49.5	1835	William Badger (D)	25,767	63.4
1805	John Langdon (D-R)	16,097	56.6		Joseph Healy (W)	14,825	36.6
	John T. Gilman (FED)	12,287	43.2	1836	Isaac Hill (D)	24,904	81.2
1806	John Langdon (D-R)	15,277	74.3		Joseph Healy (W)	2,566	8.4
	Timothy Farrar (FED)	1,720	8.4		George Sullivan	2,230	7.3
	John T. Gilman (FED)	1,553	7.5	1837	Isaac Hill (D)	22,361	91.2
1807	John Langdon (D-R)	13,912	82.5	1838	Isaac Hill (D)	28,687	53.2
1808	John Langdon (D-R)	12,641	79.5		James Wilson Jr. (W)	25,244	46.8
	John T. Gilman (FED)	1,261	7.9	1839	John Page (D)	30,518	55.9
1809	Jeremiah Smith (FED)	15,610	50.4		James Wilson Jr. (W)	23,928	43.8
	John Langdon (D-R)	15,241	49.2	1840	John Page (D)	29,521	58.1
1810	John Langdon (D-R)	16,482	52.1		Enos Stevens (W)	20,716	40.8
	Jeremiah Smith (FED)	15,166	47.9	1841	John Page (D)	29,116	56.4
1811	John Langdon (D-R)	17,554	54.7		Enos Stevens (W)	21,230	41.1
	Jeremiah Smith (FED)	14,477	45.1	1842	Henry Hubbard (D)	26,831	56.2
1812	John T. Gilman (FED)	15,613	48.8		Enos Stevens (W)	12,234	25.6
	William Plumer (D-R)	15,492†	48.4		John H. White (ID)	5,869	12.3
1813	John T. Gilman (FED)	18,107	50.7		Daniel Hoit (LIB)	2,812	5.9
	William Plumer (D-R)	17,410	48.7	1843	Henry Hubbard (D)	23,050	51.7
1814	John T. Gilman (FED)	19,695	51.1		Anthony Colby (W)	12,551	28.0
	William Plumer (D-R)	18,794	48.7				

	John H. White (C)	5,767	12.9	1866	Frederick Smyth (R)	35,137	53.5
	Daniel Hoit (LIB)	3,402	7.6		John G. Sinclair (D)	30,481	46.4
1844	John H. Steele (D)	25,986	53.6	1867	Walter Harriman (R)	35,809	52.2
	Anthony Colby (W)	14,750	30.3		John G. Sinclair (D)	32,663	47.6
	Daniel Hoit (LIB)	5,767	11.8	1868	Walter Harriman (R)	39,724	51.7
1845	John H. Steele (D)	23,406	51.1		John G. Sinclair (D)	37,098	48.3
	Anthony Colby (W)	15,585	34.1	1869	Onslow Stearns (R)	35,777	52.8
	Daniel Hoit (LIB)	5,786	12.6		John Bedell (D)	32,004	47.2
1846	Jared W. Williams (D)	26,740	48.7	1870	Onslow Stearns (R)	34,847	51.1
	Anthony Colby (W)	17,787†	32.0		John Bedell (D)	25,058	36.7
	Nathaniel S. Berry (LIB)	10,379	18.7		Samuel Flint (LAB REF)	7,363	10.8
1847	Jared W. Williams (D)	30,806	50.9	1871	James A. Weston (D)	34,799†	49.9
	Anthony Colby (W)	21,109	34.9		James Pike (R)	33,892	48.6
	Nathaniel S. Berry (AB)	8,531	14.1	1872	Ezekiel A. Straw (R)	38,751	50.8
1848	Jared W. Williams (D)	32,245	52.8		James A. Weston (D)	36,584	47.9
	Nathaniel S. Berry (W FS)	28,829	47.2	1873	Ezekiel A. Straw (R)	34,023	50.2
1849	Samuel Dinsmoor Jr. (D)	30,107	53.8		James A. Weston (D)	32,016	47.2
	Levi Chamberlain (W)	18,764	33.6	1874	James A. Weston (D)	35,608†	49.6
	Nathaniel S. Berry (FS & SC)	7,045	12.6		Luther McCutchins (R)	34,143	47.5
1850	Samuel Dinsmoor Jr. (D)	30,751	55.2	1875	Person C. Cheney (R)	39,293†	49.6
	Levi Chamberlain (W)	18,512	33.2		Hiram R. Roberts (D)	39,121	49.4
	Nathaniel S. Berry (F SOIL)	6,472	11.6	1876	Person C. Cheney (R)	41,761	52.0
1851	Samuel Dinsmoor Jr. (D)	27,425†	47.3		Marcy (D)	38,133	47.5
	Thomas E. Sawyer (W)	18,458	31.8	1877	Benjamin F. Prescott (R)	40,757	52.3
	John Atwood (F SOIL)	12,049	20.9		Marcy (D)	36,726	47.2
1852	Noah Martin (D)	30,807	51.2	1878	Benjamin F. Prescott (R)	39,372	50.6
	Thomas E. Sawyer (W)	19,850	33.0		McKean (D)	37,860	48.7
	John Atwood (F SOIL)	9,479	15.8	1878	Natt Head (R)	38,075	50.4
1853	Noah Martin (D)	30,924	54.7		Frank A. McKean (D)	31,138	41.2
	James Bell (W)	17,580	31.1		Warren G. Brown (G)	6,407	8.5
	John H. White (F SOIL)	7,997	14.1	1880	Charles H. Bell (R)	44,434	51.6
1854	Nathaniel B. Baker (D)	29,788	51.3		Frank Jones (D)	40,815	47.4
	James Bell (W)	16,941	29.3	1882	Samuel W. Hale (R)	38,402	50.4
	Jared Perkins (F SOIL)	11,080	19.2		Martin V. B. Edgerly (D)	36,916	48.5
1855	Ralph Metcalf (AM)	32,783	50.7	1884	Moody Currier (R)	42,514	50.3
	Nathaniel B. Baker (D)	27,055	41.8		George Hill (D)	39,637	46.9
	James Bell (W)	3,436	5.3	1886	Charles H. Sawyer (R)	37,796†	48.8
1856	Ralph Metcalf (AM)	32,119†	48.2		Thomas Cogswell (D)	37,338	48.3
	John S. Wells (D)	32,031	48.0	1888	David H. Goodell (R)	44,809†	49.5
1857	William Haile (R)	34,214	51.9		Charles H. Amsden (D)	44,217	48.8
	John S. Wells (D)	31,209	47.4	1890	Hiram A. Tuttle (R)	42,479†	49.3
1858	William Haile (R)	36,215	53.3		Charles H. Amsden (D)	42,386	49.2
	Asa P. Cate (D)	31,677	46.7	1892	John B. Smith (R)	43,676	50.2
1859	Ichabod Goodwin (R)	36,326	52.6		Luther F. McKinney (D)	41,501	47.7
	Asa P. Cate (D)	32,802	47.4	1894	Charles A. Busiel (R)	46,491	56.0
1860	Ichabod Goodwin (R)	38,031	53.1		Henry O. Kent (D)	33,959	40.9
	Asa P. Cate (D)	33,543	46.9	1896	George A. Ramsdell (R)	48,387	61.4
1861	Nathaniel S. Berry (R)	35,467	52.9		Henry O. Kent (D)	28,333	36.0
	George Stark (D)	31,452	46.9	1898	Frank W. Rollins (R)	44,730	54.2
1862	Nathaniel S. Berry (R)	32,150	51.5		Charles F. Stone (D)	35,653	43.2
	George Stark (D)	28,566	45.8	1900	Chester B. Jordan (R)	53,891	59.4
1863	Ira A. Eastman (D)	32,833	49.6		Frederick E. Potter (D)	34,956	38.5
	Joseph A. Gilmore (R)	29,035†	43.8	1902	Nahum J. Bachelder (R)	42,115	53.2
	Walter Harriman (UN)	4,372	6.6		Henry F. Hollis (D)	33,844	42.8
1864	Joseph A. Gilmore (UN)	37,006	54.2	1904	John McLane (R)	51,171	57.8
	Edward W. Harrington (D)	31,340	45.9		Henry F. Hollis (D)	35,437	40.1
1865	Frederick Smyth (UN)	33,167	54.5	1906	Charles M. Floyd (R)	40,581†	49.8
	Edward W. Harrington (D)	27,735	45.5		Nathan C. Jameson (D)	37,672	46.2

1908	Henry B. Quinby (R)	44,630	50.4	1966	John W. King (D)	125,882	53.9
	Clarence E. Carr (D)	41,386	46.7		Hugh Gregg (R)	107,259	45.9
1910	Robert P. Bass (R)	44,908	53.4	1968	Walter Peterson (R)	149,902	52.5
	Clarence E. Carr (D)	37,737	44.8		Emile R. Bussiere (D)	135,378	47.4
1912	Samuel D. Felker (D)	34,203†	41.1	1970	Walter Peterson (R)	102,298	46.0
	Franklin Worcester (R)	32,504	39.0		Roger J. Crowley Jr. (D)	98,098	44.1
	Winston Churchill (PROG)	14,401	17.3		Meldrim Thomson Jr. (AM)	22,033	9.9
1914	Rolland H. Spaulding (R)	46,413	55.2	1972	Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	133,702	41.4
	Albert W. Noone (D)	33,674	40.0		Roger J. Crowley Jr. (D)	126,107	39.0
1916	Henry W. Keyes (R)	45,899	53.2		Malcolm McLane (I)	63,199	19.6
	John C. Hutchins (D)	38,853	45.1	1974	Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	115,933	51.1
1918	John H. Bartlett (R)	38,465	54.1		Richard W. Leonard (D)	110,591	48.8
	Nathaniel E. Martin (D)	32,605	45.9	1976	Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	197,589	57.7
1920	Albert O. Brown (R)	93,273	59.6		Harry V. Spanos (D)	144,655	42.3
	Charles E. Tilton (D)	62,174	39.7	1978	Hugh J. Gallen (D)	133,133	49.4
1922	Fred H. Brown (D)	70,160	53.3		Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	122,464	45.4
	Windsor H. Goodnow (R)	61,526	46.7	1980	Hugh J. Gallen (D)	226,436	59.0
1924	John G. Winant (R)	88,650	53.9		Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	156,178	40.7
	Fred H. Brown (D)	75,691	46.1	1982	John H. Sununu (R)	145,389	51.4
1926	Huntley N. Spaulding (R)	77,394	59.7		Hugh J. Gallen (D)	132,317	46.8
	Eaton D. Sargent (D)	52,236	40.3	1984	John H. Sununu (R)	256,571	66.8
1928	Charles W. Tobey (R)	108,431	57.5		Chris Spirou (D)	127,156	33.1
	Eaton D. Sargent (D)	79,798	42.3	1986	John H. Sununu (R)	134,824	53.7
1930	John G. Winant (R)	75,518	58.0		Paul McEachern (D)	116,142	46.3
	Albert W. Noone (D)	54,441	41.8	1988	Judd Gregg (R)	267,064	60.4
1932	John G. Winant (R)	106,777	54.2		Paul McEachern (D)	172,543	39.1
	Henri Ledoux (D)	89,487	45.4	1990	Judd Gregg (R)	177,611	60.2
1934	H. Styles Bridges (R)	89,481	50.6		J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	101,886	34.6
	John L. Sullivan (D)	87,019	49.2	1992	Steve Merrill (R)	289,170	56.0
1936	Francis P. Murphy (R)	118,178	56.6		Deborah "Arnie" Arnesen (D)	206,232	40.0
	Amos Blandin (D)	89,011	42.6	1994	Steven Merrill (R)	218,134	69.9
1938	Francis P. Murphy (R)	107,841	57.1		Wayne D. King (D)	79,686	25.6
	John L. Sullivan (D)	80,847	42.8	1996	Jeanne Shaheen (D)	284,175	57.2
1940	Robert O. Blood (R)	112,386	50.7		Ovide M. Lamontagne (R)	196,321	39.5
	F. Clyde Keefe (D)	109,093	49.3	1998	Jeanne Shaheen (D)	210,769	66.1
1942	Robert O. Blood (R)	83,766	52.2		Jay Lucas (R)	98,473	30.9
	William J. Neal (D)	76,782	47.8	2000	Jeanne Shaheen (D)	275,038	48.7
1944	Charles M. Dale (R)	115,799	53.1		Gordon Humphrey (R)	246,952	43.7
	James J. Powers (D)	102,232	46.9		Mary Brown (I)	35,904	6.4
1946	Charles M. Dale (R)	103,204	63.1	2002	Craig Benson (R)	259,663	58.6
	F. Clyde Keefe (D)	60,247	36.9		Mark Fernald (D)	169,277	38.2
1948	Sherman Adams (R)	116,212	52.2	2004	John Lynch (D)	340,299	51.0
	Herbert W. Hill (D)	105,207	47.3		Craig Benson (R)	325,981	48.9
1950	Sherman Adams (R)	108,907	57.0	2006	John Lynch (D)	298,760	74.0
	Robert P. Bingham (D)	82,258	43.0		Jim Coburn (R)	104,288	25.8
1952	Hugh Gregg (R)	167,791	63.2	2008	John Lynch (D)	479,042	70.2
	William H. Craig (D)	97,924	36.9		Joe Kenney (R)	188,388	27.6
1954	Lane Dwinell (R)	107,287	55.1				
	John Shaw (D)	87,344	44.9				
1956	Lane Dwinell (R)	141,578	54.7				
	John Shaw (D)	117,117	45.3				
1958	Wesley Powell (R)	106,790	51.7	1844 <sup>1</sup>	Charles C. Stratton (W)	37,985	50.9
	Bernard L. Boutin (D)	99,955	48.4		John R. Thompson (D)	36,581	49.1
1960	Wesley Powell (R)	161,123	55.5	1847	Daniel Haines (D)	34,765	51.9
	Bernard L. Boutin (D)	129,404	44.5		William Wright (W)	32,251	48.1
1962	John W. King (D)	135,481	58.9	1849	George F. Fort (D)	39,723	53.8
	John Pillsbury (R)	94,567	41.1		John Runk (W)	34,054	46.2
1964	John W. King (D)	190,863	66.8	1853	Rodman M. Price (D)	38,312	52.6
	John Pillsbury (R)	94,824	33.2		Joel Haywood (W)	34,530	47.4

## NEW JERSEY

(Ratified the Constitution Dec. 18, 1787)

1856	William A. Newell (FUS)	50,803	51.3	1940	Charles Edison (D)	984,407	51.4
	William C. Alexander (D)	48,246	48.7		Robert C. Hendrickson (R)	920,512	48.0
1859	Charles S. Olden (R)	53,315	50.8	1943	Walter E. Edge (R)	634,364	55.2
	Edwin V. Wright (D)	51,714	49.2		Vincent J. Murphy (D)	506,604	44.1
1862	Joel Parker (D)	61,307	56.8	1946	Alfred E. Driscoll (R)	807,378	57.1
	Marcus L. Ward (UN)	46,710	43.2		Lewis G. Hansen (D)	585,960	41.4
1865	Marcus L. Ward (UN)	67,525	51.1	1949	Alfred E. Driscoll (R)	885,882	51.5
	Theodore Runyon (D)	64,706	48.9		Elmer H. Wene (D)	810,022	47.1
1868	Theodore F. Randolph (D)	83,619	51.4	1953	Robert B. Meyner (D)	962,710	53.2
	John I. Blair (R)	79,072	48.6		Paul L. Troast (R)	809,068	44.7
1871	Joel Parker (D)	82,362	51.9	1957	Robert B. Meyner (D)	1,101,130	54.6
	Cornelius Walsh (R)	76,383	48.1		Malcolm S. Forbes (R)	897,321	44.5
1874	Joseph D. Bedle (D)	97,283	53.7	1961	Richard J. Hughes (D)	1,084,194	50.4
	George A. Halsey (R)	84,050	46.4		James P. Mitchell (R)	1,049,274	48.7
1878	George B. McClellan (D)	97,837	51.7	1965	Richard J. Hughes (D)	1,279,568	57.4
	William A. Newell (R)	85,094	44.9		Wayne Dumont Jr. (R)	915,996	41.1
1880	George C. Ludlow (D)	121,666	49.5	1969	William T. Cahill (R)	1,411,905	59.7
	Frederick A. Potts (R)	121,015	49.3		Robert B. Meyner (D)	911,003	38.5
1883	Leon Abbett (D)	103,856	49.9	1973	Brendan T. Byrne (D)	1,397,613	66.4
	Jonathan Dixon (R)	97,047	46.7		Charles W. Sandman Jr. (R)	676,235	32.1
1886	Robert S. Green (D)	109,939	47.4	1977	Brendan T. Byrne (D)	1,184,564	55.7
	Benjamin F. Howey (R)	101,919	44.0		Raymond H. Bateman (R)	888,880	41.8
	Clinton B. Fisk (P)	19,808	8.6	1981	Thomas H. Kean (R)	1,145,999	49.5
1889	Leon Abbett (D)	138,245	51.4		James J. Florio (D)	1,144,202	49.4
	Edward B. Grubb (R)	123,992	46.1	1985	Thomas H. Kean (R)	1,372,631	70.3
1892	George T. Werts (D)	167,257	49.7		Peter Shapiro (D)	578,402	29.7
	John Kean Jr. (R)	159,632	47.4	1989	James J. Florio (D)	1,379,937	61.2
1895	John W. Griggs (R)	162,900	52.3		Jim Courter (R)	838,553	37.2
	Alexander T. McGill (D)	136,000	43.6	1993	Christine Todd Whitman (R)	1,236,124	49.3
1898	Foster M. Voorhees (R)	164,051	48.9		James J. Florio (D)	1,210,031	48.3
	Elvin W. Crane (D & CD)	158,552	47.3	1997	Christine Todd Whitman (R)	1,126,927	46.9
1901	Franklin Murphy (R)	183,814	50.9		James McGreevey (D)	1,100,239	45.8
	James M. Seymour (D)	166,681	46.1	2001	James E. McGreevey (D)	1,256,853	56.4
1904	Edward C. Stokes (R)	231,363	53.5		Bret Schundler (R)	928,174	41.7
	Charles C. Black (D)	179,719	41.6	2005	Jon Corzine (D)	1,224,551	53.5
1907	John Franklin Fort (R)	194,313	49.3		Doug Forrester (R)	985,271	43.0
	Frank Katzenbach (D)	186,300	47.3	<b>New Jersey</b>			
1910	Woodrow Wilson (D)	233,682	53.9	1. Before 1844 governor chosen by legislature.			
	Vivian M. Lewis (R)	184,626	42.6				
1913	James F. Fielder (D)	173,148	46.1				
	Edward C. Stokes (R)	140,298	37.4				
	Everett Colby (PROG)	41,132	11.0				
1916	Walter E. Edge (R)	247,343	55.4	1911	William C. McDonald (D)	31,036	51.0
	H. Otto Wittpenn (D)	177,696	39.8		Holm O. Bursum (R)	28,019	46.1
1919	Edward I. Edwards (D)	217,486	49.2	1916	Ezequiel C. deBaca (D)	32,875	49.4
	Newton A. K. Bugbee (R)	202,976	45.9		Holm O. Bursum (R)	31,552	47.4
1922	George S. Silzer (D)	427,206	52.2	1918	Octaviano A. Larrazolo (R)	23,752	50.5
	William N. Runyon (R)	383,312	46.8		Felix Garcia (D)	22,433	47.7
1925	Arthur Harry Moore (D)	471,549	51.9	1920	Merritt C. Mechem (R)	54,426	51.3
	Arthur Whitney (R)	433,121	47.6		Richard H. Hanna (D)	50,755	47.8
1928	Morgan F. Larson (R)	824,005	54.9	1922	James F. Hinkle (D)	60,317	54.6
	William L. Dill (D)	671,728	44.7		Charles I. Hill (R)	49,363	44.7
1931	Arthur Harry Moore (D)	735,504	57.8	1924	Arthur T. Hannett (D)	56,183	48.8
	David Baird Jr. (R)	505,451	39.7		Manuel B. Otero (R)	55,984	48.6
1934	Harold G. Hoffman (R)	686,530	49.9	1926	Richard C. Dillon (R)	56,294	51.6
	William L. Dill (D)	674,096	49.0		Arthur T. Hannett (D)	52,523	48.2
1937	Arthur Harry Moore (D)	746,033	50.8	1928	Richard C. Dillon (R)	65,967	55.6
	Lester H. Clee (R)	700,767	47.8		Robert C. Dow (D)	52,550	44.3

## NEW MEXICO

(Became a state Jan. 6, 1912)

1930	Arthur Seligman (D)	62,789	53.2	2006	Bill Richardson (D)	384,806	68.8
	Clarence M. Botts (R)	55,026	46.6		John Dendahl (R)	174,364	31.2
1932	Arthur Seligman (D)	83,612	54.8				
	Richard C. Dillon (R)	67,406	44.2				
1934	Clyde Tingley (D)	78,390	51.9				
	Jaffa Miller (R)	71,899	47.6				
1936	Clyde Tingley (D)	97,090	57.2	1777			
	Jaffa Miller (R)	72,539	42.8				
1938	John E. Miles (D)	82,344	52.2				
	Albert K. Mitchell (R)	75,017	47.6				
1940	John E. Miles (D)	103,035	55.6	1780			
	Maurice Miera (R)	82,306	44.4				
1942	John J. Dempsey (D)	59,258	54.6	1783			
	Joseph F. Tondre (R)	49,380	45.5				
1944	John J. Dempsey (D)	76,443	51.8				
	Carroll G. Gunderson (R)	71,113	48.2				
1946	Thomas J. Mabry (D)	70,055	52.8	1786			
	Edward L. Safford (R)	62,575	47.2				
1948	Thomas J. Mabry (D)	103,969	54.7	1789			
	Manuel Lujan (R)	86,023	45.3				
1950	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	96,846	53.7	1792			
	John E. Miles (D)	83,359	46.3				
1952	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	129,116	53.8	1795			
	Everett Grantham (D)	111,034	46.2				
1954	John F. Simms Jr. (D)	110,583	57.0	1798			
	Alvin Stockton (R)	83,373	43.0				
1956	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	131,488	52.2	1801			
	John F. Simms Jr. (D)	120,263	47.8				
1958	John Burroughs (D)	103,481	50.5	1804			
	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	101,567	49.5				
1960	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	153,765	50.3	1807			
	John Burroughs (D)	151,777	49.7				
1962	Jack M. Campbell (D)	130,933	53.0	1810			
	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	116,184	47.0				
1964	Jack M. Campbell (D)	191,497	60.2	1813			
	Merle H. Tucker (R)	126,540	39.8				
1966	David F. Cargo (R)	134,625	51.7	1816			
	T. E. Lusk (D)	125,587	48.3				
1968	David F. Cargo (R)	160,140	50.5	Special Election			
	Fabian Chavez Jr. (D)	157,230	49.5				
1970	Bruce King (D)	148,835	51.3	1817	De Witt Clinton (D-R)	43,310	96.7
	Pete V. Domenici (R)	134,640	46.4				
1974	Jerry Apodaca (D)	164,172	49.9	1820	De Witt Clinton (CLINT R)	47,447	50.8
	Joseph R. Skeen (R)	160,430	48.8				
1978	Bruce King (D)	174,631	50.5	1822	Daniel Tompkins (BUCK R)	45,990	49.2
	Joseph R. Skeen (R)	170,848	49.4				
1982	Toney Anaya (D)	215,840	53.0	1824	Joseph C. Yates (BUCK R)	128,493	97.8
	John B. Irick (R)	191,626	47.0				
1986	Garrey E. Carruthers (R)	209,455	53.0	1826	De Witt Clinton (CLINT R)	103,684	54.1
	Ray B. Powell (D)	185,378	47.0				
1990	Bruce King (D)	224,564	54.6	1828	Samuel Young (VB R)	88,037	45.9
	Frank M. Bond (R)	185,692	45.2				
1994	Gary E. Johnson (R)	232,945	49.8	1830	De Witt Clinton (CLINT R)	99,808	51.0
	Bruce King (D)	186,686	39.9				
1998	Roberto Mondragon (GREEN)	47,990	10.3	1832	William B. Rochester (BUCK R)	96,080	49.1
	Gary E. Johnson (R)	271,948	54.5				
2002	Martin J. Chavez (D)	226,755	45.5	1828	Martin Van Buren (JAC D)	136,795	49.5
	Bill Richardson (D)	268,693	55.5				
	John A. Sanchez (R)	189,074	39.0	1836	Smith Thompson (NR)	106,415	38.5
	David E. Bacon (GREEN)	26,466	5.5				
					Solomon Southwick (A-MAS)	33,335	12.1
					Enos T. Throop (JAC D)	128,947	51.7
					Francis Granger (NR)	120,667	48.3
					William L. Marcy (JAC D)	166,410	51.5
					Francis Granger (NR)	156,672	48.5
					William L. Marcy (D)	181,900	51.8
					William H. Seward (W)	169,008	48.2
					William L. Marcy (D)	166,218	54.9
					Jesse Buel (W)	136,653	45.1
					William H. Seward (W)	192,882	51.4
					William L. Marcy (D)	182,461	48.6



1840	William H. Seward (W)	222,011	50.3	1900	Benjamin B. Odell Jr. (R)	804,859	52.0
	William C. Bouck (D)	216,726	49.1		John B. Stanchfield (D)	693,733	44.8
1842	William C. Bouck (D)	208,062	51.8	1902	Benjamin B. Odell Jr. (R)	665,150	48.1
	Luther Bradish (W)	186,089	46.4		Bird S. Coler (D)	655,398	47.4
1844	Silas Wright (D)	241,087	49.5	1904	Frank W. Higgins (R)	813,264	50.3
	Millard Fillmore (W)	231,060	47.4		D. Cady Herrick (D)	732,704	45.3
1846	John Young (W)	198,878	48.9	1906	Charles Evans Hughes (R)	749,002	50.5
	Silas Wright (D)	187,306	46.1		William R. Hearst (D, I LEAGUE)	691,105	46.6
1848	Hamilton Fish (W)	218,776	47.6	1908	Charles Evans Hughes (R)	804,651	49.1
	John Dix (F SOIL)	122,811	26.7		Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler (D)	735,189	44.8
	Reuben Walworth (D)	116,811	25.4	1910	John A. Dix (D)	689,700	48.0
1850	Washington Hunt (W-A-RENT)	214,614	49.6		Henry L. Stimson (R)	622,299	43.3
	Horatio Seymour (D)	214,352	49.6	1912	William Sulzer (D)	649,559	41.5
1852	Horatio Seymour (D)	264,121	50.3		Job E. Hedges (R)	444,105	28.3
	Washington Hunt (W)	241,525	46.0		Oscar S. Straus (IL & NPR)	393,183	25.1
1854	Myron H. Clark (FUS R)	156,804	33.4	1914	Charles S. Whitman (R)	686,701	47.7
	Horatio Seymour (SOFT D)	156,495	33.3		Martin H. Glynn (D, I LEAGUE)	541,269	37.5
	Daniel Ullman (AM)	122,282	26.1		William Sulzer (AM, P)	126,270	8.8
	Greene C. Bronson (HARD D)	33,850	7.2	1916	Charles S. Whitman (R, N PROG)	850,020	52.6
1856	John A. King (R)	264,400	44.5		Samuel Seabury (D)	686,862	42.5
	Amasa J. Parker (D)	198,616	33.4	1918	Alfred E. Smith (D)	1,009,936	47.4
	Erastus Brooks (AM)	130,870	22.0		Charles S. Whitman (R, P)	995,094	46.6
1858	Edwin D. Morgan (R)	247,953	45.5		Charles W. Ervin (SOC)	121,705	5.7
	Amasa J. Parker (D)	230,513	42.3	1920	Nathan L. Miller (R)	1,335,878	46.6
	Lorenzo Burrows (AM)	60,880	11.2		Alfred E. Smith (D)	1,261,812	44.0
1860	Edwin D. Morgan (R)	358,002	53.2		Joseph D. Cannon (SOC)	159,804	5.6
	William Kelly (DOUG D)	294,803	43.8	1922	Alfred E. Smith (D)	1,397,657	55.2
1862	Horatio Seymour (D)	306,649	50.9		Nathan L. Miller (R)	1,011,725	40.0
	James S. Wadsworth (UN)	295,897	49.1	1924	Alfred E. Smith (D)	1,627,111	50.0
1864	Reuben E. Fenton (UN)	369,557	50.6		Theodore Roosevelt Jr. (R)	1,518,552	46.6
	Horatio Seymour (D)	361,264	49.4	1926	Alfred E. Smith (D)	1,523,813	52.3
1866	Reuben E. Fenton (UN)	366,315	50.9		Ogden L. Mills (R)	1,276,137	43.8
	John T. Hoffman (D)	352,526	49.0	1928	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	2,130,238	49.0
1868	John T. Hoffman (D)	439,301	51.6		Albert Ottinger (R)	2,104,630	48.4
	John A. Griswold (R)	411,355	48.4	1930	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	1,770,342	56.1
1870	John T. Hoffman (D)	399,552	51.9		Charles H. Tuttle (R)	1,045,231	33.1
	Stewart L. Woodford (R)	366,436	47.6		Robert P. Carroll (LAW PRES)	190,666	6.1
1872	John A. Dix (R)	447,806	53.3	1932	Herbert H. Lehman (D)	2,659,597	56.7
	Francis Kernan (LR)	392,350	46.8		William J. Donovan (R)	1,812,002	38.6
1874	Samuel J. Tilden (D)	416,391	52.4	1934	Herbert H. Lehman (D)	2,201,727	57.8
	John A. Dix (R)	366,074	46.1		Robert Moses (R)	1,393,744	36.6
1876	Lucius Robinson (D)	519,832	51.3	1936	Herbert H. Lehman (D, AM LAB)	2,970,595	53.5
	Edwin D. Morgan (R)	489,371	48.3		William F. Bleakley (R)	2,450,105	44.1
1879	Alonzo B. Cornell (R)	418,567	46.7	1938	Herbert H. Lehman (D, AM LAB)	2,391,331	50.4
	Lucius Robinson (D)	375,790	41.9		Thomas E. Dewey (R, I PROG)	2,326,892	49.0
	John Kelly (TAM D)	77,566	8.7	1942	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	2,148,546	52.1
1882	Grover Cleveland (D)	535,318	58.5		John J. Bennett Jr. (D)	1,501,039	36.4
	Charles J. Folger (R)	342,464	37.4		Dean Alfange (AM LAB)	403,626	9.8
1885	David B. Hill (D)	501,456	48.9	1946	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	2,825,633	56.9
	Ira Davenport (R)	490,331	47.9		James M. Mead (D, AM LAB)	2,138,482	43.1
1888	David B. Hill (D)	650,464	49.4	1950	Thomas E. Dewey (R)	2,819,523	53.1
	Warner Miller (R)	631,303	48.0		Walter A. Lynch (D, L)	2,246,855	42.3
1891	Roswell P. Flower (D)	582,893	50.1	1954	Averell Harriman (D, L)	2,560,738	49.6
	Jacob Sloat Fassett (R)	534,956	46.0		Irving M. Ives (R)	2,549,613	49.4
1894	Levi P. Morton (R)	673,818	53.1	1958	Nelson A. Rockefeller (R)	3,126,929	54.7
	David B. Hill (D)	517,710	40.8		Averell Harriman (D, L)	2,553,895#	44.7
1896	Frank S. Black (R)	787,516	55.3	1962	Nelson A. Rockefeller (R)	3,081,587	53.1
	Wilbur E. Porter (D)	574,524	40.3		Robert M. Morgenthau (D, L)	2,552,418	44.0
1898	Theodore Roosevelt (R)	661,707	49.0	1966	Nelson A. Rockefeller (R)	2,690,626	44.6
	Augustus Van Wyck (D)	643,921	47.7		Frank O'Connor (D)	2,298,363	38.1

	Paul L. Adams (C)	510,023	8.5	1862	Zebulon B. Vance	55,282	72.7
	Franklin Roosevelt Jr. (L)	507,234	8.4		William J. Johnston	20,813	27.4
1970	Nelson A. Rockefeller (R, CSI)	3,151,432	52.4	1864	Zebulon B. Vance	58,070	80.0
	Arthur J. Goldberg (D, L)	2,421,426	40.3		William W. Holden	14,491	20.0
	Paul L. Adams (C)	422,514	7.0	1865	Jonathan Worth	32,539	55.7
1974	Hugh L. Carey (D, L)	3,028,503	57.2		William W. Holden	25,809	44.2
	Malcolm Wilson (R, C)	2,219,667	41.9	1866	Jonathan Worth (C)	34,250	75.9
1978	Hugh L. Carey (D, L)	2,429,272	50.9		Alfred Dockery (NC R)	10,759	23.8
	Perry B. Duryea (R, C)	2,156,404	45.2	1868	William W. Holden (R)	92,235	55.5
1982	Mario M. Cuomo (D, L)	2,675,213	50.9		Thomas S. Ashe (C)	73,600	44.3
	Lew Lehrman (R, C)	2,494,827	47.5	1872	Tod R. Caldwell (R)	98,630	50.5
1986	Mario M. Cuomo (D, L)	2,775,229	64.6		Augustus S. Merrimon (D)	96,731	49.5
	Andrew P. O'Rourke (R, C)	1,363,810	31.8	1876	Zebulon B. Vance (D)	123,265	52.8
1990	Mario M. Cuomo (D, L)	2,157,087	53.2		Thomas Settle (R)	110,061	47.2
	Pierre A. Rinfret (R)	865,948	21.3	1880	Thomas J. Jarvis (D)	121,837	51.3
	Herbert I. London (C)	827,614	20.4		Ralph P. Buxton (R)	115,559	48.7
1994	George E. Pataki (R, C, TCN)	2,538,702	48.8	1884	Alfred M. Scales (D)	143,249	53.8
	Mario M. Cuomo (D, L)	2,364,904	45.4		Tyre York (R)	122,795	46.1
1998	George E. Pataki (R, C)	2,571,991	54.3	1888	Daniel G. Fowle (D)	148,405	52.0
	Peter F. Vallone (D, WF)	1,570,317	33.2		Oliver H. Dockery (R)	134,035	46.9
	Tom Golisano (IND)	364,056	7.7	1892	Elias Carr (D)	135,327	48.3
2002	George E. Pataki (R)	2,262,255	49.4		David M. Furches (R)	94,681	33.8
	Carl H. McCall (D)	1,534,064	33.5		Wyatt P. Exum (PP)	47,747	17.0
	Tom Golisano (IND)	654,016	14.3	1896	Daniel L. Russell (R)	154,025	46.5
2006	Eliot Spitzer (D)	3,086,709	69.6		Cyrus B. Watson (D)	145,286	43.9
	John Faso (R)	1,274,335	28.7		William A. Guthrie (PP)	30,943	9.4
				1900	Charles B. Aycok (D)	186,650	59.6
					Spencer B. Adams (R)	126,296	40.3
				1904	Robert B. Glenn (D)	128,761	61.7
					C. J. Harris (R)	79,505	38.1
				1908	William W. Kitchin (D)	145,102	57.3
					J. Elwood Cox (R)	107,760	42.6
				1912	Locke Craig (D)	149,972	61.4
					Iredell Meares (PROG)	49,925	20.4
1836 <sup>1</sup>	Edward B. Dudley (W)	33,993	53.2		Thomas Settle (R)	43,627	17.9
	Richard D. Spaight (D)	29,950	46.8		Thomas W. Bickett (D)	167,664	58.1
1838	Edward B. Dudley (W)	34,329	63.0	1916	Frank A. Linney (R)	120,157	41.7
	John Branch (D)	20,153	37.0		Cameron Morrison (D)	308,151	57.2
1840	John M. Morehead (W)	45,581	56.8	1920	John J. Parker (R)	230,193	42.8
	Romulus M. Saunders (D)	34,716	43.2		Angus Wilton McLean (D)	294,441	61.3
1842	John M. Morehead (W)	37,943	52.4	1924	I. M. Meekins (R)	185,578	38.7
	Louis D. Henry (D)	34,411	47.6		O. Max Gardner (D)	362,009	55.6
1844	William A. Graham (W)	42,586	51.9	1928	Herbert F. Seawell (R)	289,415	44.4
	Michael Hoke (D)	39,433	48.1		J. C. B. Ehringhaus (D)	497,708	70.1
1846	William A. Graham (W)	43,486	55.0	1932	Clifford Frazier (R)	212,561	29.9
	James B. Shepard (D)	35,627	45.0		Clyde R. Hoey (D)	542,139	66.7
1848	Charles Manly (W)	42,536	50.5	1936	Gilliam Grissom (R)	270,943	33.3
	David S. Reid (D)	41,682	49.5		J. Melville Broughton (D)	608,744	75.7
1850	David S. Reid (D)	45,058	51.6	1940	Robert H. McNeill (R)	195,402	24.3
	Charles Manly (W)	42,341	48.5		R. Gregg Cherry (D)	528,995	69.6
1852	David S. Reid (D)	48,484	53.0	1944	Frank C. Patton (R)	230,968	30.4
	John Kerr (W)	42,993	47.0		W. Kerr Scott (D)	570,995	73.2
1854	Thomas Bragg (D)	48,705	51.1	1948	George M. Pritchard (R)	206,166	26.4
	Alfred Dockery (W)	46,644	48.9		William B. Umstead (D)	796,306	67.5
1856	Thomas Bragg (D)	57,698	56.2	1952	Herbert F. Seawell Jr. (R)	383,329	32.5
	John A. Gilmer (AM)	44,970	43.8		Luther H. Hodges (D)	760,480	67.0
1858	John W. Ellis (D)	56,429	58.5	1956	Kyle Hayes (R)	375,379	33.1
	Duncan K. McCrae (DISTRIB)	40,036	41.5		Terry Sanford (D)	735,248	54.5
1860	John W. Ellis (D)	59,463	52.8	1960	Robert L. Gavin (R)	613,975	45.5
	John Pool (W)	53,123	47.2				

**New York**

1. Anti-Federalist Party.
2. Anti-Clinton Party.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

(Ratified the Constitution Nov. 21, 1789)

1964	Dan K. Moore (D)	790,343	56.6		W. D. Sweet (PROG)	9,406	10.7
	Robert L. Gavin (R)	606,165	43.4		A. E. Bowen Jr. (SOC)	6,835	7.8
1968	Robert W. Scott (D)	821,232	52.7	1914	Louis B. Hanna (R)	44,279	49.6
	James C. Gardner (R)	737,075	47.3		F. O. Hellstrom (D)	34,746	38.9
1972	James C. Holshouser Jr. (R)	767,470	51.0		J. A. Williams (SOC)	6,019	6.7
	Hargrove Bowles Jr. (D)	729,104	48.5	1916	Lynn J. Frazier (R)	87,665	79.2
1976	James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	1,081,293	65.0		D. H. McArthur (D)	20,351	18.4
	David T. Flaherty (R)	564,102	33.9	1918	Lynn J. Frazier (R & NP)	54,517	59.7
1980	James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	1,143,145	61.9		S. J. Doyle (D & I)	36,733	40.3
	Beverly Lake (R)	691,449	37.4	1920	Lynn J. Frazier (R & NP)	117,018	51.0
1984	James G. Martin (R)	1,208,167	54.3		J. F. T. O'Connor (D & I)	112,488	49.0
	Rufus Edmisten (D)	1,011,209	45.4				
1988	James G. Martin (R)	1,222,338	56.1		Special Election		
	Robert B. Jordan III (D)	957,687	43.9	1921	Ragnvald A. Nestos (IR)	111,434	50.9
1992	James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	1,368,246	52.7		Lynn J. Frazier (R & NP)	107,332	49.1
	Jim Gardner (R)	1,121,955	43.2	1922	Ragnvald A. Nestos (R)	110,321	57.7
1996	James B. Hunt Jr. (D)	1,436,638	56.0		William Lemke (NON PART)	81,048	42.4
	Robin Hayes (R)	1,097,053	42.8	1924	Arthur G. Sorlie (R)	101,170	53.9
2000	Mike Easley (D)	1,530,324	52.0		Halvor L. Halvorson (D)	86,414	46.1
	Richard Vinroot (R)	1,360,960	46.3	1926	Arthur G. Sorlie (R)	131,003	81.7
2004	Michael F. Easley (D)	1,939,154	55.6		D. M. Holmes (D)	24,287	15.2
	Patrick J. Ballantine (R)	1,495,021	42.9	1928	George F. Shafer (R)	131,193	56.5
2008	Beverly Perdue (D)	2,146,189	50.3		Walter Maddock (D)	100,205	43.2
	Pat McCrory (R)	2,001,168	46.9	1930	George F. Shafer (R)	133,264	73.6
					Pierce Blewett (D)	41,988	23.2
				1932	William Langer (R)	134,231	54.8
					Herbert C. Depuy (D)	110,263	45.0
				1934	Thomas H. Moodie (D)	145,433	53.0
					Lydia Langer (R)	127,954	46.6
				1936	William Langer (I)	98,750	35.8
					Walter Welford (R)	95,697	34.7
					John Moses (D)	80,726	29.3
				1938	John Moses (D)	138,270	52.5
					John N. Hagan (R)	125,246	47.5
				1940	John Moses (D)	173,278	63.1
					Jack A. Patterson (R)	101,287	36.9
				1942	John Moses (D)	101,390	57.6
					Oscar W. Hagen (R)	74,577	42.4
				1944	Fred G. Aandahl (R)	107,863	52.0
					William T. Depuy (D)	59,961	28.9
					Alvin C. Strutz (IR)	38,997	18.8
				1946	Fred G. Aandahl (R)	116,672	68.9
					Quentin Burdick (D)	52,719	31.1
				1948	Fred G. Aandahl (R)	131,764	61.3
					Howard Henry (D)	80,655	37.5
				1950	Norman Brunsdale (R)	121,822	66.3
					Clyde G. Byerly (D)	61,950	33.7
				1952	Norman Brunsdale (R)	199,944	78.7
					Ole S. Johnson (D)	53,990	21.3
				1954	Norman Brunsdale (R)	124,253	64.2
					Cornelius Bymers (D)	69,248	35.8
				1956	John E. Davis (R)	147,566	58.5
					Wallace E. Warner (D)	104,869	41.5
				1958	John E. Davis (R)	111,836	53.1
					John F. Lord (D)	98,763	46.9
				1960	William L. Guy (D)	136,148	49.4
					C. P. Dahl (R)	122,486	44.5
					Herschel Lashkowitz (I)	16,741	6.1

**North Carolina**

1. Before 1836 governor chosen by General Assembly.

**NORTH DAKOTA**

(Became a state Nov. 2, 1889)

1889	John Miller (R)	25,365	66.6				
	William Roach (D)	12,733	33.4				
1890	Andrew H. Burke (R)	19,053	52.2	1938	John Moses (D)	138,270	52.5
	William Roach (D)	12,604	34.6		John N. Hagan (R)	125,246	47.5
	Muir (I)	4,821	13.2	1940	John Moses (D)	173,278	63.1
1892	Eli C. D. Shortridge (FUS)	18,943	52.4		Jack A. Patterson (R)	101,287	36.9
	Andrew H. Burke (R)	17,203	47.6	1942	John Moses (D)	101,390	57.6
1894	Roger Allin (R)	23,723	55.8		Oscar W. Hagen (R)	74,577	42.4
	Wallace (POP)	9,354	22.0	1944	Fred G. Aandahl (R)	107,863	52.0
	Kinter (D)	8,188	19.2		William T. Depuy (D)	59,961	28.9
1896	Frank A. Briggs (R)	25,918	55.6		Alvin C. Strutz (IR)	38,997	18.8
	R. B. Richardson (FUS)	20,690	44.4	1946	Fred G. Aandahl (R)	116,672	68.9
1898	Frederick B. Fancher (R)	27,308	58.4		Quentin Burdick (D)	52,719	31.1
	Holmes (FUS)	19,496	41.7	1948	Fred G. Aandahl (R)	131,764	61.3
1900	Frank White (R)	34,052	59.2		Howard Henry (D)	80,655	37.5
	M. A. Wipperman (D & I)	22,275	38.7	1950	Norman Brunsdale (R)	121,822	66.3
1902	Frank White (R)	31,613	62.7		Clyde G. Byerly (D)	61,950	33.7
	Cronan (D)	17,576	34.9	1952	Norman Brunsdale (R)	199,944	78.7
1904	Elmore Y. Sarles (R)	48,026	70.7		Ole S. Johnson (D)	53,990	21.3
	M. F. Hegge (D)	16,744	24.7	1954	Norman Brunsdale (R)	124,253	64.2
1906	John Burke (D)	34,424	53.2		Cornelius Bymers (D)	69,248	35.8
	Elmore Y. Sarles (R)	29,309	45.3	1956	John E. Davis (R)	147,566	58.5
1908	John Burke (D)	49,398	51.1		Wallace E. Warner (D)	104,869	41.5
	C. A. Johnson (R)	46,849	48.4	1958	John E. Davis (R)	111,836	53.1
1910	John Burke (D)	47,005	50.0		John F. Lord (D)	98,763	46.9
	C. A. Johnson (R)	44,555	47.4	1960	William L. Guy (D)	136,148	49.4
1912	Louis B. Hanna (R)	39,811	45.5		C. P. Dahl (R)	122,486	44.5
	F. O. Hellstrom (D)	31,544	36.0		Herschel Lashkowitz (I)	16,741	6.1

1962	William L. Guy (D)	115,258	50.4	1826	Allen Trimble (NR)	70,475	84.2
	Mark Andrews (R)	113,251	49.6		Alex Campbell	4,765	5.7
1964	William L. Guy (D)	146,414	55.7		Benjamin Tappan	4,209	5.0
	Don Halcrow (R)	116,247	44.3	1828	Allen Trimble (NR)	53,971	51.9
1968	William L. Guy (D)	135,955	54.8		John W. Campbell (JAC D)	51,951	48.1
	Robert P. McCarney (R)	108,382	43.7	1830	Duncan McArthur (NR)	49,677	50.1
1972	Arthur A. Link (D)	143,899	51.0		Robert Lucas (JAC D)	49,186	49.6
	Richard Larsen (R)	138,032	49.0	1832	Robert Lucas (D)	71,038	52.9
1976	Arthur A. Link (D)	153,309	51.6		Darius Lyman (NR)	63,213	47.1
	Richard Elkin (R)	138,321	46.5	1834	Robert Lucas (D)	70,738	51.2
1980	Allen I. Olson (R)	162,230	53.6		James Findlay (W)	67,414	48.8
	Arthur A. Link (D)	140,391	46.4	1836	Joseph Vance (W)	91,742	51.7
1984	George Sinner (D)	173,922	55.3		Eli Baldwin (D)	85,851	48.3
	Allen I. Olson (R)	140,460	44.7	1838	Wilson Shannon (D)	107,884	51.4
1988	George Sinner (D)	179,094	59.9		Joseph Vance (W)	102,146	48.6
	Leon Mallberg (R)	119,986	40.1	1840	Thomas Corwin (W)	145,643	53.0
1992	Edward T. Schafer (R)	176,398	57.9		Wilson Shannon (D)	129,054	47.0
	Nicholas Spaeth (D)	123,845	40.6	1842	Wilson Shannon (D)	119,774	49.3
1996	Edward T. Schafer (R)	174,937	66.2		Thomas Corwin (W)	117,902	48.6
	Lee Kaldor (D)	89,349	33.8	1844	Mordecai Bartley (W)	146,333	48.7
2000	John Hoeven (R)	159,255	55.0		David Tod (D)	145,062	48.3
	Heidi Heitkamp (D)	130,144	45.0	1846	William Bebb (W)	118,857	48.3
2004	John Hoeven (R)	220,803	71.3		David Tod (D)	116,554	47.3
	Joseph A. Satrom (D)	84,877	27.4	1848	Seabury Ford (W)	148,766†	49.9
2008	John Hoeven (R)	235,009	74.4		John B. Weller (D)	148,452	49.8
	Tim Mathern (D)	74,279	23.5	1850	Reuben Wood (D)	133,093	49.7
<b>OHIO</b>					William Johnston (W)	121,105	45.2
				1851	Edward Smith (F SOIL)	13,747	5.1
(Became a state March 1, 1803)					Reuben Wood (D)	145,656	51.6
1803	Edward Tiffin (D-R)	4,614	94.2		Samuel F. Vinton (W)	119,550	42.4
	Benjamin Gilman (D-R)	246	5.0	1853	Samuel Lewis (F SOIL)	16,910	6.0
1805	Edward Tiffin (D-R)	4,783			William Medill (D)	147,663	52.0
1807 <sup>1</sup>	Return J. Meigs Jr. (D-R)	3,299	58.7		Nelson Barrere (W)	85,843	30.2
	Nathanael Massie (D-R)	2,317	41.3	1855	Samuel Lewis (F SOIL)	50,346	17.7
1808	Samuel Huntington (D-R)	7,293	44.8		Salmon P. Chase (R)	146,720	48.6
	Thomas Worthington (D-R)	5,601	34.4		William Medill (D)	131,019	43.4
	Thomas Kirker (D-R)	3,397	20.9	1857	Allen Trimble (W)	24,276	8.0
1810	Return J. Meigs Jr. (D-R)	9,924	56.2		Salmon P. Chase (R)	160,685	48.6
	Thomas Worthington (D-R)	7,731	43.8	1859	Henry B. Payne (D)	159,294	48.2
1812	Return J. Meigs Jr. (FED)	11,859	60.0		William Dennison Jr. (R)	184,502	51.9
	Thomas Scott (D-R)	7,903	40.0	1861	Rufus P. Ranney (D)	171,266	48.1
1814	Thomas Worthington (D-R)	15,879	72.0		David Tod (UN)	206,997	57.7
	Othniel Looker (FED)	6,171	28.0	1863	Hugh J. Jewett (D)	151,774	42.3
1816	Thomas Worthington (D-R)	22,931	74.4		John Brough (UN)	288,856	60.6
	James Dunlap (D-R)	6,295	20.4	1865	Clement L. Vallandigham (D)	187,728	39.4
	Ethan A. Brown (FED)	1,607	5.2		Jacob D. Cox (UN)	223,642	53.5
1818	Ethan A. Brown (D-R)	30,194	78.9	1867	George W. Morgan (D)	193,791	46.4
	James Dunlap (D-R)	8,075	21.1		Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	243,811	50.3
1820	Ethan A. Brown (D-R)	34,836	71.3	1869	Allen G. Thurman (D)	240,622	49.7
	Jeremiah Morrow (D-R)	9,426	19.3		Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	236,092	50.7
	William H. Harrison (D-R)	4,348	8.9	1871	George H. Pendleton (D)	228,703	49.1
1822	Jeremiah Morrow (D-R)	26,059	43.4		Edward F. Noyes (R)	238,273	51.8
	Allen Trimble (FED)	22,889	38.1	1873	George W. McCook (D)	218,105	47.4
	William W. Irwin (D-R)	11,060	18.4		William Allen (D)	214,654	47.8
1824	Jeremiah Morrow (JAC D)	38,328	51.0	1875	Edward F. Noyes (R)	213,837	47.6
	Allen Trimble (NR)	36,869	49.0		Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	297,817	50.3
					William Allen (D)	292,279	49.3

1877	Richard M. Bishop (D)	271,642	48.9	1930	George White (D)	1,033,168	52.8
	William H. West (R)	249,105	44.9		Myers Y. Cooper (R)	923,538	47.2
1879	Charles Foster (R)	336,321	50.3	1932	George White (D)	1,356,518	52.8
	Thomas Ewing (D)	319,132	47.7		David S. Ingalls (R)	1,151,933	44.9
1881	Charles Foster (R)	312,785	50.1	1934	Martin L. Davey (D)	1,118,257	51.1
	John W. Bookwalter (D)	288,426	46.2		Clarence J. Brown (R)	1,052,851	48.1
1883	George Hoadly (D)	359,693	50.1	1936	Martin L. Davey (D)	1,539,461	52.0
	Joseph B. Foraker (R)	347,164	48.3		John W. Bricker (R)	1,412,773	47.7
1885	Joseph B. Foraker (R)	359,281	49.1	1938	John W. Bricker (R)	1,265,548	52.5
	George Hoadly (D)	341,830	46.8		Charles Sawyer (D)	1,147,323	47.6
1887	Joseph B. Foraker (R)	356,534	47.9	1940	John W. Bricker (R)	1,824,863	55.6
	Thomas E. Powell (D)	333,205	44.8		Martin L. Davey (D)	1,460,396	44.5
1889	James E. Campbell (D)	379,423	48.9	1942	John W. Bricker (R)	1,086,937	60.5
	Joseph B. Foraker (R)	368,551	47.5		John McSweeney (D)	709,599	39.5
1891	William McKinley Jr. (R)	386,739	48.6	1944	Frank J. Lausche (D)	1,603,809	51.8
	James E. Campbell (D)	365,228	45.9		James Garfield Stewart (R)	1,491,450	48.2
1893	William McKinley Jr. (R)	433,342	52.6	1946	Thomas J. Herbert (R)	1,166,550	50.6
	Lawrence T. Neal (D)	352,347	42.8		Frank J. Lausche (D)	1,125,997	48.9
1895	Asa S. Bushnell (R)	427,141	51.0	1948	Frank J. Lausche (D)	1,619,775	53.7
	James E. Campbell (D)	334,519	40.0		Thomas J. Herbert (R)	1,398,514	46.3
	Jacob S. Coxey (PP)	52,625	6.3	1950	Frank J. Lausche (D)	1,522,249	52.6
1897	Asa S. Bushnell (R)	429,915	50.3		Don H. Ebright (R)	1,370,570	47.4
	Horace L. Chapman (D)	401,750	47.0	1952	Frank J. Lausche (D)	2,015,110	55.9
1899	George K. Nash (R)	417,199	45.9		Charles P. Taft (R)	1,590,058	44.1
	John R. McLean (D)	368,176	40.5	1954	Frank J. Lausche (D)	1,405,262	54.1
	Samuel M. Jones (NON PART)	106,721	11.8		James A. Rhodes (R)	1,192,528	45.9
1901	George K. Nash (R)	436,092	52.7	1956	C. William O'Neill (R)	1,984,988	56.0
	James Kilbourne (D)	368,525	44.5		Michael V. DiSalle (D)	1,557,103	44.0
1903	Myron T. Herrick (R)	475,560	54.9	1958	Michael V. DiSalle (D)	1,869,260	56.9
	Tom L. Johnson (D)	361,748	41.8		C. William O'Neill (R)	1,414,874	43.1
1905	John M. Pattison (D)	473,264	50.5	1962	James A. Rhodes (R)	1,836,432	58.9
	Myron T. Herrick (R)	430,617	46.0		Michael V. DiSalle (D)	1,280,521	41.1
1908	Judson Harmon (D)	552,569	49.2	1966	James A. Rhodes (R)	1,795,277	62.2
	Andrew L. Harris (R)	533,197	47.5		Frazier Reams Jr. (D)	1,092,054	37.8
1910	Judson Harmon (D)	477,077	51.6	1970	John J. Gilligan (D)	1,725,560	54.2
	Warren G. Harding (R)	376,700	40.8		Roger Cloud (R)	1,382,659	43.4
	Tom Clifford (SOC)	60,637	6.6	1974	James A. Rhodes (R)	1,493,679	48.6
1912	James M. Cox (D)	439,023	42.4		John J. Gilligan (D)	1,482,191	48.2
	Robert B. Brown (R)	272,500	26.3	1978	James A. Rhodes (R)	1,402,167	49.3
	Arthur L. Garford (PROG)	217,903	21.0		Richard F. Celeste (D)	1,354,631	47.6
	C. E. Ruthenberg (SOC)	87,709	8.5	1982	Richard F. Celeste (D)	1,981,882	59.0
1914	Frank B. Willis (R)	523,074	46.3		Clarence Brown Jr. (R)	1,303,962	38.8
	James M. Cox (D)	493,804	43.7	1986	Richard F. Celeste (D)	1,858,372	60.6
	James R. Garfield (PROG)	60,904	5.4		James A. Rhodes (R)	1,207,264	39.4
1916	James M. Cox (D)	568,218	48.4	1990	George V. Voinovich (R)	1,928,103	55.7
	Frank B. Willis (R)	561,602	47.8		Anthony J. Celebrezze Jr. (D)	1,539,416	44.3
1918	James M. Cox (D)	486,403	50.6	1994	George V. Voinovich (R)	2,401,572	71.8
	Frank B. Willis (R)	474,559	49.4		Robert L. Burch Jr. (D)	835,849	25.0
1920	Harry L. Davis (R)	1,039,835	51.9	1998	Robert A. Taft II (R)	1,678,721	50.0
	Vic Donahey (D)	918,962	45.9		Lee Fisher (D)	1,498,956	44.7
1922	Vic Donahey (D)	821,948	50.6	2002	Robert A. Taft II (R)	1,865,007	57.8
	Carmi A. Thompson (R)	803,300	49.4		Timothy Hagan (D)	1,236,924	38.3
1924	Vic Donahey (D)	1,064,981	54.0	2006	Ted Strickland (D)	2,453,384	60.5
	Harry L. Davis (R)	888,139	45.0		J. Kenneth Blackwell (R)	1,474,285	36.6
1926	Vic Donahey (D)	707,733	50.5				
	Myers Y. Cooper (R)	685,897	49.0				
1928	Myers Y. Cooper (R)	1,355,517	54.8				
	Martin L. Davey (D)	1,106,739	44.7				

## Ohio

1. The election was challenged by Massie. The legislature eventually declared Meigs ineligible and arranged for a new election in 1808. Pending the outcome of that election, Speaker of the Senate Thomas Kirker was acting governor.



**OKLAHOMA**

(Became a state Nov. 16, 1907)

1907	Charles N. Haskell (D)	137,633	53.4
	Frank Frantz (R)	110,296	42.8
1910	Lee Cruce (D)	119,873	48.6
	J. W. McNeal (R)	99,319	40.2
	J. T. Crumbie (SOC)	24,457	9.9
1914	Robert L. Williams (D)	100,596	39.7
	John Fields (R)	95,909	37.8
	Fred W. Holt (SOC)	52,704	20.8
1918	James B. A. Robertson (D)	104,132	53.5
	Horace G. McKeever (R)	82,905	42.6
1922	John C. Walton (D)	280,207	54.5
	John Fields (R)	230,469	44.8
1926	Henry S. Johnston (D)	213,162	54.9
	Omer K. Benedict (R)	171,710	44.2
1930	William H. Murray (D)	301,921	59.1
	Ira A. Hill (R)	208,575	40.8
1934	Ernest W. Marland (D)	365,992	58.2
	William B. Pine (R)	243,936	38.8
1938	Leon C. Phillips (D)	355,740	70.0
	Ross Rizley (R)	148,861	29.3
1942	Robert S. Kerr (D)	196,565	51.9
	William J. Otjen (R)	180,454	47.6
1946	Roy J. Turner (D)	259,491	52.5
	Olney F. Flynn (R)	227,426	46.0
1950	Johnston Murray (D)	329,308	51.1
	Jo O. Ferguson (R)	313,205	48.6
1954	Raymond Gary (D)	357,386	58.7
	Reuben K. Sparks (R)	251,808	41.3
1958	J. Howard Edmondson (D)	399,504	74.1
	Phil Ferguson (R)	107,495	20.0
	D. A. Jelly Boyce (I)	31,840	5.9
1962	Henry L. Bellmon (R)	392,316	55.3
	W. P. Atkinson (D)	315,357	44.4
1966	Dewey F. Bartlett (R)	377,078	55.7
	Preston J. Moore (D)	296,328	43.8
1970	David Hall (D)	338,338	48.4
	Dewey F. Bartlett (R)	336,157	48.1
1974	David L. Boren (D)	514,389	63.9
	James M. Inhofe (R)	290,459	36.1
1978	George Nigh (D)	402,240	51.7
	Ron Shotts (R)	367,055	47.2
1982	George Nigh (D)	548,159	62.1
	Tom Daxon (R)	332,207	37.6
1986	Henry L. Bellmon (R)	431,762	47.5
	David Walters (D)	405,295	44.5
	Jerry Brown (I)	60,115	6.6
1990	David Walters (D)	523,196	57.4
	Bill Price (R)	297,584	32.7
	Thomas D. Ledgerwood II (I)	90,534	9.9
1994	Frank Keating (R)	466,740	46.9
	Jack Mildren (D)	294,936	29.6
	Wes Watkins (I)	233,336	23.5
1998	Frank Keating (R)	505,498	57.9
	Laura Boyd (D)	357,552	40.9

2002

Brad Henry (D)	448,143	43.3
Steve Largent (R)	441,277	42.6
Gary L. Richardson (I)	146,200	14.1
Brad Henry (D)	616,135	66.5
Ernest Istook (R)	310,327	33.5

2006

**OREGON**

(Became a state Feb. 14, 1859)

1858

John Whiteaker (D)	5,134	54.7
E. M. Barnum (OPP)	4,213	44.9

1862

Addison C. Gibbs (UN R)	7,039	67.1
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1866

John F. Miller (D)	3,450	32.9
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1870

George L. Woods (R)	10,316	50.7
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1874

James K. Kelly (D)	10,039	49.3
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1878

La Fayette Grover (D)	11,726	51.4
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1882

Joel Palmer (R)	11,095	48.6
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1886

La Fayette Grover (D)	9,713	38.2
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1890

J. C. Tolman (R)	9,163	36.1
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1894

Thomas F. Campbell (I)	6,532	25.7
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1898

William Wallace Thayer (D)	16,213	48.0
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1902

C. C. Beekman (R)	16,152	47.8
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1906

Zenas F. Moody (R)	21,481	51.8
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1910

Joseph S. Smith (D)	20,029	48.3
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1914

Sylvester Pennoyer (D)	27,901	50.9
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1918

T. R. Cornelius (R)	24,199	44.1
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1922

Sylvester Pennoyer (D)	38,920	53.6
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1926

David P. Thompson (R)	33,765	46.5
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1930

William P. Lord (R)	40,403	46.7
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1934

Nathan Pierce (PP)	26,255	30.4
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1938

William Galloway (D)	17,865	20.5
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1942

Theodore Thurston Geer (R)	45,094	53.2
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1946

William R. King (D-PP)	34,542	40.8
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1950

George E. Chamberlain (D)	41,857	46.2
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1954

W. J. Furnish (R)	41,611	45.9
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1958

George E. Chamberlain (D)	46,002	47.6
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1962

James Withycombe (R)	43,508	45.0
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1966

C. W. Barzee (SOC)	4,468	5.0
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1970

Oswald West (D)	54,853	46.6
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1974

Jay Bowerman (R)	48,751	41.4
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1978

W. S. Richards (SOC)	8,040	6.8
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1982

A. E. Eaton (P)	6,046	5.1
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1986

James Withycombe (R)	121,037	48.8
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1990

C. J. Smith (D)	94,594	38.1
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1994

W. J. Smith (SOC)	14,284	5.8
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1998

James Withycombe (R)	81,067	53.0
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2002

Walter M. Pierce (D)	65,440	42.8
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2006

Walter M. Pierce (D)	133,969	57.4
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2010

Ben W. Olcott (R)	99,164	42.6
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2014

I. L. Patterson (R)	120,073	53.1
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2018

Walter M. Pierce (D)	93,470	41.4
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2022

H. H. Stallard (I)	12,402	5.5
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2026

Julius L. Meier (I)	135,608	54.5
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2030

Ed F. Bailey (D)	62,434	25.1
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2034

Phil Metschan (R)	46,840	18.8
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2038

Charles H. Martin (D)	116,677	38.6
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2042

Peter Zimmerman (I)	95,519	31.6
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2046

Joe E. Dunne (R)	86,923	28.7
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1938	Charles A. Sprague (R)	214,062	57.4	1805	Thomas McKean (I D-R) <sup>1</sup>	43,644	52.9
	Henry L. Hess (D)	158,744	42.6		Simon Snyder (D-R)	38,833	47.1
1942	Earl Snell (R)	220,188	77.9	1808	Simon Snyder (D-R)	67,975	60.9
	Lew Wallace (D)	62,561	22.1		James Ross (FED)	39,575	35.5
1946	Earl Snell (R)	237,681	69.1	1811	Simon Snyder (D-R)	52,319	90.8
	Carl C. Donaugh (D)	106,474	30.9		William Tilghman (FED)	3,609	6.3
Special Election				1814	Simon Snyder (D-R)	51,009	62.6
					Isaac Wayne (FED)	29,566	36.3
1948	Douglas McKay (R)	271,295	53.2	1817	William Findlay (D-R)	66,331	52.8
	Lew Wallace (D)	226,949	44.5		Joseph Hiester (D-R/FED)	59,272	47.2
1950	Douglas McKay (R)	334,160	66.1	1820	Joseph Hiester (D-R)	67,905	50.6
	Austin F. Flegal (D)	171,750	34.0		William Findlay (D-R)	66,300	49.4
1954	Paul Patterson (R)	322,522	56.9	1823	John Andrew Schulze (D-R)	89,928	58.3
	Joseph K. Carson Jr. (D)	244,179	43.1		Andrew Gregg (FED)	64,211	41.7
Special Election				1826	John Andrew Schulze (JAC D)	72,710	96.9
				1829	George Wolf (JAC D)	78,138	60.1
1956	Robert D. Holmes (D)	369,439	50.5		Joseph Ritner (A-MAS)	51,776	39.9
	Elmo Smith (R)	361,840	49.5	1832	George Wolf (D)	91,385	50.9
1958	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	331,900	55.3		Joseph Ritner (A-MAS)	88,115	49.1
	Robert D. Holmes (D)	267,934	44.7	1835	Joseph Ritner (D)	94,023	46.9
1962	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	345,497	54.2		George Wolf (W)	65,804	32.8
	Robert Y. Thornton (D)	265,359	41.6		Henry Muhlenburgh	40,586	20.3
1966	Tom McCall (R)	377,346	55.3	1838	David R. Porter (D)	127,821	51.1
	Robert W. Straub (D)	305,008	44.7		Joseph Ritner (A-MASC)	122,325	48.9
1970	Tom McCall (R)	369,964	55.6	1841	David R. Porter (D)	136,504	54.4
	Robert W. Straub (D)	293,892	44.2		John Banks (W)	113,453	45.3
1974	Robert W. Straub (D)	444,812	57.7	1844	Francis R. Shunk (D)	160,322	50.3
	Victor Atiyeh (R)	324,751	42.1		Joseph Markle (W)	156,041	48.9
1978	Victor Atiyeh (R)	498,452	54.9	1847	Francis R. Shunk (D)	146,081	50.8
	Robert W. Straub (D)	409,411	44.9		James Irwin (W)	128,148	44.6
1982	Victor Atiyeh (R)	639,841	61.4	1848	William F. Johnston (W)	168,522	50.0
	Ted Kulongoski (D)	374,316	35.9		Morris Longstreth (D)	168,225	50.0
1986	Neil Goldschmidt (D)	549,456	51.9	1851	William Bigler (D)	186,499	50.9
	Norma Paulus (R)	506,986	47.8		William F. Johnston (W)	178,034	48.6
1990	Barbara Roberts (D)	508,749	45.7	1854	James Pollock (W)	203,822	54.6
	Dave Frohnmayer (R)	444,646	40.0		William Bigler (D)	166,991	44.8
	Al Mobley (I)	144,062	12.9	1857	William F. Packer (D)	188,836	52.0
1994	John Kitzhaber (D)	622,083	50.9		David Wilmot (R)	146,139	40.2
	Denny Smith (R)	517,874	42.4		Isaac Hazlehurst (AM)	28,168	7.8
1998	John Kitzhaber (D)	717,061	64.4	1860	Andrew G. Curtin (R)	262,403	53.3
	Bill Sizemore (R)	334,001	30.0		Henry D. Foster (D)	230,269	46.7
2002	Theodore R. Kulongoski (D)	618,004	49.0	1863	Andrew G. Curtin (R)	269,496	51.5
	Kevin L. Mannix (R)	581,785	46.2		George W. Woodward (D)	254,171	48.5
2006	Theodore R. Kulongoski (D)	699,786	50.7	1866	John White Geary (R)	307,274	51.4
	Ron Saxton (R)	589,748	42.8		Hiester Clymer (D)	290,096	48.6
				1869	John White Geary (R)	290,552	50.4
					Asa Packer (D)	285,956	49.6
				1872	John Frederick Hartranft (R)	353,387	52.6
					Charles B. Buckalew (D)	317,823	47.3
				1875	John Frederick Hartranft (R)	304,175	49.9
					Cyrus L. Pershing (D)	292,136	47.9
				1878	Henry Martyn Hoyt (R)	319,567	45.5
					Andrew H. Dill (D)	297,060	42.3
					Samuel R. Mason (G)	81,758	11.6
				1882	Robert E. Pattison (D)	355,791	47.8
					James A. Beaver (R)	315,589	42.4
					John Stewart (IR)	43,743	5.9
				1886	James A. Beaver (R)	412,285	50.3
					Chauncey F. Black (D)	369,634	45.1

## PENNSYLVANIA

(Ratified the Constitution Dec. 12, 1787)

1790	Thomas Mifflin	27,725	90.8				
	Arthur St. Clair (FED)	2,802	9.2				
1793	Thomas Mifflin (D-R)	18,590	63.5				
	Frederick A. Muhlenberg (FED)	10,706	36.5				
1796	Thomas Mifflin (D-R)	30,020	96.7	1882			
1799	Thomas McKean (D-R)	37,244	53.3				
	James Ross (FED)	32,643	46.7				
1802	Thomas McKean (D-R)	47,849	73.6	1886			
	James Ross (FED)	17,037	26.2				

1890	Robert E. Pattison (D)	464,209	50.0	1994	Tom J. Ridge (R)	1,627,976	45.4
	George W. Delamater (R)	447,655	48.2		Mark S. Singel (D)	1,430,099	39.9
1894	Daniel H. Hastings (R)	574,801	60.3		Peg Luksik (CST)	460,269	12.8
	William M. Singerly (D)	333,404	35.0	1998	Tom J. Ridge (R)	1,736,844	57.4
1898	William A. Stone (R)	476,206	49.0		Ivan Itkin (D)	938,745	31.0
	George A. Jenks (D)	358,300	36.9		Peg Luksik (CST)	315,761	10.4
	Silas C. Swallow (P, HG)	132,931	13.7	2002	Edward G. Rendell (D)	1,913,235	53.4
1902	Samuel W. Pennypacker (R, CIT)	593,828	54.2		Mike Fisher (R)	1,589,408	44.4
	Robert E. Pattison (D, A-MACH, BALLOT)	450,978	41.2	2006	Edward G. Rendell (D)	2,470,517	60.4
1906	Edwin S. Stuart (R, CIT)	506,418	50.3		Lynn Swann (R)	1,622,135	39.6
	Lewis Emery Jr. (D, LINCOLN, CP, UN LAB)	458,064	45.5	<b>Pennsylvania</b>			
1910	John K. Tener (R, WML)	415,614	41.6	1. Independent Democratic-Republican.			
	William H. Berry (KEY)	382,127	38.3	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
	Webster Grim (D)	129,395	13.0	(Ratified the Constitution May 29, 1790)			
	John W. Slayton (SOC)	53,055	5.3	1776–1777	Nicholas Cooke	✓	
1914	Martin G. Brumbaugh			1778–1785	William Greene	✓	
	(R, KEY, PERS LIB)	588,705	53.0	1786–1789	John Collins	✓	
	Vance C. McCormick (D, WASH)	453,880	40.8	1790–1796	Arthur Fenner	✓	
1918	William Sproul (R, WASH)	552,537	61.1	1797	Arthur Fenner	1,204	100.0
	Eugene C. Bonniwell (D, F PLAY)	305,315	33.7	1798–1800	Arthur Fenner	✓	
1922	Gifford Pinchot (R)	831,696	56.8	1801	Arthur Fenner	3,760	100.0
	John A. McSparran (D)	581,625	39.7	1802	Arthur Fenner	3,802	66.3
1926	John S. Fisher (R)	1,102,823	73.3		William Greene	1,934	33.7
	Eugene C. Bonniwell (D, LAB)	365,280	24.3	1803–1805	Arthur Fenner	✓	
1930	Gifford Pinchot (R, P, I)	1,068,874	50.8	1806	Richard Jackson Jr. (FED)	1,662*	43.1
	John M. Hemphill (D, L, I)	1,010,204	47.7		Henry Smith (D-R)	1,097	28.4
1934	George H. Earle (D)	1,476,377	50.0		Peleg Arnold (D-R)	1,094	28.3
	William A. Schnader (R)	1,410,138	47.8	1807	James Fenner (D-R)	2,564	65.9
1938	Arthur H. James (R)	2,036,345	53.4		Seth Wheaton (FED)	1,268	32.6
	Charles Jones (D, ROYAL OAK)	1,756,280	46.1	1808–1810	James Fenner (D-R)	✓	
1942	Edward Martin (R)	1,367,531	53.7	1811	William Jones (FED)	3,885	51.1
	F. Clair Ross (D)	1,149,897	45.1		James Fenner (D-R)	3,651	48.1
1946	James H. Duff (R)	1,828,462	58.5	1812	William Jones (FED)	4,122	51.5
	John S. Rice (D)	1,270,947	40.7		James Fenner (D-R)	3,874	48.4
1950	John S. Fine (R)	1,796,119	50.7	1813	William Jones (FED)	3,350	
	Richardson Dilworth (D)	1,710,355	48.3	1814	William Jones (FED)	2,710	76.6
1954	George M. Leader (D)	1,996,266	53.7	1815	William Jones (FED)	3,372	56.6
	Lloyd H. Wood (R)	1,717,070	46.2		Peleg Arnold (D-R)	2,588	43.4
1958	David L. Lawrence (D)	2,024,852	50.8	1816	William Jones (FED)	3,591	52.4
	Arthur T. McGonigle (R)	1,948,769	48.9		Nehemiah R. Knight (D-R)	3,259	47.6
1962	William W. Scranton (R)	2,424,918	55.4	1817	Nehemiah R. Knight (D-R)	3,949	50.4
	Richardson Dilworth (D)	1,938,627	44.3		William Jones (FED)	3,878	49.5
1966	Raymond P. Shafer (R)	2,110,349	52.1	1818	Nehemiah R. Knight (D-R)	4,509	53.7
	Milton Shapp (D)	1,868,719	46.1		Elisha R. Potter (FED)	3,893	46.3
1970	Milton Shapp (D)	2,043,029	55.2	1819	Nehemiah R. Knight (D-R)	2,664	100.0
	Raymond J. Broderick (R)	1,542,854	41.7	1820	Nehemiah R. Knight (D-R)	1,981	100.0
1974	Milton Shapp (D)	1,878,252	53.8	1821	William C. Gibbs (D-R)	3,801	57.6
	Andrew "Drew" L. Lewis Jr. (R)	1,578,917	45.2		Samuel W. Bridgham (F)	2,801 <sup>1</sup>	
1978	Richard L. Thornburgh (R)	1,966,042	52.5	1822	William C. Gibbs	2,092	100.0
	Peter Flaherty (D)	1,737,888	46.4	1823	William C. Gibbs	1,647	100.0
1982	Richard L. Thornburgh (R)	1,872,784	50.8	1824	James Fenner (D-R)	2,146	78.3
	Allen E. Ertel (D)	1,772,353	48.1		Wheeler Martin (D-R)	594	21.7
1986	Robert P. Casey (D)	1,717,484	50.7	1825	James Fenner	1,731	100.0
	William W. Scranton (R)	1,638,268	48.3	1826	James Fenner	1,731	100.0
1990	Robert P. Casey (D)	2,065,244	67.7	1827	James Fenner	2,421	100.0
	Barbara Hafer (R)	987,516	32.3	1828	James Fenner	4,233	100.0

1829	James Fenner (JAC)	3,584	100.0	1858	Elisha Dyer (R)	7,934	69.0
1830	James Fenner (JAC)	2,793	63.1		Elisha R. Potter (D)	3,572	31.0
	Asa Messer	1,455	32.9	1859	Thomas G. Turner (R)	8,938	71.5
1831	Lemuel H. Arnold (NR)	3,780	56.8		Elisha R. Potter (D)	3,536	28.3
	James Fenner (JAC)	2,877	43.2	1860	William Sprague (FUS)	12,278	53.0
1832 <sup>2</sup>	Lemuel H. Arnold (NR)	2,730*	48.5		Seth Padelford (R)	10,740	46.7
	James Fenner (D)	2,290	40.7	1861	William Sprague (UN)	12,005	53.7
	William Sprague (A-MAS)	610	10.8		James Y. Smith (R)	10,326	46.3
1833	John Brown Francis (D)	4,025	55.0	1862	William Sprague (UN)	11,199	99.4
	Lemuel H. Arnold (NR)	3,292	45.0	1863	James Y. Smith (R)	10,749	57.4
1834	John Brown Francis (D)	3,676	51.0		William C. Cozzens (D & CST)	7,672	41.0
	Nehemiah R. Knight (W)	3,520	48.9	1864	James Y. Smith (UN R)	8,836	50.4
1835	John Brown Francis (D)	3,880	50.7		George H. Browne (D)	7,312	41.7
	Nehemiah R. Knight (W)	3,774	49.3		Amos C. Barstow (CONST)	1,348	7.7
1836	John Brown Francis (D)	4,020	56.2	1865	James Y. Smith (UN R)	10,153	92.4
	Tristram Burges (W)	2,984	41.7	1866	Ambrose E. Burnside (R)	7,724	72.3
1837	John Brown Francis (D)	2,716	73.1		Lymon Pierce (D)	2,796	26.2
	William Peckham (CONST)	946	25.5	1867	Ambrose E. Burnside (R)	7,569	69.4
1838	William Sprague (W)	3,984	52.5		Lymon Pierce (D)	3,339	30.6
	John Brown Francis (D)	3,504	46.2	1868	Ambrose E. Burnside (R)	10,054	63.8
1839	William Sprague (W)	2,908*	47.4		Lymon Pierce (D)	5,709	36.2
	Nathaniel Bullock (D)	2,771	45.2	1869	Seth Padelford (R)	7,359	68.4
	Tristram Burges (AB)	457	7.4		Lymon Pierce (D)	3,390	31.5
1840	Samuel Ward King (W)	4,797	58.4	1870	Seth Padelford (R)	10,337	61.2
	Thomas F. Carpenter (D)	3,418	41.6		Lymon Pierce (D)	6,295	37.3
1841	Samuel Ward King (W)	2,648	97.7	1871	Seth Padelford (R)	8,721	61.4
1842	Samuel Ward King (W)	4,864	67.9		Thomas Steere (D)	5,367	37.7
	Thomas F. Carpenter (W)	2,281	32.1	1872	Seth Padelford (R)	9,463	53.0
1843	James Fenner (L & O W)	9,107	55.2		Olney Arnold (D)	8,308	46.5
	Thomas F. Carpenter (D)	7,392	44.8	1873	Henry Howard (R)	9,656	71.8
1844	James Fenner (LAW ORD)	5,560	96.4		Benjamin G. Chace (D)	3,786	28.2
1845	Charles Jackson (LIBER W)	8,010	50.6	1874	Henry Howard (R)	12,335	87.5
	James Fenner (L & O W)	7,800	49.4		Lymon Pierce (D)	1,589	11.3
1846	Byron Diman (L & O W)	7,477†	49.8	1875	Rowland Hazard (I)	8,724	39.2
	Charles Jackson (D & LIBN)	7,391	49.2		Henry Lippitt (R)	8,368†	37.6
1847	Elisha Harris (W)	6,300	55.3	1876	Charles R. Cutler (D)	5,166	23.2
	Olney Ballou (D)	4,350	38.2		Henry Lippitt (R)	8,689†	45.6
1848	Elisha Harris (W)	5,695	58.0		Albert C. Howard (P)	6,733	35.4
	Adnah Sackett (D)	3,683	37.5	1877	William B. Beach (D)	3,599	18.9
1849	Henry B. Anthony (W)	5,081	59.0		Charles C. Van Zandt (R & TEMP)	12,455	50.9
	Adnah Sackett (D)	2,964	34.4	1878	Jerothmul B. Barnaby (D)	11,783	48.2
	Edward Harris (F SOIL)	458	5.3		Charles C. Van Zandt (R & TEMP)	11,454	58.1
1850	Henry B. Anthony (W)	3,629	80.2	1879	Isaac Lawrence (D)	7,639	38.8
	Edward Harris (F SOIL)	761	16.8		Charles C. Van Zandt (R & TEMP)	9,717	62.1
1851	Philip Allen (D)	6,935	52.4	1880	Thomas W. Segar (D)	5,506	35.2
	Josiah Chapin (W)	6,106	46.2		Alfred H. Littlefield (R)	10,224†	44.8
1852	Philip Allen (D)	9,151	51.1		Horace A. Kimball (D)	7,440	32.6
	Elisha Harris (W)	8,749	48.9	1881	Albert C. Howard (IR & P)	5,047	22.1
1853	Philip Allen (D)	10,361	54.2		Alfred H. Littlefield (R)	10,849	67.0
	William W. Hoppin (W)	8,228	43.0	1882	Horace A. Kimball (D)	4,756	29.4
1854	William W. Hoppin (W)	9,216	58.6		Alfred H. Littlefield (R)	10,056	64.8
	Francis M. Dimond (D)	6,523	41.4	1883	Horace A. Kimball (D)	5,311	34.2
1855	William W. Hoppin (W & AM)	11,130	80.0		Augustus O. Bourn (R)	13,078	54.5
	Americus V. Potter (D)	2,729	19.6	1884	William Sprague (D)	10,201	42.5
1856	William W. Hoppin (AM & R)	9,865	58.0		Augustus O. Bourn (R)	15,936	62.4
	Americus V. Potter (D)	7,131	41.9	1885	Thomas W. Segar (D)	9,592	37.6
1857	Elisha Dyer (R)	9,591	64.3		George Peabody Wetmore (R)	12,563	56.0
	Americus V. Potter (D)	5,323	35.7		Ziba O. Slocum (D)	8,674	38.6
					George H. Slade (P)	1,206	5.4

1886	George Peabody Wetmore (R)	14,340	53.4	1910	Aram J. Pothier (R)	33,540	49.6
	Amasa Sprague (D)	9,944	37.0		Lewis A. Waterman (D)	32,400	47.9
	George H. Slade (P)	2,585	9.6	1911	Aram J. Pothier (R)	37,969	53.4
1887	John W. Davis (D)	18,095	51.5		Lewis A. Waterman (D)	30,575	43.0
	George Peabody Wetmore (R)	15,111	43.0	1912	Aram J. Pothier (R)	34,133	43.7
	Thomas H. Peabody (P)	1,895	5.4		Theodore Francis Green (D)	32,725	41.9
1888	Royal C. Taft (R)	20,744	52.3		Albert H. Humes (PROG)	8,457	10.8
	John W. Davis (D)	17,556	44.3	1914	R. Livingston Beeckman (R)	41,996	53.8
1889	John W. Davis (D)	21,289	49.4		Patrick H. Quinn (D)	32,182	41.3
	Herbert W. Ladd (R)	16,870†	39.1	1916	R. Livingston Beeckman (R)	49,524	55.9
	James H. Chace (LAW ENF)	3,596	8.3		Addison P. Munroe (D)	36,158	40.8
1890	John W. Davis (D)	20,548†	48.8	1918	R. Livingston Beeckman (R)	42,682	53.1
	Herbert W. Ladd (R)	18,988	45.1		Alberic A. Archambault (D)	36,031	44.8
1891	John W. Davis (D)	22,249	49.0	1920	Emery J. San Souci (R)	109,138	64.6
	Herbert W. Ladd (R)	20,995†	46.2		Edward M. Sullivan (D)	55,963	33.2
1892	D. Russell Brown (R)	27,461	50.2	1922	William S. Flynn (D)	81,935	51.7
	William T. C. Wardwell (D)	25,433	46.5		Harold J. Gross (R)	74,724	47.2
1893	David S. Baker (D)	22,015*	46.7	1924	Aram J. Pothier (R)	122,749	58.6
	D. Russell Brown (R)	21,830	46.3		Felix A. Toupin (D)	85,942	41.0
	Metcalf (P)	3,265	6.9	1926	Aram J. Pothier (R)	89,574	53.9
1894	D. Russell Brown (R)	29,157	53.2		Joseph H. Gainer (D)	75,882	45.7
	David S. Baker Jr. (D)	22,650	41.3	1928	Norman S. Case (R)	121,748	51.6
1895	Charles Warren Lippitt (R)	25,098	56.9		Alberic A. Archambault (D)	113,594	48.1
	George L. Littlefield (D)	14,289	32.4	1930	Norman S. Case (R)	112,070	50.5
	Smith Quimby (P)	2,624	6.0		Theodore Francis Green (D)	108,558	48.9
1896	Charles Warren Lippitt (R)	28,472	56.4	1932	Theodore Francis Green (D)	146,474	55.2
	George L. Littlefield (D)	17,061	33.8		Norman S. Case (R)	115,438	43.5
	Thomas H. Peabody (P)	2,950	5.8	1934	Theodore Francis Green (D)	140,258	56.6
1897	Elisha Dyer (R)	24,309	58.1		Luke H. Callan (R)	105,139	42.4
	Daniel T. Church (D)	13,675	32.7	1936	Robert E. Quinn (D)	160,776	53.7
	Thomas H. Peabody (P)	2,096	5.0		Charles P. Sisson (R)	137,369	45.9
1898	Elisha Dyer (R)	24,743	57.7	1938	William H. Vanderbilt (R)	167,003	53.7
	Daniel T. Church (D)	13,224	30.9		Robert E. Quinn (D)	129,603	41.6
	James P. Reid (SOC LAB)	2,877	6.7	1940	J. Howard McGrath (D)	177,937	55.8
1899	Elisha Dyer (R)	24,308	56.4		William H. Vanderbilt (R)	140,474	44.1
	George W. Greene (D)	14,602	33.9	1942	J. Howard McGrath (D)	139,407	58.5
	Thomas F. Herrick (SOC LAB)	2,941	6.8		James O. McManus (R)	98,741	41.5
1900	William Gregory (R)	26,043	54.3	1944	J. Howard McGrath (D)	179,010	60.7
	Nathan W. Littlefield (D)	17,184	35.9		Norman D. Macleod (R)	116,158	39.4
	James P. Reid (SOC LAB)	2,858	6.0	1946	John O. Pastore (D)	148,885	54.1
1901	William Gregory (R)	25,575	53.6		John G. Murphy (R)	126,456	45.9
	Lucius F. C. Garvin (D)	19,038	39.9	1948	John O. Pastore (D)	198,056	61.2
1902	Lucius F. C. Garvin (D)	32,279	54.0		Albert P. Ruerat (R)	124,441	38.4
	Charles Dean Kimball (R)	24,541	41.0	1950	Dennis J. Roberts (D)	176,125	59.3
1903	Lucius F. C. Garvin (D)	30,578	49.3		Eugene J. Lachapelle (R)	120,683	40.7
	Samuel Pomeroy Colt (R)	29,275	47.2	1952	Dennis J. Roberts (D)	215,587	52.6
1904	George H. Utter (R)	33,821	48.9		Raoul Archambault Jr. (R)	194,102	47.4
	Lucius F. C. Garvin (D)	32,965	47.7	1954	Dennis J. Roberts (D)	189,595	57.7
1905	George H. Utter (R)	31,311	53.3		Dean J. Lewis (R)	137,131	41.7
	Lucius F. C. Garvin (D)	25,816	44.0	1956	Dennis J. Roberts (D)	192,315	50.1
1906	James H. Higgins (D)	33,195	49.9		Christopher Del Sesto (R)	191,604	49.9
	George H. Utter (R)	31,877	47.9	1958	Christopher Del Sesto (R)	176,505	50.9
1907	James H. Higgins (D)	33,300	50.4		Dennis J. Roberts (D)	170,275	49.1
	Frederick H. Jackson (R)	31,005	46.9	1960	John A. Notte Jr. (D)	227,318	56.6
1908	Aram J. Pothier (R)	38,676	52.6		Christopher Del Sesto (R)	174,044	43.4
	Olney Arnold (D)	31,406	42.7	1962	John H. Chafee (R)	163,952	50.1
1909	Aram J. Pothier (R)	37,107	57.0		John A. Notte Jr. (D)	163,554	49.9
	Olney Arnold (D)	25,338	38.9	1964	John H. Chafee (R)	239,501	61.2
					Edward P. Gallogly (D)	152,165	38.9



1966	John H. Chafee (R)	210,202	63.3	1874	Daniel H. Chamberlain (R)	80,403	53.9
	Horace E. Hobbs (D)	121,862	36.7		John T. Green (I REF D)	68,818	46.1
1968	Frank Licht (D)	195,766	51.0	1876	Wade Hampton (D)	92,261	50.3
	John H. Chafee (R)	187,958	49.0		Daniel H. Chamberlain (R)	91,127	49.7
1970	Frank Licht (D)	173,420	50.1	1878	Wade Hampton (D)	119,550	99.8
	Herbert F. DeSimone (R)	171,549	49.5	1880	Johnson Hagood (D)	117,432	96.4
1972	Philip W. Noel (D)	216,953	52.6	1882	Hugh S. Thompson (D)	67,158	79.5
	Herbert F. DeSimone (R)	194,315	47.1		J. McLane (G)	17,319	20.5
1974	Philip W. Noel (D)	252,436	78.5	1884	Hugh S. Thompson (D)	67,895	100.0
	James W. Nugent (R)	69,224	21.5	1886	John P. Richardson (D)	33,114	100.0
1976	J. Joseph Garrahy (D)	218,561	54.8	1888	John P. Richardson (D)	58,730	100.0
	James L. Taft (R)	178,254	44.7	1890	Benjamin Ryan Tillman (D)	59,159	79.8
1978	J. Joseph Garrahy (D)	197,386	62.8		A. C. Haskell (ID)	14,828	20.0
	Lincoln Almond (R)	96,596	30.7	1892	Benjamin Ryan Tillman (D)	56,673	99.9
	Joseph A. Doorley Jr. (I)	20,381	6.5	1894	John Gary Evans (D)	39,507	69.6
1980	J. Joseph Garrahy (D)	299,174	73.7		Sampson Pope (POP)	17,278	30.4
	Vincent A. Cianci (R)	106,729	26.3	1896	William H. Ellerbe (D)	59,424	89.1
1982	J. Joseph Garrahy (D)	247,208	73.3		Sampson Pope (LW R)	4,432	6.7
	Vincent Mazullo (R)	79,602	23.6	1898	William H. Ellerbe (D)	28,225	100.0
1984	Edward D. DiPrete (R)	245,059	60.0	1900	Miles B. McSweeney (D)	46,457	100.0
	Anthony J. Solomon (D)	163,311	40.0	1902	Duncan C. Heyward (D)	31,817	100.0
1986	Edward D. DiPrete (R)	208,822	64.7	1904	Duncan C. Heyward (D)	51,917	100.0
	Bruce Sundlun (D)	104,508	32.4	1906	Martin F. Ansel (D)	30,251	99.9
1988	Edward D. DiPrete (R)	203,550	50.8	1908	Martin F. Ansel (D)	61,060	100.0
	Bruce Sundlun (D)	196,936	49.2	1910	Coleman L. Blease (D)	30,739	99.8
1990	Bruce Sundlun (D)	264,411	74.2	1912	Coleman L. Blease (D)	44,122	99.5
	Edward D. DiPrete (R)	92,177	25.8	1914	Richard I. Manning (D)	34,600	99.8
1992	Bruce Sundlun (D)	261,484	61.6	1916	Richard I. Manning (D)	60,396	97.9
	Elizabeth Ann Leonard (R)	145,590	34.3	1918	Robert A. Cooper (D)	25,267	100.0
1994	Lincoln C. Almond (R)	171,194	47.4	1920	Robert A. Cooper (D)	58,050	100.0
	Myrth York (D)	157,361	43.5	1922	Thomas G. McLeod (D)	34,065	100.0
	Robert J. Healey Jr. (I)	32,822	9.1	1924	Thomas G. McLeod (D)	53,545	100.0
1998	Lincoln C. Almond (R)	156,180	51.0	1926	John G. Richards (D)	16,589	100.0
	Myrth York (D)	129,105	42.1	1930	Ibra C. Blackwood (D)	17,790	100.0
	Robert J. Healey Jr. (I)	19,250	6.3	1934	Olin D. Johnston (D)	23,177	100.0
2002	Donald L. Carcieri (R)	181,827	54.7	1938	Burnet R. Maybank (D)	49,009	99.4
	Myrth York (D)	150,229	45.2	1942	Olin D. Johnston (D)	23,859	100.0
2006	Donald L. Carcieri (R)	197,366	51.0	1946	J. Strom Thurmond (D)	26,520	100.0
	Charles J. Fogarty (D)	189,562	49.0	1950	James F. Byrnes (D)	50,633	100.0

**Rhode Island**

1. Includes votes for other candidates.

2. The General Assembly ordered additional elections because no candidate had achieved a majority of the vote. Second election: Arnold, 3,909; Fenner, 2,940; Sprague, 698. Third election: Arnold, 2,729; Fenner, 2,341; Sprague, 792. Fourth election: Arnold, 3,062; Fenner, 2,715; Sprague, 967. Fifth election: Arnold, 2,880; Fenner, 2,306; Sprague, 832. With no candidate achieving a majority, Arnold, the incumbent, served the full term.

**SOUTH CAROLINA**

(Ratified the Constitution May 23, 1788)

1865 <sup>1</sup>	James L. Orr	9,771	51.8	1882	Richard W. Riley (D)	468,819	69.8
	Wade Hampton	9,109	48.3		W. D. Workman (R)	202,806	30.2
1868	Robert K. Scott (R)	69,693	75.0	1886	Carroll Campbell (R)	384,565	51.0
	W. D. Porter	23,087	24.8		Mike Daniel (D)	361,325	47.9
1870	Robert K. Scott (R)	85,071	62.3	1900	Carroll Campbell (R)	528,831	69.5
	R. B. Carpenter (D)	51,537	37.7		Theo Mitchell (D)	212,034	27.9
1872	Franklin J. Moses Jr. (R)	69,838	65.4	1994	David Beasley (R)	470,756	50.4
	Reuben Tomlinson (ID)	36,553	34.2		Nick A. Theodore (D)	447,002	47.9

1998	James H. Hodges (D)	570,070	53.2
	David Beasley (R)	484,088	45.2
2002	Mark Sanford (R)	585,422	52.8
	Jim Hodges (D)	521,140	47.0
2006	Mark Sanford (R)	601,868	55.1
	Tommy Moore (D)	489,076	44.8

**South Carolina**

1. Before 1865 governor chosen by legislature.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

(Became a state Nov. 2, 1889)

1889	Arthur C. Mellette (R)	53,964	69.3
	P. F. McClure (D)	23,840	30.6
1890	Arthur C. Mellette (R)	34,487	44.5
	H. L. Loucks (I)	24,591	31.7
	Maris Taylor (D)	18,484	23.8
1892	Charles H. Sheldon (R)	33,214	47.2
	A. L. Vanosdel (I)	22,323	31.7
	Peter Couchman (D)	14,872	21.1
1894	Charles H. Sheldon (R)	40,402	52.0
	Isaac Howe (I)	27,568	35.5
	James A. Ward (D)	8,756	11.3
1896	Andrew E. Lee (PP)	41,177	49.8
	A. O. Ringsrud (R)	40,869	49.4
1898	Andrew E. Lee (FUS)	37,319	49.6
	Kirk G. Phillips (R)	36,980	49.2
1900	Charles N. Herreid (R)	53,788	56.3
	Burre H. Lien (FUS)	40,091	42.0
1902	Charles N. Herreid (R)	48,195	64.7
	John W. Martin (D)	21,396	28.7
1904	Samuel H. Elrod (R)	68,561	68.3
	Louis N. Crill (D)	24,772	24.7
1906	Coe I. Crawford (R)	48,709	65.3
	John A. Stransky (D)	19,923	26.7
1908	Robert S. Vessey (R)	62,989	55.3
	Andrew E. Lee (D)	44,876	39.4
1910	Robert S. Vessey (R)	61,744	58.4
	Chauncey L. Wood (D)	37,983	35.9
1912	Frank M. Byrne (R)	57,161	48.5
	Edwin S. Johnson (D)	53,850	45.7
1914	Frank M. Byrne (R)	49,138	50.1
	J. W. McCarter (D)	34,542	35.2
	R. O. Richards (I)	9,725	9.9
1916	Peter Norbeck (R)	72,789	56.6
	Orville Rinehart (D)	50,545	39.3
1918	Peter Norbeck (R)	51,175	53.2
	Mark P. Bates (NON PART)	25,118	26.1
	James B. Bird (D)	17,858	18.6
1920	William H. McMaster (R)	103,592	56.3
	Mark P. Bates (NON PART)	48,426	26.3
	W. W. Howes (D)	31,870	17.3
1922	William H. McMaster (R)	78,984	45.0
	Louis N. Crill (D)	50,409	28.7
	Lorraine Daly (NON PART)	46,033	26.2
1924	Carl Gunderson (R)	109,914	53.9
	William J. Bulow (D)	46,613	22.9
	A. L. Putnam (F-LAB)	27,027	13.3
	R. O. Richards (I)	20,359	10.0

1926	William J. Bulow (D)	87,076	47.4
	Carl Gunderson (R)	74,101	40.3
	Tom Ayres (F-LAB)	11,958	6.5
	John E. Hipple (I)	10,637	5.8
1928	William J. Bulow (D)	136,016	52.5
	Buell F. Jones (R)	121,643	46.9
1930	Warren E. Green (R)	107,643	53.0
	D. A. McCullough (D)	93,954	46.2
1932	Tom Berry (D)	158,058	55.6
	Warren E. Green (R)	120,473	42.4
1934	Tom Berry (D)	172,228	58.6
	William C. Allen (R)	119,477	40.7
1936	Leslie Jensen (R)	151,659	51.6
	Tom Berry (D)	142,255	48.4
1938	Harlan J. Bushfield (R)	149,362	54.0
	Oscar Fosheim (D)	127,485	46.1
1940	Harlan J. Bushfield (R)	167,686	55.1
	Lewis W. Bicknell (D)	136,428	44.9
1942	Merrell Q. Sharpe (R)	109,786	61.5
	Lewis B. Bicknell (D)	68,706	38.5
1944	Merrell Q. Sharpe (R)	148,646	65.5
	Lynn Fellows (D)	78,276	34.5
1946	George T. Mickelson (R)	108,998	67.2
	Richard Haeder (D)	53,294	32.8
1948	George T. Mickelson (R)	149,883	61.1
	Harold J. Volz (D)	95,489	38.9
1950	Sigurd Anderson (R)	154,254	60.9
	Joe Robbie (D)	99,062	39.1
1952	Sigurd Anderson (R)	203,102	70.2
	Sherman A. Iverson (D)	86,412	29.9
1954	Joe Foss (R)	133,878	56.7
	Ed C. Martin (D)	102,377	43.3
1956	Joe Foss (R)	158,819	54.4
	Ralph Herseth (D)	133,198	45.6
1958	Ralph Herseth (D)	132,761	51.4
	Phil Saunders (R)	125,520	48.6
1960	Archie M. Gubbrud (R)	154,530	50.7
	Ralph Herseth (D)	150,095	49.3
1962	Archie M. Gubbrud (R)	143,682	56.1
	Ralph Herseth (D)	112,438	43.9
1964	Nils A. Boe (R)	150,151	51.7
	John F. Lindley (D)	140,419	48.3
1966	Nils A. Boe (R)	131,710	57.7
	Robert Chamberlin (D)	96,504	42.3
1968	Frank L. Farrar (R)	159,646	57.7
	Robert Chamberlin (D)	117,260	42.4
1970	Richard F. Kneip (D)	131,616	54.9
	Frank L. Farrar (R)	108,347	45.2
1972	Richard F. Kneip (D)	185,012	60.0
	Carveth Thompson (R)	123,165	40.0
1974	Richard F. Kneip (D)	149,151	53.6
	John E. Olson (R)	129,077	46.4
1978	William J. Janklow (R)	147,116	56.6
	Roger McKellips (D)	112,679	43.4
1982	William J. Janklow (R)	197,426	70.9
	Michael J. O'Connor (D)	81,136	29.1
1986	George S. Mickelson (R)	152,543	51.8
	R. Lars Herseth (D)	141,898	48.2
1990	George S. Mickelson (R)	151,198	58.9
	Bob L. Samuelson (D)	105,525	41.1

1994	William J. Janklow (R)	172,515	55.4	1849	William Trousdale (D)	61,740	50.6
	Jim Beddow (D)	126,273	40.5		Neill S. Brown (W)	60,340	49.4
1998	William J. Janklow (R)	166,621	64.0	1851	William B. Campbell (W)	63,333	50.7
	Bernie Hunhoff (D)	85,473	32.9		William Trousdale (D)	61,673	49.3
2002	Mike Rounds (R)	189,920	56.8	1853	Andrew Johnson (D)	63,413	50.9
	Jim Abbot (D)	140,263	41.9		Gustavus H. Henry (W)	61,163	49.1
2006	Mike Rounds (R)	206,990	61.7	1855	Andrew Johnson (D)	67,499	50.8
	Jack Billion (D)	121,226	36.1		Meredith P. Gentry (AM)	65,332	49.2

## TENNESSEE

(Became a state June 1, 1796)

1796 <sup>1</sup>	John Sevier	✓		1861	Isham G. Harris (D)	74,973	63.4
1797	John Sevier	✓			William H. Polk	43,342	36.6
1799 <sup>2</sup>	John Sevier	5,295	99.7	1863	Robert L. Caruthers	7,050	98.4
1801	Archibald Roane	8,438	99.9	1865	William G. Brownlow (W, R)	22,814	99.9
1803	John Sevier	6,786	58.0	1867	William G. Brownlow (R)	74,484	76.9
	Archibald Roane	4,923	42.0		Emerson Etheridge (C)	22,440	23.2
1805	John Sevier	10,293	63.7	1869	De Witt Clinton Senter (CR)	120,333	68.6
	Archibald Roane	5,855	36.3		William B. Stokes (RAD R)	55,036	31.4
1807	John Sevier	✓		1870	John C. Brown (D)	76,666	65.0
	William Cocke				William H. Wisener (R)	41,278	35.0
1809	Willie Blount	13,686	61.9	1872	John C. Brown (LR)	97,689	53.7
	William Cocke	8,435	38.1		A. A. Freeman (R)	84,100	46.3
1811	Willie Blount	19,980	100.0	1874	James D. Porter Jr. (D)	103,061	64.9
1813 <sup>3</sup>	Willie Blount	21,510			Horace Maynard (R)	55,836	35.1
1815	Joseph McMinn	16,354	42.7	1876	James D. Porter Jr. (D)	123,740	58.8
	Robert Weakley	7,642	19.9		Dorsey B. Thomas (I)	73,695	35.0
	Jesse Wharton	7,060	18.4	1878	Albert S. Marks (D)	89,097	60.3
	Robert C. Foster	4,225	11.0		E. M. Wight (R)	43,175	29.2
	Thomas Johnson	3,106	8.1		R. M. Edwards (G)	15,470	10.5
1817	Joseph McMinn	27,882	64.3	1880	Alvin Hawkins (R)	103,966	42.6
	Robert C. Foster	15,480	35.7		Wright (STC D)	79,081	32.4
1819	Joseph McMinn	36,470	79.2		Wilson (LOWTAX D)	57,568	23.6
	Enoch Parsons	9,148	20.8	1882	William B. Bate (LOWTAX D)	120,091	52.9
1821	William Carroll	43,310	79.6		Alvin Hawkins (R)	93,182	41.0
	Edward Ward	11,130	20.4	1884	William B. Bate (D)	132,201	51.3
1823	William Carroll	32,597			Frank T. Reid (R)	125,276	48.7
1825 <sup>4</sup>	William Carroll	34,284	100.0	1886	Robert L. Taylor (D)	126,491	53.5
1827	Samuel Houston	44,243	56.0		Alfred A. Taylor (R)	109,842	46.5
	Newton Cannon	32,929	41.7	1888	Robert L. Taylor (D)	156,799	51.8
1829 <sup>5</sup>	William Carroll	58,917	99.8		Samuel W. Hawkins (R)	139,014	45.9
1831 <sup>6</sup>	William Carroll (D)	63,894	97.3	1890	John P. Buchanan (D)	113,536	56.6
1833 <sup>7</sup>	William Carroll (D)	52,335	97.8		Lewis T. Baxter (R)	76,071	37.9
1835	Newton Cannon (W)	41,862	50.4		David C. Kelly (P)	11,011	5.5
	William Carroll	33,180	40.0	1892	Peter Turney (D)	126,248	47.9
	West H. Humphries	7,999	9.6		George W. Winsted (R)	100,599	38.1
1837	Newton Cannon (W)	51,341	60.2		John P. Buchanan (PP)	31,515	12.0
	Robert Armstrong (D)	33,954	39.8	1894	H. Clay Evans (R)	105,164†	45.2
1839	James K. Polk (D)	54,012	51.2		Peter Turney (D)	104,350	44.9
	Newton Cannon (W)	51,446	48.8		A. L. Mills (POP)	23,129	9.9
1841	James C. Jones (W)	53,586	51.6	1896	Robert L. Taylor (D)	156,227	48.8
	James K. Polk (D)	50,343	48.4		George N. Tillman (R)	149,374	46.6
1843	James C. Jones (W)	57,008	52.4	1898	Benton McMillin (D)	105,640	57.9
	James K. Polk (D)	51,819	47.6		James A. Fowler (R)	72,611	39.8
1845	Aaron V. Brown (D)	58,269	50.7	1900	Benton McMillin (D)	145,708	53.9
	Ephraim H. Foster (W)	56,646	49.3		John E. McCall (R)	119,831	44.3
1847	Neill S. Brown (W)	61,372	50.6	1902	James B. Frazier (D)	98,951	61.8
	Aaron V. Brown (D)	60,004	49.4		Henry T. Campbell (R)	59,002	36.8

1904	James B. Frazier (D)	131,503	55.7	1966	Buford Ellington (D)	532,998	81.2
	Jesse H. Littleton (R)	103,409	43.8		H. L. Crowder (I)	64,602	9.8
1906	Malcolm R. Patterson (D)	111,876	54.4		Charles Moffett (I)	50,221	7.7
	H. Clay Evans (R)	92,804	45.2	1970	Winfield Dunn (R)	575,777	52.0
1908	Malcolm R. Patterson (D)	133,176	53.7		John J. Hooker Jr. (D)	509,521	46.0
	George N. Tillman (R)	113,269	45.7	1974	Ray Blanton (D)	576,833	55.4
1910	Ben W. Hooper (R)	133,076	51.9		Lamar Alexander (R)	455,467	43.8
	Robert L. Taylor (D)	121,694	47.5	1978	Lamar Alexander (R)	661,959	55.6
1912	Ben W. Hooper (R)	124,641	50.2		Jake Butcher (D)	523,495	44.0
	Benton McMillin (D)	116,610	46.9	1982	Lamar Alexander (R)	737,963	59.6
1914	Tom C. Rye (D)	137,636	53.6		Randy Tyree (D)	500,937	40.4
	Ben W. Hooper (R)	117,717	45.8	1986	Ned R. McWherter (D)	656,602	54.3
1916	Tom C. Rye (D)	146,759	55.0		Winfield Dunn (R)	553,449	45.7
	John W. Overall (R)	117,819	44.2	1990	Ned R. McWherter (D)	480,885	60.8
1918	Albert H. Roberts (D)	98,628	62.4		Dwight Henry (R)	289,348	36.6
	H. B. Lindsay (R)	59,518	37.6	1994	Don Sundquist (R)	807,104	54.3
1920	Alfred A. Taylor (R)	229,133	54.9		Phil Bredesen (D)	664,252	44.7
	Albert H. Roberts (D)	185,890	44.6	1998	Don Sundquist (R)	669,973	68.6
1922	Austin Peay (D)	141,012	57.9		John J. Hooker (D)	287,750	29.5
	Alfred A. Taylor (R)	102,586	42.1	2002	Phil Bredesen (D)	786,803	50.6
1924	Austin Peay (D)	162,002	57.2		Van Hilleary (R)	837,284	47.6
	T. F. Peck (R)	121,228	42.8	2006	Phil Bredesen (D)	1,247,491	68.6
1926	Austin Peay (D)	84,979	64.7		Jim Bryson (R)	540,853	29.7
	Walter White (R)	46,238	35.2				
1928	Henry H. Horton (D)	195,546	61.1				
	Raleigh Hopkins (R)	124,733	39.0				
1930	Henry H. Horton (D)	153,341	63.8				
	C. Arthur Bruce (R)	85,558	35.6				
1932	Hill McAlister (D)	169,075	42.8				
	John E. McCall (R)	117,797	29.8				
	Lewis S. Pope (I)	106,990	27.1				
1934	Hill McAlister (D)	198,743	61.8				
	Lewis S. Pope (FUS)	122,965	38.2				
1936	Gordon Browning (D)	332,523	80.4				
	P. H. Thach (R)	77,392	18.7				
1938	Prentice Cooper (D)	210,567	71.7	1845	J. Pinckney Henderson	8,190#	83.1
	Howard H. Baker (R)	83,031	28.3		James B. Miller	1,672#	16.9
1940	Prentice Cooper (D)	323,466	72.1	1847	George T. Wood (D)	7,088	50.3
	C. Arthur Bruce (R)	125,245	27.9		James B. Miller (D)	5,105	36.2
1942	Prentice Cooper (D)	120,148	70.2		Nicholas H. Darnell	1,437	10.2
	C. N. Frazier (R)	51,120	29.9	1849	P. Hansbrough Bell (D)	10,319	47.5
1944	James N. McCord (D)	275,746	62.5		George T. Wood	8,764	40.4
	J. W. Kilgo (R)	158,742	36.0		John T. Mills	2,632	12.1
1946	James N. McCord (D)	149,937	65.3	1851	P. Hansbrough Bell	13,595	48.2
	W. O. Lowe (R)	73,222	31.9		Middletown T. Johnson	5,262	18.7
1948	Gordon Browning (D)	363,903	66.9		John A. Greer	4,061	14.4
	Roy Acuff (R)	179,957	33.1		Benjamin H. Epperson	2,971	10.5
1950	Gordon Browning (D)	184,437	78.1		Thomas J. Chambers	2,320	8.2
	John R. Neal (R)	51,757	21.9	1853	Elisha M. Pease (D)	13,099	36.2
1952	Frank G. Clement (D)	640,290	79.4		William B. Ochiltree (W)	9,180	25.4
	R. Beecher Witt (R)	166,377	20.6		George T. Wood (D)	5,983	16.5
1954	Frank G. Clement (D)	281,291	87.2		L. D. Evans (D)	4,679	12.9
	John R. Neal (I)	39,574	12.3		Thomas J. Chambers (D)	2,449	6.8
1958	Buford Ellington (D)	248,874	57.5	1855	Elisha M. Pease (D)	26,336	56.8
	James N. McCord (I)	136,406	31.5		D. C. Dickson (KN)	18,968	40.9
	Thomas P. Wall (R)	35,938	8.3	1857	Hardin R. Runnels (D)	32,552	57.9
1962	Frank G. Clement (D)	315,648	50.9		Sam Houston (AM)	23,628	42.1
	William R. Anderson (I)	203,765	32.8	1859	Sam Houston (ID)	36,227	56.8
	Hubert D. Patty (R)	99,884	16.1		Hardin R. Runnels (D)	27,500	43.2

**Tennessee**

1. Until the 1830s contests were essentially on a personal popularity basis among members of the Democratic-Republican Party.

2. Returns are incomplete; five counties are missing.

3. Returns are incomplete; ten counties are missing.

4. Returns are incomplete; twenty-three counties are missing.

5. Returns are incomplete; six counties are missing.

6. Returns are incomplete; two counties are missing.

7. Returns are incomplete; five counties are missing.

**TEXAS**

(Became a state Dec. 29, 1845)

1861	Francis R. Lubbock	21,860	38.1		C. W. Johnson (R)	22,914	7.6
	Edward Clark	21,675	37.8		Ed C. Lasater (PROG)	15,754	5.3
	Thomas J. Chambers	13,759	24.0	1914	James E. Ferguson (D)	176,601	82.0
1863	Pendleton Murrah	17,486	56.6		E. R. Meitzen (SOC)	24,977	11.6
	Thomas J. Chambers	12,254	39.7		John W. Philip (R)	11,405	5.3
1865	James W. Throckmorton (C)	49,277	80.3	1916	James E. Ferguson (D)	297,177	80.5
	Elisha M. Pease (R)	12,068	19.7		R. B. Creager (R)	49,117	13.3
1866	James W. Throckmorton	48,631	80.1		E. R. Meitzen (SOC)	19,278	5.2
	Elisha M. Pease (R)	12,051	19.9	1918	William P. Hobby (D)	148,982	84.0
1869	Edmund J. Davis (R)	39,838	50.2		Charles A. Boynton (R)	26,713	15.1
	Andrew J. Hamilton (D)	39,046	49.2	1920	Pat M. Neff (D)	290,672	60.2
1873	Richard Coke (D)	98,906	66.0		John G. Culbertson (R)	90,102	18.7
	Edmund J. Davis (R)	51,049	34.0		T. H. McGregor (AM)	69,380	14.4
1875	Richard Coke (D)	149,974	75.0		H. Capers (B & T R)	26,128	5.4
	William Chambers (R)	49,994	25.0	1922	Pat M. Neff (D)	332,676	81.9
1878	Oran M. Roberts (D)	158,960	67.1		W. H. Atwell (R)	73,569	18.1
	William H. Hamman (NG)	55,004	23.2	1924	Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	422,563	58.9
	Anthony B. Norton (R)	22,941	9.7		George C. Butte (R)	294,920	41.1
1880	Oran M. Roberts (D)	165,949	62.9	1926	Dan Moody (D)	233,002	87.5
	E. J. Davis (R)	64,372	24.4		H. H. Haines (R)	32,434	12.2
	William H. Hamman (G)	33,699	12.8	1928	Dan Moody (D)	582,897	82.4
1882	John Ireland (D)	150,811	58.0		W. H. Holmes (R)	123,337	17.4
	George W. Jones (R-G-FUS)	108,988	41.9	1930	Ross Sterling (D)	253,732	80.0
1884	John Ireland (D)	210,691	63.2		W. E. Talbot (R)	62,334	19.7
	George W. Jones (R)	98,031	29.4	1932	Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	521,395	61.6
	Anthony B. Norton (G)	23,464	7.0		Orville Bullington (R)	322,589	38.1
1886	Lawrence S. Ross (D)	229,806	73.0	1934	James V. Allred (D)	428,755	96.4
	A. M. Cochran (R)	66,456	21.1	1936	James V. Allred (D)	780,442	92.9
	E. L. Dahoney (P)	18,556	5.9		C. O. Harris (R)	58,744	7.0
1888	Lawrence S. Ross (D)	249,361	70.8	1938	W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	358,943	96.8
	Marion Martin (P & F ALNC)	102,807	29.2	1940	W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	1,040,358	94.7
1890	James S. Hogg (D)	261,998	76.7		G. C. Hopkins (R)	57,971	5.3
	Webster Flanagan (R)	76,932	22.5	1942	Coke R. Stevenson (D)	280,735	96.8
1892	James S. Hogg (D)	190,386	43.7	1944	Coke R. Stevenson (D)	1,006,778	90.9
	George Clark (R)	133,434	30.7		B. J. Peasley (R)	101,110	9.1
	Thomas L. Nugent (POP)	108,483	24.9	1946	Beauford H. Jester (D)	345,507	91.2
1894	Charles A. Culbertson (D)	207,171	48.9		Eugene Nolte Jr. (R)	33,277	8.8
	Thomas L. Nugent (POP)	151,595	35.8	1948	Beauford H. Jester (D)	1,024,160	84.7
	W. K. Makemson (R)	54,525	12.9		Alvin H. Lane (R)	177,399	14.7
1896	Charles A. Culbertson (D)	298,568	55.3	1950	Allan Shivers (D)	367,345	90.2
	Jerome C. Kearby (POP)	238,688	44.2		Ralph W. Currie (R)	39,793	9.8
1898	Joseph D. Sayers (D)	291,548	71.2	1952	Allan Shivers (D, R)	1,853,863	99.9
	Barnett Gibbs (POP)	114,865	28.1	1954	Allan Shivers (D)	569,533	89.4
1900	Joseph D. Sayers (D)	303,548	67.6		Tod R. Adams (R)	66,154	10.4
	R. E. Hannay (R)	112,864	25.1	1956	Price Daniel (D)	1,433,051	78.4
	T. J. McMinn (POP)	26,579	5.9		William R. Bryant (R)	271,088	14.8
1902	Samuel W. T. Lanham (D)	269,076	74.9		W. Lee O'Daniel (WRITE IN)	122,103	6.7
	George W. Burkett (R)	65,706	18.3	1958	Price Daniel (D)	695,035	88.1
1904	Samuel W. T. Lanham (D)	204,961	73.6		Edwin S. Mayer (R)	94,098	11.9
	J. G. Lowden (R)	56,499	20.3	1960	Price Daniel (D)	1,637,755	72.8
1906	Thomas M. Campbell (D)	149,263	81.2		William M. Steger (R)	612,963	27.2
	C. A. Gray (R)	23,779	12.9	1962	John B. Connally (D)	847,036	54.0
1908	Thomas M. Campbell (D)	220,996	72.9		Jack Cox (R)	715,025	45.6
	John N. Simpson (R)	73,309	24.2	1964	John B. Connally (D)	1,877,793	73.8
1910	Oscar B. Colquitt (D)	174,578	79.8		Jack Crichton (R)	661,675	26.0
	J. O. Terrell (R)	26,176	12.0	1966	John B. Connally (D)	1,037,517	72.8
	Reddin Andrews (SOC)	11,536	5.3		T. E. Kennerly (R)	368,025	25.8
1912	Oscar B. Colquitt (D)	233,073	77.8	1968	Preston Smith (D)	1,662,019	57.0
	Reddin Andrews (SOC)	25,238	8.4		Paul Eggers (R)	1,254,333	43.0



1970	Preston Smith (D)	1,197,726	53.6	1940	Herbert B. Maw (D)	128,519	52.1
	Paul Eggers (R)	1,037,723	46.4		Don B. Colton (R)	117,713	47.7
1972	Dolph Briscoe (D)	1,633,493	47.9	1944	Herbert B. Maw (D)	123,907	50.2
	Hank C. Grover (R)	1,533,986	45.0		J. Bracken Lee (R)	122,851	49.8
	Ramsey Muniz (LRU)	214,118	6.3	1948	J. Bracken Lee (R)	151,253	55.0
1974	Dolph Briscoe (D)	1,016,334	61.4		Herbert B. Maw (D)	123,814	45.0
	Jim Granberry (R)	514,725	31.1	1952	J. Bracken Lee (R)	180,516	55.1
	Ramsey Muniz (LRU)	93,295	5.6		Earl J. Glade (D)	147,188	44.9
1978	William P. Clements (R)	1,183,839	50.0	1956	George Dewey Clyde (R)	127,164	38.2
	John Hill (D)	1,166,979	49.2		L. C. Romney (D)	111,297	33.4
1982	Mark White (D)	1,697,870	53.2		J. Bracken Lee (I)	94,428	28.4
	William P. Clements (R)	1,465,937	45.9	1960	George Dewey Clyde (R)	195,634	52.7
1986	William P. Clements (R)	1,813,779	52.7		William A. Barlocker (D)	175,855	47.3
	Mark White (D)	1,584,515	46.1	1964	Calvin L. Rampton (D)	226,956	57.0
1990	Ann W. Richards (D)	1,925,670	49.5		Mitchell Melich (R)	171,300	43.0
	Clayton Williams (R)	1,826,431	46.9	1968	Calvin L. Rampton (D)	289,283	68.7
1994	George W. Bush (R)	2,350,994	53.5		Carl W. Buehner (R)	131,729	31.3
	Ann Richards (D)	2,016,928	45.9	1972	Calvin L. Rampton (D)	331,998	69.7
1998	George W. Bush (R)	2,551,454	68.2		Nicholas L. Strike (R)	144,449	30.3
	Gary Mauro (D)	1,165,444	31.2	1976	Scott M. Matheson (D)	280,706	52.0
2002	Rick Perry (R)	2,632,591	57.8		Vernon B. Romney (R)	248,027	46.0
	Tony Sanchez (D)	1,819,798	40.0	1980	Scott M. Matheson (D)	330,974	55.2
2006	Rick Perry (R)	1,716,792	39.0		Bob Wright (R)	266,578	44.4
	Chris Bell (D)	1,310,337	29.8	1984	Norman H. Bangerter (R)	351,792	55.9
	Carole Keeton Strayhorn (I)	796,851	18.1		Wayne Owens (D)	275,669	43.8
	Richard S. "Kinky" Friedman (I)	547,674	12.4	1988	Norman H. Bangerter (R)	260,462	40.1
					Ted Wilson (D)	249,321	38.4
					Merrill Cook (I)	136,651	21.0
				1992	Michael O. Leavitt (R)	321,713	42.2
					Merrill Cook (IP)	255,753	33.5
					Stewart Hanson (D)	177,181	23.2
				1996	Michael O. Leavitt (R)	503,693	75.0
					Jim Bradley (D)	156,616	23.3
				2000	Michael O. Leavitt (R)	424,837	55.8
					Bill Orton (D)	321,979	42.3
				2004	Jon Huntsman Jr. (R)	531,190	57.7
					Scott M. Matheson (D)	380,359	41.3
				2008	John Huntsman Jr. (R)	735,049	77.7
					Bob Springmeyer (D)	186,503	19.7

## UTAH

(Became a state Jan. 4, 1896)

1896	Heber M. Wells (R)	20,833	50.3				
	J. T. Caine (D)	18,519	44.7				
1900	Heber M. Wells (R)	47,600	51.7				
	James H. Moyle (D)	44,447	48.3	2000	Michael O. Leavitt (R)	424,837	55.8
1904	John C. Cutler (R)	50,837	50.0		Bill Orton (D)	321,979	42.3
	James H. Moyle (D)	38,047	37.4	2004	Jon Huntsman Jr. (R)	531,190	57.7
	William M. Ferry (AM)	7,959	7.8		Scott M. Matheson (D)	380,359	41.3
1908	William Spry (R)	52,913	47.5	2008	John Huntsman Jr. (R)	735,049	77.7
	Jesse William Knight (D)	43,266	38.8		Bob Springmeyer (D)	186,503	19.7
	James A. Street (AM)	11,404	10.2				
1912	William Spry (R)	42,552	38.2				
	John F. Tolton (D)	36,076	32.4				
	Nephi L. Morris (PROG)	23,590	21.2				
	Homer P. Burt (SOC)	8,797	7.9	1778–1788	Thomas Chittenden	✓	
1916	Simon Bamberger (D)	78,298	55.0	1789	Thomas Chittenden	1,263†	43.3
	Nephi L. Morris (R)	59,522	41.8		Moses Robinson	746	25.6
1920	Charles R. Mabey (R)	83,518	58.2		Samuel Safford	478	16.4
	T. N. Taylor (D)	54,913	38.3	1790	Thomas Chittenden	✓	
1924	George H. Dern (D)	81,308	53.0	1791	Thomas Chittenden	✓	
	Charles R. Mabey (R)	72,127	47.0	1792	Thomas Chittenden	✓	
1928	George H. Dern (D)	102,953	58.5	1793	Thomas Chittenden	3,184	51.7
	William H. Wattis (R)	72,306	41.1		Isaac Tichenor	2,712	44.1
1932	Henry H. Blood (D)	116,031	56.4	1794	Thomas Chittenden	2,643	52.1
	William W. Seegmiller (R)	85,913	41.8		Isaac Tichenor	2,000	39.4
1936	Henry H. Blood (D)	109,656	51.0	1795	Thomas Chittenden	4,260	60.7
	Ray E. Dillman (R)	80,118	37.2		Isaac Tichenor	2,038	29.1
	Harman W. Peery	24,754	11.5	1796	Thomas Chittenden	✓	

## VERMONT

(Became a state March 4, 1791)

1778–1788	Thomas Chittenden	✓	
1789	Thomas Chittenden	1,263†	43.3
	Moses Robinson	746	25.6
	Samuel Safford	478	16.4
1790	Thomas Chittenden	✓	
1791	Thomas Chittenden	✓	
1792	Thomas Chittenden	✓	
1793	Thomas Chittenden	3,184	51.7
	Isaac Tichenor	2,712	44.1
1794	Thomas Chittenden	2,643	52.1
	Isaac Tichenor	2,000	39.4
1795	Thomas Chittenden	4,260	60.7
	Isaac Tichenor	2,038	29.1
1796	Thomas Chittenden	✓	

1797	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	†		1828	Samuel C. Crafts (NR)	16,285	91.8
	Moses Robinson (D-R) Gideon Olin				Joel Doolittle	933	5.3
1798	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	6,211	66.4	1829	Samuel C. Crafts (NR)	14,325#	55.7
	Moses Robinson (D-R)	2,805	30.0		Heman Allen (A-MASC)	7,376#	28.7
1799	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	7,454	65.6		Joel Doolittle (JAC)	3,973#	15.4
	Israel Smith (D-R)	3,915	34.4	1830	Samuel C. Crafts (OPP)	13,476#	43.9
1800	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	6,444	65.9		William A. Palmer (A-MAS)	10,923#	35.6
	Israel Smith (D-R)	3,339	34.1		Ezra Meech (JAC)	6,285#	20.5
1801	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	✓		1831	William A. Palmer (A-MAS)-	15,258#	44.0
	Israel Smith (D-R)				Heman Allen (NR)	12,990#	37.5
1802	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	7,823	60.5		Ezra Meech (JAC)	6,158#	17.8
	Israel Smith (D-R)	5,085	39.3	1832	William A. Palmer (A-MAS)	17,318†	42.2
1803	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	7,940	59.5		Samuel C. Crafts (NR)	15,499	37.7
	Jonathan Robinson (D-R)	5,408	40.5		Ezra Meech (D)	8,210	20.0
1804	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	8,075	56.6	1833	William A. Palmer (A-MAS)	20,565	52.9
	Jonathan Robinson (D-R)	6,184	43.4		Ezra Meech (FUS)	15,683	40.3
1805	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	8,682	60.9	1834	William A. Palmer (A-MAS)	17,131†	45.4
	Jonathan Robinson (D-R)	5,056	35.5		William C. Bradley (D)	10,385	27.5
1806	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	9,435	56.6		Horatio Seymour (W)	10,159	26.9
	Israel Smith (D-R)	7,241	43.9	1835	William A. Palmer (A-MAS)	16,210*	46.4
1807	Israel Smith (D-R)	9,903	53.0		William C. Bradley (D)	13,254	37.9
	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	8,571	45.9		Charles Paine (W)	5,435	15.6
1808	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	13,634	50.8	1836	Silas H. Jennison (W & A-MASC)	20,371	55.8
	Israel Smith (D-R)	12,775	47.6		William C. Bradley (D)	16,134	44.2
1809	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	14,583	51.1	1837	Silas H. Jennison (W)	22,257	55.7
	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	13,467	47.2		William C. Bradley (D)	17,722	44.3
1810	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	13,810	57.3	1838	Silas H. Jennison (W)	22,169	56.0
	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	9,912	41.2		William C. Bradley (D)	17,416	44.0
1811	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	13,828	54.0	1839	Silas H. Jennison (W)	24,611	52.5
	Martin Chittenden (FED)	11,214	43.8		Nathan Smilie (D)	22,251	47.5
1812	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	19,158	53.6	1840	Silas H. Jennison (W)	33,435	59.6
	Martin Chittenden (FED)	15,950	44.6		Paul Dillingham Jr. (D)	22,637	40.4
1813	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	16,828	49.5	1841	Charles Paine (W)	23,353†	48.7
	Martin Chittenden (FED)	16,532†	48.7		Nathan Smilie (D)	21,302	44.4
1814	Martin Chittenden (FED)	17,466†	49.4		Titus Hutchinson (LIB)	3,039	6.3
	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	17,411	49.3	1842	Charles Paine (W)	27,167	50.9
1815	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	18,055	51.3		Nathan Smilie (D)	24,130	45.2
	Martin Chittenden (FED)	16,698	47.3	1843	John Mattocks (W)	24,465†	48.7
1816	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	17,262	55.2		Daniel Kellogg (D)	21,982	43.8
	Samuel Strong (FED)	13,888	44.4		Charles K. Williams (LIB)	3,766	7.5
1817	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	13,756	64.3	1844	William Slade (W)	28,265	51.5
	Isaac Tichenor (FED)	7,430	34.7		Daniel Kellogg (D)	20,930	38.2
1818	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	15,243	95.3		William R. Shafter (LIB)	5,618	10.2
1819	Jonas Galusha (D-R)	12,628	81.2	1845	William Slade (W)	22,770†	47.2
	William C. Bradley (D-R)	1,053	6.8		Daniel Kellogg (D)	18,591	38.5
1820	Richard Skinner (D-R)	13,152	93.4	1846	William R. Shafter (LIB)	6,534	13.5
1821	Richard Skinner (D-R)	12,434	98.7		Horace Eaton (W)	23,638†	48.5
1822	Richard Skinner (D-R)	11,520	100.0		John Smith (D)	17,877	36.7
1823	Cornelius P. Van Ness (D-R)	11,479	85.6	1847	Lawrence Brainerd (F SOIL)	7,118	14.6
	Dudley Chase	1,088	8.1		Horace Eaton (W)	22,455†	46.7
1824	Cornelius P. Van Ness (D-R)	13,485	85.4		Paul Dillingham Jr. (D)	18,601	38.7
	Joel Doolittle	1,962	12.4	1848	Lawrence Brainerd (F SOIL)	6,926	14.4
1825	Cornelius P. Van Ness (D-R)	12,229	98.4		Carlos Coolidge (W)	22,014†	43.7
1826	Ezra Butler (D-R)	8,966	63.3		Oscar L. Shafter (F SOIL D)	14,934	29.6
	Joel Doolittle	3,157	22.3	1849	Paul Dillingham (CASS D)	13,420	26.6
1827	Ezra Butler (D-R)	13,699	85.2		Carlos Coolidge (W)	26,238†	49.6
	Joel Doolittle	1,951	12.1		Horatio Needham (F SOIL D)	23,250	44.0
					Jonas Clark (D)	4,142	8.7

1850	Charles K. Williams (W)	24,483	51.5	1882	John L. Barstow (R)	35,839	69.1
	Lucius B. Peck (F SOIL D)	18,856	39.7		George E. Eaton (D)	14,466	27.9
	John Roberts (HUNKER D)	4,379	9.1	1884	Samuel E. Pingree (R)	42,524	67.3
1851	Charles K. Williams (W)	22,676	51.1		Lyman W. Redington (D)	19,820	31.4
	Timothy B. Redfield (F SOIL)	14,950	33.7	1886	Ebenezer J. Ormsbee (R)	37,709	66.0
	John S. Robinson (HUNKER D)	6,686	15.1		Stephen C. Shurtleff (D)	17,187	30.1
1852	Erastus Fairbanks (W)	23,795†	49.4	1888	William P. Dillingham (R)	48,522	69.9
	John S. Robinson (D)	14,938	31.0		Stephen C. Shurtleff (D)	19,527	28.1
	Lawrence Brainerd (F SOIL)	9,445	19.6	1890	Carroll S. Page (R)	33,462	62.1
1853	Erastus Fairbanks (W)	21,118	44.1		Herbert F. Brigham (D)	19,299	35.8
	John S. Robinson (D)	18,287†	38.2	1892	Levi K. Fuller (R)	38,918	65.2
	Lawrence Brainerd (F SOIL)	8,370	17.5		B. B. Smalley (D)	19,216	32.2
1854	Stephen Royce (W)	27,926	62.6	1894	Urban A. Woodbury (R)	42,663	73.6
	Merritt Clark (D)	15,084	33.8		George W. Smith (D)	14,142	24.4
1855	Stephen Royce (R)	25,699#	59.0	1896	Josiah Grout (R)	53,426	76.4
	Merritt Clark (D)	12,800#	29.4		J. Henry Jackson (D)	14,855	21.3
	James M. Slade (AM)	3,631#	8.3	1898	Edward C. Smith (R)	38,555	71.0
1856	Ryland Fletcher (R)	34,052	74.1		Thomas W. Moloney (D)	14,686	27.0
	Henry Keyes (D)	11,661	25.4	1900	William W. Stickney (R)	48,441	72.2
1857	Ryland Fletcher (R)	26,719	67.0		John H. Center (D)	17,129	25.5
	Henry Keyes (D)	12,869	32.3	1902	John G. McCullough (R)	31,864†	45.6
1858	Hiland Hall (R)	29,660	68.7		Percival W. Clement (H LIC)	28,201	40.3
	Henry Keyes (D)	13,338	30.9		Felix W. McGettrick (D)	7,364	10.5
1859	Hiland Hall (R)	31,045	68.4	1904	Charles J. Bell (R)	48,115	72.2
	John G. Saxe (D)	14,328	31.6		Eli H. Porter (D)	16,556	24.9
1860	Erastus Fairbanks (R)	34,188	71.0	1906	Fletcher D. Proctor (R)	42,332	60.1
	John G. Saxe (DOUG D)	11,796	24.6		Percival W. Clement (ID)	26,912	38.2
1861	Frederick Holbrook (UN R)	33,155	78.8	1908	George H. Prouty (R)	45,598	70.8
	Andrew Tracy (UN D)	5,722	13.6		James E. Burke (D)	15,953	24.8
	B. H. Smalley (BRECK D)	3,190	7.6	1910	John A. Mead (R)	35,263	64.2
1862	Frederick Holbrook (R)	30,032	88.5		Charles D. Watson (D)	17,425	31.7
	B. H. Smalley (D)	3,843	11.3	1912	Allen M. Fletcher (R)	26,237†	40.5
1863	John Gregory Smith (R)	29,228	71.0		Harland B. Howe (D)	20,001	30.9
	Timothy P. Redfield (D)	11,917	29.0		Frazer Metzger (PROG)	15,629	24.1
1864	John Gregory Smith (UN)	32,052	71.5	1914	Charles W. Gates (R)	36,972	59.5
	Timothy P. Redfield (D)	12,637	28.2		Harland B. Howe (D)	16,191	26.1
1865	Paul Dillingham (R)	27,586	75.7		Walter J. Aldrich (PROG)	6,929	11.2
	Charles N. Davenport (D)	8,857	24.3	1916	Horace F. Graham (R)	43,265	71.1
1866	Paul Dillingham (R)	34,117	75.1		William B. Mayo (D)	15,789	26.0
	Charles N. Davenport (D)	11,292	24.9	1918	Percival W. Clement (R)	28,358	67.2
1867	John B. Page (R)	31,694	73.3		William B. Mayo (D, P)	13,859	32.8
	John L. Edwards (D)	11,510	26.6	1920	James Hartness (R, P)	67,674	78.0
1868	John B. Page (R)	42,615	73.6		Fred C. Martin (D)	18,917	21.8
	John L. Edwards (D)	15,289	26.4	1922	Redfield Proctor (R, P)	51,104	74.8
1869	Peter T. Washburn (R)	31,834	73.5		J. Holmes Jackson (D)	17,059	25.0
	Homer W. Heaton (D)	11,455	26.5	1924	Franklin S. Billings (R)	75,510	79.3
1870	John W. Stewart (R)	33,367	73.5		Fred C. Martin (D)	18,263	19.2
	Homer W. Heaton (D)	12,058	26.5	1926	John E. Weeks (R)	44,564	60.9
1872	Julius Converse (R)	41,946	71.6		Herbert C. Comings (D, P)	28,651	39.1
	A. B. Gardner (LR)	16,613	28.4	1928	John E. Weeks (R)	94,974	73.5
1874	Asahel Peck (R)	33,582	71.7		Harry C. Shurtleff (D)	33,563	26.0
	W. H. H. Bingham (D)	13,257	28.3	1930	Stanley C. Wilson (R)	52,836	71.0
1876	Horace Fairbanks (R)	44,723	68.0		Park H. Pollard (D)	21,540	28.9
	W. H. H. Bingham (D)	20,988	31.9	1932	Stanley C. Wilson (R)	81,656	61.7
1878	Redfield Proctor (R)	37,312	64.3		James P. Leamy (D)	49,247	37.2
	W. H. H. Bingham (D)	17,274	29.8	1934	Charles M. Smith (R)	73,620	57.3
1880	Roswell Farnham (R)	47,848	67.7		James P. Leamy (D)	54,159	42.1
	Edward J. Phelps (D)	21,245	30.1	1936	George D. Aiken (R)	83,602	60.9
					Alfred H. Heininger (D)	53,218	38.8

1938	George D. Aiken (R)	75,098	66.8	1992	Howard Dean (D)	213,523	74.7
	Fred C. Martin (D)	37,404	33.3		John McClaughry (R)	65,837	23.0
1940	William H. Wills (R)	87,346	64.0	1994	Howard Dean (D)	145,661	68.7
	John McGrath (D)	49,068	36.0		David Kelley (R)	40,292	19.0
1942	William H. Wills (R)	44,804	77.9		Thomas J. Morse (I)	15,000	7.1
	Park H. Pollard (D)	12,708	22.1	1996	Howard Dean (D)	179,544	70.5
1944	Mortimer R. Proctor (R)	78,907	65.9		John L. Gropper (R)	57,161	22.4
	Ernest H. Bailey (D)	40,835	34.1	1998	Howard Dean (D)	121,425	55.7
1946	Ernest W. Gibson (R)	57,849	80.3		Ruth Dwyer (R)	89,726	41.1
	Berthold C. Coburn (D)	14,096	19.6	2000	Howard Dean (D)	148,059	50.5
1948	Ernest W. Gibson (R)	86,394	71.9		Ruth Dwyer (R)	111,359	37.9
	Charles F. Ryan (D)	33,588	28.0		Anthony Pollina (PROG)	28,116	9.6
1950	Lee E. Emerson (R)	64,915	74.5	2002 <sup>2</sup>	Jim Douglas (R)	103,436	44.9
	J. Edward Moran (D)	22,227	25.5		Doug Racine (D)	97,565	42.4
1952	Lee E. Emerson (R)	78,338	51.9		Cornelius "Con" Hogan (I)	22,353	9.7
	Robert W. Larrow (D)	60,051	39.8	2004	Jim Douglas (R)	181,540	58.7
	Henry W. Vail (IR)	12,447	8.3		Peter Clavelle (D)	117,327	37.9
1954	Joseph B. Johnson (R)	59,778	52.3	2006	Jim Douglas (R)	148,014	56.4
	E. Frank Branon (D)	54,554	47.7		Scudder Parker (D)	108,090	41.2
1956	Joseph B. Johnson (R)	88,379	57.5	2008	Jim Douglas (R)	170,492	53.4
	E. Frank Branon (D)	65,420	42.5		Anthony Pollina (I)	69,791	21.8
1958	Robert T. Stafford (R)	62,222	50.3		Gaye Symington (D)	69,543	21.7
	Bernard J. Leddy (D)	61,503	49.7				
1960	F. Ray Keyser Jr. (R)	92,861	56.4				
	Russell F. Niquette (D)	71,755	43.6				
1962	Philip H. Hoff (D, I)	61,383	50.6				
	F. Ray Keyser Jr. (R)	60,035	49.4				
1964	Philip H. Hoff (D)	106,611	64.9				
	Ralph A. Foote (R, I)	57,576	35.1				
1966	Philip H. Hoff (D)	78,669	57.7				
	Richard A. Snelling (R)	57,577	42.3				
1968	Deane C. Davis (R)	89,387	55.5				
	John J. Daley (D)	71,656	44.5	1851 <sup>1</sup>	Joseph Johnson (D)	65,527	53.5
1970	Deane C. Davis (R)	87,458	57.0		George W. Summers (W)	57,040	46.5
	Leo O'Brien Jr. (D)	66,028	43.0	1855	Henry A. Wise (D)	83,275	53.2
1972	Thomas P. Salmon (D, I VT)	104,533	55.2		Thomas S. Flournoy (AM)	73,354	46.8
	Luther F. Hackett (R)	82,491	43.6	1859	John Letcher (D)	77,229	52.0
1974	Thomas P. Salmon (D, I VT)	79,842	56.6		William L. Goggin (OPP)	71,427	48.0
	Walter L. Kennedy (R)	53,672	38.0	1861	John Letcher	✓	
	Martha Abbott (LU)	7,629	5.4	1862	Francis H. Pierpont (UN)	14,824	99.2
1976	Richard A. Snelling (R)	99,268	53.4	1863	William Smith	28,613	48.1
	Stella B. Hackel (D)	75,262	40.5		Thomas S. Flournoy	23,453	39.4
	Bernard J. Sanders (LU)	11,317	6.1		George W. Munford	7,478	12.6
1978	Richard A. Snelling (R)	78,181	62.8	1869	Gilbert C. Walker (C)	119,535	54.2
	Edwin C. Granai (D)	42,482	34.1		H. H. Wells (RAD)	101,204	45.9
1980	Richard A. Snelling (R)	123,229	58.7	1873	James L. Kemper (D)	119,672	56.2
	J. Jerome Diamond (D)	76,826	36.6		Robert W. Hughes (R)	93,413	43.8
1982	Richard A. Snelling (R)	93,111	55.0	1877	Frederick W. M. Holliday (D)	101,873	95.9
	Madeleine M. Kunin (D)	74,394	44.0	1881	William E. Cameron (READJ)	113,464	53.0
1984	Madeleine M. Kunin (D)	116,938	50.0		John W. Daniel (D)	100,757	47.0
	John J. Easton (R)	113,264	48.5	1885	Fitzhugh Lee (D)	152,547	52.8
1986 <sup>1</sup>	Madeleine M. Kunin (D)	92,379	47.0		John S. Wise (R)	136,508	47.2
	Peter Smith (R)	75,162	38.2	1889	Philip W. McKinney (D)	163,180	57.2
	Bernard Sanders (I)	28,430	14.5		William Mahone (R)	121,240	42.5
1988	Madeleine M. Kunin (D)	134,438	55.4	1893	Charles T. O'Ferrall (D)	128,144	59.7
	Michael Bernhardt (R)	105,191	43.3		Edmund R. Cocke (POP)	79,653	37.1
1990	Richard A. Snelling (R)	109,540	51.8	1897	James Hoge Tyler (D)	110,253	64.6
	Peter Welch (D)	97,321	46.0		Patrick H. McCaull (R)	56,739	33.2

**Vermont**

1. Since no candidate won a clear majority of the total vote cast for governor, the election passed to the state legislature. Sitting in joint assembly in January 1987, the legislature elected Kunin with 139 votes to 39 for Smith and 1 for Sanders.

2. In the absence of a majority for any candidate, the legislature elected Douglas governor in January 2003.

**VIRGINIA**

(Ratified the Constitution June 25, 1788)

1851 <sup>1</sup>	Joseph Johnson (D)	65,527	53.5
	George W. Summers (W)	57,040	46.5
1855	Henry A. Wise (D)	83,275	53.2
	Thomas S. Flournoy (AM)	73,354	46.8
1859	John Letcher (D)	77,229	52.0
	William L. Goggin (OPP)	71,427	48.0
1861	John Letcher	✓	
1862	Francis H. Pierpont (UN)	14,824	99.2
1863	William Smith	28,613	48.1
	Thomas S. Flournoy	23,453	39.4
	George W. Munford	7,478	12.6
1869	Gilbert C. Walker (C)	119,535	54.2
	H. H. Wells (RAD)	101,204	45.9
1873	James L. Kemper (D)	119,672	56.2
	Robert W. Hughes (R)	93,413	43.8
1877	Frederick W. M. Holliday (D)	101,873	95.9
1881	William E. Cameron (READJ)	113,464	53.0
	John W. Daniel (D)	100,757	47.0
1885	Fitzhugh Lee (D)	152,547	52.8
	John S. Wise (R)	136,508	47.2
1889	Philip W. McKinney (D)	163,180	57.2
	William Mahone (R)	121,240	42.5
1893	Charles T. O'Ferrall (D)	128,144	59.7
	Edmund R. Cocke (POP)	79,653	37.1
1897	James Hoge Tyler (D)	110,253	64.6
	Patrick H. McCaull (R)	56,739	33.2





1980	John D. Spellman (R)	981,083	56.7	1920	Ephraim F. Morgan (R)	242,237	47.3
	James A. McDermott (D)	749,813	43.3		Arthur B. Koontz (D)	185,662	36.3
1984	Booth Gardner (D)	1,006,993	53.3		S. B. Montgomery (NON PART)	81,330	15.9
	John D. Spellman (R)	881,994	46.7	1924	Howard M. Gore (R)	302,987	53.0
1988	Booth Gardner (D)	1,166,448	62.2		Jake Fisher (D)	261,846	45.8
	Bob Williams (R)	708,481	37.8	1928	William G. Conley (R)	345,729	53.7
1992	Mike Lowry (D)	1,184,315	52.2		J. Alfred Taylor (D)	296,637	46.1
	Ken Eikenberry (R)	1,086,216	47.8	1932	Herman G. Kump (D)	402,316	53.8
1996	Gary Locke (D)	1,296,492	58.0		T. C. Townsend (R)	342,660	45.8
	Ellen Craswell (R)	940,538	42.0	1936	Homer A. Holt (D)	492,333	59.2
2000	Gary Locke (D)	1,441,973	58.4		Summers H. Sharp (R)	339,890	40.8
	John Carlson (R)	980,060	39.7	1940	Matthew M. Neely (D)	496,028	56.4
2004 <sup>1</sup>	Christine Gregoire (D)	1,373,361	48.9		Daniel Boone Dawson (R)	383,698	43.6
	Dino Rossi (R)	1,373,232	48.9	1944	Clarence W. Meadows (D)	395,122	54.4
2008	Christine Gregoire (D)	1,598,738	53.2		Daniel Boone Dawson (R)	330,649	45.6
	Dino Rossi (R)	1,404,124	46.8	1948	Okey L. Patteson (D)	438,752	57.1

**Washington**

1. The initial vote count put Republican Rossi ahead by 261 votes. A machine recount reduced Rossi's margin to 42 votes. A subsequent manual recount gave Democrat Gregoire the election by margin of 129 votes (see above).

**WEST VIRGINIA**

(Became a state June 19, 1863)

1863	Arthur I. Boreman (UN R)	25,797	100.0	1968	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	378,315	50.9
1864	Arthur I. Boreman (UN R)	19,353	100.0		James M. Sprouse (D)	365,530	49.1
1866	Arthur I. Boreman (R)	23,802	58.1	1972	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	423,817	54.7
	Benjamin H. Smith (D)	17,158	41.9		John D. Rockefeller IV (D)	350,462	45.3
1868	William E. Stevenson (R)	26,935	54.6	1976	John D. Rockefeller IV (D)	495,661	66.2
	James M. Camden (D)	22,358	45.4		Cecil H. Underwood (R)	253,420	33.8
1870	John J. Jacob (D)	29,097	51.9	1980	John D. Rockefeller IV (D)	401,863	54.1
	William E. Stevenson (R)	26,924	48.1		Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	337,240	45.4
1872	John J. Jacob (I)	42,888	51.6	1984	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	394,937	53.3
	Johnson N. Camden (D)	40,305	48.5		Clyde M. See Jr. (D)	346,565	46.7
1876	Henry M. Mathews (D)	56,206	56.2	1988	Gaston Caperton (D)	382,421	58.9
	Nathan Goff (R)	43,477	43.5		Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	267,172	41.1
1880	Jacob B. Jackson (D)	60,991	51.3	1992	Gaston Caperton (D)	368,302	56.0
	George C. Sturgiss (R)	44,855	37.7		Cleve Benedict (R)	240,390	36.6
	N. B. French (G)	13,027	11.0		Charlotte Jean Pritt (WRITE IN)	48,501	7.4
1884	E. Willis Wilson (D)	71,408	52.0	1996	Cecil H. Underwood (R)	324,518	51.6
	Edwin Maxwell (R)	66,059	48.1		Charlotte Jean Pritt (D)	287,870	45.8
1888	Nathan Goff (R)	78,904 <sup>‡</sup>	50.0	2000	Bob Wise (D)	324,822	50.1
	A. Brooks Fleming (D)	78,798	50.0		Cecil H. Underwood (R)	305,926	47.2
1892	William A. MacCorkle (D)	84,585	49.4	2004	Joe Manchin III (D)	472,758	63.5
	Thomas E. Davis (R)	80,658	47.1		Monty Warner (R)	253,131	34.0
1896	George W. Atkinson (R)	105,588	52.4	2008	Joe Manchin III (D)	492,697	69.8
	Cornelius C. Watts (D)	93,558	46.4		Russ Weeks (R)	181,612	25.7
1900	Albert B. White (R)	118,798	53.8				
	John H. Holt (D)	100,233	45.4				
1904	William M. O. Dawson (R)	121,540	50.8				
	John J. Cornwell (D)	112,538	47.0				
1908	William E. Glasscock (R)	130,807	50.7	1848	Nelson Dewey (D)	19,538	55.6
	Louis Bennett (D)	118,909	46.1		Tweedy (W)	14,449	41.1
1912	Harry D. Hatfield (R)	128,062	47.7	1849	Nelson Dewey (D)	16,649	52.5
	William R. Thompson (D)	119,292	44.5		Alexander L. Collins (W)	11,317	35.7
	Walter B. Hilton (SOC)	15,048	5.6		Warren Chase (F SOIL)	3,761	11.9
1916	John J. Cornwell (D)	143,324	49.5	1851	Leonard J. Farwell (W)	22,319	50.6
	Ira E. Robinson (R)	140,558	48.6		Don Alonzo J. Upham (D)	21,812	49.4

**WISCONSIN**

(Became a state May 29, 1848)

1853	William Augustus Barstow (D)	30,405	54.7	1904	Robert M. La Follette (R)	227,253	50.6
	Edward D. Holton (W)	21,886	39.4		George W. Peck (D)	176,301	39.2
	Henry S. Baird (W)	3,304	6.0		William A. Arnold (SOCIAL D)	24,857	5.5
1855	William Augustus Barstow (D)	36,355†	50.1	1906	James O. Davidson (R)	183,558	57.4
	Coles Bashford (R)	36,198	49.9		John A. Aylward (D)	103,311	32.3
1857	Alexander W. Randall (R)	44,693	50.3		Winfield R. Gaylord (SOCIAL D)	24,435	7.6
	James B. Cross (D)	44,239	49.7	1908	James O. Davidson (R)	242,963	54.0
1859	Alexander W. Randall (R)	59,999	53.3		John A. Aylward (D)	165,977	36.9
	Harrison C. Hobart (D)	52,539	46.7		Harvey D. Brown (SOCIAL D)	28,583	6.4
1861	Louis P. Harvey (R)	53,777	54.2	1910	Francis E. McGovern (R)	161,619	50.6
	Benjamin Ferguson (D)	45,456	45.8		Adolph H. Schmitz (D)	110,446	34.6
1863	James T. Lewis (R)	78,470	58.8		William A. Jacobs (SOCIAL D)	39,547	12.4
	Henry L. Palmer (D)	55,049	41.2	1912	Francis E. McGovern (R)	179,360	45.5
1865	Lucius Fairchild (R)	58,332	54.7		John C. Karel (D)	167,316	42.5
	Harrison C. Hobart (D)	48,330	45.3		Carl D. Thompson (SOCIAL D)	34,468	8.8
1867	Lucius Fairchild (R)	73,637	51.7	1914	Emanuel L. Philipp (R)	140,787	43.3
	John J. Tallmadge (D)	68,873	48.3		John C. Karel (D)	119,509	36.7
1869	Lucius Fairchild (R)	69,502	53.2		John J. Blaine (I)	32,560	10.0
	Charles D. Robinson (D)	61,239	46.8		Oscar Ameringer (SOCIAL D)	25,917	8.0
1871	Cadwallader C. Washburn (R)	78,301	53.2	1916	Emanuel L. Philipp (R)	229,889	52.9
	James R. Doolittle (D)	68,920	46.8		Burt Williams (D)	164,555	37.9
1873	William R. Taylor (D)	81,599	55.2		Rae Weaver (SOC)	30,649	7.1
	Cadwallader C. Washburn (R)	66,224	44.8	1918	Emanuel L. Philipp (R)	155,799	47.0
1875	Harrison Ludington (R)	85,155	50.2		Harry A. Moehlenpah (D)	112,576	34.0
	William R. Taylor (D)	84,314	49.8		Emil Seidel (SOC)	57,532	17.4
1877	William E. Smith (R)	78,759	44.9	1920	John J. Blaine (R)	366,247	53.0
	James Mallory (D)	70,486	40.2		McCoy (D)	247,746	35.8
	Edward P. Allis (G)	26,216	14.9		Coleman (SOC)	71,103	10.3
1879	William E. Smith (R)	100,535	53.2	1922	John J. Blaine (R)	367,929	76.4
	James G. Jenkins (D)	75,030	39.7		Arthur A. Bentley (ID)	51,061	10.6
	Reuben May (G)	12,996	6.9		Louis A. Arnold (SOC)	39,570	8.2
1881	Jeremiah M. Rusk (R)	81,754	47.6	1924	John J. Blaine (R)	412,255	51.8
	Nicholas D. Fratt (D)	69,797	40.6		Martin L. Lueck (D)	317,550	39.9
	Theodore D. Kanouse (P)	13,225	7.7		William F. Quick (SOC)	45,268	5.7
1884	Jeremiah M. Rusk (R)	163,210	51.0	1926	Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	350,927	63.5
	Nicholas D. Fratt (D)	143,943	45.0		Charles B. Perry (I)	76,507	13.8
1886	Jeremiah M. Rusk (R)	133,247	46.5		Virgil H. Cady (D)	72,627	13.1
	Gilbert M. Woodward (D)	114,525	40.0		Herman O. Kent (SOC)	40,293	7.3
	John Cochrane (LAB)	21,467	7.5	1928	Walter J. Kohler Sr. (R)	547,738	55.4
	John M. Olin (P)	17,089	6.0		Albert G. Schmedeman (D)	394,368	39.9
1888	William D. Hoard (R)	175,696	49.5	1930	Philip F. La Follette (R)	392,958	64.8
	James Morgan (D)	155,423	43.8		Charles E. Hammersley (D)	170,020	28.0
1890	George W. Peck (D)	160,388	51.9	1932	Albert G. Schmedeman (D)	590,114	52.5
	William D. Hoard (R)	132,074	42.7		Walter J. Kohler Sr. (R)	470,805	41.9
1892	George W. Peck (D)	178,095	47.9		Frank B. Metcalfe (SOC)	56,965	5.1
	John C. Spooner (R)	170,497	45.9	1934	Philip F. La Follette (PROG)	373,083	39.1
1894	William H. Upham (R)	196,151	52.3		Albert G. Schmedeman (D)	359,467	37.7
	George W. Peck (D)	142,250	37.9		Howard T. Greene (R)	172,980	18.1
	D. Frank Powell (PP)	25,604	6.8	1936	Philip F. La Follette (PROG)	573,724	46.4
1896	Edward Scofield (R)	264,981	59.7		Alexander Wiley (R)	363,973	29.4
	Willis C. Silverthorn (D)	169,257	38.1		William L. Lueck (D)	268,530	21.7
1898	Edward Scofield (R)	173,137	52.6	1938	Julius P. Heil (R)	543,675	55.4
	Hiram Wilson Sawyer (D)	135,353	41.1		Philip F. La Follette (PROG)	353,381	36.0
1900	Robert M. La Follette (R)	264,419	59.8		Harry W. Bolens (D)	78,446	8.0
	Louis G. Bomrich (D)	160,674	36.4	1940	Julius P. Heil (R)	558,678	40.7
1902	Robert M. La Follette (R)	193,407	52.9		Orland S. Loomis (PROG)	546,436	39.8
	David S. Rose (D)	145,820	39.9		McGovern (D)	264,985	19.3

1942	Orland S. Loomis (PROG)	397,664*	49.7	Special Election			
	Julius P. Heil (R)	291,945	36.5	1892	John E. Osborne (D)	9,290	53.8
	William C. Sullivan (D)	98,153	12.3		Edward Ivinson (R)	7,509	43.5
1944	Walter S. Goodland (R)	697,740	52.8	1894	William A. Richards (R)	10,149	52.6
	Daniel W. Hoan (D)	536,357	40.6		William H. Holliday (D)	6,965	36.1
	Alexander O. Benz (PROG)	76,028	5.8		Lewis C. Tidball (POP)	2,176	11.3
1946	Walter S. Goodland (R)	621,970	59.8	1898	DeForest Richards (R)	10,383	52.4
	Daniel W. Hoan (D)	406,499	39.1		Horace C. Alger (D)	8,989	45.4
1948	Oscar Rennebohm (R)	684,839	54.1	1902	DeForest Richards (R)	14,483	57.8
	Carl W. Thompson (D)	558,497	44.1		George T. Beck (D)	10,017	40.0
1950	Walter J. Kohler Jr. (R)	605,649	53.2	Special Election			
	Carl W. Thompson (D)	525,319	46.2	1904	Bryant B. Brooks (R)	17,765	57.5
1952	Walter J. Kohler Jr. (R)	1,009,171	62.5		John E. Osborne (D)	12,137	39.3
	William Proxmire (D)	601,844	37.3	1906	Bryant B. Brooks (R)	16,317	60.2
1954	Walter J. Kohler Jr. (R)	596,158	51.5		Stephen A. D. Keister (D)	9,444	34.8
	William Proxmire (D)	560,747	48.4	1910	Joseph M. Carey (D)	21,086	55.6
1956	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	808,273	51.9		W. E. Mullen (R)	15,235	40.2
	William Proxmire (D)	749,421	48.1	1914	John B. Kendrick (D)	22,387	51.6
1958	Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	644,296	53.6		Hilliard S. Ridgely (R)	19,174	44.2
	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	556,391	46.3	1918	Robert D. Carey (R)	23,825	56.1
1960	Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	890,868	51.6		Frank L. Houx (D)	18,640	43.9
	Philip G. Kuehn (R)	837,123	48.4	1922	William B. Ross (D)	31,110	50.6
1962	John W. Reynolds (D)	637,491	50.4		John W. Hay (R)	30,387	49.4
	Philip G. Kuehn (R)	625,536	49.4	Special Election			
1964	Warren P. Knowles (R)	856,779	50.6	1924	Nellie T. Ross (D)	43,323	55.1
	John W. Reynolds (D)	837,901	49.4		E. J. Sullivan (R)	35,275	44.9
1966	Warren P. Knowles (R)	626,041	53.5	1926	Frank C. Emerson (R)	35,651	50.9
	Patrick J. Lucey (D)	539,258	46.1		Nellie T. Ross (D)	34,286	49.0
1968	Warren P. Knowles (R)	893,463	52.9	1930	Frank C. Emerson (R)	38,058	50.6
	Bronson C. La Follette (D)	791,100	46.8		Leslie A. Miller (D)	37,188	49.4
1970	Patrick J. Lucey (D)	728,403	54.2	Special Election			
	Jack B. Olson (R)	602,617	44.9	1932	Leslie A. Miller (D)	48,130	50.9
1974	Patrick J. Lucey (D)	628,639	53.2		Harry R. Weston (R)	44,692	47.2
	William D. Dyke (R)	497,189	42.1	1934	Leslie A. Miller (D)	54,305	57.9
1978	Lee S. Dreyfus (R)	816,056	54.4		A. M. Clark (R)	38,792	41.4
	Martin J. Schreiber (D)	673,813	44.9	1938	Nels H. Smith (R)	57,288	59.8
1982	Anthony S. Earl (D)	896,872	56.7		Leslie A. Miller (D)	38,501	40.2
	Terry J. Kohler (R)	662,738	41.9	1942	Lester C. Hunt (D)	39,599	51.3
1986	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	805,090	52.7		Nels H. Smith (R)	37,568	48.7
	Anthony S. Earl (D)	705,578	46.2	1946	Lester C. Hunt (D)	43,020	52.9
1990	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	802,321	58.2		Earl Wright (R)	38,333	47.1
	Thomas Loftus (D)	576,280	41.8	1950	Frank A. Barrett (R)	54,441	56.2
1994	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	1,051,326	67.2		John J. McIntyre (D)	42,518	43.9
	Chuck Chvala (D)	482,850	30.9	1954	Milward L. Simpson (R)	56,275	50.5
1998	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	1,047,716	59.7		William Jack (D)	55,163	49.5
	Edward R. Garvey (D)	679,553	38.7	1958	John J. Hickey (D)	55,070	48.9
2002	James E. Doyle (D)	800,515	45.1		Milward L. Simpson (R)	52,488	46.6
	Scott McCallum (R)	734,779	41.4	1962	Clifford P. Hansen (R)	64,970	54.5
	Ed Thompson (LIB)	185,455	10.4		Jack R. Gage (D)	54,298	45.5
2006	James E. Doyle (D)	1,139,115	52.7	1966	Stanley K. Hathaway (R)	65,624	54.3
	Mark Green (R)	979,427	45.3		Ernest Wilkerson (D)	55,249	45.7
				1970	Stanley K. Hathaway (R)	74,249	62.8
					John J. Rooney (D)	44,008	37.2

## WYOMING

(Became a state July 10, 1890)

1890	Francis E. Warren (R)	8,879	55.4
	George W. Baxter (D)	7,153	44.6

1974	Ed Herschler (D)	71,741	55.9	1994	Jim Geringer (R)	118,016	58.7
	Dick Jones (R)	56,645	44.1		Kathy Karpan (D)	80,747	40.2
1978	Ed Herschler (D)	69,972	50.9	1998	Jim Geringer (R)	97,235	55.6
	John C. Ostlund (R)	67,595	49.1		John P. Vinich (D)	70,754	40.5
1982	Ed Herschler (D)	106,427	63.1	2002	Dave Freudenthal (D)	92,662	50.0
	Warren A. Morton (R)	62,128	36.9		Eli Bebout (R)	88,873	47.9
1986	Michael J. Sullivan (D)	88,879	54.0	2006	Dave Freudenthal (D)	135,516	69.9
	Pete Simpson (R)	75,841	46.0		Ray Hunkins (R)	58,100	30.0
1990	Michael J. Sullivan (D)	104,638	65.4				
	Mary Mead (R)	55,471	34.6				

## GOVERNOR RETURNS: OTHER SOURCES

In the preceding pages, the symbol # is used to denote returns taken from a source other than CQ Press's principal sources of historical gubernatorial popular election returns: the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) for 1824–1974 returns; Joseph E. Kallenbach and Jessamine S. Kallenbach, *American State Governors, 1776–1976*, vol. 1 (Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, 1977) for pre-1824 returns; and CQ Press's biennial series *America Votes* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press) for elections since 1975. This page lists the source for elections where the symbol # appears. (For a description of the ICPSR collection, see p. xviii.)

### Delaware

1928: Secretary of State of Delaware.

### Florida

1868: Morris, Allen, *The Florida Handbook 1975–1976* (Tallahassee, Fla.: Peninsular Publishing, 1975), p. 532.

1916: *Governors of the States 1900–1974* (Lexington, Ky.: Council of State Governments), p. 16.

### Louisiana

1920: Secretary of State of Louisiana.

### Minnesota

1861, 1873, 1875, 1877: *The Minnesota Legislative Manual 1973–1974* (St. Paul, Minn.: State of Minnesota), pp. 507–508.

### Mississippi

1983: Secretary of State of Mississippi.

### New York

1958: Scammon, Richard M., *America Votes 3* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh, 1959), p. 272.

### Texas

1845: Kallenbach, Joseph E., and Jessamine S. Kallenbach, *American State Governors, 1776–1976*, vol. 1 (Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, 1977), p. 572.

### Vermont

1829, 1830, 1831, 1855: *Vermont State Manual and Legislative Directory*, pp. 314–315.

# Gubernatorial Primary Election Returns, 1919–2008

**G**UBERNATORIAL PRIMARY ELECTION RETURNS for all fifty states are presented in this chapter. Returns for most states go back to 1956. Primary returns for eleven southern states (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia) go back to 1919 where available. The vast majority of southern primaries during the period of 1919 to 1973 were held to nominate candidates of the dominant Democratic Party. In many cases, the winner of the Democratic primary went into the general election facing no Republican opponent. (See Chapter 7, *The Southern Electoral Experience*, Vol. I.)

The major source for primary election returns for all nonsouthern states from 1956 to 2008 is the *America Votes* series, created by Richard M. Scammon and his wife Mary, at the Elections Research Center in Washington, D.C., and published biennially by CQ Press. The first volume was published in 1956. In later years Scammon was assisted by Alice V. McGillivray, who became the principal editor of the volume until her death in 1995. Since 1996 the series has been compiled under the direction of Rhodes Cook. Other sources include returns obtained by the political staff of CQ Press after each federal election from the state secretaries of state. In cases of discrepancies, CQ Press has accepted the *America Votes* figure. The first year for which *America Votes* reported primary returns, 1956, was chosen as the starting point for most states because senatorial primary votes for earlier years are not readily available.

For the eleven southern states that were members of the Civil War Confederacy, the primary election returns presented for the years 1919 through 1973 were obtained, except where indicated by a footnote, from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. Major sources for returns since 1973 were Congressional Quarterly, which obtained them from the state secretaries of state and the *America Votes* series.

## Compilation of ICPSR Data File

Statewide candidate totals for southern primary elections for governor were prepared by the ICPSR staff from several sources. Election returns for the years prior to 1949 were

obtained from *Southern Primaries and Elections* (University: University of Alabama Press, 1950), edited by Alexander Heard and Donald S. Strong. It should be noted that, although they transcribed their data from official returns, Professors Heard and Strong found that many of the returns contained errors and discrepancies between the sum of county totals and the state total, or returns published as final in newspapers and secretary of state reports. No attempt was made by Heard and Strong to correct these discrepancies because the source of the error could not be determined.

For the period from 1949 to 1973, candidate totals were acquired from two sources. The first was a collection of southern primary electoral statistics prepared from official returns by Hugh Davis Graham, chair, division of social sciences, University of Maryland (Baltimore County), and Numan V. Bartley, department of history, University of Georgia (Athens). In addition, reference was made to official returns supplied to ICPSR by the various secretaries of state in conjunction with the ICPSR effort to maintain its continuing collection of election materials. The returns obtained from Bartley and Graham, and the secretary of state offices, were compared with published reports of the election outcomes (notably state manuals and the *America Votes* series) to verify the completeness and accuracy of the returns.

## Presentation of Returns

The gubernatorial primary returns are arranged alphabetically by state and in chronological order of election within each state listing.

Candidates are listed in descending order, with the candidate receiving the largest number of popular votes listed first. Percentages of the total vote were calculated on the basis of each candidate's proportion of the *total number of votes cast* for all candidates within each party's primary, including candidates receiving less than 5 percent of the vote who are not listed in the tables. Percentages have been calculated to two decimal places and rounded to one place. Due to rounding and the scattered votes of minor candidates, percentages in individual primary races may not add up to 100.



Primaries for special elections to fill vacancies and runoff primaries are designated in the returns. For southern states prior to 1974, Republican primary results have been included, whenever available.

### Names, Vote Totals, and Percentages

The names of gubernatorial primary candidates are listed as they appeared in the source materials. In a few cases, first names are not known.

For pre-1976 southern primary elections included in this section, the ICPSR computed statewide vote totals for each candidate. (See box, *ICPSR Historical Election Returns File*, p. xviii, Vol. I.)

Percentages of the total vote were calculated on the basis of each candidate's proportion of the *total number of votes cast* for all candidates. Percentages have been calculated to two decimal places and rounded to one place. Due to rounding and the scattered votes of minor candidates, percentages in individual primary races may not add up to 100.

If no vote is shown for a candidate but the percentage of total vote is listed as 100 percent, in most cases the candidates in question ran unopposed and state election officials either did not bother to put the candidate's name on the ballot or simply did not make an effort to record the total number of votes.

When gubernatorial primary elections were held under a preferential voting system and the use of second choice votes was required to determine a winner, the symbol appears next to the winner's name. (See "*Preferential Primaries*," p. 249, Vol. I.)

Where no primary is indicated for a year in which a state elected a governor, it generally means that party conventions chose the nominees. Notes at the end of a state's listing explain other unusual circumstances.

A Gubernatorial Primary Candidates Index is located on pages I-214 to I-226.

## Gubernatorial Primary Election Returns, 1919–2008

### ALABAMA

	Candidates	Votes	%			
1922	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1934	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	William W. Brandon (D)	163,217	78.7		Bibb Graves (D)	132,462 43.4
	Bibb Graves (D)	44,151	21.3		Frank M. Dixon (D)	97,508 32.0
1926	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Leon McCord (D)	75,208 24.6
	Bibb Graves (D)	61,493✓	27.6		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>	
	McDowell (D)	59,699	26.8		Bibb Graves (D)	157,140 53.7
	Carmichael (D)	54,072	24.3		Frank M. Dixon (D)	135,309 46.3
	Patterson (D)	47,411	21.3	1938	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Second Choice</b>				Frank M. Dixon (D)	152,860 48.6
	Bibb Graves (D)	21,978	31.0		Chauncey Sparks (D) <sup>1</sup>	74,554 23.7
	Patterson (D)	20,893	29.5		R. J. Goode (D)	70,287 22.4
	Carmichael (D)	20,061	28.3	1942	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	McDowell (D)	7,943	11.2		Chauncey Sparks (D)	145,798 52.2
1930	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				James E. Folsom (D)	73,306 26.2
	B. M. Miller (D)	77,066✓	39.2		Chris J. Sherlock (D)	53,448 19.1
	W. C. Davis (D)	70,966	36.1	1946	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	W. Finnell (D)	19,320	9.8		James E. Folsom (D)	104,152 28.5
	Charles C. McCall (D)	19,004	9.7		Handy Ellis (D)	88,459 24.2
	<b>Democratic Second Choice</b>				Joe N. Poole (D)	70,925 19.4
	W. C. Davis (D)	10,673	25.8		Elbert Boozer (D)	58,134 15.9
	B. M. Miller (D)	9,994	24.2		Gordon Persons (D)	43,843 12.0

1950	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			1978	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	James E. Folsom (D)	205,168	58.7		George C. Wallace (D)	536,235	64.7
	Handy Ellis (D)	144,126	41.3		Gene McLain (D)	249,695	30.1
1954	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Gordon Persons (D)	137,055	34.1		Guy Hunt (R)	21,499	83.2
	Philip J. Hamm (D) <sup>2</sup>	56,395	14.0		Bert Hayes (R)	2,817	10.9
	Elbert Boozer (D)	48,021	11.9		Julian Elgin (R)	1,534	5.9
	J. Bruce Henderson (D)	38,867	9.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Chauncey Sparks (D)	27,404	6.8		Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (D)	256,196	28.5
	Eugene "Bull" Connor (D)	20,629	5.1		Bill Baxley (D)	210,089	23.3
1958	Robert K. "Buster" Bell (D)	20,171	5.0		Albert Brewer (D)	193,479	21.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Sid McDonald (D)	143,930	16.0
	James E. Folsom (D)	305,384	51.4		Jere Beasley (D)	77,202	8.6
	Jimmy Faulkner (D)	151,925	25.6		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Jim Allen (D)	61,530	10.4		Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (D)	515,520	55.2
1962	J. Bruce Henderson (D)	47,969	8.1		Bill Baxley (D)	418,932	44.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Patterson (D)	196,859	31.8		Emory Folmar (R)		100.0
	George C. Wallace (D)	162,435	26.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jimmy Faulkner (D)	91,512	14.8		George C. Wallace (D)	425,469	42.5
	A. W. Todd (D)	59,240	9.6		George McMillan (D)	296,262	29.6
1966	Laurie C. Battle (D)	38,955	6.3		Joe C. McCorquodale (D)	250,614	25.1
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	John Patterson (D)	315,353	55.7		George C. Wallace (D)	512,203	51.2
	George C. Wallace (D)	250,451	44.3		George McMillan (D)	488,444	48.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1970	George C. Wallace (D)	207,062	32.5		Guy Hunt (R)	20,823	71.3
	Ryan deGraffenried (D)	160,704	25.2	1990	Doug Carter (R)	8,371	28.7
	James E. Folsom (D)	159,640	25.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Macdonald Gallion (D)	80,374	12.6		Bill Baxley (D)	345,985	36.8
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Charles Graddick (D)	275,714	29.3
1974	George C. Wallace (D)	340,730	55.9		Forrest H. James (D)	195,844	20.8
	Ryan deGraffenried (D)	269,122	44.1		George McMillan (D)	117,258	12.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff<sup>3</sup></b>		
	Lurleen B. Wallace (D)	480,841	54.1		Charles Graddick (D)	470,051	50.5
	Richmond M. Flowers (D)	172,386	19.4		Bill Baxley (D)	461,295	49.5
1977	Carl Elliott (D)	71,972	8.1	1993	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Bob Gilchrist (D)	49,502	5.6		Guy Hunt (R)	119,877	95.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Albert Brewer (D)	428,146	42.0		Paul R. Hubbert (D)	233,808	31.5
	George C. Wallace (D)	416,443	40.8		Don Siegelman (D)	184,635	24.9
1980	Charles Woods (D)	149,887	14.7		Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (D)	160,121	21.6
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Ronnie G. Flippo (D)	128,105	17.3
	George C. Wallace (D)	559,832	51.6		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Albert Brewer (D)	525,951	48.4		Paul R. Hubbert (D)	309,609	53.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Don Siegelman (D)	267,588	46.4
1984	Elvin McCary (R)		100.0				

1994	Republican Primary			1962	Democratic Primary		
	Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (R)	84,019	39.5		William A. Egan (D)	22,735	61.1
	Ann Bedsole (R)	54,449	25.6		Victor Rivers (D)	8,845	23.7
	Winton Blount (R)	51,785	24.4		J. G. Williams (D)	5,656	15.2
	Mickey Kirkland (R)	18,538	8.7		Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Mike Stepovich (R)	6,415	38.1
	James E. Folsom Jr. (D)	380,227	54.0		Howard W. Pollock (R)	5,247	31.2
	Paul R. Hubbert (D)	285,554	40.6		John B. Coghill (R)	2,295	13.6
	Republican Runoff				Verne O. Martin (R)	1,504	8.9
	Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (R)	130,233	62.4		Milo H. Fritz (R)	1,371	8.1
1998	Republican Primary			1966	Democratic Primary		
	Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (R)	172,145	47.9		William A. Egan (D)	13,698	62.3
	Winton Blount (R)	147,958	41.2		George H. Byer (D)	5,275	24.0
	Guy Hunt (R)	28,652	8.0		Warren A. Taylor (D)	2,386	10.8
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	Don Siegelman (D)	280,181	78.2		Walter J. Hickel (R)	10,580	55.3
	Lenora Pate (D)	59,300	16.6		Bruce Kendall (R)	4,511	23.6
	Republican Runoff				Mike Stepovich (R)	4,039	21.1
	Forrest H. "Fob" James Jr. (R)	256,702	55.8		Democratic Primary		
	Winton Blount (R)	203,658	44.2		William A. Egan (D)	19,801	61.0
2002	Republican Primary			1970	Republican Primary		
	Bob Riley (R)	262,851	73.5		Wendell P. Kay (D)	12,660	39.0
	Steve Windom (R)	63,775	17.8		Democratic Primary		
	Tim James (R)	30,871	8.6		Keith Miller (R)	19,153	53.4
	Democratic Primary				Howard W. Pollock (R)	16,691	46.5
	Don Siegelman (D)	31,571	76.2		Democratic Primary		
	Charles Bishop (D)	80,193	18.4		William A. Egan (D)	23,973	67.5
	Republican Primary				Larry Carr (D)	11,350	31.9
	Bob Riley (R)	306,665	66.7		Republican Primary		
	Roy Moore (R)	153,354	33.3		Jay S. Hammond (R)	28,602	47.2
2006	Democratic Primary			1974	Walter J. Hickel (R)	20,728	34.2
	Lucy Baxley (D)	279,165	59.8		Keith Miller (R)	10,864	17.9
	Don Siegelman (D)	170,016	36.4		Democratic Primary		
					William A. Egan (D)	20,356	91.0
					Republican Primary		
			1978 <sup>2</sup>	Republican Primary			
				Jay S. Hammond (R)	31,896	39.1	

**Alabama**

1. Sparks withdrew from the race May 11, 1938, declining a runoff with Dixon, who became the Democratic nominee.

2. Hamm withdrew May 12, 1950, declining a runoff with Persons, who became the Democratic nominee.

3. After the Democratic runoff primary a subcommittee of Alabama's Democratic party declared Baxley the nominee, deciding that voters who voted in the Republican primary had crossed over and voted in the Democratic runoff primary for Graddick, against party rules. This decision was contested through the courts, but the Democratic Party decision was upheld.

**ALASKA<sup>1</sup>**

Candidates		Votes	%	Democratic Primary	
1958	Republican Primary			Bill Sheffield (D)	21,940 39.7
				Steve Cowper (D)	21,680 39.2
	John Butrovich (R)		100.0	H. A. Boucher (D)	8,584 15.5

1986	Republican Primary			2002	Alaskan Independence Primary		
	Arliss Sturgulewski (R)	25,740	30.6		Sylvia Sullivan (ALI)	981	54.9
	Walter J. Hickel (R)	23,733	28.3		Harold Haldane (ALI)	466	26.1
	Richard Randolph (R)	18,164	21.6		Roger Gigler (ALI)	339	19.0
	Joe L. Hayes (R)	7,989	9.5		Republican Moderate Primary		
	Bob Richards (R)	4,973	5.9		Ray Metcalfe (R)	1,157	100.0
	Democratic Primary				Green Primary		
	Steve Cowper (D)	36,233	54.5		Jim Sykes (GREEN)	2,251	100.0
	Bill Sheffield (D)	29,935	45.0		Republican Primary		
	Alaskan Independent Primary				Frank H. Murkowski (R)	50,838	70.4
1990	Joe Vogler (ALI)		100.0	Wayne A. Ross (R)	18,852	26.1	
	Libertarian Primary			Democratic Primary			
	Mary O'Brannon (LIBERT)	205	53.5	Fran Ulmer (D)	29,640	91.1	
	Ed Hoch (LIBERT)	178	46.5	Michael Beasley (D)	1,704	5.2	
	Republican Primary <sup>3</sup>			Green Primary			
	Arliss Sturgulewski (R)	26,906	36.4	Erica Jacobsson (GREEN)	1,447	100.0	
	James O. Campbell (R)	23,442	31.7	Libertarian Primary			
	Rick Halford (R)	22,466	30.4	Billy Toien (LIBERT)	530	100.0	
	Democratic Primary			Republican Moderate Primary			
	Tony Knowles (D)	36,019	56.1	Dawn M. Mendias (RM)	483	100.0	
1994	Stephen McAlpine (D)	27,656	43.0	2006	Republican Primary		
	Alaskan Independence Primary				Sarah H. Palin (R)	51,443	50.6
	John Lindauer (ALI) <sup>4</sup>	3,505	87.7		John Binkley (R)	30,349	29.8
	William DeRushe (ALI)	492	12.3		Frank H. Murkowski (R)	19,412	19.1
	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	James O. "Jim" Campbell (R)	24,854	49.8		Tony Knowles (D)	37,316	74.6
	Tom Fink (R)	23,586	47.2		Eric Croft (D)	11,952	23.9
	Democratic Primary				Alaska		
	Tony Knowles (D)	24,727	43.6		1. In Alaska's so-called jungle primaries, all candidates for an office appeared together on the same ballot with their parties designated. Nominations went to the Republican and Democrat receiving the most votes for the office. Percentages were calculated here as if candidates had run in separate party primaries.		
	Stephen McAlpine (D)	17,482	30.9		2. There were recounts of the votes received by the two top finishers in both primaries. In the Republican recount, Hammond's vote was 31,921 (50.0 percent) and Hickel's was 31,823 (49.9 percent). In the Democratic recount, Croft's vote was 8,910 (50.7 percent) and Merdes's was 8,655 (49.3 percent).		
1998	Sam Cotten (D)	13,899	24.5	3. The Republican primary ballot was a single-ballot and only registered Republican, Non Partisan, and Undeclared voters could participate in the primary. All other parties ran on a multiparty ballot and the primary was open to all registered voters except Republicans.			
	Alaskan Independence Primary			4. Lindauer withdrew after the primary and Walter J. Hickel was substituted by the party committee.			
	John B. "Jack" Coghill (ALI)	4,213	80.1	1956	ARIZONA		
	Jude Henzler (ALI)	465	8.8		Candidates		
	Al Rowe (ALI)	348	6.6		Votes		
	Green Primary				%		
	Jim Sykes (GREEN)	2,505	100.0		Republican Primary		
	Republican Primary				Horace B. Griffen (R)	20,471	46.0
	John Lindauer (R)	25,070	41.6		O. D. Miller (R)	17,858	40.1
	Robin Taylor (R)	17,679	29.4		Fred Trump (R)	6,199	13.9
Wayne Ross (R)	17,445	29.0	Democratic Primary				
Democratic Primary			Tony Knowles (D)		38,788	88.8	
			Nels Anderson Jr. (D)	3,387	7.8		

1958	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ernest W. McFarland (D)		100.0		Russell Williams (R)	53,132	35.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Evan Mecham (R)	30,266	20.3
1960	Paul Fannin (R)		100.0	1978	William C. Jacquin (R)	27,138	18.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				John R. Driggs (R)	23,519	15.7
	Robert Morrison (D)	77,931	50.4		Milton H. Graham (R)	15,315	10.2
1962	Dick Searles (D)	58,699	37.9	1982	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Marvin L. Burton (D)	18,122	11.7		Raul H. Castro (D)	115,268	67.2
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Jack Ross (D)	31,250	18.2
1964	Paul Fannin (R)		100.0	1986	David R. Moss (D)	19,143	11.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lee Ackerman (D)		100.0		Evan Mecham (R)	50,713	44.1
1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1990	Jack Londen (R)	40,116	34.9
	Paul Fannin (R)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Bruce Babbitt (D)	108,548	76.8
1968	Sam Goddard (D)	91,661	59.8	1994	David R. Moss (D)	32,785	23.2
	Joe Haldiman (D)	41,645	27.2		<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	J. M. Morris (D)	19,850	13.0		V. Gene Lewter (LIBERT)		100.0
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1996	<b>Socialist Worker Primary</b>		
	Richard Kleindienst (R)	64,310	62.8		Jessica Sampson (SOC WORK)		100.0
	Evan Mecham (R)	38,131	37.2	1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1972	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Leo Corbet (R)	108,766	61.7
	Sam Goddard (D)	114,377	60.0		Evan Mecham (R)	67,456	38.3
1974	Art Brock (D)	57,067	30.0	2000	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	J. M. Morris (D)	11,303	5.9		Bruce Babbitt (D)	142,559	85.8
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Steve Jancek (D) <sup>1</sup>	23,492	14.1
1976	John R. Williams (R)	37,409	44.3	2002	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	John Haugh (R)	25,905	30.6		Sam Stelger (LIBERT)		100.0
	Robert W. Pickrell (R)	21,192	25.1	2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1978	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Evan Mecham (R)	121,614	53.7
	Sam Goddard (D)	63,180	45.5		Burton S. Barr (R)	104,682	46.3
1980	Norman Green (D)	53,921	38.9	2006	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Andrew J. Gilbert (D)	23,637	17.0		Carolyn Warner (D)	106,687	50.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Tony Mason (D)	92,413	43.9
1982	John R. Williams (R)		100.0	2008	Dave Moss (D)	11,588	5.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Sam Goddard (D)	112,948	73.4		Fife Symington (R)	163,010	43.8
1984	Curran V. Shields (D)	30,337	19.7	2010	Evan Mecham (R)	91,136	24.5
	Jack DeVault (D)	10,613	6.9		Fred Koory (R)	61,487	16.5
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Sam Steiger (R)	49,019	13.2
1986	John R. Williams (R)		100.0	2012	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Terry Goddard (D)	212,579	84.0
	Sam Goddard (D)	63,294	52.0		Dave Moss (D)	40,478	16.0
1988	Jack Ross (D)	30,921	25.4	2014	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	George Nader (D)	27,534	22.6		Fife Symington (R)	202,588	68.1
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Barbara Barrett (R)	94,740	31.9



1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1926	John E. Martineau (D)	35,438	17.1	
	Eddie Basha (D)	96,613	36.8		Jim G. Ferguson (D)	27,155	13.1	
	Terry Goddard (D)	92,239	35.2		Hamp Williams (D)	23,785	11.5	
	Paul Johnson (D)	73,512	16.0		Jacob R. Willson (D)	22,626	10.9	
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>			1928	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	John Buttrick (LIBERT)	5,052	100.0		John E. Martineau (D)	117,232	53.5	
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Thomas J. Terral (D)	101,981	46.5	
	Jane Dee Hull (R)	177,324	76.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	Jim Howl (R)	30,699	13.2		Harvey J. Parnell (D)	94,207	41.7	
	2002	Charles Brown (R)	23,710	10.2	1930	Brooks Hays (D)	57,497	25.4
<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Thomas J. Terral (D)		34,476	15.2	
Paul Johnson (D)		109,044	100.0	J. Carrol Cone (D)		31,786	14.1	
<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
Matt Salmon (R)		174,055	56.0	Harvey J. Parnell (D)		133,870	54.2	
2006		Betsey Bayless (R)	92,473	29.7	1932	Brooks Hays (D)	88,541	35.8
		Carol Springer (R)	44,333	14.3		J. C. Sheffield (D)	20,133	8.2
		<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
		Janet Napolitano (D)	128,702	57.2		J. Marion Futrell (D)	124,239	44.0
		Alfredo Gutierrez (D)	50,377	22.4		Thomas J. Terral (D)	59,066	21.0
	Arizona	Mark Osterloh (D)	31,422	14.0	1934	A. B. Priddy (D)	37,134	13.2
		Mike Newcomb (D)	14,373	6.4		D. H. Blackwood (D)	33,147	11.8
		<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
		Barry Hess (LIBERT)	1,414	51.0		J. Marion Futrell (D)	167,917	65.9
		Gary Fallon (LIBERT)	1,358	49.0		Howard Reed (D)	86,894	34.1
1936		<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
		Len Munsil (R)	155,778	50.6	Carl E. Bailey (D)	76,014	32.0	
		Don Goldwater (R)	122,283	39.7	Ed F. McDonald (D)	72,075	30.3	
		Mike Harris (R)	18,734	6.1	R. A. Cook (D)	60,768	25.6	
		<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Thomas J. Terral (D)	23,663	10.0	
	Janet Napolitano (D)	230,881	100.0	1938	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Carl E. Bailey (D)		146,472	51.5		
1940				R. A. Cook (D)	131,791	46.3		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>Democratic Primary</b>				

## ARKANSAS

	Candidates	Votes	%	1942	Democratic Primary			
1920	Democratic Primary				Homer M. Adkins (D)	120,811	71.8	
					Fred Keller (D)	44,304	26.3	
	Thomas C. McRae (D)	41,907	26.9	1944	Democratic Primary			
	Smead Powell (D)	32,263	20.7					
	Thomas J. Terral (D)	29,303	18.8		Ben Laney (D)	70,965	38.6	
	J. C. Floyd (D)	21,596	13.9		J. Bryan Sims (D) <sup>1</sup>	63,454	34.5	
G. R. Haynie (D)	16,747	10.8	David L. Terry (D)	49,685	27.0			
1922	Democratic Primary			1946	Democratic Primary			
	Thomas C. McRae (D)	127,728	70.5		Ben Laney (D)	125,444	64.6	
	E. P. Toney (D)	53,572	29.6		J. M. Malone (D)	63,601	32.8	
1924	Democratic Primary			1948	Democratic Primary			
	Thomas J. Terral (D)	54,533	26.3		Sidney S. McMath (D)	87,829	34.1	
	Lee Cazort (D)	43,466	21.0		Jack Holt (D)	60,313	23.4	

	James McKrell (D)	57,030	22.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Horace Thompson (D)	48,674	18.9		Orval E. Faubus (D)	208,996	51.6
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Sidney S. McMath (D)	83,473	20.6
	Sidney S. McMath (D)	157,137	51.7		Dale Alford (D)	82,815	20.4
	Jack Holt (D)	146,880	48.3		Vernon H. Whitten (D)	22,377	5.5
<b>1950</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1964</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Sidney S. McMath (D)	209,559	64.0		Winthrop Rockefeller (R)		100.0
	Ben T. Laney (D)	112,651	34.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>1952</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Orval E. Faubus (D)	239,890	65.7
	Sidney S. McMath (D)	100,858	30.7		Ervin Odell Dorsey (D)	69,638	19.1
	Francis Cherry (D)	91,195	27.7		Joe Hubbard (D)	39,199	10.7
	Tackett (D)	63,827	19.4	<b>1966</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jack Holt (D)	45,233	13.8		Winthrop Rockefeller (R)	19,646	98.5
	Murry (D)	27,937	8.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				James Johnson (D)	105,607	25.1
	Francis Cherry (D)	237,448	63.1		Frank Holt (D)	92,711	22.1
	Sidney S. McMath (D)	139,052	36.9		Brooks Hays (D)	64,814	15.4
<b>1954</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Dale Alford (D)	53,531	12.7
	Francis Cherry (D)	154,879	47.7		Sam Boyce (D)	49,744	11.8
	Orval E. Faubus (D)	109,614	33.8		Raymond Rebsamen (D)	35,607	8.5
	Guy Jones (D)	41,249	12.7		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	McMillan (D)	18,857	5.8		James Johnson (D)	210,543	51.9
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Frank Holt (D)	195,442	48.1
	Orval E. Faubus (D)	191,328	50.9	<b>1968</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Francis Cherry (D)	184,509	49.1		Winthrop Rockefeller (R)	27,913	95.5
<b>1956</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Orval E. Faubus (D)	180,760	58.1		Marion Crank (D)	106,092	25.6
	James Johnson (D)	83,856	26.9		Virginia Johnson (D)	86,038	20.7
	Jim Snoddy (D)	43,630	14.0		Ted Boswell (D)	85,629	20.6
<b>1958</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Bruce Bennett (D)	65,095	15.7
	George W. Johnson (R)	3,147	72.7		Frank Whitbeck (D)	61,758	14.9
	Donald D. Layne (R)	1,273	28.8		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Marion Crank (D)	215,087	63.3
	Orval E. Faubus (D)	264,346	68.9		Virginia Johnson (D)	124,880	36.7
	Chris Finkbeiner (D)	60,173	15.7	<b>1970</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lee Ward (D)	59,385	15.5		Winthrop Rockefeller (R)	58,197	96.8
<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Henry M. Britt (R)		100.0		Orval E. Faubus (D)	156,578	36.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Dale Bumpers (D)	86,156	20.0
	Orval E. Faubus (D)	238,997	58.8		Joe Purcell (D)	81,566	18.9
	Joe C. Hardin (D)	66,499	16.4		Hayes C. McClerkin (D)	45,011	10.5
	Bruce Bennett (D)	58,400	14.4		Bill Wells (D)	32,543	7.6
	H. E. Williams (D)	33,374	8.2		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
<b>1962</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Dale Bumpers (D)	259,780	58.7
	Willis Ricketts (R)		100.0		Orval E. Faubus (D)	182,732	41.3

1972	Republican Primary			1984	Republican Primary		
	Len E. Blaylock (R)		100.0		Woody Freeman (R)	13,030	68.4
	Democratic Primary				Erwin Davis (R)	6,010	31.2
	Dale Bumpers (D)	330,088	66.7		Democratic Primary		
	Q. Byrum Hurst (D)	81,239	16.4		Bill Clinton (D)	317,577	64.4
1974	Mack Harbour (D)	55,172	11.2	1986	Lonnie Turner (D)	119,266	24.2
	Republican Primary				Kermit Moss (D)	31,727	6.4
	Ken Coon (R)	3,698	81.9		Republican Primary		
	Joseph Weston (R)	815	18.1		Frank D. White (R)	13,831	61.9
	Democratic Primary				Wayne Lanier (R)	4,576	20.5
1976	David Pryor (D)	297,673	51.0	1990	Maurice Britt (R)	3,116	13.9
	Orval E. Faubus (D)	193,105	33.1		Democratic Primary		
	Bob Riley (D)	92,612	15.9		Bill Clinton (D)	315,397	60.6
	Republican Primary				Orval E. Faubus (D)	174,402	33.5
	Leon Griffith (R)	13,044	57.2		Dean Goldsby (D)	30,829	5.9
1978	Joseph Weston (R)	9,753	42.8	1994	Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Sheffield Nelson (R)	47,246	54.3
	David Pryor (D)	312,865	59.5		Tommy F. Robinson (R)	39,731	45.7
	Jim Lindsey (D)	171,031	32.5		Democratic Primary		
	Frank Lady (D)	36,832	7.0		Bill Clinton (D)	269,329	54.8
1980	Republican Primary			1998	Tom McRae (D)	190,887	38.9
	A. Lynn Lowe (R)		100.0		Republican Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Sheffield Nelson (R)	24,054	50.8
	Bill Clinton (D)	341,118	59.7		Steve Luelf (R)	20,953	44.2
	Joe D. Woodward (D)	123,674	21.6		William L. Jones (R)	2,346	5.0
1982	Frank Lady (D)	76,026	13.1	2002	Republican Primary		
	Republican Primary				Mike Huckabee (R)	51,627	90.2
	Frank D. White (R)	5,867	71.8		Gene McVay (R)	5,581	9.8
	Marshall Chrisman (R)	2,310	28.2		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Bill Bristow (D)		100.0
1984	Bill Clinton (D)	306,735	68.9	2006	Republican Primary		
	Monroe A. Schwarzlose (D)	138,660	31.1		Mike Huckabee (R)	78,803	85.4
	Republican Primary				Doyle Cannady (R)	13,434	14.6
	Frank D. White (R)	11,111	83.2		Democratic Primary		
	Marshall Chrisman (R)	1,410	10.6		Jimmie Lou Fisher (D)	176,126	63.1
1986	Connie Voll (R)	826	6.2	Arkansas	Joe Holmes (D)	77,516	27.8
	Democratic Primary				Jim Billie (D)	25,455	9.1
	Bill Clinton (D)	236,961	41.8		Republican Primary		
	Joe Purcell (D)	166,066	29.3		Asa Hutchinson (R)		100.0
	Jim Guy Tucker (D)	129,362	22.8		Democratic Primary		
1988	Democratic Runoff			Arkansas	Mike D. Beebe (D)		100.0
	Bill Clinton (D)	239,209	53.7		1. Sims withdrew from a runoff, and Laney became the Democratic nominee.		
	Joe Purcell (D)	206,358	46.3				

1. Sims withdrew from a runoff, and Laney became the Democratic nominee.

## CALIFORNIA

	Candidates	Votes	%
1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William F. Knowland (R)	1,290,106	77.5
	Edmund G. Brown (D)	374,879	22.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1962	Edmund G. Brown (D)	1,890,622	82.6
	William F. Knowland (R)	313,385	13.7
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Richard M. Nixon (R)	1,285,151	65.4
1966	Joseph C. Shell (R)	656,542	33.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edmund G. Brown (D)	1,739,792	81.4
	<b>Prohibition Primary</b>		
1970	Robert L. Wyckoff		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ronald Reagan (R)	1,417,623	64.7
	George Christopher (R)	675,683	30.8
1974	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edmund G. Brown (D)	1,355,262	51.9
	Samuel W. Yorty (D)	981,088	37.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1978	Ronald Reagan (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jess Unruh (D)	1,602,690	64.0
	Samuel W. Yorty (D)	659,494	26.3
1982	<b>American Independent Primary</b>		
	William K. Shearer (AMI)	14,069	61.4
	Keith H. Greene (AMI)	8,827	38.5
	<b>Peace and Freedom Primary</b>		
1986	Ricardo Romo (PFP)	6,214	63.5
	Warren A. Nielsen (PFP)	3,569	36.5
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Houston I. Flournoy (R)	1,164,015	63.0
1990	Ed Reinecke (R)	556,259	30.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edmund G. Brown Jr. (D)	1,085,752	37.7
	Joseph L. Alioto (D)	544,007	18.9
1994	Robert Moretti (D)	478,469	16.6
	William M. Roth (D)	293,686	10.2
	Jerome R. Waldie (D)	227,489	7.9
	<b>American Independent Primary</b>		
1998	Edmon V. Kaiser (AMI)		100.0

Peace and Freedom  
Primary

Elizabeth Keathley (PFP)	2,111	28.1
Lester H. Higby (PFP)	1,855	24.7
C. T. Weber (PFP)	1,822	24.2
Trudy Saposhnek (PFP)	1,417	18.8

1978

## Republican Primary

Evelle J. Younger (R)	1,008,087	40.0
Ed Davis (R)	738,741	29.3
Ken Maddy (R)	484,583	19.2
Pete Wilson (R)	230,146	9.1

## Democratic Primary

Edmund G. Brown Jr. (D)	2,567,067	77.5
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American Independent  
Primary

Theresa F. Dietrich (AMI)	12,278	57.4
Laszlo Kecskemethy (AMI)	9,112	42.6

Peace and Freedom  
Primary

Marilyn Seals (PFP)		100.0
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1982

## Republican Primary

George Deukmejian (R)	1,165,266	51.1
Mike Curb (R)	1,020,935	44.8

## Democratic Primary

Tom Bradley (D)	1,726,985	61.1
John Garamendi (D)	712,161	25.2

American Independent  
Primary

James C. Griffin (AMI)		100.0
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Peace and Freedom  
Primary

Elizabeth Martinez (PFP)	4,353	55.1
Jan B. Tucker (PFP)	3,552	44.9

## Libertarian Primary

Dan P. Dougherty (LIBERT)		100.0
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1986

## Republican Primary

George Deukmejian (R)	1,927,288	93.6
William H. R. Clark (R)	132,125	6.4

## Democratic Primary

Tom Bradley (D)	1,768,042	81.5
Hugh G. Bagley (D)	141,217	6.5
Charles Pineda (D)	109,001	5.0

American Independent  
Primary

Gary V. Miller (AMI)		100.0
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1990	<b>Peace and Freedom Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Maria E. Munoz (PFP)	3,508	69.8		Gray Davis (D)	2,083,396	57.5
	Cheryl Zuur (PFP)	1,519	30.2		Al Checchi (D)	748,828	20.7
					Jane Harman (D)	741,251	20.5
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				<b>Green Primary</b>		
	Joseph Fuhrig (LIBERT)		100.0		Dan Hamburg (GREEN)	92,118	100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Pete Wilson (R)	1,856,613	87.5		Steve W. Kubby (LIBERT)	47,025	100.0
	David M. Williams (R)	107,397	5.1		<b>Peace and Freedom Primary</b>		
					Gloria Estela La Riva (PFP)	21,505	58.0
1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Marsha Feinland (PFP)	15,572	42.0
	Dianne Feinstein (D)	1,361,361	52.3		<b>American Independent Primary</b>		
	John Van de Kamp (D)	1,067,899	41.0		Nathan E. Johnson (AMI)	19,540	100.0
	<b>American Independent Primary</b>				<b>Natural Law Primary</b>		
	Jerome McCready (AMI)	8,921	54.1		Harold H. Bloomfield (NL)	12,422	100.0
	Chuck Morsa (AMI)	7,563	45.9		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>			2002	Bill Simon (R)	1,129,973	49.4
	Dennis Thompson (LIBERT)		100.0		Richard J. Riordan (R)	715,768	31.3
	<b>Peace and Freedom Primary</b>				Bill Jones (R)	387,237	16.9
	Maria E. Munoz (PFP)	3,461	56.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1998	Merle Woo (PFP)	2,647	43.3		Gray Davis (D)	1,755,276	80.9
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Anselmo A. Chavez (D)	179,301	8.3
	Pete Wilson (R)	1,266,832	61.4		Charles "Chuck" Pineda Jr. (D)	139,121	6.4
	Ron K. Unz (R)	707,431	34.3		<b>American Independent Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Reinhold Gulke (AMI)	26,269	100.0
	Kathleen Brown (D)	1,110,372	48.4		<b>Green Primary</b>		
	John Garamendi (D)	755,876	32.9		Peter Miguel Camejo (GREEN)	35,767	100.0
	Tom Hayden (D)	318,777	13.9		<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	<b>American Independent Primary</b>				Gary David Copeland (LIBERT)	19,079	98.8
	Jerome McCready (AMI)	18,984	100.0		<b>Natural Law Primary</b>		
2006	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				Iris Adam (NL)	4,402	100.0
	Richard Rider (LIBERT)	13,757	81.1		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Peace and Freedom Primary</b>				Arnold Schwarzenegger (R)	1,724,296	90.0
	Gloria Estela La Riva (PFP)	4,633	62.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Green Primary</b>				Phil Angelides (D)	1,202,884	48.0
	John T. Selawsky (GREEN)	3,688	16.6		Steve Westly (D)	1,081,971	43.2
	James Ogle (GREEN)	2,930	13.2		<b>American Independent Primary</b>		
	John Lewallen (GREEN)	2,923	13.1		Edward C. Noonan (AMI)	29,094	100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Green Primary</b>		
	Dan Lungren (R)	2,023,618	93.4		Peter Miguel Camejo (GREEN)	33,545	100.0



**Libertarian Primary**

Art Oliver (LIBERT)	16,445	100.0
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**Peace and Freedom Primary**

Janice Jordan (PFP)	3,849	100.0
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**COLORADO****Candidates****Votes %**

1956

**Republican Primary**

Donald G. Brotzman (R)	100.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Stephen McNichols (D)	100.0
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1958

**Republican Primary**

Palmer L. Burch (R)	100.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Stephen McNichols (D)	100.0
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1962

**Republican Primary**

John A. Love (R)	66,027	59.6
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David A. Hamil (R)	44,693	40.4
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**Democratic Primary**

Stephen McNichols (D)	100.0
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1966

**Republican Primary**

John A. Love (R)	100.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Robert L. Knous (D)	100.0
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1970

**Republican Primary**

John A. Love (R)	100.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Mark Hogan (D)	100.0
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1974

**Republican Primary**

John D. Vanderhoof (R)	94,334	60.5
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Robert W. Daniels (R)	61,691	39.5
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**Democratic Primary**

Richard D. Lamm (D)	120,452	58.7
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Thomas Farley (D)	84,796	41.3
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1978

**Republican Primary**

Ted Strickland (R)	87,248	59.0
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Richard Plock (R)	60,597	41.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Richard D. Lamm (D)	100.0
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1982

**Republican Primary**

John D. Fuhr (R)	100.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Richard D. Lamm (D)	100.0
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**Republican Primary**

Ted Strickland (R)	66,796	35.6
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Steve Schuck (R)	64,245	34.2
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Bob Kirscht (R)	56,779	30.2
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**Democratic Primary**

Roy Romer (D)	100.0
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**Republican Primary**

John Andrews (R)	100.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Roy Romer (D)	100.0
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**Republican Primary**

Bruce Benson (R)	109,462	61.2
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Michael C. Bird (R)	38,571	21.6
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Dick Sargent (R)	30,326	17.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Roy Romer (D)	61,686	100.0
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**Republican Primary**

Bill Owens (R)	126,613	59.2
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Tom Norton (R)	87,269	40.8
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**Democratic Primary**

Gail Schoettler (D)	79,607	55.3
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Mike Feeley (D)	64,466	44.7
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**Republican Primary**

Bill Owens (R)	189,705	100.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Rollie Heath (D)	98,897	100.0
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**Republican Primary**

Bob Beauprez (R)	193,804	100.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Bill Ritter Jr.	142,586	100.0
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**CONNECTICUT<sup>1</sup>****Candidates****Votes %****Republican Primary**

Thomas J. Meskill (R)	93,419	71.4
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Wallace Barnes (R)	37,383	28.6
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**Democratic Primary**

Ella T. Grasso (D)	137,904	67.3
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Robert K. Killian (D)	66,924	32.7
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1970

1978

<b>1986</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Julie D. Belaga (R)	39,074	41.3		Thomas R. Carper (D)	36,600	89.2
	Richard C. Bozzuto (R)	33,852	35.8		Daniel D. Rappa (D)	4,434	10.8
	Gerald Labriola (R)	21,610	22.9	<b>1996</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
<b>1990</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Janet C. Rzewnicki (R)		100.0
	Bruce A. Morrison (D)	84,771	64.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	William J. Cibes (D)	46,294	35.3		Thomas R. Carper (D)		100.0
<b>1994</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>2000</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John G. Rowland (R)	78,051	67.8		John M. Burris (R)	13,893	50.1
	Pauline R. Kezer (R)	37,010	32.2		William Swain Lee (R)	13,847	49.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Bill Curry (D)	93,241	54.7		Ruth Ann Minner (D)		100.0
	John B. Larson (D)	77,165	45.3	<b>2004</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
<b>2006</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				William Swain Lee (R)	15,270	70.5
	John DeStefano (D)	135,431	50.8		Michael D. Protack (R)	5,108	23.6
	Dan Malloy (D)	131,258	49.2		David Charles Graham (R)	1,292	6.0

**Connecticut**

1. In Connecticut, party conventions nominated candidates subject to a system of “challenge” primaries that allowed defeated candidates to petition for a popular vote if they received at least 20 percent of the convention vote. Returns are given here for challenge primaries held for the governorship.

**DELAWARE<sup>1</sup>**

	Candidates	Votes	%				
<b>1972</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Russell W. Peterson (R)	23,929	54.3		Jack Markell (D)	37,849	51.2
	David P. Buckson (R)	20,138	45.7		John Carney (D)	36,112	48.8
<b>1980</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>Delaware</b>			
	Pierre S. “Pete” du Pont IV (R)		100.0	1. From 1972 through 1992 Delaware used a system of “challenge” primaries, in which a candidate for statewide office who received at least 35 percent of the convention vote could challenge the endorsed candidate in a primary.			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
	William J. Gordy (D)		100.0				
<b>1984</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>FLORIDA</b>			
	Michael N. Castle (R)		100.0		Candidates	Votes	%
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1920</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	William T. Quillen (D)	20,473	59.1		Cary E. Hardee (D)	52,591	59.5
	Sherman W. Tribbitt (D)	14,185	40.9		V.C. Swearingen (D)	30,240	34.2
					Lincoln Hulley (D)	5,591	6.3
<b>1988</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Second Choice</b>		
	Michael N. Castle (R)		100.0		Cary A. Hardee (D)	1,559	51.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				V.C. Swearingen (D)	1,459	48.3
	Jacob Kreshtool (D)		100.0	<b>1924</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John W. Martin (D)	55,715✓	38.0
	B. Gary Scott (R)	23,994	81.8		Sidney J. Catts (D)	43,230	29.5
	Wilfred Plomis (R)	5,346	18.2		Frank E. Jennings (D)	37,962	25.9
					Worth W. Trammell (D)	8,381	5.7

1928	<b>Democratic Second Choice</b>			1948	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John W. Martin (D)	17,339	74.1		Millard F. Caldwell (D)	116,111	28.6
	Sidney J. Catts (D)	6,067	25.9		Robert A. "Lex" Green (D)	113,300	27.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				E. R. Graham (D)	91,174	22.5
	Doyle E. Carlton (D)	77,569	30.4		F. D. Upchurch (D)	30,524	7.5
1932	Sidney J. Catts (D)	68,984	27.1	1948	Raymond Sheldon (D)	27,940	6.9
	Fons A. Hathaway (D)	67,849	26.6		J. Edwin Baker (D)	27,028	6.6
	John S. Taylor (D)	37,304	14.6		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	<b>Democratic Second Choice</b>				Millard F. Caldwell (D)	215,485	55.3
	Doyle E. Carlton (D)	28,471	75.9		Robert A. "Lex" Green (D)	174,100	44.7
1936	Sidney J. Catts (D)	9,066	24.2	1948	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Bert L. Acker (R)	10,807	64.0
	John W. Martin (D)	66,940	24.2		John L. Cogdill (R)	6,079	36.0
	David Sholtz (D)	55,406	20.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Cary A. Hardee (D)	50,427	18.2		Fuller Warren (D)	183,326	32.7
1940	Stafford Caldwell (D)	44,938	16.2	1952	Daniel T. McCarty (D)	161,788	28.9
	Charles M. Durrance (D)	36,291	13.1		Colin English (D)	85,158	15.2
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				W. A. Shands (D)	62,358	11.1
	David Sholtz (D)	173,540	62.8		J. Tom Watson (D)	51,505	9.2
	John W. Martin (D)	102,805	37.2		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
1944	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1954 <sup>1</sup>	Fuller Warren (D)	299,641	52.0
	Raleigh Pettaway (D)	51,705	15.7		Daniel T. McCarty (D)	276,425	48.0
	Fred P. Cone (D)	46,842	14.3		<b>Republican Primary<sup>1</sup></b>		
	William C. Hodges (D)	46,471	14.1		Harry S. Swan (R)	11,148	43.0
	Jerry W. Carter (D)	35,578	10.8		Bert L. Acker (R)	9,728	37.5
1948	B. F. Paty (D)	34,153	10.4	1954 <sup>1</sup>	Elmore F. Kitzmiller (R)	5,050	19.5
	Dan Chappell (D)	29,494	9.0		<b>Republican Runoff</b>		
	Grady Burton (D)	24,985	7.6		Harry S. Swan (R)	10,217	63.0
	Peter Thomasello Jr. (D)	22,355	6.8		Bert L. Acker (R)	5,995	37.0
	Stafford Caldwell (D)	19,789	6.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1952	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			1954 <sup>1</sup>	Daniel T. McCarty (D)	316,427	48.9
	Fred P. Cone (D)	184,540	58.8		Brailey Odham (D)	232,565	31.5
	Raleigh Pettaway (D)	129,150	41.2		Alto Adams (D)	126,426	17.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Spessard L. Holland (D)	118,962	24.7		Daniel T. McCarty (D)	384,200	53.3
1956	Francis P. Whitehair (D)	95,431	19.8	1954 <sup>1</sup>	Brailey Odham (D)	336,716	46.7
	Fuller Warren (D)	83,316	17.3		<b>Republican Special Primary</b>		
	B. F. Paty (D)	75,608	15.7		J. Tom Watson (R)	24,429	68.0
	W. B. Fraser (D)	36,855	7.7		Charles E. Compton (R)	11,552	32.0
	James Barbee (D)	33,699	7.0		<b>Democratic Special Primary</b>		
1960	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			1954 <sup>1</sup>	Charley E. Johns (D)	255,787	38.4
	Spessard L. Holland (D)	272,718	57.0		Leroy Collins (D)	222,791	33.4
	Francis P. Whitehair (D)	206,158	43.1		Brailey Odham (D)	187,782	28.2
	<b>Republican Primary</b>						
	Bert L. Acker (R)	5,954	61.3				
1964	Edward T. Keenan (R)	3,766	38.7				

1956	<b>Democratic Special Runoff</b>			1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Leroy Collins (D)	380,323	54.8		Claude R. Kirk Jr. (R)	172,888	48.1
	Charley E. Johns (D)	314,198	45.2		Jack M. Eckerd (R)	137,731	38.4
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				L. A. "Skip" Bafalis (R)	48,378	13.5
	W. A. Washburn Jr. (R)		100.0		<b>Republican Runoff</b>		
1960	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1974	Claude R. Kirk Jr. (R)	199,943	56.8
	Leroy Collins (D)	434,274	51.7		Jack M. Eckerd (R)	152,327	43.2
	Sumter L. Lowery (D)	179,019	21.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Farris Bryant (D)	110,469	13.2		Earl Faircloth (D)	227,413	30.0
	Fuller Warren (D)	107,990	12.9		Reubin Askew (D)	206,333	27.2
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John E. Matthews (D)	186,053	24.5
	George C. Peterson (R)	65,202	72.7		Chuck Hall (D)	139,384	18.4
	Emerson H. Rupert (R)	24,484	27.3		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Reubin Askew (D)	447,025	57.7
	Farris Bryant (D)	193,507	20.7		Earl Faircloth (D)	328,038	42.3
1964	Doyle E. Carlton Jr. (D)	186,228	19.9	1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Haydon Burns (D)	166,352	17.8		Jerry Thomas (R)		100.0
	John M. McCarty (D)	144,750	15.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Fred Dickinson (D)	115,520	12.3		Reubin Askew (D)	597,137	68.8
	Thomas E. David (D)	80,057	8.5		Ben Hill Griffin (D)	137,008	16.3
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Tom Adams (D)	85,557	10.2
	Farris Bryant (D)	512,757	55.2		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Doyle E. Carlton Jr. (D)	416,052	44.8		Jack M. Eckerd (R)	244,394	63.8
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Louis Frey (R)	138,437	36.2
	Charles R. Holley (R)	70,573	53.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1966	H. B. Foster (R)	33,563	25.6	1982	Robert L. Shevin (D)	364,732	35.2
	Ken Folks (R)	26,815	20.5		Bob Graham (D)	261,972	25.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Hans G. Tanzler (D)	124,706	12.0
	Haydon Burns (D)	312,453	27.5		Jim Williams (D)	124,427	12.0
	Robert King High (D)	207,280	18.3		Bruce A. Smathers (D)	85,298	8.2
	Scott Kelly (D)	205,078	18.1		Claude R. Kirk Jr. (D)	62,534	6.0
	Fred Dickinson (D)	184,865	16.3		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	John E. Mathews (D)	140,210	12.3		Bob Graham (D)	482,535	53.5
	Frederick B. Karl (D)	85,953	7.6		Robert L. Shevin (D)	418,636	46.5
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1976	Haydon Burns (D)	648,093	58.2	1986	L. A. "Skip" Bafalis (R)	325,108	86.4
	Robert King High (D)	465,547	41.8		Vernon Davids (R)	51,340	13.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Claude R. Kirk Jr. (R)	100,838	80.8		Bob Graham (D)	839,320	84.5
	Richard B. Muldrew (R)	23,953	19.2		Fred Kuhn (D)	93,078	9.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Robert P. Kunst (D)	61,136	6.2
	Haydon Burns (D)	372,451	35.4		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert King High (D)	338,281	32.1		Bob Martinez (R)	244,499	44.1
	Scott Kelly (D)	331,580	31.5		Louis Frey (R)	138,017	24.9
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Tom Gallagher (R)	127,709	23.0
1980	Robert King High (D)	596,471	53.9		Chester Clem (R)	44,438	8.0
	Haydon Burns (D)	509,271	46.1				

Republican Runoff				GEORGIA			
	Bob Martinez (R)	259,333	66.3		Candidates	Votes	%
	Louis Frey (R)	131,652	33.7				
	Democratic Primary			1920	Democratic Primary		
	Steve Pajcic (D)	361,359	35.9		Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	99,210	42.9
	Jim Smith (D)	310,479	30.8		Clifford M. Walker (D)	90,738	39.2
	Harry Johnston (D)	258,038	25.6		John N. Holder (D)	37,957	16.4
	Mark K. Goldstein (D)	54,077	5.4		Democratic Runoff <sup>1</sup>		
	Democratic Runoff				Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	84,257	55.3
	Steve Pajcic (D)	429,427	50.6		Clifford M. Walker (D)	68,234	44.8
	Jim Smith (D)	418,614	49.4	1922	Democratic Primary		
1990	Republican Primary				Clifford M. Walker (D)	123,784	58.1
	Bob Martinez (R)	460,718	69.0		Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	86,389	40.6
	Marlene Howard (R)	132,565	19.8	1924	Democratic Primary		
	John Davis (R)	34,720	5.2		Clifford M. Walker (D)		100.0
	Democratic Primary			1926	Democratic Primary		
	Lawton Chiles (D)	746,325	69.5		John N. Holder (D)	71,976	37.3
	Bill Nelson (D)	327,731	30.5		Lamartine G. Hardman (D)	67,708	35.1
1994	Republican Primary				George H. Carswell (D)	32,484	16.8
	John Ellis “Jeb” Bush (R)	411,680	45.7		J. O. Wood (D)	20,857	10.8
	Jim Smith (R)	165,869	18.4		Democratic Runoff <sup>1</sup>		
	Tom Gallagher (R)	117,067	13.0		Lamartine G. Hardman (D)	80,868	57.3
	Ander Crenshaw (R)	109,148	12.1		John N. Holder (D)	60,197	42.7
	Kenneth L. Connor (R)	83,945	9.3	1928	Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Lamartine G. Hardman (D)	137,430	58.5
	Lawton Chiles (D)	603,657	72.2		Eurith D. Rivers (D)	97,339	41.5
	Jack Gargan (D)	232,757	27.8	1930	Democratic Primary		
1998	Republican Primary				Richard B. Russell (D)	56,177	27.3
	John Ellis “Jeb” Bush (R)		100.0		George H. Carswell (D)	51,851	25.2
	Democratic Primary				Eurith D. Rivers (D)	47,121	22.9
	Kenneth H. “Buddy” MacKay (D)		100.0		John N. Holder (D)	44,318	21.5
2002	Republican Primary				Democratic Runoff <sup>1</sup>		
	Jeb Bush (R)		100.0		Richard B. Russell (D)	99,505	67.9
	Democratic Primary			1932	George H. Carswell (D)	47,157	32.2
	Bill McBride (D)	602,352	44.4		Eugene Talmadge (D)	116,381	42.0
	Janet Reno (D)	597,558	44.0		Abit Nix (D)	78,588	28.4
	Daryl L. Jones (D)	157,107	11.6		Thomas W. Hardwick (D)	35,252	12.7
2006	Republican Primary				John N. Holder (D)	19,697	7.1
	Charlie Crist (R)	630,816	64.0	1934	Democratic Primary		
	Tom Gallagher (R)	330,165	33.5		Eugene Talmadge (D)	178,409	66.0
	Democratic Primary				Claude Pittman (D)	87,049	32.2
	Jim Davis (D)	405,879	47.3	1936	Democratic Primary		
	Rob Smith (D)	353,161	41.2		Eurith D. Rivers (D)	233,503	60.0
					Charles D. Redwine (D)	123,095	31.6
					Blanton Fortson (D)	32,715	8.4

Florida

1. Returns from Florida Handbook, 1975–76, p. 534.

## Florida

1. Returns from Florida Handbook, 1975–76, p. 534.



1938	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Eurith D. Rivers (D)	160,459	51.1		Jimmy Carter (D)	388,280	48.6
	Hugh Howell (D)	134,121	42.7		Carl E. Sanders (D)	301,659	37.8
	J.J. Mangham (D)	19,537	6.2		C. B. King (D)	70,424	8.8
1940	Democratic Primary			1974	Democratic Runoff		
	Eugene Talmadge (D)	183,133	51.6		Jimmy Carter (D)	506,462	59.4
	Columbus Roberts (D)	127,653	36.0		Carl E. Sanders (D)	345,906	40.6
	Abit Nix (D)	44,282	12.5		Republican Primary		
1942	Democratic Primary				Ronnie Thompson (R)	19,691	41.0
	Ellis Arnall (D)	174,757	57.7		Harold Dye (R)	10,912	22.7
	Eugene Talmadge (D)	128,394	42.4		George Lankford (R)	8,618	17.9
1946	Democratic Primary				Harry Geisinger (R)	6,078	12.7
	J. V. Carmichael (D)	313,389	45.3		W. M. "Bill" Coolidge (R)	2,723	5.7
	Eugene Talmadge (D) <sup>2</sup>	297,245	43.0		Republican Runoff		
	Eurith D. Rivers (D)	69,489	10.0		Ronnie Thompson (R)	22,211	50.6
1948	Democratic Special Primary			Harold Dye (R)	21,669	49.4	
	Herman E. Talmadge (D)	357,865	51.8	Democratic Primary			
	M. E. Thompson (D)	312,035	45.1	Lester Maddox (D)	310,384	36.3	
1950	Democratic Primary			George Busbee (D)	177,997	20.8	
	Herman E. Talmadge (D)	287,637	49.3	Bert Lance (D)	147,026	17.2	
	M. E. Thompson (D)	279,137	47.9	David H. Gambrell (D)	66,000	7.7	
1954	Democratic Primary			George T. Smith (D)	43,196	5.1	
	S. Marvin Griffin (D)	234,690	36.3	Democratic Runoff			
	M. E. Thompson (D)	162,007	25.1	George Busbee (D)	551,106	59.9	
	Tom Linder (D)	87,204	13.5	Lester Maddox (D)	369,608	40.1	
	Fred Hand (D)	78,125	12.1	Republican Primary			
	Charlie Gowen (D)	73,809	11.4	Rodney M. Cook (R)	23,231	87.3	
1958	Democratic Primary			1978	Bud Herrin (R)	3,374	12.7
	S. Ernest Vandiver (D)	499,477	80.5		Democratic Primary		
	William T. Bodenhamer (D)	87,830	14.2		George Busbee (D)	503,875	72.4
	Lee Roy Abernathy (D)	33,099	5.3		Roscoe Emory Dean (D)	111,901	16.1
1962	Democratic Primary				J. B. Stoner (D)	37,654	5.4
	Carl E. Sanders (D)	494,978	58.1		Republican Primary		
	S. Marvin Griffin (D)	332,746	39.0		Bob Bell (R)	36,347	59.2
1966	Democratic Primary			1982	Ben Blackburn (R)	25,063	40.8
	Ellis Arnall (D)	231,480	29.4		Democratic Primary		
	Lester Maddox (D)	185,672	23.6		Bo Ginn (D)	316,019	35.1
	Jimmy Carter (D)	164,562	20.9		Joe Frank Harris (D)	223,445	24.8
	James H. Gray (D)	152,973	19.4		Norman Underwood (D)	147,536	16.4
	Garland T. Byrd (D)	39,994	5.1		Jack Watson (D)	114,533	12.7
	Democratic Runoff				Billy Lovett (D)	62,341	6.9
	Lester Maddox (D)	443,055	54.3		Democratic Runoff		
	Ellis Arnall (D)	373,004	45.7		Joe Frank Harris (D)	500,765	55.0
	1970	Republican Primary			Bo Ginn (D)	410,259	45.0
Hal Suit (R)		62,868	58.5	1986	Republican Primary		
James L. Bentley (R)		40,251	37.4		Guy Davis (R)		100.0

**Democratic Primary**

Joe Frank Harris (D)	521,704	85.3
Kenneth B. Quarterman (D)	89,759	14.7

1990

**Republican Primary**

Johnny Isakson (R)	87,795	74.3
Bob Wood (R)	14,496	12.3
Greeley Ellis (R)	13,062	11.1

**Democratic Primary**

Zell Miller (D)	434,405	41.3
Andrew Young (D)	303,159	28.8
Roy E. Barnes (D)	219,136	20.8
Lauren McDonald (D)	64,212	6.1

**Democratic Runoff**

Zell Miller (D)	591,166	61.8
Andrew Young (D)	364,861	38.2

1994

**Republican Primary**

Guy W. Millner (R)	142,263	47.9
John Knox (R)	84,563	28.5
Paul Heard (R)	46,761	15.7
Nimrod McNair (R)	20,042	6.7

**Democratic Primary**

Zell Miller (D)	321,963	70.0
Jim Boyd (D)	78,444	17.1
Mark Tate (D)	30,749	6.7
Charles Poag (D)	28,623	6.2

1998

**Republican Primary**

Guy W. Millner (R)	210,845	50.4
Mike Bowers (R)	167,074	39.9
Nancy Schaefer (R)	32,315	7.7

**Democratic Primary**

Roy E. Barnes (D)	239,517	49.2
Lewis A. Massey (D)	135,920	27.9
David Poythress (D)	65,860	13.5
Steve Langford (D)	31,543	6.5

2002

**Republican Primary**

Sonny Perdue (R)	259,966	50.8
Linda Schrenko (R)	142,911	27.9
Bill Byrne (R)	108,586	21.2

**Democratic Primary**

Roy Barnes (D)	434,892	100.0
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2006

**Republican Primary**

Sonny Perdue (R)	370,756	88.4
Ray McBerry (R)	48,498	11.6

**Democratic Primary**

Mark Taylor (D)	249,188	51.7
Cathy Cox (D)	211,978	44.0

**Georgia**

1. In the Georgia primaries for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1920, 1926, and 1930, no candidate received a majority of the county unit votes. Thus, runoffs were necessary in each case between the two candidates who received the most county unit votes; these also happened to be the candidates who had the most popular votes.

In the runoffs, the candidate who achieved a county unit majority was the winner, regardless of whether he had a popular vote majority; but the county unit winner also finished first in the popular vote in each case. (*See "County Unit System: Georgia," p. 250, Vol. I.*)

2. Under Georgia's county unit system, Talmadge actually won the primary easily even though he finished in second place in the popular vote. He received 244 county unit votes, 59.5 percent, to Carmichael's 144 votes, 35.1 percent. (*See "County Unit System: Georgia," p. 250, Vol. I.*)

Talmadge later won the general election but died before his term was to begin, precipitating a famous crisis in Georgia's gubernatorial succession. (*See footnote 16, p. 1572.*)

**HAWAII****Candidates****Votes****%**

1959

**Republican Primary**

William F. Quinn (R)	100.0
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**Democratic Primary**

John A. Burns (D)	69,152	89.8
E. D. Hitchcock (D)	7,828	10.2

**Commonwealth Primary**

David Kihei (CP)	65	64.4
Epifanio Taok (CP)	36	35.6

1962

**Republican Primary**

William F. Quinn (R)	44,205	57.1
James K. Kealoha (R)	33,272	49.9

**Democratic Primary**

John A. Burns (D)	71,540	90.2
Hyman Greenstein (D)	7,781	9.8

1966

**Republican Primary**

Randolph Crossley (R)	35,311	98.1
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**Democratic Primary**

John A. Burns (D)	86,825	79.5
G. J. Fontes (D)	22,401	20.5

1970

**Republican Primary**

Samuel P. King (R)	20,605	49.3
Hebden Porteus (R)	17,880	42.8
David Watumull (R)	3,318	7.9

**Democratic Primary**

John A. Burns (D)	82,441	53.2
Thomas P. Gill (D)	69,209	44.7

1974

**Republican Primary**

Randolph Crossley (R)	25,425	82.5
Joseph K. Hao (R)	5,405	17.5

**Democratic Primary**

George R. Ariyoshi (D)	71,319	36.2
Frank F. Fasi (D)	62,023	31.5
Thomas P. Gill (D)	59,280	30.1

1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Green Primary</b>		
	John Leopold (R)	20,524	91.6		Michael Kioni Dudley (GREEN)	753	30.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Edwina A. Wong (GREEN)	637	25.8
	George R. Ariyoshi (D)	130,527	50.3		Gregory Goodwin (GREEN)	391	15.9
	Frank F. Fasi (D)	126,903	48.9		<b>Best Primary</b>		
	<b>Aloha Democrat Primary</b>				Frank F. Fasi (BP)	30,879	95.3
	John Moore (A-D)		100.0	1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				Linda Lingle (R)	109,061	69.2
	Gregory Reeser (LIBERT)		100.0		Frank F. Fasi (R)	48,488	30.8
	<b>Non Partisan Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Alema Leota (NON PART)	236	58.9		Benjamin J. Cayetano (D)	95,797	86.4
	Frank Pore (NON PART)	165	41.1		Jim Brewer (D)	6,169	5.6
					<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
					George Peabody (LIBERT)	300	88.5
					<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Linda Lingle (R)	70,808	89.8
1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2002	John Carroll (R)	7,616	9.7
	D. G. Anderson (R)	11,997	96.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Mazie K. Hirono (D)	76,709	41.2
	George R. Ariyoshi (D)	128,993	53.9		Ed Case (D)	74,096	39.8
	Jean King (D)	106,935	44.7		D. G. "Andy" Anderson (D)	33,384	17.9
	<b>Independent Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Frank F. Fasi (ID)		100.0		Tracy Ahn Ryan (LIBERT)	246	64.2
	<b>Non Partisan Primary</b>				George G. Peabody (LIBERT)	116	30.3
	BraDa Ji Price (NON PART) <sup>1</sup>		100.0		Blank Votes (LIBERT)	19	5.0
					<b>Natural Law Primary</b>		
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Kau' i (Bu La' ia) Hill (NL)	588	77.6
	D. G. Anderson (R)	38,790	94.6		Jonathan Adler (NL)	136	17.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Free Energy Primary</b>		
	John Waihee (D)	105,579	45.6		Daniel H. Cunningham (F)	81	89.0
	Cecil Heftel (D)	83,939	36.2		Blank Votes (F)	10	11.0
	Patsy T. Mink (D)	37,998	16.4		<b>Non Partisan Primary</b>		
					Jim Brewer (NP)	136	42.2
					Van K. Tanabe (NP)	57	17.7
					Jason M. Ganzagan (NP)	45	14.0
					Richard H. Sumiye (NP)	29	9.0
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Fred Hemmings (R)	38,827	90.1		Linda Lingle (R)	31,275	97.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John Waihee (D)	179,383	88.5		Randy Iwase (D)	119,058	66.4
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				William J. Aila Jr. (D)	43,845	24.5
	Triaka-Don Smith (LIBERT)		100.0		<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
					Ozell Daniel (LIBERT)	202	89.4
					Blank Votes (LIBERT)	24	10.6
1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>						
	Patricia F. Saiki (R)	49,953	85.7				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
	Benjamin J. Cayetano (D)	110,782	52.2				
	John Lewin (D)	76,666	36.1				
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>						
	George Peabody (LIBERT)	312	63.2				

**Green Primary**

Jim Brewer (GREEN)	260	96.3
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**Non Partisan Primary**

Daniel Cunningham (NP)	90	39.5
Bradley Hara (NP)	60	26.3
Paul J. Mattes (NP)	30	13.2

**Hawaii**

1. Price withdrew and no substitution was made.

**IDAHO**

	Candidates	Votes	%
1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert E. Smylie (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	A. M. Derr (D)	25,599	34.5
	H. Max Hanson (D)	25,477	34.3
	John Glasby (D)	21,207	28.6
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert E. Smylie (R)	37,761	57.2
	Elvin A. Lindquist (R)	16,565	25.1
	George L. Crookham (R)	11,669	17.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Vernon K. Smith (D)	35,574	43.1
	Charles Herndon (D)	18,072	21.9
	John G. Walters (D)	13,186	16.0
	Howard D. Hechtner (D)	7,952	9.6
	Conley Ward (D)	5,427	6.6
1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Don Samuelson (R)	52,891	61.0
	Robert E. Smylie (R)	33,753	39.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Charles Herndon (D) <sup>1</sup>	28,926	40.7
	Cecil D. Andrus (D)	27,649	39.0
	William J. Dee (D)	14,409	20.3
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Don Samuelson (R)	46,719	58.4
	Dick Smith (R)	33,339	41.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Cecil D. Andrus (D)	29,036	46.0
	Vernon Ravenscroft (D)	23,369	37.1
	Lloyd Walker (D)	10,664	16.9
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jack M. Murphy (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Cecil D. Andrus (D)		100.0

1978

**Republican Primary**

Allan Larsen (R)	33,778	28.7
Vernon Ravenscroft (D)	32,455	27.6
C. L. Otter (R)	30,523	26.0
Larry Jackson (R)	13,510	11.5

**Democratic Primary**

John V. Evans (D)		100.0
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**American Primary**

Wayne L. Loveless (AM)		100.0
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1982

**Republican Primary**

Phillip Batt (R)	63,622	63.9
Ralph Olmstead (R)	35,932	36.1

**Democratic Primary**

John V. Evans (D)		100.0
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1986

**Republican Primary**

David H. Leroy (R)		100.0
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**Democratic Primary**

Cecil D. Andrus (D)		100.0
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1990

**Republican Primary**

Roger Fairchild (R)	37,728	37.1
Rachel S. Gilbert (R)	33,483	32.9
Milton E. Erhart (R)	30,514	30.0

**Democratic Primary**

Cecil D. Andrus (D)		100.0
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1994

**Republican Primary**

Phil Batt (R)	57,066	48.0
Larry Eastland (R)	38,664	32.5
Charles L. Winder (R)	16,063	13.5
Doug Dorn (R)	7,098	6.0

**Democratic Primary**

Larry EchoHawk (D)	42,661	73.8
Ron Beitelspacher (D)	12,377	21.4

1998

**Republican Primary**

Dirk Kempthorne (R)	111,658	87.2
David Shepherd (R)	16,332	12.8

**Democratic Primary**

Robert C. Huntley (D)	14,638	54.3
William G. Tamasky (D)	4,769	17.7
Jack Wayne Chappell (D)	4,666	17.3
Donald McMurrian (D)	2,900	10.8

2002

**Republican Primary**

Dirk Kempthorne (R)	95,882	65.9
Milt Erhart (R)	37,523	25.8

2006	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1976	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Jerry M. Brady (D)	33,285	87.4		Daniel Walker (D)	735,193	51.4		
	Rue T. Stears (D)	4,798	12.6		Paul Simon (D)	694,900	48.6		
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Daniel L. J. Adams (LIBERT)	997	90.1		James R. Thompson (R)	625,457	86.4		
	Michael Monroe Gollaher (LIBERT)	109	9.9		Richard H. Cooper (R)	97,937	13.5		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	C. L. "Butch" Otter (R)	96,045	70.0		Michael J. Howlett (D)	811,721	53.8		
	Dan Adamson (R)	29,093	21.2		Daniel Walker (D)	696,380	46.2		
	Jack Alan Johnson (R)	7,652	5.6		1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>			
<b>Democratic Primary</b>			James R. Thompson (R)			100.0			
			<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
Jerry M. Brady (D)	25,261	83.0	Michael Bakalis (D)			601,045	82.8		
Lee Chaney (D)	5,182	17.0	W. Dakin Williams (D)			124,406	17.2		
			1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>					
				James R. Thompson (R)			507,893	83.7	
				John E. Roche (R)			54,858	9.0	
				V. A. Kelley (R)			43,627	7.2	
				<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
				Adlai E. Stevenson III (D)			100.0		
				1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
					James R. Thompson (R)			452,685	90.9
					Peter Bowen (R)			45,236	9.1
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
			Adlai E. Stevenson III (D) <sup>2</sup>			735,249	92.9		
			Larry Burgess (D)			55,930	7.1		
			1990		<b>Republican Primary</b>				
					Jim Edgar (R)			482,441	62.8
					Steven Baer (R)			256,889	33.5
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
				Neil F. Hartigan (D)			100.0		
				1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
					Jim Edgar (R)			521,590	75.0
					Jack Roeser (R)			173,742	25.0
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
					Dawn C. Netsch (D)			487,364	44.3
			Roland W. Burris (D)			401,142	36.5		
			Richard Phelan (D)			160,576	14.6		
			1998		<b>Republican Primary</b>				
					George H. Ryan (R)			608,940	86.1
					Chad Koppie (R)			98,466	13.9
				<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
				Glenn W. Poshard (D)			357,342	37.6	
				Roland W. Burris (D)			290,393	30.6	
				John R. Schmidt (D)			236,309	24.9	
				Jim Burns (D)			55,233	5.8	

<sup>1</sup> Herndon died after the primary and the Democratic state central committee substituted Andrus as the nominee.



2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jim Ryan (R)	410,074	44.7	Evan Bayh (D)	493,198	83.1
	Patrick J. O'Malley (R)	260,860	28.4	Stephen J. Daily (D)	66,242	11.2
	Corinne Wood (R)	246,825	26.9	Frank L. O'Bannon (D)	34,360	5.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1992 Republican Primary</b>		
	Rod R. Blagojevich (D)	457,197	36.5	Linley E. Pearson (R)	223,373	48.9
	Paul G. Vallas (D)	431,728	34.5	H. Dean Evans (R)	153,089	33.5
	Roland W. Burris (D)	363,591	29.0	John A. Johnson (R)	80,784	17.7
2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Judy Baar Topinka (R)	280,701	38.1	Evan Bayh (D)	390,938	100.0
	Jim Oberweis (R)	233,576	31.7	<b>1996 Republican Primary</b>		
	Bill Brady (R)	135,370	18.4	Stephen Goldsmith (R)	298,532	54.1
	Ron Gidwitz (R)	80,068	10.9	Rex Early (R)	204,301	37.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			George Witwer (R)	48,749	8.8
	Rod R. Blagojevich (D)	669,006	70.8	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edwin Eisendrath (D)	275,375	29.2	Frank O'Bannon (D)	305,589	100.0

**Illinois**

1. Paschen withdrew after the primary and the Democratic state committee substituted Richard B. Austin as the party's nominee.

2. Stevenson withdrew after the primary on the grounds that the nominated candidate for lieutenant governor was a known supporter of Lyndon LaRouche, whose views were so different from Stevenson's as to make a joint candidacy impossible. No replacement candidate was named by the Democratic Party. A new party, Illinois Solidarity, was formed with Stevenson as its gubernatorial candidate.

**INDIANA**

	Candidates	Votes	%		Candidates	Votes	%				
1976 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2008	Mitch Daniels (R)	335,828	66.4				
					Eric Miller (R)	169,930	33.6				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
	Otis R. Bowen (R)				100.0	Joseph E. Kernan (D)	283,924	100.0			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>						
	Larry A. Conrad (D)				358,421	64.5	Mitch Daniels (R)	350,390	100.0		
1980	Jack L. New (D)			105,965	19.1	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
	Robert J. Fair (D)			91,606	16.5	Jill Long Thompson (D)	582,860	50.6			
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Indiana	Jim Schellinger (D)	569,091	49.4				
	Robert D. Orr (R)				100.0	1. Until 1976 all nominations for statewide office in Indiana were made by state party conventions.					
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>										
	John A. Hillenbrand (D)				284,182	52.4					
W. Wayne Townsend (D)			257,779		47.6						
1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1956	<b>IOWA</b>						
	Robert D. Orr (R)				319,889	71.6	Candidates	Votes	%		
	John Snyder (R)				126,778	28.4	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Leo A. Hoegh (R)			100.0			
	W. Wayne Townsend (D)				347,948	56.9	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Virginia Dill McCarty (D)				219,806	35.9	Herschel C. Loveless (D)			77,206	70.0
1988	Donald W. Mantooth (D)			43,507	7.1	1958	Lawrence E. Plummer (D)			33,103	30.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>Republican Primary</b>							
	John M. Mutz (R)			100.0	William G. Murray (R)			112,496	56.6		
					W. H. Nicholas (R)			86,154	43.4		

1960	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1974</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Herschel C. Loveless (D)		100.0		Robert Ray (R)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Norman A. Erbe (R)	81,869	36.3		James F. Schaben (D)	59,840	44.8
	Jack Schroeder (R)	75,599	33.5		William Gannon (D)	52,420	39.3
	W. H. Nicholas (R)	68,037	30.2		Clark Rasmussen (D)	21,240	15.9
1962	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1978</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	E. J. McManus (D)	74,990	61.7		Robert Ray (R)	136,517	87.5
	Harold E. Hughes (D)	46,542	38.3		Donovan D. Nelson (R)	19,486	12.5
1964	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Norman A. Erbe (R)	134,010	67.7		Jerome D. Fitzgerald (D)	58,039	55.5
	W. H. Nicholas (R)	63,966	32.3		Tom Whitney (D)	37,132	35.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Warren D. Strait (D)	9,443	9.0
	Harold E. Hughes (D)	66,624	78.9	<b>1982</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lewis E. Lint (D)	17,770	21.1		Terry Branstad (R)		100.0
1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Evan Hultman (R)		100.0		Roxanne Conlin (D)	94,481	48.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Jerome D. Fitzgerald (D)	61,340	31.3
	Harold E. Hughes (D)		100.0		Edward L. Campbell (D)	40,233	20.5
1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1986</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William G. Murray (R)	87,371	50.5		Terry E. Branstad (R)		100.0
	Robert K. Beck (R)	85,733	49.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Lowell L. Junkins (D)	70,605	52.6
	Harold E. Hughes (D)		100.0		Bob Anderson (D)	44,550	33.2
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1990</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert Ray (R)	108,744	43.2		Terry E. Branstad (R)		100.0
	Donald E. Johnson (R)	77,715	30.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert K. Beck (R)	65,439	26.0		Donald D. Avenson (D)	79,022	39.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Tom Miller (D)	63,364	31.6
	Paul Franzenburg		100.0		John Chrystal (D)	52,170	26.0
1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1994</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert Ray (R)		100.0		Terry E. Branstad (R)	161,228	51.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Fred Grandy (R)	149,809	48.1
	Robert Fulton (D)	48,459	46.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	William Gannon (D)	46,524	44.8		Bonnie J. Campbell (D)	99,718	77.7
	Robert L. Nereim (D)	8,796	8.5		William J. Reichardt (D)	24,630	19.2
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1998</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert Ray (R)		100.0		Jim Ross Lightfoot (R)	113,499	69.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				David A. Oman (R)	35,402	21.8
	Paul Franzenburg (D)	85,807	57.5		Paul D. Pate (R)	13,299	8.2
	John Tapscott (D)	63,284	42.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>American Independent Primary</b>				Tom Vilsack (D)	59,130	51.2
	Robert D. Dilley (AMI)		100.0		Mark McCormick (DI)	55,950	48.4

2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Paul R. Wunsch (R)	71,601	25.4
	Doug Gross (R)	71,478	35.9		William M. Ferguson (R)	36,622	13.0
	Steve Sukup (R)	64,490	32.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Bob Vander Plaats (R)	63,077	31.7		Harry G. Wiles (D)	50,590	32.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Jules V. Doty (D)	37,305	23.9
	Tom Vilsack (D)	79,277	98.6		George Hart (D)	30,973	19.8
	<b>Green Primary</b>				Joseph W. Henkle (D)	21,304	13.6
	Jay Robinson (GREEN)	344	86.2	1966	J. Donald Coffin (D)	9,140	5.9
	Write-in (GREEN)	55	13.8		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					William H. Avery (R)	144,842	75.1
2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Dell Crozier (R)	48,051	24.9
	Jim Nussle (R)	73,975	99.2		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Robert Docking (D)	96,414	85.5
	Chet Culver (D)	58,131	39.1		George Hart (D)	16,385	14.5
	Mike Blouin (D)	50,728	34.1	1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ed Fallon (D)	38,253	25.7		Rick Harman (R)	133,454	48.9
					John Crutcher (R)	128,635	47.1
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Robert Docking (D)		100.0
					<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1970	Kent Frizzell (R)	141,298	60.5
	Warren W. Shaw (R)	156,476	52.7		Rick Harman (R)	78,086	33.4
	Fred Hall (R)	123,398	41.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Robert Docking (D)		100.0
	George Docking (D)	76,544	50.3	1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1958	Harry H. Woodring (D)	75,548	49.7		Morris Kay (R)	138,815	46.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John Anderson (R)	88,088	29.6
	Clyde M. Reed (R)	142,247	72.6		Ray E. Frisbie (R)	46,125	15.5
	Fred Hall (R)	35,632	18.2		Reynolds Shultz (R)	24,911	8.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1960	George Docking (D)		100.0		Robert Docking (D)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Anderson (R)	128,081	48.7		Robert F. Bennett (R)	67,347	32.4
	McDill Boyd (R)	116,725	44.4		Donald O. Concannon (R)	66,817	32.1
	William H. Addington (R)	18,169	6.9		Forrest J. Robinson (R)	56,440	27.2
1962	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Robert W. Clack (R)	17,333	8.3
	George Docking (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1978	Vern Miller (D)		100.0
	John Anderson (R)	164,888	84.1		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Harvey F. Crouch (R)	31,221	15.9		Robert F. Bennett (R)	142,239	69.2
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Robert R. Sanders (R)	40,542	19.7
	Dale E. Saffels (D)	69,728	59.7		Harold Knight (R)	22,671	11.1
	George Hart (D)	47,055	40.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John Carlin (D)	71,366	55.2
	William H. Avery (R)	85,746	30.4		Bert Chaney (D)	34,132	26.4
	McDill Boyd (R)	75,451	26.7		Harry G. Wiles (D)	23,762	18.4

## KANSAS

1982	Republican Primary			Robin Jennison (R)	42,678	22.0
	Sam Hardage (R)	86,692	36.8	Timothy V. Pickell (R)	10,473	5.4
	Dave Owen (R)	79,770	33.8	Democratic Primary		
	Wendell Lady (R)	61,419	26.0	Kathleen Sebelius (D)	76,046	100.0
Kentucky						
1986	Republican Primary			Candidates	Votes	%
	John Carlin (D)	103,780	78.9	Republican Primary		
	Jimmy D. Montgomery (D)	27,785	21.1	John M. Robsion (R)	63,130	86.3
	Mike Hayden (R)	99,669	36.1	Thurman J. Hamlin (R)	6,019	8.2
1989	Larry Jones (R)	85,989	31.1	Granville Thomas (R)	3,991	5.5
	Jack H. Brier (R)	37,410	13.6	Democratic Primary		
	Gene Bicknell (R)	25,733	9.3	Bert T. Combs (D)	292,462	53.0
	Richard J. Peckham (R)	18,876	6.8	Harry Lee Waterfield (D)	259,461	45.6
Democratic Primary						
1990	Thomas R. Docking (D)		100.0	1963	Republican Primary	
	Mike Hayden (R)	138,467	44.7	Louie B. Nunn (R)	77,455	88.5
	Nestor Weigand (R)	130,816	42.3	J. N. R. Cecil (R)	10,039	11.5
	Richard Peckham (R)	29,033	9.4	Democratic Primary		
1994	Democratic Primary			Edward T. Breathitt (D)	318,858	53.8
	Joan Finney (D)	81,250	47.2	Albert B. Chandler (D)	256,451	43.2
	John Carlin (D)	79,406	46.1	1967	Republican Primary	
	Fred Phelps (D)	11,572	6.7	Louie B. Nunn (R)	90,216	50.4
1998	Republican Primary			Marlow W. Cook (R)	86,397	48.3
	Bill Graves (R)	115,608	40.9	Democratic Primary		
	Gene Bicknell (R)	79,816	28.2	Henry Ward (D)	207,797	52.4
	Fred Kerr (R)	63,495	22.5	Albert B. Chandler (D)	111,782	28.2
1999	Democratic Primary			Harry Lee Waterfield (D)	42,583	10.7
	Jim Slattery (D)	84,389	53.0	1971	Republican Primary	
	Joan Wagnon (D)	42,115	26.5	Thomas Emberton (R)	84,863	84.1
	James L. Francisco (D)	16,048	10.1	Ried Martin (R)	6,379	6.3
2002	Leslie Kitchenmaster (D)	11,253	7.1	Thurman J. Hamlin (R)	5,469	5.4
	Republican Primary			Democratic Primary		
	Bill Graves (R)	225,782	72.8	Wendell H. Ford (D)	237,815	53.0
	David Miller (R)	84,368	27.2	Bert T. Combs (D)	195,678	43.6
2006	Democratic Primary			1975	Republican Primary	
	Tom Sawyer (D)	88,248	85.3	Robert E. Gable (R)	38,113	51.3
	Fred Phelps (D)	15,233	14.7	Elmer Begley (R)	16,885	22.7
	Republican Primary			T. William Klein (R)	10,844	14.6
2009	Tim Shallenburger (R)	122,713	41.4	Granville Thomas (R)	8,426	11.3
	Dave Kerr (R)	87,494	29.5	Democratic Primary		
	Bob Knight (R)	78,118	26.4	Julian Carroll (D)	263,965	66.3
	Democratic Primary			Todd Hollenbach (D)	113,285	28.5
2012	Kathleen Sebelius (D)	87,850	100.0	1979	Republican Primary	
	Republican Primary			Louie B. Nunn (R)	106,006	79.6
	Jim Barnett (R)	70,299	36.2	Ray B. White (R)	18,514	13.9
	Ken R. Canfield (R)	51,365	26.4			

Democratic Primary			2003	Republican Primary				
John Y. Brown Jr. (D)	165,158	29.1		Ernie Fletcher (R)	90,912	57.3		
Harvey Sloane (D)	139,713	24.6		Rebecca Jackson (R)	44,084	27.8		
Terry McBrayer (D)	131,530	23.2		Steve Nunn (R)	21,167	13.4		
Carroll Hubbard (D)	68,577	12.1		Democratic Primary				
Thelma L. Stovall (D)	47,633	8.4	Ben Chandler			143,150	50.2	
1983	Republican Primary			Jody Richards	132,627	46.5		
	Jim Bunning (R)	72,808	74.4	2007	Republican Primary			
	Lester Burns (R)	7,340	7.5		Ernie Fletcher (R)	101,328	50.1	
	Donald Wiggins (R)	5,464	5.6		Anne Northup (R)	73,919	36.5	
	Elizabeth Wickham (R)	5,174	5.3		Billy Harper (R)	27,092	13.4	
Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary					
Martha Layne Collins (D)	223,692	34.0	Steve Beshear (D)	142,838	41.0			
Harvey Sloane (D)	219,160	33.3	Bruce Lunsford (D)	74,578	21.4			
Grady Strumbo (D)	199,795	30.3	Steve Henry (D)	60,893	17.5			
1987	Republican Primary			Jody Richards (D)	45,433	13.1		
	John Harper (R)	37,432	41.4	Gatewood Galbraith (D)	20,704	6.0		
	Joseph E. Johnson (R)	22,396	24.8	LOUISIANA				
	Leonard W. Beasley (R)	21,067	23.3					
	Thurman J. Hamlin (R)	9,475	10.5					
Democratic Primary			Candidates				Votes	%
Wallace G. Wilkinson (D)	221,138	34.9	1920				Democratic Primary	
John Y. Brown Jr. (D)	163,204	25.8	John M. Parker (D)	77,868	54.2			
Steven L. Beshear (D)	114,439	18.1	Frank P. Stubbs (D)	65,685	45.8			
Grady Stumbo (D)	84,613	13.4	1924	Democratic Primary				
Julian Carroll (D)	42,137	6.6		Hewitt Bouanchaud (D)	84,162	35.1		
1991	Republican Primary			Henry L. Fuqua (D)	81,382	34.0		
	Larry J. Hopkins (R)	81,526		50.6	Huey P. Long (D)	73,985	30.9	
	Larry E. Forgy (R)	79,581		49.4	Democratic Runoff			
	Democratic Primary			Henry L. Fuqua (D)	125,880	57.8		
	Brereton C. Jones (D)	184,703	37.5	Hewitt Bouanchaud (D)	92,006	42.2		
Scott Baesler (D)	149,352	30.4	1928	Democratic Primary				
Floyd G. Poore (D)	132,060	26.8		Huey P. Long (D)	126,842	43.9		
Gatewood Galbraith (D)	25,834	5.3		Riley J. Wilson (D) <sup>1</sup>	81,747	28.3		
1995	Republican Primary			O. H. Simpson (D)	80,326	27.8		
	Larry E. Forgy (R)	97,099		82.4	1932	Democratic Primary		
	Robert E. Gable (R)	17,054	14.5	Oscar K. Allen (D)		214,699	56.5	
	Democratic Primary			Dudley J. LeBlanc (D)		110,048	29.0	
	Paul E. Patton (D)	152,203	44.9	George Seth Guion (D)		53,756	14.2	
Bob Babbage (D)	81,352	24.0	1936	Democratic Primary				
John “Eck” Rose (D)	71,740	21.2		Richard W. Leche (D)	362,502	67.1		
Gatewood Galbraith (D)	29,039	8.6		Cleveland Dear (D)	176,150	32.6		
1999	Republican Primary			1940	Democratic Primary			
	Peppy Martin (R)	19,248			51.3	Earl K. Long (D)	226,385	40.9
	David L. Williams (R)	18,295	48.7		Sam H. Jones (D)	154,936	28.0	
	Democratic Primary				J. A. Noe (D)	116,564	21.1	
	Paul Patton (D)		100.0		James H. Morrison (D)	48,243	8.7	



	Democratic Runoff		1963 <sup>3</sup>	Republican Primary	
	Sam H. Jones (D)	284,437	51.7	Charlton H. Lyons Sr. (R)	100.0
	Earl K. Long (D)	265,403	48.3		
1944	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Jimmie H. Davis (D)	167,434	34.9	DeLesseps S. Morrison (D)	299,702 33.1
	Lewis L. Morgan (D)	131,682	27.5	John J. McKeithen (D)	157,304 17.4
	James H. Morrison (D)	76,081	15.9	Gillis W. Long (D)	137,778 15.2
	Dudley J. LeBlanc (D)	40,392	8.4	Robert F. Kennon (D)	127,870 14.1
	Sam S. Caldwell (D)	34,335	7.2	Shelby M. Jackson (D)	103,949 11.5
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			<b>Democratic Runoff</b>	
	Jimmie H. Davis (D)	251,228	53.6	John J. McKeithen (D)	492,905 52.2
	Lewis L. Morgan (D)	217,915	46.5	DeLesseps S. Morrison (D)	451,161 47.8
1948	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		1967	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Earl K. Long (D)	267,253	41.5	John J. McKeithen (D)	836,304 80.6
	Sam H. Jones (D)	147,329	22.9	John R. Rarick (D)	179,846 17.3
	Robert F. Kennon (D)	127,569	19.8		
	James H. Morrison (D)	101,754	15.8	1971	<b>Republican Primary</b>
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			David C. Treen (R)	9,732 92.1
	Earl K. Long (D)	432,528	65.9	Robert Ross (R)	839 7.9
	Sam H. Jones (D)	223,971	34.1	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
1952	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Edwin W. Edwards (D)	276,397 23.5
	Carlos G. Spaht (D)	173,987	22.8	J. Bennett Johnston (D)	208,830 17.8
	Robert F. Kennon (D)	163,434	21.5	Gillis W. Long (D)	164,276 14.0
	Hale Boggs (D)	142,542	18.7	Jimmie H. Davis (D)	138,756 11.8
	James M. McLemore (D)	116,405	15.3	John G. Schwegmann (D)	92,072 7.8
	William J. Dodd (D)	90,925	11.9	A. A. Aycock (D)	88,465 7.5
	Dudley J. LeBlanc (D)	62,906	8.3	Samuel Bell (D)	72,486 6.2
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			Speedy O. Long (D)	61,359 5.2
	Robert F. Kennon (D)	482,302	61.4	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>	
	Carlos G. Spaht (D)	302,743	38.6	Edwin W. Edwards (D)	584,262 50.2
1956	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		1975 <sup>4</sup>	J. Bennett Johnston (D)	579,774 49.8
	Earl K. Long (D)	421,681	51.4	<b>Open Primary</b>	
	DeLesseps S. Morrison (D)	191,576	23.4	Edwin W. Edwards (D)	750,107 62.3
	Frederick T. Preaus (D)	95,955	11.7	Robert C. Jones (D)	292,220 24.3
	Francis C. Grevemberg (D)	62,309	7.6	Wade O. Martin (D)	146,368 12.2
	James M. McLemore (D)	48,188	5.9	1979 <sup>5</sup>	<b>Open Primary</b>
1959 <sup>2</sup>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			David C. Treen (R)	297,674 21.8
	F. C. Grevemberg (R)		100.0	Louis Lambert (D)	283,266 20.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			James E. Fitzmorris (D)	280,760 20.6
	DeLesseps S. Morrison (D)	278,956	33.1	Paul Hardy (D)	227,026 16.6
	Jimmie H. Davis (D)	213,551	25.3	E. L. Henry (D)	135,769 9.9
	William M. Rainach (D)	143,095	17.0	Edgar G. Mouton (D)	124,333 9.1
	James A. Noe (D)	97,654	11.6	1987	<b>Open Primary</b>
	William J. Dodd (D)	85,436	10.1	Charles "Buddy" Roemer (D)	516,078 33.1
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			Edwin W. Edwards (D) <sup>6</sup>	437,801 28.0
	Jimmie H. Davis (R)	487,681	54.1	Bob Livingston (R)	287,780 18.5
	DeLesseps S. Morrison (D)	414,110	45.9	W. J. Tauzin (D)	154,079 9.9
			1991	James H. Brown (D)	138,223 8.8
				<b>Open Primary</b>	
				Edwin W. Edwards (D)	523,195 33.8
				David E. Duke (R)	491,342 31.7

1995	Charles "Buddy" Roemer (R)	410,690	26.5	1960	Republican Primary		
	Clyde C. Holloway (R)	82,683	5.3		John H. Reed (R) 100.0		
	Open Primary				Democratic Primary		
	M. J. "Mike" Foster (R)	385,267	26.1		Frank M. Coffin (D) 100.0		
	Cleo Fields (D)	280,921	19.0	1962	Republican Primary		
	Mary L. Landrieu (D)	271,938	18.4		John H. Reed (R) 100.0		
	Charles "Buddy" Roemer (R)	263,330	17.8		Democratic Primary		
	Phil Preis (D)	133,271	9.0		Maynard C. Dolloff (D) 18,234 50.3		
	Open Primary				Richard J. Dubord (D) 18,007 49.7		
1999	M. J. "Mike" Foster (R)		100.0	1966	Republican Primary		
	Open Primary				Democratic Primary		
2003	Bobby Jindal (R)	443,389	32.5	1970	Republican Primary		
	Kathleen Babineaux Blanco (D)	250,136	18.4		John H. Reed (R) 55,924 59.7		
	Richard Leyoub (D)	223,513	16.4		James S. Erwin (R) 37,765 40.3		
	Claude "Buddy" Leach (D)	187,872	13.8		Democratic Primary		
	Randy Ewing (D)	123,936	9.1		Kenneth M. Curtis (D) 30,879 55.6		
	"Hunt" Downer (R)	84,718	6.2		Carlton D. Reed (D) 13,839 24.9		
	Open Primary				Dana W. Childs (D) 10,793 19.4		
2007	Bobby Jindal (R)	699,672	53.9	1970	Republican Primary		
	Walter J. Boasso (D)	226,364	17.4		James S. Erwin (R) 72,760 89.1		
	John Georges (R)	186,800	14.4		Calvin F. Grass (R) 8,898 10.9		
	Foster L. Campbell (D)	161,425	12.4				

## Louisiana

1. Wilson declined a runoff with Long, who became the Democratic nominee.

2. The Democratic and Republican primaries were held Dec. 5, 1959; the Democratic runoff was held Jan. 9, 1960.

3. The Democratic and Republican primaries were held Dec. 7, 1963; the Democratic runoff was held Jan. 11, 1964.

4. In 1975 Louisiana eliminated the partisan primary for governor and instituted an open primary with candidates from all parties running on the same ballot. Any candidate who received a majority appeared in the general election unopposed. If no candidate received 50 percent, a runoff was held between the two top finishers. In 2008 Louisiana returned to a partisan primary system.

5. In 1979 there was a court-ordered recount of the votes for the top three candidates. Results were as follows: Treen: 297,469 votes, 34.6 percent; Lambert: 282,708, 32.8 percent; and Fitzmorris: 280,412, 32.6 percent.

6. Edwards withdrew and no runoff election was held in November.

**MAINE**

MAINE				1978	Republican Primary		
	Candidates	Votes	%				
1956	Republican Primary				Linwood E. Palmer (R)	35,976	48.7
					Charles L. Cragin (R)	28,244	38.3
	Willis A Trafton (R)	42,901	51.0		Jerrold B. Speers (R)	9,603	13.0
	Philip F. Chapman (R)	24,787	29.4				
	Alexander A. LaFleur (R)	16,479	19.6		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Joseph E. Brennan (D)	38,361	52.0
					Philip L. Merrill (D)	26,803	36.3
	Edmund S. Muskie (D)		100.0		Richard J. Carey (D)	8,588	11.6
1958	Republican Primary			1982	Republican Primary		
					Charles L. Cragin (R)	32,235	38.0
	Horace A. Hildreth (R)	63,424	62.0		Sherry F. Huber (R)	27,739	32.7
	Philip F. Chapman (R)	38,865	38.0		Richard H. Pierce (R)	24,820	29.3
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Clinton A. Clauson (D)	20,736	51.8		Joseph E. Brennan (D)	56,990	76.8
	Maynard C. Dolloff (D)	19,301	48.2		Georgette B. Berube (D)	17,219	23.2

1986	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	John R. McKernan (R)	79,393	68.4		John Baldacci (D)	40,314	75.8
	Porter D. Leighton (R)	36,705	31.6		Christopher F. Miller (D)	12,861	24.2
	Democratic Primary			1958	MARYLAND		
	James Tierney (D)	44,087	37.2		Candidates	Votes	%
	Severin M. Beliveau (D)	27,991	23.6		Republican Primary		
	G. William Diamond (D)	24,693	20.8		James Devereux (R)		100.0
	David E. Redmond (D)	17,598	14.9		Democratic Primary		
					J. Millard Tawes (D)	261,594	82.0
1990	Republican Primary			1962	Bruce S. Campbell (D)	24,953	7.8
	John R. McKernan (R)		100.0		Morgan L. Amaimo (D)	16,459	5.2
	Democratic Primary				Joseph A. Phillips (D)	15,836	5.0
Joseph E. Brennan (D)		100.0	Republican Primary				
1994	Republican Primary				Frank Small (R)	71,791	77.8
	Susan M. Collins (R)	19,477	21.5		Karla Balentine (R)	11,504	12.5
	Sumner H. Lipman (R)	15,282	16.9	Joseph L. Pavlock (R)	8,972	9.7	
	Jasper S. Wyman (R)	14,418	15.9	Democratic Primary			
	Judith C. Foss (R)	11,780	13.0	J. Millard Tawes (D)	178,792	40.4	
	Paul R. Young (R)	10,119	11.2	George P. Mahoney (D)	125,966	28.5	
	Mary Adams (R)	7,854	8.7	David Hume (D)	118,295	26.7	
	Charles M. Webster (R)	6,239	6.9	Republican Primary			
	Pamela A. Cahill (R)	5,218	5.8	Spiro T. Agnew (R)	98,531	83.2	
	Democratic Primary			Andrew J. Groszer (R)	9,987	8.4	
	Joseph E. Brennan (D)	56,932	56.3	Democratic Primary			
	Thomas H. Allen (D)	24,095	23.8	George P. Mahoney (D)	148,446	30.2	
	Richard E. Barringer (D)	9,191	9.1	Carlton R. Sickles (D)	146,507	29.8	
	Robert L. Woodbury (D)	8,243	8.1	Thomas B. Finan (D)	134,216	27.3	
	1998	Republican Primary			Clarence W. Miles (D)	42,304	8.6
		James B. Longley Jr. (R)	38,192	66.0	Republican Primary		
		Henry L. Joy (R)	11,411	19.7	C. Stanley Blair (R)	101,541	81.5
		Leo G. Martin (R)	8,229	14.2	Peter James (R)	15,790	12.8
Democratic Primary			John C. Webb (R)	7,194	5.7		
	Thomas J. Connolly (D)	36,954	81.7	Democratic Primary			
	Joseph J. Ricci (D)	8,264	18.3	Marvin Mandel (D)	414,160	89.1	
	2002	Republican Primary			Republican Primary		
		Peter E. Cianchette (R)	52,692	66.9	Louise Gore (R)	57,626	53.6
		James D. Libby (R)	26,091	33.1	Lawrence J. Hogan (R)	49,887	46.4
	Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary			
	John Baldacci (D)	71,735	100.0	Marvin Mandel (D)	254,509	65.7	
	Green Independent Primary			Wilson K. Barnes (D)	96,902	25.0	
Jonathan K. Carter (GREEN)	1,613	100.0					
2006	Republican Primary			1978	Republican Primary		
	Chandler E. Woodcock (R)	27,025	38.6		J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R)	76,011	57.7
	S. Peter Mills (R)	24,631	35.2		Carlton Beall (R)	30,119	22.8
	David F. Emery (R)	18,388	26.3		Louise Gore (R)	20,690	15.7

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Harry R. Hughes (D)	213,457	37.2		Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R)	213,744	100.0
	Blair Lee (D)	194,236	33.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Theodore G. Venetoulis (D)	140,486	24.5		Martin O'Malley (D)	524,671	100.0
1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1956	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
	Robert A. Pascal (R)	113,425	84.3		<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
	Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	21,165	15.7		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Sumner G. Whittier (R)		100.0
1986	Harry R. Hughes (D)	393,244	59.8	1958 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Harry J. McGuirk (D)	129,049	26.3		Foster Furcolo (D)	358,051	73.1
	Harry W. Kelley (D)	61,271	12.5		Thomas H. Buckley (D)	131,496	26.9
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1990	Thomas J. Mooney (R)		100.0	1960	Charles Gibbons (R)	158,944	84.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				George Fingold (R)	23,031	12.2
	William D. Schaefer (D)	395,170	61.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Stephen H. Sachs (D)	224,755	35.1		Foster Furcolo (D)		100.0
1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William S. Shepard (R)	66,966	52.7		John A. Volpe (R)		100.0
	Ross Z. Pierpont (R)	60,065	47.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Joseph D. Ward (D)	180,848	30.2
1998	William D. Schaefer (D)	358,534	78.1	1964	Endicott Peabody (D)	152,762	25.5
	Frederick M. Grisser (D)	100,816	21.9		Francis E. Kelly (D)	98,107	16.4
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Robert F. Murphy (D)	76,577	12.8
	Ellen R. Sauerbrey (R)	123,676	52.2		John F. Kennedy (D) <sup>2</sup>	52,972	8.8
2002	Helen D. Bentley (R)	89,821	37.9	1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William S. Shepard (R)	23,505	9.9		John A. Volpe (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Parris N. Glendening (D)	293,314	53.6		Endicott Peabody (D)	596,553	80.0
2006	American Joe Miedusiewski (D)	100,326	18.3	1970	Clement A. Riley (D)	149,499	20.0
	Melvin A. Steinberg (D)	82,308	15.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Don Allensworth (D)	46,888	8.6		John A. Volpe (R)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
2010	Ellen R. Sauerbrey (R)	175,633	81.0	1974	Francis X. Bellotti (D)	363,675	49.6
	Charles I. Ecker (R)	41,126	19.0		Endicott Peabody (D)	336,780	45.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Parris N. Glendening (D)	296,863	70.1		John A. Volpe (R)		100.0
2014	Eileen M. Rehrmann (D)	56,806	13.4	1978	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Terence McGuire (D)	46,124	10.9		Edward J. McCormack (D)	343,381	55.1
	Lawrence K. Freeman (D)	23,752	5.6		Kenneth P. O'Donnell (D)	279,541	44.9
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
2018	Robert L. Ehrlich Jr. (R)	229,927	92.9	1982	Francis W. Sargent (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
	Kathleen Kennedy Townsend (D)	434,948	80.0				
	Robert Raymond Fustero (D)	108,659	20.0				

	Democratic Primary			1998	Republican Primary		
	Kevin H. White (D)	231,605	34.3		Argeo Paul Cellucci (R)	136,258	58.6
	Maurice A. Donahue (D)	218,665	32.4		Joseph D. Malone (R)	95,963	41.2
	Francis X. Bellotti (D)	164,313	24.4		Democratic Primary		
1974	Republican Primary			2002	Republican Primary		
	Francis W. Sargent (R)	124,250	63.3		Mitt Romney (R)	227,960	99.2
	Carroll P. Sheehan (R)	71,936	36.7		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Shannon P. O'Brien (D)	243,039	32.5
1978	Republican Primary			2006	Republican Primary		
	Francis W. Hatch (R)	141,070	56.0		Robert B. Reich (D)	185,315	24.8
	Edward F. King (R)	110,932	44.0		Thomas F. Birmingham (D)	179,703	24.0
	Democratic Primary				Warren E. Tolman (D)	132,157	17.7
1982	Republican Primary			2006	Green Primary		
	Edward J. King (D)	442,174	51.1		Jill E. Stein (GREEN)	1,310	85.5
	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	365,417	42.2		Libertarian Primary		
	Barbara Ackermann (D)	58,220	6.7		Carla A. Howell (LIBERT)	1,442	82.4
1986	Republican Primary			Massachusetts	Republican Primary		
	John W. Sears (R)	90,617	50.7		Kerry Healey (R)	68,799	96.3
	John R. Lakian (R)	46,675	26.1		Democratic Primary		
	Andrew H. Card (R)	40,899	22.9		Deval L. Patrick (D)	452,229	49.6
1990	Democratic Primary			1956	Democratic Primary		
	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	631,911	53.5		Christopher F. Gabrieli (D)	248,301	27.2
	Edward J. King (D)	549,335	46.5		Thomas F. Reilly (D)	211,031	23.1
	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
1994	Republican Primary			1958	Republican Primary		
	Gregory S. Hyatt (R) <sup>3</sup>	31,021	48.2		Albert E. Cobo (R)	348,652	69.0
	Royall H. Switzler (R)	20,802	32.3		Donald S. Leonard (R)	156,822	31.0
	George Kariotis (R)	11,787	18.3		Democratic Primary		
1998	Democratic Primary			1960	Republican Primary		
	Michael S. Dukakis (D)	100.0			G. Mennen Williams (D)	100.0	
	Republican Primary				Paul D. Bagwell (R)	100.0	
	William F. Weld (R)	270,455	60.5		Democratic Primary		
2000	Democratic Primary			1958	Republican Primary		
	Steven D. Pierce (R)	176,184	39.4		Albert E. Cobo (R)	348,652	69.0
	Democratic Primary				Donald S. Leonard (R)	156,822	31.0
	John Silber (D)	562,222	53.4		Democratic Primary		
2002	Republican Primary			1960	Republican Primary		
	Francis X. Bellotti (D)	459,128	43.6		Paul D. Bagwell (R)	100.0	
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	William F. Weld (R)	211,325	99.7		G. Mennen Williams (D)	385,864	85.5
2004	Democratic Primary			1960	Republican Primary		
	Mark Roosevelt (D)	215,061	47.9		W. L. Johnson (D)	65,614	14.5
	George A. Bachrach (D)	120,567	26.9		Republican Primary		
	Michael J. Barrett (D)	111,199	24.8		Paul D. Bagwell (R)	100.0	



1962	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				L. Brooks Patterson (R)	180,065	28.1
	John B. Swainson (D)	274,743	50.8		Jack Welborn (R)	46,505	7.2
	James M. Hare (D)	205,086	37.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edward Connor (D)	60,895	11.3		James J. Blanchard (D)	406,941	50.2
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>				William Fitzgerald (D)	138,453	17.1
	George W. Romney (R)		100.0		David A. Plawecki (D)	95,805	11.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Zolton A. Ferency (D)	85,088	10.5
1964	John B. Swainson (D)		100.0	1986	Edward C. Pierce (D)	44,894	5.5
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	George W. Romney (R)	583,356	87.9		William Lucas (R)	259,153	44.5
	George N. Higgins (R)	80,608	12.1		Dick Chrysler (R)	198,174	34.0
1966	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Colleen Engler (R)	63,927	11.0
	Neil Staebler (D)		100.0		Dan Murphy (R)	61,073	10.5
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	George W. Romney (R)		100.0	1990	James J. Blanchard (D)	428,125	93.7
1970	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Henry Wilson (D)	28,940	6.3
	Zoltan A. Ferency (D)		100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John Engler (R)	409,747	86.6
	William G. Milliken (R)	416,491	77.8		John Lauve (R)	63,457	13.4
1974	James C. Turner (R)	119,140	22.2	1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				James J. Blanchard (D)		100.0
	Sander Levin (D)	304,343	54.1		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Zolton A. Ferency (D)	167,442	29.8		John Engler (R)	549,565	99.8
1978	George N. Parris (D)	49,559	8.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	George F. Montgomery (D)	41,218	7.3		Howard Wolpe (D)	242,847	35.2
	<b>American Independent Primary</b>			1998	Debbie Stabenow (D)	209,641	30.4
	James L. McCormick (WRITE-IN)				Larry Owen (D)	176,675	25.6
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Lynn Jondahl (D)	59,127	8.6
	William G. Milliken (R)		100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				John Engler (R)	477,628	89.6
	Sander M. Levin (D)	445,273	61.3		Gary Artinian (R)	55,453	10.4
1978	Jerome P. Cavanagh (D)	199,361	27.4	2002	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	James E. Wells (D)	81,844	11.3		Geoffrey Fieger (D)	300,458	41.2
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Larry Owen (D)	272,360	37.3
	William G. Milliken (R)		100.0		Doug Ross (D)	156,847	21.5
1982	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William Fitzgerald (D)	240,641	39.8		Dick Posthumus (R)	474,804	81.4
	Zolton A. Ferency (D)	151,062	25.0	2006	John Schwarz (R)	108,581	18.6
	Patrick McCullough (D)	108,742	18.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1982	William Ralls (D)	104,364	17.2		Jennifer M. Granholm (D)	499,129	47.7
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				David E. Bonior (D)	292,958	28.0
	Richard H. Headlee (R)	220,378	34.4		James Blanchard (D)	254,586	24.3
	James H. Brickley (R)	194,429	30.3		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Dick DeVos (R)	581,404	100.0
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Jennifer M. Granholm (D)	531,322	100.0

MINNESOTA<sup>1</sup>

			American Primary		
	Candidates	Votes	%		
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Richard Pedersen (AM)	100.0
	Ancher Nelsen (R)	283,844	94.4		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Orville L. Freeman (DFL)	269,740	89.5		
1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	George MacKinnon (R)	202,833	85.3		
	Glenn B. Brown (R)	34,878	14.7		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Orville L. Freeman (DFL)	331,822	87.6		
	Harold Strom (DFL)	47,041	12.4		
1960	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Elmer L. Andersen (R)		100.0		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Orville L. Freeman (DFL)	264,571	88.8		
	Belmont Tudisco (DFL)	33,452	11.2		
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Elmer L. Andersen (R)		100.0		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Karl F. Rolvaag (DFL)	271,818	92.5		
	Belmont Tudisco (DFL)	22,042	7.5		
1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Harold LeVander (R)	276,403	97.9		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Karl F. Rolvaag (DFL)	336,656	66.3		
	A. M. Keith (DFL)	157,661	31.0		
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Douglas M. Head (R)	210,621	87.5		
	John C. Peterson (R)	19,737	8.2		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Wendell R. Anderson (DFL)		100.0		
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	John W. Johnson (R)		100.0		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Wendell R. Anderson (DFL)	254,671	78.2		
	Thomas E. McDonald (DFL)	70,871	21.8		
1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Albert H. Quie (I-R)	174,799	83.6		
	Robert W. Johnson (I-R)	34,406	16.4		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Rudy Perpich (DFL)	390,069	80.0		
	Alice Tripp (DFL)	97,247	20.0		
1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Wheelock Whitney (I-R)	185,801	60.1		
	Lou Wangberg (I-R)	105,696	34.2		
	Harold E. Stassen (I-R)	17,795	5.7		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Rudy Perpich (DFL)	275,920	51.2		
	Warren Spannaus (DFL)	248,218	46.1		
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Cal R. Ludeman (I-R)	147,674	76.9		
	James H. Lindau (I-R)	30,768	16.0		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Rudy Perpich (DFL)	293,426	57.5		
	George Latimer (DFL)	207,198	40.6		
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Jon Grunseth (I-R) <sup>2</sup>	169,451	49.4		
	Arne Carlson (I-R)	108,446	31.6		
	Doug Kelley (I-R)	57,872	16.9		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Rudy Perpich (DFL)	218,410	55.5		
	Mike Hatch (DFL)	166,183	42.2		
1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Arne Carlson (I-R)	321,084	66.5		
	Allen Quist (I-R)	161,670	33.5		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	John Marty (DFL)	144,462	37.8		
	Mike Hatch (DFL)	139,109	36.4		
	Tony Bouza (DFL)	93,841	24.6		
1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Norm Coleman (R)	127,957	91.3		
	Bill Dahn (R)	12,167	8.7		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Hubert H. "Skip" Humphrey III (DFL)	182,562	37.0		
	Mike Freeman (DFL)	93,714	19.0		
	Doug Johnson (DFL)	91,888	18.6		
	Mark Dayton (DFL)	88,070	17.8		
	Ted Mondale (DFL)	36,237	7.3		
2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>				
	Tim Pawlenty (R)	172,927	88.6		
	Leslie Davis (R)	22,172	11.4		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Roger D. Moe (D)	199,103	88.8		
	Ole Savior (D)	25,135	11.2		

2006	<b>Green Primary</b>			1935	Paul B. Johnson (D) 58,668 18.7		
	Ken Pentel (GREEN) 5,380 85.6				Mitchell (D) 54,202 17.3		
	Richard A. Klatte (GREEN) 902 14.4				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	<b>Independence Primary</b>				Martin S. Conner (D) 170,690 54.1		
	Timothy J. “Tim” Penny 38,269 95.7				Hugh L. White (D) 144,918 45.9		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Tim Pawlenty (R) 147,622 88.9				Paul B. Johnson (D) 111,523 31.5		
	Sue Jeffers (R) 18,490 11.1				Hugh L. White (D) 110,825 31.3		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Dennis Murphree (D) 92,997 26.2		
	Mike Hatch (D) 132,643 73.2				Franklin (D) 34,700 9.8		
Becky Lourey (D) 77,430 24.5			<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				
			1939	Hugh L. White (D) 182,771 51.7			
				Paul B. Johnson (D) 170,705 48.3			
				<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
				Paul B. Johnson (D) 103,099 33.5			
				Martin S. Conner (D) 79,305 25.8			
				Thomas L. Bailey (D) 58,987 19.2			
				Franklin (D) 31,845 10.4			
				Snider (D) 24,244 7.9			
				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			
				Paul B. Johnson (D) 163,620 54.7			
			Martin S. Conner (D) 135,724 45.3				
			1943	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
				Martin S. Conner (D) 110,917 38.8			
				Thomas L. Bailey (D) 68,963 24.1			
				Dennis Murphree (D) 68,510 24.0			
				Franklin (D) 37,240 13.0			
				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			
				Thomas L. Bailey (D) 143,153 53.2			
				Martin S. Conner (D) 125,882 46.8			
				<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
				Fielding L. Wright (D) 202,014 55.3			
			Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D) 112,123 30.7				
			Jesse M. Byrd (D) 37,997 10.4				
			1951	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
				Hugh L. White (D) 94,820 23.3			
				Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D) 86,150 21.1			
				Sam Lumpkin (D) 84,451 20.7			
				Ross R. Barnett (D) 81,674 20.0			
				Mary D. Cain (D) 24,756 6.1			
				Jesse M. Byrd (D) 22,783 5.6			
				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			
				Hugh L. White (D) 201,222 51.2			
				Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D) 191,966 48.8			
			1955	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
				Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D) 122,423 28.1			
				James P. Coleman (D) 104,140 23.9			

<b>Mississippi</b>				
	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>	
1919	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	Lee M. Russell (D)	48,348	32.6	
	Oscar Johnston (D)	39,206	26.4	
	A. H. Longino (D)	30,831	20.8	
	Ross A. Collins (D)	30,026	20.2	
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			
	Lee M. Russell (D)	77,427	52.7	
	Oscar Johnston (D)	69,565	47.3	
	1923	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
		Henry L. Whitfield (D)	85,328	33.6
Theodore G. Bilbo (D)		65,105	25.6	
Martin S. Conner (D)		48,739	19.2	
L. C. Franklin (D)		37,245	14.7	
Percey Bell (D)		17,724	7.0	
<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				
Henry L. Whitfield (D)		134,715	53.3	
Theodore G. Bilbo (D)		118,143	46.7	
1927		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	135,065	46.9	
	Dennis Murphree (D)	71,836	25.0	
	Martin S. Conner (D)	57,402	19.9	
	A. C. Anderson (D)	23,528	8.2	
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			
	Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	153,669	52.8	
	Dennis Murphree (D)	137,130	47.2	
	1931	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
		Hugh L. White (D)	108,022	34.5
Martin S. Conner (D)		92,089	29.4	

**Minnesota**

1. In Minnesota, the Democratic Party is known as the Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party (DFL). From 1976 to 1994, Republican Party was known as the Independent Republican Party (I-R).

2. Gruneth withdrew after the primary and Carlson was substituted by the state party committee.

**MISSISSIPPI**

	Candidates	Votes	%		Snider (D)	24,244	7.9		
1919	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1943	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				
	Lee M. Russell (D)	48,348	32.6		Paul B. Johnson (D)	163,620	54.7		
	Oscar Johnston (D)	39,206	26.4		Martin S. Conner (D)	135,724	45.3		
	A. H. Longino (D)	30,831	20.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
	Ross A. Collins (D)	30,026	20.2		Martin S. Conner (D)	110,917	38.8		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Thomas L. Bailey (D)	68,963	24.1		
	Lee M. Russell (D)	77,427	52.7		Dennis Murphree (D)	68,510	24.0		
	Oscar Johnston (D)	69,565	47.3		Franklin (D)	37,240	13.0		
	1923	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1947	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			
		Henry L. Whitfield (D)	85,328			33.6	Thomas L. Bailey (D)	143,153	53.2
Theodore G. Bilbo (D)		65,105	25.6	Martin S. Conner (D)		125,882	46.8		
Martin S. Conner (D)		48,739	19.2	<b>Democratic Primary</b>					
L. C. Franklin (D)		37,245	14.7	Fielding L. Wright (D)		202,014	55.3		
Percey Bell (D)		17,724	7.0	Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D)		112,123	30.7		
<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			Jesse M. Byrd (D)	37,997		10.4			
Henry L. Whitfield (D)		134,715	53.3	1951		<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
Theodore G. Bilbo (D)		118,143	46.7			Hugh L. White (D)	94,820	23.3	
1927		<b>Democratic Primary</b>				1955	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	135,065	46.9	Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D)	86,150		21.1		
	Dennis Murphree (D)	71,836	25.0	Sam Lumpkin (D)	84,451		20.7		
	Martin S. Conner (D)	57,402	19.9	Ross R. Barnett (D)	81,674		20.0		
	A. C. Anderson (D)	23,528	8.2	Mary D. Cain (D)	24,756		6.1		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			Jesse M. Byrd (D)	22,783		5.6		
	Theodore G. Bilbo (D)	153,669	52.8	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>					
	Dennis Murphree (D)	137,130	47.2	Hugh L. White (D)	201,222		51.2		
	1931	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D)		191,966	48.8	
		Hugh L. White (D)	108,022	34.5	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				
Martin S. Conner (D)		92,089	29.4	Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D)	122,423	28.1			
				James P. Coleman (D)	104,140	23.9			

	Fielding L. Wright (D)	94,410	21.6		Maurice Dantin (D)	179,472	22.7
	Ross R. Barnett (D)	92,785	21.3		John Arthur Eaves (D)	50,606	6.4
	Mary D. Cain (D)	22,469	5.2				
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	James P. Coleman (D)	233,237	55.6		Cliff Finch (D)	442,865	57.7
	Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D)	185,924	44.4		William Winter (D)	324,749	42.3
1959	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1979	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ross R. Barnett (D)	155,508	35.3		Gil Carmichael (R)	17,216	53.1
	Carroll Gartin (D)	151,043	34.3		Leon Bramlett (R)	15,236	46.9
	Charles L. Sullivan (D)	131,792	29.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Evelyn Gandy (D)	224,746	30.5
	Ross R. Barnett (D)	230,557	54.3		William Winter (D)	183,944	25.0
	Carroll Gartin (D)	193,706	45.7		John A. Eaves (D)	143,411	19.5
					Jim Herring (D)	135,812	18.4
1963	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Rubel L. Phillips (R)		100.0		William Winter (D)	386,174	56.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Evelyn Gandy (D)	295,835	43.4
	Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D)	182,540	38.5	1983	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James P. Coleman (D)	156,296	33.0		Leon Bramlett (R)		100.0
	Charles L. Sullivan (D)	132,321	27.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Evelyn Gandy (D)	316,304	38.2
	Paul B. Johnson Jr. (D)	261,493	57.3		William A. Allain (D)	293,348	35.4
	James P. Coleman (D)	194,958	42.7		Mike P. Sturdivant (D)	172,526	21.0
1967	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Rubel L. Phillips (R)		100.0		William A. Allain (D)	405,348	52.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Evelyn Gandy (D)	367,953	47.5
	William Winter (D)	222,001	32.5	1987	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Bell Williams (D)	197,778	28.9		Jack Reed (R)	14,798	78.5
	James E. "Jimmy" Swan (D)	124,361	18.2		Doug Lemon (R)	4,057	21.5
	Ross R. Barnett (D)	76,053	11.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	William L. Waller (D)	60,090	8.8		Ray Mabus (D)	304,559	35.7
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Mike P. Sturdivant (D)	131,180	16.2
	John Bell Williams (D)	371,815	54.5		William L. Waller (D)	105,056	13.0
	William Winter (D)	310,527	45.5		John A. Eaves (D)	98,517	12.2
1971	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Maurice Dantin (D)	83,603	10.3
	Charles L. Sullivan (D)	288,219	37.8		Ed Pittman (D)	73,667	9.1
	William L. Waller (D)	227,424	29.8		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	James E. "Jimmy" Swan (D)	128,946	16.9		Ray Mabus (D)	428,883	64.3
	Roy C. Adams (D)	45,445	6.0		Mike P. Sturdivant (D)	238,039	35.7
	Ed Pittman (D)	38,170	5.0	1991	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Kirk Fordice (R)	28,411	44.7
	William L. Waller (D)	389,952	54.2		Pete Johnson (R)	27,561	43.4
	Charles L. Sullivan (D)	329,236	45.8		Bobby Clanton (R)	7,589	11.9
1975	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Runoff</b>		
	William Winter (D)	286,652	36.3		Kirk Fordice (R)	31,753	60.6
	Cliff Finch (D)	253,829	32.1		Pete Johnson (R)	20,622	39.4

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ray Mabus (D)	368,679	50.7		Edward G. Farmer (R)	107,637	54.1
	Wayne Dowdy (D)	299,172	41.2		William B. Ewald (R)	57,953	29.1
	George Blair (D)	58,614	8.1		Harry C. Timmerman (R)	33,388	16.8
<b>1995</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Kirk Fordice (R)	117,907	93.7		John M. Dalton (D)	466,984	86.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1964</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Dick Molpus (D)	396,816	77.1		Ethan Shepley (R)	161,327	75.7
	Shawn O'Hara (D)	117,833	22.9		Harry C. Timmerman (R)	17,510	8.2
<b>1999</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				William B. Ewald (R)	17,170	8.1
	Mike Parker (R)	77,674	50.7		Joseph M. Badgett (R)	17,156	8.0
	Eddie Briggs (R)	42,763	27.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Charlie Williams (R)	17,176	11.2		Warren E. Hearnnes (D)	334,708	51.9
	Dan M. Gibson (R)	11,348	7.4		Hilary A. Bush (D)	283,640	44.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1968</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ronnie Musgrove (D)	309,519	56.7		Lawrence K. Roos (R)	170,428	76.4
	James "Jimmy" Roberts Jr. (D)	142,617	26.1		Harry C. Timmerman (R)	41,549	18.6
	Richard Barrett (D)	32,383	5.9		Harvey F. Euge (R)	10,994	5.0
<b>2003</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Haley Barbour (R)	158,284	83.3		Warren E. Hearnnes (D)	497,056	85.5
	Mitch Tyner (R)	31,768	16.7		Robert B. Curtis (D)	42,971	7.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1972</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ronnie Musgrove (D)	392,264	75.8		Christopher S. "Kit" Bond (R)	265,467	75.1
	Gilbert Fountain (D)	39,685	7.7		Gene McNary (R)	56,652	16.0
	Elder McClendon (D)	30,421	5.9		R. J. King (R)	21,422	6.1
	Katie Perrone (D)	28,154	5.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Catherine Starr (D)	26,821	5.2		Edward L. Dowd (D)	265,011	40.8
<b>2007</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				William S. Morris (D)	152,055	23.4
	Haley Barbour (R)	184,036	93.1		Joseph P. Teasdale (D)	135,965	20.9
	Frederick F. Jones (R)	13,611	6.9		Earl R. Blackwell (D)	72,212	11.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Non Partisan Primary</b>		
	John A. Eaves Jr. (D)	314,012	70.3		Paul J. Leonard (NON PART)	606	55.4
	William B. Compton Jr. (D)	52,343	11.7		Charles S. Miller (NON PART)	487	44.6
	Fred T. Smith (D)	49,170	11.0	<b>1976</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Elmer L. Fondren (D)	31,197	7.0		Christopher S. "Kit" Bond (R)	286,377	92.0
					Harvey F. Euge (R)	24,975	8.0
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Joseph P. Teasdale (D)	419,656	48.6
					William Cason (D)	340,208	39.4

## MISSOURI

	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>				
<b>1956</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1980</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lon Hocker (R)	136,388	66.9		Christopher S. "Kit" Bond (R)	223,678	63.5
	Joseph M. Whealen (R)	53,811	26.4		William Phelps (R)	122,867	34.9
	Winford Sidebotham (R)	13,710	6.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Joseph P. Teasdale (D)	359,263	54.0
	James T. Blair (D)	387,330	88.1		James I. Spainhower (D)	294,917	44.3
	Charles A. Lee (D)	34,107	7.7				



<b>1984</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Ashcroft (R)	245,308	67.4
	Gene McNary (R)	115,516	31.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Kenneth J. Rothman (D)	288,543	56.0
	Mel Carnahan (D)	104,368	20.3
	Norman L. Merrell (D)	97,973	19.0
<b>1988</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Ashcroft (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Betty C. Hearnnes (D)	375,564	81.5
	Lavoy Reed (D)	85,409	18.5
<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William L. Webster (R)	183,968	43.8
	Roy D. Blunt (R)	163,719	39.0
	Wendell Bailey (R)	63,481	15.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Mel Carnahan (D)	388,098	55.4
	Vince Schoemehl (D)	235,652	33.6
	Sharon Rogers (D)	35,104	5.0
<b>1996</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Margaret Kelly (R)	219,435	77.7
	John M. Swenson (R)	29,675	10.5
	David Andrew Brown (R)	18,755	6.6
	Lester W. "Les" Duggan Jr. (R)	14,448	5.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Mel Carnahan (D)	347,488	81.6
	Ruth Redel (D)	33,452	7.9
	Edwin W. Howald (D)	29,890	7.0
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	J Mark Ogelsby (LIBERT)	1,627	63.7
	Martin Lindstedt (LIBERT)	926	36.3
<b>2000</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jim Talent (R)	296,159	84.5
	Jennie Lee Sievers (R)	33,674	9.6
	Elgar Macy (R)	20,681	5.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Bob Holden (D)	362,457	100.0
<b>2004</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Matt Blunt (R)	534,393	88.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Claire McCaskill (D)	437,780	51.6
	Bob Holden (D)	383,734	45.3
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	John M. Swenson (LIBERT)	2,049	53.7
	Randall "Randy" D. Langkraehr (LIBERT)	1,766	46.3

<b>2008</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Kenny Hulshof (R)	194,616	49.2
	Sarah Steelman (R)	176,847	44.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jeremiah W. Nixon (D)	304,181	85.0
	Daniel Carroll (D)	53,835	15.0
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Andrew W. Finkenstadt (LIBERT)	1,729	100.0

## MONTANA

	Candidates	Votes	%
<b>1956</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	J. Hugo Aronson (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Arnold H. Olsen (D)	55,269	44.9
	John W. Bonner (D)	51,306	41.7
	Danny O'Neill (D)	14,777	12.0
<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Donald G. Nutter (R)	33,099	50.4
	Wesley A. D'Ewart (R)	32,538	49.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Paul Cannon (D)	44,690	34.9
	Jack Toole (D)	40,537	31.6
	Mike Kuchera (D)	33,216	25.9
	Willard E. Fraser (D)	6,505	5.1
<b>1964</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Tim M. Babcock (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Roland Renne (D)	71,967	55.9
	Mike Kuchera (D)	56,710	44.1
<b>1968</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Tim M. Babcock (R)	50,369	55.1
	Ted James (R)	36,664	40.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Forrest H. Anderson (D)	39,057	38.3
	Eugene H. Mahoney (D)	35,562	34.9
	LeRoy Anderson (D)	16,476	16.2
	Willard E. Fraser (D)	8,525	8.3
<b>1972</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ed Smith (R)	39,552	40.6
	Frank Dunkle (R)	37,375	38.4
	Tom A. Selstad (R)	18,046	18.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Thomas L. Judge (D)	75,917	59.9
	Dick Dzivi (D)	38,639	30.5

<b>1976</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert Woodahl (R)	47,629	56.7
	John K. McDonald (R)	36,420	43.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Thomas L. Judge (D)		100.0
<b>1980</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Jack Ramirez (R)	48,926	68.4
	Al Bishop (R)	14,522	20.3
	Florence Haegen (R)	8,118	11.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ted Schwinden (D)	69,051	50.6
	Thomas L. Judge (D)	57,946	42.5
<b>1984</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Pat M. Goodover (R)	56,199	100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ted Schwinden (D)	80,633	81.4
	Robert Carlson Kelleher (D)	18,423	18.6
<b>1988</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Stan Stephens (R)	44,022	50.1
	Cal Winslow (R)	37,875	43.1
	Jim Waltermire (R) <sup>1</sup>	6,024	6.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Thomas L. Judge (D)	46,412	39.3
	Frank Morrison (D)	32,124	27.2
	Mike Greely (D)	26,827	22.7
	Ted Neuman (D)	7,297	6.2
<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Marc Racicot (R)	68,013	68.7
	Andrea Bennett (R)	31,038	31.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dorothy Bradley (D)	54,453	41.2
	Mike McGrath (D)	44,323	33.5
	Frank Morrison (D)	23,883	18.1
<b>1996</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Marc Racicot (R)	92,644	76.4
	Rob Natelson (R)	28,672	23.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Chet Blaylock (D) <sup>2</sup>	55,120	74.6
	Bob Kelleher (D)	18,761	25.4
<b>2000</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Judy Martz (R)	64,278	56.9
	Rob Natelson (R)	48,738	43.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Mark O'Keefe (D)	46,294	48.0
	Joseph Mazurek (D)	34,385	35.7
	Mike Cooney (D)	15,677	16.3

<b>2004</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Bob Brown (R)	43,145	39.2
	Pat Davison (R)	25,319	23.0
	Ken Miller (R)	24,313	22.1
	Tom Keating (R)	17,421	15.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Brian Schweitzer (D)	68,738	72.5
	John Vincent (D)	26,057	27.5
<b>2008</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Roy Brown (R)	65,883	80.8
	Larry Steele (R)	15,643	19.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Brian Schweitzer (D)	159,820	91.3
	William Fischer (D)	9,865	5.6

**Montana**

1. Waltermire died two months before the primary.  
 2. Blaylock died Oct. 23 and was succeeded as the party's gubernatorial candidate by Judy Jacobson.

**NEBRASKA**

	Candidates	Votes	%
<b>1956</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Victor E. Anderson (R)	86,168	82.6
	Edwin L. Hart (R)	18,202	17.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frank Sorrell (D)	43,301	69.9
	Ted Baum (D)	18,667	30.1
<b>1958</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Victor E. Anderson (R)	90,150	76.4
	Louis H. Hector (R)	27,768	23.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ralph G. Brooks (D)	37,816	54.8
	Edward A. Dosek (D)	31,221	45.2
<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John R. Cooper (R)	61,286	37.7
	Hazel Abel (R)	39,109	24.1
	Terry Carpenter (R)	25,659	15.8
	Dwain Williams (R)	23,545	14.5
	Del Lienemann (R)	9,390	5.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frank B. Morrison (D)	51,335	48.0
	Robert Conrad (D)	44,486	41.6
	Charles A. Bates (D)	5,477	5.1
<b>1962</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Fred A. Seaton (R)	130,816	85.3
	George A. Clarke (R)	17,368	11.3

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Frank B. Morrison (D)	78,817	76.6		Kay Orr (R)	75,914	39.4
	Mrs. Ralph G. Brooks (D)	15,565	15.1		Kermit Brashear (R)	60,308	31.3
1964	Tony Mangiamelli (D)	8,464	8.3		Nancy Hoch (R)	42,649	22.1
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dwight W. Burney (R)	82,256	58.8		Helen Boosalis (D)	63,833	44.0
	Jack Romans (R)	44,102	31.5	1990	David A. Domina (D)	37,975	26.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Chris Beutler (D)	31,605	21.8
	Frank B. Morrison (D)	83,362	88.8		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1966	Charles A. Bates (D)	6,543	7.0		Kay Orr (R)	130,045	68.1
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Mort Sullivan (R)	59,048	30.9
	Norbert T. Tiemann (R)	78,338	44.0		<b>Democratic Primary<sup>1</sup></b>		
	Val Peterson (R)	63,589	35.7	1994	Ben Nelson (D)	44,721	26.8
	Bruce Hagemeister (R)	22,574	12.7		Bill Hoppner (D)	44,679	26.7
	Henry E. Kuhlmann (R)	12,052	6.8		Mike Boyle (D)	41,227	24.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Bill Harris (D)	31,527	18.9
	Philip C. Sorensen (D)	65,051	56.8		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	J. W. Burbach (D)	35,439	30.9		Gene Spence (R)	69,529	38.1
1970	Henry E. Ley (D)	13,819	12.1		Ralph Knobel (R)	57,719	31.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Alan Jacobsen (R)	27,374	15.0
	Norbert T. Tiemann (R)	97,616	50.5		John DeCamp (R)	24,414	13.4
	Clifton B. Batchelder (R)	89,355	46.2	1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Ben Nelson (D)	101,422	88.1
	J. James Exon (D)	54,783	44.6		Robert F. Winingar (D)	6,993	6.1
1974	J. W. Burbach (D)	51,760	42.2		Robb Nimic (D)	6,373	5.5
	Richard R. Larsen (D)	15,602	12.7		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Mike Johanns (R)	88,173	40.0
	Richard D. Marvel (R)		100.0	2002	John Breslow (R)	65,806	29.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Jon Christensen (R)	62,107	28.2
	J. James Exon (D)	125,690	87.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1978	Richard D. Schmitz (D)	17,889	12.4		Bill Hoppner (D)	72,887	65.4
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				James D. McFarland (D)	33,890	30.4
	Charles Thone (R)	89,378	45.3		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert A. Phares (R)	48,402	24.5	2006	Mike Johanns (R)	128,277	86.8
	Stanley R. Juelfs (R)	43,828	22.2		Robert J. Wicht (R)	19,441	13.2
	Vance D. Rogers (R)	14,076	7.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Stormy Dean (D)	47,369	77.3
	Gerald T. Whelan (D)	104,178	79.4		Luis R. Calvillo (D)	13,943	22.7
	Robert V. Hansen (D)	26,509	20.2		<b>Nebraska Party</b>		
1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Paul A. Rosberg (NE)	36	100.0
	Charles Thone (R)	115,750	62.5		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Stan DeBoer (R)	55,983	30.2		Dave Heineman (R)	138,216	50.3
	Barton E. Chandler (R)	13,086	7.1		Tom Osborn (R)	121,973	44.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Dave Nabity (R)	14,786	5.4
	Bob Kerrey (D)	87,913	71.0				
	George Burrows (D)	35,426	28.6				

**Democratic Primary**

David Hahn (D)	68,004	91.6
Glenn R. Boot Jr. (D)	6,259	8.4

**Nebraska**

1. The figures for Nelson and Hoppner are for the recount.

**1982****Democratic Primary**

Robert E. Rose (D)	41,672	48.1
John Foley (D)	20,186	23.3
Jack Schofield (D)	18,414	21.3

**Republican Primary**

Robert F. List (R)	39,319	57.0
Mike Moody (R)	13,849	20.1
"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	13,252	19.2

**NEVADA****Candidates****Votes****%****1958****Republican Primary**

Charles H. Russell (R)	100.0	
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**Democratic Primary**

Grant Sawyer (D)	20,711	46.3
Harvey Dickerson (D)	13,372	29.9
George E. Franklin (D)	10,175	22.7

**1962****Republican Primary**

Oran K. Gragson (R)	16,538	64.3
H. M. Greenspun (R)	9,176	35.7

**Democratic Primary**

Grant Sawyer (D)	40,168	81.4
Gene Austin (D)	5,017	10.2

**1966****Republican Primary**

Paul Laxalt (R)	32,768	94.7
John P. Screen (R)	1,834	5.3

**Democratic Primary**

Grant Sawyer (D)	40,982	58.6
Edward G. Marshall (D)	13,858	19.8
Charles E. Springer (D)	13,270	19.0

**1970****Republican Primary**

Ed Fike (R)	31,931	88.2
Margie Dyer (R)	4,281	11.8

**Democratic Primary**

Mike O'Callaghan (D)	41,185	68.8
Hank Thornley (D)	16,107	26.9

**1974****Republican Primary**

Shirley Crumpler (R)	17,076	49.4
William Bickerstaff (R)	13,632	39.5
Gilbert D. Buck (R)	2,405	7.0

**Democratic Primary**

Mike O'Callaghan (D)	69,089	90.8
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**1978****Republican Primary**

Robert F. List (R)	39,997	82.4
William C. Allen (R)	3,038	6.3
"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	3,570	7.3

**1986****Republican Primary**

Patty Cafferata (R)	31,430	46.1
Jim Stone (R)	12,296	18.0
Marcia J. Wines (R)	5,599	8.2
"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	15,116	22.2

**Democratic Primary**

Richard H. Bryan (D)	71,920	79.9
Herb Tobman (D)	13,776	15.3

**1990****Republican Primary**

Jim Gallaway (R)	37,467	49.3
"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	16,565	21.8
Charlie Brown (R)	16,067	21.1

**Democratic Primary**

Robert J. Miller (D)	71,537	81.0
"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	7,394	8.4

**1994****Republican Primary**

Jim Gibbons (R)	59,705	51.2
Cheryl A. Lau (R)	37,749	32.3
"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	10,391	8.9

**Democratic Primary**

Robert J. Miller (D)	75,311	62.7
Jan L. Jones (D)	33,566	27.9
"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	6,917	5.8

**1998****Republican Primary**

Kenny Guinn (R)	76,953	58.1
Aaron Russo (R)	34,251	25.9
Lonnie Hammargren (R)	13,410	10.1

**Democratic Primary**

Jan Laverty Jones (D)	62,495	59.6
Joe Neal (D)	16,646	15.9
"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	12,857	12.3

**2002****Republican Primary**

Kenny Guinn (R)	97,367	82.9
Shirley Cook (R)	7,717	6.6
"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	7,195	6.1

2006	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				John W. King (WRITE-IN)	3,608	5.8
	Joe Neal (D)	31,805	35.7		John C. Mongan (R)	3,532	5.6
	"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	21,875	24.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Barbara Scott (D)	18,974	21.3		John W. King (D)		100.0
	Dan Meyer (D)	11,403	12.8		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Christopher J. Petrella (D)	4,917	5.5	1966	Hugh Gregg (R)	33,946	44.9
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				James J. Barry (R)	20,791	27.5
	Jim Gibbons (R)	67,717	48.2		Alexander M. Taft (R)	14,845	19.6
	Bob Beers (R)	40,876	29.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Lorraine T. Hunt (R)	25,161	17.9		John W. King (D)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Dina Titus (D)	63,999	53.8	1968	Walter R. Peterson (R)	29,262	34.1
	James B. Gibson (D)	42,966	36.1		Wesley Powell (R)	26,498	30.9
	"None of these candidates" <sup>1</sup>	7,062	5.9		Meldrim Thomson (R)	25,275	29.5
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Emile R. Bussiere (D)	12,021	32.7
					Henry P. Sullivan (D)	10,895	29.6
					Vincent P. Dunn (D)	10,412	28.3
					<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Walter R. Peterson (R)	43,667	50.9
1956	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	41,392	48.2
	John Shaw (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1970	Roger J. Crowley (D)	17,089	47.5
	Lane Dwinell (R)	38,734	53.1		Charles F. Whittemore (D)	13,354	37.1
	Wesley Powell (R)	33,408	45.8		Dennis J. Sullivan (D)	4,747	13.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Wesley Powell (R)	39,761	47.5		Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	43,611	47.9
	Hugh Gregg (R)	39,365	47.1	1972	Walter R. Peterson (R)	41,252	45.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Bernard L. Boutin (D)	16,646	47.0		Roger J. Crowley (D)	29,326	61.4
1958	John Shaw (D)	12,783	36.1		Robert E. Raiche (D)	16,216	33.9
	Alfred J. Champagne (D)	4,586	13.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	47,244	54.9
	Wesley Powell (R)	49,119	49.9		David L. Nixon (R)	37,286	43.3
	Hugh Gregg (R)	48,108	48.8	1974	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Richard W. Leonard (D)	16,503	37.8
	Bernard L. Boutin (D)	31,650	77.6		Harry V. Spanos (D)	14,149	32.4
	John Shaw (D)	7,151	17.5		Hugh Gallen (D)	13,030	29.8
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Pillsbury (R)	55,784	56.4		Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	52,968	64.6
1960	Wesley Powell (R)	42,005	42.4	1976	Gerald J. Zeiller (R)	26,728	32.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John W. King (D)	27,933	93.2		Harry V. Spanos (D)	21,589	41.3
	Elmer E. Bussey (D)	2,039	6.8		James A. Connor (D)	15,758	30.2
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Hugh Gallen (D)	13,629	26.1
	John Pillsbury (R)	32,200	51.4				
	Wesley Powell (R)	21,764	34.7				

## Nevada

1. Nevada provided space on the ballot for a vote against the candidates listed.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

	Candidates	Votes	%				
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lane Dwinell (R)	38,734	53.1		Walter R. Peterson (R)	43,667	50.9
	Wesley Powell (R)	33,408	45.8		Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	41,392	48.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John Shaw (D)		100.0		Roger J. Crowley (D)	17,089	47.5
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Charles F. Whittemore (D)	13,354	37.1
	Wesley Powell (R)	39,761	47.5		Dennis J. Sullivan (D)	4,747	13.2
	Hugh Gregg (R)	39,365	47.1		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	43,611	47.9
	Bernard L. Boutin (D)	16,646	47.0		Walter R. Peterson (R)	41,252	45.3
1958	John Shaw (D)	12,783	36.1	1972	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Alfred J. Champagne (D)	4,586	13.0		Roger J. Crowley (D)	29,326	61.4
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Robert E. Raiche (D)	16,216	33.9
	Wesley Powell (R)	49,119	49.9		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Hugh Gregg (R)	48,108	48.8		Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	47,244	54.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				David L. Nixon (R)	37,286	43.3
	Bernard L. Boutin (D)	31,650	77.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John Shaw (D)	7,151	17.5		Richard W. Leonard (D)	16,503	37.8
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Harry V. Spanos (D)	14,149	32.4
	John Pillsbury (R)	55,784	56.4		Hugh Gallen (D)	13,030	29.8
1960	Wesley Powell (R)	42,005	42.4	1976	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	52,968	64.6
	John W. King (D)	27,933	93.2		Gerald J. Zeiller (R)	26,728	32.6
	Elmer E. Bussey (D)	2,039	6.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Harry V. Spanos (D)	21,589	41.3
	John Pillsbury (R)	32,200	51.4		James A. Connor (D)	15,758	30.2
	Wesley Powell (R)	21,764	34.7		Hugh Gallen (D)	13,629	26.1



1978	Republican Primary			1992	Republican Primary		
	Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	45,069	59.7		Steve Merrill (R)	60,809	52.7
	Wesley Powell (R)	28,286	37.4		Edward C. du Pont (R)	25,530	22.1
	Democratic Primary				Elizabeth Hager (R)	24,433	21.2
					Democratic Primary		
	Hugh Gallen (D)	26,217	73.0		Deborah A. Arnesen (D)	41,770	47.7
	Delbert F. Downing (D)	9,688	27.0		Norman E. D'Amours (D)	23,919	27.3
					Ned Helms (D)	19,792	22.6
1980	Republican Primary			1994	Republican Primary		
	Meldrim Thomson Jr. (R)	55,554	56.4		Steve Merrill (R)	68,340	87.9
	Louis C. D'Allesandro (R)	40,060	40.7		Fred Bramante (R)	6,623	8.5
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Hugh Gallen (D)	37,786	81.3		Wayne D. King (D)	24,867	89.5
	Thomas B. Wingate (D)	8,689	18.7		Libertarian Primary		
					Steve Winter (LIBERT)	773	76.7
1982	Republican Primary			1996	Republican Primary		
	John H. Sununu (R)	26,617	31.9		Calvin Warburton (LIBERT)	235	23.3
	Robert B. Monier (R)	24,823	29.7		Democratic Primary		
	Louis C. D'Allesandro (R)	24,163	29.0		Ovide M. Lamontagne (R)	47,628	46.7
	Democratic Primary				Bill Zelif (R)	43,407	42.5
	Hugh Gallen (D)		100.0		Al Rubega (R)	6,062	5.9
	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
1984				1998			
	John H. Sununu (R)	52,737	84.1		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	52,293	85.7
	James F. Fallon (R)	8,994	14.3		Sid Lovett (D)	4,289	7.0
	Democratic Primary				Libertarian Primary		
	Chris Spirou (D)	22,835	49.5		Robert Kingsbury (LIBERT)	325	46.0
	Paul McEachern (D)	18,460	40.0		Clarence G. Blevens (LIBERT)	222	31.4
	Robert L. Dupay (D)	4,060	8.8		Finlay Rotthaus (LIBERT)	159	22.5
1986	Republican Primary			2000	Republican Primary		
	John H. Sununu (R)	44,906	77.3		Jay Lucas (R)	24,796	33.9
	Roger L. Easton (R)	12,702	21.9		Jim Rubens (R)	22,444	30.7
	Democratic Primary				Fred Bramante (R)	14,367	19.7
	Paul McEachern (D)	19,731	54.6		Emile D. Beaulieu (R)	8,521	11.7
	Paul M. Gagnon (D)	9,790	27.1		Democratic Primary		
	Bruce Anderson (D)	5,816	16.1		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	28,628	93.8
1988	Republican Primary			2002	Republican Primary		
	Judd Gregg (R)	65,777	79.0		Gordon Humphrey (R)	54,134	51.9
	Robert F. Shaw (R)	15,133	18.2		James Squires (R)	23,582	22.6
	Democratic Primary				Jeffrey Howard (R)	21,734	20.8
	Paul McEachern (D)		100.0		Democratic Primary		
	Republican Primary				Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Judd Gregg (R)	67,934	80.8		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
1990	Republican Primary			2004	Republican Primary		
	Robert A. Bonser (R)	15,207	18.1		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Democratic Primary				Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Democratic Primary		
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Democratic Primary				Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
1992	Republican Primary			2006	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
1994	Republican Primary			2008	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
1996	Republican Primary			2010	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
1998	Republican Primary			2012	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2000	Republican Primary			2014	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2002	Republican Primary			2016	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2004	Republican Primary			2018	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2006	Republican Primary			2020	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2008	Republican Primary			2022	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2010	Republican Primary			2024	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2012	Republican Primary			2026	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2014	Republican Primary			2028	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2016	Republican Primary			2030	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2018	Republican Primary			2032	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2020	Republican Primary			2034	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2022	Republican Primary			2036	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2024	Republican Primary			2038	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2026	Republican Primary			2040	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2028	Republican Primary			2042	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2030	Republican Primary			2044	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2032	Republican Primary			2046	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Mark D. Fernald (D)	28,488	38.0
2034	Republican Primary			2048	Republican Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Craig Benson (R)	56,099	36.7
	Robert F. Preston (D)	21,653	44.5		Bruce Keough (R)	51,461	33.6
	Paul Blacketor (D)	3,923	8.1		Gordon J. Humphrey (R)	42,698	27.9
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	J. Joseph Grandmaison (D)	22,246	45.7		Jeanne Shaheen (D)	45,249	60.4</

	Democratic Primary			1969	Republican Primary		
2004	Mark Fernald (D)	34,683	53.3		William T. Cahill (R)	158,980	39.3
	Bev Hollingworth (D)	27,777	42.7		Charles W. Sandman (R)	144,877	35.8
	Republican Primary				Harry L. Sears (R)	46,778	11.6
					Francis X. McDermott (R)	35,503	8.8
	Craig Benson (R)	49,097	74.0		Democratic Primary		
	Charles A. Tarbell (R)	13,621	20.5		Robert B. Meyner (D)	173,801	44.8
	Write-in (R)	3,632	5.5		William F. Kelly (D)	87,888	22.6
	Democratic Primary				Henry Hellstoski (D)	60,483	15.6
	John Lynch (D)	43,798	74.3		D. Louis Tonti (D)	34,810	9.0
	Paul McEachern (D)	14,403	24.4		Ned J. Parsekian (D)	24,908	6.4
2006	Republican Primary			1973	Republican Primary		
	Jim Coburn (R)	30,352	85.4		Charles W. Sandman (R)	209,657	57.5
	John Lynch (D, write-in)	4,794	13.5		William T. Cahill (R)	148,034	40.6
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	John Lynch (D)	43,442	99.5		Brendan T. Byrne (D)	193,120	45.3
	Republican Primary				Ann Klein (D)	116,705	27.4
	Joseph D. Kenney (R)	49,284	100.0	1977	Ralph C. DeRose (D)	95,085	22.3
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary		
	John Lynch (D)	47,901	91.4		Raymond H. Bateman (R)	196,592	54.7
	Kathryn Forry (D)	4,487	8.6		Thomas H. Kean (R)	129,982	36.2
2008	Libertarian Primary				C. Robert Sarcone (R)	20,861	5.8
	Susan M. Newell (LIBERT)		100.0		Democratic Primary		
					Brendan T. Byrne (D)	175,448	30.3
					Robert A. Roe (D)	134,116	23.2
					Ralph C. DeRose (D)	99,948	17.3
					James J. Florio (D)	87,743	15.1
					Joseph A. Hoffman (D)	58,835	10.2
				1981	Republican Primary		
					Thomas H. Kean (R)	122,512	30.7
					Lawrence F. Kramer (R)	83,565	21.0
1957	Republican Primary				Joseph Sullivan (R)	67,651	17.0
	Malcolm S. Forbes (R)	216,677	63.7		Jim Wallwork (R)	61,816	15.5
	Wayne Dumont (R)	123,350	36.3		Barry T. Parker (R)	26,040	6.5
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Robert B. Meyner (D)		100.0		James J. Florio (D)	164,179	25.9
	Republican Primary				Robert A. Roe (D)	98,660	15.6
	James P. Mitchell (R)	202,188	43.7		Kenneth A. Gibson (D)	95,212	15.0
	Walter H. Jones (R)	160,553	34.7		Joseph P. Merlino (D)	70,910	11.2
	Wayne Dumont (R)	95,761	20.7		John J. Degnan (D)	65,844	10.4
	Democratic Primary				Thomas F. X. Smith (D)	57,479	9.1
1961	Richard J. Hughes (D)	222,789	84.2	1985	Republican Primary		
	Weldon R. Sheets (D)	21,285	8.0		Thomas H. Kean (R)		100.0
	Eugene E. Demarest (D)	20,487	7.7		Democratic Primary		
	Republican Primary				Peter Shapiro (D)	101,243	31.0
	Wayne Dumont (R)	167,402	50.3		John F. Russo (D)	86,827	26.6
	Charles W. Sandman (R)	154,491	46.5		Kenneth A. Gibson (D)	85,293	26.1
	Democratic Primary				Stephen B. Wiley (D)	27,914	8.6
	Richard J. Hughes (D)	236,518	90.9		Robert J. Del Tufo (D)	19,742	6.0
	William J. Clark (D)	23,722	9.1				

## NEW JERSEY

## Candidates

## Votes

## %

1957

## Republican Primary

Malcolm S. Forbes (R)

216,677

63.7

Wayne Dumont (R)

123,350

36.3

## Democratic Primary

Robert B. Meyner (D)

100.0

1961

## Republican Primary

James P. Mitchell (R)

202,188

43.7

Walter H. Jones (R)

160,553

34.7

Wayne Dumont (R)

95,761

20.7

## Democratic Primary

Richard J. Hughes (D)

222,789

84.2

Weldon R. Sheets (D)

21,285

8.0

Eugene E. Demarest (D)

20,487

7.7

1965

## Republican Primary

Wayne Dumont (R)

167,402

50.3

Charles W. Sandman (R)

154,491

46.5

## Democratic Primary

Richard J. Hughes (D)

236,518

90.9

William J. Clark (D)

23,722

9.1

1981

## Republican Primary

Thomas H. Kean (R)

122,512

30.7

Lawrence F. Kramer (R)

83,565

21.0

Joseph Sullivan (R)

67,651

17.0

Jim Wallwork (R)

61,816

15.5

Barry T. Parker (R)

26,040

6.5

## Democratic Primary

James J. Florio (D)

164,179

25.9

Robert A. Roe (D)

98,660

15.6

Kenneth A. Gibson (D)

95,212

15.0

Joseph P. Merlino (D)

70,910

11.2

John J. Degnan (D)

65,844

10.4

Thomas F. X. Smith (D)

57,479

9.1

1985

## Republican Primary

Thomas H. Kean (R)

100.0

## Democratic Primary

Peter Shapiro (D)

101,243

31.0

John F. Russo (D)

86,827

26.6

Kenneth A. Gibson (D)

85,293

26.1

Stephen B. Wiley (D)

27,914

8.6

Robert J. Del Tufo (D)

19,742

6.0

1989	Republican Primary			1958	Republican Primary		
	James A. Courter (R)	112,326	29.0		Edwin L. Mechem (R)		100.0
	Cary Edwards (R)	85,313	22.0		Democratic Primary		
	Chuck Hardwick (R)	82,392	21.3		John Burroughs (D)	46,344	43.8
	Bill Gormley (R)	66,430	17.2		Joseph A. Bursey (D)	33,623	31.7
	Gerald Cardinale (R)	32,250	8.3		Ingram B. Pickett (D)	18,150	17.1
Democratic Primary				Robert C. Dow (D)	5,569	5.2	
1993	Republican Primary			1960	Republican Primary		
	James J. Florio (D)	251,979	68.2		Edwin L. Mechem (R)	29,486	76.0
	Barbara Boggs Sigmund (D)	61,033	16.5		Paul W. Robinson (R)	9,331	24.0
	Alan J. Karcher (D)	56,311	15.2		Democratic Primary		
	Christine Todd Whitman (R)	159,765	40.0		John Burroughs (D)	66,541	53.7
	Cary Edwards (R)	131,578	32.9		Joseph A. Bursey (D)	48,841	39.4
Democratic Primary				Thomas E. Holland (D)	8,413	6.8	
1997	Republican Primary			1962	Republican Primary		
	Christine Todd Whitman (R)	147,731	100.0		Edwin L. Mechem (R)		100.0
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	James McGreevey (D)	148,153	39.9		Jack M. Campbell (D)	47,873	38.7
	Robert E. Andrews (D)	138,160	37.2		Ed V. Mead (D)	44,385	35.9
	Michael Murphy (D)	79,172	21.3		Leo T. Murphy (D)	28,755	23.3
2001	Republican Primary			1964	Republican Primary		
	Bret Schundler (R)	193,342	57.4		Merle H. Tucker (R)		100.0
	Bob Franks (R)	143,606	42.6		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Jack M. Campbell (D)		100.0
	James E. McGreevey (D)	250,404	95.5		Republican Primary		
	Republican Primary				David F. Cargo (R)	17,836	51.8
2005	Doug Forrester (R)	108,941	36.0	1966	Clifford J. Hawley (R)	16,588	48.2
	Bret D. Schundler (R)	94,417	31.2		Democratic Primary		
	John Murphy (R)	33,800	11.2		Thomas E. Lusk (D)	85,211	59.9
	Steven M. Lonegan (R)	24,433	8.1		John Burroughs (D)	57,143	40.1
	Robert Scroeder (R)	16,763	5.5		Republican Primary		
	Paul GiGaetano (R)	16,684	5.5		David F. Cargo (R)	28,014	54.9
Democratic Primary				Clifford J. Hawley (R)	23,052	45.1	
2009	Jon Corzine (D)	207,670	88.1	1968	Democratic Primary		
	James D. Kelly Jr.	19,512	8.3		Fabian Chavez (D)	41,348	30.9
	NEW MEXICO				Bruce King (D)	24,658	18.4
	Candidates	Votes	%		Calvin Horn (D)	24,376	18.2
	Republican Primary				Mack Easley (D)	21,436	16.0
	Edwin L. Mechem (R)		100.0		Bobby M. Mayfield (D)	19,528	14.6
Democratic Primary			1970	Republican Primary			
John F. Simms (D)	46,722	48.3		Pete V. Domenici (R)	25,881	46.0	
Ingram B. Pickett (D)	43,937	45.4		Stephen C. Helbing (R)	13,265	23.6	
Robert F. Stephens (D)	6,067	6.3		Edward M. Hartman (R)	5,309	9.4	
NEW MEXICO				Tom Clear (R)	5,262	9.3	
Candidates				Junio Lopez (R)	4,272	7.6	

1974	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				John Dendahl (R)	18,007	19.3
	Bruce King (D)		62,718	48.9	David F. Cargo (R)	12,105	13.0
	Jack Daniels (D)		47,523	37.1	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Alexander F. Sceresse (D)		17,918	14.0	Bruce King (D)		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Casey E. Luna (D)		
1978	Joe Skeen (R)		28,227	55.4	Jim Baca (D)		
	John P. Eastham (R)		15,003	29.5	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James L. Hughes (R)		4,758	9.3	Gary E. Johnson (R)		
	Walter E. Bruce (R)		2,913	5.7	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Martin J. Chavez (D)		
1982	Jerry Apodaca (D)		45,447	30.6	Gary K. King (D)		
	Tibo J. Chavez (D)		35,090	23.6	Jerry Apodaca (D)		
	Odis Echols (D)		25,760	17.3	Robert E. Vigil (D)		
	Bobby M. Mayfield (D)		22,806	15.3	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Drew Cloud (D)		12,707	8.6	John A. Sanchez (R)		
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Walter D. Bradley (R)		
	Joe Skeen (R)		38,638	81.2	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Philip R. Grant (R)		8,966	18.8	Bill Richardson (D)		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Bruce King (D)		92,432	61.3	J. R. Damron (R) <sup>1</sup>		
1990	Robert E. Ferguson (D)		58,334	38.7	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Bill Richardson (D)		
	John B. Irick (R)		35,789	54.5	<b>New Mexico</b>		
	William A. Sego (R)		27,220	41.5	1. J. R. Damron withdrew from the race after the primary and was replaced on the general election ballot by John Dendahl.		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>NEW YORK</b>		
1994	Toney Anaya (D)		101,077	56.9	<b>Candidates</b>		
	Aubrey L. Dunn (D)		60,866	34.3	<b>Votes</b>		
	Fabian Chavez (D)		11,874	6.7	<b>%</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>1970<sup>1</sup></b>		
	Garrey E. Carruthers (R)		27,671	31.1	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1998	Joseph H. Mercer (R)		23,560	26.4	Nelson A. Rockefeller (R)		
	Colin R. McMillan (R)		19,807	22.2	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frank M. Bond (R)		10,619	11.9	Arthur J. Goldberg (D)		
	Paul F. Becht (R)		6,566	7.4	Howard J. Samuels (D)		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Conservative Primary</b>		
2002	Ray B. Pohwell (D)			100.0	Paul L. Adams (C)		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Liberal Primary</b>		
	Frank M. Bond (R)		44,928	55.5	Arthur J. Goldberg (L)		
	Les Houston (R)		27,073	33.4	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James A. Caudell (R)		4,681	5.8	Malcolm Wilson (R)		
2006	Harry F. Kinney (R)		4,289	5.3	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Hugh L. Carey (D)		
	Bruce King (D)		95,884	52.9	Howard J. Samuels (D)		
	Paul Bardacke (D)		70,169	38.7	<b>Conservative Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Malcolm Wilson (C)		
2010	Gary E. Johnson (R)		32,091	34.5	<b>1974</b>		
	Dick Cheney (R)		30,811	33.1	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Malcolm Wilson (R)		
	John Dendahl (R)				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	David F. Cargo (R)				Hugh L. Carey (D)		

1978	Liberal Primary			1994	Right to Life Primary		
	Edward Morrison (L) <sup>2</sup>		100.0		Louis P. Wein (RTL)		100.0
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
	Perry B. Duryea (R)		100.0		George E. Pataki (R)	273,620	75.6
	Democratic Primary				Richard M. Rosenbaum (R)	88,302	24.4
	Hugh L. Carey (D)	376,457	52.0		Democratic Primary		
	Mary Anne Krupsak (D)	244,252	33.7		Mario M. Cuomo (D)	548,762	79.5
	Jeremiah B. Bloom (D)	103,479	14.3	Lenora B. Fulani (D)	141,918	20.5	
1982	Conservative Primary			1998	Conservative Primary		
	Perry B. Duryea (C)		100.0		George E. Pataki (C)	17,649	78.4
	Liberal Primary				Robert G. Relph (C)	4,862	21.6
	Hugh L. Carey (L)		100.0		Republican Primary		
	Republican Primary				George E. Pataki (R)		100.0
	Lew Lehrman (R)	464,231	80.6		Democratic Primary		
	Paul J. Curran (R)	111,814	19.4		Peter F. Vallone (D)	416,147	56.4
1986	Democratic Primary			2002	Beth McCaughey Ross (D)	156,592	21.2
	Mario M. Cuomo (D)	678,900	52.3		Charles J. Hynes (D)	109,333	14.8
	Edward I. Koch (D)	618,356	47.7		James L. Larocca (D)	56,011	7.6
	Conservative Primary				Republican Primary		
	Lew Lehrman (R)		100.0		George E. Pataki (R)		100.0
	Liberal Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Mario M. Cuomo (L)		100.0		H. Carl McCall (D)	539,883	85.3
1990	Right to Life Primary			2006	Andrew M. Cuomo (D)	93,195	14.7
	Robert J. Bohner (RTL)		100.0		Republican Primary		
	Republican Primary				John J. Faso (R)		100.0
	Andrew P. O'Rouke (R)		100.0		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Eliot Spitzer (D)	624,684	81.9
	Mario M. Cuomo (D)		100.0		Thomas R. Suozzi (D)	138,263	18.1
	Conservative Primary				New York		
Andrew P. O'Rouke (C)		100.0	1. Until 1970, candidates for state office in New York were nominated by state party conventions or central committees.				
Liberal Primary			2. Morrison withdrew after the primary and the Liberal state committee substituted Hugh L. Carey as the party's nominee.				
1994	Mario M. Cuomo (L)		100.0	NORTH CAROLINA			
	Right to Life Primary			Candidates	Votes	%	
	Denis E. Dillon (RTL)		100.0	1920	Democratic Primary		
	Republican Primary			Cameron Morrison (D)	49,070	38.3	
	Pierre A. Rinfret (R)		100.0	O. Max Gardner (D)	48,983	38.2	
	Democratic Primary			R. N. Page (D)	30,180	23.5	
	Mario M. Cuomo (D)		100.0	Democratic Runoff			
Conservative Primary			Cameron Morrison (D)	70,332	53.5		
Herbert I. London (C)		100.0	O. Max Gardner (D)	61,073	46.5		
1998	Liberal Primary			1924	Democratic Primary		
	Mario M. Cuomo (L)		100.0	Angus Wilton McLean (D)	151,197	64.4	
				Josiah W. Bailey (D)	83,573	35.6	

## NORTH CAROLINA

Candidates	Votes	%
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Cameron Morrison (D)	49,070	38.3
O. Max Gardner (D)	48,983	38.2
R. N. Page (D)	30,180	23.5
<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
Cameron Morrison (D)	70,332	53.5
O. Max Gardner (D)	61,073	46.5
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Angus Wilton McLean (D)	151,197	64.4
Josiah W. Bailey (D)	83,573	35.6



<b>1928</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	O. Max Gardner (D)		100.0		Robert L. Gavin (R)		100.0
<b>1932</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	J. C. B. Ehringhaus (D)	162,498	42.8		Terry Sanford (D)	269,463	41.3
	R. T. Fountain (D)	115,127	30.3		I. Beverly Lake (D)	181,692	27.8
	Allen J. Maxwell (D)	102,032	26.9		Malcolm B. Seawell (D)	101,148	15.5
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				John D. Larkins (D)	100,757	15.4
	J. C. B. Ehringhaus (D)	182,005	51.9		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	R. T. Fountain (D)	168,971	48.1		Terry Sanford (D)	352,133	56.1
					I. Beverly Lake (D)	275,905	43.9
<b>1936</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1964</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Clyde R. Hoey (D)	193,972	37.5		Robert L. Gavin (R)	53,145	83.3
	Ralph McDonald (D)	189,504	36.7		Charles W. Strong (R)	8,652	13.6
	A. H. Graham (D)	126,782	24.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Richardson Preyer (D)	281,430	36.6
	Clyde R. Hoey (D)	266,354	55.4		Dan K. Moore (D)	257,872	33.5
	Ralph McDonald (D)	214,414	44.6		I. Beverly Lake (D)	217,172	28.2
<b>1940</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Robert H. McNeill (R)	13,190	47.3		Dan K. Moore (D)	480,431	62.1
	Pritchard (R)	11,847	42.7		Richardson Preyer (D)	293,863	38.0
	Hoffman (R)	2,773	10.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1968</b>	James C. Gardner (R)	113,584	72.7
	J. Melville Broughton (D)	147,386	31.4		John L. Stikley (R)	42,483	27.3
	W. P. Horton (D) <sup>1</sup>	105,916	22.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	A. J. Maxwell (D)	102,095	21.8		Robert W. Scott (D)	337,368	48.1
	Lee Gravely (D)	63,030	13.4		J. Melville Broughton Jr. (D) <sup>2</sup>	233,924	33.4
	Thomas E. Cooper (D)	33,176	7.1		Reginald A. Hawkins (D)	129,808	18.5
<b>1944</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1972</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	R. Gregg Cherry (D)	185,027	57.5		James C. Gardner (R)	84,906	49.8
	Ralph McDonald (D)	134,661	41.9		James E. Holshouser Jr. (R)	83,637	49.0
<b>1948</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Runoff</b>		
	Charles M. Johnson (D)	170,141	40.2		James E. Holshouser Jr. (R)	69,916	50.6
	W. Kerr Scott (D)	161,293	38.1		James C. Gardner (R)	68,134	49.4
	R. Mayne Albright (D)	76,281	18.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Hargrove "Skipper"		
	W. Kerr Scott (D)	217,620	54.4		Bowles Jr. (D)	367,433	45.5
	Charles M. Johnson (D)	182,684	45.6		H. P. "Pat" Taylor (D)	304,910	37.7
<b>1952</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Reginald A. Hawkins (D)	65,950	8.2
	William B. Ulmstead (D)	294,170	52.1		Wilbur Hobby (D)	58,990	7.3
	Hubert E. Olive (D)	265,675	47.1		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
<b>1956</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Hargrove "Skipper"		
	Kyle Hayes (R)		100.0		Bowles Jr. (D)	336,034	54.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1976</b>	H. P. "Pat" Taylor (D)	282,345	45.7
	Luther H. Hodges (D)	401,082	86.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Tom Sawyer (D)	29,248	6.3		David T. Flaherty (R)	57,663	49.8
	Harry P. Stokely (D)	24,416	5.2		Coy C. Privette (R)	37,573	32.4
					J. F. Alexander (R)	16,149	13.9

	<b>Republican Runoff</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	David T. Flaherty (R)	45,661	60.5		Mike Easley (D)	330,764	58.9
	Coy C. Privette (R)	29,810	39.5		Dennis A. Wicker (D)	203,723	36.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James B. "Jim" Hunt Jr. (D)	362,102	53.4		Patrick J. Ballantine (R)	110,726	30.4
	Edward M. O'Herron (D)	157,815	23.2		Richard Vinroot (R)	109,217	30.0
	George Wood (D)	121,673	17.9		Bill Cobey (R)	97,461	26.7
1980	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Dan Barrett (R)	19,097	5.2
	I. Beverly Lake Jr. (R)	119,255	80.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	C. J. Carstens (R)	28,354	19.2		Michael F. Easley (D)	379,498	85.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Rickey Kipfer (D)	65,061	14.6
	James B. "Jim" Hunt Jr. (D)	524,844	69.6	2008	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert W. Scott (D)	217,289	28.8		Patrick L. McCrory (R)	232,818	46.1
1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Fred Smith (R)	186,843	37.0
	James G. Martin (R)	128,714	91.7		Bill Graham (R)	46,861	9.3
	Ruby T. Hooper (R)	11,640	8.3		Robert F. Orr (R)	34,007	6.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Rufus Edmisten (D)	295,051	30.9		Beverly M. Perdue (D)	840,342	56.2
	H. Edward Knox (D)	249,286	26.1		Richard Moore (D)	594,028	39.7
	D. M. Faircloth (D)	153,210	16.0		<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Thomas O. Gilmore (D)	82,299	8.6		Michael Munger (LIBERT)		100.0
	James C. Green (D)	80,775	8.4				
	John Ingram (D)	75,248	7.9				
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>						
	Rufus Edmisten (D)	352,351	51.9				
	H. Edward Knox (D)	326,278	48.1				
1988	<b>Republican Primary</b>						
	James G. Martin (R)		100.0				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Robert B. Jordan (D)	403,145	79.7		John E. Davis (R)	55,149	53.3
	Billy Martin (D)	60,770	12.0		Ray Schnell (R)	48,296	46.7
1992	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	James C. Gardner (R)	215,528	82.0		Wallace E. Warner (D)		100.0
	Ruby T. Hooper (R)	26,179	10.0				
	Gary M. Dunn (R)	21,256	8.1	1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				John E. Davis (R)		100.0
	James B. "Jim" Hunt Jr. (D)	459,300	65.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Lacy H. Thornburg (D)	188,806	26.9		John F. Lord (D)	26,447	55.4
1996	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Art Ford (D)	21,271	44.6
	Robin Hayes (R)	140,351	50.2	1960	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Richard Vinroot (R)	127,916	45.7		C. P. Dahl (R)	86,900	77.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Orris G. Nordhousen (R)	25,132	22.4
	James B. "Jim" Hunt Jr. (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>				William L. Guy (D)		100.0
	Richard Vinroot (R)	142,820	45.5	1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Leo Daughtry (R)	116,115	37.0		Mark Andrews (R)		100.0
	Charles B. Neely (R)	48,101	15.3				

1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	William L. Guy (D)		100.0		Nicholas Spaeth (D)	50,607	65.1	
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Bill Heigaard (D)	27,161	34.9	
1968	Donald M. Halcrow (R)	43,089	55.0	1996	<b>Republican Primary</b>			
	Robert P. McCarney (R)	35,269	45.0		Edward T. Schafer (R)	48,412	100.0	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
1972	William L. Guy (D)		100.0	2000	Lee Kaldor (D)	46,049	100.0	
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>			
	Robert P. McCarney (R)	47,324	52.5		John Hoeven (R)	40,308	100.0	
1976	Edward W. Doherty (R)	42,845	47.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2004	Heidi Heitkamp (D)	34,851	100.0	
	William L. Guy (D)		100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>			
1980	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John Hoeven (R)	42,135	100.0	
	Richard Larsen (R)	66,045	67.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	Robert P. McCarney (R)	31,377	32.2		Joseph A. Satrom (D)	35,597	100.0	
1984	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2008	<b>Republican Primary</b>			
	Arthur A. Link (D)	29,979	93.1		John Hoeven (R)	50,226	100.0	
	Edward P. Burns (D)	2,231	6.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
1988	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Tim Mathern (D)	38,784	100.0	
	Richard Elkin (R)	54,427	81.9					
	Herb Geving (R)	12,013	18.1					
1992	<b>Democratic Primary</b>							
	Arthur A. Link (D)		100.0					
	<b>American Primary</b>							
1996	Martin Vaaler (AM)		100.0	1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>			
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				C. William O'Neill (R)	425,947	72.5	
	Allen I. Olson (R)	60,016	75.7		John W. Brown (R)	161,826	27.5	
2000	Orville W. Hagen (R)	19,306	24.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Michael V. DiSalle (D)	279,831	57.4	
	Arthur A. Link (D)		100.0		John E. Sweeney (D)	106,071	21.8	
2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1958	Robert W. Reider (D)	41,224	8.5	
	Allen I. Olson (R)	41,191	100.0		Frank X. Kryzan (D)	37,290	7.6	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>			
2008	George A. Sinner (D)	36,461	87.6		C. William O'Neill (R)	346,660	63.6	
	Anna Belle Bourgois (D)	5,180	12.4		Charles P. Taft (R)	198,173	36.4	
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>			
2012	Leon L. Mallberg (R)		100.0		Michael V. DiSalle (D)	242,830	37.7	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Anthony J. Celebrezze (D)	140,453	21.8	
	George A. Sinner (D)		100.0	1962	Albert S. Porter (D)	108,498	16.8	
2016	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Robert N. Gorman (D)	57,694	9.0	
	Edward T. Schafer (R)	47,300	100.0		M. E. Sensenbrenner (D)	52,350	8.1	
					Clingan Jackson (D)	35,175	5.5	
2020					<b>Republican Primary</b>			
					James A. Rhodes (R)	520,868	89.6	
					William L. White (R)	59,916	10.3	

## OHIO

Candidates	Votes	%
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1966	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Michael V. DiSalle (D)	331,463	50.3		James A. Rhodes (R)	352,261	48.2
	Mark McElroy (D)	299,207	45.4		Paul E. Gillmor (R)	281,737	38.5
					Paul E. Pfeifer (R)	96,948	13.3
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1990	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	James A. Rhodes (R)	577,827	88.7		Richard F. Celeste (D)		100.0
	William L. White (R)	73,428	11.3				
1974	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Frazier Reams Jr. (D)	326,419	58.5		George Voinovich (R)		100.0
	Harry H. McIlwain (D)	231,406	41.5				
1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Roger Cloud (R)	468,369	50.5		Anthony J. Celebrezze (D)	683,932	83.9
	Donald E. Lukens (R)	283,257	30.5		Michael H. Lord (D)	131,564	16.1
	Paul W. Brown (R)	164,672	17.7				
1982	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John J. Gilligan (D)	547,675	59.7		George Voinovich (R)	750,779	100.0
	Robert E. Sweeney (D)	216,195	23.6				
	Mark McElroy (D)	153,702	16.7				
1986	<b>American Independent Primary</b>			2006	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edwin G. Lawton (AMI)	3,463	64.9		Robert L. Burch (D)	408,159	58.8
	Robert W. Annable (AMI)	1,870	35.1		Peter M. Schuller (D)	286,275	41.2
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2010	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James A. Rhodes (R)	385,669	62.8		Robert A. Taft II (R)	691,946	100.0
	Charles E. Fry (R)	183,899	29.9				
	Bert Dawson (R)	44,938	7.3				
1994	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2014	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John J. Gilligan (D)	713,488	70.6		Lee Fisher (D)	663,832	100.0
	James D. Nolan (D)	297,244	29.4				
1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2018	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James A. Rhodes (R)	393,632	67.7		Robert A. Taft II (R)	552,491	100.0
	Charles F. Kurfess (R)	187,544	32.3				
2002	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2022	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Richard F. Celeste (D)	491,524	84.6		Timothy Hagan (D)	467,572	100.0
	Dale Reusch (D)	88,314	15.2				
2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2026	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	J. Kenneth Blackwell (R)	460,349	55.7		Robert A. Taft II (R)	552,491	100.0
	Jim Petro (R)	365,618	44.3				
2010	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2030	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ted Strickland (D)	634,114	79.2		Timothy Hagan (D)	467,572	100.0
	Bryan Flannery (D)	166,253	20.8				

## OKLAHOMA

Candidates	Votes	%
<b>Republican Primary</b>		
Phil Ferguson (R)	31,602	51.4
Clarence E. Barnes (R)	21,075	34.3
Carmon C. Harris (R)	5,941	9.7
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
J. Howard Edmondson (D)	108,358	21.1
W. P. Atkinson (D)	107,616	20.9
George Miskovsky (D)	87,766	17.1
William O. Coe (D)	72,763	14.2

1962	Bill Doenges (D)	57,990	11.3	1978	Democratic Primary	
	Jim A. Rinehart (D)	39,279	7.6		Clem R. McSpadden (D)	238,534 37.7
	Democratic Runoff				David L. Boren (D)	225,321 35.6
	J. Howard Edmondson (D)	363,742	69.6		David Hall (D)	169,290 26.7
	W. P. Atkinson (D)	158,780	30.4		Democratic Runoff	
	Republican Primary				David L. Boren (D)	286,171 53.5
	Henry L. Bellmon (R)	56,560	91.4		Clem R. McSpadden (D)	248,623 46.5
	Leslie C. Skoien (R)	5,313	8.6		Republican Primary	
	Democratic Primary				Ron Shotts (R)	82,895 76.8
	Raymond Gary (D)	176,525	33.0		Jerry L. Mash (R)	13,145 12.2
1966	W. P. Atkinson (D)	91,182	17.1	1982	Jim Head (R)	11,826 11.0
	Preston J. Moore (D)	85,248	16.0		Democratic Primary	
	George Nigh (D)	84,404	15.8		George Nigh (D)	276,910 49.9
	Fred R. Harris (D)	78,476	14.7		Larry Derryberry (D)	208,055 37.5
	Democratic Runoff				Bob Funston (D)	69,475 12.5
	W. P. Atkinson (D)	231,994	50.0		Democratic Runoff	
	Raymond Gary (D)	231,545	49.9		George Nigh (D)	269,681 57.7
	Republican Primary				Larry Derryberry (D)	197,457 42.3
	Dewey F. Bartlett (R)	46,053	49.0		Republican Primary	
	John N. H. Camp (R)	45,185	48.1		Tom Daxon (R)	73,677 64.7
1970	Democratic Primary			1986	Neal A. McCaleb (R)	35,379 31.1
	Raymond Gary (D)	160,825	31.6		Democratic Primary	
	Preston J. Moore (D)	104,081	20.4		George Nigh (D)	379,301 82.6
	David Hall (D)	94,309	18.5		Howard L. Bell (D)	79,735 17.4
	Cleeta J. Rogers (D)	71,248	14.0		Republican Primary	
	Charles Nesbitt (D)	26,546	5.2		Henry L. Bellmon (R)	111,665 70.3
	Republican Runoff				Mike Fair (R)	33,266 20.9
	Dewey F. Bartlett (R)	46,916	55.2		Democratic Primary	
	John N. H. Camp (R)	38,043	44.8		David Walters (D)	238,165 46.0
	Democratic Runoff				Mike Turpen (D)	207,357 40.0
1974	Preston J. Moore (D)	228,625	53.7	1990	Leslie Fisher (D)	33,639 6.5
	Raymond Gary (D)	196,835	46.3		Democratic Runoff	
	Republican Primary				David Walters (D)	235,373 50.4
	Dewey F. Bartlett (R)		100.0		Mike Turpen (D)	231,390 49.6
	Democratic Primary				Republican Primary	
	David Hall (D)	198,976	49.5		Vince Orza (R)	75,992 40.1
	Bryce Baggett (D)	96,069	23.9		Bill Price (R)	51,355 27.1
	Joe Cannon (D)	56,842	14.1		Burns Hargis (R)	33,641 17.8
	Wilburn Cartwright (D)	50,396	12.5		Jerry Brown (R)	25,670 13.5
	Democratic Runoff				Republican Runoff	
1978	David Hall (D)	179,902	57.5	1982	Bill Price (R)	94,682 50.8
	Bryce Baggett (D)	132,952	42.5		Vince Orza (R)	91,599 49.2
	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary	
	James M. Inhofe (R)	88,594	58.8		Wes Watkins (D)	175,568 32.3
	Denzil D. Garrison (R)	62,188	41.2		David Walters (D)	171,730 31.6
	Democratic Primary				Steve Lewis (D)	160,455 29.5
	Republican Runoff				Democratic Runoff	
	David Walters (D)	235,373	50.4		David Walters (D)	235,373 50.4
	Mike Turpen (D)	231,390	49.6		Mike Turpen (D)	231,390 49.6
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary	



1994	Democratic Runoff			1962	Democratic Primary			
	David Walters (D)	243,252	50.7		Robert D. Holmes (D)	129,491	62.0	
	Wes Watkins (D)	236,597	49.3		Lew Wallace (D)	59,992	28.7	
	Republican Primary				Wiley W. Smith (D)	18,484	8.8	
	Frank Keating (R)	117,265	56.9		Republican Primary			
	Jerry Pierce (R)	60,280	29.3		Mark O. Hatfield (R)	174,811	82.2	
	Virginia Hale (R)	15,229	7.4		George Altvater (R)	37,306	17.5	
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary			
	Jack Mildren (D)	214,765	48.6		Robert Y. Thornton (D)	149,000	66.2	
	Bernice Shedrick (D)	165,066	37.3		Walter J. Pearson (D)	62,331	27.7	
1998	Republican Primary			1966	Republican Primary			
	Frank Keating (R)		100.0		Tom McCall (R)	215,959	91.4	
	Democratic Primary				John L. Reynolds (R)	20,286	8.6	
	Laura Boyd (D)	171,121	60.2		Democratic Primary			
	James Hager (D)	112,941	39.8		Robert W. Straub (D)	182,697	72.5	
2002	Republican Primary			1970	Ben Musa (D)	41,610	16.5	
	Steve Largent (R)	179,631	87.3		Emmet T. Rogers (D)	17,618	7.0	
	Jim Denny (R)	16,713	8.1		Republican Primary			
	Democratic Primary				Tom McCall (R)	183,298	74.4	
	Vince Orza (D)	154,263	44.0		Robert H. Wampler (R)	38,322	15.6	
	Brad Henry (D)	99,883	28.5		Andrew R. Gigler (R)	24,797	10.1	
	Kelly Haney (D)	59,044	16.9		Democratic Primary			
	Jim Dunegan (D)	28,130	8.0		Robert W. Straub (D)	182,683	65.9	
	Democratic Runoff				Art Pearl (D)	33,716	12.2	
	Brad Henry (D)	135,336	52.4		Gracie Hansen (D)	20,329	7.3	
2006	Vince Orza (D)	122,855	47.6	Al Holdiman (D)	18,180	6.6		
	Republican Primary			1974	Republican Primary			
	Ernest Isook (R)	99,650	54.7		Victor G. Atiyeh (R)	144,454	60.7	
	Bob Sullivan (R)	56,347	30.9		Clay Myers (R)	79,003	33.2	
	James A. Williamson (R)	17,769	9.8		Democratic Primary			
	Democratic Primary				Robert W. Straub (D)	107,205	33.6	
	Brad Henry (D)	226,957	85.8		Betty Roberts (D)	98,654	30.9	
	Andrew W. Marr Jr. (D)	37,510	14.2		Jim Redden (D)	88,795	27.8	
	OREGON				1978	Republican Primary		
	Candidates	Votes	%			Victor G. Atiyeh (R)	115,593	46.4
Republican Primary			Tom McCall (R)			83,568	33.5	
Elmo E. Smith (R)	225,748	91.0	Roger Martin (R)	42,644		17.1		
Earl L. Dickson (R)	22,306	9.0	Democratic Primary					
Democratic Primary			Robert W. Straub (D)	144,761		51.0		
Robert D. Holmes (D)	112,307	50.8	Marvin J. Hollingsworth (D)	52,901		18.7		
Lew Wallace (D)	108,822	49.2	Emily Ashworth (D)	49,201		17.3		
1958	Republican Primary			1982		Republican Primary		
	Mark O. Hatfield (R)	106,687	47.9			Victor G. Atiyeh (R)	208,333	82.4
	Sig Unander (R)	65,180	29.2		Clif Everett (R)	17,741	7.0	
	Warren Gill (R)	40,489	18.2		Walter Huss (R)	16,892	6.7	

					PENNSYLVANIA			
Democratic Primary					Candidates	Votes	%	
1986	Ted Kulongoski (D)	186,580	59.5	1958	Republican Primary			
	Don Clark (D)	60,850	19.4		A. T. McGonigle (R)	578,286	53.3	
	Jerry Rust (D)	22,962	7.3		Harold E. Stassen (R)	344,043	31.7	
	Republican Primary				William S. Livengood (R)	138,284	12.7	
	Norma Paulus (R)	219,505	77.0		Democratic Primary			
	Betty Freauf (R)	36,384	12.8		David Lawrence (D)	730,229	74.4	
	Democratic Primary				Roy E. Furman (D)	194,464	19.8	
	Neil Goldschmidt (D)	214,148	67.4		Edward P. Lavelle (D)	56,188	5.7	
	Edward N. Fadeley (D)	81,300	25.6		Republican Primary			
	Republican Primary				William W. Scranton (R)	743,785	78.0	
1990	Dave Frohnmayr (R)	227,867	79.1	1962	J. Collins McSparran (R)	209,041	21.9	
	John K. Lim (R)	32,397	11.2		Democratic Primary			
	Democratic Primary				Richardson Dilworth (D)	651,096	72.9	
	Barbara Roberts (D)		100.0		Harvey F. Johnston (D)	143,243	16.0	
	Republican Primary				Charles J. Schmitt (D)	96,899	10.9	
1994	Denny Smith (R)	135,330	49.5	1966	Republican Primary			
	Craig Berkman (R)	110,821	40.5		Raymond P. Shafer (R)	835,768	78.0	
	Jack Feder (R)	15,055	5.5		Harold E. Stassen (R)	172,150	16.1	
	Democratic Primary				George J. Brett (R)	63,366	5.9	
	John Kitzhaber (D)	250,514	88.5		Democratic Primary			
1998	Paul D. Wells (D)	30,052	10.6	1970	Milton Shapp (D)	543,057	48.6	
	Republican Primary				Robert P. Casey (D)	493,886	44.2	
	Bill Sizemore (R)	108,036	50.4		Erwin L. Murray (D)	80,803	7.2	
	Walter Huss (R)	39,186	18.3		Republican Primary			
	Jeffrey Brady (R)	34,460	16.1		Raymond Broderick (R)		100.0	
	Bill Spidal (R)	25,373	11.8		Democratic Primary			
	Democratic Primary				Milton Shapp (D)	519,161	49.1	
	John Kitzhaber (D)	271,781	87.7		Robert P. Casey (D)	480,944	45.5	
	Dave Foley (D)	23,870	7.7		American Independent Primary			
	Republican Primary				Francis T. McGeever (AMI)		100.0	
2002	Kevin L. Mannix (R)	117,194	35.2	1974	Constitutional Primary			
	Jack Roberts (R)	98,008	29.5		Andrew J. Watson (CST)		100.0	
	Ron Saxton (R)	93,484	28.1		Republican Primary			
	Democratic Primary				Andrew L. Lewis (R)	534,637	76.9	
	Theodore R. Kulongoski (D)	170,799	48.2		Alvin J. Jacobson (R)	97,072	14.0	
2006	Jim Hill (D)	92,294	26.1		Leonard M. Strunk (R)	63,868	9.2	
	Bev Stein (D)	76,517	21.6		Democratic Primary			
	Republican Primary				Milton Shapp (D)	729,201	70.4	
	Ron Saxton (R)	125,286	41.7		Martin P. Mullen (D)	199,613	19.3	
	Kevin Mannix (R)	89,553	29.8		Harvey F. Johnston (D)	106,474	10.3	
	Jason A. Atkinson (R)	67,057	22.3		Constitutional Primary			
	Democratic Primary				Stephen Depue (CST)	1,006	52.8	
	Theodore R. Kulongoski (D)	170,944	53.6		Norah M. Cope (CST)	898	47.2	
	Jim Hill (D)	92,439	29.0					
	Pete Sorenson (D)	51,346	16.1					

1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Richard L. Thornburgh (R)	325,376	32.6
	Arlen Specter (R)	206,802	20.7
	Bob Butera (R)	190,653	19.1
	David W. Marston (R)	161,813	16.2
	Henry Hager (R)	57,119	5.7
1982	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Peter Flaherty (D)	574,889	44.9
	Robert P. Casey (D)	445,146	34.7
	Ernest P. Kline (D)	223,811	17.5
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Richard L. Thornburgh (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Allen E. Ertel (D)	436,251	57.6
	Steve Douglas (D)	143,762	19.0
1990	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Earl S. McDowell (D)	116,880	15.4
	Eugene Knox (D)	59,925	7.9
1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William W. Scranton (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert Casey (D)	549,376	56.4
	Edward G. Rendell (D)	385,539	39.6
1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Barbara Hafer (R)	321,026	54.4
	Marguerite A. Luksik (R)	268,773	45.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert Casey (D)	636,594	77.5
1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Philip J. Berg (D)	184,365	22.5
1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Tom J. Ridge (R)	344,708	34.6
	Ernie Preate (R)	287,400	28.8
	Sam Katz (R)	156,895	15.7
	Mike Fisher (R)	139,712	14.0
1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John F. Perry (R)	68,069	6.8
1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Mark S. Singel (D)	346,334	31.2
	Dwight Evans (D)	234,285	21.1
	Catherine B. Knoll (D)	217,267	19.6
	Lynn Yeakel (D)	153,966	13.9
1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Charles Voipe (D)	122,627	11.0
1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Tom J. Ridge (R)	501,532	99.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ivan Itkin (D)	255,555	49.1
	Don Bailey (D)	200,451	38.5
1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	William Keisling (D)	63,696	12.2

2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Mike Fisher (R)	538,757	99.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edward G. Rendell (D)	702,442	56.5
	Bob Casey Jr. (D)	539,794	43.4
2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lynn Swann (R)	583,658	99.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edward G. Rendell (D)	654,985	98.5

## RHODE ISLAND

Candidates		Votes	%
1956	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Christopher Del Sesto (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dennis J. Roberts (D)		100.0
1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Christopher Del Sesto (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Dennis J. Roberts (D)	53,121	56.1
	Armand H. Coté (D)	41,536	43.9
1960	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Christopher Del Sesto (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John A. Notte (D)	73,607	56.3
	Armand H. Coté (D)	57,200	43.7
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John H. Chafee (R)	17,756	62.5
	Louis Jackvony (R)	10,459	36.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John A. Notte (D)	49,204	53.1
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Kevin Coleman (D)	41,658	45.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John H. Chafee (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1966	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Edward P. Gallogly (D)	55,282	56.7
	Alexander R. Walsh (D)	25,457	26.1
	John L. Rego (D)	16,715	17.2
	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John H. Chafee (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1966	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Horace E. Hobbs (D)		100.0

1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1988	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John H. Chafee (R)		100.0		Edward D. DiPrete (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Frank Licht (D)		100.0		Bruce G. Sundlun (D)	68,065	90.3
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Peter Van Daam (D)	7,328	9.7
	Herbert F. DeSimone (R)	11,826	96.0		<b>1990</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Edward D. DiPrete (R)	7,644	70.8
	Frank Licht (D)		100.0		Steve White (R)	3,157	29.2
1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Herbert F. DeSimone (R)		100.0		Bruce G. Sundlun (D)	68,021	40.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Francis X. Flaherty (D)	53,821	32.1
	Philip W. Noel (D)		100.0		Joseph R. Paolino (D)	46,074	27.4
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1992	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	James W. Nugent (R)		100.0		Elizabeth Ann Leonard (R)	7,534	52.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				J. Michael Levesque (R)	6,926	47.9
	Philip W. Noel (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1976	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Bruce G. Sundlun (D)	78,735	52.2
	James L. Taft (R)		100.0	1994	Francis X. Flaherty (D)	72,011	47.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	J. Joseph Garrahy (D)	113,625	82.4		Lincoln C. Almond (R)	24,873	57.8
1978		Giovani Folcarelli (D)	24,314		Ronald K. Machtley (R)	18,150	42.2
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Lincoln Almond (R)		100.0		Myrth York (D)	56,719	57.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Bruce G. Sundlun (D)	27,432	27.7
	J. Joseph Garrahy (D)		100.0		Louise Durfee (D)	11,914	12.0
1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Vincent Marzullo (R)		100.0		Lincoln C. Almond (R)	5,510	100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	J. Joseph Garrahy (D)		100.0		Myrth York (D)	53,561	82.9
1984	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2002	Jack Dennison Potter (D)	11,055	17.1
	Edward D. DiPrete (R)	245,059	100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Donald L. Carcieri (R)	17,227	66.9
	Anthony J. Solomon (D)	73,090	57.9		James S. Bennett (R)	8,518	33.1
1986		Joseph W. Walsh (D)	53,041		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Myrth York (D)	46,806	39.2
	Edward D. DiPrete (R)		100.0	2006	Sheldon Whitehouse (D)	45,880	38.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Antonio J. Pires (D)	26,838	22.5
	Bruce G. Sundlun (D)	43,120	75.3		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Steve White (D)	14,124	24.7		Donald L. Carcieri (R)	51,660	100.0
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Charles J. Fogarty (D)	69,608	100.0

## SOUTH CAROLINA

	Candidates	Votes	%			
					Coleman L. Blease (D)	60,823 15.4
					Bennett (D)	47,882 12.1
					Adams (D)	26,376 6.7
1920	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>	
	Robert A. Cooper (D)		100.0		Burnet R. Maybank (D)	163,947 52.3
1922	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Wyndham Manning (D)	149,368 47.7
	Coleman L. Blease (D)	77,798	44.8	1942	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Thomas G. McLeod (D)	65,768	37.9		Olin D. Johnston (D)	121,465 51.8
	George K. Laney (D)	23,164	13.4		Wyndham Manning (D)	113,014 48.2
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			1946	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Thomas G. McLeod (D)	100,114	53.8		Strom Thurmond (D)	96,691 33.4
	Coleman L. Blease (D)	85,834	46.2		James C. McLeod (D)	83,464 28.9
1924 <sup>1</sup>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Williams (D)	35,813 12.4
	Thomas G. McLeod (D)	107,356	61.2		Taylor (D)	22,447 7.8
	J. T. Duncan (D)	68,155	38.8		O'Neal (D)	16,574 5.7
					Long (D)	16,503 5.7
1926	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Runoff</b>	
	John G. Richards (D)	44,806	25.8		Strom Thurmond (D)	144,420 57.0
	Ibra C. Blackwood (D)	34,870	20.1		James C. McLeod (D)	109,169 43.1
	Edmund B. Jackson (D)	33,804	19.5			
	Carroll D. Nance (D)	16,970	9.8	1950	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	George K. Laney (D)	13,386	7.7		James F. Byrnes (D)	248,069 71.6
	Thomas H. Peeples (D)	10,636	6.1		Bates (D)	63,143 18.2
	D. A. G. Ouzts (D)	10,570	6.1		Pope (D)	29,622 8.6
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			1954	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	John G. Richards (D)	95,007	58.2		George Bell Timmerman Jr. (D)	185,541 61.3
	Ibra C. Blackwood (D)	68,224	41.8		Bates (D)	116,942 38.7
1930	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1958	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Olin D. Johnston (D)	58,653	24.9		Ernest F. Hollings (D)	158,159 41.9
	Ibra C. Blackwood (D)	43,859	18.6		Donald S. Russell (D)	132,099 35.0
	Lever (D)	39,477	16.8		William C. Johnston (D)	86,981 23.1
	Williams (D)	36,488	15.5		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>	
	Keith (D)	28,780	12.2		Ernest F. Hollings (D)	190,691 56.8
	Herbert (D)	17,102	7.3		Donald S. Russell (D)	145,162 43.2
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			1962	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Ibra C. Blackwood (D)	118,721	50.2		Donald S. Russell (D)	199,619 60.8
	Olin D. Johnston (D)	117,752	49.8		Burnet R. Maybank (D)	103,015 31.4
1934	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				A. W. Bethea (D)	17,251 5.3
	Olin D. Johnston (D)	104,799	35.2		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Coleman L. Blease (D)	85,795	28.9		Robert E. McNair (D)	100.0
	Wyndham Manning (D)	55,767	18.8	1966	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Pearce (D)	36,328	12.2			
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			1970	<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Olin D. Johnston (D)	157,673	56.2		John C. West (D)	100.0
	Coleman L. Blease (D)	122,876	43.8			
1938	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Burnet R. Maybank (D)	177,900	44.9		James B. Edwards (R)	20,177 57.7
	Wyndham Manning (D)	74,356	18.8		William C. Westmoreland (R)	14,777 42.3



	<div>Democratic Primary</div>				<div>Democratic Runoff</div>		
	Charles D. Ravenel (D)	107,345	33.6		Nick A. Theodore (D)	113,127	50.4
	William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D)	105,734	33.1		Joe Riley (D)	111,517	49.6
	Earle E. Morris Jr. (D)	80,292	25.2	1998	<div>Republican Primary</div>		
	<div>Democratic Runoff</div>				David Beasley (R)	114,082	72.2
	Charles D. Ravenel (D) <sup>2</sup>	186,985	54.8		William “Bill” Able (R)	43,967	27.8
	William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D)	154,187	45.2		<div>Democratic Primary</div>		
1978	<div>Republican Primary</div>				James H. Hodges (D)	Unopposed	100.0
	Edward L. Young (R)	12,172	51.4	2002	<div>Republican Primary</div>		
	Raymond Finch (R)	11,499	48.6		Mark Sanford (R)	122,143	38.6
	<div>Democratic Primary</div>				Bob Peeler (R)	119,026	37.6
	W. Brantley Harvey (D)	142,785	37.5		Charlie Condon (R)	49,469	15.6
	Richard Riley (D)	125,185	32.9		<div>Democratic Primary</div>		
	William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D)	112,793	29.6		Jim Hodges (D)	Unopposed	100.0
	<div>Democratic Runoff</div>			2006	<div>Republican Primary</div>		
	Richard Riley (D)	180,882	53.3		Mark Sanford (R)	160,238	64.8
	W. Brantley Harvey (D)	158,665	46.7		Oscar Fred Lovelace (R)	87,043	35.2
1982	<div>Republican Primary</div>				<div>Democratic Primary</div>		
	W. D. Workman (R)	17,128	81.8		Tommy Moore (D)	88,092	63.7
	Roddy T. Martin (R)	3,816	18.2		Frank Willis (D)	42,317	30.6
	<div>Democratic Primary</div>				C. Dennis Aughtry (D)	7,934	5.7
	Richard Riley (D)		100.0				
1986	<div>Republican Primary</div>				<div>South Carolina</div>		
	Carroll Campbell (R)		100.0		1. The <i>New York Times</i> of Aug. 28, 1924, provided the returns given for McLeod and Duncan. Gov. McLeod was renominated and subsequently reelected to a second term.		
	<div>Democratic Primary</div> <sup>3</sup>				2. Charles D. Ravenel was ruled ineligible by the state Supreme Court because he did not meet the state's residency requirement for gubernatorial candidates. At a special state party convention, Dorn was designated to replace Ravenel as the Democratic candidate.		
	Mike Daniel (D)	156,077	47.4		3. Neither Lader nor the other two candidates requested a runoff primary, and Daniel was declared the nominee.		
	Phil Lader (D)	86,136	26.1				
	Frank Eppes (D)	59,125	17.9				
	Hugh Leatherman (D)	28,158	8.5				
1990	<div>Republican Primary</div>						
	Carroll Campbell (R)		100.0				
	<div>Democratic Primary</div>			1956	<div>Republican Primary</div>		
	Theo Mitchell (D)	116,471	60.1		Joe J. Foss (R)		100.0
	Ernie Passailaigue (D)	77,429	39.9		<div>Democratic Primary</div>		
1994	<div>Republican Primary</div>				Ralph Herseth (D)		100.0
	David Beasley (R)	119,724	47.2	1958	<div>Republican Primary</div>		
	Arthur Ravenel (R)	81,129	32.0		Phil Saunders (R)	49,746	61.6
	Thomas F. Hartnett (R)	52,866	20.8		L. R. Houck (R)	21,621	26.8
	<div>Democratic Primary</div>				Charles Lacey (R)	9,384	11.6
	Nick A. Theodore (D)	129,572	49.6		<div>Democratic Primary</div>		
	Joe Riley (D)	99,967	38.2		Ralph Herseth (D)		100.0
	T. Travis Medlock (D)	22,468	8.6				
	<div>Republican Runoff</div>			1960	<div>Republican Primary</div>		
	David Beasley (R)	134,297	57.6		Archie M. Gubbrud (R)		100.0
	Arthur Ravenel (R)	98,915	42.4				

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Candidates	Votes	%
<b>1956 Republican Primary</b>		
Joe J. Foss (R)		100.0
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Ralph Herseth (D)		100.0
<b>1958 Republican Primary</b>		
Phil Saunders (R)	49,746	61.6
L. R. Houck (R)	21,621	26.8
Charles Lacey (R)	9,384	11.6
<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
Ralph Herseth (D)		100.0
<b>1960 Republican Primary</b>		
Archie M. Gubbrud (R)		100.0

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1962	Ralph Herseth (D)		100.0	1982	Roger McKellips (D)	34,160	49.1
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Harvey Wollman (D)	32,690	47.0
	Archie M. Gubbrud (R)		100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1986	William J. Janklow (R)		100.0
	Ralph Herseth (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Michael J. O'Connor (D)	24,101	58.8
1966	Nils A. Boe (R)	50,335	53.5	1990	Elvern R. Varilek (D)	16,916	41.2
	Sigurd Anderson (R)	43,809	46.5		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				George S. Mickelson (R)	40,979	35.3
1968	John F. Lindley (D)	27,071	65.8	1994	Clint Roberts (R)	37,250	32.1
	Merton B. Tice (D)	14,051	34.2		Lowell Hansen (R)	21,884	18.8
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Alice Kundert (R)	15,985	13.8
1970	Nils A. Boe (R)		100.0	1998	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				R. Lars Herseth (D)	30,801	42.8
	Robert Chamberlin (D)		100.0		Richard F. Kneip (D)	27,811	38.7
1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2002	Kenneth D. Stofferahn (D)	13,332	18.5
	Frank Farrar (R)		100.0		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				George S. Mickelson (R)		100.0
1974	Robert Chamberlin (D)		100.0	2006	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Bob L. Samuelson (D)		100.0
	Frank Farrar (R)	48,520	58.2		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1976	Frank E. Henderson (R)	34,893	41.8	2010	William J. Janklow (R)	57,221	54.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Walter D. Miller (R)	48,754	46.0
	Richard F. Kneip (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2014	Jim Beddow (D)	29,082	55.5
	Carveth Thompson (R)	65,538	72.4		Carrol V. "Red" Allen (D)	12,184	23.2
	Simon W. Chance (R)	24,975	27.6		Jim Burg (D)	11,181	21.3
1980	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2018	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				William J. Janklow (R)		100.0
	Richard K. Kneip (D)		100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1982	Mike Rounds (R)	49,331	44.3	2022	Bernie Hunhoff (D)		100.0
	Mark Barnett (R)	32,868	29.5		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Steve Kirby (R)	29,065	26.1		Mike Rounds (R)		100.0
1984	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2026	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jim Abbott (D)	46,794	68.8		Jack Billion (D)	22,527	61.9
	Ron Volesky (D)	11,481	16.9		Dennis Wiese (D)	13,862	38.1
1986	Jim Hutmacher (D)	8,847	13.0	2030	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Michael Rounds (R)		100.0
	William J. Janklow (R)	46,423	50.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1988	LeRoy G. Hoffman (R)	30,026	32.9	2034	Jack Billion (D)	22,527	61.9
	Clint Roberts (R)	14,774	16.2		Dennis Wiese (D)	13,862	38.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		

## TENNESSEE

	Candidates	Votes	%		Democratic Primary		
1920	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1946	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Albert H. Roberts (D)	67,886	59.6		James N. McCord (D)	132,466	87.4
	W. R. Crabtree (D)	44,853	39.4		John R. Neal (D)	11,659	7.7
1922	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Austin Peay (D)	63,940	39.2		James N. McCord (D)	187,119	59.8
	Benton McMillin (D)	59,922	36.8		Gordon Browning (D)	120,535	38.5
	Harvey Hannah (D)	24,062	14.8	1948	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	L. E. Gwinn (D)	15,137	9.3		Roy Acuff (R)	90,140	80.6
1924	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Robert M. McMurry (R)	21,765	19.5
	Austin Peay (D)	125,031	79.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John R. Neal (D)	33,199	21.0		Gordon Browning (D)	240,676	55.8
1926	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1950	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Austin Peay (D)	96,545	51.6		James N. McCord (D)	183,948	42.6
	Hill McAlister (D)	88,488	47.3		Gordon Browning (D)	267,855	55.7
1928	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1952	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Henry H. Horton (D)	97,333	44.7		Clifford R. Allen (D)	208,634	43.4
	Hill McAlister (D)	92,017	42.3		Frank G. Clement (D)	302,491	46.7
	Lewis S. Pope (D)	27,779	12.8		Gordon Browning (D)	245,166	37.9
1930	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1954	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Henry H. Horton (D)	144,990	58.9		Clifford R. Allen (D)	75,269	11.6
	L. E. Gwinn (D)	101,285	41.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1932	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Frank G. Clement (D)	481,808	68.2
	Hill McAlister (D)	116,020	40.9	1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Lewis S. Pope (D)	106,450	37.5		Gordon Browning (D)	195,156	27.6
	M. R. Patterson (D)	58,915	20.8		Robert L. Peters (R)	18,323	59.3
1934	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Hansell Proffitt (R)	12,565	40.7
	Hill McAlister (D)	191,460	58.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Lewis S. Pope (D)	137,253	41.8		Buford Ellington (D)	213,415	31.1
1936	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Andrew T. Taylor (D)	204,629	29.9
	Gordon Browning (D)	243,463	68.0		Edmund Orgill (D)	204,382	29.8
	Burgin E. Dossett (D)	109,170	30.5	1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1938	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Hubert D. Patty		100.0
	Prentice Cooper (D)	237,853	59.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Gordon Browning (D)	158,854	39.7		Frank G. Clement (D)	309,333	42.5
1940	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				P. R. Olgiati (D)	211,812	29.1
	Prentice Cooper (D)	240,427	83.6		William W. Farris (D)	202,813	27.9
	Dempster (D)	44,122	15.3	1966	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1942	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Buford Ellington (D)	413,950	53.5
	Prentice Cooper (D)	171,259	57.6		John J. Hooker (D)	360,105	46.5
	J. Ridley Mitchell (D)	124,037	41.7	1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1944	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Winfield Dunn (R)	81,475	33.2
	John W. Kilgo (R)	33,979	63.9		Maxey Jarman (R)	70,420	28.7
	W. O. Lowe (R)	13,425	25.2		William Jenkins (R)	50,910	20.8
	H. C. Lowery (R)	3,681	6.9		Claude Robertson (R)	40,547	16.5

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John J. Hooker (D)	261,580	44.3		Phil Bredesen (D)	284,803	53.0
	Stanley Snodgrass (D)	193,199	32.7		Bill Morris (D)	103,869	19.3
	Robert L. Taylor (D)	90,009	15.3		Steve Hewlett (D)	43,478	8.1
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Frank Cochran (D)	41,097	7.7
	Lamar Alexander (R)	120,773	48.5	1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Nat Winston (R)	90,980	36.5		Don Sunquist (R)	358,786	92.5
	Dortch Oldham (R)	35,683	14.3		Shirley Beck-Vosse (R)	28,951	7.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ray Blanton (D)	148,062	22.7		John J. Hooker (D)	123,384	41.3
	Jake Butcher (D)	131,412	20.2		Mike Whitaker (D)	83,542	28.0
	Tom Wiseman (D)	89,061	13.7		Sherry Whittenberg (D)	28,822	9.7
	Hudley Crockett (D)	86,852	13.2		Luther Best (D)	25,565	8.6
	Franklin Haney (D)	84,155	12.9		Donald Jackson (D)	18,458	6.2
	Stanley Snodgrass (D)	40,211	6.2	2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Van Hilleary (R)	343,543	64.3
	Lamar Alexander (R)	230,922	86.0		James M. "Jim" Henry (R)	159,862	29.9
	Harold Sterling (R)	34,037	12.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Phil Bredesen (D)	426,418	79.0
	Jake Butcher (D)	320,329	40.9		Randy Nichols (D)	38,322	7.1
	Bob Clement (D)	288,577	36.9		Charles E. Smith (D)	34,547	6.4
	Richard Fulton (D)	122,101	15.6	2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Roger Murray (D)	40,871	5.2		Jim Bryson (R)	160,786	50.0
1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>				David M. Farmer (R)	50,900	15.8
	Lamar Alexander (R)		100.0		Joe Kirkpatrick (R)	34,491	10.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Mark Albertini (R)	29,184	9.1
	Randy Tyree (D)	318,205	50.0		Wayne Thomas Bailey (R)	24,273	7.6
	Anna Belle Clement O'Brien (D)	254,500	40.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Phil Bredesen (D)	393,004	88.5
	Winfield Dunn (R)	222,458	94.2		John Jay Hooker (D)	31,933	7.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>						
	Ned McWherter (D)	314,449	42.5	1920	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Jane Eskind (D)	225,551	30.5		Joseph W. Bailey (D)	152,340	33.9
	Richard Fulton (D)	190,016	25.7		Pat M. Neff (D)	149,818	33.3
1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Robert E. Thomason (D)	99,002	22.0
	Dwight Henry (R)	92,100	53.5		Ben F. Looney (D)	48,640	10.8
	Charles R. Moffett (R)	26,363	15.3		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Terry A. Williams (R)	18,153	10.6		Pat M. Neff (D)	264,075	58.8
	Carroll Turner (R)	16,293	9.5		Joseph W. Bailey (D)	184,702	41.2
	Hubert D. Patty (R)	10,097	5.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Robert O. Watson (R)	8,893	5.2	1922	Pat M. Neff (D)	318,000	53.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Fred S. Rogers (D)	195,941	33.2
	Ned McWherter (D)		100.0		Harry T. Warner (D)	57,617	9.8
1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1924	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Don Sunquist (R)	386,696	83.3		F. D. Robertson (D)	193,508	27.5
	David Y. Copeland (R)	69,773	15.0		Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	146,424	20.8

1926	Lynch Davidson (D)	141,208	20.1	1936	Clint C. Small (D)	125,324	12.5
	T. W. Davidson (D)	125,011	17.8		Edgar E. Witt (D)	62,476	6.2
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Maury Hughes (D)	58,815	5.9
	Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	413,751	56.7		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	F. D. Robertson (D)	316,019	43.3		James V. Allred (D)	499,343	52.1
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Tom F. Hunter (D)	459,106	47.9
	H. H. Haines (R)	11,215	73.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	E. P. Scott (R)	4,074	26.7		James V. Allred (D)	553,219	52.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Tom F. Hunter (D)	239,460	22.7
	Dan Moody (D)	409,732	49.9		F. W. Fischer (D)	145,877	13.9
1928	Miram A. Ferguson (D)	283,482	34.5	1938	Roy Sanderford (D)	81,170	7.7
	Lynch Davidson (D)	122,449	14.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	573,166	51.4
	Dan Moody (D)	495,723	64.7		Ernest O. Thompson (D)	231,630	20.8
	Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	270,595	35.3		William McCraw (D)	152,278	13.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Tom F. Hunter (D)	117,634	10.6
	Dan Moody (D)	442,080	59.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Louis J. Wardlaw (D)	245,508	33.3		W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	645,646	54.3
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Ernest O. Thompson (D)	256,923	21.6
	George C. Butte (R)	5,001	51.2		Harry Hines (D)	119,121	10.0
1930	H. E. Exum (R)	2,773	28.4	1942	Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	100,578	8.5
	John F. Grant (R)	1,800	18.4		Jerry Sadler (D)	61,396	5.2
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	242,959	29.2		Coke R. Stevenson (D)	651,218	68.5
	Ross S. Sterling (D)	170,754	20.5		Hal H. Collins (D)	272,469	28.6
	Clint C. Small (D)	138,934	16.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	T. B. Love (D)	87,068	10.5		Coke R. Stevenson (D)	696,586	84.6
	James Young (D)	73,385	8.8		Minnie F. Cunningham (D)	48,039	5.8
	Barry Miller (D)	54,652	6.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	E. B. Mayfield (D)	54,459	6.5		Beauford H. Jester (D)	443,804	38.2
1932	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			1946	Homer P. Rainey (D)	291,282	25.0
	Ross S. Sterling (D)	473,371	55.2		Grover Sellers (D)	162,431	14.0
	Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	384,402	44.8		Jerry Sadler (D)	103,120	8.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				John Lee Smith (D)	102,941	8.9
	Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	402,238	41.8		<b>Democratic Runoff</b>		
	Ross S. Sterling (D)	296,383	30.8		Beauford H. Jester (D)	701,018	66.3
	Tom F. Hunter (D)	220,391	22.9		Homer P. Rainey (D)	355,654	33.7
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Miriam A. Ferguson (D)	477,644	50.2		Beauford H. Jester (D)	642,025	53.1
	Ross S. Sterling (D)	473,846	49.8		Roger Q. Evans (D)	279,602	23.1
1934	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1950	Caso March (D)	187,658	15.5
	D. E. Waggoner (R)	13,043	100.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Allan Shivers (D)	829,730	76.4
	James V. Allred (D)	298,903	29.9		Caso March (D)	195,997	18.0
	Tom F. Hunter (D)	243,254	24.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	C. C. McDonald (D)	207,200	20.7		Allan Shivers (D)	833,861	61.5
					Ralph Yarborough (D)	488,345	36.0



1954	Democratic Primary			1968	Republican Primary			
	Allan Shivers (D)	668,913	49.5		Paul W. Eggers (R)	65,501	62.5	
	Ralph Yarborough (D)	645,994	47.8		John R. Trice (R)	28,849	27.5	
	Democratic Runoff				Wallace Sisk (R)	10,415	10.0	
1956	Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary				
	Allan Shivers (D)	775,088	53.2	Don Yarborough (D)	419,003	23.9		
	Ralph Yarborough (D)	683,132	46.9	Preston Smith (D)	389,564	22.3		
	Price Daniel (D)	628,914	39.9	Waggoner Carr (D)	257,535	14.7		
	Ralph Yarborough (D)	463,416	29.4	Dolph Briscoe (D)	225,686	12.9		
	W. Lee O'Daniel (D)	347,757	22.1	Eugene Locke (D)	218,118	12.5		
	J. Evetts Haley (D)	88,772	5.6	John Hill (D)	154,908	8.9		
	Democratic Runoff			Democratic Runoff				
1958	Democratic Primary			Preston Smith (D)	767,490	55.3		
	Price Daniel (D)	698,001	50.1	Don Yarborough (D)	621,226	44.7		
	Ralph Yarborough (D)	694,830	49.9	Republican Primary				
	Republican Primary			Paul W. Eggers (R)	101,875	93.4		
	Edwin S. Mayer (R)		100.0	Roger Martin (R)	7,146	6.6		
	Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary				
	Price Daniel (D)	799,107	60.7	Preston Smith (D)		100.0		
	Henry B. Gonzalez (D)	245,969	18.7	Republican Primary				
1960	Democratic Primary			Republican Primary				
	Price Daniel (D)	908,992	59.5	Henry C. Grover (R)	37,118	32.6		
	Jack Cox (D)	619,834	40.5	Albert B. Fay (R)	24,329	21.3		
	Democratic Primary			David Reagan (R)	20,119	17.6		
1962	Republican Primary			Tom McElroy (R)	19,559	17.2		
	Jack Cox (R)	99,138	86.0	John Hall (R)	4,864	7.0		
	Roy Whittenbury (R)	16,112	14.0	Republican Runoff				
	Democratic Primary			Henry C. Grover (R)	37,842	66.4		
	John B. Connally (D)	431,498	29.8	Albert B. Fay (R)	19,166	33.6		
	Don Yarborough (D)	317,986	22.0	Democratic Primary				
	Price Daniel (D)	248,524	17.2	Dolph Briscoe (D)	963,397	43.9		
	Will Wilson (D)	171,617	11.9	Frances Farenthold (D)	612,051	27.9		
	Marshall Formby (D)	139,094	9.6	Ben Barnes (D)	392,356	17.9		
	Edwin A. Walker (D)	138,387	9.6	Preston Smith (D)	190,709	8.7		
	Democratic Runoff			Democratic Runoff				
	John B. Connally (D)	565,174	51.2	Dolph Briscoe (D)	1,100,601	55.3		
	Don Yarborough (D)	538,924	48.8	Frances Farenthold (D)	889,544	44.7		
	1964	Republican Primary			1974	Republican Primary		
		Jack Crichton (R)		100.0		Jim Granberry (R)	53,617	77.6
		Democratic Primary				Odell McBrayer (R)	15,484	22.4
John B. Connally (D)		1,125,884	69.1	Democratic Primary				
1966	Democratic Primary			Democratic Primary				
	Don Yarborough (D)	471,411	28.9	Dolph Briscoe (D)	1,025,632	67.4		
	Republican Primary			Frances Farenthold (D)	437,287	28.7		
	T. E. Kennerly (R)		100.0	Republican Primary				
	Democratic Primary			William P. Clements (R)	115,345	72.8		
	John B. Connally (D)	932,641	74.3	Ray Hutchison (R)	38,268	24.2		
	Stanley C. Woods (D)	291,651	23.2					

1982	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2006	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John Hill (D)	932,338	51.4		Tony Sanchez (D)	609,383	60.7
	Dolph Briscoe (D)	753,305	41.6		Dan Morales (D)	330,873	33.0
	Preston Smith (D)	92,088	5.1		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>			Texas	Rick Perry (R)	552,545	84.2
	William P. Clements (R)	246,120	92.6		Larry Kilgore (R)	50,119	7.6
	Lowell D. Embs (R)	19,731	7.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Chris Bell (D)	324,869	63.9
1990	Mark White (D)	592,210	44.9	1956	Bob Gammage (D)	145,081	28.5
	Buddy Temple (D) <sup>1</sup>	402,567	30.5		Rashad Jafer	38,652	7.6
	Bob Armstrong (D)	261,940	19.9		1. Temple withdrew and no runoff was held.		
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>UTAH</b>		
1994	William P. Clements (R)	318,808	58.5	1960	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>
	Tom Loeffler (R)	117,673	21.6		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Kent Hance (R)	108,238	19.8		George D. Clyde (R)	62,811	53.5
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				J. Bracken Lee (R)	54,544	46.5
1998	Mark White (D)	589,536	53.8	1964	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Andrew C. Briscoe (D)	248,850	22.7		L. C. Romney (D)	40,908	52.0
	A. Don Crowder (D)	120,999	11.0		John S. Boyden (D)	37,798	48.0
	Bobby Locke (D)	58,936	5.4		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1972	George D. Clyde (R)	50,592	57.8
	Clayton Williams (R)	520,014	60.8		Lamont B. Gundersen (R)	37,002	42.2
	Kent Hance (R)	132,142	15.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Tom Luce (R)	115,835	13.5		W. A. Barlocker (D)	74,424	70.6
2006	Jack Rains (R)	82,461	9.6	1976	Ira A. Huggins (D)	31,045	29.4
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Ann Richards (D)	580,191	39.0		Mitchell Melich (R)	63,108	53.0
	Jim Mattox (D)	546,103	36.7		D. James Cannon (R)	55,938	47.0
2010	Mark White (D)	286,161	19.2	1980	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>				Calvin L. Rampton (D)	57,848	62.7
	Ann Richards (D)	640,995	57.1		Ernest Howard Dean (D)	34,470	37.3
	Jim Mattox (D)	481,739	42.9		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
2014	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1984	Carl W. Buehner (R)	93,635	70.1
	George W. Bush (R)	520,130	93.3		Lamar A. Rawlings (R)	39,907	29.9
	Ray Hollis (R)	37,210	6.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Calvin L. Rampton (D)		100.0
2018	Ann Richards (D)	806,607	77.8	1988	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Gary Espinosa (D)	230,337	22.2		Nicholas L. Strike (R)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	George W. Bush (R)	576,528	96.6		Calvin L. Rampton (D)		100.0
2022	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1992	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Garry Mauro (D)	492,419	100.0		Nicholas L. Strike (R)		100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Rick Perry (R)	620,463	100.0		Calvin L. Rampton (D)		100.0
2026				1996	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Vernon B. Romney (R)	87,251	53.4
					Dixie L. Leavitt (R)	76,139	46.6

1984	Democratic Primary			1962	Democratic Primary		
	Scott M. Matheson (D)	50,505	59.0		Russell F. Niquette (D)		100.0
	John P. Creer (D)	35,154	41.0		Republican Primary		
	Republican Primary				F. Ray Keyser (R)		100.0
	Norman H. Bangerter (R)	94,347	56.4		Democratic Primary		
	Dan Marriott (R)	72,940	43.6		Philip H. Hoff (D)		100.0
1992	Democratic Primary			1964	Republican Primary		
	Wayne Owens (D)	51,302	62.0		Ralph A. Foote (R)	19,121	42.8
	Kem C. Gardner (D)	31,421	38.0		Robert S. Babcock (R)	16,225	36.3
	Republican Primary				Roger MacBride (R)	9,265	20.7
	Michael O. Leavitt (R)	143,514	56.0		Democratic Primary		
	Richard M. Eyre (R)	112,881	44.0		Philip H. Hoff (D)		100.0
2000	Democratic Primary			1966	Republican Primary		
	Stewart Hanson (D)	64,084	56.8		Richard A. Snelling (R)	22,069	59.0
	Patrick Shea (D)	48,758	43.2		Thomas L. Hayes (R)	15,286	40.9
	Republican Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Michael O. Leavitt (R)	122,289	61.8		Philip H. Hoff (D)		100.0
	Glen P. Davis (R)	75,719	38.2		Republican Primary		
2004	Democratic Primary			1968	Republican Primary		
	Jon Huntsman Jr. (R)	102,955	66.4		Deane C. Davis (R)	36,719	62.7
	Nolan Karras (R)	52,048	33.6		James L. Oakes (R)	21,791	37.2
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Scott Matheson Jr. (D)	Nominated by convention			John J. Daley (D)		100.0
	Republican Primary				Republican Primary		
2008	Democratic Primary			1970	Republican Primary		
	Jon Hunstsman Jr. (R)	Nominted by convention			Deane C. Davis (R)	31,549	79.3
	Democratic Primary				Thomas L. Hayes (R)	8,048	20.2
	Bob Springmeyer (D)	Nominated by convention			Democratic Primary		
	Republican Primary				Leo O'Brien (D)	18,058	54.7
	Democratic Primary				John J. Daley (D)	14,795	44.8
VERMONT				1972	Republican Primary		
1956	Candidates	Votes	%		Luther F. Hackett (R)	33,323	54.4
	Republican Primary				James M. Jeffords (R)	27,902	45.5
	Joseph B. Johnson (R)		100.0		Democratic Primary		
	Democratic Primary				Thomas P. Salmon (D)		100.0
	E. Frank Branon (D)		100.0		1974	Republican Primary	
	Republican Primary			Walter L. Kennedy (R)		23,738	55.5
Robert T. Stafford (R)		100.0	Harry R. Montague (R)	13,901		32.5	
Democratic Primary			T. James Lannon (R)	4,667		10.9	
Bernard J. Leddy (D)		100.0	Democratic Primary				
Republican Primary			Thomas P. Salmon (D)	18,498		83.6	
1960	Democratic Primary			1976	Republican Primary		
	F. Ray Keyser (R)	17,491	29.6		John F. Reilly (D)	3,537	16.0
	Robert S. Babcock (R)	16,762	28.4		Republican Primary		
	A. Luke Crispe (R)	14,874	25.2		Richard Snelling (R)	24,279	70.8
	W. A. Simpson (R)	9,916	16.8		William G. Craig (R)	9,429	27.5
	Democratic Primary				Democratic Primary		



Libertarian Primary				VIRGINIA <sup>1</sup>			
2000	Amy Berkey (LIBERT)	2,141	100.0	1921	Candidates	Votes	%
	Liberty Union Primary				Democratic Primary		
	Richard Gottlieb (LU)	1,177	100.0	Elbert Lee Trinkle (D)	86,812	57.5	
	Republican Primary			Henry St. George Tucker (D)	64,286	42.6	
	Ruth Dwyer (R)	46,611	57.9	1925	Democratic Primary		
William Meub (R)	33,105	41.1	Harry F. Byrd (D)		107,317	61.4	
2002	Democratic Primary			G. Walter Mapp (D)	67,579	38.6	
	Howard B. Dean (D)	31,366	84.4	1929	Democratic Primary		
	Brian Pearl (D)	4,357	11.7		John Garland Pollard (D)	104,310	75.5
	Republican Primary			G. Walter Mapp (D)	29,386	21.3	
	Jim Douglas (R)	23,366	96.7	1933	Democratic Primary		
Democratic Primary			George C. Peery (D)		116,837	61.6	
2004	Doug Racine (D)	25,522	99.1	1937	J.T. Deal (D)	40,268	21.2
	Progressive Primary				W. Worth Smith (D)	32,518	17.2
	Michael J. Badamo (PROG)	931	54.2	1941	Democratic Primary		
	Pete Diamondstone (PROG)	412	24.0		James H. Price (D)	166,319	86.1
	Scattered write-in (PROG)	376	21.8	Vivian L. Page (D)	26,955	14.0	
2006	Republican Primary			1945	Democratic Primary		
	Jim Douglas (R)	15,806	98.7		Colgate W. Darden Jr. (D)	105,655	76.6
	Democratic Primary			Vivian L. Page (D)	19,526	14.2	
	Peter Clavelle (D)	23,218	94.6	Hudson Cary (D)	12,793	9.3	
	Scattered write-in (D)	1,313	5.4	1949	Democratic Primary		
Progressive Primary			William M. Tuck (D)		97,304	70.1	
2008	Martha Abbott (PROG)	375	55.1	1953	Moss A. Plunkett (D)	41,484	29.9
	Pete Diamondstone (PROG)	190	27.9		Democratic Primary		
	Scattered write-in (PROG)	116	17.0	John S. Battle (D)	135,426	42.8	
	Republican Primary			Francis P. Miller (D)	111,697	35.3	
	Jim Douglas (R)	33,645	98.1	Horace H. Edwards (D)	47,435	15.0	
2008	Democratic Primary			1957	Remmie L. Arnold (D)	22,054	7.0
	Scudder Parker (D)	31,048	94.8		Democratic Primary		
	Scattered write-in (D)	1,702	5.2	Thomas B. Stanley (D)	150,499	65.9	
	Republican Primary			Charles R. Fenwick (D)	77,715	34.1	
	Jim Douglas (R)	11,605	98.3	1961	Democratic Primary		
Democratic Primary			J. Lindsay Almond Jr. (D)		119,307	79.5	
Gaye Symington (D)	17,263	91.6	Howard H. Carwile (D)	30,794	20.5		
Scattered write-in	1,588	8.4	1965	Democratic Primary			
Liberty Union Primary				Albertis S. Harrison Jr. (D)	199,519	56.7	
Peter Diamondstone (LU)	128	94.8	1969	A. E. S. Stephens (D)	152,639	43.3	
Scattered write-in	7	5.1		Democratic Primary			
Progressive Primary			Mills E. Godwin Jr. (D)		100.0		
Anthony Pollina (PROG)	299	87.2	1999	Democratic Primary			
Scattered write-in	44	12.8		William C. Battle (D)	158,956	38.9	
				Henry Howell (D)	154,617	37.8	
				Fred G. Pollard (D)	95,057	23.3	



	<b>Democratic Runoff</b>			<b>1972</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William C. Battle (D)	226,108	52.5		Daniel J. Evans (R)	224,953	67.9
	Henry Howell (D)	207,505	47.9		Perry B. Woodall (R)	100,372	30.3
<b>1977</b>	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Henry Howell (D)	253,373	51.4		Albert D. Rosellini (D)	276,121	47.5
	Andrew P. Miller (D)	239,735	48.6		Martin J. Durkan (D)	195,931	33.7
<b>1989</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1976</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	J. Marshall Coleman (R)	147,941	36.8		John Spellman (R)	185,439	60.5
	Paul S. Tribble (R)	141,120	35.1		Harley Hoppe (R)	111,957	36.5
	Stanford E. Parris (R)	112,826	28.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
<b>2005</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Dixy Lee Ray (D)	205,232	37.6
	Jerry W. Kilgore (R)	145,002	82.8		Wes Uhlman (D)	198,336	36.4
	George Fitch (R)	30,168	17.2		Marvin Durning (D)	136,290	25.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1980</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Timothy M. Kaine	Unopposed			John Spellman (R)	162,426	40.6

**Virginia**

1. The state parties and local party committees traditionally have the option of holding a primary or nominating candidates by convention or committee. If a primary was called and only one candidate filed to run it, then no primary was held.

**WASHINGTON<sup>1</sup>**

	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>				
<b>1956</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1984</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Emmett T. Anderson (R)	192,500	59.6		John Spellman (R)	239,463	95.5
	Don Eastvold (R)	99,020	30.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Booth Gardner (D)	421,087	64.4
	Albert D. Rosellini (D)	236,291	55.7		Jim McDermott (D)	209,435	32.0
	Earl S. Coe (D)	140,882	33.2	<b>1988</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Roderick Lindsay (D)	39,072	9.2		Bob Williams (R)	187,797	56.4
<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Norm Maleng (R)	139,274	41.4
	Lloyd J. Andrews (R)	263,897	64.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Newman Clark (R)	144,440	35.4		Booth Gardner (D)	539,243	90.6
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Jeanne Dixon (D)	31,917	5.4
	Albert D. Rosellini (D)	244,579	82.2	<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Patric (D)	28,970	9.7		Ken Eikenberry (R)	258,553	39.1
	Bruce M. Sigman (D)	24,031	8.1		Sid Morrison (R)	250,418	37.9
<b>1964</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Dan McDonald (R)	144,050	21.8
	Daniel J. Evans (R)	323,152	59.9		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Richard G. Christensen (R)	213,217	39.5		Mike Lowry (D)	337,783	70.1
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Joe King (D)	96,480	20.0
	Albert D. Rosellini (D)	243,220	84.9		Sally McQuown (D)	31,175	6.5
	Jessop McDonnell (D)	17,262	6.0	<b>1996</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
<b>1968</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Ellen Craswell (R)	185,680	31.9
	Daniel J. Evans (R)	305,897	89.4		Dale Foreman (R)	162,615	28.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Norm Maleng (R)	109,088	18.8
	John J. O'Connell (D)	182,969	50.5		Jim Waldo (R)	63,854	11.0
	Martin J. Durkan (D)	162,382	44.8		Pam Roach (R)	29,533	5.1

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Gary Locke (D)	287,762	45.6		W.W. Barron (D)	187,501	51.0
	Norman Rice (D)	212,888	33.7		Hulett C. Smith (D)	140,079	38.1
	Jay Inslee (D)	118,571	18.8		Orel J. Skeen (D)	39,907	10.9
2000	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1964	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John Carlson (R)	446,142	82.7		Cecil H. Underwood (R)	152,573	89.7
	Harold Hochstatter (R)	93,467	17.3		Harry H. Cupp (R)	11,325	6.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Gary Locke (D)	701,929	96.1		Hulett C. Smith (D)	186,273	53.3
2004	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Bonn Brown (D)	85,527	24.4
	Dino Rossi (R)	444,337	85.1		Julius W. Singleton (D)	47,845	13.7
	Bill Meyer (R)	44,448	8.5		Harold G. Cutright (D)	30,119	8.6
	John W. Aiken Jr. (R)	33,104	6.3	1968	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	106,299	57.0
	Christine Gregoire (D)	504,018	65.6		Cecil H. Underwood (R)	76,659	41.1
	Ron Sims (D)	228,306	29.7		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				James M. Sprouse (D)	123,181	37.6
	Ruth Bennett (LIBERT)	7,382	56.5		C. Donald Robertson (D)	118,637	36.2
	Michael Nelson (LIBERT)	5,687	43.5		Paul J. Kaufman (D)	72,917	22.3
2008	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1972	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Dino Rossi (R)	668,571	96.2		Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)		100.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Christine Gregoire (D)	696,306	97.7		John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	262,613	72.2
					Lee M. Kenna (D)	63,514	17.5
					Robert Myers (D)	37,616	10.3

## WEST VIRGINIA

	Candidates	Votes	%					
1956	Republican Primary			1980	Republican Primary			
	Cecil H. Underwood (R)	98,344	50.5		Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)		100.0	
	John T. Copenhaver (R)	91,088	46.8		Democratic Primary			
	Democratic Primary				John D. "Jay" Rockefeller IV (D)	250,550	78.0	
					H. John Rogers (D)	70,452	21.9	
	Robert H. Mollohan (D)	148,557	42.6		1984	Republican Primary		
	Milton J. Ferguson (D)	95,869	27.5					
	J. Howard Myers (D)	75,606	21.7			Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	135,887	100.0
	Joe F. Burdett (D)	24,913	7.1			Democratic Primary		
	Republican Primary							
1960	Harold E. Neely (R)	102,618	55.3		Clyde M. See (D)	148,049	39.8	
	Chapman Revercomb (R)	83,028	44.7		Warren R. McGraw (D)	104,138	28.0	
					Chauncey H. Browning (D)	101,712	27.4	

				<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>			
<b>1988</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1956</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Arch A. Moore Jr. (R)	78,495	53.2		Vernon W. Thomson (R)	100.0
	John R. Raese (R)	68,973	46.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				William Proxmire (D)	100.0
	Gaston Caperton (D)	132,435	38.0	<b>1958</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Clyde M. See (D)	94,364	27.0		Vernon W. Thomson (R)	100.0
	Mario J. Palumbo (D)	51,722	14.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Gus R. Douglass (D)	48,748	14.0		Gaylord Nelson (D)	100.0
<b>1992</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1960</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Cleveland K. Benedict (R)	104,169	86.4		Philip G. Kuehn (R)	100.0
	Vernon Criss (R)	16,350	13.6		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Gaylord Nelson (D)	100.0
	Gaston Caperton (D)	142,261	42.7		<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Charlotte Pritt (D)	115,498	34.7		Philip G. Kuehn (R)	100.0
	Mario J. Palumbo (D)	66,984	20.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
<b>1996</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1962</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Cecil H. Underwood (R)	54,628	40.8		Gaylord Nelson (D)	100.0
	Jon McBride (R)	44,255	33.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	David McKinley (R)	35,089	26.2		Philip G. Kuehn (R)	250,539
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Wilbur N. Renk (R)	199,616
	Charlotte Pritt (D)	130,107	39.5		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Joe Manchin III (D)	107,124	32.6		John W. Reynolds (D)	100.0
	Jim Lees (D)	64,100	19.5		<b>Republican Primary</b>	
<b>2000</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1964</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Cecil H. Underwood (R)	87,910	81.0		Warren P. Knowles (R)	246,760
	Joseph Oliverio (R)	11,590	10.7		Milo G. Knutson (R)	96,421
	Donna H. McCashe (R)	5,902	5.4		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				John W. Reynolds (D)	241,170
	Bob Wise (D)	174,202	63.1		Dominic H. Frinzi (D)	102,066
	Jim Lees (D)	101,774	36.9		<b>Republican Primary</b>	
<b>2004</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1966</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Monty Warner (R)	26,041	22.9		Warren P. Knowles (R)	100.0
	Dan R. Moore (R)	22,748	20.0		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Rob Capehart (R)	19,694	17.3		Patrick J. Lucey (D)	128,359
	Richard Robb (R)	11,824	10.4		David Carley (D)	95,803
	Douglas E. McKinney (R)	10,476	9.2		Dominic H. Frinzi (D)	44,344
	Larry V. Faircloth (R)	9,123	8.0		Abe L. Swed (D)	15,362
	Joseph "Joey" Oliverio (R)	7,687	6.8		<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			<b>1968</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Joe Manchin III (D)	149,362	52.7		Warren P. Knowles (R)	100.0
	Lloyd Jackson (D)	77,052	27.2		<b>Democratic Primary</b>	
	Jim Lees (D)	40,161	14.2		Bronson C. LaFollette (D)	173,458
<b>2008</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>			<b>1970</b>	<b>Republican Primary</b>	
	Russell E. Weeks Jr. (R)	77,093	100.0		Floyd L. Wille (D)	31,778
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Jack B. Olson (R)	203,434
	Joe Manchin, III (D)	251,550	74.3		Roman R. Blenski (R)	19,061
	Melvin Ray Kessler (D)	86,811	25.7			8.6

	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Patrick J. Lucey (D)	177,584	60.6		Tommy G. Thompson (R)	201,467	92.5
	Donald O. Peterson (D)	105,849	36.1		Bennett A. Masel (R)	11,230	5.2
	<b>American Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Leo J. McDonald (AM)		100.0		Thomas Loftus (D)		100.0
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	William D. Dyke (R)		100.0		Tommy G. Thompson (R)	321,487	99.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Patrick J. Lucey (D)	259,001	78.2		Chuck Chvala (D)	121,916	99.8
	Edmond E. Hou-Seye (D)	72,113	21.8		<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	<b>American Primary</b>			1998	<b>U.S. Taxpayers Primary</b>		
	William H. Upham (AM)		100.0		David S. Harmon (LIBERT)	1,109	99.6
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>U.S. Taxpayers Primary</b>		
	Lee Sherman Dreyfus (R)	197,279	57.9		Edward J. Frami (USTAX)	856	99.3
	Bob Kasten (R)	143,361	42.1		<b>Independent Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1998	<b>Independent Primary</b>		
	Martin J. Schreiber (D)	217,572	60.4		Michael J. Mangan (I)	554	100.0
	David Carley (D)	132,901	36.9		<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	<b>Conservative Primary</b>				<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Eugene R. Zimmerman (C)		100.0		Tommy G. Thompson (R)	229,916	83.4
1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>			2002	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Terry J. Kohler (R)	227,844	68.2		Jeffrey A. Hyslop (R)	45,252	16.4
	Lowell B. Jackson (R)	106,413	31.8		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ed Garvey (D)	175,082	79.8		Gary R. George (D)	43,830	20.0
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Anthony S. Earl (D)	268,857	45.9		Scott McCallum (R)	198,525	86.2
	Martin J. Schreiber (D)	245,952	42.0		Bill Lorge (R)	18,852	8.2
	James B. Wood (D)	71,282	12.2		George Pobuda (R)	12,452	5.4
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Libertarian Primary</b>			2002	<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Larry Smiley (LIBERT)		100.0		James E. Doyle (D)	212,066	38.3
	<b>Constitution Primary</b>				Thomas M. Barrett (D)	190,605	34.4
	James P. Wickstrom (CONST)		100.0		Kathleen Falk (D)	150,161	27.1
	<b>Socialist Workers Primary</b>				<b>Constitution Primary</b>		
1986	<b>Socialist Workers Primary</b>			2002	<b>Constitution Primary</b>		
	Peter Seidman (SOC WORK)		100.0		Scattered Write-in (CONST)	8	100.0
	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Libertarian Primary</b>		
	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	156,875	52.1		Ed Thompson (LIBERT)	16,471	99.9
	Jonathan B. Barry (R)	67,114	22.3		<b>Wisconsin Greens Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			2002	<b>Wisconsin Greens Primary</b>		
	George Watts (R)	58,424	19.4		Jim Young (GREEN)	2,336	99.7
	Albert L. Wiley (R)	15,233	5.1		<b>Independent Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Independent Primary</b>		
	Anthony S. Earl (D)	215,183	80.2		Alan D. Eisenberg (I)	263	35.5
	<b>Labor-Farm Primary</b>			2002	<b>Labor-Farm Primary</b>		
	Edmond Hou-Seye (D)	52,784	19.7		Ty A. Bollerud (I)	226	30.5
	Kathryn A. Christensen (LAB F)		100.0		Mike Mangan (I)	150	20.2
	<b>Labor-Farm Primary</b>				Aneb Jah Rasta (I)	102	13.8

2006	<b>Republican Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Mark Green (R)	233,216	99.7		Ed Herschler (D)	28,406	65.3
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Margaret McKinstry (D)	15,111	34.7
	James E. Doyle (D)	318,523	99.3	1982	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Warren A. Morton (R)	52,536	74.3
					Rex G. Welty (R)	9,106	12.9
					Carl A. Johnson (R)	9,025	12.8
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Ed Herschler (D)	44,396	85.2
					Pat McGuire (D)	7,720	14.8
				1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Peter Simpson (R)	25,948	27.6
					Bill Budd (R)	25,495	27.1
					Fred Schroeder (R)	15,013	16.0
					Russ Donley (R)	12,979	13.8
					David R. Nicholas (R)	11,092	11.8
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Mike Sullivan (D)	29,266	70.9
					Pat McGuire (D)	5,406	13.1
					Keith B. Goodenough (D)	4,039	9.8
					Al Hamburg (D)	2,554	6.2
				1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Mary Mead (R)	51,160	67.3
					Nyla Murphy (R)	24,916	32.7
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Mike Sullivan (D)	38,447	88.4
					Ron Clingman (D)	5,026	11.6
				1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Jim Geringer (R)	37,847	42.7
					John Perry (R)	28,019	31.6
					Charles K. Scott (R)	19,305	21.8
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					Kathy Karpan (D)	39,824	100.0
				1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Jim Geringer (R)	56,015	66.5
					Bill Taliaferro (R)	28,164	33.5
					<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
					John P. Vinich (D)	18,054	53.9
					Keith Goodenough (D)	9,033	27.0
					Phil Roberts (D)	6,415	19.1
				2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
					Eli Bebout (R)	44,417	49.0
					Ray Hunkins (R)	25,363	28.0
					Bill Sniffin (R)	13,633	15.0
					Steve Watt (R)	5,724	6.3

## WYOMING

	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>%</b>				
1958	<b>Republican Primary</b>						
	Milward L. Simpson (R)	28,749	77.6				
	Stanley Edwards (R)	8,294	22.4				
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>			1986	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	J. J. Hickey (D)		100.0		Peter Simpson (R)	25,948	27.6
					Bill Budd (R)	25,495	27.1
1962	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Fred Schroeder (R)	15,013	16.0
	Clifford P. Hansen (R)	28,494	57.0		Russ Donley (R)	12,979	13.8
	Charles M. Crowell (R)	16,906	33.8		David R. Nicholas (R)	11,092	11.8
	R. E. Cheever (R)	4,575	9.1		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Mike Sullivan (D)	29,266	70.9
	Jack R. Gage (D)	21,051	55.5		Pat McGuire (D)	5,406	13.1
	William Jack (D)	16,875	44.5		Keith B. Goodenough (D)	4,039	9.8
					Al Hamburg (D)	2,554	6.2
1966	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1990	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Stan Hathaway (R)	26,110	55.2		Mary Mead (R)	51,160	67.3
	Joe Burke (R)	19,815	41.9		Nyla Murphy (R)	24,916	32.7
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Ernest Wilkerson (D)	13,145	31.1		Mike Sullivan (D)	38,447	88.4
	Bill Nation (D)	9,834	23.2		Ron Clingman (D)	5,026	11.6
	Jack R. Gage (D)	8,661	20.5				
	Raymond B. Whitaker (D)	6,238	14.7	1994	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Howard L. Burke (D)	4,426	10.5		Jim Geringer (R)	37,847	42.7
1970	<b>Republican Primary</b>				John Perry (R)	28,019	31.6
	Stan Hathaway (R)		100.0		Charles K. Scott (R)	19,305	21.8
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	John J. Rooney (D)		100.0		Kathy Karpan (D)	39,824	100.0
1974	<b>Republican Primary</b>			1998	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	Dick Jones (R)	15,502	26.5		Jim Geringer (R)	56,015	66.5
	Malcolm Wallop (R)	14,688	25.1		Bill Taliaferro (R)	28,164	33.5
	Roy Peck (R)	14,217	24.3		<b>Democratic Primary</b>		
	Clarence Brimmer (R)	14,014	24.0		John P. Vinich (D)	18,054	53.9
	<b>Democratic Primary</b>				Keith Goodenough (D)	9,033	27.0
	Ed Herschler (D)	19,997	46.6		Phil Roberts (D)	6,415	19.1
	Harry E. Leimback (D)	15,255	35.5	2002	<b>Republican Primary</b>		
	John J. Rooney (D)	7,674	17.9		Eli Bebout (R)	44,417	49.0
1978	<b>Republican Primary</b>				Ray Hunkins (R)	25,363	28.0
	John C. Ostlund (R)	40,251	58.9		Bill Sniffin (R)	13,633	15.0
	Gus Fleischli (R)	24,824	36.4		Steve Watt (R)	5,724	6.3



**Democratic Primary**

Dave Freudenthal (D)	19,732	53.6
Paul J. Hickey (D)	13,793	37.5
Toby Simpson (D)	1,918	5.2

**Democratic Primary**

Dave Freudenthal (D)	26,550	89.7
Al Hamburg (D)	3,062	10.3

2006

**Republican Primary**

Ray Hunkins (R)	51,803	74.6
John H. Self (R)	17,598	25.4



## ★ REFERENCE MATERIALS

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## ★ CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS ON ELECTIONS

### Article I

**Section 2:** The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative. . . .

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

**Section 3:** The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years, and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when

elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. . . .

**Section 4:** The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of Chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

**Section 5:** Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business. . . .

### Article II

**Section 1:** The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows.

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by



States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.<sup>1</sup>

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

### **Amendment XII**

*(Ratified July 27, 1804)*

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; . . . The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. [And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—]<sup>2</sup> The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

### **Amendment XIV**

*(Ratified July 9, 1868)*

**Section 2:** Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age,<sup>3</sup> and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

**Section 3:** No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

### **Amendment XV**

*(Ratified February 3, 1870)*

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

### **Amendment XVII**

*(Ratified April 8, 1913)*

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

### **Amendment XIX**

*(Ratified August 18, 1920)*

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.



**Amendment XX***(Ratified January 23, 1933)*

**Section 1:** The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of the Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

**Section 2:** The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they by law appoint a different day.

**Section 3:** If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

**Section 4:** The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them. . . .

**Amendment XXII***(Ratified February 27, 1951)*

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President, when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

**Amendment XXIV***(Ratified January 23, 1964)*

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged

by the United States or by any State on by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

**Amendment XXV***(Ratified Feb. 10, 1967)*

**Section 1:** In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

**Section 2:** Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

**Section 3:** Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

**Section 4:** Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

**Amendment XXVI***(Ratified July 1, 1971)*

**Section 1:** The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

**NOTES**

1. Superseded by the Twelve Amendment.

2. Changed to January 20 by the Twentieth Amendment.

3. Superseded by the Nineteenth and Twenty-Sixth Amendments.





### Population of the United States and Puerto Rico, 1790–2000

	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Alabama		1,250 <sup>1</sup>	9,046 <sup>1</sup>	127,901	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996,992	1,262,505	1,513,401
Alaska										33,426	32,052
Arizona									9,658	40,440	88,243
Arkansas			1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1,128,211
California							92,597	379,994	560,247	864,694	1,213,398
Colorado								34,277	39,864	194,327	413,249
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015	146,608	168,493
District of Columbia		8,144	15,471	23,336	30,261	33,745	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392
Florida					34,730	54,477	87,445	140,424	187,748	269,493	391,422
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,989	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353
Hawaii											
Idaho									14,999	32,610	88,548
Illinois			12,282 <sup>3</sup>	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871	3,826,352
Indiana		5,641 <sup>4</sup>	24,520 <sup>4</sup>	147,178	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2,192,404
Iowa						43,112 <sup>5</sup>	192,214	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615	1,912,297
Kansas								107,206	364,399	996,096	1,428,108
Kentucky	73,677	220,955	406,511	564,317	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,858,635
Louisiana			76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,915	939,946	1,118,588
Maine	96,540	151,719	228,705	298,335	399,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915	648,936	661,086
Maryland	319,728	341,548	380,546	407,350	447,040	470,019	583,034	687,049	780,894	934,943	1,042,390
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,699	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085	2,238,947
Michigan			4,762 <sup>6</sup>	8,896 <sup>6</sup>	31,639 <sup>6</sup>	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,890
Minnesota							6,077	172,023	439,706	780,773	1,310,283
Mississippi		7,600 <sup>7</sup>	31,306 <sup>7</sup>	75,448	136,621	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600
Missouri			19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380	2,679,185
Montana									20,595	39,159	142,924
Nebraska								28,841	122,993	452,402	1,062,656
Nevada								6,857 <sup>8</sup>	42,491	62,266	47,355
New Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300	346,991	376,530
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	489,555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933
New Mexico							61,547 <sup>9</sup>	93,516 <sup>9</sup>	91,874	119,565	160,282
New York	340,120	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,003,174
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	555,500	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750	1,617,949
North Dakota								4,837 <sup>10</sup>	2,405	36,909	190,983
Ohio		45,365 <sup>11</sup>	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,329
Oklahoma											258,657
Oregon							12,093	52,465	90,923	174,768	317,704
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891	5,258,113
Puerto Rico											
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545	174,620	217,353	276,531	345,506
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	688,507	703,708	705,606	995,577	1,151,149
South Dakota								4,837 <sup>10</sup>	11,776	98,268	348,600
Tennessee	35,691	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,767,518
Texas							212,592	604,215	818,579	1,591,749	2,235,527
Utah							11,380	40,273 <sup>13</sup>	86,786	143,963	210,779
Vermont	85,425	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551	332,286	332,422
Virginia	691,737	807,557	877,683	938,261	1,044,054	1,025,227	1,119,348	1,219,630	1,225,163	1,512,565	1,655,980
Washington							1,201	11,594 <sup>14</sup>	23,955	75,116	357,232
West Virginia	55,873	78,592	105,469	136,808	176,924	224,537	302,313	376,688	442,014	618,457	762,794
Wisconsin						30,945 <sup>15</sup>	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,693,330
Wyoming									9,118	20,789	62,555
Total	3,929,214	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020 <sup>16</sup>	17,069,453 <sup>16</sup>	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371 <sup>17</sup>	50,189,209	62,979,766 <sup>17</sup>

1. Alabama. Population of those parts of Mississippi Territory now in Alabama.

2. Alaska. 1940 Census taken as of Oct. 1, 1939; 1930 Census, as of Oct. 1, 1929.

3. Illinois. Population of Illinois Territory, which comprised area constituting State of Illinois, almost all of Wisconsin, the western part of the upper peninsula of Michigan and the northeastern part of Minnesota.

4. Indiana. 1810 figure includes population of area separated in 1816; 1800 figure includes population (3,124) of those portions of Indiana Territory which were taken to form Michigan and Illinois Territories in 1805 and 1809, respectively, and that portion which was separated in 1816.

5. Iowa. Includes population of area constituting that part of Minnesota lying west of the Mississippi River and a line drawn from its source northwards to the Canadian boundary.

6. Michigan. Population of Michigan Territory as then constituted; boundaries changed in 1816, 1818, 1834 and 1836.

7. Mississippi. Population of those parts of present state included in Mississippi Territory as then constituted.

8. Nevada. Population of Nevada Territory as organized in 1861.

9. New Mexico. 1860 figure includes population of area taken to form part of Arizona Territory in 1863. 1850 figure is for Territory of New Mexico which included greater parts of present states of Arizona and New Mexico and smaller parts of Colorado and Nevada.

1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174	1,646,248	2,832,961	3,061,743	3,266,740	3,444,354	3,893,888	4,040,587	4,447,100
63,592	64,356	55,036	59,278 <sup>2</sup>	72,524 <sup>2</sup>	128,643	226,167	302,583	401,851	550,043	626,932
122,931	204,354	334,162	435,573	499,261	749,587	1,302,161	1,775,399	2,718,215	3,665,228	5,130,632
1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204	1,854,482	1,949,387	1,909,511	1,786,272	1,923,322	2,286,435	2,350,725	2,673,400
1,485,053	2,377,549	3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387	10,586,223	15,717,204	19,971,069	23,667,902	29,760,021	33,871,648
539,700	799,024	939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296	1,325,089	1,753,947	2,209,596	2,889,964	3,294,394	4,301,261
908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631	1,606,903	1,709,242	2,007,280	2,535,234	3,032,217	3,107,576	3,287,116	3,405,565
184,735	202,322	223,003	238,380	266,505	318,085	446,292	548,104	594,338	666,168	783,600
278,718	331,069	437,571	486,869	663,091	802,178	763,956	756,668	638,333	606,900	572,059
528,542	752,619	968,470	1,468,211	1,897,414	2,771,305	4,951,560	6,791,418	9,746,324	12,937,926	15,982,378
2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832	2,908,506	3,123,723	3,444,578	3,943,116	4,587,930	5,463,105	6,478,216	8,186,453
154,001	191,874	255,881	368,300	422,770	499,794	632,772	769,913	964,691	1,108,229	1,211,537
161,772	325,594	431,866	445,032	524,873	588,637	667,191	713,015	943,935	1,006,749	1,293,953
4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241	8,712,176	10,081,158	11,110,285	11,426,518	11,430,602	12,419,293
2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224	4,662,498	5,195,392	5,490,224	5,544,159	6,080,485
2,231,853	2,224,771	2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268	2,621,073	2,757,537	2,825,368	2,913,808	2,776,755	2,926,324
1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028	1,905,299	2,178,611	2,249,071	2,363,679	2,477,574	2,688,418
2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627	2,944,806	3,038,156	3,220,711	3,660,777	3,685,296	4,041,769
1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509	2,101,593	2,363,880	2,683,516	3,257,022	3,644,637	4,205,900	4,219,973	4,468,976
694,466	742,371	768,014	797,423	847,226	913,774	969,265	993,722	1,124,660	1,227,928	1,274,923
1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,661	1,631,526	1,821,244	2,343,001	3,100,689	3,923,897	4,216,975	4,781,468	5,296,486
2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356	4,249,614	4,316,721	4,690,514	5,148,578	5,689,170	5,737,037	6,016,425	6,349,097
2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106	6,371,766	7,823,194	8,881,826	9,262,078	9,295,297	9,938,444
1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125	2,563,953	2,792,300	2,982,483	3,413,864	3,806,103	4,075,970	4,375,099	4,919,479
1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618	2,009,821	2,183,796	2,178,914	2,178,141	2,216,994	2,520,638	2,573,216	2,844,658
3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664	3,954,653	4,319,813	4,677,623	4,916,686	5,117,073	5,595,211
243,329	376,053	548,889	537,606	559,456	591,024	674,767	694,409	786,690	799,065	902,195
1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834	1,325,510	1,411,330	1,485,333	1,569,825	1,578,385	1,711,263
42,335	81,875	77,407	91,058	110,247	160,083	285,278	488,738	800,493	1,201,833	1,998,257
411,588	430,572	443,083	465,293	491,524	533,242	606,921	737,681	920,610	1,109,252	1,235,786
1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900	4,041,334	4,160,165	4,835,329	6,066,782	7,171,112	7,364,823	7,730,188	8,414,350
195,310	327,301	360,350	423,317	531,818	681,187	951,023	1,017,055	1,302,894	1,515,069	1,819,046
7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227	12,588,066	13,479,142	14,830,192	16,782,304	18,241,391	17,558,072	17,990,455	18,976,457
1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123	3,170,276	3,571,623	4,061,929	4,556,155	5,084,411	5,881,766	6,628,637	8,049,313
319,146	577,056	646,872	680,845	641,935	619,636	632,446	617,792	652,717	638,800	642,200
4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394	6,646,697	6,907,612	7,946,627	9,706,397	10,657,423	10,797,630	10,847,115	11,353,140
790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434	2,233,351	2,328,284	2,559,463	3,025,290	3,145,585	3,450,654
413,536	672,765	783,389	953,786	1,089,684	1,521,341	1,768,687	2,091,533	2,633,105	2,842,321	3,421,399
6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180	10,498,012	11,319,366	11,800,766	11,863,895	11,881,632	12,281,054
953,243 <sup>12</sup>	1,118,012	1,299,809	1,543,913	1,869,255	2,210,703	2,349,544	2,712,033	3,196,520	3,522,037	3,808,610
428,556	542,610	604,397	687,497	713,346	791,896	859,488	949,723	947,154	1,003,464	1,048,319
1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724	1,738,765	1,899,804	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,121,820	3,486,703	4,012,012
401,570	583,888	636,547	692,849	642,961	652,740	680,514	666,257	690,768	696,004	754,844
2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885	2,616,556	2,915,841	3,291,718	3,567,089	3,926,018	4,591,120	4,877,185	5,689,283
3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228	5,824,715	6,414,824	7,711,194	9,579,677	11,198,655	14,229,191	16,986,510	20,851,820
276,749	373,351	449,396	507,847	550,310	688,862	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037	1,722,850	2,233,169
343,641	355,956	352,428	359,611	359,231	377,747	389,881	444,732	511,456	562,758	608,827
1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187	2,421,851	2,677,773	3,318,680	3,966,949	4,651,448	5,346,818	6,187,358	7,078,515
518,103	1,141,990	1,356,621	1,563,396	1,736,191	2,378,963	2,853,214	3,413,244	4,132,156	4,866,692	5,894,121
958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701	1,729,205	1,901,974	2,005,552	1,860,421	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,793,477	1,808,344
2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,575	3,951,777	4,417,821	4,705,767	4,891,769	5,363,675
92,531	145,965	194,402	225,565	250,742	290,529	330,066	332,416	469,557	453,588	493,782
76,212,168	92,228,496	106,021,537	123,202,624	132,164,569	151,325,79	179,323,175	203,302,031	226,545,805	252,231,910	285,230,516

10. Dakotas. Population of Dakota Territory.

11. Ohio. Population of Territory northwest of the River Ohio.

12. Puerto Rico. Census taken as of Nov. 10, 1899 by War Department.

13. Utah. Population of Utah Territory exclusive of that part of present state of Colorado taken to form Colorado Territory in 1861.

14. Washington. 1860 figure includes population of Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming. 1850 figure of population of those parts of Oregon Territory taken to form part of Washington Territory in 1853 and 1859.

15. Wisconsin. Includes population of that part of Minnesota northeast of the Mississippi River.

16. Includes persons (6,100 in 1840 and 5,318 in 1830) on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any region, division, or state.

17. Includes population (325,464) of Indian Territory and Indian reservations specially enumerated in 1890 but not included in general report on population for 1890.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census.



### Changing Methods of Electing Presidential Electors, 1788–1836

This chart shows the changing methods used by the states to elect presidential electors from 1788 to 1836. (See "Methods of Choosing Electors," p. 820, Vol. I.)

State	1788–1789	1792	1796	1800	1804	1808
Alabama	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	L	L	L	L	L	L
Delaware	D(3) <sup>1</sup>	L	L	L	L	L
Georgia	L	L	GT	L	L	L
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	—	D(4)	D(4)	D(4)	D(2) <sup>2</sup>	D(2) <sup>2</sup>
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	GT	GT	D(10)	D(10)	D(9) <sup>4</sup>	D(9) <sup>4</sup>
Massachusetts	D(8) & L <sup>6</sup>	D(4) & L <sup>7</sup>	D(14) & L <sup>8</sup>	L	D(17) & A(2)	L
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	GT & L <sup>10</sup>	GT <sup>11</sup>	GT & L <sup>10</sup>	L	GT	GT
New Jersey	L	L	L	L	GT	GT
New York	—	L	L	L	L	L
North Carolina	—	L <sup>13</sup>	D(12)	D(12)	D(14)	D(14)
Ohio	—	—	—	—	GT	GT
Pennsylvania	GT	GT	GT	L	GT	GT
Rhode Island	—	L	L	GT	GT	GT
South Carolina	L	L	L	L	L	L
Tennessee	—	—	E <sup>14</sup>	E <sup>14</sup>	D(5)	D(5)
Vermont	—	L	L	L	L	L
Virginia	D(12)	D(21)	D(21)	GT	GT	GT

Explanation of symbols: L—by Legislature; GT—by people, on general ticket; D—by people in districts; A—by people, in the state at large; E—by electors. The number in parentheses following the symbol "D" is the number of districts into which the state was divided. As a rule, each district elected 1 elector. The number in parentheses following the symbol "A" is the number of electors elected at large.

1. Each qualified voter voted for 1 elector. The 3 electors who received most votes in the state were elected.

2. Each district elected 4 electors.

3. Two districts chose 5 electors each, and one chose 4 electors.

4. During the years 1804–1828, Maryland chose 11 electors in nine districts, two of the districts elected two members each.

5. One district chose 4 electors; one district, 2 electors; and one district, 1 elector.

6. Each of the eight districts chose 2 electors, from which the General Court (the legislature) selected 1. It also elected 2 electors at large.

7. Two of the districts voted for five members each, and two for three members each. A majority of votes was necessary for a choice. In case of failure to elect by popular vote the General Court supplied the deficiency. In the election of 1792, the people chose 5 electors and the General Court chose 11.

	1812	1816	1820	1824	1828	1832	1836
Alabama	—	—	L	GT	GT	GT	GT
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	GT
Connecticut	L	L	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT
Delaware	L	L	L	L	L	GT	GT
Georgia	L	L	L	L	GT	GT	GT
Illinois	—	—	D(3)	D(3)	GT	GT	GT
Indiana	—	L	L	GT	GT	GT	GT
Kentucky	D(3) <sup>2</sup>	D(3) <sup>2</sup>	D(3) <sup>3</sup>	GT	GT	GT	GT
Louisiana	L	L	L	L	GT	GT	GT
Maine	—	—	D(7) & A(2)	D(7) & A(2)	D(7) & A(2)	GT	GT
Maryland	D(9) <sup>4</sup>	D(9) <sup>4</sup>	D(9) <sup>4</sup>	D(9) <sup>4</sup>	D(9) <sup>4</sup>	D(4) <sup>5</sup>	GT
Massachusetts	D(6) <sup>9</sup>	L	D(13) & A(2)	GT	GT	GT	GT
Michigan	—	—	—	—	—	—	GT
Mississippi	—	—	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT
Missouri	—	—	L	D(3)	GT	GT	GT
New Hampshire	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT
New Jersey	L	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT
New York	L	L	L	L	D(30) & E <sup>12</sup>	GT	GT
North Carolina	L	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT
Ohio	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT
Pennsylvania	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT
Rhode Island	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT
South Carolina	L	L	L	L	L	L	L
Tennessee	D(8)	D(8)	D(8)	D(11)	D(11)	GT	GT
Vermont	L	L	L	L	GT	GT	GT
Virginia	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT	GT

8. A majority of votes was necessary for a popular choice. Deficiencies were filled by the General Court, as in 1792. It also chose 2 electors at large. In 1796 it chose 9 electors, and the people, 7 electors.

9. One district chose 6 electors; one district, 5 electors; one district, 4 electors each; two districts, 3 electors each; and one district, 1 elector.

10. A majority of the popular vote was necessary for a choice. In case of a failure to elect, the legislature supplied the deficiency.

11. A majority of votes was necessary for a choice. In case of a failure to elect 1 or more electors a second election was held by the people, at which choice was made from the first election who had the most votes. The number of candidates in the second election was limited to twice the number of electors wanted.

12. One district elected 3 electors; two districts, 2 electors each; and twenty-seven districts, 1 elector each. The 34 electors thus elected chose 2 presidential electors.

13. The state was divided into four districts, and the members of the legislature residing in each district chose 3 electors.

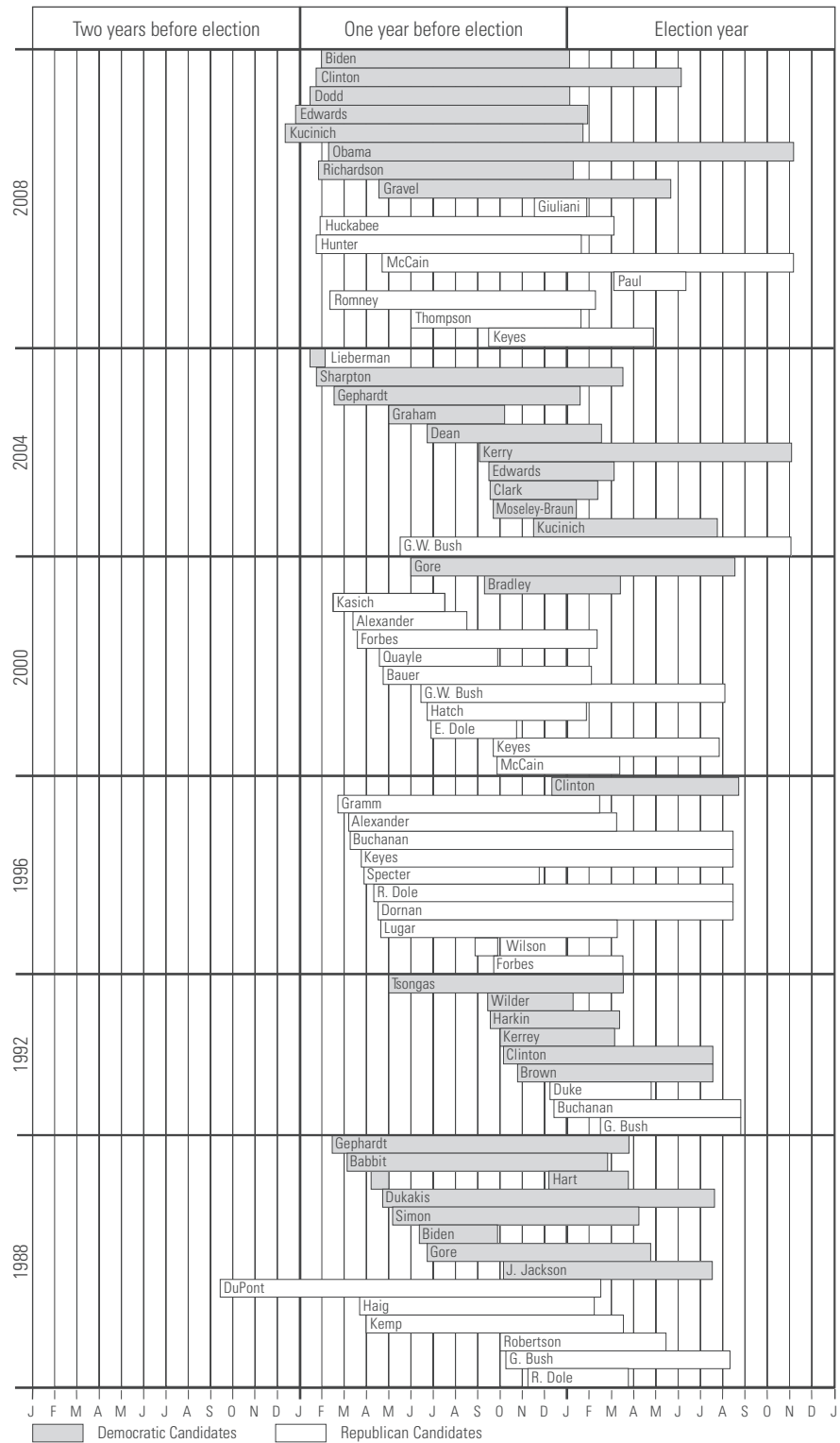
14. In 1796 and 1800, Tennessee choose 3 presidential electors—1 each for the districts of Washington, Hamilton, and Metro; 3 “electors” for each county in the state were appointed by the legislature; and the “electors” residing in each of the three districts chose 1 of the 3 presidential electors.

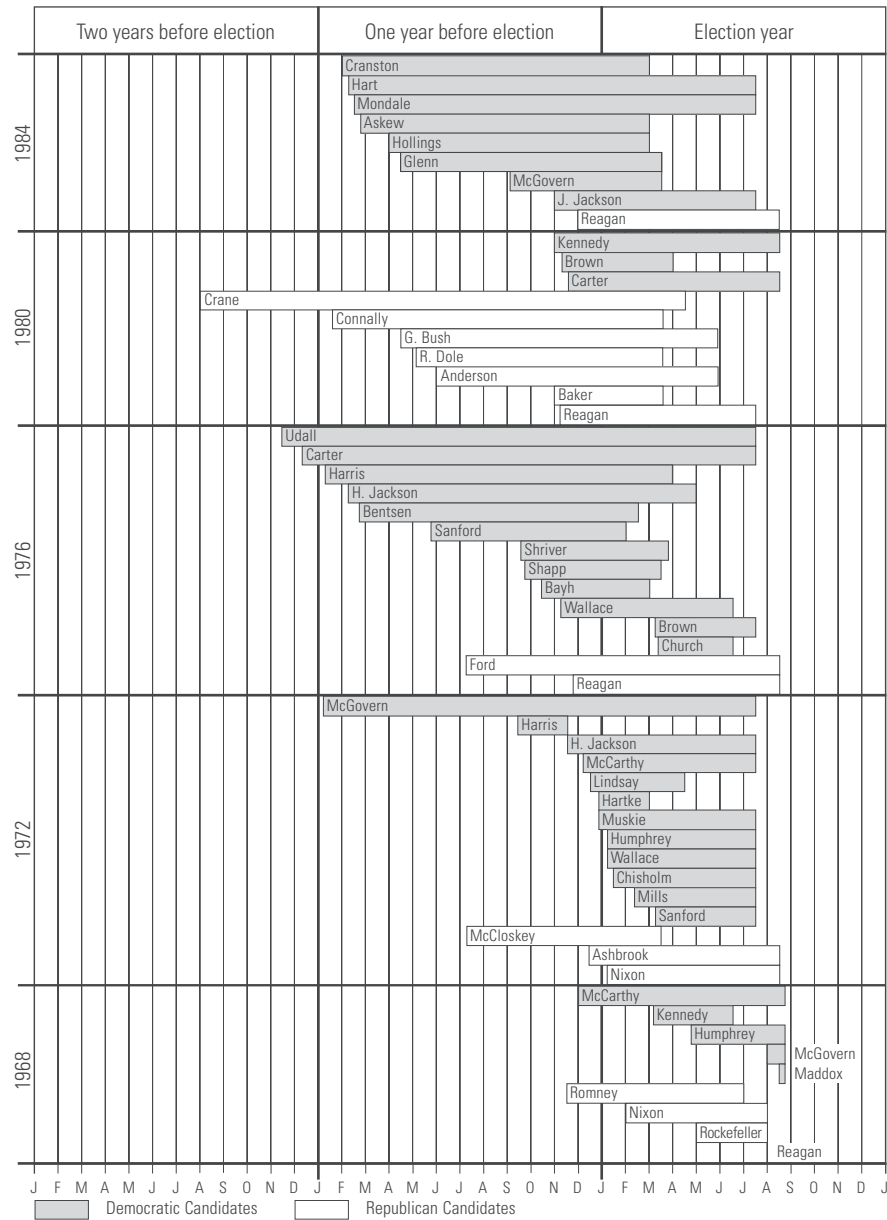
SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States; Colonial Times to 1970* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975).





# Presidential Nominating Campaign Lengths, 1968–2008





NOTE: Beginning of campaigns is determined by date of the formal announcement.

SOURCES: 1968–1984: Congressional Quarterly, *Elections '80* (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1980), and Congressional Quarterly, *Congressional Quarterly's Guide to U.S. Elections*, 2d ed. (Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, 1985), 387; 1988–1996: Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report (1987), 2732; (1988), 1894, 1896, 1899; (1991), 3735; (1992), 66, 361, 556, 633, 1086; (1995), 2, 13, 15, 3025, 3606; (1996), 641, 716; 2000, 2004, 2008: compiled by the editors from news reports, various sources.



### Victorious Party in Presidential Races, 1860–2008

State	1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932
Alabama	SD	<sup>2</sup>	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Alaska																			
Arizona														D	D	R	R	R	D
Arkansas	SD	<sup>2</sup>	R	<sup>4</sup>	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
California	R	R	R	R	R	D <sup>6</sup>	R	R	D <sup>7</sup>	R <sup>12</sup>	R	R	R	PR	D	R	R	R	D
Colorado					R	R	R	R	PP	D	D	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D
Connecticut	R	R	R	R	D	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R
Delaware	SD	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R
Dist. of Columbia																			
Florida	SD	<sup>2</sup>	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D
Georgia	SD	<sup>2</sup>	D	D <sup>5</sup>	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Hawaii																			
Idaho									PP	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D
Illinois	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D
Indiana	R	R	R	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D
Iowa	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D
Kansas		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PP	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R
Kentucky	CU	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R <sup>13</sup>	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D
Louisiana	SD	<sup>2</sup>	D	<sup>4</sup>	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Maine	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R
Maryland	SD	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D <sup>14</sup>	D <sup>15</sup>	D	D	R	R	R	D
Massachusetts	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D
Michigan	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R <sup>8</sup>	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	D
Minnesota	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	D
Mississippi	SD	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
Missouri	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D
Montana									R	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D
Nebraska			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D
Nevada		R	R	R	R	R	D	R	PP	D	D	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D
New Hampshire	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R
New Jersey	R <sup>1</sup>	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D
New Mexico														D	D	R	R	R	D
New York	R	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D
North Carolina	SD	<sup>2</sup>	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D
North Dakota									<sup>9</sup>	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D
Ohio	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R <sup>10</sup>	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D
Oklahoma														D	D	D	R	D	D
Oregon	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R <sup>11</sup>	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D
Pennsylvania	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	R
Rhode Island	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D
South Carolina	SD	<sup>2</sup>	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
South Dakota									R	D	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	D
Tennessee	CU	<sup>2</sup>	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	R	D
Texas	SD	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D				D	R	D
Utah												D	R	R	D	R	R	R	D
Vermont	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Virginia	CU	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>3</sup>	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D
Washington									R	D	R	R	R	PR	D	R	R	R	D
West Virginia		R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R <sup>16</sup>	R	R	R	D
Wisconsin	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	PR	R	D
Wyoming									R	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D
Winning Party	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D

NOTE: With the exception of the District of Columbia, blanks indicate states not yet admitted to the Union. The District of Columbia received the presidential vote in 1961.

KEY: AI-American Independent Party; CU-Constitutional Union Party; D-Democratic Party; PP-People's Party; PR-Progressive (Bull Moose) Party; R-Republican Party; SD-Southern Democratic Party; SR-States' Rights Democratic Party.

1. Four electors voted Republican; three, Democratic.

2. Confederate states did not vote in 1864.

3. Did not vote in 1868.

4. Votes were not counted.

5. Three votes for Greeley not counted.

6. Five electors voted Democratic; one, Republican.

7. Eight electors voted Democratic; one, Republican.

8. Nine electors voted Republican; five, Democratic.

9. One vote each for Democratic, Republican and People's parties.

10. Twenty-two electors voted Republican; one, Democratic.

11. Three electors voted Republican; one, People's Party.

12. Eight electors voted Republican; one, Democratic.

1936	1940	1944	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972	1976	1980	1984	1988	1992	1996	2000	2004	2008	Dems	Reps	Other
D	D	D	SR	D	D <sup>18</sup>	D <sup>19</sup>	R	AI	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	22	12	3
						R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	1	12	0
D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	8	17	0
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	AI	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	26	8	2
D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	14	23	1
D	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	11	22	1
D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	16	22	0
D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	19	18	1
							D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D <sup>26</sup>	D	D	12	0	0
D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	D	21	15	1
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	AI	R	D	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	27	8	2
						D	D	D	R	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	11	2	0
D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	10	19	1
D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	14	24	0
D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	8	30	0
D	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	D	10	28	0
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	6	30	1
D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	24	13	1
D	D	D	SR	D	R	D	R	AI	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	23	10	3
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	8	30	0
D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	25	12	1
D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	18	20	0
D	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	11	26	1
D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D <sup>27</sup>	D	17	20	1
D	D	D	SR	D	D	<sup>20</sup>	R	AI	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	11	4
D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	22	16	0
D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	11	19	0
D	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R <sup>28</sup>	7	29	0
D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	D	16	20	1
D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	D	D	10	28	0
D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	19	19	0
D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	D	13	12	0
D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	19	19	0
D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R <sup>22</sup>	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	24	12	1
D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	5	24	1
D	D	R	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	D	11	27	0
D	D	D	D	R	R	R <sup>21</sup>	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	10	16	0
D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	13	25	0
D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	12	25	1
D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	R	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	18	20	0
D	D	D	SR	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	21	14	2
D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	4	25	1
D	D	D	D <sup>17</sup>	R	R	R	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	22	14	1
D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	23	12	1
D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	8	21	0
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	6	32	0
D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	R <sup>23</sup>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	20	15	1
D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R <sup>24</sup>	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	15	14	1
D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D <sup>25</sup>	D	D	D	R	R	20	17	0
D	D	R	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	14	23	1
D	D	R	D	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	8	22	0
D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	D	15	23	0

13. Twelve electors voted Republican; one, Democratic.

14. Seven electors voted Democratic; one, Republican.

15. Six electors voted Democratic; two, Republican.

16. Seven electors voted Republican; one, Democratic.

17. Eleven electors voted Democratic; one, States' Rights.

18. One elector voted for Walter B. Jones.

19. Six of eleven electors voted for Harry F. Byrd.

20. Eight independent electors voted for Byrd.

21. One vote cast for Byrd.

22. Twelve electors voted Republican; one, American Independent.

23. One elector voted Libertarian.

24. One elector voted for Ronald Reagan.

25. One elector voted for Lloyd Bentsen.

26. One elector did not vote.

27. One elector voted for John Edwards.

28. Obama won the vote of one elector.



### Distribution of House Seats and Electoral Votes

State	U.S. House Seats								
	1963–1973	1970 Census Changes	1973–1983	1980 Census Changes	1983–1993	1990 Census Changes	1993–2003	2000 Census Changes	2003–2013
Alabama	8	–1	7	—	7	—	7	—	7
Alaska	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Arizona	3	+1	4	+1	5	+1	6	+2	8
Arkansas	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4
California	38	+5	43	+2	45	+7	52	+1	53
Colorado	4	+1	5	+1	6	—	6	+1	7
Connecticut	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	–1	5
Delaware	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Dist. of Col.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	12	+3	15	+4	19	+4	23	+2	25
Georgia	10	—	10	—	10	+1	11	+2	13
Hawaii	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Idaho	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Illinois	24	—	24	–2	22	–2	20	–1	19
Indiana	11	—	11	–1	10	—	10	–1	9
Iowa	7	–1	6	—	6	–1	5	—	5
Kansas	5	—	5	—	5	–1	4	—	4
Kentucky	7	—	7	—	7	–1	6	—	6
Louisiana	8	—	8	—	8	–1	7	—	7
Maine	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Maryland	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
Massachusetts	12	—	12	–1	11	–1	10	—	10
Michigan	19	—	19	–1	18	–2	16	–1	15
Minnesota	8	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	8
Mississippi	5	—	5	—	5	—	5	–1	4
Missouri	10	—	10	–1	9	—	9	—	9
Montana	2	—	2	—	2	–1	1	—	1
Nebraska	3	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3
Nevada	1	—	1	+1	2	—	2	+1	3
New Hampshire	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
New Jersey	15	—	15	–1	14	–1	13	—	13
New Mexico	2	—	2	+1	3	—	3	—	3
New York	41	–2	39	–5	34	–3	31	–2	29
North Carolina	11	—	11	—	11	+1	12	+1	13
North Dakota	2	–1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Ohio	24	–1	23	–2	21	–2	19	–1	18
Oklahoma	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	–1	5
Oregon	4	—	4	+1	5	—	5	—	5
Pennsylvania	27	–2	25	–2	23	–2	21	–2	19
Rhode Island	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
South Carolina	6	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6
South Dakota	2	—	2	–1	1	—	1	—	1
Tennessee	9	–1	8	+1	9	—	9	—	9
Texas	23	+1	24	+3	27	+3	30	+2	32
Utah	2	—	2	+1	3	—	3	—	3
Vermont	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Virginia	10	—	10	—	10	+1	11	—	11
Washington	7	—	7	+1	8	+1	9	—	9
West Virginia	5	–1	4	—	4	–1	3	—	3
Wisconsin	10	–1	9	—	9	—	9	–1	8
Wyoming	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1



	Electoral Votes					
	1952, 1956, 1960	1964, 1968	1972, 1976, 1980	1984, 1988	1992, 1996, 2000	2004, 2008
Alabama	11	10	9	9	9	9
Alaska	3	3	3	3	3	3
Arizona	4	5	6	7	8	10
Arkansas	8	6	6	6	6	6
California	32	40	45	47	54	55
Colorado	6	6	7	8	8	9
Connecticut	8	8	8	8	8	7
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dist. of Col.	—	3	3	3	3	3
Florida	10	14	17	21	25	27
Georgia	12	12	12	12	13	15
Hawaii	3	4	4	4	4	4
Idaho	4	4	4	4	4	4
Illinois	27	26	26	24	22	21
Indiana	13	13	13	12	12	11
Iowa	10	9	8	8	7	7
Kansas	8	7	7	7	6	6
Kentucky	10	9	9	9	8	8
Louisiana	10	10	10	10	9	9
Maine	5	4	4	4	4	4
Maryland	9	10	10	10	10	10
Massachusetts	16	14	14	13	12	12
Michigan	20	21	21	20	18	17
Minnesota	11	10	10	10	10	10
Mississippi	8	7	7	7	7	6
Missouri	13	12	12	11	11	11
Montana	4	4	4	4	3	3
Nebraska	6	5	5	5	5	5
Nevada	3	3	3	4	4	5
New Hampshire	4	4	4	4	4	4
New Jersey	16	17	17	16	15	15
New Mexico	4	4	4	5	5	5
New York	45	43	41	36	33	31
North Carolina	14	13	13	13	14	15
North Dakota	4	4	3	3	3	3
Ohio	25	26	25	23	21	20
Oklahoma	8	8	8	8	8	7
Oregon	6	6	6	7	7	7
Pennsylvania	32	29	27	25	23	21
Rhode Island	4	4	4	4	4	4
South Carolina	8	8	8	8	8	8
South Dakota	4	4	4	3	3	3
Tennessee	11	11	10	11	11	11
Texas	24	25	26	29	32	34
Utah	4	4	4	5	5	5
Vermont	3	3	3	3	3	3
Virginia	12	12	12	12	13	13
Washington	9	9	9	10	11	11
West Virginia	8	7	6	6	5	5
Wisconsin	12	12	11	11	11	10
Wyoming	3	3	3	3	3	3

NOTE: Table is based on the censuses of 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.



### Election Results, Congress and the Presidency, 1860–2008

Election year	Congress	House						Senate						Presidency	
		Members elected			Gains/losses			Members elected			Gains/losses			Popular vote	
		Dem.	Rep.	Misc.	Dem.	Rep.		Dem.	Rep.	Misc.	Dem.	Rep.		Elected	Plurality
1860	37th	42	106	28	–59	–7		11	31	7	–27	+5		Lincoln (R)	485,706
1862	38th	80	103		+38	–3		12	39		+1	+8			
1864	39th	46	145		–34	+42		10	42		–2	+3		Lincoln (R)	405,581
1866	40th	49	143		+3	–2		11	42		+1	0		Johnson (R)	
1868	41st	73	170		+24	+27		11	61		0	+19		Grant (R)	304,906
1870	42nd	104	139		+31	–31		17	57		+6	–4			
1872	43rd	88	203		–16	+64		19	54		+2	–3		Grant (R)	763,474
1874	44th	181	107	3	+93	–96		29	46		+10	–8			
1876	45th	156	137		–25	+30		36	39	1	+7	–7		Hayes (R)	–254,235
1878	46th	150	128	14	–6	–9		43	33		+7	–6			
1880	47th	130	152	11	–20	+24		37	37	2	–6	+4		Garfield (R)	1,898
1882	48th	200	119	6	+70	–33		36	40		–1	+3		Arthur (R)	
1884	49th	182	140	2	–18	+21		34	41		–2	+2		Cleveland (D)	25,685
1886	50th	170	151	4	–12	+11		37	39		+3	–2			
1888	51st	156	173	1	–14	+22		37	47		0	+8		Harrison (R)	–90,596
1890	52nd	231	88	14	+75	–85		39	47	2	+2	0			
1892	53rd	220	126	8	–11	+38		44	38	3	+5	–9		Cleveland (D)	372,639
1894	54th	104	246	7	–116	+120		30	44	5	–5	+6			
1896	55th	134	206	16	+30	–40		34	46	10	–5	+2		McKinley (R)	596,985
1898	56th	163	185	9	+29	–21		26	53	11	–8	+7			
1900	57th	153	198	5	–10	+13		29	56	3	+3	+3		McKinley (R)	859,694
1902	58th	178	207		+25	+9		32	58		+3	+2		Roosevelt (R)	
1904	59th	136	250		–42	+43		32	58		0	0		Roosevelt (R)	2,543,695
1906	60th	164	222		+28	–28		29	61		–3	–3			
1908	61st	172	219		+8	–3		32	59		+3	–2		Taft (R)	1,269,457
1910	62nd	228	162	1	+56	–57		42	49		+10	–10			
1912	63rd	290	127	18	+62	–35		51	44	1	+9	–5		Wilson (D)	2,173,945
1914	64th	231	193	8	–59	+66		56	39	1	+5	–5			
1916	65th	210	216	9	–21	+23		53	42	1	–3	+3		Wilson (D)	579,511
1918	66th	191	237	7	–19	+21		47	48	1	–6	+6			
1920	67th	132	300	1	–59	+63		37	59		–10	+11		Harding (R)	7,020,023
1922	68th	207	225	3	+75	–75		43	51	2	+6	–8		Coolidge (R)	
1924	69th	183	247	5	–24	+22		40	54	1	–3	+3		Coolidge (R)	7,333,217
1926	70th	195	237	3	+12	–10		47	48	1	+7	–6			
1928	71st	167	267	1	–28	+30		39	56	1	–8	+8		Hoover (R)	6,429,579
1930	72nd	220	214	1	+53	–53		47	48	1	+8	–8			
1932	73rd	313	117	5	+97	–101		59	36	1	+12	–12		Roosevelt (D)	7,068,817

NOTES: The seats totals reflect the makeup of the House and Senate at the start of each Congress. Special elections, or changes in party affiliation (but see note 3), that shifted party ratios between elections are not noted.

1. Includes divided Alabama elector slate votes.

2. Vacancy: Rep. Clem Miller, D–Calif. (1959–62) died Oct. 6, 1962, but his name remained on the ballot and he received a plurality.

3. Sen. Richard Shelby (Ala.) switched from the Democratic to the Republican Party the day after the election, bringing the total Republican gain to nine.

Election year	Congress	House					Senate					Presidency	
		Members elected			Gains/losses		Members elected			Gains/losses		Popular vote	
		Dem.	Rep.	Misc.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Misc.	Dem.	Rep.	Elected	Plurality
1934	74th	322	103	10	+9	–14	69	25	2	+10	–11		
1936	75th	333	89	13	+11	–14	75	17	4	+6	–8	Roosevelt (D)	11,073,102
1938	76th	262	169	4	–71	+80	69	23	4	–6	+6		
1940	77th	267	162	6	+5	–7	66	28	2	–3	+5	Roosevelt (D)	4,964,561
1942	78th	222	209	4	–45	+47	57	38	1	–9	+10		
1944	79th	243	190	2	+21	–19	57	38	1	0	0	Roosevelt (D)	3,594,993
1946	80th	188	246	1	–55	+56	45	51		–12	+13	Truman (D)	
1948	81st	263	171	1	+75	–75	54	42		+9	–9	Truman (D)	2,188,054
1950	82nd	234	199	2	–29	+28	48	47	1	–6	+5		
1952	83rd	213	221	1	–21	+22	47	48	1	–1	+1	Eisenhower (R)	6,621,242
1954	84th	232	203		+19	–18	48	47	1	+1	–1		
1956	85th	234	201		+2	–2	49	47		+1	0	Eisenhower (R)	9,567,720
1958	86th	283	154		+49	–47	64	34		+17	–13		
1960	87th	263	174		–20	+20	64	36		–2	+2	Kennedy (D)	118,574 <sup>1</sup>
1962	88th	258	176	1 <sup>2</sup>	–4	+2	67	33		+4	–4		
1964	89th	295	140		+38	–38	68	32		+2	–2	Johnson (D)	15,951,378
1966	90th	248	187		–47	+47	64	36		–3	+3		
1968	91st	243	192		–4	+4	58	42		–5	+5	Nixon (R)	510,314
1970	92nd	255	180		+12	–12	55	45		–4	+2		
1972	93rd	243	192		–12	+12	57	43		+2	–2	Nixon (R)	17,999,528
1974	94th	291	144		+43	–43	61	38		+3	–3		
1976	95th	292	143		+1	–1	62	38		0	0	Carter (D)	1,682,970
1978	96th	277	158		–11	+11	59	41		–3	+3		
1980	97th	243	192		–33	+33	47	53		–12	+12	Reagan (R)	8,420,270
1982	98th	269	166		+26	–26	46	54		0	0		
1984	99th	253	182		–14	+14	47	53		+2	–2	Reagan (R)	16,877,890
1986	100th	258	177		+5	–5	55	45		+8	–8		
1988	101st	259	174		+2	–2	55	45		+1	–1	G.H.W. Bush (R)	7,077,023
1990	102nd	267	167	1	+9	–8	56	44		+1	–1		
1992	103rd	258	176	1	–9	+9	57	43		+1	–1	Clinton (D)	5,805,444
1994	104th	204	230	1	–52	+52	47	53		–8	+8 <sup>3</sup>		
1996	105th	207	227	1	+3	–3	45	55		–2	+2	Clinton (D)	8,203,602
1998	106th	211	223	1	+5	–5	45	55		0	0		
2000	107th	212	221	2	+1	–2	50	50		+4	–4	G.W. Bush (R)	–537,179
2002	108th	205	229	1	–6	6	48	51	1	–1	1		
2004	109th	202	232	1	–3	3	44	55	1	–4	4	G.W. Bush (R)	3,012,171
2006	110th	233	202		+30 <sup>4</sup>	–30	49	49	2 <sup>5</sup>	+6	–6		
2008	111th	257	178		+24 <sup>6</sup>	–24	57	41	2	+8	–8	Obama (D)	9,550,193

4. Democrats are credited with a net gain of thirty seats, including one vacant seat that they previously held and the Vermont at-large seat, which Democrats won, that had been held previously by independent Bernard Sanders.

5. One of the two “miscellaneous” (or Independent) members elected was Democratic incumbent Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut who lost a bid for renomination but successfully ran for reelection as an independent. He described himself as an “Independent Democrat” and subsequently caucused with the Democrats. The other “miscellaneous” member was independent Bernard Sanders, who also caucused with Democrats.

6. In 2008 House Democrats are credited with a net gain of twenty-four seats that included one vacant seat that they had previously held.



## Results of House Elections, 1928–2008

	1928	1930	1932	1934	1936	1938	1940	1942	1944	1946	1948	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962	1964
Totals																			
Democrats	165	217	313	322	334	262	268	222	242	188	263	235	213	232	234	283	263	259	295
Republicans	269	217	117	103	88	169	162	209	191	246	171	199	221	203	201	153	174	176	140
Alabama																			
Democrats	10	10	9 <sup>1</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8 <sup>1</sup>	3
Republicans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Alaska																			
Democrats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Republicans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Arizona																			
Democrats	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2 <sup>2</sup>	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2 <sup>2</sup>	2
Republicans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas																			
Democrats	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6 <sup>1</sup>	6	6	6	6	4 <sup>1</sup>	4
Republicans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California																			
Democrats	1	1	11 <sup>2</sup>	13	15	12	11	12 <sup>2</sup>	16	9	10	10	11 <sup>2</sup>	11	13	16	16	25 <sup>2,3</sup>	23
Republicans	10	10	9	7	4	8	9	11	7	14	13	13	19	19	17	14	14	13	15
Colorado																			
Democrats	1	1	4	4	4	4	2	1	0	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4
Republicans	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	0
Connecticut																			
Democrats	0	2	2 <sup>2</sup>	4	6	2	6	0	4	0	3	2	1	1	0	6	4	5	6
Republicans	5	3	4	2	0	4	0	6	2	6	3	4	5	5	6	0	2	1	0
Delaware																			
Democrats	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Republicans	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida																			
Democrats	4	4	5 <sup>2</sup>	5	5	5	5	6 <sup>2</sup>	6	6	6	6	8 <sup>2</sup>	7	7	7	7	10 <sup>2</sup>	10
Republicans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
Georgia																			
Democrats	12	12	10 <sup>1</sup>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
Republicans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hawaii																			
Democrats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2 <sup>2</sup>	2
Republicans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0
Idaho																			
Democrats	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Republicans	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Illinois																			
Democrats	6	13 <sup>4</sup>	19	21	21	17	11	7 <sup>1</sup>	11	6	12	8	9 <sup>1</sup>	12	11	14	14	12 <sup>1</sup>	13
Republicans	21	14	8	6	6	10	16	19	15	20	14	18	16	13	14	11	11	12	11
Indiana																			
Democrats	3	9	12 <sup>1</sup>	11	11	5	4	2 <sup>1</sup>	2	2	7	2	1	2	2	8	4 <sup>4</sup>	4	6
Republicans	10	4	0	1	1	7	8	9	9	9	4	9	10	9	9	3	7	7	5
Iowa																			
Democrats	0	1	6 <sup>1</sup>	6	5	2	2	0 <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1 <sup>1</sup>	6
Republicans	11	10	3	3	4	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	4	6	6	1
Kansas																			
Democrats	1	1	3 <sup>1</sup>	3	2	1	1	0 <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0 <sup>1</sup>	0
Republicans	7	7	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	3	5	5	5
Kentucky																			
Democrats	2	9	9 <sup>1</sup>	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	7	7	6 <sup>1</sup>	6	6	7	7	5 <sup>1</sup>	6
Republicans	9	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Louisiana																			
Democrats	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Republicans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine																			
Democrats	0	0	2 <sup>1</sup>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0 <sup>1</sup>	1
Republicans	4	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	1
Maryland																			
Democrats	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	5	4	4	3	3 <sup>2</sup>	4	4	7	6	6 <sup>2</sup>	6
Republicans	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	0	1	2	2

1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
248 187	243 192	255 180	243 192	291 144	292 143	277 158	243 192	269 166	253 182	258 177	260 175	267 167	258 176	204 230	207 227	211 223	212 221	205 229	202 232	233 202	257 178
5 3	5 3	5 3	4 <sup>1</sup> 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	4 3	4 3	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5	3 4
0 1	0 1	1 0	1 <sup>3</sup> 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
1 2	1 2	1 2	1 <sup>2</sup> 3	1 3	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 <sup>2</sup> 3	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	3 <sup>2</sup> 3	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	2 6	2 6	4 4	3 5
3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	2 2	2 2	2 2	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1	3 1
21 17	21 17	20 18	23 <sup>2</sup> 20	28 15	29 14	26 17	22 21	28 <sup>2</sup> 17	27 18	27 18	27 18	26 19	30 <sup>2</sup> 22	27 25	29 23	28 24	32 20	33 20	33 20	34 19	34 19
3 1	3 1	2 2	2 <sup>2</sup> 3	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 <sup>2</sup> 3	2 4	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 5	3 4	4 3	5 2
5 1	4 2	3 2	3 3	4 2	4 2	5 1	4 2	4 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 2	4 2	3 3	2 3	2 3	4 1	5 0
0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
9 3	9 3	9 3	11 <sup>2</sup> 4	10 5	10 5	12 3	11 4	13 <sup>2</sup> 6	12 7	12 7	10 9	9 10	10 <sup>2</sup> 13	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 15	7 18	7 18	9 16	10 15
8 2	8 2	8 2	9 1	10 0	10 0	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 2	8 2	9 1	9 1	7 <sup>2</sup> 4	4 7	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	6 7	7 6	6 7
2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 1	1 1	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 0	1 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	2 0	1 1
12 12	12 12	12 12	10 14	13 11	12 12	11 13	10 14	12 <sup>1</sup> 10	13 9	13 9	14 8	15 7	12 <sup>1</sup> 8	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	9 10	10 9	10 9	12 7
5 6	4 7	5 6	4 7	9 2	8 3	7 4	6 5	5 <sup>1</sup> 5	5 <sup>4</sup> 5	6 4	6 4	8 2	7 3	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	3 6	2 7	5 4	5 4
2 5	2 5	2 5	3 <sup>1</sup> 3	5 1	4 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	1 <sup>1</sup> 4	0 5	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	3 2	3 2
0 5	0 5	1 4	1 4	1 4	2 3	1 4	1 4	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 <sup>1</sup> 2	0 4	0 4	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 3	2 2	1 3
4 3	4 3	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 3	4 <sup>1</sup> 2	2 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	2 4	2 4
8 0	8 0	8 0	7 <sup>3</sup> 1	6 <sup>5</sup> 2	6 2	5 3	6 2	6 2	6 2	5 3	4 4	4 4	4 <sup>1</sup> 3	4 3	2 5	2 5	2 5	3 4	2 5	2 5	1 6
2 0	2 0	2 0	1 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
5 3	4 4	5 3	4 4	5 3	5 3	6 2	7 1	7 1	6 2	6 2	6 2	5 3	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	6 2	6 2	6 2	7 1



[illegible]

1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
7 5	7 5	8 4	9 <sup>6</sup> 3	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 2	10 <sup>1</sup> 1	10 1	10 1	10 1	10 1	8 <sup>1</sup> 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
7 12	7 12	7 12	7 12	12 7	11 8	13 6	12 7	12 <sup>1</sup> 6	11 7	11 7	11 7	11 7	10 <sup>1</sup> 6	9 7	10 6	10 6	9 7	6 9	6 9	6 9	8 7
3 5	3 5	4 4	4 4	5 3	5 3	4 4	3 5	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 2	5 3	4 4	4 4	5 3	5 3
5 0	5 0	5 0	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	4 1	4 1	5 0	5 0	4 1	2 3	3 2	3 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	3 1
8 2	9 1	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 2	8 2	6 4	6 <sup>1</sup> 3	6 3	5 4	5 4	6 3	6 3	6 3	5 4	5 4	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5
1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	2 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 <sup>1</sup> 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1
0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	1 2	1 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	1 2	1 2	1 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 3
1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 <sup>2</sup> 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	0 2	0 2	1 1	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 2	2 1
0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	1 1	1 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	2 0	2 0
9 6	9 6	9 6	8 7	12 3	11 4	10 5	8 7	9 <sup>1</sup> 5	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	7 <sup>1</sup> 6	5 8	6 7	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	8 5
2 0	0 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	0 2	1 <sup>2</sup> 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	3 0
26 15	26 15	24 17	22 <sup>1</sup> 17	27 12	28 11	26 13	22 17	20 <sup>1</sup> 14	19 15	20 14	21 13	21 13	18 <sup>1</sup> 13	17 14	18 13	18 13	19 12	19 10	20 9	23 6	26 3
8 3	7 4	7 4	7 4	9 2	9 2	9 2	7 4	9 2	6 5	8 3	8 3	7 4	8 <sup>2</sup> 4	4 8	6 6	5 7	5 7	6 7	6 7	7 6	8 5
0 2	0 2	1 1	0 <sup>1</sup> 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
5 19	6 18	7 17	7 <sup>1</sup> 16	8 15	10 13	10 13	11 12	10 <sup>1</sup> 11	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	10 <sup>1</sup> 9	6 13	8 11	8 11	8 11	6 12	6 12	7 11	10 8
4 2	4 2	4 2	5 1	6 0	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1	4 2	4 2	4 2	4 2	1 5	0 6	0 6	1 5	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 1	3 <sup>2</sup> 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	4 1	4 1	3 2	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1	4 1
14 13	14 13	14 13	13 <sup>1</sup> 12	14 11	17 8	15 10	13 <sup>6</sup> 12	13 <sup>1</sup> 10	13 10	12 11	12 11	11 12	11 <sup>1</sup> 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	10 11	7 12	7 12	11 8	12 7
2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	0 2	1 1	1 1	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
5 1	5 1	5 1	4 2	5 1	5 1	4 2	2 4	3 3	3 3	4 2	4 2	4 2	3 3	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
0 2	0 2	2 0	1 1	0 2	0 2	1 1	1 1	1 <sup>1</sup> 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 0	1 0	1 0



### Results of House Elections, 1928–2008

	1928	1930	1932	1934	1936	1938	1940	1942	1944	1946	1948	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1960	1962	1964
Tennessee																			
Democrats	8	8	7 <sup>1</sup>	7	7	7	7	8 <sup>2</sup>	8	8	8	8	7 <sup>1</sup>	7	7	7	7	6	6
Republicans	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Texas																			
Democrats	17	17	21 <sup>2</sup>	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	22 <sup>2</sup>	21	21	21	21	21 <sup>2</sup>	23
Republicans	1 <sup>7</sup>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0
Utah																			
Democrats	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Republicans	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	2	1
Vermont																			
Democrats	0	0	0 <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Republicans	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Virginia																			
Democrats	8	9	9 <sup>1</sup>	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	7 <sup>2</sup>	8	8	8	8	8	8
Republicans	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Washington																			
Democrats	1	1	6 <sup>2</sup>	6	6	6	6	3	4	1	2	2	1 <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1	2	1	5
Republicans	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	4	4	6	6	6	6	5	6	2
West Virginia																			
Democrats	1	2	6	6	6	5	6	3	5	2	6	6	5	6	4	5	5	4 <sup>1</sup>	4
Republicans	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin																			
Democrats	0	1	5 <sup>1</sup>	3	3	0	1	3	2	0	2	1	1	3	3	5	4	4	5
Republicans	11	10	5	0	0	8	6	5	7	10	8	9	9	7	7	5	6	6	5
Wyoming																			
Democrats	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Republicans	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0

1. State lost seats due to reapportionment.

2. State gained seats due to reapportionment.

3. Alaska 1972, California 1962, and Louisiana 1972: national and state totals reflect the reelection of a Democrat who died before the election but whose name remained on the ballot.

4. Illinois 1930, Indiana 1960 and 1984, and New Hampshire 1936: national and state totals reflect the final outcome of a contested election in which a Republican was first certified the winner, but the House decided to seat the Democrat.

5. Louisiana 1974: national and state totals reflect the final outcome of a contested election in which no winner was declared, followed by a special election won by the Republican.

6. Massachusetts 1972 and Pennsylvania 1980: national and state Democratic totals reflect the election of an Independent candidate who previously announced he would serve as a Democrats.

1966	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008
5 4	5 4	5 4	3 <sup>1</sup> 5	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	6 <sup>2</sup> 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	4 5	4 5	4 5	4 5	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4
21 2	20 3	20 3	20 <sup>2</sup> 4	21 3	22 2	20 4	19 5	22 <sup>2</sup> 5	17 10	17 10	19 8	19 8	21 <sup>2</sup> 9	19 11	17 13	17 13	17 13	17 15	11 21	13 19	12 20
0 2	0 2	1 1	2 0	2 0	1 1	1 1	0 2	0 <sup>2</sup> 3	0 3	1 2	1 2	2 1	2 1	1 2	0 3	0 3	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0
6 4	5 5	4 6	3 7	5 5	4 6	4 6	1 9	4 6	4 6	5 5	5 5	6 4	7 <sup>2</sup> 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	4 6	3 8	3 8	3 8	6 5
5 2	5 2	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	6 1	5 2	5 <sup>2</sup> 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	8 <sup>2</sup> 1	2 7	3 6	5 4	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
4 1	5 0	5 0	4 <sup>1</sup> 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	2 2	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 <sup>1</sup> 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1	2 1
3 7	3 7	5 5	5 <sup>1</sup> 4	7 2	7 2	6 3	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	4 5	4 5	3 6	5 4	4 5	5 4	4 4	4 4	5 3	5 3
0 1	1 1	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1

7. Texas 1928: national and state totals reflect the final outcome of a contested election in which a Democrat was at first certified the winner, but the House decided to seat the Republican.

NOTES: State totals reflect the number of Democrats and Republicans in each House delegation at the start of each Congress. The above totals do not include "other" representatives elected as independent or third-party candidates. Those numbers are California: Progressive 1936 (1). (No formal party. The representative became a Democrat in 1938.) Minnesota: Farmer-Labor 1928–1930 (1), 1932 (5), 1934 (3), 1936 (5), 1938–1942 (1). (Merged with D in 1944.) New York: American Labor 1938–1948 (1). (Party disbanded after 1954.) Ohio: Independent 1950–1952 (1). (Defeated by Democrat in 1954.) Wisconsin: Progressive 1934 (7), 1936–1938 (2), 1940 (3), 1942 (2) and 1944 (1). (Disbanded after 1944. The last Progressive became a Republican in 1946.) Vermont: Independent 1990–2004 (1). Virginia: Independent 2000 (1). National totals: 1928–1930 (1), 1932 (5), 1934 (10), 1936 (13), 1938 (4), 1940 (5), 1942 (4), 1944 (2), 1946–1952 (1), 1990–1998 (1), 2000 (2), and 2002–2004 (1).



## Sessions of the U.S. Congress, 1789–2009

Congress	Session	Date of beginning <sup>1</sup>	Date of adjournment <sup>2</sup>	Length in days	President pro tempore of the Senate <sup>3</sup>	Speaker of the House of Representatives
1st	1	Mar. 4, 1789	Sept. 29, 1789	210	John Langdon of New Hampshire	Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania <sup>4</sup>
	2	Jan. 4, 1790	Aug. 12, 1790	221		
	3	Dec. 6, 1790	Mar. 3, 1791	88		
2nd	1	Oct. 24, 1791	May 8, 1792	197	Richard Henry Lee of Virginia	Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut
	2	Nov. 5, 1792	Mar. 2, 1793	119	John Langdon of New Hampshire	
3rd	1	Dec. 2, 1793	June 9, 1794	190	Langdon	Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania
	2	Nov. 3, 1794	Mar. 3, 1795	121	Ralph Izard of South Carolina	
4th	1	Dec. 7, 1795	June 1, 1796	177	Henry Tazewell of Virginia	Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey
	2	Dec. 5, 1796	Mar. 3, 1797	89	Tazewell	
5th	1	May 15, 1797	July 10, 1797	57	Samuel Livermore of New Hampshire	
	2	Nov. 13, 1797	July 16, 1798	246	William Bingham of Pennsylvania	Dayton
	3	Dec. 3, 1798	Mar. 3, 1799	91	William Bradford of Rhode Island	George Dent of Maryland <sup>5</sup>
6th	1	Dec. 2, 1799	May 14, 1800	164	Jacob Read of South Carolina	
	2	Nov. 17, 1800	Mar. 3, 1801	107	Theodore Sedgwick of Massachusetts	Theodore Sedgwick of Massachusetts
	3	Dec. 3, 1798	Mar. 3, 1799	91	Uriah Tracy of Connecticut	
7th	1	Dec. 7, 1801	May 3, 1802	148	John E. Howard of Maryland	Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina
	2	Dec. 6, 1802	Mar. 3, 1803	88	James Hillhouse of Connecticut	
8th	1	Oct. 17, 1803	Mar. 27, 1804	163	Abraham Baldwin of Georgia	Macon
	2	Nov. 5, 1804	Mar. 3, 1805	119	Stephen R. Bradley of Vermont	
9th	1	Dec. 2, 1805	Apr. 21, 1806	141	John Brown of Kentucky	
	2	Dec. 1, 1806	Mar. 3, 1807	93	Jesse Franklin of North Carolina	
10th	1	Oct. 26, 1807	Apr. 25, 1808	182	Joseph Anderson of Tennessee	
	2	Nov. 7, 1808	Mar. 3, 1809	117	Samuel Smith of Maryland	Macon
11th	1	May 22, 1809	June 28, 1809	38	Smith	Joseph B. Varnum of Massachusetts
	2	Nov. 27, 1809	May 1, 1810	156	Stephen R. Bradley of Vermont	
	3	Dec. 3, 1810	Mar. 3, 1811	91	John Milledge of Georgia	Varnum
12th	1	Nov. 4, 1811	July 6, 1812	245	Andrew Gregg of Pennsylvania	
	2	Nov. 2, 1812	Mar. 3, 1813	122	John Gaillard of South Carolina	Henry Clay of Kentucky
13th	1	May 24, 1813	Aug. 2, 1813	71	John Pope of Kentucky	
	2	Dec. 6, 1813	Apr. 18, 1814	134	William H. Crawford of Georgia	Clay
	3	Sept. 19, 1814	Mar. 3, 1815	166	Crawford	
14th	1	Dec. 4, 1815	Apr. 30, 1816	148	Joseph B. Varnum of Massachusetts	Langdon Cheves of South Carolina <sup>6</sup>
	2	Dec. 2, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	92	John Gaillard of South Carolina	Henry Clay of Kentucky
15th	1	Dec. 1, 1817	Apr. 20, 1818	141	Gaillard	
	2	Nov. 16, 1818	Mar. 3, 1819	108	Gaillard	Clay
16th	1	Dec. 6, 1819	May 15, 1820	162	James Barbour of Virginia	
	2	Nov. 13, 1820	Mar. 3, 1821	111	John Gaillard of South Carolina	Clay
17th	1	Dec. 3, 1821	May 8, 1822	157	Gaillard	John W. Taylor of New York <sup>7</sup>
	2	Dec. 2, 1822	Mar. 3, 1823	92	Gaillard	Philip P. Barbour of Virginia
18th	1	Dec. 1, 1823	May 27, 1824	178	Gaillard	
	2	Dec. 6, 1824	Mar. 3, 1825	88	Gaillard	Henry Clay of Kentucky
19th	1	Dec. 5, 1825	May 22, 1826	169	Gaillard	
	2	Dec. 4, 1826	Mar. 3, 1827	90	Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina	John W. Taylor of New York
20th	1	Dec. 3, 1827	May 26, 1828	175	Macon	
	2	Dec. 1, 1828	Mar. 3, 1829	93	Samuel Smith of Maryland	Andrew Stevenson of Virginia
21st	1	Dec. 7, 1829	May 31, 1830	176	Smith	
	2	Dec. 6, 1830	Mar. 3, 1831	88	Smith	Stevenson
22nd	1	Dec. 5, 1831	July 16, 1832	225	Littleton Waller Tazewell of Virginia	
	2	Dec. 3, 1832	Mar. 2, 1833	91	Tazewell	Stevenson
23rd	1	Dec. 2, 1833	June 30, 1834	211	Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee	
	2	Dec. 1, 1834	Mar. 3, 1835	93	George Poindexter of Mississippi	Stevenson
24th	1	Dec. 7, 1835	July 4, 1836	211	John Tyler of Virginia	John Bell of Tennessee <sup>8</sup>
	2	Dec. 5, 1836	Mar. 3, 1837	89	William R. King of Alabama	James K. Polk of Tennessee
					King	



Congress	Session	Date of beginning <sup>1</sup>	Date of adjournment <sup>2</sup>	Length in days	President pro tempore of the Senate <sup>3</sup>	Speaker of the House of Representatives
25th	1	Sept. 4, 1837	Oct. 16, 1837	43	King	Polk
	2	Dec. 4, 1837	July 9, 1838	218	King	
	3	Dec. 3, 1838	Mar. 3, 1839	91	King	
26th	1	Dec. 2, 1839	July 21, 1840	233	King	Robert M. T. Hunter of Virginia
	2	Dec. 7, 1840	Mar. 3, 1841	87	King	
27th	1	May 31, 1841	Sept. 13, 1841	106	Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey	John White of Kentucky
	2	Dec. 6, 1841	Aug. 31, 1842	269	Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina	
	3	Dec. 5, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	89	Mangum	
28th	1	Dec. 4, 1843	June 17, 1844	196	Mangum	John W. Jones of Virginia
	2	Dec. 2, 1844	Mar. 3, 1845	92	Mangum	
29th	1	Dec. 1, 1845	Aug. 10, 1846	253	David R. Atchison of Missouri	John W. Davis of Indiana
	2	Dec. 7, 1846	Mar. 3, 1847	87	Atchison	
30th	1	Dec. 6, 1847	Aug. 14, 1848	254	Atchison	Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts
	2	Dec. 4, 1848	Mar. 3, 1849	90	Atchison	
31st	1	Dec. 3, 1849	Sept. 30, 1850	302	William R. King of Alabama	Howell Cobb of Georgia
	2	Dec. 2, 1850	Mar. 3, 1851	92	King	
32nd	1	Dec. 1, 1851	Aug. 31, 1852	275	King	Linn Boyd of Kentucky
	2	Dec. 6, 1852	Mar. 3, 1853	88	Atchison	
33rd	1	Dec. 5, 1853	Aug. 7, 1854	246	Atchison	Boyd
	2	Dec. 4, 1854	Mar. 3, 1855	90	Jesse D. Bright of Indiana/ Lewis Cass of Michigan	
34th	1	Dec. 3, 1855	Aug. 18, 1856	260	Jesse D. Bright of Indiana	Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts
	2	Aug. 21, 1856	Aug. 30, 1856	10	Bright	
	3	Dec. 1, 1856	Mar. 3, 1857	93	James M. Mason of Virginia Thomas J. Rusk of Texas	
35th	1	Dec. 7, 1857	June 14, 1858	189	Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama	James L. Orr of South Carolina
	2	Dec. 6, 1858	Mar. 3, 1859	88	Fitzpatrick	
36th	1	Dec. 5, 1859	June 25, 1860	202	Fitzpatrick	William Pennington of New Jersey
	2	Dec. 3, 1860	Mar. 3, 1861	93	Jesse D. Bright of Indiana Solomon Foot of Vermont	
37th	1	July 4, 1861	Aug. 6, 1861	34	Foot	Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania
	2	Dec. 2, 1861	July 17, 1862	228	Foot	
	3	Dec. 1, 1862	Mar. 3, 1863	93	Foot	
38th	1	Dec. 7, 1863	July 4, 1864	209	Foot	Schuyler Colfax of Indiana
	2	Dec. 5, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	89	Daniel Clark of New Hampshire Clark	
39th	1	Dec. 4, 1865	July 28, 1866	237	Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut	Colfax
	2	Dec. 3, 1866	Mar. 3, 1867	91	Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio	
40th	1	Mar. 4, 1867 <sup>9</sup>	Dec. 2, 1867	274	Wade	Colfax
	2	Dec. 2, 1867 <sup>10</sup>	Nov. 10, 1868	345	Wade	
	3	Dec. 7, 1868	Mar. 3, 1869	87	Wade	
41st	1	Mar. 4, 1869	Apr. 10, 1869	38	Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island	James G. Blaine of Maine
	2	Dec. 6, 1869	July 15, 1870	222	Anthony	
	3	Dec. 5, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	89	Anthony	
42nd	1	Mar. 4, 1871	Apr. 20, 1871	48	Anthony	Blaine
	2	Dec. 4, 1871	June 10, 1872	190	Anthony	
	3	Dec. 2, 1872	Mar. 3, 1873	92	Anthony	
43rd	1	Dec. 1, 1873	June 23, 1874	204	Matthew H. Carpenter of Wisconsin	Blaine
	2	Dec. 7, 1874	Mar. 3, 1875	87	Carpenter	
44th	1	Dec. 6, 1875	Aug. 15, 1876	254	Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island Thomas W. Ferry of Michigan	Michael C. Kerr of Indiana <sup>12</sup> Samuel S. Cox of New York, pro tempore <sup>13</sup> / Milton Saylor of Ohio, pro tempore <sup>14</sup>
	2	Dec. 4, 1876	Mar. 3, 1877	90	Ferry	
45th	1	Oct. 15, 1877	Dec. 3, 1877	50	Ferry	Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania Randall
	2	Dec. 3, 1877	June 20, 1878	200	Ferry	
	3	Dec. 2, 1878	Mar. 3, 1879	92	Ferry	



## Sessions of the U.S. Congress, 1789–2009

Congress	Session	Date of beginning <sup>1</sup>	Date of adjournment <sup>2</sup>	Length in days	President pro tempore of the Senate <sup>3</sup>	Speaker of the House of Representatives
46th	1	Mar. 18, 1879	July 1, 1879	106	Allen G. Thurman of Ohio	Randall
	2	Dec. 1, 1879	June 16, 1880	199	Thurman	
	3	Dec. 6, 1880	Mar. 3, 1881	88	Thurman	
47th	1	Dec. 5, 1881	Aug. 8, 1882	247	Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware David Davis of Illinois	J. Warren Keifer of Ohio
	2	Dec. 4, 1882	Mar. 3, 1883	90	George F. Edmunds of Vermont	
48th	1	Dec. 3, 1883	July 7, 1884	218	Edmunds	John G. Carlisle of Kentucky
	2	Dec. 1, 1884	Mar. 3, 1885	93	Edmunds	
49th	1	Dec. 7, 1885	Aug. 5, 1886	242	John Sherman of Ohio	Carlisle
	2	Dec. 6, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	88	John J. Ingalls of Kansas	
50th	1	Dec. 5, 1887	Oct. 20, 1888	321	Ingalls	Carlisle
	2	Dec. 3, 1888	Mar. 3, 1889	91	Ingalls	
51st	1	Dec. 2, 1889	Oct. 1, 1890	304	Ingalls	Thomas B. Reed of Maine
	2	Dec. 1, 1890	Mar. 3, 1891	93	Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska	
52nd	1	Dec. 7, 1891	Aug. 5, 1892	251	Manderson	Charles F. Crisp of Georgia
	2	Dec. 5, 1892	Mar. 3, 1893	89	Isham G. Harris of Tennessee	
53rd	1	Aug. 7, 1893	Nov. 3, 1893	89	Harris	Crisp
	2	Dec. 4, 1893	Aug. 28, 1894	268	Harris	
	3	Dec. 3, 1894	Mar. 3, 1895	97	Matt W. Ransom of North Carolina Isham G. Harris of Tennessee	
54th	1	Dec. 2, 1895	June 11, 1896	193	William P. Frye of Maine	Thomas B. Reed of Maine
	2	Dec. 7, 1896	Mar. 3, 1897	87	Frye	
55th	1	Mar. 15, 1897	July 24, 1897	131	Frye	Reed
	2	Dec. 6, 1897	July 8, 1898	215	Frye	
	3	Dec. 5, 1898	Mar. 3, 1899	89	Frye	
56th	1	Dec. 4, 1899	June 7, 1900	186	Frye	David B. Henderson of Iowa
	2	Dec. 3, 1900	Mar. 3, 1901	91	Frye	
57th	1	Dec. 2, 1901	July 1, 1902	212	Frye	Henderson
	2	Dec. 1, 1902	Mar. 3, 1903	93	Frye	
58th	1	Nov. 9, 1903	Dec. 7, 1903	29	Frye	Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois
	2	Dec. 7, 1903	Apr. 28, 1904	144	Frye	
	3	Dec. 5, 1904	Mar. 3, 1905	89	Frye	
59th	1	Dec. 4, 1905	June 30, 1906	209	Frye	Cannon
	2	Dec. 3, 1906	Mar. 3, 1907	91	Frye	
60th	1	Dec. 2, 1907	May 30, 1908	181	Frye	Cannon
	2	Dec. 7, 1908	Mar. 3, 1909	87	Frye	
61st	1	Mar. 15, 1909	Aug. 5, 1909	144	Frye	Cannon
	2	Dec. 6, 1909	June 25, 1910	202	Frye	
	3	Dec. 5, 1910	Mar. 3, 1911	89	Frye	
62nd	1	Apr. 4, 1911	Aug. 22, 1911	141	Frye <sup>15</sup>	Champ Clark of Missouri
	2	Dec. 4, 1911	Aug. 26, 1912	267	Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia <sup>16</sup> Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut <sup>17</sup> Charles Curtis of Kansas <sup>18</sup> Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire <sup>19</sup> Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts <sup>20</sup>	
63rd	3	Dec. 2, 1912	Mar. 3, 1913	92	Bacon <sup>21</sup> ; Gallinger <sup>22</sup>	Clark
	1	Apr. 7, 1913	Dec. 1, 1913	239	James P. Clarke of Arkansas	
	2	Dec. 1, 1913	Oct. 24, 1914	328	Clarke	
64th	3	Dec. 7, 1914	Mar. 3, 1915	87	Clarke	Clark
	1	Dec. 6, 1915	Sept. 8, 1916	278	Clarke <sup>23</sup>	
65th	2	Dec. 4, 1916	Mar. 3, 1917	90	Willard Saulsbury of Delaware	Clark
	1	Apr. 2, 1917	Oct. 6, 1917	188	Saulsbury	
66th	2	Dec. 3, 1917	Nov. 21, 1918	354	Saulsbury	Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts
	3	Dec. 2, 1918	Mar. 3, 1919	92	Saulsbury	
	1	May 19, 1919	Nov. 19, 1919	185	Albert B. Cummins of Iowa	
67th	2	Dec. 1, 1919	June 5, 1920	188	Cummins	Gillett
	3	Dec. 6, 1920	Mar. 3, 1921	88	Cummins	
	1	Apr. 11, 1921	Nov. 23, 1921	227	Cummins	
	2	Dec. 5, 1921	Sept. 22, 1922	292	Cummins	

Congress	Session	Date of beginning <sup>1</sup>	Date of adjournment <sup>2</sup>	Length in days	President pro tempore of the Senate <sup>3</sup>	Speaker of the House of Representatives
67th	1	Apr. 11, 1921	Nov. 23, 1921	227	Cummins	Gillett
	2	Dec. 5, 1921	Sept. 22, 1922	292	Cummins	
	3	Nov. 20, 1922	Dec. 4, 1922	15	Cummins	
	4	Dec. 4, 1922	Mar. 3, 1923	90	Cummins	
68th	1	Dec. 3, 1923	June 7, 1924	188	Cummins	Gillett
	2	Dec. 1, 1924	Mar. 3, 1925	93	Cummins	
69th	1	Dec. 7, 1925	July 3, 1926	209	George H. Moses of New Hampshire	Nicholas Longworth of Ohio
	2	Dec. 6, 1926	Mar. 3, 1927	88	Moses	
70th	1	Dec. 5, 1927	May 29, 1928	177	Moses	Longworth
	2	Dec. 3, 1928	Mar. 3, 1929	91	Moses	
71st	1	Apr. 15, 1929	Nov. 22, 1929	222	Moses	Longworth
	2	Dec. 2, 1929	July 3, 1930	214	Moses	
	3	Dec. 1, 1930	Mar. 3, 1931	93	Moses	
72nd	1	Dec. 7, 1931	July 16, 1932	223	Moses	John N. Garner of Texas
	2	Dec. 5, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933	89	Moses	
73rd	1	Mar. 9, 1933	June 15, 1933	99	Key Pittman of Nevada	Henry T. Rainey of Illinois <sup>24</sup>
	2	Jan. 3, 1934	June 18, 1934	167	Pittman	
74th	1	Jan. 3, 1935	Aug. 26, 1935	236	Pittman	Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee <sup>25</sup> William B. Bankhead of Alabama <sup>26</sup>
	2	Jan. 3, 1936	June 20, 1936	170	Pittman	
75th	1	Jan. 5, 1937	Aug. 21, 1937	229	Pittman	Bankhead
	2	Nov. 15, 1937	Dec. 21, 1937	37	Pittman	
	3	Jan. 3, 1938	June 16, 1938	165	Pittman	
76th	1	Jan. 3, 1939	Aug. 5, 1939	215	Pittman	Bankhead <sup>27</sup> Sam Rayburn of Texas <sup>29</sup>
	2	Sept. 21, 1939	Nov. 3, 1939	44	Pittman	
	3	Jan. 3, 1940	Jan. 3, 1941	367	Pittman <sup>28</sup> William H. King of Utah <sup>30</sup>	
77th	1	Jan. 3, 1941	Jan. 2, 1942	365	Pat Harrison of Mississippi <sup>31</sup> Carter Glass of Virginia <sup>32</sup>	Rayburn
	2	Jan. 5, 1942	Dec. 16, 1942	346		
78th	1	Jan. 6, 1943 <sup>33</sup>	Dec. 21, 1943	350	Glass	Rayburn
	2	Jan. 10, 1944 <sup>34</sup>	Dec. 19, 1944	345	Glass	
79th	1	Jan. 3, 1945 <sup>35</sup>	Dec. 21, 1945	353	Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee	Rayburn
	2	Jan. 14, 1946 <sup>36</sup>	Aug. 2, 1946	201	McKellar	
80th	1	Jan. 3, 1947 <sup>37</sup>	Dec. 19, 1947	351	Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan	Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts
	2	Jan. 6, 1948 <sup>38</sup>	Dec. 31, 1948	361	Vandenberg	
81st	1	Jan. 3, 1949	Oct. 19, 1949	290	Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee	Sam Rayburn of Texas
	2	Jan. 3, 1950 <sup>39</sup>	Jan. 2, 1951	365	McKellar	
82nd	1	Jan. 3, 1951 <sup>40</sup>	Oct. 20, 1951	291	McKellar	Rayburn
	2	Jan. 8, 1952 <sup>41</sup>	July 7, 1952	182	McKellar	
83rd	1	Jan. 3, 1953 <sup>42</sup>	Aug. 3, 1953	213	Styles Bridges of New Hampshire	Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts
	2	Jan. 6, 1954 <sup>43</sup>	Dec. 2, 1954	331	Bridges	
84th	1	Jan. 5, 1955 <sup>44</sup>	Aug. 2, 1955	210	Walter F. George of Georgia	Sam Rayburn of Texas
	2	Jan. 3, 1956 <sup>45</sup>	July 27, 1956	207	George	
85th	1	Jan. 3, 1957 <sup>46</sup>	Aug. 30, 1957	239	Carl Hayden of Arizona	Rayburn
	2	Jan. 7, 1958 <sup>47</sup>	Aug. 24, 1958	230	Hayden	
86th	1	Jan. 7, 1959 <sup>48</sup>	Sept. 15, 1959	252	Hayden	Rayburn
	2	Jan. 6, 1960 <sup>49</sup>	Sept. 1, 1960	240	Hayden	
87th	1	Jan. 3, 1961 <sup>50</sup>	Sept. 27, 1961	268	Hayden	Rayburn <sup>51</sup> John W. McCormack of Massachusetts <sup>53</sup>
	2	Jan. 10, 1962 <sup>52</sup>	Oct. 13, 1962	277	Hayden	
88th	1	Jan. 9, 1963 <sup>54</sup>	Dec. 30, 1963	356	Hayden	McCormack
	2	Jan. 7, 1964 <sup>55</sup>	Oct. 3, 1964	270	Hayden	
89th	1	Jan. 4, 1965	Oct. 23, 1965	293	Hayden	McCormack
	2	Jan. 10, 1966 <sup>56</sup>	Oct. 22, 1966	286	Hayden	
90th	1	Jan. 10, 1967 <sup>57</sup>	Dec. 15, 1967	340	Hayden	McCormack
	2	Jan. 15, 1968 <sup>58</sup>	Oct. 14, 1968	274	Hayden	
91st	1	Jan. 3, 1969 <sup>59</sup>	Dec. 23, 1969	355	Richard B. Russell	McCormack of Georgia
	2	Jan. 19, 1970 <sup>60</sup>	Jan. 2, 1971	349	Russell	



### Sessions of the U.S. Congress, 1789–2009

Congress	Session	Date of beginning <sup>1</sup>	Date of adjournment <sup>2</sup>	Length in days	President pro tempore of the Senate <sup>3</sup>	Speaker of the House of Representatives
92nd	1	Jan. 21, 1971 <sup>61</sup>	Dec. 17, 1971	331	Russell <sup>62</sup> /Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana <sup>63</sup>	Carl Albert of Oklahoma
	2	Jan. 18, 1972 <sup>64</sup>	Oct. 18, 1972	275	Ellender <sup>65</sup> /James O. Eastland of Mississippi <sup>66</sup>	
93rd	1	Jan. 3, 1973 <sup>67</sup>	Dec. 22, 1973	354	Eastland	Albert
	2	Jan. 21, 1974 <sup>68</sup>	Dec. 20, 1974	334	Eastland	
94th	1	Jan. 14, 1975 <sup>69</sup>	Dec. 19, 1975	340	Eastland	Albert
	2	Jan. 19, 1976 <sup>70</sup>	Oct. 1, 1976	257	Eastland	
95th	1	Jan. 4, 1977 <sup>71</sup>	Dec. 15, 1977	346	Eastland	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts
	2	Jan. 19, 1978 <sup>72</sup>	Oct. 15, 1978	270	Eastland	
96th	1	Jan. 15, 1979 <sup>73</sup>	Jan. 3, 1980	354	Warren G. Magnuson of Washington	O'Neill
	2	Jan. 3, 1980 <sup>74</sup>	Dec. 16, 1980	349	Magnuson	
97th	1	Jan. 5, 1981 <sup>75</sup>	Dec. 16, 1981	347	Strom Thurmond of South Carolina	O'Neill
	2	Jan. 25, 1982 <sup>76</sup>	Dec. 23, 1982	333	Thurmond	
98th	1	Jan. 3, 1983 <sup>77</sup>	Nov. 18, 1983	320	Thurmond	O'Neill
	2	Jan. 23, 1984 <sup>78</sup>	Oct. 12, 1984	264	Thurmond	
99th	1	Jan. 3, 1985 <sup>79</sup>	Dec. 20, 1985	352	Thurmond	O'Neill
	2	Jan. 21, 1986 <sup>80</sup>	Oct. 18, 1986	278	Thurmond	
100th	1	Jan. 6, 1987 <sup>81</sup>	Dec. 22, 1987	351	John C. Stennis of Mississippi	Jim Wright of Texas
	2	Jan. 25, 1988 <sup>82</sup>	Oct. 22, 1988	272	Stennis	
101st	1	Jan. 3, 1989 <sup>83</sup>	Nov. 22, 1989	324	Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia	Wright; Thomas S. Foley of Washington <sup>84</sup>
	2	Jan. 23, 1990 <sup>85</sup>	Oct. 28, 1990	260	Byrd	
102nd	1	Jan. 3, 1991 <sup>86</sup>	Jan. 3, 1992	366	Byrd	Foley
	2	Jan. 3, 1992 <sup>87</sup>	Oct. 9, 1992	281	Byrd	
103rd	1	Jan. 5, 1993 <sup>88</sup>	Nov. 26, 1993	326	Byrd	Foley
	2	Jan. 25, 1994 <sup>89</sup>	Dec. 1, 1994	311	Byrd	
104th	1	Jan. 4, 1995 <sup>90</sup>	Jan. 3, 1996	365	Strom Thurmond of South Carolina	Newt Gingrich of Georgia
	2	Jan. 3, 1996 <sup>91</sup>	Oct. 4, 1996	276	Thurmond	
105th	1	Jan. 7, 1997 <sup>92</sup>	Nov. 13, 1997	311	Thurmond	Gingrich
	2	Jan. 27, 1998 <sup>93</sup>	Dec. 19, 1998	327	Thurmond	
106th	1	Jan. 6, 1999 <sup>94</sup>	Nov. 22, 1999	313	Thurmond	J. Dennis Hastert of Illinois
	2	Jan. 24, 2000 <sup>95</sup>	Dec. 15, 2000	339	Thurmond	
107th	1	Jan. 3, 2001 <sup>96</sup>	Dec. 20, 2001	146	Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia/ Strom Thurmond of South Carolina <sup>97</sup>	Hastert
	2	Jan. 23, 2002 <sup>98</sup>	Nov. 22, 2002	126	Byrd	
108th	1	Jan. 7, 2003 <sup>99</sup>	Dec. 9, 2003	138	Ted Stevens of Alaska	Hastert
	2	Jan. 20, 2004 <sup>100</sup>	Dec. 8, 2004	110	Stevens	
109th	1	Jan. 4, 2005 <sup>101</sup>	Dec. 22, 2005		Stevens	Hastert
	2	Jan. 3, 2006 <sup>102</sup>	Dec. 9, 2006		Stevens	
110th	1	Jan. 4, 2007 <sup>103</sup>	Dec. 31, 2007		Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia	Nancy Pelosi of California
	2	Jan. 3, 2008 <sup>104</sup>	Jan. 3, 2009		Byrd	
111th	1	Jan. 6, 2009 <sup>105</sup>			Byrd	Pelosi

NOTES: 1. The Constitution (art. I, sec. 4) provided that "The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year ... on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day." Pursuant to a resolution of the Continental Congress, the first session of the First Congress convened Mar. 4, 1789. Up to and including May 20, 1820, 18 acts were passed providing for the meeting of Congress on other days in the year. After 1820 Congress met regularly on the first Monday in December until 1934, when the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution became effective changing the meeting date to Jan. 3. (Until then, brief special sessions of the Senate only were held at the beginning of each presidential term to confirm Cabinet and other nominations—and occasionally at other times for other purposes. The Senate last met in special session from Mar. 4 to Mar. 6, 1933.) The first and second sessions of the First Congress were held in New York City. Subsequently, including the first session of the Sixth Congress, Philadelphia was the meeting place; since then, Congress has convened in Washington.

2. Until adoption of the Twentieth Amendment, the deadline for adjournment of Congress in odd-numbered years was Mar. 3. However, the expiring Congress often extended the "legislative day" of Mar. 3 up to noon of Mar. 4, when the new Congress came officially into being. After ratification of the Twentieth Amendment, the deadline for adjournment of Congress in odd-numbered years was noon on Jan. 3.

3. At one time, the appointment or election of a president pro tempore was considered by the Senate to be for the occasion only, so that more than one appear in several sessions, and in others none was chosen. Since Mar. 12, 1890, they have served until "the Senate otherwise ordered."

4. Elected to count the vote for president and vice president, which was done Apr. 6, 1789, because there was a quorum of the Senate for the first time. John Adams, vice president, appeared Apr. 21, 1789, and took his seat as president of the Senate.

5. Elected Speaker pro tempore for Apr. 20, 1798, and again for May 28, 1798.

6. Elected Speaker Jan. 19, 1814, to succeed Henry Clay, who resigned Jan. 19, 1814.

7. Elected Speaker Nov. 15, 1820, to succeed Henry Clay, who resigned Oct. 28, 1820.

8. Elected Speaker June 2, 1834, to succeed Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, who resigned.
9. There were recesses in this session from Saturday, Mar. 30, to Wednesday, July 1, and Saturday, July 20, to Thursday, Nov. 21.
10. There were recesses in this session from Monday, July 27, to Monday, Sept. 21, to Friday, Oct. 16, and to Tuesday, Nov. 10. No business was transacted subsequent to July 27.
11. Elected Speaker Mar. 3, 1869, and served one day.
12. Died Aug. 19, 1876.
13. Appointed Speaker pro tempore Feb. 17, May 12, June 19.
14. Appointed Speaker pro tempore June 4.
15. Resigned as president pro tempore Apr. 27, 1911.
16. Elected to serve Jan. 11–17, Mar. 11–12, Apr. 8, May 10, May 30 to June 1 and 3, June 13 to July 5, Aug. 1–10, and Aug. 27 to Dec. 15, 1912.
17. Elected to serve May 25, 1912.
18. Elected to serve Dec. 4–12, 1911.
19. Elected to serve Feb. 12–14, Apr. 26–27, May 7, July 6–31, Aug. 12–26, 1912.
20. Elected to serve Mar. 25–26, 1912.
21. Elected to serve Aug. 27 to Dec. 15, 1912, Jan. 5–18, and Feb. 2–15, 1913.
22. Elected to serve Dec. 16, 1912, to Jan. 4, 1913, Jan. 19 to Feb. 1, and Feb. 16 to Mar. 3, 1913.
23. Died Oct. 1, 1916.
24. Died Aug. 19, 1934.
25. Died June 4, 1936.
26. Elected June 4, 1936.
27. Died Sept. 15, 1940.
28. Died Nov. 10, 1940.
29. Elected Sept. 16, 1940.
30. Elected Nov. 19, 1940.
31. Elected Jan. 6, 1941; died June 22, 1941.
32. Elected July 10, 1941.
33. There was a recess in this session Thursday, July 8, to Tuesday, Sept. 14.
34. There were recesses in this session Saturday, Apr. 1, to Wednesday, Apr. 12; Friday, June 23, to Tuesday, Aug. 1; and Thursday, Sept. 21, to Tuesday, Nov. 14.
35. The House was in recess in this session Saturday, July 21, 1945, to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1945; and the Senate Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1945, to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1945.
36. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 18, 1946, to Tuesday, Apr. 30, 1946.
37. There was a recess in this session Sunday, July 27, 1947, to Monday, Nov. 17, 1947.
38. There were recesses in this session Sunday, June 20, 1948, to Monday, July 26, 1948; and Saturday, Aug. 7, 1948, to Friday, Dec. 31, 1948.
39. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 6, 1950, to Tuesday, Apr. 18, 1950; and both the Senate and the House were in recess Saturday, Sept. 23, 1950, to Monday, Nov. 27, 1950.
40. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Mar. 22, 1951, to Monday, Apr. 2, 1951; and Thursday, Aug. 23, 1951, to Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1951.
41. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 10, 1952, to Tuesday, Apr. 22, 1952.
42. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 2, 1953, to Monday, Apr. 13, 1953.
43. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 15, 1954, to Monday, Apr. 26, 1954; and adjourned sine die Aug. 20, 1954. The Senate was in recess in this session Friday, Aug. 20, 1954, to Monday, Nov. 8, 1954; Thursday, Nov. 18, 1954, to Monday, Nov. 29, 1954; and adjourned sine die Dec. 2, 1954.
44. There was a recess in this session Monday, Apr. 4, 1955, to Wednesday, Apr. 13, 1955.
45. There was a recess in this session Thursday, Mar. 29, 1956, to Monday, Apr. 9, 1956.
46. There was a recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 18, 1957, to Monday, Apr. 29, 1957.
47. There was a recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 3, 1958, to Monday, Apr. 14, 1958.
48. There was a recess in this session Thursday, Mar. 26, 1959, to Tuesday, Apr. 7, 1959.
49. The Senate was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 14, 1960, to Monday, Apr. 18, 1960; Friday, May 27, 1960, to Tuesday, May 31, 1960; and Sunday, July 3, 1960, to Monday, Aug. 8, 1960. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 14, 1960, to Monday, Apr. 18, 1960; Friday, May 27, 1960, to Tuesday, May 31, 1960; and Sunday, July 3, 1960, to Monday, Aug. 15, 1960.
50. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Mar. 30, 1961, to Monday, Apr. 10, 1961.
51. Died Nov. 16, 1961.
52. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 19, 1962, to Monday, Apr. 30, 1962.





53. Elected Jan. 10, 1962.

54. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 11, 1963, to Monday, Apr. 22, 1963.

55. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Mar. 26, 1964, to Monday, Apr. 6, 1964; Thursday, July 2, 1964, to Monday, July 20, 1964; Friday, Aug. 21, 1964, to Monday, Aug. 31, 1964. The Senate was in recess in this session Friday, July 10, 1964, to Monday, July 20, 1964; Friday, Aug. 21, 1964, to Monday, Aug. 31, 1964.

56. The House was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 7, 1966, to Monday, Apr. 18, 1966; Thursday, June 30, 1966, to Monday, July 11, 1966. The Senate was in recess in this session Thursday, Apr. 7, 1966, to Wednesday, Apr. 13, 1966; Thursday, June 30, 1966, to Monday, July 11, 1966.

57. There was a recess in this session Thursday, Mar. 23, 1967, to Monday, Apr. 3, 1967; Thursday, June 29, 1967, to Monday, July 10, 1967; Thursday, Aug. 31, 1967, to Monday, Sept. 11, 1967; and Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1967, to Monday, Nov. 27, 1967.

58. The House was in recess this session Thursday, Apr. 11, 1968, to Monday, Apr. 22, 1968; Wednesday, May 29, 1968, to Monday, June 3, 1968; Wednesday, July 3, 1968, to Monday, July 8, 1968; Friday, Aug. 2, 1968, to Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1968. The Senate was in recess this session Thursday, Apr. 11, 1968, to Wednesday, Apr. 17, 1968; Wednesday, May 29, 1968, to Monday, June 3, 1968; Wednesday, July 3, 1968, to Monday, July 8, 1968; Friday, Aug. 2, 1968, to Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1968.

59. The House was in recess this session Friday, Feb. 7, 1969, to Monday, Feb. 17, 1969; Thursday, Apr. 3, 1969, to Monday, Apr. 14, 1969; Wednesday, May 28, 1969, to Monday, June 2, 1969; Wednesday, July 2, 1969, to Monday, July 7, 1969; Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1969, to Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1969; Thursday, Nov. 6, 1969, to Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1969; Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1969, to Monday, Dec. 1, 1969. The Senate was in recess this session Friday, Feb. 7, 1969, to Monday, Feb. 17, 1969; Thursday, Apr. 3, 1969, to Monday, Apr. 14, 1969; Wednesday, May 28, 1969, to Monday, June 2, 1969; Wednesday, July 2, 1969, to Monday, July 7, 1969; Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1969, to Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1969; Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1969, to Monday, Dec. 1, 1969.

60. The House was in recess this session Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1970, to Monday, Feb. 16, 1970; Thursday, Mar. 26, 1970, to Tuesday, Mar. 31, 1970; Wednesday, May 27, 1970, to Monday, June 1, 1970; Wednesday, July 1, 1970, to Monday, July 6, 1970; Friday, Aug. 14, 1970, to Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1970; Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1970, to Monday, Nov. 16, 1970; Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1970, to Monday, Nov. 30, 1970; Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1970, to Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1970. The Senate was in recess this session Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1970, to Monday, Feb. 16, 1970; Thursday, Mar. 26, 1970, to Tuesday, Mar. 31, 1970; Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1970, to Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1970; Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1970, to Monday, Nov. 16, 1970; Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1970, to Monday, Nov. 30, 1970; Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1970, to Monday, Dec. 28, 1970.

61. The House was in recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1971, to Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1971; Wednesday, Apr. 7, 1971, to Monday, Apr. 19, 1971; Thursday, May 27, 1971, to Tuesday, June 1, 1971; Thursday, July 1, 1971, to Tuesday, July 6, 1971; Friday, Aug. 6, 1971, to Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1971; Thursday, Oct. 7, 1971, to Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1971; Thursday, Oct. 21, 1971, to Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1971; Friday, Nov. 19, 1971, to Monday, Nov. 29, 1971. The Senate was in recess this session Thursday, Feb. 11, 1971, to Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1971; Wednesday, Apr. 7, 1971, to Wednesday, Apr. 14, 1971; Wednesday, May 26, 1971, to Tuesday, June 1, 1971; Wednesday, June 30, 1971, to Tuesday, July 6, 1971; Friday, Aug. 6, 1971, to Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1971; Thursday, Oct. 21, 1971, to Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1971; Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1971, to Monday, Nov. 29, 1971.

62. Died Jan. 21, 1971.

63. Elected Jan. 22, 1971.

64. The House was in recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1972, to Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1972; Wednesday, Mar. 29, 1972, to Monday, Apr. 10, 1972; Wednesday, May 24, 1972, to Tuesday, May 30, 1972; Friday, June 30, 1972, to Monday, July 17, 1972; Friday, Aug. 18, 1972, to Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1972. The Senate was in recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1972, to Monday, Feb. 14, 1972; Thursday, Mar. 30, 1972, to Tuesday, Apr. 4, 1972; Thursday, May 25, 1972, to Tuesday, May 30, 1972; Friday, June 30, 1972, to Monday, July 17, 1972; Friday, Aug. 18, 1972, to Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1972.

65. Died July 27, 1972.

66. Elected July 28, 1972.

67. The House was in recess this session Thursday, Feb. 8, 1973, to Monday, Feb. 19, 1973; Thursday, Apr. 19, 1973, to Monday, Apr. 30, 1973; Thursday, May 24, 1973, to Tuesday, May 29, 1973; Saturday, June 30, 1973, to Tuesday, July 10, 1973; Friday, Aug. 3, 1973, to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1973; Thursday, Oct. 4, 1973, to Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1973; Thursday, Oct. 18, 1973, to Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1973; Thursday, Nov. 15, 1973, to Monday, Nov. 26, 1973. The Senate was in recess this session Thursday, Feb. 8, 1973, to Thursday, Feb. 15, 1973; Wednesday, Apr. 18, 1973, to Monday, Apr. 30, 1973; Wednesday, May 23, 1973, to Tuesday, May 29, 1973; Saturday, June 30, 1973, to Monday, July 9, 1973; Friday, Aug. 3, 1973, to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1973; Thursday, Oct. 18, 1973, to Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1973; Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1973, to Monday, Nov. 26, 1973.

68. The House was in recess this session Thursday, Feb. 7, 1974, to Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1974; Thursday, Apr. 11, 1974, to Monday, Apr. 22, 1974; Thursday, May 23, 1974, to Tuesday, May 28, 1974; Thursday, Aug. 22, 1974, to Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1974; Thursday, Oct. 17, 1974, to Monday, Nov. 18, 1974; Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1974, to Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1974. The Senate was in recess this session Friday, Feb. 8, 1974, to Monday, Feb. 18, 1974; Wednesday, Mar. 13, 1974, to Tuesday, Mar. 19, 1974; Thursday, Apr. 11, 1974, to Monday, Apr. 22, 1974; Wednesday, May 23, 1974, to Tuesday, May 28, 1974; Thursday, Aug. 22, 1974, to Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1974; Thursday, Oct. 17, 1974, to Monday, Nov. 18, 1974; Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1974, to Monday, Dec. 2, 1974.

69. The House was in recess this session Wednesday, Mar. 26, 1975, to Monday, Apr. 7, 1975; Thursday, May 22, 1975, to Monday, June 2, 1975; Thursday, June 26, 1975, to Tuesday, July 8, 1975; Friday, Aug. 1, 1975, to Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1975; Thursday, Oct. 9, 1975, to Monday, Oct. 20, 1975; Thursday, Oct. 23, 1975, to Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1975; Thursday, Nov. 20, 1975, to Monday, Dec. 1, 1975. The Senate was in recess this session Wednesday, Mar. 26, 1975, to Monday, Apr. 7, 1975; Thursday, May 22, 1975, to Monday, June 2, 1975; Friday, June 27, 1975, to Monday, July 7, 1975; Friday, Aug. 1, 1975, to Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1975; Thursday, Oct. 9, 1975, to Monday, Oct. 20, 1975; Thursday, Oct. 23, 1975, to Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1975; Thursday, Nov. 20, 1975, to Monday, Dec. 1, 1975.

70. The House was in recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1976, to Monday, Feb. 16, 1976; Wednesday, Apr. 14, 1976, to Monday, Apr. 26, 1976; Thursday, May 27, 1976, to Tuesday, June 1, 1976; Friday, July 2, 1976, to Monday, July 19, 1976; Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1976, to Monday, Aug. 23, 1976; Thursday, Sept. 2, 1976, to Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1976. The Senate was in recess this session Friday, Feb. 6, 1976, to Monday, Feb. 16, 1976; Wednesday, Apr. 14, 1976, to Monday, Apr. 26, 1976; Friday, May 28, 1976, to Wednesday, June 2, 1976; Friday, July 2, 1976, to Monday, July 19, 1976; Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1976, to Monday, Aug. 23, 1976; Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1976, to Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1976.

71. The House was in recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1977, to Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1977; Wednesday, Apr. 6, 1977, to Monday, Apr. 18, 1977; Thursday, May 26, 1977, to Wednesday, June 1, 1977; Thursday, June 30, 1977, to Monday, July 11, 1977; Friday, Aug. 5, 1977, to Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1977; Thursday, Oct. 6, 1977, to Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1977. The Senate was in recess this session Friday, Feb. 11, 1977, to Monday, Feb. 21, 1977; Thursday, Apr. 7, 1977, to Monday, Apr. 18, 1977; Friday, May 27, 1977, to Monday, June 6, 1977; Friday, July 1, 1977, to Monday, July 11, 1977; Saturday, Aug. 6, 1977, to Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1977.

72. The House was in recess this session Thursday, Feb. 9, 1978, to Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1978; Wednesday, Mar. 22, 1978, to Monday, Apr. 3, 1978; Thursday, May 25, 1978, to Wednesday, May 31, 1978; Thursday, June 29, 1978, to Monday, July 10, 1978; Thursday, Aug. 17, 1978, to Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1978. The Senate was in

recess this session Friday, Feb. 10, 1978, to Monday, Feb. 20, 1978; Thursday, Mar. 23, 1978, to Monday, Apr. 3, 1978; Friday, May 26, 1978, to Monday, June 5, 1978; Thursday, June 29, 1978, to Monday, July 10, 1978; Friday, Aug. 25, 1978, to Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1978.

73. The House was in recess this session Thursday, Feb. 8, 1979, to Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1979; Tuesday, Apr. 10, 1979, to Monday, Apr. 23, 1979; Thursday, May 24, 1979, to Wednesday, May 30, 1979; Friday, June 29, 1979, to Monday, July 9, 1979; Thursday, Aug. 2, 1979, to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1979; Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1979, to Monday, Nov. 26, 1979. The Senate was in recess this session Friday, Feb. 9, 1979, to Monday, Feb. 19, 1979; Tuesday, Apr. 10, 1979, to Monday, Apr. 23, 1979; Friday, May 25, 1979, to Monday, June 4, 1979; Friday, Aug. 3, 1979, to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1979; Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1979, to Monday, Nov. 26, 1979.

74. The House was in recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1980, to Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1980; Wednesday, Apr. 2, 1980, to Tuesday, Apr. 15, 1980; Thursday, May 22, 1980, to Wednesday, May 28, 1980; Wednesday, July 2, 1980, to Monday, July 21, 1980; Friday, Aug. 1, 1980, to Monday, Aug. 18, 1980; Thursday, Aug. 28, 1980, to Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1980. The Senate was in recess this session Monday, Feb. 11, 1980, to Thursday, Feb. 14, 1980; Thursday, Apr. 3, 1980, to Tuesday, Apr. 15, 1980; Thursday, May 22, 1980, to Wednesday, May 28, 1980; Wednesday, July 2, 1980, to Monday, July 21, 1980; Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1980, to Monday, Aug. 18, 1980; Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1980, to Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1980; Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1980, to Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1980; Monday, Nov. 24, 1980, to Monday, Dec. 1, 1980.

75. The House was in recess this session Friday, Feb. 6, 1981, to Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1981; Friday, Apr. 10, 1981, to Monday, Apr. 27, 1981; Friday, June 26, 1981, to Wednesday, July 8, 1981; Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1981, to Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1981; Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1981, to Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1981; Monday, Nov. 23, 1981, to Monday, Nov. 30, 1981. The Senate was in recess this session Friday, Feb. 6, 1981, to Monday, Feb. 16, 1981; Friday, Apr. 10, 1981, to Monday, Apr. 27, 1981; Thursday, June 25, 1981, to Wednesday, July 8, 1981; Monday, Aug. 3, 1981, to Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1981; Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1981, to Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1981; Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1981, to Monday, Nov. 30, 1981.

76. The House was in recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1982, to Monday, Feb. 22, 1982; Tuesday, Apr. 6, 1982, to Tuesday, Apr. 20, 1982; Thursday, May 27, 1982, to Wednesday, June 2, 1982; Thursday, July 1, 1982, to Monday, July 12, 1982; Friday, Aug. 20, 1982, to Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1982; Friday, Oct. 1, 1982, to Monday, Nov. 29, 1982. The Senate was in recess this session Thursday, Feb. 11, 1982, to Monday, Feb. 22, 1982; Thursday, Apr. 1, 1982, to Tuesday, Apr. 13, 1982; Thursday, May 27, 1982, to Tuesday, June 8, 1982; Thursday, July 1, 1982, to Monday, July 12, 1982; Friday, Aug. 20, 1982, to Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1982; Friday, Oct. 1, 1982, to Monday, Nov. 29, 1982.

77. The House adjourned for recess this session Friday, Jan. 7, 1983, to Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1983; Thursday, Feb. 17, 1983, to Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1983; Thursday, Mar. 24, 1983, to Tuesday, Apr. 5, 1983; Thursday, May 26, 1983, to Wednesday, June 1, 1983; Thursday, June 30, 1983, to Monday, July 11, 1983; Friday, Aug. 5, 1983, to Monday, Sept. 12, 1983; Friday, Oct. 7, 1983, to Monday, Oct. 17, 1983. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Monday, Jan. 3, 1983, to Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1983; Friday, Feb. 4, 1983, to Monday, Feb. 14, 1983; Friday, Mar. 25, 1983, to Tuesday, Apr. 5, 1983; Friday, May 27, 1983, to Monday, June 6, 1983; Friday, July 1, 1983, to Monday, July 11, 1983; Friday, Aug. 5, 1983, to Monday, Sept. 12, 1983; Monday, Oct. 10, 1983, to Monday, Oct. 17, 1983.

78. The House adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Feb. 9, 1984, to Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1984; Friday, Apr. 13, 1984, to Tuesday, Apr. 24, 1984; Friday, May 25, 1984, to Wednesday, May 30, 1984; Friday, June 29, 1984, to Monday, July 23, 1984; Friday, Aug. 10, 1984, to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1984. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Friday, Feb. 10, 1984, to Monday, Feb. 20, 1984; Friday, Apr. 13, 1984, to Tuesday, Apr. 24, 1984; Friday, May 25, 1984, to Thursday, May 31, 1984; Friday, June 29, 1984, to Monday, July 23, 1984; Friday, Aug. 10, 1984, to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1984.

79. The House adjourned for recess this session Monday, Jan. 7, 1985, to Monday, Jan. 21, 1985; Thursday, Feb. 7, 1985, to Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1985; Thursday, Mar. 7, 1985, to Tuesday, Mar. 19, 1985; Thursday, Apr. 4, 1985, to Monday, Apr. 15, 1985; Thursday, May 23, 1985, to Monday, June 3, 1985; Thursday, June 27, 1985, to Monday, July 8, 1985; Thursday, Aug. 1, 1985, to Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1985; Thursday, Nov. 21, 1985, to Monday, Dec. 2, 1985. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Monday, Jan. 7, 1985, to Monday, Jan. 21, 1985; Thursday, Feb. 7, 1985, to Monday, Feb. 18, 1985; Tuesday, Mar. 12, 1985, to Thursday, Mar. 14, 1985; Thursday, Apr. 4, 1985, to Monday, Apr. 15, 1985; Friday, May 24, 1985, to Monday, June 3, 1985; Thursday, June 27, 1985, to Monday, July 8, 1985; Thursday, Aug. 1, 1985, to Monday, Sept. 9, 1985; Saturday, Nov. 23, 1985, to Monday, Dec. 2, 1985.

80. The House adjourned for recess this session Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1986, to Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1986; Friday, Feb. 7, 1986, to Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1986; Tuesday, Mar. 25, 1986, to Tuesday, Apr. 8, 1986; Thursday, May 22, 1986, to Tuesday, June 3, 1986; Thursday, June 26, 1986, to Monday, July 14, 1986; Friday, Aug. 15, 1986, to Monday, Sept. 8, 1986. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1986, to Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1986; Friday, Feb. 7, 1986, to Monday, Feb. 17, 1986; Thursday, Mar. 27, 1986, to Tuesday, Apr. 8, 1986; Wednesday, May 21, 1986, to Monday, June 2, 1986; Thursday, June 26, 1986, to Monday, July 14, 1986; Friday, Aug. 15, 1986, to Monday, Sept. 8, 1986.

81. The House adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Jan. 8, 1987, to Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1987; Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1987, to Wednesday, Feb. 18, 1987; Thursday, Apr. 9, 1987, to Tuesday, Apr. 21, 1987; Thursday, May 21, 1987, to Wednesday, May 27, 1987; Wednesday, July 1, 1987, to Tuesday, July 7, 1987; Wednesday, July 15, 1987, to Monday, July 20, 1987; Friday, Aug. 7, 1987, to Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1987; Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1987, to Monday, Nov. 16, 1987; Friday, Nov. 20, 1987, to Monday, Nov. 30, 1987. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1987, to Monday, Jan. 12, 1987; Thursday, Feb. 5, 1987, to Monday, Feb. 16, 1987; Friday, Apr. 10, 1987, to Tuesday, Apr. 21, 1987; Thursday, May 21, 1987, to Wednesday, May 27, 1987; Wednesday, July 1, 1987, to Tuesday, July 7, 1987; Friday, Aug. 7, 1987, to Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1987; Friday, Nov. 20, 1987, to Monday, Nov. 30, 1987.

82. The House adjourned for recess this session Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1988, to Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1988; Thursday, Mar. 31, 1988, to Monday, Apr. 11, 1988; Thursday, May 26, 1988, to Wednesday, June 1, 1988; Thursday, June 30, 1988, to Thursday, July 7, 1988; Thursday, July 14, 1988, to Tuesday, July 26, 1988; Thursday, Aug. 11, 1988, to Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1988. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Feb. 4, 1988, to Monday, Feb. 15, 1988; Friday, Mar. 4, 1988, to Monday, Mar. 14, 1988; Thursday, Mar. 31, 1988, to Monday, Apr. 11, 1988; Friday, Apr. 29, 1988, to Monday, May 9, 1988; Friday, May 27, 1988, to Monday, June 6, 1988; Wednesday, June 29, 1988, to Wednesday, July 6, 1988; Thursday, July 14, 1988, to Monday, July 25, 1988; Thursday, Aug. 11, 1988, to Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1988.

83. The House adjourned for recess this session Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1989, to Thursday, Jan. 19, 1989; Thursday, Feb. 9, 1989, to Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1989; Thursday, Mar. 23, 1989, to Monday, Apr. 3, 1989; Tuesday, Apr. 18, 1989, to Tuesday, Apr. 25, 1989; Thursday, May 25, 1989, to Wednesday, May 31, 1989; Thursday, June 29, 1989, to Monday, July 10, 1989; Saturday, Aug. 5, 1989, to Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1989. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1989, to Friday, Jan. 20, 1989; Friday, Jan. 20, 1989, to Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1989; Thursday, Feb. 9, 1989, to Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1989; Friday, Mar. 17, 1989, to Tuesday, Apr. 4, 1989; Wednesday, Apr. 19, 1989, to Monday, May 1, 1989; Thursday, May 18, 1989, to Wednesday, May 31, 1989; Friday, June 23, 1989, to Tuesday, July 11, 1989; Friday, Aug. 4, 1989, to Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1989.

84. Elected Speaker June 6, 1989, to succeed Jim Wright, who resigned the Speakership that day.

85. The House adjourned for recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1990, to Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1990; Wednesday, Apr. 4, 1990, to Wednesday, Apr. 18, 1990; Friday, May 25, 1990, to Tuesday, June 5, 1990; Thursday, June 28, 1990, to Tuesday, July 10, 1990; Saturday, Aug. 4, 1990, to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1990. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Feb. 8, 1990, to Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1990; Friday, Mar. 9, 1990, to Tuesday, Mar. 20, 1990; Thursday, Apr. 5, 1990, to Wednesday, Apr. 18, 1990; Thursday, May 24, 1990, to Tuesday, June 5, 1990; Thursday, June 28, 1990, to Tuesday, July 10, 1990; Saturday, Aug. 4, 1990, to Monday, Sept. 10, 1990.



86. The House adjourned for recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1991, to Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1991; Friday, Mar. 22, 1991, to Tuesday, Apr. 9, 1991; Thursday, June 27, 1991, to Tuesday, July 9, 1991; Friday, Aug. 2, 1991, to Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1991. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1991, to Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1991; Friday, Mar. 22, 1991, to Tuesday, Apr. 9, 1991; Thursday, Apr. 25, 1991, to Monday, May 6, 1991; Friday, May 24, 1991, to Monday, June 3, 1991; Friday, June 28, 1991, to Monday, July 8, 1991; Friday, Aug. 2, 1991, to Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1991.

87. The House adjourned for recess this session Friday, Jan. 3, 1992, to Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1992; Friday, Apr. 10, 1992, to Tuesday, Apr. 28, 1992; Thursday, July 2, 1992, to Tuesday, July 7, 1992; Friday, July 9, 1992, to Tuesday, July 21, 1992; Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1992, to Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1992. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Monday, Jan. 6, 1992, to Monday, Jan. 20, 1992; Monday, Feb. 10, 1992, to Monday, Feb. 17, 1992; Monday, Apr. 13, 1992, to Friday, Apr. 24, 1992; Monday, May 25, 1992, to Friday, May 29, 1992; Monday, July 6, 1992, to Friday, July 17, 1992; Thursday, Aug. 13, 1992, to Monday, Sept. 7, 1992.

88. The House adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Jan. 7, 1993, to Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1993; Friday, Feb. 5, 1993, to Monday, Feb. 15, 1993; Thursday, Apr. 8, 1993, to Sunday, Apr. 18, 1993; Friday, May 28, 1993, to Monday, June 7, 1993; Friday, July 2, 1993, to Monday, July 12, 1993; Saturday, Aug. 7, 1993, to Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1993. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Friday, Jan. 8, 1993, to Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1993; Friday, Feb. 5, 1993, to Monday, Feb. 15, 1993; Monday, Apr. 5, 1993, to Friday, Apr. 16, 1993; Monday, May 31, 1993, to Friday, June 4, 1993; Friday, July 2, 1993, to Friday, July 9, 1993; Monday, Aug. 9, 1993, to Monday, Sept. 6, 1993; Friday, Oct. 8, 1993, to Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1993; Friday, Nov. 12, 1993, to Monday, Nov. 15, 1993.

89. The House adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Jan. 27, 1994, to Monday, Jan. 31, 1994; Saturday, Feb. 12, 1994, to Monday, Feb. 21, 1994; Friday, Mar. 25, 1994, to Monday, Apr. 11, 1994; Friday, May 27, 1994, to Tuesday, June 7, 1994; Friday, July 1, 1994, to Monday, July 11, 1994; Saturday, Aug. 27, 1994, to Sunday, Sept. 11, 1994. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Monday, Feb. 14, 1994, to Monday, Feb. 21, 1994; Monday, Mar. 28, 1994, to Friday, Apr. 8, 1994; Monday, May 30, 1994, to Monday, June 6, 1994; Monday, July 4, 1994, to Friday, July 8, 1994; Friday, Aug. 26, 1994, to Friday, Sept. 9, 1994.

90. The House adjourned for recess this session Saturday, Apr. 8, 1995, to Sunday, Apr. 30, 1995; Friday, May 26, 1995, to Monday, June 5, 1995; Saturday, July 1, 1995, to Sunday, July 9, 1995; Saturday, Aug. 5, 1995, to Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1995; Saturday, Sept. 30, 1995, to Thursday, Oct. 5, 1995. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Friday, Feb. 17, 1995, to Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1995; Saturday, Apr. 8, 1995, to Sunday, Apr. 23, 1995; Saturday, May 27, 1995, to Sunday, June 4, 1995; Saturday, July 1, 1995, to Sunday, July 9, 1995; Saturday, Aug. 12, 1995, to Monday, Sept. 4, 1995; Sunday, Oct. 1, 1995, to Monday, Oct. 9, 1995; Saturday, Nov. 21, 1995, to Sunday, Nov. 26, 1995.

91. The House adjourned for recess this session Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1996, to Sunday, Jan. 21, 1996; Saturday, Mar. 30, 1996, to Sunday, Apr. 14, 1996; Saturday, June 29, 1996, to Sunday, July 7, 1996; Saturday, Aug. 3, 1996, to Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1996. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Jan. 11, 1996, to Sunday, Jan. 21, 1996; Saturday, Mar. 30, 1996, to Saturday, Apr. 14, 1996; Saturday, May 25, 1996, to Sunday, June 2, 1996; Saturday, June 29, 1996, to Sunday, July 7, 1996; Saturday, Aug. 3, 1996, to Monday, Sept. 2, 1996.

92. The House adjourned for recess this session Friday, Jan. 10, 1997, to Sunday, Jan. 19, 1997; Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1997, to Monday, Feb. 3, 1997; Friday, Feb. 14, 1997, to Monday, Feb. 24, 1997; Saturday, Mar. 22, 1997, to Monday, Apr. 7, 1997; Friday, June 27, 1997, to Monday, July 7, 1997; Saturday, Aug. 2, 1997, to Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1997; Friday, Oct. 10, 1997, to Monday, Oct. 20, 1997. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Friday, Jan. 10, 1997, to Monday, Jan. 20, 1997; Friday, Feb. 14, 1997, to Sunday, Feb. 23, 1997; Saturday, Mar. 22, 1997, to Sunday, Apr. 6, 1997; Saturday, May 24, 1997, to Sunday, June 1, 1997; Saturday, June 28, 1997, to Sunday, July 6, 1997; Saturday, Aug. 2, 1997, to Monday, Sept. 1, 1997; Friday, Oct. 10, 1997, to Sunday, Oct. 19, 1997.

93. The House adjourned for recess this session Friday, Feb. 13, 1998, to Monday, Feb. 23, 1998; Thursday, Apr. 2, 1998, to Monday, Apr. 20, 1998; Saturday, May 23, 1998, to Tuesday, June 2, 1998; Friday, June 26, 1998, to Monday, July 13, 1998; Saturday, Aug. 8, 1998, to Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1998. The House adjourned Oct. 21, 1998, and was called back by the Speaker for a resumption of the second session Thursday, Dec. 17, 1998, to Saturday, Dec. 19, 1998. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Jan. 1, 1998, to Monday, Jan. 26, 1998; Saturday, Feb. 14, 1998, to Sunday, Feb. 22, 1998; Saturday, Apr. 4, 1998, to Sunday, Apr. 19, 1998; Saturday, May 23, 1998, to Sunday, May 31, 1998; Saturday, June 27, 1998, to Sunday, July 5, 1998; Saturday, Aug. 1, 1998, to Sunday, Aug. 30, 1998; Saturday, Sept. 5, 1998, to Monday, Sept. 7, 1998.

94. The House adjourned for recess this session Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1999, to Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1999; Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1999, to Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1999; Friday, Feb. 12, 1999, to Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1999; Thursday, Mar. 25, 1999, to Monday, Apr. 12, 1999; Thursday, May 27, 1999, to Monday, June 7, 1999; Saturday, July 3, 1999, to Sunday, July 11, 1999; Saturday, Aug. 7, 1999, to Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1999. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Friday, Feb. 12, 1999, to Monday, Feb. 22, 1999; Thursday, Mar. 25, 1999, to Monday, Apr. 12, 1999; Thursday, May 27, 1999, to Monday, June 7, 1999; Saturday, July 3, 1999, to Sunday, July 11, 1999; Saturday, Aug. 7, 1999, to Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1999; Saturday, Oct. 9, 1999, to Monday, Oct. 11, 1999.

95. The House adjourned for recess this session Saturday, Feb. 19, 2000, to Sunday, Feb. 27, 2000; Saturday, Apr. 15, 2000, to Sunday, Apr. 30, 2000; Saturday, May 27, 2000, to Sunday, June 4, 2000; Saturday, July 1, 2000, to Sunday, July 9, 2000; Monday, July 31, 2000, to Tuesday, Sept. 5, 2000. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Saturday, Feb. 12, 2000, to Monday, Feb. 21, 2000; Saturday, Mar. 11, 2000, to Sunday, Mar. 19, 2000; Saturday, Apr. 15, 2000, to Sunday, Apr. 24, 2000; Saturday, May 27, 2000, to Sunday, June 4, 2000; Saturday, July 1, 2000, to Sunday, July 9, 2000; Saturday, July 29, 2000, to Monday, Sept. 4, 2000; Friday, Sept. 29, 2000, to Sunday, Oct. 1, 2000.

96. The House adjourned for recess this session Saturday, Jan. 6, 2001, to Saturday, Jan. 20, 2001; Saturday, Jan. 20, 2001, to Tuesday, Jan. 30, 2001; Wednesday, Jan. 31, 2001, to Tuesday, Feb. 6, 2001; Wednesday, Feb. 14, 2001, to Monday, Feb. 26, 2001; Wednesday, Apr. 4, 2001, to Tuesday, Apr. 24, 2001; Saturday, May 26, 2001, to Tuesday, June 5, 2001; Thursday, June 28, 2001, to Tuesday, July 10, 2001; Thursday, Aug. 2, 2001, to Wednesday, Sept. 5, 2001; Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2001, to Tuesday, Oct. 23, 2001; Monday, Nov. 19, 2001, to Tuesday, Nov. 27, 2001. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Monday, Jan. 8, 2001, to Saturday, Jan. 20, 2001; Thursday, Feb. 15, 2001, to Monday, Feb. 26, 2001; Friday, Apr. 6, 2001, to Monday, Apr. 23, 2001; Saturday, May 26, 2001, to Tuesday, June 5, 2001; Friday, June 29, 2001, to Monday, July 9, 2001; Friday, Aug. 3, 2001, to Tuesday, Sept. 4, 2001; Thursday, Oct. 18, 2001, to Tuesday, Oct. 23, 2001; Friday, Nov. 16, 2001, to Tuesday, Nov. 27, 2001.

97. From January 3 to January 20, 2001, the Democrats held the majority, due to the deciding vote of outgoing Democratic Vice President Al Gore. Senator Robert C. Byrd became president pro tempore at that time. Starting January 20, 2001, the incoming Republican Vice President Richard Cheney held the deciding vote, giving the majority to the Republicans. Senator Strom Thurmond resumed his role as president pro tempore. On May 24, 2001, Senator James Jeffords of Vermont announced his switch from Republican to Independent status, effective June 6, 2001. Jeffords announced that he would caucus with the Democrats, changing control of the evenly divided Senate from the Republicans to the Democrats. On June 6, 2001, Robert C. Byrd once again became president pro tempore. On that day, the Senate adopted S. Res. 103, designating Senator Thurmond as President Pro Tempore Emeritus.

98. The House adjourned for recess this session Tuesday, Jan. 29, 2002, to Monday, Feb. 4, 2002; Thursday, Feb. 14, 2002, to Tuesday, Feb. 26, 2002; Wednesday, Mar. 20, 2002, to Tuesday, Apr. 9, 2002; Friday, May 24, 2002, to Tuesday, June 4, 2002; Friday, June 28, 2002, to Monday, July 8, 2002; Saturday, July 27, 2002, to Wednesday, Sept. 4, 2002. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Tuesday, Jan. 29, 2002, to Monday, Feb. 4, 2002; Friday, Feb. 15, 2002, to Monday, Feb. 25, 2002; Friday, Mar. 22, 2002, to Monday, Apr. 8, 2002; Thursday, May 23, 2002, to Monday, June 3, 2002; Friday, June 28, 2002, to Monday, July 8, 2002; Thursday, Aug. 1, 2002, to Tuesday, Sept. 3, 2002.

99. The House adjourned for recess this session Wednesday, Jan. 8, 2003, to Monday, Jan. 27, 2003; Thursday, Feb. 13, 2003, to Tuesday, Feb. 25, 2003; Saturday, Apr. 12, 2003, to Tuesday, Apr. 29, 2003; Friday, May 23, 2003, to Monday, June 2, 2003; Friday, June 27, 2003, to Monday, July 7, 2003; Tuesday, July 29, 2003, to Wednesday, Sept. 3, 2003; Tuesday, Nov. 25, 2003, to Monday, Dec. 8, 2003. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Friday, Feb. 14, 2003, to Monday, Feb. 24, 2003; Friday, Apr. 11, 2003, to Monday, Apr. 28, 2003; Friday, May 23, 2003, to Monday, June 2, 2003; Friday, June 27, 2003, to Monday, July 7, 2003; Friday, Aug. 1, 2003, to Tuesday, Sept. 2, 2003; Friday, Oct. 3, 2003, to Tuesday, Oct. 14, 2003; Tuesday, Nov. 25, 2003, to Tuesday, Dec. 9, 2003.

100. The House adjourned for recess this session Wednesday, Feb. 11, 2004, to Tuesday, Feb. 24, 2004; Friday, Apr. 2, 2004, to Tuesday, Apr. 20, 2004; Thursday, May 20, 2004, to Tuesday, June 1, 2004; Wednesday, June 9, 2004, to Monday, June 14, 2004; Friday, June 25, 2004, to Tuesday, July 6, 2004; Thursday, July 22, 2004, to Tuesday, Sept. 7, 2004; Saturday, Oct. 9, 2004, to Tuesday, Nov. 16, 2004; Wednesday, Nov. 24, 2004, to Monday, Dec. 6, 2004. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Feb. 12, 2004, to Monday, Feb. 23, 2004; Friday, Mar. 12, 2004, to Monday, Mar. 22, 2004; Thursday, Apr. 8, 2004, to Monday, Apr. 19, 2004; Friday, May 21, 2004, to Friday, June 1, 2004; Wednesday, June 9, 2004, to Monday, June 14, 2004; Friday, June 25, 2004, to Tuesday, July 6, 2004; Thursday, July 22, 2004, to Tuesday, Sept. 7, 2004; Monday, Oct. 11, 2004, to Tuesday, Nov. 16, 2004; Wednesday, Nov. 24, 2004, to Tuesday, Dec. 7, 2004.

101. The House adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Jan. 6, 2005, to Thursday, Jan. 20, 2005; Wednesday, Jan. 26, 2005, to Tuesday, Feb. 1, 2005; Thursday, Feb. 17, 2005, to Tuesday, Mar. 1, 2005; Monday, Mar. 21, 2005, to Tuesday, Apr. 5, 2005; Thursday, May 26, 2005, to Tuesday, June 7, 2005; Thursday, June 30, 2005, to Monday, July 11, 2005; Friday, July 29, 2005, to Friday, Sept. 2, 2005; Friday, Oct. 7, 2005, to Monday, Oct. 17, 2005; Friday, Nov. 18, 2005; Tuesday, Dec. 6, 2005. The Senate adjourned for recess Thursday, Jan. 6, 2005, to Thursday, Jan. 20, 2005; Friday, Feb. 18, 2005, to Monday, Feb. 28, 2005; Sunday, Mar. 20, 2005, to Monday, Apr. 4, 2005; Friday, Apr. 29, 2005, to Monday, May 9, 2005; Thursday, May 26, 2005, to Monday, June 6, 2005; Friday, July 1, 2005, to Monday, July 11, 2005; Friday, July 29, 2005, to Thursday, Sept. 1, 2005; Friday, Oct. 7, 2005, to Monday, Oct. 17, 2005.

102. The House adjourned for recess this session Tuesday, Jan. 3, 2006, to Tuesday, Jan. 31, 2006; Thursday, Feb. 16, 2006, to Monday, Feb. 27, 2006; Thursday, Mar. 16, 2006, to Tuesday, Mar. 28, 2006; Thursday, Apr. 6, 2006, to Tuesday, Apr. 25, 2006; Thursday, May 25, 2006, to Tuesday, June 6, 2006; Thursday, June 29, 2006, to Monday, July 10, 2006; Wednesday, Aug. 2, 2006, to Thursday, Sept. 7, 2006; Friday, Sept. 29, 2006, to Monday, Nov. 13, 2006; Thursday, Nov. 16, 2006, to Tuesday, Dec. 5, 2006. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Tuesday, Jan. 3, 2006, to Wednesday, Jan. 18, 2006; Friday, Feb. 17, 2006, to Monday, Feb. 27, 2006; Thursday, Mar. 16, 2006, to Monday, Mar. 27, 2006; Friday, Apr. 7, 2006, to Monday, Apr. 24, 2006; Friday, May 26, 2006, to Monday, June 5, 2006; Friday, June 30, 2006, to Monday, July 10, 2006; Thursday, Aug. 3, 2006, to Tuesday, Sept. 5, 2006; Friday, Sept. 29, 2006, to Monday, Nov. 13, 2006; Thursday, Nov. 16, 2006, to Tuesday, Dec. 5, 2006.

103. The House adjourned for recess this session Friday, Feb. 16, 2007, to Tuesday, Feb. 27, 2007; Friday, Mar. 30, 2007, to Monday, Apr. 16, 2007; Thursday, May 24, 2007, to Tuesday, June 5, 2007; Thursday, June 28, 2007, to Tuesday, July 10, 2007; Saturday, Aug. 4, 2007, to Tuesday, Sept. 4, 2007; Thursday, Nov. 15, 2007, to Tuesday, Dec. 4, 2007. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Saturday, Feb. 17, 2007, to Monday, Feb. 26, 2007; Thursday, Mar. 29, 2007, to Tuesday, Apr. 10, 2007; Friday, May 25, 2007, to Monday, June 4, 2007; Friday, June 29, 2007, to Monday, July 9, 2007; Friday, Aug. 3, 2007, to Tuesday, Sept. 4, 2007; Friday, Oct. 5, 2007, to Monday, Oct. 15, 2007; Friday, Nov. 16, 2007, to Monday, Dec. 3, 2007; Wednesday, Dec. 19, 2007, to Thursday, Jan. 3, 2008.

104. The House adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Jan. 3, 2008, to Tuesday, Jan. 15, 2008; Friday, Mar. 14, 2008, to Monday, Mar. 31, 2008; Thursday, May 22, 2008, to Thursday, June 3, 2008; Saturday, June 26, 2008, to Tuesday, July 8, 2008; Friday, Aug. 1, 2008, to Monday, Sept. 8, 2008; Friday, Oct. 3, 2008, to Sunday, Nov. 9, 2008; Thursday, Nov. 20, 2008, to Tuesday, Dec. 9, 2008; Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2008, to Saturday, Jan. 3, 2009. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Thursday, Jan. 3, 2008, to Tuesday, Jan. 22, 2008; Feb. 14, 2008, to Feb. 26, 2008; Mar. 13, 2008, to Mar. 31, 2008; May 22, 2008, to June 2, 2008; June 27, 2008, to July 7, 2008; Aug. 1, 2008, to Sept. 8, 2008; Oct. 2, 2008, to Nov. 17, 2008; Nov. 20, 2008, to Dec. 8, 2008; Dec. 11, 2008, to Jan. 3, 2009.

105. As of April 2009, the House adjourned for recess this session Friday, Feb. 13, 2009, to Monday, Feb. 23, 2009; Thursday, Apr. 2, 2009, to Tuesday, Apr. 21, 2009. The Senate adjourned for recess this session Friday, Feb. 13, 2009, to Monday, Feb. 23, 2009; Thursday, Apr. 2, 2009, to Monday, Apr. 20, 2009.

SOURCES: For 1789–1990: *Official Congressional Directory*. For 1991–2009: Calendars of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.



### Speakers of the House of Representatives, 1789–2009

Congress		Speaker			
1st	(1789–1791)	Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg, Pa.	58th	(1903–1905)	Joseph G. Cannon, R-Ill.
2nd	(1791–1793)	Jonathan Trumbull, F-Conn.	59th	(1905–1907)	Cannon
3rd	(1793–1795)	Muhlenberg	60th	(1907–1909)	Cannon
4th	(1795–1797)	Jonathan Dayton, F-N.J.	61st	(1909–1911)	Cannon
5th	(1797–1799)	Dayton	62nd	(1911–1913)	James B. “Champ” Clark, D-Mo.
6th	(1799–1801)	Theodore Sedgwick, F-Mass.	63rd	(1913–1915)	Clark
7th	(1801–1803)	Nathaniel Macon, D-N.C.	64th	(1915–1917)	Clark
8th	(1803–1805)	Macon	65th	(1917–1919)	Clark
9th	(1805–1807)	Macon	66th	(1919–1921)	Frederick H. Gillett, R-Mass.
10th	(1807–1809)	Joseph B. Varnum, Mass.	67th	(1921–1923)	Gillett
11th	(1809–1811)	Varnum	68th	(1923–1925)	Gillett
12th	(1811–1813)	Henry Clay, R-Ky.	69th	(1925–1927)	Nicholas Longworth, R-Ohio
13th	(1813–1814)	Clay	70th	(1927–1929)	Longworth
	(1814–1815)	Langdon Cheves, D-S.C.	71st	(1929–1931)	Longworth
14th	(1815–1817)	Clay	72nd	(1931–1933)	John Nance Garner, D-Texas
15th	(1817–1819)	Clay	73rd	(1933–1934)	Henry T. Rainey, D-Ill. <sup>1</sup>
16th	(1819–1820)	Clay	74th	(1935–1936)	Joseph W. Byrns, D-Tenn.
	(1820–1821)	John W. Taylor, D-N.Y.		(1936–1937)	William B. Bankhead, D-Ala.
17th	(1821–1823)	Philip P. Barbour, D-Va.	75th	(1937–1939)	Bankhead
18th	(1823–1825)	Clay	76th	(1939–1940)	Bankhead
19th	(1825–1827)	Taylor		(1940–1941)	Sam Rayburn, D-Texas
20th	(1827–1829)	Andrew Stevenson, D-Va.	77th	(1941–1943)	Rayburn
21st	(1829–1831)	Stevenson	78th	(1943–1945)	Rayburn
22nd	(1831–1833)	Stevenson	79th	(1945–1947)	Rayburn
23rd	(1833–1834)	Stevenson	80th	(1947–1949)	Joseph W. Martin Jr., R-Mass.
	(1834–1835)	John Bell, W-Tenn.	81st	(1949–1951)	Rayburn
24th	(1835–1837)	James K. Polk, D-Tenn.	82nd	(1951–1953)	Rayburn
25th	(1837–1839)	Polk	83rd	(1953–1955)	Martin
26th	(1839–1841)	Robert M.T. Hunter, D-Va.	84th	(1955–1957)	Rayburn
27th	(1841–1843)	John White, W-Ky.	85th	(1957–1959)	Rayburn
28th	(1843–1845)	John W. Jones, D-Va.	86th	(1959–1961)	Rayburn
29th	(1845–1847)	John W. Davis, D-Ind.	87th	(1961)	Rayburn
30th	(1847–1849)	Robert C. Winthrop, W-Mass.		(1962–1963)	John W. McCormack, D-Mass.
31st	(1849–1851)	Howell Cobb, D-Ga.	88th	(1963–1965)	McCormack
32nd	(1851–1853)	Linn Boyd, D-Ky.	89th	(1965–1967)	McCormack
33rd	(1853–1855)	Boyd	90th	(1967–1969)	McCormack
34th	(1855–1857)	Nathaniel P. Banks, R-Mass.	91st	(1969–1971)	McCormack
35th	(1857–1859)	James L. Orr, D-S.C.	92nd	(1971–1973)	Carl Albert, D-Okla.
36th	(1859–1861)	William Pennington, R-N.J.	93rd	(1973–1975)	Albert
37th	(1861–1863)	Galusha A. Grow, R-Pa.	94th	(1975–1977)	Albert
38th	(1863–1865)	Schuyler Colfax, R-Ind.	95th	(1977–1979)	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass.
39th	(1865–1867)	Colfax	96th	(1979–1981)	O'Neill
40th	(1867–1868)	Colfax	97th	(1981–1983)	O'Neill
	(1868–1869)	Theodore M. Pomeroy, R-N.Y.	98th	(1983–1985)	O'Neill
41st	(1869–1871)	James G. Blaine, R-Maine	99th	(1985–1987)	O'Neill
42nd	(1871–1873)	Blaine	100th	(1987–1989)	Jim Wright, D-Texas
43rd	(1873–1875)	Blaine	101st	(1989)	Wright <sup>2</sup>
44th	(1875–1876)	Michael C. Kerr, D-Ind.		(1989–1991)	Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash.
	(1876–1877)	Samuel J. Randall, D-Pa.	102nd	(1991–1993)	Foley
45th	(1877–1879)	Randall	103rd	(1993–1995)	Foley
46th	(1879–1881)	Randall	104th	(1995–1997)	Newt Gingrich, R-Ga.
47th	(1881–1883)	Joseph Warren Keifer, R-Ohio	105th	(1997–1999)	Gingrich
48th	(1883–1885)	John G. Carlisle, D-Ky.	106th	(1999–2001)	Dennis Hastert, R-Ill.
49th	(1885–1887)	Carlisle	107th	(2001–2003)	Hastert
50th	(1887–1889)	Carlisle	108th	(2003–2005)	Hastert
51st	(1889–1891)	Thomas Brackett Reed, R-Maine	109th	(2005–2007)	Hastert
52nd	(1891–1893)	Charles F. Crisp, D-Ga.	110th	(2007–2009)	Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif.
53rd	(1893–1895)	Crisp	111th	(2009– )	Pelosi
54th	(1895–1897)	Reed			
55th	(1897–1899)	Reed			
56th	(1899–1901)	David B. Henderson, R-Iowa			
57th	(1901–1903)	Henderson			

NOTES: Key to abbreviations: D—Democrat; F—Federalist; R—Republican; W—Whig.

1. Rainey died in 1934 but was not replaced until the next Congress.

2. Wright resigned and was succeeded by Foley on June 6, 1989.

SOURCES: 2007–2008 Congressional Directory, 110th Congress (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 2008); *CQ Weekly*, selected issues.



## House Floor Leaders, 1899–2009

Congress		Majority	Minority
56th	(1899–1901)	Sereno E. Payne, R-N.Y.	James D. Richardson, D-Tenn.
57th	(1901–1903)	Payne	Richardson
58th	(1903–1905)	Payne	John Sharp Williams, D-Miss.
59th	(1905–1907)	Payne	Williams
60th	(1907–1909)	Payne	Williams/Champ Clark, D-Mo. <sup>1</sup>
61st	(1909–1911)	Payne	Clark
62nd	(1911–1913)	Oscar W. Underwood, D-Ala.	James R. Mann, R-Ill.
63rd	(1913–1915)	Underwood	Mann
64th	(1915–1917)	Claude Kitchin, D-N.C.	Mann
65th	(1917–1919)	Kitchin	Mann
66th	(1919–1921)	Franklin W. Mondell, R-Wyo.	Clark
67th	(1921–1923)	Mondell	Claude Kitchin, D-N.C.
68th	(1923–1925)	Nicholas Longworth, R-Ohio	Finis J. Garrett, D-Tenn.
69th	(1925–1927)	John Q. Tilson, R-Conn.	Garrett
70th	(1927–1929)	Tilson	Garrett
71st	(1929–1931)	Tilson	John N. Garner, D-Texas
72nd	(1931–1933)	Henry T. Rainey, D-Ill.	Bertrand H. Snell, R-N.Y.
73rd	(1933–1935)	Joseph W. Byrns, D-Tenn.	Snell
74th	(1935–1937)	William B. Bankhead, D-Ala. <sup>2</sup>	Snell
75th	(1937–1939)	Sam Rayburn, D-Texas	Snell
76th	(1939–1941)	Rayburn/John W. McCormack, D-Mass. <sup>3</sup>	Joseph W. Martin Jr., R-Mass.
77th	(1941–1943)	McCormack	Martin
78th	(1943–1945)	McCormack	Martin
79th	(1945–1947)	McCormack	Martin
80th	(1947–1949)	Charles A. Halleck, R-Ind.	Sam Rayburn, D-Texas
81st	(1949–1951)	McCormack	Martin
82nd	(1951–1953)	McCormack	Martin
83rd	(1953–1955)	Halleck	Rayburn
84th	(1955–1957)	McCormack	Martin
85th	(1957–1959)	McCormack	Martin
86th	(1959–1961)	McCormack	Charles A. Halleck, R-Ind.
87th	(1961–1963)	McCormack/Carl Albert, D-Okla. <sup>4</sup>	Halleck
88th	(1963–1965)	Albert	Halleck
89th	(1965–1967)	Albert	Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich.
90th	(1967–1969)	Albert	Ford
91st	(1969–1971)	Albert	Ford
92nd	(1971–1973)	Hale Boggs, D-La.	Ford
93rd	(1973–1975)	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass.	Ford/John J. Rhodes, R-Ariz. <sup>5</sup>
94th	(1975–1977)	O'Neill	Rhodes
95th	(1977–1979)	Jim Wright, D-Texas	Rhodes
96th	(1979–1981)	Wright	Rhodes
97th	(1981–1983)	Wright	Robert H. Michel, R-Ill.
98th	(1983–1985)	Wright	Michel
99th	(1985–1987)	Wright	Michel
100th	(1987–1989)	Thomas S. Foley, D-Wash.	Michel
101st	(1989–1991)	Foley/Richard A. Gephardt, D-Mo. <sup>6</sup>	Michel
102nd	(1991–1993)	Gephardt	Michel
103rd	(1993–1995)	Gephardt	Michel
104th	(1995–1997)	Dick Armey, R-Texas	Richard A. Gephardt, D-Mo.
105th	(1997–1999)	Armey	Gephardt
106th	(1999–2001)	Armey	Gephardt
107th	(2001–2003)	Armey	Gephardt
108th	(2003–2005)	Tom DeLay, R-Texas	Nancy Pelosi, D-Calif.
109th	(2005–2007)	DeLay/Roy Blunt, R-Mo./John Boehner, R-Ohio <sup>7</sup>	Pelosi
110th	(2007–2009)	Steny Hoyer, D-Md.	John Boehner, R-Ohio
111th	(2009–)	Hoyer	Boehner

1. Clark became minority leader in 1908.

2. Bankhead became Speaker of the House on June 4, 1936. The post of majority leader remained vacant until the next Congress.

3. McCormack became majority leader on Sept. 26, 1940, filling the vacancy caused by the elevation of Rayburn to the post of Speaker of the House on Sept. 16, 1940.

4. Albert became majority leader on Jan. 10, 1962, filling the vacancy caused by the elevation of McCormack to the post of Speaker of the House on Jan. 10, 1962.

5. Rhodes became minority leader on Dec. 7, 1973, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ford on Dec. 6, 1973, to become vice president.

6. Gephardt became majority leader on June 14, 1989, filling the vacancy created when Foley succeeded Wright as Speaker of the House on June 6, 1989.

7. Delay resigned on Sept. 28, 2005, and Blunt became interim majority leader. Boehner became majority leader on Feb. 2, 2006.



## Senate Floor Leaders, 1911–2009

Congress		Majority	Minority
62nd	(1911–1913)	Shelby M. Cullom, R-Ill.	Thomas S. Martin, D-Va.
63rd	(1913–1915)	John W. Kern, D-Ind.	Jacob H. Gallinger, R-N.H.
64th	(1915–1917)	Kern	Gallinger
65th	(1917–1919)	Thomas S. Martin, D-Va.	Gallinger/Henry Cabot Lodge, R-Mass. <sup>1</sup>
66th	(1919–1921)	Henry Cabot Lodge, R-Mass.	Martin/Oscar W. Underwood, D-Ala. <sup>2</sup>
67th	(1921–1923)	Lodge	Underwood
68th	(1923–1925)	Lodge/Charles Curtis, R-Kan. <sup>3</sup>	Joseph T. Robinson, D-Ark.
69th	(1925–1927)	Curtis	Robinson
70th	(1927–1929)	Curtis	Robinson
71st	(1929–1931)	James E. Watson, R-Ind.	Robinson
72nd	(1931–1933)	Watson	Robinson
73rd	(1933–1935)	Joseph T. Robinson, D-Ark.	Charles L. McNary, R-Ore.
74th	(1935–1937)	Robinson	McNary
75th	(1937–1939)	Robinson/Alben W. Barkley, D-Ky. <sup>4</sup>	McNary
76th	(1939–1941)	Barkley	McNary
77th	(1941–1943)	Barkley	McNary
78th	(1943–1945)	Barkley	McNary
79th	(1945–1947)	Barkley	Wallace H. White Jr., R-Maine
80th	(1947–1949)	Wallace H. White Jr., R-Maine	Alben W. Barkley, D-Ky.
81st	(1949–1951)	Scott W. Lucas, D-Ill.	Kenneth S. Wherry, R-Neb.
82nd	(1951–1953)	Ernest W. McFarland, D-Ariz.	Wherry/Styles Bridges, R-N.H. <sup>5</sup>
83rd	(1953–1955)	Robert A. Taft, R-Ohio/ William F. Knowland, R-Calif. <sup>6</sup>	Lyndon B. Johnson, D-Texas
84th	(1955–1957)	Lyndon B. Johnson, D-Texas	William F. Knowland, R-Calif.
85th	(1957–1959)	Johnson	Knowland
86th	(1959–1961)	Johnson	Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-Ill.
87th	(1961–1963)	Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.	Dirksen
88th	(1963–1965)	Mansfield	Dirksen
89th	(1965–1967)	Mansfield	Dirksen
90th	(1967–1969)	Mansfield	Dirksen
91st	(1969–1971)	Mansfield	Dirksen/Hugh Scott, R-Pa. <sup>7</sup>
92nd	(1971–1973)	Mansfield	Scott
93rd	(1973–1975)	Mansfield	Scott
94th	(1975–1977)	Mansfield	Scott
95th	(1977–1979)	Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va.	Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn.
96th	(1979–1981)	Byrd	Baker
97th	(1981–1983)	Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn.	Robert C. Byrd, D-W.Va.
98th	(1983–1985)	Baker	Byrd
99th	(1985–1987)	Bob Dole, R-Kan.	Byrd
100th	(1987–1989)	Byrd	Bob Dole, R-Kan.
101st	(1989–1991)	George J. Mitchell, D-Maine	Dole
102nd	(1991–1993)	Mitchell	Dole
103rd	(1993–1995)	Mitchell	Dole
104th	(1995–1997)	Bob Dole, R-Kan./Trent Lott, R-Miss. <sup>8</sup>	Tom Daschle, D-S.D.
105th	(1997–1999)	Lott	Daschle
106th	(1999–2001)	Lott	Daschle
107th	(2001–2003)	Lott/Tom Daschle, D-S.D. <sup>9</sup>	Daschle/Trent Lott, R-Miss. <sup>9</sup>
108th	(2003–2005)	Bill Frist, R-Tenn.	Daschle
109th	(2005–2007)	Frist	Harry Reid, D-Nev.
110th	(2007–2009)	Harry Reid, D-Nev.	Mitch McConnell, R-Ky.
111th	(2009– )	Reid	McConnell

1. Lodge became minority leader on Aug. 24, 1918, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Gallinger on Aug. 17, 1918.

2. Underwood became minority leader on April 27, 1920, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Martin on Nov. 12, 1919. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D-Neb., served as acting minority leader in the interim.

3. Curtis became majority leader on Nov. 28, 1924, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Lodge on Nov. 9, 1924.

4. Barkley became majority leader on July 22, 1937, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Robinson on July 14, 1937.

5. Bridges became minority leader on Jan. 8, 1952, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Wherry on Nov. 29, 1951.

6. Knowland became majority leader on Aug. 4, 1953, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Taft on July 31, 1953. Taft's vacant seat was filled Democrat Thomas Burke on Nov. 10, 1953. The division of the Senate changed to 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans, and 1 Independent, thus giving control of the Senate to the Democrats. However, Knowland remained as majority leader until the end of the 83rd Congress.

7. Scott became minority leader on Sept. 24, 1969, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Dirksen on Sept. 7, 1969.

8. Lott became majority leader on June 12, 1996, following the resignation of Dole on June 11.

9. The 2000 elections resulted in a 50–50 split between the Democrats and Republicans. With Republican Vice President Richard B. Cheney acting as the nominal Senate leader, the GOP retained technical control of the chamber, allowing party members to be in the primary leadership roles even though the two parties had worked out a power-sharing arrangement on committees. On June 5, 2001, Republican James M. Jeffords of Vermont became an Independent with the intent of caucusing with the Democrats. On June 6, the Democrats achieved a 50–49–1 majority as a result, allowing them to take control of the majority positions in the leadership and on all committees.

SOURCES: *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774–1996* (Alexandria, Va.: CQ Staff Directories, 1997); *Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate*, comp. Floyd M. Riddick, 94th Cong., 1st sess., 1975, S Doc 66; *CQ Weekly*, selected issues.



## ★ ELECTION-RELATED WEB SITES

**T**HOUSANDS OF Internet sites provide information about elections and politics. They are operated by candidates, political parties, interest groups, think tanks, trade associations, labor unions, businesses, government agencies, news organizations, polling firms, universities, and individuals.

Election-oriented sites can have short lives. Many spring up just before a particular election and then go dark once the ballots are counted. The sites listed below, however, have proven themselves to be stable sources of ongoing election information—at least as of 2009, when this was written.

### Ballot Access News

<http://www.ballot-access.org>

The full texts of the newsletter *Ballot Access News* from early 1994 to the present is available at this site. The newsletter publishes news about efforts around the country to overturn laws that restrict ballot access by candidates.

### Ballot Watch

<http://www.ballotwatch.org>

A database at Ballot Watch has details about initiatives and referendums that are moving toward qualification on state ballots or that have already qualified in states around the country. Users can search the database by subject, status, state, and type of measure.

### Census: Voting and Registration Data

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/voting.html>

The U.S. Census Bureau operates this site, which has data about registration and voting by various demographic and socioeconomic groups. Data are available from 1964 to the present.

### CQ Politics

<http://www.cqpolitics.com>

CQ Politics is published by Congressional Quarterly and provides unique, compelling perspectives on politics, campaigns, and events on Capitol Hill. Commonly covered subjects include the Supreme Court, upcoming elections,

the economy, national security, Congress, and the White House.

### Electionline.org

<http://www.electionline.org>

Electionline.org is produced by the Pew Center on the States' Election Initiatives. A nonpartisan, non-advocacy Web site, Electionline.org provides up-to-the-minute news and analysis on election reform.

### Electoral College Home Page

<http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/index.html>

Background information about how the electoral college operates is available at this site. It also has results for popular votes and electoral college votes in presidential elections from 1789 to the present and provisions of the U.S. Constitution and federal law pertaining to presidential elections.

### Federal Election Commission

<http://www.fec.gov>

This site's main feature is a database of campaign finance reports filed from May 1996 to the present by House and presidential candidates, political action committees, and political party committees. Senate reports are not included because they are filed with the secretary of the Senate. Another valuable resource is the *Combined Federal/State Disclosure and Election Directory*, which provides detailed information about every federal and state office that collects campaign finance data or regulates election spending. For each office, the publication lists the types of data that are available and complete contact information, including a link to the office's Web site.

### Federal Election Reform Network

<http://www.reformelections.org>

This site is the home of the National Commission on Federal Election Reform, organized in the wake of the 2000 presidential election by the Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia and the Century Foundation. Available on the site is the full text of the bipartisan



commission's 114-page final report, issued July 31, 2001. Many of the commission's recommendations were incorporated in the Help America Vote Act signed by President George W. Bush on October 29, 2002.

### **National Election Studies**

<http://www.electionstudies.org>

This site, operated by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and Stanford University, provides a wealth of polling data regarding electoral behavior and public opinion from 1952 to the present.

### **The New York Times: Politics**

<http://www.nytimes.com/pages/politics/index.html>

Political stories from the current day's issue of the *New York Times* are available through this site. It also offers breaking Washington news stories from the Associated Press, archived *Times* stories about specific political topics, results from political polls, and political cartoons by a variety of artists.

### **Opensecrets.org**

<http://www.opensecrets.org>

Both raw data about money in politics and reports that analyze all the numbers are available at this site. It is operated by the Center for Responsive Politics, a nonprofit research group. Numerous databases provide detailed campaign finance data for federal candidates and information about contributions by political action committees. The site also has lists of the top federal contributors by industry, profiles of every political action committee registered with the Federal Election Commission, data about soft money contributions, links to sources of state campaign finance data, reports with titles such as *Influence Inc.: The Bottom Line on Washington Lobbyists* and *The Politics of Sugar*, and much more.

### **The Pew Research Center for the People & the Press**

<http://www.people-press.org>

The Pew site presents the results of polls regarding the press, politics, and public policy issues conducted from 1995 to the present. The polls measure public attitudes about topics such as China policy, Congress, the economy, elections, and the Internet's impact in elections.

### **Political Money Line**

<http://www.tray.com/fecinfo>

Political Money Line, which is operated by a private company, offers an extraordinary collection of federal campaign finance data. The site has lists of the top contributors from each state, lists of the leading political action committees in various categories, data on soft money contributions, numerous databases that provide itemized information about receipts and expenditures by federal candidates and

political action committees, and much more. Most of the information is free, although some sections of the site are limited to subscribers.

### **Political Resources on the Net**

<http://www.politicalresources.net>

Links to more than 24,000 election and politics-related Web sites around the world are presented at this site. The links lead to sites operated by political parties, organizations, governments, media outlets, and others. Users can search the whole site or browse the links by region or country.

### **Political Science Resources: United States Politics**

<http://www.lib.umich.edu/govdocs>

This site of the University of Michigan Documents Center offers links to hundreds of Web sites about politics and elections. The listings are divided into more than two dozen categories, including campaign finance, cybercitizenry, elections, foreign policy, lobbying groups, news sources, political parties, primaries, public opinion, public policy issues, statistics, and think tanks, among others.

### **Politico**

<http://www.politico.com>

POLITICO.com is a multiplatform news source that reports on events in Congress, the interworkings of lobbying in Washington, and election campaigns. POLITICO shares editorial content with news outlets from across the country.

### **Politics1**

<http://www.politics1.com>

Politics1 provides a huge set of annotated links to Web sites operated by candidates, political parties, election offices, and election news sources in states around the country. It also has links to sites for presidential candidates, the two major parties, third parties, and political news sources.

### **Politiconline**

<http://www.politiconline.com>

This site's highlight is its large collection of links to news stories about how the Internet is being used in elections and politics around the world.

### **Project Vote Smart**

<http://www.vote-smart.org>

The Project Vote Smart site provides biographies of thousands of candidates and elected officials in offices ranging from state legislator to president, voting records for members of Congress, detailed campaign finance data for members of Congress, the texts of ballot initiatives from states around the country, links to thousands of other political Web sites, and lots more.

**Voter Information**

*<http://lww.org/voter>*

This League of Women Voters site has links to information about state and local candidates around the country, details about how to register to vote, voter registration contact numbers for every state, and links to other election sites.

**Washingtonpost.com: On Politics**

*<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/politics>*

The latest political news from the *Washington Post* and the Associated Press highlights this page. It also has archived stories about dozens of political issues, such as health care and gun control, election coverage, and more.





## POLITICAL PARTY ABBREVIATIONS

**T**HE FOLLOWING LIST provides a key to the political party abbreviations used in *Guide to U.S. Elections*, sixth edition. This list was developed by Congressional Quarterly from two sources for party designations: the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), for most election returns up to 1973; and the *America Votes* series (compiled biennially by CQ Press in Washington, D.C.) for most election returns after 1974. In cases of discrepancy, the ICPSR party designation was used.

The election data obtained from the ICPSR contain nearly 1,500 different party labels. In many cases the party labels represent combinations of multiparty support received by individual candidates. However, in preparing the returns for publication, approximately 1,000 of the party labels were eliminated because the candidate(s) did not receive at least 5 percent of the votes cast. The names of the parties appear below in the form they were obtained from ICPSR and *America Votes*.

A-A	Anti-Adams
A-AK R	Anti-Addicks Republican
AB	Abolition
A-BANK	Anti-Bank
AB-D	Abolition-Democrat
A-BEN D	Anti-Benton Democrat
A-BOSS	Anti-Boss
A-BROD D	Anti-Broderick Democrat
AC	Anti-corruption
A-CB	Anti Carpet-Baggers
ACP	A Connecticut Party
AD	Adams Democrat
A-D-FUS	Anti-Democrat-Fusion
AGA	American Grassroots lternative
AG WHEEL	Agricultural Wheeler
A JAC	Andrew Jackson
A-JAC	Anti-Jackson
A-JAC D	Anti-Jackson Democrat
A-KN D	Anti-Know Nothing Democrat
A-KN I	Anti-Know Nothing Independent
A-KN I D	Anti-Know Nothing Independent Democrat
AK R	Addicks Republican
A-LD D	Anti-Land Distribution Democrat
A-LEC D	Anti-Lecompton Democrat
A-LEC DR	Anti-Lecompton Democrat and Republican
ALI	Alaskan Independent
ALL PP	All Peoples

ALNC	Alliance
A-LOT D	Anti-Lottery Democrat
AM	American
A-MACH	Anti-Machine
A-MAINE	Anti-Maine Law
A-MAS	Anti-Mason
A-MASC	Anti-Masonic
A-MASDNR	Anti-Mason-Democrat-National Republican
AM & EMANC	American and Emancipationist
AMH	American Heritage
AM I	American Independent
AM LAB	American Labor
AM MO	American Party of Missouri
AM NAT	American National
A-MON D	Anti-Monopoly Democrat
A-MONOP	Anti-Monopoly
AM R	American Republican
AM&R	American and Republican
A-NEB	Anti-Nebraska
A-NEB D	Anti-Nebraska Democrat
ANTI-CLINT	Anti-Clinton
ANTI-CL R	Anti-Clinton Republican
ANTI-FED	Anti-Federalist
AP	Action Party
APOLLO	Apollo Hall
AR	Adams Republican
A-RENT	Anti-Rent
A-RPT D	Anti-Redemption Democrat
A-TAM	Anti-Tammany
A-TARIFF	Anti-Tariff
A-TAX	Anti-Tax
A-TRUST	Anti-Trust (A.T.)
A VB D	Anti-Van Buren Democrat
A-WOLF D	Anti-Wolf Democrat
BALLOT	Ballot Reform
BARN D	Barnburner Democrat
BC	Butter Congressional
BENTON D	Benton Democrat
B MOOSE	Bull Moose
BOLT D	Bolting Democrat
BRECK D	Breckinridge Democrat
BROD D	Broderick Democrat
BRYAN	Bryan Party
BRYAN D	Bryan Democrat
B-T R	Brindle-Tail Republican
B & T R	Black and Tan Republican
BUCK R	Bucktail Republican
BUSINESS	Business Med
BUT D & N	Butler Democrat and National
BUT D & R	Butler Democrat and Greenback
BUT R	But. Republican

C	Conservative	D-LAB-PP	Democrat-Labor-Peoples
CALH D	Calhoun Democrat	D-LAF I	Democrat-La Follette Independent
CASS D	Cass Democrat	D & LIBN	Democrat and Liberation
CC	Change Congress	D & LP	Democrat and Law Preservation and Liberty
CD	Conservative Democrat	D LP & L	Democrat, Law Preservation and Liberty
CI/IC	Citizen Independent or Independent Citizen	DN	Democratic National
CIT	Citizens	DN & FS	D.N. and F.S. (Free Silver)
CIT & CO D	Citizen and County Democrat	D-NG LAB	Democrat-National Green Labor
CITY	City Party	D NPR	Democrat National Progressive
CITY FUS	City Fusion	D & NS	Democrat and National Silver
CIV A	'Civ. A'	DODD I	Dodd Independent
CLAY D	Clay Democrat	D-OP	Democrat-Other Parties
CLAY R	Clay Republican	DOUG D	Douglas Democrat
CLEAN GV	Clean Government	D & P	Democrat and Prohibition
CLINT R	Clinton Republican	D & POP	Democrat and Populist
CLP	Commonwealth Land Party	D-POP I	Democrat-Populist Independent
CLUNEY	Cluney Taxpayers Good Government	DPOP PFS	Democrat, Populist, Prohibition & Free Silver
CNM	Cincinnatus Nonpartisan Movement	D-PP	Democrat-Peoples
COALIT	Coalition	DPPC	Direct People's Candidate
CO D	County Democrat	D & PPI	Democratic and People's Independent
COLORED	Colored	D PPI & PR	Democrat, People's Independent and Progressive
COLOR R	Colored Republican		
COM	Communist	D & PRI	Democrat and Progressive Independent
CONST	Constitution	D PR & IL	Democrat, Progressive and Independence League
CONSU	Consumer		
CP	Commonwealth Party	D & PROG	Democrat and Progressive
CR	Conservative Republican	D-PRO-TN	Democrat-Progressive-Townsend
CREOLE	Creole Faction	DPUS	D.P.U.S.
CS	Common Sense	D-R <sup>1</sup>	Democratic-Republican
CSI	Civil Service Independents	D & REC	Democrat and Recovery
CSR & D	'CSR' and Democrat	D REF	Democrat Reform
CST	Constitutional	D & RESUB	Democrat and Resubmission
CST U	Constitutional Union	D R & SOC	Democratic, Republican, Socialist
D	Democrat	DR SOC P	Democratic, Republican, Socialist, Prohibition
D & AM	Democrat and American	D SIL	Democratic (Silver)
D & A-MASC	Democrat and Anti-Masonic	D & SILVER	Democrat and Silver
D AM IL	Democrat, American, Independence League	D SM	Democrat (S.M.)
D & A-RENT	Democrat and Anti-Rent	D SOC	Democratic Socialist
D & CD	Democrat and Co. Democrat	D & SOC	Democrat & Socialist
D CIT	Democratic Citizen	D SOCIAL	Democratic Social
D & CIT	Democrat and Citizen	D & UN LAB	Democrat and Union Labor
D & CST	Democrat and Constitution	D-WM	Democrat-Working Man
DENVER I	Denver Independent Party	ECR	Economic Recovery
D & F ALNC	Democrat and Farmers Alliance	EMANCIP	Emancipation
DFL	Democrat Farmer-Labor	ENVIRON	Environment
D & G	Democrat and Greenback	EP	Elec. Prog.
D-HANKER	Democrat-Hanker	ER	Equal Right
DI	Democratic-Independent	E TAX	Equal Tax
D & I	Democrat and Independent	FACP R	Father Coughlin's Principles, Republican
D & ID	Democrat and Independent Democrat	F ALNC	Farmers' Alliance
D IL	Democrat, Independent League	FB R	'Free Bridge' Republican
D & IL	Democrat and Independence League	FED	Federalist
D IL A NP	Dem., Independent League, Amer., Nat'l. Progressive	FEDL	Federal
D IL ANPI	Democrat, Independent League, American, Nat'l Progressive, Ind.	FEDL AB	Federal Abolition
D IL NPR	Democrat, Independent League, National Progressive	FEDR LAB	Federated Labor
D-IP	Democrat-Independent Progressive	FF	Four Freedoms
D & I POP	Democrat and Independent Populist	FILL AM	Fillmore American
DISS D	Dissident Democrat	F-LAB	Farmer-Labor
DISTRIB	Distributionist Candidate	FLA PP	Florida People's Party
D & KEY	Democrat and Keystone	F PLAY	Fair Play
D K & PROG	Democrat, Keystone and Progressive	FREM AM	Fremont American
D & L	Democrat and Liberal	FS CLN	Free Soil Coalition
D & LAB	Democrat and Labor	F SIL	Free Silver
		F SIL R	Free Silver Republican
		F SOIL	Free Soil
		F SOIL D	Free Soil Democrat



F SOIL W	Free Soil Whig	I REF D	Independent Reform Democrat
FS & SC	Free Soil and Scattering	IR & P	Independent Republican and Prohibition
FTP	For the People	IRR U	Irregular Union
FUS	Fusion	IRR W	Irregular Whig
FUS-D-PO	Fusion-Democrat-Populist	IS	Illinois Solidarity
FUS R	Fusion Republican	I SOC	Independent Socialist
G	Greenback	IV	Independent Voters
GD	Greenback Democrat	I VT	Independent Vermonters Party
G & D	Greenback and Democrat	I W	Independent Whig
G LAB	Greenback Labor	JAC	Jackson
G LAB & P	Greenback Labor and Prohibition	JAC & AR	Jackson and Adams Republican
G LAB R	Greenback Labor Republican	JAC D	Jackson Democrat
GOLD D	Gold Democrat	JAC R	Jackson Republican
GOOD GOV	Good Government	JACS R	Jacksonian Republican
G & P	Greenback and Prohibition	JEFF	Jefferson
G & R	Greenback and Republican	JEFF D	Jefferson-Democrat
GREEN	Green	JEFFS	Jeffersonian
G & TAM	Greenback and Tammany	JOBLESS	Jobless
HARD D	Hard Democratic	KEY	Keystone
HARD D & AM	Hard Democrat and American	KN	Know-Nothing
HC W	Henry Clay Whig	K POP	Kolbite Populist
HE	Honest Elections	L	Liberal
HG	Honest Government	LAB	Labor
HIG R	Higgins Republican	LAB & POP	Labor and Populist
HL	High Life	LAB-R	Labor-Republican
H LIC	High License	LAB REF	Labor Reform
HUNKER D	Hunker Democrat	LAB REF & P	Labor Reform and Prohibition
I	Independent	LAF	La Follette
IA	Independent American	LAF I	La Follette Independent
I ALNC	Independent Alliance	LANCAST	Lancaster
IC	Independent Conservative	LAW ENF	Law Enforcement
I CIT AL	Independent Citizens Alliance	LAW ORD	Law and Order
ID	Independent Democrat	LAW PRES	Law Preservation
I & D	Independent and Democrat	LD D	Land Distribution Democrat
I DEMOC	Independent Democracy	LFD	Lincoln Fair Deal
I D-R	Independent Democratic Republican	LIB	Liberty
ID & OPP	Independent Democrat and Opposition	LIBER W	Liberation Whig
ID R & P	Independent Democratic Republican and Prohibition	LIBERT	Libertarian
IFC	Independents for Change	LIF	Long Island First
IFP	Independents for Perot	LIN	Lin.
IG	Independent Greenback	LINCOLN	Lincoln
IG & R	Independent Greenback and Republican	L-LAB D	Liberal-Labor-Democratic
I LEAGUE	Independence League	LOCOFOCO	Locofoco
I LG	Independent League	L & O W	Law and Order Whig
IL & NPR	Independent-National and National Progressive	LOW TAX D	Low Tax Democrat
I-N	Independent-National	LR	Liberal Republican
IND	Independence (New York)	LRU	La Raza Unida
IND CONG	'Ind. Cong.'	LU	Liberty Union
INDEP	Independence	LW & B	Light Wines and Beer
IND GOVT	Industrial Government	LW R	Lily-White Republican
INDL	Industrialist	MCK SM	McKinley Sound Money
INDUST	Industrial	MID ROAD	Middle of the Road Populist
I N-PART	Independent Non-Partisan	MINN TAX	Minnesota Taxpayers
IP	Independent Party	MLP	Municipal League Party (M.L.)
I-PO	Independent-Public Ownership	MOD R	Moderate Republican
INS	Independent Neighbors	MOZART D	Mozart Democrat
IPP CH	Independent People's Choice	MR	Minstrel Republican
I PROG	Independent Progressive	N	National Party
I-PROG-R	Independent-Progressive-Republicans	NA	New Alliance
I-PR-SOC	Independent-Progressive-Socialist	NAM	Native American
IR, I-R	Independent Republican	N AM	National American
I.R.	I.R.	NC R	North Carolina Republican
I RAD R	Independent Radical Republican	ND	National Democrat
IR & D	Independent Republican and Democrat	NDPA	National Democratic Party of Alabama
I REF	Independent-Reform	NEB	Nebraska
		NEB D	Nebraska Democrat

NEIGH	Neighborhood	PURE POL	Pure Politics
NEW DEAL	New Deal	R	Republican
NEW I	New Independent	RAD	Radical
NEW LEAD	New Leadership	RAD R	Radical Republican
NF	Nuclear Freeze	R AM	Republican American
NG	National Greenback	R & A-MONO	Republican and Anti-Monopoly
NL	Natural Law	R AM & PR	Republican, American and Progressive
NON PART	Non Partisan	R & A-TAM	Republican and Anti-Tammany
NON PL	Nonpartisan League	R & A-TR	Republican and Anti-Trust Republican
NP	National Prohibition	R & BM	Republican and Bull Moose
N PROG	National Progressive	RBM & PR	Republican, Bull Moose and Progressive
NR	National Republican	R & CF	Republican and City Fusion
NR-A-MAS	National Republican-Anti-Mason	RCF & LP	Republican City Fusion and Law Preservation
N SILVER	National Silver	R CF & REC	Republican, City Fusion, and Recovery
N SR	National States Rights	RCI	Rich County Independent
NULL	Nullifier	R CIT	Republican Citizens
NULL D	Nullifier Democrat	R CST & CF	Republican, Constitutional, and City Fusion
NULL NR	Nullification-National Republican	R-D <sup>1</sup>	Republican-Democrat
N UNION	National Union	RDC	Republican Delegate Convention
OB	Open Book	R-D-P	Republican-Democrat-Prohibition
OLD AGE	Old Age Pension	R-D-PR-C	Republican-Democrat-Progressive-Commonwealth
OLD R	Old Republican	R-D-PROG	Republican-Democratic-Progressive
OP	Occion Popular	R D P T	Republican, Democrat, Progressive, Townsend
OPP	Opposition	R D T	Republican, Democrat, Townsend
OPP D	Opposition Democrat	READJ	Readjuster
OPP R	Opposition Republican	REDEM D	Redemption Democrat
OPP & SC	Opposition and Scattering	REF	Reform
P	Prohibition	REF D	Reform Democrat
P & D	Prohibition and Democrat	REG	Regular
P D-R & PR	Prohibition, Democrat-Republican and Progressive	REG D	Regular Democrat
P D SOC	Prohibition, Democrat, Socialist	REPEAL	Repeal
PEACE D	Peace Democrat	REPEAL L	Repeal League
PERS LIB	Personal Liberty	R & F ALNC	Republican and Farmer's Alliance
P & F ALNC	Prohibition and Farmer's Alliance	R-FF	Republican-Federalist Fusion
FPF	Peace and Freedom	R-F-LAB	Republican-Farmer Labor
P-LAB	Population-Labor	R F-L-P	Republican, Farmer-Labor-Prohibition
POP	Populist	RG	Republican Greenback
POP & D	Populist and Democrat	R-G-FUS	Republican-Greenback-Fusion
POP I	Populist Independent	R-GOLD D	Republican-Gold Democrat
POP & R	Populist and Republican	R & ID	Republican and Independent Democrat
POP SIL	Populist Silver	R & IL	Republican and Independence League
POP & SL D	Populist and Silver Democrat	RIL A NP	Republican Ind League, Amer. Nat'l Progressive
POPU GOV	Popular Government	RIL & NPR	Republican, Independent League and National Progressive
PP	People's	RIL P NP	Republican, Independent League, Prohibition, Nat'l Progressive
PP CAND	People's Candidate, The	R IL PR	Republican, Independence League and Progressive
PP & D	People's and Democrat	R & IV	Republican and Independent Voters
PP-D-S-R	People's-Democrat-Silver-Republican	R K & WASH	Republican, Keystone, and Washington
PP I	People's Independent	RKW & ROPR	Republican, Keystone, Washington and Roosevelt Progressive
PPL DR S	People's Party Labor, Democratic Republican, Silver	R & LAB	Republican and Labor
PP & R	People's and Republican	R & LP	Republican and Law Preservation
PRC TOWN	PRC, Townsend	R MCK CIT	Republican, McKinley Citizen
PRG SOC	Progressive Social	R & ND	Republican and National Democrat
PRI R	Primary Republican	R & NG	Republican and National Greenback
PRO-BANK	Pro-Bank	R & NP	Republican and Nonpartisan
PROG	Progressive	R NPR	Republican, Nat'l Progressive
PROG-BMR	Progressive-Bull Moose-Roosevelt	R NPR AM	Republican, Nat'l Progressive, American
PROG & BUS	Progressive and Businessmen's	RO	Roosevelt
PROG D	Progressive Democrat	ROBINSON	Robinson Citizens Party
PROG D & P	Progressive-Democrat and Prohibition	ROB R	Rob. Republican
PROG & IL	Progressive and Independence League	R-OP	Republican-Other Parties
PROG-P	Progressive-Prohibition	RO PROG	Roosevelt Progressive
PROG R	Progressive Republican		
PT	Protectionist		
PUB OWN	Public Ownership		



RO SOC D	Roosevelt Social Democrat	TAM & NY D	Tammany and New York Democracy
ROYAL OAK	Royal Oak	TAX	U.S. Taxpayers
RP	Rate Payers Against LILCO	TAYLOR W	Taylor Whig
R & P	Republican and Prohibition	TCP-LI	Tax Cut Party-Long Island
RP & DC	Republican Party and Delegate Convention	TEMP	Temperance
RPI	Ross Perot Independent	TEMP REF	Temperance Reform
R P NPR	Republican, Prohibition, Nat'l Progressive	TFC	Twenty-First Century
R POP FU	Republican Populist Fusion	THIRD	The Third Party
RP & PROG	Republican, Prohibition, and Progressive	TOL	Toleration
R PR IL	Republican, Progressive, Independence League	TOWN	Townsend
R & PROG	Republican and Progressive	TOWN-C-L	Townsend-Coughlin-Labor
R-SIL R	Republican-Silver Republican	TOWN OAP	Townsend Old Age Pension
R & SOC	Republican and Socialist	TOWN SJ	Townsend Social Justice
R SOC & LP	Republican, Socialist, and Law Preservation	TOWN-SJD	Townsend-Social Justice, Democratic
R & SQDEAL	Republican and Square Deal	TCPT	Taxpayers Party to Cut Taxes
RT	Republican, Townsend	U	United
R & TEMP	Republican and Temperance	U CIT	United Citizen
RTL	Right to Life	U LAB	United Labor
R & UL	Republican and Union Labor	ULTRA AB	Ultra Abolitionist
R-UNION	Republican-Union	UN	Union
R & VIC	Republican and 'Vic'	UN D	Union Democrat
R VIC & CF	Republican, 'Vic', and City Fusion	UN LAB	Union Labor
R & WASH	Republican and Washington	UN LAB & D	Union Labor and Democrat
R & YD	Republican and Young Democracy	UNP R	Unpledged Republican
SEC	Secessionist	UN PROG	Union Progressive
SEC D	Secession Democrat	UN R	Union Republican
SEC W	Secessionist Whig	UN & SQD	Union and Square Deal
SILENT	Silent Majority	UNT	Unionist
SIL-R	Silver Republican	UN W	Union Whig
SIL-R-D	Silver-Republican-Democrat	USLP	U.S. Labor Party
SINGLE T	Single Tax	UT	Unity
SIS	Staten Island Secession	U TAX	United Taxpayers
SM D	Sound Money Democrat	UVD	Ultra-Veto Democrat
SOC	Socialist	VB D	Van Buren Democrat
SOC & F-L	Socialist and Farmer-Labor	VB R	Van Buren Republican
SOCIAL D	Social Democrat	VETS F	Veterans Farmer
SOC LAB	Socialist Labor	VETS V	Veterans Victory
SOC & LP	Socialist and Law Preservation	VG	Vermont Grassroots
SOC & PROG	Socialist and Progressive	VI	Voice of Independence
SOC WORK	Socialist Workers	VL	Voters League
SO D	Southern Democrat	VR	Voter Rights
SOFT D	Soft Democrat	W	Whig
SOFT D & AM	Soft Democrat and American	W & AM	Whig and American
SOJ	Scales of Justice	W & A-MASC	Whig and Anti-Masonic
SO RTS	Southern Rights	W-A-RENT	Whig Anti-Rent
SO RTS D	Southern Rights Democrat	WASH	Washington
SOR W	Southern Rights Whig	WCP AM	Workers (Communist) Party of America
SPP	Straight People Party	WELFARE	Welfare
SR	State Rights	WF	Working Families
SR D	State Rights Democrat	W FS	Whig Free Soil
SR FT	State Rights Free Trader	WILDCAT	Wildcat
SR W	State Rights Whig	WILSON I	Wilson Independent
SSR D	State's Rights Democrat	WL	Workers League
SSR NULL	State's Rights Nullifier	WM	Workingmen
STAL D	Stalwart Democrat	WM PENN	William Penn
STAL SIL	Stalwart Silver	WMP/L	Workingman's Party or League
STATE D	State Democrat	WOLF-D	Wolf Democrat
STC D	State Credit Democrat	WP AM	Workers Party of America
STICKER	Sticker	WRITE IN	Write In
TAFT	'Taft for President'	YD	Young Democracy
TAM	Tammany	YD & R	Young Democrat and Republican
TAM D	Tammany Democrat	YOUNGMAN	Youngman
TAM D & UL	Tammany Democrat and Union Labor		





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The House Candidates Index includes all candidates appearing in Chapter 23, “House General Election Returns, 1824–2008.” The index includes candidates’ names followed by state abbreviations and the years of candidacy. To locate a candidate’s returns, turn to pages 969 to 1387 where the returns are arranged chronologically by year and alphabetically by state for each year. State abbreviations appear below.

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Acuff, Judd (TN) – 1938  
Acuff, Steve (NC) – 2006  
Adair, Charles R. (MI) – 1922, 1940  
Adair, Clark W. (NE) – 1904  
Adair, E. Ross (IN) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
Adair, J. Carlton (NV) – 1962  
Adair, J. Leroy (IL) – 1932, 1934  
Adair, John (KY) – 1831  
Adair, John A. M. (IN) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1924  
Adair, Verdell (MD) – 1972  
Adam, Nathaniel (CA) – 2000  
Adametz, Paul T. (PA) – 1996  
Adamowski, Benjamin S. (IL) – 1942  
Adams (GA) – 1916  
Adams (MO) – 1858

## STATE ABBREVIATIONS

Alabama	AL	Indiana	IN	Nebraska	NE	South Carolina	SC
Alaska	AK	Iowa	IA	Nevada	NV	South Dakota	SD
Arizona	AZ	Kansas	KS	New Hampshire	NH	Tennessee	TN
Arkansas	AR	Kentucky	KY	New Jersey	NJ	Texas	TX
California	CA	Louisiana	LA	New Mexico	NM	Utah	UT
Colorado	CO	Maine	ME	New York	NY	Vermont	VT
Connecticut	CT	Maryland	MD	North Carolina	NC	Virginia	VA
Delaware	DE	Massachusetts	MA	North Dakota	ND	Washington	WA
Florida	FL	Michigan	MI	Ohio	OH	West Virginia	WV
Georgia	GA	Minnesota	MN	Oklahoma	OK	Wisconsin	WI
Hawaii	HI	Mississippi	MS	Oregon	OR	Wyoming	WY
Idaho	ID	Missouri	MO	Pennsylvania	PA		
Illinois	IL	Montana	MT	Rhode Island	RI		



- Adams (NJ) – 1912  
 Adams (NY) – 1842, 1872  
 Adams (PA) – 1848, 1850  
 Adams (VT) – 1872  
 Adams, Alfred (TN) – 1972  
 Adams, Allen C. (OK) – 1916  
 Adams, Allison L. (NY) – 1918  
 Adams, Alva (CO) – 1902  
 Adams, Alva B. (CO) – 1954, 1956  
 Adams, Augustus (IL) – 1878  
 Adams, Billy (GA) – 1976  
 Adams, Bob (WA) – 1992  
 Adams, Brock (WA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Adams, C. E. (NE) – 1898  
 Adams, C. P. (MN) – 1882  
 Adams, Charles D. (OH) – 1880  
 Adams, Charles F. (MA) – 1852, 1858, 1860  
 Adams, Charles H. (NY) – 1874  
 Adams, Clifford R. (MN) – 1970  
 Adams, Clyde (FL) – 1976  
 Adams, David (TN) – 1835  
 Adams, Dennis, Jr. (NJ) – 1984  
 Adams, Dennis, Sr. (NJ) – 1976  
 Adams, Eddie, Jr. (FL) – 2006, 2008  
 Adams, Edson (CA) – 1974  
 Adams, Edward R. (NY) – 1996  
 Adams, Francis A. (NY) – 1908  
 Adams, G. (KY) – 1845  
 Adams, George (OH) – 1892, 1900  
 Adams, George E. (IL) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Adams, George M. (KY) – 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1882  
 Adams, George Z. (CA) – 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Adams, Green (KY) – 1847, 1859  
 Adams, Henry C. (WI) – 1902, 1904  
 Adams, J. A. (WA) – 1900  
 Adams, J. M. (AL) – 1855  
 Adams, James (NC) – 2000  
 Adams, James A. (WI) – 1972  
 Adams, James F. (MO) – 1926  
 Adams, James R. (NC) – 2002  
 Adams, John (NH) – 1976  
 Adams, John (NY) – 1832  
 Adams, John J. (NY) – 1882, 1884  
 Adams, John Q. (NY) – 1896  
 Adams, John Quincy (MA) – 1830, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846  
 Adams, Joseph S. (NC) – 1896  
 Adams, Ken (FL) – 1988  
 Adams, L. S. (AZ) – 1954  
 Adams, Mike (TN) – 1980  
 Adams, Monroe (NC) – 1938, 1940  
 Adams, Norman W. (OH) – 1946  
 Adams, Parmenio (NY) – 1824  
 Adams, Paul L. (MI) – 1942  
 Adams, Percy D. (NY) – 1890  
 Adams, Robert, Jr. (PA) – 1893, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Adams, S. C. (VA) – 1890  
 Adams, Samuel (PA) – 1878  
 Adams, Seth (MA) – 1870  
 Adams, Sherman (NH) – 1944  
 Adams, Silas R. (KY) – 1892, 1894  
 Adams, Spencer B. (NC) – 1898  
 Adams, Stanley G. (VA) – 1948  
 Adams, Stephen (MS) – 1845  
 Adams, Ted (SC) – 2000  
 Adams, Thomas J. (NY) – 1968  
 Adams, W. P. C. (WA) – 1894  
 Adams, Wayne N. (WA) – 1968  
 Adams, Wilbur (DE) – 1932  
 Adams, William (PA) – 1908, 1916, 1922  
 Adamson, William C. (GA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Adanti, Michael J. (CT) – 1976  
 Addabbo, Joseph P. (NY) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Addams, William (PA) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Addonizio, G. George (NJ) – 1956, 1958  
 Addonizio, Hugh J. (NJ) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Ade, William H. (IN) – 1914  
 Adelman, Daniel (NY) – 1932  
 Adelman, Lynn S. (WI) – 1974  
 Adelman, William J. (IL) – 1970  
 Aderholt, Robert B. (AL) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Adkins, Burl C. (MI) – 1988, 1990  
 Adkins, Charles (IL) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Adkins, James (GA) – 1868  
 Adkins, Stockton (TN) – 1972  
 Adkinson, Ray (CA) – 1946  
 Adkisson, David (KY) – 1994  
 Adler, Charles S. (NY) – 1902, 1906  
 Adler, John H. (NJ) – 1990, 2008  
 Adler, John R. (CA) – 1980  
 Adler, Milton H. (NY) – 1956, 1958  
 Adney, Roy W. (IN) – 1926  
 Adrain, Garnett B. (NJ) – 1856, 1858  
 Afflerbach, Roy C. (PA) – 1998  
 Afflis, Margaret A. (IN) – 1946  
 Africa, J. Murray (PA) – 1910  
 Aggarwal, Yash P. (NY) – 1996  
 Agnew, Arnie W. (WI) – 1952  
 Agnew, Carroll J. (PA) – 1932  
 Agnew, Park (VA) – 1888  
 Agrella, Christopher M. (CA) – 2008  
 Ahearn, John (AZ) – 1964  
 Ahearn, Maurice F. (MA) – 1920  
 Ahern, D. Patrick (CA) – 1960  
 Ahimaz, Marlene White (IL) – 1998  
 Ahl, John A. (PA) – 1856  
 Ahlgren, Oscar A. (IN) – 1932  
 Ahner, Chuck (KS) – 2006  
 Ahumada, Pat (TX) – 2000, 2002  
 Aigg (NJ) – 1838  
 Aiken, D. Wyatt (SC) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Aiken, Patricia O'Brien (MD) – 1982  
 Aiken, Robert K. (PA) – 1906  
 Aiken, William (SC) – 1850, 1853, 1854  
 Aiken, William A. (NY) – 1936  
 Aiken, Wyatt (SC) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Aikin (TN) – 1843  
 Ailman, Jerome T. (PA) – 1896  
 Aimee, Joseph M. (NY) – 1934, 1936  
 Ain, Stewart L. (NY) – 1978  
 Ainey, William D. B. (PA) – 1911, 1912  
 Ainlay, Charles W. (IN) – 1962  
 Ainsworth, Lucien Lester (IA) – 1874  
 Aitken, David D. (MI) – 1892, 1894  
 Ajello, Michael V. (NY) – 1968, 1974  
 Ajjan, George (NJ) – 2004  
 Akaka, Daniel K. (HI) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Ake, H. Ross (OH) – 1936  
 Akens, Charles H. (PA) – 1908  
 Akerman, Emory (FL) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Akerman, Walter (GA) – 1910, 1916  
 Akers (TN) – 1878  
 Akers, Anthony B. (NY) – 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Akers, Thomas P. (MO) – 1856  
 Akey, Clifford J. (MA) – 1940  
 Akin, Kevin (CA) – 1984  
 Akin, Margie (CA) – 1992  
 Akin, Ron (WY) – 2002  
 Akin, Theron (NY) – 1910, 1914  
 Akin, Todd (MO) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Aland, David S. (MD) – 1970  
 Albanese, Andrew (NY) – 1980  
 Albanese, Sal F. (NY) – 1992  
 Albano, Michael W. (MA) – 1944  
 Albares, Edwin J. "Eddie" (LA) – 2000  
 Albaugh, Walter H. (OH) – 1938  
 Albert, Allen D. (IL) – 1922, 1924  
 Albert, Carl (OK) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Albert, Myrna C. (NY) – 1988  
 Albert, William J. (MD) – 1866, 1868, 1872  
 Albertson, Nathaniel (IN) – 1849  
 Alberty, Paul H. (OH) – 1998, 2000  
 Albin, Rick H. (AR) – 1986  
 Albosta, Donald J. (MI) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Albott, Alonzo F. (NY) – 1914  
 Albright, Charles (PA) – 1872  
 Albright, Charles J. (OH) – 1854, 1856  
 Albright, Daniel K. (PA) – 1912  
 Albright, Edwin (PA) – 1878  
 Albright, Fountain E. (IL) – 1884  
 Albright, Haines D. (PA) – 1908  
 Albright, Miles (PA) – 1960  
 Albritton, Larry L. (MS) – 1986  
 Albttson (NJ) – 1874  
 Alcorn (MS) – 1872  
 Alcorn (PA) – 1886  
 Alcorn, George (PA) – 1896  
 Alcorn, James L. (MS) – 1857  
 Alcorn, Thomas B. (PA) – 1908  
 Alcorn, William F. (CT) – 1920  
 Alcott, George J. (MA) – 1908  
 Alder, William W. (IL) – 1886  
 Aldersley, Stephanie (NY) – 2002  
 Alderson, Fleming N. (WV) – 1916  
 Alderson, John D. (WV) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Aldrich (MA) – 1880  
 Aldrich (NY) – 1854  
 Aldrich, B. A. (PA) – 1900  
 Aldrich, Cyrus (IL) – 1852  
 Aldrich, Cyrus (MN) – 1857, 1859, 1860  
 Aldrich, Elisha M. (RI) – 1853  
 Aldrich, J. Frank (IL) – 1892, 1894  
 Aldrich, Nelson W. (RI) – 1878, 1880  
 Aldrich, Richard S. (NY) – 1962  
 Aldrich, Richard S. (RI) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Aldrich, Truman H. (AL) – 1894  
 Aldrich, William (IL) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Aldrich, William F. (AL) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Aldrich, Wilmarth N. (RI) – 1843  
 Aleinikoff, Nicholas (NY) – 1912  
 Aleshire, Arthur W. (OH) – 1936, 1938  
 Alessandrini, John (PA) – 1938  
 Alexakis, Kostas (MD) – 2004  
 Alexander (GA) – 1868  
 Alexander (MO) – 1874  
 Alexander (NY) – 1844, 1854  
 Alexander (OK) – 1914  
 Alexander, A. A. (MO) – 1922  
 Alexander, Abner (NC) – 1900  
 Alexander, Adam R. (TN) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1833  
 Alexander, Armstead M. (MO) – 1882  
 Alexander, Bill (AR) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Alexander, C. O. (CA) – 1892  
 Alexander, C. T. (PA) – 1874  
 Alexander, Charles (VA) – 1904  
 Alexander, Charles (WI) – 1888  
 Alexander, David T. (IL) – 1916  
 Alexander, De Alva S. (NY) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Alexander, E. C. (OH) – 1942  
 Alexander, Ed F. (OH) – 1932  
 Alexander, Edwin J. (WA) – 1962  
 Alexander, G. G. (SC) – 1890, 1894  
 Alexander, Henry, Jr. (MA) – 1874  
 Alexander, Henry A. (GA) – 1936, 1944  
 Alexander, Henry P. (NY) – 1848, 1850  
 Alexander, Horace V. (CA) – 1952  
 Alexander, Hugh (KS) – 1906  
 Alexander, Hugh Q. (NC) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Alexander, James, Jr. (OH) – 1836, 1838  
 Alexander, James R. (OH) – 1922, 1924  
 Alexander, John A. (AL) – 1926  
 Alexander, John G. (MN) – 1938  
 Alexander, Joshua W. (MO) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918

- Alexander, King (PA) – 1922  
 Alexander, Klint (KY) – 2002  
 Alexander, Lee (NY) – 1962  
 Alexander, Lowell H. (PA) – 1937, 1946  
 Alexander, M. D. (SD) – 1898  
 Alexander, M. H. (SD) – 1896  
 Alexander, Mark (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831  
 Alexander, Melinda (NY) – 1936  
 Alexander, Paul (IL) – 1994  
 Alexander, Robert D. (MI) – 2004, 2008  
 Alexander, Rodney (LA) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Alexander, Ross J. (OH) – 1882, 1883  
 Alexander, S. S. (KS) – 1942  
 Alexander, Sally J. (CA) – 1996  
 Alexander, Sydenham B. (NC) – 1890, 1892  
 Alexander, W. B. (MS) – 1966  
 Alexander, W. G. (IL) – 1932  
 Alexander, W. J. (TX) – 1968  
 Alexander, William (PA) – 1906  
 Alfange, Dean (NY) – 1941, 1948  
 Alford, J. C. (AL) – 1855  
 Alford, Julius C. (GA) – 1836, 1837, 1838, 1840  
 Alford, Ken (CO) – 1998  
 Alford, T. Dale (AR) – 1958, 1960  
 Alford, W. H. (CA) – 1894  
 Alfson, George (MN) – 1952  
 Alger, Bruce (TX) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Alger, Frederick M., Jr. (MI) – 1936  
 Algren, Charles T. (RI) – 1944  
 Aliberti, Joan M. (MA) – 1972  
 Alioto, Michela (CA) – 1996  
 Alissandratos, A. D. (TN) – 1976  
 Allaben (NY) – 1850, 1874  
 Allan, Chilton (KY) – 1831, 1835  
 Allan, Edgar, Jr. (VA) – 1900, 1904  
 Allard, Wayne (CO) – 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Allardice, James K. (NJ) – 1938  
 Allbright (NJ) – 1878  
 Alldredge (MO) – 1890, 1894  
 Alldridge (MO) – 1882  
 Allee, Henry E. (TX) – 1982  
 Allegrone, Helen R. (NC) – 1990  
 Allegrucci, Donald L. (KS) – 1978  
 Allen (CT) – 1865, 1884  
 Allen (MO) – 1838, 1862, 1880  
 Allen (NY) – 1844, 1854, 1856  
 Allen (VA) – 1845  
 Allen, A. B. (IL) – 1880  
 Allen, A. F. (KS) – 1890  
 Allen, A. Leonard (LA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Allen, Alfred G. (OH) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Allen, Alvin D. (OK) – 1912  
 Allen, Amos L. (ME) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Allen, Augustus F. (NY) – 1874  
 Allen, B. F. (FL) – 1860  
 Allen, Bob (FL) – 1990  
 Allen, C. C. (FL) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Allen, C. E. (UT) – 1896  
 Allen, Calhoun, Jr. (LA) – 1956  
 Allen, Charles (MA) – 1838, 1848, 1850  
 Allen, Charles E. (ME) – 1888  
 Allen, Charles H. (MA) – 1884, 1886  
 Allen, Chilton (KY) – 1833  
 Allen, Clifford R. (TN) – 1975, 1976  
 Allen, Constant (NY) – 1846  
 Allen, Cyrus M. (IN) – 1864  
 Allen, Daniel W. (NJ) – 1958  
 Allen, David F. (IN) – 1900  
 Allen, David F. (NY) – 1896  
 Allen, Don (MT) – 1986  
 Allen, Don A. (CA) – 1914  
 Allen, Draper (MI) – 1936, 1940  
 Allen, E. (ME) – 1890  
 Allen, Edward P. (IL) – 1914, 1918, 1946  
 Allen, Edward P. (MI) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Allen, Elisha H. (ME) – 1840, 1843  
 Allen, Florence E. (OH) – 1932  
 Allen, Fred (IL) – 1956  
 Allen, George A. (PA) – 1878, 1892  
 Allen, George B. (PA) – 1910  
 Allen, George F. (VA) – 1991  
 Allen, George W. (FL) – 1908, 1912  
 Allen, Heman (VT) – 1826, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838  
 Allen, Henry C. (NJ) – 1904  
 Allen, Henry C. (VA) – 1880  
 Allen, Henry D. (KY) – 1898, 1900  
 Allen, Henry J. (MA) – 1938, 1940, 1944  
 Allen, Hiram D. (MI) – 1886  
 Allen, Horance (NY) – 1824  
 Allen, James (KY) – 1833  
 Allen, James C. (IL) – 1852, 1854, 1856, 1862, 1864  
 Allen, Joe (MO) – 2008  
 Allen, Joe Frank (IL) – 1930  
 Allen, John B. (TN) – 1892  
 Allen, John C. (IL) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Allen, John H. (OH) – 1920  
 Allen, John J. (VA) – 1833, 1835  
 Allen, John J., Jr. (CA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Allen, John M. (MS) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Allen, John W. (OH) – 1836, 1838  
 Allen, Jon (MA) – 1826  
 Allen, Joseph C. (OH) – 1948  
 Allen, Judson (NY) – 1838  
 Allen, Leo E. (IL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Allen, Lewis (TX) – 1944  
 Allen, Louis B. (TX) – 1928  
 Allen, N. H. (TN) – 1841  
 Allen, N. J. (IL) – 1878  
 Allen, Nathaniel (NY) – 1826  
 Allen, Noah (TX) – 1896, 1910  
 Allen, Oliver S. (MA) – 1946  
 Allen, Philip A. (IA) – 1946  
 Allen, Richard J. (MI) – 1980  
 Allen, Robert (TN) – 1825  
 Allen, Robert (VA) – 1827, 1829, 1831  
 Allen, Robert E. L. (WV) – 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Allen, Robert F. (NJ) – 1966, 1968  
 Allen, Robert G. (PA) – 1936, 1938  
 Allen, Robert L. (OK) – 1916, 1920  
 Allen, Robert N. (OK) – 1928  
 Allen, Robert S. (CA) – 1978  
 Allen, Roslyn A. (CA) – 1992  
 Allen, Samuel C. (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1836  
 Allen, Susan (MA) – 2008  
 Allen, Thomas (MO) – 1880  
 Allen, Tom (ME) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Allen, William (OH) – 1832, 1834, 1836, 1858, 1860  
 Allen, William F. (DE) – 1936, 1938  
 Allen, William J. (IL) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Allen, William R. (MT) – 1912  
 Allen, William V. (IA) – 1878  
 Allen, Willis (IL) – 1850, 1852  
 Aller, Leslie E. (WA) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Alley, John B. (MA) – 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864  
 Alley, Shannon S. (NE) – 1894  
 Allgaier, Cal (MI) – 1988  
 Allgood, Miles C. (AL) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Alliaume, Curtis F. (NY) – 1908  
 Allin, William P. (IL) – 1908  
 Allis, Josiah (MA) – 1860  
 Allison (PA) – 1843  
 Allison (TN) – 1853  
 Allison, Gary D. (OK) – 1986  
 Allison, James, Jr. (PA) – 1824  
 Allison, John (PA) – 1850, 1852, 1854  
 Allison, John P. (IA) – 1882  
 Allison, Robert (PA) – 1830  
 Allison, W. (VA) – 1910  
 Allison, William B. (IA) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868  
 Allmon, Jack (SD) – 1966  
 Allphin, A. S. (KS) – 1922, 1930  
 Allston, Benjamin (SC) – 1833  
 Almeida, John, Jr. (MA) – 1958  
 Almon, Edward B. (AL) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Almond, J. Lindsay, Jr. (VA) – 1946  
 Almond, Lincoln C. (RI) – 1968  
 Almquist, John W. (CA) – 1986  
 Almstrom, Kim R. (CA) – 1992  
 Alonso, Fernando A. (NJ) – 1994  
 Alschuler, Benjamin P. (IL) – 1906, 1968  
 Alschuler, Samuel (IL) – 1892  
 Alsop (CT) – 1912  
 Alston, G. A. (SC) – 1846  
 Alston, William J. (AL) – 1849  
 Alston, Willis (NC) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
 Altenburg, Lois Ivers (ND) – 1984  
 Alter (MO) – 1888  
 Altezer, S. S. (WV) – 1904  
 Altgeldt, John P. (IL) – 1884  
 Altham, James F., Jr. (CT) – 1974  
 Althaus, J. A. (TN) – 1912  
 Althof, William H. (OH) – 1904  
 Althouse, F. B. (IA) – 1920  
 Altman, Irving B. (NY) – 1940  
 Altman, Jack (NY) – 1940  
 Altmeyer, Stephen A. (PA) – 1984  
 Altmire, Jason (PA) – 2006, 2008  
 Alton, Duane (WA) – 1976, 1978  
 Alton, Jess (IA) – 1942  
 Alvarado, Felix (TX) – 2002, 2004  
 Alvarez, David A. (AL) – 1990  
 Alvarez, Ida (CA) – 1952  
 Alvord (MA) – 1880  
 Alvord (NY) – 1854  
 Alvord, Horace (OH) – 1884  
 Alvord, James C. (MA) – 1838  
 Alway, Curtis D. (MI) – 1916  
 Alworth, W. F. (ID) – 1930  
 Amacker (MS) – 1878  
 Amarasinghe, D.C. (VA) – 2002  
 Ambler, Jacob A. (OH) – 1868, 1870  
 Ambro, Jerome A., Jr. (NY) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Ambrosio, Gabriel (NJ) – 1980  
 Amen, Randolph John (OK) – 1996  
 Amenta, Paul S. (CT) – 1986  
 Ameringer (WI) – 1918  
 Ameringer, Oscar T. (OK) – 1912  
 Amerman, Lemuel (PA) – 1890, 1892  
 Amero, Jane (ME) – 2000  
 Ames (CT) – 1851  
 Ames, A. A. (MN) – 1882  
 Ames, Butler (MA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Ames, Oakes (MA) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Amick (MO) – 1910  
 Amidon, Arthur A. (NY) – 1910  
 Amis, Joseph W. (IN) – 1912  
 Amlie, Thomas R. (WI) – 1931, 1934, 1936, 1941  
 Ammerman, Benjamin (NY) – 1930  
 Ammerman, Joseph S. (PA) – 1976, 1978  
 Amorello, Matthew J. (MA) – 1998  
 Amos, M. L. (KS) – 1912  
 Amspoker, Samuel (PA) – 1920  
 Amster, Daniel (NJ) – 1956  
 Amter, Israel (NY) – 1938  
 Anastasi, Joseph G. (MD) – 1972  
 Anastasio, Kara (OH) – 2002, 2004  
 Ancona, Sydenham E. (PA) – 1860, 1862, 1864  
 Andal, Dean (CA) – 2008  
 Andelfinger, M. B. (IA) – 1934  
 Anderko, Joseph J. (PA) – 1974  
 Andersen, Doug (MN) – 1990  
 Andersen, Gloria Schor (IL) – 2004  
 Andersen, H. Carl (MN) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960





- Anderson (GA) – 1872  
 Anderson (MN) – 1916  
 Anderson (MO) – 1932  
 Anderson (NJ) – 1886, 1914  
 Anderson (PA) – 1828  
 Anderson (SD) – 1916  
 Anderson (TN) – 1855  
 Anderson (VA) – 1849  
 Anderson, A. R. (KY) – 1936, 1944  
 Anderson, Albert Raney (IA) – 1882, 1886, 1888  
 Anderson, Alexander (TN) – 1835  
 Anderson, Allen R. (IA) – 1890  
 Anderson, Andrew E. (MI) – 1894  
 Anderson, Andrew J. (NY) – 1902  
 Anderson, Anson J. (ND) – 1960  
 Anderson, Bob (MN) – 2008  
 Anderson, Bruce D. (MN) – 1990  
 Anderson, C. Arthur (MO) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Anderson, C. W. (TX) – 1931  
 Anderson, Carl C. (OH) – 1908, 1910  
 Anderson, Catherine A. (TX) – 1996  
 Anderson, Chapman L. (MS) – 1886, 1888  
 Anderson, Charles H. (OH) – 1940  
 Anderson, Charles J., Jr. (IL) – 1944  
 Anderson, Charles M. (OH) – 1884  
 Anderson, Clinton P. (NM) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Anderson, Donna J. (NE) – 2004  
 Anderson, Edwin (IA) – 1898  
 Anderson, Elias (UT) – 1912  
 Anderson, Endre B. (MN) – 1940  
 Anderson, Erika (MN) – 1996  
 Anderson, Ernest J., Jr. (TX) – 1994  
 Anderson, Frank S. (NY) – 1934  
 Anderson, Fred (CA) – 1980  
 Anderson, Fred E. (CO) – 1968  
 Anderson, G. L. (GA) – 1896  
 Anderson, George A. (IL) – 1886  
 Anderson, George W. (MO) – 1864, 1866  
 Anderson, Glenn G. (PA) – 1970  
 Anderson, Glenn M. (CA) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Anderson, H. L. (FL) – 1898  
 Anderson, Harold L. (WA) – 1964  
 Anderson, Hugh J. (ME) – 1836, 1838  
 Anderson, Isaac (NY) – 1866  
 Anderson, J. Edward (MN) – 1946  
 Anderson, J. R. (TX) – 1960  
 Anderson, J. W. (MN) – 1932  
 Anderson, James (MN) – 1976  
 Anderson, James J. (WA) – 1904  
 Anderson, Jim (IL) – 1994  
 Anderson, Joe E. (IL) – 1936  
 Anderson, John (ME) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Anderson, John A. (KS) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Anderson, John B. (IL) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Anderson, John T. (IL) – 1978, 1980  
 Anderson, John Z. (CA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Anderson, Johnathan H. (NY) – 2006  
 Anderson, Joseph H. (NY) – 1842, 1844  
 Anderson, Josiah M. (TN) – 1849, 1851  
 Anderson, Kenneth E. (WI) – 1954  
 Anderson, Knute (WI) – 1934  
 Anderson, Leroy (IL) – 1902  
 Anderson, LeRoy H. (MT) – 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Anderson, Lucien (KY) – 1863  
 Anderson, Margaret (WI) – 1956  
 Anderson, Marjorie D. (CT) – 1980  
 Anderson, Norman (WI) – 1970  
 Anderson, Paul (IA) – 1930  
 Anderson, Pauline F. (NE) – 1976  
 Anderson, R. M. (TN) – 1837  
 Anderson, Richard J. (MI) – 1986  
 Anderson, Richard N. (NY) – 1970  
 Anderson, Robert (AZ) – 1996  
 Anderson, Robert C. (MI) – 1986  
 Anderson, Robert C. (NC) – 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Anderson, Robert H. (NY) – 1936  
 Anderson, Robert L. (NM) – 1998  
 Anderson, Roger (OH) – 2002  
 Anderson, Ross (UT) – 1996  
 Anderson, S. H. (IL) – 1841  
 Anderson, Samuel (PA) – 1826  
 Anderson, Samuel A. (OH) – 1942  
 Anderson, Samuel J. (ME) – 1878, 1880  
 Anderson, Scott (ND) – 1962  
 Anderson, Sidney (MN) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Anderson, Simeon H. (KY) – 1839  
 Anderson, Stephen A. (PA) – 1984  
 Anderson, Thomas E. (OH) – 1966  
 Anderson, Thomas L. (MO) – 1856, 1858  
 Anderson, Tom, Jr. (MS) – 1989  
 Anderson, Walter L. (NE) – 1922  
 Anderson, William (PA) – 1824  
 Anderson, William B. (IL) – 1874, 1876  
 Anderson, William C. (KY) – 1857, 1859  
 Anderson, William C. (TN) – 1894  
 Anderson, William F. (NV) – 1868  
 Anderson, William R. (TN) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Anderson, William T. (MI) – 1994  
 Anderson, Willis M. (VA) – 1972  
 Anderson, Woodrow (AR) – 2006  
 Andion, James L. (CA) – 2006  
 Andre, Charles J. (MN) – 1934  
 Andreas, Henry J. (CA) – 1976  
 Andreasen, Steve (MN) – 2002  
 Andresen, August H. (MN) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Andrew, A. Piatt (MA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Andrew, John F. (MA) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Andrew, Millard F. (OH) – 1912  
 Andrews (ME) – 1864  
 Andrews (MN) – 1868, 1902  
 Andrews (NY) – 1854, 1856  
 Andrews (PA) – 1886  
 Andrews, Ben F., Jr. (CT) – 1978  
 Andrews, Charles (ME) – 1843, 1850  
 Andrews, Charles E. (PA) – 1892  
 Andrews, E. W. (WV) – 1866  
 Andrews, Elizabeth (AL) – 1972  
 Andrews, Francis E. (IL) – 1892, 1898  
 Andrews, George R. (NY) – 1848  
 Andrews, George W. (AL) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Andrews, Glenn (AL) – 1964, 1966, 1970  
 Andrews, Harvey T. (NY) – 1902  
 Andrews, Ike F. (NC) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Andrews, James H. (IL) – 1928  
 Andrews, John (NY) – 1836  
 Andrews, Landaff W. (KY) – 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Andrews, Mark (ND) – 1963, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Andrews, Michael A. (TX) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Andrews, Mike (TX) – 1980, 1982  
 Andrews, Reddin (TX) – 1896, 1914  
 Andrews, Robert E. (NJ) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Andrews, Samuel G. (NY) – 1856  
 Andrews, Sherlock J. (OH) – 1840  
 Andrews, T. Coleman (VA) – 1960  
 Andrews, Thomas H. (ME) – 1990, 1992  
 Andrews, Walter Gresham (NY) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Andrews, William E. (NE) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Andrews, William N. (MD) – 1918, 1920  
 Andrezski, Anthony “Buzz” (PA) – 1982  
 Andrica, John D. (IL) – 1980  
 Andrlle, William J. (IL) – 1988  
 Andrus, A. (NY) – 1880  
 Andrus, John E. (NY) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Anerson, William B. (IL) – 1870  
 Anestos, Harry P. (GA) – 1956  
 Anfuso, Victor L. (NY) – 1950, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Angel (NY) – 1848, 1856, 1886  
 Angel, William G. (NY) – 1824, 1828, 1830  
 Angell, Frank R. (VA) – 1946  
 Angell, Homer D. (OR) – 1932, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Angell, Nicholas B. (NY) – 1974  
 Angers, Robert J., Jr. (LA) – 1964  
 Angier, E. L. (TX) – 1890  
 Angle (NY) – 1858, 1874  
 Angle, James L. (NY) – 1864  
 Angstman, Albert H. (MT) – 1948  
 Aniboli, Paul (NY) – 1984  
 Anielewski, Henry (IL) – 1914  
 Ankrum, Ted (TX) – 2006  
 Annen, Clarence J. (MI) – 1996, 1998  
 Annunzio, Frank (IL) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Ansari, Eileen (CA) – 1998  
 Ansberry, Timothy T. (OH) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Anscher, Bernard (FL) – 1990  
 Ansell, Herman R. (VA) – 1932  
 Ansley, J. A. (AR) – 1888  
 Anson, Martin C. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920, 1922  
 Anter, Richard G., II (OH) – 1982  
 Anthony, Alfred (RI) – 1859  
 Anthony, Beryl F., Jr. (AR) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Anthony, Bob (OK) – 1992  
 Anthony, Daniel M. (NY) – 1914  
 Anthony, Daniel R., Jr. (KS) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Anthony, Edward C. (MI) – 1920  
 Anthony, Frank (MA) – 1962  
 Anthony, George T. (KS) – 1892  
 Anthony, James (MD) – 1894  
 Anthony, Joseph B. (PA) – 1832, 1834  
 Anthony, Ross (OR) – 1982  
 Anthony, S. I. (IN) – 1870  
 Anthony, Thomas C., Jr. (PA) – 1958  
 Antione, Frank J. (WI) – 1948  
 Antle, Velmar (TX) – 1910  
 Antoine, Kevin (MS) – 1996  
 Antonelli, Louis S. (NY) – 1982  
 Antonelli, Michael C. (NY) – 1934  
 Antonelli, Robert B. (MA) – 1992  
 Antony, Edwin LeRoy (TX) – 1892  
 Anwiler, John F. (CA) – 1992  
 Apgar (NY) – 1870  
 Aplinger, John F. (TN) – 1928  
 Appel, Brent (IA) – 1982  
 Appel, Jule (KY) – 1956, 1958, 1960



- Appleby, Samuel C. (MD) – 1920  
 Appleby, Stewart (CT) – 1912  
 Applegate (KY) – 1902  
 Applegate, Douglas (OH) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Applegate, John C. (NJ) – 1950  
 Applegate, Leslie T. (KY) – 1904  
 Appleton (ME) – 1852  
 Appleton, Aldona L. (NJ) – 1952  
 Appleton, John (ME) – 1850  
 Appleton, Nathan (MA) – 1830, 1842  
 Appleton, Nathan D. (ME) – 1838, 1850  
 Appleton, William (MA) – 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1860  
 Apsley, Lewis D. (MA) – 1892, 1894  
 Apthorp, Henry (OH) – 1888, 1894  
 Aragon, Raymond Diaz (CO) – 1992  
 Aragon, Robert J. (NM) – 1992  
 Arbuckle, James T. (IN) – 1902  
 Archer (GA) – 1877  
 Archer (VA) – 1833  
 Archer, Bill (TX) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Archer, L. (CA) – 1871  
 Archer, Roy (Pat) (CA) – 1982  
 Archer, Stevenson (MD) – 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Archer, William B. (IL) – 1832, 1854, 1856  
 Archer, William S. (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Archibald (NJ) – 1914  
 Archibald, Clarence W. (NY) – 1944  
 Archibald, James (PA) – 1866  
 Archinal, George (NY) – 1938, 1960, 1962  
 Archuletta, Phil T. (NM) – 1990  
 Arculars (NY) – 1850  
 Arcuri, Michael (NY) – 2006, 2008  
 Ard, Paul (KY) – 2006  
 Arden, John R. (MA) – 1988, 1990  
 Ardery, Philip (KY) – 1956  
 Ardito, Laurence (CA) – 1996, 1998  
 Arel, Maurice L. (NH) – 1980  
 Arena, Benjamin J. (ME) – 1948  
 Arends, Leslie C. (IL) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Arens, Henry (MN) – 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Arentz, Samuel S. (NV) – 1920, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Arery, Edward (MA) – 1868  
 Ares, Henry (CA) – 1978  
 Arey, Linda (VA) – 1988  
 Arford, Fremont (OH) – 1892  
 Argen, Ralph J. (NY) – 1976  
 Arld (CT) – 1855  
 Arline, Ron (TN) – 1978  
 Armato, Michael A. (LA) – 2000  
 Armbruster, C. H. (OH) – 1940  
 Armbruster, E. D. (FL) – 1988  
 Armey, Dick (TX) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Armfield, Robert F. (NC) – 1878, 1880  
 Armfield, W. A. (NC) – 1964  
 Armijo, Jose E. (NM) – 1932, 1950  
 Armin, Charles E. (WI) – 1898  
 Armistead, J. A. (TX) – 1904  
 Armitage, Elton C. (IL) – 1912  
 Armitage, Faye (FL) – 2008  
 Armor, David (CA) – 1982  
 Armoudian, Maria (CA) – 1998  
 Armstrong (AL) – 1829, 1843  
 Armstrong (IN) – 1876  
 Armstrong (PA) – 1850, 1862  
 Armstrong, A. M. (OK) – 1938  
 Armstrong, David (MS) – 1984  
 Armstrong, David E. (OH) – 1980  
 Armstrong, Florence (NE) – 1912  
 Armstrong, George W. (IL) – 1858  
 Armstrong, Hepburn T. (WY) – 1960  
 Armstrong, Jake (TN) – 1966, 1968  
 Armstrong, James (TX) – 1869  
 Armstrong, John A. (TN) – 1938  
 Armstrong, M. B. (PA) – 1942  
 Armstrong, M. N. (IL) – 1908  
 Armstrong, N. (AL) – 1878  
 Armstrong, Orland K. (MO) – 1950  
 Armstrong, Roy (LA) – 2004  
 Armstrong, W. A. (KY) – 1936  
 Armstrong, William (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831  
 Armstrong, William H. (PA) – 1868, 1870  
 Armstrong, William L. (CO) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Armstrong, William W. (OH) – 1874  
 Arndt, Bill (WI) – 2002  
 Arnebeck, Cliff (OH) – 1996  
 Arnell, Samuel M. (TN) – 1865, 1867, 1868  
 Arner, G. L. (OH) – 1914  
 Arnesen, Deborah “Arnie” (NH) – 1996  
 Arnesen, Sigurd J. (NY) – 1934  
 Arnett (VA) – 1853  
 Arnett, Doug (OH) – 1970  
 Arnett, G. Ray (CA) – 1960, 1962  
 Arnett, John H. (KS) – 1934  
 Arnett, W. W. (WV) – 1896  
 Arnold (GA) – 1878  
 Arnold (MO) – 1894  
 Arnold (WI) – 1860  
 Arnold, Benedict (NY) – 1828  
 Arnold, Constantine P. (WY) – 1898  
 Arnold, Frank B. (NY) – 1890  
 Arnold, G. Richard (CA) – 1982  
 Arnold, George (CA) – 1954  
 Arnold, Harry (MA) – 1864  
 Arnold, Isaac N. (IL) – 1860, 1862  
 Arnold, Jack B. (OH) – 1958  
 Arnold, James J. (WI) – 1958  
 Arnold, Jerome (MN) – 1974  
 Arnold, John F. (MA) – 1872  
 Arnold, Laurence F. (IL) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1950  
 Arnold, Lemuel H. (RI) – 1845, 1847  
 Arnold, Louis W., Jr. (NY) – 1930  
 Arnold, Marshall (MO) – 1890, 1892  
 Arnold, Olney (RI) – 1859  
 Arnold, Oscar M. (NY) – 1914  
 Arnold, R. W. (VA) – 1888  
 Arnold, Richard L. (CA) – 1990  
 Arnold, Robert S. (MI) – 1978  
 Arnold, Samuel (CT) – 1857, 1859  
 Arnold, Samuel W. (MO) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Arnold, Stephen J. (PA) – 1966  
 Arnold, Thomas D. (TN) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1841  
 Arnold, Warren O. (RI) – 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1894  
 Arnold, William (TN) – 1827  
 Arnold, William C. (PA) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Arnold, William W. (IL) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Arnot (NY) – 1858  
 Arnot, John, Jr. (NY) – 1882, 1884  
 Aronoff, Stanley J. (OH) – 1978  
 Aronsohn, Paul (NJ) – 2006  
 Arquint, William D. (NY) – 1936  
 Arrington, Archibald H. (NC) – 1841, 1843, 1847  
 Arthur, Elizabeth (NY) – 1918  
 Arthur, George (OH) – 1876  
 Arthur, Harold J. (VT) – 1958  
 Arthur, William E. (KY) – 1870, 1872  
 Arthurs (PA) – 1854  
 Arvanitis, George W. (MA) – 1964  
 Asbury, Emery (WA) – 1934  
 Asbury, John W. (KY) – 1882  
 Ascher, John A. (IL) – 1926, 1930  
 Ascherfeld, Arnold E. (NJ) – 1944  
 Ash, Michael W. (PA) – 1834  
 Ashborne, George (MA) – 1858  
 Ashbrook, Jean (OH) – 1982  
 Ashbrook, John M. (OH) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Ashbrook, William A. (OH) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Ashburn, Flavius E. (CO) – 1906  
 Ashburn, Roy (CA) – 2004  
 Ashbury, Charles Ted (NM) – 1984  
 Ashby, Ken (TX) – 1998, 2008  
 Ashcraft, E. J. (KY) – 1912  
 Ashcraft, Edwin M. (IL) – 1876  
 Ashe, David B. (VA) – 2004  
 Ashe, Gaston M. (CA) – 1902  
 Ashe, John B. (TN) – 1843  
 Ashe, R. Porter (CA) – 1900  
 Ashe, Thomas S. (NC) – 1865, 1872, 1874  
 Ashe, William A. (MI) – 1986, 1988, 1996, 2000  
 Ashe, William E. (PA) – 1916  
 Ashe, William S. (NC) – 1849, 1851, 1853  
 Ashenhurst, John J. (OH) – 1886  
 Ashenhurst, John J. (PA) – 1904  
 Asher, Hugh H. (KY) – 1932  
 Ashley, Delos R. (NV) – 1865, 1866  
 Ashley, Henry (NY) – 1824  
 Ashley, James M. (OH) – 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1890, 1892, 1918  
 Ashley, Thomas L. (OH) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Ashley, William H. (MO) – 1831, 1832, 1835  
 Ashmead, John (CT) – 1952  
 Ashmore, John D. (SD) – 1858, 1860  
 Ashmore, Robert T. (SC) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Ashmun, George (MA) – 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Ashton, Andrew (IL) – 1890  
 Ashton, Augustus Trask (PA) – 1940, 1942  
 Ashton, Chester H. (PA) – 1916  
 Ashton, F. W. (NE) – 1908  
 Ashton, Henry M. (IL) – 1914  
 Ashworth, David G. (GA) – 1978, 1980  
 Ashy, Peter J. (SC) – 2002  
 Askin, Frank (NJ) – 1986  
 Askin, J. H. (PA) – 1870  
 Askren, David L. (NY) – 1992, 1994  
 Asper, Joel F. (MO) – 1868  
 Aspin, Les (WI) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Aspinall, Wayne N. (CO) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Aspinwall, William (MA) – 1866  
 Assini, Mark W. (NY) – 2004  
 Astor (NY) – 1881  
 Astorita, James J. (NY) – 1920  
 Aswell, James B. (LA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Atanasio, Paul M. (NY) – 1980  
 Atchison, S. A. (KY) – 1845  
 Atchley, Forrest (NM) – 1956  
 Athan, Byron D. (CA) – 1970  
 Atherton (NJ) – 1876  
 Atherton, Charles G. (NH) – 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Atherton, Gibson (OH) – 1878, 1880  
 Atigan, Peter (PA) – 1980  
 Atkeson, William O. (MO) – 1906, 1908, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Atkins (GA) – 1882  
 Atkins (TN) – 1859  
 Atkins, Ben (OH) – 1934  
 Atkins, Chester G. (MA) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Atkins, J. M. (AL) – 1910  
 Atkins, John D. C. (TN) – 1857, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880



- Atkins, Roland J. (PA) – 1978  
 Atkins, Tom (OH) – 1980  
 Atkinson (NH) – 1824  
 Atkinson, Archibald (VA) – 1843, 1845, 1847  
 Atkinson, D. C. (NH) – 1833  
 Atkinson, Eugene V. (PA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Atkinson, George G. (TX) – 1924  
 Atkinson, George W. (WV) – 1888  
 Atkinson, H. S. (OH) – 1926  
 Atkinson, J. B. (AL) – 1916  
 Atkinson, John (MI) – 1884  
 Atkinson, Louis E. (PA) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Atkinson, Luke (NC) – 1970  
 Atkinson, M. (FL) – 1894  
 Atkinson, Natt (NC) – 1880  
 Atkinson, O'Brien J. (MI) – 1896  
 Atkinson, Richard M. (TN) – 1936  
 Atlee, Edwin A. (MI) – 1844  
 Atwater (SD) – 1918  
 Atwater, Henry G. (NJ) – 1898, 1902  
 Atwater, John W. (NC) – 1898, 1902  
 Atwell, A. Bruce (MI) – 1928  
 Atwood, Genevieve (UT) – 1990  
 Atwood, Harold R. (MN) – 1942  
 Atwood, Harrison H. (MA) – 1892, 1894, 1918, 1920  
 Atwood, M. W. (CA) – 1908  
 Atwood, William O. (MD) – 1920, 1930  
 Aubuchon, John B. (MA) – 1980  
 Auchincloss, Bayard C. (OK) – 1964  
 Auchincloss, James C. (NJ) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Auclair, Edgar J. (MI) – 1936  
 AuCoin, Les (OR) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Auer, Bill (NJ) – 1994, 1996  
 Auerbach, Gary (AZ) – 1994  
 Auerbach, Junius T. (MA) – 1908  
 Auf der Heide, Oscar L. (NJ) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Augusti, Mark A. (IL) – 2002  
 Augustin, Owen (NY) – 1986, 1988  
 Augustine, A. E. (IA) – 1946  
 Augustine, John (OH) – 1844  
 Auken, Cynthia Van (GA) – 2002  
 Aukerman, James V. (RI) – 1982  
 Aukerman, William M. (PA) – 1940  
 Auleta, Vincent H. (NY) – 1930  
 Auman, Richard D. (IL) – 2006  
 Aurand, Douglas R. (IL) – 1980  
 Aurbach, Wilson (TX) – 2006  
 Aust, Gil (AL) – 1998  
 Austin (TN) – 1900  
 Austin, A. B. (GA) – 1898  
 Austin, Albert E. (CT) – 1938, 1940  
 Austin, Arthur W. (MA) – 1852, 1856, 1858  
 Austin, De Graff (CA) – 1952  
 Austin, F. Byrne (MD) – 1948  
 Austin, Harry H. (NV) – 1936  
 Austin, James E. (MO) – 1968  
 Austin, R. E. (IA) – 1880  
 Austin, R. W. (AL) – 1890, 1892  
 Austin, Richard (IL) – 1984  
 Austin, Richard W. (TN) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Austin, Roger (NC) – 1978  
 Austin, Ruben V. (IA) – 1954  
 Austin, T. Edward (IL) – 1932  
 Austin, Walter W. (KS) – 1920, 1922  
 Austria, Steve (OH) – 2008  
 Auxier, A. J. (KY) – 1884  
 Avalos, Christina (CA) – 1998, 2002, 2008  
 Avarello, Charles A. (NY) – 1972  
 Averett, Thomas H. (VA) – 1849, 1851  
 Averill (NY) – 1856  
 Averill, B. D. (ME) – 1882  
 Averill, John T. (MN) – 1870, 1872  
 Averill, Walter C., Jr. (MI) – 1938  
 Averill, William (NY) – 1838  
 Averill, William J. (NY) – 1864  
 Avery (CT) – 1908  
 Avery (MA) – 1876, 1878  
 Avery (MN) – 1914  
 Avery, C. N. (TX) – 1937  
 Avery, Edward (MA) – 1854, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Avery, John (MI) – 1892, 1894  
 Avery, Julius (IL) – 1870  
 Avery, Robert Wayne (NC) – 1994  
 Avery, Ron (TX) – 2006  
 Avery, William H. (KS) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Avery, William T. (TN) – 1857, 1859  
 Avery, William W. (NC) – 1858  
 Avila, Rosemarie "Rosie" (CA) – 2008  
 Avillo, Philip J., Jr. (PA) – 2006, 2008  
 Avis, Samuel B. (WV) – 1912, 1914  
 Axelrad, Jacob (NY) – 1924, 1934  
 Axelrood, Seymour C. (IL) – 1968  
 Axline, Guy (AZ) – 1928  
 Axtell, Enos A. (MO) – 1946  
 Axtell, Frances C. (WA) – 1916, 1926  
 Axtell, N. G. (ME) – 1882  
 Axtell, Samuel B. (CA) – 1867, 1868  
 Aycrigg, John B. (NJ) – 1836, 1840  
 Aydelott, Doak (TN) – 1912  
 Ayer (SD) – 1918  
 Ayer, James C. (MA) – 1874  
 Ayer, Lewis M. (SC) – 1860  
 Ayer, O. F. (PA) – 1900  
 Ayer, Richard S. (VA) – 1869  
 Ayers (PA) – 1888  
 Ayers, Donald B. (PA) – 1960, 1962, 1972  
 Ayers, Ken (FL) – 1982  
 Ayers, Lauren (NY) – 1998  
 Ayers, R. A. (VA) – 1912  
 Ayers, Roy E. (MT) – 1932, 1934  
 Aylesworth, B. O. (IL) – 1912  
 Aylward, James F. (MA) – 1918  
 Aylward, John A. (WI) – 1900  
 Ayres, H. C. (IA) – 1880  
 Ayres, J. J. (CA) – 1879  
 Ayres, James S. (MI) – 1890  
 Ayres, S. B. (NY) – 1874  
 Ayres, Steven B. (NY) – 1910, 1914  
 Ayres, William A. (KS) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Ayres, William H. (OH) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Ayres, William M. (PA) – 1890  
 Azingier, Michael (OH) – 2000  
 Azzolina, Joseph (NJ) – 1988  
 Babbage, John (CA) – 1958  
 Babbitt, Clinton (WI) – 1880, 1890, 1892, 1898  
 Babbitt, Elijah (PA) – 1858, 1860  
 Babbitt, Paul (AZ) – 2004  
 Babcock (CT) – 1851  
 Babcock (NY) – 1854, 1876, 1878, 1882  
 Babcock, A. Emerson (NY) – 1912  
 Babcock, Alfred (NY) – 1840  
 Babcock, James F. (CT) – 1849  
 Babcock, James F. (IA) – 1894  
 Babcock, James O. (IA) – 1950  
 Babcock, Jaques N. (IN) – 1890  
 Babcock, Joseph W. (WI) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Babcock, Leander (NY) – 1850  
 Babcock, Steve (MN) – 1974  
 Babcock, Theodore H. (NY) – 1902  
 Babcock, William (NY) – 1830  
 Baber (GA) – 1846  
 Babin, Brian (TX) – 1996, 1998  
 Babk (CT) – 1869  
 Babka, Beau (UT) – 2004  
 Babka, John J. (OH) – 1918, 1920  
 Babst, Daniel, Jr. (OH) – 1884  
 Baca, E. Shirley (NM) – 1996, 1998  
 Baca, Elfego (NM) – 1911  
 Baca, Herman G. (NM) – 1946, 1948  
 Baca, Joe (CA) – 1999, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Bacal, Eva (AZ) – 2004  
 Bacchus, Jim (FL) – 1990, 1992  
 Bace, John C. (NY) – 1998  
 Bach, Charles R. (NY) – 1902  
 Bacharach, Isaac (NJ) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Bachman, Delbert Strader (PA) – 1918  
 Bachman, Jacob L. (OH) – 1910, 1912  
 Bachman, Leonard (PA) – 1964  
 Bachman, Rueben K. (PA) – 1878  
 Bachmann, Carl G. (WV) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Bachmann, Michele (MN) – 2006, 2008  
 Bachus, Spencer (AL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Backer, George (NY) – 1937, 1938  
 Backhouse (NY) – 1858  
 Backlund, Bob (CT) – 2000  
 Backus, Franklin T. (OH) – 1868  
 Backus, George F. (MA) – 1940, 1942  
 Backus, John H., Jr. (MA) – 1924  
 Backus, Samuel G. (MI) – 1938  
 Bacon (NY) – 1886  
 Bacon, Emery F. (PA) – 1958  
 Bacon, Ezekiel (NY) – 1826  
 Bacon, Frank (KS) – 1886  
 Bacon, Henry (NY) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Bacon, Henry Selden (NY) – 1904  
 Bacon, James E. (AL) – 1980, 1988  
 Bacon, John E. (SC) – 1870  
 Bacon, John L. (CA) – 1938  
 Bacon, Mark R. (MI) – 1914, 1916  
 Bacon, Max E. (MO) – 1988  
 Bacon, Robert L. (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Bacon, William (OH) – 1948  
 Bacon, William J. (NY) – 1876  
 Badalich, Virgil V. (CA) – 1974  
 Badaracco, Joseph L. (MO) – 1976  
 Bader, Ida (CA) – 1978  
 Badger, De Witt C. (OH) – 1902, 1904  
 Badger, Luther (NY) – 1824, 1826  
 Badham, Robert E. (CA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Badillo, Herman (NY) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Badler, Lynn (CA) – 1998  
 Badour, Phillip A. (WI) – 1906  
 Baensch, Emil (WI) – 1892  
 Baer, Elizabeth N. (PA) – 1916  
 Baer, John M. (ND) – 1918, 1920  
 Baer, Phil E. (TX) – 1906  
 Baesler, Scotty (KY) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 2000  
 Baetz (WI) – 1872  
 Bafalis, L. A. "Skip" (FL) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Bagby, E. W. (KY) – 1878  
 Bagby, John C. (IL) – 1874  
 Bagg (MI) – 1872  
 Baggett, Bryce (OK) – 1990  
 Baggett, Leaman (NC) – 1926  
 Baggiano, Faye (AL) – 1990  
 Baggott, W. T. (SC) – 1948  
 Baggs, Thomas M. (OR) – 1968  
 Bagley (NY) – 1884  
 Bagley, Bill (WY) – 1978  
 Bagley, David (TX) – 2002  
 Bagley, Floyd Caldwell (VA) – 1964  
 Bagley, George A. (NY) – 1874, 1876  
 Bagley, John H., Jr. (NY) – 1874, 1882, 1896  
 Bagley, Sampson P. (VA) – 1880  
 Bagley, Smith (NC) – 1968  
 Bagnal, Anne (NC) – 1980, 1982  
 Bagwell, George (TN) – 1946  
 Bagwell, Tim (IL) – 2004

- Bahakel, Cy N. (NC) – 1970  
 Bahlke, William A. (MI) – 1904  
 Bailey (AL) – 1878  
 Bailey (GA) – 1857  
 Bailey (NY) – 1848, 1854, 1874, 1887  
 Bailey (VT) – 1830  
 Bailey (WI) – 1890  
 Bailett, Abner L. (MA) – 1844  
 Bailey, Adolph (LA) – 1868, 1870  
 Bailey, Alexander H. (NY) – 1868  
 Bailey, B. W. (LA) – 1894, 1896  
 Bailey, Brad (MA) – 1994  
 Bailey, Cecil W. (MI) – 1944, 1946  
 Bailey, Cleveland M. (WV) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Bailey, Clinton S. (TX) – 1930  
 Bailey, Collins (MD) – 2008  
 Bailey, Daniel F. G. (VA) – 1884  
 Bailey, David J. (GA) – 1851, 1853  
 Bailey, Don (PA) – 1978, 1980  
 Bailey, Edwin C. (MA) – 1868  
 Bailey, Frederick J. (PA) – 1908  
 Bailey, Garrett D. (NC) – 1926  
 Bailey, George M. (SD) – 1942  
 Bailey, Goldsmith F. (MA) – 1860  
 Bailey, Harry (KY) – 1912  
 Bailey, Horace (NY) – 1834  
 Bailey, Jeff (MO) – 1996, 1998  
 Bailey, Jeremiah (ME) – 1834, 1836  
 Bailey, John (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Bailey, John A. (PA) – 1898  
 Bailey, John L. (WV) – 1964  
 Bailey, John M. (NY) – 1878  
 Bailey, Joseph (PA) – 1860  
 Bailey, Joseph A. (NY) – 1956, 1960, 1964  
 Bailey, Joseph W. (TX) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Bailey, Joseph W., Jr. (TX) – 1932  
 Bailey, Leon O. (IN) – 1898  
 Bailey, Mel (AL) – 1976  
 Bailey, Michael Everett (IN) – 1992, 2000  
 Bailey, Ralph E. (MO) – 1924  
 Bailey, S. M. (PA) – 1878  
 Bailey, Sidney Jane (KY) – 2002  
 Bailey, Ted A. (FL) – 1970  
 Bailey, Theodore (SD) – 1914  
 Bailey, W. F. (WI) – 1882  
 Bailey, W. J. (ND) – 1906  
 Bailey, Warren Worth (PA) – 1906, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Bailey, Wendell (MO) – 1980, 1982  
 Bailey, William W. (NH) – 1886  
 Bailey, Willis J. (KS) – 1898  
 Bailey-Bamer, Sidney (KY) – 1998, 2000  
 Bailly, Joseph (PA) – 1862, 1864  
 Bainum, Stewart, Jr. (MD) – 1986  
 Bair, Robert C. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Baird, Brian (WA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Baird, Bruce R. (UT) – 1984  
 Baird, H. J. (CO) – 1914  
 Baird, Henry J. (CO) – 1916  
 Baird, J. W. (TX) – 1898  
 Baird, Joe E. (OH) – 1928, 1930  
 Baird, Samuel T. (LA) – 1896, 1898  
 Bairstow, Jack (IL) – 1942  
 Baitelt, A. H. (TX) – 1944  
 Baize, Jim (CA) – 1996  
 Bakal, Peter M. (NY) – 1988  
 Bakanatch, Peter J. (NY) – 1940  
 Baker (AZ) – 1872  
 Baker (CT) – 1861  
 Baker (MN) – 1890  
 Baker (NC) – 1841  
 Baker (NJ) – 1914  
 Baker (NY) – 1854, 1878  
 Baker (RI) – 1888  
 Baker (TN) – 1884  
 Baker, Albert (KS) – 1944  
 Baker, Alonzo L. (CA) – 1936  
 Baker, Benjamin S. (NE) – 1916  
 Baker, Biff (CO) – 2002  
 Baker, Bill (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Baker, Bill (MO) – 1980  
 Baker, Bob (CA) – 1992  
 Baker, C. C. (TX) – 1924  
 Baker, Charles (ME) – 1890  
 Baker, Charles G. (WV) – 1942  
 Baker, Charles S. (NY) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Baker, Chris (TN) – 2008  
 Baker, Cissy (TN) – 1982  
 Baker, Dean (MI) – 1986  
 Baker, Edward C. (NY) – 1894  
 Baker, Edward D. (IL) – 1848  
 Baker, Edwin D. (IL) – 1844  
 Baker, Elihu C. (MA) – 1858  
 Baker, George (KY) – 1924  
 Baker, George (MD) – 1892  
 Baker, Harry (IL) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Baker, Henry M. (NH) – 1892, 1894  
 Baker, Henry S. (IL) – 1876  
 Baker, Herbert F. (MI) – 1914  
 Baker, Hibbard (MI) – 1888, 1890  
 Baker, Howard H. (TN) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Baker, Irene (TN) – 1964  
 Baker, J. C. (IA) – 1894  
 Baker, J. Thompson (NJ) – 1912  
 Baker, James H. (MN) – 1894  
 Baker, James M. (FL) – 1856  
 Baker, Jehu (IL) – 1864, 1866, 1878, 1886, 1888, 1896  
 Baker, John (IL) – 1858, 1864, 1878, 1896  
 Baker, John (MA) – 1884  
 Baker, John H. (IN) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Baker, Joseph M., Jr. (MD) – 1962  
 Baker, Judy (MO) – 2008  
 Baker, Kordon (CO) – 2000  
 Baker, LaMar (TN) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Baker, Leland G. (TX) – 1916  
 Baker, Lewis C. (WI) – 1902  
 Baker, Marie (OH) – 1968  
 Baker, Mark (IL) – 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Baker, Mette A. (TX) – 2008  
 Baker, Osmyn (MA) – 1838, 1839, 1840, 1842  
 Baker, Richard A. (MA) – 2008  
 Baker, Richard H. (LA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Baker, Robert (NY) – 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Baker, Ross (TX) – 1962  
 Baker, Rufus L. (CT) – 1859  
 Baker, Sidney E. (IN) – 1944  
 Baker, Stephen (NY) – 1860  
 Baker, Vincent E. (MO) – 1980  
 Baker, Walter A. (KY) – 1976  
 Baker, William (KS) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Baker, William B. (MD) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1910  
 Baker, William D. (MO) – 1978  
 Baker, William E. (MI) – 1956  
 Baker, William H. (MA) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Baker, William H. (NY) – 1874, 1876  
 Bakewell, Charles M. (CT) – 1932, 1934  
 Bakewell, Claude I. (MO) – 1946, 1948, 1951, 1952  
 Bakove, Donald (PA) – 1990  
 Bala, Joseph R. (NY) – 1974  
 Balanoff, Clem (IL) – 1996  
 Balbach, Jr. (NJ) – 1880  
 Balch, George T. (OK) – 1948  
 Balch, Nathaniel A. (MI) – 1864  
 Balcom, Carroll H. (MA) – 1946, 1948  
 Balcomb, Edward W. (NM) – 1960  
 Baldacci, John (ME) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Balding, Christopher (CA) – 2008  
 Baldridge, H. C. (ID) – 1942  
 Baldridge, Howard H. (NE) – 1912  
 Baldridge, Kenneth F. (IA) – 1936  
 Baldridge, Malcolm (NE) – 1930, 1932  
 Baldridge, Thomas J. (PA) – 1898  
 Baldus, Alvin (WI) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Baldwin (MI) – 1872  
 Baldwin (NY) – 1848, 1882  
 Baldwin, Augustus C. (MI) – 1862, 1864  
 Baldwin, Austin (CT) – 1853  
 Baldwin, Benjamin (OH) – 1840  
 Baldwin, Clayton, Jr. (NY) – 1990  
 Baldwin, Edgar M. (IN) – 1912  
 Baldwin, Harry Strett (MD) – 1942, 1944  
 Baldwin, John (CT) – 1825, 1827  
 Baldwin, John B. (VA) – 1861, 1863  
 Baldwin, John D. (MA) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Baldwin, John F., Jr. (CA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Baldwin, Joseph (AL) – 1849  
 Baldwin, Joseph Clark (NY) – 1941, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Baldwin, Melvin R. (MN) – 1892, 1894  
 Baldwin, Tammy (WI) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Baldwin, William H. (OH) – 1848  
 Balentine, U. S. (OR) – 1938  
 Bales, Carter F. (NY) – 1972  
 Bales, George E. (NH) – 1902  
 Balkam, Howard (NY) – 1898  
 Ball (NJ) – 1894  
 Ball (RI) – 1912  
 Ball, Charles (CA) – 1998  
 Ball, Claude C. (IN) – 1926, 1930  
 Ball, Ed (OK) – 1938  
 Ball, Edward (OH) – 1852, 1854  
 Ball, George J. (NY) – 1902  
 Ball, George W. (IA) – 1906  
 Ball, Gordon (TN) – 1978  
 Ball, James J. (NY) – 1984  
 Ball, John (OH) – 1870  
 Ball, Lewis Heisler (DE) – 1900, 1902  
 Ball, Raymond M. (OH) – 1992  
 Ball, Thomas H. (TX) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Ball, Thomas R. (CT) – 1938, 1940  
 Ball, W. Sherman (KY) – 1914  
 Ball, William (MI) – 1890  
 Ballance, Frank W., Jr. (NC) – 2002  
 Ballard (NY) – 1848  
 Ballard, Al C. (CA) – 1968  
 Ballard, H. Grady (SC) – 1970  
 Ballard, Wade Hampton, III (WV) – 1964  
 Ballard, Warren M. (PA) – 1960  
 Ballenger, Cass (NC) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Ballenger, Lee (SC) – 2006  
 Ballentine, James M. (ID) – 1894  
 Ballentine, John G. (TN) – 1882, 1884  
 Ballentine, W. (MO) – 1876  
 Balletta, Vincent R., Jr. (NY) – 1976  
 Ballinger, J. E. (SD) – 1912  
 Ballou, H. E. (KS) – 1896  
 Ballou, Latimer W. (RI) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Ballou, Walter (NY) – 1898  
 Ballreich, Charles A. (CO) – 1912  
 Baltazzi, S. A. Warner (NY) – 1922  
 Baltimore, Richard L., Jr. (NY) – 1952  
 Baltz, William N. (IL) – 1912, 1914, 1926  
 Baltzell, Frank (AL) – 1892  
 Bamberger, Ruth (MO) – 1996  
 Bamford, James B. (PA) – 1964  
 Banach, Leon (NJ) – 1948  
 Bancroft (MI) – 1866  
 Bancroft, George (MA) – 1836  
 Bancroft, Horace H. (IL) – 1926  
 Bancroft, Levi H. (WI) – 1934  
 Bancroft, S. H., Jr. (DE) – 1894  
 Banes, Bill (CA) – 1974  
 Bandlow, Robert (OH) – 1906  
 Bandstra, Bert (IA) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Bane, Tom (CA) – 1964  
 Banfield, Fred (TX) – 1964  
 Bangert, Bill (MO) – 1954, 1956  
 Bangs, George A. (ND) – 1916  
 Bangs, George A. (SD) – 1952





- Bank, Michael S. (NY) – 1972  
 Banken, Charles T. (KY) – 1972, 1974  
 Bankhead, John H. (AL) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Bankhead, Walter Will (AL) – 1940  
 Bankhead, William B. (AL) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Banks, C. W. (MS) – 1904  
 Banks, Charles R. (NY) – 1906  
 Banks, Chuck (AR) – 1982  
 Banks, David A. (NH) – 1974  
 Banks, E. D. (AL) – 1930  
 Banks, John (PA) – 1830, 1832, 1834  
 Banks, Linn (VA) – 1838, 1839, 1841  
 Banks, Nathaniel P. (MA) – 1852, 1854, 1856, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1888  
 Banks, Roy (AL) – 1956  
 Banks, Winston T. (OK) – 1908  
 Banner, Abraham L. (NY) – 1962  
 Banning, Henry B. (OH) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1880  
 Bannon, Henry (OH) – 1904, 1906  
 Bannon, John (WV) – 1886  
 Bansmer, Gustav (WA) – 1966  
 Banta, Parke M. (MO) – 1940, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Banuelos, Robert John (CA) – 1992  
 Banzhaf, Albert H. T. (NY) – 1912  
 Baptist (VA) – 1841  
 Barbano, Andrew (NV) – 1984  
 Barbara, Joseph (CA) – 1978  
 Barbaro, Frank J. (NY) – 2004  
 Barbee, A. R. (WV) – 1884  
 Barbee, G. T. (VA) – 1841  
 Barbee, Thomas F. (IA) – 1884  
 Barber (NJ) – 1908  
 Barber (WI) – 1874  
 Barber, A. D. (NC) – 1942  
 Barber, A. L. (AR) – 1932  
 Barber, A. R. (WV) – 1882  
 Barber, Austin (MI) – 1894  
 Barber, DeWitt C. (IL) – 1854  
 Barber, E. D. (VT) – 1836  
 Barber, H. P. (CA) – 1861  
 Barber, Hiram, Jr. (IL) – 1878  
 Barber, I. N. (TX) – 1892, 1894  
 Barber, Isaac A. (MD) – 1896  
 Barber, J. Allen (WI) – 1870, 1872  
 Barber, John R. (IL) – 1936  
 Barber, Laird H. (PA) – 1896, 1898  
 Barber, Noyes (CT) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Barber, Robert (SC) – 1994  
 Barber, Royal E. (IL) – 1880  
 Barbera, Frank J. (PA) – 1962  
 Barbieri, Don (WA) – 2004  
 Barbour (IN) – 1852  
 Barbour (KY) – 1843  
 Barbour, B. Johnson (VA) – 1865  
 Barbour, Clitus (CA) – 1879  
 Barbour, Henry E. (CA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Barbour, James (VA) – 1874  
 Barbour, John S. (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Barbour, Lucien (IN) – 1854  
 Barbour, Philip P. (VA) – 1827, 1829  
 Barbour, T. M. (AL) – 1892  
 Barbour, William (NJ) – 1902  
 Barbuto, Richard L. (NY) – 1990  
 Barby, Paul M. (OK) – 1996, 1998  
 Barca, Peter W. (WI) – 1993, 1994  
 Barchfeld, Elmer A. (PA) – 1936  
 Barchfield, Andrew J. (PA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Barcia, James A. (MI) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Barclay, Charles F. (PA) – 1906, 1908  
 Barclay, David (PA) – 1854  
 Barclay, Vincent N. (KY) – 1974  
 Barcoft, J. R. (IA) – 1894  
 Bard (PA) – 1850  
 Bard, James H. (IL) – 1902  
 Bard, John T. (PA) – 1878  
 Bard, Martin L. (PA) – 1984  
 Barden, E. B. (TX) – 1920, 1922  
 Barden, Graham A. (NC) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Bardi, Gino (NY) – 1940  
 Bardo, Jay C. (NY) – 1906  
 Bardon, James (WI) – 1887  
 Barend, Samara (NY) – 2004  
 Barenger, Daniel L. (TN) – 1839  
 Barenholtz, Bill (AZ) – 2000  
 Baretski, Charles Allan (NJ) – 1962  
 Bargess, Rush (VA) – 1874  
 Barham, Clifton B. (NC) – 1970  
 Barham, John A. (CA) – 1890, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Barham, Leroy (IL) – 1942  
 Barile, Paul (CA) – 1996  
 Baring, Walter S. (NV) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Barkacs, Craig B. (CA) – 2000  
 Barker (LA) – 1862  
 Barker (NH) – 1829  
 Barker (OH) – 1843  
 Barker (PA) – 1872  
 Barker, A. Prescott (MA) – 1948  
 Barker, Abraham A. (PA) – 1864, 1896  
 Barker, Arthur, Sr. (FL) – 1956  
 Barker, David, Jr. (NH) – 1827  
 Barker, George P. (NY) – 1834, 1838  
 Barker, Michael D. (AL) – 1990  
 Barker, Oscar G. (NC) – 1938  
 Barker, Samuel G. (SC) – 1848  
 Barker, Sylvanus V. (NY) – 1908  
 Barker, William G. (PA) – 1924  
 Barkhuff, Truman (MI) – 1956  
 Barkley, Alben W. (KY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Barkley, Dean (MN) – 1992  
 Barkley, J. H. (WA) – 1906  
 Barkley, James H. (CA) – 1924  
 Barkley, James Hickman (OR) – 1916  
 Barkley, S. (SC) – 1840  
 Barksdale, Alan Fulton (AL) – 2000  
 Barksdale, Ethelbert (MS) – 1882, 1884  
 Barksdale, William (MS) – 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Barkworth, Thomas E. (MI) – 1894, 1896  
 Barletta, Louis J. “Lou” (PA) – 2002, 2008  
 Barlos, George (MS) – 1994  
 Barlow (PA) – 1826  
 Barlow, Bradley (VT) – 1878  
 Barlow, C. A. (CA) – 1906  
 Barlow, Charles A. (CA) – 1896, 1898  
 Barlow, G. J. (TX) – 1916  
 Barlow, Henry C. (TX) – 1926  
 Barlow, Lindley M. (IN) – 1924  
 Barlow, Lou (OK) – 2002  
 Barlow, Stephan (PA) – 1826  
 Barlow, Tom (KY) – 1992, 1994, 1998, 2006  
 Barlow, William H. (IL) – 1882  
 Barnaby, Jerrothmul B. (RI) – 1878  
 Barnard, Daniel D. (NY) – 1826, 1828, 1834, 1838, 1840, 1842  
 Barnard, Doug, Jr. (GA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Barnard, Isaac D. (PA) – 1824  
 Barnard, Michael H. (IN) – 1984  
 Barnard, William F. (IL) – 1912  
 Barnard, William O. (IN) – 1908, 1910  
 Barnert, Jonathan (AZ) – 2002  
 Barnes, Albert O. (OH) – 1894, 1920  
 Barnes, Albert S. (NY) – 1914  
 Barnes, C. E. (OK) – 1950  
 Barnes, Carl L. (IL) – 1909  
 Barnes, Charles H. (PA) – 1878  
 Barnes, Charles N. (IL) – 1898  
 Barnes, Clare (NY) – 1936, 1942  
 Barnes, Craig S. (CO) – 1970  
 Barnes, David A. (NC) – 1868  
 Barnes, Demas (NY) – 1866  
 Barnes, George O. (IL) – 1872, 1894  
 Barnes, George T. (GA) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Barnes, J. Mahlon (PA) – 1892  
 Barnes, J. W. (WV) – 1904  
 Barnes, James M. (IL) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Barnes, John A. (KS) – 1984, 1988  
 Barnes, John E. (MI) – 1910  
 Barnes, Joseph S. (IL) – 1894  
 Barnes, Kay (MO) – 2008  
 Barnes, Lawrence J. (TN) – 1992  
 Barnes, Lawson (NY) – 1946  
 Barnes, Lyman E. (WI) – 1892, 1894  
 Barnes, Michael D. (MD) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Barnes, Michael P. (IN) – 1984  
 Barnes, Orlando F. (MI) – 1888  
 Barnes, Raymond J. (NY) – 1944  
 Barnes, S. G. (PA) – 1882  
 Barnes, Sydney M. (KY) – 1868  
 Barnes, Thomas George (NY) – 1930  
 Barnes, Wallace (CT) – 1954  
 Barnes, William D. (IN) – 1912  
 Barnes, William O., Jr. (NJ) – 1952  
 Barnett (TX) – 1886  
 Barnett (MO) – 1890  
 Barnett, C. M. (KY) – 1892  
 Barnett, Fred (IN) – 1920  
 Barnett, J. H. (IA) – 1890  
 Barnett, J. W. (TX) – 1882  
 Barnett, Robert S. “Bob” (VA) – 1998  
 Barnette, J. R. (AZ) – 1916  
 Barnewall, Gordon G. (CO) – 1968  
 Barney, Charles Neal (MA) – 1916  
 Barney, Hiram (NY) – 1846  
 Barney, John (MD) – 1824, 1826, 1829  
 Barney, Samuel S. (WI) – 1884, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Barnhart, Henry A. (IN) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Barnhart, Hugh A. (IN) – 1936  
 Barnhill, Helen (WI) – 1988  
 Barnhill, John H. (OH) – 1874, 1876  
 Barnitz, Charles A. (PA) – 1832, 1834, 1838  
 Barnstead, William A. (MA) – 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Barnum (NY) – 1888  
 Barnum, E. P. (MN) – 1882  
 Barnum, Phineas T. (CT) – 1867  
 Barnum, Samuel A. (PA) – 1914  
 Barnum, William H. (CT) – 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875  
 Barnum, William P. (OH) – 1938  
 Barnwell, O. L. (GA) – 1920  
 Barnwell, Richard B. (NC) – 1966  
 Barnwell, Robert W. (SC) – 1828, 1830  
 Barnwell, Tim (TX) – 2006  
 Baron, Bart (MI) – 2000  
 Baron, Robert (WI) – 1988  
 Barondess, Joseph (NY) – 1904  
 Barone, Ernest (RI) – 1974  
 Barr, A. J. (IL) – 1894  
 Barr, Bob (GA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Barr, Frank W. (MA) – 1930  
 Barr, Fred C. (PA) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Barr, Fred J., Jr. (MI) – 1948  
 Barr, Joseph W. (IN) – 1958, 1960  
 Barr, Ortha O., Jr. (OH) – 1956  
 Barr, Samuel F. (PA) – 1880, 1882  
 Barr, Thomas J. (NY) – 1858, 1864  
 Barr, Tony (PA) – 2006, 2008  
 Barr, William V. (IL) – 1878  
 Barracca, Joseph A. (IL) – 1978  
 Barragan, Polly Baca (CO) – 1980  
 Barraza, George “Jorge” (CA) – 2000  
 Barrere, Granville (IL) – 1872  
 Barrere, Nelson (OH) – 1850, 1852, 1868  
 Barret, J. A. (KY) – 1902

- Barrett, Andrew E. (MA) – 1922  
 Barrett, Bill (NE) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Barrett, C. Boyd, Sr. (SD) – 1912  
 Barrett, Charles M. (IL) – 1954  
 Barrett, Elmer S. (OH) – 1958  
 Barrett, Frank A. (WY) – 1936, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Barrett, James Gresham (SC) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Barrett, John E. (KS) – 1942  
 Barrett, John R. (MO) – 1858, 1860  
 Barrett, Lycurgus J. (NC) – 1886  
 Barrett, Martin K. (CA) – 1954  
 Barrett, Michael J. (MN) – 2006  
 Barrett, Pat J. (ND) – 1932  
 Barrett, Thomas M. (WI) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Barrett, Walter S. (OH) – 1926  
 Barrett, William A. (PA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Barrett, William E. (MA) – 1893, 1894, 1986  
 Barrette, Emery (MN) – 1968  
 Barretto (NY) – 1844  
 Barringer, Carrol M. (NC) – 1962  
 Barringer, Daniel L. (NC) – 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Barringer, Daniel M. (NC) – 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847  
 Barron, Asa (CT) – 1825  
 Barron, Del (TX) – 1962  
 Barron, Edward Clyde “Ed” (AZ) – 1998  
 Barron, Gerald V. (CA) – 1966  
 Barron, Tim (TN) – 2002  
 Barron, William E. (NY) – 1934  
 Barros, Ricardo M. (MA) – 1986  
 Barrow, John (GA) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Barrow, Washington (TN) – 1847  
 Barrows (WI) – 1878  
 Barrows, Raymond E. (MO) – 1972  
 Barrows, Samuel J. (MA) – 1896, 1898  
 Barry (TN) – 1853  
 Barry, Carl F. (MI) – 2000  
 Barry, Desmond A. (TX) – 1962, 1964  
 Barry, Emily B. (NY) – 1946  
 Barry, Frederick G. (MS) – 1884, 1886  
 Barry, Henry W. (MS) – 1869, 1870, 1872  
 Barry, James A. (IL) – 1954  
 Barry, James H. (CA) – 1898  
 Barry, John S. (MI) – 1856  
 Barry, L. A. (MI) – 1928  
 Barry, Patrick H. (NE) – 1902  
 Barry, R. M. (TN) – 1924  
 Barry, Robert R. (CA) – 1966  
 Barry, Robert R. (NY) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Barry, William B. (NY) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Barry, William H. (NH) – 1922, 1924  
 Barry, William H., Jr. (NH) – 1966  
 Barry, William T. S. (MS) – 1853  
 Barsotti, Charles (KS) – 1972  
 Barstow, Gamaliel H. (NY) – 1830, 1832  
 Barstow, Robert S. (NY) – 1986  
 Bart, Rick (WA) – 2008  
 Barta, Joe (VA) – 1998  
 Bartel, Robert A. “Bob” (MO) – 1960  
 Bartelt, A. H. (TX) – 1944  
 Bartenfelder, Joseph (MD) – 1988  
 Barth, Anne (WV) – 2008  
 Bartholdt, Richard (MO) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Bartholomeus (MO) – 1878  
 Bartholomew, Fred (ND) – 1914, 1918  
 Bartholomew, George H. (PA) – 1936  
 Bartholomew, Henry S. (FL) – 1960  
 Bartholomew, J. L. (IA) – 1894  
 Bartine (NV) – 1894  
 Bartine (SD) – 1916  
 Bartine, Horace F. (NV) – 1888, 1890  
 Bartle, Norma A. (NY) – 1976, 1978  
 Bartlett, Charles A. P. (PA) – 1944  
 Bartlett, Charles L. (GA) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Bartlett, Franklin (NY) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Bartlett, G. T. (TX) – 1920, 1922  
 Bartlett, George A. (NV) – 1906, 1908  
 Bartlett, I. (NH) – 1839  
 Bartlett, Ichabod (NH) – 1824, 1827  
 Bartlett, Joe (WV) – 1980  
 Bartlett, Roland C. (OR) – 1948  
 Bartlett, Roscoe G. (MD) – 1982, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Bartlett, Steve (TX) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Bartlett, Thomas, Jr. (VT) – 1850  
 Bartletta, Joseph (NJ) – 1968  
 Bartley (OH) – 1834  
 Bartley, Bruce R. (KY) – 1992  
 Bartley, Lawrence R. (HI) – 1994  
 Bartley, Milton (IL) – 1862  
 Bartley, Mordecai (OH) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Bartling, William (SD) – 1924  
 Bartman, R. (CA) – 1976  
 Barto (MO) – 1916  
 Bartolomeo, Joseph J. (OH) – 1970  
 Barton (GA) – 1853  
 Barton (MO) – 1831  
 Barton (VA) – 1839  
 Barton, Arthur Chuck, III (RI) – 2004  
 Barton, Bruce (NY) – 1937, 1938  
 Barton, Frederick D. (ME) – 1976  
 Barton, Halbert (ID) – 1908  
 Barton, Ira M. (MA) – 1850, 1852, 1854  
 Barton, James M. (OH) – 1924  
 Barton, Joe L. (TX) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Barton, John P. (IL) – 1952  
 Barton, Richard W. (MA) – 2006  
 Barton, Richard W. (VA) – 1841  
 Barton, Samuel (NY) – 1834  
 Barton, Seth (AL) – 1829  
 Barton, Silas R. (NE) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Barton, Sue (OK) – 2006  
 Barton, William (MO) – 1944, 1946  
 Bartos, J. E. (OK) – 1920  
 Bartow (GA) – 1857  
 Bartzos, Thomas H. (NY) – 1960  
 Barwig, Charles (WI) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Basalyga, Gene (PA) – 1978, 1980, 1984  
 Bascom (NY) – 1848  
 Basel, Amos (NY) – 1954  
 Bashara, George (MI) – 1964  
 Basheller, N. C. (WI) – 1904  
 Bashor, Stephen H. (IA) – 1894  
 Bashore, Ralph M. (PA) – 1946  
 Basile, David (MA) – 1982  
 Baskin, Edward B. (SC) – 1970  
 Bass, Charles (NH) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Bass, Charlotta A. (CA) – 1950  
 Bass, Delno E. (KS) – 1966  
 Bass, J. G. (AL) – 1936, 1938, 1946  
 Bass, Jack (SC) – 1978  
 Bass, Lyman K. (NY) – 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Bass, Perkins (NH) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Bass, Ross (TN) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1976  
 Bassell, James (WV) – 1878  
 Bassett, Burwell (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
 Bassett, E. R. (KY) – 1912  
 Bassett, Edward N. (MY) – 1902  
 Bassett, Erskine B. (KY) – 1920  
 Bassil, James (WV) – 1880  
 Bastian, Fred K. (IL) – 1895  
 Bastis, Albert G. (MN) – 1924, 1926  
 Bataglia, Patrice (MN) – 2004  
 Batchelder (MN) – 1868  
 Batchelder, C. F. (FL) – 1936  
 Batchelor, Dick (FL) – 1982  
 Batchelor, Todd A. (NC) – 2004  
 Bateman, Alan R. (NJ) – 2008  
 Bateman, Ephraim (NJ) – 1826  
 Bateman, Herbert H. (VA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Bates (AL) – 1835  
 Bates (ME) – 1862  
 Bates (TN) – 1888  
 Bates, Arthur L. (PA) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Bates, Ed (CA) – 1982  
 Bates, Edward (MO) – 1826, 1828  
 Bates, George C. (MI) – 1848  
 Bates, George J. (MA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Bates, Isaac C. (MA) – 1826, 1828, 1830, 1833  
 Bates, James (ME) – 1830  
 Bates, James P. (KY) – 1855  
 Bates, Jim (CA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Bates, Joe B. (KY) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Bates, Lindell T. (NY) – 1916  
 Bates, Lindon, Jr. (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 Bates, Martin W. (DE) – 1832  
 Bates, Mary Fagan (CO) – 1984  
 Bates, Mary Lynn (AL) – 1996  
 Bates, Moses, Jr. (MA) – 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Bates, Phineas (NY) – 1828  
 Bates, William H. (MA) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Bath, David (CO) – 1988  
 Bathke, David (WI) – 1980  
 Bathrick, Ellsworth R. (OH) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Batson, Adin (AL) – 1954  
 Batt, Charles S. (IN) – 1920  
 Batt, Dan (OH) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Batt, William L., Jr. (PA) – 1946  
 Batten, Augustus (NY) – 1946  
 Batten, William L. (PA) – 1960  
 Battenberg, J. P. (OK) – 1928  
 Batterson, Walter E. (CT) – 1936  
 Batterton (SD) – 1916  
 Battin, James F. (MT) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Battista, Vito P. (NY) – 1980  
 Battle, Cullen A. (AL) – 1865  
 Battle, Laurie C. (AL) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Batzler, Louis Richard (OH) – 1968  
 Baucus, Alexander B. (NY) – 1890  
 Baucus, Joseph D. (NY) – 1908  
 Baucus, Max S. (MT) – 1974, 1976  
 Baudler, Otto (MN) – 1934  
 Bauer, A. L. (WV) – 1910  
 Bauer, Charles J. (PA) – 1920  
 Bauer, George (CA) – 1922  
 Bauer, Kaspar (CA) – 1914  
 Bauer, Lenhardt E. (IN) – 1940  
 Bauer, Monica (NE) – 1984  
 Bauer, Nicholas (OH) – 1942  
 Baughman (MD) – 1886  
 Baughman, Kenneth E. (IL) – 1978  
 Baughman, Mark (CA) – 1990  
 Baughn, Otis J. (AZ) – 1926  
 Bauman, Harold (NY) – 1950  
 Bauman, Robert E. (MD) – 1973, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Baumann, Archie (MN) – 1980  
 Baumann, Carol E. (WI) – 1968  
 Baumann, James L. (OH) – 1978  
 Baumhart, Albert D., Jr. (OH) – 1940, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Baur, Bertha (IL) – 1936  
 Baur, Henry (PA) – 1911  
 Bausch (NJ) – 1918  
 Bawden, Frederic J. (MI) – 1914  
 Baxley, A. B. (AL) – 1928





- Baxmeyer, Carl H. (IN) – 1992  
 Baxter (NY) – 1882  
 Baxter, Curtis A. (OH) – 1914  
 Baxter, Elaine (IA) – 1992, 1994  
 Baxter, L. L. (MN) – 1884  
 Baxter, Marvin V. (WI) – 1934  
 Baxter, Portus (VT) – 1860, 1863, 1864, 1866  
 Bay, William V. N. (MO) – 1848, 1866  
 Bayant (GA) – 1876  
 Bayard (DE) – 1834  
 Bayard, James A. (DE) – 1827, 1828  
 Bayard, Samuel J. (NJ) – 1868  
 Baye, Fred (NY) – 1988  
 Bayer, David (CA) – 1990  
 Bayless, F. D. (IA) – 1896  
 Bayless, Wayne W. (OK) – 1924  
 Baylies, Francis (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Baylies, William (MA) – 1824, 1830, 1833, 1834, 1836  
 Bayliss, John B. (OH) – 1836  
 Baylor (AL) – 1835  
 Baylor, A. Jo (TX) – 1994  
 Baylor, David C. (IL) – 1968  
 Baylor, R. E. B. (TX) – 1846  
 Baylor, Robert E. B. (AL) – 1825, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1837  
 Bayly, Thomas H. (VA) – 1844, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855  
 Bayne (VA) – 1869  
 Bayne, J. G. (IL) – 1874  
 Bayne, Thomas M. (PA) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Bays, Fred F. (IN) – 1918  
 Bayt, Phillip N. (IN) – 1968  
 Bazan, Tom (TX) – 2004  
 Bazinet, Wilfred P. (MA) – 1944  
 Beach (CT) – 1880  
 Beach (NY) – 1856  
 Beach (RI) – 1874  
 Beach, Clifton B. (OH) – 1894, 1896  
 Beach, Lewis (NY) – 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Beadle, Erastus F. (NY) – 1892  
 Beagle, Dean (OH) – 1984  
 Beakes, Samuel W. (MI) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Beal, Charles W. (NE) – 1922, 1924  
 Beal, Fate J. (NC) – 1950  
 Beal, John (WA) – 1998  
 Beal, Thomas H. (NY) – 1890  
 Beal, Thomas P. (MA) – 1828  
 Beale (NY) – 1862, 1874  
 Beale, Charles L. (NY) – 1858  
 Beale, James M. H. (VA) – 1833, 1835, 1849, 1851  
 Beale, Joseph G. (PA) – 1906  
 Beale, M. H. (VA) – 1841  
 Beale, Richard Lee T. (VA) – 1847, 1878  
 Beales, C. William (PA) – 1914  
 Beall (GA) – 1834, 1835  
 Beall, Hayes (IL) – 1960  
 Beall, J. Glenn (MD) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Beall, J. Glenn, Jr. (MD) – 1968  
 Beall, Jack (TX) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Beall, Roger (LA) – 2000  
 Beals, Elvina S. (CA) – 1922  
 Beam, Harry P. (IL) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Beamman, Fernando C. (MI) – 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868  
 Beaman, Glen E. (TX) – 1984  
 Beaman, Joseph (TX) – 1974  
 Beamer, George N. (IN) – 1938  
 Beamer, John V. (IN) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Bean, Benning M. (NH) – 1833, 1835  
 Bean, Linda (ME) – 1992  
 Bean, Melissa L. (IL) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Bean, Oscar O. (PA) – 1912  
 Bean, William (TN) – 1966  
 Bear, Alex (NE) – 1878  
 Bear, Franklin (NY) – 1962  
 Beard (MA) – 1888  
 Beard, Edward P. (RI) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Beard, Howard K. (PA) – 1944  
 Beard, John (FL) – 1850  
 Beard, L. P. (KS) – 1936  
 Beard, O. D. (AL) – 1944  
 Beard, Robin L., Jr. (TN) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Beard, Stephen S. (OH) – 1936  
 Beard, Theodore A. C. (IL) – 1860  
 Beard, W. A. (CA) – 1906  
 Beard, Willard F. (HI) – 1984  
 Beard, William H. (CT) – 1869  
 Beardmore (NJ) – 1916  
 Beardsley (CT) – 1910  
 Beardsley (NY) – 1860, 1884, 1886  
 Beardsley (VT) – 1850  
 Beardsley, Henry S. (MO) – 1940  
 Beardsley, Samuel (NY) – 1830, 1832, 1834, 1842  
 Beardsley, Samuel E. (NY) – 1918, 1924, 1926  
 Bearse, Peter (NJ) – 1984  
 Beasley (NJ) – 1888  
 Beasley (PA) – 1886  
 Beasley, Gerald L., Jr. (OK) – 1968, 1976  
 Beasley, J. C. (TN) – 1912  
 Beasley, J. S. (TN) – 1908  
 Beasley, Noble (AL) – 1970  
 Beasley, W. N. (TN) – 1916  
 Beaton, Harold (MI) – 1954  
 Beats, Thomas L. (MA) – 1826  
 Beattie, Carlton R. (LA) – 1908  
 Beattie, Taylor (LA) – 1882  
 Beattie, Taylor (LA) – 1894, 1896  
 Beatty (LA) – 1849  
 Beatty, Adam (KY) – 1829, 1833  
 Beatty, David (IL) – 1874  
 Beatty, J. D. (IN) – 1994  
 Beatty, James (NC) – 1972  
 Beatty, Jeffrey K. (MA) – 2006  
 Beatty, John (OH) – 1868, 1870  
 Beatty, John C. (PA) – 1864  
 Beatty, Joseph M. (PA) – 1962  
 Beatty, William (PA) – 1836, 1838  
 Beaty, Martin (KY) – 1829, 1833, 1841  
 Beaty, Orren (AZ) – 1970  
 Beauchamp, Edward J. (ME) – 1940, 1946  
 Beauchamp, Matthew Joseph (IL) – 2000  
 Beaumont (NY) – 1878  
 Beaumont, Andrew (PA) – 1832, 1834  
 Beaumont, Frank (MI) – 1990, 1992  
 Beauprez, Bob (CO) – 2002, 2004  
 Beauregard, Eugene (MI) – 1968  
 Beaver, H. R. (AL) – 1859  
 Beaver, J. F. (WV) – 1912  
 Beaver, J. T. Eager (CA) – 1984  
 Beaver, James E. (WA) – 1978  
 Beaver, Jim (WA) – 1980  
 Beaver, Theodore G. (MI) – 1904  
 Beazell (MO) – 1906  
 Beazell, B. F. (MO) – 1920  
 Bebell, Clinton J. (PA) – 1952  
 Becan, Dan (NV) – 1990  
 Becerra, Xavier (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Bech, Nathan A. (MA) – 2008  
 Bechtel, David W. (PA) – 1934  
 Bechtol, F. Dean (IN) – 1956  
 Bechtol, J. Terry (FL) – 1982  
 Beck, Carl (TX) – 1906  
 Beck, Charles W. (TX) – 1918  
 Beck, Dale E. (IN) – 1950  
 Beck, Emanuel C. (PA) – 1934  
 Beck, Erasmus W. (GA) – 1872  
 Beck, George T. (WY) – 1890  
 Beck, James B. (KY) – 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Beck, James M. (PA) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Beck, Joseph D. (WI) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Beck, Kevin (FL) – 1996  
 Beck, Paul L. (NC) – 1972  
 Beck, Raymond C. (OH) – 1972  
 Beck, Raymond E. (MD) – 1980  
 Beck, S. Scott (MD) – 1948  
 Beck, W. T. (WA) – 1904  
 Beck, Warren E. (SD) – 1924  
 Becker (MO) – 1932  
 Becker, Alan S. (FL) – 1980  
 Becker, Andrew M. (WI) – 2002  
 Becker, C. M. (MO) – 1936  
 Becker, Dan (MN) – 2002  
 Becker, Daniel (GA) – 1992  
 Becker, Dorothea (MI) – 1976  
 Becker, Edwin G. (OH) – 1934  
 Becker, Flora L. (PA) – 1984  
 Becker, Frank J. (NY) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Becker, G. L. (MN) – 1857, 1872  
 Becker, Gregory R. (NY) – 1998, 2000  
 Becker, Herman (PA) – 1920  
 Becker, Isaac F. (NY) – 1934, 1936  
 Becker, Larry (PA) – 1982  
 Becker, Leo V. (NJ) – 1936  
 Beckerle, Vivian Sheffield (AL) – 2006  
 Beckett, W. W. (SC) – 1900  
 Beckham, Rob (TX) – 2002  
 Beckman, Tracy L. (MN) – 1998  
 Beckmeyer (NJ) – 1886  
 Beckmeyer, Bob (IL) – 1966  
 Beckner, William M. (KY) – 1894  
 Beckwith (CT) – 1894  
 Beckwith, Charles D. (NJ) – 1888, 1890  
 Beckworth, Lindley (TX) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Beckworth, Raymond (GA) – 1994  
 Bede, J. Adam (MN) – 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Bedell, Berkley (IA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Bedinger (VA) – 1851  
 Bedinger, George M. (KY) – 1829  
 Bedinger, Henry (VA) – 1845, 1847  
 Bedingfield (MO) – 1912  
 Bednarek, Michael J. (PA) – 1962, 1966  
 Bedwell, Charles H. (IN) – 1940  
 Bee, Carlos (TX) – 1918, 1920  
 Bee, Timothy S. (AZ) – 2006  
 Beebe (MA) – 1880  
 Beebe (OH) – 1826  
 Beebe, Albert E. (MI) – 1912, 1914  
 Beebe, Frank (NY) – 1902, 1906  
 Beebe, George M. (NY) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Beebe, Newton S. (NY) – 1920  
 Beecher (NY) – 1884  
 Beecher (VA) – 1906  
 Beecher, Joseph A. (NJ) – 1896  
 Beecher, Philemon (OH) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Beecher, T. K. (NY) – 1880  
 Beecher, W. L. (IA) – 1930  
 Beeching, J. R. (KS) – 1920  
 Beechler, Ezra P. (MI) – 1912  
 Beedy, Carroll L. (ME) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Beek, Naudeen (NC) – 1978  
 Beekman (NJ) – 1916  
 Beekman (NY) – 1848  
 Beekman, Thomas (NY) – 1828  
 Beel (TN) – 1872  
 Beeman, Howard (CA) – 2002  
 Beeman, Joseph H. (MS) – 1890  
 Beeman, Samuel S. (AL) – 1846  
 Beeney, Howard S. (IL) – 1954  
 Beerli, William (PA) – 1908  
 Beermann, Ralph F. (NE) – 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Beers (CT) – 1906  
 Beers, Edward M. (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Beers, John (OH) – 1838  
 Beery, Sharon M. (CA) – 2006  
 Beeson, Henry W. (PA) – 1841  
 Beetham, Stanley W. (IL) – 1972, 1974  
 Beffel, John M. (WI) – 1912  
 Begg, James T. (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1942  
 Beggs, David W., Jr. (IL) – 1952  
 Beggs, John S. (NY) – 1868  
 Begich, Nick (AK) – 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Begich, Pegge (AK) – 1984, 1986  
 Begole, Josiah W. (MI) – 1872, 1874, 1880  
 Behrendt, Henry A. (MI) – 1926  
 Behrens-Benedict, Heidi (WA) – 1998, 2000, 2002

- Behrman, Carl M. (IL) – 1926  
 Beiber (PA) – 1852  
 Beidler, Jacob A. (OH) – 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Beier, Samuel K. (NY) – 1928  
 Beierlein, Steve (UT) – 1998  
 Beilenson, Anthony C. (CA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Beilharz, David (TX) – 1990  
 Beirne, Andrew (VA) – 1837, 1839  
 Beiter, Alfred F. (NY) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Belardino, Mario D. (NY) – 1972  
 Belcher, C. E. (OH) – 1902  
 Belcher, Hiram (ME) – 1847  
 Belcher, Judith E. (AZ) – 1988  
 Belcher, Nathan (CT) – 1853  
 Belcher, Page (OK) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Belcher, S. Clifford (ME) – 1876, 1878  
 Belden (NY) – 1854  
 Belden (OH) – 1862  
 Belden, George (NY) – 1826  
 Belden, J. D. (KY) – 1878, 1886  
 Belden, James J. (NY) – 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1896  
 Beldock, George J. (NY) – 1930  
 Belford, James B. (CO) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Belford, Joseph M. (NY) – 1896, 1898  
 Belford, Samuel W. (CO) – 1906  
 Beliles, Homer (KY) – 1929  
 Beliles, Richard V. (KY) – 1988  
 Belin, Robert (IL) – 2006  
 Belisle, M. (KS) – 1904  
 Belitskus, William M. (PA) – 1998, 2000  
 Belitto, Glenn D. (NY) – 1990  
 Beliveau, Albert (ME) – 1928, 1930  
 Belk, Judy McCain (AL) – 2002, 2004  
 Belknap, A. (TX) – 1888  
 Belknap, Charles E. (MI) – 1888, 1891, 1892  
 Belknap, Hugh R. (IL) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Bell (GA) – 1880, 1884  
 Bell (NH) – 1829, 1861, 1873  
 Bell (NY) – 1886  
 Bell (OH) – 1834  
 Bell, Albert H. (PA) – 1926  
 Bell, Alphonzo (CA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Bell, Belden (IN) – 1976  
 Bell, C. Jasper (MO) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Bell, Charles K. (TX) – 1892, 1894  
 Bell, Charles W. (CA) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Bell, Chris (TX) – 2002  
 Bell, Dale (SD) – 1984, 1986  
 Bell, David (GA) – 1996  
 Bell, Don (KY) – 2000  
 Bell, Fred L. (KS) – 1926  
 Bell, Henry C. (IL) – 1902, 1908  
 Bell, Hiram (OH) – 1850  
 Bell, Hiram P. (GA) – 1872, 1877  
 Bell, Howard (OK) – 1990, 1992  
 Bell, J. Harvey (NY) – 1904  
 Bell, James (VT) – 1826, 1828  
 Bell, James M. (IA) – 1924, 1926  
 Bell, James M. (OH) – 1832  
 Bell, James W. (RI) – 1992  
 Bell, Jim (MN) – 1972  
 Bell, John (TN) – 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Bell, John C. (CO) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Bell, John J. (MI) – 1912  
 Bell, John J. (TX) – 1954  
 Bell, Joseph (NH) – 1835, 1837  
 Bell, Joshua F. (KY) – 1845  
 Bell, Ken (NC) – 1990  
 Bell, Lewis S. (NY) – 1956  
 Bell, Luther V. (MA) – 1852, 1854  
 Bell, M. L. (AR) – 1872  
 Bell, Michael J. (NJ) – 1962  
 Bell, Peter H. (TX) – 1853, 1855  
 Bell, R. B. (TX) – 1892  
 Bell, Rex (NV) – 1944  
 Bell, Robert (IL) – 1878  
 Bell, Robert C. (MN) – 1932  
 Bell, Roger N. (AR) – 1988  
 Bell, Samuel N. (NH) – 1871, 1875  
 Bell, Theodore A. (CA) – 1902, 1904  
 Bell, Thomas M. (GA) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Bellamy, John D. (NC) – 1898, 1900  
 Bellanca, Dorothy J. (NY) – 1938  
 Bellew, Leigh-Ann (NJ) – 2006  
 Bello, Alvin J. (PA) – 1964  
 Belloit, G. W. (ID) – 1912  
 Bellows, Harold C. (MI) – 1938  
 Bellows, Henry S. (NY) – 1868  
 Belmont, Oliver H. P. (NY) – 1900  
 Belmont, Perry (NY) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Beloff, Emanuel W. (PA) – 1940  
 Beloit, G. W. (ID) – 1914  
 Belser, James E. (AL) – 1843  
 Belshaw, M. Elliott (IN) – 1938, 1940, 1952  
 Beltz, Daniel (CA) – 1962  
 Beltzhoover, Frank E. (PA) – 1878, 1880, 1890, 1892  
 Bement, Jasper (MA) – 1846  
 Bement, Rufus B. (MI) – 1843  
 Bemis, F. Gregg, Jr. (NM) – 1992, 1994  
 Bemis, Jonas (MA) – 1914  
 Bemis, Stephen C. (MA) – 1854  
 Bemus, George (NC) – 1978  
 Benbow, John T. (NC) – 1914  
 Bender, George H. (OH) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Bender, Jean E. (OH) – 1984, 1990  
 Bender, Peter F. (PA) – 1952  
 Bender, Warren P. (NY) – 1904  
 Bendure, C. S. (KS) – 1910  
 Benedick, Bernice (NY) – 1946, 1954  
 Benedict, Boyd K. (MI) – 1964  
 Benedict, Brent (TN) – 2006  
 Benedict, Charles B. (NY) – 1876  
 Benedict, Cleveland K. (WV) – 1978, 1980, 1984  
 Benedict, Cooper P. (WV) – 1962  
 Benedict, Gary C. (WI) – 1980  
 Benedict, Henry Stanley (CA) – 1916  
 Benedict, Noah (CT) – 1827  
 Benedict, Thomas E. (NY) – 1898  
 Benesch, Joseph V. (NE) – 1956, 1960  
 Benet, Bill (NY) – 1982  
 Beneze, A. H. Otto (IL) – 1926  
 Benford, Dorothy (MS) – 1990, 1992  
 Bengtson, G. E. (KS) – 1946  
 Benham (OH) – 1830  
 Benham, Cal (CA) – 1854  
 Benham, John S. (IN) – 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Bening (GA) – 1851  
 Benjamin (FL) – 1888  
 Benjamin (MO) – 1872  
 Benjamin, Adam (MS) – 1827, 1829, 1839, 1841  
 Benjamin, Adam, Jr. (IN) – 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Benjamin, Ann Womer (OH) – 2002  
 Benjamin, John F. (MO) – 1864, 1866, 1868  
 Benjamin, M. W. (AR) – 1882  
 Benjamin, Michael (NY) – 1996  
 Benjamin, Moses (OH) – 1916  
 Benner, George J. (PA) – 1896  
 Bennet, Augustus W. (NY) – 1944  
 Bennet, Douglas J. (CT) – 1956  
 Bennett, William S. (NY) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1916, 1936  
 Bennett (KS) – 1882  
 Bennett (NY) – 1874  
 Bennett, A. S. (OR) – 1896  
 Bennett, B. F. (KY) – 1878  
 Bennett, C. W. (NY) – 1880  
 Bennett, Charles E. (FL) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Bennett, Charles G. (NY) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Bennett, D. S. (KY) – 1932  
 Bennett, David S. (NY) – 1868  
 Bennett, Frank B. (OH) – 1964, 1966  
 Bennett, Frank P., Jr. (MA) – 1912  
 Bennett, Hendley S. (MS) – 1855  
 Bennett, Henry (NY) – 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856  
 Bennett, Hiram P. (IN) – 1843  
 Bennett, James P. (OH) – 1956  
 Bennett, James R. (MN) – 1932  
 Bennett, John B. (MI) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Bennett, John V. (IA) – 1904  
 Bennett, Joseph B. (KY) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Bennett, Marion T. (MO) – 1943, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Bennett, Penny (MO) – 1996, 1998  
 Bennett, Philip A. (MO) – 1922, 1932, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Bennett, Richard A. (ME) – 1994  
 Bennett, Rick (WA) – 1978  
 Bennett, Risden T. (NC) – 1882, 1884  
 Bennett, Sam (PA) – 2008  
 Bennett, William M. (NY) – 1910  
 Benney, Jack (MS) – 1974  
 Bennington, Alfred J., Jr. (NJ) – 1986  
 Benny, Allan (NJ) – 1902, 1904  
 Benoit, Alexis (LA) – 1894, 1896  
 Benoit, Josaphet T. (NH) – 1946  
 Bensen, J. Arthur (MN) – 1952  
 Benson, Alfred (WI) – 1938  
 Benson, Allen L. (NY) – 1914  
 Benson, AnnDrea M. (PA) – 2002  
 Benson, Betty T. (AL) – 1980  
 Benson, Bruce (TN) – 1982  
 Benson, C. A. (IA) – 1934  
 Benson, Carville D. (MD) – 1918, 1920  
 Benson, Diane E. (AK) – 2006  
 Benson, E. N. (ME) – 1902, 1904  
 Benson, Edward R. (PA) – 1924  
 Benson, Henry A. (AK) – 1958  
 Benson, J. F. (TN) – 1916  
 Benson, J. H. (OH) – 1868  
 Benson, James G. (PA) – 1894  
 Benson, Joe F. (TN) – 1938  
 Benson, John W. (MD) – 1944  
 Benson, Regina Rambo (GA) – 1932  
 Benson, Samuel P. (ME) – 1852, 1854  
 Benson, Sidney (MN) – 1934  
 Benthall, J. O. (IL) – 1910  
 Benthall, Thomas H. (OH) – 1902, 1906  
 Benthum (KY) – 1908  
 Bentley (WI) – 1918  
 Bentley, Alvin M. (MI) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1962  
 Bentley, Ernest (MA) – 1944, 1946  
 Bentley, Frank R. (WI) – 1936  
 Bentley, H. L. (TX) – 1896  
 Bentley, Helen Delich (MD) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 2002  
 Bentley, Henry W. (NY) – 1890, 1892  
 Bentley, Jeffrey D. (NC) – 1998, 2000  
 Bentley, L. E. (LA) – 1904  
 Benton (MO) – 1854  
 Benton (ND) – 1890  
 Benton (NY) – 1854  
 Benton, Charles S. (NY) – 1842, 1844  
 Benton, Don (WA) – 1998  
 Benton, Jacob (NH) – 1867, 1869  
 Benton, John D. (ND) – 1906  
 Benton, Maecenas E. (MO) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Benton, Otis L. (KS) – 1916  
 Benton, Thomas H. (MO) – 1852



- Bentsen, Ken (TX) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Bentsen, Lloyd M., Jr. (TX) – 1948, 1950, 1952
- Bentz, George C. (PA) – 1908
- Benz (MO) – 1932
- Beranek, Charles (IL) – 1920
- Berckefeldt, Denis (CO) – 2002
- Bereman, A. H. (IA) – 1878
- Beren, Steve (WA) – 2006, 2008
- Berenberg, David P. (NY) – 1922
- Bereuter, Doug (NE) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002
- Berg, Darrel E. (NE) – 1972
- Berg, George M. (PA) – 1950, 1956
- Berg, Gerald E. (VA) – 1990, 1992, 1994
- Berg, James H. (IN) – 1954
- Berg, John (MN) – 1980
- Berg, John R. (MN) – 1978
- Berge, George W. (NE) – 1900
- Berge, Henry A. (SD) – 1906
- Bergen, Bruce H. (NJ) – 1990
- Bergen, Christopher A. (NJ) – 1888, 1890
- Bergen, Henry P. (IL) – 1928
- Bergen, James J. (NJ) – 1900
- Bergen, John T. (NY) – 1824, 1830
- Bergen, Teunis G. (NY) – 1864
- Berger, Arthur L. (PA) – 1970, 1974
- Berger, Henry C. (WI) – 1900, 1902
- Berger, Victor L. (WI) – 1904, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928
- Bergeson, Ephraim (UT) – 1926
- Bergland, Albert E. (IL) – 1910
- Bergland, Bob (MN) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976
- Bergquist, Harold J. (MN) – 1980
- Berkeley, C. C. (VA) – 1932
- Berkeley, Harvey L. (PA) – 1912
- Berkeley, Howard E. (NJ) – 1984, 1990
- Berkhout, Jan (SD) – 1994
- Berkley, John H. (PA) – 1918
- Berkley, Shelley (NV) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Berkman, Gene L. (CA) – 1994
- Berkowitz, Ethan (AK) – 2008
- Berkowitz, Maurice (FL) – 1982
- Berkshire, Homer J. (NM) – 1952
- Berlin, Jacob (NY) – 1932, 1934
- Berlin, William A. (MN) – 1948
- Berlin, William M. (PA) – 1932, 1934
- Berlon, Mike (GA) – 2002
- Berlyn, Bernard (IL) – 1902, 1906
- Berman, Howard L. (CA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Berman, Leo (TX) – 1976, 1978
- Bermudez, Claudia (CA) – 2004
- Bernard (VA) – 1831
- Bernard, Claude M. (NC) – 1890
- Bernard, John T. (MN) – 1936, 1938, 1940
- Bernardi, Roy A. (NY) – 1978
- Berner, Walter P. (PA) – 1926
- Berney, Elizabeth (NY) – 2008
- Bernhardt, David W. (MO) – 1962
- Bernhardt, Frank X. (NY) – 1906
- Bernhart, Richard V. (IA) – 1946
- Berns, James A. (OH) – 1992
- Bernstein, Bill (TX) – 2004
- Bernstein, David (NY) – 1970
- Berolzheimer, Philip (NY) – 1928
- Berquist, Henry J. (WI) – 1946
- Berrettini, Tony R. (IL) – 1942
- Berry (NY) – 1854
- Berry, Albert S. (KY) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898
- Berry, Benjamin L. (PA) – 1868, 1876, 1880
- Berry, Campbell P. (CA) – 1879, 1880
- Berry, Dennis L. (MI) – 1980
- Berry, E. Y. (SD) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968
- Berry, Eugene P. (MI) – 1916
- Berry, George (IN) – 1864
- Berry, George E., Jr. (PA) – 1950
- Berry, J. Howard, Jr. (PA) – 1938
- Berry, J. M. (IA) – 1924
- Berry, James A. (OH) – 1965
- Berry, John (OH) – 1872
- Berry, Marion (AR) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Berry, Robert L. (MI) – 1950
- Berry, Tom (IL) – 1994, 2002
- Berry, William H. (PA) – 1896, 1898
- Berryhill, Clare (CA) – 1989
- Berryman (NY) – 1878
- Berryman, Jim (MI) – 1998
- Bersky, Bob (KY) – 1976
- Bertasavage, Norm (PA) – 1986
- Bertch, G. E. (KS) – 1914
- Bertelsen, David (MO) – 2006
- Berthoud (NJ) – 1860
- Bertini, Catherine (IL) – 1982
- Bertolet, James W. (PA) – 1950, 1952
- Bertrand, Elza (KY) – 1910
- Bertrand, James (AZ) – 1994
- Beshlin, Earl H. (PA) – 1906, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1938
- Beshore, A. S. (PA) – 1942
- Besson (NJ) – 1912
- Best, Bruce (IL) – 2004
- Best, David R. (FL) – 1978, 1980
- Besunder, Seymour (NY) – 1960, 1962
- Betancourt, Annie (FL) – 2002
- Bethea, Robert J. (CA) – 1982
- Bethel, Paul D. (FL) – 1972
- Bethune, Ed (AR) – 1978, 1980, 1982
- Bethune, Lauchlin (NC) – 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837
- Bethune, Marion (GA) – 1872, 1888
- Bethurum, L. W. (KY) – 1906
- Betleski, Adrian F. (OH) – 1968
- Betts (AL) – 1874, 1876
- Betts (NJ) – 1856
- Betts, Charles (IL) – 1870
- Betts, Donald, Jr. (KS) – 2008
- Betts, Jackson E. (OH) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Betts, Thaddeus (CT) – 1831
- Betz, Fred M. (CO) – 1958
- Beutler, Randy (OK) – 2000
- Bevel, James L. (IL) – 1984
- Beveridge, Albert J. (IN) – 1946
- Beveridge, John L. (IL) – 1871
- Beverly, Al (GA) – 1990, 1992
- Bevier (NY) – 1828
- Bevier, Benjamin (NY) – 1836, 1840
- Bevill, Donald (AL) – 1998
- Bevill, Tom (AL) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994
- Beyer, John L. (NY) – 1936, 1938
- Bhagwandin, Denny D. (NY) – 1992, 1994
- Bhakta, Raj Peter (PA) – 2006
- Biaggi, Mario (NY) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988
- Bibb, John D. (AL) – 1892
- Bibbighaus, Thomas M. (PA) – 1850
- Bickal, Robert R. (NY) – 1962
- Bickel, George L. (CO) – 1948, 1950
- Bickel, H. M. (KS) – 1884
- Bickert, Marie M. (PA) – 1944
- Bickle (IN) – 1860
- Bickley, Ulysses F. (OH) – 1900
- Bicknell, Bennett (NY) – 1836
- Bicknell, George A. (IN) – 1876, 1878
- Bicknell, Lewis W. (SD) – 1920
- Bidaman, Charles H. (IN) – 1922
- Biddle (DE) – 1844
- Biddle (IN) – 1852
- Biddle (PA) – 1852, 1862
- Biddle, Joseph F. (PA) – 1932
- Biddle, Richard (PA) – 1836, 1838
- Biddle, Samuel J. (NC) – 1839
- Bidlack, Benjamin A. (PA) – 1840, 1843
- Bidlack, Hal (CO) – 2008
- Bidwell, John (CA) – 1864
- Bieber, D. M. (PA) – 1838
- Biemiller, Andrew J. (WI) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952
- Bierch (NJ) – 1918
- Bierer, E. (KS) – 1886
- Bierman, A. (MN) – 1882, 1884
- Biermann, Fred (IA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938
- Bierschwale, M. J. (TX) – 1936, 1938
- Biery (PA) – 1888
- Biery, James S. (PA) – 1872, 1882
- Biester, Edward G., Jr. (PA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Biford, Charles (KY) – 1898
- Bigbee (MO) – 1894
- Bigby, John S. (GA) – 1870
- Bigelow (NY) – 1848
- Bigelow, Erastus B. (MA) – 1860
- Bigelow, Frederic (NJ) – 1942
- Bigelow, George (NE) – 1886
- Bigelow, Herbert S. (OH) – 1936, 1938
- Bigelow, John, Jr. (NY) – 1910
- Bigelow, John H. (PA) – 1908
- Bigelow, Warren (NY) – 1924
- Biggam, Russell F. (NC) – 1960
- Biggar, John (TX) – 1980
- Bigger, J. C. (TX) – 1876, 1884
- Biggers, C. W. (KY) – 1892
- Biggert, Judy (IL) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Biggins, John J. (MA) – 1950
- Biggs, Asa (NC) – 1845, 1847
- Biggs, Benjamin T. (DE) – 1868, 1870
- Biggs, James H. (NJ) – 1978
- Biggs, Marion (CA) – 1886, 1888
- Bigham, Larry L. (SC) – 1994, 1996
- Bigle, John (CA) – 1863
- Bigler, William (PA) – 1864
- Biglin (NY) – 1884
- Bigwood, Bryce (CA) – 1990
- Bilbray, Brian P. (CA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2006, 2008
- Bilbray, James H. (NV) – 1972, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994
- Bilirakis, Michael (FL) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006
- Bilirakis, Gus (FL) – 2008
- Bill (CT) – 1873
- Billard, J. B. (KS) – 1920
- Billinghurst, Charles (WI) – 1854, 1856, 1858
- Billings, Codrington (CT) – 1839
- Billings, Isaac (MA) – 1830
- Billings, Israel (MA) – 1833, 1834, 1839
- Billings, Josh (VA) – 1998
- Billings, Liberty (FL) – 1868
- Billings, Noyes (CT) – 1847
- Billings, Robert J. (IN) – 1976
- Billingsly, John J. W. (IN) – 1890
- Billingsly, Zellner Dwight (MO) – 2000
- Billington, Barry E. (GA) – 1980
- Billington, Clyde (MN) – 2002
- Billiu, J. S. (LA) – 1880
- Billmeyer, Alexander (PA) – 1902
- Billups (GA) – 1878
- Bily, Robert (IL) – 1982
- Bilyeu, Diane (ID) – 1980
- Binder, Allan E. (NY) – 1992
- Binderim, Gary E. (TX) – 2006
- Binderup, Charles G. (NE) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940
- Binderup, Douglas (CA) – 1984
- Bingham (AL) – 1882, 1888
- Bingham, Arthur (AL) – 1880
- Bingham, David (CT) – 1994
- Bingham, G. W. (FL) – 1924
- Bingham, Harry (NH) – 1865, 1867, 1880
- Bingham, Henry H. (PA) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910



- Bingham, J. A. (AL) – 1918  
 Bingham, John A. (OH) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Bingham, Jonathan B. (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Bingham, Kinsley S. (MI) – 1846, 1848  
 Bingham, Robert (NC) – 1966  
 Bingham, Roger S. (AL) – 1946  
 Bingham, William S. (VT) – 1856, 1858  
 Binkley, John (CA) – 1972  
 Binkowski, Edward S. (NJ) – 1950  
 Binkowski, John Paul (MN) – 2006  
 Binney, Horace (PA) – 1832  
 Binyon, Spencer K. (NY) – 1938  
 Binz, Albert W. (PA) – 1914  
 Biondolillo, Frank J. (NY) – 1966, 1968, 1974  
 Birch (MO) – 1833, 1835, 1836, 1862, 1892  
 Birch, Alex (AL) – 1920  
 Birch, James H. (MO) – 1846, 1866  
 Birch, John (IL) – 1998  
 Birch, William F. (NJ) – 1918  
 Bircher (NJ) – 1918  
 Bird (DE) – 1876  
 Bird, John T. (NJ) – 1868, 1870  
 Bird, Richard E. (KS) – 1920, 1922, 1928  
 Birdsall, Ausburn (NY) – 1846  
 Birdsall, Benjamin P. (IA) – 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Birdsall, John (NY) – 1828  
 Birdsall, Samuel (NY) – 1836  
 Birdsall, Willis N. (IA) – 1900, 1924  
 Birdseye, Victory (NY) – 1834, 1838, 1840  
 Birmingham (PA) – 1858  
 Birmingham, E. H. (IA) – 1920  
 Birmingham, Paul V. (CA) – 1954  
 Birmingham, T. M. C. (AR) – 1892  
 Birrell, Henry (NY) – 1902  
 Birtley, Rose Robles (NY) – 1996, 2000  
 Bisbee, Fordyce W. (IA) – 1930  
 Bisbee, Horatio, Jr. (FL) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Bisbee, Robert E. (MA) – 1898  
 Bisborins, Herman W. (WI) – 1902  
 Bischof, Milton, Jr. (MO) – 1974  
 Bishop, Richard (IL) – 1870  
 Bishop (CT) – 1902  
 Bishop (NY) – 1844  
 Bishop, April (SC) – 2000  
 Bishop, Cecil W. (IL) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Bishop, David (NY) – 2000  
 Bishop, H. W. (FL) – 1916  
 Bishop, Henry W. (MA) – 1838, 1840, 1850  
 Bishop, James (NJ) – 1854, 1856  
 Bishop, John J., Jr. (MD) – 1972  
 Bishop, Neil (ME) – 1958  
 Bishop, Raymond E. (NY) – 1964, 1966  
 Bishop, Richard (IL) – 1884, 1885  
 Bishop, Robert “Rob” (UT) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Bishop, Roswell P. (MI) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Bishop, Sanford D., Jr. (GA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Bishop, Timothy H. (NY) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Bishop, William D. (CT) – 1857, 1859  
 Bishopp, Charles L. (Bud) (CO) – 1982  
 Bissell (CT) – 1912  
 Bissell, Benjamin (OH) – 1838  
 Bissell, Milton A. (NY) – 1940  
 Bissell, Roger E. (TN) – 1976  
 Bissell, William H. (IL) – 1848, 1850, 1852  
 Bitely, Stephen A. (AR) – 1986  
 Bitterman, Mary (HI) – 1988  
 Bittinger, J. Freer (OH) – 1924, 1926  
 Bixler, Cora M. (PA) – 1918  
 Bixler, Harris J. (PA) – 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Bixler, Philip G. (IL) – 1962, 1966  
 Bjorhus, Russ (MN) – 1978  
 Bjornson, Gunnar B. (MN) – 1924  
 Bjornstead, N. H. (ND) – 1910, 1914  
 Blachman, Harry A. (OH) – 1956  
 Black (GA) – 1836, 1844  
 Black (ME) – 1870  
 Black (MI) – 1880  
 Black (NY) – 1858  
 Black (PA) – 1848  
 Black (TN) – 1878  
 Black, Charles (IL) – 1866  
 Black, Charles L. (TN) – 1992  
 Black, Charles M. (MI) – 1918, 1924  
 Black, Cyrenius P. (MI) – 1881  
 Black, Edward J. (GA) – 1838, 1840, 1842  
 Black, Eugene (TX) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Black, Forrest R. (OH) – 1936  
 Black, Frank S. (NY) – 1894  
 Black, George R. (GA) – 1880  
 Black, Henry (PA) – 1841  
 Black, James (PA) – 1836, 1843, 1844  
 Black, James A. (SC) – 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Black, James C. C. (GA) – 1892, 1894  
 Black, James D. (KY) – 1896  
 Black, Jesse, Jr. (IL) – 1900, 1922  
 Black, John (WI) – 1886  
 Black, John C. (IL) – 1876, 1884, 1892  
 Black, John W. (CA) – 1972  
 Black, John W. (MI) – 1904  
 Black, Lewis (AL) – 1972  
 Black, Lloyd L. (WA) – 1924  
 Black, Loring M., Jr. (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Black, Marcus C. (KS) – 1948  
 Black, N. R. (KY) – 1870  
 Black, Robert J. (PA) – 1906, 1910  
 Black, Robert S. (NY) – 1974, 1980  
 Black, Shirley Temple (CA) – 1967  
 Black, Thomas G. (IL) – 1884  
 Black, Virginia R. (IN) – 1974  
 Black, W. H. (TX) – 1926  
 Black, W. W. (WA) – 1910  
 Black, William A. (MO) – 1934  
 Black, William T. (IL) – 1882  
 Blackburn, Ben B. (GA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Blackburn, E. Spencer (NC) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Blackburn, G. W. (TN) – 1874, 1876, 1886  
 Blackburn, J. G. (KY) – 1912  
 Blackburn, J. K. P. (TN) – 1894, 1896  
 Blackburn, James M. (FL) – 1992  
 Blackburn, Joseph C. S. (KY) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Blackburn, Leo (OH) – 1952, 1954  
 Blackburn, Marsha (TN) – 1992, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Blackburn, Michael P. (CA) – 1986  
 Blackburn, Robert E. Lee (KY) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Blackburn, Thomas W. (NE) – 1914  
 Blackstone (MD) – 1857  
 Blackman (NJ) – 1912  
 Blackman, C. M. (WI) – 1882  
 Blackman, Hiram C. (MI) – 1908  
 Blackman, James B. (IL) – 1912  
 Blackman, William (WA) – 1906  
 Blackmar (NY) – 1848  
 Blackmon, Fred L. (AL) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Blackmore, Dwight A. (OH) – 1948, 1950  
 Blackney, William W. (MI) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Blackstock (WI) – 1890  
 Blackstone, Ron (IL) – 1992  
 Blackwell, J. D. (VA) – 1888  
 Blackwell, J. Kenneth (OH) – 1990  
 Blackwell, Joylyn (PA) – 1986  
 Blackwell, Julius W. (TN) – 1839, 1841, 1843, 1945  
 Blackwell, Lucien E. (PA) – 1991, 1992  
 Blackwell, O. A. (TX) – 1898  
 Blackwell, R. T. (AL) – 1892  
 Blackwell, Robert B. (MI) – 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Blackwell, Robert S. (IL) – 1854  
 Blackwood, Curtis (NC) – 1996  
 Blackwood, Robert (WI) – 1944  
 Bladine, Philip N. (OR) – 1976  
 Blagden, Samuel P. (MA) – 1912  
 Blagojevich, Rod R. (IL) – 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Blain (MO) – 1912  
 Blain, Al (CA) – 1954  
 Blain, Richard K. (OH) – 1996  
 Blain, Roger A. (CA) – 1976  
 Blaine, James G. (ME) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Blaine, James G. (PA) – 1996  
 Blair (MD) – 1882, 1884  
 Blair (OH) – 1858  
 Blair, Arba (NY) – 1840  
 Blair, Austin (MI) – 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Blair, Bernard (NY) – 1840  
 Blair, C. W. (KS) – 1866, 1868, 1878  
 Blair, Charles H. (NY) – 1890  
 Blair, David H. (NC) – 1910  
 Blair, Francis P., Jr. (MO) – 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862  
 Blair, Henry W. (NH) – 1875, 1877, 1892  
 Blair, J. V. (WV) – 1898  
 Blair, Jacob B. (WV) – 1863  
 Blair, James (SC) – 1828, 1830, 1833  
 Blair, James G. (MO) – 1870  
 Blair, Jason M. (AZ) – 2006  
 Blair, John (TN) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833  
 Blair, John E. (PA) – 1928  
 Blair, Joseph A. (NC) – 1886  
 Blair, Kenneth C., Jr. (OH) – 1996  
 Blair, Samuel S. (PA) – 1858, 1860, 1862, 1874  
 Blair, W. G. (KY) – 1920  
 Blais, Emile (VT) – 1908  
 Blaisdell, E. W. (IL) – 1884  
 Blaisdell, Neal S. (HI) – 1968  
 Blaise, T. T. (IA) – 1898  
 Blake (IN) – 1858  
 Blake (ME) – 1860  
 Blake (NJ) – 1882  
 Blake, Edward E. (IL) – 1906, 1918  
 Blake, F. M. (TX) – 1853  
 Blake, Harold (NY) – 1954  
 Blake, Harris D. (NC) – 1982, 1984  
 Blake, Harrison G. O. (OH) – 1860  
 Blake, John L. (NJ) – 1878  
 Blake, Rory (NC) – 1992, 1994, 1998, 2006  
 Blake, Samuel H. (ME) – 1854  
 Blake, Thomas H. (IN) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Blakeley (OH) – 1860  
 Blakeley, Ebenezer (NY) – 1846  
 Blakemore, J. T. (AL) – 1904  
 Blakeney, Albert A. (MD) – 1900, 1920, 1922  
 Blakes, Zelma “Tisa” (LA) – 2004  
 Blakey, George D. (KY) – 1867  
 Blakey, Theodore D. (KY) – 1904  
 Blanchard, Chuck (AZ) – 1994  
 Blanchard, Dale (OH) – 2002  
 Blanchard, G. G. (CA) – 1890  
 Blanchard, George W. (WI) – 1932  
 Blanchard, James J. (MI) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Blanchard, John (PA) – 1844, 1846  
 Blanchard, Lemoine (CA) – 1960  
 Blanchard, Lowell (TN) – 1944  
 Blanchard, Newton C. (LA) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Blanchard, Willard J. (NC) – 1976, 1978  
 Blanchette, Roland I. (RK) – 1964



- Bland, Beth (WA) – 1982  
 Bland, Jim (SC) – 1992  
 Bland, Oscar E. (IN) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Bland, Richard P. (MO) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Bland, Schuyler Otis (VA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Bland, William T. (MO) – 1918, 1920  
 Blandy, Isaac C. (NY) – 1904  
 Blane, Frank E. (IL) – 1918  
 Blaney, Walter (TX) – 1968  
 Blank, Henry (WI) – 1894  
 Blank, William A. (NY) – 1928  
 Blankenbaker, Virginia (IN) – 1996  
 Blankenbeckler, F. A. (TX) – 1932  
 Blankenlaker, F. W. (IN) – 1912  
 Blankenship, Forrest L. (OH) – 1954  
 Blankenship, Mike (TX) – 1994  
 Blankenship, R. B. (KY) – 1956  
 Blankenship, Sidney (TX) – 1998  
 Blanton, Ray (TN) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Blanton, Ted (NC) – 1988, 1990  
 Blanton, Thomas L. (TX) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Blanton, W. Brad (VA) – 2004  
 Blasdel, Chuck (OH) – 2006  
 Blasi, Lawrence J. (IL) – 1960  
 Blass, Gregory J. (NY) – 1986  
 Blatchford, Joe (CA) – 1968  
 Blatnik, John A. (MN) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Blau, William (NY) – 1902  
 Blauvelt, John D. (NY) – 1900  
 Blaylock, Chet (MT) – 1984  
 Blazer, David H. (NY) – 1972  
 Bleakley, O. D. (PA) – 1916  
 Bledsoe, Moses A. (NC) – 1880  
 Bledsoe, Stewart (WA) – 1972  
 Ble, John W. (IL) – 1890  
 Bleicken, Eric V. (MA) – 1998, 2000  
 Blessey, Gerald (MS) – 1976  
 Blessinger, Martin W. (NY) – 2006  
 Blevins, Lloyd (TN) – 1974, 1976  
 Blevins, Walter “Doc” (KY) – 1994  
 Bliley, Thomas J., Jr. (VA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Blish, Zenas (OH) – 1846  
 Bliss (NJ) – 1878  
 Bliss (RI) – 1912  
 Bliss, Aaron T. (MI) – 1888, 1890  
 Bliss, Archibald M. (NY) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1884, 1886  
 Bliss, George (OH) – 1852, 1854, 1862, 1864  
 Bliss, George R. (CA) – 1934, 1936  
 Bliss, Helen L. (NH) – 1974  
 Bliss, Hubert D. (NY) – 1948  
 Bliss, Philemon (OH) – 1854, 1856  
 Blitch, Iris Faircloth (GA) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Blizzard, A. (TN) – 1870  
 Blobaum, Roger (IA) – 1970  
 Bloch, Adam F. (IL) – 1922  
 Bloch, Edward J. (NY) – 1984, 1986  
 Block, Charles (IL) – 1912  
 Block, Jacob W. (NY) – 1910  
 Block, Louis M. (NY) – 1916  
 Block, Richard R. (PA) – 1968  
 Bloedorn, Wallace A. (WI) – 1940  
 Blomgren, S. L. (SC) – 1922  
 Blood (NY) – 1862  
 Bloodworth, C. T. (AR) – 1908  
 Bloodworth, Ken (TN) – 1988, 1990  
 Bloom, Allan (IN) – 1972  
 Bloom, Elaine (FL) – 2000  
 Bloom, Max (NY) – 1950  
 Bloom, Sol (NY) – 1923, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Bloom, William (PA) – 1900  
 Bloomer, John E. (NY) – 1954  
 Bloor, Ella Reeve (ND) – 1932  
 Blouin, Michael T. (IA) – 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Blount, George W. (NC) – 1874  
 Blount, James H. (GA) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Blount, Willie (TN) – 1825  
 Blow (MO) – 1902  
 Blow, Henry T. (MO) – 1862, 1864  
 Blow, Thomas (TX) – 1984, 1986  
 Bloxom, Roy D. “Bill” (CA) – 1984  
 Blue, Bill (MO) – 1984  
 Blue, Edna Mitchell (NY) – 1936, 1938  
 Blue, Fred O. (WV) – 1930, 1954  
 Blue, George R. (LA) – 1956  
 Blue, H. Clifton (NC) – 1970  
 Blue, Richard W. (KS) – 1894, 1896  
 Blue, William R. (MI) – 1968  
 Blum, David M. (MD) – 1960  
 Blum, Edward (TX) – 1992  
 Blum, Eugene A. (OH) – 1946  
 Blum, Tibby (NY) – 1974  
 Blume, John T. (NY) – 1982  
 Blume, Norbert (KY) – 1966  
 Blumenauer, Earl (OR) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Blumetti, Robert (NY) – 1988  
 Blunt (NY) – 1862  
 Blunt, Jeffrey C. (TX) – 1998  
 Blunt, Roy (MO) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Blust, John J. (NY) – 1938  
 Blute, Peter I. (MA) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Blvt, J. C. (NY) – 1848  
 Blvt, N. C. (NY) – 1848  
 Blyholder, Samuel S. (PA) – 1896  
 Blythe, A. (SC) – 1880  
 Blythe, Stephen (FL) – 2008  
 Boardman (NH) – 1829  
 Boardman, William (CT) – 1841  
 Boardman, William (NY) – 1864  
 Boardn (NY) – 1844  
 Boarman, Alexander (LA) – 1872  
 Boas (PA) – 1850  
 Boas, Roger (CA) – 1972  
 Boatner, Charles J. (LA) – 1884, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Bober, Sam H. (SD) – 1950  
 Bobo, Barbara (AL) – 2006  
 Bobrowicz, Edmund V. (WI) – 1946  
 Boccieri, John (OH) – 2008  
 Boccio, Norman G. (IL) – 1992  
 Bock, Robert L. (KS) – 1950, 1954  
 Bockee, Abraham (NY) – 1828, 1832, 1834  
 Bockman, Robert H. (NY) – 1974  
 Boccock, Thomas S. (VA) – 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Boddie, Willis (NC) – 1827  
 Bodell, William J. (CA) – 2006  
 Bodenhammer, B. F. (AR) – 1896  
 Bodenstab, Henry H. (WI) – 1919  
 Bodfish, John D. W. (MA) – 1930, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Bodine, Richard C. (IN) – 1982  
 Bodine, Robert N. (MO) – 1896  
 Bodle, Charles (NY) – 1832  
 Bodron, Ellis B. (MS) – 1968, 1972  
 Bodwell, Charles A., Jr. (CA) – 1920  
 Boehlert, Sherwood L. (NY) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Boehne, John W. (IN) – 1908, 1910  
 Boehne, John W., Jr. (IN) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Boehner, John A. (OH) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Boen (MN) – 1906  
 Boen, Haldor E. (MN) – 1892, 1894  
 Boerner, Dennis (TX) – 1998  
 Boerum, Bill (CA) – 1990  
 Boffa, Philip J. (IL) – 1953  
 Bogardus (NY) – 1828, 1850  
 Bogdanski, Joseph W. (CT) – 1950  
 Bogen, Gilbert (IL) – 1978  
 Bogert, Francis M. (CA) – 1975  
 Boggs, Corrine Claiborne “Lindy” (Mrs. Hale) (LA) – 1973, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Boggs, Hale (LA) – 1940, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Boggs, J. Caleb (DE) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Boggs, Thomas Hale, Jr. (MD) – 1970  
 Boggs-McDonald, Lynette Maria (NV) – 2002  
 Bogle, Joseph M. (NC) – 1847  
 Bogle, W. S. (NC) – 1928, 1960  
 Bogy (MO) – 1852, 1862, 1863  
 Bogy, Bernard P. (MO) – 1920, 1922  
 Bohlen, Frederick M. (NJ) – 1972, 1974  
 Bohlke, H. C. (WA) – 1924, 1928  
 Bohm (NJ) – 1912  
 Bohm, Ernest (NY) – 1922  
 Bohn (NJ) – 1914  
 Bohn, Frank P. (MI) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Bohnett, L. D. (CA) – 1914  
 Bohnsack, Kenneth F. (IL) – 1986  
 Bohrer, F. A. (MN) – 1882  
 Boies, John K. (MI) – 1882  
 Boies, William D. (IA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Boileau, Gerald J. (WI) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Boise, Horace (IA) – 1902  
 Boiston, L. C. (VA) – 1876  
 Bokee, David A. (NY) – 1848  
 Bolan (RI) – 1912  
 Boland, Edward P. (MA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Boland, John R., Jr. (PA) – 1940  
 Boland, Patrick J. (PA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Bolding (MS) – 1872  
 Boldt, D. (MI) – 1920  
 Bolens, Harry W. (WI) – 1920  
 Boles (AR) – 1880  
 Boles, J. D. (TN) – 1968  
 Boles, Mark G. (PA) – 2004  
 Boles, Mrs. J. Durelle (TN) – 1970  
 Boles, Sherman A. (IN) – 1998  
 Boles, Thomas (AR) – 1868, 1870  
 Bolger, Robert V. (PA) – 1930  
 Bolgny (LA) – 1862  
 Bolin, Andrew R. (OH) – 1888  
 Boll, John C. (WI) – 1910  
 Bollaert, Barbara (NY) – 1990  
 Bolles, John A. (MA) – 1852  
 Bolles, John A. (NY) – 1918  
 Bolles, Stephen (WI) – 1938, 1940  
 Bolling (VA) – 1835, 1847, 1851  
 Bolling, Richard (MO) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Bolling, Robert B. (VA) – 1870  
 Bolno, Stewart (PA) – 2004  
 Bolognesi, William J. (MI) – 1962  
 Bolster, Charles S. (MA) – 1954  
 Bolte (MO) – 1900  
 Bolter, L. R. (IA) – 1876  
 Bolton, Chester C. (OH) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938



- Bolton, Frances P. (OH) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968
- Bolton, Oliver P. (OH) – 1952, 1954, 1962, 1964
- Bolton, William P. (MD) – 1948, 1950, 1954
- Boltwood, Lucius (MA) – 1842, 1844
- Bolus, Robert C. (PA) – 1986
- Bolz, Sanford (CA) – 1964
- Bona, Monte R. (MI) – 1968
- Bond (NY) – 1876
- Bond, Arthur T. (MD) – 1976
- Bond, Bill (CA) – 1974
- Bond, Charles G. (NY) – 1920, 1922
- Bond, Christopher (MO) – 1968
- Bond, D. W. (MA) – 1872
- Bond, Dick (CO) – 1990
- Bond, Richard M. (WA) – 1968
- Bond, Robert C. (NC) – 1845
- Bond, Rufus H. (MA) – 1938
- Bond, S. P. (GA) – 1900
- Bond, Shadrack (IL) – 1824
- Bond, Thomas (NY) – 1840
- Bond, William K. (OH) – 1834, 1836, 1838
- Bondy, James G. (KY) – 1958
- Bone, Homer T. (WA) – 1920
- Bonee, John L. (CT) – 1966
- Boner, Bill (TN) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
- Boner, George W. (KY) – 1944
- Boney, Tom (FL) – 1978
- Bonfoey (MO) – 1912
- Bongiovanni, Michael (NJ) – 1948, 1950
- Bonham (IN) – 1876
- Bonham, Edward (IL) – 1876
- Bonham, Milledge L. (SC) – 1857, 1858, 1860
- Bonilla, Henry (TX) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006
- Bonin, Edward J. (PA) – 1952, 1954
- Bonior, David E. (MI) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Bonitt, Edward J. (MO) – 1968
- Bonjean, Roscoe (IL) – 1946
- Bonker, Don (WA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
- Bonner, Herbert C. (NC) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964
- Bonner, J. Jordan (NC) – 1972
- Bonner, Jo (AL) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- Bonner, Josiah Robbins, Jr. (AL) – 2002
- Bonner, Matthew (OH) – 1840
- Bonner, Thomas N. (NE) – 1962
- Bonnett, Lewis (IA) – 1882
- Bonney, Stephen S. (IN) – 1982
- Bonniwell, Eugene C. (PA) – 1910, 1912
- Bono Mack, Mary (CA) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Bono, Sonny (CA) – 1994, 1996
- Bonpane, Blase (CA) – 1992
- Bonstein, William (WA) – 1904
- Bonyng, Robert W. (CO) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908
- Boody (NY) – 1882
- Boody, Azariah (NY) – 1852
- Boody, David A. (NY) – 1890
- Boogaerts, John, Jr. (NY) – 1974
- Booham (PA) – 1854
- Boohar, Charles W. (PA) – 1978
- Booher, Charles F. (MO) – 1888, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Booker, George W. (VA) – 1869
- Booker, Kermit (CA) – 1994
- Booker, William B. (KY) – 1829
- Boomer, George E. (WA) – 1914
- Boon, George (IN) – 1833
- Boon, Ratliff (IN) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837
- Boone, A. Gordon (MD) – 1952, 1956
- Boone, Andrew R. (KY) – 1874, 1876
- Boone, Phil (TX) – 1994
- Boone, Ratliff (MO) – 1844
- Boone, Richard (AL) – 1968
- Boone, W. K. (OH) – 1880
- Boone, W. P. (KY) – 1872
- Booth (AL) – 1876
- Booth, S. M. (SD) – 1889
- Booth, Samuel (NY) – 1868
- Booth, Walter (CT) – 1849
- Booth, Washington (MD) – 1870
- Boothe, Ben B. (TX) – 1998
- Boothman, Melvin M. (OH) – 1886, 1888
- Booze, William S. (MD) – 1894, 1896
- Boozman, John (AR) – 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Boquist, Brian J. (OR) – 2000, 2002
- Borah, William E. (ID) – 1896
- Borchers, Charles M. (IL) – 1912, 1914, 1930
- Borchers, Robert B. (IL) – 1950
- Borchert, Ferdinand (MN) – 1892
- Borden, James W. (IN) – 1851
- Borden, Nathaniel B. (MA) – 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840
- Borden, Newton W. (OR) – 1926
- Borden, William W. (IN) – 1892
- Bordewich, Jean Parvin (NY) – 1998
- Bordonaro, James (KS) – 2008
- Bordonaro, Molly (OR) – 1998
- Bordonaro, Tom J. (CA) – 1998
- Bordwell, Charles E. (PA) – 1922
- Boreing, Vincent (KY) – 1898, 1900, 1902
- Boren, Dan (OK) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- Boren, James H. (VA) – 1886
- Boren, Lyle H. (OK) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944
- Borgatti, Joseph J. (MA) – 1930
- Borgman, Al (TN) – 1990, 1998
- Bork, Bill (KS) – 1964
- Bork, Norma K. (CA) – 1978, 1980
- Borland, T. R. (VA) – 1894
- Borland, William P. (MO) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916
- Borman, Henry (SD) – 1930
- Born, J. W. (WI) – 1904
- Borneman, Henry S. (PA) – 1912
- Bornhorst, William H. (KY) – 1924
- Bornstein, Erwin L. (NY) – 1970
- Bornstein, Julie (CA) – 2008
- Borow, Randy (IL) – 1996
- Borowsky, Benjamin (NY) – 1914
- Borski, Robert A. (PA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Borst, Peter (NY) – 1828
- Bortin, Joe (CA) – 1964
- Bosch, Albert H. (NY) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958
- Bosch, Pat (AZ) – 1974, 1982
- Bosco, Douglas H. (CA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Bosley, John L. (KY) – 1894
- Bosley, Kenneth T. (MD) – 1998, 2000, 2004
- Bosma, Charles F. (IN) – 1978
- Bosone, Reva Beck (UT) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954
- Bosse (MD) – 1886
- Bossier, Pierre E. J. B. (LA) – 1842
- Bossingham, William J. (IL) – 1938
- Bostrom (WI) – 1936
- Boswell, Charles H. (IN) – 1954
- Boswell, David E. (KY) – 2008
- Boswell, Leonard L. (IA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Boteler (VA) – 1853, 1855
- Boteler, Alexander R. (VA) – 1859
- Boteler, Alexander R. (WV) – 1872, 1874
- Botkin, Jeremiah D. (KS) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1910
- Bottiglieri, Neal P. (NY) – 1958
- Botts, John M. (VA) – 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851
- Botts, W. H. (KY) – 1886
- Bouchard, John D. (NY) – 1988
- Boucher, Frederick C. “Rick” (VA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Bouck (WI) – 1864
- Bouck, Gabriel (WI) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880
- Bouck, Joseph (NY) – 1830
- Bouck, William J. (WA) – 1920, 1930
- Bougrt (PA) – 1854
- Bouldin, James W. (VA) – 1834, 1835, 1837
- Bouldin, Nathan (MS) – 1833
- Bouldin, Thomas T. (VA) – 1829, 1831
- Bouliny, John E. (LA) – 1859
- Boulter, Beau (TX) – 1984, 1986, 1992
- Boulton (MO) – 1862
- Boulton (NJ) – 1912
- Boulton (NY) – 1848
- Boulton, D. H. (PA) – 1890
- Bouma, O. J. (WI) – 1931
- Bound, Franklin (PA) – 1884, 1886
- Bouquard, Marilyn Lloyd (TN) – 1980, 1982
- Bourke (NY) – 1878
- Bourland, H. R. (KY) – 1890
- Bourland, Jimmie Ray (MS) – 1988
- Bourland, Kent (MI) – 1982
- Bourne, James R. (NY) – 1950
- Bourque, Dion (LA) – 2000
- Boustany, Charles, Jr. (LA) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- Boutell, Henry Sherman (IL) – 1897, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908
- Boutelle, Charles A. (ME) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900
- Boutwell, George S. (MA) – 1844, 1846, 1848, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868
- Bovee, Matthias J. (NY) – 1834
- Bow, Frank T. (OH) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Bowden, George E. (VA) – 1886, 1888, 1890
- Bowden, Rufus V. (CA) – 1916
- Bowdle, Stanley E. (OH) – 1912, 1914, 1916
- Bowdon, Franklin W. (AL) – 1846, 1847, 1849
- Bowe, John (MN) – 1932
- Bowen (NY) – 1850, 1852
- Bowen (PA) – 1856
- Bowen, A. H. (SC) – 1882
- Bowen, A. M. (ID) – 1910
- Bowen, C. D. (FL) – 1920
- Bowen, Christopher (SC) – 1868, 1870
- Bowen, David R. (MS) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Bowen, Edna (WI) – 1952
- Bowen, Elizabeth Ann (WV) – 1966
- Bowen, Ephriam F. (IN) – 1932
- Bowen, Henry (VA) – 1882, 1886, 1888
- Bowen, James (ME) – 1843
- Bowen, John F. (FL) – 1972
- Bowen, John F. (TN) – 1984, 1986
- Bowen, Lester W. (MA) – 1944, 1946
- Bowen, M. A. (NY) – 1914
- Bowen, Morgan (UT) – 2008
- Bowen, Rees T. (VA) – 1872
- Bowen, Sam (PA) – 1896
- Bowen, T. M. (CO) – 1894
- Bowen, William F. (OH) – 1978
- Bower (PA) – 1866, 1888
- Bower, Andrew P. (PA) – 1930
- Bower, Charles C. (IN) – 1900
- Bower, Gustavus M. (MO) – 1842
- Bower, H. O. (LA) – 1916
- Bower, William H. (NC) – 1892, 1894
- Bowers, Claude G. (IN) – 1904, 1906
- Bowers, David (VA) – 1998
- Bowers, Eaton J. (MS) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908



- Bowers, G. Roger (PA) – 1978  
 Bowers, George H. (IN) – 1958, 1960  
 Bowers, George M. (WV) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Bowers, John O. (IN) – 1912  
 Bowers, M. D. (AR) – 1924  
 Bowers, O. C. (PA) – 1904  
 Bowers, Quinton (AL) – 1968  
 Bowers, Ronald P. (MD) – 1990  
 Bowers, Varnum J. (MI) – 1916, 1924, 1928  
 Bowers, William W. (CA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Bowersock, Justin D. (KS) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Bowes, Henry W. (NY) – 1896  
 Bowie (MD) – 1843  
 Bowie, G. W. (CA) – 1854  
 Bowie, Richard J. (MD) – 1849, 1851  
 Bowie, Stuart S. (PA) – 1972  
 Bowie, Sydney J. (AL) – 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Bowie, Thomas F. (MD) – 1851, 1855, 1857  
 Bowler (MN) – 1916  
 Bowler, J. M. (MN) – 1894  
 Bowler, James B. (IL) – 1953, 1954, 1956  
 Bowler, Robert B. (OH) – 1892  
 Bowles, C. J. (IN) – 1874  
 Bowles, Charles (MI) – 1932, 1934  
 Bowles, Chester (CT) – 1958  
 Bowles, Elihu (WA) – 1922  
 Bowles, Henry L. (MA) – 1926  
 Bowles, Thomas P., Jr. (CA) – 1978  
 Bowlin, Bill (MS) – 1990  
 Bowlin, Ed (FL) – 2006  
 Bowlin, James B. (MO) – 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850  
 Bowling, Janice (TN) – 2002, 2004  
 Bowling, William B. (AL) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Bowman (MO) – 1850  
 Bowman, Bob (FL) – 2006  
 Bowman, C. A. (KS) – 1920  
 Bowman, Charles C. (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 Bowman, Charles M. (PA) – 1920  
 Bowman, Denny (KY) – 1996  
 Bowman, Frank (NY) – 1928  
 Bowman, Frank L. (WV) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Bowman, Ivan L. (MI) – 1942  
 Bowman, J. G. (SC) – 1836  
 Bowman, John (IA) – 1874  
 Bowman, Kenneth (IN) – 1966  
 Bowman, Leroy (NY) – 1958  
 Bowman, Noah (KS) – 1902  
 Bowman, Ralph Waldo (NY) – 1916, 1918  
 Bowman, Selwyn Z. (MA) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Bowman, Stuart H. (WV) – 1918  
 Bowman, Thomas (IA) – 1938  
 Bowman, W. C. (CA) – 1894  
 Bowne, Obadiah (NY) – 1850  
 Bowne, Samuel (NY) – 1840  
 Box, John C. (TX) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Boxer, Barbara (CA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Boyarsky, Harry (NY) – 1942  
 Boyce, James A. (IN) – 1894  
 Boyce, William H. (DE) – 1922, 1924  
 Boyce, William W. (SC) – 1853, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Boyd (KY) – 1849  
 Boyd (TN) – 1865  
 Boyd, Allen (FL) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Boyd, F. Allen, Jr. (FL) – 2002  
 Boyd, F. W. (KS) – 1922  
 Boyd, George D. (NC) – 1853  
 Boyd, Harrison N. (PA) – 1922, 1924  
 Boyd, Henry, Jr. (MS) – 1996  
 Boyd, Hugh J. (SC) – 1968  
 Boyd, J. F. (NE) – 1908, 1910  
 Boyd, James (MO) – 1878  
 Boyd, James E. (NC) – 1876  
 Boyd, James E. (NE) – 1894  
 Boyd, Jim (TN) – 1966  
 Boyd, John (VA) – 2000  
 Boyd, John F. (NE) – 1906  
 Boyd, John H. (NY) – 1846, 1850  
 Boyd, Joseph H. (NY) – 1972  
 Boyd, Linn (KY) – 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1851, 1853  
 Boyd, Robert (KY) – 1876  
 Boyd, Sempronius H. (MO) – 1862, 1864, 1868  
 Boyd, Thomas A. (IL) – 1876, 1878  
 Boyd, W. R. (OK) – 1940, 1942  
 Boyd, Weir (GA) – 1870  
 Boyd, William M. (OH) – 1946  
 Boyda, Nancy (KS) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Boyden, Jesse S. (MI) – 1886  
 Boyden, Nathaniel (NC) – 1847, 1868  
 Boyden, Willard E. (MA) – 1928  
 Boyd-Fields, Chrysanthia D. (MI) – 1998, 2000  
 Boye (NJ) – 1852  
 Boyer, Arthur O. (NY) – 1960  
 Boyer, Benjamin M. (PA) – 1864, 1866  
 Boyer, Daniel B., Jr. (PA) – 1966  
 Boyer, James S. (NY) – 1900  
 Boyer, Lewis L. (IL) – 1936, 1938  
 Boyer, Selwyn L. (IL) – 1966  
 Boyett, T. R. (CA) – 1958  
 Boyhan (NY) – 1888  
 Boykin, Frank W. (AL) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Boylan, John J. (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Boylan, John J., Jr. (VT) – 1954  
 Boylan, John P. (PA) – 1930  
 Boyle, Charles A. (IL) – 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Boyle, Charles E. (PA) – 1882, 1884  
 Boyle, Eugene, Jr. (NJ) – 1969  
 Boyle, Gerald H. (WI) – 2004  
 Boyle, J. T. (KY) – 1863  
 Boyle, James P. (NY) – 1924  
 Boyle, John F. (MI) – 1968  
 Boyle, John J. (WI) – 1932  
 Boyle, Lawrence P. (IL) – 1912  
 Boyle, Patrick J. (RI) – 1920  
 Boyle, St. John (KY) – 1890  
 Boyle, Walter Durlay (IL) – 1950  
 Boyles, Aubrey (AL) – 1926  
 Boyles, Henry (OH) – 1874  
 Boynton (MA) – 1880  
 Boynton (ME) – 1862, 1874  
 Boynton, Charles C. (CA) – 1906  
 Boynton, E. Moody (MA) – 1878, 1882, 1896, 1898  
 Boynton, G. W. (TX) – 1908  
 Bozeman, C. Howard (TN) – 1954  
 Bozman, Bennett (MD) – 2000  
 Bozzzone, Richard T. (NJ) – 1972  
 Bozzuffi, William J. (NJ) – 1952  
 Braaten (MN) – 1908  
 Braaten, Kenneth W. (WA) – 1986  
 Brabson, Reese B. (TN) – 1859  
 Brace, T. K. (CT) – 1843  
 Bracewell, H. B. (IA) – 1916  
 Brack, Andy (SC) – 2000  
 Bracken, John P. (PA) – 1920, 1921  
 Brackenridge, Henry M. (PA) – 1840  
 Bracklin, James (WI) – 1886  
 Bradbury (ME) – 1858, 1860, 1874  
 Bradbury, E. L. (TN) – 1928, 1930, 1936  
 Bradbury, John D. (GA) – 2006  
 Braddock, John S. (OH) – 1888  
 Brademas, John (IN) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Braden (IN) – 1880  
 Braden, Roberts A. “Rob” (CA) – 1996, 1998  
 Braden, W. Wallace (CA) – 1948  
 Bradfield, George H. (CO) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Bradford (AL) – 1849  
 Bradford (MA) – 1878  
 Bradford (MO) – 1912  
 Bradford (MS) – 1849, 1853  
 Bradford (RI) – 1865  
 Bradford, A. C. (NV) – 1864  
 Bradford, Carol Ann (CA) – 1984  
 Bradford, J. M. (LA) – 1834  
 Bradford, Jay (AR) – 1994  
 Bradford, Naomi (CO) – 1980  
 Bradford, Robert E. (OR) – 1930  
 Bradford, T. F. (TN) – 1833  
 Bradford, Taul (AL) – 1847  
 Bradford, William J. A. (MA) – 1834  
 Bradhst (NY) – 1848  
 Bradish, Luther (NY) – 1830, 1832  
 Bradley (AR) – 1878  
 Bradley (IN) – 1852  
 Bradley (NJ) – 1862  
 Bradley (NY) – 1844, 1858  
 Bradley (RI) – 1863  
 Bradley (VT) – 1846  
 Bradley, A. A. (GA) – 1870  
 Bradley, C. D. (KY) – 1865  
 Bradley, Charles S. (RI) – 1886, 1887  
 Bradley, Daniel (NY) – 1894  
 Bradley, David O. (NY) – 1868  
 Bradley, Edward (MI) – 1846  
 Bradley, Fred (MI) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Bradley, George (MI) – 1852  
 Bradley, Gerald A. (IL) – 1984, 1991  
 Bradley, J. M. (AR) – 1872  
 Bradley, James O. (OH) – 1958  
 Bradley, Jeb (NH) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Bradley, John F. (PA) – 1976  
 Bradley, Michael J. (PA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Bradley, Nathan B. (MI) – 1872, 1874  
 Bradley, Omar (CA) – 1996  
 Bradley, Paul (CO) – 1968  
 Bradley, Richard (NH) – 1837  
 Bradley, Thomas J. (NY) – 1896, 1898  
 Bradley, Thomas W. (NY) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Bradley, Vernon E. (MA) – 1954  
 Bradley, W. O. (KY) – 1872, 1876  
 Bradley, W. S. (IA) – 1926  
 Bradley, William C. (VT) – 1824  
 Bradley, Willis W. (CA) – 1946, 1948  
 Bradshaw, Charlene K. (OK) – 2004  
 Bradshaw, Charles (SC) – 1968  
 Bradshaw, James (MS) – 1982  
 Bradshaw, Jim (TX) – 1980, 1982  
 Bradshaw, Samuel C. (PA) – 1854, 1856  
 Bradstreet (CT) – 1912  
 Bradt, Mary A. (NY) – 1976  
 Brady, Chuck (CO) – 1972  
 Brady, David (CT) – 1954  
 Brady, Francis M. (KS) – 1904, 1906, 1912  
 Brady, Frank (TX) – 2000  
 Brady, Fred D. (SD) – 1970  
 Brady, Hugh E. (OR) – 1932  
 Brady, J. L. (KS) – 1912, 1914  
 Brady, J. T. (TX) – 1880  
 Brady, James D. (VA) – 1884  
 Brady, Jasper E. (PA) – 1846, 1848  
 Brady, Jim (TX) – 1972, 1974  
 Brady, John E. (NY) – 1912  
 Brady, Kevin (TX) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Brady, Philip E. (MA) – 1898  
 Brady, Robert A. (PA) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Brady, S. (MD) – 1843  
 Brady, Thomas J. (MN) – 1920  
 Brady, William (TN) – 1833  
 Bragg (WI) – 1862  
 Bragg, Edward S. (WI) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1884  
 Bragg, John (AL) – 1851  
 Bragg, Merl J. (OH) – 1946  
 Brainard, F. W. (CO) – 1912  
 Brainard, Robert L. (ID) – 1944  
 Brainerd, Clarence J. (MI) – 1936

- Braley, Bruce (IA) – 2006, 2008  
 Braman, Isaac G. (NY) – 1932  
 Bramback (OH) – 1856  
 Bramble, A. F. (KS) – 1968  
 Bramblett, Ernest K. (CA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Bramhall, Ronald O. (IA) – 1956  
 Bramlage, Ervin L. (KY) – 1936  
 Bramlett, Lunsford M. (TN) – 1825, 1827  
 Bramlette, Thomas E. (KY) – 1853  
 Bramwell, Arthur (NY) – 1978  
 Branagan, W. J. (IA) – 1904  
 Branagan, William T. (IA) – 1932  
 Branch (MO) – 1862  
 Branch, H. B. (MO) – 1864  
 Branch, John (NC) – 1831  
 Branch, Lawrence Ob (NC) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Branch, William A. B. (NC) – 1884, 1890, 1892  
 Branch, William McKinley (AL) – 1968  
 Branch, Wilson (CA) – 1980  
 Brand, Charles (OH) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Brand, Charles H. (GA) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Brandau, John P. (MD) – 1928  
 Brandegee, Augustus (CT) – 1863, 1865  
 Brandegee, Frank B. (CT) – 1902, 1904  
 Brandenburg, C. W. (KS) – 1894  
 Brandenburg, Tony (CA) – 1982  
 Brandofino, Robert L. (NY) – 1984, 1988  
 Brandon, Doug (AR) – 1978  
 Brandon, Martin O. (MN) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Brandon, Rodney H. (IL) – 1926  
 Brandreth (NY) – 1876  
 Brandreth, George A. (NY) – 1892  
 Brandt (MO) – 1914  
 Brandt, Charles F. (NY) – 1896  
 Brandt, J. Seldon (NY) – 1926  
 Brandt, Jim (CA) – 2004, 2006  
 Branham (GA) – 1832  
 Branine, Ezra (KS) – 1914  
 Brann, Louis J. (ME) – 1942  
 Brannan, Charles I. (GA) – 1900  
 Brannan, W. F. (IA) – 1878  
 Brannen, Barney (NH) – 2000  
 Brannon, John (WV) – 1884  
 Branscum, Truman T. (OK) – 1966  
 Bransford (TN) – 1843  
 Branson, David (PA) – 1874  
 Bransrator, Charles W. (IN) – 1922, 1924  
 Branth (NY) – 1854  
 Brantley, Hobart (NC) – 1926, 1934  
 Brantley, William G. (GA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Branyan, James C. (IN) – 1886  
 Brasco, Frank J. (NY) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Brasnears, J. (PA) – 1838  
 Brass, E. E. (IL) – 1912  
 Bratcher, Rhodes (KY) – 1964  
 Brathwaite, Peter L. W. (FL) – 1978  
 Bratten, Robert F. (MD) – 1892  
 Brattland, M. A. (MN) – 1912, 1914  
 Bratton, John (SC) – 1884  
 Bratton, Teresa Sue (NC) – 2008  
 Bratton, U. S. (AR) – 1900  
 Braude, Evan Anderson (CA) – 1992  
 Braun, Ernst A. (WI) – 1924  
 Braun, Harry W., III (AZ) – 1984, 1986  
 Brauner, William J. (ID) – 1970  
 Braunstein, Alexander (NY) – 1916, 1923  
 Braver, Ruth C. (IL) – 1984  
 Brawley, Kevin (NY) – 1990, 2002, 2006  
 Brawley, William H. (SC) – 1890, 1892  
 Braxton (VA) – 1829, 1831, 1841  
 Braxton, Elliott M. (VA) – 1870, 1872  
 Braxton, Thomas N. (IN) – 1888  
 Bray (NY) – 1882  
 Bray, Crandle (GA) – 1986  
 Bray, Everett L. (MI) – 1900  
 Bray, W. S. (SD) – 1908  
 Bray, William G. (IN) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Brayman, J. B. (VA) – 1960  
 Brayton (RI) – 1861  
 Brayton, Buell G. (NY) – 1934  
 Brayton, Dean F. (UT) – 1938  
 Brayton, E. M. (SC) – 1882  
 Brayton, E. W. (SC) – 1890  
 Brayton, William (CA) – 1934  
 Brayton, William D. (RI) – 1857, 1859  
 Bream, John H. (PA) – 1958  
 Breaux, John B. (LA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Breazeale, Phanor (LA) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Breazeale, Will (NC) – 2008  
 Brechler, Troy A. (WI) – 1998  
 Brecht, John C. (PA) – 1942, 1944  
 Brecht, Milton J. (PA) – 1904  
 Breck, Daniel (KY) – 1849  
 Breck, Philip S., Jr. (CA) – 1976  
 Breck, S. (PA) – 1826  
 Breckenridge (PA) – 1843  
 Breckinridge, Clifton R. (AR) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Breckinridge, John (KY) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Breckinridge, John C. (KY) – 1851, 1853  
 Breckinridge, William C. P. (KY) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1896  
 Breckon, Charles L. (IL) – 1906  
 Bredes, Nora (NY) – 1996  
 Bredsteen, Joseph (CA) – 1912  
 Breed, Robert T. (MA) – 1956, 1958  
 Breed, William B. (MA) – 1833  
 Breeding, J. Floyd (KS) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Breen, Bartley (MI) – 1887  
 Breen, Edward (IA) – 1942  
 Breen, Edward (OH) – 1948, 1950  
 Breen, James W. (PA) – 1892  
 Breene, William J. (PA) – 1896, 1910  
 Breese, Sidney (IL) – 1831, 1832  
 Brehm, John W. (PA) – 1946  
 Brehm, Walter E. (OH) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Breill (KY) – 1902  
 Breitenbach, John R. (PA) – 1868  
 Breitenstein, Joseph C. (OH) – 1918  
 Breitung, Edward (MI) – 1882  
 Bremer, Al (IA) – 1982  
 Bremner, Robert G. (NJ) – 1912  
 Bremle, Francis (MD) – 1843  
 Brenholt, Floyd (WI) – 1996  
 Brenholt, John Jacob (IL) – 1900  
 Brennan (MO) – 1916  
 Brennan (NJ) – 1916, 1918  
 Brennan, Charles F. (NY) – 1980  
 Brennan, Genevieve R. (NY) – 1994  
 Brennan, James P. (MA) – 1928  
 Brennan, James T. (PA) – 1916  
 Brennan, John P. (MA) – 1926, 1930  
 Brennan, Joseph E. (ME) – 1986, 1988  
 Brennan, Martin A. (IL) – 1932, 1934  
 Brennan, Mary (NJ) – 2002  
 Brennan, Matt I. (NY) – 2004  
 Brennan, Thomas F. (CT) – 1960  
 Brennan, Thomas M. (NY) – 1966  
 Brennan, Tim (ID) – 1958  
 Brennan, Vincent M. (MI) – 1920  
 Brennan, William J. (PA) – 1890  
 Brennan, William R., Jr. (NY) – 1954  
 Brennau (NY) – 1858  
 Brenneman, Kenneth C. (PA) – 2002, 2004  
 Brennen, Francis P. (NJ) – 1972  
 Brennen, Robert H. (NY) – 1938  
 Brenner, B. H. (PA) – 1916  
 Brenner, Benjamin (NY) – 1940  
 Brenner, George A. (NY) – 1950, 1952  
 Brenner, John L. (OH) – 1896, 1898  
 Brenner, William A. (NY) – 2004  
 Brent, William L. (LA) – 1824, 1826  
 Brentano, Lorenzo (IL) – 1876  
 Brenton, Samuel (IN) – 1851, 1852, 1854, 1856  
 Breshgold, Mike (MI) – 1994  
 Breslin, John V. (NJ) – 1946  
 Breslin, Joseph R. (PA) – 1970  
 Breslin, William M. (PA) – 1874, 1892  
 Bresnahan, John M. (MA) – 1944  
 Bresnahan, Lawrence J. (MA) – 1938  
 Bressler, C. H. (PA) – 1876  
 Brett, R. Houston (VA) – 1930  
 Brettelle, James (OH) – 1894  
 Bretz, John L. (IN) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Bretz, Julian P. (NY) – 1930, 1932  
 Breuer, Lee F. (MD) – 1990  
 Brevetti, Vincent P. (NY) – 1964  
 Brewer (OH) – 1852  
 Brewer, Emery L. (MI) – 1894  
 Brewer, Francis B. (NY) – 1882  
 Brewer, George D. (KS) – 1912  
 Brewer, George D. (MN) – 1924  
 Brewer, J. Hart (NJ) – 1880, 1882  
 Brewer, Lafayette W. (IL) – 1888  
 Brewer, Mark S. (MI) – 1876, 1878, 1886, 1888  
 Brewer, Raleigh (MS) – 1898, 1900  
 Brewer, Thomas (IL) – 1868  
 Brewer, William A. (AL) – 1992  
 Brewer, Willis (AL) – 1896, 1898  
 Brewer, Willis M. (MI) – 1924  
 Brewster (MO) – 1898, 1918  
 Brewster (PA) – 1848  
 Brewster, A. T. (MO) – 1920  
 Brewster, Bill (OK) – 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Brewster, C. G. (TX) – 1892  
 Brewster, Calvin J. (TX) – 1888  
 Brewster, Daniel B. (MD) – 1958, 1960  
 Brewster, David (NY) – 1838, 1840  
 Brewster, Donald W. (MI) – 1998  
 Brewster, Gerry L. (MD) – 1994  
 Brewster, Henry B. (NY) – 1927  
 Brewster, Henry C. (NY) – 1894, 1896  
 Brewster, Marianne R. (WV) – 1988, 1990  
 Brewster, Ralph O. (ME) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Brewster, S. A. (IA) – 1904  
 Brezenoff, Daniel A. (CA) – 2007  
 Brian, Hardy L. (LA) – 1898  
 Briare, John M. (MA) – 1994  
 Brice, Palestine (OK) – 1930  
 Brick (NJ) – 1834  
 Brick, Abraham L. (IN) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Bricker, W. B. (PA) – 1898  
 Bricker, William T. S. (MD) – 1992  
 Brickett, George (MA) – 1908  
 Brickey, Preston P. (MO) – 1846  
 Brickhouse, Grady G. (PA) – 1980  
 Brickley, David G. (VA) – 1988  
 Brickner, George H. (WI) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Bridge, Adam (OH) – 1900  
 Bridges, David L. (TX) – 1992, 1994  
 Bridges, L. W. Dan (CO) – 1978  
 Bridges, Phil M. (TX) – 1964  
 Bridges, Samuel A. (PA) – 1848, 1852, 1854, 1876  
 Bridwell, John T. (OH) – 1904  
 Brien (TN) – 1872  
 Brier, David (IN) – 1847, 1851  
 Briese, Steve (FL) – 2001  
 Briggs (DE) – 1860  
 Briggs (OH) – 1862  
 Briggs, Bruce B. (NC) – 1976  
 Briggs, C. M. (IL) – 1900  
 Briggs, Charles D. (MA) – 1958  
 Briggs, Clay S. (TX) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932





- Briggs, Edward L. (MI) – 1886, 1890  
 Briggs, George (NY) – 1848, 1850, 1856, 1858  
 Briggs, George E. (PA) – 1916, 1920  
 Briggs, George N. (MA) – 1830, 1833, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1934  
 Briggs, George W. (MA) – 1828  
 Briggs, James A. (NY) – 1870  
 Briggs, James F. (NH) – 1877, 1878, 1880  
 Briggs, M. J. (WI) – 1916  
 Briggs, Walter (MI) – 1990, 1992  
 Briggs, Warren (FL) – 1978, 1980  
 Briggs, Willis G. (NC) – 1908, 1938  
 Brigham (NJ) – 1884  
 Brigham (VT) – 1866  
 Brigham, David (TX) – 2004  
 Brigham, Elbert S. (VT) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Brigham, Herbert F. (VT) – 1898  
 Brigham, Joseph H. (OH) – 1882, 1890  
 Brigham, Lewis A. (NJ) – 1880, 1978  
 Brigham, Waldo (VT) – 1868, 1886  
 Bright (NJ) – 1914  
 Bright, Arthur (TN) – 1948, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968  
 Bright, Bobby N. (AL) – 2008  
 Bright, Hiram (IL) – 1858  
 Bright, John M. (TN) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Bright, Robert S. (PA) – 1914  
 Bright, Temus (TN) – 1966  
 Bright, William H. (PA) – 1924  
 Brightharp, George L. (SC) – 2000, 2002  
 Brightwell, Charles O. (TX) – 1972  
 Brignall, James T. (MI) – 1972  
 Brill, Franklin P. (NY) – 1918  
 Brimberry (GA) – 1880  
 Brimmer (MA) – 1878  
 Brindle (NJ) – 1888  
 Bringham, Robert (PA) – 1900  
 Brink, Ben (CA) – 1994, 1996  
 Brink, Edward H. (OH) – 1916, 1932  
 Brinkerhoff, Henry R. (OH) – 1843  
 Brinkerhoff, Jacob (OH) – 1843, 1844, 1848, 1852  
 Brinkley, Jack (GA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Brinkman, M. A. (KY) – 1912  
 Brinkman, William A. (PA) – 1930  
 Brinkmeier, Robert E. (IL) – 1964  
 Brinson, Jack D. (NC) – 1960  
 Brinson, James M. (MT) – 1914  
 Brinson, Samuel L. (NC) – 1918, 1920  
 Brinton (MD) – 1888  
 Brinbone (PA) – 1860  
 Brisbane, W. (SC) – 1868  
 Brisbin, John (PA) – 1851  
 Briscoe, Frank (TX) – 1966  
 Bristor, Thomas G. (OH) – 1886  
 Bristow (KY) – 1908  
 Bristow (NY) – 1891  
 Bristow (VA) – 1906  
 Bristow, Francis M. (KY) – 1854, 1859  
 Bristow, Henry (NY) – 1900, 1902  
 Bristow, Joseph A. (VA) – 1898  
 Bristow, Louis L. (KY) – 1914  
 Britt, Charles Robin (NC) – 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Britt, James J. (NC) – 1906, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Britt, William E., Jr. (NY) – 2008  
 Brittain, F. C. (PA) – 1916  
 Britten, Fred A. (IL) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Britton, Louis C. (NY) – 1956  
 Britton, Raymond P. (CA) – 1966, 1968  
 Brizzolara, James (AR) – 1904  
 Broadus, E. J. (MO) – 1878  
 Broadhead, James O. (MO) – 1882  
 Broadhurst, Joseph J. (PA) – 1904  
 Broadt, Gerald C. (PA) – 1966  
 Broady, Jefferson H. (NE) – 1896  
 Brock (MO) – 1888  
 Brock (TN) – 1900  
 Brock, B. C. (NC) – 1944  
 Brock, Bill (TN) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Brock, Lawrence (NE) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Brockenbrough, William H. (FL) – 1845  
 Brockmeier, C. L. (NY) – 1880  
 Brockson, Franklin (DE) – 1912, 1914  
 Brockway (NY) – 1872  
 Brockway, Charles B. (PA) – 1870  
 Brockway, John (CT) – 1836, 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Brodbeck, Andrew R. (PA) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Broderick, Case (KS) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Broderick, David (NY) – 1846  
 Broderson, G. C. "Brodie" (CA) – 1988  
 Brodhd (NY) – 1856  
 Brodhead (PA) – 1860  
 Brodhead, J. Davis (PA) – 1904, 1906  
 Brodhead, John (NH) – 1829, 1831  
 Brodhead, John (NY) – 1830, 1836  
 Brodhead, Richard (PA) – 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Brodhead, William M. (MI) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Brodie, David C. (KY) – 1952  
 Brodie, Tom (FL) – 1986  
 Brodsky (NY) – 1882  
 Brodsky, Louis B. (NY) – 1930  
 Brodsky, Rubin (NY) – 1954  
 Brogden, Curtis H. (NC) – 1876, 1884  
 Bromberg, Frederick G. (AL) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Bromberg, Mendel (NY) – 1926  
 Bromwell, Henry P. H. (IL) – 1856, 1864, 1866  
 Bromwell, Jacob H. (OH) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Bromwell, James E. (IA) – 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Brondau, John E. (MD) – 1962  
 Bronson (MO) – 1892  
 Bronson, David (ME) – 1841, 1856  
 Bronson, Greene C. (NY) – 1828  
 Bronson, Isaac (NY) – 1836, 1838  
 Bronson, Newt (OH) – 1920  
 Bronson, Seymour G. (IL) – 1872  
 Bronson, Stephen (MI) – 1882  
 Bronson, William E. (GA) – 1984  
 Bronson, William E. (MA) – 1976, 1978  
 Brooks, Moses L. (TX) – 1904  
 Brooke (MS) – 1845  
 Brooke, J. P. (GA) – 1898  
 Brooke, J. R. (NE) – 1866  
 Brooke, John J. (MD) – 1831  
 Brooke, Milton M. (PA) – 1930  
 Brooks (SC) – 1843  
 Brooks, A. L. (NC) – 1908  
 Brooks, C. Wayland (IL) – 1934  
 Brooks, Clarence C. (IL) – 1918  
 Brooks, Cornell W. (VA) – 1998  
 Brooks, Edward S. (PA) – 1918, 1920  
 Brooks, Edwin B. (IL) – 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Brooks, Ernest (NV) – 1942  
 Brooks, F. M. (VA) – 1920, 1930  
 Brooks, Franklin E. (CO) – 1902, 1904  
 Brooks, Fuller H. (NJ) – 1972  
 Brooks, George M. (MA) – 1869, 1870  
 Brooks, Harry (PA) – 1900  
 Brooks, Harry M. (NY) – 1938  
 Brooks, Henry P. (MD) – 1857  
 Brooks, Hiram A. (IL) – 1900  
 Brooks, J. Twing (PA) – 1932, 1934  
 Brooks, Jack (TX) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Brooks, James (ME) – 1836  
 Brooks, James (NY) – 1848, 1850, 1852, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Brooks, James E. (ND) – 1970  
 Brooks, Jane (MD) – 2004  
 Brooks, Jeffery S. (NY) – 1980  
 Brooks, John Ambler (VA) – 1891  
 Brooks, John B. (PA) – 1908, 1910  
 Brooks, Joshua L. (MA) – 1930, 1932  
 Brooks, Nathan (MA) – 1838, 1840  
 Brooks, Overton (LA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Brooks, Preston S. (SC) – 1853, 1854, 1856  
 Brooks, Ralph G. (NE) – 1942  
 Brooks, Robert A. (TX) – 1916  
 Brooks, Ruben B. (CA) – 1978  
 Brooks, Susan M. (CA) – 1994, 1996  
 Brooks, Thomas R. (WI) – 1940, 1942  
 Brooks, W. S. (IL) – 1878  
 Brookshire, Elijah V. (IN) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Brookshire, Van (TX) – 2002  
 Broom, Jacob (PA) – 1854  
 Broomall, John M. (PA) – 1854, 1858, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Broome, George E. (OH) – 1898  
 Broomfield, Charles S. (MO) – 2004  
 Broomfield, William S. (MI) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Brophy, Bill (CA) – 1972  
 Brophy, John C. (WI) – 1942, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Brophy, Mary Lou (CA) – 1984  
 Brophy, Stephen (OH) – 1896  
 Brophy, William (LA) – 1900  
 Brosius, Marriott (PA) – 1882, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Broskie, Harry G. (VA) – 1990  
 Brotherton, Theodore W. (OH) – 1886  
 Brotzman, Donald G. (CO) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Brough, Alexander (NY) – 1912  
 Brouillette, Francis D. (MI) – 1974, 1976  
 Broun, Heywood (NY) – 1930  
 Broun, Paul (GA) – 1990, 2007, 2008  
 Broussard, Bruce (OR) – 2006  
 Broussard, Robert F. (LA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Browder, Glen (AL) – 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Browder, N. M. (TX) – 1894  
 Brower, John M. (NC) – 1878, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Brown (GA) – 1872, 1874  
 Brown (MA) – 1842  
 Brown (MD) – 1837, 1884  
 Brown (MN) – 1900  
 Brown (MO) – 1900, 1914, 1916  
 Brown (NJ) – 1852, 1862, 1886, 1912  
 Brown (NY) – 1844, 1848, 1854, 1878, 1894  
 Brown (PA) – 1834, 1888  
 Brown (RI) – 1896  
 Brown (TN) – 1888, 1904  
 Brown (WI) – 1858, 1866, 1918  
 Brown, A. L. (OH) – 1876  
 Brown, A. R. (MA) – 1860  
 Brown, Aaron V. (TN) – 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Brown, Abner B. (FL) – 1928  
 Brown, Al (KY) – 1990  
 Brown, Albert G. (MS) – 1839, 1847, 1849, 1851  
 Brown, Albert G. (PA) – 1948  
 Brown, Alpheus R. (MA) – 1850

- Brown, Anson (NY) – 1834, 1838  
 Brown, Austin M. (MI) – 1920  
 Brown, B. F. (WA) – 1894  
 Brown, Bedford (NC) – 1827, 1865  
 Brown, Benjamin J. (IN) – 1936  
 Brown, Bernard (NY) – 1950  
 Brown, Brandon P. (SC) – 2004  
 Brown, Brian M. (VA) – 2000  
 Brown, Browder D. (WA) – 1908  
 Brown, Byron T. (AZ) – 1974  
 Brown, Byron T. (SD) – 1964  
 Brown, Caleb Candee, Jr. (NY) – 1938  
 Brown, Carl (KY) – 1982  
 Brown, Charles (PA) – 1840, 1846  
 Brown, Charles E. (OH) – 1870, 1884, 1886  
 Brown, Charles F. (IL) – 1928  
 Brown, Charles H. (MO) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Brown, Charles H. (NE) – 1884  
 Brown, Charlie (CA) – 2006, 2008  
 Brown, Clarence J. (OH) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Brown, Clarence J., Jr. (OH) – 1965, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Brown, Clarence M. (IN) – 1936  
 Brown, Claude K. (TX) – 1978  
 Brown, Constant (NY) – 1824  
 Brown, Corrine (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Brown, David (TX) – 1961  
 Brown, Dwight (OH) – 1988  
 Brown, Earl (NY) – 1958  
 Brown, Edgar G. (IL) – 1952  
 Brown, Edward (OH) – 2002, 2004  
 Brown, Edward S. (OH) – 1998  
 Brown, Edwin H. (MD) – 1900  
 Brown, Elbridge Gerry (MA) – 1894, 1896  
 Brown, Elias (MD) – 1829, 1831  
 Brown, Eli W. (IN) – 1892  
 Brown, Elizabeth P. (MD) – 1958  
 Brown, Ernestine M. (NY) – 1998, 2000  
 Brown, Fenner (RI) – 1847, 1849  
 Brown, Forrest W. (WV) – 1920  
 Brown, Foster V. (TN) – 1894  
 Brown, Frank (NE) – 1936  
 Brown, Frank I. (OH) – 1914  
 Brown, Frank W. (NY) – 1908  
 Brown, Fred (NY) – 1988  
 Brown, Fred J. (IL) – 1948  
 Brown, Freeland S. (PA) – 1920  
 Brown, Garry (MI) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Brown, George E., Jr. (CA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Brown, George F. (NH) – 1954, 1956  
 Brown, George H. (NJ) – 1850  
 Brown, George M. (IL) – 1944  
 Brown, H. O. (FL) – 1924  
 Brown, Hank (CO) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Brown, Harry F. (KS) – 1926  
 Brown, Henry (SC) – 2000  
 Brown, Henry (WA) – 1904  
 Brown, Henry E., Jr. (SC) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Brown, I. J. (IL) – 1930  
 Brown, J. A. (MS) – 1894  
 Brown, J. F. (GA) – 1894  
 Brown, J. G. (AR) – 1916  
 Brown, J. M. (PA) – 1908  
 Brown, J. N. (TN) – 1894  
 Brown, J. R. (TX) – 1968  
 Brown, J. W. (TN) – 1910  
 Brown, Jack E. (AZ) – 1972  
 Brown, James (IN) – 1864  
 Brown, James (NY) – 1840  
 Brown, James (OH) – 1836  
 Brown, James H. (WV) – 1886  
 Brown, James L. (OK) – 1912  
 Brown, James S. (NJ) – 1948  
 Brown, James S. (WI) – 1862  
 Brown, James W. (PA) – 1902  
 Brown, Jason B. (IN) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Brown, Jean Elliott (FL) – 2000  
 Brown, Jefferson (KY) – 1853  
 Brown, Jefferson G. (MI) – 1914  
 Brown, Jeremiah (PA) – 1840, 1843  
 Brown, Jess (CA) – 1996  
 Brown, Jesse James (TN) – 1974  
 Brown, Jesse R. (IL) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Brown, Joe (AL) – 1932  
 Brown, John (MD) – 1892  
 Brown, John (OH) – 1850  
 Brown, John (WV) – 1998, 2000  
 Brown, John C. (VA) – 1988  
 Brown, John J. (IL) – 1888  
 Brown, John J. (MI) – 1948  
 Brown, John R. (VA) – 1886, 1896  
 Brown, John Robert, Jr. (PA) – 1946  
 Brown, John W. (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Brown, John Y. (KY) – 1859, 1867, 1872, 1874, 1896  
 Brown, John Young (KY) – 1932, 1934  
 Brown, Joseph Edgar (TN) – 1920  
 Brown, Joshua (NY) – 1838  
 Brown, Kathryn E. (OH) – 1982  
 Brown, Ken D. (OH) – 1992  
 Brown, Kenneth (OR) – 1974  
 Brown, Kenneth G. (MI) – 1952  
 Brown, L. G. C. (ME) – 1918, 1920  
 Brown, L. S. (UT) – 1974  
 Brown, Lathrop (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Brown, Leroy S. (MS) – 1869  
 Brown, Livingston (NC) – 1868  
 Brown, Lowell H. (NY) – 1940  
 Brown, M. Ralph (NM) – 1936  
 Brown, Mark (OH) – 2002, 2004  
 Brown, Mark P. (OH) – 1988  
 Brown, Melissa (PA) – 2002, 2004  
 Brown, Mike (OK) – 1988  
 Brown, Milton (TN) – 1841, 1843, 1845  
 Brown, Morris (NY) – 1908  
 Brown, Mrs. Rudd (CA) – 1958, 1960  
 Brown, N. S. (TN) – 1843  
 Brown, Norris (NE) – 1898  
 Brown, Oliver (OH) – 1890  
 Brown, Orville (PA) – 1936  
 Brown, Paul (GA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Brown, Prentiss M. (MI) – 1924, 1932, 1934  
 Brown, Prentiss M., Jr. (MI) – 1952, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Brown, Presley E. (NC) – 1916  
 Brown, Ralph V. (WI) – 1934  
 Brown, Rasselas (PA) – 1868  
 Brown, Richard (OH) – 1872, 1890  
 Brown, Robert (NC) – 1962  
 Brown, Robert (PA) – 1910  
 Brown, Robert Paul (FL) – 1996  
 Brown, Rowland (OH) – 1838  
 Brown, Russell (MA) – 1833  
 Brown, S. S. (ME) – 1888  
 Brown, Samuel A. (NY) – 1892  
 Brown, Sanford A. (MI) – 1964  
 Brown, Seth W. (OH) – 1896, 1898  
 Brown, Sherrod (OH) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Brown, Ted (CA) – 2008  
 Brown, Theodore F. (MD) – 1934, 1940  
 Brown, Thomas (FL) – 1854  
 Brown, Thomas B. (NC) – 1912  
 Brown, Thomas H. (WI) – 1886  
 Brown, Thomas S. (KY) – 1863  
 Brown, Titus (NH) – 1824, 1825, 1827  
 Brown, Van (OH) – 1846  
 Brown, Vernon E. (CA) – 1972  
 Brown, W. M. (VA) – 1932  
 Brown, Wallace E. (NY) – 1914  
 Brown, Walter F. “Walt” (OR) – 1998  
 Brown, Webster E. (WI) – 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Brown, William (KY) – 1826, 1867, 1870  
 Brown, William G. (VA) – 1845, 1847, 1860  
 Brown, William G. (WV) – 1863  
 Brown, William G., Jr. (WV) – 1896, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Brown, William J. (IN) – 1843, 1849  
 Brown, William M. (PA) – 1914  
 Brown, William R. (KS) – 1874  
 Brown, William W. (PA) – 1882, 1884  
 Brown, Yvonne E. (MS) – 2006  
 Brownback, Sam (KS) – 1994  
 Browne, Charles (NJ) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1930  
 Browne, Edward E. (WI) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Browne, George H. (RI) – 1861, 1863, 1873  
 Browne, I. H. Bayly (VA) – 1890  
 Browne, Jesse B. (IA) – 1847  
 Browne, Lyman H. (WI) – 1916  
 Browne, Orres A. (VA) – 1892  
 Browne, Peter A. (PA) – 1828  
 Browne, Thomas H. B. (VA) – 1886, 1888  
 Browne, Thomas M. (IN) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Brownell, Houghton (TX) – 1937  
 Browner, Vincent L. (IA) – 1946, 1948  
 Browning, Gordon (TN) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Browning, James A., Jr. (CA) – 1974  
 Browning, James S. (VA) – 1912  
 Browning, Orville H. (IL) – 1843, 1850, 1852  
 Browning, William J. (NJ) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Brownlee, Emory D. (OK) – 1912  
 Brownlow, Walter P. (TN) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Brownlow, William B. (TN) – 1845  
 Browns, A. F. (CO) – 1920  
 Brownson, Charles B. (IN) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Brownson, Oscar M. (MI) – 1890  
 Brown-Waite, Virginia “Ginny” (FL) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Browser, Jesse M. (NY) – 1958  
 Brownson, S. J. (TX) – 1914  
 Broyhill, James T. (NC) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Broyhill, Joel T. (VA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Broyles, James W. (TX) – 1992, 1994  
 Broyles, M. H. (TX) – 1920  
 Brozak, Steve (NJ) – 2004  
 Brua, Lynn A. (PA) – 1912, 1914  
 Brubaker, O. D. (PA) – 1918  
 Bruce (VA) – 1906  
 Bruce, Alexander (KY) – 1890  
 Bruce, Alexander B. (MA) – 1904  
 Bruce, Almon G. (MI) – 1888  
 Bruce, Donald Cogley (IN) – 1960, 1962  
 Bruce, Horatio W. (KY) – 1861  
 Bruce, John (TN) – 1825  
 Bruce, John P. (MO) – 1862  
 Bruce, Terry L. (IL) – 1978, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Brucker, Ferdinand (MI) – 1896, 1898  
 Bruckerhoff, William (MO) – 1966  
 Bruckner, Henry (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Bruderly, David E. (FL) – 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Bruggerhoff (CT) – 1878  
 Bruhn, William G. (UT) – 1964  
 Bruin, James J. (MA) – 1932  
 Bruinsma, Ted (CA) – 1962





- Brumale, Joseph R. (NJ) – 1958  
 Brumbaugh, Clement L. (OH) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Brumbaugh, D. Emmert (PA) – 1944  
 Brumbaugh, Daniel S. (PA) – 1922  
 Brumbaugh, Robert N. (OH) – 1936  
 Brumfield, R. N. (KY) – 1936  
 Brumieue, Ben J. (KY) – 1940  
 Brumm, Charles N. (PA) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1906  
 Brumm, George Franklin (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Brummer, George (NH) – 1950  
 Brundidge, Stephen, Jr. (AR) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Brunelle, Mark (OR) – 1994, 1996  
 Bruner, Ben L. (KY) – 1904  
 Bruner, Natalie M. (IN) – 1992, 1994  
 Brunetto, Rose (NJ) – 1984  
 Brunk, Hugh W. (CA) – 1906, 1922  
 Brunner, David B. (PA) – 1888, 1890  
 Brunner, Marvin B. (PA) – 1944  
 Brunner, William F. (NY) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1942  
 Bruno, George I. (CA) – 2004, 2006  
 Bruno, Joseph C. (PA) – 1960  
 Bruns, George H. (NY) – 1944  
 Brunsdale, Kenley (UT) – 1990  
 Brunsen (RI) – 1876  
 Brunson, John S. (TX) – 1976  
 Brunt, A. W. (ID) – 1966  
 Brunt, John R. (IN) – 1896  
 Brush, Francis W. (CO) – 1972  
 Brush, Sam T. (IL) – 1908  
 Brust, Frank (IL) – 1902  
 Brutocao, Louis (CA) – 1976  
 Bruun, Scott (OR) – 1996  
 Bruyn, Andrew (NY) – 1836  
 Bruyn, Steveryn (NY) – 1836  
 Brwnsn (NJ) – 1862  
 Bryan, Calvin (NY) – 1830  
 Bryan, Chester (OH) – 1902  
 Bryan, Dwight E. (OH) – 2000  
 Bryan, Frederick V. P. (NY) – 1946  
 Bryan, Guy M. (TX) – 1857  
 Bryan, J. E. (AR) – 1892  
 Bryan, James (SC) – 1994  
 Bryan, James “Jim” (FL) – 2008  
 Bryan, James H. (MA) – 1900  
 Bryan, James W. (WA) – 1912  
 Bryan, John H. (NC) – 1825, 1827  
 Bryan, Jon L. (MA) – 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Bryan, Joseph H. (NC) – 1827  
 Bryan, P. Gad (IA) – 1868  
 Bryan, Ronald (PA) – 1964  
 Bryan, Russell B. (CA) – 1958, 1960  
 Bryan, Silas L. (IL) – 1872  
 Bryan, Silas M. (MN) – 1930, 1932  
 Bryan, William (WA) – 1952  
 Bryan, William Jennings (NE) – 1890, 1892  
 Bryant (GA) – 1874  
 Bryant, A. M. (TX) – 1871  
 Bryant, Alice Franklin (WA) – 1962, 1966  
 Bryant, Carolan O. (NY) – 1864  
 Bryant, Cyrus E. (IN) – 1890  
 Bryant, E. T. (TX) – 1914  
 Bryant, Ed (TN) – 1988, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Bryant, Fredrick D. (PA) – 1972  
 Bryant, H. I. (OK) – 1910  
 Bryant, J. H. (IL) – 1852  
 Bryant, James R. M. (IN) – 1843  
 Bryant, John (TX) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Bryant, LeEarl Ann (TX) – 1994  
 Bryant, Walter A. (MA) – 1846  
 Bryce, John (IN) – 1841  
 Bryce, Lloyd S. (NY) – 1886, 1888  
 Bryle (NY) – 1854  
 Bryson, Joseph R. (SC) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Bryson, Rodney G. (KY) – 1920  
 Bryton (MO) – 1872  
 Bualman, Bowen (MA) – 1854  
 Bubacz, S. Charles (IL) – 1954  
 Bubba, Joseph L. (NJ) – 1992  
 Bubbett, Benjamin A. (PA) – 1900  
 Bube, J. O. (IA) – 1894  
 Bubel, Neil F. (NY) – 1964  
 Buchan (NY) – 1850  
 Buchanan (TN) – 1849  
 Buchanan, Andrew (PA) – 1834, 1836  
 Buchanan, Daniel, Jr. (WI) – 1892  
 Buchanan, Frank (IL) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Buchanan, Frank (PA) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Buchanan, George M. (MS) – 1880, 1890  
 Buchanan, Hugh (GA) – 1880, 1882  
 Buchanan, J. C. (PA) – 1916  
 Buchanan, James (NJ) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Buchanan, James (PA) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Buchanan, James P. (TX) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Buchanan, John (AL) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Buchanan, John A. (VA) – 1888, 1890  
 Buchanan, John M. (OH) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Buchanan, Tate C. (VA) – 1970  
 Buchanan, Vera D. (PA) – 1952, 1954  
 Buchanan, Vern (FL) – 2006, 2008  
 Bucher (PA) – 1834  
 Bucher, John C. (NY) – 1912  
 Bucher, John C. (PA) – 1830  
 Buchschacher, Lee (MO) – 1978  
 Buck (GA) – 1882  
 Buck (MN) – 1870, 1910  
 Buck (MO) – 1858  
 Buck (NY) – 1874  
 Buck, Alfred E. (AL) – 1869  
 Buck, Alfred E. (NY) – 1940  
 Buck, Charles F. (LA) – 1894  
 Buck, Chester (NY) – 1830  
 Buck, Daniel Azro Ashley (VT) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Buck, E. B. (IL) – 1882  
 Buck, Ellsworth B. (NY) – 1944, 1946  
 Buck, Frank H. (CA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Buck, Frank H. (PA) – 1966  
 Buck, Frederick S. (NY) – 1950  
 Buck, John J. (TN) – 1868  
 Buck, John R. (CT) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Buck, S. C. (TX) – 1882  
 Buckalew, Charles R. (PA) – 1886, 1888, 1894  
 Buckbee, John T. (IL) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Buckel, Bill (OH) – 1994, 2000  
 Buckel, Thomas C., Jr. (NY) – 1984  
 Buckingham, Edward T. (CT) – 1934  
 Buckland, Edward A. (MA) – 1898  
 Buckland, Ralph P. (OH) – 1864, 1866  
 Buckler, Bertram L. (NJ) – 1982  
 Buckler, Richard T. (MN) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Buckles (IN) – 1854  
 Buckley (AL) – 1888  
 Buckley, Bert B. (OH) – 1912  
 Buckley, Charles A. (NY) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Buckley, Charles W. (AL) – 1868, 1869, 1870  
 Buckley, Edgar T. (MN) – 1944  
 Buckley, Elliot Ross (LA) – 1960  
 Buckley, F. Mac (CT) – 1974  
 Buckley, James P. (WI) – 1964, 1966  
 Buckley, James R. (IL) – 1922, 1924  
 Buckley, James V. (IL) – 1948, 1950  
 Buckley, John J. (MA) – 1978  
 Buckley, John J. (PA) – 1906  
 Buckley, John T. (NY) – 1936  
 Buckley, Peter (OR) – 2002  
 Buckley, Robert J. (OH) – 1910, 1912  
 Buckley, Thomas (IL) – 1928  
 Buckley, Thomas H. (MA) – 1932  
 Buckman, Clarence B. (MN) – 1902, 1904  
 Buckman, Ernie (PA) – 1986  
 Buckner, Aylett (KY) – 1847, 1849  
 Buckner, Aylett H. (MO) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Buckner, R. A. (KY) – 1863  
 Buckner, Richard A. (KY) – 1824, 1827  
 Buckwalter, A. M. (PA) – 1920  
 Buckwalter, Charles (PA) – 1864, 1866  
 Buckwoth, W. A. (IA) – 1894  
 Budd (NJ) – 1832  
 Budd, James H. (CA) – 1882  
 Budd, William H. (OH) – 1906  
 Buddington, Thomas C. (FL) – 1910  
 Buder, Eugene H. (MO) – 1954  
 Buder, William E. (MO) – 1938  
 Budge, Hamer H. (ID) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Budlong, Wilford S. (RI) – 1950  
 Buech, Robert (WI) – 1920  
 Buechner, Jack (MO) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Buechner, John C. (CO) – 1982  
 Buehman, Albert R. (AZ) – 1948  
 Buel, Alexander H. (NY) – 1850  
 Buel, Alexander W. (MI) – 1848, 1850  
 Buell, Carl Johnson (MN) – 1912  
 Buell, James W. (NJ) – 2004  
 Buell, Lawrence L. (IN) – 1976  
 Buffett, Howard (NE) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Buffett, William (NY) – 1840  
 Buffington, James (MA) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Buffington, Joseph (PA) – 1843, 1844  
 Bufford, James Lex (CA) – 2004  
 Buford, Don (TX) – 1984  
 Buford, J. Lester (IL) – 1934, 1946  
 Buford, Tom (KY) – 2004  
 Bugbee, T. S. (TX) – 1910  
 Bugg, Robert M. (TN) – 1853  
 Buggelli, Richard A. (NJ) – 1976  
 Bugler, John W. (NY) – 1990, 2006  
 Buhl, Lloyd F. (MI) – 1988  
 Buhr, August (NY) – 1950  
 Buhrmaster, James (NY) – 2008  
 Buhrmaster, Margaret B. (NY) – 1990  
 Buikema, Ronald (IL) – 1976  
 Buler, Howard E. (OH) – 1912  
 Bull (RI) – 1893  
 Bull, Chipman C. (ME) – 1984  
 Bull, Clifford B. (CA) – 1960  
 Bull, George (PA) – 1880  
 Bull, Henry Adsit (NY) – 1932  
 Bull, John (MO) – 1833  
 Bull, Melville (RI) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Bull, Vernon (OR) – 1950  
 Bullard, Henry A. (LA) – 1830, 1832  
 Bullene (MO) – 1888  
 Bullis, A. H. (MN) – 1886  
 Bullitt, Stimson (WA) – 1952  
 Bullitt, William A. (KY) – 1867  
 Bullock (NY) – 1856  
 Bullock, George (PA) – 1864  
 Bullock, John (TN) – 1865  
 Bullock, Lynwood (NC) – 1970, 1972  
 Bullock, Robert (FL) – 1888, 1890

- Bullock, Thad (MO) – 1992  
 Bullock, William I. (AL) – 1896  
 Bullock, William J. (MA) – 1912  
 Bulthouse, Peter (IL) – 1910  
 Bulwinkle, Alfred L. (NC) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Bumgardner, James, Jr. (VA) – 1886  
 Bumgardner, Rex Keith (WV) – 1958  
 Bumpas (MO) – 1912  
 Bumpass, H. Kent (OH) – 1974  
 Bunch, John T. (KY) – 1861  
 Bunch, Ralph E. (OR) – 1972  
 Bunch, Samuel (TN) – 1833, 1835, 1837  
 Bundesen, Ted (CA) – 1992  
 Bundy (IN) – 1866  
 Bundy, Hezekiah S. (OH) – 1862, 1864, 1872, 1874, 1893  
 Bundy, John J. (IL) – 1914  
 Bundy, Solomon (NY) – 1876  
 Bunick, Nick (OR) – 1978  
 Bunker (ME) – 1916  
 Bunker, Berkeley L. (NV) – 1944  
 Bunn, Benjamin H. (NC) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Bunn, Jim (OR) – 1994, 1996  
 Bunn, Stanley (PA) – 1968  
 Bunnell, Frank C. (PA) – 1872, 1884, 1886  
 Bunner, Rudolph (NY) – 1826  
 Bunning, Jim (KY) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Bunting, Thomas L. (NY) – 1890  
 Buonpane, Blase A. (OH) – 1936  
 Bupp, James (MI) – 2000  
 Buram, Peter (TN) – 1835  
 Burch, Alvan V. (IN) – 1960  
 Burch, Edwin Whitney (OK) – 1952  
 Burch, George H. (VA) – 1876  
 Burch, John C. (CA) – 1858  
 Burch, Regina (OH) – 2000  
 Burch, Robert L. (OH) – 1996, 1998  
 Burch, Thomas G. (VA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Burcham, John B., Jr. (MD) – 1974, 1976  
 Burchard (OH) – 1856  
 Burchard (RI) – 1914  
 Burchard, Horatio C. (IL) – 1869, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Burchard, Samuel D. (WI) – 1874  
 Burchett, Drury J. (KY) – 1888  
 Burchill, Thomas F. (NY) – 1942  
 Burchinal, Warren S. (PA) – 1830, 1832  
 Burckard, Albert P., Jr. (VA) – 2006  
 Burden, Carter (NY) – 1978  
 Burden, J. R. (PA) – 1832  
 Burden, Theron H. (NY) – 1916  
 Burdett (WV) – 1863  
 Burdett, Samuel S. (MO) – 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Burdette, Frank C. (WV) – 1934  
 Burdick, Clark (RI) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Burdick, Clayton E. (NJ) – 1954  
 Burdick, I. B. (AL) – 1944  
 Burdick, James W. (MI) – 1976  
 Burdick, Morton H. (MA) – 1914  
 Burdick, Quentin N. (ND) – 1958  
 Burdick, Theodore W. (IA) – 1876  
 Burdick, Usher L. (ND) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Burdikoff, Claude (TN) – 1998  
 Burgener, Clair W. (CA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Burger, Bob (PA) – 1982  
 Burger, James C. (CO) – 1908, 1910  
 Burger, Josef (WI) – 1974  
 Burges, Tristram (RI) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Burgeson, Floyd M. (IA) – 1960  
 Burgess, Charlie (AL) – 1968  
 Burgess, D. (WA) – 1902  
 Burgess, Duke (TX) – 1966  
 Burgess, G. L. (AZ) – 1936  
 Burgess, George F. (TX) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Burgess, Henry E. (IL) – 1914  
 Burgess, Jack (TX) – 1976, 1978  
 Burgess, John A. (VT) – 1976  
 Burgess, Michael C. (TX) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Burgess, Peter D. (NC) – 1924  
 Burghard, Duane N. (MO) – 2006  
 Burgin, William O. (NC) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Burham, L. Dewey (IN) – 1952  
 Burhans (NY) – 1862  
 Burk, Andrew C. (OR) – 1938  
 Burk, Bob (TX) – 1984, 1986  
 Burk, Henry (PA) – 1900, 1902  
 Burk, W. W. (PA) – 1900  
 Burke (LA) – 1857  
 Burke (ND) – 1896  
 Burke (NJ) – 1906  
 Burke (PA) – 1858  
 Burke, Charles A. (NY) – 1900  
 Burke, Charles H. (SD) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Burke, Daniel C. (NY) – 1923  
 Burke, Edmund (NH) – 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Burke, Edward R. (NE) – 1930, 1932  
 Burke, Frank B. (IN) – 1900  
 Burke, Frank W. (KY) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Burke, J. (AL) – 1841  
 Burke, J. Herbert (FL) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Burke, J. W. (AL) – 1868  
 Burke, James A. (MA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Burke, James Francis (PA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Burke, John H. (CA) – 1932  
 Burke, Joseph W. (TX) – 1908  
 Burke, Michael E. (WI) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Burke, Paul (NE) – 1946  
 Burke, Raymond H. (OH) – 1946, 1948  
 Burke, Richard K. (AZ) – 1962  
 Burke, Richard W. (WI) – 1910  
 Burke, Robert E. (TX) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Burke, Robert R. (PA) – 1980  
 Burke, Thomas H. (OH) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Burke, Thomas J. (NY) – 1928  
 Burke, Thomas J. (PA) – 1894  
 Burke, Timothy M. (OH) – 1978  
 Burke, W. J. (IA) – 1928  
 Burke, William H. (NY) – 1896  
 Burke, William J. (PA) – 1918, 1920  
 Burke, William J. (WI) – 1956  
 Burke, Yvonne Brathwaite (CA) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Burkett, Elmer J. (NE) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1928  
 Burkett, Richard (IN) – 1994  
 Burkhalter, Everett G. (CA) – 1946, 1952, 1962  
 Burkhart, A. G. (IN) – 1894  
 Burkhart, Thomas E. (OH) – 1990, 1996  
 Burkhold, Mike (SC) – 1998  
 Burkholder (MO) – 1892  
 Burkholder, H. Clay (PA) – 1936, 1944  
 Burkholder, P. C. (NC) – 1946  
 Burkitt, Frank (MS) – 1892  
 Burkitt, James (MS) – 1892  
 Burkle, William, Sr. (NY) – 1918, 1920  
 Burks, Jesse Rice (IN) – 1924  
 Burlage, L. Charles (VA) – 1972  
 Burleigh, Edwin C. (ME) – 1897, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Burleigh, Henry G. (NY) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Burleigh, Henry M. (MA) – 1875  
 Burleigh, John H. (ME) – 1872, 1874  
 Burleigh, William (ME) – 1824, 1826  
 Burleson, Albert S. (TX) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Burleson, J. O. (TX) – 1920  
 Burleson, Omar (TX) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Burley, Jerry (TX) – 1994, 1996  
 Burlingame, Ason (MA) – 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Burlingham, Eleanor F. (NY) – 1986, 1988  
 Burlison, Bill D. (MO) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Burman, E. P. (CA) – 1892  
 Burnell, Barker (MA) – 1824, 1840, 1842  
 Burner, Darcy (WA) – 2006, 2008  
 Burnes, C. C. (KS) – 1880  
 Burnes, Daniel D. (MO) – 1892  
 Burnes, James N. (MO) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Burnet, A. Lining (NY) – 1968  
 Burnett, Charles C. (OH) – 1884  
 Burnett, Edward (MA) – 1886, 1888  
 Burnett, George (KS) – 1910  
 Burnett, George P. (GA) – 1870  
 Burnett, Hamilton S. (TN) – 1932  
 Burnett, Henry C. (KY) – 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861  
 Burnett, John (OR) – 1872  
 Burnett, John L. (AL) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Burnett, Mary (TN) – 1932  
 Burnett, R. L. (TN) – 1922  
 Burnett, Rad (IL) – 1936  
 Burney (GA) – 1838  
 Burney, William E. (CO) – 1940  
 Burnham, Alfred A. (CT) – 1859, 1861  
 Burnham, Edwin K. (NY) – 1890  
 Burnham, George (CA) – 1932, 1934  
 Burnham, John B. (NY) – 1912  
 Burnquist, J. A. A. (MN) – 1932  
 Burns (NH) – 1859, 1861, 1863  
 Burns (PA) – 1888  
 Burns, Allan (GA) – 2006  
 Burns, Bernard J. (CT) – 1964  
 Burns, Charles G. (MI) – 1948  
 Burns, Edward (MI) – 1960  
 Burns, Henry J. (PA) – 1920  
 Burns, J. M. (KY) – 1872  
 Burns, James (MA) – 1932, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Burns, James Irving (NY) – 1898  
 Burns, James M. (MA) – 1958  
 Burns, John C. (OK) – 1936  
 Burns, John J. (NY) – 1922, 1933, 1950  
 Burns, John M., III (NY) – 1972  
 Burns, Joseph (OH) – 1856, 1858, 1860, 1868  
 Burns, Joseph R. (PA) – 1952, 1962  
 Burns, Lawrence (OH) – 1958  
 Burns, Louis Henry (LA) – 1914  
 Burns, Max (GA) – 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Burns, R. F. (TX) – 1946  
 Burns, Robert (NH) – 1833, 1835  
 Burns, Robert (OK) – 1990  
 Burns, Steve (NE) – 1986  
 Burns, Thomas E. (KY) – 1880  
 Burns, W. Bruce (PA) – 1900  
 Burns, W. P. (TX) – 1884  
 Burns, William H. (MA) – 1952, 1960  
 Burns, William R. (VA) – 1956  
 Burnside, Ambrose E. (RI) – 1857  
 Burnside, Isaac M. (SD) – 1910



- Burnside, Maurice G. (WV) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Burnside, Robert J. (CA) – 1980
- Burnstein, Sidney (NY) – 1955
- Buroker, Charles E. (OH) – 1914
- Burrow, B. R. (TX) – 1902
- Burr (NY) – 1862
- Burr, A. G. (ND) – 1904, 1906
- Burr, Albert G. (IL) – 1866, 1868
- Burr, F. A. (WV) – 1878
- Burr, Herbert W. (MA) – 1928
- Burr, Isaac (NY) – 1826
- Burr, J. D. (CO) – 1890
- Burr, Redmond M. (MI) – 1940, 1942, 1944
- Burr, Richard M. (NC) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002
- Burrell, Orlando (IL) – 1894, 1896
- Burridge, Christian (UT) – 2006
- Burris, Cliff (CA) – 1990
- Burris, Don (MT) – 1990
- Burris, J. T. (KS) – 1888
- Burris, Samuel J. (CO) – 1920
- Burrola, Alex A. (CA) – 2002
- Burroughs (NY) – 1848
- Burroughs, J. J. (TX) – 1894
- Burroughs, Sherman E. (NH) – 1918, 1920
- Burroughs, Silas M. (NY) – 1840, 1856, 1858
- Burrows, Daniel (CT) – 1825, 1829
- Burrows, George (NE) – 1970
- Burrows, James H. (IL) – 1906
- Burrows, Joseph H. (MO) – 1880, 1882
- Burrows, Julius C. (MI) – 1872, 1874, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894
- Burrows, Lorenzo (NY) – 1848, 1850
- Burru, John (NY) – 1946
- Burschel, Victor (PA) – 1916
- Burstein, Karen S. (NY) – 1970, 1980
- Burt, Andrew (PA) – 1868
- Burt, Armistead (SC) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850
- Burt, John (PA) – 1914
- Burt, Kenneth P., Jr. (OH) – 1984
- Burt, Samuel (NY) – 1940
- Burt, Wellington R. (MI) – 1900
- Burtenshaw, L. L. (ID) – 1926
- Burtness, Olger B. (ND) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Burton, C. G. (MO) – 1878
- Burton, Charles G. (MO) – 1894, 1896
- Burton, Clarence G. (VA) – 1948, 1950, 1952
- Burton, Dan (IN) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Burton, Danny L. (IN) – 1970
- Burton, Fred E. (MI) – 1898
- Burton, Harold C. (NY) – 1948, 1954
- Burton, Hiram R. (DE) – 1904, 1906, 1912
- Burton, J. O. (IL) – 1892
- Burton, John L. (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Burton, John S. (MS) – 1900
- Burton, Joseph R. (KS) – 1892
- Burton, Kitty K. (UT) – 1998
- Burton, Laurence J. (UT) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968
- Burton, Phillip (CA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982
- Burton, Robert H. (TN) – 1831
- Burton, Robert M. (TN) – 1839
- Burton, Sala (CA) – 1983, 1984, 1986
- Burton, Theodore E. (OH) – 1888, 1890, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926
- Burton, William F., Jr. (TN) – 1968
- Burum, Peter (TN) – 1837
- Burwell, William M. (LA) – 1876, 1886
- Busansky, Phyllis (FL) – 2006
- Busbey, Fred E. (IL) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954
- Busby, Francine P. (CA) – 2004, 2006
- Busby, George H. (OH) – 1850
- Busby, T. Jeff (MS) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Busch, A. W. (TX) – 1970
- Busch, Frederick A., Jr. (NJ) – 1984, 1986
- Busch, Harry C. (OH) – 1902
- Buschmann, Albert H. (NY) – 1956
- Busey, Samuel T. (IL) – 1890, 1892
- Bush, Alvin R. (PA) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958
- Bush, Edgar D. (IN) – 1914
- Bush, George H. W. (TX) – 1966, 1968
- Bush, George W. (TX) – 1978
- Bush, J. O. A. (AR) – 1892
- Bush, James D. (NY) – 1908
- Bush, Jim (MS) – 1988
- Bush, John F. (MO) – 1868
- Bush, John W. (OH) – 1944
- Bush, M. P. (NY) – 1880
- Bush, R. C. (TX) – 1928
- Bush, Ron (TX) – 2002
- Bush, Tom (FL) – 1984
- Bush, William E. (NY) – 1974
- Bushee, Robert W. (IN) – 1944
- Bushell, William G. (NY) – 1928
- Bushneil (WI) – 1890
- Bushong, Albert J. (NY) – 1968
- Bushong, Robert Grey (PA) – 1926, 1930
- Bushyhead, Dennis (OK) – 1944
- Busky, Walter S. (IL) – 1962
- Bussing, Frank G. (CA) – 1954
- Bustamante, Albert G. (TX) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- Buster, Jim (AZ) – 1996
- Butcher, Fred E. (IL) – 1942
- Butcher, James R. (IN) – 1986
- Butcher, W. F. (OR) – 1902
- Butchko, John T. (CA) – 1968
- Butler (AL) – 1890
- Butler, A. W. (PA) – 1874
- Butler, Benjamin F. (MA) – 1852, 1856, 1858, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1875, 1876
- Butler, Carl (MS) – 1972
- Butler, Charles J. (MD) – 1922
- Butler, Chester P. (PA) – 1846, 1948
- Butler, Colvin G. (MN) – 1940
- Butler, Daniel (VA) – 1898
- Butler, Edward F. (NC) – 1936
- Butler, Frederick (MA) – 1922
- Butler, George E. (NC) – 1902, 1910, 1916
- Butler, Henry N. (VA) – 1992
- Butler, Herman N. (MI) – 1946
- Butler, J. A. (TX) – 1920
- Butler, J. C. (NY) – 1864
- Butler, J. F. (CA) – 1916
- Butler, James H. (MD) – 1876
- Butler, James J. (MO) – 1900, 1902
- Butler, Jasper N. (OK) – 1954
- Butler, John B. (IA) – 1906
- Butler, John C. (NY) – 1938, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Butler, John M. (PA) – 1860, 1864
- Butler, M. Caldwell (VA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Butler, Michael E. (NY) – 1910
- Butler, Mounce G. (TN) – 1904
- Butler, N. L. (OR) – 1886
- Butler, Paul T. (MI) – 1892
- Butler, Percy (OK) – 1954, 1956
- Butler, R. Gordon (RI) – 1962
- Butler, Robert R. (OR) – 1928, 1930, 1932
- Butler, Roderick R. (TN) – 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1886, 1890
- Butler, Roscoe (NC) – 1926
- Butler, Sampson H. (SC) – 1838, 1840
- Butler, Stanard Dow (NY) – 1942
- Butler, Thomas B. (CT) – 1849, 1851
- Butler, Thomas J. (PA) – 1920, 1924
- Butler, Thomas S. (PA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926
- Butler, Tyrone G. (NY) – 1994, 1996
- Butler, W. B. (TX) – 1954
- Butler, W. H. (IA) – 1892
- Butler, W. J. (OR) – 1924, 1932
- Butler, Walter H. (IA) – 1890
- Butler, William (SC) – 1840, 1843, 1844
- Butler, William O. (KY) – 1839, 1841
- Butman, Samuel (ME) – 1826, 1928
- Butt, Cyrus M. (WI) – 1882, 1894
- Butenweiser, Joseph L. (NY) – 1914
- Butterfield, Daniel (NY) – 1892
- Butterfield, Franklin (NY) – 1832
- Butterfield, G.K. (NC) – 2003, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Butterfield, Martin (NY) – 1858
- Butterfield, Rob (CA) – 1988
- Butterly, James J. (NY) – 1942
- Butterworth, Benjamin (OH) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888
- Buttimer, Thomas H. (MA) – 1904
- Button, Daniel E. (NY) – 1966, 1968, 1970
- Button, Jonas K. (NY) – 1864
- Button, Randy (TN) – 1994
- Buttram, W. H. (TN) – 1912
- Buttrick, E. S. (WV) – 1882
- Butts, Alex P. (NY) – 1870
- Butts, Lavern P. (NY) – 1918
- Butts, Nathan T. (IN) – 1892
- Buttz, Charles W. (SC) – 1874, 1876
- Butzke, Jeffrey A. (NY) – 1986
- Butzner, William W. (VA) – 1916
- Buxton, Ingrid K. (WI) – 1992
- Buxton, John C. (NC) – 1900
- Buyer, Steve (IN) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Buzza, Richard A. (PA) – 1902, 1910
- Byard, James J., Jr. (NY) – 1912
- Byars (VA) – 1833
- Byars, J. C. (VA) – 1908
- Bybee, M. C. P. (TX) – 1944
- Byers, Glen (TN) – 1980, 1982
- Byers, W. A. (IA) – 1948
- Byfield (IN) – 1880
- Byington, Heratio (MA) – 1846
- Byington, L. (OH) – 1846
- Byk, Ephraim (NY) – 1904
- Bynum, Jesse A. (NC) – 1833, 1835, 1839, 1857
- Bynum, John Gray (NC) – 1847
- Bynum, Joseph M. (MS) – 1888
- Bynum, William D. (IN) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894
- Byrd, A. Floyd (KY) – 1910
- Byrd, Adam M. (MS) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- Byrd, Garland T. (GA) – 1964
- Byrd, H. C. (MD) – 1966
- Byrd, Harold (TN) – 1994
- Byrd, J. M. (NC) – 1932
- Byrd, Robert C. (WV) – 1952, 1954, 1956
- Byrd, Roland (MS) – 1976, 1978
- Byrne, Edward B. (PA) – 1966
- Byrne, Emmet F. (IL) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1964
- Byrne, George (WV) – 1906
- Byrne, James A. (PA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Byrne, James F. (NY) – 1930
- Byrne, James S. (NY) – 1944
- Byrne, Joseph P. (NY) – 1932
- Byrne, Leslie L. (VA) – 1992, 1994
- Byrne, Mark J. (MO) – 2006
- Byrne, Patrick S. (WA) – 1906
- Byrne, Richard P. (NY) – 1934
- Byrne, Richard W. (MO) – 1958
- Byrne, William Michael (DE) – 1902



- Byrne, William T. (NY) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Byrnes, James F. (SC) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922
- Byrnes, John W. (WI) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Byrnes, William (NY) – 1904
- Byrns, Joseph W. (TN) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Byrns, Joseph W., Jr. (TN) – 1938, 1940
- Byrns, Samuel (MO) – 1890
- Byron, Alexander (MA) – 1962, 1964, 1986
- Byron, Beverly B. (MD) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Byron, Goodloe E. (MD) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976
- Byron, John L. (FL) – 1996
- Byron, Mike (CA) – 2004
- Byron, Robert D. (NY) – 1954
- Byron, William D. (MD) – 1938, 1940
- Byrum, Dianne (MI) – 2000
- Byrum, Paul R. (MO) – 1936
- Cabaniss, Thomas B. (GA) – 1892
- Cabell (NJ) – 1914
- Cabell (VA) – 1833
- Cabell, Earle (TX) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972
- Cabell, Edward C. (FL) – 1845, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852
- Cabell, George C. (VA) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886
- Cabell, Roy E., Jr. (VA) – 1956
- Cable, Benjamin T. (IL) – 1890
- Cable, Jessie J. (TN) – 1982
- Cable, John L. (OH) – 1912, 1920, 1922, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Cable, Joseph (OH) – 1848, 1850
- Cable, Mrs. James A. (KS) – 1924
- Cable, P. L. (IL) – 1870
- Cabot, Joseph S. (MA) – 1828, 1830, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1838
- Cabral, Steve (RI) – 2000
- Cacchione, Peter E. (NY) – 1934
- Caddis, Charles (AL) – 1988
- Cadenhead, Ed (OK) – 1966
- Cadigan, Charles P. (WI) – 1934
- Cadigan, John (WI) – 1924
- Cadmus, Cornelius A. (NJ) – 1890, 1892
- Cadmus, William E. (IL) – 1912
- Cadmus, Wilmer A. (NJ) – 1922
- Cadwalader, John (PA) – 1854
- Cadwalader, John, Jr. (PA) – 1882, 1904
- Cady (NY) – 1844
- Cady, Addison E. (NE) – 1896
- Cady, Claude E. (MI) – 1932, 1934
- Cady, Daniel (NY) – 1830
- Cady, Ervin H. (IN) – 1912
- Cady, Hiram H. (IL) – 1886
- Cady, Virgil W. (WI) – 1914
- Caesar, Joseph N. O. (NY) – 1984
- Cafaro, Capri S. (OH) – 2004
- Caffery, Frank J. (NY) – 1942
- Caffery, Patrick T. (LA) – 1968, 1970
- Cage, Harry (MS) – 1833
- Cahal, Terry H. (TN) – 1841
- Cahalane, John M. (OH) – 1918
- Cahaney, James M. (OH) – 1996
- Cahill, John F. (NJ) – 1922
- Cahill, Maurice (IA) – 1928
- Cahill, Tierney (NV) – 2000
- Cahill, William T. (NJ) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968
- Cahoon, William (VT) – 1828, 1830
- Cain, Francis J. (VT) – 1974
- Cain, G. M. (MS) – 1896
- Cain, Herbert R., Jr. (PA) – 1966
- Cain, John (VT) – 1868, 1870
- Cain, Lucy (TX) – 1992, 1994
- Cain, Richard H. (SC) – 1872, 1876
- Cain, Ronald L. (GA) – 1998
- Caine, Edwin E. (NV) – 1916
- Caine, Michael L. (CT) – 1920
- Cairns (NJ) – 1912
- Cairns, John J., Jr. (PA) – 1950
- Cake (PA) – 1858
- Cake, Henry L. (PA) – 1866, 1868
- Calabrese, Anthony O., Jr. (OH) – 1966
- Caldbeck, Matthew J. (VT) – 1946
- Calder, William M. (NJ) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912
- Calderhead, William A. (KS) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1914
- Calderin, Michael (FL) – 2006
- Calderone, Peter (IL) – 2002
- Calderwood, William G. (MN) – 1912
- Caldwell (NY) – 1862
- Caldwell (SC) – 1826
- Caldwell (TN) – 1872
- Caldwell, A. S. (IL) – 1922
- Caldwell, Andrew J. (TN) – 1882, 1884
- Caldwell, Ben F. (IL) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906
- Caldwell, Charles M. (OH) – 1912
- Caldwell, Charles Pope (NY) – 1914, 1916, 1918
- Caldwell, Charles T. (WV) – 1892
- Caldwell, David F. (NC) – 1868
- Caldwell, George A. (KY) – 1843, 1845, 1849
- Caldwell, Greene W. (NC) – 1841, 1849, 1851
- Caldwell, Howard H. (CA) – 1914
- Caldwell, Hugh L. (CO) – 1956
- Caldwell, James H. (PA) – 1880, 1882
- Caldwell, John (KS) – 1910
- Caldwell, John A. (OH) – 1888, 1890, 1892
- Caldwell, John H. (AL) – 1872, 1874
- Caldwell, John R. (IA) – 1896
- Caldwell, John W. (KY) – 1876, 1878, 1880
- Caldwell, Joseph P. (NC) – 1849, 1851
- Caldwell, Millard F. (FL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938
- Caldwell, Morrison H. (NC) – 1898
- Caldwell, Patrick C. (SC) – 1840, 1843
- Caldwell, Robert P. (TN) – 1870
- Caldwell, Tod R. (NC) – 1865
- Caldwell, William P. (TN) – 1874, 1876
- Calhoon, John (KY) – 1827, 1835, 1837
- Calhoun (GA) – 1853
- Calhoun, Allan T. (VT) – 1924, 1926
- Calhoun, B. A. (TX) – 1894, 1896
- Calhoun, James M. (GA) – 1848
- Calhoun, James S. (GA) – 1848
- Calhoun, John (IL) – 1844, 1852
- Calhoun, John N. (IA) – 1936
- Calhoun, William B. (MA) – 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840
- Califano, Richard C. (NY) – 1942
- Caligiuri, Richard Edward (PA) – 1986, 1988, 1990
- Calinger, Walter M. (NE) – 1986
- Calise, Salvatore J. (NY) – 1986
- Calkin, Hervey C. (NY) – 1868
- Calkins (IN) – 1874
- Calkins, Ephraim (MI) – 1852
- Calkins, John T. (NY) – 1976
- Calkins, Rolla C. (OK) – 1958
- Calkins, William H. (IN) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882
- Call, Jacob (IN) – 1824
- Call, W. Douglas (NY) – 1984, 1992
- Calla, Joseph J., Jr. (PA) – 1982
- Callaghan, Denis J. (PA) – 1894
- Callaghan, Mike (WV) – 2006
- Callahan, Andrew J. (NJ) – 1924
- Callahan, Colleen (IL) – 2008
- Callahan, Daniel T. (MA) – 1912, 1914
- Callahan, Dennis M. (OH) – 1972
- Callahan, Ethelbert (IL) – 1864
- Callahan, Frances X. (CA) – 1972
- Callahan, Richard J. (NY) – 1966, 1968, 1970
- Callahan, Sonny (AL) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Callahan, Vincent F., Jr. (VA) – 1976
- Callan, Clair A. (NE) – 1958, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Callard, David B. (NY) – 1996
- Callas, George (NJ) – 1982
- Callaway, Howard H. (GA) – 1964
- Callaway, Oscar (TX) – 1910, 1912, 1914
- Callaway, Will (TN) – 2000
- Callen, Richard C. (CO) – 1932
- Callender, Edward B. (MA) – 1906
- Callery, Philip H. (NY) – 1914
- Callihan, Mike (CO) – 1992
- Callihan, Trudie (MI) – 1986
- Callis, John B. (AL) – 1868
- Callison, Preston H. (SC) – 1965
- Calman, Everett E. (NY) – 1918
- Calnen, Henry J. (CT) – 1926
- Calpin, P. F. (PA) – 1910
- Calse, Harry (PA) – 1924
- Calvert (MD) – 1863
- Calvert, Charles B. (MD) – 1861
- Calvert, George (TX) – 1932
- Calvert, Joseph W. (KY) – 1904, 1906
- Calvert, Ken (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Calvin, E. Elgie (CA) – 1956
- Calvin, Samuel (PA) – 1848
- Camacho, Julian (CA) – 1972, 1974
- Camacho, Randy (AZ) – 2002, 2004
- Camalier, Benjamin H. (MD) – 1900, 1902
- Camardi, Lola (NY) – 1970
- Cambreng, Churchill C. (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838
- Camden (VA) – 1839, 1845
- Cameron, Charles S. (AR) – 1868
- Cameron, Don O. (OH) – 1944
- Cameron, John A. (NC) – 1827, 1829
- Cameron, Kenneth (NY) – 1934
- Cameron, Ronald Brooks (CA) – 1962, 1964, 1966
- Cameron, Steve F. (AL) – 2004
- Camerzell, Fritz (NJ) – 1982
- Caminetti, Anthony (CA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1904
- Cammarota, A. J. (PA) – 1956
- Cammermeyer, Grethe (WA) – 1998
- Camp, A. Sidney (GA) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952
- Camp, Billy Joe (AL) – 1982
- Camp, Bob (MO) – 2000
- Camp, Cyrus C. (PA) – 1878
- Camp, Dave (MI) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Camp, Elisha (NY) – 1826, 1828
- Camp, John G. (NY) – 1824, 1828
- Camp, John H. (NY) – 1876, 1878, 1880
- Camp, John N. Happy (OK) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Camp, Katherine L. (PA) – 1972
- Camp, Silas (NY) – 1846
- Camp, Stephen (GA) – 2008
- Camp, Thomas L. (GA) – 1946
- Campbell (AL) – 1872
- Campbell (GA) – 1840
- Campbell (KY) – 1837
- Campbell (NY) – 1844, 1848, 1874
- Campbell (OK) – 1914
- Campbell (PA) – 1848, 1862
- Campbell (TN) – 1872



- Campbell (VA) – 1827  
 Campbell (VT) – 1880  
 Campbell, Albert J. (MT) – 1898  
 Campbell, Alex (OH) – 1846  
 Campbell, Alexander (IL) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Campbell, Andrew J. (NY) – 1894  
 Campbell, B. C. (NC) – 1934  
 Campbell, Ben Nighthorse (CO) – 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Campbell, Braxton W. (OH) – 1904  
 Campbell, Brookins (TN) – 1853  
 Campbell, Bruce A. (IL) – 1910  
 Campbell, Carroll A., Jr. (SC) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Campbell, Charles M. (OK) – 1912  
 Campbell, Courtney (FL) – 1952, 1954  
 Campbell, Daniel (IA) – 1880, 1892  
 Campbell, Daniel (TN) – 1980, 1986  
 Campbell, David C. (GA) – 1838  
 Campbell, Ed. H. (IA) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Campbell, Edgar (PA) – 1946  
 Campbell, Edmund D. (VA) – 1952  
 Campbell, Edward (NY) – 1966  
 Campbell, Edward E. (IL) – 1922, 1924  
 Campbell, Emerson (OH) – 1930  
 Campbell, Ethan H. (MO) – 1960, 1962  
 Campbell, Felix (NY) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Campbell, Foster (LA) – 1988  
 Campbell, Frank T. (IA) – 1884  
 Campbell, George (OK) – 1950  
 Campbell, Guy E. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Campbell, Howard E. (PA) – 1944  
 Campbell, Howard O. (IN) – 1984  
 Campbell, J. B. (SC) – 1882  
 Campbell, J. C. (CA) – 1886  
 Campbell, J. E. (WA) – 1914  
 Campbell, J. Ike (NC) – 1920, 1922  
 Campbell, Jacob M. (PA) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Campbell, James (PA) – 1882  
 Campbell, James A. (NY) – 1930  
 Campbell, James E. (OH) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1906  
 Campbell, James H. (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Campbell, James R. (IL) – 1896, 1918  
 Campbell, John (CA) – 2006, 2008  
 Campbell, John (SC) – 1828, 1830, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1843  
 Campbell, John A. (MA) – 1908  
 Campbell, John H. (PA) – 1844  
 Campbell, John P. (KY) – 1855  
 Campbell, John P. (MO) – 1842, 1846  
 Campbell, John W. (OH) – 1824  
 Campbell, John W. (OR) – 1912  
 Campbell, Joseph C. (IA) – 1918  
 Campbell, Julian H. (TN) – 1940  
 Campbell, Kevin M. (OR) – 1998  
 Campbell, Lee (OR) – 1912  
 Campbell, Lewis D. (OH) – 1840, 1842, 1844, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1870  
 Campbell, Lorne R. (VA) – 1953  
 Campbell, Neill (CA) – 1984  
 Campbell, Newman (IL) – 1852  
 Campbell, Nixon (MA) – 1920  
 Campbell, Philip P. (KS) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Campbell, Richard (ME) – 2000  
 Campbell, Robert B. (SC) – 1826, 1834  
 Campbell, Stewart (IL) – 1932  
 Campbell, Terry L. (OK) – 1970  
 Campbell, Thomas (SC) – 1980  
 Campbell, Thomas E. (AZ) – 1912  
 Campbell, Thomas J. (TN) – 1841, 1843  
 Campbell, Thompson (IL) – 1850, 1852  
 Campbell, Timothy J. (NY) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Campbell, Tom (CA) – 1988, 1990, 1995, 1996, 1998  
 Campbell, Val B. (IL) – 1928  
 Campbell, William (NY) – 1824, 1844, 1846  
 Campbell, William B. (TN) – 1837, 1839, 1841, 1865  
 Campbell, William C. (IA) – 1906  
 Campbell, William D. (CA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1944  
 Campbell, William J. (WI) – 1934  
 Campbell, William W. (OH) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Campenni, Anthony L. (NJ) – 1976  
 Camper, Frank Sneed (TX) – 1922  
 Camper, John E. T. (MD) – 1948  
 Campo, Gabrielle (IN) – 2008  
 Campolo, Anthony (PA) – 1976  
 Canada, A. J. “Joe,” Jr. (VA) – 1986  
 Canaday, Delmar A. (OH) – 1948, 1952  
 Canaday, R. O. (NE) – 1940  
 Canaday, William P. (NC) – 1876, 1880, 1882  
 Canade, Austen D. (NY) – 1974  
 Canady, Charles T. (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Canady, Mike (FL) – 1996  
 Canales, Robert Arthur (CA) – 2000  
 Canary, Kathryn (WI) – 1980  
 Canby, Richard S. (OH) – 1846  
 Candee, George (OH) – 1894  
 Candler, Allen D. (GA) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Candler, Ezekiel S., Jr. (MS) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Candler, John W. (MA) – 1880, 1882, 1888, 1890  
 Candler, Milton A. (GA) – 1874, 1876  
 Candler, W. W. (NC) – 1948  
 Candler, William G. (NC) – 1872  
 Candon, John B. (VT) – 1936, 1942  
 Candon, Mark (VT) – 1998  
 Canfield, Clar W. (PA) – 1890  
 Canfield, Gordon (NJ) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Canfield, Harry C. (IN) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Canfield, Roger (CA) – 1982, 1984  
 Canning, Charles (MN) – 1888  
 Cannon (KS) – 1882  
 Cannon (LA) – 1859  
 Cannon, Arthur P. (FL) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Cannon, Christopher B. (UT) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Cannon, Clarence (MO) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Cannon, Francis A. (WI) – 1914  
 Cannon, James J. (NJ) – 1944  
 Cannon, John C. (KS) – 1882  
 Cannon, Joseph G. (IL) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Cannon, LeGrand B. (NY) – 1866  
 Cannon, Marion (CA) – 1892  
 Cannon, Michael D. (VA) – 1976  
 Cannon, Quayle, Jr. (UT) – 1944  
 Cannon, Raymond J. (WI) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Cannon, Richard M. (CA) – 1932  
 Cannon, V. S. (OK) – 1936  
 Cannon, W. L. (KY) – 1902  
 Cantando, Leonard L. (CA) – 1962  
 Canter, Julius D. (NJ) – 1952  
 Canter, N. MacKenzie, III (VA) – 1990  
 Cantor, Bernard (TN) – 1972  
 Cantor, Eric I. (VA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Cantor, Jacob A. (NY) – 1894, 1912, 1914  
 Cantrell, Harvey E. (TN) – 1928  
 Cantrell, J. C. (KY) – 1926  
 Cantrill, James C. (KY) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Cantu, Mitchell (GA) – 1984  
 Cantwell (NY) – 1872  
 Cantwell, John M. (NY) – 1924  
 Cantwell, Maria (WA) – 1992, 1994  
 Cantwell, Percy J. (RI) – 1922  
 Cantwell, Thomas (NY) – 1910  
 Canwell, Al (WA) – 1952, 1954  
 Cao, Anh “Joseph” (LA) – 2008  
 Capalbo, Kenneth A. (RI) – 2006, 2008  
 Capatosto, Alice A. (NY) – 1968  
 Capehart, James (WV) – 1890, 1892  
 Capers, Jean Murrell (OH) – 1998  
 Caperton (VA) – 1841  
 Capito, Shelley Moore (WV) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Capozzi, Alvin D. (PA) – 1964  
 Capozzoli, Louis J. (NY) – 1940, 1942  
 Cappelli, Michael R. (NY) – 1960  
 Cappiello, David J. (CT) – 2008  
 Cappiello, O. Arthur (PA) – 1954  
 Capps, Lois (CA) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Capps, Walter Holden (CA) – 1994, 1996  
 Caprio, Frank (CA) – 1972  
 Capron, Adin B. (RI) – 1892, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1996, 1998  
 Capron, Wiley W. (NY) – 1912  
 Capstick, John H. (NJ) – 1914, 1916  
 Capua, S. Peter (FL) – 1974  
 Capuano, Michael E. (MA) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Caputo, Bruce F. (NY) – 1976  
 Caputo, Vic (MI) – 1980  
 Capuzi, Louis F. (IL) – 1952  
 Car (MO) – 1852  
 Carasso, Max (NY) – 1978  
 Caraway, Hardy (MS) – 2000  
 Caraway, Thaddeus H. (AR) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Carbajal, Michael, Jr. (NY) – 1974  
 Carberry, Glenn (CT) – 1988  
 Card (MI) – 1878  
 Carden, Cap R. (KY) – 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Carden, M. W. (AL) – 1902  
 Carden, Tim (NJ) – 2002  
 Cardenas, Al (FL) – 1978  
 Carder (RI) – 1867  
 Cardin, Benjamin L. (MD) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Cardino, Joseph, Jr. (NY) – 1988  
 Cardoza, Dennis (CA) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Carew, John F. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Carey, Archibald James, Jr. (IL) – 1950  
 Carey, Daniel J. (NY) – 1954  
 Carey, Henry (NY) – 1904, 1906  
 Carey, Hugh L. (NY) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Carey, Jacob S., Sr. (OH) – 1922  
 Carey, James C., Jr. (CA) – 1984  
 Carey, James F. (MA) – 1904, 1910



- Carey, John (OH) – 1858, 1860  
 Carey, John I. (GA) – 1848  
 Carey, John L. (MI) – 1938  
 Carey, Robert (NJ) – 1902  
 Carey, William A. (MA) – 1942, 1944  
 Cargo, David F. (NM) – 1986  
 Carl, Douglas (MI) – 1988, 1992  
 Carlan, Andrew E. (NY) – 1980  
 Carlebach, William D. (NY) – 1956  
 Carleton (MA) – 1878  
 Carleton, Ezra C. (MI) – 1882, 1894  
 Carley, John (MO) – 1992  
 Carley, Patrick J. (NY) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Carley, Robert K. “Bob” (SC) – 1988  
 Carlin, Charles C. (VA) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Carlin, David R., Jr. (RI) – 1992  
 Carlin, John (KS) – 1994  
 Carlin, John J. (NJ) – 1948  
 Carlisle, Charles A. (IN) – 1912  
 Carlisle, John G. (KY) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Carlisle, John S. (VA) – 1855, 1857  
 Carllee, R. B. (AR) – 1886  
 Carlson, Anthony (WY) – 1912  
 Carlson, Clifford D. (IL) – 1972, 1974  
 Carlson, Dave (AK) – 1982  
 Carlson, Dave (MN) – 1988  
 Carlson, Elmer G. (IA) – 1954  
 Carlson, Eric (CA) – 1996  
 Carlson, Frank (KS) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Carlson, Gary K. (MT) – 1984  
 Carlson, Gerald R. (MI) – 1980, 1984  
 Carlson, Harry (NH) – 1944  
 Carlson, Lawrence M. (MN) – 1928  
 Carlson, Mrs. P. J. (IL) – 1926  
 Carlson, Peggy T. (OR) – 1948  
 Carlson, Ruth “Paula” (CA) – 1984  
 Carlson, Samuel A. (NY) – 1912, 1938  
 Carlson, William H. (CA) – 1896  
 Carlton (ME) – 1870  
 Carlton, Ezra C. (MI) – 1884  
 Carlton, Henry H. (GA) – 1886, 1888  
 Carlton, J. F. (AR) – 1912  
 Carlyle, F. Ertel (NC) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Carmack, Edward W. (TN) – 1896, 1898  
 Carman, E. Day (CA) – 1964  
 Carman, Gregory W. (NY) – 1978, 1980  
 Carmical (GA) – 1886  
 Carmichael (MD) – 1847  
 Carmichael, Archibald H. (AL) – 1934  
 Carmichael, James H. (MA) – 1910  
 Carmichael, Leander B. (NC) – 1855  
 Carmichael, R. Marc “Marc” (IN) – 1996  
 Carmichael, Richard B. (MD) – 1833  
 Carmody, Dana Warren (CA) – 1978  
 Carmon, Henry P. (DE) – 1890  
 Carmony, Gerald C. (IN) – 1956  
 Carmouche, Paul J. (LA) – 2008  
 Carnahan, A. A. (KS) – 1884  
 Carnahan, A. S. J. (MO) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Carnahan, Charles C. (IL) – 1900  
 Carnahan, Russ (MO) – 1990, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Carne, Rick (OH) – 2002  
 Carner, Grant C. (CA) – 1976  
 Carnes, Nicholas (NY) – 1948  
 Carney, Charles J. (OH) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Carney, Christopher (PA) – 2006, 2008  
 Carney, Clarence S. (IA) – 1980  
 Carney, Claude S. (MI) – 1912, 1924  
 Carney, Cy, Jr. (AR) – 1962  
 Carney, Herschel W. (MI) – 1946  
 Carney, J. J. (OK) – 1912  
 Carney, Joseph P. (WI) – 1910, 1918  
 Carney, William (NY) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Carnine, A. G. (IL) – 1938  
 Carnoy, Martin (CA) – 1984  
 Carns, William L. (NY) – 1932  
 Caron, Guy W. (AR) – 1908  
 Carothers, B. F. (TX) – 1853  
 Carothers, T. L. (CA) – 1884  
 Carp, Richard L. “Larry” (MO) – 1960  
 Carpenter (AL) – 1882  
 Carpenter (NY) – 1854  
 Carpenter, Alva (NY) – 1890  
 Carpenter, Charles T. (PA) – 1934  
 Carpenter, Cyrus C. (IA) – 1878, 1880  
 Carpenter, Edmund N. (PA) – 1824, 1826, 1918  
 Carpenter, Frank G. (OH) – 1914  
 Carpenter, G. J. (CA) – 1876  
 Carpenter, Lewis Cass (SC) – 1874, 1876  
 Carpenter, Noel (MO) – 1954  
 Carpenter, Oliver C. (NY) – 1936  
 Carpenter, Paul B. (CA) – 1964  
 Carpenter, R. R. (KY) – 1866  
 Carpenter, Raymond G. (NY) – 1966  
 Carpenter, Terry (NE) – 1932  
 Carpenter, W. H. (AR) – 1902  
 Carpenter, W. L. (IA) – 1886  
 Carpenter, Warren D. (AR) – 1988  
 Carpenter, William Randolph (KS) – 1932, 1934  
 Carpenter, Winfield S. (IN) – 1892  
 Carper, Thomas R. (DE) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Carr (IN) – 1870  
 Carr, Bob (MI) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1996  
 Carr, D. R. (KY) – 1870, 1882  
 Carr, Edward Ellis (IL) – 1922  
 Carr, Edwin S. (IL) – 1930, 1932  
 Carr, Homer S. (MI) – 1922  
 Carr, Hugh C. (NY) – 2008  
 Carr, John (IN) – 1831, 1833, 1835, 1839, 1841  
 Carr, John B. (MA) – 1950  
 Carr, John C. (MA) – 1952  
 Carr, Katherine Fox (IN) – 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Carr, M. Robert (MI) – 1972  
 Carr, Nathan Tracy (IN) – 1876  
 Carr, Samuel W. (NH) – 1835  
 Carr, Sherman S. (IL) – 1946  
 Carr, Thomas S. (MD) – 1950  
 Carr, William A. (PA) – 1904, 1910  
 Carr, Wooda N. (PA) – 1900, 1912, 1914  
 Carran, Edward F. (OH) – 1930  
 Carrano, Ralph J. (NY) – 1968  
 Carreau, Rene A. (NY) – 1942  
 Carrelas, Arthur (RI) – 1954  
 Carricarte, Michael A. (FL) – 1974  
 Carrick, Duncan (TX) – 1914  
 Carrick, Jonathan G. (ID) – 1912  
 Carrico, C.W. “Bill” (VA) – 2006  
 Carrier, Chester O. (KY) – 1943, 1944  
 Carrigan, Charles E. (WV) – 1910  
 Carrigan, James D. (IL) – 1942  
 Carrigg, John J. (OH) – 1962  
 Carrigg, Joseph L. (PA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Carrin (PA) – 1862  
 Carrington, John (NC) – 1990  
 Carroll (NY) – 1882  
 Carroll (MO) – 1882  
 Carroll, Charles H. (NY) – 1824, 1842, 1844  
 Carroll, Dennis M. (CT) – 1950  
 Carroll, Edward P. (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1930  
 Carroll, James (MD) – 1839  
 Carroll, James H. (WI) – 1938  
 Carroll, Jennifer (FL) – 2000, 2002  
 Carroll, John (VT) – 1994  
 Carroll, John A. (CO) – 1946, 1948  
 Carroll, John M. (NY) – 1870  
 Carroll, John S. (CO) – 1974  
 Carroll, John S. (HI) – 1966  
 Carroll, Karen (NJ) – 1994  
 Carroll, Michael A. (IN) – 1982  
 Carroll, Mike (OH) – 2008  
 Carroll, Otis S. (NY) – 1924  
 Carroll, Patrick D. (IN) – 1980  
 Carroll, Steven R. (MO) – 2000  
 Carroll, T. Francis (PA) – 1922  
 Carroll, Thomas (WA) – 1890, 1892  
 Carroll, Thomas J. (PA) – 1928, 1930  
 Carroll, William D. (WI) – 1942, 1944  
 Carron, Joe (MO) – 1976  
 Carrott, Montgomery B. (IL) – 1942, 1960  
 Carryl (NY) – 1862  
 Carsner, Richard (NC) – 2006  
 Carson (NJ) – 1916, 1918  
 Carson (WI) – 1872  
 Carson, Andre D. (IN) – 2008  
 Carson, Brad (OK) – 2000, 2002  
 Carson, Henderson H. (OH) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Carson, Joseph K., Jr. (OR) – 1926  
 Carson, Julia M. (IN) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Carson, Leslie J., Jr. (PA) – 1968  
 Carson, Robert (OH) – 1912  
 Carson, Samuel P. (NC) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833  
 Carss, William L. (MN) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Carswell, H. J. (GA) – 1930  
 Carswell, Porter W. (GA) – 1966  
 Carter (CT) – 1878  
 Carter (IN) – 1868  
 Carter (NJ) – 1880  
 Carter (TN) – 1872  
 Carter (VA) – 1843, 1844  
 Carter (WI) – 1876  
 Carter, Albert E. (CA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Carter, Charles D. (OK) – 1907, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Carter, Darwin (GA) – 1980  
 Carter, David K. (OH) – 1840, 1848, 1850  
 Carter, David M. (NC) – 1872  
 Carter, Elmer A. (NY) – 1950  
 Carter, Eugene (MS) – 1970  
 Carter, George (IA) – 1878  
 Carter, J. C. (KY) – 1972  
 Carter, J. N. (NE) – 1912  
 Carter, J. P. (AL) – 1950  
 Carter, James G. (MA) – 1846  
 Carter, John (SC) – 1824, 1826  
 Carter, John (TX) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Carter, Jonathan K. (ME) – 1992  
 Carter, Karen (LA) – 2006  
 Carter, Luther C. (NY) – 1858, 1860  
 Carter, M. C. (OK) – 1908  
 Carter, M. J. (IA) – 1906  
 Carter, Robert A. (FL) – 1970, 1972  
 Carter, Roy (NC) – 2008  
 Carter, S. J. (TN) – 1865  
 Carter, Samuel R. (PA) – 1900  
 Carter, Steven V. (IA) – 1948, 1950, 1956, 1958  
 Carter, Thomas C. (NC) – 1924  
 Carter, Thomas H. (MT) – 1889, 1890  
 Carter, Tim Lee (KY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Carter, Timothy J. (ME) – 1836  
 Carter, Tom (CA) – 1994  
 Carter, Tom (TX) – 1986  
 Carter, Troy C. (LA) – 2006  
 Carter, Vincent M. (WY) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Carter, W. Beverly, Jr. (PA) – 1954



- Carter, W. T. (GA) – 1894  
 Carter, William B. (TN) – 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Carter, William H. (MA) – 1914, 1916  
 Cartier, Arthur J. B. (MA) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Cartland (NH) – 1827  
 Carton, John R. (VA) – 1878  
 Cartonia, Francina J. (NY) – 1978  
 Cartwright, Billy R. (KY) – 2004  
 Cartwright, John (OH) – 1870  
 Cartwright, John H. (PA) – 1960  
 Cartwright, Peter (IL) – 1846  
 Cartwright, Wilburn (OK) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Caruth, Asher G. (KY) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Caruthers, Robert L. (TN) – 1841  
 Caruthers, Samuel (MO) – 1853, 1854, 1856  
 Carvey, John C. (IN) – 1952, 1956  
 Carwile, Howard H. (VA) – 1942, 1944, 1980  
 Cary (WI) – 1864  
 Cary, Charles S. (NY) – 1875  
 Cary, George (GA) – 1824  
 Cary, George B. (VA) – 1841  
 Cary, Glover H. (KY) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Cary, Jeremiah (NY) – 1842  
 Cary, Samuel F. (OH) – 1867, 1868, 1870  
 Cary, Shepard (ME) – 1843  
 Cary, William J. (WI) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Casada, Sarah (WA) – 2002  
 Case (NY) – 1854  
 Case (OH) – 1852, 1858  
 Case (TN) – 1880  
 Case, Charles (IN) – 1858  
 Case, Clifford P. (NJ) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Case, Ed (HI) – 2001, 2003, 2004  
 Case, Flavius (OH) – 1846  
 Case, Francis H. (SD) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Case, Henry (IL) – 1860, 1866  
 Case, Leonard (OH) – 1830  
 Case, Michael (CA) – 2000  
 Case, Thomas K. (CA) – 1934  
 Case, Walter (NY) – 1824  
 Casement, John S. (OH) – 1876  
 Casey (RI) – 1918  
 Casey, Anthony (NC) – 1831  
 Casey, Bob (TX) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Casey, Francis M. (NE) – 1958  
 Casey, Jerome P. (PA) – 1956  
 Casey, John J. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1932, 1934  
 Casey, John T. (NY) – 1950  
 Casey, Joseph (PA) – 1848  
 Casey, Joseph E. (MA) – 1926, 1928, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Casey, Patrick (PA) – 1998, 2000  
 Casey, Rob (MI) – 2004  
 Casey, Robert J. (PA) – 1976  
 Casey, Sabut M. (IA) – 1896  
 Casey, Samuel K. (IL) – 1864  
 Casey, Samuel L. (KY) – 1862  
 Casey, Tobias D. (ND) – 1908, 1910  
 Casey, Zadok (IL) – 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1841, 1843  
 Cash, Artis R., Sr. (LA) – 2006  
 Cash, E. B. C. (SC) – 1882  
 Cashel, J. A. (MN) – 1928  
 Cashin, John L. (OH) – 1944  
 Cashion, Neil Grist, Jr. (NC) – 1996  
 Cashman, John E. (WI) – 1936, 1938  
 Casjens, Carlton H. (CA) – 1942, 1944  
 Caskanett, John L. (MO) – 1970  
 Caskey, Wayne F. (IL) – 1950  
 Caskie, John S. (VA) – 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Caslow, Winfield H. (MI) – 1932  
 Casmir, Fred L. (CA) – 1970  
 Cason, Thomas J. (IN) – 1872, 1874  
 Cason, Z. T. (TN) – 1908  
 Casper, C. D. (NE) – 1889  
 Casperson, Tom (MI) – 2008  
 Cassady, Carol Thorne (WA) – 2002, 2004  
 Cassatt, Edward B. (PA) – 1916  
 Cassedy, George (NJ) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Cassel, Henry B. (PA) – 1901, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Cassell, Cynthia (MI) – 2004  
 Casserly, Cecelia C. (CA) – 1928  
 Cassetti, Alphonse L. (NY) – 1958  
 Cassidy (MS) – 1872  
 Cassidy, Bill (LA) – 2008  
 Cassidy, Edward F. (NY) – 1912  
 Cassidy, George W. (NV) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1888, 1890  
 Cassidy, Gilbert (PA) – 1940  
 Cassidy, J. Emmet (NJ) – 1958, 1962  
 Cassidy, James H. (OH) – 1910  
 Cassidy, Joseph E. (OH) – 1934  
 Cassidy, M. E. (AZ) – 1938  
 Cassidy, Paul B. (PA) – 1918  
 Cassidy, Paul D. (OH) – 1962  
 Cassidy, Paul W. (OH) – 1950  
 Cassidy, Robert J. (IL) – 1990  
 Cassidy, Thomas F. (MA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1932  
 Cassidy, Thomas V. (IL) – 1966  
 Cassilly (OH) – 1852  
 Cassin, Edward (NY) – 1920  
 Cassingham, John W. (OH) – 1900, 1902  
 Cassity, R. O., Jr. (OK) – 1970  
 Castaldo, Cresenzi W. (NJ) – 1964  
 Casteel, Charles P. (CO) – 1960  
 Castellanos, H. C. (LA) – 1878  
 Castello (MS) – 1878  
 Castello, Robert L. (GA) – 1994  
 Castellow, Bryant T. (GA) – 1932, 1934  
 Castellucci, Richard L. (GA) – 1980  
 Caster, Bill (NC) – 1996  
 Caster, H. O. (KS) – 1904  
 Castillo, Gabe (CA) – 2004  
 Castka, Emanuel (NY) – 1908  
 Castle, Curtis H. (CA) – 1896, 1898  
 Castle, James N. (MN) – 1890, 1892  
 Castle, Michael N. (DE) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Castle, Robert (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1972  
 Castle, Robert M. (CA) – 1958, 1960  
 Castleman (MO) – 1888  
 Castner, W. H. (KY) – 1902  
 Casto, John W. (IL) – 1926  
 Castor, George A. (PA) – 1904  
 Castor, Kathy (FL) – 2006, 2008  
 Caswell, Daniel J. (IN) – 1824  
 Caswell, George W. (MI) – 1890  
 Caswell, Lucien B. (WI) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1892  
 Catarinella, Roland S. (PA) – 1972  
 Catchick, James Mathew (MI) – 1966, 1988  
 Catchings, Thomas C. (MS) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Cate (TN) – 1898  
 Cate, George Washington (WI) – 1874, 1876  
 Cate, William H. (AR) – 1888, 1890  
 Catell (NJ) – 1916  
 Catena, Anthony C. (IL) – 1957, 1958  
 Cates, J. Elmer (NY) – 1932  
 Cathcart, Charlene (NJ) – 2000  
 Cathcart, Charles W. (IN) – 1845, 1847, 1860  
 Catlin, George S. (CT) – 1843, 1845  
 Catlin, Theron E. (MO) – 1910, 1912  
 Cato, J. S. (CA) – 1912  
 Caton (MN) – 1898  
 Caton, A. S. (WA) – 1906  
 Caton, J. T. (MN) – 1892  
 Caton, John Wayne (TX) – 1990, 1992  
 Caton, Martin Jennings (PA) – 1914  
 Caton, N. T. (WA) – 1894  
 Cator, Thomas V. (CA) – 1890  
 Catrillo, Charles J. (NJ) – 1982  
 Catterson, James M., Jr. (NY) – 1966, 1968  
 Catton, George R. (MI) – 1892  
 Caulfield, William (MI) – 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Caulfield, Bernard G. (IL) – 1874, 1875  
 Caulfield, Henry S. (MO) – 1904, 1906  
 Caulkins (MO) – 1906  
 Caull, P. H. M. (VA) – 1888  
 Causey, John W. (DE) – 1890, 1892  
 Causin, John M. S. (MD) – 1843  
 Cavalcante, Anthony (PA) – 1948, 1950  
 Cavanagh (NY) – 1876, 1888  
 Cavanagh, Howard W. (MI) – 1918  
 Cavanaugh, James J. (WI) – 1938  
 Cavanaugh, James M. (MN) – 1857, 1859  
 Cavanaugh, James R. (PA) – 1964  
 Cavanaugh, John J. (NE) – 1976, 1978  
 Cavanaugh, Thomas F. (NE) – 1984  
 Cavanaugh, William E. (WI) – 1922  
 Cavicchia, Peter A. (NJ) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Cavinato, Lawrence A. (NJ) – 1936  
 Cavnar, Peggy (NV) – 1982, 1984  
 Cavnar, Samuel M. (CA) – 1968, 1970  
 Cayard, Roland (CA) – 1980  
 Caylor, Thomas (CA) – 1974  
 Caywood, Gerald (KS) – 1982  
 Cazares, Gabriel (FL) – 1976, 1986  
 Cazayoux, Don (LA) – 2008  
 Cecone, Albert (MD) – 1984  
 Cecil, Lanar (TX) – 1944  
 Cecil, Sam B. (AR) – 1928  
 Cecile, Robert E. (OH) – 1968  
 Cedarburg, Robert A. (MO) – 1980  
 Cederberg, Elford A. (MI) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Cegelis, Christine (IL) – 2004  
 Celeste, Vincent J. (MA) – 1950  
 Cella, James D. (PA) – 1996  
 Celler, Emanuel (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Celusta, John O. (OH) – 1964  
 Center, Tony (GA) – 1992  
 Cernahan, William (WI) – 1902  
 Cerney, Ann (CA) – 1980  
 Cesler, Richard (KY) – 1980  
 Cessna, Howard (PA) – 1920  
 Cessna, John (PA) – 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Chabot, Steve (OH) – 1988, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Chabrak, Thomas (NJ) – 1950  
 Chace, Jonathan (RI) – 1880, 1882, 1886  
 Chaddock, Chauncey J. (MI) – 1898  
 Chadman, Charles E. (OH) – 1900  
 Chadsey, Alfred B. (RI) – 1884  
 Chadwick (MI) – 1876  
 Chadwick, E. Wallace (PA) – 1946  
 Chadwick, John H. (IL) – 1912  
 Chadwick, Stephen F. (WA) – 1926  
 Chaffee (NY) – 1848  
 Chaffee (VT) – 1860  
 Chaffee, Calvin C. (MA) – 1855, 1856

- Chaffetz, Jason (UT) – 2008  
 Chafin, Jim (GA) – 1996  
 Chaires, Thomas Peter (FL) – 1928  
 Chairez, Don (NV) – 1998  
 Chalfant (MO) – 1904  
 Chalmers, J. R. (MS) – 1896  
 Chalmers, James R. (MS) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Chalmers, William W. (OH) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Chamber (IN) – 1876  
 Chamberlain (MI) – 1876  
 Chamberlain (MO) – 1908  
 Chamberlain (NY) – 1856  
 Chamberlain, Benjamin (NY) – 1840  
 Chamberlain, Calvin (NY) – 1838  
 Chamberlain, Charles E. (MI) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Chamberlain, Ebenezer M. (IN) – 1843, 1852, 1854  
 Chamberlain, George H. (OH) – 1910  
 Chamberlain, Henry (MI) – 1868, 1870  
 Chamberlain, Jacob P. (NY) – 1860  
 Chamberlain, Selah (OH) – 1872  
 Chamberlain, W. H. (IA) – 1886  
 Chamberlin (NJ) – 1892  
 Chamberlin, Charles J. (PA) – 1954  
 Chamberlin, M. N. (IL) – 1872  
 Chambers, Burton (MN) – 1950  
 Chambers, George (PA) – 1832, 1834  
 Chambers, George O. (IN) – 1960, 1962  
 Chambers, Jared J. (NY) – 1916  
 Chambers, John (KY) – 1835, 1837  
 Chambers, Marjorie Bell (NM) – 1982  
 Chambers, Robert E. (OH) – 1870  
 Chambers, Sara (IN) – 2000  
 Chambers, William (TX) – 1872, 1874, 1882  
 Chambliss (VA) – 1853  
 Chambliss, James (AL) – 1992  
 Chambliss, Saxby (GA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Champagne, Anthony V. (IL) – 1940  
 Champagne, Romeo J. (NH) – 1960  
 Champion, Clifford (NY) – 1902  
 Champion, Edwin V. (IL) – 1936  
 Champlin, Malcolm M. (CA) – 1966  
 Champneys, Benjamin (PA) – 1834  
 Chance, Frank (OH) – 1880  
 Chancellor, W. N. (WV) – 1902  
 Chand (NY) – 1844  
 Chandler (MS) – 1884  
 Chandler (NH) – 1882  
 Chandler, Adoniram (NY) – 1830  
 Chandler, Albert L. (MI) – 1912  
 Chandler, Anson G. (ME) – 1836  
 Chandler, Ben (KY) – 2003, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Chandler, Caleb (NM) – 1982  
 Chandler, Claude (CA) – 1932  
 Chandler, George B. (VT) – 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Chandler, Joseph R. (PA) – 1848, 1850, 1852  
 Chandler, L. H. (VA) – 1865  
 Chandler, Loretta F. (VA) – 1990  
 Chandler, Marguerite (NJ) – 1990  
 Chandler, Ralph Clark (NJ) – 1966  
 Chandler, Robert W. (OR) – 1962  
 Chandler, Rodney (WA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Chandler, Thomas (NH) – 1829, 1831  
 Chandler, Thomas A. (OK) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Chandler, Thomas E. (IN) – 1888  
 Chandler, Thomas R. (OH) – 1992, 1996  
 Chandler, Walter (TN) – 1836, 1934, 1938  
 Chandler, Walter M. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924  
 Chaney, Bert (KS) – 1974  
 Chaney, John (OH) – 1832, 1834, 1836  
 Chaney, John C. (IN) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Chaney, Samuel Lee (MO) – 1954  
 Chang, Benjamin (CA) – 1972  
 Changon, John F. (FL) – 2006  
 Chanin, Herschell (NY) – 1966  
 Chanler, John Winthrop (NY) – 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Chanler, William Astor (NY) – 1898  
 Chant, George (IL) – 1910  
 Chape, George D. (IL) – 1876  
 Chapin, Abijah W. (MA) – 1866, 1868  
 Chapin, Alfred C. (NY) – 1891  
 Chapin, Chester W. (MA) – 1840, 1842, 1844, 1850, 1862, 1874, 1876  
 Chapin, E. Y., III (GA) – 1964, 1966  
 Chapin, Gil (NE) – 1994  
 Chapin, Graham H. (NY) – 1834  
 Chapin, Henry (PA) – 1946  
 Chapin, Linda (FL) – 2000  
 Chapin, Ora E. (FL) – 1926  
 Chapin, Roger E. (IL) – 1930  
 Chapman (NY) – 1860  
 Chapman (PA) – 1834  
 Chapman (VA) – 1847  
 Chapman, Andrew G. (MD) – 1880, 1882  
 Chapman, Augustus A. (VA) – 1843, 1845  
 Chapman, Charles (CT) – 1849, 1851, 1853  
 Chapman, Donald A. (MN) – 1932  
 Chapman, Eugenia S. (IL) – 1982  
 Chapman, Fletcher H. (IL) – 1890  
 Chapman, Ford (TX) – 1958, 1960  
 Chapman, Frank D. (WI) – 1932, 1934  
 Chapman, G. L. (CA) – 1970  
 Chapman, Henry (PA) – 1856  
 Chapman, J. B. (KS) – 1890, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Chapman, J. L. “Jim,” IV (VA) – 1992, 1994  
 Chapman, Jim (TX) – 1985, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Chapman, John G. (MD) – 1845, 1847  
 Chapman, Paul E. (WV) – 2002  
 Chapman, Pleasant T. (IL) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Chapman, Reuben (AL) – 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845  
 Chapman, Ron (TX) – 2002  
 Chapman, Seander (IA) – 1864  
 Chapman, Virgil (KY) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Chappell (GA) – 1834, 1844, 1851  
 Chappell, Absalom H. (GA) – 1842, 1843  
 Chappell, Bill, Jr. (FL) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Chappell, Charles A. (NE) – 1944  
 Chappell, E. S. (SD) – 1908  
 Chappie, Gene A. (CA) – 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Charette, Richard R. (ME) – 1986  
 Charles (IN) – 1880  
 Charles, David (TN) – 2000  
 Charles, J. Robert (NV) – 1970  
 Charles, Richard F. (PA) – 1966  
 Charles, Roland S. (CA) – 1962  
 Charles, William B. (NY) – 1914  
 Charlesworth, James F. (OH) – 1880  
 Charlton (GA) – 1827, 1829  
 Charlton, T. U. T. (GA) – 1830  
 Chase (NY) – 1850, 1854  
 Chase (VT) – 1856, 1858  
 Chase, A. J. (ME) – 1896, 1898  
 Chase, Anthony (WA) – 1968  
 Chase, Charles E. (CA) – 1972  
 Chase, Charles M. (VT) – 1866, 1868  
 Chase, Edward (ME) – 1918, 1926  
 Chase, George W. (NY) – 1852  
 Chase, Gideon (NY) – 1846  
 Chase, Ira J. (IN) – 1886  
 Chase, J. Mitchell (PA) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Chase, Jackson B. (NE) – 1936, 1954  
 Chase, James H. (MO) – 1867  
 Chase, John (SC) – 1992  
 Chase, Josiah H. (MN) – 1934  
 Chase, Kenneth G. (MA) – 2004  
 Chase, Lucien B. (TN) – 1845, 1847  
 Chase, Melanie (NY) – 1986  
 Chase, Ray P. (MN) – 1932  
 Chase, Rob (WA) – 2002  
 Chase, Robert C. (MO) – 1978  
 Chase, Roland E. (VA) – 1932  
 Chase, Russell J. “Jim” (CA) – 2000  
 Chase, S. P. (PA) – 1892  
 Chase, Samuel (NY) – 1892  
 Chase, Simeon B. (PA) – 1892  
 Chase, Solon (ME) – 1878  
 Chase, Warren (CA) – 1882  
 Chase, William L. (MA) – 1896  
 Chastain, Elijah W. (GA) – 1851, 1853  
 Chatfield, A. G. (MN) – 1862  
 Chatfield, B. P. (SC) – 1896  
 Chatham, Richard Thurmond (NC) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Chau, Edwin “Ed” (CA) – 2008  
 Chavez, Benjamin Anthony (NM) – 1994  
 Chavez, Dennis (NM) – 1930, 1932  
 Chavez, Fabian, Jr. (NM) – 1970  
 Chavez, Jeff (CA) – 2002  
 Cheadle, Joseph B. (IN) – 1886, 1888, 1896, 1898  
 Cheatham, Benjamin F. (TN) – 1872  
 Cheatham, Henry P. (NC) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Cheatham, Richard (TN) – 1833, 1837, 1839  
 Cheeks, Dansby (IL) – 1982  
 Chelf, Frank L. (KY) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Chema, Richard (OH) – 2006  
 Chenault, W. L. (AL) – 1920  
 Chenault, William P. (TN) – 1952  
 Cheney, Dick (WY) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Cheney, George A. (CA) – 1956  
 Cheney, John M. (FL) – 1900, 1904  
 Cheney, Lisa Marie (VA) – 2004  
 Cheney, Richard (WY) – 1978  
 Chenoweth, Helen (ID) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Chenoweth, J. Edgar (CO) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Chenoweth, William B. (CO) – 1962  
 Cherey, Louis I. (NY) – 1908  
 Chernock, Beatrice K. (PA) – 1966  
 Cherry, Charles F. (MO) – 1962  
 Cherry, J. H. (AR) – 1894  
 Cherry, William W. (NC) – 1841  
 Chertok, Bill (PA) – 1994  
 Chesebro, Henry O. (NY) – 1866  
 Chesebrough, Robert A. (NY) – 1894  
 Chesley (NH) – 1878  
 Chesney, Chester A. (IL) – 1948, 1950  
 Cheung, Elsa C. (CA) – 1994  
 Cheung, Homer (GA) – 1978  
 Cheves, R. S. (TN) – 1894  
 Chew, James E. (MD) – 1968  
 Cheyney, Karl A. (OH) – 1910  
 Chicas, Roland (CO) – 2004





- Chickering, Charles A. (NY) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Chidsey (PA) – 1884  
 Chiert, Harry (NY) – 1944  
 Child, Thomas, Jr. (NY) – 1854  
 Childers, Thomas H. (NM) – 1954  
 Childers, Travis W. (MS) – 2008  
 Childress, William G. (TN) – 1839  
 Childs (CO) – 1878  
 Childs (VT) – 1876  
 Childs, Albert L. (NY) – 1898  
 Childs, B. G. (PA) – 1866  
 Childs, John Lewis (NY) – 1890, 1892  
 Childs, Robert A. (IL) – 1892  
 Childs, Roy (CA) – 1980  
 Childs, Timothy (NY) – 1828, 1834, 1836, 1840  
 Chillura, Joe (FL) – 1998  
 Chilson, Haynes H. (MA) – 1855  
 Chilton (AL) – 1843  
 Chilton, Samuel (VA) – 1843  
 Chilton, Thomas (KY) – 1827, 1829, 1833  
 Chindblom, Carl R. (IL) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Chinn (LA) – 1834  
 Chinn, Joseph W. (VA) – 1831, 1833  
 Chinn, Thomas W. (LA) – 1838  
 Chino (VA) – 1835  
 Chiperfield, Burnett M. (IL) – 1912, 1914, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Chiperfield, Robert B. (IL) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Chipman (MI) – 1866  
 Chipman, John J. (MI) – 1844  
 Chipman, John Logan (MI) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Chipman, Will (MS) – 1998  
 Chirra, Joseph (CA) – 1986  
 Chisholm (MS) – 1876  
 Chisholm, Shirley (NY) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Chisler, Clair (AL) – 1974  
 Chittenden, Daniel J. (NY) – 1890  
 Chittenden, Simeon B. (NY) – 1866, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Chittenden, Thomas (NY) – 1838, 1840  
 Chitwood, W. J. (KY) – 1894  
 Chizek, J. E. (OH) – 1938, 1940  
 Chlada, Ryan (IL) – 2004  
 Chlouber, Ken (CO) – 2002  
 Choate, Rufus (MA) – 1830, 1833  
 Choby, Bill (PA) – 2000, 2002  
 Choby, William (PA) – 1990, 1994, 1996  
 Chocola, Chris (IN) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Chorba, Thomas A. (NY) – 1986  
 Chote, Ray (FL) – 2002  
 Chouinard, Alex (IL) – 1958  
 Chouteau, Henri (MO) – 1926  
 Chrisman, James S. (KY) – 1859  
 Christensen, A. Sherman (UT) – 1940  
 Christensen, Bart W. (CA) – 1982  
 Christensen, Brent (IL) – 2000  
 Christensen, Charles M. (MN) – 1966  
 Christensen, Jon (NE) – 1994, 1996  
 Christensen, LaVar (UT) – 2006  
 Christensen, Mads P. (CA) – 1914  
 Christensen, Otto C. (IL) – 1912  
 Christensen, Peggy (CA) – 1990  
 Christensen, Will (UT) – 1998  
 Christenson, Harry W. (MN) – 1938  
 Christgau, Victor (MN) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Christian (VA) – 1865  
 Christian, Al (WY) – 1966  
 Christian, David A. (PA) – 1984, 1986  
 Christian, Harry (NY) – 1920  
 Christian, J. Carr "Jack" (TN) – 1992, 1994  
 Christian, Zane Dale (VA) – 1972  
 Christiana, Joseph (NY) – 1980  
 Christianson, Theodore (MN) – 1932, 1934  
 Christison, James A. (FL) – 1978  
 Christmas, Barbara (GA) – 1992  
 Christopher, George H. (MO) – 1948, 1950, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Christopher, O. W. (IL) – 1918  
 Christopherson, Charles A. (SD) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Christrup, Charles (MO) – 2000  
 Christy, John H. (GA) – 1868  
 Chronister, Scott L. (PA) – 1996  
 Chrysler, Dick (MI) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Chudoff, Earl (PA) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Chudson, Flora (NY) – 1952  
 Chui, Raymond (CA) – 2008  
 Chukwu, Raymond L. (CA) – 2004, 2006  
 Church (NJ) – 1886  
 Church (NY) – 1850, 1856, 1862  
 Church (PA) – 1862  
 Church, Denver S. (CA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1932  
 Church, George L. (NY) – 1904  
 Church, Marguerite Stitt (IL) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Church, Phillip (NY) – 1826  
 Church, Ralph E. (IL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Church, Samuel (CT) – 1825  
 Church, Sanford (NY) – 1846  
 Church, Stanley W. (NY) – 1962  
 Church, Thomas B. (MI) – 1858, 1860, 1862  
 Churchill, Charles (IL) – 1886  
 Churchill, George B. (MA) – 1924  
 Churchill, James C. (ME) – 1834  
 Churchill, John C. (NY) – 1866, 1868  
 Churchill, L. J. (AR) – 1960  
 Churchill, Worthy L. (MI) – 1894  
 Churchman, J. (CA) – 1854  
 Churchwell, William M. (TN) – 1851, 1853  
 Ciardi, Albert A. (PA) – 1954  
 Cicione, Giovanni D. (RI) – 1996  
 Cihon, John A. (MI) – 1970  
 Cilley (NH) – 1845  
 Cilley, Gordon H. (PA) – 1924  
 Cilley, Jonathan (ME) – 1836  
 Cinquemain, Joseph (NY) – 2004  
 Cipollone, Joseph A. (OH) – 1964  
 Cisneros, Tony (IL) – 2004  
 Citron, William M. (CT) – 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1952  
 Claessens, August (NY) – 1924, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1946  
 Claessens, Hilda G. (NY) – 1916  
 Claffin, William C. (MA) – 1876, 1878  
 Clagett, T. W. (IA) – 1868  
 Clague, Frank (MN) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Claiborne (VA) – 1855  
 Claiborne, J. M. (TX) – 1896  
 Claiborne, James R. (MO) – 1932, 1934  
 Claiborne, John F. H. (MS) – 1835, 1837, 1838  
 Claiborne, Nathaniel H. (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837  
 Clair, Dottie Le (WI) – 2004  
 Clancy, Andrew T. (MA) – 1938, 1944  
 Clancy, Donald D. (OH) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1976  
 Clancy, John M. (NY) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1896  
 Clancy, John R. (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 Clancy, Marilyn D. (IL) – 1976  
 Clancy, Philip (NY) – 1922  
 Clancy, Robert D. (OH) – 1972  
 Clancy, Robert H. (MI) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Clapp, Almon M. (NY) – 1866  
 Clapp, Asa W. H. (ME) – 1847  
 Clapp, John (NY) – 1838  
 Clapp, Norman M. (WI) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Clardy, John D. (KY) – 1894, 1896  
 Clardy, Kit (MI) – 1952, 1954  
 Clardy, Martin L. (MO) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Clark (GA) – 1880  
 Clark (MA) – 1898  
 Clark (ME) – 1874  
 Clark (MO) – 1896, 1897  
 Clark (NH) – 1865  
 Clark (NJ) – 1890, 1908  
 Clark (NY) – 1852, 1854, 1856  
 Clark (OH) – 1858, 1870  
 Clark (PA) – 1862  
 Clark, A. B. (OH) – 1882  
 Clark, Albert B. (ID) – 1914, 1916  
 Clark, Allen (IA) – 1894  
 Clark, Alvah A. (NJ) – 1876, 1878  
 Clark, Alvin H. (KY) – 1914  
 Clark, Ambrose W. (NY) – 1860, 1862  
 Clark, Amos, Jr. (NJ) – 1868, 1872, 1874  
 Clark, Arthur B. (PA) – 1914  
 Clark, Asoph M. (NC) – 1892  
 Clark, Barbara M. (NY) – 1998  
 Clark, Bernard J. (PA) – 1918, 1930, 1944  
 Clark, Beverley (TX) – 1996  
 Clark, C. C. (IL) – 1884  
 Clark, C. O. (OK) – 1912  
 Clark, Champ (VA) – 1978  
 Clark, Charles (MS) – 1857  
 Clark, Charles B. (WI) – 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Clark, Charles C. (NC) – 1865  
 Clark, Charles N. (MO) – 1894  
 Clark, Charles W. (TN) – 1936  
 Clark, Clarence D. (WY) – 1890, 1892  
 Clark, D. M. (IA) – 1882  
 Clark, D. Worth (ID) – 1934, 1936  
 Clark, David (NC) – 1958, 1960  
 Clark, David T. (MA) – 1908  
 Clark, Douglas L. (IN) – 1996  
 Clark, E. O. (OK) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Clark, Ernest F. (MN) – 1894  
 Clark, Ernest R. (NY) – 1932  
 Clark, Ezra, Jr. (CT) – 1855, 1957  
 Clark, F. A. (SD) – 1890  
 Clark, F. Davis (ME) – 1948  
 Clark, F. R. (PA) – 1940  
 Clark, Francis H. (MN) – 1894, 1896  
 Clark, Frank (FL) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Clark, Franklin (ME) – 1847  
 Clark, Frank M. (PA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Clark, G. Hyde (NY) – 1908  
 Clark, George C. (RI) – 1934  
 Clark, Harry B. (IA) – 1918  
 Clark, Harvey L. (OR) – 1924  
 Clark, Henry A. (PA) – 1916  
 Clark, Horace F. (NY) – 1856, 1858  
 Clark, Horace S. (IL) – 1900  
 Clark, J. Bayard (NC) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Clark, J. Donald (WV) – 1968  
 Clark, J. M. (PA) – 1880  
 Clark, James (KY) – 1827, 1829  
 Clark, James Beauchamp (MO) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Clark, Jim (KS) – 1998  
 Clark, Jim (OH) – 2002  
 Clark, John (NY) – 1826, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Clark, John B. (MO) – 1858, 1860  
 Clark, John B. (WY) – 1950  
 Clark, John B., Jr. (MO) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880

- Clark, John D. (WY) – 1916  
 Clark, John H. (OH) – 1914, 1916  
 Clark, John P. (AZ) – 1962  
 Clark, John Robert (PA) – 1982, 1984, 1994  
 Clark, Jonas (VT) – 1834, 1836  
 Clark, Joy (CA) – 1916  
 Clark, Kenneth W. (NJ) – 1974  
 Clark, Kim (MI) – 2006  
 Clark, L. C. (KS) – 1974  
 Clark, Lee H. (MI) – 1960  
 Clark, Lincoln (IA) – 1850, 1852  
 Clark, Linwood L. (MD) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Clark, Lot (NY) – 1824  
 Clark, Louis B. (MA) – 1910  
 Clark, M. R. (IL) – 1940, 1944  
 Clark, Martha Fuller (NH) – 2000, 2002  
 Clark, O. T. (WA) – 1918  
 Clark, Orville (NY) – 1836, 1840  
 Clark, Pat B. (TX) – 1892  
 Clark, Paul (MS) – 1952  
 Clark, Paul F. (NE) – 1912  
 Clark, R. L. B. (IA) – 1854  
 Clark, Richard (NC) – 1972  
 Clark, Robert B. (IL) – 1912  
 Clark, Robert G. (MS) – 1982, 1984  
 Clark, Rust (IA) – 1876, 1878  
 Clark, Sam A. (MO) – 1926, 1932  
 Clark, Samuel (MI) – 1852, 1854  
 Clark, Samuel (NY) – 1832  
 Clark, Samuel (PA) – 1900  
 Clark, Samuel I. (MI) – 1956, 1960  
 Clark, Samuel M. (IA) – 1894, 1896  
 Clark, Sheldon (AZ) – 1986  
 Clark, Sheldon D. (OH) – 1966  
 Clark, Thomas A. (TX) – 1930  
 Clark, Thomas E. (NY) – 1914  
 Clark, Victor, Jr. (MD) – 1980  
 Clark, Victor Irving (IL) – 1906  
 Clark, W. A. (MS) – 1960  
 Clark, W. C. (KY) – 1870  
 Clark, W. H. (KS) – 1926  
 Clark, William (PA) – 1832, 1934  
 Clark, William F. (MI) – 1886  
 Clark, William H. (KS) – 1928  
 Clark, William T. (TX) – 1869, 1871  
 Clarke (MO) – 1892  
 Clarke (MS) – 1882  
 Clarke (NY) – 1850  
 Clarke, A. Roger (NY) – 1950  
 Clarke, Appleton B. (OH) – 1880  
 Clarke, Bayard (NY) – 1854  
 Clarke, Beverly L. (KY) – 1847, 1851  
 Clarke, Charles E. (NY) – 1848  
 Clarke, Charles F. (NJ) – 1840  
 Clarke, D. H. (GA) – 1922  
 Clarke, Frank G. (NH) – 1896, 1898  
 Clarke, Freeman (NY) – 1862, 1870, 1872  
 Clarke, Harvey R. (NY) – 2004  
 Clarke, Henry S. (NC) – 1845  
 Clarke, J. Calvitt, Jr. (VA) – 1954  
 Clarke, James McClure (NC) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Clarke, John B. (IL) – 1894  
 Clarke, John B. (KY) – 1974, 1976  
 Clarke, John D. (NY) – 1920, 1922, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Clarke, L. H. (WV) – 1908  
 Clarke, Labern (CT) – 1833  
 Clarke, Marian W. (NY) – 1933  
 Clarke, Reader W. (OH) – 1864, 1866  
 Clarke, Richard C., Jr. (NC) – 1956  
 Clarke, Richard H. (AL) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1924  
 Clarke, Robert H. (WI) – 1920  
 Clarke, Sidney (KS) – 1864, 1866, 1868  
 Clarke, Staley (NY) – 1840  
 Clarke, Thomas H. (AL) – 1896  
 Clarke, Una (NY) – 2000  
 Clarke, William J. (NC) – 1849  
 Clarke, William P. (OH) – 1928  
 Clarke, Yvette D. (NY) – 2006, 2008  
 Clarkson, H. W. (SD) – 1944  
 Clarkson, M. W. Morrie (SD) – 1962  
 Clascok (AL) – 1835  
 Clason, Charles R. (MA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Clason, George A. “Doc” (MO) – 1944  
 Class, Adolph (PA) – 1924  
 Classen, George C. (IA) – 1944  
 Classen, Russell H. (IL) – 1948  
 Classon, David G. (WI) – 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Clausen, Don H. (CA) – 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Clausen, Vincent (NJ) – 1938  
 Clawson, Del (CA) – 1962, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Clawson, Isaiah D. (NJ) – 1854, 1856  
 Clawson, Mike (WI) – 2000  
 Clay, Benjamin F. (ID) – 1904  
 Clay, Brutus J. (KY) – 1863  
 Clay, C. C., Jr. (AL) – 1853  
 Clay, Calder (GA) – 2002, 2004  
 Clay, Clement Comer (AL) – 1825, 1829, 1831, 1833  
 Clay, George E. (MI) – 1956  
 Clay, Henry (KY) – 1824  
 Clay, Horace B. (VA) – 1956  
 Clay, James B. (KY) – 1857  
 Clay, James F. (KY) – 1882  
 Clay, William L. “Bill” (MO) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Clay, William Lacy, Jr. (MO) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Clayburgh, Rick (ND) – 2002  
 Claypl (IN) – 1866  
 Claypool (IN) – 1874  
 Claypool, Harold K. (OH) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Claypool, Harry (TX) – 1964  
 Claypool, Horatio C. (OH) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Clayton (AR) – 1874  
 Clayton (GA) – 1872  
 Clayton, Augustin S. (GA) – 1832  
 Clayton, Bertram T. (NY) – 1898, 1900  
 Clayton, Charles (CA) – 1872  
 Clayton, Eva (NC) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Clayton, Frank B. (PA) – 1912  
 Clayton, Henry D. (AL) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Clayton, J. Herman (IL) – 1920  
 Clayton, John (GA) – 1994  
 Clayton, John M. (AR) – 1888  
 Clayton, Powell (AR) – 1924  
 Clayton, W. C. (SC) – 1848  
 Clearwater, A. A. (PA) – 1900  
 Cleary, Michael H. (IL) – 1918  
 Cleary, Susan (NY) – 2000, 2002  
 Cleary, Thomas L. (WI) – 1898  
 Cleary, Warren P. (MI) – 1962  
 Cleary, William E. (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Cleaver, Emanuel, II (MO) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Cleaver, George L. (OR) – 1912, 1914  
 Cleaves, N. (ME) – 1884  
 Cleeland, W. F. (IA) – 1910  
 Cleeton, Alan R. (PA) – 1968  
 Cleland, Robert A. (IL) – 1986  
 Clemens, Jere (AL) – 1849  
 Clemens, Sherrard (VA) – 1852, 1857, 1859  
 Clement (NJ) – 1918  
 Clement, Bob (TN) – 1982, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Clement, John (NJ) – 1828  
 Clement, R. E. (NJ) – 1920  
 Clemente, Celestino (NJ) – 1968  
 Clemente, L. Gary (NY) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Clements (MO) – 1906  
 Clements, Darrell (TX) – 2000  
 Clements, Don (TX) – 1974  
 Clements, E. W. (TX) – 1936  
 Clements, Earle C. (KY) – 1944, 1946  
 Clements, French (IN) – 1932  
 Clements, Isaac (IL) – 1872, 1874  
 Clements, J. (AL) – 1866  
 Clements, James R. (DE) – 1920  
 Clements, Judson C. (GA) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Clements, Newton N. (AL) – 1880  
 Clemmons, Charles P. (WY) – 1902  
 Clemmons, Junius L. (NC) – 1847  
 Clemons, T. (AL) – 1968  
 Clendenin, John G. (IN) – 1835  
 Clendenin, R. W. (PA) – 1878  
 Clendenon, Isaac (TN) – 1845  
 Cleveland (AL) – 1865  
 Cleveland (GA) – 1826, 1846  
 Cleveland (OH) – 1843  
 Cleveland, Chauncey F. (CT) – 1839, 1841, 1849, 1851  
 Cleveland, Dorothy Colby (MS) – 1976, 1978  
 Cleveland, Francis (OH) – 1844, 1848  
 Cleveland, James C. (NH) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Cleveland, James H. (OH) – 1928  
 Cleveland, James O. (NY) – 1894  
 Cleveland, Jesse F. (GA) – 1835, 1836  
 Cleveland, Lester D. (CA) – 1972  
 Cleveland, Orestes (NJ) – 1868, 1870  
 Cleveland, William R. (NJ) – 1980  
 Clevenger (PA) – 1843  
 Clevenger, Cliff (OH) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Clevenger, Raymond F. (MI) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Cliff (TN) – 1884  
 Cliffe (TN) – 1876  
 Clifford (ME) – 1872  
 Clifford (WI) – 1918  
 Clifford, Christopher M. (MA) – 1928  
 Clifford, Eugene A. (WI) – 1928  
 Clifford, Gerald F. (WI) – 1934  
 Clifford, Nathan (ME) – 1838, 1840, 1843  
 Clifford, Tom (OH) – 1914, 1918  
 Clifford, W. B. “Pete” (AL) – 1980  
 Clifford, W. H. (ME) – 1886  
 Clift, Edwin B. (VT) – 1906  
 Clift, Joseph W. (GA) – 1868  
 Clift, W. J. (TN) – 1896  
 Clifton, James A. (IN) – 1922  
 Clifton, Joel C. (NC) – 1960  
 Cliggitt, John (IA) – 1882  
 Clinch, Duncan L. (GA) – 1844  
 Cline, Cyrus (IN) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Cline, Nellie (KS) – 1924  
 Cline, Robert C. (CA) – 1964, 1966  
 Clinesmith, Curtis (TX) – 2000  
 Clinger, William F., Jr. (PA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Clingman, Thomas L. (NC) – 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Clinton (NY) – 1848, 1854  
 Clinton, Bill (AR) – 1974  
 Clinton, Emanuel R. (PA) – 1918  
 Clinton, James G. (NY) – 1840, 1842  
 Clippinger, Roy (IL) – 1945, 1946  
 Clise, Fred A. (WA) – 1922  
 Clodfelter, Marion E. (IN) – 1906  
 Clooney, Nick (KY) – 2004  
 Clopton, David (AL) – 1853, 1859  
 Close, Dean (CA) – 1976  
 Close, Fred J. (KS) – 1892  
 Cloud (MO) – 1882  
 Cloud, Doug (WA) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Cloud, Tal L. (CA) – 1992





- Clouse, C. E. (IL) – 1924  
Clouse, Wynne F. (TN) – 1920, 1922  
Clover, Benjamin H. (KS) – 1890  
Clowney, William K. (SC) – 1833, 1834, 1836, 1843  
Cluett, E. Harold (NY) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
Clum (NY) – 1854  
Cluney, John C. (CT) – 1946  
Clunie, Thomas J. (CA) – 1879, 1888, 1890  
Clunis, Wager F. (MI) – 1966  
Clusen, Ruth C. (WI) – 1982  
Clusmann, Louis H. (IL) – 1910, 1912  
Clute (NJ) – 1872  
Clute, Steve (CA) – 1994  
Clyburn, James E. “Jim” (SC) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Clyde, J. Edward (PA) – 1882  
Clymer, Hiester (PA) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878  
Coad, Jeff (MI) – 1988  
Coad, Merwin (IA) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
Coady, Charles P. (MD) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
Coale (MO) – 1906  
Coan, John M. (IL) – 1948  
Coan, John R. (MN) – 1922  
Coate, Arlon “Blackie” (MS) – 1982, 1984  
Coates, David C. (WA) – 1910  
Coates, Floyd E. (IN) – 1982, 1984, 1988, 1990  
Coats, Dan (IN) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
Cobb (NY) – 1856, 1878  
Cobb (SC) – 1828  
Cobb, Amasa (WI) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868  
Cobb, Clinton L. (NC) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
Cobb, George T. (NJ) – 1860  
Cobb, Howell (GA) – 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1855  
Cobb, James E. (AL) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
Cobb, Joseph B. (MS) – 1855  
Cobb, Larry (MS) – 1986  
Cobb, Moses G. (MA) – 1858  
Cobb, Paul R. (FL) – 1976  
Cobb, Philandor (MA) – 1868  
Cobb, Samuel C. (MA) – 1872  
Cobb, Seth W. (MO) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
Cobb, Steve (HI) – 1986  
Cobb, Thomas R. (IN) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
Cobb, Ty, Jr. (NC) – 2008  
Cobb, Williamson R. W. (AL) – 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
Cobb, Thomas E. (VA) – 1892  
Cobean, Warren R. (NM) – 1954  
Cobey, William, Jr. (NC) – 1982, 1984, 1986  
Coble, Howard (NC) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Cobleigh, Bennett J. (PA) – 1906  
Cobleigh, Marshall W. (NH) – 1980  
Cobler, John G. (PA) – 1922, 1924  
Coburn (IN) – 1856  
Coburn, Abner (ME) – 1848  
Coburn, Frank P. (WI) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
Coburn, John (IN) – 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
Coburn, Tom (OK) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
Cochems, Henry F. (WI) – 1910  
Cochran (AL) – 1845  
Cochran (NY) – 1850, 1860  
Cochran, A. M. (TX) – 1906  
Cochran, Alexander (VT) – 1910  
Cochran, Alexander G. (PA) – 1874  
Cochran, Angie G. (NV) – 2004  
Cochran, B. C. (TN) – 1912  
Cochran, Charles F. (MO) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
Cochran, Deborah R. (MA) – 1982  
Cochran, Donald (CA) – 1994  
Cochran, Gregory (TN) – 1990  
Cochran, James (VA) – 1878  
Cochran, James A. (MA) – 1914  
Cochran, John (AL) – 1851  
Cochran, John J. (MO) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
Cochran, Mark M. (PA) – 1898  
Cochran, Negley D. (OH) – 1900  
Cochran, R. C. (TN) – 1914  
Cochran, Thad (MS) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
Cochran, Thomas C. (PA) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
Cochran, Thomas E. (PA) – 1878  
Cochran, William D. (KY) – 1952  
Cochrane, A. G. (PA) – 1876  
Cochrane, Aaron V. S. (NY) – 1896, 1898  
Cochrane, Clark B. (NY) – 1856, 1858  
Cochrane, John (NY) – 1856, 1858  
Cochrane, S. A. (SD) – 1904  
Cocke (TN) – 1849  
Cocke, John (TN) – 1825, 1833  
Cocke, William M. (TN) – 1845, 1847  
Cockerill, Joseph R. (OH) – 1856  
Cockey, Richard K. (HI) – 1970  
Cockran, W. Bourke (NY) – 1886, 1891, 1892, 1904, 1906, 1912, 1920, 1922  
Cockrell, Harrison (KY) – 1874  
Cockrell, Jeremiah V. (TX) – 1892, 1894  
Cocks, William W. (NY) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
Codd, George P. (MI) – 1920  
Codd, Mary T. (NY) – 1980  
Coddington, James H. (PA) – 1895, 1896  
Codman, Charles R. (MA) – 1890  
Coe (CT) – 1882, 1884  
Coe, Bruce G. (NJ) – 1978  
Coe, Curtis P. (OR) – 1914  
Coe, Earl B. (CO) – 1892  
Coe, Earl S. (WA) – 1946  
Coe, Levin H. (TN) – 1841  
Coelho, Tony (CA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
Cofer, Frank H. (GA) – 1984  
Cofchin, Steven C. (WA) – 2006  
Coffee, George A. (GA) – 1926  
Coffee, Harry B. (NE) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
Coffee, John (GA) – 1832, 1834, 1836  
Coffee, John M. (WA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1958  
Coffee, Richard M. “Dick” (AL) – 2000  
Coffee, Tom (CA) – 1960  
Coffeen, Henry A. (WY) – 1892, 1894  
Coffenberry, Salathiel C. (MI) – 1860  
Coffey, Daniel D. (IL) – 1910  
Coffey, Michael A. (NY) – 1970  
Coffey, Michael D. (OH) – 1974  
Coffey, Robert L., Jr. (PA) – 1948  
Coffey, Roger L. (VA) – 1984  
Coffin, Bob (NV) – 1996  
Coffin, Charles D. (OH) – 1838, 1840  
Coffin, Charles E. (MD) – 1894  
Coffin, F. P. (FL) – 1916  
Coffin, Frank M. (ME) – 1958  
Coffin, Howard A. (MI) – 1946, 1948  
Coffin, J. Donald (KS) – 1938  
Coffin, Thomas C. (ID) – 1932  
Coffin, Timothy G. (MA) – 1846  
Coffinberry, J. M. (OH) – 1870  
Coffinberry, John B. (OH) – 1896  
Coffing (CT) – 1871  
Coffing, Churchill (IL) – 1850  
Coffland, William N. (WI) – 1910, 1912  
Coffman, Mike (CO) – 2008  
Coffman, R. S. (AR) – 1902  
Coffman, Russ (AR) – 1894  
Coffroth (IN) – 1858  
Coffroth, Alexander H. (PA) – 1862, 1864, 1878, 1880, 1882  
Coffroth, J. W. (CA) – 1864, 1867, 1868, 1871  
Coggins, Herbert L. (CA) – 1924  
Coggins, Pasz (CA) – 1872  
Coggins, Regina Montoya (TX) – 2000  
Coggs, Louis H. (IL) – 1972  
Coghill, John M. (ME) – 1946  
Coghlan, John M. (CA) – 1871, 1872  
Cogley, John T. (NY) – 1954  
Cogswell (NY) – 1844  
Cogswell, Sumter (AL) – 1912  
Cogswell, William (MA) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
Cohalan, Peter (NY) – 1976  
Cohelan, Jeffery (CA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
Cohen (GA) – 1846  
Cohen, Charles H. (NY) – 1962, 1964  
Cohen, David Barrett (CA) – 1990  
Cohen, Jim (CT) – 1986  
Cohen, Jules (NY) – 1949  
Cohen, Robert Baer (PA) – 1966  
Cohen, Steve (TN) – 2006, 2008  
Cohen, William I. (NY) – 1936  
Cohen, William S. (ME) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
Cohen, William W. (NY) – 1926  
Coit, Erastus (CT) – 1841  
Coke (VA) – 1835  
Coke, Richard, Jr. (VA) – 1829, 1831, 1833  
Coker, Harold L. (TN) – 1988  
Colahan (NY) – 1872  
Colavito, Carlo G. (NY) – 1960, 1964  
Colbath, Kenneth B. (ME) – 1954, 1956  
Colbert, Richard P. (PA) – 1974  
Colbert, Walter (OK) – 1932  
Colborne, Arthur S. (NY) – 1908  
Colby (NH) – 1851  
Colby, Anthony (NH) – 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839  
Colby, Frederick M. (NH) – 1908  
Colby, N. A. (ND) – 1904  
Colcock, William F. (SC) – 1848, 1850  
Colden, Charles J. (CA) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
Coldwell, John H. (TN) – 1906  
Coldwell, W. P. (TN) – 1867  
Cole (MO) – 1912, 1916  
Cole (NJ) – 1892  
Cole, Albert M. (KS) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
Cole, Arthur E. (MI) – 1892  
Cole, C. C. (IA) – 1860  
Cole, C. F. (AR) – 1900  
Cole, C. L. (MN) – 1936  
Cole, C. M. (KS) – 1902  
Cole, Carl (AL) – 2004  
Cole, Cornelius (CA) – 1863  
Cole, Cyrenus (IA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
Cole, D. J. (KS) – 1882  
Cole, Don (WA) – 1968  
Cole, E. W. (TX) – 1922  
Cole, Frank B. (WA) – 1902  
Cole, Harold E. (MA) – 1940  
Cole, J. F. “Frank” (VA) – 1986  
Cole, Jeanne (CA) – 1950  
Cole, Lee (TX) – 1996  
Cole, Nathan (MO) – 1876, 1878  
Cole, R. Clint (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
Cole, Ralph D. (OH) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
Cole, Thomas J. “Tom” (OK) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Cole, Ursamus (WI) – 1848, 1850  
Cole, W. Sterling (NY) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
Cole, William C. (MO) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
Cole, William H. (MD) – 1884  
Cole, William P., Jr. (MD) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
Coleman (TN) – 1851  
Coleman (VA) – 1853

- Coleman (WI) – 1936  
 Coleman, Aaron (KS) – 1932  
 Coleman, David (NC) – 1859  
 Coleman, David E. (MA) – 1994, 1998  
 Coleman, E. Thomas (MO) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Coleman, Frederick M. (OH) – 1966  
 Coleman, George A. (NY) – 1918  
 Coleman, H. Dudley (LA) – 1888, 1890, 1894  
 Coleman, Jack (MS) – 1988  
 Coleman, James M. (NJ) – 1966  
 Coleman, John M. (NY) – 1970, 1972  
 Coleman, Matthew P. (NY) – 1942  
 Coleman, Michael L. (NY) – 1924  
 Coleman, Nicholas D. (KY) – 1826, 1829  
 Coleman, Ronald D. (TX) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Coleman, Samuel F. (VA) – 1880  
 Coleman, T. E. (VA) – 1912  
 Coleman, William C. (FL) – 1958  
 Coleman, William H. (PA) – 1914, 1916  
 Colerick (IN) – 1870  
 Colerick (OH) – 1832, 1834  
 Colerick, Walpole G. (IN) – 1878, 1880  
 Coles, Edward (IL) – 1831  
 Coles, Malcolm A. (VA) – 1902  
 Coles, Michael (GA) – 1996  
 Coles, Walter (VA) – 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Coley, Harrison W. (NY) – 1904  
 Colfax, Schuyler (IN) – 1851, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Collamer, Jacob (VT) – 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Collet, Jessie L. (PA) – 1924  
 Collier (NY) – 1889  
 Collier (VA) – 1841, 1857  
 Collier, B. K. (CA) – 1894  
 Collier, Betty F. (MI) – 1978  
 Collier, Casper P. (NY) – 1866  
 Collier, Harold R. (IL) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Collier, James W. (MS) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Collier, John (NY) – 1830, 1832  
 Collier, John (WA) – 1904  
 Collier, Louis W. (MD) – 1958  
 Colliller, William (MD) – 1826  
 Collin, John F. (NY) – 1844  
 Collings (PA) – 1848  
 Collings, Debbie (AZ) – 1992  
 Collins (GA) – 1880  
 Collins (MO) – 1914  
 Collins (NJ) – 1882, 1888  
 Collins (OH) – 1826, 1832  
 Collins (PA) – 1888  
 Collins, Barbara-Rose (MI) – 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Collins, Cardiss (IL) – 1973, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Collins, Charles A. (PA) – 1910  
 Collins, Chris (NY) – 1998  
 Collins, Creed (WV) – 1900  
 Collins, Dick (NY) – 1998  
 Collins, Earl D. (PA) – 1972  
 Collins, Ela (NY) – 1832  
 Collins, Francis D. (PA) – 1874, 1876  
 Collins, George D., Jr. (CA) – 1958  
 Collins, George W. (IL) – 1970, 1972  
 Collins, J. J. (FL) – 1912  
 Collins, James A. (IN) – 1940  
 Collins, James F. (CA) – 1936  
 Collins, James F. (CT) – 1962, 1964  
 Collins, James H. (IL) – 1852  
 Collins, James M. (TX) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Collins, Joanne M. (MO) – 1976  
 Collins, John (IL) – 1866  
 Collins, John G. (NY) – 1866  
 Collins, John M. (IL) – 1922, 1978  
 Collins, John T. (MA) – 1972  
 Collins, L. B. (MS) – 1920  
 Collins, L. R. (MS) – 1944  
 Collins, Lawrence J. (NY) – 1948  
 Collins, Lester E. (IL) – 1964  
 Collins, Mac (GA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2006  
 Collins, Mary (FL) – 1986  
 Collins, Michael Allen (GA) – 2002  
 Collins, Michael F. (NY) – 1890, 1916  
 Collins, Oakley C. (OH) – 1960  
 Collins, Patrick A. (MA) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Collins, Peter W. (MA) – 1914  
 Collins, Quincy (GA) – 1974, 1976  
 Collins, Ross A. (MS) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Collins, Sam L. (CA) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Collins, Shawn (IL) – 1986  
 Collins, Thomas (MS) – 1988  
 Collins, Thomas (PA) – 1894  
 Collins, Timothy C. (MA) – 1916  
 Collins, Vendella M. (MI) – 1998  
 Collins, William (NY) – 1846  
 Collins, William F. (WI) – 1930  
 Collins, William H. (IL) – 1888  
 Collinwood, Kathleen (UT) – 2000  
 Collison, Lewis H. (WI) – 1974  
 Collum, Francis L. (PA) – 1942  
 Collum, Harold (TX) – 1974  
 Collumb, Peter J. (TX) – 1982  
 Colman (NY) – 1848  
 Colman (WI) – 1880  
 Colmer, William M. (MS) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Colmery, John (NY) – 1910  
 Colombat, Henry (CA) – 1914  
 Colquett (GA) – 1826  
 Colquette (GA) – 1836  
 Colquitt, Alfred H. (GA) – 1853  
 Colquitt, Walter T. (GA) – 1838, 1840  
 Colson, David G. (KY) – 1894, 1896  
 Colson, J. Frederick (NY) – 1940  
 Colston (VA) – 1825  
 Colt, Joseph (NY) – 1832  
 Colton, Don B. (UT) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Columbus, Craig (AZ) – 2002  
 Colvert, George Wesley (OK) – 1942  
 Colvill (MN) – 1866  
 Colwell, William E. (NE) – 1964  
 Colyer, Carl Bill (TX) – 1994  
 Coman, Daniel P. (IL) – 1972  
 Combar, William D. (PA) – 1962  
 Combest, Larry (TX) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Combs (NY) – 1888  
 Combs, George H., Jr. (MO) – 1924, 1926  
 Combs, James (CA) – 1976  
 Combs, James W. (TN) – 1833  
 Combs, Jesse M. (TX) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Combs, Leslie (KY) – 1851  
 Combs, Patrick J. (NE) – 1994, 1996  
 Comer, George L. (AL) – 1896  
 Comerford, John P. (FL) – 1992, 1994  
 Comesanas, Raul E. L. (NJ) – 1970  
 Comingo, Abram (MO) – 1870, 1872  
 Comingore, Darlene G. (CA) – 1990  
 Comings, Herbert B. (VT) – 1950, 1952  
 Comins, Linus B. (MA) – 1854, 1856  
 Commager (OH) – 1854  
 Commager, H. S. (OH) – 1866  
 Commerford (NY) – 1860  
 Compton, Barnes (MD) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Compton, Donna (OK) – 1986  
 Compton, Ranulf (CT) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Comstock (MI) – 1878  
 Comstock (NY) – 1874, 1876  
 Comstock, Charles C. (MI) – 1873, 1884  
 Comstock, Daniel W. (IN) – 1916  
 Comstock, Harlow L. (NY) – 1866, 1870  
 Comstock, Jim (WV) – 1964  
 Comstock, Solomon G. (MN) – 1888, 1890  
 Comstock, William W. (MA) – 1870  
 Conable, Barber B., Jr. (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Conant, Charles A. (MA) – 1894  
 Conaty, Arthur L. (RI) – 1926, 1930  
 Conaway, Bob (CA) – 2002  
 Conaway, Herb (NJ) – 2004  
 Conaway, Jackie (CA) – 2008  
 Conaway, K. Michael (TX) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Conaway, Mike (TX) – 2003  
 Conaway, Robert “Bob” (CA) – 1996, 1998  
 Conboy, Martin D. (MA) – 1992  
 Concannon, Andrew D. (MI) – 2008  
 Concannon, David J. (MA) – 1948, 1950  
 Concilio, Vito A. (NJ) – 1952  
 Concklin, Charles L. (TX) – 1980  
 Conduct (NJ) – 1832, 1834  
 Conduct, Lewis (NJ) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Condit (NJ) – 1890  
 Condit, Gary A. (CA) – 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Condit, Silas (NJ) – 1830  
 Condon, Francis B. (RI) – 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Condon, Robert L. (CA) – 1952, 1954  
 Condrey, Andrew S. (VA) – 1946  
 Cone (NY) – 1878  
 Cone, James J. (IL) – 1970  
 Cones, Samuel E. (NH) – 1833  
 Conforti, Paul A. (CA) – 1974  
 Conger, Darrell R. (OR) – 1980  
 Conger, Edwin H. (IA) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Conger, Harmon S. (NY) – 1846, 1848  
 Conger, James L. (MI) – 1850  
 Conger, Omar D. (MI) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Coniber, E. H. (TX) – 1912  
 Conklin, H. Scott (PA) – 2001  
 Conklin, Jacob S. (OH) – 1882  
 Conklin, Nora (CA) – 1938  
 Conkling (NY) – 1884  
 Conkling, Frederick A. (NY) – 1860, 1862  
 Conkling, Howard (NY) – 1898  
 Conkling, Roscoe (NY) – 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Conlan, John B. (AZ) – 1974  
 Conley, Charles (OH) – 1904  
 Conley, W. C. (WV) – 1912  
 Conley, William M. (CA) – 1904  
 Conlin, Harrie Byrd (VA) – 1942  
 Conlin, Mike (MI) – 1978  
 Conlon, Greg (CA) – 2008  
 Conn (KY) – 1827  
 Conn, Charles G. (IN) – 1892  
 Connally, Tom T. (TX) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Connealy, Matt (NE) – 2004  
 Connell, Charles R. (PA) – 1920  
 Connell, Jodie (AL) – 1968  
 Connell, Raymond C. (NJ) – 1946  
 Connell, Richard E. (NY) – 1896, 1910



- Connell, Thomas H. (CT) – 1978  
 Connell, William (PA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Connell, William J. (NE) – 1888, 1890  
 Connelly, Arthur (KS) – 1936  
 Connelly, Daniel W. (PA) – 1880, 1882  
 Connelly, J. D. (PA) – 1920  
 Connelly, James A. (IL) – 1886  
 Connelly, John (NY) – 1894  
 Connelly, John R. (KS) – 1908, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1924  
 Connelly, Maryanne S. (NJ) – 1998, 2000  
 Connelly, Ross J. (ME) – 1998  
 Conner, Henry W. (NC) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1933  
 Conner, James J. (PA) – 1868  
 Conner, James P. (IA) – 1900, 1904, 1906  
 Conner, John C. (TX) – 1869  
 Conner, John L. (WV) – 1920  
 Conner, Pat (AZ) – 1991  
 Conner, William R. (OH) – 2006  
 Conners, Maynard G. (ME) – 1970  
 Conners, Richard J. (NY) – 1966  
 Connery, Lawrence J. (MA) – 1938, 1940  
 Connery, William P., Jr. (MA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Conniff, Frank (NY) – 1964  
 Connolly, Charles Francis (NY) – 1922  
 Connolly, Eugene P. (NY) – 1938, 1941, 1946, 1948  
 Connolly, Gerald E. (VA) – 2008  
 Connolly, James A. (IL) – 1894, 1896  
 Connolly, James B. (MA) – 1912  
 Connolly, James J. (PA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Connolly, Joseph E. F. (ME) – 1932  
 Connolly, Maurice (IA) – 1912  
 Connolly, Michael (NY) – 1872  
 Connolly (PA) – 1884  
 Connor, Charles (CA) – 1984  
 Connor, E. O. (WA) – 1912  
 Connor, Edward D. (IL) – 1892  
 Connor, James P. (IA) – 1902  
 Connor, Jeff (NJ) – 1982  
 Connor, John (PA) – 1910  
 Connor, John C. (TX) – 1871  
 Connor, Margaret (CT) – 1944  
 Connor, Marion T. (TX) – 1908  
 Connor, Mary C. (IL) – 1926  
 Connor, Robert T. (NY) – 1962  
 Connor, Roger F. (SD) – 1894  
 Connor, Rowland (MI) – 1894  
 Connor, Theobald M. (MA) – 1916  
 Connor, William T. (PA) – 1938  
 Connors, Robert (FL) – 1994  
 Conover (FL) – 1878  
 Conover, Kirk W. (NJ) – 1988  
 Conover, William S. (PA) – 1972  
 Conrad (PA) – 1843  
 Conrad, Bill (CA) – 1996  
 Conrad, Charles M. (LA) – 1949  
 Conrad, Max A. (IA) – 1930  
 Conrad, Robert Y. (VA) – 1865  
 Conrow, Abraham E. (NJ) – 1896  
 Conroy, Edward T. (MD) – 1972  
 Conroy, Michael F. (NY) – 1908  
 Conry, Joseph A. (MA) – 1900, 1902  
 Conry, Michael F. (NY) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Conry, Michael F. (PA) – 1900  
 Considine, John F. (MN) – 1978  
 Constable, Albert (MD) – 1843, 1845  
 Constable, Charles H. (IL) – 1852  
 Conte, Silvio O. (MA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Contesti, Ray (MI) – 1982  
 Conti, Joanna L. (CO) – 2004  
 Contiguglia, Anthony J. (NY) – 1936  
 Contreras, Louie A. (CA) – 2006  
 Contt (IN) – 1862  
 Conv (CT) – 1869  
 Converse, Elisha S. (MA) – 1882  
 Converse, George L. (OH) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Converse, Larry (NH) – 1984  
 Convery, Patrick (NJ) – 1898  
 Convse (CT) – 1863  
 Conway, Dennis D. (WI) – 1906  
 Conway, George N. (KY) – 1932  
 Conway, Harry J. (PA) – 1926  
 Conway, Jack (FL) – 1988  
 Conway, Jack (KY) – 2002  
 Conway, John E. (MA) – 1982  
 Conway, John Patrick (LA) – 1958  
 Conway, Kevin J. (NY) – 1986  
 Conway, Martin F. (KS) – 1861  
 Conway, Partick P. (PA) – 1914  
 Conway, Thomas (CA) – 1920  
 Conwell, Scott (MD) – 2002  
 Conyers, John, Jr. (MI) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Coogan, Fred L. (OK) – 1956, 1958  
 Coogler, Al (FL) – 1980  
 Cook (MO) – 1848  
 Cook (NY) – 1852, 1854  
 Cook (OK) – 1914  
 Cook (WI) – 1870, 1874  
 Cook, Abial (NY) – 1830, 1836  
 Cook, Alvin (MA) – 1870  
 Cook, Bill (NY) – 1998  
 Cook, Burton C. (IL) – 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Cook, C. Hamilton (NY) – 1920, 1928  
 Cook, Charles (NY) – 1836  
 Cook, Charles W. (KY) – 1880  
 Cook, Columbus L. (NC) – 1874  
 Cook, Constance E. (NY) – 1984  
 Cook, Daniel P. (IL) – 1824, 1826  
 Cook, Debbie (CA) – 2008  
 Cook, E. G. (TX) – 1916  
 Cook, Edward F. (PA) – 1962  
 Cook, F. M. B. (MS) – 1888  
 Cook, George R. (OR) – 1904  
 Cook, George W. (CO) – 1906  
 Cook, Henry J. (KY) – 1940  
 Cook, Howard C. (OH) – 1960  
 Cook, Joel (PA) – 1908, 1910  
 Cook, John (IL) – 1878  
 Cook, John Calhoun (IA) – 1880  
 Cook, John P. (IA) – 1852, 1866  
 Cook, Joseph C. (NE) – 1912  
 Cook, Joseph L. (WI) – 1990, 1992  
 Cook, Kevin P. (WA) – 1988  
 Cook, Lyle E. (CA) – 1950  
 Cook, Merrill (UT) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Cook, Philip (GA) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Cook, Richard (MS) – 2008  
 Cook, Robert E. (OH) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Cook, Robert M. (CT) – 1966  
 Cook, Robert T. (IL) – 1912  
 Cook, Rodney M. (GA) – 1972  
 Cook, Ross (TN) – 1978  
 Cook, Rufus M. (IL) – 1888  
 Cook, S. Wallace (IN) – 1914, 1916  
 Cook, Samuel A. (WI) – 1894  
 Cook, Samuel E. (IN) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Cook, Schuble C. (NM) – 1966  
 Cook, Sherwin L. (MA) – 1912  
 Cook, Sullivan (MI) – 1894  
 Cook, T. C. (TX) – 1888  
 Cook, Theodore (OH) – 1866  
 Cook, Vern (OR) – 1970  
 Cook, Wayne G. (IA) – 1922  
 Cook, Wyne R. (IL) – 1948  
 Cooke (VA) – 1835  
 Cooke, Bates (NY) – 1830  
 Cooke, Benjamin F. (MA) – 1856  
 Cooke, Charles M. (NC) – 1894  
 Cooke, Edmund F. (NY) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Cooke, Edward D. (IL) – 1894, 1896  
 Cooke, Eleuthers (OH) – 1826, 1832  
 Cooke, George W. (NY) – 1954  
 Cooke, Kathleen (AZ) – 1978  
 Cooke, William G. (TX) – 1846  
 Cooke, William M., Jr. (NC) – 1882  
 Cookerly, Grafton F. (IN) – 1849  
 Cookey, B. S. (AL) – 1924  
 Cookingham (NY) – 1884  
 Cooksey, John C. (LA) – 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Cooley (NY) – 1842  
 Cooley, Harold D. (NC) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Cooley, R. A. P. (NC) – 1910  
 Cooley, Wes (OR) – 1994  
 Coolidge, Frederick S. (MA) – 1890, 1892  
 Coolidge, Marcus A. (MA) – 1902, 1904  
 Coolman, D. C. (OH) – 1866  
 Coolman, William (OH) – 1844  
 Cooly (NY) – 1856  
 Coombs, Frank L. (CA) – 1900, 1902  
 Coombs, William J. (NY) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Coon, Charles E. (NY) – 1892  
 Coon, Sam (OR) – 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Coon, Warren P. (NJ) – 1922  
 Cooney (RI) – 1908, 1910  
 Cooney, Andrew B. (NY) – 1906, 1914  
 Cooney, Don (MI) – 2008  
 Cooney, James (MO) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Cooney, John J. (RI) – 1928  
 Cooney, Leighton (ME) – 1976  
 Cooney, Patrick L. (NC) – 1972  
 Coons, H. Westlake (NY) – 1922  
 Cooper (DE) – 1886  
 Cooper, Allen F. (PA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Cooper, Archibald (NY) – 1936  
 Cooper, Ben (CA) – 1916  
 Cooper, Benjamin B. (NJ) – 1826  
 Cooper, Bob (GA) – 1970  
 Cooper, Charles (OH) – 1868  
 Cooper, Charles M. (FL) – 1892, 1894  
 Cooper, Daniel N. (AL) – 1898  
 Cooper, Daniel S. (MI) – 1972  
 Cooper, Edmund (TN) – 1865  
 Cooper, Edward (TN) – 1867  
 Cooper, Edward (WV) – 1914, 1916  
 Cooper, Edwin (ND) – 1946  
 Cooper, Francis (ND) – 1908  
 Cooper, George B. (MI) – 1858  
 Cooper, George C. (WI) – 1904, 1916  
 Cooper, George W. (IN) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Cooper, H. H. (TX) – 1912  
 Cooper, H. M. (IA) – 1930  
 Cooper, Henry Allen (WI) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Cooper, J. A. (TN) – 1865  
 Cooper, James (PA) – 1838, 1840  
 Cooper, Jeffrey (IL) – 2000  
 Cooper, Jere (TN) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Cooper, Jerry W. (TN) – 1998  
 Cooper, Jim (TN) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Cooper, John G. (OH) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Cooper, John W., Jr. (MO) – 1972  
 Cooper, Kenneth D. (FL) – 1996  
 Cooper, L. W. (TX) – 1876  
 Cooper, Mark A. (GA) – 1838, 1840, 1842  
 Cooper, Richard M. (NJ) – 1828, 1830

- Cooper, Samuel B. (TX) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1906
- Cooper, Thomas (IL) – 1904
- Cooper, Thomas B. (PA) – 1860
- Cooper, Virgil R. (OK) – 1994
- Cooper, William C. (OH) – 1884, 1886, 1888
- Cooper, William F. (IL) – 1952
- Cooper, William R. (NJ) – 1838, 1840
- Coopersmith, Jeffrey (WA) – 1996
- Cooter, Charles S. (IA) – 1932
- Coover, Morris (KS) – 1972
- Copeland, Charles W. (MA) – 1908
- Copeland, Gary D. (CA) – 1992
- Copeland, L. D. (TN) – 1926
- Copeland, Oren S. (NE) – 1940
- Copeland, Thomas (MA) – 1890
- Copley, Ira C. (IL) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920
- Copner (IN) – 1880
- Copp, Belton A. (CT) – 1964
- Copper, Luther S. (OH) – 1894
- Coppersmith, Sam (AZ) – 1992
- Coppinger (MO) – 1894
- Copple, Bert (MI) – 2008
- Coppola, John (CT) – 1996
- Coray, Bobbie (UT) – 1994
- Coray, Carla W. (HI) – 1974
- Corbett, Donald J. (NY) – 1936
- Corbett, Frank E. (IN) – 1940
- Corbett, Hal S. (MT) – 1894
- Corbett, Robert J. (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Corbett, William L. (PA) – 1864
- Corbin (NY) – 1886
- Corbin (VA) – 1841
- Corbin, Orville F. (IL) – 1954
- Corcoran, Dan (CA) – 1978
- Corcoran, Lawrence E. (MA) – 1956
- Corcoran, Tom (IL) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982
- Cordaro, Robert C. (PA) – 1988
- Corden, Paul (SC) – 2008
- Corder, John F. (KS) – 1928
- Cordill, H. H. (NV) – 1918
- Cordill, William E. (OH) – 1914
- Cordova, George (AZ) – 2002
- Cordray, Richard (OH) – 1992
- Core, J. Calvin (PA) – 1928
- Corey (NY) – 1888
- Corker (GA) – 1878
- Corkery, Thomas (WA) – 1914, 1916, 1928
- Corley, B. W. F. (IL) – 1882
- Corley, M. Simeon (SC) – 1868
- Corliss, John B. (MI) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902
- Corman, James C. (CA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Corman, Patti Lear (CA) – 1976
- Cormier, August J. (MA) – 1950
- Corneck (MO) – 1854
- Cornelius, Preston (NC) – 1982
- Cornell (NY) – 1862
- Cornell, A. M. (PA) – 1918
- Cornell, Burdett (CA) – 1894
- Cornell, Dudley (NM) – 1956
- Cornell, F. Shepard (NY) – 1940
- Cornell, K. B. (OK) – 1950, 1952
- Cornell, Orville J. (MI) – 1914
- Cornell, Robert J. (WI) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978
- Cornell, Thomas (NY) – 1866, 1868, 1880
- Cornell, William B. (NY) – 1938
- Cornett, George W. (VA) – 1894
- Corning, Erastus (NY) – 1850, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862
- Corning, Parker (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Corning, Paul E., Jr. (MO) – 1958
- Cornish, Frank V. (CA) – 1932
- Cornish, Johnston (NJ) – 1892, 1894
- Cornman (PA) – 1852
- Cornwall, Andrew (NY) – 1868, 1870
- Cornwall, Andrew C. (NY) – 1908
- Cornwell, David L. (IN) – 1976, 1978
- Corodemus, Steven J. (NJ) – 1996
- Coronado, Alexandria A. “Alex” (CA) – 2004
- Coronel, Jean Jacques (NY) – 1920
- Correll, John P. (PA) – 1896
- Corrigan, Edward (OH) – 1962
- Corrigan, Louis P., Jr. (NY) – 1990
- Corrigan, Mike (VA) – 2000
- Corrigan, Walter D. (WI) – 1934, 1940
- Corry, Robert M. (OH) – 1956
- Corse, George (TX) – 1964
- Corso, Frank M. (NY) – 1966
- Corson, Charles P. (IL) – 1918
- Cortese, Frank V. (CA) – 1972
- Cortum, Don (CA) – 1966
- Corvera, Jaime A. (CA) – 2002
- Corwin, Franklin (IL) – 1872, 1874
- Corwin, Jesse (OH) – 1836
- Corwin, Jim (MD) – 2006
- Corwin, John A. (OH) – 1848, 1850
- Corwin, Moses B. (OH) – 1848, 1852
- Corwin, Thomas (OH) – 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1858, 1860
- Corwine, Herbert J. (KS) – 1916
- Cory, David M. (NY) – 1932
- Cosetti, Joseph L. (PA) – 1968
- Cosgrave, Otway J. (OH) – 1888, 1890
- Cosgrove, James (VT) – 1930
- Cosgrove, John (MO) – 1882
- Cosseboom, John C. (RI) – 1934
- Costa, Catherine A. (NJ) – 1976
- Costa, Jim (CA) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- Costanza, Margaret (NY) – 1974
- Costas, William (IN) – 1978, 1986, 1990
- Costello, Jerry F. (IL) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Costello, John M. (CA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942
- Costello, Lewis M. (VA) – 1984
- Costello, Paul G. (NY) – 1982
- Costello, Peter E. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1918
- Costello, Stephen V. (CA) – 1912
- Costello, T. E. (PA) – 1928
- Costello, Thomas P. (IL) – 1914
- Costigan, Edward A. (NJ) – 1970
- Costley, Mark (NC) – 1996
- Costley, William (CA) – 1904
- Costley, William M. (CA) – 1954
- Cottrhan, James S. (SC) – 1886, 1888
- Cothren (WI) – 1880
- Cottar, Tom (TX) – 1998
- Cotter, William R. (CT) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Cotterill, George F. (WA) – 1902, 1916
- Cottman (MD) – 1841
- Cottman, Joseph S. (MD) – 1851
- Cotton (MO) – 1912
- Cotton, Aylett R. (IA) – 1870, 1872
- Cotton, Homer S. (MO) – 1938
- Cotton, Norris (NH) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952
- Cottrell (IN) – 1870
- Cottrell, James L. F. (AL) – 1846
- Couch, C. F. (IA) – 1890
- Couch, Harry (CA) – 1976
- Couch, Natalie F. (NY) – 1934, 1936
- Coudert, Frederic R., Jr. (NY) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Coudrey, Harry M. (MO) – 1904, 1906, 1908
- Coughlin, Clarence D. (PA) – 1912, 1920, 1922
- Coughlin, Daniel J. (MA) – 1936
- Coughlin, Dennis O’Brien (PA) – 1914
- Coughlin, Jerome W. (MN) – 1976
- Coughlin, John P. (MN) – 1932
- Coughlin, John W. (MA) – 1912
- Coughlin, R. Lawrence (PA) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Coukling, James C. (IL) – 1859
- Coulomb, Harry R. (NJ) – 1932
- Coulter, Charles H. (MA) – 1904
- Coulter, Joe (TX) – 1964
- Coulter, Richard (PA) – 1826, 1828, 1830, 1932, 1934
- Coumans, Lewis P. (MI) – 1908, 1912
- Countie, David R. (MO) – 1972
- Counts, Donald R. (MO) – 1994
- Counts, Hubert (KY) – 1948
- Courage, John (TX) – 2002, 2006
- Coursen (NJ) – 1852
- Courter, Jim (NJ) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988
- Courtht (PA) – 1862
- Courtney (MO) – 1914
- Courtney, H. E. (OR) – 1898
- Courtney, Joe (CT) – 2002, 2006, 2008
- Courtney, Kent (LA) – 1976
- Courtney, Thomas J. (IN) – 1952
- Courtney, Wirt (TN) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946
- Cousins, Robert G. (IA) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906
- Couto, Mark S. (FL) – 2004
- Cowan, Homer (OK) – 1964
- Coveleskie, Stanley R. (PA) – 1972
- Coverdell, Paul D. (GA) – 1977
- Covert, Anna (MO) – 1926
- Covert, James W. (NY) – 1872, 1876, 1878, 1888, 1890, 1892
- Covey, Winton G., Jr. (WV) – 1980
- Covington, Danny (MS) – 1996
- Covington, George W. (MD) – 1880, 1882
- Covington, H. J. (SC) – 1868
- Covington, James Harry (MD) – 1908, 1910, 1912
- Covode, John (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1866, 1868
- Cowan, Benjamin S. (OH) – 1840, 1846
- Cowan, George R. (VA) – 1892
- Cowan, Jacob B. (OH) – 1874
- Cowan, Roger (TN) – 1970
- Cowan, Stanley H. (IL) – 1962
- Cowan, Stewart C. (PA) – 1910
- Cowan, W. D. (TX) – 1920
- Cowden, Blake (TX) – 1988
- Cowdin (NY) – 1862
- Cowell, A. L. (CA) – 1910
- Cowen (NY) – 1848
- Cowen (OH) – 1843
- Cowen, John K. (MD) – 1894
- Cowen, T. (WA) – 1904
- Cowger, William O. (KY) – 1966, 1968, 1970
- Cowgill, Calvin (IN) – 1878
- Cowherd, William S. (MO) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904
- Cowles (NY) – 1850
- Cowles, Calvin I. (NC) – 1868
- Cowles, Charles H. (NC) – 1908, 1910
- Cowles, George W. (NY) – 1868
- Cowles, Henry B. (NY) – 1828, 1832
- Cowles, Horace (CT) – 1834, 1835
- Cowles, John N. (CA) – 1988, 1990
- Cowles, William H. H. (NC) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890
- Cowper (VA) – 1851
- Cox (IN) – 1874
- Cox (KY) – 1847
- Cox (MD) – 1859, 1874
- Cox (MN) – 1874
- Cox (TN) – 1876
- Cox, Asher R. (IL) – 1920
- Cox, Billie M. (IL) – 1970
- Cox, Boyd W. (TN) – 1952
- Cox, C. Christopher (CA) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004





- Cox, Carolyn (CO) – 2000  
 Cox, Clay (GA) – 2002  
 Cox, Delson, Jr. (IN) – 1974  
 Cox, E. E. (GA) – 1916, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Cox, Emery D. (CO) – 1916  
 Cox, Isaac N. (NY) – 1890, 1892  
 Cox, J. Clifford (IL) – 1910  
 Cox, J. Ray (ID) – 1974  
 Cox, Jacob D. (OH) – 1876  
 Cox, James A. (IN) – 1908  
 Cox, James B. (TN) – 1914  
 Cox, James M. (OH) – 1908, 1910  
 Cox, James O. (IN) – 1940, 1944  
 Cox, John (AZ) – 1996  
 Cox, John W., Jr. (IL) – 1990, 1992  
 Cox, Julius W. (OK) – 1942  
 Cox, Leander M. (KY) – 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Cox, Levi (OH) – 1840  
 Cox, Linton A. (IN) – 1910  
 Cox, Micajah (NC) – 1837  
 Cox, Nicholas N. (TN) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Cox, Noel (MO) – 1958  
 Cox, Patti (LA) – 2006  
 Cox, Rosslyn M. (NY) – 1916, 1920, 1924, 1932  
 Cox, Sampson (IN) – 1890  
 Cox, Samuel S. (NY) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Cox, Samuel S. (OH) – 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864  
 Cox, Stanley R., Jr. (WV) – 1964  
 Cox, Steve (IL) – 2008  
 Cox, Thad A. (TX) – 1894  
 Cox, Theodore (NY) – 1900  
 Cox, Thomas W. (FL) – 1910  
 Cox, TJ (CA) – 2006  
 Cox, William E. (IN) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Cox, William H. (NC) – 1920  
 Cox, William R. (NC) – 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Cox, William R. (PA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1942  
 Coyne, Frederick E. (IL) – 1914  
 Coyne, Jim (PA) – 1980, 1982  
 Coyne, Tom, Jr. (OH) – 1996  
 Coyne, William J. (PA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Cozad, Harry (CA) – 1984  
 Cozzi, Robert A., Jr. (IL) – 1998  
 Crabb (WI) – 1848  
 Crabb, George W. (AL) – 1839, 1841  
 Crabb, R. H. (TX) – 1908  
 Crabbe, William (OH) – 1976  
 Crabiel, David B. (NJ) – 1986  
 Crabtree, Alva (OH) – 1898  
 Crachi, Domenico, Jr. (NY) – 1966  
 Craddock, John D. (KY) – 1928, 1930  
 Craft, Scott (KY) – 1956  
 Crafts, Erastus (NY) – 1828  
 Cragin, Aaron H. (NH) – 1855, 1857  
 Crago, Thomas S. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1921  
 Craig (MO) – 1880  
 Craig (PA) – 1843  
 Craig, Alexander K. (PA) – 1890  
 Craig, Allen E. R. (NY) – 1936  
 Craig, Charles C. (IL) – 1922  
 Craig, Evelyn E. (IL) – 1988  
 Craig, George H. (AL) – 1882, 1884, 1892  
 Craig, Hector (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Craig, James (MO) – 1856, 1858  
 Craig, James A. (NC) – 1829  
 Craig, John E. (IA) – 1902, 1904  
 Craig, John Russell (PA) – 1952  
 Craig, Larry E. (ID) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Craig, Robert (VA) – 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Craig, Rufus Holt, Jr. (LA) – 2004  
 Craig, Samuel A. (PA) – 1888  
 Craig, Thomas H. (OH) – 1900  
 Craig, William (CA) – 1898  
 Craig, William B. (AL) – 1906, 1908  
 Craige, F. Burton (NC) – 1835, 1843, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Craig-Green, Laurence (NH) – 1986  
 Craighead (OH) – 1860  
 Crail, Joe (CA) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Crail, Joe S. (IA) – 1912  
 Crain (OK) – 1914  
 Crain, Cleo (OK) – 1950  
 Crain, Ross (CA) – 1990, 1992  
 Crain, William H. (TX) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Craley, N. Neiman, Jr. (PA) – 1964, 1966  
 Crall, Don H. (OK) – 1960  
 Cramer (AL) – 1868  
 Cramer (MO) – 1884, 1892  
 Cramer (NY) – 1856  
 Cramer, Floyd (NY) – 1954  
 Cramer, James M. (PA) – 1922, 1930  
 Cramer, John (NY) – 1828, 1832, 1834, 1840  
 Cramer, Kevin (ND) – 1996, 1998  
 Cramer, Robert E. “Bud” (AL) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Cramer, Thomas A. (IL) – 1998  
 Cramer, Ward Collins (MA) – 1960  
 Cramer, William C. (FL) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Crampton, Lewis (MA) – 1984  
 Cramton, Louis C. (MI) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Crandall (AL) – 1894  
 Crandall, Phineas (MA) – 1842  
 Crane (MD) – 1878  
 Crane (VA) – 1857  
 Crane, A. M. (VA) – 1869  
 Crane, C. F. (WI) – 1904  
 Crane, Daniel B. (IL) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Crane, David G. (IN) – 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Crane, Edward H. (IA) – 1914  
 Crane, Irving M. (NY) – 1912  
 Crane, Isaac M. (MI) – 1868  
 Crane, Joseph H. (OH) – 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834  
 Crane, Michael A. (CA) – 1970  
 Crane, Philip M. (IL) – 1969, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Crane, R. T. (IL) – 1914  
 Crane, Robert (PA) – 1868  
 Crane, Samuel (WV) – 1864  
 Crane, Thomas M. (IL) – 1920, 1922  
 Crane, William F. (WI) – 1938  
 Cranford, John W. (TX) – 1896  
 Crangle, Frank M. (IL) – 1918  
 Crangle, Roland (NY) – 1930  
 Crank, W. J. L. (CO) – 1912  
 Cranley, John (OH) – 2000, 2006  
 Cranmer, Neil Dow (NY) – 1940  
 Cranmore, George (NY) – 1951  
 Cranston (RI) – 1833, 1835  
 Cranston, Henry Y. (RI) – 1843, 1845  
 Cranston, Robert B. (RI) – 1837, 1839, 1841, 1847  
 Crapo, Michael D. (ID) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Crapo, William W. (MA) – 1875, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Crary, H. L. (OH) – 1930  
 Crary, Isaac E. (MI) – 1835, 1837, 1838  
 Crasno, Joseph H. (IL) – 1892  
 Crass, Oliver H. (TX) – 1928  
 Craswell, Bruce (WA) – 1998  
 Cratty, Clem T. (OH) – 1986  
 Craugh, Joseph P. (NY) – 1928, 1930  
 Craven (MN) – 1904  
 Craven (NJ) – 1912  
 Craven, James E. (IA) – 1922  
 Craven, Leslie W. (CA) – 1970, 1972  
 Cravens (IN) – 1874  
 Cravens (MO) – 1886  
 Cravens, Fadjo (AR) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Cravens, James A. (IN) – 1860, 1862  
 Cravens, James H. (IN) – 1841  
 Cravens, John O. (IN) – 1880, 1884  
 Cravens, Jordan E. (AR) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Cravens, Thomas C. (IN) – 1960  
 Cravens, William B. (AR) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Craver, John (IL) – 1976  
 Cravins, Donald “Don,” Jr. (LA) – 2008  
 Cravotta, Samuel A. (WV) – 1992, 1994  
 Crawford (GA) – 1844, 1846  
 Crawford (MO) – 1916  
 Crawford (WI) – 1856  
 Crawford, Bruce (VA) – 1934  
 Crawford, Clifton (IL) – 1932  
 Crawford, Coe I. (SD) – 1896  
 Crawford, Curtis C. (MO) – 1968  
 Crawford, David (NC) – 2002  
 Crawford, David (PA) – 1868  
 Crawford, Floyd O. (LA) – 1964  
 Crawford, Fred L. (MI) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Crawford, J. Frank (NJ) – 1954, 1956  
 Crawford, James (KY) – 1833  
 Crawford, Jay B. (MA) – 1904  
 Crawford, Joe (TN) – 1982  
 Crawford, Joseph T. (MD) – 2002  
 Crawford, L. B. (TX) – 1922  
 Crawford, Lewis H. (GA) – 1940  
 Crawford, Martin J. (GA) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Crawford, Paul W. (CO) – 1940  
 Crawford, Rick (GA) – 2004  
 Crawford, S. J. (KS) – 1876, 1878  
 Crawford, Stephen (MD) – 1996  
 Crawford, Thomas H. (PA) – 1828, 1830  
 Crawford, William A. (OR) – 1910  
 Crawford, William H. (OH) – 1894  
 Crawford, William M. (TN) – 1936  
 Crawford, William T. (NC) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1898, 1900, 1906, 1908  
 Crawshaw, Richard (PA) – 1917  
 Creager, C. E. (OK) – 1934  
 Creager, Charles E. (OK) – 1908, 1910  
 Creal, Edward W. (KY) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Creamer, Thomas J. (NY) – 1872, 1900  
 Creamer, Walter H. (MA) – 1910  
 Crean, John J. (NJ) – 1950  
 Crean, Johnnie R. (CA) – 1982  
 Creasy, William L. (VA) – 1946  
 Crebs, John M. (IL) – 1868, 1870  
 Credle, George V., Jr. (PA) – 1954  
 Creech, Billy J. (NC) – 2004  
 Creed, James (IL) – 1878  
 Creed, John M. (OH) – 1838  
 Creel (ND) – 1898  
 Creel, Earnest J. (MS) – 1970  
 Creel, Frank W. (VA) – 2002  
 Creel, M. P. (KY) – 1898  
 Crely, John V. (PA) – 1870  
 Crehan, John (MA) – 1932  
 Creighton, Francis W. (NY) – 1990



- Creighton, Robert E. (IL) – 1968  
 Creighton, William, Jr. (OH) – 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Cremeans, Frank A. (OH) – 1994, 1996  
 Cremonesi, Frank (NY) – 1948, 1950  
 Crenshaw, Ander (FL) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Crenshaw, Marvin E. (TX) – 1996  
 Creps, Jacob (PA) – 1890  
 Cresswl (PA) – 1854  
 Creswel, John A. J. (MD) – 1863, 1864  
 Creswell, Robert E. (PA) – 1902  
 Cretekos, James G. (NY) – 1970  
 Cretella, Albert W. (CT) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Crevelt, David C. (CA) – 1986  
 Crews, B. F. (TX) – 1916  
 Crews, Julia L. (NY) – 1954, 1956  
 Crews, Ronald A. (MA) – 2004  
 Crews, Seth F. (IL) – 1878  
 Crewson, Harry B. (OH) – 1968  
 Crichton, Harry (PA) – 1926  
 Crichton, W. D. (CA) – 1900  
 Crider, John H. (KS) – 1914  
 Crile, Herman R. (NM) – 1940  
 Crim, W. L. (IL) – 1888  
 Crimmen, David W. (NY) – 2008  
 Crimmins, Michael (CA) – 2008  
 Crimmins, Thomas (NY) – 1898  
 Crisafulli, Virgil C. (NY) – 1962  
 Criscenzo, Jeeni (CA) – 2006  
 Crisell, Ted (CA) – 2000  
 Crisenberry, R. G. (IL) – 1938  
 Crisfield, James E. (NY) – 1904  
 Crisfield, John W. (MD) – 1847, 1861, 1863  
 Crisman, James S. (KY) – 1853  
 Crisp (MO) – 1880, 1882  
 Crisp, Charles F. (GA) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Crisp, Charles R. (GA) – 1896, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Crisp, John T. (MO) – 1878  
 Criss, George W. (NY) – 1926  
 Crissinger, Daniel R. (OH) – 1904, 1906  
 Cristaudo, Frank A. (NJ) – 1988  
 Criswell, Grover C., Jr. (FL) – 1962  
 Criswell, Ralph L. (CA) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Critcher (VA) – 1857  
 Critcher, John (VA) – 1870, 1878, 1880  
 Critchfield (NJ) – 1908  
 Critchfield, A. B. (OH) – 1910  
 Critchfield, J. (NV) – 1908  
 Critchfield, L. R. (OH) – 1868, 1870  
 Crites, Arthur S. (CA) – 1932  
 Crittenden (KY) – 1827  
 Crittenden, Henry (KY) – 1833  
 Crittenden, John J. (KY) – 1861  
 Crittenden, Thomas T. (MO) – 1872, 1876  
 Crittendon, Jennie (MI) – 2000  
 Croasdale, William T. (NY) – 1890  
 Crocheron, Jacob (NY) – 1828  
 Crocker (NY) – 1854  
 Crocker, Alvah (MA) – 1872  
 Crocker, Ed (OK) – 1996  
 Crocker, Henry (MA) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Crocker, J. B. (CA) – 1864  
 Crocker, Martin (MI) – 1902  
 Crocker, Samuel L. (MA) – 1852, 1854  
 Crockett (VA) – 1825  
 Crockett, Cary Ingram (VA) – 1942  
 Crockett, David (TN) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Crockett, Edmond I. (CO) – 1926  
 Crockett, George W., Jr. (MI) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Crockett, James Strother (WV) – 1962  
 Crockett, John (AZ) – 2004  
 Crockett, John W. (TN) – 1837, 1839  
 Crockett, William (TN) – 1837  
 Croft, Bob (AZ) – 1980  
 Croft, George W. (SC) – 1902  
 Croll, William M. (PA) – 1922, 1924  
 Cromer, George W. (IN) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Cromwell (NY) – 1888  
 Cronin (MN) – 1916  
 Cronin, Cornelius F. (MA) – 1928  
 Cronin, Gerard J. (NY) – 2004  
 Cronin, John (NY) – 1990  
 Cronin, M. F. (IA) – 1916  
 Cronin, Paul W. (MA) – 1972, 1974, 1992  
 Cronin, Sean (WI) – 2000  
 Cronin, Tom (CO) – 1982  
 Cronk, Gale M. (MI) – 1978  
 Crook (GA) – 1846  
 Crook, Stanley K. (CA) – 1954  
 Crook, Thurman C. (IN) – 1948, 1950, 1956  
 Crooke (NY) – 1848  
 Crooke, Philip S. (NY) – 1872  
 Crooker (NY) – 1852  
 Crooker, Eugene D. (NY) – 1936  
 Crooks (NY) – 1878  
 Crosby (ME) – 1866  
 Crosby (MO) – 1894  
 Crosby, Charles N. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1922, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Crosby, Issur W. (IL) – 1847  
 Crosby, John C. (MA) – 1890, 1892  
 Crosby, John S. (MN) – 1924  
 Crosby, Josiah (ME) – 1890  
 Crosby, Poe R. (MI) – 1894  
 Crosby, Ralph W. (MA) – 1916  
 Crosby, W. M. (AR) – 1858  
 Crosby, William G. (ME) – 1838, 1843, 1844  
 Crosby, William H. (NY) – 1916  
 Crosland, Herbert L. (SC) – 1952  
 Cross, Curtis P. (Sam) (CA) – 1982  
 Cross, Edward (AR) – 1838, 1840, 1842  
 Cross, Guernsey T. (NY) – 1930  
 Cross, Hamilton (NJ) – 1932, 1934  
 Cross, Laurence L. (CA) – 1956  
 Cross, Malcolm H. (OR) – 1966  
 Cross, Oliver H. (TX) – 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Crosse, Saint George I. B., III (MD) – 1986  
 Crosser, Robert (OH) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Crossland, Edward (KY) – 1870, 1872  
 Crosswaith, Frank R. (NY) – 1929, 1930, 1932, 1936, 1940  
 Croston, George (WA) – 1904  
 Crotty, Peter (NY) – 2002  
 Crouch (TX) – 1951  
 Crouch, B. L. (TX) – 1898, 1900  
 Crounse, Lorenzo (NE) – 1872, 1874  
 Crouse (NY) – 1848  
 Crouse, George W. (OH) – 1886  
 Croust (PA) – 1843  
 Crow, Charles A. (MO) – 1908, 1910  
 Crow, Galusha A. (PA) – 1898  
 Crow, William J. (PA) – 1946, 1948  
 Crowe, Eugene B. (IN) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Crowe, Grattan B. (AL) – 1896  
 Crowe, V. P. (OK) – 1924  
 Crowell, John (OH) – 1846, 1848  
 Crowell, W. H. (TN) – 1932, 1944  
 Crowley, Ben (OK) – 1954  
 Crowley, Daniel (NY) – 1942  
 Crowley, Daniel N. (MA) – 1900, 1904  
 Crowley, David C., II (CA) – 2008  
 Crowley, David F. (NY) – 1982  
 Crowley, David J. (MA) – 1952  
 Crowley, Frank (TX) – 1968, 1970  
 Crowley, Fred J. (IL) – 1908, 1910, 1918  
 Crowley, James F. (NY) – 1954  
 Crowley, Jeremiah D. (NY) – 1934, 1938  
 Crowley, Joseph (NY) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Crowley, Joseph B. (IL) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Crowley, Miles (TX) – 1894  
 Crowley, Richard (NY) – 1878, 1880, 1888  
 Crowninshield, Benjamin W. (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Crowson, Thomas A. (WA) – 2004  
 Crowther, Frank (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Crowther, George C. (MO) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Croxton, Hardy (AR) – 1968  
 Croxton, Thomas (VA) – 1884, 1886  
 Crozier, Alfred O. (MI) – 1886  
 Crozier, George C. (IA) – 1900  
 Crozier, John H. (TN) – 1845, 1847  
 Crozier, William E. (OK) – 1972  
 Crudup, Josiah (NC) – 1825, 1835  
 Cruger (NY) – 1842, 1850, 1852  
 Cruger, Daniel (NY) – 1824  
 Cruger, Nicholas (NY) – 1840  
 Crum, William D. (SC) – 1890  
 Crumlish, James C. (PA) – 1932, 1934  
 Crump, Edward H. (TN) – 1930, 1932  
 Crump, George W. (VA) – 1826, 1829, 1831  
 Crump, Rousseau O. (MI) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Crumpacker, Edgar D. (IN) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Crumpacker, Maurice E. (OR) – 1924, 1926  
 Crumpacker, Owen W. (IN) – 1978, 1988  
 Crumpacker, Shepard J., Jr. (IN) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Crumpler, Buck H. (NC) – 1914  
 Crumpler, Perry G. (NC) – 1948  
 Crumpton, S. R. (AL) – 1904  
 Crumrine, Lucius McK. (PA) – 1940  
 Crupper, Joseph L. (VA) – 1914, 1916  
 Cruse (NJ) – 1906  
 Crutcher, James (KY) – 1829  
 Crutcher, John W. (KS) – 1956  
 Crutcher, Ron (OH) – 1986, 1988  
 Crutchfield, William (TN) – 1872  
 Cryts, Wayne (MO) – 1986, 1988  
 Cubberly, Fred (FL) – 1920  
 Cubin, Barbara (WY) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Cuccia, Arthur (NY) – 1976  
 Cuddihy, John J., Jr. (CA) – 1988  
 Cuddy, Edward (NY) – 1970  
 Cuddy, Raymond J. (NJ) – 1940, 1942  
 Cude, Mark Lynn (TX) – 1996  
 Cudmore, J. Homer (NY) – 1934, 1936  
 Cuellar, Henry (TX) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Cuff, James E. (NY) – 1926  
 Cuff, Thomas J. (NY) – 1928  
 Cuite, Thomas J. (NY) – 1958  
 Culberson, David B. (TX) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Culberson, John (TX) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Culbertson, Elizabeth R. (PA) – 1924  
 Culbertson, W. B. (IA) – 1880  
 Culbertson, William C. (OR) – 1928



- Culbertson, William C. (PA) – 1888  
 Culbertson, William W. (KY) – 1882  
 Culkin, Francis D. (NY) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Cullen (PA) – 1850  
 Cullen, Elisha D. (DE) – 1854, 1856  
 Cullen, Joe (PA) – 1996  
 Cullen, Michael (CA) – 1964  
 Cullen, Thomas H. (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Cullen, W. J. (MN) – 1862  
 Cullen, William (IL) – 1880, 1882  
 Culler, J. Frank (MO) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Cullerton, William J. (IL) – 1920  
 Cullison, George W. (IA) – 1902  
 Cullison, Samuel W. (IN) – 1942  
 Cullom (TN) – 1849, 1876  
 Cullom, Alvan (TN) – 1843, 1845  
 Cullom, E. N. (LA) – 1878  
 Cullom, Shelby M. (IL) – 1864, 1866, 1868  
 Cullom, William (TN) – 1851, 1853, 1855  
 Cullop, William A. (IN) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920  
 Culotta, Samuel A. (MD) – 1976  
 Culp, Fred V. (IN) – 1952  
 Culp, Rod (WA) – 1980  
 Culpepper, John (NC) – 1825, 1827  
 Culver (NY) – 1848, 1856  
 Culver, Charles V. (PA) – 1864  
 Culver, Erastus D. (NY) – 1844  
 Culver, John C. (IA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Culver, Romulus E. (MO) – 1930  
 Culver, Rush (MI) – 1894  
 Culverhouse, Brad (FL) – 1982  
 Cumbach, William (IN) – 1854, 1856  
 Cumbie, J. T. (OK) – 1912, 1914  
 Cumings (MO) – 1886  
 Cumings, Simeon (NY) – 1826  
 Cumming, S. J. (AL) – 1870  
 Cumming, Thomas W. (NY) – 1852  
 Cummings (AR) – 1838  
 Cummings (CT) – 1902  
 Cummings (MA) – 1888  
 Cummings, Amos J. (NY) – 1886, 1889, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Cummings, Black (OK) – 2008  
 Cummings, Elijah E. (MD) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Cummings, Fred (CO) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Cummings, Henry J. B. (IA) – 1876, 1878  
 Cummings, Herbert W. (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Cummings, J. B. (TN) – 1890  
 Cummings, J. S. (MD) – 1898  
 Cummings, James C. (IN) – 1988  
 Cummings, James J. (IL) – 1976  
 Cummins (AR) – 1842  
 Cummins (TN) – 1855  
 Cummins, Alva M. (MI) – 1910, 1912  
 Cummins, Bud (AR) – 1996  
 Cummins, Carl W. (MN) – 1920  
 Cummins, Earl E. (NY) – 1936  
 Cummins, H. B. (NE) – 1922  
 Cummins, John D. (OH) – 1844, 1846  
 Cummins, John R. (NY) – 1958  
 Cummins, Michael (MN) – 2008  
 Cummins, William (AR) – 1836  
 Cundiff (MO) – 1892  
 Cundiff, William L. (IL) – 1910  
 Cungm (PA) – 1856  
 Cunha, Tim (FL) – 2008  
 Cunneen, Jim (CA) – 2000  
 Cunningham (AR) – 1878  
 Cunningham (PA) – 1886  
 Cunningham (TN) – 1898  
 Cunningham, A. W. (TX) – 1898  
 Cunningham, Bob (GA) – 1990, 1992  
 Cunningham, C. E. (AR) – 1882  
 Cunningham, Charles (NC) – 1954  
 Cunningham, Charles (PA) – 1912, 1916  
 Cunningham, D. N. (CA) – 1908  
 Cunningham, David E. (NY) – 1998  
 Cunningham, Daniel (IL) – 2008  
 Cunningham, Edward A. (NY) – 1956  
 Cunningham, Francis A. (OH) – 1844, 1846  
 Cunningham, George (AZ) – 2000  
 Cunningham, George F. (MI) – 1890  
 Cunningham, Glenn (NE) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Cunningham, James T. (IL) – 1860  
 Cunningham, John (MA) – 2008  
 Cunningham, John (SC) – 1856  
 Cunningham, John E. (WA) – 1977, 1978  
 Cunningham, John J. (WI) – 1906  
 Cunningham, Mark D. (PA) – 1896  
 Cunningham, Martin J., Jr. (PA) – 1982  
 Cunningham, N. W. (OH) – 1914  
 Cunningham, Paul (IA) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Cunningham, Randy “Duke” (CA) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Cunningham, Robb E. (MO) – 2008  
 Cunningham, Robert G. (MA) – 1976  
 Cunningham, Robert, Sr. (SC) – 1986, 1988  
 Cunningham, S. A. (MO) – 1928  
 Cunningham, Scott Douglas (TX) – 1994, 1996  
 Cupelli, Domenick A. (PA) – 1970  
 Curci, Anthony M. (NY) – 1988  
 Curcio, Dominic A. (NY) – 1990  
 Curd, J. E. (TX) – 1912  
 Curd, J. R. (KY) – 1867  
 Curd, William (KY) – 1890  
 Cure, Carol (AZ) – 1994  
 Curl, Thomas J. “Tom” (IL) – 1988  
 Curlee (MO) – 1914  
 Curley, Darlene J. (ME) – 2006  
 Curley, Edward W. (NY) – 1936, 1938  
 Curley, James M. (MA) – 1910, 1912, 1942, 1944  
 Curlin, William P. (AL) – 1971  
 Curnock, Rob (TX) – 2008  
 Curnutte, John H. (AZ) – 1946, 1950  
 Curran (AR) – 1852  
 Curran, Arthur B., Jr. (NY) – 1960  
 Curran, Charles A. (RI) – 1944  
 Curran, George W. (MO) – 1954  
 Curran, Henry H. (NY) – 1910  
 Curran, James V. (IA) – 1924  
 Curran, Joseph (NY) – 1940  
 Curran, Mike (IL) – 1996  
 Curran, Thomas L. (IA) – 1942  
 Curran, Thomas N. (ME) – 1940  
 Curree (VT) – 1880  
 Curren, Charlotte D. (NY) – 1944  
 Currie, Bill (ID) – 1986  
 Currie, Dean F. (NY) – 1902  
 Currie, Gilbert A. (MI) – 1916, 1918  
 Currie, John A. (TX) – 1914  
 Currier (MA) – 1886  
 Currier, Frank D. (NH) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Currier, Leland B. (ME) – 1952  
 Currin (TN) – 1855  
 Curry (MO) – 1912  
 Curry, C. W. (NC) – 1912  
 Curry, Charles F. (CA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Curry, Darrell E. (SC) – 1996  
 Curry, George (NM) – 1911  
 Curry, Jabez L. M. (AL) – 1857, 1859  
 Curry, Jerry R. (VA) – 1988  
 Curry, John J. (NY) – 1926  
 Curry, Lawrence H. (PA) – 1974  
 Curry, Solomon S. (MI) – 1898  
 Curry, William E., Jr. (CT) – 1982  
 Curry, William J. (OH) – 1950  
 Curry, William W. (IN) – 1864  
 Curtin, Andrew G. (PA) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Curtin, Willard S. (PA) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Curtis (AL) – 1896  
 Curtis (NY) – 1848, 1854  
 Curtis (VA) – 1865  
 Curtis, A. B. (ID) – 1958  
 Curtis, Austin W., Jr. (MI) – 1958  
 Curtis, Carl T. (NE) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Curtis, Carlton B. (PA) – 1850, 1852, 1872, 1874  
 Curtis, Charles (KS) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Curtis, Clint (FL) – 2006  
 Curtis, Don (MO) – 1990  
 Curtis, Edward (NY) – 1836  
 Curtis, G. G. (VA) – 1869  
 Curtis, Gene (MO) – 2002  
 Curtis, George M. (IA) – 1894, 1896  
 Curtis, George V. (NY) – 1864  
 Curtis, George W. (MA) – 1908  
 Curtis, Henry (NY) – 1838  
 Curtis, Henry B. (OH) – 1840  
 Curtis, Jeremiah (ME) – 1848  
 Curtis, John (TN) – 1980  
 Curtis, John A. (NY) – 1908  
 Curtis, Kenneth M. (ME) – 1964  
 Curtis, L. W. (IL) – 1852  
 Curtis, Laurence (MA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1968, 1970  
 Curtis, Newton M. (NY) – 1891, 1892, 1894  
 Curtis, Norman N. (FL) – 1946  
 Curtis, Samuel R. (IA) – 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Curtis, Thomas B. (MO) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Curtis, W. J. (CA) – 1890  
 Curtis, Warren (NY) – 1892  
 Curtiss, Edward (NY) – 1838  
 Curtiss, William G. (IL) – 1922, 1924, 1928  
 Cusack, Christopher F. (CO) – 1948  
 Cusack, Patrick (FL) – 1998  
 Cusack, Thomas (IL) – 1898  
 Cushing (NY) – 1854  
 Cushing, A. (OH) – 1846  
 Cushing, Abel (MA) – 1830  
 Cushing, Caleb (MA) – 1826, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Cushing, Theophilus (ME) – 1850  
 Cushman (VT) – 1828  
 Cushman, Elbridge (MA) – 1892  
 Cushman, Francis W. (WA) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Cushman, Hercules (MA) – 1826  
 Cushman, Samuel (NH) – 1835, 1837  
 Cusimano, Frank V. (OH) – 2004  
 Custer, Bethel M. (PA) – 1878  
 Cutcheon, Byron M. (MI) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Cuthbert, Alfred (GA) – 1824  
 Cutler (MA) – 1886  
 Cutler, Augustus W. (NJ) – 1874, 1876, 1880, 1896  
 Cutler, Fletcher A. (CA) – 1896  
 Cutler, Francis G. (IA) – 1952  
 Cutler, Lynn G. (IA) – 1980, 1982  
 Cutler, Samuel F. (MA) – 1852  
 Cutler, William P. (OH) – 1848, 1860, 1862  
 Cutr (PA) – 1852  
 Cutter (ME) – 1847  
 Cutting (NY) – 1848

- Cutting, C. (NM) – 1911  
 Cutting, Francis B. (NY) – 1852  
 Cutting, George G. (MA) – 1902  
 Cutting, John P. (CA) – 1890  
 Cutts, Marsena E. (IA) – 1880, 1882  
 Cuyler (NY) – 1852  
 Cuyler, George W. (NY) – 1864  
 Cypert (AR) – 1860  
 Cypert, J. J. (TX) – 1904  
 Cypert, T. J. (TN) – 1870  
 Cyr, Paul (IN) – 1950  
 Czarnecki, Walter (MI) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1961, 1962
- Dabbs, Dutch (MS) – 1994  
 Dabney, William H. (GA) – 1874, 1876  
 Daddario, Emilio Q. (CT) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Dade (VA) – 1831  
 Dady, Michael J. (NY) – 1892  
 Dager, Howard J. (PA) – 1934  
 Daggett (TX) – 1878  
 Daggett, Rollin M. (NV) – 1878, 1880  
 Dague, Paul B. (PA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Dahl, Charles F. (WI) – 1984  
 Dahl, Lawrence (WI) – 1968  
 Dahl, T. O. (MN) – 1920  
 Dahle, Herman B. (WI) – 1898, 1900  
 Dahlin, Ernest W. (IL) – 1978  
 Dahlkemper, Kathy (PA) – 2008  
 Dahlson, Roy (CA) – 1990  
 Dailey (IN) – 1882  
 Dailey (MO) – 1882  
 Dailey, Fred (OH) – 2008  
 Dailey, Thomas J. (IA) – 1958  
 Daily (IN) – 1860  
 Daisley, Michel C. “Mike” (NC) – 1996  
 Dakin (NY) – 1876  
 Dale, Alfred S. (ND) – 1938, 1948  
 Dale, D. B. (VA) – 1918  
 Dale, Douglass (MO) – 1870  
 Dale, Francis C. (NY) – 1912  
 Dale, Harry Howard (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Dale, Porter H. (VT) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Dale, Robert F. (IA) – 1900  
 Dale, Stanley I. (MO) – 1956  
 Dale, Thomas H. (PA) – 1904, 1906  
 Dale, William P. (CO) – 1928  
 D’Alessandro, Thomas, Jr. (MD) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Dalessio, John (CA) – 1974  
 Daley, Daniel J. (MA) – 1910  
 Daley, Emmett B. (VT) – 1916  
 Daley, George (MN) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Daley, J. S. (TX) – 1900  
 Daley, Joseph A. (NY) – 1962  
 Daley, M. J. (NY) – 1922  
 Daley, Tom (TX) – 2008  
 Daley, William T. (IN) – 1892  
 Dallam, David E. (PA) – 1878  
 Dallas, Robert (IL) – 2000
- D’Alessandro, Anthony (NY) – 1958  
 Dallinger, Frederick W. (MA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Dallmyer (MO) – 1884  
 Dalrymple, Allen J. (OH) – 1964  
 Dalton, Frank A. (NY) – 1936  
 Daly (MN) – 1900  
 Daly, Alexander M. (DE) – 1900  
 Daly, Anthony P. (IA) – 1902  
 Daly, Bernard (OR) – 1900  
 Daly, Daniel W. (MA) – 1992  
 Daly, Frank (PA) – 1992  
 Daly, J. Burrwood (PA) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Daly, John F. (MA) – 1922  
 Daly, Joseph A. (NJ) – 1936  
 Daly, Marcus (NJ) – 1964  
 Daly, Richard T. (MN) – 1934  
 Daly, Richard W. (MA) – 1976  
 Daly, T. F. Gilroy (CT) – 1970  
 Daly, Teresa (MN) – 2004  
 Daly, William D. (NJ) – 1898  
 Dalzell, John (PA) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Damato, Julius J. (NY) – 1956  
 Dambly, Whitman (PA) – 1900  
 D’Amboise, Laurence S. (ME) – 2006  
 D’Amours, Norman E. (NH) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Damrell, William S. (MA) – 1854, 1856  
 Damrow, Edward C. (WI) – 1920  
 Dana (PA) – 1851  
 Dana (RI) – 1898  
 Dana, Amasa (NY) – 1838, 1842  
 Dana, Israel P. (VT) – 1830  
 Dana, Richard A., Jr. (MA) – 1868  
 Dana, William H. (OH) – 1888  
 Danaher, Michael B. (MI) – 1920  
 Danciu, Emil F. (FL) – 1970  
 Dane, Joseph (ME) – 1882  
 Danenhower, Charles N. (OH) – 1908  
 Danes, Henry (WI) – 1944  
 Danford, Lorenzo (OH) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Danforth (NY) – 1844  
 Danforth, Henry G. (NY) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 D’Angelo, Ronald J. (NY) – 1976  
 Danhof, Peter J. (MI) – 1916, 1918  
 Danhoff, Jacob (IL) – 1914  
 Daniel (GA) – 1834  
 Daniel, Bruce A. (CA) – 1982  
 Daniel, Dan (VA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Daniel, Henry (KY) – 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833  
 Daniel, John R. J. (NC) – 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851  
 Daniel, John W. (VA) – 1884  
 Daniel, R. T. (OK) – 1912  
 Daniel, Raleigh T. (VA) – 1870
- Daniel, Robert W., Jr. (VA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Daniel, W. C. “Dan” (VA) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Daniel, Wilbur N. (IL) – 1964  
 Danielczyk, Paul (NJ) – 1990  
 Daniell, Eugene S., Jr. (NH) – 1962, 1970  
 Daniell, Harry W. (NH) – 1904  
 Daniell, Warren F. (NH) – 1890, 1898  
 Daniello, John (DE) – 1970  
 Daniels (NY) – 1870  
 Daniels, Albert L. (OH) – 1934, 1956  
 Daniels, Charles (NY) – 1892, 1894  
 Daniels, Dominick V. (NJ) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Daniels, Edward (NY) – 2006, 2008  
 Daniels, Edward (VA) – 1872  
 Daniels, Frank (MI) – 1966  
 Daniels, Hiram G. (OH) – 1850  
 Daniels, Milton J. (CA) – 1902  
 Daniels, Wayne E. (MI) – 1980  
 Daniels, William P. (IA) – 1894  
 Danielson, Dennis B. (WI) – 1962  
 Danielson, George E. (CA) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Danielson, W. A. (TN) – 1954  
 Danker, Arlyn (IA) – 1982  
 Danmar, William (NY) – 1912  
 Dann (NY) – 1848  
 Dannemeyer, William E. (CA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Danner, Fred W. (OH) – 1946  
 Danner, Joel B. (PA) – 1848, 1850  
 Danner, Pat (MO) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Danner, Steve (MO) – 2000  
 Danr (PA) – 1852  
 Dansard, Boyez (MI) – 1926  
 Danskin, James H. (IL) – 1898, 1902, 1908, 1910  
 Dantzler, Alexander D. (SC) – 1900  
 Dao, Linh Kieu (CA) – 1995  
 Darby, Ann Pfoer (NY) – 1990  
 Darby, Homer L. (IL) – 1905  
 Darby, John F. (MO) – 1850  
 Darby, Raymond V. (CA) – 1936  
 Darcy, Thomas (NY) – 1940  
 Darden, Colgate W., Jr. (VA) – 1932, 1934, 1938, 1940  
 Darden, George “Buddy” (GA) – 1983, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Darey (NJ) – 1854  
 Dargan, Edmund S. (AL) – 1845  
 Dargan, George W. (SC) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Darin, Frank P. (MI) – 1932  
 Dark, L. T., Jr. (NC) – 1958  
 Darling, Charles A. (AR) – 1924  
 Darling, Mason C. (WI) – 1848  
 Darling, William A. (NY) – 1864, 1866, 1872
- Darlington, Edward (PA) – 1832, 1834, 1836  
 Darlington, Smedley (PA) – 1886, 1888  
 Darmopray, Walter T. (PA) – 1966  
 Darnall, Harry H. (WV) – 1928  
 Darnell, George R. (AZ) – 1942  
 Darnell, S. A. (GA) – 1890  
 Darnell, William N. (IN) – 1890  
 Darr, John W., Jr. (NY) – 1950  
 Darragh, Archibald B. (MI) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Darragh, Cornelius (PA) – 1844  
 Darragh, Edw. J. (MN) – 1894  
 Darrah, George R. (MI) – 1982  
 Darrall, Chester B. (LA) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1886, 1888  
 Darrell (GA) – 1872  
 Darrigo, Louis (CA) – 1986  
 Darroch, William (IN) – 1906, 1908  
 Darrow, Clarence S. (IL) – 1896  
 Darrow, George P. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Darrow, Susan Davenport (OH) – 1998  
 Dart (OH) – 1834  
 Dart, Ashbel (OH) – 1836  
 Darwin, J. L. (TX) – 1900  
 Daschle, Thomas A. (SD) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Daub, Hal (NE) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Daubner, G. Holmes (WI) – 1908  
 Daudt (MO) – 1882  
 Dauer, James Lawrence (AR) – 1974  
 Daugherty, E. H. (KY) – 1926  
 Daugherty, Edward J. (MI) – 1948  
 Daugherty, James A. (MO) – 1910  
 Daugherty, Matt A. (NE) – 1894  
 Daugherty, Oral (OH) – 1942  
 Daugherty, Richard E. (MI) – 1974, 1976  
 Daugherty, Ron (NC) – 2002  
 Daughton, J. P. (IA) – 1922, 1923  
 Daughton, Ralph H. (VA) – 1944  
 Davatt, Stephen C. (TN) – 1841  
 Davee, Thomas (ME) – 1836, 1838  
 Davenport (NY) – 1882  
 Davenport (OH) – 1856  
 Davenport, Bill (AL) – 1976  
 Davenport, C. E. (MO) – 1940  
 Davenport, C. W. (VT) – 1874  
 Davenport, Charles N. (VT) – 1860, 1863  
 Davenport, D. S. (TX) – 1924  
 Davenport, Doye (KY) – 1982  
 Davenport, Frederick M. (NY) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Davenport, H. B. (WV) – 1904  
 Davenport, Harry J. (PA) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Davenport, Ira (NY) – 1884, 1886  
 Davenport, J. H. (TX) – 1882  
 Davenport, James S. (OK) – 1907, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916



- Davenport, Jesse (TN) – 1920  
Davenport, John (OH) – 1826, 1828  
Davenport, Samuel A. (PA) – 1896, 1898  
Davenport, Stanley W. (PA) – 1898, 1900  
Davenport, T. W. (OR) – 1874  
Davenport, Thomas (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
Davenport, Thomas D. (TN) – 1833  
Davey, Martin L. (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
Davey, Robert C. (LA) – 1892, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
Davidoff, Paul (NY) – 1968  
Davidson (MO) – 1886, 1932  
Davidson (MS) – 1880  
Davidson (NJ) – 1866  
Davidson, A. L. (TN) – 1924  
Davidson, Alexander C. (AL) – 1884, 1886  
Davidson, Charles L. (KS) – 1914  
Davidson, E. C. (LA) – 1872  
Davidson, E. C. (NC) – 1874  
Davidson, Ellen P. (CA) – 1950  
Davidson, George (OK) – 1941  
Davidson, Irwin D. (NY) – 1954  
Davidson, James H. (WI) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
Davidson, James J. (PA) – 1896  
Davidson, James S. (OK) – 1934  
Davidson, James W. (IL) – 1856, 1858  
Davidson, Robert C. (NM) – 1966  
Davidson, Robert H. M. (FL) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
Davidson, Robert L. (KY) – 1918  
Davidson, Sam (TX) – 1920  
Davidson, T. H. (AL) – 1916  
Davidson, Thomas G. (LA) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
Davidson, Thomas M. (TN) – 1990  
Davidson, William H. (IL) – 1834  
Davie (SC) – 1848  
Davie, F. W. (SC) – 1824, 1838  
Davie, George F. (NY) – 1938  
Davie, John L. (CA) – 1924  
Davie, W. J. (KY) – 1853  
Davie, W. R. (SC) – 1894  
Davies (AL) – 1835  
Davies (NY) – 1876  
Davies, Bob (MT) – 1982  
Davies, Edward (PA) – 1836, 1838  
Davies, Elmer, Jr. (TN) – 1970  
Davies, George M. (PA) – 1890  
Davies, John C. (NY) – 1948, 1950  
Davies, John O. (MT) – 1924  
Davies, Lawrence (VA) – 2000  
Davies, Phillips S. (CA) – 1960  
Davies, Richard E. (MI) – 1968, 1970  
Davies, Susan C. (CA) – 1992  
Davies, Susan C. (MA) – 1990  
Davies, Thomas H. (NC) – 1829  
Davies, William D. (OH) – 1894  
Davinroy, Ronald L. (IL) – 1980  
Davis (CT) – 1912  
Davis (IN) – 1854, 1860, 1876  
Davis (KY) – 1908  
Davis (LA) – 1853  
Davis (MA) – 1880  
Davis (MO) – 1892  
Davis (MS) – 1878  
Davis (NY) – 1848, 1860, 1878, 1882, 1887  
Davis (OH) – 1854  
Davis (PA) – 1843, 1884  
Davis (SC) – 1848  
Davis (TN) – 1898, 1902, 1904  
Davis (WI) – 1878  
Davis, Aaron C. (TN) – 1990  
Davis, Alexander M. (VA) – 1872  
Davis, Alfred J. (WI) – 1896  
Davis, Amos (KY) – 1833  
Davis, Andy (MI) – 1992  
Davis, Arnold (TX) – 1936  
Davis, Artur (AL) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Davis, B. N. (VT) – 1850  
Davis, Barnett (NY) – 1955  
Davis, Benjamin J., Jr. (NY) – 1942  
Davis, Beverly A. (VA) – 1902, 1916  
Davis, Brian J. (MN) – 2008  
Davis, C. W. (OH) – 1926  
Davis, Catherine (GA) – 2004, 2006  
Davis, Charles (CA) – 1984, 1996  
Davis, Charles G. (MA) – 1875  
Davis, Charles P. (MA) – 1898  
Davis, Charles R. (MN) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
Davis, Chester A. (IN) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
Davis, Clifford (TN) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
Davis, Cyrus E. (IN) – 1906  
Davis, Daniel (IL) – 2008  
Davis, Danny K. (IL) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Davis, David (CA) – 1992  
Davis, David (TN) – 2006  
Davis, David R. (TN) – 1992, 2006  
Davis, Dick (CO) – 1978  
Davis, Dock H. (GA) – 1980  
Davis, Don (NC) – 1990, 1992  
Davis, Donna C. (OK) – 2002  
Davis, Drew (OR) – 1984  
Davis, E. J. (TX) – 1882  
Davis, Edw. W. (CA) – 1892  
Davis, Ellen Duane (PA) – 1922  
Davis, Ewin L. (TN) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
Davis, F., Jr. (NY) – 1880, 1882  
Davis, Francis G. (OH) – 1946  
Davis, Frank E. (NY) – 1934  
Davis, Fred B. (CA) – 2004  
Davis, Garrett (KY) – 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845  
Davis, Geoff (KY) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Davis, George (NY) – 1828  
Davis, George A. (NY) – 1890, 1912  
Davis, George R. (IL) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
Davis, George R. (NY) – 1824  
Davis, George T. (MA) – 1850  
Davis, Gladys E. (OH) – 1960  
Davis, Glenn R. (WI) – 1947, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
Davis, Gordon T. (SC) – 1982  
Davis, Greg (MS) – 2008  
Davis, H. Winter (MD) – 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863  
Davis, Henry E. (PA) – 1904  
Davis, Henry W. (PA) – 1928  
Davis, Hiram G. (CA) – 1906  
Davis, Horace (CA) – 1876, 1879, 1880  
Davis, Isaac (MA) – 1834, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1854  
Davis, J. F. (PA) – 1878  
Davis, J. McLean (IL) – 1914  
Davis, J. Thomas (NY) – 1870  
Davis, Jack (IL) – 1986, 1988  
Davis, Jack (NY) – 2004, 2004  
Davis, Jack (TX) – 1888  
Davis, Jacob C. (IL) – 1856  
Davis, Jacob E. (OH) – 1940, 1942  
Davis, James (AL) – 1833  
Davis, James C. (GA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
Davis, James H. (TX) – 1894, 1896, 1914  
Davis, James Martin (NE) – 1996  
Davis, James P. (IN) – 1924  
Davis, James W. (NE) – 1874, 1878  
Davis, James W. (WV) – 1884  
Davis, Jefferson (MS) – 1845  
Davis, Jim (FL) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
Davis, Jim (WA) – 2000  
Davis, Jo Ann (VA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
Davis, Joel T. (IL) – 1926  
Davis, John (KS) – 1880, 1882, 1890, 1892, 1894  
Davis, John (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1833  
Davis, John (PA) – 1838  
Davis, John (TN) – 1984  
Davis, John (TX) – 2004  
Davis, John F. (CA) – 1892  
Davis, John G. (IN) – 1851, 1852, 1856, 1858  
Davis, John G. (NY) – 1880  
Davis, John J. (OK) – 1908, 1912  
Davis, John J. (WV) – 1870, 1872  
Davis, John S. (IN) – 1847  
Davis, John W. (GA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
Davis, John W. (IN) – 1833, 1835, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845  
Davis, John W. (WV) – 1910, 1912  
Davis, Joseph J. (NC) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
Davis, L. (MO) – 1876  
Davis, Mrs. L. C. (MO) – 1954  
Davis, Lanny (MD) – 1976  
Davis, Leslie E. (KS) – 1948  
Davis, Lincoln (TN) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Davis, Lowndes H. (MO) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
Davis, M. J. (NV) – 1896  
Davis, Magda Montiel (FL) – 1992  
Davis, Manvel H. (MO) – 1932  
Davis, Mendel J. (SC) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
Davis, Michael (TX) – 2000  
Davis, Nicholas (AL) – 1829  
Davis, Noah (NY) – 1868  
Davis, Olin W. (KY) – 1944  
Davis, Peter W. (OH) – 1992  
Davis, Philip R. (AZ) – 1986  
Davis, R. O. “Bob” (CA) – 1994, 1996  
Davis, Ray W. (OH) – 1940  
Davis, Reuben (MS) – 1838, 1839, 1857, 1859  
Davis, Richard D. (NY) – 1840, 1842  
Davis, Robert A. (NJ) – 1980  
Davis, Robert L. (PA) – 1932, 1934  
Davis, Robert M. (NC) – 1964  
Davis, Robert T. (MA) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
Davis, Robert W. (FL) – 1896, 1900, 1902  
Davis, Robert W. (MI) – 1858, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
Davis, Robert W. (NC) – 1914  
Davis, Ronald J. (PA) – 2000  
Davis, Russell E. (IN) – 1964  
Davis, S. J. (IL) – 1878  
Davis, S. R. (IA) – 1884  
Davis, Sam (AR) – 1900  
Davis, Samuel B. (PA) – 1832  
Davis, Shirley (NC) – 2006  
Davis, Sterling P. (MS) – 1962, 1976  
Davis, Susan A. (CA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Davis, T. C. (KS) – 1904  
Davis, Thomas (RI) – 1853, 1855, 1859, 1870, 1873, 1878  
Davis, Thomas B. (WV) – 1900  
Davis, Thomas G. C. (IL) – 1850  
Davis, Thomas M., III (VA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
Davis, Thomas T. (NY) – 1862, 1864  
Davis, Tim (MN) – 2002  
Davis, Timothy (IA) – 1848, 1856  
Davis, Timothy (MA) – 1854, 1856  
Davis, W. J. (TN) – 1969  
Davis, W. W. H. (PA) – 1882  
Davis, Warren R. (SC) – 1826, 1828, 1830, 1833, 1834  
Davis, William (PA) – 1870  
Davis, William A. (KS) – 1960  
Davis, William D. (OH) – 1884  
Davis, William Morris (PA) – 1860



- Davis, Wilmer F. (MD) – 1944  
 Davis, Zachary Taylor (PA) – 1974  
 Davis-Fairman, Antonio (IL) – 2004  
 Davison, George M. (KY) – 1896  
 Davison, J. O. (TN) – 1914  
 Davison, Keith C. (MN) – 1966  
 Davisson (MO) – 1886, 1910  
 Davisson, Allan (MN) – 1972  
 Davson, G. M. (KY) – 1898  
 Davy, John M. (NY) – 1874, 1876  
 Dawes, Beman G. (OH) – 1904, 1906  
 Dawes, Henry L. (MA) – 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Dawes, Rufus R. (OH) – 1880, 1882  
 Dawson (IN) – 1858  
 Dawson (MI) – 1878  
 Dawson (MS) – 1851  
 Dawson, Albert F. (IA) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Dawson, Dave (WY) – 1994  
 Dawson, G. W. (PA) – 1892  
 Dawson, Jim (IL) – 1986  
 Dawson, John B. (LA) – 1840, 1842, 1844  
 Dawson, John L. (PA) – 1848, 1850, 1852, 1862, 1864  
 Dawson, John P. (MI) – 1950, 1952  
 Dawson, Kennett B. (CA) – 1938  
 Dawson, O. W. (KS) – 1914  
 Dawson, William (MO) – 1884  
 Dawson, William A. (UT) – 1946, 1948, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Dawson, William C. (GA) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Dawson, William L. (IL) – 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Dawson, Winston F. (VA) – 1932  
 Day (AL) – 1884  
 Day (MA) – 1876  
 Day (NY) – 1862  
 Day (OH) – 1854, 1858  
 Day, B. F. (KY) – 1888  
 Day, Bill S., Jr. (VA) – 2008  
 Day, Bryan (CO) – 1992  
 Day, Frank A. (MN) – 1896  
 Day, George J. (MN) – 1886  
 Day, Jack G. (OH) – 1948  
 Day, John Tucker (NC) – 1948  
 Day, Joseph D. (IL) – 1962, 1966  
 Day, Joseph M. (MA) – 1872  
 Day, Joseph T. (IN) – 1900  
 Day, Luther (OH) – 1850  
 Day, Noel A. (MA) – 1964  
 Day, Norris (VT) – 1846  
 Day, R. J. (SD) – 1906  
 Day, Rowland (NY) – 1824, 1832  
 Day, Stephen A. (IL) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Day, Timothy C. (OH) – 1854, 1856  
 Day, W. R. (AR) – 1920  
 Dayan, Charles (NY) – 1830  
 Dayton, Alston G. (WV) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Dayton, Nathan (NY) – 1834  
 Deal (NV) – 1878  
 Deal, Joseph T. (VA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Deal, Nathan (GA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Deal, W. W. (ID) – 1922  
 Dean (MA) – 1878, 1880  
 Dean, Bailey S. (OH) – 1892  
 Dean, Benjamin (MA) – 1874, 1876  
 Dean, Edgar E. (MA) – 1882, 1884  
 Dean, Ezra (OH) – 1840, 1843  
 Dean, Ezra V. (OH) – 1890  
 Dean, Fred W. (PA) – 1914  
 Dean, Gilbert (NY) – 1850, 1852  
 Dean, Harvey (MI) – 2002  
 Dean, J. B. (NE) – 1968  
 Dean, J. M. (TX) – 1894  
 Dean, Jack (CA) – 1996  
 Dean, Kenneth L. (MS) – 1974  
 Dean, Lyle (OR) – 1964, 1966  
 Dean, Sidney (CT) – 1855, 1857  
 Deane, Charles B. (NC) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Dear (NJ) – 1916  
 Dear, Cleveland (LA) – 1932, 1934  
 Dear, Noah (NY) – 2000  
 Dearborn (MA) – 1880  
 Dearborn, Henry A. S. (MA) – 1830, 1833  
 Deardorff, Christian (OH) – 1844  
 DeArmon, Donald (MD) – 2000  
 DeArmon, Donald M. (MD) – 2002  
 De Armond, David A. (MO) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Deas, Edmund H. (SC) – 1882, 1884, 1890  
 Deason (MS) – 1878, 1880  
 Deaton, Thomas Patrick (MO) – 1990, 1992  
 Deats, Jim (TX) – 1994  
 Deaver, D. Clem (NE) – 1894  
 Deavers, Mathilda M. (IL) – 1936  
 DeBaca, Marcos C. (NM) – 1912  
 DeBenedictis, Danielle (MA) – 1976  
 Deberry, Edmund (NC) – 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1849  
 DeBerry, Rod (TN) – 1994, 1996  
 DeBlieux, J. D. (LA) – 1976  
 Deblieux, John (LA) – 1906  
 Deboe, W. J. (KY) – 1892  
 Deboice, Benjamin S. (IL) – 1950  
 DeBolt, Rezin A. (MO) – 1874, 1876  
 Debrow, Arnold (AL) – 1968  
 Debruler (IN) – 1860, 1866  
 Debruler, C. A. (IN) – 1876  
 Debruler, Lemuel (IN) – 1851  
 Debruler, Thomas F. (IN) – 1878  
 Debs, E. V. (IN) – 1916  
 DecB. (IL) – 1878  
 Deckard, H. Joel (IN) – 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Decker (NY) – 1876  
 Decker, Arch (CO) – 1982  
 Decker, Edward (WI) – 1902  
 Decker, George P. (NY) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Decker, N. H. (NY) – 1880  
 Decker, Percy W. (NY) – 1906  
 Decker, Perl D. (MO) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Decker, Robert S. (IL) – 1964  
 Decker, Teresa S. (MI) – 1986  
 DeCola, Fred S. (IL) – 1922  
 Decormier, Robert R. (NY) – 1948  
 De Courcy, Walker G. (VA) – 1920  
 De Coursey, James H. (KS) – 1970  
 Dedoncker, David (IL) – 1962  
 Dee, Martin (MT) – 1902  
 Deemer, Elias (PA) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Deemey, J. W. (ND) – 1922  
 Deen, Braswell (GA) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Deen, Carl K. (PA) – 1932  
 Deen, Richard L. (IN) – 1972  
 Deer, Ada E. (WI) – 1992  
 Deering, Harold F. (MN) – 1938  
 Deering, J. W. (ME) – 1894  
 Deering, Nathaniel C. (IA) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 DeFazio, Peter A. (OR) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 DeFazio, Thomas J. (IL) – 1986  
 Deffebach, T. G. (SD) – 1908  
 Deford, J. E. (TN) – 1914  
 De Forest, Henry S. (NY) – 1910, 1916  
 DeForest, Laverne B. (IL) – 1900  
 De Forest, Robert E. (CT) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 deForest, Russell (AK) – 2002  
 DeFosse, Daniel G. (IL) – 1982  
 DeFrance, Robert M. (PA) – 1868  
 Defrees, Joseph D. (IN) – 1864  
 Degener, Edward (TX) – 1869, 1871  
 Degenhardt, Gilbert (MO) – 1958  
 Degennaro, Carlo N. (NJ) – 1970  
 DeGette, Diana (CO) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Degnan, John T. (NY) – 1942  
 Degnan, Joseph M. (NJ) – 1932  
 DeGraft, John (NY) – 1826, 1836  
 DeGraft, William (NY) – 1902  
 deGraffenried, Edward (AL) – 1948, 1950  
 De Graffenried, Reese C. (TX) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 DeGroat, Linda M. (CA) – 1998  
 DeHart, Brett (GA) – 2000  
 De Hart, G. A. (VA) – 1924  
 DeHass (WV) – 1863  
 De Haven, John J. (CA) – 1882, 1888  
 Dehoney, E. L. (TX) – 1882  
 Dehority, Edward C. (IN) – 1904  
 Dehr, Albert (CA) – 1976, 1980  
 Dehual (MN) – 1914  
 Dehunt, Jerome T. (NY) – 1922  
 Deichman, Donald M. (MO) – 2002  
 Deighan, Neil F. (NJ) – 1962  
 Deimund, Linder (MO) – 1936  
 Deitch, Robert M. (NJ) – 1978  
 Deitman, William H. (PA) – 1960  
 Deitrick, Frederick S. (MA) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1932  
 Deitz, William (NY) – 1824  
 DeJarnette, Daniel C. (VA) – 1859  
 DeJulius, Connie Gializzo (MD) – 1996  
 DeJulio, Robert R., Jr. (OH) – 1990  
 De Lacy, Hugh (WA) – 1944, 1946  
 de la Garza, Eligio “Kika” (TX) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Delahunt, William “Bill” D. (MA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Delamar, Silvia (GA) – 2004  
 DeLamater, Henry (NY) – 1846  
 De La Matyr, Gilbert (IN) – 1878, 1880  
 De La Montanya, James (NY) – 1838  
 Delaney (KY) – 1847  
 Delaney (NJ) – 1918  
 Delaney, A. K. (WI) – 1886  
 Delaney, Edward K. (MN) – 1942  
 Delaney, James J. (NY) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Delaney, John J. (NY) – 1931, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Delaney, Marie G. (PA) – 2002  
 Delaney, Thomas S. (NY) – 1896  
 Delaney, Tom (WA) – 1956, 1958  
 Delano (MA) – 1888  
 Delano, Charles (MA) – 1858, 1860  
 Delano, Columbus (OH) – 1844, 1846, 1864, 1866  
 De Lano, Milton (NY) – 1886, 1888  
 Delany, Hubert T. (NY) – 1929  
 Delaplaine, Isaac C. (NY) – 1860  
 De Large, Robert C. (SC) – 1870  
 de la Rosa, Stephen (IL) – 1996  
 DeLauro, Rosa L. (CT) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Delavar, Michael (WA) – 2008  
 DeLay, Thomas D. (TX) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Delehanty, Thomas E. (ME) – 1954  
 DeLeon, Daniel (NY) – 1894, 1896  
 de Leon, Theresa (NJ) – 1998, 2000





- Del Giorno, Peter J. (NY) – 1978, 1980
- Delguidice, Michael J. (NY) – 1968
- Delisle, Peter B. (MI) – 1906
- Deljonson, Vern (IL) – 2000
- Dellavalle, Frank (NY) – 2002
- Dellay, Vincent J. (NJ) – 1954, 1956
- Dellenback, John (OR) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Dellet, James (AL) – 1833, 1839, 1843
- DelliBovi, Alfred A. (NY) – 1978
- Dellone, Mattie C. (NY) – 1930
- Dellums, Ronald V. (CA) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996
- Dellwo, Robert D. (WA) – 1950, 1952
- Deloia, Angelo S. (NY) – 1962
- Delong (NY) – 1842
- Delong, James (NY) – 1846
- Del Rosso, Henry E. (NY) – 1954, 1964, 1966
- Del Vecchio, David N. (NJ) – 1996
- Delzell, William A. (OR) – 1930
- De Maio, Anthony R. (CA) – 2006
- De Marco, Joseph A. (NY) – 1960
- De Marco, Richard M. (NJ) – 1966, 1968
- Demarest (NJ) – 1878, 1894, 1914
- Demarest, Eugene E. (NJ) – 1954
- Demarest, Horace A. (NY) – 1932
- DeMars, Lewis (MN) – 1990
- Demas, Henry (LA) – 1882
- Demas, Nick (TN) – 2004
- Demaulsby, I. (MD) – 1826
- DeMauro, Peter (NY) – 1990
- Dembufsky, Max (IL) – 1894
- DeMell, Harry (NY) – 1980
- Demers, James M. (NH) – 1986
- Deming, Benjamin F. (VT) – 1832
- Deming, Henry C. (CT) – 1863, 1865, 1867
- Deming, O. S. (KY) – 1876
- DeMint, Jim (SC) – 1998, 2000, 2002
- Demming, Henry C. (PA) – 1912
- De Mott, John (NY) – 1840, 1844
- De Motte (MO) – 1872
- De Motte, M. L. (MO) – 1876
- De Motte, Mark L. (IN) – 1880, 1882
- Dempsey (WI) – 1936
- Dempsey, John J. (NM) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Dempsey, John T. (IL) – 1936
- Dempsey, John T. (MI) – 1966
- Dempsey, S. Wallace (NY) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928
- Dempster, Milen C. (CA) – 1932
- De Muth, Peter J. (PA) – 1936, 1938
- De Napoli, Joseph M. (MA) – 1936
- DeNardis, Lawrence J. (CT) – 1980, 1982, 1984
- Denari, Steve (IL) – 1994
- Denby, Edwin (MI) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- denDulk, John “J.D.” (CA) – 2006
- De Nero, John (PA) – 1948
- Denholm, Frank E. (SD) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Denio, C. B. (CA) – 1875
- Denison, Charles (PA) – 1862, 1864, 1866
- Denison, Dudley C. (VT) – 1874, 1876
- Denison, Edward E. (IL) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Denison, John D., Jr. (IA) – 1910
- Denison, Robert (MI) – 2006, 2008
- Denman, James (CA) – 1894
- Denman, William F. (IA) – 1956
- Denn, Gale A. (NY) – 1980
- Dennerll, Norbert G., Jr. (OH) – 1964
- Denney, Arthur J. (NE) – 1936
- Denney, Robert V. (NE) – 1966, 1968
- Dennis (MD) – 1855
- Dennis, Andrew B. (IL) – 1922, 1924
- Dennis, David W. (IN) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Dennis, Henry D. (IL) – 1892
- Dennis, John (MD) – 1837, 1839
- Dennis, John W. (NY) – 1918
- Dennis, Littleton P. (MD) – 1833
- Dennison, David (OH) – 1956, 1958, 1960
- Dennison, Fern Coste (NY) – 1972
- Dennison, Joan Louise (MI) – 1990
- Dennison, Margaret (OH) – 1970
- Denny, George (KY) – 1878
- Denny, George, Jr. (KY) – 1894
- Denny, George L. (IN) – 1948
- Denny, Harmar (PA) – 1829, 1830, 1832, 1834
- Denny, Harmar D., Jr. (PA) – 1950, 1952
- Denny, Jacob F. (IN) – 1916
- Denny, James W. (MD) – 1898, 1900, 1902
- Denny, Walter McK. (MS) – 1894
- Denson, William H. (AL) – 1892, 1894
- Denston (NY) – 1858
- Dent, Charlie (PA) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- Dent, Hayes (MS) – 1993
- Dent, Jerry A. (MO) – 1978
- Dent, John H. (PA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976
- Dent, Lewis (CA) – 1849
- Dent, M. H. (WV) – 1906
- Dent, S. Hubert, Jr. (AL) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Dent, Thomas A. (NY) – 1954
- Dent, William B. W. (GA) – 1853
- Denton, E. Brady (MI) – 1976
- Denton, George K. (IN) – 1916, 1918
- Denton, J. A. (TN) – 1894
- Denton, Phil (FL) – 1992
- Denton, Tim (CA) – 2008
- Denton, Winfield K. (IN) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- DeNunzio, Mike (CA) – 2006
- Denver, James W. (CA) – 1854
- Denver, James W. (OH) – 1870, 1884, 1886
- Denver, Matthew R. (OH) – 1906, 1908, 1910
- Depalma, Jennifer (CA) – 2004
- De Pasquale, Luigi (RI) – 1920
- DePena, Alejandro “Alex” (TX) – 2000
- De Priest, Oscar (IL) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936
- Derby, Jill (NV) – 2006, 2008
- Derby, Marlyn A. (WA) – 1988, 1990
- Dergance, Philip A. (KS) – 1948
- Derham, Donald A. (NY) – 1970
- Dermody, Joseph (NY) – 1938
- Dermond, Philip C. (IN) – 1952
- DeRouen, Rene L. (LA) – 1927, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938
- Derounian, Steven B. (NY) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- Derrick (NJ) – 1918
- Derrick, Butler C. (SC) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- Derrick, George H. (CA) – 1914
- Derry, George H. (NY) – 1922
- Derry, Robert D. “Bob” (FL) – 2004
- Dershem, Frank L. (PA) – 1912, 1914
- Dertinger, Charles (PA) – 2006
- Derwinski, Edward J. (IL) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- DeSana, James R. (MI) – 1996
- DeSantis, Carol Ann (DE) – 1994
- Desantis, John B. (PA) – 1916
- Desborough, E. G. (NY) – 1974
- Deschamps, Robert “Dusty” (MT) – 1998
- Desha, L. B. (KY) – 1847
- Desha, Robert (TN) – 1827, 1829
- DeShazo, Al (AL) – 1986
- Desmond, Andrew D. (NJ) – 1944
- Desmond, John J. (IL) – 1964
- Desmond, John J. (MA) – 1894
- Dethloff, Edward C. (NY) – 1924
- Detig, Robert H. (NY) – 1966
- Dettry, William H. (PA) – 1906
- Deupree, Harlan (OK) – 1937, 1938
- Deuster, Peter V. (WI) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884
- Deutsch, Peter (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002
- Devalle, A. F. (CA) – 1884
- Devaney, Joe (TX) – 1982
- Devany, John A., Jr. (NY) – 1944, 1946
- Devens, John E. (AK) – 1990, 1992
- Dever (GA) – 1872
- Dever, John J. (IL) – 1926
- Devereaux, Alvin (NY) – 1868
- Devereaux, James P. (MI) – 1910
- Devereux, James P. S. (MD) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Devereux, Thomas P. (NC) – 1882
- Devery, John Patrick (NY) – 1944
- Devine, Donald (MD) – 1994
- Devine, Herbert W. (MI) – 1950
- Devine, John (TX) – 1996
- Devine, John E., Jr. (IL) – 1970, 1972
- Devine, John M. (NE) – 1894
- Devine, Samuel L. (OH) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Devine, Thomas C. (OH) – 1912, 1916
- DeVisscher, Thomas D. (MA) – 1986
- Devito, Anthony J. (NY) – 1968, 1970
- Devitt, Edward J. (MN) – 1946, 1948
- Devlin (IN) – 1858
- Devlin, James (PA) – 1916
- Devlin, William E. (NY) – 1924, 1930
- DeVoe, Fred W. (NJ) – 1926
- Devol (MO) – 1910
- De Vries, Marion (CA) – 1896, 1898
- Dew, Bill (UT) – 2008
- Dewalt, Arthur G. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1926
- Dewan, James T. (OH) – 1956
- Dewar (GA) – 1914
- Dewart (PA) – 1854, 1858
- Dewart, Lewis (PA) – 1830
- D’Ewart, Wesley A. (MT) – 1945, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952
- Dewart, William L. (PA) – 1856
- Deweese, John T. (NC) – 1868
- Dewey, Charles (IN) – 1835
- Dewey, Charles S. (IL) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944
- Dewey, Henry B. (WA) – 1912
- DeWine, Michael (OH) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988
- De Witt, Alexander (MA) – 1852, 1854, 1856
- DeWitt, Bill (CA) – 1990
- De Witt, Charles G. (NY) – 1828
- De Witt, D. C. (PA) – 1878
- De Witt, D. C. (TX) – 1954
- De Witt, David M. (NY) – 1872
- De Witt, De Witt C. (PA) – 1896
- De Witt, Francis B. (OH) – 1894, 1896
- De Witt, Jacob H. (NY) – 1834
- DeWitt, William C. (NY) – 1924
- De Wolf, Sherman W. (IA) – 1918
- Dexter, Simon (NY) – 1830
- Deyendorf, John F. (VA) – 1892
- DeYoung, James E. (NY) – 1976
- Dezendorf, John F. (VA) – 1878, 1880, 1882

- Dial (OH) – 1854  
 Dial, A. Clayton (KS) – 1964  
 Dial, Joe (TX) – 1990  
 Diamond, Robert (NY) – 1950  
 Diamondstone, Peter (VT) – 1978, 1980, 2000  
 Diaz, Angel (NY) – 1992  
 Diaz, Eddie (FL) – 2002  
 Diaz-Balart, Lincoln (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Diaz-Balart, Mario (FL) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Dibble, A. B. (CA) – 1856  
 Dibble, Henry C. (LA) – 1876  
 Dibble, Samuel (SC) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 DiBiase, Carmine (PA) – 1984  
 Dible, Samuel (PA) – 1914  
 Dibrell, Anthony (TN) – 1839  
 Dibrell, George G. (TN) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Dibs, Nicholas “Nick” (CA) – 2008  
 DiCarlo, David C. (PA) – 1980  
 Dichter, David (NJ) – 1968  
 Dick, Archibald T. (PA) – 1834  
 Dick, Charles (OH) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1918  
 Dick, Chuck (IA) – 1974  
 Dick, David (PA) – 1838  
 Dick, Frederick E. (RI) – 1992  
 Dick, John (PA) – 1852, 1854, 1856  
 Dick, Samuel B. (PA) – 1878  
 Dickens, E. Dana (NC) – 1930  
 Dickenson, A. C. (WA) – 1892  
 Dickenson, Edward (MA) – 1855  
 Dickenson, S. N. (WI) – 1886  
 Dicker, Herbert (NY) – 1970  
 Dickerman, Charles H. (PA) – 1902  
 Dickersin, E. J. (SC) – 1884  
 Dickerson (NJ) – 1918  
 Dickerson, David W. (TN) – 1843  
 Dickerson, Eric (IN) – 2006  
 Dickerson, J. G. (ME) – 1854  
 Dickerson, Philemon (NJ) – 1832, 1834, 1838, 1840  
 Dickerson, William W. (KY) – 1890  
 Dicks, Louis (IL) – 1902  
 Dickey (VT) – 1876, 1878  
 Dickey, F. B. (TN) – 1894  
 Dickey, F. Lyle (IL) – 1862  
 Dickey, Frank P. (TN) – 1892  
 Dickey, H. G. (OK) – 1952  
 Dickey, Henry L. (OH) – 1876, 1878  
 Dickey, Howard A., Jr. (KY) – 1960  
 Dickey, J. T. (GA) – 1900  
 Dickey, Jay (AR) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Dickey, Jesse C. (PA) – 1848, 1850  
 Dickey, John (PA) – 1843, 1846  
 Dickey, Oliver J. (PA) – 1868, 1870  
 Dickey, T. Lyle (IL) – 1866  
 Dickey, W. C. (KS) – 1928  
 Dickheiser, Saul J. (NY) – 1928  
 Dickie, Samuel (MI) – 1890  
 Dickinson (NJ) – 1864  
 Dickinson (PA) – 1886  
 Dickinson, A. C. (WA) – 1892  
 Dickinson, Bob (NV) – 1990  
 Dickinson, Clement C. (MO) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Dickinson, David W. (TN) – 1833  
 Dickinson, Edward (MA) – 1852, 1854  
 Dickinson, Edward F. (OH) – 1868, 1870  
 Dickinson, John (NY) – 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832  
 Dickinson, John, Jr. (MA) – 1846  
 Dickinson, Lester J. (IA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Dickinson, Rodolphus (MA) – 1839  
 Dickinson, Rodolphus (OH) – 1846, 1848  
 Dickinson, Samuel F. (MA) – 1828  
 Dickinson, William A. (VA) – 1936  
 Dickinson, William L. (AL) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Dickson, Richard (SC) – 1986  
 Dickman, Charles C. (IL) – 1936  
 Dickman, Daniel L. (OH) – 2000  
 Dicks, Norman D. “Norm” (WA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Dickson, Charles A. (IA) – 1906  
 Dickson, David (MS) – 1829, 1831, 1835  
 Dickson, E. E. (SC) – 1868  
 Dickson, Frank L. (IL) – 1904  
 Dickson, Frank S. (IL) – 1906, 1908  
 Dickson, Hugh L. (CA) – 1920  
 Dickson, J. L. (IL) – 1920  
 Dickson, John (NY) – 1830, 1832  
 Dickson, Samuel (NY) – 1854  
 Dickson, William A. (MS) – 1908, 1910  
 Dickstein, Samuel (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 DiDonato, Greg L. (OH) – 1994  
 Diedrich, Larry (SD) – 2003, 2004  
 Diefenderfer, Flora J. (PA) – 1920  
 Diehl, Harry E. (PA) – 1942  
 Diehl, Julius F. (MD) – 1926  
 Diehl, W. D. “Bill” (MT) – 1976  
 Diekema, Gerrit J. (MI) – 1907, 1908, 1910  
 Dielman, Fred (TX) – 1964  
 Dielmann, Harold L. (MO) – 1982  
 Dielmann, Henry B. (TX) – 1930  
 Dierkes, Edward (IL) – 1904  
 Dies, Martin (TX) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Dies, Martin, Jr. (TX) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Dieterich, William H. (IL) – 1930  
 Dieterly, Duggan (CA) – 1992  
 Dietl, Richard (NY) – 1986  
 Dietrich, C. Elmer (PA) – 1934, 1936  
 Dietrich, John (TX) – 1992  
 Dietrich, Karl (CA) – 2002  
 Diette, Ernest J., Jr. (CT) – 1986  
 Dietz, Carl P. (WI) – 1936  
 Dietz, S. Marie (VT) – 1978  
 Dietz, Walter F. (LA) – 1914  
 DiFazio, Lucien P., Jr. (CT) – 1976  
 Diferderfer, Robert E. (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 Diffenderfer (MO) – 1914  
 Digennaro, Vincent (NY) – 1956  
 Diggs, Charles C., Jr. (MI) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Diggs, E. E. (TX) – 1906, 1914  
 DiGiovanni, John (NY) – 1974  
 Dignan, Thomas S. (NJ) – 1940  
 Diiorio, Ralph (NY) – 1956  
 Dike, George W. (MA) – 1846  
 Dikeman, John (NY) – 1836  
 Dilbeck, William H. (CA) – 1990  
 Dill, Charles C. (NY) – 1904  
 Dill, Clarence C. (WA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1942  
 Dill, Harry V. (KY) – 1920  
 Dillard, Ann W. (OK) – 1930  
 Dillard, Barney E., Jr. (FL) – 1980  
 Dillard-Trammell, Carrie J. (IN) – 1996  
 Dilleuth, Charles H. (LA) – 1960  
 Dillingham, Paul, Jr. (VT) – 1843, 1844  
 Dillner, Arthur E. (IL) – 1952  
 Dillon (TN) – 1882  
 Dillon, Charles H. (SD) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Dillon, David (MN) – 2008  
 Dillon, James C. (IL) – 1938  
 Dillon, James J. (NY) – 1998  
 Dillon, Jim (Matt) (TX) – 1978  
 Dillon, John E. (IN) – 1904  
 Dillon, John J. (IL) – 1956  
 Dillon, M. J. (MN) – 1936  
 Dillon, Martin F. (NY) – 1902  
 Dillon, Walter K. (MO) – 1946, 1948  
 Dills, John (KY) – 1878  
 Dillw (DE) – 1846  
 Dilweg, LaVern R. (WI) – 1942, 1944  
 Dimarco, Antony (MD) – 1922  
 Di Micelli, Leonard (CA) – 1958  
 Dimitri, William A., Jr. (RI) – 1970  
 Dimk, E. S. (PA) – 1856  
 Dimmick, Milo M. (PA) – 1848, 1850  
 Dimmick, William H. (PA) – 1856, 1858, 1878  
 Dimmitt, James P. (IL) – 1878  
 Dimock, Davis, Jr. (PA) – 1840  
 Dingell, John D. (MI) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Dingell, John D., Jr. (MI) – 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Dingeman, A. J. (CA) – 1942  
 Dingeman, Jim (MI) – 1990  
 Dingley, Edward N. (MI) – 1912, 1914  
 Dingley, Nelson, Jr. (ME) – 1881, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 DiNicola, Ronald A. (PA) – 1996  
 Dininny (NY) – 1888  
 Dinis, Edmund (MA) – 1968  
 Diniz, Jacinto F. (MA) – 1948  
 d’Innocenzo, Michael (NY) – 1984  
 Dinsmoor, James (IL) – 1872  
 Dinsmore, Hugh A. (AR) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Dinsmore, J. W. (KY) – 1912  
 Dinsmore, Robert S. (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 DioGuardi, Joseph J. (NY) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1994, 1996  
 DiPerna, Paula (NY) – 1992  
 Director, Bruce (TX) – 1990  
 Director, Susan (TX) – 1986  
 Dirks, A. Stephen (UT) – 1982  
 Dirksen, Everett M. (IL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 DiSalle, Michael V. (OH) – 1946  
 Dishman (KY) – 1916  
 Dishongh, Lewis (NC) – 1833, 1835  
 Disney, David T. (OH) – 1848, 1850, 1852  
 Disney, Loren G. (OK) – 1907  
 Disney, Wesley E. (OK) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Disosway (NY) – 1854  
 Ditchen, John F. (OH) – 1904  
 Ditchey, Charles F. (PA) – 1922  
 Ditter, J. William (PA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Ditucci, Cosmo J. (NY) – 1970  
 Ditus, Stan (NE) – 1980  
 Divelbiss, Carl W. (AZ) – 1950  
 Diven, Alexander S. (NY) – 1860  
 Divine, Bob (CA) – 2000  
 Divine, John (KS) – 1996  
 Dix, David (WV) – 1972  
 Dix, John W. (PA) – 1918  
 Dixon (CT) – 1869  
 Dixon (MD) – 1833  
 Dixon (RI) – 1833, 1916  
 Dixon, Charles G. (IL) – 1894  
 Dixon, Dale (GA) – 1994  
 Dixon, Emerald B. (MI) – 1930  
 Dixon, Henry Aldous (UT) – 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Dixon, J. N. (TX) – 1882  
 Dixon, James (CT) – 1845, 1847  
 Dixon, Joseph (NC) – 1870



- Dixon, Joseph A. (OH) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Dixon, Joseph M. (MT) – 1902, 1904  
 Dixon, Julian C. (CA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Dixon, Kelly (NC) – 1960  
 Dixon, L. P. (NC) – 1932  
 Dixon, Lincoln (IN) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Dixon, Mary C. (NY) – 1988  
 Dixon, Moses (NY) – 1828  
 Dixon, Mott C. (NY) – 1890  
 Dixon, Nathan F. (RI) – 1849, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1885, 1886  
 Dixon, Oliver O. (IN) – 1946  
 Dixon, Pauline K. (TX) – 2002  
 Dixon, Robert H. (NC) – 1918  
 Dixon, Sherwood (IL) – 1886  
 Dixon, T. B. (KY) – 1912  
 Dixon, Thurman B. (KY) – 1926  
 Dixon, W. O. (NC) – 1914, 1916, 1920  
 Dixon, W. R. (NC) – 1906  
 Dixon, William C. (OH) – 1934  
 Dixon, William W. (MT) – 1890, 1892  
 Dizotell, Forest (IL) – 1940  
 Doah, W. M. (VA) – 1920  
 Doan, Robert E. (OH) – 1890  
 Doan, William (OH) – 1838, 1840  
 Doan, William H. (OH) – 1878, 1882  
 Doane, George W. (NE) – 1892  
 Doane, Josial (IA) – 1882  
 Doane, Paul V. (MA) – 1980  
 Dobbin, James C. (NC) – 1845  
 Dobbins, Donald C. (IL) – 1932, 1934  
 Dobbins, James (NJ) – 1960  
 Dobbins, Samuel A. (NJ) – 1872, 1874  
 Dobbs, Jim (TX) – 1962  
 Dobler, Henry G. (IL) – 1922  
 Dobosh, Jack N. (NY) – 1974, 1976  
 Dobseavage, George (NY) – 1926  
 Dobson, David M. (IN) – 1847  
 Dock (PA) – 1848  
 Dockery, Alexander M. (MO) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Dockery, Alfred (NC) – 1845, 1851  
 Dockery, Oliver H. (NC) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1882, 1884, 1898, 1900  
 Dockweiler, John F. (CA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Dodd (NJ) – 1856  
 Dodd (NY) – 1862  
 Dodd, Christopher J. (CT) – 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Dodd, Craig (OK) – 1984  
 Dodd, Dan (TX) – 2006  
 Dodd, Doug (FL) – 2000  
 Dodd, Doug (OK) – 2001, 2002, 2004  
 Dodd, Edward (NY) – 1854, 1856  
 Dodd, Hiram (AL) – 1948  
 Dodd, J. W. (AL) – 1934  
 Dodd, Thomas J. (CT) – 1952, 1954  
 Doddridge, Philip (VA) – 1825, 1829, 1831  
 Dodds, Francis H. (MI) – 1908, 1910  
 Doden, Frank (OH) – 2002  
 Dodge (NY) – 1848, 1856, 1888  
 Dodge, Clarence P. (CO) – 1912  
 Dodge, Frank L. (MI) – 1908, 1914, 1920, 1926  
 Dodge, Grenville M. (IA) – 1866  
 Dodge, James S. (IN) – 1892  
 Dodge, N. A. (TX) – 1900  
 Dodge, Rufus B. (MA) – 1902  
 Dodge, W. A. (TX) – 1908  
 Dodge, William (NY) – 1824, 1828  
 Dodge, William E. (NY) – 1864  
 Dodson (PA) – 1886  
 Dodson, George H. (OK) – 1916  
 Doe, Joseph B., Jr. (WI) – 1888  
 Doerfler, Ernest (NY) – 1950, 1954  
 Doggett, Lloyd (TX) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Doggett, Teresa (TX) – 1996  
 Doherty (NJ) – 1892  
 Doherty, A. B. C. (MN) – 1936, 1938  
 Doherty, George T. (WI) – 1940  
 Doherty, James L. (IL) – 1954  
 Doherty, John (MN) – 1980  
 Doherty, John F. (WI) – 1898  
 Doherty, Larry Joe (TX) – 2008  
 Doherty, Philip J. (MA) – 1896  
 Doherty, Thomas A. (PA) – 1920  
 Dohr, William F. (CA) – 1982  
 Doig, Andrew (NY) – 1838, 1840  
 Dolan, John P. J. (MN) – 1928  
 Dolan, Joseph C. (PA) – 1956  
 Dolan, Thomas F. (IL) – 1950  
 Dolan, Thomas P. (PA) – 1906  
 Dole, Robert (KS) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Dolezal, Gerald (IL) – 1968  
 Dolgaard, Keith (AZ) – 1974  
 Dolin, Ronald L. (NM) – 2006  
 Doll, John (KS) – 2006  
 Doll, Ken (WV) – 1970  
 Dollar, Dennis (MS) – 1996  
 Dollinger, Isidore (NY) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Dolliver, James I. (IA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Dolliver, Jonathan P. (IA) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Dombrowski, Leon A. (NY) – 1944  
 Domengeaux, James (LA) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Dominick, Fred H. (SC) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Dominick, Peter H. (CO) – 1960  
 Domme, Robert W. (KS) – 1958  
 Donahoe, John T. (IL) – 1908  
 Donahue (CT) – 1906  
 Donahue, Edward M. (CT) – 1980  
 Donahue, Louis A. (ME) – 1922  
 Donahue, Tom (TX) – 1994  
 Donald, Clark M. (KY) – 1928  
 Donaldson, C. M. (OR) – 1898  
 Donaldson, Curt (NE) – 1982  
 Donaldson, Frank (AL) – 1968  
 Donaldson, Lisa A. (MI) – 1992, 1996  
 Donaldson, Michael C. (CA) – 1970  
 Donaldson, Presley G. (IL) – 1892  
 Donagh, Carl C. (OR) – 1950  
 Donchess, James W. (NH) – 1988  
 Dondero, George A. (MI) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Donelon, James (LA) – 1980  
 Donges, John W. (NJ) – 1948  
 Dongvillo, Henry J. (MI) – 1966  
 Donihi, Robert M. (TN) – 1954  
 Donlan, Fraser P. (PA) – 1950  
 Donley, Charles C. (OH) – 1892  
 Donley, Joseph B. (PA) – 1868, 1870  
 Donley, Willis E. (WI) – 1934  
 Donlin, Patrick J. (OH) – 1978, 1980  
 Donlon, Mary (NY) – 1940  
 Donnally, Andrew (VA) – 1837  
 Donnan, William G. (IA) – 1870, 1872  
 Donnaruma, Walter (NY) – 1952  
 Donnell, John A. (IA) – 1886  
 Donnell, Louis A. (KS) – 1950  
 Donnell, Richard S. (NC) – 1845, 1847  
 Donnelly (PA) – 1886, 1888  
 Donnelly, Brian J. (MA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Donnelly, Edward L. (MA) – 1928, 1930  
 Donnelly, I. (MN) – 1884  
 Donnelly, Ignatius (MN) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1876, 1878  
 Donnelly, John E. (NY) – 2006  
 Donnelly, Joseph G. (WI) – 1898, 1906  
 Donnelly, Joseph S. “Joe” (IN) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Donnelly, Neil (IL) – 1862  
 Donnelly, Paul (DE) – 2004  
 Donnelly, Thomas John (OH) – 1894, 1896  
 Donnelly, Tom (WA) – 1992  
 Donnelly, William M. (MI) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Donnelson (TN) – 1843  
 Donnohue (MO) – 1892  
 Donoghue, Arthur J. (IL) – 1906  
 Donoghue, Roger P. (MA) – 1897  
 Donohoe, Eugene G. (MI) – 1950  
 Donohoe, Michael (PA) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Donohue (MN) – 1916  
 Donohue, Alfred F. (NY) – 2002, 2008  
 Donohue, Charles (WI) – 1912  
 Donohue, Harold D. (MA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Donohue, Michael (PA) – 1908  
 Donohue, Michael J. (IL) – 1984  
 Donovan (CT) – 1916  
 Donovan (MA) – 1886, 1888  
 Donovan (MO) – 1890  
 Donovan (NY) – 1886  
 Donovan, Andrew (IL) – 1912  
 Donovan, Cornelius (NY) – 1890  
 Donovan, Dennis D. (OH) – 1890, 1892  
 Donovan, Gerard (TN) – 2008  
 Donovan, James G. (NY) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Donovan, Jeremiah (CT) – 1912, 1914  
 Donovan, Jerome F. (NY) – 1918, 1920  
 Donovan, John C. (ME) – 1960  
 Donovan, John F. (WI) – 1902  
 Donovan, Joseph Francis (CA) – 1962  
 Donovan, Joseph O. (CA) – 1942  
 Donovan, Kathleen A. (NJ) – 1996  
 Donovan, Thomas F. (IL) – 1894  
 Donson, W. M. (KY) – 1898  
 Donworth, John P. (ME) – 1876  
 Doodridge (VA) – 1825  
 Doolan, Edward F. (MA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Doole, D. (TX) – 1906  
 Dooley, Calvin (CA) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Dooley, Edwin B. (NY) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Dooley, Michael (IL) – 1990  
 Dooling, Peter J. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Doolittle, Dudley (KS) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1940  
 Doolittle, Harvey (NY) – 1840  
 Doolittle, James R. (IL) – 1878  
 Doolittle, James R. (WI) – 1886  
 Doolittle, John T. (CA) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Doolittle, M. B. (IA) – 1880  
 Doolittle, Richard L. (PA) – 1968  
 Doolittle, William H. (WA) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Doon, Aloysius J. (MA) – 1918  
 Dopp, Arthur (WI) – 1904  
 Doran, James P. (MA) – 1922  
 Dore, C. F. (IL) – 1972  
 Doremus, Frank E. (MI) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Dorfman, Henry D. (NY) – 1948, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Dorgan, Byron L. (ND) – 1974, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Dority, Greg (NC) – 2002, 2003, 2004  
 Dorland (NY) – 1882  
 Dorlon, Robert (NY) – 1838  
 Dorn, D. A. (PA) – 1926, 1932  
 Dorn, Debbie (SC) – 1996  
 Dorn, Francis E. (NY) – 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962



- Dorn, Frank A. (NY) – 1930  
Dorn, W. J. Bryan (SC) – 1946, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
Dornan, Robert K. (CA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
Dornbach, George W. (PA) – 1912  
Dornon, R. A. (PA) – 1908  
Dorr (RI) – 1837  
Dorr, Charles P. (WV) – 1896  
Dorr, L. Bradley (NY) – 1908, 1912  
Dorr, Thomas H. (WI) – 1924  
Dorr, Thomas W. (RI) – 1839  
Dorriblum, Jennie (PA) – 1924  
Dorrier, Lindsay G., Jr. (VA) – 1982  
Dorrity, Dan (MI) – 1980  
Dorse, Bob (WA) – 1982  
Dorse, Robert L. (WA) – 1984  
Dorsett, James D. (NC) – 1924  
Dorsey (MO) – 1882  
Dorsey (OH) – 1854, 1856  
Dorsey, Clement (MD) – 1824, 1826, 1829, 1833  
Dorsey, Clinton G. (OH) – 1976  
Dorsey, Frank J. G. (PA) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
Dorsey, George W. E. (NE) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
Dorsey, John L., Jr. (KY) – 1930  
Dorsey, William (OH) – 1886  
Dorsheimer, William (NY) – 1882  
Dorso, John (ND) – 2000  
Dorwin (NY) – 1856  
Dosland, Goodwin L. (IL) – 1938  
Doss, Evan (MS) – 1978  
Doss, W. G. (TN) – 1970  
Dostal, Frank (NY) – 1916  
Doster, F. (KS) – 1878  
Doster, Robert M. (SC) – 1962, 1964  
Doten, David C. (KS) – 1936  
Dotson, Dalton (AR) – 1948  
Dotts (PA) – 1884  
Doty, Bessie (NJ) – 1976  
Doty, Elizabeth G. (IL) – 1928  
Doty, Ethan Allen (PA) – 1950  
Doty, Foster W. (MA) – 1956  
Doty, Harvey Walter (OH) – 1898  
Doty, James Duane (WI) – 1848, 1850  
Doty, Paul E. (MN) – 1922  
Doubleday, Ulysses (NY) – 1830, 1834  
Doud, A. J. (PA) – 1900  
Doug (VA) – 1865  
Doughan, John E. (CT) – 1926  
Dougherty (PA) – 1888  
Dougherty (RI) – 1936  
Dougherty, Charles (FL) – 1884, 1886  
Dougherty, Charles F. (PA) – 1970, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1992, 1998, 2000  
Dougherty, Frank W. (PA) – 1930  
Dougherty, Harry V. (PA) – 1932  
Dougherty, James E. (PA) – 1950  
Dougherty, James G. (MN) – 1892  
Dougherty, Jennifer (MD) – 2008  
Dougherty, John (MO) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
Dougherty, Thomas G. (PA) – 2002  
Doughton, Robert L. (NC) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
Doughton, Rufus A. (NC) – 1896  
Doughty (PA) – 1843  
Doughty, James C. (NV) – 1894, 1896  
Douglas (CT) – 1878  
Douglas (GA) – 1859  
Douglas (MD) – 1888  
Douglas (MO) – 1856  
Douglas, Albert (OH) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
Douglas, Ben E. (NC) – 1956  
Douglas, Beverly B. (VA) – 1874, 1876  
Douglas, Charles I. (UT) – 1908  
Douglas, Chuck (NH) – 1988, 1990  
Douglas, Curtis N. (NY) – 1910  
Douglas, Earl (NM) – 1946  
Douglas, Emily Taft (IL) – 1944, 1946  
Douglas, Fred J. (NY) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
Douglas, Helen Gahagan (CA) – 1944, 1946, 1948  
Douglas, Lewis W. (AZ) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
Douglas, Mrs. Jett W. (IA) – 1922  
Douglas, Stephen A. (IL) – 1838, 1843, 1844, 1846  
Douglas, Thomas H. (MO) – 1936  
Douglas, Walter W. (VA) – 1870  
Douglas, William H. (NY) – 1900  
Douglass (OH) – 1843  
Douglass, Carol J. (HI) – 1998  
Douglass, John J. (MA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
Douglass, Thomas E. (OH) – 1872  
Douglass, William H. (NY) – 1902  
Doukas, Peter G. (NY) – 1988  
Douthett, Russell M. (PA) – 1960  
Douthitt, W. F. (TX) – 1896  
Doutrich, Isaac H. (PA) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
Dove, F. R. (IL) – 1916  
Dovener, Blackburn B. (WV) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
Dover, Floyd K. (OR) – 1944  
Dovilla, Michael D. (OH) – 2006  
Dow (NY) – 1860  
Dow, John G. (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1990  
Dow, L. F. (ND) – 1904  
Dow, Michael F. (CA) – 1980  
Dow, Warren O. (WA) – 1936  
Dowd, Clement (NC) – 1880, 1882  
Dowd, Harry J. (MA) – 1936  
Dowd, Thomas M. (OH) – 1954  
Dowd, William F. (NJ) – 1970, 1972  
Dowda, F. William (GA) – 1980  
Dowdall, John A. (IL) – 1922  
Dowdell (SD) – 1918  
Dowdell, James F. (AL) – 1853, 1855, 1857  
Dowdell, Robert E. (SD) – 1908, 1912  
Dowden, B. Tarkington (CA) – 1942  
Dowdney, Abraham (NY) – 1884  
Dowdy, John (TX) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
Dowdy, Wayne (MS) – 1981, 1982, 1984, 1986  
Dowe (NY) – 1860  
Dowe, John M. (CT) – 1934  
Dowell, Cassius C. (IA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
Dowell, George W. (IL) – 1914  
Dowiat, Stan (FL) – 1980  
Dowling, Levi A. (MA) – 1852  
Dowling, Brian (AL) – 1994  
Dowling, D. J. (SC) – 1846  
Dowling, Lamoine Montgomery (MN) – 1940  
Downer, Sylvester S. (NV) – 1918  
Downes, George (ME) – 1848  
Downes, James E. (NJ) – 1940  
Downes, John W. (IL) – 1882  
Downey, James B. (NY) – 1946  
Downey, O. P. (WV) – 1870  
Downey, R. J. (ND) – 1940  
Downey, Thomas J. (NY) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
Downing (NY) – 1888  
Downing, Charles E. (MI) – 1936  
Downing, Erie Lee (GA) – 1984  
Downing, Finis E. (IL) – 1894  
Downing, Frank (GA) – 1954  
Downing, Thomas N. (VA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
Downing, W. C. (NC) – 1928, 1936  
Downs (NY) – 1886  
Downs (SC) – 1843  
Downs, Arthur W. (MD) – 1968  
Downs, Caleb B. (OH) – 1886  
Downs, LeRoy D. (CT) – 1940, 1942  
Downs, Mary (CO) – 1984  
Downs, Thomas J. (IL) – 1942, 1944  
Dows, David (SC) – 1952  
Dox, Peter M. (AL) – 1869, 1870  
Doxey, Charles T. (IN) – 1882, 1884  
Doxey, Wall (MS) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
Doyle, Arthur W. (OH) – 1924  
Doyle, Bernard W. (MA) – 1936  
Doyle, Clyde (CA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
Doyle, Cornelius J. (IL) – 1904  
Doyle, Helen Poppy (MA) – 1980  
Doyle, James E. (IL) – 1972  
Doyle, James F. (IL) – 1924, 1926  
Doyle, James William, III (TX) – 1976  
Doyle, Jeremiah J. (NH) – 1932  
Doyle, Jerry (CA) – 2000  
Doyle, Joseph F. (GA) – 1896  
Doyle, Laurence A. (MA) – 1950  
Doyle, Lawrence E. (WA) – 1894  
Doyle, Michael Francis (PA) – 1898, 1900  
Doyle, Michael G. (GA) – 1890  
Doyle, Michael J. (MI) – 1918  
Doyle, Mike (PA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Doyle, Patrick A. (MA) – 1940  
Doyle, Richard (CA) – 1981  
Doyle, T. J. (NE) – 1906  
Doyle, Thomas A. (IL) – 1923, 1924, 1926, 1928  
Dozier, R. C. (NC) – 1934  
Dozier, R. Clarence (NC) – 1944  
Draffen, E. W. (KY) – 1926  
Drake (TN) – 1876  
Drake, C. C. (TX) – 1892, 1900  
Drake, Frank (MS) – 1980  
Drake, Frank M. (KY) – 1934  
Drake, Frederick S. (PA) – 1912, 1914  
Drake, Grace L. (OH) – 1998  
Drake, Henry P. (OH) – 1952  
Drake, Herbert L. (KS) – 1942, 1943  
Drake, John A. (IL) – 1854  
Drake, Joshua (AR) – 2008  
Drake, Robin (WA) – 1980  
Drake, Ron (AZ) – 2006  
Drake, Thelma (VA) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
Drake, Thomas J. (MI) – 1843  
Drake, William J. (NY) – 1942  
Dramesi, John A. (NJ) – 1982  
Drane, Herbert J. (FL) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
Drane, S. T. (KY) – 1878  
Draper, Dan M. (MO) – 1878  
Draper, Edward (MO) – 1870  
Draper, Frederick E., Jr. (NY) – 1912  
Draper, Joseph (VA) – 1831  
Draper, Robert M. (OH) – 1948  
Draper, William F. (MA) – 1892, 1894  
Draper, William H. (NY) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
Draper, William H., III (CA) – 1967  
Drath, Phillip (CA) – 1968  
Dratz, Paul A. (IL) – 1906  
Drayton, William (SC) – 1826, 1828, 1830  
Dreger, Alvin (WI) – 1906  
Dreier, David (CA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Dreitzler, John (OH) – 1924  
Drennan (MS) – 1880



- Drenovac, Sam P. (IL) – 1976  
 Dresback, Eli (OH) – 1846  
 Drescher, Alex S. (NY) – 1914  
 Dresser, Solomon R. (PA) – 1902, 1904  
 Dretzin, William (NY) – 1970  
 Drew (ME) – 1858  
 Drew, A. M. (CA) – 1914  
 Drew, Charles B. (MA) – 1908  
 Drew, Ira Walton (PA) – 1936, 1938  
 Drew, Thomas S. (AR) – 1858  
 Drewry, Patrick Henry (VA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Drews, Gustav (NY) – 1938  
 Drexler, John (IL) – 1910  
 Drexler, John M. (MN) – 1964  
 Drexler, Louis A. (DE) – 1912  
 Dreyfus, Jules (LA) – 1910  
 Drezdzon, Joseph F. (WI) – 1922  
 Driehaus, Don (OH) – 1968  
 Driehaus, Steve (OH) – 2008  
 Driggs, Charles M. (PA) – 1924, 1926  
 Driggs, Edmund H. (NY) – 1897, 1898, 1900  
 Driggs, John F. (MI) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1870  
 Driggs, Laurence L. (NY) – 1908  
 Drinan, Robert F. (MA) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Drinkle, H. C. (OH) – 1882  
 Drinnon, T. C. (TN) – 1934  
 Driscoll, D. J. (PA) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Driscoll, Daniel A. (NY) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Driscoll, Dennis J. (IL) – 2000  
 Driscoll, Joe (PA) – 2004  
 Driscoll, John (MT) – 2008  
 Driscoll, Lee F., Jr. (PA) – 1962  
 Driscoll, Michael E. (NY) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Driscoll, Patrick J. (MI) – 1966, 1970  
 Driscoll, Timothy J. (MA) – 1924  
 Driver, Rodney D. (RI) – 2000, 2006  
 Driver, William J. (AR) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Drobac, Stevan, Jr. (PA) – 2002, 2004  
 Dromgoole, George C. (VA) – 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1843, 1845, 1847  
 Droogsma, Timothy R. (MN) – 1992  
 Drown, Larry (VT) – 2004  
 Drucker, Harvey (OH) – 1924  
 Drukker, Dow H. (NJ) – 1914, 1916  
 Drum, Augustus (PA) – 1852, 1854  
 Drumheller, Roscoe M. (WA) – 1912, 1914  
 Drummond, Dock (MS) – 1966  
 Drummond, J. H. (FL) – 1924, 1926  
 Drummond, Richard C. S. (NY) – 1912  
 Drummond, Robert L. (NY) – 1896, 1900  
 Drury, Charles (WA) – 1914  
 Drury, John J. (NY) – 1960  
 Dryden, A. L. (MD) – 1894  
 Dryden, A. Lincoln (MD) – 1910  
 Drye, Don Victor Sr. (KY) – 1942, 1946  
 Drzazga, John (FL) – 1968  
 Duane, W. (PA) – 1826  
 Dubin, Melvin (NY) – 1968  
 Dubois (MN) – 1902, 1914  
 Dubois, George (HI) – 1968  
 Dubois, Jarvis F. (IL) – 1914  
 Dubois, John E. (NY) – 1936  
 Dubord, F. H. (ME) – 1938  
 DuBose, Dudley M. (GA) – 1870, 1872  
 Dubrow, Walter (NJ) – 1966  
 Duchesne, Leon C. (MS) – 1888  
 Duck, Andrew (MD) – 2006  
 Duckworth, Robert P. (MD) – 1990, 2004  
 Duckworth, Tammy (IL) – 2006  
 Ducote, James H. (LA) – 1900  
 Ducunha (NY) – 1876  
 Dudkin, Harry (NJ) – 1948, 1950  
 Dudley, C. W. (SC) – 1870  
 Dudley, Charles (NY) – 1828  
 Dudley, Dudley (NH) – 1984  
 Dudley, Edward B. (NC) – 1829  
 Dudley, F. P. (IL) – 1916  
 Dudley, Jim (GA) – 1992  
 Dudley, John G. (VA) – 1924  
 Dudley, Ken (MO) – 1988  
 Dudley, Robert (PA) – 1910  
 Dudley, W. L. (CA) – 1858  
 Dudley, William (MA) – 1910  
 Dudycz, Walter W. (IL) – 1990  
 Duehring, Craig (MN) – 1998  
 Duell, R. Holland (NY) – 1858, 1860, 1870, 1872  
 Duenow, Gordon E. (MN) – 1960  
 Duer, Robert F. (MD) – 1914, 1916, 1940  
 Duer, William (NY) – 1842, 1846, 1848  
 Duff, F. Odair (WV) – 1958  
 Duff, James K. P. (PA) – 1878  
 Duff, John B. (NJ) – 1968  
 Duff, O. E. (OH) – 1908  
 Duffey, Jon Scott (FL) – 2000  
 Duffey, Warren J. (OH) – 1932, 1934  
 Duffie, Edward R. (NE) – 1896  
 Duffield (MI) – 1876  
 Duffield, Will Ward (KY) – 1930  
 Duffy (NY) – 1860, 1862  
 Duffy, Edward F. (PA) – 1908  
 Dugan, Mike (OR) – 1996  
 Dugan, Steve (GA) – 1976  
 Dugas, Louis, Jr. (TX) – 1984  
 Dugas, Mike (CA) – 2004  
 Dugdale, Robert E. (OR) – 1970  
 Duggan (TN) – 1882  
 Duggan, Jerome F. (MO) – 1924  
 Dugro, Philip Henry (NY) – 1880  
 Duhe, J. Paulin (LA) – 1948  
 Duke, Richard T. W. (VA) – 1870  
 Dukehart, Edward C. (MD) – 1954  
 Dula, Thomas J. (NC) – 1876  
 Dulin, P. P. (NC) – 1932  
 Dulski, Thaddeus J. (NY) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Dumaine, Dudley B. (MA) – 1964  
 Dumont, Ebenezer (IN) – 1862, 1864  
 Dun, McEldin (OH) – 1896  
 Dunavant, Leonard (TN) – 1969  
 Dunaway (MO) – 1912  
 Dunaway, Dave (TN) – 1980  
 Dunaway, David H. (TN) – 2000  
 Dunaway, Osmer E. (CA) – 1968  
 Dunbar (MS) – 1843  
 Dunbar (OH) – 1854  
 Dunbar, Danius (MA) – 1856  
 Dunbar, David C. (UT) – 1922  
 Dunbar, James W. (IN) – 1918, 1920, 1928, 1930  
 Dunbar, John G. (IN) – 1890  
 Dunbar, William (LA) – 1853  
 Dunblazier, W. H. (AR) – 1920  
 Duncan (MD) – 1845  
 Duncan, Alexander (OH) – 1836, 1838, 1840, 1843  
 Duncan, B. Stiles (PA) – 1934  
 Duncan, Daniel (OH) – 1846, 1848  
 Duncan, Eugene J. (PA) – 1982  
 Duncan, George H. (NH) – 1926  
 Duncan, Henry C. (IN) – 1888  
 Duncan, J. D. (KY) – 1912  
 Duncan, James A. (WA) – 1920  
 Duncan, James H. (MA) – 1848, 1850  
 Duncan, James W. “Jim” (AK) – 1998  
 Duncan, John J. (TN) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Duncan, John J. “Jimmy,” Jr. (TN) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Duncan, Joseph (IL) – 1826, 1828, 1831, 1832  
 Duncan, Lewis J. (MT) – 1908, 1914  
 Duncan, Richard M. (MO) – 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Duncan, Robert B. (OR) – 1962, 1964, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Duncan, Thomas (IN) – 1896, 1898  
 Duncan, W. Garnett (KY) – 1847  
 Duncan, William A. (PA) – 1882, 1884  
 Duncomb, John F. (IA) – 1862, 1872  
 Dundas, W. Wurt (PA) – 1882  
 Dungan, Harry S. (NE) – 1920  
 Dungan, Irvin (OH) – 1886  
 Dungan, James Irvine (OH) – 1890, 1892  
 Dunham (MA) – 1878  
 Dunham, Charles (IL) – 1876, 1878  
 Dunham, Cyrus L. (IN) – 1849, 1851, 1852  
 Dunham, Jarvis N. (MA) – 1884  
 Dunham, Ransom W. (IL) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Dunk, Edith (MI) – 1920  
 Dunkle, John C. (PA) – 1920  
 Dunkle, John J. (NY) – 1990  
 Dunlap (TN) – 1865  
 Dunlap, George W. (KY) – 1855, 1861  
 Dunlap, Harry B. (IA) – 1936  
 Dunlap, Renick W. (OH) – 1934  
 Dunlap, Robert P. (ME) – 1843, 1844  
 Dunlap, Ron (WA) – 1980  
 Dunlap, Tom (OK) – 1976  
 Dunlap, William C. (TN) – 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Dunlavy, D. F. (OH) – 1932  
 Dunleavy, James Patrick (ME) – 1982  
 Dunn (IN) – 1854  
 Dunn (AL) – 1845  
 Dunn (CT) – 1916  
 Dunn (IN) – 1870  
 Dunn (MO) – 1886  
 Dunn (RI) – 1936  
 Dunn (WI) – 1858  
 Dunn, Adolph G. (NY) – 1872  
 Dunn, Aubert C. (MS) – 1934  
 Dunn, Charles (IL) – 1832  
 Dunn, Charles W. (UT) – 1936  
 Dunn, Daniel E. (FL) – 2000  
 Dunn, Donald (UT) – 2000  
 Dunn, Elijah T. (OH) – 1894  
 Dunn, Francis G. (SD) – 1954  
 Dunn, George G. (IN) – 1843, 1847, 1854  
 Dunn, George H. (IN) – 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Dunn, Harold H. (MI) – 1982  
 Dunn, Harry J. (PA) – 1920  
 Dunn, Jack B. (NJ) – 1958, 1960  
 Dunn, Jacob P. (IN) – 1902  
 Dunn, James (NY) – 1840  
 Dunn, James E. (SC) – 2002, 2004  
 Dunn, James R. (CA) – 1968  
 Dunn, Jennifer (WA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Dunn, Jim (MI) – 1980, 1982, 1986  
 Dunn, Joe A. (NC) – 1958  
 Dunn, John T. (NJ) – 1892, 1894  
 Dunn, L. E. (TX) – 1894  
 Dunn, Laurel N. (TX) – 1966  
 Dunn, Matthew A. (PA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Dunn, Poindexter (AR) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Dunn, Robert J. (CT) – 1970  
 Dunn, Robert W. (PA) – 1890  
 Dunn, Sandie (CA) – 1998  
 Dunn, Thomas B. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Dunn, William D. (AL) – 1841  
 Dunn, William McKee (IN) – 1849, 1858, 1860, 1862  
 Dunnagan, Philip (KY) – 1988  
 Dunne, Robert L. (IL) – 1978  
 Dunnell, Mark H. (MN) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1888, 1890  
 Dunnington (VA) – 1857  
 Dunning, A. J., Jr. (VA) – 1932



- Dunning, A. R. (VA) – 1956  
Dunning, Dow (ID) – 1922  
Dunphy, Edward J. (NY) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
Dunseath, James A. (AZ) – 1920  
Dunstan, C. W. (AL) – 1869  
Dunwell, Charles T. (NY) – 1902, 1904, 1906  
Dupay, Robert L. (NH) – 1982  
Duperier, Lisa D. (TX) – 1986  
Duplant, Floyd J. (LA) – 1960  
Du Pont, Elise R. W. (DE) – 1984  
DuPont, Pierre S., IV (DE) – 1970, 1972, 1974  
Dupre, Gilbert L. (LA) – 1902  
Dupre, H. Garland (LA) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
Dupuis, Frederick G. (CA) – 1958, 1960  
Dupwe, Warren (AR) – 1994, 1996  
Durand, Charles A. (MI) – 1904  
Durand, Edward G. (WI) – 1886  
Durand, George H. (MI) – 1874, 1876  
Durand, Henry S. (WI) – 1852  
Durant, Richard (MI) – 1950, 1952  
Duras, Victor H. (NY) – 1908, 1910  
Durbin, Andrew T. (OH) – 1948  
Durbin, Francis W. (OH) – 1940  
Durbin, Richard J. (IL) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
Durbin, W. W. (OH) – 1912  
Durborow, Allan C., Jr. (IL) – 1890, 1892, 1902  
Durell (LA) – 1862  
Duren, B. Kwaku (CA) – 1992  
Durey, Cyrus (NY) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
Durfee, Job (RI) – 1825, 1829  
Durfee, Nathaniel B. (RI) – 1855, 1857  
Durgan, George R. (IN) – 1932, 1934, 1935  
Durham, C. M. (IA) – 1882  
Durham, Carl T. (NC) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
Durham, Charles L. (NY) – 1920, 1924  
Durham, Milton J. (KY) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
Durham, Plato (NC) – 1868, 1874  
Durham, W. R. (TX) – 1976  
Durham, William J. (IN) – 1890  
Duric, Nicholas M. (IL) – 2002  
Durick, Jeremiah C. (VT) – 1920, 1928  
Durkee, Charles (WI) – 1848, 1850, 1852  
Durkee, Wilbur G. (CA) – 1966  
Durkin, Roger P. (MA) – 1976  
Durland, O. C. (NC) – 1926  
Durland, William R. (VA) – 1972  
Durner, Charles (PA) – 1914  
Durning, Marvin (WA) – 1977  
Durno, Edwin R. (OR) – 1960  
D'Urso, Martin J. (PA) – 1998  
Durstun (NY) – 1878  
Durstun, Bill (CA) – 2006, 2008  
Dusatko, Alan A. (NE) – 1952  
Dusek, F. W. (TX) – 1936  
Duson, C. C. (LA) – 1896, 1906  
Duster, Benjamin C. (IL) – 1962  
Dustin, Charles W. (OH) – 1916, 1918  
Dutcher, Henry R., Jr. (NY) – 1960  
Dutcher, Silas B. (NY) – 1870  
Dutremble, Dennis L. (ME) – 1994  
Dutton, Joseph F. (CT) – 1920, 1922  
Duval, Claud (KS) – 1900  
Duval, Clive L., III (VA) – 1966  
Duval, Isaac H. (WV) – 1868  
Duval, William P. (FL) – 1848  
Duvall (MD) – 1839  
Duvall, Frank M. (MD) – 1918  
Duvall, Jacob (PA) – 1876  
Duvall, Robert (TN) – 2002  
Duy, Albert W. (PA) – 1918  
Duyne, Keith S. Van (IL) – 2002  
Dvorak, Jon (IA) – 1998  
D'Vries (NY) – 1878  
Dwight, Henry W. (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
Dwight, Jeremiah W. (NY) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
Dwight, John W. (NY) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
Dwinal, Zelda M. (ME) – 1934  
Dwinell, Wilbert Ormand (MA) – 1895  
Dwolf, John, Jr. (RI) – 1829  
Dworkis, Martin B. (NY) – 1962  
Dworshak, Henry C. (ID) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
Dwyer (NJ) – 1908  
Dwyer, Bernard J. (NJ) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
Dwyer, Florence P. (NJ) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
Dwyer, James E. (NY) – 1924  
Dwyer, James M. (NY) – 1930  
Dwyer, John J. (MA) – 1954  
Dwyer, Marion D. (NJ) – 1968  
Dwyer, Robert J. (WI) – 1968, 1970  
Dwyer, Thomas P. (MN) – 1908, 1910, 1912  
Dwyer, Vernon J. (IN) – 1950  
Dyal, Kenneth W. (CA) – 1964, 1966  
Dyas, Hess (NB) – 1974, 1978  
Dye, Gary Lyndon (TX) – 2000  
Dye, Paul F. (OH) – 1920  
Dyer (RI) – 1906  
Dyer, David P. (MO) – 1868, 1870  
Dyer, Jane Ballard (SC) – 2008  
Dyer, John N. (IN) – 1912  
Dyer, Joseph A. (IA) – 1892  
Dyer, Leonidas C. (MO) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
Dyer, Napoleon J. (NH) – 1904, 1930  
Dyer, Russell (KS) – 1924  
Dyer, Thomas (IL) – 1858  
Dyer, William H. (MA) – 1922, 1924  
Dykema, Martin (IL) – 1940  
Dykeman, David D. (IN) – 1878  
Dykes, John B. (KS) – 1900, 1914  
Dymally, Mervyn M. (CA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
Dyson, John S. (NY) – 1968  
Dyson, Michele (MD) – 1992, 1994  
Dyson, Roy (MD) – 1976, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
Eads (MO) – 1908  
Eads, Henry L. (AZ) – 1914, 1916  
Eagan, John J. (NJ) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
Eager, J. J. (TX) – 1898  
Eager, Samuel (NY) – 1836  
Eagle, Carl (NC) – 1976  
Eagle, Joe H. (TX) – 1896, 1898, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1934  
Eagleton, Leander O. (IL) – 1918  
Eagleton, William L. (OK) – 1907  
Eagon, John A. (CA) – 1888  
Eakin, Edgar O. (IL) – 1940  
Ealum, Darrel (GA) – 1996  
Eames, Benjamin T. (RI) – 1870, 1873, 1874, 1876  
Eames, Estus E. (MA) – 1918  
Eargle, Lois (SC) – 1984  
Earhart, Daniel S. (OH) – 1936  
Earhart, Walden Charles (NV) – 1976  
Earl (OH) – 1852  
Earle, Hubert P. (PA) – 1950, 1958  
Earle, Willard C. (IA) – 1886  
Earley, D. S. (PA) – 1878  
Earley, Edwin (KY) – 1888  
Earley, H. W. (PA) – 1882  
Earley, Wayne O. (AZ) – 1982  
Earll, Jonas, Jr. (NY) – 1826, 1828  
Earll, Mike D. (IA) – 1990  
Earll, Nehemiah (NY) – 1838, 1840  
Early, Evenett W. (VA) – 1876  
Early, H. W. (WI) – 1888  
Early, Joseph D. (MA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
Early, W. W. (PA) – 1874  
Earman, D. Wampler (VA) – 1944  
Earman, George N. (VA) – 1912  
Earthman, Harold H. (TN) – 1944  
East, Dan (TN) – 1978  
East, Daniel K. (NM) – 2008  
East, John P. (NC) – 1966  
Easttaugh, Steven R. (MD) – 1996  
Easterling, F. A. (KY) – 1942  
Easterling, William S. (TX) – 1920  
Easterly, Tom (KY) – 1978, 1980  
Eastman (NH) – 1827, 1847, 1849, 1863  
Eastman (VT) – 1858  
Eastman, Ben C. (WI) – 1850, 1852  
Eastman, George W. (MA) – 1938  
Eastman, Ira A. (NH) – 1839, 1841  
Eastman, J. (NH) – 1841  
Eastman, J. W. (TN) – 1912  
Eastman, Joel (NH) – 1839  
Eastman, John (CA) – 1990  
Eastman, Nehemiah (NH) – 1824  
Eastman, Robert E. (MI) – 1974  
Eastman, Tom, Jr. (SD) – 1956  
Eastmond, John E. (NY) – 1908  
Easton, Edward E. (OK) – 1952  
Eastvold, Carl J. (MN) – 1950  
Eastwood, Randy (WA) – 2004  
Eatherly, James E. "Jim" (IL) – 2000  
Eaton (TN) – 1888  
Eaton, Arch M. (TN) – 1962  
Eaton, Charles A. (NJ) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
Eaton, J. A. (KS) – 1888  
Eaton, Joseph (CT) – 1827, 1829  
Eaton, L. B. (TN) – 1890  
Eaton, Norma (IL) – 1958  
Eaton, Roger A. (NC) – 2004  
Eaton, Thomas M. (CA) – 1938  
Eaton, W. F. (ME) – 1882  
Eaton, William R. (CO) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
Eaton, William W. (CT) – 1872, 1882, 1884  
Eaves, John Arthur, Jr. (MS) – 1996  
Eber, Alton F. (NY) – 1990  
Eberharter, Herman P. (PA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
Eberle, Frank J. (NY) – 1914  
Eberle, Robert (WA) – 1968  
Ebert, Leo (OH) – 1884  
Ebey, C. S. (KS) – 1888  
Ebner, George F. (OH) – 1894  
Ebrom, Eugene L. (IL) – 1964  
Eccles (MO) – 1884  
Echels, James S. (IL) – 1864  
Echols, Leonard S. (WV) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
Eckard, Harry (PA) – 1922  
Eckart, Dennis E. (OH) – 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
Eckels, James S. (IL) – 1884  
Eckerson, Robert (NE) – 2002  
Eckert, Charles R. (PA) – 1902, 1934, 1936, 1938  
Eckert, Fred J. (NY) – 1984, 1986  
Eckert, George N. (PA) – 1846  
Eckert, Henry S. (PA) – 1868  
Eckhardt, Bob (TX) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
Eckhardt, Henry W. (OH) – 1978  
Eckhardt, Kurt J. (IL) – 2004  
Eckley, Ephraim R. (OH) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
Ecoff, Marilyn C. (PA) – 1978, 1980  
Eddins, Deborah Garrett (NC) – 1998  
Eddleman, Art (KY) – 1974  
Eddy, Frank M. (MN) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900



- Eddy, Henderson H. (CO) – 1892  
 Eddy, John (IL) – 1900  
 Eddy, Norman (IN) – 1852, 1854  
 Eddy, Samuel (RI) – 1825, 1829  
 Eddy, Wm. H. (IL) – 1875  
 Edelman, Michael R. (NY) – 1978  
 Edelstein, M. Michael (NY) – 1940  
 Eden, Charles H. (RI) – 1942  
 Eden, John R. (IL) – 1862, 1864, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1884  
 Edgar, Robert W. (PA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Edgar, W. J. (SD) – 1910  
 Edgar, William H. (IL) – 1880  
 Edgecomb, Eleazer W. (NY) – 1830, 1832  
 Edgerton (NY) – 1848  
 Edgerton, A. J. (MN) – 1860  
 Edgerton, Alfred P. (OH) – 1850, 1852  
 Edgerton, H. (CA) – 1861  
 Edgerton, Henry (CA) – 1882  
 Edgerton, Joseph K. (IN) – 1862, 1864  
 Edgerton, Sidney (OH) – 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Edgeworth, James G. (CO) – 1924  
 Edie, John R. (PA) – 1854, 1856  
 Edin, Aleta (MN) – 1998  
 Edmands, J. Wiley (MA) – 1852  
 Edmiston, Andrew (WV) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Edmon, Dannie (OH) – 2000  
 Edmonds, George W. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1932, 1934  
 Edmondson, Ed (OK) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Edmondson, Steven L. (TN) – 1996  
 Edmunds, Paul C. (VA) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Edmundson, Henry A. (VA) – 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Edney (NC) – 1839  
 Edney, C. R. (NC) – 1934  
 Edney, Calvin R. (NC) – 1936, 1948  
 Edsall, Joseph E. (NJ) – 1844, 1846, 1850, 1860  
 Edsell, Ralph J., Jr. (NY) – 1964  
 Edsell, Wilson C. (MI) – 1884  
 Edwards (AL) – 1886  
 Edwards (MO) – 1888  
 Edwards (NH) – 1845  
 Edwards (VT) – 1874, 1876  
 Edwards, A. S. (IL) – 1904  
 Edwards, B. S. (IL) – 1868  
 Edwards, B. W. (VA) – 1902  
 Edwards, Benjamin W. (MS) – 1835  
 Edwards, Bruce (OH) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Edwards, Caldwell (MT) – 1892, 1900  
 Edwards, Carl R. (MI) – 1990  
 Edwards, Charles G. (GA) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Edwards, Chet (TX) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Edwards, D. W. (MN) – 1888  
 Edwards, David S. (OH) – 1954  
 Edwards, Don (CA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Edwards, Don C. (KY) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Edwards, Donna (MD) – 2008  
 Edwards, Edwin W. (LA) – 1965, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Edwards, Francis S. (NY) – 1854  
 Edwards, George (NY) – 1836  
 Edwards, I. F. (IL) – 1912  
 Edwards, J. A. (AL) – 1902  
 Edwards, Jack (AL) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Edwards, James S. (CA) – 1914, 1916  
 Edwards, John (AR) – 1870  
 Edwards, John (NY) – 1836  
 Edwards, John (PA) – 1838, 1840  
 Edwards, John C. (MO) – 1840  
 Edwards, John H. (IN) – 1916  
 Edwards, John V. (PA) – 1968  
 Edwards, Leonard T. (MI) – 1972  
 Edwards, Leonidas C. (NC) – 1884  
 Edwards, Mickey (OK) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Edwards, Nicholas M. (PA) – 1900  
 Edwards, Ninian (IL) – 1832  
 Edwards, P. L. (CA) – 1852  
 Edwards, Robert (WA) – 1988  
 Edwards, Rodney J. (WI) – 1950  
 Edwards, Samuel (PA) – 1824  
 Edwards, Thomas Chester (TX) – 2002  
 Edwards, Thomas M. (NH) – 1859, 1861  
 Edwards, Thomas O. (OH) – 1846, 1848  
 Edwards, Weldon N. (NC) – 1825  
 Edwards, William P. (GA) – 1868  
 Edwards, William S. (WV) – 1898  
 Edwds (NY) – 1856  
 Efner, Valentine (NY) – 1834  
 Egan, James F. (MA) – 1938  
 Egan, William W. (NY) – 1962  
 Egbert, Albert G. (PA) – 1874  
 Egbert, George T. (VA) – 1876  
 Egbert, Joseph (NY) – 1840  
 Egbert, Rae L. (NY) – 1944  
 Egberts (NY) – 1852  
 Egenes, Sonja C. (IA) – 1962  
 Eggert, William (CO) – 1994  
 Eggleston, Benjamin (OH) – 1864, 1866, 1868, 1872  
 Eggleston, Joseph C. (IN) – 1845  
 Eggum, Andrew (NM) – 1912  
 Eginton, Charles (KY) – 1868, 1874  
 Egloff, Al J. (NY) – 1920  
 Egnor, Nate (IL) – 1936  
 Egolf, Lillian Walsh (NJ) – 1962  
 Ehl, Carl H. (OH) – 1946  
 Ehlers, Robert A. (IN) – 1966  
 Ehlers, Vernon J. (MI) – 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Ehrenfried, Frank (NY) – 1922, 1924  
 Ehret, William F. (NY) – 1902, 1904, 1910  
 Ehrhorn, Oscar W. (NY) – 1914  
 Ehrlich, Robert L., Jr. (MD) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Ehst, Eric (AZ) – 1998  
 Eichel, Charles J. (IN) – 1944  
 Eicher, Edward C. (IA) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Eichler, George M. (NJ) – 1926, 1928  
 Eichorn, William H. (IN) – 1918  
 Eick, Otto F. (WI) – 1914  
 Eickhoff, Anthony (NY) – 1876, 1878  
 Eickhoff, Waldemar E. (IN) – 1926  
 Eide, Harold “Oilman” (TX) – 1994  
 Eidmann, Ferdinand (NY) – 1894  
 Eidsness, Eric (CO) – 2006  
 Eigenberg, Steven (CA) – 1986  
 Eikenberry, Peter E. (NY) – 1970  
 Eilberg, Joshua (PA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Einhorn, Isadore (PA) – 1974  
 Einstein, Edwin (NY) – 1878  
 Eisele, Martin A. (AR) – 1924  
 Eisele, Ronald C. (NJ) – 1970  
 Ekwall, William A. (OR) – 1934, 1936  
 Ela, Jacob H. (NH) – 1867, 1869  
 Elam (GA) – 1857  
 Elam, Joseph B. (LA) – 1876, 1878  
 Elam, W. C. (VA) – 1886  
 Elder, George R. H. (PA) – 1988  
 Elder, Herb (WA) – 1984  
 Elder, Joshua F. (IA) – 1912  
 Elder, P. P. (KS) – 1878  
 Elder, Walter (LA) – 1912  
 Elder, William S. (SD) – 1906  
 Eldmann, Ferdinand (NY) – 1896  
 Eldon, Ethan C. (NY) – 1982  
 Eldred (MI) – 1878  
 Eldredge, E. (CT) – 1843  
 Eldredge, James B. (NY) – 1832  
 Eldredge, Nathaniel B. (MI) – 1882, 1884  
 Eldridge (UT) – 1898  
 Eldridge, Charles A. (WI) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Eldridge, N. B. (MI) – 1870  
 Elferdink, Gordon A. (MI) – 1954, 1958  
 Elgin, J. E. (TX) – 1912  
 Elhart, Chuck (WA) – 1976  
 Eliasohn, Jack (MI) – 1936  
 Eliot (TN) – 1837  
 Eliot, Thomas D. (MA) – 1854, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Eliot, Thomas H. (MA) – 1938, 1940  
 Elizalde, Victor (CA) – 2004  
 Elkins, D. R. (SC) – 1882  
 Elkins, Luther V. (PA) – 1978  
 Elkins, Mrs. Davis (WV) – 1956  
 Elkowitz, Edward (NY) – 2000  
 Ellegood, James E. (MD) – 1902  
 Ellen, John S. (OH) – 1892  
 Ellen, Joseph L. (NC) – 2002  
 Ellenbogen, Henry (PA) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Ellenson, James S. (VA) – 1988  
 Ellenwood, L. W. (OH) – 1900  
 Ellerbe, J. Edwin (SC) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Ellery, Epes P. (NY) – 1864  
 Ellett, Tazewell (VA) – 1894  
 Elias, Mathias (MA) – 1866  
 Elliff (MO) – 1932  
 Ellinger, Charles W. (KY) – 1992  
 Ellinger, Morris (NY) – 1870  
 Elliott, A. John (RI) – 1994  
 Elliott, Jacob (TX) – 1869  
 Elliott, Robert (PA) – 1836  
 Elliott (TN) – 1898  
 Elliott, Alfred J. (CA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Elliott, Arthur (MI) – 1946  
 Elliott, Benjamin C. (LA) – 1888  
 Elliott, Carl (AL) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Elliott, Charles (IA) – 1908  
 Elliott, David L. (MD) – 1932  
 Elliott, Donald H. (NY) – 1974  
 Elliott, Eneas (NY) – 1866  
 Elliott, Frank (IA) – 1932  
 Elliott, George P. (SC) – 1860  
 Elliott, George W. (IN) – 1944  
 Elliott, Homer (IN) – 1936  
 Elliott, Isaac H. (IL) – 1874  
 Elliott, James H. (IL) – 1928  
 Elliott, James T. (AR) – 1868  
 Elliott, John M. (KY) – 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Elliott, Laverne O. (MI) – 1962  
 Elliott, Miles (MO) – 1936  
 Elliott, Mortimer F. (PA) – 1882, 1890  
 Elliott, Nat W. (KY) – 1918  
 Elliott, Nimrod R. (IN) – 1894  
 Elliott, Richard N. (IN) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Elliott, Robert B. (SC) – 1870, 1872  
 Elliott, Samuel (VT) – 1830  
 Elliott, Samuel A. (MA) – 1850  
 Elliott, Scott (MI) – 2004  
 Elliott, Tyron (GA) – 1982  
 Elliott, William (SC) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Ellis (AL) – 1839  
 Ellis (MA) – 1878  
 Ellis (NV) – 1874, 1876  
 Ellis (VA) – 1841  
 Ellis (WI) – 1868  
 Ellis, Abram H. (KS) – 1894, 1896  
 Ellis, Bert (TX) – 1966  
 Ellis, Bob (CO) – 1990  
 Ellis, Bob (GA) – 2004  
 Ellis, Charles M. (MA) – 1852  
 Ellis, Chesselden (NY) – 1842, 1844  
 Ellis, Clyde T. (AR) – 1938, 1940  
 Ellis, E. John (LA) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882

- Ellis, Edgar C. (MO) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Ellis, Henry W. (AL) – 1829, 1837
- Ellis, Hubert S. (WV) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Ellis, John (NY) – 1948
- Ellis, John H. (MO) – 1870
- Ellis, Lathrop S. (MI) – 1886, 1888
- Ellis, Lloyd (IA) – 1932
- Ellis, Michael S. (WI) – 1978
- Ellis, Nathaniel M. (PA) – 1900
- Ellis, R. G. (TN) – 1847
- Ellis, Rex (OR) – 1940
- Ellis, Scott (FL) – 1986
- Ellis, William (MA) – 1826, 1828
- Ellis, William Cox (PA) – 1824
- Ellis, William J. (NC) – 1888
- Ellis, William R. (OR) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1906, 1908
- Ellis, William T. (KY) – 1888, 1890, 1892
- Ellis, William T. (PA) – 1922
- Ellison (IN) – 1868
- Ellison (MO) – 1894
- Ellison, Andrew (OH) – 1852, 1854
- Ellison, Daniel (MD) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944
- Ellison, George P. (KY) – 1932
- Ellison, George R. (KY) – 1934
- Ellison, Keith (MN) – 2006, 2008
- Ellison, Vince (SC) – 2000
- Ellisor, Michael Ray (SC) – 2004, 2006
- Ellmore, Mark W. (VA) – 2008
- Ellsberry, Enoch M. (OH) – 1850
- Ellsberry, William W. (OH) – 1884
- Ellsberry (OH) – 1834
- Ellsworth (MN) – 1910
- Ellsworth, Brad (IN) – 2006, 2008
- Ellsworth, Charles C. (MI) – 1876
- Ellsworth, Franklin F. (MN) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Ellsworth, Harris (OR) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Ellsworth, Robert F. (KS) – 1960, 1962, 1964
- Ellsworth, Samuel S. (NY) – 1844
- Ellsworth, Theodore R. (IA) – 1972
- Ellsworth, William (CT) – 1829, 1831, 1833
- Ellwood, Reuben (IL) – 1882, 1884
- Ellzey, Russell (MS) – 1932
- Elme (WI) – 1850
- Elmer, Edward (TX) – 1998
- Elmer, Lucius Q. C. (NJ) – 1843, 1844
- Elmer, William P. (MO) – 1924, 1942, 1944
- Elmore, Franklin H. (SC) – 1836, 1838
- Elmore, W. P. (OR) – 1910
- Elrod, Jon (IN) – 2008
- Elsaesser, Edward J. (NY) – 1944, 1946, 1948
- Elsbury (OH) – 1856
- Elser, Richter (CT) – 2002, 2004
- Elsom, William H. (OH) – 1886
- Elston, Charles H. (OH) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Elston, John A. (CA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920
- Elting (NY) – 1842
- Elting (OK) – 1914
- Eltse, Ralph R. (CA) – 1932, 1934, 1940
- Elv, John (NY) – 1838
- Elvins, Politte (MO) – 1908, 1910
- Elward, Joseph F. (IL) – 1938
- Elwell, William (PA) – 1866
- Elwood, Hillis (IN) – 1974
- Ely (MA) – 1886, 1888
- Ely (MI) – 1872
- Ely, Addison (NJ) – 1896
- Ely, Alfred (NY) – 1858, 1860
- Ely, Alfred B. (MA) – 1856
- Ely, Frederick D. (MA) – 1884
- Ely, Nathan D. (IA) – 1918
- Ely, Smith, Jr. (NY) – 1870, 1874
- Ely, William A. (NY) – 1834, 1838
- Emanuel, Rahm (IL) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Emanuelson, Chester E. (IL) – 1960
- Embree, Elisha (IN) – 1847, 1849
- Embry, Wallace (TN) – 1988
- Emerich, Lewis (TX) – 1972
- Emerich, Martin (IL) – 1902, 1906
- Emerson (MO) – 1856
- Emerson, Bill (MO) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994
- Emerson, Henry I. (OH) – 1914, 1916, 1918
- Emerson, James E. (PA) – 1878
- Emerson, Jo Ann (MO) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Emerson, Louis W. (NY) – 1898, 1900
- Emerson, W. C. (ME) – 1914
- Emery (ME) – 1870, 1872
- Emery, Caleb (NH) – 1833
- Emery, David F. (ME) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1990
- Emery, Ed (OH) – 2002
- Emery, Edward (OH) – 1998
- Emery, H. B. (ME) – 1938
- Emery, Jill Houghton (NY) – 1984
- Emery, Lewis, Jr. (PA) – 1900
- Emery, William (ME) – 1888
- Emma, Frank A. (NY) – 1946
- Emme, Julius F. (MN) – 1924
- Emmerson (VA) – 1835
- Emmitt, James (OH) – 1878
- Emmons, W. S. (LA) – 1908
- Emory, Thomas (MD) – 1824
- Emrie, Jonas R. (OH) – 1854, 1856
- Enderle, Harriet (CA) – 1954
- Endicott, William (MA) – 1870
- Endres, Arthur F. (IN) – 1964
- Enfield (PA) – 1884
- Enfield, Orville E. (OK) – 1918, 1920, 1934
- Eng, Hank (CO) – 2008
- Engdahl, J. Louis (IL) – 1916, 1918
- Engdahl, Lynn (OR) – 1980
- Engebretson, Andrew (MN) – 1976
- Engel, Albert J. (MI) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948
- Engel, Eliot L. (NY) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Engel, Fred (MI) – 1970
- Engel, Irving M. (NY) – 1950
- Engel, Stephen P. (AL) – 2002
- Engelhard, Sheldon (NY) – 1984
- Engh, August C. (IL) – 1940
- England, Edward T. (WV) – 1926, 1928
- Engle, Andrew (IA) – 1912
- Engle, Clair (CA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Engle, W. B. (AL) – 1954
- Englebrecht, Richard W. (NY) – 2000
- Englebright, Harry L. (CA) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942
- Englebright, William F. (CA) – 1906, 1908, 1910
- Engler, Clint C. (CA) – 2000, 2002
- English (MO) – 1853
- English, Edm. F. (SD) – 1900
- English, Francis M. (KY) – 1878
- English, Glenn (OK) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- English, J. B. (KY) – 1868
- English, James F. (CT) – 1861, 1863, 1873
- English, Jerry Fitzgerald (NJ) – 1972
- English, Karan (AZ) – 1992, 1994
- English, Lorenzo (OH) – 1878
- English, Phil (PA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- English, S. S. (KY) – 1853
- English, Thomas D. (NJ) – 1890, 1892, 1894
- English, Wallace D. (MI) – 1974
- English, Warren B. (CA) – 1892, 1894, 1896
- English, William Estin (IN) – 1882
- English, William H. (IN) – 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858
- Engstrom, Theodore E. A. (MI) – 1954
- Enloe (MO) – 1902
- Enloe, Benjamin A. (TN) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894
- Ennis (NJ) – 1912
- Ennis, Robert E. (MD) – 1958
- Enoch, David W. (CO) – 1966
- Enochs, William H. (OH) – 1890, 1892
- Enos (WI) – 1852
- Enright, John M. (CA) – 1974
- Enriquez, Frank (TX) – 2006
- Enroth, Dick (MN) – 1970
- Ensign, John (NV) – 1994, 1996
- Enslen, Richard A. (MI) – 1970
- Ensminger, Christian (NY) – 1890
- Ensor (MD) – 1874
- Ensor, J. F. (SC) – 1878, 1890
- Ensor, John T. (MD) – 1868
- Ensor, Joshua A. T. (SC) – 1892
- Entenza, Antonio (MI) – 1914
- Entin, Alvin E. (FL) – 1980
- Enwall, Peter C. K. “Pete” (FL) – 2000
- Enz, Catherine S. (MO) – 2002
- Epes, James F. (VA) – 1890, 1892
- Epes, Sydney P. (VA) – 1896, 1898
- Epperson, Mark (WA) – 1984
- Epperson, Stuart (NC) – 1984, 1986
- Eppes (VA) – 1825, 1831
- Epping, J. P. M. (SC) – 1868, 1870, 1874
- Eppinger, Lee (KS) – 1924
- Eppstein, Victor (PA) – 1940
- Epstein, Mark S. (NY) – 1990
- Epstein, Samuel S. (IL) – 1932
- Epton, Bernard E. (IL) – 1960
- Erdahl, Arlen (MN) – 1978, 1980, 1982
- Erdall, Richard M. (MN) – 1976
- Erdman, Constantine J. (PA) – 1892, 1894
- Erdman, Jacob (PA) – 1844
- Erdreich, Ben (AL) – 1972, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- Eret, Don (NE) – 1998
- Erickson, Ernest W. (MN) – 1928
- Erickson, Ferdinand (UT) – 1910
- Erickson, Mike (OR) – 2006, 2008
- Erickson, Oliver T. (MN) – 1894
- Erickson, Paul L. (CA) – 2002, 2004
- Erickson, Richard A. (MO) – 1948
- Erickson, Roy (VA) – 1964
- Ericson, Norman A. (WA) – 1938
- Erk, Edmund F. (PA) – 1930, 1932, 1934
- Erkson (NY) – 1878
- Erlenborn, John N. (IL) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982
- Ermentrout, Daniel (PA) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1896, 1898
- Ernest, Gifford (IL) – 1920
- Erney, Thomas V. (OH) – 1990
- Ernst, Franklin H., III (CA) – 1986
- Ernst, Hugo (CA) – 1922
- Ernst, Richard P. (KY) – 1896
- Errett, Russell (PA) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882
- Erskine, L. R. (SD) – 1908
- Ertel, Allen E. (PA) – 1976, 1978, 1980
- Ervin, Clark Kent (TX) – 1992
- Ervin, Don (MO) – 1946
- Ervin, Edgar (OH) – 1914
- Ervin, Joe W. (NC) – 1944
- Ervin, Sam J., Jr. (NC) – 1946
- Erwin (AL) – 1845
- Erwin (MO) – 1890
- Erwin, Andrew (TN) – 1825





- Erwin, Charles W. (PA) – 1912  
 Erwin, David J. (MI) – 1902  
 Erwin, Frank J. (NY) – 1944  
 Erwin, James (PA) – 1914  
 Erwin, James R. (PA) – 1988  
 Erwin, John (AL) – 1851  
 Erwin, John (IL) – 1904  
 Erwin, Robert E. (CA) – 1982  
 Erwin, W. W. (TN) – 1894, 1896  
 Erwin, William W. (IN) – 1968, 1976  
 Esch, Jim (NE) – 2006, 2008  
 Esch, John J. (WI) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Esch, Marvin L. (MI) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Escobar, Tim (CA) – 2002, 2004  
 Eshbaugh, E. (MO) – 1878  
 Eshleman, Dudley (WA) – 1906  
 Eshleman, Edwin D. (PA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Eshoo, Anna G. (CA) – 1988, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Esiason, Roy (NY) – 1982  
 Eskelsen, Lily (UT) – 1998  
 Eskenazi, Mina (NY) – 1922  
 Eslick, Edward E. (TN) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Espenschied (MO) – 1894  
 Espy, Arthur (OH) – 1928  
 Espy, G. Andrews (OH) – 1946  
 Espy, Mike (MS) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Essen, Frederick (MO) – 1918  
 Essex, Clyde (TX) – 1920  
 Estella, Helen G. H. (NY) – 1940  
 Estelow, Jared C. (NY) – 1912  
 Estep, Harry A. (PA) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Estep, Josiah M. (OH) – 1868  
 Estep, Regin (MD) – 1826  
 Estep, Richard A. (IL) – 1960  
 Esterbrook, James E. (MA) – 1884  
 Esterly, Charles J. (PA) – 1924, 1928  
 Esterman, William B. (CA) – 1948, 1950  
 Estes, Frank S. (IL) – 1958, 1960  
 Estes, Joel S. (IA) – 1906  
 Estes, Stan (MN) – 1996, 1998  
 Estill, Benjamin (VA) – 1825  
 Estkowski, Edward E. (WI) – 1964  
 Estopinal, Albert (LA) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Estrella, Evelio S. (FL) – 1972, 1976, 1980  
 Estruth, Jerry (CA) – 1995  
 Estry, Constantine C. (MA) – 1872  
 Etchison, Henry Dorsey (MD) – 1916, 1918  
 Etheridge, Bob (NC) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Etheridge, Emerson (TN) – 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1865, 1884  
 Etheridge, F. M. (TX) – 1912  
 Ethridge, Roy (SC) – 1972  
 Etter, W. L. (IA) – 1926  
 Etzel, Frederick J. (NY) – 1906  
 Eubank, Asa (NC) – 1827  
 Eubank, John F. (WA) – 1948  
 Eubanks (MO) – 1888  
 Euler, John C. (PA) – 1918  
 Eustace, John V. (IL) – 1869  
 Eustis, George, Jr. (LA) – 1855, 1857  
 Eustis, William T. (ME) – 1886  
 Evangel, Chris (NJ) – 1996  
 Evans (AR) – 1842  
 Evans (MD) – 1837  
 Evans (MN) – 1898  
 Evans (NH) – 1824  
 Evans (SC) – 1840  
 Evans (TN) – 1884  
 Evans, A. J. (TX) – 1857, 1872  
 Evans, Alexander (MD) – 1847, 1849, 1851  
 Evans, Alvin (PA) – 1900, 1902  
 Evans, Billy Lee (GA) – 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Evans, Bob (KY) – 1998  
 Evans, Bradley E. (VA) – 1998  
 Evans, Brock (WA) – 1984  
 Evans, Carl (IA) – 1920, 1930  
 Evans, Charles R. (NV) – 1918, 1920  
 Evans, Charles R. (TN) – 1910  
 Evans, Christopher (OH) – 1884  
 Evans, Cooper (IA) – 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Evans, D. D. (MT) – 1934  
 Evans, Daniel (IL) – 1880  
 Evans, David (NY) – 1826  
 Evans, David W. (IN) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Evans, Earl (IA) – 1916  
 Evans, F. T. (VA) – 1912  
 Evans, Frank E. (CO) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Evans, Frank W. (IA) – 1896  
 Evans, Fred (IL) – 1970  
 Evans, Fremont (MI) – 1924  
 Evans, George (ME) – 1830, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Evans, George D. (IL) – 1902  
 Evans, H. C. (IA) – 1916, 1918  
 Evans, H. Clay (TN) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Evans, Harmon (OH) – 1910  
 Evans, Hiram K. (IA) – 1923  
 Evans, Hubert C. (MI) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Evans, I. Newton (PA) – 1876, 1882, 1884  
 Evans, Isaac N. (IL) – 1914  
 Evans, J. R. (PA) – 1838  
 Evans, Jack (CO) – 1950  
 Evans, James L. (IN) – 1874, 1876  
 Evans, John (CA) – 1998  
 Evans, John (PA) – 1838  
 Evans, John C. (PA) – 1938  
 Evans, John E. (WI) – 1962  
 Evans, John K. (NY) – 1918  
 Evans, John L. (CA) – 1994  
 Evans, John M. (MT) – 1902, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Evans, Joseph C. (PA) – 1940  
 Evans, Joseph P. (VA) – 1884  
 Evans, Joshua, Jr. (PA) – 1828, 1830  
 Evans, Lane (IL) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Evans, Lemuel D. (TX) – 1855  
 Evans, Lewis E. (PA) – 1950  
 Evans, Lynden (IL) – 1910, 1912  
 Evans, M. M. (MS) – 1898  
 Evans, M. O. (AR) – 1946  
 Evans, Marcellus H. (NY) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Evans, Nathan (OH) – 1846, 1848  
 Evans, Philip (WA) – 1956  
 Evans, Phil J. (ID) – 1944  
 Evans, Randy (TX) – 1978  
 Evans, Robert E. (NE) – 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Evans, Robert H., Jr. (CA) – 1998  
 Evans, Robert M. (IN) – 1833  
 Evans, Roger B. (HI) – 2008  
 Evans, Sam (OR) – 1914  
 Evans, Sam (TX) – 1888  
 Evans, Samuel C. (CA) – 1912  
 Evans, Thomas B., Jr. (DE) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Evans, Thomas J. (IN) – 1839  
 Evans, Walter (KY) – 1876, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Evans, William E. (CA) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Evans, William T. (MI) – 1894  
 Eveland, H. Lloyd (IA) – 1938  
 Evensen, Albert W. (HI) – 1962  
 Everett (NY) – 1874  
 Everett, Alexander H. (MA) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Everett, Edward (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Everett, Emil K. (NY) – 1988  
 Everett, Horace (VT) – 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Everett, R. Frank (NC) – 1970  
 Everett, R. W. (GA) – 1890  
 Everett, Robert A. (TN) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Everett, Rollin H. (OH) – 1950  
 Everett, Sylvester T. (OH) – 1882  
 Everett, Terry (AL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Everett, Thomas M. (MT) – 1912  
 Everett, William (MA) – 1884, 1890, 1892, 1893  
 Everett, William (WA) – 1906  
 Everhard, John (OH) – 1846  
 Everhard, Oliver D. (OH) – 1902  
 Everhart, James B. (PA) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Everhart, William (PA) – 1852  
 Evers, Bill (CA) – 1980  
 Evers, Charles (MS) – 1968  
 Evers, Martin A. (OH) – 1962  
 Evers, Myrlie B. (CA) – 1970  
 Eversman, David (GA) – 2004  
 Everson, W. T. (PA) – 1882  
 Everton, E. B. (VA) – 1914  
 Eves, Chandlee (PA) – 1892  
 Evins, Joe L. (TN) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Evins, John H. (SC) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Ewart, Hamilton G. (NC) – 1884, 1888, 1890, 1904  
 Ewell, R. L. (KY) – 1882, 1888  
 Ewen, Dale L. (CA) – 1984  
 Ewing (AL) – 1884  
 Ewing, Alvin E. (MI) – 1914  
 Ewing, Andrew (TN) – 1849  
 Ewing, Andy (OK) – 2000  
 Ewing, Blair G. (NY) – 1966  
 Ewing, Edwin Hickman (TN) – 1845  
 Ewing, John (IN) – 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Ewing, John H. (PA) – 1844  
 Ewing, John W. (IN) – 1920  
 Ewing, Presley U. (KY) – 1851, 1853  
 Ewing, Roy W. (IN) – 1914  
 Ewing, Thomas (OH) – 1876, 1878  
 Ewing, Thomas W. (IL) – 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Ewing, Whitley Thomas (AL) – 1868  
 Ewing, William G. (IL) – 1890  
 Ewing, William G. (IN) – 1847  
 Excell, Mathew B. (OH) – 1920  
 Eyer (PA) – 1856  
 Eyer, George A., Jr. (NY) – 1958  
 Eyerly, David (MO) – 1988, 1990  
 Eyetalis, Stephen (IL) – 1976  
 Eynon, Jim (IN) – 1986  
 Eyring, Anton (NY) – 1958  
 Ezzard, Martha M. (CO) – 1988  
 Fabian, Joseph E. (PA) – 1918  
 Fabre, Albert (LA) – 1855  
 Fabritz, Ernest H. (IA) – 1934  
 Fackler, Ernest C. (MI) – 1970, 1972  
 Faddis, Charles I. (PA) – 1922, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Fadely, Edward N. (OR) – 1968  
 Fadely, James P. (IN) – 1990  
 Faegre, Leland (CA) – 2004, 2006  
 Fagan, Thomas M. (WY) – 1926  
 Fagg, T. J. C. (MO) – 1878  
 Fague, J. Drew (PA) – 1930  
 Fahey, Thomas P. (WY) – 1912  
 Fahien, John H. (MO) – 1950  
 Fahy (PA) – 1884  
 Fahy, James T. (NJ) – 1978  
 Fairchild, Benjamin L. (NY) – 1894, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Fairchild, George W. (NY) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Fairchild, Robert (CT) – 1825, 1827  
 Fairfield, John (ME) – 1836  
 Fairfield, Louis W. (IN) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Fairman, William M. (PA) – 1894  
 Fairweather, A. E. (VA) – 1900  
 Faison, John M. (NC) – 1910, 1912

- Fait, H. F. (ID) – 1926  
 Falconer, Jacob A. (WA) – 1912  
 Fales, Henry E. (MA) – 1884  
 Fallas, Silas S. (MI) – 1884  
 Fallin, Mary (OK) – 2006, 2008  
 Fallon, George H. (MD) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Faltison, Kasper (IA) – 1902  
 Falvey, John J. (MA) – 1946  
 Familian, Gary (CA) – 1976  
 Fancher, Jack T. (WA) – 1926  
 Fanelle, John (NY) – 1926  
 Fanelli, Samuel N. (PA) – 1976, 1978  
 Fankuchen, George H. (NY) – 1949  
 Fannin, Isham S. (GA) – 1870  
 Fannin, Mitchel S. (KY) – 1954  
 Fanning (CT) – 1896  
 Fanning, Branwell (CA) – 1976  
 Fanning, John R. (NY) – 1898  
 Fanning, Michael J. (MI) – 1884  
 Fanning, Raymond S. (NY) – 1938  
 Fanti, Louis J. (PA) – 1984  
 Far (VA) – 1849  
 Farah, Frederic S. (NY) – 1940  
 Faran, James J. (OH) – 1844, 1846  
 Farber, Barry (NY) – 1970  
 Farber, Michael (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Farbstain, Leonard (NY) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Fargher, Larry (CA) – 1968  
 Farhat, Ernie A. (CA) – 1994  
 Farinelli, Mary J. (MA) – 1992  
 Faris, George W. (IN) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Farkas, Steven A. (NJ) – 2002  
 Farlee, Isaac G. (NJ) – 1826, 1843, 1844  
 Farley, Bill (CA) – 2000  
 Farley, E. Wilder (ME) – 1852, 1854, 1868, 1870  
 Farley, Edwin (KY) – 1914  
 Farley, Frances (UT) – 1982, 1984  
 Farley, James I. (IN) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Farley, John W. (TN) – 1916  
 Farley, Michael F. (NY) – 1914, 1916  
 Farley, Ramsey W. (TX) – 2000, 2002  
 Farley, Walter S., Jr. (PA) – 1966  
 Farlin, Dudley (NY) – 1834  
 Farling, Sam (FL) – 2000  
 Farman, C. H. (CA) – 1940  
 Farmer (NY) – 1858  
 Farmer, Eli P. (IN) – 1845, 1851  
 Farmer, James (NY) – 1968  
 Farmer, John (TN) – 2006  
 Farmer, W. E. (TX) – 1886, 1888, 1896  
 Farmer, William W. (LA) – 1876  
 Farnam, C. Eugene (MA) – 1956  
 Farnam, O. E. (SD) – 1920  
 Farness, Timothy (WI) – 1998  
 Farnham (NY) – 1852  
 Farnsley, Charles P. (KY) – 1964  
 Farnsworth (MO) – 1890  
 Farnsworth, D. (WV) – 1880  
 Farnsworth, D. O. T. (WV) – 1872  
 Farnsworth, Drummond (ME) – 1844  
 Farnsworth, John F. (IL) – 1856, 1858, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1874, 1876  
 Farnsworth, Norman B. (MI) – 1894  
 Farnsworth, V. F. (IL) – 1880  
 Farnsworth, W. C. (PA) – 1890  
 Farnum, Billie S. (MI) – 1964, 1966  
 Faron, Thomas H. (NY) – 1864  
 Farquhar, John H. (IN) – 1852, 1864  
 Farquhar, John M. (NY) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1902  
 Farquharson, W. L. (KS) – 1932  
 Farr, Evarts W. (NH) – 1878, 1880  
 Farr, George W. (MT) – 1916  
 Farr, John R. (PA) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Farr, Leslie L., II (MO) – 2004  
 Farr, Richard R. (VA) – 1882  
 Farr, Sam (CA) – 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Farraher, James F. (CA) – 1900  
 Farrand (IN) – 1868  
 Farrar, Thomas W. (AL) – 1827  
 Farrell (MN) – 1918  
 Farrell (WI) – 1936  
 Farrell, Alice (NY) – 1984, 1986  
 Farrell, Dan (CA) – 1996  
 Farrell, Diane (CT) – 2004, 2006  
 Farrell, Frank S. (MN) – 1958  
 Farrell, James (NY) – 1914  
 Farrell, Raymond Robert (CA) – 1958  
 Farrelly, James T. (NY) – 1906  
 Farrelly, John W. (PA) – 1846  
 Farrelly, Patrick (PA) – 1824  
 Farrin, Jim (NY) – 2002  
 Farrington, Charles J., Jr. (CA) – 1964  
 Farrington, E. S. (NV) – 1900, 1902  
 Farrington, James (NH) – 1837  
 Farris, Anthony J. P. (TX) – 1960, 1962  
 Farris, H. F. (TN) – 1894  
 Farris, James W. (TX) – 1974  
 Farris, Scott (WY) – 1998  
 Farris, William E. (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Farrow, H. P. (GA) – 1896  
 Farrow, Kenaz (KY) – 1833  
 Farrow, Truman (MO) – 1962, 1974  
 Farwell, Charles B. (IL) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1880  
 Farwell, Sewall S. (IA) – 1880, 1882  
 Fary, John G. (IL) – 1975, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Fascell, Dante B. (FL) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Fassett (NY) – 1882  
 Fassett, Jacob Sloat (NY) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Fast, Howard (NY) – 1952  
 Fast, Steve (VA) – 1994  
 Fattah, Chaka (PA) – 1991, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Faubion, Mike (TX) – 1982  
 Faucette, Edward W. (NC) – 1890  
 Fauchaux, Ron (LA) – 1977  
 Faulk, John (TX) – 2008  
 Faulkner (NY) – 1881  
 Faulkner (VA) – 1843, 1859  
 Faulkner, Asa (TN) – 1865  
 Faulkner, Charles J. (VA) – 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Faulkner, Charles J. (WV) – 1874  
 Faulkner, James (NY) – 1832, 1836  
 Faulkner, Jim (NY) – 2006  
 Faulkner, Lester B. (NY) – 1868  
 Faulkner, Winthrop E. (MA) – 1860  
 Fauntleroy, J. Cornelius, Jr. (VA) – 1968  
 Faust, Charles L. (MO) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Favila, Rodolfo “Rudy” (CA) – 2000  
 Faville, Stephen (WI) – 1888  
 Favrot, George K. (LA) – 1906, 1920, 1922  
 Faw, William W. (TN) – 1961  
 Fawcett, David B. (PA) – 1996  
 Fawcett, Fran (MS) – 1982  
 Fawcett, Jay (CO) – 2006  
 Fawell, Harris W. (IL) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Fawley, Stephen (MI) – 1976  
 Faxon, William H. (NY) – 1922  
 Fay (MN) – 1902  
 Fay, Edward R., Jr. (CT) – 1954  
 Fay, Francis (MA) – 1852  
 Fay, Frank Homer (NY) – 1932  
 Fay, James D. (OR) – 1866  
 Fay, James H. (NY) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Fay, James S. (CA) – 1996  
 Fay, John M. (IL) – 1950  
 Fayles, George M. (NY) – 1930  
 Fazio, Vic (CA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Fearing, George (WA) – 2008  
 Featherston, Lewis P. (AR) – 1888, 1890  
 Featherston, Winfield S. (MS) – 1847, 1849  
 Feder, Alfred J. (CA) – 1964  
 Feder, H. William (NY) – 1980  
 Feder, Judy M. (VA) – 2006, 2008  
 Federer, William J. (MO) – 1998, 2000, 2004  
 Fedewa, John H. (MI) – 1886  
 Fee, Harry W. (PA) – 1924, 1928  
 Fee, John (NY) – 2000  
 Feeley, John F. (NJ) – 1984  
 Feeley, John M. (RI) – 1972  
 Feeley, Mike (CO) – 2002  
 Feeley, Thomas F. (CA) – 1918  
 Feely, John J. (IL) – 1900  
 Feeney, Tom (FL) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Fefkowitz, Jacob P. (NY) – 1947  
 Feig, Henry (MN) – 1892  
 Feigenbaum, Bob (MO) – 1988  
 Feigenbaum, William M. (NY) – 1916, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Feigert, Martin W. (OH) – 1954  
 Feighan, Edward F. (OH) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Feighan, John W. (KY) – 1878  
 Feighan, Michael A. (OH) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Feighner, John R. (IN) – 1964  
 Feighner, Lloyd C. (MI) – 1904  
 Feil, Terry G. (CA) – 1966  
 Feinberg, Alexander (NJ) – 1958  
 Feinberg, Israel (NY) – 1924  
 Feinberg, William S. (IL) – 1930  
 Feiner, Paul J. (NY) – 1998, 2000  
 Feland, John (KY) – 1880  
 Felch, Alpheus (MI) – 1840  
 Felch, James (IL) – 1878  
 Feld, Julius George (NJ) – 1978  
 Felder, John M. (SC) – 1830, 1833  
 Feldkamp, Jim (OR) – 2004, 2006  
 Feldman, Benjamin W. (NY) – 1956, 1966  
 Felger, Charles W. (WI) – 1888  
 Felix, Anne E. (PA) – 1932, 1934  
 Felixson, Robert J. (CA) – 1962  
 Feliz, Fred P. (CA) – 1908  
 Fellenz, Louis J. (WI) – 1932  
 Feller, John W. (MN) – 1934  
 Fellman, Richard M. (NE) – 1966, 1980, 1982  
 Fellows (NY) – 1854  
 Fellows, Charles M. (MI) – 1888  
 Fellows, Frank (ME) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Fellows, John R. (NY) – 1890, 1892  
 Fellrath, John F., Jr. (MI) – 1964  
 Felshin, Seon (NY) – 1944  
 Felt, St. Felton, Charles N. (CA) – 1884, 1886  
 Felton, William H. (GA) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1886, 1890, 1894  
 Felzenberg, Leonard J. (NJ) – 1966  
 Fenelon, Edward J., Jr. (RI) – 1938  
 Fenerty, Clare Gerald (PA) – 1934, 1936  
 Fenlason, Jim (MT) – 1988  
 Fenlon, Thomas (KS) – 1876  
 Fenlon, Thomas P. (KS) – 1884  
 Fenn, E. Hart (CT) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Fennell, Thomas F. (NY) – 1912  
 Fenter, John H. (VT) – 1906  
 Fenton (CT) – 1918, 1924  
 Fenton, Ivor D. (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Fenton, Lucien J. (OH) – 1894, 1896  
 Fenton, Reuben E. (NY) – 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862





- Fenton, W. D. (OR) – 1882  
 Fentress, David (MD) – 1970  
 Fenwick, Millicent (NJ) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Fenyves, Joseph (IL) – 1912  
 Ferber, W. H. (CA) – 1910  
 Ferdon, John W. (NY) – 1878  
 Ferguson (IN) – 1852  
 Ferguson (IN) – 1874  
 Ferguson (NY) – 1878  
 Ferguson, Anita Perez (CA) – 1990, 1992  
 Ferguson, Coleman R. (TX) – 1974  
 Ferguson, Denzel (OR) – 1992  
 Ferguson, Emmett (IN) – 1942  
 Ferguson, Frank C. (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 Ferguson, George J. (MA) – 1928  
 Ferguson, Gola P. (NC) – 1942  
 Ferguson, J. Edward (WA) – 1924  
 Ferguson, James H. (MA) – 1934  
 Ferguson, James Mark (NC) – 1996  
 Ferguson, Joe H. (UT) – 1976  
 Ferguson, John, Jr. (MI) – 1998  
 Ferguson, John H. (OH) – 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Ferguson, Jo O. (OK) – 1936  
 Ferguson, M. (NC) – 1908  
 Ferguson, Michael “Mike” (NJ) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Ferguson, Peter D. (OH) – 1998  
 Ferguson, Philip C. (OK) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1944  
 Ferguson, R. H. (NY) – 1880  
 Ferguson, Roosevelt (VA) – 1980  
 Ferguson, Thompson B. (OK) – 1907  
 Ferguson, W. F. (WA) – 1916  
 Ferguson, William P. F. (PA) – 1914  
 Fergusson, Harvey B. (NM) – 1911, 1912, 1914  
 Fern, Henry M. (MA) – 1902  
 Fernald, J. M. (CA) – 1916  
 Fernandez, Antonio M. (NM) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Fernandez, Gary (CA) – 1974  
 Fernandez, Joachim O. (LA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Fernandez, Sylvester (NJ) – 2004  
 Ferral, Robert (CA) – 1888, 1890  
 Ferrall, C. T. O. (VA) – 1872  
 Ferraro, Geraldine A. (NY) – 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Ferraro, Richard E. (CA) – 1972  
 Ferraro, Richard L., Jr. (CA) – 1980  
 Ferree, A. I. (NC) – 1928, 1936  
 Ferree, Delmont K. (PA) – 1912  
 Ferree, Louis F. (NC) – 1952  
 Ferrell (NJ) – 1894  
 Ferrell, Lee (GA) – 2008  
 Ferrell, Thomas M. (NJ) – 1882, 1884  
 Ferrill, James (TN) – 1825  
 Ferriman, Harry C. (IL) – 1916  
 Ferris, Barbara Anne (OH) – 2004  
 Ferris, Benjamin (NY) – 1836  
 Ferris, Charles (NY) – 1840  
 Ferris, Jonathan (NY) – 1830  
 Ferris, Myron B. (NY) – 1900  
 Ferris, Ralph Hall (MI) – 1914  
 Ferris, Scott (OK) – 1907, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Ferris, Woodbridge N. (MI) – 1892  
 Ferriss, Orange (NY) – 1866, 1868  
 Ferry (CT) – 1857, 1861  
 Ferry, Charles W. (NY) – 1924, 1934  
 Ferry, Donald J. (RI) – 1986  
 Ferry, E. P. (IL) – 1854  
 Ferry, Neal J. (PA) – 1926  
 Ferry, Orris S. (CT) – 1859  
 Ferry, Thomas W. (MI) – 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Fescina, Michael A. (PA) – 1992  
 Fese, Marie Agnes (IL) – 1976  
 Fess, Simeon D. (OH) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Fessenden, Charles B. H. (MA) – 1848, 1850  
 Fessenden, Samuel (ME) – 1843, 1848, 1860  
 Fessenden, William Pitt (ME) – 1840, 1850, 1852  
 Fessler, Jacob A. (WI) – 1940  
 Fetridge, Clark W. (IL) – 1972  
 Fetzer, Tom (NC) – 1988  
 Fickel, June M. (IA) – 1930  
 Ficker, Robin (MD) – 1976, 1984  
 Fickermann, William (NY) – 1896  
 Fickett, Lewis (VA) – 1978  
 Ficklin, Orlando B. (IL) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1850  
 Fidler, James M. (KY) – 1870  
 Fidler, Joseph (PA) – 1908  
 Fiedler, Bobbi (CA) – 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Fiedler, William H. F. (NJ) – 1882, 1884  
 Fiefer, Peter J. (IL) – 1958  
 Fiel, George A. (MA) – 1912  
 Field (NY) – 1848, 1852  
 Field, Alexander P. (IL) – 1831, 1836  
 Field, Allen W. (NE) – 1892  
 Field, Charles K. (VT) – 1844  
 Field, David Dudley (NY) – 1877  
 Field, J. B. (ND) – 1938  
 Field, Moses W. (MI) – 1872, 1874  
 Field, Scott (TX) – 1902, 1904  
 Field, Walbridge A. (MA) – 1876, 1878  
 Field, William H. (KY) – 1841  
 Fielder, George B. (NJ) – 1892  
 Fielding, Ed (FL) – 1992  
 Fields, Cleo (LA) – 1992, 1994  
 Fields, Jack (TX) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Fields, James S. (PA) – 1946  
 Fields, Jessie A. (NY) – 2002  
 Fields, Preston James (FL) – 1996  
 Fields, Theodore P. (IL) – 1960  
 Fields, Uriah J. (CA) – 1978  
 Fields, William C. (NY) – 1866  
 Fields, William J. (KY) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Fiesinger, William L. (OH) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1938  
 Fifield, George W. (MA) – 1894  
 Fifield, Otto G. (IN) – 1944  
 Figetakis, Mark (OH) – 1974  
 Figueroa, Robert L. (CA) – 1998  
 Fike, Charles A. (PA) – 1920  
 Filante, Bill (CA) – 1992  
 Files, J. R. (IA) – 1916, 1918  
 Filipkowski, Steve (PA) – 1950  
 Filler, Harry K. (PA) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Fillingham, Ruth G. (IL) – 1944  
 Fillmore, John M. (AZ) – 1988  
 Fillmore, Millard (NY) – 1832, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Filner, Bob (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Fimian, Keith (VA) – 2008  
 Finch (WI) – 1848  
 Finch, Bill (CT) – 1996  
 Finch, D. O. (IA) – 1862  
 Finch, George (IA) – 1928  
 Finch, Isaac (NY) – 1828  
 Finch, L. Boyd (CA) – 1960  
 Finch, Robert H. (CA) – 1952, 1954  
 Finch, Walter G. (MD) – 1966  
 Finch, Warren L. (AL) – 1966  
 Finck, William E. (OH) – 1850, 1862, 1864, 1874  
 Finck, William E., Jr. (OH) – 1896  
 Findlay, James (OH) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Findlay, John (PA) – 1824  
 Findlay, John V. L. (MD) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Findlay, John V. L., Jr. (MD) – 1906  
 Findley, Paul (IL) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Findly (MO) – 1908  
 Fine, Alan (MN) – 2006  
 Fine, John (NY) – 1838  
 Fine, Louis B. (VA) – 1960, 1962  
 Fine, Ralph A. (WI) – 1972  
 Fine, Sidney A. (NY) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Finefrock, T. P. (OH) – 1866  
 Finerty, John F. (IL) – 1882  
 Finger, Stephen (NY) – 2006  
 Fingerhut, Eric D. (OH) – 1992, 1994  
 Fink, Adrian (OH) – 1970  
 Fink, David (MI) – 2002  
 Fink, S. Ellis (OH) – 1880  
 Finkbeiner, C. S. (OH) – 1974, 1976  
 Finkelnburg, Gustavus A. (MO) – 1868, 1870  
 Finlay, George P. (TX) – 1882  
 Finlayson (MN) – 1918  
 Finlayson, H. A. (MN) – 1920  
 Finlayson, Henry A. (MN) – 1926  
 Finley, A. B. (GA) – 1904  
 Finley, Charles (KY) – 1930  
 Finley, David E. (SC) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Finley, Ebenezer B. (OH) – 1876, 1878  
 Finley, Ebenezer L. (MD) – 1831  
 Finley, Gordon L. (KS) – 1912  
 Finley, Hugh F. (KY) – 1870, 1886, 1888  
 Finley, James (GA) – 1904  
 Finley, Jesse J. (FL) – 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882  
 Finley, John (IN) – 1835, 1845  
 Finley, Joseph P. (NY) – 2002  
 Finn, Geroge L. (IA) – 1898  
 Finn, J. Maurice (MI) – 1892  
 Finn, J. Michael (OH) – 1994  
 Finnegan, Edward R. (IL) – 1960, 1962  
 Finnegan, Gerry (NE) – 1992  
 Finnegan, Philip J. (IL) – 1918  
 Finnegan, Richard J. (IL) – 1910  
 Finnerty, John F. (IL) – 1884  
 Finney, Billy Joe (TN) – 1972  
 Finney, Darwin A. (PA) – 1866  
 Finney, Jack (TX) – 1961  
 Fino, Paul A. (NY) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Finsterbach, F. (IL) – 1902  
 Finz, Leonard L. (NY) – 1962  
 Finz, Stuart L. (NY) – 2002  
 Fiola, Roger E. (CA) – 1984  
 Fiore, Edward (MN) – 1980  
 Fiore, Michael A. (NJ) – 1950  
 Fiotes, Christopher P., Jr. (MD) – 1990  
 Firebaugh, Emily (MO) – 1996  
 Firestone (OH) – 1856  
 Firley, Carl F. (IL) – 1968  
 Firmage, Edwin B. (UT) – 1978  
 Firman, Robert J. (PA) – 1920  
 Firstman, Murray D. (NY) – 1922, 1924  
 Fischbeck, Emma E. (CA) – 2002  
 Fischer, Anne N. (NC) – 2004  
 Fischer, Henry C. (NY) – 1898  
 Fischer, Israel F. (NY) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Fischer, June S. (NJ) – 1986  
 Fischer, Roger (PA) – 1976  
 Fischer, Theodore J. (MO) – 1964  
 Fiscus, Glenn W. (MA) – 1988, 1990  
 Fish, Frank (PA) – 1908  
 Fish, Hamilton (NY) – 1842, 1908, 1910, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Fish, Hamilton, Jr. (NY) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Fish, Howland (NY) – 1832  
 Fish, Jim (TX) – 2008  
 Fish, L. B. (TX) – 1890  
 Fish, S. E. (TX) – 1926, 1930, 1936  
 Fishback (OH) – 1832  
 Fishback, Owen T. (OH) – 1836  
 Fishbeck, Charles (MI) – 1898

- Fishburne, George P. (WA) – 1916, 1920  
 Fishburne, John W. (VA) – 1930  
 Fisher (MO) – 1874  
 Fisher (PA) – 1858  
 Fisher, A. M. (PA) – 1914  
 Fisher, Ada M. (NC) – 2004, 2006  
 Fisher, Arthur D. (NY) – 1938  
 Fisher, Billy Lee (TX) – 1978  
 Fisher, Carl (OR) – 1962  
 Fisher, Carlton A. (NY) – 1934  
 Fisher, Charles (NC) – 1839, 1841, 1845  
 Fisher, Charles A. (NY) – 1948  
 Fisher, Charles E. (CO) – 1912, 1914  
 Fisher, Charles W. (CA) – 1936  
 Fisher, Daniel (MA) – 1850, 1856, 1860, 1862  
 Fisher, Daniel (OH) – 1838  
 Fisher, David (OH) – 1846  
 Fisher, Dean R. (PA) – 1956, 1960  
 Fisher, Elijah M. (NY) – 1898  
 Fisher, George (NY) – 1828, 1830  
 Fisher, George H. (PA) – 1900  
 Fisher, George P. (DE) – 1860, 1862  
 Fisher, Greg (MO) – 1986  
 Fisher, Hiram H. (PA) – 1880  
 Fisher, Horatio G. (PA) – 1878, 1880  
 Fisher, Howell (PA) – 1864, 1878  
 Fisher, Hubert F. (TN) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Fisher, J. Wilmer (PA) – 1906, 1918  
 Fisher, Jeff (FL) – 2004  
 Fisher, John (NY) – 1868  
 Fisher, Joseph L. (VA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Fisher, Kenneth M. (CA) – 1972  
 Fisher, Lowell (NE) – 1992  
 Fisher, Madison S. (MA) – 1834  
 Fisher, O. C. (TX) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Fisher, Ralph A. (NC) – 1922  
 Fisher, Robert S. (AZ) – 1912  
 Fisher, Spencer O. (MI) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Fisher, Ted R. (OK) – 1944  
 Fisher, Warren S. (NY) – 1920  
 Fisher, William H. (NC) – 1924  
 Fisk (CT) – 1904  
 Fisk, Archie C. (MS) – 1869  
 Fiske, Pat (WA) – 1992  
 Fiske, S. (MA) – 1828  
 Fitch (GA) – 1868  
 Fitch (NY) – 1848  
 Fitch, Alphonso E. (NY) – 1908  
 Fitch, Ashbel P. (NY) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Fitch, Chester P. (OH) – 1940  
 Fitch, Ferris H. (MI) – 1922  
 Fitch, Graham N. (IN) – 1849, 1851  
 Fitch, John (OH) – 1848  
 Fitch, Joseph (NY) – 1894  
 Fitch, Thomas (NV) – 1868, 1870  
 Fite, Samuel McClary (TN) – 1874  
 Fithian, Floyd (IN) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Fithian, George W. (IL) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Fittrakis, Bob (OH) – 1992  
 Fitzgerald (TN) – 1916  
 Fitzgerald (NY) – 1884  
 Fitzgerald, A. L. (NV) – 1908  
 Fitzgerald, Charles W. (MA) – 1916  
 Fitzgerald, David J. (NY) – 1946  
 Fitzgerald, Frank T. (NY) – 1888  
 Fitzgerald, Helen M. (MA) – 1952  
 Fitzgerald, Henry E. (VT) – 1896  
 Fitzgerald, Janet H. (FL) – 1952  
 Fitzgerald, Jerome D. (IA) – 1984  
 Fitz-Gerald, Joan (CO) – 1996  
 Fitzgerald, John C. (ME) – 1946  
 Fitzgerald, John C. (MI) – 1884  
 Fitzgerald, John F. (MA) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1918  
 Fitzgerald, John J. (NY) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Fitzgerald, Mark D. (MT) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Fitzgerald, Michael (OR) – 1980  
 Fitzgerald, Michael A. (NY) – 1906, 1912  
 Fitzgerald, Norbert James (PA) – 1938  
 Fitzgerald, Ray (SD) – 1960  
 Fitzgerald, Roy G. (OH) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Fitzgerald, W. T. (OH) – 1924, 1926  
 Fitzgerald, Warren (NE) – 1972  
 Fitzgerald, William (MI) – 1928  
 Fitzgerald, William (TN) – 1831, 1833  
 Fitzgerald, William J. (CT) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Fitzgibbon, Thomas A. (MA) – 1896  
 Fitzgibbons, Anthony (NY) – 1936  
 Fitzgibbons, John (NY) – 1914, 1932  
 FitzHenry, Louis (IL) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Fitzhugh, Henry (NY) – 1838  
 Fitzpatrick, Alexander (VA) – 1865  
 Fitzpatrick, James M. (NY) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Fitzpatrick, Joseph T. (VA) – 1970  
 Fitzpatrick, Matt (MN) – 1930  
 Fitzpatrick, Michael G. (PA) – 2004, 2006  
 Fitzpatrick, Morgan C. (TN) – 1902  
 Fitzpatrick, P. (MN) – 1896  
 Fitzpatrick, T. O. (AR) – 1900  
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas Y. (KY) – 1896, 1898  
 Fitzpatrick, Vincent R. (NY) – 1954, 1958  
 Fitzsimmons, Charles (IL) – 1884  
 Fitzsimmons, Joe (MI) – 1996  
 Fitzsimmons, Samuel B. (OH) – 1924  
 Fitzsimmons, Simon B. (OH) – 1928  
 Fiumefreddo, Peter (NY) – 1998  
 Fjare, Orvin B. (MT) – 1954, 1956  
 Flack, John A. (KS) – 1904  
 Flack, William H. (NY) – 1902, 1904  
 Flaesch, Charles C. (NY) – 1934  
 Flagg (MO) – 1872, 1900  
 Flagg (NY) – 1872  
 Flagg, Henry (CT) – 1837  
 Flagler, Thomas T. (NY) – 1852, 1854, 1876  
 Flaherty, Daniel (WI) – 2000  
 Flaherty, Lawrence J. (CA) – 1924  
 Flaherty, Thomas A. (MA) – 1938, 1940  
 Flaherty, Thomas P. (NY) – 1970  
 Flake, Floyd H. (NY) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Flake, Jeff (AZ) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Flammer, Charles A. (NY) – 1890  
 Flanagan (NJ) – 1916  
 Flanagan, Bill (FL) – 1984, 1986  
 Flanagan, De Witt C. (NJ) – 1902  
 Flanagan, Edwin G. (PA) – 1890  
 Flanagan, Michael Patrick (IL) – 1994, 1996  
 Flanagan, Stephen (PA) – 1922  
 Flanders (NY) – 1854  
 Flanders, Benjamin F. (LA) – 1862  
 Flanigan (PA) – 1888  
 Flanigen, Edwin G. (PA) – 1892  
 Flanigen, Edwin Gaw (NY) – 1904  
 Flannagan, Dallas (NJ) – 1918, 1920  
 Flannagan, John W., Jr. (VA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Flannary, Sarah (TN) – 1964  
 Flannery, J. Harold (PA) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Flannery, John P., II (VA) – 1984  
 Flannery, L. G. (WY) – 1948  
 Flaum, Sidney S. (NY) – 1952  
 Fleck, Harold J. (IA) – 1944  
 Fleeger, George W. (PA) – 1884  
 Fleetwood, Frederick G. (VT) – 1922  
 Flegel, A. F. (OR) – 1914  
 Flegler, Anthony A. (OH) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Fleharty, Harry B. (NE) – 1928  
 Fleischman, Harry (IL) – 1940  
 Fleischman, Philip A. (IL) – 1952  
 Fleming (PA) – 1860  
 Fleming, Charles A. (WA) – 1920  
 Fleming, E. T. (GA) – 1888  
 Fleming, Eli G. (TN) – 1867  
 Fleming, G. Robert (CA) – 1956  
 Fleming, James T. (TX) – 1886  
 Fleming, John (LA) – 2008  
 Fleming, T. W. (WV) – 1916  
 Fleming, Thomas J. (WI) – 1906  
 Fleming, W. Robert (IN) – 1958  
 Fleming, Ward (MN) – 1950  
 Fleming, William H. (GA) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Flessland, Dennis M. (MI) – 1988  
 Fletcher (MO) – 1880  
 Fletcher, Bob (FL) – 1990  
 Fletcher, Brooks (OH) – 1924, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1942  
 Fletcher, Charles H. (IL) – 1934  
 Fletcher, Charles K. (CA) – 1946, 1948  
 Fletcher, Cyrus (ME) – 1848  
 Fletcher, E. G. (TX) – 1932  
 Fletcher, Ed (CA) – 1940  
 Fletcher, Enoch G. (TX) – 1926  
 Fletcher, Ernest (KY) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Fletcher, George S. (VT) – 1882, 1894  
 Fletcher, Hammond T. (MA) – 1918  
 Fletcher, Isaac (VT) – 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1852  
 Fletcher, John W. (MI) – 1890  
 Fletcher, Loren (MN) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Fletcher, Penny (ID) – 1994  
 Fletcher, Richard (MA) – 1836, 1838  
 Fletcher, Thomas Brooks (OH) – 1926  
 Fletchinger, Peter I. J. (LA) – 1928  
 Fleuchaus, P. T. (FL) – 1972  
 Flick, James J. (NY) – 1892  
 Flick, James P. (IA) – 1888, 1890  
 Flick, R. J. (PA) – 1882  
 Flick, W. H. H. (WV) – 1886, 1888  
 Flint, Isaac C. (NY) – 1926  
 Flint, John D. (MA) – 1890  
 Flint, Martin (VT) – 1836  
 Flippin, M. T. (KY) – 1880  
 Flippo, Ronnie G. (AL) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Flitter, Mark (PA) – 2000  
 Flittie (MN) – 1914  
 Flood, Daniel J. (PA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Flood, Henry D. (VA) – 1896, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Flood, Joel W. (VA) – 1932  
 Flood, Peter (NH) – 1998  
 Flood, Theodore L. (PA) – 1892  
 Flood, Thomas S. (NY) – 1886, 1888  
 Flora, John C. (IL) – 1912, 1924  
 Florence, Elias (OH) – 1843, 1844  
 Florence, Thomas B. (PA) – 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1868, 1874  
 Flores, Joan Milke (CA) – 1992  
 Flores, John V. (CA) – 1994, 1996  
 Florio, James J. (NJ) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Flory, Betsy J. (MI) – 1994, 1996



- Flournoy (MS) – 1872  
 Flournoy (VA) – 1851, 1859  
 Flournoy, Matthews (KY) – 1829  
 Flournoy, Thomas S. (VA) – 1847  
 Flower, Roswell P. (NY) – 1881, 1888, 1890  
 Flowers, Montaville (CA) – 1918  
 Flowers, Tom (CA) – 1964  
 Flowers, Walter (AL) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Floyd (GA) – 1844  
 Floyd (VA) – 1859  
 Floyd, Charles (NY) – 1840  
 Floyd, Chuck (MD) – 2004  
 Floyd, John (GA) – 1826  
 Floyd, John (VA) – 1825, 1827  
 Floyd, John C. (AR) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Floyd, John G. (NY) – 1838, 1840, 1850  
 Floyd, R. L. (AR) – 1902  
 Flues, Gilmore (OH) – 1952  
 Fly (VA) – 1849  
 Flye, Edwin (ME) – 1876  
 Flynn (OK) – 1914  
 Flynn, Daniel (NY) – 1946  
 Flynn, Elizabeth Gurley (NY) – 1942  
 Flynn, Gerald T. (WI) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Flynn, Jack (NC) – 2004  
 Flynn, John J. (NY) – 1970  
 Flynn, Joseph J. (MA) – 1898, 1900, 1906, 1908  
 Flynn, Joseph V. (NY) – 1914, 1916  
 Flynn, Matthew J. (WI) – 1978  
 Flynn, Robert J. (NY) – 1962  
 Flynn, Stephen P. (MI) – 1904  
 Flynt, John J., Jr. (GA) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Focht, Benjamin K. (PA) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Foelker, Otto Godfrey (NY) – 1908  
 Foerderer, Robert H. (PA) – 1900, 1902  
 Fogarty, John E. (RI) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Fogarty, Michael (NY) – 1918  
 Fogel, Horace S. (PA) – 1906  
 Fogg, Frank M. (ME) – 1880  
 Foglietta, Thomas M. (PA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Foley, Bernard T. (MI) – 1944  
 Foley, Cornelius F. (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 Foley, Eugene P. (MN) – 1958  
 Foley, Francis C., Jr. (NJ) – 1956  
 Foley, Francis R. (RI) – 1950  
 Foley, Howard M. (ME) – 1966  
 Foley, James B. (IN) – 1856  
 Foley, James P. (IN) – 1845  
 Foley, John (IA) – 1900  
 Foley, John R. (MD) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Foley, Mark (FL) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Foley, Patrick J. (NY) – 1964  
 Foley, Thomas S. (WA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Foley, Tom (MN) – 2000  
 Foley, W. J. (OH) – 1904  
 Foley, William G. (PA) – 1954  
 Foley, William J. (OH) – 1902  
 Folger, Alonzo D. (NC) – 1938, 1940  
 Folger, John H. (NC) – 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Folger, Walter (MA) – 1824, 1826  
 Folk (TN) – 1876  
 Folkens, Scott (CA) – 2006  
 Follet, Charles (OH) – 1864  
 Follett, John F. (OH) – 1882, 1884, 1898  
 Follett, Martin D. (OH) – 1866, 1868  
 Follette, William H. (NY) – 1908  
 Folsom, Harley E. (VT) – 1886  
 Folsom, Marsha (AL) – 2000  
 Foltin, Craig (OH) – 2006  
 Folwell, John K. (PA) – 1880  
 Fonda (NY) – 1856  
 Fondren, Joe (AL) – 1998  
 Fondse, Adreian C. (CA) – 1982  
 Fons, Leonard C. (WI) – 1940  
 Fontana, Luke J. (LA) – 1970  
 Fontanella, Alfred E. (NJ) – 1970  
 Fontanesi, Richard M. (LA) – 2006  
 Fontanetta, Joseph R. (NY) – 1950  
 Fontelleu, Charles (LA) – 1898  
 Fontenot, Gene (TX) – 1994, 1996  
 Fonville, J. C. (AL) – 1906  
 Fonville, John C. (AL) – 1896  
 Foot, Samuel (CT) – 1825, 1833  
 Foot, Solomon (NY) – 1843, 1844  
 Foote (NY) – 1848, 1860  
 Foote, Charles S. (CA) – 1962  
 Foote, Ellsworth B. (CT) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Foote, George R. (TN) – 1868  
 Foote, Wallace T., Jr. (NY) – 1894, 1896  
 Foran, Martin A. (OH) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Forand, Aime J. (RI) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Forbes (VA) – 1849  
 Forbes, Henry P. (NY) – 1890  
 Forbes, J. Randy (VA) – 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Forbes, Mathias G. (MI) – 1988  
 Forbes, Michael P. (NY) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Forbes, Ralph (AR) – 1998  
 Force (NJ) – 1838  
 Force, Howard J. (PA) – 1912  
 Force, Manning F. (OH) – 1876  
 Ford, Aaron Lane (MS) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Ford, Austin E. (NY) – 1892, 1894  
 Ford, Ben J. (GA) – 1936  
 Ford, C. A. (IN) – 1914  
 Ford, Clyde M. (MI) – 1934, 1936  
 Ford, George (IN) – 1884  
 Ford, Gerald R., Jr. (MI) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Ford, Harold E. (TN) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Ford, Harold E., Jr. (TN) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Ford, Hiram (KY) – 1890  
 Ford, I. O. (KY) – 1912  
 Ford, Jake (TN) – 2006  
 Ford, James (PA) – 1828, 1830  
 Ford, Jerry (MO) – 1982  
 Ford, Jim (NJ) – 1994  
 Ford, Leland M. (CA) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Ford, Melbourne H. (MI) – 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Ford, Nicholas (MO) – 1878, 1880, 1890  
 Ford, R. Douglas (KY) – 1966  
 Ford, Robert C. (IN) – 1968  
 Ford, Robert D. (PA) – 1974  
 Ford, Robert W. (MI) – 1940, 1942  
 Ford, Thomas F. (CA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Ford, Thomas H. (OH) – 1850  
 Ford, Thomas S. (CA) – 1902  
 Ford, William B. (AL) – 1902  
 Ford, William D. (MI) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Fordney, Joseph W. (MI) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Foreman, B. M. (AR) – 1900  
 Foreman, Cyrus (IA) – 1876  
 Foreman, Ed (NM) – 1968, 1970  
 Foreman, Ed (TX) – 1962, 1964  
 Foreman, Evan, Jr. (AL) – 1962  
 Forester, John B. (TN) – 1833, 1835  
 Forester, Richard L. (MT) – 1972  
 Forgensi Davison, Renee (NY) – 1994  
 Forgit, Philip (VA) – 2007  
 Foristel, Richard (MO) – 1982  
 Forker, Samuel C. (NJ) – 1870, 1872  
 Forman, William S. (IL) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Fornance, Joseph (PA) – 1838, 1840  
 Forner, John F., Jr. (NY) – 1952  
 Fornes, Charles V. (NY) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Fornes, Fred C. (NY) – 1928  
 Forney, James H. (ID) – 1914  
 Forney, William H. (AL) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Fournier, Richard Charles (MI) – 1994  
 Fornos, Werner (MD) – 1972, 1976  
 Forquer, George (IL) – 1828  
 Forrester, E. L. (GA) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Forsberg (MN) – 1902  
 Forsch, Gary E. (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Forst (PA) – 1856  
 Forster, Benjamin L. (PA) – 1900, 1902  
 Forster, John M. (PA) – 1826  
 Forstner, Ernest W. (TN) – 1944  
 Forsyth (GA) – 1882  
 Forsyth, Alexander (MI) – 1894  
 Forsyth, John (CA) – 1824, 1826  
 Forsythe, Albert P. (IL) – 1878, 1880  
 Forsythe, Edwin B. (NJ) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Forsythe, James L. (OK) – 1996  
 Fort, Franklin W. (NJ) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Fort, Greenbury L. (IL) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Fort, Ruben M. (TN) – 2004  
 Fort, Tomlinson (GA) – 1826  
 Forte, Jim (MA) – 1984  
 Fortenberry, Jeff (NE) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Fortenberry, Larry (AL) – 1994  
 Fortney, Mrs. James G. (AL) – 1956  
 Forward, Chauncey (PA) – 1826, 1828  
 Forwood, J. S. (PA) – 1874  
 Fosdick, Niccolli (NY) – 1824, 1826  
 Fosgt (NY) – 1856  
 Fosheim, Oscar (SD) – 1940  
 Foss (ND) – 1892  
 Foss, Eugene N. (MA) – 1902, 1904  
 Foss, Frank H. (MA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Foss, George Edmund (IL) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Foss, Horatio G. (ME) – 1902, 1904  
 Foss, Joe (SD) – 1958  
 Fossard, James R. (MO) – 1994  
 Fossel, Jon S. (NY) – 1982  
 Fossella, Vito J. (NY) – 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Foster (CT) – 1875  
 Foster (GA) – 1835  
 Foster (NY) – 1848, 1872  
 Foster (PA) – 1852, 1884  
 Foster, A. Lawrence (NY) – 1838, 1840  
 Foster, Benjamin L. (PA) – 1900  
 Foster, Bill (IL) – 2008  
 Foster, Charles (OH) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1890  
 Foster, Charles D. (PA) – 1892  
 Foster, Clint (MI) – 2002

- Foster, David J. (VT) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- Foster, E. L. (TN) – 1906
- Foster, George P. (IL) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904
- Foster, George S. (IL) – 1904
- Foster, Henry (NY) – 1836
- Foster, Henry D. (PA) – 1843, 1844, 1858, 1868, 1870, 1872
- Foster, Hervey C. (IL) – 1918
- Foster, Israel M. (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922
- Foster, John H. (IN) – 1906, 1908
- Foster, John W. (MA) – 1855
- Foster, Martin D. (IL) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Foster, Mike (IN) – 2000
- Foster, Morrison (PA) – 1890, 1896
- Foster, Nathaniel G. (GA) – 1855
- Foster, R. C. (KS) – 1870
- Foster, R. C. (TX) – 1896
- Foster, Stephen C. (ME) – 1850, 1856, 1858
- Foster, Thomas F. (GA) – 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1840
- Foster, Thomas J. (AL) – 1865
- Foster, Wilder (MI) – 1872
- Foster, William (MA) – 1834
- Foster, William (NY) – 1914
- Fouke, Philip B. (IL) – 1854, 1858, 1860
- Fouke, T. B. (IL) – 1852
- Foulkes, George (MI) – 1932, 1934
- Foulkrod, William W. (PA) – 1906, 1908, 1910
- Foulois, Benjamin D. (NJ) – 1942
- Fountain, L. H. (NC) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Fountain, William E. (NC) – 1898
- Fournoy (MO) – 1854
- Fow, John H. (PA) – 1904, 1912, 1914
- Fowler (AR) – 1840, 1856
- Fowler (KY) – 1916
- Fowler (NH) – 1851
- Fowler (NJ) – 1830
- Fowler (NY) – 1856
- Fowler, A. S. (AR) – 1904
- Fowler, Charles N. (NJ) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908
- Fowler, David (PA) – 1924
- Fowler, Edward (DE) – 1900
- Fowler, Edwin S. (IL) – 1866
- Fowler, Frank L. (IL) – 1912
- Fowler, Frank L. (MI) – 1900
- Fowler, H. J. (OK) – 1918
- Fowler, H. Robert (IL) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1924
- Fowler, J. Samuel (NY) – 1924
- Fowler, James (MA) – 1824
- Fowler, Jerry (SC) – 1994
- Fowler, John E. (NC) – 1896, 1898, 1900
- Fowler, Leonard B. (NV) – 1914
- Fowler, Marilyn (NE) – 1978
- Fowler, O. L. (WA) – 1902
- Fowler, Orin (MA) – 1848, 1850
- Fowler, Samuel (NJ) – 1828, 1832, 1834, 1888, 1890
- Fowler, Samuel (NY) – 1840
- Fowler, Thomas P. (TN) – 1948
- Fowler, Tillie (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998
- Fowler, W. T. (KY) – 1898
- Fowler, Wade H. (WY) – 1920
- Fowler, William C. (MA) – 1856
- Fowler, Wyche, Jr. (GA) – 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984
- Fox (MA) – 1894
- Fox (NY) – 1882
- Fox, Andrew F. (MS) – 1896, 1898, 1900
- Fox, Andrew H. (VA) – 1990, 1992
- Fox, Beech N. (NJ) – 1980
- Fox, E. Frank (IA) – 1940, 1942
- Fox, F. T. (KY) – 1855
- Fox, George W. (PA) – 1910, 1912, 1916
- Fox, Hamilton P. (MD) – 1956
- Fox, Harry M. (PA) – 1974
- Fox, Henry I. (KY) – 1912
- Fox, J. Frank (MD) – 1916
- Fox, James A. (MA) – 1890
- Fox, John (NY) – 1866, 1868
- Fox, John D. (MO) – 1962
- Fox, John H. (NY) – 1978, 1984
- Fox, Jon D. (PA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998
- Fox, L. R. (KY) – 1912
- Fox, Leo P. (WI) – 1920
- Fox, Martin S. (NJ) – 1952, 1954
- Fox, Melina Ann (IN) – 2002, 2004
- Fox, Noel P. (MI) – 1938, 1940, 1950
- Fox, Rosa Lee (IL) – 1970
- Fox, William C. (CT) – 1930, 1932
- Fox, William R. (OH) – 1894, 1902
- Foxhall (NJ) – 1908
- Foxx, Virginia (NC) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- Foy, Francis H. (MA) – 1934, 1942
- Frahn, Harry J. (AL) – 1948
- Fraley, Elmer E. (WI) – 1946
- Frambach, H. A. (WI) – 1892
- France, James D. (IA) – 1948, 1950
- Franchot, Peter (MD) – 1988
- Franchot, Richard (NY) – 1860
- Francis, Clarence (NY) – 1952
- Francis, Danny M. (NY) – 1994
- Francis, Frank (UT) – 1924
- Francis, George B. (NY) – 1914, 1916
- Francis, James A. (NY) – 1916
- Francis, John J. (NJ) – 1944
- Francis, John T. (OH) – 1984
- Francis, Margaret (TN) – 1978
- Francis, Russell R. (HI) – 2000
- Francis, William B. (OH) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Francisco (MO) – 1894
- Francisco, Michael A. (IL) – 1946
- Francke, Carrie (MO) – 1984
- Franco, Reuben D. (CA) – 1988, 1990, 1992
- Franczyk, David A. (NY) – 1994
- Frank, Augustus (NY) – 1858, 1860, 1862
- Frank, Barney (MA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Frank, David L. (NY) – 1926
- Frank, E. L. (IL) – 1972, 1976
- Frank, Gerry (CO) – 1978
- Frank, Henry (NY) – 1922, 1924
- Frank, M. P. (ME) – 1890
- Frank, Nathan (MO) – 1886, 1888
- Franke, Dorothy (OH) – 1972, 1974, 1976
- Frankel, Jerry (TX) – 1996
- Frankenfeld, Don (SD) – 1990
- Frankenfield, Robert F. (PA) – 1956
- Franker, Dave (IA) – 2004
- Frankhauser, William H. (MI) – 1920
- Frankhuizen, Richard (CA) – 2002
- Franklin (GA) – 1855
- Franklin, Benjamin J. (MO) – 1874, 1876
- Franklin, Brenda Lee (MA) – 1978
- Franklin, Charles A. (CA) – 1956
- Franklin, George T. (NY) – 1946
- Franklin, J. H. (OK) – 1910
- Franklin, John R. (MD) – 1853
- Franklin, S. J. (NE) – 1922
- Franklin, W. C. (VA) – 1908
- Franklin, Webb (MS) – 1982, 1984, 1986
- Franks, Bob (NJ) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998
- Franks, E. F. (KY) – 1890
- Franks, E. T. (KY) – 1896
- Franks, Gary (CT) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996
- Franks, Richard L. (MO) – 1974
- Franks, Trent (AZ) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Frantz, Frank (OK) – 1932
- Frantz, Robert A. (OH) – 1974
- Franz, Ed. (TX) – 1924
- Franz, William J. (OH) – 1974
- Frappier, J. H. (MO) – 1976
- Frary, John N. (ME) – 2008
- Fraser, Archie C. (MI) – 1938, 1940
- Fraser, Donald M. (MN) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976
- Fraser, Robert (MI) – 1890
- Fraser, Willard E. (MT) – 1948, 1952
- Frasier, Damion (MI) – 1994
- Frat (WI) – 1874
- Frawley (WI) – 1918
- Frazee, John (NY) – 1830
- Frazee (MS) – 1884
- Frazee, W. D. (MS) – 1900
- Frazer, R. (PA) – 1838
- Frazer, W. D. (MS) – 1890
- Frazier, A. Bradley (TN) – 1944
- Frazier, Alvaader (NY) – 1990
- Frazier, James A. (VA) – 1880
- Frazier, James B. (TN) – 1954
- Frazier, James B., Jr. (TN) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1956, 1958, 1960
- Frazier, William G. (IN) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1992, 2000
- Fream (NY) – 1856
- Frear, James A. (WI) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Frederick, Benjamin Todd (IA) – 1882, 1884, 1886
- Frederick, Jane (SC) – 1998, 2000
- Frederick, Theodore C., Jr. (PA) – 1948
- Frederick, Walter E. (IN) – 1946
- Fredericks, John D. (CA) – 1924
- Fredericks, Thomas Jackson (PA) – 1912
- Fredriksen, Arnold L. (MN) – 1956
- Free, Arthur Monroe (CA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Freed, C. William (PA) – 1922, 1924
- Freedley, John (PA) – 1846, 1848, 1850
- Freedman, Elliot Roy (CA) – 1992
- Freedman, Ilana (MA) – 2002
- Freedom, John G. (OH) – 1958, 1960, 1974, 1976
- Freehill, Joseph H. (VA) – 1958
- Freeland, J. A. (TX) – 1912
- Freeland, William B. (PA) – 1946
- Freeman (TN) – 1855
- Freeman, A. H. (GA) – 1896, 1900
- Freeman, Alexander H. (NJ) – 1840
- Freeman, Allan C. (MA) – 1968
- Freeman, Allen A. (IL) – 1958
- Freeman, Andrew Yates (NY) – 1894
- Freeman, Chapman (PA) – 1874, 1876
- Freeman, Debra Hanania (MD) – 1978
- Freeman, Frank (CA) – 1900
- Freeman, George (AL) – 1865
- Freeman, Howard F. (NC) – 1894
- Freeman, J. J. “Tiny” (WA) – 1972
- Freeman, J. Y. (TN) – 1932
- Freeman, James C. (GA) – 1872
- Freeman, John D. (MS) – 1851
- Freeman, Marion Spencer “Denise” (GA) – 1998, 2000
- Freeman, Michael O. (MN) – 1978
- Freeman, N. H. (AL) – 1908
- Freeman, Newman H. (AL) – 1916
- Freeman, Porter (TN) – 1958
- Freeman, Richard C. (OK) – 1980, 1982
- Freeman, Richard P. (CT) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Freeman, Robert D. (OH) – 1964, 1966
- Freeman, Ron (MO) – 1994





- Freeman, Ross R. (KS) – 1976  
 Freeman, Samuel (NE) – 1952, 1956  
 Freeman, Terry (OH) – 1980  
 Freeman, William G. (NJ) – 1954  
 Freer, Romeo H. (WV) – 1898  
 Freese, Arnold E. (CT) – 1932, 1934  
 Freiday, William (NJ) – 1942  
 Freidheim, J. B. (AR) – 1896  
 Freiman, Richard D. (CA) – 1990  
 Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B., Jr. (NJ) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Frelinghuysen, Rodney (NJ) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 French (MA) – 1886  
 French (MN) – 1906, 1908  
 French (NJ) – 1918  
 French (NY) – 1842, 1874, 1886  
 French, A. F. (NY) – 1916  
 French, Burton L. (ID) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 French, Carlos (CT) – 1886  
 French, Charles J. (NH) – 1914, 1920  
 French, Eleanor C. (NY) – 1964  
 French, Ezra (ME) – 1858  
 French, James (NY) – 1840  
 French, John R. (NC) – 1868  
 French, Jonas H. (MA) – 1890  
 French, Richard (KY) – 1835, 1837, 1843, 1845, 1847  
 French, Robert (AL) – 1964  
 French, Samuel T. (NJ) – 1932  
 French, William H. (VT) – 1843, 1844  
 Frensdorf, Edward (MI) – 1912, 1930  
 Frenzel, Bill (MN) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Freschi, Raymond (CA) – 1966  
 Freshwater, Milton R. (IL) – 1888  
 Frethy, George C. (PA) – 1912  
 Freund, Gene (IA) – 1988  
 Frew (PA) – 1870  
 Frey (NY) – 1842  
 Frey, Louis, Jr. (FL) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Frey, Louis G. (OH) – 1964  
 Frey, Oliver W. (PA) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Frey, William C. (AZ) – 1952  
 Frey, William J. (OH) – 1900  
 Fricano, Thomas M. (NY) – 1996  
 Frick, Henry (PA) – 1843  
 Fried, Eric (CA) – 1988  
 Friedel, Samuel N. (MD) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Frieden, John (KS) – 1996  
 Friedman, Charles (FL) – 1974, 1976  
 Friedman, Don (CO) – 1976  
 Friedman, Eleanor (NY) – 2006  
 Friedman, Esther (NY) – 1920, 1932  
 Friedman, Eugene F. (IL) – 1988  
 Friedman, Eugene M. (NJ) – 1962, 1964  
 Friedman, Herbert J. (IL) – 1906  
 Friedman, Nathaniel Jay (CA) – 1970  
 Friedman, Richard E. (IL) – 1962  
 Friedman, Samuel H. (NY) – 1934  
 Friend (FL) – 1868  
 Friend (NY) – 1858  
 Frierson, J. N. (SC) – 1868  
 Fries, Frank W. (IL) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Fries, George (OH) – 1844, 1846  
 Friloux, C. A., Jr. (TX) – 1956  
 Frink, Garry F. (MI) – 1968  
 Frisa, Daniel (NY) – 1994, 1996  
 Frisby (WI) – 1868, 1878  
 Frischer, Gerald G. (MO) – 1970  
 Fritsch, Joseph, Jr. (NY) – 1936  
 Fritsche, Felix (NY) – 1912  
 Fritsche, L. A. (MN) – 1930  
 Fritsche, Robert (TX) – 2004  
 Frizell, William G. (OH) – 1908  
 Froehlich, Harold V. (WI) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Froehlich, Mark S. (OH) – 1988  
 Froehlich, William H. (WI) – 1902, 1910  
 Froehlicher, Hans, Jr. (NJ) – 1930  
 Froeman (WI) – 1880  
 Fromowitz, Hyman (NY) – 1956  
 Frooks, Dorothy (NY) – 1934  
 Frost (MO) – 1918  
 Frost (WV) – 1863  
 Frost, Frank (CA) – 1982  
 Frost, Frank P. (NY) – 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Frost, Gene (MO) – 1936  
 Frost, J. E. (PA) – 1900  
 Frost, J. E. (WA) – 1912  
 Frost, Martin (TX) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Frost, Richard G. (MO) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Frost, Rufus S. (MA) – 1874, 1876  
 Frothingham (MA) – 1876  
 Frothingham, Louis A. (MA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Frothingham, Richard, Jr. (MA) – 1848, 1850  
 Fruchter, Henry (NY) – 1922  
 Frugone, Frank L. (NY) – 1904, 1906  
 Frumin, Matthew (MI) – 2000  
 Frumin, Morris (MI) – 1996  
 Fry, Jacob, Jr. (PA) – 1834, 1836  
 Fry, Joseph, Jr. (PA) – 1826, 1828  
 Fry, Speed S. (KY) – 1865, 1880  
 Frye, Pliney S. (OK) – 1946  
 Frye, William P. (ME) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Fuchs, Joanne S. (NY) – 1976  
 Fudge, Marcia L. (OH) – 2008  
 Fugate, J. B. (KS) – 1878  
 Fugate, J. T. (TN) – 1908, 1922  
 Fugate, Thomas B. (VA) – 1948, 1950  
 Fuhrig, Joseph (CA) – 1980  
 Fulbright, J. William (AR) – 1942  
 Fulbright, James F. (MO) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Fulcrut, Vernon D. (MO) – 1946, 1950  
 Fulk, Kenneth R. (IA) – 1976  
 Fulkerson, Abram (VA) – 1880, 1882  
 Fulkerson, Frank B. (MO) – 1904, 1906  
 Fulkerson, George J. (MI) – 1962  
 Fulks, James H. (OH) – 1986  
 Fullam, John P. (PA) – 1954, 1956  
 Fullard, Thomas J., III (PA) – 1984  
 Fullenweider, Robert (AL) – 1914  
 Fuller (CT) – 1896  
 Fuller (ME) – 1860  
 Fuller (PA) – 1852, 1860  
 Fuller, Alvan T. (MA) – 1916, 1918  
 Fuller, Benoni S. (IN) – 1874, 1876  
 Fuller, Bill (AL) – 2004  
 Fuller, Cecil R. (WA) – 1934  
 Fuller, Charles E. (IL) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Fuller, Claude A. (AR) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Fuller, E. S. (GA) – 1920  
 Fuller, George (PA) – 1844  
 Fuller, H. A. (MN) – 1920  
 Fuller, Hadwen C. (NY) – 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Fuller, Henry M. (PA) – 1850, 1854  
 Fuller, Jesse, Jr. (NY) – 1912  
 Fuller, John F. (MA) – 1950  
 Fuller, L. F. (KS) – 1914  
 Fuller, Luther E. (VA) – 1936  
 Fuller, Nelson M. (NY) – 1942  
 Fuller, Philo C. (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Fuller, Smith (PA) – 1864  
 Fuller, Thomas C. (NC) – 1865, 1868  
 Fuller, Thomas J. D. (ME) – 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854  
 Fuller, William (NY) – 1846  
 Fuller, William Elijah (IA) – 1884, 1886  
 Fuller, William K. (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Fullerton (NY) – 1862  
 Fullerton, Dick (GA) – 1970  
 Fullerton, Hugh (IL) – 1864  
 Fullerton, Reese P. (NM) – 1942  
 Fullingim, Dwight (TX) – 2008  
 Fullinwider, Patricia (AZ) – 1974, 1976  
 Fulmer, Hampton P. (SC) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Fulton (VA) – 1843  
 Fulton (WI) – 1874  
 Fulton, Andrew S. (VA) – 1847  
 Fulton, Arthur W. (IL) – 1912, 1916  
 Fulton, Elmer L. (OK) – 1907, 1908, 1910  
 Fulton, Frank M. (IL) – 1934, 1936  
 Fulton, James G. (PA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Fulton, John H. (VA) – 1833, 1835  
 Fulton, Richard (TN) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Funderburk, David (NC) – 1994, 1996  
 Funk, Benjamin F. (IL) – 1892  
 Funk, Frank H. (IL) – 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Funk, James W. (UT) – 1920  
 Funk, Robert S. (CA) – 1936  
 Funkhouser, Alexander M. (IL) – 1900  
 Funsch, Richard O. (MO) – 1972  
 Funston, Edward H. (KS) – 1883, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Fuqua, Don (FL) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Fuqua, W. M. (KY) – 1882  
 Furber (NJ) – 1918  
 Furchess, David M. (NC) – 1872, 1880  
 Furcolo, Foster (MA) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Furgeson, Charles (KY) – 1912  
 Furlong, Grant (PA) – 1924, 1942  
 Furlow, Allen J. (MN) – 1924, 1926  
 Furlow, W. A. S. (TN) – 1934  
 Furman, Robert (NY) – 1840  
 Furman, Willis B. (NE) – 1944  
 Furse, Elizabeth (OR) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Furst, Lyndon G. (MI) – 1980  
 Fusco, Anthony, Jr. (NJ) – 2000  
 Fusco, Dominick A. (NY) – 1960  
 Fussell, Sam (TX) – 1985  
 Fuzzell (TN) – 1900  
 Fyan, Robert W. (MO) – 1882, 1890, 1892  
 Gaarenstroom, C. F. (MN) – 1932, 1938  
 Gabbard, Elmer E. (KY) – 1942, 1944  
 Gabbard, Mike (HI) – 2004  
 Gabbert, L. C. (MO) – 1922  
 Gableman, William N. (OH) – 1922  
 Gabler, Ray (TX) – 1968  
 Gabriel, Charles J. (MA) – 1960  
 Gabriel, G. W. (KS) – 1884  
 Gadd, Cyrus H. (WV) – 1952  
 Gaddie (KY) – 1908  
 Gaddis, Albert (PA) – 1918  
 Gaddle, D. W. (KY) – 1910  
 Gaddy, James M. (TX) – 1992  
 Gadrix, Ed (GA) – 1976  
 Gadsden, James (SC) – 1856  
 Gaffner, Robert H. (IL) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Gaffney, Alice E. (NY) – 1986, 1992  
 Gaffney, Edward (ID) – 1940  
 Gaffney, Hubert J. (MI) – 1934



- Gaffney, James J., III (MA) – 1978  
 Gaffney, James P. (IA) – 1938  
 Gaffney, Michael (NY) – 1992  
 Gaffney, Warren N. (NJ) – 1930  
 Gage (WI) – 1876  
 Gage, A. W. (FL) – 1924  
 Gage, Gary G. (WA) – 1974  
 Gagen, August M. (MN) – 1926  
 Gagne, W. E. “Ted” (CA) – 1980  
 Gahn, Harry C. (OH) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1936, 1944  
 Gain, Charles E. (OH) – 1894  
 Gaines, Bob E. (AL) – 1996  
 Gaines, Franklin D. (KS) – 1974  
 Gaines, John P. (KY) – 1833, 1845, 1847, 1849  
 Gaines, John W. (TN) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Gaines, Joseph Holt (WV) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Gaines, Theophilus (WV) – 1890  
 Gaines, William E. (VA) – 1886  
 Gaither, Burgess S. (NC) – 1851, 1853, 1865, 1868  
 Gaither, Nathan (KY) – 1829, 1831, 1833, 1841  
 Gaiton, William (MA) – 1870  
 Gaitskill, Joe E. (KS) – 1928, 1946  
 Galasso, M. S. (MT) – 1944  
 Galasso, Michael R. (IL) – 1972  
 Galbraith (TN) – 1876  
 Galbraith, Dennis (CA) – 1988  
 Galbraith, Gatewood (KY) – 2000  
 Galbraith, John (PA) – 1832, 1834, 1838  
 Galbraith, W. J. (AZ) – 1924  
 Gale, E. (KS) – 1878  
 Gale, John (NY) – 1824  
 Gale, Levin (MD) – 1826  
 Gale, Richard P. (MN) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Galen, Joseph L. (PA) – 1904, 1906  
 Galetich, Lou (IA) – 1970  
 Galewski, Barbara (CA) – 1990  
 Galfianakis, Nick (NC) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Galighr (OH) – 1854  
 Gall, Charles (NY) – 1912  
 Gall, Samuel (MA) – 1846  
 Gallagher (MD) – 1841  
 Gallagher, Bernard J. (WA) – 1960, 1962  
 Gallagher, Buel G. (CA) – 1948  
 Gallagher, Charles T. (MA) – 1882  
 Gallagher, Cornelius E. (NJ) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Gallagher, Edward J., Jr. (IA) – 1960  
 Gallagher, Hugh J. (WI) – 1886  
 Gallagher, J. P. (IA) – 1926  
 Gallagher, J. S. G. (FL) – 1938  
 Gallagher, James (PA) – 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Gallagher, John T. (NY) – 1972  
 Gallagher, Joseph (PA) – 1912  
 Gallagher, Kenneth C. (MI) – 1974  
 Gallagher, Larry (FL) – 1986  
 Gallagher, Thomas (IL) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Gallagher, Tom (NV) – 2004  
 Gallagher, William J. (MN) – 1942, 1944  
 Gallant, David A. (WA) – 1962  
 Gallegly, Elton (CA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Gallegos, Eugene (NM) – 1972  
 Gallegos, Louis H. (NM) – 1984  
 Gallemore, Johnnie L., Jr. (NC) – 1976  
 Gallinger, Jacob H. (NH) – 1884, 1886  
 Gallivan, James A. (MA) – 1898, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Gallo, Dean A. (NJ) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Galloway, Barritt (OK) – 1926  
 Galloway, Ben (CO) – 1974  
 Galloway, Charles V. (OR) – 1906  
 Galloway, Samuel (OH) – 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1860  
 Gallup, Albert (NY) – 1836, 1838  
 Galmon, Edward Anthony “Scott” (LA) – 2004  
 Galusha (VT) – 1830  
 Galvan, James (TX) – 1998  
 Galvan, Jeremiah (TX) – 1874  
 Galvin, George W. (MA) – 1906  
 Galvin, J. Mitchell (MA) – 1908, 1910  
 Galvin, Thomas F. (NY) – 1962  
 Gambill, Walter R. (VA) – 1952  
 Gamble (GA) – 1835  
 Gamble (MN) – 1890  
 Gamble, George (WA) – 1970  
 Gamble, James (PA) – 1850, 1852  
 Gamble, John R. (SD) – 1890  
 Gamble, Ralph A. (NY) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Gamble, Robert J. (SD) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Gamble, Roger L. (GA) – 1830, 1832, 1834, 1840, 1842  
 Gamble, Tip (TN) – 1894  
 Gambrill, Stephen W. (MD) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Gammage, Bob (TX) – 1976, 1978  
 Gammell, Archibald B. (PA) – 1898  
 Gammell, Robert L. (RI) – 1958, 1960  
 Gammon, Hugh “Bud” (GA) – 2008  
 Gandy, Harry L. (SD) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Gandy, Jesse (NE) – 1924  
 Gangemi, John F. (NY) – 1972  
 Ganly, James V. (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Gannon, Charles W. (IN) – 1946  
 Gannon, Peter J. (NJ) – 1962  
 Gans, Charles L. (PA) – 1912  
 Gansbergen, Frederick H. (IL) – 1910  
 Ganske, Greg (IA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Ganson, John (NY) – 1862  
 Gants, Albert M. (NY) – 1966  
 Gantt (AR) – 1860  
 Gantt, Elbert (LA) – 1872  
 Gantz, Martin K. (OH) – 1890, 1892  
 Garamendi, Patricia (CA) – 1992  
 Garber (MO) – 1904, 1906  
 Garber, George H. (PA) – 1898  
 Garber, Harvey C. (OH) – 1902, 1904  
 Garber, Jacob A. (VA) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1940, 1950  
 Garber, Martin (OK) – 1948  
 Garber, Milton C. (OK) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Garbutt, Mary E. (CA) – 1920  
 Garcelon, Alonzo (ME) – 1868, 1872, 1886  
 Garcia, Faustino Louis (NY) – 1960  
 Garcia, Joe (FL) – 2008  
 Garcia, Manny (NM) – 1986  
 Garcia, Maria Guadalupe (CA) – 2002  
 Garcia, Raymond (NM) – 1976  
 Garcia, Robert (NY) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Gard, John (WI) – 2006, 2008  
 Gard, Warren (OH) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1922  
 Gardenhire (MO) – 1850  
 Gardiner, Addison (NY) – 1828  
 Gardiner, Charles T. (KY) – 1914  
 Gardiner, Curtiss C. (NY) – 1868  
 Gardiner, Dale F. (UT) – 1986  
 Gardiner, David (NY) – 1832  
 Gardiner, E. Watson (NY) – 1926, 1928  
 Gardiner, John H. (NY) – 1864  
 Gardiner, Marshall G. (KS) – 1960  
 Gardiner, Reece B. (NC) – 1966  
 Gardiner, Robert D. L. (NY) – 1972  
 Gardiner, William R. (IN) – 1898  
 Gardner (AL) – 1894  
 Gardner (TN) – 1853  
 Gardner, Augustus P. (MA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Gardner, Barry L. (NC) – 1978, 1980  
 Gardner, Benjamin (AL) – 1865  
 Gardner, Carroll A. (NY) – 1934, 1946  
 Gardner, Edward J. (OH) – 1944, 1946  
 Gardner, Frank (IN) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Gardner, Jack (TX) – 1958  
 Gardner, James C. (NC) – 1964, 1966  
 Gardner, James F. (MA) – 1954  
 Gardner, Joe (TX) – 1996  
 Gardner, John (TN) – 1847  
 Gardner, John F. (NJ) – 1924  
 Gardner, John J. (NJ) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Gardner, Kenneth (NY) – 1932, 1934  
 Gardner, M. R. (KY) – 1892  
 Gardner, Mills (OH) – 1876  
 Gardner, Ogburn (AL) – 1976  
 Gardner, Reece B. (NC) – 1968  
 Gardner, Robert A. (OH) – 1992  
 Gardner, Robert H. (MO) – 1990  
 Gardner, Steve (MO) – 1980  
 Gardner, Theodore R. (PA) – 1934, 1936  
 Gardner, Walter H. (NJ) – 1956  
 Gardner, Washington (MI) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Garfield, Frederick (NY) – 1922  
 Garfield, James A. (OH) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Gargan, Jack “Thro” (FL) – 1998  
 Gargiulo, Frank X. (NY) – 1976  
 Garibaldi, Peter P. (NJ) – 1970, 1972  
 Garland (AR) – 1880  
 Garland, Charles H. (IL) – 1944  
 Garland, James (VA) – 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Garland, Mahlon M. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Garland, Peter A. (ME) – 1960, 1966  
 Garland, Ray (VA) – 1984  
 Garland, Rice (LA) – 1834, 1836, 1838  
 Garland, Robert (PA) – 1942  
 Garlghse (NY) – 1848  
 Garlington (SC) – 1854  
 Garlits, Don “Big Daddy” (FL) – 1994  
 Garman, Ira (PA) – 1948  
 Garman, John M. (PA) – 1896  
 Garmatz, Edward A. (MD) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Garner, Alfred B. (PA) – 1908, 1912  
 Garner, David (SD) – 1968  
 Garner, Ed (AR) – 2002  
 Garner, James A. (NY) – 2004  
 Garner, John N. (TX) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Garner, John Nance (WA) – 1976, 1978  
 Garner, Pal (KY) – 1926  
 Garner, Robert H. (HI) – 1994  
 Garner, Stanley S. (VA) – 1950  
 Garnett, Muscoe R. H. (VA) – 1857, 1859  
 Garnett, Robert S. (VA) – 1825  
 Garnsey, Daniel (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Garnsey, David (NY) – 1830  
 Garrard (KY) – 1837  
 Garrard, Daniel (KY) – 1843  
 Garrard, T. T. (KY) – 1859, 1865  
 Garrard, Theodore T. (KY) – 1851  
 Garretson, Arthur S. (IA) – 1898



- Garrett, A. B. (IL) – 1898  
 Garrett, Abraham E. (TN) – 1870, 1872  
 Garrett, Albin (PA) – 1912  
 Garrett, C. W. (TN) – 1890  
 Garrett, Clyde L. (TX) – 1936, 1938  
 Garrett, Daniel E. (TX) – 1912, 1916, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Garrett, E. A. (TN) – 1868  
 Garrett, E. Scott (NJ) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Garrett, Finis J. (TN) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Garrett, George A. (CA) – 1910  
 Garrett, Grant (MI) – 2000  
 Garrett, Henry V. (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 Garrett, Joe (WI) – 1988  
 Garrett, Julian B. (IA) – 1978  
 Garrett, Robert (MD) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Garrett, Shirley S. (PA) – 1972  
 Garrett, T. G. (AL) – 1853  
 Garrett, Thomas (NY) – 1940  
 Garrettsen, Theodore (PA) – 1874  
 Garrigan, P. C. (VA) – 1892  
 Garrison, Daniel (NJ) – 1824, 1826  
 Garrison, Denzil D. (OK) – 1966  
 Garrison, E. C. (VA) – 1914  
 Garrison, George T. (VA) – 1880, 1882  
 Garrison, Robert L. (TN) – 2002  
 Garrison, Theodore E. (NY) – 1974  
 Garrow, Nathaniel (NY) – 1826  
 Garside, Charles (NY) – 1946  
 Garten, Z. M. (IN) – 1916  
 Gartenstein, Jacob (IL) – 1912, 1920, 1922  
 Gartern, C. A. (CA) – 1886  
 Garth (AL) – 1865  
 Garth, Jesse Winston (AL) – 1831  
 Garth, William W. (AL) – 1876, 1878  
 Gartland, James F. (CT) – 1954  
 Gartley, Markham L. (ME) – 1974, 1978  
 Gartner, Fred C. (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1958  
 Garton, Art (WA) – 1954  
 Garton, Robert D. (IN) – 1968  
 Gartrell, Lucius J. (GA) – 1857, 1859  
 Garver (IN) – 1856  
 Garvey, J. E. (ND) – 1930  
 Garvey, James M. (CT) – 1990  
 Garvey, James S. (TX) – 1974  
 Garvin (RI) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1906  
 Garvin, Joseph E. (NY) – 1894  
 Garvin, Thomas E. (IN) – 1878  
 Garvin, William S. (PA) – 1844  
 Gary, Algia (PA) – 1968  
 Gary, Holland M. (OH) – 1950  
 Gary, J. Vaughan (VA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Gary, James A. (MD) – 1870  
 Gary, Roger V. (TX) – 1982  
 Garza, Humberto J. (TX) – 1992  
 Garza, Isidro, Jr. (TX) – 2000  
 Garza, Laura (MA) – 2006  
 Garza, Mike (CA) – 1986, 2000, 2004  
 Gase, Virgil M. (OH) – 1958, 1960  
 Gash, Lauren Beth (IL) – 2000  
 Gash, Thomas A. (NJ) – 1902  
 Gaskill, J. R. (NC) – 1906  
 Gaskill, Julian T. (NC) – 1936, 1940  
 Gasque, Allard H. (SC) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Gassaway, P. L. (OK) – 1934  
 Gasser, Robert A. (NJ) – 1968  
 Gastil, Janet M. (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Gaston, Athelston (PA) – 1898, 1900  
 Gaston, James B. (SC) – 1948  
 Gaston, Matthew (OH) – 1848  
 Gaston, William (CT) – 1948  
 Gatch (OH) – 1862  
 Gatch, Thomas (OH) – 1848  
 Gatens, Peter R. (NY) – 1910  
 Gates, A. V. (TX) – 1894  
 Gates, Clinton H. (MO) – 1960  
 Gates, E. N. (IA) – 1874  
 Gates, Edward J. (IL) – 1928  
 Gates, John (AR) – 1888  
 Gates, Richard (IL) – 1854  
 Gates, Robert D. (PA) – 1968  
 Gates, Seth (NY) – 1838, 1840  
 Gates, Theodore B. (NY) – 1864  
 Gatewood, A. T. (NE) – 1892  
 Gatewood, William J. (IL) – 1836  
 Gathings, Ezekiel C. (AR) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Gatins, James L. (PA) – 1950  
 Gatliff, Ancil (KY) – 1906  
 Gatlin, Alfred M. (NC) – 1825  
 Gatling, Reddick (NC) – 1892  
 Gaudet, Larry (FL) – 1982  
 Gauer, Paul (WI) – 1936, 1938  
 Gauger, Carl F. (IL) – 1912  
 Gaughan, Kevin P. (NY) – 1990  
 Gaul, Edward L. (NY) – 1880  
 Gaul, Francis E. (OH) – 1994  
 Gault, Lillian Cox (MN) – 1922  
 Gaumer, Clay F. (IL) – 1934  
 Gauntt (NJ) – 1884  
 Gause, Lucien C. (AR) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Gause, Thomas E. (IL) – 1964  
 Gauss, Charles E. (MI) – 1932  
 Gavagan, Joseph A. (NY) – 1929, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Gavin (IN) – 1862  
 Gavin, Francis J. (NY) – 2000  
 Gavin, Frank E. (IN) – 1906  
 Gavin, Harold W. (NC) – 1954  
 Gavin, Leon H. (PA) – 1934, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Gawron, David John (MI) – 1988  
 Gay, Carol E. (NJ) – 2006  
 Gay, Ebenezer (MA) – 1824  
 Gay, Edward J. (LA) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1889  
 Gay, Horace (NY) – 1836  
 Gay, John B. (WI) – 1932, 1934  
 Gayarre (LA) – 1834, 1853  
 Gaydos, Joseph M. (PA) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Gayle, John (AL) – 1847  
 Gayles, George W. (MS) – 1892  
 Gaylord, A. J. (CA) – 1904  
 Gaylord, James M. (OH) – 1850, 1852  
 Gaylord, Levi (NY) – 1846  
 Gaylord, W. R. (WI) – 1904  
 Gaylord, William R. (WI) – 1910  
 Gaylord, Winfield R. (WI) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Gayman, Benjamin F. (OH) – 1908  
 Gaynor, Edward M. (IL) – 1950  
 Gaynor, John S. (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 Geake, R. Robert (MI) – 1992  
 Gear, John H. (IA) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Gearhart, Bertrand W. (CA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Gearhart, Marty (WV) – 2008  
 Gearhart, Nick (TX) – 1976, 1978  
 Gearin, John M. (OR) – 1888  
 Geary, Thomas J. (CA) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Gebhardt, Richard G. (CO) – 1970  
 Geddes, George E. (OH) – 1878  
 Geddes, George W. (OH) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Geddes, Paul (OR) – 1958  
 Geddie, Edgar C. (NC) – 1938  
 Geelan, Agnes (ND) – 1956  
 Geelan, James P. (CT) – 1944, 1946  
 Geer, David S. (IL) – 1904  
 Geer, Garrow T., Jr. (NY) – 1942  
 Gees, Herman L. (KS) – 1944  
 Geffen, William (CO) – 1984  
 Gehres, A. Walter (AZ) – 1944  
 Gehres, Leslie E. (CA) – 1950  
 Gehrig, Pearl (MO) – 1930  
 Gehring, Charles E. (NY) – 1924  
 Gehris, Peter S. (NY) – 1928  
 Gehrlich, James L. (OH) – 1974  
 Gehrman, Bernard J. (WI) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Geib, Conrad (NY) – 1872  
 Geidel, Anthony J., Jr. (NY) – 1978  
 Geier, Robert A. (CA) – 1962, 1964  
 Geiger (MO) – 1916  
 Geiger, Jacob (IA) – 1878  
 Geiser, George W., Jr. (PA) – 1920  
 Geiser, M. E. (IA) – 1908  
 Geisler, David A. (MO) – 1982  
 Geisler, Herbert F. (IL) – 1948  
 Geisler, Max (NY) – 1918  
 Geissenhainer, Jacob A. (NJ) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1902  
 Geist, H. C. (OK) – 1920  
 Gejdenson, Sam (CT) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Gekas, George W. (PA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Gellad (TN) – 1872  
 Gelpi, Mike (OH) – 1990  
 Geltz, James A. (PA) – 1936  
 Gende, Jim (IL) – 1974  
 Geneau, Camille (FL) – 1948  
 Genifle (MD) – 1833  
 Genis, June R. (CA) – 1990  
 Gennings, L. T. (IA) – 1896  
 Gensman, Lorraine M. (OK) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1936  
 Gentges, Alan (OK) – 2006  
 Gentili, Joseph L. (NY) – 1974  
 Gentry (MO) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Gentry, Brady (TX) – 1952, 1954  
 Gentry, Curtis (TN) – 1920  
 Gentry, Dave (FL) – 1996  
 Gentry, Francis H. (CA) – 1942  
 Gentry, Meredith P. (TN) – 1839, 1841, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851  
 Gentry, Nelson (CA) – 1988  
 Genung, Amasa G. (NY) – 1906  
 Geoghan, William F. X. (NY) – 1920  
 George (NH) – 1859, 1863, 1884  
 George (VA) – 1839, 1849  
 George, Albert E. (MA) – 1908  
 George, Charles L. (AR) – 1982  
 George, David G. (VA) – 1932  
 George, Henry, Jr. (NY) – 1910, 1912  
 George, James (MN) – 1860  
 George, John J. (NJ) – 1946  
 George, Joyce (OH) – 1996  
 George, Melvin C. (OR) – 1880, 1882  
 George, Myron V. (KS) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 George, Newell A. (KS) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1968  
 George, Thomas (KS) – 1886  
 Georgeson, Spiro F. (IL) – 1984  
 Gephardt, Richard A. (MO) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Geraci, Peter J. (NY) – 1976  
 Geraghty, Michael J. (PA) – 1908, 1910  
 Gerald, A. F. (ME) – 1900  
 Geran, Elmer H. (NJ) – 1922, 1924  
 Gerard, Clinton W. (OH) – 1888  
 Gerard, James W. (NY) – 1880  
 Gerber, Cornelius (MI) – 1908  
 Gerber, G. August (NY) – 1932  
 Gerber, Nicholas (CA) – 2008  
 Gerdes, Diedrich T. (OR) – 1902  
 Gereighy, David (IA) – 2006  
 Geren, Pete (TX) – 1986, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Gerhard, Norman M. (NY) – 1968  
 Gerlach, Charles L. (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946

- Gerlach, Jim (PA) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Gerling, Jacob (NY) – 1916, 1918  
 Gerling, Paul H. (KS) – 1966  
 Gorman, G. Michael (CA) – 2002  
 Germond, Jaynee (OR) – 2008  
 Germonpres, Michael D. (CA) – 1976  
 Gerner, Fred B. (PA) – 1920, 1922  
 Gernheuser, William K. (OH) – 1958  
 Geron, James (NJ) – 2002  
 Gerow, D. T. (FL) – 1916  
 Gerratana, Theresa B. (CT) – 2004  
 Gerry, David (ME) – 1848  
 Gerry, Eben O. (ME) – 1882  
 Gerry, Elbridge (ME) – 1848  
 Gerry, James (PA) – 1838, 1840  
 Gerry, Peter G. (RI) – 1912, 1914  
 Gerson, Simon W. (NY) – 1936  
 Gerstung, Robert J. (MD) – 1960  
 Gerth (CT) – 1908  
 Gerth, Reinhold A. (WI) – 1938  
 Gessner, Michael (PA) – 2006  
 Gest, William H. (IL) – 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Gettinger, George D. (IN) – 1954  
 Getty, Charles A. (PA) – 1980  
 Gettys, Thomas S. (SC) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Getz, J. Lawrence (PA) – 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Getz, John Edward (MI) – 1976, 1978  
 Geyer, Lee E. (CA) – 1938, 1940  
 Gholson (VA) – 1835, 1839  
 Gholson, James H. (VA) – 1833  
 Gholson, Samuel (MS) – 1837  
 Giaimo, Robert N. (CT) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Giaratano, Michael (NY) – 1940  
 Gibbins, C. M. (VA) – 1900  
 Gibbons, A. J. (IL) – 1912  
 Gibbons, Charles (PA) – 1866  
 Gibbons, Edward H. (CA) – 1956  
 Gibbons, J. C. (TX) – 1890, 1900  
 Gibbons, Jim (NV) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Gibbons, John H. (NY) – 1920  
 Gibbons, Robert R. (IL) – 1894  
 Gibbons, Sam (FL) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Gibbs (TN) – 1859, 1872, 1874  
 Gibbs, Barnett (TX) – 1896  
 Gibbs, Charles (NY) – 1978  
 Gibbs, Hermon J. (CT) – 1926  
 Gibbs, Leman (NY) – 1840  
 Gibbs, W. Benjamin (GA) – 1938  
 Giblin, R. Joseph (NY) – 1956  
 Gibn (PA) – 1852  
 Gibson (PA) – 1856  
 Gibson (VA) – 1829, 1831  
 Gibson, Benjamin J., Jr. (IA) – 1964  
 Gibson, Brian (CA) – 2006, 2008  
 Gibson, Carl E. (PA) – 1915  
 Gibson, Charles F. (MI) – 1884  
 Gibson, Charles H. (MD) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1938  
 Gibson, Charles H. (PA) – 1876, 1878  
 Gibson, Charles H. (TX) – 1956  
 Gibson, Charles M. (CA) – 1974  
 Gibson, Ernest Willard (VT) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Gibson, Eustace (WV) – 1882, 1884  
 Gibson, George H. (IL) – 1912  
 Gibson, Glenn L. (OK) – 1962  
 Gibson, Henry R. (TN) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Gibson, J. (VA) – 1837  
 Gibson, J. M. (TX) – 1920, 1926  
 Gibson, James King (VA) – 1869  
 Gibson, John S. (GA) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Gibson, Kenneth B. (CA) – 1964  
 Gibson, Morris E. (PA) – 1906  
 Gibson, Peter O. (GA) – 1888, 1890  
 Gibson, Randall L. (LA) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Gibson, Robert E. (VA) – 1972  
 Gibson, Thomas (NY) – 1832  
 Gibson, William H. (OH) – 1868  
 Giddings (WI) – 1878  
 Giddings, Charles (MA) – 1904  
 Giddings, De Witt C. (TX) – 1871, 1872, 1876  
 Giddings, Joshua R. (OH) – 1838, 1840, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856  
 Gideon, Edward E. (OR) – 1948  
 Giere, Michael (TX) – 1978  
 Gies, Ralph T. (MD) – 1994  
 Giesen, A. R. "Pete," Jr. (VA) – 1968  
 Gieske (MN) – 1902, 1910  
 Gifford, A. K. (CA) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Gifford, Allen K. (CA) – 1934  
 Gifford, Charles L. (MA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Gifford, Oscar S. (SD) – 1889  
 Giffords, Gabrielle (AZ) – 2006, 2008  
 Gigante, Robert (NY) – 1990  
 Giglio, Frank (IL) – 1994  
 Giguere, Gary, Jr. (MI) – 2002  
 Gilbert (ME) – 1881  
 Gilbert (NY) – 1888  
 Gilbert, Addison S., III (FL) – 1986  
 Gilbert, Benjamin Thorne (NY) – 1912  
 Gilbert, Bob (TX) – 1964  
 Gilbert, C. F. (NE) – 1908  
 Gilbert, Charles F. (NE) – 1904  
 Gilbert, Edward (CA) – 1849  
 Gilbert, F. R. (NY) – 1880  
 Gilbert, Francis R. (NY) – 1868  
 Gilbert, George G. (KY) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Gilbert, George H. (NY) – 1898  
 Gilbert, George S. (TN) – 1845  
 Gilbert, Horace M. (IL) – 1892  
 Gilbert, J. L. (CA) – 1894  
 Gilbert, Jacob H. (NY) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Gilbert, Joseph (MN) – 1942  
 Gilbert, Joseph (WA) – 1912  
 Gilbert, Lloyd E. (CA) – 1970  
 Gilbert, Newton W. (IN) – 1904  
 Gilbert, Phil E., Jr. (NY) – 1958, 1960  
 Gilbert, Rachel S. (ID) – 1992  
 Gilbert, Ralph (KY) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Gilbert, W. S. (NE) – 1882  
 Gilbert, William A. (NY) – 1854  
 Gilbertson, Edward G. (WI) – 1950  
 Gilbertson, Raymond C. (MN) – 1988, 1990  
 Gilchrest, Wayne T. (MD) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Gilchrist (NJ) – 1866  
 Gilchrist, Fred C. (IA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Gilchrist, John (NC) – 1827  
 Gilchrist, Liz (MS) – 1992  
 Gilday, Charles A. (MA) – 1902  
 Gilday, Morton E. (NY) – 1962  
 Gildea, James H. (PA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1950  
 Gildersleeve (CT) – 1900  
 Gile (ME) – 1858  
 Gile, W. S. (KS) – 1886  
 Giles (VA) – 1826  
 Giles, David E. (WA) – 1986, 1990  
 Giles, Jesse A. (NC) – 1900  
 Giles, Jim (MS) – 2004, 2006  
 Giles, John (NC) – 1825, 1829  
 Giles, M. E. (WA) – 1912  
 Giles, Richard P. (MO) – 1896  
 Giles, W. I. (TN) – 1926, 1928  
 Giles, William F. (MD) – 1845  
 Gilfillan, Andrew B. (NY) – 1916  
 Gilfillan, Calvin W. (PA) – 1868, 1870  
 Gilfillan, John B. (MN) – 1884, 1886  
 Gilhams, Clarence C. (IN) – 1902, 1906, 1908  
 Gilhooly, Toni (PA) – 2008  
 Gilkinson (MN) – 1908  
 Gilkinson, Andrew J. (MN) – 1912  
 Gill (MO) – 1898  
 Gill (NJ) – 1912  
 Gill (OK) – 1914  
 Gill (TN) – 1898  
 Gill, David (IL) – 2004, 2006  
 Gill, Gary (MO) – 1994  
 Gill, Henry S. (PA) – 1912  
 Gill, Isaac (RI) – 1922  
 Gill, Joel (MS) – 2008  
 Gill, John, Jr. (MD) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Gill, John E. (PA) – 1904, 1910  
 Gill, Joseph J. (OH) – 1899, 1900, 1902  
 Gill, Michael J. (MO) – 1912, 1916  
 Gill, Patrick F. (MO) – 1908, 1910  
 Gill, Richardson B. (TX) – 1970  
 Gill, Steve (TN) – 1994, 1996  
 Gill, Thomas P. (HI) – 1962  
 Gilleland, Sam G. (ID) – 1916  
 Gillen, Albert L. (MA) – 1898, 1900  
 Gillen, Courtland C. (IN) – 1930  
 Gilleran, Michael C. (MA) – 1988  
 Gillespie, Bill (GA) – 2008  
 Gillespie, Dean M. (CO) – 1944, 1946  
 Gillespie, Eugene P. (PA) – 1890, 1892  
 Gillespie, Frank (IL) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1942  
 Gillespie, John F. (TN) – 1833  
 Gillespie, Joseph (IL) – 1852, 1860  
 Gillespie, Mabel (NE) – 1944  
 Gillespie, Oscar W. (TX) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Gillespie, W. Urban (PA) – 1948  
 Gillet, Charles W. (NY) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Gillet, Ransom H. (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Gillett, Frederick H. (MA) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Gillett, Henry (VT) – 1870  
 Gillett, J. (AL) – 1880  
 Gillett, James N. (CA) – 1902, 1904  
 Gillett, Ransom H. (NY) – 1926  
 Gillette, B. Frank (CA) – 1972  
 Gillette, Edward Hooker (IA) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Gillette, Guy M. (IA) – 1932, 1934  
 Gillette, Guy Marts (IA) – 1922  
 Gillette, Lester S. (IA) – 1944  
 Gillette, Wilson D. (PA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Gillia, Roy (TX) – 1986  
 Gilliam, George H. (VA) – 1974  
 Gilliam, Henry A. (NC) – 1868  
 Gilliam, J. C. (KY) – 1890  
 Gilliam, John H. (KY) – 1920  
 Gilliam, Robert B. (NC) – 1870  
 Gilliam, Robert L. (VA) – 1964, 1966  
 Gilliam, Robert P. (NC) – 1833  
 Gillibrand, Kirsten (NY) – 2006, 2008  
 Gillie, George W. (IN) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Gilligan, J. Frank (NY) – 1938  
 Gilligan, John J. (OH) – 1964, 1966  
 Gilliland, D. B. (TX) – 1894  
 Gilliland, Lukin (TX) – 2006  
 Gillis (PA) – 1858  
 Gillis, Andrew J. (MA) – 1954  
 Gillis, James L. (PA) – 1856  
 Gillmor, Gary G. (CA) – 1974  
 Gillmor, Paul E. (OH) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Gillogly, Olney R. (OH) – 1944  
 Gilman, Albert F. (NC) – 1974





- Gilman, Benjamin A. (NY) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Gilman, Charles J. (ME) – 1852, 1856
- Gilman, Edward R. (NY) – 1908
- Gilman, John M. (MN) – 1860, 1864
- Gilmartin, James H. “Gil” (CA) – 1992, 1994
- Gilmer (GA) – 1834
- Gilmer (MO) – 1902
- Gilmer (MS) – 1843
- Gilmer, Dixie (OK) – 1950
- Gilmer, George R. (GA) – 1827, 1828, 1832
- Gilmer, John A. (NC) – 1857, 1859
- Gilmer, Thomas W. (VA) – 1841, 1843
- Gilmer, William Franklin (OK) – 1948
- Gilmore (PA) – 1834
- Gilmore, Alfred (PA) – 1848, 1850
- Gilmore, C. Edmund (PA) – 1920
- Gilmore, Edward (MA) – 1912
- Gilmore, Hugh (PA) – 1940
- Gilmore, J. N. (OK) – 1910
- Gilmore, James S. (MI) – 1980
- Gilmore, John (PA) – 1828, 1830
- Gilmore, Rick (WY) – 1986
- Gilmore, Samuel L. (LA) – 1909
- Gilmore, Tom (NC) – 1988
- Gilmore, Voit (NC) – 1968
- Gilmore, William E. (MO) – 1870
- Gilmour, C. Edwin (IA) – 1959, 1960
- Gilmour, James W. (PA) – 1960
- Gilpin, Samuel J. (IA) – 1876
- Gilpin, T. C. (IA) – 1882
- Gilroy, William F. (IL) – 1920
- Gilson, Thomas (NY) – 1830
- Gimino, Frank J. V. (NJ) – 1944
- Ginderske, James (IL) – 1974
- Gingerich, Don (OH) – 1974
- Gingery, Don (PA) – 1934, 1936, 1938
- Gingrey, Phil (GA) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Gingrich, Newt (GA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998
- Ginn, Ronald B. (Bo) (GA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Ginsburg, Bernard (MA) – 1932
- Ginther, B. F. (VA) – 1914
- Giorgino, Michael (CA) – 2004
- Girand, W. D. (TX) – 1922
- Girardot, Walter F. (MI) – 1972, 1974
- Girod, Roy (FL) – 1970
- Gishwiller, D. S. (IL) – 1936
- Gissendanner, Elton J. (FL) – 1968
- Gissendanner, Shirley M. (CA) – 1982
- Gist, Joseph (SC) – 1824
- Gitchell, J. R. (CA) – 1861
- Gitt, Harry N. (PA) – 1900
- Gitt, Josiah W. (PA) – 1944
- Gittins, Robert H. (NY) – 1912, 1914
- Given, William B. (PA) – 1882
- Givens, Jeanne (ID) – 1988
- Gjelsteen, Einar B. (CA) – 1964
- Glackin, Edward J. (IL) – 1926
- Glading, Dale M. (NJ) – 2008
- Glancy, David B. (PA) – 1981
- Glasband, Irving (CA) – 1956, 1958
- Glascoc, J. A. (CA) – 1884
- Glascoc, John R. (CA) – 1882
- Glascoc, Thomas (GA) – 1835, 1836
- Glaser, Kurt (IL) – 1962
- Glasgow (IN) – 1882
- Glass (MD) – 1886
- Glass, Bill (CA) – 1996
- Glass, Bill (NC) – 2006
- Glass, Carter (VA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Glass, John, Jr. (NY) – 1900
- Glass, Joseph (NJ) – 2002
- Glass, Patricia M. (FL) – 1984
- Glass, Presley T. (TN) – 1884, 1886
- Glass, Robert S. (PA) – 1954, 1958
- Glass, William (OH) – 1944
- Glassburn, J. Clark (PA) – 1938, 1940
- Glassburner, Earl E. (IA) – 1952
- Glassco, Kurt (OK) – 1988, 1990
- Glasscock, J. R. (CA) – 1880
- Glatfelter, Samuel F. (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1926
- Glaves, Jack (KS) – 1964
- Glaze, E. F. (TX) – 1926
- Gleason, Daniel F. (IL) – 1888
- Gleason, James A. (PA) – 1912
- Gleason, John L. (MN) – 1938
- Gleason, Walter B. (OR) – 1934
- Gleason, William H. (NY) – 1866
- Gleim, Christian (PA) – 1824
- Gleiss, H. S. (PA) – 1908
- Glenn (GA) – 1872
- Glenn, Dylan (GA) – 2000
- Glenn, Edwin A. (MD) – 1946
- Glenn, Frank S. (TX) – 1976, 1978
- Glenn, Gene W. (IA) – 1962
- Glenn, Harry T. (PA) – 1932
- Glenn, Hiram C. (OH) – 1884
- Glenn, James A. (OH) – 1934, 1936
- Glenn, Milton W. (NJ) – 1957, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964
- Glenn, T. R. (GA) – 1918
- Glenn, Thomas L. (ID) – 1900
- Glick, George W. (KS) – 1900
- Glickman, Dan (KS) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994
- Glidden, J. F. (IL) – 1886
- Gloninger, Cyrus D. (PA) – 1866, 1870
- Glossbrenner, Adam J. (PA) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868
- Glossbrenner, David W. (MN) – 1964
- Glottbach, Frank L. (MN) – 1912
- Glover (MO) – 1882
- Glover (OH) – 1856
- Glover, David D. (AR) – 1928, 1930, 1932
- Glover, John M. (MO) – 1864, 1866, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1884, 1886
- Gluba, Bill (IA) – 2004
- Gluba, William E. (IA) – 1982, 1988
- Gluson, Daniel F. (IL) – 1886
- Glynn, James P. (CT) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928
- Glynn, Martin H. (NY) – 1898, 1900
- Goban, Francis T. (NY) – 1988, 1990
- Gober, W. H. (FL) – 1916
- Gober, William M. (FL) – 1922
- Gobseavage, J. George (NY) – 1916
- Godard (NY) – 1882
- Godbey, M. V. (WV) – 1916
- Godcharles, Fred A. (PA) – 1902
- Goddard, Calvin (CT) – 1825
- Goddard, Edward D. (FL) – 1994
- Goddard, Martin H. (VT) – 1884
- Goddard, O. F. (MT) – 1896
- Goddard, Rick (GA) – 2008
- Godena, Louis R. (MA) – 1988
- Godfrey, J. F. (CA) – 1880
- Godfrey, William C. (CA) – 1962, 1966
- Godman (OH) – 1862
- Godman, J. H. (OH) – 1846
- Godsey, S. A. (TN) – 1932
- Godshalk, William (PA) – 1878, 1880
- Godwin, Berry (NC) – 1906
- Godwin, D. J. (VA) – 1869
- Godwin, Hannibal L. (NC) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Goebel, Herman P. (OH) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- Goebel, Paul G., Jr. (MI) – 1974
- Goedecke, Robert (WA) – 1986
- Goedecke, Don (CA) – 1978
- Goeke, J. Henry (OH) – 1910, 1912, 1922
- Goerz, David (CA) – 1982
- Goetz, Christian (NY) – 1877
- Goetz, James R. (CA) – 1998, 2000
- Goetzman, Louis W. (IL) – 1916
- Goff, Abe McGregor (ID) – 1946, 1948
- Goff, Nathan, Jr. (WV) – 1870, 1874, 1882, 1884, 1886
- Goggins, William L. (VA) – 1839, 1841, 1843, 1844, 1847, 1849, 1851
- Gohmert, Louie (TX) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- Going, Robert M. (PA) – 1968
- Gojack, Mary (NV) – 1982
- Golan, Samuel L. (IL) – 1928
- Golar, Simeon (NY) – 1990
- Gold, June (CT) – 2000
- Gold, Morris A. (IL) – 1930
- Gold, Sid (CA) – 2000
- Gold, W. D. (TN) – 1892
- Goldberg, Edward I. (NY) – 1950, 1952
- Goldberg, Joseph H. (CT) – 1966
- Goldberg, Louis London (NY) – 1962
- Goldberg, Louis P. (NY) – 1944
- Golden, Charles M. (IL) – 1896
- Golden, Harry C. (PA) – 1916
- Golden, James S. (KY) – 1948, 1950, 1952
- Golden, Jim (TN) – 1986
- Golden, John B. (NY) – 1914
- Golden, King, Jr. (CA) – 1976, 1978
- Golden, Michele (WV) – 1986
- Golden, Richard A. (MI) – 1976
- Golder, Benjamin M. (PA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1940
- Goldfogle, Henry M. (NY) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1918, 1920
- Goldhammer, Harvey L. (CA) – 1982
- Golding, David R. (FL) – 1996, 1998
- Goldman, Ben J. (OH) – 1950
- Goldman, Harold (NY) – 1934
- Goldman, Olive Remington (IL) – 1946, 1948
- Goldman, Russell J. (IL) – 1950
- Goldmark, Peter J. (WA) – 2006
- Goldrich, Louis (NY) – 1938
- Golds (MD) – 1874
- Goldsborough, Henry H. (MD) – 1890
- Goldsborough, T. Alan (MD) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938
- Goldsborough, W. E. (MD) – 1876
- Goldstein, David (MA) – 1930
- Goldstein, William (NY) – 1970
- Goldstick, Nathaniel H. (MI) – 1936
- Goldthwaite (AL) – 1843
- Goldwater, Barry M., Jr. (CA) – 1969, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Goldzier, Julius (IL) – 1892, 1894
- Goli, Ameri (OR) – 2004
- Goll, Henry L. (OH) – 1894
- Golladay, J. S. (KY) – 1884
- Golladay, Jacob S. (KY) – 1867, 1868, 1872
- Golld, Herman (NY) – 1840
- Golliday (TN) – 1878
- Golliday, Edward J. (TN) – 1870
- Gollin, Max B. (NY) – 1916
- Golob, J. Richard (WA) – 1988
- Golobie, John (OK) – 1924
- Golombiewski, John (IL) – 1916, 1920
- Gomez, Joseph A. (NY) – 1994
- Gomez, Richard (CA) – 1984
- Gomperts, Robert E. (CA) – 1970
- Gonas, John S. (IN) – 1946
- Gonyo, Jeffrey M. (WI) – 1998
- Gonzaga, Luiz (MA) – 2002
- Gonzales, Jerome L. (TX) – 1988, 1990

- Gonzalez, Charlie (TX) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Gonzalez, Daniel (CA) – 1998
- Gonzalez, Frank J. (FL) – 2004, 2006
- Gonzalez, Henry B. (TX) – 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996
- Gonzalez-Suarez, Oscar (NY) – 1962
- Gooch, Daniel L. (KY) – 1900, 1902
- Gooch, Daniel W. (MA) – 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1872, 1874
- Good, Benjamin F. (NE) – 1910
- Good, Charles H. (IN) – 1908
- Good, James W. (IA) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920
- Good, John H. (WV) – 1882
- Good, Robert (KS) – 1930
- Goodale, Troy (TN) – 1992
- Goodall, John (TN) – 1841
- Goodall, John L. (TN) – 1847
- Goodall, Louis B. (ME) – 1916, 1918
- Goode, Greg (IN) – 2008
- Goode, J. Thomas (VA) – 1892
- Goode, James J., Jr. (MA) – 1946
- Goode, John (TX) – 1961
- Goode, John, Jr. (VA) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880
- Goode, John L. (OK) – 1952
- Goode, Patrick G. (OH) – 1836, 1838, 1840
- Goode, Virgil H., Jr. (VA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Goode, William O. (VA) – 1833, 1841, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859
- Goodell, Charles E. (NY) – 1959, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- Goodell, G. G. (VA) – 1880
- Goodenough, Daniel W. (MI) – 1902
- Goodenow, Daniel (ME) – 1840
- Goodenow, John M. (OH) – 1826, 1828
- Goodenow, Robert (ME) – 1850
- Goodenow, Rufus K. (ME) – 1848
- Goodfellow, S. H. (SD) – 1908
- Goodhur, B. W. (IL) – 1886
- Goodin, John R. (KS) – 1874, 1876
- Gooding (IN) – 1872
- Gooding, Bill (PA) – 1978
- Gooding, David S. (IN) – 1870
- Gooding, Hy C. (IN) – 1870
- Gooding, L. Paul (NC) – 1960
- Goodlatte, Robert W. (VA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Goodlet, James R. E. (IN) – 1833
- Goodling, Bill (PA) – 1974, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998
- Goodling, George A. (PA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972
- Goodling, William F. (PA) – 1976
- Goodloe, Henry B. (VA) – 1940
- Goodloe, W. C. (KY) – 1880
- Goodman (NJ) – 1890
- Goodman (OH) – 1852
- Goodman, Abraham H. (NY) – 1912
- Goodman, Abram (NY) – 1912
- Goodman, Arthur, Jr. (NC) – 1976
- Goodman, Benjamin (AL) – 1846
- Goodman, E. S. “Steve” (WV) – 1976
- Goodman, Elias (NY) – 1900
- Goodman, Lee (IL) – 2004
- Goodman, Louis (NC) – 1934
- Goodman, Ralph Lee (IL) – 1954
- Goodman, Robert (NY) – 2008
- Goodnight, Greg (IN) – 2000
- Goodnight, Isaac H. (KY) – 1888, 1890, 1892
- Goodpasture (TN) – 1851
- Goodpasture, John Albert, Jr. (VA) – 1946
- Goodrich (CT) – 1871
- Goodrich (FL) – 1888
- Goodrich (MI) – 1874
- Goodrich (MO) – 1898
- Goodrich (NY) – 1858
- Goodrich, Alphens (NY) – 1826
- Goodrich, Charles B. (NH) – 1837
- Goodrich, James W. (OH) – 1970, 1972
- Goodrich, John Z. (MA) – 1850, 1852, 1854
- Goodrich, Milo (NY) – 1870, 1872
- Goodson (MO) – 1894
- Goodson (VA) – 1847
- Goodson, Gary (NC) – 2002
- Goodwin (NH) – 1845, 1846
- Goodwin, Angier L. (MA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954
- Goodwin, Bill (TN) – 1978
- Goodwin, C. C. (NV) – 1872
- Goodwin, F. M. (WA) – 1912
- Goodwin, Forrest (ME) – 1912
- Goodwin, Frank M. (IL) – 1914
- Goodwin, G. B. (WI) – 1882
- Goodwin, Godfrey G. (MN) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Goodwin, Henry C. (NY) – 1856
- Goodwin, Jeremiah (ME) – 1834
- Goodwin, John M. (ME) – 1876
- Goodwin, John N. (ME) – 1860, 1862
- Goodwin, John W. (OK) – 1968
- Goodwin, Maxwell A. (IL) – 1950
- Goodwin, Philip A. (NY) – 1932, 1934, 1936
- Goodwin, William S. (AR) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Goodwyn, Albert T. (AL) – 1894, 1896
- Goodyear (NY) – 1858
- Goodyear, Charles (NY) – 1844, 1864
- Goodyear, William (WA) – 1908
- Goodyear, William B. (VA) – 1837
- Goodykooztz, Wells (WV) – 1918, 1920, 1922
- Gopsill, Thomas M. (NJ) – 1930
- Gordan, Boling (TN) – 1847
- Gordon (NY) – 1852, 1872
- Gordon (TN) – 1855
- Gordon (VA) – 1839
- Gordon, Barry (CA) – 1998
- Gordon, Bart (TN) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Gordon, Barton Jennings (TN) – 2002
- Gordon, George W. (TN) – 1906, 1908, 1910
- Gordon, Harold B. (NY) – 1972
- Gordon, James T. (NY) – 1898
- Gordon, James W. (MI) – 1846, 1847
- Gordon, Janet Hill (NY) – 1962
- Gordon, John W. (MI) – 1992
- Gordon, Julian (TX) – 1986
- Gordon, Lewis G. (PA) – 1894
- Gordon, Michael (NJ) – 1990
- Gordon, Paula (CA) – 1978
- Gordon, R. Lindsay, Jr. (VA) – 1932
- Gordon, Robert, III (IL) – 1998, 2000
- Gordon, Robert B. (OH) – 1898, 1900
- Gordon, Robert G. (NY) – 1950
- Gordon, Roger F. (PA) – 1994
- Gordon, Samuel (NY) – 1840, 1844
- Gordon, Sanford (FL) – 1996
- Gordon, Seth C. (ME) – 1902
- Gordon, Steve (MO) – 2000, 2002
- Gordon, Thomas S. (IL) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Gordon, Thomas W. (OH) – 1874
- Gordon, W. D. (TX) – 1896
- Gordon, William (OH) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916
- Gordon, William F. (VA) – 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835
- Gore (TN) – 1900
- Gore, Albert, Jr. (TN) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982
- Gore, Albert A. (TN) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Goree, C. P. (GA) – 1904
- Goren, T. B. (TX) – 1898
- Gorgas, William L. (PA) – 1890
- Gorham, Benjamin (MA) – 1828, 1833
- Gorham, Daniel John (CA) – 1982
- Gorham, Joseph Patrick (PA) – 1960
- Gorham, Terry M. (OK) – 1990
- Gorin, Franklin (KY) – 1874
- Gorman (RI) – 1900
- Gorman, Chris (KY) – 1998
- Gorman, George E. (IL) – 1912
- Gorman, James A. (IL) – 1920
- Gorman, James S. (MI) – 1890, 1892
- Gorman, John F. (NJ) – 1944
- Gorman, John J. (IL) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926
- Gorman, Joseph F. (PA) – 1918
- Gorman, Simon J. (IL) – 1922
- Gorman, Willis A. (IN) – 1849, 1851
- Gormley, Austin C. (MT) – 1904
- Gormley, Martin E. (CT) – 1930, 1932
- Gorski, Chester C. (NY) – 1948, 1950, 1952
- Gorski, Dennis (NY) – 1992
- Gorski, Martin (IL) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948
- Gorton, Murle E. (MI) – 1952
- Gosdorfer, Louis C. (NY) – 1926
- Gosier, Edward J. (NY) – 1960
- Goss, Edward W. (CT) – 1930, 1932, 1934
- Goss, James H. (SC) – 1868
- Goss, Leonard W. (OH) – 1878
- Goss, Porter J. (FL) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002
- Goss, Tony D. (CA) – 2000, 2002
- Gossard, Bill (CO) – 1970
- Gossett, Ed (TX) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Gossin, Irene (NY) – 1974
- Goto, Echo Y. (CA) – 1984
- Gott (NY) – 1852
- Gott, Daniel (NY) – 1846, 1848
- Gottlieb, Arthur J. (CA) – 1968
- Gottlieb, George S. (IL) – 1986, 1988
- Gottlieb, Gerald H. (CA) – 1964
- Gottlieb, Mike (CA) – 1998
- Gottlieb, Ronald N. (NY) – 1964
- Gottlob (NJ) – 1906
- Gouchenaur (TN) – 1898
- Goudie, LaVinia “Vicky” Rothrock (NC) – 1992
- Gough, Robert “Bob” (CA) – 1994
- Gould (ME) – 1862, 1864
- Gould (NY) – 1856
- Gould, H. (OR) – 1904
- Gould, Herman D. (NY) – 1844, 1848
- Gould, John (NH) – 1833
- Gould, Marcia (MI) – 1990
- Gould, Norman J. (NY) – 1916, 1918, 1920
- Gould, Samuel W. (ME) – 1908, 1910, 1912
- Gould, Wilson M. (NY) – 1912
- Goulden, Joseph A. (NY) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1912, 1914
- Gouldman, William J. (NY) – 1990
- Gouley, Henry (PA) – 1960
- Gour, Andrew A. (IL) – 1926
- Gourley, A. F. (IL) – 1926, 1928
- Gourley, Arthur (IL) – 1904
- Govan, Andrew R. (SC) – 1824, 1826
- Gove (GA) – 1874, 1876
- Gove, Edward H. (ME) – 1878
- Gove, Jesse M. (MA) – 1894
- Gove, Samuel F. (GA) – 1868
- Gow (PA) – 1852





- Gowan, Bill (GA) – 1974  
 Gowen (PA) – 1834  
 Gowen, James (PA) – 1832  
 Gowlan, Thomas C. (NY) – 1966  
 Goyke, Gary R. (WI) – 1979, 1980  
 Graass, Henry (WI) – 1922  
 Graber, Ben (FL) – 2008  
 Grabianowski, George E. (IN) – 1982  
 Grabow, Raymond J. (OH) – 1976  
 Grabowski, Bernard F. (CT) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Grace, Edward P. (MA) – 1950  
 Grace, John R. (KY) – 1882  
 Grace, William H. (NY) – 1892  
 Grader, William F. (CA) – 1963  
 Gradison, Willis D., “Bill,” Jr. (OH) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Grady (NY) – 1886  
 Grady, Benjamin F. (NC) – 1890, 1892  
 Grady, Gerald J. (ME) – 1958  
 Graf, Michael (IN) – 2000  
 Graf, Randy (AZ) – 2006  
 Graff, Joseph V. (IL) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Grafton, B. F. (TX) – 1869  
 Gragg, Frank (KS) – 1922  
 Gragg, Melvin H. (OK) – 1966  
 Gragg, Watt (NC) – 1936  
 Graham (MD) – 1878  
 Graham (MN) – 1859  
 Graham (VA) – 1825  
 Graham, Aaron (VA) – 1902  
 Graham, Arthur G. (PA) – 1916  
 Graham, Augustus W. (NC) – 1894  
 Graham, C. C. (MN) – 1872  
 Graham, Charles A. (CO) – 1944  
 Graham, Donald W. (CA) – 1968  
 Graham, Elliott Stone (CA) – 1974  
 Graham, George S. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Graham, James (NC) – 1825, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845  
 Graham, James H. (NY) – 1858  
 Graham, James Harvey (OR) – 1906, 1912, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Graham, James M. (IL) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1918  
 Graham, Jerry R. (OH) – 1964  
 Graham, John (CA) – 2002, 2004  
 Graham, John (TN) – 1890  
 Graham, John H. (NY) – 1892  
 Graham, John L. (CA) – 2000  
 Graham, John W. (NC) – 1886  
 Graham, John W. (PA) – 1922  
 Graham, Joseph A., Jr. (PA) – 1954  
 Graham, Larry Otis (NY) – 2000  
 Graham, Lindsey (SC) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Graham, Louis E. (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Graham, Morris (AZ) – 1942  
 Graham, Ralph E. (ME) – 1944  
 Graham, William (IN) – 1837, 1839  
 Graham, William A. (NC) – 1837  
 Graham, William H. (PA) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Graham, William J. (IL) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Graiser, Bernard (IA) – 1894  
 Gralla, Milton (NJ) – 1974  
 Gram, Laurence C. (WI) – 1934  
 Gramm, Phil (TX) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1983  
 Grams, Rod (MN) – 1992, 2006  
 Gran, George (AL) – 1938  
 Granahan, Kathryn E. (PA) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Granahan, William T. (PA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Granata, Peter C. (IL) – 1930, 1932  
 Grand, David (NY) – 1962  
 Grandison, Tony (NJ) – 1976  
 Grandmaison, J. Joseph (NH) – 1976  
 Grandy, Cyrus W. (NC) – 1880  
 Grandy, Fred (IA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Granfield, John J. (MA) – 1942  
 Granfield, William J. (MA) – 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Granger (MI) – 1866  
 Granger (NY) – 1842  
 Granger, Amos P. (NY) – 1854, 1856  
 Granger, B. S. (AR) – 1910  
 Granger, Bradley F. (MI) – 1860, 1862  
 Granger, Charles F. (IA) – 1874  
 Granger, Daniel L. D. (RI) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Granger, Dick (WA) – 1976  
 Granger, Francis (NY) – 1834, 1838, 1840  
 Granger, Kay (TX) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Granger, Miles T. (CT) – 1886  
 Granger, Walter K. (UT) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1954  
 Grant (NY) – 1850  
 Grant, Abraham (NY) – 1836  
 Grant, Bill (FL) – 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Grant, Carolyn W. (NC) – 2002  
 Grant, George M. (AL) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Grant, James (NC) – 1825  
 Grant, John (NY) – 1836  
 Grant, John (TX) – 1892  
 Grant, John G. (NC) – 1908, 1910  
 Grant, Larry E. (ID) – 2006  
 Grant, Robert A. (IN) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Grant, Sharon D. (VA) – 1980  
 Grant, Walter E. (VA) – 1892  
 Grant, William B. (NJ) – 1974  
 Grantland, Seaton (GA) – 1830, 1834, 1836  
 Gras, H. (TX) – 1896  
 Grassell, Duane V. (OH) – 2008  
 Grassley, Charles E. (IA) – 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Grasso, Alexander (NY) – 1944  
 Grasso, Ella T. (CT) – 1970, 1972  
 Grasso, Michael, Jr. (PA) – 1960  
 Grasty, James H. C. (VA) – 1920  
 Grattendick, Alfred L. (MO) – 1946  
 Gratz, Eugene C. (CA) – 1990  
 Gravely, Joseph J. (MO) – 1866  
 Gravely, Melvin J. (OH) – 1988  
 Graven, David L. (MN) – 1962  
 Gravenhorst, Albert H. (IL) – 1920  
 Graver, Clem (IL) – 1942  
 Graves (GA) – 1838  
 Graves (NY) – 1872, 1874  
 Graves (VA) – 1825  
 Graves, Alexander (MO) – 1882, 1884  
 Graves, Bennie D. (MI) – 1972  
 Graves, Calvin (NC) – 1851  
 Graves, Frank L. (VT) – 1904  
 Graves, Guy T. (NE) – 1906  
 Graves, John (TX) – 2002  
 Graves, Ken (AZ) – 1978  
 Graves, Mark (NY) – 1906  
 Graves, Samuel B. “Sam,” Jr. (MO) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Graves, Stephen (NY) – 2004  
 Graves, William (CA) – 1900  
 Graves, William J. (KY) – 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Gravina, Mary (NY) – 1966  
 Grawe, Paul H. (MN) – 1986  
 Gray (KY) – 1841  
 Gray (MO) – 1884  
 Gray (MS) – 1849  
 Gray (NY) – 1856  
 Gray (OH) – 1858  
 Gray (VA) – 1847  
 Gray, Augustus B. (NY) – 1912  
 Gray, C. A. (TX) – 1902, 1910, 1922, 1924  
 Gray, C. Douglas (VA) – 1870  
 Gray, Edward W. (NJ) – 1914, 1916  
 Gray, Finly H. (IN) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Gray, George W. (MD) – 1849  
 Gray, Gerald Hull (NY) – 1908  
 Gray, Hiram (NY) – 1836  
 Gray, John T. (KY) – 1874  
 Gray, Joseph A. (PA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Gray, Kenneth J. (IL) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1984, 1986  
 Gray, Lyons (NC) – 1988  
 Gray, Mary George (ID) – 1926  
 Gray, Oliver C. (IL) – 1868  
 Gray, Oscar L. (AL) – 1914, 1916  
 Gray, Pat (CA) – 2004  
 Gray, Robert E. (NY) – 1956  
 Gray, Thomas S. (NY) – 1864  
 Gray, William (MO) – 1928, 1938  
 Gray, William H., III (PA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Gray, Wilson W. (PA) – 1898  
 Graybill, Leo, Jr. (MT) – 1960, 1962  
 Graybill, Leo C. (MT) – 1945  
 Grayson (VA) – 1839, 1841  
 Grayson, Alan (FL) – 2008  
 Grayson, Beverly R. (MS) – 1827  
 Grayson, William J. (SC) – 1833, 1834, 1836  
 Greacen, R. A. (NY) – 1895  
 Greaney, John (NY) – 1892  
 Greaney, John J. (NY) – 1970  
 Greaves, C. D. (AR) – 1896  
 Greb, Edward W. (FL) – 1944  
 Grece, Philip W. (NJ) – 1926, 1928  
 Greco, John (TX) – 1964  
 Greeley (FL) – 1886  
 Greeley, Horace (NY) – 1848, 1866, 1870  
 Green (MO) – 1850, 1852, 1862  
 Green (NJ) – 1860  
 Green (OK) – 1914  
 Green (RI) – 1918  
 Green, Addison L. (MA) – 1894  
 Green, Al (TX) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Green, Ariad M. (NJ) – 1840  
 Green, Benjamin J. (MA) – 1940  
 Green, Bill (NY) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Green, Byram (NY) – 1842  
 Green, Daniel R., Jr. (NC) – 1990  
 Green, David (NY) – 1966  
 Green, Duff (VA) – 1884  
 Green, E. B. (IL) – 1882  
 Green, Edith (OR) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Green, Frederick W. (OH) – 1850, 1852  
 Green, Gene (TX) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Green, George A. (NY) – 1918  
 Green, George Walton (NY) – 1894  
 Green, Helen (OH) – 1930  
 Green, Henry (FL) – 1996  
 Green, Henry D. (PA) – 1899, 1900  
 Green, Ignatius (AL) – 1892  
 Green, Innis (PA) – 1826, 1828  
 Green, James S. (MO) – 1846, 1848, 1856  
 Green, Jim (TX) – 2000  
 Green, John (OH) – 2002  
 Green, John A. (IA) – 1904  
 Green, John G. (WI) – 1940, 1942  
 Green, John I. (TX) – 1910  
 Green, John K. (OH) – 1874  
 Green, John Locke (VA) – 1934, 1936  
 Green, John R. (MO) – 1928  
 Green, John R. (NY) – 1920  
 Green, John S. (MD) – 1916  
 Green, Josette (FL) – 2000  
 Green, L. E. (KY) – 1880

- Green, Leander L. (NC) – 1884, 1886
- Green, Louis F. (KS) – 1880
- Green, Mark (WI) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004
- Green, Mark J. (NY) – 1980
- Green, Maurice M. (PA) – 1958
- Green, Michael Allen (WY) – 2000
- Green, N. (KS) – 1874
- Green, Nathaniel T. (VA) – 1912
- Green, Nino (MI) – 1970
- Green, Phillip R. (LA) – 2000
- Green, Richard F. (NJ) – 1938
- Green, Robert A. (FL) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942
- Green, Robert M. (KS) – 1954
- Green, Robert S. (NJ) – 1884
- Green, S. William (NY) – 1978, 1980
- Green, Walter G. (NC) – 1964
- Green, Wharton J. (NC) – 1876, 1882, 1884
- Green, William (OH) – 1846
- Green, William C. (IL) – 1908
- Green, William J., III (PA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Green, William J., Jr. (PA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960
- Green, William L. (IN) – 1878
- Green, William R. (IA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926
- Green, Willis (KY) – 1839, 1841, 1843
- Greenawalt, E. E. (PA) – 1912
- Greenawalt, W. S. (NY) – 1974
- Greenbaum, Nathan (NY) – 1936
- Greenberg, Steve (IL) – 2008
- Greenblatt, Samuel (NY) – 1912
- Greene (RI) – 1833
- Greene, Alpheus (NY) – 1840
- Greene, C. Dorothea (NY) – 1938
- Greene, Charles E. (NC) – 1916
- Greene, Charles G. (MA) – 1856
- Greene, Clifford Mark (AK) – 2000, 2002
- Greene, Clyde R. (NC) – 1946, 1948
- Greene, David (NY) – 1998
- Greene, Earl (MI) – 1978
- Greene, Edward W. (MA) – 1844
- Greene, Enid (UT) – 1992
- Greene, Frank L. (VT) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920
- Greene, Fred W. (IN) – 1954
- Greene, George W. (NY) – 1868, 1926
- Greene, Geraldine (MI) – 1990
- Greene, Harry A. (CA) – 1906
- Greene, James (TN) – 1833
- Greene, James E. (NY) – 1980
- Greene, John (TN) – 2002, 2004, 2006
- Greene, Mark (TX) – 2000
- Greene, Martin (NY) – 1952
- Greene, Neil (NY) – 1974
- Greene, Richard H. (CA) – 1992
- Greene, Virgil (AK) – 1924
- Greene, William (TX) – 1890
- Greene, William L. (NE) – 1896, 1898
- Greene, William S. (MA) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922
- Greenebaum, Howard (CA) – 1988
- Greenebaum, Howard M. (MD) – 1984
- Greenfield, Hull (NY) – 1892
- Greenfield, Jim (OR) – 2002
- Greenhalge, Frederic T. (MA) – 1888, 1890
- Greenleaf, Halbert S. (NY) – 1882, 1884, 1890
- Greenleaf, Stewart (PA) – 2000
- Greenlee, Bob (CO) – 1998
- Greenman, B. F. (PA) – 1894
- Greenman, Edward W. (NY) – 1886
- Greenman, Frederick F. (NY) – 1936
- Greenstone, Leonard (NY) – 1931
- Greenwald, Becky (IA) – 2008
- Greenway, Isabella S. (AZ) – 1933, 1934
- Greenwell, S. A. (TX) – 1902
- Greenwood (PA) – 1888
- Greenwood, Alfred B. (AR) – 1852, 1854, 1856
- Greenwood, Arthur H. (IN) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1944
- Greenwood, Ernest (NY) – 1950, 1952, 1954
- Greenwood, James C. (PA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002
- Greenwood, Jim (TX) – 1970
- Greenwood, Moses (NJ) – 1924
- Greenwood, Thomas J. (MA) – 1864, 1865
- Greer, Ron (WI) – 2002
- Greeson, Allen (OK) – 1984
- Greeson, Janet (NV) – 1994
- Greever, Paul R. (WY) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938
- Greevy (PA) – 1888
- Greevy, Thomas H. (PA) – 1890
- Gregg (MO) – 1912
- Gregg, Alexander W. (TX) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916
- Gregg, Benjamin (WA) – 1994
- Gregg, Charles S. (NJ) – 1968
- Gregg, Curtis H. (PA) – 1900, 1910, 1912
- Gregg, J. W. (VA) – 1908
- Gregg, James D. (NC) – 1918
- Gregg, James M. (IN) – 1856
- Gregg, Judd (NH) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
- Gregg, Robert E. (NY) – 1912
- Gregory (IN) – 1852
- Gregory (KY) – 1900
- Gregory (NJ) – 1914
- Gregory (NY) – 1856
- Gregory (TN) – 1902
- Gregory (VA) – 1906
- Gregory (WI) – 1880
- Gregory, Dudley S. (NJ) – 1846
- Gregory, Gerald G. (KY) – 1970
- Gregory, James (IN) – 1835
- Gregory, James M. (VA) – 1894
- Gregory, Lee S. (IL) – 1940
- Gregory, Noble J. (KY) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Gregory, William V. (KY) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Greigg, Stanley L. (IA) – 1964, 1966
- Greiner, William P. (NY) – 1922
- Greis, George R. (NJ) – 1928
- Grell, Henry J. (WI) – 1912
- Grenchik, Joseph B. (IN) – 1984
- Grendel, Stanley A. (MI) – 1954
- Grennell, George, Jr. (MA) – 1826, 1828, 1830, 1833, 1834, 1836
- Gresham (IN) – 1866, 1868
- Gresham, James (NY) – 1890
- Gresham, James E. (OK) – 1916
- Gresham, Walter (TX) – 1892
- Gresser, Lawrence T. (NY) – 1914
- Gressey, Loretta E. (NY) – 1972
- Greve, Charles T. (OH) – 1892
- Grey, Benjamin E. (KY) – 1851, 1853
- Grey, Jeffrey (VA) – 1996
- Greyber, Howard (MA) – 1962
- Grider, George W. (TN) – 1964, 1966
- Grider, Henry (KY) – 1843, 1845, 1861, 1863, 1865
- Grier, Kenneth R. (OH) – 1978
- Grier, Robert D. (MD) – 1912
- Griesemer, John C. (PA) – 1942
- Griesey, Darin Patrick (IN) – 2000
- Griesi, James (NY) – 1948
- Griesinger, Jacob F. (NY) – 1922
- Griest, William W. (PA) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928
- Griffen, Charles H. (MS) – 1970
- Griffen, Daniel (MI) – 1964
- Griffin, William L. (NY) – 1990
- Griffeth, George L. (OH) – 1892
- Griffin (MS) – 1882
- Griffin (NH) – 1873
- Griffin, Anthony J. (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Griffin, C. T. (TX) – 1914
- Griffin, Carole (FL) – 1994
- Griffin, Charles H. (MS) – 1968
- Griffin, Daniel J. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916
- Griffin, Gloria (MN) – 1976
- Griffin, H. C. (MS) – 1890, 1896
- Griffin, James (TX) – 1972
- Griffin, James L. (CT) – 1988
- Griffin, John K. (SC) – 1830, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1838
- Griffin, John W. (OH) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1986, 1988, 1998
- Griffin, Levi T. (MI) – 1893, 1894
- Griffin, Mary (MI) – 1986
- Griffin, Michael (WI) – 1894, 1896
- Griffin, Richard (CA) – 2000
- Griffin, Richard A. (IL) – 1954
- Griffin, Robert P. (MI) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964
- Griffin, Samuel (VA) – 1886
- Griffin, Simon W. (NH) – 1871
- Griffith (PA) – 1888
- Griffith, Austin E. (WA) – 1914
- Griffith, Barnes (KS) – 1950
- Griffith, Francis M. (IN) – 1898, 1900, 1902
- Griffith, Jeffrey M. (IA) – 1876
- Griffith, John K. (LA) – 1936, 1938
- Griffith, Paul H. (PA) – 1934
- Griffith, Parker (AL) – 2008
- Griffith, S. (ND) – 1914
- Griffith, Samuel (PA) – 1870, 1872
- Griffith, William Griff (SC) – 2006
- Griffiths, Martha W. (MI) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972
- Griffiths, P. W. (OH) – 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1952
- Griffiths, Thomas C. (WA) – 1889
- Griggs, James M. (GA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908
- Griggs, Joyce Marie (GA) – 2000
- Grigsby (KY) – 1843
- Grigsby, Robert F. (CA) – 1894
- Grijalva, Raul M. (AZ) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Grilk, Charles (IA) – 1910
- Grill, Norma (NY) – 1994
- Grill, Ulrich (AZ) – 1914
- Grim, Harry E. (PA) – 1900, 1914, 1918
- Grim, Lerue (CA) – 1966
- Grimaldi, Gabriel L. (IL) – 1956
- Grimes, John (NJ) – 1840
- Grimes, Owen (KY) – 1857
- Grimes, Thomas C. (NE) – 1920
- Grimes, Thomas W. (GA) – 1886, 1888
- Grimshaw, Don (CA) – 1978, 1980
- Grimshaw, Jackson (IL) – 1856, 1858
- Grimshaw, Lynn Alan (OH) – 1982
- Grimsley, George (FL) – 1982
- Grinnell (MA) – 1878
- Grinnell, Joseph (MA) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848
- Grinnell, Josiah B. (IA) – 1862, 1864
- Grinnell, Moses (NY) – 1838, 1840
- Grisbaum, Charles, Jr. (LA) – 1974
- Grisham (SC) – 1833
- Grisham, Thomas H. (KS) – 1900, 1902, 1908
- Grisham, Wayne (CA) – 1978, 1980
- Grissam, C. (TN) – 1912
- Grissell, Thomas E. (OH) – 1868
- Grisso, John K. (SC) – 1966, 1968
- Grissom, Gilliam (NC) – 1916, 1940



- Grist, Joey (MS) – 2000  
 Griswold (MD) – 1872  
 Griswold (NY) – 1856, 1858  
 Griswold, Glenn (IN) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Griswold, Harry W. (WI) – 1938  
 Griswold, John A. (NY) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868  
 Griswold, Leavitt S. (MI) – 1908  
 Griswold, Matthew (PA) – 1890, 1894  
 Griswold, Whiting (MA) – 1852, 1854  
 Groat, William B., Jr. (NY) – 1934  
 Groce, John (OH) – 1880  
 Groehl, Frederick J. (NY) – 1934  
 Groek (OH) – 1854  
 Groelinger, Adolph (NY) – 1904  
 Groesbeck, William S. (OH) – 1856, 1858, 1862  
 Groeteka, Henry (IL) – 1910  
 Groettum, Mark (MN) – 2004  
 Groff, Fred (PA) – 1916  
 Groner, D. L. (VA) – 1908  
 Gronna, Asle J. (ND) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Gronning, Carlyle F. (UT) – 1956  
 Grontkowski, Philip (IL) – 1950  
 Groom (NY) – 1876  
 Groom, A. R. (CA) – 1998  
 Grooms, H. H. (AL) – 1944  
 Groot, George A. (OH) – 1894  
 Gropp, Donald W. (OH) – 1972  
 Grosberg, Harold (NY) – 1956, 1966  
 Grose (IN) – 1852  
 Grose, William (IN) – 1878  
 Gross, Chester H. (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Gross, George J. (NY) – 1948  
 Gross, H. R. (IA) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Grossberger, Kenneth J. (NY) – 1976  
 Grosscup (NJ) – 1878, 1908  
 Grosscut, Peter S. (OH) – 1876  
 Grossi, John J. (NJ) – 1936  
 Grossman, Harry (NY) – 1952  
 Grosvenor (MO) – 1872  
 Grosvenor, Charles H. (OH) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Grot, Stanley T. (MI) – 1986  
 Grotberg, John E. (IL) – 1984  
 Groth, Karl (IL) – 2000  
 Grotophorst, Herman (WI) – 1904, 1916  
 Grout, William W. (VT) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Grove (NY) – 1860  
 Grover (IN) – 1866  
 Grover (NY) – 1848  
 Grover, Asa P. (KY) – 1867  
 Grover, James R., Jr. (NY) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Grover, La Fayette (OR) – 1858  
 Grover, Martin (NY) – 1844  
 Groves, Ralph G. (NY) – 1982  
 Grovesnor, Cyrus B. (MA) – 1841  
 Grow, Galusha A. (PA) – 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Grubb (NJ) – 1908  
 Grubb, Tara (NC) – 2002  
 Grubbs, George W. (IN) – 1884  
 Gruber, Thomas A. (OH) – 1898  
 Grucci, Felix J., Jr. (NY) – 2000, 2002  
 Gruen, Robert D. (NJ) – 1956  
 Gruenewald, Wiliam F. (WI) – 1896  
 Gruenstein, Peter (AK) – 1988  
 Grumbine, Lee L. (PA) – 1898, 1900  
 Grunberger, Lawrence W. (NY) – 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Grund, Roger M. (KS) – 1990  
 Grundy, Felix (TN) – 1827  
 Grundy, Thomas (PA) – 1892  
 Grunkemeyer, Virgil R. (IL) – 1978  
 Grunseth, Jon (MN) – 1974  
 Grupico, Salvatore (NY) – 2008  
 Grus, Joel (WA) – 2000  
 Gruszynski, Stan (WI) – 1994  
 Gryska, Paul (MA) – 1996  
 Gryzwacki, Frank W. (MI) – 1884, 1986  
 Guarini, Frank J. (NJ) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Guarino, Joseph A. (NY) – 1986  
 Guay, John (NH) – 1952  
 Gubbins, George P. (IL) – 1904  
 Gubics, Edward J. (MI) – 2008  
 Gubser, Charles S. (CA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Gudac, Steve (AL) – 1982  
 Gude, Gilbert (MD) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Gudenas, Edmund (OH) – 1992  
 Gudenschwager, John (WI) – 1982  
 Gudgel, William H. (IN) – 1884  
 Gudger, James M., Jr. (NC) – 1902, 1904, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Gudger, Lamar (NC) – 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Gudger, Vonno L. (NC) – 1938  
 Guenther, Richard W. (WI) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Guenther, Walter J. (IA) – 1960  
 Guerin, Whit (AL) – 1986  
 Guernsey, Frank E. (ME) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Guerra, Mark (CA) – 1970  
 Guerrero, Alfred (PA) – 1916  
 Guerrier, Joseph A. (PA) – 1956  
 Gueydan, Henri (LA) – 1914  
 Guffey, James M. (PA) – 1878  
 Guffey, James V. (SD) – 1976  
 Guffin, Horace (MO) – 1934  
 Gugis, Kasimer P. (IL) – 1918  
 Gugliemo, Tony (CT) – 1980, 1982  
 Guice, T. J. (LA) – 1892  
 Guidera, George C. (CT) – 1978  
 Guild (TN) – 1857  
 Guild, Emma M. (AZ) – 1922  
 Guiliano, Anthony (NJ) – 1948  
 Guill, B. H. (TX) – 1950  
 Guillory, Gil (TX) – 2000, 2002  
 Guiney, P. R. (MA) – 1866  
 Guinness, Don (NJ) – 1944  
 Guion, John L. (MS) – 1833  
 Guitar (MO) – 1886  
 Guitar, Odon (MO) – 1864  
 Gulker, Lillian (NY) – 1962  
 Gulley, Emmett W. (OR) – 1934  
 Gulley, Otis E. (IN) – 1914  
 Gullick, Carl (SC) – 2000  
 Gulliford, L. E. (VA) – 1938  
 Gumper (PA) – 1884  
 Gunahl, F. (CA) – 1861  
 Gunby, E. R. (FL) – 1898, 1904, 1912  
 Gunckle, Lewis B. (OH) – 1872, 1874  
 Gundersen, Gunnar A. (WI) – 1968  
 Gunderson, Adolf L. (WI) – 1976  
 Gunderson, Dexter H. (SD) – 1970  
 Gunderson, Steve (WI) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Gundy, A. A. (LA) – 1892  
 Gunn (MS) – 1880  
 Gunn, James T. (ID) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Gunn, Russell M. (IL) – 1940  
 Gunster, Joseph F. (PA) – 1940  
 Gunter, Thomas M. (AR) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Gunter, William D. (FL) – 1972  
 Gunther, Earl O. (PA) – 1920  
 Guppy (WI) – 1862  
 Gupta, Letty (MI) – 1982  
 Gurley, Henry H. (LA) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Gurley, John A. (OH) – 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862  
 Gurnee (NY) – 1850  
 Gurnee, John (NY) – 1832, 1838  
 Gurney, Edward J. (FL) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1978  
 Gurney, William (SC) – 1872  
 Gurule, Al (CO) – 1996  
 Gusciora, Reed (NJ) – 2000  
 Gushes, Frank (IL) – 1928  
 Guss, J. Acker (PA) – 1898  
 Gustafson, Joel Karl (FL) – 1972  
 Gustin, Max D. (OH) – 1930  
 Guswold, Muling (MA) – 1848  
 Guterman, Louis H. (NY) – 1912  
 Guthery, Fred E. (OH) – 1920  
 Guthmann, Ed (NM) – 1952  
 Guthrie, Brett (KY) – 2008  
 Guthrie, David W. (CA) – 1984  
 Guthrie, John S. (IL) – 1966, 1968  
 Guthrie, Leo O. (PA) – 1932  
 Guthrie, M. G. (WV) – 1962  
 Guthrie, Mal (WV) – 1966  
 Guthrie, Marc D. (OH) – 2000  
 Guthrie, P. M. (IA) – 1880  
 Guthrie, Thomas F. (NJ) – 1958  
 Guthrie, William (IN) – 1902  
 Guthrie, William P. (MD) – 1982  
 Gutierrez, Luis V. (IL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Gutkes, Frederick H. (NY) – 1942  
 Gutknecht, Gil (MN) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Guttersten, Laird (AZ) – 1976  
 Guwang, Emil (PA) – 1896  
 Guy, John W. (OH) – 1950  
 Guy, Ralph B. (MI) – 1958  
 Guyer, Tennyson (OH) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Guyer, Ulysses S. (KS) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Guyll, Ernest Eric (PA) – 1988, 1990  
 Guzman, Robert (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Gwin, James (OH) – 1984  
 Gwin, John N. (IL) – 1892  
 Gwin, William L. (MS) – 1841  
 Gwinn, John (IL) – 1982  
 Gwinn, Ralph W. (NY) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Gwynne, John W. (IA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Gyorke, Andrew (CA) – 1970  
 Gyory, Nicholas B. (NY) – 1960  
 Haag, Harry O. (PA) – 1904  
 Haag, W. G. (KY) – 1932  
 Haaland, Jasper (ND) – 1934, 1936  
 Haar, Harold (NY) – 1968  
 Haas, Timothy (NJ) – 2002  
 Haas, William C. “Bill” – 2008  
 Haaven, Jon O. (MN) – 1972  
 Habberton, William P. (IL) – 1904  
 Haben, Andrew (WI) – 1882, 1886  
 Haber, Kenneth (NY) – 1968  
 Habersham (GA) – 1836  
 Habersham, Richard W. (GA) – 1838, 1840, 1842  
 Hackett, Benjamin F. (OK) – 1908  
 Hackett, Chris (PA) – 2008  
 Hackett, Isaac (NJ) – 1840  
 Hackett, Richard N. (NC) – 1906, 1908  
 Hackett, Thomas C. (GA) – 1848  
 Hackleman (IN) – 1858  
 Hackleman, Pleasant A. (IN) – 1847  
 Hackman, Stephen M. (CO) – 2004  
 Hackmann, George E. (MO) – 1924  
 Hackney, Thomas (MO) – 1906, 1908  
 Hackworth, Bob (FL) – 2008  
 Haddock, Edward E. (VA) – 1964  
 Haderlein, John (IL) – 1940  
 Haderlin, John (IL) – 1920  
 Hadley (NY) – 1862  
 Hadley (WI) – 1856  
 Hadley, Albert D. (CA) – 1932  
 Hadley, Donald A. (PA) – 1988  
 Hadley, Howard D. (NY) – 1914  
 Hadley, John M. (MO) – 1932



- Hadley, Lindley H. (WA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Hadley, William F. L. (IL) – 1895, 1896
- Haenssler, Osmund (MO) – 1926
- Haeseler, William, Jr. (NY) – 1944
- Hafen, Tessa (NV) – 2006
- Haff, John (NY) – 1826
- Haffner, Richard (NY) – 1916
- Hafner (MO) – 1910
- Hagan (LA) – 1851
- Hagan, G. Elliott (GA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Hagan, John P. (NY) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1974
- Hagan, William A. (PA) – 1920
- Hagans, John M. (WV) – 1872
- Hagard (TN) – 1888
- Hagedorn, Tom (MN) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982
- Hagelbarger, Henry M. (OH) – 1914
- Hagelgans, James D. (PA) – 1986
- Hageman, Fred P. (IA) – 1922
- Hagen, Bruce (ND) – 1968, 1978
- Hagen, Harlan (CA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968
- Hagen, Harold C. (MN) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Hagendorf, Arthur (ND) – 1910
- Hagenmaier, Bob (FL) – 2004
- Hager, Alva L. (IA) – 1892, 1894, 1896
- Hager, Morgan L., Jr. (MI) – 1978
- Hagerty, Daniel J. (NH) – 1936
- Hagerty, Joseph (PA) – 1916, 1920
- Hagerty, Joseph B. (NY) – 1924
- Haggard, C. L. (WA) – 1898
- Haggard, J. M. (TX) – 1912
- Haggerty, Charles (MA) – 1894
- Haggerty, George E. (MA) – 1934
- Haggerty, James J. (PA) – 1964
- Haggerty, John F. (NY) – 1966, 1968
- Haggerty, Pat B. (TX) – 1982
- Haggin, Bart (WA) – 2002
- Haggott, Warren A. (CO) – 1906, 1908
- Hagner (MD) – 1859, 1874
- Hague, William W. (PA) – 1900
- Hahn, Charles (CA) – 2008
- Hahn, Gordon (CA) – 1962
- Hahn, Janice (CA) – 1998
- Hahn, Jerome (PA) – 1962
- Hahn, John K. (PA) – 1910
- Hahn, Michael (LA) – 1862, 1878, 1880, 1884
- Haibach, Max B. (PA) – 1920
- Haight, Alfred W. (NY) – 1950
- Haight, Charles (NJ) – 1866, 1868
- Haight, Charles (NY) – 1846
- Haight, Edward (NY) – 1860, 1862
- Haight, Fletcher M. (NY) – 1834
- Haight, George M. (NY) – 1944
- Haight, Jacob (NY) – 1828
- Haight, Will (GA) – 1890
- Haile, Henry (TN) – 1978
- Haile, William (MS) – 1827, 1829
- Hailer, Frederick C. (MA) – 1952
- Hain, S. L. (TX) – 1914
- Hainer, B. T. (OK) – 1920
- Hainer, Eugene J. (NE) – 1892, 1894, 1896
- Haines (ME) – 1870
- Haines (NJ) – 1894
- Haines (OH) – 1843
- Haines (PA) – 1828
- Haines, Charles D. (NY) – 1892, 1894
- Haines, Charles G. (NY) – 1824
- Haines, E. M. (IL) – 1866
- Haines, Harry L. (PA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942
- Haines, Mahlon N. (PA) – 1922
- Haines, Stella B. (KS) – 1930
- Haines, T. H. (TN) – 1910
- Hair, C. Edwin (IL) – 1952
- Hair, Charles H. (IL) – 1916
- Hair, Mattox (FL) – 1992
- Hairston, W. M. (GA) – 1904
- Haish, Jacob (IL) – 1890
- Hakes (NY) – 1874
- Hakes, Montague (IA) – 1908
- Hal (NJ) – 1838
- Halac, Joseph W. (IL) – 1964
- Halberg, John (AZ) – 1911
- Halbert, H. T. (MN) – 1912
- Halbower, Norman C. (MI) – 1974
- Haldeman (PA) – 1884, 1888
- Haldeman, Richard J. (PA) – 1868, 1870
- Halderson, H. (NE) – 1930, 1932
- Haldiman, Joe, Jr. (AZ) – 1958
- Hale (NH) – 1845, 1846
- Hale, Artemas (MA) – 1844, 1846
- Hale, Edward Everett (NY) – 1912
- Hale, Eugene (ME) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878
- Hale, Fletcher (NH) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Hale, G. W. B. (VA) – 1894
- Hale, Heber Q. (ID) – 1934
- Hale, James T. (PA) – 1858, 1860, 1862
- Hale, John B. (MO) – 1884, 1886
- Hale, John J. (IL) – 1896
- Hale, John P. (NH) – 1843
- Hale, Nathan W. (TN) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- Hale, Robert (ME) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1958
- Hale, Robert S. (NY) – 1865, 1872
- Hale, S. F. (AL) – 1853
- Hale, Samuel (NH) – 1835
- Hale, Samuel H. (OH) – 1836
- Hale, Samuel I. (KS) – 1908
- Hale, W. S. (PA) – 1900
- Hales, John A. (OH) – 1990
- Haley (MO) – 1880, 1908, 1910, 1912
- Haley, Cornelius (NY) – 1896
- Haley, Elisha (CT) – 1831, 1835, 1837
- Haley, J. Evetts (TX) – 1948
- Haley, James A. (FL) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Haley, K. Daniel (NY) – 1968
- Haley, Owen A. (NY) – 1918
- Haley, Patrick C. (IL) – 1882, 1884
- Haley, Ted (WA) – 1982
- Hall (AL) – 1876
- Hall (CT) – 1888
- Hall (IN) – 1854
- Hall (MO) – 1910
- Hall (NY) – 1884
- Hall (OH) – 1843
- Hall (PA) – 1886
- Hall, Albert R. (IN) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1934
- Hall, Anthony (TX) – 1989
- Hall, Archibald M. (IN) – 1930
- Hall, Augustus (IA) – 1854, 1856
- Hall, Avalon E. (NC) – 1934
- Hall, Benton J. (IA) – 1882, 1884, 1886
- Hall, Bolling (AL) – 1866
- Hall, Bordman (MA) – 1896
- Hall, Chapin (PA) – 1858
- Hall, Charles M. (RI) – 1924
- Hall, Crayton G. (LA) – 1966
- Hall, Darwin S. (MN) – 1888, 1890
- Hall, David M. (NC) – 1958
- Hall, Douglas (MN) – 1946
- Hall, Durward G. (MO) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Hall, E. B. (OH) – 1876
- Hall, Edward A. (MA) – 1894, 1906
- Hall, Edwin Arthur (NY) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Hall, Eric (NY) – 2002
- Hall, Everett (OR) – 1994
- Hall, Frank H. (IL) – 1920
- Hall, Frederick (MI) – 1864
- Hall, George C. (KS) – 1932
- Hall, George H. (DE) – 1912
- Hall, Henry L. (NY) – 1968
- Hall, Hiland (VT) – 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840
- Hall, Homer W. (IL) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Hall, J. T. (AR) – 1910
- Hall, James K. P. (PA) – 1896, 1898, 1900
- Hall, Jef (WI) – 2004
- Hall, Jerry Ray (TX) – 1996
- Hall, John (MA) – 1926
- Hall, John (NY) – 2006, 2008
- Hall, John (TN) – 1827, 1841
- Hall, John E. (NY) – 1972
- Hall, John F. (NJ) – 1898
- Hall, John H. (PA) – 1912
- Hall, John J. (IL) – 1894
- Hall, John J. (OH) – 1876
- Hall, John S. (IL) – 1926
- Hall, John S. (MI) – 1928
- Hall, John S. (NY) – 1966
- Hall, Joseph (ME) – 1833, 1834
- Hall, Joshua G. (NH) – 1878, 1880
- Hall, Julian E. (CO) – 1942
- Hall, Katie (IN) – 1982
- Hall, Larry (NE) – 1990
- Hall, Lawrence W. (OH) – 1856, 1858
- Hall, Leonard W. (NY) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Hall, Lyman W. (OH) – 1844
- Hall, Nathan (NY) – 1846
- Hall, Norman (PA) – 1886
- Hall, Osee M. (MN) – 1890, 1892, 1894
- Hall, Philo (SD) – 1906
- Hall, Prescott (NY) – 1840
- Hall, R. “Sarge” (CA) – 1986
- Hall, Ralph M. (TX) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Hall, Robert B. (MA) – 1854, 1856
- Hall, Robert G. (MI) – 1958
- Hall, Robert S. (MS) – 1928, 1930
- Hall, S. Evan (NC) – 1942, 1946
- Hall, Sam B., Jr. (TX) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984
- Hall, Thomas (ND) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1940
- Hall, Thomas H. (NC) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1839
- Hall, Tim L. (IL) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1982
- Hall, Tom (TX) – 1998
- Hall, Tony P. (OH) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Hall, Uriel S. (MO) – 1892, 1894
- Hall, Vivian (CA) – 1976
- Hall, Willard P. (MO) – 1846, 1848, 1850
- Hall, William (TN) – 1831
- Hall, William A. (MO) – 1862
- Hall, William R. (NC) – 1847
- Hallam, J. W. (IA) – 1912
- Halleck, Charles A. (IN) – 1935, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- Halleck, Mike (OH) – 2002
- Hallen (CT) – 1904
- Hallen, John (CO) – 1994
- Haller, Bruce R. (IN) – 1972
- Haller, Henry C. (MI) – 1916, 1918, 1930
- Halleran, Thomas J. (NJ) – 1940
- Hallett (NY) – 1856
- Hallett, Benjamin F. (MA) – 1844, 1848
- Halley, David A. (MD) – 1956
- Halliday (MN) – 1908
- Halligan, John J. (NY) – 1906
- Hallin, Richard (CA) – 1974
- Halliwell, Mike (CA) – 2008
- Hallock, John, Jr. (NY) – 1824, 1826
- Hallock, John W., Jr. (IL) – 1990
- Halloran, Aaron J. (OH) – 1932
- Halloran, Joseph M. (MA) – 1930
- Halloway, Ransom (NY) – 1848
- Hallowell (PA) – 1848
- Hallowell, Edwin (PA) – 1890, 1892



- Hallowell, J. R. (KS) – 1878  
Hallowell, James R. (KS) – 1890  
Hallstead, William F. (PA) – 1938  
Hally, George (NE) – 1942, 1944  
Halpern, Gerald P. (NY) – 1976  
Halpern, Seymour (NY) – 1954, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
Halpin, Daniel K. (CA) – 1958  
Halsell, John E. (KY) – 1882, 1884  
Halsey (NY) – 1850  
Halsey, George A. (NJ) – 1866, 1868, 1870  
Halsey, Howard H. (PA) – 1960  
Halsey, Jehiel (NY) – 1828, 1830  
Halsey, Kenneth W. (MD) – 1988  
Halsey, Nicoll (NY) – 1832  
Halsey, Thomas J. (MO) – 1928, 1930  
Halstead, John M. (CT) – 2004  
Halstead, S. R. (TX) – 1926  
Halstead, William (NJ) – 1836, 1840  
Halsted, P. O. (CA) – 1849  
Halter, Edward J. (NY) – 1920  
Haltermann, Frederick (PA) – 1894, 1896  
Halvorsen, Hal (ND) – 1912  
Halvorson, Debbie (IL) – 2008  
Halvorson, H. (ND) – 1906  
Halvorson, Halvor (ND) – 1914, 1918  
Halvorson, Halvor L. (ND) – 1942, 1944  
Halvorson, Kittel (MN) – 1890, 1894  
Ham (PA) – 1852, 1888  
Ham, Benjamin F. (IN) – 1886  
Hamaker, Keith (AR) – 1986  
Hambacker, Veronica J. (MO) – 2006  
Hamblen, Carl Stuart (CA) – 1938  
Hambleton, Samuel (MD) – 1868, 1870  
Hamburg, Dan (CA) – 1992, 1994  
Hamby, Tom (KY) – 1982  
Hamby, William G., Jr. (NC) – 1986  
Hamel, Brian N. (ME) – 2004  
Hamer, Robert E. (NJ) – 1966  
Hamer, Thomas L. (OH) – 1832, 1834, 1836, 1846  
Hamer, Thomas R. (ID) – 1908  
Hami (PA) – 1854  
Hamill, E. (AL) – 1865  
Hamill, Fred B. (IL) – 1908  
Hamill, James A. (NJ) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
Hamill, Patrick (MD) – 1868  
Hamill, Samuel R. (IN) – 1898  
Hamilton (MO) – 1896, 1914  
Hamilton (NY) – 1854, 1856, 1858  
Hamilton (PA) – 1862  
Hamilton, Andrew H. (IN) – 1874, 1876  
Hamilton, Andrew J. (TX) – 1859  
Hamilton, Charles M. (FL) – 1868  
Hamilton, Charles M. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
Hamilton, Cornelius S. (OH) – 1866  
Hamilton, Daniel W. (IA) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
Hamilton, Edward L. (MI) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
Hamilton, Finley (KY) – 1932  
Hamilton, Frank I., Jr. (IN) – 1978  
Hamilton, Hal A. (MO) – 1950  
Hamilton, Hiram (CA) – 1892  
Hamilton, J. J. (GA) – 1900  
Hamilton, J. Kent (OH) – 1910  
Hamilton, James, Jr. (SC) – 1822, 1824, 1826  
Hamilton, John M. (WV) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
Hamilton, John T. (IA) – 1890, 1892  
Hamilton, Lee H. (IN) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
Hamilton, M. A. (WA) – 1898  
Hamilton, Norman R. (VA) – 1936  
Hamilton, Pat R. (WV) – 1980  
Hamilton, Richard J. (PA) – 1926  
Hamilton, Robert (CA) – 2008  
Hamilton, Robert (KY) – 1888  
Hamilton, Robert (NJ) – 1872, 1874  
Hamilton, Roy L. (KS) – 1938  
Hamilton, Samuel K. (MA) – 1894  
Hamilton, Thomas H. (PA) – 1912  
Hamilton, W. H. (IA) – 1914  
Hamilton, William T. (MD) – 1849, 1853, 1855, 1951  
Hamlen, James C. (ME) – 1906  
Hamlin (OH) – 1843  
Hamlin, Alanson (CT) – 1833  
Hamlin, Courtney W. (MO) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
Hamlin, Elijah (ME) – 1834  
Hamlin, Hannibal (ME) – 1840, 1843, 1844  
Hamlin, Howland J. (IL) – 1884  
Hamlin, Lewis P. (NC) – 1924, 1944  
Hamlin, Simon M. (ME) – 1934, 1936  
Hamm, John (OH) – 1836  
Hamm, John C. (WY) – 1906  
Hammar, Conrad H. (MN) – 1958, 1962  
Hammer, Joseph T. (NY) – 1948, 1950  
Hammer, William C. (NC) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
Hammerschlag (NJ) – 1886  
Hammerschmidt, John Paul (AR) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
Hammersley, Gary L. (OH) – 1980  
Hammersley, William (CT) – 1847  
Hammersmith, Donald (WI) – 1990, 1992  
Hammerstrom, Claus V. (MN) – 1930  
Hammesfahr, E. J. (NJ) – 1974  
Hammett, William H. (MS) – 1843  
Hammock, Robert (CA) – 1990  
Hammond (NY) – 1848, 1882  
Hammond (VA) – 1839  
Hammond, A. B. (KY) – 1918  
Hammond, Edward (MD) – 1849, 1851  
Hammond, Edwin F. (KS) – 1926  
Hammond, F. Eugene (NY) – 1892  
Hammond, Jack (TX) – 1984  
Hammond, James B. (PA) – 1914  
Hammond, James H. (SC) – 1834  
Hammond, James W. (NE) – 1934  
Hammond, Jerry (KY) – 1984, 1986  
Hammond, John (NY) – 1878, 1880  
Hammond, Nathaniel J. (GA) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
Hammond, Peter F. (OH) – 1936  
Hammond, R. L. (NE) – 1896  
Hammond, Robert (PA) – 1836, 1838  
Hammond, Thomas (IN) – 1892  
Hammond, Thomas T. (MD) – 1914  
Hammond, Winfield S. (MN) – 1892, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
Hammons, David (ME) – 1847  
Hammons, Joseph (NH) – 1829, 1831  
Hamner, A. B. (VA) – 1912  
Hamner, B. L. (FL) – 1936  
Hampson, David F. (NY) – 1970  
Hampson, Glenn C. (WA) – 1992  
Hampson, L. F. (MN) – 1892  
Hampton (NJ) – 1844, 1910  
Hampton, Charles S. (MI) – 1896  
Hampton, Charles V. (MI) – 1944  
Hampton, Chester C. (PA) – 1960  
Hampton, Erastus P. (NC) – 1876  
Hampton, James G. (NJ) – 1846  
Hampton, Mason L., Jr. (NY) – 1968  
Hampton, Moses (PA) – 1846, 1848  
Hampton, Vernon B. (NY) – 1934  
Hamrick, Steve (KY) – 1992  
Hamrle, Joseph (IL) – 1918  
Hanabusa, Colleen (HI) – 2003  
Hanahan, John J. (IL) – 1894  
Hanback, Lewis (KS) – 1882, 1884  
Hanbury, Harry A. (NY) – 1900, 1902  
Hance, Kent (TX) – 1978, 1980, 1982  
Hanchett, Luther (WI) – 1860, 1862  
Hancock (MD) – 1872  
Hancock (MS) – 1876  
Hancock (TX) – 1855, 1878  
Hancock, Clarence E. (NY) – 1927, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
Hancock, Clinton C. (PA) – 1898  
Hancock, Franklin W., Jr. (NC) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
Hancock, James Denton (PA) – 1892, 1894  
Hancock, John (TX) – 1871, 1872, 1874, 1882  
Hancock, Joseph G. (NJ) – 1957, 1958  
Hancock, Judy (KS) – 1994, 1996  
Hancock, Mel (MO) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
Hancock, Stewart F., Jr. (NY) – 1966  
Hand (NY) – 1860  
Hand, Augustus (NY) – 1838, 1840  
Hand, Ben (AL) – 1994  
Hand, George F. (NY) – 1892  
Hand, I. H. (GA) – 1892  
Hand, Owen S., Jr. (OH) – 1978  
Hand, Russell R. (CA) – 1938  
Hand, T. Millet (NJ) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
Hand, Thomas J. (IL) – 1980  
Handerson, P. (NH) – 1839  
Handerson, Phinchas (NH) – 1824  
Handley, Lawrence A. (IN) – 1924  
Handley, Lorin A. (CA) – 1910  
Handley, William A. (AL) – 1870, 1872  
Handloff, Norma (DE) – 1972  
Handy (MD) – 1837  
Handy, Bolling H. (VA) – 1920  
Handy, Joseph B. (NY) – 1900, 1922  
Handy, L. Irving (DE) – 1896, 1898, 1908  
Haneke, Gottlieb (NY) – 1910  
Hanes, Lewis (NC) – 1865  
Haney, Ann J. (WI) – 1986, 1988  
Haney, David J. (NJ) – 1912  
Haney, Franklin (TN) – 1966  
Haney, James W. (IL) – 1878  
Haney, Jasper W. (TX) – 1908  
Haney, Richard (IL) – 1882  
Hank (TN) – 1865  
Hanke, Vince (TX) – 1998  
Hanker, Patrick (MI) – 1886  
Hanks, Hardin E. (IL) – 1940  
Hanks, Howard H. (NE) – 1902  
Hanks, James M. (AR) – 1870  
Hankwitz, Peter (CA) – 2006  
Hanlan (AL) – 1888  
Hanlan, M. J. (PA) – 1920  
Hanley, Charles P. (IA) – 1914  
Hanley, James H. (NE) – 1922  
Hanley, James M. (ND) – 1946  
Hanley, James M. (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
Hanley, James W. (MI) – 1918  
Hanlon, Neal B. (CT) – 1982  
Hanlon, Thomas J. (PA) – 1974  
Hanly, J. Frank (IN) – 1894  
Hann, Yandell (TN) – 1906  
Hanna (IN) – 1880  
Hanna (OH) – 1843  
Hanna, B. F. (TX) – 1950



- Hanna, Charles (IA) – 1944  
Hanna, Forest W. (MO) – 1940  
Hanna, Harry A. (OH) – 1976  
Hanna, John (IN) – 1876, 1878  
Hanna, L. B. (MN) – 1924, 1926  
Hanna, Louis B. (ND) – 1908, 1910  
Hanna, Richard (NY) – 2008  
Hanna, Richard T. (CA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
Hanna, Robert B. (IN) – 1900  
Hannafor, Mark W. (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978  
Hannafor, Peter (CA) – 1972  
Hannah (MO) – 1888  
Hannah (TN) – 1902  
Hannah, H. H. (TN) – 1914  
Hannegan, Edward A. (IN) – 1833, 1835, 1840  
Hannemann, Mufi (HI) – 1986, 1990  
Hannevig, Veronica A. (PA) – 2004  
Hannis, Herbert E. (WV) – 1934  
Hannon, Robert E. (CA) – 1960  
Hanon, Jesse (IL) – 1890  
Hanrahan, Edward V. (IL) – 1960, 1974  
Hanrahan, Robert P. (IL) – 1972, 1974  
Hanrick, R. A. (TX) – 1922  
Hansbrough, Henry C. (ND) – 1889  
Hanscom, Fred L. (MI) – 1950  
Hansen, Diana (HI) – 1972  
Hansen, Doug (CA) – 1990  
Hansen, George V. (ID) – 1964, 1966, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
Hansen, Hans A. (NY) – 1916  
Hansen, J. W. (NM) – 1911  
Hansen, James T. (NE) – 1976  
Hansen, James V. (UT) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
Hansen, Janine M. (NV) – 1976  
Hansen, Jim (ID) – 2006  
Hansen, Joel F. (NV) – 1974  
Hansen, John R. (IA) – 1964, 1966  
Hansen, John S. (VA) – 1968  
Hansen, Julia Butler (WA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
Hansen, Orval (ID) – 1962, 1968, 1970, 1972  
Hansen, Richard C. (MN) – 1954  
Hansen, Rudy (CA) – 1978  
Hanson (VA) – 1906  
Hanson, Charles (KY) – 1867  
Hanson, Edward A. (TX) – 2002  
Hanson, George M. (IL) – 1848  
Hanson, George M. (ME) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
Hanson, J. Louis (WI) – 1962  
Hanson, Marv (MN) – 1988  
Hanson, Max (ID) – 1974  
Hanson, Moses P. (MA) – 1842  
Hanson, Roger W. (KY) – 1857  
Hanson, Royce (MD) – 1964, 1966  
Hanson, Severin H. (IL) – 1936  
Hanson, Tom (IL) – 2008  
Hanton, Henry B. (MA) – 1844  
Hantusch, Rudolph (NY) – 1920  
Hapanowicz, Bruce W. (NY) – 1996  
Haralson (AL) – 1876, 1878  
Haralson, Hugh A. (GA) – 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848  
Haralson, Jeremiah (AL) – 1874  
Haralson, W. J. (AL) – 1869  
Harant, Joyce (IL) – 2000  
Harberson, A. J. (KY) – 1854  
Harbison, Robert C. (CA) – 1916  
Harby, Colin Felix (MD) – 1998, 2000  
Harby, Harold (CA) – 1946  
Harct (NY) – 1854  
Hard, David (NY) – 1840  
Hard, Gideon (NY) – 1832, 1834  
Hard, Ron (TX) – 1982  
Hardee, Fred (CO) – 2004  
Hardeman, Thomas (GA) – 1882  
Harden, Cecil M. (IN) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
Harden, Junius H. (NC) – 1928  
Harden, Mary M. (MI) – 1960  
Harden, Sonia E. Alonso (CA) – 2002  
Hardenbergh, Augustus A. (NJ) – 1874, 1876, 1880  
Hardenbrook, Jeff (OH) – 2002, 2004  
Harder (NY) – 1870  
Hardesty, Thomas W. (KY) – 1950  
Hardie (AL) – 1886  
Hardiman, Francis X. (NY) – 1956  
Hardin, Benjamin (KY) – 1833, 1835, 1837  
Hardin, John J. (IL) – 1843  
Hardin, Justin (IL) – 1843  
Hardin, T. J. (KY) – 1892, 1898  
Harding, Aaron (KY) – 1861, 1863, 1865  
Harding, Abner C. (IL) – 1864, 1866  
Harding, Eva (KS) – 1916  
Harding, F. D. B. (NC) – 1940, 1958  
Harding, Harold H. (KS) – 1940  
Harding, John Eugene (OH) – 1906  
Harding, Philip L. (PA) – 1968  
Harding, Ralph R. (ID) – 1960, 1962, 1964  
Harding, Ralph W. (ID) – 1928  
Harding, Reed (NY) – 1956  
Hardman, George W. (WV) – 1906  
Hardman, Thomas (GA) – 1859  
Hardtner, Henry E. (LA) – 1900  
Hardwick, Thomas W. (GA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
Hardy (AL) – 1888  
Hardy (NY) – 1874, 1878, 1884  
Hardy, Alexander M. (IN) – 1894, 1896  
Hardy, Gregory L. (CA) – 1986  
Hardy, Guy U. (CO) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
Hardy, Jack W. (CA) – 1950  
Hardy, John (NY) – 1871, 1872, 1874, 1880, 1882  
Hardy, Lewis W. (IL) – 1906  
Hardy, Porter, Jr. (VA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
Hardy, Rick (MO) – 1992  
Hardy, Robert R. (VA) – 1972  
Hardy, Rufus (TX) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
Hare, Butler B. (SC) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
Hare, Darius D. (OH) – 1890, 1892  
Hare, James B. (SC) – 1948  
Hare, Phil (IL) – 2006, 2008  
Hare, Silas (TX) – 1886, 1888  
Hargadon, Michael T. (MD) – 2008  
Harger, Charles M. (KS) – 1916  
Hargett, A. W. (AL) – 1940  
Hargett, Edd (TX) – 1985  
Hargett, John (MS) – 1984  
Hargett, Kent (TX) – 2008  
Hargis, Denver D. (KS) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
Hargis, H. C. (IA) – 1890  
Hargrave, Charles R. (CA) – 2002, 2004, 2008  
Hargraves, Homer P., Jr. (IL) – 1958  
Hargraves, Z. B. (GA) – 1888  
Hargreaves, John R. (MD) – 1972  
Haring, Aaron (NY) – 1826  
Haring, Paul B. (TX) – 2006  
Harkavy, Bernard (NY) – 1940, 1950  
Harkin, Joseph D. (IN) – 1974, 1980  
Harkin, Tom (IA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
Harkins, John C. (PA) – 1992  
Harkness, J. C. (WA) – 1914  
Harl, Hattie T. (IA) – 1920  
Harlan, Aaron (OH) – 1852, 1854, 1856  
Harlan, Andrew J. (IN) – 1849, 1852  
Harlan, Byron B. (OH) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
Harlan, Douglas S. (TX) – 1972, 1974  
Harlan, Edwin (IL) – 1888  
Harlan, Hal E. (KS) – 1934  
Harlan, James (KY) – 1835, 1837  
Harlan, John M. (KY) – 1859  
Harlan, Levi P. (IN) – 1904  
Harlan, Milton (CA) – 1920  
Harlan, N. V. (NE) – 1890  
Harless, Richard F. (AZ) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1960  
Harley, William (MS) – 1841  
Harlin, Jim (LA) – 2008  
Harlin, Robert H. (WA) – 1944  
Harlowe, Norman C. (NY) – 1966  
Harman, C. Henry (VA) – 1924  
Harman, Dale F. (IL) – 1984  
Harman, F. A. (NE) – 1882  
Harman, Jane (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Harmanson, John H. (LA) – 1844, 1847, 1849  
Harmer, Alfred C. (PA) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
Harmless, Michael M. (IN) – 1994  
Harmon, James L. (IN) – 1924  
Harmon, Lloyd V. (MO) – 1928  
Harmon, Mark (TX) – 1998  
Harmon, Randall S. (IN) – 1958, 1960  
Harmon, Roy A. (NC) – 1948  
Harms, Robert J. (FL) – 2006  
Harmsen, Stephen M. (UT) – 1974  
Harner, Carol O. (CA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1984, 1986, 1988  
Harness, Forest A. (IN) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
Harney, C. L. (KY) – 1910  
Harney, James F. (IN) – 1864  
Harold, John R. (NY) – 1954, 1960  
Haroldson, Clint (MN) – 1956  
Harpel, John L. (CO) – 1958  
Harpel, O. A. (SD) – 1900  
Harpending, Harry B. (NY) – 1902  
Harper (GA) – 1859  
Harper, Alexander (OH) – 1836, 1838, 1843, 1844, 1850  
Harper, Francis J. (PA) – 1836  
Harper, Frank H. (MS) – 1950  
Harper, Greg (CA) – 1998  
Harper, Gregg (MS) – 2008  
Harper, Herbert (TN) – 1956  
Harper, J. A. (TX) – 1908  
Harper, J. C. (AL) – 1922  
Harper, J. M. (NH) – 1839  
Harper, James (PA) – 1832, 1834  
Harper, James C. (NC) – 1870  
Harper, Jesse (IL) – 1878, 1892  
Harper, Joseph M. (NH) – 1831, 1833  
Harper, R. L. (TN) – 1928  
Harper, Robert M. (IL) – 1942  
Harper, Scott (IL) – 2008  
Harpster, David (OH) – 1886  
Harrall (GA) – 1882  
Harreld, John W. (OK) – 1919, 1940  
Harrell, Jack E., Jr. (GA) – 1980  
Harrell, Jim A., Jr. (NC) – 2004  
Harrell, Mary Beth (TX) – 2006  
Harrelson, F. Marion (FL) – 1964  
Harrelson, Nancy (SC) – 2008  
Harrelson, Thomas J. (NC) – 1986  
Harrgtn (IN) – 1866  
Harri, Jerry A. (MN) – 1934  
Harrick, Adolph (IL) – 1904  
Harries, William H. (MN) – 1890, 1892  
Harrigan, Albert F. (IN) – 1966  
Harrington (MO) – 1890  
Harrington (VT) – 1849, 1850



- Harrington, C. B. (VT) – 1843  
Harrington, Cecil R. (PA) – 1970  
Harrington, Conner (TX) – 1961, 1962  
Harrington, Edward F. (MA) – 1960, 1966  
Harrington, Edward W. (NH) – 1867, 1869  
Harrington, Giles (VT) – 1863, 1864  
Harrington, H. B. (OH) – 1894, 1900  
Harrington, Henry W. (IN) – 1862, 1864  
Harrington, James (GA) – 2000  
Harrington, John H. (MA) – 1896  
Harrington, Jubal (MA) – 1836  
Harrington, Michael J. (MA) – 1969, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
Harrington, Patrick H., Jr. (MA) – 1966  
Harrington, Richard R. (UT) – 1992  
Harrington, Vincent F. (IA) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
Harrington, William P. (MI) – 1964, 1966  
Harris (GA) – 1832, 1878  
Harris (MD) – 1861  
Harris (MI) – 1876  
Harris (MS) – 1849, 1880  
Harris (NY) – 1876  
Harris (TN) – 1849, 1884  
Harris, A. M. S. (SC) – 1833  
Harris, Abram J. (IL) – 1914  
Harris, Addison C. (IN) – 1886  
Harris, Andrew L. (OH) – 1894  
Harris, Andy (MD) – 2008  
Harris, Benjamin G. (MD) – 1863, 1864  
Harris, Benjamin W. (MA) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
Harris, C. O. (TX) – 1916  
Harris, Carmon C. (OK) – 1946, 1948  
Harris, Charles M. (IL) – 1862, 1864  
Harris, Claude (AL) – 1986, 1988, 1990  
Harris, Curtis W. (VA) – 1974  
Harris, D. M. (IA) – 1888  
Harris, Dave (CA) – 1968  
Harris, David (CA) – 1976  
Harris, David T. (CA) – 1964  
Harris, David T. (TX) – 2006  
Harris, Earl (NJ) – 1966  
Harris, Ellen G. (CO) – 1954  
Harris, Ellis B. (WI) – 1912  
Harris, Fred L. (MI) – 1970  
Harris, George E. (MS) – 1869, 1870  
Harris, Geroge A. (PA) – 1916  
Harris, Greg (OH) – 2002, 2004  
Harris, Henry C. (KY) – 1855  
Harris, Henry R. (GA) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1884  
Harris, Henry S. (NJ) – 1880, 1882  
Harris, Herbert E. (VA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
Harris, Homer L. (WV) – 1982  
Harris, Isham G. (TN) – 1849, 1851  
Harris, J. G. (AL) – 1870  
Harris, J. Morrison (MD) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
Harris, James (NC) – 1870  
Harris, James H. (NC) – 1878  
Harris, James N. (NY) – 1968  
Harris, James R. (AR) – 1946  
Harris, James W. (GA) – 1848  
Harris, John P. (KS) – 1896  
Harris, John T. (VA) – 1859, 1869, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878  
Harris, John W. (TN) – 1847  
Harris, Joseph K. (MA) – 1894  
Harris, Josiah (OH) – 1846  
Harris, Katherine (FL) – 2002, 2004  
Harris, Keith (WA) – 1994  
Harris, L. E. “Larry” – 1980  
Harris, Leodis (OH) – 1962  
Harris, Lovell B. (OH) – 1882  
Harris, Marsha A. (IL) – 1980  
Harris, Max B., Jr. (MI) – 1968  
Harris, Michael P. (LA) – 2000  
Harris, Morrison J. (MD) – 1876  
Harris, Morton (TX) – 1937  
Harris, Moses S. (NY) – 1980  
Harris, Oren (AR) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
Harris, Ray (SC) – 1968  
Harris, Robert (PA) – 1824  
Harris, Robert O. (MA) – 1910, 1912  
Harris, S. H. (IL) – 1866  
Harris, Sampson W. (AL) – 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855  
Harris, Saul J. (MD) – 1978  
Harris, Stephen R. (OH) – 1894, 1896  
Harris, Thomas L. (IL) – 1848, 1850, 1854, 1856, 1858  
Harris, Thomas “Pinkston” (MD) – 2008  
Harris, W. H. (CA) – 1886  
Harris, W. S. (OH) – 1912, 1914  
Harris, Walter H. (IL) – 1912  
Harris, Wiley P. (MS) – 1853  
Harris, William A. (KS) – 1892, 1894  
Harris, William A. (VA) – 1841  
Harris, Winder R. (VA) – 1942  
Harris, Zach A. (OK) – 1916, 1920, 1922  
Harrison (KY) – 1829  
Harrison (MO) – 1886, 1916, 1932  
Harrison (PA) – 1826  
Harrison, Albert G. (MO) – 1835, 1836, 1838  
Harrison, Burr P. (VA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
Harrison, C. S. (NE) – 1886  
Harrison, Caleb (PA) – 1910  
Harrison, Carter H. (IL) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
Harrison, Charles D. (IL) – 1926  
Harrison, Dabney C. (VA) – 1924, 1926  
Harrison, E. M. (AR) – 1890  
Harrison, Ed (TX) – 1994, 1996  
Harrison, Francis Burton (NY) – 1902, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
Harrison, Frank (PA) – 1982, 1984  
Harrison, George A. (VA) – 1904  
Harrison, George P. (AL) – 1894  
Harrison, Horace H. (TN) – 1872, 1874  
Harrison, J. P. (KY) – 1902  
Harrison, James A. (MI) – 1968  
Harrison, James O. (KY) – 1855  
Harrison, John F. (OH) – 1908  
Harrison, John Scott (OH) – 1852, 1854, 1856, 1860  
Harrison, Joseph R. (IN) – 1920  
Harrison, Pat (MS) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
Harrison, R. B. (TX) – 1912  
Harrison, Robert D. (NE) – 1951, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
Harrison, Samuel S. (PA) – 1832, 1834  
Harrison, Stephen A. (NY) – 2006  
Harrison, Thomas W. (VA) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
Harrison, W. H. (LA) – 1888  
Harrison, William (IL) – 1928  
Harrison, William G. (MD) – 1859  
Harrison, William H. (IN) – 1932  
Harrison, William Henry (WY) – 1950, 1952, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
Harrison, William M. (PA) – 1998  
Harrison, William Preston (IL) – 1904  
Harrison, William W. (NJ) – 1932  
Harrop, Roy M. (NE) – 1922, 1924  
Harry, David G. (MD) – 1946  
Harry, Floyd (TX) – 1928, 1930, 1946  
Harsch, Richard L. (PA) – 1988  
Harsdorf, Jim (WI) – 1996  
Harsha, William H. (OH) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
Hart (NY) – 1848  
Hart (OH) – 1860  
Hart, Alphonso (OH) – 1880, 1882, 1884  
Hart, Archibald C. (NJ) – 1912, 1914, 1930  
Hart, Bernard E. (NY) – 1948, 1950  
Hart, E. Kirke (NY) – 1876  
Hart, Edward (PA) – 1914  
Hart, Edward H. (CA) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
Hart, Edward J. (NJ) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
Hart, Emanuel B. (NY) – 1850  
Hart, Fred J. (CA) – 1944  
Hart, Gary K. (CA) – 1970, 1988  
Hart, George (PA) – 1914, 1920  
Hart, H. A. (KS) – 1888  
Hart, H. L. (MT) – 1936  
Hart, Henry A. (CA) – 1914  
Hart, J. L., Jr. (OK) – 1942  
Hart, James A. (IA) – 1950  
Hart, James A. (NE) – 1952, 1954  
Hart, James L. (TN) – 2004  
Hart, Jerome T. (MI) – 1962, 1972  
Hart, Joe, Jr. (OK) – 1946  
Hart, John C. (NY) – 1952  
Hart, John J., Jr. (NY) – 1964  
Hart, Joseph J. (PA) – 1894  
Hart, Larry Joe (WY) – 1976  
Hart, Mary Ward (IL) – 1924  
Hart, Melissa A. (PA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Hart, Michael J. (MI) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1942  
Hart, Michael J. (MO) – 1924  
Hart, Paul W. (WV) – 1988  
Hart, Rawleigh K. (KY) – 1894  
Hart, Roswell (NY) – 1864, 1866  
Hart, Royal (MD) – 1970  
Hart, Sheila M. (MI) – 1982  
Hart, Simpson (MA) – 1848, 1850  
Hart, Thomas P. (OH) – 1908, 1910  
Hart, William J. (OH) – 1898  
Hart, William R. (MI) – 1956  
Harter, Dow W. (OH) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
Harter, Eugene C. (KY) – 1966  
Harter, J. Francis (NY) – 1938, 1940  
Harter, Jerry K. (CA) – 1952  
Harter, Michael D. (OH) – 1890, 1892  
Harter, Theodore C. (PA) – 1910  
Harter, William H. (NY) – 1976  
Hartke, Anita (VA) – 2008  
Hartke, Bryan L. (IN) – 2002  
Hartke, Jan Alan (NM) – 1982  
Hartke, Joshua T. (IL) – 2002  
Hartle, Russell Peter (MD) – 1950  
Hartley, Fred A., Jr. (NJ) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
Hartley-Nagle, Karen (DE) – 2008  
Hartman, Charles S. (MT) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1910  
Hartman, David N. (CA) – 1970  
Hartman, Gustave (NY) – 1908  
Hartman, H. H. (OH) – 1922  
Hartman, Jesse L. (PA) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
Hartman, John D. (TX) – 1918  
Hartman, M. (VA) – 1908  
Hartman, Stanley E. (OR) – 1962  
Hartman, W. D. (PA) – 1876  
Hartman, William M. (PA) – 1918  
Hartness, William (IL) – 1918  
Hartnett, John (CA) – 1986  
Hartnett, Thomas F. (SC) – 1980, 1982, 1984  
Hartnett, William E. (IL) – 1952  
Hartranft, A. S. (PA) – 1880  
Hartranft, Marshall V. (CA) – 1932  
Hartridge, Julian (GA) – 1874, 1876

- Hartsell, Charles (CO) – 1898  
Hartson, C. (CA) – 1867, 1868  
Hartstone, Roger (AZ) – 1990, 1992  
Hartsuch, David (IA) – 2008  
Hartsuff, William (MI) – 1888  
Hartwell, J. W. (VA) – 1884  
Hartwig (MO) – 1888  
Hartzell, Andrew C., Jr. (NY) – 1994  
Hartzell, Richard F. (PA) – 1944, 1946  
Hartzell, William (IL) – 1870, 1874, 1876, 1880, 1886  
Hartzell, William H. (IL) – 1928, 1930  
Harvey (AL) – 1888  
Harvey (NJ) – 1906  
Harvey, A. M. (KS) – 1904  
Harvey, J. Mark (MI) – 1914  
Harvey, Jack (WI) – 1948, 1950  
Harvey, James (MI) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
Harvey, John (NH) – 1833  
Harvey, Jonathan (NH) – 1824, 1827, 1829  
Harvey, Paul (MS) – 1992  
Harvey, Peter (MA) – 1868  
Harvey, Ralph (IN) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
Harvey, Ruth L. (VA) – 1968  
Harvey, Samuel (PA) – 1828  
Harvey, Thomas H. (WV) – 1894  
Harvey, Trice (CA) – 1996  
Harvey, W. H. (TX) – 1910  
Harvey, W. Scott (NC) – 1966, 1968  
Harwell, W. D. (AL) – 1916  
Harwood (MO) – 1884, 1886  
Harwood (VA) – 1837  
Harwood, H. L. (KY) – 1932  
Hasbrook, Stephen (NY) – 1836  
Hasbrouck (NY) – 1844, 1848, 1878  
Hasbrouck, Abraham (NY) – 1824  
Hasbrouck, Anthony (NY) – 1838  
Hascall, Asa (NY) – 1826, 1836  
Hascall, Augustus P. (NY) – 1850  
Hascall, Charles C. (MI) – 1850  
Hascall, M. S. (IN) – 1870  
Haseltine (MO) – 1882  
Haseman, Paul (CA) – 1982  
Hasher, James C. (PA) – 1994  
Haskell, Dudley C. (KS) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
Haskell, F. H. (ME) – 1920  
Haskell, Harry G., Jr. (DE) – 1956, 1958  
Haskell, Reuben L. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
Haskell, Robert H. (NY) – 1904  
Haskell, William Henry (MA) – 1940  
Haskell, William T. (TN) – 1847  
Haskett, Ray (SC) – 1990  
Haskin, John B. (NY) – 1856, 1858  
Haskins, Brad (MI) – 1990  
Haskins, Dave “Buster” (TX) – 1980  
Haskins, David K. (MI) – 1982  
Haskins, Kittredge (VT) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
Haskins, Terry E. (SC) – 1990  
Haslett, Charles W. (OH) – 1916  
Haslinger, Werner S. (OH) – 1940  
Hass, Norman (CA) – 1960  
Hassan, Ahmad R. (TX) – 2006  
Hassinger, John H. (VA) – 1922  
Hastain (MO) – 1892  
Hastert, J. Dennis (IL) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
Hastie, Andrew (IA) – 1876  
Hastings (ME) – 1858  
Hastings (NY) – 1854  
Hastings, Alcee L. (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Hastings, D. R. (ME) – 1884  
Hastings, Doc (WA) – 2006, 2008  
Hastings, George (NY) – 1852  
Hastings, George A. (NY) – 1941  
Hastings, James F. (NY) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
Hastings, John (OH) – 1838, 1840  
Hastings, L. W. (CA) – 1849  
Hastings, R. P. (CA) – 1884  
Hastings, Richard “Doc” (WA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
Hastings, S. Clinton (IA) – 1846  
Hastings, S. D. (WI) – 1882  
Hastings, W. G. (NE) – 1888  
Hastings, Washington (DE) – 1882  
Hastings, William S. (MA) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
Hastings, William W. (OK) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
Hasvold, G. L. (SD) – 1922  
Haswell (KY) – 1916  
Haswell, John P., Jr. (KY) – 1918, 1920  
Haswell, Tyler (TX) – 1924  
Hatch (NY) – 1854  
Hatch (WI) – 1866  
Hatch, Azel (NH) – 1833  
Hatch, Bill (NH) – 1992  
Hatch, Herschel H. (MI) – 1882  
Hatch, Israel T. (NY) – 1856, 1858  
Hatch, Jethro A. (IN) – 1894  
Hatch, William H. (MO) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
Hatchadorian, Matthew J. (OH) – 1984  
Hatcher, Charles (GA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
Hatcher, Charles C. (IL) – 1924  
Hatcher, F. T. (KY) – 1922  
Hatcher, F. Tom (KY) – 1914  
Hatcher, Harold O. (IL) – 1934  
Hatcher, James G. (IL) – 1968  
Hatcher, Robert A. (MO) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
Hatem, Thomas J. (MD) – 1974  
Hatfield (MA) – 1886  
Hatfield, Charles S. (OH) – 1914  
Hatfield, Clarence E. (KS) – 1922, 1924  
Hatfield, Floyd (WA) – 1932  
Hatfield, Guy W. (AR) – 1972  
Hathaway (ME) – 1828  
Hathaway (NY) – 1848, 1856, 1862  
Hathaway, Howard (WA) – 1904  
Hathaway, Medary M. (IN) – 1898  
Hathaway, Mortimer D. (IL) – 1878  
Hathaway, Nicholas (MA) – 1882  
Hathaway, Samuel G. (NY) – 1832  
Hathaway, William (MN) – 1966  
Hathaway, William D. (ME) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
Hathorn, A. C. (MS) – 1894  
Hathorn, Henry H. (NY) – 1872, 1874  
Hathorn, Mike (AR) – 2001  
Hathorn, N. C. (MS) – 1896, 1898  
Hathorn, Samuel M. (IN) – 1894  
Hattabaugh, Murray R. (ID) – 1906  
Hattery, Hiram D. (IN) – 1886  
Hattery, Thomas H. (MD) – 1992  
Hattton, Augustus R. (OH) – 1912  
Hattton, J. B. (IA) – 1882  
Hattton, Robert H. (TN) – 1859  
Haugen, Chris (CA) – 2004  
Haugen, Elmer A. (MN) – 1936  
Haugen, Gilbert N. (IA) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
Haugen, Joel (OR) – 2008  
Haugen, John C. “Chris” (CA) – 1998  
Haugen, Nils P. (WI) – 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892  
Haughey, Thomas (AL) – 1868, 1869  
Haughey, Tom (TX) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
Haughton, John H. (NC) – 1845  
Hauk, John C. (TN) – 1894  
Hauptmann, Joe (IN) – 1998  
Hauser, Otto (WI) – 1934  
Hauser, Warren A. (FL) – 1974  
Havekost, John (NE) – 1922, 1936  
Haven (NJ) – 1890  
Haven (RI) – 1914  
Haven, Solomon G. (NY) – 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1860  
Havenner, Franck R. (CA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
Havens (NJ) – 1914  
Havens, Harrison E. (MO) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876  
Havice, Blaine L., Jr. (PA) – 1978  
Havill, Ed (FL) – 1982  
Hawes (NY) – 1852, 1854  
Hawes, A. E. (KS) – 1944  
Hawes, Albert G. (KY) – 1831, 1833, 1835  
Hawes, Ferdinand B. (WA) – 1904  
Hawes, Harry B. (MO) – 1920, 1922, 1924  
Hawes, Richard (KY) – 1837, 1939  
Hawk, Robert (NM) – 1978  
Hawk, Robert M. A. (IL) – 1878, 1880  
Hawke, Jack (NC) – 1970, 1972  
Hawkes, Elizabeth (WI) – 1944  
Hawkins (GA) – 1855  
Hawkins (MO) – 1860  
Hawkins (SC) – 1920  
Hawkins (TN) – 1876, 1880, 1882, 1900  
Hawkins, Al (OH) – 1988  
Hawkins, Augustus F. (CA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
Hawkins, Carr (KY) – 1912  
Hawkins, Charles (VA) – 1988  
Hawkins, Charles A. (PA) – 1912, 1920  
Hawkins, Dolan G. (MO) – 1976  
Hawkins, Don (AL) – 1978  
Hawkins, Frank H. (PA) – 1910  
Hawkins, George C. (AL) – 1964  
Hawkins, George S. (FL) – 1856, 1858  
Hawkins, Howie (NY) – 2004  
Hawkins, I. A. (IL) – 1886  
Hawkins, Isaac R. (TN) – 1865, 1867, 1868  
Hawkins, Joseph (NY) – 1828  
Hawkins, Madison (NC) – 1870  
Hawkins, Micajah T. (NC) – 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841  
Hawkins, Michael (IL) – 2008  
Hawkins, Nathan B. (IN) – 1908  
Hawkins, P. B. (KY) – 1866  
Hawkins, Philip W. (RI) – 1885  
Hawkins, Ronald C. (IL) – 1992  
Hawkins, Rush C. (NY) – 1864  
Hawkins, S. W. (TN) – 1886  
Hawks, Charles, Jr. (WI) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
Hawks, Rick (IN) – 1990  
Hawley (CT) – 1876  
Hawley, Cyrus (NY) – 1846  
Hawley, Frank O. (IL) – 1910  
Hawley, George A. (MO) – 1866  
Hawley, Guy D. (OH) – 1934  
Hawley, James H., Jr. (ID) – 1950  
Hawley, John B. (IL) – 1868, 1870, 1872  
Hawley, Joseph R. (CT) – 1872, 1873, 1875, 1878  
Hawley, Robert B. (TX) – 1896, 1898  
Hawley, Willis C. (OR) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
Haworth, Rufus K., Jr. (NC) – 1954  
Haws, J. H. Hobart (NY) – 1850  
Hawson, Henry (CA) – 1918  
Hawthorne, J. M. (WA) – 1918  
Hawthorne, Lester A. (IL) – 1968, 1970  
Hay (NY) – 1860  
Hay, Andrew K. (NJ) – 1848



- Hay, Frederick L. (OH) – 1900  
 Hay, James (VA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Hay, John B. (IL) – 1872, 1880  
 Hay, Sydney (AZ) – 2008  
 Hay, William B. (OH) – 1912  
 Hayden, Carl (AZ) – 1911, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Hayden, Edward D. (MA) – 1884, 1886  
 Hayden, Edward W. (PA) – 1914, 1920  
 Hayden, Frank E. (OH) – 1914  
 Hayden, Joel (MA) – 1842, 1844  
 Hayden, Moses (NY) – 1824  
 Hayden, Suzanne (PA) – 1990  
 Hayden, Thomas E. (CA) – 1910  
 Hayden, Tom (CA) – 1970  
 Hayes (MA) – 1880  
 Hayes (ME) – 1860  
 Hayes, A. Reed (PA) – 1962  
 Hayes, Bill (TX) – 1964  
 Hayes, Charles A. (IL) – 1983, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Hayes, Cornelius J. (IL) – 1920  
 Hayes, Edward D. (MO) – 1918  
 Hayes, Edward R. (IA) – 1890  
 Hayes, Everis A. (CA) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Hayes, Gerald P. (WI) – 1920  
 Hayes, H. Clell (KY) – 1938, 1940  
 Hayes, Henry E. (IL) – 1950  
 Hayes, J. Byron (IN) – 1966  
 Hayes, James J. (PA) – 1928  
 Hayes, Jimmy (LA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Hayes, John B. (IL) – 1940  
 Hayes, Kenneth P. (ME) – 1988  
 Hayes, Kyle (NC) – 1936  
 Hayes, L. L. (IL) – 1871  
 Hayes, Lawrence J. (IL) – 1952  
 Hayes, Max S. (OH) – 1904  
 Hayes, Philip C. (IL) – 1876, 1878  
 Hayes, Philip H. (IN) – 1974  
 Hayes, Robert (NC) – 2002  
 Hayes, Robin (NC) – 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Hayes, Rutherford B. (OH) – 1864, 1866, 1872  
 Hayes, Samuel L. (VA) – 1841  
 Hayes, Ted (CA) – 2008  
 Hayes, Terry (AR) – 1990, 1992  
 Hayes, W. A. (ME) – 1834  
 Hayes, W. F. (IA) – 1938  
 Hayes, Walter I. (IA) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Hayes, Will (CA) – 1952  
 Hayes, William A. (ME) – 1844  
 Hayes, William A. (PA) – 1910, 1918  
 Hayhurst, Thomas (IN) – 2006  
 Hayle, Claudette (NY) – 1996  
 Haymond (VA) – 1827, 1851  
 Haymond, Thomas S. (VA) – 1849  
 Haymond, William E. (WV) – 1900  
 Haymond, William Summerville (IN) – 1874, 1876  
 Haynes (NJ) – 1886, 1888  
 Haynes (OH) – 1856  
 Haynes (TN) – 1859, 1872  
 Haynes, Charles E. (GA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836  
 Haynes, Doug (NC) – 2000  
 Haynes, F. F. (MT) – 1942, 1944  
 Haynes, Gene A. (WV) – 1978  
 Haynes, Glenn (MS) – 1950  
 Haynes, J. L. (TX) – 1869, 1886  
 Haynes, Martin A. (NH) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Haynes, Oscar H. (IL) – 1974  
 Haynes, William E. (OH) – 1888, 1890  
 Haynie, C. M. (MS) – 1898  
 Hayns (TN) – 1851  
 Hayrin, Irham W. (IL) – 1862  
 Hays (PA) – 1826  
 Hays (VA) – 1843  
 Hays, Brooks (AR) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Hays, Brooks (NC) – 1972  
 Hays, Charles (AL) – 1869, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Hays, David (KY) – 1918  
 Hays, Doug (KY) – 1926  
 Hays, Edward C. (IN) – 1942  
 Hays, Edward D. (MO) – 1920, 1922  
 Hays, Ellsworth O. (IA) – 1958  
 Hays, Frank J. (IN) – 1912  
 Hays, John B. (IL) – 1868, 1870  
 Hays, John Doug (KY) – 1992  
 Hays, John R. (NE) – 1900  
 Hays, Samuel (PA) – 1843  
 Hays, Thomas (KY) – 1880  
 Hays, W. K. (CA) – 1908  
 Hays, Wayne L. (OH) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Hays, William H. (KY) – 1868  
 Hayse, Sharon (AZ) – 1980  
 Hayt (NY) – 1872  
 Hayward (MO) – 1876  
 Hayward, J. Frank (MA) – 1902  
 Hayward, J. T. K. (MO) – 1870  
 Hayward, William (NE) – 1910  
 Haywood, G. W. (NC) – 1839  
 Haywood, Levi (MA) – 1866  
 Hayworth, Don (MI) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1962  
 Hayworth, J. D. (AZ) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Hazard, Thomas P. (RI) – 1932  
 Haze, Steven (CA) – 2006  
 Hazel, Ignatius (MO) – 1868  
 Hazelbaker, H. K. (MT) – 1942  
 Hazeltine, Abner (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Hazeltine, Ira S. (MO) – 1880  
 Hazelton, George C. (WI) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Hazelton, George H. (MI) – 1848  
 Hazelton, Gerry W. (WI) – 1870, 1872  
 Hazelwood, Edgar H. (NY) – 1932  
 Hazen, W. Dexter (OH) – 1950  
 Hazleton, John W. (NJ) – 1870, 1872  
 Hazlett, James M. (PA) – 1926  
 Hazltn (NJ) – 1854  
 Hazzard, John C. (DE) – 1934  
 Heacock, Joseph (PA) – 1916  
 Head, Frederick (CA) – 1914, 1916  
 Head, Hubbard (MI) – 1910  
 Head, John W. (TN) – 1874  
 Head, William F. (OK) – 1932  
 Headen, James H. (NC) – 1874  
 Heading, James G. (PA) – 1900  
 Headly, John F. (PA) – 1930  
 Headrick, William D. (IN) – 1926  
 Heady, William J. (KY) – 1863, 1876  
 Heald, Howard F. (OH) – 1934  
 Heald, Joshua T. (DE) – 1870  
 Heald, William H. (DE) – 1908, 1910  
 Healey, Arthur D. (MA) – 1922, 1924, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Healey, Francis G. (NY) – 1962  
 Healey, James C. (NY) – 1955, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Healey, John A. (NJ) – 1960  
 Healy, Gail (MS) – 1986  
 Healy, John E. (CA) – 1970  
 Healy, Joseph (NH) – 1824, 1825, 1827  
 Healy, Ned R. (CA) – 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Healy, Timothy (NY) – 1906, 1912  
 Heaps, William J. (MD) – 1914  
 Heard, John F. (MA) – 1858  
 Heard, John T. (MA) – 1850  
 Heard, John T. (MO) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Heard, Roscoe G. (KS) – 1894  
 Hearn, Gloria Williams (LA) – 2006  
 Hearn, Ken (AL) – 1968, 1970  
 Hearne, Edward D. (DE) – 1904  
 Hearne, Mark F. “Thor” (MO) – 1988  
 Hearst, William Randolph (NY) – 1902, 1904  
 Heartsill, W. B. W. (AR) – 1892  
 Hearvin, M. L. (KY) – 1906  
 Heaslip, Samuel C. (LA) – 1900  
 Heasmer, P. E. (IL) – 1880  
 Heaston, John (KS) – 1889  
 Heath (ME) – 1866  
 Heath (NJ) – 1916  
 Heath, Dan (IN) – 1989  
 Heath, James P. (MD) – 1833  
 Heath, John F. (PA) – 1966  
 Heaton (NY) – 1872  
 Heaton (VT) – 1872, 1874  
 Heaton, David (NC) – 1868  
 Heaton, John (KS) – 1888  
 Heaton, Owen N. (IN) – 1910  
 Heaton, Robert D. (PA) – 1910, 1914, 1916  
 Heatwole, Joel P. (MN) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Hebard, William (VT) – 1848, 1850  
 Heben, Jon (OH) – 2002  
 Heberling (MO) – 1880  
 Hebert, Clarence S. (LA) – 1902  
 Hebert, F. Edward (LA) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Hebert, Peter (TN) – 1990  
 Hebert, R. O. (LA) – 1878  
 Hebner, Jack (WA) – 1984  
 Hechler, Ken (WV) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Hecht, Hyman (NY) – 1938, 1942  
 Hecht, Thomas C. (WI) – 1994  
 Heck (PA) – 1834  
 Heckathorn, John S. (ID) – 1936  
 Heckemeyer, Anthony J. “Tony” (MO) – 1998  
 Hecker, Frank J. (MI) – 1892  
 Heckler, Margaret M. (MA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Heckman, Doug (GA) – 2008  
 Heckman, John (CO) – 1984  
 Hed, Kenneth (NY) – 1966  
 Hedden, James C. (NJ) – 1984  
 Hedge, Thomas (IA) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Hedges, Alonzo (AR) – 1906  
 Hedges, Edison (NJ) – 1944  
 Hedges, Fred L. (KS) – 1952  
 Hedges, Henry C. (OH) – 1884  
 Hedges, Henry N., Sr. (OH) – 1840  
 Hedges, James (OH) – 1840  
 Heding (NY) – 1848  
 Hedlund, C. R. (MN) – 1928  
 Hedrick, Erland H. (WV) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Heeg, Charles A. (NY) – 1968  
 Heer, Harry L. (IL) – 1914  
 Heermance, William (NY) – 1824  
 Heermans (VA) – 1906  
 Heermans, Charles A. (VA) – 1898  
 Heermans, William S. H. (PA) – 1904, 1916  
 Heffernan, Edward J. (MD) – 1992  
 Heffernan, James J. (NY) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Heffley, Earl (OH) – 1946  
 Heffner, W. W. (PA) – 1914  
 Heffron (MI) – 1878  
 Hefley, Joel (CO) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Heflin, J. Thomas (AL) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Heflin, Robert S. (AL) – 1869  
 Hefner, W. G. (Bill) (NC) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Hefner, William K. (MA) – 1962  
 Heftel, Cecil (Cec) (HI) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Hegarty, William E. (AZ) – 1982  
 Hegner, Herman L. (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 Hehn (PA) – 1843  
 Heidelbaugh, W. W. (PA) – 1926  
 Heidinger, James V. (IL) – 1930, 1934, 1940, 1942, 1944



- Heidt, William, Jr. (NY) – 1946  
 Heifner, Charles G. (WA) – 1912, 1930  
 Heiger, Louis H. (NY) – 1950  
 Heiger, Theo F. (TX) – 1916  
 Heikens, George A. (IA) – 1946  
 Heilman (IN) – 1872, 1874  
 Heilman, Salem (PA) – 1897, 1904  
 Heilman, William (IN) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Heim, Robert G. (NY) – 2008  
 Heimberger, Victor (NY) – 1880  
 Heine, Randy (FL) – 2000  
 Heineman, Charles M. (PA) – 1902, 1904  
 Heineman, Fred (NC) – 1994, 1996  
 Heiner, Daniel B. (PA) – 1892, 1894  
 Heinke, George H. (NE) – 1938  
 Heinle, William C. (PA) – 1910  
 Heinrich, Martin (NM) – 2008  
 Heintz, Susy (MI) – 1996  
 Heintz, Victor (OH) – 1916  
 Heinz, H. John, III (PA) – 1972, 1974  
 Heiser, Karl F. (OH) – 1968, 1972  
 Heiskell (TN) – 1857, 1888  
 Heiskell, S. G. (TN) – 1886  
 Heisler, Martin B. (NY) – 1920  
 Heiss, Max E. (IN) – 1978  
 Heissenbuttel, William F. (NY) – 1926  
 Heister, Isaac E. (PA) – 1852, 1856  
 Heister, William M. (PA) – 1864  
 Held, Gerald S. (NY) – 1964, 1968  
 Held, John “Jake” (OH) – 1982  
 Held, John, Jr. (CT) – 1926  
 Held, Samuel W. (NY) – 1964  
 Heldt, Humphrey C. (IN) – 1912  
 Helfat, Bernard A. (NY) – 1960  
 Helfenstein (OH) – 1832, 1834  
 Helgeson, Henry T. (ND) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Hellar, Bill (ID) – 1984  
 Heller (SC) – 1848  
 Heller, Daniel B. (IA) – 1914  
 Heller, Dean (NV) – 2006, 2008  
 Heller, George (MD) – 1924  
 Heller, Louis B. (NY) – 1949, 1950, 1952  
 Heller, Max M. (SC) – 1978  
 Hellier, Samuel B. (CT) – 1974  
 Hellmann, Robert F. (IN) – 1996  
 Helm, Harvey (KY) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Helm, John L. (KY) – 1841  
 Helme, James W. (MI) – 1922, 1924  
 Helmick, William (OH) – 1858, 1860  
 Helmke, Walter P. (IN) – 1974  
 Helms, Catherine L. (WI) – 1992  
 Helms, Edgar J. (NH) – 1978  
 Helms, James M. (VA) – 1970  
 Helstoski, Henry (NJ) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Helvering, Guy T. (KS) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Hely, James (NJ) – 1988  
 Hembree, Tom B. (MO) – 1946  
 Hemenway, Augustus (MA) – 1904  
 Hemenway, James A. (IN) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Hemeon, Keith Jason (MA) – 1994  
 Hemmer, William A. (MI) – 1944  
 Hempel, Monty (CA) – 1986  
 Hempelmann, John (WA) – 1972  
 Hemphill (PA) – 1848  
 Hemphill, Alexander (PA) – 1954  
 Hemphill, John J. (SC) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Hemphill, Joseph (PA) – 1824, 1828  
 Hemphill, Robert W. (SC) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Hemphill, Samuel (OH) – 1848  
 Hempstead, D. K. (OH) – 1912  
 Hempstead, Stephen (IA) – 1854  
 Hendee (NY) – 1886  
 Hendee, George W. (VT) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Hendee, Kirby (WI) – 1960  
 Henderlite, George W. (VA) – 1874  
 Hendern (MO) – 1858  
 Hendershot, Robert N. (PA) – 1960  
 Hendershott, H. B. (IA) – 1876  
 Henderson (CT) – 1912  
 Henderson (FL) – 1874  
 Henderson (MO) – 1850, 1860  
 Henderson (VA) – 1906  
 Henderson, David B. (IA) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Henderson, David N. (NC) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Henderson, Davis W. (PA) – 1936  
 Henderson, Dean (MO) – 2004  
 Henderson, Deirdre (MA) – 1968  
 Henderson, Edwin (MI) – 1896  
 Henderson, Harry (MI) – 1944, 1946  
 Henderson, Horace E. (VA) – 1956  
 Henderson, J. P. (OH) – 1956  
 Henderson, J. T. (IN) – 1870  
 Henderson, James C. (MI) – 1908  
 Henderson, James F. (OH) – 1966  
 Henderson, James H. D. (OR) – 1864  
 Henderson, John D. (NY) – 1894  
 Henderson, John E. (OH) – 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Henderson, John H. (IL) – 1843, 1844  
 Henderson, John L. (NC) – 1837  
 Henderson, John S. (NC) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Henderson, Joseph (PA) – 1832, 1834  
 Henderson, Leslie A. (KY) – 1952  
 Henderson, Nat Q. (TX) – 1900  
 Henderson, Paul E. (PA) – 1968  
 Henderson, Pleasant (NC) – 1839  
 Henderson, R. M. (PA) – 1866  
 Henderson, Robert (CA) – 1932  
 Henderson, Samuel (NC) – 1827  
 Henderson, Thomas J. (IL) – 1862, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Henderson, Washington T. (NY) – 1894  
 Henderson, William F. (NC) – 1874  
 Henderson, William H. (IA) – 1850  
 Henderson, Worth (NC) – 1944  
 Hendks (IN) – 1856  
 Hendley, Charles J. (NY) – 1950  
 Hendon, Bill (NC) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Hendren, William Mckinley (KY) – 1966  
 Hendrick, Bill (CA) – 2008  
 Hendrick, Frank (NY) – 1906  
 Hendrick, John K. (KY) – 1894  
 Hendricks (IN) – 1872  
 Hendricks, Joe (FL) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Hendricks, John A. (NC) – 1924  
 Hendricks, Nathaniel (NY) – 1984, 1986  
 Hendricks, Thomas A. (IN) – 1851, 1852, 1854  
 Hendrickson, Charles W. (IL) – 2000  
 Hendrix, Gloria Joyce (TX) – 1988  
 Hendrix, J. C. (GA) – 1896  
 Hendrix, Joseph C. (NY) – 1892  
 Hendrix, Ken (TX) – 1986  
 Hendry, John (TX) – 1996  
 Henegar, Warren (IN) – 1972  
 Henkel, William, Jr. (NY) – 1916  
 Henkle, Bernice (KS) – 1966  
 Henkle, Eli J. (MD) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Henley, Barclay (CA) – 1882, 1884  
 Henley, Bob (CA) – 1986  
 Henley, George W. (IN) – 1932  
 Henley, Jim (TX) – 2006  
 Henley, Thomas J. (IN) – 1843, 1845, 1847  
 Henn, Bernhart (IA) – 1850, 1852  
 Hennen, James A. (MN) – 1968  
 Hennessey, William J. (IL) – 1916  
 Hennessey, Arthur Leo, Jr. (PA) – 1970  
 Hennessey, Frank H. (NJ) – 1942  
 Henney, Charles W. (WI) – 1932, 1934  
 Henning, A. E. (CA) – 1932  
 Henning, Arthur L. (WI) – 1950  
 Hennings, Thomas C. (MO) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Henry (CT) – 1892  
 Henry (MD) – 1851  
 Henry (TN) – 1843  
 Henry, Ann (AR) – 1996  
 Henry, Carl R. (MI) – 1928  
 Henry, Charles L. (IN) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Henry, Daniel M. (MD) – 1876, 1878  
 Henry, E. Stevens (CT) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Henry, Edward W. (PA) – 1938  
 Henry, Howard I. (ND) – 1938  
 Henry, Hugh H. (VT) – 1846, 1852  
 Henry, J. H. (CA) – 1900  
 Henry, John (IL) – 1847  
 Henry, John (PA) – 1900  
 Henry, John F. (KY) – 1826, 1827  
 Henry, John M. (PA) – 1914  
 Henry, John R. (PA) – 2002  
 Henry, Marian S. (NY) – 2000  
 Henry, Maurice G., Jr. (NY) – 1956  
 Henry, Patrick (MS) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Henry, Paul B. (MI) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Henry, R. R. (VA) – 1886  
 Henry, Robert K. (WI) – 1944, 1946  
 Henry, Robert L. (TX) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Henry, Robert P. (KY) – 1824  
 Henry, Robert S. (CA) – 1978  
 Henry, Rolla B. (IL) – 1874  
 Henry, Thomas (PA) – 1838, 1840  
 Henry, W. H. (IN) – 1914  
 Henry, W. L. (MD) – 1894  
 Henry, W. Patrick (GA) – 1896  
 Henry, William (PA) – 1836  
 Henry, William P. (VT) – 1846, 1848  
 Hensarling, Jeb (TX) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Henschel (MO) – 1932  
 Henshaw, David (MA) – 1842  
 Hensley, H. N. (KS) – 1938  
 Hensley, Kenneth C. (MO) – 1984  
 Hensley, Oscar V. (OH) – 1928  
 Hensley, W. A. (NE) – 1894  
 Hensley, Walter L. (MO) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Hensley, William L. (AK) – 1974  
 Henson, Denver C. (AZ) – 1946  
 Henson, Harry F. (WA) – 1952, 1954  
 Henson, Rex T. (ID) – 1938  
 Hentschel, Noel Irwin (CA) – 2001  
 Hepburn, Richard M. (PA) – 1968  
 Hepburn, William P. (IA) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Hepford, H. Joseph (PA) – 1976  
 Hepler, George Y. (IN) – 1920  
 Hepler, S. C. (PA) – 1906  
 Herbert, B. B. (MN) – 1886  
 Herbert, Bea (CA) – 1992  
 Herbert, Frank (NJ) – 1994  
 Herbert, Hilary A. (AL) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Herbert, John (MA) – 1912  
 Herbert, Lemuel G. (OH) – 1912  
 Herbert, Philemon T. (CA) – 1854  
 Herberts, Herbert L. (CA) – 1940, 1942





- Herbolsheimer, Robert T. (IL) – 1992
- Herbst, Charles A. (OH) – 1922
- Herbst, Harold M. (LA) – 1946
- Herd, Washington (PA) – 1910
- Herda, Adolph (IL) – 1962
- Hereford, Frank (WV) – 1870, 1872, 1874
- Hereford, James D. (OH) – 1998
- Herger, Wally (CA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Hering, Frank E. (IN) – 1902, 1904
- Herkimer, George R. (MI) – 1906
- Herkimer, John (NY) – 1824
- Herlet, William (NY) – 1938
- Herlong, A. S., Jr. (FL) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- Herlong, William F., Jr. (FL) – 1968
- Herman, Binger (OR) – 1884, 1890
- Herman, Edward Fitzpatrick (OH) – 2004
- Herman, Emil (WA) – 1906
- Herman, Kenneth J. (NY) – 1996
- Hermann, Albert B. (NJ) – 1936
- Hermann, Binger (OR) – 1886, 1888, 1892, 1894, 1904
- Hermann, H. W. (OH) – 1904
- Hermann, Linda Rae (CA) – 2002
- Hermans, Charles A. (VA) – 1914
- Hermening, Kevin J. (WI) – 1986, 1988
- Hermes, Joseph H. (KY) – 1878
- Hernandez, Benigno C. (NM) – 1914, 1916, 1918
- Hernandez, David (CA) – 2004
- Hernandez, Davis R., Jr. (CA) – 2002
- Hernandez, J. “Jay” (CA) – 1992
- Herndon, L. P. (SC) – 1846
- Herndon, Thomas H. (AL) – 1878, 1880, 1882
- Herndon, William S. (TX) – 1871, 1872
- Hero, A., Jr. (AL) – 1886
- Herod (IN) – 1872
- Herod, George (MA) – 1844
- Herod, William (IN) – 1837, 1839, 1849
- Herr, H. Burdett (NJ) – 1900
- Herr, Harrington (PA) – 1952
- Herr, Lois K. (PA) – 2004, 2006
- Herren, Samuel C. (IL) – 1916
- Herrera, Dario (NV) – 2002
- Herrick (NY) – 1858
- Herrick, Anson (NY) – 1862, 1864
- Herrick, Don F. (NY) – 1834
- Herrick, Ebenezer (ME) – 1824
- Herrick, Frank E. (IL) – 1914
- Herrick, Frank Earl (IL) – 1934, 1936
- Herrick, Gerald A. (NY) – 1932
- Herrick, Joshua (ME) – 1843, 1844
- Herrick, Manuel (OK) – 1920
- Herrick, Oliver (ME) – 1834, 1836
- Herrick, Richard P. (NY) – 1844
- Herring, E. D. (ND) – 1904, 1908
- Herring, George A. (PA) – 1920
- Herring, Morris (AZ) – 1970
- Herring, Richard L. (NC) – 1920
- Herrington (PA) – 1826
- Herrington, A. M. (IL) – 1868
- Herrington, Augustus M. (IL) – 1860
- Herrington, James (IL) – 1888
- Herriott, Robert P. (CA) – 1982, 1984
- Herrity, John F. (VA) – 1978
- Herrmann, Leslye Hess (PA) – 2000
- Herrmann, William G. (IL) – 1912
- Herron, Andrew S. (LA) – 1882
- Herschler, Jon (WY) – 1992
- Herseth-Sandlin, Stephanie (SD) – 2002, 2003, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Hersey, Ira G. (ME) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926
- Hersey, Samuel F. (ME) – 1872, 1874
- Hershberger, Ross E. (PA) – 1956, 1958
- Hershberger, Thomas B. (PA) – 1898
- Hershman, George E. (IN) – 1916
- Hersman, Hugh S. (CA) – 1918, 1920
- Hersom, Richard E. (ME) – 1926
- Herson, Mike (NJ) – 1994
- Hertel, Dennis M. (MI) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Hertel, John S. (NY) – 1892
- Hertell, Thomas (NY) – 1830
- Herter, Christian A. (MA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Hertz, Emanuel (NY) – 1926
- Hertz, Howard (CA) – 1988
- Hertzberg, Harry (TX) – 1922
- Herwig (PA) – 1886, 1888
- Herwig, Frederick A. (PA) – 1892
- Herwig, Phil (MN) – 1992, 1994
- Herzberg, Max (PA) – 1894
- Herzog, Charles (MD) – 1892
- Herzog, G. H. (WI) – 1931
- Herzog, Jacob H. (NY) – 1968
- Heselton, John W. (MA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Heseman, Earl J. (IN) – 1962
- Heskett, Clifford S. (OH) – 1992
- Hespel, William T. (IL) – 1988, 1990
- Hess, C. Max (PA) – 1958
- Hess, Charles A. (NY) – 1896
- Hess, John M. (IL) – 1902
- Hess, Nelson (TN) – 1845
- Hess, William (IL) – 1892
- Hess, William E. (OH) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958
- Hesse (NY) – 1888
- Hesse, John E. (IL) – 1930
- Hessler, William H. (OH) – 1942
- Hester (NY) – 1882
- Hester, F. Eugene (NC) – 1922
- Hester, George H. (IN) – 1906
- Hetfield, George F. (NJ) – 1953
- Hetman, Wencil F. (IL) – 1926
- Hetrick, John N. (PA) – 1912, 1914
- Hettick, Lee R. (KS) – 1928
- Hetzel, Herman V. (PA) – 1898
- Heuer, Melvin E. (MI) – 1978
- Heuschkel, John L. (CO) – 1944
- Heussner, John (MI) – 1984
- Heuston, B. F. (WA) – 1894
- Hevey, Hubert H., Jr. (FL) – 1962
- Hewgley, J. M. (OK) – 1972
- Hewitt, Abram S. (NY) – 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1884
- Hewitt, Goldsmith W. (AL) – 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882
- Hewitt, Roy R. (OR) – 1950
- Hewlett, E. B. (IL) – 1924
- Hewlett, W. A. (AL) – 1859
- Heyburn, Henry R. (KY) – 1960
- Heyburn, Weldon B. (ID) – 1898
- Heymanowski, Roger (NY) – 1980
- Heyns, Garrett (MI) – 1940
- Heyward (VT) – 1852
- Heywood, Charles (MA) – 1868
- Heywood, Levi (MA) – 1868
- Heywood, W. (VT) – 1854
- Hibbard, Ellery A. (NY) – 1869, 1871, 1873
- Hibbard, Harry (NH) – 1849, 1851, 1853
- Hibben, Paxton (IN) – 1914
- Hibberd, D. P. (PA) – 1908
- Hibner, Delos Eugene (PA) – 1902
- Hickey, Andrew J. (IN) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936
- Hickey, Bonnie (IL) – 1982
- Hickey, James H. (NY) – 1912
- Hickey, John J. (CA) – 1984
- Hickey, Michael C., Jr. (MD) – 1992
- Hickey, Patrick S. (NY) – 1930, 1932
- Hickey, Peter (MI) – 2004
- Hickey, Tom (MI) – 1998
- Hickey, Tom (WI) – 1988
- Hicklin, E. R. (IA) – 1934
- Hickman (MO) – 1912
- Hickman, Jerry (NE) – 1998, 2002
- Hickman, John (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860
- Hickman, Wilbur (IL) – 1926
- Hickney, A. J. (IN) – 1914
- Hicks, C. D. (LA) – 1894
- Hicks, David V. (NY) – 1976
- Hicks, E. L. (TX) – 1982
- Hicks, Floyd V. (WA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Hicks, Frank (MN) – 1924
- Hicks, Frederick C. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920
- Hicks, John F. (PA) – 1990
- Hicks, John W. L. (MI) – 1944, 1946
- Hicks, Josiah D. (PA) – 1892, 1894, 1896
- Hicks, Louise Day (MA) – 1970, 1972
- Hicks, Robert L. (WI) – 1976
- Hicks, Stephen G. (IL) – 1862
- Hicks, Terry L. (OR) – 1978
- Hieb, Ross (AZ) – 2002
- Hieks, George C. (IA) – 1878
- Hieronymus, Tom (OK) – 1946
- Hiestand, Edgar W. (CA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962
- Hiestand, John A. (PA) – 1884, 1886
- Hiester (PA) – 1854
- Hiester, William (PA) – 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834
- Higbee (MO) – 1904, 1910
- Higbee, William (CA) – 1863, 1864, 1867
- Higginbotham, Jr. (NJ) – 1914
- Higginbottom, David B. (FL) – 1986, 1988
- Higgins, Anthony (DE) – 1884
- Higgins, Brian (NY) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- Higgins, Edwin W. (CT) – 1906, 1908, 1910
- Higgins, George H. (PA) – 1898
- Higgins, James W. (NJ) – 1840
- Higgins, John (IL) – 1904
- Higgins, John (VT) – 1918
- Higgins, John J. (IL) – 1894
- Higgins, John P. (MA) – 1934, 1936
- Higgins, Peter M. (CT) – 1944
- Higgins, Ronald (MT) – 1926
- Higgins, T. David (WV) – 1972
- Higgins, Thomas M. (AK) – 2004
- Higgins, Thomas S. (NJ) – 1968
- Higgins, Walter M. (TN) – 1942
- Higgins, William L. (CT) – 1932, 1934, 1936
- Higginson (MA) – 1888
- Higginson, Thomas W. (MA) – 1850
- Hightower, Jack (TX) – 1961, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984
- Hilborn, Samuel G. (CA) – 1892, 1894, 1896
- Hilbun, Ben F. (MS) – 1974
- Hilburn, Barney E. (CA) – 1968
- Hildebrand, Raymond E. (OH) – 1936
- Hildebrandt, Fred H. (SD) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1942
- Hildebrant, Charles Q. (OH) – 1900, 1902, 1906
- Hildreth (ND) – 1900
- Hildreth (NY) – 1888
- Hildreth, Horace A., Jr. (ME) – 1968
- Hildreth, M. A. (ND) – 1910
- Hiler, John (IN) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Hiler, M. Lloyd (TN) – 1986
- Hiles, Ogden (UT) – 1904
- Hilgeman, Harry H. (IN) – 1918
- Hilkey, James E. (KS) – 1930
- Hill (GA) – 1855
- Hill (MO) – 1916, 1932
- Hill (MS) – 1875, 1882
- Hill, Albert C. (NY) – 1892
- Hill, Baron P. (IN) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008

- Hill, Benjamin H. (GA) – 1876  
Hill, C. D. (KS) – 1936  
Hill, Cecil R. (TN) – 1964, 1966  
Hill, Charles (AZ) – 2002  
Hill, Charles A. (IL) – 1888, 1890  
Hill, Charles A. (NC) – 1827  
Hill, Charles R. (IL) – 1930  
Hill, Charles R. (WA) – 1922  
Hill, Charles S. (PA) – 1930  
Hill, Clement S. (KY) – 1851, 1853, 1874  
Hill, David (MA) – 1884  
Hill, Donald M. (MA) – 1930  
Hill, Ebenezer J. (CT) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
Hill, Eli W. (NC) – 1908  
Hill, Frank H. (NY) – 1984  
Hill, Frederick J. (NC) – 1839  
Hill, Harold (FL) – 1966  
Hill, Henry C. (MA) – 1874  
Hill, Henry J. (NJ) – 1978  
Hill, Hugh L. W. (TN) – 1847  
Hill, James (MS) – 1888, 1890  
Hill, James W. (IL) – 1908, 1924  
Hill, James W. (IN) – 1924  
Hill, Jerry (OK) – 1992  
Hill, Jim (GA) – 1986  
Hill, Joel G. (PA) – 1912  
Hill, John (NC) – 1837, 1839  
Hill, John (NJ) – 1866, 1868, 1870, 1880  
Hill, John (VA) – 1839, 1841  
Hill, John Philip (MD) – 1908, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1928, 1930, 1936  
Hill, John Sprunt (NY) – 1900  
Hill, Joshua (GA) – 1857, 1859  
Hill, Knute (WA) – 1920, 1924, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
Hill, Lister (AL) – 1923, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
Hill, Matthew W. (WA) – 1938  
Hill, Neel F. (IA) – 1962  
Hill, Nicholas (NY) – 1838  
Hill, R. C. (KY) – 1890  
Hill, Ralph (IN) – 1864  
Hill, Richard (CA) – 1982  
Hill, Richard S. (MD) – 1904  
Hill, Rick (MT) – 1996, 1998  
Hill, Robert P. (IL) – 1912, 1914  
Hill, Robert P. (OK) – 1936  
Hill, Sam B. (WA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
Hill, Thurman (KS) – 1926  
Hill, Vernon R. (IN) – 1956  
Hill, W. W., Jr. (IN) – 1968  
Hill, William D. (OH) – 1878, 1882, 1884, 1886  
Hill, William H. (MI) – 1912  
Hill, William H. (NY) – 1918  
Hill, William S. (CO) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
Hill, Wilson S. (MS) – 1902, 1904, 1906  
Hilleary, Van (TN) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
Hillen, Solomon, Jr. (MD) – 1839  
Hillenberg, Samuel “Dutch” (IN) – 1998  
Hillery, Jules W. (LA) – 1976  
Hillery, William (TN) – 1936  
Hilliard (GA) – 1868, 1876  
Hilliard (OH) – 1856  
Hilliard, Benjamin C. (CO) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1926  
Hilliard, Caleb M. (WI) – 1896  
Hilliard, Carl B. (CA) – 1952  
Hilliard, Donald L. (PA) – 2006  
Hilliard, Earl F. (AL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
Hilliard, Henry W. (AL) – 1841, 1845, 1847, 1849  
Hilliard, Robert C. (NC) – 1839  
Hillings, Patrick J. (CA) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
Hillis (MO) – 1890  
Hillis, Elwood H. (IN) – 1970, 1972, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
Hillman, Samuel (NC) – 1829  
Hillquit, Morris (NY) – 1906, 1908, 1916, 1918, 1920  
Hills, A. Thorne (NY) – 1956  
Hills, Isaac (NY) – 1832  
Hillyer, Giles M. (MS) – 1855  
Hillyer, Junius (GA) – 1838, 1840, 1851, 1853  
Hillyer, Lawrence (NY) – 1840  
Hillyer, Virgil (GA) – 1870  
Hillyer, W. S. (NY) – 1870  
Hilsman, Roger, Jr. (CT) – 1972  
Hilton (MO) – 1872  
Hilton (NY) – 1878  
Hilton, R. B. (FL) – 1860  
Hilts, Wesley, Jr. (NY) – 1964  
Hime, Rex (CA) – 1978  
Himelein, Larry M. (NY) – 1986  
Himes, Jim (CT) – 2008  
Himes, Joseph H. (OH) – 1920, 1922  
Himsel, Joseph B. (MN) – 1926  
Hinchey, Maurice D. (NY) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Hinchey, Patrick J. (NH) – 1946  
Hinckley, R. H. (PA) – 1900  
Hindes, Gary E. (DE) – 1978  
Hindman, James R. (KY) – 1892  
Hindman, Thomas C. (AR) – 1858, 1860  
Hinds (MN) – 1898  
Hinds, Asher C. (ME) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
Hinds, J. J. (AL) – 1869  
Hinds, Margery (CA) – 1992  
Hinds, Thomas (MS) – 1828, 1829  
Hinds, W. B. (IL) – 1902  
Hinebaugh, William H. (IL) – 1912, 1914  
Hineline (NJ) – 1856  
Hiner, Ben H. (WV) – 1912, 1918, 1928  
Hines, B. H. (WV) – 1908  
Hines, Edward (IL) – 1946  
Hines, H. K. (OR) – 1878  
Hines, John P. (PA) – 1912  
Hines, Richard (NC) – 1825, 1827  
Hines, Thomas W. (KY) – 1946  
Hines, William H. (PA) – 1892, 1894  
Hinkle (TN) – 1898  
Hinkle, H. H. (OK) – 1916  
Hinkle, J. D., Jr. (WV) – 1982  
Hinko, Michael (IL) – 1956  
Hinkson (OH) – 1854  
Hinman (CT) – 1829  
Hinojosa, Ruben (TX) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Hinrichsen, William H. (IL) – 1896  
Hinshaw, Andrew J. (CA) – 1972, 1974  
Hinshaw, Carl (CA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
Hinshaw, Edmund H. (NE) – 1898, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
Hinshaw, J. E. (AR) – 1964  
Hinshaw, Virgil G. (CA) – 1942  
Hinshaw, William E. (CA) – 1932  
Hinson, Jon C. (MS) – 1978, 1980  
Hinton, William E. (VA) – 1878  
Hipke, George H. (WI) – 1942  
Hires, George (NJ) – 1884, 1886  
Hirning, Katie (CA) – 1994, 1996  
Hirono, Mazie K. (HI) – 2006, 2008  
Hirsch, Arthur S. (NY) – 1948  
Hirsch, Edward L. (IA) – 1918  
Hirsch, George A. (NY) – 1986  
Hirsch, J. Noble (PA) – 1942  
Hirsch, Timothy J. (WI) – 1968  
Hirschfield (MN) – 1904  
Hirschy, William M. (IL) – 1894  
Hirshberg, David S. (CA) – 1906  
Hirt, Michael A. (CA) – 1980  
Hiscock, Frank (NY) – 1872, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
Hise, Elijah (KY) – 1833, 1866, 1867  
Hisey, Charles S. (IN) – 1928  
Hisgen, George C. (NY) – 1906  
Hisgen, Thomas L. (MA) – 1912  
Hiss, G. B. (NC) – 1902  
Hitchcock (NY) – 1860  
Hitchcock, Charles A. (NY) – 1918  
Hitchcock, Charles W. (MI) – 1914  
Hitchcock, Gilbert M. (NE) – 1898, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
Hite, Jack D. (CA) – 1986  
Hiteshew, Harry O. (WV) – 1940  
Hitner (PA) – 1852  
Hitt, L. H. (AR) – 1886  
Hitt, Robert R. (IL) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
Hix, Clifton A. (CA) – 1938, 1940  
Hix, Ira A. (NY) – 1910  
Hlavacek, John (NE) – 1970  
Hny (MD) – 1861  
Hoadley (CT) – 1912  
Hoag, Curtis F. (NY) – 1902  
Hoag, Levi (NY) – 1916  
Hoag, Truman H. (OH) – 1868  
Hoagland (NJ) – 1888  
Hoagland, Moses (OH) – 1848, 1850  
Hoagland, Peter (NE) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
Hoan, Daniel W. (WI) – 1948  
Hoar, Ebenezer R. (MA) – 1872  
Hoar, George F. (MA) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876  
Hoar, Rockwood (MA) – 1904  
Hoar, Roger Sherman (MA) – 1916  
Hoar, Samuel (MA) – 1834, 1836, 1842  
Hoar, Sherman (MA) – 1890  
Hoard, Charles B. (NY) – 1856, 1858  
Hoban, Owen A. (MA) – 1914  
Hobart (WI) – 1856  
Hobart, Aaron (MA) – 1824, 1860  
Hobart, Mrs. Warwick B. (OH) – 1954  
Hobbie, Selah (NY) – 1826  
Hobbins, Barry J. (ME) – 1984  
Hobbs, Charles B. (NY) – 1892  
Hobbs, David (TX) – 1992  
Hobbs, Frederic (ME) – 1836  
Hobbs, Hobart H. (OK) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
Hobbs, Max E. (IN) – 1964  
Hobbs, Sam (AL) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
Hobbs, Wesley C. (IA) – 1876, 1878  
Hobley, Alfred T. (NY) – 1910, 1914  
Hoblitzell, Fetter S. (MD) – 1880, 1882  
Hobson, David L. (OH) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
Hobson, E. H. (KY) – 1872  
Hobson, J. Haskins (VA) – 1894  
Hobson, Richmond P. (AL) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
Hobson, William E. (KY) – 1868  
Hobt (WI) – 1850  
Hoch, Daniel K. (PA) – 1942, 1944, 1946  
Hoch, Homer (KS) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
Hochbrueckner, George J. (NY) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1990, 1992, 1994  
Hochendoner, Larry J. (PA) – 1982  
Hochman, Julius (NY) – 1924  
Hock, Donald V. (PA) – 1960  
Hocking, George H. (PA) – 1904  
Hocking, S. B. (ND) – 1956, 1958  
Hodes, Irving L. (NJ) – 1956  
Hodes, Paul W. (NH) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
Hodes, Philip (NY) – 1948  
Hodge, George B. (KY) – 1853  
Hodge, Hiram C. (MI) – 1880, 1882  
Hodge, Orlando J. (OH) – 1892  
Hodge, William (OH) – 1950  
Hodges (WV) – 1914  
Hodges, Asa (AR) – 1872



- Hodges, Charles D. (IL) – 1859  
Hodges, George (MA) – 1864  
Hodges, Gilbert T. (WI) – 1900  
Hodges, H. E. (NC) – 1902  
Hodges, Hamp (TX) – 1990  
Hodges, James L. (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
Hodges, Murray H. (KS) – 1946  
Hodges, Norman A. (CA) – 1966, 1974  
Hodgin, John S. (OR) – 1926  
Hodgkiss, William (PA) – 1988  
Hodgson, Clayton (IA) – 1886  
Hodson (MD) – 1886, 1888  
Hodson, Thomas S. (MD) – 1914  
Hoebel, Henry L. (NJ) – 1970  
Hoehster, Emil (IL) – 1898, 1900  
Hoeffel, Joseph M. (PA) – 1984, 1986, 1996  
Hoeffel, Joseph M., III (PA) – 1998, 2000, 2002  
Hoeger, John (IL) – 1978  
Hoeh, David C. (NH) – 1968  
Hoehn (MO) – 1906, 1910, 1912  
Hoekstra, Peter (MI) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Hoellen, John J. (IL) – 1966, 1968, 1972  
Hoelscher, F. Fred (CA) – 1938  
Hoelscher, Fred (NJ) – 1938  
Hoeppe, John H. (CA) – 1932, 1934  
Hoeven, Charles B. (IA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
Hoffecker, John H. (DE) – 1898  
Hoffecker, Walter O. (DE) – 1900  
Hoffer, William G. (KS) – 1898  
Hoffman (NJ) – 1892  
Hoffman (OH) – 1856  
Hoffman, C. Fenno (PA) – 1938  
Hoffman, Carl G. (IL) – 1918  
Hoffman, Carl H. (PA) – 1942, 1944  
Hoffman, Christopher (CA) – 2000  
Hoffman, Clare E. (MI) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
Hoffman, Elmer J. (IL) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
Hoffman, Florice Orea (CA) – 2006  
Hoffman, Francis X. (CA) – 1990  
Hoffman, Harold G. (NJ) – 1926, 1928  
Hoffman, Henry W. (MD) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
Hoffman, Jay C. (IL) – 1996  
Hoffman, Joe (GA) – 1988, 1990  
Hoffman, John A. (NE) – 1962  
Hoffman, John D. (PA) – 1914  
Hoffman, John M. (IL) – 1984  
Hoffman, Manny (IL) – 1990  
Hoffman, Maurice (MO) – 1944  
Hoffman, Michael (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
Hoffman, Ogden (NY) – 1834, 1836, 1838  
Hoffman, Philip R. (MO) – 1970  
Hoffman, Randy (CA) – 1998  
Hoffman, Richard A. (NY) – 2004, 2006  
Hoffman, Richard W. (IL) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
Hoffman, Robert A. (NY) – 1940  
Hoffman, S. J. (VA) – 1902  
Hoffman, Walter E. (VA) – 1948  
Hoffman, William (IA) – 1902  
Hoffmann, H. P. J. (NJ) – 1936  
Hoffmann, Richard (NY) – 2004  
Hoffmire, T. F. (CO) – 1896  
Hoffner, S. F. (Buckshot) (ND) – 1966  
Hofford, James L. (MA) – 1966  
Hofler (MD) – 1833  
Hofmeister, Gary A. (IN) – 1998  
Hofses, Raymond S. (PA) – 1924, 1926, 1932, 1934, 1940, 1942  
Hofstetter, Harles M. (OH) – 1932  
Hogan, Earl (IN) – 1958, 1960  
Hogan, Erwin G. (Ed) (CA) – 1976  
Hogan, Francis P. (NY) – 1956, 1958  
Hogan, George F. (MA) – 1920, 1926  
Hogan, Howard T., Jr. (NY) – 1976  
Hogan, James (TX) – 1970, 1976  
Hogan, James N. (NJ) – 1994  
Hogan, John (IL) – 1838  
Hogan, John (MO) – 1864, 1866, 1878, 2002  
Hogan, Lawrence J. (MD) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
Hogan, Lawrence J., Jr. (MD) – 1992  
Hogan, Martin A. (MN) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
Hogan, Michael J. (NY) – 1920, 1922  
Hogan, O. P. (KY) – 1874  
Hogan, Overton P. (KY) – 1861  
Hogan, Peter B. (NY) – 1934  
Hogan, Steve (CO) – 1982, 1983  
Hogan, T. S. (OH) – 1896  
Hogan, Thomas (TN) – 1841  
Hogan, Thomas S. (MT) – 1898  
Hogan, Thurman (NC) – 1980  
Hogan, Tom (FL) – 1992  
Hogan, Wayne (FL) – 2002  
Hogan, William (NY) – 1824, 1828, 1830  
Hogan, William (WA) – 1900  
Hoge (VA) – 1865  
Hoge, John Hampton (VA) – 1894  
Hoge, Joseph P. (IL) – 1843, 1844  
Hoge, Samuel H. (VA) – 1904  
Hoge, Solomon L. (SC) – 1868, 1874  
Hogeboom, James (NY) – 1826  
Hogg, Charles E. (WV) – 1886  
Hogg, David (IN) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
Hogg, Herschel M. (CO) – 1900, 1902, 1904  
Hogg, Robert L. (WV) – 1930, 1932  
Hoggatt, L. Q. (IA) – 1878  
Hogsett, Joseph H. (IN) – 1994  
Hogt (VT) – 1866  
Hogue, Bob (HI) – 2006  
Hogue, John B. (WV) – 1880  
Hogue, S. Mark (CA) – 1954  
Hoh (NY) – 1852  
Hohn, Curt M. (SD) – 2000  
Hoidale, Einar (MN) – 1932  
Hoiness, Melvin N. (MT) – 1940  
Hoke, J. T. (WV) – 1880  
Hoke, Martin R. (OH) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
Holaday, William P. (IL) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
Holbert, Jim (KY) – 2008  
Holbrook (UT) – 1896  
Holbrook, Charles E. (NY) – 1978  
Holbrook, Greg (OH) – 1940, 1942  
Holcomb, Albert G. (IN) – 1904  
Holcomb, John W. (IN) – 1926  
Holcomb, O. R. (WA) – 1902  
Holcomb, Robert (KY) – 1972  
Holcomb, Russell W. (MI) – 1964  
Holcomb, Terry (TN) – 1986, 1988  
Holcombe, George (NJ) – 1824, 1826  
Holden (CT) – 1906  
Holden, Joseph W. (NC) – 1870  
Holden, Tim (PA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Holderman, Clement M. (IN) – 1904  
Holding, Archibald M. (PA) – 1904  
Holekamp, Malcolm L. (MO) – 1990, 1992  
Holford, L. Dean (TX) – 1976  
Holgate, George J. (CA) – 1962  
Holgate, William C. (OH) – 1878  
Holiday, T. B. (TX) – 1916  
Holifield, Chet (CA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
Holister, Frederick (OR) – 1914  
Hollabird, William (CT) – 1831, 1833  
Holladay (VA) – 1841  
Holladay, Alexander R. (VA) – 1849, 1851  
Holland (MD) – 1863, 1878  
Holland, A. N. (AL) – 1900  
Holland, Betty (NJ) – 1988  
Holland, Cornelius (ME) – 1830  
Holland, E. W. (CA) – 1908  
Holland, Edward E. (VA) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
Holland, Elmer J. (PA) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
Holland, Elsie (VA) – 1996  
Holland, George Thomas (IN) – 1988  
Holland, Henry (NY) – 1902, 1904  
Holland, John C. (MD) – 1864  
Holland, Ken (SC) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
Holland, Roy B. (IA) – 1954  
Holland, Samuel (IL) – 1920  
Holland, William S. (VA) – 1898  
Hollar, Frank E. (PA) – 1896  
Holleman, Harlan (Bo) (AR) – 1976  
Holleman, Joel (VA) – 1837, 1839  
Hollenbeck, Harold C. (NJ) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
Hollenbeck, Lawrence D. (MI) – 2000, 2002  
Holleran, Thomas J. (NJ) – 1958  
Holley, Alfred T. (NJ) – 1924  
Holley, Charles O. (IA) – 1908  
Holley, Edgar P. (IL) – 1900  
Holley, John (CT) – 1835  
Holley, John M. (NY) – 1834, 1838, 1844, 1846  
Holley, Samuel J. (NY) – 1864  
Holley, Terry (GA) – 2006  
Holliday, Elias S. (IN) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
Holliday, Gibson C. (IA) – 1950  
Hollin, Larry (PA) – 1992  
Hollingshead, Ruth F. (IA) – 1938  
Hollingshead, Stephen B. (WI) – 1994  
Hollingsmith, N. M. (MS) – 1900  
Hollingsworth, David A. (OH) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
Hollis, Henry F. (NH) – 1900  
Hollister (OH) – 1852  
Hollister, Donald (OH) – 1980  
Hollister, John B. (OH) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
Hollister, John R. (MN) – 1912  
Hollister, Nancy P. (OH) – 1998  
Hollman, Joseph (NE) – 1876  
Hollmann, Frank H. (MO) – 1930  
Holloway, Clyde C. (LA) – 1985, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
Holloway, David P. (IN) – 1854  
Holloway, Robert (IL) – 1880  
Holloway, Timothy E. (PA) – 1998  
Holly, Charles O. (IA) – 1898  
Holm, N. F. (IL) – 1912  
Holman (TN) – 1880  
Holman, Carl Viking (WA) – 1960  
Holman, W. O. (IA) – 1904  
Holman, William S. (IN) – 1858, 1860, 1862, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
Holmberg, N. J. (MN) – 1932  
Holmes (MO) – 1900  
Holmes, Adoniram J. (IA) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
Holmes, Albert L. (IN) – 1845  
Holmes, Charles H. (NY) – 1870  
Holmes, David E. (IL) – 1886  
Holmes, Deborah (ID) – 2008  
Holmes, Elias B. (NY) – 1844, 1846  
Holmes, Emil E. (MN) – 1932  
Holmes, Ezekiel (ME) – 1848  
Holmes, Gabriel (NC) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
Holmes, George F. (PA) – 1936



- Holmes, Hal (WA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Holmes, Isaac E. (SC) – 1838, 1840, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850
- Holmes, John (ME) – 1827
- Holmes, John A., Jr. (RI) – 1986
- Holmes, John E. (IA) – 1914
- Holmes, John J. (MT) – 1946, 1950
- Holmes, Kirby (MI) – 1978
- Holmes, L. A. (OK) – 1918
- Holmes, Lee (KY) – 1986
- Holmes, Pehr G. (MA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946
- Holmes, Sidney T. (NY) – 1864
- Holmstrom, Andrew B. (MA) – 1954
- Holmstrom, Hugo (MN) – 1958
- Holmwood, William E. (NJ) – 1940
- Holn (IN) – 1854
- Holohan, James B. (CA) – 1912
- Holowinski, John J. (IL) – 1988
- Holsey, Hopkins (GA) – 1835, 1836
- Holsinger, G. W. (CA) – 1979
- Holsinger, Joe (CA) – 1979
- Holst, Albert (MO) – 1972
- Holst, William G. (NY) – 1998
- Holstein (PA) – 1860
- Holston, A. R. (CA) – 1908
- Holt, Charles E. (OH) – 1886
- Holt, D. (NH) – 1839
- Holt, D. M. S. (WV) – 1912, 1914
- Holt, F. W. (OK) – 1912
- Holt, George B. (OH) – 1850
- Holt, Henry (ND) – 1936
- Holt, Hines (GA) – 1840
- Holt, James C. (IL) – 1978
- Holt, Joseph (CA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1968
- Holt, Marjorie S. (MD) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984
- Holt, Norman W. (OH) – 1972
- Holt, Orrin (CT) – 1836, 1837
- Holt, R. C. (OK) – 1930
- Holt, Ron (UT) – 1992
- Holt, Roscoe C. (OK) – 1942
- Holt, Rush D. (NJ) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Holt, Rush D. (WV) – 1950
- Holt, Thomas H. (KY) – 1857, 1859
- Holt, W. S. (TX) – 1898
- Holter, Engbret J. (SD) – 1920
- Holton, Alfred E. (NC) – 1892
- Holton, Hart B. (MD) – 1882, 1884
- Holton, John Q. (NC) – 1900
- Holtorf, Hans J., Jr. (NE) – 1950
- Holtz, Daniel A. (IN) – 1998
- Holtz, Jackson J. (MA) – 1954, 1956
- Holtz, Joseph B. (PA) – 1914
- Holtzman, Elizabeth (NY) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978
- Holtzman, Kathy (PA) – 1986
- Holtzman, Lester (NY) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960
- Holtzman, Marc (PA) – 1986
- Holway, M. S. (ME) – 1896
- Holzworth, John M. (NY) – 1930
- Homan, Francis G. (NJ) – 1930
- Homan, John (NE) – 1966
- Homer, Peter F. (MA) – 1846
- Homler, Peter J. (PA) – 1914
- Hommel, Ted (WY) – 1982
- Honadel, Elroy C. (WI) – 1978, 1980
- Honda, Mike (CA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Honeycutt, Deborah Travis (GA) – 2006, 2008
- Honeygosky, Joseph (PA) – 1970
- Honeyman, Nan Wood (OR) – 1936, 1938, 1940
- Honore, Lockwood (IL) – 1902
- Honsinger, L. V. (CA) – 1962
- Hood (TN) – 1865
- Hood, Charles F. (PA) – 1914
- Hood, David C. (OK) – 1980
- Hood, George (MA) – 1852
- Hood, George E. (NC) – 1914, 1916
- Hood, Isaac (MI) – 1976
- Hood, James C. (OH) – 1970
- Hood, Robin (NC) – 1992
- Hood, Thomas J. (NC) – 1922
- Hoodwin, Herbert J. (FL) – 1978, 1980
- Hoee (VA) – 1825
- Hook, Enos (PA) – 1838, 1840
- Hook, Frank E. (MI) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1954
- Hooker, Charles E. (MS) – 1875, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1900
- Hooker, James M. (VA) – 1922
- Hooker, John (MI) – 1920
- Hooker, Warren B. (NY) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898
- Hooks, Charles (NC) – 1825
- Hooley, Darlene (OR) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006
- Hooper (GA) – 1857
- Hooper, Benjamin S. (VA) – 1882
- Hooper, Don (MI) – 2002, 2004, 2006
- Hooper, Foster (MA) – 1844, 1846, 1848
- Hooper, Joseph L. (MI) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Hooper, Ruth R. (IL) – 1980
- Hooper, Samuel (MA) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872
- Hooper, Todd (CA) – 2006
- Hooper, W. S. (ND) – 1928
- Hooper, William E. (PA) – 1900
- Hoover, Glenn E. (WA) – 1914
- Hoover, Lawrence E. (TX) – 1962
- Hoover, Marcus Pete (MI) – 1994
- Hoover, Simeon N. (IL) – 1896
- Hope (NJ) – 1878
- Hope, Clifford R. (KS) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954
- Hope, Clifford R., Jr. (KS) – 1958
- Hopkins (GA) – 1851
- Hopkins (NY) – 1844, 1889
- Hopkins (PA) – 1848, 1858
- Hopkins, Albert C. (PA) – 1890, 1892
- Hopkins, Albert J. (IL) – 1885, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900
- Hopkins, Alphonso A. (NY) – 1878
- Hopkins, Benjamin F. (WI) – 1866, 1868
- Hopkins, C. A. Porter (MD) – 1982
- Hopkins, David (MO) – 1929, 1930, 1932
- Hopkins, Eustus (MA) – 1852
- Hopkins, Frank (MN) – 1930
- Hopkins, Frank A. (KY) – 1902, 1904, 1906
- Hopkins, Frank E. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1922, 1924
- Hopkins, George W. (VA) – 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1857
- Hopkins, James H. (PA) – 1864, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1884
- Hopkins, John (MA) – 1882
- Hopkins, Josiah (NY) – 1830
- Hopkins, Larry J. (KY) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Hopkins, Nathan T. (KY) – 1894, 1900
- Hopkins, Samuel (MD) – 1952
- Hopkins, Samuel (ME) – 1847
- Hopkins, Samuel I. (VA) – 1886
- Hopkins, Stephen T. (NY) – 1886
- Hopkins, William B. (VA) – 1964
- Hopley, James R. (OH) – 1926
- Hopper, Bert (IL) – 1968
- Hopper, J. T. (AR) – 1898
- Hopper, P. B. (MD) – 1826
- Hopps, Howard B. (OK) – 1944
- Hopson, Eben (AK) – 1976
- Hopson, James “Jim” F. (TX) – 2004
- Hopwood, Robert F. (PA) – 1914, 1916
- Horan, Robert F. (VA) – 1972
- Horan, Robert W. (MA) – 1986, 1990
- Horan, Walt (WA) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964
- Horany, Jimmy P. (TX) – 1961
- Hord, Lycander (KY) – 1880
- Hores, Dorothy (CO) – 1976
- Horgan, Francis J. (MA) – 1914, 1916, 1918
- Horkan, George A. (MT) – 1912
- Horn (PA) – 1826, 1834
- Horn, Chester B. (CO) – 1922
- Horn, D. E. (MO) – 1942
- Horn, Henry (PA) – 1830, 1832
- Horn, Jennifer M. (NH) – 2008
- Horn, Joan Kelly (MO) – 1990, 1992, 1996
- Horn, Steve (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Horn, Woodrow A. (PA) – 1960, 1962
- Hornback, Charles A. (WI) – 1958
- Hornbeck, John W. (PA) – 1846
- Hornberger (TN) – 1851
- Hornberger, Lee (OH) – 1993
- Horne, Bill (SC) – 1992
- Horne, Charles J. (VA) – 1974, 1976
- Horne, Christopher (NV) – 1998
- Horne, H. E. (PA) – 1906
- Horner (MD) – 1880
- Horner, Frank A. (IN) – 1900
- Horner, J. M. (TX) – 1892
- Horning, Andrew (IN) – 2004
- Hornish, Joseph K. (IA) – 1862, 1864
- Hornor, Lynn S. (WV) – 1930, 1932
- Hornstein, Leon (IL) – 1900
- Horowitz, Elaine B. (NY) – 1972
- Horowitz, Howard (NY) – 1978
- Horr, Ralph A. (WA) – 1930
- Horr, Rollin A. (OH) – 1882
- Horr, Roswell G. (MI) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886
- Horsefield, Russell J. (MO) – 1938
- Horsley, Charles Lee (NV) – 1928
- Horsford, Jeremiah (NY) – 1850
- Hort, Peter (NY) – 2004
- Horton (NY) – 1872
- Horton (PA) – 1852
- Horton, Elliot W. (NY) – 1910
- Horton, Frank J. (NY) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Horton, Frank O. (WY) – 1938, 1940
- Horton, Hamilton C., Jr. (NC) – 1978
- Horton, Joseph Merritt (CA) – 1914
- Horton, Leo J. (PA) – 1932
- Horton, Ralph D. (CA) – 1938
- Horton, Richard W. (NV) – 1956
- Horton, Robert C. (NV) – 1958
- Horton, Thomas R. (NY) – 1854, 1856
- Horton, Tom (VA) – 1996
- Horton, Valentine B. (OH) – 1854, 1856, 1860, 1878
- Horton, William C. (GA) – 1940
- Horton, William M. (MO) – 1900
- Horvath, Janos (IN) – 1990, 1992
- Horwitz, Rose (WI) – 1926
- Hosemann, Delbert (MS) – 1998
- Hoshijo, Kathy (HI) – 1976
- Hosking, Frank (IL) – 1916
- Hoskins, Edward (OH) – 1914
- Hoskins, George G. (NY) – 1872, 1874, 1876
- Hoskins, Laban (NY) – 1832, 1834
- Hosko, John George (MI) – 1948
- Hosley (NH) – 1882
- Hosley, Morrison J., Jr. (NY) – 1992
- Hosmer, Craig (CA) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972
- Hosmer, John (MO) – 1952
- Hoss, Theodore (WA) – 1918
- Hossie, Thomas R. (NY) – 1894



- Hostetler, Abraham J. (IN) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Hostetler, H. Richard (PA) – 1968  
 Hostetter, Daniel K. (CA) – 1970  
 Hostetter, Margaret (FL) – 2004, 2008  
 Hostettler, John N. (IN) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Hotchkiss, Harry (TX) – 1940  
 Hotchkiss, Giles W. (NY) – 1862  
 Hotchkiss, Hiram G. (NY) – 1916  
 Hotchkiss, J. B. (CA) – 1882  
 Hotchkiss, Julius (CT) – 1867  
 Hotchkiss, W. E. (AL) – 1920  
 Hotchkiss, William (NY) – 1824  
 Hotchkiss, William E. (AL) – 1912  
 Hotzmann, Jacob L. (NY) – 1912  
 Hottinger, John C. (MN) – 1994  
 Houchen, Joan (WA) – 1982  
 Houck, Jacob (NY) – 1840  
 Houck, William J. (IN) – 1900  
 Hougen, Ole (WA) – 1990  
 Hough (KY) – 1841  
 Hough (MO) – 1854  
 Hough, Harold (SC) – 1978  
 Hough, Richard “Noah” (HI) – 2006  
 Hough, William J. (NY) – 1840, 1844  
 Houghton, Alanson B. (NY) – 1918, 1920  
 Houghton, Amo (NY) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Houghton, Raymond W. (RI) – 1966  
 Houghton, Sherman O. (CA) – 1871, 1872, 1875  
 Houk, C. (TN) – 1868  
 Houk, David A. (OH) – 1864  
 Houk, George W. (OH) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Houk, John (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 Houk, John C. (TN) – 1891, 1892  
 Houk, Leonidas C. (TN) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Houk, William G. (NY) – 1946  
 Houlihan (CT) – 1896  
 Houlihan, John J. (IL) – 1972, 1974  
 Hourian, George (WV) – 1890  
 Hourihan, James L. (MA) – 1916  
 Hourwich, Isaac A. (NY) – 1912  
 House (NY) – 1884  
 House (OH) – 1832  
 House, Arthur H. (CT) – 1984  
 House, Charles M. (CA) – 1986, 1988  
 House, Earl E. (CO) – 1928  
 House, George (OH) – 1840  
 House, J. E. (SD) – 1926  
 House, John F. (TN) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 House, Ted (MO) – 2000  
 Houseman, Gerald L. (IN) – 1996  
 Houseman, Julius (MI) – 1882  
 Houser, Frederick F. (CA) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Houser, William W. (IL) – 1904  
 Housholder, E. D. (FL) – 1926  
 Houst (PA) – 1872  
 Housten, L. E. (MS) – 1855  
 Houston (DE) – 1880  
 Houston (KY) – 1849  
 Houston (MO) – 1916  
 Houston, A. J. (TX) – 1898, 1904  
 Houston, A. W. (TX) – 1894  
 Houston, D. F. (PA) – 1874  
 Houston, E. C. (NE) – 1924  
 Houston, George S. (AL) – 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Houston, H. H. (KY) – 1872, 1876, 1882, 1884  
 Houston, Henry A. (DE) – 1902  
 Houston, James E. (OH) – 1976  
 Houston, Jefferson Earle (IL) – 1920  
 Houston, John M. (KS) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Houston, John W. (DE) – 1844, 1846, 1848, 1852  
 Houston, Robert G. (DE) – 1896, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Houston, Samuel (PA) – 1824  
 Houston, Samuel (TN) – 1825  
 Houston, Sid (TN) – 1916  
 Houston, Syd (TN) – 1896  
 Houston, W. T. (LA) – 1884  
 Houston, William (IN) – 1912  
 Houston, William C. (TN) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Hout, J. N. (AR) – 1922  
 Hout, J. N., Jr. (AR) – 1936  
 Houton, Daniel J. (MA) – 1970  
 Hove, John (ND) – 1963  
 Hovey (CT) – 1857  
 Hovey (IN) – 1858  
 Hovey, Alvin P. (IN) – 1886  
 How (NY) – 1852  
 Howard (MS) – 1843  
 Howard (OH) – 1858, 1870  
 Howard (RI) – 1837, 1886  
 Howard, Arthur (MA) – 1916  
 Howard, B. F. (WV) – 1942  
 Howard, Benjamin C. (MD) – 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837  
 Howard, Bert (NE) – 1940  
 Howard, Charles F. (IN) – 1918  
 Howard, Duncan (CA) – 1983  
 Howard, E. E. (MN) – 1926  
 Howard, E. J. (KY) – 1890  
 Howard, Ed (PA) – 1988  
 Howard, Edgar (NE) – 1900, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1938  
 Howard, Edward (MA) – 1892  
 Howard, Edward J. (PA) – 1944  
 Howard, Ernest Lincoln (VA) – 1904  
 Howard, Everett B. (OK) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1926, 1928  
 Howard, Francis (MO) – 1958  
 Howard, Francis E. (MO) – 1952  
 Howard, Frank E. (IA) – 1926  
 Howard, Frederick A. (PA) – 1912  
 Howard, Harry C. (MA) – 1914  
 Howard, Jacob M. (MI) – 1840, 1843  
 Howard, James J. (NJ) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Howard, Jim (OR) – 1976, 1988  
 Howard, John (OH) – 1876  
 Howard, John A. (CA) – 1966  
 Howard, John A. (WV) – 1894  
 Howard, John C. (NY) – 1928  
 Howard, Jonas G. (IN) – 1884, 1886  
 Howard, Laurence E. (MI) – 1968  
 Howard, M. R. (KS) – 1932  
 Howard, M. W. (AL) – 1910  
 Howard, Mary Giles (TN) – 1924  
 Howard, Milford W. (AL) – 1894, 1896  
 Howard, R. A. (OK) – 1932  
 Howard, Robert (MA) – 1894  
 Howard, Ted (NY) – 1998  
 Howard, Theodore R. M. (IL) – 1958  
 Howard, Tilghman A. (IN) – 1839  
 Howard, Timothy J. (NH) – 1900  
 Howard, Volney E. (TX) – 1849, 1851  
 Howard, W. G. (KY) – 1918  
 Howard, William (GA) – 1910  
 Howard, William (OH) – 1866  
 Howard, William A. (MI) – 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858  
 Howard, William M. (GA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Howard, William S. (GA) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Howe (NY) – 1878, 1888  
 Howe (WI) – 1848  
 Howe, Albert R. (MS) – 1872, 1875  
 Howe, Allan T. (UT) – 1974, 1976  
 Howe, Appleton (MA) – 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Howe, Ben (NY) – 1922  
 Howe, Church (NE) – 1886  
 Howe, Harland B. (VT) – 1904  
 Howe, James R. (NY) – 1894, 1896, 1902  
 Howe, John W. (PA) – 1848, 1850  
 Howe, Samuel G. (MA) – 1846  
 Howe, Thomas M. (PA) – 1850, 1852  
 Howe, Thomas Y., Jr. (NY) – 1850  
 Howe, William S. (MA) – 1934, 1936  
 Howell (NY) – 1854  
 Howell (PA) – 1872  
 Howell, Benjamin F. (NJ) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Howell, Charles R. (NJ) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Howell, Edward (NY) – 1832  
 Howell, Elias (OH) – 1834  
 Howell, Evan (IL) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Howell, George (PA) – 1902, 1904  
 Howell, Herbert H. (NC) – 1968, 1970  
 Howell, Hynek M. (IL) – 1924  
 Howell, James A. (IL) – 1932, 1934  
 Howell, John H. (IA) – 1898  
 Howell, John W. (FL) – 1912  
 Howell, Joseph (UT) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Howell, Melvin C. (PA) – 1964  
 Howell, William E. (LA) – 1902  
 Hower, Robert E. (NY) – 1936  
 Hower, Robert J. (NY) – 1968  
 Howes, Frederick (MA) – 1824  
 Howey (NJ) – 1892  
 Howey, Benjamin F. (NJ) – 1882, 1884  
 Howie (NY) – 1886  
 Howland, Abraham H. (MA) – 1848, 1852, 1854  
 Howland, L. (WI) – 1882  
 Howland, Paul (OH) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Howland, Weston (MA) – 1884  
 Howley, Joseph (PA) – 1912  
 Howth (TX) – 1857  
 Hoxie (NY) – 1852  
 Hoxie, John R. (IL) – 1876  
 Hoxworth, Stephen A. (IL) – 1912  
 Hoy, James P. (MI) – 1972  
 Hoyer, Steny H. (MD) – 1981, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Hoyle, George V. (NY) – 1866  
 Hoynes, William (IN) – 1888  
 Hoyt (MI) – 1878  
 Hoyt (NY) – 1888  
 Hoyt (WI) – 1854  
 Hoyt, Elihu (MA) – 1828  
 Hoyt, Eugene (TX) – 1970  
 Hoyt, Ferdinand A. (NY) – 1942  
 Hoyt, John C. (OH) – 1978  
 Hoyt, Jonathan (NY) – 1832  
 Hoyt, Thaddeus E. (OH) – 1886, 1890, 1906  
 Hoyt, Timothy C. (UT) – 1916  
 Hoyt, William T. (CT) – 1924  
 Hruby, Otto Joseph, Jr. (IL) – 1944  
 Hruska, Roman L. (NE) – 1952  
 Hsing, Michael P. (NJ) – 2008  
 Hubbard, Edmund W. (VA) – 1841, 1843, 1845  
 Hubbard, Robert T. (VA) – 1884, 1898, 1900  
 Hubbard (CT) – 1857, 1875, 1890  
 Hubbard (OH) – 1858  
 Hubbard, Asahel W. (IA) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Hubbard, Carroll, Jr. (KY) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Hubbard, Chester D. (WV) – 1864, 1866  
 Hubbard, David (AL) – 1839, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1857  
 Hubbard, Demas, Jr. (NY) – 1864  
 Hubbard, E. B. (AL) – 1902  
 Hubbard, Elbert H. (IA) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Hubbard, Frank C. (OK) – 1907  
 Hubbard, Frederick W. (NY) – 1864  
 Hubbard, Garland R. (KY) – 1944  
 Hubbard, George Denys (MD) – 1956  
 Hubbard, H. Warren (NY) – 1926  
 Hubbard, Henry (NH) – 1829, 1831, 1833



- Hubbard, J. R. (WV) – 1878  
 Hubbard, Joel D. (MO) – 1894, 1896  
 Hubbard, John (ME) – 1838, 1840  
 Hubbard, John C. (OH) – 1878  
 Hubbard, John H. (CT) – 1863, 1865  
 Hubbard, Kyle (KY) – 1974  
 Hubbard, R. B. (MA) – 1846  
 Hubbard, R. T. (VA) – 1898  
 Hubbard, Richard (CT) – 1833, 1834, 1835  
 Hubbard, Richard D. (CT) – 1867  
 Hubbard, Robert (CT) – 1876  
 Hubbard, Rudolphius B. (MA) – 1844  
 Hubbard, Samuel D. (CT) – 1843, 1845, 1847  
 Hubbard, William P. (WV) – 1890, 1906, 1908  
 Hubbell, Edwin N. (NY) – 1864  
 Hubbell, Homer E. (VT) – 1846  
 Hubbell, J. Felipe (NM) – 1924  
 Hubbell, James R. (OH) – 1864, 1870  
 Hubbell, Jay A. (MI) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Hubbell, Walter (OK) – 1940  
 Hubbell, William S. (NY) – 1842  
 Hubble, M. J. (MO) – 1864  
 Hubbs, Orlando (NC) – 1880  
 Hubbs, Stanley (IL) – 1952, 1956  
 Huber, Harry I. (PA) – 1902  
 Huber, J. David (IN) – 1970  
 Huber, Robert J. (MI) – 1972, 1974  
 Huber, S. C. (IA) – 1910, 1912  
 Huber, Walter B. (OH) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Hubert, John (IL) – 1920  
 Hubler, Eugene W. (PA) – 1972  
 Hubler, Rob (IA) – 2008  
 Hubley, Edward B. (PA) – 1834, 1836  
 Hubschmitt, Frank (NJ) – 1920  
 Huck, Winnifred Mason (IL) – 1922  
 Huckaba, G. M. (AL) – 1924  
 Huckaby, Jerry (LA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Huckell, Benjamin (PA) – 1870  
 Huckenstine, John (PA) – 1900  
 Huckleberry (AR) – 1876  
 Huckleberry, Mike (MI) – 2004, 2006  
 Huckleberry, Roy (IN) – 1942  
 Hudd, Thomas R. (WI) – 1886  
 Huddleson (PA) – 1843  
 Huddleston, George (AL) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Huddleston, George, Jr. (AL) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Hudec, James S. (OH) – 1946  
 Hudgens, Ralph T. (GA) – 1988, 1992  
 Hudnut, William H., III (IN) – 1972, 1974  
 Hudock, Robert P. (PA) – 1978, 1984  
 Hudson (MO) – 1904  
 Hudson, Charles (MA) – 1841, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Hudson, Edward (NY) – 1944  
 Hudson, Fred (TX) – 1978  
 Hudson, Grant M. (MI) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1932  
 Hudson, Hiram B. (MI) – 1888, 1894  
 Hudson, J. K. (KS) – 1874  
 Hudson, John (MT) – 1906  
 Hudson, John H. (OH) – 1876  
 Hudson, Leslie H. (MI) – 1958  
 Hudson, Richard R. (OH) – 1872  
 Hudson, Roy (NY) – 1936  
 Hudson, Samuel E. (PA) – 1896  
 Hudson, Steve (MD) – 2008  
 Hudson, T. David (MA) – 1988  
 Hudson, T. J. (KS) – 1908  
 Hudson, Thomas B. (MO) – 1844  
 Hudson, Thomas J. (KS) – 1892  
 Hudspeth, Claude B. (TX) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Hudspeth, Emmett L. (TX) – 1978  
 Huening, Tom (CA) – 1992  
 Huff, Charles F. (LA) – 1976  
 Huff, George F. (PA) – 1890, 1894, 1896, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Huff, Richard H. (AZ) – 1980  
 Huffington, Michael (CA) – 1992  
 Huffman, Marion (OH) – 1900, 1922  
 Hufford, Tom (VA) – 1968  
 Huger, Alfred (SC) – 1834  
 Huggins, Edward N. (OH) – 1892, 1898  
 Huggins, Walter F. (IL) – 1906, 1912, 1916  
 Hughes (MN) – 1904  
 Hughes (MO) – 1920  
 Hughes (NH) – 1853  
 Hughes (NY) – 1854, 1874  
 Hughes (OK) – 1914  
 Hughes (PA) – 1860  
 Hughes (TN) – 1878, 1880, 1904  
 Hughes (VA) – 1906  
 Hughes, A. M. (TN) – 1837  
 Hughes, A. M., Jr. (TN) – 1890, 1896, 1920  
 Hughes, Bernard J. (IL) – 1964, 1966  
 Hughes, Bradley C. (GA) – 2006  
 Hughes, Brian M. (NJ) – 1992  
 Hughes, C. M. (TX) – 1916  
 Hughes, Charles (CA) – 1978  
 Hughes, Charles (NY) – 1852  
 Hughes, Charles B. (CO) – 1924  
 Hughes, Charles V. (CA) – 1980, 1994  
 Hughes, D. D. (MI) – 1870  
 Hughes, Daniel M. (NH) – 1978  
 Hughes, David A. (WA) – 1970  
 Hughes, Doug R. (MO) – 1986, 1988  
 Hughes, Duane C. (CA) – 1996  
 Hughes, Dudley M. (GA) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Hughes, E. J. (ND) – 1922  
 Hughes, Edward (VA) – 1898  
 Hughes, George A. (TX) – 1972  
 Hughes, George R., Jr. (MD) – 1970  
 Hughes, George W. (MD) – 1859  
 Hughes, Gordon F. (MA) – 1958, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1970  
 Hughes, Harry R. (MD) – 1964  
 Hughes, James (IN) – 1856, 1858  
 Hughes, James (PA) – 1902  
 Hughes, James (WI) – 1932  
 Hughes, James A. (WV) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1926, 1928  
 Hughes, James E. (WI) – 1940  
 Hughes, James H. (WV) – 1900  
 Hughes, James M. (MO) – 1842  
 Hughes, Miller (KY) – 1920, 1928  
 Hughes, Nicholas (NJ) – 1920  
 Hughes, Norman R. (MI) – 1978, 1980  
 Hughes, Peter J. (PA) – 1900  
 Hughes, Reid (FL) – 1990  
 Hughes, Richard J. (NJ) – 1938  
 Hughes, Robert H. (TX) – 1968  
 Hughes, Robert M. (VA) – 1902, 1904  
 Hughes, Robert W. (VA) – 1870, 1872  
 Hughes, S. (MD) – 1826  
 Hughes, Scott (IA) – 1986  
 Hughes, Thomas H. (NJ) – 1828, 1830  
 Hughes, W. G. (KY) – 1855  
 Hughes, William (NJ) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Hughes, William J. (NJ) – 1970, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Hughey, R. M. (OH) – 1912  
 Hughey, William (OH) – 1932  
 Hughson, Jonas A. (NY) – 1854  
 Hugunin, Daniel, Jr. (NY) – 1824  
 Huhn, Kenneth (NY) – 1978  
 Huiet, Ben T. (GA) – 1946  
 Huish, Henry A. (UT) – 1982  
 Hukriede, Theodore W. (MO) – 1920, 1922  
 Hulbert, Murray (NY) – 1914, 1916  
 Hulburd, Calvin T. (NY) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Hulette, Frank P. (NY) – 1896  
 Hulick, George W. (OH) – 1892, 1894  
 Hulin, H. Frank (NC) – 1946  
 Huling, Cyrus (OH) – 1902  
 Huling, James H. (WV) – 1894  
 Hulings, Willis J. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1917, 1918, 1920  
 Hull (CT) – 1912  
 Hull, Charles J. (MD) – 1918  
 Hull, Cordell (TN) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Hull, Elizabeth Ann “Betty” (IL) – 1996  
 Hull, Harry E. (IA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Hull, John A. T. (IA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Hull, John W. (MN) – 1978  
 Hull, Lewis W. (OH) – 1892  
 Hull, Matthew R. (IN) – 1845  
 Hull, Merlin (WI) – 1928, 1930, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Hull, Morton D. (IL) – 1923, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Hull, Moses (WI) – 1906  
 Hull, Noble A. (FL) – 1878  
 Hull, Perry M. (WI) – 1960  
 Hull, W. R., Jr. (MO) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Hull, William E. (IL) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Hulle, Charles F. (WI) – 1906  
 Hulme, John (PA) – 1866  
 Hulshart, George (PA) – 1980  
 Hulshof, Kenny (MO) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Hultman, Cal (IA) – 1980  
 Human, I. J. (TN) – 1912  
 Humbert, Thomas M. (PA) – 1992  
 Hume, Frank (VA) – 1890  
 Hume, Sandy (CO) – 2002  
 Hume, Stephen (MI) – 1996  
 Humes, John N. (VA) – 1837  
 Humes, Ted (PA) – 1976  
 Humiston, Daniel J. (NY) – 2008  
 Hummel, Valentine (PA) – 1828, 1830  
 Hummer, George P. (MI) – 1896, 1907  
 Humphrey (OH) – 1832  
 Humphrey, Alex P. (KY) – 1950  
 Humphrey, Bill (FL) – 1984  
 Humphrey, Calvin P. (OH) – 1888  
 Humphrey, Charles (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1830  
 Humphrey, D. C. (TX) – 1936  
 Humphrey, Edward (IL) – 1834  
 Humphrey, Frank L. (OH) – 1928  
 Humphrey, Herman L. (WI) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Humphrey, James M. (NY) – 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Humphrey, L. U. (KS) – 1892  
 Humphrey, Lott W. (NC) – 1870  
 Humphrey, Vernon (AR) – 2004  
 Humphrey, Watts S. (MI) – 1890  
 Humphrey, William E. (WA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Humphreys, Andrew (IN) – 1876  
 Humphreys, Benjamin G. (MS) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Humphreys, George (NY) – 1866  
 Humphreys, Harry D. (WV) – 1966  
 Humphreys, Jim (WV) – 2000, 2002  
 Humphreys, Larry (OK) – 1986  
 Humphreys, Lois E. (CA) – 1984  
 Humphreys, Raymond V. (WV) – 1936, 1938  
 Humphreys, Richard C. (MA) – 1892



- Humphries, Elijah (MA) – 1902  
 Humphries, Gene (OK) – 1970  
 Humphries, R. M. (TX) – 1888  
 Hundley, Oscar R. (AL) – 1896  
 Hungate, J. H. (IL) – 1876  
 Hungate, William L. (MO) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Hungerford, John N. (NY) – 1876  
 Hungerford, Orville (NY) – 1842, 1844, 1846  
 Hungness, Marshall (IL) – 1974  
 Hunnicut, J. W. (VA) – 1869  
 Hunsberger, Derek (NJ) – 1998  
 Hunsicker, Thomas C. (OH) – 1924  
 Hunston, Walter J. (OH) – 1954, 1960  
 Hunt (LA) – 1855  
 Hunt (MO) – 1896  
 Hunt (NY) – 1842, 1856, 1862  
 Hunt (OH) – 1843  
 Hunt, Alvah (NY) – 1834  
 Hunt, C. Everett (CA) – 1964  
 Hunt, Caleb S. (LA) – 1868  
 Hunt, Carleton (LA) – 1882, 1884  
 Hunt, D. G. (TX) – 1902  
 Hunt, Douglas P. (MN) – 1954  
 Hunt, Ed (CA) – 1992  
 Hunt, Francis M. (OH) – 1896  
 Hunt, George (IL) – 1872  
 Hunt, Herschel (OH) – 1944  
 Hunt, Hiram P. (NY) – 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Hunt, J. L. N. (NY) – 1880  
 Hunt, James B. (MI) – 1843, 1844  
 Hunt, John E. (NJ) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Hunt, John H. (MA) – 1916  
 Hunt, John J. (NC) – 1976  
 Hunt, John T. (MO) – 1902, 1904  
 Hunt, Jonathan (VT) – 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Hunt, Nat B. (TX) – 1914  
 Hunt, Samuel F. (OH) – 1880  
 Hunt, T. (NC) – 1825  
 Hunt, T. J. (AR) – 1894  
 Hunt, Theodore G. (LA) – 1853  
 Hunt, Washington (NY) – 1836, 1842, 1844, 1846  
 Hunt, William R. (PA) – 1972  
 Hunt, William T. (OH) – 1962  
 Hunter (CT) – 1908, 1912  
 Hunter (NY) – 1842  
 Hunter (OH) – 1828  
 Hunter, A. Oakley (CA) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Hunter, Andrew J. (IL) – 1870, 1882, 1892, 1896  
 Hunter, Clay (KS) – 1980  
 Hunter, David (OK) – 2006  
 Hunter, Duncan L. (CA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Hunter, E. T. (IL) – 1928  
 Hunter, Edward C. (IL) – 1938  
 Hunter, G. William (CA) – 1992  
 Hunter, Harold (OK) – 1978  
 Hunter, Jack C. (OH) – 1976  
 Hunter, James T. (NY) – 1902  
 Hunter, James W. (IL) – 1892  
 Hunter, Joe W. (KS) – 1960  
 Hunter, John (AL) – 1849  
 Hunter, John (NY) – 1824, 1830  
 Hunter, John F. (OH) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Hunter, John W. (NY) – 1866  
 Hunter, Morton C. (IN) – 1866, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Hunter, Nicholas (PA) – 1870  
 Hunter, Robert M. T. (VA) – 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847  
 Hunter, Robert O. (CA) – 1968  
 Hunter, Shapley R. (IL) – 1996  
 Hunter, W. Godfrey (KY) – 1878, 1882, 1886, 1888, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Hunter, William (RI) – 1825  
 Hunter, William F. (OH) – 1848, 1850  
 Hunter, Wm. H. (OH) – 1836  
 Huntington (NY) – 1854, 1884, 1886  
 Huntington, Abel (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Huntington, Hugh (OH) – 1916  
 Huntington, Jabez (CT) – 1829, 1831, 1833  
 Huntington, Roger (CT) – 1829  
 Huntington, Roger W. (NY) – 1920  
 Huntley (NY) – 1878  
 Hunton (VA) – 1827  
 Hunton, Eppa (VA) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Hunton, William E., Jr. (VA) – 1876  
 Huntsman, Adam (TN) – 1835  
 Huntsman, Bishop S. (KY) – 1918  
 Hunzeker, Darin (CA) – 2004  
 Huot, J. Oliva (NH) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Huppuch, Milton K. (NY) – 1912  
 Huppuch, Winfield A. (NY) – 1908  
 Hurd, Frank H. (OH) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Hurd, M. Michael (MI) – 1980  
 Hurlburt, R. H. (OH) – 1874  
 Hurlburt, W. A. “Bill” (VA) – 1992  
 Hurlbut, Elisha P. (NY) – 1834  
 Hurlbut, Stephen A. (IL) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Hurley (TN) – 1851  
 Hurley, David (PA) – 1838  
 Hurley, Denis M. (NY) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Hurley, Francis X. (MA) – 1950  
 Hurley, Frank (MA) – 1942  
 Hurley, George A. (OH) – 1956  
 Hurley, J. A. (TX) – 1892  
 Hurley, James M. (MA) – 1926  
 Hurley, James R. (NJ) – 1976  
 Hurley, John (TX) – 1902  
 Hurley, Robert E. (NY) – 1994  
 Hurley, Rodger L. (NY) – 1980  
 Hurley, S. R. (VA) – 1926  
 Hurst, Alfred (IA) – 1896  
 Hurst, Andrew L. (VA) – 2006  
 Hurst, Gerald B. (NC) – 1986  
 Hurst, J. E. (OH) – 1904  
 Hurst, Julius (TN) – 1964, 1966  
 Hurst, William L. (KY) – 1886  
 Hurt, J. Smith (KY) – 1865  
 Hurt, James K. “Ken” (MS) – 2006  
 Hurt, Leslie Raymond (IL) – 1932  
 Hurt, Z. Smith (KY) – 1882  
 Hurteau, Oscar J. V. (RI) – 1948  
 Husband, W. C. (MT) – 1938  
 Husch, George S. (NY) – 1910  
 Hussain, Riaz B. (NY) – 1988  
 Husselman, Calvin (IN) – 1892  
 Hussey, Erastus (MI) – 1846  
 Hustace, Maria M. (HI) – 1986  
 Husted, Earl W. (WA) – 1914  
 Husted, James W. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Husting (WI) – 1918  
 Huston, Alfred D. (IL) – 1940, 1942  
 Huston, Michael L. (IA) – 2000  
 Huston, Paul (OK) – 1932, 1934  
 Hutchens, W. R. (AL) – 1916  
 Hutcheson, Gene (CO) – 1978  
 Hutcheson, Joseph C. (TX) – 1892, 1894  
 Hutchings, C. F. (KS) – 1904  
 Hutchings, Robert L. (TX) – 1978, 1980  
 Hutchins (MI) – 1866  
 Hutchins (OH) – 1858  
 Hutchins, E. S. (KY) – 1912  
 Hutchins, Edward (MI) – 1891  
 Hutchins, John (OH) – 1846, 1860  
 Hutchins, John C. (OH) – 1880  
 Hutchins, Thomas E. “Tim” (MD) – 2000  
 Hutchins, Waldo (NY) – 1879, 1880, 1882  
 Hutchins, Wells A. (OH) – 1862  
 Hutchins, William A. (OH) – 1864, 1880  
 Hutchinson (OH) – 1860  
 Hutchinson, Ann (IA) – 2002  
 Hutchinson, Asa (AR) – 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Hutchinson, Barbara (CA) – 1992  
 Hutchinson, Charles (IL) – 2006  
 Hutchinson, Edward (MI) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Hutchinson, Elijah C. (NJ) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Hutchinson, John G. (WV) – 1980  
 Hutchinson, John H. (WV) – 1880, 1886  
 Hutchinson, Joseph Henry (ID) – 1902  
 Hutchinson, Tim (AR) – 1992, 1994  
 Hutchinson, Titus (VT) – 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Hutchinson, W. O. (TX) – 1872, 1886  
 Hutchison, A. P. (PA) – 1914  
 Hutchison, Claude B., Jr. (CA) – 1982, 2000  
 Hutchison, R. H., Jr. (KY) – 1952  
 Hutchison, Ralph (MO) – 1938, 1944  
 Hutchison, S. Daniel (NJ) – 2004  
 Hutchison, W. O. (TX) – 1894  
 Huth, Clarence F. (PA) – 1900  
 Huth, Lloyd N. (PA) – 1946  
 Hutner, Joseph L. (NY) – 1966  
 Hutt, James B., Jr. (VA) – 1976  
 Hutto, Earl D. (FL) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Hutton, Harry W. (CA) – 1928  
 Hutton, John E. (MO) – 1884, 1886  
 Huyler, John (NJ) – 1856, 1858  
 Huza, Stephen H. (WA) – 1964  
 Hyatt, Gregory S. (MA) – 1984  
 Hyatt, William S. (KS) – 1916  
 Hyde (CT) – 1861, 1863, 1886, 1896  
 Hyde (NY) – 1848, 1856  
 Hyde, Alvan P. (CT) – 1859  
 Hyde, C. H. (OK) – 1918, 1926  
 Hyde, DeWitt S. (MD) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Hyde, Henry J. (IL) – 1962, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Hyde, Ira B. (MO) – 1872, 1874  
 Hyde, R. Philip, III (MA) – 1996, 1998  
 Hyde, Samuel C. (WA) – 1894, 1896  
 Hyde, William P. (CA) – 1964  
 Hyder, Elton M. (TX) – 1946, 1948  
 Hyer, Fred C. (NJ) – 1932  
 Hyman, John A. (NC) – 1874  
 Hyman, Samuel M. (NY) – 1912  
 Hymes, Alex (LA) – 1908  
 Hynes, Susan W. (IL) – 1996, 1998  
 Hynes, William J. (AR) – 1872, 1874  
 Hyzer, Leland (FL) – 1956  
 Iams, Franklin P. (PA) – 1898  
 Iandiorio, Antonio (NY) – 1950  
 Iannelli, Gerard (PA) – 1958  
 Iannitti, Thomas V. (RI) – 1976  
 Iannucci, James (PA) – 1952  
 Iaquina, David L. (WI) – 1984  
 Icenhour, James O. (NC) – 1980  
 Ichord, Richard (MO) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Ide, M. (MA) – 1852  
 Ide, O. Z. (MI) – 1938  
 Idrogo, Michael (TX) – 2006  
 Igoe, James T. (IL) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Igoe, Kevin R. (MD) – 1980  
 Igoe, Michael L. (IL) – 1934  
 Igoe, William L. (MO) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Ihnen, Edward H. (NJ) – 1964  
 Ihrie, Peter, Jr. (PA) – 1830  
 Ikard, Frank (TX) – 1951, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Ikeler, Fred (PA) – 1918  
 Ikirt, George P. (OH) – 1888, 1892  
 Ikola, Roger A. (CA) – 1974  
 Illing, Joe (WA) – 1986  
 Imhoff, Lawrence E. (OH) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942

- Imle, Albert R. (IL) – 1954, 1956  
 Imperiale, Anthony (NJ) – 1988  
 Imrie, Curtis (CO) – 2000, 2002  
 Indyke, Joseph S. (NJ) – 1976  
 Ingalls (ME) – 1856  
 Ingalls, J. S. (MN) – 1912  
 Ingalls, Sheffield (KS) – 1914  
 Ingalls, William (MA) – 1828  
 Inge, Samuel W. (AL) – 1847, 1849  
 Inge, William M. (TN) – 1833  
 Ingersoll (CT) – 1910  
 Ingersoll (PA) – 1837, 1860  
 Ingersoll, Charles (CT) – 1841  
 Ingersoll, Charles E. (PA) – 1902  
 Ingersoll, Charles J. (PA) – 1838, 1840, 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Ingersoll, Colin M. (CT) – 1851, 1853  
 Ingersoll, Ebon C. (IL) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Ingersoll, Joseph R. (PA) – 1834, 1841, 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Ingersoll, Minneola (NY) – 1949  
 Ingersoll, Ralph (CT) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831  
 Ingersoll, Robert G. (IL) – 1860  
 Ingham, Samuel (CT) – 1834, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1847  
 Ingham, Samuel D. (PA) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Ingils (KY) – 1908  
 Ingle, John J. (NC) – 1944  
 Inglesby, John J. (NJ) – 1952  
 Inglis (NJ) – 1856  
 Inglis, Bob (SC) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Ingraham, D. H. (ME) – 1892  
 Ingraham, Joe (TX) – 1948  
 Ingraham, William M. (ME) – 1924  
 Ingram, Frederick F. (MI) – 1906  
 Ingram, R. Palmer (MD) – 1932  
 Inhofe, James M. (OK) – 1976, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Inkley, Ronald W. (UT) – 1974  
 Inman, J. M. (CA) – 1930, 1934  
 Inman, William A. (OH) – 1914  
 Innella, Joseph F. (SC) – 1996, 1998, 2002  
 Innelli, John (PA) – 1990, 1996  
 Innis, Ralph B. (MO) – 1942, 1944  
 Inouye, Daniel K. (HI) – 1959, 1960  
 Inouye, Hank (HI) – 1976  
 Insabella, Philip (NJ) – 1954  
 Insko, Jack P. (FL) – 1972  
 Inslee, Jay (WA) – 1992, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Iovino, Pasquale (IL) – 1932  
 Irby, James (SC) – 1840  
 Iredell, Samuel (NJ) – 1898  
 Ireland (NY) – 1852  
 Ireland (TX) – 1878  
 Ireland, Andy (FL) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Ireland, Clifford (IL) – 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Ireland, H. Glenn (KY) – 1914  
 Ireland, Joel (AZ) – 1986  
 Ireland, Paul T. (CA) – 2006  
 Ireland, Thomas R. (IL) – 1968  
 Irey, Diana (PA) – 2006  
 Irion, Alfred B. (LA) – 1884  
 Irion, Nell K. (ID) – 1920  
 Irish (PA) – 1886  
 Irish, J. P. (CA) – 1890  
 Irish, John P. (IA) – 1868, 1872  
 Irvin (OH) – 1832, 1834  
 Irvin (PA) – 1839  
 Irvin, Alexander (PA) – 1846  
 Irvin, James (PA) – 1840, 1843  
 Irvin, Lewis B. (OK) – 1912  
 Irvin, William (PA) – 1838  
 Irvin, William W. (OH) – 1828, 1830  
 Irvine (NY) – 1852  
 Irvine (PA) – 1843  
 Irvine, R. Tate (VA) – 1914  
 Irvine, Stella B. (CA) – 1918  
 Irvine, Walter A. (OH) – 1914  
 Irvine, William (NY) – 1858  
 Irvine, Wm. H. (PA) – 1894  
 Irving (VA) – 1845, 1847, 1849  
 Irving, Don (IL) – 1944, 1946  
 Irving, Leonard (MO) – 1952  
 Irving, Robert A. (NJ) – 1924  
 Irving, Theodore Leonard (MO) – 1948, 1950  
 Irving, William G. (CA) – 1910  
 Irwin (KY) – 1843  
 Irwin (MO) – 1898, 1900, 1908  
 Irwin (OH) – 1843  
 Irwin (PA) – 1852, 1856  
 Irwin, Barry (GA) – 2002  
 Irwin, Charles W. (NY) – 1920  
 Irwin, Donald J. (CT) – 1958, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Irwin, Edward M. (IL) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Irwin, Harvey S. (KY) – 1900, 1902  
 Irwin, J. W. (KY) – 1841  
 Irwin, James E. (IA) – 1948  
 Irwin, James E. (TN) – 1968  
 Irwin, James S. (OH) – 1838  
 Irwin, John J. (MA) – 1940  
 Irwin, John J. (PA) – 1898  
 Irwin, Joseph C. (NJ) – 1940  
 Irwin, Mitch (MI) – 1988  
 Irwin, R. S. (PA) – 1916  
 Irwin, Thomas (PA) – 1828  
 Irwin, William W. (PA) – 1840  
 Isaac, Darter (TX) – 1890  
 Isaak, Charles (HI) – 1978  
 Isacks, Jacob C. (TN) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833  
 Isacson, Leo (NY) – 1948  
 Isakson, Johnny (GA) – 2000, 2002  
 Isbell (TN) – 1878  
 Isbell, John B. (AL) – 1930  
 Eisenhower, Charles M. (TX) – 1964  
 Isham, Iriah (CT) – 1829  
 Ishmael, Larry W. (WA) – 2006, 2008  
 Israel, David D. (MO) – 1922, 1926  
 Israel, Steven J. “Steve” (NY) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Issa, Darrell (CA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Ista, Richard (ND) – 1972  
 Istook, Ernest Jim (OK) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Itshaky, Bo (CT) – 2008  
 Ittner, Anthony (MO) – 1876  
 Iverson, Alfred (GA) – 1838, 1840, 1846  
 Ives, Eugene S. (NY) – 1894  
 Ives, H. Rollin (ME) – 1986  
 Ives, Willard (NY) – 1848, 1850, 1854  
 Ivey, E. Ralph (GA) – 1960, 1962  
 Ivey, H. B. (NC) – 1932  
 Ivey, Mark, Jr. (AZ) – 1990  
 Ivey, W. P. (AL) – 1948  
 Ivey, William P. (AL) – 1960  
 Ivie, W. N. (AR) – 1906, 1914  
 Ivory, Jean (NY) – 1952  
 Ivy, Dan (AR) – 1990  
 Ivy, Jesse C. (MA) – 1908  
 Izac, Edouard V. M. (CA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Izzard, Rudy (TX) – 1996, 1998  
 Jack, Summers M. (PA) – 1898, 1900  
 Jack, Thomas B. (IL) – 1918  
 Jack, William (PA) – 1840  
 Jacklin, Rufus W. (MI) – 1900  
 Jackman, W. T. (KY) – 1867  
 Jackson (AL) – 1886  
 Jackson (DE) – 1878  
 Jackson (LA) – 1849  
 Jackson (MO) – 1853, 1856, 1882, 1892  
 Jackson (NJ) – 1904  
 Jackson (NY) – 1842, 1854  
 Jackson (TX) – 1951  
 Jackson, A. N. (FL) – 1908, 1912, 1916  
 Jackson, Ada B. (NY) – 1948  
 Jackson, Albert (MO) – 1866  
 Jackson, Alfred M. (KS) – 1900, 1902  
 Jackson, Amos H. (OH) – 1902  
 Jackson, Barbara (CA) – 1990  
 Jackson, Benjamin (NY) – 1930  
 Jackson, Brownlow (NC) – 1930  
 Jackson, C. A. G. (VT) – 1898  
 Jackson, Charles (RI) – 1851, 1857  
 Jackson, David L. (OH) – 1986  
 Jackson, David S. (NY) – 1846  
 Jackson, Donald L. (CA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Jackson, Ebenezer (CT) – 1834, 1835  
 Jackson, Eliphalet (NY) – 1836  
 Jackson, Emmett C. (AL) – 1896  
 Jackson, Frederick H. (MA) – 1896  
 Jackson, Fred S. (KS) – 1910, 1912  
 Jackson, Henry M. (WA) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Jackson, Jabez Y. (GA) – 1835, 1836  
 Jackson, James (AL) – 1902  
 Jackson, James (GA) – 1857, 1859  
 Jackson, James, Jr. (NY) – 1868  
 Jackson, James Love (PA) – 1990  
 Jackson, James M. (WV) – 1888  
 Jackson, James S. (KY) – 1859, 1861  
 Jackson, Jesse L., Jr. (IL) – 1995, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Jackson, John E. (OH) – 1990  
 Jackson, John H. (NY) – 1944  
 Jackson, John J. (VA) – 1837  
 Jackson, Johnny (GA) – 1999  
 Jackson, Joseph (GA) – 1836  
 Jackson, Joseph W. (GA) – 1848, 1851  
 Jackson, Laban P. (KY) – 1972  
 Jackson, Michael (LA) – 2008  
 Jackson, Nathan (IN) – 1837  
 Jackson, Oscar L. (PA) – 1884, 1886  
 Jackson, Paul R. (CA) – 1982, 1984  
 Jackson, Philip (IL) – 1894  
 Jackson, Richard M. (CT) – 1976  
 Jackson, Samuel D. (IN) – 1928  
 Jackson, Samuel M. (PA) – 1940  
 Jackson, T. N. (MS) – 1892  
 Jackson, Thomas (NY) – 1836, 1838  
 Jackson, Uriah S. (IN) – 1904  
 Jackson, W. F. (KS) – 1938  
 Jackson, W. H. (TN) – 1910  
 Jackson, William (MA) – 1833, 1834, 1842  
 Jackson, William H. (MD) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Jackson, William H. (NY) – 1906  
 Jackson, William M. (IL) – 1854  
 Jackson, William M. (MA) – 1838, 1840  
 Jackson, William T. (NY) – 1848  
 Jackson-Lee, Sheila (TX) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Jacob, R. J. (KY) – 1867  
 Jacob, Ted (PA) – 1978, 1982  
 Jacobs (PA) – 1886  
 Jacobs, Andrew, Jr. (IN) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Jacobs, Andrew Sr. (IN) – 1948, 1950  
 Jacobs, Ferris, Jr. (NY) – 1880  
 Jacobs, Floyd E. (MO) – 1928  
 Jacobs, Harry (FL) – 2002  
 Jacobs, J. Howard (PA) – 1880  
 Jacobs, Jim (FL) – 1996  
 Jacobs, John F. (NY) – 1970  
 Jacobs, Joseph J., Jr. (OH) – 1994  
 Jacobs, Mary (CA) – 1994  
 Jacobs, William W. (IL) – 1898  
 Jacobsen, Alan (NE) – 2000  
 Jacobsen, Bernhard M. (IA) – 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Jacobsen, Linda (MO) – 2004  
 Jacobsen, William S. (IA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Jacobson, Art (CA) – 1980  
 Jacobson, Olaf H. (CO) – 1942  
 Jacobstein, Meyer (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926





- Jacoway, Henderson M. (AR) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920
- Jacques, Norman J. (RI) – 1992
- Jadwin, Cornelius C. (PA) – 1880, 1882
- Jaeger, Edmund (IA) – 1870
- Jaeger, Emil (IL) – 1918
- Jaffa, Nathan (NM) – 1912
- Jaffarian, Paul (OR) – 1964
- Jager, Duane (OH) – 1984
- Jagers, Stanley (KY) – 1936, 1948
- Jagt, Guy Vander (MI) – 1986, 1988, 1990
- Jahelka (NY) – 1878
- Jaliman, Michael (NY) – 2004
- Jalovec, Richard S. (IL) – 1980
- James (KY) – 1847
- James (VA) – 1825
- James, Addison D. (KY) – 1890, 1906
- James, Albert H. (OH) – 1964
- James, Amaziah B. (NY) – 1876, 1878
- James, Benjamin F. (PA) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- James, Bill (FL) – 1978
- James, Bill (MN) – 1982
- James, Charles D. “Chuck” (AL) – 2004, 2006
- James, Craig T. (FL) – 1988, 1990
- James, Crawford F. (NC) – 1932
- James, Darwin R. (NY) – 1882, 1884
- James, Francis (PA) – 1838, 1840
- James, G. Russell (NY) – 1970
- James, G. W. (TN) – 1914
- James, Horace E. (PA) – 1896
- James, O. A. (IL) – 1938
- James, Oliver P. (PA) – 1878
- James, Ollie M. (KY) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- James, Peter (MD) – 2008
- James, Robert B. (TN) – 1962, 1964
- James, Rorer A. (VA) – 1920
- James, Roy, Jr. (TX) – 1962
- James, Roy E. (PA) – 1948
- James, Steve (NY) – 1996
- James, W. D. (NC) – 1964
- James, W. Frank (MI) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936
- James, Wynne (PA) – 1908
- James, Wynne, Jr. (PA) – 1948
- Jameson, Charles H. (CA) – 1960
- Jameson, Charles W. (MI) – 1972
- Jameson, John (ME) – 1848
- Jamieson, A. (SD) – 1894, 1898
- Jamieson, D. Donald (PA) – 1958
- Jamieson, Fleming (PA) – 1910
- Jamieson, William D. (IA) – 1908
- Jamieson, William V. (NE) – 1924
- Jamison, A. (SD) – 1904
- Jamison, Cy (MT) – 1994
- Jamison, J. H. (MS) – 1894
- Jamison, John (MO) – 1842, 1846
- Jamison, John M. (PA) – 1919
- Jamison, Otis G. (IN) – 1944
- Jancek, Steve (AZ) – 1980
- Janec, Dominic M., Jr. (IL) – 1938
- Janes (GA) – 1844
- Janes, Henry F. (VT) – 1834, 1836
- Janetzke, John A. (MD) – 1914
- Janetzke, John A., Jr. (MD) – 1938, 1940, 1948
- Janeway, Henderson M. (AR) – 1910
- Janin, A. C. (LA) – 1882
- Janis, Martin A. (OH) – 1962
- Janklow, William J. (SD) – 2002
- Jankowski, Ben (AZ) – 2000
- Jankowski, Stanley (IL) – 1924
- Jannson, Peter, N. (WI) – 1982, 1984
- Janosik, Edward G. (NJ) – 2000
- Janowski, Casimer T. (IL) – 1932
- Jansen, Gierluf (IN) – 1912
- Jaques (MN) – 1910
- Jaquith, Lysander B. (MA) – 1870
- Jarboe, John B. (OK) – 1968
- Jardine, H. T. (NV) – 1906
- Jarman, John (OK) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Jarman, Pete (AL) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946
- Jarrett, Benjamin (PA) – 1936, 1938, 1940
- Jarrett, Clyde H. (NC) – 1936
- Jarrett, Don (CO) – 1990
- Jarrett, J. C. (CO) – 1942
- Jarrett, Robert Frank (NC) – 1940
- Jarrett, Thomas L. (IL) – 1944
- Jarstad, John (WA) – 1970
- Jarvis, Frank C. (MI) – 1920, 1926, 1928
- Jarvis, Harvey Hope (MI) – 1940, 1946
- Jarvis, Judy (CA) – 1992
- Jarvis, Leonard (ME) – 1828, 1830, 1833, 1834
- Jarvis, Roman I. (MI) – 1896, 1898, 1900
- Jarvis, Roman I. (MI) – 1920, 1928, 1930
- Jarzab, Leonard C. (IL) – 1972
- Javits, Jacob K. (NY) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952
- Jayne, Edward M. (MO) – 1944
- Jefferey, Christina (GA) – 1999
- Jeffers, Albert W. (NE) – 1908, 1918, 1920
- Jeffers (NJ) – 1830
- Jeffers, Frank (MN) – 1920
- Jeffers, L. G. (MO) – 1878
- Jeffers, Lamar (AL) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Jeffers, William N. (NJ) – 1828
- Jefferson, Carter (NJ) – 1966
- Jefferson, Kenneth P., Jr. (NY) – 2004
- Jefferson, William J. (LA) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Jeffery, Harry S. (PA) – 1920
- Jeffords, Elza (MS) – 1882
- Jeffords, James M. (VT) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
- Jeffrey, Dominick J. (IL) – 1986
- Jeffrey, Harry P. (OH) – 1942, 1944
- Jeffrey, John A. (OR) – 1908, 1916, 1936
- Jeffries (OH) – 1858
- Jeffries, H. B. (FL) – 1920
- Jeffries, Hardie H. (TX) – 1926
- Jeffries, Jim (KS) – 1978, 1980
- Jeffries, Linneus Q. (SD) – 1889
- Jeffries, Walter Sooy (NJ) – 1938, 1940
- Jeghelian, Janet E. (MA) – 2000
- Jehle, Edward P. (NY) – 1956
- Jelen, Frank A. (NE) – 1946
- Jellison, Billy D. (KS) – 1970
- Jenckes, Joseph S., Jr. (AZ) – 1942
- Jenckes, Thomas A. (RI) – 1863, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1870
- Jenckes, Virginia E. (IN) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938
- Jencks, Clinton E. (NM) – 1948
- Jenifer, Daniel (MD) – 1831, 1835, 1837, 1839
- Jenison, Edward H. (IL) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1962
- Jenkins (TX) – 1951
- Jenkins, Albert G. (VA) – 1857, 1859
- Jenkins, Andrew (NY) – 1986
- Jenkins, Bill (TN) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004
- Jenkins, Bruce S. (UT) – 1962
- Jenkins, C. H. (TX) – 1894, 1896
- Jenkins, Carroll E. (VT) – 1934
- Jenkins, Cecil Y. (VA) – 1980
- Jenkins, Daniel (VA) – 1992
- Jenkins, Ed (GA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Jenkins, John J. (WI) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906
- Jenkins, Jonathan (NY) – 1836
- Jenkins, Joseph J. (NC) – 1898, 1916
- Jenkins, Karl (VA) – 1946
- Jenkins, L. L. (NC) – 1920
- Jenkins, Lemuel (NY) – 1826
- Jenkins, Louis “Woody” (LA) – 2008
- Jenkins, Loyal L. (MA) – 1912, 1922
- Jenkins, Lynn (KS) – 2008
- Jenkins, Mitchell (PA) – 1946
- Jenkins, P. C. (NC) – 1904
- Jenkins, Paul (TX) – 2004
- Jenkins, Storm (CA) – 1996
- Jenkins, Thomas A. (OH) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Jenkins, Timothy (NY) – 1844, 1846, 1850
- Jenks (NY) – 1858
- Jenks, Arthur B. (NH) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940
- Jenks, George A. (PA) – 1874, 1876
- Jenks, Michael H. (PA) – 1843
- Jennes (NH) – 1847
- Jenness, William W. (MA) – 1958
- Jennings (NY) – 1856
- Jennings (OH) – 1843
- Jennings, Christine (FL) – 2006, 2008
- Jennings, David (OH) – 1824
- Jennings, Donald G. (MI) – 1960, 1962
- Jennings, Everett J. (NJ) – 1980
- Jennings, Gainor (OH) – 1930
- Jennings, Janet Roberts (IL) – 1968, 1970
- Jennings, Jeff (KY) – 1851
- Jennings, John, Jr. (TN) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948
- Jennings, John H. (NY) – 1912
- Jennings, John J. (NY) – 1910
- Jennings, Jonathan (IN) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1831
- Jennings, Jon P. (IN) – 2004
- Jennings, Leland S. (MI) – 1950
- Jennings, W. Pat (VA) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- Jenr (MD) – 1853
- Jenrette, John W., Jr. (SC) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Jensen (WI) – 1918
- Jensen, Ben F. (IA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964
- Jensen, Fred (MN) – 1926
- Jensen, Hans O. (NE) – 1946
- Jensen, John L. (IA) – 1956
- Jensen, John P. (WI) – 1920
- Jensen, Richard C. (MO) – 1950
- Jensen, W. H. (ID) – 1952
- Jenswold, John R. (MN) – 1912
- Jeppesen, C. R. (ID) – 1918
- Jepson (MN) – 1914, 1916
- Jerde, Oscar J. (MN) – 1954
- Jerge, Henry F. (NY) – 1930
- Jeric, Rick H. (OH) – 2000
- Jerling, Albert R. (PA) – 1920
- Jerome (NY) – 1878
- Jerome, William (NY) – 1830
- Jesmore, Terry (TX) – 1994
- Jess (NJ) – 1912
- Jett, Beatrice M. (CA) – 1984
- Jett, Thomas M. (IL) – 1896, 1898, 1900
- Jetton, Robert (TN) – 1835
- Jewel, Howard H. (CA) – 1958
- Jewell, Carl B. (IL) – 1944
- Jewett (OH) – 1860
- Jewett, Charles (IN) – 1938
- Jewett, Freeborn (NY) – 1830
- Jewett, George (MD) – 1896
- Jewett, Hugh J. (OH) – 1870, 1872
- Jewett, Joshua H. (KY) – 1855, 1857, 1859
- Jewett, S. W. (VT) – 1854
- Jewett, Thomas L. (OH) – 1850
- Jewitt, Brad (MD) – 2004
- Jezer, Rhea (NY) – 1992, 1994
- Jindal, Bobby (LA) – 2004, 2006
- Jirka, Frank J., Jr. (IL) – 1966
- Joachim, Steve (PA) – 1982
- Job, Archibald (IL) – 1847
- Jochim, Timothy C. (OH) – 1986
- Jochum, Charles G. (NY) – 1942
- Jacobs, Charles C. (SC) – 1904
- Jodoin (CT) – 1910
- Jodoin, Raymond J. (CT) – 1922
- Joelson, Charles S. (NJ) – 1948, 1954, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968

- Joelson, Harry (NJ) – 1930, 1932  
 Johansen, August E. (MI) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Johansson, E. A. (ND) – 1936, 1942, 1950  
 John, Chris (LA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Johnn (NY) – 1858  
 Johns, Joshua L. (WI) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Johns, Kensey, Jr. (DE) – 1827, 1828  
 Johns, Mark C. (NY) – 2000  
 Johns, Robert (IL) – 1912  
 Johns, William M. (NY) – 1970  
 Johnson (AL) – 1898  
 Johnson (AR) – 1880  
 Johnson (CT) – 1884  
 Johnson (IN) – 1856, 1862, 1874  
 Johnson (ME) – 1858, 1860  
 Johnson (MO) – 1854  
 Johnson (NH) – 1878  
 Johnson (NY) – 1854, 1856  
 Johnson (OK) – 1908  
 Johnson (VA) – 1827, 1829  
 Johnson, A. I. (MN) – 1908  
 Johnson, Adna R. (OH) – 1908  
 Johnson, Albert (WA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Johnson, Albert L. (CA) – 1936  
 Johnson, Albert W. (PA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Johnson, Andrew (TN) – 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1872  
 Johnson, Anton J. (IL) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Johnson, Art (FL) – 1990  
 Johnson, Arthur L. (CA) – 1944, 1952  
 Johnson, Augusta C. (VA) – 1962, 1964  
 Johnson, Ben (KY) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Johnson, Brad (MT) – 1990  
 Johnson, Byron L. (CO) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1972  
 Johnson, C. Porter (IL) – 1898  
 Johnson, C. T. (CA) – 1938  
 Johnson, C. W., Jr. (TX) – 1900, 1920, 1924, 1931  
 Johnson, Calvin D. (IL) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Johnson, Carl A. (CA) – 1902  
 Johnson, Cave (TN) – 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Johnson, Charles (MO) – 1870  
 Johnson, Charles C. (VA) – 1831  
 Johnson, Charles Cabot (MA) – 1914, 1918  
 Johnson, Charles H. (NY) – 1924  
 Johnson, Charles L. (PA) – 1914  
 Johnson, Charles P. (MO) – 1864  
 Johnson, Cletus J. (WI) – 1964  
 Johnson, Curtis (NY) – 1984  
 Johnson, D. D. (WV) – 1866  
 Johnson, D. F. (TX) – 1916  
 Johnson, Dale (TN) – 1992  
 Johnson, Daniel (NC) – 2008  
 Johnson, Dave (MN) – 1986  
 Johnson, David (MI) – 1864  
 Johnson, David E. (WV) – 1900, 1902  
 Johnson, Davis B. (OH) – 1934  
 Johnson, Dawn Marie (OH) – 1996  
 Johnson, Dewey W. (MN) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Johnson, Don (GA) – 1992, 1994  
 Johnson, Eddie Bernice (TX) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Johnson, Edward (MN) – 1972  
 Johnson, Edward (NC) – 1982  
 Johnson, Edward A. (NY) – 1928  
 Johnson, Edward L. (NY) – 1966, 1968  
 Johnson, Elizur G. (OH) – 1892  
 Johnson, Ferdinand (MN) – 1928  
 Johnson, Flora D. (NY) – 1940, 1942  
 Johnson, Foster (TN) – 1944  
 Johnson, Francis (KY) – 1824, 1829  
 Johnson, Frank T. (CT) – 1940  
 Johnson, Frederick A. (NY) – 1882, 1884  
 Johnson, Fred (MI) – 2008  
 Johnson, Fred G. (NE) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Johnson, George W. (WV) – 1922, 1924, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Johnson, Gerald (GA) – 1984  
 Johnson, Glen D. (OK) – 1946, 1996  
 Johnson, Grove L. (CA) – 1894, 1896  
 Johnson, H. D. (TX) – 1886  
 Johnson, Hank (GA) – 2006, 2008  
 Johnson, Harold T. (Bizz) (CA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Johnson, Harry D. (NY) – 1952  
 Johnson, Harvey H. (OH) – 1852, 1854  
 Johnson, Henry (LA) – 1834, 1836  
 Johnson, Henry A. (WI) – 1912  
 Johnson, Henry U. (IN) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Johnson, Herschel V. (GA) – 1843  
 Johnson, Howard L. (MI) – 1970  
 Johnson, J. Buford (MN) – 1968  
 Johnson, J. Edward (CO) – 1916  
 Johnson, J. F. (TX) – 1869  
 Johnson, J. Foote (VA) – 1872, 1874  
 Johnson, J. Leroy (CA) – 1942, 1944  
 Johnson, J. M. (GA) – 1924, 1932  
 Johnson, J. Sam, Jr. (TN) – 1948  
 Johnson, J. W. (TN) – 1906  
 Johnson, Jacob (UT) – 1912  
 Johnson, James (GA) – 1851, 1853  
 Johnson, James (KY) – 1824  
 Johnson, James A. (CA) – 1867, 1868  
 Johnson, James D. (OH) – 1972  
 Johnson, James H. (NH) – 1845, 1847  
 Johnson, James L. (KY) – 1849, 1857  
 Johnson, James P. (Jim) (CO) – 1966, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Johnson, James W. (IL) – 1904  
 Johnson, Jay (WI) – 1996, 1998  
 Johnson, Jed (OK) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Johnson, Jed, Jr. (OK) – 1964, 1966  
 Johnson, Jeromus (NY) – 1824, 1826  
 Johnson, Jerry (CA) – 1990  
 Johnson, Jim (WI) – 1982  
 Johnson, Joan B. (NY) – 2000  
 Johnson, Joel A. (NC) – 1948  
 Johnson, John (NJ) – 1900  
 Johnson, John (OH) – 1850  
 Johnson, John A. (IN) – 1990  
 Johnson, John Allen (CA) – 1952  
 Johnson, John M. (GA) – 1918, 1936  
 Johnson, John V. (NY) – 1938  
 Johnson, John W. (MN) – 1964  
 Johnson, Joseph (VA) – 1825, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1845  
 Johnson, Joseph P., Jr. (VA) – 1968  
 Johnson, Joseph T. (SC) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1912, 1914  
 Johnson, Keith A. (CA) – 2002  
 Johnson, Keith W. (MN) – 1982  
 Johnson, L. E. (SC) – 1872  
 Johnson, L. Mitchell (GA) – 1936  
 Johnson, L. P. (MN) – 1934  
 Johnson, Larmon G. (IL) – 1880, 1882  
 Johnson, Larry (CA) – 2008  
 Johnson, Larry (TX) – 2002  
 Johnson, Lawrence E. (IL) – 1972  
 Johnson, Leroy (CA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Johnson, Lester R. (WI) – 1953, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Johnson, Levi (ME) – 1847  
 Johnson, Levi D. (CA) – 1906  
 Johnson, Lowell R. (MO) – 1936  
 Johnson, Luther A. (TX) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Johnson, Lyndon B. (TX) – 1937, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Johnson, M. C. (IL) – 1864  
 Johnson, M. W. (TX) – 1896  
 Johnson, Magnus (MN) – 1932, 1934  
 Johnson, Martin N. (ND) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Johnson, Mary M. (WV) – 1930  
 Johnson, Mike (CA) – 2002, 2004  
 Johnson, Morse (OH) – 1948  
 Johnson, Moses (MA) – 1870  
 Johnson, Nancy L. (CT) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Johnson, Noadiah (NY) – 1832  
 Johnson, Noble J. (IN) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Johnson, Oscar A. (MN) – 1948  
 Johnson, Oscar E. (IA) – 1946  
 Johnson, Owen (MA) – 1936, 1938  
 Johnson, Paul B. (MS) – 1918, 1920  
 Johnson, Paul W. (IA) – 2004  
 Johnson, Perley B. (OH) – 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Johnson, Philip (PA) – 1860, 1862, 1864  
 Johnson, R. A. (ND) – 1924  
 Johnson, R. B. (TX) – 1924  
 Johnson, R. H. (ND) – 1920  
 Johnson, Ralph E. (SD) – 1920  
 Johnson, Richard A. (MD) – 1914  
 Johnson, Richard M. (KY) – 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Johnson, Robert (FL) – 1976, 2004  
 Johnson, Robert J. (NY) – 2004, 2006  
 Johnson, Robert M. L. (IA) – 1966  
 Johnson, Robert W. (AR) – 1846, 1848, 1851  
 Johnson, Rockne H. (HI) – 1982  
 Johnson, Royal C. (SD) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Johnson, Russell S. (WI) – 1954  
 Johnson, Sam (TN) – 1918  
 Johnson, Sam (TX) – 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Johnson, Samuel C. (WI) – 1887, 1888  
 Johnson, Southey M. (CA) – 1970  
 Johnson, Stephen (OH) – 1878  
 Johnson, Stephen C. (NY) – 1866  
 Johnson, Stuart (CA) – 2002  
 Johnson, Susan E. (CT) – 1994  
 Johnson, T. B. (SC) – 1896  
 Johnson, T. D. (UT) – 1912  
 Johnson, Thomas (IL) – 1910  
 Johnson, Thomas (NY) – 1838, 1840  
 Johnson, Thomas A. (MO) – 1948  
 Johnson, Thomas F. (KS) – 1920  
 Johnson, Thomas F. (MD) – 1950, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Johnson, Tim (SD) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Johnson, Timothy V. (IL) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Johnson, Tom L. (OH) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Johnson, Tunis (MI) – 1938  
 Johnson, Virginia (NC) – 2004  
 Johnson, W. J. (IN) – 1882  
 Johnson, W. S. (GA) – 1894  
 Johnson, Walter (VA) – 1944, 1946  
 Johnson, Walter E. (NJ) – 1972  
 Johnson, Walter L. (GA) – 1890  
 Johnson, Walter P. (MD) – 1940  
 Johnson, Walter P. (NC) – 1952





- Johnson, Walter W. (CO) – 1946  
 Johnson, Ward (CA) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Johnson, Willard H. (CA) – 1980  
 Johnson, William A. (IN) – 1972  
 Johnson, William Cost (MD) – 1833, 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Johnson, William R. (IL) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Johnson, William W. (MD) – 1906  
 Johnston (NJ) – 1892  
 Johnston (OK) – 1914  
 Johnston (PA) – 1872  
 Johnston, Benjamin F. (IL) – 1898  
 Johnston, C. E. (OH) – 1910  
 Johnston, Cal (CO) – 1990  
 Johnston, Charles (NY) – 1838, 1840  
 Johnston, David (WV) – 1898  
 Johnston, Dennis E. (PA) – 1898  
 Johnston, E. (VA) – 1837  
 Johnston, Eugene (NC) – 1980, 1982  
 Johnston, G. W. (AR) – 1928  
 Johnston, Gordon R. (PA) – 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Johnston, Harry A. (FL) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Johnston, Henry S. (OK) – 1908  
 Johnston, J. L. (NC) – 1928  
 Johnston, James B. (SC) – 1894  
 Johnston, James C. (IN) – 1884  
 Johnston, James F. (IN) – 1888  
 Johnston, James T. (IN) – 1886  
 Johnston, Joe (IA) – 1984  
 Johnston, John (OR) – 1958  
 Johnston, John B. (NY) – 1918  
 Johnston, Joseph E. (VA) – 1878  
 Johnston, Joseph T. (SC) – 1900, 1908, 1910  
 Johnston, Robert L. (PA) – 1864, 1866  
 Johnston, Rod K. (WI) – 1982  
 Johnston, Rowland L. (MO) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Johnston, Rufus P. (NY) – 1912  
 Johnston, Samuel (MI) – 1984  
 Johnston, Thomas D. (NC) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Johnston, W. Carl (IL) – 1952  
 Johnston, Walter A. (MD) – 1904  
 Johnston, Wilbur (AL) – 1968  
 Johnston, William (IN) – 1892  
 Johnston, William (NC) – 1882  
 Johnston, William (OH) – 1862, 1864  
 Johnstone, George (SC) – 1890  
 Johnstone, Katina M. (NY) – 2000  
 Jolovich, J. J. (CA) – 1962  
 Jolicoeur, E. T. “Tom” (CA) – 1974  
 Joliffe, John (OH) – 1848  
 Jolivet, Bert A. (WI) – 1922  
 Jolivet, Gregory V. (OH) – 1990  
 Jolley (LA) – 1889  
 Jolley, H. Vernon (NJ) – 1986  
 Jolley, James R. (LA) – 1888  
 Jolley, John L. (SD) – 1891  
 Jolline (OH) – 1834  
 Jolly (AL) – 1872  
 Jolly (KY) – 1900  
 Jolly, Charles “Chuck” (TN) – 1996  
 Jolly, George W. (KY) – 1886, 1888, 1898, 1922  
 Jonah, William E. (NJ) – 1920  
 Jonas, Alexander (NY) – 1902, 1906  
 Jonas, Charles A. (NC) – 1918, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1942  
 Jonas, Charles Raper (NC) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Jonas, Edgar A. (IL) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Jones (CO) – 1918  
 Jones (DE) – 1842  
 Jones (GA) – 1851, 1853  
 Jones (KY) – 1837  
 Jones (LA) – 1859  
 Jones (MN) – 1866, 1904  
 Jones (MO) – 1854  
 Jones (NJ) – 1858  
 Jones (NY) – 1848, 1874, 1876  
 Jones (OH) – 1834, 1860  
 Jones (PA) – 1843, 1854, 1858  
 Jones (WI) – 1878, 1890  
 Jones, A. (MO) – 1944  
 Jones, Albert C. (NJ) – 1948  
 Jones, Alexander (NY) – 1900  
 Jones, Alexander H. (NC) – 1865, 1868, 1870, 1886  
 Jones, Alfred H. (RI) – 1924  
 Jones, Arthur F. (NJ) – 1986  
 Jones, Ashton (MT) – 1958  
 Jones, Ben (GA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1994  
 Jones, Benjamin (OH) – 1832, 1834  
 Jones, Benjamin C. (PA) – 1936  
 Jones, Benjamin T. (VA) – 1892  
 Jones, Ben L. (VA) – 2002  
 Jones, Bill (CA) – 1968, 1970  
 Jones, Bill (GA) – 2008  
 Jones, Bill (TX) – 1962  
 Jones, Bob (CA) – 1976  
 Jones, Bob (WA) – 1958  
 Jones, Burr W. (WI) – 1882, 1884  
 Jones, C. J. (MS) – 1896  
 Jones, C. M. “Casey” (WV) – 1934, 1936  
 Jones, C. T. (MS) – 1898  
 Jones, Charles (LA) – 1992  
 Jones, Charles P. (FL) – 1980  
 Jones, Charles P. (TX) – 1996  
 Jones, Charles R. (NC) – 1886  
 Jones, Charles W. (FL) – 1872  
 Jones, Charlie Urbina (TX) – 1998  
 Jones, Clay (TN) – 1940  
 Jones, Cleo S. (WV) – 1956  
 Jones, Clifford A. (TX) – 1978  
 Jones, Clyde H. (IN) – 1904  
 Jones, Corky (NE) – 1988  
 Jones, Daniel T. (NY) – 1850, 1852  
 Jones, David Nelson (CA) – 2006  
 Jones, E. A. (TX) – 1888  
 Jones, Ed (TN) – 1969, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Jones, Edward (PA) – 1876  
 Jones, Elwood H. (PA) – 1950  
 Jones, Evan (TX) – 1892  
 Jones, Evan J. (PA) – 1918, 1920  
 Jones, Frank (NH) – 1875, 1877  
 Jones, Frank L. (TX) – 2000  
 Jones, G. Paul, Jr. (GA) – 1966  
 Jones, G. W. (TX) – 1876, 1898  
 Jones, George M. (TN) – 1843  
 Jones, George S. (IN) – 1886  
 Jones, George W. (IL) – 1912  
 Jones, George W. (TN) – 1845, 1846, 1847, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Jones, George W. (TX) – 1878, 1880  
 Jones, Gertrude (OH) – 1934  
 Jones, Glen (TX) – 1976  
 Jones, Glenn R. (CO) – 1964  
 Jones, Goshorn A. (OH) – 1878  
 Jones, Griffith H. (NJ) – 1970  
 Jones, Hamilton C. (NC) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Jones, Harvey G. (IL) – 1894  
 Jones, Herb (GA) – 1982  
 Jones, Homer R. (WA) – 1946, 1948  
 Jones, Hugh M. (WI) – 1938  
 Jones, Ira P. (TX) – 1916  
 Jones, Isaac D. (MD) – 1841  
 Jones, J. E. (KY) – 1912  
 Jones, J. E. (WI) – 1908  
 Jones, J. F. (GA) – 1904  
 Jones, J. Glancy (PA) – 1850, 1854, 1856  
 Jones, J. R. (LA) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Jones, James A. (AR) – 1858  
 Jones, James E. (WI) – 1898  
 Jones, James H. (TX) – 1882, 1884  
 Jones, James K. (AR) – 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Jones, James R. (OK) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Jones, James T. (AL) – 1874, 1876, 1884, 1886  
 Jones, John A. (NJ) – 1946  
 Jones, John Aubrey (CA) – 1898  
 Jones, John E. (PA) – 1992  
 Jones, John F. (SC) – 1896  
 Jones, John G. (OR) – 1952  
 Jones, John J. (GA) – 1859  
 Jones, John R. (NC) – 1938  
 Jones, John S. (OH) – 1876  
 Jones, John W. (CA) – 2006  
 Jones, John W. (GA) – 1846  
 Jones, John W. (VA) – 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1847  
 Jones, Kent H. (ND) – 1982  
 Jones, Kervin (AL) – 1992  
 Jones, Lemot, Jr. (MO) – 1956  
 Jones, Leroy (KS) – 1990  
 Jones, Leslie E. (NC) – 1916  
 Jones, Leslie N. (IL) – 1966  
 Jones, M. Leonora (MD) – 1982  
 Jones, Maldon (IL) – 1878  
 Jones, Marvin (TX) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Jones, Max (KS) – 1940  
 Jones, Michael J. (MA) – 2004  
 Jones, Milton E. (IL) – 1934  
 Jones, Morgan (NY) – 1864  
 Jones, Mrs. William E. (TX) – 1964  
 Jones, Nathaniel (NY) – 1836, 1838  
 Jones, Owen (PA) – 1856  
 Jones, Paul (GA) – 1982  
 Jones, Paul (NV) – 1920  
 Jones, Paul C. (MO) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Jones, Philas S. (OK) – 1922  
 Jones, Phineas (NJ) – 1880  
 Jones, Preston L. (UT) – 1950  
 Jones, R. E. (CO) – 1916  
 Jones, Richard A. (MA) – 1980  
 Jones, Robert B. (OR) – 1952  
 Jones, Robert E. (AL) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Jones, Robert F. (OH) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Jones, Robert H. (PA) – 1954  
 Jones, Rogers D. (IL) – 1950  
 Jones, Roland (LA) – 1853  
 Jones, S. (VA) – 1825  
 Jones, Sam (GA) – 1990  
 Jones, Samuel M. (IN) – 1892  
 Jones, Seaborn (GA) – 1832, 1844  
 Jones, Sheila A. (IL) – 1992  
 Jones, T. A. D. (CT) – 1932  
 Jones, T. W., Jr. (OK) – 1916  
 Jones, Thomas H. B. (OH) – 1906, 1908  
 Jones, Thomas L. (KY) – 1859, 1861, 1867, 1868, 1874  
 Jones, W. H. (KY) – 1904, 1910  
 Jones, W. L. (WA) – 1904  
 Jones, W. W. (IL) – 1920  
 Jones, W. W. (KY) – 1884  
 Jones, Wallace (KY) – 1956, 1958  
 Jones, Walter B. (NC) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Jones, Walter B., Jr. (NC) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Jones, Walter C. (TX) – 1900  
 Jones, Wayne S. (IL) – 1964  
 Jones, Wells S. (OH) – 1866  
 Jones, Wesley L. (WA) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Jones, Wilber M. (NY) – 1926  
 Jones, Wiley D. (NC) – 1878  
 Jones, William A. (VA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Jones, William C. (WA) – 1896, 1898  
 Jones, William E. (TX) – 1846  
 Jones, William T. (SD) – 1924  
 Jones, Woodrow W. (NC) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Jonkman, Bartel J. (MI) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Jontz, Jim (IN) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Joplin, C. D. (IL) – 1928  
 Joplin, James M. (IL) – 1906  
 Jordan, Allen (NC) – 1876  
 Jordan, Ambrose (NY) – 1836

- Jordan, Barbara C. (TX) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Jordan, Bill (MS) – 1994  
 Jordan, Edwin J. (PA) – 1895  
 Jordan, Eleanor (KY) – 2000  
 Jordan, Henry S. (SC) – 1988  
 Jordan, Isaac M. (OH) – 1882  
 Jordan, Jim (OH) – 2006, 2008  
 Jordan, Lewis G. (PA) – 1894  
 Jordan, Nick (KS) – 2008  
 Jordan, William H. (MA) – 1894  
 Jordan, William W. (NC) – 2004  
 Jording, Charles A. (MD) – 1918  
 Jorgensen, Hans P. (WA) – 1902  
 Jorgensen, Joseph (VA) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Jorgensen, Marta Ann (CA) – 2008  
 Jorgensen, Paul E. (WI) – 1936  
 Jory, H. D. (WA) – 1904  
 Joseph, George J. (PA) – 1966  
 Joseph, Harry S. (UT) – 1912  
 Josephson, Abraham (NY) – 1920  
 Joslyn, Lee E. (MI) – 1900  
 Josselyn (MS) – 1847  
 Jost, Henry L. (MO) – 1922  
 Jourlmon, Leon (TN) – 1928  
 Joy, Charles F. (MO) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Joy, David Lee (CA) – 2008  
 Joy, John L. (NY) – 1964  
 Joyce, Charles H. (VT) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Joyce, Jack (AR) – 1952  
 Joyce, Jack E. (WI) – 1942  
 Joyce, James (OH) – 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Joyce, John R. (NC) – 1900  
 Joyce, Joseph F. (PA) – 1912  
 Joyce, Peter J. (PA) – 1962  
 Joyce, Steven (ME) – 2002  
 Joyner (MA) – 1886  
 Joyner, Andrew (NC) – 1833  
 Judd (NY) – 1844  
 Judd (WI) – 1848, 1878  
 Judd, Charles E. (VA) – 1988  
 Judd, Norman B. (IL) – 1866, 1868  
 Judd, Ralph E. (MI) – 1972  
 Judd, Stoddard (NY) – 1830  
 Judd, Thomas G. (UT) – 1964  
 Judd, Walter H. (MN) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Jude, Tad (MN) – 1994, 1996  
 Judge, T. J. (AL) – 1857, 1859  
 Judson (NY) – 1862, 1872  
 Judson, Andrew T. (CT) – 1827, 1829, 1833, 1835  
 Judson, John C. (PA) – 1936  
 Judson, O. Richard (NY) – 1952  
 Judy, Jan (AR) – 2004  
 Judy, Nancy (TX) – 1976  
 Julian, George W. (IN) – 1849, 1851, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868  
 Julian, Gregory B. (NY) – 1994  
 Julian, Joseph V. (NY) – 1960  
 Juliard (NY) – 1870  
 Julien, Cyrus S. (NY) – 1966  
 Junhke, James C. (KS) – 1970  
 Junker, Willis E. (IA) – 1978  
 Junkin, Benjamin F. (PA) – 1858, 1860  
 Jurden (MO) – 1898, 1900  
 Jurgens, Paul E. (IL) – 1988, 1990  
 Jursek, Karl C. (PA) – 1916  
 Justice, S. H. (TN) – 1928  
 Justin, Jules J. (NY) – 1946, 1948  
 Juul, Niels (IL) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Kachline, S. V. B. (PA) – 1874  
 Kaczala, Larry A. (OH) – 2004  
 Kaczmarek, Joseph L. (MN) – 1956  
 Kading, Charles A. (WI) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Kadys, Clarence (NY) – 1972  
 Kaelin, Phil, Jr. (KY) – 1972  
 Kagen, Marvin S. (WI) – 1966  
 Kagen, Steve (WI) – 2006, 2008  
 Kahaner, Philip (NY) – 1944  
 Kahle, R. D. (OH) – 1904  
 Kahlo, Henry (OH) – 1878  
 Kahn, Albert E. (NY) – 1948  
 Kahn, Alexander (NY) – 1934  
 Kahn, Doug (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Kahn, Florence P. (CA) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Kahn, Julius (CA) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Kahn, Roger (GA) – 2000, 2002  
 Kahn, Sanford W. (CA) – 1988, 1990  
 Kaiser, John H. (WI) – 1926  
 Kalbfleisch, Martin (NY) – 1862  
 Kalcec, Frank (PA) – 1920  
 Kaley, Edward C. (OH) – 1954  
 Kallaos, Sam J. (MO) – 1960  
 Kallas, Caroline K. (IL) – 1986  
 Kalloch, B. K. (ME) – 1882  
 Kalmes, John (WI) – 1916  
 Kalogianis, Chuck (FL) – 2002  
 Kalson, Jacob E. (PA) – 1936, 1938  
 Kaltenbach, Martin (MI) – 2002  
 Kaltenborn, Rolf (FL) – 1948  
 Kamilewicz, Dexter J. (ME) – 2006  
 Kamman, John H. (IN) – 1906  
 Kanaley, John M. (CA) – 2007  
 Kane (PA) – 1872  
 Kane, Charles P. (IL) – 1892  
 Kane, Elisha Kent (PA) – 1894, 1918, 1922  
 Kane, Eugene D. (PA) – 1978  
 Kane, George F. (PA) – 1950  
 Kane, James, Jr. (NY) – 1956  
 Kane, John, Jr. (NY) – 1938  
 Kane, John J., Jr. (PA) – 1948  
 Kane, Nicholas T. (NY) – 1886  
 Kane, Patrick H. (MI) – 1922  
 Kane, Solon S. (NY) – 1950, 1952  
 Kane, Tom (MT) – 1918  
 Kane, William B. (PA) – 1932  
 Kanel, Gill G. (CA) – 2000  
 Kanengiser, William A. (NJ) – 1990  
 Kanis, Samuel F. (NY) – 1958, 1960  
 Kanjorski, Paul E. (PA) – 1980, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kannenberg, Roland (WI) – 1952  
 Kanno, John A. (CA) – 2006  
 Kanouse, E. D. (WI) – 1886  
 Kanouse, T. D. (WI) – 1882  
 Kantor, Kerry (CO) – 2000  
 Kantrowitz, Jonathan D. (CT) – 1994, 1998  
 Kapalko, Paul A. (NJ) – 1990  
 Kaplan, Gabriel L. (NY) – 1928  
 Kaplan, Mark A. (VT) – 1982  
 Kaplan, Morris (MN) – 1912  
 Kaplan, Richard A. “Dick” (NY) – 1998  
 Kaplinski, Henry S. (IL) – 1968, 1970  
 Kapnick, George E. (WV) – 1972  
 Kappler, Frederick (MI) – 1922  
 Kaprat, Edwin R. (NY) – 1968  
 Kaptik, Alexander, Jr. (PA) – 1968  
 Kaptur, Marcy (OH) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kara, Frank V. (IL) – 1930  
 Karch, Charles A. (IL) – 1908, 1926, 1930  
 Kardian, Nora M. (NY) – 1970  
 Karg, Don (AZ) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Karlin, William (NY) – 1922, 1924  
 Karlock, Merlin E. (IL) – 1976  
 Karnes, Morris (NY) – 1946  
 Karns, John Marshall (IL) – 1926  
 Karsch, George (NY) – 1894  
 Karson, M. (MN) – 1932  
 Karson, Marc (IL) – 1968  
 Karst, Raymond W. (MO) – 1948, 1950  
 Karsten, Frank M. (MO) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Karth, Joseph E. (MN) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Karycki, Victor J., Jr. (PA) – 1970  
 Kasem, George A. (CA) – 1958, 1960  
 Kasich, John R. (OH) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Kasmarek, Gerald (IL) – 1924  
 Kassab, Ernest A. (PA) – 1972  
 Kassal, Bentley (NY) – 1962  
 Kassel, Glen (MI) – 1986  
 Kasserman, Homer (IL) – 1946  
 Kasson (VT) – 1852  
 Kasson, John A. (IA) – 1862, 1864, 1872, 1874, 1880, 1882  
 Kasten, Robert W., Jr. (WI) – 1974, 1976  
 Kastenmeier, Robert W. (WI) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Kaster, John D. (CA) – 1960  
 Kaszans, Rosemary (GA) – 1996  
 Katan, David, Sr. (NY) – 1982  
 Katcher, Andrew G. (PA) – 1948  
 Katner, Norman C. (NY) – 1962  
 Kats, Marina (PA) – 2008  
 Katsorhis, Kerry J. (NY) – 1996  
 Katterjohn, Franklin E. (IN) – 1958  
 Katz, Benjamin (NY) – 1914, 1916  
 Katz, Blanche (NY) – 1950  
 Katz, Lewis R. (OH) – 2006  
 Katz, Melinda (NY) – 1998  
 Katz, Rudolph (NY) – 1900  
 Katz, Ruth (NJ) – 1996  
 Katzen, Bernard (NY) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Katzen, Jay K. (VA) – 2002  
 Katzman, Kenneth (NY) – 1984  
 Kau, D. Richard (CA) – 1972  
 Kauffman, Luther S. (PA) – 1920  
 Kauffman, Raymond S. (PA) – 1978  
 Kaufman, C. Bernard (CA) – 1964  
 Kaufman, David L. (PA) – 1912, 1914  
 Kaufman, David S. (TX) – 1846, 1849  
 Kaufman, S. Walter (NY) – 1912  
 Kaul, Ralph (VA) – 1960  
 Kaupp, Otto G. (PA) – 1900  
 Kavanagh, Edward (ME) – 1830, 1833, 1834  
 Kavanagh, Thomas A. (PA) – 1920  
 Kavesh, Harry (NY) – 1952  
 Kavoulakis, Michael N. (FL) – 1984  
 Kay, Morris (KS) – 1982  
 Kay, Sally Anne (WV) – 1998  
 Kay, Wendell P. (IL) – 1914  
 Kaynor, William Kirk (MA) – 1928  
 Kaysen, Ernest L. (IL) – 1952  
 Kazarian, Dennis S. (CA) – 1978, 1982  
 Kazen, Abraham, Jr. (TX) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Kea (IN) – 1852  
 Keadle, Scott (NC) – 1998  
 Keahey, J. Carole (AL) – 1976  
 Kealoha, James K. (HI) – 1966  
 Kean, Eugene J. (IA) – 1950  
 Kean, Jim (WA) – 1988  
 Kean, John, Jr. (NJ) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Kean, Robert W. (NJ) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Keane, James P. (NY) – 1986  
 Kearby, J. C. (TX) – 1882, 1886, 1892, 1894  
 Kearley, A. W. (MS) – 1896  
 Kearney, Bernard W. (NY) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Kearney, J. Watts (KY) – 1878  
 Kearney, William D. (IA) – 1942, 1944



- Kearns, Carroll D. (PA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960
- Kearns, Charles C. (OH) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Kearns, Mary Lou (IL) – 1986
- Kearns, Willis F. (PA) – 1896
- Keating, Edward (CO) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Keating, Edward M. (CA) – 1967
- Keating, Frank (OK) – 1984
- Keating, Kenneth B. (NY) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Keating, William J. (OH) – 1970, 1972
- Keatley, John H. (IA) – 1878, 1886
- Keator, T. P. (IN) – 1884
- Keck, Edward P. (IN) – 1958
- Keck, George (PA) – 1824
- Kee, Elizabeth (WV) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962
- Kee, James (WV) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Kee, John (WV) – 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Keeble (TN) – 1855
- Keech, Alexander (MD) – 1831
- Keefe, Francis C. (NH) – 1926, 1928
- Keefe, Frank B. (WI) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948
- Keefe, Joseph F. (NH) – 1988, 1990, 1996
- Keefe, Tom (WA) – 2000
- Keefer, Krissy (CA) – 2006
- Keegan, Frank A. (PA) – 1952
- Keeler, B. F. (WI) – 1908
- Keeler, Patrick J. (NY) – 1910
- Keeler, William H. (NY) – 1908
- Keeley, Edward T. (NJ) – 1946
- Keels, Lamar (AR) – 1986
- Keen, Ralph F. (OK) – 1974
- Keenan (PA) – 1886
- Keenan, Bruce L. (OK) – 1938
- Keenan, John B. (PA) – 1892
- Keenan, John V. (ME) – 1950
- Keenan, Nancy (MT) – 2000
- Keenan, Thomas L. (MI) – 1968
- Keene, Thomas W. (NC) – 1849
- Keeney, Russell W. (IL) – 1956
- Keenor (AR) – 1884
- Keese, Richard (NY) – 1826
- Keesecker, Ward W. (WV) – 1958
- Keesey, Horace (PA) – 1906
- Keet, Jim (AR) – 1990
- Keeting, C. W. (LA) – 1898
- Keever, Patsy (NC) – 2004
- Kefauver, Estes (TN) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946
- Kehoe, Christine (CA) – 1998
- Kehoe, Harry F. (KS) – 1962
- Kehoe, James N. (KY) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908
- Kehoe, Miles (IL) – 1878
- Kehoe, Walter (FL) – 1916
- Kehr (MO) – 1892
- Kehr, Edward C. (MO) – 1874
- Keichline, John M. (PA) – 1936, 1940
- Keifer, Andrew R. (MN) – 1894
- Keifer, J. Warren (OH) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- Keighan, Aloxx H. (IL) – 1878
- Keightley, Edwin W. (MI) – 1876
- Keightly (IN) – 1868
- Keigwin, James (IN) – 1884
- Keim (PA) – 1850, 1854
- Keim, George M. (PA) – 1838, 1840
- Keim, William H. (PA) – 1858
- Keiper, George F. (NE) – 1892
- Keister, Abraham L. (PA) – 1912, 1914
- Keiter, E. Y. (MO) – 1922
- Keith, Fred R. (NC) – 1940
- Keith, Hastings (MA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Keith, Tom (OK) – 1994
- Keitt, Laurence M. (SC) – 1853, 1854, 1856, 1858
- Keldsen, Irving R. (MN) – 1962
- Keleher, Thomas J. (IA) – 1952
- Keliher, Brian S. (CA) – 2004
- Keliher, John A. (MA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- Kellam, Phil (VA) – 2006
- Kellam, Ronald (ME) – 1962
- Kellar (TN) – 1902
- Kellar, Amos (OH) – 1894
- Kelleher, Carrie (TX) – 1998
- Kelleher, D. M. (IA) – 1914
- Kelleher, Edward J. (NJ) – 1926
- Kelleher, Helen J. (IL) – 1954
- Kelleher, John Joseph (MA) – 1930
- Kelleher, Mike (IL) – 2000
- Kelleher, Robert L. (MT) – 1968
- Kellems, Jesse Randolph (CA) – 1944
- Keller (TN) – 1878
- Keller, Harry (NY) – 1954
- Keller, Henry J. (NJ) – 1974
- Keller, Kent E. (IL) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1948, 1950
- Keller, Leo E. (KY) – 1922
- Keller, Llewellyn L. (OK) – 1972
- Keller, Oscar E. (MN) – 1920, 1922, 1924
- Keller, Richard C. “Ric” (FL) – 1962, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Keller, William J. (CA) – 1962
- Kelley (IN) – 1874, 1876
- Kelley (SD) – 1902
- Kelley, Augustine B. (PA) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Kelley, Chester T. (LA) – 2006
- Kelley, Cornilius F. (MT) – 1900
- Kelley, Edgar L. (MA) – 1990
- Kelley, Elizabeth (OH) – 1998
- Kelley, George (TN) – 1968
- Kelley, Guy (CO) – 1996
- Kelley, Harrison (KS) – 1889, 1890
- Kelley, Irad (OH) – 1850
- Kelley, James K. (OR) – 1858
- Kelley, John E. (SD) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1910
- Kelley, Kevin (MI) – 2002
- Kelley, Michael (KY) – 2008
- Kelley, Patrick H. (MI) – 1913, 1914, 1920, 1946, 1948
- Kelley, Patrick J. (IL) – 1988
- Kelley, Robert Reed (CO) – 1998
- Kelley, Robert V. (NY) – 1964
- Kelley, William A. (MA) – 1904
- Kelley, William A. (NY) – 1892
- Kelley, William D. (PA) – 1856, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888
- Kelley, William R. (MI) – 1946
- Kelley, William W. (NY) – 1912
- Kellis, James (MI) – 1960
- Kellis, James G. (CT) – 1974
- Kellison, Charles (IN) – 1896
- Kellogg (CT) – 1892
- Kellogg, Charles (NY) – 1824, 1828
- Kellogg, Daniel (NY) – 1828
- Kellogg, Daniel (VT) – 1828, 1840, 1852
- Kellogg, Francis W. (AL) – 1868
- Kellogg, Francis W. (MI) – 1858, 1860, 1862
- Kellogg, Joseph A. (NY) – 1904
- Kellogg, Orlando (NY) – 1846, 1862, 1864
- Kellogg, Palmer V. (NY) – 1866
- Kellogg, Stephen W. (CT) – 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1876
- Kellogg, William (IL) – 1856, 1858, 1860
- Kellogg, William Pitt (LA) – 1882, 1884
- Kellogg, William S. (MI) – 1912, 1914, 1916
- Kellough, Robert W. (OK) – 1934
- Kelly (MO) – 1884
- Kelly, Doris F. (NY) – 2004
- Kelly, Edna F. (NY) – 1949, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- Kelly, Edward A. (IL) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946
- Kelly, Edward C. (OR) – 1942
- Kelly, Edward F. (IN) – 1968
- Kelly, Freeman (IN) – 1894
- Kelly, Gene (TX) – 2006
- Kelly, George (TN) – 1966, 1970
- Kelly, George B. (NY) – 1936, 1938, 1940
- Kelly, Harry Hellar (PA) – 1948
- Kelly, Herman L. (NY) – 1914
- Kelly, J. Michael (WI) – 1972
- Kelly, James J. (AR) – 1976
- Kelly, James K. (OR) – 1864
- Kelly, John (NM) – 2000
- Kelly, John (NY) – 1854, 1856
- Kelly, John E. (NY) – 1920
- Kelly, John J., Jr. (RI) – 1946
- Kelly, Joseph P. (CA) – 1894, 1896
- Kelly, Jr. (MN) – 1916
- Kelly, M. Clyde (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Kelly, Martin J. (MA) – 1938
- Kelly, Morley G. (WI) – 1928
- Kelly, Pat (CA) – 1976
- Kelly, Pat (MO) – 1994
- Kelly, Patrick F. (KS) – 1968
- Kelly, Richard (FL) – 1974, 1976, 1978
- Kelly, Robert J. (MI) – 1898
- Kelly, Steve (MT) – 1994, 2002
- Kelly, Sue W. (NY) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006
- Kelly, Thomas D. (CO) – 2006
- Kelly, Tom (CA) – 1982
- Kelly, Walter A. (OH) – 1952
- Kelly, Webster (ME) – 1834
- Kelly, William G. (NY) – 1988
- Kelly, William J. (IL) – 1994
- Kelly, William J. (MI) – 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Kelsey, Sidney H. (VA) – 1946
- Kelsey, William G. (TX) – 1982
- Kelsey, William H. (NY) – 1854, 1856, 1866, 1868
- Kelso, John P. (OH) – 1940
- Kelso, John R. (MO) – 1864, 1868
- Kelso, W. F. (MN) – 1892
- Kelzel, Charles M. (VA) – 1904
- Kem, Omer M. (NE) – 1890, 1892, 1894
- Kemble (NY) – 1858
- Kemble, Gouverneur (NY) – 1836, 1838
- Kemman, John H. (IN) – 1910
- Kemmler, Monte (PA) – 1996
- Kemp, Bolivar E. (LA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Kemp, E. W. (OK) – 1932
- Kemp, Frank A. (CO) – 1968
- Kemp, Hill (TX) – 1998
- Kemp, Jack F. (NY) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
- Kemp, Mrs. Bolivar E. (LA) – 1933
- Kemper, Harry (MD) – 1956, 1958
- Kempshall, Thomas (NY) – 1838
- Kempster, E. K. (IL) – 1895
- Kempton (UT) – 1914
- Kenan, Augustus H. (GA) – 1842
- Kenan, Thomas S. (NC) – 1868
- Kendall (CT) – 1873
- Kendall (MS) – 1843
- Kendall, Charles W. (NV) – 1870, 1872
- Kendall, Doug (SC) – 2002
- Kendall, Elva R. (KY) – 1928, 1930
- Kendall, G. S. (VA) – 1888
- Kendall, John W. (KY) – 1890
- Kendall, Joseph G. (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830
- Kendall, Joseph M. (KY) – 1892, 1894
- Kendall, Messmore (NY) – 1940
- Kendall, Nathan E. (IA) – 1908, 1910
- Kendall, Samuel A. (PA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Kendall, Willis (TX) – 1910
- Kendrick (CT) – 1871
- Kendrick (TN) – 1855

- Kendrick, N. P. "Pat" (TX) – 1988  
 Kenefick, Thomas W. (MA) – 1900  
 Kenkle (IN) – 1860  
 Kenly, John R. (MD) – 1849  
 Kenna, John E. (WV) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Kennamer, Charles B. (AL) – 1906, 1920  
 Kennedy (CT) – 1904, 1914, 1916  
 Kennedy (MD) – 1837, 1839, 1845, 1847  
 Kennedy (NJ) – 1840  
 Kennedy (NY) – 1854  
 Kennedy (PA) – 1884  
 Kennedy (VA) – 1847  
 Kennedy, Alfred J. (NY) – 1920  
 Kennedy, Ambrose (RI) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Kennedy, Ambrose J. (MD) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Kennedy, Andrew (IN) – 1841, 1843, 1845  
 Kennedy, B. F. (OH) – 1926  
 Kennedy, Basil G. (WI) – 1954, 1958  
 Kennedy, Beverly "Bev" (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Kennedy, Bill J. (CA) – 1982  
 Kennedy, Brian T. (NJ) – 1984, 1986, 2000  
 Kennedy, Bryan (WI) – 2004, 2006  
 Kennedy, C. L. (TX) – 1980  
 Kennedy, Charles A. (IA) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Kennedy, E. C. (WI) – 1894  
 Kennedy, Ed. N. (OH) – 1924  
 Kennedy, Edward H. (IN) – 1904  
 Kennedy, Francis M. (MA) – 1904, 1906  
 Kennedy, Frank P. (WI) – 1928  
 Kennedy, Hugh T. (MN) – 1932  
 Kennedy, J. R. (ND) – 1944  
 Kennedy, James (OH) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1920, 1926  
 Kennedy, James A. (PA) – 1948  
 Kennedy, James E. (VT) – 1922  
 Kennedy, James T. (NC) – 1912  
 Kennedy, John (MD) – 1826  
 Kennedy, John A. (IL) – 1962  
 Kennedy, John A. (WI) – 1942  
 Kennedy, John F. (MA) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Kennedy, John F. (NY) – 1912  
 Kennedy, John L. (NE) – 1904, 1906  
 Kennedy, John P. (MD) – 1838, 1841, 1843  
 Kennedy, Joseph P., II (MA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Kennedy, Mark (MN) – 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Kennedy, Martin J. (NY) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Kennedy, Mary (MA) – 1960  
 Kennedy, Michael J. (IL) – 1992  
 Kennedy, Michael J. (NY) – 1938, 1940  
 Kennedy, Michael T. (IA) – 1912  
 Kennedy, O. W. (CA) – 1916  
 Kennedy, Orram W. (PA) – 1902  
 Kennedy, P. (LA) – 1868  
 Kennedy, Patrick J. (RI) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kennedy, R. E. (TX) – 1850, 1948, 1956  
 Kennedy, Richard D. (OH) – 1962  
 Kennedy, Robert P. (OH) – 1886, 1888  
 Kennedy, Roger G. (MN) – 1952  
 Kennedy, T. (MD) – 1826  
 Kennedy, Thomas F. (PA) – 1908, 1912  
 Kennedy, Thomas P. (PA) – 1958  
 Kennedy, Walter P. (NJ) – 1960  
 Kennedy, William (CT) – 1912  
 Kennedy, William (NJ) – 1826  
 Kennedy, William J. (CA) – 1980  
 Kennedy, William J. (MI) – 1966  
 Kennel, Leroy E. (IL) – 1980, 1982  
 Kennelly, Barbara B. (CT) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Kennelly, John W. (NY) – 1940  
 Kennelly, William (NY) – 1920  
 Kennerly, T. Everton (TX) – 1958  
 Kennerly, T. M. (TX) – 1908  
 Kennett, Luther M. (MO) – 1854, 1856  
 Kenneweg, C. F. (MD) – 1902  
 Kenney, Edward A. (NJ) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Kenney, John N. (PA) – 1976  
 Kenney, Melvin R. (MD) – 1960  
 Kenney, Thomas S. (FL) – 1964  
 Kennick, Joseph M. (CA) – 1952, 1954  
 Kennick, William J. (OH) – 1986  
 Kennish (MO) – 1900  
 Kennon, David C. (OH) – 1886  
 Kennon, William, Jr. (OH) – 1846, 1848  
 Kennon, William, Sr. (OH) – 1828, 1830, 1834, 1836  
 Kenny, Eugene P. (NJ) – 1962  
 Kenny, Raymond (WV) – 1922  
 Kent (NH) – 1875, 1877, 1878  
 Kent, Bob (CA) – 2000  
 Kent, Edward (ME) – 1834  
 Kent, Everett (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Kent, Henry S. (PA) – 1896  
 Kent, Herman O. (WI) – 1932  
 Kent, Joseph (MD) – 1824  
 Kent, K. Wayne (IN) – 1968  
 Kent, Robert (FL) – 1984  
 Kent, Roger (CA) – 1950  
 Kent, W. E. (MT) – 1914  
 Kent, William (CA) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Kenworthy, Jim (MO) – 1984  
 Kenyon, William S. (NY) – 1858  
 Keogh, Eugene J. (NY) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Keogh, Thomas B. (NC) – 1880  
 Kepfer, Thomas K. (NY) – 1990  
 Kepple, George E. (TX) – 1928  
 Kepple, Minerva D. (MA) – 1926  
 Ker, A. J. (LA) – 1880  
 Kerans, Robert F. (IL) – 1988, 1990  
 Kercheval (VA) – 1825, 1829  
 Kercheval, Samuel (VA) – 1827  
 Kerigan, Joseph E. (MA) – 1922, 1924  
 Kerin, Karen (VT) – 2000  
 Kerlinsky, Daniel (NM) – 2000  
 Kern (MO) – 1896, 1898  
 Kern, Bob (IN) – 1998  
 Kern, Frederick J. (IL) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Kernan, Francis (NY) – 1862, 1864  
 Kernochan, H. P. (LA) – 1894  
 Kerns, Brian D. (IN) – 2000  
 Kerns, Robert M. (CA) – 1986  
 Kerr (NJ) – 1886  
 Kerr (PA) – 1852, 1860  
 Kerr, Alice Forgy (KY) – 2003  
 Kerr, Charles (IL) – 1888  
 Kerr, Daniel (IA) – 1886, 1888, 1900  
 Kerr, Dempsey A. (OH) – 1970  
 Kerr, E. C. (MO) – 1876  
 Kerr, Frederick B. (PA) – 1932  
 Kerr, Gordon E. (IL) – 1960  
 Kerr, J. (VA) – 1837  
 Kerr, James (PA) – 1888  
 Kerr, John (IL) – 1846  
 Kerr, John (NC) – 1847, 1853, 1855  
 Kerr, John Bozman (MD) – 1849  
 Kerr, John H. (NC) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Kerr, John Leeds (MD) – 1824, 1826, 1829, 1831  
 Kerr, Josiah L. (MD) – 1900  
 Kerr, Marion J. (ID) – 1916  
 Kerr, Michael C. (IN) – 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Kerr, Richard (WV) – 1998, 2000  
 Kerr, Robert M. (AL) – 1968, 1972  
 Kerr, W. S. (OH) – 1912  
 Kerr, William W. (PA) – 1892  
 Kerr, Winfield S. (OH) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Kerraghan, Henry (MS) – 1888  
 Kerrigan (NY) – 1876  
 Kerrigan, James E. (NY) – 1860  
 Kerry, John F. (MA) – 1972  
 Kerry, John M. (ME) – 1982  
 Kerschner, William H. (PA) – 1926  
 Kershaw, J. B. (SC) – 1874  
 Kershaw, William J. (WI) – 1908, 1910, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Kershner, Howard E. (KS) – 1916  
 Kershner, William (OH) – 1846  
 Kershot (NJ) – 1916  
 Kersteen, Herman C. (PA) – 1958  
 Kersten, Charles J. (WI) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Kerwick, William (NY) – 1954, 1958  
 Kerwin, John M., Jr. (IL) – 1950, 1954  
 Kesel, John J. (NY) – 1924  
 Kespohl, Julius (IL) – 1914  
 Kesselman, Stanley Kimmel (CA) – 2006  
 Kesselring, Leo J. (NY) – 1968, 1978  
 Kessinger, Albert R. (NY) – 1924  
 Ketcham, Henry B. (NY) – 1900  
 Ketcham, John C. (MI) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Ketcham, John H. (NY) – 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Ketcham, William M. (NY) – 1894  
 Ketcham, Winthrop W. (PA) – 1864, 1874  
 Ketchel, Terry (FL) – 1990, 1992  
 Ketchim (NY) – 1872  
 Ketchum, William M. (CA) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Ketelson, Jeff (CA) – 2004  
 Ketner, Linda (SC) – 2008  
 Ketola, Jerry H. (MN) – 1960, 1962  
 Ketter, Henry (OH) – 1900  
 Kettl, Paul (PA) – 1996  
 Kettner, William (CA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Keuffner, W. C. (IL) – 1882  
 Keusterman, G. (WI) – 1886  
 Kewen, E. J. C. (CA) – 1849, 1851, 1872  
 Key (MD) – 1839, 1845  
 Key (TN) – 1872  
 Key, John A. (OH) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Keyes, E. W. (WI) – 1882  
 Keyes, Perley (NY) – 1828  
 Keys, Ben C. (KY) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1900  
 Keys, J. Grant (OH) – 1962  
 Keys, Martha E. (KS) – 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Keys, Sam (KS) – 1980  
 Kibbe, Frederick A. (FL) – 1962  
 Kidd, Bill (WY) – 1972  
 Kidd, Devvy (CA) – 1994  
 Kidd, Joe P. (TN) – 1906  
 Kidd, Meredith H. (IN) – 1884  
 Kidd, Robert F. (WV) – 1920  
 Kidd, Robert H. (WV) – 1924  
 Kidd, William M. (WV) – 1966  
 Kidder, David (ME) – 1824  
 Kidder, Jefferson P. (VT) – 1850  
 Kidwell, Zedekiah (VA) – 1853, 1855  
 Kiefer, Andrew R. (MN) – 1892  
 Kiefer, W. Jonathon (PA) – 1910  
 Kiefner, Charles E. (MO) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Kiel, Shelley (NE) – 2000  
 Kiernan, John F. (NY) – 1938  
 Kiernan, Luke A., Jr. (NJ) – 1944  
 Kiernan, Vincent P. (CT) – 1948  
 Kiernan, William C. (WI) – 1928  
 Kiess, Edgar R. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Kiest, Charles F. (IL) – 1904  
 Kiggin, James (MA) – 1974  
 Kij, Daniel J. (NY) – 1962





- Kilbanks, Bob (PA) – 1996  
 Kilbourne, Richard C. (CT) – 1970  
 Kilbride, L. J. (MN) – 1944, 1946  
 Kilburn, Clarence E. (NY) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Kilbury, Charles D. (WA) – 1982  
 Kilday, Paul J. (TX) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Kildee, Dale E. (MI) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kilgore, Constantine B. (TX) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Kilgore, Daniel (OH) – 1834, 1836  
 Kilgore, David (IN) – 1849, 1856, 1858  
 Kilgore, James (KY) – 1878  
 Kilgore, Joe M. (TX) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Kilker, Paul V. (PA) – 1992  
 Kille, Joseph (NJ) – 1838, 1840  
 Killeen, George (MI) – 1900  
 Killen, Marcella F. (MN) – 1948, 1950  
 Killgrew, John F. (NY) – 1946  
 Killinger, John W. (PA) – 1858, 1860, 1870, 1872, 1876, 1878  
 Kilmer, Bev (FL) – 2004  
 Kilpatrick (NJ) – 1880  
 Kilpatrick, Carolyn Cheeks (MI) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kilpatrick, Robert J. (OH) – 1952  
 Kilpatrick, W. B. (OH) – 1922, 1930  
 Kilroy, Mary Jo (OH) – 2006, 2008  
 Kilroy, Robert Walter (IN) – 1986  
 Kilso, M. A. (IA) – 1888  
 Kiltz, Walter K. (IL) – 1966  
 Kim, Andrew (CA) – 2002  
 Kim, Jay C. (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Kimball (ME) – 1852  
 Kimball (MO) – 1886  
 Kimball, Alanson M. (WI) – 1874, 1876  
 Kimball, George E. (MO) – 1938  
 Kimball, Henry M. (MI) – 1934  
 Kimball, J. Chillis (MA) – 1870  
 Kimball, John Clark (IL) – 1962, 1964  
 Kimball, W. S. (WY) – 1928  
 Kimball, William (ME) – 1854  
 Kimball, William P. (KY) – 1906  
 Kimberly, Dennis (CT) – 1825  
 Kimberly, Lewis R. (KY) – 1942  
 Kimble, John B. (MD) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Kimble, William E. (AZ) – 1964  
 Kimbly, J. T. (KY) – 1892  
 Kimbrell (MO) – 1912, 1916  
 Kimbrough, Calvin (NY) – 1976  
 Kimbrough, Guy C. (CA) – 1988, 1990, 1996  
 Kimbrough, Jay (TX) – 1992  
 Kimmel, N. (Toni) (CA) – 1970  
 Kimmel, William (MD) – 1864, 1865, 1876, 1878, 1882  
 Kimmell (MD) – 1837, 1841  
 Kimmell, Fran M. (PA) – 1868, 1882  
 Kimmerle, Charles H. (MI) – 1908  
 Kinard, Michael (KS) – 2004  
 Kincaid, D. H. (KY) – 1922  
 Kincaid, Randall R. (NC) – 1980  
 Kincaid, William M. (MO) – 1846  
 Kincaid, William W. (PA) – 1916  
 Kincaide, Henry L. (MA) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Kincannon, A. A. (TN) – 1835, 1837  
 Kincheloe, Charles F. (IL) – 1912  
 Kincheloe, David H. (KY) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Kind, Ron (WI) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kindel, George J. (CO) – 1910, 1912, 1916  
 Kindleberger, E. Crosby (NY) – 1912  
 Kindness, Thomas N. (OH) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Kindred, C. F. (MN) – 1882  
 Kindred, James M. (TX) – 1904  
 Kindred, John J. (NY) – 1910, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Kindrick, William D. (TN) – 1845  
 Kindschi, Ivan H. (WI) – 1962  
 Kinett, James P. (TN) – 1938  
 King (CT) – 1912  
 King (GA) – 1826  
 King (MO) – 1852  
 King (ND) – 1902  
 King (NY) – 1826, 1842, 1852, 1876  
 King (PA) – 1860, 1872  
 King (RI) – 1837  
 King (TN) – 1884  
 King (WI) – 1878  
 King, Adam (PA) – 1826, 1828, 1830  
 King, Adam E. (MD) – 1868  
 King, Andrew (MO) – 1870  
 King, Arthur F. (CT) – 1938  
 King, Austin A. (MO) – 1862, 1864  
 King, Byron W. (PA) – 1992  
 King, Carleton J. (NY) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 King, Cecil R. (CA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 King, Charles A. (OH) – 1882  
 King, Charles F. (MA) – 1900  
 King, Daniel P. (MA) – 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848  
 King, David (NM) – 1980  
 King, David S. (UT) – 1958, 1960, 1964, 1966  
 King, Edward A. (OH) – 1844  
 King, Edward J. (IL) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 King, Frank L. (MN) – 1960  
 King, Gary K. (NM) – 2004  
 King, George G. (RI) – 1849, 1851, 1953  
 King, George W. (WV) – 1960  
 King, H. B. (OK) – 1930  
 King, Henry (PA) – 1828, 1830, 1832  
 King, Henry T. (NC) – 1910  
 King, Horatio C. (NY) – 1897  
 King, Isabel C. (CA) – 1924  
 King, J. A. (NY) – 1880  
 King, J. Floyd (LA) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 King, James G. (NJ) – 1848  
 King, James G. (NY) – 1834  
 King, James H. (FL) – 1992  
 King, James V. (NY) – 1944  
 King, John A. (NY) – 1848  
 King, John M. (IL) – 1878, 1880  
 King, John M. (SD) – 1914  
 King, John W. (IN) – 1954, 1956  
 King, Karl C. (PA) – 1952, 1954  
 King, Kyle K. (TN) – 1950  
 King, Lorenzo H. (NY) – 1938  
 King, Miles (VA) – 1833  
 King, Murray E. (UT) – 1912  
 King, Perkins (NY) – 1828  
 King, Peter T. (NY) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 King, Preston (NY) – 1840, 1842, 1844, 1848, 1850  
 King, Richard A. (MO) – 1976  
 King, Richard E. (NY) – 1908  
 King, Rufus H. (NY) – 1854  
 King, Samuel (NC) – 1829  
 King, Steve (IA) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 King, Thomas Butler (GA) – 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1848, 1946  
 King, Thomas W., Jr. (PA) – 1958  
 King, Vernon (MO) – 1980  
 King, W. H. (UT) – 1900  
 King, W. S. Greely (PA) – 1914  
 King, William E. (IL) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 King, William H. (UT) – 1896, 1902  
 King, William S. (MN) – 1874  
 King, William S. (OH) – 1914, 1916  
 King, Winton H. (FL) – 1956, 1958  
 Kinghorn, Edward (ID) – 2002  
 Kingman, Barton E. (NY) – 1912  
 Kingsberry, Joe, Jr. (TX) – 1922  
 Kingsbury (PA) – 1842  
 Kingsbury, Gary (CA) – 1994  
 Kingsbury, Russell (TX) – 1898  
 Kingsbury, Sanford (ME) – 1847  
 Kingsbury, Stanford A. (ME) – 1840  
 Kingston, Jack (GA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kinkaid, Moses P. (NE) – 1899, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Kinkaid (KY) – 1908  
 Kinkaid, Eugene F. (NJ) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1916  
 Kinkaid, John (KY) – 1829, 1841  
 Kinnmonth, J. Lyle (NJ) – 1925  
 Kinnaman, Matthew W. (MA) – 2002  
 Kinnard, George L. (IN) – 1833, 1935  
 Kinne, A. B. (CA) – 1896  
 Kinneman, John A. (IL) – 1952  
 Kinney (MO) – 1890  
 Kinney, David (VA) – 1968  
 Kinney, John J. (NY) – 1924  
 Kinney, Michael M. (IL) – 1942, 1946  
 Kinney, Thomas E. (MO) – 1910  
 Kinsalving (MO) – 1902  
 Kinsella, Patrick J. (NY) – 1990  
 Kinsella, Thomas (NY) – 1870  
 Kinsey, William M. (MO) – 1888, 1890  
 Kinsley, Joseph T. (PA) – 1916  
 Kinsley, Samuel H. (CO) – 1912  
 Kinsolving, Neal A. (WV) – 1968, 1970  
 Kintzer (WV) – 1914  
 Kinzer, J. Roland (PA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Kipp, Cathy (CO) – 1994  
 Kipp, George W. (PA) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Kirbey (PA) – 1834  
 Kirby, E. L. (OK) – 1928, 1930  
 Kirby, J. C. (TX) – 1880  
 Kirby, Kenneth L. (OH) – 1968  
 Kircher, Dudley P. (OH) – 1978  
 Kirchner, James H. (PA) – 1936  
 Kirchner, Ralph R. (OK) – 1944  
 Kirk, Andrew J. (KY) – 1926  
 Kirk, Clyde M. (MO) – 1958  
 Kirk, David (PA) – 1878, 1880  
 Kirk, Howard (PA) – 1936  
 Kirk, James (IL) – 1884  
 Kirk, John P. (MI) – 1904  
 Kirk, Mark Steven (IL) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kirk, Nelson S., II (NY) – 1938  
 Kirk, Richard (CA) – 1910  
 Kirk, Thomas H. (CA) – 1912  
 Kirker, William J. (PA) – 1894  
 Kirkham, J. Ellis (NJ) – 1942  
 Kirkland, Charles P. (NY) – 1832, 1838, 1842  
 Kirkland, E. R. (SC) – 1964  
 Kirkpatrick, Ann (AZ) – 2008  
 Kirkpatrick, E. W. (OR) – 1936  
 Kirkpatrick, Florence (IL) – 1928  
 Kirkpatrick, Lex J. (IN) – 1902  
 Kirkpatrick, Littleton (NJ) – 1843  
 Kirkpatrick, Marshal E. (IL) – 1914, 1918  
 Kirkpatrick, Sanford (IA) – 1912, 1916  
 Kirkpatrick, Susan (CO) – 1998  
 Kirkpatrick, William H. (PA) – 1920, 1922  
 Kirkpatrick, William S. (PA) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Kirkwood (GA) – 1884  
 Kirkwood, Myrah (MI) – 2004  
 Kirkwood, Samuel Jordan (IA) – 1886



- Kirnan, Matthew J. (NJ) – 1998  
 Kirsch, Anslem B. (PA) – 1910  
 Kirschman, George R. (IN) – 1918  
 Kirschwing, Joseph (MT) – 1924  
 Kirtland, Eugene M. (IN) – 1970  
 Kirwan, James (SD) – 1906  
 Kirwan, Michael J. (OH) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Kiser, Jackson L. (VA) – 1956  
 Kish, Jeff (NC) – 2002  
 Kisor, Keith (WA) – 1966  
 Kissel, John (NY) – 1914, 1920, 1922  
 Kissell, Larry (NC) – 2006, 2008  
 Kissling, Albert D. (NM) – 2006  
 Kit, G. W. (NH) – 1849  
 Kitch, Lloyd L. (KS) – 1972  
 Kitchell, Edward (IL) – 1866  
 Kitchell, J. W. (IL) – 1870  
 Kitchell, Wickliff (IL) – 1832  
 Kitchen (MO) – 1882  
 Kitchen, Bethuel M. (WV) – 1866  
 Kitchen, Jeffrey D. (OH) – 1996  
 Kitchen, Sol G. (MO) – 1878  
 Kitchen, William H. (NC) – 1872  
 Kitchens, Cyrus (AL) – 1952  
 Kitchens, J. W. (AL) – 1904  
 Kitchens, Wade (AR) – 1936, 1938  
 Kitchin, A. Paul (NC) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Kitchin, Claude (NC) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Kitchin, William H. (NC) – 1878, 1880  
 Kitchin, William W. (NC) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Kitselman, H. L. (IN) – 1914  
 Kitsock, Michael (PA) – 1970  
 Kittelson, Roger A. (WI) – 2008  
 Kittera, Thomas (PA) – 1826  
 Kitterman, Lisa Anne (TX) – 1996  
 Kittredge, George W. (NH) – 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Kittredge, J. (NH) – 1849  
 Kitts, Derrick (OR) – 2006  
 Kizer, Marshall A. (IN) – 1944  
 Kjorstad, Effie (ND) – 1934  
 Klammer, Eric J. (MI) – 2006  
 Klauder, Jim (WA) – 1984  
 Klawon, Joseph A. (NY) – 1964  
 Kleban, Bernard (NY) – 1938  
 Kleberg, Richard M. (TX) – 1931, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Kleberg, Rudolph (TX) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Klecka, Russ (TX) – 1994  
 Kleczka, Gerald D. (WI) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Kleczka, John C. (WI) – 1918, 1920  
 Klee, Oscar H. (CA) – 1974, 1976  
 Kleebs, Scott (NE) – 2006  
 Kleeck, James Van (MI) – 1892  
 Kleffner, O. J. (OH) – 1936  
 Klein, Alfred M. (PA) – 1956  
 Klein, Arthur G. (NY) – 1941, 1942, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Klein, Carl L. (IL) – 1990  
 Klein, Herbert C. (NJ) – 1992, 1994  
 Klein, Herschel A. (CT) – 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Klein, Irvin E. (NY) – 1918  
 Klein, Julius (IL) – 1932  
 Klein, L. L. (PA) – 1920  
 Klein, Rebecca Armendariz (TX) – 2004  
 Klein, Richard S. (NY) – 1996  
 Klein, Ron (FL) – 2006, 2008  
 Kleiner, John J. (IN) – 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Kleinn, Joseph E. (NY) – 1914  
 Kleinpeter, J. (LA) – 1892  
 Klemens, Larry (PA) – 1998  
 Klemmens, Anton (ND) – 1916  
 Klenert, Abram (NJ) – 1928  
 Kleppe, Thomas S. (ND) – 1966, 1968  
 Klepper, Frank B. (MO) – 1904, 1906  
 Kleschen, Frank (WA) – 1996  
 Kline (PA) – 1860, 1862  
 Kline, Ardolph L. (NY) – 1920, 1922  
 Kline, Caryl M. (NY) – 1958  
 Kline, I. Clinton (PA) – 1912, 1916, 1920, 1922  
 Kline, John (MN) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kline, Marcus C. L. (PA) – 1902, 1904  
 Kline, Phill (KS) – 1986, 2000  
 Kline, Richard A. (MO) – 1996  
 Kline, Silas (PA) – 1906, 1908, 1916  
 Kline, William R. (PA) – 1920  
 Klingensmith, John, Jr. (PA) – 1834, 1936  
 Klinger, Charles E. (PA) – 1944  
 Klinger, Henry, Jr. (IL) – 1960  
 Klinger, Thomas D. (MD) – 1920  
 Klinger, William (OH) – 1928  
 Klink, Ron (PA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Kloeb, Frank L. (OH) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Klotz, Robert (PA) – 1878, 1880  
 Kluck, Ernest (WI) – 1952  
 Kluczynski, John C. (IL) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Klug, Scott L. (WI) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Kluko, Chad (PA) – 2006  
 Klunzinger, Thomas E. (MI) – 1970  
 Kluttz, Theodore F. (NC) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Klutz, Loomis F. (NC) – 1944  
 Kly (NY) – 1852  
 Kmetz, John T. (PA) – 1930  
 Knapp (NY) – 1856  
 Knapp (PA) – 1886  
 Knapp, Anthony L. (IL) – 1861, 1862  
 Knapp, Charles (NY) – 1868  
 Knapp, Charles J. (NY) – 1888  
 Knapp, Charles L. (NY) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Knapp, Chauncey L. (MA) – 1846, 1848, 1854, 1856  
 Knapp, Cheryl Davis (FL) – 1990, 1992  
 Knapp, Herbert J. (NY) – 1904  
 Knapp, James Gordon (CA) – 1972  
 Knapp, Lucian (NY) – 1904  
 Knapp, N. M. (IL) – 1864  
 Knapp, Robert M. (IL) – 1872, 1876  
 Knapp, Scott (TN) – 2004  
 Knapp, Theodore A. (NY) – 1928, 1930, 1956  
 Knecht (MO) – 1914  
 Knedilk, W. R. (WA) – 1974  
 Knerr, William M. (UT) – 1912  
 Knickman, Walter E. (MD) – 1918, 1920  
 Kniffen, Harry (TX) – 1986  
 Kniffin, Frank C. (OH) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Kniffin, Lewis P. (PA) – 1914  
 Knight, Bob (KS) – 1986  
 Knight, Bruce Alexander (OR) – 1998  
 Knight, Charles L. (OH) – 1920  
 Knight, Earl (KS) – 1930  
 Knight, George A. (CA) – 1880  
 Knight, Harold G. (PA) – 1914  
 Knight, Jefferson (MA) – 1860  
 Knight, Jonathan (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1858  
 Knight, Landon (MI) – 1954  
 Knight, Oliver (PA) – 1916  
 Knight, Robert (CO) – 1912  
 Knight, Thomas D. (IL) – 1912  
 Knill, H. Charles (MI) – 1962  
 Knipe, Joseph F. (PA) – 1868  
 Knipp, Jesse D. (OK) – 1978  
 Knollenberg, Joe (MI) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Knopf, Philip (IL) – 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Knott, A. Lewis (MD) – 1864  
 Knott, David H. (NY) – 1922  
 Knott, J. Proctor (KY) – 1867, 1868, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Knotts, A. F. (FL) – 1926  
 Knowland, Joseph R. (CA) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Knowles, Freeman (SD) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Knowles, James M., Jr. (WV) – 1960  
 Knowlton, Ebenezer (ME) – 1854  
 Knowlton, Edgar J. (NH) – 1898  
 Knowlton, I. S. C. (MA) – 1850  
 Knox (VA) – 1833  
 Knox, Charles E. (OK) – 1938  
 Knox, James (IL) – 1846, 1852, 1854  
 Knox, James B. (PA) – 1868  
 Knox, James W. (PA) – 1946  
 Knox, John (NY) – 1826  
 Knox, M. F. (WA) – 1892  
 Knox, Maka (SC) – 1956  
 Knox, Robert (IL) – 1904  
 Knox, Samuel (MO) – 1862, 1864  
 Knox, Victor A. (MI) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Knox, William S. (MA) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Knuckles, Mason (CO) – 1952  
 Knudsen, Jake E. (WA) – 1948  
 Knudson, Charles O. (IL) – 1896  
 Knudson, John (IA) – 1978  
 Knuppel, John L. (IL) – 1980  
 Knutson, Coya (MN) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Knutson, Harold (MN) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Kobach, Kris (KS) – 2004  
 Kobler, Henry (NY) – 1912  
 Koch, Edward I. (NY) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Koch, Edward R. (NY) – 1923  
 Koch, Russell M. (CA) – 1964  
 Koch, William (NY) – 1930, 1931  
 Kocalkowski, Leo (IL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Koedel, Gilbert E. (PA) – 1944  
 Koehl, William R. A. (NY) – 1908, 1910  
 Koehler, Francis C. (NJ) – 1926  
 Koehler, R. J. (IA) – 1926  
 Koelbe, Jack (OH) – 1982  
 Koenig, Francis H. (NY) – 1894  
 Koenig, Murray (NY) – 1958, 1960  
 Koenig, Simon M. (NY) – 1860, 1958  
 Koenig, William (NY) – 1912  
 Koeppel, William W. (NY) – 1990  
 Kogovsek, Ray (CO) – 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Kohl, Charles A. (OH) – 1902  
 Kohlbacher, Edward P. (IL) – 1964  
 Kohler (MN) – 1904  
 Kohler, Fred (NY) – 1936  
 Kohler, Walter W. (PA) – 1944  
 Kohls, Maggie (IL) – 2002  
 Kohr, G. A. (OH) – 1914  
 Kohut, Gary L. (MI) – 1986, 1988  
 Kokkonen, Matt T. (CA) – 2008  
 Kolachny, J. V. (OK) – 1920  
 Kolars (MN) – 1902  
 Kolars, Charles C. (MN) – 1926, 1928  
 Kolata, Carl V. (WI) – 1964  
 Kolb, Robert F. (IL) – 1914  
 Kolbe, Harold H. (IL) – 1946  
 Kolbe, Jim (AZ) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Kolbe, Tom (CO) – 1992  
 Koldin, Leonard C. (NY) – 1972  
 Kolodziej, Gloria J. (NJ) – 1992  
 Kolter, Joseph P. (PA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Komaiko, Charles J. (IL) – 1950  
 Kondner, Kenneth (MD) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000



- Konig, George (MD) – 1910, 1912  
 Konkel, J. S. (WI) – 1908  
 Konnyu, Ernest L. (CA) – 1976, 1986  
 Konop, Ben (OH) – 2004  
 Konrad, Richard (TX) – 1992  
 Kooistra, Carol S. (MI) – 1992  
 Koonce, F. D. (NC) – 1886  
 Koonce, Frank D. (NC) – 1892  
 Koontz, Roberta F. (CT) – 1984  
 Koontz, William H. (PA) – 1864, 1866  
 Koop, George (IL) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1926, 1932  
 Koory, Fred, Jr. (AZ) – 1976  
 Kooser, Ernest O. (PA) – 1906  
 Kopala, Noel (TX) – 1992  
 Kopel, Thomas G. (PA) – 2000  
 Kopetski, Mike (OR) – 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Kopp, Arthur W. (WI) – 1908, 1910  
 Kopp, William F. (IA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Kopplemann, Herman P. (CT) – 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Korbly, Charles A. (IN) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Korell, Franklin F. (OR) – 1928, 1930  
 Korn, Harold (NY) – 1926  
 Kornegay, H. B. (NC) – 1944, 1946  
 Kornegay, Horace R. (NC) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Korsmo, John T. (ND) – 1992  
 Kortum, Max (CA) – 1954  
 Kortum, William M. (CA) – 1970  
 Koskoff, Charlotte (CT) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Kosling, Henry P. (OH) – 1950  
 Kosmas, Suzanne (FL) – 2008  
 Kost, Sadie (NY) – 1918  
 Kostar, William L. (KS) – 1982  
 Kostelac, Greg (OH) – 1982  
 Kostelac, John P. (PA) – 1976  
 Koster, John (WA) – 2000  
 Kostmayer, Peter H. (PA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Kosture, Joseph O. (IL) – 1916  
 Kotcham, W. W. (PA) – 1867  
 Kotos, Kimon (MI) – 2004, 2006  
 Kotowski, Robert (IL) – 1980  
 Kotowski, Robert V. (IL) – 1964  
 Kottler, Joseph (NY) – 1968  
 Kountz, William J. (PA) – 1864  
 Kouri, Chris (NC) – 2002  
 Kouvelis, Peter (CA) – 2000  
 Kovach, Thomas F. (TN) – 2006  
 Koval, Gary M. (CT) – 1998  
 Kovalski, Chuck (FL) – 1992  
 Kowalkowski, Joseph H. (MN) – 1936  
 Kowalski, Frank (CT) – 1860, 1958  
 Kowalski, Kenneth J. (NY) – 1990  
 Kowatzrk, John (IL) – 1916  
 Kownacki, Frank J. (PA) – 1940  
 Kowzan, Edward N. (MD) – 1946  
 Kozicki, Leo J. (IL) – 1944  
 Kraemer (NJ) – 1906  
 Kraemer, Ralph L. (NV) – 1966  
 Kral, Joseph J. (IL) – 1906, 1910  
 Kramer, A. Ludlow (WA) – 1974  
 Kramer, Adam A. (OH) – 1884  
 Kramer, C. E. (NC) – 1922  
 Kramer, Charles (CA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Kramer, Clarence R. (PA) – 1926  
 Kramer, Donald W. (NY) – 1940  
 Kramer, Ken (CO) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Kramer, Samuel (NY) – 1940  
 Kramer, Sidney (MD) – 1974  
 Kramer, W. P. (NJ) – 1920  
 Krapf, James P. Sr. (DE) – 1988  
 Krasnoff, Sanford (LA) – 1977  
 Krasowski, Joseph J. (IL) – 1968  
 Kratovil, Frank M., Jr. (MD) – 2008  
 Kratzer, Duane E., Jr. (NC) – 2000  
 Kraus, Milton (IN) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Kraus, Mortimer (NY) – 1930  
 Krause (PA) – 1862  
 Krause, J. Marvin (MO) – 1962  
 Krause, J. Willard (MI) – 1946  
 Krause, John (WI) – 1984  
 Krause, William V. (KS) – 1984  
 Krauskop, A. H. (WI) – 1892  
 Krebs (PA) – 1852  
 Krebs, Franz H. (MA) – 1898  
 Krebs, John (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Krebs, Paul J. (NJ) – 1964  
 Kreft, Ernest (PA) – 1894  
 Krehel, Peter (PA) – 1952  
 Kreider, Aaron S. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Kreider, George N. (IL) – 1914  
 Kreider, John H. (PA) – 1914  
 Kreidler, Mike (WA) – 1992, 1994  
 Kreiger, Thomas H. (IN) – 1982  
 Kreiner, Walter H. (NY) – 1926  
 Kreitner, Eugene W. (IL) – 1928  
 Kreke, Joseph A. (KY) – 1938  
 Krekel (MO) – 1862  
 Kremer, George (PA) – 1824, 1826  
 Krenkle, Edward A. (WI) – 1954  
 Kresky, Michael F. (WI) – 1940  
 Kress, Stan (ID) – 1976, 1978  
 Kretchmer, Jerome (NY) – 1974  
 Kreuger, Hattie (NY) – 1918  
 Krezel (MO) – 1874  
 Kribbs, George F. (PA) – 1890, 1892  
 Kridler, E. H. (IA) – 1884  
 Krieger, Seymour (NY) – 1990  
 Krikorian, David H. (OH) – 2008  
 Krinn, Samuel J. (NY) – 1932  
 Kripke, Dan (CA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1998  
 Krok, Vincent (IL) – 1976  
 Kron, Ole (MN) – 1894  
 Kronenwetter, Ralph E. (WI) – 1948  
 Kronmiller, John (MD) – 1908  
 Kropp, William J. (KS) – 1944, 1948  
 Krueger, Karl E. (WI) – 1988  
 Krueger, Otto (ND) – 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Krueger, Robert (TX) – 1974, 1976  
 Kruger, Martin L. (IN) – 1896  
 Kruger, Walter E. (OH) – 1932, 1934  
 Krulick, Al (FL) – 1996, 1998  
 Krum, Tyrrell (VA) – 1948, 1950  
 Krupp, Andrew M. (IL) – 1994  
 Krupp, Dawn Ida (MI) – 1993  
 Krupp, Marge (WI) – 2008  
 Kruppenbacher, Victor (NY) – 1952  
 Krupsak, Mary Anne (NY) – 1980  
 Kruse, Edward H., Jr. (IN) – 1948, 1950  
 Kruse, John D. (FL) – 1960  
 Kruse, William F. (IL) – 1918, 1920  
 Kruszynski, Dan (MI) – 1996  
 Kryzan, Alice (NY) – 2008  
 Krzycki (WI) – 1918  
 Krzycki, Leo (WI) – 1924  
 Ksycki, Philip M. (IL) – 1908  
 Kubiak, Dan (TX) – 1983, 1984  
 Kuchenbecker, Frank K. (IL) – 1920  
 Kucinich, Dennis J. (OH) – 1972, 1974, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kuebbeler, Jane M. (OH) – 1966  
 Kuerzi, Francis J. (NY) – 1914  
 Kugwin, James (IN) – 1886  
 Kuhbach, John (PA) – 1904  
 Kuhl, John R. “Randy,” Jr. (NY) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Kuhle, Michael A. “Mike” (FL) – 1988  
 Kuhn, James B. (CA) – 1970  
 Kuhn, Richard D. (MI) – 1964  
 Kuhn, Thomas H. (IN) – 1906, 1908  
 Kuhns, Joseph H. (PA) – 1850, 1852  
 Kulas, Paul (CT) – 1990  
 Kull, Andrew (WI) – 1894  
 Kull, Bart (SD) – 1980  
 Kulp, Monroe H. (PA) – 1894, 1896  
 Kulp, Nancy (PA) – 1984  
 Kumar, Rajeshwar (PA) – 1978  
 Kunde, Kenneth (WI) – 1948, 1950  
 Kunder, James (PA) – 1984  
 Kuniansky, Joanne (TX) – 1986  
 Kunkel, Jacob M. (MD) – 1857, 1859  
 Kunkel, John C. (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1961, 1962, 1964  
 Kunkle, George (CO) – 1914  
 Kunkle, Glen F. (IL) – 1956  
 Kunst, Lionel (KS) – 1988  
 Kunz, Stanley Henry (IL) – 1906, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Kupferman, Stephanie (NY) – 1998  
 Kupferman, Thodore R. (NY) – 1966  
 Kupillas, Sue C. (OR) – 1994  
 Kuppinger, Edward (PA) – 1900  
 Kurfees, John W. (NC) – 1918  
 Kurfees, John W., Jr. (NC) – 1938  
 Kurkowski, David (NJ) – 2008  
 Kurpiewski, Elle K. (CA) – 2002  
 Kurth, J. H. (TX) – 1906  
 Kurth, Patsy Ann (FL) – 2000  
 Kurtz, Arthur (MI) – 1956  
 Kurtz, J. Banks (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Kurtz, William H. (PA) – 1850, 1852  
 Kusek, Laurence A. (IL) – 1958  
 Kush, Steven N. (PA) – 2000  
 Kustermann, Gustav (WI) – 1888, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Kuta, Matthew P. (CT) – 1956  
 Kutsch, John (IL) – 2002, 2004  
 Kutz, Charles (PA) – 1926  
 Kuumba, Amani S. (CA) – 1992  
 Kuykendall, Andrew J. (IL) – 1864  
 Kuykendall, Dan (TN) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Kuykendall, Hardy (AR) – 1926  
 Kuykendall, Steven T. (CA) – 1998, 2000  
 Kvale, Ole J. (MN) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Kvale, Paul John (MN) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Kveton, W. J. (TX) – 1922  
 Kyl, John (IA) – 1958, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Kyl, Jon (AZ) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Kyle, Dwight V. (TN) – 1948  
 Kyle, James B. (IL) – 1856  
 Kyle, John C. (MS) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Kyle, John K. (WI) – 1944  
 Kyle, Thomas B. (OH) – 1900, 1902  
 Kyne, Martin C. (NY) – 1938  
 Kyrillos, Joseph M. (NJ) – 1992  
 Kyros, Peter N. (ME) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Laba, Michael D. (NY) – 2004  
 Labaff, Ernest J. (NY) – 1972  
 LaBeau, Henri (MT) – 1912  
 Labine, Lorenzo (MA) – 1852  
 LaBorde, Robert C. (NY) – 1968  
 LaBranche, Alcee (LA) – 1842  
 LaCaff (MO) – 1902  
 LaCapra, John R. (FL) – 1980  
 LaCaze, Jeff (LA) – 1974, 1975  
 Lacey, Edward S. (MI) – 1880, 1882  
 Lacey, John F. (IA) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Lackey, E. Dent (NY) – 1952, 1962  
 Lackner, Frank (PA) – 1906  
 Lackore, Frederick (MI) – 1894  
 Lacock, S. A. (PA) – 1912  
 La Crone, Michael R. (CA) – 1986  
 Lacy, Arthur J. (MI) – 1906

- Lacy, B. W. (VA) – 1880  
 Ladd (NY) – 1886  
 Ladd, George W. (ME) – 1868, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Ladd, Joseph E. (ME) – 1882, 1886  
 Ladd, Roger B. (CT) – 1968  
 Ladd, Ted (WY) – 2004  
 Laderman, Morris (OH) – 1962  
 La Dow, George A. (OR) – 1874  
 Laesch, Jonathan “John” (IL) – 2006  
 Laessig, James E. (WI) – 1966  
 LaFalce, John J. (NY) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 LaFayette (OK) – 1914  
 Lafean, Daniel F. (PA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Lafferty, Abraham W. (OR) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Laffoon, Polk (KY) – 1884, 1886  
 Lafin, Andrew (IL) – 1916, 1922  
 LaFlamme, Edward J. (IL) – 1984  
 Lafflin, Addison H. (NY) – 1864, 1866, 1868  
 La Follette, Charles M. (IN) – 1942, 1944  
 La Follette, Latelle M., Jr. (WV) – 1950, 1952  
 La Follette, Robert M. (WI) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 La Follette, William L. (WA) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Lafore, John A., Jr. (PA) – 1958  
 LaForest, Michael D. (WI) – 2008  
 Lagan, Matthew D. (LA) – 1886, 1890  
 Lagomarsino, Robert J. (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 LaGuardia, Fiorello H. (NY) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Lahm (OH) – 1856  
 Lahm, Samuel (OH) – 1846  
 LaHood, Ray (IL) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Lahr, Frederick W. (NY) – 1924  
 Lahtinen, Leonard L. (CA) – 1980  
 Laidlaw, William G. (NY) – 1886, 1888  
 Laidler, Harry W. (NY) – 1920, 1932  
 Laidley (VA) – 1859  
 Laimbeer, William (NY) – 1868  
 Laine, Tina Louise (CA) – 1996  
 Laird, Carlton W. (NE) – 1954, 1956  
 Laird, James (NE) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Laird, Melvin R. (WI) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Laisi, Lauri T. (NY) – 1946  
 Lake, George B. (NE) – 1870  
 Lake, Harry F. (NH) – 1918  
 Lake, W. Mallam (KY) – 1948, 1952  
 Lake, William A. (MS) – 1855, 1857  
 Lakin, James O. (WV) – 1932  
 Lakritz, Simon (CA) – 1984  
 Lall, Betty G. (NY) – 1982  
 Lally, Grant M. (NY) – 1994, 1996  
 Lalor, Kieran Michael (NY) – 2008  
 LaMagna, Dal (NY) – 1996, 2000  
 LaMagna, Frank (CA) – 1966  
 Lamar, Henry G. (GA) – 1829, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1855  
 Lamar, J. Robert (MO) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Lamar, John B. (GA) – 1842  
 Lamar, Lucius Q. C. (MS) – 1857, 1859, 1872, 1875  
 Lamar, Ward (WV) – 1872  
 Lamar, William B. (FL) – 1902, 1904, 1906  
 LaMaster, Hugh (NE) – 1904  
 LaMaster, Leroy (TX) – 1954  
 Lamb (IN) – 1868  
 Lamb (MA) – 1876  
 Lamb, Alfred W. (MO) – 1852  
 Lamb, G. F. (ND) – 1934  
 Lamb, John (VA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Lamb, John Edward (IN) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Lamb, John M. (MI) – 1848  
 Lamb, W. R. (TX) – 1890  
 Lambdin, Samuel A. (IN) – 1922  
 Lamberry, W. N. (FL) – 1912  
 Lambert (PA) – 1852  
 Lambert, Bill (FL) – 2000  
 Lambert, Blanche (AR) – 1992, 1994  
 Lambert, George H. (NJ) – 1900  
 Lambert, Walter Raymond (CA) – 1942  
 Lamberti, Jeff (IA) – 2006  
 Lamberton (MN) – 1916  
 Lamberton (NY) – 1878  
 Lamberton, George D. (NY) – 1932  
 Lamberton, Henry W. (MN) – 1864  
 Lamberton, William P. (KS) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Lambeth, J. Walter (NC) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Lambirth, Harry W. (PA) – 1912  
 Lamborn, Doug (CO) – 2006, 2008  
 Lambros, C. D. (OH) – 1964  
 Lamison, Charles N. (OH) – 1870, 1872  
 Lamkin, Robert B. (IL) – 1972  
 Lamm, Edwin S. (CO) – 1964  
 Lammers, Bernard J. (NY) – 1984  
 Lammers, Jerry D. (OH) – 1990  
 Lamneck, Arthur P. (OH) – 1920, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1946  
 Lamon, Ward H. (WV) – 1876  
 Lamond, Leo D. (ME) – 1930  
 Lamont, John F. (WI) – 1910  
 Lamoreaux, J. Neal (MI) – 1944  
 Lamoureux, Wilfrid J. (MA) – 1924  
 Lampert, Florian (WI) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Lampman, William W. (NY) – 1928  
 Lampport, William H. (NY) – 1870, 1872  
 Lampson, Nick (TX) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lampton, Dunn (MS) – 2000  
 Lamson, Bob (WA) – 1984  
 Lamutt, Robert (GA) – 1988  
 Lanagan, Frank R. (NY) – 1934  
 Lanborn, Levi L. (OH) – 1876  
 Lancaster, Carlyle J. (MD) – 1960  
 Lancaster, H. Martin (NC) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Lancaster, W. Emery (IL) – 1908  
 Lancaster, William M. (TN) – 1998  
 Lance, Leonard (NJ) – 2008  
 Land, Yates (OK) – 1960  
 Landau, David (PA) – 1988  
 Landau, Gustave J. (NY) – 1930  
 Landau, Sonia (NY) – 1976  
 Lander (AR) – 1874  
 Landers, Franklin (IN) – 1874, 1876  
 Landers, George M. (CT) – 1875, 1876, 1878  
 Landes, Carl K. (FL) – 1950  
 Landes, Silas Z. (IL) – 1884, 1886  
 Landgraf, Vernon H. (MO) – 1968  
 Landgrebe, Earl F. (IN) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Landi, P. Vincent (NY) – 1950, 1952  
 Landis, Charles B. (IN) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Landis, Frederick (IN) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1934  
 Landis, Gerald W. (IN) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Landis, Milford (OH) – 1964  
 Lando (MN) – 1906  
 Landon (NY) – 1852  
 Landon, Daniel (WA) – 1912  
 Landowski, Lowell P. (CA) – 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Landram, B. S. (KY) – 1924  
 Landreth, S. Floyd (VA) – 1920  
 Landrith, George C., III (VA) – 1994, 1996  
 Landrum, John J. (KY) – 1876, 1884  
 Landrum, John M. (LA) – 1859  
 Landrum, Phil M. (GA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Landrum, W. R. (TN) – 1910  
 Landry (LA) – 1847  
 Landry, J. Aristide (LA) – 1851  
 Landy (PA) – 1854, 1858  
 Landy, David P. (NY) – 1982  
 Landy, James (PA) – 1856  
 Landy, Robert J. (PA) – 1968  
 Lane (KY) – 1849  
 Lane, Amos (IN) – 1833, 1835, 1837  
 Lane, Benjamin C. (MA) – 1892  
 Lane, Charles R. (IN) – 1912, 1914  
 Lane, Clive R. (KS) – 1940  
 Lane, Dan (OK) – 1982  
 Lane, Daniel W. (MA) – 1906, 1908  
 Lane, Dick (CA) – 1996, 1998  
 Lane, Edward (IL) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1895  
 Lane, Henry S. (IN) – 1840, 1841, 1849  
 Lane, James H. (IN) – 1852  
 Lane, Jim (TX) – 1989  
 Lane, Joseph R. (IA) – 1898  
 Lane, La Fayette (OR) – 1875, 1876  
 Lane, Layle (NY) – 1942  
 Lane, Millard E. (MO) – 1926  
 Lane, Roger J. (NJ) – 1988  
 Lane, Thomas J. (MA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Lane, William K. (NC) – 1847, 1849  
 Lang (MD) – 1882, 1888  
 Lang (ME) – 1872  
 Lang, Adam A. (PA) – 2008  
 Lang, George B. (MO) – 1928  
 Lang, Loretta A. (OH) – 1988  
 Langan, John P. (NJ) – 1958  
 Langberg, Kevin N. (NY) – 1998  
 Langdon, Charles C. (AL) – 1851, 1865  
 Langdon, Lawrence K. (OH) – 1912  
 Lange, George L. (OK) – 1964  
 Lange, Joseph F. (OH) – 1928  
 Langelier, Louis F. R. (MA) – 1918  
 Langen, Odin (MN) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Langevin, Jim (RI) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Langfitt (PA) – 1888  
 Langham, Jonathan N. (PA) – 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Langhorne (VA) – 1843  
 Langhorne, Maurice (WA) – 1910  
 Langley (MO) – 1932  
 Langley, Albert S. (NH) – 1902  
 Langley, C. W. (PA) – 1896  
 Langley, Fred (OK) – 1934  
 Langley, Isom P. (AR) – 1886, 1890  
 Langley, Jane P. (NY) – 1972  
 Langley, John N. (KY) – 1922  
 Langley, John W. (KY) – 1896, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1924  
 Langley, Katherine (KY) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Langley, Samuel W. (KY) – 1868  
 Langslet, Halvor (MN) – 1944  
 Langston, J. Luther (OK) – 1912  
 Langston, John M. (VA) – 1888, 1890  
 Langworthy, Lyman (NY) – 1840





- Langworthy, Robert B. (MO) – 1964
- Lanham, Fritz G. (TX) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944
- Lanham, Samuel W. T. (TX) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1896, 1898, 1900
- Lanhan, Henderson (GA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Lanier (VA) – 1825
- Lanier, Bob (TX) – 1989
- Lanier, P. W. (ND) – 1930, 1954
- Lanier, R. H. (LA) – 1880
- Janigan, Tom (NE) – 1942, 1944
- Janing (NY) – 1854
- Janing, Ed (CA) – 2004
- Janing, J. Ford (OH) – 1906
- Lankard, Fred W. (OK) – 1926
- Lankford, Blaine L. (MI) – 1990
- Lankford, Menalcus (VA) – 1920, 1924, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Lankford, Monty J. (TN) – 2008
- Lankford, Richard E. (MD) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962
- Lankford, William C. (GA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Lankster, Saul E. (CA) – 1998
- Lanning, William M. (NJ) – 1902
- Lannon, Thomas J. (PA) – 1902
- Lansing (NY) – 1881
- Lansing, Edward S. (NY) – 1866
- Lansing, Frederick (NY) – 1888
- Lansing, Gerrit (NY) – 1830, 1832, 1834
- Lansing, I. D. (IL) – 1856
- Lansing, William E. (NY) – 1860, 1870, 1872
- Lantaff, Bill (FL) – 1950, 1952
- Lantos, Tom (CA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006
- Lantz, Simon E. (IL) – 1938
- Lanzetta, James J. (NY) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940
- Laos, Roby B. (AZ) – 1982
- LaPere, David G. (CA) – 2002
- Lapham, Elbridge G. (NY) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880
- Lapham, Oscar (RI) – 1882, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894
- Lapham, Ron (MO) – 2002
- Laphani, Louis (MA) – 1874
- La Pina, Frank A. (NY) – 1972
- Laporte, B. (PA) – 1874
- Laporte, John (PA) – 1832, 1834
- Lapp, Charles W. (OH) – 1904, 1906, 1908
- Larcade, Henry D., Jr. (LA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950
- Larcamp, William L. (WV) – 1974
- Lardner, William (SD) – 1892
- Larew, Jim (IA) – 1980
- Largent, Steve (OK) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Larimer, Joseph H. (IN) – 1896
- Larimore, W. L. (LA) – 1878
- Larkenson, Rhodelphius (MA) – 1840
- Larkin, Edwin J. (WI) – 1936
- Larkin, Francis (NY) – 1864
- Larkin, Hy (CA) – 1875
- Larkin, Joseph W. (MI) – 2008
- Larkin, Ken (MI) – 1994
- Larkin, Patrick (MA) – 1992
- Larkin, Thomas F. (NY) – 1896
- Larkin, William T. (IL) – 1958, 1960
- Larney, George Edward (IL) – 1994
- LaRocco, Larry (ID) – 1982, 1990, 1992, 1994
- Larossa, Alfred A. (NY) – 1940
- Larrabee (MN) – 1906
- Larrabee, Charles H. (WI) – 1858, 1860
- Larrabee, William H. (IN) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942
- Larrison (NJ) – 1878
- Larsen, Christian F. (WA) – 1900
- Larsen, E. J. (MN) – 1942
- Larsen, Rick (WA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Larsen, William (IN) – 2008
- Larsen, William C. (NY) – 1976, 1982
- Larsen, William W. (GA) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Larson, A. William (NY) – 1958
- Larson, Andy (MN) – 1996
- Larson, Charles A. (IL) – 1912
- Larson, Erwin (IA) – 1923
- Larson, John (IN) – 1994
- Larson, John B. (CT) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Larson, Jon (KY) – 2008
- Larson, L. R. (WI) – 1884
- Larson, Lewis (UT) – 1912, 1914
- Larson, Lyle (TX) – 2008
- Larson, Oscar J. (MN) – 1920, 1922, 1926
- LaRue (CT) – 1906
- Laser, James C. (OH) – 1894
- La Sere, Emile (LA) – 1847, 1849, 1859
- Lash, Eli Reynolds (OH) – 1894
- Lash, Israel G. (NC) – 1868
- Lasker, Morris E. (NY) – 1950
- Lasky, Herbert (NY) – 1948
- Lassalle, Joseph (LA) – 1904
- Lassiter, Francis R. (VA) – 1900, 1906, 1908
- Last, Jean (CA) – 1988
- Latady, Francis (AL) – 1916
- Latham, Allen (OH) – 1838, 1840
- Latham, George R. (WV) – 1864
- Latham, Henry J. (NY) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Latham, Louis C. (NC) – 1880, 1882, 1886
- Latham, Milton S. (CA) – 1852, 1854
- Latham, Thomas J. (NC) – 1855
- Latham, Tom (IA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Lathrop (AL) – 1898
- Lathrop (MA) – 1878
- Lathrop, Frank H. (AL) – 1926
- Lathrop, George V. N. (MI) – 1856, 1860
- Lathrop, Horace (NY) – 1830
- Lathrop, Lowell E. (CA) – 1946, 1948
- Lathrop, Samuel C. (MA) – 1826, 1833
- Lathrop, Tom (MA) – 1824
- Lathrop, William (IL) – 1876
- Lathrope (PA) – 1888
- Latimer (MN) – 1916
- Latimer, Asbury C. (SC) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900
- Latimer, J. A. (MN) – 1882
- Latimer, Thomas E. (MN) – 1912
- Laton, Jesse J. (CO) – 1912
- LaTourette, Steven C. (OH) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Latta, Bruce (CA) – 1976
- Latta, Delbert L. (OH) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
- Latta, James P. (NE) – 1908, 1910
- Latta, Robert “Bob” (OH) – 2007, 2008
- Lattin, G. W. (SD) – 1904
- Lattin, Ralph W. (NV) – 1940
- Laub, George R. (IA) – 1952, 1954
- Laucks, Robert G. (CA) – 1906
- Laudani, Angelo (MA) – 1982
- Laughlin, Donald M. (IL) – 1962
- Laughlin, G. A. (WV) – 1912
- Laughlin, Greg H. (TX) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994
- Laughlin, John K. (PA) – 1918
- Laughlin, L. W. (IA) – 1912
- Laughlin, T. P. (KS) – 1916
- Laughlin, W. R. (KS) – 1872
- Laukaitis, William F. (MD) – 1952
- Laurenti, Jeffrey (NJ) – 1986
- Lauri, Carl E. (WI) – 1956, 1966
- Laurie, Charles (FL) – 2002
- Laurisch, Christian J. (MN) – 1936
- Laurita, Joe, Jr. (WV) – 1974
- Lausmann, Jerry (OR) – 1976, 1978
- Lauten, Robert (CA) – 2008
- Lautenschlager, Peggy A. (WI) – 1992
- Lauterer, Maggie Palmer (NC) – 1994
- Lauve, John (MI) – 1984
- Lavelle, Thomas D. (MA) – 1928
- Laverty (NJ) – 1878
- Laverty (PA) – 1886
- Lavery, James F. (PA) – 1940, 1942, 1944
- Lavery, Urban A. (IL) – 1924
- Lavery, Vincent J. (CA) – 1972, 1988
- Lavigne, Joseph “Joe” (LA) – 2006
- Law (NY) – 1848
- Law, Arthur J. (MI) – 1952
- Law, Charles B. (NY) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- Law, John (IN) – 1831, 1833, 1837, 1860, 1862
- Law, Lyman (CT) – 1825, 1827
- Lawing, Jim (KS) – 1998
- Lawko, Susan M. (OH) – 1990
- Lawler, Dan W. (MN) – 1924
- Lawler, Frank (IL) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1894
- Lawler, Frank J. (MA) – 1906
- Lawler, Joab (AL) – 1835, 1837
- Lawler, Joseph V. (OH) – 1902
- Lawlor, Francis X. (IL) – 1975
- Lawlor, James J. (CT) – 1992
- Lawn, Victor H. (NY) – 1920
- Lawr (NY) – 1856
- Lawrence (NY) – 1844, 1848
- Lawrence, Abbott (MA) – 1834, 1839
- Lawrence, Abraham (NY) – 1830
- Lawrence, Bob (NY) – 1990
- Lawrence, Bob (WA) – 1998, 2000, 2002
- Lawrence, Charles B. (IL) – 1862
- Lawrence, Chester R. (MA) – 1914
- Lawrence, Cornelius (NY) – 1832
- Lawrence, Darius W. (NY) – 1866
- Lawrence, E. J. (ME) – 1906
- Lawrence, Edson (NY) – 1906
- Lawrence, Edward I. (OH) – 1902
- Lawrence, Edwin (MI) – 1844, 1846
- Lawrence, Effingham (LA) – 1872
- Lawrence, Frank B. (KS) – 1906, 1908
- Lawrence, George N. (UT) – 1930
- Lawrence, George P. (MA) – 1897, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- Lawrence, George V. (PA) – 1864, 1866, 1882
- Lawrence, George W. (IL) – 1956
- Lawrence, Henry F. (MO) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1928, 1930
- Lawrence, Isaac (RI) – 1880
- Lawrence, James (OH) – 1996
- Lawrence, James W. (MN) – 1892
- Lawrence, John (TX) – 2002
- Lawrence, John S. (MI) – 1891
- Lawrence, John W. (NY) – 1844
- Lawrence, Joseph (CA) – 1906
- Lawrence, Joseph (PA) – 1824, 1838, 1840, 1846
- Lawrence, L. L. (TN) – 1896
- Lawrence, L. Robert (NY) – 1994
- Lawrence, Luther (MA) – 1826
- Lawrence, Sidney (NY) – 1846
- Lawrence, William (NY) – 1846
- Lawrence, William (OH) – 1856, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1872, 1874, 1876
- Lawrence, William, Jr. (OH) – 1888
- Lawrence, William H. (MD) – 1916
- Lawrence, William J. (UT) – 1992
- Laws, Donald B. (OH) – 1970
- Laws, Gilbert L. (NE) – 1889
- Laws, R. Don (NC) – 1912
- Lawson (AL) – 1896
- Lawson (LA) – 1838
- Lawson (MO) – 1862
- Lawson (NY) – 1874, 1886
- Lawson, A. M. (TX) – 1910

- Lawson, Daniel T. (OH) – 1868, 1878  
 Lawson, Donald M. (MN) – 1946  
 Lawson, John D. (NY) – 1872  
 Lawson, John W. (VA) – 1890  
 Lawson, Joseph A. (NY) – 1918  
 Lawson, Thomas G. (GA) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Lawson, William “B.J.” (NC) – 2008  
 Lawson, William C. (FL) – 1926, 1928  
 Lawton, Winburn J. (GA) – 1870  
 Lay (MO) – 1874  
 Lay, Alfred M. (MO) – 1878  
 Lay, George W. (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Layne, Edythe (NY) – 1974  
 Layton, Caleb R. (DE) – 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Layton, Fernando C. (OH) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Layton, Roy E. (OH) – 1938  
 Lazaro, Ladislav (LA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Lazear, Jesse (PA) – 1860, 1862, 1864  
 Lazio, Rick A. (NY) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Lea (AL) – 1843  
 Lea (MO) – 1910  
 Lea, Clarence F. (CA) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Lea, Luke (TN) – 1833, 1835  
 Lea, Pryor (TN) – 1827, 1829, 1831  
 Leach (KY) – 1837  
 Leach (NC) – 1843  
 Leach, Claude “Buddy” (LA) – 1978, 1980  
 Leach, D. D. (AR) – 1886  
 Leach, De Witt C. (MI) – 1856, 1858  
 Leach, Freeman (PA) – 1898  
 Leach, James A. S. (IA) – 1974, 1976  
 Leach, James M. (NC) – 1859, 1870, 1872  
 Leach, Jim (IA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Leach, John B. (NY) – 1926  
 Leach, Ken (TX) – 2008  
 Leach, Robert E. (IA) – 1912  
 Leach, Robert Fulton, Jr. (MD) – 1900  
 Leach, Wallace (CA) – 1879, 1880  
 Leadbetter, Daniel P. (OH) – 1836, 1838  
 Leaf, James P. (PA) – 1926  
 Leafdale, C. Edgar (NE) – 1948  
 Leahey, Joseph P. (NY) – 1990, 1992  
 Leahy, Daniel P. (MA) – 1924  
 Leak, Spencer (IL) – 1976  
 Leake, Eugene W. (NJ) – 1906  
 Leake, Shelton F. (VA) – 1845, 1847, 1859  
 Leake, Walter F. (NC) – 1847, 1853  
 Leaken, W. R. (GA) – 1900  
 Leaming (NJ) – 1860  
 Leamy, James P. (VT) – 1938  
 Leap, Charles C. (VA) – 1938  
 Lear, Pat (CA) – 1978  
 Learnid, George (CT) – 1825  
 Leary, Cornelius L. L. (MD) – 1861  
 Leary, Daniel J. (MO) – 1950  
 Leath, J. Marvin (TX) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Leathers, J. W. (KY) – 1863  
 Leatherwood, Elmer O. (UT) – 1914, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Leavens, Bill (PA) – 1994  
 Leavenworth, Alson (NY) – 1832  
 Leavenworth, Elias W. (NY) – 1874  
 Leavitt, B. (MA) – 1860  
 Leavitt, Bradley S. (OH) – 2006, 2008  
 Leavitt, F. A. (SD) – 1890  
 Leavitt, Halsey B. (NC) – 1934  
 Leavitt, Humphrey H. (OH) – 1830, 1832  
 Leavitt, Reuben H. (ND) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Leavitt, S. D. (ME) – 1892  
 Leavitt, Scott (MT) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Leavitt, Sheldon (CT) – 1834, 1835  
 Leavy, Charles H. (WA) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Leber, Frederick S. (MA) – 1984  
 Le Blond, Frank C. (OH) – 1862, 1864  
 LeBoeuf, Steven Francis (NC) – 2000  
 LeBon, Paul William (TX) – 2002  
 Le Bosky, Leo S. (IL) – 1918  
 Le Bourgeois, Louis (LA) – 1914  
 LeBoutillier, John (NY) – 1980, 1982  
 Lebson, Abram A. (NJ) – 1940  
 Lechner, Ira M. (VA) – 1982  
 Leckemby, J. C. (ME) – 1936, 1938  
 Le Claire, Berthelot (RI) – 1952  
 Le Clercq, Fred (SC) – 1966  
 Le Compte (KY) – 1843  
 Lecompte, Joseph (KY) – 1824, 1827, 1829, 1831  
 LeCompte, Karl M. (IA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Ledbetter, Jesse I. (NC) – 1972  
 Ledbetter, John Q. A. (IL) – 1908  
 Leddy, James J. (IL) – 1920  
 Leder, Julius M. (NY) – 1918  
 Lederer, Raymond F. (PA) – 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Ledergerber (MO) – 1886  
 Ledesma, Rick (TX) – 1996  
 Ledgerwood (TN) – 1884  
 Ledgerwood, W. L. (TN) – 1896  
 Ledoux, Henri T. (NH) – 1906  
 Ledvina, J. P. (TX) – 1948  
 Ledyard, J. D. (NY) – 1834  
 Ledyd (NY) – 1844  
 Lee (MS) – 1876  
 Lee (NY) – 1860  
 Lee (OH) – 1852, 1854  
 Lee, A. L. (KS) – 1864  
 Lee, Algernon (NY) – 1912, 1918, 1920, 1926  
 Lee, Andrew E. (SD) – 1900  
 Lee, Baker R. (VA) – 1872  
 Lee, Barbara (CA) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lee, Benjamin F. (NJ) – 1870  
 Lee, Blair (MD) – 1896  
 Lee, C. W. (AL) – 1865  
 Lee, Catherine M. (IL) – 1996  
 Lee, Charles R. (NY) – 1924  
 Lee, Charles W. (IN) – 1898  
 Lee, Christopher (NY) – 2008  
 Lee, Dan (IL) – 1990  
 Lee, Daniel (NY) – 1832  
 Lee, Detroit (AL) – 1970  
 Lee, Douglas E. (IL) – 1992  
 Lee, E. Brooke (MD) – 1942  
 Lee, Francis D. (ME) – 1952  
 Lee, Frank (TX) – 1902  
 Lee, Frank H. (MO) – 1922, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1938  
 Lee, Gary A. (NY) – 1978, 1980  
 Lee, Gideon (NY) – 1836  
 Lee, Gordon (GA) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Lee, Guy, Jr. (NJ) – 1936  
 Lee, Henry (MA) – 1830  
 Lee, J. Bracken (UT) – 1942  
 Lee, J. Ira (NC) – 1944  
 Lee, James H. (MI) – 1920  
 Lee, Jason (OR) – 1956  
 Lee, John (MD) – 1824, 1826  
 Lee, John (NJ) – 1840  
 Lee, Larry (AL) – 1984  
 Lee, M. Lindley (NY) – 1858  
 Lee, Mrs. R. Q. (TX) – 1930  
 Lee, Noble W. (IL) – 1938  
 Lee, Oliver (NY) – 1834, 1836  
 Lee, Ray (MS) – 1970  
 Lee, Robert C. (NY) – 1926, 1928  
 Lee, Robert C. (PA) – 1990  
 Lee, Robert E. (LA) – 1902, 1970, 1973  
 Lee, Robert E. (PA) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Lee, Robert F. (MN) – 1950  
 Lee, Robert Q. (TX) – 1928  
 Lee, Samuel J. (SC) – 1874, 1880, 1882  
 Lee, Tammy (MN) – 2006  
 Lee, Thomas (NJ) – 1832, 1834  
 Lee, Timothy, Jr. (NJ) – 1982  
 Lee, Wallace L. (OR) – 1960  
 Lee, Warren I. (NY) – 1910, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Lee, William A. (VA) – 2004  
 Lee, William H. F. (VA) – 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Leech, J. Russell (PA) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Leedom, John P. (OH) – 1880, 1882  
 Leedom, John S. (OH) – 1868  
 Leedom, Walter F. (PA) – 1906  
 Leedy, C. B. (OK) – 1918  
 Leeman (MN) – 1908  
 Leeper (MO) – 1900  
 Leeper, Bob (OK) – 1968  
 Leeper, W. T. (MO) – 1864  
 Lees, Brian P. (MA) – 1986  
 Leet (PA) – 1843  
 Leet, Isaac (PA) – 1838  
 Leete, Ralph (OH) – 1870  
 Leevy, I. S. (SC) – 1916  
 LeFante Joseph A. (NJ) – 1976  
 Lefcourt, Harold (PA) – 1958  
 Lefemine, Steve (SC) – 2002  
 Leferre (PA) – 1854  
 LeFever, Jacob (NY) – 1892, 1894  
 Lefever, Tim (CA) – 1994, 1996  
 Le Fevre, Benjamin (OH) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Lefevre, Frank J. (NY) – 1904  
 Lefevre, Jay (NY) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 LeFevre, John P. (DE) – 1930  
 Leffier, Elwood W. (PA) – 1916  
 Leffingwell, William E. (IA) – 1858, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Leffler, Isaac (VA) – 1827  
 Leffler, Sheldon (NY) – 1983  
 Leffler, Shepherd (IA) – 1846, 1847, 1848, 1856  
 Lefkowitz, Abraham (NY) – 1922  
 Lefkowitz, Jacob P. (NY) – 1952, 1956  
 Lefler, Charles W. (NY) – 1906  
 Leftwich, J. (VA) – 1825  
 Leftwich, John W. (TN) – 1865, 1868  
 Leftwich, J. F. (TN) – 1867  
 Legace, Herve J. (RI) – 1920  
 Legare, George S. (SC) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Legare, Hugh S. (SC) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Legendre, James (LA) – 1896  
 Leggett, Robert L. (CA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 LeGore, Harry W. (MD) – 1936  
 LeGrand, Dorothy (MN) – 1994  
 Le Grand, J. (MD) – 1843  
 Legrndre, Edward F. (MI) – 1900  
 Leguineche, Pete (ID) – 1946  
 Lehlbach, Frederick R. (NJ) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Lehlbach, Herman (NJ) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Lehman, M. J. (TX) – 1944  
 Lehman, Orin (NY) – 1966  
 Lehman, Richard H. (CA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Lehman, Robert E. (OH) – 1978  
 Lehman, William (FL) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Lehman, William E. (PA) – 1860  
 Lehner, Philip (WI) – 1930  
 Lehr, John C. (MI) – 1932, 1934  
 Lehrfeld, William I. (NY) – 1944, 1946  
 Leib, Owen D. (PA) – 1844  
 Leibham, Nick (CA) – 2008  
 Leib, Scott S. (PA) – 1918  
 Leicester, Robert T. (NY) – 1950





- Leick, Charles R. (MO) – 1976  
 Leidy, Paul (PA) – 1857  
 Leigh, J. (VA) – 1841  
 Leighton, M. R. (ME) – 1894  
 Leighty, Jacob D. (IN) – 1894, 1896  
 Leims, John L. (MO) – 1966  
 Leinbach, Christian Y. (PA) – 1996  
 Leinbach, Thomas K. (PA) – 1956  
 Leino, Stanley J. (MN) – 1996, 1998  
 Leiper, G. G. (PA) – 1838  
 Leiper, George C. (PA) – 1828  
 Leisenring, John (PA) – 1894  
 Leiseth Bob (MN) – 1976  
 Leising, Jean (IN) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Leiter, Benjamin F. (OH) – 1854, 1856  
 LeJeune, Paris T. (OH) – 1982  
 Lelack, John W., Jr. (OH) – 1972  
 Leland (KS) – 1882  
 Leland, Lorenzo (IL) – 1871  
 Leland, Mickey (TX) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Leland, Sher (MA) – 1824  
 Lelansky, George F. (OH) – 1912  
 Leman, Louis (TX) – 1966  
 Lemas, Noah (OR) – 2008  
 Lemen, Bob (MN) – 2002  
 Lemen, Robert (MN) – 2000  
 Lemishow, Albert (NY) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1983  
 Lemke, William (ND) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Lemon, G. L. (AL) – 1922  
 Lemon, Henry E., Jr. (MA) – 1884  
 Lemon, Thomas L. (IN) – 1958  
 Le Moyne (PA) – 1843  
 Le Moyne, John V. (IL) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Lemp (MO) – 1896  
 Lemucchi, Timothy (CA) – 1972  
 Lenahan, John T. (PA) – 1906  
 Lenci, Ivaldo (CA) – 1974  
 Lene, Jeremiah M. (OH) – 1836  
 L'Engle, Claude (FL) – 1912  
 Lenhart, C. S. (VA) – 1954  
 Lenhart, Thomas B. (CA) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Lennard, Melvin (CA) – 1958  
 Lenney, Lida (CA) – 1988  
 Lenning, Diane A. (CA) – 2008  
 Lennon, Alton (NC) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Lennon, Francis X., Jr. (CT) – 1962  
 Lennon, Peter A. (PA) – 2000, 2002  
 Lennon, W. J. (TX) – 1916  
 Lenroot, Irvine L. (WI) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Lent, Frank B. (NY) – 1958  
 Lent, J. Milton (GA) – 1964  
 Lent, James (NY) – 1824, 1828, 1830  
 Lent, Norman F. (NY) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Lento, Thomas J. (IL) – 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Lentz, John J. (OH) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Lenz, Frederick W. (OH) – 1988  
 Leombruno, Salvatore J. (NY) – 1940  
 Leonard (LA) – 1840  
 Leonard (MO) – 1854  
 Leonard, Franklin, Jr. (NY) – 1904, 1912  
 Leonard, Fred C. (PA) – 1894  
 Leonard, Graham (TN) – 2004  
 Leonard, Henry (CO) – 1938, 1940  
 Leonard, Jane E. (PA) – 1922  
 Leonard, John Edwards (LA) – 1876  
 Leonard, John P. (CA) – 1996  
 Leonard, John W. (IL) – 1898, 1900  
 Leonard, Moses G. (NY) – 1842, 1844  
 Leonard, Norman T. (MA) – 1860  
 Leonard, Raymond B. (MI) – 1964  
 Leonard, Richard W. (NH) – 1948  
 Leonard, Stephen B. (NY) – 1834, 1838  
 Leonardi, John (NJ) – 1996  
 Leonardi, John A. (IL) – 1986, 1988  
 Leonardi, Joseph F. (PA) – 2006  
 Lepinske, Harry C. (IL) – 1992  
 Lepiscopo, Pete (CA) – 1988  
 Lepley, Herman G. (PA) – 1922  
 Leppek, Harry Vincent (CA) – 1958  
 Leppert, George (CA) – 1966  
 Lequier, Fred (MN) – 1932  
 Lerew, John W. (CO) – 2008  
 Lerner, Larry (NJ) – 1996  
 Leroux, Frank (WA) – 1956, 1958  
 Leroux, Howard M. (MI) – 1978  
 Leroy, Edison, Jr. (NY) – 1966  
 LeRoy, Harvey C. (WI) – 1974  
 LeSage, Mike (CA) – 1984  
 Leschick, Andrei (CA) – 1994  
 Lesemann, Arthur J. (NJ) – 1970, 1972  
 Leseuer, Arthur (ND) – 1912  
 Leshner, John V. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Lesinski, John (MI) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Lesinski, John, Jr. (MI) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Leslie, Bob (AR) – 1982  
 Leslie, Ronald E. (PA) – 1970  
 Less, Frank W. (IA) – 1962  
 Lesser, M. (CA) – 1904  
 Lessler, Montague (NY) – 1902, 1916  
 Lester (GA) – 1878  
 Lester, Ebenezer (NY) – 1846  
 Lester, Posey G. (VA) – 1888, 1890  
 Lester, Rufus E. (GA) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 LeSueur, Clinton B. (MS) – 2002, 2004  
 Leszynski, John H. (IL) – 1966  
 Letbetter, W. E. (KD) – 1940  
 Letcher, John (VA) – 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Letcher, Robert P. (KY) – 1824, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1834, 1853  
 Letendre, Andre E. (WI) – 1970  
 LeTourneau, Dick (TX) – 1974  
 Letts, F. Dickinson (IA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Leupp, Thomas A. (ID) – 1960  
 Levenhagen, Alvin W. (PA) – 1972  
 Levensaler, A. (ME) – 1896  
 Levensaler, Alfred W. (NH) – 1928  
 Levenson, Joseph (NY) – 1904  
 Leventis, Jim (SC) – 1988  
 Levenworth, Seth M. (IN) – 1833  
 Lever, Asbury F. (SC) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Levering, David (CA) – 1996  
 Levering, Fred (PA) – 1994  
 Levering, John C. (OH) – 1886  
 Levering, Robert W. (OH) – 1948, 1950, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968  
 Leveronne, Norbert D. (KY) – 1978  
 Levi, John A. (MI) – 1986  
 Levin (PA) – 1850, 1852  
 Levin, Adam K. (NJ) – 1974, 1982  
 Levin, Emanuel (NY) – 1934  
 Levin, Emil (NY) – 1962, 1964  
 Levin, Lewis C. (PA) – 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Levin, Lew Y. (NY) – 1984  
 Levin, Sander M. (MI) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Levin, Susan Bass (NJ) – 2000  
 Levine, Barry (PA) – 1970  
 Levine, Bruce M. (NY) – 1984  
 Levine, Jonathan L. (NY) – 1992  
 Levine, Joseph (NY) – 1936, 1940  
 Levine, Mel (CA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Levinson, Bryan F. (NY) – 1976  
 Levis, George W. (WI) – 1894, 1906  
 Levis, Mahon M. (PA) – 1832  
 Levis, Robert P. (NY) – 1938  
 Levitas, Elliott H. (GA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Levitt, Emil Z. (IL) – 1930  
 Levitt, William (NY) – 1966  
 Levy (SC) – 1824  
 Levy, Annette Flatto (NY) – 1972  
 Levy, Barnett (NY) – 1950  
 Levy, Bernard P. (NY) – 1944  
 Levy, Bob (TX) – 2000  
 Levy, C. W. Levi (VA) – 1998  
 Levy, David A. (NY) – 1992, 1994  
 Levy, Jefferson M. (NY) – 1898, 1910, 1912  
 Levy, Robert M. (CA) – 2002, 2004  
 Levy, William M. (LA) – 1874  
 Lewandowski, David S. (NY) – 1984  
 Lewis (CT) – 1886  
 Lewis (GA) – 1851  
 Lewis (LA) – 1855  
 Lewis (MI) – 1874  
 Lewis (MO) – 1890, 1894  
 Lewis (NY) – 1854, 1860, 1878  
 Lewis (RI) – 1893  
 Lewis (VA) – 1853, 1855, 1869  
 Lewis, Abiel L. (MA) – 1856  
 Lewis, Abner (NY) – 1844  
 Lewis, Augustus M. (NC) – 1853  
 Lewis, Austin (CA) – 1910  
 Lewis, Barbour (TN) – 1872, 1874  
 Lewis, Benjamin F. (NY) – 1880  
 Lewis, Brian (WA) – 1970  
 Lewis, Burwell B. (AL) – 1874, 1878  
 Lewis, Charles D. (MA) – 1900  
 Lewis, Charles V. (NY) – 1868  
 Lewis, Clarke (MS) – 1888, 1890  
 Lewis, Daniel S. (VA) – 1876  
 Lewis, David J. (MD) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Lewis, David J. (OH) – 1932  
 Lewis, Dixon H. (AL) – 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Lewis, Donald J. (OH) – 1966, 1968  
 Lewis, Earl R. (OH) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Lewis, Edward (IN) – 1952  
 Lewis, Edward (NY) – 1902  
 Lewis, Edward M. (MA) – 1914  
 Lewis, Edward T. (LA) – 1883  
 Lewis, Elijah B. (GA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Lewis, Frank H. (NY) – 1906  
 Lewis, Frederick E. (PA) – 1912  
 Lewis, G. K. (TX) – 1851, 1853  
 Lewis, J. A. (OK) – 1916  
 Lewis, J. R. C. (VA) – 1892  
 Lewis, J. W. (KY) – 1876  
 Lewis, James D. "Jim," Jr. (TN) – 1998  
 Lewis, James Hamilton (WA) – 1896, 1898  
 Lewis, James M. (AL) – 1992  
 Lewis, Jason (CO) – 1990  
 Lewis, Jerome (NY) – 1942  
 Lewis, Jerry (CA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lewis, John (GA) – 1977, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lewis, John F. (VA) – 1865, 1874  
 Lewis, John H. (IL) – 1880, 1882  
 Lewis, John H. Sr. (GA) – 1998  
 Lewis, John M. (AL) – 1841  
 Lewis, John W. (IN) – 1908, 1966  
 Lewis, John W. (KY) – 1894, 1896

- Lewis, John W. (TX) – 1982  
 Lewis, John W., Jr. (LA) – 1962  
 Lewis, Joseph D. (OH) – 1970  
 Lewis, Joseph H. (KY) – 1857, 1861, 1870  
 Lewis, K. (SD) – 1896  
 Lewis, Kendrick R. (KY) – 1922  
 Lewis, Knute (SD) – 1910  
 Lewis, L. L. (VA) – 1896  
 Lewis, Lawrence (CO) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Lewis, M. J. (PA) – 1916  
 Lewis, Marx (NY) – 1930  
 Lewis, N. (TX) – 1846  
 Lewis, Philip N. (IL) – 1924  
 Lewis, Richard (KY) – 1994  
 Lewis, Robert J. (PA) – 1898, 1900  
 Lewis, Ron (KY) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Lewis, Samuel (OH) – 1848  
 Lewis, Stillman E. (NY) – 1899, 1900  
 Lewis, T. N. (TN) – 1894  
 Lewis, Tom (FL) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Lewis, W. D. (TX) – 1920  
 Lewis, William (KY) – 1932  
 Lewis, William C. (IL) – 1914  
 Lewis, William T. (OH) – 1890  
 Lewis, Winfred D. (PA) – 1916  
 Lexow, Clarence (NY) – 1890  
 Ley, Albert S. (MI) – 1918  
 Leys, Helen Benson (IL) – 1956  
 Leyva, Mark J. (IN) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Libbey (NJ) – 1910  
 Libbey, Harry (VA) – 1882, 1884  
 Libley, James (MA) – 1824  
 Libonati, Roland V. (IL) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Libous, Alfred J. (NY) – 1974  
 Licari, Jerome G. (NY) – 1936  
 Lichtenwalner, Norton L. (PA) – 1930, 1932  
 Lichtenwalter, Franklin H. (PA) – 1948  
 Lichtie, G. T. (PA) – 1894  
 Liddell (GA) – 1837  
 Liddle, Ray A. (PA) – 1944  
 Lieb, Charles (IN) – 1912, 1914  
 Liebel, Michael, Jr. (PA) – 1914  
 Lieberg, Prescott O. (CA) – 1958  
 Lieberg-Wong, Krista (CA) – 1998, 2000  
 Lieberman, Joseph I. (CT) – 1980  
 Liebermann, William (NY) – 1908, 1912  
 Lieblong, Warren (AR) – 1962  
 Liebman, Walter H. (NY) – 1938  
 Lien, Chris (SC) – 2008  
 Lierman, Terry (MD) – 2000  
 Liff, Joseph (NY) – 1952  
 Ligham, Chester K. (NJ) – 1956  
 Lightburn, Joseph B. (WV) – 1954  
 Lightfoot, Jim Ross (IA) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Ligon (VA) – 1855  
 Ligon, Robert F. (AL) – 1865, 1876  
 Ligon, Thomas W. (MD) – 1845, 1847  
 Likins, William M. (KY) – 1934  
 Likins, William M. (PA) – 1908  
 Lillard (TN) – 1878  
 Lillard, R. Q. (TN) – 1908  
 Lilley, Charles S. (MA) – 1882, 1884  
 Lilley, George L. (CT) – 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Lilly, George C. (CO) – 2008  
 Lilly, Mial E. (PA) – 1904, 1906  
 Lilly, Samuel (NJ) – 1852, 1854  
 Lilly, Thomas J. (WV) – 1922, 1924, 1930  
 Lilly, William (PA) – 1866, 1892  
 Lima, Albert J. (CA) – 1940, 1942  
 Limehouse, J. Sidi (SC) – 1972  
 Limes, Leonard L. (LA) – 1966  
 Liming, Richard E. (OH) – 1960  
 Lin, Grace (NY) – 2008  
 Lincoln, Abraham (IL) – 1846  
 Lincoln, D. J. (PA) – 1866  
 Lincoln, Enoch (ME) – 1824  
 Lincoln, Frederick (MA) – 1833  
 Lincoln, Georgianna (AK) – 1996  
 Lincoln, Harold T. (MO) – 1926  
 Lincoln, Herman (MA) – 1834  
 Lincoln, Isaac (ME) – 1848  
 Lincoln, Levi (MA) – 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Lincoln, R. V. B. (PA) – 1876  
 Lincoln, Ralph L. (VA) – 1944  
 Lincoln, Solomon (MA) – 1836  
 Lincoln, William S. (NY) – 1866  
 Lind, James F. (PA) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Lind, John (MN) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1902  
 Lindauer, L. (WI) – 1908  
 Lindberg, Jay (CA) – 2000  
 Lindbergh, Charles A. (MN) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1920  
 Lindblad, John Paul (CA) – 1992  
 Lindbloom, Milton (MN) – 1936  
 Lindeen, Monica (MT) – 2006  
 Linder, John (GA) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Linder, Usher F. (IL) – 1844  
 Linderman, Frank B. (MT) – 1918  
 Lindgren, Don (CA) – 1968  
 Lindheim, Irma (NY) – 1948  
 Lindley, Alfred D. (MN) – 1950  
 Lindley, Cicero J. (IL) – 1890  
 Lindley, Hervey (CA) – 1892  
 Lindley, James J. (MO) – 1853, 1854, 1856, 1868  
 Lindner, John (PA) – 1906  
 Lindquist, Francis O. (MI) – 1912  
 Lindquist, Leonard E. (MN) – 1958  
 Lindquist, Reese (WA) – 1986, 1988  
 Lindsay (MN) – 1910  
 Lindsay (MO) – 1863  
 Lindsay, Al (PA) – 1986  
 Lindsay, George G. (PA) – 1956  
 Lindsay, George H. (NY) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Lindsay, George W. (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Lindsay, John V. (NY) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Lindsay, William R. (NC) – 1892  
 Lindsey, Archie (GA) – 1966  
 Lindsey, D. H. (IL) – 1886  
 Lindsey, D. McDonald (NC) – 1876  
 Lindsey, D. W. (KY) – 1884  
 Lindsey, Jack B. (CA) – 1969  
 Lindsey, John (OR) – 2000  
 Lindsey, John L. (IL) – 1934  
 Lindsey, L. B. (TX) – 1912  
 Lindsey, Philip (TX) – 1901  
 Lindsey, Stephen D. (ME) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Lindscoog, Alver (WI) – 1996  
 Lindsey (NY) – 1870  
 Lindsley (WI) – 1872  
 Lindsley, Charles (VT) – 1840  
 Lindsley, James G. (NY) – 1884  
 Lindsley, William D. (OH) – 1852  
 Lindy (OH) – 1854  
 Lineberger, Walter F. (CA) – 1922, 1924  
 Linehan, John J. (IA) – 1884  
 Linehan, Neil J. (IL) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Lines (CT) – 1888  
 Linford, Velma (WY) – 1968  
 Lingan, Arch (TX) – 1914, 1916  
 Lingle, James (IL) – 1902  
 Link, Arthur A. (ND) – 1970  
 Link, H. F. (WV) – 1914  
 Link, William W. (IL) – 1944, 1946  
 Linn (NJ) – 1862  
 Linn, Archibald (NY) – 1840, 1842  
 Linn, C. H. (KY) – 1902  
 Linn, Darcy (CA) – 2006  
 Linn, David A. (CA) – 1988  
 Linnard (PA) – 1834  
 Linney, Frank A. (NC) – 1914, 1918  
 Linney, Romulus Z. (NC) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Linscott, Charles H. (IL) – 1932  
 Linsky, Martin A. (MA) – 1972  
 Linsley, Charles (VT) – 1838  
 Linthicum, J. Charles (MD) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Linton (MO) – 1896  
 Linton, John P. (PA) – 1868  
 Linton, William C. (IN) – 1833  
 Linton, William S. (MI) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Lionett, David J. (MA) – 1974  
 Lipes, J. Chante (NY) – 1914  
 Lipinski, Daniel (IL) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lipinski, William O. (IL) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Lippencott, Charles E. (IL) – 1866  
 Lippert, George W. (WI) – 1920  
 Lippmann, Stan (WA) – 1998  
 Lipscomb (MO) – 1874  
 Lipscomb, Glenard P. (CA) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Lipscomb, Martin (VA) – 1865  
 Lipsett, John (PA) – 1914  
 Liptock, Richard (TN) – 1992  
 Lisle, Marcus C. (KY) – 1892  
 Lisoni, Joseph L. (CA) – 1980  
 Lisoski, Edward V. (NY) – 1958, 1960  
 Litchfield (NY) – 1858, 1878  
 Litchfield, Elisha (NY) – 1824  
 Litell (PA) – 1850  
 Litke, William W. (PA) – 1962  
 Litoff, Robert (TX) – 2008  
 Litsey, James P. (KS) – 1978  
 Littauer, Lucius N. (NY) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Littell, E. S. (PA) – 1910  
 Littell, John S. (PA) – 1848  
 Little (ME) – 1856  
 Little (NJ) – 1864  
 Little, Alexander (NC) – 1865  
 Little, Charles A. (MD) – 1900  
 Little, Charles J. (PA) – 1880  
 Little, Chauncey B. (KS) – 1924, 1926, 1930  
 Little, Dave (WA) – 1996  
 Little, Edward C. (KS) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Little, Edward P. (MA) – 1850, 1852  
 Little, Elijah (OH) – 1884  
 Little, Erick P. (NC) – 1972  
 Little, Henry B. (MA) – 1892, 1894  
 Little, James N. (NY) – 1924  
 Little, John (OH) – 1884, 1886  
 Little, John S. (AR) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Little, John T. (WA) – 1946  
 Little, Joseph J. (NY) – 1891  
 Little, Josiah S. (ME) – 1843, 1847  
 Little, Marc (FL) – 1994  
 Little, P. (MD) – 1829  
 Little, Peter (MD) – 1824, 1826  
 Little, T. D. “Ted” (AL) – 1996  
 Little, Ted (WA) – 1950  
 Littlefield, Charles A. (MA) – 1924  
 Littlefield, Charles E. (ME) – 1899, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Littlefield, George E. (MA) – 1902  
 Littlefield, Nathaniel S. (ME) – 1840, 1848  
 Littlejohn, De Witt C. (NY) – 1862  
 Littlejohn, Flavius (MI) – 1856  
 Littlepage, Adam B. (WV) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Littleton, C. C. (TX) – 1910  
 Littleton, Jessie M. (TN) – 1916  
 Littleton, Martin W. (NY) – 1910  
 Littman, Louis N. (IN) – 1912  
 Littman, Vincent (GA) – 1998  
 Litton, Jerry (MO) – 1972, 1974  
 Liu, Mike (HI) – 1990  
 Livaudais, Oliver S. (LA) – 1902  
 Livergood (PA) – 1848  
 Livermore (MI) – 1874, 1876  
 Livermore (NH) – 1824



- Livernash, Edward J. (CA) – 1902, 1904  
 Livesay, J. O. (AR) – 1912  
 Livingston (MO) – 1894, 1896  
 Livingston (PA) – 1834  
 Livingston, Clyde B. (SC) – 1976  
 Livingston, Edward (LA) – 1824, 1826  
 Livingston, Hugh L. (IN) – 1833  
 Livingston, Jacob (NY) – 1828  
 Livingston, Jeffrey E. (NY) – 1996  
 Livingston, John Henry (NY) – 1898  
 Livingston, Leonidas F. (GA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Livingston, Peter (NY) – 1824  
 Livingston, Rick (OR) – 1990  
 Livingston, Robert (NY) – 1824  
 Livingston, Robert L. “Bob” (LA) – 1976, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Livingston, Robert Le Roy (NY) – 1830  
 Livingston, Robert R. (NY) – 1928  
 Livingston, Robert W. (NY) – 1868  
 Livingston, Tally R. (TN) – 1962  
 Livingston, W. C. (PA) – 1838  
 Lloyd, Daniel (PA) – 1984  
 Lloyd, Henry D. (IL) – 1894  
 Lloyd, James B. (NC) – 1898  
 Lloyd, James T. (MO) – 1897, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Lloyd, Jim (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Lloyd, Joseph R. (NC) – 1831  
 Lloyd, Marilyn (TN) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Lloyd, O. Straughn (MD) – 1936  
 Lloyd, Robin (VT) – 1980  
 Lloyd, Sherman P. (UT) – 1960, 1962, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Lloyd, Wesley (WA) – 1932, 1934  
 Lloyd, William F. (OH) – 1894  
 Lloyd, William H. (MD) – 1942  
 Loan, Benjamin F. (MO) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1876  
 Lobb, Mary Ellen (MO) – 1988  
 Lobeck (MN) – 1916, 1918  
 Lobeck, Charles O. (NE) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 LoBiondo, Frank A. (NJ) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lobsinger, Donald J. (MI) – 1994  
 Lochrane (GA) – 1868  
 Lockard, Robert R. (IA) – 1984, 1986  
 Locke (FL) – 1884  
 Locke, Bobby A. (TX) – 1976, 1980  
 Locke, Daniel W. (OH) – 1900  
 Locke, John (MA) – 1824, 1826  
 Locke, Rick (WA) – 1996  
 Locke, Thomas F. (ME) – 1930  
 Locker, Dale (OH) – 1981  
 Locket, H. E. (GA) – 1920  
 Lockey, Caleb P. (NC) – 1888  
 Lockhart, Andrew Francis (SD) – 1922  
 Lockhart, James (IN) – 1841, 1851, 1856  
 Lockhart, James A. (NC) – 1894, 1896  
 Lockley, Sidney L. (PA) – 1956  
 Lockwood (NY) – 1878, 1884  
 Lockwood (OH) – 1852  
 Lockwood, Daniel N. (NY) – 1876, 1890, 1892  
 Lockwood, E. (AL) – 1853  
 Lockwood, Frank C. (PA) – 1914  
 Lockwood, Leroy E. (MI) – 1892  
 Lockwood, M. L. (PA) – 1898, 1900  
 Lockwood, Stephen R. (NY) – 1918  
 Lockwood, Thomas (NY) – 1830, 1832  
 Lockwood, Walter A. (NY) – 1942  
 Lockwood, William F. (OH) – 1870  
 Lodge, Henry Cabot (MA) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Lodge, John Davis (CT) – 1946, 1948  
 LoDico, Carl C. (IL) – 1978  
 Lodise, Carmen (CA) – 1980  
 Loeb, Charles H. (OH) – 1956  
 Loeb, James D. (CA) – 1974  
 Loeb, Dave (IA) – 2006, 2008  
 Loeffler, Tom (TX) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Loeffler, George H., Jr. (TX) – 1988  
 Loehr, Gordon E. (WI) – 1982  
 Loennecker, Martin G. (MI) – 1900  
 Loewenthal, Edward (IL) – 1904  
 Lofgren, Zoe (CA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lofland, James R. (DE) – 1872, 1874  
 Loft, George W. (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 Loftin, W. C. (NC) – 1853  
 Loftis, James J. (NY) – 1930  
 Loftus, John J. (PA) – 1914  
 Logan (AL) – 1890  
 Logan (CO) – 1918  
 Logan, D. (OR) – 1860  
 Logan, David (OR) – 1859, 1868  
 Logan, Henry (PA) – 1834, 1836  
 Logan, John A. (IL) – 1858, 1860, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1914  
 Logan, R. G. (IL) – 1970  
 Logan, R. P. (ID) – 1914  
 Logan, Ralph H. (KY) – 1948  
 Logan, Stephen V. (IL) – 1848  
 Logan, W. Turner (SC) – 1920, 1922  
 Logue, J. Washington (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Logue, John J. (PA) – 1966  
 Logue, Thomas A. (PA) – 1926  
 Lohmeyer, Jim (TX) – 1998  
 Lohr, H. J. (PA) – 1918  
 Lohr, Walter J. (NY) – 1934  
 Loisel, Victor (LA) – 1910  
 Lomax, Terrance J., Jr. (MA) – 1942  
 Lombardi, Peter O. (HI) – 1968  
 Lommen, Edwin E. (MN) – 1896  
 London (MO) – 1880, 1894  
 London, John M. (MO) – 1878  
 London, Meyer (NY) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Lonegan, Steve (NJ) – 1998  
 Lonergan, Augustine (CT) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1930  
 Lonergan, Mike (WA) – 1984  
 Long (AL) – 1886, 1894  
 Long (IN) – 1872  
 Long (MN) – 1914  
 Long (NY) – 1882  
 Long (OH) – 1860  
 Long (TN) – 1843  
 Long, A. J. (TX) – 1928  
 Long, Albert (WI) – 1912  
 Long, Alexander (OH) – 1862  
 Long, Ara E. S. (IN) – 1876, 1878  
 Long, Benjamin F. (OH) – 1904  
 Long, Brian (WA) – 1982  
 Long, Bruce (OR) – 1984, 1986  
 Long, Cathy (Mrs. Gillis) (LA) – 1985  
 Long, Charles W. (IN) – 1950  
 Long, Chester I. (KS) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1924  
 Long, Clarence D. (MD) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Long, Clifford H. (IN) – 1938  
 Long, Edward H. C. (MD) – 1845  
 Long, Fred W. (PA) – 1896  
 Long, G. W. (KY) – 1890  
 Long, George S. (LA) – 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Long, Gillis W. (LA) – 1962, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Long, Graham E. (NY) – 2008  
 Long, Henry C. (MA) – 1912  
 Long, J. L. H. (OH) – 1876  
 Long, Jack (VT) – 1996  
 Long, Jill (IN) – 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Long, John, Jr. (NC) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
 Long, John B. (TX) – 1890  
 Long, John D. (MA) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Long, L. C. (MN) – 1894  
 Long, Lewis M. (IL) – 1936  
 Long, M. M. (VA) – 1952  
 Long, Patricia (MA) – 1996, 1998  
 Long, S. C. (MN) – 1892  
 Long, Speedy O. (LA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Long, Stanley D. (NE) – 1946  
 Long, Thomas D. (MT) – 1908  
 Long, W. E. (TX) – 1932  
 Long, William A., Jr. (NY) – 1994  
 Long, William L. (NC) – 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Long, Zadoc (ME) – 1838, 1840  
 Longabaugh, Mark P. (OH) – 1996  
 Longaker, A. Brower (PA) – 1878  
 Longe, William T. (PA) – 1954  
 Longhi, Vincent J. (NY) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Longley (VA) – 1865  
 Longley, James B., Jr. (ME) – 1994, 1996  
 Longmyer, Ken (VA) – 2004  
 Longnecker, Henry C. (PA) – 1858, 1860  
 Longshore, Adolphus P. (AL) – 1892, 1912, 1920  
 Longshore, W. L., Jr. (AL) – 1956  
 Longstreet (GA) – 1826  
 Longworth, Nicholas (OH) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Longyear, John W. (MI) – 1862, 1864  
 Loofbourow, Frederick C. (UT) – 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Loomis (MO) – 1894, 1896  
 Loomis, Andrew W. (OH) – 1836  
 Loomis, Arphaxed (NY) – 1836  
 Loomis, Dwight (CT) – 1859, 1861  
 Loomis, George (WV) – 1882  
 Loomis, Luther (CT) – 1833, 1834  
 Loomis, S. B. (WI) – 1886  
 Loorem, Thomas F. (MA) – 1906  
 Lopez, Delia (OR) – 2008  
 Lopez, Jim (CA) – 2008  
 Lopez, Junio (NM) – 1962  
 Lopez, Omar (IL) – 2008  
 Lopez-Cisneros, Anthony J. (IL) – 2002  
 Lorain (PA) – 1843  
 Lord (IN) – 1866  
 Lord (NH) – 1829  
 Lord (NY) – 1828, 1854, 1856, 1862  
 Lord, Bert (NY) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Lord, Bob (AZ) – 2008  
 Lord, C. A. (TX) – 1922  
 Lord, Frederick (NY) – 1846  
 Lord, Henry W. (MI) – 1880, 1882  
 Lord, Nathaniel J. (MA) – 1852, 1854  
 Lord, Otis P. (MA) – 1858, 1860, 1868  
 Lord, Paul J. (WA) – 2004  
 Lord, Ruth J. (MA) – 1856  
 Lord, Scott (NY) – 1874, 1876  
 Lord, William K. (PA) – 1902  
 Lore, Charles B. (DE) – 1882, 1884  
 Lore, Ludwig (NY) – 1916  
 Lore, Marvin E. (IL) – 1956  
 Lorenz, Mindy (CA) – 1992  
 Loriks, Emil (SD) – 1938  
 Lorimer, William (IL) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Loring, Eleazer B. (MA) – 1884  
 Loring, George B. (MA) – 1858, 1876, 1878  
 Lorusso, Anthony P. (NY) – 1972



- Losee, Frank E. (NY) – 1906  
 Loser, J. Carlton (TN) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Loss, Frank L. (MN) – 1970  
 Loth, John (PA) – 1964, 1970  
 Lothrop, Grover (SD) – 1944  
 Lotier, Victor A. (PA) – 1894  
 Lotsch, John L. (NY) – 1928  
 Lott, Charles (PA) – 1892  
 Lott, Edwin F. (PA) – 1890  
 Lott, Harry (LA) – 1872  
 Lott, Michael (MS) – 2004  
 Lott, Trent (MS) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Lotz, Charles E. (PA) – 1954, 1958  
 Lotz, Orlando J. (IN) – 1898  
 Louchery, Daniel L. (WV) – 1956  
 Loud, Eugene F. (CA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Loud, George A. (MI) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Loud, Henry M. (MI) – 1886  
 Loud, Jacob H. (MA) – 1852  
 Loudenslager, Henry C. (NJ) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Loudon, D. W. C. (OH) – 1890  
 Loudon, Lotus H. (CA) – 1940  
 Loughlin, Thomas E., Jr. (NY) – 1996  
 Loughman, M. Francis (NY) – 1904  
 Loughridge, William (IA) – 1866, 1868, 1872  
 Lounsberry, John (NY) – 1824  
 Lounsbery (NY) – 1886  
 Lounsbery, William (NY) – 1878  
 Loupe, R. C. (PA) – 1904  
 Louttit, James A. (CA) – 1884  
 Lovan (MO) – 1914  
 Love (MO) – 1888  
 Love, A. Kingsley (MD) – 1930, 1932, 1938  
 Love, Francis J. (WV) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Love, Frank (WV) – 1952  
 Love, J. R. (NC) – 1865  
 Love, James (KY) – 1833  
 Love, Jay (AL) – 2006  
 Love, John (IN) – 1864  
 Love, Peter E. (GA) – 1859  
 Love, Richard (PA) – 1916  
 Love, Rodney M. (OH) – 1964, 1966  
 Love, Samuel L. (NC) – 1880  
 Love, Stephen H. (UT) – 1912  
 Love, Steve (TX) – 2000  
 Love, Thomas C. (NY) – 1834  
 Love, Tom (KS) – 1992  
 Love, Tom (TX) – 2008  
 Love, W. B. (NC) – 1922  
 Love, W. T. (NC) – 1954  
 Love, Walter B. (NC) – 1952  
 Love, William F. (MS) – 1896  
 Love, William I. (TN) – 1938  
 Lovejoy, Esther (OR) – 1920  
 Lovejoy, Owen (IL) – 1846, 1848, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862  
 Lovejoy, Owen G. (IL) – 1888  
 Loveland, Sam C. (VT) – 1834  
 Loveless (IN) – 1876  
 Loveless, Herschel C. (IA) – 1954  
 Lovell (ND) – 1902  
 Lovell, Christopher (NY) – 1980  
 Lovell, Edward F. (NC) – 1898  
 Lovell, V. R. (ND) – 1912  
 Lovely, John A. (MN) – 1886  
 Loveridge (NY) – 1876  
 Lovering, Henry B. (MA) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Lovering, William C. (MA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Lovett, Charles W. (MA) – 1930, 1932  
 Lovett, Woodrow (GA) – 1992, 1994  
 Lovette, Oscar B. (TN) – 1930, 1932  
 Lovingood, Joe Z. (FL) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1974  
 Lovitt, Craig (IL) – 1968  
 Lovitt, R. A. (KS) – 1908  
 Lovre, Harold O. (SD) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Low (NY) – 1882  
 Low, Frederick F. (CA) – 1861  
 Low, Philip B. (NY) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Lowden, Frank O. (IL) – 1906, 1908  
 Lowe (MO) – 1854  
 Lowe (OH) – 1843  
 Lowe, Bob (CA) – 1972  
 Lowe, Dan (OK) – 2000  
 Lowe, David P. (KS) – 1870, 1872  
 Lowe, J. G. (KS) – 1886  
 Lowe, Jacob B. (IN) – 1835  
 Lowe, Joseph G. (KS) – 1894  
 Lowe, Kenneth K. (MO) – 1960  
 Lowe, Lynn (AR) – 1966  
 Lowe, William M. (AL) – 1878, 1880  
 Lowe, Wyman C. (GA) – 1974  
 Lowell, Charles E. (MA) – 1900  
 Lowell, Joshua A. (ME) – 1838, 1840  
 Lowell, Sherman J. (NY) – 1932  
 Lowenberg, Henry A. (NY) – 1932  
 Lowenstein, Allard K. (NY) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Lowenthal, Margaret (LA) – 1886  
 Lowers, John F. (PA) – 1944  
 Lowery, Bill (CA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Lowery, Thomas J. (NY) – 1956  
 Lowey, Nita M. (NY) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lowndes, Lloyd, Jr. (MD) – 1872, 1874  
 Lowrance, Frank B. (KS) – 1904  
 Lowrey, Bill G. (MS) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Lowry (IN) – 1856, 1866, 1868  
 Lowry (NY) – 1882  
 Lowry, H. Graham (MA) – 1978  
 Lowry, J. H. (KY) – 1865, 1870  
 Lowry, J. M. (MO) – 1954  
 Lowry, James W. (KS) – 1946  
 Lowry, John (TN) – 1829  
 Lowry, Kerry (TX) – 1994  
 Lowry, Mike (WA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Lowry, Robert (IN) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Lowry, Thomas C. (WA) – 1972  
 Loy, J. H. (IL) – 1910  
 Loy, William H. (WV) – 1974  
 Loyall, George (VA) – 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Loyd, M. B. (IL) – 1882  
 Lozier, Lue C. (MO) – 1944  
 Lozier, Ralph F. (MO) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Luby, Jason (TX) – 1982  
 Lucas (OH) – 1843  
 Lucas (VA) – 1831, 1845, 1857  
 Lucas, Charles P. (OH) – 1968  
 Lucas, Edward (VA) – 1833, 1835  
 Lucas, Frank D. (OK) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lucas, Frank R. (NJ) – 1992  
 Lucas, Ken (KY) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2006  
 Lucas, L. Louise (VA) – 2001  
 Lucas, Robert (OH) – 2004  
 Lucas, Scott W. (IL) – 1934, 1936  
 Lucas, Thomas H. (MN) – 1892  
 Lucas, Thomas J. (IN) – 1886  
 Lucas, William (VA) – 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Lucas, William T. (CA) – 1904  
 Lucas, William V. (SD) – 1892  
 Lucas, Wilson H. (NC) – 1896  
 Lucas, Wingate H. (TX) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Lucca, Mariano A. (NY) – 1954, 1958, 1960  
 Luce, Charles T. (MA) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Luce, Clare Boothe (CT) – 1942, 1944  
 Luce, J. G. (VA) – 1908  
 Luce, John C. (OR) – 1892  
 Luce, Marjory L. (MN) – 1982  
 Luce, Mark (CA) – 1998  
 Luce, Robert (MA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Lucero, Antonio (NM) – 1920  
 Lucey, Dennis B. (NY) – 1912  
 Lucey, Patrick J. (WI) – 1950  
 Lucier, Alvin A. (NH) – 1938  
 Luck, Charles W. (ID) – 1914  
 Luck, Oliver (WV) – 1990  
 Luckey, Henry C. (NE) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Luckey, Hugh M. (IL) – 1936  
 Luckey, James B. (OH) – 1878  
 Lucking, Alfred (MI) – 1902, 1904  
 Luckow, Edward L. (WI) – 1900  
 Lucy, Dennis B. (NY) – 1898  
 Ludeman, Cal R. (MN) – 1992  
 Ludington (WI) – 1874  
 Ludling, J. T. (LA) – 1878  
 Ludlow, C. O. (IL) – 1912  
 Ludlow, Louis (IN) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Ludlow, Willis H. (ID) – 1972  
 Ludwig, Carl J. (WI) – 1934  
 Ludwig, Earl (OH) – 1944, 1948  
 Ludwig, William H. (WI) – 1944  
 Luecke, John (MI) – 1936, 1938  
 Luetkemeyer, Blaine (MO) – 2008  
 Lufkin, Willfred W. (MA) – 1918, 1920  
 Luhning, Oscar R. (IN) – 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Lujan, Ben Ray (NM) – 2008  
 Lujan, Manuel (NM) – 1944  
 Lujan, Manuel, Jr. (NM) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Luke, George W. (NJ) – 1968  
 Luken, Charles (OH) – 1990  
 Luken, Thomas A. (OH) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Lukens, Donald E. (OH) – 1966, 1968, 1986, 1988  
 Lukson, Lee (WA) – 1968  
 Luling, Charles (WI) – 1884, 1886  
 Luman (OH) – 1843  
 Lumina, Luke (MA) – 1992  
 Lummis, Cynthia M. (WY) – 2008  
 Lumpkin, John H. (GA) – 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1855  
 Lumpkin, Mike (CA) – 2008  
 Lumpkin, S. H. (TX) – 1900, 1902  
 Lumpkin, Wilson (GA) – 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Lund, Arnold L. (FL) – 1956  
 Lund, Arnold L. (IL) – 1934  
 Lund, Frank J. (IA) – 1940  
 Lund, Wendell L. (MI) – 1940  
 Lundblad, Henry R. (IL) – 1930  
 Lunde, Paul (IA) – 1988, 1992  
 Lundeen, B. A. (MN) – 1970  
 Lundeen, Ernest (MN) – 1916, 1920, 1926, 1932, 1934  
 Lundin, Frederick (IL) – 1908, 1910  
 Lundine, Stanley N. (NY) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Lundquist, Carl Hjalmar (IL) – 1916  
 Lundquist, Todd (MN) – 1984  
 Lundstrom, Milton A. (IL) – 1958  
 Lundy (PA) – 1850  
 Lundy, Daniel F. (NJ) – 1970  
 Lundy, Hunter (LA) – 1996  
 Lundy, Rayfield (CA) – 1964, 1968, 1972  
 Lungren, Brian (CA) – 1982  
 Lungren, Daniel E. "Dan" (CA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984, 1986, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lunn, George R. (NY) – 1912, 1916, 1918  
 Lunsford, Charles P. (AL) – 1912  
 Lunsford, Charles P. G. (AL) – 1930  
 Lupton, John M. (CT) – 1962  
 Lupton, S. (VA) – 1910  
 Lupton, William R. (NY) – 1946  
 Lurry (OK) – 1914  
 Lusch, A. T. (IA) – 1872  
 Lusk, Georgia L. (NM) – 1946



- Lusk, John W. (IL) – 1902  
 Lusk, Lucille (NV) – 1988  
 Lustig, Wayne (VA) – 1964  
 Luther, Ernest M. (NE) – 1954  
 Luther, William P. “Bill” (MN) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Luthringer (NJ) – 1912  
 Luttmmer, William J. (OH) – 1982  
 Lutton, John M. (CA) – 1980  
 Luttrell, Hiram A. (CA) – 1912  
 Luttrell, John K. (CA) – 1872, 1875, 1876  
 Lutz, Earle (VA) – 1946  
 Lutz, Lisa L. (NM) – 2000  
 Lutz, Ralph C. (OH) – 1940  
 Luxford, Richard (CO) – 1950  
 Lybarger, Edwin L. (OH) – 1888  
 Lybrand, Archibald (OH) – 1896, 1898  
 Lybrand, Samuel (OH) – 1872  
 Lyerle, William D. (IL) – 1910  
 Lyford, Joseph P. (CT) – 1952, 1954  
 Lykins, Dan (KS) – 2002  
 Lyle (TN) – 1882, 1902  
 Lyle, Cy H. (TN) – 1910, 1914  
 Lyle, John E., Jr. (TX) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Lyle, R. J. (MS) – 1894  
 Lyman (CT) – 1898, 1900  
 Lyman (GA) – 1824  
 Lyman (OH) – 1852  
 Lyman, A. P. (VT) – 1850  
 Lyman, Arthur (MA) – 1902  
 Lyman, Asael (ID) – 1948  
 Lyman, Howard (MT) – 1982  
 Lyman, Joseph (IA) – 1884, 1886  
 Lyman, Theodore (MA) – 1833, 1882, 1884  
 Lynch (KY) – 1900  
 Lynch (MD) – 1841, 1851  
 Lynch, Charles W. (OH) – 1942  
 Lynch, Daniel C. (NB) – 1974  
 Lynch, David J. (MI) – 1920  
 Lynch, Donald J. (IN) – 1986  
 Lynch, Edward J. (FL) – 2008  
 Lynch, Emmett (CA) – 1982  
 Lynch, Eugene A. (MA) – 1926  
 Lynch, J. Gregory (CT) – 1950  
 Lynch, James (NY) – 1824  
 Lynch, Joe D. (CA) – 1886  
 Lynch, John (ME) – 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Lynch, John (PA) – 1886, 1888  
 Lynch, John D. (MA) – 1920  
 Lynch, John F. (CT) – 1936  
 Lynch, John F. (ME) – 1884, 1886  
 Lynch, John J. (ME) – 1900  
 Lynch, John J. (MI) – 2008  
 Lynch, John R. (MS) – 1872, 1875, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Lynch, P. J. (IN) – 1914  
 Lynch, Patrick H. (PA) – 1914, 1916  
 Lynch, Ralph N. (IA) – 1944  
 Lynch, Stephen F. (MA) – 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lynch, T. Joseph (NY) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Lynch, Thomas (WI) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Lynch, W. A. (SD) – 1904  
 Lynch, W. D. (ND) – 1932  
 Lynch, Walter A. (NY) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Lynch, Walter A., Jr. (NY) – 1958  
 Lynch, William A. (SD) – 1894  
 Lynch, William D. (ND) – 1934  
 Lynde, John (NY) – 1824  
 Lynde, Tilly (NY) – 1828, 1832  
 Lynde, William P. (WI) – 1848, 1874, 1876  
 Lynn, James F. (MN) – 1922, 1928  
 Lynn, John D. (NY) – 1894  
 Lynn, William H. (NY) – 1908  
 Lynnes, Kathryn (MI) – 2002  
 Lyon (MS) – 1882  
 Lyon (NY) – 1858, 1878  
 Lyon (TN) – 1849  
 Lyon (WI) – 1870  
 Lyon, Caleb (NY) – 1852  
 Lyon, Chittenden (KY) – 1826, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833  
 Lyon, Dale (KS) – 1986  
 Lyon, David Greenhill (AL) – 1837  
 Lyon, Frances (AL) – 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Lyon, Frank (VA) – 1932  
 Lyon, Homer L. (NC) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Lyon, J. L. (CA) – 1892  
 Lyon, Judson W. (GA) – 1888  
 Lyon, Lucius (MI) – 1843  
 Lyon, T. J. (MS) – 1920  
 Lyons, Brad (WA) – 1998  
 Lyons, Charlton H. (LA) – 1961  
 Lyons, Hall M. (LA) – 1966  
 Lyons, J. A. (IA) – 1898  
 Lyons, J. Walter (VT) – 1902  
 Lyons, James (VA) – 1902  
 Lytel, Elaine (NY) – 1982  
 Lytle (GA) – 1859  
 Lytle, Reynold K. (OH) – 1874  
 Lytle, Robert T. (OH) – 1832, 1834  
 Maas, Melvin J. (MN) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Maatta, Randy (SC) – 2006  
 Mabey, Wallace F. (ME) – 1936  
 Mabey, Charles R. (UT) – 1916  
 Mabie, J. Frank (MT) – 1910, 1912  
 Mabry (TN) – 1874  
 Mabson (AL) – 1884  
 Mabson, A. A. (AL) – 1880  
 Macaluso, Michael (NY) – 1976  
 MacArthur, Walter (CA) – 1910  
 MacBain, Bruce D. (NY) – 1996  
 Macchio, Nicholas R. (NY) – 1972  
 MacCracken, Henry F. (OH) – 1904  
 MacCrate, John (NY) – 1918  
 MacDevitt, James C. (NY) – 1930  
 MacDonald, Marie (NY) – 1912, 1920  
 MacDonald, Moses (ME) – 1850  
 MacDonald, Robert (AZ) – 1994  
 MacDonald, Torbert H. (MA) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 MacDonald, William J. (MI) – 1914, 1916  
 MacDougall, Clinton D. (NY) – 1872, 1874  
 MacDougall, Curtis D. (IL) – 1944  
 Mace, Daniel (IN) – 1851, 1852, 1854  
 Mace, Lawson (IN) – 1914  
 Macey, C. C. (SC) – 1884  
 MacFarland, Grenville S. (MA) – 1902  
 MacFarlane, William (NY) – 1928  
 MacGovern, John F. (MA) – 1990  
 MacGregor, Clarence (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 MacGregor, Clark (MN) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Machek, Jack (PA) – 2002  
 Machen, Hervey G. (MD) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Machrowicz, Thaddeus M. (MI) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Machtley, Ronald K. (RI) – 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Maciejewski, A. F. (IL) – 1938, 1940  
 MacIntyre, N. J. (PA) – 1908  
 Maciora, Lucien J. (CT) – 1940, 1942  
 Mack, Bill (OH) – 1970, 1974, 1978  
 Mack, Charles C. (KS) – 1918  
 Mack, Connie (FL) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Mack, Edward J. (MI) – 1984  
 Mack, H. C. (TX) – 1886  
 Mack, Joseph S. (MI) – 1956, 1958  
 Mack, Mansfield E. (WA) – 1934  
 Mack, Marty (NY) – 1996  
 Mack, Peter F., Jr. (IL) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1974, 1976  
 Mack, Russell V. (WA) – 1934, 1940, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 MacKaig, Milton R. (CA) – 1982  
 MacKay, Buddy (FL) – 1986  
 MacKay, J. Alan (MA) – 1974  
 MacKay, James A. (GA) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 MacKay, Kenneth H. “Buddy” (FL) – 1982, 1984  
 Macken, Terry R. (CA) – 1966  
 MacKenzie, A. E. (NV) – 1950  
 MacKenzie, Charles S. (NJ) – 1934, 1936  
 MacKenzie, Ken (IN) – 1984  
 MacKenzie, Randy (CO) – 2000  
 Mackey (NY) – 1888  
 Mackey (PA) – 1884, 1886  
 Mackey, Cym H. (IA) – 1866, 1882  
 Mackey, Edmund W. M. (SC) – 1874, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Mackey, Harry A. (PA) – 1912  
 Mackey, Levi A. (PA) – 1868, 1874, 1876  
 Mackie, John C. (MI) – 1964, 1966  
 Mackie, John G. (CO) – 1958  
 Mackin, Lawrence C. (MA) – 1992  
 MacKinnon, George (MN) – 1946, 1948  
 MacKinnon, Daniel F. (CT) – 1978  
 MacKintosh (MN) – 1914  
 MacKintosh, George L. (IN) – 1928  
 Macklin, Joseph (NC) – 1837  
 MacLafferty, James H. (CA) – 1922  
 MacLaren, Joseph R. (NY) – 1954  
 MacLay, William B. (NY) – 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1856, 1858, 1864  
 MacLean, Andrew A. (NY) – 1930  
 MacLean, John P. (OH) – 1896  
 MacLean, Scott (CT) – 2006  
 MacLeod, Charles Kevin (MA) – 1978  
 Macleod, Kenneth P. (ME) – 1964  
 Maclin, Earl (TN) – 1964  
 Macmillan, J. H. (NV) – 1886  
 Macmillan, Thomas C. (IL) – 1892  
 MacMullen, Arthur H. J. (NY) – 1938  
 MacMullen, Leon C. (PA) – 1950  
 MacNeil, L. W. (IL) – 1906  
 Macomber (NY) – 1854  
 Macon, Robert B. (AR) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Macon, Thomas (CO) – 1888  
 MacRae, Colin D. (NY) – 1936  
 MacVicar, James A. (ME) – 1948  
 Macy, John B. (WI) – 1852, 1854  
 Macy, W. Kingsland (NY) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Madden, Charles F., Jr. (OH) – 1966  
 Madden, John (KS) – 1896  
 Madden, Martin B. (IL) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Madden, Ray J. (IN) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Madden, Thomas M. (NJ) – 1938  
 Madden, William C. (MA) – 1960  
 Madden, William E., Jr. (PA) – 1928  
 Madden, William F. (MA) – 1936  
 Maddock, Thomas (AZ) – 1918  
 Maddox, Fletcher (MT) – 1914  
 Maddox, Henry J. (MS) – 1952  
 Maddox, John W. (GA) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Maddox, P. W. (TN) – 1942  
 Maddox, Samuel T. (NY) – 1864  
 Madia, Ashwin (MN) – 2008  
 Madigan (ME) – 1864  
 Madigan, Edward R. (IL) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990



- Madison, Edmond H. (KS) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Madoo, William (NY) – 1908  
 Madrid, Jim (CA) – 1976  
 Madrid, Patricia (NM) – 2006  
 Maffei, Dan (NY) – 2006, 2008  
 Maffett, James T. (PA) – 1886  
 Magazzu, Louis N. (NJ) – 1994  
 Magee, Clare (MO) – 1948, 1950  
 Magee, David F. (PA) – 1890, 1920  
 Magee, Edward T. (NJ) – 1984  
 Magee, Hugh (NY) – 1846  
 Magee, James M. (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Magee, John (NY) – 1826, 1828, 1830, 1864  
 Magee, John A. (PA) – 1872  
 Magee, Lamonica L. (MS) – 2004, 2006  
 Magee, Walter W. (NY) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Magill, Frank S. (PA) – 1936  
 Maginness, Edmund A. (IN) – 1902  
 Maginnis, John J. (MA) – 1948  
 Maginnis, Martin (MT) – 1889  
 Magisen, Robert C. (IL) – 1910  
 Magli, Vito (NY) – 1952  
 Magner, Thomas F. (NY) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Magnum, Dave (WI) – 2004, 2006  
 Magnuson, Don (WA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Magnuson, Warren G. (WA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Magoon, Henry S. (WI) – 1874  
 Magove (NY) – 1876  
 Magrady, Frederick W. (PA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Magrann, Thomas J. (PA) – 1980  
 Magraw, S. M. (MD) – 1849  
 Magruder, Bernard F. (WI) – 1942  
 Maguire, Andrew (NJ) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Maguire, Crispin M. (NY) – 1978  
 Maguire, Francis J. (WI) – 1906  
 Maguire, James E. (MA) – 1920, 1924  
 Maguire, James G. (CA) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1908  
 Maguire, John A. (NE) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Maguire, Robert C. (MA) – 1968  
 Mahaffey, Dan (CA) – 1980  
 Mahaffey, Mike (IA) – 1996  
 Mahan (MI) – 1872  
 Mahan, Bryan F. (CT) – 1912, 1914  
 Mahan, Jim (TX) – 1984  
 Mahan, Steven E. (IL) – 1988  
 Mahany, Rowland B. (NY) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Maher, James P. (NY) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Maher, Michael E. (IL) – 1910  
 Maher, Phillip V. (MO) – 1962  
 Mahler, George (WA) – 1966  
 Mahmood, Syed R. (CA) – 2002  
 Mahon (PA) – 1831  
 Mahon, Don (IA) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Mahon, G. Heyward, Jr. (SC) – 1936  
 Mahon, George (TX) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Mahon, Thaddeus M. (PA) – 1876, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Mahon, Thomas C. (OH) – 1910  
 Mahon, William D. (MI) – 1908  
 Mahoney (MN) – 1914  
 Mahoney, Charles H. (MI) – 1932  
 Mahoney, Dennis A. (IA) – 1862  
 Mahoney, Elmo J. (KS) – 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Mahoney, Jeremiah L. (WI) – 1896  
 Mahoney, John E. (IL) – 1928  
 Mahoney, John J. (NJ) – 1982  
 Mahoney, Paul W. (WI) – 1910  
 Mahoney, Peter P. (NY) – 1884, 1886  
 Mahoney, Thomas R. (OR) – 1942  
 Mahoney, Tim (FL) – 2006, 2008  
 Mahoney, Walter T. (IA) – 1942  
 Mahoney, William (MN) – 1942  
 Mahoney, William F. (IL) – 1900, 1902  
 Mahoney, William P., Jr. (AZ) – 1956  
 Maickel, Aloysius J. (NY) – 1946  
 Maietta, Julia L. (PA) – 1948, 1958  
 Mailliard, William S. (CA) – 1948, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Mailloux, Raymond A. (RI) – 1946  
 Mailly, Bertha H. (NY) – 1920  
 Main, Charles W. (MD) – 1910, 1916  
 Main, Claude E. (KS) – 1938, 1940  
 Main, George (PA) – 1900  
 Mains, Doug (IL) – 1996  
 Maio, Danniel (NY) – 2006  
 Maish, David F. (IN) – 1916  
 Maish, Levi (PA) – 1874, 1876, 1886, 1888  
 Maitland, Ian (MN) – 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Majette, Denise L. (GA) – 2002  
 Major, J. Earl (IL) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Major, O. G. (ND) – 1908  
 Major, Samuel C. (MO) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Major, Stan (IL) – 1968  
 Majors, Thomas J. (NE) – 1878  
 Makemson, W. K. (TX) – 1896  
 Malang, Robert J. (NY) – 1964  
 Malberg, Patricia (CA) – 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Malby, George R. (NY) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Malinowsky, Winifred H. (PA) – 1962  
 Malkiel, Theresa (NY) – 1918  
 Malkin, Herbert (NY) – 1942, 1944  
 Malkus, Frederick C. (MD) – 1973  
 Mallalieu, Joseph (MD) – 1894  
 Mallan, Lloyd “Jeff” (HI) – 1988, 1992  
 Mallary, Richard W. (VT) – 1972  
 Mallary, Rollin C. (VT) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Mallery, Arlington H. (NY) – 1916  
 Mallett, J. M. (TX) – 1904  
 Mallon, J. W. (IA) – 1904  
 Mallonee, Walter L. (CA) – 1970  
 Mallory (MI) – 1878  
 Mallory (MN) – 1918  
 Mallory (VA) – 1839, 1849  
 Mallory, Francis (VA) – 1837, 1841  
 Mallory, Meredith (NY) – 1838  
 Mallory, Robert (KY) – 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865  
 Mallory, Rufus (OR) – 1866  
 Mallory, Stephen R. (FL) – 1890, 1892  
 Malone, George W. (NV) – 1960  
 Malone, John E. (PA) – 1892  
 Malone, Richard T. (MN) – 1952  
 Malone, William H. (NC) – 1886  
 Maloney (NY) – 1888  
 Maloney, Carolyn B. (NY) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Maloney, David B. (IL) – 1934  
 Maloney, Francis T. (CT) – 1932  
 Maloney, Franklin J. (PA) – 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Maloney, James H. (CT) – 1994, 1996  
 Maloney, Jim (CT) – 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Maloney, John J., Jr. (ME) – 1950  
 Maloney, John R. (NY) – 1976  
 Maloney, Paul H. (LA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1944  
 Maloney, Robert S. (MA) – 1920  
 Malony, John J. (PA) – 1892  
 Malony, Richard S. S. (IL) – 1856  
 Maloof, Phillip J. (NM) – 1998  
 Malott, Ernest (IN) – 1912  
 Malpass, C. Dana (NC) – 1956, 1958  
 Maltby, W. J. (TX) – 1892  
 Maltese, Serphin R. (NY) – 1984  
 Maltz, Irving C. (NY) – 1932  
 Maltzberger, H. (PA) – 1878  
 Man, Edward A. S. (NJ) – 1900  
 Manahan, James (MN) – 1912  
 Manahan, William L. (OH) – 1932  
 Manasco, Carter (AL) – 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Manby (KY) – 1916  
 Mancuso, Rich (CO) – 2006  
 Mandable, Matthew L. (IL) – 1908  
 Mandel, William M. (NY) – 1950  
 Mandell, Alvin (MA) – 1974  
 Mandell, Luther (CA) – 1972  
 Mandell, Paul (MN) – 1992  
 Manes, Panny (OH) – 1972  
 Maness, T. L. (VA) – 1958  
 Maney, Michael J. (NY) – 1924  
 Manfre, James (NY) – 1994  
 Mange, P. Scott (OH) – 1990  
 Mangels, Louis A. (OH) – 1980, 1982  
 Manger, William M., Jr. (NY) – 2004  
 Manginelli, Emanuel A. (NY) – 1936  
 Mangini, Daniel J. (NJ) – 1990  
 Mangum, Willie P. (NC) – 1825  
 Manion, Albert F. (IL) – 1966  
 Manion, Tom (PA) – 2008  
 Manistre (MO) – 1882  
 Mankin, Helen Douglas (GA) – 1946  
 Mankin, Jack H. (IN) – 1950, 1952  
 Mankus, Louis A. (WY) – 1962  
 Manley (PA) – 1858  
 Manley, Louis K. (PA) – 1922  
 Manlove, Joe J. (MO) – 1914, 1916, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Mann (NC) – 1831  
 Mann (NH) – 1888  
 Mann (NY) – 1848  
 Mann, Abijah, Jr. (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Mann, Austin S. (FL) – 1892  
 Mann, Blaine (TX) – 1986  
 Mann, Charles F. (MI) – 1938, 1944  
 Mann, Clara B. (NY) – 1918  
 Mann, David (OH) – 1992, 1994  
 Mann, G. C. (TX) – 1934  
 Mann, James R. (IL) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1946  
 Mann, James R. (SC) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Mann, Job (PA) – 1834, 1838, 1846, 1848  
 Mann, Joel K. (PA) – 1830, 1832  
 Mann, John W. (PA) – 1942, 1944  
 Mann, Les (OH) – 1994  
 Mann, Peter (NY) – 1830  
 Mann, Terry L. (KY) – 1982, 1986  
 Mann, W. D. (AL) – 1869  
 Mann, W. H. (VA) – 1874  
 Manney, James (NC) – 1829  
 Manning, Darrell (ID) – 1968  
 Manning, Don, II (OH) – 2006  
 Manning, Frank A. (MA) – 1926  
 Manning, Frank J. (MA) – 1928  
 Manning, Horatio Seymour (NY) – 1912  
 Manning, Howard (IL) – 1950  
 Manning, James D. (NJ) – 1902  
 Manning, John (OR) – 1910  
 Manning, John, Jr. (NC) – 1870  
 Manning, Richard I. (SC) – 1828, 1834  
 Manning, Thomas R. (MA) – 1974  
 Manning, Vannoy H. (MS) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882



- Manning, William L. (NY) – 1906  
Manno, Francis J. (PA) – 1948  
Mans (OH) – 1858  
Mansel, James (PA) – 1902  
Mansell, Dan (NC) – 2006, 2008  
Mansell, David (CT) – 1942  
Mansfield, Joseph C. (PA) – 1954  
Mansfield, Joseph J. (TX) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
Mansfield, Mike (MT) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
Mansi, Salvatore T. (NJ) – 1970  
Manson, Mahlon D. (IN) – 1868, 1870, 1872  
Mansur, Charles H. (MO) – 1872, 1880, 1886, 1888, 1890  
Manti, Alfred A. (NY) – 1954  
Mantis, James H. (PA) – 1960  
Manton, Thomas J. (NY) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
Mantovani, Andrew (NY) – 1968  
Mantz, C. A. (WA) – 1904  
Manus, Albert H., Jr. (IL) – 1948  
Manypenny, George W. (OH) – 1844  
Manzullo, Donald (IL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Mapes, W. E. (LA) – 1888  
Maples, Carl E. (MI) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
Mapp, John A. (VA) – 1980  
Marable, John H. (TN) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1933  
Marano, Luigi R. (NY) – 1964  
Maratta (ND) – 1889  
Maraziti, Joseph J. (NJ) – 1972, 1974  
Marble, Samuel D. (MI) – 1974  
Marcantonio, Vito (NY) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
March, Francis A., Jr. (PA) – 1912, 1918  
March, James E. (NY) – 1914  
Marchand, Albert G. (PA) – 1838, 1840  
Marchant, Kenny (TX) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
Marcinkowski, Jim (MI) – 2006  
Marcucci, Joseph F. (NY) – 1972  
Marcum, Ted R. (KY) – 1980  
Marcus, Jay B. (IA) – 2000  
Marcy, Daniel (NH) – 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867  
Marden, Wes (CA) – 1974, 1976  
Mardis, Samuel W. (AL) – 1831, 1833  
Marelli (NJ) – 1912  
Margolies-Mezvinsky, Marjorie (PA) – 1992, 1994  
Margolis, George Henry (CA) – 1982  
Margolis, Gwen (FL) – 1992  
Mariani, Peter P. (CT) – 1968  
Marin, John W. (NC) – 1982  
Marinan, Joseph, Jr. (CT) – 1988  
Marine (MD) – 1886  
Marine, A. Stengle (MD) – 1928, 1930  
Marine, Joe (WA) – 2002  
Marine, W. M. (MD) – 1870  
Marinelli, Joseph (PA) – 1934  
Marini, Joseph W. (NJ) – 1932  
Marino, John J. (MA) – 1978  
Marino, Joseph L. (NY) – 1964  
Marino, Michael (PA) – 1982  
Marion, Stephen P. (NY) – 1968, 1970  
Mariott (MD) – 1838  
Markell, Henry (NY) – 1824, 1826  
Markey, Betsy (CO) – 2008  
Markey, Edward J. (MA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
Markey, George W. (NY) – 1938  
Markgraf, Rosemarie (NY) – 1998, 2000  
Markham (GA) – 1876  
Markham, Henry H. (CA) – 1884  
Markle, Joseph (PA) – 1838  
Markley, H. D. (PA) – 1876  
Markley, Philip S. (PA) – 1824  
Marks, Harold E. (IL) – 1958, 1970  
Marks, Marc L. (PA) – 1976, 1978, 1980  
Marks, Milton (CA) – 1982  
Marks, Morris (LA) – 1882, 1892  
Marks, Stephen (NY) – 1982  
Markve (MN) – 1916  
Marland, E. W. (OK) – 1932  
Marlenee, Ron (MT) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
Marley, Francis J. (NJ) – 1898  
Marlinga, Carl (MI) – 2002  
Marlow, Dennis E. (IL) – 1984  
Marquette, Turner M. (NE) – 1866, 1867  
Marquis, Don E. (CA) – 1988  
Marquis, William V. (OH) – 1878  
Marr, Alem (PA) – 1828  
Marr, Wm. A. (PA) – 1894  
Marriott, Dan (UT) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
Marroletti, Alfred (PA) – 1972  
Mars, Tami (OR) – 2004  
Marsalis, John H. (CO) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
Marsh (NY) – 1850  
Marsh, Ben (OH) – 1968  
Marsh, Benjamin F. (IL) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
Marsh, Dan (MI) – 1998  
Marsh, George P. (VT) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848  
Marsh, George R., Jr. (CA) – 1976  
Marsh, George W. (NE) – 1926  
Marsh, James I. (PA) – 1938, 1940  
Marsh, James K. (IN) – 1886  
Marsh, James W. (MI) – 1916  
Marsh, John O., Jr. (VA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
Marsh, Lucius P. (PA) – 1872  
Marshal (NY) – 1854  
Marshall (IN) – 1852  
Marshall (PA) – 1858  
Marshall (SC) – 1853  
Marshall (VA) – 1841  
Marshall, Alexander Keith (KY) – 1847, 1855  
Marshall, Alfred (ME) – 1836, 1840  
Marshall, Charles A. (KY) – 1868  
Marshall, Donald J. (MI) – 1940  
Marshall, Edward C. (CA) – 1851  
Marshall, Edward C. (KY) – 1874  
Marshall, Edward M. (CA) – 1965  
Marshall, Edward T. (NY) – 1994  
Marshall, Fred (MN) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
Marshall, George A. (OH) – 1896  
Marshall, Harold J. (OK) – 1972  
Marshall, Harry T. (OH) – 1942  
Marshall, Humphrey (KY) – 1849, 1851, 1855, 1857  
Marshall, James J. (PA) – 1920  
Marshall, James W. (VA) – 1892  
Marshall, Jim (GA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Marshall, John (OH) – 1934  
Marshall, Leroy T. (OH) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
Marshall, Lycurgus L. (OH) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
Marshall, Philip E. (NY) – 1878  
Marshall, Richard C. (VA) – 1882, 1884, 1888  
Marshall, Robert (IL) – 1990, 1998  
Marshall, Samuel S. (IL) – 1848, 1854, 1856, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
Marshall, Stephen M. (MA) – 1912  
Marshall, Thomas A. (KY) – 1831, 1833  
Marshall, Thomas C. (MT) – 1898  
Marshall, Thomas F. (KY) – 1837, 1841, 1845  
Marshall, Thomas F. (ND) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
Marshall, William C. (KY) – 1851  
Marsicano, Vincent A. (NY) – 1936  
Marsll (PA) – 1856  
Marston (NH) – 1877  
Marston (WI) – 1872  
Marston, Gilman (NH) – 1859, 1861, 1865  
Marston, W. H. (GA) – 1900  
Martano, Frank L. (NY) – 1968  
Martell, Norman H. (CA) – 1960  
Marth, Herman A. (WI) – 1922  
Martin (GA) – 1884  
Martin (KY) – 1849  
Martin (MD) – 1845  
Martin (MO) – 1886  
Martin (MS) – 1868  
Martin (OH) – 1858, 1860  
Martin (PA) – 1843, 1850, 1858  
Martin (TN) – 1884  
Martin (WI) – 1866  
Martin, Arthur O. (MO) – 1974  
Martin, Augustus N. (IN) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
Martin, Barclay (TN) – 1845  
Martin, Ben (NY) – 1938  
Martin, Benjamin F. (WV) – 1872, 1876, 1878  
Martin, Charles (IL) – 1916  
Martin, Charles H. (NC) – 1894, 1896  
Martin, Charles H. (OR) – 1930, 1932  
Martin, Clark W. (PA) – 1926  
Martin, D. G. (NC) – 1984, 1986  
Martin, Daniel A. (MA) – 1928  
Martin, Dave (NE) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
Martin, David M. (MI) – 1942  
Martin, David O'B. (NY) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
Martin, Doug (OK) – 1964  
Martin, Earl (CT) – 1867  
Martin, Eben W. (SD) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1908, 1910, 1912  
Martin, Ed (AL) – 2000  
Martin, Edward L. (DE) – 1878, 1880  
Martin, Elbert S. (VA) – 1857, 1859  
Martin, F. L. (OH) – 1912  
Martin, Frank (OH) – 1910  
Martin, Frederick J., Jr. (NY) – 1966  
Martin, Frederick S. (NY) – 1850  
Martin, Galen (KY) – 1990  
Martin, George (AR) – 1892  
Martin, George (IL) – 1912  
Martin, George C. (KY) – 1978  
Martin, George W. (NY) – 1918  
Martin, Harry B. (PA) – 1982  
Martin, Henderson S. (KS) – 1898, 1910, 1918  
Martin, Henry (NY) – 1900  
Martin, Henry B. (NY) – 1900, 1902  
Martin, Hugh M. (IA) – 1862  
Martin, I. J. (IL) – 1910  
Martin, J. W. (CO) – 1912  
Martin, James A. (NY) – 1982  
Martin, James D. (AL) – 1964  
Martin, James G. (NC) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
Martin, James S. (IL) – 1868, 1872, 1874, 1886  
Martin, Jense C. (WA) – 1902  
Martin, John (KS) – 1886  
Martin, John (KY) – 1872  
Martin, John (NY) – 1832  
Martin, John (VA) – 1922, 1936  
Martin, John A. (CO) – 1908, 1910, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
Martin, John C. (IL) – 1938  
Martin, John M. (AL) – 1884  
Martin, John P. (KY) – 1845  
Martin, John V. (MI) – 1966, 1968  
Martin, John W. (GA) – 1920  
Martin, Joseph H. (ME) – 1878  
Martin, Joseph J. (NC) – 1878, 1900

- Martin, Joseph J. (NY) – 1964  
 Martin, Joseph L. (IL) – 1896  
 Martin, Joseph W., Jr. (MA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Martin, Joshua L. (AL) – 1835, 1837  
 Martin, Kenneth (TN) – 2006  
 Martin, Lewis J. (NJ) – 1912  
 Martin, Lillian I. (DE) – 1954  
 Martin, Luke F. (CT) – 1956  
 Martin, Luther H. (NJ) – 1954  
 Martin, Lynn (IL) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Martin, Merrell E. (OH) – 1936  
 Martin, Patrick Minor (CA) – 1962, 1964  
 Martin, Phil (KS) – 1980  
 Martin, R. E. (TX) – 1904  
 Martin, Rick (FL) – 1986  
 Martin, Robert (MD) – 1824  
 Martin, Robert Burnes (WA) – 1912  
 Martin, Robert G. (TX) – 1910  
 Martin, Robert W. (IL) – 1954  
 Martin, Roger (IN) – 1845, 1851  
 Martin, T. J. (PA) – 1882  
 Martin, T. R. (PA) – 1902  
 Martin, Theophile (RI) – 1960  
 Martin, Thomas A. (PA) – 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Martin, Thomas E. (IA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Martin, Thomas E. (WI) – 1964  
 Martin, Timothy Paul (OH) – 1982  
 Martin, Tom (WA) – 1932  
 Martin, W. B. (AL) – 1855  
 Martin, W. Clyde (IN) – 1926  
 Martin, W. D. (WI) – 1924  
 Martin, Wade O. (LA) – 1916  
 Martin, Wheeler (NC) – 1920  
 Martin, Whitmell P. (LA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Martin, William C. (OH) – 1928  
 Martin, William D. (SC) – 1826, 1828  
 Martin, William F. (NC) – 1851  
 Martin, William H. (TX) – 1888  
 Martindale, Henry C. (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832  
 Martindale, Howard F. (KS) – 1914  
 Martine (NJ) – 1904, 1906  
 Martineau, Francis E. (RI) – 1958  
 Martineau, L. R. (UT) – 1908  
 Martinelli, Angelo R. (NY) – 1978  
 Martinelli, Peter J. (NY) – 1984  
 Martinez, Ben A. (TX) – 1970  
 Martinez, Jill M. (CA) – 2006  
 Martinez, John (TX) – 2004  
 Martinez, Matthew G. (CA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Martinez, Pedro (CA) – 2000  
 Martinez, Ramon A. (NY) – 1962  
 Martinez, Raul L. (FL) – 2008  
 Marting, W. F. (OH) – 1934  
 Martini, Bill (NJ) – 1994, 1996  
 Martino, Joseph A. (NY) – 1976  
 Martino, Joseph A. “Joe” (NC) – 1994, 1996  
 Martins, Jack M. (NY) – 2008  
 Martz, David J. (CA) – 1998  
 Martzloff, C. L. (OH) – 1914  
 Marumoto, Barbara C. (HI) – 2003  
 Marvel, David T. (DE) – 1906  
 Marvel, William D. (NY) – 1896  
 Marvin, Augustine J. (NY) – 1968  
 Marvin, Dudley (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1846, 1850  
 Marvin, Francis (NY) – 1892  
 Marvin, James M. (NY) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1870  
 Marvin, Richard (NY) – 1836, 1838  
 Marvin, Selden (PA) – 1870  
 Marx, Samuel (NY) – 1922  
 Marzahn, Frank F. (MN) – 1912  
 Mascara, Frank R. (PA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Mascolo, Edward (CT) – 1928  
 Masiokas, David A. (MI) – 1982  
 Mason (NY) – 1848  
 Mason (VA) – 1831, 1833, 1835, 1839  
 Mason, Arthur D. (MA) – 1976  
 Mason, Bishop W. (OH) – 1904  
 Mason, Craig (WA) – 2002  
 Mason, D. H. (TN) – 1867  
 Mason, E. J. (AR) – 1906  
 Mason, Edward J. (MD) – 1972  
 Mason, F. L. (VA) – 1920  
 Mason, Frank L. (AL) – 1958  
 Mason, Harry H. (IL) – 1934  
 Mason, J. C. (KY) – 1841  
 Mason, J. T. (MD) – 1843  
 Mason, James (OH) – 1848  
 Mason, James M. (VA) – 1837  
 Mason, James R. (IL) – 1970  
 Mason, John C. (KY) – 1849, 1851, 1857  
 Mason, John T. (MD) – 1841  
 Mason, John W. (WV) – 1882  
 Mason, John Y. (VA) – 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Mason, Joseph (NY) – 1878, 1880  
 Mason, Kermit R. (WV) – 1952  
 Mason, Lyman G. (MI) – 1868, 1886  
 Mason, Moses, Jr. (ME) – 1833, 1834  
 Mason, Mrs. William H. (KY) – 1926  
 Mason, Noah M. (IL) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Mason, Samson (OH) – 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Mason, Steiner (NM) – 1950  
 Mason, Thomas (IL) – 2000, 2002  
 Mason, Tony (AZ) – 1976  
 Mason, William (AL) – 1892  
 Mason, William (NY) – 1834  
 Mason, William E. (IL) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Mason, William T. T. (VA) – 1837  
 Mass, Robert (MD) – 1896  
 Massa, Eric (NY) – 2006, 2008  
 Massey, John E. (VA) – 1882  
 Massey, W. L. (GA) – 1896  
 Massey, Walt R., Jr. (TN) – 1998  
 Massey, Zachary D. (TN) – 1910, 1912  
 Massie, Raymond G. (NJ) – 1984  
 Massingale, Sam C. (OK) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Mast, Yates (PA) – 1974  
 Masters, Harold (MO) – 1968  
 Masters, Ira H. (ID) – 1940, 1942  
 Masters, Nicholas (NY) – 1846  
 Masterson, B. O. (AL) – 1870  
 Masterson, Charles W. (WA) – 1916  
 Masterson, John T. (AL) – 1906  
 Masterson, Mark R. (NY) – 1986  
 Masterson, Steve (TX) – 1992  
 Mastics, George E. (OH) – 1974  
 Mastorelli, Nicholas S. (NJ) – 1978  
 Mata, Augustin (TX) – 1978  
 Matheny, M. F. (WV) – 1936  
 Mather, Lewis H. (KY) – 1940  
 Matherly, Clyde J. (OK) – 1936  
 Mathers, Albert N. (NE) – 1934  
 Mathers, Hugh T. (OH) – 1924  
 Mathers, John (IL) – 1878  
 Matheson, Jim (UT) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Matheson, Mac C. (AZ) – 1960, 1961  
 Matheson, Sandy (WA) – 2004  
 Mathew, Hector (NY) – 1958, 1960  
 Mathew, S. D. (TN) – 1886  
 Mathews (AL) – 1865  
 Mathews (MN) – 1900  
 Mathews (OH) – 1826  
 Mathews, Arline (CA) – 1974  
 Mathews, Frank A., Jr. (NJ) – 1946  
 Mathews, James (OH) – 1843  
 Mathews, James E. (OH) – 1914  
 Mathews, James N. (IL) – 1858  
 Mathews, John R. (WI) – 1898  
 Mathews, Peter (CA) – 1994, 1998  
 Mathews, Thomas B. (KY) – 1894  
 Mathews, William H. (MD) – 1974  
 Mathews, William W. (IL) – 1894  
 Mathewson, John J. (TN) – 1845  
 Mathias, Charles McC. J. (MD) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Mathias, Daniel Nielsen (MN) – 2002, 2004  
 Mathias, Robert B. (CA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Mathias, William G. (KS) – 1862  
 Mathies, Blair H., Jr. (NY) – 2004  
 Mathiot, Joshua (OH) – 1840  
 Mathis, Craig (GA) – 1994  
 Mathis, Dawson (GA) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Mathis, Jay (TX) – 1996  
 Mathis, Jimmy (MD) – 2006  
 Mathison, Sonya “Sonny” (CA) – 1978  
 Mathna, Woodrow W. (OH) – 1976  
 Matlock (MO) – 1888  
 Matlock, Harry L. (IN) – 1930  
 Matlock, James T. (CA) – 1914, 1946  
 Matranga, Jo Ann (TX) – 2000  
 Matson, Courtland C. (IN) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Matson, Dirk (PA) – 1980  
 Matson, James B. (OH) – 1894  
 Matson, John A. (IN) – 1843  
 Matson, John O. (RI) – 1998, 2002  
 Matson, M. L. (OK) – 1930  
 Matson, R. M. (PA) – 1914  
 Matson, Trent (WA) – 2000  
 Matsui, Doris (CA) – 2006, 2008  
 Matsui, Robert T. (CA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Matsunaga, Matt (HI) – 2003  
 Matsunaga, Spark M. (HI) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Matsunaka, Stan (CO) – 2002, 2004  
 Mattby, La Fayette (MA) – 1875  
 Matteo, Michael R. (NY) – 1930  
 Matter, Edward P. (NY) – 1968  
 Mattered, Lawrence C. (CA) – 1978  
 Matteson (NY) – 1876  
 Matteson, C. B. (GA) – 1890  
 Matteson, Orsamus B. (NY) – 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856  
 Matthei, W. H. (TX) – 1926  
 Matthai, W. A. (TX) – 1906  
 Matthews (NJ) – 1912, 1916  
 Matthews (TN) – 1904  
 Matthews, Asa C. (IL) – 1872  
 Matthews, Charles (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 Matthews, Cynthia M. (CA) – 2004  
 Matthews, Cynthia Rodriguez (CA) – 2006  
 Matthews, David W. (IL) – 1904, 1906  
 Matthews, Donald R. (FL) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Matthews, Ed (MN) – 2008  
 Matthews, George W. (MN) – 1960  
 Matthews, J. M. (MS) – 1890  
 Matthews, James (OH) – 1840  
 Matthews, John C. (NC) – 1930  
 Matthews, John W. (NY) – 1978  
 Matthews, Mark (PA) – 1988  
 Matthews, Nelson E. (OH) – 1914, 1916  
 Matthews, Richard Pryce (MD) – 2008  
 Matthews, Stanley (OH) – 1876  
 Matthews, Thomas (CO) – 1946  
 Mattingly, Mack F. (GA) – 1966  
 Mattingly, Robert L. (OH) – 1888  
 Mattis, Abraham (PA) – 1896  
 Mattis, Charles D. (IL) – 1992  
 Mattison, Eugene L. (MI) – 1972  
 Mattmiller, John N. (ID) – 1964  
 Mattocks, John (IL) – 1880





- Mattocks, John (VT) – 1824, 1840
- Mattox, Jim (TX) – 1976, 1978, 1980
- Mattox, Lucius C. (GA) – 1892
- Mattsson, Arne M. (NY) – 2002
- Matturri, Alexander J. (NJ) – 1952
- Mau, Louis C. (IL) – 1918
- Mauck, Harry H. (NE) – 1904
- Maughan, Richard J. (UT) – 1968
- Maughmer, Fred (MO) – 1938, 1940
- Mauhs, Sharon J. (NY) – 1942, 1944
- Mauk, C. S. (OH) – 1892
- Mauldin, William H. (NY) – 1956
- Maull, W. M. (PA) – 1882
- Maultsby, Josiah A. (NC) – 1944
- Maund (MD) – 1880
- Maupin, Joseph H. (CO) – 1904
- Maurer, Charles J. (MO) – 1910
- Maurer, Theodore W. (NY) – 1962
- Maurice, James (NY) – 1952
- Maury, Abram P. (TN) – 1833, 1835, 1837
- Maverick, Maury (TX) – 1934, 1936
- Mavroules, Nicholas (MA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- Max (NJ) – 1838
- Max, Herbert J. (IL) – 1944
- Max, Ralph C. (MO) – 1942
- Maxey, B. M. (IL) – 1912
- Maxey, F. E. (VA) – 1916
- Maxfield, Morgan (MO) – 1976
- Maxfield, Pete (WY) – 1990, 1996
- Maxfield, Thomas (OH) – 1850
- Maxson, H. B. (NV) – 1908
- Maxwell (NY) – 1872
- Maxwell (TN) – 1904
- Maxwell, Allen B. (IN) – 1982, 1984
- Maxwell, Andrew C. (MI) – 1882
- Maxwell, Anita (NY) – 1976, 1982
- Maxwell, Augustus E. (FL) – 1852, 1854
- Maxwell, Charles (NC) – 1978
- Maxwell, David O. (PA) – 1960
- Maxwell, F. T. (MS) – 1918
- Maxwell, George P. (OH) – 1912
- Maxwell, Howard (IN) – 1908
- Maxwell, J. W. (WV) – 1944
- Maxwell, John G. (PA) – 1984
- Maxwell, John P. B. (NJ) – 1836, 1840
- Maxwell, Lewis (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835
- Maxwell, Milton F. (MN) – 1948
- Maxwell, Robert L. (DE) – 1980
- Maxwell, Samuel (NE) – 1896
- Maxwell, Stephan (MN) – 1966
- Maxwell, Thomas (NY) – 1828
- Maxwell, Thomas L. (IA) – 1892
- May (AL) – 1835
- May (IN) – 1862
- May (ME) – 1852
- May (NJ) – 1914
- May, Andrew J. (KY) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946
- May, Arnold C. (CA) – 1988
- May, Catherine (WA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- May, Edwin H., Jr. (CT) – 1956, 1958
- May, Frank W. (MO) – 1956
- May, George (SD) – 1964
- May, George M. (PA) – 1940
- May, Harry S. (CA) – 1958
- May, Henry (MD) – 1853, 1855, 1861
- May, Mitchell (NY) – 1898
- May, Richard A. (VA) – 1960
- May, Seth (ME) – 1843, 1850
- May, Vincent J. (TX) – 1988, 1998
- May, William L. (IL) – 1834, 1836
- Mayall, Samuel (ME) – 1852
- Maybell, S. (CA) – 1882
- Mayberry, Andy (AR) – 2006
- Maybury, William C. (MI) – 1880, 1882, 1884
- Mayer, E. S., Jr. (TX) – 1962
- Mayer, George (IL) – 1918, 1922
- Mayer, James J. (OH) – 1952
- Mayer, L. S. (IL) – 1922
- Mayer, Leon (CA) – 1962
- Mayers, Lawrence S. (NY) – 1944
- Mayes, J. F. (AR) – 1904
- Mayes, Josephine U. (NY) – 1946
- Mayes, Richard T. (NY) – 1948
- Mayes, T. H. (AR) – 1920
- Mayfield, James L. (CA) – 1975
- Mayhall, Don (AL) – 1966
- Mayham, Stephen L. (NY) – 1868, 1876, 1898
- Mayhew, Alex E. (ID) – 1890
- Mayhew, Stanley W. (CT) – 1946
- Maynard (TN) – 1853
- Maynard, Atlas A. (NC) – 1892
- Maynard, Charles S. (MI) – 1888
- Maynard, Harry L. (VA) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908
- Maynard, Horace (TN) – 1857, 1859, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1872
- Maynard, James E. (VA) – 1928
- Maynard, John (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1836, 1840
- Mayne, Wiley (IA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Mayo, Edward L. (IL) – 1854
- Mayo, Guy B. (PA) – 1914
- Mayo, Jesse M. (CA) – 1944
- Mayo, Robert M. (VA) – 1882, 1884
- Mays, Dannitte H. (FL) – 1908, 1910
- Mays, George F. (OH) – 2008
- Mays, James H. (UT) – 1914, 1916, 1918
- Mays, Mark (WA) – 2008
- Mays, Robert (IL) – 1972
- Mazar, Joseph JA. (NY) – 1964
- Mazur, Stephen (PA) – 1978
- Mazzoli, Romano L. (KY) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- McAbe, James L. (IL) – 1966
- McAboy, Thomas, Jr. (AL) – 1972
- McAdoo, William (NJ) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888
- McAfee, Charles B. (MO) – 1868
- McAfee (MO) – 1872
- McAlee, B. A. (OK) – 1918
- McAlee, William (PA) – 1890, 1892, 1896, 1898, 1900
- McAllilly, S. (SC) – 1868
- McAllister (PA) – 1860
- McAllister, Archibald (PA) – 1862
- McAllister, J. Holden (AL) – 2002
- McAllister, L. L., Jr. (MS) – 1966
- McAllister, Robert S. (MI) – 1954
- McAllister, Thomas F. (MI) – 1934, 1936
- McAlpin (NY) – 1870, 1884
- McAlpine, Frank (MI) – 2002
- McAnally (MO) – 1934
- McAnarney, Art (KS) – 1952
- McAndrews, James (IL) – 1896, 1900, 1902, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940
- McAndrews, James P. (MA) – 1944
- McArdle, Francis J. (PA) – 1974
- McArdle, Joseph A. (PA) – 1938, 1940
- McArthur (OH) – 1832
- McArthur, Clifton N. (OR) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922
- McArthur, E. W. (PA) – 1904
- McAscliff, John (IL) – 1878
- McAtee, Charles D. (KS) – 1972
- McAuliffe, Ken (CA) – 1998, 2000
- McAuliffe, William (MA) – 1944, 1946, 1956
- McAuslen, William C. (OH) – 1840
- McAyeal, J. A. (TX) – 1898
- McBride, Charles P. (MO) – 1948
- McBride, Conrad L. (CO) – 1962
- McBride, Eddie L. (MS) – 1972
- McBride, Edward A. (WA) – 1970
- McBride, George W. (MI) – 1886
- McBride, J. C. (TX) – 1894
- McBride, John K. (OH) – 1874
- McBride, John R. (OR) – 1862
- McBride, Thomas H. (IA) – 1934
- McBurney, Connie (IA) – 1996
- McCabe (NY) – 1882
- McCabe, Anthony M. (NY) – 1910
- McCabe, Charles J. (NY) – 1960
- McCabe, Charles P. (NY) – 1946
- McCabe, George (CA) – 1964
- McCabe, James (IN) – 1878, 1888
- McCabe, Kevin (NY) – 1986
- McCabe, Patricia (CA) – 1992
- McCabe, Thomas J. (NY) – 1948
- McCafferty (MA) – 1880
- McCafferty, Thomas F. (OH) – 1938
- McCaffery, Bernard (NE) – 1902
- McCaffery, Robert E. (NY) – 1959
- McCaffrey, James E. (PA) – 1964
- McCain, A. J. (SD) – 1904
- McCain, John (AZ) – 1982, 1984
- McCall (PA) – 1862
- McCall, Archie (MI) – 1912
- McCall, Emory C. (NC) – 1944
- McCall, G. (AL) – 1890
- McCall, George E. (MI) – 1974
- McCall, George T. (TN) – 1890
- McCall, J. C. R. (TN) – 1906
- McCall, James (NY) – 1834
- McCall, James P. (NY) – 1994
- McCall, John E. (TN) – 1894, 1896
- McCall, Samuel K. (PA) – 1916
- McCall, Samuel W. (MA) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- McCall, Tom Lawson (OR) – 1954
- McCallion, Kenneth F. (NY) – 2000
- McCalmont, A. B. (PA) – 1866
- McCalmont, S. P. (PA) – 1894
- McCammon, Byron (IN) – 1960
- McCampbell, Bill (CA) – 1992, 1993, 1994, 1998
- McCandless, Al (CA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- McCandless, William (PA) – 1878
- McCann, Charles P. (NJ) – 1934
- McCann, Frank M. (VA) – 1958
- McCann, T. A. (OH) – 1926
- McCans (PA) – 1856
- McCarley, Herb (AL) – 1986
- McCarney, Robert P. (ND) – 1970
- McCarther (SD) – 1918
- McCarthy, Carolyn (NY) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- McCarthy, Charles (MA) – 2002
- McCarthy, Charles F. (MA) – 1920
- McCarthy, Dan M. (KS) – 1944
- McCarthy, Denis (NY) – 1996
- McCarthy, Dennis (NY) – 1866, 1868, 1870
- McCarthy, Eugene J. (MN) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- McCarthy, James (IL) – 1906
- McCarthy, John (NY) – 1898
- McCarthy, John D. (MA) – 1976
- McCarthy, John H. (NY) – 1888
- McCarthy, John J. (NE) – 1902, 1904
- McCarthy, Joseph J. (IL) – 1988
- McCarthy, Karen (MO) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002
- McCarthy, Kathryn O'Loughlin (KS) – 1934
- McCarthy, Kevin (CA) – 2006, 2008
- McCarthy, Kevin B. (IL) – 1986
- McCarthy, Neil (NY) – 1992
- McCarthy, Paul (MA) – 1988, 2000
- McCarthy, Richard D. (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1972
- McCarthy, Robert C. (MI) – 1960
- McCarthy, Robert E. (MA) – 1980
- McCarthy, Sean (CA) – 1974
- McCarthy, James M. (NY) – 1868
- McCartney, David (IL) – 1980
- McCartney, James (IL) – 1884
- McCartney, John P. (KY) – 1892
- McCartney, O. J. (MN) – 1922
- McCarton, Dan (OH) – 1912

- McCarty (VA) – 1845  
 McCarty, Andrew Z. (NY) – 1854  
 McCarty, Charles E. (MI) – 1914  
 McCarty, D. J. (UT) – 1976  
 McCarty, Elijah (IL) – 1862  
 McCarty, Enoch (IN) – 1833  
 McCarty, H. M. (KY) – 1851  
 McCarty, John (MA) – 1912  
 McCarty, John (PA) – 1994  
 McCarty, Johnathan (IN) – 1828, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841  
 McCarty, Leeman J. (MI) – 1948  
 McCarty, Nicolas (IN) – 1847  
 McCarty, Paul J. (MA) – 1946  
 McCarty, Walter (MO) – 1962  
 McCarty, William M. (VA) – 1840  
 McCash, Buell (IA) – 1918  
 McCaskey, I. Willits (PA) – 1956  
 McCaskill, Alexander L. (NC) – 1916, 1918  
 McCaskill, J. (AL) – 1857  
 McCasland, Guy R. (IL) – 1920  
 McCathern, Gerald (TX) – 1986, 1988  
 McCaughtry, Kim (MI) – 1994  
 McCaul, Michael (TX) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 McCauley (AL) – 1868  
 McCauley, Daniel J., Jr. (PA) – 1952  
 McCauley, Mike (MI) – 1984  
 McCaull, Patrick H. (VA) – 1894, 1896  
 McCauslin, William C. (OH) – 1843  
 McCawley, A. L. (MO) – 1944  
 McCay, Howard W. (FL) – 1922  
 McCay, John, III (MS) – 2008  
 McCay, Lauren Orth (AL) – 2002  
 McClain (KY) – 1922  
 McClain (TN) – 1880, 1900  
 McClain, Mat (TN) – 2002  
 McClain, Paul A. (OH) – 1996, 1998  
 McClammy, Charles W. (NC) – 1886, 1888  
 McClanahan, Bradlyn (MD) – 1988  
 McClanahan, Donald (MO) – 1952  
 McClanahan, Fred C. (LA) – 1960  
 McClanahan, Molly (CA) – 1992  
 McClanahan, Nancy (CO) – 1998  
 McClanahan, Sidney B. (MO) – 1964  
 McClannon, James C. (TN) – 1892  
 McClarg (IN) – 1874  
 McClarin, Jim (CA) – 1980  
 McClave (NJ) – 1910, 1912  
 McClean, Moses (PA) – 1844  
 McClean, William (PA) – 1902  
 McClear, James L. (ID) – 1908  
 McClear, Louis W. (MI) – 1918  
 McCleary, James T. (MN) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 McCleary, Kenneth (IL) – 1966  
 McCleery, James (LA) – 1870  
 McCleery, John (PA) – 1882  
 McClellan (AL) – 1876, 1888  
 McClellan (NY) – 1854, 1858, 1884  
 McClellan, Abraham (TN) – 1837, 1839, 1841  
 McClellan, Charles A. O. (IN) – 1888, 1890  
 McClellan, George (ND) – 1944  
 McClellan, George (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 McClellan, George B. (NY) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 McClellan, John L. (AR) – 1836, 1934  
 McClellan, Robert (NY) – 1836, 1840  
 McClelland, E. G. (OH) – 1906  
 McClelland, George E. (CO) – 1916  
 McClelland, J. F. (FL) – 1906  
 McClelland, Robert (MI) – 1843, 1844, 1846  
 McClelland, T. E. (CO) – 1896  
 McClelland, Thomas Jefferson (PA) – 1938  
 McClelland, William (PA) – 1870, 1872  
 McClenathan, Coulson V. (IL) – 1904  
 McClernand, John A. (IL) – 1843, 1846, 1848, 1859, 1860  
 McClintic, James V. (OK) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 McClintock, C. B. (OH) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 McClintock, C. D. (OH) – 1926  
 McClintock, H. R. (OH) – 1930  
 McClintock, Tom (CA) – 1992, 2008  
 McClory, Robert (IL) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 McCloskey, Augustus (TX) – 1928  
 McCloskey, Eddie (PA) – 1942, 1944  
 McCloskey, Faber V. (PA) – 1922  
 McCloskey, Frank (IN) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 McCloskey, John J. (NJ) – 1932  
 McCloskey, Paul N., Jr. (CA) – 1967, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 McClung (MS) – 1847  
 McClung, James K. (OH) – 1900  
 McClung, W. B. (OH) – 1870  
 McClure (AR) – 1876  
 McClure, Addison S. (OH) – 1880, 1882, 1894, 1896  
 McClure, Bob (MO) – 1990  
 McClure, Charles (PA) – 1836, 1840  
 McClure, D. E. (KY) – 1932  
 McClure, J. R. (KS) – 1878  
 McClure, James A. (ID) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 McClure, James H. (PA) – 1936  
 McClure, Milton (IL) – 1890  
 McClure, Paul (TX) – 1976  
 McClure, S. (OH) – 1882  
 McClure, S. B. (NY) – 1904  
 McClurg, Joseph W. (MO) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 McCoid, Moses A. (IA) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 McColgan, Edward A. (MA) – 1976  
 McColgan, John C. (OR) – 2004  
 McColgan, Joseph M. (PA) – 1990, 1996  
 McCollister, John Y. (NE) – 1970, 1972, 1974  
 McCollom, J. B. (PA) – 1870  
 McCollough, Joseph I., Jr. (NJ) – 1976  
 McCollum, Betty (MN) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 McCollum, Bill (FL) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 McCollum, Edward (NC) – 1841  
 McCollum, Robert S. (CO) – 1956  
 McComas, J. E. (CA) – 1894  
 McComas, Louis E. (MD) – 1876, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 McComas, William (VA) – 1833, 1835, 1847, 1849  
 McComb, R. B. (PA) – 1876  
 McCombs (MD) – 1878  
 McCombs, N. A. (OH) – 1908  
 McConahy, J. G. (PA) – 1882  
 McConahy, John G. (PA) – 1896  
 McConihe (NY) – 1860  
 McConkey, R. C. “Skip” (WA) – 1970, 1972  
 McConkie, Oscar W., Jr. (UT) – 1956  
 McConky, William (PA) – 1874  
 McConnell, Camden (CA) – 2006  
 McConnell, Eli (NY) – 1894  
 McConnell, Felix G. (AL) – 1843, 1845  
 McConnell, G. A. (AR) – 1916, 1920  
 McConnell, George T. (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 McConnell, John A. (PA) – 1908  
 McConnell, S. F. (IA) – 1930  
 McConnell, Samuel K., Jr. (PA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 McConville, John (NY) – 1868  
 McConville, Mrs. Frank (MN) – 1936  
 McCook, Anson G. (NY) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 McCook, Anson T. (CT) – 1934  
 McCook, George (OH) – 1836  
 McCoppin, F. (CA) – 1886  
 McCord, Anthony A. (KY) – 1976  
 McCord, Jim Nance (TN) – 1942  
 McCord, M. A. (IA) – 1912  
 McCord, Myron H. (WI) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 McCord, William L. (WA) – 1990  
 McCorkle, Joseph W. (CA) – 1851  
 McCorkle, Joseph W. (OH) – 1848  
 McCormack, David R. (MI) – 1970  
 McCormack, Frank M. (NY) – 1940  
 McCormack, John W. (MA) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1968  
 McCormack, Mike (WA) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 McCormack, Richard (NJ) – 1978  
 McCormack, Richard E. (MA) – 1956  
 McCormick (NY) – 1862, 1886  
 McCormick, Charles J. (OH) – 1904  
 McCormick, Cyrus H. (IL) – 1864  
 McCormick, Daniel R. (PA) – 1901  
 McCormick, Edward F. (NY) – 1900  
 McCormick, Edward J. (NY) – 1950  
 McCormick, Edward J., III (MA) – 1992  
 McCormick, Harold L. (CO) – 1978, 1980  
 McCormick, Henry (NY) – 1866  
 McCormick, Henry C. (PA) – 1882, 1886, 1888  
 McCormick, James R. (MO) – 1867, 1868, 1870  
 McCormick, Joe (GA) – 1998  
 McCormick, John B. (TN) – 1831  
 McCormick, John W. (OH) – 1882  
 McCormick, Joseph (OH) – 1850  
 McCormick, Leo W. (PA) – 1964  
 McCormick, Medill (IL) – 1916  
 McCormick, Michael L. (AZ) – 1978  
 McCormick, Mike (PA) – 1994, 1996  
 McCormick, N. B. (KS) – 1898  
 McCormick, Richard C. (NY) – 1894  
 McCormick, Ruth Hanna (IL) – 1928  
 McCormick, W. B. (KS) – 1896  
 McCormick, Washington J. (MT) – 1914, 1920, 1922  
 McCormick, William (WA) – 1902  
 McCotter, Thaddeus (MI) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 McCowen, Edward O. (OH) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 McCown, H. A. (OH) – 1946  
 McCown, Timothy D. (MD) – 1998  
 McCoy (AL) – 1882  
 McCoy, Al (WA) – 1944, 1956  
 McCoy, B. W. (PA) – 1908  
 McCoy, C. L. (TX) – 1908  
 McCoy, Frank J. (NY) – 1934  
 McCoy, H. C. (IA) – 1884  
 McCoy, Ira D. (MI) – 1952, 1954, 1956  
 McCoy, James F. (PA) – 1902  
 McCoy, John (NE) – 1928, 1930  
 McCoy, L. S. (MO) – 1866  
 McCoy, Ralph R. (OH) – 1976  
 McCoy, Robert (PA) – 1831  
 McCoy, Walter I. (NJ) – 1910, 1912





- McCoy, William (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831  
 McCracken, Homer (MO) – 1966, 1968  
 McCracken, I. (AR) – 1888  
 McCracken, Mark B. (PA) – 2008  
 McCracken, Robert M. (ID) – 1914  
 McCraig (OH) – 1834  
 McCraney, G. W. (LA) – 1868, 1872  
 McCrary, George W. (IA) – 1868, 1872, 1874  
 McCrary, Theo E. (NC) – 1914  
 McCrate, John D. (ME) – 1838, 1844, 1848  
 McCray, Herman L. (IN) – 1950  
 McCray, J. William (OH) – 1958, 1960  
 McCreary, George D. (PA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 McCreary, George W. (IA) – 1870  
 McCreary, J. (SC) – 1824  
 McCreary, James B. (KY) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 McCreary, Samuel (SC) – 1826  
 McCreery, Thomas (KY) – 1843, 1845  
 McCreery, William (PA) – 1828  
 McCrery, Jim (LA) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 McCrory, James T. (PA) – 1892  
 McCrory, O. W. “Bill” (AL) – 1972  
 McCroskey, William E. (WA) – 1918  
 McCrossen, Arthur (NY) – 1962  
 McCrossin, Lawrence E. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1920  
 McCue (NY) – 1856  
 McCue, Edward O., III (VA) – 1966  
 McCue, Martin (PA) – 1910  
 McCuen, W. J. “Bill” (AR) – 1992  
 McCuiston, H. L. (TX) – 1914  
 McCullen, J. T. (SD) – 1958  
 McCullen, Joseph P. (PA) – 1894  
 McCulloch, Albert P. (MA) – 1936  
 McCulloch, E. J. (VA) – 1912  
 McCulloch, John (PA) – 1850, 1852  
 McCulloch, Philip D., Jr. (AR) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 McCulloch, Roscoe C. (OH) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 McCulloch, William M. (OH) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 McCullogh, Welty (PA) – 1886  
 McCulloh (PA) – 1843  
 McCullough (MD) – 1851  
 McCullough, Austin E. (PA) – 1918  
 McCullough, George (PA) – 1839  
 McCullough, Hiram (MD) – 1864, 1866  
 McCullough, J. E. (IN) – 1886  
 McCullough, Roscoe C. (OH) – 1912  
 McCullough, W. A. (IA) – 1940  
 McCullough, Walter (WI) – 1968  
 McCully (PA) – 1843  
 McCune, Bill (AZ) – 1976  
 McCurdy (MI) – 1878  
 McCurdy (NY) – 1858  
 McCurdy, Dave (OK) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 McCurley, Carol (OK) – 1976, 1980  
 McCurn, Neal P. (NY) – 1970  
 McCusker, Francis P. (PA) – 1954  
 McCusker, M. (MT) – 1920  
 McCusker, Thomas (OR) – 1912  
 McCuskey, John F. (WV) – 1976, 1982  
 McCutcheon, Andrew H. (VA) – 1968  
 McCutcheon, John G. (WA) – 1960  
 McCutcheon, John T. (WA) – 1932, 1954, 1956  
 McDade, Joseph M. (PA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 McDaniel, Charles (NH) – 1894  
 McDaniel, Eugene “Red” (NC) – 1982  
 McDaniel, John (MO) – 1924  
 McDaniel, Lock (TX) – 1888, 1902  
 McDaniel, Warren (TX) – 1902  
 McDaniel, William (MO) – 1846  
 McDannold, John J. (IL) – 1892  
 McDearmon, James C. (TN) – 1894  
 McDermott, Allan L. (NJ) – 1900, 1902, 1904  
 McDermott, Bob (HI) – 2002, 2003  
 McDermott, E. J. (KY) – 1894  
 McDermott, Ed B. (NE) – 1916  
 McDermott, Frederick (MA) – 1942, 1944  
 McDermott, James T. (IL) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1928  
 McDermott, James Thomas (PA) – 1958  
 McDermott, James A. “Jim” (WA) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 McDermott, Leo D. (PA) – 1974  
 McDervitt (PA) – 1886  
 McDervitt, Harry (CO) – 1934  
 McDervitt, Sean (ID) – 1990  
 McDervitt, William (CA) – 1906, 1924, 1926  
 McDill, Alexander (WI) – 1872, 1874  
 McDill, Henry C. (IL) – 1894  
 McDill, James W. (IA) – 1872, 1874  
 McDivitt, Catherine (TX) – 1980  
 McDonald (IN) – 1880  
 McDonald (ME) – 1852  
 McDonald (NJ) – 1914  
 McDonald (NY) – 1842, 1878  
 McDonald (PA) – 1850  
 McDonald (RI) – 1916  
 McDonald (WI) – 1918  
 McDonald, A. A. (NC) – 1946, 1950  
 McDonald, Albert (AL) – 1990  
 McDonald, Andrew R. (WI) – 1920  
 McDonald, Arch (MD) – 1946  
 McDonald, Claire K. (CA) – 1984  
 McDonald, Claude G. (MI) – 1942, 1944  
 McDonald, Dan (WA) – 2000  
 McDonald, Don (WA) – 1986  
 McDonald, Donald (ND) – 1926  
 McDonald, Duncan (IL) – 1920, 1922  
 McDonald, Edward F. (NJ) – 1890, 1892  
 McDonald, Francis T. (MI) – 1914  
 McDonald, Heyward (SC) – 1970  
 McDonald, Hugh (ND) – 1916  
 McDonald, Hunter (IN) – 1912  
 McDonald, J. (ME) – 1834  
 McDonald, J. Wade (KS) – 1880  
 McDonald, Jack H. (MI) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 McDonald, James J. (VA) – 1894  
 McDonald, John (MD) – 1896  
 McDonald, John C. (OH) – 1976  
 McDonald, John F. (NY) – 1892  
 McDonald, John K. (MT) – 1974, 1980  
 McDonald, Joseph E. (IN) – 1849  
 McDonald, Kathryn (GA) – 1983  
 McDonald, Larry P. (GA) – 1974, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 McDonald, Lawrence P. (GA) – 1976  
 McDonald, Lendy (TX) – 1980  
 McDonald, Lynn M. (WI) – 1976  
 McDonald, Maxie (NY) – 1914  
 McDonald, Peter M. (ME) – 1940  
 McDonald, R. (WA) – 1904  
 McDonald, R. L. “Lendy” (TX) – 1976  
 McDonald, Robert L. (TX) – 1978  
 McDonald, Robert P. (NY) – 1958  
 McDonald, Sheldon William J. (MI) – 1912  
 McDonald, Stan (AL) – 1988  
 McDonald, W. D. (MT) – 1956  
 McDonald, W. J. (IA) – 1914  
 McDonald, William F. (MA) – 1932  
 McDonald, William J. (NC) – 1922, 1924  
 McDonnell, Frank J. (PA) – 1926  
 McDonnell, Randy (MS) – 1998, 2000, 2006  
 McDonough, Clement Gregory (MA) – 1950  
 McDonough, Daniel L. (NY) – 1938  
 McDonough, Gordon L. (CA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 McDonough, Howard (PA) – 1928  
 McDonough, John B. (PA) – 1920  
 McDonough, John E. (PA) – 1934  
 McDonough, John J. (MN) – 1934  
 McDonough, John J. (MO) – 1974  
 McDonough, John U. (TN) – 1938  
 McDonough, Michael (IL) – 1892  
 McDonough, Patrick L. (MD) – 1996  
 McDonough, Patrick W. (CA) – 1946  
 McDonough, Thomas E. (NJ) – 1978  
 McDonough, William (MS) – 1922  
 McDougal, Jim (AR) – 1982  
 McDougall, James A. (CA) – 1852, 1854  
 McDougall, James A. (IL) – 1843  
 McDougle, Robert B. (WV) – 1934  
 McDowell (NY) – 1854  
 McDowell (OH) – 1834, 1843  
 McDowell (VA) – 1841  
 McDowell, Alexander (PA) – 1890, 1892  
 McDowell, Arthur (IL) – 1934  
 McDowell, Eddie (GA) – 1986  
 McDowell, Harris B., Jr. (DE) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 McDowell, J. H. (TN) – 1896  
 McDowell, James (VA) – 1847, 1849  
 McDowell, James F. (IN) – 1862, 1864  
 McDowell, John (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1946, 1948  
 McDowell, John A. (OH) – 1896, 1898  
 McDowell, Joseph J. (OH) – 1843, 1844  
 McDuffie, George (SC) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1833  
 McDuffie, John (AL) – 1892, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 McDuffie, John V. (AL) – 1886, 1888, 1890  
 McDuffie, Malcom J. (NC) – 1859  
 McEachin, Malcolm (NV) – 1946  
 McElderry, John (CO) – 1980  
 McElhaney, Bud (NC) – 1986  
 McElrath (TN) – 1857  
 McElroy, C. (KY) – 1894  
 McElroy, Hiram (KY) – 1851  
 McElroy, Homer R. (IL) – 1950  
 McElroy, S. W. (KS) – 1888  
 McElvain, John (OH) – 1838  
 McElwain, Daniel C. (NY) – 1904  
 McEnaney, Morgan J. (IA) – 1940  
 McEniry (AL) – 1898  
 McEniry, Matt J. (IL) – 1908  
 McEttrick, Michael J. (MA) – 1892, 1894  
 McEwan, Thomas, Jr. (NJ) – 1890, 1894, 1896  
 McEwen, Bob (OH) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 McEwen, James (OH) – 1868  
 McEwen, James M. (FL) – 1960

- McEwen, John L. (WI) – 1990  
 McEwen, Robert C. (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 McEwen, Stephen J., Jr. (PA) – 1974  
 McFadden, Henry H. (OH) – 1890, 1896  
 McFadden, Hugh B., Jr. (WY) – 1984  
 McFadden, Louis T. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 McFadden, Ralph G. (IN) – 1966  
 McFadn (PA) – 1856  
 McFall, John J. (CA) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 McFarland (PA) – 1848  
 McFarland (TX) – 1951  
 McFarland, Bill (AL) – 1986  
 McFarland, Deb (AR) – 2008  
 McFarland, Elden (CA) – 1986  
 McFarland, JoAnne (MI) – 1990  
 McFarland, Raymond (VT) – 1914  
 McFarland, Ruth (OR) – 1982, 1984  
 McFarland, William (TN) – 1874, 1876  
 McFarlane, A. L. (PA) – 1878  
 McFarlane, William D. (TX) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 McFettridge, E. C. (WI) – 1888  
 McGah, William J., Jr. (IL) – 1958  
 McGahie, William J. (NY) – 1940  
 McGann, Lawrence E. (IL) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 McGann, Vincent P. (NJ) – 1932  
 McGann, W. Thomas (NJ) – 1978  
 McGarrity, J. W. (GA) – 1896  
 McGarry, Eugene L. (IL) – 1916, 1920  
 McGarry, Frank (NY) – 1908  
 McGarry, Robert F. J. (NJ) – 1946  
 McGarvey, Robert N. (PA) – 1946, 1948  
 McGary, Enoch (PA) – 1906  
 McGary, Phil M. (KY) – 1980  
 McGaughey, Bill (MN) – 2008  
 McGaughey, Edward W. (IN) – 1843, 1845, 1849, 1851  
 McGavin, Charles (IL) – 1904, 1906  
 McGee, J. Wheeler (KY) – 1910  
 McGee, James W. (IL) – 1958  
 McGee, John E. F. (IA) – 1892  
 McGee, Manley L. (OH) – 1970  
 McGee, Mike (OH) – 1974, 1976  
 McGee, Patrick D. (CA) – 1969  
 McGehee, Dan R. (MS) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 McGerr, Catherine F. (NE) – 1938  
 McGettrick, Felix W. (VT) – 1892  
 McGhee, M. L. (OH) – 1972  
 McGill, Carl (CA) – 2000  
 McGill, James H. (IN) – 1920  
 McGill, Mildred (NY) – 1950  
 McGillan, James H. (WI) – 1928  
 McGillicuddy, D. J. (ME) – 1892, 1894, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 McGinity, John J. (MD) – 1926  
 McGinley, Donald F. (NE) – 1958, 1960  
 McGinley, Michael A. (PA) – 1912  
 McGinley, P. J. (KS) – 1914  
 McGinn, Albert (IA) – 1944  
 McGinn, Garth J. (KS) – 2006  
 McGinn, Mike (TX) – 1990  
 McGinnis, G. Alfred (AZ) – 1966, 1968  
 McGinnis, George (IL) – 1906  
 McGinnis, James H. (WV) – 1888  
 McGinnis, Ralph Y. (IL) – 1976  
 McGinnis, Ralph Y. (MT) – 1950  
 McGinnis, Thomas J. (OH) – 1878  
 McGinnis, V. R. (IA) – 1900, 1912  
 McGinnis, W. G. (TX) – 1906  
 McGivern, L. J. (IA) – 1948, 1950  
 McGlamery, William H. (TN) – 1976  
 McGlennon, Cornelius A. (NJ) – 1918, 1920  
 McGlennon, John (MA) – 1970  
 McGlennon, John J. (VA) – 1982, 1984  
 McGlinchey, Herbert J. (PA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1956  
 McGlon, J. C., Jr. (FL) – 1962  
 McGlon, Jay (FL) – 1964  
 McGlynn, William E. (NJ) – 1954  
 McGonigle (WI) – 1936  
 McGonigle, Bart E. (WI) – 1934, 1938  
 McGonigle, Victor J. (NE) – 1940  
 McGovern (MN) – 1902  
 McGovern (PA) – 1886  
 McGovern, Frances (OH) – 1964  
 McGovern, George S. (SD) – 1956, 1958  
 McGovern, James P. “Jim” (MA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 McGovern, Jay (FL) – 2008  
 McGowan, Jonas H. (MI) – 1876, 1878  
 McGowan, P. A. (PA) – 1916, 1924  
 McGowan, Patrick A. (PA) – 1948, 1952  
 McGowan, Patrick K. (ME) – 1990, 1992  
 McGowan, S. (SC) – 1868, 1874  
 McGrail, Frank J. (MA) – 1940, 1944  
 McGrane, Miles A. (NY) – 1944  
 McGranery, James P. (PA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 McGrath, Dan (IL) – 1982, 1984  
 McGrath, Raymond J. (NY) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 McGraw, Mike (GA) – 2006  
 McGregor, Jackie (MI) – 1984, 1986  
 McGuire, Ed (NC) – 2000, 2002  
 McGuire, Michael (CA) – 2000  
 McGuire, Sheila (IA) – 1994  
 McGulgan, J. Carl (DE) – 1948  
 McGurk, Tom (FL) – 2002  
 McGuy, Jim (CA) – 1978  
 McHale, Francis (FL) – 1940  
 McHale, Michael J. (NY) – 2006  
 McHale, Paul (PA) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 McHard, Sam (IL) – 1986  
 McHatton, Robert (KY) – 1826, 1827, 1829  
 McHatton, Tom (CA) – 1966  
 McHenry (KY) – 1837  
 McHenry (MD) – 1857, 1859  
 McHenry, Dean E. (CA) – 1952  
 McHenry, Henry D. (KY) – 1870  
 McHenry, John G. (PA) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
 McHenry, John H. (KY) – 1841, 1845  
 McHenry, John H., Jr. (KY) – 1863  
 McHenry, Luke (NY) – 1900  
 McHenry, M. D. (IA) – 1864  
 McHenry, Patrick T. (NC) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 McHenry, Paul T., Jr. (MD) – 1966  
 McHenry, W. H. (IA) – 1884  
 McHose, Isaac (PA) – 1882  
 McHugh, Francis L. (NY) – 1974  
 McHugh, John M. (NY) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 McHugh, Matthew F. (NY) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 McIlvaine, Abraham R. (PA) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1850  
 McInanus, E. W. (IA) – 1920  
 McIndoe, Walter D. (WI) – 1864  
 McInerney, Gary J. (MI) – 1984  
 McInerney, James J. (IL) – 1906  
 McInerney, John J. (NY) – 1924  
 McInnis, Scott (CO) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 McIntee, John (IA) – 1986  
 McIntire, B. G. (ME) – 1922, 1924  
 McIntire, Clifford G. (ME) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 McIntire, Ross T. (CA) – 1954  
 McIntire, Rufus (ME) – 1827, 1828, 1830, 1833  
 McIntire, William W. (MD) – 1896, 1898  
 McIntosh, David M. (IN) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 McIntosh, Robert J. (MI) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 McIntosh, Sherman W. (KY) – 1984  
 McIntosh, William E. (IA) – 1918  
 McIntyre (GA) – 1859  
 McIntyre, Archibald T. (GA) – 1870  
 McIntyre, Harry A. (CO) – 1928  
 McIntyre, James F., III (NC) – 1982  
 McIntyre, John (NY) – 1832  
 McIntyre, John J. (WY) – 1940, 1942, 1946  
 McIntyre, Mike (NC) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 McIntyre, Richard D. (IN) – 1984, 1986  
 McIntyre, Rufus (ME) – 1834  
 McIntyre, Thomas J. (NH) – 1954  
 McIntyre, William (PA) – 1914  
 McIntyre, William E. (CA) – 1960  
 McIntyre, William H. (NY) – 1949  
 McIver, Alexander (NC) – 1890  
 McIver, Clarence L. (MA) – 1908  
 McJunkin, Ebenezer (PA) – 1870, 1872  
 McJunkin, J. David (PA) – 1910  
 McKaig, T. J. (MD) – 1849  
 McKaig, William M. (MD) – 1890, 1892  
 McKamey, J. L. (AR) – 1926, 1928  
 McKay (NY) – 1844  
 McKay, C. W. (AL) – 1938  
 McKay, Donald E. (CA) – 1964  
 McKay, Ernest R. (UT) – 1952  
 McKay, Ferdinand (NY) – 1846  
 McKay, James I. (NC) – 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847  
 McKay, James T. (CA) – 1956  
 McKay, John F. (WA) – 1948  
 McKay, K. Gunn (UT) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1986, 1988  
 McKay, Neil (NC) – 1872, 1874  
 McKay, William (PA) – 1914  
 McKean, James B. (NY) – 1858, 1860  
 McKean, Samuel (NY) – 1870  
 McKean, Samuel (PA) – 1824, 1826  
 McKean, W. J. (WA) – 1902  
 McKechnie, William G. (MA) – 1910, 1912  
 McKee, David W. (IN) – 1900  
 McKee, E. L. (PA) – 1912, 1918  
 McKee, G. R. (KY) – 1845  
 McKee, George C. (MS) – 1868, 1869, 1870, 1872  
 McKee, Harry M. (CA) – 1914, 1916, 1920  
 McKee, Jean (MI) – 1970, 1972  
 McKee, John (AL) – 1825, 1827  
 McKee, Samuel (KY) – 1865, 1867  
 McKeever (PA) – 1848  
 McKeever, Pat (SD) – 1972  
 McKeighan, W. A. (NE) – 1886, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 McKeithen, Marjorie (LA) – 1998  
 McKellar, Kenneth D. (TN) – 1911, 1912, 1914  
 McKenna, C. F. (PA) – 1878  
 McKenna, Dolly Madison (TX) – 1992, 1996  
 McKenna, J. Cleveland (PA) – 1952  
 McKenna, Joseph (CA) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 McKenna, Roy C. (PA) – 1938, 1946  
 McKenna, Thomas F. (IN) – 1986  
 McKenna, Vincent T. (NJ) – 1960  
 McKennan, Thomas M. T. (PA) – 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836  
 McKenney, Arthur L. (KS) – 1924  
 McKenney, Joseph (CA) – 1876  
 McKenney, William R. (VA) – 1894



- McKennis, Herbert (NY) – 1928  
 McKennon, Joseph (CA) – 1879  
 McKenny, John A. (TN) – 1839  
 McKenty, Jacob K. (PA) – 1860  
 McKenzie, Alfred C. (NY) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 McKenzie, Charles E. (LA) – 1942, 1944  
 McKenzie, George W. (NY) – 1970  
 McKenzie, James A. (KY) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 McKenzie, John C. (IL) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 McKenzie, Lewis (VA) – 1865, 1869, 1870  
 McKenzie, P. D. (OK) – 1912  
 McKenzie, Walter I. (MI) – 1930  
 McKeon, Howard P. “Buck” (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 McKeon, John (NY) – 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842  
 McKeon, Merle J. (MN) – 1938  
 McKeough, Raymond S. (IL) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 McKeown, John R. (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 McKeown, Lawrence W. (NY) – 1950  
 McKeown, Thomas D. (OK) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 McKerlie, Peggy (WA) – 1998  
 McKernan, John R., Jr. (ME) – 1982, 1984  
 McKevitt, James D. (CO) – 1970, 1972  
 McKibben, Joseph C. (CA) – 1856, 1858, 1861  
 McKibben, Larry (IA) – 1998  
 McKibbin, George B. (IL) – 1956  
 McKibbin, James (SC) – 1826  
 McKigney, Darrell (MN) – 1996  
 McKillip, Burlin G. (NY) – 1940, 1942  
 McKillip, Patrick E. (NE) – 1904  
 McKim, George W. (NM) – 1958  
 McKim, Isaac (MD) – 1824, 1833, 1835, 1837  
 McKim, John L. (DE) – 1866  
 McKim, W. J. (IL) – 1868  
 McKiniry, Richard F. (NY) – 1918, 1920  
 McKinlay, Duncan E. (CA) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 McKinlay, S. W. (SC) – 1888  
 McKinley (PA) – 1856  
 McKinley, John (AL) – 1833  
 McKinley, Kent S. (FL) – 1952  
 McKinley, Robert B. (PA) – 1938, 1940  
 McKinley, Robert L. (IL) – 1888  
 McKinley, William, Jr. (OH) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 McKinley, William B. (IL) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 McKinney (PA) – 1850, 1884  
 McKinney, B. Z. (CA) – 1932  
 McKinney, Cynthia A. (GA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004  
 McKinney, J. E. “Billy” (GA) – 1982  
 McKinney, J. R. (TN) – 1890  
 McKinney, James (IL) – 1905, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 McKinney, John F. (OH) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1870  
 McKinney, L. F. (ME) – 1898  
 McKinney, Luther F. (NH) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 McKinney, Owen S. (WV) – 1902  
 McKinney, P. L. (IL) – 1880  
 McKinney, P. W. (VA) – 1872  
 McKinney, Robert J. (TN) – 1841  
 McKinney, Stewart B. (CT) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 McKinnis, John (MD) – 2004  
 McKinnon (FL) – 1882  
 McKinnon (MN) – 1902  
 McKinnon, Clinton D. (CA) – 1948, 1950  
 McKinnon, D. L. (FL) – 1894  
 McKinnon, William (MN) – 1944  
 McKinsty, James T. (DE) – 1960  
 McKinsty, Justus (NY) – 1840  
 McKissick, Isaac G. (SC) – 1870  
 McKissock, Thomas (NY) – 1834, 1838, 1840, 1848, 1850  
 McKneally, Martin B. (NY) – 1968, 1970  
 McKnight, David P. (NC) – 1990  
 McKnight, Henry D. (OK) – 1907  
 McKnight, Kathleen M. (OH) – 1996  
 McKnight, Malcolm M. (MD) – 1978  
 McKnight, Oliver (PA) – 1918  
 McKnight, Robert (PA) – 1858, 1860  
 McKnight, S. J. (GA) – 1900, 1902  
 McKnight, Thomas (IA) – 1847  
 McKnight, W. W. (OH) – 1878  
 McKnight, William F. (MI) – 1900  
 McKool, Mike (TX) – 1974  
 McKoy, A. A. (NC) – 1868  
 McLachlan, James (CA) – 1894, 1896, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 McLain, Frank A. (MS) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 McLain, Jack (FL) – 2002  
 McLain, John W. (IL) – 1930  
 McLanahan, James X. (PA) – 1848, 1850  
 McLane, Louis (DE) – 1824, 1826  
 McLane, Patrick (PA) – 1918, 1920, 1922  
 McLane, Robert M. (MD) – 1847, 1849, 1878, 1880  
 McLaren, John (MA) – 1936  
 McLaughlin (MA) – 1886  
 McLaughlin, Blaine (KY) – 1930  
 McLaughlin, Charles F. (NE) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 McLaughlin, Charles T. (MO) – 1926  
 McLaughlin, Cornelius Sr. (PA) – 1950  
 McLaughlin, Don (CA) – 1970  
 McLaughlin, James A. (IA) – 1954  
 McLaughlin, James C. (MI) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 McLaughlin, James H. (MI) – 1950  
 McLaughlin, Joseph (PA) – 1916, 1920  
 McLaughlin, Joseph F. (NY) – 1912  
 McLaughlin, Melvin O. (NE) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 McLaughlin, Miles H. (OH) – 1910, 1912  
 McLaughlin, Robert B. (MI) – 1944  
 McLaughlin, Robert K. (IL) – 1846  
 McLaughlin, Roy P. (CA) – 1944  
 McLaughlin, W. (OH) – 1846  
 McLaughlin, William F. (NY) – 1972  
 McLaughlin, Wm. (OH) – 1844  
 McLaurin, John L. (SC) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 McLean (IN) – 1876  
 McLean (MO) – 1882, 1884  
 McLean (OH) – 1830, 1832  
 McLean, Donald H. (NJ) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 McLean, Ernest L. (ME) – 1936  
 McLean, Finis E. (KY) – 1849  
 McLean, George R. (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 McLean, H. E. (TN) – 1934, 1936, 1940, 1942, 1946  
 McLean, Hugh (MA) – 1930  
 McLean, John (NY) – 1834  
 McLean, Neil N. (CO) – 1912, 1914  
 McLean, Stuart D. (CA) – 1970  
 McLean, Thos. N. (MN) – 1894  
 McLean, William (NY) – 1846  
 McLean, William (OH) – 1824, 1826  
 McLean, William P. (TX) – 1872  
 McLellan, William H. (ME) – 1876  
 McLemore, Atkins Jeff (TX) – 1914, 1916  
 McLemore, Joseph L. (MO) – 1928  
 McLemore, Leslie Burl (MS) – 1980  
 McLemore, T. H. (OK) – 1932  
 McLendon, Tony Hughes (AL) – 2002  
 McLene, Jeremiah (OH) – 1832, 1834  
 McLeod, Clarence E. (OH) – 1966  
 McLeod, Clarence J. (MI) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1950, 1952  
 McLeod, Gary (SC) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 McLeod, H. (TX) – 1851  
 McLeod, John (NC) – 1835  
 McLeod, Keith (MI) – 1978  
 McLeod, Robert (NJ) – 2008  
 McLeod, W. Mullins (SC) – 1982  
 McLevy, Charles H. (CT) – 1938  
 McLoskey, Robert T. (IL) – 1962, 1964  
 McLoughlin, James P. (CT) – 1972  
 McLoughlin, Thomas P. (NY) – 1944  
 McLoughlin, William I. (MA) – 1906, 1908  
 McLung (MS) – 1853  
 McMackin (NY) – 1888  
 McMackin, J. E. (IL) – 1944  
 McMahan (NJ) – 1886  
 McMahan (NY) – 1888  
 McMahan, Bernard (IL) – 1916  
 McMahan, Daniel (NY) – 1998  
 McMahan, Gregory (NY) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 McMahan, John A. (OH) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 McMahan, M. T. (NY) – 1870  
 McMahan, Michael E. (NY) – 2008  
 McMahan, Sylvester V. (OH) – 1900  
 McMann, Tom (CA) – 1970  
 McManus, G. J. (TX) – 1932  
 McManus, Gretchen S. (NY) – 1992, 1994  
 McManus, John J. (NY) – 1906  
 McManus, M. (LA) – 1916  
 McManus, Michelle A. (MI) – 1998  
 McManus, Parker W. (IA) – 1888  
 McManus, Patrick (NY) – 2000  
 McManus, Peter F. (VT) – 1896  
 McManus, William (NY) – 1824  
 McMartin, Cole (IA) – 1970  
 McMaster, Herbert R. (PA) – 1968  
 McMeeklin, Sam H. (KY) – 1924  
 McMeen, Robert (PA) – 1898  
 McMetzger, George B. (PA) – 1904  
 McMichael (NY) – 1891  
 McMichael, William (PA) – 1882  
 McMillan (GA) – 1851  
 McMillan, Alex (NC) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 McMillan, Alexander B. (NC) – 1845  
 McMillan, Benton (TN) – 1878  
 McMillan, Clarence (NY) – 1942  
 McMillan, Garnett (GA) – 1874  
 McMillan, Jack L. (MS) – 1992  
 McMillan, John L. (SC) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 McMillan, Kenneth S. (IL) – 1982, 1984  
 McMillan, Samuel (NY) – 1906  
 McMillan, Thomas S. (SC) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 McMillen, Rolla C. (IL) – 1944, 1946, 1948



- McMillen, Thomas R. (OH) – 1886
- McMillen, Tom (MD) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- McMillen, W. L. (LA) – 1882
- McMillin, Benton (TN) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896
- McMillin, Tom (MI) – 1998
- McMinn, T. J. (TX) – 1892
- McMorran, Henry (MI) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- McMorris Rogers, Cathy (WA) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- McMullan, Harry (NC) – 1974
- McMullen (VA) – 1847
- McMullen, Chester B. (FL) – 1950
- McMullen, Daniel F. (MD) – 1944
- McMullen, Fayette (VA) – 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1870, 1874, 1878
- McMuller, John E. (WI) – 1906
- McMurray, Floyd I. (IN) – 1942
- McMurray, Howard J. (WI) – 1942
- McMurray, Jack (CA) – 1986
- McMurray, W. A. (AL) – 1922, 1924
- McMurry, Michelle T. (CA) – 2008
- McMurtry, J. L. (KY) – 1874
- McNaggy, William F. (IN) – 1892, 1894
- McNair (MN) – 1876
- McNair (MO) – 1882
- McNair, H. G. (PA) – 1874
- McNair, Harold V. (PA) – 1930
- McNair, John (PA) – 1850, 1852
- McNair, Susan A. (NJ) – 1926
- McNair, William N. (PA) – 1922, 1924
- McNairy, Leigh Harvey (NC) – 2000
- McNall, Earl G. (CA) – 1966
- McNall, Webb (KS) – 1890
- McNalley, Pat (AR) – 1912
- McNally, Miles H. (WI) – 1928, 1932
- McNally, Pat (AR) – 1928
- McNamara, A. R. (OH) – 1944
- McNamara, Frank Luke, Jr. (MA) – 1982
- McNamara, James (IL) – 1886
- McNamara, James Edward (MI) – 1972
- McNamara, Joseph A. (VT) – 1930, 1932
- McNamara, Peg (IL) – 1990
- McNamara, Robert C. (PA) – 1896
- McNaron, Thomas G. (AL) – 1940
- McNary, William S. (MA) – 1892, 1894, 1902, 1904
- McNaught, C. E. (MN) – 1940
- McNaughton, Coll (IL) – 1908
- McNaughton, Donald (NY) – 1892
- McNaughton, John T. (IL) – 1952
- McNea, Douglas Adams (CA) – 2002, 2004
- McNeal, W. W. (WV) – 1918, 1920
- McNealy, Kenneth C. (MI) – 1988, 1990
- McNeece, John Henry (MA) – 1936
- McNeel, Walter B. (NE) – 1904
- McNeeley (MO) – 1918
- McNeely, Thompson W. (IL) – 1868, 1870
- McNees, James L., Jr. (TX) – 1982
- McNeil, Archibald (CT) – 1922
- McNeil, Don (TX) – 1986
- McNeil, Ron (FL) – 1982
- McNeill, Archibald (NC) – 1825
- McNeill, Mrs. Phronia A. (VA) – 1950
- McNeill, Neil E. (OK) – 1910
- McNerney, Gerald “Jerry” (CA) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- McNett, Andrew J. (NY) – 1864, 1892
- McNight, Charles B. (PA) – 1874
- McNinch, S. S. (NC) – 1910
- McNulta, John (IL) – 1872, 1874
- McNulty, Caleb J. (OH) – 1844
- McNulty, Frank J. (NJ) – 1922, 1924
- McNulty, Jim (AZ) – 1982, 1984
- McNulty, Michael R. (NY) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006
- McNulty, William H. (NJ) – 1952
- McNutt (IN) – 1872
- McNutt (OH) – 1834
- McNutt, Lawrence E. (CA) – 1964
- McPherran, James E. (IL) – 1892
- McPherson, Edward (PA) – 1858, 1860, 1862
- McPherson, Isaac V. (MO) – 1912, 1918, 1920
- McPherson, James (MA) – 1926
- McPherson, John H. (MI) – 1934
- McPherson, Logan (TX) – 1904
- McPherson, Smith (IA) – 1898
- McPherson, W. L. (AR) – 1902
- McPike, H. C. (CA) – 1886
- McPike, Henry C. (CA) – 1904
- McQuade, Marian (WV) – 1970
- McQuaid, Dennis (CA) – 1980, 1982
- McQuaid, Wilfred T. (MD) – 1944
- McQueen, Horace (TX) – 1988
- McQueen, John (SC) – 1844, 1848, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860
- McQuigg, J. R. (OH) – 1914
- McQuiston, H. L. (TX) – 1908
- McRae, John L. (MS) – 1859
- McRae, Taylor (TX) – 1896
- McRae, Thomas C. (AR) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900
- McReynolds, J. C. (TN) – 1896
- McReynolds (MI) – 1872
- McReynolds (PA) – 1858
- McReynolds, Sam D. (TN) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938
- McRight, Frank (AL) – 1984
- McRitchie, Tom P. (OH) – 1960
- McRoberts, Samuel (IL) – 1838
- McRuer, Donald C. (CA) – 1864
- McShane, John A. (NE) – 1886
- McSherry (PA) – 1831
- McSherry, Charles T. (MI) – 1940
- McSherry, Frank D. (OK) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1952, 1964
- McSherry, Michael J. (NY) – 1982
- McSherry, Thomas R. (NJ) – 1966
- McSherry, William (PA) – 1882, 1904
- McSllarrow, Kyle E. (VA) – 1992, 1994
- McSpadden, Clem Rogers (OK) – 1972
- McSparran, James G. (PA) – 1910
- McSparran, John A. (PA) – 1928
- McSpeldon, Richard W. (NY) – 1948, 1958
- McSwain, John J. (SC) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934
- McSween, Harold B. (LA) – 1958, 1960
- McSween, W. J. (TN) – 1892
- McSweeney, David (IL) – 2006
- McSweeney, John (OH) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1936, 1938, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1956
- McVay, Gratton C. (OK) – 1916
- McVean, Charles (NY) – 1832
- McVeay, Jimmy (MS) – 1980
- McVey, Brose A. (IN) – 2002
- McVey, James J. (MA) – 1902
- McVey, Walter L. (KS) – 1960
- McVey, William E. (IL) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- McVicar, James A. (ME) – 1952
- McVicker, Roy H. (CO) – 1964, 1966, 1968
- McWane, Fred W. (VA) – 1922, 1924, 1932, 1938, 1940
- McWatters, Garland (OK) – 2000
- McWerther, George H. (PA) – 1918
- McWhorter (GA) – 1838
- McWilliams (PA) – 1888
- McWilliams, Christian J. (NY) – 1920
- McWilliams, Gordon S. (CA) – 1960
- McWilliams, John D. (CT) – 1942, 1944
- McWilliams, Robert (IL) – 1886
- McWillie, William (MS) – 1849, 1851
- Meacham, James (VT) – 1849, 1850, 1852, 1854
- Meacham, Ozro (VT) – 1888, 1900
- Mead (NY) – 1854
- Mead, James M. (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936
- Mead, John (TX) – 1970
- Mead, Larry E. (MO) – 1982
- Meade (MI) – 1878
- Meade, Clarence W. (NY) – 1896
- Meade, Edwin R. (NY) – 1874
- Meade, Gregory J. (PA) – 1968
- Meade, Hugh A. (MD) – 1946
- Meade, Richard K. (VA) – 1847, 1849, 1851
- Meade, W. Howes (KY) – 1946, 1948
- Meador, George (MI) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964
- Meador, John D. (NY) – 1964
- Meadows, Paul (NC) – 1998
- Meaker, W. Lathrop (MA) – 1910
- Means, John (KY) – 1874
- Means, Rice W. (CO) – 1912
- Meara, Kevin John (NJ) – 1996
- Meares, Iredell (NC) – 1910
- Meares, O. P. (NC) – 1857
- Meares, Thomas D. (NC) – 1845
- Mears, William C. (AR) – 1978
- Meas, Augustus (NY) – 1920
- Mebane, William G. (NC) – 1928, 1930
- Mechem, Edwin (AR) – 1908
- Mechtel, Matt (ND) – 2006
- Meckley, John (PA) – 1998
- Medary, Samuel (OH) – 1846
- Medill, William (OH) – 1838, 1840, 1843, 1856
- Medina, James R. (WI) – 1978
- Medonick, Carl (NY) – 1958
- Medrow, Ric (NJ) – 2002
- Mee, John William (OK) – 1936
- Meech, Ezra (VT) – 1824, 1828
- Meeds, Lloyd (WA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976
- Meehan, James (WI) – 1884
- Meehan, Martin T. (MA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006
- Meek, Carrie (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Meek, D. H. (TX) – 1902
- Meek, Kendrick B. (FL) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Meek, Louis F. (IL) – 1906
- Meeker, George W. (KS) – 1968
- Meeker, Jacob E. (MO) – 1914, 1916
- Meeker, Raymond D. (IL) – 1922
- Meeker, T. B. (FL) – 1906
- Meeker, Tony (OR) – 1986, 1992
- Meekins, Isaac M. (NC) – 1900, 1908
- Meekins, J. C., Jr. (NC) – 1942
- Meekison, David (OH) – 1896, 1898
- Meeks, Gregory W. (NY) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Meeks, James A. (IL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940
- Megellas, James (WI) – 1958, 1960
- Meggett (WI) – 1870
- Meggins, Joseph C. (TX) – 1846
- Mego, Gordon Michael (CA) – 1998, 2006
- Mehler, John M. (NJ) – 1946
- Meier, Mort (OH) – 2006
- Meier, Ray (NY) – 2006
- Meier, William H. (NE) – 1946
- Meiers, Robert W. (IN) – 1900
- Meighen (MN) – 1878
- Meighen, Thomas G. (MN) – 1894
- Meiklejohn, George D. (NE) – 1892, 1894



- Meinel, H. G. (PA) – 1914, 1916  
 Meinhardt, Phil (KS) – 1988  
 Meissener, Albert F. (MT) – 1916  
 Meissner, Joe B. (TX) – 1961, 1962  
 Meister, Mike G. (OH) – 1994  
 Meister, Robert (WI) – 1900  
 Meitzn, E. O. (TX) – 1892  
 Mejias, David L. (NY) – 2006  
 Mekota, Joseph (IA) – 1914  
 Melancon, Charlie (LA) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Melancon, Glenn (TX) – 2008  
 Melani, Thomas (NJ) – 1978  
 Melcher, John (MT) – 1966, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Melcher, Peter T. (TN) – 1990  
 Meldahl, Andrew (MN) – 1944  
 Meldon, O. F. (CA) – 1914  
 Meldon, P. M. (VT) – 1910  
 Meldon, Patrick M. (VT) – 1912  
 Melichar, Ann (IL) – 2006  
 Mellish, David B. (NY) – 1872  
 Mellon, Knos (CA) – 1962  
 Mellon, William J. (PA) – 1904, 1916  
 Melms, Edmund T. (WI) – 1906, 1908, 1918, 1922, 1926  
 Melotik, Paul D. (WI) – 1996  
 Melson (MD) – 1886  
 Melton, E. J. (MO) – 1930  
 Melville, Frank (NJ) – 1926  
 Melville, J. Keith (UT) – 1966  
 Melvin, Jack (WI) – 1998  
 Members, Antoine (IL) – 2008  
 Menard, J. W. (LA) – 1868  
 Menard, Perrie (IL) – 1834  
 Mendenhall, George C. (NC) – 1843  
 Mendenhall, L. D. (NC) – 1904  
 Mendenhall, Warner D. (OH) – 1990, 1992  
 Mendonca, Joseph M. (MA) – 1948  
 Mendoza, Benjamin Eloy (TX) – 2008  
 Mendoza, David (AZ) – 1998, 2000  
 Menees (TN) – 1859  
 Menefee, John N. (KY) – 1948  
 Menefee, Jonathan R. (VA) – 2004  
 Menendez, Robert (NJ) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Menges, Franklin (PA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Menifee, Richard H. (KY) – 1837  
 Menkens, George C. (NE) – 1962  
 Menor, Ron (HI) – 1990  
 Menze, Glen (MN) – 2000, 2008  
 Menzies, Gustavus V. (IN) – 1906  
 Menzies, John W. (KY) – 1861, 1863  
 Mercer, Charles F. (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Mercer, David H. (NE) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Mercer, Forrest (PA) – 1934  
 Mercer, Samuel C. (TN) – 1868  
 Mercer, Thomas H. (OR) – 1976  
 Merchant, W. B. (LA) – 1878  
 Mercogliano, Louis R. (NY) – 1966, 1968  
 Mercur, Ulysses (PA) – 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Mercurio, Linda (NJ) – 2000  
 Merdinger, Brainard G. (CA) – 1974  
 Mereac (NY) – 1848  
 Meredith, Chris (GA) – 1988, 1990  
 Meredith, Elisha E. (VA) – 1891, 1892, 1894  
 Mering, Luther M. (IN) – 1892  
 Meriwether, David (KY) – 1847  
 Meriwether, James (GA) – 1824  
 Meriwether, James A. (GA) – 1840  
 Merkl, Jack (FL) – 2002  
 Merlino, Joseph P. (NJ) – 1982  
 Meroney, Ronald A. (MD) – 1976  
 Merriam, Chester C. (CA) – 1964  
 Merriam, Clinton L. (NY) – 1870, 1872  
 Merriam, Jonathan (IL) – 1870  
 Merriam, Nathan (NE) – 1914  
 Merrick (NY) – 1842  
 Merrick, A. C. (SC) – 1896  
 Merrick, Frank W. (MI) – 1926  
 Merrick, Fred H. (PA) – 1912  
 Merrick, Wayne R. (PA) – 1970  
 Merrick, William D. (MD) – 1837  
 Merrick, William M. (MD) – 1870, 1872  
 Merrifield, Edward (PA) – 1894, 1896  
 Merrill, D. Bailey (IN) – 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Merrill, D. H. (TX) – 1920, 1922  
 Merrill, Del (ME) – 1914  
 Merrill, Herbert M. (NY) – 1916, 1918  
 Merrill, James (PA) – 1838  
 Merrill, John (MA) – 1824  
 Merrill, Lot M. (ME) – 1850  
 Merrill, Orsamus C. (VT) – 1830  
 Merrill, William H. (MI) – 1966  
 Merriman, Matthew S. (OH) – 1904  
 Merriman, O. C. (MN) – 1884  
 Merriman, Truman A. (NY) – 1884, 1886  
 Merritt, Ed (TX) – 1996  
 Merritt, Edwin A., Jr. (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 Merritt, Harry D. (WA) – 1910  
 Merritt, Henry W. (PA) – 1928  
 Merritt, Matthew J. (NY) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Merritt, Paul (TX) – 1972  
 Merritt, Schuyler (CT) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Merritt, Thomas Polk (PA) – 1892  
 Merritt, W. W. (IA) – 1872  
 Merritt, William (NC) – 1894  
 Merritt, William D. (NC) – 1920  
 Merriwether, David (KY) – 1851  
 Merrow, Chester E. (NH) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1970, 1972  
 Merson, Alan (CO) – 1972  
 Merton, Ernst (WI) – 1884  
 Mertz, Claudia (MS) – 1974  
 Mertz, Karl Cleveland (MS) – 2002  
 Merwin (CT) – 1882  
 Merwin, Orange (CT) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
 Meshel, Harry (OH) – 1980  
 Mesick, William S. (MI) – 1896, 1898  
 Meskill, Thomas J., Jr. (CT) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Messenger, H. Burdett (MD) – 1934  
 Messina, Michele (TX) – 2002  
 Messinger, Charles (NY) – 1920  
 Messmore, Michael (WA) – 2006  
 Metcalf, George R. (NY) – 1968  
 Metcalf, Harry B. (NH) – 1934  
 Metcalf, Henry H. (NH) – 1910  
 Metcalf, Jack (WA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Metcalf, L. S. (MO) – 1878  
 Metcalf, Lee (MT) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Metcalf, Randall (OH) – 1964  
 Metcalf, Victor H. (CA) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Metcalfe, Henry B. (NY) – 1874  
 Metcalfe, Lyne S. (MO) – 1876  
 Metcalfe, Ralph H. (IL) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Metcalfe, Theodore W. (NE) – 1940  
 Metcalfe, Thomas (KY) – 1824, 1827  
 Metton, L. D. (SC) – 1894  
 Metz, Herman A. (NY) – 1912, 1922  
 Metz, Larry (FL) – 1992  
 Metzbaum, James (OH) – 1942  
 Metzger, Oliver (MD) – 1928  
 Metzger, Bruce A. (PA) – 1928  
 Metzger, Charles J. (IL) – 1924  
 Metzger, Donald L. (IL) – 1974  
 Metzger, Fraser (VT) – 1914  
 Metzger, Tom (CA) – 1980  
 Metzler, Gottfried (PA) – 1894  
 Meub, William (VT) – 2002  
 Mewboorne, James M. (NC) – 1890  
 Meyer, Adolph (LA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Meyer, Alvin P. (IA) – 1952  
 Meyer, Ben F. (NM) – 1944, 1948  
 Meyer, Conrad J. (NY) – 1914  
 Meyer, Donald D. (MO) – 1978  
 Meyer, Ed J. (OH) – 1914  
 Meyer, F. B. (MO) – 1938, 1940  
 Meyer, Fred W. (NY) – 1926  
 Meyer, G. A. (IA) – 1912, 1914  
 Meyer, G. E. H. (TX) – 1920  
 Meyer, Henry (PA) – 1894  
 Meyer, Herbert A. (KS) – 1946, 1948  
 Meyer, Howard M. (IN) – 1942  
 Meyer, J. Edward (NY) – 1976  
 Meyer, John A. (MD) – 1940  
 Meyer, John H. (OH) – 1906  
 Meyer, Kathleen M. (PA) – 1978, 1980  
 Meyer, Lee S. (MD) – 1902, 1904  
 Meyer, Morris (TX) – 2004  
 Meyer, Richard J. (CA) – 2004  
 Meyer, Wayne (CA) – 1988  
 Meyer, William H. (VT) – 1958, 1960, 1972  
 Meyer, William X. (IL) – 1926  
 Meyerhoeffler (VA) – 1833  
 Meyers, Benjamin F. (PA) – 1870, 1872  
 Meyers, George, Jr. (IN) – 1980  
 Meyers, Jan (KS) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Meyers, Jerome M. (PA) – 1960  
 Meyers, Joseph J. (IA) – 1934  
 Meyers, Leonard (PA) – 1872  
 Meyers, Mahlon (PA) – 1900  
 Meyers, Maury (TX) – 1990  
 Meyers, Meredith (PA) – 1924, 1932  
 Meyers, O. P. (IA) – 1920  
 Meyers, Philip L. (HI) – 2000  
 Meyers, Robert M. (PA) – 1954, 1960  
 Meyers, Victor A. (WA) – 1958  
 Meyner, Helen S. (NJ) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Meyner, Robert B. (NJ) – 1946  
 Mezger, Irving H. (MD) – 1938  
 Mezvinsky, Edward (IA) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Mfume, Kweisi (MD) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Mgrath (NY) – 1850  
 Mica, Daniel A. (FL) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Mica, John L. (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Micco, Vincent (NJ) – 2006, 2008  
 Michael, Forrest (OK) – 2008  
 Michael, George W. (IN) – 1898  
 Michael, John M. (ME) – 1994  
 Michael, Lawrence (VA) – 1944, 1946  
 Michael, W. E. (TN) – 1948  
 Michaels, Ernest E. (IL) – 1962  
 Michaels, Mortimer H. (NY) – 1936  
 Michaelson, M. Alfred (IL) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1932  
 Michaelson, Mark G. (WI) – 1984  
 Michal, Charles J. (IL) – 1950  
 Michalek, Anthony (IL) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Michales, William H. (NY) – 1918  
 Michalowski, Edward S. (PA) – 1928, 1930  
 Michaud, Michael H. (ME) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Michaux, H. M., Jr. (NC) – 1982  
 Michel, Robert H. (IL) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Michelson, Adolph (ND) – 1940  
 Michener, Earl C. (MI) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948



- Michener, James A. (PA) – 1962  
 Michener, Ross (OH) – 1944  
 Michler, P. S. (PA) – 1838  
 Micich, Michael (IA) – 1956, 1958  
 Mickelson, Grace (SD) – 1976  
 Mickelson, Russ (NV) – 2004  
 Mickle, J. Ross (IL) – 1900  
 Mickle (NJ) – 1830  
 Middleswarth, Ner (PA) – 1852  
 Middleton, Alfred J., Sr. (AL) – 1994  
 Middleton, Clyde (KY) – 1962, 1964  
 Middleton, George (NJ) – 1862, 1864  
 Middleton, J. C. (AL) – 1924  
 Middleton, J. Osmond (AL) – 1908  
 Middleton, Larry (MI) – 1956  
 Midton (NY) – 1854  
 Miel, Lucas S. (MI) – 1958  
 Miele, Alphonse A. (NJ) – 1960  
 Mielke, Dan (WI) – 2008  
 Miera, M. F. (NM) – 1934  
 Miers, Robert W. (IN) – 1896, 1898, 1902, 1904  
 Miglionico, Nina (AL) – 1974  
 Mihaly, John H. (OH) – 1960  
 Mihelich, John L. (OH) – 1936  
 Mihilbaugh, Robert H. (OH) – 1964, 1966  
 Mikan, George (MN) – 1956  
 Mikels, LeRoy (PA) – 1954  
 Mikels, Marjorie Musser (CA) – 2002  
 Mikulski, Barbara A. (MD) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Mikuria, Tom (CA) – 1980  
 Mikva, Abner J. (IL) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Milano, Salvatore J. (NY) – 1954  
 Milbourn, James G. (PA) – 1918  
 Milburn, William (MO) – 1846  
 Milby, Robert L. (KY) – 1954  
 Milder, Ally (NE) – 1990  
 Miles, Arthur A. (IL) – 1932  
 Miles, B. P. (MD) – 1894  
 Miles, Blake L. (CA) – 2006  
 Miles, Chad (MI) – 2006  
 Miles, Clarence G. (NE) – 1950  
 Miles, D. (MD) – 1892  
 Miles, Frederick (CT) – 1878, 1880, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Miles, J. B. (AR) – 1882  
 Miles, John (MD) – 1896  
 Miles, John E. (NM) – 1948  
 Miles, John F. (WI) – 1894  
 Miles, Joshua W. (MD) – 1894  
 Miles, Mike (WI) – 2004  
 Miles, N. D. (KY) – 1904  
 Miles, Rowland (NY) – 1900  
 Miles, Sharon (CA) – 1998  
 Miles, W. Porcher (SC) – 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Miley (MO) – 1898  
 Milford, Dale (TX) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Milias, George W. (CA) – 1974  
 Milio, Louis R. (MD) – 1950  
 Milius, William B. (MO) – 1966  
 Milkovich, John (LA) – 2002  
 Millard, Charles (NY) – 1994  
 Millard, Charles D. (NY) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Millard, Stephen C. (NY) – 1882, 1884  
 Millen (AL) – 1882  
 Millen, John (GA) – 1842  
 Millender-McDonald, Juanita (CA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Miller (GA) – 1844, 1857  
 Miller (IN) – 1880  
 Miller (NY) – 1852  
 Miller (PA) – 1843, 1888  
 Miller (VA) – 1829, 1831, 1865  
 Miller, A. B. (PA) – 1898  
 Miller, A. Grant (NV) – 1922  
 Miller, A. M. (NC) – 1956  
 Miller, Adam Clay (OH) – 1998  
 Miller, Albert (MI) – 1910  
 Miller, Allen (OH) – 1884  
 Miller, Andrea (VA) – 2008  
 Miller, Arnold J. (NY) – 1982  
 Miller, Arthur L. (NE) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Miller, Ashley Grant (NV) – 1910  
 Miller, Bert H. (ID) – 1914, 1938  
 Miller, Brad (NC) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Miller, C. W. (SC) – 1860  
 Miller, Candice S. (MI) – 1986, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Miller, Carol A. (NM) – 1997, 2008  
 Miller, Celestine V. (NY) – 1998  
 Miller, Charles (OR) – 1894  
 Miller, Charles A. (OH) – 1904  
 Miller, Charles E. (NY) – 1934  
 Miller, Charles E. (OH) – 1934  
 Miller, Charles H. (OH) – 1908  
 Miller, Charles H. (WA) – 1908  
 Miller, Charles W. (IN) – 1908  
 Miller, Clarence A. (TX) – 1924  
 Miller, Clarence B. (MN) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Miller, Clarence C. (OH) – 1940, 1942  
 Miller, Clarence E. (OH) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Miller, Clement W. (CA) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Miller, Clifford L. (NY) – 1932  
 Miller, Clyde W. (KS) – 1916  
 Miller, Dan (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Miller, Daniel F. (IA) – 1848, 1850  
 Miller, Daniel H. (PA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Miller, David (NY) – 1832  
 Miller, David J. (CO) – 1944  
 Miller, David L. (KS) – 1980  
 Miller, Dee D. (TX) – 1966  
 Miller, Demaris (VA) – 1998, 2000  
 Miller, E. B. (TX) – 1914  
 Miller, E. Spencer (PA) – 1906  
 Miller, Edward E. (IL) – 1922  
 Miller, Edward T. (MD) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Miller, Elijah (NY) – 1826  
 Miller, Elizabeth T. (WI) – 1974, 1976  
 Miller, Erich D. (CA) – 1994  
 Miller, Ernest M. (IA) – 1940  
 Miller, Eugene A. (MO) – 1952  
 Miller, Frank (WA) – 1938, 1940  
 Miller, Franklin (NY) – 1968  
 Miller, Fred (WA) – 1920  
 Miller, Frieda S. (PA) – 1920  
 Miller, G. M. (OR) – 1886  
 Miller, Gary G. (CA) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Miller, George (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Miller, George A. (NJ) – 1902  
 Miller, George C. (NJ) – 1948  
 Miller, George F. (PA) – 1864, 1866  
 Miller, George Fraser (NY) – 1918  
 Miller, George G. (NY) – 1896  
 Miller, George H. (GA) – 1896  
 Miller, George H. (MO) – 1956  
 Miller, George P. (CA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Miller, George T. (PA) – 1880  
 Miller, George W. (PA) – 1874  
 Miller, Guy E. (CO) – 1906  
 Miller, Harold O. (VA) – 1970, 1972  
 Miller, Harris (VT) – 1902  
 Miller, Henry W. (NC) – 1843, 1851  
 Miller, Herman (NY) – 1896  
 Miller, Howard A. (MA) – 1966  
 Miller, Howard A., Jr. (MA) – 1968, 1970  
 Miller, Howard M. (MA) – 1972  
 Miller, Howard S. (KS) – 1936, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Miller, Hugh (KY) – 1910  
 Miller, Izzetta Jewel (NY) – 1930  
 Miller, J. (MO) – 1850  
 Miller, J. Clyde (AL) – 1902  
 Miller, J. E. (PA) – 1924  
 Miller, J. R. (TN) – 1865  
 Miller, Jack L. (WV) – 1964  
 Miller, Jacob F. (WI) – 1920  
 Miller, James (NH) – 1824  
 Miller, James F. (TX) – 1882, 1884  
 Miller, James H. (WV) – 1902  
 Miller, James Monroe (KS) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Miller, James W. (MD) – 1948, 1950  
 Miller, Jedediah (NY) – 1832, 1840  
 Miller, Jefferson B. “Jeff” (FL) – 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Miller, Jeff N. (TX) – 1912  
 Miller, Jeffrey A. (NY) – 2004  
 Miller, Jesse (PA) – 1832, 1834  
 Miller, Jesse M. (MI) – 1882  
 Miller, John (MO) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Miller, John (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1838  
 Miller, John A. (NJ) – 1960  
 Miller, John E. (AR) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Miller, John F. (PA) – 1896, 1900  
 Miller, John F. (WA) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1932  
 Miller, John G. (MO) – 1846, 1850, 1852, 1854  
 Miller, John J. (NY) – 1948  
 Miller, John K. (OH) – 1846, 1848  
 Miller, John R. (WA) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Miller, Joseph (OH) – 1856, 1858, 1956  
 Miller, Joseph S. (WV) – 1906  
 Miller, Kenneth C. (NJ) – 1972  
 Miller, Kevin G. (VA) – 1982  
 Miller, Killian (NY) – 1834, 1854  
 Miller, Les (AZ) – 1980  
 Miller, Lewis (OH) – 1878  
 Miller, Lloyd D. (OH) – 1968  
 Miller, Locke (OH) – 1928, 1934  
 Miller, Louis E. (MO) – 1932, 1942, 1944  
 Miller, Lucas M. (WI) – 1890  
 Miller, Margaret (WV) – 1984  
 Miller, Mark (OH) – 1992  
 Miller, Martin (WV) – 1986  
 Miller, Matt (CA) – 1980  
 Miller, Mayne W. (TN) – 1958  
 Miller, Michael C. (DE) – 2000, 2002  
 Miller, Milton S. (CA) – 1970  
 Miller, Nathaniel (NY) – 1838  
 Miller, Orrin L. (KS) – 1894  
 Miller, P. H. (ND) – 1936  
 Miller, Pat (CO) – 1994, 1996  
 Miller, Patrick K. (OK) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1990, 2006  
 Miller, Paul G. (OH) – 1910  
 Miller, Peter H. (FL) – 1916  
 Miller, Ralph Bradley (NC) – 2002  
 Miller, Richard T. (NJ) – 1902  
 Miller, Riley V. (NY) – 1892  
 Miller, Rob (SC) – 2008  
 Miller, Robert A. (OR) – 1890  
 Miller, Robert C. (IL) – 1970  
 Miller, Robert E. (AZ) – 1968  
 Miller, Robert H. (PA) – 1976, 1978  
 Miller, Robert Lowell (IN) – 1964  
 Miller, Roger M. (IN) – 1982  
 Miller, Roy O. (MO) – 1940  
 Miller, Russell R. (CA) – 1970  
 Miller, S. (CA) – 1910  
 Miller, S. E. (PA) – 1920  
 Miller, Sam James (CA) – 1948  
 Miller, Samuel A. (OH) – 1886  
 Miller, Samuel F. (NY) – 1862, 1874  
 Miller, Samuel H. (NY) – 1940  
 Miller, Samuel H. (PA) – 1880, 1882, 1914  
 Miller, Samuel H., Jr. (NY) – 1944  
 Miller, Seth (NY) – 1838  
 Miller, Silas F. (KY) – 1882



- Miller, Smith (IN) – 1852, 1854  
 Miller, Steve (IL) – 2008  
 Miller, T. C. (NC) – 1837  
 Miller, Thomas (OH) – 1866  
 Miller, Thomas Byron (PA) – 1942, 1944  
 Miller, Thomas E. (SC) – 1888, 1890  
 Miller, Thomas W. (DE) – 1914, 1916  
 Miller, Tony (KY) – 2004  
 Miller, W. D. (MS) – 1896  
 Miller, W. H. (PA) – 1864  
 Miller, Ward M. (OH) – 1960  
 Miller, Warner (NY) – 1878, 1880  
 Miller, Warren (WV) – 1894, 1896  
 Miller, Wayne (CA) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Miller, Wayne (MI) – 1968  
 Miller, William (OH) – 1912  
 Miller, William E. (NY) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Miller, William E., Jr. (NY) – 1992, 1994  
 Miller, William H. (PA) – 1862  
 Miller, William J. (CT) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Miller, William S. (NY) – 1844  
 Miller-Meeks, Mariannette (IA) – 2008  
 Millett, James M. (MN) – 1920  
 Millett, Jeremy J. (LA) – 1974  
 Millhol (PA) – 1872  
 Milligan (MD) – 1878  
 Milligan, Jacob L. (MO) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Milligan, John E. (HI) – 1964  
 Milligan, John J. (DE) – 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838  
 Milligan, Vanche F. (NY) – 1942  
 Milliken (PA) – 1834  
 Milliken, Benjamin (GA) – 1896  
 Milliken, Charles W. (KY) – 1872  
 Milliken, J. A. (ME) – 1854  
 Milliken, John G. (VA) – 1986  
 Milliken, Seth L. (ME) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Milliken, William H., Jr. (PA) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Millikin (MD) – 1882  
 Millikin, Charles W. (KY) – 1874  
 Milliman, Nathaniel B. (NY) – 1866  
 Milliman, Richard L. (MI) – 1982  
 Millington, Charles S. (NY) – 1908, 1910  
 Mills (GA) – 1874  
 Mills (NJ) – 1876  
 Mills (OK) – 1914  
 Mills, Annie D. (NY) – 1934  
 Mills, Benjamin (IL) – 1834  
 Mills, Charles S. (VA) – 1876  
 Mills, Daniel W. (IL) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Mills, Don (KY) – 1982  
 Mills, Francis Jones (KY) – 1964  
 Mills, George T. (VA) – 1890  
 Mills, Gregory B. (HI) – 1982  
 Mills, Isaac R. (IL) – 1898  
 Mills, James K. (CA) – 1976  
 Mills, John (MA) – 1828, 1830  
 Mills, Jon (FL) – 1988  
 Mills, Louis V. (NY) – 1966  
 Mills, Merrill I. (MI) – 1868  
 Mills, Newton V. (LA) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Mills, Ogden L. (NY) – 1912, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Mills, Roger Q. (TX) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Mills, W. T. (AR) – 1908  
 Mills, Walter S. (OK) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Mills, Wilbur D. (AR) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Mills, William (IA) – 1868  
 Mills, William O. (MD) – 1972  
 Mills, William Wirt (NY) – 1912  
 Millson, John S. (VA) – 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1865  
 Millspaugh, Frank C. (MO) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Millward, William (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1858  
 Milner (GA) – 1884  
 Milner, Albert R. (OH) – 1912  
 Milner, Larry S. (TX) – 1988  
 Milnes, Alfred (MI) – 1895, 1896  
 Milnes, William, Jr. (VA) – 1869  
 Milstead, Andrew J. (AL) – 1900  
 Miltner, John H. (MI) – 1992  
 Milton (GA) – 1832  
 Milton, Maria Elena (AZ) – 1996  
 Mims, Tom (FL) – 1992  
 Minahan, Daniel F. (NJ) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1930  
 Mincker, Jeremiah F. (OH) – 1916  
 Minckler, J. A. (ND) – 1912  
 Mindnich, Martin S. (NY) – 1900  
 Minehart, Thomas Z. (PA) – 1930, 1942  
 Miner (CT) – 1873  
 Miner (NY) – 1854  
 Miner, A. L. (VT) – 1850  
 Miner, Charles (PA) – 1824, 1826  
 Miner, George F. (NY) – 1910  
 Miner, Henry C. (NY) – 1894  
 Miner, Phineas (CT) – 1834, 1837  
 Miner, Simeon (CT) – 1831  
 Mineta, Norman Y. (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Minge, David (MN) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Minger, Irwin W. (CA) – 1940  
 Minick, William H. (PA) – 1894  
 Minico, Joe De (FL) – 1992  
 Minier, Philip N. (IL) – 1882  
 Minish, Joseph G. (NJ) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Miniter, Patrick J. (IL) – 1894  
 Mink, John F. (HI) – 2001  
 Mink, Patsy T. (HI) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Minney, Michael J. (PA) – 1974, 1976  
 Minnick, Walt (ID) – 2008  
 Minor, Charles E. (IA) – 1976, 1978  
 Minor, Donald E., Jr. (OH) – 1998, 2000  
 Minor, Edward S. (WI) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Minor, F. W. (TX) – 1872  
 Minor, George W. K. (PA) – 1880  
 Minor, Robert (IL) – 1924  
 Minshall, William E., Jr. (OH) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Minturn, Henry C. (CA) – 1982, 1984  
 Minuth, Andre (CA) – 2002  
 Mirza, G. S. (IL) – 1964  
 Mish, Frank W. (MD) – 1920, 1922, 1926  
 Misir, Jorawar (NY) – 1996  
 Miska, Walter J. (RI) – 1970  
 Misner, E. H. (CA) – 1908  
 Missemer (MO) – 1894  
 Mister, Matthew K. (MS) – 1888  
 Mitakides, Jane (OH) – 2004, 2008  
 Mitchel, John R. (OH) – 2000  
 Mitchel, Peter (NY) – 1846  
 Mitchell (AR) – 1860, 1884  
 Mitchell (CT) – 1865  
 Mitchell (MI) – 1878  
 Mitchell (MO) – 1860  
 Mitchell (NY) – 1878  
 Mitchell (PA) – 1860, 1872  
 Mitchell, Alexander (WI) – 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Mitchell, Alexander C. (KS) – 1910  
 Mitchell, Anderson (NC) – 1843  
 Mitchell, Andrew D. (AL) – 1910  
 Mitchell, Arthur W. (IL) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Mitchell, Bill (CA) – 1986  
 Mitchell, Bill (FL) – 2008  
 Mitchell, Bob (MI) – 1994  
 Mitchell, Charles (NY) – 1836, 1838  
 Mitchell, Charles L. (CT) – 1882, 1884  
 Mitchell, D. P. (KS) – 1880  
 Mitchell, Donald J. (NY) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Mitchell, Donnell (OR) – 1954  
 Mitchell, Edward (PA) – 1976  
 Mitchell, Edward A. (IN) – 1946, 1948  
 Mitchell, Ernest S. (CA) – 1938  
 Mitchell, George E. (MD) – 1824, 1829, 1831  
 Mitchell, H. K. (NV) – 1865, 1866  
 Mitchell, Harlan Erwin (GA) – 1958  
 Mitchell, Harry (MI) – 1932  
 Mitchell, Harry B. (MT) – 1916, 1918, 1926  
 Mitchell, Harry B. (PA) – 1928  
 Mitchell, Harry E. (AZ) – 2006, 2008  
 Mitchell, Harry W. (OH) – 1948  
 Mitchell, Henry (NY) – 1832  
 Mitchell, Hugh B. (WA) – 1948, 1950, 1954, 1958  
 Mitchell, Ira C. (IA) – 1864  
 Mitchell, J. Ridley (TN) – 1934, 1936  
 Mitchell, James C. (MN) – 1920  
 Mitchell, James C. (TN) – 1825, 1827  
 Mitchell, James S. (PA) – 1824  
 Mitchell, John (PA) – 1824, 1826  
 Mitchell, John C., Jr. (CO) – 1970  
 Mitchell, John E. (IN) – 1962  
 Mitchell, John F. (NC) – 1912  
 Mitchell, John I. (PA) – 1876, 1878  
 Mitchell, John J. (CO) – 1988  
 Mitchell, John J. (MA) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Mitchell, John L. (WI) – 1890, 1892  
 Mitchell, John Murray (NY) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Mitchell, John R. (TN) – 1930, 1932  
 Mitchell, John W. (MO) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Mitchell, Joseph J. (MN) – 1960  
 Mitchell, Joshua “Chad” (NC) – 2000  
 Mitchell, Leland D. (MI) – 1962  
 Mitchell, Lewis Z. (PA) – 1868  
 Mitchell, Lex N. (PA) – 1914  
 Mitchell, Parren J. (MD) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Mitchell, Perry (ID) – 1924  
 Mitchell, Perry W. (ID) – 1912  
 Mitchell, Poppy X. (IL) – 1964  
 Mitchell, R. B. (KS) – 1872  
 Mitchell, R. F. (IA) – 1924  
 Mitchell, Ray (OH) – 1990  
 Mitchell, Robbins (TX) – 1974  
 Mitchell, Robert (OH) – 1832, 1834  
 Mitchell, Robert W. (PA) – 1966  
 Mitchell, Steve (FL) – 1982  
 Mitchell, Ted (PA) – 1980  
 Mitchell, Thomas R. (SC) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1833  
 Mitchell, W. (CO) – 1984  
 Mitchell, Wendell (AL) – 1978  
 Mitchell, William (IN) – 1860, 1862  
 Mitchell, William (NY) – 1836, 1838  
 Mitchell, William C. (PA) – 1910  
 Mitchner, C. H. (OH) – 1866  
 Mitnick, John (GA) – 1996  
 Mix (NY) – 1860  
 Mix, C. E. (WA) – 1896  
 Mixon, Billy (GA) – 1966  
 Mize, Chester L. (KS) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Mizell, Wilmer D. (NC) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Mizer, George Alfred, Jr. (OK) – 1974  
 Mkee (WI) – 1852  
 Mlain, Thomas J. (OH) – 1840

- Moakley, Joe (MA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Moats, W. O. (KY) – 1922
- Moberly, William E. (IL) – 1878
- Mobley, Charles “Chuck” (IL) – 1994
- Mobley, Russell G. (KY) – 1968
- Mock, Ira J. (AR) – 1932
- Modica, Louis J. (NY) – 1980
- Moe, I. J. (ND) – 1936
- Moe, Joseph P. (FL) – 1946
- Moehlenpah, H. A. (WI) – 1908
- Moeller, Walter H. (OH) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- Moen (MN) – 1902
- Moen, Ross (CA) – 2002, 2004
- Moffatt, Seth C. (MI) – 1884, 1886
- Moffet, David (PA) – 1894, 1904
- Moffet, John (PA) – 1868, 1870
- Moffett, George Lee (IN) – 1922
- Moffett, T. K. (MS) – 1978, 1980
- Moffett, Toby (CT) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1990
- Moffitt, John H. (NY) – 1886, 1888
- Moffitt, Karen (FL) – 1992
- Mohamed, Ali (NY) – 2004
- Mohan, Richard A. (IL) – 1954
- Mohney, Foster M. (PA) – 1912
- Moise, E. M. (SC) – 1892
- Molander, Earl (OR) – 1988, 1990
- Molera, Manny (TX) – 2002
- Molesworth, Jack E. (MA) – 1964
- Molina, Arlette (TX) – 2004
- Molinari, Guy V. (NY) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988
- Molinari, Susan (NY) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996
- Molineaux, R. O. (PA) – 1900
- Mollette, John B. (KY) – 1936
- Mollohan, Alan B. (WV) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Mollohan, Robert H. (WV) – 1952, 1954, 1958, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Molly, Edwin H. (PA) – 1900
- Molone, John L. (WI) – 1914
- Moloney, Maurice T. (IL) – 1898
- Moloney, Michael J. “Mike” (CA) – 2002, 2006, 2008
- Moloney, Thomas W. (VT) – 1890
- Molony, Richard S. (IL) – 1850
- Molton, Larry (CA) – 1994
- Monaco, Lee (NJ) – 1988
- Monagan, John S. (CT) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972
- Monaghan, Joseph P. (MT) – 1932, 1934
- Monaghan, R. J. (PA) – 1880
- Monaghan, Robert C. (PA) – 1868
- Monahan, James G. (WI) – 1918
- Monahan, Thomas G. (MT) – 1978
- Monahan, Tom (MT) – 1980
- Monast, Louis (RI) – 1924, 1926, 1928
- Monde, Debra (TX) – 2000
- Mondell, Frank W. (WY) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920
- Mondragon, Robert A. (NM) – 1974
- Monell, John (NY) – 1846
- Monell, Robert (NY) – 1826, 1828
- Money (OH) – 1858
- Money, Hernando D. (MS) – 1875, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1892, 1894
- Monfils, Michael R. (WI) – 1980
- Monfils, Owen F. (WI) – 1962
- Monica, Monica (LA) – 2002
- Monkiewicz, Boleslaus J. (CT) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944
- Monnett, Frank S. (OH) – 1910
- Monohan, Barry F. (MA) – 1974
- Monro, Donald L. (PA) – 1900
- Monroe (KY) – 1837
- Monroe, A. T. (TX) – 1884
- Monroe, H. H. (ME) – 1900
- Monroe, H. Lee (TX) – 1928
- Monroe, James (NY) – 1836, 1838, 1840, 1846
- Monroe, James (OH) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878
- Monroe, James M. (OH) – 1886
- Monroe, James O. (IL) – 1902, 1904
- Monroe, Richard (MO) – 2008
- Monroe, Robert G. (NY) – 1894
- Monroney, A. S. Mike (OK) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948
- Monrose, Herbert M. (FL) – 1974
- Monsma, Stephen V. (MI) – 1982
- Monson, Arthur L. (UT) – 1980
- Monson, David S. (UT) – 1984
- Montagano, Michael (IN) – 2008
- Montague, Andrew Jackson (VA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936
- Montanus, P. E. (OH) – 1904
- Montegut (LA) – 1847
- Monteith, Dick (CA) – 2002
- Monteith, Stanley (CA) – 1988
- Montelli, Anthony L. (NJ) – 1934
- Montet, Numa F. (LA) – 1929, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Montgomery (PA) – 1854
- Montgomery, Alexander B. (KY) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894
- Montgomery, Arthur S. (MO) – 1992
- Montgomery, B. F. (IA) – 1870
- Montgomery, D. (OK) – 1920
- Montgomery, G. V. “Sonny” (MS) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994
- Montgomery, George F. (MI) – 1972, 1974
- Montgomery, Harry C. (IL) – 1936
- Montgomery, J. R. (PA) – 1948, 1950
- Montgomery, James R. (PA) – 1972, 1974
- Montgomery, John (KS) – 1964
- Montgomery, John D. (KS) – 1956
- Montgomery, John G. (PA) – 1856
- Montgomery, M. A. (MS) – 1896
- Montgomery, Place (OK) – 1940
- Montgomery, Rex (KS) – 1926
- Montgomery, Samuel (KY) – 1851
- Montgomery, Samuel J. (OK) – 1924, 1926
- Montgomery, Seaborn S. (GA) – 1896
- Montgomery, Terry (MN) – 1970
- Montgomery, Terry J. (OK) – 1988
- Montgomery, W. (PA) – 1866
- Montgomery, Wayne (MT) – 1962, 1964
- Montgomery, William (NC) – 1835, 1837, 1839
- Montgomery, William (PA) – 1856, 1858
- Montgomery, William P. (RI) – 1980
- Montieth, Hugh (NC) – 1952
- Montoya, Anthony J. (NY) – 1968
- Montoya, Joseph M. (NM) – 1958, 1960, 1962
- Montoya, Michael A. (NM) – 2000
- Montoya, Nestor (NM) – 1920
- Monuh, Thomas (MS) – 1894
- Monyek, Rose Zeidweg (NJ) – 1980
- Monypeny, William W. (KS) – 1954
- Moody, C. H. (KS) – 1886
- Moody, Charles H. (KS) – 1882
- Moody, Danny G. (NC) – 1984
- Moody, Edward “Gomer” (MO) – 1992
- Moody, Harold (IN) – 1962
- Moody, James M. (NC) – 1900, 1902
- Moody, Jim (WI) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Moody, Malcolm A. (OR) – 1898, 1900
- Moody, William H. (MA) – 1895, 1896, 1898, 1900
- Mooers, Don (MD) – 1996
- Moon, John A. (TN) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920
- Moon, John W. (MI) – 1892
- Moon, Reuben O. (PA) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910
- Moon, Robert W. (OH) – 1982
- Moonan, John (MN) – 1894
- Moonan, Ray G. (MN) – 1938
- Mooney, Charles A. (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Mooney, L. P. (OH) – 1936
- Mooney, Philip E. (OR) – 1990
- Mooney, William C. (IL) – 1916
- Mooney, William C. (OH) – 1914, 1916
- Moonlight, Thomas (KS) – 1890
- Moore (GA) – 1916
- Moore (MO) – 1900
- Moore (NC) – 1843
- Moore (NH) – 1845
- Moore (NY) – 1844
- Moore (PA) – 1828
- Moore (TN) – 1878
- Moore (VA) – 1835, 1839
- Moore, A. Jerome (NJ) – 1958, 1960
- Moore, Alfred J. (MA) – 1920
- Moore, Allen F. (IL) – 1920, 1922
- Moore, Arch A., Jr. (WV) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- Moore, B. J. (CA) – 1851
- Moore, C. Ellis (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Moore, Cecil B. (PA) – 1958
- Moore, Charles P. J. (WV) – 1868
- Moore, Clifton H. (IL) – 1872
- Moore, Dennis (KS) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Moore, Ed (OK) – 1982
- Moore, Eliakim H. (OH) – 1868
- Moore, Elliott D. (OH) – 1898
- Moore, Ely (NY) – 1834, 1836, 1838
- Moore, Frank (NJ) – 1936
- Moore, Fred H. (IA) – 1970
- Moore, G. C. (NC) – 1837
- Moore, Gabriel (AL) – 1825, 1827, 1837
- Moore, Gwen (WI) – 2004, 2006, 2008
- Moore, H. R. (TN) – 1890
- Moore, Harbin H. (IN) – 1833
- Moore, Heman Allen (OH) – 1843
- Moore, Henry D. (PA) – 1848, 1850
- Moore, Henry W. (IN) – 1926, 1928
- Moore, Horace L. (KS) – 1892, 1894
- Moore, J. Hampton (PA) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Moore, J. Harry (OH) – 1944
- Moore, J. W. (KS) – 1906
- Moore, J. Z. (KY) – 1876
- Moore, James O., Jr. (NY) – 1958
- Moore, James W. (KY) – 1859
- Moore, Jesse H. (IL) – 1868, 1870
- Moore, Joel R. (MI) – 1924
- Moore, John (LA) – 1840, 1851
- Moore, John (MI) – 1862
- Moore, John A. (KY) – 1857
- Moore, John J. (PA) – 1916
- Moore, John M. (TX) – 1906, 1908, 1910
- Moore, John P. (MD) – 1900
- Moore, John W. (KY) – 1926, 1928, 1929, 1930
- Moore, Joseph B. (SD) – 1900
- Moore, Joseph L. (IL) – 1948
- Moore, L. R. (ME) – 1904
- Moore, Laban T. (KY) – 1859



- Moore, Littleton W. (TX) – 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Moore, M. H. (IA) – 1880  
 Moore, Marion W. (KY) – 1946  
 Moore, Maxwell J. (PA) – 1930  
 Moore, Mike (MS) – 1989  
 Moore, Milo (WA) – 1962  
 Moore, Orren C. (NH) – 1888, 1890  
 Moore, Oscar F. (OH) – 1854, 1856, 1866  
 Moore, Paul J. (NJ) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Moore, Paul M. (KY) – 1906  
 Moore, R. Lee (GA) – 1922  
 Moore, R. S. (OH) – 1912  
 Moore, R. Walton (VA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Moore, Raymond (WI) – 1924  
 Moore, Richard (NC) – 1994  
 Moore, Richard (TX) – 1984  
 Moore, Robert B. (CA) – 1956  
 Moore, Robert C. (TX) – 1966  
 Moore, Robert H. (IN) – 1954  
 Moore, Robert W. (MO) – 1926  
 Moore, Samuel McDowell (VA) – 1833  
 Moore, Stephen A. (VA) – 1942  
 Moore, Sydenham (AL) – 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Moore, T. W. (TX) – 1906  
 Moore, T. Z. (KY) – 1884  
 Moore, Thomas (NY) – 1974  
 Moore, Thomas F. (MI) – 1890  
 Moore, Thomas P. (KY) – 1824, 1827, 1833, 1834, 1841  
 Moore, V. S. (NE) – 1882  
 Moore, W. Henson, III (LA) – 1974, 1975, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Moore, W. T. (TX) – 1908  
 Moore, Walden (NY) – 1942  
 Moore, Warner (KS) – 1958  
 Moore, William (NJ) – 1866, 1868  
 Moore, William H. (MI) – 1920  
 Moore, William Hickman (WA) – 1914  
 Moore, William R. (IL) – 1896  
 Moore, William R. (TN) – 1880  
 Moore, William S. (PA) – 1872  
 Moorehead, Tom V. (OH) – 1960, 1962  
 Moore-Kochlacs, Peter (CA) – 2002  
 Moores, Merrill (IN) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Moorhead, Carlos J. (CA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Moorhead, James K. (PA) – 1858, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Moorhead, William S. (PA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Moorman, Henry D. (KY) – 1926, 1928  
 Moorman, Jesse A. (CA) – 1992  
 Moorman, John L. (IN) – 1910  
 Moorman, Robert (SC) – 1894  
 Moppert, Bob (NY) – 1992, 1994, 2000  
 Mopsick, Harry (NJ) – 1950  
 Moquin, Jules H. (CA) – 1986  
 Mor (NY) – 1852  
 Moraites, Peter (NJ) – 1968  
 Morales, Lorenzo (TX) – 1998  
 Morales, Victor M. (TX) – 1998  
 Moran, Edward C., Jr. (ME) – 1932, 1934  
 Moran, Frank T. (IL) – 1926  
 Moran, James J. (PA) – 1918  
 Moran, James P., Jr. (VA) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Moran, Jerry (KS) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Moran, John T. (NY) – 1906  
 Moran, Joseph A. (PA) – 1952  
 Moran, Mitchell (MI) – 1982  
 Moran, Thomas P. (PA) – 1924  
 Moran, Willard J. (MN) – 1940  
 Moran, William J. (NY) – 1914  
 Morancie, Horace (NY) – 1976  
 Morand, Edward V. (NY) – 1946  
 Morano, Albert P. (CT) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Morden, Grover L. (MI) – 1928  
 Morecraft, Joe (GA) – 1986  
 Morehead, Charles S. (KY) – 1847, 1849  
 Morehead, James K. (PA) – 1860  
 Morehead, James T. (NC) – 1851, 1888  
 Morehead, John H. (NE) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Morehead, John M. (NC) – 1908  
 Morehouse, Eben (NY) – 1836  
 Morehouse, Wilmot L. (NY) – 1916  
 Moreland, Harry B. (OK) – 1956  
 Moreland, James C. (IL) – 1930, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1948  
 Morell, George (NY) – 1826  
 Morell, Richard E. (MI) – 1960  
 Morella, Constance A. (MD) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Moreno, Frank (CA) – 1998  
 Morey, Frank (LA) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1884, 1888  
 Morey, Henry L. (OH) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1888, 1890  
 Morgan (LA) – 1840  
 Morgan (NJ) – 1912  
 Morgan (NY) – 1842, 1850  
 Morgan (PA) – 1860  
 Morgan (TN) – 1898  
 Morgan, Albert M. (WV) – 1954  
 Morgan, Ben (CA) – 1888  
 Morgan, Charles H. (MO) – 1874, 1876, 1882, 1892, 1894, 1908, 1910  
 Morgan, Christopher (NY) – 1838, 1840, 1842  
 Morgan, David (MN) – 1892  
 Morgan, Dick T. (OK) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Morgan, Edward (MA) – 1910  
 Morgan, Edwin B. (NY) – 1852, 1854, 1856  
 Morgan, Elisha (OH) – 1944  
 Morgan, Ernest M. (NC) – 1940  
 Morgan, George W. (OH) – 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Morgan, Gregory L. (MA) – 1998  
 Morgan, Harold E. (PA) – 1958  
 Morgan, J. B. (WY) – 1910  
 Morgan, J. Grover (MO) – 1934, 1938  
 Morgan, James (WY) – 1908, 1920  
 Morgan, James B. (MS) – 1884, 1886  
 Morgan, James G. (MO) – 1936  
 Morgan, John (PA) – 1834  
 Morgan, John B. (MS) – 1888  
 Morgan, John Hill (NY) – 1918  
 Morgan, John S. (MD) – 1996  
 Morgan, Lewis L. (LA) – 1912, 1914  
 Morgan, Mary M. (CA) – 1916  
 Morgan, Melvin W. (IL) – 1970  
 Morgan, Michael G. (CT) – 1978  
 Morgan, Nathan E. (WI) – 1900  
 Morgan, Robert (OH) – 1992  
 Morgan, Scott (KS) – 1990  
 Morgan, Seth C. (NY) – 1974  
 Morgan, Sherrill (NC) – 1994  
 Morgan, Stan (CA) – 2000  
 Morgan, Stephen (OH) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Morgan, Thelma (KS) – 1975  
 Morgan, Thomas E. (PA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Morgan, Thomas R., Sr. (OH) – 1892  
 Morgan, Timothy (NC) – 1870  
 Morgan, W. M. (CA) – 1910  
 Morgan, William (NY) – 1890  
 Morgan, William M. (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Morgan, William S. (VA) – 1833, 1835, 1837  
 Morgenstein, J. (NY) – 1894  
 Morgenthauer, Jill (IL) – 2008  
 Morgenthau, Ruth S. (RI) – 1988  
 Morial, Marc H. (LA) – 1990  
 Morian, Webster L. (NE) – 1900  
 Moriarity, Joseph J. (MN) – 1930  
 Moriarty, Daniel J. (NH) – 1940  
 Moriarty, John L. (OH) – 1936  
 Moriarty, Stephen A. (MN) – 1992  
 Moriber, Joseph (NY) – 1954, 1956  
 Morin, J. S. (TX) – 1904  
 Morin, John M. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Morin, Richard W. (MN) – 1936  
 Morison, H. S. K. (VA) – 1894  
 Moritz, Christopher D. (IN) – 1948  
 Moritz, Theodore L. (PA) – 1934  
 Morley, Dean (MI) – 1942  
 Morovich, George L. (TX) – 2008  
 Morphis, Joseph L. (MS) – 1869, 1870, 1880  
 Morphos, Diane (LA) – 1974  
 Morr, Fred E. (OH) – 1986  
 Morr, John W. (IN) – 1906  
 Morrell, Daniel J. (PA) – 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Morrell, Edward de V. (PA) – 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Morrell, Gerald (NY) – 1934, 1936  
 Morris, Mildred A. (WI) – 1974  
 Morrill (ME) – 1866  
 Morrill, Anson P. (ME) – 1860  
 Morrill, David J. (MI) – 1990  
 Morrill, Edmund N. (KS) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Morrill, Justin S. (VT) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1863, 1864  
 Morrill, Milton L. (IL) – 1910  
 Morrill, Philip (ME) – 1836  
 Morrill, Samuel P. (ME) – 1868  
 Morris (AL) – 1865  
 Morris (DE) – 1858  
 Morris (NY) – 1878  
 Morris (PA) – 1854, 1872  
 Morris (TN) – 1849, 1872  
 Morris, B. (MD) – 1894  
 Morris, Buckner S. (IL) – 1844  
 Morris, C. (OH) – 1946  
 Morris, Calvary (OH) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Morris, Charles “Lefty” (TX) – 1996  
 Morris, Christopher D. (NY) – 1958  
 Morris, D. (OH) – 1826  
 Morris, Daniel (NY) – 1862, 1864  
 Morris, David H. (TX) – 1916, 1928  
 Morris, Douglas (IN) – 1888  
 Morris, E. H. (NC) – 1902  
 Morris, Edward G. (MA) – 1930, 1932  
 Morris, Edward Joy (PA) – 1843, 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Morris, Ernest B. (NY) – 1942  
 Morris, Frank L. (NY) – 1928  
 Morris, Greg (WV) – 1996  
 Morris, Henry (MA) – 1854  
 Morris, Isaac N. (IL) – 1856, 1858  
 Morris, James F. (MA) – 1910, 1914  
 Morris, James Francis (MA) – 1896  
 Morris, James R. (OH) – 1860, 1862, 1864  
 Morris, Jan (IL) – 1994  
 Morris, Jeff (CA) – 2008  
 Morris, John (NY) – 1832  
 Morris, John H. (OH) – 1900  
 Morris, John R. (TX) – 2006  
 Morris, Jonathan D. (OH) – 1848  
 Morris, Joseph (OH) – 1838, 1843, 1844  
 Morris, Mathias (PA) – 1834, 1836  
 Morris, Matthew (PA) – 1838  
 Morris, Monson (NY) – 1906, 1908  
 Morris, Neal R. (TN) – 1994  
 Morris, O. M. (OK) – 1916  
 Morris, R. P. W. (VA) – 1884  
 Morris, R. Page W. (MN) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Morris, Randy G. (TN) – 2008



- Morris, Robert H. (PA) – 1978, 1980
- Morris, Samuel W. (PA) – 1836, 1838
- Morris, T. (OH) – 1826, 1832
- Morris, Thomas G. (NM) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968
- Morris, Toby (OK) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1956, 1958
- Morris, Truman A. (OH) – 1954
- Morris, Walter E. (PA) – 1936
- Morris, William A. (NC) – 1839
- Morris, William S. (IL) – 1890
- Morrison (MA) – 1888
- Morrison (MO) – 1932
- Morrison (NH) – 1851, 1855, 1857
- Morrison, A. E. (IA) – 1888
- Morrison, Bill (TN) – 2006
- Morrison, Bruce A. (CT) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988
- Morrison, Cameron (NC) – 1942
- Morrison, David A. (NY) – 1896
- Morrison, Edward A. (NY) – 1964
- Morrison, Elaine M. (NY) – 1966
- Morrison, Frank B. (NE) – 1948, 1954
- Morrison, George W. (NH) – 1853
- Morrison, Herbert O. (PA) – 1954, 1956
- Morrison, Howard L. (IN) – 1952
- Morrison, I. L. D. (IL) – 1856
- Morrison, Isaac L. (IL) – 1880
- Morrison, J. J. (CA) – 1892
- Morrison, J. L. D. (IL) – 1843
- Morrison, J. T. (ID) – 1900
- Morrison, James H. (LA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964
- Morrison, John A. (PA) – 1850
- Morrison, John D. (OK) – 1934, 1936
- Morrison, John E. (MI) – 1942
- Morrison, John H. (ID) – 1904
- Morrison, John H. (NY) – 1902
- Morrison, John T. (ID) – 1896
- Morrison, Kenneth (VA) – 1980
- Morrison, Martin A. (IN) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914
- Morrison, Mrs. Frank B. (NE) – 1968
- Morrison, Richard R. (TX) – 2004
- Morrison, Robert S. (CO) – 1880
- Morrison, Royd E. (PA) – 1916
- Morrison, Sid (WA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Morrison, Timothy A. (KY) – 1984
- Morrison, William R. (IL) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886
- Morrissey, John (NY) – 1866, 1868
- Morrissey, John P. (NY) – 1948
- Morrissey, Joseph F. (CT) – 1934
- Morrissey, Patrick H. (IL) – 1924
- Morrissey, Richard J. (MA) – 1912
- Morrow (NJ) – 1886
- Morrow, Jeremiah (OH) – 1840
- Morrow, John (NM) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928
- Morrow, Robert D. (MD) – 1972
- Morrow, Thomas H. (OH) – 1920
- Morrow, William (KY) – 1859
- Morrow, William E. (NC) – 1958
- Morrow, William W. (CA) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888
- Morroway (MO) – 1912, 1914
- Morse (CT) – 1902, 1904
- Morse (MA) – 1886
- Morse (MO) – 1884
- Morse, Bushrod (MA) – 1890
- Morse, Charles A. (MA) – 2004
- Morse, Charles A. (NH) – 1906
- Morse, D. A. (CA) – 1849
- Morse, Elijah A. (MA) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894
- Morse, Elmer A. (WI) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912
- Morse, F. Bradford (MA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Morse, Freeman H. (ME) – 1843, 1844, 1847, 1856, 1858
- Morse, I. Porter (MA) – 1896, 1898
- Morse, Isaac E. (LA) – 1844, 1847, 1849, 1851
- Morse, Jenner E. (MI) – 1908
- Morse, Leopold (MA) – 1870, 1872, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1886
- Morse, Oliver A. (NY) – 1856
- Morse, Roy L. (WI) – 1904
- Morse, William (MI) – 1998, 2000
- Morsey (MO) – 1892
- Morss, Joseph B. (MA) – 1864
- Morten, Stanley W. (IL) – 1952
- Morton, Eskridge H. (WV) – 1922
- Morton, Frank L. (PA) – 1916
- Morton, Howard A. (MA) – 1924
- Morton, Isaac (OH) – 1878
- Morton, J. Sterling (NE) – 1888
- Morton, Jeremiah (VA) – 1849
- Morton, Levi P. (NY) – 1876, 1878, 1880
- Morton, Minor G. (OH) – 1922
- Morton, Nathaniel (MA) – 1848
- Morton, Richard (NY) – 1906
- Morton, Rogers C. B. (MD) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Morton, Thomas B. (AL) – 1900
- Morton, Thruston B. (KY) – 1946, 1948, 1950
- Morton, W. O. (CA) – 1904
- Mosby (VA) – 1865
- Moscattello, “Rick” (LA) – 2002
- Moseley (VA) – 1853
- Moseley, Edna D. (NY) – 1948
- Moseley, James Brady (MA) – 1972
- Moseley, Nicholas (CT) – 1928
- Moseley, Ralph S. (NE) – 1930
- Moseley, William A. (NY) – 1842, 1844
- Moseley, William D. (NC) – 1837
- Mosely, J. H. (WI) – 1888
- Mosely, Ken (SC) – 1982, 1984
- Moser, Guy L. (PA) – 1936, 1938, 1940
- Moser, Jeff (SD) – 1998
- Moser, Terry Lee (TX) – 1992
- Moses (SC) – 1853
- Moses, Charles L. (GA) – 1890, 1892, 1894
- Moses, David (NY) – 1938, 1940
- Moses, Halsey H. (OH) – 1864
- Moses, Joel (NY) – 1922
- Mosgrove, James (PA) – 1878, 1880
- Mosher, Charles (MI) – 1884
- Mosher, Charles A. (OH) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Mosher, H. S. (IA) – 1914
- Mosher, Orris (IA) – 1912
- Mosher, Richard T. (NY) – 1948
- Moshofsky, Bill (OR) – 1982, 1984
- Mosier, Harold G. (OH) – 1936
- Moskowitz, Henry (NY) – 1912
- Mosley (GA) – 1846
- Moss (MO) – 1856
- Moss, C. V. (NC) – 1944
- Moss, D. S. (NC) – 1896
- Moss, Dave (AZ) – 1988
- Moss, David (IN) – 1878
- Moss, Edward F. (NY) – 1940
- Moss, Hunter H., Jr. (WV) – 1912, 1914
- Moss, J. McKenzie (KY) – 1900, 1902
- Moss, John E. (CA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976
- Moss, M. J., Jr. (FL) – 1946, 1948
- Moss, Mrs. St. Clair (MO) – 1922
- Moss, Norman H. (IL) – 1892
- Moss, Preston B. (MT) – 1922
- Moss, Ralph W. (IN) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918
- Moss, William R. (OH) – 1976
- Mosser, Charles M. (PA) – 1944
- Mossholder, Max (TX) – 1960
- Most, Amicus (NY) – 1942
- Mostyn, William H. (NY) – 1956
- Motley, Joseph (TN) – 1868
- Motlow, George (TN) – 1930
- Motsinger, Newel H. (IN) – 1896
- Mott, Frank H. (NY) – 1918
- Mott, George (NY) – 1870
- Mott, James W. (OR) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944
- Mott, Luther W. (NY) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922
- Mott, Richard (OH) – 1854, 1856
- Mottahedek, Peymon (CA) – 2004
- Mottashed, J. Charles (MI) – 1946
- Mottl, Ronald M. (OH) – 1970, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Mottley, E. L. (KY) – 1876
- Mottola, Rudolph E. (MA) – 1956
- Mottola, Vincent (MA) – 1942
- Moul, Maxine (NE) – 2006
- Moulder, Garret (PA) – 1898
- Moulder, Morgan M. (MO) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960
- Mouln (NY) – 1852
- Moulton (MO) – 1916
- Moulton (NY) – 1882
- Moulton, Arthur L. (OR) – 1914
- Moulton, Mace (NH) – 1845, 1847
- Moulton, Samuel W. (IL) – 1862, 1864, 1880, 1882
- Mount, James A. (IN) – 1890
- Mount, Willie Landry (LA) – 2004
- Mourdock, Richard E. (IN) – 1990, 1992
- Mouser, Grant E. (OH) – 1904, 1906, 1908
- Mouser, Grant E., Jr. (OH) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1936
- Mouton, Robert L. (LA) – 1936, 1938
- Mowery, Jean D. (PA) – 1982
- Mowery, Wes (TX) – 1976, 1978
- Mowry (RI) – 1916
- Mowry, Sumner (RI) – 1928
- Moxley, William J. (IL) – 1909, 1910
- Moye, Charles A., Jr. (GA) – 1954
- Moye, Howard (NC) – 1986, 1988, 1990
- Moye, James M. (MS) – 1966
- Moyer, Charles W. (PA) – 1942
- Moyer, William B. (PA) – 1974
- Moynihan, James F. (IL) – 1982
- Moynihan, Joseph A., Jr. (MI) – 1954
- Moynihan, P. H. (IL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1940
- Mozley (MO) – 1900
- Mozley, Norman A. (MO) – 1894
- Mrazek, Robert J. (NY) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Mrozinski, Phillip D. (WI) – 1970, 1972
- Mruk, Joseph (NY) – 1942
- Mton (VA) – 1851
- Mucci, Henry A. (CT) – 1946
- Mucciolo, Anthony J. (PA) – 1986
- Mudd, John E. (MD) – 1968
- Mudd, Sydney E. (MD) – 1888, 1890, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922
- Mudd, Thomas Brackett Reed (MD) – 1924, 1926
- Mudd, W. S. (AL) – 1851
- Mudge (NY) – 1878
- Mudge, D. H. (IL) – 1916
- Mudge, Ezra (MA) – 1828
- Mueller, Alfred C. (IA) – 1938
- Mueller, Gary S. (IL) – 1998
- Mueller, Margaret (OH) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- Mueller, Norbert (WA) – 1990
- Mufsey, Benjamin B. (MA) – 1850
- Mugford, James E. (PA) – 1976
- Muhammed, Mike (PA) – 2008
- Muhe, Daniel (CA) – 1998
- Muhlenberg, Francis S. (OH) – 1828





- Muhlenberg, Frederick A. (PA) – 1946, 1948  
 Muhlenberg, H. A. (PA) – 1892  
 Muhlenberg, Henry A. (PA) – 1852  
 Muhlenburg, Henry A. P. (PA) – 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836  
 Muhler, Marie Sheehan (NJ) – 1980, 1982  
 Muir (ND) – 1894  
 Muir, Robert (NY) – 1836  
 Mulder, Leland E. (WI) – 1986  
 Muldoon, Hugh (IL) – 1972  
 Muldoon, Patrick (VA) – 1996  
 Muldowney, Michael J. (PA) – 1932, 1934  
 Muldowney, Paul (MD) – 1994  
 Muldrow, Henry L. (MS) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Mulford (NJ) – 1854  
 Mulhern, Joseph J. (MA) – 1960  
 Mulholland, Frank L. (OH) – 1916, 1934  
 Mulkey, William O. (AL) – 1900, 1914  
 Mullaney, T. W. (IA) – 1948, 1952  
 Mullen, C. N. (ME) – 1912  
 Mullen, C. W. (ME) – 1914  
 Mullen, Francis M. “Bud” (CT) – 1986  
 Mullen, John (NY) – 1910  
 Mullen, John F. (MA) – 1902  
 Mullen, Larry R. (CA) – 2004  
 Muller, Gustav A. (PA) – 1894  
 Muller, Nicholas (NY) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1898, 1900  
 Muller, Paul, Jr. (NY) – 1910  
 Mullholland (NY) – 1884  
 Mulligan, Anne Marie (PA) – 1998  
 Mulligan, Mark (FL) – 2008  
 Mulligan, Thomas J. (OH) – 1908  
 Mullikin, Addison E. (MD) – 1910  
 Mullin, Joseph (NY) – 1846  
 Mullins, Fenton P. F. (PA) – 1896  
 Mullins, James (TN) – 1867, 1870  
 Mulloy, William P. (KY) – 1984  
 Muloaney, William (IA) – 1900  
 Mulrenan, John P. (PA) – 1930  
 Multer, Abraham J. (NY) – 1947, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Mulvaney, John T. (IA) – 1904, 1914  
 Mulvaney, M. F. (NE) – 1938  
 Mulvany (PA) – 1856  
 Mummy, Walter M. (PA) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Mumpower, Carl (NC) – 2008  
 Muncaster, Robert (CA) – 1964  
 Munday, James A. (WA) – 1892, 1913  
 Mundt, Karl E. (SD) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Mundy (NY) – 1852  
 Mundy, Roy (WA) – 1960  
 Mungen (OH) – 1858  
 Mungen, William (OH) – 1866, 1868  
 Munger, Frank Sr. (MN) – 1930  
 Munger, W. H. (NE) – 1882  
 Munkittrick, Cindy (FL) – 1992  
 Munly, M. G. (OR) – 1912  
 Munn, Charles (MN) – 1942  
 Munn, Daniel W. (IL) – 1870  
 Munn, James (WA) – 1966  
 Munoz, Carlos E. (NJ) – 1996  
 Munro, Donald L. (PA) – 1898  
 Munro, William (WI) – 1894  
 Munroe, John H. (IA) – 1892  
 Munsell, Susan Grimes (MI) – 1998  
 Munsey, Sue (FL) – 1994  
 Munster, Edward W. (CT) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Muntzing, Melvin C. (WV) – 1944  
 Munyon, LeRoy (IA) – 1924  
 Mur (PA) – 1852  
 Murback, Jacob F. (MD) – 1912  
 Murch, Thompson H. (ME) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Murchison, Carmack (TN) – 1928  
 Murchison, Roderick (NC) – 1839, 1841  
 Murdock (WI) – 1892  
 Murdock, Abe (UT) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Murdock, Allen C. (WV) – 1904  
 Murdock, John R. (AZ) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Murdock, Norman A. (OH) – 1984  
 Murdock, Victor (KS) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Murer, Michael A. (IL) – 1980, 1982  
 Murkowski, Frank H. (AK) – 1970  
 Murphey (AL) – 1839  
 Murphey, Archibald D. (NC) – 1827  
 Murphey, Charles (GA) – 1851  
 Murphey, Walter W. (MS) – 1974  
 Murphy (AR) – 1880  
 Murphy (MO) – 1892, 1906, 1910  
 Murphy (NY) – 1844, 1852, 1854, 1862, 1881  
 Murphy (OH) – 1860  
 Murphy, A. A. (GA) – 1896  
 Murphy, Arthur P. (MO) – 1904, 1908  
 Murphy, Austin J. (PA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Murphy, B. Frank (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Murphy, Bartholomew F. (NY) – 1938  
 Murphy, Charles J. (IN) – 1930  
 Murphy, Christopher S. (CT) – 2006, 2008  
 Murphy, D. W. B. (PA) – 1912  
 Murphy, Daniel D. (IA) – 1910  
 Murphy, Edward M. (PA) – 1924  
 Murphy, Eva Morley (KS) – 1914  
 Murphy, Everett J. (IL) – 1894, 1896  
 Murphy, Francis (NY) – 1894  
 Murphy, Francis L. (MN) – 1940  
 Murphy, Francis T. (WI) – 1940  
 Murphy, Frank (MI) – 1920  
 Murphy, George B. (NY) – 1962  
 Murphy, Henry C. (NY) – 1842, 1846  
 Murphy, J. Palmer (NJ) – 1964  
 Murphy, James J. (MA) – 1974, 1978  
 Murphy, James J. (NY) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Murphy, James W. (WI) – 1906, 1908, 1920  
 Murphy, Jeremiah (AL) – 1908  
 Murphy, Jeremiah Henry (IA) – 1876, 1882, 1884  
 Murphy, John (AL) – 1831, 1833  
 Murphy, John (NY) – 1894  
 Murphy, John (PA) – 1908, 1924, 1926, 1930  
 Murphy, John F. (MI) – 1914  
 Murphy, John M. (NY) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Murphy, John V. (NY) – 1938  
 Murphy, John W. (PA) – 1942, 1944  
 Murphy, Joseph (CA) – 1980  
 Murphy, Joseph (PA) – 1972  
 Murphy, Joseph J. (OH) – 1960  
 Murphy, Kathleen M. (NY) – 1992  
 Murphy, Larry G. (PA) – 1996  
 Murphy, Lewis J. (IN) – 1942  
 Murphy, Lois (PA) – 2004, 2006  
 Murphy, Michael M. (MA) – 1994  
 Murphy, Morgan F. (IL) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Murphy, Patrick J. (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1926  
 Murphy, Patrick J. (PA) – 2006, 2008  
 Murphy, Pat W. (AR) – 1934  
 Murphy, R. B. (ND) – 1932  
 Murphy, Richard D. (IL) – 1982, 1984  
 Murphy, Robert (AL) – 1851  
 Murphy, Robert (MI) – 1984  
 Murphy, Robert T. (OK) – 2002  
 Murphy, Timothy “Tim” (PA) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Murphy, W. M. (AL) – 1847  
 Murphy, Wilbur J. (NY) – 1920, 1932  
 Murphy, William (IL) – 1920, 1922  
 Murphy, William E. (KS) – 1942  
 Murphy, William H. (MA) – 1916  
 Murphy, William J. (MA) – 1930  
 Murphy, William K. (IL) – 1882  
 Murphy, William M. (NY) – 1948  
 Murphy, William T. (IL) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Murray (MD) – 1841  
 Murray (NY) – 1870, 1872  
 Murray (TN) – 1872  
 Murray, Ambrose S. (NY) – 1854, 1856, 1864  
 Murray, David W. (MA) – 1906, 1922, 1924  
 Murray, Dennis (CA) – 1972  
 Murray, Donald W. (IA) – 1962  
 Murray, Elizabeth Chilton (VA) – 1944  
 Murray, Esther (CA) – 1950  
 Murray, Frank X. (PA) – 1946  
 Murray, George W. (SC) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Murray, James C. (IL) – 1954, 1956  
 Murray, John H. (PA) – 1924  
 Murray, John J. (IN) – 1962  
 Murray, John J. (PA) – 1928  
 Murray, John L. (KY) – 1837  
 Murray, John P. (PA) – 1994, 1996  
 Murray, Joseph (CO) – 1886  
 Murray, Mervin (NJ) – 1968  
 Murray, Peggy L. (NY) – 1990  
 Murray, Ray (IA) – 1936  
 Murray, Reid F. (WI) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Murray, Richard D. (WI) – 1968  
 Murray, Robert F. (IN) – 1934  
 Murray, Robert J. (OH) – 1910  
 Murray, Robert M. (OH) – 1882, 1886  
 Murray, Robert N. (IL) – 1860  
 Murray, Samuel G. (MT) – 1900  
 Murray, Samuel P. (WI) – 1960  
 Murray, Stephen (FL) – 2004  
 Murray, Thomas A. (NH) – 1942  
 Murray, Thomas H. (PA) – 1880  
 Murray, Thomas R. (CT) – 1920  
 Murray, Tom (OH) – 1986, 1988  
 Murray, Tom (TN) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Murray, Troy T. (MA) – 1952  
 Murray, Willard H., Jr. (CA) – 1996  
 Murray, William (NY) – 1850, 1852  
 Murray, William F. (MA) – 1910, 1912  
 Murray, William H. (OK) – 1912, 1914  
 Murrey, S. E. (TN) – 1910  
 Murtagh, James C. (IA) – 1906, 1914, 1916  
 Murtha, James A., Jr. (NY) – 1894  
 Murtha, John P., Jr. (PA) – 1968, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Murty, Anthony J. (NY) – 1984  
 Muse (TN) – 1874  
 Musemeche, Robert (TX) – 1996  
 Musgrave, Marilyn (CO) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Mushat, John (NC) – 1827  
 Musick (MO) – 1888  
 Musselwhite, Harry W. (MI) – 1932, 1934  
 Musselwhite, Stephen Alan (VA) – 1992  
 Musser, C. S. (WV) – 1936  
 Musser, E. S. (PA) – 1912  
 Musser, Frank C. (PA) – 1922, 1924  
 Musser, J. Edward (FL) – 1960  
 Musser, Josephine (WI) – 1998

- Musser, Virgil L. (OH) – 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Musson, J. J. (OH) – 1872  
 Musto, Frank A. (NJ) – 1958, 1960  
 Musto, Raphael (PA) – 1980  
 Mutaker, Edgar K. (MA) – 1848  
 Mutari, George J. (NY) – 1940  
 Mutchler, Howard (PA) – 1893, 1900  
 Mutchler, William (PA) – 1874, 1880, 1882, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Muxlow, Keith (MI) – 1992  
 Muzyka, Richard A. (PA) – 1974  
 Muzzicato, Charles (NY) – 1942, 1960  
 Mybeck, Walter R., II (AZ) – 1992  
 Myer, Gilbert F. (PA) – 1924  
 Myer, Philip (NY) – 1954, 1956  
 Myer, Rolla (ID) – 1910  
 Myers (NJ) – 1916  
 Myers (PA) – 1854, 1856  
 Myers, Amos (PA) – 1862  
 Myers, Carlton H. Dr. (IL) – 1958  
 Myers, Chris (NJ) – 2008  
 Myers, Dick (IA) – 1978  
 Myers, F. W. (IA) – 1892  
 Myers, Francis J. (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Myers, Fred (NC) – 1956  
 Myers, Gary A. (PA) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Myers, H. H. (AR) – 1894, 1908  
 Myers, Harvey (KY) – 1872  
 Myers, Henry F. (PA) – 1916  
 Myers, Herbert E. (KY) – 1970  
 Myers, Isaac (SC) – 1904  
 Myers, Jacob F. (OH) – 1954  
 Myers, Jefferson (OR) – 1896  
 Myers, John (OR) – 1884  
 Myers, John H. (PA) – 1928  
 Myers, John L. (IN) – 1988  
 Myers, John T. (IN) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Myers, Kym E. (KS) – 1986  
 Myers, Leonard (PA) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1874  
 Myers, Lewis (CA) – 2004  
 Myers, Mark (GA) – 1988  
 Myers, Michael J. “Ozzie” (PA) – 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Myers, Peter (CA) – 2008  
 Myers, Robert L. (PA) – 1968  
 Myers, W. W. (OR) – 1906  
 Myers, Wade A. (KS) – 1962  
 Myers, William H. (IN) – 1926  
 Myers, William R. (NC) – 1880  
 Myers, William Ralph (IN) – 1878, 1880  
 Myerson, Joseph G. (NY) – 1930  
 Myhra, Norman L. (WI) – 1966  
 Myre, R. L. (KY) – 1924  
 Myrick, John E. (GA) – 1898  
 Myrick, Sue (NC) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Myrland, Richard G. (IL) – 1946  
 Myrowitz, Paul (NY) – 1970  
 Myshka, Susan (AR) – 2000  
 Nabers, Benjamin D. (MS) – 1851, 1853  
 Nabers, Mrs. Zoe S. (IA) – 1940  
 Nachman, James M. (VA) – 2006  
 Nadeau, Justin (NH) – 2004  
 Nadell, Mel (CA) – 1974  
 Nadler, Jerrold (NY) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Nadrowski, Leon F. (NY) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1966, 1982, 1986  
 Nagel, Charles W. (KY) – 1910  
 Nagel, Fredric H., Jr. (CA) – 1960, 1962  
 Nager, Charles J. (NY) – 1948  
 Nagle, David R. (IA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Nagler, Isidore (NY) – 1938  
 Nahra, Joseph J. (OH) – 1980  
 Nail, Vern W. (IA) – 1942  
 Nair, C. P. (VA) – 1916  
 Nair, Lois V. (MI) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Nakano, Elizabeth A. (CA) – 1992  
 Nakash, Alice Harriett (MA) – 1992  
 Nakasian, Samuel (NY) – 1968  
 Nalepa, Jim (IL) – 1994, 1996  
 Nalle, William M. (MO) – 1870  
 Nalley, George M. (WA) – 1974  
 Nally, James T. (IL) – 1960  
 Namer, Robert (LA) – 2002  
 Nance, A. H. “Bob” (UT) – 1970  
 Nance, E. L. (KY) – 1932  
 Nance, Stu (TX) – 1998  
 Nanney, C. Y., Jr. (NC) – 1946  
 Napear, Matthew (NY) – 1940  
 Naphen, Henry F. (MA) – 1898, 1900  
 Napier (TN) – 1898  
 Napier, John L. (SC) – 1980, 1982  
 Napieralski, E. F. (IL) – 1914  
 Naples, Nancy A. (NY) – 2004  
 Napolitano, Grace F. (CA) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Narick, Steven D. (WV) – 1960  
 Nariman, Ayesha F. (NY) – 2002  
 Nash (NY) – 1888  
 Nash, Bob (CA) – 1986  
 Nash, Charles E. (LA) – 1874, 1876  
 Nash, Charles E. (ME) – 1882  
 Nash, Francis D. (IL) – 1962  
 Nash, George K. (OH) – 1876  
 Nash, Henry K. (NC) – 1843, 1849  
 Nash, John B. (NH) – 1894, 1896  
 Nash, John F. (NY) – 1920  
 Nash, John W. (WI) – 1944  
 Nash, L. B. (AR) – 1868  
 Nash, Lyman J. (WI) – 1908  
 Nash, Merle W. (TX) – 1980  
 Nash, Samuel A. (OH) – 1872  
 Nash, Willis G. (NY) – 1934  
 Nason, Arthur L. (MA) – 1912  
 Nast, Charles Coudert (NY) – 1932  
 Natcher, William H. (KY) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Nathan, Theodora (OR) – 1976  
 Nathan, Tonie (OR) – 1990  
 Nations, Henry T. (AL) – 1908  
 Naudain, Arnold (DE) – 1824, 1826  
 Naughton, Noel (IL) – 1996  
 Nauman, George (PA) – 1876  
 Nauman, Ralph A. (SD) – 1962  
 Navarro, Peter (CA) – 1996  
 Nave, Forest, Jr. (MO) – 1966  
 Naylor (VA) – 1833  
 Naylor, Charles (PA) – 1837, 1838  
 Neaf, Martin L. (MO) – 1942  
 Neal (PA) – 1843  
 Neal, Everett E. (IN) – 1910  
 Neal, Fred W. (CA) – 1968  
 Neal, George B. (OH) – 1902  
 Neal, George I. (WV) – 1898  
 Neal, George S. (WV) – 1914  
 Neal, Henry S. (OH) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Neal, Joe (WV) – 1972  
 Neal, John R. (TN) – 1884, 1886  
 Neal, Julius E. (IA) – 1861  
 Neal, Lawrence T. (OH) – 1872, 1874, 1882, 1888  
 Neal, Patricia (CA) – 1998  
 Neal, Richard E. (MA) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Neal, Stephen L. (NC) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Neal, T. V. (TN) – 1892  
 Neal, W. H. (AR) – 1896  
 Neal, Will E. (WV) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Neale, Raphael (MD) – 1824  
 Neall, Robert R. (MD) – 1886  
 Nearing, Scott (NY) – 1918  
 Neas, Ralph G. (MD) – 1998  
 Neat (KY) – 1916  
 Nebg (PA) – 1858  
 Neddy, Tom (CA) – 1974  
 Nedzi, Lucien N. (MI) – 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Neece, William H. (IL) – 1872, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1896  
 Needham (MO) – 1888  
 Needham, Daniel (MA) – 1854  
 Needham, Henry Clay (CA) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Needham, Thomas H. (RI) – 1956  
 Needhm (VT) – 1856  
 Needles, Thomas B. (IL) – 1884  
 Neeld, Robert M. (FL) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Neeley, George A. (KS) – 1910, 1912  
 Neely, H. G. (TX) – 1950  
 Neely, Matthew M. (WV) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1944, 1946  
 Neese, John A. (GA) – 1898  
 Neff (MO) – 1896  
 Neff, Harold H. (WV) – 1946  
 Neff, John E. (IN) – 1872  
 Neff, Samuel G. (PA) – 1944, 1946  
 Neff, Samuel Gunnett (PA) – 1950  
 Negley, James S. (PA) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1884  
 Negron, Joe (FL) – 2006  
 Neighbor, Wendy C. (CA) – 2002  
 Neighbors, B. G. (TX) – 1920  
 Neihart, C. T. (KS) – 1928  
 Neil, Helen Nolan (NY) – 1952  
 Neil, Henry (IL) – 1920  
 Neil, John B. (OH) – 1888  
 Neil, John F. (IN) – 1912  
 Neil, Robert (AR) – 1892, 1894  
 Neill, Ben (NC) – 1992, 1996  
 Neill, Sam (NC) – 2000, 2002  
 Neilly, J. W. (PA) – 1912  
 Nellermoe, Arthur F. (MN) – 1944  
 Nelligan, James L. (PA) – 1980, 1982  
 Nellis (NY) – 1848  
 Nelsen, Ancher (MN) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Nelson (GA) – 1838  
 Nelson (IN) – 1860  
 Nelson (MD) – 1884  
 Nelson (MN) – 1904, 1914  
 Nelson (MO) – 1894  
 Nelson (NY) – 1860  
 Nelson (TN) – 1874  
 Nelson, Adolphus P. (WI) – 1918, 1920  
 Nelson, Bill (FL) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Nelson, Charles L. (TN) – 1845  
 Nelson, Charles P. (ME) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Nelson, Doug (IL) – 2002  
 Nelson, Ed (AL) – 1972  
 Nelson, Edwin M. (IL) – 1960  
 Nelson, Frank J. (NY) – 1900  
 Nelson, Fred N. (WA) – 1922  
 Nelson, G. M. (FL) – 1956  
 Nelson, Gary (WA) – 1992  
 Nelson, Gary W. (TX) – 1988  
 Nelson, Gaylord A. (WI) – 1954  
 Nelson, H. J. (PA) – 1920  
 Nelson, Homer A. (NY) – 1862, 1864  
 Nelson, Janice M. (CA) – 1998, 2000  
 Nelson, Jeremiah (MA) – 1830  
 Nelson, Jim (GA) – 2006  
 Nelson, John C. (IN) – 1902  
 Nelson, John E. (ME) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Nelson, John M. (WI) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Nelson, Knute (MN) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Nelson, Larry (AZ) – 2000  
 Nelson, Mort (AZ) – 1996  
 Nelson, Norris J. (CA) – 1940  
 Nelson, O. M. (WA) – 1924, 1928



- Nelson, Oscar F. (IL) – 1914  
 Nelson, Patrick L. (OH) – 1974  
 Nelson, Paul (WI) – 2006  
 Nelson, Philip E. (WI) – 1936  
 Nelson, Robert L. (NY) – 1964  
 Nelson, Thomas A. R. (TN) – 1859  
 Nelson, Thomas F. (WI) – 1962  
 Nelson, Thomas T. (PA) – 1912  
 Nelson, V. C. (TX) – 1928  
 Nelson, Verner (MN) – 1946  
 Nelson, William (IL) – 1872  
 Nelson, William (NY) – 1846, 1848  
 Nelson, William L. (MO) – 1918, 1920, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1946  
 Nelson, William O. (IN) – 1938  
 Nemanich, Anton, Jr. (IL) – 1920  
 Nero, Frank R. (NJ) – 1976  
 Nes, Henry (PA) – 1843, 1846, 1848  
 Nesbit (GA) – 1836  
 Nesbit, Fred (PA) – 1902  
 Nesbit, John F. (NE) – 1926  
 Nesbit, Walter (IL) – 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Nesemeier, Edward (ND) – 1952  
 Nesmith (NH) – 1845  
 Nesmith, James W. (OR) – 1873  
 Nesmith, Robert (TX) – 1958, 1960  
 Nestor, Kevin (OH) – 1998  
 Nethercutt, George (WA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Neubauer, Bruce J. (GA) – 1980  
 Neubeck, Greg (FL) – 1986  
 Neuberger, Thomas Stephen (DE) – 1986  
 Neugebauer, Randy (TX) – 2003, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Neuman, Mortimer (NJ) – 1932  
 Neumann, Mark W. (WI) – 1992, 1993, 1994, 1996  
 Neumann, Paul (CA) – 1882  
 Neumann, William (IL) – 1920  
 Neunsinger, R. J. (MN) – 1942  
 Neutze, George F. (NJ) – 1946  
 Neville (MO) – 1906  
 Neville, William (NE) – 1884, 1899, 1900  
 Nevin, Robert M. (OH) – 1896, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 New (KY) – 1827  
 New, Jephtha D. (IN) – 1874, 1878  
 New, Joe (NC) – 1954, 1956  
 Newberry, D. E. (WA) – 1892  
 Newberry, D. O. (NC) – 1904  
 Newberry, Jim (MO) – 2004  
 Newberry, John S. (MI) – 1878  
 Newberry, Samuel H. (VA) – 1878, 1882  
 Newberry, Walter C. (IL) – 1890  
 Newbold, Caleb (NJ) – 1826  
 Newby, Nathan (CA) – 1914  
 Newcomb, Carman A. (MO) – 1866  
 Newcomb, Guy (AR) – 1968  
 Newcomb, J. P. (TX) – 1886  
 Newcomb, James (NC) – 1978  
 Newcomb, James P. (TX) – 1876  
 Newell (NJ) – 1890  
 Newell, Jacob F. (NC) – 1904, 1914, 1920  
 Newell, William A. (NJ) – 1846, 1848, 1864, 1866, 1870  
 Newhall, Benjamin F. (MA) – 1848  
 Newhall, J. Lincoln (KY) – 1830, 1928, 1934  
 Newhard, Peter (PA) – 1838, 1840  
 Newhouse, Richard G. (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Newinski, Dennis R. (MN) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Newkirk, John D. (OR) – 1994, 1996  
 Newland, David (NC) – 1833, 1835, 1836  
 Newland, W. C. (NC) – 1904  
 Newlands, Francis G. (NV) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Newman (GA) – 1834  
 Newman, A. M. (MS) – 1894  
 Newman, Alexander (VA) – 1849  
 Newman, Cynthia “C. J.” (TX) – 1996  
 Newman, Don M. (IN) – 1970, 1972  
 Newman, Frank J. (CA) – 1966  
 Newman, John A. (PA) – 1988  
 Newman, Pauline (NY) – 1918  
 Newman, William W. (VA) – 1878  
 Newmann, F. S. (TX) – 1960  
 Newmyer, John A. (CA) – 1982  
 Newnan, Daniel (GA) – 1830, 1832  
 Newsham, Joseph P. (LA) – 1868  
 Newsom (IN) – 1876  
 Newsome, John P. (AL) – 1942  
 Newstetter, Wilber L., Jr. (PA) – 1950  
 Newton (AR) – 1848  
 Newton (VA) – 1829, 1847  
 Newton, Blake T. (VA) – 1950  
 Newton, Cherubusco (LA) – 1886  
 Newton, Cleveland A. (MO) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1934  
 Newton, Eben (OH) – 1850, 1852  
 Newton, H. Huestis (MA) – 1914  
 Newton, Huey P. (CA) – 1968  
 Newton, Jon (TX) – 2000  
 Newton, Robert S. (NY) – 1874  
 Newton, Thomas, Jr. (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831  
 Newton, Thomas W. (AL) – 1846  
 Newton, Walter H. (MN) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1936  
 Newton, William (MI) – 1868  
 Newton, Willoughby (VA) – 1843, 1845  
 Ney, Bob (OH) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Ney, John J. (IA) – 1898  
 Nguyen, Tan (CA) – 2006  
 Nguyen, Tuan A. (NC) – 2002  
 Niblack, Silas L. (FL) – 1870, 1872  
 Niblack, William E. (IN) – 1858, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Nice, Mary Louise (NY) – 1948, 1950  
 Nichn (PA) – 1862  
 Nicholas, Dimitri (OH) – 1972  
 Nicholas, Edward S. (IL) – 1934  
 Nicholls (LA) – 1834  
 Nicholls (NY) – 1874  
 Nicholls, John C. (GA) – 1878  
 Nichols (LA) – 1859  
 Nichols (NY) – 1878  
 Nichols, Alan (CA) – 1990  
 Nichols, Alva W. (MI) – 1898  
 Nichols, Benjamin (NY) – 1968  
 Nichols, Bill (AL) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Nichols, Charles A. (MI) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Nichols, Dick (KS) – 1990  
 Nichols, E. K. (FL) – 1896  
 Nichols, Franklin (NY) – 1972  
 Nichols, Glenn W. (ID) – 1980  
 Nichols, Harwood (MD) – 1990  
 Nichols, Jack (OK) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Nichols, James (NE) – 1928  
 Nichols, James W. (MN) – 1982  
 Nichols, John (NC) – 1886, 1888  
 Nichols, John C. (GA) – 1882  
 Nichols, John H. (NY) – 1934  
 Nichols, Matthias H. (OH) – 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858  
 Nichols, Nelson (PA) – 1948  
 Nichols, R. B. (TX) – 1936  
 Nichols, Roswell S. (NJ) – 1928  
 Nichols, Samuel J. (SC) – 1916, 1918  
 Nichols, Sara (PA) – 1994  
 Nichols, Terry L. (KS) – 1994  
 Nichols, Thomas D. (PA) – 1906, 1908  
 Nichols, Thomas H. (OH) – 1954  
 Nicholson (NJ) – 1886, 1890  
 Nicholson, Donald W. (MA) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Nicholson, Frank S. (NY) – 1920  
 Nicholson, James B. (PA) – 1868  
 Nicholson, James M. (IN) – 1966  
 Nicholson, John A. (DE) – 1864, 1866  
 Nicholson, Richard (KY) – 1966  
 Nicholson, Scott (FL) – 1980  
 Nicholson, W. J. (KS) – 1884  
 Nickell, James D. (KY) – 1968  
 Nickerson, Jim (TX) – 2004  
 Nickerson, Philip T. (MA) – 1900  
 Nicles, John E. (MI) – 1906  
 Nicolay, Edward P. (NJ) – 1946  
 Nicoll (NY) – 1842, 1844  
 Nicoll, Henry (NY) – 1846  
 Nicosia, Francis J. (NY) – 1928  
 Nicosia, Salvatore (NY) – 1976  
 Nidt, L. Wilfred (NY) – 1924  
 Niece, Samuel E. (OH) – 1898  
 Niedermeier, Christine M. (CT) – 1986, 1987  
 Niedner, Robert V. (MO) – 1948  
 Niedringhaus, Frederick G. (MO) – 1888  
 Niedringhaus, Henry F. (MO) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Niehaus, John M. (IL) – 1902  
 Nielsen, Mark D. (CT) – 1998, 2000  
 Nielsen, Niels P. (WI) – 1922  
 Nielsen, William D. (OH) – 1986, 1990  
 Nielson, Howard C. (UT) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Niemeyer, Ernest (IN) – 1980  
 Niemi, Janice (WA) – 1978  
 Nieten, Edgar (MI) – 1978  
 Nigh, Jacob W. (OH) – 1886  
 Nighswonger, William A. (CA) – 1972  
 Niglas, John N. (IL) – 1868  
 Nigliazzo, Carl (TX) – 1972, 1974  
 Nigro, Russell M. (PA) – 1974  
 Niles, Jason R. (MS) – 1872, 1875  
 Niles, John (CT) – 1829  
 Niles, Robert L. (NY) – 1914  
 Niles, William W. (NY) – 1904  
 Nilson, Douglas C., Jr. (CA) – 1976  
 Niman, Truman (AR) – 1882  
 Nims, Stuart V. (NH) – 1958, 1960  
 Nims, Thomas (MA) – 1838  
 Nimtz, F. Jay (IN) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Nine, Louis (NY) – 1978  
 Ninto, Salvatore (NY) – 1922  
 Nipper (MO) – 1912  
 Nisbet, Eugenius A. (GA) – 1838, 1840  
 Niven (NY) – 1858  
 Niven, Archibald C. (NY) – 1844  
 Niven, William R. (OH) – 1902, 1908  
 Nix (OH) – 1852  
 Nix, Edmund A. (WI) – 1964  
 Nix, Robert N. C. (PA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Nixon, Eugene W. (CA) – 1938  
 Nixon, John E. (WI) – 1968  
 Nixon, John T. (NJ) – 1858, 1860  
 Nixon, Joseph H. (CA) – 2002  
 Nixon, Richard M. (CA) – 1946, 1948  
 Nixon, Utten S. (IL) – 1912  
 Noble (CT) – 1855  
 Noble (MI) – 1874  
 Noble, Aloma Keen (HI) – 1980  
 Noble, David A. (MI) – 1852, 1854, 1864  
 Noble, David D. (OH) – 1974  
 Noble, Reuben (IA) – 1866  
 Noble, Reuben (MA) – 1870, 1882  
 Noble, Warren P. (OH) – 1860, 1862, 1864  
 Noble, William (NY) – 1836, 1838  
 Noblitt, Harding C. (MN) – 1962  
 Nock, Elbridge E. (PA) – 1892  
 Nodar, Robert J., Jr. (NY) – 1946, 1948  
 Noell, John W. (MO) – 1858, 1860, 1862  
 Noell, Thomas E. (MO) – 1864, 1866  
 Nolan, Jim (FL) – 1996  
 Nolan, John F. (OH) – 1926  
 Nolan, John I. (CA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Nolan, Michael N. (NY) – 1880  
 Nolan, Monica (OH) – 1962



- Nolan, Ralph W. (NY) – 1932  
 Nolan, Richard M. (MN) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Nolan, Robert J. (NY) – 1912  
 Nolan, Robert V. (WI) – 1984  
 Nolan, Tom (TX) – 1954  
 Nolan, W. I. (MN) – 1930, 1932  
 Nolan, William G. (NY) – 1936, 1944  
 Noland (AR) – 1846  
 Noland, Cecilia D. (MO) – 1998  
 Noland, J. A. (SC) – 1904  
 Noland, James A. “Jim”, Jr. (MO) – 1974, 1994, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Noland, James E. (IN) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Noland, O. A. (IN) – 1942  
 Nolen, R. S. (AL) – 1902  
 Noll, Aaron (PA) – 1912  
 Noll, James A. (PA) – 1896  
 Noll, Richard P. (PA) – 1972, 1976, 1980  
 Nolla, Carlos (KS) – 2000, 2002  
 Noltton, Hiram (NY) – 1830  
 Noogin, B. L. (AL) – 1922  
 Nool (AL) – 1845  
 Noonan (MO) – 1898  
 Noonan, Charles W. (NY) – 1934  
 Noonan, Edward T. (IL) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Noonan, George H. (TX) – 1894, 1896  
 Noonan, J. C. (TX) – 1960  
 Noonan, L. W. (Red) (AL) – 1978  
 Noonan, Mike (CA) – 1992  
 Nooning, William W. (PA) – 1916, 1922  
 Nooran, G. H. (TX) – 1898  
 Noorlander, Jim (UT) – 2006, 2008  
 Noral, Alexander (CA) – 1934  
 Norberg, Mark (CA) – 2000  
 Norberg, Mark A. (CA) – 2002  
 Norblad, Walter (OR) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Norcop, A. W. (TX) – 1926  
 Norcross, Amasa (MA) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Nordhougen, Orris G. (ND) – 1958  
 Nordquist, Dale M. (WA) – 1960  
 Nordvall, Stephen L. (IL) – 1972, 1974  
 Norem, Ralph A. (WI) – 1952  
 Norfleet (MO) – 1910  
 Norfleet, R. H. (NC) – 1910  
 Norgard, Sterling J. (CA) – 1948  
 Norling, G. (WA) – 1904  
 Norman (OK) – 1914  
 Norman, Fred (WA) – 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Norman, H. R. (PA) – 1914  
 Norman, John (TN) – 1870  
 Norman, M. E. (LA) – 1929  
 Norman, Nancy (NY) – 1992, 1996  
 Norman, Ralph (SC) – 2006  
 Normandin, Fortunat E. (NH) – 1944  
 Norment, Richard M. (NC) – 1890  
 Norrell, William F. (AR) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Norris (NH) – 1878  
 Norris, Angie M. (VA) – 1932  
 Norris, Benjamin W. (AL) – 1868, 1870  
 Norris, Caleb H. (OH) – 1880  
 Norris, Charles E. (WY) – 1944  
 Norris, Chuck (CO) – 1986  
 Norris, George R. (MD) – 1942  
 Norris, George W. (NE) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Norris, Ivan (CA) – 1964  
 Norris, J. W. (SC) – 1840  
 Norris, John (IA) – 2002  
 Norris, Lee (LA) – 1912  
 Norris, Moses, Jr. (NH) – 1843, 1845  
 Norris, W. F. (NE) – 1898  
 Norris, Wayne B. (CA) – 1986  
 Norsworthy, Ernie (GA) – 1978  
 North (PA) – 1872  
 North, David S. (NJ) – 1958  
 North, Grenville P. (NE) – 1926  
 North, Henry M. (PA) – 1864  
 North, Hugh M., Jr. (PA) – 1904  
 North, James E. (NE) – 1880  
 North, S. Taylor (PA) – 1914  
 North, Titus (PA) – 2006, 2008  
 Northcott, W. A. (IL) – 1892  
 Northend, William D. (MA) – 1866  
 Northern, Eugene E. (MO) – 1968  
 Northp (NY) – 1856  
 Northrop, Charles (PA) – 1864  
 Northrop, Cyrus (CT) – 1867  
 Northrup (NY) – 1852  
 Northrup, Frederick B. (NY) – 1930  
 Northrup, Walter E. (NY) – 1894  
 Northup, Anne M. (KY) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Northup, H. H. (OR) – 1896  
 Northup, William H. (FL) – 1908  
 Northway, Stephen A. (OH) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Norton (TX) – 1872  
 Norton (VA) – 1869  
 Norton, Barry (CA) – 1990  
 Norton, Daniel M. (VA) – 1870  
 Norton, E. Miles (IN) – 1934  
 Norton, Ebenezer (NY) – 1828, 1830  
 Norton, Elijah H. (MO) – 1860, 1864  
 Norton, Eli P. (NY) – 1864  
 Norton, George H. (MA) – 1932  
 Norton, J. N. (NE) – 1928  
 Norton, James (SC) – 1898  
 Norton, James A. (OH) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Norton, Jesse O. (IL) – 1852, 1854, 1862  
 Norton, John N. (MS) – 1827, 1831  
 Norton, John N. (NE) – 1926, 1930  
 Norton, Mary T. (NJ) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Norton, Michael J. (CO) – 1984, 1986  
 Norton, Miner G. (OH) – 1920  
 Norton, Nelson I. (NY) – 1875  
 Norton, Patrick D. (ND) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Norton, Richard H. (MO) – 1888, 1890  
 Norton, William J. (IN) – 1968  
 Norvell, Caleb C. (NY) – 1870  
 Norville (MO) – 1884  
 Norwood, Charlie (GA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Norwood, D. C. (TX) – 1966  
 Norwood, Juanita (PA) – 1998  
 Norwood, Thomas M. (GA) – 1884, 1886  
 Nott, Earl A. (OR) – 1942  
 Notti, Emil (AK) – 1973  
 Notti, Gail (GA) – 2000  
 Notz, Edward V. (IL) – 1968  
 Nourse, Amos (ME) – 1834  
 Novak, Mark S. (CA) – 1972  
 Nowak, A. A. (WI) – 1930  
 Nowak, Henry J. (NY) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Nowak, Patrick M. (MI) – 1996  
 Nowrey (NJ) – 1910, 1914  
 Noxon (NY) – 1844, 1854  
 Noxon, B. Davis (NY) – 1836  
 Noyes, Henry T. (NY) – 1890  
 Noyes, Joseph C. (ME) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Nuckolls, William T. (SC) – 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Nugent, Michael J. (CA) – 1994  
 Nugent, Robert H. (OH) – 1860  
 Null, Dennis L. (KY) – 1996  
 Null, T. A. (WV) – 1916  
 Nulty, Francis X. (NY) – 1946  
 Nun (NY) – 1848  
 Nunes, Devin (CA) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Nunez, Albert J. (CA) – 1994  
 Nunez, David G. (CA) – 1996  
 Nunez, Ricardo (FL) – 1982, 1984  
 Nunn (AL) – 1878  
 Nunn, D. A. (TN) – 1886  
 Nunn, David A. (TN) – 1867, 1868, 1872, 1874  
 Nussle, Jim (IA) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Nute, Alonzo (NH) – 1888  
 Nuttall, Elijah (KY) – 1845  
 Nutter, Raymond (AL) – 1971  
 Nutting, Arthur F. (MA) – 1902  
 Nutting, J. S. (PA) – 1876  
 Nutting, Newton W. (NY) – 1882, 1886, 1888  
 Nye (NY) – 1848, 1856  
 Nye, Frank M. (MN) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Nye, George D. (OH) – 1928  
 Nye, Gerald P. (ND) – 1924  
 Nye, Glenn (VA) – 2008  
 Nye, John H. (TN) – 1886  
 Nygaard, Hjalmar C. (ND) – 1960, 1962  
 Nygaard, J. J. (ND) – 1936  
 Nygaard, John R. (WI) – 1940  
 Nyhoff, John J. (NY) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Oakar, Mary Rose (OH) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Oakes, Dave (TX) – 1964  
 Oakes, Paul R. (IN) – 1966  
 Oakes, William H. (MA) – 1910  
 Oakey, P. Davis (CT) – 1914, 1916  
 Oakley, Thomas (NY) – 1826  
 Oakman, Charles G. (MI) – 1952, 1954  
 Oaks, Dave Dr. (TX) – 1962  
 Oates, William C. (AL) – 1872, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Obannon (MO) – 1912  
 O’Beirne (NY) – 1882  
 O’Beirne, Edward J. (IL) – 1922, 1926  
 O’Beirne, James R. (NY) – 1900  
 O’Benchain, C. E. (TX) – 1914  
 O’Benshain, Richard D. (VA) – 1964  
 Ober, Thomas K., Jr. (PA) – 1912  
 Oberst, Bill, Jr. (SC) – 1992  
 Oberstar, James L. (MN) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Obert, Walter E. (OH) – 1946  
 Oberweis, Jim (IL) – 2008  
 Obey, David R. (WI) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Obley, Fred A. (PA) – 1960  
 O’Branch, Lawrence (NC) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
 O’Brien (ND) – 1892  
 O’Brien, Charles F. X. (NJ) – 1920, 1922  
 O’Brien, Dave (IA) – 1988  
 O’Brien, David V. (NY) – 1968  
 O’Brien, Dennis (NY) – 1880  
 O’Brien, Donald E. (IA) – 1958, 1960  
 O’Brien, Dorothy G. (IL) – 1958, 1960  
 O’Brien, E. K. (ME) – 1874, 1876  
 O’Brien, E. Thomas (MN) – 1940, 1942  
 O’Brien, Edward J. (PA) – 2000, 2002  
 O’Brien, F. T. (TX) – 1946  
 O’Brien, Frank M. (PA) – 1932  
 O’Brien, George D. (MI) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 O’Brien, George M. (IL) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 O’Brien, Harry J. (MN) – 1944  
 O’Brien, J. W. “Billy” (VA) – 1976  
 O’Brien, J. William (VT) – 1972  
 O’Brien, James (NY) – 1874, 1878



- O'Brien, James H. (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 O'Brien, James P. (PA) – 1958  
 O'Brien, Jeremiah (ME) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 O'Brien, John A. (PA) – 1964  
 O'Brien, Joseph J. (NY) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 O'Brien, Leo W. (NY) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 O'Brien, Loren N. (MI) – 1930  
 O'Brien, M. T. (ME) – 1912  
 O'Brien, Michael (MI) – 1902  
 O'Brien, Michael P. (OH) – 1952  
 O'Brien, Newell (FL) – 1996  
 O'Brien, Patrick H. (MI) – 1908, 1930  
 O'Brien, Quin (IL) – 1904  
 O'Brien, Richard "Buck" (MT) – 1986, 1988  
 O'Brien, Thomas B. (CA) – 1896  
 O'Brien, Thomas J. (IL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 O'Brien, Walter A. (MA) – 1948  
 O'Brien, William A. (NJ) – 1922  
 O'Brien, William H. (MA) – 1910, 1920  
 O'Brien, William J. (MD) – 1872, 1874  
 O'Brien, William J. (PA) – 1906, 1988  
 O'Brien, William S. (WV) – 1926, 1928  
 O'Brien, William W. (IL) – 1868  
 O'Bryant, Henri, Jr. (CA) – 1966  
 Obsuchain, C. E. (TX) – 1912  
 O'Byrne (NJ) – 1914  
 O'Callaghan, Jeremiah J. (NJ) – 1954, 1968  
 O'Callaghan, Jerry A. (WY) – 1956  
 O'Callaghan, L. J. (GA) – 1962, 1964  
 O'Callaghan, Thomas P. (NY) – 1960  
 Ocamb, Faye B. (PA) – 1902  
 Ocasek, Oliver (OH) – 1962, 1968  
 Occhiogrosso, Frank J. (NY) – 1970  
 Ochenkowski, Edmund W. (IL) – 1970  
 O'Chiltree, Thomas P. (TX) – 1882  
 O'Chiltree, William B. (TX) – 1846, 1851, 1859  
 Ochoa, Gloria (CA) – 1992  
 O'Connell, Bernard J. (NY) – 1952  
 O'Connell, D. J. (IA) – 1898, 1900  
 O'Connell, David J. (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 O'Connell, James E. (OH) – 1940  
 O'Connell, Jeremiah E. (RI) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 O'Connell, Jerry J. (MT) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 O'Connell, John A. (CA) – 1962  
 O'Connell, John J. (WA) – 1952  
 O'Connell, John M. (TX) – 1964  
 O'Connell, John Matthew (RI) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 O'Connell, John P. (MA) – 1920  
 O'Connell, Joseph F. (MA) – 1906, 1908  
 O'Connell, M. Fred (MA) – 1912, 1922, 1932  
 O'Connell, Mort L. (NJ) – 1940  
 O'Connell, Walter J. (NJ) – 1954  
 O'Connor (MO) – 1912  
 O'Connor (NY) – 1886  
 O'Connor, Charles (OK) – 1928, 1930  
 O'Connor, Colleen M. (CA) – 1974  
 O'Connor, Donald J. (NY) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 O'Connor, Ed (CA) – 1966  
 O'Connor, Eugene (NY) – 1968  
 O'Connor, Henry J. (NY) – 1920  
 O'Connor, Herman R. (MI) – 1912  
 O'Connor, Hugh T. (IN) – 1900  
 O'Connor, J. Joseph (MA) – 1914  
 O'Connor, J. L. (MN) – 1938, 1940  
 O'Connor, James (LA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 O'Connor, James F. (MT) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 O'Connor, James H. (NY) – 1954  
 O'Connor, James K. (NY) – 1906  
 O'Connor, John (IA) – 1954  
 O'Connor, John C. (NY) – 1922, 1923  
 O'Connor, John D. (MA) – 1928  
 O'Connor, John F. (NY) – 1970  
 O'Connor, John J. (NY) – 1923, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 O'Connor, John T. (TN) – 1936, 1942  
 O'Connor, Joseph (TX) – 1882  
 O'Connor, Kevin (CT) – 1998  
 O'Connor, Michael P. (SC) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 O'Connor, R. E. (WV) – 1938, 1940  
 O'Day, Caroline (NY) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Oddo, Salvatore E. (IL) – 1974  
 Oddstad, Elma D. (CA) – 1958  
 Odegard, Robert J. (MN) – 1962, 1964  
 O'Dell (NY) – 1858  
 O'Dell, Benjamin B., Jr. (NY) – 1894, 1896  
 O'Dell, Moses F. (NY) – 1860, 1862  
 O'Dell, N. Holmes (NY) – 1874  
 O'Dell, Tracy (CA) – 1966  
 Oden, Ron (CA) – 2000  
 Oder, Henry A., Jr. (VA) – 1958  
 Odum, Jacqueline Cochran (CA) – 1956  
 Odman, Robert (WA) – 1958  
 O'Doherty, Kieran (NY) – 1964  
 Odom, Archie C. (SC) – 1966  
 Odom, Ben (OK) – 1998  
 Odom, Christine P. (NC) – 1954  
 O'Donnall, Fred (IA) – 1878  
 O'Donnell, Daniel J. C. (PA) – 1924, 1926, 1942  
 O'Donnell, James (MI) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 O'Donnell, P. M. (PA) – 1922, 1924  
 O'Donnell, Pierce (CA) – 1980  
 O'Donnell, Rick (CO) – 2006  
 O'Donnell, Robert J. (OH) – 1924, 1926  
 O'Donnell, Shawn M. (VA) – 2006  
 O'Donnell, Steve (PA) – 2008  
 O'Donnell, T. J. (CO) – 1890  
 O'Donoghue, Tom M. (VA) – 2006  
 O'Donovan, Charles (MD) – 1964  
 O'Donovan, Jerome X. (NY) – 1988  
 O'Donovan, M. C. (PA) – 1906  
 Odum, Harry C. (IL) – 1942  
 Odum, J. T. (TN) – 1910  
 O'Dwyer, Paul (NY) – 1948  
 Oehmen, John S. (IL) – 1904  
 Oertling, Gus (LA) – 1926  
 O'Ferrall, Charles T. (VA) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Offenhender, Jacob M. (NY) – 1940  
 Officer, Charles B. (NH) – 1964, 1972  
 Offner, Paul (WI) – 1982  
 O'Flaherty, D. C. (VA) – 1898  
 O'Flanagan (KS) – 1882  
 Ogara, John (MA) – 1896  
 Ogdahl, Harmon T. (MN) – 1968  
 Ogden (LA) – 1849  
 Ogden (NJ) – 1834  
 Ogden (NY) – 1828, 1856, 1858  
 Ogden, A. R. (VA) – 1974, 1976  
 Ogden, Alan R. (VA) – 1978, 1994  
 Ogden, Charles F. (KY) – 1918, 1920  
 Ogden, Dan (CO) – 1976  
 Ogden, David (NY) – 1832  
 Ogden, Henry W. (LA) – 1894, 1896  
 Ogden, Isaac (NY) – 1830  
 Ogden, Michael S. (PA) – 1986  
 Ogden, William (MD) – 1896  
 Ogg, James B. (CA) – 1928  
 Ogier, Benson (OH) – 1936  
 Ogilvie, Thomas J. (TN) – 1892  
 Ogle (PA) – 1834  
 Ogle, Andrew Jackson (PA) – 1848, 1850  
 Ogle, Charles (PA) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Oglesby, Richard J. (IL) – 1858  
 Oglesby, Woodson R. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Ognibene, Thomas V. (NY) – 1986, 1990  
 Ogonowski, Jim (MA) – 2007  
 O'Grady, Jack J. (IN) – 1948  
 O'Grady, James M. E. (NY) – 1898  
 O'Grady, Marilyn F. (NY) – 2002  
 O'Grady, Martin J. (NY) – 1988  
 Ogren, Oscar (IL) – 1918  
 O'Hagan, C. J. (NC) – 1870  
 O'Hair, Frank T. (IL) – 1912, 1914  
 O'Halloran, Edward J. (PA) – 1968  
 O'Halloran, Richard J. (IL) – 1930  
 O'Hanlon, J. (SC) – 1848  
 O'Hara, Barnatt (IL) – 1923  
 O'Hara, Barratt (IL) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 O'Hara, Frederic S. (IL) – 1956  
 O'Hara, James (MI) – 1918  
 O'Hara, James (NE) – 1920  
 O'Hara, James E. (NC) – 1878, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 O'Hara, James F. (NY) – 1950  
 O'Hara, James G. (MI) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 O'Hara, John Grady (TN) – 1958  
 O'Hara, John J. (MI) – 1934  
 O'Hara, Joseph P. (MN) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 O'Hara, Thomas (MI) – 1902  
 O'Hara, Thomas A. (PA) – 1924, 1928  
 O'Hare, Bernard V. (PA) – 1928  
 Ohlendorf, Howard C. (MO) – 1964, 1974  
 Ohliger, Lewis P. (OH) – 1892  
 Ohlis, G. W. (PA) – 1916  
 Ojala, William R. (MN) – 1975  
 Ojeda, Miriam (CA) – 1984  
 O'Keefe (CT) – 1918  
 O'Keefe, Dan (CA) – 1978  
 O'Keefe, Esther Kathleen (IN) – 1922  
 O'Keefe, John A. (MA) – 1906  
 O'Keefe, Maurice P. (KS) – 1928  
 O'Keefe, Richard B. (MA) – 1946  
 O'Keefe, William W. (WI) – 1896  
 Okicki, Joseph F. (PA) – 1970  
 Okonski, Alvin E. (WI) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 O'Laughlin, Joseph M. (MA) – 1976  
 Olcott (NY) – 1860  
 Olcott, Jacob Vanvechten (NY) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Oldfield, Mrs. Pearl Peden (AR) – 1928  
 Oldfield, William A. (AR) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Oldham, George W. (WV) – 1924, 1926  
 Oldham, Wiley H. (OH) – 1874  
 Olds (OH) – 1832, 1834  
 Olds, Edson B. (OH) – 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854  
 O'Leary, Arthur F. (CT) – 1926  
 O'Leary, Denis (NY) – 1912  
 O'Leary, James A. (NY) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 O'Leary, Jeremiah A. (NY) – 1920  
 O'Leary, Mark B. (IL) – 1914  
 O'Leary, Richard A. (NY) – 1952  
 O'Leary, Thomas C. (NY) – 1938  
 O'Leen, O. Henry (OR) – 1944  
 Oleson, Ole B. (WI) – 1892



- Olessker, Karl (IN) – 1964  
 Oley, John H. (WV) – 1866  
 Olin, Abram B. (NY) – 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Olin, James R. (VA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Olin, John M. (WI) – 1884  
 Olin, Vernon E. (NY) – 1954  
 Olinger, Henry W. (IL) – 1922  
 Olinger, R. J. (WA) – 1916  
 Oliphant, H. (PA) – 1838  
 Oliver, Andrew (NY) – 1852, 1854, 1856  
 Oliver, Daniel C. (NY) – 1916  
 Oliver, David S. (OH) – 1896  
 Oliver, Frank (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Oliver, Georgianna (OK) – 2008  
 Oliver, James C. (ME) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Oliver, John A. (PA) – 1870  
 Oliver, John E. (TN) – 1906  
 Oliver, Mordecai (MO) – 1852, 1854, 1868  
 Oliver, Robert C. (IN) – 1948  
 Oliver, Samuel (AL) – 1829  
 Oliver, Samuel Addison (IA) – 1874, 1876  
 Oliver, Thomas J. (WI) – 1910  
 Oliver, William (NY) – 1840  
 Oliver, William B. (AL) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Oliveros, Ed (OH) – 2002  
 Olmsted, Marlin E. (PA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Olney (NY) – 1848  
 Olney, Richard (MA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Oloughlin, Kathryn E. Miss (KS) – 1932  
 Olpp, Archibald E. (NJ) – 1920, 1922  
 Olsen, Arnold (MT) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Olsen, Bob (TN) – 1975  
 Olsen, John E. (MI) – 1976  
 Olsen, Jon D. (HI) – 1968  
 Olsen, Kirsten (CA) – 1978, 1980  
 Olsen, Lawrence Wayne (NJ) – 1990  
 Olsen, Leslie O. (MO) – 1970  
 Olsen, Martin (WA) – 1896  
 Olsen, Steven (UT) – 2006  
 Olson, Alec G. (MN) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Olson, Andrew (IL) – 1920  
 Olson, Andrew H. (SD) – 1908  
 Olson, Bob (MN) – 1994  
 Olson, Chuck (CA) – 1990  
 Olson, Curtiss T. (MN) – 1950, 1952  
 Olson, Dawn (WA) – 1962  
 Olson, Jonas W. (IL) – 1894, 1902  
 Olson, Judy (WA) – 1996  
 Olson, Larry H. (MI) – 1972  
 Olson, Leslie O. (MO) – 1968  
 Olson, O. Martin (NY) – 1932  
 Olson, Ole H. (ND) – 1920  
 Olson, Pete (TX) – 2008  
 Olson, Robert C. (MN) – 1954  
 Olson, Robert C., Jr. (MN) – 1976  
 Olson, Virgil L. (KS) – 1976  
 Olver, John W. (MA) – 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 O'Malley (MO) – 1900  
 O'Malley, Matthew V. (NY) – 1931  
 O'Malley, Patrick J. (MA) – 1948  
 O'Malley, Stephen P., Jr. (MA) – 2004  
 O'Malley, Thomas (WI) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Omann, Bernie (MN) – 1992, 1994  
 O'Mara, Bill (NV) – 1978  
 O'Mara, Eugene J. (NJ) – 1928  
 O'Mauleby, William (MD) – 1866  
 Omdahl, John (ND) – 1940  
 Omdahl, Lloyd (ND) – 1976  
 O'Meara, Edward S., Jr. (ME) – 1988  
 O'Meara, John R. (MI) – 1958  
 O'Meara, Thomas J. (IA) – 1886  
 O'Merberg, Maynard J. (CA) – 1948  
 O'Neal (AL) – 1849  
 O'Neal (GA) – 1874  
 O'Neal, Emmet (KY) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 O'Neal, H. F. (TX) – 1880  
 O'Neal, I. C. (VA) – 1876  
 O'Neal, James (NY) – 1918, 1920  
 O'Neal, John H. (IN) – 1886  
 O'Neal, Maston (GA) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 O'Neal, Weden (KY) – 1890, 1892  
 O'Neal, William R. (FL) – 1908  
 O'Neall, John H. (IN) – 1888  
 O'Neil (CT) – 1902  
 O'Neil, A. F. (OH) – 1928  
 O'Neil, Frank M. (PA) – 1962  
 O'Neil, James F. (MI) – 1962  
 O'Neil, Joseph B. (CA) – 1942  
 O'Neil, Joseph H. (MA) – 1884, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 O'Neil, Patrick M. (NY) – 1972  
 O'Neil, Thomas J. (KS) – 1894  
 O'Neill (TX) – 1878  
 O'Neill, Bill (OH) – 2008  
 O'Neill, Bruce Michael (CA) – 1988  
 O'Neill, Charles (PA) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 O'Neill, Edward L. (NJ) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
 O'Neill, Eugene T. (NY) – 1946  
 O'Neill, Francis A. (NY) – 1912  
 O'Neill, Francis G. (MA) – 1940  
 O'Neill, Francis P. (MA) – 1942  
 O'Neill, Harry P. (PA) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 O'Neill, James F. (MA) – 1952, 1954  
 O'Neill, John (OH) – 1862  
 O'Neill, John J. (MO) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 O'Neill, Megan (MI) – 1992, 1994  
 O'Neill, Paul J. (FL) – 1964  
 O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr. (MA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 O'Neill, Vincent E. (MI) – 1952  
 O'Neill, William E. (IL) – 1900  
 Oot, Michael P. (NY) – 2008  
 Oppenheim, J. Philip (IN) – 1978  
 Oram, Bert (FL) – 2002  
 Orchard, Ernest R. (MN) – 1952, 1954  
 Ordway, Albert (VA) – 1870  
 O'Reilly, Daniel (NY) – 1878, 1880  
 O'Reilly, Gerald (NY) – 1946  
 O'Reilly, Kathleen F. (MI) – 1980  
 O'Reilly, Maurice (IA) – 1950  
 O'Reilly, T. Bronson (NY) – 1956  
 O'Reilly, Timothy I. (CA) – 1954  
 Orenstein, Jeffrey R. (OH) – 1982  
 Organ, Rollin B. (IL) – 1898  
 Oriez, Charles A. (CO) – 1992  
 Orlikoski, Walter J. (IL) – 1940  
 Orlins, Steve A. (NY) – 1992  
 Orloski, Richard J. (PA) – 1982, 1990  
 Ormon, John M. (CT) – 1984  
 Ormsby, Caleb N. (MI) – 1848  
 Ormsby, Walter M. (NY) – 1962  
 Ornstein, Franklin (NY) – 1974  
 O'Rourke, Hugh (MA) – 1914  
 O'Rourke, James S. (IL) – 1926, 1928  
 O'Rourke, Jerome F. (MI) – 1960  
 O'Rourke, Peter (MI) – 1968  
 O'Rourke, Philip A. (CA) – 1954  
 O'Rourke, Vernon A. (PA) – 1942, 1944, 1946  
 O'Rourke, William J. (PA) – 1932  
 Orozco, Bill (CA) – 1966, 1968  
 Orr (MO) – 1914  
 Orr, Emmett (KY) – 1914  
 Orr, George (NY) – 1920  
 Orr, Jackson (IA) – 1870, 1872  
 Orr, James A. (CO) – 1910  
 Orr, James L. (SC) – 1848, 1850, 1853, 1854, 1856  
 Orr, James W. (TX) – 1964  
 Orr, Robert, Jr. (PA) – 1826  
 Orr, Sample (MO) – 1864  
 Orr, Samuel (NY) – 1926, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Orr, William (IL) – 1834  
 Orr, William P. (OH) – 1890  
 Orrick (MD) – 1841  
 Ortega, Mike Rivera (TX) – 2002  
 Orth, Godlove S. (IN) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1872, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Ortiz, Bobby (TX) – 1994  
 Ortiz, Solomon P. (TX) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Ortmeier, D. H. (IN) – 1912  
 Orton (MO) – 1894, 1896  
 Orton (WI) – 1876  
 Orton, Bill (UT) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Orton, Duane (IA) – 1960  
 Orvis, E. E. (PA) – 1878  
 Orwig, Samuel H. (PA) – 1882  
 Osborn (NJ) – 1854  
 Osborn, Michael (TN) – 1970  
 Osborn, Robert A. (NY) – 1922  
 Osborne (NJ) – 1856  
 Osborne, A. B. (PA) – 1902  
 Osborne, Bartley P. (PA) – 1960  
 Osborne, Charles (NY) – 1942  
 Osborne, Edwin S. (PA) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Osborne, George (KY) – 1924  
 Osborne, Henry Z. (CA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Osborne, James W. (NC) – 1853  
 Osborne, John (TN) – 1994  
 Osborne, John E. (WY) – 1896  
 Osborne, Lithgow (NY) – 1932  
 Osborne, Michael D. "Oz" (VA) – 2000  
 Osborne, Thomas B. (CT) – 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Osborne, Thomas C. (NE) – 1926  
 Osborne, Tom (NE) – 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Osborne, W. Ted (OH) – 1958, 1960  
 Osburn, Frank C. (PA) – 1892  
 O'Scannlain, Diarmuid (OR) – 1974  
 Ose, Doug (CA) – 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Osgood (IL) – 1856  
 Osgood, B. L. (TX) – 1904  
 Osgood, Charles (MA) – 1858  
 Osgood, Gayton P. (MA) – 1830, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1840, 1842, 1938  
 Osgood, Jason C. (NY) – 1868  
 Osgood, Jim (CA) – 1974  
 Osgood, William N. (MA) – 1912, 1914  
 O'Shaughnessy, Maryellen (OH) – 2000  
 O'Shaughnessy, George F. (RI) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1922  
 O'Shea, Bernard G. (VT) – 1964, 1970  
 O'Shea, George J. (MA) – 1962  
 O'Shea, Robert S. (IL) – 1972  
 Osheal, Shaemas (NY) – 1940  
 Oshel, Val (IL) – 1968, 1974  
 O'Shinskie, John (PA) – 1948  
 Oshlo, Richard (IA) – 1968  
 Osmer, James H. (PA) – 1878  
 Osmers, Frank C., Jr. (NJ) – 1938, 1940, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Osser, Maurice S. (PA) – 1948, 1950  
 Osserman, Stanley (NY) – 1937  
 Osteen, William L. (NC) – 1968  
 Osterhaut, J. P. (TX) – 1876, 1884  
 Ostertag, Harold C. (NY) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Ostrander (NY) – 1874  
 Ostrom, Robert B. (MD) – 1998  
 O'Sullivan, Daniel E. (VT) – 1914  
 O'Sullivan, Daniel F., Jr. (MO) – 1996  
 O'Sullivan, Eugene D. (NE) – 1948, 1950



- O'Sullivan, Frank P. (CA) – 1954  
 O'Sullivan, Humphrey (MA) – 1912, 1924  
 O'Sullivan, Jeremiah J. (MA) – 1934  
 O'Sullivan, Jerry (IA) – 1968  
 O'Sullivan, Kevin (MA) – 1994  
 O'Sullivan, Patrick B. (CT) – 1922, 1924  
 O'Sullivan, William, Jr. (NJ) – 1980  
 Oswald, Louis William (IL) – 1946  
 Otero-Warren, Adelina (NM) – 1922  
 Otey, John (VA) – 1996  
 Otey, Peter (VA) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Otgen, Theobald (WI) – 1893  
 Otii, Joseph (OK) – 1916  
 Otis (MO) – 1914  
 Otis (NJ) – 1904  
 Otis (NY) – 1878  
 Otis, John (ME) – 1848  
 Otis, John G. (KS) – 1890  
 Otis, Lusien B. (IL) – 1872  
 Otis, Norton P. (NY) – 1900, 1902  
 Otjen, Theobald (WI) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 O'Toole, Donald L. (NY) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 O'Toole, Phelim (MO) – 1944  
 O'Toole, Thomas J. (PA) – 1952  
 O'Toole, Thomas P. (CA) – 1964  
 Otrich, Charles L. (IL) – 1904  
 Ott, Ed A. (IA) – 1892  
 Ottenberg, Irving (NY) – 1916  
 Otter, C. L. "Butch" (ID) – 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Ottinger, Albert (NY) – 1914  
 Ottinger, Richard L. (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Otto, Carl (MO) – 1932  
 Otto, Ludwig (TX) – 2008  
 Outhwaite, Joseph H. (OH) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Outland, George E. (CA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Outlaw, David (NC) – 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853  
 Outlaw, George, Sr. (NC) – 1825  
 Overby, Fred (GA) – 1994  
 Overby, W. A. (KY) – 1904  
 Overcarsh, Orville G. (IN) – 1910  
 Overmeyer, Arthur W. (OH) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1922  
 Overmeyer, D. (KS) – 1888  
 Overstreet, E. K., Jr. (GA) – 1932  
 Overstreet, James W. (GA) – 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Overstreet, Jesse (IN) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Overstreet, Russell (OK) – 1944, 1948  
 Overton, Archibald W. (TN) – 1833  
 Overton, Edward, Jr. (PA) – 1876, 1878, 1882  
 Overton, John H. (LA) – 1931  
 Overton, Walter H. (LA) – 1828  
 Owen (MO) – 1912  
 Owen (RI) – 1904  
 Owen, Alfred Dale (IN) – 1900  
 Owen, Allen F. (GA) – 1848  
 Owen, Emmett M. (GA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Owen, Frank V. (OH) – 1908  
 Owen, George (AL) – 1825, 1827  
 Owen, John L. (MI) – 1970  
 Owen, Marion R. (NJ) – 1902  
 Owen, Robert Dale (IN) – 1839, 1843, 1845, 1847  
 Owen, Roger L. (TX) – 2006, 2008  
 Owen, Ruth Bryan (FL) – 1928, 1930  
 Owen, S. M. (MN) – 1896  
 Owen, William D. (IN) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Owen, William E. (WI) – 1954  
 Owen, William L. (VA) – 1870  
 Owens (GA) – 1832  
 Owens (KY) – 1827, 1916  
 Owens, A. W. (SC) – 1853  
 Owens, Bill (IL) – 1994  
 Owens, David M. (MA) – 1940  
 Owens, Dusty (FL) – 1976  
 Owens, E. S. (IA) – 1892  
 Owens, George C. (NY) – 1936, 1938  
 Owens, George W. (GA) – 1834, 1836  
 Owens, J. Henry (MI) – 1954  
 Owens, James W. (OH) – 1888, 1890  
 Owens, John J. (PA) – 1936  
 Owens, John M. (NY) – 1980  
 Owens, Leon (VA) – 1962  
 Owens, Major R. (NY) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Owens, Marv (OR) – 1960  
 Owens, Millard M. (FL) – 1920  
 Owens, Steve (AZ) – 1996, 1998  
 Owens, Thomas A. (PA) – 1946  
 Owens, Thomas L. (IL) – 1946  
 Owens, Wayne (UT) – 1972, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Owens, William (KY) – 1829  
 Owens, William C. (KY) – 1894, 1904, 1906  
 Owensby, Don W. (MO) – 1958  
 Owings, Theodore R. (CA) – 1954  
 Ownbey, James A. (CO) – 1924  
 Owsley, Bryan Y. (KY) – 1841, 1843  
 Oxley, Michael G. (OH) – 1981, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Oyster, Daniel C. (PA) – 1890  
 Ozina, Marty (IL) – 2008  
 Ozols, Gunars M. (NY) – 1978, 1980  
 Paccione, Angie (CO) – 2006  
 Pace, Stephen (GA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Pacheco, Romualdo (CA) – 1876, 1879, 1880  
 Pachios, Harold C. (ME) – 1980  
 Pacht, Jerry (CA) – 1960  
 Packard, Eliot L. (MA) – 1908  
 Packard, Jasper (IN) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1886  
 Packard, L. C. (AR) – 1914  
 Packard, Ron (CA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Packard, William B. (PA) – 1900  
 Packer (PA) – 1834  
 Packer, Asa (PA) – 1852, 1854  
 Packer, Horace B. (PA) – 1896, 1898  
 Packer, John B. (PA) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Packer, Robert H. (PA) – 1880  
 Paczkowski, John M. (IL) – 1984  
 Padden, Frank M. (IL) – 1918, 1922  
 Padden, John W. (MN) – 1942  
 Paddock, A. S. (NE) – 1866  
 Paddock, Charles A. (IN) – 1920  
 Paddock, George A. (IL) – 1940  
 Paddock, Porter (IL) – 1914  
 Padgett, Joy (OH) – 2006  
 Padgett, Lemuel P. (TN) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Padgett, William L. (NY) – 1931  
 Padruitt, Arthur L. (WI) – 1953  
 Padway, Joseph A. (WI) – 1932  
 Paecht (CT) – 1910  
 Paeirs, Herbert (TX) – 1922  
 Page (MO) – 1888  
 Page, Charles H. (RI) – 1876, 1884, 1887, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893  
 Page, Dan (NC) – 1998  
 Page, Demerville (NY) – 1890  
 Page, Douglas R. (CA) – 1960  
 Page, Gary R. (TX) – 2004, 2006  
 Page, Heber (TX) – 1922  
 Page, Henry (MD) – 1890  
 Page, Horace F. (CA) – 1872, 1875, 1876, 1879, 1880, 1882  
 Page, J. L. (ND) – 1926, 1928  
 Page, Jay W. (WI) – 1916  
 Page, Mann (VA) – 1886  
 Page, Marguerite A. (NJ) – 1984  
 Page, Oliver J. (MO) – 1934  
 Page, Robert N. (NC) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Page, Ronnie (TN) – 1968  
 Page, Sherman (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Page, William T. (MD) – 1902  
 Page, Winfield E. (MT) – 1954  
 Pagett, Alfred (MI) – 1892  
 Paige (OH) – 1862  
 Paige, Alonzo C. (NY) – 1864  
 Paige, Calvin D. (MA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Paige, David R. (OH) – 1882, 1884  
 Paine (NY) – 1856  
 Paine, Halbert E. (WI) – 1864, 1866, 1868  
 Paine, Herb (AZ) – 2006  
 Paine, Robert T. (NC) – 1855  
 Paine, Robert Trete, Jr. (MA) – 1884  
 Painken, Louis (NY) – 1928  
 Painter (PA) – 1852  
 Painter, Carl F. (MO) – 1964  
 Palecek, Mike (IA) – 2000  
 Palen, Rufus (NY) – 1838, 1842  
 Palermo, Alfred D. (NJ) – 1992  
 Palestine, Ira J. (NY) – 1946  
 Palfrey, John G. (MA) – 1846, 1848, 1850  
 Pall, Linda (ID) – 2000  
 Pallison, John (IA) – 1890  
 Pallone, Frank, Jr. (NJ) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Pallotti, Francis (CT) – 1936  
 Palm, Andrew J. (PA) – 1906  
 Palmason, Edward (WA) – 1964  
 Palmer (MO) – 1880  
 Palmer (NY) – 1854  
 Palmer (PA) – 1854  
 Palmer, A. F. (IA) – 1880  
 Palmer, A. Mitchell (PA) – 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Palmer, Brian (MI) – 1998  
 Palmer, Clarence E. (RI) – 1926  
 Palmer, Cyrus M. (PA) – 1926  
 Palmer, E. C. (IA) – 1886  
 Palmer, Francis W. (IA) – 1868, 1870  
 Palmer, Frank M. (IL) – 1896  
 Palmer, Frederick W. (NY) – 1916, 1918  
 Palmer, George M. (NY) – 1910  
 Palmer, George W. (NY) – 1856, 1858  
 Palmer, Henry W. (PA) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1908  
 Palmer, Jackson (MA) – 1920  
 Palmer, John (NY) – 1836  
 Palmer, John M. (IL) – 1859  
 Palmer, John W. (MO) – 1926, 1930, 1932  
 Palmer, Julian (TN) – 1940  
 Palmer, K. T. (AZ) – 1940  
 Palmer, L. T. (OH) – 1932  
 Palmer, Leroy G. (IA) – 1874  
 Palmer, Nathan B. (IN) – 1841  
 Palmer, Q. (IA) – 1872  
 Palmer, Robert (CA) – 1990  
 Palmer, Robert M. (PA) – 1922  
 Palmieri, Frank A. (NJ) – 1960, 1962  
 Palmisano, Vincent L. (MD) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Pamplin, Rick (CA) – 1992  
 Panetta, Leon E. (CA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Panetti, Edward S. (MD) – 1942  
 Pangborn, Zebina K. (NJ) – 1898  
 Panken, Jacob (NY) – 1922, 1930  
 Panken, Rachel (NY) – 1934  
 Panneck, Walter (IL) – 1916  
 Pannill, F. H., Sr. (TX) – 1980  
 Pansino, Salvatore (OH) – 1992  
 Panuccio, Anthony (SC) – 1978  
 Panzer, Michael G. (NY) – 1928  
 Paolino, Thomas J. (RI) – 1948  
 Paone, Arthur J. (NY) – 1976  
 Paparian, Willam M. (CA) – 2006

- Pape, G. Herbert (VT) – 1916  
Pappageorge, John (MI) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
Pappano, Patrick (OH) – 2002  
Pappas, Jordan E. (NY) – 1970  
Pappas, Michael (NJ) – 1998  
Pappas, Mike (NJ) – 1996  
Paradis, Dorothy D. (CA) – 1974  
Parburt (NY) – 1848  
Pardue, George (TN) – 1912  
Parent, Daniel L. (MA) – 1966  
Parent, Gerald J. (MI) – 1970  
Parenti, Michael (VT) – 1974  
Pareti, Harold A. (NJ) – 1974  
Parish (OH) – 1832, 1843  
Parish, Lucian W. (TX) – 1920  
Parish, Richard J. (MN) – 1964  
Park (TN) – 1900  
Park (WI) – 1866  
Park, Frank (GA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
Park, G. L. (WI) – 1882  
Park, Julian (NY) – 1942  
Parke, Greg (VT) – 2004  
Parke, Thomas E. (PA) – 1894  
Parker (GA) – 1880  
Parker (MO) – 1886  
Parker (NJ) – 1830, 1886  
Parker (NY) – 1858, 1862  
Parker (OH) – 1852  
Parker (PA) – 1848  
Parker (TN) – 1902  
Parker (WI) – 1878  
Parker, Abraham X. (NY) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
Parker, Amasa (NY) – 1836  
Parker, Amasa J. (NY) – 1914  
Parker, Amelia Smith (NY) – 1994, 1996  
Parker, Andrew (PA) – 1850  
Parker, B. F. (WI) – 1882  
Parker, Billy (FL) – 1924  
Parker, C. Alex, Jr. (KY) – 1962  
Parker, D. P. (ME) – 1900  
Parker, Delmas (NC) – 2000  
Parker, Don (TX) – 1948  
Parker, Ezra (NC) – 1940  
Parker, Frederick B. (AL) – 1912  
Parker, George H. (IA) – 1864  
Parker, George W. (IL) – 1876  
Parker, Homer G. (GA) – 1932  
Parker, Hosea W. (NH) – 1869, 1871, 1873, 1892  
Parker, Isaac C. (MO) – 1870, 1872  
Parker, J. W. D. (VT) – 1854  
Parker, James (NJ) – 1826, 1828, 1832, 1834  
Parker, James D. (NC) – 1920  
Parker, James S. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
Parker, John J. (NC) – 1910  
Parker, John J. (NY) – 1962  
Parker, John M. (NY) – 1854, 1856  
Parker, Joseph M. (TN) – 1952  
Parker, Jr. (NJ) – 1882  
Parker, Larry J. (NC) – 1980  
Parker, Marshall (SC) – 1974, 1980  
Parker, Mike (MS) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
Parker, Orrin H. (NY) – 1944  
Parker, Patricia Jean (CA) – 1996, 1998  
Parker, Peter (MD) – 1970  
Parker, Philip P. (IN) – 1960  
Parker, Richard (VA) – 1849  
Parker, Richard W. (NJ) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
Parker, Robert A. (MA) – 1956  
Parker, S. M. (MA) – 1828  
Parker, Samuel W. (IN) – 1849, 1851, 1852  
Parker, Wayne (AL) – 1994, 1996, 2008  
Parker, William (PA) – 1912  
Parker, William H. (SD) – 1906  
Parker, Young Z. (NC) – 1924  
Parkhurst (MI) – 1872  
Parkhurst (PA) – 1858  
Parkins, Nathan (VA) – 1912  
Parkinson (VA) – 1886, 1888  
Parkinson, Henry D. (KS) – 1948  
Parkinson, J. C. (AL) – 1869  
Parkinson, John B. (WI) – 1888  
Parks, Alan Lee (WV) – 2004  
Parks, Drew (TX) – 1998, 2002  
Parks, Fred C. (VA) – 1934, 1940  
Parks, G. D. A. (IL) – 1872  
Parks, Gorham (ME) – 1833, 1834  
Parks, Henry M. (WI) – 1910, 1916  
Parks, Jerry “Rev” (MS) – 1990  
Parks, John E. (CA) – 1970  
Parks, John G. (OH) – 2000  
Parks, Marshall (VA) – 1886  
Parks, Marvin (AR) – 2004  
Parks, Roy C. (VA) – 1934  
Parks, Tilman B. (AR) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
Parmelee (MI) – 1878  
Parment, W. L. (NY) – 1974  
Parmenter (NY) – 1876  
Parmenter, William (MA) – 1836, 1838, 1842, 1844, 1854, 1940  
Parmer, Hugh (TX) – 1996  
Parnell, Jeff (MO) – 2008  
Parnell, Kevin (Pat) (AK) – 1980  
Parr, E. (VA) – 1898  
Parr, John (NY) – 1908  
Parr, Norman M. (OH) – 1972  
Parra, Maria M. (IN) – 2004  
Parran, Thomas (MD) – 1892, 1910, 1912  
Parrett, William F. (IN) – 1888, 1890  
Parrillo, Dan (IL) – 1918, 1920  
Parriott, James D. (CO) – 1940  
Parris, Hollis B. (AL) – 1930  
Parris, Stan (VA) – 1972, 1974, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
Parris, Virgil D. (ME) – 1838  
Parrish (AL) – 1872  
Parrish, Claude (CA) – 1984  
Parrish, Isaac (OH) – 1838, 1840, 1844  
Parrish, Lucian W. (TX) – 1918  
Parrish, W. H. (KY) – 1882  
Parrott, George (NC) – 1996  
Parrott, Marcus J. (KS) – 1862, 1874  
Parsons (MO) – 1900  
Parsons, A. C. (MN) – 1892  
Parsons, Bill (FL) – 1968  
Parsons, Claude V. (IL) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
Parsons, D. C. M. (MO) – 1844  
Parsons, Edward Y. (KY) – 1874  
Parsons, Herbert (NY) – 1900, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
Parsons, J. M. (VA) – 1908  
Parsons, James A. (NY) – 1908  
Parsons, James M. (IA) – 1902  
Parsons, John F. (PA) – 1894  
Parsons, John M. (VA) – 1910  
Parsons, John T. (IL) – 1946  
Parsons, Joseph H. (AL) – 1892  
Parsons, L. S. (VA) – 1926  
Parsons, Marvin C. (IL) – 1924  
Parsons, Paul G. (AL) – 1932  
Parsons, Richard C. (OH) – 1872, 1874  
Parsons, T. X. (VA) – 1936  
Parsons, W. O. (WV) – 1908  
Partlow, Frank A. (WI) – 1900  
Partridge, Alden (VT) – 1830, 1834, 1836, 1838  
Partridge, Azariah S. (MI) – 1886  
Partridge, Donald B. (ME) – 1930  
Partridge, L. S. (VT) – 1870  
Partridge, Samuel (NY) – 1840  
Partyka, Daniel J. (IL) – 1982  
Parvin, Jeremiah S. (PA) – 1898, 1899  
Pasch, James M. (WI) – 1940  
Paschal (AR) – 1846  
Paschal, Thomas M. (TX) – 1892  
Paschel, Charles F. (IA) – 1924, 1926  
Pascrell, William J. “Bill”, Jr. (NJ) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Pashayan, Charles “Chip”, Jr. (CA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
Pasley, William E. (CA) – 1974, 1976  
Passage, William W. (NY) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
Passman, Otto E. (LA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
Passmore (WI) – 1868  
Passmore, Edmond B. (IL) – 1918  
Passmore, William (IL) – 1996  
Pasta, James (NY) – 1950  
Pasternacki, Leo P. (WI) – 1920  
Pastor, Ed (AZ) – 1991, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Patchett, Randy (IL) – 1984, 1986  
Patchin, John W. (MI) – 1912  
Pate, Whit (OK) – 1966  
Paterno, Scott (PA) – 2004  
Pattera, Frank J. (PA) – 1982  
Paterson (NJ) – 1858  
Paterson, Chat (OH) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1958, 1960, 1964  
Paterson, Thomas A. (NY) – 1906  
Pates, James S. (PA) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
Patlak, David “Big Dave” (FL) – 2006  
Patman, Bill (TX) – 1980, 1982, 1984  
Patman, Cornelius (NY) – 1836  
Patman, Wright (TX) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
Paton, Clarence (CA) – 1942  
Patrick (OH) – 1858  
Patrick, Clyde T. (OK) – 1940, 1948  
Patrick, Fred L. (OK) – 1928, 1936  
Patrick, Luther (AL) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1944  
Patrosso, Mark (CA) – 1990  
Pattangall, William R. (ME) – 1904, 1914  
Pattee, James Howard (IL) – 1905  
Patten, Edward J. (NJ) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
Patten, Harold A. (AZ) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
Patten, Thomas G. (NY) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
Patten, William A. (CT) – 1942  
Patter, H. N. (TX) – 1851  
Patterakis, Chris (CA) – 1978  
Patterson (GA) – 1840  
Patterson (KY) – 1908  
Patterson (NJ) – 1872  
Patterson (NY) – 1878  
Patterson (PA) – 1862, 1884  
Patterson, A. A. (IL) – 1906  
Patterson, Alfred L. (MI) – 1980  
Patterson, Claude (MO) – 1974  
Patterson, E. W. (KS) – 1932  
Patterson, Edith McClure (OH) – 1932  
Patterson, Edward W. (KS) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
Patterson, Edward W. (NY) – 1926  
Patterson, Ellis E. (CA) – 1944, 1946, 1948  
Patterson, Francis F., Jr. (NJ) – 1920, 1922, 1924  
Patterson, G. Brown (FL) – 1900  
Patterson, George R. (PA) – 1900, 1902, 1904  
Patterson, George W. (NY) – 1876  
Patterson, Gilbert B. (NC) – 1902, 1904  
Patterson, Henry J. (MI) – 1904  
Patterson, Hobart M. (NC) – 1942  
Patterson, J. B. (KS) – 1936  
Patterson, J. L. (NC) – 1902  
Patterson, J. O., Jr. (TN) – 1972  
Patterson, James O’H. (SC) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
Patterson, James T. (CT) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1970





- Patterson, James W. (NH) – 1863, 1865
- Patterson, Jeanne (MO) – 2004
- Patterson, Jerry (TX) – 1984
- Patterson, Jerry M. (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984
- Patterson, Josiah (TN) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896
- Patterson, Josiah S. (GA) – 1838
- Patterson, Knox (UT) – 1928
- Patterson, Lafayette L. (AL) – 1928, 1930
- Patterson, Liz J. (SC) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- Patterson, Lucy B. (NC) – 1922
- Patterson, Lucy P. (TX) – 1982
- Patterson, Malcolm R. (TN) – 1900, 1902, 1904
- Patterson, R. E. (PA) – 1900
- Patterson, R. William (OH) – 1956, 1960
- Patterson, Roscoe C. (MO) – 1920, 1922
- Patterson, Samuel (NC) – 1837
- Patterson, T. H. (WI) – 1902
- Patterson, Thomas J. (NY) – 1842
- Patterson, Thomas M. (CO) – 1876, 1878
- Patterson, Violet L. (MI) – 1948
- Patterson, Walter (NY) – 1826
- Patterson, William (NY) – 1836
- Patterson, William (OH) – 1832, 1834
- Patteson, Camm (VA) – 1878
- Pattison (IL) – 1876
- Pattison, Edward W. (NY) – 1970, 1974, 1976, 1978
- Pattison, John M. (OH) – 1888, 1890, 1892
- Pattison, John W. (OH) – 1930
- Pattison, W. M. (CA) – 1908
- Patton (PA) – 1884
- Patton (TN) – 1876
- Patton, Billy (TX) – 1964
- Patton, Charles E. (PA) – 1910
- Patton, David H. (IN) – 1890
- Patton, E. E. (TN) – 1930, 1934
- Patton, Frank C. (NC) – 1938
- Patton, George S. (CA) – 1894
- Patton, Gerard B. (CT) – 1988
- Patton, James J. (PA) – 1914
- Patton, John D. (PA) – 1860, 1882, 1886
- Patton, John H. (IA) – 1912
- Patton, John M. (VA) – 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837
- Patton, Milton (KY) – 1988
- Patton, Nat (TX) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942
- Patton, Robert L. (NC) – 1892
- Patton, William (PA) – 1874
- Patton, William D. (PA) – 1960
- Pauken, Tom (TX) – 1978, 1980, 1991
- Paul, A. M. (OR) – 1906
- Paul, D. B. (NC) – 1912
- Paul, James C. N. (PA) – 1958
- Paul, John (VA) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1910, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922
- Paul, Joshua H. (UT) – 1928, 1930
- Paul, Ron (TX) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Paul, William B. (HI) – 1974
- Paulitsch, Fred (NY) – 1912
- Paulsen, Erik (MN) – 2008
- Paulson, Nathan J. (NY) – 1944
- Pavatt (TN) – 1843
- Pavatt, Stephen C. (TN) – 1839
- Pavey, Charles W. (IL) – 1880
- Pavich, John (IL) – 2006
- Pavis, Frank A. (NY) – 1948
- Pavott (TN) – 1853
- Pawar, Vij (NJ) – 2002
- Paxon, Bill (NY) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996
- Paxton, Floyd (WA) – 1966, 1974
- Paxton, Harry W. (OH) – 1896
- Paxton, J. Hays (IL) – 1930
- Paxton, Thomas B. (OH) – 1924
- Payne (NY) – 1884
- Payne, Donald M. (NJ) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Payne, H. B. (PA) – 1876
- Payne, Henry B. (OH) – 1874, 1876
- Payne, Howard E. (KS) – 1934
- Payne, John W. (IN) – 1843
- Payne, Ken (CA) – 2000
- Payne, Lawrence O. (OH) – 1952
- Payne, Lewis F., Jr. (VA) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994
- Payne, Melvin L. (NY) – 1936
- Payne, Oliver H. (OH) – 1866
- Payne, Sereno E. (NY) – 1882, 1884, 1889, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914
- Payne, Thomas P. (MI) – 1960, 1962
- Payne, William W. (AL) – 1841, 1843, 1845
- Paynter, Lemuel (PA) – 1836, 1838
- Paynter, Thomas H. (KY) – 1888, 1890, 1892
- Payson, Lewis E. (IL) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890
- Payton, Roger A. (CA) – 1990
- Peabody, Frank A. (ME) – 1926
- Peace, T. W. (TN) – 1906
- Peach (CT) – 1910
- Peacock, M. A. (WA) – 1914
- Peacock, Raymond J. (IL) – 1934
- Peacock, Robert R. (NJ) – 1960, 1962
- Peacock, William (IL) – 1900
- Peake, J. D. (VA) – 1928
- Peale (MO) – 1902
- Pearce (MS) – 1884
- Pearce, Charles E. (MO) – 1896, 1898
- Pearce, Dutee J. (RI) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837
- Pearce, George (CA) – 1871
- Pearce, James Alfred (MD) – 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841
- Pearce, Rice A. (TN) – 1892
- Pearce, Steve (NM) – 2002, 2004, 2006
- Pearl, F. M. (KS) – 1908
- Pearre, George Alexander (MD) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908
- Pearse, Frederick M. P. (NJ) – 1932
- Pearson (MN) – 1926
- Pearson, Albert J. (OH) – 1890, 1892
- Pearson, Claude (NC) – 1904
- Pearson, Greg (CO) – 1966
- Pearson, Herron (TN) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940
- Pearson, James (IA) – 1928, 1930
- Pearson, John James (PA) – 1836
- Pearson, Johnny (CA) – 1988
- Pearson, Joseph E. (OH) – 1874
- Pearson, L. L. (MS) – 1898
- Pearson, Richard M. (NC) – 1835
- Pearson, Richmond (NC) – 1894, 1896, 1898
- Pearson, Roger (CT) – 1988
- Pease (WI) – 1866
- Pease, Don J. (OH) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Pease, Edward A. (IN) – 1996, 1998
- Pease, Edward E. (NY) – 1898
- Pease, Edward G. (OH) – 1912
- Pease, John M. (SD) – 1900
- Peaslee, Charles H. (NH) – 1847, 1849, 1851
- Peaslee, Clarence L. (PA) – 1910
- Peaslee, John B. (OH) – 1900
- Peavey, Hubert H. (WI) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Pechtel, Curtis T. (WI) – 1966
- Peck (CT) – 1918
- Peck (NY) – 1856, 1860
- Peck (VT) – 1849
- Peck, Carey (CA) – 1978, 1980
- Peck, Erasmus D. (OH) – 1870
- Peck, George W. (MI) – 1854, 1856
- Peck, George W. (WI) – 1900
- Peck, H. J. (MN) – 1896
- Peck, Hiram D. (OH) – 1894
- Peck, James A. (NY) – 1978
- Peck, James K. (PA) – 1942
- Peck, Jared V. (NY) – 1852
- Peck, Lucius B. (VT) – 1846, 1848
- Peck, Luther (NY) – 1836, 1838
- Peck, Wilbur L. (IA) – 1930
- Peckham, George W. (CA) – 1908
- Peckham, Rufus W. (NY) – 1852
- Pecora, Frank A. (PA) – 1992
- Pecoraro, Thomas W. (NY) – 2000
- Peddle, Thomas B. (NJ) – 1876
- Peden, Preston E. (OK) – 1946
- Pedersen, Steve (IL) – 1990
- Pedicone, Gus A. (PA) – 1972
- Pedigo, Brian (KY) – 2000
- Pedraza, Veronica (MI) – 2004
- Peebles (MN) – 1908
- Peel, Inez B. (PA) – 1942
- Peel, Samuel W. (AR) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890
- Peel, W. M. (AR) – 1894
- Peelle, Stanton J. (IN) – 1880, 1882, 1884
- Peebles, H. L. (GA) – 1900
- Peery, Andre D. (VA)
- Peery, George C. (VA) – 1922, 1924, 1926
- Peet (CT) – 1880
- Peet, Robert Melvin (IA) – 1916
- Peglow, Ed (PA) – 1994
- Pegram (VA) – 1839
- Peil, Norman A. (PA) – 1946
- Peirce, Robert B. F. (IN) – 1880, 1882
- Pekarek, Thomas (OH) – 2008
- Pelagatti, Gustine J. (PA) – 1970
- Pelham, Charles (AL) – 1872
- Pelham, J. P. (AL) – 1902
- Pell (NY) – 1886
- Pell, Herbert C., Jr. (NY) – 1918, 1920
- Pellet, Elizabeth E. (CO) – 1942
- Pelley, James H. (OH) – 1966
- Pelly, Thomas M. (WA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Pelosi, Nancy (CA) – 1987, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Pelphrey, Gary “Bats” (GA) – 1998, 1999
- Pelt, John L. (NJ) – 1978
- Pelton, Adrienne (CA) – 1998
- Pelton, Guy R. (NY) – 1854, 1856
- Pemberton (MO) – 1912
- Pemberton, Gladys (NY) – 1976
- Pemberton, Samuel J. (NC) – 1896
- Pena, Sergio S. (NY) – 1968
- Penberthy, Larry (WA) – 1990
- Pence, La Fayette (CO) – 1892, 1894
- Pence, Mike (IN) – 1988, 1990, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Pence, Richard F. (VA) – 1958
- Pendarvis, Ed (SC) – 1984
- Pendell, Thomas (NY) – 1922, 1934
- Pender, J. L. (IN) – 1882
- Pender, J. T. (PA) – 1908
- Pendergast, Joseph E. (IL) – 1914
- Pendergast, William G. (NY) – 1948
- Pendery, Harry H. (CA) – 1992
- Pendleton (FL) – 1886
- Pendleton (NY) – 1828
- Pendleton (OH) – 1832
- Pendleton (VA) – 1849, 1855, 1865
- Pendleton, A. V. (IN) – 1874
- Pendleton, C. M. (KY) – 1888
- Pendleton, Edmund H. (NY) – 1826, 1830, 1832, 1834
- Pendleton, George C. (TX) – 1892, 1894
- Pendleton, George H. (OH) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1866
- Pendleton, James M. (RI) – 1870, 1873
- Pendleton, John O. (WV) – 1888, 1890, 1892
- Pendleton, John S. (VA) – 1845, 1847

- Pendleton, Nathan (CT) – 1827  
 Pendleton, Nathanael G. (OH) – 1838, 1840  
 Pendleton, Norman W. (CA) – 1912  
 Pendleton, Phillip Childs (PA) – 1932  
 Pendleton, Walter (WV) – 1896  
 Pennington, John B. (DE) – 1886, 1888  
 Penn, Alexander G. (LA) – 1851  
 Pennell, W. M. (ME) – 1910  
 Penner, Larry (NY) – 1978  
 Penniman, Ebenezer J. (MI) – 1850, 1862  
 Penningroth, Charles (IA) – 1936  
 Pennington (KY) – 1916  
 Pennington (NJ) – 1832, 1834  
 Pennington, Alexander C. M. (NJ) – 1852, 1854  
 Pennington, Dennis (IN) – 1833  
 Pennington, Henry F. (MI) – 1884  
 Pennington, Levi T. (IN) – 1906  
 Pennington, William (NJ) – 1858, 1860  
 Penny (MO) – 1894  
 Penny, Timothy J. (MN) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Pennybacker, E. B. (WV) – 1944  
 Pennybacker, Isaac S. (VA) – 1837  
 Penrose (CT) – 1882  
 Penrose, Boies, Jr. (PA) – 1936, 1939  
 Pentoney, Francis A. (MA) – 1934  
 Pentz (MD) – 1884  
 Peoples, Charles E. (OH) – 1892, 1898  
 Peoples, Crystal D. (NY) – 1998  
 Pepper, Claude (FL) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Pepper, George W. (OH) – 1878  
 Pepper, Irvin S. (IA) – 1910, 1912  
 Pepple, Worth W. (IN) – 1904  
 Perales, Gabriel, Jr. (TX) – 2002  
 Perce, Legrand W. (MS) – 1869, 1870  
 Percifield, Anderson (IN) – 1904  
 Percival, Robert (IA) – 1880  
 Perdue J. M. (TX) – 1892, 1894  
 Perez, Ed (CA) – 1998  
 Perez, John J. (CA) – 1974  
 Perham, Sidney (ME) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Periconi, Joseph F. (NY) – 1970  
 Perkel, Marc (MO) – 1998  
 Perkins (NH) – 1845  
 Perkins (TN) – 1882  
 Perkins, Bishop (NY) – 1852  
 Perkins, Bishop W. (KS) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Perkins, Carl C. (KY) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Perkins, Carl D. (KY) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Perkins, Chester A. (IN) – 1928  
 Perkins, Frank C. (NY) – 1930  
 Perkins, George A. (MA) – 1898  
 Perkins, George D. (IA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Perkins, James Breck (NY) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Perkins, James W. (TN) – 1950  
 Perkins, Jared (NH) – 1851, 1853  
 Perkins, John, Jr. (LA) – 1853  
 Perkins, Melvin (MD) – 1978  
 Perkins, Randolph (NJ) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Perkins, Sampson (MA) – 1843  
 Perkins, Vincent H. (IL) – 1897  
 Perley (NY) – 1884  
 Perlman, Jesse B. (NY) – 1932  
 Perlman, Max (NY) – 1924  
 Perlman, Nathan D. (NY) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Perlmutter, Ed (CO) – 2008  
 Perriello, Tom (VA) – 2008  
 Perrill, Augustus L. (OH) – 1844, 1846  
 Perrin, Arthur R. (NY) – 1936  
 Perrin, J. Nick (IL) – 1904, 1918  
 Perrin, Solomon (NY) – 1934  
 Perrine, Lewis (NJ) – 1902  
 Perrini, Joseph J. (NY) – 1952, 1956, 1958  
 Perritt, Henry H. (IL) – 2002  
 Perry (NJ) – 1904, 1906  
 Perry (NY) – 1856, 1858  
 Perry (SC) – 1834  
 Perry, Aaron F. (OH) – 1870  
 Perry, Albertus (NY) – 1864, 1866  
 Perry, Andrew J. (NY) – 1890  
 Perry, B. F. (SC) – 1848, 1872  
 Perry, Brent (TX) – 1996  
 Perry, Donald J. (PA) – 1962  
 Perry, Eli (NY) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1972  
 Perry, Ernest B. (NE) – 1936  
 Perry, Gardner B. (MA) – 1842  
 Perry, George R. (MI) – 1898  
 Perry, James W. (NY) – 1898, 1902  
 Perry, Jesse L. (TN) – 1948  
 Perry, John J. (ME) – 1854, 1858  
 Perry, Joseph S. (IL) – 1942  
 Perry, Matthew J. (SC) – 1974  
 Perry, Nehemiah (NJ) – 1860, 1862  
 Perry, Oliver Hazzard (MA) – 1862  
 Perry, Paul (IN) – 2000  
 Perry, Randy A. (CA) – 1994  
 Perry, Steven L. (OK) – 2008  
 Perry, Thomas J. (MD) – 1845  
 Perry, W. T. (TN) – 1920  
 Perry, Walter Emmett (AL) – 1966  
 Perry, William H. (SC) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Perry, Will T. (TN) – 1946  
 Perryman (MO) – 1856, 1860  
 Perryman, David (OK) – 1994  
 Pershing (PA) – 1856, 1858  
 Person, Seymour H. (MI) – 1930, 1932  
 Person, Thomas (NC) – 1849  
 Persons, Henry (GA) – 1878, 1884  
 Persons, Richard S. (NY) – 1924  
 Persons, Thomas H. (TN) – 1825  
 Pert, William L. (NY) – 1900  
 Pestana, H. L. (KS) – 1892  
 Peter (MD) – 1878  
 Peter (VA) – 1827  
 Peter, George (MD) – 1824, 1826  
 Peter, Henry (PA) – 1914, 1918  
 Peter, William A. (WV) – 1912  
 Peters (MO) – 1912  
 Peters, Andrew J. (MA) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Peters, David W. (MO) – 1928  
 Peters, Edward J. (IA) – 1962  
 Peters, Gary (MI) – 2008  
 Peters, Henry Clay (MA) – 1914  
 Peters, Henry Clay (NY) – 1906  
 Peters, Herb (CA) – 2006  
 Peters, John A. (ME) – 1866, 1868, 1870, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Peters, John M. (NY) – 1976, 1978  
 Peters, Kisun J. (NY) – 2000, 2002  
 Peters, Louanner (IL) – 1992  
 Peters, Marvin J. (IL) – 1948  
 Peters, Mason S. (KS) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1906  
 Peters, Mathews H. (IL) – 1886  
 Peters, Mel E. (TX) – 1926  
 Peters, Ralph A. (NY) – 1938  
 Peters, Robert (PA) – 1992  
 Peters, Samuel (LA) – 1872  
 Peters, Samuel R. (KS) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Petersen, Andrew N. (NY) – 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Petersen, Harold (CA) – 1962  
 Petersen, John C. (KS) – 1974  
 Petersen, Roger Allen (CA) – 2008  
 Peterson (MN) – 1906  
 Peterson, Arthur L. (WI) – 1956  
 Peterson, B. (AL) – 1857  
 Peterson, Bob (FL) – 1962  
 Peterson, Charles D. (MN) – 1941  
 Peterson, Collin C. (MN) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Peterson, Dave (MN) – 1984  
 Peterson, Donna (TX) – 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Peterson, Doug (MN) – 1988  
 Peterson, Duane K. (NE) – 1948, 1950  
 Peterson, Ed C. (NV) – 1936  
 Peterson, Everette L. (NC) – 1952  
 Peterson, F. H. (MN) – 1924  
 Peterson, Frank A. (NE) – 1918, 1920  
 Peterson, Geoffrey G. (CT) – 1976  
 Peterson, Gust C. (NY) – 1920  
 Peterson, Harold L. (MN) – 1940  
 Peterson, Henry K. (IA) – 1936  
 Peterson, Howard V. (AZ) – 1962  
 Peterson, Hugh (GA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Peterson, Iris (WI) – 1986  
 Peterson, J. E. (GA) – 1896  
 Peterson, J. Hardin (FL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Peterson, J. L. (MN) – 1932  
 Peterson, James H. (MN) – 1992  
 Peterson, John A. (CA) – 1950  
 Peterson, John B. (IN) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Peterson, John E. (PA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Peterson, John H. (NY) – 1950  
 Peterson, Morris Blaine (UT) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Peterson, Payson (WA) – 1934, 1936, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1956, 1960  
 Peterson, Pete (FL) – 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Peterson, Stephen M. (IA) – 1964  
 Peterson, W. O. (CO) – 1934  
 Petito, Joseph J. (NY) – 1950  
 Petrakopoulos, Angelos (GA) – 2002  
 Petri, Kenneth M. (OH) – 1940  
 Petri, Thomas E. “Tom” (WI) – 1979, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Petrie, Alexander P. (IL) – 1884  
 Petrie, George (NY) – 1846  
 Petrie, William W. (WI) – 1976, 1978  
 Petrikin, David (PA) – 1836, 1838  
 Petro, J. William (OH) – 1968, 1970  
 Petroni, Romeo G. (CT) – 1966  
 Pettengill, Samuel B. (IN) – 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Pettibone, Augustus H. (TN) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Pettibone, John S. (VT) – 1834  
 Pettigrew, Ebenezer (NC) – 1835  
 Pettingill, Charles I. (MA) – 1922  
 Pettingill, Samuel B. (IN) – 1936  
 Pettis, Andrew A. (ME) – 1944  
 Pettis, Jerry L. (CA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Pettis, Ron (CA) – 1975  
 Pettis, Shirley N. (CA) – 1975, 1976  
 Pettis, Spencer D. (MO) – 1828, 1831  
 Pettit (AL) – 1843  
 Pettit (PA) – 1841  
 Pettit, H. Frank (NJ) – 1948, 1952  
 Pettit, John (IN) – 1843, 1845, 1847  
 Pettit, John U. (IN) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1862  
 Pettit, Thomas S. (KY) – 1892  
 Pettus, S. Newton (PA) – 1868  
 Petty, Emery S. (CA) – 1956, 1958  
 Petty, Judy (AR) – 1974, 1984  
 Pettyjohn (MO) – 1890  
 Pettyjohn, J. Coy (NV) – 1992  
 Petyo, Michael Edward (IN) – 1996, 1998  
 Peyser, Minna Post (NY) – 1976  
 Peyser, Peter A. (NY) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Peyser, Theodore A. (NY) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Peyton, Babette (IL) – 1990  
 Peyton, Balie (TN) – 1833, 1835, 1867





- Peyton, Joseph H. (TN) – 1843, 1845  
 Peyton, Samuel O. (KY) – 1847, 1849, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Pfaff, Otto (NY) – 1916  
 Pfeifer, Herbert J. (OH) – 1968  
 Pfeifer, Joseph L. (NY) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Pfeiffer, George, Jr. (NJ) – 1900  
 Pfeiffer, Rudolf (IL) – 1912  
 Pfeiffer, William L. (NY) – 1948  
 Pfender, William (PA) – 1972  
 Pflum, John E. (PA) – 1970  
 Pfost, Gracie B. Mrs. (ID) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Phair, Maggie (CA) – 1990  
 Phair, Ronald E. (OR) – 1960  
 Pharaoh, Kent (OK) – 1998, 2002  
 Pharr, Henry N. (LA) – 1904  
 Pheiffer, William T. (NY) – 1940, 1942  
 Phelan (TN) – 1902  
 Phelan, James (TN) – 1886, 1888  
 Phelan, John (NY) – 1892  
 Phelan, Michael F. (MA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Phelan, Thomas H. (OR) – 1982, 1986  
 Phelen, Thomas C. (TN) – 1922  
 Phelps (KY) – 1837  
 Phelps (PA) – 1860  
 Phelps (VA) – 1869  
 Phelps, Bill (MO) – 1996  
 Phelps, Charles (CT) – 1839  
 Phelps, Charles E. (MD) – 1864, 1866  
 Phelps, Darwin (PA) – 1868  
 Phelps, David D. (IL) – 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Phelps, Delos P. (IL) – 1878  
 Phelps, Early C. (IL) – 1944  
 Phelps, Elisha (CT) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
 Phelps, Horace (CO) – 1914  
 Phelps, Isaac H. (OH) – 1898  
 Phelps, J. Arthur (CO) – 1936  
 Phelps, James (CT) – 1875, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Phelps, John M. (WV) – 1864  
 Phelps, John S. (MO) – 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862  
 Phelps, L. G. (CA) – 1888  
 Phelps, Lancelot (CT) – 1834, 1835, 1837  
 Phelps, Oliver (NY) – 1834  
 Phelps, Timothy G. (CA) – 1861, 1867  
 Phelps, Wallace H. (OH) – 1886  
 Phelps, William W. (MN) – 1857  
 Phelps, William W. (NJ) – 1872, 1874, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Philbin, John J. (IL) – 1902  
 Philbin, Philip J. (MA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Philbin, Tim (VT) – 1992  
 Philbrick, O. H. (CA) – 1908  
 Philbrick, William (ME) – 1878, 1880  
 Philip (NY) – 1870  
 Philip, George (SD) – 1922  
 Philipbar, Charles W. (NY) – 1916  
 Philips, John F. (MO) – 1874, 1880  
 Phillips (AL) – 1847  
 Phillips (KS) – 1882  
 Phillips (MO) – 1886, 1932  
 Phillips (PA) – 1872  
 Phillips, Alfred J. (NY) – 1944  
 Phillips, Alfred N., Jr. (CT) – 1936, 1938  
 Phillips, B. Leonard (SC) – 1970, 1972  
 Phillips, Bradford L. (VA) – 1998  
 Phillips, Chuck (AZ) – 1990  
 Phillips, David L. (IL) – 1858, 1876  
 Phillips, Dayton E. (TN) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Phillips, Fremont O. (OH) – 1898, 1900  
 Phillips, George K. (NY) – 2008  
 Phillips, Hal (CA) – 1982  
 Phillips, Helen (NY) – 1950  
 Phillips, Henry M. (PA) – 1856, 1858  
 Phillips, Howard (MA) – 1970  
 Phillips, Hubert (CA) – 1946  
 Phillips, Ira (OK) – 1988  
 Phillips, Isidor (NY) – 1904  
 Phillips, J. M. (WA) – 1922  
 Phillips, James A. (NY) – 1946  
 Phillips, James H. (CA) – 1954  
 Phillips, Jim (KS) – 1998  
 Phillips, Joe B. (TX) – 1964  
 Phillips, John (CA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Phillips, John A. (CT) – 1980, 1982  
 Phillips, John F. (MO) – 1868  
 Phillips, John R., Jr. (NJ) – 1928  
 Phillips, Lauri J. (WA) – 1992  
 Phillips, Len (SC) – 1974  
 Phillips, Philip (AL) – 1853  
 Phillips, Samuel (MA) – 1828  
 Phillips, Stephen C. (MA) – 1834, 1836  
 Phillips, Thomas W. (PA) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Phillips, Thomas W., Jr. (PA) – 1922, 1924  
 Phillips, W. N. (GA) – 1930  
 Phillips, W. W. (CA) – 1916  
 Phillips, William A. (KS) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1890  
 Phillips, William J. (PA) – 1980  
 Philpot, S. B. (IA) – 1912  
 Philips (PA) – 1854  
 Philson (PA) – 1841, 1842  
 Phinney, Sylvanus B. (MA) – 1864  
 Phister, Elijah C. (KY) – 1878, 1880  
 Phlpa (OH) – 1862  
 Phoebus, Harry T. (MD) – 1924, 1932  
 Phoenix, J. Phillips (NY) – 1842, 1846, 1848  
 Piacentini, John (OR) – 1974  
 Piarulli, Michael J. (NJ) – 1966  
 Piatkowski, Richard W. (NJ) – 2004  
 Picall, William (NY) – 1846  
 Picken, George F. (NY) – 1942  
 Pickens, Francis W. (SC) – 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1853  
 Pickering (TN) – 1904  
 Pickering, Charles W. “Chip,” Jr. (MS) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Pickett (MO) – 1916  
 Pickett (NJ) – 1906  
 Pickett (TN) – 1857  
 Pickett, C. Leon (TX) – 1982  
 Pickett, Charles E. (IA) – 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Pickett, Dovie T. (MI) – 1978  
 Pickett, G. B. (TX) – 1886  
 Pickett, John F. (CT) – 1970  
 Pickett, Owen B. (VA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Pickett, Roscoe (GA) – 1942, 1964  
 Pickett, T. (GA) – 1890, 1904  
 Pickett, T. J. (KY) – 1874  
 Pickett, Thaddeus K. (GA) – 1888, 1892  
 Pickett, Tom (TX) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Pickle, J. J. “Jake” (TX) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Pickler (MO) – 1900  
 Pickler, John A. (SD) – 1889, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Pickrel, William G. (OH) – 1920  
 Pickrell, James H. (IL) – 1874  
 Pico, Tom, Jr. (HI) – 1996  
 Picone, Dominic E. (NY) – 1922  
 Piddock, James N. (NJ) – 1884, 1886  
 Pierce (GA) – 1876  
 Pierce (ME) – 1916  
 Pierce (MS) – 1868  
 Pierce, Alfred R. (NJ) – 1952  
 Pierce, Charles W. (AL) – 1868  
 Pierce, Edward C. (MI) – 1976  
 Pierce, Edward L. (MA) – 1890  
 Pierce, Franklin (NH) – 1833, 1835  
 Pierce, George B. (MA) – 1900  
 Pierce, Greg A. (AL) – 2006  
 Pierce, Henry H., Jr. (CT) – 1954  
 Pierce, Henry L. (MA) – 1874  
 Pierce, Isaac (NY) – 1830  
 Pierce, J. M. (VT) – 1872  
 Pierce, James R., Sr. (NY) – 1998  
 Pierce, Jeremiah S. (KY) – 1853  
 Pierce, John (PA) – 1904  
 Pierce, John J. (PA) – 1854  
 Pierce, Orrin R. (MI) – 1898  
 Pierce, Ray V. (NY) – 1878  
 Pierce, Rice A. (TN) – 1882, 1888, 1890, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Pierce, Steven D. (MA) – 1991  
 Pierce, Thomas W. (PA) – 1890  
 Pierce, Wallace E. (NY) – 1938  
 Pierce, Walter M. (OR) – 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Pierce, William C. (IL) – 1912  
 Piercy, John H. (MI) – 1952  
 Piercy, Henry Clay (NY) – 1904  
 Pierpoint (VT) – 1852  
 Pierpont (NY) – 1874, 1878, 1882, 1884  
 Pierpont, Robert (VT) – 1834  
 Pierpont, Ross Z. (MD) – 1970, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Pierson, Atwood (TN) – 1894  
 Pierson, Charles T. (NY) – 1880  
 Pierson, Charles W. (IN) – 1992  
 Pierson, Frederick T. (NY) – 1922  
 Pierson, Isaac (NJ) – 1826, 1828  
 Pierson, Job (NY) – 1830, 1832, 1834  
 Pierson, Oruan (IL) – 1886  
 Pierson, Stuart E. (IL) – 1938  
 Pierstorff, W. F. (WI) – 1914  
 Pigott, James P. (CT) – 1892, 1894  
 Pigott, Joe (MS) – 1968  
 Pike (ME) – 1847  
 Pike (MO) – 1872  
 Pike, Austin F. (NH) – 1873, 1875  
 Pike, B. R. (PA) – 1914  
 Pike, Frederick Augustus (ME) – 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1872  
 Pike, James (NH) – 1855, 1857  
 Pike, James S. (ME) – 1850  
 Pike, Otis G. (NY) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Pikiel, Rena E. (IL) – 1938, 1942  
 Pilcher, John L. (GA) – 1953, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Pile, C. E. (KS) – 1918  
 Pile, J. Charles (WI) – 1936  
 Pile, William A. (MO) – 1866, 1868  
 Pillart, Ignatius J. (PA) – 1946  
 Pillersdorf, George (OH) – 1940  
 Pilley, S. A. (AL) – 1890  
 Pillich, Walter J. (NY) – 1982  
 Pilliod, Gerard (OH) – 1932  
 Pillion, John R. (NY) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Pillion, Kieran E. (NJ) – 1980  
 Pillion, Patrick Samuel (GA) – 2006  
 Pillion, Gregory M. (MI) – 1952, 1954  
 Pillow, George W. (IL) – 1890  
 Pillsbury (ME) – 1856  
 Pillsbury, Kent L. (WI) – 1952  
 Pillsbury, Rosecrans W. (NH) – 1920  
 Pillsbury, Timothy (TX) – 1846  
 Pillsworth, Thomas G. (NY) – 2000  
 Pilsbury, Timothy (ME) – 1836  
 Pinchback, Pinckney B. S. (LA) – 1872  
 Pinchot, Amos R. E. (NY) – 1912  
 Pinchot, Cornelia Bryce (PA) – 1928  
 Pinckney, Henry L. (SC) – 1833, 1834, 1836  
 Pinckney, John M. (TX) – 1904  
 Pinckney, Joseph C. (NY) – 1868  
 Pindar, John S. (NY) – 1880, 1884, 1888, 1890  
 Pinder, Irving (MD) – 1998

- Pingree, Chelli (ME) – 2008  
 Pinkham (MO) – 1892  
 Pinkney, David J. (IL) – 1874  
 Pino, James O. (MI) – 1958  
 Pinson, Clyde B. (WV) – 1960, 1962  
 Pinto, Nicholas Howard (NY) – 1932  
 Pinzon, David C. (NY) – 1998  
 Piolet, Victor E. (PA) – 1864, 1868, 1886  
 Piolett, (PA) – 1872  
 Piotrowski, Wayne G. (MO) – 1990  
 Piper (NY) – 1842, 1844, 1850  
 Piper, William (PA) – 1826  
 Piper, William A. (CA) – 1872, 1875, 1876  
 Pipes, David W., Jr. (LA) – 1940  
 Pipkin, Isaac (NC) – 1835  
 Pirce, William A. (RI) – 1884, 1887  
 Pirnie, Alexander (NY) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Pirozzi, Elia (CA) – 1998, 1999, 2000  
 Pisciotta, Alex (NY) – 1934  
 Piscopo, Patsy J. (CT) – 1974  
 Piszatowski, Edward Richard (IL) – 1934, 1936  
 Pitaro, Vincent L. (NY) – 1960  
 Pitcher, John (IN) – 1837  
 Pitcher, Nathaniel (NY) – 1830  
 Pitkin, Timothy (CT) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
 Pitman, Charles W. (PA) – 1848  
 Pitnam, Robert (MA) – 1870  
 Pitney, Mahlon (NJ) – 1894, 1896  
 Pitt, William T. (MI) – 1894  
 Pittenger, William A. (MN) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950  
 Pittman, John B. (TN) – 1847  
 Pitts (MD) – 1839  
 Pitts (NY) – 1842  
 Pitts, J. Joseph (IL) – 1940  
 Pitts, Joe (PA) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Pitts, Joseph R. (PA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Pixley, F. M. (CA) – 1868  
 Place (NJ) – 1874  
 Placek, E. E. (NE) – 1924  
 Plaisted, Frederick W. (ME) – 1897, 1898  
 Plank, Milton H. (PA) – 1920  
 Plankenhorn, William F. (PA) – 1964  
 Plant, David (CT) – 1827, 1829  
 Plants (OH) – 1854  
 Plants, Tobias A. (OH) – 1864, 1866  
 Plantz, Truman (IL) – 1892, 1894  
 Platner, David (IA) – 1882  
 Platt, Edmund (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Platt, Eugene (SC) – 1990  
 Platt, Harry J. (CT) – 1920  
 Platt, James H., Jr. (VA) – 1869, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Platt, Thomas C. (NY) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1884  
 Platten, J. Arthur (CA) – 1980  
 Platts, Todd R. (PA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Plauche, Vance (LA) – 1940  
 Plauche, Vance W. (LA) – 1968  
 Pleasant (GA) – 1884  
 Pleasant, Louis M. (GA) – 1892  
 Pleger, Gary (GA) – 1974  
 Ploeser, Walter C. (MO) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Ploetz, Ray (MN) – 1988  
 Ploetz, Rudolph J. (WI) – 1956  
 Plonk, Ken (NC) – 2004  
 Plowman, Arthur J. (WI) – 1912  
 Plowman, Howard (OK) – 1998  
 Plowman, Thomas S. (AL) – 1896  
 Plum, Richard (IL) – 1948, 1954  
 Plumb, Ralph (IL) – 1884, 1886  
 Plumer, George (PA) – 1824  
 Plumer, H. B. (PA) – 1882  
 Plumides, John G. (NC) – 1966  
 Plumley, Charles A. (VT) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Plumley, Frank (VT) – 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Plummer, Arnold (PA) – 1836, 1840  
 Plummer, Franklin E. (MS) – 1831, 1833  
 Plummer, Harvey S. (PA) – 1920  
 Plummer, James A. (OH) – 1976, 1978  
 Plummer, W. C. (PA) – 1878, 1880  
 Plunkett (OH) – 1852  
 Plunkett, Michael O. (FL) – 1972  
 Plunkett, Thomas F. (MA) – 1848, 1858  
 Plye, L. A. (MS) – 1941  
 Poage, James H. (IL) – 1918  
 Poage, Richard C. (VA) – 1948  
 Poage, W. R. (TX) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Pocchia, Anthony J. (NY) – 1990  
 Podell, Bertram L. (NY) – 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Podell, William (NY) – 1950  
 Podesta, Robert A. (IL) – 1968  
 Podgorski, Chester T. (IL) – 1964  
 Podolak, J. Andrew (PA) – 1994  
 Poe, Donald (AR) – 1970  
 Poe, Joseph M. (OH) – 1878  
 Poe, Ted (TX) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Poe, Washington (GA) – 1844  
 Poehler, Henry (MN) – 1878, 1880  
 Poelzel, Charles A., Jr. (NJ) – 1976  
 Poepoe, Andy (HI) – 1990  
 Poff, Richard H. (VA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Poffenberger, T. A. (MD) – 1898  
 Pogoreles, Charles (IL) – 1926  
 Pogue, William H. (IL) – 1878  
 Pohlen, Jerome (IL) – 2008  
 Poindexter, Harry C. (IN) – 1910  
 Poinsett, Joel R. (SC) – 1824, 1833  
 Pointdexter, Miles (WA) – 1908  
 Pointon, William P., Jr. (OK) – 1962  
 Poirier, Paul N. (VT) – 1988  
 Poirier, Peter R. (NH) – 1948, 1952  
 Polakowski, Walter (WI) – 1928, 1932  
 Poland, Luke P. (VT) – 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1882  
 Polansky, Steven J. (NJ) – 1998  
 Polis, Jared (CO) – 2008  
 Politis, Paul I. (PA) – 2004  
 Polito, William P. (NY) – 1992  
 Polk, Albert F. (DE) – 1916, 1918  
 Polk, James G. (OH) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Polk, James K. (TN) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837  
 Polk, Rufus K. (PA) – 1898, 1900  
 Polk, William H. (TN) – 1851  
 Pollack, Lana (MI) – 1988  
 Pollard, Ernest M. (NE) – 1906, 1908  
 Pollard, Henry M. (MO) – 1876, 1878  
 Pollard, Isaac G. (PA) – 1896  
 Pollard, J. A. S. (IA) – 1910  
 Pollard, Tommy (NC) – 1992  
 Polley, James T. (KY) – 1986  
 Pollina, Anthony (VT) – 1984  
 Pollock, Gerald A. (AZ) – 1970, 1972  
 Pollock, Henry W. (IL) – 1858, 1956  
 Pollock, Howard W. (AK) – 1966, 1968  
 Pollock, James (PA) – 1844, 1846  
 Pollock, Jeffrey L. (OR) – 2000  
 Pollock, John (NJ) – 1934  
 Polsley, Daniel (WV) – 1866  
 Polt, Adam F. (WI) – 1936, 1938, 1942  
 Pomadt, R. A. (MN) – 1920  
 Pombo, Richard W. (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Pomeroy, Charles (IA) – 1868  
 Pomeroy, Earl (ND) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Pomeroy, Enos (NY) – 1826  
 Pomeroy, Leigh (MN) – 2004  
 Pomeroy, Richard (CA) – 1934  
 Pomeroy, Theodore M. (NY) – 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Pomeroy, William (CT) – 1841  
 Pond (LA) – 1853, 1855  
 Pond, Benjamin (NY) – 1834  
 Pond, Jay (CA) – 2002  
 Pond, Jay (MN) – 2004  
 Ponsford, Walter A. (OR) – 2000  
 Pool, Charles W. (NE) – 1918  
 Pool, J. Henry (PA) – 1940  
 Pool, Joe (TX) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Pool, Mrs. Joe (TX) – 1968  
 Pool, O. F. (NC) – 1926  
 Poole, Walter F. (NC) – 1882  
 Poole (NJ) – 1918  
 Poole, Benjamin (MA) – 1862  
 Poole, George H. (TN) – 1924  
 Poole, Theodore L. (NY) – 1894, 1896  
 Pooler, Robert W. (GA) – 1838, 1840  
 Pooler, Rosemary S. (NY) – 1986, 1988  
 Poor, Benjamin Parley (MA) – 1856  
 Poor, Henry V. (NY) – 1950  
 Poore, Floyd G. (KY) – 1992  
 Poorman, Christian L. (OH) – 1872, 1890, 1892  
 Poorman, Edward F. (IL) – 1920, 1924  
 Poovey, Ted A. (NC) – 1984  
 Pope (NC) – 1831  
 Pope (OK) – 1914  
 Pope, B. F. (AL) – 1847  
 Pope, Benjamin W. (IL) – 1892  
 Pope, Burwell (AL) – 1865  
 Pope, J. William, Jr. (TN) – 1968  
 Pope, Jacob G. (IL) – 1906  
 Pope, John (KY) – 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Pope, John D. (NE) – 1900  
 Pope, Joseph (MT) – 1918  
 Pope, Patrick H. (KY) – 1833  
 Pope, T. A. (TX) – 1896  
 Popielarski, George S. (NY) – 1988  
 Popkin, Gary S. (NY) – 1994  
 Popp, Thomas G. (WI) – 1986  
 Poppleton, Andrew J. (NE) – 1868  
 Poppleton, E. F. (OH) – 1874, 1884  
 Poppleton, L. F. (OH) – 1878  
 Porcaro, Frank W. (NY) – 1944  
 Porch (NJ) – 1892  
 Porch, Willis Tullis (NJ) – 1934  
 Pordum, Francis (NY) – 1996  
 Porr, Edwin (AZ) – 2002  
 Porreca, Paul R. (NJ) – 1962  
 Porteous, L. Robert, Jr. (ME) – 1972  
 Porter (KY) – 1908  
 Porter (ME) – 1852  
 Porter (MO) – 1848  
 Porter (NH) – 1845  
 Porter (NY) – 1844, 1891  
 Porter, Albert G. (IN) – 1858, 1860  
 Porter, Alexander (NY) – 1908  
 Porter, Arthur S. (MI) – 1843  
 Porter, Bill (KS) – 1952  
 Porter, C. G. (PA) – 1918  
 Porter, Carley V. (CA) – 1963  
 Porter, Charles H. (VA) – 1869, 1870  
 Porter, Charles O. (OR) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Porter, Earle S. (TX) – 1980  
 Porter, Epaphias (CT) – 1833  
 Porter, F. Stanley (MD) – 1934  
 Porter, Fay (CA) – 1956  
 Porter, G. C. (NE) – 1916  
 Porter, Gary (ND) – 1994  
 Porter, Gilchrist (MO) – 1850, 1852, 1854  
 Porter, H. Kirke (PA) – 1902  
 Porter, H. M. (GA) – 1904  
 Porter, Horace (ME) – 1834



- Porter, John Edward (IL) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998
- Porter, Jon (NV) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Porter, Jon (TX) – 2004
- Porter, Peter A. (NY) – 1906
- Porter, Samuel (NY) – 1846
- Porter, Stephen Geyer (PA) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928
- Porter, Steven (PA) – 2004, 2006
- Porter, Thomas (TN) – 1833, 1835
- Porter, Thomas D. (OH) – 1984
- Porter, Timothy (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828
- Porter, Walter W., Jr. (NJ) – 1962
- Porter, William (NY) – 1868, 1884
- Porter, William E. (KY) – 1946
- Porterfield, Arnold G. (WV) – 1950
- Porterfield, E. Lee (OH) – 1916
- Portman, Rob (OH) – 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004
- Posegate, R. (MO) – 1888, 1889
- Poserina, John J., Jr. (PA) – 1964
- Posey, Bill (FL) – 2008
- Posey, Francis B. (IN) – 1910
- Posey, Frank B. (IN) – 1888
- Posey, John A. (AL) – 1928
- Poshard, Glenn (IL) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996
- Posner, Stephen (NY) – 1974
- Posson, Guy (WA) – 1900
- Post, George A. (PA) – 1882, 1884
- Post, James D. (OH) – 1910, 1912
- Post, Philip Sidney (IL) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894
- Postell, James C. (SC) – 1834
- Postma, James (WA) – 2008
- Poston, Charles E. (OH) – 1928
- Poston, McCracken “Ken” (GA) – 1996
- Poston, W. F. (TN) – 1890
- Poston, William W. (OH) – 1876
- Postupack, Stephen (PA) – 1974, 1976
- Poteet, Marcus L. (NE) – 1932, 1934
- Potempa, Joseph (IL) – 1962
- Potter (CT) – 1900, 1902
- Potter (MS) – 1868
- Potter (NJ) – 1878, 1912
- Potter (OH) – 1832
- Potter, Allen (MI) – 1872, 1874, 1876
- Potter, Burton W. (MA) – 1912
- Potter, Charles E. (MI) – 1948, 1950
- Potter, Clarkson N. (NY) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1876
- Potter, David (OH) – 2008
- Potter, Elisha R. (RI) – 1829, 1843, 1845
- Potter, Emery D. (OH) – 1843, 1848
- Potter, Harold H. (OK) – 1956
- Potter, James B., Jr. (CA) – 1969
- Potter, John F. (WI) – 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862
- Potter, Orlando B. (NY) – 1878, 1882
- Potter, Robert (NC) – 1829, 1831
- Potter, William W. (PA) – 1836, 1838
- Pottish, Morris (NY) – 1948
- Pottle, Emory B. (NY) – 1856, 1858
- Potts (NJ) – 1872, 1878
- Potts, Benjamin C. (PA) – 1896
- Potts, David, Jr. (PA) – 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836
- Potts, David M. (NY) – 1946, 1948
- Potts, Edward A. (MD) – 1964
- Potts, Ernest D. (IL) – 1924
- Potwin, C. W. (OH) – 1870
- Pou (GA) – 1880, 1882
- Pou, Edward W. (NC) – 1896, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Pouland, John (TX) – 1996
- Poulson, Norris (CA) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952
- Poulson, Omer B. (PA) – 1932
- Pound, James H. (MI) – 1898, 1912
- Pound, Thaddeus C. (WI) – 1876, 1878, 1880
- Povinelli, Henry A. (CT) – 1972
- Powell (MO) – 1874
- Powell, Adam Clayton, Jr. (NY) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1968
- Powell, Alfred H. (VA) – 1825, 1827
- Powell, Bill (AR) – 1994
- Powell, Charles (OK) – 1950
- Powell, Cuthbert (VA) – 1840, 1841
- Powell, Edlo E. (CA) – 1972
- Powell, J. (SC) – 1840
- Powell, Joe (AL) – 1996
- Powell, John B. (OH) – 1876
- Powell, Joseph (PA) – 1874, 1876
- Powell, Joseph (TN) – 1839, 1867
- Powell, Kenneth E. (VA) – 1986
- Powell, Mrs. F. F. (WA) – 1950
- Powell, Nathan (IN) – 1900
- Powell, Paulus (VA) – 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859
- Powell, Richard A. (OH) – 1918
- Powell, Robert G. (MI) – 1964
- Powell, Rod (IA) – 1990
- Powell, S. P. (VA) – 1920
- Powell, T. W. (AL) – 1904
- Powell, Thomas E. (OH) – 1882
- Powell, Walter E. (OH) – 1970, 1972
- Power (MI) – 1878
- Power (PA) – 1834, 1850
- Power, Calvin B. (PA) – 1918
- Power, Daniel (TX) – 2000
- Power, James (PA) – 1838
- Power, John (MI) – 1886, 1888, 1902, 1912
- Power, Victor L. (MN) – 1924
- Powers (MI) – 1880
- Powers (MN) – 1914
- Powers (MS) – 1875
- Powers, Caleb (KY) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916
- Powers, D. A. H. (ME) – 1892
- Powers, D. Lane (NJ) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944
- Powers, Dorothy R. (WA) – 1966
- Powers, Frank (KY) – 1884
- Powers, Gershom (NY) – 1828
- Powers, H. Henry (VT) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898
- Powers, John (MI) – 1884
- Powers, John E., Jr. (MA) – 1972
- Powers, John M. (NY) – 1928
- Powers, Linda (CO) – 1994
- Powers, Llewellyn (ME) – 1876, 1878, 1902, 1904, 1906
- Powers, Orlando W. (UT) – 1904, 1906
- Powers, Samuel L. (MA) – 1900, 1902
- Powning (NV) – 1882
- Powroznik, Martin (IL) – 1934
- Poynter, W. A. (NE) – 1892
- Pracht, C. Frederick (PA) – 1942, 1944
- Prado, Miguel I. (NY) – 1996
- Prall, Anning S. (NY) – 1923, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Prange, Robert L. (MO) – 1972
- Prather, Joseph E. (KY) – 1994
- Pratt (MI) – 1880
- Pratt (NY) – 1876
- Pratt, Albert M. (OH) – 1874
- Pratt, Billie (TX) – 1964
- Pratt, C. F. Nelson (MA) – 1934, 1936
- Pratt, Charles B. (MA) – 1890
- Pratt, Charles C. (PA) – 1908, 1910
- Pratt, Charles D. (NY) – 1902
- Pratt, Daniel D. (IN) – 1847, 1868
- Pratt, George B. (OR) – 1910
- Pratt, Harcourt J. (NY) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Pratt, Harry H. (NY) – 1914, 1916
- Pratt, Henry O. (IA) – 1872, 1874
- Pratt, James T. (CT) – 1853, 1855
- Pratt, Jane (NC) – 1946
- Pratt, John (NY) – 1840
- Pratt, John M. (CA) – 1968
- Pratt, Joseph M. (PA) – 1944
- Pratt, Le Gage (NJ) – 1906, 1908
- Pratt, Mrs. Ruth Baker (NY) – 1928, 1930, 1932
- Pratt, N. (PA) – 1866
- Pratt, Zadock (NY) – 1836, 1842
- Pray, Charles N. (MT) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912
- Preacely, Diane (IL) – 1983
- Prehn, Arthur W. (WI) – 1936
- Prendergast, James A. (IL) – 1922
- Prendergast, Norman W. (LA) – 1960
- Prendergast, William A. (NY) – 1897, 1898
- Prendergast, William B. (MD) – 1956
- Prentice, Westervelt (NY) – 1912
- Prentiss (OH) – 1860
- Prentiss, Bug (IL) – 1860
- Prentiss, John (NY) – 1836, 1838
- Prentiss, Sergeant S. (MS) – 1837, 1838
- Prentiss, William (IL) – 1888
- Prescott, Cyrus D. (NY) – 1878, 1880
- Prescott, J. K. (AR) – 1924
- Prescott, Marion B. (NC) – 1928
- Prescott, Rufus A. (NY) – 1930
- Presser (TN) – 1876
- Pressl, Lance (IL) – 2000
- Pressler, Henry (TX) – 1968, 1970
- Pressler, Larry (SD) – 1974, 1976
- Pressley, J. (SC) – 1833
- Pressly, J. A. (TX) – 1916
- Pressly, John S. (SC) – 1834
- Pressman, Lee (NY) – 1948
- Presson, George E. (NM) – 1972
- Preston (AR) – 1851
- Preston (NH) – 1847
- Preston, Bob (NH) – 1992
- Preston, Charles A. (CA) – 1916
- Preston, Douglas A. (WY) – 1914
- Preston, J. H. (IA) – 1888
- Preston, J. M. (IA) – 1870
- Preston, Jacob A. (MD) – 1843
- Preston, John B. (KY) – 1956
- Preston, Naomi (ID) – 2004
- Preston, Prince H. (GA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958
- Preston, R. M. (IA) – 1870
- Preston, William (KY) – 1852, 1853, 1855
- Preston, William B. (VA) – 1847
- Preston, William P. (MD) – 1853, 1859, 1861
- Preus, Paul A. (WA) – 1936, 1940
- Preux, J. A. (LA) – 1874
- Prevette, J. M. (NC) – 1934
- Prevey, F. N. (OH) – 1904
- Previdi, Robert (NY) – 1988, 1990
- Prewitt, R. K. (MS) – 1896
- Preyer, Richardson (NC) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Pribyson, Stanley J. (CT) – 1952
- Price (KY) – 1847
- Price (MD) – 1839
- Price (MO) – 1852, 1854, 1856
- Price (PA) – 1852
- Price (SD) – 1902
- Price, Andrew (LA) – 1890, 1892, 1894
- Price, Andrew (WV) – 1908
- Price, Bill (IL) – 1998
- Price, Bob (TX) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976
- Price, Charles C. (IN) – 1952
- Price, Clint L. (IA) – 1910, 1912
- Price, David E. (NC) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Price, Emory H. (FL) – 1942, 1944, 1946
- Price, Frank J. (PA) – 1930
- Price, George A. (MD) – 1964
- Price, H. H. (VA) – 1920



- Price, Hiram (IA) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1876, 1878  
 Price, Hugh H. (WI) – 1887  
 Price, J. B. (LA) – 1872  
 Price, James L. (OH) – 1878  
 Price, Jesse D. (MD) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Price, John (NY) – 1832  
 Price, Kamuela (HI) – 1992  
 Price, Max (IL) – 1936, 1938, 1944  
 Price, Melvin (IL) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Price, R. M. (CA) – 1849  
 Price, Robert (TX) – 1964, 1974  
 Price, Rodman M. (NJ) – 1850, 1852  
 Price, Sterling (MO) – 1844  
 Price, Stuart (OK) – 1994  
 Price, Thomas L. (MO) – 1862, 1866  
 Price, Tom (GA) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Price, W. N. (ME) – 1920  
 Price, W. W. (KS) – 1898  
 Price, William (IL) – 1882  
 Price, William (MD) – 1829  
 Price, William P. (GA) – 1870  
 Price, William T. (WI) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Pricer, William E. (OH) – 1912  
 Prickett, Thomas J. (NJ) – 1900  
 Prideaux, Richard (NY) – 1966  
 Pridemore, Auburn L. (VA) – 1876  
 Priess, Abraham (IL) – 1906  
 Priest, Ivy B. (UT) – 1950  
 Priest, J. Percy (TN) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Priestly, William (TN) – 1829  
 Prince (NJ) – 1914  
 Prince, Ben (PA) – 2002  
 Prince, Charles H. (GA) – 1868  
 Prince, David C. (NY) – 1952, 1954  
 Prince, Frederick O. (MA) – 1866, 1868  
 Prince, George W. (IL) – 1895, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Prince, Harry O. (NY) – 1950  
 Prince, Jack (GA) – 1964  
 Prince, Theodore (NY) – 1904  
 Prince, Tim (CA) – 2008  
 Prince, Walter L. (KY) – 1942  
 Prindle, Elizur H. (NY) – 1870  
 Prineas, Peter G. (IL) – 1976, 1982  
 Pringle, Joseph C. (OK) – 1920, 1922  
 Pringle (MI) – 1880  
 Pringle, Benjamin (NY) – 1852, 1854  
 Pringle, Charles F. (CA) – 2004  
 Pringle, Eugene (MI) – 1888  
 Printzlien, Conrad F. (NY) – 1932  
 Prioleau, A. R. (SC) – 1908  
 Prior, Daniel H. (NY) – 1912  
 Prisco, Eugene V. “Gene” (NY) – 1998  
 Pristoop, Simon (FL) – 2004  
 Pritchard (IN) – 1870  
 Pritchard, George M. (NC) – 1928, 1952  
 Pritchard, Jeter C. (NC) – 1892  
 Pritchard, Joel (WA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Pritchard, John (IN) – 1962  
 Pritchard, L. (VA) – 1908  
 Pritchard, Raymond (WA) – 1974, 1976  
 Pritchard, Raymond R. (CA) – 1954  
 Privette, Clarice L. R. (WA) – 1972  
 Privette, Coy C. (NC) – 1992  
 Probasco, Harry R. (OH) – 1906  
 Probert, Hubert F. (MI) – 1912, 1914  
 Procacci, William J. (NJ) – 1964  
 Proctor, Kenneth (MI) – 1992  
 Proctor, Z. T. (KY) – 1924  
 Procum, J. E. (IL) – 1924  
 Proffit, George H. (IN) – 1839, 1841  
 Prokop, Stanley A. (PA) – 1958, 1960  
 Propper, Karl (NY) – 1948  
 Pross, Gordon Allen (WA) – 1998  
 Prosser (MO) – 1890  
 Prosser (TN) – 1878  
 Prosser, David T., Jr. (WI) – 1996  
 Prosser, William A. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Prosser, William F. (TN) – 1868, 1870  
 Proudfit, John G. (NY) – 1968  
 Proudman, Joseph E. (NY) – 1946  
 Proulx, Henry J. (NH) – 1942  
 Prout, Charles D. (FL) – 1990  
 Prout, James A. (IL) – 1906  
 Prouty, Solomon F. (IA) – 1910, 1912  
 Prouty, Winston L. (VT) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Provencio, J. R. (TX) – 1970  
 Provenzano, Jerry (FL) – 1996  
 Prugh, B. E. P. (PA) – 1921  
 Prussing, Laurel Lunt (IL) – 1996, 1998  
 Pruyn, John V. L. (NY) – 1854, 1866  
 Pryce, Deborah (OH) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Pryor, Barbara Jean (VA) – 2006  
 Pryor, David (AR) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Pryor, John C. (IA) – 1916  
 Pryor, Luke (AL) – 1882  
 Pryor, Nancy S. (PA) – 1984  
 Pryor, Roger A. (VA) – 1859  
 Pryor, Will (TX) – 2006  
 Pszczolkowski, Anthony (IL) – 1932  
 Pucciano, John G. (CT) – 1976, 1978  
 Pucinski, Roman C. (IL) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Puckett, Luke (IN) – 2008  
 Puckett, Paul J. (VA) – 1974  
 Pugh, C. R. (NC) – 1918  
 Pugh, George E. (OH) – 1864  
 Pugh, J. J. (ID) – 1914  
 Pugh, J. L. (AL) – 1849, 1866  
 Pugh, James L. (AL) – 1859  
 Pugh, John H. (NJ) – 1876, 1878  
 Pugh, Jonathan H. (IL) – 1832  
 Pugh, Samuel J. (KY) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Pugmire, Edward M. (ID) – 1912  
 Pugsley, Chester D. (NY) – 1916  
 Pugsley, Cornelius A. (NY) – 1900, 1902, 1910  
 Pugsley, Jacob J. (OH) – 1886, 1888  
 Pujo, Arsene P. (LA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Pulitzer, Joseph (NY) – 1884  
 Puller, Lew (VA) – 1978  
 Pullman, Royal H. (MD) – 1890  
 Pumroy (PA) – 1856  
 Purcell, Francis K. (NY) – 1948  
 Purcell, Francis X. (NJ) – 1928  
 Purcell, Graham B., Jr. (TX) – 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Purcell, Henry (NY) – 1904  
 Purcell, John C. (NY) – 1932  
 Purcell, L. I. (ID) – 1918  
 Purcell, Miles J. (MI) – 1912, 1918  
 Purdue (IN) – 1866  
 Purdy (MO) – 1892  
 Purdy, Smith M. (NY) – 1842  
 Purdy, Wesley W. (OH) – 1946  
 Purman, John (PA) – 1896  
 Purman, William J. (FL) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Purnell, Fred S. (IN) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Purrington, Ward (NC) – 1974  
 Pursell, Carl D. (MI) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Pursley, Ken (ID) – 1976  
 Purviance, Roy A. (PA) – 1946, 1948  
 Purviance, Samuel A. (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1874  
 Puryear, Richard C. (NC) – 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Pusey, William H. M. (IA) – 1882, 1884  
 Putman, M. J. (VA) – 1930  
 Putnam, Adam H. (FL) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Putnam, Douglas T. (CT) – 1994  
 Putnam, George (VT) – 1843, 1844  
 Putnam, Harvey (NY) – 1846, 1848  
 Putnam, M. J. (VA) – 1928  
 Putnam, Otis (LA) – 1912  
 Pyke, Bernice S. (OH) – 1954  
 Quackenbush, John A. (NY) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Qualls, Roxanne (OH) – 1998  
 Quane, John R. (OH) – 1922  
 Quarles (TN) – 1857  
 Quarles, James M. (TN) – 1859  
 Quarles, Julian M. (VA) – 1898  
 Quarles, Tunstal (KY) – 1829  
 Quarnstrom, Gordon M. (WA) – 1950, 1952  
 Quartel, Rob (FL) – 1984  
 Quarton, William B. (IA) – 1914  
 Quayle (MO) – 1882  
 Quayle, Dan (IN) – 1976, 1978  
 Quayle, John F. (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Quenstedt, Warren D. (VA) – 1956  
 Quick, Laurence J. (IL) – 2002  
 Quick, William F. Sr. (WI) – 1930  
 Quie, Albert H. (MN) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Quigg, J. T. (WA) – 1982  
 Quigg, Lemuel E. (NY) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Quigley (CT) – 1918  
 Quigley (MO) – 1906  
 Quigley, Eugene (OH) – 1916  
 Quigley, James L. (CA) – 1956  
 Quigley, James M. (PA) – 1950, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Quigley, Joseph Francis (CA) – 1948  
 Quigley, Kevin (WA) – 1996  
 Quigley, Robert M. (NY) – 1964  
 Quigley, W. Y. (SD) – 1890  
 Quillen, James H. “Jimmy” (TN) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Quillian, John (NY) – 1950  
 Quillin, John P. (IL) – 1980  
 Quimby (OH) – 1832  
 Quin, Percy E. (MS) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Quinby, Samuel (OH) – 1834, 1836  
 Quincy (MA) – 1888  
 Quinlan, James M. (IL) – 1914  
 Quinn (NY) – 1882  
 Quinn, Charles F. (PA) – 1902, 1910, 1912  
 Quinn, Hugh (NY) – 1951  
 Quinn, Jack (NY) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Quinn, James L. (KS) – 1948  
 Quinn, James L. (PA) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Quinn, Jeanne P. (IL) – 1978  
 Quinn, John (ME) – 1978  
 Quinn, John (NY) – 1888  
 Quinn, John J. (NY) – 1956  
 Quinn, Joseph D. (MD) – 1978  
 Quinn, Martin (OR) – 1896  
 Quinn, Percy E. (MS) – 1930  
 Quinn, Peter A. (NY) – 1944, 1946  
 Quinn, Robert E. (VA) – 1976  
 Quinn, Robert L. (OH) – 1950  
 Quinn, Robert P. (NY) – 1984  
 Quinn, T. Vincent (NY) – 1948, 1950  
 Quinn, Terence J. (NY) – 1874, 1876



- Quinn, Walter A., Jr. (NY) – 1966  
 Quinney, H. Roberts (CA) – 1956  
 Quisenberry, Jerome G. (IL) – 1898  
 Quitman, John A. (MS) – 1847, 1855, 1857  
 Quraishi, G. M. “Bill” (CA) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 2000
- Raasch, Wayne (TX) – 2004  
 Rabaut, Louis C. (MI) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Rabe (PA) – 1886  
 Raber, John C. (IN) – 1964  
 Rabin, Benjamin J. (NY) – 1944, 1946  
 Rabinowitz, Victor J. (NY) – 1947  
 Race, John A. (WI) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Racek, John D. (NE) – 1988  
 Racette Felix A. (MI) – 1938  
 Rachner, Mary Jane (MN) – 1984  
 Rack, Joseph (PA) – 1920  
 Rackoff, Irwin Ira (NY) – 1930  
 Radanovich, George P. (CA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Radcliff, Peter (NY) – 1828  
 Radcliffe, Amos H. (NJ) – 1918, 1920  
 Radcliffe, Harry (FL) – 1980  
 Radding, Eugene (CA) – 1954, 1956  
 Radford, Duval (VA) – 1896  
 Radford, William (NY) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Radwan, Edmund P. (NY) – 1941, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Radwan, Ralph J. (NY) – 1960  
 Radzevich, Thomas (CT) – 1946  
 Raeder, William L. (PA) – 1904  
 Rafalko, Robert J. (PA) – 1982  
 Raff, Edward S. (OH) – 1894  
 Raff, W. H. (SD) – 1960  
 Rafferty (PA) – 1886  
 Rafferty, George E. (OH) – 1956, 1958  
 Rafferty, Philip (NJ) – 1868, 1870  
 Ragan, A. H. (NC) – 1932  
 Ragan, George A. (SD) – 1894  
 Ragan, Philip E. (PA) – 1950, 1952  
 Ragon, Heartsill (AR) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Ragsdale, Ben (VA) – 1970  
 Ragsdale, Duncan (TN) – 1978  
 Ragsdale, J. Willard (SC) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Ragsdale, John M. (CT) – 1990  
 Ragsdale, M. S. (IN) – 1886  
 Ragsdale, Thomas (GA) – 1970  
 Rahall, Nick J., II (WV) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Rahm, Herman (IL) – 1912  
 Rahm, James A. (MO) – 1958  
 Raiford, Maurice T. (SC) – 1996  
 Raihala, M. W. (MN) – 1940
- Railsback (MS) – 1868  
 Railsback, Thomas F. (IL) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Raimondi, Thomas Paul (MD) – 1968  
 Raimondo, Justin (CA) – 1996  
 Raines, John (NY) – 1888, 1890  
 Rainey, Henry T. (IL) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Rainey, J. H. (SC) – 1878  
 Rainey, John W. (IL) – 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Rainey, Joseph H. (SC) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Rainey, Lilius B. (AL) – 1920  
 Rainey, Marvin E. (KS) – 1966  
 Rainey, William H. (IN) – 1912  
 Rainn, Green B. (IL) – 1874  
 Rains (MO) – 1860  
 Rains, Albert (AL) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Rainville, Martha (VA) – 2006  
 Raisch, Jo Ann P. (MO) – 1974  
 Raker, John E. (CA) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Rakov, Harold L. (NY) – 1958  
 Rakus, John (CA) – 1972  
 Raldiris, Edward J. L. (NY) – 1912  
 Raleigh, P. (AR) – 1894  
 Raley, James H. (OR) – 1894  
 Ralls, John G., Jr. (FL) – 2001  
 Ralph, John S., Jr. (KS) – 1984  
 Ralph, S. Lester (MA) – 1984  
 Ralston, Jackson H. (MD) – 1916  
 Ralston, James H. (IL) – 1841  
 Ralston, Thomas A. (KS) – 1936  
 Ramage, Joseph A. (OH) – 1844  
 Ramage, Raymond (TX) – 1962  
 Rambo, Abel (PA) – 1876  
 Ramey, Frank M. (IL) – 1928, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Ramey, Harry H. (KY) – 1934  
 Ramey, Homer A. (OH) – 1938, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Ramey, Jesse M. (KY) – 1978  
 Ramirez, David A. (CA) – 1994  
 Ramirez, Ralph R. (CA) – 1988  
 Ramn, Ernest (NY) – 1914  
 Ramos, Edwin (NY) – 1990  
 Ramos, Manuel A. (NY) – 1972  
 Ramp, B. J. (OR) – 1902, 1904  
 Ramsay (TN) – 1859  
 Ramsay, Caroline R. (MD) – 1962  
 Ramsay, James G. (NC) – 1865  
 Ramsay, Robert L. (WV) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1948, 1952  
 Ramsay, Robert T. (CA) – 1962  
 Ramsay, Samuel H. (RI) – 1956  
 Ramsay, W. E. (NJ) – 1920  
 Ramsdell, James G. (PA) – 1910  
 Ramsdell, Jonathan G. (MI) – 1896  
 Ramsdell, Walter L. (MA) – 1898  
 Ramsey (NY) – 1884  
 Ramsey, Alexander (PA) – 1843, 1844
- Ramsey, Denzil J. (KY) – 1976  
 Ramsey, James G. (NC) – 1884  
 Ramsey, John R. (NJ) – 1916, 1918  
 Ramsey, Joseph H. (NY) – 1866, 1868  
 Ramsey, Patricia Smith (CA) – 1984  
 Ramsey, R. R. (NC) – 1954  
 Ramsey, Robert (PA) – 1832, 1840  
 Ramsey, Samuel A. (SD) – 1906  
 Ramsey, Silas (IL) – 1866  
 Ramsey, W. K. (PA) – 1915, 1916  
 Ramsey, William (PA) – 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Ramsey, William S. (PA) – 1838, 1840  
 Ramsever, C. William (IA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Ramspeck, Robert (GA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Ramstad, Jim (MN) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Rand, John A. (CT) – 1962  
 Randall (MA) – 1886  
 Randall (MI) – 1880  
 Randall (NJ) – 1872  
 Randall (PA) – 1860  
 Randall (VT) – 1878, 1880  
 Randall, Alexander (MD) – 1841  
 Randall, Benjamin (ME) – 1838, 1840  
 Randall, Bill (FL) – 1998  
 Randall, Charles H. (CA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1932, 1934, 1940  
 Randall, Charles P. (OK) – 1908  
 Randall, Charles S. (MA) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Randall, Clifford E. (WI) – 1918  
 Randall, David V. (PA) – 1952  
 Randall, Matthew (PA) – 1932  
 Randall, Samuel J. (PA) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Randall, William H. (KY) – 1863  
 Randall, William J. (MO) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Randell, Choice B. (TX) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Randell, William H. (KY) – 1865  
 Randle, Tommy (CA) – 1994  
 Randolph (NJ) – 1834  
 Randolph (TN) – 1865, 1876, 1878  
 Randolph, Ernest (WV) – 1918  
 Randolph, James F. (NJ) – 1828, 1830  
 Randolph, James H. (TN) – 1876  
 Randolph, Jennings (WV) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Randolph, John (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1833
- Randolph, John F. (NY) – 1978  
 Randolph, Joseph F. (NJ) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Randolph, R. R. (IL) – 1938  
 Randolph, Robert Isham (IL) – 1938  
 Randolph, Scott R. (IL) – 1970, 1974  
 Raney (MO) – 1902  
 Raney, John H. (MO) – 1894  
 Rangel, Charles B. (NY) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Ranger, Lynn M. (MA) – 1912  
 Rankin (NY) – 1842, 1844  
 Rankin (PA) – 1888  
 Rankin, Christopher (MS) – 1825  
 Rankin, Iva P. (CA) – 1875  
 Rankin, J. D. (TX) – 1882, 1886  
 Rankin, Jeanette (MT) – 1916, 1940  
 Rankin, John (NC) – 1982  
 Rankin, John E. (MS) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Rankin, John T. (IN) – 1890  
 Rankin, John W. (PA) – 1946  
 Rankin, Joseph (WI) – 1882, 1884  
 Rankin, L. P. (CA) – 1856  
 Rankin, M. C. (KY) – 1910  
 Rankin, Morton C. (IN) – 1894  
 Rankin, W. L. (KY) – 1867  
 Rankin, W. R. (MT) – 1946  
 Rankin, Wellington D. (MT) – 1914, 1952  
 Rankin, William (KY) – 1857  
 Ranney (OH) – 1843, 1858  
 Ranney, Ambrose A. (MA) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Ranney, Rufus P. (OH) – 1846, 1848  
 Ransdell, Joseph E. (LA) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Ransier, Alonzo J. (SC) – 1872  
 Ransley, Harry C. (PA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Ransom, Royal (VT) – 1830  
 Ransom, Truman B. (VT) – 1840, 1843  
 Rantoul, Robert, Jr. (MA) – 1838, 1840, 1848, 1850  
 Ranum, Roy W. (MN) – 1958  
 Rapier, James T. (AL) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Rapkin, Yale (NY) – 1972  
 Rapp, Stephen J. (IA) – 1974, 1976  
 Rar (IN) – 1858  
 Rardin, Wesley M. (KY) – 1890  
 Rarick, John R. (LA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1976  
 Rariden, James (IN) – 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Rariden, Ray (IL) – 1912  
 Rarig, R. John (PA) – 1984  
 Rasmussen, N. P. (ND) – 1904



- Rasoul, S. "Sam" (VA) – 2008  
 Rasor, Jerry C. (OH) – 1962  
 Rast, George B. (SC) – 1974  
 Ratchford (MO) – 1886  
 Ratchford, William R. (CT) – 1974, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Ratcliff, R. Curtis (NC) – 1978  
 Ratcliff, Thomas (IL) – 1892  
 Ratcliff, Zeno O. (NC) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1956, 1960, 1964  
 Rathbone, Eric (MO) – 1984  
 Rathbone, Henry R. (IL) – 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Rathbone, John (NY) – 1824  
 Rathbun, George (NY) – 1842, 1844  
 Rathbun, Randy (KS) – 1996  
 Rathbun, S. A. (IL) – 1916  
 Rathburn, R. (OH) – 1890  
 Rather, James Taylor (AL) – 1841  
 Rathjen, Arthur (NY) – 1932  
 Ratigan, John B. (MA) – 1904  
 Ratliff, Alex L. (KY) – 1924  
 Ratliff, R. B. (KY) – 1880  
 Ratliff, W. P. (MS) – 1892, 1894  
 Ratte, Phil (MN) – 1974  
 Ratterree, John D. (CA) – 1972  
 Rattey (RI) – 1912  
 Rauch, George W. (IN) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Rauh, Mary (NH) – 1998  
 Raulston, John T. (TN) – 1908  
 Raum, Green B. (IL) – 1866, 1868, 1872  
 Rausch, J. W. (IL) – 1910, 1912  
 Rautio, Rudolph (MN) – 1942  
 Raven (OH) – 1830  
 Ravenel, Arthur, Jr. (SC) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Ravenel, Charles D. (SC) – 1980  
 Ravenscroft, Donald R. (NY) – 1988, 1996  
 Ravenscroft, Margaret M. (NY) – 1992  
 Ravosa, Anthony W., Jr. (MA) – 1992  
 Ravotti, Bill (PA) – 1996, 1998  
 Rawlings, George C., Jr. (VA) – 1966  
 Rawlings, R. J. (TN) – 1894  
 Rawlins, William D. (NY) – 1942  
 Rawls, H. Grady (GA) – 1953  
 Rawls, Morgan (GA) – 1872  
 Rawson, Abel (OH) – 1844  
 Rawson, Fred B. (WI) – 1910  
 Rawson, William H. (NJ) – 1950  
 Ray (NY) – 1852  
 Ray (PA) – 1884  
 Ray, F. E. (MS) – 1896  
 Ray, George W. (NY) – 1882, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Ray, J. C. (AR) – 1886  
 Ray, J. Enos, Jr. (MD) – 1910  
 Ray, James Brown (IN) – 1824, 1831, 1837  
 Ray, John H. (NY) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Ray, Joseph W. (PA) – 1888  
 Ray, Kenneth C. (OH) – 1934, 1936  
 Ray, Olaf E. (IL) – 1896  
 Ray, Ossian (NH) – 1882  
 Ray, Richard (GA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Ray, Terry T. (PA) – 1982  
 Ray, Tom (KY) – 1968  
 Ray, William H. (IL) – 1872  
 Raybourn, E. L. (KY) – 1958  
 Rayburn, Frank C. (MO) – 1952  
 Rayburn, Mike (CA) – 1998  
 Rayburn, Robert H. (MI) – 1922  
 Rayburn, Sam (TX) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Raye, Kevin L. (ME) – 2002  
 Rayen (OH) – 1832  
 Rayfiel, Leo F. (NY) 1944 – 1946  
 Raymond, Henry J. (NY) – 1864  
 Raymond, Jonathan (MA) – 1996  
 Raymond, Robert (WI) – 2002, 2008  
 Raymond, Walter B. (NY) – 1906  
 Rayner, A. A. (IL) – 1976, 1978  
 Rayner, Isidor (MD) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Rayner, Kenneth (NC) – 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Reynolds, Harold (VT) – 1962  
 Rayson, Leland H. (IL) – 1958  
 Rea, David (MO) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Rea, John B. (KS) – 1906  
 Read (MO) – 1918  
 Read, Almon H. (PA) – 1842, 1843  
 Read, Guy C. (PA) – 1954  
 Read, H. E. (KY) – 1861  
 Read, Hedges (MA) – 1842  
 Read, William B. (KY) – 1870, 1872  
 Reade, Edwin G. (NC) – 1855  
 Reading, John R. (PA) – 1868, 1870  
 Readinger, Dave (IA) – 1982  
 Ready, Charles (TN) – 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Ready, Kevin (CA) – 1994  
 Ready, Kevin (IA) – 1984  
 Ready, Robert W. (VT) – 1944, 1948  
 Reagan, John H. (TX) – 1857, 1859, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Reagin, Terry, Sr. (AL) – 2000  
 Reamer, Dawn (MI) – 2004  
 Reamon, William G. (MI) – 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Reams, Bill (WA) – 1972  
 Reams, Frazier (OH) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Reap, Charles J. (NY) – 1946  
 Reap, Clement J. (PA) – 1944  
 Reardon, John B. (VT) – 1914, 1918  
 Reardon, John E. (KS) – 1984  
 Reardon, John J. (PA) – 1914  
 Reaves (TN) – 1900  
 Reavey, Agnes C. (MA) – 1936  
 Reavis, C. Frank (NE) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Reber, Dan (MN) – 1974  
 Reber, Daniel C. (IL) – 1976  
 Reber, John (PA) – 1918, 1920  
 Record (ME) – 1860  
 Record (NJ) – 1910, 1912  
 Records, E. Keith (CO) – 1974  
 Rector, J. B. (TX) – 1884  
 Rector, R. O. (TX) – 1902  
 Reda, Mario Raymond (IL) – 1980  
 Reddecliff, Richard M. (WV) – 1970  
 Redden, A. L. (LA) – 1906  
 Redden, Jack (CA) – 1974  
 Redden, Monroe M. (NC) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Redder, Tom (CO) – 1992  
 Reddick, John I. (NE) – 1882  
 Reddick, William (IL) – 1852  
 Redding, Kenneth J. (MA) – 1984  
 Reddington (NY) – 1852  
 Redfern, Donald B. (IA) – 1988  
 Redfield, Herman (NY) – 1828  
 Redfield, William C. (NY) – 1910  
 Redick, David (CA) – 1984  
 Reding, John R. (NH) – 1841, 1843  
 Redington, Rey (NJ) – 1982  
 Redington, Syman W. (VT) – 1882  
 Redleaf, Gilbert T. (NY) – 1966  
 Redlich, Warren (NY) – 2004, 2006  
 Redlin, Rolland (ND) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Redman (MO) – 1890  
 Redman (RI) – 1874  
 Redman, Jack C. (NM) – 1962, 1964  
 Redman, Tristram (ME) – 1848  
 Redmond, Bill (NM) – 1996, 1997, 1998  
 Redmond, Sidney R. (MO) – 1950, 1956  
 Redmund, Benjamin J. (WV) – 1876  
 Redonnett, Bradford C. (ME) – 1942  
 Redstrom, John R. (WI) – 1946  
 Reece (MO) – 1892  
 Reece, B. Carroll (TN) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Reece, Louise G. (TN) – 1961  
 Reece, Norman H. (CA) – 1996, 1998  
 Reece, Timothy T. (PA) – 2002  
 Reed (FL) – 1890  
 Reed (MO) – 1882, 1908  
 Reed (NJ) – 1886  
 Reed (WI) – 1864  
 Reed, Baron (CA) – 1982  
 Reed, Bill (CA) – 2000  
 Reed, Charles F. (CA) – 1875  
 Reed, Charles M. (PA) – 1843  
 Reed, Chauncey W. (IL) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Reed, Colba (NY) – 1836  
 Reed, Dana C. (MN) – 1928  
 Reed, Daniel A. (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Reed, Daniel E. (MI) – 1958, 1960  
 Reed, David (LA) – 1998  
 Reed, David R. (IL) – 1966  
 Reed, Dolores M. (NY) – 1980  
 Reed, E. M. (AL) – 1938  
 Reed, Edward (NY) – 1830  
 Reed, Eugene E. (NH) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Reed, Frank J. (PA) – 1964  
 Reed, Gilda (LA) – 2008  
 Reed, H. F. (KY) – 1928, 1944  
 Reed, Harmon W. (IL) – 1938  
 Reed, Isaac (ME) – 1850, 1876  
 Reed, J. P. (SC) – 1868  
 Reed, Jack (RI) – 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Reed, James B. (AR) – 1923, 1924, 1926  
 Reed, John (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1838  
 Reed, John B. (AL) – 1869  
 Reed, John H. (IL) – 1920  
 Reed, John P. (IL) – 1924  
 Reed, Joseph R. (IA) – 1888, 1890  
 Reed, Lawrence W. (MI) – 1982  
 Reed, Myron W. (CO) – 1866  
 Reed, P. (MD) – 1826  
 Reed, P. E. (OK) – 1924  
 Reed, Paul (MN) – 1970  
 Reed, Phillip (MD) – 1824  
 Reed, R. C. (TX) – 1952  
 Reed, Randolph (TX) – 1972  
 Reed, Robert R. (PA) – 1848  
 Reed, Ronald C. (WA) – 1974  
 Reed, Stuart F. (WV) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Reed, Thomas B. (ME) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Reed, Willis E. (NE) – 1926  
 Reede, Arthur H. (PA) – 1950  
 Reeder (PA) – 1888  
 Reeder, Frank (PA) – 1893  
 Reeder, Howard J. (PA) – 1876  
 Reeder, John D. (IL) – 1890  
 Reeder, William A. (KS) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Reeds, Travis M. (MI) – 1998  
 Reel, A. Frank (NY) – 1962  
 Rees (SC) – 1834  
 Rees, Edward H. (KS) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Rees, Rollin R. (KS) – 1910, 1912  
 Rees, Samuel (IA) – 1876  
 Rees, Thomas (IL) – 1916  
 Rees, Thomas M. (CA) – 1965, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Reese (MN) – 1916  
 Reese (OK) – 1916  
 Reese, David A. (GA) – 1853  
 Reese, Frank Dewitt (NY) – 1910



- Reese, George (AL) – 1865  
 Reese, George W., Jr. (LA) – 1952, 1954  
 Reese, Glenn Gilbert (SC) – 1998  
 Reese, Jim (TX) – 1976  
 Reese, John P. (IA) – 1902  
 Reese, Michael (IL) – 1980  
 Reese, Seaborn (GA) – 1882, 1884  
 Reese, W. A. (VA) – 1882  
 Reese, William B. (TN) – 1827  
 Reese, Zane (TX) – 2002  
 Reeves (MO) – 1918  
 Reeves (NJ) – 1832  
 Reeves, Albert L., Jr. (MO) – 1946, 1948  
 Reeves, Ben C. (AL) – 1972  
 Reeves, G. W. (KY) – 1898  
 Reeves, George W. (NY) – 1910  
 Reeves, Henry A. (NY) – 1868  
 Reeves, Ronald D. (GA) – 1974  
 Reeves, W. W. (IL) – 1928  
 Reeves, Walter (IL) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Regan, Don (CA) – 2004  
 Regan, Frank S. (IL) – 1902  
 Regan, James J. (MN) – 1912  
 Regan, John M., Jr. (NY) – 1990  
 Regan, Ken (TX) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Rego, Alfred, Jr. (RI) – 1984  
 Reguin, E. L. (CA) – 1910, 1912  
 Regula, Ralph S. (OH) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Rehberg, Dennis “Denny” (MT) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Rehberg, Jack (MT) – 1970  
 Rehman, David (CA) – 1974  
 Rehms, John (OH) – 1932  
 Reibman, Ed (PA) – 1988  
 Reibman, Jeanette (PA) – 1980  
 Reich, Dean (WI) – 2000  
 Reich, Jonathan Abram (IL) – 1992  
 Reich, Perry S. (NY) – 2002  
 Reichert, C. W. (ND) – 1926  
 Reichert, Dave (WA) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Reid (IN) – 1868  
 Reid (MO) – 1858  
 Reid, Charles C. (AR) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Reid, Charlotte T. (IL) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Reid, David S. (NC) – 1841, 1843, 1845, 1849, 1855  
 Reid, Frank R. (IL) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Reid, Harry (NV) – 1982, 1984  
 Reid, Henry S. (VA) – 1924  
 Reid, James G. (AR) – 1980  
 Reid, James L. (ME) – 1956  
 Reid, James W. (NC) – 1884, 1885, 1886  
 Reid, John W. (MO) – 1860  
 Reid, Lester S. (OH) – 1948  
 Reid, Lita (CA) – 1988  
 Reid, Nick (WI) – 2006  
 Reid, Ogden R. (NY) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Reid, Robert (CA) – 1980  
 Reid, William P. (OH) – 1866  
 Reidelbach, Linda S. (OH) – 1992  
 Reifel, Ben (SD) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Reifenkugel, Gustave A. (NY) – 1984, 1986, 1990  
 Reifman, Steven (MI) – 2004  
 Reile, Donald J. (NY) – 1974  
 Reiley, George H. (IN) – 1884  
 Reiley, George J. (LA) – 1908  
 Reilly (CT) – 1908, 1916  
 Reilly (NJ) – 1912, 1918  
 Reilly, Edward D. (PA) – 1896  
 Reilly, Edward J. (WA) – 1944  
 Reilly, George T. (NY) – 1958  
 Reilly, James B. (PA) – 1874, 1876, 1884, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Reilly, Jerome F. (NY) – 1912  
 Reilly, John (PA) – 1874, 1876  
 Reilly, John A. (PA) – 1962  
 Reilly, John I. Blair (NJ) – 1898  
 Reilly, Michael K. (WI) – 1914, 1916, 1924, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Reilly, Paul G. (NY) – 1954  
 Reilly, Richard M. (PA) – 1912  
 Reilly, Thomas L. (CT) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Reilly, William I. (CO) – 1938  
 Reilly, William M. (PA) – 1864  
 Reilly, Wilson (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1858  
 Reily, Luther (PA) – 1836  
 Reily, Michael K. (WI) – 1912  
 Reily, William (PA) – 1838  
 Reinecke, Ed (CA) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Reiners, Henry C. (NY) – 1930  
 Reinert, T. J. (WI) – 1924  
 Reinhard, Alonzo L. (PA) – 1938  
 Reinhard, Jack P. (SD) – 1924  
 Reinhard, John B. (SD) – 1946  
 Reinhardsen, Daniel, Jr. (CT) – 1962  
 Reinhart, Charles A. (IL) – 1930  
 Reinke, Jerome J. (WI) – 1954  
 Reinlieb, Julius (NY) – 1940, 1956  
 Reis, Jerome C. (PA) – 1916  
 Reiser, Carleton Carl (OH) – 1950, 1952  
 Reiser, Tom (TX) – 2002  
 Reising, Peter P. (PA) – 1940, 1942  
 Reisman, Jonathan (ME) – 1998  
 Reiss, Bert (NY) – 1900  
 Reiss, Jerry M. (CA) – 1990  
 Reiss, Till (PA) – 1908  
 Reiter, Frances L. (NY) – 1990  
 Reiter, Julius H. (NY) – 1912  
 Reiter, Julius J. (MN) – 1920, 1924  
 Reitz (PA) – 1884  
 Relfe, James H. (MO) – 1842, 1844  
 Remann, Frederick (IL) – 1894  
 Remer, Aaron (NY) – 1824  
 Remick (NY) – 1884  
 Remington, Frederick H. (WI) – 1896  
 Rempel (AR) – 1884  
 Rempel, A. C. (AR) – 1910, 1912  
 Rimmel, Valentine (PA) – 1910  
 Remur, Aaron (NY) – 1834  
 Rencher, Abraham (NC) – 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1841, 1853  
 Render, Wayland (KY) – 1958  
 Rendleman, Andrew J. (IL) – 1916  
 Rene, Joseph A. (WI) – 1902  
 Reneau, Lewis (TN) – 1845  
 Renier, Sharon Marie (MI) – 2004, 2006  
 Renn, Jacob W. (PA) – 1910  
 Renne, Eugene J. (NY) – 1954  
 Renner, Otto J. (OH) – 1912  
 Renner, Tari (IL) – 2004  
 Renninger, John S. (PA) – 1976  
 Reno, Claude T. (PA) – 1912  
 Reno, Ottie W. (OH) – 1966  
 Renshaw, A. W. (OK) – 1912  
 Renshaw, Robert H. (IL) – 1974, 1984, 1986  
 Renshaw, Steven J. (CA) – 1990  
 Rensink, Darrel (IA) – 1984  
 Rentfro, R. B. (TX) – 1884  
 Renwick, Walter N. (NY) – 1914  
 Renzi, Richard (AZ) – 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Repicci, Francis C. (NY) – 1978  
 Reppy (MO) – 1898, 1900, 1914  
 Reque, L. S. (IA) – 1888  
 Resa, Alexander J. (IL) – 1944, 1946  
 Resnick, Joseph Y. (NY) – 1964, 1966  
 Respass, John B. (NC) – 1884  
 Respass, John B. (NC) – 1932  
 Ress, Bill (OH) – 1978, 1992  
 Reswick, Bernard (NY) – 1938  
 Retcho, Richard (NY) – 1998  
 Rettig, E. H. (ID) – 1914  
 Rettig, R. L., Jr. (AK) – 1960  
 Reuss, Henry S. (WI) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Reust, Martin (CT) – 1998  
 Reuter, William Conrad (PA) – 1966  
 Reuther, John S. (MI) – 1974  
 Revercomb, George A. (VA) – 1904, 1914  
 Revier, Gary B. (MN) – 1994, 1996  
 Reville (TN) – 1898  
 Reyburn, John E. (PA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1906  
 Reyburn, William Stuart (PA) – 1911  
 Reyecraft, John J. (MI) – 1916  
 Reyes, Jo Ann (TX) – 1988  
 Reyes, Lico (TX) – 2004  
 Reyes, Raul (CA) – 1988  
 Reyes, Silvestre (TX) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Reynolds, Gideon (NY) – 1846  
 Reynolds (MO) – 1856, 1884, 1902  
 Reynolds (VA) – 1831  
 Reynolds (WI) – 1860, 1918  
 Reynolds, Basil E. (NY) – 1968  
 Reynolds, C. A. (NC) – 1904, 1906  
 Reynolds, Corbin M. (VA) – 1870  
 Reynolds, Don L. (VA) – 1990  
 Reynolds, Earle W. (MI) – 1946  
 Reynolds, Edwin R. (NY) – 1860  
 Reynolds, Eustace (NY) – 1924  
 Reynolds, Francis M. (WV) – 1884  
 Reynolds, Frank (KY) – 1932  
 Reynolds, George D. B. (NC) – 1906, 1912  
 Reynolds, Gideon (NY) – 1848  
 Reynolds, Grant (NY) – 1946  
 Reynolds, Irving C. (OH) – 1954  
 Reynolds, J. Rupert (TN) – 1922  
 Reynolds, J. W. (ID) – 1956  
 Reynolds, Jack (IN) – 2000  
 Reynolds, James B. (TN) – 1825, 1827  
 Reynolds, Joe (NC) – 1956  
 Reynolds, John (IL) – 1834, 1836, 1838, 1844, 1941  
 Reynolds, John (IN) – 1884  
 Reynolds, John B. (PA) – 1890  
 Reynolds, John F. (NC) – 1930  
 Reynolds, John H. (NY) – 1858  
 Reynolds, John M. (NY) – 1926  
 Reynolds, John M. (PA) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Reynolds, John W. (WI) – 1914  
 Reynolds, John W., Jr. (WI) – 1950  
 Reynolds, Joseph (NY) – 1834  
 Reynolds, Mel (IL) – 1992, 1994  
 Reynolds, Michael J. (NY) – 2002  
 Reynolds, Omar H. (AL) – 1926  
 Reynolds, Ottis James (NC) – 1940  
 Reynolds, P. B. (WV) – 1882  
 Reynolds, R. E. (CA) – 1950  
 Reynolds, R. E. Lee (NY) – 1912  
 Reynolds, Robert M. (WA) – 1976  
 Reynolds, Rollie (NE) – 2000  
 Reynolds, Roy E. (CA) – 1956  
 Reynolds, Roy L. (FL) – 1966  
 Reynolds, S. H. (PA) – 1866  
 Reynolds, Thomas M. (NY) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Reynolds, Tom (WI) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Reynolds, W. L. (OK) – 1910  
 Reynolds, William H. (IL) – 1880  
 Rhea, John S. (KY) – 1886  
 Rhea, William F. (VA) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Rheem, George W. (PA) – 1898  
 Rheinberger, Joseph A. (MN) – 1974  
 Rhett, James S. (SC) – 1843, 1850  
 Rhett, R. Barnwell (SC) (Formerly known as Robert Barnwell Smith) – 1838, 1840, 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Rhinock, Joseph L. (KY) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Rhoades, Elijah (NY) – 1832  
 Rhoades, Gilbert H. (NY) – 1920  
 Rhoades, Herbert (NE) – 1934  
 Rhoads, Philip S. (KS) – 1976  
 Rhoden, Grady L. (TN) – 1990  
 Rhodes (MO) – 1904, 1906, 1916  
 Rhodes (NY) – 1882  
 Rhodes (PA) – 1872

- Rhodes, Carla (NY) – 2000  
Rhodes, Frank B. (PA) – 1902, 1926  
Rhodes, George M. (PA) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
Rhodes, Harry O. (IN) – 1924, 1926  
Rhodes, John J. (AZ) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
Rhodes, John J., III (AZ) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
Rhodes, L. M. (TN) – 1916  
Rhodes, Marion E. (MO) – 1904, 1918, 1920, 1922  
Rhodes, S. Thomas (NC) – 1984  
Rhodes, Thomas L. (PA) – 1932  
Rhodes, Walter H. (NE) – 1914  
Rhyne, Jack L. (NC) – 1974, 1988  
Ribicoff, Abraham A. (CT) – 1948, 1950  
Ricaud, James B. (MD) – 1855, 1857  
Ricciardi, Carmen (NY) – 1978  
Rice (AL) – 1845, 1882  
Rice (AR) – 1878  
Rice (IN) – 1874  
Rice (NY) – 1886  
Rice (OH) – 1834  
Rice, Alexander H. (MA) – 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864  
Rice, Americus V. (OH) – 1864, 1874, 1876  
Rice, Claude L. (KS) – 1952  
Rice, D. Fulton (IA) – 1918  
Rice, Daniel L. (NY) – 1968  
Rice, Edmund (MN) – 1886, 1888  
Rice, Edward Y. (IL) – 1870  
Rice, Franklin W. (NJ) – 1938  
Rice, Gary K. (OK) – 1984, 1986  
Rice, George (MN) – 1970  
Rice, Harry E. (OH) – 1926, 1928  
Rice, Harvey (OH) – 1836  
Rice, James M. (KY) – 1853  
Rice, Jim (OH) – 2002  
Rice, John (AL) – 1989  
Rice, John B. (IL) – 1872  
Rice, John B. (OH) – 1880  
Rice, John D. (WI) – 1966  
Rice, John H. (ME) – 1860, 1862, 1864  
Rice, John K. (PA) – 1946  
Rice, John L. (MA) – 1908  
Rice, John M. (KY) – 1868, 1870  
Rice, John P. (WI) – 1900  
Rice, Levi S. (MI) – 1932  
Rice, Milton L. (KY) – 1867  
Rice, Raymond J. (NY) – 1970  
Rice, Riley (ID) – 1920  
Rice, Roy E. (CT) – 1938  
Rice, Theron M. (MO) – 1880  
Rice, Una W. (CA) – 1948  
Rice, Vernon E. (MO) – 1972  
Rice, Webb (NE) – 1920  
Rice, William G. (SD) – 1914  
Rice, William G. (WI) – 1946  
Rice, William W. (MA) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
Rich (OH) – 1852  
Rich, A. R. (PA) – 1916  
Rich, C. W. (OH) – 1934  
Rich, Carl W. (OH) – 1962, 1964  
Rich, John T. (MI) – 1881, 1882  
Rich, Robert F. (PA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1944, 1946, 1948  
Richards (NJ) – 1850  
Richards (PA) – 1884  
Richards, B. B. (IA) – 1864, 1888  
Richards, B. W. (PA) – 1832  
Richards, Charles L. (NV) – 1922, 1924  
Richards, Diane (TX) – 1988  
Richards, Don L. (TX) – 1998  
Richards, Don R. (TX) – 1984  
Richards, Ernest (MI) – 1962  
Richards, George (MA) – 1920  
Richards, James A. D. (OH) – 1892, 1894  
Richards, James P. (SC) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
Richards, Joseph (PA) – 1894  
Richards, Joseph C. (OH) – 1972  
Richards, Meredith M. (VA) – 2002  
Richards, Paul H. (CA) – 1996  
Richards, Paul W. (IA) – 1922  
Richards, Richard (UT) – 1970  
Richards, Robert R. (VA) – 1974  
Richards, Ronald L. (NJ) – 1998  
Richards, W. S. (OR) – 1908, 1912, 1914, 1916  
Richardson (MI) – 1872  
Richardson (MO) – 1858  
Richardson (NY) – 1844  
Richardson (OH) – 1834  
Richardson, Betty (ID) – 2002  
Richardson, Bill (NM) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
Richardson, Bobby (SC) – 1976  
Richardson, Charles (OH) – 1894  
Richardson, D. D. (TX) – 1912  
Richardson, Don (TX) – 2006  
Richardson, David P. (NY) – 1878, 1880  
Richardson, G. A. (NM) – 1918  
Richardson, Gary L. (OK) – 1978, 1980  
Richardson, George (IL) – 1888  
Richardson, George (TX) – 1986  
Richardson, George F. (MI) – 1892  
Richardson, H. L. (CA) – 1962  
Richardson, H. L. “Bill” (CA) – 1992  
Richardson, Harvey W. (NY) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
Richardson, Isreal (NY) – 1828  
Richardson, James D. (TN) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
Richardson, James M. (KY) – 1904, 1906  
Richardson, Janet Carroll “Skeet” (TX) – 1996  
Richardson, Jed J. (UT) – 1978  
Richardson, John A. (CA) – 1966  
Richardson, John M. (DE) – 1928  
Richardson, John P. (SC) – 1836, 1838  
Richardson, John S. (SC) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
Richardson, Joseph (MA) – 1826, 1828  
Richardson, Judson E. (MI) – 1924, 1928  
Richardson, Laura (CA) – 2007, 2008  
Richardson, Mel (ID) – 1986  
Richardson, Noble Asa (CA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1912  
Richardson, R. H. (SC) – 1908  
Richardson, Robert O. (MO) – 1952  
Richardson, Robert W. (CA) – 1924  
Richardson, Roy M. D. (NY) – 1944, 1946  
Richardson, Timmy Jay, Jr. (IL) – 2008  
Richardson, Timothy (MA) – 1906  
Richardson, William (AL) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
Richardson, William A. (IL) – 1847, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1860  
Richardson, William E. (PA) – 1932, 1934  
Richbourg, Ed (TX) – 1982  
Richey, Henderson (IL) – 1874  
Richey, Homer G. (VA) – 1952  
Richey, Tom (AZ) – 1978  
Richman, Gerald (FL) – 1989  
Richman, Martin (NY) – 1992  
Richman, Philip (PA) – 1952  
Richmond (MO) – 1856  
Richmond (NY) – 1856, 1884  
Richmond, David (OH) – 1848  
Richmond, Frederick W. (NY) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
Richmond, Hiram (PA) – 1872  
Richmond, Isaac (TN) – 1986, 1988  
Richmond, James B. (VA) – 1878  
Richmond, James H. (KY) – 1920  
Richmond, Raymond S. (NY) – 1944  
Richmond T. C. (WI) – 1886, 1888  
Richter, Francis C. (SD) – 1966  
Richter, Frank J. (OH) – 1944  
Richter, Jonathan (CA) – 1998  
Richter, Leonard G. (OH) – 1960, 1962  
Ricker, Clarence C. (PA) – 1910  
Ricketts, Edwin D. (OH) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1928  
Ricketts, Robert (TX) – 2006  
Riddering Albert A. (MI) – 1944, 1946  
Riddick, Carl W. (MT) – 1918, 1920  
Riddle (NJ) – 1910  
Riddle, Albert G. (OH) – 1860  
Riddle, Claude (CA) – 1906  
Riddle, George (OH) – 1894  
Riddle, George Read (DE) – 1850, 1852, 1854  
Riddle, Haywood Y. (TN) – 1876  
Riddle, Thomas P. (IN) – 1930  
Ridenhower, Ray (TX) – 1940  
Rider, Ira Edgar (NY) – 1902  
Rider, Myron (MI) – 1870  
Ridge, Tom (PA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
Ridgely (MD) – 1837  
Ridgely, Edwin R. (KS) – 1896, 1898  
Ridgely, Henry M. (DE) – 1830  
Ridgway, Joseph (OH) – 1836, 1838, 1840, 1843  
Ridgway, Robert (VA) – 1865, 1869  
Ridgway, Thomas S. (IL) – 1884, 1889  
Riding, Maurice C. (TN) – 1936, 1938  
Ridpath, John Clark (IN) – 1896  
Riecken, Gail (IN) – 1998  
Rieder, Mary (MN) – 1996, 2000  
Riegler, Donald W., Jr. (MI) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
Riegler, Franklin P. (OH) – 1916  
Riehman, R. Walter (NY) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
Riehm, Curtis G. (IA) – 1960  
Rielly (PA) – 1872  
Riemer, Wolfgang J. (NY) – 1962  
Riener, Tim (WI) – 2000  
Ries, W. F. (OH) – 1910  
Riesner, Daniel J. (NY) – 1940  
Rife, John W. (PA) – 1888, 1890  
Rigdon (OH) – 1832  
Rigdon, D. B. (GA) – 1906  
Rigdon, Jay (IN) – 2002  
Rigg, Edward L. (ID) – 1906  
Riggins, Elisha A. (IN) – 1894  
Riggle, Paul (PA) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
Riggs, Bob (MN) – 1974  
Riggs, E. L. (ID) – 1912  
Riggs, Frank (CA) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
Riggs, James M. (IL) – 1882, 1884  
Riggs, Jetur R. (NJ) – 1858  
Riggs, L. Alton (AZ) – 1966  
Riggs, Lewis (NY) – 1840  
Riggs, Samuel A. (KS) – 1872, 1883  
Righter (NJ) – 1876  
Rigney, Hugh M. (IL) – 1936, 1938  
Riley, Bernard J. (NY) – 1918, 1928  
Riley, Bob (AL) – 1996, 1998, 2000  
Riley, Charles J. (MO) – 1940  
Riley, Corinne B. (SC) – 1962  
Riley, James J. (MD) – 1980  
Riley, John J. (SC) – 1944, 1946, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
Riley, John W. (IN) – 1990  
Riley, Martha (WI) – 1922  
Riley, Phillip A. (NY) – 1914  
Riley, Reuben A. (IN) – 1878  
Riley, Robert A. (OH) – 1962  
Riley, Sally Rossy (WV) – 1994  
Riley, T. S. (WV) – 1906





- Riley, Thomas H. (IL) – 1912  
 Riley, Tim (TX) – 2002  
 Riley, Tom (IA) – 1968, 1974, 1976  
 Riley, William A. (IL) – 1994  
 Rinaker, John I. (IL) – 1874, 1894, 1896  
 Rinaldi, John (CA) – 2006  
 Rinaldo, Matthew J. (NJ) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Rinaldo, Samuel (NY) – 1890  
 Rinck, James (MI) – 2006  
 Rinehart, Cathy (MO) – 2002  
 Rinehart, John B. G. (NY) – 1912  
 Ring, Carl E. (NJ) – 1950  
 Ring, J. (VA) – 1890  
 Ring, James H. (PA) – 1970  
 Ring, John W. (CT) – 1938  
 Ringdal (MN) – 1898  
 Ringer, Darrell (KS) – 1984  
 Ringgold, Tim (PA) – 1986  
 Ringland (PA) – 1834  
 Ringle, John (WI) – 1886  
 Ringo, George (CA) – 1912  
 Rinkenberger, George H. (IL) – 1928  
 Rinker, Glenn (FL) – 1982  
 Riordan, Daniel J. (NY) – 1898, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Riordan, Obrien (CA) – 1970  
 Rios, Rolando L. (TX) – 1994  
 Ripley, Eleazer W. (LA) – 1834, 1836  
 Ripley, James W. (ME) – 1826, 1828  
 Ripple, James L. (OH) – 1974  
 Rippman, J. G. Harry (PA) – 1932  
 Rippon, Donald J. (PA) – 1968, 1972  
 Rippon, Thomas R. (PA) – 1978  
 Ririe, Joseph (UT) – 1930  
 Risenhoover, Theodore (OK) – 1974, 1976  
 Rising, Spencer (IL) – 1886  
 Risk, Charles F. (RI) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Risk, William L. (IN) – 1912  
 Risley, Elijah (NY) – 1848  
 Risley, Hanson A. (NY) – 1866  
 Risley, Mark (CA) – 2004  
 Risley, Theodore G. (IL) – 1898  
 Ristow, Harold C. (WI) – 1964  
 Ritchey, M. H. (MO) – 1878  
 Ritchey, Paul E. (PA) – 1988  
 Ritchey, Thomas (OH) – 1846, 1852  
 Ritchie, Byron F. (OH) – 1892, 1894  
 Ritchie, David (PA) – 1852, 1854, 1856  
 Ritchie, James M. (OH) – 1880  
 Ritchie, Jess M. (CA) – 1954  
 Ritchie, John (MD) – 1870, 1872  
 Ritchie, John E. (MD) – 1984  
 Ritchie, R. S. (NC) – 1974  
 Ritenauer, Fred M. (OH) – 1974  
 Ritner, Roy W. (OR) – 1936  
 Rittenband, Richard M. (CT) – 1972  
 Rittenhouse, E. Stanley (VA) – 1976  
 Ritter, Al (OR) – 1992  
 Ritter, Burwell C. (KY) – 1865, 1867  
 Ritter, Donald L. (PA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Ritter, John (PA) – 1843, 1844  
 Ritter, Milo (OK) – 1958  
 Ritter, Tom (MI) – 1984  
 Rivera, Perfecto (WI) – 2006  
 Rivers, L. Mendel (SC) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Rivers, Lynn (MI) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Rivers, Norman J. (MI) – 1988  
 Rivers, Ralph J. (AK) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Rivers, Thomas (TN) – 1855  
 Rives, Alexander (VA) – 1870  
 Rives, Francis E. (VA) – 1837, 1839  
 Rives, George E. (VA) – 1884  
 Rives, J. Henry (VA) – 1882  
 Rives, William C. (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
 Rives, Zeno J. (IL) – 1904, 1906  
 Rixey, John F. (VA) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Rizley, Ross (OK) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Roach, John J. (NY) – 1904, 1906  
 Roach, John L. (IL) – 1952  
 Roach, Leonard (CA) – 1936  
 Roach, Milton J. (KY) – 1870  
 Roach, Sidney C. (MO) – 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Roach, William D. (IN) – 1970  
 Roads (MA) – 1888  
 Roads, Samuel, Jr. (MA) – 1902  
 Roane (VA) – 1834  
 Roane, Francis J. (MA) – 1938, 1940  
 Roane, John (VA) – 1827, 1829, 1835  
 Roane, John J. (VA) – 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Roark, Charles W. (KY) – 1928  
 Roark, Lester D. (NC) – 1986  
 Robb, Edward (MO) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Robb, Holland L. (NC) – 1960  
 Robb, John H. (NM) – 1960  
 Robb, Scotty (OK) – 1978  
 Robb, Timothy J. (NJ) – 2004  
 Robb, W. H. (IA) – 1896  
 Robb, Winifred E. (IA) – 1922  
 Robbie, Joseph (MN) – 1956, 1958  
 Robbins (NJ) – 1880  
 Robbins, Charles E. (NY) – 1916  
 Robbins, Charles H. (PA) – 1914  
 Robbins, Edward E. (PA) – 1896, 1916, 1918  
 Robbins, Frankie (OK) – 2008  
 Robbins, Gaston A. (AL) – 1892, 1894, 1898  
 Robbins, George (NJ) – 1854, 1856  
 Robbins, John, Jr. (PA) – 1848, 1850, 1852, 1874  
 Robbins, Joseph (IL) – 1876  
 Robbins, Joseph A. (PA) – 1924  
 Robbins, Mark A. (CA) – 1992  
 Robbins, Robert J. (MI) – 1960  
 Robbins, William M. (NC) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1882  
 Rober, William B. (PA) – 1870  
 Roberg, Tom (NC) – 1998  
 Roberson, Eric (TX) – 2008  
 Roberson, Samuel D. (NY) – 1898  
 Robert, Janet (MN) – 2002  
 Roberts (MS) – 1847  
 Roberts (NY) – 1852  
 Roberts (PA) – 1858, 1884, 1886  
 Roberts (VA) – 1853  
 Roberts, Anthony E. (PA) – 1843, 1854, 1856  
 Roberts, Carlos E. (AL) – 1924, 1926  
 Roberts, Carol A. (FL) – 2002  
 Roberts, Charles B. (MD) – 1874, 1876  
 Roberts, Charles E. (AL) – 1922  
 Roberts, Charles H. (NY) – 1924, 1940  
 Roberts, Charles H. (PA) – 1970  
 Roberts, Christine (CA) – 1992  
 Roberts, Clarence M. (MD) – 1922  
 Roberts, Clint (SD) – 1980, 1982  
 Roberts, Clyde M. (NC) – 1964  
 Roberts, Courtney (TX) – 1972  
 Roberts, D., Jr. (VT) – 1850  
 Roberts, D. W. (TX) – 1890  
 Roberts, Darryl (OK) – 1996, 2002  
 Roberts, David (NY) – 1992  
 Roberts, David G. (ME) – 1960  
 Roberts, Don (IN) – 1936  
 Roberts, Edward F. (PA) – 1938  
 Roberts, Edwin E. (NV) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Roberts, Ellis H. (NY) – 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Roberts, Elmer C. (KY) – 1950  
 Roberts, Ernest W. (MA) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Roberts, F. (NC) – 1906  
 Roberts, Frank C. (CA) – 1914  
 Roberts, Frederick M. (CA) – 1946  
 Roberts, George Henry (NY) – 1894  
 Roberts, Gordon (OH) – 1986, 1988  
 Roberts, Harry (WY) – 1970  
 Roberts, Henry (PA) – 1878  
 Roberts, J. W. (AL) – 1904  
 Roberts, Jack E. (CA) – 1974  
 Roberts, Jeff (FL) – 2006  
 Roberts, John (CA) – 2008  
 Roberts, John (VT) – 1838  
 Roberts, Kenneth A. (AL) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Roberts, Kirby J. (TX) – 1990  
 Roberts, Leader (NY) – 1840  
 Roberts, Louis F. (NY) – 1916  
 Roberts, Matthew (OH) – 1850  
 Roberts, Melvin P. (ME) – 1938  
 Roberts, Noel F. (OH) – 1988  
 Roberts, Pat (KS) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Roberts, Phil (KY) – 1894  
 Roberts, Ray (TX) – 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Roberts, Robert W. (MS) – 1843, 1845  
 Roberts, Thomas J. (KY) – 1968  
 Roberts, Victor W. (IL) – 1978  
 Roberts, Walt (OK) – 1998  
 Roberts, William P. (IL) – 1942  
 Roberts, William R. (NY) – 1870, 1872  
 Robertson (MN) – 1918  
 Robertson (MO) – 1898  
 Robertson, A. Willis (VA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Robertson, Alice M. (OK) – 1920, 1922  
 Robertson, Charles A. (OR) – 1940  
 Robertson, Charles R. (ND) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Robertson, D. Mott (VA) – 1892  
 Robertson, Edward W. (LA) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1886  
 Robertson, Ernest (VA) – 1954  
 Robertson, F. C. (WA) – 1900  
 Robertson, Harrison M. (KY) – 1954  
 Robertson, James (MN) – 1928  
 Robertson, John (VA) – 1833, 1834, 1835, 1837  
 Robertson, Joyce M. (CA) – 1986  
 Robertson, Norm (NJ) – 1982  
 Robertson, Paul (MD) – 1946  
 Robertson, Samuel M. (LA) – 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Robertson, Thomas A. (KY) – 1882, 1884  
 Robertson, William H. (NY) – 1866  
 Robeson, Edward J., Jr. (VA) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Robeson, George M. (NJ) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Robie, Reuben (NY) – 1850  
 Robins, James B. (GA) – 1892  
 Robinson (IN) – 1874  
 Robinson (ME) – 1852  
 Robinson (MO) – 1912  
 Robinson (NY) – 1860, 1888  
 Robinson (PA) – 1860, 1888  
 Robinson (SD) – 1902  
 Robinson (VT) – 1834  
 Robinson, Ben T. (KY) – 1918  
 Robinson, Blackwell P. (NC) – 1962  
 Robinson, Charles (KS) – 1886  
 Robinson, Charles A. (IN) – 1896, 1898  
 Robinson, Charles H. S. (MA) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Robinson, Charles R. (AL) – 1934, 1936  
 Robinson, Chas. (TX) – 1992  
 Robinson, Christopher (RI) – 1859, 1861  
 Robinson, Clinton (MN) – 1912  
 Robinson, David (OH) – 2008  
 Robinson, David L. (IL) – 1980  
 Robinson, E. L. (WV) – 1908

- Robinson, Edward (ME) – 1838  
 Robinson, F. P. (TN) – 1924  
 Robinson, Frederick (MA) – 1846  
 Robinson, George D. (MA) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Robinson, Gilbert A. (NY) – 1962  
 Robinson, Harvey R. (PA) – 1962  
 Robinson, Henry A. (MI) – 1886  
 Robinson, Henry C. (NY) – 1892  
 Robinson, J. Chester (AL) – 1962  
 Robinson, J. Kenneth (VA) – 1962, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Robinson, J. Will (UT) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Robinson, Jack E., III (MA) – 2006  
 Robinson, James A. (TX) – 1988  
 Robinson, James C. (FL) – 1968  
 Robinson, James C. (IL) – 1858, 1860, 1862, 1870, 1872  
 Robinson, James M. (IN) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Robinson, James N. (IN) – 1896  
 Robinson, James S. (OH) – 1880, 1882  
 Robinson, James W. (OH) – 1872, 1874  
 Robinson, Jeff (WV) – 2000  
 Robinson, Joel (FL) – 1982  
 Robinson, John B. (PA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Robinson, John L. (IN) – 1847, 1849, 1851  
 Robinson, John S. (NE) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Robinson, John S. (VT) – 1836  
 Robinson, Joseph (IN) – 1849  
 Robinson, Joseph E. (PA) – 1920  
 Robinson, Joseph T. (AR) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Robinson, L. B. (TX) – 1944  
 Robinson, Leonidas D. (NC) – 1916, 1918  
 Robinson, Lucius (NY) – 1870  
 Robinson, Maurice G. (IN) – 1940  
 Robinson, Mike (CO) – 1996, 1998  
 Robinson, Milton Stapp (IN) – 1874, 1876  
 Robinson, Orville (NY) – 1842  
 Robinson, Richard (CA) – 1986  
 Robinson, S. W. (MS) – 1892  
 Robinson, Stephen A. (OH) – 1908  
 Robinson, T. B. (MO) – 1876, 1878  
 Robinson, Thomas (ME) – 1843  
 Robinson, Thomas, Jr. (DE) – 1838, 1840  
 Robinson, Thomas J. B. (IA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Robinson, Thomas T. (IL) – 1888  
 Robinson, Tommy F. (AR) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 2002  
 Robinson, Vernon L. (NC) – 2006  
 Robinson, W. B. (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1930  
 Robinson, W. C. (AL) – 1894  
 Robinson, W. G. (TX) – 1890  
 Robinson, W. S. (NC) – 1904  
 Robinson, William (IN) – 1912  
 Robinson, William (NC) – 1888  
 Robinson, William E. (NY) – 1866, 1880, 1882  
 Robinson, William H. (IL) – 1870  
 Robinson, William I. (KS) – 1960  
 Robison (MI) – 1874, 1876  
 Robison (MO) – 1902  
 Robison, David F. (PA) – 1854  
 Robison, Howard W. (NY) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Robles, Ernest Z. (CA) – 1972  
 Robles, Mario, Jr. (CT) – 1988  
 Robsion, John M. (KY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Robson, W. S. (TX) – 1898  
 Robtsn (NJ) – 1844  
 Roche, Anthony M. (MA) – 1946, 1948  
 Roche, Dan (MI) – 1986  
 Rocheteau, Ralph Carlos (FL) – 1988  
 Rochford, Dennis J. (PA) – 1980  
 Rock, Bob (IN) – 2000  
 Rock, Michael J. (VT) – 1940  
 Rock, Rudolph (OH) – 1886  
 Rock, Sherman T. (NC) – 1964  
 Rock, Thomas (NY) – 1918  
 Rockee, Abraham (NY) – 1834  
 Rockefeller, Frank S. (KS) – 1910  
 Rockefeller, Lewis K. (NY) – 1938, 1940  
 Rockey, Bennett H. (IN) – 1944  
 Rockhill, William (IN) – 1847  
 Rockhold, Loyd J. (LA) – 1968  
 Rockwell (CT) – 1886  
 Rockwell, David L. (OH) – 1882  
 Rockwell, Francis W. (MA) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Rockwell, Hosea H. (NY) – 1890  
 Rockwell, John A. (CT) – 1845, 1847, 1849  
 Rockwell, Julius (MA) – 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Rockwell, Margaret Adams (AZ) – 1944  
 Rockwell, Oscar H. (PA) – 1911  
 Rockwell, Robert F. (CO) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Roddenberry, Seaborn A. (GA) – 1910, 1912  
 Rodebaugh, Charles S. (MI) – 1984  
 Rodebush, Johnie (MI) – 1981  
 Rodenberg, William A. (IL) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Rodes (KY) – 1827  
 Rodey, Patrick (AK) – 1978  
 Rodey, Pearce (NM) – 1938  
 Rodger, Ronald A. (IL) – 1974, 1976  
 Rodgers (MO) – 1892  
 Rodgers, Bernard F. (NJ) – 1962, 1964  
 Rodgers, H. Edmund (NC) – 1946  
 Rodgers, Helen Z. M. (NY) – 1938  
 Rodgers, Robert L. (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Rodgers, William B. (OH) – 1906  
 Rodino, Peter W., Jr. (NJ) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Rodman (NY) – 1850  
 Rodman (RI) – 1870  
 Rodman, Samuel S. (MA) – 1962  
 Rodney (DE) – 1850  
 Rodney, Earl (FL) – 1990  
 Rodney, George B. (DE) – 1840, 1842  
 Rodolf (WI) – 1864  
 Rodriguez, Ciro D. (TX) – 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2006, 2008  
 Rodriguez, Edward Nelson (NY) – 1986  
 Rodriguez, Jack (TX) – 1996  
 Rodriguez, Paul A. (NY) – 2004  
 Rodriguez, Pedro Luis (NY) – 1966  
 Rodriguez, Rich (CA) – 2000  
 Rodriguez, Robert (CA) – 2006  
 Rodriguez-Schieman, Hildegard (IL) – 1992  
 Roe (NJ) – 1888  
 Roe, C. S. (OH) – 1910  
 Roe, Dudley George (MD) – 1944, 1946, 1952  
 Roe, James A. (NY) – 1944  
 Roe, Phil (TN) – 2008  
 Roe, Robert A. (NJ) – 1969, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Roe, W. G. (OK) – 1922, 1932  
 Roe, Wellington (NY) – 1940  
 Roehler, Waldemar J. (IL) – 1940  
 Roemer, Buddy (LA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Roemer, Charles H. (NJ) – 1950  
 Roemer, Gloria Gonzales (CO) – 1990  
 Roemer, Tim (IN) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Roessler, Edward (IL) – 1890  
 Roffler, Edward C. (CT) – 1938  
 Rogan, James E. (CA) – 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Rogan, John (NY) – 1942  
 Rogells, F. Onell (FL) – 1962  
 Rogers (AR) – 1874, 1884  
 Rogers (MO) – 1890  
 Rogers, A. D. (TX) – 1926  
 Rogers, Andrew J. (NJ) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Rogers, Anthony A. C. (AR) – 1868, 1870  
 Rogers, Ben A. (MO) – 1964, 1966  
 Rogers, Beth (CA) – 2002  
 Rogers, Byron G. (CO) – 1940, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Rogers, Charles (NY) – 1842  
 Rogers, Charles Arthur (MI) – 1970  
 Rogers, David W. (RI) – 2002, 2004  
 Rogers, Dwight L. (FL) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Rogers, Edith Nourse (MA) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Rogers, Edmund T. (PA) – 1954  
 Rogers, Edward (NY) – 1838  
 Rogers, Elizabeth (AZ) – 2004  
 Rogers, Frank O. (IL) – 1898  
 Rogers, George (ME) – 1854  
 Rogers, George C. (NY) – 1928  
 Rogers, George F. (NY) – 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Rogers, Gustavus A. (NY) – 1918  
 Rogers, Harold (KY) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Rogers, Herbert (VA) – 1922  
 Rogers, Hugh E. (NY) – 1902  
 Rogers, James (SC) – 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Rogers, James T. (CA) – 1894  
 Rogers, James W. (KY) – 1972  
 Rogers, Jesse A. (MA) – 1952  
 Rogers, Jesse D. (NY) – 1886, 1890  
 Rogers, Jim (WY) – 1980  
 Rogers, Joe (CO) – 1996  
 Rogers, John (MD) – 1894  
 Rogers, John (NY) – 1870  
 Rogers, John A. (TN) – 1829  
 Rogers, John C. (OH) – 1926  
 Rogers, John H. (AR) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Rogers, John Jacob (MA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Rogers, John P. (OH) – 1924  
 Rogers, Julius E. (NY) – 1918  
 Rogers, L. C. (WV) – 1910, 1912  
 Rogers, Levant L. (MI) – 1912  
 Rogers, Lewis H. (OH) – 1902  
 Rogers, Louis G. (NC) – 1950  
 Rogers, Louis W. (IL) – 1894  
 Rogers, M. (SD) – 1900  
 Rogers, Mike (MI) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Rogers, Mike D. (AL) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Rogers, P. D. (TX) – 1960  
 Rogers, Paul G. (FL) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Rogers, Sion H. (NC) – 1853, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Rogers, T. M. (IL) – 1892  
 Rogers, T. Y. (AL) – 1970  
 Rogers, Thomas F. (KY) – 1974  
 Rogers, W. D. (KY) – 1934, 1946  
 Rogers, Walter (TX) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Rogers, Will (OK) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Rogers, Will, Jr. (CA) – 1942  
 Rogers, William A. (OH) – 1848  
 Rogers, William D. (KY) – 1940





- Rogers, William F. (NY) – 1882  
 Rogers, William H. (WI) – 1896  
 Rogers, William J. (OH) – 1942  
 Rogers, William J. (VA) – 1900  
 Rogers, William N. (NH) – 1918, 1922, 1924, 1932, 1934  
 Roggio, Bob (PA) – 2008  
 Rogillio, Kathy J. (LA) – 2000  
 Rogoff, Harry (NY) – 1926  
 Rogs (TN) – 1849  
 Rohlfing, Fred W. (HI) – 1972, 1976  
 Rohm, J. Robert (PA) – 1966  
 Rohrabacher, Dana (CA) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Rohrbough, Edward G. (WV) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Roland, Frederick P. (NY) – 1966, 1968  
 Rolander, Robert D. (CO) – 1960  
 Roll (OH) – 1852  
 Rolle, Wellington (FL) – 1996  
 Roller, J. E. (VA) – 1888  
 Roller, John E. (VA) – 1888  
 Rollins, Edward H. (NH) – 1861, 1863, 1865  
 Rollins, James S. (MO) – 1860, 1862  
 Rollman, Heinz (NC) – 1960  
 Rolph, Thomas (CA) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Rolvaag, Karl F. (MN) – 1946, 1948, 1952  
 Roma, Patrick J. (NJ) – 1992  
 Romack, William H. (CA) – 1966  
 Ramaguera, Allan (NY) – 2006, 2008  
 Romaine, Edward P. (NY) – 1988, 1992  
 Roman (MD) – 1851  
 Roman, Armand (LA) – 1896  
 Roman, J. Dixon (MD) – 1847  
 Romano, Frank R. (PA) – 1970  
 Romano, Neil (NJ) – 1984  
 Romanos, John B. (IA) – 1896  
 Romanyak, James A. (IL) – 1978  
 Romeis, Jacob (OH) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Romero, Craig (LA) – 2006  
 Romero, Richard M. (NM) – 2002, 2004  
 Romero, Victor (CA) – 1990  
 Romig, Ralph H. (OH) – 1974  
 Romjue, Milton A. (MO) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Ronald, J. T. (WA) – 1900  
 Ronalds, William A. (NY) – 1932  
 Ronan, Daniel J. (IL) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Roncalio, Teno (WY) – 1964, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Roncallo, Angelo D. (NY) – 1972, 1974  
 Rood, Anson (IA) – 1874  
 Rood, Nelson L. (IA) – 1912  
 Rood, Roy (AR) – 1990  
 Roof, Roy Warren (OH) – 1944  
 Rook, James M. (PA) – 1922  
 Rooney, Fred B. (PA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Rooney, George H. (NY) – 1946  
 Rooney, John J. (NY) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Rooney, Tom (FL) – 2008  
 Rooney, William L. (PA) – 1926, 1928  
 Roosevelt, Dorothy K. (MI) – 1942  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., Jr. (NY) – 1949, 1950, 1952  
 Roosevelt, James (CA) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Roosevelt, James (NY) – 1840  
 Roosevelt, Robert B. (NY) – 1870  
 Root (NY) – 1858  
 Root, Allen (NE) – 1890  
 Root, E. D. (VA) – 1894  
 Root, Erastus (NY) – 1830, 1834, 1838  
 Root, George F. (VT) – 1926  
 Root, Gerald (NY) – 1950  
 Root, John R. (PA) – 1898, 1900  
 Root, Joseph (OH) – 1850  
 Root, Joseph M. (OH) – 1838, 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Root, Joseph S. (IA) – 1880  
 Root, Marv (O) – 1968  
 Root, O. W. (KY) – 1868  
 Root, Oliver H. (KYL) – 1880  
 Root, William W. (MI) – 1888  
 Roots, Logan H. (AR) – 1868, 1870  
 Rop, Lewis W. (IL) – 1852  
 Ropke, Frank A. (KY) – 1938  
 Ropp, Linda G. (PA) – 1998  
 Roque, Manuel R. (NY) – 1964  
 Rorapough, Robin (FL) – 2004  
 Rorer, Clinton (PA) – 1898  
 Rork, M. V. (OR) – 1892  
 Ros, Juan Carlos (CA) – 1998  
 Rosario, Carlos (NY) – 1966  
 Rose (MI) – 1866  
 Rose, Abraham T. (NY) – 1834, 1836, 1846, 1850  
 Rose, Charles (NC) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Rose, Daniel (PA) – 1814  
 Rose, David S. (WI) – 1894  
 Rose, Henry (NY) – 1954, 1956, 1964  
 Rose, John D. (NJ) – 1972  
 Rose, John M. (PA) – 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Rose, Robert (NY) – 1824, 1828  
 Rose, Robert A. (NY) – 1954  
 Rose, Robert L. (NY) – 1846, 1848  
 Rose, Robert R. (WY) – 1922  
 Rose, Roderick (IA) – 1880  
 Rose, Vernon J. (KS) – 1902  
 Rose, Will (PA) – 1934, 1936  
 Rose, William G. (NY) – 1912  
 Roseberry, E. M. (MO) – 1920  
 Rosecan, Harry P. (MO) – 1936  
 Rosecrans, William S. (CA) – 1880, 1882  
 Rosen, Bernard (OH) – 1956  
 Rosen, Gerald E. (MI) – 1982  
 Rosen, Julius J. (NY) – 1960  
 Rosenbaum, Joseph (NY) – 1924  
 Rosenberg, Daniel (CA) – 2000  
 Rosenberg, Irwin A. (NY) – 1966  
 Rosenberg, Jacob (NY) – 1928  
 Rosenberg, John (NY) – 1928, 1932, 1934, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Rosenberger, Geoffrey (NY) – 1996  
 Rosenblatt, Bernard R. (NY) – 1916  
 Rosenblatt, Elias (NY) – 1954, 1956  
 Rosenbloom, Benjamin L. (WV) – 1920, 1922  
 Rosenblum, Everett A. (NY) – 1978  
 Rosenfeld, Samuel (MO) – 1918, 1920  
 Rosenhaupt, Harry (WA) – 1914  
 Rosenkrans, Addison P. (NJ) – 1940  
 Rosenquist, Albert (MN) – 1912  
 Rosenstein, Charles B. (NY) – 2002  
 Rosenstein, Stephen L. (MD) – 1966  
 Rosenthal, A. J. (TX) – 1892, 1894  
 Rosenthal, Anita (LA) – 2000  
 Rosenthal, Benjamin S. (NY) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Rosenthal, Samuel (NY) – 1940, 1942  
 Rosier (MO) – 1853  
 Rosier, Joseph A. (FL) – 1976  
 Roskam, Peter (IL) – 2006, 2008  
 Roskam, William E. (CA) – 1954  
 Roski, Franklin H. (OH) – 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Ros-Lehtinen, Ileana (FL) – 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Rosof, Murray (NY) – 1934, 1948  
 Ross (AR) – 1944  
 Ross (IN) – 1868  
 Ross (NJ) – 1918  
 Ross (NY) – 1856, 1878  
 Ross (PA) – 1884, 1888  
 Ross, Alonzo A. (AR) – 1928, 1952  
 Ross, Anthony J. B. (NY) – 1890  
 Ross, Barbara (OR) – 1986  
 Ross, Bert C. (WA) – 1934  
 Ross, Dave (WA) – 2004  
 Ross, David (IL) – 1900  
 Ross, David T. (CA) – 1914  
 Ross, Don (FL) – 1984  
 Ross, Elmore P. (NY) – 1868  
 Ross, Galen J. (UT) – 1968  
 Ross, George C. (IL) – 1882  
 Ross, Gilbert McMillan (CA) – 1912  
 Ross, H. P. (PA) – 1864, 1866  
 Ross, Harriet (CA) – 1987  
 Ross, Henry H. (NY) – 1824, 1834  
 Ross, J. W. (TN) – 1912  
 Ross, Joe (AR) – 2006  
 Ross, John (IN) – 1898, 1900  
 Ross, John (MO) – 1998  
 Ross, Kate (MA) – 1994  
 Ross, Kelley L. (CA) – 2002, 2004  
 Ross, Laura (MA) – 1975  
 Ross, Lawrence (CA) – 1936  
 Ross, Leonard F. (IL) – 1868, 1874  
 Ross, Leroy W. (NY) – 1914  
 Ross, Lewis W. (IL) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Ross, Lonzo A. (AR) – 1944  
 Ross, Lyman (OR) – 1946  
 Ross, Mike (AR) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Ross, Miles (NJ) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Ross, Nesbit S. (PA) – 1892  
 Ross, Rhecha R. (MI) – 1966  
 Ross, Robert R., Jr. (WY) – 1952  
 Ross, Robert Tripp (NY) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1952  
 Ross, Ronald R. (IN) – 1962  
 Ross, Sobieski (PA) – 1872, 1874  
 Ross, T. R. (OH) – 1826  
 Ross, Thomas (PA) – 1848, 1850, 1916  
 Ross, W. B. (WY) – 1910  
 Ross, William A. (NY) – 1916  
 Rossdale, Albert B. (NY) – 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Rosser, Carney Kelly (VA) – 1930  
 Rosser, J. C. (OH) – 1906  
 Rossi, Emil (CA) – 1996  
 Rossi, Marc A. (VA) – 2000  
 Rossiter (NY) – 1856  
 Rossiter, Caleb (NY) – 1998  
 Rostenkowski, Dan (IL) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Rostig, Grant (TX) – 2006  
 Rostrom, William E. (MI) – 1970, 1972, 1976  
 Roszell, G. A. L. (IA) – 1868  
 Rotenberg, Joe (MA) – 1974  
 Roth, Charles, III (NY) – 1978  
 Roth, Charles E. (PA) – 1936  
 Roth, David (CA) – 2006  
 Roth, Kent (KS) – 1982  
 Roth, Norman H. (NH) – 1956  
 Roth, Norman H. (NJ) – 1954  
 Roth, Phil J. (OR) – 1956  
 Roth, Tobias A. (WI) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Roth, W. A. "Jack" (CA) – 1980  
 Roth, William V. (DE) – 1966, 1968  
 Rothbauer, Joe (WI) – 2002  
 Rothenberg, Yvonne (NY) – 1998  
 Rothermel, Abraham H. (PA) – 1928  
 Rothermel, John H. (PA) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Rothfuss, Paul A. (PA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1950  
 Rothman, Melvyn M. (NY) – 1962  
 Rothman, Mike (IL) – 1998

- Rothman, Steven R. (NJ) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Rothrock, Earl W. (PA) – 1922
- Rothschild, Beryl E. (OH) – 1992
- Rothwell, Gideon F. (MO) – 1878
- Rotondo, Vincent J. (RI) – 1974
- Rotter, Sigmund S. (NY) – 1912
- Rouch (PA) – 1862
- Roudebush, Richard L. (IN) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968
- Roukema, Marge (NJ) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Roulstone, Doug (WA) – 2006
- Round, George C. (VA) – 1878
- Rountree, B. T. (KY) – 1932
- Rourke, Russell A. (NY) – 1974
- Rouse, Arthur B. (KY) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924
- Rouse, W. B. (NC) – 1934
- Rouse, William H. (VA) – 1928
- Roush, J. Edward (IN) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976
- Roush, Roy A. (WI) – 1942
- Rousseau, Lovell H. (KY) – 1865, 1866
- Rousselot, John H. (CA) – 1960, 1962, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982
- Routzohn, Harry N. (OH) – 1938, 1940
- Rovner, Edward H. (PA) – 1964
- Rovner, Robert A. (PA) – 1986
- Rowan, Joseph (NY) – 1918
- Rowan, Robert P. (IL) – 1970
- Rowan, William A. (IL) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1954
- Rowan, William W. (CO) – 1906
- Rowbottom, Harry E. (IN) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Rowden, Thad (AR) – 1920
- Rowe, Douglas J. (MA) – 1974
- Rowe, Ed (OH) – 1942, 1944, 1948
- Rowe, Ernest (KY) – 1926
- Rowe, Frederick W. (NY) – 1914, 1916, 1918
- Rowe, Lee (KS) – 1982
- Rowe, Peter (NY) – 1852
- Rowe, Roscoe C. (MD) – 1936
- Rowe, W. A. (VA) – 1930
- Rowell (VT) – 1846
- Rowell, J. S. (WI) – 1882
- Rowell, James F. (OK) – 1938
- Rowell, Jonathan H. (IL) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890
- Rowell, L. J. Capt. (IA) – 1898
- Rowell, Lonnie (SC) – 1976
- Rowland, Alfred (NC) – 1886, 1888
- Rowland, Bert (KY) – 1938, 1940
- Rowland, Charles H. (PA) – 1914, 1916
- Rowland, Henry C. (MA) – 1912, 1918
- Rowland, Herbert (KY) – 1960
- Rowland, J. Roy (GA) – 1982, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- Rowland, John G. (CT) – 1984, 1986, 1988
- Rowland, Kevin J. (TN) – 2000
- Rowland, Mike (TN) – 1976
- Rowland, Roy (GA) – 1984
- Rowland, William D. (FL) – 1974
- Rowler, James (MA) – 1826
- Rowley, Coleen (MN) – 2006
- Roxborough, Charles A. (MI) – 1934, 1936, 1938
- Roy, Alphonse (NH) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1958
- Roy, Archibald (CA) – 1967
- Roy, Brian (KY) – 2000
- Roy, John R. (IL) – 1952
- Roy, Joseph A. (IL) – 1898
- Roy, Robert H. (NY) – 1912
- Roy, William R. (KS) – 1970, 1972
- Royal, Albon James (VA) – 1932
- Roybal, Edward R. (CA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Roybal-Allard, Lucille (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Royce, Ed (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Royce, Homer Elihu (VT) – 1856, 1858
- Royce, Stephen (VT) – 1824
- Roye, Harry (NJ) – 1940
- Royer (PA) – 1834
- Royer, Bill (CA) – 1979, 1980, 1982
- Royer, Floyd E. (TX) – 1940
- Royer, Joseph (PA) – 1838
- Roylance, Susan (WA) – 1978
- Royse, E. F. (IL) – 1912
- Royse, Lemuel W. (IN) – 1894, 1896
- Rozier (MO) – 1850
- Rubens, Jack (NY) – 1972
- Rubenstein, Alan B. (PA) – 1978
- Rubey, Thomas L. (MO) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926
- Rubin, Ellis S. (FL) – 1972
- Rubin, Rose L. (NY) – 1968, 1970
- Rubin, Samuel (NY) – 1926
- Rubinow, M. (NY) – 1914
- Rubinstein, Annette T. (NY) – 1949
- Ruccia, Cynthia L. (OH) – 1994, 1996
- Rucker, Atterson W. (CO) – 1908, 1910, 1914
- Rucker, Edgar P. (WV) – 1892
- Rucker, Jerry (TX) – 1990
- Rucker, O. C. (VA) – 1894
- Rucker, William W. (MO) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920
- Rudd, Eldon (AZ) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984
- Rudd, Lindsay H. (NJ) – 1936, 1938
- Rudd, Ralph (OH) – 1970
- Rudd, Stephen A. (NY) – 1931, 1932, 1934
- Ruddick, John Paul (VA) – 1954
- Rudin, Fern (CA) – 2002
- Rudy, Ruth C. (PA) – 1996
- Rudy, William E. (OH) – 1912
- Rue (NJ) – 1854
- Rueben, Alfred F. (IL) – 1932
- Ruebenacker, Paul C. (NY) – 1978
- Ruebush, Glenn W. (VA) – 1952
- Ruebush, J. H. (VA) – 1924
- Rued, Dave (MN) – 1984, 1986
- Ruehle (MI) – 1876
- Ruesscamp, Harry J. (PA) – 1920
- Ruffin, James E. (MO) – 1932
- Ruffin, Thomas (NC) – 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859
- Rufus, Anita (CA) – 1996
- Rugeley, James W. (TX) – 1920
- Ruger, William C. (NY) – 1864, 1866, 1880
- Ruggles, Micah H. (MA) – 1830, 1833
- Ruggles, Wells M. (WI) – 1898, 1904, 1908
- Ruhala, Richard J. (MI) – 1970
- Ruiz, Brian P. (TX) – 2008
- Ruland, Arthur J. (NY) – 1942
- Rule (TN) – 1882
- Rule, Victor A. (FL) – 1962
- Ruley, Mary Etta (IN) – 2008
- Rumble, Gerould M. (VA) – 1934, 1936
- Rumble, H. H. (VA) – 1910
- Rummel, J. C. (PA) – 1916
- Rumph, D. M. (TX) – 1888
- Rumple, John N. W. (IA) – 1900
- Rumsey, Albert J. (NY) – 1892
- Rumsey, David, Jr. (NY) – 1846, 1848
- Rumsey, Edward (KY) – 1837
- Rumsfeld, Donald (IL) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968
- Runbeck, Linda (MN) – 2000
- Rung, Charles (NY) – 1896
- Runge, Fred C. (WI) – 1894
- Runk, John (NJ) – 1844
- Runkle (OH) – 1856
- Runnels, Dorothy (NM) – 1980
- Runnels, Harold (NM) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978
- Runnels, Joe (TX) – 1970
- Runnels, Mike (NM) – 1986
- Runyan, James (OH) – 1904
- Runyon (NJ) – 1910, 1912
- Ruohoniemi, S. B. (MN) – 1942
- Rupley, Arthur R. (PA) – 1912, 1914
- Rupp, Charles Edward (NJ) – 1952
- Rupp, Frederick A. (PA) – 1926, 1928
- Ruppe, Philip E. (MI) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1992
- Ruppel, Fred C. (OH) – 1912
- Ruppenthal, J. C. (KS) – 1920
- Ruppersberger, C.A. Dutch (MD) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Ruppert, Jacob, Jr. (NY) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904
- Ruppert, James D. (OH) – 1970, 1972
- Rush, Benjamin (PA) – 1874
- Rush, Bob (IA) – 1996, 1998
- Rush, Bobby L. (IL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Rush, Erwin E. “Bill” (CA) – 1990
- Rush, Jacob (PA) – 1876
- Rush, Jud R. (CA) – 1908
- Rush, Kelly (TX) – 2000
- Rush, Tony (TN) – 2002
- Rush, William P. (IN) – 1851
- Rushton, Herbert J. (MI) – 1936
- Rusk, Donald M. (CA) – 1980, 1986, 1994
- Rusk, Harry Wells (MD) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894
- Rusk, Jeremiah M. (WI) – 1870, 1872, 1874
- Rusk, John P. (WY) – 1930
- Rusling, James F. (NJ) – 1868
- Rusling, Robert (NJ) – 1870
- Rusmisell, James A. (WV) – 1934
- Russ, John P. H. (NC) – 1865
- Russell (CT) – 1865
- Russell (MA) – 1880
- Russell (MN) – 1918
- Russell (NY) – 1882
- Russell (VA) – 1849
- Russell, A. J. (AR) – 1916
- Russell, Allen (OH) – 1952
- Russell, Aubrey (KY) – 1984
- Russell, Benjamin E. (GA) – 1892, 1894
- Russell, Carl D. (MO) – 1984
- Russell, Charles A. (CT) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900
- Russell, Charles H. (NV) – 1946, 1948
- Russell, Charles P. (NY) – 1938
- Russell, Charles W. (KY) – 1892
- Russell, Chauncey S. (PA) – 1898
- Russell, Daniel L. (NC) – 1878
- Russell, David (NY) – 1834, 1836, 1838
- Russell, Edward A. (IL) – 1924
- Russell, Elbert (IN) – 1914
- Russell, Frank B. (KY) – 1932
- Russell, George (OH) – 1902
- Russell, George B. (NV) – 1934
- Russell, Gordon J. (TX) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908
- Russell, Howard E., Jr. (RI) – 1968
- Russell, J. C. (AR) – 1920
- Russell, J. E. (OH) – 1914, 1916, 1918
- Russell, J. Ward (NY) – 1920
- Russell, James (MA) – 1830, 1834
- Russell, James (TX) – 1972
- Russell, James M. (PA) – 1842
- Russell, Jeremiah (NY) – 1842, 1846
- Russell, Jim (MO) – 1982
- Russell, Jim (NY) – 2008
- Russell, Joe W. (IL) – 1950
- Russell, John (FL) – 2006, 2008
- Russell, John B. (TN) – 1986
- Russell, John C. (NY) – 1920
- Russell, John E. (MA) – 1886
- Russell, John R. (SD) – 1924
- Russell, Joseph (NY) – 1844, 1850
- Russell, Joseph J. (MO) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918



- Russell, Lemuel A. (OH) – 1896, 1898  
 Russell, Leslie W. (NY) – 1890  
 Russell, Otis H. (VA) – 1898  
 Russell, P. J. (MN) – 1930  
 Russell, Rayburn L. (IL) – 1934  
 Russell, Reb (KS) – 1964  
 Russell, Reece L. (OK) – 1954  
 Russell, Richard M. (MA) – 1934, 1936, 1950  
 Russell, Rob (TN) – 2008  
 Russell, S. H. (TX) – 1876, 1882  
 Russell, S. M. (KY) – 1926  
 Russell, Sam (TX) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Russell, Samuel L. (PA) – 1852  
 Russell, T. H. (SC) – 1882  
 Russell, T. J. (TX) – 1898  
 Russell, W. M. (AL) – 1920, 1922  
 Russell, Walter G. (NY) – 1926  
 Russell, William (NC) – 1841  
 Russell, William (OH) – 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1840  
 Russell, William (PA) – 2008  
 Russell, William A. (MA) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Russell, William F. (NY) – 1856  
 Russo, Gaetano A., Jr. (CT) – 1968  
 Russo, Lawrence P. (NY) – 1972  
 Russo, Martin A. (IL) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Russo, Peter J. (NJ) – 1990, 1994  
 Russum, George M. (MD) – 1866, 1884, 1890, 1892  
 Rust, Albert (AR) – 1846, 1854, 1858  
 Rust, Clarence E. (CA) – 1936  
 Rust, Gary (MO) – 1970  
 Rust, Robert W. (FL) – 1968  
 Rutan, Dick (CA) – 1992  
 Ruth, Earl B. (NC) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Ruthenberg, C. E. (OH) – 1914, 1918  
 Rutherford (PA) – 1872  
 Rutherford, Albert G. (PA) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Rutherford, Frank M. (CA) – 1912  
 Rutherford, Gideon L. (MI) – 1894  
 Rutherford, J. T. (TX) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Rutherford, Samuel (GA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Rutherford, W. F. (OH) – 1924  
 Rutland, Vernon A. (VT) – 1894  
 Rutledge, Henry B. (MN) – 1922  
 Rutledge, Howard (OK) – 1980, 1982  
 Rutshaw, Arthur Joseph (IL) – 1942  
 Rutta, Philip Robert (CA) – 1972  
 Rutter, Carroll L. (PA) – 1938  
 Ruyers (RI) – 1835  
 Ryall, Daniel B. (NJ) – 1838, 1840  
 Ryan (PA) – 1858, 1886  
 Ryan, Aileen B. (NY) – 1966  
 Ryan, Bob (NV) – 1986  
 Ryan, C. A. (MN) – 1936  
 Ryan, Charles J. (NY) – 1912  
 Ryan, Dan J. P. (IA) – 1946, 1948  
 Ryan, Donald P. (RI) – 1972  
 Ryan, E. G. (IL) – 1850  
 Ryan, Edward A. (MA) – 1936, 1938  
 Ryan, Edward J. (MD) – 1954  
 Ryan, Elmer J. (MN) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Ryan, Fran (OH) – 1974, 1976  
 Ryan, Frank D. (CA) – 1898  
 Ryan, Frank S. (IL) – 1909  
 Ryan, Harold M. (MI) – 1962  
 Ryan, Heather A. (KY) – 2008  
 Ryan, Herbert F. (NY) – 1966  
 Ryan, Hewitt Fitts (CA) – 1986  
 Ryan, J. J. (IA) – 1892  
 Ryan, James W. (PA) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Ryan, Jim (TX) – 1982  
 Ryan, John A. (MA) – 1896  
 Ryan, John F. (MI) – 1906  
 Ryan, John F., Jr. (NY) – 1972  
 Ryan, John Michael (OH) – 1972, 1990  
 Ryan, Leo J. (CA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Ryan, Lewis (PA) – 1918  
 Ryan, Mary Judge (AZ) – 2002  
 Ryan, Matthew (IL) – 1976  
 Ryan, Michael (LA) – 1868, 1870  
 Ryan, Paul D. (WI) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Ryan, Priscilla M. (NY) – 1972  
 Ryan, T. E. (IL) – 1894  
 Ryan, Thomas (KS) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Ryan, Thomas A. (WI) – 1924  
 Ryan, Thomas Jefferson (NY) – 1920, 1922  
 Ryan, Thomas P. (MN) – 1942  
 Ryan, Thomas Q. (NY) – 1942  
 Ryan, Timothy E. (NJ) – 1992  
 Ryan, Timothy E. “Tim” (OH) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Ryan, William E. (NY) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Ryan, William F. (NY) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Ryan, William H. (KS) – 1940  
 Ryan, William H. (NY) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Ryan, William J. (VT) – 1966  
 Rybacki, Ray J. (IL) – 1964, 1966  
 Ryckman, James H. (CA) – 1916, 1918  
 Ryder, Percy C. (NY) – 1938  
 Ryder, Richard R. (VA) – 1958  
 Ryerson (NJ) – 1850  
 Ryland, J. W. (CA) – 1892  
 Rylander, Carole Keeton (TX) – 1986  
 Ryle (NJ) – 1882  
 Ryler, Joseph F. (CT) – 1944, 1946  
 Rynder (PA) – 1888  
 Ryon, John W. (PA) – 1878, 1880  
 Ryun, Jim (KS) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Saad, Paul A. (FL) – 1968  
 Saar, T. D., Jr. (KS) – 1970  
 Saari, Gene A. (MI) – 1948  
 Sabbath, Adolph J. (IL) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Sabin, Alvah (VT) – 1852, 1854  
 Sabo, Martin Olav (MN) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Sabol, John (MI) – 1950  
 Sabol, Joseph, Jr. (PA) – 1966, 1968  
 Sachs, Leon (PA) – 1938  
 Sacia, David (NY) – 1938  
 Sacia, Paul (WI) – 1992  
 Sackett (NY) – 1886  
 Sackett, G. L. (OH) – 1890  
 Sackett, William A. (NY) – 1848, 1850  
 Sacks, Alexander (NY) – 1968  
 Sacks, Leon (PA) – 1936, 1940, 1942  
 Saddler (OH) – 1852  
 Sadlak, Anton N. (CT) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Sadler, Claude E. (MI) – 1964  
 Sadler, David (IL) – 2002  
 Sadler, Gareth W. (CA) – 1960  
 Sadler, Reinhold (NV) – 1904  
 Sadler, Thomas W. (AL) – 1884  
 Sadoff, Louis (NY) – 1932  
 Sadovy, Leo (TX) – 1988  
 Sadowski, George G. (MI) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Sadowski, Jeannie (TX) – 1992  
 Sadun, Lorenzo (TX) – 2004  
 Safford (GA) – 1853  
 Safford, Nathaniel F. (MA) – 1854  
 Safranek, Frank A. (CO) – 1946  
 Sage (NJ) – 1912  
 Sage, Russell (NY) – 1850, 1852, 1854  
 Sageng (MN) – 1908  
 Sageng, Ole O. (MN) – 1934, 1938  
 Sague, John K. (NY) – 1912, 1930  
 Saiki, Patricia (HI) – 1986, 1988  
 Sailor, Stephanie (IL) – 2000, 2004  
 Saintamour, Camille E. (VT) – 1956  
 Sajna, Michael (OH) – 1988  
 Saks, Carl (NY) – 1970  
 Salazar, Cecilia M. (NM) – 1988  
 Salazar, John (CO) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Salazar, Tony (MD) – 2004  
 Saldana, Gilbert R. (CA) – 1986  
 Sale, Irvin (MO) – 1926  
 Sale, W. W. (KY) – 1859  
 Salem, Robert J. (IA) – 1956  
 Salerno, Joseph A. (IL) – 1962  
 Sali, Bill (ID) – 2006, 2008  
 Salisbery (PA) – 1850  
 Salisbury, D. L. (WV) – 1948  
 Salisbury, William (MD) – 1976  
 Saliterman, Joel (MN) – 1980, 1982  
 Sallade, George Wahr (MI) – 1982  
 Sallah, Donald R. (NY) – 1974  
 Salley, Robert L. (CA) – 1976  
 Salloum, Robert J. (MI) – 1978  
 Salmon, Joshua S. (NJ) – 1898, 1900  
 Salmon, Matt (AZ) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Salmon, R. J. (KY) – 1910  
 Salmon, William C. (TN) – 1922  
 Salmona, Stelio (CT) – 1966, 1968  
 Salomon, Jim (CA) – 1988, 1990  
 Salsbury, Lester H. (MI) – 1886  
 Salter, James M. (WA) – 1918  
 Salter, Leslie E. (IL) – 1948  
 Saltonstall, John L. (MA) – 1958  
 Saltonstall, Leverett (MA) – 1828, 1838, 1840, 1860, 1866, 1868, 1869  
 Saltonstall, William (MA) – 1969  
 Salts (MO) – 1918  
 Saltus, Freeman M. (MA) – 1928  
 Saltzgaber, Gaylard M. (OH) – 1888  
 Salvi, Al (IL) – 1986  
 Salvi, Albert S. (IL) – 1968  
 Salyer, C. A. (WA) – 1896  
 Salyers, Willis Earl (MO) – 1966  
 Salzman, Jacob A. (NY) – 1944  
 Sam (OH) – 1852  
 Sam, Geraldine (TX) – 1996  
 Samford, William J. (AL) – 1878  
 Sammartino, Everett C. (RI) – 1966  
 Samons (NY) – 1848  
 Samp (PA) – 1852  
 Sample, Ed P. (CA) – 1936  
 Sample, Frank L. (NJ) – 1928  
 Sample, Samuel C. (IN) – 1843, 1845  
 Sampol, William (NY) – 1970, 1972, 1990  
 Sampson (NY) – 1842  
 Sampson, Ezekiel Silas (IA) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Sampson, Floyd G. (CA) – 1986  
 Sampson, J. E. (KY) – 1920  
 Sampson, Warner J. (MI) – 1902  
 Sams, W. Harold (NC) – 1958  
 Samuel, Edmund W. (PA) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Samuel, Ralph O. (PA) – 1964  
 Samuels (MO) – 1840  
 Samuels, Ben M. (IA) – 1860  
 Samuels, David L. (NY) – 1950  
 Samuels, Green B. (VA) – 1839  
 Samuelson, Bob (SD) – 1978  
 Sanborn (ME) – 1856  
 Sanborn (NH) – 1880  
 Sanborn, John C. (ID) – 1946, 1948  
 Sanborn, John P. (MI) – 1886  
 Sanbury, J. William (NY) – 1910  
 Sanbury, William J. (NY) – 1898  
 Sanchez, Henry (MI) – 2008  
 Sanchez, John (TX) – 1998  
 Sanchez, John M. (TX) – 1996  
 Sanchez, Linda T. (CA) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Sanchez, Loretta (CA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Sanchez, Phillip V. (CA) – 1970  
 Sanchez, Stephanie H. (CT) – 2000, 2002



- Sand, Duane (ND) – 2004, 2008  
 Sand, H. A. (OH) – 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Sandager, Harry (RI) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Sandberg, Gus C. (IL) – 1924  
 Sandberg, William C. (OH) – 1936  
 Sandegren, Andrew Sandy (MO) – 1952  
 Sander, Chris (MO) – 2008  
 Sander, Fred (NY) – 1932  
 Sander, Richard W. (OH) – 1978  
 Sanders (MN) – 1910  
 Sanders (NY) – 1874  
 Sanders (TN) – 1880  
 Sanders, Archie D. (NY) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Sanders, Barefoot (TX) – 1958  
 Sanders, Bernard (VT) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Sanders, Calvin (KY) – 1852  
 Sanders, Charles W. (OH) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Sanders, Claiborne “Clay” (CA) – 1998  
 Sanders, Claiborne “Clay” (TN) – 1990  
 Sanders, David Avram (IN) – 2004, 2006  
 Sanders, Emma (MS) – 1966  
 Sanders, Everett (IN) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Sanders, G. E. (OR) – 1908  
 Sanders, Gregory J. (UT) – 1996  
 Sanders, Hartley (WV) – 1938, 1940, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Sanders, Herman (NY) – 1960, 1964  
 Sanders, J. M. (AZ) – 1974  
 Sanders, Jared Y. (LA) – 1916, 1918  
 Sanders, Jared Y., Jr. (LA) – 1934, 1940  
 Sanders, Jeff (PA) – 2000  
 Sanders, Jessie E. (SD) – 1948  
 Sanders, Leon (NY) – 1916  
 Sanders, Linn B. (NC) – 1859  
 Sanders, Marion K. (NY) – 1952  
 Sanders, Morgan G. (TX) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Sanders, William H. (WV) – 1956  
 Sanderson (PA) – 1852  
 Sanderson, George (OH) – 1840  
 Sanderson, H. S. (TX) – 1894  
 Sandford (KY) – 1827  
 Sandford, Alfred (KY) – 1826  
 Sandford, F. C. (MA) – 1860  
 Sandford, Reuben (NY) – 1836  
 Sandidge, John M. (LA) – 1855, 1857  
 Sandlin, John N. (LA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Sandlin, Max (TX) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Sandman, Charles W., Jr. (NJ) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Sando, M. F. (PA) – 1898  
 Sandoval, Jose M. (NJ) – 2006  
 Sands (NY) – 1858  
 Sands (TN) – 1865  
 Sands, A. P. “Sandy” (NC) – 1994  
 Sands, George (IN) – 1940  
 Sands, John (OH) – 1868  
 Sands, Joshua (NY) – 1824  
 Sanford (AL) – 1894  
 Sanford (GA) – 1844  
 Sanford (NY) – 1844, 1852, 1888  
 Sanford, Allen T. (UT) – 1910  
 Sanford, Henry (AL) – 1857  
 Sanford, James (TN) – 1825  
 Sanford, John (NY) – 1840, 1888, 1890  
 Sanford, John W. A. (GA) – 1834, 1836  
 Sanford, Mark (SC) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Sanford, Mitchell (NY) – 1838  
 Sanford, Rollin B. (NY) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Sanford, Stephen (NY) – 1868  
 Sanford, W. S. (MO) – 1940  
 Sanford, William K. (NY) – 1946  
 Sanger (WI) – 1880  
 Sangmeister, George E. (IL) – 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Sanial, Lucien (NY) – 1898  
 Sanson, Albert W. (PA) – 1910  
 Santa, Ronald G. (RI) – 1998  
 Santana, Ronny (CA) – 2008  
 Santangelo, Alfred E. (NY) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Santini, James (NV) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Santini, Victor (NY) – 1936  
 Santorum, Rick (PA) – 1990, 1992  
 Santos, Tom (CA) – 2000  
 Santry, Horace A. (KS) – 1952  
 Sapp, William F. (IA) – 1876, 1878  
 Sapp, William F. (KS) – 1894  
 Sapp, William R. (OH) – 1852, 1854, 1856  
 Sappington, J. E. (AL) – 1859  
 Sarasin, Ronald A. (CT) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Sarasohn, Abraham H. (NY) – 1892  
 Sarbacher, George W., Jr. (PA) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Sarbanes, John (MD) – 2006, 2008  
 Sarbanes, Paul S. (MD) – 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Sarber (AR) – 1884  
 Sargent (PA) – 1843  
 Sargent, Aaron A. (CA) – 1861, 1868, 1971  
 Sargent, Eaton D. (MA) – 1918  
 Sargent, Eaton D. (NH) – 1930  
 Sargent, Franklin D. (NY) – 1928  
 Sargent, Su (AR) – 1986  
 Sargent, T. J. (OK) – 1934, 1936  
 Sarpalius, Bill (TX) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Sarsfield, George P. (MT) – 1960  
 Sarsoun, Lawrence C. (IL) – 1980  
 Sarvi, Steve (MN) – 2008  
 Saska, Larry (IL) – 1990  
 Saslaw, Richard L. (VA) – 1984  
 Saspertas (SC) – 1920  
 Sasscer, Lansdale G. (MD) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Sater, Lowry F. (OH) – 1924  
 Sather, Charles A. (WA) – 1938  
 Sato, Eunice A. (CA) – 1990  
 Satterfield, David E., III (VA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Satterlee, Ray (SD) – 1954  
 Satterthwaite (PA) – 1886  
 Satterthwaite, Cameron B. (IL) – 1966  
 Satterthwaite, Ruben, Jr. (DE) – 1932  
 Sauer, Frank K. (NJ) – 1926  
 Sauer, Mack (OH) – 1932  
 Sauerhering, Edward (WI) – 1894, 1896  
 Saul, E. Adele Scott (PA) – 1940  
 Saund, Dalip S. (CA) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Saunders (LA) – 1847  
 Saunders (TN) – 1865  
 Saunders, Annie (OH) – 1996  
 Saunders, Burt (FL) – 2008  
 Saunders, Dave L. (CA) – 1938  
 Saunders, Edward W. (VA) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Saunders, Francis C. (NY) – 1970  
 Saunders, JoAnn (FL) – 1974, 1976  
 Saunders, John I. (KS) – 1912  
 Saunders, Romulus M. (NC) – 1825, 1841, 1843  
 Saunders, Vince (NV) – 1980  
 Saunders, Warren D. (VA) – 1974, 1976  
 Sausedo, Robert M. (CA) – 1996  
 Saussaman, Harry B. (PA) – 1916  
 Sauthoff, Harry (WI) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Savage (NY) – 1860  
 Savage (TN) – 1859  
 Savage, Carl (GA) – 1974  
 Savage, Charles R. (WA) – 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Savage, Gus (IL) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Savage, James W. (NE) – 1874  
 Savage, John (NY) – 1868  
 Savage, John H. (TN) – 1849, 1851, 1855, 1857  
 Savage, John S. (OH) – 1874, 1876  
 Savage, John W., II (MI) – 1988, 1994  
 Savage, Wallace (TX) – 1954  
 Savery (PA) – 1850  
 Savin, Moses A. (CT) – 1962  
 Savino, Frank A. (WI) – 1976  
 Savoie, Gene (AZ) – 1972  
 Savory, George (MA) – 1828  
 Sawicki, Matt (MI) – 2008  
 Sawtelle, Cullen (ME) – 1844, 1848  
 Sawyer (CT) – 1880  
 Sawyer (NH) – 1845  
 Sawyer, Arthur T. (NY) – 1948  
 Sawyer, Charles (OH) – 1930  
 Sawyer, E. J. (SC) – 1892  
 Sawyer, Edward J. (MA) – 1882  
 Sawyer, Harold S. (MI) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Sawyer, John G. (NY) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Sawyer, John W. (TX) – 1996  
 Sawyer, Lemuel (NC) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
 Sawyer, Lewis E. (AR) – 1922  
 Sawyer, O. C. (VT) – 1912  
 Sawyer, Philetus (WI) – 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Sawyer, Samuel L. (MO) – 1878  
 Sawyer, Samuel T. (NC) – 1837, 1839  
 Sawyer, Thomas C. (OH) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Sawyer, William (OH) – 1838, 1840, 1844, 1846  
 Sawyer, William C. (MA) – 1980  
 Sawyer, William T. (OH) – 1896  
 Sawyers, William Orr (Tom) (MO) – 1946  
 Saxon, Bobby (GA) – 2008  
 Saxton, H. James (NJ) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Sayers, James E. (PA) – 1880  
 Sayers, Joseph D. (TX) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Sayler, Henry B. (IN) – 1872  
 Sayler, Milton (OH) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Sayler, Walter B. (IL) – 1916  
 Sayles (MA) – 1888  
 Sayles, Lycurgus (RI) – 1878  
 Sayles, Stephen D. (IN) – 1888  
 Sayles, Welcome B. (RI) – 1851  
 Saylor, John L. (PA) – 1904  
 Saylor, John P. (PA) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Sayre, Mornell (NJ) – 1922, 1924, 1932  
 Sayre, Woodrow Wilson (CA) – 1952  
 Scaggs, Emmet F. (WV) – 1926  
 Scalamonti, John D. (NJ) – 1986  
 Scales, Alfred M. (NC) – 1855, 1857, 1859, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Scalf, Charles E. (PA) – 1962  
 Scalf, W. D. (KY) – 1952, 1956, 1958  
 Scalise, Steve (LA) – 2008  
 Scalzitti, Clement R. (PA) – 1974  
 Scamman, John F. (ME) – 1844  
 Scammon, J. Young (IL) – 1848  
 Scammon, John (NH) – 1922  
 Scandrett, Richard B., Jr. (NY) – 1938  
 Scanlan, Charles V. (NY) – 1954, 1958  
 Scanlan, Martin J. (NV) – 1914, 1916  
 Scanlon, Michael A. (MA) – 1918  
 Scanlon, Michael T. (OH) – 1976  
 Scanlon, Thomas E. (PA) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Scannel, Joseph J. (DE) – 1952  
 Scannell, William F. (IL) – 1964  
 Scarborough, C. T. (MS) – 1998



- Scarborough, Joe (FL) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Scarborough, Robert B. (SC) – 1900, 1902
- Scates, John C. (ME) – 1908, 1914
- Schaap, Michael (NY) – 1916
- Schaar, John G. (IL) – 1890
- Schade, Terrence J. (PA) – 1976
- Schade, W. John, Jr. (IL) – 1974
- Schadeberg, Henry C. (WI) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Schaefer, Dan L. (CO) – 1983, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996
- Schaefer, Edwin M. (IL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940
- Schaefer, Elmer P. (IL) – 1930
- Schaefer, Howard G. (CA) – 1978
- Schaefer, Louis (OH) – 1866
- Schaefer, Mike (CA) – 1968
- Schaefer, Walter (CA) – 1936
- Schaeffer, Morris (NY) – 1944
- Schaeffer, Tim (TN) – 1974
- Schaeffer, William A. (IL) – 1924
- Schaeffer, William R., Jr. (NY) – 1978
- Schaeffler, Frank C. (NY) – 1902
- Schafer, Edward T. (ND) – 1990
- Schafer, John C. (WI) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1952, 1954
- Schafer, John M. (NY) – 1990
- Schaffenegger, John (IL) – 1952
- Schaffer, Max (NY) – 1914
- Schaffer, Robert W. (CO) – 1996, 1998, 2000
- Schaffer, Russell T. (MD) – 1980
- Schaffner, William G. (OH) – 1984
- Schakowsky, Janice D. “Jan” (IL) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Schall, John A. (MI) – 1994
- Schall, Thomas D. (MN) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922
- Schaller (MN) – 1900
- Schaller, Audrie Zettick (PA) – 1990
- Schallern, Eugene (WI) – 1942
- Schanen, William F. (WI) – 1922
- Schanke, A. M. (IA) – 1922
- Schantz, Horace W. (PA) – 1916
- Scharer, Gene (AZ) – 2000
- Schauer, Mark (MI) – 2008
- Schaux, Nicolas (CT) – 1980
- Schector, Morris S. (NY) – 1926
- Scheenline, Isaiah (PA) – 1910
- Scheftel, Stuart (NY) – 1942
- Scheirer, Henry V. (PA) – 1940
- Schell (PA) – 1860
- Schell, John W. (AL) – 1900
- Schell, Richard (NY) – 1874
- Schellenger, Waldo E. (IL) – 1956
- Schenck, Ferdinand S. (NJ) – 1832, 1834
- Schenck, Paul F. (OH) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964
- Schendel, Harry (MO) – 1951
- Schenk (NJ) – 1890
- Schenk, Herbert C. (WI) – 1944
- Schenk, Lynn (CA) – 1992, 1994
- Schenken, Charles (TX) – 1902
- Schenken, Jerry (NE) – 1988
- Scher, David (NY) – 1946
- Scher, Gregory Alan (IN) – 1986
- Scherer, Gordon H. (OH) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960
- Scherle, William J. (IA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Schermerhorn, Abraham M. (NY) – 1848, 1850
- Schermerhorn, Simon J. (NY) – 1892
- Scherr, J. Robert (MD) – 1982
- Scheuer, James H. (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Scheuermann, David H., Sr. (LA) – 1976
- Scheurer, William C. (IL) – 2006
- Schiaffo, Alfred D. (NJ) – 1972
- Schiemann, Fred E. (NY) – 1950
- Schiff, Adam B. (CA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Schiff, Jacob R. (NY) – 1906
- Schiff, Steven H. (NM) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996
- Schiffler, Andrew C. (WV) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944
- Schiflersmith, Frank (IL) – 1912, 1914
- Schiffrin, Louis (NY) – 1952, 1954
- Schiliro, Philip M. (NY) – 1992, 1994
- Schilling, George A. (IL) – 1878
- Schilling, Henry (IL) – 1920
- Schilling, Robert (WI) – 1896, 1898
- Schilson, Donald L. (IL) – 1968
- Schipske, Gerrie (CA) – 2000, 2002
- Schira, Jack (OH) – 1988, 1990
- Schirm, Charles R. (MD) – 1900, 1902
- Schirmer, John G. (PA) – 1908
- Schisler, Gale (IL) – 1964, 1966
- Schissler, James J. (PA) – 1956
- Schlaeger, Victor L. (IL) – 1932
- Schlaflay, Phyllis Stewart (IL) – 1952, 1960, 1970
- Schlegel, Henry W. (PA) – 1918, 1920
- Schleicher, Gustave (TX) – 1874, 1876, 1878
- Schleper, Henry J. (MO) – 1924
- Schlesinger, Bert (CA) – 1912
- Schlessel, Bennett I. (NY) – 1950
- Schlessinger, Gary (CA) – 1969
- Schley (MD) – 1880
- Schley, William (GA) – 1832, 1834
- Schlingheyde, Leslie B. (CA) – 1952
- Schlipf, William, Jr. (PA) – 1908, 1912
- Schlissel, Harry (NY) – 1924
- Schlitz, Lester E. (VA) – 1974
- Schloemer, Ken (IL) – 1992
- Schlossberg, David A. (NY) – 1946
- Schlossberg, Joseph (NY) – 1938
- Schlosser, Chalmer (IN) – 1916, 1918
- Schluter, William E. (NJ) – 1976
- Schmarkey, John C. (AL) – 1970
- Schmauch, Ray (KY) – 1946
- Schmedeman, Albert C. (WI) – 1910
- Schmett, Kim (IA) – 2008
- Schmidhauser, John R. (IA) – 1964, 1966, 1968
- Schmidt, Albert C. (WI) – 1914
- Schmidt, Edward (OH) – 1910
- Schmidt, Herman (NJ) – 1974
- Schmidt, Jean (OH) – 2006, 2008
- Schmidt, John O. (NE) – 1922, 1924
- Schmidt, John W. (MN) – 1934
- Schmidt, Ludwig (NY) – 1914
- Schmidt, William F. H. (IL) – 1958
- Schmiedeskamp, Henry E. (IL) – 1924
- Schmit, Frank (CA) – 2000
- Schmitt, Philip H. (NY) – 1908
- Schmitt, William Patrick (OK) – 1972
- Schmitz (MO) – 1902
- Schmitz, J. B. (TX) – 1922
- Schmitz, John G. (CA) – 1970
- Schmudde, Henry F. (IL) – 1940
- Schneck, Robert M. (NY) – 1970
- Schneebeli, Gustav A. (PA) – 1904, 1906, 1908
- Schneebeli, Herman T. (PA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974
- Schneid, Hyman (IL) – 1932
- Schneider, Alexander (AZ) – 1996
- Schneider, C. S. (IL) – 1908, 1918, 1920, 1930
- Schneider, Claudine (RI) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988
- Schneider, E. B. (OH) – 1926
- Schneider, Ernest B. (OH) – 1902, 1904
- Schneider, George J. (WI) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938
- Schneider, Jan (FL) – 2002, 2004, 2008
- Schneider, Jerome P. (NY) – 1958, 1960
- Schneider, L. V. (SD) – 1908
- Schneider, Larry (NJ) – 1998
- Schneider, Mike (NJ) – 1998
- Schneider, Rebecca (AZ) – 2008
- Schneider, Robert (TX) – 1968
- Schneir, Ned (NY) – 1976
- Schnitzpan, William (NY) – 1902
- Schnur, Frank (IL) – 1934
- Schnur, Warren L. (NY) – 1954
- Schock, Aaron (IL) – 2008
- Schoen, Douglas F. (NY) – 1983
- Schoening, Robert W. (IL) – 1904
- Schofield, George A. (MA) – 1906, 1912, 1914
- Schofield, George S. (NY) – 1914
- Scholl, Dave (CA) – 1992
- Scholl, Inez M. (IN) – 1954
- Scholle (MN) – 1906
- Scholle, August (MI) – 1970
- Schonberg, Mary G. (NY) – 1916
- School, J. T. (PA) – 1876
- Schoolcraft, John L. (NY) – 1848, 1850
- Schooley, Edward K. (IL) – 1936
- Schooley, Herschel (MO) – 1936
- Schooley, Thomas M., Jr. (PA) – 1964
- Schoonard, Forest A. (MI) – 1950
- Schoonmaker, Marius (NY) – 1850
- Schrader, Digter J. (AL) – 1972
- Schrader, James (OH) – 1998
- Schrader, Kurt (OR) – 2008
- Schrader, Virginia Waters (PA) – 2004
- Schreffler, Daniel J. (PA) – 1994
- Schreiber, Ed (CO) – 1980
- Schrimpf, Curt (MN) – 1988
- Schrock, Edward L. (VA) – 2000, 2002
- Schroeder, Anthony C. (MO) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1970
- Schroeder, Lou (OH) – 1978
- Schroeder, Patricia (CO) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994
- Schroeder, Raymond W. (NJ) – 1964
- Schropfer, Dave (CT) – 1992
- Schroyer, Richard L. (PA) – 1938
- Schrump, Raymond C. (NC) – 1978
- Schubert, A. H. (WI) – 1926, 1928
- Schuck, Charles J. (WV) – 1918
- Schuerman, William F. (KY) – 1906
- Schuette, Bill (MI) – 1984, 1986, 1988
- Schuetz, Leonard W. (IL) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942
- Schuh, David W. (CA) – 1968
- Schuler, Otto (NY) – 1944
- Schulken, James B. (NC) – 1906
- Schullman, Alexander H. (PA) – 1934
- Schulte, E. Joyce (IA) – 2004, 2006
- Schulte, William T. (IN) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940
- Schultz, Dale W. (WI) – 2004
- Schultz, Edward A. (PA) – 1946
- Schultz, Emanuel (OH) – 1878, 1880
- Schultz, Fred F. (IN) – 1936
- Schultz, Malvern E. (OH) – 1958
- Schultz, Robert C. (WI) – 1952
- Schultz, Scott (MI) – 1988
- Schulz, E. C. (KY) – 1932
- Schulz, Frank F. (NY) – 1912
- Schulz, Richard L. (OR) – 1992
- Schulz, William Adams (NY) – 1952
- Schulze, Richard T. (PA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990
- Schumacher, Ervin (ND) – 1950
- Schumaker, John G. (NY) – 1868, 1872, 1874
- Schumer, Charles E. (NY) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996



- Schuring, Kirk (OH) – 2008  
 Schuster, Bob (AZ) – 1984  
 Schuster, Bob (WY) – 1994  
 Schutt, Garret J. (IL) – 1944  
 Schutz, Alvin (KY) – 1938  
 Schutz, Carl F. (IL) – 1918  
 Schutz, J. Raymond (IN) – 1932  
 Schwab, Frank X. (NY) – 1966  
 Schwab, Hank (GA) – 2000  
 Schwabe, George B. (OK) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Schwabe, Max (MO) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Schwadron, Richard (MO) – 2002  
 Schwan, Joseph A. (MO) – 1988  
 Schwandt, Russel (MN) – 1960  
 Schwartz (NY) – 1888  
 Schwartz, Albert E. (NY) – 1922  
 Schwartz, Allyson Y. (PA) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Schwartz, Charles L. (IL) – 1924  
 Schwartz, Ellen (CA) – 1994  
 Schwartz, Emmett A. (CA) – 1960  
 Schwartz, Irving A. (NY) – 1980  
 Schwartz, John (PA) – 1858  
 Schwartz, Morton L. (MO) – 1960  
 Schwartz, Ron (CA) – 1980  
 Schwartz, Sidney A. (PA) – 1912  
 Schwarz, Joe (MI) – 2004  
 Schwatka, J. (MD) – 1898  
 Schweiker, Richard S. (PA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Schweikert (NJ) – 1916  
 Schweikert, David (AZ) – 2008  
 Schweinhaut, Margaret C. (MD) – 1968  
 Schwendler, Louis J. (NY) – 1922  
 Schwengel, Fred (IA) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Schwenk, Ladislaus W. (NY) – 1910  
 Schweppe, Ernest (WI) – 1900  
 Schwerdtfeger, Carl R. (IL) – 1982, 1984  
 Schwert, Hattie E. (NY) – 1941  
 Schwert, Pius L. (NY) – 1938, 1940  
 Schwartz, Arthur L. “Art” (LA) – 2004  
 Schwick, Charles (NY) – 1900  
 Schwiebert, Erwin H. (ID) – 1954, 1962  
 Schwinger, Louis C. (MI) – 1938, 1940, 1948  
 Schwolsky, Harry (CT) – 1950  
 Scialabba, Samuel R. (NY) – 1946  
 Scifres, Ben M. (IN) – 1920  
 Scileppi, Jim (CA) – 2000, 2002  
 Scimeca, Anthony (NY) – 1946  
 Scoblick, James P. (PA) – 1946  
 Scofield (NY) – 1878  
 Scofield, Glenni W. (PA) – 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1972  
 Scofield, Sandra K. (NE) – 1990  
 Scoggin, J. L. (TX) – 1916  
 Scoggins, Dennis (TX) – 1982  
 Scola, Robert N. (MA) – 1960  
 Scoles (NY) – 1842  
 Scoles, Paul (PA) – 2004  
 Scolinos, Harry Frank (CA) – 2004  
 Scollo, John P. (NJ) – 1998, 2000  
 Sconing, C. L. (PA) – 1974  
 Scopes, J. T. (KY) – 1932  
 Scorsone, Ernesto (KY) – 1998  
 Scott (AL) – 1835  
 Scott (IN) – 1862  
 Scott (MO) – 1860  
 Scott (VA) – 1839, 1855  
 Scott, Anna Wall (IL) – 1976  
 Scott, Audrey (MD) – 1981  
 Scott, Bob (TN) – 2008  
 Scott, Byron N. (CA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Scott, Charles F. (KS) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Scott, Charles L. (CA) – 1856, 1858  
 Scott, David (GA) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Scott, Dennis (AR) – 1992  
 Scott, Donald E. (OH) – 1984  
 Scott, E. G. (PA) – 1870  
 Scott, Ed (CO) – 1976, 1978  
 Scott, Edward W. (MS) – 1960  
 Scott, Frank D. (MI) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Scott, G. F. (WV) – 1876  
 Scott, George (NE) – 1888  
 Scott, George C. (IA) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Scott, George Cole (VA) – 1932  
 Scott, George W. (WA) – 1902  
 Scott, Hardie (PA) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Scott, Harvey D. (IN) – 1854  
 Scott, Horace (KY) – 1878  
 Scott, Horace C. (PA) – 1956  
 Scott, Howard T. (PA) – 1942  
 Scott, Hugh (MO) – 1968  
 Scott, Hugh D., Jr. (PA) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Scott, James R. (IL) – 1880  
 Scott, Jeff (GA) – 2008  
 Scott, Jerry C. (NC) – 1972  
 Scott, John (ME) – 1898, 1899  
 Scott, John (MO) – 1824, 1826  
 Scott, John C. (TX) – 1902  
 Scott, John E. “Jock” (LA) – 1984, 1985  
 Scott, John G. (MO) – 1862, 1863  
 Scott, John R. K. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1942  
 Scott, John W. (ND) – 1963  
 Scott, John W. “Jock” (LA) – 2004  
 Scott, Johnathan P. (RI) – 2006, 2008  
 Scott, Lon A. (TN) – 1920, 1922  
 Scott, Mark Elliott (NY) – 1978  
 Scott, Marvin Bailey (IN) – 1994, 2000  
 Scott, Michael (NE) – 1998  
 Scott, Owen (IL) – 1890, 1892  
 Scott, Portia A. (GA) – 1986  
 Scott, Ralph A. (IN) – 1934  
 Scott, Ralph J. (NC) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Scott, Robert C. (VA) – 1986, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Scott, Robert H. (CA) – 1990  
 Scott, Roger (TX) – 2004  
 Scott, S. M. (KS) – 1894  
 Scott, Samuel J. (IL) – 1956  
 Scott, Stan (TN) – 2000  
 Scott, Thomas (CT) – 1990, 1992  
 Scott, Thomas A. (MA) – 1904  
 Scott, Tully (KS) – 1900  
 Scott, Uric (MN) – 1974  
 Scott, W. J. (PA) – 1880  
 Scott, Walter (NY) – 1906  
 Scott, Walter S. (IA) – 1892  
 Scott, William L. (NC) – 1870  
 Scott, William L. (PA) – 1866, 1876, 1884, 1886  
 Scott, William Lloyd (VA) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Scott, Will T. (KY) – 1988, 1990  
 Scott, Z. D. (MN) – 1888  
 Scoville, Jonathan (NY) – 1880  
 Scranton (NJ) – 1864  
 Scranton, George W. (PA) – 1858, 1860  
 Scranton, Joseph A. (PA) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Scranton, William W. (PA) – 1960  
 Scribner, Robert B. (CA) – 1984, 1986  
 Scritsmier, Peter L. (WI) – 1892  
 Scrivner, Errett P. (KS) – 1943, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Scroggy, Thomas E. (OH) – 1904  
 Scruggs, Phineas T. (TN) – 1845  
 Scrugham, James G. (NV) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Scudder, Henry J. (NY) – 1872  
 Scudder, Hubert B. (CA) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Scudder, Isaac W. (NJ) – 1872, 1874  
 Scudder, Townsend (NY) – 1898, 1902  
 Scudder, Zeno (MA) – 1850, 1852  
 Scull, David (MD) – 1964  
 Scull, Edward (PA) – 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Scully, John W. (MI) – 1918  
 Scully, Thomas J. (NJ) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Scurlock, George C. (NC) – 1890  
 Scurlock, J. H. C. (WA) – 1902  
 Scurry, William R. (TX) – 1846, 1851, 1853  
 Seaber (MO) – 1898  
 Seaberg, Carl M. (IL) – 1944  
 Seagrave, Arthur E. (MA) – 1934, 1936  
 Seagraves, Jim (OR) – 1992  
 Seal (MS) – 1875  
 Seal, Doug (TX) – 1986  
 Seale, Jack (TX) – 1962  
 Seale, Sarah (OR) – 2002  
 Sealey, Shakespeare E. (WY) – 1894  
 Seals, Daniel J. “Dan” (IL) – 2006, 2008  
 Seals, Marilyn (CA) – 1976  
 Sealy, Albert H. (OH) – 1980  
 Seaman, Billop B. (NY) – 1834  
 Seaman, Bruce T. (IA) – 1890  
 Seaman, Floyd (CA) – 1936  
 Seaman, Henry I. (NY) – 1844, 1846  
 Searcy, Donald (NE) – 1970  
 Searing, John A. (NY) – 1856, 1858  
 Searle, Charles J. (IL) – 1912  
 Searle, Clinton (IL) – 1936  
 Searle, Dolson B. (MN) – 1892  
 Searle, Herman S. (NY) – 1908  
 Searle, Roger S. (PA) – 1892  
 Searle, William D. (PA) – 1964, 1966  
 Searles, Cleona (OH) – 1920  
 Sears, L. A. (OH) – 1908  
 Sears, W. G. (IA) – 1908  
 Sears, Walter Lincoln (MA) – 1896, 1904  
 Sears, William H. (MI) – 1912, 1914  
 Sears, William J. (FL) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1932, 1934  
 Sears, Willis G. (NE) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Sears, Winsome E. (VA) – 2004  
 Seastrand, Andrea (CA) – 1994, 1996  
 Seastrand, Eric (CA) – 1978  
 Seat, Marvin H. (KY) – 1990  
 Seaton, Charles S. (PA) – 1882  
 Seaver, Ebenezer (MA) – 1828  
 Seavy, H. H. (KY) – 1912, 1922  
 Seawell, Emmet (CA) – 1898  
 Seay (MO) – 1872, 1874  
 Seay, Pamela A. (MI) – 1980  
 Sebastian, J. M. (KY) – 1884  
 Sebastian, John (AL) – 1988  
 Sebastian, Robert M. (PA) – 1950  
 Sebelius, Keith G. (KS) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Seberger, Peter J. (MN) – 1922  
 Sebley, Benjamin (IL) – 1878  
 Sebree, Elijah G., Jr. (KY) – 1894  
 Sebree, William T. (IN) – 1974  
 Secar, Joseph (VA) – 1876  
 Seccombe, Jim (OH) – 1938, 1940  
 Secker, Theodore A. (IL) – 1938  
 Secrest, Robert T. (OH) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Sect (IN) – 1858  
 Sedberry, J. C. (NC) – 1954  
 Seddon, James A. (VA) – 1845, 1849  
 Sedgwick (NY) – 1848  
 Sedgwick, Charles (MA) – 1848  
 Sedgwick, Charles B. (NY) – 1858, 1860  
 Sedgwick, Theodore (MA) – 1834, 1836  
 Sedillo, Juan A. A. (NM) – 1926  
 Sedwick, John E. (IN) – 1924, 1926  
 See, C. F. (KY) – 1966  
 See, M. J. (KY) – 1954  
 Seebaldt, Clarence E. (MI) – 1932  
 Seegmiller, William A. (MI) – 1916, 1924  
 Seeholzer (NJ) – 1914  
 Seeley (NY) – 1854



- Seeley, John (NY) – 1914  
 Seeley, John E. (NY) – 1870  
 Seeley, Roy M. (IL) – 1932  
 Seelman, Ernest P. (NY) – 1912  
 Seely-Brown, Horace, Jr. (CT) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Seelye, Julius H. (MA) – 1874  
 Seemann, Ernest J. (IA) – 1940  
 Seemann, Jeff (OH) – 2004  
 Seep, Joseph A. (WI) – 1954  
 Seerley, John J. (IA) – 1888, 1890  
 Seery (CT) – 1918  
 Segall, Joshua (AL) – 2006  
 Segar, Joseph (VA) – 1869  
 Seger, Francis (NY) – 1846  
 Seger, George N. (NJ) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Sehl, Charles (PA) – 1914  
 Seibel (NJ) – 1910  
 Seiberich, Edward B. (PA) – 1910  
 Seiberling, Francis (OH) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Seiberling, John F. (OH) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Seibert, Luther B. (PA) – 1896  
 Seibert, Maynard (MI) – 1936  
 Seider, U. H. (IN) – 1914  
 Seidl, John D. (ID) – 1996  
 Seielstad, George A. (CA) – 1974  
 Seigneur, James Beau (TN) – 1980, 1984  
 Seiner, Henry (LA) – 1906  
 Seir (PA) – 1852  
 Seitz (PA) – 1884, 1886  
 Seitz, Berta L. (AR) – 1994  
 Seitz, W. J. (KY) – 1898  
 Seiverling, Daniel S. (PA) – 1980  
 Sekhon, A.J. (CA) – 2006  
 Sekula-Gibbs, Shelley (TX) – 2006  
 Selby, Norm (MN) – 1972  
 Selby, Thomas J. (IL) – 1900  
 Selden (NY) – 1844, 1848  
 Selden (VA) – 1839  
 Selden, Armstead I., Jr. (AL) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Selden, Dudley (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Selden, Henry (NY) – 1838  
 Seldin, Abe (NY) – 1968  
 Seldomridge, Harry H. (CO) – 1912, 1914  
 Selendy, Janine M.H. (NY) – 2002  
 Selfridge, James L. (PA) – 1864  
 Sell, Jeff (TX) – 2000  
 Selland, Arthur L. (CA) – 1962  
 Sellars, Lee T. (PA) – 1952, 1958  
 Sellers, Dave (GA) – 1982  
 Sellers C. C. (AL) – 1849  
 Sellman, John Henry (MD) – 1876  
 Sellner, John Eugene (MD) – 1986, 1988  
 Sells, Sam R. (TN) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Selph (MO) – 1906, 1908  
 Selph, John (OK) – 1992  
 Selten, Emil (IL) – 1928  
 Seltzer, Regina (NY) – 2000  
 Selvig, Conrad G. (MN) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Selye, Lewis (NY) – 1866  
 Selz, Thomas A. (OH) – 1902  
 Semer, John (MI) – 1890  
 Semmes, Benedict J. (MD) – 1829, 1831  
 Semple, James (PA) – 1894  
 Semrow, Harry H. (IL) – 1954  
 Sendak, Theodore L. (IN) – 1948  
 Sendelsky, Leonard R. (NJ) – 1992  
 Sener, James B. (VA) – 1872  
 Seney, George E. (OH) – 1874, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Seney, John M. (MD) – 1974, 1976  
 Senger, John M. (MI) – 1984  
 Senner, George F., Jr. (AZ) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Sennet, Fred (OH) – 1992  
 Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr. (WI) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Sensenich, Chester D. (PA) – 1924  
 Senter, William T. (TN) – 1835, 1841, 1843  
 Serenbetz, George B. (NY) – 1914  
 Sergeant, John (PA) – 1826, 1828, 1833, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Serna, Eric P. (NM) – 1997  
 Serotkin, David M. (MI) – 1972, 1976  
 Serra, Rick (MN) – 1986  
 Serrano, Jose E. (NY) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Serrell, Donald H. (NY) – 1966  
 Serri, Frank (NY) – 1948  
 Servelle, Paul (CA) – 1982  
 Sessinghaus, Gustavus (MO) – 1880, 1882  
 Sessions, Charles A. (MI) – 1892  
 Sessions, Jay (MI) – 1890  
 Sessions, Pete (TX) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Sessions, Walter L. (NY) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1884  
 Sestak, Joe (PA) – 2006, 2008  
 Setaro, Mark (NJ) – 1990  
 Seton, Gil (CA) – 1964  
 Settle, Evan E. (KY) – 1896, 1898  
 Settle, Thomas (NC) – 1872, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Severance, Luther (ME) – 1843, 1844  
 Severns (MI) – 1866  
 Severns, Penny L. (IL) – 1980  
 Sewall, H. M. (ME) – 1914  
 Sewall, James W. (ME) – 1922  
 Sewall, Joseph (ME) – 1840  
 Seward, James L. (GA) – 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Seward, T. (NY) – 1888  
 Sewell (MD) – 1833  
 Sewell, M. B. (KY) – 1930  
 Sewell, Nat B. (KY) – 1924  
 Sexton, Brendan (NY) – 1938  
 Sexton, James F. (OH) – 1978  
 Sexton, Leonidas (IN) – 1876, 1878  
 Sexton, Rich (NJ) – 2006  
 Seydler, George, Sr. (TX) – 1930  
 Seymour (CT) – 1845  
 Seymour (CT) – 1888  
 Seymour (NJ) – 1904, 1914  
 Seymour, Charles R. (NY) – 1920, 1924, 1932  
 Seymour, David L. (NY) – 1842, 1844, 1850, 1852, 1858  
 Seymour, Edward W. (CT) – 1882, 1884  
 Seymour, Henry W. (MI) – 1887, 1896  
 Seymour, Origen S. (CT) – 1851, 1853  
 Seymour, R. W. (SC) – 1868  
 Seymour, Thomas H. (CT) – 1841, 1843  
 Seymour, Whitney, Jr. (NY) – 1968  
 Seymour, William (NY) – 1834  
 Sferrazza, Pete (NV) – 1986, 1992  
 Shackelford, John W. (NC) – 1880  
 Shackelford, Les E., Jr. (TX) – 1976  
 Shackelford, T. O. (KY) – 1876  
 Shackelford, Vic (TX) – 1976  
 Shackelford (GA) – 1859  
 Shackelford (TN) – 1880  
 Shackelford, Dorsey W. (MO) – 1899, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Shacklett, Turner W. (PA) – 1912  
 Shaddid, M. (OK) – 1924  
 Shaddock, Louise (ID) – 1956  
 Shadegg, John (AZ) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Shaeffer, George B. (MI) – 1940  
 Shafer (MO) – 1902  
 Shafer, D. Roy (NY) – 1936  
 Shafer, Paul W. (MI) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Shafer, Randell J. (MI) – 2004, 2006  
 Shafer, W. B., Jr. (VA) – 1944  
 Shaffer (PA) – 1848  
 Shaffer, Charles W. (PA) – 1904  
 Shaffer, George J. (PA) – 1920  
 Shaffer, Joseph C. (VA) – 1928, 1930  
 Shaffer, Morgan D. (OH) – 1880  
 Shaffer, Tim (PA) – 1978  
 Shaffr (PA) – 1852  
 Shafroth, John F. (CO) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Shafter (WI) – 1852  
 Shafter, Oscar L. (VT) – 1844, 1854  
 Shakespeare, Howard (PA) – 1988  
 Shaler (PA) – 1854  
 Shalleck, Benjamin (NY) – 1949  
 Shallenberger, Ashton C. (NE) – 1900, 1902, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Shallenberger, William S. (PA) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Shamansky, Robert N. “Bob” (OH) – 1966, 1980, 1982, 2006  
 Shamburger, B. L. (KY) – 1952  
 Shamp, Jerome (NE) – 1892  
 Shamsky, Burton (CA) – 1962  
 Shan (PA) – 1852  
 Shanahan, John Joseph (PA) – 1926, 1928, 1932  
 Shanahan, Norman G. (CA) – 1964  
 Shands, W. J. (TX) – 1898  
 Shane, Abraham (OH) – 1836  
 Shangle, Bruce (CA) – 1954  
 Shankland, William (NY) – 1846  
 Shanklin, George S. (KY) – 1865  
 Shanks, John Peter Cleaver (IN) – 1860, 1862, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Shanks, Milo (NY) – 1914  
 Shanley, James A. (CT) – 1930, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Shannon (MO) – 1833  
 Shannon, Daniel J. (PA) – 1990  
 Shannon, J. R. (IN) – 1924  
 Shannon, James M. (MA) – 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Shannon, Joseph (IL) – 2006  
 Shannon, Joseph B. (MO) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Shannon, Marilyn (OR) – 1998  
 Shannon, Michael P. (IL) – 2006  
 Shannon, Ralph Lewis (WV) – 1968, 1970  
 Shannon, Richard C. (NY) – 1894, 1896  
 Shannon, Thomas (OH) – 1826  
 Shannon, Thomas B. (CA) – 1863, 1894  
 Shannon, W. E. (CA) – 1849  
 Shannon, Wilson (OH) – 1832, 1852  
 Shanter (IN) – 1854  
 Shao, Stephen P. (VA) – 1986  
 Shapard, Virginia (GA) – 1978  
 Shapiro, Allen H. (OH) – 1970  
 Shapiro, David (CA) – 1998  
 Shapiro, Michael (CA) – 1972  
 Shapiro, Ralph (NY) – 1950  
 Shapiro, Stanley L. (NY) – 1968  
 Shapiro, Theodore (NY) – 1934  
 Shapo, Dalton J. (NY) – 1956  
 Shapter, Walter J., Jr. (OH) – 1956, 1958  
 Sharaf, Robert M. (CT) – 1968  
 Sharkey (MN) – 1914  
 Sharkey, William L. (MS) – 1831  
 Sharp (TN) – 1900, 1904  
 Sharp (VA) – 1827  
 Sharp, Bertram L. (CA) – 1952  
 Sharp, Bill (OK) – 1960, 1962  
 Sharp, Edgar A. (NY) – 1944  
 Sharp, J. Franklin (NY) – 1922  
 Sharp, James (OH) – 1922  
 Sharp, John A. (MO) – 1982  
 Sharp, Martha (MA) – 1946  
 Sharp, Philip R. (IN) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Sharp, Robert L. (MO) – 1966  
 Sharp, Summers H. (WV) – 1940

- Sharp, Thomas C. (IL) – 1856  
 Sharp, Tim (WV) – 1886  
 Sharp, William G. (OH) – 1900, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Sharpe (PA) – 1866  
 Sharpe, Hal C. (NC) – 1990  
 Sharpe, Mark (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Sharpe, Peter (NY) – 1824  
 Sharpe, Philip R. (ME) – 1952  
 Sharpe, Roger (NC) – 2006  
 Sharper, Ronald J. (PA) – 1984  
 Sharpless, John (WI) – 2000  
 Sharpless, Pennock E. (PA) – 1898  
 Sharratt, Bryan (WY) – 1988  
 Sharron, Arthur O. (PA) – 1960  
 Shart, Don L. (ND) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Shartel, Cassius M. (MO) – 1904  
 Shartle, John A. (PA) – 1946  
 Shatk (PA) – 1850  
 Shatteen, Alan G. (OH) – 1982  
 Shattuc, William B. (OH) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Shattuck, D. O. (CA) – 1861  
 Shattuck, R. L. (IN) – 1914  
 Shaughnessey (MS) – 1876  
 Shaw (KY) – 1900  
 Shaw, Aaron (IL) – 1856, 1882  
 Shaw, Albert D. (NY) – 1900  
 Shaw, Charles A. (ME) – 1868  
 Shaw, Charles P. (NY) – 1872  
 Shaw, Charles Percival (PA) – 1896, 1898  
 Shaw, David C. (OR) – 1950  
 Shaw, E. Clay, Jr. (FL) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Shaw, Elaine Dugger (CA) – 2002  
 Shaw, Frank T. (MD) – 1884, 1886  
 Shaw, George B. (WI) – 1892  
 Shaw, George Benton (PA) – 1912  
 Shaw, Guy L. (IL) – 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Shaw, Henry M. (NC) – 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Shaw, James H. (IL) – 1912  
 Shaw, James L. (IL) – 1970  
 Shaw, John C. (NJ) – 1988  
 Shaw, John G. (NC) – 1894  
 Shaw, Julius H. (MA) – 1842  
 Shaw, Moses (ME) – 1830  
 Shaw, Oras A. (OK) – 1946  
 Shaw, Thomas (OH) – 2006  
 Shaw, Thomas M. (IL) – 1878  
 Shaw, Tristram (NH) – 1839, 1841  
 Shaw, Walter C. (NY) – 1958  
 Shaw, William T. (IA) – 1884  
 Shay (NJ) – 1912  
 Shay, Samuel T. (NY) – 1944  
 Shays, Christopher (CT) – 1987, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Shea, Dennis C. (NY) – 1992  
 Shea, Howard W. (MA) – 1956  
 Shea, Joe (CA) – 1990  
 Shea, Thomas E. (PA) – 1916  
 Shea, William S. (NY) – 1946  
 Shea-Porter, Carol (NH) – 2006, 2008  
 Sheafe, C. A. (TN) – 1868  
 Sheakley, James (PA) – 1874, 1876  
 Shearer, C. (PA) – 1876  
 Sheats, Charles C. (AL) – 1865, 1872, 1874  
 Sheck, Edward S. (OH) – 1938  
 Shedd, Kendrick P. (NY) – 1912  
 Shedden, John (PA) – 1878  
 Sheehan, J. S. (IA) – 1874  
 Sheedy, Joseph E. “Ted” (CA) – 1976  
 Sheehan, Cindy (CA) – 2008  
 Sheehan, Gus (KY) – 1968  
 Sheehan, James J. (NJ) – 1976  
 Sheehan, James P. (WI) – 1930  
 Sheehan, John V. (MI) – 1910  
 Sheehan, Patrick H. (MA) – 1896  
 Sheehan, Thomas R. (MA) – 1992  
 Sheehan, Timothy P. (IL) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Sheehan, William F. (NY) – 1926  
 Sheehy, Kevin L. (NY) – 1984  
 Sheehy, Philip G. (CA) – 1926  
 Sheeley, Lester (OR) – 1944  
 Sheets, Philip (OH) – 1898  
 Sheffer, Daniel (PA) – 1836, 1938  
 Sheffey, E. Summers (VA) – 1960  
 Sheffield (AL) – 1874  
 Sheffield (RI) – 1910, 1912  
 Sheffield, John E., Jr. (GA) – 1953  
 Sheffield, William P. (RI) – 1861  
 Sheidler, Benjamin F. (OH) – 1912  
 Sheil, George K. (OR) – 1860  
 Sheinbaum, Stanley K. (CA) – 1968  
 Shelburne, J. H. (TX) – 1896  
 Shelburne, Moses (ME) – 1848  
 Shelburne, William J. (VA) – 1890  
 Shelby (AL) – 1882  
 Shelby (MS) – 1872  
 Shelby (OH) – 1832  
 Shelby, James M. (IA) – 1872  
 Shelby, John (OH) – 1836  
 Shelby, Richard C. (AL) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Shelden, Carlos D. (MI) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Sheldon, G. C. (ME) – 1894  
 Sheldon, George H. (FL) – 1982  
 Sheldon, Harvey, Jr. (IL) – 1886  
 Sheldon, Lionel A. (LA) – 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Sheldon, Parley (IA) – 1902  
 Sheldon, Porter (NY) – 1868  
 Sheldon, Sam (FL) – 2004  
 Sheldon, Suel A. (MI) – 1912  
 Shell, George W. (SC) – 1890, 1892  
 Shellabarger, Samuel (OH) – 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1870  
 Shelley, Charles M. (AL) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Shelley, E. M. (TN) – 1944  
 Shelley, John F. (CA) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Shelton (MO) – 1918  
 Shelton, H. M. (OK) – 1916  
 Shelton, Polk (TX) – 1937  
 Shelton, Samuel A. (MO) – 1920  
 Shenck, Robert C. (OH) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Shepard (CT) – 1910  
 Shepard, Charles (NC) – 1837, 1839  
 Shepard, F. B. (AL) – 1859  
 Shepard, Fred E. (NJ) – 1954  
 Shepard, Gordon T. (CA) – 1956  
 Shepard, Harvey N. (MA) – 1895  
 Shepard, James B. (NC) – 1855  
 Shepard, James G. (NY) – 1870  
 Shepard, Seth (TX) – 1880  
 Shepard, William (OH) – 1886  
 Shepard, William B. (NC) – 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Shepard, William M. (CA) – 1849  
 Shephard (OH) – 1826  
 Shephard, Derrick (LA) – 2006  
 Shepherd (PA) – 1886  
 Shepherd, David (ME) – 1843  
 Shepherd, Donald R. (KY) – 1960  
 Shepherd, Franklin J. (MI) – 1956  
 Shepherd, Frank W. (IL) – 1914  
 Shepherd, George (MN) – 1960  
 Shepherd, Hugh (MI) – 1916, 1922  
 Shepherd, John L. B. (IN) – 1912  
 Shepherd, Karen (UT) – 1992, 1994  
 Shepherd, W. E. (CA) – 1908  
 Shepherd, Watson F. (PA) – 1896  
 Shepler, Matthias (OH) – 1836  
 Sheplin, C. E. (OH) – 1912, 1914  
 Sheppard (KY) – 1916  
 Sheppard, Budd Edward (PA) – 1962  
 Sheppard, Carl D. (OH) – 1934, 1936  
 Sheppard, Harry R. (CA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Sheppard, Henry (NY) – 1934  
 Sheppard, Howard R. (PA) – 1912  
 Sheppard, John L. (TX) – 1898, 1900  
 Sheppard, Morris (TX) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Shepperd, Augustine H. (NC) – 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1847, 1849  
 Shepperd, Watson F. (PA) – 1906  
 Sher, Abraham (NY) – 1954, 1956  
 Sherck, James R. (OH) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Sherer (OH) – 1852  
 Sherer, Andrew (KS) – 1902  
 Sherer, Carl G. (OH) – 1970  
 Sheridan (NY) – 1884  
 Sheridan, B. F. (WI) – 1926  
 Sheridan, B. J. (KS) – 1908, 1932  
 Sheridan, Carl A. (MA) – 1952  
 Sheridan, Claire J. (NJ) – 1974  
 Sheridan, George Augustus (LA) – 1872  
 Sheridan, Henry F. (IL) – 1882  
 Sheridan, John Edward (PA) – 1939, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Sheridan, Philip (WI) – 1898  
 Sherley, J. Swagar (KY) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Sherman (NY) – 1842, 1852, 1870, 1872  
 Sherman, Brad (CA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Sherman, C. W. (OR) – 1910  
 Sherman, Carl (NY) – 1942  
 Sherman, Francis C. (IL) – 1862  
 Sherman, Harvey W. (NY) – 1970  
 Sherman, James S. (NY) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Sherman, John (OH) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Sherman, John Weaver (MA) – 1902  
 Sherman, Judson W. (NY) – 1856  
 Sherman, L. R. (MA) – 1974  
 Sherman, Lawrence (CA) – 1966  
 Sherman, Lewis F. (CA) – 1960  
 Sherman, Loren A. (MI) – 1912  
 Sherman, Roger (CT) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
 Sherman, Socrates N. (NY) – 1860  
 Sherman, Sylvester G. (RI) – 1849  
 Sherman, William T. (PA) – 1968  
 Sherr, Harry (CA) – 1928  
 Sherrer, Wayman (AL) – 1966  
 Sherrill, Charles B. (GA) – 1972  
 Sherrill, Eliakim (NY) – 1846  
 Sherritt, George B. (OK) – 1960  
 Sherrod, William C. (AL) – 1869  
 Sherwd (PA) – 1856  
 Sherwin, John C. (IL) – 1878, 1880  
 Sherwood (MI) – 1878  
 Sherwood (PA) – 1860  
 Sherwood, A. H. (WA) – 1902  
 Sherwood, Andrew (PA) – 1894  
 Sherwood, Arthur W. (MD) – 1954  
 Sherwood, Charles (GA) – 1982  
 Sherwood, Don (PA) – 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Sherwood, Donald L. (PA) – 1998, 2000  
 Sherwood, E. Burr (MI) – 1952  
 Sherwood, Harvey C. (MI) – 1886  
 Sherwood, Henry (PA) – 1870, 1872  
 Sherwood, Isaac R. (OH) – 1872, 1896, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Sherwood, Larrd (CT) – 1829  
 Sherwood, Thomas (NY) – 1836  
 Shestokas, David J. (IL) – 1990  
 Shetter (VA) – 1825  
 Shettig, William D. (PA) – 1952  
 Shettles, Mary Jo (MO) – 2006  
 Sheuer, James H. (NY) – 1968  
 Shevlin, James S. (NY) – 1930  
 Shield, James (AL) – 1865  
 Shields (MO) – 1850





- Shields, Benjamin Glover (AL) – 1841
- Shields, Ebenezer J. (TN) – 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841
- Shields, James (MO) – 1868
- Shields, James (OH) – 1828, 1830
- Shields, James H. (IA) – 1892
- Shields, John A. (IL) – 1914
- Shields, John O. (MO) – 1980
- Shields, Thomas A. (NJ) – 1920, 1922
- Shields, Thomas L. (OH) – 1840
- Shiels, Hugh (OH) – 1886
- Shiff, Sidney (NJ) – 1956
- Shiflersmith, Frank (IL) – 1910
- Shimizu, Tom (UT) – 1986
- Shimkus, John M. (IL) – 1992, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Shinaberger, James L. (OK) – 1920
- Shine, David Bruce (TN) – 1970
- Shine, Hugh D. (TX) – 1990
- Shinn (VA) – 1839
- Shinn, Austin B. (OH) – 1910
- Shinn, Joseph W. (OH) – 1888
- Shinn, William N. (NJ) – 1832, 1834
- Shiplacoff, Abraham I. (NY) – 1918, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Shipley, A. D. (HI) – 1984
- Shipley, A. Earl (MD) – 1948
- Shipley, George E. (IL) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1976
- Shipley, Maynard (CA) – 1920
- Shipley, Samuel L. (DE) – 1976
- Shipling (FL) – 1890
- Shipman, John B. (MI) – 1906
- Shipman, Samuel M. (PA) – 1928, 1930
- Shipp, Bartlett (NC) – 1831, 1835
- Shipp, Thomas R. (IN) – 1912
- Shippman, Parson (NY) – 1828
- Shipstead, S. C. (MN) – 1924
- Shiras, George Third (PA) – 1902
- Shirey, Keith F. (CA) – 1968
- Shirk (MO) – 1884
- Shirler, John Smith (PA) – 1910
- Shirley, John Smith (PA) – 1908
- Shively (IN) – 1882
- Shively, B. B. (IN) – 1914
- Shively, Benjamin Franklin (IN) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1906
- Shober, Charles E. (NY) – 1906
- Shober, Francis E. (NC) – 1868, 1870
- Shober, Francis E. (NY) – 1902, 1906
- Shock, John H. (OH) – 1966
- Shoecraft, M. J. (NY) – 1870
- Shoemaker (PA) – 1834, 1858, 1860
- Shoemaker, Angus McDuffie (NY) – 1890
- Shoemaker, Francis H. (MN) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1942
- Shoemaker, Lazarus D. (PA) – 1870, 1872
- Shoemaker, Philip R. (PA) – 1952
- Shoener, John T. (PA) – 1890
- Shoffner (TN) – 1888
- Shogren, Stanley (MA) – 1962
- Sholander, Mark (NC) – 1988
- Sholley, Earl Henry (MA) – 2008
- Shomshor, Paul (IA) – 2002
- Shondel, John (OH) – 1998
- Shonk, George W. (PA) – 1890
- Shooter, Don (AZ) – 1992
- Shorb, C. J. (OR) – 1944, 1948
- Shore, Scott (FL) – 1990
- Short, Alf (PA) – 1880
- Short, Clyde (KS) – 1930
- Short, Dewey (MO) – 1928, 1930, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Short, Francis Burgette (DE) – 1932
- Short, Milton (NC) – 1974
- Short, Ray (WI) – 1970
- Short, William (CA) – 1918
- Shorter, Eli S. (AL) – 1855, 1857
- Shorter, Reuben C. (GA) – 1830
- Shortridge (AL) – 1835
- Shotko, Kurt J. (PA) – 2002
- Shott, Hugh Ike (WV) – 1928, 1930, 1932
- Shoulders, Ray (MI) – 1990
- Shoup, Richard G. (MT) – 1970, 1972, 1974
- Shouse, Jouett (KS) – 1914, 1916, 1918
- Shove, Gilbert O. (OH) – 1878
- Showalter, Joseph B. (PA) – 1897, 1898, 1900
- Shower (MD) – 1855
- Shower, Jacob (MD) – 1853
- Shows, Ronald “Ronnie” Clifford (MS) – 2002
- Shows, Ronnie (MS) – 1998, 2000
- Shrauger, Bob (MI) – 1998, 2000
- Shreve (VA) – 1841
- Shreve, Milton W. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Shriver (MD) – 1847
- Shriver, Garner E. (KS) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976
- Shrodes, William McClintock (PA) – 1912, 1914
- Shuck, Charles J. (WV) – 1936
- Shue, James W. (NJ) – 1970
- Shuemaker, H. D. (FL) – 1970
- Shufeldt, Mike (OH) – 1986
- Shuff, Sue (MN) – 2000
- Shuford, Alonzo C. (NC) – 1892, 1894, 1896
- Shuford, George A. (NC) – 1952, 1954, 1956
- Shuford, R. H. (NC) – 1922
- Shugart, Bennet L. (IN) – 1902
- Shuldburg, William A. (ID) – 1924
- Shuler, George K. (NY) – 1920
- Shuler, Heath (NC) – 2006, 2008
- Shuler, Lawrence S. (IN) – 1826
- Shuler, Robert P. (CA) – 1942
- Shull, Joseph H. (PA) – 1902, 1904
- Shulman, Abraham H. (NY) – 1918
- Shulman, Dennis (NJ) – 2008
- Shultice (VA) – 1839
- Shults, Howard M. (CO) – 1952
- Shultz, Emanuel (OH) – 1882
- Shumake, Franklin (GA) – 1970
- Shumaker (MO) – 1932
- Shuman, William E. (NE) – 1938
- Shumate, Jess T. (WV) – 1984
- Shumway, G. L. (NE) – 1906
- Shumway, James M. (CA) – 1968
- Shumway, Norman D. (CA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988
- Shurtleff, Harry C. (VT) – 1924
- Shurtleff, Stephen C. (VT) – 1890
- Shuster, Bill (PA) – 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008
- Shuster, E. G. “Bud” (PA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000
- Shuster, Jerry (MN) – 1988, 1990, 1998
- Shute, Elden H. (ME) – 1968
- Sibal, Abner W. (CT) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- Sibbald (NJ) – 1918
- Sibert, Scott L. (NJ) – 1980
- Sibilia, Stephen (NJ) – 1990
- Sibley (AL) – 1894
- Sibley (MN) – 1880
- Sibley (MO) – 1840
- Sibley (NY) – 1854
- Sibley, Andrew J. (VT) – 1908
- Sibley, Gideon (PA) – 1898
- Sibley, John A. (GA) – 1892, 1896
- Sibley, Jonas (MA) – 1828
- Sibley, Joseph C. (PA) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904
- Sibley, Mark (NY) – 1836
- Sica, Peter J. (NJ) – 1988
- Siciliano, Ralph A. (NJ) – 1976
- Sickles, Carlton R. (MD) – 1962, 1964
- Sickles, Daniel E. (NY) – 1856, 1858, 1892, 1894
- Sickles, Nicholas (NY) – 1834
- Sickman, Albert S. (PA) – 1934
- Sidwell, Scott E. (NE) – 1986
- Sieben, Harry (MN) – 1950, 1954
- Siebert (MO) – 1912
- Siegel, Burton (NY) – 1966
- Siegel, Emily (CA) – 1976
- Siegel, George L. (MN) – 1940
- Siegel, Hyman D. (NY) – 1958
- Siegel, Isaac (NY) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1924
- Siegler, Joseph (NJ) – 1942
- Siegmund, Al J. K. (TX) – 1996
- Siegrist, Robert R. (IL) – 1952
- Sieler, Herbert H. (WA) – 1936
- Sieminski, Alfred D. (NJ) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956
- Siemon, John T. (OH) – 1946
- Sierawski, Frank J. (MI) – 1964
- Siferd, Richard E. (OH) – 2006
- Sigars, Vernon (MO) – 1940
- Sigler, G. Neilson (MD) – 1966
- Sigler, Thomas A. (IN) – 1946
- Sigrist (NY) – 1894
- Sikes, Robert L. F. (FL) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976
- Sikorski, Gerry (MN) – 1978, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- Silbaugh, Jackson (WI) – 1902
- Silberling, Edwyn (NY) – 1964
- Siler, Eugene T. (KY) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962
- Siljander, Mark D. (MI) – 1981, 1982, 1984
- Sill (NY) – 1884
- Sill, Earl B. (MI) – 1926
- Sill, Thomas H. (PA) – 1826, 1828, 1834
- Silliman (NY) – 1842
- Silva, Charles H. (HI) – 1959
- Silva, Jason (CA) – 1996
- Silverman, Edward J. (VA) – 1966
- Silverman, Harold L. (ME) – 1980
- Silverman, Jared (NJ) – 2002
- Silverman, Samuel Brown (TX) – 1996
- Silverman, Theodore (NY) – 1980
- Silvers, Chester D. (KY) – 1938
- Silvers, Herbert (TN) – 1962
- Silverthorn (WI) – 1880
- Silvester, Peter H. (NY) – 1848
- Simenz, Nancy J. (WI) – 1974
- Simkins, Daniel W. (PA) – 1912
- Simkins, Leroy H., Jr. (GA) – 1966
- Simkins, Ray (IL) – 1952
- Simmons (AL) – 1898
- Simmons (GA) – 1857
- Simmons (VA) – 1906
- Simmons, David I. (CA) – 1976
- Simmons, Furnifold M. (NC) – 1886, 1888
- Simmons, George A. (NY) – 1852, 1854
- Simmons, George H. (VT) – 1884
- Simmons, Harvey A. (NY) – 1910
- Simmons, J. E. (OR) – 1900, 1904
- Simmons, James S. (NY) – 1908, 1910, 1912
- Simmons, John G. (CA) – 1986, 1988
- Simmons, John S. (KS) – 1914, 1916
- Simmons, Joseph (NY) – 1970
- Simmons, Mrs. George B. (MO) – 1938
- Simmons, Rob (CT) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006
- Simmons, Robert D. (KY) – 1968
- Simmons, Robert G. (NE) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932
- Simmons, Robert L. (CA) – 1984
- Simmons, William H. (MI) – 1890
- Simms, Albert Gallatin (NM) – 1928, 1930
- Simms, Edward W. (NJ) – 1930
- Simms, William E. (KY) – 1859, 1861
- Simon, Charles (ND) – 1916
- Simon, Edward, Jr. (NY) – 1912
- Simon, Ellen (AZ) – 2006
- Simon, Frank (MN) – 1918, 1920
- Simon, Jim (NE) – 2002

- Simon, Julia F. (CA) – 2000  
 Simon, Leonard M. (NY) – 1972  
 Simon, Martin (OR) – 1976, 1978  
 Simon, Paul (IL) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Simonds, William E. (CT) – 1888, 1890  
 Simone (CA) – 1980  
 Simoneau, Edward T. (MA) – 1940  
 Simonetta, Joe (PA) – 1986  
 Simons, Franklin P. (IL) – 1912  
 Simons, Samuel (CT) – 1833, 1843  
 Simonson, James A. (NY) – 1928  
 Simonson, John S. (IN) – 1837  
 Simonson, S. E. (AR) – 1928  
 Simonton, Charles B. (TN) – 1878, 1880  
 Simonton, William (PA) – 1838, 1840  
 Simpkins, Daniel W. (PA) – 1910  
 Simpkins, Joe (TN) – 1984  
 Simpkins, John (MA) – 1894, 1896  
 Simpkins, Ray (IL) – 1944  
 Simpson (MO) – 1880  
 Simpson (PA) – 1830  
 Simpson (WI) – 1862  
 Simpson, A. L. (ME) – 1894  
 Simpson, Andrew (IL) – 1874  
 Simpson, Bob (IA) – 2000  
 Simpson, Charles F. (NY) – 1910  
 Simpson, Charles V. (MN) – 1964  
 Simpson, Edna (IL) – 1958  
 Simpson, Edward Ridgely (MD) – 1924  
 Simpson, Henry W. (MO) – 1946  
 Simpson, J. A. (TX) – 1922, 1932, 1936, 1940  
 Simpson, J. H. (MS) – 1892  
 Simpson, James, Jr. (IL) – 1932  
 Simpson, Jerry (KS) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Simpson, John (NY) – 1894  
 Simpson, Kenneth F. (NY) – 1940  
 Simpson, Michael K. “Mike” (ID) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Simpson, Mike (AL) – 1968  
 Simpson, Mike (MI) – 2002  
 Simpson, Raymond C. (CA) – 1956  
 Simpson, Richard F. (SC) – 1843, 1844, 1846  
 Simpson, Richard M. (PA) – 1937, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Simpson, Samm (FL) – 2006  
 Simpson, Sidney E. (IL) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Simpson, W. D. (TX) – 1916  
 Simpson, W. Roger (PA) – 1948  
 Simpson, William D. (SC) – 1868  
 Simpson, William T. (NY) – 1924  
 Simrall (MS) – 1886  
 Simrman (NJ) – 1876  
 Sims, Alexander D. (SC) – 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Sims, David J. (NY) – 1922  
 Sims, Floyd E. (CA) – 1972  
 Sims, Hugo S., Jr. (SC) – 1948  
 Sims, Lawrence H. (MI) – 1996  
 Sims, Leonard H. (MO) – 1844  
 Sims, Mike (NM) – 1964  
 Sims, Richard P. (TN) – 2000  
 Sims, Robert M. (AL) – 1926  
 Sims, Thetus W. (TN) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Sims, William E. (VA) – 1882  
 Sinagra, Joseph S. (NJ) – 2006  
 Sinapi, Richard (RI) – 1984  
 Sinclair (NY) – 1887  
 Sinclair, Clifford J. (IL) – 1978  
 Sinclair, James H. (ND) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Sinclair, Mary (VA) – 1994  
 Sinclair, Suzanne (WA) – 2004  
 Sinclair, Upton (CA) – 1920  
 Sindegas, Trumbo (KY) – 1918  
 Sinen, James B. (VA) – 1874  
 Singh, Navraj (CA) – 2008  
 Singler, Melissa (TX) – 1972  
 Singler, Milo (WI) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Singletary, Britt R. (MS) – 1980  
 Singleton, James W. (IL) – 1868, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Singleton, Otho R. (MS) – 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Singleton, Thomas (SC) – 1833  
 Sinks, John F. (OH) – 1884  
 Sinner, George A. (ND) – 1964  
 Sinnickson, Clement H. (NJ) – 1874, 1876  
 Sinnickson, Thomas (NJ) – 1828  
 Sinnott, Nicholas J. (OR) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Sinton, Steve (GA) – 2006  
 Sipe, C. Hale (PA) – 1928  
 Sipe, William A. (PA) – 1892, 1894  
 Sipher, Allen J. (MI) – 1982  
 Sipple, C. J. (KY) – 1922  
 Sires, Albio (NJ) – 1986, 2006, 2008  
 Sirovich, William Irving (NY) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Sirwell, William (PA) – 1870  
 Sisisky, Norman (VA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Sisk, B. F. (CA) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Siskind, Morris (IL) – 1908  
 Siss, Solomon (NY) – 1934  
 Sisson (MO) – 1882  
 Sisson (NY) – 1858  
 Sisson, Dan (CA) – 1976  
 Sisson, Fred J. (NY) – 1922, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Sisson, Henry O. (RI) – 1881  
 Sisson, Ray S. (IN) – 1930  
 Sisson, Thomas U. (MS) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Sistine, Jerome Van (WI) – 1990  
 Sites, Frank C. (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Sitgreaves, Charles (NJ) – 1864, 1866  
 Sittler, Edward L., Jr. (PA) – 1950, 1952  
 Sium, Obi (MN) – 2006  
 Sive, David (NY) – 1958  
 Siviter, John M. (MI) – 1968  
 Sivulich, Alice (PA) – 1976  
 Sjodin, John C. (IL) – 1912  
 Skaggs, David E. (CO) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Skaggs, Sally Harris (KY) – 1994  
 Skeele, Charles W., Jr. (NY) – 1994  
 Skeen, Joe (NM) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Skehan, David G. (MA) – 1980  
 Skein, Jesse (TN) – 1841  
 Skelly, Michael (TX) – 2008  
 Skelton, Arch M. (MO) – 1966  
 Skelton, Charles (NJ) – 1850, 1852  
 Skelton, Ike (MO) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Skelton, W. B. (ME) – 1912  
 Skibinski, Chester T. (MA) – 1950  
 Skiles, Charles M. (NE) – 1912  
 Skiles, William Woodburn (OH) – 1900, 1902  
 Skinker, W. K. (VA) – 1902  
 Skinner (AL) – 1865  
 Skinner (FL) – 1882  
 Skinner (IN) – 1880  
 Skinner (MA) – 1888  
 Skinner (NJ) – 1886  
 Skinner (NY) – 1858, 1881  
 Skinner (VA) – 1859  
 Skinner, Avery (NY) – 1846  
 Skinner, Charles R. (NY) – 1881, 1882  
 Skinner, David E. (CA) – 1984, 1986  
 Skinner, Edward S. (CA) – 1976  
 Skinner, George W. (PA) – 1890  
 Skinner, Harry (NC) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Skinner, Isaac W. (MA) – 1902  
 Skinner, John B. (NY) – 1834, 1840  
 Skinner, John N. (IN) – 1878  
 Skinner, Nancy (MI) – 2006  
 Skinner, Thomas G. (NC) – 1884, 1888  
 Skipper, Glenn B. (FL) – 1932  
 Skipper, Logan B. (IL) – 1914  
 Sklar, Shane (TX) – 2006  
 Skore, Dolores (CA) – 1978  
 Skubitz, Joe (KS) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Slaby, Lynn (OH) – 1986, 1994  
 Slack (IN) – 1854, 1880  
 Slack, John M. (WV) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Slack, Joseph B. (PA) – 1914  
 Slack, Norris B. (PA) – 1914  
 Slack, R. W. (KY) – 1902  
 Slack, Richard (KY) – 1938  
 Slade, Albert (NY) – 1942  
 Slade, Charles (IL) – 1832  
 Slade, Samuel (OH) – 1890  
 Slade, William (VT) – 1830, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Slagg, Stanley W. (WI) – 1940  
 Slagle, Larry V. (OH) – 1980  
 Slagle, R. C., Jr. (TX) – 1961, 1962  
 Slane, Willis H. (NC) – 1936  
 Slape (NJ) – 1866  
 Slason, Eugene F. (CT) – 1992  
 Slater, Bruce A. (PA) – 2008  
 Slater, James H. (OR) – 1870, 1892  
 Slater, Stanley L. (NY) – 1962  
 Slatter, David C. (TX) – 1992, 1994  
 Slattery, J. B. (LA) – 1884  
 Slattery, James Michael (NV) – 1968  
 Slattery, Jim (KS) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Slattery, John F. (LA) – 1908  
 Slaughter (VA) – 1839  
 Slaughter, D. French, Jr. (VA) – 1884, 1886, 1988, 1990  
 Slaughter, Daniel F. (VA) – 1838  
 Slaughter, Donald (TX) – 1968  
 Slaughter, Kay (VA) – 1991  
 Slaughter, Louise M. (NY) – 1886, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Slaughter, Roger C. (MO) – 1942, 1944  
 Slawek, Pete (PA) – 1980  
 Slayback, A. W. (MO) – 1876  
 Slayden, James L. (TX) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Slayton, John W. (PA) – 1900, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1924  
 Slayton, Roderic H. (VA) – 1996  
 Sleath, Kent (CT) – 1996  
 Sledge, Don (AL) – 1990, 1992  
 Sleeper, John S. (MA) – 1862, 1864  
 Slemmons, William F. (AR) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Slempp, Campbell Bascom (VA) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Slen, Theodor S. (MN) – 1942  
 Slepín, Max (PA) – 1950  
 Slettedahl, Edward C. (MN) – 1956  
 Slevin, John H. (MI) – 1934  
 Slidell, John (LA) – 1838, 1842, 1844  
 Sligh, E. Brooks (SC) – 1892  
 Slingerland, John (NY) – 1846  
 Slingluff, John (PA) – 1880  
 Sloan (WI) – 1872  
 Sloan, A. Scott (WI) – 1860  
 Sloan, Andrew (GA) – 1872





- Sloan, B. Cleveland (NY) – 1902  
 Sloan, Charles H. (NE) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1928, 1930  
 Sloan, Frank K. (SC) – 1968  
 Sloan, Grace M. (PA) – 1956  
 Sloan, Ithamar C. (WI) – 1862, 1864  
 Sloan, J. B. (AL) – 1908  
 Sloan, James B. (AL) – 1932  
 Sloan, Jim (WV) – 1976  
 Sloan, Joseph A. (WA) – 1918  
 Sloan, Richard (OH) – 1984  
 Sloan, Russell (MO) – 1972  
 Sloan, Wallace M. (AL) – 1928  
 Sloan, William (NC) – 1865  
 Sloane (OH) – 1830  
 Sloane, John (OH) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Sloane, Jonathan (OH) – 1832, 1834  
 Sloane, Rush R. (OH) – 1872  
 Sloat, Myron C. (NY) – 1948  
 Slobodin, Henry L. (NY) – 1914  
 Slocum, Henry W. (NY) – 1868, 1870, 1882  
 Slocum, John J., Jr. (RI) – 1976, 1978  
 Slocum, Tiba O. (RI) – 1884  
 Slocumb, Albert H. (NC) – 1902, 1908  
 Sloss, Joseph H. (AL) – 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Slosson, Barzillai (NY) – 1864  
 Slosson, Preston W. (MI) – 1948  
 Slotkin, Paul (NY) – 1976  
 Slovenic, Joe (OH) – 1998  
 Slover, Ron (TX) – 1980, 1982  
 Slusarczyk, Edwin L. (NY) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Slutz, Leonard D. (OH) – 1956  
 Small (PA) – 1843  
 Small, Frank, Jr. (MD) – 1952, 1954  
 Small, John H. (NC) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Small, Richard N. (IL) – 1974  
 Small, Samuel (GA) – 1892  
 Small, Samuel (PA) – 1868  
 Small, William B. (NH) – 1871, 1873  
 Smalley, Donna Wesson (AL) – 1998  
 Smalley, Wayland (OK) – 2004  
 Smalls, Robert (SC) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1884, 1886  
 Smaragdass, George B. (NY) – 1970  
 Smargon, Vivian H. (MI) – 1984  
 Smart, Burleigh (ME) – 1843  
 Smart, Don (GA) – 2002  
 Smart, Elizabeth (NY) – 1932  
 Smart, Ephraim K. (ME) – 1847, 1850  
 Smart, James S. (NY) – 1872  
 Smathers, George A. (FL) – 1946, 1948  
 Smathers, R. Kenneth (NC) – 1926  
 Smazel, Clarence V. (MI) – 1952, 1954  
 Smead, Henry P. (GA) – 1842  
 Smedley, Garrett C. (PA) – 1892  
 Smettzer, C. C. (IA) – 1870  
 Smiley, Alfred W. (PA) – 1902  
 Smiley, James B. (IL) – 1906  
 Smiley, Jim (OR) – 1990  
 Smiley, Richard (MT) – 1966, 1968  
 Smith (AL) – 1872, 1878, 1882, 1898  
 Smith (AR) – 1878  
 Smith (GA) – 1855  
 Smith (KY) – 1833  
 Smith (LA) – 1853  
 Smith (MD) – 1880  
 Smith (ME) – 1852  
 Smith (MI) – 1880  
 Smith (MS) – 1884  
 Smith (NJ) – 1874, 1876, 1912  
 Smith (NY) – 1848, 1850, 1852, 1856, 1862, 1876, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Smith (OH) – 1854, 1856  
 Smith (OR) – 1873  
 Smith (PA) – 1848, 1856, 1860, 1886  
 Smith (SD) – 1902  
 Smith (TN) – 1882, 1884, 1888  
 Smith (TX) – 1878  
 Smith (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1851  
 Smith (VT) – 1834  
 Smith (WI) – 1848, 1864, 1872, 1876, 1878  
 Smith, A. (VA) – 1833  
 Smith, A. C. (PA) – 1904  
 Smith, A. Charles (AZ) – 1912  
 Smith, A. E. (MN) – 1934  
 Smith, A. Herr (PA) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Smith, A. L. (OK) – 1938  
 Smith, A. L. (WI) – 1884  
 Smith, Adam (KY) – 2004  
 Smith, Adam (WA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Smith, Addison T. (ID) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Smith, Adrian (NE) – 2006, 2008  
 Smith, Al (CT) – 1990, 1992  
 Smith, Albert (ME) – 1838, 1840  
 Smith, Albert (NY) – 1842, 1844  
 Smith, Albert (OH) – 1912  
 Smith, Albert A. (PA) – 1992  
 Smith, Albert Lee, Jr. (AL) – 1980, 1982  
 Smith, Alexander (LA) – 1880  
 Smith, Alexander (NY) – 1878  
 Smith, Alfred E. (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 Smith, Amor (OH) – 1882  
 Smith, Andrew C. (OR) – 1934  
 Smith, Armand E. (IL) – 1916, 1920  
 Smith, Arthur E. (IN) – 1984  
 Smith, Augustine J. (VA) – 1841  
 Smith, Basil B. (IL) – 1878  
 Smith, Ben V. (KY) – 1912  
 Smith, Bert (OK) – 2004  
 Smith, Bill (OH) – 1986, 1990, 2000  
 Smith, C. E. (TX) – 1908  
 Smith, C. Frank (NY) – 1902  
 Smith, C. H. (IL) – 1934  
 Smith, C. W. (MS) – 1914  
 Smith, Caleb B. (IN) – 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847  
 Smith, Carl W. (OH) – 1930  
 Smith, Charles B. (WV) – 1888, 1890  
 Smith, Charles Bennett (NY) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Smith, Charles C. (KY) – 1976  
 Smith, Charles D. (MA) – 1930  
 Smith, Charles P. (NY) – 1922  
 Smith, Charles P. (VA) – 1922  
 Smith, Christopher H. (NJ) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Smith, Clarence M. (PA) – 1960  
 Smith, Claude E. (KY) – 1936  
 Smith, Clyde H. (ME) – 1936, 1938  
 Smith, Cutler (AL) – 1900  
 Smith, D. G. (PA) – 1894  
 Smith, Dallas B. (AL) – 1920  
 Smith, Dan Morgan, Jr. (IL) – 1902  
 Smith, David D. (NY) – 1964, 1970  
 Smith, David E. (CA) – 1990  
 Smith, David H. (KY) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Smith, David J. (PA) – 1954  
 Smith, David M. (VA) – 1990  
 Smith, Denny (OR) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Smith, Derek W. (UT) – 2000  
 Smith, Dietrich C. (IL) – 1880, 1882  
 Smith, Donald C. (KS) – 1974  
 Smith, Don G. (HI) – 1980  
 Smith, Donna L. (IA) – 1996, 2000  
 Smith, Dorothy A. (FL) – 1956  
 Smith, Doug (WA) – 1990  
 Smith, Edward H. (NY) – 1860  
 Smith, Edward J. (PA) – 1970  
 Smith, Edwin B. (IL) – 1892  
 Smith, Eleanor J. (WI) – 1958  
 Smith, Elisha (KY) – 1833  
 Smith, Emory F. (OH) – 1936, 1938  
 Smith, Eugene E. (OH) – 1964  
 Smith, Eugene M. (WA) – 1966  
 Smith, Forrest F. (OH) – 1944  
 Smith, Francis O. J. (ME) – 1833, 1834, 1836  
 Smith, Francis R. (PA) – 1940, 1942  
 Smith, Frank (MS) – 1859  
 Smith, Frank E. (MS) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Smith, Frank E. (OH) – 1964  
 Smith, Frank L. (IL) – 1918, 1930  
 Smith, Frank O. (MD) – 1912  
 Smith, Franklin (ME) – 1878  
 Smith, Franklin E. (OH) – 1946, 1960  
 Smith, Frederick C. (OH) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Smith, Frederick H. (IL) – 1912  
 Smith, G. A. (IA) – 1922  
 Smith, G. S. (VA) – 1869  
 Smith, G. W. L. (TX) – 1906  
 Smith, George (KY) – 1874  
 Smith, George (OH) – 1878  
 Smith, George Burr (MI) – 1922  
 Smith, George E. (MI) – 1956  
 Smith, George H. (OH) – 1942  
 Smith, George H. (SD) – 1922  
 Smith, George J. (NY) – 1902  
 Smith, George L. (LA) – 1873, 1876  
 Smith, George M. (MD) – 1906, 1908  
 Smith, George R. (MN) – 1912, 1914  
 Smith, George R. (MO) – 1870  
 Smith, George T. (KY) – 1948  
 Smith, George W. (IL) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Smith, George W. (PA) – 1838  
 Smith, George W. (VT) – 1888, 1892  
 Smith, George W. G. (CA) – 1962  
 Smith, Georgia (CA) – 1992  
 Smith, Gerrit (NY) – 1852  
 Smith, Gomer (OK) – 1937  
 Smith, Green Clay (KY) – 1863, 1865  
 Smith, H. A. (AZ) – 1934  
 Smith, H. Allen (CA) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Smith, H. C. (PA) – 1882  
 Smith, H. W. (SD) – 1904  
 Smith, Harold C. (MD) – 1932  
 Smith, Harold J. (MI) – 1952  
 Smith, Harry (NJ) – 1944  
 Smith, Harry D. (NY) – 1914  
 Smith, Henry (WI) – 1886, 1888, 1894, 1902  
 Smith, Henry C. (MA) – 1890  
 Smith, Henry C. (MI) – 1898, 1900  
 Smith, Henry P., III (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Smith, Henry W. (SD) – 1891  
 Smith, Herb (CA) – 1972, 1976  
 Smith, Herbert U. (OH) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Smith, Herman (CA) – 1962  
 Smith, Hezekiah B. (NJ) – 1878, 1880  
 Smith, Hillard H. (KY) – 1932, 1938  
 Smith, Hiram (NY) – 1890  
 Smith, Hiram Ypsilanti (IA) – 1884  
 Smith, Horace B. (NY) – 1870, 1872  
 Smith, Howard W. (VA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Smith, Hugh (NY) – 1846  
 Smith, Iron Z. (MO) – 1870  
 Smith, J. (NH) – 1839  
 Smith, J. Ambler (VA) – 1872  
 Smith, J. B. D. (VA) – 1837  
 Smith, J. C. (CT) – 1845

- Smith, J. D. (KY) – 1906  
 Smith, J. H. (GA) – 1898  
 Smith, J. Hyatt (NY) – 1880  
 Smith, J. Joseph (CT) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Smith, J. M. (TX) – 1896  
 Smith, J. Q. (OH) – 1890  
 Smith, James B. (NJ) – 1984, 1988, 1994  
 Smith, James Q. (AL) – 1880  
 Smith, James S. (NC) – 1841  
 Smith, James V. (OK) – 1966, 1968  
 Smith, James W. (NY) – 1954, 1982  
 Smith, Jeff (SC) – 1984  
 Smith, Jerry (OK) – 1984  
 Smith, Jesse (NY) – 1834  
 Smith, Joe L. (WV) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Smith, John (CT) – 1841  
 Smith, John (NY) – 1826  
 Smith, John (VT) – 1838, 1840, 1843, 1844  
 Smith, John A. (NC) – 1908  
 Smith, John A. (OH) – 1868, 1870  
 Smith, John A. (PA) – 1940  
 Smith, John Ambler (VA) – 1882  
 Smith, John Arthur (NM) – 2002  
 Smith, John E. (MD) – 1870  
 Smith, John L. (OH) – 1954  
 Smith, John M. C. (MI) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1922  
 Smith, John Nathan (IA) – 1906  
 Smith, John Q. (OH) – 1872, 1874  
 Smith, John R. (NY) – 1890  
 Smith, John S. (OR) – 1918  
 Smith, John T. (PA) – 1843  
 Smith, John W. (MD) – 1898  
 Smith, Jonathan (WI) – 2000  
 Smith, Joseph (FL) – 1988  
 Smith, Joseph C. (WI) – 1976  
 Smith, Joseph F. (PA) – 1981  
 Smith, Joseph P. (PA) – 1920  
 Smith, Joseph S. (OR) – 1868  
 Smith, Joseph W. (NY) – 1834  
 Smith, Judy (AR) – 1998  
 Smith, Junius (NY) – 1846  
 Smith, Kay C. (TN) – 1996  
 Smith, L. B. (KY) – 1841  
 Smith, L. Eugene (IN) – 1986  
 Smith, Lamar (TX) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Smith, Larkin (MS) – 1988, 1990  
 Smith, Laurence W. (MI) – 1914  
 Smith, Lawrence H. (WI) – 1941, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Smith, Lawrence J. (FL) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Smith, Leander C. (MI) – 1884  
 Smith, Lee P. (NY) – 1918  
 Smith, Leonard W. (WI) – 1974  
 Smith, Linda (WA) – 1994, 1996  
 Smith, Lucio (NY) – 1846  
 Smith, Lyle J. (CA) – 1994  
 Smith, MacDonald (IA) – 1996  
 Smith, Madison R. (MO) – 1906, 1908  
 Smith, Malcolm E., Jr. (NY) – 1970  
 Smith, Margaret Chase (ME) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Smith, Mark C. (MA) – 2002  
 Smith, Martin F. (WA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Smith, Milo P. (IA) – 1884  
 Smith, M. J. “Smitty” (TX) – 2004  
 Smith, Morgan (CO) – 1978  
 Smith, Moses (IN) – 1892  
 Smith, N. (NY) – 1878, 1879  
 Smith, N., Jr. (ME) – 1854  
 Smith, Nathan (CT) – 1829  
 Smith, Neal (IA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Smith, Nelson G. (IN) – 1884  
 Smith, Nick (MI) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Smith, Norma (WA) – 2002  
 Smith, Oliver H. (IN) – 1826, 1831, 1833  
 Smith, Oscar J. (NV) – 1906  
 Smith, Oscar J. (NY) – 1932  
 Smith, Paul (NY) – 1928, 1936  
 Smith, Paul A. (CA) – 2008  
 Smith, Percy, Jr. (AL) – 1970  
 Smith, Perry H., Jr. (IL) – 1880  
 Smith, Peter (VT) – 1988, 1990  
 Smith, Peter Sken (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Smith, Quincy A. (MI) – 1896  
 Smith, R. B. (PA) – 1878  
 Smith, R. E. (ND) – 1926  
 Smith, R. G. (OR) – 1910, 1912  
 Smith, R. K. (TX) – 1872  
 Smith, Ralph O. (NC) – 1948  
 Smith, Raymond D. (CA) – 1950  
 Smith, Rhett R. (TX) – 2004  
 Smith, Richard (OH) – 1867  
 Smith, Rob (CA) – 2006  
 Smith, Robert (IL) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1856, 1862  
 Smith, Robert (MD) – 1894  
 Smith, Robert (NY) – 1840  
 Smith, Robert B. (MT) – 1894  
 Smith, Robert Barnwell (SC) (Later named R. Barnwell Rhett) – 1836  
 Smith, Robert C. (NH) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Smith, Robert F. “Bob” (OR) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1996  
 Smith, Robert G. (OK) – 1968  
 Smith, Russell V. (MN) – 1980  
 Smith, S. C. (CA) – 1904  
 Smith, S. E. (SC) – 1890  
 Smith, S. Harper (PA) – 1914  
 Smith, Samuel A. (PA) – 1830  
 Smith, Samuel A. (TN) – 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Smith, Samuel E. (KY) – 1867  
 Smith, Samuel S. (TN) – 1847  
 Smith, Samuel W. (MI) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Smith, Samuel W., Jr. (RI) – 1930  
 Smith, Scott T. (OH) – 2000  
 Smith, Seymour E. (SC) – 1888  
 Smith, Sheila A. (IL) – 1992  
 Smith, Sherrill E. (NY) – 1894  
 Smith, Sidney (IL) – 1874  
 Smith, Sidney S. (TN) – 1988  
 Smith, Stephen (TN) – 1996  
 Smith, Steve (AL) – 1980  
 Smith, Sylvester C. (CA) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Smith, Terry (AL) – 1992  
 Smith, Theodore (CA) – 1966  
 Smith, Theodore J. (IN) – 1948  
 Smith, Thomas (IN) – 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845  
 Smith, Thomas (NY) – 1830, 1896  
 Smith, Thomas (SC) – 1836, 1838  
 Smith, Thomas A. (MD) – 1904, 1906  
 Smith, Thomas F. (NY) – 1918  
 Smith, Thomas V. (IL) – 1938, 1940  
 Smith, Tony (AK) – 1994  
 Smith, Tracey (TX) – 2008  
 Smith, Truman (CT) – 1839, 1841, 1845, 1847  
 Smith, Vernon H. (MI) – 1904  
 Smith, Virginia (NE) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Smith, W. H. (NE) – 1918  
 Smith, W. W. (WA) – 1910  
 Smith, Walter I. (IA) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Smith, William (OH) – 2000  
 Smith, William (OR) – 1900  
 Smith, William (VA) – 1825, 1841, 1843, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Smith, William A. (NC) – 1872  
 Smith, William Alden (MI) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Smith, William B. (WI) – 1966  
 Smith, William C. (MD) – 1904  
 Smith, William E. (GA) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1894  
 Smith, William Herda (NJ) – 1934  
 Smith, William J. (TN) – 1868, 1870  
 Smith, William M. (MI) – 1890, 1932  
 Smith, William N. H. (NC) – 1857, 1859  
 Smith, William O. (PA) – 1902, 1904  
 Smith, William R. (AL) – 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Smith, William R. (TX) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Smith, William T. (IA) – 1870  
 Smith, William T. (NY) – 1908  
 Smith, William W. (NY) – 1890  
 Smith, Wint (KS) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Smith, Worthington C. (VT) – 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Smith-Bulford, Nadine G. (PA) – 1991  
 Smither, M. Bob (TX) – 2006  
 Smithers, Nathaniel B. (DE) – 1863, 1864  
 Smithson, P. C. (TN) – 1890  
 Smithwick, John H. (FL) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Smock, P. Monroe (ID) – 1912  
 Smoley, Sandy (CA) – 1978  
 Smothermon, Mary Catherine “M. C.” (OK) – 1998  
 Smothers, Clay (TX) – 1980  
 Smykowski, Jim (ND) – 1980  
 Smyser (PA) – 1850  
 Smyser, C. A. “Skip” (ID) – 1990  
 Smyser, Martin L. (OH) – 1888, 1904  
 Smyth, Alexander (VA) – 1827, 1829  
 Smyth, George M. (TX) – 1853  
 Smyth, Robert M. (NY) – 1926  
 Smyth, William (IA) – 1868  
 Smythe, William E. (CA) – 1902  
 Snapp, Henry (IL) – 1871  
 Snapp, Howard M. (IL) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Sneed, J. Alejandro (TX) – 1988  
 Sneary, Loy (TX) – 1998, 2000  
 Snedegar, Trumbo (KY) – 1926  
 Snedeker, John E. (PA) – 1950  
 Sneed (TN) – 1859  
 Sneed, Carl D. (IL) – 1958  
 Sneed, William H. (TN) – 1855  
 Sneed, William M. (NC) – 1827  
 Snelgrove, Richard (UT) – 1988  
 Snell, Bertrand H. (NY) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Snell, Rand (FL) – 1992  
 Snelling (AL) – 1868  
 Snelson, Floyd (GA) – 1888  
 Snelson, Pete (TX) – 1986  
 Snider (MO) – 1896  
 Snider, Adam W. (IL) – 1834  
 Snider, Ferd P. (OK) – 1946  
 Snider, Howard J. (CA) – 1972  
 Snider, Kenneth C. (IN) – 1980  
 Snider, Neal (WA) – 1980  
 Snider, R. (MN) – 1890  
 Snider, Samuel P. (MN) – 1888  
 Snipes, A. M. (NC) – 1960, 1962  
 Snively (MD) – 1845  
 Snodgrass, Alex (AL) – 1859  
 Snodgrass, Charles E. (TN) – 1898, 1900  
 Snodgrass, Henry C. (TN) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Snodgrass, John F. (VA) – 1853  
 Snook, Charles Wade (CA) – 1938  
 Snook, J. Harry (NY) – 1908  
 Snook, John S. (OH) – 1894, 1900, 1902, 1916, 1918  
 Snover, Horace G. (MI) – 1894, 1896  
 Snow (IN) – 1866  
 Snow (NY) – 1884  
 Snow, Donald F. (ME) – 1928, 1930  
 Snow, Herman W. (IL) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Snow, Karl (UT) – 1990  
 Snow, William (NY) – 1850  
 Snowbarger, Vince (KS) – 1996, 1998



- Snowden (PA) – 1834  
 Snowden (VA) – 1853  
 Snowden, George R. (PA) – 1880  
 Snowden, James H. (DE) – 1964  
 Snowden, Phil (MO) – 1978  
 Snowden, Richard A. (NY) – 1976  
 Snowdon (VA) – 1857  
 Snowe, Olympia J. (ME) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Snuffer, Rick (WV) – 2004  
 Snyder (AR) – 1876  
 Snyder, Adam W. (IL) – 1836  
 Snyder, Arnold M. (PA) – 1948  
 Snyder, Charles P. (WV) – 1884, 1886  
 Snyder, Craig (PA) – 1992  
 Snyder, Edgar C. (WA) – 1922  
 Snyder, Edward H. (NJ) – 1898  
 Snyder, Fred A. (MN) – 1928  
 Snyder, G. M. (OK) – 1910  
 Snyder, Gene (KY) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Snyder, George W. (PA) – 1922  
 Snyder, Homer P. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Snyder, J. Buell (PA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Snyder, J. Frank (PA) – 1922  
 Snyder, James J. (NY) – 1982  
 Snyder, John (PA) – 1840, 1843  
 Snyder, M. G. (Gene) (KY) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Snyder, Melvin C. (WV) – 1938, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Snyder, Ole L. (NY) – 1902  
 Snyder, Oliver P. (AR) – 1872  
 Snyder, Robert O. (MO) – 1976  
 Snyder, S. H. (KS) – 1888  
 Snyder, Steven R. (PA) – 1980  
 Snyder, Ted (CA) – 1976  
 Snyder, Vic (AR) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Snyder, Victor F. (AR) – 1996  
 Snyder, William M. (IL) – 1868  
 Soaries, DeForest Buster (NJ) – 2002  
 Sobieski, Daniel John (IL) – 1986  
 Sobieski, John (CA) – 1904  
 Sobieski, John G. (CA) – 1954, 1956  
 Sobraske, John W. (IN) – 1928  
 Socas, James R. (VA) – 2004  
 Sochurek, John J. (NY) – 1934  
 Socke, John (MA) – 1828  
 Sockheim, William I. (NY) – 1916  
 Soden, Roy (NY) – 1946  
 Sodrel, Mike (IN) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Sogge, Bob (CA) – 1978  
 Soglin, Paul R. (WI) – 1996  
 Sohn, Herbert (IL) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1998  
 Sohn, John W. (OH) – 1872  
 Sohn, Stephen A. (MA) – 1992  
 Sokol, Howard N. (IA) – 1964  
 Solarz, Stephen J. (NY) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Soled, Alex J. (NY) – 1958  
 Soles, James R. (DE) – 1974  
 Solis, Hilda L. (CA) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Solis, Juan F., III (TX) – 1997  
 Soll, George (NY) – 1962  
 Sollers, Augustus R. (MD) – 1841, 1853  
 Solomon, Gerald B. H. (NY) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Solomon, H. C. (KS) – 1894  
 Solomon, Lee A. (NJ) – 1992  
 Solomon, Melvin (NY) – 1972  
 Soltis (MN) – 1916  
 Soltis, John G. (MN) – 1920  
 Somer, Thomas “T. J.” (IL) – 1995  
 Somers, Andrew L. (NY) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Somers, Arthur (NY) – 1894  
 Somers, Peter J. (WI) – 1893  
 Somervell (MD) – 1841  
 Somes, Daniel E. (ME) – 1858  
 Sommer, Brett M. (NY) – 2000  
 Sommer, Geb (SC) – 1990, 1992  
 Sommer, Luke (CA) – 1988  
 Sommers, Peter J. (WI) – 1904  
 Sommerville, Leo R. (CO) – 1962  
 Sompayrac, Howard, Jr. (TN) – 1972  
 Sonneland, John (WA) – 1980, 1982, 1992  
 Soper, Joanne D. (IA) – 1976  
 Sophocleus, John P. (AL) – 2000  
 Sorg, Paul J. (OH) – 1894  
 Sorkow, Donald R. (NJ) – 1962  
 Sortor, A. L., Jr. (IA) – 1902  
 Sosa, Dan, Jr. (NM) – 1992  
 Sosnowski, John B. (MI) – 1924, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Sotak, Frank W. (OH) – 1934  
 Soto, John R. (MA) – 1990  
 Souder, Mark E. (IN) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Souhan, Francis J. (NY) – 1948, 1960  
 Soulade, Richmond A., Sr. (MO) – 1998  
 Soule, Nathan (NY) – 1830  
 Soule, W. W. (SD) – 1908, 1910  
 Souter, Sydney S. (NJ) – 1968  
 South (TN) – 1851  
 South, Arthur (AL) – 1946  
 South, Charles L. (TX) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Southall (VA) – 1845  
 Southall, Robert G. (VA) – 1902, 1904  
 Southard, Homer (OH) – 1906  
 Southard, Isaac (NJ) – 1830, 1832  
 Southard, James Harding (OH) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1908  
 Southard, Milton I. (OH) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Southgate, William W. (KY) – 1837, 1841  
 Southward, J. W. (VA) – 1894  
 Southwick (NJ) – 1906  
 Southwick, George N. (NY) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Southwick, John L., Jr. (MA) – 1952  
 Southworth (NH) – 1839  
 Southworth (NY) – 1872  
 Southworth, Frank K. (CO) – 1974  
 Souza, Travis O. (NV) – 2002  
 Sovern, Steve (IA) – 1980  
 Soviero, Joseph M. (NY) – 1952  
 Sowden, William H. (PA) – 1884, 1886, 1902, 1904  
 Sowers, Claude E. (MO) – 1934  
 Sowers, Rosslyn L. (MI) – 1930, 1936  
 Spaan, Henry N. (IN) – 1920  
 Space, Zach (OH) – 2006, 2008  
 Spadaro, Michael J. (NY) – 1966  
 Spadea, Bill (NJ) – 2004  
 Spading, Hans A. (IL) – 1946  
 Spaeth, Carl P. (VA) – 1938  
 Spafford, Edward E. (NY) – 1930  
 Spaight, J. C. (KY) – 1904  
 Spaight, Richard D. (NC) – 1825  
 Spake, Hal (OK) – 2006  
 Spalding (GA) – 1844  
 Spalding (NY) – 1886  
 Spalding (OH) – 1854  
 Spalding, Burleigh F. (ND) – 1898, 1902  
 Spalding, George (MI) – 1894, 1896  
 Spalding, Rufus P. (OH) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Spanel, Harriet A. (WA) – 1994  
 Spang, C. E. (IL) – 1946, 1956  
 Spang, Donald F. (PA) – 1954  
 Spangler, David (OH) – 1832, 1834  
 Spangler, Jackson L. (PA) – 1896  
 Spangler, S. T. (IA) – 1878  
 Spann (SC) – 1824, 1828  
 Sparkman, John J. (AL) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Sparkman, Richard D. (FL) – 1980  
 Sparkman, Stephen M. (FL) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Sparks (LA) – 1857  
 Sparks, Adam (CA) – 2000  
 Sparks, Arthur L. (KS) – 1946  
 Sparks, Barbara (OH) – 1976  
 Sparks, Bill (KS) – 1962  
 Sparks, Charles I. (KS) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Sparks, James C. (KY) – 1938  
 Sparks, John T. (MA) – 1902  
 Sparks, Kevin Walker (IL) – 1982  
 Sparks, Labin (MD) – 1912  
 Sparks, Nicholas B. (AL) – 2008  
 Sparks, William A. J. (IL) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Sparling, James M. (MI) – 1974  
 Sparrow (NY) – 1886  
 Spates, Alburtus (MD) – 1892  
 Spaulding (MA) – 1886  
 Spaulding (NY) – 1856, 1862, 1876  
 Spaulding, Elbridge G. (NY) – 1848, 1858, 1860  
 Spaulding, J. F. (VA) – 1932  
 Spaulding, Oliver L. (MI) – 1880, 1882  
 Spaulding, Theodore O. (PA) – 1950  
 Spaulding, Timothy G. (MA) – 1890  
 Spayne, W. D. (TX) – 1966  
 Speaks, John C. (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Spear, Oscar J. (NC) – 1894, 1904  
 Spearing, J. Zach (LA) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Spears, N. B. (AL) – 1900  
 Speed, James (KY) – 1870  
 Speed, John James, Jr. (NY) – 1834  
 Speer (GA) – 1859  
 Speer, Emory (GA) – 1877, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Speer, Leonidas E. (OH) – 1936  
 Speer, Peter M. (PA) – 1910, 1912  
 Speer, R. Milton (PA) – 1870, 1872, 1880  
 Speer, Thomas J. (GA) – 1870  
 Speers, Grover H. (MO) – 1974  
 Speers, H. W. Grady, Jr. (VA) – 1964  
 Speers, Harry (TN) – 1924  
 Speers, Ronald T. (ME) – 1970  
 Speiden, John G. (AZ) – 1956, 1958  
 Speight, J. C. (KY) – 1932  
 Speight, J. J. (AL) – 1914  
 Speight, Jesse (NC) – 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Speier, Jackie (CA) – 2008  
 Speir, C. E. (FL) – 1912  
 Spellman, Gladys Noon (MD) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Spellman, James P. (CA) – 1982  
 Spelman, Harold J. (IL) – 1956  
 Spen (NY) – 1852  
 Spence (MD) – 1872, 1876  
 Spence (WI) – 1936  
 Spence, Arthur T. (WI) – 1934  
 Spence, Ben L. (NC) – 1946  
 Spence, Betty C. (IL) – 1974  
 Spence, Brent (KY) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Spence, Floyd D. (SC) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Spence, George S. (TN) – 1956  
 Spence, John S. (MD) – 1824, 1831  
 Spence, Lavosier (OH) – 1899  
 Spence, O. M. (TN) – 1954  
 Spence, Thomas (MD) – 1843  
 Spence, W. A. (IL) – 1936  
 Spencer (NJ) – 1834  
 Spencer (NY) – 1848, 1874  
 Spencer (OH) – 1860  
 Spencer, A. B. (PA) – 1900  
 Spencer, A. B. (TX) – 1924  
 Spencer, Albert F. (SC) – 2004, 2008  
 Spencer, Ambrose (NY) – 1828, 1830, 1832



- Spencer, Bennion L. (UT) – 2008  
 Spencer, Charles S. (NY) – 1866  
 Spencer, Colin G. (NC) – 1930  
 Spencer, Dale B. (IN) – 1932  
 Spencer, Elizabeth W. (MD) – 1982  
 Spencer, James (NY) – 1836  
 Spencer, James G. (MS) – 1894  
 Spencer, John W. (IN) – 1902  
 Spencer, Joshua A. (NY) – 1834, 1836  
 Spencer, Joshua M. (IN) – 1902  
 Spencer, Louis N. (PA) – 1900  
 Spencer, Nelson E. (NY) – 1930  
 Spencer, R. C. (IA) – 1908  
 Spencer, R. C. (WI) – 1890  
 Spencer, Richard (MD) – 1829, 1831  
 Spencer, Selden E. (IA) – 2006  
 Spencer, Terence J. (NY) – 1972  
 Spencer, Virginia A. (NY) – 1938  
 Spencer, William B. (LA) – 1874  
 Spencer, William F. (IN) – 1922  
 Sperrazzo, Jim (CA) – 1968  
 Sperry, Francis C. (IL) – 1948  
 Sperry, Lewis (CT) – 1890, 1892  
 Sperry, Nehemiah D. (CT) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Spessard, Harvey R. (MD) – 1906  
 Speziale, John A. (CT) – 1952  
 Spicely, W. F. (IN) – 1876  
 Spicer, Keith (MN) – 1984  
 Spicer, William S. (AR) – 1956  
 Spiegel, Jacob R. (PA) – 1898  
 Spiegelberg, George A. (NY) – 1934  
 Spiegelman, Lee Arnold (FL) – 1976  
 Spight, Thomas (MS) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Spillane, William D. (HI) – 1978  
 Spillers, C. Lee (WV) – 1956  
 Spillman, O. S. (NE) – 1914  
 Spilman, I. R. (IL) – 1908  
 Spilman, James P. (KY) – 1914  
 Spingarn, Joel Elias (NY) – 1908  
 Spingler, Bill (PA) – 1986  
 Spink, Cyrus (OH) – 1858  
 Spink, John C. (OH) – 1850  
 Spinner, Francis E. (NY) – 1854, 1856, 1858  
 Spinner, Frank C. (NY) – 1968, 1970  
 Spinney, Elvington P. (ME) – 1928  
 Spinney, Samuel R. (MA) – 1854  
 Spinola, Francis B. (NY) – 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Spinosa, Tom (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1984  
 Spiridellis, Ona (NJ) – 1992  
 Spiro, Herbert (TX) – 1992  
 Spitler, Merrill (MO) – 1942  
 Spittal, Herman (PA) – 1920  
 Spitz, Alan (IL) – 1998  
 Spitz, Henry H. (NY) – 1928  
 Spitzer (NY) – 1876  
 Spitzli, George H. (NY) – 1914  
 Spivack, Denni (DE) – 2006  
 Spofford (ME) – 1874  
 Spofford, Richard S. (MA) – 1884  
 Spohn, J. V. (TX) – 1890  
 Sponsler (PA) – 1872  
 Spoo, James (NV) – 1988  
 Spooner (WI) – 1854  
 Spooner, Frank (LA) – 1976  
 Spooner, Henry J. (RI) – 1881, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Spooner, William R. (NY) – 1902  
 Sporkin, Charles H. (PA) – 1954, 1956  
 Spotts, Charles E. (PA) – 1918  
 Spottswood, Lydia C. (WI) – 1996, 1998  
 Sprague (NY) – 1850  
 Sprague (RI) – 1833  
 Sprague, Albert P. (NE) – 1920  
 Sprague, Charles F. (MA) – 1896, 1898  
 Sprague, Charles S. (NV) – 1910  
 Sprague, David (CO) – 1986  
 Sprague, Frederick H. (NC) – 1870  
 Sprague, Howard Lee (AZ) – 1994  
 Sprague, Hugh A. (MO) – 1970  
 Sprague, Jo Ann (MA) – 2001  
 Sprague, Peleg (ME) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Sprague, Peter J. (NY) – 1970  
 Sprague, Philip A. (IN) – 1970  
 Sprague, Seth (MA) – 1842  
 Sprague, William (MI) – 1848  
 Sprague, William (RI) – 1835  
 Sprague, William P. (OH) – 1870, 1872  
 Spratt, George (WI) – 1908  
 Spratt, John M., Jr. (SC) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Spratt, William E. (MO) – 1922  
 Sprengle, John A. (PA) – 1918  
 Sprigade, Herman E. (NY) – 1924  
 Sprigg, James C. (KY) – 1841, 1843  
 Sprigg, Michael C. (MD) – 1826, 1829, 1831  
 Spriggs (OH) – 1858  
 Spriggs, John P. (OH) – 1888  
 Spriggs, John T. (NY) – 1868, 1878, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Sprik, Dale R. (MI) – 1978, 1980, 1993  
 Spring (MO) – 1882  
 Spring, Giles (IL) – 1843  
 Springer, Arthur (TX) – 1898  
 Springer, Gerald N. (OH) – 1970  
 Springer, Raymond S. (IN) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Springer, William (MI) – 1906, 1908  
 Springer, William L. (IL) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Springer, William M. (IL) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Springmeyer, George (NV) – 1912  
 Sproesser, Albert M. (MD) – 1912  
 Sproul, Elliott W. (IL) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Sproul, J. D. (CA) – 1900  
 Sproul, William H. (KS) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Sproule, George B. (MT) – 1902  
 Sprunk, Gary (AZ) – 1988  
 Spry, William (UT) – 1918  
 Spurry, John (MA) – 1833  
 Squire (NY) – 1848  
 Squires, William H. (NY) – 1904  
 Srdanovic, Anton (NY) – 2002, 2004  
 St. Clair (PA) – 1886  
 St. Clair, Allen T. (VA) – 1970  
 St. Clair, Giles (CA) – 1980  
 St. George, Katherine (NY) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 St. John (NY) – 1860  
 St. John, Charles (NY) – 1870, 1872  
 St. John, Daniel (NY) – 1846  
 St. John, Henry (OH) – 1843, 1844  
 St. John, Jeffrey (NY) – 1966  
 St. Martin, Louis (LA) – 1851, 1868, 1884  
 St. Onge, William L. (CT) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Stabenow, Debbie (MI) – 1996, 1998  
 Stabler, Paul R. (GA) – 1992  
 Stachl, George (IA) – 1896  
 Stack (CO) – 1918  
 Stack, Daniel J. (IL) – 1978  
 Stack, Edmund J. (IL) – 1906, 1910  
 Stack, Edward J. (FL) – 1978, 1982  
 Stack, John M. (WV) – 1978  
 Stack, Michael J. (PA) – 1934, 1936  
 Stackhouse, Eli T. (SC) – 1890  
 Stacy (MN) – 1876  
 Stacy, Consider A. (MI) – 1858  
 Staebler, Neil (MI) – 1962  
 Stafford, Chas. B. (IL) – 1904  
 Stafford, E. (MO) – 1864  
 Stafford, Edward R. (OH) – 1932  
 Stafford, James S. (VA) – 1968  
 Stafford, Jefferson (VA) – 1984  
 Stafford, Robert T. (VT) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Stafford, W. T. (KY) – 1912  
 Stafford, William H. (WI) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Stagg, Mike (LA) – 2006  
 Stagers, Harley O. (WV) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Stagers, Harley O., Jr. (WV) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Stahl, Andrew F. (WI) – 1920  
 Stahl, Scott (OH) – 1930  
 Stahle, James A. (PA) – 1894, 1896  
 Stahlnecker, William G. (NY) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Staighon, Jonathan C. (IL) – 1878  
 Stakes, Louis (OH) – 1976  
 Stalbaum, Lynn E. (WI) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Stalbaum, Merrill E. (WI) – 1972  
 Staley, Edward (OH) – 1912  
 Staley, Joe (TX) – 1970  
 Stalker, Gale H. (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Stallard, H. H. (OK) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Stallings, Jesse F. (AL) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Stallings, Richard H. (ID) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1998  
 Stallknecht, William A. “Bill” (TX) – 2000  
 Stallwood, Burton (RI) – 1982  
 Stallworth, James A. (AL) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Staltzer, Frank J. (NY) – 2008  
 Stanard, Edwin O. (MO) – 1872, 1874  
 Stanard, Mrs. Stillman J. (IL) – 1964  
 Stanberry (OH) – 1832  
 Stanberry, Henry (OH) – 1836  
 Stanberry, James R. (OH) – 1844  
 Stanbery, Henry R. (OH) – 1898  
 Stanbery, William (OH) – 1828, 1830  
 Standiffee, L. J. (AL) – 1870  
 Standifer, James (TN) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837  
 Standiford, Elisha D. (KY) – 1872  
 Stanek, John A. (IL) – 1934  
 Stangeland, Arlan (MN) – 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Stanley, Augustus O. (KY) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Stanley, Frank B. (TX) – 1904  
 Stanley, George S. (MI) – 1904  
 Stanley, John V. (ID) – 1916  
 Stanley, M. C. (OK) – 1976  
 Stanley, Thomas B. (VA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Stanley, Thornton (AL) – 1970  
 Stanley, Winifred C. (NY) – 1942  
 Stanly, Edward (NC) – 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1849, 1851  
 Stannard, Sarah (AZ) – 1992  
 Stant, Frederick T., Jr. (VA) – 1968  
 Stanton (KY) – 1849, 1916  
 Stanton, Benjamin (OH) – 1850, 1854, 1856, 1858  
 Stanton, Charles (NY) – 1928, 1932  
 Stanton, Darryl (MN) – 2002  
 Stanton, Elsie (OH) – 1938, 1944  
 Stanton, Frederick P. (TN) – 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853  
 Stanton, J. William (OH) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980



- Stanton, James V. (OH) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Stanton, Richard H. (KY) – 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855  
 Stanton, W. H. (PA) – 1876  
 Staplekamp, Judson W. (WI) – 1934  
 Staples (TN) – 1904  
 Staples (VA) – 1855  
 Staples, David H. (ME) – 1944  
 Staples, E. W. (ME) – 1896  
 Starbird, C. R. (AR) – 1948  
 Starbird, Charles M. (ME) – 1926  
 Starbuck (NY) – 1860  
 Starin, John H. (NY) – 1876, 1878  
 Starin, Scott (CO) – 2008  
 Staring, George B. (NY) – 1908  
 Stark, Albert G. (CT) – 1853  
 Stark, Fortney H. (Pete) (CA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Stark, James H. (GA) – 1843  
 Stark, John Paul (CA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1988  
 Stark, Judson L. (IN) – 1944  
 Stark, Paul (WI) – 2008  
 Stark, Pete (CA) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Stark, William L. (NE) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1916  
 Starke (MS) – 1845  
 Starke, Jay (VA) – 1990  
 Starkewolf, Zane (CA) – 2008  
 Starkey, Frank T. (MN) – 1944, 1946  
 Starkey, Hiram E. (OH) – 1912  
 Starkloff, Carl E. (MO) – 1942  
 Starkman, Michael Moshe (MD) – 2006  
 Starkweather (OH) – 1860  
 Starkweather, David A. (OH) – 1838, 1844, 1846  
 Starkweather, George (NY) – 1846  
 Starkweather, Harvey G. (OR) – 1928, 1932  
 Starkweather, Henry H. (CT) – 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875  
 Starkweather, Samuel (OH) – 1844  
 Starky, Stuart Marc (AZ) – 1998  
 Starling, Alton H. “Bill” (FL) – 1984  
 Starnes, Joe (AL) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Starr, Charles (OR) – 2000  
 Starr, George (NY) – 1868  
 Starr, John F. (NJ) – 1862, 1864  
 Starr, Julius S. (IL) – 1884  
 Starr, Mark (NY) – 1950, 1962  
 Starr, Mike (IL) – 1992  
 Starr, Western (IL) – 1908  
 Staskiewicz, Ronald L. (NE) – 1992  
 Stassen, Harold (MN) – 1986  
 States, Michael A. (AK) – 1992  
 Staton, David M. “Mick” (WV) – 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Staton, R. Hilliard (NC) – 1912  
 Staton, Robert H. (IN) – 1966  
 Stauffer, John K. (PA) – 1914  
 Stauffer, Randolph (PA) – 1944  
 Stauffer, S. Walter (PA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Staum, John R. M. (MD) – 1924  
 Staunton (TN) – 1843  
 Staver, Daniel (OR) – 1908  
 Stayart, L. W. (TX) – 1946  
 Stayles (NY) – 1844  
 Steadman, Martin J. (NY) – 1966  
 Steagall, Henry B. (AL) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Stearn, Mrs. Edith Shaffer (FL) – 1944  
 Stearns, Clifford B. “Cliff” (FL) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Stearns, Darrel H. (VA) – 1970  
 Stearns, Elisha (CT) – 1835  
 Stearns, Foster (NH) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Stearns, J. Thomas (NY) – 1890  
 Stearns, Willard (MI) – 1888  
 Stebbins (NY) – 1874  
 Stebbins, C. E. (IL) – 1906  
 Stebbins, Charles, Jr. (NY) – 1868  
 Stebbins, Henry G. (NY) – 1862, 1864  
 Stebbins, Homer A. (NY) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Stebbins, Lucien (NE) – 1920  
 Stecher, Jack E. (OH) – 1980  
 Steck (PA) – 1888  
 Steck, A. C. (IA) – 1900  
 Steckler, Ferne M. (NY) – 1972  
 Stedem, Michael (FL) – 2000  
 Stedman (CT) – 1871  
 Stedman, Charles M. (NC) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Stedman, Seymour (IL) – 1923  
 Steed, Tom (OK) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Steedman (OH) – 1860  
 Steeholm, Hardy (NY) – 1940  
 Steel (MO) – 1896  
 Steele (IN) – 1860  
 Steele (NJ) – 1908  
 Steele (TN) – 1872  
 Steele (VA) – 1833, 1839  
 Steele (VT) – 1872  
 Steele (WI) – 1878  
 Steele, Bill (CA) – 1986  
 Steele, David (VA) – 1837  
 Steele, David F., III (IN) – 1998  
 Steele, G. Fred, Jr. (NC) – 1966, 1968  
 Steele, George W. (IN) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Steele, Henry J. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Steele, John B. (NY) – 1860, 1862  
 Steele, John D. (FL) – 1964  
 Steele, John N. (MD) – 1835  
 Steele, Leslie J. (GA) – 1926, 1928  
 Steele, Mark (MA) – 1996  
 Steele, Phil (CT) – 2002  
 Steele, Philip L. (CT) – 1992  
 Steele, Robert H. (CT) – 1970, 1972  
 Steele, Thomas J. (IA) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Steele, Tim (MI) – 2000  
 Steele, Walter L. (NC) – 1876, 1878  
 Steele, William G. (NJ) – 1860, 1862  
 Steelman, Alan (TX) – 1972, 1974  
 Steelman, Dorman L. (MO) – 1954  
 Steely, Marcus H. (CA) – 1922  
 Steenberger (VA) – 1825  
 Steenburg, Leon Ray (NY) – 1932  
 Steenerson, Halvor (MN) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Steenrod, Lewis (VA) – 1839, 1841, 1843  
 Steensland, A. O. (SD) – 1928  
 Steers, Newton I., Jr. (MD) – 1962, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Steers, Schuyler B. (MS) – 1869  
 Stefan, Karl (NE) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Stefanic, William F. (PA) – 1964  
 Steffen, Frederick J. (IL) – 1978  
 Steffes, Robert J. (WI) – 1978  
 Stegall, Henry B. (AL) – 1914, 1916, 1924  
 Steger, William (TX) – 1962  
 Steiger, Herbert O. (MI) – 1974  
 Steiger, Sam (AZ) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Steiger, William A. (WI) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Steigerwalt, Wardell F. (PA) – 1972  
 Stein, Andrew J. (NY) – 1984  
 Stein, Jeffrey M. (MD) – 2006  
 Stein, Michael (NY) – 1916  
 Steinbacher, Harold E. (MI) – 1942  
 Steinbeck, A. H. (MO) – 1928  
 Steinberg, Cathey (GA) – 1992  
 Steinberg, Henry (NY) – 1932  
 Steinbrenner, George F. (NY) – 1866  
 Steineman, G. C. (OH) – 1926  
 Steinemann, George C. (OH) – 1952, 1954  
 Steinhardt, David (NY) – 1928  
 Steinhice, Lural (TN) – 1982  
 Steinman, A. J. (PA) – 1898  
 Steinmetz, J. L. (PA) – 1880  
 Steinmetz, William (CA) – 1988  
 Steinn (PA) – 1862  
 Stell (GA) – 1851  
 Stell, Johannes (NY) – 1946  
 Stelle, John P. (IL) – 1889  
 Stelzel, Charles F. (IL) – 1914  
 Stempfen, Marvin R. (MI) – 1972  
 Stender, John (WA) – 1960  
 Stender, Linda (NJ) – 2006, 2008  
 Stenger, William S. (PA) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Stengle, Charles I. (NY) – 1916, 1922  
 Stenholm, Charles W. (TX) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Stennis, John Hampton (MS) – 1978  
 Stepanek, Paul (CA) – 1994, 1996  
 Stephanis, James T. (FL) – 1972  
 Stephen, Charles (KS) – 1922, 1924  
 Stephens (GA) – 1855  
 Stephens (NY) – 1858  
 Stephens, Alexander H. (GA) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Stephens, Ambrose E. B. (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Stephens, Charles J. (NY) – 1974  
 Stephens, Craig C. (PA) – 2000  
 Stephens, Dana R. (PA) – 1914  
 Stephens, Daniel V. (NE) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Stephens, Dean (NC) – 2008  
 Stephens, G. Douglas (IL) – 1982, 1988, 1994  
 Stephens, G. Frank (PA) – 1906  
 Stephens, Harold (IA) – 1962  
 Stephens, Hubert D. (MS) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Stephens, John H. (TX) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Stephens, John J. (AL) – 1912, 1926  
 Stephens, Joseph L. (OH) – 1894  
 Stephens, L. (GA) – 1857  
 Stephens, O. P. (TX) – 1944  
 Stephens, Paul A. (PA) – 1964  
 Stephens, Philander (PA) – 1828, 1830  
 Stephens, R. Clarence (IN) – 1912  
 Stephens, R. S. (IN) – 1914  
 Stephens, Richard E. (TX) – 1928  
 Stephens, Richard “Even” (FL) – 1992  
 Stephens, Robert G., Jr. (GA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Stephens, Roderick (NY) – 1944  
 Stephens, S. E. (TN) – 1928  
 Stephens, Thomas H. (AL) – 1914  
 Stephens, U. S. (PA) – 1878  
 Stephens, Walter C. (OK) – 1928  
 Stephens, William D. (CA) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Stephens, Z. M. (MS) – 1898  
 Stephenson, G. C. (TN) – 1932  
 Stephenson, Isaac (WI) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Stephenson, J. B. (TX) – 1892  
 Stephenson, Percy S. (VA) – 1922  
 Stephenson, Samuel M. (MI) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Stephenson, Tommy (GA) – 1996  
 Stephenson, Wilson H. (PA) – 1952  
 Stepnowski, Edward L. (IL) – 1972  
 Stepp, Kenneth (KY) – 2006



- Sterigere, John B. (PA) – 1826, 1828  
 Sterling, Ansel (CT) – 1827  
 Sterling, Bruce F. (PA) – 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Sterling, John A. (IL) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Stern, Alfred K. (NY) – 1940  
 Stern, Herbert L. (IL) – 1966  
 Sternberger, J. B. (MS) – 1918  
 Sternfeld, Julius (AL) – 1902  
 Sterngass, Jack (NY) – 1968  
 Sterrett (MO) – 1894  
 Sterrett (VA) – 1853  
 Sterrett, Robert J. (PA) – 1922  
 Stethem, W. C. (CA) – 1956  
 Stetson, Charles (ME) – 1848, 1850  
 Stetson, Lemuel (NY) – 1842  
 Stevens (AL) – 1880  
 Stevens (MA) – 1878  
 Stevens (ME) – 1916  
 Stevens (NH) – 1916  
 Stevens (NJ) – 1894, 1904  
 Stevens (NY) – 1844, 1850, 1888  
 Stevens (TN) – 1857  
 Stevens, Aaron F. (NH) – 1867, 1869, 1871  
 Stevens, Abraham P. (NY) – 1850  
 Stevens, Augustus C. (NY) – 1928  
 Stevens, Bradford N. (IL) – 1870  
 Stevens, Bryan W. (CA) – 1964  
 Stevens, Chandler Harrison (MA) – 1968  
 Stevens, Charles A. (MA) – 1874, 1875  
 Stevens, Charles S. (NJ) – 1922, 1924  
 Stevens, Christian B. (IN) – 1898  
 Stevens, Clinton C. (ME) – 1924, 1928, 1930  
 Stevens, Dan (MN) – 2002  
 Stevens, Dana N. (FL) – 1982  
 Stevens, Donald E. (CA) – 1988  
 Stevens, Frederick C. (MN) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Stevens, George (MA) – 1872  
 Stevens, George D. (MI) – 1948  
 Stevens, Henry H. (MA) – 1868  
 Stevens, Hestor L. (MI) – 1852  
 Stevens, Isaac H. (CO) – 1910  
 Stevens, Joe (TX) – 1968  
 Stevens, John B., Jr. (VA) – 2002  
 Stevens, John S. (KS) – 1972, 1975  
 Stevens, John S. (NC) – 1992  
 Stevens, Moses T. (MA) – 1890, 1892  
 Stevens, Paul E. (OH) – 1960  
 Stevens, Raymond B. (NH) – 1912  
 Stevens, Raymond H. (OH) – 1970  
 Stevens, Robert S. (NY) – 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Stevens, Roy E. (IA) – 1940  
 Stevens, Samuel (NY) – 1832  
 Stevens, Thaddeus (PA) – 1848, 1850, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Stevens, Theodore, Jr. (ME) – 1847  
 Stevens, W. B. (OH) – 1902  
 Stevens, William E., Jr. (NC) – 1954  
 Stevens, William Kerper (PA) – 1900  
 Stevenson (NJ) – 1884  
 Stevenson (NY) – 1842  
 Stevenson, A. Walter (UT) – 1960  
 Stevenson, Adlai E. (IL) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Stevenson, Andrew (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833  
 Stevenson, Guy (OH) – 1926  
 Stevenson, James P. (IL) – 2000  
 Stevenson, James S. (PA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1829  
 Stevenson, Job E. (OH) – 1864, 1868, 1870, 1874  
 Stevenson, John H. (PA) – 1898  
 Stevenson, John W. (KY) – 1857, 1859  
 Stevenson, Maxwell (PA) – 1878, 1886  
 Stevenson, Noel C. (CA) – 1956  
 Stevenson, Thomas (MA) – 1898  
 Stevenson, William F. (SC) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Stevenson, William H. (WI) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Stevn (MD) – 1853  
 Stevson (MO) – 1856  
 Steward (PA) – 1862  
 Steward, Ewell (KS) – 1950  
 Steward, Julian R. (IL) – 1902  
 Steward, Lewis (IL) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Stewart (GA) – 1832  
 Stewart (LA) – 1849  
 Stewart (MD) – 1833  
 Stewart (NH) – 1849  
 Stewart (OH) – 1854  
 Stewart (WI) – 1918  
 Stewart, A. Charles (MD) – 1938  
 Stewart, Alexander (CT) – 1827, 1829  
 Stewart, Alexander (WI) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Stewart, Andrew (PA) – 1824, 1826, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1841, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1870, 1874, 1890, 1892  
 Stewart, B. Hogan (AL) – 1948  
 Stewart, Bennett (IL) – 1978  
 Stewart, C. S. (TN) – 1912  
 Stewart, Calvin (WI) – 1904, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1924, 1938  
 Stewart, Charles (TX) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Stewart, Charles H. (MI) – 1846  
 Stewart, Charles S. (IL) – 1914  
 Stewart, David (AR) – 1988  
 Stewart, Del G. (CA) – 2002  
 Stewart, E. L. “Bud” (OK) – 1976  
 Stewart, Ethelbert (IL) – 1888  
 Stewart, Frank C. (WI) – 1898  
 Stewart, Franklin R. (CO) – 1960  
 Stewart, Frank Q. (IA) – 1910  
 Stewart, Gordon L. (MI) – 1920, 1938  
 Stewart, H. L. (OH) – 1890  
 Stewart, Harold H. (WA) – 1942  
 Stewart, Harry E. (NV) – 1938  
 Stewart, Hogan D. (AL) – 1932  
 Stewart, J. E. B. (GA) – 1946  
 Stewart, J. J. (MD) – 1866  
 Stewart, Jacob H. (MN) – 1876  
 Stewart, James (CA) – 1972  
 Stewart, James (MO) – 1932  
 Stewart, James A. (MD) – 1833, 1839, 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Stewart, James F. (NJ) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Stewart, John D. (GA) – 1886, 1888  
 Stewart, John George (DE) – 1934, 1936  
 Stewart, John J. (CT) – 1843, 1845  
 Stewart, John K. (NY) – 1898, 1900  
 Stewart, John L. (PA) – 1914  
 Stewart, John R. (PA) – 1954, 1956  
 Stewart, John T. (IL) – 1836  
 Stewart, John W. (VT) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Stewart, John W. G. (IN) – 1912  
 Stewart, Mark (TN) – 1996  
 Stewart, Matthew (NY) – 1872  
 Stewart, Nathaniel H. (MI) – 1894, 1910  
 Stewart, Paul (OK) – 1942, 1944  
 Stewart, Robert (OH) – 1970, 1972  
 Stewart, Russel C. (PA) – 1900  
 Stewart, T. J. (ME) – 1888  
 Stewart, Thomas C. (NJ) – 1956  
 Stewart, Thomas E. (NY) – 1866  
 Stewart, Tom (MI) – 1984  
 Stewart, Vernon (TX) – 1961  
 Stewart, Warren A. (VA) – 2000  
 Stewart, William (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Stewart, William E. (IL) – 1988  
 Stewart, William G. (IA) – 1880  
 Stewart, William Kirk (CA) – 1956, 1958, 1962  
 Stewart, Willoughy (TN) – 1932  
 St. Germain, Fernand J. (RI) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Stiastry (NJ) – 1876  
 Stichter, Olive B. (TX) – 1956  
 Stickel, J. (PA) – 1882  
 Stickel, J. H. (NE) – 1884  
 Stickle, Dave (NJ) – 1980  
 Stickney, Daniel (ME) – 1882  
 Stickney, J. C. (MA) – 1842  
 Stidham, Chuck R. (OH) – 1988  
 Stiebling, John (NY) – 1898  
 Stigall, Louis V. (MO) – 1929  
 Stigler, William G. (OK) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Stiglmeier, Joseph R. (NY) – 1958  
 Stiles (GA) – 1851  
 Stiles, Elias B. (IL) – 1862, 1864  
 Stiles, John D. (PA) – 1862, 1868  
 Stiles, William H. (GA) – 1842  
 Still, John (PA) – 1964  
 Stilley, Kenneth L. (PA) – 1956  
 Stillman (NY) – 1856  
 Stillman, O. A. (OR) – 1912  
 Stillwagon, R. Michael (MI) – 1970  
 Stillwell, Thomas F. (IN) – 1864  
 Stillwell, Walter G. (MO) – 1946  
 Stilwell, Charles C. (IL) – 1908  
 Stilwell, Giles H. (NY) – 1912  
 Stiliz, Charles F. (PA) – 1904  
 Stimpson, Harry F. (MA) – 1962  
 Stimson, Donald K., Jr. (IN) – 1956  
 Stimson, Frederic J. (MA) – 1902  
 Stineman, William F. (OH) – 1986  
 Stiness (RI) – 1904  
 Stiness, Walter R. (RI) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Stinson, K. W. (WA) – 1962  
 Stinson, W. H. (MS) – 1896  
 Stinson, William (WA) – 1964  
 Stinton, Robert C. (IA) – 1906  
 Stirling, Edward R. (PA) – 1942  
 Stiteler, Edward S. (PA) – 1958  
 Stitt, William (NY) – 1890  
 Stitzel (PA) – 1886  
 Stivers, Moses D. (NY) – 1886, 1888  
 Stivers, Steve (O) – 2008  
 Stobbs, George R. (MA) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Stobbs, Richard D. (OH) – 2008  
 Stock, Jack (CT) – 1956  
 Stock, Ray (MN) – 1986  
 Stockbridge, Henry, Jr. (MD) – 1882, 1888  
 Stockbridge, Levi (MA) – 1875  
 Stockdal, T. S. (MT) – 1936  
 Stockdale (PA) – 1884  
 Stockdale, Thomas R. (MS) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Stocker, Rhamanthus M. (PA) – 1894, 1895  
 Stockinger, Joseph (NY) – 1954, 1956  
 Stockman, Dave (MI) – 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Stockman, Lowell (OR) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Stockman, Steve (TX) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 2006  
 Stocksdale, William J. (MD) – 1934  
 Stockslager, Strother M. (IN) – 1880, 1882, 1894  
 Stockton, K. L. (CA) – 1938  
 Stockton, William T., Jr. (FL) – 1964  
 Stockwell (MN) – 1900  
 Stoddard (WI) – 1862  
 Stoddard, Helen M. (CA) – 1912  
 Stoddard, Israel (NY) – 1836  
 Stoddard, Jay C. (NE) – 2008  
 Stoddert, John T. (MD) – 1833  
 Stoer Cordi, Joyce (CA) – 2008  
 Stofferahn, Kenneth D. (SD) – 1980  
 Stohm, James Arthur (TX) – 2008  
 Stokely, Samuel (OH) – 1832, 1834, 1838, 1840, 1844  
 Stoker, Mike (CA) – 2000  
 Stokes (OH) – 1860  
 Stokes (TN) – 1882  
 Stokes, Edward Lowber (PA) – 1932  
 Stokes, J. William (SC) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900



- Stokes, Louis (OH) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996
- Stokes, Montford S. (NC) – 1849
- Stokes, Robert W. (OK) – 1992
- Stokes, Susan B. (KY) – 1992, 1994
- Stokes, Thomas H. (NY) – 1978
- Stokes, William B. (TN) – 1859, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1870
- Stokley, Richard (TX) – 1992
- Stokowski, Eugene E. (MN) – 1968
- Stoll (KY) – 1900
- Stoll, John B. (IN) – 1878
- Stoll, Philip H. (SC) – 1920
- Stollbrand, C. J. (SC) – 1880
- Stoller, Murray A. (VA) – 1966
- Stolley, Otto (TX) – 1924
- Stolzberg, Michael M. (CA) – 1970
- Stone (AL) – 1837
- Stone (KY) – 1843
- Stone (MN) – 1900
- Stone, Alfred Parish (OH) – 1844
- Stone, Ben (MS) – 1972
- Stone, Charles F. (NH) – 1892
- Stone, Charles W. (PA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898
- Stone, Claudius U. (IL) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916
- Stone, Dave (MI) – 2002
- Stone, E. M. (OH) – 1848
- Stone, Eben F. (MA) – 1880, 1882, 1884
- Stone, Elliott H. (MA) – 1958
- Stone, Erol A. (TX) – 1994, 1998
- Stone, Frederick (MD) – 1866, 1868
- Stone, George E. (KY) – 1894, 1904
- Stone, George W. (IL) – 1914
- Stone, H. W. (OR) – 1904, 1906
- Stone, James H. (MI) – 1893
- Stone, James M. (ME) – 1882
- Stone, James W. (KY) – 1843, 1845, 1851, 1853
- Stone, Jim (MN) – 1990
- Stone, John (GA) – 2008
- Stone, John W. (MI) – 1876, 1878
- Stone, Joseph C. (IA) – 1876
- Stone, Mercer (AL) – 1986
- Stone, Sam V. (TX) – 1937
- Stone, Tom (TN) – 1990, 1992
- Stone, Ulysses S. (OK) – 1922, 1928, 1930, 1934, 1940
- Stone, William (TN) – 1837, 1839
- Stone, William A. (PA) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896
- Stone, William H. (MO) – 1872, 1874
- Stone, William J. (KY) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892
- Stone, William J. (MO) – 1884, 1886, 1888
- Stone, Willis C. (IL) – 1904, 1906
- Stonebraker, Homer (IN) – 1938
- Stoneman, John T. (IA) – 1870, 1872
- Stoner, Daniel W. (KS) – 1912
- Stoner, John O. (PA) – 1906
- Stoner, Thurman W. (NY) – 1924
- Stoppenbach, Frank (NY) – 2002
- Storck, George A. (OH) – 1912
- Storer, Bellamy (OH) – 1834, 1836, 1890, 1892
- Storer, Thomas T. (CA) – 1966
- Storey, Isaac (MA) – 1856
- Storey, Moorfield (MA) – 1900
- Storey, Richard C., Jr. (IL) – 1966
- Storke, Charles A. (CA) – 1966
- Storland, John (WA) – 1914
- Storm, Frederic (NY) – 1900, 1902
- Storm, John B. (PA) – 1870, 1872, 1882, 1884
- Storrs, Henry (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828
- Storrs, William (CT) – 1829, 1831, 1839
- Story, Bill (CO) – 1986
- Story, Douglas D. T. (NJ) – 1924, 1930
- Story, Eric (TX) – 2006, 2008
- Story, Rex (NE) – 1980
- Story, T. E. (NC) – 1950
- Stotesbury, Louis W. (NY) – 1926
- Stough, Charles S. (TX) – 1982
- Stoughton, J. C. (IL) – 1870
- Stoughton, William L. (MI) – 1868, 1870
- Stout, Byron G. (MI) – 1868, 1870, 1890, 1892
- Stout, Lansing (OR) – 1859
- Stout, Orville T. (IN) – 1928
- Stout, Peter D. (IL) – 1894
- Stout, Richard R. (NJ) – 1968
- Stout, Thomas (MT) – 1912, 1914, 1930
- Stout, William C. (IN) – 1976
- Stovall (VA) – 1865
- Stovall, J. B. (VA) – 1900, 1904
- Stovall, John T. (VA) – 1880
- Stover, Danny L. (IL) – 2006
- Stover, John H. (MO) – 1868, 1876
- Stowe, Samuel N. (NC) – 1855
- Stowell (VA) – 1869
- Stowell, Harry B. (NY) – 1914
- Stowell, William H. H. (VA) – 1870, 1872, 1874
- Stower, Harvey (WI) – 1994
- Stower, John G. (NY) – 1826, 1828
- Strachan (WI) – 1870
- Strachan, Donald C. (NY) – 1934, 1936
- Strada, Richard (NJ) – 2002
- Strader, George L. (WV) – 1966, 1968
- Strader, Philip W. (OH) – 1868
- Straight, Thomas J. (OH) – 1846
- Straight, Thomas J. (SC) – 1894
- Strait, Horace B. (MN) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884
- Strait, Thomas J. (OH) – 1848
- Strait, Thomas J. (SC) – 1892, 1896
- Stranahan, James S. T. (NY) – 1854
- Strang (NY) – 1856
- Strang, Mike (CO) – 1984, 1986
- Strange (AL) – 1878
- Strange, Daniel (MI) – 1892
- Strange, Joshua (IN) – 1892
- Stranhan (NY) – 1856
- Straniere, Robert A. (NY) – 2008
- Strat (NJ) – 1838
- Straten, Roland (NJ) – 2008
- Stratman, Frank H. (IL) – 1996
- Stratton (MN) – 1910
- Stratton (NJ) – 1858, 1862, 1878
- Stratton, Alfred H. (OH) – 1932
- Stratton, Asa E. (AL) – 1912
- Stratton, Charles C. (NJ) – 1836, 1840
- Stratton, John L. N. (NJ) – 1858, 1860
- Stratton, Nathan T. (NJ) – 1850, 1852
- Stratton, Samuel S. (NY) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986
- Stratton, William G. (IL) – 1940, 1946
- Straub, Christian M. (PA) – 1852
- Straub, Harvey G. (OH) – 1956
- Straub, Terrence D. (IN) – 1970
- Straughan, Nile (VA) – 1950
- Straus (NJ) – 1914
- Straus, Isidor (NY) – 1894
- Straus, Leon (NY) – 1948
- Strauss, Henry L. (CO) – 1998
- Strauss, Ronald I. (FL) – 1968
- Straw, William P. (NH) – 1932
- Strawbridge, Allen J. (TN) – 1936
- Strawbridge, James D. (PA) – 1872
- Strawn, Chris C. (IL) – 1878
- Strawn, George W. (OK) – 1926
- Strayer, J. Calvin (PA) – 1918
- Stredronsky, John (SD) – 1922
- Street, Milton (PA) – 1982
- Street, Oliver Day (AL) – 1898, 1902, 1918
- Street, Sidney W. (CA) – 2006
- Streeter, Alson J. (IL) – 1878
- Streiff, Peter, Jr. (OR) – 1930
- Stretton, Samuel C. (PA) – 1990
- Stribling (VA) – 1831
- Strick, Gertrude (PA) – 1976
- Stricker, Sidney G. (OH) – 1918, 1922
- Strickland (ME) – 1850, 1852
- Strickland, Eber T. (NY) – 1898
- Strickland, Frederick Guy (OH) – 1912, 1914
- Strickland, Gordon R. (TX) – 2006
- Strickland, Harry G. (IN) – 1918
- Strickland, Mickey (AL) – 1992
- Strickland, Randolph (MI) – 1868
- Strickland, Roy C. (LA) – 1972
- Strickland, Ted (OH) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004
- Strickler, John (VA) – 1944, 1948
- Strickler, S. L. (IN) – 1914
- Stricklin, J. H. (KY) – 1922
- Strieby, Jonathan F. (PA) – 1898
- Striegel, Lou (OK) – 1982
- String, Linsey N. (OH) – 2006
- Stringer, Lawrence B. (IL) – 1912
- Stringer, William E. (NJ) – 1948
- Stringfellow, Douglas R. (UT) – 1952
- Stringham, B. H. (UT) – 1944
- Stringham, Robert W. (UT) – 1988
- Stringm (WI) – 1870
- Strinko, T. Edward (OH) – 1974
- Stripling, Joseph N. (FL) – 1896
- Stritar, Craig (AZ) – 2004
- Strivings, Silas L. (NY) – 1912
- Strnad, Lud W. (KS) – 1942
- Strobach (AL) – 1880
- Strode, Jesse B. (NE) – 1894, 1896
- Strodtman, George W. (MO) – 1934
- Stroh, Robert H. (PA) – 1948
- Strohm, James R. (TX) – 2008
- Strohm, John (PA) – 1844, 1846
- Strong (NY) – 1854, 1858, 1862, 1882
- Strong, Harry (MN) – 1962
- Strong, J. Morgan (NY) – 1982
- Strong, James (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828
- Strong, James G. (KS) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930
- Strong, John M. (IL) – 1888
- Strong, Julius L. (CT) – 1869, 1871
- Strong, Luther M. (OH) – 1892, 1894
- Strong, Maltby (NY) – 1846
- Strong, Nathan L. (PA) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Strong, Richard U. (NJ) – 1934
- Strong, Selah B. (NY) – 1842
- Strong, Stephen (NY) – 1844
- Strong, Sterling P. (TX) – 1932
- Strong, Theodore (PA) – 1868
- Strong, Theron (NY) – 1838
- Strong, William (PA) – 1846, 1848
- Stroock, Tom (WY) – 1974
- Strother (MO) – 1833, 1835
- Strother, George F. (MO) – 1824
- Strother, James F. (VA) – 1851
- Strother, James French (WV) – 1924, 1926
- Stroumtsos, C. John (NJ) – 1966
- Stroup, L. K. (OH) – 1890
- Strouse, Myer (PA) – 1862, 1864
- Strouse, Ron (PA) – 2000
- Strover, Carl (IL) – 1914
- Strowd, William F. (NC) – 1892, 1894, 1896
- Strtn (NY) – 1854
- Strubinger, Peter H. (PA) – 1894
- Struble, George R. (IA) – 1890
- Struble, Isaac S. (IA) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888
- Struble, Stanley (OH) – 1914
- Struckenbruck, J. W. (CA) – 1920
- Struna, Marjorie Conrad (OH) – 1958, 1962
- Stuart (AR) – 1876
- Stuart (IN) – 1856
- Stuart (VA) – 1835, 1841
- Stuart, Alexander H. H. (VA) – 1841, 1843, 1865
- Stuart, Andrew (OH) – 1852
- Stuart, Archibald (VA) – 1837, 1839
- Stuart, Charles E. (MI) – 1847, 1848, 1850

- Stuart, Charlie (FL) – 2006  
 Stuart, David (MI) – 1852, 1854  
 Stuart, F. M. (IA) – 1902  
 Stuart, Frank G. (IA) – 1894  
 Stuart, George, Jr. (FL) – 1996  
 Stuart, Henry C. (VA) – 1910  
 Stuart, John T. (IL) – 1838, 1841, 1862, 1864  
 Stuart, R. A. (SC) – 1900  
 Stuart, Wesley A. (SD) – 1904  
 Stubblefield, Frank A. (KY) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Stubbs, D. P. (IA) – 1880  
 Stubbs, Henry E. (CA) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Stubbs, James Monroe (VA) – 1900  
 Stubbs, Jesse R. (NC) – 1865  
 Stubbs, Leonard (OH) – 1976  
 Stubbs, William L. (NJ) – 1964  
 Stuber, Jim (FL) – 1996  
 Stuckey, Jimmy (SC) – 1986  
 Stuckey, W. S., Jr. (GA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Studdard, Samuel L. (AL) – 1914  
 Studds, Gerry E. (MA) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Studebaker (IN) – 1880  
 Studebaker, John (IN) – 1878  
 Studley, Elmer E. (NY) – 1932  
 Studwell, Theodore R. (NY) – 1942  
 Stuhr, Henry T. (NJ) – 1938  
 Stumbaugh, Mickey (AR) – 2006  
 Stump, Bob (AZ) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Stump, George E. (IL) – 1912, 1914  
 Stump, Herman (MD) – 1888, 1890  
 Stupak, Bart (MI) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Stupar, Branko (PA) – 1954  
 Sturdivant, W. H. (AL) – 1912  
 Sturges (NY) – 1854, 1872  
 Sturges, Bill (PA) – 1992  
 Sturges, Hezekiah (NY) – 1864  
 Sturges, Stephen Perry (NY) – 1894  
 Sturgiss, George C. (WV) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Sturrock, David E. (MN) – 2004  
 Sturtevant, John C. (PA) – 1896  
 Stutzman, Samuel S. (CO) – 1912  
 Styles, Hal (CA) – 1944  
 Styles, Thomas J. (NY) – 1934, 1940  
 Styll, R. E. (TN) – 1904  
 Suarez, Dennison (LA) – 1946  
 Suarez, Gonzales (NY) – 1958  
 Sudan, Phil (TX) – 2000  
 Suero, Jose A. (NY) – 2000  
 Suess, Sheila (IN) – 1980  
 Suffern, Edward (NY) – 1846  
 Suffin (NY) – 1862  
 Sugar, Carl (CA) – 1954  
 Sugarman, Eugene L. (NY) – 1960  
 Sugg, Henry M. (AR) – 1902  
 Suhadolnik, Gary C. (OH) – 1986  
 Suida, Betty J. (MI) – 1980  
 Sulewski, Frank G. (IL) – 1960  
 Suling, John W. (NJ) – 1944  
 Sullinger, D. (MO) – 1904  
 Sullivan (MO) – 1882  
 Sullivan (MS) – 1868  
 Sullivan (SC) – 1853  
 Sullivan, Anna (MA) – 1950  
 Sullivan, C. P. (SC) – 1857  
 Sullivan, Carl (CA) – 1952  
 Sullivan, Charles F. (NJ) – 1948, 1954  
 Sullivan, Christopher D. (NY) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Sullivan, Cynthia (WA) – 1990  
 Sullivan, Dennis F. (NY) – 1934  
 Sullivan, F. J. (CA) – 1884, 1886  
 Sullivan, Frank (IL) – 1916  
 Sullivan, Frank L. (FL) – 1916  
 Sullivan, Frank L. (NH) – 1950  
 Sullivan, Henry D. (IL) – 1946, 1948  
 Sullivan, J. T. (WA) – 1932  
 Sullivan, James B. (NH) – 1956  
 Sullivan, James L. (MO) – 1956, 1958  
 Sullivan, Jeremiah (IN) – 1824  
 Sullivan, Jim (CT) – 2004  
 Sullivan, Joe (TX) – 1980, 1984, 2004  
 Sullivan, John (OK) – 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Sullivan, John A. (MA) – 1902, 1904  
 Sullivan, John B. (MO) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Sullivan, John S. (MA) – 1942  
 Sullivan, Joseph A. (OH) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Sullivan, Leonor K. (MO) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Sullivan, M. J. (PA) – 1880  
 Sullivan, Maurice J. (NV) – 1926, 1930, 1942  
 Sullivan, Michael J. (MN) – 1977  
 Sullivan, Michael T. (NY) – 1986  
 Sullivan, Patricia (NY) – 1986  
 Sullivan, Patrick J. (PA) – 1928, 1930  
 Sullivan, Pete (IL) – 1994  
 Sullivan, Peter F. (MA) – 1926  
 Sullivan, Rod (FL) – 1990  
 Sullivan, Sean (CT) – 2008  
 Sullivan, Silky (LA) – 2002  
 Sullivan, Thomas P. (IL) – 1914  
 Sullivan, Thomas V. (MN) – 1926  
 Sullivan, Timothy D. (NY) – 1902, 1904, 1912  
 Sullivan, Tom (FL) – 2000  
 Sullivan, Vernon L. (TX) – 1924  
 Sullivan, W. Mark (CA) – 1964, 1966  
 Sullivan, William H. (MA) – 1958  
 Sullivan, William V. (MS) – 1896  
 Sullivant, Milton (KS) – 1950  
 Sulloway, A. W. (NH) – 1878  
 Sulloway, Cyrus A. (NH) – 1877, 1878, 1880, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Sulzberger, Myron (NY) – 1946  
 Sulzer, Marcus R. (IN) – 1896  
 Sulzer, William (NY) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Sumerlin, Adolph (IL) – 1904  
 Summers, Anne (NJ) – 2002  
 Summerrill (NJ) – 1906  
 Summers, Charles E. “Charlie,” Jr. (ME) – 2004, 2008  
 Summers, Frank A. (OH) – 1906  
 Summers, George W. (VA) – 1841, 1843  
 Summers, John W. (WA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Summitt, Robert M. (TN) – 1964  
 Sumner (MO) – 1912  
 Sumner, Ben O. (IL) – 1934, 1936, 1940  
 Sumner, Bradford (MA) – 1838, 1839, 1840  
 Sumner, Bruce W. (CA) – 1986  
 Sumner, C. R. (CA) – 1879  
 Sumner, Charles (MA) – 1848, 1850  
 Sumner, Charles A. (CA) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Sumner, Daniel H. (WI) – 1882  
 Sumner, Increase (MA) – 1844  
 Sumner, Jane (TX) – 1966  
 Sumner, Jessie (IL) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Summers, Hatton W. (TX) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Sumpter, D. E. (AZ) – 1933  
 Sumrall, Lawson (KY) – 1902  
 Sumter, Thomas D. (SC) – 1838, 1840, 1843  
 Sunderland, Anthony (CT) – 1928  
 Sundquist, Don (TN) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Sundstrom, Frank L. (NJ) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Sununu, John E. (NH) – 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Suplee, Mel (NJ) – 1996  
 Suppan, Herbert (NY) – 1950  
 Surber, A. B. (TX) – 1898  
 Surley, John J. (IA) – 1892  
 Surprise, Tom (MI) – 1948  
 Suter (MD) – 1874  
 Sutherland, Andrew J. (WI) – 1914, 1916  
 Sutherland, George (UT) – 1900  
 Sutherland, George C. (VA) – 1950  
 Sutherland, Howard (WV) – 1912, 1914  
 Sutherland, Jabez G. (MI) – 1870  
 Sutherland, James F. (OH) – 1968  
 Sutherland, Joel B. (PA) – 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1838  
 Sutherland, Josiah (NY) – 1850  
 Sutherland, Roderick D. (NE) – 1896, 1898, 1906, 1910, 1912  
 Sutherland, S. H. (VA) – 1946  
 Sutherland, William A. (NM) – 1942  
 Suthon, Hugh S. (LA) – 1904  
 Sutliff, M. (OH) – 1872  
 Sutliff, Phebe T. (OH) – 1924  
 Sutor, Martin P. (IL) – 1956  
 Sutphin, Walter H. (NJ) – 1938  
 Sutphin, William H. (NJ) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1940, 1942  
 Sutter, David (TX) – 1928  
 Sutter, Lafayette F. (PA) – 1920  
 Sutton, Abraham L. (NE) – 1910  
 Sutton, Betty (OH) – 2006, 2008  
 Sutton, Bill (FL) – 1996  
 Sutton, Dale E. (IL) – 1948  
 Sutton, David (TX) – 1926  
 Sutton, E. B. (FL) – 1954  
 Sutton, Esli L. (NY) – 1926  
 Sutton, James P. (TN) – 1948, 1950  
 Sutton, John A. (FL) – 1962  
 Sutton, Pat (TN) – 1952  
 Sutton, Paul (MI) – 1954, 1956  
 Sutton, R. E. (NY) – 1880  
 Sutton, Randy (TX) – 1988  
 Sutton, Richard Ike (HI) – 1962, 1964  
 Sutton, Warner C. Kimo (HI) – 1992  
 Sutton, William O. (OH) – 1984  
 Sutton, William R. (CA) – 1966  
 Suyser, Martin L. (OH) – 1906  
 Svendrowski, M. Francis (MO) – 1972  
 Swackhamer (NJ) – 1904  
 Swafford, J. M. (TX) – 1948  
 Swaim, C. M. (PA) – 1882  
 Swain, Charles L. (OH) – 1898  
 Swain, Ray F. (NC) – 1950  
 Swallow, John (UT) – 2002, 2004  
 Swallow, Silas C. (PA) – 1898  
 Swan, George W. (IN) – 1892  
 Swan, Robert A. (KS) – 1968  
 Swan, Samuel (NJ) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Swan, William D. (MA) – 1862  
 Swaney, J. H. (IA) – 1890  
 Swanjard, O. F. (MN) – 1924  
 Swank, Fletcher B. (OK) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Swank, Richard A. (PA) – 1954  
 Swank, Thomas P. (MA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Swann, Edward (NY) – 1904  
 Swann, J. (MD) – 1898  
 Swann, J. C. (AL) – 1934  
 Swann, John S. (WV) – 1872  
 Swann, Thomas (MD) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Swanson (MN) – 1916  
 Swanson, Albert F. (IA) – 1938, 1940  
 Swanson, Charles E. (IA) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Swanson, Claude A. (VA) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904





- Swanson, Thomas E. (FL) – 1936  
 Swanson, Walter A. (OR) – 1952  
 Swarr, Hiram B. (PA) – 1868  
 Swarts, David J. (NY) – 1988  
 Swartz, Joshua W. (PA) – 1924  
 Swartz Neuhardt, Sharen (OH) – 2008  
 Swasey, George T. (VT) – 1900  
 Swasey, Horatio E. (MA) – 1882, 1884  
 Swasey, John P. (ME) – 1908, 1910  
 Swayne, John T. (TN) – 1847  
 Swayze, Ruth (NJ) – 1966  
 Swayzie, C. C. (LA) – 1884  
 Swearingen, Henry (OH) – 1838  
 Sweat, Lorenzo D. M. (ME) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Sweat, M. (ME) – 1850  
 Sweatland, A. E. (TX) – 1916, 1924  
 Sweatt, James L. (TX) – 1996  
 Sweeney (MO) – 1924  
 Sweeney, Arthur (OH) – 1926  
 Sweeney, George E. (NY) – 1970  
 Sweeney, James J. (PA) – 1922  
 Sweeney, John D. (WV) – 1926  
 Sweeney, John E. (NY) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Sweeney, Joseph (AZ) – 2004, 2008  
 Sweeney, Joseph D. (AZ) – 1988, 1990  
 Sweeney, Mac (TX) – 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Sweeney, Marie R. (OH) – 1942  
 Sweeney, Martin L. (OH) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Sweeney, Paul (CA) – 1988  
 Sweeney, Robert E. (OH) – 1964  
 Sweeney, Tom (WV) – 1968  
 Sweeney, William N. (KY) – 1868  
 Sweeny, George (OH) – 1838, 1840  
 Sweet (NY) – 1844, 1876  
 Sweet, Burton E. (IA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Sweet, Edwin F. (MI) – 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Sweet, Ezra (NY) – 1840  
 Sweet, George (VA) – 1994  
 Sweet, Martin P. (IL) – 1844, 1850  
 Sweet, Thaddeus C. (NY) – 1923, 1924, 1926  
 Sweet, Willis (ID) – 1890, 1892  
 Sweetland, Dale A. (NY) – 2008  
 Sweetser, Charles (OH) – 1850  
 Sweetser, Susan (VT) – 1996  
 Sweetser, Theodore H. (MA) – 1864  
 Sweetzer, Charles (OH) – 1848  
 Sweetzey, Claude B. (MD) – 1932  
 Swendiman, Stephen C. (CA) – 1986  
 Sweney, Joseph H. (IA) – 1888  
 Swenson, Erling (MN) – 1914, 1930  
 Swenson, John Richard (NE) – 1964  
 Swett, Dick (NH) – 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Swett, Katrina (NH) – 2002  
 Swett, L. B. (ME) – 1918  
 Swett, Leonard (IL) – 1862  
 Swick, J. Howard (PA) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Swift, Al (WA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Swift, Benjamin (VT) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Swift, H. A. (MN) – 1857  
 Swift, Jane (MA) – 1996  
 Swift, John F. (CA) – 1875  
 Swift, Oscar W. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Swigert, Jack (CO) – 1982  
 Swinburne, John (NY) – 1884, 1886  
 Swindall, Charles (OK) – 1920  
 Swindall, Pat (GA) – 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Swindle, Orson (HI) – 1994, 1996  
 Swing, Philip D. (CA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Switzer, J. B. (PA) – 1866  
 Switzer, Robert M. (OH) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Switzler, William F. (MO) – 1866, 1868  
 Swonger, William B. (OH) – 1938  
 Swoope, William Irvin (PA) – 1922, 1924  
 Swope, Armstead M. (KY) – 1888  
 Swope, Guy J. (PA) – 1936, 1938, 1956  
 Swope, John Augustus (PA) – 1884  
 Swope, John W. (KY) – 1964  
 Swope, King (KY) – 1920  
 Swope, Samuel F. (KY) – 1855  
 Sybert, Rich (CA) – 1994, 1996  
 Sydness, Steve (ND) – 1988  
 Syester (MD) – 1864  
 Sykes, A. (IA) – 1924  
 Sykes, George (NJ) – 1843, 1844  
 Sykora, Barbara Zwach (MN) – 1986  
 Sykora, James J. (OH) – 1994, 1996, 2000  
 Sylk, William H. (PA) – 1942  
 Sylvester (NY) – 1860  
 Sylvester, Fred H. (NY) – 1920  
 Sylvester, Peter (NY) – 1846  
 Syme, David A. (IL) – 1904  
 Symes, George G. (CO) – 1884, 1886  
 Symes, George G. (KY) – 1867  
 Symington, James W. (MO) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Symington, John Fife, Jr. (MD) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Symms, Steven D. (ID) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Symons, T. W., Jr. (WA) – 1930  
 Synar, Mike (OK) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Synder, Oliver P. (AR) – 1870  
 Synnestvedt, John T. (PA) – 1958  
 Sypher, J. Hale (LA) – 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Szczerbinski, Anthony (WI) – 1916  
 Szwaja, Joe (WA) – 2000  
 Szych, William H. (MA) – 2006  
 Tabak, Fred N. (WI) – 1970  
 Tabbert, Don A. (IN) – 1964  
 Taber (MO) – 1892  
 Taber, John (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Taber, Ron (WA) – 1998  
 Taber, Stephen (NY) – 1864, 1866  
 Taber, Stephen S. W. (MA) – 1846  
 Taberski, Chip (TX) – 1992  
 Tablack, George D. (OH) – 1982  
 Tabor (NY) – 1850  
 Tabor, Edward O. (PA) – 1936  
 Tabor, Eric (IA) – 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Tabor, Jason E. (IL) – 2006  
 Taborsak, Lynn H. (CT) – 1992  
 Tackett, Boyd (AR) – 1948, 1950  
 Tackett, Gene (CA) – 1982  
 Tackett, Roger D. (OH) – 1982  
 Tacy, John (NY) – 1840  
 Taddeo, Annette (FL) – 2008  
 Taff, Adam (KS) – 2002  
 Taffe, John (NE) – 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Taffe, John E. (MA) – 1936  
 Taft (OH) – 1856  
 Taft, Charles P. (OH) – 1894  
 Taft, F. W. (CA) – 1906  
 Taft, Frederick L. (OH) – 1912  
 Taft, Homes S. (OH) – 1978  
 Taft, Irving W. (NJ) – 1930  
 Taft, Marcus H. (IL) – 1904  
 Taft, Robert, Jr. (OH) – 1962, 1966, 1968  
 Taft, W. N. (SC) – 1884  
 Taft, Walbridge S. (NY) – 1916  
 Taggart, David A. (NH) – 1890  
 Taggart, Harold F. (CA) – 1952, 1954  
 Taggart, Joseph (KS) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Tague, Peter F. (MA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Tainton (NY) – 1888  
 Takaki, Melvin H. (CO) – 1976  
 Takano, Mark A. (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Taketa, Grayson S. (CA) – 1968  
 Talbot, Harlin (OR) – 1918, 1920  
 Talbert, W. Jasper (SC) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Talbot, Edmund P. (MA) – 1944  
 Talbot, Joseph E. (CT) – 1942, 1944  
 Talbot, Thomas B. (OH) – 1952, 1954, 1958  
 Talbot, Walter R. (VA) – 1926  
 Talbott, Albert G. (KY) – 1855, 1857, 1861  
 Talbott, J. Dan (KY) – 1943  
 Talbott, J. Fred C. (MD) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1892, 1894, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Talbott, John Sherman (OH) – 1920  
 Talbott, Joshua Frederick C. (MD) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Talbott, Walter S. (WA) – 1938  
 Talcott, Burt L. (CA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Talcott, Charles A. (NY) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Talcott, James (NY) – 1880  
 Talcott, Wade (IL) – 1846  
 Talent, James M. (MO) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Talento, R. Fred (NY) – 1926  
 Taliaferro, Eugene S. (NY) – 1932  
 Taliaferro, Henry B. (LA) – 1902  
 Taliaferro, J. G. (LA) – 1898  
 Taliaferro, John R. (NJ) – 1974  
 Taliaferro, T. S., Jr. (WY) – 1904  
 Tallant, Darrel Dewayne (OK) – 1994  
 Talle, Henry O. (IA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Talliaferro, John (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1856, 1858  
 Tallmadge, Frederick (NY) – 1846  
 Tallman, Clay (NV) – 1912  
 Tallman, Earl J. (MI) – 1946  
 Tallman, Henry (ME) – 1882  
 Tallon, Neil P. (NY) – 1998, 2000  
 Tallon, Robert M., Jr. (SC) – 1982  
 Tallon, Robin (SC) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Talmage, D. W. (NY) – 1880  
 Talman, George (NY) – 1832  
 Talman, Thomas S. (WA) – 1986  
 Tambling, Corydon L. (OH) – 1886  
 Tamblyn, George O. (WA) – 1992  
 Tamerius, Rita (CA) – 1994, 1996  
 Tamlyn, Ann D. (MD) – 2002  
 Tancred, Tom (CO) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Tannehill, James B. (OH) – 1896  
 Tanner (CT) – 1904  
 Tanner, Adolphus H. (NY) – 1868  
 Tanner, Frederick C. (NY) – 1918  
 Tanner, H. B. (TX) – 1926  
 Tanner, John (TN) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Tanonaka, Dalton (HI) – 2004  
 Tanton, William F. (OR) – 1948  
 Tappan, Mason W. (NH) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Tarbell (VT) – 1880  
 Tarbox, John K. (MA) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Tarbutton, George T. (OH) – 1952  
 Tarlowe, Joseph D. (NY) – 1926  
 Tarner, Samuel R. (PA) – 1918  
 Tarr, Curtis W. (CA) – 1958  
 Tarsney, John C. (MO) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Tarsney, Timothy E. (MI) – 1880, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Tartaglia, Hugh M. (FL) – 1960  
 Tarver, Malcolm C. (GA) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944

- Tataii, Steve (HI) – 2008  
 Tate (PA) – 1886  
 Tate, Farish C. (GA) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Tate, Humphrey D. (PA) – 1908  
 Tate, J. F. (AL) – 1892  
 Tate, James R. (VA) – 1976  
 Tate, John (VA) – 1996  
 Tate, Randy (WA) – 1994, 1996  
 Tate, Scott C. (VA) – 2002  
 Tattnall, Edward F. (GA) – 1824, 1826  
 Tatum, Homer S. (TN) – 1922  
 Tatum, S. Homer (TN) – 1942, 1944, 1948  
 Tatum, Stewart L. (OH) – 1900  
 Taub, Jerome H. (NJ) – 1960  
 Tauber, Fred G. (NJ) – 1934, 1936  
 Tauke, Tom (IA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Taulbee, William P. (KY) – 1884, 1886  
 Tauriello, Anthony F. (NY) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Tauscher, Ellen O. (CA) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Tauzin, W. J. “Billy” (LA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004  
 Tavenner, Clyde H. (IL) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Tawney, James A. (MN) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Tayler, Robert W. (OH) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Taylor (CT) – 1865, 1878  
 Taylor (IN) – 1874, 1880  
 Taylor (KY) – 1827, 1916  
 Taylor (NJ) – 1872  
 Taylor (NY) – 1828, 1854  
 Taylor (PA) – 1848, 1850, 1852, 1872  
 Taylor (TN) – 1849, 1855, 1857, 1880, 1882, 1900  
 Taylor (VA) – 1839  
 Taylor, A. A. (TN) – 1906  
 Taylor, A. J. (VA) – 1890  
 Taylor, Abner (IL) – 1888, 1890  
 Taylor, Alexander, Jr. (NY) – 1880, 1890  
 Taylor, Alexander W. (PA) – 1872  
 Taylor, Alfred (KS) – 1882  
 Taylor, Alfred A. (TN) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Taylor, Arthur H. (IN) – 1892, 1894  
 Taylor, B. A. (MT) – 1928  
 Taylor, Benjamin Irving (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 Taylor, Benjamin W. (NY) – 1892  
 Taylor, C. Ed. (NC) – 1930  
 Taylor, Caleb N. (PA) – 1866, 1868  
 Taylor, Charles (NY) – 1970  
 Taylor, Charles E. (MT) – 1924  
 Taylor, Charles G. (IL) – 1906  
 Taylor, Charles H. (NC) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Taylor, Clarence E. (SC) – 1984  
 Taylor, Claude O. (MI) – 1922  
 Taylor, Clifford W. (MI) – 1974, 1976  
 Taylor, D. F. (AR) – 1906  
 Taylor, Daniel (TX) – 1892  
 Taylor, David (MI) – 1994  
 Taylor, David, Jr. (OH) – 1874  
 Taylor, Dean P. (NY) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Taylor, Dennis (TX) – 1962  
 Taylor, Donald E. (IN) – 1968  
 Taylor, Dudley W. (TN) – 1988  
 Taylor, Edward L. (PA) – 1970  
 Taylor, Edward L., Jr. (OH) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Taylor, Edward T. (CO) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Taylor, Elmer A. (IL) – 1934  
 Taylor, Ezra B. (OH) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Taylor, Formington (NY) – 1954, 1956  
 Taylor, Frank (MN) – 1998, 2000  
 Taylor, Frank J. (NE) – 1914  
 Taylor, Franklin (NY) – 1918  
 Taylor, Gary Eugene (MS) – 2002, 2006, 2008  
 Taylor, Gene (MO) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Taylor, Gene (MS) – 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006  
 Taylor, George (CT) – 1847  
 Taylor, George (NY) – 1856, 1858  
 Taylor, George E. (CA) – 1964  
 Taylor, George W. (AL) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Taylor, Harry (NC) – 2008  
 Taylor, Henry W. (MI) – 1844  
 Taylor, Herbert W. (NJ) – 1920, 1924, 1926  
 Taylor, Howard S. (IL) – 1894  
 Taylor, Hugh S. (PA) – 1906  
 Taylor, Isaac H. (OH) – 1884  
 Taylor, J. (AL) – 1865  
 Taylor, J. Alfred (WV) – 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Taylor, J. B. (IL) – 1886  
 Taylor, J. F. (KY) – 1914  
 Taylor, J. H. R. (MS) – 1855  
 Taylor, J. Henry (PA) – 1890  
 Taylor, J. W. (MN) – 1860  
 Taylor, J. Will (TN) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Taylor, James (OH) – 1872  
 Taylor, James E. (CA) – 1976, 1978  
 Taylor, James M. (CO) – 1924  
 Taylor, James M. (IL) – 1884  
 Taylor, James M. (MO) – 1964  
 Taylor, Jeff (CA) – 2008  
 Taylor, Jerome (TN) – 1940  
 Taylor, Jesse (OH) – 1908, 1910  
 Taylor, Jim (AR) – 1984  
 Taylor, John (AL) – 1847  
 Taylor, John (NY) – 1836  
 Taylor, John C. (SC) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Taylor, John G. (CO) – 1892  
 Taylor, John J. (NY) – 1850, 1852  
 Taylor, John L. (OH) – 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852  
 Taylor, John M. (TN) – 1882, 1884  
 Taylor, John W. (KY) – 1934  
 Taylor, John W. (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832  
 Taylor, Jonathan (OH) – 1838, 1840  
 Taylor, Jonathan B. (IL) – 1888  
 Taylor, Joseph D. (OH) – 1883, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Taylor, Leighton C. (PA) – 1932  
 Taylor, Lyle D. (IA) – 1970, 1972  
 Taylor, M. A. (TX) – 1916  
 Taylor, Marion C. (KY) – 1865, 1867  
 Taylor, Mike (NC) – 1998, 2000  
 Taylor, Miles (LA) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Taylor, N. G. (TN) – 1870  
 Taylor, Nathaniel G. (TN) – 1853, 1865  
 Taylor, Nelson (NY) – 1860, 1864, 1866  
 Taylor, Nelson E. (MS) – 1950  
 Taylor, Patrick H. (KY) – 1930  
 Taylor, Paul (CA) – 1948  
 Taylor, R. H. (TX) – 1869  
 Taylor, R. S. (OH) – 1916  
 Taylor, Robert (VA) – 1825  
 Taylor, Robert (WI) – 1964  
 Taylor, Robert L. (TN) – 1878  
 Taylor, Ron (IL) – 1986  
 Taylor, Roy A. (NC) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Taylor, Samuel M. (AR) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Taylor, Stanley (KS) – 1938, 1940  
 Taylor, Thaddeus B. (MI) – 1914  
 Taylor, Van (TX) – 2006  
 Taylor, Vincent A. (OH) – 1890  
 Taylor, W. H. (IA) – 1894  
 Taylor, W. J. (NE) – 1912  
 Taylor, William (NY) – 1832, 1834, 1836  
 Taylor, William (VA) – 1843, 1845  
 Taylor, William A. (OH) – 1906  
 Taylor, William J. (NE) – 1910  
 Taylor, William P. (VA) – 1833, 1835  
 Taylor, Zachary (TN) – 1884, 1886  
 Tazewell (VA) – 1855  
 Teague, Charles M. (CA) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Teague, Edward (MA) – 1996  
 Teague, Harry (NM) – 2008  
 Teague, I. E. (TX) – 1916  
 Teague, Olin E. (TX) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Teague, William J. (CA) – 1968, 1970  
 Teale, Theodore C. (NY) – 1890  
 Tebben, Geraldine (OH) – 1980  
 Tebbetts, Leon O. (ME) – 1922, 1924  
 Techon, Irvin R. (IL) – 1962  
 Tedeschi, Joseph (NJ) – 2000  
 Teese, Frederick H. (NJ) – 1874  
 Teft (NY) – 1860  
 Teicher, Oren J. (NY) – 1984  
 Teichner, Irving (CA) – 1966, 1968  
 Teigan, Henry G. (MN) – 1932, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Tejeda, Frank (TX) – 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Telano, Louis (NY) – 1998  
 Telfair (OH) – 1852, 1860  
 Telford, Erastus D. (IL) – 1926  
 Teller (NY) – 1856  
 Teller, James H. (IL) – 1896  
 Teller, Ludwig (NY) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Temple, Dennis Michael (IL) – 1992  
 Temple, Elam Reamuel, Jr. (NC) – 1960  
 Temple, Henry W. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Temple, Jack (CA) – 1864  
 Temple, Josiah H. (MA) – 1858  
 Temple, M. D. (TX) – 1946, 1950  
 Temple, Oliver P. (TN) – 1847  
 Temple, William (DE) – 1862  
 Templeton, C. V. (SD) – 1906  
 Templeton, Leroy (IN) – 1876, 1878, 1890  
 Templeton, T. W. (PA) – 1916  
 Tenbrk (NY) – 1842  
 Tenck (NY) – 1852  
 Tener, John K. (PA) – 1908  
 Tenerowicz, Rudolph G. (MI) – 1938, 1940, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Ten Eyck, Egbert (NY) – 1824  
 Ten Eyck, Peter G. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1920  
 Tennelle (GA) – 1876  
 Tenney (WI) – 1878  
 Tenney, John S. (ME) – 1836, 1838  
 Tenney, M. D. (KS) – 1884  
 Tenzer, Herbert (NY) – 1964, 1966  
 Teommey, George H., Sr. (NY) – 1926  
 Terhunn, Edgar (IL) – 1886  
 Terrell (GA) – 1832  
 Terrell (MO) – 1882  
 Terrell, Ben (TX) – 1892  
 Terrell, Charles W., Jr. (CT) – 1964  
 Terrell, George B. (TX) – 1932  
 Terrell, Henry (TX) – 1892  
 Terrell, James C. (GA) – 1834  
 Terrell, John D. (AL) – 1825  
 Terrell, L. L. (KY) – 1934  
 Terrell, W. L. (TN) – 1908  
 Terry, David D. (AR) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Terry, Ira L. (NY) – 1924





- Terry, John H. (NY) – 1970  
 Terry, Lee (NE) – 1976, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Terry, Mark (HI) – 2002  
 Terry, R. B. (CA) – 1888  
 Terry, Randall (NY) – 1998  
 Terry, Shawn (TX) – 1998  
 Terry, William (VA) – 1870, 1874  
 Terry, William L. (AR) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Terry, William T. (AR) – 1898  
 Tessier, Ed (CA) – 1994  
 Test, Charles H. (IN) – 1843, 1847  
 Test, John (IN) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1831, 1833  
 Teti, Dennis E. (NJ) – 1980  
 Tew (NJ) – 1912  
 Tew, Charles F. (CO) – 1906  
 Tewes, Donald E. (WI) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Teyler, Verne (CA) – 1992  
 Thach, Pat H. (TN) – 1934  
 Thacher, Henry C. (MA) – 1892  
 Thacher, Moses (MA) – 1830  
 Thacher, Ned (OH) – 1930  
 Thacher, Thomas C. (MA) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Thackray, J. S. (PA) – 1876  
 Thakar, Rosemary (CA) – 1984, 1986  
 Thamm, Michael D. (TX) – 2004  
 Tharp, Vern (CO) – 1992  
 Thasler, Adam W., Jr. (MA) – 1852  
 Thatch (AL) – 1835  
 Thatcher, Maurice H. (KY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Thayer (CT) – 1892, 1898  
 Thayer (MO) – 1932  
 Thayer (NY) – 1872  
 Thayer, Edward H. (IA) – 1862  
 Thayer, Eli (MA) – 1856, 1858, 1860, 1874, 1878  
 Thayer, Harry I. (MA) – 1924  
 Thayer, Henry (IN) – 1884  
 Thayer, John A. (MA) – 1910, 1912  
 Thayer, John R. (MA) – 1892, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Thayer, M. Russell (PA) – 1862, 1864  
 Thayer, Robert H. (NY) – 1946  
 Thayn, Horace Eugene (CA) – 1998, 2000  
 Theaker, Thomas C. (OH) – 1858, 1860  
 Theemling, Fred J., Jr. (NJ) – 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Theilmann (MO) – 1912, 1914  
 Theinert (RI) – 1898  
 Theron, Peter (WI) – 2008  
 Theusch, Charles J. (IL) – 1984  
 Thibodeaux, Bannon G. (LA) – 1844, 1847  
 Thie, John C. (CA) – 1988  
 Thiessen, Wayne C. (VA) – 1964  
 Thill, Lewis D. (WI) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Thing, Daniel H. (ME) – 1882, 1884  
 Thistlewood, Napoleon B. (IL) – 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Thobe, J. J. (KY) – 1932  
 Thoebe, George H. (KY) – 1886  
 Thom, William R. (OH) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Thoman, Leroy D. (OH) – 1880  
 Thomas (KY) – 1916  
 Thomas (MD) – 1853  
 Thomas (MI) – 1878  
 Thomas (MO) – 1882, 1884  
 Thomas (NY) – 1854  
 Thomas (VA) – 1859  
 Thomas, Albert (TX) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Thomas, Albert L. (PA) – 1928  
 Thomas, Andrew D. (IL) – 1978  
 Thomas, Arthur C. (PA) – 1962  
 Thomas, Benjamin F. (MA) – 1862  
 Thomas, Bill (CA) – 2000, 2004  
 Thomas, Bob (AR) – 2000  
 Thomas, Brian R. (OH) – 2004  
 Thomas, C. W. (MO) – 1926  
 Thomas, Charles R. (NC) – 1870, 1872, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Thomas, Charles R. (PA) – 1964  
 Thomas, Charles S. (CO) – 1884  
 Thomas, Christopher Y. (VA) – 1872, 1874  
 Thomas, Craig (WY) – 1989, 1990, 1992  
 Thomas, Daniel L. (IL) – 1912, 1922  
 Thomas, Dan R. (IL) – 1914  
 Thomas, Dave (CO) – 2004  
 Thomas, Dave (UT) – 2002  
 Thomas, David (PA) – 1866  
 Thomas, Deborah (AZ) – 2002  
 Thomas, Donald J. (NY) – 1994  
 Thomas, Dorsey B. (TN) – 1865, 1867  
 Thomas, Elmer (OK) – 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Thomas, Enoch H., Jr. (PA) – 1956  
 Thomas, Francis (MD) – 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1866  
 Thomas, Francis A. (NY) – 1868  
 Thomas, Frank B. (IL) – 1914  
 Thomas, Frank W. (OH) – 1946  
 Thomas, G. P. (KY) – 1896  
 Thomas, George (NY) – 1940  
 Thomas, George M. (KY) – 1870, 1880, 1886  
 Thomas, George S. (GA) – 1888  
 Thomas, George W. (NY) – 1952  
 Thomas, Grant (WI) – 1906  
 Thomas, Granville (KY) – 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Thomas, Harry D. (OH) – 1912  
 Thomas, Henry F. (MI) – 1892, 1894  
 Thomas, Henry P. (PA) – 1924  
 Thomas, Horatio W. (NY) – 1940  
 Thomas, J. J. (NE) – 1906  
 Thomas, J. Parnell (NJ) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Thomas, J. W. (TX) – 1888, 1900  
 Thomas, James H. (TN) – 1847, 1849, 1851, 1859  
 Thomas, Jeffrey Chapman (WI) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Thomas, Jesse L. (CO) – 2000  
 Thomas, Jim (MO) – 1962, 1964, 1978  
 Thomas, John (IL) – 1856  
 Thomas, John (MA) – 1836  
 Thomas, John H. (OH) – 1868  
 Thomas, John L., Jr. (MD) – 1865, 1866  
 Thomas, John R. (IL) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Thomas, John T. (IL) – 1954  
 Thomas, Josiah C. (MO) – 1958  
 Thomas, Julie (IA) – 2002  
 Thomas, Lera M. (TX) – 1966  
 Thomas, Lindsay (GA) – 1982, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Thomas, Lot (IA) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Thomas, Lowell, Jr. (AK) – 1962, 1964  
 Thomas, Mathonihah (UT) – 1912, 1920  
 Thomas, Michael A. (CA) – 1990  
 Thomas, Milo (NY) – 1966  
 Thomas, Norman (NY) – 1930  
 Thomas, O. D. (CA) – 1938  
 Thomas, Ormsby B. (WI) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Thomas, Otis C. (KY) – 1951  
 Thomas, Philemon (LA) – 1830, 1832  
 Thomas, Philip F. (MD) – 1839, 1874  
 Thomas, Pleasant C. (NC) – 1890  
 Thomas, R. S. (KS) – 1912  
 Thomas, Richard W. (NY) – 1932  
 Thomas, Robert Lindsay (GA) – 1984  
 Thomas, Robert Y., Jr. (KY) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Thomas, S. Crago (PA) – 1910  
 Thomas, S. M. (LA) – 1902  
 Thomas, Samuel Bell (NY) – 1910  
 Thomas, Stan (PA) – 1978, 1980  
 Thomas, Steven (IL) – 1990  
 Thomas, Theodore M. (WI) – 1926  
 Thomas, W. Aubrey (OH) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Thomas, W. Larue (KY) – 1896  
 Thomas, Willard (OH) – 1946  
 Thomas, William (CA) – 1978, 1998  
 Thomas, William (MO) – 1972  
 Thomas, William B. (PA) – 1870  
 Thomas, William D. (NY) – 1934  
 Thomas, William D. (PA) – 1956  
 Thomas, William H. (PA) – 1900, 1912  
 Thomas, William M. “Bill” (CA) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 2002  
 Thomas, William R. (CA) – 1962  
 Thomas-Hughes, Viola (NJ) – 2006  
 Thomason (AR) – 1856  
 Thomason (MN) – 1914  
 Thomason, R. Ewing (TX) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Thomasson, William P. (KY) – 1843, 1845  
 Thompson (KY) – 1827  
 Thompson (MD) – 1878  
 Thompson (MI) – 1878  
 Thompson (MN) – 1916  
 Thompson (MO) – 1874, 1908  
 Thompson (NY) – 1850  
 Thompson (OH) – 1843  
 Thompson (OK) – 1908  
 Thompson (SC) – 1848  
 Thompson (VA) – 1827, 1849  
 Thompson (WI) – 1874, 1918, 1947  
 Thompson, A. M. (PA) – 1916  
 Thompson, Albert C. (OH) – 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Thompson, Alexander (PA) – 1824  
 Thompson, Anders (MN) – 1954  
 Thompson, Arad (MA) – 1830  
 Thompson, Arthur R. (FL) – 1932  
 Thompson, B. C. (AR) – 1910  
 Thompson, Benjamin (MA) – 1844, 1848, 1850  
 Thompson, Bennie (MS) – 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Thompson, C. K. (SD) – 1904  
 Thompson, Carl D. (IL) – 1914, 1916  
 Thompson, Charles J. (OH) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Thompson, Charles P. (MA) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1882  
 Thompson, Charles S. (MN) – 1972  
 Thompson, Charles W. (AL) – 1900, 1902  
 Thompson, Charlie (TX) – 2006  
 Thompson, Chester (IL) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Thompson, Clark W. (TX) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Thompson, Cyrus (NC) – 1894  
 Thompson, D. O. (IL) – 1936  
 Thompson, David F. (IL) – 1894  
 Thompson, Dixie (UT) – 1994  
 Thompson, E. M. (ME) – 1914  
 Thompson, Edward (MI) – 1860  
 Thompson, Fletcher (GA) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Thompson, Francis (LA) – 1996  
 Thompson, Frank (NC) – 1896  
 Thompson, Frank, Jr. (NJ) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Thompson, Frank J. (AL) – 1924  
 Thompson, George “Jerry” (NC) – 1988  
 Thompson, George W. (VA) – 1851  
 Thompson, Glenn (PA) – 2008

- Thompson, Hagan (MS) – 1968  
 Thompson, Hedge (NJ) – 1826  
 Thompson, J. C. (TX) – 1914, 1916  
 Thompson, J. D. (IA) – 1866  
 Thompson, J. H. (WV) – 1878  
 Thompson, J. O. (AL) – 1918  
 Thompson, J. Q. (MO) – 1876  
 Thompson, J. S. (AR) – 1924, 1936  
 Thompson, J. S. (CA) – 1875  
 Thompson, Jacob (MS) – 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851  
 Thompson, James (PA) – 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Thompson, James H. (OH) – 1844  
 Thompson, James L. “Jay” (MO) – 1994  
 Thompson, Jill Long (IN) – 2002  
 Thompson, John (NY) – 1856  
 Thompson, John B. (KY) – 1841, 1847, 1849, 1896  
 Thompson, John C. (KY) – 1912  
 Thompson, John Charles (WY) – 1900  
 Thompson, John H. (IN) – 1828, 1831  
 Thompson, John L. (IN) – 1910  
 Thompson, John M. (IL) – 1898  
 Thompson, John M. (PA) – 1876  
 Thompson, John S. (IL) – 1866  
 Thompson, Jonathan (NY) – 1832  
 Thompson, Joseph B. (OK) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Thompson, Ken (CA) – 1972  
 Thompson, Lee (KS) – 1988  
 Thompson, Lemon (NY) – 1882  
 Thompson, Lewis G. (IN) – 1843, 1845  
 Thompson, Lynn (MN) – 1920  
 Thompson, Lynn (WI) – 1910  
 Thompson, M. L. (PA) – 1904  
 Thompson, Mike (CA) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Thompson, Mike (FL) – 1966, 1968  
 Thompson, Morris Kent (FL) – 2000  
 Thompson, N. A. (WA) – 1912  
 Thompson, Nancy (NE) – 2004  
 Thompson, Newell A. (MA) – 1858  
 Thompson, O. W. (KY) – 1950  
 Thompson, Olive T. (CA) – 1952  
 Thompson, Philip (KY) – 1833  
 Thompson, Philip B., Jr. (KY) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Thompson, R. C. (AR) – 1904, 1906  
 Thompson, Ralph W. (IA) – 1924  
 Thompson, Richard (NY) – 2000  
 Thompson, Richard W. (IN) – 1841, 1847  
 Thompson, Robert A. (VA) – 1847  
 Thompson, Ronnie (GA) – 1972  
 Thompson, Roy, Jr. (FL) – 1972  
 Thompson, Ruth (MI) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Thompson, Scott (IN) – 1930  
 Thompson, Smith (PA) – 1857  
 Thompson, Stan (IA) – 2002, 2004  
 Thompson, Steve (MN) – 1972  
 Thompson, Steven (UT) – 2004  
 Thompson, T. Ashton (LA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Thompson, Thomas (MA) – 1912, 1914  
 Thompson, Thomas L. (CA) – 1886, 1888  
 Thompson, Tyler (IL) – 1960  
 Thompson, W. H. (NE) – 1890  
 Thompson, W. P. (ME) – 1892  
 Thompson, Waddy, Jr. (SC) – 1836, 1838  
 Thompson, Wiley (GA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Thompson, William (IA) – 1847, 1848, 1850  
 Thompson, William (IN) – 1839  
 Thompson, William A. (NM) – 1958  
 Thompson, William B., Jr. (TN) – 1984  
 Thompson, William D. (WI) – 1932  
 Thompson, William G. (IA) – 1880  
 Thompson, William G. (OH) – 1902  
 Thompson, William H. (KS) – 1922  
 Thompson, William H., Jr. (NJ) – 1942  
 Thompson, William M. (LA) – 1896  
 Thompson, William W. (MA) – 1833, 1838  
 Thompson, Wilson Mrs. (TN) – 1926  
 Thomson (NY) – 1878  
 Thomson, Charles M. (IL) – 1912, 1914  
 Thomson, E. Keith (WY) – 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Thomson, Frederick W. (NY) – 1922  
 Thomson, John (OH) – 1824, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834  
 Thomson, Vernon W. (WI) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Thomson, W. H. S. (PA) – 1904  
 Thone, Charles (NE) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Thongood, Charles (NY) – 1902  
 Thoren, Everett J. (OR) – 1964, 1966, 1970  
 Thorington, James (IA) – 1854  
 Thorkelson, Jacob (MT) – 1938  
 Thormodson, N. E. (MN) – 1920  
 Thorn (NJ) – 1914  
 Thorn, William W. (PA) – 1914  
 Thornberry, Homer (TX) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Thornberry, William M. “Mac” (TX) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Thornburgh, Jacob M. (TN) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Thornburgh, Richard L. (PA) – 1966  
 Thorne, Edward A. (NC) – 1892  
 Thorne, George H. (OH) – 1918  
 Thorne, Guy (PA) – 1930  
 Thorne, Sanford H. (NY) – 1908  
 Thornley, Benjamin (NY) – 1960  
 Thornton, Anthony (IL) – 1864  
 Thornton, Carey (GA) – 1894  
 Thornton, J. (MO) – 1844  
 Thornton, J. J. (MN) – 1884  
 Thornton, Ray (AR) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Thornton, Richard F. (PA) – 1986  
 Thornton, Robert Y. (OR) – 1958  
 Thornton, Vince (MS) – 1994  
 Thornton, William J. (IL) – 1930, 1932  
 Thorp, John S. (NY) – 1944  
 Thorp, Robert T. (VA) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Thorpe, John J. (PA) – 1910  
 Thorpe, Marion D., Jr. (FL) – 2008  
 Thorpe, Roy H. (NE) – 1924  
 Thorsness, Leo K. (SD) – 1978  
 Thorson, Thomas L. (IN) – 1976, 1978  
 Thrash, William Clay (MS) – 2000  
 Thrasher (MO) – 1874  
 Thrasher, John (AZ) – 2006, 2008  
 Thrasher, R. H. (TN) – 1908  
 Thrasher, Wilkes T., Jr. (TN) – 1962  
 Thresher, P. H. (TN) – 1892  
 Threatt, Frank H. (AL) – 1880, 1888, 1890, 1896  
 Throckmorton, James W. (TX) – 1874, 1876, 1882, 1884  
 Thropp, Joseph E. (PA) – 1896, 1898, 1904, 1906  
 Thrower, Randolph W. (GA) – 1956  
 Thum (NY) – 1884  
 Thune, John (SD) – 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Thurber, Daniel (MA) – 1830, 1833, 1834  
 Thurber, James P., Jr. (CA) – 1962  
 Thurman, Allen G. (OH) – 1844  
 Thurman, John R. (NY) – 1848  
 Thurman, Karen L. (FL) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Thurmond, William T. (KY) – 1880  
 Thurston, Benjamin B. (RI) – 1839, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855  
 Thurston, Lewis P. (PA) – 1898  
 Thurston, Lloyd (IA) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Thurston, Russell S. (PA) – 1894  
 Thweatt (AL) – 1884  
 Tiahrt, Todd (KS) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Tibbatts, John W. (KY) – 1843, 1845  
 Tibbets, B. H. (ND) – 1904  
 Tibbets, Harland B. (NY) – 1926  
 Tibbetts, Winfield S. (OH) – 1912  
 Tibbitts, Armond F. (MI) – 1896  
 Tibbitts, Josiah (MI) – 1894  
 Tibbott, Harve (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Tibbs, J. W., Jr. (GA) – 1988, 1990  
 Tiberi, Pat (OH) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Tibley, Jonas (MA) – 1826  
 Tice, Merton B. (SD) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Tice, W. W. (KY) – 1880  
 Tichacek (MO) – 1904  
 Ticknor, James S. (IL) – 1882  
 Ticknor, Willard H. (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 Tidball, A. H. (OH) – 1892  
 Tidwell (GA) – 1857  
 Tiernan, Robert O. (RI) – 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Tierney, James J. (IL) – 1986  
 Tierney, John F. (MA) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Tierney, John P. (MA) – 1926  
 Tierney, Leo F. (IA) – 1928  
 Tierney, Thomas P. (MA) – 2004  
 Tierney, William L. (CT) – 1930, 1932  
 Tiffany, Joel (OH) – 1844, 1846  
 Tiffée, Bill (OK) – 1994  
 Tift (MN) – 1906  
 Tift, Nelson (GA) – 1868, 1870  
 Tilden, A. L. (PA) – 1890  
 Tilden, Daniel R. (OH) – 1843, 1844  
 Tilden, William M. (IL) – 1884  
 Tilghman, Merrill H. (DE) – 1926  
 Till, Michael (MN) – 1978  
 Tilles, George (AR) – 1906  
 Tilley, Frank (IN) – 1910  
 Tillinghast, Joseph L. (RI) – 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Tillman (TN) – 1880, 1882, 1902  
 Tillman, George (AR) – 1922  
 Tillman, George D. (SC) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Tillman, John N. (AR) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Tillman, Lewis (TN) – 1868  
 Tillman, Wheeler (SC) – 1988  
 Tillotson, David F. (WI) – 1962  
 Tillotson, Ralph W. (PA) – 1916  
 Tilroe, Hugh M. (NY) – 1914  
 Tilson, John Q. (CT) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Timberlake, Charles B. (CO) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Timberlake, James (TX) – 1962  
 Timberlake, Stephen D. (VA) – 1948  
 Timm, Frank H. (MN) – 1940  
 Timmer, John (SD) – 1992  
 Timmermans, Mary (Pat) (CA) – 1980  
 Timmis, Joseph F. (IL) – 1924  
 Tinch, Gus H. (OK) – 1918



- Tincher, Jasper N. (KS) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Tindel, Curtis J. (MO) – 1960  
 Tingle, Robert G. “Bob” (RI) – 2000  
 Tingley, G. B. (CA) – 1852  
 Tinkham, George Holden (MA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Tinklenberg, El (MN) – 2008  
 Tinsley, Bill (WA) – 1996  
 Tinsley, Ed (NM) – 2008  
 Tippens, C. E. (TN) – 1916  
 Tippet, Richard (MD) – 1898  
 Tippin (MO) – 1894  
 Tipps, Paul (OH) – 1968  
 Tipton (PA) – 1884  
 Tipton, Albert C. (TN) – 1932  
 Tipton, Elden C. (IN) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1974  
 Tipton, John (TN) – 1825, 1827  
 Tipton, John Eldon (IN) – 1976  
 Tipton, Scott (CO) – 2006  
 Tipton, Thomas F. (IL) – 1876, 1878  
 Tipton, W. A. (KS) – 1884  
 Tirabasso, Victor J., Jr. (NY) – 1964, 1968  
 Tirone, Philip (NY) – 1938  
 Tirrell, Charles Q. (MA) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Tisdale, Clyde V. (WA) – 1954  
 Tisdale, Thad (AR) – 1948  
 Tisdell, Myron D. (CA) – 1956  
 Titcomb, Fred (HI) – 1960  
 Titus (NY) – 1862, 1888  
 Titus, Dina (NV) – 2008  
 Titus, Herman F. (WA) – 1900  
 Titus, Obadiah (NY) – 1836, 1838  
 Titus, Samuel O. (NH) – 1912  
 Titzell, Frank C. (IA) – 1928  
 Tobacman, Bernard (NY) – 1956  
 Tobey, Charles W. (NH) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Tobias, Julius D. (NY) – 1930  
 Tobias, William E. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Tobin, Maurice J. (MA) – 1928  
 Toby, N. D. (KS) – 1888  
 Tocker, Paul H. (NY) – 1978  
 Tod (OH) – 1858  
 Todd (KY) – 1847  
 Todd (MO) – 1860  
 Todd, Albert M. (MI) – 1895, 1896, 1898  
 Todd, Alexander (NY) – 1930  
 Todd, Hugh C. (WA) – 1920, 1928  
 Todd, James E. (IL) – 1970  
 Todd, James F. (IL) – 1888  
 Todd, John (PA) – 1894  
 Todd, Jovett Ross (KY) – 1942  
 Todd, Lemuel (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1872  
 Todd, Paul H. (MI) – 1934  
 Todd, Paul H., Jr. (MI) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1974  
 Todd, Robert (GA) – 1894  
 Todd, Thomas (KY) – 1886  
 Todd, Walker (NY) – 1836  
 Todd, Will (PA) – 2002  
 Toepper, Charles (IL) – 1912, 1916  
 Toevs, Jim (AZ) – 1992  
 Tognazzini, Victor D. (CA) – 2006  
 Tolan, John H. (CA) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Toland, George W. (PA) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Tolbert, John R. (SC) – 1884, 1890, 1892  
 Tolbert, R. R. (SC) – 1898  
 Toler (VA) – 1843  
 Toliver, Emery H. (OK) – 1972  
 Toll, Herman (PA) – 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Tollefson, Thor C. (WA) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Tollett, Jeffrey S. (OK) – 1994  
 Tolley, Bill (FL) – 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Tolley, Harold S. (NY) – 1924  
 Tolliver, Vincent (AR) – 1996  
 Toltz, Ken (CO) – 2000  
 Tomas, Irene A. (IL) – 1936  
 Tomb, D. R. (PA) – 1930  
 Tomburello, Louis R. (NV) – 1998  
 Tomek, Edward J. (IL) – 1960  
 Tomes (MA) – 1824  
 Tomkiewicz, Charles J. (IL) – 1912  
 Tomkin, Bernard (PA) – 1988, 1990  
 Tomkins (OH) – 1858  
 Tomlin, Jim (CA) – 1992  
 Tomlinson, Able Noah (AR) – 2008  
 Tomlinson, Arthur H. (PA) – 1914  
 Tomlinson, Ephraim (NJ) – 1962, 1964  
 Tomlinson, Gideon (CT) – 1825, 1827, 1837  
 Tomlinson, Thomas B. (NY) – 1838, 1840  
 Tompkins (NY) – 1828, 1854  
 Tompkins, Arthur S. (NY) – 1898, 1900  
 Tompkins, Christopher (KY) – 1856  
 Tompkins, Cydnor B. (OH) – 1831, 1833  
 Tompkins, Emmett (OH) – 1900  
 Tompkins, Patrick W. (MS) – 1845, 1847  
 Toms, William H. G. (IL) – 1974  
 Tomsic, Albert J. (CO) – 1962  
 Tomson, John (OH) – 1826  
 Tonasket, Mel (WA) – 1978  
 Toner, E. C. (IN) – 1912  
 Tongue, Thomas H. (OR) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Tonko, Paul (NY) – 2008  
 Tonry, Richard A. (LA) – 1976  
 Tonry, Richard J. (NY) – 1934  
 Toole, H. I. (NC) – 1841  
 Toole, Jack C. (MT) – 1964  
 Toole, James R. (NY) – 1980, 1984  
 Toombs, Robert (GA) – 1844, 1846, 1848, 1851  
 Toomey, Patrick J. (PA) – 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Torbert (DE) – 1868  
 Torbert, Henry R. (MD) – 1868, 1870  
 Torbett (TN) – 1855  
 Torborg, Herman H. (NY) – 1906, 1916  
 Torczyner, Harry (NY) – 1978  
 Torf, Philip R. (IL) – 1996  
 Tori, Martin A. (KY) – 1988, 1990  
 Torkildsen, Peter G. (MA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Tornce (OH) – 1856  
 Torrence, George P. (OH) – 1844  
 Torrens, James H. (NY) – 1944  
 Torres, Esteban E. (CA) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Torrey, John (PA) – 1868  
 Torrez, Lorenzo (AZ) – 1984  
 Torricelli, Robert G. (NJ) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Torson, L. N. (ND) – 1918  
 Torvestad, John N. (MD) – 1940, 1942  
 Toucey, Isaac (CT) – 1831, 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Touchae, L. A. (IA) – 1966  
 Toulia, Jerry (MD) – 1952  
 Toulon, Amanda “Mandy” (HI) – 1996  
 Touma, Leslie A. (MI) – 1998  
 Tourgee, Albion W. (NC) – 1878  
 Tousey, Robert Ryan (MD) – 1994  
 Tou Velle, William E. (OH) – 1906, 1908  
 Towe, Harry L. (NJ) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Towe, Thomas E. (MT) – 1976  
 Towell, David (NV) – 1972, 1974  
 Tower, Elisha C. (NY) – 1910  
 Towers, Lawrence B. (MD) – 1926  
 Towey, Frank W., Jr. (NJ) – 1936, 1938  
 Towle, A. C. (ME) – 1920  
 Towle, William W. (MA) – 1902  
 Towne (MN) – 1914  
 Towne, Arthur E. (NY) – 1928  
 Towne, Charles A. (MN) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Towne, Charles A. (NY) – 1904  
 Towner, Horace M. (IA) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Townley, A. C. (MN) – 1932  
 Townley, A. C. (ND) – 1944  
 Towns, Edolphus (NY) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Towns, George W. B. (GA) – 1834, 1836, 1846  
 Townsend (MD) – 1857  
 Townsend (MN) – 1916  
 Townsend (MS) – 1868  
 Townsend (NJ) – 1908  
 Townsend (NY) – 1848, 1882, 1891  
 Townsend, Albert S. (PA) – 1946  
 Townsend, Amos (OH) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1886  
 Townsend, Bill (PA) – 1992  
 Townsend, Charles C. (PA) – 1888  
 Townsend, Charles E. (MI) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Townsend, Charles Wilmot (NY) – 1898  
 Townsend, Dwight (NY) – 1864, 1870  
 Townsend, E. K. (KS) – 1888  
 Townsend, Edward W. (NJ) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1926  
 Townsend, Hosea (CO) – 1888, 1890  
 Townsend, Kathleen Kennedy (MD) – 1986  
 Townsend, Lamar (OR) – 1946  
 Townsend, M. Clifford (IN) – 1928  
 Townsend, Martin I. (NY) – 1874, 1876  
 Townsend, W. N. (IA) – 1924  
 Townsend, Washington (PA) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Townshend, Norton S. (OH) – 1850, 1852, 1872  
 Townshend, Richard W. (IL) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888  
 Tozzi, Victor (NY) – 1912  
 Trabue, J. H. (KY) – 1872  
 Trabue, S. F. J. (KY) – 1847, 1849, 1872  
 Tracewell, Robert J. (IN) – 1894, 1896  
 Tracey, Charles (NY) – 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Tracey, John P. (MO) – 1894, 1896  
 Tracy (PA) – 1848  
 Tracy, Albert (NY) – 1826  
 Tracy, Andrew (VT) – 1852  
 Tracy, Elisha (CT) – 1825  
 Tracy, George A. (CA) – 1908  
 Tracy, George S. (IA) – 1906, 1908  
 Tracy, Henry W. (PA) – 1862  
 Tracy, L. L. (CA) – 1858  
 Tracy, Phineas (NY) – 1828, 1830  
 Tracy, S. E. (TX) – 1900  
 Tracy, Samuel K. (IA) – 1908  
 Tracy, W. W. (OH) – 1846  
 Trader (VA) – 1904  
 Traeger, Kenneth (WI) – 1958, 1960  
 Traeger, William I. (CA) – 1932, 1934  
 Trafelet, Raymond E. (IL) – 1942  
 Traficant, James A., Jr. (OH) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Trafton, Mark (MA) – 1854, 1856  
 Trager, Louis (LA) – 1882, 1883  
 Train, Charles R. (MA) – 1858, 1860  
 Train, George Francis (NY) – 1868  
 Trainor, John F. (MA) – 1928  
 Trakas, Jim (OH) – 2008  
 Trama, Nell (PA) – 1966  
 Tramutolo, Chauncey F. (CA) – 1926, 1934

- Trankler, Otto A. (NJ) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Transue, Andrew J. (MI) – 1936, 1938  
 Trauner, Gary (WY) – 2006, 2008  
 Trautman, Diane (CA) – 1996  
 Travers (NJ) – 1830  
 Travis (TN) – 1872, 1880  
 Travis, Eugene B. (NY) – 1896  
 Travis, Martin D. (MA) – 2000  
 Travis, Milton R. (PA) – 1908  
 Trawinski, Edward (NJ) – 2004  
 Traxler, Bob (MI) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Traylor, Lawrence M. (VA) – 1960  
 Traynor, Philip A. (DE) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Traynor, Richard J. (NJ) – 1964  
 Traywick, Flo Neher (VA) – 1986  
 Treacy, Philip H. (IL) – 1916  
 Treadway, Allen T. (MA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Treadwell (AL) – 1890  
 Treadwell, Laura B. (NY) – 1930  
 Treadwell, Sandy (NY) – 2008  
 Treat (IN) – 1880  
 Treat, Charles H. (DE) – 1888  
 Treat, Franklin (RI) – 1880  
 Tredway, William M. (VA) – 1845, 1847  
 Tree, Lambert (IL) – 1878, 1882  
 Treen, David Conner (LA) – 1962, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1999  
 Treloar, William M. (MO) – 1894, 1896  
 Tremain, Lyman (NY) – 1872  
 Tremblay, James S. (MA) – 1952, 1956  
 Tremper (NY) – 1876  
 Trent, Rick (TN) – 2006  
 Trevino, Lee (TX) – 1988  
 Trehwitt (TN) – 1882  
 Trexler, Jeremiah S. (PA) – 1894  
 Trexler, Leshar (PA) – 1848  
 Trezvant, James (VA) – 1825, 1827, 1829  
 Tria, Gregg (CA) – 1972  
 Tribble, Joseph J. (GA) – 1968  
 Tribble, Samuel J. (GA) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Trible, Paul S., Jr. (VA) – 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Trieber, Jacob (AR) – 1892  
 Trigg (VA) – 1855  
 Trigg, Connally F. (VA) – 1880, 1884  
 Trimarco, Thomas H. (MA) – 1980, 1982  
 Trimble, C. E. (KY) – 1932  
 Trimble, Carey A. (OH) – 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862  
 Trimble, David (KY) – 1824, 1827  
 Trimble, Henry H. (IA) – 1858, 1872  
 Trimble, James W. (AR) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Trimble, John (TN) – 1867  
 Trimble, Lawrence S. (KY) – 1861, 1862, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1878  
 Trimble, South (KY) – 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Trimmer (NY) – 1858  
 Trimmer, D. K. (PA) – 1890  
 Trinkle, E. Lee (VA) – 1916  
 Triplett, Kevin R. (VA) – 2004  
 Triplett, Philip (KY) – 1839, 1841  
 Tripp (RI) – 1891  
 Trippe, Robert P. (GA) – 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Troske, Dale F. (MO) – 1970  
 Trott (NY) – 1858  
 Trott, Ellsworth C. (PA) – 1926  
 Trott, John (CT) – 1829  
 Trott, Loring (KS) – 1914  
 Trotta, Fred (CT) – 1948  
 Trotter (NY) – 1856  
 Trotter, Don (TN) – 1996  
 Trotti, S. (SC) – 1843  
 Trottman, James F. (WI) – 1912  
 Trousdale, William C. (TN) – 1827, 1829, 1837, 1839, 1845  
 Trout, Michael C. (PA) – 1852, 1854  
 Trout, William W. (PA) – 1892  
 Troutman, Beth (NC) – 2004  
 Troutman, William I. (PA) – 1942  
 Trowbridge, David S. (IN) – 1890  
 Trowbridge, Rowland E. (MI) – 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Troy (RI) – 1918  
 Truax, Charles V. (OH) – 1932, 1934  
 Truax, Peter (WI) – 1887  
 Trubey, Donald W. (MN) – 1974, 1976  
 Trubey, Roy (ID) – 1978  
 True, Edward B. (ID) – 1892  
 Truelson (MN) – 1900  
 Trueman, Patrick (MN) – 1984  
 Truesdale, Calvin (IL) – 1872  
 Truesdale, James Edward (IN) – 1902  
 Truex, James E. (NY) – 1960  
 Truitt, J. B. (TX) – 1916  
 Truman, Jack (MO) – 2006  
 Truman, Nate (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Truman, O. H. (KS) – 1906  
 Trumbo, Andrew (KY) – 1845  
 Trumbull, Joseph (CT) – 1834, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Trumbull, Lyman (IL) – 1846, 1854  
 Trump, J. Fuller (OH) – 1940  
 Trunck, David L. (IL) – 1936  
 Trupiano, Tony (MI) – 2006  
 Truran, Phillip (MI) – 2004  
 Truscott, Frank F. (PA) – 1940  
 Trusdell, Bernard N. (IL) – 1880  
 Trzybinski, Thomas (MI) – 1990  
 Tsakanikas, Peter J. (FL) – 1994  
 Tsapatsaris, Charles N. (MA) – 1966  
 Tso, Jim (FL) – 2002  
 Tsongas, Niki (MA) – 2007, 2008  
 Tsongas, Paul E. (MA) – 1974, 1976  
 Tubbs (MO) – 1902  
 Tubbs Jones, Stephanie (OH) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Tubby, Roger W. (NY) – 1974  
 Tuchman, Gloria Matta (CA) – 2000  
 Tuck (MD) – 1886  
 Tuck, Amos (NH) – 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853  
 Tuck, Howard K. (WV) – 1988, 1990  
 Tuck, Weldon W. (VA) – 1968  
 Tuck, Whitfield L. (MA) – 1920  
 Tuck, William M. (VA) – 1953, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Tucke (VT) – 1852  
 Tucker, Beverly (VA) – 1834  
 Tucker, Debra R. (MA) – 1988  
 Tucker, Ebenezer (NJ) – 1824, 1826  
 Tucker, Evelyn (FL) – 1974  
 Tucker, F. W. (AR) – 1896, 1904  
 Tucker, George (VA) – 1869  
 Tucker, George Fox (MA) – 1926  
 Tucker, Gregory M. (NM) – 2004  
 Tucker, Henry St. George (VA) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Tucker, Irvin B., Jr. (NC) – 1950  
 Tucker, Irving Saintjohn (IL) – 1918  
 Tucker, James G. (MI) – 1932  
 Tucker, Jim Guy (AR) – 1976  
 Tucker, John (ID) – 1912  
 Tucker, John Randolph (VA) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Tucker, Jonathan (ME) – 1843  
 Tucker, Robin (CA) – 1996  
 Tucker, S. W. (VA) – 1964, 1968  
 Tucker, Simeon W. (OH) – 1848  
 Tucker, Starling (SC) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Tucker, Tilghman M. (MS) – 1843  
 Tucker, Tina (MO) – 1994  
 Tucker, Tom T., Jr. (TN) – 1948  
 Tucker, Walter R. (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Tuckerman (NY) – 1842  
 Tudor, Doug (FL) – 2008  
 Tudor, Frederic (MA) – 1918  
 Tudor, James (KY) – 1934  
 Tudor, Jarrod (OH) – 1994  
 Tufts, John Q. (IA) – 1874  
 Tully, Pleasant B. (CA) – 1882  
 Tully, Rob (IA) – 1998  
 Tully, Sam (WY) – 1954  
 Tully, Susan (WI) – 2000  
 Tumey, James (IL) – 1826  
 Tumlin (GA) – 1853, 1855  
 Tumulty, T. James (NJ) – 1954, 1956  
 Tunney, John V. (CA) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Tunney, Mark (IL) – 2002  
 Tunnidiff, Kim H. (MI) – 1996  
 Tunno, David A. (CA) – 1970  
 Tuohy, Conrad G. (CA) – 1972  
 Tuomy (NY) – 1860  
 Tupper, Stanley R. (ME) – 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Turk, Jacob (MO) – 2006, 2008  
 Turk, James (NY) – 1836  
 Turk, Joseph P. (IN) – 1922, 1924  
 Turkington, J. D. (KS) – 1920  
 Turley, H. C. (MS) – 1898, 1900, 1908  
 Turnbow, John M. (TX) – 2000  
 Turnbull, Charles V. (MN) – 1972  
 Turnbull, Robert (VA) – 1910  
 Turner (AL) – 1876, 1886  
 Turner (GA) – 1846  
 Turner (MD) – 1839, 1872  
 Turner (MO) – 1932  
 Turner (MS) – 1868  
 Turner, B. B. (VA) – 1892  
 Turner, Bailey W. (OH) – 1970  
 Turner, Benjamin S. (AL) – 1870, 1872  
 Turner, C. D. (TX) – 1944  
 Turner, C. F. (GA) – 1892  
 Turner, Charles H. (NY) – 1889  
 Turner, Clarence W. (TN) – 1912, 1922, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Turner, Daniel (NC) – 1827  
 Turner, Edward (MD) – 1954  
 Turner, Elbert Y. (ME) – 1894  
 Turner, Erastus J. (KS) – 1886, 1888  
 Turner, Harry P. (IL) – 1914  
 Turner, Henry (KY) – 1894  
 Turner, Henry G. (GA) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Turner, Iona B. (IL) – 1868  
 Turner, J. B. (IL) – 1874  
 Turner, J. D. (CA) – 1856  
 Turner, J. H. (GA) – 1892  
 Turner, J. J. (TN) – 1886  
 Turner, James (MD) – 1833, 1835  
 Turner, James W. (KY) – 1940  
 Turner, Jim (TX) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002  
 Turner, Joe (TX) – 1998  
 Turner, John B. (IL) – 1854  
 Turner, John W. (MI) – 1862  
 Turner, John W. (MO) – 1980  
 Turner, Josiah, Jr. (NC) – 1865, 1878, 1884  
 Turner, M. K. (NE) – 1882  
 Turner, Michael R. (OH) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Turner, Milton (OH) – 1892  
 Turner, Orren Jack (NJ) – 1928  
 Turner, Oscar (KY) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1898  
 Turner, Phil (CA) – 1992  
 Turner, R. R. (OR) – 1934  
 Turner, Ralph E. (OH) – 1956  
 Turner, Robert W. (OH) – 1936  
 Turner, Rollin A. (IN) – 1912  
 Turner, Smith S. (VA) – 1894  
 Turner, Thomas (KY) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Turner, Thomas (MI) – 2000  
 Turner, Thomas J. (IL) – 1846, 1866  
 Turner, W. H. (TX) – 1942  
 Turner, Wally (WA) – 1968  
 Turner, William (TN) – 1835  
 Turner, William B. (MA) – 1902  
 Turney, Hopkins L. (TN) – 1831, 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Turney, Jacob (PA) – 1874, 1876  
 Turney, James B. (VA) – 1980  
 Turney, L. Jay S. (IL) – 1854





- Turney, Nelson J. (OH) – 1868  
 Turnham, Joe (AL) – 1998, 2002  
 Turnipseed, A. G. (OH) – 1916, 1918  
 Turnipseed, Tom (SC) – 1980  
 Turnley, W. D. (TN) – 1890  
 Turnock, James L. (IL) – 1904  
 Turpie, David (IN) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Turpin, C. Murray (PA) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Turpin, Louis W. (AL) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Turrell, Harry M. (PA) – 1938  
 Turril, Joel (NY) – 1832, 1834  
 Turula, Joseph (NJ) – 2008  
 Turzai, Mike (PA) – 1998  
 Tuscano, William N. (PA) – 1982  
 Tuten, J. Russell (GA) – 1962, 1964  
 Tuthill, Bill (PA) – 1998  
 Tuthill, Joseph H. (NY) – 1866, 1870  
 Tuttle (CT) – 1896, 1900  
 Tuttle (NY) – 1888  
 Tuttle (RI) – 1912  
 Tuttle, C. R. (CA) – 1875  
 Tuttle, Charles R. M. (NJ) – 1940  
 Tuttle, D. C. (MO) – 1864  
 Tuttle, Edwin F. (MA) – 1924  
 Tuttle, Grandison, N. (OH) – 1878  
 Tuttle, J. Walton (MA) – 1938  
 Tuttle, James M. (IA) – 1866  
 Tuttle, Larry (OR) – 1986, 1988  
 Tuttle, Roy A. (OH) – 1914  
 Tuttle, William E. (NJ) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Tweed, William M. (NY) – 1852  
 Tweedy, Samuel (CT) – 1833, 1835  
 Twichell (MO) – 1872  
 Twichell, Ginery (MA) – 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Twineham, A. P. (IN) – 1892  
 Twining, Luella (CA) – 1916, 1918  
 Twining, Luella (CO) – 1906  
 Twitchell (MO) – 1890  
 Twitchell, D. S. (MO) – 1876  
 Twitty, J. N. (GA) – 1894  
 Twomey, Thomas A. (NY) – 1980  
 Twyman, Robert J. (IL) – 1946, 1948  
 Tydings, Millard E. (MD) – 1922, 1924  
 Tye, George L. (KY) – 1936  
 Tye, H. H. (KY) – 1898  
 Tyler (NY) – 1858  
 Tyler, Asher (NY) – 1842  
 Tyler, D. Gardiner (VA) – 1892, 1894  
 Tyler, Daniel P. (CT) – 1853  
 Tyler, Guy M. (MI) – 1936  
 Tyler, James M. (VT) – 1878, 1880  
 Tyler, Joe (ID) – 1928  
 Tyler, P. B. (WA) – 1922  
 Tyler, Ted (NC) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Tyler, Walter B. (VA) – 1896  
 Tyndall, John W. (IN) – 1922  
 Tyndall, William T. (MO) – 1904, 1906  
 Tyner, James N. (IN) – 1870, 1872  
 Tyrrell, Francis X. (MA) – 1926  
 Tyson, Job R. (PA) – 1854  
 Tyson, John (AL) – 1964, 1970  
 Tyson, John M., Jr. (AL) – 1988  
 Tyson, John R. (AL) – 1920, 1922  
 Tyus, Marion E. (SC) – 1982  
 Tyza, Eugene J. (MI) – 1974, 1984  
 Uccello, Antonnia P. (CT) – 1970, 1982  
 Uczciwek, John F. (IL) – 1944  
 Udall, John H. (AZ) – 1948  
 Udall, Mark (CO) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Udall, Morris K. (AZ) – 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Udall, Stewart L. (AZ) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Udall, Tom (NM) – 1988, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Udell, Alvin (NY) – 1948  
 Udinsky, Jerry (CA) – 2002  
 Ueland (ND) – 1902  
 Uhl, A. W. (MN) – 1912  
 Uhl, Charles F., Jr. (PA) – 1904  
 Uhl, L. C. (KS) – 1884  
 Uldrich, Jack (MN) – 1996  
 Ulinski, John A. (NY) – 1938  
 Ullman, Al (OR) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Ullman, David Louis (PA) – 1926  
 Ullman, H. Charles (NY) – 1892  
 Ullman, Sol (NY) – 1928  
 Ullrich, Wilfrid J. (IN) – 1954, 1956  
 Ulm, Ralph (KS) – 1944  
 Ulrich, Alex N. (PA) – 1908  
 Umberger (PA) – 1843  
 Umstadter, Philip (NY) – 1922, 1924  
 Umstead, William B. (NC) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Underhill, Charles L. (MA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Underhill, Edwin S. (NY) – 1910, 1912, 1926  
 Underhill, John Q. (NY) – 1898  
 Underhill, Walter (NY) – 1848  
 Underwood (GA) – 1844  
 Underwood, A. (MO) – 1878  
 Underwood, I. M. (VA) – 1890  
 Underwood, J. J., Jr. (TN) – 1962  
 Underwood, Jack A. (MI) – 1974  
 Underwood, James M. (PA) – 1940  
 Underwood, John (NY) – 1846  
 Underwood, John W. H. (GA) – 1859  
 Underwood, Joseph R. (KY) – 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Underwood, Lucian W. (MI) – 1894  
 Underwood, Max Lewis (OH) – 1954  
 Underwood, Mell G. (OH) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Underwood, Mell G., Jr. (OH) – 1944, 1950  
 Underwood, Oscar W. (AL) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Underwood, Thomas R. (KY) – 1948, 1950  
 Underwood, Warner L. (KY) – 1855, 1857  
 Unger, Frank C. (IN) – 1946  
 Unruh, Cliff (CA) – 1998  
 Unruh, Paula (OK) – 1978  
 Unruhe, Robert R. (CA) – 1996  
 Unsoeld, Jolene (WA) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Upchurch, John David (IL) – 1948, 1950  
 Updegraff, Jonathan T. (OH) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Updegraff, Thomas (IA) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Updike (RI) – 1833  
 Updike, Ralph E. (IN) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Updike, Wilkins (RI) – 1847  
 Upham, Charles W. (MA) – 1850, 1852, 1854  
 Upham, William (VT) – 1838  
 Upshaw (VA) – 1825, 1831, 1833, 1837  
 Upshaw, William D. (GA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Upson, Charles (MI) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Upson, Christopher C. (TX) – 1880  
 Upson, J. Warren (CT) – 1936  
 Upson, Thomas F. (CT) – 1976  
 Upson, William H. (OH) – 1868, 1870  
 Upton (LA) – 1851  
 Upton (MI) – 1878  
 Upton (MO) – 1888  
 Upton, Fred (MI) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Upton, Jay H. (OR) – 1934  
 Urban, Stephen A. (PA) – 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Urbaszewski, John F. (IL) – 1976  
 Uresti, Albert (TX) – 2006  
 Urner (NJ) – 1882  
 Urner, Milton G. (MD) – 1878, 1880  
 Urquehart (VA) – 1825, 1835  
 Usher (IN) – 1856  
 Usher (MA) – 1888  
 Utech, Franklin R. (WI) – 1970  
 Uthlaut, Ralph, Jr. (MO) – 1986  
 Utley, Hamilton (WI) – 1894  
 Utley, W. H. (KS) – 1888  
 Utt, James B. (CA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Utter, George H. (RI) – 1910  
 Utterback, Hubert (IA) – 1934, 1938  
 Utterback, John G. (ME) – 1932, 1934  
 Vaden, William “Willie” (TX) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Vail (NY) – 1854  
 Vail, Edmund G. (OH) – 1902  
 Vail, Fred (TN) – 1986  
 Vail, George (NJ) – 1850, 1852, 1854  
 Vail, Harry L. (OH) – 1914, 1918  
 Vail, Henry (NY) – 1836, 1838  
 Vail, John M. (IL) – 1906  
 Vail, Richard B. (IL) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Vaile, William N. (CO) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Valencia, Tony (CA) – 1992  
 Valenti, Paul Vincent (CT) – 2000  
 Valentine, Ben (CA) – 1972  
 Valentine, Carl H. (OH) – 1928  
 Valentine, Edward K. (NE) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Valentine, George M. (MI) – 1912  
 Valentine, H. E. (IA) – 1914  
 Valentine, H. Sage (OH) – 1922  
 Valentine, I. T. “Tim” (NC) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Valentine, J. M. (TX) – 1874  
 Valez, Ramon S. (NY) – 1978  
 Valk, William W. (NY) – 1854  
 Vallandigham, Clement L. (OH) – 1852, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1868  
 Vallatt, Jules (IL) – 1928  
 Valley, Paul E. (CA) – 1982  
 Valletta, Roberto (LA) – 2002  
 Vallette, Henry (IL) – 1875  
 Valm (OH) – 1854  
 Valtierra, Steven (IL) – 1994  
 Valverde, Paz (NM) – 1911  
 Vambell, Clarence C. (NY) – 1952  
 Van, Steven Grack (MD) – 1994  
 Van, Vernon (CA) – 2000  
 Van Aernam, Henry (NY) – 1864, 1866, 1878, 1880  
 Van Allen, G. J. (MO) – 1870  
 Van Alstine, Abraham (NY) – 1846  
 Van Alstyne, Thomas J. (NY) – 1882, 1884  
 Van Alstyne, William A. (NY) – 1864  
 Van Artsdalen, Christopher (PA) – 1900  
 Van Aukun (NY) – 1876  
 Van Aukun, D. J. (NY) – 1904  
 Van Aukun, Daniel M. (PA) – 1866, 1868  
 Van Aukun, P. H. (NY) – 1880  
 Van Blarcom (NJ) – 1886  
 Van Brocklin, Loren E. (OH) – 1958  
 Van Brocklin, William W. (NY) – 1906  
 Van Brunt, D. C. (WI) – 1890  
 Van Brunt, James A. (NY) – 1866  
 Van Buren, John (NY) – 1840  
 Van Buskirk, S. A. (CO) – 1912  
 Van Camp, Oliver F. (NJ) – 1934  
 Van Campen (NY) – 1880  
 Van Hollen, Chris, Jr. (MD) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Vance (CT) – 1898  
 Vance, Chris (WA) – 2000  
 Vance, E. H., Jr. (AR) – 1900  
 Vance, Elijah (OH) – 1846, 1850, 1852



- Vance, George L. (IL) – 1896  
 Vance, John L. (OH) – 1874, 1876, 1884  
 Vance, Johnstone (CT) – 1924  
 Vance, Joseph (OH) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1843, 1844  
 Vance, Robert B. (NC) – 1825, 1827, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Vance, Robert J. (CT) – 1886, 1888  
 Vance, Wilson (OH) – 1888  
 Vance, Zebulon B. (NC) – 1858, 1859  
 Van Cleave, Dorn E., III (IL) – 1998  
 Vancott, Richard (NY) – 1900  
 Vandagriff, Doug (TN) – 2008  
 Van de Brooke, John (CA) – 1986  
 Van Deerlin, Lionel (CA) – 1952, 1958, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Van de Graaf, A. S. (AL) – 1896  
 Vandegrift, Charles S. (PA) – 1896  
 Van de Kamp, John K. (CA) – 1969  
 Vandenberg, Louis (CA) – 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Vandenberg, John (MD) – 1986  
 Vandenheuvel, William J. (NY) – 1960  
 Vanderbilt (NJ) – 1918  
 Vanderbilt, Andrew N. (NY) – 1888, 1890  
 Vanderbilt, Samuel “Mark” (CA) – 1988  
 Vanderburg, W. S. (OR) – 1896  
 Vandergriff, James (TN) – 1992  
 Vandergriff, Tom (TX) – 1982, 1984  
 Vanderhoef, C. Scott (NY) – 2002  
 Vander Jagt, Guy A. (MI) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Vander Laan, Robert (MI) – 1974  
 Vanderlin, Joseph C. (PA) – 1894  
 Vanderploeg, Jan B. (MI) – 1958  
 Vanderpoel, Aaron (NY) – 1832, 1834, 1838  
 Vanderpoel, James (NY) – 1828  
 Vanderpoel, W. Irving (NY) – 1926  
 Vanderpool, S. O. (NY) – 1880  
 Vanderslice, Kathryn Z. (PA) – 1961  
 Vander Veen, Richard F. (MI) – 1958, 1974, 1976  
 Vanderveer, Abraham (NY) – 1836  
 Vanderventer, Isaac (IL) – 1846  
 Vandervoort, Robert (PA) – 1942  
 Vandeventer, Judson W. (PA) – 1892  
 Vandever, William (CA) – 1886, 1888  
 Vandever, William (IA) – 1858, 1860  
 Van de Water, Charles F. (CA) – 1920  
 VanDeWeghe, Bill (CA) – 2002  
 Vandillen, H. C. (MO) – 1878  
 Vandiver, Willard D. (MO) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Van Doren, Kenneth P. (WI) – 1982  
 Vandusen, W. W. (WA) – 1894  
 Van Duzer, Clarence D. (NV) – 1902, 1904  
 Van Duzer, Isaac (NY) – 1830  
 Van Duzer, Jonas S. (NY) – 1914  
 Van Dyck (NY) – 1856  
 Van Dyke (MN) – 1904  
 Van Dyke (PA) – 1848  
 Van Dyke (TN) – 1853  
 Van Dyke, Carl C. (MN) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Van Dyke, Fredrick S. (CA) – 1958  
 Van Dyke, John (NJ) – 1846, 1848  
 Vandyken, Sam (CA) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Vaneaton, Henry S. (MS) – 1882, 1884  
 Vaneschen, John E. (IA) – 1968  
 Vanet, Randall (MO) – 1970  
 Vanguilder, Harry P. (WI) – 1944  
 Vanhecke, Frederick (WI) – 1972  
 Vanheusen (NY) – 1882  
 Vanheyde, Robert L. (OH) – 1964, 1966  
 Vanhoesen, Walter H. (NJ) – 1944, 1946  
 Vanhooze, Walter Clay (KY) – 1964  
 Van Horn (MO) – 1902  
 Van Horn, Burt (NY) – 1860, 1864, 1866  
 Van Horn, Daniel (NY) – 1826  
 Van Horn, George (NY) – 1890, 1894  
 Van Horn, M. A. (PA) – 1910  
 Van Horn, Robert T. (MO) – 1864, 1866, 1868, 1880, 1894  
 Van Horne, Espy (PA) – 1824, 1826  
 Van Horne, Terry (PA) – 2000  
 Van Houten, Isaac (NY) – 1832  
 Vanik, Charles A. (OH) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Vankennen, John D. (NY) – 1944  
 Vanlear (MN) – 1914  
 VanLeeuwen, Liz (OR) – 2002  
 Vanmatre, Nelson B. (CA) – 1936  
 Vanmeter, John I. (OH) – 1843, 1844  
 Vanmetre (KY) – 1837  
 Van Middlesworth, H. (IL) – 1904  
 Vann, W. A. (CA) – 1894  
 Van Natta, Ralph W. (IN) – 1982  
 Vannatto, J. L. (TX) – 1916  
 Vannes, Dale R. (WI) – 1992  
 Van Ness, C. P. (VT) – 1834, 1836  
 Vannoort, Frank J. (NJ) – 1934  
 Vannortwick, John (IL) – 1856  
 Vannostrand, Peter (WI) – 1940  
 Vanooosterhaut, P. D. (IA) – 1904  
 Van Patton, J. C. (WA) – 1892, 1894  
 Van Pelt, William K. (WI) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Vanpetten, H. O. (CA) – 1964  
 Vanrenr (NY) – 1852  
 Van Rensselaer, Cortlandt S. (NY) – 1890  
 Van Rensselaer, Henry (NY) – 1838, 1840  
 Van Rensselaer, Stephen (NY) – 1824, 1826  
 Van Sandt, Hiram Gilmore (IL) – 1902  
 Van Sant, Joshua (MD) – 1853, 1855  
 Van Schaick, Isaac W. (WI) – 1884, 1888  
 Vanslyck (RI) – 1870  
 Van Slyke, Jim (KS) – 1984, 1992  
 Vantassel, A. T. (OH) – 1896  
 Van Trump, Phil (OH) – 1850, 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Vantuy, Ben (TX) – 1906  
 Van Valkenburg, Robert B. (NY) – 1860, 1862  
 Van Vlear, Edwin F. (CA) – 1914  
 Van Voorhis, Nelson H. (OH) – 1858, 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Van Voorhis, Henry C. (OH) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Van Voorhis, John (NY) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1890, 1892  
 Vanwagenan, Gerret (NY) – 1846  
 Vanwagenen, A. (IA) – 1912  
 Vanwagenen, Hubert (NY) – 1832  
 Vanwagener, H. (IA) – 1896  
 Vanwagner, Karl D. (NJ) – 1950  
 Vanwinder (LA) – 1851  
 VanWinkle, John (AR) – 1992  
 Van Winkle, Marshall (NJ) – 1900, 1904  
 Van Winkle, William (TX) – 1964  
 Vanwormer, A. (MO) – 1870  
 Vanworner, Clements H. (WI) – 1894  
 Vanwyck (NY) – 1826  
 Vanwyck, Charles H. (NY) – 1858, 1860, 1866, 1868  
 Vanzandt, C. C. (RI) – 1881  
 Van Zandt, James E. (PA) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Vare, William S. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Varian, Isaac (NY) – 1838  
 Varn, Wilfred C. (FL) – 1962  
 Varnadoe (GA) – 1855  
 Varnes, Blair L. (IL) – 1948  
 Varnum (NY) – 1852  
 Varnum, Charles W. (CO) – 1934  
 Varnum, John (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Varon, Joe (FL) – 1966  
 Vasquez, Amy (NJ) – 2004  
 Vatcher, William H., Jr. (CA) – 1956  
 Vaughan, Harry J. (WA) – 1922  
 Vaughan, Horace W. (TX) – 1912  
 Vaughan, John Charles (IL) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Vaughan, R. T. (VA) – 1902  
 Vaughan, Taylor G. (VA) – 1928, 1936  
 Vaughan, William W. (TN) – 1870  
 Vaughn, Daniel (FL) – 2000  
 Vaughey, Alex (IL) – 1904  
 Vaughn, Albert C. (PA) – 1950  
 Vaughn, Frank B. (TX) – 1932  
 Vaughn, Harry T. (PA) – 1918  
 Vaughn, John L. (TX) – 1916  
 Vaughn, M. H. (Mike) (NC) – 1976  
 Vaux (PA) – 1928  
 Vaux, Richard (PA) – 1872, 1890  
 Vawter, W. R. (VA) – 1910  
 Veach (IN) – 1856  
 Veal, Don-Terry (LA) – 1998  
 Veatch (IN) – 1868  
 Veatch, R. M. (OR) – 1892, 1898, 1904  
 Veazie, Samuel (ME) – 1848  
 Veeder, William D. (NY) – 1876  
 Veen, John (CA) – 2002  
 Vega, Luis (CA) – 2002, 2004  
 Veghte (NJ) – 1876  
 Vehslage, John H. G. (NY) – 1896  
 Veile, P. (IA) – 1852  
 Velazquez, Nydia M. (NY) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Velasco, Oscar A. (CA) – 2002  
 Velasquez, Waldo (CA) – 1968  
 Velazquez, Manuel (NY) – 1958  
 Velazquez, Nydia M. (NY) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Velazquez, Tracy (MT) – 2004  
 Velde, Harold H. (IL) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Veltre, Philip J. (PA) – 1984  
 Venable, Abraham W. (NC) – 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853  
 Venable, Edward C. (VA) – 1888  
 Venable, William W. (MS) – 1916, 1918  
 Vendsel, Raymond G. (ND) – 1954, 1960  
 Vener, Samuel S. (CA) – 1966  
 Vennard, George H. (LA) – 1904  
 Venner, Frank (OH) – 1984  
 Vento, Bruce F. (MN) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Vento, Peter F. (MN) – 2004  
 Venuti, Joseph E. (NY) – 1944  
 Verbofsky, Harry L. (PA) – 1958  
 Verdin, Brian (WI) – 2002  
 Verga, Robert J. (NY) – 1996  
 Vergari, Carl A. (NY) – 1972  
 Verge, Bill (NH) – 1994  
 Verges, Frank G. (CA) – 1982  
 Verk (NY) – 1852  
 Vermilya, James I. (MN) – 1892  
 Vermorel, Dorothea M. B. (FL) – 1952  
 Vernon (TN) – 1898  
 Vernon, Thomas O. P. (SC) – 1858  
 Vernon, Van (CA) – 2004  
 Verplanck, Gulian (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1834  
 Verplanck, Isaac A. (NY) – 1868  
 Ver Ploeg, C. (IA) – 1928  
 Verree, John P. (PA) – 1858, 1860  
 Verrees, Nick A. (CA) – 1960, 1964



- Verry (MA) – 1876  
 Verry, George F. (MA) – 1872  
 Verticchio, Rick (IL) – 1998  
 Vertrees (MO) – 1890  
 Vessels, James (TX) – 2004  
 Vest, David D. (CA) – 1986  
 Vest, S. A. (TN) – 1922  
 Vesta, Vinton A. (WI) – 1978  
 Vestal, Albert H. (IN) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Vetter, V. Stephen (IL) – 1988  
 Vetterli, Reed E. (UT) – 1942  
 Veysey, Victor V. (CA) – 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Vibbard, Chauncey (NY) – 1860  
 Vick, M. R. (NC) – 1924  
 Vickerman, John (SD) – 1972  
 Vickers, David (NY) – 1998, 2000  
 Vickers, Robert L. (CA) – 1976  
 Vickers, Tom (NE) – 1984  
 Vickery, Charles R. (MA) – 1854, 1856  
 Vickery, Raymond E. (VA) – 1992  
 Victor, Eugene (NY) – 1980  
 Victora, William (WI) – 1924, 1928  
 Vidal, Gore (NY) – 1960  
 Viele, Egbert L. (NY) – 1884, 1886  
 Vifquain, Victor (NE) – 1892  
 Vigelius, Anton (NY) – 1894  
 Vigil, Charles S. (CO) – 1988  
 Vigilante, Kevin (RI) – 1994  
 Vigil-Giron, Rebecca (NM) – 1990  
 Vigorito, Joseph P. (PA) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Vilas (WI) – 1868  
 Vilas, Levi B. (VT) – 1844  
 Villiers (LA) – 1857  
 Vilt, Thomas E. (OH) – 1972  
 Vincent (CT) – 1912  
 Vincent, Beverly M. (KY) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Vincent, Bird J. (MI) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Vincent, Bobby Ray (CA) – 1974  
 Vincent, Charles C. (MI) – 1992  
 Vincent, Lena Duell (IL) – 1940  
 Vincent, Merle D. (CO) – 1920, 1922  
 Vincent, William D. (KS) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Vinich, John P. (WY) – 1989  
 Vinje, Syver (ND) – 1986  
 Vinson, Carl (GA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Vinson, Fred M. (KY) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Vinton (NY) – 1878  
 Vinton, Samuel F. (OH) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Vinton, William H. (ME) – 1848  
 Violette, Elmer H. (ME) – 1972  
 Virdone, James (NY) – 1932  
 Virgil, Dale Blanchard (OH) – 2000  
 Virgin (WI) – 1866  
 Virkus, Frederick A. (IL) – 1936  
 Visclosky, Peter J. (IN) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Visconti, Joe (CT) – 2008  
 Viscusi, Jo (FL) – 2006  
 Visel, Jacob A. (NY) – 1928  
 Visnaw, Roy E. (MI) – 1950  
 Vista, Vinton A. (WI) – 1980  
 Vitaliano, Eric N. (NY) – 1997  
 Vitell, Scott John (IL) – 1946  
 Vitter, David (LA) – 1999, 2000, 2002  
 Vivian, Weston E. (MI) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Vladeck, Baruch C. (NY) – 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Vladeck, Stephen C. (NY) – 1948  
 Vocke, William (IL) – 1892  
 Voelkerding (MO) – 1934  
 Voelz, Peter M. (IL) – 1980  
 Voetee, Michael E. (CA) – 1996  
 Vogel, James R. (NY) – 1986, 1988  
 Vogel, Matt J. (IL) – 1926  
 Vogel, Robert (ND) – 1962  
 Vogel, Walter J. (OH) – 1978  
 Vogelbach (PA) – 1872  
 Vogler, John N. (NC) – 1847  
 Vogt, Linda (MO) – 1998  
 Voigt, Edward (WI) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Voisin, Carol (OR) – 2006  
 Volgy, Thomas John (AZ) – 1998  
 Volk, David (SD) – 1988  
 Volk, Lester D. (NY) – 1920, 1922  
 Volkel, William (NY) – 1898  
 Volkema, Russell H. (OH) – 1968  
 Volkmer, Harold L. (MO) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Vollano, Joseph (CT) – 2006  
 Vollmer, Deborah A. (CA) – 1992, 1996  
 Vollmer, Henry (IA) – 1900, 1914  
 Volstead, Andrew J. (MN) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Vonaxelson, Eric (FL) – 1910  
 Vonglis, John G. (NY) – 2000  
 von Reichbauer, Pete (WA) – 1992  
 Von Stein, Nicholas A. (OH) – 2008  
 Vontobel, George (NV) – 1964  
 Voorhees (NJ) – 1888  
 Voorhees, Daniel W. (IN) – 1856, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Voorhees, William (IL) – 1886  
 Voorhis (NY) – 1878  
 Voorhis, Charles H. (NJ) – 1878  
 Voorhis, H. Jerry (CA) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Vopicka, Charles J. (IL) – 1904  
 Vorys, John M. (OH) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Vosbgh (NY) – 1842  
 Vose (NH) – 1849  
 Vose, Harry (MS) – 1835  
 Voshall (MO) – 1898  
 Voshall, W. J. (MO) – 1899  
 Vought, DeWitt (MI) – 1922  
 Voyles (IN) – 1872  
 Voyticky, Francis J. (NY) – 1972, 1974  
 Vreeland, Albert L. (NJ) – 1938, 1940, 1950  
 Vreeland, Edward B. (NY) – 1899, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Vroom, Peter D., Jr. (NJ) – 1826, 1828, 1838, 1840  
 Vrooman, Carl (IL) – 1946, 1948  
 Vu, Joe (TX) – 2000  
 Vucanovich, Barbara F. (NV) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Vucich, David J. (IN) – 1992  
 Vursell, Charles W. (IL) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Wabeke, Jay A. (MI) – 1968  
 Wachob, Bill (PA) – 1984, 1986  
 Wachtel, Al (CA) – 1992  
 Wachter, Frank C. (MD) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Wacker, Leonard H. (NY) – 1941  
 Wacks, William (NY) – 1946  
 Waddell (LA) – 1847  
 Waddell (MS) – 1882  
 Waddell, Alfred M. (NC) – 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Waddill (KY) – 1847  
 Waddill, Edmond, Jr. (VA) – 1886, 1888  
 Waddill, James R. (MO) – 1878, 1880  
 Waddill, John S. (MO) – 1866  
 Wade (GA) – 1878  
 Wade, C. T. (IL) – 1928  
 Wade, Edward (OH) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858  
 Wade, Henry (TX) – 1956  
 Wade, Herbert (NY) – 1908  
 Wade, Jeph H. (OH) – 1864  
 Wade, John (MA) – 1833  
 Wade, Martin J. (IA) – 1902, 1904  
 Wade, Roy J. (MI) – 1916  
 Wade, T. W. (TN) – 1906  
 Wade, William H. (MO) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890  
 Wade, William M. (IA) – 1924, 1926  
 Wadsworth (NY) – 1844, 1848, 1850, 1886  
 Wadsworth, David L. (OH) – 1880, 1888  
 Wadsworth, J. (NY) – 1870  
 Wadsworth, James W. (NY) – 1881, 1882, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Wadsworth, James W., Jr. (NY) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Wadsworth, Peter R. (IN) – 1900  
 Wadsworth, S. B. (IA) – 1900  
 Wadsworth, W. W. (AL) – 1908  
 Wadsworth, William H. (KY) – 1861, 1863, 1884  
 Wafford, Jefferson L. (MS) – 1869  
 Wagaman, Charles D. (MD) – 1912  
 Wagenen, Hubert (NY) – 1836  
 Wagener (NY) – 1886  
 Wagener, David D. (PA) – 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838  
 Wagenknecht, Alfred (WA) – 1906, 1912  
 Wager (NY) – 1860  
 Waggoner, Alfred (OH) – 1920  
 Waggoner, J. T. (Jabo) (AL) – 1984  
 Waggoner, Peter J. (NY) – 1834  
 Waggoner, Robert E. (IA) – 1958  
 Waggonner, Joe D., Jr. (LA) – 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Wagner, Albert A. (MI) – 1936, 1940  
 Wagner, Brett (CA) – 2004  
 Wagner, Earl T. (OH) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Wagner, Edward J. (NY) – 1938  
 Wagner, Ernest C. (NY) – 1906, 1928  
 Wagner, Fred C. (CA) – 1938  
 Wagner, Jody (VA) – 2000  
 Wagner, John A. (NC) – 1950  
 Wagner, John E. (KS) – 1902  
 Wagner, Joseph (IL) – 1940  
 Wagner, Peter (NY) – 1838  
 Wagner, Ray (FL) – 1992  
 Wagner, Wayne E. (NY) – 1974  
 Wagner, William H. (IL) – 1898  
 Wagoner, Roy (TX) – 1968  
 Wagonseller (TX) – 1951  
 Wahl, Maurice (NY) – 1938  
 Wahlen, Frank (SD) – 1920  
 Waidelich, Jacob B. (PA) – 1916  
 Wainwright, J. Mayhew (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Wainwright, Stuyvesant (NY) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Wait, A. E. (OR) – 1862  
 Wait, John T. (CT) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Waite (MN) – 1874  
 Waite (NY) – 1850  
 Waite (OH) – 1862  
 Waite, E. R. (OK) – 1918  
 Waite, L. Herman (WI) – 1934  
 Waite, Morrison R. (OH) – 1846  
 Waite, Ralph (CA) – 1990, 1998  
 Wajerski, Thomas J. (IL) – 1976  
 Wakefield, E. F. (NC) – 1930  
 Wakefield, Floyd L. (WA) – 1986  
 Wakefield, James A. (PA) – 1894, 1910  
 Wakefield, James B. (MN) – 1882, 1884  
 Wakeman (NJ) – 1864  
 Wakeman, Abram (NY) – 1854, 1856, 1860  
 Wakeman, Seth (NY) – 1870

- Wakeman, Wilbur F. (NY) – 1920, 1930  
 Wakim, Chris (WV) – 2006  
 Waksberg, Morry (CA) – 1992  
 Walaskay, James D. (MI) – 1976  
 Walbe (NY) – 1858  
 Walberg, Robert C. (IL) – 1994  
 Walberg, Tim (MI) – 2006, 2008  
 Walbridge, David S. (MI) – 1854, 1856  
 Walbridge, Henry S. (NY) – 1850  
 Walbridge, Hiram (NY) – 1852, 1862  
 Walcher, Greg (CO) – 2004  
 Walda, John D. (IN) – 1978, 1980  
 Waldan (OH) – 1843  
 Waldbly (MI) – 1880  
 Walden, Greg (OR) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Walden, Hiram (NY) – 1848  
 Walden, Madison M. (IA) – 1870  
 Waldholtz, Enid Greene (UT) – 1994  
 Waldie, Jerome R. (CA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Waldman, Ben (WV) – 1992, 1994  
 Waldman, Louis F. (PA) – 1966, 1970  
 Waldo (NY) – 1858, 1874  
 Waldo, George E. (NY) – 1904, 1906  
 Waldo, Loren P. (CT) – 1849, 1851  
 Waldo, Rhinelander (NY) – 1908  
 Waldon, Alton R., Jr. (NY) – 1986, 1998  
 Waldor, Milton A. (NJ) – 1972  
 Waldow, William F. (NY) – 1916, 1918  
 Waldron, Alfred M. (PA) – 1932  
 Waldron, Henry (MI) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Waldron, Richard (CA) – 2002  
 Waldron, Richard L. (CA) – 1996  
 Waldron, Robert E. (MI) – 1962  
 Waldron, Samuel W. (MA) – 1858  
 Waldrop, John A., Jr. (VA) – 1982  
 Waldrop, Joseph (OR) – 1894  
 Waldrop, Mitchell (TX) – 1930  
 Wales, Alexander D. (NY) – 1896, 1908  
 Wales, Bradford S. (MA) – 1848  
 Wales, George E. (VT) – 1824, 1826  
 Walgren, Doug (PA) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Walgren, Margaret Lee (PA) – 1960, 1962  
 Walker (AR) – 1844  
 Walker (LA) – 1834  
 Walker (NJ) – 1858, 1904, 1912  
 Walker (NY) – 1860  
 Walker (TN) – 1904  
 Walker, A. W. (LA) – 1870  
 Walker, Amasa (MA) – 1833, 1836  
 Walker, Ardis M. (CA) – 1950  
 Walker, B. W. (AL) – 1904  
 Walker, Champ (GA) – 2002  
 Walker, Charles A. (NY) – 1986  
 Walker, Charles C. B. (NY) – 1874  
 Walker, Cyrus (IL) – 1843  
 Walker, Dean L. (NY) – 1986  
 Walker, Delos (KS) – 1888  
 Walker, Dick (PA) – 1998  
 Walker, E. G. (AR) – 1854  
 Walker, E. S. Johnny (NM) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Walker, Elva D. (MN) – 1966  
 Walker, Felix H. (MS) – 1833  
 Walker, Frank D. (MA) – 1952  
 Walker, Frank H. (IL) – 1960, 1962  
 Walker, George S. (CA) – 1916  
 Walker, Gilbert C. (VA) – 1874, 1876  
 Walker, H. S. (WV) – 1868  
 Walker, Hay, Jr. (PA) – 1896  
 Walker, Henry I. (WV) – 1878, 1880  
 Walker, Irwin N. (IL) – 1942  
 Walker, J. B. (WV) – 1872  
 Walker, James, Jr. (MD) – 1990  
 Walker, James Alexander (VA) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Walker, James B., Jr. (NY) – 1940  
 Walker, James D. (TX) – 1996, 1998  
 Walker, James E. (NC) – 1886  
 Walker, James P. (MO) – 1886, 1888  
 Walker, Jay (IL) – 1992  
 Walker, John C. (AL) – 1924  
 Walker, John R. (GA) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Walker, John R., Jr. (TN) – 1920  
 Walker, Joseph H. (MA) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Walker, Lewis L. (KY) – 1928  
 Walker, Marion R. (CA) – 1950  
 Walker, Meredith (IL) – 1904  
 Walker, Moses B. (OH) – 1864, 1866  
 Walker, Myron H. (MI) – 1902  
 Walker, Myron P. (MA) – 1890  
 Walker, Percy (AL) – 1855  
 Walker, Prentiss (MS) – 1964, 1968  
 Walker, R. E. (TN) – 1940  
 Walker, Robert J. (VA) – 1894, 1896  
 Walker, Robert J. C. (PA) – 1880  
 Walker, Robert S. (PA) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Walker, Ross V. (PA) – 1850, 1856  
 Walker, Stuart W. (WV) – 1904  
 Walker, T. A. (AL) – 1846  
 Walker, T. H. (NY) – 1880  
 Walker, W. Harrison (PA) – 1908  
 Walker, Walter (WA) – 1898, 1900  
 Walker, Wayne (TX) – 1988  
 Walker, William A. (NY) – 1852  
 Walker, William H. “Bud” (NY) – 1998  
 Walker, William O. (OH) – 1960  
 Walker, William S. (LA) – 1964  
 Walker, Will T. (IN) – 1882  
 Walkey, Arthur H. (OH) – 1892  
 Walkr (IN) – 1858  
 Walkup, Samuel H. (NC) – 1859, 1865  
 Wall (KY) – 1843  
 Wall (NJ) – 1856, 1858  
 Wall, Garrett S. (KY) – 1886  
 Wall, George W. (IL) – 1872  
 Wall, Homer P. (TN) – 1952  
 Wall, James M. (IL) – 1972  
 Wall, Jean (CA) – 1974  
 Wall, L. L. (NC) – 1932  
 Wall, William (NY) – 1860  
 Walla, Barbara (NY) – 1986  
 Wallace (CT) – 1880, 1906  
 Wallace (IN) – 1852  
 Wallace (MO) – 1882, 1906  
 Wallace (NH) – 1829  
 Wallace (TN) – 1843, 1857  
 Wallace (VA) – 1831  
 Wallace, Alexander S. (SC) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876  
 Wallace, B. R. (TX) – 1851  
 Wallace, Chapin (OK) – 1956, 1958  
 Wallace, D. B. (KY) – 1912  
 Wallace, Dan H., Jr. (SC) – 1956  
 Wallace, Daniel (SC) – 1848, 1850  
 Wallace, David (IN) – 1841, 1843  
 Wallace, Edwin (AL) – 1859  
 Wallace, Francis (OH) – 1958  
 Wallace, George C., Jr. (AL) – 1992  
 Wallace, Gerald “Gerry” (AL) – 2004  
 Wallace, J. H. (OH) – 1864  
 Wallace, Jason M. (IL) – 2008  
 Wallace, John W. (PA) – 1860, 1862, 1874  
 Wallace, Jonathan H. (OH) – 1882, 1884  
 Wallace, L. (IN) – 1870  
 Wallace, Lew (OR) – 1946  
 Wallace, M. R. M. (IL) – 1866, 1868  
 Wallace, Nathaniel Dick (LA) – 1886  
 Wallace, Neil T. (NY) – 1980  
 Wallace, Neil Tyler (NY) – 1978  
 Wallace, Robert Minor (AR) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Wallace, Robert R. (IL) – 1880  
 Wallace, Rodney (MA) – 1888  
 Wallace, S. S. (CO) – 1882  
 Wallace, Wayne W. (TN) – 1847  
 Wallace, William C. (NY) – 1888, 1890  
 Wallace, William C. (PA) – 1918  
 Wallace, William H. (NY) – 1868  
 Wallace, William R., Jr. (UT) – 1926  
 Waller (CT) – 1876  
 Waller, D. J. (PA) – 1876  
 Walley (NY) – 1878  
 Walley, Samuel H. (MA) – 1850, 1852, 1854  
 Wallgren, Monrad C. (WA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Wallhauser, George M. (NJ) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Wallhauser, George M., Jr. (NJ) – 1968  
 Wallin, Samuel (NY) – 1912  
 Walling (CT) – 1924  
 Walling, Ansel T. (OH) – 1874  
 Wallingford (IN) – 1882  
 Wallrich, Caspar (WI) – 1934  
 Walls, Frank P. (AL) – 1974  
 Walls, Josiah T. (FL) – 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Walpole (IN) – 1860  
 Walrath, David L. (NY) – 2002, 2004  
 Walrath, Jean (NY) – 1944  
 Walser, Guy O. (NY) – 1923  
 Walser, Z. V. (NC) – 1908  
 Walsh (NY) – 1848, 1854  
 Walsh, Allan B. (NJ) – 1912, 1914  
 Walsh, Alphonsus (PA) – 1896  
 Walsh, Barry A. (IN) – 2006  
 Walsh, Dana (CA) – 2008  
 Walsh, Edward (NY) – 1908  
 Walsh, Frank M. (PA) – 1928  
 Walsh, G. Rod (CA) – 1978  
 Walsh, George R. (NJ) – 1942  
 Walsh, James E., Jr. (NC) – 1962  
 Walsh, James J. (NY) – 1894, 1896  
 Walsh, James T. (NY) – 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Walsh, John (MA) – 1932  
 Walsh, John A. (LA) – 1870  
 Walsh, John F. (CT) – 1972  
 Walsh, John H. (MT) – 1904  
 Walsh, John R. (IN) – 1948, 1950, 1954  
 Walsh, Joseph (IL) – 1996  
 Walsh, Joseph (MA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Walsh, Joseph J. (PA) – 1926  
 Walsh, Kirk (MI) – 1980  
 Walsh, Lassen L. (NY) – 1966  
 Walsh, Mark A. (IA) – 1908  
 Walsh, Michael C. (IL) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Walsh, Michael G. (IL) – 1910  
 Walsh, Mike (NY) – 1852  
 Walsh, Mike (OR) – 1972  
 Walsh, R. J. (WI) – 1926, 1928  
 Walsh, Ralph (NJ) – 1994  
 Walsh, Robert T., Sr. (NY) – 2000  
 Walsh, Thomas J. (MT) – 1906  
 Walsh, Thomas Yates (MD) – 1851, 1852  
 Walsh, William (MD) – 1874, 1876  
 Walsh, William (NY) – 1864  
 Walsh, William F. (NY) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Waltas (VA) – 1841  
 Walter (PA) – 1884  
 Walter, Charles A. (NY) – 1930  
 Walter, Chesley M. (CA) – 1944  
 Walter, Francis E. (PA) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Walter, Harry E. (PA) – 1912  
 Walter, John A. (PA) – 1962  
 Walter, Randy D. (OH) – 2000  
 Walter, Steven L. (MO) – 1978  
 Waltermire, Jim (MT) – 1978  
 Walters, Anderson H. (PA) – 1912, 1914, 1918, 1920, 1924





- Walters, Brad (TX) – 2008  
Walters, James M. (PA) – 1898, 1900  
Walters, Michael (NY) – 1992  
Walters, Willard C. (IL) – 1948  
Walterskirschen, Jean (MT) – 1958  
Walton, Alfred Grant (NY) – 1966  
Walton, Charles W. (ME) – 1860  
Walton, Eliakim Persons (VT) – 1856, 1858, 1860  
Walton, Frank J. (CA) – 1964  
Walton, Randolph W. (OH) – 1912  
Walton, Thomas C. (PA) – 1892  
Walton, William B. (NM) – 1916  
Walworth (NY) – 1860  
Walz, Edward (IL) – 1928  
Walz, Tim (MN) – 2006, 2008  
Wambach, Peter C. (PA) – 1974  
Wambaugh, J. L. (FL) – 1948  
Wamp, Zach (TN) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
Wampler (PA) – 1888  
Wampler, Elton R. (MD) – 1974  
Wampler, Fred (IN) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
Wampler, William C. (VA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
Wanamaker, Walter B. (OH) – 1940  
Waner, John L. (IL) – 1948  
Wanerus, Theodore (WY) – 1924  
Wanger, Irving P. (PA) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
Wanhope, Joshua (NY) – 1912  
Wannamaker, C. C. (SC) – 1978  
Wanner (PA) – 1858, 1862  
Wanner, Lewellyn (IN) – 1894  
Warburton, Herbert B. (DE) – 1952  
Warburton, Stanton (WA) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
Ward (MN) – 1880  
Ward (MO) – 1872, 1902, 1912  
Ward (OH) – 1856  
Ward (TX) – 1855  
Ward, A. H. (KY) – 1865  
Ward, A. M. (AZ) – 1944  
Ward, Aaron (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1840  
Ward, Andrew H. (KY) – 1866  
Ward, C. F. (KY) – 1892  
Ward, Channing M. (VA) – 1922  
Ward, Charles (NY) – 1900, 1912  
Ward, Charles B. (NY) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
Ward, Dan Sewell (CO) – 2000  
Ward, David Jenkins (MD) – 1940, 1942  
Ward, Don C. (IN) – 1928, 1940  
Ward, Durbin (OH) – 1880  
Ward, Edward W. (NC) – 1888  
Ward, Elijah (NY) – 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1874, 1876  
Ward, Francis X. (PA) – 1906  
Ward, Frank H. (OH) – 1928  
Ward, Fritz R. (CA) – 1992  
Ward, Gene (HI) – 1998  
Ward, George E. (NC) – 1962  
Ward, Grant P. (OH) – 1936  
Ward, H. O. (TX) – 1922  
Ward, Hallett S. (NC) – 1920, 1922  
Ward, Hamilton (NY) – 1864, 1866, 1868  
Ward, Henry (OK) – 1916  
Ward, Howell (TX) – 1936  
Ward, J. Durbin (OH) – 1866  
Ward, James H. (IL) – 1884  
Ward, James J., Jr. (FL) – 1970  
Ward, Jasper D. (IL) – 1872, 1874  
Ward, Jess (NC) – 2000  
Ward, John G. (NY) – 1892  
Ward, Jonathan (NY) – 1824  
Ward, Joseph E. (MD) – 2002  
Ward, Joseph M. (NC) – 1976  
Ward, Marcus L. (NJ) – 1872, 1874  
Ward, Mike (KY) – 1994, 1996  
Ward, Nahum (OH) – 1836  
Ward, Newell (IL) – 1976  
Ward, Patrick J. (CT) – 1956  
Ward, Robert E. (CA) – 1984  
Ward, Robert L. (MO) – 1920  
Ward, S. Curtis C. (ME) – 1928  
Ward, Sue F. (MD) – 1978  
Ward, Thomas B. (IN) – 1882, 1884  
Ward, Thomas E. (IL) – 1962  
Ward, Thomas W. (IN) – 1986, 1988  
Ward, Thomas W. (MA) – 1842, 1844  
Ward, Tom (VA) – 1994  
Ward, Wiley L. (NC) – 1942  
Ward, William (PA) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
Ward, William E. (VA) – 1972  
Ward, William F., Jr. (NY) – 1962  
Ward, William I. (NC) – 1932  
Ward, William L. (NY) – 1896  
Ward, William T. (KY) – 1851  
Ward, Willis F. (MI) – 1956  
Warden (MO) – 1884  
Warden (WI) – 1872  
Warden, Lew M., Jr. (CA) – 1972  
Warder (TN) – 1878, 1884  
Warder, William H. (IL) – 1908  
Wardingley, Raymond G. (IL) – 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
Wardwell, Daniel (NY) – 1830, 1832, 1834  
Ware, Charles P. (FL) – 1958  
Ware, J. J. (MO) – 1878  
Ware, John H., III (PA) – 1970, 1972  
Ware, L. M. (FL) – 1904  
Ware, Orie S. (KY) – 1926  
Ware, William H., Jr. (CA) – 1958  
Warin, Roger F. (IA) – 1938  
Waring, Michael T. (NY) – 1990  
Warland, Francis H. (NY) – 1938  
Warman, Edward A. (IL) – 1969, 1970  
Warmoth, Henry C. (LA) – 1890, 1908  
Warner (CT) – 1863  
Warner (MO) – 1912, 1924  
Warner (NE) – 1872  
Warner (NY) – 1874  
Warner (WI) – 1918  
Warner, A. J. (AL) – 1890  
Warner, A. S. (NY) – 1880  
Warner, Adoniram J. (OH) – 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
Warner, Brainerd Henry, Jr. (MD) – 1910  
Warner, Dudley M. (NY) – 1906  
Warner, Earl D. (PA) – 1962  
Warner, Gerald D. (MI) – 1982  
Warner, Glen W. (OH) – 1982  
Warner, Hiram (GA) – 1855  
Warner, Jack W. (KS) – 2000, 2002, 2004  
Warner, John De Witt (NY) – 1890, 1892  
Warner, Levi (CT) – 1876  
Warner, Norman C. (IL) – 1880  
Warner, Oliver (MA) – 1834  
Warner, Raymond (MI) – 2002  
Warner, Richard (OH) – 1844  
Warner, Richard (TN) – 1880, 1882  
Warner, Rollin (IN) – 1910  
Warner, Russ (CA) – 2008  
Warner, Samuel L. (CT) – 1865  
Warner, Steve (MD) – 2006  
Warner, Suzanne M. (KY) – 1984  
Warner, Vespasian (IL) – 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902  
Warner, William (MO) – 1884, 1886  
Warner, William P. (NE) – 1916  
Warnken, Charles A. (TX) – 1914, 1916  
Warnock, William R. (OH) – 1900, 1902  
Warren (TN) – 1878, 1882, 1884  
Warren, Bentley Wirt (MA) – 1894  
Warren, Cornelius (NY) – 1846, 1848  
Warren, Dan (CA) – 2006  
Warren, Douglas S. (OR) – 1968  
Warren, Edward A. (AR) – 1852, 1856  
Warren, Ferdinand E. (OH) – 1942  
Warren, Fitz Henry (IA) – 1866  
Warren, Fred D. (KS) – 1906  
Warren, Fred J. (NE) – 1912  
Warren, George (GA) – 1976  
Warren, H. (OR) – 1875  
Warren, James (TX) – 1964  
Warren, John A. Logan (IL) – 1926  
Warren, John T. (TN) – 1890  
Warren, Joseph M. (NY) – 1870  
Warren, Lindsay C. (NC) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
Warren, Lott (GA) – 1838, 1840  
Warren, Marvin (NE) – 1876  
Warren, Park S. (KS) – 1890  
Warren, Samuel (SC) – 1824  
Warren, Seth L. (KS) – 1992  
Warren, Sunny (GA) – 1998, 2000  
Warren, William P. (KS) – 1946  
Warren, William Wirt (MA) – 1872, 1874, 1876  
Warwick, John G. (OH) – 1890  
Wash, Robert (MO) – 1824  
Washburn (ME) – 1828  
Washburn, Cadwallader C. (WI) – 1854, 1856, 1858, 1868  
Washburn, Charles G. (MA) – 1900, 1906, 1908, 1910  
Washburn, F. (WA) – 1904  
Washburn, Henry D. (IN) – 1864, 1866  
Washburn, Israel, Jr. (ME) – 1848, 1850, 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858  
Washburn, Stanley (NJ) – 1932  
Washburn, William (MA) – 1842  
Washburn, William B. (CO) – 1926  
Washburn, William B. (MA) – 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870  
Washburn, William D. (MN) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
Washburne, Elihu B. (IL) – 1852, 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868  
Washburne, William B. (MA) – 1862  
Washer, Barbara Dale (MS) – 2004  
Washington, Arneze (CA) – 2000  
Washington, Barbara Gore (NC) – 1992  
Washington, Craig (TX) – 1989, 1990, 1992  
Washington, Genoa S. (IL) – 1954, 1960  
Washington, George C. (MD) – 1824, 1826, 1829, 1831, 1835  
Washington, Harold (IL) – 1980, 1982  
Washington, J. A. (MS) – 1920  
Washington, Joseph E. (TN) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
Washington, Robert E. (VA) – 1976  
Washington, William H. (NC) – 1841  
Wasielewski, Thaddeus F. B. (WI) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
Wasinger, F. F. (KS) – 1950  
Wason, Edward H. (NH) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
Wasserman, Frank (NY) – 1916  
Wasserman, Lee H. (NY) – 1996  
Wasserman-Schultz, Debbie (FL) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
Waterbury, William (CT) – 1835  
Waterfield, Dick (TX) – 1990  
Waterfill, Mark Richard (IN) – 1988  
Waterhouse (ME) – 1852  
Waterhouse (RI) – 1868  
Waterman (VT) – 1878  
Waterman, Max (NY) – 1944  
Waterman, William J. (NY) – 1942, 1944, 1950  
Waterman, William V. A. (NY) – 1940  
Waters (NY) – 1886  
Waters, C. C. (AR) – 1896  
Waters, George (ID) – 1922  
Waters, James H. (UT) – 1924

- Waters, John F. (IL) – 1914  
 Waters, Jonathan Perry (GA) – 1990  
 Waters, Maxine (CA) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Waters, Russell J. (CA) – 1898  
 Waterworth, Steve (IL) – 2004, 2006  
 Wathen, Richard B. (IN) – 1970  
 Watkins (MA) – 1886  
 Watkins (MD) – 1855  
 Watkins (MN) – 1910  
 Watkins (TN) – 1878  
 Watkins, A. V. (UT) – 1936  
 Watkins, Albert G. (TN) – 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Watkins, Barry W. (IL) – 1992  
 Watkins, Charles W. (MI) – 1890  
 Watkins, Dan (KS) – 1980  
 Watkins, Dane (ID) – 1988  
 Watkins, Elton (OR) – 1922, 1924  
 Watkins, G. Robert (PA) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Watkins, Grayson L. (CA) – 1974  
 Watkins, J. D. (LA) – 1870  
 Watkins, J. Louis, Jr. (LA) – 1972  
 Watkins, John T. (LA) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Watkins, Joseph P. (IN) – 1984  
 Watkins, Ralph, Jr. (AZ) – 1968  
 Watkins, Robert L. (SC) – 1974, 1976  
 Watkins, Robert Lee (CA) – 1956  
 Watkins, Tom (OH) – 1998  
 Watkins, Troy (MS) – 1968  
 Watkins, Wes (OK) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Watnough, John G. (PA) – 1830, 1832, 1834  
 Watres, Laurence H. (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Watrous (WI) – 1870  
 Watrous, Daniel (AL) – 1844  
 Watrsn (LA) – 1857  
 Wats (VA) – 1849  
 Watson (GA) – 1832  
 Watson (MS) – 1876  
 Watson (NY) – 1858, 1882  
 Watson, Albert W. (SC) – 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968  
 Watson, Bruce (MI) – 1964  
 Watson, Burton (MT) – 1920  
 Watson, Carlos G. (TX) – 1930, 1932  
 Watson, Chester (MN) – 1936  
 Watson, Cooper K. (OH) – 1848, 1854, 1856  
 Watson, David K. (OH) – 1894, 1896  
 Watson, Diane Edith (CA) – 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Watson, E. P. (AR) – 1888  
 Watson, Eleanor L. (OK) – 1946  
 Watson, Ermer L. (OH) – 1958  
 Watson, Harry (PA) – 1914  
 Watson, Henry W. (PA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Watson, Ira C. (KS) – 1934  
 Watson, J. (PA) – 1900  
 Watson, J. (VA) – 1841  
 Watson, James B. (PA) – 1900, 1902  
 Watson, James E. (IN) – 1894, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Watson, James W. (WI) – 1900  
 Watson, John C. (IL) – 1958, 1960  
 Watson, Josiah O. (NC) – 1841  
 Watson, Kennita (CA) – 1988  
 Watson, L. M. (TN) – 1890  
 Watson, Lawrence R. (PA) – 1994  
 Watson, Lewis F. (PA) – 1876, 1880, 1888  
 Watson, Mark T. (KY) – 1980, 1982  
 Watson, Morris (NY) – 1940  
 Watson, Robert K. (CA) – 1978  
 Watson, Samuel (PA) – 1878  
 Watson, Thomas E. (GA) – 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Watson, Thomas V. (IL) – 1938  
 Watson, Tom (TN) – 1996  
 Watson, Walter A. (VA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Watson, Winslow (NY) – 1846  
 Watson, Winslow C. (NY) – 1894  
 Watstein, Harry (CT) – 1938  
 Watt, Melvin (NC) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Watters, C. E. (IA) – 1926  
 Watterson, Harvey M. (TN) – 1839, 1841  
 Watterson, Henry (KY) – 1876  
 Wattis, William H. (UT) – 1918  
 Watts (VA) – 1843, 1847, 1855  
 Watts, B. (SC) – 1830  
 Watts, Charlie (GA) – 1996  
 Watts, Deborah (MN) – 2004  
 Watts, Frank (IL) – 1918  
 Watts, Frederick (PA) – 1838  
 Watts, H. C. (TN) – 1914  
 Watts, I. P. (IN) – 1912  
 Watts, J. C. (OK) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Watts, James O. (RI) – 1952, 1954  
 Watts, John C. (KY) – 1951, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Watts, John S. (IN) – 1849  
 Watts, Johnson (IN) – 1851  
 Watts, Mae P. (NY) – 1962  
 Watts, S. P. (LA) – 1906  
 Watts, Samuel C. (PA) – 1904  
 Watts, T. H. (AL) – 1855  
 Watwood, Arthur W. (SD) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1940  
 Wauger, Irving P. (PA) – 1890  
 Waugh, A. M. (TX) – 1906  
 Waugh, Daniel (IN) – 1890, 1892  
 Waugh, H. Roy (WV) – 1938, 1940  
 Wauhope, Joshua (NY) – 1910, 1912  
 Waul (TX) – 1859  
 Waun, Roger James (TX) – 2006, 2008  
 Waxman, Henry A. (CA) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Waxman, Irving I. (NY) – 1960  
 Way, Luther B. (VA) – 1916  
 Wayne, James M. (GA) – 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834  
 Wdff (CT) – 1861  
 Wead, Doug (AZ) – 1992  
 Wead, H. M. (IL) – 1864  
 Weadock, Thomas A. E. (MI) – 1890, 1892  
 Weadon, Charles H. (NY) – 1946  
 Wear, Sam M. (MO) – 1942, 1943  
 Wearin, Otha D. (IA) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Weatherall, W. A. (TN) – 1911  
 Weatherby (MD) – 1886  
 Weatherby, E. P. (NE) – 1888  
 Weatherford, J. K. (OR) – 1894, 1902  
 Weatherford, Larry (OK) – 2000  
 Weatherford, Marion T. (OR) – 1958  
 Weatherford, Mark V. (OR) – 1916  
 Weathers, Rex N. (MS) – 1998, 2002  
 Weaver (NY) – 1870  
 Weaver, Archibald J. (NE) – 1882, 1884  
 Weaver, Bernard A. (IL) – 1924  
 Weaver, Bernie (WI) – 1988  
 Weaver, Brent (SC) – 2001  
 Weaver, Claude (OK) – 1912, 1919  
 Weaver, F. J. (PA) – 1914  
 Weaver, Guy (NC) – 1946  
 Weaver, J. B. (AL) – 1936  
 Weaver, James (OR) – 1970, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Weaver, James B. (PA) – 1936  
 Weaver, James Baird (IA) – 1878, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1894, 1898  
 Weaver, James D. (PA) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Weaver, Leroy F. (MI) – 1894  
 Weaver, Mike (KY) – 2006  
 Weaver, Phil (NE) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Weaver, Virgil (KY) – 1918  
 Weaver, Walter L. (OH) – 1896, 1898  
 Weaver, Zebulon (NC) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Web, E. (NH) – 1827  
 Web, S. C. (NH) – 1827  
 Webb (CT) – 1898  
 Webb (OH) – 1832  
 Webb (PA) – 1862  
 Webb, Charles W. (PA) – 1946  
 Webb, Earl S. (CA) – 1944  
 Webb, Edward C. (MA) – 1906  
 Webb, Edwin Y. (NC) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Webb, Georgia Houston (CA) – 1990  
 Webb, Henry L. (IL) – 1832, 1834, 1841  
 Webb, J. B. (VA) – 1884  
 Webb, John C. (VA) – 1954  
 Webb, L. E. (KS) – 1934  
 Webb, Michael (NJ) – 1988  
 Webb, O. E. (CO) – 1930  
 Webb, Robert A. (TX) – 1910  
 Webb, Steve J. (OR) – 1998  
 Webb, W. D. (KS) – 1906  
 Webber, Amos R. (OH) – 1904  
 Webber, Catherine (OR) – 1994  
 Webber, Dan, Jr. (CA) – 1994  
 Webber, George W. (MI) – 1880  
 Weber, Bob (CA) – 1992  
 Weber, Charles H. (IL) – 1932  
 Weber, Craig (NC) – 2006, 2008  
 Weber, Daniel E. (NY) – 1968  
 Weber, Dirk B. (NJ) – 2000  
 Weber, Ed (OH) – 1980, 1982  
 Weber, Emil C. (OH) – 1962  
 Weber, Frank R. (MN) – 1934  
 Weber, Frederick R. (NC) – 1970  
 Weber, George (NY) – 1920  
 Weber, George D. “Boots” (MO) – 2004, 2006  
 Weber, John B. (NY) – 1884, 1886  
 Weber, Joseph A. (IL) – 1928  
 Weber, Robert (IL) – 1920  
 Weber, Robert G., Jr. (CA) – 2004  
 Weber, Vin (MN) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Webster (MD) – 1880  
 Webster (NH) – 1829  
 Webster, A. H. (NE) – 1886  
 Webster, Charles P. (MI) – 1934  
 Webster, Charles W. (KY) – 1970  
 Webster, Dan (FL) – 1992  
 Webster, Daniel (MA) – 1824, 1826  
 Webster, E. C. (TX) – 1910  
 Webster, Edwin H. (MD) – 1859, 1861, 1863, 1864  
 Webster, Edwin W. (WI) – 1946  
 Webster, Erastus D. (NY) – 1870  
 Webster, Ezekiel (NH) – 1824, 1825  
 Webster, Holland C. (OH) – 1912  
 Webster, Hugh (NC) – 2008  
 Webster, J. Stanley (WA) – 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Webster, John (NE) – 1996  
 Webster, John H. (CA) – 1990  
 Webster, Taylor (OH) – 1832, 1834, 1836  
 Webster, W. D. (ND) – 1936  
 Webster, William O. (MI) – 1882  
 Wechselberg, Julius (WI) – 1892  
 Weddle, L. Garrett (VA) – 1992  
 Wedemeyer, William W. (MI) – 1910, 1912  
 Wedum, Ellen E. (IN) – 1992  
 Weed, Al C., II (VA) – 2004, 2006  
 Weed, George S. (NY) – 1892  
 Weeden, Donald E. (NY) – 1968  
 Weeden, John H. (RI) – 1843  
 Weekes, Marie (NE) – 1920  
 Weeks, Alvin G. (MA) – 1912, 1914  
 Weeks, Edgar (MI) – 1884, 1898, 1900  
 Weeks, George V. B. (IL) – 1914  
 Weeks, James J. (ND) – 1914  
 Weeks, John E. (VT) – 1930





- Weeks, John W. (MA) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Weeks, John W. (NH) – 1829, 1831  
 Weeks, Joseph (NH) – 1835, 1837  
 Weeks, Lewis B. (PA) – 1898  
 Weeks, Thomas (MD) – 1896  
 Weeks, William D. (MA) – 1972  
 Weeks, Willis (PA) – 1898  
 Weems, Capell L. (OH) – 1904, 1906  
 Weems, John C. (MD) – 1824, 1826, 1829  
 Wefald, Jon (MN) – 1968  
 Wefald, Knud (MN) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Wegener, Otto (NY) – 1908  
 Wegner, Kenneth (NV) – 2006, 2008  
 Wehrle, Mark J. (IN) – 1998  
 Weichel, Alvin F. (OH) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Weicker, Lowell P., Jr. (CT) – 1968  
 Weideman, Carl M. (MI) – 1932  
 Weidemeyer, C. Maurice (MD) – 1944, 1948  
 Weidle (PA) – 1858  
 Weidler, Charles (IN) – 1926  
 Weidman, Grant (PA) – 1880  
 Weidner, Charles R. (CA) – 1962  
 Weidner, Don (FL) – 1992  
 Weigandt, John J. (NY) – 1982  
 Weil, Joseph A. (NY) – 1924, 1930, 1942  
 Weil, Lance T. (CA) – 1986  
 Weil, Louis (NY) – 1930  
 Weiland, Jack M. (SD) – 1974  
 Weiland, Rick (SD) – 1996  
 Weilburg, R. William (CA) – 1994  
 Weiler, Jerry (PA) – 1898  
 Weiler, John M. (ND) – 1948  
 Weilersbacher, Albert J. (PA) – 1948  
 Weimer, Emery D. (MI) – 1910  
 Weinberg, Alfred J. (MN) – 1956  
 Weinberg, Robert L. (VA) – 1988, 1996  
 Weinberger, Robert A. (IL) – 1980  
 Weiner, Anthony (NY) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Weiner, Max (PA) – 1980  
 Weiner, Robert S. (MA) – 1986  
 Weinstein, Jack M. (NY) – 1968  
 Weinstein, Lewis M. (NJ) – 1980  
 Weinstein, Norman J. (NJ) – 1988  
 Weinstock, Abraham L. (PA) – 1914  
 Weinzapfel, Jonathan (IN) – 1996  
 Weir, Austin H. (NE) – 1894  
 Weir, Edward R. (KY) – 1862, 1874  
 Weir, James A. (MO) – 1978  
 Weir, Morgan H. (IN) – 1878  
 Weir, Thomas (UT) – 1906  
 Weir, William H. (OH) – 1966  
 Weirauch, Robin (OH) – 2004, 2006, 2007  
 Weis, Jessica McC. (NY) – 1958, 1960  
 Weisberg, Gerard M. (NY) – 1964  
 Weisberger, Jeff (GA) – 2002  
 Weisel, Daniel E. (MD) – 1868  
 Weiseman, Denise (NY) – 1976  
 Weisiger, Benjamin B. (VA) – 1898  
 Weisman, Jacob M. (WI) – 1940  
 Weiss, John (NY) – 1890  
 Weiss, Myra Tanner (CA) – 1950  
 Weiss, Paul A. (TX) – 1974  
 Weiss, Ronald E. (NY) – 1966  
 Weiss, Samuel A. (PA) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Weiss, Ted (NY) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Weiss, Theodore S. (NY) – 1976  
 Weisse, Charles H. (WI) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Welborn (MO) – 1898  
 Welborn, F. Odell (GA) – 1972  
 Welborn, John (MO) – 1904, 1906  
 Welborn, Olin (CA) – 1892  
 Welborn, Olin (TX) – 1880  
 Welbourn, M. B. (AL) – 1870  
 Welch (OH) – 1852  
 Welch, A. C. (MN) – 1924  
 Welch, Albert J. (WI) – 1906, 1908  
 Welch, Charles A. (MA) – 1858, 1860  
 Welch, Charles R. (NY) – 1976  
 Welch, David (CA) – 1978  
 Welch, Don (OK) – 1924  
 Welch, F. M. (LA) – 1900  
 Welch, Frank (NE) – 1876  
 Welch, John (OH) – 1850  
 Welch, John E. (TX) – 1990  
 Welch, Peter (VT) – 2006, 2008  
 Welch, Philip J. (MO) – 1948, 1950  
 Welch, R. P. (LA) – 1892  
 Welch, Richard J. (CA) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Welch, William W. (CT) – 1853, 1855  
 Welcker, W. L. (TN) – 1892  
 Weldon, Curt (PA) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004, 2006  
 Weldon, Dave (FL) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Weldon, V. (TX) – 1894  
 Weldon, Wayne Curtis (PA) – 2002  
 Welford, Walter (ND) – 1924  
 Welker, Howard S. (PA) – 1914  
 Welker, Martin (OH) – 1848, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868  
 Wellborn, Marshall J. (GA) – 1848  
 Wellborn, Olin (TX) – 1878, 1882, 1884  
 Weller, Gerald C. “Jerry” (IL) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Weller, J. B. (CA) – 1863  
 Weller, John B. (OH) – 1838, 1840, 1843  
 Weller, Luman Hamlin (IA) – 1878, 1882, 1884  
 Weller, Royal H. (NY) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Welles, George (MD) – 1894  
 Wellhouse (OH) – 1843  
 Welling, Milton H. (UT) – 1916, 1918, 1922  
 Wellington, George L. (MD) – 1894  
 Wellman, Charles (MI) – 1904  
 Wellman, Hiram B. (OH) – 1838  
 Wellman, Paul R. (WV) – 1928  
 Wellman, Thomas (MI) – 1910  
 Wells (CT) – 1890  
 Wells (MN) – 1880  
 Wells (MO) – 1831  
 Wells (OH) – 1860  
 Wells, A. C. (LA) – 1880  
 Wells, Alfred (NY) – 1858  
 Wells, Charles E. (OK) – 1924, 1926, 1942  
 Wells, Daniel, Jr. (WI) – 1852, 1854  
 Wells, David I. (NY) – 1952, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Wells, Dorothy L. (CA) – 1992  
 Wells, Erastus (MO) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Wells, Erik (WV) – 2004  
 Wells, G. M. (IL) – 1948  
 Wells, G. W. (AR) – 1912, 1916  
 Wells, G. Wiley (MS) – 1875  
 Wells, Gideon (CT) – 1833  
 Wells, Goldie (SD) – 1952  
 Wells, Guy J. (RI) – 1964  
 Wells, H. B. (MS) – 1975  
 Wells, Hezekiah (MI) – 1837, 1838  
 Wells, Hulet M. (WA) – 1918  
 Wells, J. M. (LA) – 1878  
 Wells, J. R. Dick (CO) – 1958  
 Wells, James L. (NY) – 1906  
 Wells, John (NY) – 1850  
 Wells, John A. (NJ) – 1896  
 Wells, John A. (PA) – 1898  
 Wells, Joseph B. (IL) – 1848  
 Wells, Kenneth D. (VA) – 1972  
 Wells, Marden E. (ID) – 1970  
 Wells, Owen A. (WI) – 1892, 1894  
 Wells, Robert W. (MO) – 1832  
 Wells, Samuel (ME) – 1843, 1854  
 Wells, Samuel (VT) – 1864, 1866  
 Wells, Samuel J. (KS) – 1974  
 Wells, William H. (NJ) – 1956  
 Wells-Schooley, Jane (PA) – 1984  
 Welman, Richard M. (IN) – 1878  
 Welnowski, Lawrence (IL) – 1956  
 Welsh, Barry A. (IN) – 2006, 2008  
 Welsh, George A. (PA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Welsh, Herbert (PA) – 1900  
 Welsh, James K. (NY) – 1946  
 Welsh, Joe (IA) – 1984  
 Welsh, John (PA) – 1866  
 Welsh, William A. (PA) – 1956  
 Welsh, William T. (PA) – 1920  
 Welsh, William W. (IN) – 1946  
 Weltner, Charles L. (GA) – 1962, 1964, 1968  
 Welty, Benjamin F. (OH) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1926  
 Welty, Dora (IL) – 1924  
 Welty, Harry Robb (MN) – 1992  
 Welty, John C. (OH) – 1906  
 Welty, Mrs. P. A. (TX) – 1928  
 Welty, N. D. (KS) – 1914  
 Wemple, Edward (NY) – 1882, 1884  
 Wencke, Walter (CA) – 1960  
 Wendell (NY) – 1878  
 Wendt, Francis H. (WI) – 1938  
 Wene, Elmer H. (NJ) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1950  
 Wenke, Lee H. (MI) – 1966  
 Wenner, Henry L. (OH) – 1898  
 Wenschoff, Fred W. (IL) – 1922  
 Wenstrom, Gene (MN) – 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Wentworth, Franklin H. (MA) – 1908  
 Wentworth, Jeff (TX) – 1982  
 Wentworth, John (IL) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1870, 1952, 1964  
 Wentworth, Mary L. (MA) – 1984  
 Wentworth, Tappan (MA) – 1852, 1854  
 Werdel, Thomas H. (CA) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Werkmeister, Otto R. (WI) – 1958  
 Werline, Gideon T. (MI) – 1910  
 Werner, Charles F. (IN) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Werner, Stella B. (MD) – 1952  
 Werner, Theodore B. (SD) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Wertheim, John (NM) – 1996  
 Wertman, James E. (OH) – 1908  
 Wertz, George M. (PA) – 1922  
 Wertz, Matthew A. (PA) – 2006  
 Wescott (NJ) – 1886  
 Wescott, Ethan P. (NJ) – 1922  
 Wescott, Harry D. (PA) – 1930  
 Wescott, Ralph W. (NJ) – 1942  
 Wesley, Darity (CA) – 1996  
 Wessolowsky (GA) – 1882  
 Wesson, Milton A. (MA) – 1944  
 West (OH) – 1862  
 West (TN) – 1902  
 West, Allen (FL) – 2008  
 West, Charles (OH) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 West, Duane (KS) – 1990, 1992  
 West, George (NY) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 West, George J. (NY) – 1914  
 West, J. O. (NC) – 1948, 1954  
 West, James (PA) – 1902  
 West, John T. (GA) – 1896  
 West, Milton H. (TX) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 West, N. E. (CA) – 1942  
 West, Paul C. (NC) – 1952  
 West, Scott (WI) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 West, Thomas R., Jr. (OH) – 1976  
 Westbrook, David A. (OH) – 1994, 1996  
 Westbrook (NY) – 1888  
 Westbrook, Jim (TX) – 1984  
 Westbrook, John (PA) – 1840  
 Westbrook, Theodore R. (NY) – 1852

- Westcott (FL) – 1858  
 Westcott, James D. (NJ) – 1828  
 Westerman, E. A. (PA) – 1894  
 Westermeyer, F. (MO) – 1878  
 Westervelt, Benjamin F., Jr. (NY) – 1948, 1952  
 Westervelt, James (NY) – 1870  
 Westfall, A. J. (IA) – 1890  
 Westfall, Ralph E. (OH) – 1914  
 Westlake, B. F. (IL) – 1870  
 Westlake, Charlie (FL) – 2000  
 Westland, Jack (WA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Westmoreland, Lynn (GA) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Weston (ME) – 1866  
 Weston, Cole (CA) – 1948  
 Weston, Edmund L. (NY) – 1932  
 Weston, Geishom (MA) – 1852  
 Weston, Gersham B. (MA) – 1854  
 Weston, James (SC) – 1898  
 Weston, Josiah D. (MA) – 1856  
 Weston, Marcellus (NY) – 1840  
 Westover, W. H. (NE) – 1908  
 Westphal, Donald J. (IL) – 1990  
 Wethered (MD) – 1845, 1853  
 Wethered (VA) – 1839  
 Wethered, John (MD) – 1843  
 Wetherill (NJ) – 1892  
 Wetherill, J. M. (PA) – 1882  
 Wetterling, Patty (MN) – 2004, 2006  
 Wettrick, Frederick J. (WA) – 1936, 1940  
 Wetzal, Clarence L. (OH) – 1952  
 Wetzel, Lawrence J. (KS) – 1962  
 Wever, John M. (NY) – 1890, 1892  
 Wexler, Robert (FL) – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Weybrecht, Charles C. (OH) – 1898  
 Weybright, Guy M. (CO) – 1930  
 Weygand, Robert A. (RI) – 1996, 1998  
 Weymouth, George W. (MA) – 1896, 1898  
 Whalen, Bruce W. (SD) – 2006  
 Whalen, Charles W., Jr. (OH) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Whalen, James J. (NJ) – 1926  
 Whalen, Mike (IA) – 2006  
 Whalen, Robert P. (NY) – 1978  
 Whaley, Clyde (MO) – 1954  
 Whaley, Kellian V. (WV) – 1863, 1864  
 Whaley, Richard S. (SC) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Whaley, Robert F. (AL) – 1966, 1968  
 Whaley, W. M. (VA) – 1896  
 Whalley, J. Irving (PA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Whallon, Reuben (NY) – 1832  
 Wham, Jim (IL) – 1990  
 Wharton, Charles S. (IL) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Wharton, E. V. (KS) – 1892  
 Wharton, Gordon H. (TX) – 1996  
 Wharton, J. Ernest (NY) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Whatley, M. W. (AL) – 1892  
 Whatley, Wayne N. (SC) – 1972  
 Wheat, Alan (MO) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992  
 Wheat, Claude R. (NC) – 1918  
 Wheat, F. I. (CA) – 1904  
 Wheatley, George W. (KS) – 1900  
 Wheatley, Robert H. (OH) – 1972  
 Wheaton (NY) – 1844  
 Wheaton, Charles (IL) – 1886  
 Wheaton, Charles (NY) – 1846, 1868  
 Wheaton, Henry (NY) – 1824  
 Wheaton, Horace (NY) – 1842, 1844  
 Wheaton, Laban M. (MA) – 1844, 1846  
 Whechel, B. Frank (GA) – 1936  
 Wheelehan, Deborah Lynn “Debbie” (MO) – 1996  
 Wheeler (MN) – 1916  
 Wheeler (NH) – 1855, 1857  
 Wheeler (NY) – 1842, 1848  
 Wheeler (PA) – 1848  
 Wheeler (RI) – 1882  
 Wheeler (TN) – 1878  
 Wheeler, A. C. (ME) – 1914  
 Wheeler, B. Clark (CO) – 1898  
 Wheeler, Bill (MS) – 1994  
 Wheeler, Charles K. (KY) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Wheeler, Clayton L. (NY) – 1922  
 Wheeler, Clyde, Jr. (OK) – 1960  
 Wheeler, David (NY) – 1846  
 Wheeler, Ezra (WI) – 1862  
 Wheeler, Frank W. (MI) – 1888  
 Wheeler, Fred C. (CA) – 1912  
 Wheeler, Grattan (NY) – 1830  
 Wheeler, Hamilton K. (IL) – 1892  
 Wheeler, Harrison H. (MI) – 1890, 1892  
 Wheeler, Hiram N. (IL) – 1906  
 Wheeler, Ira (NY) – 1836  
 Wheeler, John (NY) – 1852, 1854  
 Wheeler, John H. (NC) – 1831  
 Wheeler, John P. (VA) – 1962  
 Wheeler, John T. (TX) – 1924  
 Wheeler, Joseph (AL) – 1880, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898  
 Wheeler, Loren E. (IL) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Wheeler, Mary R. (MA) – 1956  
 Wheeler, Nelson P. (PA) – 1906, 1908  
 Wheeler, Robert H. (OH) – 1894  
 Wheeler, Robert L. (NE) – 1892  
 Wheeler, W. M. (GA) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Wheeler, William A. (NY) – 1860, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Wheelwright, George W. (MA) – 1904  
 Whelan, Gerald T. (NE) – 1960  
 Whelan, Joe (WV) – 1998  
 Whelan, Quinton (CA) – 1964  
 Wheelchel, B. Frank (GA) – 1934, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Wherett (NJ) – 1916  
 Whetzel, Harvey C. (MI) – 1948  
 Whibbs, Vince, Jr. (FL) – 1994  
 Whicker, Joseph H. Sr. (NC) – 1946  
 Whinnery, Webster S. (CO) – 1924, 1926, 1930  
 Whipple (MO) – 1890  
 Whipple, R. Blaine (OR) – 1962, 1964  
 Whipple, Thomas, Jr. (NH) – 1824, 1827  
 Whisler, John L. (PA) – 1908  
 Whiston, Charles J. (WV) – 1960  
 Whitacre, John J. (OH) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1928  
 Whitaker (MO) – 1908  
 Whitaker, Clyde E. (MS) – 1992  
 Whitaker, F. B. (IA) – 1916  
 Whitaker, John A. (KY) – 1948, 1950  
 Whitaker, John R. (IA) – 1986  
 Whitaker, O. B. (MO) – 1924, 1936  
 Whitaker, Ray (WY) – 1958  
 Whitaker, Robert (CA) – 1912  
 Whitaker, Urban G. (CA) – 1968  
 Whitaker, W. T. (GA) – 1894  
 Whitaker, William (MA) – 1833  
 Whitaker, William P. (ID) – 1920, 1922, 1954  
 Whitcheer, L. E. (SD) – 1892  
 White (CT) – 1855  
 White (KY) – 1827  
 White (ME) – 1833, 1862, 1864  
 White (NH) – 1849, 1851  
 White (NY) – 1844, 1858, 1872  
 White (VT) – 1831  
 White, Addison (KY) – 1851  
 White, Albert S. (IN) – 1833, 1837, 1860  
 White, Alexander (AL) – 1851, 1872, 1874  
 White, Alexander C. (PA) – 1884  
 White, Alfred R. (NJ) – 1928  
 White, Allison (PA) – 1854, 1856, 1858  
 White, Amos O. (MI) – 1914  
 White, Andrew (GA) – 1894  
 White, Barb Davis (MN) – 2008  
 White, Bartow (NY) – 1824, 1836  
 White, Benjamin (ME) – 1843  
 White, Bill (MO) – 1980  
 White, Bouck (NY) – 1914  
 White, Bushnell (OH) – 1848  
 White, C. (TX) – 1900, 1904  
 White, Calvin B. (CA) – 1902  
 White, Campbell P. (NY) – 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834  
 White, Cecil F. (CA) – 1948, 1950, 1966  
 White, Charles P. (MI) – 1958  
 White, Charles W. (MA) – 1902  
 White, Chilton A. (OH) – 1860, 1862, 1864  
 White, Compton I. (ID) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 White, Compton I., Jr. (ID) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 White, Daniel A. (MA) – 1906  
 White, Daniel M. (NH) – 1896  
 White, Darren (NM) – 2008  
 White, David A. (NY) – 1916, 1920, 1922, 1926, 1932, 1934  
 White, Don (CA) – 1968  
 White, Donna (CA) – 1992  
 White, Dudley A. (OH) – 1936, 1938  
 White, E. Homer, Jr. (MD) – 1968  
 White, Edward D. (LA) – 1828, 1830, 1832, 1838, 1840  
 White, Elihu A. (NC) – 1888  
 White, Elmer (MI) – 1990  
 White, Fortune (NY) – 1840  
 White, Fred (OH) – 1914  
 White, Frederick E. (IA) – 1890, 1892, 1896  
 White, George (OH) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 White, George C. (IA) – 1912  
 White, George E. (IL) – 1894, 1896, 1898  
 White, George E. (WV) – 1914  
 White, George H. (NC) – 1896, 1898  
 White, Gregory A. (OH) – 1994  
 White, Harry (PA) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 White, Harry C. (MI) – 1924  
 White, Hayden M. (WY) – 1908, 1918  
 White, Hays B. (KS) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 White, Henry (PA) – 1876  
 White, Henry A. (IN) – 1878  
 White, Henry M. (WA) – 1912  
 White, Hugh (NY) – 1844, 1846, 1848  
 White, Ina M. (IL) – 1936  
 White, J. (TN) – 1867  
 White, J. D. (KY) – 1896, 1898  
 White, J. H. (NY) – 1870  
 White, J. Warren (OK) – 1944, 1946, 1948  
 White, James (MI) – 1990  
 White, James (TN) – 1870, 1886  
 White, James B. (IN) – 1886, 1888  
 White, James B. (KY) – 1900  
 White, James D. (PA) – 1838  
 White, James G. (NC) – 1970  
 White, John (KY) – 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843  
 White, John (MD) – 2006  
 White, John A. S. (VT) – 1863  
 White, John D. (KY) – 1874, 1880, 1882  
 White, John F., Jr. (PA) – 1991  
 White, John G. (KY) – 1902  
 White, John G. (PA) – 1874  
 White, John H. (NY) – 1868  
 White, John W. (AR) – 1922  
 White, John Z. (IL) – 1894, 1896  
 White, Joseph (OH) – 1894  
 White, Joseph L. (IN) – 1841, 1843  
 White, Joseph W. (OH) – 1862, 1864  
 White, Katharine E. (NJ) – 1960  
 White, Kay C. (TN) – 1998  
 White, Kevin Edward (IL) – 2006  
 White, Knox (SC) – 1988  
 White, L. M. La Follette (WV) – 1960  
 White, Larry (TX) – 1996  
 White, M. M. (IA) – 1910  
 White, Mark (TN) – 2006



- White, Michael D. (IN) – 1876  
 White, Michael J. (NH) – 1908  
 White, Milo (MN) – 1882, 1884, 1898  
 White, Otis (KY) – 1944  
 White, Peter (MI) – 1882  
 White, Peter A. (MA) – 2006  
 White, R. S. (NC) – 1920  
 White, Richard C. (TX) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 White, Rick (WA) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 White, Robert C. (DE) – 1910  
 White, Robert E. (CA) – 1974  
 White, Roy R. (VA) – 1970, 1972  
 White, S. Harrison (CO) – 1928  
 White, Stephen (MA) – 1826  
 White, Stephen J. (NY) – 1950  
 White, Stephen V. (NY) – 1886  
 White, Thomas (ME) – 1900, 1902  
 White, Tom P. (OH) – 1938  
 White, W. B. (NC) – 1952  
 White, Wallace H., Jr. (ME) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 White, Wilbur, Jr. (NY) – 1968, 1972  
 White, Wilbur M. (OH) – 1930, 1932, 1940  
 White, William (NC) – 1958  
 White, William E. (MO) – 1978, 1982  
 White, William J. (OH) – 1892, 1898  
 White, Z. T. (TX) – 1912  
 Whiteaker, John (OR) – 1878, 1880  
 Whitefield, Donald D. (TX) – 1974  
 Whiteford, Henry C. (MD) – 1936  
 Whiteford, Robert M. (IL) – 1966  
 Whitehead (AL) – 1884  
 Whitehead, James (NE) – 1892  
 Whitehead, Jim (GA) – 2007  
 Whitehead, John (PA) – 1912  
 Whitehead, John L. (VA) – 1956  
 Whitehead, John R. (VA) – 1900  
 Whitehead, Joseph (VA) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Whitehead, Paul (CA) – 2004  
 Whitehead, Thomas (VA) – 1872  
 Whitehead, William C. (IN) – 1956  
 Whitehorn, Joseph A. (NY) – 1918, 1924  
 Whitehouse, John O. (NY) – 1872, 1874  
 Whitehurst, A. W. (NC) – 1950  
 Whitehurst, G. William (VA) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Whitelaw, Robert H. (MO) – 1890  
 Whiteley (DE) – 1848  
 Whiteley, Richard H. (GA) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Whiteley, William G. (DE) – 1856, 1858  
 Whiteman (MN) – 1890  
 Whiteman, Lewis H. (OH) – 1898  
 Whitener, Basil L. (NC) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Whiteside (IN) – 1872  
 Whiteside, Fred Willard (PA) – 1916  
 Whiteside, Isaac F. (IN) – 1898  
 Whitesides (PA) – 1834  
 Whitesides, D. E. (CA) – 1863  
 Whitfield (VA) – 1845  
 Whitfield, Edward “Ed” (KY) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Whitfield, Mark W. (OH) – 1978  
 Whitford, Clay B. (CO) – 1904  
 Whitin, Paul (MA) – 1862  
 Whiting (NY) – 1854  
 Whiting, C. E. (IA) – 1874  
 Whiting, Justin R. (MI) – 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1900  
 Whiting, R. M., Jr. (NY) – 1870  
 Whiting, Richard H. (IL) – 1874  
 Whiting, William (MA) – 1872, 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Whitledge (MO) – 1892  
 Whitley (GA) – 1876  
 Whitley, Charles (NC) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Whitley, James L. (NY) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Whitman, B. C. (CA) – 1856  
 Whitman, Ezekiel (ME) – 1838  
 Whitman, John D. (IA) – 1874  
 Whitman, R. Randy (OH) – 1994, 1996  
 Whitman, Robert J. (VA) – 2007  
 Whitman, William H. (NY) – 1976  
 Whitmore, Earl B. (CA) – 1967  
 Whitmore, Elias (NY) – 1824  
 Whitmore, George W. (TX) – 1869, 1871  
 Whitmore, Jonni (AK) – 1994  
 Whitnel, Lindorf O. (IL) – 1900  
 Whitney (NJ) – 1850  
 Whitney, Abner D. (NY) – 1926  
 Whitney, C. H. (TN) – 1896  
 Whitney, Cornelius V. (NY) – 1932  
 Whitney, Frank E. (KS) – 1918  
 Whitney, Frederick M., Jr. (MA) – 1968  
 Whitney, H. Avery (CA) – 1916  
 Whitney, Herbert P. (OH) – 1914  
 Whitney, J. J. (OR) – 1908  
 Whitney, Stephen (CT) – 1922  
 Whitney, Thomas R. (NY) – 1854  
 Whitney, Wilb F. (MA) – 1878  
 Whiton, Alpha R. (NY) – 1936  
 Whitsell, J. C. (MO) – 1926  
 Whitson, C. F. (KS) – 1934  
 Whittaker, Edgar H. (MA) – 1850  
 Whittaker, F. B. (IA) – 1914  
 Whittaker, George W. (PA) – 1878  
 Whittaker, Robert (KS) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Whittel, Robert G. (FL) – 2004  
 Whittemore, B. Frank (SC) – 1868  
 Whittemore, Frank E. (OH) – 1922  
 Whitten, Jamie L. (MS) – 1941, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Whittle, Charles E. (KY) – 1926  
 Whittle, J. L. (TX) – 1898  
 Whittlesey, Charles (VA) – 1869  
 Whittlesey, Elisha (OH) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1836  
 Whittlesey, F. E. (PA) – 1920  
 Whittlesey, Frederick (NY) – 1830, 1832  
 Whittlesey, Thomas (CT) – 1837, 1839  
 Whittlesey, Walter Lincoln (NJ) – 1934  
 Whittlesey, William A. (OH) – 1848  
 Whitworth, Lin (ID) – 2004  
 Whorley, Jeff (TN) – 1994  
 Whybark (MO) – 1888  
 Whyte, William Pinkney (MD) – 1851, 1857  
 Wichterian, Ben M. (MN) – 1964  
 Wichum, Victor (NY) – 1946  
 Wick (NY) – 1886  
 Wick, Robert (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Wick, William W. (IN) – 1831, 1833, 1837, 1839, 1845, 1847  
 Wicker, Frank N. (LA) – 1898  
 Wicker, Fred N. (LA) – 1896  
 Wicker, Roger F. (MS) – 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Wickersham, J. Harold (PA) – 1906  
 Wickersham, Victor (OK) – 1941, 1942, 1944, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1960, 1962  
 Wickett, Charles C. (MI) – 1954  
 Wickham, Charles P. (OH) – 1886, 1888  
 Wickliffe, Charles A. (KY) – 1824, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1843, 1847, 1861  
 Wickliffe, Robert C. (LA) – 1908, 1910  
 Wicks, Barbara C. (NY) – 1974  
 Wicks, Frank (NY) – 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Wickson, Raymond J. (OK) – 2008  
 Widgery, Robin (MI) – 1976  
 Widnall, William B. (NJ) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Widney, H. M. (IN) – 1914  
 Wieblen, Richard D. (MN) – 1984  
 Wiedinger, Bernard Moulton (IL) – 1922  
 Wiegand, Frank J. (MI) – 1934  
 Wiehe, Harry E. (MO) – 1936  
 Wiener, David H. (NJ) – 1964  
 Wiener, Hermine L. (FL) – 1994  
 Wiener, Jacob I. (NY) – 1918  
 Wiens, Tom (CO) – 1982  
 Wier (PA) – 1866  
 Wier, Roy W. (MN) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Wierenga, Herman J. (MI) – 1942  
 Wiesner, Lawrence R. (CA) – 2002, 2004  
 Wieting (NY) – 1878  
 Wiggins, Charles E. (CA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Wiggins, Jim (GA) – 1996  
 Wigginton, Peter D. (CA) – 1875, 1876  
 Wigglesworth, Richard B. (MA) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Wight (NY) – 1874  
 Wight, Bill (WA) – 1988  
 Wightman (MO) – 1912  
 Wightman, Charles J. (IL) – 1936  
 Wightman, Joseph (MA) – 1866  
 Wike, Scott (IL) – 1874, 1888, 1890  
 Wilber (MI) – 1874  
 Wilber, Cortland A. (NY) – 1916  
 Wilber, David (NY) – 1872, 1878, 1886, 1888  
 Wilber, David Forrest (NY) – 1894, 1896  
 Wilcox (MO) – 1892  
 Wilcox (TN) – 1888  
 Wilcox (VT) – 1860  
 Wilcox, Alfred N. (OH) – 1898  
 Wilcox, C. G. Finney (NY) – 1914  
 Wilcox, Elliott R. (MI) – 1894  
 Wilcox, G. W. (MS) – 1859  
 Wilcox, H. (IA) – 1904  
 Wilcox, J. Mark (FL) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Wilcox, John A. (MS) – 1851, 1853  
 Wilcox, Joseph B. (NC) – 1892  
 Wilcox, Leonard (NH) – 1833  
 Wilcox, Lumund F. (IA) – 1954  
 Wilcox, Nathaniel G. (IL) – 1847  
 Wilcox, O. H. (SC) – 1944  
 Wilcox, Walter W. (NY) – 1930  
 Wilcox, Washington F. (CT) – 1888, 1890  
 Wilcox, William R. (NY) – 1900  
 Wilcox, William W. (IL) – 1914  
 Wild, Rick (RI) – 1996  
 Wilde, Linda M. (CA) – 1996  
 Wilde, Richard H. (GA) – 1824, 1827, 1828, 1830, 1832, 1834, 1835, 1842  
 Wilde, Wendy (MN) – 2006  
 Wilder (MN) – 1876  
 Wilder (OH) – 1854  
 Wilder, A. Carter (KS) – 1862  
 Wilder, Deborah (CA) – 1994  
 Wilder, Henry P. (VA) – 1934  
 Wilder, John T. (TN) – 1886



- Wilder, Victor A. (NY) – 1906  
 Wilder, William Henry (MA) – 1910, 1912  
 Wildman, Nathaniel H. (CT) – 1849  
 Wildman, Zalmon (CT) – 1833, 1835  
 Wildrick, Edward W. (NJ) – 1938  
 Wildrick, Isaac (NJ) – 1848, 1850  
 Wilensky, M. H. (GA) – 1922  
 Wiles, Ben (NY) – 1918  
 Wiles, G. R. C. (WV) – 1916  
 Wiles, Harry (KS) – 1966  
 Wiles, Stanley (KS) – 2000  
 Wiley (ME) – 1858  
 Wiley, Albert E., Jr. (WI) – 1984  
 Wiley, Aquila (OH) – 1878  
 Wiley, Ariosto A. (AL) – 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Wiley, Benjamin L. (IL) – 1856, 1876  
 Wiley, Charles W. (NJ) – 1976, 1978  
 Wiley, J. M. (AL) – 1866  
 Wiley, James S. (ME) – 1847  
 Wiley, John M. (NY) – 1888  
 Wiley, John Sidney (VA) – 1922  
 Wiley, Oliver C. (AL) – 1908  
 Wiley, Rankin (WV) – 1910  
 Wiley, William H. (NJ) – 1902, 1904, 1908, 1910  
 Wilhelm, William (PA) – 1930  
 Wilhoit, Roy (KY) – 1914  
 Wilkens (PA) – 1840  
 Wilkerson, John S. (SC) – 1982  
 Wilkerson, Wayman (TN) – 1916, 1920  
 Wilkes, George (NY) – 1870  
 Wilkie, Horace W. (WI) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Wilkin (NY) – 1828  
 Wilkin, J. M. (WA) – 1906  
 Wilkin, Jacob W. (IL) – 1874  
 Wilkin, Samuel (NY) – 1830, 1832  
 Wilkins, Beriah (OH) – 1882, 1884, 1886  
 Wilkins, James C. (MS) – 1831, 1835  
 Wilkins, M. W. (CA) – 1902  
 Wilkins, S. W. (OH) – 1890  
 Wilkins, Scott (OH) – 1912  
 Wilkins, William (PA) – 1828, 1843  
 Wilkinson, Ezra (MA) – 1842  
 Wilkinson, H. B. (AZ) – 1932, 1933  
 Wilkinson, J. Harvie, III (VA) – 1970  
 Wilkinson, J. M. (GA) – 1898  
 Wilkinson, James (IA) – 1874  
 Wilkinson, James (LA) – 1892  
 Wilkinson, Jay G. (OK) – 1970  
 Wilkinson, John A. (NC) – 1936, 1940  
 Wilkinson, Lacy L. (CO) – 1954  
 Wilkinson, Morton S. (MN) – 1857, 1868, 1872, 1888  
 Wilkinson, S. G. (IN) – 1912  
 Wilkinson, Theodore S. (LA) – 1886, 1888  
 Wilkinson, Thomas F. (NY) – 1896  
 Will, J. Everett (VA) – 1934, 1936  
 Will, John (IL) – 1912  
 Willard (VT) – 1850  
 Willard, Charles W. (VT) – 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874  
 Willard, F. A. (KS) – 1894  
 Willard, George (MI) – 1872, 1874  
 Willard, James B. (CA) – 1948  
 Willard, John (NY) – 1826, 1828  
 Willard, William (MI) – 1864  
 Willard, William (PA) – 1838  
 Willems, Paul F. (WI) – 1984, 1986  
 Willert, John G. (OH) – 1910, 1912  
 Willet, Charles J. (MI) – 1882  
 Willett (NY) – 1848  
 Willett, James M. (NY) – 1864  
 Willett, William, Jr. (NY) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
 Willey, Calvin (CT) – 1825  
 Willey, Earle D. (DE) – 1942, 1944  
 Willey, Freeman O. (NJ) – 1896  
 Willey, John W. (OH) – 1838  
 Willford, Albert C. (IA) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Williams (AR) – 1880  
 Williams (IN) – 1876  
 Williams (KS) – 1882  
 Williams (MO) – 1898, 1912  
 Williams (NY) – 1842, 1848, 1850, 1856, 1886  
 Williams (OH) – 1860  
 Williams (PA) – 1858  
 Williams (TN) – 1880  
 Williams (VT) – 1831  
 Williams, Aaron (PA) – 1894  
 Williams, Alan (PA) – 1972  
 Williams, Alpheus S. (MI) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Williams, Andrew (NY) – 1870, 1874, 1876  
 Williams, Anthony E. (GA) – 1890  
 Williams, Anthony W. (IL) – 2008  
 Williams, Arch (IL) – 1854  
 Williams, Archibald H. A. (NC) – 1890, 1892  
 Williams, Arthur B. (MI) – 1924  
 Williams, Benjamin H. (NY) – 1890  
 Williams, Bob (WA) – 1990  
 Williams, Burt (WI) – 1902  
 Williams, Calvin (MI) – 1986  
 Williams, Charles (NY) – 1838  
 Williams, Charles G. (WI) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Williams, Charles W. (IL) – 1916  
 Williams, Christopher H. (TN) – 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1849, 1851  
 Williams, Clair A. (IA) – 1944, 1946, 1952  
 Williams, Clarence E. (NY) – 1918  
 Williams, Clyde (MO) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Williams, Clyde M. (AR) – 1940  
 Williams, Craig (ID) – 2000  
 Williams, Dan (ID) – 1996, 1998  
 Williams, David J. (WA) – 1924  
 Williams, David L. (KY) – 2002  
 Williams, David M. (CA) – 1986  
 Williams, Deborah L. (PA) – 2004  
 Williams, Dennis E. (DE) – 1996, 1998  
 Williams, Doug (TX) – 1984  
 Williams, Edward (ID) – 1972  
 Williams, Edward I. (IL) – 1914  
 Williams, Elihu S. (OH) – 1886, 1888  
 Williams, Faye (LA) – 1986, 1988  
 Williams, Frank B. (LA) – 1900  
 Williams, Frederick (MD) – 1894  
 Williams, George Fred (MA) – 1890, 1892  
 Williams, George S. (DE) – 1938, 1940  
 Williams, Gex (KY) – 1998  
 Williams, Glen M. (VA) – 1964  
 Williams, Guinn (TX) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Williams, H. G. “Red” (AL) – 1952, 1960  
 Williams, H. P. (CA) – 1879  
 Williams, H. Sinclair (NC) – 1916  
 Williams, Harlan C. (MD) – 1984, 1986  
 Williams, Harrison A., Jr. (NJ) – 1953, 1954, 1956  
 Williams, Harry M. (AR) – 1926  
 Williams, Henry (MA) – 1838, 1840, 1842  
 Williams, Henry R. (MI) – 1852  
 Williams, Hezekiah (ME) – 1844, 1847  
 Williams, Howard G. (PA) – 1976  
 Williams, Howard Y. (MN) – 1928, 1936, 1938  
 Williams, J. (MD) – 1826  
 Williams, J. A. (AR) – 1882  
 Williams, J. Asakiah (FL) – 1896  
 Williams, J. C. (CA) – 1912  
 Williams, J. C. J. (TN) – 1890, 1891, 1912  
 Williams, J. D. (ID) – 1992  
 Williams, J. E. (TX) – 1914  
 Williams, J. Tilman (CA) – 2004  
 Williams, James (DE) – 1874, 1876  
 Williams, James Douglas (IN) – 1874  
 Williams, James E., Jr. (CA) – 1964  
 Williams, James F. (GA) – 1998  
 Williams, James H. (VA) – 1880  
 Williams, James R. (IL) – 1889, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Williams, James W. (MD) – 1829, 1831, 1841  
 Williams, Jared W. (NH) – 1837, 1839  
 Williams, Jeremiah N. (AL) – 1874, 1876  
 Williams, Jesse W. (NY) – 1936, 1938  
 Williams, Joe E. (TX) – 1904  
 Williams, John (IL) – 1856  
 Williams, John (NY) – 1838, 1846, 1854  
 Williams, John (TN) – 1867  
 Williams, John Bell (MS) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Williams, John C. (NY) – 1964  
 Williams, John D. (CA) – 1984  
 Williams, John F. (MO) – 1868  
 Williams, John L. (KY) – 1861  
 Williams, John M. S. (MA) – 1872, 1874  
 Williams, John S. (AZ) – 1911  
 Williams, John S. (IN) – 1872  
 Williams, John Sharp (MS) – 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Williams, John T. (TN) – 1968  
 Williams, John W. (NY) – 1906  
 Williams, Jon (NC) – 1998  
 Williams, Joseph L. (TN) – 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Williams, Joseph R. (MI) – 1843, 1850, 1852  
 Williams, Kathleen Z. (IN) – 1970, 1972  
 Williams, L. Morgan (AL) – 1986  
 Williams, Lafayette (NC) – 1948  
 Williams, Laurie (OK) – 1992  
 Williams, Lawrence G. (PA) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Williams, Lewis (NC) – 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Williams, Liles (MS) – 1981, 1982  
 Williams, Lon (TX) – 1988  
 Williams, Louis H. (VA) – 1962  
 Williams, Lyle (OH) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Williams, Lynn A. (IL) – 1964  
 Williams, Mary Morgan (IL) – 1936  
 Williams, Michael E. (MS) – 1992  
 Williams, Mordecai (KY) – 1898  
 Williams, Morgan B. (PA) – 1896, 1898  
 Williams, Murat Willis (VA) – 1970, 1972  
 Williams, Oliver (PA) – 1896  
 Williams, Pat (MT) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Williams, Patricia L. (IN) – 1988  
 Williams, Paul (TX) – 2000, 2002  
 Williams, Paul W. (NY) – 1946  
 Williams, Ralph L. (CO) – 1952  
 Williams, Ralph O. (DE) – 1990  
 Williams, Richard (MA) – 1970  
 Williams, Richard (OR) – 1874, 1876  
 Williams, S. Carter (NC) – 1924, 1926  
 Williams, S. M. (TX) – 1846  
 Williams, S. W. (TN) – 1922  
 Williams, Samuel C. (VA) – 1841  
 Williams, Samuel M. (TX) – 1846  
 Williams, Samuel T. (NC) – 1868  
 Williams, Samuel Walker (VA) – 1896  
 Williams, Seward H. (OH) – 1914, 1916  
 Williams, Sherrod (KY) – 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Williams, Silas (TN) – 1928  
 Williams, Stephen D. (MI) – 1900  
 Williams, Stephen E. (NC) – 1859  
 Williams, Stephen W. (NC) – 1857  
 Williams, T. W. (CA) – 1910  
 Williams, T. Walter (OH) – 1944



- Williams, Thomas (AL) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Williams, Thomas (CT) – 1825, 1837, 1839, 1841  
 Williams, Thomas (OH) – 1910  
 Williams, Thomas (PA) – 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Williams, Thomas (SC) – 1833  
 Williams, Thomas C. (MI) – 1894  
 Williams, Thomas S. (CT) – 1827  
 Williams, Thomas S. (IL) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Williams, Vanessa (NJ) – 1996  
 Williams, W. Craig (PA) – 2008  
 Williams, Walter (NJ) – 1920  
 Williams, Wendell H. (CA) – 1992  
 Williams, William (IN) – 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Williams, William (NY) – 1870, 1872  
 Williams, William A. (MA) – 1866  
 Williams, William B. (MI) – 1873, 1874  
 Williams, William C. (IN) – 1878  
 Williams, William Elza (IL) – 1898, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Williams, William M. (NJ) – 1926  
 Williams, William P. (NC) – 1833  
 Williams, William R. (CA) – 1992  
 Williams, William R. (NY) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Williams, William Vincent (OH) – 1962  
 Williams, Wilmer F. (DE) – 1962  
 Williamson (NY) – 1860  
 Williamson (TX) – 1849  
 Williamson, Amor J. (NY) – 1858  
 Williamson, Brett (CA) – 1994  
 Williamson, James T. (NY) – 1902  
 Williamson, John A. (GA) – 1848  
 Williamson, John G. A. (NC) – 1833  
 Williamson, John H. (NC) – 1892  
 Williamson, John N. (OR) – 1902, 1904  
 Williamson, Kathy (CA) – 2000  
 Williamson, W. D. (ME) – 1826  
 Williamson, William (SD) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Willibey, Billy (TX) – 1984  
 Willie, Asa H. (TX) – 1872  
 Willing, Joseph K. (PA) – 1922  
 Willingham, Noble (TX) – 2000  
 Willington, George (MD) – 1892  
 Willis (MN) – 1898  
 Willis (NY) – 1870  
 Willis, Albert S. (KY) – 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Willis, Benjamin (NY) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Willis, Edmond H. (OH) – 1910  
 Willis, Edwin E. (LA) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Willis, Francis H. (NY) – 1894  
 Willis, Frank B. (OH) – 1910, 1912  
 Willis, I. J. (LA) – 1892  
 Willis, Jonathan S. (DE) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Willis, Larryann (OR) – 1982, 1984  
 Willis, Lyle Leonard (KY) – 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Willis, Nathan (MA) – 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830  
 Willison, Frank L. (MI) – 1926  
 Williston (PA) – 1834  
 Williston, Samuel (MA) – 1850  
 Willits (PA) – 1843  
 Willits, Edwin (MI) – 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Willits, George S. (IL) – 1892  
 Willms (KY) – 1900  
 Willoughby, Ben L. (IN) – 1892  
 Willoughby, Fred “Tim” (CA) – 2004  
 Willow, Edward (MN) – 1952, 1954  
 Wills, Matthew Eric (KY) – 1994  
 Wills, William R. (TN) – 1964  
 Willshaw, Arthur L. (NY) – 1934  
 Willson, Augustus E. (KY) – 1886, 1888, 1892  
 Willson, George B. (PA) – 1908  
 Willson, James C. (MI) – 1884  
 Willson, Jared (NY) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Willson, William C. D. (NY) – 1914  
 Willy, John F. (IN) – 1878  
 Willyard, S. L. (TX) – 1912  
 Wilmer (MD) – 1880  
 Wilmer, Joseph Allison (MD) – 1934  
 Wilmeth, Delbert O. (IN) – 1934  
 Wilmot, David (PA) – 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Wilmot, George (IA) – 1886  
 Wilshire, H. G. (NY) – 1902  
 Wilshire, William W. (AR) – 1872, 1874  
 Wilson (CT) – 1845, 1908, 1910  
 Wilson (IN) – 1856, 1858, 1860  
 Wilson (MO) – 1838, 1848, 1904  
 Wilson (NY) – 1854, 1874  
 Wilson (OH) – 1852, 1860  
 Wilson (PA) – 1860  
 Wilson (SC) – 1854  
 Wilson (SD) – 1902  
 Wilson (VA) – 1839  
 Wilson, A. E. (KY) – 1884  
 Wilson, A. L. (AR) – 1910  
 Wilson, A. S. (KS) – 1886  
 Wilson, Asher B. (ID) – 1924  
 Wilson, Augusta E. (AL) – 1974  
 Wilson, Ben F. (KS) – 1908  
 Wilson, Benjamin (WV) – 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Wilson, Bob (CA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Wilson, Bob (IL) – 1962  
 Wilson, C. E. (VA) – 1900  
 Wilson, Calvert S. (CA) – 1942  
 Wilson, Charles (TX) – 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Wilson, Charles B. (LA) – 1888  
 Wilson, Charles E. (CO) – 1954  
 Wilson, Charles G. (VA) – 1936  
 Wilson, Charles H. (CA) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Wilson, Charles Ray (NY) – 1946, 1952  
 Wilson, Charlie (OH) – 2006, 2008  
 Wilson, Cora Pattleton (CA) – 1916  
 Wilson, David J. (UT) – 1946, 1948  
 Wilson, David M. (OH) – 1874  
 Wilson, Dick (CA) – 1962, 1964  
 Wilson, E. W. (WV) – 1896  
 Wilson, Earl (IN) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Wilson, Edgar (ID) – 1894, 1898  
 Wilson, Edgar C. (VA) – 1833, 1835  
 Wilson, Edward G. (PA) – 1954, 1956  
 Wilson, Edward H. (NY) – 1940  
 Wilson, Edwin L. (IL) – 1928  
 Wilson, Ellis E. (IA) – 1926  
 Wilson, Emmett (FL) – 1912, 1914  
 Wilson, Ephraim K. (MD) – 1826, 1829, 1872  
 Wilson, Eugene M. (MN) – 1868, 1874  
 Wilson, Francis H. (NY) – 1896  
 Wilson, Frank E. (NY) – 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1910, 1912  
 Wilson, Frank W. (TN) – 1950  
 Wilson, George A. (IL) – 1876, 1878, 1890  
 Wilson, George H. (OK) – 1948, 1950  
 Wilson, George P. R. (IN) – 1845  
 Wilson, George W. (OH) – 1892, 1894  
 Wilson, George W. (VA) – 1916  
 Wilson, Gill Robb (NJ) – 1950  
 Wilson, Gregory M. (OK) – 2004  
 Wilson, Guy (CA) – 1994  
 Wilson, H. B. (IN) – 1890  
 Wilson, H. Clay (IL) – 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Wilson, Harrison (OH) – 1878  
 Wilson, Harry H. (KY) – 1938  
 Wilson, Heather A. (NM) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Wilson, Henry (MA) – 1852  
 Wilson, Henry (PA) – 1824  
 Wilson, Henry E. (NY) – 1910  
 Wilson, Henry H. (PA) – 1910  
 Wilson, Herb (WA) – 1950  
 Wilson, I. (CT) – 1843  
 Wilson, Increase (CT) – 1847  
 Wilson, Isaac (NY) – 1824, 1830  
 Wilson, J. B. (IN) – 1914  
 Wilson, J. E. (SC) – 1894, 1896  
 Wilson, J. Frank (TX) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Wilson, J. Stanyarne (SC) – 1894  
 Wilson, J. Stitt (CA) – 1912, 1932  
 Wilson, Jack (FL) – 1984  
 Wilson, James (IA) – 1872, 1874, 1882  
 Wilson, James (IN) – 1856, 1858  
 Wilson, James (NH) – 1847, 1849  
 Wilson, James (NY) – 1846  
 Wilson, James (PA) – 1824, 1826  
 Wilson, James, Jr. (NH) – 1833, 1835, 1837  
 Wilson, James B. (WA) – 1956  
 Wilson, James C. (TX) – 1916, 1918  
 Wilson, James F. (IA) – 1861, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Wilson, James P. (IL) – 1906  
 Wilson, Jarad (NY) – 1830  
 Wilson, Jeremiah M. (IN) – 1870, 1872  
 Wilson, Jerome L. (NY) – 1966  
 Wilson, Jerome M. (NY) – 1960  
 Wilson, Jimmy (LA) – 1978  
 Wilson, Joe (SC) – 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Wilson, John (MA) – 1858  
 Wilson, John (SC) – 1824, 1826  
 Wilson, John E. (MD) – 1890  
 Wilson, John H. (KY) – 1888, 1890, 1914  
 Wilson, John H. (PA) – 1919, 1920  
 Wilson, John J. (VT) – 1922  
 Wilson, John L. (WA) – 1889, 1890, 1892  
 Wilson, John T. (OH) – 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Wilson, Joseph G. (OR) – 1870, 1872  
 Wilson, Karl M. (AZ) – 1946  
 Wilson, Kirby L., Jr. (MI) – 1948, 1950  
 Wilson, L. Birch, Jr. (PA) – 1914, 1918  
 Wilson, Leonard (AL) – 1976  
 Wilson, Leroy S. (MI) – 1942  
 Wilson, Louis D. (NC) – 1837  
 Wilson, M. D. (IN) – 1914  
 Wilson, M. R. (LA) – 1894  
 Wilson, Manly D. (IN) – 1888  
 Wilson, Mauley D. (IN) – 1916  
 Wilson, R. R. (OK) – 1938  
 Wilson, Riley J. (LA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934  
 Wilson, Robert P. C. (MO) – 1889, 1890  
 Wilson, Robert T. “Bob” (AL) – 1996  
 Wilson, Roderick J. (CA) – 1974  
 Wilson, Ron (TX) – 1989  
 Wilson, Sam B. (PA) – 1932  
 Wilson, Stanyarne (SC) – 1896, 1898  
 Wilson, Stephen F. (PA) – 1864, 1866  
 Wilson, Steve (CA) – 2000  
 Wilson, T. A. (TX) – 1892  
 Wilson, T. B. (OH) – 1890  
 Wilson, T. Webber (MS) – 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Wilson, Thomas (MN) – 1886, 1888  
 Wilson, Thomas (NV) – 1996  
 Wilson, Thomas A. (OH) – 1944  
 Wilson, Thomas C. (KS) – 1916  
 Wilson, Thomas J., Jr. (VA) – 1934



- Wilson, Thomas P. (KY) – 1829  
 Wilson, W. B. (PA) – 1876  
 Wilson, W. H. (TX) – 1914  
 Wilson, W. R. (PA) – 1878  
 Wilson, Willett (TX) – 1922  
 Wilson, William (OH) – 1824, 1826  
 Wilson, William B. (PA) – 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Wilson, William E. (IN) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Wilson, William Edwin (WV) – 1920  
 Wilson, William H. (PA) – 1934, 1936  
 Wilson, William L. (CA) – 1912  
 Wilson, William L. (WV) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Wilson, William Warfield (IL) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Wilson, Willis Ray (IL) – 1940  
 Wiltermood, John A. (IN) – 1902  
 Wimberley, Jon (GA) – 1874  
 Wimberly, F. D. (GA) – 1892  
 Wimbish, C. Bette (FL) – 1988  
 Wimbush, L. (SC) – 1870  
 Wimmell, Arthur M. (CO) – 1944  
 Wimmer, D. F. (TX) – 1926  
 Wimmer, Ed (KY) – 1942  
 Wimpey, John A. (GA) – 1868, 1870  
 Winans (MS) – 1849  
 Winans (WI) – 1868  
 Winans, Edwin B. (MI) – 1880, 1882, 1884  
 Winans, George W. (WI) – 1896  
 Winans, James J. (OH) – 1868, 1872  
 Winans, John (WI) – 1882  
 Winant (NJ) – 1878  
 Winberry, John J. (NJ) – 1952  
 Winch (NY) – 1888  
 Winchester, Boyd (KY) – 1868, 1870  
 Winchester, Charles M. (NY) – 1922  
 Winchester, Henry M. (DE) – 1950  
 Winckler, F. C. (WI) – 1882  
 Wind (MO) – 1886  
 Winder, Dick (GA) – 1982  
 Windham, Corby (TX) – 2002  
 Windom, William (MN) – 1859, 1860, 1862, 1864, 1866  
 Winebrenner, David C. (MD) – 1924  
 Winegarner, E. H. (IL) – 1956  
 Winekauf, Glen (IA) – 1994  
 Wineland, Fred L. (MD) – 1974  
 Wineland, H. L. (OK) – 1926  
 Winfield, Charles H. (NY) – 1862, 1864  
 Winfield, Jack (AL) – 1970  
 Winfrey, Thomas C. (KY) – 1863  
 Wing, Charles G. (MI) – 1906  
 Wing, Halsey R. (NY) – 1865  
 Wingate (MO) – 1874  
 Wingate, H. L., Jr. (GA) – 1953  
 Wingate, John (NH) – 1833  
 Wingate, Joseph F. (ME) – 1826, 1828  
 Wingback, H. M. (TX) – 1916  
 Wingerd, Daniel H. (PA) – 1890  
 Wingert, George (KS) – 1990  
 Wingo, Effiegene (AR) – 1930  
 Wingo, Otis T. (AR) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Winkler (WI) – 1872  
 Winkler, Robert (CA) – 1980  
 Winn (LA) – 1840  
 Winn, Henry (MA) – 1900  
 Winn, Larry, Jr. (KS) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Winn, Thomas C. (GA) – 1896  
 Winn, Thomas E. (GA) – 1890  
 Winnell, William (OH) – 1852  
 Winnen, Jacob (IL) – 1902  
 Winnie, Charles O. (NY) – 1928  
 Winningham, Richard (TN) – 1970  
 Winslow (NY) – 1886  
 Winslow (WI) – 1876  
 Winslow, John (MA) – 1950  
 Winslow, Samuel E. (MA) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Winslow, Warren (NC) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Winstead, W. Arthur (MI) – 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Winston (MO) – 1848  
 Winston, Charel (CA) – 2006, 2008  
 Winston, Daniel (OH) – 1958, 1960  
 Winston, John R. (NC) – 1882  
 Winter, Bill (CO) – 2006  
 Winter, Charles E. (WY) – 1912, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1934  
 Winter, Thomas D. (KS) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Winterberg, Edward J. (KY) – 1976  
 Winterbotham (IN) – 1882  
 Winterbottom, James E. (NY) – 1908  
 Winterquist, A. L. (MN) – 1934  
 Winters, Brent (IL) – 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Winters, David I. (CA) – 2004  
 Wintersmith, C. G. (KY) – 1855  
 Winthrop, Robert (MA) – 1842  
 Winthrop, Robert C. (MA) – 1840, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1848  
 Wintringer, Margaret (IL) – 1920  
 Wire (OH) – 1854  
 Wirth, Russell, Jr. (WI) – 1956  
 Wirth, Timothy E. (CO) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984  
 Wirtz, Andrew (NJ) – 2002  
 Wisdom, Jane (NV) – 1990  
 Wise, Bob (WV) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998  
 Wise, Frank J. (IL) – 1926  
 Wise, George A. (OH) – 1894  
 Wise, George D. (VA) – 1872, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Wise, George N. (VA) – 1908, 1910, 1922  
 Wise, Henry A. (VA) – 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1932  
 Wise, James W. (GA) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Wise, Jesse H. (PA) – 1910  
 Wise, John H. (PA) – 1824  
 Wise, John S. (VA) – 1880, 1882  
 Wise, Morgan R. (PA) – 1878, 1880  
 Wise, Richard A. (VA) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Wise, S. B. (MS) – 1966  
 Wisener (TN) – 1874  
 Wishnofsky, Helen (NY) – 1950  
 Wisner (MI) – 1872  
 Wisner (NY) – 1848  
 Wisner, George W. (MI) – 1844, 1846  
 Wisner, J. Nelson (WV) – 1872, 1892  
 Wisner, John (NY) – 1846  
 Wisner, Moses (MI) – 1854  
 Wister, Langhorne (PA) – 1874  
 Wiswell (ME) – 1856  
 Wiswell, Arno (ME) – 1868  
 Wiswell, T. C. (WA) – 1904  
 Witbeck, George H., Jr. (NY) – 1958  
 Witcher (VA) – 1839, 1841  
 Witcher, John S. (WV) – 1868, 1870, 1874  
 Witcher, W. C. (TX) – 1930  
 Witcher, William A. (VA) – 1878  
 Withers (MO) – 1892  
 Withers (VA) – 1865  
 Withers, Garrett L. (KY) – 1952  
 Withers, Harold J., Jr. (NY) – 1978  
 Withers, S. R. (TX) – 1880  
 Witherspoon (FL) – 1880  
 Witherspoon, Robert L. (MO) – 1976  
 Witherspoon, Samuel A. (MS) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Witherspoon, W. A. (TN) – 1892  
 Witherstine (MN) – 1914  
 Withhorn (NH) – 1875  
 Withington, Arthur (MA) – 1908  
 Withington, M. J. D. (PA) – 1878  
 Withrow, Gardner R. (WI) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Withrow, Pat B., Jr. (WV) – 1954  
 Witkin, Morton (PA) – 1952  
 Witmer, A. K. (PA) – 1870  
 Witmer, Ed (OH) – 1962  
 Witner, J. N. (SC) – 1838  
 Witt, Bill (OR) – 1994, 1996  
 Witt, Charles T. (MA) – 1900, 1902  
 Witt, Richard C. (PA) – 1956  
 Witte (PA) – 1872  
 Witte, William H. (PA) – 1852  
 Witteck, Charles, Jr. (NY) – 1968  
 Witter, Lawrence O. (MA) – 1936  
 Witters, Harry W. (VT) – 1920, 1928  
 Wittig, Sue (NY) – 1996  
 Wittman, Rob (VA) – 2008  
 Wittmann, Robert J. (MO) – 1986  
 Wixson, Clarence T. (PA) – 1912  
 Wixson, Philip L. (MI) – 1892  
 Wnuck, William Stanley (NJ) – 1998  
 Wofford (MS) – 1868  
 Wofford, Dan (PA) – 2002  
 Wofford, Louise (GA) – 1976  
 Wofld (GA) – 1853  
 Wogan, John A. (LA) – 1910  
 Wognum, James (IL) – 1978  
 Wohlfarth, John R. (PA) – 1966  
 Wohlgemuth, Arlene (TX) – 2004  
 Wohlheter, Walter P. (SD) – 1924  
 Wojslaw, Chuck (CA) – 1996  
 Wojtaszek, Henry F. (NY) – 2002  
 Wojtkowiak, Bernard J. (NY) – 1954  
 Wolbank, Edward (IL) – 1970  
 Wolcott, Jesse P. (MI) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Wold, John (WY) – 1968  
 Wolf (WI) – 1936  
 Wolf, Alexander (NY) – 1912  
 Wolf, C. K. (OH) – 1924  
 Wolf, Frank R. (VA) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Wolf, Franz S. (NY) – 1892  
 Wolf, Fred B. (IA) – 1936  
 Wolf, George (PA) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Wolf, George W. (IN) – 1940  
 Wolf, Harry B. (MD) – 1906, 1908  
 Wolf, L. Edward (MD) – 1922  
 Wolf, Leonard G. (IA) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Wolf, Scott (RI) – 1990  
 Wolf, Wayne (CO) – 2008  
 Wolf, William P. (IA) – 1870  
 Wolfe, Bruce P. (CA) – 1972  
 Wolfe, Charles P. (PA) – 1914  
 Wolfe, Craig (TX) – 2008  
 Wolfe, Dorothea Anne (NJ) – 2004  
 Wolfe, George E. (PA) – 1928, 1930  
 Wolfe, John (TN) – 2002, 2004  
 Wolfe, Kim (WV) – 2006  
 Wolfe, Louis E. (NY) – 1960  
 Wolfe, Nathaniel (KY) – 1863  
 Wolfe, Richard R. (IL) – 1966  
 Wolfe, Simeon K. (IN) – 1872  
 Wolfe, Thomas E. (OH) – 1966  
 Wolfenden, James (PA) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Wolff, Barnet (NY) – 1910, 1912  
 Wolff, J. Scott (MO) – 1922, 1924  
 Wolff, Lester L. (NY) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980  
 Wolff, Nelson W. (TX) – 1978  
 Wolford, Frank L. (KY) – 1882, 1884, 1888  
 Wolfram, Ray (IL) – 1964  
 Wolin, Marc (CA) – 1992  
 Wolman, Carol (CA) – 2008



- Wolpe, Howard (MI) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Wolterman, Edward W. (OH) – 1974  
 Wolthuis, Robert K. (UT) – 1972  
 Woltz, John W. (VA) – 1880  
 Wolverton, Charles A. (NJ) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Wolverton, John M. (WV) – 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1936  
 Wolverton, Simon P. (PA) – 1890, 1892  
 Womack, Don (AL) – 1994, 1996  
 Womack, L. E. (FL) – 1930  
 Wong, Emma Mar (CA) – 1994  
 Woo, S. B. (DE) – 1992  
 Wood (AL) – 1849  
 Wood (NY) – 1848, 1856, 1874, 1886, 1888  
 Wood (OH) – 1828, 1832, 1862  
 Wood, Alfred M. (NY) – 1868  
 Wood, Allan (PA) – 1874  
 Wood, Amos E. (OH) – 1849  
 Wood, Benjamin (NY) – 1860, 1862, 1880  
 Wood, Benson (IL) – 1894, 1896  
 Wood, Bradford R. (NY) – 1844, 1846  
 Wood, Chauncey L. (SD) – 1892  
 Wood, Dave (WA) – 1976  
 Wood, Ernest E. (MO) – 1904  
 Wood, Fernando (NY) – 1840, 1862, 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Wood, Frank C. (IL) – 1908  
 Wood, Frank L. (IL) – 1914  
 Wood, Fred (TX) – 2008  
 Wood, Frederick B. (MI) – 1902  
 Wood, H. D. (TX) – 1898  
 Wood, Henry (IL) – 1892  
 Wood, Henry C. (VA) – 1892  
 Wood, Hiram R. (NY) – 1920  
 Wood, Ira W. (NJ) – 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Wood, J. Q. A. (NC) – 1906  
 Wood, James M. (SD) – 1891  
 Wood, Jim (GA) – 1982  
 Wood, John (NY) – 1826  
 Wood, John (PA) – 1858  
 Wood, John J., Jr. (WI) – 1902, 1904  
 Wood, John M. (ME) – 1854, 1856  
 Wood, John S. (GA) – 1930, 1932, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Wood, John T. (ID) – 1950, 1952  
 Wood, Joy (CO) – 1986, 1988  
 Wood, L. O. (KY) – 1874  
 Wood, Leonard V. (FL) – 1970  
 Wood, Leslie E. (CA) – 1952  
 Wood, Lloyd Allen (OH) – 1974  
 Wood, Louis A. (OR) – 1946  
 Wood, Mike (MS) – 1994  
 Wood, Nathaniel (MA) – 1856, 1858, 1864  
 Wood, Oscar M. (NY) – 1896  
 Wood, P. H. (TN) – 1956  
 Wood, Reuben T. (MO) – 1932, 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Wood, Rick (OH) – 2000  
 Wood, Roberta Lynn (CA) – 1972  
 Wood, Samuel N. (KS) – 1882, 1884  
 Wood, Silas (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Wood, Staley N. (NY) – 1894  
 Wood, Thomas (PA) – 1924, 1928  
 Wood, Thomas J. (IN) – 1882, 1884  
 Wood, W. Hoffman (KY) – 1936  
 Wood, Walter A. (NY) – 1878, 1880  
 Wood, William (AL) – 1892  
 Wood, William H. S. (MI) – 1902  
 Wood, William R. (IN) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Woodall, Robert L. (OH) – 1980, 1984  
 Woodard, D. T. (IL) – 1918, 1922  
 Woodard, Dempsey T. (IL) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Woodard, Paul J. (NY) – 1936  
 Woodbridge, Frederick E. (VT) – 1836, 1864, 1866  
 Woodburn, William (NV) – 1874, 1884, 1886, 1892  
 Woodbury (NH) – 1845, 1846, 1916  
 Woodbury, P. P. (NH) – 1839  
 Woodcock, James A. (PA) – 1980  
 Woodcook, Daniel (NY) – 1828  
 Woodcook, David (NY) – 1824, 1826  
 Woode, I. L. (IA) – 1890  
 Wooden, Herbert R. (MD) – 1918  
 Woodford, Stewart L. (NY) – 1872  
 Woodhouse, Chase Going (CT) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Woodin, William Hartman (PA) – 1898  
 Woodley, T. Fred (PA) – 1934, 1940  
 Woodman, Charles W. (IL) – 1886, 1894  
 Woodmansec, H. H. (WI) – 1882  
 Woodroof (LA) – 1834  
 Woodruff (NJ) – 1872  
 Woodruff, Ernest H. (NY) – 1914  
 Woodruff, George C. (CT) – 1861, 1863  
 Woodruff, John (CT) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Woodruff, Lucian D. (PA) – 1892  
 Woodruff, P. N. (KY) – 1922  
 Woodruff, Roy O. (MI) – 1912, 1914, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Woodruff, Thomas M. (NY) – 1844  
 Woodrum, Clifton A. (VA) – 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Woodrum, John “Woody” (CA) – 2006  
 Woods (NY) – 1852, 1878  
 Woods (OH) – 1852, 1856  
 Woods, A. T. (KY) – 1872  
 Woods, Al (FL) – 1992  
 Woods, Charles (AL) – 2000, 2002  
 Woods, Daniel B. (OH) – 1874  
 Woods, Francis H. D. (NY) – 1878  
 Woods, Frank P. (IA) – 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Woods, Frank W. (OH) – 1912  
 Woods, George L. (CA) – 1882  
 Woods, James P. (VA) – 1920  
 Woods, Jesse W., Jr. (PA) – 1974, 1976  
 Woods, John (OH) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Woods, Max E. (CA) – 1960  
 Woods, Ralph (WA) – 1942  
 Woods, Samuel D. (CA) – 1900  
 Woods, Samuel V. (WV) – 1916  
 Woods, William (NY) – 1824, 1826, 1832  
 Woodside, Nancy Jane (UT) – 2002  
 Woodside, R. W. (KS) – 1924  
 Woodson (MO) – 1850  
 Woodson, David M. (IL) – 1844  
 Woodson, Samuel H. (MO) – 1856, 1858  
 Woodward (NY) – 1848, 1854  
 Woodward (PA) – 1872  
 Woodward, Frederick A. (NC) – 1884  
 Woodward, George W. (PA) – 1867, 1868  
 Woodward, Gilbert M. (WI) – 1882, 1884  
 Woodward, Harold C. (IL) – 1946  
 Woodward, J. M. (KY) – 1932  
 Woodward, James O. (NY) – 1916  
 Woodward, Joseph A. (SC) – 1843, 1844, 1846, 1848, 1850  
 Woodward, M. H. (AL) – 1946  
 Woodward, Robert S. (NY) – 1942  
 Woodward, Thomas L. (VA) – 1944  
 Woodward, Walter B. (OH) – 1938  
 Woodwh (NY) – 1842  
 Woodworth (MA) – 1880  
 Woodworth, Clyde (CA) – 1932  
 Woodworth, Ellis (NY) – 1908  
 Woodworth, James H. (IL) – 1854  
 Woodworth, Laurin D. (OH) – 1872, 1874  
 Woodworth, Thomas B. (MI) – 1950  
 Woodworth, William W. (NY) – 1844  
 Woody, John S. (CO) – 1936, 1938  
 Woodyard, Harry C. (WV) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Woolen (IN) – 1876  
 Woollacott, Alfred (MA) – 1942  
 Woolley, Arthur (UT) – 1934  
 Woolley, M. M. (FL) – 1962  
 Woolsey, Cecil T. (NJ) – 1964  
 Woolsey, Lynn (CA) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Woolson, John S. (IA) – 1884  
 Woolverton, George (CA) – 1986  
 Woolworth, Smith T. (NY) – 1890  
 Woormer, Ephraim M. (PA) – 1892, 1894  
 Wooten (TN) – 1888  
 Wooten, Dudley G. (TX) – 1901  
 Wootton (VA) – 1853  
 Worcester, Samuel T. (OH) – 1850, 1862  
 Word, Thomas (MS) – 1837, 1838  
 Worden, John E. (NV) – 1912  
 Work, John M. (IL) – 1914  
 Workman, Bill (SC) – 1986  
 Workman, Raven L. (OH) – 1986  
 Works, Karen S. R. (CA) – 1990  
 Worley, David (GA) – 1988, 1990  
 Worley, Eugene (TX) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1948  
 Worley, Francis (PA) – 1950  
 Worley, Nathan (IA) – 1876  
 Worrell (PA) – 1860  
 Worrell, John (IN) – 1892  
 Worrell, T. Eugene (VA) – 1948  
 Worsham (KY) – 1908  
 Wortendyke, Jacob R. (NJ) – 1856, 1858  
 Worth (NY) – 1884  
 Worth, Aaron (IN) – 1904  
 Worth, Charles M. (CO) – 1922  
 Worth, Jacob (NY) – 1900  
 Worth, Jonathan (NC) – 1841, 1845  
 Worth, Joseph S. (NC) – 1885  
 Worthington, Henry G. (NV) – 1864  
 Worthington, John I. (AR) – 1920  
 Worthington, John T. H. (MD) – 1831, 1833, 1837, 1839  
 Worthington, N. C. (IL) – 1872  
 Worthington, Nicholas E. (IL) – 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888, 1896  
 Worthington, Thomas (IL) – 1900  
 Worthington, Thomas C. (MD) – 1824  
 Worthy, A. N. (AL) – 1869  
 Wortley, George C. (NY) – 1976, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Wortman, Bill (OK) – 2006  
 Worton, Joseph Edward (FL) – 1950  
 Worzel, Harold W. (NY) – 1948  
 Woskow, Herman (NY) – 1950, 1952  
 Wozniak, Theodore (IL) – 1958  
 Wren, G. Louie (OH) – 1954  
 Wren, Thomas (NV) – 1876, 1898  
 Wrenn, George H. (MA) – 1902, 1904, 1906  
 Wrenn, Lossing L. (NC) – 1928  
 Wrenn, Thomas (AL) – 1968  
 Wright (DE) – 1872  
 Wright (GA) – 1859, 1884  
 Wright (MD) – 1845

- Wright (NJ) – 1832  
 Wright (OH) – 1862  
 Wright (PA) – 1848, 1850  
 Wright, Alan D. (OH) – 1968  
 Wright, Ambrose R. (GA) – 1872  
 Wright, Anna C. (NY) – 1914  
 Wright, Ashley B. (MA) – 1892, 1894, 1896  
 Wright, Augustus R. (GA) – 1842, 1857  
 Wright, B. F. (TX) – 1914  
 Wright, Branson (IL) – 1954  
 Wright, Bryndan (TX) – 2000  
 Wright, C. P. (CA) – 1934  
 Wright, Carl E., Jr. (IL) – 1946  
 Wright, Charles Frederick (PA) – 1898, 1900, 1902  
 Wright, Chester M. (CA) – 1970  
 Wright, Crispus (CA) – 1958  
 Wright, Cullen N. (NE) – 1936  
 Wright, Daniel B. (MS) – 1853, 1855  
 Wright, Deborah (CA) – 1994, 1996  
 Wright, Donald (MN) – 1972  
 Wright, E. B. (PA) – 1872  
 Wright, E. N. (OK) – 1912  
 Wright, Edwin C. (OH) – 1900  
 Wright, Edwin R. V. (NJ) – 1864  
 Wright, Frank A. (IL) – 1924  
 Wright, Frank D. (PA) – 1896, 1898  
 Wright, Frederick K. (PA) – 1892  
 Wright, G. J. (GA) – 1872  
 Wright, George (KY) – 1878, 1880  
 Wright, George G. (IA) – 1850  
 Wright, George W. (CA) – 1849  
 Wright, Hendrick B. (PA) – 1852, 1854, 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880  
 Wright, Herbert William, Jr. (OK) – 1958, 1962  
 Wright, Isaac H. (MA) – 1844, 1846, 1856  
 Wright, Jabez (OH) – 1836  
 Wright, James A. (PA) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Wright, James A. (WI) – 1978, 1980  
 Wright, James “Jim” (TX) – 2004, 2006  
 Wright, James S. (IN) – 1890  
 Wright, Jim (TX) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Wright, Joe (KY) – 1996  
 Wright, John C. (OH) – 1824, 1826, 1828  
 Wright, John H. (TX) – 1980  
 Wright, John T. (NJ) – 1896  
 Wright, John V. (TN) – 1855, 1857, 1859  
 Wright, Joseph A. (IN) – 1843, 1845, 1847  
 Wright, Lance (CO) – 2002  
 Wright, Myron B. (PA) – 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894  
 Wright, N. Jackson (CA) – 1926  
 Wright, Nelson F. (MA) – 1936  
 Wright, O. H. (IL) – 1910  
 Wright, Oliver W. H. (OH) – 1906  
 Wright, Orestes H. (IL) – 1932  
 Wright, Richard (WA) – 2006  
 Wright, Robert H. (MI) – 1926  
 Wright, Sam H. (TX) – 1976  
 Wright, Samuel G. (NJ) – 1844  
 Wright, Silas (NY) – 1826, 1828  
 Wright, Theo (PA) – 1864, 1866  
 Wright, Uriel (MO) – 1846  
 Wright, Victor O. (IL) – 1956  
 Wright, Vivian S. (NC) – 1980  
 Wright, W. Clyde (NY) – 1960  
 Wright, W. J. (PA) – 1910  
 Wright, Warren W. (IL) – 1934  
 Wright, William (NJ) – 1843, 1844  
 Wright, William A. (VA) – 1950  
 Wright, William C. (GA) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Wright, William F. (GA) – 1870  
 Wright, Williamson (IN) – 1849  
 Wrightson, Thomas (KY) – 1870  
 Wisley, Jeff (MI) – 2002  
 Wrucke, Ernest C. (WI) – 1924, 1926  
 Wu, David (OR) – 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Wulsin, Victoria – 2006, 2008  
 Wulster, Emil M. (NJ) – 1942, 1950  
 Wurst, Henry E. (MO) – 1964  
 Wurts (NJ) – 1830  
 Wurts, John (PA) – 1824  
 Wurzbach, Harry M. (TX) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Wyant, Adam M. (PA) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Wyatt, Cecil (AL) – 1980  
 Wyatt, Joe (TX) – 1978  
 Wyatt, Joe, Jr. (TX) – 1982  
 Wyatt, John M. (MD) – 1942  
 Wyatt, Wendell (OR) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Wyche, James (NC) – 1831  
 Wyckoff, John (NY) – 1830  
 Wyckoff, Ted (AZ) – 1972  
 Wyden, Ron (OR) – 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Wydler, John W. (NY) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978  
 Wydra, John (NJ) – 1986  
 Wyka, Tom (NJ) – 2006, 2008  
 Wykoff (MO) – 1890  
 Wyler, Arthur A. (NY) – 1936, 1940  
 Wylie, Chalmers P. (OH) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Wyman, Louis C. (NH) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Wynell, Dorothy (TX) – 1958, 1960  
 Wynn, Albert R. (MD) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006  
 Wynn, William J. (CA) – 1902, 1904  
 Wynne, Peter (NY) – 1912, 1946  
 Wyrick, James Douglas (TN) – 1946  
 Wyrick, Jim (WA) – 1994  
 Wyrick, Phil (AR) – 1998  
 Wysor, J. C. (VA) – 1904  
 Wyvell, Manton M. (NY) – 1912, 1914  
 Yabs, Michael (WI) – 1910  
 Yaffe, Bertram A. (MA) – 1970  
 Yager, Arthur (KY) – 1928  
 Yambrek, Leopold (AL) – 1982  
 Yan, Claire (CA) – 2006  
 Yancey, Joel (KY) – 1827, 1829  
 Yancey, William L. (AL) – 1844, 1845  
 Yancy, Billy (TN) – 2000  
 Yandell, Argus W., Jr. (OK) – 2000  
 Yannone, Mark (AZ) – 2004  
 Yantis, John W. (IL) – 1906  
 Yapple, George L. (MI) – 1880, 1882, 1884, 1890, 1892  
 Yarbrough, Willard V. (TN) – 1964  
 Yardley, Robert M. (PA) – 1886, 1888  
 Yarling, William A. (IN) – 1920  
 Yarmuth, John (KY) – 2006, 2008  
 Yarnall, George S. (CA) – 1912  
 Yarnall, J. (CA) – 1882  
 Yashirin, Max (NE) – 2008  
 Yatar (IN) – 1860  
 Yates, Charles B. (NJ) – 1970, 1974  
 Yates, Comer (GA) – 1994  
 Yates, John O. (OH) – 1894  
 Yates, Joy (TX) – 1978  
 Yates, Richard (IL) – 1850, 1852, 1892, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Yates, Sidney R. (IL) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996  
 Yates, Thomas S. (KY) – 1944  
 Yates, Tyrone K. (OH) – 1990  
 Yatron, Gus (PA) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 Yauch, Michael B. (CA) – 1984  
 Yawger, Peter (NY) – 1840  
 Yazell, W. S. (KY) – 1924  
 Yeager, Charles E. (PA) – 1920  
 Yeager, Jim (PA) – 1994  
 Yeaman, George H. (KY) – 1862, 1863, 1865  
 Yeates, Jesse J. (NC) – 1876, 1878  
 Yeats, Jesse J. (NC) – 1874  
 Yell, Archibald (AR) – 1836, 1844  
 Yell, Pleasant M. (TX) – 1874  
 Yellowley (MS) – 1884  
 Yellowtail, Bill (MT) – 1996  
 Yellowtail, Robert (MT) – 1945  
 Yemen, Arpo (MI) – 1966  
 Yeoman, J. A. (IA) – 1888  
 Yeosock, Michael A. (PA) – 1938  
 Yerger (TN) – 1853  
 Yerger, Brower B. (PA) – 1972  
 Yerington, J. A. (NV) – 1904  
 Yoakum, Charles H. (TX) – 1894  
 Yob, Chuck (MI) – 2000  
 Yocum, Seth H. (PA) – 1878  
 Yoder (PA) – 1856  
 Yoder, Daniel B. (PA) – 1878  
 Yoder, Fred (WA) – 1954  
 Yoder, John A. (ND) – 1912  
 Yoder, Samuel S. (OH) – 1886, 1888  
 Yoist, John (LA) – 1887  
 Yon, Tom A. (FL) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Yonavick, Peter (PA) – 1968  
 Yorzcyk, Robert S. (PA) – 1998, 2000  
 York, Charles I. (OH) – 1902  
 York, O. S. (TX) – 1908  
 York, Peter R. (NM) – 1984  
 York, Tyre (NC) – 1882  
 Yorke, Thomas Jones (NJ) – 1836, 1838, 1840  
 Yorty, Samuel William (CA) – 1950, 1952  
 Yost, Eric R. (KS) – 1992  
 Yost, G. A. (TN) – 1916  
 Yost, Jacob (VA) – 1884, 1886, 1888, 1894, 1896  
 Yost, Jacob S. (PA) – 1843, 1844  
 Yost, Z. F. (IL) – 1902, 1904  
 You, Adolph J. (IN) – 1892  
 Youhanaie, Stephen (IL) – 1988  
 Youmans, F. A. (AR) – 1902  
 Youmans, Henry M. (MI) – 1890, 1892, 1902  
 Younan, Michael Benjamin (IL) – 2008  
 Young (AL) – 1843  
 Young (MO) – 1914  
 Young (OH) – 1832, 1852  
 Young (PA) – 1888  
 Young (TN) – 1888  
 Young, Alexander C. (NJ) – 1896  
 Young, Andrew (GA) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Young, Anna C. (AK) – 2000  
 Young, Archibald B. (CA) – 1944  
 Young, Arthur L. (CA) – 1962  
 Young, Augustus (VT) – 1840  
 Young, Boston G. (OH) – 1894  
 Young, Bryan R. (KY) – 1845, 1857  
 Young, C. W. Bill (FL) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Young, Charles L. (IL) – 1906  
 Young, Clair A. (OH) – 1940  
 Young, Clifford O. (CA) – 1976  
 Young, Clifton (NV) – 1952, 1954  
 Young, David (NC) – 1998  
 Young, Don (AK) – 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Young, Donald C. (IA) – 1980  
 Young, Ebenezer (CT) – 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Young, Edward L. (SC) – 1972, 1974, 1976



- Young, Elisha (AL) – 1833  
 Young, Francis E. (OH) – 1954  
 Young, George E. (OK) – 1932, 1934, 1948, 1954  
 Young, George M. (ND) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922  
 Young, George R. (OH) – 1910  
 Young, Glenn O. (OK) – 1950  
 Young, H. Casey (TN) – 1874, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Young, H. Olin (MI) – 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Young, Herman F. (KY) – 1922  
 Young, Houston G. (WV) – 1942  
 Young, Isaac D. (KS) – 1910, 1912  
 Young, Isaac J. (NC) – 1876  
 Young, J. B. (OH) – 1866  
 Young, J. H. (OH) – 1882  
 Young, James (TX) – 1910, 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Young, James A. (PA) – 1984  
 Young, James Rankin (PA) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Young, John (NY) – 1840  
 Young, John (TX) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Young, John A. (PA) – 1964  
 Young, John D. (KY) – 1867, 1872  
 Young, John H. (NY) – 1898  
 Young, John H. (OH) – 1844  
 Young, Ken (MO) – 1980, 1984, 1986  
 Young, LeRoy B. (UT) – 1938, 1940  
 Young, Lewis E. (VT) – 1992  
 Young, Martin J. (WI) – 1946, 1948  
 Young, Matthew P. (NY) – 1918  
 Young, Paul (CA) – 1994  
 Young, Paul R. (ME) – 1996  
 Young, Pierce M. B. (GA) – 1868, 1870, 1872  
 Young, Richard (NY) – 1908  
 Young, Robert A. (MO) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986  
 Young, Ronald E. (OH) – 1994  
 Young, S. R. (AR) – 1908  
 Young, Samuel (NY) – 1830  
 Young, Samuel H. (IL) – 1972, 1974, 1976  
 Young, Stephen M. (OH) – 1916, 1932, 1934, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1948, 1950  
 Young, Steve (CA) – 2006, 2008  
 Young, Thomas H. (PA) – 1968, 1972  
 Young, Thomas L. (OH) – 1878, 1880  
 Young, Timothy R. (IL) – 1848  
 Young, Truman R. (CA) – 1946  
 Young, W. Hall (NC) – 1964, 1966  
 Young, Willard V. (WA) – 1938  
 Young, William A. (IL) – 1974  
 Young, William A. (VA) – 1896, 1898  
 Young, William S. (KY) – 1824, 1827  
 Youngblood, Francis M. (IL) – 1894  
 Youngblood, George S. (AL) – 1896  
 Youngblood, Harold F. (MI) – 1946, 1948, 1956  
 Youngdahl, Oscar (MN) – 1938, 1940  
 Youngdale, James M. (MN) – 1948, 1952  
 Younger, J. Arthur (CA) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Yousseuf, Joseph D. (NJ) – 1994  
 Yowell, Randy D. (KS) – 1976  
 Yudelson, Jerry (CA) – 1988  
 Yunker, Donald E. (OH) – 1980  
 Yurkovsky, Michael E. (PA) – 1942  
 Zablocki, Clement J. (WI) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Zablotsky, John J. (NY) – 1954  
 Zabriskie, Andrew C. (NY) – 1908  
 Zabriskie, Elmer I. (NJ) – 1944  
 Zabrosky, Alex J. (IL) – 1970  
 Zaccaria, Mark S. (RI) – 2008  
 Zachary, Billy Wayne (TX) – 2000  
 Zadrozny, Mitchell G. (IL) – 1974  
 Zafris, James G., Jr. (MA) – 1964  
 Zakas, Joe (IN) – 1996  
 Zamora, Eddie (TX) – 2006, 2008  
 Zamora, Ruben (IL) – 2004  
 Zamos, Jerome (CA) – 1978  
 Zampino, Thomas P. (NJ) – 1986  
 Zaniello, Michael R. (IL) – 1980  
 Zanzi, Italo A. (NY) – 2006  
 Zapp, R. (TX) – 1882  
 Zarelli, Joseph (WA) – 2002  
 Zartman, Jim (CO) – 1988  
 Zartman, Joseph V. (IN) – 1912  
 Zatkovich, Gregory (PA) – 1944  
 Zbur, Rick (CA) – 1996  
 Zealor, Murray P. (PA) – 1952, 1978  
 Zeferetti, Leo C. (NY) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Zeigler (MO) – 1858  
 Zeigler, Fred (SC) – 1986  
 Zeigler, J. L. (KY) – 1868  
 Zeitz, Joshua M. (NJ) – 2008  
 Zeldin, Lee M. (NY) – 2008  
 Zelenko, Herbert (NY) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Zelezinski, Frank George (IL) – 1928, 1930, 1934  
 Zelfiff, Bill (NH) – 1990, 1992, 1994  
 Zeller, George A. (IL) – 1914  
 Zelman, Benjamin M. (NY) – 1940  
 Zeltner, Louis (NY) – 1922  
 Zemmoll, Allen (MI) – 1968  
 Zenkich, Elias R. (IL) – 1992  
 Zenor, William T. (IN) – 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Zerg, Jerry (CA) – 1982, 1984  
 Zetterberg, Steve (CA) – 1950  
 Zevgoliss, A. J. “Tony” (VA) – 1992, 1996  
 Ziccardi, Joseph S. (PA) – 1970  
 Ziebarth, Wayne W. (NB) – 1974  
 Ziegenhein, H. (MO) – 1878  
 Ziegweid, James L. (WI) – 1990  
 Ziegler (PA) – 1862  
 Ziegler, Edward D. (PA) – 1898, 1908  
 Ziegler, Gil (MI) – 1994  
 Ziegler, Jerome M. (IL) – 1962, 1964  
 Zietlow, Charlotte (IN) – 1978  
 Zihlman, Frederick N. (MD) – 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1934  
 Zilke, Walter F. (IL) – 1980  
 Zimmer, Dick (NJ) – 1990, 1992, 1994, 2000  
 Zimmer, Harry T., Jr. (PA) – 1958  
 Zimmerhackel, Harry (CO) – 1936  
 Zimmerman, Bernard A. (WI) – 1982  
 Zimmerman, Charles B. (OH) – 1922  
 Zimmerman, John L. (OH) – 1898  
 Zimmerman, John L., Jr. (OH) – 1930  
 Zimmerman, Orville (MO) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946  
 Zimmerman, Robert P. (NY) – 1982  
 Zimmerman, Valentine (IN) – 1888, 1894  
 Zimmermann, John W. (NJ) – 1946, 1952  
 Zimpfer, Fred P. (OH) – 1914  
 Zinga, Andrea Lane (IL) – 2004, 2006  
 Zinn (WV) – 1863  
 Zinn, William B. (WV) – 1864  
 Zinzell, Robert A. (FL) – 1970  
 Zion, Roger H. (IN) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974  
 Zioncheck, Marion A. (WA) – 1932, 1934  
 Zipf, Henry (AZ) – 1954  
 Zipp, Fred (SD) – 1890  
 Zirin, Lester (NY) – 1950  
 Zitt, Lawrence A. (OH) – 1912  
 Zmunt, Jerry R. (OH) – 1918  
 Zoller, Charles, Jr. (IN) – 1912  
 Zollicoffer, Felix K. (TN) – 1853, 1855, 1857  
 Zollinger, Peter L. (NM) – 1994  
 Zonneveld, Jan J. (IA) – 1992  
 Zouck (MD) – 1886  
 Zoul, William J. (OH) – 1922  
 Zschau, Ed (CA) – 1982, 1984  
 Zucker, Abraham (NY) – 1931  
 Zumwalt, I. G. (CA) – 1910, 1912  
 Zupancic, Jim (OR) – 2004  
 Zupp, Harold (MN) – 1956  
 Zurick, William P. (PA) – 1970  
 Zwach, John M. (MN) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Zweifel, Henry (TX) – 1916  
 Zweigart, Erin R. (IL) – 2004  
 Zwick, Donald J. (OH) – 1980





## SENATE GENERAL ELECTION CANDIDATES INDEX

The Senate General Election Candidates Index includes all candidates appearing in Chapter 26, “Senate General Election Returns, 1913–2008.” The index includes candidates’ names followed by state abbreviations and the years of candidacy. To locate a candidate’s returns, turn to pages 1434–1471 where the returns are arranged alphabetically by state and in chronological order by class of senator for each state. (See “*Senate’s Three Classes*,” p. 1393; box, *State Abbreviations*, this page.) For other references to Senate candidates in the *Guide to U. S. Elections*, Sixth Edition, see the General Index, pages I-227 to I-307.

- |                                 |                                    |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Aandahl, Fred G. (ND) – 1952    | Allard, Wayne (CO) – 1996, 2002    | Ashdown, Pete (UT) – 2006       | Baird, David (NJ) – 1918          |
| Abdnor, James (SD) – 1980, 1986 | Allen, George F. (VA) – 2000, 2006 | Ashe, Victor (TN) – 1984        | Baker, Howard (TN) – 1940         |
| Abel, Hazel H. (NE) – 1954      | Allen, Henry J. (KS) – 1930        | Ashurst, Henry F. (AZ) – 1916,  | Baker, Howard H., Jr. (TN) –      |
| Abourezk, James (SD) – 1972     | Allen, Jim (AL) – 1968, 1974       | 1922, 1928, 1934                | 1964, 1966, 1972, 1978            |
| Abraham, Spencer (MI) – 1994,   | Allen, Tom (ME) – 2008             | Atcheson, Alex W. (TX) – 1916   | Baker, Ray T. (NV) – 1926         |
| 2000                            | Allott, Gordon (CO) – 1954,        | Atchley, Forrest S. (NM) – 1958 | Baker, Stuart D. (VA) – 1960      |
| Abrams, Robert (NY) – 1992      | 1960, 1966, 1972                   | Atkins, Hobart F. (TN) – 1952,  | Baldwin, Raymond E. (CT) –        |
| Adams, Alva B. (CO) – 1924,     | Anaya, Toney (NM) – 1978           | 1958                            | 1946                              |
| 1932, 1938                      | Andersen, Bill (TN) – 1988         | Atkinson, C. D. (AR) – 1938     | Baldwin, Simeon (CT) – 1914       |
| Adams, Brock (WA) – 1986        | Anderson, Clinton P. (NM) –        | AuCoin, Les (OR) – 1992         | Ball, Joseph H. (MN) – 1942, 1948 |
| Adams, Wilbur L. (DE) – 1934    | 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966             | Austin, Warren R. (VT) – 1931,  | Ball, Lewis Heisler (DE) – 1918   |
| Aiken, George D. (VT) – 1940,   | Anderson, Wendell R. (MN) –        | 1934, 1940                      | Bamberger, Ernest (UT) – 1922,    |
| 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962,         | 1978                               | Aylward Paul L. (KS) – 1962     | 1928                              |
| 1968                            | Andrews, Charles O. (FL) – 1936,   | Ayres, Tom (SD) – 1920, 1924    | Bancroft, Philip (CA) – 1938      |
| Aiken, Paul (KS) – 1950         | 1940                               | Babbitt, Wayne H. (AR) – 1972   | Bankhead, John H. (AL) – 1918,    |
| Akaka, Daniel K. (HI) – 1990,   | Andrews, Jackson M. (KY) – 1986    | Babcock, Howard C. (FL) – 1936  | 1930, 1936, 1942                  |
| 1994, 2000, 2006                | Andrews, Lloyd J. (WA) – 1964      | Babcock, Tim (MT) – 1966        | Banks, L. A. (OR) – 1930          |
| Akins, Thomas J. (MO) – 1914    | Andrews, Mark (ND) – 1980,         | Bachman, Nathan L. (TN) –       | Bantz, William B. (WA) – 1958     |
| Alexander, Archibald S. (NJ) –  | 1986                               | 1934, 1936                      | Barbour, Haley (MS) – 1982        |
| 1948, 1952                      | Andrews, Thomas H. (ME) –          | Backus, Jan (VT) – 1994         | Barbour, W. Warren (NJ) – 1932,   |
| Alexander, John G. (MN) – 1936  | 1994                               | Baessler, Scotty (KY) – 1998    | 1936, 1938, 1940                  |
| Alexander, Lamar (TN) – 2002,   | Archambault, Raoul (RI) – 1960     | Bailey, Carl E. (AR) – 1937     | Bard, Guy Kurtz (PA) – 1952       |
| 2008                            | Arndt, Raymond W. (NE) – 1964      | Bailey, John W. (MI) – 1928     | Barkley, Alben W. (KY) – 1926,    |
| Alexander, Morton (CO) – 1924   | Arnold, James W. (GA) – 1932       | Bailey, Josiah W. (ND) – 1930,  | 1932, 1938, 1944, 1954            |
| Alexander, W. H. “Bill” (OK) –  | Ashcroft, John (MO) – 1994,        | 1936, 1942                      | Barkley, Dean M. (MN) – 1994,     |
| 1950                            | 2000                               |                                 | 1996, 2008                        |

## STATE ABBREVIATIONS

Alabama	AL	Indiana	IN	Nebraska	NE	South Carolina	SC
Alaska	AK	Iowa	IA	Nevada	NV	South Dakota	SD
Arizona	AZ	Kansas	KS	New Hampshire	NH	Tennessee	TN
Arkansas	AR	Kentucky	KY	New Jersey	NJ	Texas	TX
California	CA	Louisiana	LA	New Mexico	NM	Utah	UT
Colorado	CO	Maine	ME	New York	NY	Vermont	VT
Connecticut	CT	Maryland	MD	North Carolina	NC	Virginia	VA
Delaware	DE	Massachusetts	MA	North Dakota	ND	Washington	WA
Florida	FL	Michigan	MI	Ohio	OH	West Virginia	WV
Georgia	GA	Minnesota	MN	Oklahoma	OK	Wisconsin	WI
Hawaii	HI	Mississippi	MS	Oregon	OR	Wyoming	WY
Idaho	ID	Missouri	MO	Pennsylvania	PA		
Illinois	IL	Montana	MT	Rhode Island	RI		





- Barnett, Don (SD) – 1978  
 Barrasso, John (WY) – 2008  
 Barrett, Frank A. (WY) – 1952, 1958  
 Barry, Alex G. (OR) – 1938  
 Barth, Adam H. (WA) – 1914  
 Bartlett, Dewey F. (OK) – 1972  
 Bartlett, E. L. (AK) – 1958, 1960, 1966  
 Barton, Bruce (NY) – 1940  
 Barton, Joe L. (TX) – 1993  
 Bass, Perkins (NH) – 1962  
 Bass, Ross (TN) – 1964  
 Baucus, Max (MT) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Bauman, Rick (OR) – 1986  
 Baxter, James H. (DE) – 1978  
 Bayard, A. I. du Pont (DE) – 1952  
 Bayard, Thomas F. (DE) – 1922, 1928, 1930  
 Bayh, Birch (IN) – 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Bayh, Evan (IN) – 1998, 2004  
 Beall, J. Glenn (MD) – 1952, 1958, 1964  
 Beall, J. Glenn, Jr. (MD) – 1970, 1976  
 Bean, Martha E. (OR) – 1918  
 Beard, Robin L. (TN) – 1976  
 Beasley, Michael (AK) – 1990  
 Beatty, Jeffrey K. (MA) – 2008  
 Beckham, John C. W. (KY) – 1914, 1920  
 Bedford, Roger (AL) – 1996  
 Beeckman, R. Livingston (RI) – 1922  
 Begich, Mike (AK) – 2008  
 Bell, Jeffrey (NJ) – 1978  
 Bellmon, Henry (OK) – 1968, 1974  
 Benavides, Tom R. (NM) – 1990  
 Bender, George H. (OH) – 1954, 1956  
 Benedict, Cleveland K. (WV) – 1982  
 Benedict, Cooper P. (WV) – 1964  
 Bennett, Robert F. (UT) – 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Bennett, Wallace F. (UT) – 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968  
 Bennion, Adams S. (UT) – 1944  
 Benson, Elmer A. (MN) – 1940, 1942  
 Bentley, Alvin M. (MI) – 1960  
 Benton, William (CT) – 1950, 1952  
 Bentsen, Lloyd (TX) – 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Berger, Victor L. (WI) – 1918  
 Berkstresser, H. E. (AL) – 1936  
 Berl, E. Ennalls (DE) – 1942  
 Berman, Dan (UT) – 1980  
 Bernard, Charles (AR) – 1968  
 Bernstein, Ed (NV) – 2000  
 Berry, Tom (SD) – 1938, 1942  
 Beshear, Steven L. (KY) – 1996  
 Bethune, Ed (AR) – 1984  
 Betley, Joseph J. (NH) – 1944  
 Betley, Stanley J. (NH) – 1954  
 Bettman, Gilbert (OH) – 1932  
 Betts, James E. (OH) – 1980  
 Beveridge, Albert J. (IN) – 1914, 1922  
 Bible, Alan (NV) – 1954, 1956, 1962, 1968  
 Biden, Joseph R., Jr. (DE) – 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Bigelow, James E. (VT) – 1950  
 Bilbo, Theodore G. (MS) – 1934, 1940, 1946  
 Bingaman, Jeff (NM) – 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Bingham, Hiram (CT) – 1924, 1926, 1932  
 Birch, Alex C. (AL) – 1914  
 Bishop, Neil S. (ME) – 1970  
 Bjornson, Val (MN) – 1954  
 Black, Hugo L. (AL) – 1926, 1932  
 Black, John G. (AR) – 1978  
 Black, W. W. (WA) – 1914  
 Blaine, John J. (WI) – 1926  
 Blakley, William A. (TX) – 1961  
 Blanton, Ray (TN) – 1972  
 Blatt, Genevieve (PA) – 1964  
 Blease, Cole L. (SC) – 1924  
 Blewett, Alex (MT) – 1964  
 Blinken, Alan (ID) – 2002  
 Blount, Winton M. “Red” (AL) – 1972  
 Boggs, J. Caleb (DE) – 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Bond, Christopher S. (MO) – 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Bone, Homer T. (WA) – 1932, 1938  
 Bontrager, D. Russell (IN) – 1964  
 Boole, Ella A. (NY) – 1920  
 Booth, John P. (FL) – 1950  
 Booth, R. A. (OR) – 1914  
 Boozman, Fay (AR) – 1998  
 Borah, William E. (ID) – 1918, 1924, 1930, 1936  
 Boren, David L. (OK) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Boren, Jim (OK) – 1996  
 Borough, Reuben W. (CA) – 1952  
 Boschwitz, Rudy (MN) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996  
 Bottolfsen, C. A. (ID) – 1944  
 Bottum, Joe (SD) – 1962  
 Bouchard, Michael (MI) – 2006  
 Boulter, Beau (TX) – 1988  
 Bourne, Jonathan, Jr. (OR) – 1912  
 Bourquin, George M. (MT) – 1934  
 Bowles, Erskine (NC) – 2002, 2004  
 Boxer, Barbara (CA) – 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Boyle, Mary O. (OH) – 1998  
 Bradbury, Bill (OR) – 2002  
 Bradford, W. S. (AZ) – 1916  
 Bradley, Bill (NJ) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Bradshaw, George M. (SD) – 1944  
 Bradshaw, Jean Paul (MO) – 1964  
 Brady, James H. (ID) – 1914  
 Brady, M. Jane (DE) – 1990  
 Brandegee, Frank B. (CT) – 1914, 1920  
 Brann, Louis J. (ME) – 1936, 1940  
 Brannen, James H. (CT) – 1974  
 Bratton, Sam G. (NM) – 1924, 1930  
 Breaux, John B. (LA) – 1990, 1992, 1998  
 Breeding, J. Floyd (KS) – 1966  
 Brekke, Gerald W. (MN) – 1976  
 Brennan, George E. (IL) – 1926  
 Brennan, Joseph E. (ME) – 1996  
 Brewster, Daniel B. (MD) – 1962, 1968  
 Brewster, R. R. (MO) – 1922  
 Brewster, Ralph O. (ME) – 1940, 1946  
 Bricker, John W. (OH) – 1946, 1952, 1958  
 Bridges, Styles (NH) – 1936, 1942, 1948, 1954, 1960  
 Briggs, Frank (MO) – 1946  
 Briggs, Ruth M. (RI) – 1966  
 Bright, Jean Hay (ME) – 2006  
 Briley, John Marshall (OH) – 1962  
 Brock, Bill (MD) – 1994  
 Brock, Bill (TN) – 1970, 1976  
 Brock, William E. (TN) – 1930  
 Brockett, Bruce (AZ) – 1950  
 Brooke, Edward W. (MA) – 1966, 1972, 1978  
 Brookhart, Smith W. (IA) – 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Brooks, C. Wayland (IL) – 1940, 1942, 1948  
 Broughton, J. Melville (NC) – 1948  
 Broussard, Edwin S. (LA) – 1920, 1926  
 Broussard, Robert F. (LA) – 1914  
 Brown, Clarence J. (HI) – 1982  
 Brown, Cooper (HI) – 1980  
 Brown, Edgar A. (SC) – 1954  
 Brown, Ernest S. (NV) – 1954  
 Brown, Fred H. (NH) – 1932, 1938  
 Brown, George Alfred (KS) – 1932  
 Brown, George M. (WA) – 1976  
 Brown, Hank (CO) – 1990  
 Brown, John Young (KY) – 1946, 1966  
 Brown, Prentiss M. (MI) – 1936, 1942  
 Brown, Sherrod (OH) – 2006  
 Brown, Troy (MS) – 2000  
 Brown, W. H. (ND) – 1914  
 Brownback, Sam (KS) – 1996, 1998, 2004  
 Brownlow, David (OR) – 2008  
 Broyhill, James T. (NC) – 1986  
 Bruce, William Cabell (MD) – 1922, 1928  
 Brucker, Wilber M. (MI) – 1936  
 Bruggere, Tom (OR) – 1996  
 Bruner, Ben L. (KY) – 1918  
 Brunner, George E. (NJ) – 1946  
 Bryan, Richard H. (NV) – 1988, 1994  
 Bryant, Winston (AR) – 1996  
 Buchanan, Mary E. (CO) – 1980  
 Buck, Clayton Douglass (DE) – 1942, 1948  
 Buckley, James L. (CT) – 1980  
 Buckley, James L. (NY) – 1968, 1970, 1976  
 Bulkley, Robert J. (OH) – 1930, 1932, 1938  
 Bullitt (KY) – 1914  
 Bullitt, A. Scott (WA) – 1926  
 Bulow, William J. (SD) – 1930, 1936  
 Bumpers, Dale (AR) – 1974, 1980, 1990, 1992  
 Bunker, Berkeley L. (NV) – 1946  
 Bunning, Jim (KY) – 1998, 2004  
 Burchard, F. F. (ND) – 1926, 1928  
 Burdick, Quentin N. (ND) – 1956, 1960, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Burditt, Goerge M. (IL) – 1974  
 Burford (OK) – 1914  
 Burger, Stanley C. (MT) – 1976  
 Burke, Charles H. (SD) – 1914  
 Burke, Edward R. (NE) – 1934  
 Burke, John (ND) – 1916  
 Burke, Thomas A. (OH) – 1954  
 Burke, William J. (PA) – 1922  
 Burks, Betty A. (WV) – 1996  
 Burns, Conrad (MT) – 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Burr, Richard M. (NC) – 2004  
 Burris, John M. (DE) – 1984  
 Bursum, Holm O. (NM) – 1921, 1924  
 Burtenshaw, Claude J. (ID) – 1950  
 Burton, Harold H. (OH) – 1940  
 Burton, Laurence J. (UT) – 1970  
 Burton, Theodore E. (OH) – 1928  
 Busch, Peter M. (ID) – 1984  
 Bush, George H. W. (TX) – 1964, 1970  
 Bush, Gwentyfred (SC) – 1974  
 Bush, Prescott S. (CT) – 1950, 1952, 1956  
 Bushfield, Harlan J. (SD) – 1942  
 Butler, Hugh (NE) – 1940, 1946, 1952  
 Butler, John Marshall (MD) – 1950, 1956  
 Butler, William M. (MA) – 1926, 1930  
 Byars, J. Cloyd (VA) – 1930  
 Byrd, Harry F. (VA) – 1933, 1934, 1940, 1946, 1952, 1958, 1964  
 Byrd, Harry F., Jr. (VA) – 1966, 1970, 1976  
 Byrd, Robert C. (WV) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Byrnes, James F. (SC) – 1930, 1936  
 Cabaniss, Bill (AL) – 1990  
 Cain, Harry P. (WA) – 1944, 1946, 1952  
 Cake, H. M. (OR) – 1908  
 Calder, William M. (NY) – 1916, 1922  
 Calderwood, W. G. (MN) – 1916, 1918  
 Callahan, Donald A. (ID) – 1938  
 Callahan, John M. (WI) – 1934  
 Camden, Johnson N., Jr. (KY) – 1914  
 Cameron, Ralph H. (AZ) – 1920, 1926, 1928, 1932  
 Campbell, Alex M. (IN) – 1950  
 Campbell, Ben Nighthorse (CO) – 1992, 1998  
 Campbell, Tom (CA) – 2000  
 Cannon, Howard W. (NV) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982

- Cantwell, Maria (WA) – 2000, 2006
- Capehart, Homer E. (IN) – 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962
- Capper, Arthur (KS) – 1918, 1924, 1930, 1936, 1942
- Caraway, Hattie W. (AR) – 1932, 1938
- Caraway, Thaddeus H. (AR) – 1920, 1926
- Cardin, Benjamin L. (MD) – 2006
- Carey, Robert D. (WY) – 1930, 1936
- Carlson, Frank (KS) – 1950, 1956, 1962
- Carlson, William E. (MN) – 1952
- Carmichael, Gil (MS) – 1972
- Carnahan, Jean (MO) – 2002
- Carnahan, Mel (MO) – 2000
- Carpenter, Terry (NE) – 1936, 1948, 1972
- Carper, Thomas R. (DE) – 2000, 2006
- Carr, Bob (MI) – 1994
- Carr, Ralph L. (CO) – 1942
- Carr, Waggoner (TX) – 1966
- Carrington, Edward C., Jr. (MD) – 1914
- Carroll, Don E. (OK) – 1998
- Carroll, John A. (CO) – 1950, 1954, 1956, 1962
- Carroll, John S. (HI) – 2000
- Carson, Brad (OK) – 2004
- Carter, Anderson (NM) – 1966, 1970
- Carter, Jack (NV) – 2006
- Carter, John W. (VA) – 1966
- Carter, Nick (WY) – 2008
- Carter, Vincent (WY) – 1934
- Carvel, Elbert N. (DE) – 1958, 1964
- Case, Clifford P. (NJ) – 1954, 1960, 1966, 1972
- Case, Francis (SD) – 1950, 1956
- Casey, Bob, Jr. (PA) – 2006
- Casey, Joseph E. (MA) – 1942
- Cashmore, John (NY) – 1952
- Castor, Betty (FL) – 2004
- Castro, Bernadette (NY) – 1994
- Catalfo, Alfred, Jr. (NY) – 1962
- Catlin, Frank D. (CO) – 1912
- Caulfield, Henry S. (MO) – 1938
- Cavasso, Cam (HI) – 2004
- Celeste, Ted (OH) – 2000
- Celeste, Vincent J. (MA) – 1958
- Cermak, A. J. (IL) – 1928
- Chadwick, Stephen F. (WA) – 1940
- Chafee, John H. (RI) – 1972, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994
- Chafee, Lincoln (RI) – 2000, 2006
- Chafin, Eugene W. (AZ) – 1914
- Chamberlain, George E. (OR) – 1908, 1914, 1920
- Chambliss, Saxby (GA) – 2002, 2008
- Chandler, Albert B. (KY) – 1940, 1942
- Chandler, Charles S. (NV) – 1922
- Chandler, Rod (WA) – 1992
- Chapman, Virgil (KY) – 1948
- Chapple, John B. (WI) – 1932, 1934
- Chase, Kenneth G. (MA) – 2006
- Chavez, Dennis (NM) – 1934, 1936, 1940, 1946, 1952, 1958
- Chavez, Linda (MD) – 1986
- Cheadle, E. K. (MT) – 1940
- Cheney, John M. (FL) – 1920
- Cherry, U. S. G. (SD) – 1920, 1924, 1932
- Chiles, Lawton (FL) – 1970, 1976, 1982
- Chilton, William E. (WV) – 1916, 1924
- Chimento, Carmen C. (NH) – 1975
- Christensen, Richard G. (WA) – 1962
- Christianson, Theodore (MN) – 1936
- Church, Frank (ID) – 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980
- Clagstone, Paul (ID) – 1914
- Clark, A. E. (OR) – 1912
- Clark, Bill (AR) – 1980
- Clark, Chase (ID) – 1928
- Clark, Clarence D. (WY) – 1916
- Clark, D. Worth (ID) – 1938, 1950
- Clark, Dick (IA) – 1972, 1978
- Clark, Jeff (TN) – 2000
- Clark, Joel Bennett (MO) – 1932, 1938
- Clark, Joseph S. (PA) – 1956, 1962, 1968
- Clark, Ramsey (NY) – 1974
- Clark, William G. (IL) – 1968
- Clarke, Clem S. (LA) – 1948
- Clarke, James P. (AR) – 1914
- Clarke, Richard C., Jr. (NC) – 1958
- Clatworthy, Raymond J. (DE) – 1996, 2002
- Clausen, Fred H. (WI) – 1940
- Clayburgh, Ben (ND) – 1994
- Clayton, Suddith (AL) – 1998
- Cleland, Max (GA) – 1996, 2002
- Clement, Bob (TN) – 2002
- Clement, Frank G. (TN) – 1966
- Clements, Earle C. (KY) – 1950, 1956
- Clingan, B. H. (AZ) – 1938
- Clinton, Hillary Rodham (NY) – 2000, 2006
- Close, Elliott (SC) – 1996
- Cloud, Michael E. (MA) – 2002
- Cluett, E. Harold (NY) – 1934
- Coats, Andrew (OK) – 1980
- Coats, Daniel R. (IN) – 1990, 1992
- Coburn, Tom (OK) – 2004
- Cochran, R. L. (NE) – 1940
- Cochran, Thad (MS) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008
- Cohen, William S. (ME) – 1978, 1984, 1990
- Colbert, Richard J. (KY) – 1942
- Cole, Charles F. (AR) – 1920, 1924
- Coleman, J. Marshall (VA) – 1994
- Coleman, Norm (MN) – 2002, 2008
- Coles, Michael (GA) – 1998
- Collins, James M. (TX) – 1982
- Collins, Leroy (FL) – 1968
- Collins, Ross (MS) – 1941
- Collins, Susan (ME) – 1996, 2002, 2008
- Colmer, W. M. (MS) – 1947
- Colt, Lebaron B. (RI) – 1918
- Colton, Don B. (UT) – 1934
- Colvin, Ewing D. (WA) – 1938
- Colwes, William (NM) – 1960
- Comings, Herbert B. (VT) – 1940
- Condodemetrak, George (NH) – 1998
- Conley, Bob (SC) – 2008
- Connally, Tom (TX) – 1928, 1934, 1940, 1946
- Connolly (IA) – 1914
- Conrad, Kent (ND) – 1986, 1992, 1994, 2000, 2006
- Conrad, Robert B. (NE) – 1960
- Conroy, Edward T. (MD) – 1980
- Considine, Terry (CO) – 1992
- Cook, George (KS) – 2002
- Cook, Marlow W. (KY) – 1968, 1974
- Cook, Vernon (OR) – 1978
- Cooke, Jay (PA) – 1940
- Cooley, Mortimer E. (MI) – 1924
- Coolidge, Marcus A. (MA) – 1930
- Cooper, C. W. (ID) – 1914
- Cooper, Jim (TN) – 1994
- Cooper, John Sherman (KY) – 1946, 1948, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1960, 1966
- Coors, Pete (CO) – 2004
- Copeland, Royal S. (NY) – 1922, 1928, 1934
- Coppersmith, Sam (AZ) – 1994
- Corcoran, John H. (MA) – 1944
- Corcoran, Joyce Jansa (WY) – 2002
- Cordon, Guy (OR) – 1944, 1948, 1954
- Corker, Bob (TN) – 2006
- Cormier, Lucia M. (ME) – 1960
- Cornell, Paul L. (CT) – 1940
- Cornyn, John (TX) – 2002, 2008
- Corsi, Edward F. (NY) – 1938
- Corzine, Jon (NJ) – 2000
- Costigan, Edward P. (CO) – 1930
- Cotterill, George F. (WA) – 1920
- Cotton, Norris (NH) – 1954, 1956, 1962, 1968
- Couch, Jerome B. (AL) – 1978
- Coulter, F. E. (OR) – 1924
- Counts, George S. (NY) – 1952
- Couzens, James (MI) – 1924, 1930
- Coverdell, Paul (GA) – 1992, 1998
- Cozzens, Chuck (MT) – 1984
- Craig, Larry E. (ID) – 1990, 1996, 2002
- Cramer, Bill (FL) – 1970
- Cranston, Alan (CA) – 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986
- Crapo, Michael D. (ID) – 1998
- Crawford, B. Hayden (OK) – 1960, 1962
- Crawford, L. P. (SC) – 1956
- Creel, Cecil W. (NV) – 1942
- Crist, Charlie (FL) – 1998
- Cristman, F. W. (NY) – 1926
- Crommelin, John G., Jr. (AL) – 1950
- Cromwell, James. H. R. (NJ) – 1940
- Cross, Wilbur L. (CT) – 1946
- Crozier, Will E. (OK) – 1984
- Culberson, Charles A. (TX) – 1916
- Culver, John C. (IA) – 1974, 1980
- Cummings, Homer (CT) – 1916
- Cummins, Albert B. (IA) – 1914, 1920
- Cunningham, Bob (SC) – 1990
- Cunningham, George V. (SD) – 1984
- Curley, James M. (MA) – 1936
- Curran, Thomas J. (NY) – 1944
- Curtis, Carl T. (NE) – 1954, 1960, 1966, 1972
- Curtis, Charles (KS) – 1914, 1920, 1926
- Curtis, O. C. (ME) – 1922
- Curtis, Thomas B. (MO) – 1968, 1974
- Cutting, Bronson M. (NM) – 1928, 1934
- D'Alesandro, Thomas, Jr. (MD) – 1958
- D'Amato, Alfonse M. (NY) – 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998
- D'Amours, Norman E. (NH) – 1984
- D'Ewart, Wesley A. (MT) – 1954
- Dahl, Demar (NV) – 1992
- Dale, Porter H. (VT) – 1923, 1926, 1932
- Dalrymple, Jack (ND) – 1992
- Danaher, John A. (CT) – 1938, 1944
- Danforth, John C. (MO) – 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988
- Daniel, Price (TX) – 1952
- Daniels, Jack (NM) – 1972
- Dantin, Maurice (MS) – 1978
- Daschle, Thomas (SD) – 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004
- Daub, Hal (NE) – 1990
- Davies, John (WI) – 1918
- Davis, Bert (AZ) – 1914
- Davis, James J. (PA) – 1930, 1932, 1938, 1944
- Davis, John E. (ND) – 1960
- Davis, Jonathan M. (KS) – 1930
- Davis, Manvel H. (MO) – 1940
- Davis, Richard (VA) – 1982
- Davis, S. B., Jr. (NM) – 1922
- Davis, Tom J. (MT) – 1948
- Davis, William E. "Bud" (ID) – 1972
- Dawkins, Maurice A. (VA) – 1988
- Dawkins, Pete (NJ) – 1988
- Dawson, Charles I. (KY) – 1950
- Dawson, Clyde C. (CO) – 1912
- Dayton, Mark (MN) – 1982, 2000
- DeConcini, Dennis (AZ) – 1976, 1982, 1988
- DeGreen, Keith (AZ) – 1988
- DeMint, Jim (SC) – 2004
- Deneen, Charles S. (IL) – 1924
- Denton, Jeremiah (AL) – 1980, 1986
- Devold, Andrew Olaf (MN) – 1936
- DeWine, Mike (OH) – 1992, 1994, 2000, 2006



- Dial, Nathaniel B. (SC) – 1918  
 Dick, Nancy (CO) – 1984  
 Dickerson (OK) – 1912  
 Dickey (MO) – 1916  
 Dickinson, Lester J. (IA) – 1930, 1936, 1938  
 Dies, Martin (TX) – 1941, 1957  
 Dieterich, William H. (IL) – 1932  
 Dill, Clarence C. (WA) – 1922, 1928  
 Dillingham, Ben (HI) – 1962  
 Dillingham, William P. (VT) – 1914, 1920  
 Dillon, Richard C. (NM) – 1934  
 Dirksen, Everett McKinley (IL) – 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968  
 DiSalle, Michael V. (OH) – 1952  
 Dithmar, Edward F. (WI) – 1925  
 Divine, Paul E. (TN) – 1930  
 Dixon, Alan J. (IL) – 1980, 1986  
 Dixon, Joseph M. (MT) – 1912, 1928  
 Docking, Jill (KS) – 1996  
 Dodd, Christopher J. (CT) – 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Dodd, Thomas J. (CT) – 1956, 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Dodson, Elmer H. (WV) – 1970  
 Doggett, Lloyd (TX) – 1984  
 Dole, Elizabeth (NC) – 2002, 2008  
 Dole, Robert (KS) – 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992  
 Domenici, Pete V. (NM) – 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002  
 Dominick, Peter H. (CO) – 1962, 1968, 1974  
 Donahey, Vic (OH) – 1934  
 Donart, George E. (ID) – 1946  
 Donelon, Jim (LA) – 1998  
 Donnell, Forrest C. (MO) – 1944, 1950  
 Donnelly, Frederick W. (NJ) – 1924  
 Donovan, James B. (NY) – 1962  
 Dorgan, Byron L. (ND) – 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Douglas, Helen Gahagan (CA) – 1950  
 Douglas, Herbert (MO) – 1956  
 Douglas, James H. (VT) – 1992  
 Douglas, Paul H. (IL) – 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966  
 Dowdy, Wayne (MS) – 1988  
 Downey, Sheridan (CA) – 1938, 1944  
 Doxey, Wall (MS) – 1941  
 Draper, Miles H. (FL) – 1944  
 Driscoll, Stephen M. (UT) – 1931  
 Droney, John J. (MA) – 1972  
 Dryer, E. H. (AL) – 1926  
 du Pont, Henry A. (DE) – 1916  
 du Pont, T. Coleman (DE) – 1922, 1924  
 Dube, Roger P. (ME) – 1952  
 Dubord, F. H. (ME) – 1934  
 Duff, James H. (PA) – 1950, 1956  
 Duffy, F. Ryan (WI) – 1932, 1938  
 Dulles, John Foster (NY) – 1949  
 Duncan, James A. (WA) – 1922  
 Duncan, Robert B. (OR) – 1966  
 Dunn, Jim (MI) – 1988  
 Dunn, Pete (AZ) – 1982  
 Durbin, Richard J. (IL) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Durenberger, Dave (MN) – 1978, 1982, 1988  
 Durkin, Jim (IL) – 2002  
 Durkin, John A. (NH) – 1974, 1975, 1980, 1990  
 Dworshak, Henry C. (ID) – 1946, 1948, 1950, 1954, 1960  
 Dyer, W. Gurnee (RI) – 1946  
 Dykstra, Joel (SD) – 2008  
 Dyster, Fred (CA) – 1940  
 Eagleton, Thomas F. (MO) – 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Earle, George H. (PA) – 1938  
 East, John P. (NC) – 1980  
 Eastland, James O. (MS) – 1942, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Eckerd, Jack (FL) – 1974  
 Ecton, Zales N. (MT) – 1946, 1952  
 Eddy, Roger W. (CT) – 1986  
 Edgar, Bob (PA) – 1986  
 Edge, Walter E. (NJ) – 1918, 1924  
 Edmondson, Ed (OK) – 1972, 1974  
 Edwards, Edward I. (NJ) – 1922, 1928  
 Edwards, Harvey S. (GA) – 1920  
 Edwards, James S. (CA) – 1920  
 Edwards, John (NC) – 1998  
 Egan, George W. (SD) – 1924  
 Ekern, Herman L. (WI) – 1938  
 Elgin, Julian (AL) – 1960  
 Elicker, Charles W. (WA) – 1970  
 Elkins, Davis (WV) – 1918  
 Ellender, Allen J. (LA) – 1936, 1942, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966  
 Elliott, John B. (CA) – 1926  
 Elsner, Richard (WI) – 1916  
 Elson, Roy (AZ) – 1964, 1968  
 Ely, William H. J. (NJ) – 1938  
 Emery, David F. (ME) – 1982  
 Engel, John A. (SD) – 1948, 1950  
 Engeleiter, Susan (WI) – 1988  
 Engle, Clair (CA) – 1958  
 Ensign, John (NV) – 1998, 2000, 2006  
 Enzi, Michael B. (WY) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Erickson, John E. (WI) – 1970  
 Erickson, Leif (MT) – 1946  
 Ernst, Richard P. (KY) – 1920, 1926  
 Ervin, Sam J., Jr. (NC) – 1954, 1956, 1962, 1968  
 Esch, Marvin L. (MI) – 1976  
 Eskind, Jane (TN) – 1978  
 Evans, Daniel J. (WA) – 1983  
 Evans, H. Clay (TN) – 1918  
 Evans, John V. (ID) – 1986  
 Evans, R. M. (IA) – 1956  
 Everly, Ernest W. (NM) – 1936  
 Evers, Charles (MS) – 1978  
 Ewing, Bayard (RI) – 1952, 1958  
 Exon, J. James (NE) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Fairchild, Thomas E. (WI) – 1950, 1952  
 Faircloth, Lauch (NC) – 1992, 1998  
 Fall, Albert B. (NM) – 1918  
 Fannin, Paul (AZ) – 1964, 1970  
 Farmer, Nancy (MO) – 2004  
 Farnsworth, Philo T., Jr. (UT) – 1940  
 Farrand, George E. (NH) – 1924  
 Farrell, John A. (PA) – 1920  
 Farrell, John J. (MN) – 1924  
 Fasi, Frank F. (HI) – 1959  
 Fayette, Frederick J. (VT) – 1958, 1964  
 Feingold, Russell D. (WI) – 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Feinstein, Dianne (CA) – 1992, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Feleciano, Paul, Jr. (KS) – 1998  
 Fenwick, Millicent (NJ) – 1982  
 Ferguson, Homer (MI) – 1942, 1948, 1954  
 Ferguson, Joseph T. (OH) – 1950  
 Fernald, Bert M. (ME) – 1916, 1918, 1924  
 Ferree, A. I. (NC) – 1944  
 Ferris, Scott (OK) – 1920  
 Ferris, Woodbridge N. (MI) – 1922  
 Fess, Simeon D. (OH) – 1922, 1928, 1934  
 Fickett, Fred W. (AZ) – 1944  
 Field, Henry (IA) – 1932  
 Fields, Jack (TX) – 1993  
 Figures, Vivian David (AL) – 2008  
 Fike, Ed (NV) – 1968  
 Fingerhut, Eric D. (OH) – 2004  
 Finnegan, James E. (WI) – 1940  
 Fisher, Richard (TX) – 1993, 1994  
 Fithian, Floyd (IN) – 1982  
 Fitzgerald, Frank (MI) – 1940  
 Fitzgerald, John F. (MA) – 1916  
 Fitzgerald, John I. (MA) – 1948  
 Fitzgerald, Peter G. (IL) – 1998  
 Fjare, Orvin B. (MT) – 1960  
 Flaherty, Peter (PA) – 1974, 1980  
 Flanagan, Ed (VT) – 2000  
 Flanagan, J. Webs (TX) – 1918  
 Flanders, Ralph E. (VT) – 1946, 1952  
 Flanigan, P. L. (NV) – 1908  
 Fleming, Erik R. (MS) – 2006, 2008  
 Fletcher, Duncan U. (FL) – 1914, 1920, 1926, 1932  
 Floyd, Rex (AR) – 1932  
 Flynn, William S. (RI) – 1924  
 Folk, Joseph (MO) – 1918  
 Folsom, Jim, Jr. (AL) – 1980  
 Fong, Hiram L. (HI) – 1959, 1964, 1970  
 Fong, Matt (CA) – 1998  
 Ford, Harold E., Jr. (TN) – 2006  
 Ford, Henry (MI) – 1918  
 Ford, Wendell H. (KY) – 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992  
 Forrester, Douglas R. (NJ) – 2002  
 Forsythe, Robert A. (MN) – 1966  
 Fortin, Alfred E. (NH) – 1948  
 Foust, Mary Louise (KY) – 1980  
 Fowler, Harley G. (TN) – 1938  
 Fowler, J. A. (TN) – 1928  
 Fowler, Wyche, Jr. (GA) – 1990, 1992  
 France, C. L. (WA) – 1920  
 France, Joseph Irwin (MD) – 1916, 1922, 1934  
 Frank, Moss E. (UT) – 1976  
 Franken, Al (MN) – 2008  
 Franklin, Wirt (OK) – 1932  
 Franks, Bob (NJ) – 2000  
 Franks, Gary A. (CT) – 1998  
 Frazier, A. Bradley (TN) – 1960  
 Frazier, Lynn J. (ND) – 1922, 1928, 1934  
 Frear, J. Allen, Jr. (DE) – 1948, 1954, 1960  
 Frelinghuysen, Joseph S. (NJ) – 1916, 1922  
 Frist, Bill (TN) – 1994, 2000  
 Fry, E. R. (ND) – 1916  
 Fulbright, J. William (AR) – 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968  
 Fullam, Paul A. (ME) – 1954  
 Furcolo, Foster (MA) – 1954  
 Furman, Hal (NV) – 1994  
 Gahagan, Hayes E. (ME) – 1978  
 Galen, Albert J. (MT) – 1930  
 Galifianakis, Nick (NC) – 1972  
 Gallaher, David T. (WV) – 2000  
 Gallinger, Jacob H. (NH) – 1914  
 Gann, Paul (CA) – 1980  
 Ganske, Greg (IA) – 2002  
 Gantt, Harvey B. (NC) – 1990, 1996  
 Garford, Arthur L. (OH) – 1914  
 Garland, Ray (VA) – 1970  
 Garn, Jake (UT) – 1974, 1980, 1986  
 Garvey, Ed (WI) – 1986  
 Gaston, William A. (MA) – 1922  
 Gavin, E. L. (NC) – 1950  
 Gay, Edward J. (LA) – 1918  
 George, Walter F. (GA) – 1922, 1926, 1932, 1938, 1944, 1950  
 Gerard, James W. (NY) – 1914  
 Gerry, Peter G. (RI) – 1916, 1922, 1928, 1930, 1934, 1940  
 Gerth, Charles S. (LA) – 1950  
 Gibson, Ernest W. (VT) – 1934, 1938  
 Gibson, James (MN) – 2000  
 Gill, Thomas P. (HI) – 1964  
 Gillespie, John (WI) – 2000  
 Gillett, Frederick H. (MA) – 1924  
 Gillette, Guy M. (IA) – 1936, 1938, 1944, 1948, 1954  
 Gilligan, John J. (OH) – 1968  
 Gilmore, James S., III (VA) – 2008  
 Giordano, Philip A. (CT) – 2000  
 Glass, Carter (VA) – 1920, 1924, 1930, 1936, 1942  
 Glasser, Harry G. (OK) – 1938  
 Gleason, Walter B. (OR) – 1932  
 Glenn, John (OH) – 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992  
 Glenn, Otis F. (IL) – 1928, 1932, 1936  
 Goff, Guy D. (WV) – 1924  
 Gojack, Mary (NV) – 1980  
 Goldsborough, Phillips Lee (MD) – 1928  
 Goldwater, Barry M. (AZ) – 1952, 1958, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Gonzalez, Henry B. (TX) – 1961  
 Goodell, Charles E. (NY) – 1970  
 Gooding, Frank R. (ID) – 1918, 1920, 1926



- Gordon, Houston (TN) – 1996  
 Gore, Albert (TN) – 1952, 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Gore, Albert, Jr. (TN) – 1984, 1990  
 Gore, Thomas P. (OK) – 1914, 1930  
 Gorton, Slade (WA) – 1980, 1986, 1988, 1994, 2000  
 Gould, Arthur R. (ME) – 1928  
 Grady, John (FL) – 1974, 1976  
 Graham, Bob (FL) – 1986, 1992, 1998  
 Graham, Lindsey (SC) – 2002, 2008  
 Grainger, Scott (AZ) – 1994  
 Gramm, Phil (TX) – 1984, 1990, 1996  
 Grams, Rod (MN) – 1994, 2000  
 Granger, Walter K. (UT) – 1952  
 Grant, Bill (FL) – 1992  
 Grant, Earl S. (ME) – 1952  
 Grassley, Charles E. (IA) – 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Gravel, Mike (AK) – 1968, 1974  
 Gray, William (VT) – 1988  
 Green, James F. (NE) – 1954  
 Green, Mark (NY) – 1986  
 Green, Theodore F. (RI) – 1936, 1942, 1948, 1954  
 Green, William J., III (PA) – 1976  
 Greene, Claude L., Jr. (NC) – 1962  
 Greene, Frank L. (VT) – 1922, 1928  
 Gregg, Judd (NH) – 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Grenier, John (AL) – 1966  
 Grevatt, Martha K. (OH) – 1992  
 Griffin, Robert P. (MI) – 1966, 1972, 1978  
 Griffith, Benjamin (CO) – 1914  
 Griffiths, J. C. (CO) – 1914  
 Griswold, Dwight (NE) – 1952  
 Gronna, Asle J. (ND) – 1914  
 Gross, Nelson G. (NJ) – 1970  
 Grossman, Sam (AZ) – 1970  
 Grotbert, Dwight (ND) – 2006  
 Groutage, Dale (WY) – 2006  
 Growe, Joan Anderson (MN) – 1984  
 Gruening, Clark S. (AK) – 1980  
 Gruening, Ernest (AK) – 1958, 1962, 1968  
 Gubbrud, Archie (SD) – 1968  
 Guenther, Louie (KY) – 1978  
 Guess, Gene (AK) – 1972  
 Guest, James A. (VT) – 1982  
 Guffey, Joseph F. (PA) – 1934, 1940, 1946  
 Guin, J. Foy, Jr. (AL) – 1954  
 Gunderson, C. J. (SD) – 1926  
 Gunter, Bill (FL) – 1980  
 Gurney, Chandler (SD) – 1936, 1938, 1944  
 Gurney, Edward J. (FL) – 1968  
 Guy, William L. (ND) – 1974
- Haar, Charlene (SD) – 1992  
 Haddock, Doris “Granny D.” (NH) – 2004  
 Haesly, D. J. (TX) – 1930  
 Hagan, Kay (NC) – 2008  
 Hagel, Chuck (NE) – 1996, 2002
- Halden, Berry F. (IA) – 1936  
 Hale, Frederick (ME) – 1916, 1922, 1928, 1934  
 Handley, Harold W. (IN) – 1958  
 Haney, Bert E. (OR) – 1926  
 Hanley, Joe R. (NY) – 1950  
 Hanley, William (OR) – 1914  
 Hanna, L. B. (ND) – 1926  
 Hanna, R. H. (NM) – 1921  
 Hansen, Al (MN) – 1942  
 Hansen, Clifford P. (WY) – 1966, 1972  
 Hansen, George V. (ID) – 1968  
 Hansen, Phil (MN) – 1972  
 Hansen, Vance (AR) – 2000  
 Hanson, Ole (WA) – 1914  
 Harding, Ralph R. (ID) – 1966  
 Harding, Warren G. (OH) – 1914  
 Hardwick, Thomas W. (GA) – 1914  
 Harkin, Tom (IA) – 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Harper, Ken (MS) – 1994  
 Harrel, John W. (OK) – 1920, 1926  
 Harris, Franklin S. (UT) – 1938  
 Harris, Fred R. (OK) – 1964, 1966  
 Harris, Jud (NV) – 1910  
 Harris, Katherine (FL) – 2006  
 Harris, William J. (GA) – 1918, 1924, 1930  
 Harrison, Edythe C. (VA) – 1984  
 Harrison, Pat (MS) – 1918, 1924, 1930, 1936  
 Harrison, William Henry (WY) – 1954  
 Hart, Gary (CO) – 1974, 1980  
 Hart, George (KS) – 1956  
 Hart, Philip A. (MI) – 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Hartke, R. Vance (IN) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Hartnett, Thomas F. (SC) – 1992  
 Haskell, F. H. (ME) – 1930  
 Haskell, Floyd K. (CO) – 1972, 1978  
 Hastings, Daniel O. (DE) – 1930, 1936  
 Haswell, John P. (KY) – 1938  
 Hatch, Carl A. (NM) – 1934, 1936, 1942  
 Hatch, Orrin G. (UT) – 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Hatfield, Henry D. (WV) – 1928, 1934  
 Hatfield, Mark O. (OR) – 1966, 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Hathaway, William D. (ME) – 1972, 1978  
 Havelock, John E. (AK) – 1984  
 Hawes, Harry B. (MO) – 1926  
 Hawkes, Albert W. (NJ) – 1942  
 Hawkins, Paula (FL) – 1980, 1986  
 Hawkins, William R. (TN) – 1990  
 Hawley, Jack (ID) – 1962  
 Hawley, James H. (ID) – 1914  
 Hawley, T. P. (NV) – 1902  
 Hawthorne, F. Lee (VA) – 1966  
 Hay, Charles M. (MO) – 1928  
 Hayakawa, S. I. (CA) – 1976  
 Hayden, Carl (AZ) – 1926, 1932, 1938, 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962
- Hayes, Johnson J. (NC) – 1926  
 Hayes, Kyle (NC) – 1960  
 Haytaian, Garabed “Chuck” (NJ) – 1994  
 Hazard, Thomas P. (RI) – 1948  
 Hearn, Warren E. (MO) – 1976  
 Heath, Josie (CO) – 1990  
 Hebert, Felix (RI) – 1928, 1934  
 Hecht, Chic (NV) – 1982, 1988  
 Heflin, Howell (AL) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Heflin, J. Thomas (AL) – 1920, 1924, 1930  
 Heftel, Cecil (HI) – 1970  
 Heinz, John (PA) – 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Helling, Kathy (WY) – 1990  
 Helm, Paul (MN) – 1976  
 Helmke, Paul (IN) – 1998  
 Helms, Jesse (NC) – 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996  
 Henderson, Charles B. (NV) – 1918, 1920  
 Henderson, Harry B. (WY) – 1946  
 Hendricksen, Margie (OR) – 1984  
 Hendrickson, Robert C. (NJ) – 1948  
 Heney, Francis J. (CA) – 1914  
 Henley, Ben C. (AR) – 1956  
 Hennessy, Charles O’Connor (NJ) – 1918  
 Hennings, Thomas C., Jr. (MO) – 1950, 1956  
 Herrick, Myron T. (OH) – 1916  
 Herring, Clyde L. (IA) – 1922, 1936, 1942  
 Herschensohn, Bruce (CA) – 1992  
 Hess, Barry J., II (AR) – 2000  
 Hibbard, Henry S. (MT) – 1972  
 Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (IA) – 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962  
 Hickey, J. J. (WY) – 1962  
 Hicks, Jon Michael (GA) – 1984  
 Hill, Baron P. (IN) – 1990  
 Hill, Herbert W. (NH) – 1960  
 Hill, Lister (AL) – 1938, 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962  
 Hill, Thurman (KS) – 1944  
 Hirsch, Robert W. (SD) – 1972  
 Hitchcock, Gilbert M. (NE) – 1916, 1922, 1930  
 Hobbs, Donald W. (AK) – 1978  
 Hobitzell, John D., Jr. (WV) – 1958  
 Hoch, Nancy (NE) – 1984  
 Hocker, Lon (MO) – 1960  
 Hodges, George H. (KS) – 1920  
 Hoefel, Joseph M. (PA) – 2004  
 Hoey, Clyde R. (NC) – 1944, 1950  
 Hoff, Philip H. (VT) – 1970  
 Hogan, Frank S. (NY) – 1958  
 Hogan, Lawrence J. (MD) – 1982  
 Hogan, Timothy S. (OH) – 1914  
 Hogsett, Joseph H. (IN) – 1992  
 Hoidale, Einar (MN) – 1930, 1934  
 Holland, Spessard L. (FL) – 1946, 1952, 1958, 1964  
 Hollings, Ernest F. (SC) – 1966, 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998
- Holman, Rufus C. (OR) – 1938  
 Holmberg, N. J. (MN) – 1934, 1936  
 Holmes, Herbert E. (ME) – 1928  
 Holt, Hamilton (CT) – 1924  
 Holt, Henry (ND) – 1934  
 Holt, Herbert B. (NM) – 1930  
 Holt, Jim (AR) – 2004  
 Holt, Rush D. (WV) – 1934  
 Holton, A. E. (NC) – 1920  
 Holtzman, Elizabeth (NY) – 1980  
 Holum, Kenneth (SD) – 1954, 1956  
 Hoogendyk, Jack, Jr. (MI) – 2008  
 Hook, Frank E. (MI) – 1948  
 Hooper, Ben W. (TN) – 1916, 1934  
 Hooper, Jessie Jack (WI) – 1922  
 Hooper, Perry (AL) – 1968  
 Hopkin, Alonzo F. (UT) – 1956  
 Hornberger, Jacob G. (VA) – 2002  
 Houghton, Alanson B. (NY) – 1928  
 Houser, Frederick F. (CA) – 1944  
 Houston, Robert G. (DE) – 1936  
 Howard, Guy V. (MN) – 1936  
 Howell, Charles R. (NJ) – 1954  
 Howell, Robert Beecher (NE) – 1922, 1928  
 Howell, Scott N. (UT) – 2000  
 Hruska, Roman L. (NE) – 1954, 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Hubbell, Frank A. (NM) – 1916  
 Hubbell, J. L. (AZ) – 1914  
 Huckabee, Mike (AR) – 1992  
 Huddleston, Walter D. (KY) – 1972, 1978, 1984  
 Huffington, Michael (CA) – 1994  
 Huffman, James W. (OH) – 1946  
 Hughes, Harold E. (IA) – 1968  
 Hughes, James H. (DE) – 1936  
 Hull, Cordell (TN) – 1930  
 Humphrey, Gordon J. (NH) – 1978, 1984  
 Humphrey, Hubert H. (MN) – 1948, 1954, 1960, 1970, 1976  
 Humphrey, Hubert H. “Skip,” III (MN) – 1988  
 Hunt, Graham P. (OH) – 1928  
 Hunt, James B., Jr. (NC) – 1984  
 Hunt, James W. “Bootie” (MS) – 1996  
 Hunt, Lester C. (WY) – 1948  
 Hunter, Richard C. (NE) – 1934  
 Hurley, Patrick J. (NM) – 1946, 1948, 1952  
 Hustace, Maria M. (HI) – 1988, 1994  
 Husting, Paul O. (WI) – 1914  
 Hutch (GA) – 1914  
 Hutcheson, Thad (TX) – 1957  
 Hutchinson, Asa (AR) – 1990  
 Hutchinson, Frank (HI) – 1986  
 Hutchinson, Tim (AR) – 1996, 2002  
 Hutchison, Kay Bailey (TX) – 1993, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Hyatt, Joel (OH) – 1994  
 Hyde, Herbert K. (OK) – 1936  
 Hyzer, Leland (FL) – 1958
- Inglis, Robert D. (SC) – 1998  
 Ingram, John (NC) – 1978



- Inhofe, James M. (OK) – 1994, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Inouye, Daniel K. (HI) – 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998  
 Isakson, Johnny (GA) – 2004  
 Iverson, George D., Jr. (MD) – 1920  
 Ives, Irving M. (NY) – 1946, 1952
- Jackson, Forrest B. (MS) – 1947  
 Jackson, Henry M. (WA) – 1952, 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982  
 Jameson, John B. (NH) – 1918  
 Javits, Jacob K. (NY) – 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Jeffords, James M. (VT) – 1988, 1994, 2000  
 Jenkins, Louis “Woody” (LA) – 1996  
 Jenner, William E. (IN) – 1944, 1946, 1952  
 Jennings, I. A. (AZ) – 1940  
 Jensen, Dwight (ID) – 1978  
 Jepsen, Roger W. (IA) – 1978, 1984  
 Jewett, Doug (WA) – 1982  
 Johanneson, Kent (ND) – 1980  
 Johanns, Mike (NE) – 2008  
 Johnson (OK) – 1918  
 Johnson, Brook (CT) – 1992  
 Johnson, Charles (ME) – 1916  
 Johnson, David L. (IN) – 2000  
 Johnson, Edwin C. (CO) – 1936, 1942, 1948  
 Johnson, Edwin S. (SD) – 1914  
 Johnson, Hiram W. (CA) – 1916, 1922, 1928, 1934, 1940  
 Johnson, J. Theodore (AL) – 1932  
 Johnson, Jerry (GA) – 1974  
 Johnson, Joel A. (NC) – 1956  
 Johnson, Keen (KY) – 1960  
 Johnson, Lyndon B. (TX) – 1941, 1948, 1954, 1960  
 Johnson, Magnus (MN) – 1923, 1924  
 Johnson, Paul B., Jr. (MS) – 1947  
 Johnson, Tim (SD) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Johnson, W. Robert (VT) – 1962  
 Johnston, Allan R. (VT) – 1952  
 Johnston, J. Bennett (LA) – 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Johnston, Olin D. (SC) – 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962  
 Jonas, Charles A. (NC) – 1938  
 Jones, Andrieus A. (NM) – 1916, 1922  
 Jones, Bill (CA) – 2004  
 Jones, James Ellwood (WV) – 1930  
 Jones, James R. (OK) – 1986  
 Jones, John Harris (AR) – 1974  
 Jones, Kenneth (R) – 1962  
 Jones, Lee (KS) – 2004  
 Jones, R. A. (AR) – 1926  
 Jones, Ross F. (AZ) – 1956  
 Jones, Stephen (OK) – 1990  
 Jones, Wesley L. (WA) – 1914, 1920, 1926, 1932  
 Jontz, Jim (IN) – 1994  
 Jordan, B. Everett (NC) – 1958, 1960, 1966
- Jordan, Len B. (ID) – 1962, 1966  
 Jordan, Mary E. (AK) – 1992  
 Jorgenson, Theodore (MN) – 1946  
 Julian, W. A. (OH) – 1920
- Kamm, Robert B. (OK) – 1978  
 Karnes, David (NE) – 1988  
 Karpan, Kathy (WY) – 1996  
 Kassebaum, Nancy Landon (KS) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Kasten, Bob (WI) – 1980, 1986, 1992  
 Kay, Wendell P. (AK) – 1970  
 Kean, Hamilton F. (NJ) – 1928, 1934  
 Kean, Robert Winthrop (NJ) – 1958  
 Kean, Thomas H. (NJ) – 2006  
 Kearney, Thomas M. (WI) – 1926  
 Keating, Barbara (NY) – 1974  
 Keating, Kenneth B. (NY) – 1958, 1964  
 Keck, Jim (NE) – 1982  
 Kefauver, Estes (TN) – 1948, 1954, 1960  
 Kelleher, Bob (MT) – 2008  
 Kelley, Emmet J. (NH) – 1950  
 Kelley, Frank J. (MI) – 1972  
 Kellogg, Frank B. (MN) – 1916, 1922  
 Kelly, Gene (TX) – 2000  
 Kelly, Tom (AR) – 1978  
 Kem, James P. (MO) – 1946, 1952, 1962  
 Kemp, J. H. (NE) – 1934  
 Kemper, Crosby (MO) – 1934  
 Kempthorne, Dirk (ID) – 1992  
 Kendrick, John B. (WY) – 1916, 1922, 1928  
 Kennedy, Edward M. (MA) – 1962, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Kennedy, James E. (VT) – 1926  
 Kennedy, John (LA) – 2008  
 Kennedy, John F. (MA) – 1952, 1958  
 Kennedy, John L. (NE) – 1916  
 Kennedy, Mark (MN) – 2006  
 Kennedy, Rebekah (AR) – 2008  
 Kennedy, Robert F. (NY) – 1964  
 Kennerly, T. M. (TX) – 1924, 1928  
 Kenyon, William S. (IA) – 1918  
 Kern, John W. (IN) – 1916  
 Kerr, Fred B. (PA) – 1922  
 Kerr, Robert S. (OK) – 1948, 1954, 1960  
 Kerrey, Bob (NE) – 1988, 1994  
 Kerry, John F. (MA) – 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Ketchum, Omar B. (KS) – 1936  
 Keyes, Alan (IL) – 2004  
 Keyes, Alan L. (MD) – 1988, 1992  
 Keyes, Charles R. (IA) – 1918  
 Keyes, Henry W. (NH) – 1918, 1924, 1930  
 Kibbey, Joseph H. (AZ) – 1916  
 Kiel, Henry W. (MO) – 1932  
 Kilgore, Harley M. (WV) – 1940, 1946, 1952  
 Kimball, Richard (AZ) – 1986  
 Kimmel, James D. (GA) – 1974
- Kindness, Thomas N. (OH) – 1986  
 King, Al (OR) – 2004  
 King, David S. (UT) – 1962  
 King, John W. (NY) – 1968  
 King, William H. (UT) – 1916, 1922, 1928, 1934  
 Kirby, William F. (AR) – 1916  
 Kirk, Claude R., Jr. (FL) – 1964  
 Kirk, Ron (TX) – 2002  
 Kirkpatrick, George R. (CA) – 1934  
 Kistler, Sedgwick (PA) – 1930  
 Kleeb, Scott (NE) – 2008  
 Kleppe, Thomas S. (ND) – 1964, 1970  
 Klink, Ron (PA) – 2000  
 Klobuchar, Amy (MN) – 2006  
 Klos, Stan (WV) – 1994  
 Knight, Goodwin J. (CA) – 1958  
 Knorr, Gene (ND) – 1982  
 Knous, Robert L. (CO) – 1960  
 Knowland, Joseph R. (CA) – 1914  
 Knowland, William F. (CA) – 1946, 1952  
 Knowles, Tony (AK) – 2004  
 Knox, Philander C. (PA) – 1916  
 Koehler, Judy (IL) – 1986  
 Kohl, Herb (WI) – 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Kohler, Walter J. (WI) – 1957  
 Kolstad, Allen C. (MT) – 1990  
 Kramer, Ken (CO) – 1986  
 Krebs, Paul J. (NJ) – 1972  
 Krueger, Bob (TX) – 1993  
 Krueger, Robert (TX) – 1978  
 Krzycki, Leo (WI) – 1926  
 Kuchel, Thomas H. (CA) – 1954, 1956, 1962  
 Kulongoski, Ted (OR) – 1980  
 Kushner, Linda J. (RI) – 1994  
 Kuykendall, Dan H. (TN) – 1964  
 Kyl, Jon (AZ) – 1994, 2000, 2006
- La Follette, Robert M. (WI) – 1916, 1922  
 La Follette, Robert M., Jr. (WI) – 1925, 1928, 1934, 1940  
 Labeau, Henry (MT) – 1916  
 Labriola, Jerry (CT) – 1994  
 Ladd, Edwin F. (ND) – 1920  
 Ladd, W. B. (TN) – 1946  
 Lagueux, Ronald R. (RI) – 1964  
 Lamm, Dottie (CO) – 1998  
 Lamont, Ned (CT) – 2006  
 Lamonte, George M. (NJ) – 1918  
 Landrieu, Mary L. (LA) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Lane, Harry (OR) – 1912  
 Langer, William (ND) – 1938, 1940, 1946, 1952, 1958  
 Langlie, Arthur B. (WA) – 1956  
 Lanier, P. W. (ND) – 1932  
 Lanier, William (ND) – 1946, 1962  
 Lanstrum, Oscar M. (MT) – 1918  
 Lapointe (RI) – 1936  
 LaRocco, Larry (ID) – 2008  
 Larrazolo, Octaviano A. (NM) – 1928  
 Larson, Abner B. (ND) – 1946  
 Larson, T. O. (MT) – 1936  
 Lashkowitz, Herschel (ND) – 1968
- Lathrop, F. H. (AL) – 1924  
 Latourette, Howard (OR) – 1950  
 Lausche, Frank J. (OH) – 1956, 1962  
 Lautenberg, Frank R. (NJ) – 1982, 1988, 1994, 2002, 2008  
 Lawler, Daniel W. (MN) – 1912, 1916  
 Lawrence, Mark (ME) – 2000  
 Lawson, Thomas W. (MA) – 1918  
 Lawson, W. C. (FL) – 1922  
 Laxalt, Paul (NV) – 1964, 1974, 1980  
 Lazio, Rick A. (NY) – 2000  
 Leader, George M. (PA) – 1958  
 Leahy, Patrick J. (VT) – 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Leavitt, Halsey B. (NC) – 1950  
 Leavitt, Scott (MT) – 1934  
 Leckman, Scott (UT) – 1998  
 Ledbetter, G. C. (AR) – 1936  
 Ledbetter, Stewart M. (VT) – 1980  
 Lee, Archibald A. (CO) – 1938  
 Lee, Blair (MD) – 1913  
 Lee, J. Bracken (UT) – 1958  
 Lee, James H. (MI) – 1946  
 Lee, Josh (OK) – 1936, 1942  
 Lehman, Herbert H. (NY) – 1946, 1949, 1950  
 Lemke, William (ND) – 1940  
 Lenroot, Irvine L. (WI) – 1918, 1920  
 Leonard, Barbara (RI) – 1984  
 Leonard, Jerris (WI) – 1968  
 Leonard, Louise (WV) – 1972  
 Leser, Oscar (MD) – 1938  
 Letts, Ira Lloyd (RI) – 1942  
 Levin, Carl (MI) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Levinson, David N. (DE) – 1982  
 Levy, Austin T. (RI) – 1950  
 Lewis, C. R. (AK) – 1974  
 Lewis, Charles William, Jr. (VA) – 1954  
 Lewis, David J. (MD) – 1916  
 Lewis, James Hamilton (IL) – 1918, 1930, 1936  
 Lewis, Steve (OK) – 1992  
 Licht, Richard A. (RI) – 1988  
 Lieberman, Joseph I. (CT) – 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Liffbrig, Mike (ND) – 2004  
 Lightfoot, Jim Ross (IA) – 1996  
 Lim, John (OR) – 1998  
 Lincoln, Blanche (AR) – 1998, 2004  
 Linderman, Frank B. (MT) – 1924  
 Lindsay, H. B. (TN) – 1924  
 Lindsay, John M. (FL) – 1926  
 Lippitt, Henry (RI) – 1916  
 Lloyd, Bill (PA) – 1998  
 Lloyd-Jones, Jean (IA) – 1992  
 Lodge, George C. (MA) – 1962  
 Lodge, Henry Cabot (MA) – 1916, 1922  
 Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr. (MA) – 1936, 1942, 1946, 1952  
 Lodge, John (CT) – 1964  
 Logan, Marvel M. (KY) – 1930, 1936



- Logan, Mel (WY) – 2000  
 Loneragan, Augustine (CT) – 1920, 1928, 1932, 1938  
 Long, Breckinridge (MO) – 1920  
 Long, Edward V. (MO) – 1960, 1962  
 Long, Huey P. (LA) – 1930  
 Long, Jill (IN) – 1986  
 Long, Oren E. (HI) – 1959  
 Long, Rose McConnell (LA) – 1936  
 Long, Russell B. (LA) – 1948, 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Long, Stanley D. (NE) – 1952  
 Longshore, A. P. (AL) – 1914  
 Lonsdale, Harry (OR) – 1990  
 Lorber, Richard P. (RI) – 1976  
 Lord, Thorn (NJ) – 1960  
 Lorge, Robert Gerald (WI) – 2006  
 Lott, Trent (MS) – 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Lousma, Jack (MI) – 1984  
 Love, Francis J. (WV) – 1966  
 Loveland, Albert J. (IA) – 1950  
 Loveless, Herschel C. (IA) – 1960  
 Lowry, Mike (WA) – 1983, 1988  
 Lucas, Robert M. (KY) – 1936  
 Lucas, Scott W. (IL) – 1938, 1944, 1950  
 Lugar, Richard G. (IN) – 1974, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Lundeen, Ernest (MN) – 1930, 1936  
 Lunsford, Bruce (KY) – 2008  
 Lunsford, C. P. (AL) – 1920  
 Lutz, T. C. (NV) – 1908  
 Lyons, Richard J. (IL) – 1938, 1944  
 Lysen, King (WA) – 1982  
 MacDonald, Guy (KS) – 1986  
 MacDonald, Peter M. (ME) – 1946  
 MacGregor, Clark (MN) – 1970  
 Mack, Connie (FL) – 1988, 1994  
 McKay, Buddy (FL) – 1988  
 Mackintosh, Kenneth (WA) – 1928  
 Maddox, Dwayne D. (TN) – 1936  
 Magill, Hugh S. (IL) – 1926  
 Magnuson, Warren G. (WA) – 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Maher, James R. (KS) – 1984  
 Mahoney, George P. (MD) – 1952, 1956, 1968  
 Mahoney, Willis (OR) – 1936, 1938, 1944  
 Maier, Henry W. (WI) – 1956  
 Majette, Denise L. (GA) – 2004  
 Major, Randolph T. (VT) – 1972  
 Mallary, Richard W. (VT) – 1974  
 Malone, George W. (NV) – 1934, 1944, 1946, 1952, 1958  
 Malone, James (KS) – 1924  
 Malone, Joseph D. (MA) – 1988  
 Maloney, Francis T. (CT) – 1934, 1940  
 Maloney, Thomas C. (DE) – 1976  
 Mann, Gerald C. (TX) – 1941  
 Mansfield, Mike (MT) – 1952, 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Marion, Leah Cobb (PA) – 1920  
 Markey, David John (MD) – 1946  
 Markham, William H. (WI) – 1928  
 Marland, William C. (WV) – 1956  
 Marsh, James A. (CO) – 1942  
 Marshall, George E. (NV) – 1950  
 Marshall, Jonathan (AZ) – 1974  
 Martin, Anne (NV) – 1918, 1920  
 Martin, Edward (PA) – 1946, 1952  
 Martin, Frank (ID) – 1924  
 Martin, Fred C. (VT) – 1928, 1932, 1934  
 Martin, James D. (AL) – 1962, 1978  
 Martin, Jim (GA) – 2008  
 Martin, Linda B. (HI) – 1992  
 Martin, Lynn (IL) – 1990  
 Martin, Thomas E. (IA) – 1954  
 Martin, Thomas S. (VA) – 1918  
 Martine, James (NJ) – 1916  
 Martinez, Mel (FL) – 2004  
 Massey, W. A. (NV) – 1912  
 Mathias, Charles McCurdy, Jr. (MD) – 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Matsunaga, Spark M. (HI) – 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Mattingly, Mack (GA) – 1980, 1990, 2000  
 Matulka, Charlie A. (NE) – 2002  
 Mauk, Bill (ID) – 1998  
 Maverick, Maury, Jr. (TX) – 1961  
 May, Edwin H. (CT) – 1968  
 May, Foster (NE) – 1942  
 May, Richard A. (VA) – 1964  
 Maybank, Burnet R. (SC) – 1941, 1942, 1948  
 Mayer, Nancy J. (RI) – 1996  
 Mayfield, Earle B. (TX) – 1922  
 Mayo, William B. (VT) – 1922  
 Mays, Marshall T. (SC) – 1980  
 McAdoo, William Gibbs (CA) – 1932  
 McAteer, Ed (TN) – 1984  
 McCain, John (AZ) – 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 McCallum, Scott (WI) – 1982  
 McCarran, Patrick, A. (NV) – 1932, 1938, 1944, 1950  
 McCarthy, Eugene J. (MN) – 1958, 1964  
 McCarthy, Joseph R. (WI) – 1946, 1952  
 McCarthy, Leo T. (CA) – 1988  
 McCaskill, Claire (MO) – 2006  
 McClellan, John L. (AR) – 1942, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1972  
 McClintock, James H. (AZ) – 1922  
 McClure (GA) – 1914  
 McClure, James A. (ID) – 1972, 1978, 1984  
 McCollister, John Y. (NE) – 1976  
 McCollum, Bill (FL) – 2000  
 McCombs, William F. (NY) – 1916  
 McConnell, Mitch (KY) – 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 McCormick, Medill (IL) – 1918  
 McCormick, Ruth Hanna (IL) – 1930  
 McCullen, John T., Sr. (SD) – 1938  
 McCulloch, Allen W. (NM) – 2006  
 McCulloch, Roscoe C. (OH) – 1930  
 McCumber, Porter J. (ND) – 1916  
 McCurdy, Dave (OK) – 1994  
 McDaniel, Rodger (WY) – 1982  
 McDevitt, Charles P. (VT) – 1946  
 McFarland, Ernest W. (AZ) – 1940, 1946, 1952, 1958  
 McGavick, Mike (WA) – 2006  
 McGavock, J. W. (VA) – 1922  
 McGee, Gale (WY) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976  
 McGill, George (KS) – 1930, 1932, 1938, 1942, 1948, 1954  
 McGovern, Francis E. (WI) – 1914  
 McGovern, George (SD) – 1960, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 McGrath, J. Howard (RI) – 1946  
 McGrath, John (VT) – 1938  
 McIntire, Clifford G. (ME) – 1964  
 McIntyre, Thomas J. (NH) – 1962, 1966, 1972, 1978  
 McKay, Douglas (OR) – 1956  
 McKeever, Douglas (OK) – 1956  
 McKelthen, John J. (LA) – 1972  
 McKellar, Kenneth D. (TN) – 1916, 1922, 1928, 1934, 1940, 1946  
 McKeough, Raymond S. (IL) – 1942  
 McKinley, Lee L. (AK) – 1960, 1966  
 McKinley, William B. (IL) – 1920  
 McKittrick, Roy (MO) – 1944  
 McLaughlin, John (RI) – 1970  
 McLaughlin, R. F. “Bob” (ID) – 1960  
 McLean, George P. (CT) – 1916, 1922  
 McMahon, Brien (CT) – 1944, 1950  
 McManus, James O. (RI) – 1940  
 McMaster, Henry D. (SC) – 1986  
 McMaster, William H. (SD) – 1924, 1930  
 McMillan, Colin R. (NM) – 1994  
 McMillan, Robert R. (NY) – 1988  
 McMullen, Jack (VT) – 2004  
 McMurray, Howard J. (WI) – 1944, 1946  
 McNair, William N. (PA) – 1928  
 McNamara, Patrick V. (MI) – 1954, 1960  
 McNary, Charles L. (OR) – 1918, 1924, 1930, 1936, 1942  
 McNary, Gene (MO) – 1980  
 McNichols, Steven L. R. (CO) – 1968  
 McSweeney, John (OH) – 1940  
 Meacham, F. Todd (TN) – 1930, 1942  
 Mead, James M. (NY) – 1938, 1940  
 Means, Rice W. (CO) – 1924  
 Mechem, Evan (AZ) – 1962, 1992  
 Mechem, Edwin L. (NM) – 1954, 1964  
 Mechling, Thomas B. (NV) – 1952  
 Medalie, George Z. (NY) – 1932  
 Meek, Joseph T. (IL) – 1954  
 Meier, William H. (NE) – 1954  
 Mekota, John E. (NE) – 1946  
 Melcher, John (MT) – 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Menendez, Robert (NJ) – 2006  
 Merkley, Jeff (OR) – 2008  
 Metcalf, Jack (WA) – 1968, 1974  
 Metcalf, Jesse H. (RI) – 1924, 1930, 1936  
 Metcalf, Lee (MT) – 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Metcalfe, Richard L. (NE) – 1928  
 Metzenbaum, Howard M. (OH) – 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Meyers (AR) – 1914  
 Michaelson, Julius C. (RI) – 1982  
 Michels, Tim (WI) – 2004  
 Mikulski, Barbara A. (MD) – 1974, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Miller, A. Grant (NV) – 1914, 1916  
 Miller, Andrew P. (VA) – 1978  
 Miller, Bert C. (ID) – 1948  
 Miller, Edward T. (MD) – 1962  
 Miller, Hugh (IN) – 1914  
 Miller, Jack (IA) – 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Miller, John E. (AR) – 1937  
 Miller, Milton A. (OR) – 1924  
 Miller, Oscar C. (VT) – 1916  
 Miller, Robert A. (OR) – 1938  
 Miller, Zell (GA) – 2000  
 Millikin, Eugene D. (CO) – 1942, 1944, 1950  
 Millner, Guy (GA) – 1996  
 Mills, Gavin T. (VT) – 1994  
 Mills, Howard (NY) – 2004  
 Mills, Walter Thomas (CA) – 1916  
 Minnick, Walt (ID) – 1996  
 Minton, Sherman (IN) – 1934, 1940  
 Mitchell, Albert K. (NM) – 1940  
 Mitchell, Elizabeth H. (ME) – 1984  
 Mitchell, George J. (ME) – 1982, 1988  
 Mitchell, Hugh B. (WA) – 1946  
 Mochary, Mary (NJ) – 1984  
 Mock, Fred M. (OK) – 1954  
 Moffett, Anthony T. (CT) – 1982  
 Monaghan, Joseph P. (MT) – 1936  
 Mondale, Walter F. (MN) – 1966, 1972, 2002  
 Mondell, F. W. (WY) – 1922  
 Mongiardo, Daniel (KY) – 2004  
 Monks, Robert A. G. (ME) – 1976  
 Monroney, A. S. Mike (OK) – 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968  
 Montoya, Joseph M. (NM) – 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Moody, Blair (MI) – 1952  
 Moore, A. Harry (NJ) – 1934  
 Moore, Arch A., Jr. (WV) – 1978  
 Moore, Edward H. (OK) – 1942  
 Moore, Frank L. (ID) – 1918  
 Moore, Joe A. (MS) – 1960  
 Moore, Minor (CA) – 1928



- Moore, W. Henson (LA) – 1990  
 Morales, Victor M. (TX) – 1996  
 Morehead, John H. (NE) – 1918  
 Morehead, John M. (NC) – 1918  
 Morgan, Joe C. (VA) – 1930  
 Morgan, Robert B. (NC) – 1974, 1980  
 Morin, Gerard L. (NH) – 1954  
 Morrah, Bradley (SC) – 1966  
 Morris, Sam J. (NC) – 1942  
 Morrison, Frank B. (NE) – 1958, 1966, 1970  
 Morrison, Harold A. (ND) – 1952  
 Morrow, Dwight W. (NJ) – 1930  
 Morse, Wayne (OR) – 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1972  
 Morton, Thruston B. (KY) – 1956, 1962  
 Moseley Braun, Carol (IL) – 1992, 1998  
 Moses, George H. (NH) – 1918, 1920, 1926, 1932  
 Moses, John (ND) – 1944  
 Moss, Brian H. (UT) – 1988  
 Moss, Frank E. (UT) – 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Mountjoy, Richard “Dick” (CA) – 2006  
 Moyle, James H. (UT) – 1914  
 Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (NY) – 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994  
 Mudd, Jack (MT) – 1994  
 Muenster, Ted (SD) – 1990  
 Mulkey, Fred W. (OR) – 1918  
 Mundt, Karl E. (SD) – 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966  
 Murchie, Robert C. (NH) – 1926  
 Murdock, Abe (UT) – 1940, 1946  
 Murdock, Victor (KS) – 1914  
 Murkowski, Frank H. (AK) – 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998  
 Murkowski, Lisa (AK) – 2004  
 Murphy, Ed (MN) – 1942  
 Murphy, Francis P. (NH) – 1942  
 Murphy, George (CA) – 1964, 1970  
 Murphy, Richard Louis (IA) – 1932  
 Murray, James E. (MT) – 1934, 1936, 1942, 1948, 1954  
 Murray, Patty (WA) – 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Musgrove, Ronnie (MS) – 2008  
 Muskie, Edmund S. (ME) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Myers, Francis J. (PA) – 1944, 1950  
 Myers, Henry L. (MT) – 1916  
 Nagle, P. S. (OK) – 1914  
 Nalewaja, Donna (ND) – 1998  
 Neal, John R. (TN) – 1934, 1942, 1946  
 Needham, H. Clay (CA) – 1922  
 Neeley, George A. (KS) – 1914  
 Neely, Matthew M. (WV) – 1922, 1928, 1930, 1936, 1942, 1948, 1954  
 Nelson, Arthur E. (MN) – 1928, 1942  
 Nelson, Ben (NE) – 1996, 2000, 2006  
 Nelson, Bill (FL) – 2000, 2006  
 Nelson, Gaylord (WI) – 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Nelson, J. Bernard (AZ) – 1914  
 Nelson, Knute (MN) – 1912, 1918  
 Nelson, Martin A. (MN) – 1942  
 Nelson, Norris H. (ND) – 1926  
 Nethercutt, George (WA) – 2004  
 Neuberger, Maurine B. (OR) – 1960  
 Neuberger, Richard L. (OR) – 1954  
 Neumann, Mark W. (WI) – 1998  
 Neville, Keith (NE) – 1954  
 New, Harry S. (IN) – 1916  
 Newberry, Truman H. (MI) – 1918  
 Newbert, Earl (ME) – 1918  
 Newell, J. Benson (NM) – 1941  
 Newell, Jake F. (NC) – 1932  
 Newlands, Francis G. (NV) – 1908, 1914  
 Nice, Harry W. (MD) – 1940  
 Nicholson, Samuel D. (CO) – 1920  
 Nicholson, Will F. (CO) – 1948  
 Nickles, Don (OK) – 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998  
 Nixon, George S. (NV) – 1910  
 Nixon, Jay (MO) – 1988  
 Nixon, Jeremiah W. (MO) – 1998  
 Nixon, Richard M. (CA) – 1950  
 Noone, Albert W. (NH) – 1930  
 Norbeck, Peter (SD) – 1920, 1926, 1932  
 Norcross, David F. (NJ) – 1976  
 Noriega, Richard J. (TX) – 2008  
 Norris, George W. (NE) – 1918, 1924, 1930, 1936, 1942  
 North, Oliver L. (VA) – 1994  
 Nugent, John F. (ID) – 1918, 1920, 1926  
 Nunn, Louie B. (KY) – 1972  
 Nunn, Sam (GA) – 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Nye, Gerald P. (ND) – 1926, 1932, 1938, 1944, 1946  
 Nygaard, J. J. (ND) – 1938  
 O’Brien, John Lord (NY) – 1938  
 O’Brien, Cornelius (IN) – 1944  
 O’Brien, Harry (ND) – 1950  
 O’Brien, Thomas C. (MA) – 1936  
 O’Connell, Christine (DE) – 2008  
 O’Connor, J. F. T. (ND) – 1922  
 O’Connor, Thomas J., Jr. (MA) – 1960  
 O’Conor, Herbert R. (MD) – 1946  
 O’Daniel, W. Lee (TX) – 1941, 1942  
 O’Dell, Gloria (KS) – 1992  
 O’Dwyer, Paul (NY) – 1968  
 O’Hara, Shawn (MS) – 2002  
 O’Hearn, Taylor Walters (LA) – 1962  
 O’Mahoney, Joseph C. (WY) – 1934, 1940, 1946, 1952, 1954  
 O’Neal, David C. (IL) – 1980  
 O’Neal, W. R. (FL) – 1916, 1926  
 O’Rourke, John E. (MN) – 1942  
 O’Shaunessy, George (RI) – 1918  
 O’Shea, Bernard G. (VT) – 1956  
 Obama, Barack (IL) – 2004  
 Oberly, Charles M. (DE) – 1994  
 Obermeyer, Theresa Nangle (AK) – 1996  
 Oddie, Tasker L. (NV) – 1920, 1926, 1932, 1938  
 Odlin, Reno (WA) – 1934  
 Olds, Glenn (AK) – 1986  
 Olesen, Anna D. (MN) – 1922  
 Oliver, Craig (UT) – 1986  
 Orchulli, Jack (CT) – 2004  
 Orvis, Ellis L. (PA) – 1916  
 Osborn, Steve (IN) – 2006  
 Osborne, John E. (WY) – 1918  
 Osterberg, David (IA) – 1998  
 Otero, M. A., Jr. (NM) – 1936  
 Otjen, William J. (OK) – 1944  
 Ottinger, Richard L. (NY) – 1970  
 Ould, James P., Jr. (VA) – 1966  
 Overman, Lee S. (NC) – 1914, 1920, 1926  
 Overton, John H. (LA) – 1932, 1938, 1944  
 Owen, Robert L. (OK) – 1912, 1918  
 Owens, Wayne (UT) – 1974, 1992  
 Packwood, Bob (OR) – 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992  
 Page, Carroll S. (VT) – 1916  
 Page, Lawrence C. (VA) – 1934  
 Paget, B. Lee (OR) – 1912  
 Palmer, A. Mitchell (PA) – 1914  
 Palmer, Hazel (MO) – 1958  
 Panken, Jacob (NY) – 1920  
 Park, James (KY) – 1944  
 Parker, Marshall (SC) – 1966, 1968  
 Parker, Susan (AL) – 2002  
 Parkinson, Thelma (NJ) – 1930  
 Parkman, Henry, Jr. (MA) – 1940  
 Parmar, Hugh (TX) – 1990  
 Parran, Thomas (MD) – 1913  
 Parsons, Lester S. (VA) – 1946  
 Parsons, Paul G. (AL) – 1948  
 Pastore, John O. (RI) – 1950, 1952, 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Patterson, Pat J. (OK) – 1966  
 Patterson, Roscoe C. (MO) – 1928, 1934  
 Patton, E. Earl (GA) – 1968  
 Patton, Frank R. (NC) – 1936  
 Patton, George S. (CA) – 1916  
 Paulen, Ben S. (KS) – 1932  
 Payne, Frederick G. (ME) – 1952, 1958  
 Peabody, Endicott (MA) – 1966; (NH) 1986  
 Pearce, Steve (NM) – 2008  
 Pearson, James B. (KS) – 1962, 1966, 1972  
 Pearson, William J. (CA) – 1922  
 Peddy, George E. B. (TX) – 1922  
 Peden, Katherine (KY) – 1968  
 Pederson, Jim (AZ) – 2006  
 Pell, Claiborne (RI) – 1960, 1966, 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Pennington, J. M. (AL) – 1938  
 Penrose, Boies (PA) – 1914, 1920  
 Pepper, Claude (FL) – 1936, 1938, 1944  
 Pepper, George Wharton (PA) – 1922  
 Percy, Charles H. (IL) – 1966, 1972, 1978, 1984  
 Perk, Ralph J. (OH) – 1974  
 Perry, H. H. (ND) – 1920  
 Peterson, Elly M. (MI) – 1964  
 Peterson, P. Kenneth (MN) – 1960  
 Petri, Thomas E. (WI) – 1974  
 Pfeifer, Paul E. (OH) – 1982  
 Pfost, Gracie (ID) – 1962  
 Phelan, James D. (CA) – 1914, 1920  
 Philip, Charles T. (CO) – 1924  
 Phipps, Lawrence C. (CO) – 1918, 1924  
 Picard, Frank A. (MI) – 1934  
 Pickett, Laurence M. (NH) – 1956  
 Pickrel, William G. (OH) – 1944  
 Pierpont, Ross Z. (MD) – 1998  
 Pinchot, Gifford (PA) – 1914  
 Pine, William B. (OK) – 1924, 1930  
 Pingree, Chellie (ME) – 2002  
 Pipkin, E. J. (MD) – 2004  
 Pittman, Key (NV) – 1910, 1912, 1916, 1922, 1928, 1934, 1940  
 Platt, Howard (SD) – 1926  
 Platt, Samuel (NV) – 1914, 1916, 1928, 1940  
 Poindexter, Miles (WA) – 1916, 1922  
 Pollard, J. P. (VA) – 1920  
 Pollard, Park H. (VT) – 1923  
 Pollock, William P. (SC) – 1918  
 Pomerene, Atlee (OH) – 1916, 1922, 1926  
 Poole, Van B. (FL) – 1982  
 Pope, James (ID) – 1932  
 Porter, Claude R. (IA) – 1920, 1926  
 Porter, Jack (TX) – 1948  
 Posey, John A. (AL) – 1944  
 Potter, Charles E. (MI) – 1952, 1958  
 Powell, Wesley (NH) – 1950, 1972  
 Powers, Ward S. (AZ) – 1946  
 Pratt, Judith A. (NM) – 1984  
 Pray, Charles N. (MT) – 1916  
 Pressler, Larry (SD) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996  
 Preus, J. A. O. (MN) – 1923  
 Price, Lawrence (MI) – 1916  
 Pritchard, George M. (NC) – 1930  
 Prouty, Charles A. (VT) – 1914  
 Prouty, Winston L. (VT) – 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Proxmire, William (WI) – 1957, 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982  
 Pryor, David (AR) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Pryor, Mark (AR) – 2002, 2008  
 Pucinski, Roman (IL) – 1972  
 Purcell, W. E. (ND) – 1914  
 Purtell, William A. (CT) – 1952, 1958  
 Purvis, Melvin, Jr. (SC) – 1984  
 Pyle, Gladys (SD) – 1938  
 Quayle, Dan (IN) – 1980, 1986  
 Quinn, William F. (HI) – 1976  
 Raczkowski, Andrew (MI) – 2002  
 Radcliffe, George L. (MD) – 1934, 1940

- Radnofsky, Barbara Ann (TX) – 2006
- Raese, John R. (WV) – 1984, 2006
- Rafferty (SD) – 1918
- Rafferty, Max (CA) – 1968
- Raggio, William J. (NV) – 1970
- Ralston, Samuel M. (IN) – 1922
- Rammell, Rex (ID) – 2008
- Ramp, B. F. (OR) – 1912
- Randall, Blanchard, Jr. (MD) – 1944
- Randall, Charles H. (CA) – 1928
- Randolph, Jennings (WV) – 1958, 1960, 1966, 1972, 1978
- Ranger, Ed (AZ) – 1998
- Rankin, Jeanette (MT) – 1918
- Rankin, John E. (MS) – 1947
- Rankin, Wellington D. (MT) – 1942
- Ransdell, Joseph E. (LA) – 1918, 1924
- Rappaport, Jim (MA) – 1990
- Rappaport, Paul (MD) – 2000
- Rasmuson, Elmer (AK) – 1968
- Rauh, John (NH) – 1992
- Ravenel, Charles D. (SC) – 1978
- Rawlings, George C., Jr. (VA) – 1970
- Redman, Futon J. (ME) – 1924, 1928, 1942
- Redmond, Bill (NM) – 2000
- Reece, B. Carroll (TN) – 1948
- Reed, Christopher (IA) – 2008
- Reed, Clyde M. (KS) – 1938, 1944
- Reed, David A. (PA) – 1922, 1928, 1934
- Reed, Eugene E. (NH) – 1918
- Reed, Jack (RI) – 1996, 2002, 2008
- Reed, James A. (MO) – 1916, 1922
- Reed, Rick (HI) – 1992
- Reese, George W., Jr. (LA) – 1960
- Regan, John E. (MN) – 1940
- Rehberg, Dennis (MT) – 1996
- Reid, Harry (NV) – 1974, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004
- Reinsch, Paul S. (WI) – 1920
- Rommel, H. L. (AR) – 1916
- Renk, Wilbur N. (WI) – 1964
- Respass, James W. (VA) – 1964
- Revercomb, Chapman (WV) – 1942, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1958
- Reynolds, James G. (RI) – 1978
- Reynolds, L. H. (AL) – 1920
- Reynolds, Robert R. (NC) – 1932, 1938
- Ribicoff, Abraham A. (CT) – 1952, 1962, 1974
- Rice, Andrew (OK) – 2008
- Richards, R. O. (SD) – 1920
- Richards, Richard (CA) – 1956, 1962
- Richardson, H. L. “Bill” (CA) – 1974
- Ricker, Allan W. (KS) – 1912
- Ricker, Carroll Livingston (VA) – 1924
- Ricketts, Pete (NE) – 2006
- Riddick, Carl W. (MT) – 1922
- Riegle, Donald W., Jr. (MI) – 1976, 1982, 1988
- Rinehart (SD) – 1918
- Risch, Jim (ID) – 2008
- Ritchie, William (NE) – 1952
- Rizley, Ross (OK) – 1948
- Robb, Charles S. (VA) – 1988, 1994, 2000
- Robb, Clarke T. (VA) – 1952, 1954
- Roberts, Betty (OR) – 1974
- Roberts, E. E. (NV) – 1918
- Roberts, Pat (KS) – 1996, 2002, 2008
- Robertson, A. Willis (VA) – 1946, 1948, 1954, 1960
- Robertson, Edward V. (WY) – 1942, 1948
- Robertson, Michael (MA) – 1976
- Robertson, R. E. (AK) – 1958
- Robins, Raymond (IL) – 1914
- Robinson, Arthur R. (IN) – 1926, 1928, 1934
- Robinson, Jack E. (MA) – 2000
- Robinson, Joseph T. (AR) – 1918, 1924, 1930, 1936
- Robinson, Rachel C. (PA) – 1922
- Robinson, William I. (KS) – 1968
- Robson, John M. (KY) – 1930
- Rockefeller, John D. “Jay,” IV (WV) – 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008
- Rodham, Hugh E. (FL) – 1994
- Roehrick, John P. (IA) – 1986
- Rogers, Bruce (WA) – 1916
- Rogers, Will, Jr. (CA) – 1946
- Rogers, William N. (NH) – 1936
- Rolde, Neil (ME) – 1990
- Romer, Roy (CO) – 1966
- Romney, Lenore (MI) – 1970
- Romney, Ronna (MI) – 1996
- Romney, W. Mitt (MA) – 1994
- Roncalio, Teno (WY) – 1966
- Rosa, Charles D. (WI) – 1926
- Rose, Robert R. (WY) – 1924
- Rosier, Joseph (WV) – 1942
- Rosile, Steven A. (KS) – 2002
- Ross, C. Ben (ID) – 1936
- Roth, William V., Jr. (DE) – 1970, 1976, 1980, 1988, 1994, 2000
- Rothfuss, Chris (WY) – 2008
- Rothman-Serot, Geri (MO) – 1992
- Roudebush, Richard L. (IN) – 1970
- Roy, William R. (KS) – 1974, 1978
- Ruckelshaus, William D. (IN) – 1968
- Rudman, Warren B. (NH) – 1980, 1986
- Rupert, Emerson (FL) – 1962
- Rupp, Lawrence H. (PA) – 1932
- Ruppe, Philip E. (MI) – 1982
- Russell, Richard B. (GA) – 1932, 1936, 1942, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966
- Ryan, Victor A. (WY) – 1984
- Sackett, Frederic M. (KY) – 1924
- Saiki, Patricia (HI) – 1990
- Salazar, Ken (CO) – 2004
- Salinger, Pierre (CA) – 1964
- Salmon, Thomas P. (VT) – 1976
- Saltonstall, Leverett (MA) – 1944, 1948, 1954, 1960
- Salvi, Al (IL) – 1996
- Samuels, H. F. (ID) – 1926
- Sand, Duane (ND) – 2000
- Sanders, Alex (SC) – 2002
- Sanders, Barefoot (TX) – 1972
- Sanders, Bernard (VT) – 2006
- Sanders, Newell (TN) – 1922
- Sanford, Terry (NC) – 1986, 1992
- Santini, Jim (NV) – 1986
- Santorum, Rick (PA) – 1994, 2000, 2006
- Sarbanes, Paul S. (MD) – 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000
- Sargent, Claire (AZ) – 1992
- Sasser, Jim (TN) – 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994
- Sauerberg, Steve (IL) – 2008
- Saulsbury, Willard (DE) – 1918
- Sauter, Raymond L. (CO) – 1936
- Sauthoff, Harry (WI) – 1944
- Saxbe, William B. (OH) – 1968
- Schad, J. Harry (FL) – 1946
- Schaffer, Bob (CO) – 2008
- Schaffer, Gloria (CT) – 1976
- Schall, Thomas D. (MN) – 1924, 1930
- Schlesinger, Alan (CT) – 2006
- Schmidt, Ron (SD) – 1998
- Schmitt, Harrison “Jack” (NM) – 1976, 1982
- Schneider, Claudine (RI) – 1990
- Schoepfel, Andrew F. (KS) – 1948, 1954, 1960
- Schricker, Henry F. (IN) – 1944, 1952
- Schuette, Bill (MI) – 1990
- Schulz, Bill (AZ) – 1980
- Schumer, Charles E. (NY) – 1998, 2004
- Schuyler, Karl C. (CO) – 1932
- Schwartz, Harry H. (WY) – 1930, 1936, 1942
- Schweiker, Richard S. (PA) – 1968, 1974
- Schweitzer, Brian (MT) – 2000
- Schwellenbach, L. B. (WA) – 1934
- Schwenn, Robert (AL) – 1968
- Scotlen, Adrian H. (ME) – 1948
- Scot, Tully (CO) – 1920
- Scott, Hugh (PA) – 1958, 1964, 1970
- Scott, Marvin (IN) – 2004
- Scott, W. Kerr (NC) – 1954
- Scott, William Lloyd (VA) – 1972
- Scrugham, J. G. (NV) – 1942
- Searles, Ona S. (VT) – 1940
- Seely-Brown, Horace, Jr. (CT) – 1962
- Seidel, Emil (WI) – 1914, 1932
- Seith, Alex (IL) – 1978
- Sellers, Richard (AL) – 1992
- Selling, Ben (OR) – 1912
- Sells, Murray C. (TX) – 1946
- Sesler, William G. (PA) – 1970
- Sessions, Jeff (AL) – 1996, 2002, 2008
- Seymour, John (CA) – 1992
- Shafroth, John F. (CO) – 1912, 1918
- Shafroth, Morrison (CO) – 1924
- Shaheen, Jeanne (NH) – 2002, 2008
- Shallcross, John S. (NC) – 1966
- Shamie, Raymond (MA) – 1982, 1984
- Shanley, Bernard M. (NJ) – 1964
- Shannon, George I. (TX) – 1940
- Shasteen, Donald (NE) – 1978
- Shaw, George H. (CO) – 1930
- Shaw, Howard E. (VT) – 1920
- Shea, Patrick A. (UT) – 1994
- Shelby, Richard C. (AL) – 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004
- Sheppard, Morris (TX) – 1918, 1924, 1930, 1936, 1972
- Sherman, Lawrence Y. (IL) – 1914
- Shields, John K. (TN) – 1918
- Shipstead, Henrik (MN) – 1922, 1928, 1934, 1940
- Shively, Benjamin F. (IN) – 1914
- Short, Robert E. (MN) – 1978
- Shortridge, Samuel M. (CA) – 1920, 1926
- Shott, Hugh Ike (WV) – 1936, 1942
- Shuler, Robert P. (CA) – 1932
- Shull, Samuel E. (PA) – 1922
- Sills (ME) – 1916
- Simmons, Furnifold M. (NC) – 1918, 1924
- Simmons, Robert G. (NE) – 1934, 1936
- Simon, Paul (IL) – 1984, 1990
- Simpson, Alan K. (WY) – 1978, 1984, 1990
- Simpson, Alexander (NJ) – 1930
- Simpson, John (KS) – 1980
- Simpson, Milward (WY) – 1940, 1962
- Sims, Ron (WA) – 1994
- Sinclair, Upton (CA) – 1922
- Slattery, James M. (IL) – 1940
- Slattery, Jim (KS) – 2008
- Sloane, Harvey (KY) – 1990
- Slovenec, Joseph J. (OH) – 1994
- Small, Arthur (IA) – 2004
- Smathers, George A. (FL) – 1956, 1960, 1962
- Smathers, William H. (NJ) – 1936, 1942
- Smith, Albert Lee (AL) – 1984
- Smith, E. B. (IA) – 1962, 1966
- Smith, Edgar W. (OR) – 1944
- Smith, Ellison D. (SC) – 1914, 1920, 1926, 1932, 1938
- Smith, Elmo (OR) – 1960
- Smith, Frank L. (IL) – 1926
- Smith, Gordon H. (OR) – 1996, 2002, 2008
- Smith, H. Alexander (NJ) – 1944, 1946, 1952
- Smith, Henry C. (MT) – 1912
- Smith, Hoke (GA) – 1914
- Smith, John Walter (MD) – 1914, 1920
- Smith, K. L. (KS) – 1962
- Smith, Linda (WA) – 1998
- Smith, Marcus A. (AZ) – 1914, 1920
- Smith, Margaret Chase (ME) – 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1972
- Smith, Ralph Tyler (IL) – 1970
- Smith, Robert C. (NH) – 1990, 1996
- Smith, Robert L. (ID) – 1974
- Smith, Tony (AK) – 1992
- Smith, Walter B. (KY) – 1940
- Smith, Willis (NC) – 1950





- Smoot, Reed (UT) – 1914, 1920, 1926, 1932  
 Snelling, Richard A. (VT) – 1986  
 Snow, Ashby (UT) – 1926  
 Snowe, Olympia J. (ME) – 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Somers, Robert Vance (NC) – 1968  
 Sonneman, Joseph, (AK) – 1998  
 Sowell, Wayne (AL) – 2004  
 Spannaus, Nancy B. (VA) – 1990, 2002  
 Sparkman, John (AL) – 1946, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Spaulding, Josiah A. (MA) – 1970  
 Specter, Arlen (PA) – 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Spellacy, Thomas J. (CT) – 1922  
 Spencer, John (NY) – 2006  
 Spencer, Selden P. (MO) – 1918, 1920  
 Spong, William B., Jr. (VA) – 1966, 1972  
 Sprague, Albert A. (IL) – 1924  
 Spurgeon (IA) – 1914  
 Stabenow, Debbie (MI) – 2000, 2006  
 Stafford, Robert T. (VT) – 1972, 1976, 1982  
 Stallings, Richard (ID) – 1992  
 Stambaugh, Lynn U. (ND) – 1944  
 Stanfield, Robert N. (OR) – 1920, 1926  
 Stanley, Augustus Owsley (KY) – 1918, 1924  
 Stanley, David M. (IA) – 1968, 1974  
 Starky, Stuart (AZ) – 2004  
 Stee, Daniel F. (IA) – 1924, 1930  
 Steele, G. A. (NV) – 1912  
 Steele, Michael S. (MD) – 2006  
 Steelman, Alan (TX) – 1976  
 Steiger, Sam (AZ) – 1976  
 Steinle, Roland J. (WI) – 1958  
 Steiwer, Frederick (OR) – 1926, 1932  
 Stenberg, Don (NE) – 2000  
 Stengel, Richard (IL) – 1956  
 Stennis, John C. (MS) – 1947, 1952, 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982  
 Stephens, Charles (KS) – 1926  
 Stephens, Hubert D. (MS) – 1922, 1928  
 Stepovich, Mike (AK) – 1958  
 Sterling, Thomas (SD) – 1918  
 Stevens, I. N. (CO) – 1912  
 Stevens, Raymond B. (NH) – 1914, 1920  
 Stevens, Ted (AK) – 1962, 1970, 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Stevens, William E. (NC) – 1974  
 Stevenson, Adlai E., III (IL) – 1970, 1974  
 Stewart, A. Tom (TN) – 1938, 1942  
 Stewart, David W. (IA) – 1926  
 Stewart, Donald W. (AL) – 1978  
 Stewart, Percy H. (NJ) – 1932  
 Stokes, John W. (GA) – 1978  
 Stone, C. P. (ND) – 1926  
 Stone, Richard (FL) – 1974  
 Stone, William J. (MO) – 1914  
 Stoney, Jan (NE) – 1994  
 Strickland, Tom (CO) – 1996, 2002  
 Strinden, Earl (ND) – 1988  
 Stroup, Richard (ND) – 1976  
 Stubbs, W. R. (KS) – 1912  
 Stump, Albert (IN) – 1926, 1928  
 Sullivan, Florence M. (NY) – 1982  
 Sullivan, Mike (WY) – 1994  
 Sullivan, Roger C. (IL) – 1914  
 Summerfield, S. (NV) – 1912  
 Sundlun, Walter I. (RI) – 1954  
 Sununu, John E. (NH) – 2002, 2008  
 Sutherland, George (UT) – 1916  
 Sutherland, Howard (WV) – 1916, 1922  
 Swanson, Claude A. (VA) – 1916, 1922, 1928  
 Swanson, Thomas E. (FL) – 1938  
 Sweeney, Thomas (WV) – 1940, 1946, 1954  
 Sweet, William E. (CO) – 1926  
 Swett, Dick (NH) – 1996  
 Sydness, Steve (ND) – 1992  
 Symington, Stuart (MO) – 1952, 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Symms, Steven D. (ID) – 1980, 1986  
 Taft, Kingsley A. (OH) – 1946  
 Taft, Robert A. (OH) – 1938, 1944, 1950  
 Taft, Robert A., Jr. (OH) – 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Taggart, Thomas (IN) – 1916, 1920  
 Talbot, Joseph E. (CT) – 1950  
 Talent, Jim (MO) – 2002, 2006  
 Talmadge, Herman E. (GA) – 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Tarrant, Rich (VT) – 2006  
 Tauke, Tom (IA) – 1990  
 Taylor, Glen H. (ID) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1954, 1956  
 Taylor, Mike (MT) – 2002  
 Tenenbaum, Inez (SC) – 2004  
 Terrell, Suzanne Haik (LA) – 2002  
 Tester, Jon (MT) – 2006  
 Tetzlaff, Arch MD (KS) – 1972  
 Thatcher, M. H. (KY) – 1932  
 Theis, Frank (KS) – 1960  
 Thielen, Cynthia (HI) – 2006  
 Thiessen, Wayne C. (HI) – 1968  
 Thomas, Charles S. (CO) – 1912, 1914  
 Thomas, Craig (WY) – 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Thomas, Elbert D. (UT) – 1932, 1938, 1944, 1950  
 Thomas, Elmer (OK) – 1926, 1932, 1938, 1944  
 Thomas, J. J. (NE) – 1924  
 Thomas, John (ID) – 1928, 1932, 1940, 1942  
 Thomas, Norman (NY) – 1934  
 Thompson, Arthur E. (ND) – 1946  
 Thompson, Fletcher (GA) – 1972  
 Thompson, Fred (TN) – 1994, 1996  
 Thompson, J. E. (AZ) – 1934  
 Thompson, James (WI) – 1920  
 Thompson, Sally (KS) – 1996  
 Thompson, William H. (KS) – 1912, 1918  
 Thompson, William R. (MS) – 1970  
 Thomson, Keith (WY) – 1960  
 Thornburgh, Dick (PA) – 1991  
 Thornton, Dan (CO) – 1956  
 Thorsness, Leo K. (SD) – 1974  
 Thune, John (SD) – 2002, 2004  
 Thurmond, J. Strom (SC) – 1954, 1958, 1960, 1966, 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996  
 Thye, Edward J. (MN) – 1946, 1952, 1958  
 Thyng, Harrison R. (NH) – 1966  
 Ting, Jan (DE) – 2006  
 Tingle, Robert G. (RI) – 2002, 2008  
 Tobey, Charles W. (NY) – 1938, 1944, 1950  
 Toel, William (AR) – 2000  
 Toledano, Ben C. (LA) – 1972  
 Tone, Joseph M. (CT) – 1946  
 Torricelli, Robert G. (NJ) – 1996  
 Towell, David (NV) – 1976  
 Tower, John (TX) – 1960, 1961, 1966, 1972, 1978  
 Townsend, Charles E. (MI) – 1916, 1922  
 Townsend, John G., Jr. (DE) – 1928, 1934, 1940  
 Townsend, M. Clifford (IN) – 1946  
 Trammell, Park (FL) – 1916, 1922, 1928, 1934  
 Traylor, Lawrence M. (VA) – 1966  
 Triple, Paul S., Jr. (VA) – 1982  
 Tristani, Gloria (NM) – 2002  
 Trombley, Bellani (CT) – 1938  
 Truax, Charles V. (OH) – 1928  
 Trujillo, Art (NM) – 1996  
 Truman, Harry S. (MO) – 1934, 1940  
 Tsongas, Paul E. (MA) – 1978  
 Tsukiyama, Wilfred C. (HI) – 1959  
 Tubbs, Tallant (CA) – 1932  
 Tucker, R. Walter (AR) – 1948  
 Tuke, Robert D. (TN) – 2008  
 Tunnell, James M. (DE) – 1924, 1940, 1946  
 Tunnell, James M., Jr. (DE) – 1966  
 Tunney, John V. (CA) – 1970, 1976  
 Turner, George (WA) – 1916  
 Tuttle, Fred H. (VT) – 1998  
 Twilegar, Ron J. (ID) – 1990  
 Tydings, Joseph D. (MD) – 1964, 1970  
 Tydings, Millard E. (MD) – 1926, 1932, 1938, 1944, 1950  
 Tyler, Joseph M. (ID) – 1930  
 Tyler, Rollin U. (CT) – 1926  
 Tyson, Lawrence D. (TN) – 1924  
 Udall, Mark (CO) – 2008  
 Udall, Tom (NM) – 2008  
 Unander, Sig (OR) – 1962  
 Underwood, Cecil H. (WV) – 1960  
 Underwood, Oscar W. (AL) – 1914, 1920  
 Underwood, Thomas R. (KY) – 1952  
 Untermann, Ernest (CA) – 1914  
 Valentine, Bill (NM) – 1988  
 Van Dam, R. Paul (UT) – 2004  
 Van Essen, William J. (PA) – 1922  
 Van Nuys, Frederick (IN) – 1932, 1938  
 Van Zandt, James E. (PA) – 1962  
 Vandenberg, Arthur H. (MI) – 1928, 1934, 1940, 1946  
 Vare, William S. (PA) – 1926  
 Vaught, J. S. (NM) – 1928  
 Vendsel, Raymond (ND) – 1958  
 Vigil, Juan N. (NM) – 1928  
 Vignola, Joseph C. (PA) – 1988  
 Vinich, John (WY) – 1988  
 Vinich, Mike (WY) – 1972  
 Violette, Elmer H. (ME) – 1966  
 Vise, H. M., Sr. (VA) – 1952  
 Vitter, David (LA) – 2004  
 Vogel, Charles J. (ND) – 1940  
 Voinovich, George V. (OH) – 1988, 1998, 2004  
 Vondersaar, Frank (AK) – 2002  
 Wade, Victor M. (AR) – 1944  
 Wadsworth, James W., Jr. (NY) – 1914, 1920, 1926  
 Wagner, Robert F. (NY) – 1926, 1932, 1938, 1944, 1956  
 Walcott, Frederic C. (CT) – 1928, 1934  
 Walker, Harry C. (NY) – 1920  
 Walker, Prentiss (MS) – 1966  
 Walker, Walter (CO) – 1932  
 Wall, Tom (TN) – 1954  
 Wallace, Harold E. (MT) – 1970  
 Waller, Peter A. (IL) – 1920  
 Wallgren, Mon C. (WA) – 1940  
 Wallop, Malcolm (WY) – 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Walsh, David I. (MA) – 1918, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1934, 1940, 1946  
 Walsh, Thomas J. (MT) – 1912, 1918, 1924, 1930  
 Walters, David (OK) – 2002  
 Walton, John Calloway (OK) – 1924  
 Walton, W. B. (NM) – 1918  
 Warburton, Barclay H. (FL) – 1928  
 Warburton, Herbert B. (DE) – 1954  
 Warner, John W. (VA) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002  
 Warner, Mark (VA) – 1996, 2008  
 Warren, Francis E. (WY) – 1918, 1924  
 Washburn, Robert M. (MA) – 1934  
 Waterman, Charles W. (CO) – 1912, 1926  
 Watkins, Arthur V. (UT) – 1946, 1952, 1958  
 Watkins, Elton (OR) – 1930  
 Watson, Carlos G. (TX) – 1936, 1954  
 Watson, Clarence W. (WV) – 1918

- Watson, James E. (IN) – 1916, 1920, 1926, 1932  
 Watson, Thomas (GA) – 1920  
 Weadock, Thomas A. E. (MI) – 1930  
 Webb, James (VA) – 2006  
 Webber, Henry P. (OH) – 1946  
 Weber, Frank J. (WI) – 1920  
 Wecht, Cyril H. (PA) – 1982  
 Weeks, John W. (MA) – 1918  
 Weicker, Lowell P., Jr. (CT) – 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Weilenmann, Milton L. (UT) – 1968  
 Weinberg, Lois Combs (KY) – 2002  
 Welch, Lou W. (MT) – 1958  
 Welch, Robert T. (WI) – 1994  
 Weld, William F. (MA) – 1996  
 Welker, Herman (ID) – 1950, 1956  
 Weller, Ovington E. (MD) – 1920, 1926  
 Welling, Milton H. (UT) – 1920  
 Wellstone, Paul (MN) – 1990, 1996  
 Wene, Elmer H. (NJ) – 1944  
 Wensel, Louise (VA) – 1958  
 West, Oswald (OR) – 1918  
 West, Paul C. (NC) – 1954  
 Wetherby, Lawrence W. (KY) – 1956  
 Weygand, Bob (RI) – 2000  
 Whatley, Barney L. (CO) – 1944  
 Wheat, Alan (MO) – 1994  
 Wheeler, Burton K. (MT) – 1922, 1928, 1934, 1940  
 Wherry, Kenneth S. (NE) – 1942, 1948  
 Whitaker, Raymond B. (WY) – 1960, 1978  
 Whitbeck, Walter W. (OR) – 1942  
 White, Frank S. (AL) – 1914  
 White, John W. (AR) – 1932  
 White, Wallace H., Jr. (ME) – 1930, 1936, 1942  
 Whitehouse, Sheldon (RI) – 2006  
 Whitener, A. A. (NC) – 1914, 1924  
 Whitley, Clifton R. (MS) – 1966  
 Whitman, Christine Todd (NJ) – 1990  
 Whitmore, Howard, Jr. (MA) – 1964  
 Whitney, Wheelock (MN) – 1964  
 Whittaker, Jed (AK) – 1996  
 Whittenburg, Roy (TX) – 1958  
 Wickard, Claude R. (IN) – 1956  
 Wicker, Roger (MS) – 2008  
 Wickes, Jack (IN) – 1988  
 Wilentz, Warren W. (NJ) – 1966  
 Wiley, Alexander (WI) – 1938, 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962  
 Wilkes, Lawrence S. (VA) – 1942  
 Wilkinson, Bud (OK) – 1964  
 Wilkinson, Ernest L. (UT) – 1964  
 Wilkinson, John A. (NC) – 1948  
 Williams (GA) – 1918  
 Williams, David L. (KY) – 1992  
 Williams, Dick (KS) – 1990  
 Williams, G. Mennen (MI) – 1966  
 Williams, George H. (MO) – 1926  
 Williams, Harrison A., Jr. (NJ) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Williams, John J. (DE) – 1946, 1952, 1958, 1964  
 Williams, John Sharp (MS) – 1916  
 Williams, Larry (MT) – 1978, 1982  
 Williams, Wallace (MD) – 1932  
 Williams, Walter (WA) – 1950  
 Williamson, Richard S. (IL) – 1992  
 Willis, Frank B. (OH) – 1920, 1926  
 Willis, Raymond E. (IN) – 1938, 1940  
 Willson (KY) – 1914  
 Wilson, George A. (IA) – 1942, 1948  
 Wilson, Manley J. (OR) – 1948  
 Wilson, Pete (CA) – 1982, 1988  
 Wilson, Ted (UT) – 1982  
 Wilson, Will (TX) – 1961  
 Wilson, William B. (PA) – 1926  
 Winter, Charles E. (WY) – 1928  
 Winter, William D. (MS) – 1984  
 Wirth, Timothy E. (CO) – 1986  
 Wise, Henry A. (VA) – 1933  
 Witters, Harry W. (VT) – 1934, 1944  
 Witwer, Samuel W. (IL) – 1960  
 Wofford, Harris (PA) – 1991, 1994  
 Wolcott, Josiah O. (DE) – 1916  
 Wold, John S. (WY) – 1964, 1970  
 Wolfe, M. Jay (WV) – 1988, 2002, 2008  
 Wolfe, William F. (WI) – 1916  
 Woo, S. B. (DE) – 1988  
 Woods, Harriett (MO) – 1982, 1986  
 Woods, Robert H. (VA) – 1946, 1948  
 Woollen, Evans (IN) – 1926  
 Work, Hubert (CO) – 1914  
 Workman, W. D., Jr. (SC) – 1962  
 Wright, Donn H. (SD) – 1966  
 Wright, Jim (TX) – 1961  
 Wright, William B. (NV) – 1962  
 Wyatt, Wilson W. (KY) – 1962  
 Wyden, Ron (OR) – 1996, 1998, 2004  
 Wyman, Jasper S. (ME) – 1988  
 Wyman, Louis C. (NH) – 1974, 1975  
 Wynia, Ann (MN) – 1994  
 Yarborough, Ralph (TX) – 1957, 1958, 1964  
 Yates, Sidney R. (IL) – 1962  
 Yeakel, Lynn (PA) – 1992  
 Yoder, John (WV) – 1990  
 York, Stanley (WI) – 1976  
 Yorty, Samuel William (CA) – 1954  
 Young, Benjamin Loring (MA) – 1928  
 Young, Cliff (NV) – 1956  
 Young, Crystal (HI) – 1998  
 Young, Milton R. (ND) – 1946, 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974  
 Young, Stephen M. (OH) – 1958, 1964  
 Zeigler, Eugene N. (SC) – 1972  
 Zimmer, Dick (NJ) – 1996, 2008  
 Zimmerman, Jacob (DE) – 1970  
 Ziser, Richard (NV) – 2004  
 Zorinsky, Edward (NE) – 1976, 1982  
 Zschau, Ed (CA) – 1986  
 Zumwalt, Elmo (VA) – 1976





## SENATE PRIMARY CANDIDATES INDEX

The Senate Primary Candidates Index includes all candidates appearing in Chapter 27, “Senate Primary Election Returns, 1920–2008.” The index includes candidates’ names followed by state abbreviations and the years of candidacy. To locate a candidate’s returns, turn to pages 1474–1553 where the returns are arranged alphabetically by state and in chronological order by class of senator for each state. (See “Senate’s Three Classes,” p. 1393; box, *State Abbreviations*, this page.) For other references to Senate candidates in the *Guide to U. S. Elections*, Sixth Edition, see the General Index, pages I-227 to I-307.

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| Abbott, John H. (CA) – 1986, 1988              | Alciere, Tom (NH) – 2004, 2008         | Allred, Thomas L. (NC) – 1984           | Andrews, Jackson M. (KY) – 1980, 1986   |
| Abdnor, James (SD) – 1980, 1986                | Alderson, Fleming N. (WV) – 1958       | Altman, Sidney (MD) – 2000              | Andrews, Lloyd J. (WA) – 1964           |
| Abercrombie, Neil (HI) – 1970                  | Alexander, Lamar (TN) – 2002, 2008     | Altwater, George (OR) – 1960            | Andrews, Mark (ND) – 1980, 1986         |
| Abourezk, James (SD) – 1972                    | Alexander, Lee (NY) – 1974             | Amen, Randolph John (HI) – 1998         | Andrews, Michael A. (TX) – 1994         |
| Abraham, Spencer (MI) – 1994, 2000             | Algood, Alice W. (TN) – 1988           | Anderson, Andy (NV) – 1992              | Andrews, Robert E. (NJ) – 2008          |
| Abrams, Robert (NY) – 1992                     | Alioto, Kathleen Sullivan (MA) – 1978  | Anderson, Anson (ND) – 1958             | Andrews, Thomas H. (ME) – 1994          |
| Abshier, Thomas Lee (OR) – 2004                | Allard, Wayne (CO) – 1996, 2002        | Anderson, Ava A. (KS) – 1966            | Andromidas, Ted J. (CA) – 1994          |
| Abzug, Bella (NY) – 1976                       | Allen, Crosby “Cros” (WY) – 2002       | Anderson, Bill (TN) – 1988              | Angell, Wayne (KS) – 1978               |
| Accardo, Nick J. (LA) – 1992                   | Allen, Diane (NJ) – 2002               | Anderson, Blanche (MT) – 1958           | Annanders, David Louis (OK) – 1996      |
| Adams, Brock (WA) – 1986                       | Allen, Frank Tunney (LA) – 1972        | Anderson, Clinton P. (NM) – 1960, 1966  | Anthony, Bob (OK) – 2004                |
| Adams, Thomas B. (MA) – 1966                   | Allen, George (VA) – 2006              | Anderson, Doug (UT) – 1992              | Antonovich, Michael D. (CA) – 1986      |
| Addington, W. H. (KS) – 1986                   | Allen, James B., Jr. (AL) – 1986       | Anderson, Fred (NV) – 1958              | Apodaca, Jerry (NM) – 1982              |
| Adefope, John O. (NY) – 2000                   | Allen, Jim (AL) – 1968, 1974           | Anderson, Henry L. (AL) – 1932, 1936    | Applegate, Ralph A. (OH) – 1988, 1994   |
| Adkins, Garry P. (WV) – 2000                   | Allen, Maryon Pittman (AL) – 1978      | Anderson, Kurt Michael (MN) – 2008      | Aragona, Xavier A. (MD) – 1974          |
| Adkins, Homer M. (AR) – 1944                   | Allen, Melba T. (AL) – 1972            | Anderson, Le Roy (MT) – 1960            | Archambault, Raoul (RI) – 1960          |
| Aiken, George D. (VT) – 1956, 1962, 1968       | Allen, Oscar K. (LA) – 1936            | Anderson, Mark E. (UT) – 1968           | Archuleta, David J. (ID) – 2008         |
| Airy, Frederic W. (NJ) – 1960                  | Allen, Thomas H. (ME) – 2008           | Anderson, Steve (OR) – 1978, 1986, 1990 | Armstrong, Hepburn T. (WY) – 1958       |
| Akaka, Daniel K. (HI) – 1990, 1994, 2000, 2006 | Allen, William B. (CA) – 1992          | Anderson, Tom (PA) – 1980               | Armstrong, William L. (CO) – 1978, 1984 |
| Aker, Alan (SD) – 1998                         | Allison, Clinton (MS) – 2000           | Anderson, Wendell R. (MN) – 1978        | Arn, Edward F. (KS) – 1962              |
| Albough, William A. (MD) – 1964, 1982          | Allott, Gordon (CO) – 1960, 1966, 1972 | Andrews, Charles O. (FL) – 1936, 1940   |   |
| Albright, Ernest G. (OK) – 1956                | Allred, James (TX) – 1942              |   |   |

## STATE ABBREVIATIONS

Alabama	AL	Indiana	IN	Nebraska	NE	South Carolina	SC
Alaska	AK	Iowa	IA	Nevada	NV	South Dakota	SD
Arizona	AZ	Kansas	KS	New Hampshire	NH	Tennessee	TN
Arkansas	AR	Kentucky	KY	New Jersey	NJ	Texas	TX
California	CA	Louisiana	LA	New Mexico	NM	Utah	UT
Colorado	CO	Maine	ME	New York	NY	Vermont	VT
Connecticut	CT	Maryland	MD	North Carolina	NC	Virginia	VA
Delaware	DE	Massachusetts	MA	North Dakota	ND	Washington	WA
Florida	FL	Michigan	MI	Ohio	OH	West Virginia	WV
Georgia	GA	Minnesota	MN	Oklahoma	OK	Wisconsin	WI
Hawaii	HI	Mississippi	MS	Oregon	OR	Wyoming	WY
Idaho	ID	Missouri	MO	Pennsylvania	PA		
Illinois	IL	Montana	MT	Rhode Island	RI		

- Arndt, Raymond W. (NE) – 1964, 1966
- Arnold, Burleigh (MO) – 1982
- Aron, Ruthann (MD) – 1994
- Arvidson, Gene (OR) – 1980
- Asbury, Barry Steve (MD) – 1998
- Ashcroft, John (MO) – 1994, 2000
- Ashdown, Pete (UT) – 2006
- Ashe, Victor (TN) – 1984
- Askew, James J. (MO) – 1986, 1998
- Atchley, Forrest S. (NM) – 1958
- Atkins, Hobart F. (TN) – 1958
- Aubrey, Mike (AK) – 2002
- AuCoin, Les (OR) – 1992
- Austin, Richard H. (MI) – 1976
- Auvil, Ken (WV) – 1984
- Avery, William (KS) – 1968
- Aylward, Paul (KS) – 1956, 1962
- Babb, Leslie R. (NH) – 1974
- Babbitt, Wayne H. (AR) – 1972
- Babcock, C. H. (NC) – 1962
- Babcock, Tim M. (MT) – 1966
- Bacaloff, James (OR) – 1966
- Bachman, Nathan L. (TN) – 1924, 1934, 1936
- Backus, Jan (VT) – 1994, 2000
- Baesler, Scotty (KY) – 1998
- Bagley, E. J. (GA) – 1980
- Baier, Leigh (GA) – 2004
- Bailey, Carl E. (AR) – 1937
- Bailey, Don (PA) – 1986
- Bailey, J. W. (TX) – 1934
- Bailey, Josiah W. (NC) – 1930, 1936, 1942
- Bailey, Nan (WA) – 1998
- Bailey, Tom (NY) – 2004
- Baker, Albert J. (NE) – 1960
- Baker, Deane (MI) – 1976, 1982
- Baker, Gerald (IA) – 1978
- Baker, Howard H., Jr. (TN) – 1964, 1966, 1972, 1978
- Baker, John (AL) – 1978
- Baker, John (TN) – 1994
- Ball, Albert T. (OH) – 1962
- Ballard, John S. (OH) – 1962
- Ballenger, William S. (MI) – 1982
- Bangerter, Bruce (UT) – 1974
- Bankhead, John H., II (AL) – 1926, 1930, 1936, 1942
- Bantz, William B. (WA) – 1958
- Banuelos, Robert J. (CA) – 1988
- Barbour, Haley (MS) – 1982
- Barilla, Bruce (WV) – 1996, 2002
- Barkley, Dean (MN) – 1996, 2008
- Barlow, Tom (KY) – 1996, 2002
- Barnes, Bill (AK) – 1986
- Barnes, John (KS) – 1980
- Barnes, Michael D. (MD) – 1986
- Barnett, Don (SD) – 1978
- Baron, Murray (NY) – 1968
- Barr, Bob (GA) – 1992
- Barrasso, John (WY) – 1996, 2008
- Barrett, Frank A. (WY) – 1958, 1960
- Barron, Elizabeth Cervantes (CA) – 1994
- Barrows, Gordon H. (WY) – 1978
- Bartlett, Dewey F. (OK) – 1972
- Bartlett, E. L. (AK) – 1958, 1960, 1966
- Bartlett, Hamilton A. S. (FL) – 2000
- Bartlett, Roscoe G. (MD) – 1980
- Bartley, David M. (MA) – 1984
- Barton, T. H. (AR) – 1944
- Bass, Doris M. (MO) – 1970
- Bass, Perkins (NH) – 1962
- Bass, Ross (TN) – 1964, 1966
- Batchelor, George M. (UT) – 1980
- Bates, Joe B. (KY) – 1956
- Battle, Laurie C. (AL) – 1954
- Baucom, John D. (MN) – 1970
- Baucus, Max S. (MT) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008
- Bauman, Rick (OR) – 1986
- Baxter, James H. (DE) – 1978
- Bayh, Birch (IN) – 1980
- Bayh, Evan (IN) – 1998, 2004
- Bayley, Chris (WA) – 1998
- Beall, Forest W. (OK) – 1964
- Beall, J. Glenn (MD) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976
- Beals, Manny (NV) – 1986
- Beard, Robin L. (TN) – 1982
- Beard, Samuel S. (DE) – 1988
- Beasley, David (SC) – 2004
- Beasley, Michael (AK) – 1984, 1990, 1996
- Beatty, Jeffrey (MA) – 2008
- Beatty, Mark (HI) – 2006
- Beck, Paul V. (OK) – 1956
- Beck, Rodney W. (ID) – 1992
- Beckjord, Walter E. (OH) – 1982
- Beckworth, Lindley (TX) – 1952
- Bedford, Roger (AL) – 1996
- Begich, Mark (AK) – 2008
- Beilenson, Anthony C. (CA) – 1968
- Belcher, A. P. (TX) – 1940
- Belk, William I. (NC) – 1986
- Bell, Alphonzo E. (CA) – 1976
- Bell, Bob (OR) – 1992
- Bell, Dale (SD) – 1980
- Bell, Jeffrey (NJ) – 1978, 1982
- Bellmon, Henry (OK) – 1968, 1974
- Belluso, Nick M. (GA) – 1980
- Beltran, Ophie C. (CA) – 1998
- Benavides, Tom R. (NM) – 1990
- Bender, George H. (OH) – 1956
- Benedict, Cleveland K. (WV) – 1982
- Benedict, Cooper P. (WV) – 1964
- Benjamin, Medea Susan (CA) – 2000
- Bennett (SC) – 1948
- Bennett, James G. (MD) – 1988
- Bennett, Robert F. (UT) – 1992, 2004
- Bennett, Terry (NH) – 1992
- Bennett, Wallace F. (UT) – 1956, 1962, 1968
- Bennett, William M. (CA) – 1968
- Bentivegna, Joe (CT) – 1994
- Bentley, Alvin M. (MI) – 1960
- Bentsen, Ken (TX) – 2002
- Bentsen, Lloyd (TX) – 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988
- Bergeson, Rollo (IA) – 1960
- Bergland, David (CA) – 1980
- Beringer, Raymond Warren (OH) – 1962
- Berman, Dan (UT) – 1980
- Bernard, Charles T. (AR) – 1968
- Bernard, Sherman A. (LA) – 1974
- Bernier-Nachtwey, E. F. (HI) – 1980, 1982
- Bernstein, Ed (NV) – 2000
- Bernstein, Mert (MO) – 1992
- Berry, Charles (MO) – 2004
- Berry, George (TN) – 1938
- Bertroche, Joe (IA) – 1978
- Beshear, Steven L. (KY) – 1996
- Bethune, Ed (AR) – 1984
- Betts, James E. (OH) – 1980
- Bible, Alan (NV) – 1956, 1962, 1968
- Bichsel, T. J. (AK) – 1966
- Biddle, Walter I. (KS) – 1956
- Biden, Joseph R., Jr. (DE) – 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008
- Bilbo, Theodore G. (MS) – 1934, 1940, 1946
- Binford, Hugh (WY) – 1978
- Bingaman, Jeff (NM) – 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006
- Bird, Bob (AK) – 2008
- Bird, Robert M. (AK) – 1990
- Bishop, Neil S. (ME) – 1970
- Black, Hugo L. (AL) – 1926, 1932
- Blair, Thomas L. (MD) – 1988
- Blake, Henry J., Jr. (AK) – 1996
- Blake, Jimmy (AL) – 1996
- Blakeney, Ance (MS) – 1960
- Blakley, William A. (TX) – 1958
- Blanche, Maurice P. (LA) – 1968
- Blanton, Ray (TN) – 1972
- Blanton, Thomas (TX) – 1928
- Blatt, Genevieve (PA) – 1964
- Blauvelt, Ronald I. (NE) – 1972
- Blease, Coleman L. (SC) – 1924, 1930
- Blease, Eugene (SC) – 1942
- Blevens, Ken (NH) – 1996, 2008
- Blewett, Alex (MT) – 1964
- Blinken, Alan (ID) – 2002
- Blong, Barbara (CA) – 1994
- Blount, Winton M. “Red” (AL) – 1972
- Bludworth, David H. (FL) – 1982
- Blue, Dan (NY) – 2002
- Blue, George (SD) – 1972
- Boddie, Richard B. (CA) – 1992, 1994
- Bodenhamer, O. L. (AR) – 1932
- Boe, Jason (OR) – 1974
- Boettcher, Tom (OK) – 2002
- Bolin, David (TN) – 1976
- Bollinger, Frances D. (HI) – 1994
- Bolstridge, Charles (ID) – 1974
- Bonar, Ronald (MO) – 2004
- Bond, Christopher S. (MO) – 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004
- Bond, Michael A. (MT) – 1982
- Bonker, Don (WA) – 1988, 1992
- Bonner, John W. (MT) – 1960
- Bono, Sonny (CA) – 1992
- Booe, William H. (NC) – 1972
- Booras, Peter J. (NH) – 1972
- Boothe, Armistead L. (VA) – 1966
- Boozman, Fay (AR) – 1998
- Borcherdt, Ed (MT) – 1996
- Borden, Charles Wayne (AL) – 1984
- Boren, David L. (OK) – 1978, 1984, 1990
- Boren, Jim (OK) – 1996
- Boschwitz, Rudy (MN) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996
- Boswell, Ted (AR) – 1972
- Boulter, Beau (TX) – 1988
- Bouma, Ralph (MT) – 1984
- Bove, Fiore L. (VT) – 1970
- Bowerman, E. (OR) – 2004
- Bowers, Clarence P. (PA) – 1958
- Bowie (NC) – 1932
- Bowles, Erskine B. (NY) – 2002, 2004
- Bowlin, Bill (MS) – 2006
- Bowman, Rose (ID) – 1972
- Boxer, Barbara (CA) – 1992, 1998, 2004
- Boyd, James (TN) – 1978
- Boyd, Jim (GA) – 1984, 1998, 2004
- Boyd, John S. (OR) – 1968
- Boyd, Walter (MD) – 1992
- Boykin, Frank W. (AL) – 1946
- Boyle, Mary O. (OH) – 1994
- Bradbury, Bill (OR) – 2002
- Bradley, Bill (NJ) – 1978, 1984, 1990
- Bradley, David H. (NH) – 1980
- Bradshaw, Jean P. (MO) – 1964
- Brady, Lawrence J. (NH) – 1980
- Brady, M. Jane (DE) – 1990
- Bramwell, Donovan (ID) – 2002
- Brandborg, Gustav K. (OK) – 1966
- Brannan, Charles (CO) – 1956
- Brayton, Lawrence M. (AK) – 1960, 1966
- Brazin, Harvey E. (KY) – 1974
- Breaux, John B. (LA) – 1986, 1992, 1998
- Breeding, J. Floyd (KS) – 1966
- Brekke, Gerald W. (MN) – 1976
- Brennan, John M. (MD) – 1980
- Brennan, Joseph E. (ME) – 1996
- Brennan, Thomas E. (MI) – 1976
- Brenner, Lenni (CA) – 1986
- Brewer, Earl (MS) – 1924
- Brewer, Paul T. (WI) – 1982
- Brewster, Daniel B. (MD) – 1962, 1968
- Brewster, Lyman (MT) – 1964
- Brian, Earl W. (CA) – 1974
- Bricker, John W. (OH) – 1958
- Bridges, Doloris (NH) – 1962, 1966
- Bridges, Styles (NH) – 1960
- Briggs, Ruth M. (RI) – 1966
- Bright, Jean Hay (LA) – 2006
- Briley, John M. (OH) – 1962
- Bristow, Bill (AR) – 1996
- Brock, Bill (TN) – 1970
- Brock, David A. (NH) – 1972
- Brock, John (KY) – 1990
- Brock, William (TN) – 1930
- Brock, William E. (MD) – 1994
- Brock, William E. (TN) – 1976
- Brodhead, William M. (MI) – 1994
- Bromwell, James E. (IA) – 1968
- Brooke, Edward W. (MA) – 1966, 1972, 1978
- Brooks, A. L. (NC) – 1920
- Brooks, Ralph G. (NE) – 1960
- Broschart, Frank J. (MD) – 1980
- Brotherton, Hugh (FL) – 1992
- Brough, Charles H. (AR) – 1932
- Broughton, J. Melville (NC) – 1948



- Broussard, Bruce (OR) – 2004  
Broussard, Edwin S. (LA) – 1920, 1926, 1932  
Browder, Glen (AL) – 1996  
Brown, Billy E. (OK) – 1962, 1966, 1968  
Brown, Carl W. (KY) – 1986  
Brown, Clarence J. (HI) – 1982  
Brown, Cooper (HI) – 1980  
Brown, Edgar (SC) – 1926  
Brown, Edmund G., Jr. (CA) – 1982  
Brown, George E. (CA) – 1970  
Brown, George M. (WA) – 1976  
Brown, Hank (CO) – 1990  
Brown, Jack A. (OR) – 1978  
Brown, John Young (KY) – 1966, 1968  
Brown, Kelly Stratton (GA) – 1984  
Brown, Kenneth A. (OR) – 1972, 1980  
Brown, Mahlon (NV) – 1956  
Brown, Ralph (TN) – 1990  
Brown, Robert (NV) – 2004  
Brown, Robert “Bob” (GA) – 2002  
Brown, Sherrod (OH) – 2006  
Brown, Stephen (SC) – 1998  
Brown, Ted (CA) – 1998  
Brown, Ted W. (OH) – 1964  
Brown, Troy (MS) – 2000  
Brownback, Sam (KS) – 1996, 1998, 2004  
Browning, Gordon (TN) – 1934  
Broyhill, James T. (NC) – 1986  
Bruce, Bill (TN) – 1978  
Bruce, James (MD) – 1958  
Bruggere, Tom (OR) – 1996  
Brumfield, Kirby (OR) – 1996  
Brunt, A. W. (ID) – 1960  
Bryan, Richard H. (NV) – 1988, 1994  
Bryant, Alice F. (WA) – 1958, 1964  
Bryant, Ed (TN) – 2002, 2006  
Bryant, Farris (FL) – 1970  
Bryant, John (TX) – 1996  
Bryant, Winston (AR) – 1996, 1998  
Bryson (SC) – 1941  
Buchanan, Mary E. (CO) – 1980  
Buchanan, Walter R. (CA) – 1938  
Buckley, Edmund C. (MA) – 1960  
Buckley, James L. (CT) – 1980  
Buckley, James L. (NY) – 1968, 1970, 1976  
Buckley, T. Garry (VT) – 1980  
Bullard, M. M. (TN) – 1964  
Bullock, Dick (MN) – 1976  
Bulman, Dale (WY) – 1990  
Bumpers, Dale (AR) – 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992  
Bunning, Jim (KY) – 1998, 2004  
Burdick, Quentin N. (ND) – 1956, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988  
Burditt, George M. (IL) – 1974  
Burger, Stanley C. (MT) – 1976  
Burks, Betty A. (WV) – 1996  
Burks, Lisa (AR) – 2004  
Burnham, Christopher (CT) – 1992  
Burns, Conrad (MT) – 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
Burns, John Morgan (AL) – 1932  
Burr, Richard M. (NY) – 2004  
Burris, John M. (DE) – 1984  
Burris, Roland W. (IL) – 1984  
Burtenshaw, Claude (ID) – 1956  
Burton, Laurence J. (UT) – 1970  
Busby, David (AR) – 1992  
Busch, Peter M. (ID) – 1984  
Bush, George H. W. (TX) – 1964, 1970  
Bush, Gwentyfred (SC) – 1974  
Bushman, Kirk (MT) – 2008  
Bussey, Woodrow W. (OK) – 1962  
Butler, G. E. (NC) – 1930  
Butler, John Marshall (MD) – 1956  
Butler, Keith (MI) – 2006  
Buzzuto, Richard C. (CT) – 1980  
Byrd, Elbert (MD) – 1962  
Byrd, Harry F. (VA) – 1933, 1934, 1940, 1946, 1952, 1958, 1964  
Byrd, Harry F., Jr. (VA) – 1966  
Byrd, Johnnie (FL) – 2004  
Byrd, Robert C. (WV) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
Byrnes, James F. (SC) – 1924, 1930, 1936  
Cabaniiss, Bill (AL) – 1990  
Cabral, Spencer J. (HI) – 1976  
Caffery, D. (LA) – 1920  
Cain, Herman (GA) – 2004  
Caldwell, Tony (OK) – 1994  
Callaway, Howard W. (CO) – 1980  
Callen, Clair A. (NE) – 1960  
Camahort, Jose Luis “Joe” (CA) – 2000  
Cameron, Gary L. (IA) – 1966  
Cameron, Ken (NE) – 1982, 1984  
Camp, L. S. (GA) – 1938  
Campaigne, Anthony (NH) – 1980  
Campbell, Ben Nighthorse (CO) – 1992, 1998  
Campbell, Bill (NJ) – 1994  
Campbell, Tom (CA) – 1992, 2000  
Campbell, Tom W. (AR) – 1930  
Cannon, Howard W. (NV) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982  
Cannon, Joe (UT) – 1992  
Cantwell, Maria (WA) – 2000, 2006  
Caraway, Hattie W. (AR) – 1932, 1938, 1944  
Caraway, Thaddeus H. (AR) – 1920, 1926  
Cardin, Benjamin L. (MD) – 2006  
Cardwell, Dale (GA) – 2008  
Carey, A. J. (WV) – 1956  
Cargo, David F. (NM) – 1970, 1972  
Carley, Robert K. (SC) – 1980  
Carlone, Sal (MN) – 1978  
Carlson, Dave (AK) – 1984, 1986  
Carlson, Frank (KS) – 1956, 1962  
Carlson, Jack (UT) – 1976  
Carlton, Doyle E. (FL) – 1936  
Carmack, Edward Ward (TN) – 1942, 1946  
Carmical, Oline (KY) – 1978  
Carmichael, Gil (MS) – 1972  
Carnahan, Jean (MO) – 2002  
Carnahan, Mel (MO) – 2000  
Carpenter, Paul B. (CA) – 1982  
Carpenter, Terry (NE) – 1972  
Carper, Thomas R. (DE) – 2000, 2006  
Carr, M. Robert (MI) – 1994  
Carr, Waggoner (TX) – 1966  
Carraro, Joseph J. (NM) – 1988, 2006  
Carroll, Charles (WY) – 1978  
Carroll, Don E. (OK) – 1998  
Carroll, John (HI) – 2000  
Carroll, John A. (CO) – 1956, 1962  
Carson, Brad (OK) – 2004  
Carswell, G. Harrold (FL) – 1970  
Carter, Anderson (NM) – 1966, 1970  
Carter, Doug (AL) – 1984  
Carter, Nick (WY) – 2008  
Carter, Jack (NV) – 2006  
Carter, Jerry W. (FL) – 1926, 1940  
Cartwright, Wilburn (OK) – 1974  
Carver, Richard E. (IL) – 1980  
Case, Clifford P. (NJ) – 1960, 1966, 1972, 1978  
Case, Ed (HI) – 2006  
Case, Francis (SD) – 1956, 1962  
Casey, Bob, Jr. (PA) – 2006  
Casey, Toni (CA) – 2004  
Cassilly, Joseph I. (MD) – 1992  
Castro, Bernadette (NY) – 1994  
Catalfo, Alfred (NH) – 1962  
Catts, Sidney J. (FL) – 1920  
Cavanagh, Jerome P. (MI) – 1966  
Cavasso, Cam (HI) – 2004  
Cavnar, S. M. (NV) – 1974, 1976, 1982  
Ceccone, Albert (MD) – 1988  
Cecil, J. N. R. (KY) – 1966  
Celeste, Theodore S. (OH) – 2000  
Celeste, Vincent J. (MA) – 1958  
Chafee, John H. (RI) – 1972, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994  
Chafee, Lincoln D. (RI) – 2000, 2006  
Chambers, Ernest (NE) – 1988  
Chambliss, Saxby (GA) – 2002, 2008  
Champe, William F. (WV) – 1964  
Chandler, Rod (WA) – 1992  
Chandler, Winston G. (AR) – 1962  
Chapman, Gene (MO) – 1970  
Chapman, Jim (TX) – 1996  
Chase, Kenneth G. (MA) – 2006  
Chavez, Anselmo A. (NM) – 1984  
Chavez, Dennis (NM) – 1958  
Chavez, Linda (MD) – 1986  
Checota, Joseph W. (WI) – 1992  
Chiang, Jesse (WA) – 1974  
Chiles, Lawton (FL) – 1970, 1976, 1982  
Chittim, Charles B. (WY) – 1960  
Christensen, Richard G. (WA) – 1962  
Christian, Valentine (OR) – 1998  
Christie, Joe (TX) – 1978  
Christo, Tom (NH) – 1990  
Christopher, George (CA) – 1958  
Church, Frank (ID) – 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
Church, Martin Luther (CA) – 2006  
Church, Wade (AZ) – 1976  
Giresi, Mike (MN) – 2000  
Clamons, Randall (AZ) – 1982  
Clampitt, Rosemarie (AR) – 2004  
Clark, Bill (AR) – 1980  
Clark, Dick (IA) – 1972, 1978  
Clark, Don (TX) – 2000  
Clark, Jeff (TN) – 2000  
Clark, Joseph S. (PA) – 1956, 1962, 1968  
Clark, Ramsey (NY) – 1974, 1976  
Clark, Walter D. (AL) – 1996  
Clark, William G. (IL) – 1968  
Clarke, Richard C., Jr. (NC) – 1958  
Clatworthy, Raymond J. (DE) – 1996, 2002  
Clayburgh, Ben (ND) – 1994  
Clayton, Mark E. (TN) – 2008  
Cleaver, Henry P. (KS) – 1960  
Clegg, Lauri A. (HI) – 2000  
Cleveland, Max (GA) – 1996, 2002  
Clem, Michael A. (OK) – 1996  
Clement, Bob (TN) – 2002  
Clement, Frank G. (TN) – 1964, 1966  
Clement, Kenneth W. (OH) – 1970  
Clements, Earle C. (KY) – 1956  
Clinton, Hillary Rodham (NY) – 2000, 2006  
Close, Elliott Springs (SC) – 1996  
Cloud, Michael E. (MA) – 2002  
Clute, Sylvia L. (VA) – 1994  
Coats, Andrews (OK) – 1980  
Coats, Daniel R. (IN) – 1990, 1992  
Cobleigh, Marshall W. (NH) – 1972  
Coburn, Tom (OK) – 2004  
Cochran, Thad (MS) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002  
Coe, Carol A. (MO) – 1992  
Coe, Charles F. (FL) – 1940  
Coffee, Jerry (HI) – 2006  
Cofrin, Douglass (WI) – 1980  
Coggins, Clarence (NJ) – 1966  
Cogswell, John M. (CO) – 1980  
Cohen, William S. (ME) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
Cole, Harvey L. (WA) – 1968  
Cole, Rickey L. (MS) – 2000  
Coleman, J. F. (CA) – 1962  
Coleman, Norm (MN) – 2002, 2008  
Coles, Michael (GA) – 1998  
Collins, Charles “Akacase” – 2006  
Collins, James M. (TX) – 1982  
Collins, John F. (MA) – 1966  
Collins, Leroy (FL) – 1968  
Collins, LeRoy, Jr. (FL) – 2006  
Collins, Mac (GA) – 2004  
Collins, Ross (MS) – 1934, 1942, 1946  
Collins, Susan M. (ME) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
Colville, Bob (PA) – 1992  
Colvin, Milton (VA) – 1970  
Colwes, William F. (NM) – 1960  
Condo, D. R. (OK) – 1960  
Condodemetraky, George (NH) – 1998  
Condon, Charlie (SC) – 2004



- Cone, Fred P. (FL) – 1940  
 Cone, Michael (SC) – 2008  
 Conklin, Millard B. (FL) – 1944  
 Conlan, John B. (AZ) – 1976  
 Conley, Bob (SC) – 2008  
 Connally, Tom (TX) – 1928, 1934, 1940, 1946  
 Conner, M. S. (MS) – 1936  
 Connolly, John S. (MN) – 1978  
 Connolly, Michael Joseph (MA) – 1984  
 Conrad, Kent (ND) – 1986, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Conroy, Edward T. (MD) – 1980  
 Conroy, Robert A. (KS) – 2004  
 Considine, Terry (CO) – 1992  
 Cook, Frank (AK) – 1962  
 Cook, Marlow W. (KY) – 1968, 1974  
 Cook, R. F. (OR) – 1960  
 Cook, Vernon (OR) – 1978  
 Cooksey, John (LA) – 2002  
 Cooley, Richard L. (KS) – 1996  
 Cooney, Lloyd E. (WA) – 1980, 1983  
 Cooper (TN) – 1922  
 Cooper, Jim (TN) – 1994  
 Cooper, John Sherman (KY) – 1960, 1966  
 Cooper, Larry N. “Boo-ga-loo” (LA) – 1984  
 Cooper, Prentice (TN) – 1958  
 Coopersmith, Sam (AZ) – 1998  
 Coors, Pete (CO) – 2004  
 Corcoran, Joyce Jansa (WY) – 2002  
 Corcoran, Tom (IL) – 1984  
 Cordray, Richard (OH) – 2000  
 Corker, Bob (TN) – 1994, 2006  
 Cormier, Lucia M. (ME) – 1960  
 Cornyn, John (TX) – 2002, 2008  
 Corpstein, Joe (KS) – 1962  
 Cortez, Juan (IA) – 1986  
 Corzine, Jon S. (NJ) – 2000  
 Costle, Doug (VT) – 1994  
 Cotton, Homer S. (MO) – 1958  
 Cotton, Norris (NH) – 1956, 1962, 1968  
 Coughlan, Raymond J. (NH) – 1978  
 Coulter, Nate (AR) – 1998  
 Countryman, Dayton (IA) – 1956, 1960, 1968  
 Counts, Jim F. (TN) – 1996  
 Covault, Todd (KS) – 1998  
 Coverdell, Paul (GA) – 1992, 1998  
 Cox, Duane (MO) – 1962  
 Cox, Jack (TX) – 1964  
 Cox, John (IL) – 2002  
 Cozzens, Chuck (MT) – 1984  
 Craig, Earl D. (MN) – 1970  
 Craig, Larry E. (ID) – 1990, 1996, 2002  
 Cramer, William C. (FL) – 1970  
 Cranston, Alan (CA) – 1964, 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986  
 Crapo, Michael D. (ID) – 1998, 2004  
 Crawford, B. Hayden (OK) – 1960, 1962  
 Crawford, Victor L. (MD) – 1980  
 Cremeans, Frank A. (OH) – 2000  
 Crenshaw, Ander (FL) – 1980  
 Cresitello, Donald (NJ) – 2008  
 Crichton, Walter G. (WV) – 1956  
 Crisp, Charles R. (GA) – 1932  
 Crist, Charlie (FL) – 1998  
 Crockett, Hudley (TN) – 1970  
 Crommelin, John G., Jr. (AL) – 1956, 1960, 1962, 1966  
 Crook, Douglas W. (WY) – 1990  
 Crozier, Will E. “Bill” (OK) – 1984  
 Cuddy, Dave W. (AK) – 1996, 2008  
 Culberson, Charles A. (TX) – 1922  
 Culbertson, John B. (SC) – 1966, 1968, 1972, 1978  
 Culver, John C. (IA) – 1974, 1980  
 Cunningham, Bob (SC) – 1990  
 Cunningham, George V. (SD) – 1984  
 Cunningham, R. H. (SC) – 1984  
 Curtis, Carl T. (NE) – 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Curtis, Laurence (MA) – 1962  
 Curtis, Thomas B. (MO) – 1968, 1974  
 Curtiss, Aubyn (MT) – 1984  
 Cusick, Richard J. (PA) – 1998  
 Cutright, Harold G. (WV) – 1966  
 D’Alessandro, Thomas, Jr. (MD) – 1958  
 D’Amato, Alfonse M. (NY) – 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998  
 D’Amours, Norman (NH) – 1984  
 Dahl, Demar (NV) – 1992  
 Dahn, Bill (MN) – 2000  
 Daly, Daniel W. (MA) – 1990  
 Daly, Lar (IL) – 1962, 1974, 1978  
 Daly, Robert T. (OR) – 1974  
 Dandeneau, Marcel (WI) – 1982  
 Dane, William (LA) – 1960  
 Danforth, John C. (MO) – 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Daniel (SC) – 1944  
 Daniel, Price (TX) – 1952  
 Daniels, Jack (NM) – 1972  
 Dannemeyer, William E. (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Dantin, Maurice (MS) – 1978  
 Darrow, Russ (WI) – 2004  
 Daschle, Thomas A. (SD) – 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Daub, Harold J. (NE) – 1988, 1990  
 Daughtrey, Newall Jerome (FL) – 2000  
 Davis (VA) – 1922  
 Davis, Cyclone (TX) – 1946  
 Davis, Ed (CA) – 1986  
 Davis, Fred W. (TX) – 1924  
 Davis, Gary G. (TN) – 2002, 2006, 2008  
 Davis, Glenn R. (WI) – 1956, 1957  
 Davis, Gray (CA) – 1992  
 Davis, Lawrence (NC) – 1978  
 Davis, Natalie (AL) – 1996  
 Davis, Ray J. (ID) – 1956  
 Davis, Reed (WA) – 2004  
 Davis, Roger L. (FL) – 1962  
 Davis, True (MO) – 1968  
 Davis, William E. “Bud” (ID) – 1972  
 Davis, William F. (NM) – 2000  
 Davis, William H. (WA) – 1970, 1976  
 Davis, William P. (MS) – 1952  
 Dawkins, Peter M. (NJ) – 1988  
 Dawson, Wainwright (MD) – 1970  
 Day, Clint (GA) – 1996  
 Day, Darrel D. (MO) – 2002  
 Dayton, Mark (MN) – 1982, 2000  
 Dean, Jack (CA) – 1988  
 Dean, James (WI) – 1994  
 Deblieux, J. D. (LA) – 1966  
 DeCamp, John W. (NE) – 1984, 1994  
 DeConcini, Dennis (AZ) – 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Dee, Michael J. (WY) – 1984  
 Deem, J. Frank (WV) – 1984  
 Deetz, Elmer (OR) – 1956  
 DeFazio, Peter A. (OR) – 1995  
 Deffenbaugh, Douglas G. (TX) – 2002  
 DeGreen, Keith (AZ) – 1988  
 Delk, James L. (KY) – 1962  
 Delligatti, Jack R. (WV) – 1958  
 DeLuz, James R. (HI) – 1994, 1998, 2000, 2004  
 DeMint, Jim (SC) – 2004  
 DeNardo, Daniel (AK) – 2004  
 Denenberg, Herbert S. (PA) – 1974  
 Dennerll, Norbert G. (OH) – 1982, 2004  
 Dent, John H. (PA) – 1968  
 Denton, Jeremiah (AL) – 1980, 1986  
 DePaoli, Frank (AZ) – 1980  
 DePriest, G. W. (NC) – 1932  
 DePugh, Ralph A. (MO) – 1970  
 Derezinski, Anthony (MI) – 1978  
 DeVost, Dick (MI) – 2006  
 Dew, Dan (HI) – 1980  
 DeWine, Mike (OH) – 1992, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 DeWitt, Arthur (WA) – 1968  
 DeZell, John (OR) – 1992  
 Dial, Nathan B. (SC) – 1924, 1926  
 Dick, Nancy (CO) – 1984  
 Dickerson, Harvey (NV) – 1956  
 Dickerson, Nettie D. (SC) – 1980  
 Dickson, Ronald Richard (OH) – 2000  
 Didrickson, Loleta (IL) – 1998  
 Dietrich, Theresa (CA) – 1982  
 Dillingham, Ben F. (HI) – 1962  
 Dinsmore, Robert E. (MA) – 1976  
 Dirks, A. Stephen (UT) – 1980  
 Dirksen, Everett McKinley (IL) – 1956, 1962, 1968  
 Dixon, Alan J. (IL) – 1980, 1986, 1992  
 Dixon, Frank E. (AL) – 1966  
 Docking, Jill (KS) – 1996  
 Doctorian, David (MO) – 1980  
 Dodson, Daniel (MO) – 1998  
 Doenges, H. O. (OK) – 1956  
 Doggett, Lloyd (TX) – 1984  
 Dole, Elizabeth (NC) – 2002, 2008  
 Dole, Robert (KS) – 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992  
 Domenech, John (MT) – 1990  
 Domengeaux, James (LA) – 1948  
 Domenici, Pete V. (NM) – 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002  
 Dominick, Peter H. (CO) – 1962, 1968, 1974  
 Donahue, Alphonsus J. (CT) – 1970  
 Donchess, James W. (NH) – 1990  
 Donelon, Jim (LA) – 1998  
 Donohue, James J. (WI) – 1968  
 Dore, Jim (AK) – 2002  
 Dorgan, Byron L. (ND) – 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Doria, Anthony N. (VT) – 1986  
 Dorn, William Jennings Bryan (SC) – 1948  
 Dornan, Robert K. (CA) – 1982  
 Dorsey (GA) – 1920  
 Dorsey, Jack (GA) – 1978  
 Dougherty, Dudley T. (TX) – 1954  
 Douglas, Herbert (MO) – 1956  
 Douglas, James H. (VT) – 1992  
 Douglas, Paul H. (IL) – 1960, 1966  
 Douglas, Steve (PA) – 1988  
 Douglass, Eugene F. (HI) – 1998, 2000  
 Douglass, Robert L. (MD) – 1980  
 Dowdy, Wayne (MS) – 1988  
 Doxey, Wall (MS) – 1942  
 Doyle, Howard J. (IL) – 1966  
 Draper, Miles H. (FL) – 1944  
 Driscoll, John (MT) – 1978, 1990, 2000  
 Droney, John J. (MA) – 1972  
 Drum, Dave (MT) – 1976  
 Du Haime, Richard A. (NJ) – 1996  
 Duesenberg, Walter D. (NV) – 1970  
 Duff, James H. (PA) – 1956  
 Duffey, Joseph D. (CT) – 1970  
 Duffy, Clyde (ND) – 1958  
 Duggar, Jim Bob (AR) – 2002  
 Duke, David E. (LA) – 1990, 1996  
 Duncan, Morris D. (MO) – 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1980  
 Duncan, Robert B. (OR) – 1966, 1968, 1972  
 Dunn, Jim (MI) – 1984, 1988  
 Dunn, Pete (AZ) – 1982  
 Dunn, Thomas C. (OK) – 1960  
 Dupay, Robert L. (NH) – 1986  
 Durant, Clark (MI) – 1990  
 Durbin, Richard J. (IL) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Durenberger, Dave (MN) – 1978, 1982, 1988  
 Durkin, Jim (IL) – 2002  
 Durkin, John A. (NH) – 1974, 1980, 1990  
 Durno, Edwin R. (OR) – 1962  
 Duval, Clive L. (VA) – 1970  
 Dwinell, Lane (NH) – 1966  
 Dworshak, Henry C. (ID) – 1960  
 Dwyer, Bill (OR) – 1996  
 Dyas, Hess (NE) – 1976  
 Dykstra, Joel (SD) – 2008  
 Dyrstad, Joanell M. (MN) – 1994  
 Dyson, John S. (NY) – 1986  
 Eagle, Joe H. (TX) – 1936  
 Eagleton, Thomas F. (MO) – 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Earl, Anthony S. (WI) – 1988  
 Easley, Mike (NC) – 1990  
 Easley, W. W., III (MS) – 1984  
 East, John P. (NC) – 1980  
 Eastland, Hiram (MS) – 1994  
 Eastland, James O. (MS) – 1942, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1972



- Eaton, Kenneth (TN) – 2008  
 Eckerd, Jack M. (FL) – 1974  
 Eckman, Harold (NH) – 1992  
 Eden, Charles H. (RI) – 1966  
 Edgar, Robert W. (PA) – 1986  
 Edmondson, Ed (OK) – 1972, 1974, 1978  
 Edmondson, J. Howard (OK) – 1964  
 Edmunds, J. Ollie (FL) – 1944  
 Edwards, John (NC) – 1998  
 Edwards, Richard B. (NM) – 1970  
 Eggert, Bill (CO) – 1998  
 Eichhorn, George S. (IA) – 2008  
 Eilers, Herman (SD) – 2002  
 Elder, George R. H. (PA) – 1986  
 Elias, Brenda J. (NH) – 1992  
 Elicker, Charles W. (WA) – 1970  
 Ellender, Allen J. (LA) – 1936, 1942, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Ellis (MS) – 1946  
 Ellis, Clyde (AR) – 1942  
 Ellis, Frank B. (LA) – 1954  
 Ellsworth, R. F. (KS) – 1966  
 Elson, Roy L. (AZ) – 1964, 1968  
 Emerson, Lee E. (VT) – 1958  
 Emery, David F. (ME) – 1982  
 Engdahl, Lynn (OR) – 1972  
 Engleiter, Susan (WI) – 1988  
 Engle, Clair (CA) – 1958  
 English, George (MD) – 2000  
 Ensign, John (NV) – 1998, 2000, 2006  
 Enzi, Michael B. (WY) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Erhart, Milton E. (ID) – 1992  
 Erich, Timothy R. (CA) – 1998  
 Erickson, John E. (WI) – 1970  
 Ervin, Sam J., Jr. (NC) – 1954, 1956, 1962, 1968  
 Esch, Marvin L. (MI) – 1976  
 Eskind, Jane (TN) – 1978  
 Espinoza, Reginaldo (NM) – 1958  
 Esse, Daniel (KY) – 2008  
 Esser, Fred (AZ) – 1980  
 Etchison, Lenore R. (NE) – 1978  
 Evans, Dan (WA) – 1983  
 Evans, John V. (ID) – 1986  
 Evans, Kurt (SD) – 2002  
 Evans, R. M. (IA) – 1956  
 Evslin, Tom (VT) – 1980  
 Ewing, Bayard (RI) – 1958  
 Exon, J. James (NE) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Faircloth, Earl (FL) – 1968  
 Faircloth, Lauch (NC) – 1992, 1998  
 Faircloth, Sean F. (ME) – 1996  
 Fannin, Paul (AZ) – 1964, 1970  
 Faranda, Tom (MT) – 1988  
 Faris, Priscilla Lord – 2008  
 Farmer, Nancy (MO) – 2004  
 Farrell, Bill (MT) – 1990  
 Fasi, Frank F. (HI) – 1959  
 Faulkner, Roger W. (WI) – 1992  
 Fayette, Frederick J. (VT) – 1958, 1964  
 Feighan, William M. (AZ) – 1974  
 Fein, Jill (WA) – 1986  
 Feingold, Russell D. (WI) – 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Feinland, Marsha (CA) – 2004  
 Feinstein, Dianne (CA) – 1992, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Feleciano, Paul, Jr. (KS) – 1998  
 Fenwick, Millicent (NJ) – 1982  
 Ferguson, James E. (TX) – 1922  
 Ferguson, Joel (MI) – 1994  
 Ferguson, Scott (AR) – 1998  
 Fernald, Colleen (CA) – 2006  
 Ferraro, Geraldine A. (NY) – 1992, 1998  
 Ficker, Robin (MD) – 2000  
 Fiedler, Bobbi (CA) – 1986  
 Figures, Vivian Davis (AL) – 2008  
 Fike, Ed (NV) – 1968  
 Fillmore, Herb (MO) – 1980  
 Finch, Cliff (MS) – 1978  
 Finch, Donovan B. (MD) – 1982  
 Finch, Robert H. (CA) – 1976  
 Finch, Walter G. (MD) – 1968, 1970, 1974  
 Fingerhut, Eric D. (OH) – 2004  
 Finney, Joan (KS) – 1996  
 Fischer, Greg (KY) – 2008  
 Fisher, Carroll (OK) – 2004  
 Fisher, Guy B. (TX) – 1936, 1940  
 Fisher, Richard (TX) – 1994  
 Fithian, Floyd (IN) – 1982  
 Fitzgerald, Peter G. (IL) – 1998  
 Fitzhugh (TN) – 1922  
 Fitzpatrick, John Michael (OR) – 1998  
 Fitzpatrick, Patrick M. (NV) – 1988  
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas M. (WI) – 1994  
 Fjare, Orvin B. (MT) – 1960  
 Flaherty, Peter (PA) – 1974, 1980  
 Flanagan, Ed (VT) – 2000  
 Fleming, Erik R. (MS) – 2006, 2008  
 Fletcher, Duncan U. (FL) – 1920, 1926, 1932  
 Fletcher, Sheirl Lee (WV) – 2008  
 Florio, Jim (NJ) – 2000  
 Flowers, Walter (AL) – 1978  
 Flynn, Helen E. (RI) – 1982  
 Flynn, Matthew J. (WI) – 1986  
 Flynt, Pat (NE) – 2008  
 Foley, Stephen J. (NJ) – 1976  
 Foley, Tom (MN) – 1994  
 Foley, Tom (PA) – 2000  
 Folsom, James E. (AL) – 1968  
 Folsom, Jim, Jr. (AL) – 1980  
 Fondren, Louis (MS) – 1972  
 Fong, Hiram L. (HI) – 1959, 1964, 1970  
 Fong, Matt (CA) – 1998  
 Ford, Henry, Jr. (TN) – 2006  
 Ford, Wendell H. (KY) – 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992  
 Fore, Rick (NV) – 1982  
 Forrester, Douglas R. (NJ) – 2002  
 Forsythe, Robert A. (MN) – 1966  
 Fountain, Richard T. (NC) – 1936, 1942  
 Foust, Mary Louise (KY) – 1980  
 Fowler, Harry C. (OR) – 1960  
 Fowler, Wyche (GA) – 1986, 1992  
 Fox, John G. (WV) – 1956  
 Fox, Milton E. (TX) – 1988  
 Fox, Ora J. (OK) – 1956  
 Frahm, Sheila (KS) – 1996  
 Francis, E. Lee (NM) – 1972  
 Franken, Al (MN) – 2008  
 Franklin, Marvin (HI) – 1986  
 Franklin, Nick (NM) – 1984  
 Franklin, Ralph E. (MN) – 1966  
 Franks, Bob (NJ) – 2000  
 Franks, Ronald (MD) – 1994  
 Franks, Steve (NC) – 1998  
 Franson, Dick (MN) – 1996  
 Franson, Richard W. (MN) – 1976  
 Fraser, Donald M. (MN) – 1978  
 Frasier, Ben (SC) – 2004  
 Frazier, A. Bradley (TN) – 1960  
 Freiburg, Rosanne (IA) – 1992  
 Freiburger, Lawrence (AK) – 1996  
 Freind, Stephen F. (PA) – 1992  
 Frey, Louis (FL) – 1980  
 Friedheim, Jay Lawrence (HI) – 1998, 2004, 2006  
 Friel, Harry J. (HI) – 1998, 2000  
 Frist, Bill (TN) – 1994, 2000  
 Fritchell, William E. (WY) – 1972  
 Fritz, John P. (HI) – 1980  
 Frost, David (NJ) – 1966  
 Frothingham, Nathaniel (VT) – 1974  
 Fry, Charles E. (OH) – 1962  
 Fuhrig, Joseph (CA) – 1982  
 Fulbright, J. William (AR) – 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974  
 Fuller, James M. (WV) – 1994  
 Fullmer, Larry (ID) – 1980  
 Funderburk, David B. (NC) – 1986  
 Furcolo, Foster (MA) – 1960  
 Furman, Hal (NV) – 1994  
 Gaar, Norman E. (KS) – 1978  
 Gable, Robert E. (KY) – 1972  
 Gaby, Daniel M. (NJ) – 1972  
 Galifianakis, Nick (NC) – 1972, 1974  
 Gallagher, Doug (FL) – 2004  
 Gallaher, David T. (WV) – 2000  
 Galloway, Sam J. (TN) – 1964  
 Galloway, William “Bill” (WV) – 2002  
 Gambrell, David H. (GA) – 1972  
 Gandy, Charles (TX) – 2000  
 Gann, Paul (CA) – 1980  
 Ganske, Greg (IA) – 2002  
 Gantt, Harvey B. (NC) – 1990, 1996  
 Garcia, Gloria (CA) – 1988  
 Gardner, Earl S. (VT) – 1980, 1982  
 Gardner, Kenneth C. (ND) – 1988  
 Garn, Jake (UT) – 1974  
 Garret, Finis (TN) – 1928  
 Garry, Joseph R. (ID) – 1960  
 Gartin, Carroll (MS) – 1954  
 Garvey, Edward R. (WI) – 1986, 1988  
 Gary, Raymond (OK) – 1964  
 Gaston, William A. (FL) – 1952  
 Gathings, John T. (NC) – 1968  
 Gavin, Earl Mack (AZ) – 2008  
 Gavin, George (AZ) – 1964  
 Gavin, Joseph T. (NJ) – 1970  
 Gaydosh, Frank W. (PA) – 1970  
 Gayle, Dennard A. (MD) – 1994  
 Genis, June R. (CA) – 1992  
 Gentry, George (OK) – 1986, 2002  
 George, Gary R. (WI) – 1986  
 George, Walter F. (GA) – 1922, 1926, 1932, 1938, 1944, 1950  
 Gerard, Sumner (MT) – 1960  
 Gerth, Charles L. (LA) – 1948  
 Gibson, H. K. (FL) – 1944  
 Gifford, Howard L. (CA) – 1974  
 Giger, Robert Alan (AK) – 1996  
 Gil, Don (RI) – 1996  
 Gilbert, Charles E. (OR) – 1962  
 Gilbert, Larry L. (MT) – 1976  
 Gilbert, William L. (MS) – 1984  
 Gilbreath, Wes (TX) – 1988  
 Gilchrist, Albert W. (FL) – 1922  
 Gill, Thomas P. (HI) – 1964  
 Gillespie, John (WI) – 2000  
 Gilligan, John J. (OH) – 1968  
 Gilster, Richard (NV) – 1986  
 Gindin, Arthur (WV) – 1994  
 Ginty, John P. (NJ) – 2006  
 Girad, Shawn (NH) – 2008  
 Glass, Carter (VA) – 1920, 1924, 1930, 1936, 1942  
 Glassner, Richard M. (NJ) – 1960  
 Gleason, James P. (MD) – 1962, 1964  
 Glebe, Otis (NE) – 1970, 1990  
 Glenn, John (OH) – 1964, 1970, 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992  
 Glistler, Richard A. (NV) – 1980  
 Gloth, Michael (MD) – 1998  
 Glover, John H. (MN) – 1976  
 Goberman, Pavel (OR) – 2004  
 Goen, U. S. (TX) – 1934  
 Gojack, Mary (NV) – 1980  
 Golden, Julian H. (KY) – 1956  
 Goldner, Herman W. (FL) – 1968  
 Goldstein, Louis L. (MD) – 1964  
 Goldwater, Barry (AZ) – 1958, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Goldwater, Barry M., Jr. (CA) – 1982  
 Gonyo, Charles Lyonel (SD) – 2008  
 Goode, Virgil H. (VA) – 1994  
 Goodell, Charles E. (NY) – 1970  
 Keith B. Goodenough (WY) – 2008  
 Goodloe, William C. (WA) – 1988  
 Goolsby, John W. (GA) – 1944  
 Gordon, Earl S. (MD) – 2004  
 Gordon, Houston (TN) – 1996  
 Gore, Albert (TN) – 1952, 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Gore, Albert, Jr. (TN) – 1984, 1990  
 Gore, Bob (NV) – 1992  
 Gormley, William L. (NJ) – 2000  
 Gorton, Slade (WA) – 1980, 1986, 1988, 1994, 2000  
 Gottlieb, Jefferey (AK) – 1998  
 Gourley, Ray (CA) – 1956  
 Grady, John (FL) – 1976  
 Graham, Bob (FL) – 1986, 1992, 1998  
 Graham, Frank P. (NC) – 1950  
 Graham, Gar (OK) – 1984  
 Graham, Lindsey (SC) – 2002, 2008



- Grainge, Jim H. (KS) – 1980  
 Grainger, Scott (AZ) – 1994  
 Gramm, Phil (TX) – 1976, 1984, 1990, 1996  
 Grams, Rod (MN) – 1994, 2000  
 Grant, Bill (FL) – 1992  
 Grant, Charles B. (NV) – 1962  
 Grassley, Charles E. (IA) – 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Gravel, Mike (AK) – 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Graves, Cody L. (OK) – 1994  
 Gray, James P. “Jim” (CA) – 2004  
 Gray, William (VT) – 1988  
 Graziano, John J. (NE) – 2002  
 Green, Gabriel (CA) – 1962  
 Green, Mark (NY) – 1998  
 Green, Robert A. “Lex” (FL) – 1946  
 Green, William J., III (PA) – 1976  
 Greene, Abbott O. (ME) – 1970  
 Greene, Charles (CA) – 1986, 1988  
 Greene, Claude, Jr. (NC) – 1962  
 Greenspan, Elliot (NJ) – 1984  
 Gregg, Judd (NH) – 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Gregory, Robert W. (NC) – 1960  
 Gregory, Stuart (HI) – 1998  
 Greiner, Raymond J. (RI) – 1978  
 Greuel, Richard J. (AK) – 1974  
 Greyber, Howard David (MD) – 1998  
 Griffes, Mike (VT) – 1988  
 Griffin, James C. (CA) – 1980  
 Griffin, Robert P. (MI) – 1966, 1972, 1978  
 Griffin, W. H. (NC) – 1936  
 Griffis, Erle (FL) – 1956  
 Grist (NC) – 1932  
 Grogan, John J. (NJ) – 1958  
 Gropper, John L. (VT) – 1992  
 Grosby, Hiram (MO) – 1958  
 Gross, Nelson G. (NJ) – 1970  
 Grossman, Sam (AZ) – 1970  
 Grotberg, Dwight (ND) – 2006  
 Groutage, Dale (WY) – 2006  
 Grover, Henry C. “Hank” (TX) – 1996  
 Growe, Joan Anderson (MN) – 1984  
 Grubbs, Steve (IA) – 1996  
 Gruening, Clark S. (AK) – 1980  
 Gruening, Ernest (AK) – 1958, 1962, 1968  
 Grundmann, Don J. (CA) – 2004  
 Guarini, Frank J. (NJ) – 1970  
 Gubbrud, Archie M. (SD) – 1968  
 Guenther, Louie (KY) – 1978  
 Guess, Gene (AK) – 1972, 1974  
 Guest, James A. (VT) – 1982  
 Guice, Troyce E. (LA) – 1966  
 Gulick, Ray E. (MT) – 1976  
 Gumz, Marc (WI) – 2000  
 Gunderson, Barbara B. (SD) – 1974  
 Gunderson, Matthew (WI) – 1994  
 Gunter, William D., Jr. (FL) – 1974, 1980, 1988  
 Gurney, Edward J. (FL) – 1968  
 Gutmann, Abraham J. (NM) – 1996  
 Guy, William L. (ND) – 1974  
 Guzzi, Paul (MA) – 1978  
 Haabestad, Bud (PA) – 1980  
 Haar, Charlene (SD) – 1992  
 Haddock, Doris “Granny D.” (NH) – 2004  
 Haesly, Doran John (TX) – 1930  
 Hagan, Kay (NC) – 2008  
 Hagel, Chuck (NE) – 1996, 2002  
 Hager, Edward B. (NH) – 1980  
 Haggard, Clarence (ND) – 1976  
 Hahn, Kenneth (CA) – 1970  
 Haines, Harve H. (TX) – 1930  
 Hale, William L. (AK) – 1998  
 Hales, Patrick K. (TN) – 1990  
 Hall, Fred (CA) – 1964  
 Hallmark, Donald G. (AL) – 1962  
 Halloway, Harry (WI) – 1958  
 Hamburg, Al (NE) – 2000, 2002  
 Hamburg, Al (WY) – 1984, 1990, 2008  
 Hamilton, James E. (OK) – 1980  
 Hamlin, Thurman J. (KY) – 1962, 1974, 1978, 1984, 1986  
 Hamm, Philip J. (AL) – 1948  
 Hampshire, Larry D. (CA) – 1994  
 Hamzik, Richard (NV) – 2000  
 Hance, Kent (TX) – 1984  
 Hancock, Ernest (AZ) – 2004  
 Hancock, Frank (NC) – 1938  
 Hancock, Mel (MO) – 1982  
 Hansen, Clifford P. (WY) – 1966, 1972  
 Hansen, George (ID) – 1962, 1968, 1972  
 Hansen, Phil L. (UT) – 1968  
 Hansen, Philip (MN) – 1972  
 Hansman, Gregory (MO) – 1974, 1976, 1980  
 Hanson, Craig (OR) – 2002  
 Hanson, Melvin (MT) – 2002  
 Hanson, Warren E. (WA) – 1976, 1994, 2004  
 Harbaugh, John J. (MD) – 1964  
 Hardage, Sam (KS) – 1978  
 Hardin, Lu (AR) – 1996  
 Harding, Ralph R. (ID) – 1966  
 Hardman, Scott (WA) – 1994  
 Hardwick, Thomas W. (GA) – 1922, 1924  
 Harker, C. Roger (KY) – 1984  
 Harker, Robert H. (HI) – 1994  
 Harkin, Tom (IA) – 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Harmer, John L. (CA) – 1976  
 Harper, Ken (MS) – 1994  
 Harrington, Larry E. (NC) – 1992  
 Harris (SC) – 1930, 1932  
 Harris, C. O. (TX) – 1930  
 Harris, Fred R. (OK) – 1964, 1966  
 Harris, Homer L. (WV) – 1984  
 Harris, Katherine (FL) – 2006  
 Harris, Thomas J. (OK) – 1964  
 Harris, William J. (GA) – 1924, 1930  
 Harrison, Pat (MS) – 1924, 1930, 1936  
 Hart, Gary (CO) – 1974, 1980  
 Hart, George (KS) – 1956, 1974  
 Hart, James P., Jr. (VA) – 1948  
 Hart, Philip A. (MI) – 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Hartke, R. Vance (IN) – 1976  
 Hartnett, Thomas F. (SC) – 1992  
 Haskell, Floyd (CO) – 1972, 1978  
 Hastings, Al (FL) – 1970  
 Hastings, Lawrence (MO) – 1958  
 Hatch, Orrin G. (UT) – 1976, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Hatfield, Mark O. (OR) – 1966, 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Hatfield, Paul (MT) – 1978  
 Hathaway, W. John (ME) – 1996  
 Hathaway, William D. (ME) – 1972, 1978  
 Hatheway, Louis A. (ID) – 1984  
 Havelock, John E. (AK) – 1984  
 Hawkins, Bert W. (OR) – 1978  
 Hawkins, Griffin T. (LA) – 1944  
 Hawkins, John P. (RI) – 1976  
 Hawkins, Paula (FL) – 1974, 1980, 1986  
 Hawkins, William R. (TN) – 1990  
 Hawley, Jack (ID) – 1962  
 Hay, Jean (ME) – 1996  
 Hayakawa, S. I. (CA) – 1976  
 Hayden, Carl (AZ) – 1956, 1962  
 Hayden, Tom (CA) – 1976  
 Hayes, Bobby K. (AR) – 1968  
 Hayes, Jimmy (LA) – 1996  
 Hayes, Kyle (NC) – 1960  
 Hayes, Philip H. (IN) – 1976  
 Haynes, Ron (CA) – 2000  
 Haytaian, Garabed (NJ) – 1994  
 Healy, Bernadine (OH) – 1994  
 Hearn, Warren E. (MO) – 1976  
 Heath, Josie (CO) – 1990, 1992  
 Hecht, Chic (NV) – 1982, 1988  
 Heen, William H. (HI) – 1959  
 Heflin, Howell (AL) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Heflin, J. Thomas (AL) – 1920, 1924, 1938  
 Heftel, Cecil (HI) – 1970  
 Heinz, John (PA) – 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Helling, Kathy (WY) – 1990  
 Helm, Paul (MN) – 1978  
 Helmke, Paul (IN) – 1998  
 Helms, Jesse (NC) – 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996  
 Henderson, Henry M. (GA) – 1962  
 Hendricks, Billy, Jr. (WV) – 2006, 2008  
 Hendricksen, Margie (OR) – 1984  
 Hendrix, John Ross (NY) – 2004  
 Henkle, Joseph W. (KS) – 1960  
 Hennings, Thomas C., Jr. (MO) – 1956  
 Henry, Doyle W. (WY) – 1972, 1976  
 Henry, Robert L. (TX) – 1922, 1930  
 Henry, Steve L. (KY) – 1998  
 Hensel, Helen S. (FL) – 1976  
 Hensley, William L. (AK) – 1992  
 Herbert, Dick (AZ) – 1968  
 Herbert, R. B. (SC) – 1960  
 Herd, Harold S. (KS) – 1966  
 Hergert, David (NE) – 2000  
 Herschbach, Kent S. (MN) – 1988  
 Herschensohn, Bruce (CA) – 1986, 1992  
 Herzing, Philip (OH) – 1982  
 Hewes, Henry F. (NY) – 1994  
 Hewlett, Addison (NC) – 1960  
 Heyburn, Weldon B. (PA) – 1958  
 Hibbard, Henry S. (MT) – 1972  
 Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (IA) – 1956, 1962  
 Hickey, J. J. (WY) – 1962  
 Hicks, Mike (GA) – 1984  
 Higginbottom, David B. (FL) – 2000  
 Higgins, Thomas M. (AK) – 2002  
 Hill, Baron P. (IN) – 1990  
 Hill, Craig (VT) – 2004  
 Hill, Herbert W. (NH) – 1960  
 Hill, Lister (AL) – 1938, 1944, 1956, 1962  
 Hill, Philip H. (WV) – 1956  
 Hill, Tim (WA) – 1992  
 Hilleary, Van (TN) – 2006  
 Hiniker, Landis B. (OK) – 1968  
 Hirsch, Robert W. (SD) – 1972  
 Hirschfeld, Abraham J. (NY) – 1974, 1976  
 Hitchcock, Phil (OR) – 1956  
 Hitt, Sam (NM) – 1996  
 Ho, Richard C. S. (HI) – 1994  
 Hobbs, Donald W. (AK) – 1978  
 Hoblitzell, John D. (WV) – 1958  
 Hoch, Nancy (NE) – 1984  
 Hockensmith, Sandy (KY) – 1972  
 Hodges, Anthony N. (HI) – 1976  
 Hodges, Luther H., Jr. (NC) – 1978  
 Hodges, Tony N. (HI) – 1970  
 Hoeffel, Joseph M. (PA) – 2004  
 Hoey, Clyde R. (NC) – 1944  
 Hofeld, Albert F. (IL) – 1992  
 Hoff, Philip H. (VT) – 1968, 1970  
 Hogan, Lawrence J. (MD) – 1982  
 Hogsett, Joseph H. (IN) – 1992  
 Holden, William S. (ID) – 1956  
 Holland, Cleveland (AR) – 1936  
 Holland, Spessard L. (FL) – 1946, 1952, 1958, 1964  
 Hollings, Ernest F. (SC) – 1962, 1966, 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998  
 Holt, Jack (AR) – 1942  
 Holt, Jim (AR) – 2004  
 Holtzman, Elizabeth (NY) – 1980, 1992  
 Holm, Kenneth (SD) – 1956  
 Hoogendyk, Jack, Jr. (MI) – 2008  
 Hooker, John J. (TN) – 1976, 2000, 2006  
 Hoover, Herbert (IA) – 1962, 1966  
 Hoover, Herbert J. (MD) – 1962  
 Hopkin, Alonzo F. (UT) – 1956  
 Hopkins, Stephen (TX) – 1994  
 Horn, Bill (CA) – 2000  
 Hornbeck, Warner M. (OK) – 1974  
 Horne, Gerald (CA) – 1992  
 Horne, Mallory E. (FL) – 1974  
 Hoscheidt, David F. (IL) – 1996  
 Hou-Seye, Edmond E. (WI) – 1970  
 Hou-Seye, Edmond G. (WI) – 1994  
 House, Chuck (AK) – 1986  
 House, Harlan D. (KS) – 1972  
 Howard, Edward L. (PA) – 1980  
 Howard, Gene (OK) – 1980  
 Howard, Harvey D. (TN) – 1978  
 Howell, Scott N. (UT) – 2000



- Howes, Richard (MD) – 1968  
Hruska, Roman L. (NE) – 1958, 1964, 1970  
Hubbard, Rick (VT) – 2000  
Huber, Robert J. (MI) – 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988  
Huckabee, Mike (AR) – 1992, 1996  
Huddleston, Walter D. (KY) – 1972, 1978, 1984  
Huffington, Michael (CA) – 1994  
Hughes, Harold E. (IA) – 1968  
Hughes, Harry (MD) – 1986  
Hull, Cordell (TN) – 1930  
Hull, M. Blair (IL) – 2004  
Hummel, Wes (MO) – 1992  
Humphrey, Gordon J. (NH) – 1978, 1984  
Humphrey, Hubert H., III (MN) – 1988  
Humphrey, Hubert H., Jr. (MN) – 1960, 1970, 1976  
Humphreys, Kirk (OK) – 2004  
Hunstiger, Francis (OH) – 1980  
Hunt, James B., Jr. (NC) – 1984  
Hunt, James W. “Bootie” (MS) – 1994, 1996, 2000, 2002  
Hunter, Darrel Reece (TX) – 2006  
Huss, Rosalie (OR) – 1980  
Huss, Walter (OR) – 1966  
Hustace, Maria M. (HI) – 1988, 1992, 1994  
Hutchinson, Asa (AR) – 1986  
Hutchinson, Frank (HI) – 1986  
Hutchinson, Martin A. (VA) – 1946  
Hutchinson, Tim (AR) – 2002  
Hutchison, Kay Bailey (TX) – 1994, 2000, 2006  
Hyatt, Joel (OH) – 1994  
Hyatt, Neale S. (OR) – 1990  
Hyde, Harry L. (GA) – 1966  
Hyde, Herbert K. (OK) – 1960  
Hynes, Daniel W. (IL) – 2004  
Hyzer, Leland (FL) – 1958  
Ieyoub, Richard P. (LA) – 1996  
Inglis, Bob (SC) – 1998  
Ingram, John (NC) – 1978, 1986, 1990  
Inhofe, James M. (OK) – 1994, 1996, 2002, 2008  
Inouye, Daniel K. (HI) – 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
Irby, W. C. (SC) – 1920  
Irey, Georgia D. (IN) – 1986  
Irvin, Bob (GA) – 2002  
Isakson, Johnny (GA) – 1996, 2004  
Issa, Darrell (CA) – 1998  
Jackson, Charlie R. (WA) – 1998  
Jackson, Henry M. (WA) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982  
Jackson, Maynard H., Jr. (GA) – 1968  
Jacobs, Paul (CA) – 1968  
Jacobsen, Alan (NE) – 1994  
Jacobson, Alf E. (NH) – 1978  
Jamerson, Rickey (MO) – 1994  
James, John (HI) – 1992  
James, Mike (WA) – 1994  
Janezich, Jerry R. (MN) – 2000  
Janklow, William J. (SD) – 1986  
Jarvis, Howard (CA) – 1962  
Javits, Jacob K. (NY) – 1968, 1974, 1980  
Jeffords, James M. (VT) – 1994, 2000  
Jenkins, Louis “Woody” (LA) – 1978, 1980, 1996  
Jenner, Virginia (OK) – 1990  
Jennings, Dorothy Corry (MD) – 2004  
Jennings, Renz L. (AZ) – 1964  
Jensen, Dwight (ID) – 1978  
Jepsen, Roger W. (IA) – 1978, 1984  
Jewett, Doug (WA) – 1982  
Jodan, Mary E. (AK) – 1992  
Johannesson, Kent (ND) – 1980  
Johanns, Mike (NE) – 2008  
John, Chris (LA) – 2004  
Johnsen, Henry A. (MN) – 1966  
Johnson, Bill (MO) – 1994  
Johnson, Bradley S. (MT) – 2002  
Johnson, Brook (CT) – 1992  
Johnson, Byron (ID) – 1972  
Johnson, Carl A. (WY) – 1960  
Johnson, David L. (IN) – 2000  
Johnson, Foster (AR) – 1966  
Johnson, James (AR) – 1968  
Johnson, James C. (NC) – 1972  
Johnson, James E. (CA) – 1974  
Johnson, Jed (OK) – 1972  
Johnson, Jerry R. (GA) – 1974  
Johnson, Joel A. (NC) – 1956  
Johnson, Keen (KY) – 1960  
Johnson, Lyndon B. (TX) – 1948, 1954, 1960  
Johnson, Robert I. (WI) – 1968  
Johnson, Rockne (HI) – 1976  
Johnson, Roy C. (IL) – 1968  
Johnson, Tim (SD) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
Johnson, W. Robert (VT) – 1962  
Johnson, William R. (NH) – 1966  
Johnson, Willis V. (KY) – 1972  
Johnston, Colon (MS) – 1982  
Johnston, Eugene (NC) – 1992  
Johnston, J. Bennett (LA) – 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990  
Johnston, Olin D. (SC) – 1938, 1941, 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962  
Johnstone (SC) – 1948  
Jolliffe, Don C. (WY) – 1990  
Jones, Bill (CA) – 2004  
Jones, Emmett (WY) – 1990  
Jones, Harley D. (IL) – 1962  
Jones, Harrill (NC) – 1984  
Jones, James R. (OK) – 1986  
Jones, Jim (ID) – 1990  
Jones, John H. (AR) – 1974  
Jones, Julia H. (AR) – 1992  
Jones, Kenneth (AR) – 1962  
Jones, Lee (KS) – 2004, 2008  
Jones, Ross F. (AZ) – 1956  
Jones, Sheila (IL) – 1986  
Jones, Stephen (OK) – 1990  
Jones, Vernon (GA) – 2008  
Jontz, Jim (IN) – 1994  
Jordan, B. Everett (NC) – 1958, 1960, 1966, 1972  
Jordan, Hamilton (GA) – 1986  
Jordan, Henry S. (SC) – 1986  
Jordan, Len B. (ID) – 1966  
Jose, Brenda (OR) – 1980  
Josephson, Joe (AK) – 1970  
Justice, Gayle M. (CA) – 1974  
Kahl, Sam (OR) – 1984  
Kaiser, Leland M. (CA) – 1964  
Kalinay, Mickey (WY) – 1996  
Kaloogian, Howard (CA) – 2004  
Kamm, Robert B. (OK) – 1978  
Kangas, Paul (CA) – 1986  
Karcher, Joseph T. (NJ) – 1972  
Karnes, David (NE) – 1988  
Karpan, Kathy (WY) – 1996  
Karpinski, Leonard J. “Len” (AK) – 2002  
Kassebaum, Nancy Landon (KS) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
Kasten, Robert W. (WI) – 1980, 1986, 1992  
Kaufman, A. Robert (MD) – 1988, 2004  
Kaufman, Nancy (VT) – 1976  
Kay, Richard B. (OH) – 1970  
Kay, Wendell P. (AK) – 1970  
Kean, Robert W. (NJ) – 1958  
Kean, Thomas H., Jr. (NJ) – 2006  
Kearney, Bell (MS) – 1922  
Keating, Barbara A. (NY) – 1974  
Keck, Jim (NE) – 1982  
Keehan, Virginia R. (NM) – 1982  
Kefauver, Estes (TN) – 1948, 1954, 1960  
Kefauver, Lester (TN) – 1976  
Kefover, Susan S. (PA) – 1988  
Keiser, Merrill Samuel, Jr. (OH) – 2006  
Keith, Joseph (AL) – 1984  
Kelleher, Robert “Bob” C. (MT) – 1988, 2008  
Kelley, Dennis (WA) – 1976  
Kelley, Francis P. (RI) – 1978  
Kelley, Frank J. (MI) – 1972  
Kelley, John F. (MI) – 1994  
Kelly, Gene (TX) – 2000, 2006, 2008  
Kelly, H. L. (AZ) – 1970  
Kelly, James D., Jr. (NJ) – 2006  
Kelly, Tom (AR) – 1978  
Kemper, Crosby (MO) – 1962  
Kempthorne, Dirk (ID) – 1992  
Kendall, Michael (IN) – 1982  
Kenan, Bob (MT) – 2006  
Kennedy, Alyson (DE) – 2008  
Kennedy, Arthur R. (AK) – 1980  
Kennedy, Bob (AZ) – 1968  
Kennedy, Brian T. (NJ) – 1994  
Kennedy, Edward M. (MA) – 1962, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
Kennedy, John (LA) – 2004  
Kennedy, John F. (MA) – 1958  
Kennedy, John F. (MD) – 1980  
Kennedy, Mark (MN) – 2006  
Kennedy, Rebekah (AZ) – 2008  
Kenney, Jack (NV) – 1982  
Kenyon, Robert F. (LA) – 1948  
Kephart, Sam (SD) – 2008  
Kerr, Robert S. (OK) – 1960  
Kerr, Robert S., Jr. (OK) – 1980  
Kerrey, Bob (NE) – 1988, 1994  
Kerry, John F. (MA) – 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
Keyes, Alan L. (MD) – 1992  
Khachturian, John (LA) – 1992  
Kielbasa, Henry (NJ) – 1972  
Kilbourne, Richard H. (LA) – 1968  
Kilgore, Larry (TX) – 2008  
Kilby, Thomas E. (AL) – 1926, 1932  
Kilian, Fred (KS) – 1956  
Killam, Thomas (OR) – 1960  
Killeen, Caroline P. (AZ) – 1982  
Kimball, Richard (AZ) – 1986  
Kimmel, James D. (HI) – 1974, 1976  
Kindness, Thomas N. (OH) – 1986  
King, Al (OR) – 2004  
King, Ashley M. (TN) – 1996  
King, David S. (UT) – 1962  
King, John W. (NH) – 1968  
King, Stephen B. (WI) – 1988  
Kinkaid, Don (OK) – 1966  
Kinney, I. Wayne (WY) – 1964, 1966, 1988  
Kirby, Charles F. (AR) – 1920  
Kirby, William F. (AR) – 1932  
Kirk, Claude R., Jr. (FL) – 1964, 1988  
Kirk, Ron (TX) – 2002  
Kleebe, Scott (NE) – 2008  
Klein, T. William “Tommy” (KY) – 1974, 1984, 1986, 1990  
Klenetsky, Melvin (NY) – 1982  
Kleppe, Tom (ND) – 1964, 1970  
Klima, Martha S. (MD) – 1992  
Klink, Ron (PA) – 2000  
Klinkert, Kenneth F. (WI) – 1964  
Klippert, Brad (WA) – 2004, 2006  
Klobuchar, Amy (MN) – 2006  
Klos, Stan (WV) – 1994  
Knapp, Sanford G. (WI) – 1982  
Kneif, Christine M. (NE) – 1972  
Knepper, Earl E. (MD) – 1956  
Knight, Goodwin J. (CA) – 1958  
Knight, Rand (GA) – 2008  
Knobel, Ralph (NE) – 1994  
Knorr, Gene (ND) – 1982  
Knous, Robert L. (CO) – 1960  
Knowles, Tony (AK) – 2004  
Knowles, Warren P. (WI) – 1957  
Knox, John (GA) – 1992  
Knutson, Donald C. (WA) – 1974  
Kobyluk, Jerry (OK) – 1998  
Koehler, Judy (IL) – 1986  
Kohl, Herbert H. (WI) – 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
Kohler, Terry J. (WI) – 1980  
Kohler, Walter J. (WI) – 1957  
Kohlhaas, Scott A. (AK) – 2004  
Kokkonen, Kauko H. (MD) – 1998  
Kolstad, Allen C. (MT) – 1990  
Korf, Marlyn (KS) – 1956  
Kracher, Mike F. (NE) – 1958, 1960  
Kramer, David J. (NE) – 2006  
Kramer, Ken (CO) – 1986  
Krebs, Paul J. (NJ) – 1972  
Kreml, William P. (SC) – 1980  
Krueger, Robert (TX) – 1978, 1984  
Kruglick, John (AZ) – 1970  
Kuchel, Thomas H. (CA) – 1956, 1962, 1968  
Kulongsoski, Ted (OR) – 1980

- Kunst, Lionel (KS) – 1986  
 Kunst, Robert P. (FL) – 1986  
 Kurfrees, Marshall C. (NC) – 1956  
 Kushner, Linda J. (RI) – 1994  
 Kusic, Samuel N. (WV) – 1984  
 Kustra, Bob (IL) – 1996  
 Kuykendall, Daniel H. (TN) – 1964  
 Kyl, Jon (AZ) – 1994, 2000, 2006
- La Rossa, Dick (NJ) – 1996  
 Labriola, Jerry (CT) – 1994  
 Ladd, William B. (TN) – 1946  
 LaFargue, Malcolm E. (LA) – 1950  
 Laffey, Stephen P. (RI) – 2006  
 Lagueux, Ronald R. (RI) – 1964  
 Lake, Ray R. (ND) – 1956  
 Lakian, John R. (MA) – 1994  
 Lambert, Matt (ID) – 1998  
 Lamm, Dottie (CO) – 1998  
 Lamm, Richard D. (CO) – 1992  
 Lamont, Ned (CT) – 2006  
 Lampard, William (HI) – 1968  
 Landis, Shirley J. A. (KS) – 1986  
 Landrieu, Mary L. (LA) – 1996, 2002  
 Lang, Bruce Rusty (TX) – 2002  
 Lange, Michael (MT) – 2008  
 Langer, William (ND) – 1958  
 Langlie, Arthur B. (WA) – 1956  
 Langmade, Stephen W. (AZ) – 1958  
 Langone, Frederick C. (MA) – 1976  
 Lanier, Shelby, Jr. (KY) – 1996  
 Lanier, William (ND) – 1962  
 Lantz, Evelyn K. (TX) – 1994  
 Laque, Henry J. (MD) – 1956, 1958, 1962  
 LaRocco, Larry (ID) – 2008  
 Larrick, Steven R. (NE) – 2008  
 Larsen, Kenneth R. (UT) – 1974  
 Larson, Ben (WA) – 1962  
 Larson, Bervin J. (WI) – 1980  
 Larson, Dean M. (WY) – 1978  
 Larson, Nels T. (WY) – 1976  
 Lashkowitz, Herschel (ND) – 1968  
 Laskaris, Ion (VT) – 1982  
 Lauro, Peter D. (NC) – 2008  
 Lausche, Frank J. (OH) – 1956, 1962, 1968  
 Lautenberg, Frank R. (NJ) – 1982, 1988, 1994, 2008  
 Lavine, Arthur A. (NM) – 1976  
 Lawlor, John W. (MT) – 1970  
 Lawrence, Mark W. (ME) – 2000  
 Laxalt, Paul (NV) – 1964, 1974, 1980  
 Lazio, Rick A. (NY) – 2000  
 Leader, George M. (PA) – 1958  
 Leahy, Patrick J. (VT) – 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Ledbetter, Stewart M. (VT) – 1980, 1982  
 Ledgerwood, Jacquelyn Morrow Lewis (OK) – 1998  
 Ledue, Thomas J. – 2008  
 Lee, Andy (AR) – 2004  
 Lee, Blair (MD) – 1962  
 Lee, Howard C. (KS) – 1980  
 Lee, J. Bracken (UT) – 1962  
 Lee, J. D. (TN) – 1978
- Lee, Oliver (HI) – 1968  
 Lee, Shirley (CA) – 1992  
 Leeds, Jesse L. (OK) – 1968  
 LeFante, Joseph A. (NJ) – 1982  
 Leman, Louis (TX) – 1976  
 Lennon, Alton (NC) – 1954  
 Lentz, James Ward (KY) – 1966  
 Leonard, Barbara (RI) – 1984  
 Leonard, Donald S. (MI) – 1960  
 Leonard, Jerris (WI) – 1968  
 Leonard, Louise (WV) – 1972  
 Leonard, Theodore (RI) – 1996  
 Leone, Richard C. (NJ) – 1978  
 LePage, Norman (NH) – 1962  
 Levin, Carl (MI) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Levine, Mel (CA) – 1992  
 Levings (MS) – 1946  
 Levinson, David N. (DE) – 1982  
 Levitt, Albert (NH) – 1960  
 Levy, Jerry (VT) – 1982, 1986, 1988, 1992, 1994  
 Lewis, C. R. (AK) – 1974  
 Lewis, Hiram C. “Bucky,” IV (WV) – 2002, 2006  
 Lewis, John W. (IL) – 1960  
 Lewis, Nora M. (WY) – 1988, 1990  
 Lewis, Steve (OK) – 1992  
 Liacouras, Peter (PA) – 1980  
 Licht, Richard A. (RI) – 1988, 2000  
 Lieberman, Joseph I. (CT) – 2006  
 Liebmann, George (MD) – 1998  
 Lien, Chuck (SD) – 1972  
 Liffri, Mike (ND) – 2004  
 Lightfoot, Gail K. (CA) – 2000, 2004  
 Lightfoot, Jim Ross (IA) – 1996  
 Liljenfeldt, George (WI) – 1982  
 Lim, John (OR) – 1998  
 Lincoln, Blanche L. (AR) – 1998, 2004  
 Linde, Arthur E. (WY) – 1970  
 Lindsay, John V. (NY) – 1980  
 Linford, Velma (WY) – 1960  
 Lingenfelter, Tom (PA) – 1998  
 Liston, John B. (MD) – 1994  
 Little, Tom (KS) – 1996  
 Litton, Jerry (MO) – 1976  
 Livingston, Harold M. (OR) – 1962  
 Lloyd, Bill (PA) – 1998  
 Lloyd, Sherman P. (UT) – 1964  
 Lloyd-Jones, Jean (IA) – 1992  
 Lobato, Francesca (NM) – 2002  
 Lockwood, Fred A. (NE) – 1984  
 Lodge, George C. (MA) – 1962  
 Logan, James K. (KS) – 1968  
 Logan, Mel (WY) – 2000  
 Logue, John J. (PA) – 1982, 1988  
 Long, Clarence (MD) – 1958  
 Long, Edward V. (MO) – 1962, 1968  
 Long, Huey P. (LA) – 1930  
 Long, Jill (IN) – 1986  
 Long, Oren E. (HI) – 1959  
 Long, Russell B. (LA) – 1948, 1950, 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Lonsdale, Harry (OR) – 1990, 1992, 1996  
 Looney, Frank J. (LA) – 1936  
 Lorber, Richard P. (RI) – 1976
- Lord, Thorn (NJ) – 1960  
 Lorge, Bill (WI) – 2000  
 Lorge, Robert Gerald (WI) – 2006  
 Lott, Trent (MS) – 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Lousma, Jack (MI) – 1984  
 Lovass, Patty (MT) – 2008  
 Love, Francis J. (WV) – 1966  
 Loveless, Herschel C. (IA) – 1960  
 Lowe, Dan (OK) – 1996  
 Lowry, Mike (WA) – 1983, 1988  
 Lubkin, Yale J. (KY) – 1980  
 Lucero, Carlos F. (CO) – 1984, 1990  
 Lugar, Richard G. (IN) – 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000  
 Lumbert, Bernie (WV) – 1988  
 Lundquist, Will (MN) – 1978  
 Lunsford, Bruce (KY) – 2008  
 Lupton, John M. (CT) – 1970  
 Luse, Marshall (OK) – 1984  
 Lutz, Joe P. (OR) – 1986  
 Lynch, John P. (MA) – 1972
- Mabon, Lon (OR) – 1996  
 MacDonald, Guy (KS) – 1986  
 MacFadden, B. (FL) – 1940  
 MacGregor, Clark (MN) – 1970  
 Mack, Connie (FL) – 1988, 1994  
 MacKay, Buddy (FL) – 1980  
 Mackenzie, Albert H. (AZ) – 1956  
 Maddox, John F. (TX) – 1924  
 Madeley, E. J. (GA) – 1980  
 Madrano, Dan M. (OK) – 1956  
 Magnuson, Warren G. (WA) – 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Maguire, Andrew (NJ) – 1982  
 Mahan, John W. (MT) – 1960  
 Maher, James R. (KS) – 1978, 1980, 1984  
 Mahoney, George P. (MD) – 1956, 1958, 1970  
 Mahoney, Richard (AZ) – 1994  
 Mahorner, Jim (FL) – 1992  
 Maier, Henry W. (WI) – 1956  
 Majette, Denise L. (GA) – 2004  
 Major, Randolph T. (VT) – 1972  
 Mallan, Jeff (HI) – 2004  
 Mallan, Lloyd (HI) – 1998, 2000  
 Mallary, Richard W. (VT) – 1974  
 Mallory, Ann L. (MD) – 1998  
 Malone, George (NV) – 1958  
 Malone, Joseph (MA) – 1988  
 Mangia, Jamie (CA) – 1992  
 Manly, Edward Joseph (MO) – 2002  
 Manner, Paul A. (HI) – 1994, 2000  
 Mansfield, Mike (MT) – 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Manson, Barbara M. (MO) – 1992  
 Marcus, Edward L. (CT) – 1970  
 Marin, Rosario (CA) – 2004  
 Marks, E. Michael (MS) – 1976  
 Marland, William C. (WV) – 1956, 1958  
 Marlinga, Carl J. (MI) – 1994  
 Marsh, Roger F. (IN) – 1980  
 Marshall, Elaine (NY) – 2002  
 Marshall, Jonathan (AZ) – 1974  
 Marshall, Robert (IL) – 1996
- Martin, Andy (FL) – 1998  
 Martin, Andy (IL) – 2008  
 Martin, D. G. (NC) – 1998  
 Martin, Eileen “Cookie Baker” (MD) – 2004  
 Martin, Homer (MI) – 1958  
 Martin, James D. (AL) – 1972, 1978  
 Martin, Jim (GA) – 2008  
 Martin, John W. (FL) – 1928  
 Martin, Linda B. (HI) – 1992  
 Martin, Lynn (IL) – 1990  
 Martin-Trigona, Anthony R. (IL) – 1978  
 Martinez, Mel (FL) – 2004  
 Masel, Ben (WI) – 2006  
 Masiello, James A. (NH) – 1978  
 Matheussen, John J. (NJ) – 2002  
 Mathias, Charles McC., Jr. (MD) – 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Mathis, Dawson (GA) – 1980  
 Matsunaga, Spark M. (HI) – 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Mattingly, Mack (GA) – 1980, 1986  
 Mattox, Jim (TX) – 1994  
 Mattson, Robert W. “Bob” (MN) – 1984  
 Mattsson, Carvel (UT) – 1958  
 Matulka, Charlie A. (NE) – 2002  
 Mauk, Bill (ID) – 1998  
 Maw, Herbert B. (UT) – 1956  
 Maxey, Carl (WA) – 1970  
 Maxfield, Pete (WY) – 1988  
 Maxwell, Robert D. (OR) – 1978  
 Maybank, Burnet R. (SC) – 1941, 1942, 1948, 1954  
 Mayer, Nancy J. (RI) – 1996  
 Mayfield (AL) – 1926  
 Mayfield, Earle B. (TX) – 1922, 1928  
 Maynard, Ronald E. (AZ) – 2000  
 Mays, Marshall T. (SC) – 1980  
 McBride, William “Will” (FL) – 2006  
 McCain, John (AZ) – 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 McCall, Charles C. (AL) – 1932  
 McCallum, Scott (WI) – 1982  
 McCarney, Robert P. (ND) – 1974  
 McCarthy, Eugene J. (MN) – 1958, 1964, 1982  
 McCarthy, John J. (MA) – 1970  
 McCarthy, Leo T. (CA) – 1988, 1992  
 McCarthy, Richard D. (NY) – 1970  
 McCary, Elvin (AL) – 1978  
 McCaskill, Claire (MO) – 2006  
 McClanahan, Bradlyn (MD) – 1998  
 McClaghry, John M. (VT) – 1982  
 McClellan, John L. (AR) – 1938, 1942, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1972  
 McCloskey, Paul N. (CA) – 1982  
 McClure, James (ID) – 1972, 1978, 1984  
 McCollister, John Y. (NE) – 1976  
 McCollum, Bill (FL) – 2000, 2004  
 McConigley, Nimi (WY) – 1996  
 McConnell, Mitchell (KY) – 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008





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 McCormack, Alvin (ID) – 1956  
 McCormack, Edward J. (MA) – 1962  
 McCoy, Dennis C. (MD) – 1980  
 McCoy, Jack (CA) – 1974, 1976  
 McCready, Jerome (CA) – 1992  
 McCulloch, Allen W. (NM) – 2006  
 McCurdy, Dave (OK) – 1994  
 McDaniel, Rodger (WY) – 1982  
 McDonald, John K. (MT) – 1996, 2002  
 McDonald, Sid (AL) – 1996  
 McDonald, Tom (MT) – 1970  
 McDonough, Patrick L. (MD) – 1988  
 McElveen, William T. (SC) – 1978  
 McFarland, Ernest W. (AZ) – 1958  
 McFarland, K.T. (NY) – 2006  
 McFarland, W. Henry (PA) – 1964, 1970  
 McFarren, Gerald L. (WI) – 1974  
 McGaa, Ed (MN) – 2002  
 McGaughey, William (MN) – 2002  
 McGavick, Mike (WA) – 2006  
 McGee, Gale (WY) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976  
 McGovern, George (SD) – 1960, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 McGowan, Patrick S. (WA) – 1982  
 McGrath, Howard (RI) – 1960  
 McGregor, Thomas E. (VT) – 1982  
 McGurn, Arthur J. (WI) – 1958  
 McIntire, Clifford (ME) – 1964  
 McIntyre, Thomas J. (NH) – 1962, 1966, 1972, 1978  
 McKasy, Bert (MN) – 1996  
 McKay, Buddy (FL) – 1988  
 McKay, Douglas (OR) – 1956  
 McKeever, Douglas (OK) – 1956  
 McKellar, Kenneth D. (TN) – 1922, 1928, 1934, 1940, 1946, 1952  
 McKenna, Andy (IL) – 2004  
 McKinley, Breck (CA) – 1986  
 McKinley, Lee L. (AK) – 1960, 1966  
 McKinney, Ralph M., Jr. (NC) – 1996  
 McLain, George (CA) – 1964  
 McLane, W. Lee (AZ) – 1962  
 McLaughlin, Bob (ID) – 1960  
 McLaughlin, John (RI) – 1970  
 McLaughlin, Ted (AL) – 1986  
 McLean, C. M. (LA) – 1972  
 McLean, Joseph E. (NJ) – 1958  
 McLendon, Gordon (TX) – 1964  
 McLennan, Alex (GA) – 1950  
 McMahon, Mark S. (NY) – 2000  
 McMaster, Henry D. (SC) – 1986  
 McMath, Sandy (AR) – 1996  
 McMickle, Marvin A. (OH) – 2000  
 McMillan, Colin R. (NM) – 1994  
 McMillan, Robert (NY) – 1988  
 McMullen, Jack (VT) – 1998, 2004  
 McMurey, Ray (TX) – 2008  
 McNair, Chris (AL) – 1992  
 McNamara, Patrick V. (MI) – 1960  
 McNary, Gene (MO) – 1980  
 McNeil, Jack (TN) – 1984  
 McNichols, Stephen (CO) – 1968  
 McNulty, James F., Jr. (AZ) – 1980  
 McOwen, John J. (WV) – 1970  
 McPhillips, Julian (AL) – 2002  
 McRight, Frank (AL) – 1996  
 Meany, Edward A. (MI) – 1964  
 Mecham, Evan (AZ) – 1962  
 Mechem, Edwin L. (NM) – 1964  
 Medeiros, John (VT) – 1976  
 Mednick, Leonard (HI) – 1988  
 Meenan, Kevin P. (WY) – 1996  
 Meeuwenberg, Paul (CA) – 1992, 1994  
 Mehnert, Eric M. (LA) – 2006  
 Meier, Curt (WY) – 1996  
 Melamede, Bob (VT) – 1998  
 Melcher, John (MT) – 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994  
 Melton, Royle William (NV) – 2004  
 Menendez, Robert (NJ) – 2006  
 Mengden, Walter H. (TX) – 1982  
 Menza, Alexander J. (NJ) – 1978  
 Meredith, James H. (MS) – 1972  
 Merkle, Robert W. (FL) – 1988  
 Merrell, V. Dallas (MD) – 1980  
 Merrow, Chester E. (NH) – 1962  
 Mesaros, Frank (PA) – 1970, 1974  
 Metcalf, Barry (KY) – 1998, 2004  
 Metcalf, Jack (WA) – 1968, 1974  
 Metcalf, Lee (MT) – 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Metcalfe, Ray (AK) – 2008  
 Metzenbaum, Howard M. (OH) – 1970, 1974, 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Meyer, William H. (VT) – 1962, 1964, 1970  
 Meyers, Jan (KS) – 1978  
 Mezvinsky, Ed (PA) – 1980  
 Mfume, Kweisi (MD) – 2006  
 Mica, Dan (FL) – 1988  
 Michaelis, Ken L. (NE) – 1988  
 Michaelson, Julius C. (RI) – 1982  
 Michels, Donald G. (WV) – 1978  
 Michels, Tim (WI) – 2004  
 Mikulski, Barbara A. (MD) – 1974, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Miles, Mike (CO) – 2004  
 Miles, Vincent M. (AR) – 1932  
 Millay, Tamara A. (MO) – 2002  
 Miller, A. C. (SD) – 1962  
 Miller, Bob (AL) – 1992  
 Miller, Dan (NV) – 1974  
 Miller, Edward T. (MD) – 1962  
 Miller, Francis Pickens (VA) – 1952  
 Miller, Harris (VA) – 2006  
 Miller, Jack (IA) – 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Miller, James C. “Jim” (VA) – 1996  
 Miller, Martin P. (CO) – 1974  
 Miller, Maya (NV) – 1974  
 Miller, Mike (AK) – 2004  
 Miller, Robert E. (AZ) – 1956  
 Miller, Robin J. (IL) – 1996  
 Miller, Terry (AK) – 1974  
 Miller, Zell (GA) – 1980  
 Milligan, George F. (IA) – 1974  
 Millner, Guy (GA) – 1996  
 Mills, Howard (NY) – 2004  
 Mills, J. (WA) – 2004  
 Mims, Lambert C. (AL) – 1972  
 Mink, Patsy (HI) – 1976  
 Minnick, Walt (ID) – 1996  
 Mitchel, John (OH) – 2004  
 Mitchell, Ben (VT) – 2004  
 Mitchell, Charles A. (FL) – 1934  
 Mitchell, Elizabeth H. (ME) – 1984  
 Mitchell, George J. (ME) – 1982, 1988  
 Mitchell, J. Ridley (TN) – 1938  
 Mitchell, John A. (TN) – 1948  
 Mitchner, C. A. (TX) – 1930  
 Mochary, Mary (NJ) – 1984  
 Moffett, Charles (TN) – 1964  
 Molpus, Dick (MS) – 1988  
 Monaghan, Joseph P. (MT) – 1964  
 Mondale, Walter F. (MN) – 1966, 1972  
 Mondragon, Robert A. (NM) – 1972  
 Mongan, John C. (NH) – 1968  
 Mongiardo, Daniel (KY) – 2004  
 Monks, Robert A. G. (ME) – 1972, 1976, 1996  
 Monroe, Peter – 2006  
 Monroe, Rod (OR) – 1986  
 Monrone, A. S. Mike (OK) – 1956, 1962, 1968  
 Montfort, Kenneth (CO) – 1968  
 Montgomery, Wayne (MT) – 1960  
 Montoya, Joseph M. (NM) – 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Montoya, Rick (NM) – 1988  
 Moody (TX) – 1942  
 Moody, Jim (WI) – 1992  
 Mooney, Bea (MN) – 1976  
 Mooney, Dudley F. (TX) – 2002  
 Moore, Arch A., Jr. (WV) – 1978  
 Moore, Jim (MN) – 2002  
 Moore, Joseph (NH) – 1956  
 Moore, Scott (NE) – 2000  
 Moore, W. Henson (LA) – 1986  
 Moos, Malcolm (MN) – 1978  
 Morales, Victor M. (TX) – 1996, 2002  
 Morgan, Howard (OR) – 1966  
 Morgan, Richard (CA) – 1980  
 Morgan, Robert (NC) – 1974, 1980  
 Morrah, Bradley (SC) – 1966  
 Morris, Corky (NM) – 1988  
 Morris, Lewis E. (MO) – 1962  
 Morris, Robert (NJ) – 1958, 1960, 1984  
 Morris, Robert (TX) – 1964, 1970  
 Morris, Thomas G. (NM) – 1972  
 Morris, Willie D. (MT) – 1982  
 Morrison, Cameron (NC) – 1932, 1944  
 Morrison, Frank B. (NE) – 1958, 1966, 1970  
 Morrison, John (MT) – 2006  
 Morrow, James H. (MT) – 1960  
 Morse, Wayne L. (OR) – 1956, 1962, 1968, 1972, 1974  
 Morton, Thruston B. (KY) – 1956, 1962  
 Mosbacher, Rob (TX) – 1984  
 Mosby, Charles P. (MS) – 1966  
 Moseley Braun, Carol (IL) – 1992, 1998  
 Moss, Dave (AZ) – 1994  
 Moss, Frank E. (UT) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Moss, Peter D. (VT) – 2004  
 Mothershed, George L. (OK) – 1984  
 Mountjoy, Richard “Dick” (CA) – 2006  
 Mover, Mike The (WA) – 1998  
 Moyer, Harrison A. (PA) – 1958  
 Moynihan, Daniel Patrick (NY) – 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994  
 Mudd, Jack (MT) – 1994  
 Muenster, Ted (SD) – 1990  
 Mullin, James E. (VT) – 1980  
 Mundt, Karl E. (SD) – 1960, 1966  
 Munoz, M. Elizabeth (CA) – 1988  
 Murkowski, Frank H. (AK) – 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998  
 Murkowski, Lisa (AK) – 2004  
 Murphy, George (CA) – 1964, 1970  
 Murphy, Larry (PA) – 1998  
 Murphy, Marsha (MO) – 1994  
 Murphy, Maurice J. (NH) – 1962  
 Murphy, Richard R. (SD) – 1966  
 Murphy, Robert (OK) – 1980  
 Murphy, William B. (OR) – 1960  
 Murray, Patty (WA) – 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Musgrove (AL) – 1920, 1926  
 Muskie, Edmund S. (ME) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Musmanno, Michael A. (PA) – 1964  
 Mydland, Gordon (SD) – 1972  
 Myers, Bobbie E. (WV) – 1988  
 Myers, Carlton (GA) – 1974  
 Myerson, Bess (NY) – 1980  
 Myrick, Sue (NC) – 1992  
 Nachtwey, Floyd (HI) – 1974  
 Nalewaja, Donna (ND) – 1998  
 Napier, E. W. (TX) – 1952  
 Naramore, Arch (KS) – 2004  
 Nathanson, Adelle R. (NY) – 1988  
 Neal, Jim (NC) – 2008  
 Neal, John R. (TN) – 1930, 1934, 1936, 1940  
 Neilsen, Harry C. (WA) – 1976  
 Nelson, Ari (MA) – 1978  
 Nelson, Ben (NE) – 1996, 2000, 2006  
 Nelson, Bill (FL) – 2000, 2006  
 Nelson, Gaylord (WI) – 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Nereim, Robert L. (IA) – 1966, 1968, 1978  
 Nesbitt, Charles (OK) – 1972, 1974  
 Nethercutt, George (WA) – 2004  
 Nettles, Bert (AL) – 1972  
 Neuberger, Maurine B. (OR) – 1960  
 Neumann, Mark W. (WI) – 1998  
 Nevenich, Anna (OR) – 1996  
 Newell, Jake F. (NC) – 1932  
 Nichol, Gene (CO) – 1996  
 Nichols, George (AL) – 1978  
 Nichols, James W. (MN) – 1990  
 Nicholson, Jim (MI) – 1996  
 Nickerson, Eugene H. (NY) – 1968

- Nickles, Don (OK) – 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998  
 Nishiki, Wayne K. (HI) – 1992  
 Nixon, Arlie (OK) – 1998  
 Nixon, Jeremiah W. “Jay” (MO) – 1988, 1998  
 Nixon, L. C. (NC) – 1990  
 Noble, Ed (OK) – 1980  
 Noble, Elaine (MA) – 1978  
 Noel, Philip W. (RI) – 1976  
 Nolan, James D. (OH) – 1976  
 Norcross, David F. (NJ) – 1976  
 Nordstrom, Ken (MN) – 1978  
 Noriega, Richard J. “Rick” (TX) – 2008  
 North, Ken (KS) – 1980  
 North, Oliver L. (VA) – 1994  
 Norton, Gale (CO) – 1996  
 Norvell, David L. (NM) – 1972  
 Norwitz, Allan (AZ) – 1976  
 Nuchims, Paul (WV) – 1994  
 Nunez, Samuel B. (LA) – 1986  
 Nunn, Louie B. (KY) – 1972  
 Nunn, Sam (GA) – 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990  
 O’Brien, Pat (MO) – 1974  
 O’Connell, Christine (DE) – 2006  
 O’Connor, Howard (WY) – 1990  
 O’Connor, Thomas J. (MA) – 1960  
 O’Daniel, W. Lee (TX) – 1942  
 O’Dell, Gloria (KS) – 1992  
 O’Dowd, Daniel D. (CA) – 1994  
 O’Dwyer, Paul (NY) – 1968, 1970, 1976  
 O’Grady, Marilyn F. (NY) – 2004  
 O’Hara, James G. (MI) – 1976  
 O’Hara, Shawn (MS) – 1994, 1996, 2008  
 O’Hearn, Taylor W. (LA) – 1962  
 O’Keefe, James (MS) – 2006  
 O’Konski, Alvin E. (WI) – 1957  
 O’Leary, Gerald (MA) – 1972  
 O’Neal (AL) – 1920  
 O’Neal, David C. (IL) – 1980  
 O’Neil, James F. (MI) – 1964  
 O’Reilly, Edward J. (MA) – 2008  
 O’Shea, Bernard G. (VT) – 1956  
 O’Sullivan, Eugene (NE) – 1958  
 Obama, Barack (IL) – 2004  
 Oberly, Charles M. (DE) – 1994  
 Obermeyer, Theresa (AK) – 1996, 2002  
 Oberweis, James D. (IL) – 2002, 2004  
 Ockerman, Foster (KY) – 1968  
 Odam, John Will (TX) – 1996  
 Odham, Brailey (FL) – 1964  
 Odman, R. J. (WA) – 1970  
 Odom, Fountain (NC) – 1986  
 Oglesby, George (AZ) – 1974  
 Olds, Glenn (AK) – 1986  
 Oliver, Craig (UT) – 1986, 1994  
 Oliver, R. Spencer (MD) – 1980  
 Olson, Leon R. (ID) – 1974  
 Olson, Russell A. (WI) – 1980  
 Orloski, Richard J. (PA) – 1998  
 Ormerod, Denny (KY) – 1992  
 Ortman, John (CA) – 1970  
 Osborn, Ted (KY) – 1968  
 Osborne, Bill (MT) – 1978  
 Osterberg, David (IA) – 1998  
 Otten, Robin D. (NM) – 1994  
 Otterbacher, John (MI) – 1978  
 Ottinger, Richard L. (NY) – 1970  
 Ousley, Charles (TX) – 1922  
 Overman, Lee S. (NC) – 1920, 1926  
 Overton, John H. (LA) – 1932, 1938, 1944  
 Owen, Charlie (KY) – 1998  
 Owens, W. R. (OK) – 1966, 1968  
 Owens, Wayne (UT) – 1974, 1992  
 Owsley (TX) – 1928  
 Oxford, Cliff (GA) – 2004  
 Oyler, Jim (KS) – 1986  
 Oyler, Thomas L. (KS) – 1996, 2002  
 Packard, George R. (PA) – 1976  
 Packwood, Bob (OR) – 1968, 1974, 1980, 1986, 1992  
 Padgett, William Mike (TN) – 2008  
 Palmer, Don (TN) – 1972  
 Palmer, Hazel (MO) – 1958  
 Pappas, Maria (IL) – 2004  
 Park, W. Anthony (ID) – 1972  
 Parke, Greg (VT) – 2006  
 Parker, James E. (NJ) – 1976  
 Parker, Susan (AL) – 2002  
 Parker, William E. (KY) – 1974  
 Parkin, Wilbur R. (WA) – 1976  
 Parkison, Dean (GA) – 1978, 1984  
 Parmer, Hugh (TX) – 1990  
 Pastore, John O. (RI) – 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Patric, John (WA) – 1962, 1974  
 Patrick, Bill (WA) – 1970  
 Patterson, L. Brooks (MI) – 1978  
 Patterson, Pat J. (OK) – 1966  
 Patton, E. Earl (GA) – 1968  
 Patton, Robert A. (NH) – 1986  
 Patty, Hubert D. (TN) – 1964, 1988  
 Paul, Ron (TX) – 1984  
 Paulus, Norma (OR) – 1995  
 Payne, Albert (OH) – 1968  
 Payne, Frederick G. (ME) – 1958  
 Payne, Rich (HI) – 2004  
 Peabody, Endicott (MA) – 1966, (NH) 1986  
 Peacock, Bill (MO) – 1992  
 Pearce, Steve (NM) – 2000, 2008  
 Pearson, Anton (MT) – 2008  
 Pearson, James B. (KS) – 1962, 1966, 1972  
 Peddy, George (TX) – 1948  
 Peden, Katherine (KY) – 1968  
 Pederson, Jim (AZ) – 2006  
 Pell, Claiborne (RI) – 1960, 1966, 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Penberthy, Larry (WA) – 1982  
 Pennacchio, Chuck (PA) – 2006  
 Pennacchio, Joseph (NJ) – 2008  
 Pepper, Claude (FL) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1944, 1950, 1958  
 Pepple, Ross (OH) – 1962  
 Percy, Charles H. (IL) – 1966, 1972, 1978, 1984  
 Perez, Arturo (FL) – 1994  
 Perk, Ralph J. (OH) – 1974  
 Perkel, Marc (MO) – 2000  
 Perkins, “Tony” (LA) – 2002  
 Perrin, H. Joseph Sr. (CA) – 1998  
 Pervis, Melvin, Jr. (SC) – 1984  
 Peters, Jerome (MT) – 1972  
 Petersen, Hjalmar (MN) – 1958  
 Peterson, Elly M. (MI) – 1964  
 Peterson, Howard V. (AZ) – 1964  
 Peterson, P. K. (MN) – 1960  
 Peterson, Wallace C. (NE) – 1970, 1972  
 Petri, Thomas E. (WI) – 1974  
 Petrie, Philip (OR) – 2004  
 Pettigrew, Richard A. (FL) – 1974, 1980  
 Petty, Lawrence (MO) – 1970  
 Peyser, Peter A. (NY) – 1976  
 Pfeffer, David (NM) – 2006  
 Pfeifer, Paul E. (OH) – 1982  
 Phelps, Fred (KS) – 1992  
 Phenneger, Richard (ID) – 2008  
 Phillips, Ed (KS) – 1980  
 Phillips, Howard (MA) – 1978  
 Phillips, Vance (DE) – 1996  
 Pickering, Charles W. (MS) – 1978  
 Pickett, Laurence M. (NH) – 1956  
 Pierce, Eugene (NM) – 1976  
 Pierce, William G. (OH) – 2006  
 Pierpont, Ross Z. (MD) – 1968, 1974, 1992, 1994, 1998, 2000  
 Pingree, Chellie (ME) – 2002  
 Pinkerton, John (CA) – 1998  
 Pipkin, E. J. (MD) – 2004  
 Pirkowski, Edward “Eddie” (HI) – 2006  
 Pittman, Charles (MS) – 1982  
 Plyler, Leonard D. (NC) – 1998  
 Plymat, William N. (IA) – 1968  
 Poizner, Joseph J. (KS) – 1962  
 Pollack, Lana (MI) – 1994  
 Pollock, W. P. (SC) – 1920  
 Poole, Van B. (FL) – 1982  
 Porter, Charles O. (OR) – 1980  
 Porter, David (HI) – 2000  
 Post, Thomas R., Jr. (RI) – 1994, 1996  
 Potter, Charles E. (MI) – 1958  
 Potvin, Gregg (ID) – 1960  
 Powell, Wesley (NH) – 1966, 1972, 1980  
 Power, Phil (MI) – 1978  
 Prank, Patricia (FL) – 1988  
 Pratt, Charles A. (NC) – 1968  
 Pratt, Judith A. (NM) – 1984  
 Pressler, Larry (SD) – 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996  
 Price, John (IN) – 1998  
 Price, Kamuela (HI) – 1980  
 Prince, Randy (OR) – 1990, 1992  
 Prince, Tom (AR) – 1998  
 Pritchard, George M. (NC) – 1930  
 Privette, Clarice L. R. (WA) – 1976  
 Proffitt, Hansel (TN) – 1960  
 Protack, Michael D. (DE) – 2006  
 Proud, Richard F. (NE) – 1976  
 Prouty, Winston L. (VT) – 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Proxmire, William (WI) – 1957, 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982  
 Pryor, David (AR) – 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Pryor, Mark (AR) – 2002, 2008  
 Psak, Mike (IL) – 2008  
 Pucinski, Roman C. (IL) – 1972  
 Quaremba, James A. (NJ) – 1970  
 Quartel, Rob (FL) – 1992  
 Quattrocchi, John (RI) – 1970  
 Quayle, Dan (IN) – 1980, 1986  
 Quinn, Pat (IL) – 1996  
 Quinn, William F. (HI) – 1976  
 Quintana, N. Tito (NM) – 1960  
 Rachner, Mary Jane (MN) – 1982  
 Raczkowski, Andrew (MI) – 2002  
 Radakovich, Daniel I. (OH) – 2000  
 Radnofsky, Barbara Ann (TX) – 2006  
 Radway, Laurence I. (NH) – 1974  
 Raese, John R. (WV) – 1984, 2006  
 Rafferty, Max (CA) – 1968  
 Railey, Charles G. “Bud” – 2006  
 Raimondo, Tony (NE) – 2008  
 Rales, Josh (MD) – 2006  
 Ralph, James W. (NJ) – 1972  
 Rampton, Calvin L. (UT) – 1962  
 Randolph, Byron B. (WV) – 1956  
 Randolph, Jennings (WV) – 1958, 1960, 1966, 1972, 1978  
 Ranger, Ed (AZ) – 1998  
 Ransdell, Joseph E. (LA) – 1924, 1930  
 Rappaport, Jim (MA) – 1990  
 Rappaport, Paul H. (MD) – 2000  
 Rasmuson, Elmer (AK) – 1968  
 Rathje, Steve (IA) – 2008  
 Rauh, John (NH) – 1990, 1992, 1996  
 Rauschenberger, Steven J. (IL) – 2004  
 Ravenal, Thomas (SC) – 2004  
 Ravenel, Charles D. (SC) – 1978  
 Rawlings, George C. (VA) – 1970  
 Reardon, Tom (SD) – 1972  
 Redland, Richard (WY) – 1982  
 Redmond, Bill (NM) – 2000  
 Reece, B. Carroll (TN) – 1948  
 Reece, Norval D. (PA) – 1970  
 Reed, Christoph E. (IA) – 2008  
 Reed, Howard S. (WA) – 1970  
 Reed, Jack (RI) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Reed, Rick (HI) – 1992  
 Rees, Brian M. (CA) – 1998, 2000  
 Reese, George W., Jr. (LA) – 1960  
 Reeve, Oliver J. (IA) – 1960  
 Regier, Agnes Marie (OK) – 1996  
 Rehberg, Dennis (MT) – 1996  
 Reibman, Jeanette (PA) – 1976  
 Reid, Harry (NV) – 1974, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Reinholz, William H. (CA) – 1974  
 Rendon, Joseph (NM) – 1960  
 Renk, Wilbur N. (WI) – 1964  
 Rentschler, William H. (IL) – 1960, 1970  
 Resnick, Cindy (AZ) – 1994  
 Resnick, Joseph Y. (NY) – 1968  
 Ress, Bill (OH) – 1982  
 Ressencourt, Eugene (HI) – 1959  
 Revercomb, Chapman (WV) – 1956, 1958  
 Reyes, Art P. (HI) – 2000  
 Reynolds, James G. (RI) – 1978  
 Reynolds, Robert R. (NC) – 1926, 1932, 1938, 1950





- Reynolds, Sherry (OR) – 1984  
 Rhodes, Charles F. (SC) – 1980  
 Rhodes, George H. (OH) – 1992, 1994  
 Rhodes, James A. (OH) – 1970  
 Rhodes, Joseph (PA) – 1980  
 Rice, Andrew (OK) – 2008  
 Rich, Clancy (MT) – 1978  
 Rich, Horace S. (MD) – 1988  
 Richard, Bobby (MS) – 1982  
 Richards, Richard (CA) – 1956, 1962  
 Richardson, Don L. (TX) – 1978, 1984  
 Richardson, Elliot L. (MA) – 1984  
 Richardson, H. L. “Bill” (CA) – 1974  
 Richmond, Robert R., Jr. (MS) – 2000  
 Ricketts, Pete (NE) – 2006  
 Riegler, Donald W. (MI) – 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Riemers, Roland (MN) – 1976  
 Riggs, Frank (CA) – 1998  
 Riggs, June (WA) – 1974  
 Rigley, Bill (UT) – 1994  
 Ringer, Darrell T. (KS) – 1986  
 Ripley, Bob (MT) – 1984  
 Risch, Jim (ID) – 2008  
 Ritter, Tex (TN) – 1970  
 Robb, Charles S. (VA) – 1994  
 Roberts, Brigham E. (UT) – 1958  
 Roberts, David B. (PA) – 1964  
 Roberts, Dennis J. (RI) – 1960  
 Roberts, George B. (NH) – 1980  
 Roberts, Jack (OR) – 1995  
 Roberts, Kenneth (TN) – 1966  
 Roberts, Pat (KS) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Robertson, A. Willis (VA) – 1946, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966  
 Robertson, Michael (MA) – 1976  
 Robertson, R. E. (AK) – 1958  
 Robinett, Paul M. (MO) – 1974  
 Robinson, Jack E., III (MA) – 2000  
 Robinson, Joseph T. (AR) – 1924, 1930, 1936  
 Robinson, William I. (KS) – 1968  
 Rocap, William A. (IA) – 1972  
 Rock, Philip J. (IL) – 1984  
 Rockefeller, John D. “Jay,” IV (WV) – 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Rodewald, Richard W. (KS) – 1992  
 Rodham, Hugh E. (FL) – 1994  
 Roehrick, John P. (IA) – 1986  
 Rogers, Jim (OK) – 2002, 2004, 2008  
 Rogers, Sharon (WV) – 1978  
 Rolde, Neil (ME) – 1990  
 Romer, Roy (CO) – 1966  
 Romero, Gil (CO) – 1998  
 Romney, Lenore (MI) – 1970  
 Romney, Ronna E. (MI) – 1994, 1996  
 Romney, W. Mitt (MA) – 1994  
 Roncalio, Teno (WY) – 1966  
 Rosberg, Kelly Renee (NE) – 2008  
 Rosell, Antoinette (MT) – 1964  
 Rosen, Howard (NJ) – 1982  
 Rosenbaum, Paul (MI) – 1978  
 Ross, Charles R. (VT) – 1974  
 Ross, Robert M. (LA) – 1984  
 Roth, Herrick S. (CO) – 1974  
 Roth, William V., Jr. (DE) – 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000  
 Rothfus, Chris (WY) – 2008  
 Rothman-Serot, Geri (MO) – 1992  
 Rowland, Richard O. (HI) – 1992, 1994  
 Roy, Alphonse (NH) – 1960  
 Roy, William R. (KS) – 1974, 1978, 1990  
 Royer, Charles (WA) – 1983  
 Rubin, Ellis (FL) – 1994  
 Rudman, Warren B. (NH) – 1980, 1986  
 Rupert, Emerson H. (FL) – 1962  
 Ruppe, Philip E. (MI) – 1982  
 Rushton (AL) – 1920  
 Russell, Donald S. (SC) – 1966  
 Russell, John D. (GA) – 1986  
 Russell, Richard B. (GA) – 1926, 1932, 1936, 1942, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966  
 Rust, Jerry (OR) – 1996  
 Rusthoven, Peter (IN) – 1998  
 Ryan, Floyd E. (TX) – 1946  
 Ryan, Jack (IL) – 2004  
 Ryan, Tom (MO) – 1982  
 Ryan, Victor A. (WY) – 1984  
 Saba, Michael P. (ND) – 1980  
 Sabrin, Murray (NJ) – 2000, 2008  
 Sadler, Harry (TN) – 1976  
 Sagan, Cyril E. (PA) – 1982  
 Sahagian, Herman D. (ME) – 1958  
 Saiki, Patricia (HI) – 1990  
 Sailors, K. L. (WY) – 1962, 1964  
 Salazar, Ken (CO) – 2004  
 Salier, Bill (IA) – 2002  
 Salinger, Pierre (CA) – 1964  
 Salmon, Thomas P. (VT) – 1976  
 Saltonstall, Leverett (MA) – 1960  
 Salvey, Stephanie J. (OR) – 1992  
 Salvi, Al (IL) – 1996  
 Sanborn, John C. (ID) – 1956  
 Sand, Duane (ND) – 2000  
 Sandals, Alan (PA) – 2006  
 Sanders, Alex (SC) – 2002  
 Sanders, Barefoot (TX) – 1972  
 Sanders, Bernard (VT) – 2006  
 Sanders, Charlie (NC) – 1996  
 Sanders, Jared Y. (LA) – 1920, 1926  
 Sanders, Jerry (AK) – 2004  
 Sanders, John M. (SD) – 1998  
 Sandin, John N. (LA) – 1936  
 Sanford, Terry (NC) – 1986, 1992  
 Sanger, Paul E. (PA) – 1956  
 Santini, James (NV) – 1982, 1986  
 Santorum, Rick (PA) – 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Santucci, John (NY) – 1980  
 Sarbanes, Paul S. (MD) – 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994, 2000  
 Sargent, Claire (AZ) – 1992  
 Sasser, James R. (TN) – 1976, 1982, 1988, 1994  
 Sauerberg, Steve (IL) – 2008  
 Saxbe, William B. (OH) – 1968  
 Scarborough, Ella (NC) – 1998  
 Schaefer, Michael (MD) – 1986  
 Schaffer, Bob (CO) – 2004, 2008  
 Schaffer, Matt (ID) – 1992  
 Scheer, Robert (CA) – 1970  
 Scheffler, Larry (NV) – 1988  
 Schenk, Gene (MN) – 1990  
 Schiess, John T. (OR) – 1984  
 Schlanger, Harley (TX) – 1990  
 Schmidt, Ron (SD) – 1998  
 Schmier, Michael (CA) – 2000  
 Schmitt, Harrison “Jack” (NM) – 1976, 1982  
 Schmitz, John G. (CA) – 1980  
 Schneider, Claudine (RI) – 1990  
 Schnepel, Richard L. (OR) – 1978  
 Schock, Al (SD) – 1974  
 Schoenbeck, Albert E. (MO) – 1956  
 Schoepfel, Andrew F. (KS) – 1960  
 Schoolland, Ken (HI) – 1988, 1990  
 Schuette, Bill (MI) – 1990  
 Schuettinger, Robert (VT) – 1980  
 Schultz, Fred (FL) – 1970  
 Schulz, Bill (AZ) – 1980  
 Schumaker, Larry (SD) – 1980  
 Schumer, Charles E. (NY) – 1998, 2004  
 Schuster, Deryl K. (KS) – 1978  
 Schwartz, Allyson Y. (PA) – 2000  
 Schweiker, Richard S. (PA) – 1968, 1974  
 Schweitzer, Brian (MT) – 2000  
 Scott, Don (OH) – 1986  
 Scott, Hugh (PA) – 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Scott, Kevin P. (MA) – 2006  
 Scott, Marvin (IN) – 2004  
 Scott, Ralph (IA) – 1972  
 Scott, Thomas (MD) – 1998  
 Scott, W. Kerr (NC) – 1954  
 Scott, William J. (IL) – 1980  
 Searcy, Donald (NE) – 1972  
 Seeman, Ernest J. (IA) – 1960, 1966  
 Seith, Alex (IL) – 1978, 1980, 1984  
 Selden, Armistead I. (AL) – 1968, 1980  
 Sellers, Dean (AZ) – 1982  
 Sellers, Richard (AL) – 1992  
 Sells, Jack (GA) – 1968  
 Senn, Deborah (WA) – 2000  
 Sesler, William G. (PA) – 1970  
 Sessions, Jeff (AL) – 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Severn, Willard D. (OR) – 1980  
 Seyler, Daniel Z. (NJ) – 1990  
 Seymour, Hubert E. (NC) – 1966  
 Seymour, John (CA) – 1992  
 Seymour, Whitney N. (NY) – 1982  
 Shadeeg, Stephen (AZ) – 1962  
 Shaheen, Jeanne (NH) – 2002, 2008  
 Shallcross, John S. (NC) – 1966  
 Shamie, Raymond (MA) – 1982, 1984  
 Shankey, George W. (PA) – 1974  
 Shanklin, Patrick E. (WY) – 1972  
 Shanley, Bernard M. (NJ) – 1958, 1964  
 Shannon, James M. (MA) – 1984  
 Sharpe-Geisler, Valli (CA) – 2000  
 Sharpton, Al (NY) – 1992, 1994  
 Shasteen, Donald (NE) – 1978  
 Shasteen, H. E. (HI) – 1980  
 Shaw, Becky (MT) – 1994, 1996  
 Shea, Patrick A. (UT) – 1994  
 Sheeler, Carl L. (RI) – 2006  
 Shelby, Richard C. (AL) – 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Shepard, Jack (MN) – 2002, 2008  
 Shepherd, David W. (ID) – 1992  
 Sheppard, Morris (TX) – 1924, 1930, 1936  
 Shields, John K. (TN) – 1924  
 Shipley, Arbis D. (HI) – 1982  
 Sholtz, David (FL) – 1938  
 Short, Merton D. (CA) – 1988  
 Short, Robert E. (MN) – 1978  
 Shudlick, Jon L. (FL) – 1986  
 Siebert, Muriel (NY) – 1982  
 Sigl, James A. (WI) – 1974  
 Sigl, Jim (WI) – 2000  
 Sigmund, Barbara B. (NJ) – 1982  
 Sikes, James F. (FL) – 1934  
 Siler, Eugene (KY) – 1968  
 Simmons, Furnifold M. (NC) – 1924, 1930  
 Simms, Harry L. (MD) – 1962, 1968, 1970  
 Simms, Walter (FL) – 1976  
 Simon, Norton (CA) – 1970  
 Simon, Paul (IL) – 1984, 1990  
 Simons, Lynn (WY) – 1988  
 Simpson, Alan K. (WY) – 1978, 1984, 1990  
 Simpson, James A. (AL) – 1944, 1946  
 Simpson, John (KS) – 1980  
 Simpson, Milward L. (WY) – 1962  
 Sims, Robert (NM) – 1976  
 Sims, Ron (WA) – 1994  
 Sinclair, Dean L. (SD) – 1984  
 Singel, Mark S. (PA) – 1992  
 Sink, William Fenton (HI) – 1998  
 Skinner, Scott (VT) – 1976  
 Slaton, John M. (GA) – 1930  
 Slattery, Jim (KS) – 2008  
 Sledge, Terrell (TX) – 1946  
 Slettedahl, E. C. (MN) – 1958  
 Sloane, Harvey (KY) – 1990  
 Small, Arthur (IA) – 2004  
 Smart, Annie (LA) – 1974  
 Smathers, George A. (FL) – 1950, 1956, 1962  
 Smith (GA) – 1920  
 Smith, Albert Lee, Jr. (AL) – 1984  
 Smith, Bob (AL) – 1968  
 Smith, David R. (OH) – 2006  
 Smith, Doug (WA) – 1988  
 Smith, E. B. (IA) – 1962, 1966  
 Smith, Ellison D. (SC) – 1920, 1926, 1932, 1938, 1944  
 Smith, Elmo E. (OR) – 1960  
 Smith, Gordon H. (OR) – 1995, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Smith, Jack L. (ME) – 1966, 1972  
 Smith, K. L. (KS) – 1962, 1966, 1968  
 Smith, Kent W. (CA) – 1994  
 Smith, Kevin (AR) – 1996  
 Smith, Linda (WA) – 1998  
 Smith, Margaret Chase (ME) – 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Smith, McNeill (NC) – 1978  
 Smith, N. Leonard (NJ) – 1976

- Smith, Ralph Tyler (IL) – 1970  
 Smith, Rhett R. (TX) – 2008  
 Smith, Robert C. (NH) – 1990, 1996, 2002  
 Smith, Robert L. (ID) – 1974  
 Smith, Tony (AK) – 1992  
 Smith, Wilis (NC) – 1950  
 Smith, Woody (OR) – 1956  
 Smylie, Robert E. (ID) – 1972  
 Snead, Ned (TX) – 1988  
 Sneddon, D.P. “Dave” (ID) – 2002  
 Snelling, Richard A. (VT) – 1986  
 Snider, Paul (HI) – 1990  
 Snowe, Olympia J. (ME) – 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Snuffer, Rick (WV) – 2006  
 Snyder, George (FL) – 1982  
 Snyder, Jim (NY) – 2002  
 Sobhani, S. Rob (MD) – 1992, 2000  
 Solar, Larry D. (ND) – 1998  
 Somers, Robert V. (NC) – 1968  
 Sonneman, Joseph A. (AK) – 1978, 1996, 1998  
 Sorensen, Theodore C. (NY) – 1970  
 Sourwine, Jay (NV) – 1956  
 Sowell, Wayne (AL) – 2002, 2004  
 Spangrud, Truman (AZ) – 1992  
 Sparkman, John (AL) – 1946, 1948, 1954, 1960, 1966, 1972  
 Spaulding, Josiah A. (MA) – 1970  
 Specter, Arlen (PA) – 1976, 1980, 1986, 1992, 1998, 2004  
 Speed, Lynne A. (NJ) – 1994  
 Speer, James (NM) – 1960  
 Spence, Gene (NE) – 1994  
 Spencer, John (NY) – 2006  
 Spencer, Richard A. (ME) – 1996  
 Spong, William B., Jr. (VA) – 1966, 1972  
 Squires, Kate (CA) – 1994  
 Squires, Mary (GA) – 2004  
 St. John, Finis (AL) – 1980  
 Stabenow, Debbie (MI) – 2000, 2006  
 Stafford, John (MD) – 1998, 2000, 2004  
 Stafford, Robert T. (VT) – 1972, 1976, 1982  
 Staley, Oren L. (MO) – 1986  
 Stallings, Richard (ID) – 1992  
 Stamant, Philemon A. (LA) – 1962  
 Stanley, David M. (IA) – 1968, 1974  
 Stanton, Darryl (MN) – 2006, 2008  
 Stanton, James V. (OH) – 1976  
 Stapleton, Jeanne (NH) – 1992  
 Starky, Stuart (AZ) – 2000, 2004  
 Starr, Catherine M. (MS) – 2006  
 Stassen, Harold E. (MN) – 1978  
 Stebbins, Raymond (NH) – 2008  
 Steed, David C. (ID) – 1990  
 Steele, Michael S. (MD) – 2006  
 Steelman, Alan (TX) – 1976  
 Steger, Mike (MO) – 2004  
 Steiger, Sam (AZ) – 1976  
 Steinle, Roland J. (WI) – 1958  
 Stenberg, Don (NE) – 1996, 2000, 2006  
 Stengel, Richard (IL) – 1956  
 Stennis, John C. (MS) – 1952, 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976, 1982  
 Stephens, E. A. (LA) – 1942, 1944  
 Stephens, Hubert D. (MS) – 1922, 1928, 1934  
 Stephens, Ralph W. (NV) – 1998  
 Stepovich, Mike (AK) – 1958  
 Sterling, Harold (TN) – 1994  
 Stern, Henry S. (NY) – 1976  
 Stevens, Red (AK) – 1974  
 Stevens, Ted (AK) – 1962, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002, 2008  
 Stevens, William E. (NC) – 1974  
 Stevenson, Adlai E., III (IL) – 1970, 1974  
 Stevenson, Coke R. (TX) – 1948  
 Stewart, A. Tom (TN) – 1938, 1942, 1948  
 Stewart, Donald W. (AL) – 1978, 1980  
 Stewart, Mrs. Frank Ross (AL) – 1966, 1984, 1990, 1992  
 Stipe, Gene (OK) – 1978  
 Stockstill, Lyle (LA) – 1992  
 Stoddard, Jean L. (ID) – 1974  
 Stoen, Tim (CA) – 2004  
 Stofferahn, Kenneth D. (SD) – 1972, 1978  
 Stokes, John W. (GA) – 1966, 1978  
 Stokes, Richard A. (PA) – 1986  
 Stone, Richard (FL) – 1974, 1980  
 Stoner, J. B. (GA) – 1972  
 Stoner, Tom (IA) – 1980  
 Stoney (SC) – 1936  
 Strawbridge, Allen J. (TN) – 1948  
 Streeter, Jack (NV) – 1962  
 Strickland, Tom (CO) – 1996, 2002  
 Strinden, Earl (ND) – 1988  
 Stringer, Ken (IA) – 1960  
 Stroup, Richard (ND) – 1976  
 Stuart, Flora T. (KY) – 1980  
 Suddith, Clayton (AL) – 1998  
 Sullivan, Charles (MS) – 1978  
 Sullivan, Dennis J. (NH) – 1974  
 Sullivan, Florence M. (NY) – 1982  
 Sullivan, Frank L. (NH) – 1960  
 Sullivan, Joe (TX) – 1982, 1988  
 Sullivan, Mike (WY) – 1994  
 Sullivan, Webb (MT) – 1996  
 Sullivan, William J. (NH) – 1980  
 Sumey, Sheldon (WY) – 2000  
 Sumner, Jack (OR) – 1980  
 Sununu, John E. (NH) – 2002, 2008  
 Sununu, John H. (NH) – 1980  
 Sutton, Lee O. (MO) – 1974, 1980  
 Sutton, Pat (TN) – 1954  
 Sutton, Richard I. C. (HI) – 1990  
 Svilar, D. P. (WY) – 1970  
 Swanson, Claude A. (VA) – 1922, 1928  
 Swanson, Johnny, III (AL) – 2008  
 Sweatt, B. E. “Bee” (NC) – 1974  
 Sweatt, B. Emerson (MD) – 1988  
 Sweeney, Hugh (TX) – 1976  
 Sweeney, John (OR) – 1978, 1980, 1998  
 Sweeney, Tom (WV) – 1956  
 Swett, Dick (NH) – 1996  
 Swigert, Jack (CO) – 1978  
 Sydness, Steve (ND) – 1992  
 Sydney, Susanne (HI) – 1988  
 Sykes, Jim (AK) – 2002, 2004  
 Syme, Scott A. (ID) – 2008  
 Symington, James W. (MO) – 1976  
 Symington, Stuart (MO) – 1958, 1964, 1970  
 Symms, Steven D. (ID) – 1980, 1986  
 Taft, Robert A., Jr. (OH) – 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Taggart, Tom (AK) – 1990  
 Talbert, Jim (NV) – 1974  
 Talbott, Ken (WA) – 1982  
 Talent, Jim (MO) – 2002, 2006  
 Talley, Bernard L. (MD) – 1974  
 Talmadge, Eugene (GA) – 1936, 1938  
 Talmadge, Herman E. (GA) – 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974, 1980  
 Tanksley, Charles (GA) – 1992  
 Tarrant, Richard (VT) – 2006  
 Tarver, Stephen (WY) – 1984  
 Tasini, Jonathan B. (NY) – 2006  
 Tataii, Steve (HI) – 2006  
 Tauke, Tom (IA) – 1990  
 Taylor, Andrew T. (TN) – 1960  
 Taylor, Billy (MS) – 1984  
 Taylor, Glen H. (ID) – 1956  
 Taylor, John (MD) – 1998  
 Taylor, John D. (AL) – 1974  
 Taylor, John W. (IN) – 1994  
 Taylor, Mike (MT) – 2002  
 Taylor, Ted (AL) – 1978  
 Taylor, William J. (KY) – 1978  
 Taylor-Shelby, Mary (TN) – 2000  
 Tempelman, Andrew D. (NH) – 1986  
 Templin, Diane Beall (CA) – 2000  
 Tenenbaum, Inez (SC) – 2004  
 Tenney, Edwin W. (NC) – 1968  
 Terrell, Suzanne Haik (LA) – 2002  
 Terrill, Al (OK) – 1972  
 Terry, David D. (AR) – 1942  
 Tester, Jon (MT) – 2006  
 Tezlaff, Arch O. (KS) – 1972  
 Theis, Frank (KS) – 1960  
 Thiessen, Wayne (HI) – 1968  
 Thomas, Craig (WY) – 1994, 2000, 2006  
 Thomas, Cullen F. (TX) – 1922  
 Thomas, David J. (NE) – 1970  
 Thomas, Granville (KY) – 1956, 1980  
 Thomas, Jim (MO) – 1994  
 Thomas, Lee E. (LA) – 1924  
 Thomas, R. P. (NC) – 1990  
 Thomas, William M. (MO) – 1956, 1958, 1962, 1964  
 Thompson, Charlie E. (SC) – 1992, 1996  
 Thompson, Fletcher (GA) – 1972  
 Thompson, Fred (TN) – 1994, 1996  
 Thompson, Fred I. (AL) – 1930  
 Thompson, Harold G. (NM) – 1970  
 Thompson, Ken B. (WV) – 1990  
 Thompson, M. E. (GA) – 1956  
 Thompson, Morris (AK) – 1980  
 Thompson, Philip (KY) – 1992  
 Thompson, Richard (HI) – 1998  
 Thompson, Richard N. (NE) – 1984  
 Thompson, Sally (KS) – 1996  
 Thompson, Steve (WA) – 1998  
 Thompson, William B. (TN) – 1982  
 Thomson, E. Keith (WY) – 1960  
 Thornton, Dan (CO) – 1956  
 Thornton, Ray (AR) – 1978  
 Thorsness, Leo K. (SD) – 1974  
 Thorsness, Leo K. (WA) – 1992  
 Thune, John (SD) – 2002, 2004  
 Thurmond, J. Strom (SC) – 1950, 1956, 1960, 1978, 1984, 1990, 1996  
 Thye, Edward J. (MN) – 1958  
 Thyng, Harrison R. (NH) – 1966  
 Tibbs, J. W., Jr. (GA) – 1980, 1984  
 Tice, Merton B. (SD) – 1956  
 Tierney, John F. (MT) – 1976  
 Tilley, Cherie M. (NV) – 2004  
 Timmerman, Kenneth R. (MD) – 2000  
 Ting, Jan (DE) – 2006  
 Tingle, Robert G. (RI) – 2002, 2008  
 Tinsman, Maggie (IA) – 1996  
 Todd, A. L. (TN) – 1930  
 Tolhurst, George W. (KY) – 1978  
 Toomey, Patrick J. (PA) – 2004  
 Toopham, Larry (UT) – 1980  
 Torres, Genevieve (CA) – 1992  
 Torricelli, Robert G. (NJ) – 1996, 2002  
 Towell, David (NV) – 1976  
 Tower, John (TX) – 1966, 1972, 1978  
 Townsend, Mark (AL) – 2008  
 Tracanna, Joe (AK) – 1984  
 Trammell, Park (FL) – 1922, 1928, 1934  
 Tran, Hong (WA) – 2006  
 Treffinger, James W. (NJ) – 2000  
 Treisman, Eric (NM) – 1996  
 Tricomo, Ray (MN) – 2002  
 Trinity, Jim (CA) – 1992  
 Triplet, James T. (SC) – 1978  
 Tristani, Gloria (NM) – 2002  
 Troy, Frank (HI) – 1962  
 Trujillo, Art (NM) – 1996  
 Truman, Plato (ME) – 1966, 1976  
 Tsongas, Paul (MA) – 1978  
 Tsukiyama, Wilfred C. (HI) – 1959  
 Tucker, C. Delores (PA) – 1980  
 Tucker, I. B. (NC) – 1930  
 Tucker, Jan B. (CA) – 2000  
 Tucker, Jim Guy (AR) – 1978  
 Tufts, William K. (VT) – 1968  
 Tuke, Robert D. (TN) – 2008  
 Tull, Kevin (MO) – 2004  
 Tun, Ruby Jee (NV) – 2006  
 Tunney, John V. (CA) – 1970, 1976  
 Turner, Bill (NM) – 1994  
 Turner, Glenn W. (FL) – 1974  
 Turney, Steven Douglas (MS) – 2002  
 Turnipseed, Jorja P. (MS) – 1994  
 Tuttle, Fred (VT) – 1998  
 Twilegar, Ron J. (ID) – 1990



- Tydings, Joseph D. (MD) – 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Tydings, Millard E. (MD) – 1956  
 Tyson, Lawrence D. (TN) – 1924
- Udall, Mark (CO) – 2008  
 Udall, Tom (NM) – 2008  
 Ulander, Sig (OR) – 1962  
 Uldrich, John (MN) – 2006, 2008  
 Umstead, William B. (NC) – 1948  
 Underdahl, R. H. (MN) – 1964  
 Underwood, Cecil H. (WV) – 1960  
 Underwood, Norman (GA) – 1980  
 Underwood, Oscar W. (AL) – 1920  
 Upshaw, Will D. (GA) – 1942
- Valentine, William (NM) – 1988  
 Vallen, Edward B. (CA) – 1986  
 Van Dam, R. Paul (UT) – 2004  
 Van Nostrand, Maurie (IA) – 1978  
 Van Taay, William E. (MO) – 1956  
 Van Zandt, James E. (PA) – 1962  
 Vance, Marion (KY) – 1962  
 Vander Veen, Richard F. (MI) – 1978  
 Vandiver, S. Ernest (GA) – 1972  
 Vardaman, James K. (MS) – 1922  
 Vaught, DeSota (KY) – 1980  
 Veach, R. L. (AK) – 1962  
 Venable, J. Rosser (AR) – 1936  
 Vendsel, Raymond (ND) – 1958  
 Venema, James E. (DE) – 1978  
 Vick, Charles G. (TN) – 1982  
 Vickers, Arnold M. (WV) – 1958  
 Vickers, Richard W. (AL) – 1986  
 Vickers, Vic (AK) – 2008  
 Vidal, Gore (CA) – 1982  
 Vignola, Joseph C. (PA) – 1988  
 Vinich, John P. (WY) – 1988  
 Vinich, Mike (WY) – 1972  
 Violette, Elmer H. (ME) – 1966  
 Vitter, David (LA) – 2004  
 Voinovich, George V. (OH) – 1988, 2004  
 Vollack, Anthony (CO) – 1972  
 Vondersaar, Frank (AK) – 1996, 1998, 2002  
 Voorhees, Douglas Randolph (FL) – 1962  
 Vorachek, Roger (ND) – 1962  
 Vorhauer, Bruce (MT) – 1990  
 Voss, Peter E. (OH) – 1974
- Waggoner, Ronald William (MO) – 2000  
 Wald, David (CA) – 1976, 1980, 1982  
 Walker, E. S. (NM) – 1958  
 Walker, Prentiss (MS) – 1966  
 Wall (MS) – 1942  
 Wallace, Harold E. (MT) – 1970, 1972  
 Wallace, James E. (KY) – 1972  
 Wallace, Robert A. (IL) – 1980  
 Wallace, Wilson (OK) – 1962  
 Waller, William L. (MS) – 1978
- Wallop, Malcolm (WY) – 1976, 1982, 1988  
 Walstead, Elliot N. (WI) – 1956  
 Walstrom, R. Gregory (KS) – 1990  
 Walters, David (OK) – 2002  
 Warner, Carolyn (AZ) – 1976  
 Warner, John W. (VA) – 1996, 2002  
 Warner, Leigh (KS) – 1966  
 Warren, George (SC) – 1920  
 Washburn, James A. (WV) – 1982  
 Washburne, Brooks (OR) – 1990  
 Washington, George (OK) – 1968  
 Waterman, Frances A. (OH) – 1980  
 Watkins, Arthur V. (UT) – 1958  
 Watkins, Joe (PA) – 1994  
 Watson, Andrew J. (PA) – 1976  
 Watson, Jack A. (KY) – 1978  
 Watson, Thomas (GA) – 1920  
 Wattay, Paul F. (MD) – 1968  
 Watts, Gene (OH) – 1994  
 Wayman, Kenneth (MD) – 1998, 2000  
 Weakley (AL) – 1920  
 Weaver, James (OR) – 1986  
 Webb, James (VA) – 2006  
 Webb, John C. (MD) – 1988, 1994  
 Webb, Taylor (MS) – 1972  
 Weber, George D. (MO) – 1992  
 Weber, Phil (NH) – 1998  
 Webster, Elnardo J. (NJ) – 1988  
 Wecht, Cyril H. (PA) – 1982  
 Wegner, Glen (ID) – 1972  
 Wegner, Kenneth (NV) – 2004  
 Weicker, Lowell P. (CT) – 1970  
 Weiland, Frederick A. (WV) – 1982  
 Weilenmann, Milton (UT) – 1968  
 Weinberg, Lois Combs (KY) – 2002  
 Weisman, Lawrence I. (HI) – 1980  
 Welch, Bob (WI) – 2004  
 Welch, John J. (VT) – 1976  
 Welch, Lou W. (MT) – 1958  
 Welch, Robert T. (WI) – 1994  
 Weld, William F. (MA) – 1996  
 Welker, Herman (ID) – 1956  
 Wellstone, Paul (MN) – 1990, 1996, 2002  
 Wendelken, Martin E. (NJ) – 1976  
 Westfall, David (MO) – 1992  
 Westlake, Ralph O. (WA) – 1968  
 Wetzell, Joseph (OR) – 1992  
 Weygand, Robert A. (RI) – 2000  
 Whaley, Maxine B. (AK) – 1966  
 Wheat, Alan (MO) – 1994  
 Wheatley, Thomas M. (MD) – 1992  
 Wheeler, Norman C. (MT) – 1972  
 Whitaker, Raymond B. (WY) – 1960, 1978  
 Whitcomb, Edgar D. (IN) – 1976  
 White (AL) – 1920  
 White, Compton (ID) – 1960  
 White, Dorothy K. (KS) – 1978
- White, Hugh L. (MS) – 1940  
 White, Jean T. (NH) – 1992  
 White, William L. (OH) – 1968  
 Whitehouse, Sheldon (RI) – 2006  
 Whitehurst, Daniel K. (CA) – 1982  
 Whitley, Clifton (MS) – 1966  
 Whitman, Christine Todd (NJ) – 1990  
 Whitmore, Howard (MA) – 1964  
 Whitney, Wheelock (MN) – 1964  
 Whittaker, Jed (AK) – 1992, 1996  
 Whittenburg, Roy (TX) – 1958  
 Wicker, Roger (MS) – 2008  
 Wickes, Jack (IN) – 1988  
 Wickstrom, James P. (WI) – 1980  
 Wightman, Bobby (TX) – 2000  
 Wilcox, J. Mark (FL) – 1938  
 Wilcox, Lumund (IA) – 1956  
 Wilentz, Warren W. (NJ) – 1966  
 Wiley, Alexander (WI) – 1956, 1962  
 Wiley, Dan (AL) – 1978  
 Wiley, Mike (FL) – 1994  
 Wilkes, Clint (AL) – 1984  
 Wilkinson, Bud (OK) – 1964  
 Wilkinson, Ernest L. (UT) – 1964  
 Williams (SC) – 1932  
 Williams, Cecil J. (SC) – 1984, 1996  
 Williams, David J. (WA) – 1964  
 Williams, David L. (KY) – 1992, 2004, 2008  
 Williams, Dick (KS) – 1990  
 Williams, Doug (MN) – 2008  
 Williams, G. Mennen (MI) – 1966  
 Williams, Harrison A., Jr. (NJ) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1976  
 Williams, Hosea (GA) – 1972  
 Williams, James Malcolm (MN) – 1960  
 Williams, Larry (MT) – 1978, 1982  
 Williams, Marcus W. (NC) – 2008  
 Williams, Stephen (MN) – 2008  
 Williams, Terry (UT) – 1986  
 Williams, W. Dakin (IL) – 1972, 1974  
 Williamson, Richard S. (IL) – 1992  
 Williamson, Ronald F. (SD) – 1978  
 Willner, Don (OR) – 1972  
 Willoughby, John R. (TX) – 1966  
 Wills, Ronald E. (MN) – 2002  
 Wilson, Gaines P. (KY) – 1966  
 Wilson, Heather A. (NM) – 2008  
 Wilson, Henry Hall (NC) – 1974  
 Wilson, Hugh (TX) – 1972, 1976  
 Wilson, Pete (CA) – 1982, 1988  
 Wilson, Steve (TN) – 1994  
 Wilson, T. Webber (MS) – 1928  
 Wilson, W. R. (WV) – 1958  
 Wimbish, George (NC) – 1984, 1990  
 Winberry, John J. (NJ) – 1966  
 Winder, Donald L. (ID) – 1974  
 Wineberry, Jesse (WA) – 1994  
 Winter, William (MS) – 1984  
 Wirth, Timothy E. (CO) – 1986  
 Witherspoon, Buddy (SC) – 2008  
 Witwer, Samuel W. (IL) – 1960  
 Wofford, Harris (PA) – 1994
- Wold, James S. (WY) – 1964, 1970  
 Wolfe, Matthew Jay (WV) – 1988, 2002, 2008  
 Wollenburg, Arlyn F. (WI) – 1962, 1964  
 Woo, S. B. (DE) – 1988  
 Wood, C. W. (OK) – 1972  
 Wood, Charles (NV) – 1992  
 Wood, Shannon (TN) – 2000  
 Woodruff, Wilford Owen (NV) – 1970  
 Woods, Charles (AL) – 1996  
 Woods, Charles (NV) – 1994  
 Woods, Harriet (MO) – 1982, 1986  
 Worley, Harold (SC) – 1996  
 Wright (GA) – 1922  
 Wright, Donn H. (SD) – 1966  
 Wright, Lacy (WV) – 1984  
 Wright, Lloyd (CA) – 1962  
 Wright, Warren E. (IL) – 1960  
 Wright, William (NV) – 1962  
 Wyatt, Wilson W. (KY) – 1962  
 Wyden, Ron (OR) – 1995, 1998, 2004  
 Wyman, Jasper S. (ME) – 1988  
 Wyman, Louis C. (NH) – 1974  
 Wynia, Ann (MN) – 1994
- Yanisch, Rebecca (MN) – 2000  
 Yarbrough, Ralph (TX) – 1958, 1964, 1970, 1972  
 Yates, Sidney R. (IL) – 1962  
 Yeakel, Lynn (PA) – 1992  
 Yoder, John (WV) – 1990  
 York, Stanley (WI) – 1976  
 Yorty, Samuel W. (CA) – 1956, 1980  
 Yoshinaga, Nadao (HI) – 1964  
 Young, Bill Clinton (MO) – 2006  
 Young, Christopher F. (RI) – 2006, 2008  
 Young, Clifton (NV) – 1956  
 Young, Crystal (HI) – 1998  
 Young, David (TX) – 1996  
 Young, Harold J. (NJ) – 1988  
 Young, Kenneth E. (HI) – 1959  
 Young, Milton R. (ND) – 1956, 1962, 1968, 1974  
 Young, Stephen (MN) – 1996  
 Young, Stephen M. (OH) – 1958, 1964  
 Young, Wood Hall (NC) – 1974
- Zablocki, Clement J. (WI) – 1957  
 Zakhem, Sam (CO) – 1980  
 Zarwell, E. Robert (MD) – 1988  
 Zeleniak, John J. (MN) – 1990  
 Zeuske, Cate (WI) – 1994  
 Ziebarth, Wayne W. (NE) – 1972  
 Ziegler, Eugene N. (SC) – 1972  
 Zimmer, Dick (NJ) – 1996, 2008  
 Zimmerman, J. L. (NC) – 1968  
 Zimmerman, Robert (HI) – 1988  
 Zink, John (OK) – 1980  
 Ziser, Richard (NV) – 2004  
 Zorinsky, Edward (NE) – 1976, 1982  
 Zschau, Ed (CA) – 1986  
 Zumwalt, Elmo R. (VA) – 1976  
 Zych, Thomas E. (MO) – 1982





# GUBERNATORIAL GENERAL ELECTION CANDIDATES INDEX

The Gubernatorial General Election Candidates Index includes all candidates appearing in Chapter 30, “Gubernatorial General Election Returns, 1776–2008.” The index includes candidates’ names followed by state abbreviations and the years of candidacy. (See box, *State Abbreviations*, this page.) To locate a candidate’s returns, turn to pages 1598 to 1660 where the returns are arranged alphabetically by state and in chronological order of election for each state. For other references to gubernatorial candidates in the *Guide to U. S. Elections*, Sixth Edition, see the General Index, pages I-227 to I-307.

Aandahl, Fred G. (ND) – 1944, 1946, 1948	Adams, Spencer B. (NC) – 1900	Alger, Russell A. (MI) – 1884	Almond, J. Lindsay, Jr. (VA) – 1957
Abbot, Jim (SD) – 2002	Adams, Tod R. (TX) – 1954	Allain, Bill (MS) – 1983	Almond, Lincoln (RI) – 1978, 1994, 1998
Abbott, Martha (VT) – 1974	Adams, William H. (CO) – 1926, 1928, 1930	Allen, Byron G. (MN) – 1944	Alschuler, Samuel (IL) – 1900
Abernethy, Tom (AL) – 1954	Adkins, Homer M. (AR) – 1940, 1942	Allen, Charles H. (MA) – 1891	Alsop, John P. (IL) – 1892, 1896
Acker, Bert Lee (FL) – 1944, 1948	Agnew, Spiro T. (MD) – 1966	Allen, Charles H. (MO) – 1844	Altgeld, John P. (IL) – 1892, 1896
Ackerman, Lee (AZ) – 1960	Aiken, George D. (VT) – 1936, 1938	Allen, Frank G. (MA) – 1928, 1930	Ameringer, Oscar (WI) – 1914
Acuff, Roy (TN) – 1948	Akin, Warren (GA) – 1859	Allen, George F. (VA) – 1993	Ames, Adelbert (MS) – 1873
Adair, John (KY) – 1820	Alcorn, Hugh Meade (CT) – 1934	Allen, George H. (CO) – 1896	Ames, Albert A. (MN) – 1886
Adair, John A. M. (IN) – 1916	Alcorn, James L. (MS) – 1869, 1873	Allen, George W. (FL) – 1916	Ames, Alfred K. (ME) – 1934
Adam, Andrew (ME) – 1990	Aldrich, Chester H. (NE) – 1910, 1912	Allen, Heman (VT) – 1829, 1831	Ames, Oliver (MA) – 1886, 1887, 1888
Adams, Alva (CO) – 1884, 1886, 1896, 1904, 1906	Aldrich, Walter J. (VT) – 1914	Allen, Henry J. (KS) – 1914, 1918, 1920	Ammons, Elias M. (CO) – 1912
Adams, Charles Francis (MA) – 1876	Alexander, Archibald (DE) – 1795	Allen, Henry W. (LA) – 1864, 1865	Ammons, Teller (CO) – 1936, 1938
Adams, Jewett W. (NV) – 1882, 1886	Alexander, Lamar (TN) – 1974, 1978, 1982	Allen, James C. (IL) – 1860	Amsden, Charles H. (NH) – 1888, 1890
Adams, John Quincy (MA) – 1833, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871	Alexander, Moses (ID) – 1908, 1914, 1916, 1922	Allen, John (KY) – 1808	Anaya, Toney (NM) – 1982
Adams, Paul L. (NY) – 1966, 1970	Alexander, William C. (NJ) – 1856	Allen, Oscar K. (LA) – 1932	Andersen, Elmer L. (MN) – 1960, 1962
Adams, Samuel (MA) – 1794, 1795, 1796	Alfange, Dean (NY) – 1942	Allen, Philip (RI) – 1851, 1852, 1853	Anderson, C. Elmer (MN) – 1952, 1954
Adams, Sherman (NH) – 1948, 1950	Alger, Fred M., Jr. (MI) – 1952	Allen, Samuel L. (MA) – 1833	Anderson, D. G. “Andy” (HI) – 1982, 1986
	Alger, Horace C. (WY) – 1898	Allen, William (OH) – 1873, 1875	Anderson, Emmett T. (WA) – 1956
		Allen, William C. (SD) – 1934	
		Allin, Roger (ND) – 1894	
		Allis, Edward P. (WI) – 1877	
		Allred, James V. (TX) – 1934, 1936	

## STATE ABBREVIATIONS

Alabama	AL	Indiana	IN	Nebraska	NE	South Carolina	SC
Alaska	AK	Iowa	IA	Nevada	NV	South Dakota	SD
Arizona	AZ	Kansas	KS	New Hampshire	NH	Tennessee	TN
Arkansas	AR	Kentucky	KY	New Jersey	NJ	Texas	TX
California	CA	Louisiana	LA	New Mexico	NM	Utah	UT
Colorado	CO	Maine	ME	New York	NY	Vermont	VT
Connecticut	CT	Maryland	MD	North Carolina	NC	Virginia	VA
Delaware	DE	Massachusetts	MA	North Dakota	ND	Washington	WA
Florida	FL	Michigan	MI	Ohio	OH	West Virginia	WV
Georgia	GA	Minnesota	MN	Oklahoma	OK	Wisconsin	WI
Hawaii	HI	Mississippi	MS	Oregon	OR	Wyoming	WY
Idaho	ID	Missouri	MO	Pennsylvania	PA		
Illinois	IL	Montana	MT	Rhode Island	RI		



- Anderson, Forrest H. (MT) – 1968  
 Anderson, Henry W. (VA) – 1921  
 Anderson, Hugh J. (ME) – 1843, 1844, 1845  
 Anderson, J. H. (ID) – 1898  
 Anderson, John, Jr. (KS) – 1960, 1962  
 Anderson, Kenneth T. (KS) – 1950  
 Anderson, Sigurd (SD) – 1950, 1952  
 Anderson, T. J. (IA) – 1887  
 Anderson, Thomas J. (MN) – 1916  
 Anderson, Victor E. (NE) – 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Anderson, Wendell R. (MN) – 1970, 1974  
 Anderson, William R. (TN) – 1962  
 Andrew, John A. (MA) – 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864  
 Andrew, John F. (MA) – 1886  
 Andrews, Charles B. (CT) – 1878  
 Andrews, Garnett (GA) – 1855  
 Andrews, John (CO) – 1990  
 Andrews, Lloyd (WA) – 1960  
 Andrews, Mark (ND) – 1962  
 Andrews, Reddin (TX) – 1910, 1912  
 Andrus, Cecil D. (ID) – 1966, 1970, 1974, 1986, 1990  
 Angelides, Phil (CA) – 2006  
 Ansel, Martin F. (SC) – 1906, 1908  
 Anthony, George T. (KS) – 1876  
 Anthony, Henry B. (RI) – 1849, 1850  
 Apodaca, Jerry (NM) – 1974  
 Appleton, James (ME) – 1842, 1843, 1844  
 Archambault, Alberic A. (RI) – 1918, 1928  
 Archambault, Raoul, Jr. (RI) – 1952  
 Ariyoshi, George R. (HI) – 1974, 1978, 1982  
 Armstrong, Alexander (MD) – 1923  
 Armstrong, Charles M. (CO) – 1936  
 Armstrong, Robert (TN) – 1837  
 Arn, Edward F. (KS) – 1950, 1952  
 Arnall, Ellis (GA) – 1942  
 Arnesen, Deborah Arnie (NH) – 1992  
 Arnold, Lemuel H. (RI) – 1831, 1832, 1833  
 Arnold, Louis A. (WI) – 1922  
 Arnold, Olney (RI) – 1872, 1908, 1909  
 Arnold, Peleg (RI) – 1806, 1815  
 Arnold, William A. (WI) – 1904  
 Aronson, John Hugo (MT) – 1952, 1956  
 Ashcroft, John (MO) – 1984, 1988  
 Ashe, Thomas S. (NC) – 1868  
 Ashelstrom, Charles A. (CO) – 1912  
 Ashley, William H. (MO) – 1824, 1836  
 Askew, Reubin (FL) – 1970, 1974  
 Atiyeh, Victor G. (OR) – 1974, 1978, 1982  
 Atkinson, George (NH) – 1785  
 Atkinson, George W. (WV) – 1896  
 Atkinson, John M. (MO) – 1920  
 Atkinson, W. P. (OK) – 1962  
 Atkinson, William Y. (GA) – 1894, 1896  
 Atwater, Charles (CT) – 1878  
 Atwell, W. H. (TX) – 1922  
 Atwood, John (NH) – 1851, 1852  
 Austin, Horace (MN) – 1869, 1871  
 Austin, Richard B. (IL) – 1956  
 Auten, H. F. (AR) – 1898  
 Avenson, Donald D. (IA) – 1990  
 Avery, Carlos (MN) – 1924  
 Avery, William H. (KS) – 1964, 1966  
 Aycock, Charles B. (NC) – 1900  
 Ayers, Roy E. (MT) – 1936, 1940  
 Aylward, John A. (WI) – 1906, 1908  
 Ayres, Tom (SD) – 1926  
 Babb, W. I. (IA) – 1895  
 Babbitt, Bruce (AZ) – 1978, 1980  
 Babcock, Tim (MT) – 1964, 1968  
 Bachelder, Nahum J. (NH) – 1902  
 Bacon, David E. (NM) – 2002  
 Bacon, Gaspar G. (MA) – 1934  
 Bacon, Waler W. (DE) – 1940, 1944  
 Badger, William (NH) – 1834, 1835  
 Bafalis, L. A. “Skip” (FL) – 1982  
 Bagby, Arthur P. (AL) – 1837, 1839  
 Bagley, John J. (MI) – 1872, 1874  
 Bagwell, Paul D. (MI) – 1958, 1960  
 Bailey, Carl E. (AR) – 1936, 1938  
 Bailey, Ed F. (OR) – 1930  
 Bailey, Ernest H. (VT) – 1944  
 Bailey, John (MA) – 1834  
 Bailey, John W. (MI) – 1918  
 Bailey, M. S. (CO) – 1896  
 Bailey, Thomas L. (MS) – 1943  
 Bailey, William (FL) – 1848  
 Bailey, William J. (KS) – 1902  
 Baird, David, Jr. (NJ) – 1931  
 Baird, Henry S. (WI) – 1853  
 Bakalis, Michael (IL) – 1978  
 Baker, Conrad (IN) – 1868  
 Baker, Davis S., Jr. (RI) – 1893, 1894  
 Baker, Howard H. (TN) – 1938  
 Baker, John I. (MA) – 1875  
 Baker, Nathaniel B. (NH) – 1854, 1855  
 Baker, R. Tarvin (KY) – 1868  
 Baker, Samuel Aaron (MO) – 1924  
 Baldacci, John (ME) – 2002, 2006  
 Baldridge, H. C. (ID) – 1926, 1928  
 Baldwin, Eli (OH) – 1836  
 Baldwin, Henry P. (MI) – 1868, 1870  
 Baldwin, Raymond E. (CT) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Baldwin, Roger S. (CT) – 1843, 1844, 1845  
 Baldwin, Simeon E. (CT) – 1910, 1912  
 Baliles, Gerald L. (VA) – 1985  
 Ballantine, James W. (ID) – 1894  
 Ballantine, Patrick J. (NC) – 2004  
 Ballou, Olney (RI) – 1847  
 Balzar, Fred B. (NV) – 1926, 1930  
 Bamberger, Simon (UT) – 1916  
 Bancroft, George (MA) – 1844  
 Bancroft, Joseph (DE) – 1924  
 Bangarter, Norman H. (UT) – 1984, 1988  
 Banks, John (PA) – 1841  
 Banks, Nathaniel P. (MA) – 1857, 1858, 1859  
 Banning, William L. (MN) – 1877  
 Barbour, Haley (MS) – 2003, 2007  
 Barker, D. E. (AR) – 1894  
 Barker, Harold H. (MN) – 1946  
 Barlocker, William A. (UT) – 1960  
 Barnaby, Jerrothmul B. (RI) – 1877  
 Barnes, Orlando M. (MI) – 1878  
 Barnes, Roy E. (GA) – 1998, 2002  
 Barnes, Sidney M. (KY) – 1867  
 Barnett, Jim (KS) – 2006  
 Barnett, Ross R. (MS) – 1959  
 Barnette, J. R. (AZ) – 1914  
 Barnum, E. M. (OR) – 1858  
 Barrere, Nelson (OH) – 1853  
 Barrett, Frank A. (WY) – 1950  
 Barrett, Jesse W. (MO) – 1936  
 Barron, William W. (WV) – 1960  
 Barrows, Lewis O. (ME) – 1936, 1938  
 Barry, John S. (MI) – 1841, 1843, 1849, 1854, 1860  
 Barry, William T. (KY) – 1828  
 Barstow, Amos C. (RI) – 1864  
 Barstow, John L. (VT) – 1882  
 Barstow, William Augustus (WI) – 1853, 1855  
 Bartlett, Charles W. (MA) – 1905  
 Bartlett, Dewey F. (OK) – 1966, 1970  
 Bartlett, Ichabod (NH) – 1831, 1832  
 Bartlett, John H. (NH) – 1918  
 Bartlett, Josiah (NH) – 1785, 1787, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793  
 Bartlett, Washington (CA) – 1886  
 Bartley, Mordecai (OH) – 1844  
 Barton, Ara (MN) – 1873  
 Barzee, C. W. (OR) – 1906  
 Basha, Eddie (AZ) – 1994  
 Bashford, Coles (WI) – 1855  
 Baskin, Alonzo P. (FL) – 1892  
 Bass, Robert P. (NH) – 1910  
 Bassett, Richard (DE) – 1798  
 Bate, William B. (TN) – 1882, 1884  
 Bateman, Raymond H. (NJ) – 1977  
 Bates, Curtis (IA) – 1854  
 Bates, Frederick (MO) – 1824  
 Bates, John L. (MA) – 1902, 1903, 1904  
 Bates, Mark P. (SD) – 1918, 1920  
 Batt, Philip (ID) – 1982, 1994  
 Battle, John S. (VA) – 1949  
 Battle, William C. (VA) – 1969  
 Baxley, Bill (AL) – 1986  
 Baxley, Lucy (AL) – 2006  
 Baxter, Elisha (AR) – 1872  
 Baxter, George W. (WY) – 1890  
 Baxter, Lewis T. (TN) – 1890  
 Baxter, Percival P. (ME) – 1922  
 Bayh, Evan (IN) – 1988, 1992  
 Beach, Erasmus D. (MA) – 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1860  
 Beach, William B. (RI) – 1876  
 Beall, J. Glenn (MD) – 1978  
 Beardsley, Morris (CT) – 1916  
 Beardsley, Samuel E. (CT) – 1912  
 Beardsley, William (IA) – 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Beasley, David (SC) – 1994, 1998  
 Beattie, Taylor (LA) – 1879  
 Beauprez, Bob (CO) – 2006  
 Beauvais, Arnaud (LA) – 1831  
 Beaver, James A. (PA) – 1882, 1886  
 Bebb, William (OH) – 1846  
 Bebout, Eli (WY) – 2002  
 Beck, George T. (WY) – 1902  
 Becker, George L. (MN) – 1859, 1894  
 Beckham, John C. W. (KY) – 1900, 1903, 1927  
 Beddow, Jim (SD) – 1994  
 Bedell, John (NH) – 1869, 1870  
 Bedford, Gunning, Jr. (DE) – 1795  
 Bedford, Homer F. (CO) – 1942  
 Bedle, Joseph D. (NJ) – 1874  
 Beebe, Mike (AR) – 2006  
 Beeckman, R. Livingston (RI) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Beekman, C. C. (OR) – 1878  
 Beers, Seth P. (CT) – 1838  
 Begole, Josiah W. (MI) – 1882, 1884  
 Behan, W. J. (LA) – 1904  
 Belaga, Julie D. (CT) – 1986  
 Belknap, Morris B. (KY) – 1903  
 Bell, Bob (GA) – 1982  
 Bell, Charles H. (NH) – 1880  
 Bell, Charles J. (VT) – 1904  
 Bell, Chris (TX) – 2006  
 Bell, James (NH) – 1853, 1854, 1855  
 Bell, John (NH) – 1828, 1829  
 Bell, Joshua F. (KY) – 1859  
 Bell, P. Hansbrough (TX) – 1849, 1851  
 Bell, Samuel (NH) – 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822  
 Bell, Theodore A. (CA) – 1906, 1910, 1918  
 Bellmon, Henry L. (OK) – 1962, 1986  
 Bellotti, Francis X. (MA) – 1964  
 Benedict, Cleve (WV) – 1992  
 Benedict, Omer K. (OK) – 1926  
 Bennett, Caleb P. (DE) – 1832  
 Bennett, John J., Jr. (NY) – 1942  
 Bennett, Louis (WV) – 1908  
 Bennett, Robert F. (KS) – 1974, 1978  
 Benson, Bruce (CO) – 1994  
 Benson, Craig (NH) – 2002, 2004  
 Benson, Elmer A. (MN) – 1936, 1938  
 Bentall, J. O. (MN) – 1916  
 Bentley, Arthur A. (WI) – 1922  
 Benton, Thomas H. (IA) – 1865  
 Benton, Thomas Hart (MO) – 1856  
 Benz, Alexander O. (WI) – 1944  
 Berge, George W. (NE) – 1904  
 Bernhardt, Michael (VT) – 1988



- Berry, James H. (AR) – 1882  
 Berry, Nathaniel S. (NH) – 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1861, 1862  
 Berry, Tom (SD) – 1932, 1934, 1936  
 Berry, William H. (PA) – 1910  
 Beshear, Steven L. (KY) – 2007  
 Best, Roy (CT) – 1944  
 Beveridge, Albert J. (IN) – 1912  
 Bibb, William Wyatt (AL) – 1819  
 Bickett, Thomas W. (NC) – 1916  
 Bicknell, Lewis W. (SD) – 1940, 1942  
 Biddle, John (MI) – 1835  
 Bidwell, John (CA) – 1875  
 Bierman, Adolph (MN) – 1883  
 Bigelow, Hobart B. (CT) – 1880  
 Bigger, Samuel (IN) – 1840, 1843  
 Biggs, Benjamin T. (DE) – 1886  
 Bigler, John (CA) – 1851, 1853, 1855  
 Bigler, William (PA) – 1851, 1854  
 Bilbo, Theodore G. (MS) – 1915, 1927  
 Billard, J. B. (KS) – 1914  
 Billings, Franklin S. (VT) – 1924  
 Billion, Jack (SD) – 2006  
 Bingham, Arthur (AL) – 1886  
 Bingham, Hiram (CT) – 1924  
 Bingham, J. A. (AL) – 1926  
 Bingham, Kinsley S. (MI) – 1854, 1856  
 Bingham, Robert P. (NH) – 1950  
 Bingham, W. H. H. (VT) – 1874, 1876, 1878  
 Bird, Charles Sumner (MA) – 1912, 1913  
 Bird, Francis W. (MA) – 1872  
 Bird, James B. (SD) – 1918  
 Birney, James G. (MI) – 1843, 1845  
 Bishop, A. (AR) – 1876  
 Bishop, Henry W. (MA) – 1852, 1853, 1854  
 Bishop, Neil (ME) – 1952  
 Bishop, Richard M. (OH) – 1877  
 Bishop, Robert R. (MA) – 1882  
 Bissell, Clark (CT) – 1846, 1847, 1848  
 Bissell, William H. (IL) – 1856  
 Black, Charles C. (NJ) – 1904  
 Black, Charles R. (AR) – 1948  
 Black, Chauncey F. (PA) – 1886  
 Black, Frank S. (NY) – 1896  
 Black, James D. (KY) – 1919  
 Black, W. W. (WA) – 1920  
 Blackburn, Luke P. (KY) – 1879  
 Blackford, Isaac (IN) – 1825  
 Blackmer, John (MA) – 1889  
 Blackwell, Kenneth J. (OH) – 2006  
 Blackwood, Ibra C. (SC) – 1930  
 Blagojevich, Rod R. (IL) – 2002, 2006  
 Blaine, John J. (WI) – 1914, 1920, 1922, 1924  
 Blair, Austin (MI) – 1860, 1862, 1872  
 Blair, C. Stanley (MD) – 1970  
 Blair, James T., Jr. (MO) – 1956  
 Blair, John I. (NJ) – 1868  
 Blanchard, James J. (MI) – 1982, 1986, 1990  
 Blanchard, Newton C. (LA) – 1904  
 Blanco, Kathleen Babineaux (LA) – 2003  
 Blandin, Amos (NH) – 1936  
 Blanton, Ray (TN) – 1974  
 Blasdel, Henry G. (NV) – 1864, 1866  
 Blaylock, Len E. (AR) – 1972  
 Bleakley, William F. (NY) – 1936  
 Blease, Coleman L. (SC) – 1910, 1912  
 Blewett, Pierce (ND) – 1930  
 Bliss, Aaron T. (MI) – 1900, 1902  
 Blood, Henry H. (UT) – 1932, 1936  
 Blood, Robert O. (NH) – 1940, 1942  
 Blount, J. H. (AR) – 1920  
 Blount, William (TN) – 1809, 1811, 1813  
 Bloxham, William D. (FL) – 1872, 1880, 1896  
 Blue, Robert D. (IA) – 1944, 1946  
 Blunt, Matt (MO) – 2004  
 Boardman, Elijah (CT) – 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815  
 Boasso, Walter J. (LA) – 2007  
 Boatright, William L. (CO) – 1928  
 Bodwell, Joseph R. (ME) – 1886  
 Boe, Nils A. (SD) – 1964, 1966  
 Boggs, J. Caleb (DE) – 1952, 1956  
 Boggs, Lilburn W. (MO) – 1836  
 Bolens, Harry W. (WI) – 1938  
 Boles, Horace (IA) – 1889, 1891, 1893  
 Boles, Thomas (AR) – 1884  
 Bomrich, Louis G. (WI) – 1900  
 Bond, Christopher S. (MO) – 1972, 1976, 1980  
 Bond, Frank M. (NM) – 1990  
 Bond, Hugh L. (MD) – 1867  
 Bond, Shadrach (IL) – 1818  
 Bonner, John W. (MT) – 1948, 1952  
 Bonniwell, Eugene C. (PA) – 1918, 1926  
 Bookwalter, John W. (OH) – 1881  
 Boosalis, Helen (NE) – 1986  
 Booth, Gardner (WA) – 1988  
 Booth, James (DE) – 1822  
 Booth, Newton (CA) – 1871  
 Bordelon, Louis (LA) – 1852  
 Boreman, Arthur I. (WV) – 1863, 1864, 1866  
 Boreman, Herbert S. (WV) – 1948  
 Boren, David L. (OK) – 1974  
 Botkin, Alexander C. (MT) – 1896  
 Botkin, Jeremiah D. (KS) – 1908  
 Bottolfsen, C. A. (ID) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Botts, Clarence M. (NM) – 1930  
 Bouck, William C. (NY) – 1840, 1842  
 Bourn, Augustus O. (RI) – 1883, 1884  
 Boutin, Bernard L. (NH) – 1958, 1960  
 Boutwell, George S. (MA) – 1849, 1850, 1851  
 Bowdoin, James (MA) – 1780, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1789, 1790  
 Bowen, A. E., Jr. (ND) – 1912  
 Bowen, Otis R. (IN) – 1972, 1976  
 Bowerman, Jay (OR) – 1910  
 Bowers, M. D. (AR) – 1926, 1928  
 Bowie, George W. (CA) – 1857  
 Bowie, Oden (MD) – 1867  
 Bowie, Richard J. (MD) – 1853  
 Bowles, Chester (CT) – 1948, 1950  
 Bowles, Hargrove, Jr. (NC) – 1972  
 Boyce, D. A. Jelly (OK) – 1958  
 Boyd, James E. (NE) – 1890  
 Boyd, Laura (OK) – 1998  
 Boyle, Emmet D. (NV) – 1914, 1918  
 Boynton, Charles A. (TX) – 1918  
 Brackett, John Q. A. (MA) – 1889, 1890  
 Bradbury, Bion (ME) – 1862, 1863  
 Bradford, Alexander B. (MS) – 1847  
 Bradford, Augustus W. (MD) – 1861  
 Bradford, Robert F. (MA) – 1946, 1948  
 Bradish, Luther (NY) – 1842  
 Bradley, Dorothy (MT) – 1992  
 Bradley, Jim (UT) – 1996  
 Bradley, Lewis R. (NV) – 1870, 1874, 1878  
 Bradley, Tom (CA) – 1982, 1986  
 Bradley, William C. (VT) – 1819, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838  
 Bradley, William O. (KY) – 1887, 1895  
 Bradshaw, John Paul (MO) – 1944  
 Brady, James H. (ID) – 1908, 1910  
 Brady, Jerry M. (ID) – 2002, 2006  
 Bragg, Thomas (NC) – 1854, 1856  
 Brainard, Lawrence (VT) – 1846, 1847, 1852, 1853  
 Bramlett, Leon (MS) – 1983  
 Bramlette, Thomas E. (KY) – 1863  
 Branch, John (NC) – 1838  
 Brandon, Gerald C. (MS) – 1827, 1829  
 Brandon, William W. (AL) – 1922  
 Branigin, Roger D. (IN) – 1964  
 Brann, Louis J. (ME) – 1932, 1934, 1938  
 Branon, E. Frank (VT) – 1954, 1956  
 Branson, L. C. (NV) – 1934  
 Branstad, Terry E. (IA) – 1982, 1986, 1990, 1994  
 Breathitt, Edward T. (KY) – 1963  
 Breathitt, John (KY) – 1832  
 Breaux, John E. (LA) – 1892  
 Bredesen, Phil (TN) – 1994, 2002, 2006  
 Breidenthal, John W. (KS) – 1900  
 Brennan, Joseph E. (ME) – 1978, 1982, 1990, 1994  
 Brewer, Earl (MS) – 1911  
 Brewster, Ralph O. (ME) – 1924, 1926  
 Breyer, Donald S. (VA) – 1997  
 Bricker, John W. (OH) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Bridges, H. Styles (NH) – 1934  
 Bridges, Robert (WA) – 1920  
 Bridgman, Samuel W. (RI) – 1821  
 Briggs, Ansel (IA) – 1846  
 Briggs, Frank A. (ND) – 1896  
 Briggs, George N. (MA) – 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1859  
 Brigham, Herbert F. (VT) – 1890  
 Brinkley, John R. (KS) – 1930, 1932  
 Briscoe, Dolph (TX) – 1972, 1974  
 Bristow, Bill (AR) – 1998  
 Britt, Henry M. (AR) – 1960  
 Brockett, Bruce D. (AZ) – 1946, 1948  
 Broderick, Raymond J. (PA) – 1970  
 Broening, William F. (MD) – 1930  
 Bronson, David (ME) – 1846, 1847  
 Bronson, Greene C. (NY) – 1854  
 Bronson, Samuel L. (CT) – 1900  
 Brooks, Bryant B. (WY) – 1904, 1906  
 Brooks, C. Wayland (IL) – 1936  
 Brooks, Erastus (NY) – 1856  
 Brooks, John (MA) – 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822  
 Brooks, Joseph (AR) – 1872  
 Brooks, Ralph G. (NE) – 1958  
 Brooks, Walter B. (MD) – 1887  
 Broome, James E. (FL) – 1852  
 Brotzman, Donald G. (CO) – 1954, 1956  
 Brough, Charles H. (AR) – 1916, 1918  
 Brough, John (OH) – 1863  
 Broughton, J. Melville (NC) – 1940  
 Broward, Napoleon Bonaparte (FL) – 1904  
 Brown, Aaron V. (TN) – 1845, 1847  
 Brown, Albert G. (MS) – 1843, 1845  
 Brown, Albert O. (NH) – 1920  
 Brown, Arthur M. (CT) – 1936  
 Brown, Benjamin Gratz (MO) – 1870  
 Brown, Bob (MT) – 2004  
 Brown, Clarence J. (OH) – 1934  
 Brown, Clarence, Jr. (OH) – 1982  
 Brown, D. Russell (RI) – 1892, 1893, 1894  
 Brown, Earl (MN) – 1932  
 Brown, Edmund G. (CA) – 1958, 1962, 1966  
 Brown, Edmund G. “Jerry,” Jr. (CA) – 1974, 1978  
 Brown, Ethan A. (OH) – 1816, 1818, 1820  
 Brown, Frank (MD) – 1891  
 Brown, Fred H. (NH) – 1922, 1924  
 Brown, Harvey D. (WI) – 1908  
 Brown, Jerry (OK) – 1986



- Brown, John C. (TN) – 1870, 1872  
 Brown, John Y., Jr. (KY) – 1979  
 Brown, John Young (KY) – 1891  
 Brown, Joseph Emerson (GA) – 1857, 1859  
 Brown, Joseph M. (GA) – 1908, 1910, 1912  
 Brown, Kathleen (CA) – 1994  
 Brown, L. A. (MO) – 1880  
 Brown, Mary (NH) – 2000  
 Brown, Neill S. (TN) – 1847, 1849  
 Brown, Pope (GA) – 1912  
 Brown, Robert B. (OH) – 1912  
 Brown, Roy (MT) – 2008  
 Brown, Thomas S. (FL) – 1848  
 Brown, Warren G. (NH) – 1879  
 Brown, William Moseley (VA) – 1929  
 Browne, George H. (RI) – 1864  
 Browne, Thomas C. (IL) – 1822  
 Browne, Thomas McClelland (IN) – 1872  
 Browning, Gordon (TN) – 1936, 1948, 1950  
 Brownlow, William G. (TN) – 1865, 1867  
 Bruce, Alexander B. (MA) – 1898  
 Bruce, C. Arthur (TN) – 1930, 1940  
 Brucker, Wilber M. (MI) – 1930, 1932  
 Brumbaugh, Martin G. (PA) – 1914  
 Bruntsdale, Norman (ND) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Bryan, Charles W. (NE) – 1922, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1938, 1942  
 Bryan, Richard H. (NV) – 1982, 1986  
 Bryant, Farris (FL) – 1960  
 Bryant, William R. (TX) – 1956  
 Bryson, Jim (TN) – 2006  
 Buchanan, John P. (TN) – 1890, 1892  
 Buchtel, Henry A. (CO) – 1906  
 Buck, Clayton Douglass (DE) – 1928, 1932  
 Buckalew, Charles B. (PA) – 1872  
 Buckingham, R. G. (CO) – 1878  
 Buckingham, William A. (CT) – 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865  
 Buckmaster, James D. (DE) – 1858  
 Buckner, Richard A. (KY) – 1832  
 Buckner, Simon B. (KY) – 1887  
 Buckson, David P. (DE) – 1964  
 Budd, James H. (CA) – 1894  
 Budlong, David H. (ID) – 1896  
 Buehner, Carl W. (UT) – 1968  
 Buel, Jesse (NY) – 1836  
 Buell, David E. (NV) – 1864  
 Buell, David L. (MN) – 1875  
 Bugbee, Newton A. K. (NJ) – 1919  
 Bulger, Michael J. (AL) – 1865  
 Bulkeley, Morgan G. (CT) – 1882, 1888  
 Bull, John (MO) – 1832  
 Bull, Mansen (DE) – 1816, 1819  
 Bullington, Orville (TX) – 1932  
 Bullitt, Scott (WA) – 1928  
 Bullock, Alexander H. (MA) – 1865, 1866, 1867  
 Bullock, Nathaniel (RI) – 1839  
 Bullock, Rufus B. (GA) – 1868  
 Bulow, William J. (SD) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Bumpers, Dale L. (AR) – 1970, 1972  
 Bunning, Jim (KY) – 1983  
 Burch, Palmer L. (CO) – 1958  
 Burch, Robert L., Jr. (OH) – 1994  
 Burdick, Quentin (ND) – 1946  
 Burges, Tristram (RI) – 1836, 1839  
 Burgess, D. (WA) – 1904  
 Burke, Andrew H. (ND) – 1890, 1892  
 Burke, James E. (VT) – 1908  
 Burke, John (ND) – 1906, 1908, 1910  
 Burke, John M. (ID) – 1892  
 Burke, William H. (KS) – 1940, 1942  
 Burkett, George W. (TX) – 1902  
 Burkitt, Frank (MS) – 1895  
 Burleigh, Edwin C. (ME) – 1888, 1890  
 Burnett, Peter H. (CA) – 1849  
 Burney, Dwight W. (NE) – 1964  
 Burnquist, Joseph A. A. (MN) – 1916, 1918  
 Burns, Haydon (FL) – 1964  
 Burns, John A. (HI) – 1959, 1962, 1966, 1970  
 Burnside, Ambrose E. (RI) – 1866, 1867, 1868  
 Burr, Aaron (NY) – 1804  
 Burris, John M. (DE) – 2000  
 Burroughs, John (NM) – 1958, 1960  
 Burrows, Lorenzo (NY) – 1858  
 Bursum, Holm O. (NM) – 1911, 1916  
 Burt, Homer P. (UT) – 1912  
 Burt, Wellington R. (MI) – 1888  
 Burton, William (DE) – 1854, 1858  
 Busbee, George (GA) – 1974, 1978  
 Bush, George W. (TX) – 1994, 1998  
 Bush, Jeb (FL) – 1994, 1998, 2002  
 Bushfield, Harlan J. (SD) – 1938, 1940  
 Bushnell, Asa S. (OH) – 1895, 1897  
 Busiel, Charles A. (NH) – 1894  
 Bussiere, Emile R. (NH) – 1968  
 Bustamante, Cruz (CA) – 2003  
 Butcher, Jake (TN) – 1978  
 Butler, Anthony (KY) – 1820  
 Butler, Benjamin F. (MA) – 1859, 1878, 1879, 1882, 1883  
 Butler, Dan (NE) – 1924  
 Butler, David (NE) – 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Butler, Ezra (VT) – 1826, 1827  
 Butler, Thomas (LA) – 1828  
 Butler, William O. (KY) – 1844  
 Butrovich, John, Jr. (AK) – 1958  
 Butte, George C. (TX) – 1924  
 Buxton, Ralph P. (NC) – 1880  
 Byerly, Clyde G. (ND) – 1950  
 Bymers, Cornelius (ND) – 1954  
 Byrd, Harry Clifton (MD) – 1954  
 Byrd, Harry F. (VA) – 1925  
 Byrd, Richard (AR) – 1844  
 Byrne, Brendan T. (NJ) – 1973, 1977  
 Byrne, Frank M. (SD) – 1912, 1914  
 Byrnes, James F. (SC) – 1950  
 Cady, Ernest (CT) – 1894  
 Cady, Virgil H. (WI) – 1926  
 Cafferata, Patty (NV) – 1986  
 Caffery, Don, Jr. (LA) – 1900  
 Cahill, Horace T. (MA) – 1944  
 Cahill, William T. (NJ) – 1969  
 Caine, J. T. (UT) – 1896  
 Calderwood, Willis G. (MN) – 1914  
 Caldwell, Millard F. (FL) – 1944  
 Caldwell, Tod R. (NC) – 1872  
 Calkins, William H. (IN) – 1884  
 Callan, Luke H. (RI) – 1934  
 Callaway, E. E. (FL) – 1936  
 Callaway, Howard H. (GA) – 1966  
 Camden, James M. (WV) – 1868  
 Camden, Johnson N. (WV) – 1872  
 Camejo, Peter Miguel (CA) – 2002  
 Cameron, Ralph H. (AZ) – 1914  
 Cameron, William E. (VA) – 1881  
 Campbell, Alex (OH) – 1826  
 Campbell, Bonnie J. (IA) – 1994  
 Campbell, C. (VA) – 1913  
 Campbell, Carroll (SC) – 1986, 1990  
 Campbell, Daniel (IA) – 1879  
 Campbell, E. L. (CO) – 1882  
 Campbell, Foster (LA) – 2007  
 Campbell, Henry T. (TN) – 1902  
 Campbell, Jack M. (NM) – 1962, 1964  
 Campbell, James E. (OH) – 1889, 1891, 1895  
 Campbell, James O. “Jim” (AK) – 1994  
 Campbell, John W. (OH) – 1828  
 Campbell, Thomas E. (AZ) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1936  
 Campbell, Thomas F. (OR) – 1874  
 Campbell, Thomas M. (TX) – 1906, 1908  
 Campbell, William B. (TN) – 1851  
 Campbell-Cline, Christina (KS) – 1990  
 Canby, Israel T. (IN) – 1828  
 Candler, Allen D. (GA) – 1898, 1900  
 Cannon, Harry L. (DE) – 1936  
 Cannon, Joseph D. (NY) – 1920  
 Cannon, Newton (TN) – 1827, 1835, 1837, 1839  
 Cannon, Paul (MT) – 1960  
 Cannon, William (DE) – 1862  
 Capers, H. (TX) – 1920  
 Caperton, Gaston (WV) – 1988, 1992  
 Capper, Arthur (KS) – 1912, 1914, 1916  
 Carcier, Donald L. (RI) – 2002, 2006  
 Carey, Hugh L. (NY) – 1974, 1978  
 Carey, James A. (MD) – 1879  
 Carey, Joseph M. (WY) – 1910  
 Carey, Robert D. (WY) – 1918  
 Cargo, David F. (NM) – 1966, 1968  
 Carlin, John (KS) – 1978, 1982  
 Carlin, Thomas (IL) – 1838  
 Carlson, Arne (MN) – 1990, 1994  
 Carlson, Frank (KS) – 1946, 1948  
 Carlson, George A. (CO) – 1914, 1916  
 Carlson, John (WA) – 2000  
 Carlton, Doyle E. (FL) – 1928  
 Carmichael, Gil (MS) – 1975, 1979  
 Carnahan, J. P. (AR) – 1892  
 Carnahan, Mel (MO) – 1992, 1996  
 Carney, Thomas (KS) – 1862  
 Carpenter, Cyrus Clay (IA) – 1871, 1873  
 Carpenter, R. B. (SC) – 1870  
 Carpenter, Randolph (KS) – 1948  
 Carpenter, Terry (NE) – 1940  
 Carpenter, Thomas F. (RI) – 1840, 1842, 1843  
 Carper, Thomas R. (DE) – 1992, 1996  
 Carr, Clarence E. (NH) – 1908, 1910  
 Carr, Elias (NC) – 1892  
 Carr, Ralph L. (CO) – 1938, 1940  
 Carr, William (MO) – 1825  
 Carroll, Beryl F. (IA) – 1908, 1910  
 Carroll, James (MD) – 1844  
 Carroll, John Lee (MD) – 1875  
 Carroll, Julian (KY) – 1975  
 Carroll, Robert P. (NY) – 1930  
 Carroll, William (TN) – 1821, 1823, 1825, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Carruth, Walter L. (AR) – 1970  
 Carruthers, Garrey E. (NM) – 1986  
 Carson, Joseph K., Jr. (OR) – 1954  
 Carter, Jimmy (GA) – 1970  
 Carter, Jonathan K. (ME) – 1994, 2002  
 Carter, Yancy (GA) – 1908  
 Caruthers, Robert L. (TN) – 1863  
 Carvel, Elbert N. (DE) – 1948, 1952, 1960  
 Carville, Edward P. (NV) – 1938, 1942  
 Cary, Melbert B. (CT) – 1902  
 Case, Norman S. (RI) – 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Casey, Robert P. (PA) – 1986, 1990  
 Casey, Thomas B. (NV) – 1906  
 Cashin, John Logan (AL) – 1970  
 Castle, Michael N. (DE) – 1984, 1988  
 Castro, Raul H. (AZ) – 1970, 1974  
 Cate, Asa P. (NH) – 1858, 1859, 1860  
 Catlin, George S. (CT) – 1848  
 Catts, Sidney J. (FL) – 1916  
 Caulfield, Henry Stewart (MO) – 1928

- Causey, Peter F. (DE) – 1846, 1850, 1854  
 Cayetano, Benjamin J. (HI) – 1994, 1998  
 Celebrezze, Anthony J., Jr. (OH) – 1990  
 Celeste, Richard F. (OH) – 1978, 1982, 1986  
 Cellucci, Paul (MA) – 1998  
 Center, John H. (VT) – 1900  
 Chace, Benjamin G. (RI) – 1873  
 Chace, James H. (RI) – 1889  
 Chafee, John H. (RI) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Chamberlain, Abiram (CT) – 1902  
 Chamberlain, Daniel H. (SC) – 1874, 1876  
 Chamberlain, Edwin M. (MA) – 1869, 1871  
 Chamberlain, George E. (OR) – 1902, 1906  
 Chamberlain, Henry (MI) – 1874  
 Chamberlain, Joshua L. (ME) – 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869  
 Chamberlain, Levi (NH) – 1849, 1850  
 Chamberlin, Robert (SD) – 1966, 1968  
 Chambers, Ernest W. (NE) – 1974  
 Chambers, Ezekiel F. (MD) – 1864  
 Chambers, Henry (AL) – 1821, 1823  
 Chambers, Thomas J. (TX) – 1851, 1853, 1861, 1863  
 Chambers, William (TX) – 1875  
 Chandler, Albert B. “Happy” (KY) – 1935, 1955  
 Chandler, Anson G. (ME) – 1852  
 Chandler, Ben (KY) – 2003  
 Chandler, Zachariah (MI) – 1852  
 Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant (NY) – 1908  
 Chapin, Josiah (RI) – 1851  
 Chapman, Charles (CT) – 1854  
 Chapman, Horace L. (OH) – 1897  
 Chapman, Reuben (AL) – 1847  
 Chase, Dudley (VT) – 1823  
 Chase, Ira J. (IN) – 1892  
 Chase, John C. (MA) – 1902, 1903  
 Chase, Ray P. (MN) – 1930  
 Chase, Salmon P. (OH) – 1855, 1857  
 Chase, Warren (WI) – 1849  
 Chavez, Fabian, Jr. (NM) – 1968  
 Chavez, Martin J. (NM) – 1998  
 Cheney, John M. (FL) – 1908  
 Cheney, Person C. (NH) – 1875, 1876  
 Cherry, Francis (AR) – 1952  
 Cherry, R. Gregg (NC) – 1944  
 Chiles, Lawton (FL) – 1990, 1994  
 Chittenden, Martin (VT) – 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815  
 Chittenden, Thomas (VT) – 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796  
 Christiancy, Isaac P. (MI) – 1852  
 Christianson, Theodore (MN) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Church, Daniel T. (RI) – 1897, 1898  
 Churchill, Thomas J. (AR) – 1880  
 Churchill, Winston (NH) – 1912  
 Chvala, Chuck (WI) – 1994  
 Cianchette, Peter E. (ME) – 2002  
 Cianci, Vincent A. (RI) – 1980  
 Claflin, William (MA) – 1868, 1869, 1870  
 Claiborne, William C. C. (LA) – 1812  
 Clardy, W. A. (AL) – 1938  
 Clark (KY) – 1855  
 Clark, A. M. (WY) – 1934  
 Clark, Barzilla W. (ID) – 1936  
 Clark, Charles (MS) – 1863  
 Clark, Chase A. (ID) – 1940, 1942  
 Clark, D. M. (IA) – 1881  
 Clark, E. S. (AZ) – 1926  
 Clark, Ed (CA) – 1978  
 Clark, Edward (TX) – 1861  
 Clark, F. Davis (ME) – 1946  
 Clark, George (TX) – 1892  
 Clark, James (KY) – 1836  
 Clark, John (GA) – 1825  
 Clark, John B. (MO) – 1840  
 Clark, Jonas (VT) – 1849  
 Clark, Merritt (VT) – 1854, 1855  
 Clark, Myron H. (NY) – 1854  
 Clark, Nehemiah (DE) – 1836  
 Clark, William (MO) – 1820  
 Clarke, George W. (IA) – 1912, 1914  
 Clarke, James P. (AR) – 1894  
 Clarke, John (DE) – 1816  
 Clarke, William B. (MD) – 1850  
 Clauson, Clinton A. (ME) – 1958  
 Clavelle, Peter (VT) – 2004  
 Clay, Clement Comer (AL) – 1835  
 Clay, Green (KY) – 1808  
 Clayton, G. R. (MS) – 1843  
 Clayton, Joshua (DE) – 1792  
 Cleaves, Henry B. (ME) – 1892, 1894  
 Clee, Lester H. (NJ) – 1937  
 Clement, Frank G. (TN) – 1952, 1954, 1962  
 Clement, Percival W. (VT) – 1902, 1906, 1918  
 Clements, Earle C. (KY) – 1947  
 Clements, William P. (TX) – 1978, 1980, 1986  
 Cleveland, A. C. (NV) – 1894, 1902  
 Cleveland, Chauncey F. (CT) – 1842, 1843, 1844  
 Cleveland, Edward S. (CT) – 1886  
 Cleveland, Grover (NY) – 1882  
 Clifford, John H. (MA) – 1852  
 Clifford, Tom (OH) – 1910  
 Clinch, Duncan (GA) – 1847  
 Clinton, Bill (AR) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1990  
 Clinton, De Witt (NY) – 1817, 1820, 1824, 1826  
 Clinton, George (NY) – 1777, 1780, 1783, 1786, 1789, 1792, 1801  
 Cloud, Roger (OH) – 1970  
 Clough, David M. (MN) – 1896  
 Clyde, George Dewey (UT) – 1956, 1960  
 Clymer, Hiester (PA) – 1866  
 Cobb, Howell (GA) – 1851  
 Cobb, Osro (AR) – 1936  
 Cobb, Rufus W. (AL) – 1878, 1880  
 Cobb, William T. (ME) – 1904, 1906  
 Coblentz, L. A. (ID) – 1912, 1914  
 Cobo, Albert E. (MI) – 1956  
 Coburn, Abner (ME) – 1862  
 Coburn, Berthold C. (VT) – 1946  
 Coburn, Jim (NH) – 2006  
 Cochran, A. M. (TX) – 1886  
 Cochran, John P. (DE) – 1874  
 Cochran, Robert L. (NE) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Cochran, John (WI) – 1886  
 Cocke, Edmund R. (VA) – 1893  
 Cocke, William (TN) – 1807, 1809  
 Coffin, Frank M. (ME) – 1960  
 Coffin, O. Vincent (CT) – 1894  
 Coghill, John B. “Jack” (AK) – 1994  
 Cogswell, Thomas (NH) – 1886  
 Coke, Richard (TX) – 1873, 1875  
 Colby, Anthony (NH) – 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847  
 Colby, Everett (NJ) – 1913  
 Colcord, Roswell K. (NV) – 1890  
 Cole, A. L. (MN) – 1906  
 Cole, Charles H. (MA) – 1928  
 Cole, Charles S. (AR) – 1938  
 Coleman (WI) – 1920  
 Coleman, J. Marshall (VA) – 1981, 1989  
 Coleman, James P. (MS) – 1955  
 Coleman, Norm (MN) – 1998  
 Coler, Bird S. (NY) – 1902  
 Coles, Edward (IL) – 1822  
 Collier, Henry Watkins (AL) – 1849, 1851  
 Collins, Alexander L. (WI) – 1849  
 Collins, James M. (CO) – 1920  
 Collins, John (DE) – 1820  
 Collins, John (IL) – 1904  
 Collins, John (RI) – 1786, 1789  
 Collins, Leroy (FL) – 1954, 1956  
 Collins, Martha Layne (KY) – 1983  
 Collins, Paul L. (MN) – 1912  
 Collins, Susan M. (ME) – 1994  
 Collins, Timothy E. (MT) – 1892  
 Colquitt, Alfred Holt (GA) – 1876, 1880  
 Colquitt, Oscar B. (TX) – 1910, 1912  
 Colt, Samuel Pomeroy (RI) – 1903  
 Colter, Fred T. (AZ) – 1918  
 Colton, Don B. (UT) – 1940  
 Combs, Bert T. (KY) – 1959  
 Comegys, Cornelius P. (DE) – 1836  
 Comer, Braxton B. (AL) – 1906  
 Comings, Herbert C. (VT) – 1926  
 Comstock, Charles C. (MI) – 1870  
 Comstock, William A. (MI) – 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932  
 Cone, Fred P. (FL) – 1936  
 Conley, William G. (WV) – 1928  
 Conlin, Roxanne (IA) – 1982  
 Connally, John B. (TX) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Conner, Martin S. (MS) – 1931  
 Conness, John (CA) – 1861  
 Connolly, Thomas J. (ME) – 1998  
 Connor, Selden (ME) – 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878  
 Conover, Simon B. (FL) – 1880  
 Conrad, Larry A. (IN) – 1976  
 Converse, Julius (VT) – 1872  
 Conway, Elias N. (AR) – 1852, 1856  
 Conway, James S. (AR) – 1836  
 Cony, Samuel (ME) – 1863, 1864, 1865  
 Cook, C. W. (KY) – 1879  
 Cook, Merrill (UT) – 1988, 1992  
 Cook, Rodney M. (GA) – 1978  
 Cooke, Lorrin A. (CT) – 1896  
 Cooke, Nicholas (RI) – 1776, 1777  
 Coolidge, Arthur W. (MA) – 1950  
 Coolidge, Calvin (MA) – 1918, 1919  
 Coolidge, Carlos (VT) – 1848, 1849  
 Coon, Ken (AR) – 1974  
 Cooper, Job A. (CO) – 1888  
 Cooper, John R. (NE) – 1960  
 Cooper, Mark A. (GA) – 1843  
 Cooper, Myers Y. (OH) – 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Cooper, Prentice (TN) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Cooper, Robert A. (SC) – 1918, 1920  
 Cooper, William B. (DE) – 1840  
 Coopwood, Thomas (MS) – 1845  
 Corbet, Leo (AZ) – 1980  
 Cornelius, T. R. (OR) – 1886  
 Cornell, Alonzo B. (NY) – 1879  
 Cornwell, John J. (WV) – 1904, 1916  
 Corwin, Thomas (CH) – 1840, 1842  
 Corzine, Jon (NJ) – 2005  
 Cosgrove, Samuel G. (WA) – 1908  
 Costigan, Edw. P. (CO) – 1912, 1914  
 Couch, Darius N. (MA) – 1865  
 Couchman, Peter (SD) – 1892  
 Coursey, Thomas B. (DE) – 1870  
 Courter, Jim (NJ) – 1989  
 Courtney, Thomas J. (IL) – 1944  
 Cowherd, William (MO) – 1908  
 Cowper, Steve J. (AK) – 1986  
 Cox, Channing H. (MA) – 1920, 1922  
 Cox, J. Elwood (NC) – 1908  
 Cox, Jack (TX) – 1962  
 Cox, Jacob D. (OH) – 1865  
 Cox, James M. (OH) – 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Cox, Thomas W. (FL) – 1912  
 Coxey, Jacob S. (OH) – 1895  
 Coy, John G. (CO) – 1890  
 Cozzens, William C. (RI) – 1863  
 Craddock, W. H. (KS) – 1902  
 Crafts, Samuel C. (VT) – 1828, 1829, 1830, 1832  
 Cragin, Charles R. (ME) – 1982





- Craig, George N. (IN) – 1952  
 Craig, Locke (NC) – 1912  
 Craig, William H. (NH) – 1952  
 Crane, Elvin W. (NJ) – 1898  
 Crane, Sylvanus B. (IA) – 1895  
 Crane, Winthrop Murray (MA) – 1899, 1900, 1901  
 Crank, Marion (AR) – 1968  
 Crapo, Henry H. (MI) – 1864, 1866  
 Craswell, Ellen (WA) – 1996  
 Crawford, Coe I. (SD) – 1906  
 Crawford, George Walker (GA) – 1843, 1845  
 Crawford, Joel (GA) – 1829, 1833  
 Crawford, Samuel J. (KS) – 1864, 1866  
 Creager, R. B. (TX) – 1916  
 Creighton, Hobart (IN) – 1948  
 Crichton, Jack (TX) – 1964  
 Crill, Louis N. (SD) – 1904, 1922  
 Crist, Charlie (FL) – 2006  
 Crittenden, John J. (KY) – 1848  
 Crittenden, Thomas Theodore (MO) – 1880  
 Croft, Chancy (AK) – 1978  
 Cronan (ND) – 1902  
 Crook, Abraham J. (ID) – 1892  
 Crosby, Robert B. (NE) – 1952  
 Crosby, William G. (ME) – 1850, 1852, 1853  
 Cross, Burton M. (ME) – 1952, 1954  
 Cross, James B. (WI) – 1857  
 Cross, Wilbur L. (CT) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Crossley, Randolph (HI) – 1966, 1974  
 Crosswell, Charles M. (MI) – 1876, 1878  
 Crothers, Austin L. (MD) – 1907  
 Crounse, Lorenzo (NE) – 1892  
 Crowder, H. L. (TN) – 1966  
 Crowder, John S. (AL) – 1950  
 Crowe, G. B. (AL) – 1900  
 Crowley, Roger J., Jr. (NH) – 1970, 1972  
 Crowninshield, Benjamin W. (MA) – 1818, 1819  
 Croxton, J. H. (NE) – 1870  
 Cruce, Lee (OK) – 1910  
 Crumble, J. T. (OK) – 1910  
 Crumpler, Shirley (NV) – 1974  
 Culbertson, Charles A. (TX) – 1894, 1896  
 Culbertson, John G. (TX) – 1920  
 Cullom, Shelby M. (IL) – 1876, 1880  
 Culver, Chet (IA) – 2006  
 Cummins, Albert B. (IA) – 1901, 1903, 1906  
 Cummins, Alva M. (MI) – 1922  
 Cunningham, C. E. (AR) – 1886  
 Cuomo, Mario M. (NY) – 1982, 1986, 1990, 1994  
 Curley, James M. (MA) – 1924, 1934, 1938  
 Currey, John (CA) – 1859  
 Currie, Ralph W. (TX) – 1950  
 Currier, Moody (NH) – 1884  
 Curry, Albert (DE) – 1882  
 Curry, Bill (CT) – 1994, 2002  
 Curtin, Andrew G. (PA) – 1860, 1863  
 Curtin, J. B. (CA) – 1914  
 Curtis, Kenneth M. (ME) – 1966, 1970  
 Curtis, Oakley C. (ME) – 1914, 1916  
 Cusey, James C. (KS) – 1874  
 Cushing, Caleb (MA) – 1847, 1848  
 Cushing, Thomas (MA) – 1782, 1785  
 Cushing, William (MA) – 1794  
 Cutler, Charles R. (RI) – 1875  
 Cutler, John C. (UT) – 1904  
 Daddario, Emilio Q. (CT) – 1970  
 Daggett, David (CT) – 1825, 1826  
 Dahl, C. P. (ND) – 1960  
 Dahlman, James C. (NE) – 1910  
 Dahoney, E. L. (TX) – 1886  
 Dailey, Frank C. (IN) – 1928  
 Dale, Charles M. (NH) – 1944, 1946  
 Dale, David M. (KS) – 1904  
 Daley, John J. (VT) – 1968  
 Dalton, John (VA) – 1977  
 Dalton, John M. (MO) – 1960  
 Dalton, Ted (VA) – 1953, 1957  
 Daly, Lorraine (SD) – 1922  
 Dana, Francis. (MA) – 1792  
 Dana, John W. (ME) – 1846, 1847, 1848, 1861  
 Daniel, John W. (VA) – 1881  
 Daniel, Mike (SC) – 1986  
 Daniel, Price (TX) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Daniels, Mitch (IN) – 2004, 2008  
 Darden, Colgate W., Jr. (VA) – 1941  
 Darnell, Nicholas H. (TX) – 1847  
 Davenport, Charles N. (VT) – 1865, 1866  
 Davenport, Ira (NY) – 1885  
 Davey, Martin L. (OH) – 1928, 1934, 1936, 1940  
 Davidson, James O. (WI) – 1906, 1908  
 Davis, Cushman K. (MN) – 1873  
 Davis, Cyrus W. (ME) – 1904, 1906  
 Davis, Daniel F. (ME) – 1879, 1880  
 Davis, David W. (ID) – 1916, 1918, 1920  
 Davis, Deane C. (VT) – 1968, 1970  
 Davis, Edmund J. (TX) – 1869, 1873, 1880  
 Davis, Gray (CA) – 1998, 2002  
 Davis, Harry L. (OH) – 1920, 1924  
 Davis, Isaac (MA) – 1845, 1846, 1861  
 Davis, Jefferson (AR) – 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Davis, Jefferson (MS) – 1851  
 Davis, Jim (FL) – 2006  
 Davis, Jimmie H. (LA) – 1944, 1960  
 Davis, John (MA) – 1833, 1834, 1840, 1841, 1842  
 Davis, John E. (ND) – 1956, 1958  
 Davis, John W. (RI) – 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891  
 Davis, Jonathan M. (KS) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Davis, Nicholas (AL) – 1831, 1847  
 Davis, Reuben (MS) – 1863  
 Davis, Thomas E. (WV) – 1892  
 Davis, Westmoreland (VA) – 1917  
 Davis, William (AR) – 1916  
 Dawes, James W. (NE) – 1882, 1884  
 Dawson (LA) – 1834  
 Dawson, Charles I. (KY) – 1923  
 Dawson, Daniel Boone (WV) – 1940, 1944  
 Dawson, William C. (GA) – 1841  
 Dawson, William M. O. (WV) – 1904  
 Daxon, Tom (OK) – 1982  
 de Baca, Ezequiel C. (NM) – 1916  
 De Buys (LA) – 1846  
 De Simone, Herbert F. (RI) – 1970, 1972  
 Dean, Gilbert B. (AL) – 1898  
 Dean, Howard (VT) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Dean, Stormy (NE) – 2002  
 Dearborn, Henry (MA) – 1817  
 Declouet, Alexander (LA) – 1849  
 Defenbach (ID) – 1932  
 Del Sesto, Christopher (RI) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Delamater, George W. (PA) – 1890  
 Dempsey, John J. (NM) – 1942, 1944  
 Dempsey, John N. (CT) – 1962, 1966  
 Dendahl, John (NM) – 2006  
 Deneen, Charles S. (IL) – 1904, 1908, 1912  
 Denney, Edwin R. (KY) – 1955  
 Denney, William E. (DE) – 1920  
 Dennison, William, Jr. (OH) – 1859  
 Dent, Louis (MS) – 1869  
 Depuy, Herbert C. (ND) – 1932  
 Depuy, William T. (ND) – 1944  
 Derbigny, Charles (LA) – 1855  
 Derbigny, Pierre (LA) – 1820, 1828  
 Dern, George H. (UT) – 1924, 1928  
 Derr, A. M. (ID) – 1958  
 Desha, Joseph (KY) – 1820, 1824  
 DeStefano, John (CT) – 2006  
 Destrehan, Jean Noel (LA) – 1820  
 Detweiler, W. H. (ID) – 1944  
 Deukmejian, George (CA) – 1982, 1986  
 Devens, Charles, Jr. (MA) – 1862  
 Dever, Paul A. (MA) – 1940, 1948, 1950, 1952  
 Devereux, James Patrick (MD) – 1958  
 DeVos, Dick (MI) – 2006  
 Dewey, Nelson (WI) – 1848, 1849  
 Dewey, Thomas E. (NY) – 1938, 1942, 1946, 1950  
 Dexter, Lemuel (MA) – 1814, 1815, 1816  
 Diamond, J. Jerome (VT) – 1980  
 Dickerson, D. S. (NV) – 1910  
 Dickie, Samuel (MI) – 1886  
 Dickinson, Luren D. (MI) – 1940  
 Dickson, D. C. (TX) – 1855  
 Dickson, David (MS) – 1823  
 Dietrich, Charles H. (NE) – 1900  
 Dill, Andrew H. (PA) – 1878  
 Dill, Clarence C. (WA) – 1940  
 Dill, William L. (NJ) – 1928, 1934  
 Dillingham, Paul (VT) – 1848, 1865, 1866  
 Dillingham, Paul, Jr. (VT) – 1840, 1847  
 Dillingham, William P. (VT) – 1888  
 Dillman, Ray E. (UT) – 1936  
 Dillon, Richard C. (NM) – 1926, 1928, 1932  
 Dilworth, Richardson (PA) – 1950, 1962  
 Diman, Byron (RI) – 1846  
 Dimond, Francis M. (RI) – 1854  
 Dingley, Nelson, Jr. (ME) – 1873, 1874  
 Dinsmoor, Samuel (NH) – 1823, 1831, 1832, 1833  
 Dinsmoor, Samuel, Jr. (NH) – 1849, 1850, 1851  
 DiPrete, Edward D. (RI) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 DiSalle, Michael V. (OH) – 1956, 1958, 1962  
 Dix, John (NY) – 1848  
 Dix, John A. (NY) – 1872, 1874, 1910  
 Dixon, Archibald (KY) – 1851  
 Dixon, Frank (AL) – 1938  
 Dixon, Jonathan (NJ) – 1883  
 Dixon, Joseph M. (MT) – 1920, 1924  
 Dixon, Sherwood (IL) – 1952  
 Dockery, Alexander Monroe (MO) – 1900  
 Dockery, Alfred (NC) – 1854, 1866  
 Dockery, Oliver H. (NC) – 1888  
 Docking, George (KS) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Docking, Robert (KS) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Docking, Tom (KS) – 1986  
 Dodge, Augustus C. (IA) – 1859  
 Dolloff, Maynard C. (ME) – 1962  
 Domenici, Pete V. (NM) – 1970  
 Donaghey, George W. (AR) – 1908, 1910  
 Donahay, Vic (OH) – 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Donaldson, J. Lyter (KY) – 1943  
 Donagh, Carl C. (OR) – 1946  
 Donlan, Edward (MT) – 1908  
 Donnell, Forrest C. (MO) – 1940  
 Donnelly, Ignatius (MN) – 1892  
 Donnelly, Phil M. (MO) – 1944, 1952  
 Donovan, William J. (NY) – 1932  
 Doolittle, James R. (WI) – 1871  
 Doolittle, Joel (VT) – 1824, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829  
 Doorley, Joseph A., Jr. (RI) – 1978  
 Dorn, W. J. Bryan (SC) – 1974  
 Dorsey, Hugh M. (GA) – 1916, 1918  
 Dougherty, Charles (GA) – 1835, 1839  
 Douglas, Jim (VT) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008

- Douglas, William L. (MA) – 1904  
Dow, Robert C. (NM) – 1928  
Dowd, Edward L. (MO) – 1972  
Downey, John G. (CA) – 1863  
Doyle, James E. (WI) – 2002, 2006  
Doyle, S. J. (ND) – 1918  
Drake, Francis M. (IA) – 1895  
Draper, Eben S. (MA) – 1908, 1909, 1910  
Drew, George F. (FL) – 1876  
Drew, Thomas S. (AR) – 1844, 1848  
Dreyfuss, Lee S. (WI) – 1978  
Driscoll, Alfred E. (NJ) – 1946, 1949  
Dryer, Edmund H. (AL) – 1934  
du Pont, Pierre S. “Pete,” IV (DE) – 1976, 1980  
Dubord, F. Harold (ME) – 1936  
Dudley, Edward B. (NC) – 1836, 1838  
Duff, James H. (PA) – 1946  
Dukakis, Michael S. (MA) – 1974, 1982, 1986  
Duke, David E. (LA) – 1991  
Dummit, Eldon S. (KY) – 1947  
Dumont, John (IN) – 1837  
Dumont, Wayne, Jr. (NJ) – 1965  
Duncan, Abner L. (LA) – 1820  
Duncan, Joseph (IL) – 1834, 1842  
Duncan, Lewis J. (MT) – 1912, 1916  
Dunklin, Daniel (MO) – 1832  
Dunlap, James (OH) – 1816, 1818  
Dunlap, Robert P. (ME) – 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836  
Dunn, Edward G. (IA) – 1912  
Dunn, Robert C. (MN) – 1904  
Dunn, Winfield (TN) – 1970, 1986  
Dunne, Edward F. (IL) – 1912, 1916  
Dunne, Joe E. (OR) – 1934  
Durand, Lorenzo T. (MI) – 1902  
Durbin, Winfield T. (IN) – 1900, 1912  
Durette, Wyatt B. (VA) – 1985  
Duryea, Perry B. (NY) – 1978  
Dutton, Henry (CT) – 1853, 1854, 1855  
Dwinell, Lane (NH) – 1954, 1956  
Dwyer, Ruth (VT) – 1998, 2000  
Dwyer, Thomas P. (MN) – 1916  
Dyer, Charles V. (IL) – 1848  
Dyer, D. P. (MO) – 1880  
Dyer, Elisha (RI) – 1857, 1858, 1897, 1898, 1899  
Dyke, William D. (WI) – 1974  
Eagle, James P. (AR) – 1888, 1890  
Earl, Anthony S. (WI) – 1982, 1986  
Earle, George H. (PA) – 1934  
Earley, Mark L. (VA) – 2001  
Earnest, William S. (AL) – 1853  
Easley, Michael F. (NC) – 2000, 2004  
Eastman, Ira A. (NH) – 1863  
Easton, John (VT) – 1984  
Eaton, A. E. (OR) – 1910  
Eaton, Benjamin H. (CO) – 1884  
Eaton, George E. (VT) – 1882  
Eaton, Horace (VT) – 1846, 1847  
Eaves, John A. (MS) – 2007  
Eberhart, Adolph O. (MN) – 1910, 1912  
Ebright, Don H. (OH) – 1950  
EchoHawk, Larry (ID) – 1994  
Eckerd, Jack M. (FL) – 1978  
Eden, John R. (IL) – 1868  
Edgar, Jim (IL) – 1990, 1994  
Edge, Walter E. (NJ) – 1916, 1943  
Edgerly, Martin V. B. (NH) – 1882  
Edison, Charles (NJ) – 1940  
Edmisten, Rufus (NC) – 1984  
Edmondson, J. Howard (OK) – 1958  
Edmunds, James M. (MI) – 1847  
Edwards, Clark S. (ME) – 1886  
Edwards, Cyrus (IL) – 1838  
Edwards, Edward I. (NJ) – 1919  
Edwards, Edwin W. (LA) – 1972, 1975, 1983, 1991  
Edwards, Frank J. (MT) – 1912, 1916, 1924  
Edwards, Henry W. (CT) – 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837  
Edwards, James B. (SC) – 1974  
Edwards, John Cummins (MO) – 1844  
Edwards, John L. (VT) – 1867, 1868  
Edwards, Ninian (IL) – 1826  
Edwards, R. M. (TN) – 1878  
Eels, Richard (IL) – 1846  
Egan, William A. (AK) – 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974  
Eggers, Paul (TX) – 1968, 1970  
Eggleston, Beriah B. (MS) – 1868  
Ehringhaus, J. C. B. (NC) – 1932  
Ehrlich, Robert L., Jr. (MD) – 2002, 2006  
Eikenberry, Ken (WA) – 1992  
Elder, Peter P. (KS) – 1888  
Elkin, Richard (ND) – 1976  
Ellerbe, William H. (SC) – 1896, 1898  
Ellington, Buford (TN) – 1958, 1966  
Elliott, Howard (MO) – 1952  
Ellis, John W. (NC) – 1858, 1860  
Ellsworth, Oliver (CT) – 1796  
Ellsworth, William W. (CT) – 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842  
Elrod, Samuel H. (SD) – 1904  
Ely, Joseph B. (MA) – 1930, 1932  
Emberton, Tom (KY) – 1971  
Emerson, Frank C. (WY) – 1926, 1930  
Emerson, Lee E. (VT) – 1950, 1952  
Emery, Lewis, Jr. (PA) – 1906  
Emmerson, Louis L. (IL) – 1928  
Endicott, William C. (MA) – 1884  
England, Paren (NE) – 1876  
Engler, John (MI) – 1990, 1994, 1998  
English, James E. (CT) – 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1880  
Epperson, Benjamin H. (TX) – 1851  
Erbe, Norman A. (IA) – 1960, 1962  
Erickson, John E. (MT) – 1924, 1928, 1932  
Erickson, Leif (MT) – 1944  
Ertel, Allen E. (PA) – 1982  
Ervin, Charles W. (NY) – 1918  
Erwin, James S. (ME) – 1970, 1974  
Erwin, S. B. (KY) – 1891  
Estee, Morris M. (CA) – 1882, 1894  
Etheridge, Emerson (TN) – 1867  
Eustis, William (MA) – 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824  
Eustis, William H. (MN) – 1898  
Evans, Daniel J. (WA) – 1964, 1968, 1972  
Evans, David H. (MN) – 1918  
Evans, H. Clay (TN) – 1894, 1906  
Evans, John Gary (SC) – 1894  
Evans, John V. (ID) – 1978, 1982  
Evans, L. D. (TX) – 1853  
Evans, Walter (KY) – 1879  
Everett, Edward (MA) – 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839  
Everett, William (MA) – 1897  
Evers, James Charles (MS) – 1971  
Ewing, Robert C. (MO) – 1856  
Ewing, Thomas (OH) – 1879  
Ewing, W. T. (AL) – 1888  
Exon, J. James (NE) – 1970, 1974  
Exum, Wyatt P. (NC) – 1892  
Fairbanks, Erastus (VT) – 1852, 1853, 1860  
Fairbanks, Horace (VT) – 1876  
Fairchild, Lucius (WI) – 1865, 1867, 1869  
Fairchild, Roger (ID) – 1990  
Fairchild, Sherman D. (ID) – 1920  
Fairfield, John (ME) – 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842  
Fancher, F. B. (ND) – 1898  
Fannin, Paul (AZ) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
Farmer, Edward G. (MO) – 1960  
Farnham, Roswell (VT) – 1880  
Farnsworth, Elon (MI) – 1839  
Farrar, Frank L. (SD) – 1968, 1970  
Farrar, Timothy (NH) – 1806  
Farwell, Leonard J. (WI) – 1851  
Fasi, Frank F. (HI) – 1982, 1994  
Faso, John (NY) – 2006  
Fassett, Jacob Sloat (NY) – 1891  
Faubus, Orval E. (AR) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964  
Feinstein, Dianne (CA) – 1990  
Felch, Alpheus (MI) – 1845, 1856  
Felker, Samuel D. (NH) – 1912  
Fellows, J. Q. (LA) – 1864  
Fellows, Lynn (SD) – 1944  
Fenner, Arthur (RI) – 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805  
Fenner, James (RI) – 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1843, 1844, 1845  
Fenton, Reuben E. (NY) – 1864, 1886  
Fenton, William H. (MI) – 1864  
Ferency, Zolton A. (MI) – 1966  
Ferguson, Benjamin (WI) – 1861  
Ferguson, James E. (TX) – 1914, 1916  
Ferguson, Jo O. (OK) – 1950  
Ferguson, Miriam A. (TX) – 1924, 1932  
Ferguson, Phil (OK) – 1958  
Fernald, Bert M. (ME) – 1908, 1910  
Fernald, Mark (NH) – 2002  
Ferris, Woodbridge N. (MI) – 1904, 1912, 1914, 1920  
Ferry, Elisha P. (WA) – 1889  
Ferry, William M. (UT) – 1904  
Fessenden, Samuel (ME) – 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848  
Fieger, Geoffrey (MI) – 1998  
Felder, James F. (NJ) – 1913  
Fields, Cleo (LA) – 1995  
Fields, John (OK) – 1914, 1922  
Fields, William J. (KY) – 1923  
Fifer, Joseph W. (IL) – 1888, 1892  
Fike, Ed (NV) – 1970  
Files, A. W. (AR) – 1896  
Files, J. R. (IA) – 1922  
Fillmore, Millard (NY) – 1844  
Finch, Cliff (MS) – 1975  
Findlay, James (OH) – 1834  
Findlay, William (PA) – 1817, 1820  
Fine, John S. (PA) – 1950  
Fink, Tom (AK) – 1982  
Finkelburg, Gustavus A. (MO) – 1876  
Finney, Joan (KS) – 1990  
Fish, Hamilton (NY) – 1848  
Fishback, William M. (AR) – 1892  
Fisher, E. S. (MS) – 1865  
Fisher, Jake (WV) – 1924  
Fisher, Jimmie Lou (AR) – 2002  
Fisher, John S. (PA) – 1926  
Fisher, Lee (OH) – 1998  
Fisher, Mike (PA) – 2002  
Fisher, Spencer O. (MI) – 1894  
Fisk, Clinton B. (NJ) – 1886  
Fitzgerald, David (CT) – 1922  
Fitzgerald, Frank D. (MI) – 1934, 1936, 1938  
Fitzgerald, Jerome D. (IA) – 1978  
Fitzgerald, John F. (MA) – 1922  
Fitzgerald, William (MI) – 1978  
Fitzpatrick, Benjamin (AL) – 1841, 1843  
Fizer, N. B. (AR) – 1890  
Flaherty, David T. (NC) – 1976  
Flaherty, Peter (PA) – 1978  
Flanagan, Webster (TX) – 1890  
Flanders, Benjamin (LA) – 1864  
Flandrau, Charles E. (MN) – 1867  
Flegel, Austin F. (OR) – 1950  
Fleming, A. Brooks (WV) – 1888  
Fleming, Francis P. (FL) – 1888  
Fletcher, Allen M. (VT) – 1912  
Fletcher, Ernie (KY) – 2003, 2007  
Fletcher, Ryland (VT) – 1856, 1857  
Fletcher, Thomas C. (MO) – 1864  
Flint, Samuel (NH) – 1870





- Florio, James J. (NJ) – 1981, 1989, 1993  
 Flory, Joseph (MO) – 1900  
 Flournoy, Houston I. (CA) – 1974  
 Flournoy, Martin (KY) – 1836  
 Flournoy, Thomas S. (VA) – 1855, 1863  
 Flower, Roswell P. (NY) – 1891  
 Floyd, Charles M. (NH) – 1906  
 Flynn, Olney R. (OK) – 1946  
 Flynn, William S. (RI) – 1922  
 Fogarty, Charles J. (RI) – 2006  
 Folger, Charles J. (NY) – 1882  
 Folk, Joseph Wingate (MO) – 1904  
 Folmar, Emory (AL) – 1982  
 Folsom, David S. (MT) – 1900  
 Folsom, James E. (AL) – 1946, 1954  
 Folsom, James E., Jr. (AL) – 1994  
 Fontaine, Charles D. (MS) – 1855  
 Foot, Samuel A. (CT) – 1834, 1835  
 Foote, Henry S. (MS) – 1851  
 Foote, Ralph A. (VT) – 1964  
 Foraker, Joseph B. (OH) – 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889  
 Forbes, Malcolm S. (NJ) – 1957  
 Ford, Nicholas (MO) – 1884  
 Ford, Peter J. (DE) – 1900  
 Ford, Samuel C. (MT) – 1940, 1944, 1948  
 Ford, Seabury (OH) – 1848  
 Ford, Thomas (IL) – 1842  
 Ford, Wendell H. (KY) – 1971  
 Fordice, Kirk (MS) – 1991, 1995  
 Forgy, Larry E. (KY) – 1995  
 Forrester, Doug (NJ) – 2005  
 Forsyth, John (GA) – 1827  
 Fort, George F. (NJ) – 1850  
 Fort, John Franklin (NJ) – 1907  
 Fosheim, Oscar (SD) – 1938  
 Foss, Eugene N. (MA) – 1910, 1911, 1912  
 Foss, Joe (SD) – 1954, 1956  
 Foster, Charles (OH) – 1879, 1881  
 Foster, Ephraim H. (TN) – 1845  
 Foster, Henry D. (PA) – 1860  
 Foster, Lafayette S. (CT) – 1850, 1851  
 Foster, M. J. “Mike” (LA) – 1995, 1999  
 Foster, Murphy J. (LA) – 1892, 1896  
 Foster, Robert C. (TN) – 1815, 1817  
 Fowle, Daniel G. (NC) – 1888  
 Fowler (TN) – 1898  
 Fowler, Absalom (AR) – 1836  
 Francis, David Rowland (MO) – 1888  
 Francis, John Brown (RI) – 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838  
 Frank, Melvin P. (ME) – 1896  
 Frankland, Herman C. (ME) – 1978  
 Frantz, Frank (OK) – 1907  
 Franzenburg, Paul (IA) – 1968, 1972  
 Fratt, Nicholas D. (WI) – 1881, 1884  
 Frazier, C. N. (TN) – 1942  
 Frazier, Clifford (NC) – 1932  
 Frazier, James B. (TN) – 1902, 1904  
 Frazier, Lynn J. (ND) – 1916, 1918, 1920, 1921  
 Fredericks, John D. (CA) – 1914  
 Freehafer, A. L. (ID) – 1924  
 Freeman, A. A. (TN) – 1872  
 Freeman, Orville L. (MN) – 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Freeman, Woody (AR) – 1984  
 French, Augustus C. (IL) – 1846, 1848  
 French, N. B. (WV) – 1880  
 French, Richard (KY) – 1840  
 Frensdorf, Edward (MI) – 1924  
 Freudenthal, Dave (WY) – 2002, 2006  
 Friedman, Richard S. “Kinky” (TX) – 2006  
 Frink, J. M. (WA) – 1900  
 Frizzell, Kent (KS) – 1970  
 Frohmiller, Ana (AZ) – 1950  
 Frohnmyer, Dave (OR) – 1990  
 Frothingham, Louis A. (MA) – 1911  
 Fry, Edward J. (MI) – 1944  
 Fuhr, John D. (CO) – 1982  
 Fulks, Clay (AR) – 1918  
 Fuller, Alvan T. (MA) – 1924, 1926  
 Fuller, Levi K. (VT) – 1892  
 Fuller, Philo C. (MI) – 1841  
 Fulton, John A. (NV) – 1938  
 Fulton, Robert D. (IA) – 1970  
 Funk, Frank H. (IL) – 1912  
 Fuqua, Henry L. (LA) – 1924  
 Furches, David M. (NC) – 1892  
 Furcolo, Foster (MA) – 1956, 1958  
 Furnas, Robert W. (NE) – 1872  
 Furnish, W. J. (OR) – 1902  
 Futrell, Julius M. (AR) – 1932, 1934  
 Gable, Robert E. (KY) – 1975  
 Gage, Henry T. (CA) – 1898  
 Gage, Jack R. (WY) – 1962  
 Gainer, Joseph H. (RI) – 1926  
 Gaither, George A. (MD) – 1907  
 Galbraith, Gatewood (KY) – 1999  
 Gallagher, Thomas (MN) – 1938  
 Gallaway, Jim (NV) – 1990  
 Gallen, Hugh J. (NH) – 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Gallentine, P. W. (AZ) – 1911  
 Gallogly, Edward P. (RI) – 1964  
 Galloway, William (OR) – 1894  
 Galusha, Jonas (VT) – 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819  
 Garber, Silas (NE) – 1874, 1876  
 Garcelon, Alonzo (ME) – 1878, 1879  
 Garcia, Felix (NM) – 1918  
 Gardiner, William Tudor (ME) – 1928, 1930  
 Gardner, A. B. (VT) – 1872  
 Gardner, Augustus P. (MA) – 1913  
 Gardner, Booth (WA) – 1984  
 Gardner, Frederick Dozier (MO) – 1916  
 Gardner, Halbert P. (ME) – 1914  
 Gardner, Henry J. (MA) – 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857  
 Gardner, J. F. (NE) – 1874, 1876  
 Gardner, James C. (NC) – 1968  
 Gardner, Jim (NC) – 1992  
 Gardner, O. Max (NC) – 1928  
 Gardner, Obadiah (ME) – 1908  
 Garfield, James R. (OH) – 1914  
 Garford, Arthur L. (OH) – 1912  
 Garland, Augustus H. (AR) – 1874  
 Garland, R. K. (AR) – 1882  
 Garrahy, Joseph J. (RI) – 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Garrard, James (KY) – 1800  
 Gartrell, Lucius (GA) – 1882  
 Garvey, Dan E. (AZ) – 1948  
 Garvey, Edward R. (WI) – 1998  
 Garvin, Lucius F. C. (RI) – 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905  
 Gary, Raymond (OK) – 1954  
 Gaston, William (MA) – 1873, 1874, 1875, 1877  
 Gaston, William A. (MA) – 1902, 1903, 1926  
 Gates, Charles W. (VT) – 1914  
 Gates, Ralph F. (IN) – 1944  
 Gavin, Robert L. (NC) – 1960, 1964  
 Gay, George E. (FL) – 1920  
 Gayle, John (AL) – 1831, 1833  
 Gaylord, Winfield R. (WI) – 1906  
 Gear, John Henry (IA) – 1877, 1879  
 Geary, John W. (CA) – 1849  
 Geary, John White (PA) – 1866, 1869  
 Geer, Theodore Thurston (OR) – 1898  
 Gegax, Henry F. (NV) – 1910  
 Gellatly, John A. (WA) – 1932  
 Gengras, E. Clayton (CT) – 1966  
 Gentry, Meredith P. (TN) – 1855  
 Gentry, William (MO) – 1874  
 George, Hyland P. (DE) – 1948  
 Georges, John (LA) – 2007  
 Geringer, Jim (WY) – 1994, 1998  
 Gerry, Elbridge (MA) – 1788, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1810, 1811, 1812  
 Gibbons, Charles (MA) – 1958  
 Gibbons, Jim (NV) – 1994, 2006  
 Gibbs, Addison C. (OR) – 1862  
 Gibbs, Barnett (TX) – 1898  
 Gibbs, William C. (RI) – 1821, 1822, 1823  
 Gibson, Ernest W. (VT) – 1946, 1948  
 Gibson, Lorenzo (AR) – 1844  
 Gidley, Townsend E. (MI) – 1851  
 Gilchrist, Albert W. (FL) – 1908  
 Gill, Moses (MA) – 1797, 1800  
 Gillaspie, George (IA) – 1869  
 Gillett, James N. (CA) – 1906  
 Gillette, Francis (CT) – 1853  
 Gillette, Lester S. (IA) – 1950  
 Gilligan, John J. (OH) – 1970, 1974  
 Gilman, Benjamin (OH) – 1803  
 Gilman, John T. (NH) – 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1808, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815  
 Gilmer, George R. (GA) – 1829, 1831, 1837  
 Gilmer, John A. (NC) – 1856  
 Gilmore, James S. (VA) – 1997  
 Gilmore, Joseph A. (NH) – 1863, 1864  
 Glade, Earl J. (UT) – 1952  
 Glasscock, William E. (WV) – 1908  
 Glendening, Parris N. (MD) – 1994, 1998  
 Glenn, Hugh J. (CA) – 1879  
 Glenn, Robert B. (NC) – 1904  
 Glick, George W. (KS) – 1868, 1882, 1884  
 Glynn, Martin H. (NY) – 1914  
 Goddard, Sam (AZ) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Goddard, Terry (AZ) – 1990  
 Godwin, Mills E., Jr. (VA) – 1965, 1973  
 Goebel, William (KY) – 1899  
 Goff, Nathan (WV) – 1876, 1888  
 Goggin, William L. (VA) – 1859  
 Goldberg, Arthur J. (NY) – 1970  
 Goldsborough, Phillips Lee (MD) – 1911  
 Goldsborough, William T. (MD) – 1847  
 Goldschmidt, Neil (OR) – 1986  
 Goldsmith, Stephen (IN) – 1996  
 Golisano, Tom (NY) – 1998, 2002  
 Goodell, David H. (NH) – 1888  
 Goodenow, Daniel (ME) – 1831, 1832, 1833  
 Goodin, John R. (KS) – 1878  
 Gooding, Frank R. (ID) – 1904, 1906  
 Goodland, Walter S. (WI) – 1944, 1946  
 Goodnow, Windsor H. (NH) – 1922  
 Goodover, Pat M. (MT) – 1984  
 Goodrich, James P. (IN) – 1916  
 Goodwin, Charles A. (CT) – 1910  
 Goodwin, Frank A. (MA) – 1934  
 Goodwin, Ichabod (NH) – 1859, 1860  
 Goodwyn, Albert T. (AL) – 1896  
 Gordon, George W. (MA) – 1856  
 Gordon, John B. (GA) – 1868, 1886, 1888  
 Gordy, William J. (DE) – 1980  
 Gore, Christopher (MA) – 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811  
 Gore, Howard M. (WV) – 1924  
 Gore, Louise (MD) – 1974  
 Gorman, Arthur Pue (MD) – 1911  
 Gossett, Charles C. (ID) – 1944  
 Goudy, Frank C. (CO) – 1900  
 Gould, Samuel W. (ME) – 1902  
 Gould, Vick (WA) – 1972  
 Grabiel, John W. (AR) – 1922, 1924  
 Gragson, Oran K. (NV) – 1962  
 Graham, Bob (FL) – 1978, 1982  
 Graham, Horace F. (VT) – 1916  
 Graham, William A. (NC) – 1844, 1846  
 Granai, Edwin C. (VT) – 1978  
 Granberry, Jim (TX) – 1974  
 Grandmaison, J. Joseph (NH) – 1990

- Granger, Francis (NY) – 1830, 1832
- Granholt, Jennifer M. (MI) – 2002, 2006
- Grant, Earle S. (ME) – 1950
- Grant, James B. (CO) – 1882
- Grantham, Everett (NM) – 1952
- Grasso, Ella T. (CT) – 1974, 1978
- Graves, Bibb (AL) – 1926, 1934
- Graves, Bill (KS) – 1994, 1998
- Graves, Richard Perrin (CA) – 1954
- Gray, C. A. (TX) – 1906
- Gray, Isaac P. (IN) – 1884
- Gray, James (MN) – 1910
- Grayson, Beverly R. (MS) – 1827
- Grayson, William (MD) – 1838
- Greaves, Charles D. (AR) – 1902
- Green, Charles B. (MS) – 1821
- Green, Dwight H. (IL) – 1940, 1944, 1948
- Green, Fred W. (MI) – 1926, 1928
- Green, Jesse (DE) – 1820
- Green, John T. (SC) – 1874
- Green, Mark (WI) – 2006
- Green, Robert S. (NJ) – 1886
- Green, Theodore Francis (RI) – 1912, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Green, Warren E. (SD) – 1930, 1932
- Greene, George W. (RI) – 1899
- Greene, Howard T. (WI) – 1934
- Greene, James L. (CT) – 1875
- Greene, William (RI) – 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1802
- Greenhalge, Frederic T. (MA) – 1893, 1894, 1895
- Greenup, Christopher (KY) – 1800, 1804
- Greer, John A. (TX) – 1851
- Gregg, Andrew (PA) – 1823
- Gregg, Hugh (NH) – 1952, 1966
- Gregg, Judd (NH) – 1988, 1990
- Gregg, S. (AR) – 1886
- Gregoire, Christine (WA) – 2004, 2008
- Gregory, William (RI) – 1900, 1901
- Grevemberg, F. C. (LA) – 1960
- Griffin, Horace B. (AZ) – 1956
- Griffin, S. Marvin (GA) – 1954
- Griffith, Benjamin (CO) – 1922
- Griffith, Leon (AR) – 1976
- Griggs, John W. (NJ) – 1895
- Grim, Webster (PA) – 1910
- Grimball, John A. (MS) – 1837
- Grimes, James W. (IA) – 1854
- Grissom, Gilliam (NC) – 1936
- Griswold, Dwight (NE) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1940, 1942, 1944
- Griswold, John A. (NY) – 1868
- Griswold, Matthew (CT) – 1781, 1784, 1785
- Griswold, Morley (NV) – 1934
- Griswold, Roger (CT) – 1810, 1811, 1812
- Groark, Eunice Strong (CT) – 1994
- Groesbeck, Alexander J. (MI) – 1920, 1922, 1924
- Groome, John C. (MD) – 1857
- Gropper, John L. (VT) – 1996
- Gross, Doug (IA) – 2002
- Gross, Harold J. (RI) – 1922
- GROUT, Josiah (VT) – 1896
- Grover, Hank C. (TX) – 1972
- Grover, LaFayette F. (OR) – 1870, 1874
- Grubb, Edward B. (NJ) – 1889
- Gubbrud, Archie M. (SD) – 1960, 1962
- Guild, Curtis, Jr. (MA) – 1905, 1906, 1907
- Guinn, Kenny (NV) – 1998, 2002
- Gunby, Edward R. (FL) – 1896
- Gunderson, Carl (SD) – 1924, 1926
- Gunderson, Carroll G. (NM) – 1944
- Gunter, Julius C. (CO) – 1916
- Gurham, George C. (CA) – 1867
- Gurney, Chester (MI) – 1847
- Guthrie, William A. (NC) – 1896
- Guy, William L. (ND) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968
- Hackel, Stella B. (VT) – 1976
- Hackett, Luther F. (VT) – 1972
- Hadley, Herbert Spencer (MO) – 1908
- Haeder, Richard (SD) – 1946
- Hafer, Barbara (PA) – 1990
- Hagan, John N. (ND) – 1938
- Hagan, Timothy (OH) – 2002
- Hageman, Fred P. (IA) – 1930
- Hagen, Oscar W. (ND) – 1942
- Hager, Samuel W. (KY) – 1907
- Hagood, Johnson (SC) – 1880
- Hahn, David (NE) – 2006
- Hahn, Michael (LA) – 1864
- Haight, Henry H. (CA) – 1867, 1871
- Haight, Raymond L. (CA) – 1934
- Haigis, John W. (MA) – 1936
- Haile, William (NH) – 1857, 1858
- Haile, William H. (MA) – 1892
- Haines, Daniel (NJ) – 1847
- Haines, H. H. (TX) – 1926
- Haines, John M. (ID) – 1912, 1914
- Haines, William T. (ME) – 1912, 1914
- Halcrow, Don (ND) – 1964
- Haldiman, Joe C. (AZ) – 1952
- Hale, Samuel W. (NH) – 1882
- Hale, William (NH) – 1817, 1818, 1819
- Hall, David (DE) – 1798, 1801
- Hall, David (OK) – 1970
- Hall, Fred (KS) – 1954
- Hall, Hiland (VT) – 1858, 1859
- Hall, John W. (DE) – 1878
- Hall, Luther E. (LA) – 1912
- Hall, W. Scott (ID) – 1926
- Halsey, George A. (NJ) – 1874
- Halsted, Charles L. (MN) – 1948
- Halvorson, Halvor L. (ND) – 1924
- Hamil, David A. (CO) – 1948
- Hamilton, Andrew J. (TX) – 1869
- Hamilton, Clark (ID) – 1954
- Hamilton, John T. (IA) – 1914
- Hamilton, William S. (LA) – 1831
- Hamilton, William T. (MD) – 1879
- Hamlin, Edward O. (MN) – 1861
- Hamlin, Elijah L. (ME) – 1848, 1849
- Hamlin, Hannibal (ME) – 1856
- Hamman, William H. (TX) – 1878, 1880
- Hammersley, Charles E. (WI) – 1930
- Hammill, John (IA) – 1924, 1926, 1928
- Hammond, Jay S. (AK) – 1974, 1978
- Hammond, Winfield S. (MN) – 1914
- Hampton, Wade (SC) – 1865, 1876, 1878
- Hancock, John (MA) – 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1786, 1787, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793
- Handley, Harold W. (IN) – 1956
- Hanly, J. Frank (IN) – 1904
- Hanna, Louis B. (ND) – 1912, 1914
- Hanna, Richard H. (NM) – 1920
- Hannay, R. E. (TX) – 1900
- Hannett, Arthur T. (NM) – 1924, 1926
- Hansen, Clifford P. (WY) – 1962
- Hansen, Lewis G. (NJ) – 1946
- Hanson, Stewart (UT) – 1992
- Hardace, Sam (KS) – 1982
- Hardee, Cary A. (FL) – 1920
- Hardin, Charles H. (MO) – 1874
- Hardin, P. Watt (KY) – 1895
- Harding, Warren G. (OH) – 1910
- Harding, William L. (IA) – 1916, 1918
- Hardman, Lamartine Griffin (GA) – 1926, 1928
- Hardwick, Thomas W. (GA) – 1920
- Hardy, H. W. (NE) – 1886
- Harlan, John M. (KY) – 1875
- Harman, Rick (KS) – 1968
- Harmon, Judson (OH) – 1908, 1910
- Harper, John (KY) – 1987
- Harriman, Averell (NY) – 1954, 1958
- Harriman, Walter (NH) – 1863, 1867, 1868
- Harrington, Edward W. (NH) – 1864, 1865
- Harrington, Emerson C. (MD) – 1915
- Harris (CT) – 1874
- Harris, Andrew L. (OH) – 1908
- Harris, C. J. (NC) – 1904
- Harris, C. O. (TX) – 1936
- Harris, Edward (RI) – 1849, 1850
- Harris, Elisha (RI) – 1847, 1848, 1852
- Harris, Isham G. (TN) – 1857, 1859, 1861
- Harris, J. Morrison (MD) – 1875
- Harris, Joe Frank (GA) – 1982, 1986
- Harris, Nathaniel E. (GA) – 1914
- Harris, Wiley (MS) – 1831
- Harris, William A. (KS) – 1906
- Harrison, Albert S., Jr. (VA) – 1961
- Harrison, Benjamin (IN) – 1876
- Harrison, Carter H. (IL) – 1884
- Harrison, Christopher (IN) – 1819
- Harrison, Henry B. (CT) – 1874, 1884
- Harrison, Hugh (MN) – 1888
- Harrison, William B. (KY) – 1931
- Harrison, William H. (OH) – 1820
- Harshbarger, Scott (MA) – 1998
- Hart, Louis F. (WA) – 1920
- Hart, Ossian B. (FL) – 1872
- Hart, William (CT) – 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808
- Hartigan, Neil F. (IL) – 1990
- Hartley, Roland H. (WA) – 1924, 1928, 1936
- Hartness, James (VT) – 1920
- Hartranft, John Frederick (PA) – 1872, 1875
- Harvey, James M. (KS) – 1868, 1870
- Harvey, Louis (WI) – 1861
- Harvey, Matthew (NH) – 1830
- Haskell, A. C. (SC) – 1890
- Haskell, C. N. (OK) – 1907
- Hastings, Daniel H. (PA) – 1894
- Hatch, Francis W. (MA) – 1978
- Hatch, Mike (MN) – 2006
- Hatfield, Harry D. (WV) – 1912
- Hatfield, Mark O. (OR) – 1958, 1962
- Hathaway, Stanley K. (WY) – 1966, 1970
- Hatton, Robert (TN) – 1857
- Hauke, Frank (KS) – 1930
- Haven, Henry P. (CT) – 1873
- Hawkins, Alvin (TN) – 1880, 1882
- Hawkins, Samuel W. (TN) – 1888
- Hawley, James H. (ID) – 1910, 1912
- Hawley, Joseph R. (CT) – 1866, 1867
- Hay, John W. (WY) – 1922
- Hay, M. E. (WA) – 1912
- Hayden, Mike (KS) – 1986, 1990
- Hayes, Kyle (NC) – 1956
- Hayes, Robin (NC) – 1996
- Hayes, Rutherford B. (OH) – 1867, 1869, 1875
- Hays, George W. (AR) – 1913, 1914
- Hayward, M. L. (NE) – 1898
- Haywood, Joel (NJ) – 1853
- Haywood, William D. (CO) – 1906
- Hazard, Rowland (RI) – 1875
- Hazelbaker, Frank A. (MT) – 1932, 1936
- Hazelton, Harry (MT) – 1908
- Hazlehurst, Isaac (PA) – 1857
- Hazlett, J. C. (NV) – 1874
- Hazlett, Joseph (DE) – 1804, 1807, 1810, 1822
- Hazzard, Daniel (DE) – 1823
- Hazzard, David (DE) – 1826, 1829
- Head, Douglas M. (MN) – 1970
- Head, Natt (NH) – 1879
- Headlee, Richard H. (MI) – 1982
- Healey, James (NH) – 1836
- Healey, Kerry (MA) – 2006
- Healey, Robert J., Jr. (RI) – 1994, 1998
- Healy, Joseph (NH) – 1835
- Heard, Dwight B. (AZ) – 1924



- Heard, William Wright (LA) – 1900  
 Hearn, Betty (MO) – 1988  
 Hearn, Warren E. (MO) – 1964, 1968  
 Hearst, William R. (NY) – 1906  
 Heath, Rollie (CO) – 2002  
 Heath, William (MA) – 1799  
 Heaton, Homer W. (VT) – 1869, 1870  
 Hebert, Paul O. (LA) – 1852  
 Hedges, Job E. (NY) – 1912  
 Hegge, M. F. (ND) – 1904  
 Heil, Julius P. (WI) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Heineman, Dave (NE) – 2006  
 Heining, Alfred H. (VT) – 1936  
 Heitfeld, Henry (ID) – 1904  
 Heitkamp, Heidi (ND) – 2000  
 Hellstrom, F. O. (ND) – 1912, 1914  
 Helm, John Larue (KY) – 1867  
 Helm, Joseph C. (CO) – 1892  
 Hemans, Lawton T. (MI) – 1908, 1910  
 Hemmings, Fred (HI) – 1990  
 Hemphill, John M. (PA) – 1930  
 Hempstead, Stephen (IA) – 1850  
 Henderson, Charles (LA) – 1914  
 Henderson, John B. (MO) – 1872  
 Hendricks, Thomas Andrews (IN) – 1860, 1868, 1872  
 Hendricks, William (IN) – 1822  
 Hendrickson, Robert C. (NJ) – 1940  
 Henry, Brad (OK) – 2002, 2006  
 Henry, Dwight (TN) – 1990  
 Henry, Gustavus H. (TN) – 1853  
 Henry, Howard (ND) – 1948  
 Henry, Louis D. (NC) – 1842  
 Herbert, Thomas J. (OH) – 1946, 1948  
 Herndon, Thomas H. (AL) – 1872  
 Herreid, Charles N. (SD) – 1900, 1902  
 Herrick, D. Cady (NY) – 1904  
 Herrick, Myron T. (OH) – 1903, 1905  
 Herrick, Thomas F. (RI) – 1899  
 Herring, Clyde E. (IA) – 1954  
 Herring, Clyde L. (IA) – 1920, 1932, 1934  
 Herschler, Ed (WY) – 1974, 1978, 1982  
 Herse, R. Lars (SD) – 1986  
 Herse, Ralph (SD) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Hershey, Harry B. (IL) – 1940  
 Herter, Christian A. (MA) – 1952, 1954  
 Hess, Henry L. (OR) – 1938  
 Heyward, Duncan C. (SC) – 1902, 1904  
 Hichborn, N. G. (ME) – 1869  
 Hickel, Walter J. (AK) – 1966, 1978, 1990  
 Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (IA) – 1942  
 Hickey, John J. (WY) – 1958  
 Hicks, L. C. (WA) – 1932  
 Hicks, Thomas Holliday (MD) – 1857  
 Hiester, Joseph (PA) – 1817, 1820  
 Higgins, Frank W. (NY) – 1904  
 Higgins, James H. (RI) – 1906, 1907  
 Higgins, John C. (DE) – 1896  
 High, Robert King (FL) – 1966  
 Hildreth, Horace A. (ME) – 1944, 1946, 1958  
 Hill, Ben F. (WA) – 1924  
 Hill, Benjamin H. (GA) – 1857  
 Hill, Charles I. (NM) – 1922  
 Hill, David B. (NY) – 1885, 1888, 1894  
 Hill, Edward Y. (GA) – 1849  
 Hill, George (NH) – 1884  
 Hill, Herbert W. (NH) – 1948  
 Hill, Ira A. (OK) – 1930  
 Hill, Isaac (NY) – 1836, 1837, 1838  
 Hill, John (TX) – 1978  
 Hill, John F. (ME) – 1900, 1902  
 Hilleary, Van (TN) – 2002  
 Hillenbrand, John A. (IN) – 1980  
 Hills, Glenn R. (IN) – 1940  
 Hilton, Walter B. (WV) – 1912  
 Hinds, Thomas (MS) – 1819  
 Hines, James K. (GA) – 1894, 1902  
 Hinkle, James F. (NM) – 1922  
 Hipple, John E. (SD) – 1926  
 Hirono, Mazie K. (HI) – 2002  
 Hisgen, Thomas L. (MA) – 1907  
 Hoadly, George (OH) – 1883, 1885  
 Hoan, Daniel W. (WI) – 1944, 1946  
 Hoard, William D. (WI) – 1888, 1890  
 Hobart, Harrison C. (WI) – 1859, 1865  
 Hobbs, Horace E. (RI) – 1966  
 Hobby, William P. (TX) – 1918  
 Hoch, Edward W. (KS) – 1904, 1906  
 Hocker, Lon (MO) – 1956  
 Hodge, Robert T. (WA) – 1912  
 Hodges, George H. (KS) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Hodges, James H. (SC) – 1998, 2002  
 Hodges, Luther H. (NC) – 1956  
 Hodgson, L. C. (MN) – 1920  
 Hoegh, Leo A. (IA) – 1954, 1956  
 Hoeven, John (ND) – 2000, 2004, 2008  
 Hoey, Clyde R. (NC) – 1936  
 Hoff, Phillip H. (VT) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Hoeffcker, James R. (DE) – 1886  
 Hoeffcker, John H. (DE) – 1896  
 Hoffman, Harold G. (NJ) – 1934  
 Hoffman, John T. (NY) – 1866, 1868, 1870  
 Hogan, Cornelius “Con” (VT) – 2002  
 Hogan, Dan (AR) – 1910, 1914  
 Hogan, J. R. (GA) – 1898  
 Hogan, Mark (CO) – 1970  
 Hogan, Thomas S. (MT) – 1900  
 Hoge, J. Hampton (VA) – 1901  
 Hoge, S. Harris (VA) – 1925  
 Hogg, James S. (TX) – 1890, 1892  
 Hoit, Daniel (NH) – 1843, 1844  
 Hoke, Michael (NC) – 1844  
 Holbrook, Frederick (VT) – 1861, 1862  
 Holcomb, Marcus H. (CT) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Holcomb, Silas A. (NE) – 1894, 1896  
 Holden, Bob (MO) – 2000  
 Holden, William W. (NC) – 1864, 1865, 1868  
 Holland, Spessard L. (FL) – 1940  
 Holley, Alexander H. (CT) – 1857  
 Holley, Charles R. (FL) – 1964  
 Holliday, Frederick W. M. (VA) – 1877  
 Holliday, William H. (WY) – 1894  
 Hollings, Ernest F. (SC) – 1958  
 Hollis, Henry F. (NH) – 1902, 1904  
 Holloway, Frederick M. (MI) – 1880  
 Holmes (ND) – 1898  
 Holmes, D. M. (ND) – 1926  
 Holmes, David (MS) – 1817, 1825  
 Holmes, Ezekiel (ME) – 1853  
 Holmes, Robert D. (OR) – 1956, 1958  
 Holmes, W. H. (TX) – 1928  
 Holshouser, James E., Jr. (NC) – 1972  
 Holt, Fred W. (OK) – 1914  
 Holt, Homer A. (WV) – 1936  
 Holt, John H. (WV) – 1900  
 Holt, Rush D. (WV) – 1952  
 Holton, Edward D. (WI) – 1853  
 Holton, Hart B. (MD) – 1883  
 Holton, Linwood (VA) – 1965, 1969  
 Hooker, John J. (TN) – 1970, 1998  
 Hooper, Ben W. (TN) – 1910, 1912, 1914  
 Hopkins, Arthur F. (AL) – 1839  
 Hopkins, Edward (FL) – 1860  
 Hopkins, G. C. (TX) – 1940  
 Hopkins, Larry J. (KY) – 1991  
 Hopkins, Raleigh (TN) – 1928  
 Hoppin, William W. (RI) – 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856  
 Hoppner, Bill (NE) – 1998  
 Horner, Henry (IL) – 1932, 1936  
 Horton, Henry H. (TN) – 1928, 1930  
 Hough, John S. (CO) – 1880  
 Housel, L. W. (IA) – 1928  
 Houston, George S. (AL) – 1874, 1876  
 Houston, James Ray (NV) – 1974  
 Houston, Sam (TX) – 1857, 1859  
 Houston, Samuel (TN) – 1827  
 Houx, Frank L. (WY) – 1918  
 Hovey, Alvin P. (IN) – 1888  
 Howard, Albert C. (RI) – 1876, 1880  
 Howard, Benjamin C. (MD) – 1861  
 Howard, Henry (RI) – 1873, 1874  
 Howard, Joseph (ME) – 1864, 1865  
 Howard, Tilghman, A. (IN) – 1840  
 Howe, Harland B. (VT) – 1912, 1914  
 Howe, Isaac (SD) – 1894  
 Howell, Henry (VA) – 1973, 1977  
 Howell, R. B. (NE) – 1914  
 Howes, W. W. (SD) – 1920  
 Howey, Benjamin F. (NJ) – 1886  
 Howey, W. J. (FL) – 1928, 1932  
 Hoyt, Daniel (NH) – 1842, 1845  
 Hoyt, Henry Martyn (PA) – 1878  
 Hubbard, Henry (NH) – 1842, 1843  
 Hubbard, John (ME) – 1849, 1850, 1852  
 Hubbard, Lucius F. (MN) – 1881, 1883  
 Hubbard, Richard D. (CT) – 1872, 1876, 1878  
 Hubbard, Samuel (MA) – 1826  
 Hubbert, Paul (AL) – 1990  
 Huber, Sherry E. (ME) – 1986  
 Huckabee, Mike (AR) – 1998, 2002  
 Hughes, Bela M. (CO) – 1876  
 Hughes, Charles E. (NY) – 1906, 1908  
 Hughes, Harold E. (IA) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Hughes, Harry (MD) – 1978, 1982  
 Hughes, James H. (DE) – 1916  
 Hughes, Richard J. (NJ) – 1961, 1965  
 Hughes, Robert W. (VA) – 1873  
 Hughes, Simon P. (AR) – 1884, 1886  
 Hull, Jane Dee (AZ) – 1998  
 Hulshof, Kenny (MO) – 2008  
 Hultman, Evan (IA) – 1964  
 Humes, Albert H. (RI) – 1912  
 Humphrey, Gordon (NH) – 2000  
 Humphrey, Hubert H., III (MN) – 1998  
 Humphrey, Lyman U. (KS) – 1888, 1890  
 Humphreys, Benjamin G. (MS) – 1865, 1868  
 Humphries, West H. (TN) – 1835  
 Hunhoff, Bernie (SD) – 1998  
 Hunkins, Ray (WY) – 2006  
 Hunn, John (DE) – 1900  
 Hunt, Frank W. (ID) – 1900, 1902  
 Hunt, George W. P. (AZ) – 1911, 1914, 1916, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930  
 Hunt, Guy (AL) – 1978, 1986, 1990  
 Hunt, Guy (GA) – 1986  
 Hunt, James B., Jr. (NC) – 1976, 1980, 1992, 1996  
 Hunt, Lester C. (WY) – 1942, 1946  
 Hunt, Washington (NY) – 1850, 1852  
 Hunter, Robert (CT) – 1910  
 Huntington, Samuel (CT) – 1781, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795  
 Huntington, Samuel (OH) – 1808  
 Huntley, Robert C. (ID) – 1998  
 Hutton, Jonathan G. (ME) – 1829, 1830  
 Huntsman, Jon, Jr. (UT) – 2004, 2008  
 Hurley, Charles F. (MA) – 1936  
 Hurley, Robert A. (CT) – 1940, 1942, 1944



- Hurst, John E. (MD) – 1895  
Hutchins, John C. (NH) – 1916  
Hutchinson, Asa (AR) – 2006  
Hutchinson, Joseph (IA) – 1889  
Hutchinson, Titus (VT) – 1841  
Huxman, Walter A. (KS) – 1936, 1938  
Hyde, Arthur Mastick (MO) – 1920  
Hynson, George B. (DE) – 1912  
Indrehus, Edward (MN) – 1922  
Ingalls, David S. (OH) – 1932  
Ingersoll, Charles R. (CT) – 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876  
Ingersoll, E. P. (NE) – 1882  
Ingersoll, Jonathan (CT) – 1796  
Ingham, Samuel (CT) – 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857  
Inhofe, James M. (OK) – 1974  
Ireland, John (TX) – 1882, 1884  
Irick, John B. (NM) – 1982  
Irish, John P. (IA) – 1877  
Irwin, James (PA) – 1847  
Irwin, William (CA) – 1875  
Irwin, William W. (OH) – 1822  
Isakson, Johnny (GA) – 1990  
Istook, Ernest (OK) – 2006  
Itkin, Ivan (PA) – 1998  
Iverson, Sherman A. (SD) – 1952  
Ives, Irving M. (NY) – 1954  
Ivinson, Edward (WY) – 1892  
Iwase, Randy (HI) – 2006  
Jack, William (WY) – 1954  
Jackson, Charles (RI) – 1845, 1846  
Jackson, Claiborne Fox (MO) – 1860  
Jackson, Ed (IN) – 1924  
Jackson, Elihu E. (MD) – 1887  
Jackson, Frank D. (IA) – 1893  
Jackson, Frederick H. (RI) – 1907  
Jackson, Hancock (MO) – 1860  
Jackson, J. Henry (VT) – 1896  
Jackson, J. Holmes (VT) – 1922  
Jackson, Jacob B. (WV) – 1880  
Jackson, Richard, Jr. (RI) – 1806  
Jackson, Samuel D. (IN) – 1944  
Jacob, John J. (WV) – 1870, 1872  
Jacobs, William A. (WI) – 1910  
Jacobson, Jacob F. (MN) – 1908  
Jacobson, Judy (MT) – 1996  
Jacques, Alfred (MN) – 1926  
James, Arthur H. (PA) – 1938  
James, Forrest H. “Fob,” Jr. (AL) – 1978, 1994, 1998  
Jameson, Charles D. (ME) – 1861, 1862  
Jameson, Nathan C. (NH) – 1906  
Janklow, William J. (SD) – 1978, 1982, 1994, 1998  
Jarvis, Thomas J. (NC) – 1880  
Jarvis, William C. (MA) – 1827  
Jay, John (NY) – 1792, 1795, 1798  
Jefferson, Samuel L. (DE) – 1862  
Jefferson, Warren (DE) – 1840  
Jefferson, William J. (LA) – 1999  
Jelks, William D. (AL) – 1902  
Jenkins, Charles (GA) – 1853, 1865  
Jenkins, James G. (WI) – 1879  
Jenks, George A. (PA) – 1898  
Jennings, Jonathan (IN) – 1816, 1819  
Jennings, William S. (FL) – 1900  
Jennison, Silas H. (VT) – 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840  
Jensen, Leslie (SD) – 1936  
Jepson, Melvin E. (NV) – 1946  
Jerome, David H. (MI) – 1880, 1882  
Jester, Beauford H. (TX) – 1946, 1948  
Jewell, Marshall (CT) – 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872  
Jewett, Hugh J. (OH) – 1861  
Jindal, Bobby (LA) – 2003, 2007  
Johanns, Mike (NE) – 1998, 2002  
Johnson, Andrew (TN) – 1853, 1855  
Johnson, C. A. (ND) – 1908, 1910  
Johnson, C. W. (TX) – 1912  
Johnson, Charles F. (ME) – 1892, 1894  
Johnson, Edwin C. (CO) – 1932, 1934, 1954  
Johnson, Edwin S. (SD) – 1912  
Johnson, Gary E. (NM) – 1994, 1998  
Johnson, George W. (AR) – 1958  
Johnson, Henry (LA) – 1824, 1842  
Johnson, Hershel Vespasian (GA) – 1853, 1855  
Johnson, Hiram W. (CA) – 1910, 1914  
Johnson, Isaac (LA) – 1846  
Johnson, J. Neeley (CA) – 1855  
Johnson, James (AR) – 1966  
Johnson, John A. (MN) – 1904, 1906, 1908  
Johnson, John W. (MN) – 1974  
Johnson, Joseph (VA) – 1851  
Johnson, Joseph B. (VT) – 1954, 1956  
Johnson, Keen (KY) – 1939  
Johnson, Magnus (MN) – 1922, 1926  
Johnson, Middletown T. (TX) – 1851  
Johnson, Ole S. (ND) – 1952  
Johnson, Paul (AZ) – 1998  
Johnson, Paul B. (MS) – 1939, 1963  
Johnson, Richard H. (AR) – 1860  
Johnson, Richard W. (MN) – 1881  
Johnson, Thomas (TN) – 1815  
Johnson, Tom L. (OH) – 1903  
Johnson, Walter (VA) – 1949  
Johnson, Walter W. (CO) – 1950  
Johnson, William C. (MD) – 1841  
Johnston, Henry S. (OK) – 1926  
Johnston, Joseph F. (AL) – 1896, 1898  
Johnston, Olin D. (SC) – 1934, 1942  
Johnston, William (OH) – 1850  
Johnston, William F. (PA) – 1849, 1851  
Johnston, William J. (NC) – 1862  
Jones, Brereton C. (KY) – 1991  
Jones, Buell F. (SD) – 1928  
Jones, Charles Alvin (PA) – 1938  
Jones, Daniel Webster (AR) – 1896, 1898  
Jones, Dick (WY) – 1974  
Jones, Frank (NY) – 1880  
Jones, George W. (TX) – 1882, 1884  
Jones, James C. (TN) – 1841, 1843  
Jones, Jan Lavery (NV) – 1998  
Jones, John E. (NV) – 1894  
Jones, Norman L. (IL) – 1924  
Jones, Robert T. (AZ) – 1938  
Jones, Sam H. (LA) – 1940  
Jones, Samuel M. (OH) – 1899  
Jones, Thomas G. (AL) – 1890, 1892  
Jones, William (RI) – 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817  
Jordan, Chester B. (NH) – 1900  
Jordan, Len B. (ID) – 1950  
Jordan, Robert B., III (NC) – 1988  
Joseph, J. M. (IA) – 1893  
Judge, Thomas L. (MT) – 1972, 1976, 1988  
Jullien, Paul J. (ME) – 1944  
Jump, Isaac (DE) – 1874  
Jungert, Philip W. (ID) – 1966  
Junkins, Lowell L. (IA) – 1986  
Kaine, Timothy M. (VA) – 2005  
Kaldor, Lee (ND) – 1996  
Kanouse, Theodore D. (WI) – 1881  
Karel, John C. (WI) – 1912, 1914  
Kariotis, George (MA) – 1986  
Karpan, Kathy (WY) – 1994  
Katterfeld, L. E. (WA) – 1916  
Katzenbach, Frank (NJ) – 1907  
Kavanaugh, Edward (ME) – 1843  
Kay, Morris (KS) – 1972  
Kean, John, Jr. (NJ) – 1892  
Kean, Thomas H. (NJ) – 1981, 1985  
Kearby, Jerome C. (TX) – 1896  
Keating, Frank (OK) – 1994, 1998  
Keefe, F. Clyde (NH) – 1940, 1946  
Keister, Stephen A. D. (WY) – 1906  
Kelley, David (VT) – 1994  
Kelley, Thomas F. (ID) – 1906  
Kellogg, Daniel (VT) – 1843, 1844, 1845  
Kellogg, William Pitt (LA) – 1872  
Kelly, David C. (TN) – 1890  
Kelly, Harry F. (MI) – 1942, 1944, 1950  
Kelly, James K. (OR) – 1866  
Kelly, John (NY) – 1879  
Kelly, Margaret (MO) – 1996  
Kelly, Tom (AK) – 1978  
Kelly, William (NY) – 1860  
Kemper, James L. (VA) – 1873  
Kempthorne, Dirk (ID) – 1998, 2002  
Kendall, Nathan E. (IA) – 1920, 1922  
Kendrick, Green (CT) – 1852  
Kendrick, John B. (WY) – 1914  
Kennedy, John C. (IL) – 1912  
Kennedy, Walter L. (VT) – 1974  
Kennedy, William (MT) – 1892  
Kennelly, Barbara B. (CT) – 1998  
Kennerly, T. E. (TX) – 1966  
Kenney, Joe (NH) – 2008  
Kennon, Robert F. (LA) – 1952  
Kent, Edward (ME) – 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841  
Kent, Henry O. (NH) – 1894, 1896  
Kent, Herman O. (WI) – 1926  
Kent, William P. (VA) – 1909  
Kern, John W. (IN) – 1900, 1904  
Kernan, Francis (NY) – 1872  
Kernan, Joseph E. (IN) – 2004  
Kerner, Otto (IL) – 1960, 1964  
Kerr, John (NC) – 1852  
Kerr, Robert S. (OK) – 1942  
Kerrey, Robert F. (NE) – 1982  
Ketchum, Omar B. (KS) – 1934  
Keyes, Henry (VT) – 1856, 1857, 1858  
Keyes, Henry W. (NH) – 1916  
Keyser, F. Ray, Jr. (VT) – 1960, 1962  
Kilbourne, James (OH) – 1901  
Kilby, Thomas E. (AL) – 1918  
Kilgo, J. W. (TN) – 1944  
Kilgore, Jerry W. (VA) – 2005  
Kilpatrick, Thomas M. (IL) – 1846  
Kimball, Charles Dean (RI) – 1902  
Kimball, Charles P. (ME) – 1871, 1872  
Kimball, E. E. (MO) – 1888  
Kimball, Horace A. (RI) – 1880, 1881, 1882  
Kimmerle, Charles H. (MI) – 1906  
King, Angus (ME) – 1994, 1998  
King, Austin A. (MO) – 1848  
King, Benjamin (MS) – 1881  
King, Bruce (NM) – 1970, 1978, 1990, 1994  
King, Edward J. (MA) – 1978  
King, John A. (NY) – 1856  
King, John W. (NH) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
King, Rufus (NY) – 1816  
King, Sam (HI) – 1970  
King, Samuel Ward (RI) – 1840, 1841, 1842  
King, Wayne D. (NH) – 1994  
King, William (ME) – 1820, 1835  
King, William R. (OR) – 1898  
Kinkead, John H. (NV) – 1878  
Kinkead, William B. (KY) – 1867  
Kinney, Audrey L. (AR) – 1914  
Kinney, J. C. (AZ) – 1932  
Kinney, William (IL) – 1830, 1834  
Kinnie, L. G. (IA) – 1881, 1883  
Kinter (ND) – 1894  
Kirby, Ephraim (CT) – 1802, 1803  
Kirk, Claude R., Jr. (FL) – 1966, 1970  
Kirker, Thomas (OH) – 1808  
Kirkwood, Samuel Jordan (IA) – 1859, 1861, 1875  
Kirman, Richard, Sr. (NV) – 1934  
Kitchin, William W. (NC) – 1908  
Kitzhaber, John (OR) – 1994, 1998  
Kleihege, George W. (KS) – 1912  
Kleindienst, Richard (AZ) – 1964  
Knapp, Joseph C. (IA) – 1871  
Kneip, Richard Francis (SD) – 1970, 1972, 1974



- Knight, Goodwin J. (CA) – 1954  
 Knight, Jesse William (UT) – 1908  
 Knight, Nehemiah R. (RI) – 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1834, 1835  
 Knott, J. Procter (KY) – 1883  
 Knott, William V. (FL) – 1916  
 Knous, Robert L. (CO) – 1966  
 Knous, William Lee (CO) – 1946, 1948  
 Knowland, William F. (CA) – 1958  
 Knowles, Tony (AK) – 1990, 1994, 1998, 2006  
 Knowles, Warren P. (WI) – 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Knowlton, D. A. (IL) – 1852  
 Koener, Gust (IL) – 1872  
 Kohler, Terry J. (WI) – 1982  
 Kohler, Walter J. (WI) – 1928, 1932  
 Kohler, Walter J., Jr. (WI) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Kolb, Reuben F. (AL) – 1892, 1894  
 Koontz, Arthur B. (WV) – 1920  
 Kraschel, Nelson G. (IA) – 1936, 1938, 1942  
 Kreshtool, Jacob (DE) – 1988  
 Kuehn, Philip G. (WI) – 1960, 1962  
 Kulongoski, Theodore “Ted” R. (OR) – 1982, 2002, 2006  
 Kump, Herman G. (WV) – 1932  
 Kunin, Madeleine M. (VT) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
  
 La Follette, Bronson C. (WI) – 1968  
 La Follette, Philip F. (WI) – 1930, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 La Follette, Robert M. (WI) – 1900, 1902, 1904  
 Lachapelle, Eugene J. (RI) – 1950  
 Lacy, Arthur J. (MI) – 1934  
 Ladd, Herbert W. (RI) – 1889, 1890, 1891  
 Lafoon, Ruby (KY) – 1931  
 Lake, Everett J. (CT) – 1920  
 Lake, I. Beverly, Jr. (NC) – 1980  
 LaMarche, Patricia H. (ME) – 1998  
 Lambert, Louis (LA) – 1979  
 Lamm, Henry (MO) – 1916  
 Lamm, Richard D. (CO) – 1974, 1978, 1982  
 Lamontagne, Ovide M. (NH) – 1996  
 Landers, Franklin (IN) – 1880  
 Landon, Alfred M. (KS) – 1932, 1934  
 Landreth, S. Lloyd (VA) – 1945  
 Lane, Alvin H. (TX) – 1948  
 Lane, Franklin K. (CA) – 1902  
 Lane, George W., Jr. (ME) – 1942  
 Lane, Henry S. (IN) – 1860  
 Lane, William Preston, Jr. (MD) – 1946, 1950  
 Laney, Ben (AR) – 1944, 1946  
 Langdon, John (NH) – 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1793, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811  
 Langdon, William H. (CA) – 1906  
 Langer, Lydia (ND) – 1934  
 Langer, William (ND) – 1932, 1936  
 Langlie, Arthur B. (WA) – 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952  
 Lanhan, Samuel W. T. (TX) – 1902, 1904  
 Lansdon, W. C. (KS) – 1916, 1918  
 Largent, Steve (OK) – 2002  
 Larrabee, William (IA) – 1885, 1887  
 Larrazolo, Octaviano A. (NM) – 1918  
 Larrow, Robert W. (VT) – 1952  
 Larsen, Allan (ID) – 1978  
 Larsen, Richard (ND) – 1972  
 Larson, Morgan F. (NJ) – 1928  
 Lasater, Ed C. (TX) – 1912  
 Lashkowitz, Herschel (ND) – 1960  
 Latham, Milton S. (CA) – 1859  
 Lathrop, Samuel (MA) – 1824, 1831, 1832  
 Lattimore, William (MS) – 1823  
 Lausche, Frank J. (OH) – 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Lausier, Louis B. (ME) – 1948  
 Lavington, Leon E. (CO) – 1946  
 Law, Richard (CT) – 1781, 1796, 1801  
 Lawler, Daniel W. (MN) – 1892  
 Lawrence, Amos A. (MA) – 1858, 1860  
 Lawrence, David L. (PA) – 1958  
 Lawrence, Isaac (RI) – 1878  
 Laxalt, Paul (NV) – 1966  
 Layton, Landreth L. (DE) – 1932  
 Lea, Luke (MS) – 1849  
 Lea, Preston (DE) – 1904  
 Leader, George M. (PA) – 1954  
 Leake, Walter (MS) – 1821, 1823  
 Leamy, James P. (VT) – 1932, 1934  
 Leavitt, Michael O. (UT) – 1992, 1996, 2000  
 Leche, Richard W. (LA) – 1936  
 Ledbetter, C. C. (AR) – 1934  
 Leddy, Bernard J. (VT) – 1958  
 Ledgerwood, Thomas D., II (OK) – 1990  
 Ledoux, Henri (NH) – 1932  
 Lee, Andrew E. (SD) – 1896, 1898, 1908  
 Lee, Fitzhugh (VA) – 1885  
 Lee, J. Bracken (UT) – 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956  
 Lee, Jerrie W. (AZ) – 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944  
 Lee, William E. (MN) – 1914  
 Lee, William Swain (DE) – 2004, 2008  
 Leedy, John W. (KS) – 1896, 1898  
 Leffler, Shepherd (IA) – 1875  
 Lehman, Herbert H. (NY) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Lehrman, Lew (NY) – 1980  
 Lemke, William (ND) – 1922  
 Lemon, Robert S. (KS) – 1944  
 Leonard, A. H. (LA) – 1892  
 Leonard, Donald S. (MI) – 1954  
 Leonard, Elizabeth Ann (RI) – 1992  
 Leonard, Leverett (MO) – 1892  
 Leonard, Richard W. (NH) – 1974  
 Leopold, John (HI) – 1978  
 Leroy, David H. (ID) – 1986  
 Leslie, Harry G. (IN) – 1928  
 Leslie, Preston H. (KY) – 1871  
 Lester, J. T. (MS) – 1915  
 Letcher, John (VA) – 1859, 1861  
 Letcher, Robert P. (KY) – 1840  
 Lett, H. C. (NE) – 1872  
 Levander, Harold (MN) – 1966  
 Levin, Sander (MI) – 1970, 1974  
 Lewelling, Lorenzo D. (KS) – 1892, 1894  
 Lewis, Andrew L. “Drew,” Jr. (PA) – 1974  
 Lewis, Austin (CA) – 1906  
 Lewis, David P. (AL) – 1872, 1874  
 Lewis, Dean J. (RI) – 1954  
 Lewis, James Hamilton (IL) – 1920  
 Lewis, James T. (WI) – 1863  
 Lewis, Joshua (LA) – 1816  
 Lewis, Lunsford L. (VA) – 1905  
 Lewis, Morgan (NY) – 1804, 1807  
 Lewis, Robert E. (MO) – 1896  
 Lewis, Samuel (OH) – 1851, 1853  
 Lewis, Tom J. (MN) – 1914  
 Lewis, Vivian M. (NJ) – 1910  
 Licht, Frank (RI) – 1968, 1970  
 Lien, Burre H. (SD) – 1900  
 Lightfoot, Jim Ross (IA) – 1998  
 Ligon, Thomas Watkins (MD) – 1853  
 Lilley, George L. (CT) – 1908  
 Lincoln, Benjamin (MA) – 1785  
 Lincoln, Enoch (ME) – 1826, 1827, 1828  
 Lincoln, Levi (MA) – 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832  
 Lincoln, Levi I. (MA) – 1809  
 Lind, John (MN) – 1896, 1898, 1900  
 Lindauer, John (AK) – 1998  
 Lindley, John F. (SD) – 1964  
 Lindsay, Ben B. (CO) – 1906  
 Lindsay, H. B. (TN) – 1918  
 Lindsay, Robert B. (AL) – 1870  
 Lindsay, William (MT) – 1904  
 Lingle, Linda (HI) – 1998, 2002, 2006  
 Link, Arthur A. (ND) – 1972, 1976, 1980  
 Linney, Frank A. (NC) – 1916  
 Lippitt, Charles Warren (RI) – 1895, 1896  
 Lippitt, Henry (RI) – 1875, 1876  
 List, Robert F. (NV) – 1978, 1982  
 Lister, Ernest (WA) – 1912, 1916  
 Little, Chauncey B. (KS) – 1928  
 Little, John S. (AR) – 1906  
 Littlefield, Alfred H. (RI) – 1880, 1881, 1882  
 Littlefield, George L. (RI) – 1895, 1896  
 Littlefield, Nathan W. (RI) – 1900  
 Littlejohn, Flavius (MI) – 1849  
 Littleton, Jesse H. (TN) – 1904  
 Livermore, Arthur (NH) – 1833  
 Livermore, Samuel (NH) – 1787  
 Livesay, J. O. (AR) – 1930, 1932  
 Livingston, Robert R. (NY) – 1798  
 Lloyd, James (MA) – 1826  
 Lobeck, Engebret E. (MN) – 1912  
 Locke, Gary (WA) – 1996, 2000  
 Locke, Hugh A. (AL) – 1930  
 Lodge, John D. (CT) – 1950, 1954  
 Loftus, Thomas (WI) – 1990  
 Logan, Benjamin (KY) – 1800  
 Logan, William (KY) – 1820  
 London, Herbert I. (NY) – 1990  
 Long, Benjamin M. (AL) – 1890  
 Long, Earl K. (LA) – 1948, 1956  
 Long, Huey P. (LA) – 1928  
 Long, John D. (MA) – 1879, 1880, 1881  
 Long, Richard H. (MA) – 1918, 1919  
 Longino, Andrew H. (MS) – 1899  
 Longley, James B. (ME) – 1974  
 Longley, James B., Jr. (ME) – 1998  
 Longshore, William L., Jr. (AL) – 1958  
 Longstreth, Morris (PA) – 1848  
 Looker, Othniel (OH) – 1814  
 Loomis, James C. (CT) – 1861, 1862  
 Loomis, Orland S. (WI) – 1940, 1942  
 Lord, John F. (ND) – 1958  
 Lord, Samuel L. (ME) – 1898, 1900  
 Lord, William P. (OR) – 1894  
 Loucks, H. L. (SD) – 1890  
 Lounsbury, George E. (CT) – 1898  
 Lounsbury, Phineas C. (CT) – 1886  
 Love, John A. (CO) – 1962, 1966, 1970  
 Loveland, W. A. H. (CO) – 1878  
 Loveless, Herschel C. (IA) – 1952, 1956, 1958  
 Lovering, Henry B. (MA) – 1887  
 Low, Frederick F. (CA) – 1863  
 Lowden, Frank O. (IL) – 1916  
 Lowden, J. G. (TX) – 1904  
 Lowe, A. Lynn (AR) – 1978  
 Lowe, Enoch L. (MD) – 1850  
 Lowe, Ralph P. (IA) – 1857  
 Lowe, W. O. (TN) – 1946  
 Lowndes, Lloyd (MD) – 1895, 1899  
 Lowry, Mike (WA) – 1992  
 Lowry, Robert (MS) – 1881, 1885  
 Lubbock, Francis R. (TX) – 1861  
 Lucas, Jay (NH) – 1998  
 Lucas, Robert (OH) – 1830, 1832, 1834  
 Lucas, William (MI) – 1986  
 Luce, Cyrus G. (MI) – 1886, 1888  
 Lucey, Patrick J. (WI) – 1966, 1970, 1974  
 Ludeman, Cal R. (MN) – 1986  
 Ludington, Harrison (WI) – 1875  
 Ludlow, George C. (NJ) – 1880  
 Lueck, Martin L. (WI) – 1924  
 Lueck, William L. (WI) – 1936  
 Lujan, Manuel (NM) – 1948  
 Luksik, Peg (PA) – 1994, 1998  
 Lumpkin, Wilson (GA) – 1831, 1833  
 Lundeen, Ernest (MN) – 1928  
 Lungren, Dan (CA) – 1998  
 Lusk, T. E. (NM) – 1966



- Lyman, Darius (OH) – 1832  
 Lynch, Andrew J. (DE) – 1920  
 Lynch, Charles (MS) – 1831, 1835  
 Lynch, John (NH) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lynch, Walter A. (NY) – 1950  
 Lyons, Charlton H., Sr. (LA) – 1964
- Mabey, Charles R. (UT) – 1920, 1924  
 Mabry, Thomas J. (NM) – 1946, 1948  
 Mabus, Ray (MS) – 1987, 1991  
 MacCollum, Isaac J. (DE) – 1944  
 MacCorkle, William A. (WV) – 1892  
 MacFarlane, M. B. (FL) – 1900, 1904  
 MacKay, Buddy (FL) – 1998  
 Mackinnon, George (MN) – 1958  
 Macleod, Norman D. (RI) – 1944  
 Maddock, Thomas (AZ) – 1934  
 Maddock, Walter (ND) – 1928  
 Maddox, Lester (GA) – 1966  
 Madison, George (KY) – 1816  
 Magoffin, Beriah (KY) – 1859  
 Maguire, James G. (CA) – 1898  
 Mahone, William (VA) – 1889  
 Mahoney, George P. (MD) – 1966  
 Mahoney, Richard (AZ) – 2002  
 Major, Elliott Woolfolk (MO) – 1912  
 Majors, T. J. (NE) – 1894  
 Makemson, W. K. (TX) – 1894  
 Maley, Anna A. (WA) – 1912  
 Mallberg, Leon (ND) – 1988  
 Mallory, James (WI) – 1877  
 Manchin, Joe, III (WV) – 2004, 2008  
 Mandel, Marvin (MD) – 1970, 1974  
 Manly, Charles (NC) – 1848, 1850  
 Mann, Horace (MA) – 1852  
 Mann, William Hodges (VA) – 1909  
 Manning, Richard I. (SC) – 1914, 1916  
 Mannix, Kevin L. (OR) – 2002  
 Mansfield, Frederick W. (MA) – 1916, 1917  
 Marcy (NH) – 1876, 1877  
 Marcy, William L. (NY) – 1832, 1834, 1836, 1838  
 Marigny, Bernard (LA) – 1824, 1828  
 Markell, Jack (DE) – 2008  
 Markham, Henry H. (CA) – 1890  
 Markle, Joseph (PA) – 1844  
 Marks, Albert S. (TN) – 1878  
 Marland, Ernest W. (OK) – 1934  
 Marland, William C. (WV) – 1952  
 Marmaduke, John Sappington (MO) – 1884  
 Marshall, Joseph G. (IN) – 1846  
 Marshall, Thomas R. (IN) – 1908  
 Marshall, William R. (MN) – 1865, 1867  
 Martin, Burleigh (ME) – 1932  
 Martin, Charles H. (OR) – 1934  
 Martin, Clarence D. (WA) – 1932, 1936
- Martin, Ed C. (SD) – 1954  
 Martin, Edward (PA) – 1942  
 Martin, Fred C. (VT) – 1920, 1924, 1938  
 Martin, G. H. (ID) – 1912  
 Martin, J. (FL) – 1924  
 Martin, James (AL) – 1966  
 Martin, James G. (NC) – 1984, 1988  
 Martin, John (KS) – 1876, 1888  
 Martin, John A. (KS) – 1884, 1886  
 Martin, John W. (FL) – 1924  
 Martin, John W. (SD) – 1902  
 Martin, Joshua L. (AL) – 1845  
 Martin, Marion (TX) – 1888  
 Martin, Nathaniel E. (NH) – 1918  
 Martin, Noah (NH) – 1852, 1853  
 Martin, Peppy (KY) – 1999  
 Martin, Wheeler (RI) – 1824  
 Martineau, John E. (AR) – 1926  
 Martinez, Bob (FL) – 1986, 1990  
 Marty, John (MN) – 1994  
 Martz, Judy (MT) – 2000  
 Marvel, Joshua H. (DE) – 1894  
 Marvel, Josiah, Jr. (DE) – 1940  
 Marvel, Richard D. (NE) – 1974  
 Mason, Charles (IA) – 1867  
 Mason, Jeremiah (NH) – 1817, 1818  
 Mason, Samuel R. (PA) – 1878  
 Mason, Stevens T. (MI) – 1835, 1837  
 Massie, Nathanael (OH) – 1807  
 Mathern, Tim (ND) – 2008  
 Matheson, Scott M. (UT) – 1976, 1980, 2004  
 Mathews, Henry M. (WV) – 1876  
 Matson, Courtland C. (IN) – 1888  
 Matson, John A. (IN) – 1849  
 Matteson, Joel A. (IL) – 1852  
 Matthews, Claude (IN) – 1892  
 Matthews, Joseph W. (MS) – 1847  
 Mattocks, John (VT) – 1843  
 Maupin, Joseph H. (CO) – 1892  
 Mauro, Gary (TX) – 1998  
 Maw, Herbert B. (UT) – 1940, 1944, 1948  
 Maxwell, Edwin (WV) – 1884  
 May, Reuben (WI) – 1879  
 Maybank, Burnet R. (SC) – 1938  
 Maybury, William C. (MI) – 1900  
 Mayer, Edwin S. (TX) – 1958  
 Maynard, Horace (TN) – 1874  
 Mayo, William B. (VT) – 1916, 1918  
 Mazullo, Vincent (RI) – 1982  
 McAlister, Hill (TN) – 1932, 1934  
 McAllister, Matthew (GA) – 1845  
 McArthur, D. H. (ND) – 1916  
 McArthur, Duncan (OH) – 1830  
 McBride, Bill (FL) – 2002  
 McBride, Henry (WA) – 1916  
 McCafferty, Matthew J. (MA) – 1884  
 McCall, Carl H. (NY) – 2002  
 McCall, John E. (TN) – 1900, 1932  
 McCall, Richard K. (FL) – 1845  
 McCall, Samuel W. (MA) – 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917
- McCall, Tom (OR) – 1966, 1970  
 McCallum, Scott (WI) – 2002  
 McCarney, Robert P. (ND) – 1968  
 McCarter, J. W. (SD) – 1914  
 McCarty, Daniel T. (FL) – 1952  
 McCarty, Nicholas (IN) – 1852  
 McCary, Elvin (AL) – 1974  
 McCaskill, Claire (MO) – 2004  
 McCaull, Patrick H. (VA) – 1897  
 McClaughry, John (VT) – 1992  
 McClellan, George B. (NJ) – 1878  
 McClelland, Robert (MI) – 1851, 1852  
 McClintock, Tom (CA) – 2003  
 McClung, James W. (AL) – 1841  
 McClure, P. F. (SD) – 1889  
 McClurg, Joseph W. (MO) – 1868, 1870  
 McColl, J. H. (NE) – 1896  
 McConaughy, James L. (CT) – 1946  
 McConnell, J. H. Tyler (DE) – 1956  
 McConnell, John R. (CA) – 1861  
 McConnell, William J. (ID) – 1892, 1894  
 McCook, George W. (OH) – 1871  
 McCord, James N. (TN) – 1944, 1946, 1958  
 McCormack, Edward J. (MA) – 1966  
 McCormick, Vance C. (PA) – 1914  
 McCoy (WI) – 1920  
 McCrae, Duncan K. (NC) – 1858  
 McCray, Warren T. (IN) – 1920  
 McCreary, James B. (KY) – 1875, 1911  
 McCrory, Pat (NC) – 2008  
 McCulloch, Carleton B. (IN) – 1920, 1924  
 McCullough, D. A. (SD) – 1930  
 McCullough, J. B. (NV) – 1898  
 McCullough, John G. (VT) – 1902  
 McCutchins, Luther (NH) – 1874  
 McDaniel, Henry D. (GA) – 1883, 1884  
 McDaniel, Larry (MO) – 1940  
 McDermott, James A. (WA) – 1980  
 McDonald, Charles James (GA) – 1839, 1841, 1851  
 McDonald, Jesse F. (CO) – 1908  
 McDonald, Joseph E. (IN) – 1864  
 McDonald, William C. (NM) – 1911  
 McDowell, J. L. (KS) – 1866  
 McEachern, Paul (NH) – 1986, 1988  
 McElroy, Hugh E. (ID) – 1914  
 McEnery, John (LA) – 1872  
 McEnery, Samuel D. (LA) – 1884, 1892  
 McEniry, Hugh (AL) – 1942  
 McFarland, Ernest W. (AZ) – 1954, 1956  
 McGettrick, Felix W. (VT) – 1902  
 McGill, Alexander T. (NJ) – 1895  
 McGill, Andrew R. (MN) – 1886  
 McGonigle, Arthur T. (PA) – 1958  
 McGovern (WI) – 1940  
 McGovern, Francis E. (WI) – 1910, 1912
- McGrath, J. Howard (RI) – 1940, 1942, 1944  
 McGrath, John (VT) – 1940  
 McGraw, John H. (WA) – 1892  
 McGreevey, James E. (NJ) – 1997, 2001  
 McGregor, T. H. (TX) – 1920  
 McIntire, Albert W. (CO) – 1894  
 McIntire, Bertrand G. (ME) – 1918, 1920  
 McIntosh, David M. (IN) – 2000  
 McIntyre, John J. (WY) – 1950  
 McKay, Douglas (OR) – 1948, 1950  
 McKean, Frank (NH) – 1878  
 McKean, Thomas (PA) – 1799, 1802, 1805  
 McKeever, Horace G. (OK) – 1918  
 McKeithen, John J. (LA) – 1964, 1968  
 McKeldin, Theodore R. (MD) – 1942, 1946, 1950, 1954  
 McKellips, Roger (SD) – 1978  
 McKelvie, Samuel R. (NE) – 1918, 1920  
 McKernan, John R., Jr. (ME) – 1886, 1990  
 McKinley, John C. (MO) – 1912  
 McKinley, William, Jr. (OH) – 1891, 1893  
 McKinney, Luther F. (NH) – 1892  
 McKinney, Philip W. (VA) – 1889  
 McKnight, Thomas (IA) – 1846  
 McLane, J. (SC) – 1882  
 McLane, John (NH) – 1904  
 McLane, Malcolm (NH) – 1972  
 McLane, Robert M. (MD) – 1883  
 McLaughlin, Robert H. (IL) – 1834  
 McLaurin, Anselm J. (MS) – 1895  
 McLean, Angus Wilton (NC) – 1924  
 McLean, Ernest L. (ME) – 1926  
 McLean, George P. (CT) – 1900  
 McLean, John R. (OH) – 1899  
 McLeod, Thomas G. (SC) – 1922, 1924  
 McLevy, Jasper (CT) – 1934, 1936, 1938, 1942  
 McManus, E. J. (IA) – 1960  
 McManus, James O. (RI) – 1942  
 McMaster, William H. (SD) – 1920, 1922  
 McMath, Sidney S. (AR) – 1948, 1950  
 McMillan, William (NV) – 1898  
 McMillin, Benton (TN) – 1898, 1900, 1912  
 McMinn, Joseph (TN) – 1815, 1817, 1819  
 McMinn, T. J. (TX) – 1900  
 McMullen, Adam (NE) – 1924, 1926  
 McMullen, Richard C. (DE) – 1936  
 McMurray, John (ID) – 1930  
 McNair, Alexander (MO) – 1820  
 McNair, Robert E. (SC) – 1966  
 McNeal, J. W. (OK) – 1910  
 McNeill, Robert H. (NC) – 1948  
 McNichols, Stephen L. R. (CO) – 1956, 1958, 1962  
 McNutt, Alexander G. (MS) – 1837, 1839



- McNutt, Paul V. (IN) – 1932  
 McRae, Duncan K. (NC) – 1858  
 McRae, John J. (MS) – 1853, 1855  
 McRae, Thomas C. (AR) – 1920, 1922  
 McShane, J. A. (NE) – 1888  
 McSparran, John A. (PA) – 1922  
 McSweeney, John (OH) – 1942  
 McSweeney, Miles B. (SC) – 1900  
 McWane, Fred W. (VA) – 1933  
 McWherter, Ned R. (TN) – 1986, 1990  
 McWillie, William (MS) – 1857  
 Mead, Albert E. (WA) – 1904  
 Mead, Cowles (MS) – 1825  
 Mead, James M. (NY) – 1946  
 Mead, John A. (VT) – 1910  
 Mead, Mary (WY) – 1990  
 Meadows, Clarence W. (WV) – 1944  
 Meares, Iredell (NC) – 1912  
 Mecham, Evan (AZ) – 1978, 1986  
 Mechem, Edwin L. (NM) – 1950, 1952, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Mechem, Merritt C. (NM) – 1920  
 Medary, Samuel (KS) – 1859  
 Medill, William (OH) – 1853, 1855  
 Meech, Ezra (VT) – 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833  
 Meekins, I. M. (NC) – 1924  
 Meier, Julius L. (OR) – 1930  
 Meigs, Return J., Jr. (OH) – 1807, 1810, 1812  
 Meitzen, E. R. (TX) – 1914, 1916  
 Melich, Mitchell (UT) – 1964  
 Mellette, Arthur C. (SD) – 1889, 1890  
 Menario, John E. (ME) – 1986  
 Meredith, E. T. (IA) – 1916  
 Merriam, Frank F. (CA) – 1934, 1938  
 Merriam, William R. (MN) – 1888, 1890  
 Merrill, Barbara (ME) – 2006  
 Merrill, Samuel (IA) – 1867, 1869  
 Merrill, Steve (NH) – 1992, 1994  
 Merrimon, Augustus S. (NC) – 1872  
 Merritt, William H. (IA) – 1861  
 Mervin, Samuel E. (CT) – 1890, 1892  
 Meskill, Thomas J. (CT) – 1970  
 Messer, Asa (RI) – 1830  
 Metcalf (RI) – 1893  
 Metcalf, Ralph (NH) – 1855, 1856  
 Metcalfe, Frank B. (WI) – 1932  
 Metcalfe, Ray (AK) – 1998  
 Metcalfe, Thomas (KY) – 1828  
 Metschan, Phil (OR) – 1930  
 Metzger, Frazer (VT) – 1912  
 Metzger, John W. (CO) – 1952  
 Meyer, William H. (CO) – 1886  
 Meyers, Harry H. (AR) – 1902, 1913  
 Meyner, Robert B. (NJ) – 1953, 1957, 1969  
 Mickelson, George S. (SD) – 1986, 1990  
 Mickelson, George T. (SD) – 1946, 1948  
 Mickey, John H. (NE) – 1902, 1904  
 Miera, Maurice (NM) – 1940  
 Mifflin, Thomas (PA) – 1790, 1793, 1796  
 Mihos, Christy (MA) – 2006  
 Mikel, G. E. (AR) – 1912  
 Mildren, Jack (OK) – 1994  
 Miles, Frank (IA) – 1946  
 Miles, John E. (NM) – 1938, 1940, 1950  
 Miller, Alex R. (IA) – 1926  
 Miller, B. M. (AL) – 1930  
 Miller, Bob J. (NV) – 1990, 1994  
 Miller, Charles R. (DE) – 1912  
 Miller, Jaffa (NM) – 1934, 1936  
 Miller, James B. (TX) – 1847  
 Miller, John (MO) – 1825, 1828  
 Miller, John (ND) – 1889  
 Miller, John F. (OR) – 1862  
 Miller, John H. (NV) – 1922  
 Miller, Keith H. (AK) – 1970  
 Miller, Leslie A. (WY) – 1930, 1932, 1934, 1938  
 Miller, Nathan L. (NY) – 1920, 1922  
 Miller, Stephen (MN) – 1863  
 Miller, Vern (KS) – 1974  
 Miller, Warner (NY) – 1888  
 Miller, William R. (AR) – 1876, 1878  
 Miller, Zell (GA) – 1990, 1994  
 Milliken, Carl E. (ME) – 1916, 1918  
 Milliken, William G. (MI) – 1970, 1974, 1978  
 Millner, Guy (GA) – 1994, 1998  
 Mills, A. L. (TN) – 1894  
 Mills, John T. (TX) – 1849  
 Mills, Ogden L. (NY) – 1926  
 Mills, W. T. (AR) – 1946  
 Milton, John (FL) – 1860  
 Minner, Ruth Ann (DE) – 2000, 2004  
 Minor, William T. (CT) – 1855, 1856  
 Mitchell, Albert K. (NM) – 1938  
 Mitchell, D. P. (KS) – 1878  
 Mitchell, George (DE) – 1792  
 Mitchell, George J. (ME) – 1974  
 Mitchell, Henry L. (FL) – 1892  
 Mitchell, Hugh B. (WA) – 1952  
 Mitchell, James F. (NV) – 1906  
 Mitchell, James P. (NJ) – 1961  
 Mitchell, Nathanael (DE) – 1801, 1804  
 Mitchell, R. F. (IA) – 1944  
 Mitchell, Roy (AR) – 1956  
 Mitchell, Theo (SC) – 1990  
 Mobley, Al (OR) – 1990  
 Moe, Roger D. (MN) – 2002  
 Moehlenpah, Henry A. (WI) – 1918  
 Moeur, Benjamin B. (AZ) – 1932, 1934  
 Moffett, Charles (TN) – 1966  
 Molleston, Henry (DE) – 1819  
 Mollohan, Robert H. (WV) – 1956  
 Moloney, Thomas W. (VT) – 1898  
 Molpus, Dick (MS) – 1995  
 Monaghan, Thomas M. (DE) – 1912  
 Mondragon, Roberto (NM) – 1994  
 Montague, Andrew J. (VA) – 1901  
 Montgomery, Samuel B. (WV) – 1920  
 Montgomery, Thomas (DE) – 1792  
 Moodie, Thomas H. (ND) – 1934  
 Moody, Dan (TX) – 1926, 1928  
 Moody, Zenas F. (OR) – 1882  
 Mooney, Thomas J. (MD) – 1986  
 Moonlight, Thomas (KS) – 1886  
 Moore, Andrew B. (AL) – 1857, 1859  
 Moore, Arch A., Jr. (WV) – 1968, 1972, 1980, 1984, 1988  
 Moore, Arthur Harry (NJ) – 1925, 1931, 1937  
 Moore, Charles C. (ID) – 1922, 1924  
 Moore, Dan K. (NC) – 1964  
 Moore, Gabriel (AL) – 1829  
 Moore, Harbin H. (IN) – 1828  
 Moore, James B. (IL) – 1822  
 Moore, John (MI) – 1868  
 Moore, Preston J. (OK) – 1966  
 Moore, Samuel B. (AL) – 1831  
 Moore, Thomas O. (LA) – 1859  
 Moore, Tommy (SC) – 2006  
 Moran, Edward C., Jr. (ME) – 1928, 1930  
 Moran, J. Edward (VT) – 1950  
 Moran, John B. (MA) – 1906  
 Morehead, Charles S. (KY) – 1855  
 Morehead, John H. (NE) – 1912, 1914, 1920  
 Morehead, John M. (NC) – 1840, 1842  
 Morgan, Daniel A. (CT) – 1898  
 Morgan, David (MN) – 1912  
 Morgan, Edwin D. (NY) – 1858, 1860, 1876  
 Morgan, Ephraim F. (WV) – 1920  
 Morgan, George W. (OH) – 1865  
 Morgan, J. B. (MS) – 1837  
 Morgan, James (WI) – 1888  
 Morgan, W. A. (NV) – 1914  
 Morgan, W. S. (AR) – 1898  
 Morgan, W. Y. (KS) – 1922  
 Morgenthau, Robert M. (NY) – 1962  
 Morison, W. S. D. (IL) – 1848  
 Morley, Clarence J. (CO) – 1924  
 Morrill, Ansen P. (ME) – 1853, 1854, 1855  
 Morrill, David L. (NH) – 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827  
 Morrill, Edmund N. (KS) – 1894, 1896  
 Morrill, Lot M. (ME) – 1857, 1858, 1859  
 Morris, Buckner S. (IL) – 1856  
 Morris, Charles (CT) – 1924, 1926, 1928  
 Morris, George L. (NE) – 1956  
 Morris, Luzon B. (CT) – 1888, 1890, 1892  
 Morris, Nephi L. (UT) – 1912, 1916  
 Morrison, Bruce A. (CT) – 1990  
 Morrison, Cameron (NC) – 1920  
 Morrison, Frank B. (NE) – 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Morrison, John T. (ID) – 1902  
 Morrison, Robert (AZ) – 1958  
 Morrow, Edwin P. (KY) – 1915, 1919  
 Morrow, Jeremiah (OH) – 1820, 1822, 1824  
 Morrow, Thomas Z. (KY) – 1883  
 Morse, Allen B. (MI) – 1892  
 Morse, Freeman H. (ME) – 1845  
 Morse, Thomas J. (VT) – 1994  
 Morton, J. S. (NE) – 1866, 1882, 1884, 1892  
 Morton, Levi P. (NY) – 1894  
 Morton, Marcus (MA) – 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843  
 Morton, Oliver P. (IN) – 1856, 1864  
 Morton, Warren A. (WY) – 1982  
 Moseley, William D. (FL) – 1845  
 Moses, Franklin J., Jr. (SC) – 1872  
 Moses, John (ND) – 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Moses, Robert (NY) – 1934  
 Moss, A. B. (ID) – 1898  
 Motley, S. W. (ID) – 1910  
 Mount, James A. (IN) – 1896  
 Mouton, Alexander (LA) – 1842  
 Moyle, James H. (UT) – 1900, 1904  
 Muhlenberg, Frederick A. (PA) – 1793  
 Muhlenburgh, Henry (PA) – 1835  
 Muir (ND) – 1890  
 Mullen, W. E. (WY) – 1910  
 Mullikin, Addison E. (MD) – 1926  
 Muncy, T. J. (VA) – 1917  
 Munford, George W. (VA) – 1863  
 Muniz, Ramsey (TX) – 1972, 1974  
 Munroe, Addison P. (RI) – 1916  
 Munsil, Len (AZ) – 2006  
 Munson, Henry C. (ME) – 1877  
 Murkowski, Frank (AK) – 2002  
 Murphy, Ed (MN) – 1940  
 Murphy, Francis P. (NH) – 1936, 1938  
 Murphy, Frank (MI) – 1936, 1938  
 Murphy, Franklin (NJ) – 1901  
 Murphy, George W. (AR) – 1913  
 Murphy, Jack M. (ID) – 1974  
 Murphy, John (AL) – 1825, 1827  
 Murphy, John G. (RI) – 1946  
 Murphy, Robert F. (MA) – 1954  
 Murphy, Vincent J. (NJ) – 1943  
 Murrah, Pendleton (TX) – 1863  
 Murray, Johnston (OK) – 1950  
 Murray, William G. (IA) – 1958, 1966  
 Murray, William H. (OK) – 1930  
 Murtagh, J. C. (IA) – 1924  
 Muse, B. (VA) – 1941  
 Musgrove, Ronnie (MS) – 1999, 2003  
 Muskie, Edmund S. (ME) – 1954, 1956  
 Musselman, Amos S. (MI) – 1912  
 Mutz, John M. (IN) – 1988  
 Myers, Harry H. (AR) – 1904  
 Nance, Albinus (NE) – 1878, 1880  
 Napolitano, Janet (AZ) – 2002, 2006

- Nash, George K. (OH) – 1899, 1901
- Naudain, Arnold (DE) – 1832
- Neal, Joe (NV) – 2002
- Neal, John R. (TN) – 1950, 1954
- Neal, Lawrence T. (OH) – 1893
- Neal, William J. (NH) – 1942
- Needham, Horatio (VT) – 1849
- Neely, Harold E. (WV) – 1960
- Neely, Matthew M. (WV) – 1940
- Neff, Pat M. (TX) – 1920, 1922
- Nelsen, Ancher (MN) – 1956
- Nelson, Andrew (MN) – 1928
- Nelson, Arthur W. (MO) – 1924
- Nelson, Ben (NE) – 1990, 1994
- Nelson, Gaylord A. (WI) – 1958, 1960
- Nelson, Knute (MN) – 1892, 1894
- Nelson, Martin A. (MN) – 1934, 1936
- Nelson, Sheffield (AR) – 1990, 1994
- Nestos, Ragnvald A. (ND) – 1921, 1922
- Netherland, John H. (TN) – 1859
- Netsch, Dawn Clark (IL) – 1994
- Neville, Keith (NE) – 1916, 1918
- Newell, William A. (NJ) – 1856, 1878
- Nice, Harry W. (MD) – 1919, 1934, 1938
- Nicholls, Francis T. (LA) – 1876, 1888
- Nichols, Alva W. (MI) – 1894
- Nicks, Alvis Q. (AL) – 1853
- Nicoll, Francis H. (CT) – 1841
- Nigh, George (OK) – 1978, 1982
- Niles, John M. (CT) – 1839, 1840, 1849
- Niquette, Russell F. (VT) – 1960
- Nixon, Jay (MO) – 2008
- Nixon, Richard M. (CA) – 1962
- Noble, Noah (IN) – 1831, 1834
- Noel, Edmond F. (MS) – 1907
- Noel, Philip W. (RI) – 1972, 1974
- Nolte, Eugene, Jr. (TX) – 1946
- Noone, Albert W. (NH) – 1914, 1930
- Norbeck, Peter (SD) – 1916, 1918
- Norcross, Jonathan (GA) – 1876
- Norris, Edwin L. (MT) – 1908
- North, J. E. (NE) – 1886
- Northern, William J. (GA) – 1890, 1892
- Norton, Anthony B. (TX) – 1878, 1884
- Norton, J. N. (NE) – 1924
- Nortoni, Albert D. (MO) – 1912
- Norwood, C. M. (AR) – 1888
- Norwood, Thomas M. (GA) – 1880
- Notte, John A., Jr. (RI) – 1960, 1962
- Noyes, Edward F. (OH) – 1871, 1873
- Nugent, James W. (RI) – 1974
- Nugent, Thomas L. (TX) – 1892, 1894
- Nunn, Louis B. (KY) – 1963, 1967, 1979
- Nussle, Jim (IA) – 2006
- Nutter, Donald G. (MT) – 1960
- O'Bannon, Frank L. (IN) – 1996, 2000
- O'Brien, Leo, Jr. (VT) – 1970
- O'Brien, Shannon P. (MA) – 2002
- O'Callaghan, Mike (NV) – 1970, 1974
- O'Connell, John J. (WA) – 1968
- O'Conner, Frank (NY) – 1966
- O'Connor, Herbert R. (MD) – 1938, 1942
- O'Connor, J. F. T. (ND) – 1920
- O'Connor, Michael J. (SD) – 1982
- O'Daniel, W. Lee (TX) – 1938, 1940, 1956
- O'Donnell, C. C. (CA) – 1886
- O'Ferrall, Charles T. (VA) – 1893
- O'Keefe, Mark (MT) – 2000
- O'Malley, Malcolm A. (MT) – 1904
- O'Malley, Martin (MD) – 2006
- O'Neal, Edward A. (AL) – 1882, 1884
- O'Neal, Emmet (AL) – 1910
- O'Neal, W. (FL) – 1924
- O'Neal, William R. (FL) – 1912
- O'Neill, C. William (OH) – 1956, 1958
- O'Neill, William A. (CT) – 1982, 1986
- O'Rear, Edward C. (KY) – 1911
- O'Rourke, Andrew P. (NY) – 1986
- Oates, W. C. (AL) – 1894
- Ochiltree, William B. (TX) – 1853
- Oddie, Tasker L. (NV) – 1910, 1914, 1918
- Odell, Benjamin B., Jr. (NY) – 1900, 1902
- Ogilvie, Richard B. (IL) – 1968, 1972
- Oglesby, Richard J. (IL) – 1864, 1872, 1884
- Olcott, Ben W. (OR) – 1922
- Olden, Charles S. (NJ) – 1859
- Olin, Gideon (VT) – 1797
- Olin, John M. (WI) – 1886
- Oliver, James C. (ME) – 1952
- Oliver, Samuel W. (AL) – 1837
- Olsen, Arnold H. (MT) – 1956
- Olsen, George W. (NE) – 1944
- Olson, Allen I. (ND) – 1980, 1984
- Olson, Culbert L. (CA) – 1938, 1942
- Olson, Floyd B. (MN) – 1924, 1930, 1932, 1934
- Olson, Jack B. (WI) – 1970
- Olson, John E. (SD) – 1974
- Oman, J. R. (WA) – 1924
- Orman, James B. (CO) – 1900
- Ormsbee, Ebenezer J. (VT) – 1886
- Orr, James L. (SC) – 1865
- Orr, Kay A. (NE) – 1986, 1990
- Orr, Robert D. (IN) – 1980, 1984
- Orr, Sample (MO) – 1860
- Orton, Bill (UT) – 2000
- Osborn, Chase S. (MI) – 1910, 1914
- Osborn, Sidney P. (AZ) – 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946
- Osborn, Thomas A. (KS) – 1872, 1874
- Osborne, John E. (WY) – 1892, 1904
- Osgood, William N. (MA) – 1908
- Ostlund, John C. (WY) – 1978
- Otero, Manuel B. (NM) – 1924
- Otis, George L. (MN) – 1869
- Otis, Harrison G. (MA) – 1823
- Otjen, William J. (OK) – 1942
- Otter, C.L. "Butch" (ID) – 2006
- Ottinger, Albert (NY) – 1928
- Overall, John W. (TN) – 1916
- Overby, B. H. (GA) – 1855
- Overmyer, David (KS) – 1894
- Owen, Sidney M. (MN) – 1890, 1894
- Owens, Bill (CO) – 1998, 2002
- Owens, Wayne (UT) – 1984
- Owsley, William (KY) – 1844
- Packard, Stephen B. (LA) – 1876
- Packer, Asa (PA) – 1869
- Packer, William F. (PA) – 1857
- Padelford, Seth (RI) – 1860, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872
- Page, Carroll S. (VT) – 1890
- Page, John (NH) – 1839, 1840, 1841
- Page, John B. (VT) – 1867, 1868
- Paine, Charles (VT) – 1835, 1841, 1842
- Paine, Ephraim (NY) – 1783
- Paine, Henry W. (MA) – 1863, 1864
- Paine, Robert Treat (MA) – 1899, 1900
- Pajcic, Steve (FL) – 1986
- Palfrey, John G. (MA) – 1851
- Palin, Sarah H. (AK) – 2006
- Palmer, Henry L. (WI) – 1863
- Palmer, Joel (OR) – 1870
- Palmer, John M. (IL) – 1868, 1888
- Palmer, Linwood E. (ME) – 1978
- Palmer, William A. (VT) – 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835
- Pardee, George C. (CA) – 1902
- Park, Guy Brasfield (MO) – 1932
- Parker, Amasa J. (NY) – 1856, 1858
- Parker, Crawford F. (IN) – 1960
- Parker, Joel (NJ) – 1862, 1871
- Parker, John J. (NC) – 1920
- Parker, John M. (LA) – 1916, 1920
- Parker, Mike (MS) – 1999
- Parker, Scudder (VT) – 2006
- Parkhurst, Frederick H. (ME) – 1920
- Parks, C. C. (CO) – 1912
- Parks, Gorham (ME) – 1837
- Parks, W. P. (AR) – 1880
- Parnell, Harvey J. (AR) – 1928, 1930
- Parriott, James D. (CO) – 1932
- Parris, Albion K. (ME) – 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1854
- Parsons, Enoch (AL) – 1835
- Parsons, Enoch (TN) – 1819
- Partridge, Azariah S. (MI) – 1890
- Pascal, Robert A. (MD) – 1982
- Pastore, John O. (RI) – 1946, 1948
- Pataki, George E. (NY) – 1994, 1998, 2002
- Patrick, Deval (MA) – 2006
- Pattangall, William R. (ME) – 1922, 1924
- Patten, George F. (ME) – 1856
- Pattengill, Henry R. (MI) – 1914
- Patterson, I. L. (OR) – 1926
- Patterson, Jack A. (ND) – 1940
- Patterson, John (AL) – 1958
- Patterson, Malcolm R. (TN) – 1906, 1908
- Patterson, Paul (OR) – 1954
- Patterson, Thomas M. (CO) – 1888, 1914
- Patteson, Okey L. (WV) – 1948
- Pattison, John (WA) – 1908
- Pattison, John M. (OH) – 1905
- Pattison, Robert E. (PA) – 1882, 1890, 1902
- Patton, Frank C. (NC) – 1944
- Patton, Paul E. (KY) – 1995, 1999
- Patton, Robert Miller (AL) – 1865
- Patton, William S. (MS) – 1865
- Patty, Hubert D. (TN) – 1962
- Paulen, Ben S. (KS) – 1924, 1926
- Paulus, Norma (OR) – 1986
- Pawlenty, Tim (MN) – 2002, 2006
- Payne, Frederick G. (ME) – 1948, 1950
- Payne, Henry B. (OH) – 1857
- Paynter, Rowland G. (DE) – 1908
- Paynter, Samuel (DE) – 1823
- Peabody, Endicott (MA) – 1962
- Peabody, James H. (CO) – 1902, 1904
- Peabody, Oliver (NH) – 1798
- Peabody, Thomas H. (RI) – 1887, 1896, 1897
- Pearson, H. Clyde (VA) – 1961
- Pearson, Linley E. (IN) – 1992
- Pease, Elisha M. (TX) – 1853, 1855, 1865, 1866
- Peasley, B. J. (TX) – 1944
- Peay, Austin (TN) – 1922, 1924, 1926
- Peck, Asahel (VT) – 1874
- Peck, George W. (WI) – 1890, 1892, 1894, 1904
- Peck, Lucius B. (VT) – 1850
- Peck, T. F. (TN) – 1924
- Peck, William L. (GA) – 1892
- Peckham, George E. (NV) – 1894
- Peckham, William (RI) – 1837
- Peery, George C. (VA) – 1933
- Peery, Harman W. (UT) – 1936
- Pendleton, George H. (OH) – 1869
- Pennewill, Caleb S. (DE) – 1904
- Pennewill, Simeon S. (DE) – 1908
- Pennoyer, Sylvester (OR) – 1886, 1890
- Penny, Timothy J. (MN) – 2002
- Pennypacker, Samuel W. (PA) – 1902
- Percy, Charles H. (IL) – 1964
- Perdue, Beverly (NC) – 2008
- Perdue, Sonny (GA) – 2002, 2006
- Perham, Sidney (ME) – 1870, 1871, 1872
- Perkins, George C. (CA) – 1879
- Perkins, Jared (NH) – 1854
- Perpich, Rudy (MN) – 1978, 1982, 1986, 1990





- Perry, Charles B. (WI) – 1926  
 Perry, Edward A. (FL) – 1884  
 Perry, Madison S. (FL) – 1856  
 Perry, Rick (TX) – 2002, 2006  
 Pershing, Cyrus L. (PA) – 1875  
 Persons, Gordon (AL) – 1950  
 Peters, John S. (CT) – 1831, 1832, 1833  
 Petersen, George C. (FL) – 1960  
 Petersen, Hjalmar (MN) – 1940, 1942  
 Peterson, Harry H. (MN) – 1950  
 Peterson, Russell W. (DE) – 1968, 1972  
 Peterson, Val (NE) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Peterson, Walter (NH) – 1968, 1970  
 Pettigrew, A. J. (FL) – 1908  
 Pettus, John J. (MS) – 1859, 1861  
 Pharr, Henry N. (LA) – 1908  
 Pharr, John N. (LA) – 1896  
 Phelps, Edward J. (VT) – 1880  
 Phelps, John S. (MO) – 1868, 1876  
 Phelps, Timothy G. (CA) – 1875  
 Philip, John W. (TX) – 1914  
 Philipp, Emanuel L. (WI) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Phillip, Stephen L. (MA) – 1848  
 Phillips, John C. (AZ) – 1928, 1930  
 Phillips, Joseph B. (IL) – 1822  
 Phillips, Kirk G. (SD) – 1898  
 Phillips, Leon C. (OK) – 1938  
 Phillips, Rubel L. (MS) – 1963, 1967  
 Phillips, Stephen C. (MA) – 1849, 1850  
 Phillips, T. J. (IA) – 1901  
 Phillips, Wendell (MA) – 1870  
 Pickens, Israel (AL) – 1821, 1823  
 Pickens, J. M. (AL) – 1880  
 Pickering, John (NH) – 1789, 1790  
 Pierce, Benjamin (NH) – 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829  
 Pierce, Lymon (RI) – 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1874  
 Pierce, Nathan (OR) – 1894  
 Pierce, Walter M. (OR) – 1918, 1922, 1926  
 Pierpont, Francis H. (VA) – 1862  
 Pike, James (NH) – 1871  
 Pilcher, Zind (MI) – 1843  
 Pillsbury, Albert (ME) – 1853  
 Pillsbury, Eben F. (ME) – 1866, 1867, 1868  
 Pillsbury, John (NH) – 1962, 1964  
 Pillsbury, John S. (MN) – 1875, 1877, 1879  
 Pinchot, Gifford (PA) – 1922, 1930  
 Pine, William B. (OK) – 1934  
 Pingree, Hazen S. (MI) – 1896, 1898  
 Pingree, Samuel E. (VT) – 1884  
 Pitkin, Frederick W. (CO) – 1878, 1880  
 Pitkin, Timothy (CT) – 1824, 1825  
 Pitkin, William (CT) – 1781, 1783, 1784  
 Pitman, Robert C. (MA) – 1877  
 Pittman, Vail (NV) – 1946, 1950, 1954  
 Plaisted, Frederick W. (ME) – 1910, 1912  
 Plaisted, Harris M. (ME) – 1880, 1882  
 Platt, Jonas (NY) – 1810  
 Pleasant, Ruffin G. (LA) – 1916  
 Plumer, William (NH) – 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818  
 Poindexter, George (MS) – 1819  
 Polk, Charles (DE) – 1826  
 Polk, Trusten (MO) – 1856  
 Polk, William H. (TN) – 1861  
 Pollard, John Garland (VA) – 1929  
 Pollard, Park H. (VT) – 1930, 1942  
 Pollina, Anthony (VT) – 2000, 2008  
 Pollock, James (PA) – 1854  
 Pond, E. B. (CA) – 1890  
 Ponder, James (DE) – 1870  
 Pool, John (NC) – 1860  
 Pope, Frank (FL) – 1884  
 Pope, Lewis S. (TN) – 1932, 1934  
 Pope, Sampson (SC) – 1894, 1896  
 Porter, Albert Gallatin (IN) – 1880  
 Porter, Claude R. (IA) – 1906, 1910, 1918  
 Porter, David R. (PA) – 1838, 1841  
 Porter, Eli H. (VT) – 1904  
 Porter, James D., Jr. (TN) – 1874, 1876  
 Porter, T. R. (NE) – 1868  
 Porter, W. D. (SC) – 1868  
 Porter, Wilber E. (NY) – 1896  
 Posey, Thomas (IN) – 1816  
 Poshard, Glenn (IL) – 1998  
 Posthumus, Dick (MI) – 2002  
 Pothier, Aram J. (RI) – 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1924, 1926  
 Potter, Americus V. (RI) – 1855, 1856, 1857  
 Potter, Elisha R. (RI) – 1818, 1858, 1859  
 Potter, Frederick E. (NH) – 1900  
 Potts, Frederick A. (NJ) – 1880  
 Powell, D. Frank (WI) – 1894  
 Powell, Lazarus W. (KY) – 1848, 1851  
 Powell, Ray B. (NM) – 1986  
 Powell, Thomas E. (OH) – 1887  
 Powell, Wesley (NH) – 1958, 1960  
 Power, Thomas C. (MT) – 1889  
 Powers, J. H. (NE) – 1890  
 Powers, James J. (NH) – 1944  
 Powers, Llewellyn (ME) – 1896, 1898  
 Poynter, William A. (NE) – 1898, 1900  
 Pratt, James T. (CT) – 1858, 1859  
 Pratt, Thomas G. (MD) – 1844  
 Prescott, Benjamin F. (NH) – 1877, 1878  
 Pressman, Hyman A. (MD) – 1966  
 Preston, David (MI) – 1884  
 Preus, Jacob A. O. (MN) – 1920, 1922  
 Prewitt, R. K. (MS) – 1899  
 Price, Bill (OK) – 1990  
 Price, James H. (VA) – 1937  
 Price, Rodman M. (NJ) – 1853  
 Price, Sterling (MO) – 1852  
 Price, Thomas L. (MO) – 1864  
 Prieur, Denis (LA) – 1838  
 Prince, Frederick O. (MA) – 1885  
 Pritchard, George M. (NC) – 1948  
 Pritt, Charlotte Jean (WV) – 1992, 1996  
 Proctor, Fletcher D. (VT) – 1906  
 Proctor, Mortimer R. (VT) – 1944  
 Proctor, Redfield (VT) – 1878, 1922  
 Prouty, George H. (VT) – 1908  
 Proxmire, William (WI) – 1952, 1954, 1956  
 Pryor, David (AR) – 1974, 1976  
 Putnam, A. L. (SD) – 1924  
 Putnam, Roger L. (MA) – 1942  
 Putnam, William L. (ME) – 1888  
 Pyle, Howard (AZ) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Quick, William F. (WI) – 1924  
 Quie, Albert H. (MN) – 1978  
 Quillen, William T. (DE) – 1984  
 Quimby, Smith (RI) – 1895  
 Quinby, Henry B. (NH) – 1908  
 Quincy, Josiah (MA) – 1901  
 Quinn, Patrick H. (RI) – 1914  
 Quinn, Robert E. (RI) – 1936, 1938  
 Quinn, William F. (HI) – 1959, 1962  
 Quitman, John A. (MS) – 1849  
 Racicot, Marc (MT) – 1992, 1996  
 Racine, Doug (VT) – 2002  
 Raecke, Walter R. (NE) – 1950, 1952  
 Ralston, Samuel M. (IN) – 1912  
 Ramirez, Jack (MT) – 1980  
 Rampton, Calvin L. (UT) – 1964, 1968, 1972  
 Ramsdell, George A. (NH) – 1896  
 Ramsey, Alexander (MN) – 1857, 1859, 1861  
 Randall, Alexander W. (WI) – 1857, 1859  
 Randall, Charles H. (NE) – 1922  
 Randall, David (LA) – 1831  
 Randolph, Richard L. (AK) – 1982  
 Randolph, Theodore F. (NJ) – 1868  
 Rankin, Wellington D. (MT) – 1928  
 Ranney, Rufus P. (OH) – 1859  
 Ransom, Epaphroditus (MI) – 1847  
 Ratner, Payne (KS) – 1938, 1940  
 Ray, Dixy Lee (WA) – 1976  
 Ray, James Brown (IN) – 1825, 1828  
 Ray, Robert D. (IA) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1978  
 Read, James G. (IN) – 1831, 1834  
 Reading, Pierson B. (CA) – 1851  
 Reagan, Ronald (CA) – 1966, 1970  
 Reams, Frazier, Jr. (OH) – 1966  
 Rector, Henry M. (AR) – 1860  
 Redfield, Timothy P. (VT) – 1851, 1863, 1864  
 Redington, Lyman W. (VT) – 1884  
 Redman, Fulton J. (ME) – 1940  
 Redman, John B. (ME) – 1884  
 Reed, Clyde M. (KS) – 1928, 1958  
 Reed, Harrison (FL) – 1868  
 Reed, Isaac (ME) – 1854, 1855  
 Reed, Jack (MS) – 1987  
 Reed, John H. (ME) – 1960, 1962, 1966  
 Regan, John E. (MN) – 1932, 1934  
 Reid, David S. (NC) – 1848, 1850, 1852  
 Reid, Frank T. (TN) – 1884  
 Reid, James P. (RI) – 1898, 1900  
 Rell, Jodi M. (CT) – 2006  
 Remmel, H. L. (AR) – 1894, 1896, 1900  
 Remmel, Pratt C. (AR) – 1954  
 Rendell, Edward G. (PA) – 2002, 2006  
 Renne, Roland (MT) – 1964  
 Rennebohm, Oscar (WI) – 1948  
 Reynolds, John (IL) – 1830  
 Reynolds, John W. (WI) – 1962, 1964  
 Reynolds, Robert J. (DE) – 1890  
 Reynolds, Stephen N. (IN) – 1912  
 Reynolds, Thomas (MO) – 1840  
 Rhodes, James A. (OH) – 1954, 1962, 1966, 1974, 1978, 1986  
 Ribicoff, Abraham A. (CT) – 1954, 1958  
 Rice, Alexander H. (MA) – 1875, 1876, 1877  
 Rice, Edmund (MN) – 1879  
 Rice, Henry M. (MN) – 1865  
 Rice, John S. (PA) – 1946  
 Rich, John T. (MI) – 1892, 1894  
 Richards, Ann W. (TX) – 1990, 1994  
 Richards, C. L. (NV) – 1930  
 Richards, DeForest (WY) – 1898, 1902  
 Richards, John G. (SC) – 1926  
 Richards, L. D. (NE) – 1890  
 Richards, R. O. (SD) – 1914, 1924  
 Richards, W. S. (OR) – 1910  
 Richards, William A. (WY) – 1894  
 Richardson, Bill (NM) – 2002, 2006  
 Richardson, Friend William (CA) – 1922  
 Richardson, Gary L. (OK) – 2002  
 Richardson, Harry A. (DE) – 1890  
 Richardson, John P. (SC) – 1886, 1888  
 Richardson, Noble A. (CA) – 1914  
 Richardson, R. B. (ND) – 1896  
 Richardson, William A. (IL) – 1856  
 Rickards, John E. (MT) – 1892  
 Ricketts, Willis (AR) – 1962

- Riddle, James (DE) – 1813, 1866  
 Ridge, Tom J. (PA) – 1994, 1998  
 Ridgely, Hilliard S. (WY) – 1914  
 Riley, Bob (AL) – 2002, 2006  
 Riley, Richard (SC) – 1978, 1982  
 Rinehart, Orville (SD) – 1916  
 Rinfret, Pierre A. (NY) – 1990  
 Ringdal, Peter M. (MN) – 1912  
 Ringsrud, A. O. (SD) – 1896  
 Ristine, Richard O. (IN) – 1964  
 Ritchie, Albert C. (MD) – 1919, 1923, 1926, 1930, 1934  
 Ritchie, William (NE) – 1954  
 Ritner, Joseph (PA) – 1829, 1832, 1835, 1838  
 Ritter, Bill, Jr. (CO) – 2006  
 Rivers, Eurith D. (GA) – 1936, 1938  
 Rizley, Ross (OK) – 1938  
 Roach, William (ND) – 1890, 1899  
 Roane, Archibald (TN) – 1801, 1803, 1805  
 Roane, John S. (AR) – 1849  
 Robb, Charles S. (VA) – 1981  
 Robbie, Joe (SD) – 1950  
 Roberts, Albert H. (TN) – 1918, 1920  
 Roberts, Barbara (OR) – 1990  
 Roberts, Charles W. (ME) – 1870, 1875  
 Roberts, Dennis J. (RI) – 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Roberts, Henry (CT) – 1904  
 Roberts, Hiram R. (NH) – 1875  
 Roberts, John (VT) – 1850  
 Roberts, Oran M. (TX) – 1878, 1880  
 Robertson, A. Heaton (CT) – 1904, 1908  
 Robertson, J. B. A. (OK) – 1918  
 Robertson, Thomas B. (LA) – 1820  
 Robie, Frederick (ME) – 1882, 1884  
 Robins, Charles A. (ID) – 1946  
 Robinson, Carl R. (AL) – 1966  
 Robinson, Charles (KS) – 1859, 1882, 1890  
 Robinson, Charles D. (WI) – 1869  
 Robinson, Edward (ME) – 1842, 1843, 1844  
 Robinson, George D. (MA) – 1883, 1884, 1885  
 Robinson, Henry C. (CT) – 1876  
 Robinson, Ira E. (WV) – 1916  
 Robinson, James C. (IL) – 1864  
 Robinson, Joe T. (AR) – 1912  
 Robinson, John S. (VT) – 1851, 1852, 1853  
 Robinson, Jonathan (VT) – 1803, 1804, 1805  
 Robinson, Lucius (NY) – 1876, 1879  
 Robinson, Moses (VT) – 1789, 1797, 1798  
 Robinson, Robert P. (DE) – 1924  
 Robson, John M. (KY) – 1959  
 Rochester, William B. (NY) – 1826  
 Rock, Robert L. (IN) – 1968  
 Rockefeller, John D. “Jay,” IV (WV) – 1972, 1976, 1980  
 Rockefeller, Nelson A. (NY) – 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970  
 Rockefeller, Winthrop (AR) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Rockwell, Julius (MA) – 1855  
 Rockwell, Robert F. (CO) – 1930  
 Rodney, Daniel (DE) – 1810, 1813  
 Rogers, Ernest E. (CT) – 1930  
 Rogers, Francis M. (MS) – 1853  
 Rogers, John R. (WA) – 1896, 1900  
 Rogers, Joseph O., Jr. (SC) – 1966  
 Roland, Andrew I. (AR) – 1910, 1912  
 Rollins, Frank W. (NH) – 1898  
 Rollins, James S. (MO) – 1848, 1857  
 Rollins, John W. (DE) – 1960  
 Rolph, James, Jr. (CA) – 1930  
 Rolvaag, Karl F. (MN) – 1962, 1966  
 Roman, Andre B. (LA) – 1831, 1838  
 Rome, Lewis B. (CT) – 1982  
 Romer, Roy (CO) – 1986, 1990, 1994  
 Romney, George (MI) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Romney, L. C. (UT) – 1956  
 Romney, Mitt (MA) – 2002  
 Romney, Vernon B. (UT) – 1976  
 Rooney, Charles (KS) – 1952  
 Rooney, John J. (WY) – 1970  
 Roos, Lawrence K. (MO) – 1968  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D. (NY) – 1928, 1930  
 Roosevelt, Franklin, Jr. (NY) – 1966  
 Roosevelt, James (CA) – 1950  
 Roosevelt, Mark (MA) – 1994  
 Roosevelt, Theodore (NY) – 1898  
 Roosevelt, Theodore, Jr. (NY) – 1924  
 Rose, David S. (WI) – 1902  
 Rose, Robert E. (NV) – 1978  
 Rosellini, Albert D. (WA) – 1956, 1960, 1964, 1972  
 Rosing, Leonard A. (MN) – 1902  
 Ross, C. Ben (ID) – 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1938  
 Ross, Edmund G. (KS) – 1880  
 Ross, F. Clair (PA) – 1942  
 Ross, James (PA) – 1799, 1802, 1808  
 Ross, Lawrence S. (TX) – 1886, 1888  
 Ross, Nellie T. (WY) – 1924, 1926  
 Ross, William B. (WY) – 1922  
 Ross, William H. (DE) – 1850  
 Rossi, Dino (WA) – 2004, 2008  
 Rothman, Kenneth J. (MO) – 1984  
 Rounds, Mike (SD) – 2002, 2006  
 Routt, John L. (CO) – 1876, 1890  
 Rowland, John G. (CT) – 1990, 1994, 1998, 2002  
 Royall, J. Powell (VA) – 1937  
 Royce, Stephen (VT) – 1854, 1855  
 Ruerat, Albert P. (RI) – 1948  
 Runk, John (NJ) – 1849  
 Runnels, Hardin R. (TX) – 1857, 1859  
 Runnels, Hiram G. (MS) – 1831, 1833, 1835  
 Runyon, Theodore (NJ) – 1865  
 Runyon, William N. (NJ) – 1922  
 Rusk, Jeremiah M. (WI) – 1881, 1884, 1886  
 Russell, Charles H. (NV) – 1950, 1954, 1958  
 Russell, Daniel L. (NC) – 1896  
 Russell, Donald (SC) – 1962  
 Russell, George (NV) – 1898  
 Russell, John E. (MA) – 1893, 1894  
 Russell, Lee M. (MS) – 1919  
 Russell, Richard B. (GA) – 1930  
 Russell, Richard, Sr. (GA) – 1912  
 Russell, William (KY) – 1824  
 Russell, William E. (MA) – 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892  
 Ruthenberg, C. E. (OH) – 1912  
 Ryan, Charles F. (VT) – 1948  
 Ryan, George H. (IL) – 1998  
 Ryan, Jim (IL) – 2002  
 Rye, Tom C. (TN) – 1914, 1916  
 Rzewnicki, Janet C. (DE) – 1996  
 Sackett, Adnah (RI) – 1848, 1849  
 Sadler, Reinhold (NV) – 1898  
 Saffels, Dale E. (KS) – 1962  
 Safford, Edward L. (NM) – 1946  
 Safford, Samuel (VT) – 1789  
 Saiki, Patricia F. (HI) – 1994  
 Salmon, Matt (AZ) – 2002  
 Salmon, Thomas P. (VT) – 1972, 1974  
 Saltonstall, Leverett (MA) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Samford, William F. (AL) – 1859  
 Samford, William J. (AL) – 1900  
 Sampson, Flem D. (KY) – 1927  
 Samuels, Ben M. (IA) – 1857  
 Samuels, H. F. (ID) – 1918, 1922, 1924  
 Samuelson, Bob L. (SD) – 1990  
 Samuelson, Don (ID) – 1966, 1970  
 Sanchez, John A. (NM) – 2002  
 Sanchez, Tony (TX) – 2002  
 Sanders, Bernard J. (VT) – 1976, 1986  
 Sanders, Carl E. (GA) – 1962  
 Sanders, Jared Y. (LA) – 1908  
 Sandman, Charles W. (NJ) – 1973  
 Sanford, Mark (SC) – 2002, 2006  
 Sanford, Terry (NC) – 1960  
 SanSouci, Emery J. (RI) – 1920  
 Sarasin, Ronald A. (CT) – 1978  
 Sargent, Eaton D. (NH) – 1926, 1928  
 Sargent, Francis W. (MA) – 1970, 1974  
 Sargent, Joseph B. (CT) – 1896  
 Sarles, Elmore Y. (ND) – 1904, 1906  
 Satrom, Joseph A. (ND) – 2004  
 Sauerbrey, Ellen R. (MD) – 1994, 1998  
 Saulsbury, Gove (DE) – 1866  
 Saunders, George E. (CO) – 1940  
 Saunders, Phil (SD) – 1958  
 Saunders, Romulus M. (NC) – 1840  
 Sawyer, Charles (OH) – 1938  
 Sawyer, Charles H. (NH) – 1886  
 Sawyer, Grant (NV) – 1958, 1962, 1966  
 Sawyer, Hiram Wilson (WI) – 1898  
 Sawyer, Thomas E. (NH) – 1851, 1852  
 Sawyer, Tom (KS) – 1998  
 Saxe, John G. (VT) – 1859, 1860  
 Saxton, Ron (OR) – 2006  
 Sayers, Joseph D. (TX) – 1898, 1900  
 Scales, Alfred M. (NC) – 1884  
 Schaben, James F. (IA) – 1974  
 Schaefer, William D. (MD) – 1986, 1990  
 Schafer, Edward T. (ND) – 1992, 1996  
 Schley, William (GA) – 1835, 1837  
 Schmedeman, Albert G. (WI) – 1928, 1932, 1934  
 Schmidt, Henry R. (CA) – 1946  
 Schmitz, Adolph H. (WI) – 1910  
 Schnader, William A. (PA) – 1934  
 Schoeppel, Andrew F. (KS) – 1942, 1944  
 Schoettler, Gail (CO) – 1998  
 Schreiber, Martin G. (WI) – 1978  
 Schrickler, Henry F. (IN) – 1940, 1948  
 Schulz, Bill (AZ) – 1986  
 Schulze, John Andrew (PA) – 1823  
 Schundler, Bret (NJ) – 2001  
 Schuyler, Philip (NY) – 1777, 1783  
 Schwarzenegger, Arnold (CA) – 2003, 2006  
 Schweitzer, Brian (MT) – 2004, 2008  
 Schwinden, Ted (MT) – 1980, 1984  
 Scofield, Edward (WI) – 1896, 1898  
 Scott, Abram M. (MS) – 1831, 1833  
 Scott, Charles (KY) – 1808  
 Scott, Gary B. (DE) – 1992  
 Scott, George W. (FL) – 1868  
 Scott, John (NY) – 1777  
 Scott, Robert K. (SC) – 1868, 1870  
 Scott, Robert W. (NC) – 1968  
 Scott, Thomas (OH) – 1812  
 Scott, Tom (CT) – 1994  
 Scott, W. Kerr (NC) – 1948  
 Scranton, William W. (PA) – 1962, 1986  
 Scrugham, James G. (NV) – 1922, 1926  
 Scruple, Eugene (WA) – 1889  
 Seabury, Samuel (NY) – 1916  
 Sears, John W. (MA) – 1982  
 Seaton, Fred A. (NE) – 1962  
 Seawell, Herbert F. (NC) – 1928  
 Seawell, Herbert F., Jr. (NC) – 1952  
 Seay, Thomas (AL) – 1886, 1888  
 Sebelius, Kathleen (KS) – 2002, 2006  
 See, Clyde M., Jr. (WV) – 1984  
 Seegmiller, William W. (UT) – 1932  
 Segar, Thomas W. (RI) – 1879, 1884





- Seidel, Emil (WI) – 1918  
 Seligman, Arthur (NM) – 1930, 1932  
 Senter, De Witt Clinton (TN) – 1869  
 Settle, Thomas (NC) – 1876, 1912  
 Sevier, John (TN) – 1796, 1797, 1799, 1803, 1805, 1807  
 Sewall, Samuel E. (MA) – 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847  
 Sewall, Sumner (ME) – 1940, 1942  
 Seward, William H. (NY) – 1834, 1838, 1840  
 Seymour, Horatio (NY) – 1850, 1852, 1854, 1862, 1864  
 Seymour, Horatio (VT) – 1834  
 Seymour, James M. (NJ) – 1901  
 Seymour, Origen S. (CT) – 1864, 1865  
 Seymour, Thomas H. (CT) – 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1860, 1863  
 Shafer, George F. (ND) – 1928, 1930  
 Shafer, Raymond P. (PA) – 1966  
 Shafroth, John F. (CO) – 1908, 1910  
 Shafter, Oscar L. (VT) – 1848  
 Shafter, William R. (VT) – 1844, 1845  
 Shaheen, Jeanne (NH) – 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Shallenberger, Ashton C. (NE) – 1906, 1908  
 Shallenburger, Tim (KS) – 2002  
 Shannon, James C. (CT) – 1948  
 Shannon, Wilson (OH) – 1838, 1840, 1842  
 Shapiro, Peter (NJ) – 1985  
 Shapiro, Samuel H. (IL) – 1968  
 Shapp, Milton (PA) – 1966, 1970, 1974  
 Sharp, Isaac (KS) – 1870  
 Sharp, Summers H. (WV) – 1936  
 Sharpe, Merrell Q. (SD) – 1942, 1944  
 Shattuck, D. O. (MS) – 1841  
 Shaw, Henry (MA) – 1845  
 Shaw, John (NH) – 1954, 1956  
 Shaw, Leslie M. (IA) – 1897, 1899  
 Shaw, Theodore M. (ID) – 1904  
 Shaw, Warren W. (KS) – 1956  
 Sheafe, James (NH) – 1816, 1817  
 Sheffield, Bill (AK) – 1982  
 Sheffield, James L. (AL) – 1882  
 Shelby, Isaac (KY) – 1812  
 Sheldon, Charles H. (SD) – 1892, 1894  
 Sheldon, George L. (NE) – 1906, 1908  
 Shelton, A. C. (AL) – 1970  
 Shepard, James B. (NC) – 1846  
 Shepard, William S. (MD) – 1990  
 Shepley, Ethan A. H. (MO) – 1964  
 Sherman, Buren R. (IA) – 1881, 1883  
 Sherwood, Winfield S. (CA) – 1849  
 Shields, James (AL) – 1851  
 Shields, John B. (AL) – 1914  
 Shipman, V. J. (FL) – 1888  
 Shipstead, Henrik (MN) – 1920  
 Shively, Benjamin F. (IN) – 1896  
 Shivers, Allan (TX) – 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Sholtz, David (FL) – 1932  
 Short, Isaac Dolphus (DE) – 1936  
 Shorter, John Gill (AL) – 1861, 1863  
 Shortridge, Eli C. D. (ND) – 1892  
 Shortridge, George D. (AL) – 1855  
 Shotts, Ron (OK) – 1978  
 Shoup, George L. (ID) – 1890  
 Shoup, Oliver H. (CO) – 1918, 1920, 1926  
 Shulze, John Andrew (PA) – 1826  
 Shunk, Francis R. (PA) – 1844, 1847  
 Shurtleff, Harry C. (VT) – 1928  
 Shurtleff, Stephen C. (VT) – 1886, 1888  
 Sibley, Henry H. (MN) – 1857  
 Siegelman, Don (AL) – 1998, 2002  
 Sigler, Kim (MI) – 1946, 1948  
 Silber, John (MA) – 1990  
 Siler, Eugene (KY) – 1951  
 Silverthorn, Willis C. (WI) – 1896  
 Silzer, George S. (NJ) – 1922  
 Simms, John F., Jr. (NM) – 1954, 1956  
 Simms, Mit (AZ) – 1920  
 Simon, Bill (CA) – 2002  
 Simpson, John N. (TX) – 1908  
 Simpson, Milward L. (WY) – 1954, 1958  
 Simpson, Pete (WY) – 1986  
 Sinclair, John G. (NH) – 1866, 1867, 1868  
 Sinclair, Upton (CA) – 1934  
 Singel, Mark S. (PA) – 1994  
 Singerly, William M. (PA) – 1894  
 Sinner, George (ND) – 1984, 1988  
 Sisson, Charles P. (RI) – 1936  
 Sizemore, Bill (OR) – 1998  
 Skeen, Joseph R. (NM) – 1974, 1978  
 Skinner, Richard (VT) – 1820, 1821, 1822  
 Slack, W. D. (AR) – 1882  
 Slade, George H. (RI) – 1885, 1886  
 Slade, James M. (VT) – 1855  
 Slade, William (VT) – 1844, 1845  
 Slaton, John M. (GA) – 1912  
 Slattery, Jim (KS) – 1994  
 Slaughter, Gabriel (KY) – 1812  
 Slayton, John W. (PA) – 1910  
 Sleeper, Albert E. (MI) – 1916, 1918  
 Sligh, Charles R. (MI) – 1896  
 Slocum, Ziba O. (RI) – 1885  
 Sloo, Thomas, Jr. (IL) – 1826  
 Small, Frank, Jr. (MD) – 1962  
 Small, Len (IL) – 1920, 1924, 1932  
 Smalley, B. B. (VT) – 1892  
 Smalley, B. H. (VT) – 1861, 1862  
 Smart, Ephraim (ME) – 1860  
 Smilie, Nathan (VT) – 1839, 1841, 1842  
 Smith, Abram W. (KS) – 1892  
 Smith, Alfred E. (NY) – 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Smith, Benjamin H. (WV) – 1866  
 Smith, C. J. (OR) – 1914  
 Smith, Charles M. (VT) – 1934  
 Smith, Dallas B. (AL) – 1918  
 Smith, Denny (OR) – 1994  
 Smith, Ed (MT) – 1972  
 Smith, Edward (OH) – 1850  
 Smith, Edward C. (VT) – 1898  
 Smith, Elmo (OR) – 1956  
 Smith, Forrest (MO) – 1948  
 Smith, Franklin (ME) – 1869  
 Smith, George W. (VT) – 1894  
 Smith, Henry (RI) – 1806  
 Smith, Henry D. (CT) – 1874  
 Smith, Henry S. (MI) – 1878  
 Smith, Herbert K. (CT) – 1912  
 Smith, Hoke (GA) – 1906, 1910  
 Smith, Hulett (WV) – 1964  
 Smith, Israel (VT) – 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1808  
 Smith, James Milton (GA) – 1872  
 Smith, James Y. (RI) – 1861, 1863, 1864, 1865  
 Smith, Jeremiah (NH) – 1809, 1810, 1811, 1824  
 Smith, John (VT) – 1846  
 Smith, John A. W. (AL) – 1902  
 Smith, John B. (NH) – 1892  
 Smith, John C. (CT) – 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817  
 Smith, John Gregory (VT) – 1863, 1864  
 Smith, John Walter (MD) – 1899  
 Smith, Joseph L. (ME) – 1878, 1879  
 Smith, Joseph S. (OR) – 1882  
 Smith, Manassah H. (ME) – 1857, 1858, 1859  
 Smith, Nathan (CT) – 1825  
 Smith, Nels H. (WY) – 1938, 1942  
 Smith, Peter (VT) – 1986  
 Smith, Preston (TX) – 1968, 1970  
 Smith, Robert B. (MT) – 1896  
 Smith, Samuel E. (ME) – 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833  
 Smith, Vernon K. (ID) – 1962  
 Smith, W. J. (OR) – 1914  
 Smith, William (VA) – 1863  
 Smith, William E. (WI) – 1877, 1879  
 Smith, William Hugh (AL) – 1868, 1870  
 Smith, William R. (AL) – 1865  
 Smithson, B. H. (AR) – 1852  
 Smylie, Robert E. (ID) – 1954, 1958, 1962  
 Smyth, Frederick (NH) – 1865, 1866  
 Snell, Earl (OR) – 1942, 1946  
 Snelling, Richard A. (VT) – 1966, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1990  
 Snively, Henry J. (WA) – 1892  
 Snow, Wilbert (CT) – 1946  
 Snyder, Simon (PA) – 1805, 1808, 1811, 1814  
 Solomon, Anthony J. (RI) – 1984  
 Sorensen, Philip C. (NE) – 1966  
 Sorlie, Arthur G. (ND) – 1924, 1926  
 Sorrell, Frank (NE) – 1946, 1948, 1956  
 Southwick, Solomon (NY) – 1828  
 Spaeth, Nicholas (ND) – 1992  
 Spaight, Richard D. (NC) – 1836  
 Spalding, Asa (CT) – 1809, 1810  
 Spanos, Harry V. (NH) – 1976  
 Sparks, Chauncey (AL) – 1942  
 Sparks, John (NV) – 1902, 1906  
 Sparks, Reuben K. (OK) – 1954  
 Spaulding, Huntley N. (NH) – 1926  
 Spaulding, Rolland H. (NH) – 1914  
 Speck, Jefferson W. (AR) – 1950, 1952  
 Spellacy, Thomas (CT) – 1918  
 Spellman, John D. (WA) – 1976, 1980, 1984  
 Spence, Gene (NE) – 1994  
 Spirou, Chris (NH) – 1984  
 Spitzer, Eliot (NY) – 2006  
 Spooner, John C. (WI) – 1892  
 Sprague, Amasa (RI) – 1886  
 Sprague, Charles A. (OR) – 1938  
 Sprague, Peleg (ME) – 1834  
 Sprague, William (RI) – 1832, 1838, 1839, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1883  
 Springer, Raymond S. (IN) – 1932, 1936  
 Springmeyer, Bob (UT) – 2008  
 Sproul, William C. (PA) – 1918  
 Sprouse, James M. (WV) – 1968  
 Spry, William (UT) – 1908, 1912  
 St. Clair, Arthur (PA) – 1790  
 St. John, John P. (KS) – 1878, 1880, 1882  
 Staebler, Neil (MI) – 1964  
 Stafford, Leroy (IA) – 1863  
 Stafford, Robert T. (VT) – 1958  
 Stallard, H. H. (OR) – 1926  
 Stanchfield, John B. (NY) – 1900  
 Standrod, D. W. (ID) – 1900  
 Stanford, Leland (CA) – 1859, 1861  
 Stanford, Rawhile C. (AZ) – 1936  
 Stanley, Augustus Owsley (KY) – 1915  
 Stanley, Thomas B. (VA) – 1953  
 Stanley, Willis E. (KS) – 1898, 1900  
 Stanly, Edw. (CA) – 1857  
 Stapp, Milton (IN) – 1831  
 Stark, George (NH) – 1861, 1862  
 Stark, Lloyd Crow (MO) – 1936  
 Stassen, Harold E. (MN) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Stearns, Marcellus L. (FL) – 1876  
 Stearns, Onslow (NH) – 1869, 1870  
 Steele, John A. (AL) – 1900  
 Steele, John H. (NH) – 1844, 1845  
 Steele, John L. (MD) – 1838  
 Steele, Robert H. (CT) – 1974  
 Steere, Thomas (RI) – 1871  
 Steger, William M. (TX) – 1960  
 Steiger, Sam (AZ) – 1980  
 Stephen, Frank L. (ID) – 1934, 1936  
 Stephen, John B. (CO) – 1910

- Stephens, Alexander H. (GA) – 1882
- Stephens, Lawrence Vest (MO) – 1896
- Stephens, Stan (MT) – 1988
- Stephens, William D. (CA) – 1918
- Stepovich, Mike (AK) – 1962
- Sterling, Ross (TX) – 1930
- Steunenberg, Frank (ID) – 1896, 1898
- Stevens, Enos (NH) – 1840, 1841, 1842
- Stevens, John L. (IA) – 1912
- Stevenson, Adlai E. (IL) – 1908
- Stevenson, Adlai E., II (IL) – 1948
- Stevenson, Adlai E., III (IL) – 1982, 1986
- Stevenson, Charles C. (NV) – 1886
- Stevenson, Coke R. (TX) – 1942, 1944
- Stevenson, Edward A. (ID) – 1894
- Stevenson, John A. (LA) – 1884
- Stevenson, John W. (KY) – 1868
- Stevenson, William E. (WV) – 1868, 1870
- Steward, Lewis (IL) – 1876
- Stewart, James Garfield (OH) – 1944
- Stewart, John (PA) – 1882
- Stewart, John W. (VT) – 1870
- Stewart, Kensey J. (DE) – 1878
- Stewart, Robert M. (MO) – 1857
- Stewart, Samuel V. (MT) – 1912, 1916
- Stickney, William W. (VT) – 1900
- Stimson, E. C. (CO) – 1902
- Stimson, Henry L. (NY) – 1910
- Stockley, Charles C. (DE) – 1882
- Stockslager, Charles O. (ID) – 1906
- Stockton, Alvin (NM) – 1954
- Stockton, Thomas (DE) – 1844
- Stokes, Edward C. (NJ) – 1904, 1913
- Stokes, William B. (TN) – 1869
- Stone, Charles F. (NH) – 1898
- Stone, John M. (MS) – 1877, 1889
- Stone, William A. (PA) – 1898
- Stone, William Joel (MO) – 1892
- Stone, William M. (IA) – 1863, 1865
- Stoneman, George (CA) – 1882
- Storrs, Zalmon (CT) – 1831, 1833, 1834
- Story, William J., Jr. (VA) – 1965
- Stout, Byron G. (MI) – 1862
- Stransky, John A. (SD) – 1906
- Stratton, Asa E. (AL) – 1906
- Stratton, Charles C. (NJ) – 1844
- Stratton, William G. (IL) – 1952, 1956, 1960
- Straub, Robert W. (OR) – 1966, 1970, 1974, 1978
- Straus, Oscar S. (NY) – 1912
- Straw, Ezekiel A. (NH) – 1872, 1873
- Strayhorn, Carole Keeton (TX) – 2006
- Street, James A. (UT) – 1908
- Street, O. D. (AL) – 1922
- Strickland, Ted (CO) – 1978, 1986
- Strickland, Ted (OH) – 2006
- Strike, Nicholas L. (UT) – 1972
- Stringer, Lawrence B. (IL) – 1904
- Strong, Caleb (MA) – 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815
- Strong, Samuel (VT) – 1816
- Strother, Enoch (NV) – 1882
- Strutz, Alvin C. (ND) – 1944
- Stuart, Charles E. (MI) – 1858
- Stuart, Edwin S. (PA) – 1906
- Stuart, Henry C. (VA) – 1913
- Stubbs, Daniel P. (IA) – 1877
- Stubbs, Walter R. (KS) – 1908, 1910
- Studley, John P. (CT) – 1912
- Stuenenberg, Frank (ID) – 1898
- Stump, H. C. (AR) – 1940, 1944
- Sturgiss, George C. (WV) – 1880
- Sturgulewski, Arliss (AK) – 1986, 1990
- Suit, Hal (GA) – 1970
- Sullivan, E. J. (WY) – 1924
- Sullivan, Edward M. (RI) – 1920
- Sullivan, George (NH) – 1836
- Sullivan, J. B. (IA) – 1903
- Sullivan, James (MA) – 1797, 1798, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808
- Sullivan, John (NH) – 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789
- Sullivan, John D. (MN) – 1942
- Sullivan, John L. (NH) – 1934, 1938
- Sullivan, Michael J. (WY) – 1986, 1990
- Sullivan, P. C. (WA) – 1896
- Sullivan, William C. (WI) – 1942
- Sulzer, William (NY) – 1912, 1914
- Summers, George W. (VA) – 1851
- Sumner, Increase (MA) – 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799
- Sundlun, Bruce (RI) – 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992
- Sundquist, Don (TN) – 1994, 1998
- Sununu, John H. (NH) – 1982, 1984, 1986
- Suthon, H. S. (LA) – 1912
- Sutter, John A. (CA) – 1849
- Sutton, Abraham L. (NE) – 1916
- Swainson, John B. (MI) – 1960, 1962
- Swallow, Silas C. (PA) – 1898
- Swan, Harry S. (FL) – 1952
- Swann, Lynn (PA) – 2006
- Swann, Thomas (MD) – 1864
- Swanson, Claude A. (VA) – 1905
- Sweet, Edwin F. (MI) – 1916
- Sweet, W. D. (ND) – 1912
- Sweet, William E. (CO) – 1922, 1924
- Sweetser, Theodore H. (MA) – 1866
- Swift, John F. (CA) – 1886
- Swift, Zephaniah (CT) – 1822
- Swisher, Perry (ID) – 1966
- Switzer, Carroll O. (IA) – 1948
- Swope, King (KY) – 1935, 1939
- Symington, Fife (AZ) – 1990, 1994
- Symington, Gaye (VT) – 2008
- Taft, Charles P. (OH) – 1952
- Taft, James L. (RI) – 1976
- Taft, Robert A., II (OH) – 1998, 2002
- Taft, Royal C. (RI) – 1888
- Talbot, George F. (ME) – 1849, 1850
- Talbot, John C. (ME) – 1876
- Talbot, Thomas (MA) – 1874, 1878
- Talbot, W. E. (TX) – 1930
- Talent, James M. (MO) – 2000
- Taliaferro, James G. (LA) – 1868
- Tallmadge, John J. (WI) – 1867
- Tallman, A. V. (NV) – 1942
- Talmadge, Eugene (GA) – 1932, 1934, 1940, 1946
- Talmadge, Herman E. (GA) – 1948, 1950
- Tannehill, R. H. (LA) – 1892
- Tanner, John R. (IL) – 1896
- Tappan, Benjamin (OH) – 1826
- Tawes, J. Millard (MD) – 1958, 1962
- Taylor, Alfred A. (TN) – 1886, 1920, 1922
- Taylor, J. Alfred (WV) – 1928
- Taylor, Maris (SD) – 1890
- Taylor, Mark (GA) – 2006
- Taylor, Robert L. (TN) – 1886, 1888, 1896, 1910
- Taylor, Robin (AK) – 1998
- Taylor, T. N. (UT) – 1920
- Taylor, William R. (WI) – 1873, 1875
- Taylor, William S. (KY) – 1899
- Teasdale, Joseph P. (MO) – 1976, 1980
- Templeton, Charles A. (CT) – 1922
- Tener, John K. (PA) – 1910
- Terral, T. J. (AR) – 1924
- Terrell, J. O. (TX) – 1910
- Terrell, Joseph M. (GA) – 1902, 1904
- Terry, Charles L., Jr. (DE) – 1964, 1968
- Terry, Mary Sue (VA) – 1993
- Terry, Nathaniel (AL) – 1845
- Thach, P. H. (TN) – 1936
- Thacher, Solon O. (KS) – 1864
- Tharp, William (DE) – 1844, 1846
- Thayer, Charles (CT) – 1906
- Thayer, John M. (NE) – 1886, 1888
- Thayer, William Wallace (OR) – 1878
- Theodore, Nick A. (SC) – 1994
- Thomas, Charles S. (CO) – 1898
- Thomas, Dorsey B. (TN) – 1876
- Thomas, Francis (MD) – 1841
- Thomas, George M. (KY) – 1871
- Thomas, Jerry (FL) – 1974
- Thomas, Philemon (LA) – 1828
- Thomas, Philip Francis (MD) – 1847
- Thompson, Alan (DE) – 1829
- Thompson, Carl D. (WI) – 1912
- Thompson, Carl W. (WI) – 1948, 1950
- Thompson, Carmi A. (OH) – 1922
- Thompson, Carveth (SD) – 1972
- Thompson, Charles P. (MA) – 1880, 1881
- Thompson, David P. (OR) – 1890
- Thompson, Ed (WI) – 2002
- Thompson, Floyd E. (IL) – 1928
- Thompson, Hugh S. (SC) – 1882, 1884
- Thompson, Jacob (MS) – 1861
- Thompson, James L. (IA) – 1850
- Thompson, James R. (IL) – 1978, 1982, 1986
- Thompson, Jill Long (IL) – 2008
- Thompson, John R. (NJ) – 1844
- Thompson, Joseph O. (AL) – 1910
- Thompson, Murray E. (MO) – 1948
- Thompson, Ronnie (GA) – 1974
- Thompson, Smith (NY) – 1828
- Thompson, Tommy G. (WI) – 1886, 1990, 1994, 1998
- Thompson, William H. (NE) – 1902
- Thompson, William P. (ME) – 1890
- Thompson, William R. (WV) – 1912
- Thomson, Meldrim, Jr. (NH) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980
- Thomson, Vernon W. (WI) – 1956, 1958
- Thone, Charles (NE) – 1978, 1980
- Thornburgh, Dick (PA) – 1978, 1982
- Thornton, Dan (CO) – 1950, 1952
- Thornton, Robert Y. (OR) – 1962
- Throckmorton, James W. (TX) – 1865, 1866
- Throop, Enos T. (NY) – 1830
- Thurman, Allen G. (OH) – 1867
- Thurmond, J. Strom (SC) – 1946
- Thye, Edward J. (MN) – 1944
- Tichenor, Isaac (VT) – 1793, 1794, 1795, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1817
- Tidball, Lewis C. (WY) – 1894
- Tiemann, Norbert T. (NE) – 1966, 1970
- Tierney, James (ME) – 1986
- Tiffin, Edward (OH) – 1803, 1805
- Tilden, Samuel J. (NY) – 1874
- Tilghman, William (PA) – 1811
- Tillman, Benjamin Ryan (SC) – 1890, 1892
- Tillman, George N. (TN) – 1896, 1908
- Tilton, Charles E. (NH) – 1920
- Timmerman, George Bell, Jr. (SC) – 1954
- Tingier, Lyman (CT) – 1914
- Tingley, Clyde (NM) – 1934, 1936
- Tipton, T. W. (NE) – 1880
- Titcomb, Joseph (ME) – 1873, 1874
- Titus, Dina (NV) – 2006
- Tobey, Charles W. (NH) – 1928
- Tobin, Maurice J. (MA) – 1944, 1946



- Tod, David (OH) – 1844, 1846, 1861
- Todd, David (MO) – 1825
- Todd, Levi G. (NE) – 1878
- Todd, Thomas (KY) – 1800
- Tolman, J. C. (OR) – 1874
- Tolton, John F. (UT) – 1912
- Tome, Jacob (MD) – 1871
- Tomkins, Daniel (NY) – 1807, 1810, 1813, 1816, 1820
- Tomlinson, Gideon (CT) – 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1836
- Tomlinson, Reuben (SC) – 1872
- Tompkins, Christopher (KY) – 1824
- Tondre, Joseph F. (NM) – 1942
- Toole, Joseph K. (MT) – 1889, 1900, 1904
- Topinka, Judy Baar (IL) – 2006
- Toucey, Isaac (CT) – 1845, 1846
- Toupin, Felix A. (RI) – 1924
- Towns, George Washington (GA) – 1847, 1849
- Townsend, John G., Jr. (DE) – 1916
- Townsend, Kathleen Kennedy (MD) – 2002
- Townsend, Maurice Clifford (IN) – 1936
- Townsend, T. C. (WV) – 1932
- Townsend, W. Wayne (IN) – 1984
- Townsend, Wallace (AR) – 1916, 1920
- Tracy, Andrew (VT) – 1861
- Trafton, Willis A., Jr. (ME) – 1956
- Trammell, Park (FL) – 1912
- Trayler, George W. (GA) – 1900
- Treadwell, John (CT) – 1810, 1811
- Treen, David C. (LA) – 1972, 1979, 1983
- Tribbitt, Sherman W. (DE) – 1972, 1976
- Trimble, Allen (OH) – 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, 1855
- Trimble, Henry H. (IA) – 1879
- Trinkle, Elbert Lee (VA) – 1921
- Triplow, Annie E. (ID) – 1916
- Tritte, F. A. (NV) – 1870
- Troast, Paul L. (NJ) – 1953
- Troup, George M. (GA) – 1825
- Trousdale, William (TN) – 1849, 1851
- Trowbridge, Charles C. (MI) – 1837
- Truitt, George (DE) – 1807
- Trumbull, John H. (CT) – 1926, 1928, 1932
- Trumbull, Jonathan (CT) – 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783
- Trumbull, Jonathan, II (CT) – 1796, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809
- Trumbull, Joseph (CT) – 1849
- Trumbull, Lyman (IL) – 1880
- Tuck, William M. (VA) – 1945
- Tucker, Jim Guy (AR) – 1994
- Tucker, Merle H. (NM) – 1964
- Tucker, Ralph (IN) – 1956
- Tucker, Tilgham M. (MS) – 1841
- Tunnell, Ebe W. (DE) – 1894, 1896
- Turner, Dan W. (IA) – 1930, 1932, 1934
- Turner, Edward (MS) – 1839
- Turner, George (WA) – 1904
- Turner, James M. (MI) – 1890
- Turner, Roy J. (OK) – 1946
- Turner, Thomas G. (RI) – 1859
- Turney, Peter (TN) – 1892, 1894
- Tuttle, Charles H. (NY) – 1930
- Tuttle, Hiram A. (NH) – 1890
- Tuttle, James M. (IA) – 1863
- Tuxbury, Albert (NE) – 1874
- Tweedy, John H. (WI) – 1848
- Tyler, James Hoge (VA) – 1897
- Tyler, Rollin U. (CT) – 1920
- Tynan, Thomas J. (CO) – 1918
- Tyree, Randy (TN) – 1982
- Ullman, Daniel (NY) – 1854
- Ullmer, Fran (AK) – 2002
- Umstead, William B. (NC) – 1952
- Underwood, Cecil H. (WV) – 1956, 1964, 1976, 1996, 2000
- Unruh, Jess (CA) – 1970
- Untermann, Ernest (ID) – 1908
- Upham, Don Alonzo J. (WI) – 1851
- Upham, Timothy (NH) – 1830
- Upham, William H. (WI) – 1894
- Utter, George H. (RI) – 1904, 1905, 1906
- Vahey, James H. (MA) – 1908, 1909
- Vail, Henry W. (VT) – 1952
- Vale, J. G. (IA) – 1873
- Valentine, John (IA) – 1940
- Vallandigham, Clement L. (OH) – 1863
- Vallone, Peter F. (NY) – 1998
- Van Buren, Martin (NY) – 1828
- Van Ness, Cornelius P. (VT) – 1823, 1824, 1825
- Van Renssalaer, Stephen (NY) – 1801, 1813
- Van Sant, Samuel R. (MN) – 1900, 1902
- Van Wagoner, Murray D. (MI) – 1940, 1942, 1946
- Van Wyck, Augustus (NY) – 1898
- Van Wyck, Charles Henry (NE) – 1892
- Van Zandt, Charles C. (RI) – 1877, 1878, 1879
- Vance, Joseph (OH) – 1836, 1838
- Vance, Zebulon B. (NC) – 1862, 1864, 1876
- Vanderbilt, William H. (RI) – 1938, 1940
- Vanderhoof, John D. (CO) – 1974
- Vandiver, S. Ernest (GA) – 1958
- Vannort, William J. (MD) – 1891
- Vanosdel, A. L. (SD) – 1892
- Vardaman, James K. (MS) – 1903
- Varnum, Joseph B. (MA) – 1813
- Ventura, Jesse (MN) – 1998
- Vessey, Robert S. (SD) – 1908, 1910
- Vickery, Stephen (MI) – 1845
- Villere, Jacques (LA) – 1812, 1816, 1824
- Vilsack, Tom (IA) – 1998, 2002
- Vinich, John P. (WY) – 1998
- Vinroot, Richard (NC) – 2000
- Vinton, Samuel F. (OH) – 1851
- Vivian, John C. (CO) – 1942, 1944
- Vogler, Joseph E. (AK) – 1974, 1986
- Voinovich, George V. (OH) – 1990, 1994
- Volpe, John A. (MA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966
- Volz, Harold J. (SD) – 1948
- Voorhees, Foster M. (NJ) – 1898
- Vrooman, H. P. (KS) – 1880
- Wadsworth, James S. (NY) – 1862
- Wagstaff, W. R. (KS) – 1862
- Waihee, John (HI) – 1986, 1990
- Waite, Davis H. (CO) – 1892, 1894
- Walbridge, Cyrus P. (MO) – 1904
- Waldo, William (CA) – 1853
- Walker, Clifford M. (GA) – 1922, 1924
- Walker, Daniel (IL) – 1972
- Walker, David S. (FL) – 1856, 1865
- Walker, Dawson A. (GA) – 1872
- Walker, Gilbert C. (VA) – 1869
- Walker, Joseph (LA) – 1849
- Walker, Joseph (MA) – 1912, 1914
- Walker, Samuel (FL) – 1868
- Walker, Thaddeus H. (KS) – 1872
- Walker, Timothy (NH) – 1798, 1800, 1801
- Wall, Thomas P. (TN) – 1958
- Wallace (ND) – 1894
- Wallace, David (IN) – 1837
- Wallace, George C. (AL) – 1962, 1970, 1974, 1982
- Wallace, Lew (OR) – 1942, 1948
- Wallace, Lurleen B. (AL) – 1966
- Waller, Thomas M. (CT) – 1882, 1884
- Waller, William L. (MS) – 1971
- Walley, Samuel H. (MA) – 1855
- Wallgren, Monrad C. (WA) – 1944, 1948
- Walsh, Cornelius (NJ) – 1871
- Walsh, David I. (MA) – 1913, 1914, 1915
- Walsh, John J. (MA) – 1920
- Walter, Harvey W. (MS) – 1859
- Walters, David (OK) – 1986, 1990
- Walters, Ted A. (ID) – 1920
- Walton, John C. (OK) – 1922
- Walworth, Reuben (NY) – 1848
- Ward, Edward (TN) – 1821
- Ward, George T. (FL) – 1852
- Ward, Henry (KY) – 1967
- Ward, James A. (SD) – 1894
- Ward, Joseph D. (MA) – 1960
- Ward, Lyman (AL) – 1946
- Ward, Marcus L. (NJ) – 1862, 1865
- Wardell, Justus S. (CA) – 1926
- Wardwell, William T. C. (RI) – 1892
- Ware, Meshech (NH) – 1784
- Warfield, Edwin (MD) – 1903
- Warmoth, Henry C. (LA) – 1868, 1888
- Warner, Carolyn (AZ) – 1986
- Warner, Charles J. (NE) – 1938
- Warner, Fred M. (MI) – 1904, 1906, 1908
- Warner, Mark (VA) – 2001
- Warner, Monty (WV) – 2004
- Warner, Wallace E. (ND) – 1956
- Warner, William (MO) – 1892
- Warren, Earl (CA) – 1942, 1946, 1950
- Warren, Francis E. (WY) – 1890
- Warren, Fuller (FL) – 1948
- Warren, Nate C. (CO) – 1934
- Washburn, Cadwallader C. (WI) – 1871, 1873
- Washburn, Emory (MA) – 1853, 1854
- Washburn, Israel, Jr. (ME) – 1860, 1861
- Washburn, Peter T. (VT) – 1869
- Washburn, William A., Jr. (FL) – 1956
- Washburn, William B. (MA) – 1871, 1872, 1873
- Waterman, Lewis A. (RI) – 1910, 1911
- Watkins, John A. (IN) – 1952
- Watkins, Lucius Whitney (MI) – 1912
- Watkins, Wes (OK) – 1994
- Watson, Albert (SC) – 1970
- Watson, Charles D. (VT) – 1910
- Watson, Cyrus B. (NC) – 1896
- Watson, J. Tom (FL) – 1954
- Watson, James E. (IN) – 1908
- Wattis, William H. (UT) – 1928
- Watts, Cornelius C. (WV) – 1896
- Watts, Thomas Hill (AL) – 1861, 1863
- Wayne, Isaac, (PA) – 1814
- Weakley, Robert (TN) – 1815
- Weaver, Arthur J. (NE) – 1928, 1930
- Weaver, James B. (IA) – 1883
- Weaver, Rae (WI) – 1916
- Webb, Edwin B. (IL) – 1852
- Webber, J. Emil (AR) – 1913
- Webber, William L. (MI) – 1876
- Webster, J. V. (CA) – 1894
- Webster, W. H. (NE) – 1878
- Webster, William L. (MO) – 1992
- Weeks, John E. (VT) – 1926, 1928
- Weeks, Russ (WV) – 2008
- Weicker, Lowell P., Jr. (CT) – 1990
- Welch, Peter (VT) – 1990
- Weld, William F. (MA) – 1990, 1994
- Welford, Walter (ND) – 1936
- Weller, John B. (CA) – 1857
- Weller, John B. (OH) – 1848
- Weller, Ovington E. (MD) – 1915
- Wells, Edward W. (AZ) – 1911
- Wells, Gideon (CT) – 1856
- Wells, H. H. (VA) – 1869
- Wells, Heber M. (UT) – 1896, 1900
- Wells, Henry T. (MN) – 1863
- Wells, James Madison (LA) – 1865
- Wells, John S. (NY) – 1856, 1857
- Wells, Samuel (ME) – 1855, 1856
- Wells, Thomas J. (LA) – 1859
- Welsh, Matthew E. (IN) – 1960, 1972



- Wene, Elmer H. (NJ) – 1949  
 Wentworth, Joshua (NH) – 1790  
 Werts, George T. (NJ) – 1892  
 West, A. M. (MS) – 1863  
 West, John C. (SC) – 1970  
 West, Oswald (OR) – 1910  
 West, Will G. (KS) – 1936  
 West, William H. (OH) – 1877  
 Weston, Harry R. (WY) – 1932  
 Weston, James A. (NH) – 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874  
 Wetherby, Lawrence W. (KY) – 1951  
 Wetmore, George Peabody (RI) – 1885, 1886, 1887  
 Wharton, Charles M. (DE) – 1928  
 Wharton, Jesse (TN) – 1815  
 Wheaton, Fred E. (MN) – 1918  
 Wheaton, Seth (RI) – 1807  
 Wheeler, Burton K. (MT) – 1920  
 Wheeler, Herman C. (IA) – 1891  
 Whelan, Gerald T. (NE) – 1978  
 Whipple, William G. (AR) – 1892  
 Whitcomb, Edgar D. (IN) – 1968  
 Whitcomb, James (IN) – 1843, 1846  
 White, Albert B. (WV) – 1900  
 White, Edward D. (LA) – 1834  
 White, Frank (ND) – 1900, 1902  
 White, Frank D. (AR) – 1980, 1982, 1986  
 White, Fred E. (IA) – 1897, 1899, 1908  
 White, George (OH) – 1930, 1932  
 White, Hugh L. (MS) – 1935, 1951  
 White, John H. (NH) – 1842, 1843, 1853  
 White, Kevin H. (MA) – 1970  
 White, Mark (TX) – 1982, 1986  
 White, Walter (TN) – 1926  
 White, William Allen (KS) – 1924  
 White, William F. (CA) – 1879  
 Whiteaker, John (OR) – 1858  
 Whitfield, Henry L. (MS) – 1923  
 Whiting, Charles (IA) – 1885  
 Whiting, Justin R. (MI) – 1898  
 Whitman, Charles S. (NY) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Whitman, Christine Todd (NJ) – 1993, 1997  
 Whitman, Ezekiel (ME) – 1821, 1822  
 Whitney, Arthur (NJ) – 1925  
 Whitney, Henry M. (MA) – 1907  
 Whitney, Rich (IL) – 2006  
 Whitney, Wheelock (MN) – 1982  
 Whittier, Sumner G. (MA) – 1956  
 Whittlesey (CT) – 1847  
 Whyte, William P. (MD) – 1871  
 Wickliffe, Charles A. (KY) – 1863  
 Wickliffe, Robert C. (LA) – 1855  
 Wicks, William A. (FL) – 1896  
 Wight, E. M. (TN) – 1878  
 Wilder, L. Douglas (VA) – 1989  
 Wiles, Harry G. (KS) – 1964  
 Wiley, Alexander (WI) – 1936  
 Wiley, Calvin (CT) – 1832  
 Wilkerson, Ernest (WY) – 1966  
 Wilkinson, Wallace G. (KY) – 1987  
 Willard, Ashbel P. (IN) – 1856  
 Williams, Alpheus S. (MI) – 1866  
 Williams, Arnold (ID) – 1946  
 Williams, Bob (WA) – 1988  
 Williams, Burt (WI) – 1916  
 Williams, Charles K. (VT) – 1843, 1850, 1851  
 Williams, Clayton (TX) – 1990  
 Williams, Daniel (MS) – 1827  
 Williams, G. Mennen (MI) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958  
 Williams, George Fred (MA) – 1895, 1896, 1897  
 Williams, J. A. (ND) – 1914  
 Williams, Jack (AZ) – 1966, 1968, 1970  
 Williams, James Douglas (IN) – 1876  
 Williams, Jared W. (NH) – 1846, 1847, 1848  
 Williams, John Bell (MS) – 1967  
 Williams, Joseph H. (ME) – 1877  
 Williams, Robert L. (OK) – 1914  
 Williams, Russell (AZ) – 1974  
 Williams, Stephenson A. (MD) – 1903  
 Williams, W. D. (AL) – 1819  
 Willis, Frank B. (OH) – 1914, 1916, 1918  
 Willis, Simeon S. (KY) – 1943  
 Willits, J. F. (KS) – 1890  
 Wills, William H. (VT) – 1940, 1942  
 Willson, August E. (KY) – 1907  
 Wilmot, David (PA) – 1857  
 Wilson (ID) – 1890  
 Wilson (TN) – 1880  
 Wilson, Asher B. (ID) – 1926  
 Wilson, C. (AR) – 1849  
 Wilson, E. Willis (WV) – 1884  
 Wilson, Eugene M. (MN) – 1888  
 Wilson, Francis M. (MO) – 1928  
 Wilson, George (IA) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Wilson, Harry L. (MT) – 1912  
 Wilson, Henry (MA) – 1853, 1854  
 Wilson, J. Stitt (CA) – 1910  
 Wilson, James (NH) – 1838, 1839  
 Wilson, Malcolm (NY) – 1974  
 Wilson, Pete (CA) – 1990, 1994  
 Wilson, Stanley C. (VT) – 1930, 1932  
 Wilson, Ted (UT) – 1988  
 Wilson, Thomas (MN) – 1890  
 Wilson, Woodrow (NJ) – 1910  
 Wiltz, Louis A. (LA) – 1879  
 Winans, Edward B. (MI) – 1890  
 Winant, John G. (NH) – 1924, 1930, 1932  
 Winchester, George W. (MS) – 1829  
 Wingate, Joshua, Jr. (ME) – 1821  
 Winsted, George W. (TN) – 1892  
 Winston, James (MO) – 1852  
 Winston, John A. (AL) – 1853, 1855  
 Winter, Edward H. (MO) – 1932  
 Winter, William (MS) – 1979  
 Winters, John D. (NV) – 1866  
 Winters, Theodore (NV) – 1894  
 Winters, Thomas (NV) – 1890  
 Winthrop, Robert C. (MA) – 1851  
 Wipperman, M. A. (ND) – 1900  
 Wise, Bob (WV) – 2000  
 Wise, Henry A. (VA) – 1855  
 Wise, John S. (VA) – 1885  
 Wisener, William H. (TN) – 1870  
 Wisner, Moses (MI) – 1858  
 Withycombe, James (OR) – 1906, 1914, 1918  
 Witt, R. Beecher (TN) – 1952  
 Wittpenn, H. Otto (NJ) – 1916  
 Wolcott, Henry R. (CO) – 1898  
 Wolcott, Oliver (CT) – 1781, 1783, 1784, 1796, 1797  
 Wolcott, Oliver, Jr. (CT) – 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827  
 Wolcott, Roger (MA) – 1896, 1897, 1898  
 Wolf, George (PA) – 1829, 1832, 1835  
 Wolpe, Howard (MI) – 1994  
 Wood, Andrew T. (KY) – 1891  
 Wood, Chauncey L. (SD) – 1910  
 Wood, George T. (TX) – 1847, 1849, 1853  
 Wood, Lloyd H. (PA) – 1954  
 Wood, Reuben (OH) – 1850, 1851  
 Woodahl, Robert (MT) – 1976  
 Woodbridge, William (MI) – 1839  
 Woodbury, Levi (NH) – 1823, 1824  
 Woodbury, Urban A. (VT) – 1894  
 Woodcock, Chandler E. (ME) – 2006  
 Woodford, Stewart L. (NY) – 1870  
 Woodman, David (MI) – 1880  
 Woodring, Harry H. (KS) – 1930, 1932, 1946  
 Woodruff, Noadiah (AL) – 1876  
 Woodruff, Rollin S. (CT) – 1906  
 Woods, George L. (OR) – 1866  
 Woodson, Silas (MO) – 1872  
 Woodward, George W. (PA) – 1863  
 Woodward, Gilbert M. (WI) – 1886  
 Woolwine, Thomas Lee (CA) – 1922  
 Worcester, Franklin (NY) – 1912  
 Workman, W. D. (SC) – 1982  
 Worth, Jonathan (NC) – 1865, 1866  
 Worthington, John I. (AR) – 1906, 1908  
 Worthington, Thomas (OH) – 1808, 1810, 1814, 1816  
 Wray, Arthur G. (NE) – 1920  
 Wright (TN) – 1880  
 Wright, Bob (UT) – 1980  
 Wright, Calvin E. (ID) – 1950  
 Wright, Earl (WY) – 1946  
 Wright, Edwin V. (NJ) – 1859  
 Wright, Fielding L. (MS) – 1947  
 Wright, Joseph A. (IN) – 1849, 1852  
 Wright, Seaborn (GA) – 1896  
 Wright, Silas (NY) – 1844, 1846  
 Wright, William (NJ) – 1847  
 Yapple, George L. (MI) – 1886  
 Yates, Joseph C. (NY) – 1822  
 Yates, Richard (IL) – 1860, 1900  
 Yates, Robert (NY) – 1789, 1795  
 Yeaman, Caldwell (CO) – 1890  
 Yell, Archibald (AR) – 1840  
 Yell, James (AR) – 1856  
 Yerger, William (MS) – 1857  
 Yerkes, John W. (KY) – 1900  
 York, Myrth (RI) – 1994, 1998, 2002  
 York, Tyre (NC) – 1884  
 Young, C. W. (WA) – 1892  
 Young, Clement C. (CA) – 1926  
 Young, Edward L. (SC) – 1978  
 Young, George U. (AZ) – 1914  
 Young, John (NY) – 1846  
 Young, Milton K. (CA) – 1930  
 Young, Samuel (NY) – 1824  
 Young, Winthrop (MN) – 1871  
 Youngdahl, Luther W. (MN) – 1946, 1948, 1950  
 Younger, Evette J. (CA) – 1978  
 Youngman, William Sterling (MA) – 1932  
 Zeller, Fred R. (CT) – 1958  
 Zimmerman, Fred R. (WI) – 1926  
 Zimmerman, Peter (OR) – 1934



## GUBERNATORIAL PRIMARY CANDIDATES INDEX

The Gubernatorial Primary Candidates Index includes all candidates appearing in Chapter 31, “Gubernatorial Primary Election Returns, 1919–2008.” The index includes candidates’ names followed by state abbreviations and the years of candidacy. (See box, *State Abbreviations*, this page.) To locate a candidate’s returns, turn to pages 1662 to 1732 where the returns are arranged alphabetically by state and in chronological order of election for each state. For other references to gubernatorial candidates in the *Guide to U. S. Elections*, Sixth Edition, see the General Index, pages I-227 to I-307.

- |                                   |                                    |                                  |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Abbott, Jim (SD) – 2002           | Aiken, John W., Jr. (WA) – 2004    | Altofer, John H. (IL) – 1968     | Andrews, Robert E. (NJ) – 1997   |
| Abbott, Martha (VT) – 2004        | Aila, William J., Jr. (HI) – 2006  | Altwater, George (OR) – 1962     | Andrus, Cecil D. (ID) – 1966,    |
| Abel, Hazel (NE) – 1960           | Albertazzie, Ralph D. (WV) –       | Amaimo, Morgan L. (MD) – 1958    | 1970, 1974, 1986, 1990           |
| Abernathy, Lee Roy (GA) – 1958    | 1976                               | Anaya, Toney (NM) – 1982         | Angelides, Phil (CA) – 2006      |
| Able, William “Bill” (SC) – 1998  | Albertini, Mark (TN) – 2006        | Andersen, Elmer L. (MN) – 1960,  | Annable, Robert W. (OH) – 1970   |
| Acker, Bert L. (FL) – 1944, 1948, | Albright, R. Mayne (NC) – 1948     | 1962                             | Apodaca, Jerry (NM) – 1974,      |
| 1952                              | Alexander, J. F. (NC) – 1976       | Anderson, A. C. (MS) – 1927      | 1998                             |
| Ackerman, Lee (AZ) – 1960         | Alexander, Lamar (TN) – 1974,      | Anderson, Bob (IA) – 1986        | Ariyoshi, George R. (HI) – 1974, |
| Ackermann, Barbara (MA) –         | 1978, 1982                         | Anderson, Bruce (NH) – 1986      | 1978, 1982                       |
| 1978                              | Alford, Dale (AR) – 1962, 1966     | Anderson, D. G. “Andy” (HI) –    | Armstrong, Bob (TX) – 1982       |
| Acuff, Roy (TN) – 1948            | Alioto, Joseph L. (CA) – 1974      | 1982, 1986, 2002                 | Arnall, Ellis (GA) – 1942, 1966  |
| Adam, Iris (CA) – 2002            | Allain, William A. (MS) – 1983     | Anderson, Emmett T. (WA) –       | Arnesen, Deborah A. (NH) –       |
| Adams (SC) – 1938                 | Allen, Carrol V. “Red” (SD) –      | 1956                             | 1992                             |
| Adams, Alto (FL) – 1952           | 1994                               | Anderson, Forrest H. (MT) – 1968 | Arnold, Rennie L. (VA) – 1949    |
| Adams, Daniel L.J. (ID) – 2002    | Allen, Clifford R. (TN) – 1950,    | Anderson, John (KS) – 1960,      | Aronson, J. Hugo (MT) – 1956     |
| Adams, Mary (ME) – 1994           | 1952, 1958                         | 1962, 1972                       | Artinian, Gary (MI) – 1998       |
| Adams, Paul L. (NY) – 1970        | Allen, Jim (AL) – 1954             | Anderson, LeRoy (MT) – 1968      | Ashcroft, John (MO) – 1984,      |
| Adams, Roy C. (MS) – 1971         | Allen, Oscar K. (LA) – 1932        | Anderson, Nels, Jr. (AK) – 1998  | 1988                             |
| Adams, Tom (FL) – 1974            | Allen, Thomas H. (ME) – 1994       | Anderson, Sigurd (SD) – 1964     | Ashworth, Emily (OR) – 1978      |
| Adamson, Dan (ID) – 2006          | Allen, William C. (NV) – 1978      | Anderson, Victor E. (NE) – 1956, | Askew, Reubin (FL) – 1970, 1974  |
| Addington, William H. (KS) –      | Allensworth, Don (MD) – 1994       | 1958                             | Atiyeh, Victor G. (OR) – 1974,   |
| 1960                              | Allred, James V. (TX) – 1934, 1936 | Anderson, Wendell R. (MN) –      | 1978, 1982                       |
| Adkins, Homer M. (AR) – 1940,     | Almond, J. Lindsay, Jr. (VA) –     | 1970, 1974                       | Atkinson, David (VT) – 1990      |
| 1942                              | 1957                               | Andrews, John (CO) – 1990        | Atkinson, Jason A. (OR) – 2006   |
| Adler, Jonathan (HI) – 2002       | Almond, Lincoln C. (RI) – 1978,    | Andrews, Lloyd J. (WA) – 1960    | Atkinson, W. P. (OK) – 1958      |
| Agnew, Spiro T. (MD) – 1966       | 1994, 1998                         | Andrews, Mark (ND) – 1962        | Aughtry, C. Dennis (SC) – 2006   |

## STATE ABBREVIATIONS

Alabama	AL	Indiana	IN	Nebraska	NE	South Carolina	SC
Alaska	AK	Iowa	IA	Nevada	NV	South Dakota	SD
Arizona	AZ	Kansas	KS	New Hampshire	NH	Tennessee	TN
Arkansas	AR	Kentucky	KY	New Jersey	NJ	Texas	TX
California	CA	Louisiana	LA	New Mexico	NM	Utah	UT
Colorado	CO	Maine	ME	New York	NY	Vermont	VT
Connecticut	CT	Maryland	MD	North Carolina	NC	Virginia	VA
Delaware	DE	Massachusetts	MA	North Dakota	ND	Washington	WA
Florida	FL	Michigan	MI	Ohio	OH	West Virginia	WV
Georgia	GA	Minnesota	MN	Oklahoma	OK	Wisconsin	WI
Hawaii	HI	Mississippi	MS	Oregon	OR	Wyoming	WY
Idaho	ID	Missouri	MO				
Illinois	IL	Montana	MT				



- Austin, Gene (NV) – 1962  
 Avenson, Donald D. (IA) – 1990  
 Avery, William H. (KS) – 1964, 1966  
 Aycock, A. A. (LA) – 1971  
 Babbage, Bob (KY) – 1995  
 Babbitt, Bruce (AZ) – 1978, 1982  
 Babcock, Robert S. (VT) – 1960, 1964  
 Babcock, Tim M. (MT) – 1964, 1968  
 Baca, Jim (NM) – 1994  
 Bachrach, George A. (MA) – 1994  
 Badamo, Michael J. (VT) – 2002  
 Badgett, Joseph M. (MO) – 1964  
 Baer, Steven (IL) – 1990  
 Baesler, Scott (KY) – 1991  
 Bafalis, L. A. “Skip” (FL) – 1970, 1982  
 Baggett, Bryce (OK) – 1970  
 Bagley, Hugh G. (CA) – 1986  
 Bagwell, Paul D. (MI) – 1958, 1960  
 Bailey, Carl E. (AR) – 1936, 1938, 1940  
 Bailey, Don (PA) – 1998  
 Bailey, Joseph W. (TX) – 1920  
 Bailey, Josiah W. (NC) – 1924  
 Bailey, Thomas L. (MS) – 1939, 1943  
 Bailey, Wayne Thomas (TN) – 2006  
 Bailey, Wendell (MO) – 1992  
 Bakalis, Michael (IL) – 1978  
 Baker, J. Edwin (FL) – 1944  
 Baldacci, John (ME) – 2002, 2006  
 Balentine, Karla (MD) – 1962  
 Ballantine, Patrick J. (NC) – 2004  
 Bangert, Norman H. (UT) – 1984  
 Barbee, James (FL) – 1940  
 Barbour, Haley (MS) – 2003, 2007  
 Bardacke, Paul (NM) – 1990  
 Barlocker, W. A. (UT) – 1960  
 Barnes, Ben (TX) – 1972  
 Barnes, Clarence E. (OK) – 1958  
 Barnes, Roy E. (GA) – 1990, 1998, 2002  
 Barnes, Wallace (CT) – 1970  
 Barnes, Wilson K. (MD) – 1974  
 Barnett, Jim (KS) – 2006  
 Barnett, Mark (SD) – 2002  
 Barnett, Ross R. (MS) – 1951, 1955, 1959, 1967  
 Barr, Burton S. (AZ) – 1986  
 Barrett, Barbara (AZ) – 1994  
 Barrett, Dan (NC) – 2004  
 Barrett, Michael J. (MA) – 1994  
 Barrett, Richard (MS) – 1999  
 Barrett, Thomas M. (WI) – 2002  
 Barringer, Richard E. (ME) – 1994  
 Barron, W. W. (WV) – 1960  
 Barry, James J. (NH) – 1966  
 Barry, Jonathan B. (WI) – 1986  
 Bartlett, Dewey F. (OK) – 1966, 1970  
 Basha, Eddie (AZ) – 1994  
 Batchelder, Clifton B. (NE) – 1970  
 Bateman, Raymond H. (NJ) – 1977  
 Bates (SC) – 1950, 1954  
 Bates, Charles A. (NE) – 1960, 1964  
 Batt, Phillip (ID) – 1982, 1994  
 Battle, John S. (VA) – 1949  
 Battle, Laurie C. (AL) – 1958  
 Battle, William C. (VA) – 1969  
 Baum, Ted (NE) – 1956  
 Baxley, Bill (AL) – 1978, 1986  
 Baxley, Lucy (AL) – 2006  
 Bayh, Evan (IN) – 1988, 1992  
 Bayless, Betsey (AK) – 2002  
 Beall, Carlton (MD) – 1978  
 Beall, J. Glenn, Jr. (MD) – 1978  
 Beasley, Jere (AL) – 1978  
 Beasley, David (SC) – 1994, 1998  
 Beasley, Leonard W. (KY) – 1987  
 Beasley, Michael (AK) – 2002  
 Beaulieu, Emile D. (NH) – 1998  
 Beauprez, Bob (CO) – 2006  
 Bebout, Eli (WY) – 2002  
 Becht, Paul F. (NM) – 1986  
 Beck, Robert K. (IA) – 1966, 1968  
 Beck-Vosse, Shirley (TN) – 1998  
 Beddow, Jim (SD) – 1994  
 Bedsole, Ann (AL) – 1994  
 Beebe, Mike D. (AR) – 2006  
 Beers, Bob (NV) – 2006  
 Begley, Elmer (KY) – 1975  
 Beitelspacher, Ron (ID) – 1994  
 Belaga, Julie D. (CT) – 1986  
 Beliveau, Severin M. (ME) – 1986  
 Bell, Bob (GA) – 1982  
 Bell, Chris (TX) – 2006  
 Bell, Howard L. (OK) – 1982  
 Bell, Percy (MS) – 1923  
 Bell, Robert K. “Buster” (AL) – 1950  
 Bell, Samuel (LA) – 1971  
 Bellmon, Henry L. (OK) – 1962, 1986  
 Bellotti, Francis X. (MA) – 1964, 1970, 1990  
 Benedict, Cleveland K. (WV) – 1992  
 Bennett (SC) – 1938  
 Bennett, Andrea (MT) – 1992  
 Bennett, Bruce (AR) – 1960, 1968  
 Bennett, James S. (RI) – 2002  
 Bennett, Robert F. (KS) – 1974, 1978  
 Bennett, Ruth (WA) – 2004  
 Benson, Bruce (CO) – 1994  
 Benson, Craig (NH) – 2002, 2004  
 Bentley, Helen D. (MD) – 1994  
 Bentley, James L. (GA) – 1970  
 Berentson, Duane (WA) – 1980  
 Berg, Philip J. (PA) – 1990  
 Berkey, Amy (VT) – 1998  
 Berkman, Craig (OR) – 1994  
 Bernhardt, Michael (VT) – 1988  
 Berube, Georgette B. (ME) – 1982  
 Beshear, Steven L. (KY) – 1987, 2007  
 Best, Luther (TN) – 1998  
 Bethea, A. W. (SC) – 1962  
 Beutler, Chris (NE) – 1986  
 Bickerstaff, William (NV) – 1974  
 Bicknell, Gene (KS) – 1986, 1994  
 Bilbo, Theodore G. (MS) – 1923, 1927  
 Billie, Jim (AR) – 2002  
 Billion, Jack (SD) – 2006  
 Binkley, John (AK) – 2006  
 Bird, Michael C. (CO) – 1994  
 Birmingham, Thomas F. (MD) – 2002  
 Bishop, Al (MT) – 1980  
 Bishop, Charles (AL) – 2002  
 Blackburn, Ben (GA) – 1982  
 Blacketer, Paul (NH) – 1990  
 Blackwell, Earl (MO) – 1972  
 Blackwell, J. Kenneth (OH) – 2006  
 Blackwood, D. H. (AR) – 1932  
 Blackwood, Ibra C. (SC) – 1926, 1930  
 Blagojevich, Rod R. (IL) – 2002, 2006  
 Blair, C. Stanley (MD) – 1970  
 Blair, George (MS) – 1991  
 Blair, James T. (MO) – 1956  
 Blanchard, James J. (MI) – 1982, 1986, 1990, 2002  
 Blanco, Kathleen Babineaux (LA) – 2003  
 Blanton, Ray (TN) – 1974  
 Blaylock, Chet (MT) – 1996  
 Blaylock, Len E. (AK) – 1972  
 Blease, Coleman L. (SC) – 1922, 1934, 1938  
 Blenski, Roman R. (WI) – 1970  
 Blevens, Clarence G. (NH) – 1996  
 Bloom, Jeremiah B. (NY) – 1978  
 Bloomfield, Harold H. (CA) – 1998  
 Blouin, Mike (IA) – 2006  
 Blount, Winton (AL) – 1994, 1998  
 Blunt, Matt (MO) – 2004  
 Blunt, Roy D. (MO) – 1992  
 Boasso, Walter J. (LA) – 2007  
 Bodenhamer, William T. (GA) – 1958  
 Boe, Nils A. (SD) – 1964, 1966  
 Boggess, Hale (LA) – 1952  
 Bohnner, Robert J. (NY) – 1982  
 Bollrud, Ty A. (WI) – 2002  
 Bond, Christopher S. “Kit” (MO) – 1972, 1976, 1980  
 Bond, Frank M. (NM) – 1986, 1990  
 Bonior, David E. (MI) – 2002  
 Bonner, John W. (MT) – 1956  
 Bonser, Robert A. (NH) – 1990  
 Boosalis, Helen (NE) – 1986  
 Boot, Glenn R., Jr. (NE) – 2006  
 Boozer, Elbert (AL) – 1946, 1950  
 Boren, David L. (OK) – 1974  
 Boswell, Ted (AR) – 1968  
 Bouanchaud, Hewitt (LA) – 1924  
 Boucher, H. A. (AK) – 1982  
 Bourgois, Anna Belle (ND) – 1984  
 Boutin, Bernard L. (NH) – 1958, 1960  
 Bouza, Tony (MN) – 1994  
 Bowen, Otis R. (IN) – 1976  
 Bowen, Peter (IL) – 1986  
 Bowers, Mike (GA) – 1998  
 Bowles, Hargrove “Skipper,” Jr. (NC) – 1972  
 Boyce, Sam (AR) – 1966  
 Boyd, Jim (GA) – 1994  
 Boyd, Laura (OK) – 1998  
 Boyd, McDill (KS) – 1960, 1964  
 Boyden, John S. (UT) – 1956  
 Boyle, Mike (NE) – 1990  
 Bozzuto, Richard C. (CT) – 1986  
 Bradley, Dorothy (MT) – 1992  
 Bradley, Tom (CA) – 1982, 1986  
 Bradley, Walter D. (NM) – 2002  
 Brady, Bill (IL) – 2006  
 Brady, Jeffrey (OR) – 1998  
 Brady, Jerry M. (ID) – 2002, 2006  
 Bramante, Fred (NH) – 1994, 1998  
 Bramlett, Leon (MS) – 1979, 1983  
 Brandon, William W. (AL) – 1922  
 Branon, E. Frank (VT) – 1956  
 Branstad, Terry E. (IA) – 1982, 1986, 1990, 1994  
 Brashear, Kermit (NE) – 1986  
 Breathitt, Edward T. (KY) – 1963  
 Bredesen, Phil (TN) – 1994, 2002, 2006  
 Brennan, Joseph E. (ME) – 1974, 1978, 1982, 1990, 1994  
 Breslow, John (NE) – 1998  
 Brett, George J. (PA) – 1966  
 Brewer, Albert (AL) – 1970, 1978  
 Brewer, Jim (HI) – 1998, 2002  
 Brickley, James H. (MI) – 1982  
 Brier, Jack H. (KS) – 1986  
 Briggs, Eddie (MS) – 1999  
 Brimmer, Clarence (WY) – 1974  
 Briscoe, Andrew C. (TX) – 1986  
 Briscoe, Dolph (TX) – 1968, 1972, 1974, 1978  
 Bristow, Bill (AR) – 1998  
 Britt, Henry M. (AR) – 1960  
 Britt, Maurice (AR) – 1986  
 Brock, Art (AZ) – 1964  
 Broderick, Raymond (PA) – 1970  
 Brooks, Mrs. Ralph G. (NE) – 1962  
 Brooks, Ralph G. (NE) – 1958  
 Brotzman, Donald G. (CO) – 1956  
 Broughton, J. Melville (NC) – 1940  
 Broughton, J. Melville, Jr. (NC) – 1968  
 Brown, Bob (MT) – 2004  
 Brown, Bonn (WV) – 1964  
 Brown, Charles (AZ) – 1998  
 Brown, Charlie (NV) – 1990  
 Brown, Clarence, Jr. (OH) – 1982  
 Brown, David Andrew (MO) – 1996  
 Brown, Edmund G. (CA) – 1958, 1962, 1966  
 Brown, Edmund G., Jr. (CA) – 1974, 1978  
 Brown, Glenn B. (MN) – 1958  
 Brown, James H. (LA) – 1987  
 Brown, Jerry (OK) – 1990  
 Brown, John W. (OH) – 1956  
 Brown, John Y., Jr. (KY) – 1979, 1987  
 Brown, Kathleen (CA) – 1994  
 Brown, Roy (MT) – 2008  
 Brown, Paul W. (OH) – 1970  
 Brown, William J. (OH) – 1982  
 Browning, Chauncey H. (WV) – 1984  
 Browning, Gordon (TN) – 1936, 1938, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954  
 Bruce, Walter E. (NM) – 1974



- Bryan, Richard (NV) – 1982  
 Bryant, Farris (FL) – 1956, 1960  
 Bryson, Jim (TN) – 2006  
 Buck, Gilbert (NV) – 1974  
 Buckley, Thomas H. (MA) – 1956  
 Buckson, David P. (DE) – 1972  
 Budd, Bill (WY) – 1986  
 Buehner, Carl W. (UT) – 1968  
 Bumpers, Dale (AR) – 1970, 1972  
 Bunning, Jim (KY) – 1983  
 Burbach, J. W. (NE) – 1966, 1970  
 Burch, Palmer L. (CO) – 1958  
 Burch, Robert L. (OH) – 1994  
 Burdett, Joe F. (WV) – 1956  
 Burg, Jim (SD) – 1994  
 Burgess, Larry (IL) – 1986  
 Burke, Howard L. (WY) – 1966  
 Burke, Joe (WY) – 1966  
 Burney, Dwight W. (NE) – 1964  
 Burns, Brian D. (VT) – 1976  
 Burns, Edward P. (ND) – 1972  
 Burns, Haydon (FL) – 1960, 1964, 1966  
 Burns, Jim (IL) – 1998  
 Burns, John A. (HI) – 1959, 1962, 1966, 1970  
 Burns, Lester (KY) – 1983  
 Burris, John M. (DE) – 2000  
 Burris, Roland W. (IL) – 1994, 1998, 2002  
 Burroughs, John (NM) – 1958, 1960, 1966  
 Burrows, George (NE) – 1982  
 Bursey, Joseph A. (NM) – 1958, 1960  
 Burton, Grady (FL) – 1936  
 Burton, Marvin L. (AZ) – 1958  
 Busbee, George (DA) – 1974, 1978  
 Bush, George W. (TX) – 1994, 1998  
 Bush, Hilary A. (MO) – 1964  
 Bush, John Ellis “Jeb” (FL) – 1994, 1998, 2002  
 Bussey, Elmer E. (NH) – 1962  
 Bussiere, Emile R. (NH) – 1968  
 Butcher, Jake (TN) – 1974, 1978  
 Butera, Bob (PA) – 1978  
 Butrovich, John (AK) – 1958  
 Butte, George C. (TX) – 1930  
 Buttrick, John (AZ) – 1994  
 Byer, George H. (AK) – 1962  
 Byrd, Garland T. (GA) – 1966  
 Byrd, Harry F. (VA) – 1925  
 Byrd, Jesse M. (MS) – 1947, 1951  
 Byrne, Bill (GA) – 2002  
 Byrne, Brendan T. (NJ) – 1973, 1977  
 Byrnes, James F. (SC) – 1950  
 Cafferata, Patty (NV) – 1986  
 Cahill, Pamela A. (ME) – 1994  
 Cahill, William T. (NJ) – 1969, 1973  
 Cain, Mary D. (MS) – 1951, 1955  
 Caldwell, Millard F. (FL) – 1944  
 Caldwell, Sam S. (LA) – 1944  
 Caldwell, Stafford (FL) – 1932, 1936  
 Calvillo, Luis R. (NE) – 2002  
 Camejo, Peter Miguel (CA) – 2002, 2006  
 Camp, John N. H. (OK) – 1966  
 Campbell, Bonnie J. (IA) – 1994  
 Campbell, Bruce S. (MD) – 1958  
 Campbell, Carroll (SC) – 1986, 1990  
 Campbell, Edward L. (IA) – 1982  
 Campbell, Jack M. (NM) – 1962, 1964  
 Campbell, James O. “Jim” (AK) – 1990, 1994  
 Canfield, Ken R. (KS) – 2006  
 Cannady, Doyle (AR) – 2002  
 Cannon, D. James (UT) – 1964  
 Cannon, Joe (OK) – 1970  
 Cannon, Paul (MT) – 1960  
 Capehart, Rob (WV) – 2004  
 Caperton, Gaston (WV) – 1988, 1992  
 Carcieri, Donald L. (RI) – 2002, 2006  
 Card, Andrew (MA) – 1982  
 Cardinale, Gerald (NJ) – 1989  
 Carey, Hugh L. (NY) – 1974, 1978  
 Carey, Richard J. (ME) – 1978  
 Cargo, David F. (NM) – 1966, 1968, 1994  
 Carley, David (WI) – 1966, 1978  
 Carlin, John (KS) – 1978, 1982, 1990  
 Carlson, Arne (MN) – 1990, 1994  
 Carlson, John (WA) – 2000  
 Carlton, Doyle E. (FL) – 1928  
 Carmichael (AL) – 1926  
 Carmichael, Gil (MS) – 1979  
 Carmichael, J. V. (GA) – 1946  
 Carnahan, Mel (MO) – 1984, 1992, 1996  
 Carney, John (DE) – 2008  
 Carnley, J. A. (AL) – 1930  
 Carpenter, Terry (NE) – 1960  
 Carper, Thomas R. (DE) – 1992, 1996  
 Carr, Larry (AK) – 1970  
 Carr, Waggoner (TX) – 1968  
 Carroll, Daniel (MO) – 2008  
 Carroll, John (HI) – 2002  
 Carroll, Julian (KY) – 1975, 1987  
 Carruthers, Garrey E. (NM) – 1986  
 Carstens, C. J. (NC) – 1980  
 Carswell, George H. (GA) – 1926, 1930  
 Carter, Doug (AL) – 1986  
 Carter, Jerry W. (FL) – 1936  
 Carter, Jimmy (GA) – 1966, 1970  
 Carter, Jonathan K. (ME) – 2002  
 Cartwright, Wilburn (OK) – 1970  
 Carwile, Howard H. (VA) – 1957  
 Cary, Hudson (VA) – 1941  
 Case, Ed (HI) – 2002  
 Casey, Bob, Jr. (PA) – 2002  
 Casey, Robert P. (PA) – 1966, 1970, 1978, 1986, 1990  
 Cason, William (MO) – 1976  
 Castle, Michael N. (DE) – 1984, 1988  
 Castro, Raul H. (AZ) – 1970, 1974  
 Catts, Sidney J. (FL) – 1924, 1928  
 Caudell, James A. (NM) – 1990  
 Cavanagh, Jerome P. (MI) – 1974  
 Cayetano, Benjamin J. (HI) – 1994, 1998  
 Cazort, Lee (AR) – 1924  
 Cecil, J. N. R. (KY) – 1963  
 Celebrezze, Anthony J. (OH) – 1958, 1990  
 Celeste, Richard F. (OH) – 1978, 1982, 1986  
 Cellucci, Argeo Paul (MA) – 1998  
 Chafee, John H. (RI) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Chamberlin, Robert (SD) – 1966, 1968  
 Champagne, Alfred J. (NH) – 1958  
 Chance, Simon W. (SD) – 1972  
 Chandler, Albert B. (KY) – 1963, 1967  
 Chandler, Barton E. (NE) – 1982  
 Chandler, Ben (KY) – 2003  
 Chaney, Bert (KS) – 1978  
 Chaney, Lee (ID) – 2006  
 Chapman, Bruce (WA) – 1980  
 Chapman, Philip F. (ME) – 1956, 1958  
 Chappell, Dan (FL) – 1936  
 Chappell, Jack Wayne (ID) – 1998  
 Chavez, Anselmo A. (CA) – 2002  
 Chavez, Fabian (NM) – 1968, 1982  
 Chavez, Martin J. (NM) – 1998  
 Chavez, Tibo J. (NM) – 1974  
 Checchi, Al (CA) – 1998  
 Cheever, R. E. (WY) – 1962  
 Cheney, Dick (NM) – 1994  
 Cherry, Francis (AR) – 1952, 1954  
 Cherry, R. Gregg (NC) – 1944  
 Childs, Dana W. (ME) – 1966  
 Chiles, Lawton (FL) – 1990, 1994  
 Chrisman, Marshall (AR) – 1980, 1982  
 Christensen, Jon (NE) – 1998  
 Christensen, Kathryn A. (WI) – 1986  
 Christensen, Richard G. (WA) – 1964  
 Christopher, George (CA) – 1966  
 Chrysler, Dick (MI) – 1986  
 Chrystal, John (IA) – 1990  
 Chvala, Chuck (WI) – 1994  
 Cianchette, Peter E. (ME) – 2002  
 Gibes, William J. (CT) – 1990  
 Clack, Robert W. (KS) – 1974  
 Clanton, Bobby (MS) – 1991  
 Clark, Don (OR) – 1982  
 Clark, Newman (WA) – 1960  
 Clark, William H. R. (CA) – 1986  
 Clark, William J. (NJ) – 1965  
 Clarke, George A. (NE) – 1962  
 Clauson, Clinton A. (ME) – 1958  
 Clavelle, Peter (VT) – 2004  
 Clear, Tom (NM) – 1970  
 Clem, Chester (FL) – 1986  
 Clement, Bob (TN) – 1978  
 Clement, Frank G. (TN) – 1952, 1954, 1962  
 Clements, William P. (TX) – 1978, 1982, 1986  
 Clingman, Ron (WY) – 1990  
 Clinton, Bill (AR) – 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1990  
 Cloud, Drew (NM) – 1974  
 Cloud, Roger (OH) – 1970  
 Clyde, George D. (UT) – 1956, 1960  
 Cobey, Bill (NC) – 2004  
 Cobo, Albert E. (MI) – 1956  
 Coburn, Jim (NH) – 2006  
 Cochran, Frank (TN) – 1994  
 Coe, Earl S. (WA) – 1956  
 Coe, William O. (OK) – 1958  
 Coffin, Frank M. (ME) – 1960  
 Coffin, J. Donald (KS) – 1964  
 Cogdill, John L. (FL) – 1948  
 Coghill, John B. (AK) – 1962  
 Coghill, John B. “Jack” (AK) – 1994  
 Coleman, J. Marshall (VA) – 1989  
 Coleman, James P. (MS) – 1955, 1963  
 Coleman, Kevin (RI) – 1962  
 Coleman, Norm (MN) – 1998  
 Collins, Hal H. (TX) – 1942  
 Collins, Leroy (FL) – 1954, 1956  
 Collins, Martha Layne (KY) – 1983  
 Collins, Ross A. (MS) – 1919  
 Collins, Susan M. (ME) – 1994  
 Colton, Stan (NV) – 1982  
 Combs, Bert T. (KY) – 1959, 1971  
 Compton, Charles E. (FL) – 1954  
 Compton, William B., Jr. (MS) – 2007  
 Concannon, Donald O. (KS) – 1974  
 Condon, Charlie (SC) – 2002  
 Cone, Fred P. (FL) – 1936  
 Cone, J. Carol (AR) – 1928  
 Conlin, Roxanne (IA) – 1982  
 Connally, John B. (TX) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Conner, Martin S. (MS) – 1923, 1927, 1931, 1939, 1943  
 Connolly, Thomas J. (ME) – 1998  
 Connor, Edward (MI) – 1960  
 Connor, Eugene “Bull” (AL) – 1950  
 Connor, James A. (NH) – 1976  
 Connor, Kenneth L. (FL) – 1994  
 Conrad, Larry A. (IN) – 1976  
 Conrad, Robert (NE) – 1960  
 Cook, Marlow W. (KY) – 1967  
 Cook, R. A. (AR) – 1936, 1938  
 Cook, Rodney M. (GA) – 1978  
 Cook, Shirley (NV) – 2002  
 Coolidge, W. M. “Bill” (GA) – 1974  
 Coon, Ken (AR) – 1974  
 Cooney, Mike (MT) – 2000  
 Cooper, John R. (NE) – 1960  
 Cooper, Prentice (TN) – 1938, 1940, 1942  
 Cooper, Richard H. (IL) – 1976  
 Cooper, Robert A. (SC) – 1920  
 Cooper, Thomas E. (NC) – 1940  
 Cope, Norah M. (PA) – 1974  
 Copeland, David Y. (TN) – 1994  
 Copeland, Gary David (CA) – 2002  
 Copenhagen, John T. (WV) – 1956  
 Corbet, Leo (AZ) – 1982  
 Cotace, Armand (RI) – 1958, 1960  
 Cotten, Sam (AK) – 1994  
 Courter, James A. (NJ) – 1989  
 Cowper, Steve (AK) – 1982, 1986  
 Cox, Cathy (GA) – 2006  
 Cox, Jack (TX) – 1960, 1962  
 Crabtree, W. R. (TN) – 1920

- Cragin, Charles L. (ME) – 1978, 1982  
 Craig, William G. (VT) – 1976  
 Crank, Marion (AR) – 1968  
 Craswell, Ellen (WA) – 1996  
 Creer, John P. (UT) – 1976  
 Crenshaw, Ander (FL) – 1994  
 Crichton, Jack (TX) – 1964  
 Crispe, A. Luke (VT) – 1960  
 Criss, Vernon (WV) – 1992  
 Crist, Charlie (FL) – 2006  
 Crockett, Hudley (TN) – 1974  
 Croft, Chancy (AK) – 1978  
 Croft, Eric (AK) – 2006  
 Crookham, George L. (ID) – 1962  
 Crossley, Randolph (HI) – 1966, 1974  
 Crouch, Harvey F. (KS) – 1962  
 Crowder, A. Don (TX) – 1986  
 Crowell, Charles M. (WY) – 1962  
 Crowley, Roger J. (NH) – 1970, 1972  
 Crozier, Dell (KS) – 1966  
 Crumpler, Shirley (NV) – 1974  
 Crutcher, John (KS) – 1968  
 Culver, Chet (IA) – 2006  
 Cunningham, Daniel H. (HI) – 2002, 2006  
 Cunningham, Minnie F. (TX) – 1944  
 Cuomo, Andrew M. (NY) – 2002  
 Cuomo, Mario M. (NY) – 1982, 1986, 1990, 1994  
 Cupp, Harry (WV) – 1964  
 Curb, Mike (CA) – 1982  
 Curran, Paul J. (NY) – 1982  
 Curry, Bill (CT) – 1994  
 Curtis, Kenneth M. (ME) – 1966, 1970  
 Curtis, Robert B. (MO) – 1968  
 Cutright, Harold G. (WV) – 1964  
  
 D'Allesandro, Louis C. (NH) – 1980, 1982  
 D'Amours, Norman E. (NH) – 1992  
 D'Ewart, Wesley A. (MT) – 1960  
 Dahl, C. P. (ND) – 1960  
 Dahn, Bill (MN) – 1998  
 Daily, Stephen J. (IN) – 1988  
 Daley, John J. (VT) – 1968, 1970  
 Dalton, John M. (MO) – 1960  
 Damron, J. R. (NM) – 2006  
 Daniel, Mike (SC) – 1986  
 Daniel, Ozell (HI) – 2006  
 Daniel, Price (TX) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Daniels, Jack (NM) – 1970  
 Daniels, Mitch (IN) – 2004, 2008  
 Daniels, Robert W. (CO) – 1974  
 Dantin, Maurice (MS) – 1975, 1987  
 Darden, Colgate W., Jr. (VA) – 1941  
 Daughtry, Leo (NC) – 2000  
 David, Thomas E. (FL) – 1960  
 Davids, Vernon (FL) – 1982  
 Davidson, Lynch (TX) – 1924, 1926  
 Davidson, T. W. (TX) – 1924  
 Davis, Deane C. (VT) – 1968, 1970  
 Davis, Ed (CA) – 1978  
 Davis, Erwin (AR) – 1984  
 Davis, Glen P. (UT) – 2000  
 Davis, Gray (CA) – 1998, 2002  
 Davis, Guy (GA) – 1986  
 Davis, Jim (FL) – 2006  
 Davis, Jimmie H. (LA) – 1944, 1959, 1960, 1971  
 Davis, John (FL) – 1990  
 Davis, John E. (ND) – 1956, 1958  
 Davis, Leslie (MN) – 2002  
 Davis, W. C. (AL) – 1930  
 Davison, Pat (MT) – 2004  
 Dawson, Bert (OH) – 1974  
 Daxon, Tom (OK) – 1982  
 Dayton, Mark (MN) – 1998  
 Deal, J. T. (VA) – 1933  
 Dean, Ernest Howard (UT) – 1964  
 Dean, Howard B. (VT) – 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000  
 Dean, Roscoe Emory (GA) – 1978  
 Dean, Stormy (NE) – 2002  
 Dear, Cleveland (LA) – 1936  
 DeBoer, Stan (NE) – 1982  
 DeCamp, John (NE) – 1994  
 Dee, William J. (ID) – 1966  
 Degnan, John J. (NJ) – 1981  
 deGraffenried, Ryan (AL) – 1962  
 Del Sesto, Christopher (RI) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Del Tufo, Robert J. (NJ) – 1985  
 Demarest, Eugene E. (NJ) – 1961  
 Dempster (TN) – 1940  
 Dendahl, John (NM) – 1994  
 Denny, Jim (OK) – 2002  
 Depue, Stephen (PA) – 1974  
 DeRose, Ralph C. (NJ) – 1973, 1977  
 Derr, A. M. (ID) – 1958  
 Derryberry, Larry (OK) – 1978  
 DeRushe, William (AK) – 1990  
 DeSimone, Herbert F. (RI) – 1970, 1972  
 DeStefano, John (CT) – 2006  
 Deukmejian, George (CA) – 1982, 1986  
 DeVault, Jack (AZ) – 1968  
 Devereux, James (MD) – 1958  
 DeVos, Dick (MI) – 2006  
 Diamond, G. William (ME) – 1986  
 Diamond, M. Jerome (VT) – 1980  
 Diamondstone, Peter "Pete" (VT) – 2002, 2004, 2008  
 Dickerson, Harvey (NV) – 1958  
 Dickinson, Fred (FL) – 1960, 1964  
 Dickson, Earl L. (OR) – 1956  
 Dietrich, Theresa F. (CA) – 1978  
 Dilley, Robert D. (IA) – 1972  
 Dillon, Denis E. (NY) – 1986  
 Dilworth, Richardson (PA) – 1962  
 DiPrete, Edward D. (RI) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990  
 DiSalle, Michael V. (OH) – 1956, 1958, 1962  
 Dixon, Frank M. (AL) – 1934, 1938  
 Dixon, Jeanne (WA) – 1988  
 Docking, George (KS) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Docking, Robert (KS) – 1966, 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Docking, Thomas R. (KS) – 1986  
 Dodd, William J. (LA) – 1952, 1959  
 Doenges, Bill (OK) – 1958  
 Doherty, Edward W. (ND) – 1968  
 Dolloff, Maynard C. (ME) – 1958, 1962  
 Domenici, Peter V. (NM) – 1970  
 Domina, David A. (NE) – 1986  
 Donahue, Maurice A. (MA) – 1970  
 Donley, Russ (WY) – 1986  
 Donnelly, Brian J. (MA) – 1998  
 Dorn, Doug (ID) – 1994  
 Dorn, William Jennings Bryan (SC) – 1974, 1978  
 Dorsey, Ervin Odell (AR) – 1964  
 Dosek, Edward A. (NE) – 1958  
 Dossett, Burgin E. (TN) – 1936  
 Doty, Jules V. (KS) – 1964  
 Dougherty, Bill (SD) – 1974  
 Dougherty, Dan P. (CA) – 1982  
 Douglas, Jim (VT) – 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Douglas, Steve (PA) – 1982  
 Douglass, Gus R. (WV) – 1988  
 Dow, Robert C. (NM) – 1958  
 Dowd, Edward L. (MO) – 1972  
 Dowdy, Wayne (MS) – 1991  
 Downer, "Hunt" (LA) – 2003  
 Downing, Delbert F. (NH) – 1978  
 Doyle, James E. (WI) – 2002, 2006  
 Dreyfus, Lee Sherman (WI) – 1978  
 Driggs, John R. (AZ) – 1974  
 du Pont, Edward C. (NH) – 1992  
 du Pont, Pierre S. "Pete," IV (DE) – 1980  
 Dubord, Richard J. (ME) – 1962  
 Dudley, Michael Kioni (HI) – 1994  
 Duggan, Lester W. "Les," Jr. (MO) – 1996  
 Dukakis, Michael S. (MA) – 1974, 1978, 1982, 1986  
 Duke, David E. (LA) – 1991  
 Dumont, Wayne (NJ) – 1957, 1961, 1965  
 Duncan, J. T. (SC) – 1924  
 Dunegan, Jim (OK) – 2002  
 Dunkle, Frank (MT) – 1972  
 Dunn, Aubrey L. (NM) – 1982  
 Dunn, Gary M. (NC) – 1992  
 Dunn, Vincent P. (NH) – 1968  
 Dunn, Winfield (TN) – 1970, 1986  
 Dupay, Robert L. (NH) – 1984  
 Durfee, Louise (RI) – 1994  
 Durkan, Martin J. (WA) – 1968, 1972  
 Durning, Marvin (WA) – 1976  
 Durrance, Charles M. (FL) – 1932  
 Duryea, Perry B. (NY) – 1978  
 Dwinell, Lane (NH) – 1956  
 Dwyer, Ruth (VT) – 1998, 2000  
 Dye, Harold (GA) – 1974  
 Dyer, Margie (NV) – 1970  
 Dyke, William D. (WI) – 1974  
 Dzivi, Dick (MT) – 1972  
 Earl, Anthony S. (WI) – 1982, 1986  
 Early, Rex (IN) – 1996  
 Easley, Mack (NM) – 1968  
 Easley, Michael F. (NC) – 2000, 2004  
 Eastham, John P. (NM) – 1974  
 Eastland, Larry (ID) – 1994  
 Easton, John J. (VT) – 1984  
 Easton, Roger L. (NH) – 1986  
 Eastvold, Don (WA) – 1956  
 Eaves, John Arthur (MS) – 1975, 1979, 1987  
 Eaves, John A., Jr. (MS) – 2007  
 EchoHawk, Larry (ID) – 1994  
 Echols, Odis (NM) – 1974  
 Ecker, Charles I. (MD) – 1998  
 Eckerd, Jack M. (FL) – 1970, 1978  
 Edgar, Jim (IL) – 1990, 1994  
 Edmisten, Rufus (NC) – 1984  
 Edmondson, J. Howard (OK) – 1958  
 Edwards, Cary (NJ) – 1989, 1993  
 Edwards, Edwin W. (LA) – 1971, 1975, 1987, 1991  
 Edwards, Horace H. (VA) – 1949  
 Edwards, James B. (SC) – 1974  
 Edwards, Stanley (WY) – 1958  
 Egan, William A. (AK) – 1958, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1974  
 Eggers, Paul W. (TX) – 1968, 1970  
 Ehringhaus, J. C. B. (NC) – 1932  
 Ehrlich, Robert L., Jr. (MD) – 2002, 2006  
 Eikenberry, Ken (WA) – 1992  
 Eisenberg, Alan D. (WI) – 2002  
 Eisendrath, Edwin (IL) – 2006  
 Elgin, Julian (AL) – 1978  
 Elkin, Richard (ND) – 1976  
 Ellington, Buford (TN) – 1958, 1966  
 Elliott, Carl (AL) – 1966  
 Ellis, Greeley (GA) – 1990  
 Ellis, Handy (AL) – 1946  
 Emberton, Thomas (KY) – 1971  
 Embs, Lowell D. (TX) – 1982  
 Emery, David F. (ME) – 2006  
 Engler, Colleen (MI) – 1986  
 Engler, John (MI) – 1990, 1994, 1998  
 English, Colin (FL) – 1948  
 Eppes, Frank (SC) – 1986  
 Erbe, Norman A. (IA) – 1960, 1962  
 Erhart, Milt (ID) – 2002  
 Erhart, Milton E. (ID) – 1990  
 Ertel, Allen E. (PA) – 1982  
 Erwin, James S. (ME) – 1966, 1970, 1974  
 Eskind, Jane (TN) – 1986  
 Espinosa, Gary (TX) – 1994  
 Euge, Harvey F. (MO) – 1968, 1976  
 Evans, Daniel J. (WA) – 1964, 1968, 1972  
 Evans, Dwight (PA) – 1994  
 Evans, H. Dean (IN) – 1992  
 Evans, John V. (ID) – 1978, 1982  
 Evans, Roger Q. (TX) – 1948  
 Everett, Clif (OR) – 1982  
 Ewald, William B. (MO) – 1960, 1964  
 Ewing, Randy (LA) – 2003





- Exon, J. James (NE) – 1970, 1974  
 Exum, H. E. (TX) – 1930  
 Eyre, Richard M. (UT) – 1992
- Fadeley, Edward N. (OR) – 1986  
 Fair, Mike (OK) – 1986  
 Fair, Robert J. (IN) – 1976  
 Fairchild, Roger (ID) – 1990  
 Faircloth, D. M. (NC) – 1984  
 Faircloth, Earl (FL) – 1970  
 Faircloth, Larry V. (WV) – 2004  
 Falk, Kathleen (WI) – 2002  
 Fallon, Ed (IA) – 2006  
 Fallon, Gary (AK) – 2002  
 Fallon, James F. (NH) – 1984  
 Fannin, Paul (AZ) – 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Farenthold, Frances (TX) – 1972, 1974  
 Farley, Thomas (CO) – 1974  
 Farmer, David M. (TN) – 2006  
 Farmer, Edward G. (MO) – 1960  
 Farrar, Frank (SD) – 1968, 1970  
 Farris, William W. (TN) – 1962  
 Farynsasz, Kirk E. (VT) – 1980  
 Fasi, Frank F. (HI) – 1974, 1978, 1982, 1994, 1998  
 Faso, John J. (NY) – 2006  
 Faubus, Orval E. (AR) – 1954, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1970, 1974, 1986  
 Faulkner, Jimmy (AL) – 1954, 1958  
 Fay, Albert B. (TX) – 1972  
 Feder, Jack (OR) – 1994  
 Feeley, Mike (CO) – 1998  
 Feinland, Marsha (CA) – 1998  
 Feinstein, Dianne (CA) – 1990  
 Fenwick, Charles R. (VA) – 1953  
 Ferency, Zoltan A. (MI) – 1966, 1970, 1978, 1982  
 Ferguson, Jim G. (AR) – 1924  
 Ferguson, Milton J. (WV) – 1956  
 Ferguson, Miriam A. (TX) – 1924, 1926, 1930, 1932, 1940  
 Ferguson, Philip (OK) – 1958  
 Ferguson, Robert E. (NM) – 1978  
 Ferguson, William M. (KS) – 1964  
 Fernald, Mark D. (NH) – 2000, 2002  
 Fieger, Geoffrey (MI) – 1998  
 Fields, Cleo (LA) – 1995  
 Fike, Ed (NV) – 1970  
 Finan, Thomas B. (MD) – 1966  
 Finch, Cliff (MS) – 1975  
 Finch, Raymond (SC) – 1978  
 Fingold, George (MA) – 1958  
 Fink, Tom (AK) – 1978, 1982, 1994  
 Finkbeiner, Chris (AR) – 1958  
 Finkensadt, Andrew W. (MO) – 2008  
 Finnell, W. (AL) – 1930  
 Finney, Joan (KS) – 1990  
 Fischer, F. W. (TX) – 1936  
 Fischer, William (MT) – 2008  
 Fisher, Jimmie Lou (AR) – 2002  
 Fisher, Lee (OH) – 1998  
 Fisher, Leslie (OK) – 1986  
 Fisher, Mike (PA) – 1994, 2002  
 Fitch, George (VA) – 2005  
 Fitzgerald, Jerome D. (IA) – 1978, 1982
- Fitzgerald, William (MI) – 1978, 1982  
 Fitzmorris, James E. (LA) – 1979  
 Flaherty, David T. (NC) – 1976  
 Flaherty, Francis X. (RI) – 1990, 1992  
 Flaherty, Peter (PA) – 1978  
 Flannery, Bryan (OH) – 2006  
 Fleischli, Gus (WY) – 1978  
 Fletcher, Ernie (KY) – 2003, 2007  
 Flippo, Ronnie G. (AL) – 1990  
 Florio, James J. (NJ) – 1977, 1981, 1989, 1993  
 Flournoy, Houston I. (CA) – 1974  
 Flowers, Richmond M. (AL) – 1966  
 Floyd, J. C. (AR) – 1920  
 Fogarty, Charles J. (RI) – 2006  
 Folcarelli, Giovanni (RI) – 1976  
 Foley, Dave (OR) – 1998  
 Foley, John (NV) – 1978  
 Folks, Ken (FL) – 1964  
 Folmar, Emory (AL) – 1982  
 Folsom, James E. (AL) – 1942, 1946, 1954, 1962  
 Folsom, James E., Jr. (AL) – 1994  
 Fondren, Elmer L. (MS) – 2007  
 Fontes, G. J. (HI) – 1966  
 Foote, Ralph A. (VT) – 1964  
 Forbes, Malcolm S. (NJ) – 1957  
 Ford, Art (ND) – 1958  
 Ford, Wendell H. (KY) – 1971  
 Fordice, Kirk (MS) – 1991, 1995  
 Foreman, Dale (WA) – 1996  
 Forgy, Larry E. (KY) – 1991, 1995  
 Formby, Marshall (TX) – 1962  
 Forrester, Doug (NJ) – 2005  
 Forry, Kathryn (NH) – 2008  
 Fortson, Blanton (GA) – 1936  
 Foss, Joe J. (SD) – 1956  
 Foss, Judith C. (ME) – 1994  
 Foster, H. B. (FL) – 1964  
 Foster, M. J. “Mike” (LA) – 1995, 1999  
 Fountain, Gilbert (MS) – 2003  
 Fountain, R. T. (NC) – 1932  
 Frami, Edward J. (WI) – 1994  
 Francisco, James L. (KS) – 1994  
 Franklin (MS) – 1935, 1939, 1943  
 Franklin, George E. (NV) – 1958  
 Franklin, L. C. (MS) – 1923  
 Franks, Bob (NJ) – 2001  
 Franzenburg, Paul (IA) – 1968, 1972  
 Fraser, W. B. (FL) – 1940  
 Fraser, Willard E. (MT) – 1960, 1968  
 Freauf, Betty (OR) – 1986  
 Freeman, Lawrence K. (MD) – 1998  
 Freeman, Mike (MN) – 1998  
 Freeman, Orville L. (MN) – 1956, 1958, 1960  
 Freeman, Woody (AR) – 1984  
 Freudenthal, Dave (WY) – 2002, 2006  
 Frey, Louis (FL) – 1978, 1986  
 Frinzi, Dominic H. (WI) – 1964, 1966  
 Frisbie, Ray E. (KS) – 1972  
 Fritz, Milo H. (AK) – 1962  
 Frizzell, Kent (KS) – 1970  
 Frohnmayr, Dave (OR) – 1990
- Fry, Charles E. (OH) – 1970  
 Fuhr, John D. (CO) – 1982  
 Fuhrig, Joseph (CA) – 1986  
 Fulani, Lenora B. (NY) – 1994  
 Fulton, Richard (TN) – 1978, 1986  
 Fulton, Robert (IA) – 1970  
 Funston, Bob (OK) – 1978  
 Fuqua, Henry L. (LA) – 1924  
 Furcolo, Foster (MA) – 1956, 1958  
 Furman, Roy E. (PA) – 1958  
 Fustero, Robert Raymond (MD) – 2002  
 Futrell, J. Marion (AR) – 1932, 1934
- Gable, Robert E. (KY) – 1975, 1995  
 Gabrieli, Christopher F. (MA) – 2006  
 Gage, Jack R. (WY) – 1962, 1966  
 Gagnon, Paul M. (NH) – 1986  
 Galbraith, Gatewood (KY) – 1991, 1995, 2007  
 Gallagher, Tom (FL) – 1986, 1994, 2006  
 Gallaway, Jim (NV) – 1990  
 Gallen, Hugh (NH) – 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982  
 Gallion, MacDonald (AL) – 1962  
 Gallogly, Edward P. (RI) – 1964  
 Gambrell, David H. (GA) – 1974  
 Gammage, Bob – (TX) – 2006  
 Gandy, Evelyn (MS) – 1979, 1983  
 Gannon, William (IA) – 1970, 1974  
 Ganzagan, Jason M. (HI) – 2002  
 Garamendi, John (CA) – 1982, 1994  
 Gardner, Booth (WA) – 1984, 1988  
 Gardner, Earl S. (VT) – 1978  
 Gardner, James C. (NC) – 1968, 1972, 1992  
 Gardner, Kem C. (UT) – 1984  
 Gardner, O. Max (NC) – 1920, 1928  
 Gargan, Jack (FL) – 1994  
 Garrahy, J. Joseph (RI) – 1976, 1978, 1982  
 Garrison, Denzil D. (OK) – 1974  
 Gartin, Carroll (MS) – 1959  
 Garvey, Ed (WI) – 1998  
 Gary, Raymond (OK) – 1962, 1966  
 Gavin, Robert L. (NC) – 1960, 1964  
 Geisinger, Harry (GA) – 1974  
 George, Gary R. (WI) – 1998  
 Georges, John (LA) – 2007  
 Geringer, Jim (WY) – 1994, 1998  
 Geving, Herb (ND) – 1976  
 Gibbons, Charles (MA) – 1958  
 Gibbons, Jim (NV) – 1994, 2006  
 Gibson, Dan M. (MS) – 1999  
 Gibson, James B. (NV) – 2006  
 Gibson, Kenneth A. (NJ) – 1981, 1985  
 Gidwitz, Ron (IL) – 2006  
 GiGaetano, Paul (NJ) – 2005  
 Gigler, Andrew R. (OR) – 1970  
 Gigler, Roger (AK) – 1998  
 Gilbert, Andrew J. (AZ) – 1966
- Gilbert, Rachel S. (ID) – 1990  
 Gilchrist, Bob (AL) – 1966  
 Gill, Thomas P. (HI) – 1970, 1974  
 Gill, Warren (OR) – 1958  
 Gilligan, John J. (OH) – 1970, 1974  
 Gillmor, Paul E. (OH) – 1986  
 Gilmore, Thomas O. (NC) – 1984  
 Ginn, Bo (GA) – 1982  
 Glasby, John (ID) – 1958  
 Glendening, Parris N. (MD) – 1994, 1998  
 Goddard, Sam (AZ) – 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968  
 Goddard, Terry (AZ) – 1990, 1994  
 Goetz, Phyllis (OH) – 1982  
 Goldberg, Arthur J. (NY) – 1970  
 Goldsby, Dean (AR) – 1986  
 Goldschmidt, Neil (OR) – 1986  
 Goldsmith, Stephen (IN) – 1996  
 Goldstein, Mark K. (FL) – 1986  
 Goldwater, Don (AZ) – 2006  
 Gollaher, Michael Monroe (ID) – 2002  
 Gonzalez, Henry B. (TX) – 1958  
 Goode, R. J. (AL) – 1938  
 Goodenough, Keith B. (WY) – 1986, 1998  
 Goodover, Pat M. (MT) – 1984  
 Goodwin, Gregory (HI) – 1994  
 Gordy, William J. (DE) – 1980  
 Gore, Louise (MD) – 1974, 1978  
 Gorman, Robert N. (OH) – 1958  
 Gormley, Bill (NJ) – 1989  
 Gottlieb, Richard F. (VT) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1998  
 Gowen, Charlie (GA) – 1954  
 Graddick, Charles (AL) – 1986  
 Gragson, Oran K. (NV) – 1962  
 Graham, A. H. (NC) – 1936  
 Graham, Bill (NC) – 2008  
 Graham, Bob (FL) – 1978  
 Graham, David Charles (DE) – 2004  
 Graham, E. R. (FL) – 1944  
 Graham, Milton H. (AZ) – 1974  
 Granai, Edwin C. (VT) – 1978  
 Granberry, Jim (TX) – 1974  
 Grandmaison, J. Joseph (NH) – 1990  
 Grandy, Fred (IA) – 1994  
 Granholm, Jennifer M. (MI) – 2002, 2006  
 Grant, John F. (TX) – 1930  
 Grant, Philip R. (NM) – 1978  
 Grass, Calvin F. (ME) – 1970  
 Grasso, Ella T. (CT) – 1978  
 Gravely, Lee (NC) – 1940  
 Graves, Bibb (AL) – 1922, 1926, 1934  
 Graves, Bill (KS) – 1994, 1998  
 Gray, James H. (GA) – 1966  
 Greely, Mike (MT) – 1988  
 Green, James C. (NC) – 1984  
 Green, Mark (WI) – 2006  
 Green, Norman (AZ) – 1966  
 Green, Robert A. “Lex” (FL) – 1944  
 Greene, Keith H. (CA) – 1970  
 Greenspan, Elliot (NJ) – 1984  
 Greenspun, H. M. (NV) – 1962  
 Greenstein, Hyman (HI) – 1962

- Gregg, Hugh (NH) – 1958, 1960, 1966  
 Gregg, Judd (NH) – 1988, 1990  
 Gregoire, Christine (WA) – 2004, 2008  
 Grevemberg, Francis C. (LA) – 1956, 1959  
 Griffen, Horace B. (AZ) – 1956  
 Griffin, Ben Hill (FL) – 1974  
 Griffin, James C. (CA) – 1982  
 Griffin, S. Marvin (GA) – 1954, 1962  
 Griffith, Leon (AR) – 1976  
 Griisser, Frederick M. (MD) – 1990  
 Gropper, John L. (VT) – 1994, 1996  
 Gross, Doug (IA) – 2002  
 Groszer, Andrew J. (MD) – 1966  
 Grover, Henry C. (TX) – 1972  
 Grunseith, Jon (MN) – 1990  
 Gubbrud, Archie M. (SD) – 1960, 1962  
 Guinn, Kenny (NV) – 1998, 2002  
 Guion, George Seth (LA) – 1932  
 Gulke, Reinhold (CA) – 2002  
 Gundersen, Lamont B. (UT) – 1960  
 Gutierrez, Alfredo (AK) – 2002  
 Guy, William L. (ND) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968  
 Gwin, William (VT) – 1990  
 Gwinn, L. E. (TN) – 1922, 1930  
 Hackel, Stella B. (VT) – 1976  
 Hackett, Luther F. (VT) – 1972  
 Haegen, Florence (MT) – 1980  
 Hafer, Barbara (PA) – 1990  
 Hagan, Timothy (OH) – 2002  
 Hagemeister, Bruce (NE) – 1966  
 Hagen, Orville W. (ND) – 1980  
 Hagen, Oscar W. (SD) – 1974  
 Hager, Elizabeth (NH) – 1992  
 Hager, Henry (PA) – 1978  
 Hager, James (OK) – 1998  
 Hahn, David (NE) – 2006  
 Haines, H. H. (TX) – 1926  
 Halcrow, Donald M. (ND) – 1964  
 Haldane, Harold (AK) – 1998  
 Haldiman, Joe (AZ) – 1962  
 Hale, Virginia (OK) – 1994  
 Haley, J. Evetts (TX) – 1956  
 Halford, Rick (AK) – 1990  
 Hall, Chuck (FL) – 1970  
 Hall, David (OK) – 1966, 1970, 1974  
 Hall, Fred (KS) – 1956, 1958  
 Hall, John (TX) – 1972  
 Hamburg, Al (WY) – 1986, 2006  
 Hamburg, Dan (CA) – 1998  
 Hamil, David A. (CO) – 1962  
 Hamlin, Thurman J. (KY) – 1959, 1971, 1987  
 Hamm, Philip J. (AL) – 1950  
 Hammargren, Lonnie (NV) – 1998  
 Hammond, Jay S. (AK) – 1974, 1978  
 Hance, Kent (TX) – 1986, 1990  
 Hand, Fred (GA) – 1954  
 Haney, Franklin (TN) – 1974  
 Haney, Kelly (OK) – 2002  
 Hannah, Harvey (TN) – 1922  
 Hansen, Clifford P. (WY) – 1962  
 Hansen, Gracie (OR) – 1970  
 Hansen, Lowell (SD) – 1986  
 Hansen, Robert V. (NE) – 1978  
 Hanson, H. Max (ID) – 1958  
 Hanson, Stewart (UT) – 1992  
 Hao, Joseph K. (HI) – 1974  
 Hara, Bradley (HI) – 2006  
 Harbour, Mack (AR) – 1972  
 Hardage, Sam (KS) – 1982  
 Hardee, Cary A. (FL) – 1920, 1932  
 Hardin, Joe C. (AR) – 1960  
 Hardman, Lamartine G. (GA) – 1926, 1928  
 Hardwick, Chuck (NJ) – 1989  
 Hardwick, Thomas W. (GA) – 1920, 1922, 1932  
 Hardy, Paul (LA) – 1979  
 Hare, James M. (MI) – 1960  
 Hargis, Burns (OK) – 1990  
 Harman, Jane (CA) – 1998  
 Harman, Rick (KS) – 1968, 1970  
 Harmon, David S. (WI) – 1994  
 Harper, Billy (KY) – 2007  
 Harper, John (KY) – 1987  
 Harris, Bill (NE) – 1990  
 Harris, Carmon C. (OK) – 1958  
 Harris, Fred R. (OK) – 1962  
 Harris, Joe Frank (GA) – 1982, 1986  
 Harris, Mike (AZ) – 2006  
 Harrison, Albertis S., Jr. (VA) – 1961  
 Harshberger, Scott (MA) – 1998  
 Hart, Edwin L. (NE) – 1956  
 Hart, George (KS) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Hartigan, Neil F. (IL) – 1990  
 Hartman, Edward M. (NM) – 1970  
 Hartnett, Thomas F. (SC) – 1994  
 Harvey, W. Brantley (SC) – 1978  
 Hatch, Francis W. (MA) – 1978  
 Hatch, Mike (MN) – 1990, 1994, 2006  
 Hatfield, Mark O. (OR) – 1958, 1962  
 Hathaway, Fons A. (FL) – 1928  
 Hathaway, Stan (WY) – 1966, 1970  
 Haugh, John (AZ) – 1966  
 Hawkins, Reginald A. (NC) – 1968, 1972  
 Hawley, Clifford J. (NM) – 1966, 1968  
 Hayden, Mike (KS) – 1986, 1990  
 Hayden, Tom (CA) – 1994  
 Hayes, Bert (AL) – 1978  
 Hayes, Joe L. (AK) – 1986  
 Hayes, Kyle (NC) – 1956  
 Hayes, Robin (NC) – 1996  
 Hayes, Thomas L. (VT) – 1966, 1970  
 Haynie, G. R. (AR) – 1920  
 Hays, Brooks (AR) – 1928, 1930, 1966  
 Head, Douglas M. (MN) – 1970  
 Head, Jim (OK) – 1978  
 Headlee, Richard H. (MI) – 1982  
 Healey, Kerry (MA) – 2006  
 Heard, Paul (GA) – 1994  
 Hearn, Betty C. (MO) – 1988  
 Hearn, Warren E. (MO) – 1964, 1968  
 Heath, Rollie (CO) – 2002  
 Hechler, Ken (WV) – 1976  
 Hechtner, Howard D. (ID) – 1962  
 Hector, Louis H. (NE) – 1958  
 Heftel, Cecil (HI) – 1986  
 Heigaard, Bill (ND) – 1992  
 Heineman, Dave (NE) – 2006  
 Heitkamp, Heidi (ND) – 2000  
 Helbing, Stephen C. (NM) – 1970  
 Hellstoski, Henry (NJ) – 1969  
 Helms, Ned (NH) – 1992  
 Hemmings, Fred (HI) – 1990  
 Henderson, Frank E. (SD) – 1970  
 Henderson, J. Bruce (AL) – 1950, 1954  
 Henkle, Joseph W. (KS) – 1964  
 Henry, Brad (OK) – 2002, 2006  
 Henry, Dwight (TN) – 1990  
 Henry, E. L. (LA) – 1979  
 Henry, James M. “Jim” (TN) – 2002  
 Henry, Steve (KY) – 2007  
 Henzler, Jude (AK) – 1994  
 Herbert (SC) – 1930  
 Herbert, Mary Alice (VT) – 1996  
 Herndon, Charles (ID) – 1962, 1966  
 Herrin, Bud (GA) – 1978  
 Herring, Jim (MS) – 1979  
 Herschler, Ed (WY) – 1974, 1978, 1982  
 Herseith, R. Lars (SD) – 1986  
 Herseith, Ralph (SD) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Hess, Barry (AK) – 2002  
 Hewlett, Steve (TN) – 1994  
 Hickel, Walter J. (AK) – 1966, 1974, 1978, 1986  
 Hickey, J. J. (WY) – 1958  
 Hickey, Paul J. (WY) – 2002  
 Higby, Lester H. (CA) – 1974  
 Higgins, George N. (MI) – 1964  
 High, Robert King (FL) – 1964, 1966  
 Hildreth, Horace (ME) – 1958  
 Hill, Jim (OR) – 2002, 2006  
 Hill, John (TX) – 1968, 1978  
 Hill, Kau’i (Bu La’ia) (HI) – 2002  
 Hilleary, Van (TN) – 2002  
 Hillenbrand, John A. (IN) – 1980  
 Hines, Harry (TX) – 1940  
 Hirono, Mazie K. (HI) – 2002  
 Hitchcock, E. D. (HI) – 1959  
 Hobbs, Horace, E. (RI) – 1966  
 Hobby, Wilbur (NC) – 1972  
 Hoch, Ed (AK) – 1986  
 Hoch, Nancy (NE) – 1986  
 Hochstatter, Harold (WA) – 2000  
 Hocker, Lon (MO) – 1956  
 Hodges, James H. (SC) – 1998, 2002  
 Hodges, Luther H. (NC) – 1956  
 Hodges, William C. (FL) – 1936  
 Hoegh, Leo A. (IA) – 1956  
 Hoeven, John (ND) – 2000, 2004, 2008  
 Hoey, Clyde R. (NC) – 1936  
 Hoff, Philip H. (VT) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Hoffman (NC) – 1940  
 Hoffman, Joseph A. (NJ) – 1977  
 Hoffman, LeRoy G. (SD) – 1978  
 Hogan, Lawrence J. (MD) – 1974  
 Hogan, Mark (CA) – 1970  
 Hogan, Mike (CO) – 1970  
 Holden, Bob (MO) – 2000, 2004  
 Holder, John N. (GA) – 1920, 1926, 1930, 1932  
 Holdiman, Al (OR) – 1970  
 Holland, Spessard L. (FL) – 1940  
 Holland, Thomas E. (NM) – 1960  
 Hollenbach, Todd (KY) – 1975  
 Holley, Charles R. (FL) – 1964  
 Hollings, Ernest F. (SC) – 1958  
 Hollingsworth, Marvin J. (OR) – 1978  
 Hollingworth, Bev (NH) – 2002  
 Hollis, Ray (TX) – 1994  
 Holloway, Clyde C. (LA) – 1991  
 Holmes, Joe (AR) – 2002  
 Holmes, Robert D. (OR) – 1956, 1958  
 Holshouser, James E. (NC) – 1972  
 Holt, Frank (AR) – 1966  
 Holt, Jack (AR) – 1948, 1952  
 Hooker, John Jay (TN) – 1966, 1970, 1998, 2006  
 Hooper, Ruby T. (NC) – 1984, 1992  
 Hopkins, Larry J. (KY) – 1991  
 Hoppe, Harley (WA) – 1976  
 Hoppner, Bill (NE) – 1990, 1998  
 Horn, Calvin (NM) – 1968  
 Horton, Henry H. (TN) – 1928, 1930  
 Horton, W. P. (NC) – 1940  
 Hou-Seye, Edmond E. (WI) – 1974, 1986  
 Houch, L. R. (SD) – 1958  
 Houston, Les (NM) – 1990  
 Howald, Edwin W. (MO) – 1996  
 Howard, Jeffrey (NH) – 2000  
 Howard, Marlene (FL) – 1990  
 Howell, Carla A. (MA) – 2002  
 Howell, Henry (VA) – 1969, 1977  
 Howell, Hugh (GA) – 1938  
 Howl, Jim (AZ) – 1998  
 Howlett, Michael J. (IL) – 1976  
 Hubbard, Carroll (KY) – 1979  
 Hubbard, Joe (AR) – 1964  
 Hubbert, Paul R. (AL) – 1990, 1994  
 Huber, Sherry F. (ME) – 1982  
 Huckabee, Mike (AR) – 1998, 2002  
 Huggins, Ira A. (UT) – 1960  
 Hughes, Harold E. (IA) – 1960, 1962, 1964, 1966  
 Hughes, Harry R. (MD) – 1978, 1982  
 Hughes, James L. (NM) – 1974  
 Hughes, Maury (TX) – 1934  
 Hughes, Richard J. (NJ) – 1961, 1965  
 Hull, Jane Dee (AZ) – 1998  
 Hulley, Lincoln (FL) – 1920  
 Hulshof, Kenny (MO) – 2008  
 Hultman, Evan (IA) – 1964  
 Hume, David (MD) – 1962  
 Humphrey, Gordon J. (NH) – 2000, 2002  
 Humphrey, Hubert H. “Skip,” III (MN) – 1998  
 Hunhoff, Bernie (SD) – 1998  
 Hunkins, Ray (WY) – 2002, 2006  
 Hunt, Guy (AL) – 1978, 1986, 1990, 1998





- Hunt, James B. "Jim," Jr. (NC) – 1976, 1980, 1992, 1996  
 Hunt, Lorraine T. (NV) – 2006  
 Hunter, Tom F. (TX) – 1932, 1934, 1936, 1938  
 Huntley, Robert C. (ID) – 1998  
 Huntsman, Jon, Jr. (UT) – 2004, 2008  
 Hurst, Q. Byrum (AR) – 1972  
 Huss, Walter (OR) – 1982, 1998  
 Hutchinson, Asa (AR) – 2006  
 Hutchinson, John G. (WV) – 1976  
 Hutchison, Ray (TX) – 1982  
 Hutmacher, Jim (SD) – 2002  
 Hyatt, Gregory S. (MA) – 1986  
 Hynes, Charles J. (NY) – 1998  
 Hyslop, Jeffrey A. (WI) – 1998
- Ingram, John (NC) – 1984  
 Inhofe, James M. (OK) – 1974  
 Inslee, Jay (WA) – 1996  
 Irick, John B. (NM) – 1982  
 Isakson, Johnny (GA) – 1990  
 Isook, Ernest (OK) – 2006  
 Itkin, Ivan (PA) – 1998  
 Iwase, Randy (HI) – 2006
- Jaccaci, August (VT) – 1994  
 Jack, William (WY) – 1962  
 Jackson, Clingan (OH) – 1958  
 Jackson, Donald (TN) – 1998  
 Jackson, Edmund B. (SC) – 1926  
 Jackson, Larry (ID) – 1978  
 Jackson, Lloyd (WV) – 2004  
 Jackson, Lowell B. (WI) – 1982  
 Jackson, Rebecca (KY) – 2003  
 Jackson, Shelby M. (LA) – 1963  
 Jackvony, Louis (RI) – 1962  
 Jacobsen, Alan (NE) – 1994  
 Jacobson, Alvin J. (PA) – 1974  
 Jacobsson, Erica (AK) – 2002  
 Jacquin, William C. (AZ) – 1974  
 Jafer, Rashad (TX) – 2006  
 James, Forrest H. "Fob," Jr. (AL) – 1978, 1986, 1990, 1994, 1998  
 James, Peter (MD) – 1970  
 James, Ted (MT) – 1968  
 James, Tim (AL) – 2002  
 Jancek, Steve (AZ) – 1982  
 Janklow, William J. (SD) – 1978, 1982, 1994, 1998  
 Jarman, Maxey (TN) – 1970  
 Jeffers, Sue (MN) – 2006  
 Jeffords, James M. (VT) – 1972  
 Jenkins, William (TN) – 1970  
 Jennings, Frank E. (FL) – 1924  
 Jennison, Robin (KS) – 2006  
 Jester, Beauford H. (TX) – 1946, 1948  
 Jindal, Bobby (LA) – 2003, 2007  
 Johanns, Mike (NE) – 1998, 2002  
 Johns, Charley E. (FL) – 1954  
 Johnson, Carl A. (WY) – 1982  
 Johnson, Charles M. (NC) – 1948  
 Johnson, Donald E. (IA) – 1968  
 Johnson, Doug (MN) – 1998  
 Johnson, Gary E. (NM) – 1994, 1998  
 Johnson, George W. (AR) – 1958  
 Johnson, Jack Alan (ID) – 2006  
 Johnson, James D. (AR) – 1956, 1966
- Johnson, John A. (IN) – 1992  
 Johnson, John W. (MN) – 1974  
 Johnson, Joseph B. (VT) – 1956  
 Johnson, Joseph E. (KY) – 1987  
 Johnson, Nathan E. (CA) – 1998  
 Johnson, Paul (AZ) – 1994, 1998  
 Johnson, Paul B., Jr. (MS) – 1947, 1951, 1955, 1963  
 Johnson, Pete (MS) – 1991  
 Johnson, Robert W. (MN) – 1978  
 Johnson, Virginia (AR) – 1968  
 Johnson, W. L. (MI) – 1958  
 Johnston, Harry (FL) – 1986  
 Johnston, Harvey F. (PA) – 1962, 1974  
 Johnston, J. Bennett (LA) – 1971  
 Johnston, Olin D. (SC) – 1930, 1934, 1942  
 Johnston, Oscar (MS) – 1919  
 Johnston, William C. (SC) – 1958  
 Jondahl, Lynn (MI) – 1994  
 Jones, Bill (CA) – 2002  
 Jones, Brereton C. (KY) – 1991  
 Jones, Daryl L. (FL) – 2002  
 Jones, Dick (WY) – 1974  
 Jones, Frederick F. (MS) – 2007  
 Jones, Guy (AR) – 1954  
 Jones, Jan L. (NV) – 1994, 1998  
 Jones, Larry (KS) – 1986  
 Jones, Robert R. (LA) – 1975  
 Jones, Sam H. (LA) – 1940, 1948  
 Jones, Walter H. (NJ) – 1961  
 Jones, William L. (AR) – 1994  
 Jordan, Janice (CA) – 2006  
 Jordan, Robert B. (NC) – 1988  
 Joy, Henry L. (ME) – 1998  
 Judge, Thomas L. (MT) – 1972, 1976, 1980, 1988  
 Juelfs, Stanley R. (NE) – 1978  
 Junkins, Lowell L. (IA) – 1986
- Kaine, Timothy M. (VA) – 2005  
 Kaiser, Edmon V. (CA) – 1974  
 Kaldor, Lee (ND) – 1996  
 Karcher, Alan J. (NJ) – 1989  
 Kariotis, George (MA) – 1986  
 Karl, Frederick B. (FL) – 1964  
 Karpan, Kathy (WY) – 1994  
 Karras, Nolan (UT) – 2004  
 Kasten, Bob (WI) – 1978  
 Katz, Sam (PA) – 1994  
 Kaufman, Paul J. (WV) – 1968  
 Kay, Morris (KS) – 1972  
 Kay, Wendell P. (AK) – 1966  
 Kealoha, James K. (HI) – 1962  
 Kean, Thomas H. (NJ) – 1977, 1981, 1985  
 Keathley, Elizabeth (CA) – 1974  
 Keating, Frank (OK) – 1994, 1998  
 Keating, Tom (MT) – 2004  
 Kecskenethy, Laszlo (CA) – 1978  
 Keenan, Edward T. (FL) – 1944  
 Keisling, William (PA) – 1998  
 Keith (SC) – 1930  
 Keith, A. M. (MN) – 1966  
 Kelleher, Robert "Bob" Carlson (MT) – 1984, 1996  
 Keller, Fred (AR) – 1942  
 Kelley, David F. (VT) – 1994  
 Kelley, Doug (MN) – 1990  
 Kelley, Harry W. (MD) – 1982  
 Kelley, Peter S. (ME) – 1974  
 Kelley, V. A. (IL) – 1982  
 Kelly, Francis E. (MA) – 1960
- Kelly, Margaret (MO) – 1996  
 Kelly, Scott (FL) – 1964, 1966  
 Kelly, William F. (NJ) – 1969  
 Kempthorne, Dirk (ID) – 1998, 2002  
 Kendall, Bruce (AK) – 1966  
 Kenna, Lee M. (WV) – 1972  
 Kennedy, John F. (MA) – 1960  
 Kennedy, Walter L. (VT) – 1974  
 Kennerly, T. E. (TX) – 1966  
 Kenney, Joseph D. (NH) – 2008  
 Kennon, Robert F. (LA) – 1948, 1952, 1963  
 Keough, Bruce (NH) – 2002  
 Kernan, Joseph E. (IN) – 2004  
 Kerner, Otto (IL) – 1960, 1964  
 Kerr, Dave (KS) – 2002  
 Kerr, Fred (KS) – 1994  
 Kerrey, Bob (NE) – 1982  
 Kerttula, Jalmar M. (AK) – 1978  
 Kessler, Melvin Ray (WV) – 2008  
 Keyser, F. Ray (VT) – 1960, 1962  
 Kezer, Pauline R. (CT) – 1994  
 Kihei, David (HI) – 1959  
 Kilgo, John W. (TN) – 1944  
 Kilgore, Larry (TX) – 2006  
 Kilgore, Jerry W. (VA) – 2005  
 Killian, Robert K. (CT) – 1978  
 King, Bruce (NM) – 1968, 1970, 1978, 1990, 1994  
 King, C. B. (GA) – 1970  
 King, Edward F. (MA) – 1978  
 King, Edward J. (MA) – 1978, 1982  
 King, Gary K. (NM) – 1998  
 King, Jean (HI) – 1982  
 King, Joe (WA) – 1992  
 King, John W. (NH) – 1962, 1964, 1966  
 King, R. J. (MO) – 1972  
 King, Samuel P. (HI) – 1970  
 King, Wayne D. (NH) – 1994  
 Kingsbury, Robert (NH) – 1996  
 Kinley, George R. (IA) – 1986  
 Kinney, Harry F. (NM) – 1990  
 Kipfer, Rickey (NC) – 2004  
 Kirby, Steve (SD) – 2002  
 Kirk, Claude R., Jr. (FL) – 1966, 1970, 1978  
 Kirkland, Mickey (AL) – 1994  
 Kirkpatrick, Joe (TN) – 2006  
 Kirscht, Bob (CO) – 1986  
 Kitchenmaster, Leslie (KS) – 1994  
 Kitzhaber, John (OR) – 1994, 1998  
 Kitzmiller, Elmore F. (FL) – 1952  
 Klatte, Richard A. (MN) – 2002  
 Klein, Ann (NJ) – 1973  
 Klein, T. William (KY) – 1975  
 Kleindienst, Richard (AZ) – 1964  
 Kline, Ernest P. (PA) – 1978  
 Kneip, Richard F. (SD) – 1970, 1972, 1974, 1986  
 Knight, Bob (KS) – 2002  
 Knight, Harold (KS) – 1978  
 Knobel, Ralph (NE) – 1994  
 Knoll, Catherine B. (PA) – 1994  
 Knous, Robert L. (CO) – 1966  
 Knowland, William F. (CA) – 1958  
 Knowles, Tony (AK) – 1990, 1994, 1998, 2006  
 Knowles, Warren P. (WI) – 1964, 1966, 1968
- Knox, Eugene (PA) – 1982  
 Knox, H. Edward (NC) – 1984  
 Knox, John (GA) – 1994  
 Knutson, Milo G. (WI) – 1964  
 Koch, Edward I. (NY) – 1982  
 Kohler, Terry J. (WI) – 1982  
 Koory, Fred (AZ) – 1990  
 Koppie, Chad (IL) – 1998  
 Kramer, Lawrence F. (NJ) – 1981  
 Kreshtool, Jacob (DE) – 1988  
 Krupsak, Mary Anne (NY) – 1978  
 Kryzan, Frank X. (OH) – 1956  
 Kubby, Steve W. (CA) – 1998  
 Kuchera, Mike (MT) – 1960, 1964  
 Kuehn, Philip G. (WI) – 1960, 1962  
 Kuhlmann, Henry E. (NE) – 1966  
 Kuhn, Fred (FL) – 1982  
 Kulongoski, Theodore R. (OR) – 1982, 2002, 2006  
 Kundert, Alice (SD) – 1986  
 Kunin, Madeleine M. (VT) – 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988  
 Kunst, Robert P. (FL) – 1982  
 Kurfess, Charles F. (OH) – 1978
- La Follette, Bronson C. (WI) – 1968  
 La Riva, Gloria Estela (CA) – 1994, 1998  
 Labriola, Gerald (CT) – 1986  
 Lacey, Charles (SD) – 1958  
 Lader, Phil (SC) – 1986  
 Lady, Frank (AR) – 1976, 1978  
 Lady, Wendell (KS) – 1982  
 LaFleur, Alexander A. (KY) – 1956  
 LaFountain, Lloyd P. (ME) – 1974  
 Lake, I. Beverly (NC) – 1960, 1964  
 Lake, I. Beverly, Jr. (NC) – 1980  
 Lakian, John R. (MA) – 1982  
 Lambert, Louis (LA) – 1979  
 Lamm, Richard D. (CO) – 1974, 1978, 1982  
 Lamontagne, Ovide M. (NH) – 1996  
 Lance, Bert (GA) – 1974  
 Landrieu, Mary L. (LA) – 1995  
 Laney, Ben T. (AR) – 1944, 1946, 1950  
 Laney, George K. (SC) – 1922, 1926  
 Langford, Steve (GA) – 1998  
 Langkraehr, Randall D. "Randy" (MO) – 2004  
 Lanier, Wayne (AR) – 1986  
 Lankford, George (GA) – 1974  
 Lannon, T. James (VT) – 1974  
 Largent, Steve (OK) – 2002  
 Larkins, John D. (NC) – 1960  
 Larocca, James L. (NY) – 1998  
 Larry, Jackson (ID) – 1978  
 Larsen, Allan (ID) – 1978  
 Larsen, Richard (ND) – 1972  
 Larsen, Richard R. (NE) – 1970  
 Larson, John B. (CT) – 1994  
 Latimer, George (MN) – 1986  
 Lau, Cheryl A. (NV) – 1994  
 Lauve, John (MI) – 1990  
 Lavelle, Edward P. (PA) – 1958  
 Lawrence, David (PA) – 1958

- Lawton, Edwin G. (OH) – 1970  
 Laxalt, Paul (NV) – 1966  
 Layne, Donald D. (AR) – 1958  
 Leach, Claude “Buddy” (LA) – 2003  
 Leatherman, Hugh (SC) – 1986  
 Leavitt, Dixie L. (UT) – 1976  
 Leavitt, Michael O. (UT) – 1992, 2000  
 Leavitt, Myron E. (NV) – 1982  
 LeBlanc, Dudley J. (LA) – 1932, 1944, 1952  
 Leche, Richard W. (LA) – 1936  
 Leddy, Bernard J. (VT) – 1958  
 Lee, Blair (MD) – 1978  
 Lee, Charles A. (MO) – 1956  
 Lee, J. Bracken (UT) – 1956  
 Lee, William Swain (DE) – 2000, 2004, 2008  
 Lees, Jim (WV) – 1996, 2000, 2004  
 Lehrman, Lew (NY) – 1982  
 Leighton, Porter D. (ME) – 1986  
 Leimback, Harry E. (WY) – 1974  
 Leinemann, Del (NE) – 1960  
 Lemon, Doug (MS) – 1987  
 Leonard, Donald S. (MI) – 1956  
 Leonard, Elizabeth Ann (RI) – 1992  
 Leonard, Paul J. (MO) – 1972  
 Leonard, Richard W. (NH) – 1974  
 Leopold, John (HI) – 1978  
 Leota, Alema (HI) – 1978  
 Leroy, David H. (ID) – 1986  
 LeVander, Harold (MN) – 1966  
 Lever (SC) – 1930  
 Levesque, J. Michael (RI) – 1992  
 Levin, Sander (MI) – 1970, 1974  
 Lewallen, John (CA) – 1994  
 Lewin, John (HI) – 1994  
 Lewis, Andrew L. (PA) – 1974  
 Lewis, Steve (OK) – 1990  
 Lewter, V. Gene (AZ) – 1978  
 Ley, Henry E. (NE) – 1966  
 Leyoub, Richard (LA) – 2003  
 Libby, James D. (ME) – 2002  
 Licht, Frank (RI) – 1968, 1970  
 Lightfoot, Jim Ross (IA) – 1998  
 Lim, John K. (OR) – 1990  
 Lindau, James H. (MN) – 1986  
 Lindauer, John (AK) – 1990, 1998  
 Linder, Tom (GA) – 1954  
 Lindley, John F. (SD) – 1964  
 Lindquist, Elvin A. (ID) – 1962  
 Lindsay, Roderick (WA) – 1956  
 Lindsey, Jim (AR) – 1976  
 Lindstedt, Martin (MO) – 1996  
 Lingle, Linda (HI) – 1998, 2002, 2006  
 Link, Arthur A. (ND) – 1972, 1976, 1980  
 Lint, Lewis E. (IA) – 1962  
 Lipman, Sumner H. (ME) – 1994  
 List, Robert F. (NV) – 1978, 1982  
 Livengood, William S. (PA) – 1958  
 Livingston, Bob (LA) – 1987  
 Locke, Bobby (TX) – 1986  
 Locke, Eugene (TX) – 1968  
 Locke, Gary (WA) – 1996, 2000  
 Loeffler, Tom (TX) – 1986  
 Loeta, Alema (HI) – 1978  
 Loftus, Thomas (WI) – 1990  
 Lohman, Joseph D. (IL) – 1960  
 Londen, Jack (AZ) – 1978  
 London, Herbert I. (NY) – 1990  
 Loney, Steven M. (NJ) – 2005  
 Long (SC) – 1946  
 Long, Earl K. (LA) – 1940, 1948, 1956  
 Long, Gillis W. (LA) – 1963, 1971  
 Long, Huey P. (LA) – 1924, 1928  
 Long, Speedy O. (LA) – 1971  
 Longino, A. H. (MS) – 1919  
 Longley, James B., Jr. (ME) – 1998  
 Looney, Ben F. (TX) – 1920  
 Lopez, Junio (NM) – 1970  
 Lord, John F. (ND) – 1958  
 Lord, Michael H. (OH) – 1990  
 Lorge, Bill (WI) – 2002  
 Lourey, Becky (MN) – 2006  
 Love, John A. (CO) – 1962, 1966, 1970  
 Love, T. B. (TX) – 1930  
 Lovelace, Oscar Fred (SC) – 2006  
 Loveless, Herschel C. (IA) – 1956, 1958  
 Loveless, Wayne L. (ID) – 1978  
 Lovett, Billy (GA) – 1982  
 Lovett, Sid (NH) – 1996  
 Lowe, A. Lynn (AR) – 1978  
 Lowe, W. O. (TN) – 1944, 1946  
 Lowery, H. C. (TN) – 1944  
 Lowery, Sumter L. (FL) – 1956  
 Lowry, Mike (WA) – 1992  
 Lucas, Jay (NH) – 1998  
 Lucas, William (MI) – 1986  
 Luce, Tom (TX) – 1990  
 Lucey, Patrick J. (WI) – 1966, 1970, 1974  
 Ludeman, Cal R. (MN) – 1986  
 Luelf, Steve (AR) – 1994  
 Lukens, Donald E. (OH) – 1970  
 Luksik, Marguerite A. (PA) – 1990  
 Lumpkin, Sam (MS) – 1951  
 Luna, Casey E. (NM) – 1994  
 Lungren, Dan (CA) – 1998  
 Lunsford, Bruce (KY) – 2007  
 Lusk, Thomas E. (NM) – 1966  
 Lynch, John (NH) – 2004, 2006, 2008  
 Lyons, Charlton H., Sr. (LA) – 1963  
 Mabus, Ray (MS) – 1987, 1991  
 MacBride, Roger (VT) – 1964  
 Machtley, Ronald K. (RI) – 1994  
 MacKay, Kenneth H. “Buddy” (FL) – 1998  
 MacKinnon, George (MN) – 1958  
 Macy, Elgar (MO) – 2000  
 Maddox, Lester (GA) – 1966, 1974  
 Maddy, Ken (CA) – 1978  
 Mahoney, Eugene H. (MT) – 1968  
 Mahoney, George P. (MD) – 1962, 1966  
 Maleng, Norm (WA) – 1988, 1996  
 Mallberg, Leon L. (ND) – 1988  
 Malloy, Dan (CT) – 2006  
 Malone, J. M. (AR) – 1946  
 Malone, Joseph D. (MA) – 1998  
 Manchin, Joe, III (WV) – 1996, 2004, 2008  
 Mandel, Marvin (MD) – 1970  
 Mangan, Michael J. (WI) – 1994  
 Mangan, Mike (WI) – 2002  
 Mangham, J. J. (GA) – 1938  
 Mangiamelli, Tony (NE) – 1962  
 Manning, Wyndham (SC) – 1934, 1938, 1942  
 Mannix, Kevin L. (OR) – 2002, 2006  
 Mantooth, Donald W. (IN) – 1984  
 Mapp, G. Walter (VA) – 1925, 1929  
 March, Caso (TX) – 1948, 1950  
 Markell, Jack (DE) – 2008  
 Marr, Andrew W., Jr. (OK) – 2006  
 Marriott, Dan (UT) – 1984  
 Marshall, Edward G. (NV) – 1966  
 Marston, David W. (PA) – 1978  
 Martin, Billy (NC) – 1988  
 Martin, James G. (NC) – 1984, 1988  
 Martin, John W. (FL) – 1924, 1932  
 Martin, Leo G. (ME) – 1998  
 Martin, Paul (TX) – 1970  
 Martin, Peppy (KY) – 1999  
 Martin, Ried (KY) – 1971  
 Martin, Roddy T. (SC) – 1982  
 Martin, Roger (OR) – 1978  
 Martin, Verne O. (AK) – 1962  
 Martin, Wade O. (LA) – 1975  
 Martineau, John E. (AR) – 1924, 1926  
 Martinez, Bob (FL) – 1986, 1990  
 Martinez, Elizabeth (CA) – 1982  
 Marty, John (MN) – 1994  
 Martz, Judy (MT) – 2000  
 Marvel, Richard D. (NE) – 1974  
 Marzullo, Vincent (RI) – 1982  
 Masel, Bennett A. (WI) – 1990  
 Mash, Jerry L. (OK) – 1978  
 Mason, Tony (AZ) – 1986  
 Massey, Lewis A. (GA) – 1998  
 Mathern, Tim (ND) – 2008  
 Matheson, Scott M. (UT) – 1976  
 Matheson, Scott, Jr. (UT) – 2004  
 Mathews, John E. (FL) – 1964, 1970  
 Mathis, John (IL) – 1972  
 Mattes, Paul J. (HI) – 2006  
 Mattox, Jim (TX) – 1990  
 Mauro, Garry (TX) – 1998  
 Maxwell, A. J. (NC) – 1940  
 Maxwell, Allen J. (NC) – 1932  
 Maybank, Burnet R. (SC) – 1938, 1962  
 Mayer, Edwin S. (TX) – 1958  
 Mayfield, Bobby M. (NM) – 1968, 1974  
 Mayfield, E. B. (TX) – 1930  
 Mazurek, Joseph (MT) – 2000  
 McAlister, Hill (TN) – 1926, 1928, 1932, 1934  
 McAlpine, Stephen (AK) – 1990, 1994  
 McBerry, Ray (GA) – 2006  
 McBrayer, Odell (TX) – 1974  
 McBrayer, Terry (KY) – 1979  
 McBride, Bill (FL) – 2002  
 McBride, Jon (WV) – 1996  
 McCaleb, Neal A. (OK) – 1982  
 McCall, Charles C. (AL) – 1930  
 McCall, H. Carl (NY) – 2002  
 McCall, Tom (OR) – 1966, 1970, 1978  
 McCallum, Scott (WI) – 2002  
 McCarney, Robert P. (ND) – 1964, 1968, 1972  
 McCarty, Daniel T. (FL) – 1948, 1952  
 McCarty, John M. (FL) – 1960  
 McCarty, Virginia Dill (IN) – 1984  
 McCary, Elvin (AL) – 1974  
 McCashe, Donna H. (WV) – 2000  
 McCaskill, Claire (MO) – 2004  
 McClaghry, John (VT) – 1992  
 McClendon, Elder (MS) – 2003  
 McClerkin, Hayes C. (AR) – 1970  
 McCord, James N. (TN) – 1944, 1946, 1948  
 McCord, Leon (AL) – 1934  
 McCormack, Edward J. (MA) – 1966  
 McCormick, James L. (MI) – 1970  
 McCormick, Mark (IA) – 1998  
 McCorquodale, Joe C. (AL) – 1982  
 McCraw, William (TX) – 1938  
 McCready, Jerome (CA) – 1990, 1994  
 McCrory, Patrick L. (NC) – 2008  
 McCullough, Patrick (MI) – 1978  
 McDermott, Francis X. (NJ) – 1969  
 McDermott, James A. (WA) – 1972, 1980, 1984  
 McDonald, C. C. (TX) – 1934  
 McDonald, Dan (WA) – 1992  
 McDonald, Ed F. (AR) – 1936  
 McDonald, John K. (MT) – 1976  
 McDonald, Lauren (GA) – 1990  
 McDonald, Leo J. (WI) – 1970  
 McDonald, Ralph (NC) – 1936, 1944  
 McDonald, Sid (AL) – 1978  
 McDonald, Thomas E. (MN) – 1974  
 McDonnell, Jessop (WA) – 1964  
 McDowell (AL) – 1926  
 McDowell, Earl S. (PA) – 1982  
 McEachern, Paul (NH) – 1984, 1986, 1988, 2004  
 McElroy, Mark (OH) – 1962, 1970  
 McElroy, Tom (TX) – 1972  
 McFarland, Ernest W. (AZ) – 1956  
 McFarland, James D. (NE) – 1998  
 McGeever, Francis T. (PA) – 1970  
 McGonigle, A. T. (PA) – 1958  
 McGovern, Patricia (MA) – 1998  
 McGrath, Mike (MT) – 1992  
 McGraw, Warren R. (WV) – 1984  
 McGreevey, James E. (NJ) – 1997, 2001  
 McGuire, Pat (WY) – 1982, 1986  
 McGuire, Terence (MD) – 1998  
 McGuirk, Harry J. (MD) – 1982  
 McIlwain, Harry H. (OH) – 1966  
 McIntosh, David (IN) – 2000  
 McKeithen, John J. (LA) – 1963, 1964, 1967  
 McKellips, Roger (SD) – 1978



- McKernan, John R. (ME) – 1986, 1990  
 McKinley, David (WV) – 1996  
 McKinney, Douglas E. (WV) – 2004  
 McKinstry, Margaret (WY) – 1978  
 McKrell, James (AR) – 1948  
 McLain, Gene (AL) – 1974  
 McLean, Angus Wilton (NC) – 1924  
 McLemore, James M. (LA) – 1952, 1956  
 McLeod, James C. (SC) – 1946  
 McLeod, Thomas G. (SC) – 1922, 1924  
 McManus, E. J. (IA) – 1960  
 McMath, Sidney S. (AR) – 1948, 1950, 1952, 1962  
 McMillan (AR) – 1954  
 McMillan, Benton (TN) – 1922  
 McMillan, Colin R. (NM) – 1986  
 McMillan, George (AL) – 1982, 1986  
 McMurrin, Donald (ID) – 1998  
 McMurry, Robert M. (TN) – 1948  
 McNair, Nimrod (GA) – 1994  
 McNair, Robert E. (SC) – 1966  
 McNary, Gene (MO) – 1972, 1984  
 McNeill, Robert H. (NC) – 1940  
 McNichols, Stephen (CO) – 1956, 1958, 1962  
 McQuown, Sally (WA) – 1992  
 McRae, Thomas C. (AR) – 1920, 1922  
 McRae, Tom (AR) – 1990  
 McSpadden, Clem R. (OK) – 1974  
 McSparren, J. Collins (PA) – 1962  
 McVay, Gene (AR) – 1998  
 McWherter, Ned (TN) – 1986, 1990  
 Mead, Ed V. (NM) – 1962  
 Mead, Mary (WY) – 1990  
 Mecham, Evan (AZ) – 1964, 1974, 1978, 1982, 1986, 1990  
 Mecham, Edwin L. (NM) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962  
 Medlock, T. Travis (SC) – 1994  
 Melich, Mitchell (UT) – 1964  
 Mendias, Dawn M. (AK) – 2002  
 Mercer, Joseph H. (NM) – 1986  
 Merdes, Edward A. (AK) – 1978  
 Merlino, Joseph P. (NJ) – 1981  
 Merrell, Norman L. (MO) – 1984  
 Merrill, Philip L. (ME) – 1978  
 Merrill, Steve (NH) – 1992, 1994  
 Meskill, Thomas J. (CT) – 1970  
 Metcalfe, Ray (AK) – 1998  
 Meub, William (VT) – 2000  
 Meyer, Bill (WA) – 2004  
 Meyer, Dan (NV) – 2002  
 Meyner, Robert B. (NJ) – 1957, 1969  
 Mickelson, George S. (SD) – 1986, 1990  
 Miedusiewski, American Joe (MD) – 1994  
 Mildren, Jack (OK) – 1994  
 Miles, Clarence W. (MD) – 1966  
 Miller, Andrew P. (VA) – 1977  
 Miller, B. M. (AL) – 1930  
 Miller, Barry (TX) – 1930  
 Miller, Charles S. (MO) – 1972  
 Miller, Christopher F. (ME) – 2006  
 Miller, David (KS) – 1998  
 Miller, Eric (IN) – 2004  
 Miller, Francis P. (VA) – 1949  
 Miller, Gary V. (CA) – 1986  
 Miller, Keith (AK) – 1970, 1974  
 Miller, Ken (MT) – 2004  
 Miller, O. D. (AZ) – 1956  
 Miller, Robert J. (NV) – 1990, 1994  
 Miller, Terry (AK) – 1982  
 Miller, Tom (IA) – 1990  
 Miller, Vern (KS) – 1974  
 Miller, Walter D. (SD) – 1994  
 Miller, Zell (GA) – 1990, 1994  
 Milliken, William G. (MI) – 1970, 1974, 1978  
 Millner, Guy W. (GA) – 1994, 1998  
 Mills, S. Peter (ME) – 2006  
 Mink, Patsy T. (HI) – 1986  
 Minner, Ruth Ann (DE) – 2000, 2004  
 Miskovsky, George (OK) – 1958  
 Mitchell (MS) – 1931  
 Mitchell, George J. (ME) – 1974  
 Mitchell, J. Ridley (TN) – 1942  
 Mitchell, James P. (NJ) – 1961  
 Mitchell, Stephen A. (IL) – 1960  
 Mitchell, Theo (SC) – 1990  
 Moe, Roger D. (MN) – 2002  
 Moffett, Charles R. (TN) – 1990  
 Mollohan, Robert H. (WV) – 1956  
 Molpus, Dick (MS) – 1995  
 Mondale, Ted (MN) – 1998  
 Mongan, John C. (NH) – 1964  
 Monier, Robert B. (NH) – 1982  
 Montague, Harry R. (VT) – 1974  
 Montgomery, George F. (MI) – 1970  
 Montgomery, Jimmy D. (KS) – 1982  
 Moody, Dan (TX) – 1926, 1928  
 Moody, Mike (NV) – 1982  
 Mooney, Thomas J. (MD) – 1986  
 Moore, Arch A., Jr. (WV) – 1968, 1972, 1980, 1984, 1988  
 Moore, Dan K. (NC) – 1964  
 Moore, Dan R. (WV) – 2004  
 Moore, John (HI) – 1978  
 Moore, Preston (OK) – 1962, 1966  
 Moore, Richard (NC) – 2008  
 Moore, Roy (AL) – 2006  
 Moore, Tommy (SC) – 2006  
 Morales, Dan (TX) – 2002  
 Moretti, Robert (CA) – 1974  
 Morgan, Lewis L. (LA) – 1944  
 Morris, Bill (TN) – 1994  
 Morris, Earle E., Jr. (SC) – 1974  
 Morris, J. M. (AZ) – 1962, 1964  
 Morris, Milton (MO) – 1968  
 Morris, William S. (MO) – 1972  
 Morrison, Bruce A. (CT) – 1990  
 Morrison, Cameron (NC) – 1920  
 Morrison, DeLesseps S. (LA) – 1956, 1959, 1960, 1963, 1964  
 Morrison, Edward (NY) – 1974  
 Morrison, Frank (MT) – 1988, 1992  
 Morrison, Frank B. (NE) – 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Morrison, James H. (LA) – 1940, 1944, 1948  
 Morrison, Robert (AZ) – 1958  
 Morrison, Sid (WA) – 1992  
 Morsa, Chuck (CA) – 1990  
 Morse, Thomas J. (VT) – 1994, 1996  
 Morton, Warren A. (WY) – 1982  
 Moss, David R. (AZ) – 1974, 1978, 1986, 1990  
 Moss, Kermit (AR) – 1984  
 Mouton, Edgar G. (LA) – 1979  
 Muldrew, Richard B. (FL) – 1966  
 Mullen, Martin P. (PA) – 1974  
 Munger, Michael (NC) – 2008  
 Munoz, Maria E. (CA) – 1986, 1990  
 Munsil, Len (AZ) – 2006  
 Murkowski, Frank H. (AK) – 2002, 2006  
 Murphree, Dennis (MS) – 1927, 1935, 1943  
 Murphy, Dan (MI) – 1986  
 Murphy, Jack M. (ID) – 1974  
 Murphy, John (NJ) – 2005  
 Murphy, Leo T. (NM) – 1962  
 Murphy, Michael (NJ) – 1997  
 Murphy, Nyla (WY) – 1990  
 Murphy, Robert F. (MA) – 1960  
 Murray, Erwin L. (PA) – 1966  
 Murray, Roger (TN) – 1978  
 Murray, William G. (IA) – 1958, 1966  
 Murry (AR) – 1952  
 Musa, Ben (OR) – 1966  
 Musgrove, Ronnie (MS) – 1999, 2003  
 Muskie, Edmund S. (ME) – 1956  
 Mutz, John M. (IN) – 1988  
 Myers, Clay (OR) – 1974  
 Myers, J. Howard (WV) – 1956  
 Myers, Robert (WV) – 1972  
 Nabity, Dave (NE) – 2006  
 Nader, George (AZ) – 1970  
 Nance, Carroll D. (SC) – 1926  
 Napolitano, Janet (AZ) – 2002, 2006  
 Natelson, Rob (MT) – 1996, 2000  
 Nation, Bill (WY) – 1966  
 Neal, Joe (NV) – 1998, 2002  
 Neal, John R. (TN) – 1924, 1944  
 Neely, Charles B. (NC) – 2000  
 Neely, Harold E. (WV) – 1960  
 Neff, Pat M. (TX) – 1920, 1922  
 Nelsen, Ancher (MN) – 1956  
 Nelsen, Ben (NE) – 1990, 1994  
 Nelson, Bill (FL) – 1990  
 Nelson, Donovan D. (IA) – 1978  
 Nelson, Gaylord (WI) – 1958, 1960  
 Nelson, Michael (WA) – 2004  
 Nelson, Sheffield (AR) – 1990, 1994  
 Nereim, Robert L. (IA) – 1970  
 Nesbitt, Charles (OK) – 1966  
 Netsch, Dawn C. (IL) – 1994  
 Neuman, Ted (MT) – 1988  
 New, Jack L. (IN) – 1976  
 Newcomb, Mike (AK) – 2002  
 Newell, Susan M. (NH) – 2008  
 Nicholas, David R. (WY) – 1986  
 Nicholas, W. H. (IA) – 1956, 1960, 1962  
 Nichols, Randy (TN) – 2002  
 Nielsen, Warren A. (CA) – 1970  
 Nigh, George (OK) – 1962, 1978, 1982  
 Nimic, Robb (NE) – 1994  
 Niquette, Russell F. (VT) – 1960  
 Nix, Abit (GA) – 1932, 1940  
 Nixon, David L. (NH) – 1974  
 Nixon, Jeremiah W. (MO) – 2008  
 Nixon, Richard M. (CA) – 1962  
 Noe, J. A. (LA) – 1940  
 Noe, James A. (LA) – 1959  
 Noel, Philip W. (RI) – 1972, 1974  
 Nolan, James D. (OH) – 1974  
 Noonan, Edward C. (CA) – 2006  
 Nordhogen, Orris G. (ND) – 1960  
 Northup, Anne (KY) – 2007  
 Norton, Tom (CO) – 1998  
 Notte, John A. (RI) – 1960, 1962  
 Nugent, James W. (RI) – 1974  
 Nunn, Louie B. (KY) – 1963, 1967, 1979  
 Nunn, Steve (KY) – 2003  
 Nussle, Jim (IA) – 2006  
 Nutter, Donald G. (MT) – 1960  
 O'Bannon, Frank L. (IN) – 1988, 1996, 2000  
 O'Brannon, Mary (AK) – 1986  
 O'Brien, Anna Belle Clement (TN) – 1982  
 O'Brien, Leo (VT) – 1970  
 O'Brien, Robert (VT) – 1976  
 O'Brien, Shannon P. (MA) – 2002  
 O'Callaghan, Mike (NV) – 1970, 1974  
 O'Connell, John J. (WA) – 1968  
 O'Connor, Michael J. (SD) – 1982  
 O'Connor, Timothy J. (VT) – 1980  
 O'Daniel, W. Lee (TX) – 1938, 1940, 1956, 1958  
 O'Donnell, Kenneth P. (MA) – 1966, 1970  
 O'Hara, Shawn (MS) – 1995  
 O'Herron, Edward M. (NC) – 1976  
 O'Keefe, Mark (MT) – 2000  
 O'Malley, Martin (MD) – 2006  
 O'Malley, Patrick J. (IL) – 2002  
 O'Neal (SC) – 1946  
 O'Neill, C. William (OH) – 1956, 1958  
 O'Neill, Danny (MT) – 1956  
 O'Rourke, Andrew P. (NY) – 1986  
 O'Shea, Bernard G. (VT) – 1978  
 Oakes, James L. (VT) – 1968  
 Oberweis, Jim (IL) – 2006  
 Odham, Brailey (FL) – 1952, 1954  
 Ogelsby, J Mark (MO) – 1996  
 Ogilvie, Richard B. (IL) – 1968, 1972  
 Ogle, James (CA) – 1994  
 Oldham, Dortch (TN) – 1974  
 Olgiati, P. R. (TN) – 1962  
 Olive, Hubert E. (NC) – 1952  
 Oliver, Art (CA) – 2006  
 Oliverio, Joseph "Joey" (WV) – 2000, 2004



- Olmstead, Ralph (ID) – 1982  
 Olsen, Arnold H. (MT) – 1956  
 Olson, Allen I. (ND) – 1980, 1984  
 Olson, Jack B. (WI) – 1970  
 Olson, John E. (SD) – 1974  
 Oman, David A. (IA) – 1998  
 Orgill, Edmund (TN) – 1958  
 Orr, Kay (NE) – 1986, 1990  
 Orr, Robert D. (IN) – 1980, 1984  
 Orr, Robert F. (NC) – 2008  
 Orza, Vince (OK) – 1990, 2002  
 Osborn, Tom (NE) – 2006  
 Osterloh, Mark (AK) – 2002  
 Ostlund, John C. (WY) – 1978  
 Otter, C. L. “Butch” (ID) – 1978, 2006  
 Ouzts, D. A. G. (SC) – 1926  
 Owen, Dave (KS) – 1982  
 Owen, Larry (MI) – 1994, 1998  
 Owens, Bill (CO) – 1998, 2002  
 Owens, Wayne (UT) – 1984
- Page, R. N. (NC) – 1920  
 Page, Vivian L. (VA) – 1937, 1941  
 Pajcic, Steve (FL) – 1986  
 Palin, Sarah H. (AK) – 2006  
 Palmer, Linwood E. (ME) – 1978  
 Palumbo, Mario J. (WV) – 1988, 1992  
 Paolino, Joseph R. (RI) – 1990  
 Parker, Barry T. (NJ) – 1981  
 Parker, John M. (LA) – 1920  
 Parker, Mike (MS) – 1999  
 Parker, Scudder (VT) – 2006  
 Parnell, Harvey J. (AR) – 1928, 1930  
 Parris, George N. (MI) – 1970  
 Parris, Stanford E. (VA) – 1989  
 Parsekian, Ned J. (NJ) – 1969  
 Pascal, Robert A. (MD) – 1982  
 Paschen, Herbert C. (IL) – 1956  
 Passailaigue, Ernie (SC) – 1990  
 Pataki, George E. (NY) – 1994, 1998, 2002  
 Pate, Lenora (AL) – 1998  
 Pate, Paul D. (IA) – 1998  
 Patric, John (WA) – 1960  
 Patrick, Deval L. (MA) – 2006  
 Patterson (AL) – 1926  
 Patterson, John (AL) – 1958  
 Patterson, L. Brooks (MI) – 1982  
 Patterson, M. R. (TN) – 1932  
 Patton, Paul E. (KY) – 1995, 1999  
 Patty, Hubert D. (TN) – 1962, 1990  
 Paty, B. F. (FL) – 1936, 1940  
 Paulus, Norma (OR) – 1986  
 Pavlock, Joseph L. (MD) – 1962  
 Pawlenty, Tim (MN) – 2002, 2006  
 Peabody, Endicott (MA) – 1960, 1962, 1964  
 Peabody, George G. (HI) – 1994, 1998, 2002  
 Pearce (SC) – 1934  
 Pearl, Art (OR) – 1970  
 Pearl, Brian (VT) – 2000  
 Pearson, Linley E. (IN) – 1992  
 Pearson, Walter J. (OR) – 1962  
 Peay, Austin (TN) – 1922, 1924, 1926  
 Peck, Roy (WY) – 1974  
 Peckham, Richard J. (KS) – 1986, 1990
- Pedersen, Richard (MN) – 1978  
 Peeler, Bob (SC) – 2002  
 Peeples, Thomas H. (SC) – 1926  
 Penny, Timothy J. “Tim” (MN) – 2002  
 Pentel, Ken (MN) – 2002  
 Percy, Charles H. (IL) – 1964  
 Perdue, Beverly M. (NC) – 2008  
 Perdue, Sonny (GA) – 2002, 2006  
 Perpich, Rudy (MN) – 1978, 1982, 1986, 1990  
 Perrone, Katie (MS) – 2003  
 Perry, George C. (VA) – 1933  
 Perry, John (WY) – 1994  
 Perry, John F. (PA) – 1994  
 Perry, Rick (TX) – 2002, 2006  
 Persons, Gordon (AL) – 1946, 1950  
 Peters, Robert L. (TN) – 1958  
 Peterson, Donald O. (WI) – 1970  
 Peterson, George C. (FL) – 1960  
 Peterson, John C. (MN) – 1960  
 Peterson, Russell W. (DE) – 1972  
 Peterson, Val (NE) – 1966  
 Peterson, Walter R. (NH) – 1968, 1970, 1972  
 Petrella, Christopher J. (NV) – 2002  
 Petro, Jim (OH) – 2006  
 Pettaway, Raleigh (FL) – 1936  
 Pfeifer, Paul E. (OH) – 1986  
 Phares, Robert A. (NE) – 1978  
 Phelan, Richard (IL) – 1994  
 Phelps, Fred (KS) – 1990, 1998  
 Phelps, William (MO) – 1980  
 Phillips, Joseph A. (MD) – 1958  
 Phillips, Rubel L. (MS) – 1963, 1967  
 Pickell, Timothy V. (KS) – 2006  
 Pickett, Ingram B. (NM) – 1956, 1958  
 Pickrell, Robert W. (AZ) – 1966  
 Pierce, Edward C. (MI) – 1982  
 Pierce, Jerry (OK) – 1994  
 Pierce, Richard H. (ME) – 1982  
 Pierce, Steven D. (MA) – 1990  
 Pierpont, Ross Z. (MD) – 1982, 1990  
 Pillsbury, John (NH) – 1962, 1964  
 Pineda, Charles (CA) – 1986  
 Pineda, Charles “Chuck,” Jr. (CA) – 2002  
 Pires, Antonio J. (RI) – 2002  
 Pittman, Claude (GA) – 1934  
 Pittman, Ed (MS) – 1971, 1987  
 Plaats, Bob Vander (IA) – 2002  
 Plawewski, David A. (MI) – 1982  
 Plock, Richard (CO) – 1978  
 Plomis, Wilfred (DE) – 1992  
 Plummer, Lawrence E. (IA) – 1956  
 Plunkett, Moss A. (VA) – 1945  
 Poag, Charles (GA) – 1994  
 Pobuda, George (WI) – 2002  
 Pohwell, Ray B. (NM) – 1986  
 Pollard, Fred G. (VA) – 1969  
 Pollard, John Garland (VA) – 1929  
 Pollina, Anthony (VT) – 2008  
 Pollock, Howard W. (AK) – 1962, 1970  
 Poole, Joe N. (AL) – 1946  
 Poore, Floyd G. (KY) – 1991
- Pope (SC) – 1950  
 Pope, Lewis S. (TN) – 1928, 1932, 1934  
 Pore, Frank (HI) – 1978  
 Porter, Albert S. (OH) – 1958  
 Porteus, Hebden (HI) – 1970  
 Poshard, Glenn W. (IL) – 1998  
 Posthumus, Dick (MI) – 2002  
 Potter, Jack Dennison (RI) – 1998  
 Powell, Smead (AR) – 1920  
 Powell, Wesley (NH) – 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1978  
 Poythress, David (GA) – 1998  
 Preate, Ernie (PA) – 1994  
 Preaus, Frederick T. (LA) – 1956  
 Preis, Phil (LA) – 1995  
 Preston, Robert F. (NH) – 1990  
 Preyer, Richardson (NC) – 1964  
 Price, Bill (OK) – 1990  
 Price, BraDa Ji (HI) – 1982  
 Price, James H. (VA) – 1937  
 Price, John (IN) – 2000  
 Priddy, A. B. (AR) – 1932  
 Pritchard (NC) – 1940  
 Pritt, Charlotte (WV) – 1992, 1996  
 Privette, Coy C. (NC) – 1976  
 Proffitt, Hansell (TN) – 1958  
 Protack, Michael D. (DE) – 2004, 2008  
 Proxmire, William (WI) – 1956  
 Pryor, David (AR) – 1974, 1976  
 Purcell, Joe (AR) – 1970, 1982
- Quarterman, Kenneth B. (GA) – 1986  
 Quie, Albert H. (MN) – 1978  
 Quillen, William T. (DE) – 1984  
 Quinn, Robert (MA) – 1974  
 Quinn, William F. (HI) – 1959, 1962  
 Quist, Allen (MN) – 1994
- Racicot, Marc (MT) – 1992, 1996  
 Racine, Doug (VT) – 2002  
 Raese, John R. (WV) – 1988  
 Raiche, Robert E. (NH) – 1972  
 Rainach, William M. (LA) – 1959  
 Rainey, Homer P. (TX) – 1946  
 Rains, Jack (TX) – 1990  
 Ralls, William (MI) – 1978  
 Ramirez, Jack (MT) – 1980  
 Rampton, Calvin L. (UT) – 1964, 1968, 1972  
 Randolph, Richard (AK) – 1986  
 Rappa, Daniel D. (DE) – 1992  
 Rarick, John R. (LA) – 1967  
 Rasmussen, Clark (IA) – 1974  
 Rasta, Aneb Jah (WI) – 2002  
 Ravel, Arthur (SC) – 1994  
 Ravel, Charles D. (SC) – 1974  
 Ravenscroft, Vernon (ID) – 1970, 1978  
 Rawlings, Lamar A. (UT) – 1968  
 Ray, Dixy Lee (WA) – 1976, 1980  
 Ray, Robert (IA) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1978  
 Reagan, David (TX) – 1972  
 Reagan, Ronald (CA) – 1966, 1970  
 Reams, Frazier, Jr. (OH) – 1966  
 Rebsamen, Raymond (AR) – 1966
- Redden, Jim (OR) – 1974  
 Redel, Ruth (MO) – 1996  
 Redmond, David E. (ME) – 1986  
 Redwine, Charles D. (GA) – 1936  
 Reed, Carlton D. (ME) – 1966  
 Reed, Clyde M. (KS) – 1958  
 Reed, Howard (AR) – 1934  
 Reed, Jack (MS) – 1987  
 Reed, John H. (ME) – 1960, 1962, 1966  
 Reed, Lavoy (MO) – 1988  
 Reeser, Gregory (HI) – 1978  
 Rego, John L. (RI) – 1964  
 Rehrmann, Eileen M. (MD) – 1998  
 Reich, Robert B. (MD) – 2002  
 Reichardt, William J. (IA) – 1994  
 Reider, Robert W. (OH) – 1956  
 Reilly, John F. (VT) – 1974  
 Reilly, Thomas F. (MA) – 2006  
 Reinecke, Ed (CA) – 1974  
 Relph, Robert G. (NY) – 1994  
 Rendell, Edward G. (PA) – 1986, 2002, 2006  
 Renk, Wilbur N. (WI) – 1962  
 Renne, Roland (MT) – 1964  
 Reno, Janet (FL) – 2002  
 Reusch, Dale (OH) – 1978  
 Revercomb, Chapman (WV) – 1960  
 Reynolds, John L. (OR) – 1966  
 Reynolds, John W. (WI) – 1962, 1964  
 Rhodes, James A. (OH) – 1962, 1966, 1974, 1978, 1986  
 Ricci, Joseph J. (ME) – 1998  
 Rice, Norman (WA) – 1996  
 Richards, Ann (TX) – 1990, 1994  
 Richards, Bob (AK) – 1986  
 Richards, Jody (KY) – 2003, 2007  
 Richards, John G. (SC) – 1926  
 Richardson, Bill (NM) – 2002, 2006  
 Richardson, Harrison L. (ME) – 1974  
 Riche, John E. (IL) – 1982  
 Ricketts, Willis (AR) – 1962  
 Rider, Richard (CA) – 1994  
 Ridge, Tom J. (PA) – 1994, 1998  
 Riley, Bob (AL) – 2002, 2006  
 Riley, Bob (AR) – 1974  
 Riley, Clement A. (MA) – 1962  
 Riley, Joe (SC) – 1994  
 Riley, Richard (SC) – 1978, 1982  
 Rinehart, Jim A. (OK) – 1958  
 Rinfret, Pierre A. (NY) – 1990  
 Riordan, Richard J. (CA) – 2002  
 Ritter, Bill, Jr. (CO) – 2006  
 Rivers, Eurith D. (GA) – 1928, 1930, 1936, 1938, 1946  
 Rivers, Victor (AK) – 1958  
 Roach, Pam (WA) – 1996  
 Robb, Richard (WV) – 2004  
 Roberts, Albert H. (TN) – 1920  
 Roberts, Barbara (OR) – 1990  
 Roberts, Betty (OR) – 1974  
 Roberts, Clint (SD) – 1978, 1986  
 Roberts, Columbus (GA) – 1940  
 Roberts, Dennis J. (RI) – 1956, 1958  
 Roberts, Jack (OR) – 2002  
 Roberts, James “Jimmy,” Jr. (MS) – 1999  
 Roberts, Phil (WY) – 1998



- Robertson, C. Donald (WV) – 1968
- Robertson, Claude (TN) – 1970
- Robertson, F. D. (TX) – 1924
- Robertson, Hayes (IL) – 1960
- Robinson, Forrest J. (KS) – 1974
- Robinson, Jay (IA) – 2002
- Robinson, Paul W. (NM) – 1960
- Robinson, Tommy F. (AR) – 1990
- Robson, John M. (KY) – 1959
- Roche, John E. (IL) – 1982
- Rockefeller, John D. “Jay,” IV (WV) – 1972, 1976, 1978
- Rockefeller, Nelson A. (NY) – 1970
- Rockefeller, Winthrop (AR) – 1964, 1966, 1968, 1970
- Roe, Robert A. (NJ) – 1977, 1981
- Roemer, Charles “Buddy” (LA) – 1987, 1991, 1995
- Roeser, Jack (IL) – 1994
- Rogers, Cleeta J. (OK) – 1966
- Rogers, Emmet T. (OR) – 1966
- Rogers, Fred S. (TX) – 1922
- Rogers, H. John (WV) – 1980
- Rogers, Sharon (MO) – 1992
- Rogers, Vance D. (NE) – 1978
- Rolvaag, Karl F. (MN) – 1962, 1966
- Romans, Jack (NE) – 1964
- Rome, Bernie (VT) – 1998
- Romer, Roy (CO) – 1986, 1990, 1994
- Romney, George W. (MI) – 1962, 1964, 1966
- Romney, L. C. (UT) – 1956
- Romney, Mitt (MA) – 2002
- Romney, Vernon B. (UT) – 1976
- Romo, Ricardo (CA) – 1970
- Rooney, John J. (WY) – 1970, 1974
- Roos, Lawrence K. (MO) – 1968
- Roosevelt, Mark (MA) – 1994
- Rosberg, Paul A. (NE) – 2002
- Rose, John “Eck” (KY) – 1995
- Rose, Robert E. (NV) – 1978
- Rosellini, Albert D. (WA) – 1956, 1960, 1964, 1972
- Rosenbaum, Richard M. (NY) – 1994
- Ross, Albert (LA) – 1971
- Ross, Beth McCaughey (NY) – 1998
- Ross, Doug (MI) – 1998
- Ross, Jack (AZ) – 1970, 1974
- Ross, Wayne A. (AK) – 1998, 2002
- Rossi, Dino (WA) – 2004, 2008
- Roth, William M. (CA) – 1974
- Rothman, Kenneth J. (MO) – 1984
- Rothhaus, Finlay (NH) – 1996
- Rounds, Michael “Mike” (SD) – 2002, 2006
- Rowe, Al (AK) – 1994
- Rowland, John G. (CT) – 1994
- Rubega, Al (NH) – 1996
- Rubens, Jim (NH) – 1998
- Rupert, Emerson H. (FL) – 1960
- Russell, Charles H. (NV) – 1958
- Russell, Donald S. (SC) – 1958, 1962
- Russell, Lee M. (MS) – 1919
- Russell, Richard B. (GA) – 1930
- Russo, Aaron (NV) – 1998
- Russo, John F. (NJ) – 1985
- Rust, Jerry (OR) – 1982
- Ryan, George H. (IL) – 1998
- Ryan, Jim (IL) – 2002
- Ryan, Tracy Ahn (HI) – 2002
- Rzewnicki, Janet C. (DE) – 1996
- Sachs, Morris B. (IL) – 1956
- Sachs, Stephen H. (MD) – 1986
- Sadler, Jerry (TX) – 1940, 1946
- Saffels, Dale E. (KS) – 1962
- Saiki, Patricia F. (HI) – 1994
- Salmon, Matt (AK) – 2002
- Salmon, Thomas P. (VT) – 1972, 1974
- Sampson, Jessica (AZ) – 1978
- Samuels, Howard J. (NY) – 1970, 1974
- Samuelson, Bob L. (SD) – 1990
- Samuelson, Don (ID) – 1966, 1970
- Sanchez, John A. (NM) – 2002
- Sanchez, Tony (TX) – 2002
- Sanderford, Roy (TX) – 1936
- Sanders, Bernard (VT) – 1976
- Sanders, Carl E. (GA) – 1962, 1970
- Sanders, Robert R. (KS) – 1978
- Sandman, Charles W. (NJ) – 1965, 1969, 1973
- Sanford, Mark (SC) – 2002, 2006
- Sanford, Terry (NC) – 1960
- Saposhnek, Trudy (CA) – 1974
- Sarcone, C. Robert (NJ) – 1977
- Sargent, Dick (CO) – 1994
- Sargent, Francis W. (MA) – 1970, 1974
- Satrom, Joseph A. (ND) – 2004
- Sauerbrey, Ellen R. (MD) – 1994, 1998
- Saunders, Phil (SD) – 1958
- Savior, Ole (MN) – 2002
- Sawyer, Grant (NV) – 1958, 1962, 1966
- Sawyer, Tom (KS) – 1998
- Sawyer, Tom (NC) – 1956
- Saxton, Ron (OR) – 2002, 2006
- Sceresse, Alexander F. (NM) – 1970
- Schaben, James F. (IA) – 1974
- Schaefer, Nancy (GA) – 1998
- Schaefer, William D. (MD) – 1986, 1990
- Schafer, Edward T. (ND) – 1992, 1996
- Schellinger, Jim (IN) – 2006
- Schmidt, John R. (IL) – 1998
- Schmitt, Charles J. (PA) – 1962
- Schmitz, Richard D. (NE) – 1974
- Schnell, Ray (ND) – 1956
- Schoemehl, Vince (MO) – 1992
- Schoettler, Gail (CO) – 1998
- Schofield, Jack (NV) – 1978
- Schreiber, Martin J. (WI) – 1978, 1982
- Schrenko, Linda (GA) – 2002
- Schroeder, Fred (WY) – 1986
- Schroeder, Jack (IA) – 1960
- Schuck, Steve (CO) – 1986
- Schuller, Peter M. (OH) – 1994
- Schundler, Bret D. (NJ) – 2001, 2005
- Schwarzenegger, Arnold (CA) – 2006
- Schwartzlose, Monroe A. (AR) – 1980
- Schwarz, John (MI) – 2002
- Schwegmann, John G. (LA) – 1971
- Schweitzer, Brian (MT) – 2004, 2008
- Schwinden, Ted (MT) – 1980, 1984
- Scott, B. Gary (DE) – 1992
- Scott, Barbara (NV) – 2002
- Scott, Charles K. (WY) – 1994
- Scott, E. P. (TX) – 1926
- Scott, Robert W. (NC) – 1968, 1980
- Scott, W. Kerr (NC) – 1948
- Scott, William J. (IL) – 1964
- Scranton, William W. (PA) – 1962, 1986
- Screen, John P. (NV) – 1966
- Scroeder, Robert (NJ) – 2005
- Seals, Marilyn (CA) – 1978
- Searles, Dick (AZ) – 1958
- Sears, Harry L. (NJ) – 1969
- Sears, John W. (MA) – 1982
- Seaton, Fred A. (NE) – 1962
- Seawell, Malcolm B. (NC) – 1960
- Sebelius, Kathleen (KS) – 2002, 2006
- See, Clyde M. (WV) – 1984, 1988
- Sego, William A. (NM) – 1982
- Seidman, Peter (WI) – 1982
- Selawsky, John T. (CA) – 1994
- Self, John H. (WY) – 2006
- Sellers, Grover (TX) – 1946
- Selstad, Tom A. (MT) – 1972
- Sensenbrenner, M. E. (OH) – 1958
- Shafer, Raymond P. (PA) – 1966
- Shaheen, Jeanne (NH) – 1996, 1998, 2000
- Shallenburger, Tim (KS) – 2002
- Shands, W. A. (FL) – 1948
- Shapiro, Peter (NJ) – 1985
- Shapiro, Samuel H. (IL) – 1968
- Shapp, Milton (PA) – 1966, 1970, 1974
- Shaw, John (NH) – 1956, 1958, 1960
- Shaw, Robert F. (NH) – 1988
- Shaw, Warren W. (KS) – 1956
- Shea, Patrick (UT) – 1992
- Shearer, William K. (CA) – 1970
- Shedrick, Bernice (OK) – 1994
- Sheehan, Carroll P. (MA) – 1974
- Sheets, Weldon R. (NJ) – 1961
- Sheffield, Bill (AK) – 1982, 1986
- Sheffield, J. C. (AR) – 1930
- Sheldon, Raymond (FL) – 1944
- Shell, Joseph C. (CA) – 1962
- Shepard, William S. (MD) – 1990, 1994
- Shepherd, David (ID) – 1998
- Shepley, Ethan (MO) – 1964
- Sherlock, Chris J. (AL) – 1942
- Shevin, Robert L. (FL) – 1978, 1982
- Shields, Currin V. (AZ) – 1968
- Shivers, Allan (TX) – 1950, 1952, 1954
- Sholtz, David (FL) – 1932
- Shotts, Ron (OK) – 1978
- Shultz, Reynolds (KS) – 1972
- Sickles, Carlton R. (MD) – 1966
- Sidebotham, Winford (MO) – 1956
- Siegelman, Don (AL) – 1990, 1998, 2002, 2006
- Sievers, Jennie Lee (MO) – 2000
- Sigman, Bruce M. (WA) – 1960
- Sigmund, Barbara Boggs (NJ) – 1989
- Silber, John (MA) – 1990
- Simms, John F. (NM) – 1956
- Simon, Bill (CA) – 2002
- Simon, Paul (IL) – 1972
- Simpson, Milward L. (WY) – 1958
- Simpson, O. H. (LA) – 1928
- Simpson, Peter (WY) – 1986
- Simpson, Toby (WY) – 2002
- Simpson, W. A. (VT) – 1960
- Sims, J. Bryan (AR) – 1944
- Sims, Ron (WA) – 2004
- Singel, Mark S. (PA) – 1994
- Singleton, Julius W. (WV) – 1964
- Sinner, George A. (ND) – 1984, 1988
- Sisk, Wallace (TX) – 1968
- Sizemore, Bill (OR) – 1998
- Skeen, Joe (NM) – 1974, 1978
- Skeen, Orel (WV) – 1960
- Skoien, Leslie C. (OK) – 1962
- Slattery, Jim (KS) – 1994
- Sloane, Harvey (KY) – 1979, 1983
- Small, Clint C. (TX) – 1930, 1934
- Small, Frank (MD) – 1962
- Smathers, Bruce (FL) – 1978
- Smiley, Larry (WI) – 1982
- Smith, Charles E. (TN) – 2002
- Smith, Denny (OR) – 1994
- Smith, Dick (ID) – 1970
- Smith, Ed (MT) – 1972
- Smith, Elmo E. (OR) – 1956
- Smith, Fred (NC) – 2008
- Smith, Fred T. (MS) – 2007
- Smith, George T. (GA) – 1974
- Smith, Hulett C. (WV) – 1960, 1964
- Smith, Jim (FL) – 1986, 1994
- Smith, John Lee (TX) – 1946
- Smith, Peter (VT) – 1986
- Smith, Preston (TX) – 1968, 1970, 1972, 1978
- Smith, Rob (FL) – 2006
- Smith, Thomas F. X. (NJ) – 1981
- Smith, Triaka-Don (HI) – 1990
- Smith, Vernon K. (ID) – 1962
- Smith, W. Worth (VA) – 1933
- Smith, Wiley W. (OR) – 1958
- Smylie, Robert E. (ID) – 1958, 1962, 1966
- Snelling, Richard A. (VT) – 1966, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1990
- Snider (MS) – 1939
- Sniffin, Bill (WY) – 2002
- Snoddy, Jim (AR) – 1956
- Snodgrass, Stanley (TN) – 1970, 1974
- Snyder, John (IN) – 1984
- Solomon, Anthony J. (RI) – 1984
- Sorenson, Pete (OR) – 2006
- Sorenson, Philip C. (NE) – 1966
- Sorrell, Frank (NE) – 1956
- Spaeth, Nicholas (ND) – 1992



- Spaht, Carlos G. (LA) – 1952  
 Spainhower, James I. (MO) – 1980  
 Spannaus, Warren (MN) – 1982  
 Spanos, Harry V. (NH) – 1974, 1976  
 Sparks, Chauncey (AL) – 1938, 1942, 1950  
 Specter, Arlen (PA) – 1978  
 Speers, Jerrold B. (ME) – 1978  
 Spellman, John (WA) – 1976, 1980, 1984  
 Spence, Gene (NE) – 1994  
 Spidal, Bill (OR) – 1998  
 Spirou, Chris (NH) – 1984  
 Spitzer, Eliot (NY) – 2006  
 Springer, Carol (AK) – 2002  
 Springer, Charles E. (NV) – 1966  
 Springer, Jerry (OH) – 1982  
 Springmeyer, Bob (UT) – 2008  
 Sprouse, James M. (WV) – 1968, 1976  
 Squires, James (NH) – 2000  
 Stabenow, Debbie (MI) – 1994  
 Staebler, Neil (MI) – 1964  
 Stafford, Robert T. (VT) – 1958  
 Stanley, Thomas B. (VA) – 1953  
 Starr, Catherine (MS) – 2003  
 Stassen, Harold E. (MN) – 1982  
 Stassen, Harold E. (PA) – 1958, 1966  
 Stears, Rue T. (ID) – 2002  
 Steele, Larry (MT) – 2008  
 Steelman, Sarah (MO) – 2008  
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## GENERAL INDEX

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